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# Universal Dictionary 

OF THE

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE 

A NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK PRESENTING FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE THE

ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, USE, ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF

## EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

 together withCONDENSED EXPlanations of fifty thousand important subjects and an exhaustive encyclopedia of all the arts and sciences

## PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

EDITED BY

## ROBERT HUNTER, A.M., F.G.S., and PROF. CHARLES MORRIS <br> (ENCLISH EDITION)

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT SPECIALISTS:
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AND ONE HUNDRED OTHERS

## VOLUME ONE

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## PREFACE.

THE Universal Dictionary, which is now offered in a complete form to the public, is a work which, when the labor and care involved in its preparation are considered, has been equalled by few works in the history of literature. Nearly seventeen years of labor were consumed by the experienced editor and his corps of able assistants in its preparation. Nor is this period in any sense extreme when we consider the character of the work, original alike in ts conception and its handling, and occupying as it does new ground in the republic of letters. The labor involved in the preparation of an ordinary dictionary-such a one, for instance, as Webster or Worcester-is exceedingly great, but this labor is increased to an extent which few persons appreciate in the case of a work like the present, which is not alone a dictionary, but adds to it the characteristics of an encyclopædia; giving not only the meanings of words, but their entire history, and a compact array of the most valuable information concerning them.

The Universal Dictionary, was originally intended to be limited to 4656 pages; but it became evident to the editor as the work progressed, that if it was to be completed in the exhaustive manner in which it had been commenced a considerable addition to this space would be necessary, and in the end nearly 700 pages were added, bringing the full work up to the grand total of 5359 pages-a library in a book. This addition was necessary to the completion of the work without unjust condensation of its concluding portions. Many who have occasion to refer to existing dictionaries must have noticed how the last few letters, say from $S$ to $Z$, have been compressed in order to bring the whole work within the limits originally laid out for it. Such a treatment causes a serious detriment to the value of any book so handled, and the publishers, in the present instance, decided that the fullest justice should be given to every word, however it might lengthen the total work. As a consequence, the public have now given them in the Universal Dictionary, the most exhaustive dictionary of the English language ever offered to the reading world. It was designed and has been carried out on a plan adopted by no other dictionary, the intention being to give the history of each word, step by step, showing the successive gradations of its meanings, as they rose out of each other, and illustrating each meaning by quotations from the written or printed page. In addition to this completeness of dictionary treatment, each word has been handled in the encyclopædic sense, and a vast amount of compact information in art, science, history and other branches of knowledge given, the whole rendering the work of inestimable value alike to reader and student. In this conception, involving as it did years of labor and research, the editor has eminently succeeded, and the publishers have no besitation in offering the result of his labor to the public as one without a rival in plan and unsurpassed in execution.

The Universal Dictionary, contains in round numbers some 180,000 words or headings ( 250,000 , including compound words). If this be compared with the number contained in other dictionaries, it will be seen at once how exhaustive it is. The early edition of Webster's Dictionary contained 70,000 words. Worcester's Dictionary and Supplement contains 116,000 words, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 118,000 words, and Webster's International Dictionary, 140,000 words. The Universal Dictionary, thus contains 40,000 more words than this most elaborate of its rivals.

But this is far from indicating the full measure of its comparative value, which cannot be estimated by the extra number of words alone. The completeness of treatment. of each word must also be taken into account. Each has here been subdivided as far as possible into the various meanings which it assumed at different times, so that its treatment. is not simply orthographical, but distinctively historical. The sorting and arranging of the slips containing quotations illustrative of the various senses in which words occur has been a task requiring very great care and labor, and one which has cost the editor and his assistants many hours of anxious thought.* The exhaustive character of the present work, therefore, cannot be fairly judged from its number of words as sompared with other dictionaries, since the space given to many words greatly exceeds that given by other lexicographers. A truer conception can be gained by comparing the total spaceoccupied. Thus Webster's International Dictionary contains (exclusive of Introduction, Appendix, etc.) 1681 pages, and Worcester's Dictionary 1696 pages, while the Universal Dictionary, with similar exclusions, extends to 5249 pages, or more than three times the number in either of the two leading dictionaries named.

It may be said further that the work has been brought up to date: words which have only recently come into use being duly inserted in their places, so that one may find within its pages a complete history of the English language from the time that this language fairly began to exist to the final decade of the Nineteenth Century.

The name of the editor, indeed, is a sufficient guarantee for the character of the work, Dr. Hunter's superior ability for a task of this kind being beyond question. His duties-which were a labor of love-were lightened by the valuable assistance of Mr . John Williams, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, and Mr. S. J. Herrtage, B.A., these two gentlemen having mainly prepared the dictionary portion of the work, while Dr. Hunter contributed the large majority of the encyclopædic articles. In adapting the work to the American public useful assistance has been rendered by Prof. Charles Morris, well known for his large experience in cncyclopædia work; by Prof. A. Estoclet, who, as a word-definer, occupies a high rank among American lexicographers; and by Prof. Seneca Egbert, M.D., of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. These general editorial labors were supplemented by material furnished by numerous specialists in various branches of science and art. The names of, and the classes of material furnished by, some few of these writers have been given on the title page; but it is impossible to mention by name a tithe of those who have contributed directly or indirectly to the work. Presidents, secretaries and members of scientific and learned societies, the chief officers of religious bodies, university professors, government officials, and a host of private persons have rendered willing aid by affording information in many cases possessed by themselves alone, the accuracy of the work being thus assured and its completion greatly hastened. The gratitude of the publishers and the thanks of the public are due to these voluntary co-laborers, who have done so much towards making the Universal Dictionary, what it is acknowledged to be, an invaluable work of reference for all classes of readers.

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## rance th ont THE FUNCIIONS OF A DICIIONARY.

The rapid growth and spread of living languages, the progress of philological and linguistic science, and the facilities afforded by the art of printing for the diffusion of knowledge, have made the dictionary an essential requisite to modern literature. The dictionary, as we now understand the term, is of comparatively recent origin. Manuscript vocabularies existed in ancient times, but the revival of classical learning at the close of the mediæval period created a necessity for the compilation of lexicons of the Greek and Latin tongues, and these were quickly followed by dictionaries of the modern languages, brief at first, but growing in amplitude as time went on and the demands of readers increased. This growth of the dictionary continues; modern languages are in a constant state of change and development; new words are continually being introduced in response to the demands of civilized progress, and older words are frequently dropping out of use: thus it is that the labors of the lexicographer are still, and probably will long continue to be, in demand. A dictionary may be described as an enlarged index verborum, a key to the works of the great masters who have adorned, and the speech of the people who have used, the language of whose elements it professes to be a repository. To serve, in any complete manner, the purposes for which it is designed, it must conform to certain requisites.

1. It should contain every word which properly belongs to the language and occurs in its printed literature, from the period when it became a distinct form of speech to the latest date.
2. It should give these words in the various forms of orthography which they have successively assumed, indicating those which are obsolete and those which are still in use.
3. It should represent by some simple and comprehensible system the pronunciation of every word, and the changes which have taken place in pronunciation, so far as known.
4. It should give as complete definitions as possible of the original and historically developed meanings, literal and topical, of each word, with copious exemplifications of their uses, in every sense ascribed to them, since the force and siguificance of words cannot be fully conveyed by definitions alone.
5. It should contain such combinatione of words, popularly called phrases or idioms, as have acquired a special signification not indicated by the ordinary meanings of the words composing them. If should treat as compounds all word combinations whose sense cannot be inferred from the meanings of their component elements, and shonld, where practicable, give in full the original formula of which they are often elliptical expressions.
6. The etymological history of each word, not formed by the regular modes of derivation and composition from other or naturalized words, should be traced from its earliest known or probable native root, or foreign analogue, to its latest form, and reference should be made to all related words which either explain any of its forms or meanings, or serve to show the ethnological relations of the language to other tongues.

Such is the ideal of a perfect dictionary. It is one that has rarely been attained or even closely approached. Up to the last few years lexicographers, or rather the compilers of dictionaries, have been content to copy from their predecessors, adding what fresh material they could readily obtain, but usually not taking the trouble to verify the words, definitions, or quotations found in existing works of the same kind. Misreadings and misspellings have thus been perpetuated, and in some cases words and meanings been given which had no existence beyond the brain of the comniler. Fortunately, in recent
times, lexicographers have become far more careful and exacting, and the dictionaries of the present day are becoming, in a truer sense than ever before, faithful and trustworthy histories of the words of the various languages.

No other extant dictionary, however, can claim to fill the requisites above given in so full a sense as the Universal, Dictionary, in whose preparation all these essentials, have been sedulously attended to, with the purpose of making it, aside from its encyclopædic character, a complete and perfect dictionary of the English language.

## SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY.

## I. WHAT IT CONTAINS.

In many respects the Universal Dictionary, differs from its predecessors, and as well from its immediate rivals. In the first place, as the title implies, it is not an ordinary dictionary, in the sense of being confined to a mere alphabetical list of the words composing our language, but it partakes also of the character of an encyclopædia. In fact, it is at once a dictionary and an encyclopædia; it explains not only words but things; it gives not only the meanings of words, but also an explanation of the things to which such words are applied. For instance, under the words Gas, Steam Engine, Spectroscope, Architecture, etc., it does not confine itself to a bare account of the words, but gives a concise account of the things understood by these terms. Further, where such seemed likely to be of service to the student, an historical account of events connected with the word treated of has been given, supplemented by statistics brought up to the latest date. We may instance such words as Appendicitis, Roentgen Rays, Electrocution, Germ Theory, etc. With the exception of the terms of geography and biography, the Universal Dictionary, contains all the words to be found in an extended cyclopædia, while the dictionary proper includes not only modern English words, but a nearly exhaustive list of obsolete words from about Chaucer's time to the present, and, in addition, a complete vocabulary of words to be found in the works of Scott and Burns, the most widely read authors in Scottish literature.

## 1. t. nhicical terms.

In the compilation of a dictionary, one of the most important questions which arises is: What words can legitimately claim admission? This question is, of course, answered differently in different cases, in accordance with the scope of the plan and the degree of fulness with which it is proposed to treat the language. The present work being much more than an ordinary dictionary, or mere list of words with definitions, it necessarily contains very many words not usually included in dictionaries. Among these there can be no question that technical terms are entitled to insertion. The very title of the work expressly includes all such terms.

Not only science and art, but sports and every day occupations need to be attended to. While, for instance, racing, coursing, tennis, golf, and other games and sports, have terms of their own which are becoming more and more widely known, a definition of most of these terms would be vainly looked for in existing dictionaries, and could be found only in vocabularies specially devoted to such subjects. Even where admitted they are often incorrectly defined. In the present work an attempt has been made to include a complete collection of these technical terms, and to define them fully and accurately, thus giving the Universal Dictionary a special value to the large number of persons interested in the popular amusements, as well as those devoted to the arts and scienses. The same may
be said in regard to legal terms, the technical words and phrases of the various law processes being clearly described, and all changes made of late years duly noted.
2. Slang and colloquialisms.

The propriety of inserting slang and colloquial terms and phrases may by some be questioned, yet certainly many of these may fairly claim a place. Few will question this so far as colloquialisms, as distinguished from slang proper, are concerned. It is difficult for many Euglish-speaking people, and impossible for foreigners, to guess at the meaning of numbers of our colloquial phrases from a reference to the literal meaning of the words composing them. This has induced the editor of the Universal Dictionary to give special attention to such phrases, and there will be found in this work, arranged under the heading of the main word, as complete a collection of colloquialisms as it was found possible to bring together. The right of slang terms and phrases to insertion is more open to question, but cogent reasons for giving them a place may be urged. In the first place, slang, or semi-slang, words and phrases enter largely into the language of commercial and social life, and it is often difficult to distinguish between what is slang and what is colloquial. Secondly, slang frequently expresses meanings and shades of meaning which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to convey exactly and clearly in more classical language. Thirdly, what is slang to-day, may to-morrow be recognized and used as good English by even our best writers.

On the other hand, many words now tabooed as slang, or even worse, were formerly used in good society; examples of which may be seen by reading "Pepys' Diary." Slang is also largely employed by the realistic novelists of the present day, so that it is mere prudery to affect ignorance of its existence, and it certainly should not be ignored in a dictionary of the present kind, to which it is hoped that every one will naturally turn who is at a loss to appreciate exactly the meaning of a word or phrase. It is not, of course, intended, nor would it be desirable, to insert every slang word. But in the modern growth of language slang terms are, in a measure, the roots of new words, and all that seem likely to attain this future dignity are fairly entitled to a present place. And many which will doubtless die out, or be replaced by others, are now so widely used or understood as to give them a similar claim.

## 3. special coinages.

Each case belonging to this class must be judged on its own merits, and no strict line or rule can be laid down. Many of these words are amusing and interesting, whine some are eminently expressive, and until the whole body of English literature has been carefully read it would be rash to assert positively that any such word is peculiar to the author in whose works the first instance (so far as known) of its use occurs. For instance. Madame D'Arblay, in her "Diary," uses the word agreeability, and claims it as her own coinage; yet Chaucer uses the same word. Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," claims to have coined the word fatherland. Yet it was used by Sir William Temple a century and more before him. Both these words are now given in ordinary dictionaries, and many such special coinages are as legitimate as other words, of no greater utility which have found a place in lexicons. There are others which may be looked upon as mere curiosities of literature,-such, for instance, as compactability and writability. Words of this kind can only be inserted as oddities, freaks of writers' fancies, and such of them as have been given is with this view alone, the purpose being to raise the Universal Dictionary, to a standard of completeness as a mirror of the English language and literature which none of its competitors even seek to attain.

## 4. SEMI-NATURALIZED WORDS.

There can hardly be any question as to the necessity of admitting this class of words into any dictionary that claims to be at all a complete vocabulary of the English language as ordinarily spoken and written. Many words now fully recognized as components of the language were only a few years ago looked upon as foreign. "Thus a critic of the date of 1799 speaks of an author as having "disfigured his pages with the French words fracas, route and trait," while Gray names together as French words advertisement, éclat, ennui, fracas, hâ̂tgout, raillery, and ridicule. Of the many words belonging to this class may be named collaborateur, millionaire, reverie, antique, cocoa, hammock, hurricane, potato and mufti, nearly all of which have become good English words.

## 5. hybrid compounds.

Hybrid compounds, i. e., words made up from two different languages, have, as a rule, been inserted, though, in many instances, not without hesitation, as in the case of diamondiferous. But English abounds in such words, in which occasionally, as in the case of interloper, which is half Latin and half Dutch, tbe two languages from which the word is made up are brought into strange conjunction. Similar instances are cablegram, daguerreotype, nonsense, somnambulist, peajacket, and many words beginning with the prefixes dis-, inter-, mis- anl over-. In all cases of hybrid compounds each word has had to be judged on its own merits.

## II. ARRANGEMENT AND STYLE.

The style in which the Universal Dictionary has been compiled differs in many particulars from that of all its predecessors. An important lesson has been learned from a study of their deficiencies, and a strong effort made to add to the value of the present work in every detail. These special excellences of treatment may be concisely pointed out.

1. The adoption of various styles of type removes all difficulty in distinguishing the several divisions and subdivisions of the words. In these divisions it will be noted that a regular system, entirely original, has been adopted. Verbs, for instance, are first divided into transitive and intransitive. This division, while it may interfere with the historical order of the various meanings, has been adopted from its convenience for reference by the general reader. The transitive and intransitive divisions are next subdivided as follows: firstly, into meanings used in ordinary language; and, secondly, into technical uses. A further subdivision of each of these is then made into literal and figurative senses. Last of all come the phrases and idioms connected with zach verb. So far as the above divisions and subdivisions apply, the same course has been adopted in the case of nouns, adjectives and adverbs. Each word has been broken up into as many different meanings as can be discovered or are illustrated by quotations. Words of the same form, but from different roots, and therefore really different words, are placed under separate headings. The placing of such words under a single heading, as is often done in other dictionaries, gives readers a confused idea of their etymology, and may often lead them into serious errors.
2. The etymologies given in the present work are based on the best and latest authorities. The cognate forms of each word in other languages are shown distinct from the roots. This is an important feature, since in some of the leading dictionaries the roots and the cognate words or forms are mixed up in a way calculated to mislead and bewilder the retider, if unfamiliar with etymology, and often to make him conclude that the English word has been derived from the whole of the others.
3. The technology is almost as full as in works of special technical reference; so
full; indeed, as almost to supersede the necessity for the use of dictionaries of technical terms, and to give to this work a manifold atility.
4. Quotations illustrative of every sense of every word are employed freely, and with as full references as it was possible to give. In this respect the Universal Dictionary far surpasses all its predecessors, inasmuch as in them, with very few exceptions, only the name of an author is given, reference being rarely mader to the name of the work quoted from, and still more rarely to the chapter, page or line of the book. Many quotations, it will be seen, are taken from newspapers and periodicals. But where can be found so many instances of words in every day use, well understood, and recognized in every way as elements of the English language, as in the columns of the press? It is hardly possible for an observant reader to take up any of the leading daily papers without coming across some word or phrase either wholly omitted from, or imperfectly explained in, our existing dictionaries. Colloquial words and phrases abound in them, and it will be noted that from them have been quoted, in the present work, a large number of technical terms connected with sporting, examples of which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find elsewhere. The writers in our leading daily papers and periodicals are, in many, if not in most, cases far superior in their knowledge and use of the English language to the authors of many of the books published in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and are more entitled to be quoted as authorities for particular uses and meanings of words surviving in the same senses.
5. Illustrations are freely given where it has been considered that they would assist the reader to understand the word treated of. These, though finely made and artistic in character, are in no sense mere embellishments, but in every case help to elucidate the text.
6. The pronunciation of the words is shown by diacritical marks, the key to which is, for the sake of convenience, printed at the foot of each page. Special attention has been given to this highly important subject, the precise value of each vowel being indicated with a clearness and exactness that stand unrivalled among ordinary dictionaries. The common method is to mark only the vowels of the accented syllables. In the Universal Dictionary, every vowel has its sound indicated. "Every vowel sound must have some quality," we are told; "and no pronouncing dictionary can lay any just claim to completeness if it fails to tell what that sound is." This essential requisite has been most carefully attended to in the present work. Of the innumerable instances that might be adduced we shall give but one. The word anatomy, for instance, is ordinarily marked as follows: A-năt'-o-my. In the Universal Dictionary, it is marked An-ǎt'-óm- $\breve{y}$, each vowel being given its special sound, in accordance with the very full series of diacritical marks placed at the foot of the page.

In this work the current pronunciation has been adopted as the standard. "While speaking of pronunciation," says Dr. Murray, "I may refer to the great variety of pronunciation in many words and classes of words at present to be found; and also to the fact that the dictionary pronunciation of many words, as founded on the labors of Walker, Sheridan, Nares, Smart, Worcester, and other orthoepists, and found in most existing dictionarics and spelling books, is often obsolete in actual usage, and in the case of words specially irregular, replaced by one which is evidently founded upon the spelling." Some writers tell us that "there is no standard of pronunciation." There is, in truth, only one, that of "popular usage and nsage of English scholarship." This highest standard, the pronunciations in vogue among the cultivated people of the present day, is the one employed in the Universal Dictionary. It should be remembered that no orthoepist has the right to make pronunciations; his utmost privilege is to follow popular usage.

By lack of attention to this requisite many of the pronunciations given in dictionaries are obsolete, and many others have never had any warrant in actual usage. In the present werk the editors have taken no such liberties with language, their sole ambition having been to give correct English, as it is spoken by the most cultivated persons and in the most intellectual ranks of society.
7. Obsolete words, and those which are now rarely used in either written or spoken language, are distinguished in this work by an asterisk $\left(^{*}\right)$, and those which have been specially coined, or are seldom employed by modern writers and speakers, are marked by an obelisk ( $\dagger$ ). Cross-references are also inserted where required, and in many, cases the past tenses and past participles of the verbs are given in the various forms assumed by them.
8. The question of the insertion of compouna words in dictionaries is a most complicated and difficult one. The practice adopted in the Universal Dictionary is, to admit all such compounds or combinations of words as have acquired a special meanmg, not readily deducible from the individual meanings of the several words composing them. Of ordinary compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious, as being merely a combination of words each of which retains its original force, a brief selection has been given at the end of the principal word of the compound.
9. Proper names, when designating only certain definite individuals or places, are not given in the Universal Dictionary, it being aside from its purpose to make it a dictionary of biography or of geography. Words of this character have been admitted only when they could claim a place on special grounds; e.g.:-
(1) When, in addition to their original application, they have been given to some other object in uature. Thus Saturn is given on account of the plaset which bears his name.
(2) When they form the principal number of a compound word. Thus Aaron's rod (botanical) renders necessary the insertion of the name Aaron.
(3) When they are the names of any of the Books of the Bible; as Isaiah, or Jeremiah.

In the case of words which are derived directly from proper names, a brief account of the person in question is given, either in the etymological portion of the article, or in the definition. Thus a brief account of Arius is given under the word Arian.
10. The close of the twelfth century has been chosen as the limit of past time from which words could be selected as definitely English. At that time, English literature had fallen to its lowest ebb. The half century from 1150 to 1200 A . D. may be, so far as English literature is concerned, likened to the narrow tube connecting two funnels-the language widening backward into Anglo-Saxon, forward into English. This period, therefore, appears at once the proper and the most convenient one to start from. In fact, up to nearly the close of the twelfth century, there was little or no English literature, while by that time the old inflectional and grammatical system of Anglo-Saxon had practically disappeared. The year 1066, that of the Norman invasion, saw the beginning of the deepest mark graven both on our history and our speech. During the succeeding century the Latin element-through the channel of Norman French-made its way into English speech, inflectionalism in great measure disappeared, and the simplified system of modern English superseded the more complex grammatical methods of ancient speech. "Every time almost that we open our lips or write a sentence, we bear witness to the mighty change wrought in England by the Norman conquest." It is the close of this transition period, when English as it is now spoken first fairly began to be, and when English literature awakened to its modern growth, that appears to be the true starting point of existing English speech, and the Universal Dictionary may claim to
present at once the geological development of the English language from its archæan period to the present time, and the natural history of recent English speech.
11. As regards spelling, no attempt has been made to introduce any phonetic system, the ordinarily accepted orthography being preferred. In truth, none of the several phonetic systems adrocated have been adopted by the people at large, and the Universal Dictionary aims only to present English as it is, not as word reformers would like it to be, or as it may become in some future time. As full a list as possible has been given under each word of the successive forms of orthography which it has assumed at various periods of its history, thus assisting the word in telling its own story. The abbreviations used are few and simple; a complete list of them is given.
12. What has been hitherto said is limited in great part to the value and advantage of this work as a dictionary of language. It seems proper to say something concerning its utility as an encyclopædia. In this feature it deals with a host of subjects not admitted to ordinary dictionaries, and gives a vast mass of information nowhere else to be found in so compact a form. It gives not only the spelling, pronunciation, etymology, and simple meanings of words, but their obsolete forms, their whole history, and their various uses and relations in ordinary, figurative, technical, scientific and classical language. Of this countless examples might be given. Let us take the word iron. First, we have the historic spelling of the word; second, its derivation; third, its cognate forms. Then the word is defined; first, in ordinary language; second, figuratively; third, technically, as employed in botany, in chemistry, in geology, in history, in mineralogy, and in pharmacy. Then follow the special compounds and their meanings, more than fifty being given which are not found in ordinary dictionaries, including such as iron-age, ironcage, iron-cross, iron-horse, iron-mask, iron-ore, iron-rations, etc.

In like manner, under the word chronology, we have Chinese and Japanese chronology; Hindoo chronology-historical and astronomical; Egyptian chronologyhistorical and astronomical; Greek, Roman, Jewish, Mohammedan, Christian, and Scientific chronologies, with a satisfactory account of each. In other dictionaries we find but a brief mention of the word in its ordinary signification.

The following supplementary information will be of importance in the use of this dictionary. The division of words into syllables has been made solely with reference to pronunciation, and does not indicate their etymology. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in brĕad, sēa, fiōat, the $a$ is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelt, brĕd, sē, fiōt. Words of more than one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as $\hat{a l} l^{\prime}-t \underline{e} r$.

The Etymology will be found inclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this: "In Fr . . , Sp . . . , Port . . . , Ital . . . from Lat . . .," the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original.

We have here pointed out some of the features of excellence of the Universar Dictionary, many of them unique in a dictionary of language, while the whole give it a comprehensive value which pertains to no other work of the kind. It is, in short, a library in a work, and can safely be offered alike to the busy student and the general reader as indispensable for their purposes and literary pursuits.

THE PUBLISHER.







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## PREFATORY NOTE.

The principal points in which the Usiversal Dictionary differs from other dictionaries are fully disussed in the Preface, but it may be well to draw attention to the following:
(1) Compound Words are inserted under the first element of the compound, and not in the place they would occupy in strictly alphabetical order, if the second element were taken into account. Thus Ant-bear is inserted after ANT, and not after Antatrophic.
(2) The Pronunciation is indicated by diacritical marks, a key to which will be found at the foot of the severai pages, but the division into syllables has been based solely on pronunciation, and with no reference to the etymology of the word. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sonnd to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in bread, sea fioat, the $a$ is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelt $b r \varepsilon d$, sè, fōt. Words of more than one syllable bear: mark upon the accented syllable, as $a l^{\prime}$-ter.
(3) The Etymology will be found enclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this-"In Fr. . . . Sp. . . . Port. . . . Ital. . . . from Lat. . . .," the meaning is, not that it passed throngh Italian, Portuguees, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, fror a Latin original.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following List, which contains the principal abbreviations emploged in the Universal Diotionarmis is inserted here for the convenience of persons using the work for the first time. A full list, containing also the chid abbreviations in general use, will be given at the end of the final volume.
A.N. Angio-Norman.

Arab. Arable.
Aram. Aramalc.
Arm. Armorican.
A.S. Anglo Saxon.

Absyr. Abeyrisn.
Boeb. Bohsmian, or Czech.
Brat. Bas. Breton, or
Caltic of Brittany.
Calt. Celtic.
Chal Chaldee.
Dan. Danísh.
Dut. Dutch.
E. Eastern, or East.
I. Aram. East Aramæan, generally called Chaldee.
Eng. English, or England.
Eth. Ethiopic.
Flam. Flemish.
Fram, French.
Frias. Friesland.
Fris. Frisian.
Gael. Gaelic.
Ger. Oerman.
Goth. Gothio
Gr. Greek.
Gris. Langrage of tha Orisons.
Heb. Hebrew.
Hind. Ilinduatanl.
lcel. I celandio.
Ir. Irish.
Ital. Italian.
Lat. Latln.
Latt. Lettish, Lettonian.
L. Ger. Low German, or Platt Deutsch.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Mag. Magyar.
Medimv. Lat. Madiæval Latin.
M. H. Oer. Middle High German.
Md. Lat. Latin of the MiddIe Agea.
v. Naw.
N. H. Ger. Naw High

German.

Norm. Norman. Norw. Norwegian, Norse. O. OId.
O. H. Oer. Old High Gsrman.
a. 8. Old Saxon.

Pers. Persian.
Phernic. Phœenlcian. Phœonic. Ph
Pol. Polizh. Pol. Polish.
Port.
Portuguese. Prov. Provençal. Provinc. Provinclas. Rabb. Rabbinical. Rusa. Russian. Ssin. Samaritan. Ssnac. Sanacrit.
Serv. Servian. Slsv. Slsvonian. Sp. Spanish.
Sp. Spanish. gyr. Syriac. Taut. Teutonic. Turk. Turkiah. Walach. Walachian. Wal. Weish. a., or adj. adjective. ado. advarb. art. article. cons. conjunction. interf. interjection. pa. par. past participle. paricip. participial. prep. preposition. pr.par. present participle. pro. pronoun.
s., subst., or substan. aub-
stantive or moun.
0. i. verb intransitive.
o. f. verb transitive.
ablat. ablative.
вccus. accuratlve.
egric. agriculture.
slg. algebra.
anat. anatomy.
antiq. antiquitien.
mor. emist.
approx. approxlmate, $-1 y$. arch. architecture.
archeol. archeology arith arithmetic. astrol. astrology. astron. astronomy. auxil. suxifiary. Bib. Bible, or Biblical. biol. biology. bot. botany. carp. carpentry. Cent. Centigrade. cf. compare.
C.G.S. Centimetre-grammesecond.
chem. chemistry. Ch. hist. Church history. chron. chronology. class. classical. cogn. cognste. comm. commerce. comp. comparative. comp. comparative.
compor. composition. conchol. conchology. contr. contracted, or contraction.
cryataliog. crystallography.
def. def́nition. der. derived, derivation. dlmin. diminutive. dram. drama, dramstically. dynam. dynsmica. dynam. East.
eccles. eccleslastical. econ. economy.
8. g. exempli gratia=for example.
elect. electricity. entom. entomology. atym. etymology. ex. example. f., or fem. feminina. fig. figuratlve, figurstively. fort. fortification. fr. from
freq. frequentative fat. future.
gon. general, generally. gend. gender. genit. genitivs.
> grog. geography. geom. geometry. gram. grammar.
> her. heraldry.
> hist. history. hor. horology. hor. horology.
> hortic. horticulture. hydroa. hydroststics. $i$. e. id esi=that is. Ichthy. lehthyology. 1bid. ibidem=the same. imp. impersonal. imper. imperative. Indic. indicative. infin. infinitive. intena. intensitive. lang. language. lang. language.
Linn. Linneus. Jit. litersl, litarally. mach. machinery. m. or masc. masculline. msth. mathemstics. mach. mechanica. med. medicine, medical met. metaphorically. matal. metallurgy. mataph. metaphyelca. meteorol. meteorology. meton. metonymy. mil., millt. military. min., miner. mineralogy mod. modern.
> myth. mythology.
> N. North.
> $n$. or neut. neut. nat. phif. natural philosophy.
> naut. neutlical.
> nomin. nominative numis. numismatology. obj. objective. oba. obsolete. ord. ordinary.
> ornith. ornitbo: sy.
> palmont. palmontology.
> pasa. pasalive.
> path. pathology.
pert. perfect. pers. peraon, personal. perap. prrapective. phar. pharmacy. phil. philosophy. phifor. philology. philoi. philology.
phot. photography phren. phrenology. phya. physiology. pl., plur. plural. poet. poetry, or poetical polit. econ. political economy.
poss. posseasive.
pref. prefix.
pres. present.
pret. preterite.
prim. primary.
priv. privative.
priv. privative.
prob. probsble, probebly
pron. pronounced.
proa. prosody.
psychol. psychology.
pyrotech. pyrotechnica

rhet. rhetoric.
Scrip. Scripture.
sculp. sculpture
aing. singular.
S. South.
ap. gr. speclic gravity
speo. apecial, apecialiy
euff. suffx.
aup. supins.
surg. aurgery.
tech. technical.
theoi. theology.
trig. trigonometry
typog, typography.
var. variety.
viz. namely.
W. Wast.
zool. zooiogy.

- Rare, or obsolete.
$\dagger$ tUnusuaf, or special colat
agaa.
- equivalent to, or iteni.
iving.
I Nota bene - take notiec


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$=2=-2=-20$





# Universal Dictionary <br> OF THE <br> ENGLISH LANGUAGE 

## A

A. The first letter in the English alphabet, as is those of all the modern Indo-European with a, and the Greek with a similar letter, a (alpha) Is Sanacrit the vowels are classified by grammarians separately from the consooants. The vowels sre placed first, and two oants. The vowels sre placed irss, and two diate betweean ard and $\check{u}$, as in the word Veda, diate betweea a and a, as in the word and the other loog, as in the frst aylic, slso, more accurstely called the Syro-Arsbiaa, family of languages, a letter with the a sound atands first in order. Thus the Hebrew alpbabet commences with N (Aleph), followed io auceession by 1 (Beth), 1 (Gimel), 7 (Daleth), deaignationa which st oace auggeat the nsmes of the Greek letters Alpha, Beta, Gomma, Delta. The compsrstive originality of the Hebrew The compsristive oris shown by the fact that the sppellationa of the letters have meanings which the original of the letters have meanings which the original
forms of the charscters are supposed roughly torms of the charscters are aupposed roughly
to repreaent: thus, ( Aleph) signiflee aa ox, (Daleth) a house, (Gimel) s camel, sad 7 (Daleth) a door. These terma are properly Aramean. The old Hebrew, the Aramzan, and the Greek letters seem to have come from the Phoenician, a Syro-Arabian toague. The Phoenicisn letters, sgaia, as Gesenius suggests, may bave beea derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphics. [Alphabet.] The arrangement Which makes A the first letter extends far beyond the Aryan and Syro-Arsbisa tongues, and is believed to be pearly universal through the world.
I. A as a vowel sound.

A owes its position st the head of ao many alphabets to the facility with which it masy be pronouaced: it is needful but to breath atrongly through the opea mouth, sad oae of the a sounda comes forth. This letter has three leading sounds, two of which sgaiu sre monewhat modified in msuy words, sppsrently by the succeediog consonants.

1. The long sound of $\mathbf{A}$ :
(i.) As in fate, marked in thia work by $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$
(ii.) A modification of this sound, produced by the consonant $r$ followiug it, as io fore, marked ä.
2. The open sound of $\mathbf{A}$ :
(i.) As io father (insrked a). Thia, or a eound much spproachiog it, is common in many languages

If A trifling modification of this sound is produced by its occurrencs in a cloaed ayllsble, as in fast, but it ia not sufficiently distiac from it to require a special diacritical mark
(ii.) A shorter form of the open sound in a closed syllable, as in fot. It is here marked $\mathbf{a}$. (iii.) The shortest possible sound of $A$, scarcely distinguishable from one of the $u$ sounds, as in amidst. It is here marked a. It is very common in Sanserit words, as Vedia.
3. The broad sound of A :
(i.) As in fall, here marked $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$
(ii.) A closer form of it, marked $\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}$, as in thatt.
II. A as an initial is used-

1. In Chronology, for Anno (Lat.) = ln the
year: as A.D., Anno Domini $=$ in the year of our Lord ; A.U.C., Anno urbis condite $=$ in the year of the city founded-i.e., from the foundation of the city (Rome) $=753$ B.C. (Varro).
2. In Horology, for the Lat. prep. ante $=$ betore: as a. m. (ante meridiem) = before noon.
3. In designating University degrees, for Artium: as A.M. (Lat.), or M. A. (Eng.), Artium Magister $=$ Master of Arts ; A.B. (Lat.), or B.A. (Eng.), Artium baccalaureus = Bachelor of Arts.
If the United States and Scotlaad A.M. ad A.B. are most commoaly employsd; in England M.A. add B.A.
4. In Academies of Music, Painting, Science, de.: (a) for Academy, or Acoulemician, as R.A. = Royal Academy: or (b) for Associate, ss A.R.A. $=$ Aasociate of the Royal Academy or (c) for Antiquaries, as F.S.A. $=$ Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
5. In the British Army, for Artillery : as R.A. - The Royal Artillery.
6. In Music, for alto: as S.A.T.B. $=$ Soprsio, Alto, Tenor, Bass.
7. In Neutical Language, for able. Thus, A.B. = sble-bodied seaman.
8. In Commerce, for accepted; slso @ for at, raferriag to price; as, 10 lbs ( @) 40 cents $=\$ 4.00$.
III. A as a symbol stands for-
9. In Logic: A universal sffirmative.
10. In Music: The 6th note of the diatonic acale of C major, corresponding to the la of the Italisas and the Freach.

11. In Heraldry: The chief ia an escutcbeon. 4. In Pharmacy: $a$ or $\bar{a} \bar{a}$ is s contraction of the Greek preposition uvc (ona), and has two meanings : (i.) of each (ingredient) sepsrstely; or (ii.) la quantities of the asme weight or the asme measure.
12. In Botany: According to the method of notation in hotanical drswings proposed by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer, and followed by Endlicher in his Iconographia Generum Plantarum, fors flower before expsasion, while Alis a flower expsided.
13. In Nautical Language: $\mathrm{A} I=$ a vessel of the firat clsss, excellently built. Figuratively: Anything highly excellent, the best of its class.
14. In Mathematics: A sad the other letters or the alphsbet are used, e.g., ia Euclid, to represent lines, angles, points, \&c. In Algebra, $a$ and the other first letters of the slphabet are used to express known qusutities, and the last letters to express such as sre unknown.
15. In Law or arguments, the first letters of the alphabet sre nsed to indicate persona in cases supposed or stated for illustration: as A promises 13 to pay C.
IV. A used in composition-
16. As a prefix-
(i.) To English words derived from the A.S., generally means an ( $=$ one), at, to, in, of, on. It msybe aevered from the restof the word by
a hyphen, as a-day; or the two may be completely united, as along. A was once used a a pretix in many instances, especially to par ticiplea, where now it io not used: e.g., "I am a-going, or a-coming," are now contined to tha vulgar, and sre not looked upoo as correct. But Max Müller coosiders auch phrases moro accurste thse those which havs displaced them ; and they are frequent io the Bible, as them; xi. 2I. Cf. Shakeapeare, Merry Wives, Heb. xi. 2I. CC. Shakeapeare, Merry Hives,
act iii., sc. 3 , "We'll a-birding together." "In some casea," saya Lye, "it was origiaally merely so imitisl sugment, altering nothing in the aense of the word." Sometimes it $=\mathbf{A} .8$. ge, as in aware =A.S. gewar.
(ii.) To words derived from the Latin, in (I) the Latin prep. $a, a b, a b s$ (of which $a$ used before words beginning with a consonant) : as avert = to turn away from; abduet $=$ to lead swsy; abstract $=$ to drsw awsy. (2) The Latin prep. ad $=$ to: ss ognate, from agnatus, psst participle of agnascor $=$ (properly) to be born to, or in sddition to.
(iii.) To words of Greck derivation is sometimes whst ia cslled alpha privative; that is, alpha which deprives the word to which it is prefixed of its pesitive mesning, and aubstitutes what is uegative instead. It signifies not : as theist $=$ one who believes io Gignifies not: atheist $=$ one who does not believe ia God; In cases where the word ao contradicted God. In cases where the word ao contradicted
begins with $s$ vowel an is uaed, ss anelectric, the opposite of electric.
(iv.) To words derived from the French, occaaionally, but rarely, at: as amerce, froni Fr. $\dot{a}$ merci $=$ (put) at the mercy (ot the court).
(v.) $\grave{a}$ [spparently, Iromits accent, Freacb, but probably really only the Latin prep. $a=$ from ; and the sccent is a mark of its having come to us in this use through the French], io English, sometimes = from or of. (1.) Occurring ss sin element in personal ames, as Thomas à kempis, i.e., frum kemplen, near Dusseldarf; Anthony $a$ Wood $=$ Anthriny Wood. (2) Logical progression, ss iu a priori and a posteriori (q. v.).
17. As an affix in burlesque poetry at oace adds snother syllable to a line, sud produces a ludicrous effect-
"And chuck'd him under the chin -a." - Rhyman

## V. A as a part of speech.

A, a, ăn. [a before words commencing with a consonant or the asjurate; an lefore a vowel or silent $h$ : as " a man," " a heart," "an srt," "an heir." To this rule there are exceptions:-
(I) When the secent on a word commeacing with the aspirste calls on other that the first syllable, an is used : thus we aay, "a his'tory," hut "an listo'rian," "on hotel':"
(2) $A$ is used before the vawel o in one where the vowel carries the sound of $w^{\prime} u$, as in the phrase "auch 0 one."
(3) $A$ is uaed betore the vowel $u$ wheo it carries with it a $y$ sound, as if written you, as " $a$ union," "a university;" and also befors words commeacing with eu or ew which hsve $\mathbf{s}$ similar sound, as "a eunuch," " $a$ ewe."
fâte, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pŏt,

balı, bof: pôt, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist., sh $=2$


G Originally an, meaning one, was used before words beginning with a consonant, before words beginning with ase beginning with a vowel. In as well as thote beginning with a vowel. In
earlier English, as in the Bible, we find an earlier English, as in the Bible, we find an
generatly used liefore words commencing with generally used before words commeticing with h, whether aspirated or not, as "an bouse, frequently as "such a one." $A n$ ia found hefore $u$ with the $y$ sound, as "an unicorn," "an usurer" These, uses lisve been followed by many modem writers, but chiefly in poetry. Macaulay speaks of " $\alpha \pi$ univerBity."]

1. As the indefinite article, points out persons and things vaguely; more specifically, it signifies-
(a) Each
"Once a [h.e., ench] year."-Lev. xvi. 34.
(b) Any.
"If a [i.e., anyl man love me."-John xiv. 2 m
(c) One in particular.
"He sent a man lefore them." $-r^{\prime}$ s. cv. 17.
(d) Every.
"It is yood that a [he. every] nan should hoth
hope nud wait for the evivation of the Lord" hope nud wail for the eavation of the Lord."-
La, iii. a6,
(e) When placed lefore the name of a person it converts the proper noun into a common nous, as-

An Orpheus! an Orphous 1 Yen. faitio may grow
2. As a substantive, as-
(a) In the expressiona "Capital $A$, small $a$."
(b) In the phrsse "A fer se" (i.e., A by itself, A standing alone), which means "ove pre-eminent, a none-such."
"O faer Creseide, the flower and A per se
chauctr: Testament of Creseide, v. Th
3. As an adjective, as "the a somd."
VI. A as an abbreviation, standa for1. The interjection uh? (Oul Eng.)

2. The personal pronown he:
". Bounce would 'a say: and nway ngain would 'a go, and Wutin would
3. The infnitive have. [HA'.]
"I had not thought my body could "a yioldod"-
4. The word all (Scotch):
"They bave a' the oldsers to nanist them,"
5. In Chemistry: $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{A}}=$ acetate; as $\hat{\mathrm{K}} \overline{\mathrm{A}}=$ Potessium acetate. Other letters, as $\overline{0}$ for oxalate, are used in the same manner.

- $\bar{A} \bar{A} \bar{A}$ is used for amalgama or amalgamation.
"a'a-băm. [Old Fr.] A term formerly used by French alchemists for lead.
aal, s. [Beng. aut IInd.] A dye-plaut of the genus Murinda (q.v.); used also of the dye itself.
* a'am, a'ham, ohm, ōhme, s. [1ut. aami; Ger, ahm: engn. with Lat. ama, Gr.äんn (hamé) $=$ a water-bucket.] A Dutch measure of capacity used for liguids, now obsolete.
it varied in difurent cities from 37 It varied in diffrent citios from 37 to
41 English wide gallous $=296$ to 328 English pints.
* $\bar{a}^{\prime}$-ăn, adv. [Ox.] On.

- áande, s. [Dav.] Breath. [Aymod]

* $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ ance, s. [AWN.] The heard of harley or other grain; an awn.
"And that we call the aane which groweth out of
the eare hike a lond ricke or a dart, wherefy the eare the eare like a lonk nricke or a dart, wherety the eare
is defanded Iron the danger of birdh. - Googe: 11 hisis detenuded from the dang
aar, a. [AzN.] The alder-trce. (Seotch.) (Jamiegon: Scotch Dict.)
* $\overline{\text { as }}$ 'ar, prep. [A.S. or.] Ere, hefore (The
Romance of King Aliscunder.) (Hollivell.)
a'-ard-vark, s. [Dut. oard = earth; varken $\overline{=}$ pig.] The vame given at the Cape of Good Hope to an ant-eater, the oryctecopus capensis of Geofi St. Hilaire. [Osycteropes.]
a'-ard-wolf, s. [Dut aard =earth, and noil $f=$ woif.) The Datch name of a digitigrade parnivorous animal, the Proteles Lalandii, from

Caffraria, akin at once to the dogs, the hyænas, and the civets. [Proteles.]

* ${ }^{\prime}$-arm, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [A.S. varm.] Thearm. (Wycliffe: Bod. MS.)' (Halliwell.)
* á'armod, pa. par. \& a. [ARmen.] (Wycliffe.)

Aäi'-ón. [Greek of the Septuagint, 'Aapeiv (Aaron); Heh This (Aheron). Derivation uncertain.] The first high-priest of the Jews.
Aaron's beard, (Ps. exxxiii. 2.). The name sometimes giver to a plant, Hypericum calycinum, or large-flowered St. John'a wort.
Aaron's rod, s. (Numb. xvii.)

1. Arch.: A rod with a serpeat twined around. it is siunilar to the caduceus, or wand, with two serpents ahout it, bolne by Mercory.
2. Bot. : (1) Of wild British plants : Solidago virgaurea, Verhascum thapsus. (2) Of garden plants : Solidago Canadensis.
*ä̈r'-on, s. [A corruption of Arum, as sparrow-grass is of asparagus.]

* Bot.: The plant called wake-robin (Arum maculatum). [Arum.] (Cotgrave.)
Aär-ŏn'-íc, Aär-ŏn'-1e-al, a. Pertaining or relnting to Aaron.
* āas, s. An ace. So of something very small and valueless.
"Thyn as tortupe is turned into an a a as"
* $\bar{a}$ 'at, s. [A.S.] Fine oatneal used for thickening jottage. (Morlham: Eng. Housewife.)
a-a-vör'-a, s. A name given to various palmtrees. [Avolra.]
A.B. (See a as an initial, 11. 3, 7.)
ab. The syllable ab found at the commencemest of the numes of places, as Abingdon, is possibly a aloortened form of abbey; though in Stevenson"' edition of the Chronicon Monas terii de Abingdon the word is derived from Alberus, no lrish monk who is oaid to have founded the monastery nod called it after himself, "Mount of Ahbeaus" = Abingdon. (See Stevenson's Preface, p. xii.)
Ab (ab), [Heb). $2(a b)$ ] The fifth month according to the ecclesiastical reckoning-the eleventh, by the civil computation-of the Jewish year. The name Ab does not occur in the Old Testament or in the Apocrypha. It was not introduced till the Captivity, nud was of Babylonian origin. The month ab may hegin in some years as early as the loth of July, add is ouhers as late as the 7th of August.
- A $A$ is also the twelith month of the Syrian year, nearly coinciding with our August.
*ăb, s. [Etym. unknown.] The sap of a tree. "Yet diuerse have nssaysid to deale without okes to
that end, but not with su good succease as they have that end, but not with su good sulcease as they hav
 want of time in the all water. - Harrison: Descrip
of Eng. (Ilullueell) of Eng. (Llalliwell.)
$\mathbf{a b b}^{\prime}$-a-ca, ab'-a-ka, s. [Local name.] The name given in the Philippine Islands to the Musa textilis, or troglodytarum, a species of the flantain genus, which yields Manilla hemp.
 dimin. from $A \beta a \xi(a) r x)=$ a coloured stone for inlaying mosaic work.]
Ancient Arch.: Any flat momber. A tile or square of a tessellated pavement. [Asacus.]
ab'a-gist. [Lat. obachs.] One who calculates, one who rasts accounts. [Abacus.]
- ab'ăck, s. [Fr. abrque.] A square tablet, a cartonche. [Avarus.]
 In which the tege Was written
a-băck' * a-backc, *a-bak, adv. [A.S. on boec = at or on the back.]
I. Ordinury senses:

1. Rackwards.

- But when thes came where thou thy btill didst ehow, Spenser : Shepheards Calender: June. 2. Behind =from hehind.



## 3. Away, aloof. (Scotch.)


4. Behlnd: of place. (Scoteh.)
"The third that gwed a wee abuck."-Burne.
5. Back : of time past. (Scotch.)
"Elght daya aback."-Row: Belenore.
II. Technical:

Naut.: Backwards, with the eail pressed hack agaiust the mast.
" Brace the foremost yards aback"" Shipwreck
T Taken aback meane (c) that the salls have been driven in the opposite direction from that in which the shlp is alvancing, and laid against the mast. This may be produced by a Eudden change or the wind, or by an alteration in the ahip's course. A slip is laid aback whev the sails sre purposely put back to destroy the forward motion of the vessel, or even make her temporarily move atern foremost, to arold her temporarily move atern foremost, to arold
some danger ahead. Ships of war are also some danger ahesd. Ships of war are also their places in the line of battle. Hence (b) metaphorically from the above = taken by aurprise.
†宏b'-a-cö, s. Arithmetic. [AbACCS.]
*a-baok-ward, a-bac-ward, adv. [Eng. abaok; -ward.] Aback, Lackward, to the rear "Arthur thohte hine abaceeard."

## Layaman, if 417

ab'-a-cǒt, ab-0-coolrod, ab-o-cock-at. A spurious word which owes its origin to A spurious fact that Hall, in his Uaion of the Two the fact that Hall, in his Uaion of the 7 wo Noble and Inlustre Families of York and Lan(1.v.) from Fabyan, as bocoeket, or that his printer misread the mannscript and, joining the article to the substantive, produced the form abococket. Fleming corrected this form to abacot, and this error was perpetuated till its exposure in the Athenceum of Feb. 4, 1882
abb-ǎc'-tion, s. [Lat abactio $=\mathrm{a}$ driving away.]
Lav: A stealing of cattle on a large sca'a. [Anactor.]
abb-ac'-tor (pl.abb-ăc-tör'-ēs), s. [Lat.abactor =a cattle-atealer on a large scale ; one who drives away berda of cattle : abigo $=$ to drive sway : $a b=$ from ; ago $=$ to lead or drive. ]
In Law, with the same meaning as the Latin word from which it comes. [Abigeat.]
"The abaetores, or nhligentores who drove ane hores
or two mares or oxen, of 0 we hogs, or ten goats, were
 sublect t.
ch. xllv.
àb'-a-cŭs, 8. [Ger. abacus; Fr. abaqus; Ital abdico; fr. Lat. abacus, Gr. äßa\}, -axos ( $\alpha$ bax akes). The word nppears to have signified originally and apecially the Pythagorean multiplication table, and thus to liave been derived eithet from the first two letters of the rived either from the first two letters of $(a b a q)=$ duat,
alphabet, or from the Heb. or a correaponding term in some other Syro-Arabian language; the allusiou being to the ancient jractice of spreadiag dust on tablets, with the view of trscing diagrams among it. Hence its varions significations, which are the same in English as they are in Latin.]

abacus, fon colstino.

1. A counting-frame: an instrument made of wires and beads designed to facilitate arithmetical calculations. It was used in Greece as well at in Rome, and is atill employed in China, where it is called Shwanpan. In our own country an alncus of a humble kind is occasionally sold in toy-shops. [See Wright, in Journ. Archuenlogical Assoc. ii. (1847), 64.]
2. Arch.: A flat stone crowning the capital of a colnmn. It was square in the Tuscan, horic, and all the ancient lonic styles. In the Coriathian aud Composite orders the siles were hollowed, and the angles in nearly all cases truncated. It is the same is some of the modern Ionic. In the Grecian Doric, the Roman Doric, and the Tuscan, the abacus was thick, while it was thin in the Doric and Coristhian. It was to these last forms that Vitruvius, the Roman writer, who introdaced the word abacus into architectural nomenclature,
[^1]Hmited the term．The checker and tile，the abacus of the Doric，he denominated plinthus or plinthis $=$ a plinth．

abacus ：Cominthian．

abacus ：romas doric．

abacts ：orecian doric．
－Special uses of the word are found in the following expreasiona ：－
（I．）Abacus harmonicus：The urrangement of the keys of a masical instrument．
（2．）Abacus major（Metal．）：A trongh in which ore ia wahhed．
（3．）Abacus Pythagoricus：The multiplica－ tion table．
（1．）Abacus logisticus：A right－angled tri－ angle whosa sidea forming tic right angle contain the oumbera from 1 to 60 ，and its area the products of each two of tbe oumbers per－ pendicularly opposite．
＇a－băd＇，＊a－bāde，＊a－bāi＇d（Scotch）， ＊a－bơd，＂a－böod＇（Chaucer），s．［ABIDE．］ Delay，abiding，tarrying．

For soone aftir that be was made
He fol withouteu lenger abain．＂
He fel withouten leuger asomuce＂
Ns．of
Nith
－băd＇－dón，s．［Gr．äasoov（abaddon）； Heb． 1 Mab（abaddon）＝destruetion．It occurs in the Heb．of Job xxxi．12．From（abal）， Heb．Chald．（E．Aram．），Syr．，or Sam，$=$ to be deatroyed，to perish．］A proper name．
1．The angel of the bottomless pit（Rev． ix．11）．
2．Poet．：Hell．
＂In all her gotes Abaddon rues

＇abā＇de，＊a－bā＇id（Scotch），pret．\＆pa．par． ［Abide．］A lionde，remained．

Aud courted was with Brltous that abade
With Casibmelayn，the kyue of Erytous braide．
Hardyng：Ohronicle（15t3），ss．
＊ăb－w－il＇－i－ěn，v．t．［A．S．abceligan？］To irrí－ tate．（Stratmann：Dict．O．Eng．Lang．）
abelien，v．t．［A．S．ábceligan．］To oppose， to irritate．
＂Bruttee ofte hine abarileden．＂ Layamon，ili，\＆
＂a－băf＇－elled，pa．par．［Baffle］Batled， ireated aeurotully．
＂＇What do you think ohill be abapeliad up and ta－baff＇e，adv．［Abafr．］Behind．
＂Once heave the dead agsin，and sound ubafe．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { fuylor：Works（ } 1630 \text { ）}\end{gathered}$
a－baft＇，prep．$\lceil a=$ on；beceftan，adv．\＆prep． $=$ atter，behiod ；A．S．aftan；Goth．aftun．］
Naut．：Behiud；in the hinder part of the ahip，cloae towarda the atern．（Opposed to afore．）
＂And the boterwalne of the galley waiked abaAt the
maste．＂－Hackluyt：Voyajes，vol $i z_{i}$ ．
Aboft the beam：In that arch of the horizon which is between a line drawn at right angles to the keel，and the point to which the stera is directed．
－Sometimea contracted into aft，as in tbe expression＂fore and aft．＂［AFT，AFTER．］
＊a－bäls＇－ançe，s．［Fr．abaisser $=$ to depress．］ ［Oabisance．］
＂To make a low abaisance，＂－Skinmer：Etymologh m Lingua Anglicane（bry
－Skinner considers that abaisance is more correct than obeisance，which even in his time was taking ite place and is now miversal．
＂a－bāisch＇ 1 亿te，${ }^{*}$ a－bāischt＇，${ }^{*}$ a－bālssed＇， ＂a－băsshed，＂a－bàst＇，＊a－bā＇silt， ＊a－bäst＇，pa．par．［ABASE，Aasish．］Abashed， ashamed，frightened，bereaved，cliaaypointed． I was abatacrite，be oure Lorde
Of our besto bernes．＂Lure Lorde
yorle A thaure．
a－bāil＇sôr，s．［Deriv．nucertain．］Burnt ivory，or ivory black．
－a－baid＇rse，v．t．［Abase．］
＊a－bäitt＇－ẹn，v．t．To bait．（Siratmann．）
＋a－bält＇－mĕnt，s．［Asate．］（Scotch．）Diver－ sion，sport．

For quba as list mere gladsamo gamie lere mentis followis here．．．
Deughta：Fingul，125，
＊${ }^{\text {a－băk＇－ward，adv．Backwards．（Hallivell．）}}$ ăb－à＇－lĭ－ĕn－āte，v．t．［Lat．abalienatus，pa． par．of abalieno $=$ to alienate property from one to anoliser，to transfer the ownership from ons to another ：$a b=$ from，and alieno $=(1)$ to alienate，to transfer by sala；（2）to set at variance，to render averse ；alienus $=$ belong Ing to another，or foreign ；alius $=$ another．］

1 1．Ctvil Luw：To transfer property，or some tbiug else of value，from ourselves to others． 2．Gen．：To withdraw the affection from， to estrange．［ALienate．］
＂So to bewitch them，wo mbalimate their muluds．＂

あb－ä＇－lí－ĕn－ā－tfigg，pr．par．［ABALlenate．］
àb－$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{l i}-\mathrm{e} n-\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－tion，s．The transfer of pro－ berty，such as lund，goods，or chattels，from one to another．［Abailenatr．］
ăb－a－mür＇－h̆s，s．［Lat．murus＝a wall．］
Arch：A buttress，or aecoud wall，erected to strengthen another one．
＊a－bănd ${ }^{\prime}$ ，v．t．［Poct．：Contracted from aban－ ilon．］To forsake．［Aqandon．］
＂And Vortiger enforst the kingdome to aband．＂
Spenser： $\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}, 11, x, 65$.
a－băn＇－dōn，v．t．［ER．abandonner，from bemion $=$ at liberty： $\mathfrak{d}=$ Lat．ad $=$ at ；O．Fr． bandon $=$ Low Lat．bandum $=$ au order，a decree；Sp．\＆Port．abandonnar；Ital．abban donare．］
＊1．Prim e special：To cast out an object in eonsequence of its having been denounced or fallen into evil repute．
＂Blessed shall ye be whea mea shall hate you and

2．To cast away anything，without its being implied that it has been denounced．

$$
\text { Abandon fear." Mitton: P. L., V. } 494 .
$$

＂In the Middle Ages the speten derived from the Rowan caleudar ．
3．To leave，to yield np．
＂Meanwhile the Britlikh Channel seemed to be aban doned to Freach rovern．＂－Mucaulay：Hist．of Eng．
4．To desert a person to whom one owes allegiance，or is under obligation．
－A court swarning with sycophants．Who wer renuly，wh the first turn of fort ine，to abandon hinn at
thay hail abendoned his uncle，－Hecaulay：Hint Eng．，chay，xi
5．Reflex．：To reaign（oneself），e．g．，to iodo－ lence，or to vice．
＂He ribandoned bimnelf without reserve to hi 6．Comm．：To give over to insurers a ship or goods damaget as a pretiminary to claint ing the whole anoney iosured therenpon．
＊7．To bring under absolute domiaion． （Scotch．）

And nwa the land abandonceynt he，
That durst uane wanne to do his win
．＂Barbour at pieasure．（Scatch．）

The hariy trice nne ost abandomoynt

＊9．To lestroy，to cnt off，in conseruence of leing given over．（Scotch．）

＊10．To deter，effectualiy to prevent．（Scotich． ${ }^{2}$ To dant their artemptatis and to abandon thayn －Wedgwood considers that aignification No． 7 is the primary one．
＂a－băn＇－dòn，s．［Abandon，v．t．］
1．A relinquishment．
－These heary exactona orcasioned en cbandon of all
wares but what are of the richer sart．＂－Lord Eai mes． 2．One who completely forsakes or deserts a person or thing．
State of fifligion． In abandon（Scotch）：At random．（Burbout， xix． $335, \mathrm{MS}$ ．）
＊a－bàn＇－dòn，adv，［A．N．à banclon＝at dib－ cretion．］
1．Lit．：At discretion，treely．
＂Attir this erist gitt tis but reacon
Ho give hie gode tio in abardion＂
Rom of the Rome 2 eva
2．In a completely exposed state． －His ribbee and acholder fel adoun，
a－băn＇dóned，pa par．\＆adj．［Abannon．］ Used in the same aenses as the verb，and also As adjective：
1．Deserted．
＂Your abandoned streams，＂Thomson：Liberty．
2．Wholly given up to wickedoesa，hope－ lesaly corrupt．
not＇have the evidence of abandoned persons who would secular tribuanke＂－Froude：Hitat．Eng．，chap．vi．

II Dryden（Span．Friar，Iv．2）has the redun－ dant expression abcandoned o＇er，now ousoleta．
a－băn＇－dón－ēe，s．［Abandon．］
Legal：A person to whom aoything ia aban－ doned．
a－băn＇－dôn－ẽr，s．［Asandon．］One who abandens．
＂Bbandoner of revels，myte，coatemplative．＂
a－băn＇－dòn－ĭng，pr．par．，\＆s．［Abanion．］ As subst．：A forsaking；a total desertion． ＂Whea thus the belm of justice is shandoned， universal
＊a－băn＇－dö̀n－ly̆，adv．［ABAnnon．（Scotch．） At random，without regard to danger．（Wal lace，Iv． $670, \mathrm{MS}$. ；vii． $653, \mathrm{MS}$ ．）
a－băn＇－dōn－mĕnt，s．［Abandon．］ 1．Ord．sense：The act of abaudoning，giviag up，or relioquishing．
＂The Latins now make secret preparations fur the open abandonment of thecr lows－standing liontav
elliance - Lewois：Cred．Kirly Roon．Hist．，ch．xiit．
2．The atate of being alandoned，as＂ITe was in a state of complete abaudonment．＂
3．comm．：The relinquishment of an interest or claim．Tlrus，in certain circumstances， persoll who has insured property on hoard a ahip may relinquish to the insurers a remu：mt of it saved from a wreck，as a preliminary t calling upon them to jray the full amount of the insurance effected．The term is also inse of the anrrender by a debtor of his property
a－băn＇－dŭm，s．［BAN．］
Old Law Anything forfeited or confinciated． （Ducange．）
＊a－băn＇－dūne，v．t．［A．S．］To sobject，to abandon

Fortune to her lawys can not at andume me＂
a－băn＇－ga，s．［Local name．］A name given by the megrores in tiee island of St．Thomas to a kinf of palin．［Avy．］
＊a－banne，v．t．［Ban．］To curse．
＂So bolernnty to abanne and aveurse them all．＂－
à－băn－ní＇tion，s．Haw Lat．ahannitio，an ohb legal term，now little used．］Banishment for one or two years for mans］uughter．［Ban．］
＊ $\mathbf{a}-\mathrm{b}$ 㐅p－tís＇－tŏn，or $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－băp－tist＇－1－ŏn， ［Gr．abiartachir（abuptiston）＝int to be diplent $\beta a \pi t+5 \omega$（naptizo）$=$ to（arp ；frequentative of
 （1rapanon）$=$ a trepan mot to be diypud，that （isupanon）with a guard to prevent its sioking too （lepply：］：A guarded trejan．［Trevaz：］
＊a－băr－ç̆̆，s．［Low Lat．alurtiox．］Iosatiable－ ness．［Abarstick．I（Dhucange．）
＊a－bäre，v．t．［A．S aburian．］To make lare， di meover．［Bare．］
a－bar＇－rand，pr．par．［ABerk．］Departiog from，aberring
＊a－barre，c：t．［A．N．abrrrer．］To prevent．

＊a－bar＇stĭck or a－băs＇－tǐck，$a$ ．［Etym． uncertain，［nssibly emnected with abarcy （q．v．）．Insatiable．（Blount．）
＊a－bar＇－sticks，s．Insatiahleness．（Cocheram．）
＊a－bar＇－stiry，o．［Abage？］More downcast．

[^2] articulatio $=$ a putting forth of new joints: articulo $=$ to divide into joints $;$ articulus $=\mathrm{a}$ little joint ; artus = s joint.]
Anat.: That kind of articulation, or jointing, which admits of obvious or extensive motion. Synonymous with diarthroeis and dearticalation (q.v.).
a'-bas, s. [In Ger., \&c., abas: der. apparently from Shah $\Delta$ bbas of Peraia.] A weight used in Peraia for weighing pearls. It is one-eightb leas than the European carat, and lo equal to 2.25 grains Troy.
s'-băs, s. [Arab.]
Med.: A cntaneons disease, the scald-head (Porrigo favosa). [Porrigo.]
-bā'se, v.t. [Fr. abaisser; Low Lat. abassare $=$ to lower ; ltal. abbassare ; Sp. abaxar: cogn. with Eng.base; Low Lat.bassus=low.] [A8A8H.]

1. Lit.: To depresa, to lower.
"Aud will she yet abase her oye on met"
2. Fig.: To make low, to lower, to degrade, to humble, to disgrace.
"But the Hydee abased themelven in valo."-
vacaulay: Fist Eng.ach. vi . Vacaulay: Biak
II To abase the coinage; aame as to debase (q.v.). [Abasino, B., 3.]
a-bāsed', pa. par. or a. [AbAsz.]
3. In the same sonaes as the verb.
4. Her.: The term used (1) when the
wings, e.g., in place of
being expanded, with
 their apices pointing outward, either look down towsrds the point of the shield, or eise are shint. (2) When a chevron, fesse, or another ordinary, is borne lower than its usual situation.
(Parker, Gloss. of Her.) [Abase.]
ب-bä'se-mĕnt, s. [ABASE.]
5. The act of bringing low or humbling
6. The atate of being brought low.
"There is an abasement because of glory."-Eeclea
eb-băsh' v.e. [O. Fr. esbahir; Fr. ebahir.] To put to shame, to cause to hang down the head, by sudulenly exciting in one the conaciousness of guilt, mistake, or inferiority; to destroy the self-possession of a person; to dispirit; to put to confusion.
"He wa a mank whom no check could abaen,"-
s-băsh'ed, pa. par. \& a [A8AsH.] (1) As the verb $=$ to put to shame ; hence (2) Modest, unobtrusive, bashful.

The boy of plainer gorb, aud more abaiked.
la couvtenanco-more disteut and retired."
In coumtenameen more istant and retired." vile
Q-băsh'-ǐng, pr.par. \& s. [Asask.]
As subst.: A putting to shame.
"An abaching withorit end."-Chawcer: Bosctus.
a-băsh'-mĕnt, e. [Asasa.] Confusion produced by shame ; fear, consternation; a being put to shame.
"Whilch manuer of abashment became hor not yiL" -skelton, p. 38
a-bä'-sing. pr. par. \& 4. [Abase.]
As substantive:

1. Lit. (as 1. of the verb) : A depressing, a making lowez.
 2. Fig.: A making low, a humbling. The esme as Asasement.
*3. Depreciation of the coinage. [DesaY sino.]

Chronicle, Edw. V $f_{\text {. }}$.
: băs'-s, a-băs'-sis, or a-băs'sēes, s. [Pers.] A Persian allver coin (rom Shah the value, of about 10 d. aterling, but varying with the price of silver.
t-băs"-taxd-ize, v.t. [A.N. abastarder.] To -educe to the condition of a bastard [Bastard.]
"icorrupted and abastardiad thea,"-Danial:
${ }^{2}$ a-bä́-süre, s. [A.N.] Abasement. (TowneLey Myaterics.)
a-bä'ta-ble, a. Able to be ahated; that may be abated. [Asate.]
ab-bā-ta-mĕn"-tŭm, s. [Law Lat.] [Abate.] Law: An entry by interpasition; the term used when, on the death of a landowner, some one, not the heir or devisee, takes unlawful possesaion of the estste.

- ăb-a-t̄̄yl'-mĕnt, s. [A.N.] A battlement. (Sir Gawayne, p. 30.)
a-bāte, v.t. \&6. [O. Fr. abatre; Fr. abattre $=$ to beat down ; battre $=$ to beat or strike; Sp. batir, abatir; Port. bater, abater; Ital. Sp. batir, abatir; Port. bater, abater; 'Iow. bottere, abbottere; Low Lat. abatto: a = down,
and Lat batuo, battuo $=$ to hit, to strike.] [Beat, Bate.]


## L. Transitive:

1. Lit. (of material chings):
(a) To best down, to overthrow.
"The moro schula they bea abatid and defouind in

## * (b) To lower.

Alle the banera that Crysten founde
Fig.
3. Fig.:
(a) To contract, to cut sbort, to lessen, diminish, moderate, mitigate.
"Nought that he sew his sadneun eould abate."
Abate thy rage, abate thy manly rage)
Abate thy rage, great dule ${ }^{\text {Shakesp. : Henry F., ili. } 2}$

(b) To subtract, to deduct: sometimes sollowed by from.
"It shall be abated from thy eatimatlon." -Leviticus
(c) To remit : e.g., a tax.
"o To ropienish ane eshusted treasury, it was prow posed te resume the invish and itl-pisced gitts of his predeceszor, his prudeuce abated one mointy of

* 3. Law: (i.) To beat down, to pull down, to destroy, to putan end to, as "to abates nuisance." (ii.) To annui a suit or actiou. (iii.) when the testator or bankrupt bas not lest funds enough to pay it in full.

4. Metall.: To reduce to a lower temper.
II. Intransitive:
I. To decrease, to become less; applied to material substances, to movements, to diseases, also to feelings or emotions, and indeed to anything capable of diminution.

## Wha fail'n, the roia abated

Wordsworth: Exrursion, II
"The fury of Glengarry, zot being ininmed hy nay
fresh provocation, rapdy abated."- Maoaulay: Bha. Enesh, provocat xili.
2. To lessen, to moderate.

> "so toillome wis the road to trace,
> The guide abatiag of hly pace.

Scolt: Lady of the Lakea, v. 2.
3. To cease altogether.
" Ya coutinaurice abated eny bont to make".
4. Law : (i.) To come to nought, to fall through, to fail. (ii.) To abate into a freehold $=$ enter into a freehold on the death of the former possessor, regardless of the rights beloaging to the heir or devisee.
*5. Horsemanship: A horse is ssid to abate, or take down his curvets, when he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness at every successive step which be takes.
5. Falconry: To flutter or beat with the wings,
-A haw ke that trovelieyth upon the teyne, a man may know if he take hede, for such is her marer that and it he wolde elose her hreth whether ahe be high or
Iow."-Relit. Antiq... s soo.
a-bā'te, s. [Old Fr. abat.] Event, adventure. 1. (Scotch.) Accident; something that surprises, as being unexpected.
2. A casting down. [A.sate, v.t.]
a-bā'-těd, pa. par. \& adj. [ABATE.] As adjective:

1. Generally the same as the verb.
2. Poet.: ITumbled.

Stilit your old toes delirer youl, ay most
Abated captivens to mome nation.
Sbated cayptivet, to mome natioc."
abatelement (pron. abb-a-ť'-ľ-mang), s. [From Fr. abattre = to beat down.]

1. Comm.: A local term, formerly a sentenco of the French consul in the Levant against any merchants of his country who broke their bargains or defrauded their creditors. Till the abatelement was taken off, the delinquent could not sue any person for debt.
2. Her.: A mark of diggrace sffixed to an escutcheon. [Abatement, 5.]

## a-bāte-mĕnt, s. [ABATE.]

I. Gen.: The act of sbating, the state of being abated, or the amount absted.
II. More specifically :

1. A leasening, diminution, decrease.
"Abatomeme in the public enthusiasm for the now dex zo Yaeaully 4
ment rather than increake."-Mill: pol. Ecen.,
2. Deduction, subtraction.
"Would the Coumcil of Regency consent to an abate ment or three hund red thourand pounds?"-Yacau lay: Rist. Eng., chap. xsill
3. Comm.: (a) Discount for resdy money. (b) A deduction from the value of goods ocea aionally made at custom-bouees on account of damage or loss sustained in the warebouso. This is called also rebate, or rebatement. [Rebate.]
4. Law: (1.) A beating down, s putting down, as the abatement of s nuisance. (ii.) $A$ quashing, a judicial defeat, the rendering abortive by law, as when a writ is overthrown by some fatal exception taken to it in court ; a plea designed to effect this result is callad a plea designed to effect this result ale callod a plea in abatement. All dilatory pleas ars contion to pleas in bar. (iii.) Forcible entry of a atranger into an inheritance when the person aeised of it diea, and before the heir or dovisee can take possession. [OUSTER.]
5. Her.: Abatements, cometimes called robatements, are real or imaginary marks of disgrace affixed to an escutcheon on account of aome flagratitly dishonourable action on the part of the bearer. Scarcely any instance is on record of such marks of disgrace having been actually affixed to an eecutcheon.
a-bā'-tẽr, s. [Asate.] The person who, or the thing which abates. [Asator.]


## a-bā'-ting, pr. par. [Asate.]

a-bat-jour (a-ba'-ehôr), a. [Fr.] A sky. light or sloping aperture made in the wall of an apartment for the admission of light.
a-bà'-tót, a. [AsATE, Asater.]

1. Law: One who, on the death of a person seised of an inheritance, enters it before the rightful heir or devisee can take possession.
2. One who abates a nuiance.
3. An agent or cause through.or by which an abatement is effected.

asattis.
sbattis or abatis (pron. a-băt'-tē as a French word, but often, ss English, a-băt'tis), s. [Fr. abatis, from abattre $=$ to beat down.]
4. Rubbish.
5. Fort.: A temporary defence formed by felling trees, end placing thern in $s$ row, with thair bougbs, which are pointed, directed against the enemy; they impede the advance of the foe, besides affording cover for tha defenders to fire over.
"Miltindes protected his anks from the oriomyd " Prettr groupe of trees, too, have beal cut dowri is
" Protty groupe of trees, too, hspe beea cut dowit in
a-băt'-tised, $\pi$. Furnished with an sbattis.
abattoir (a-băt'-wâr), s. [Fr, abattre $=$ to beat down, to fell.] A bullding in which cattle are slaughtered. One was commenced in Paris by decree of Napoleon I., in 1810, and it was
fate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, bẽr, thêre; pīe, pĭt, süre, sïr, marine; gö, pơt,

finished in 1818. An approsch to the abattoir aystem has been made in Loadon siace tbe removal of Smithfield Cattle Market to tbe north of tbe metropolis in 1855 ; it has been introduced also intu various provincial towns.
a battuta (pron. a băt-tû'-tạ). [Ital. (lit.) to the beat.]
Music: In strict or measured time. "This torm is usually employed when a break in the time of a movement has occurred, and it is deairable to resume the original pace by the beat. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
abo-a-tūde', s. [Late Lat. abatuda.] Anything diminished. (Bailey) (In old records, Moneta abatuda is clippod money.) [Abate.]
灰b'a-türe. [Fr, abatire $=$ to beat.] Grass beaten down by the trampling of a atag pasaing through it.
ab-at-vent (pron. ab'-a-vain), 2. [Fr.] Arch. : The aloping roof of a tower ; a penthouse.
ab-at-voix (pron. abb'av-wâ, s. [Fr.] Areh.: A sounding-board over a pulpit.
 names.] The name, in various African dia lects, of the Baobab' tree, Adensonia digitata.
ab-àwe, "ab'-á'ue, " a-bâ ve, *a-bay, v.t. i . To bow, to bend. (MS. Cantab. Halliweil.)
6. To dazzle, aatoniah, or confound.
"I was abawed for merveille."
Rose, 8,644.
*a-bä'y, *a-bā'ye, s. [A.N.] [BAy.] The barking of a dog.
and make a short abay for to rewarde the II At abaye: At bay.
"Then the forest they froye.
Dogrevante MS. (Haltiwell.)
"a-bāy', "ab-bāy', "a-bā'ye, v.i. To obey. [AbAWE.]
hond to holde of than houndee amall modde yn his better abaye."-M.S. Bodl. 548.

- a-bā'y, v.i. \& v.t. [ABIE (2).] (Skinner.)
*a-bā'y, v.t. To astonish. [Abawe.] (Scotch.)
*a-bä'ys, v.t. [Fr. abassir.] To abash, to

*a-bäy'-sçhĭd, *a-bäy'ssh-ite, pa. par. Abashed, frighteued. [A8ash.]
- a-bā'yst, par. par. of Abase. [A.N.] Dizappointed.
- And that when that they were travyat

And of herborom were ubbyat." (Eavyat
Brit. Bibl. iv. Bus. (Ialiwell: Dict.)
abbb, s. [A.S. $a b$ or $a b=$ (I) a beam, (2) the woof in weaving yaras.] A term formerly nsed among weavera, and aignifying yarn for the warp.
If $A b b w o o l=$ wool for the yarn uaed in a weaver's warp.
abl-ba, s. [Heb. $\mathcal{Z}(0 b)=$ father, with auffix ba to represent the defluite article.] The E. Aram. (Chal.) and Syr. name for fother.
Fatiher." the Splrit or adoption, whereby we cry, Abba,
abb-băç'-In-àte, v.t. $\quad[$ ltal. $a d=$ to ; bacino $=$ a basin.] To destroy the eye-sight by placiug a red-hot copper basin close to the cyes. It was chiefly on captive priuces, or other persons of influence, that this detestable cruelty was practised. Ducange cites instances of its perpetration among the Italians in medizval times, the Greeks of the lower empire, and others. He also repeats the story that, early in the twelfth century, Heury I., King of England, thus treated his brother Robert, the deposed Duke of Normandy, but the charge is not supported by contemporary evidence. (Ducange, Lexicon, art. "Abbsciusre.'")
ab-baç-in-a'-tion, s. The destruction of the eye-sight in the manner described under the verb abbacinate.
ăb'bă-çy̆, s. [Low Lat. abbatia, from E. Araru. and $>y$ r. $a b b a=$ father.] The dignity, rights, aud privileges of an abbot. [Agbot, Aвea.] "According to Telinus, an abbacy is the dignity
itteell."-Aylife: Parergon Juris Canonici.

## ăb-băn-dǒn-a-měn'-tẹ. [Ital.]

Music: With self-abandonment, despondlugly.
*ab'-bass, s. Old apelling of Abeess (q.v.).
*äb'-bat, s. [ABsor.] [1a reality a more correct form of the word than Assor. It comes from ebbatem, accus. of Lat, abbas, from Syr. abba = father.]
"The abbats of . exempt abbeys."-Glosary of

* ab'-ba-těsse, s. Fem. form of Abbat (q.v.). "And st length became abbatese there,"-Holinshed Chrom. 1647.
àb-bā'ti-al, a. Pertaining to an abbey.
- Abbatial government tas probably much more favourable to natiounl prosperity than baronia
thority."-Sir T. Eden: Ntate of the Poor, p. 60 .
ab-băt'-i-cal, $\alpha$. The same as Abbatial.
*ab'-bay or "ab-baye, s. an old spelling of $\triangle$ BBEY.
"They caried him unto the next absav." Chaucer: Priorcses Tale, 18,08s "They would rend this Abbaye's massy arve""
abbé, (pron. ăb'-bā), \&. [The French term for Assor.] Literally, the same as an abbot, but more generelly :. mere title for any clergyman without any definite office or responaibilities. Before the first French Revolution the title was ao fashionable that rany men who had pursued a course of theological atudy, though not at all of ecclesiastical proclivities, assumed it; but that practice almost terminated with 1789, after which the word became once more limited to its naturel meaning.
"Ere long some bowing, smirking, smart Abofe" ${ }^{\circ}$
IT Abbés Commendataites. [Aabot.]
" ab'-beit, s. [A corruption of HABrr.] (Scotch.) Dreas, apparel. (Bannatyne: Poems.)
ab'-bēss, s. [O. Fr.abaese, abbesse; Low Lat. abbatissa.] The lady superior of a munery, exercising the aame authority over the nuns that an abbot doea over moaks in a convent, the oaly exception being that she cannot exercise strictly acclesiastical functions.
"The Falmer caught the Abbess' eye."
ăb'-bey̆, s. [O. Fr. abeie, abaie; Fr. abbafe, from Low Lat. abbatia; Ital. abbadia or badia; Ger. abtei.]

1. A monastic community. A society of celibates of either aex, who, having withdrawn
from "the world " and bound themselves by religioua vowa, henceforth live in seclusion, the mea, terned monks, in a convent, and the females, denominated nuns, in a numnery, the former ruled over by an abbot [Aввот], and the latter by an abbess. Originally the term abbey was applied to all such fraternities or sisterhoods, then it became more limited in meaning, as a distinction was drawn between meaning, as a distinction was drawn between
an abbey proper and a priory. The more an abbey proper and a priory. The more throw out offshoots, as a vigoroua church now is pretty sure to found one or more humbler churches in its vicinity. These were called priories, and were ruled by priors, which was a more modest dignity than that of abbot. For a period they were subject to the anthority of the abbot by whose instrumentality they had been founded, then they gained streagth and became independent of the parent monastery, and finally the distinction between an abbey and a priory alnost tion between an abbey a
vanished. [Monasterv.]
2. A buildiag either now or formerly inhabited ty a monastic community. An abbey in the Middle Ages had a church, a dormitory, a refectory for meals, a proper pantry for viands, and all other conveniences for the monks, who, though individually poor, were collectively rich. It stood in the midst of grounds walled round for protection and grounds
privacy. Some abbeys have been converted into modern cathedrals or churchea, others into modern cathedrals or churchea, others
are in ruius. [Priory, Convent, NunNery, are in ruius.

It is lmpossible to conceive a more beautiful specimen of lightness and elegance of Gothic architecture than the eastern window ot Melrose Abbey."-Ncott:
Notes to "Lay of Laxt Minstrel,
" 1 . 8 .
TIn the mouth of a Londoner, "the Abbey" signifies Westmisster Abbey.

II Scotland, "the Abbey" specially meass Holyrood House. [Asbev-laird.]
3. The privileges of sanctuary possessed by those repairing to any such buildiug.
Scots Law: The right of sanctuary afforded to a debtor who lives within the precincts of Holyrood Houae.
abbey-laird, s. A cant term for an in abbey-laird, s. A cant term for an in-
aolvent dobtor who takes up his resideace within the precincts of Holyrood as a protec tion against hia creditore. (Scotch.)
abbey-land, s. Land now, or formerly attached to an abbey, On the suppreasion of the monasteries at the period of the English Reformation, the abbey-landa were trenaferred to the Crown, and were aoon afterwarda given, at prices beneath their valns, to private persons. By tbs atatute Ist Phil \& Mary, e. 8, any one molesting the possessors of abbey-landa, granted by Parliament to Henry VIII. or Edward VI., incurred the penalty of a premunire. Whils yet the lauds now referred to were attached to the respective abbeys, their possessors, in most cases, had succeeded in freeing them from all clarg for tithes. When their modera owners manage to prove this they also are exempt from tith to prove this they also are exempt from tithe rent-charge. (See Blackstone a Co
Book IV., ch. 8 ; Book II., ch. 3.)
abbey-lubber, s. A terra of contempt for a fat, lazy, idle monk. Jennings gays it atill used io somerset for an ide fellow.
"Thls is no Father Dominile, no huge overgrown -Dryden: Spanish friar, di. 2.

- Besidea abbey-land and abbey-lubber tharo are in English literature a number of othar words compounded with abbey; for instance, abbey-church and abbey-ntate (Froude), abbey gate and abbey-wall (Shakespeare).
"ab'bey̆, [A.N. Probably a corruption of A gele (q.v.).] A name given in Yorkshire and Westmoreland to the great white poplar, a variety of Populus alba.
*ab-big'-gĕt, v.t. To expiate, to make amends for. [Abie (2).]
*ab'-bis, e. pL [An old form of Albs.] White surplices worn by priests. (Scatch.)
*ab'-bôd, s. Old form of Aasor (q.v.). (Robert of Gloucester.
 abbad; Gar. abt; Fr. abbe; I Ial. abate; Low Lat. $a b b a s$, fr. E. and W. Aram.auba; ILeb. IN (ab) = father, of which the plural sounds like abbot, אבות (aboth). [ABBA.]
A tern originally applied to any monk, or to suy ecclesiastic, specially if aged, and de signed to express veneration for his sauctity then limited to the superior of a society of monks living in a monastery; next restricted still further to the ruler of an abbey as con tradistinguished from a priory; and, finally acquiring again a aomewhat more extended acquiring again a aomewhat more extended
meaning as the distinction between an abbey meaning as the distinction between an abbey
and a priory became less regarded.
[Aeber, Prioky.]
When in the fourth century, A.D., the scattered and aolitary monks living in the Egyptian and other deserts began to be gathered into small communities, each society elected a spiritual chief over it, to whom the name abbot was given by the Syriaus and othera, and archimandrite by the Greeks. The hishop soon gained the right of confrming the nomination. As yet the abhots were deemed laymen, but about the sixth century most of them became prieats. Atter the second Niceas became priests. Atter the second Nicede
Council, in A.D. 787 , they were allowed to counci, in A.D. 78, they were allowed to consecrate monks for the lower sacred ordera.
The abundant leisure which they possessed led a few of them to become learned men, and the bishops tinding them useful in controversiea with " hereties," gradually induced them to remove their monssteries to the vicinity of towas. By the eleventh ceatury their influence had so increased that the more powerful of them sncceeded in shaking off the authority of the bishops, owning no jurisdiction now but that of the Pope; these were, in consequeace, called insulated. abbots. Though nominally the aext grade below bishops, yet most of them adopted the eyiscopal crosier which, however, they bore is their right land while the hishops did so in their lett. They also assumed mitrea like their rivals, and evea many ordinary abbots became crosiered; thus a diatinction arose between mitred and crosiered abbots. The houses presided over by insulated abbots had mostly sent forth priories; the heads of those which had done so on a large seale were aometimes called car dinal abbots; and the ambitious title of acumenical, meaning universal abbot, imitated from the patriarch of Constantiaople, was not unknown. The privilege of making appointunknown. The privilege of making appoint-
ments to posts of auch innportance was

[^3]claimed, and in many placea successfully, by the civil power, which then nominated laymen for secular ends. Hence arose abbot-counts (in Lat. abba-or abbi-comites) and reld-abbots (in Lat. abbates milites), who received appointin Lat. abbates miltes), who received applitary menta on condition of rendering military gervice for what was deemed their feof. In Germeny 1here were prince abbots, and Kings Philip I. and Louls VI. of France
In England, before the Reformation, twentysix or twenty-geven mitred abbots, with two priors, sat in the House of Lords; the former were called, in consequence, abbots-general, or abbots-sovereign. They ceased to be peers when the monasteries were suppressed by When the mory
Benry Bishops whose cathedrals were at one tim
abbeys have sometimes beea called abbots. In modern Roman Catholic coutries abbots are genetally divided into regular and commendatory (abbés commendataires). The former are really monks; the lafter are only laymen, bui are ubliged to take orders when they have reached the right age.
If Abbot of the People was a title formerly given iu Genoa to one of the chiel civil magistrstes, a layman. A peraon who in mediæval times was the leader of Christmas mevels was called by the Eagliah the Abbot or Lovel of Mirrule, Dy the Scotch the Abbot of Lord of Misrule, by the Scotch the Abon, And by the French Abbe de Liesse = the Abbot of Juy. [LORD (1), 8. का (3).]
ab'-bott-ship, s. The atate, position or appointment of an abbot.
abbreuvoir (approximately ăb-brŭष' war), s. [Properly Fr. $=$ a watering-place a drinking-pond for animals. ltal. abbeverare: frombevere; Lat. bihere $=$ to drink. The Engliah brevo is from a different root.]

1. A wstering-place.
2. A wasonry: The junction between two stones; the interstices between two stones atones; the interstices belween two
designed to be filled up with inortar.
ąb-brē'-vi-āte, v.t. [Las. abbreviatus, pa. par. of abbrevio: $a d=$ to, and brevis $=$ short; Sp. abreviar; Ital. abbreviare; from Lat. apbrevio; Gr. Bpaxuvu (brachunō), Bpaxús abbrevio; Gr. Rpaxuve (br
(brachus) $=$ brevis $=$ short.]
3. To shorten, to curtail, to reduce to a smaller compres, yet without loss of the main substance.
"It is one thing to abbremate by contrncting 2. To shorten, to cut short with a lessening of the main substance.
"Tha length of their days Vefore the Flood were
abbreviated atter."-bruone: $V$ vulpar Errourz.
4. Arith. \& Alg.: To reduce a fraction to its lowebt terms. [Abereviation, Il.]
ab-bré-vĭ-āte, s. An abridgment. (Whitlock: Manners of the English.)
Scotch Law: Abbreniate of adjudication means an alistraci of adjudication, and of the lands adjudged, with the suluount of the debt.
eb-brē'-vi-āte, a. \& "pa. par. [Abbaeviate, v.t.] [Used ocrasionally for the regular form Abereviatrd (q.v.).]
abb-brē'-vi-ā-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [ABAREVIATE]
5. Shortened, abridged, contracted.
"Irreqular. abbreviatad, and hattardized haggasges."
of
of Nan vol L .
part L., eh. if.
6. Arith. \& Aly.: Reduced to lower terms; shorten
7. Botany: A terin used in comparalive descriptions to indicate that shorter than another. For instance, anabbrevistedcalyx is one wbich is shorter than the tube of the corolla ( $a$ in 6.).


FLOWER OF PCLMONARIA MARITIMA, WITH ABEREVAATED CALYX.
8.
ab-bré-vi-ăte-1屰, adv. [Eng. abbreriate :ly.] Shortly, concisely.
"Abbrevtatly nnd mentely ncoording to my old plain

## 


I. Gen.: The act or process of ahortening, abridging, or contracting.
""iaidion: process of abbrothation and motraning." 1. Spec: : The curtailment of a document or the contraction of a word or words by omitting several of the letters, as M.A. $=$ Master of Arts [see $\Delta$ as an abbreviation], adj. for adjective, \&s.
2. Alg. \& Arith: : The reduction of a fraction to a simpler form : as

$$
\frac{(a+b) 3 a}{3 a^{2}(a+b)} \text { to } \frac{1}{a}
$$

3. Music: A conventional way of writing the notes so as to save space. Thus, a semibreve with the symbol of a quaver underneath

(that is, as many quavers as there are in a semibreve); so $=$ means as many demi-semiquavers as there are in a crotchet-viz., 8 .
II. The result of such an act or process ; thus M.A. is the abbreviation of Master of Arts.
$\frac{1}{a}$ is the abbreviation of $\frac{(a+b) 3 a}{3 a^{2}}(a+b)$, sc.
Surive.
III. The state of being shortened or abridged.
ab-brē'-vǐ-ä-tõr, s. [Asgreviatr.]
4. Gen.: One who ebridges or curtails.
"Nelther the Arebbishop nor his abbreriators"Hamilton: Logic, ii.
5. Spec.: The term applied to a college of seventy-two persons in the Roman Chancery whose duty it is to abridge the petitions granted ky the Pope into proper forms for being converted into bulls.
abb-brē'vī- $\bar{a}-t o ̆ r-\breve{y}, ~ a ~ A b b r e v i a t i n g, ~ s h o r t-~$ ening. [Asbaeviate.]

* ab-brē'-vi-ā-türe, 8. [Ital. abbreviatura.] 1. A mark used for the sake of shortening. " F rititen with chanacters and abbreviatures. '-

2. An abridgment, a compendium, a short draft. [Angreviate]
"This in an eatellent abbreviature of the wbole duty
of © Christian."-Taylor: Guide to Derotion * ab-broch, v.t. [Etym. doubtful] To monopulise goods or Iorestall a narkel.

* ab-brō'çhe, v.t. [A.N.] To broacb a harrel. [Abronch.]
Prompt. Pare.
ab-brō'çh-mĕnt, s. [A.N.] [ABвRоси.] 1. The act of forestalling.

2. Spec.: The act of foreatalling a market or fair. This was formerly regarded as a criminal offence; but by 7 \& 8 Vict. the peality for it was abolished.
ab-bŭt'tals, s. mt. [Law Lat. obutto, ard butta, from Butum, Fr. bout = end, termination ; or Celt. bot or bod = foundation, lowest part. ] The buttings or bonndary of land towards any point. Anciently, bounds were distinguished by srtiffial hillocks called botemines, from which came Botifno, Asditals, \&c.

* ${ }^{\text {abb }} \mathbf{b}$-by̆t, s. [Habit.] A hahit.
"Under the abbyt of seynte Aust gnne."
Wright: Se. Parrick': Purgator
B C. The first three letters of the Enclish alphahet, designed as symbols of the alphabet generally.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { As alphnhets in ivory employ. } \\ & \text { Hour after hour, the yet uniet }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Hour after hour, the yet unietterd boy, } \\ & \text { Sorting and pazzing with a deal of glee }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { sorting and puzzing with h deal of glea } \\ & \text { Thowe seeds of science calld his } A B C \text {. }\end{aligned}$
* $\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{b}-\mathrm{c} \overline{\mathbf{e}}$, ог $\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{b} \overline{\mathrm{e}}-\mathrm{c} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$, s. [ABECE.] The slpbabet (sixteenth century)
Abdal ( $\mathbf{A} b^{\prime}$-dal), s. [Arab. $\alpha b d=$ servant; $A l=$ Allah $=$ God.]
Among Mfussulmars: A person supposed to be transported by the love of God. Abdals are called in Persia Disaneh Khodas. People belonging to other falths often find them dangerous fanatica. (See D'Herbelot"a Bibliotheque Orientale, A.D. I677.)

Kb-děl'-a-Ti, s. [Arab.] The native Egyptian name of the musk melon (q.v.).
Abdertan (abb-dër-(Kb-dër'-ite), a [From Abders, \& town of Thrace, the inhabitants of which were regarded as very atupid, yet from among them sprang the philosophers Democritus and Protagoras.] Pertaining (1) to Abdere; (2) to incessant laughter from Demneritus, who wa known as "the laughing philosopher." Used also substantively.
ăb'-dĕst, 3. [Pers. $a b=$ water ; dest $=$ hand. $]$ The Mobammedan ceremony of washing the bands as a religious duty.

## - Abdevenham (Ăb-děv-ěn-ham).

Astrol.: The head of the twelfth bouse in a scheme of the heavens.
àb'di-cant, $a . \& \&$ [Lat. qbdicans, pr. par. of abdico.] [Asmicate.]

1. As adj.: Abdicating, renouncing, relinquishing.
an .. montik asdicane of their order."- khitlock:
2. As substantive: One who sbdicates.
ăb'-di-cäte, v.t. \& i. [Lat. abdico $=$ (lit.) to ssy a thing does not belong to one, to detach oseself froin, to renounce, resign, abdicate; (legul) to renounce one (especially a aon), to disinherit him: $a b=$ from; dico $=$ to bind, to dedicate, cossecrate, or devote.]
I. Transitive:
3. Gen.: To relinquish, abandon, give up.
4. Spec.: To relinquish the throse without resigning it. After the flight of James II., In 1689, Lord Chancellor Somers, Maynand, and other emixent men, contended that the fugitive monarch had abdicated the throne, and induced the House of Commons to adont the following extroordinary defintion of the verb to abdicate:-
"It wan moved that King Jnmes II, having enden-
voured to subvert the constitution of the king doin ly Foured to subvert the constitution of the kingdon ly
hreaking the original coutrnct between king nnd teople, and, by the sulvice of Jesuits and other wleked. persous, having volated the fundaniental hws, hnd abdicated the government, and that the throue bisd therehy betome vacant."-Nacaulay: Hist. of Eng., chap. $x$
It was not, however, at a logical definition that Somersend his companions aimed, but at framing a notion likely to pass the House, as this one triumphantly did.
I The word abdicate is sometimes used for the desertion of offces inferior to tbe throne.
5. Formally to resign an office before one'a time of service has expired, or an offiee which one might have been expected to retain till death.

It was in the twenty-arst year of his relga that Diocletinn executed hive memorable devien of abdicat. ing the empire. © Dlocletian acquited the g.ort of Givlng to the worla the arat example or atated hay suc Eeeding monarchs," -Gibbon: Dec. 4 Fall, chap. will.
4. To reject, to renounce, to relinquish as a right or privilege, or a valuable possession.

- But Christ as soon nould abdicate his own,

As atvop from heaven to sell the proud a throus."
.-The underatanding abdicates its functlons, and
 5. Civil Jau: To renounce a son, to disinherit a son, during the lifetime of a lather. "It may be further observed that pareuts vere allowed to be reconciled to their children. ", itoter: Grecian Antiquities, iv, 15 .

## - Also figuratirely:

draw them closer nnto thee whom thon

* 6. To dethrone, to derrive of office, to degrade.
"The Turk abdicated Cormulus, the next heir to the empire. ${ }^{\text {n }}$-Burton: Anit- of Selancholy.
1L. Intransitive: To abaadon or relinguish a throne, or other office, dignity, or privilege. childiren. -since he (a prineel cannot abdicate for hid Chingren. Mand
Lngland
ăb'dǐ-cä-těd, pa. par. \& adj. [Aboleate.] 1. Active: Used of one who has abdicated a throne or other dignity.
"The abdicated monarch retired." - Gibbon: De cline and fall, chap. nil.

2. Passive: Aluandoned, renonaced, referring to the throne or office abdicated.
"And hoped to melze his abdicated helm."
Corcper: Expustulation.



Mb-di-ca'tion, as [Lat' obdicatio.] The act of abdicatting or relinquiehing. 1. Spec: The relinquishment of an offlee, and partcularly the urone, withont a forma resignation. It differa from reaignation, whieh ls applied to the giving back by a peraon int the hsnds of a auperior an office to which that superior sppointed him ; While m abdication, one theoratically, without sn esrthly - onparior in tha country, ralinquishea what cama to him at first by act of law.
"Somers vindiented the use of the word abdication by quotations from Grotius and Briksonius Spigeliu
3. The resignation of a throns or othar office with or without due formalitiea.
"The ceremony of has [Diccletian's abdication was perforraed in a spaclous place, shout three ratles fron I AD involuntary abdication may take place, like that of Napoleon 1. at Fontainebleau, April 11, 1814, prior to his virtual ban ishmant to tha Iare of Elba.
4. Gen. : A casting off, a rejection.
"Wrongful abdication of parentality."-Jermay
5. The atata of being abdicated or relinquished.

- and -aincan-tive, a. [Lat. abdications.] That which causea or implise abdlcation. [ABDIcate.]
Za'dǐ-ā̄-tõr, s. [ABDICATE.] One who abdicates.
* ab'-aIt-ǐve, a. [Lat. abditivus; $a b d 0=$ to put away, to hide: $a b=$ from; $d o=$ to pnt, place, give.] Having the quality or power of hiding.
 abdo.] A place for hiding articles of valna, as money, plate, or important documents. Spec.: A cheat in churchea for relics. (Dugdate.
 domen, -inis; from abdo = to put away, to conceal : or posaibly contr, from adipomen, from adeps $=$ fat.] Proparly a Latin word, but quite naturalised in English anatonical, medical, and zoological works.
I. That portion of the trunk which in man commences beneath, and in mammalia behind tha diaphragm, and terminates at the extremity of the pelvis. The abdominal cavity is the largest in the human body. It is lined with a serous mambrane called the peritoneum. It contains the liver, with the gall-bladder under its right lobe, the stomach, the pancreas, the aplesn, the two kidneys, the bladder, and the intestines. The mere highly organized of the inferior animala have a similar structurg

2. Entom.: The whole posterior division of the hody united to the thorax by a small knot or attachment, well eben in the wasp. It includes the back as well as the parts helow. Externally it is made up of a series of rings.
Xb-döm'-in-al, a. [Abnomex.] Belonging to the abdomen.
Bowinan: Phyriol the abdominal cavity."-Todd and
Abdominal regions: Certain regions on the arternal surface of the abdomen formed by the tracing upon it of imaginary lines. A line is drawn harizontaily from the extremity of the last rib on one side to the same point on the other. A second line is then drawn parallel to the first between the two anterior superior processes of the ilinm. These two lines necessarily divide the abdomen into three horizontal bands or zones. The first or highest one is called the epygastriom [EPigastaium]; the gecond or middle one, the umbilical region [Umbilical]; and the third or lowest the hypogastrium [Hypogastrium]. Two vertical lines are then drawn on either side from the cartilagg of the seventh rib downward to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. These necessarily intersect the three horizontal zones, dividing each of them into three parts so as to make nine in all. The central division of the epigastrium constitutes the epigastric region, properly so called, on either side of which lie the right and left hypochondria [1lypochondrial. The central portion of the umbilical region is the umbilical region properly so called; whilst the compartments on either sida are named the right and left

Tumbar regions. The hypogastric region is similarly divided into three, the central called the pelvic region, and the two side ones the right and left iliac regions.
Abdominal ring or inguinal ring: One of two oblong tendinous openings or "rings" existing in either groin. Through theas rings pass the spermatic cord in the one sex and the circular ligamen of tha uterus in the other. Tha aponeurotic fibres which form the immediate boundaries of that woopenings are called the pillars of the ring. Ona of these is auperior, internal or anterior, and the other infarior, external and posterior.

the abdominal and thoracic regione.

| abdomizal megiors, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4. Epigastric. | 10. Itiac. |
| 8. Umbilleal | 11. Inguinai. |
| 6. Hypogantric. | 16. Inferior dorsal. |
| 9. Hypochoudriac. | 16. Lumbar. |
| Thokacto micions, |  |
| 1. Humeral. | 12. Scapular. |
| 2. Eubelavian. | 1 la Interscapula |
| ${ }^{2}$ Mammary. | [4. Euperior dorsal or |
| 8, Bubrariliary or lateral. |  |

ăb-dŏm'-in-al, ăb-dŏm'-ı̆n-als, s. [Lat. abdominales.] [Ampomen.] (The full term is Malaconterygii abdominales $=$ soft-finned Abdominals.) An order of flshes having the ventral fins auspended to the under part of the abdoman behind the pectorala, without

the carp, an abdominal figh.
being attached to the humeral hone. It is the most numerous in species of the softfinned orders, and contains the greater number of tbe fresh-water fishes. It is divided into flve families: the Cyprinidæ, or Carps; the fve famitues: the Cyprinidæ, or Carps; the
Esocidæ, or Pikes; the Siluridæ, or Siluri; the Exocidæ, or Pikes; the Siluridæ, or Siluri; the
Salmonidx, or Salmon; and the Clupeidæ, or Herrings. [Malacopterygii.]
ăb-dŏm-in-ŏs'-cŏ-p̆̌y.s. [Lat. abdomen; Gr. $\sigma \kappa \circ \pi \epsilon \in \omega$ (shopeo) $=$ to look at or after, to look carefully.]
Med. : An examination of the external surface of the abdomen with the view of detecting symptoms of internal disease.
ăb-dŏm'-in-oŭs, $a$. [Lat. abdomen; Eng. sutt. $\cdot$ ous = Lat. osus = full of.]

1. Pertaining to the abdomen.
2. With a large abdomen.

Gorzouius sits, abdominnzs and wan
Like a fat squah aron $n$ Chinese finn.
ăb-dū'çe, v.t. [Lat. $a b d u c o=$ to lead away.] 11. Gen.: To lead away.
"From the whych opinion I colde not abdrewe them
with al my endevor."-State Papers, Hon. VIIT, i. 55 . 2. Anat.: To draw from one part to a different one, to withdraw one part from another.

If we abduce the eye into either corner, the oblect Fill doplicate."-sir Tr. Browne: Fuigar Errors, iii.,
ăb-dū'-cent, a. [ABDUCE.] [Lat. abducens = drawing from.] Drawing from; drawing back. Anat.: The term applied to several mnsclea, the function of which is to fall back, with the function of which is to open the parts to which they belong draw, or open the parts to which they balong
The abducent or abductor mnacles are oppoaed The abducent or abductor mnacles are oppoaed muscles. [ABDUCTOR.]
ăb-dǐct', v.t. [Lat, abduco, pa. par. abductus.] Law: To take sway by gulle, or forcibly to carry off; as, for instance, a man's wife, or his children, or a ward or heiress; or to kidnap homan beings with the view of selling them into alavery. [ARDUCE.]
"His Maferty had boon abdzoled or apirited away French Revolution, pt. it, book iv, chap, iv.
ăb-d̈̈ct'-Ø̆d, pa. par. \& adj. [AbDuct.]
ăb-dǔct'-ing, pr. par. [A BDUCT.]
ăb-dŭc'tion, s. [ABDUCT.]
A. Active:

1. Gen. : $\Delta$ leading or drawing awsy.
"Increased abduction of the stream hy the water onipanies."- Times, Sept. 3,183 .
IL. Spec.:
2. Law: The taking away of a chlld fromite parents, a wifa from her hushand, or a ward from her guardian, by frand, persuasion, or open force. We also apeak of tha forcible abduction of a voter in a aimilar sense.
3. Phys.: The action or operation by which muscles part or aeparate certain portions of the body trom othera with which they are conjoined. [Abducent, Abductor.]
4. Surg.: A fracture in which the broken parts recede from each other.
"It [the thighoboool may bo seperated from the
middle line of the loody, so as to form an angle with the literai surface of the truik (abduction). or it may be restored nud made to approximate the middle line
(abduction)."-Todd and Bowman, vol. 1, ch. vi ., p. 336
5. Logic: An srgnment sometimes called, after the Greek, apogoge, in which the greater extrema la evidently contained in the medium but the medium ia not so evidently impliad in the lesser extreme aa not to require aome further proof to make this appear.
B. Passive: The state of being abduced, led, or drawn away.
ăb dŭc'-tor, s. [AbDuct.] One whe abducts, or that which abducts-i.e., leads er pulls a way.
Anat.: A mnacle of the body, which pulls back any part of the frame-e.g., the eys. The word abductor is opposed to adductor, a muscle which puils to [abducent.]
"The abductor muscle of the eye." - Todd and
*a-bee's. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a-beé. In the expression "let abe" $=$ let be, let alone, far less, not to mention ( $n=a t$, the Northern aign of the infinitive). (scotch.)
"Let that abee."-Roben : whs., i. 176.
"I hate fords at a tines. Iet "tbe when there's thou.
sands of armed weu un the other side." Scott: Bride of Lammermoor.
T. Sometimes = forbearance or connivance. Scout : P Pirate. fabe, for let abe, as the loys asy."-
a-bēam', adv. $\quad[\alpha=$ on; beam. $]$
Naut. Lang.: On the beam.

* a-beär', v.t. [A.s. abceran.] Now shortened to Bear.

1. To bear, to endure, to put up with.
2. To behave (one's-self).
"So did the faeria knight himselt abeare,

* a-bëar'-ançe, s. [a; bear.] Behaviour, condust, demeanour.

*a-beär'-İng, s. [Abearance.] Behaviour, conduct, demeanour.
Irw : Good abearing = the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject.
"He shulde be of yood aberunge towarde the king"
*a-bēat'-en, v.t. (pret. abétte). To beat down. [Beat.] (Siratmann.)
* $\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{b} \bar{e}-\boldsymbol{e} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$, s. A word used chiefly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

1. The alphabet.
" He .ras more than ten yer old or he conthe $y$,
boul, boy; pout, jowl ; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bonç; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, egrist. -ing.


Hence, 2: The elements of a science: as, for instance, of arithmetic

When thst the wien man, scompteth
Aftir the formal propirte
OI algorismes abice: Goneer MSS., Soe. Antig.
E-bē-qē-där'-1-an, s. [From $a, b, c, d$. ]

1. One who teaches the alphabet.
"One that tanches the crose-row."-Cockeram: Diel. 2. One who ia engaged in learning the alphabet. (Minsheu.)
 a. \& s.? $[$ Froin $\mathrm{a}, b, a, d$.
A. As adj. : A terin applied to compositions arranged alphavetically; pertaining to the alphahet; radimentary.
"Two abecedary circles, or rings of lattess."-
B. As substantive:
2. A primer.
3. (Pl.) : Rudiments, prisciplea.

Abecedarian Psalms: Paalma, the veraca of which began with the ancceasive lettera of the alphavet.
-běche', v.t. [Fr. abecher $=$ to feed, fill the beak.] [Beak.] To feed, to satisfy.
a-bĕched', pa. por. [Abeche.]
-bed', adv. [Properly on bed; pref. $a=o n$, or to ; bed.]

1. In bed.

Shakesp.: Tweafer Nigighe, it. L . 2. To bed.

Her nother dreamed, hefore she was delivered, That nhe was bronghit abed with A buzarr.
a-be'de, v.t. To bid, to offer. [Bid.] (MSS. of the $14 t h$ Cent.)

- a-běde, vi. (pret. of Abine.)
* q-bĕd'安e, v. [AbIE (2).]

There durnt to wight hand oo himo ledge

- abefoir, culv. [a intensive, or without meaning; befoir = before.] Before. (Scotch.) Actij james thandie. (1609). quhilbes wer abefoir unite."-
"a-běg'-en, v.t. (pret. abuyde). [A.S. abegan.] To curve, to bend.
* a-běg'ge, a-bége', v.t. To auffer for, to itone for. [ABLE (2).] "He achal it abegge that hroughte him thertoo."

a-beigh, a-bēech, adv. [Prob. corrupted from at bay.] Aloof, at a safe distance. (Scotch.) - Toun's bodies ran and stood abeligh."
a-bē'-is, a-bies, grep. [Corrupt. of Albeit.] In comparison with : aa, "London is a hig town abies Edinburgh."' (Supp. Jamieson's "Scottish Dialect.")
- a-bêis'-aunçe. [Oberancen] Obedience.
a-bĕ1-a'-siē, s. [Arab. local Egyptian name.] The name given at Alexandria to certain little fleshy and oleaginous tubers, alightly aromatic, which are employed as food-plants and analeptics. They appear to posseas the property of increasing the aecretion of milk in nurses They probably belong to the Cyprus esculentus.
a-bĕlde', a-bĕl dĕn, v.t. [A.S.] To become bold, [BoLd.] "The folk of Perce gan abelde." $\begin{gathered}\text { Kyng Alyounder, } 2.442\end{gathered}$
a'-bēle, a'-béille, à'bĕl trēe, s. [O. Fr. abel, from Late Lat. albellus.] The great white poplar (Populus alba, Lina.).
"Six aboles in the kirky yard grow,"
- a-bĕl'-gěn, v.i. \& t. (pret, abalh, part. abolgen). [A.S. abeigan; O. II. Ger. arbelgan.] A. Intrans. : To grow angry. (Strotmann.) B. Trans. : To make angry.
*bel'-1-a, s. [Named by Robert Brown after Mr. Clark Abell, author of A Journey in China, 1818.] A genas of nlants belonging to the order Caprifoliacere, or Caprifoila. Abelia foribunda from Mexico, and A. mupestris from China, are ornameutal thrulus, the former with purple.red, and the latter with pale rosecoloured flowers.
A-běl'-ǐ-an, s. [ABELITE.]
$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$-běl-i'te, $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$-běl-i-an, $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$-bèl-o'-nī-an, s. [Ger. Abelonian; from Abel, tha non of Adam.] A sect mentioned by St. Augustive, who imitated what they conaidered to be the example of $A$ bel in dying withont having conaummated marriage. They arose, in Africa, in the time of Areadius, about the end of the fourth century, A.D., but exerted little permanent influence on the Church.
ā-běl-mŏs'-chŭs, s. [Lat. abelmoschus; Arab. kalb-el-misk =a grain of mnsk; Gr. $\mu$ óoxos kalb-el-misk =at grain of
(moschos) $=$ muak. (moschos) = musk.] geane of plants belonging to the order Malvacees, or Mallowworts. The $A$. esculentus to the Indian Bendy, Bandikei, or Ramtoorai. It furnished the Ochro or Gobbo poda used for thickening soup, while thoae of $A$. moschatus are used to perfume pomatum, and bruised or ateeped in rum as an antidote to snake-bite.
a'-bĕl-mosks, s. The Anglicised form of the word Aeelmoschus.


## Abelonian. [Abelite.]

à-běl-trēe. [Abele.]
a'-běl-whăck'-ets, s pl. [1, Abel: 2, from whack = a blow.] A game of cards played by sailors, so called from the horse-
 play which aucceeds it the loser receiving a whack or blow with a knotted handkerchief for every game he loses. (Grose.)

* ubelyehe, adv. Ably.
"That ne the craft abelyche may couce."-Conotitu
*a-bě-ō-dĕn, v.t. [A.S. abeodan; O. H. Ger. aribiotan.] To offer. (Stratmann.)
ăb-quin-tāte, v. $\frac{\varepsilon}{}$. [Lat, abequito $=$ to ride away; from $a b=$ awny, from, and equito $=$ to ride.] To ride away. (Minsheu: Guide into Tongues, 1627.)
"ab-ěr'ănd, or "ab-ăr-rǎnd, pr. par. [Abenn.] (Scotch.)

Aberand fra the Cristed faith."
ab-er-de-vine', ăb-er-da-vine, s. Etym unknown said by some to have beell coined by some dealer to give fictitious value to the bird.]
Zool.: An old name for the aiskin (q.v.).
*a-bêre', $a$ [From A.S. abarian = to lay hare.] Detected, convicted. "Abere theof is a detected or convicted thief, and abere morth a detected homicide." (See Ancient Laus and Institutes of England: Lex Canuti, c. 104.)
a.-bêre', v.t. [A.S.] [Agear.] To bear.

$$
\text { Abere thilke truage."-Rob. Glouc., p. } 196 .
$$

a-bêre'-mŏrd, a-bêre'-mŭrd-er, \&. IA.S abere $=$ apparent, notorious; mord $=$ murder. Plain or downright murder, as distinguished from the lesa heinous crime of manalaughter or chance medley. It was declared a capital offence, without fine or commutation, by the laws of Canute, c. 93, and of Heary I., c. 19. (Spelm.) (Walton: Law Lexicon.)
"a-bêr'-en, v.t. (pret. aber). [A.S. aberan. To bear. (Stratmann.)
*a-bêr'-ĭng, s. [AeEARiso.]
*a'-bẽrne, a. [AUBURN.] (Halliwell.)
"Loog aberne beardes.
あb arr' * "berre vi [La wander away aborro $=$ to Wander away: $a b=$ away, from, and erro $=$
to wander, to atray.] To wander: used chiefly in natural acience.
"Re may aberre from the proper seceptation"-
Browne: Tulger Krrotra. p. Le9.
ab-err'-ançe, ăb-ĕrr'-an-çy̆, s. [AnFrR.] * I. A wandering from, in a literal sense, as from a path.
*2. A wandering from, in a figurative sense, auch as from right reason, from morality, or from God.

${ }^{*}$ They commonly affect no man any further than be deserts his reacon or compues winh lheir
3. Nat. Science: A divergence from tho typical charscters of aome division, great or amall, in the animal or vegetabla kingdom.

## ab-ĕrr'-ant, a [Aberr.]

+1. Gen.: In the aame aense as the verb.
2. Spec. (Nat. Science): Deviating from the type of the group to which they belong. A term much used by the Macleay or quinary school of zoologista, who, arranging animals in five kingdoma, five clasaes, five orders, \&c. called the third of these the first aberrant; the fourth, the second aberrant; and the fifth, the third aberrant. The term aberrant ia still in common uae among naturalists. [Quinary.]
"Our wo-called oweulant or aberrant groupa."-Dar
vin: Origin of Species, ch. x 14 t29.
ablérr-a'-tion, s. [Lat. aberratio.] [Aberr] Lit.: A wandering from.
I. Gen.: A wandering from.
the oberration [at a rivery from the direot.
desceat."-Lyell: Princip. of Geology, chap. xiv. II. Nat. Phil.:

1. Optics. Spherical aberration: That wan dering of the raya of light from the normal path which takes place when they are made to pass through curved lensea, or are reflected from curved mirrors, conatitutiog portions of a sphere, instead of parts of a parabola. It arises from the nnequal refraction by the lenaes of the several rays of light, and its effect is to render the imagea formed in some degree undefined about the edges. Chromatic aberration [Gr. xp $\bar{\omega} \mu a \quad(c h r o m a)=$ colour]: That fringing of imagea with the prismatic colours which takea place when light passes through curved lenaes. It arisea from the unequal refraction by the lenaes of the several elementary colours. Both apherical and chromatic aberration may be corrected by the enployment of a proper combination of lensee ployment of a proper combinat
instead of one. [Achromatic.]
2. Astron.: The aberrotion of light is that alterstion in the apparent position of a ata which is produced by the motion of the earth in its orluit during the time that the light is coming from the star to the eye. The effect of this aberration ia to make each star appear annually to describe a miante circle of about $403^{\prime \prime}$ diameter parallel to the earth's diameter.
3. Terrestrial physics: The aberration of light may be seen on the earth as well as in the heavens. If one walk rapidly forward in shower, the rsindrope seem as if they come at an angle to meet him ; if he walk swiftly back warda, they appear as if they come at an ln clination from behind if finally he stand still, their real motion lecomes discernible in other words, they appear to fall nearly or quite vertically.
III. Biol.: Deviation from a type
IV. Med.
4. The passage of blood, or any other fluld of the body, from morbid causea, into vesaels not designed to receive it.
5. Mental Aberration: That wandering from aoundness of judgment which is ao con apicuous in the insane.
Sir H . Holland: every degree of much mental aberrazion."-
V. Ethics and Theol. Moral or spiritual aberration: A wandering from the path of rectitude, or from God.
"So then we draw atar to God, when, repenting as
of 0 our former oberrations frons Him we renew our
 James iv. 8 .
ăb-ĕr'-ríng, pr. par. \& a. [AEEAR.]

* ăb-č-rŭn' cáte, v.t. LLat. averminco $=$ to avert as a calanity or evil omen. Perhaps from verro $=$ to sweep; or verto $=$ to turn; or the English form may be from pref. a $b$, and lat. erunco = to weed out.] To jull up by the root, utterly to extirpato, to eradicata. (Johnson: Dict.)
* a-běs'se, v.t. [Fr. abaisser = to humble.] To humble, depress, alase. (Blount.)
* a-běs'sed, pa. par. [Azesse.]
* a-běo'-tŏn, s. [See def.] An obsolete form of Asbestos (q.v.).

Leonardus: Mirr, Stones. (N. E. D. D.)

* a-bĕs'-yans, s. [Obelsance.]

With all manner of abefinan wo recommend m ryght."-M $S_{\text {, }}$ Tanner. (Hauliweeh.)
fate, fat, färe, amidet, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt,


F-bĕt', v.t [O. Fr. abeter $=$ to deceivs: from bett =a ery deaigned to ast dogs on their prey. (Wedgwood.)] [BArT.]
by word or deed, not necessarils tor cause bad senee.
"Abet that virgin's cause."-Spenser : Faery Queen.
2. Gen. and spec. in Law: To sid, countensnce, encourage in, or to incite, atimulate, or instigate to a criminal sct.
"And you that do abea hlm in this kind

- a-bět', s. The act of aiding or encouraging to a crime.
cit through mine abec."
a-bĕt'-měnt, s. [ABET.] The set of sbetting, countenancing, or encouraging one in a crime. "Advice and abetment amount to princlpal
a-bět'-těd, pa, par. \& a. [Aвeт.]
a-bět'-tǐng, pr. par. [ABET.]
a-bĕt'-tõr (formarly abetter), s. [ABET] Ons who encourages another in saything, originally in a good as well as a bad sense. Pope employs it in the former. Now it has usually s bad sense.
Law: One who encourages, instigates, or eets on snother to the conmission of some criminal act; an sccessory to a crima. An abettor who is present st the tims of committing a crims is considered as a principal in the second degree. Ons sbsent, but still cognisant of what is to take place, is called sn accessory befors the fact. In Scotch law, sn sbettor is said to be act and part in a crime. (Blackstons: Comm., 1v. 3.) [Abet, Accessory.]
"But let the abetters of tho Panther's crime."
"But the Heslodle demona are in no woy outhors or abettors of evil."-Grote: Greece, yul. 1 ., chap. 11 .
 ouatio $=$ emptying out ; vacuus = empty. $]$ Med.: An expulsion of the morbid matter from the body.
- a-bey', *a-beye', *a-béġge', v.i To putfer from [ABIE (2).]

a-bey-ançe, *a-bey'-an-çy̆. [0. Fr. abeiance, from beant, pr. par. of beer; Fr. bayer $=$ to gspa, to look at with mouth open; Ital badare $=$ to amuaa oneself, to stand trifing, cognate with abide.]
Lit.: Expectation.

1. Law: The expectancy of an estate. In abeyance is the term applied to a freehold or inheritance which ia not for the time being vested in sny one, but which awaits the appointment or the competence of tha person who is entitled to the poasession. Thus when a living is vacant, as it is between the death of ore incumbent and the appointment of his successor, it is held ss being in abeyancs.
2. Ord. Lang. : The state of being held back for a time, dormsncy, quiesceace.
"The German lengue was left in abeyance till the immediato danger was past""-Froude: Eng. Hist., " In th
the consular functions in abeyance."-Leveris:- Ram


- As regards a title of honour in abeyance, the Sovereign has, by royal prerogative, a special power of grantiog the same to a femalo special power of grantiog the same
descendant on failure of male issue.
a-bey'-ant, a. Being in abeysnce, dormant, quiescent.
-a-beyd, v. [Abide.]
MS. And to abeyd abstinens and forsake ahundsus."-
* a-beye', v.i. [A.s. abegan.] To bow to. [Abeoen.]
*ab-gĕ-tör'-İ-a, s. [Erse aibgitir; Gael. aibghitir = the slphabet.] The alphabet. (Matt. West.)
* ab'grĕ-gāte, v.t. [Lat obgrego: $\mathbf{a} b=$ from; grex = flock.] To aeparate from a flock or herd. (Minsheu.)
- ăb-grĕ-gā-tion, s. [Abgaggate.] Separation from a flock or hend.
*ăb-hǒm'-int-a-ble, $a$. [Abominable.] A pedantic spelling of the word Abominable, formerly used by thoae who erroneously believed the etymology to be ab-homine instead
of abominor. It is thus ridiculed by Shskeвреare:
"This is abinominabte which he [Armado] would call bominable."-Londs Labour't Lost, v. 1.
abb-hor', v.t. [Fr. abhorrer; Sp, aborecer; Ital. aborrire; all from Lat. abhorreo $=$ to shrink back from: $a b=$ from, and horreo $=$ (1) to stand orect, bristle up; (2) tremble as with cold; (3) shudder at, ss in fesr.]

1. So to hate as to shrink back in sversion from ; to losthe.
"I hate and abhor lying ; but thy law do I love." -

- I
"I abhor death." Zyron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.
$\dagger$ 2. To despise, neglect.
"He hath not despised nor abhorred the aflliction of the affilcted. $-P_{\boldsymbol{r}}$. xxii. 24 .
+ 3. To cast off, to reject.
"But thou hast cast off and abhorred . . . . thy
IT Formerly the passivs was somstimes followed by of applied to the person sntertaining the hatred. Now by is used:
"And all Israel shall hear that thou art abnorred of thy father. -2 sam. xri. 2 h.
It is also found in s half transitive aense. (Poet.)

Fon would abhor to do me wroug." Cowper.

* 4. To protest against.
'I ntterly abhor, yea, from my soul Refuse you as my judge." Henry V/II., i1. 4.
* 5. To fill with horror. (Scotch.)

It wald abhor thee till heir red
Tha anikles blude that he did schede."-Lindnay.
ăb-hor-réd, pa. par. \& a. [Aвно尺.]
"The weedy, foul, abhorred ground."-
Thom son: Castle of Indolence, i1. 67.
ăb-hǒr'-rĕnçe, $\dagger$ ăb-hŏr'-rěn-çy̆, s. [AB. mor.] Hatred, producing a shrinking bsck from, sversion to.

And wbat theologian would assert that, in auch cases, we ought, from abhorrence of the evil, to reject A bhow of wonder and abhorrency in the parents. -Lacke on Education, § 110 .
ăb-hŏr'-rẹnt, a. [ABHOR.]
I. Feeling sn extreme aversion to, drawing back from with losthing or fear.
"He would abhorrent turn." Thomson: Seasons. 2. Contrary or foreign to, thoroughly inconsistent with.

- Followed formerly by from, now generally by to, snd sometimes used simply as a qualifying adjective :
"And yet it is so abhorrent from the vulgar."Glanville: Scepsis Scient.
"Their abhorrent gladiatorial exhthitlons."--Dar*
win: Deacent of Man, vol, i. win: Descent of $\mathrm{Man}_{\mathrm{n}}$ vol. i.
abb-hŏr'rẹt-1y̆, adv. [ABEOA.] With abhorrence.
ăb-hor'-rer, s. [Авноп.]

1. One who abhors.
2. Spec.: A member of the Court party in the reign of Charles 11.
旡-hor'-xing, $p r$. par. \& s. [ABHOA.]
As a substantive
3. Subjective: A feeliag of aversion to any. thing.
in iny appetite."-Donne: itrength . . . no abshorring in my appetite."-Donne: Devotion.
4. Objective: An object of great aversion. Followed by to:
Ixvi 2i. shalt be an abhorring to all flesh,-Isa.
 green ear of grain, from the root JIN (abab) $=$ to put forth fruit, especially ripe fruit; from Aram. IN $(e b)=$ fruit (eb in Heb. $=$ greemness). J The first month of the Jewish civil year (Exod. xii. 2). The feasts of unleavened bread and of the passover fell within it (Exod. xii., xiii., Xxxiv. 18 ; Deut. xvi. 1). During the Captivity the name Nisan supplanted that of abib. [Nisan.] The month fell about the tima of our April, and its name suggested that at that period of the year in Palestina barley was in green ear.
ab'-ri-chīte, s. A mineral named sfter Dr. Abich, of Tiflis. [Clinoclasite.]
a-bī'-dançe, s, [ABIDE.] Continuance.
Puritan, il. 1. I.
a-bide (1), v. i. \& t. (pret. and na. par. abode). [A.S. dbidan, from $a=$ on, bidan $=$ to remain; Sw. bida; Dut. beiden; Dan. bie, for bide; ltal. abitare; Rusa. vitaya $=$ to dwell, rest, or continue : Arab, abada $=$ to be, or continue.]
5. Intransitive:
6. To dwell or live in a place.

LIord, who ohall abide in thy tabernsclo?"-F:
2. To stay or tarry for s short time, to wait. "And they said, Ney; but wo will abide in the
3. To continue, to remsin, to rest.
"And $\bar{y}$ will pray the Fathor, and he shall give yon
another Comorter, that he may abide with you for
4. To remain firm, to be incapable of being overthrown.
Ps. cxirin hast eatnhlighed the earth, and it abideth." Ps. cxin. 90.
If Abide is followed by the prep. with of the person or persons, ss in (3) ; snd $i n, a t, b y$, or on of the place, as in (1) and (2). At, ss in Lev. viii. 35 :
"Abide at the door of the tabernacle."
By, as in Job xxxix. 9 :
"Will the untcorn be willing to sorve thee, or sbide by thy crin
On, ss in Hosed xi. 6 :
"And the eword shall abide on his citles."
In the sense of wait it is followed by for, as-
"They shall ablde for me many dass."-Hoseaiii. 2

- To abide by a promiss or resolution is to stand to it, to avoid departing from it.
"Abidies by this resolve."-Wordneorth: Happy trartior.
Similarly in Scotch Law: When a deed or document has been challenged ss forged, the person founding on it is required to appear in court, and sign a declaration that he will abide by it, taking sll responsibility of the consequences that may ensue. In cass of a hill of exchange, the holder states that it came fairly into his hands, and that if it be o forgery ho was in no shape accessory to the crime.
II. Transitive :

1. To swsit, to wait for.
"Bonds and afflictiou abide me."-Acts xx 23.
(Or by aupposing an ellipse of for, the verb msy be considered intransitive.)
2. To endure, to bear, to sustain.
"The nations shall not be whle to abide his indigno tion. "- - eremiah x. 10 .

* 3. To forbear. (Iydgate.)
q-bïde (2), w.t. [ABIE.]
+a-bi'-dẽr, s. [Abide.] Ona who abides or cootinnes.
"Speedy goers and strong abiders."-Sidney : Poesth.
a-bī'-dĭng, * a-bi'-dy̆nge, pr. par. \& adf. [Abide.]

As adjective:

1. Continuing, permanent, durable. "An abiding stain " = a permanent staia.
*2. Patient.


- Abiding-place $=$ place of abode. Cf. rest-ing-place $=$ place of rest, \&c.
"This deep abiding-place." Kordssporth: Excur.,1v.
a-bi'-dĭngg, s. [ABIDE.]
I. The state of abiding.

1. Continuance, stay.
"Rathing In that place can consist or have abdaing."
2. Spec.: Sojourning. (Rider: Dict., 1640.)

1I. The place where one abides, an ahods. (Ibid.)
III. The act of abiding anything, or of continuting to do snything.

1. Suffering, endurance, or toleration of anything. (Ibid.)
2. Perseverance in a course of action. (Ibid.)
a-bī'-dĭṅg-ly̆, * a-bí'-dy̆nge-ly̆, adv.
[Abide.] In a permanent manner, with continuance.

And in myn housolde bean abidy
HS. Soc. Antiq.
HS. Soc. Antiq. (Halliwell.)

* a-bīé (1), * a-bȳ (1), * a-bÿé (1), v.i. \& $t$. [Fr. abayer, abaier, baier, béer; O. Fr. baer= (1) to gape, () to listen attentively: from obs. root $b a$, imitated from the sound most naturally uttered when one ganes. chorreABIDE is from A.S.] (Wedgwood.) [ABIDE, Abide is fromance.]

1. Intransitive: To abide, to continue, to remain.



2. Transitive: To stand to, to risk, to dare, to endure, to ablde by.
"Bat whenoe shall come that harme which thou dost seeme
(tirceit him that mindee his chanoe to abye)
I Sometimes confounded with the next.
" a-bie' (2), "a-bye' (2), "a-bȳ (2), "a-buy", * a-bê', "a-bêye; " a-bĕge', "a-běgige',

"a-bidg'e, "a-buȳge', "a-by̆g'g' (pret. abogt, aboght, aboghten), v.t. \&i. [A.S. ábicgan, abycpan $=$ to redeem, to pay the penalty of.] [Buy.]
I. Trans.: To pay for, to expiste by sufferIng the sppropriate penalty, to stone for ; also to pay, to buy.
${ }^{4}$ Dlaparage not the faith thon doat not know, Shateep.: Nidsummer Night's Dream, ili 2
"Here he had the destenee That he poore paxu schulde abt." Relig. Ansig., L as . . . . thy love abeyji" (Ballived.)
" He wolde doa hla sacrilege
oover MS.S. Soc. Antiq., 134, E. 174 . (Halliwell.) "Alle Greco it schulde abegge sone." (Isid.) "Tho wich schal lit abtogede" Legenhe Catholice, p. 200.
" This ryot thou sbalt now abuyge.
The kyage scballe byt soone abygye
II. Intransitive: To suffer.
"But ha that kiued him shall abuy therefore."
"Thou shalt adeye for that is done.
Murtshorne, Met, T. 223. (Wright,

- Ther durst no wyht hand upon him legge
That he ne swor anon he schuld abegge

$$
\text { Chaucer: Reeres Tale, } \$, 985
$$

"Alle they achalle abbigget dure
These (Hallivell.) MN. Dowle, sore abogt." "And that aboghen guilules Bothe Dojanire and Hercules."
b'l-ès, [Lat abies, panit etis ree. Bullet grys it orit. etis = white firdialects of the it ia derived from one of the abeto. Hesychius calls it a $\beta_{i v .}$ ] a genus of trees belonging to the order Pinacea (conifers). It contains four natural divisions-silver firs, spruces, larches, cedars. Nost of the best nown fr-trees belong to it excent the Scotch fir, Pinus sylvestris. [Cedar, Fir, Larch, SPRCCE, SILVEE.]
Xb'-ǐ-ě-tēne,s. [ABies.]
Chem.: A hydro-carbon obtained by distilling the resinous exudation of the nut-pine of California (Pinus sabiniana). (Watts' 2nd Suppl.)
ab-i-ĕt'-ic, a. [Abies.] Pertainiog to the vegetable geous Abies.
abietic acid, s. ( $\mathrm{C}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \mathrm{II}_{\mathrm{m}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{g}}}$ ) [Abies.] Chem.: A crystalline aromatic scid contained in colophony. It crystallises in small colourless rhombic prisms, insoluble in wster, coluble in hot alcohol and ether. [CoLOPGONY.]
(b'-i-ĕ-ting, s. [ABies.] A neutral resin, extracted from Canada balsarn and Strashurg turpentine: the former the product of Abies balsamea, the Balm of Gilead fir; snd the latter of $A$. picea, the silver fir. [Abletic Acid.]

## 

Bot.: The first sub-divisiou of the coniferous order of Oymnosperms. It is characterised by inverted ovules and oval-cnrved pollen. The most noteworthy geners are Pinus, Abies, sod Ataucaria. [Pivaceen]

Chem, : A sugar coutained in the needles of Abies pectinata. It much resemblea mannite, but differs from it in chenical composition. (Watts.)
ab-I-ět-i'ttēs, \&, [Lat. abies, sad Gr. 入itos (lithos) = a stone.] A genus of fossil cones found in the Wealden sad Lower Greensand.
abb'-i-gāil, s. IOriginally a Heb proper name, inap= fsther of joy; or, whose father is joyful. The word is frequently derived from $\Delta$ bigail Hill, Mru. Masham, wsiting-woman to Queen Anne, but this cannot he correct, as the expression occurs hefore Mrs. Masham entered the Queen's service.] A waiting-maid.

- Mantua-maker, wabrette, court begrar, fine lady abigqui, and acion of royaty,"-Cariyle: Etamond Nocklace.
abb-iger-6-ăt, s. [Lat. abigcatus = cattle-stealing : from obigo = drive eway; abigeator, abactor, or abigeur = cattle-stealer.] [ABACTOR] Law: (1.) The crime of driving awsy cattle In theft or robbery. (2) $A$ miscarriage criminally produced.

†a-bil'-1-äte, v. 2 [Able.] To enable.
"To have wrought mirracles before an age eo expert therein, them."-Bcion
$\dagger$ a-bll'-i-ā-tĕd, par. par. [Abillate]
*a-bil'-ǐ-měnt, s. [ABLE] Ability. "... abiliment to stoer a kingdom,"-Ford : Broken Hoart.
 bil'-mĕnts, "ab-bil'-1-mĕnts (Scotch), * a-by̆1'-y -ménts, * a-bĕil'-y-ménts, s. pl. [Habiliments, Abulyiements.]
a-bİ'-I-ty̆, s. [Fr, habilite; Ital. abilitia; Sp. habilidad; Lat. habilitus, from habeo = have or hold.] [ABLe.]

1. Power possessed by sny one in virtue of his physical, mental, or moral nature.
"The asility to spread the blessinge wido
2. Specially of intellect.
"The puthlic men of England, with Much of "
peculisir
lind of ability."- Vacaulay: Fist. of Eng., xxij.

- Similarly, abilities in the plural is often used apecially for intellectusl gifts :
"That gentie frmness to which more perhaps than even to hil great abizities, he owed his aoccess in life. -Nacaulay: Hist, of Eng., ch. xvi.
TAbility snd capacity are not quite synonymous. Capacity refers especisily to one's capainlity of receiving, prrticularly to receptivity of knowledge; ability implies that the intellect snd knowledge sre used in sction capacity looks upon the person as passive; Qbility as active.

3. The possession of wealtb, means, or gubstance ; wealth being power or "'ability," concentrated in small compass till required.
"Then the diselples, every nian according to his
4. Metaphys. and Theology: Moral or apiritual power.
5. Law: Legal competence to do certain acts.

IJ As a suffix = fitoess for, capability of.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ 'bill, $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-\mathrm{bull}, ~ a . \& a d v$. [ABLE.] (Scotch.)

1. Fit.
2. Able.
3. Perhsps [Cf. Aiblina.]

* à'bill, v.t. [Able.] To enable, to assiat. MS. Lincoln. (Hatlicecl.)
a-bi'me a-bÿme, s. [A.N.] An abysa. [ABYSM, ABYSS.]

Unto the tibyme. they be fallen downe
Unto the abyme.
Curtor Nundi \$N., $r_{\text {rin }}$ Coll., Cantab. (Hadhoel.)
ăb'-in-tŏs'-täte, a. \& s. [FT. ab intestat; Lat. $a b$ intestatus: $a b=$ from; $i n=$ not; testa lus, pa par. of testor $=$ to attest ; testis $=$ witness.] [Test, Testifv.]

1. As adj. Law: Inheriting the estate of a person who has died without making s will
2. As substantive: A person who inherits the estate of one who has died without making a will.
 $\dot{\text { a }}$, privative ; Bios (bias) $=$ life ; yeveors (genesis) $\overline{\bar{P}}$ generstion.] A scientific word invented by Prof. Huxley, snd first used by him in his address as president of the British Associstion st Liverpool, 1870, to indicate the view thst living mstter can be produced from that which is not in itself living matter. It is opposed to Biogenesis(q.v.). (Brit. Assoc. Report, 1870.)
 [Ablogenesis ( $q . v$.$) .] One who holds the$ hypothesis of stiogenesis. [Ablouenesis.]


* a-bǐsh'-ẽr-ĭng, a-bĭsh'-ěr-sĭng, s. (1.) Originally, a forfeiture or amercement; hence in a more specisl sease (2) the state of being quit of amercements, "a liberty of freedom." Wherever this word is applied to persons in a grant.or charter they have the forfeitures and amercementa of all others, and are them-
selves free from the control of any within their fee. (Rastall: Abr. Termes de la Ley, 7. oir iee (Rastman considers that the worde ghould be written Misherino, Miahersing, or Mise eRello.
*ab'-it, a Old spelling of Habir (q.v.). (Rob. Glouc., pp. 105, 434.)
* ab'-ǐt, s. Old apelling of OBrr (q.v.).
laries an abii or other riten."-Apology for the LevIf In old Scotch, the plural is abitis: "With owklle abscis daylie dne agmente thoir reatales,"
a-bit', 3 pers. bing, v.l. \& i. [Abic (1)] (Chaucer, \&c.)
- àb'-1t-a-cle, s. [Lat habitaculum : habito $=$ to dweli.) A habitation, a dwelling.
 of God $112{ }^{2}$
*a-bī'te, "a-bȳte (pa. par. abiten). [4.8.] To bite.
"Broun lyouna and eke whito Eyng Altaunder, 7,0ی.
" a'-bīte, s. [Lat. habito.] A habitation. "To leave his abite, and gon his walie
ăb-i'-tion, s. [Lat. abitio = going away.]

1. Lit.: The act of going away.
2. Fig.: The act or state of dying. (Cockeram.)
ab'-jěct, $a$. [In Fr. abject; Ital. abietto, from Lat, abjectus, pa. psr. of abjicio $=$ to throw away.]- [Abvect, v.t.]
3. Lit. (of material things): Cast away.

- From the safe ehore their foating carcasess

And hroken chariot whella: to thick bestrewn
yiktom: Pardise Loxt, $\mathrm{L}, 512$,
2. Fig. (a) (of persons): Pertaining to $s$ castaway; a aocial pariah, or one excessively poor and deapised.
" See youdar poor oerlabour'd wight,
So abject, mean, and vile.". $\rightarrow$ Eur
Hence (b) (of persons) : Cringing, servile; grovelling, morally debased to a contemptible extent, whether from being a castaway, on from other causes.

## Eifo. Enig., ch. mi.

3. Of things immaterial:
(a) Servile, degraded, morslly debased. or thot abfect jeace of nind which nprincs
udence and insensibility."-Mweaulay: iust.

(b) Mean, low, quite dissevered from the ldea of debasement by loss of place or otherwise.
"Bat the most anjece ldens mast be entertained ot
ăb'-jĕct, s. [ABject, v.t. \& a.]
4. A person of the lowest social condition, s social pariah, a humble servant.

5. One who, whstever his rsak, is moraliy vile to an extent which might have been ex pected to exist only in miserable outcasts.
"Yen, the abjects gathered themselves together
againat me."-Ps. $\times \times \times \times \mathrm{y}$. 15 .
† ăb'jǒct', v.t. [From Lat. abjectus, pa. par. of abjicio $=$ to throw away: $a b=$ from ; jacio $=$ to throw.]
6. To throw down, to throw or cast awey.
"And downe againe himselfe diedsinefulty abjecting."
7. To cast off, to reject.
"For that offence only Aimighty God abjected saus kiyot: The Governor, i. 1
8. To cast down, to deject.
"It abjected his spirit to that deqree that he fell
dangerously sick."-strype: yemoriale, b. 1 ., c. 1. .
ăb-jĕct'-ěd, pa. par. \& a. [Absect, v.t.]
ăb-jĕct'-ĕd-nĕss, s. [ABsEct, v.t.]
9. The state of an abject; exiateace in the condition of a social outeast.
"Our Raviour a a mik himself to the bottom extreme. ${ }^{-1}$-Royle.
The serle apit wht
. The servile apirit which such want of position and regard is apt to produce; base ness, vileness.
*ăb-jĕct'-ing, fr. par. [Abject, v.t.]
ăb-jěc'-tion, s. [Abject, v.i.] [In Fr. abjection, from Lat. abjectio.]

## I. The act of casting away. <br> "The nudacite and bolde speeche of Danfel signi-

II. The atate of being cast away.

1. The state of a social onteast.
2. Thet meanness of apirit which ench a state is apt to induca.
"'That this should be tormed baseneas, abfoction of mon or servility, is it erodibie? "-Hookem.

## III. An ebjection.

## "For they must take in hande 

ab'jĕct-1妾, adv. [Abject.] In a mean, contemptibla, or gervle way.
"He ${ }^{\text {" }}$.- abjectly implored the intercemion of Dart


1. The state of a social ontcast; 2 low, servile condition.
2. The character which is likely to be produced in a oocial outcast, servility, meanness of spirit, debasament
"Servility and abjectress of humour th implieltly

* ăb-jû'-aľ-cāto, v.t. [Lat. abjudico $=$ to taks away by a judgmant or sentenca: $a b=$ from, judico $=$ to judge. $]$ To give, to take away, or to transfar, hy a judicial sentence.

ăb-j $\hat{\mathbf{u}}^{\prime}$-dǐ-cāt'-І̆hg, pr. par. [Arjunicate.]
wh-j $\hat{\mathbf{u}}-\mathbf{d i}$-cái-tion, s. [Abjumicate.] The act of taking away by a judicial sentence; rejection.

Spec.: A legal decision by which the real estate of a debtor is adjudged to belong to hia creditor.
abb'jû-gäte, v.t. $\quad[$ Lat. $\alpha b j u g o=$ to unyoke: $a b=$ from ; jugo = to bind to rails, or generally, to join; jugum =a yoke.] To unyoks.
ab-jür-ā-tion, s. [In Fr. abjuration; Sp. abjuracion; Lat. abjuro = to deny on oath, to abjure : $a b=$ from; juro $=$ to awear.]
I. The act of forswearing, abjuring, or ranouncing upon oath; a denial upon oath, a renunciation upon oath. Chiefly a law term, and used in the following sensea:-

1. An ahjuration of the realm. During tho Middle Ages the right of sanctuary was conceded to criminals. A person fleeing to a church or churchyard might permanently eacape trial, if, after confessing himself guilty before tha coroner, ha took an oath abjuring the kingdom, i.e., promising forthwith to embark, at an assigned port, for a forelgn land, and never to return unless by tha king's permisslon. By this abjuration tha blood of the eriminal was attainted, and he forfeited all his goods and chattels. This aystem of procedure was modified in tha reign of Henry VIII., and was modified in tha reign of Henry VII
entirely awept away in that of James 1 .
2. Spec.: An abjuration or renunciation of all imagined allegiance to the Jacobite line of rulers, after tha nation had given its verdict in favour of William and Mary.
brought into the House of Commons." Givt. Eng., ch. Xv.
The oath of abjuration was fixed by 13 Wm. III., c. 16 . By the 21 \& 22 Vict., c. 48 , one form of oath was aubatituted for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. For this form another was substituted by tha Act $30 \& 31$ Vict., c. 75, a. 5. This has in turn been suleerseded by the Promissory Oaths Act, 31 \& 32 Vict., c. 72 , by which a new form of the oath of allegiance is provided.
3. An abjurstion, renunciation, or retractation of real or imagined heresy or false doctring. Thua the now abolished 25 Chaa. II., c. 2, enacted that certain tenets of the Church of Rome wera to be solemnly renounced. This is sometimes called an Ahiuration Act, but the term is more appropriately confined to that mentioned under No. 2.
4. In a popular aense: A more or less formal giving up.
IL. The state of being abjured.
III. The document containing a solemn renunclation on oath of a person or doctring.
"As it was, he wre commilted to the Fiset on the charge ot having ned horeticol languaqe. An abjurgo
tion was dramp up by Wolsey. Whioh he signed."Tion was drawn up by Wol
Froude: Biat. Eng, eh. vi.
ab-jür'-to-ry, a. [In Fr. abjuratoire : it Lat, abjuro.] Intended to intimate abjuration.
Kb-jü're, v.t. \& i. [Lat. abjuro $=$ to deny on oath; Fr. abjurer; Sp. \& Port. abjurar.]

## A. Transitive

L. To renouncs, recant, retract, or abrogate snything apon oath.
Law: Especially (1) to ahinre the Kingdom; that ia, to awear that ona will leave the king dom and naver return. [Abjuration (I).]
"Bjure and required en the to do by four jutices, must abjure and ras.
(2.) To renonnce a pretender. Spec.: To renounce allegiance to James II. and his suc cessors, after the nation hed pronotnced in favour of Willian and Mary. [Absuration (2).]
"Nay, is it not well known that somo of these perhim boativily affroned that, if thoy bad not abjurod ay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.
II. Solemnly to renounce, e. g., ong's faith or principlea, or society; or to act like one who has done ao.

To aljure for cvet the soolety of man
The servile abjuring their character, religion, and language. Fall, clanp. $x$ li
B. Intransitive: To take an oath of ahjurs tion.
"An aneleat man who had absured in the year
1socs."-Bp. Burnat: Hixe. Ref.
ăb-jü'red, pa. par. [AbJURE.]
ăb-jüre'-měnt, s. [AbJURE.] Solemn renunciation.
If "Such elas an these are voxial in youth, enpecially Preface to his Pooms.
ăb-jür'-er, s. [ABJURE.] One who abjures; ons who aolemnly renounces.

## ăb-jür'-ing, pr. par. [ABJURE.]

abkari, abkaree, abkary, abliarry, *aublsaury (pron. ăb-kah'-rē). [Hind.] Ravenus derived from duties levigd on the manufacture and sale of intoxieating lignors, as arrack, toddy, \&c.; or intoxicating drugs, as opium or bhang.

Alkaree Regulations: Regulations for tha assessment and payment of euch duties.
abb-1ăch + ăb'-lăck, s. [Dimin. of Wel. $a b o=$ a carcabe, carrion. In $\mathbf{F r}$. and Gael. abach $=$ a dwarf or sprite; Gael. ablach $=\mathrm{a}$ carcase.] (Scotch.)

1. A apectra.

> 'Up the kirkyard he fast did gee, And wat hhe was na hoolly: A bonny kind of glowrd to set Between then twae."

MS. by Rev. Mr. Skinner: The Ba'ing of Money Musk.
2. A dwarf.
3. The remaina of any animal that has become tha prey of a dog, fox, polecat, \&c.
4. A particle, a fragment.
+ab-lăc'tāte, v.t. [Lat. ablacto $=$ to wean $a b$; lacto $=$ to suckle: lac = milk.] To wean.
ăb-lăc-tā'tion, s. [From Lat, ablacto $=$ to
wean.]
I. Med.: The weaning of a child from tha mother's milk.
2. Ohl Hortic.: Grafting by approach or inarching. [Grarting.]
ăb-là'-dǐ-ŭm, $s$. [Med. Lat.]

1. In Old Records: Cut corn.
2. A particular method of grafting where the scion is, as it wore, weaned by degrees the scion is, as it ware, weaned by degrees
from the maternal stock, till it is firmly united from the maternal stock, till it is firmly united to the stock ni which it
tionarium Rusticum, 1726.)
*a-blănd', pa. par. [A.S.] Blinded. [Ablende.] "The waimes han the abland," $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sevyn Scges, 2.462. }\end{aligned}$
ăb-lă'qư̆-āte, v.t. [Lat. ablaquea $=$ to disentangle, or turn op the earth round the roots of a tree to form a trench: $a b=$ from; laqueus = a ncose or snare.
Hortic.: To lay hare the roots of trees; to expose tham to air and water.
ăb-lă-quĕ-ā-tion, s. [Ablaqueate.]
I. Hortic.: The act or process of laying hare the roots of a tree to exposs them to the air and to moiature.
"U Unoover as yet roots of tree where ablaqueation
3. The state of being laid bars.

* A-bla'ste, s. [A.N.] [Lat. balista $=$ a croasbow, or a more powerful engina for the propulsion of arrowa.] A croabbow. [Arbilest.j
a-blast'-ĕn, v.t. To blaat. [Blast.]
" Yenim and Ar to gedir he enste.
ăb-1a'-tion (Hollivell.) ablatus = taken eway: ab = sway; latus, pa; par. of tollo $=$ to raise, to remove.]
I. The act or procees of carrying away.

1. In a general sense:
"And this probibition extends to anl injuatice, whether dowo by force or frand, whether 1 t be hy Werke, vol 1 iL
offence of the absation of servantabip, if it be the with wrongrui abdication of masterihitp; is it be the ottience of an strauger, it involves in it allotion of masterehip which in as far as the masternhlp is a
2. Med.: Tha carrying away from the body of anything hurtful to health.
3. Chem.: The act of removing whstever Is no longer neceasary.
II. The atate of being carried away.
ab'-1a-tive, a. \& s. [Lat. ablativus; Ger. ablativ; Fr.ablatif; Itel ablativo.] [Ablation.] I. As adjective:
†1. Gen. (from lit. nense of the word): Per taining to ablation, i.e., the act of taking eway. "Where the hoart is forestalled with misoplulions, ablatire directions are
4. Spec.
(a) The aixth and last care in tha Latin language. An extant fragment of Julius Cæsir's De Anologia informs ua that he was the inventor of the term in Latin. He found tima to introduce it during bis Gallic War. The ablative case expresses a variety of relations, auch as acparation, instrumentality, position in time and place, and these we ex press in English by the prepositiona from, by, with, in, at, \& c.
(b) Pertaining to the aixth case in the Latin Ianguage.

Ti The word ia, no doubt, originally an adjec tive, as in Latin; but as in that language there is frequentiy an ellipsa of the substantive is frequentiy an ellipss of the substantive
casus, so in English we find ablative standing cosus, so itself, and it is thus used-
IL. As a substantive:

Lat. Gram., $\$ 291$.

* The ablative absolute is a mode of expression in Latin by which, in a subordinate clause detached from the rest, the aubject is put in the ablative, and the verb is changed into a participle, and made to agrec with it : as Reluctonte naturd irritus labor est $=$ exertion is useless, nature being against it, i.e., when useless, nature bet
mature is against it.
- There is an ablative in the Chinese as well as the Latin language. (See Max Mülier.)
† a-blâw'-ěn, *a-bIōwe, v. [A.S. ablâuan $=$ to blow up.] To blow ul.
he gau hire herte ablowes."-Shoreham. 16J.
a-blä'ze, adv. \& o. [Pref. $a=o n ;$ bluze.] On fire, in a blaze, blazing.
"All a-blase with crimson and gold."
Longfelloro: Golden Legend.
-able, in compos., a auffix $=$ oble (q.v.), implying that which may do or be dane: as
perishable $=$ which may perish; eatable $=$ which may be eaten.
$\bar{a}^{\prime}-\mathbf{b l e}$, a. [O. Fr. habile; Norm. ablez, hable, habler $=$ to enable : fr. Lat. hatilis $=$ that may be easily handled ; habeo $=$ to bava or hold.]
I. Otd Fing. \& Scotch (in the etymological gense) : Fit, proper.
therehy Manues Erie of Mortoun his guidschir, and therehy
$1 \%, 1581$.
"II. Liable, in dangar of.
Finding yourself able to droone, ye woid prele agane to the boit."-Banrutyne: Tranar, p. 159.
IIL Having sufficient physical, mental, moral, or apiritual power, or acquired akill, or sufficient pecuniary and other resourcea to do something indicated.

＂And mo man was able to answer him a word．＂
＂God is faithful，who Fill not euffer you to be tempted above that ye are able，＂－1 corex．$x$ ．is
＂．．．able to read＂－Stateman＇s Fear Book（2a7s），
${ }^{4}$ Every man ahall give as he is able．＂－Deut xyL． 17. A $n$ able man：A man of intellect．
＂Peprs，the abieat man th the Rangish Admiralty．＂ －Mapsasisy ：Hist．King．，eh．ith．
I Rarely of things：Sufficient，enough．
＂＂．them．＂－Erek．vii gold shall not be abla to deliver IV．Having legal permission，or possesse of legal competeoce，to do anything atated．


## able－bodied，$a$ ．

1．Having a body aufficiently atrong to per－ mit of one＇s doiog sm sverage amount of mannal labour．
＂For the ablebodied vagrant，it is well known that
the old Engligh lawi had vo mercy．＂－Froude：Hint． the old Engli
2．Naut．：Applied to a sailor possessing some experience of the work on ahipboand． Oftem contracted into A．B．（q．v．）
able－minded，a．Talented，clever，pos－ sessed of latellect．
tä＇－ble，v．t．［From the adjective．］
1．To enable，to make fit for，to adapt，to euit．
2．To warrant or anawer for，to undertake for any one．
＂None does offend，none，I any，none，itl able＂em．＂
島－ble， $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$－bling，adv．IAIBLiss．］Perhaps， possibly．（Scotch．）
＂Who would go search smopg such heroer＂sheep
May able find many poor scabbed crock＂sc
a－bleć－tick，or a－blĕc＇－tive，a．［Lat．$a b=$ from：lego＝to lay in order．］Set out or from；lego $=$ to lay in order
sdomed for sale．（Cockeram．）
făb＇－légate，v．t．［Lat．ablego＝to aend away ： $a b ;$ lego $=$ to send as an ambassador．］To aend abroad specially as an ambassador．
tăb－le－gá－tIon，s．［ABLEGATE．］A sending abroad；as，（1）spec．，an ambasssdor；（2）gen．， any persou or thing from the place usually ocenpied．
＂i．${ }^{\text {this or that determinate part of the hody．}-D r \text { ．} H \text { ．}}$
á－ble－mĕntes，s．pl．［HABILIMcNTs．］（Hard－ ymg＇s Chronicle，f． 145 ．）
ăb＇lčn，or ăb＇lět，s．［In Fr．ablen or ablette．］ Names oceasionally given to a small fresh－ Water fish more commonly termed the bleak． It is the Cyprinus alburnus of Linnæus，and the lenciscus alburnus of Cuvier．［Blear．］
＊a－blĕn de，＂a－blĕnd＇ĕn，v．i．（pret．ablente）． ［A．S．oblendan $=$ to blind．］To blind，to dazzle．Also（fig．）deceived．［Blina．］
＂He echal both ablende his eremles＂sigt，＂
MS Douce，291，1． 12.
† $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$－ble－něss，s．［ABle．］Ability，physical or mental（Now AbILITY．）
＂That nation doth so excel both for comelicess and
abimest＂－Silney．
＊a－blěnt＇，ja．par．［Ablende．］Blinded， dazzled；also deceived．
＂Stromge thei，thou nchalt be ehent，
ASS．Addit．（Hallivell．）
 （ablepsia）$=$ blindness．］Blindnese，want of aight．（Cockeram．）
a－blĕp＇－tic－al－ly̆，adv，［From Gr．a $\beta \lambda \in \pi \tau^{\prime} \omega$
 （blepo）$=$ to look．］Inadvertently，by over－ （biepos
sight．
＊a－blĕs＇－sy̆d．Old spelling of Blessed．
ab＇－lět．［ABLEN．］
ablewe（a－blû），pret．［BLow．］Blew． ＂Aswoa tho eche overthrew＂
Wawain sooe hir ablewe．＂ Arthour and Herlin，p． 315.
a－bliche，adv．Fitly，properly． ＂These mowe abluche te chosen to chivairye．＂
HS．Jouce，291，io． 10.
Zb＇－lǐ－gāte，v．t．［Lat ab；ligo＝to tie，to bind．$]$ To tie up flrm．
ab－li－gä＇tion，s．［Lat．$a b ;$ ligatio $=$ a blnd－ ing：ligo $=$ to bind．］

1．The act of tying ap．
2．The state of being tied up．
 abliguritio $=$ a consuming or fensting：ab； ligurio $=$ to lick off，to conanme in reasting： $a b$ ；liguritio $=$ daintiness；ligurio and ligurrio ＝to lick．］Exceas in eating and drinking． （Minshern）
＇a－blin＇－dĕn，＂a－blyn＇－dĕn，v．t．［A．S．a－ ilemdan，v．t．［Ablende．］
1．Transitive：To blind，to dazzle．

## Why menertow thi mood for a nuote

 In thi hrotheres eighe，Sithen a beem in thiyn owene Ablyndet thiselve．Piers Plowman，p．1ss．
2．Intransitive：To grow blind．
4 ăb＇－1ō－cāte，v．t．［Lat．abloco（lit．）＝to place from，to place away from，to let out：ab；loco $=$ to place，to lease．］To let out，to lease out． （Calvin：Lexicon Juridicum．）
ăb－1ō－cà－tion，s．［From Lat．abloco．］A letting out for hire．
＊a－blöde＇，adv．Bloody，with blood，bleeding． ＂Olabrious pat and byheld
How bere lymes ronne abloza．＂一W．de Shoreham．
ta－bloy＇，inter！．［A．S．ablo！］An exclamation used in hanting＝＂OnI onl＂
＇abb－lû＇－çi－oŭn，s．［Sp．ablucion；Eng．ablu－ tion．］
old Chem．：The cleansing of bodies from impurities．
＂Oylee，abluciourh，and metal Iusihle＂．${ }_{\text {Chatucer ：}}$ C． $\bar{T} .16,384$ ，
lăb－lu＇de，v．i．ILat．abludo $=$ not to be in tune with；hence，to differ from：$a b ;$ ludo $=$ to play．$]$ To be unlike，to differ．
＂The wise advlee of our Seneca，not muych abluding， Batn of Gitead，vili 1
† ăb－lû－ĕnt，a．\＆s．［Lat．abluens，pr．par．of abluo＝to wash away：ab；luo＝to wash； Gr．Nov́w（lowō）． 3 Washing away，washing， cleansing by means of water or other liquid．

As substantive：A washing sway．
Phar．：Applied to medicines which were formerly anpposed to purify or cleanse the blood．
－ăb－lî̀＇－gěn，v．$i$ ．（pret．abluied）．［M．H．Ger． erbliugen．］To frighten．

abbliñ＂tion，s．llu Ger．\＆Fr．ablution； Sp ． ablucion；Ital．abluzione；from Lat．ablutio $=$ washing．］
I．The act of washing，cleansing，or purify－ ing by means of water．
I．Spec．：One of those washings which figure so largely among the ceremonial observ－ ances of Oriental faiths，and are recognised also in Christian baptism．
of＂Abliutions before prayer．＂－Herklots：Musurulmans
2．Roman Ritual：The water and wine with which the celehrant washes his thumb and index finger，after his commuvion，in the Mass．
3．Med．：The washing of the body extermally by baths，or internally by fluids effective for the purpose．
4．Chem．：The purification of bodies by the pouriag upon them of suitable liquids．

II．The state of heing washed．
＊III．The water which has been naed for the purpose of washing．
＂Wash＇d by the hriny wave，the pious train
Are cleans d，and cast the abtutions io the mnin．＂．
Pope：
Homer＇s
liad．
＊ăb－lâ＇－vì－on，s．［Old Lat．abluvium＝a de－ loge．］That whicb is washed off．（Dright．）
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$＇－bly̆，adv．［Able．］Io an able maneer； with ability．
＂And bare him ably in the fight＂，
ab＇－nĕ－gàte，$\quad$ v，$t$ ．［Lat．abnego $=$ to refuse or deny：ab；nego＝to refuse，to deay．］［Ne－ oation．］To deny，to rejudiate．
＂The very poesibility of Heroiem had been，as it were，formally abnegated in the minds of oll＂－Car－
lyle：Heroes ond Hero－Worthip，Lect V ．
ăb＇－nĕ－gà－těd，pa．par．\＆a［AbNEGATE．］
ăb＇－nĕ－gā－ting，pr．par．［AbNegate．］
abb－nè－gā－tIon，s．［Lat．abregatio；Fr．ab－ negation．］［AbNegate．］Denial，renunciation，
diaclaimer．
＂Patience and abmegaction of relf，and devotion to
$\dagger$ ab＇－ň̌－gá－tive，a［Abneonte．］Lat．ab－ negativus＝negative：abjnego．］Denyiog，nega－ nega．
$\dagger$ そ̆b＇－ň̆－gä－tõr，s．LLat．abnegator＝one who denies．］One who denies，reoounces，or re－ pudiates．［AbNEGATE．］

ăb＇－nŏ－date，v．t．［Lat．$a b n o d o=$ to clear trees of kuots：$a b=$ from；nodus＝s knot．］To clear knots away from trees．
ăb－nǒ－dāं－tion，s．［Abvodate．］
1．The act of cutting knots from trees．
2．The atate of having knots cut away from trees．
ăb－nor＇－mal，a．［Lat．abnormis＝withont rule：$a b=$ from；norma $=$ a carpeoter＇a square （fig．，a rule）．］Not according to rule；irre－ gular；anomalous，departing from the ordi－ nary type．＂Quite recently introduced into English＂（Trench：English，Past and Present， p．48）．It is now quite a common word，espe－ cially in acientific works．
singular condition．－Freducend into that abnormat and ＂If present in the normal homan emberyo，they becomedeveloped in an abnormal manner．＂－batwin． Descent of $1 / 4 \pi$, ch． 17 ．
ăb－nor－mǎ＇－1－ty，s．［ABNoRMAL．］
1．The quality of being abnormal；depsrt． ure from rule．
2．Anything sboormal ；an ahnormal feature．
＂A eigale body preseated the extraordinary
 Darrein：
yb－nor＇mal－1y̆，adv．［Abnormal．］Io an abrormal misnoar．
ab－nor＇mi－ty̆，s．［AbNormal．］Irregulsrity； departure from the ordivary tspe．
ăb－nor＇moŭs，a．［Aвnormal．］Not accord－ ing to rule；departing from the ordinary type； miashapen，gigantic，monstrous．
＂The former being often the more extraragant end
sbnormotes in their incidenta，in proportion as the genemil type of the gods was mors vant and awtul thau $t$ that of tha herose＂－Grute：Bistory of Gireece，voL i．，
abb＇－ $\mathbf{o}_{\mathbf{e}}^{\text {s．}}$［Welsh．］The carcase of an animal killed by a wolf or other predatory animal． （Ancient Laws uni Inst．of Wales．）
a－böar＇d，adv．\＆prep．［Pref．$a=0$ on；and board．［［BoARD．］

I As adverb：
1．On board；into a ship．
＂And finding a ship sailing over unto Phonicia，wa 2．Oo board；in a ship．
＂Pro ：Go，go，be gone to save your ehtp from wreck，

Naut．：To falt aboard of is to come againat another ship when one or both are in motion， or one at least is so．
Aboard main－tack：The order to draw the main－tack，meaniog the lower corner of the main－sail．down to the chess－tree．
All aboard！A call to go on board a ship，or （U．S．）to enter a railroad train，a street car or other vehicle，when it is ou the point of atarting．

II．As preposition．［In Ital．a bordo．］
1．On board；ioto a ship．
Aboard our dancing boast：＂teity
2．On board；io a ship．
＊a－böard，s．Approach．（Sir K．Digby．）
＊a－böard，v．t．［Fr．aborder．］
I．To approach the shore．
＂Ev＇s to the verge of gold，aboarding Bpain－＂
2．In some games this phrase signifies that the person or side in the game which was pre－ viously either none or few，has now got as viously either none or few，
many as the other．（Dyche．）
＊a－bŏbbed，a．［A．N．aboby＝astonished．］ Astonished．
＂The meassanger wers $a b o b b e d$ tho
Thai nisted what thai mighten do．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { drthour t Merlin，p．} 7 \text { ．}\end{gathered}$
rate，fât，färc，ạmidst，whãt，fall，father；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，hēr，thêre；pine，pit，sïre，sir，marine；gō，pôt，

＊\＆－boçche＇－měnt，＇en－boçch－ynge，s． ［A．N．］Increase．（Prompt．Parv．）
abocooked．［See explanatory note，s．v． abacot．］
－en－bō＇－dançe，s．［Abode，v．t．］An omen．
－bō＇de，（pret．of ABIDE）．
－bo＇de，s．［Abide．］（Abode is connected with bode，the pe．par．of the A．S．verb bidan $=$ to sbide．）
I．The atate of abiding．
1．The atate of reaiding for a longer or ahorter period in any place；reaidence．
＂If a man love me，he will kap my worde jand my
Father will love him，and wo will come unto him，and make our abode with him．＂－John xiv． 23 ．
＊2．Delay．
＂［Ho］haviag her from Trompart lightly reared
＂Hop haviag her from trompart lightly
And with ber Iled awty without abode＂．
II．The place where one residea；s habita－ tion，s dwelling，a hotise，home，residence．
＂Come，let me lend yon to our poor aboda＂， $\begin{gathered}\text { Wordseorth：Krcursion，bk．}\end{gathered}$
－bōde，v．t．\＆i．［Bone．］
I．Trans．：To foreshadow，to forebode，to to bode，to omen．

Dashing the rare this tempest．
The uddea breach oatt．${ }^{\text {Dan }}$ ，peace，aboded
II．Intrans．：To be an omen．
${ }^{\text {a Thite aboder adly．－Decas of Chrietian Plety．}}$
＇e－bō＇de－mént，s．［a；bode；and affix－ment．］ i foreboding sn evil omsn，unfavourable prognostication．

Toah，man a abodements muat not now affright is By tair or foul means we must enter lo For bither will our triends repoir to uns，FI．，iv． ．
a－bō＇－dǐig，pr．par．［A воре．］
a－bō＇－ding，s．［Abode，Bode．］Prognoatica－ tion，presentiment．

What strange omioous abodingr rad fears do many og evils，wheroof at preseat there is ao visible sp pearance，＂－Bp，Bull：Worts，II，489．
－a－bōf＇${ }^{\prime}$ ，＂a－bōff＇$e$ ，adv．［Above．］
Wolde God．for his modars lief， Bryag me anys at megne ago

＇a－bŏgh＇te，＊a－bŏgh＇t－ŏn，pret．of v． ［Abohte．］
 $\dot{a} b o g e n)$［A．S．abugan．］To bow．（Bailey．） Dict．Wel cortoisil thance abogede whe．＂－Hathivell．
－a－bǒh＇te，or＊a－bŏgh＇te（pret．sing．of Abie；pl．aboghteñ）．Atoned for；paid for expisted．

Marie he ther wrohte
Ah Rynuenid hit abohte＂Kyng Horn（1404）．
a－boil＇，a．or adv．［Boil，v．］In or into a boiling state．Chiefly in the phrasa，To come $a$－boil＝to begin to boil．（Scotch．）
＂This without any other preparation is put into $n$ pot on the tiro，snd by the time it comes．a－boil Survey，Aincard．，p． 482 ．
－ăb＇－ŏ－lēte，$\alpha$ ．［As if from s Lat．aboletus， sup．of abolesco $=$ to decay．］［A вoL1sh．］Old， obsolete．
＂To practyne tache abolete uciens．＂－skethon ：Worme
－－bŏl＇－1̈sh，v．t．［Fr．abolir；Sp．abolir；Ital． abolire：fr．Lat．aboleo $=$ to grow out of use， to abolish ：$a b$ ；olesco＝to grow．］
1．To do sway with，to abrogate，annul disannul，csncel or revoke．Used especially of lawa，customs，institutions，or offices

It was therefore Impossibie to abolith kiagly
+2 ．（Phys．sense）：To destroy．
＂And the idols he shall atteriy abolish．＂－Isa．It．Is， aboituhed dearth，savd hath Jeans Chriat，who hath ity to light through the gospel．－-2 Tim． 1 ． 10 ．
a－bol＇－1sh－a－ble，a．［In Fr．abolissabte．］ ［A EOLISH．］Ahle to be abolished；that may be abolished，abrogated，repealed，annulled， or destroyed．
＂Not sbolisbed，not abolishable．＂－Carlyle：Fronch Reroiution
日－bǒl＇－ished，pa．par．\＆a．［A bolish．］

6－bol＇－ish－ẽr，s．［ABolien．］One who sbo lishes．

## a－bǒl＇－ish－边g，pr．par．［ABoLise．］

† a－bŏl＇－ish－ǐig，s．［Abolish．］A repealing， an annulling，an abrogating，a destroying． （Nearly obsolete，ita place being taken by Abolition．）
＂This euoted by froubs：Hist．Eng．，ch．XVi．Honry
＋a－bðl＇－Ish－mð̌nt，s．［In Fr．abolissement．］ The act of abolishing，the act of repealing， annulling，or abrogsting．
aboidsiment of diversity of made［in 1ssy］for the aboudiment of diversity of opiniou cozcerning the Christian re 50 L
ăb－obl－i＇tion，s．［In Fr．abolition；Ital． abolizione：fr．Lat．abolitio．］［АвоLıн．］
I．The act of abolishing．
1．The act of annulling，erasing，effscing， deatroying，or aweeping out of existence． aboition ot the tand wimngly convent to the ontire
2．Law only：The giving by the aovereign or the judges leave to a prosecntor or a criminal accuser to desiat from further prosecution． （ 25 Hen．VIlI．，c．21．）
II．The state of being abolished．
 entertained by an abolitioniat．
ăb－6l－i＇tion－ĭat，s．［Abolition．］［In Ger． abolitionist；Fr．abolitioniste．］One who en－ tertains viewa in fsvour of＂abolition，＂mean－ ing the abolition of slsvery．
＂The aboliefonitts had been accused as suthors of
the late insurrection in Domioicm－Clarkion：Abol．

a－bol＇－la，s．［Lat．，fr．Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \mu \beta_{o} \lambda{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$（ambola） $=\mathrm{a}$ mantle．］
Among the ancient Greeks and Romans： A thick woollen mantle or cloak， worn principally by military men， and thua was op－ posed to the toga， ally the was espect ally the habiment of peace．［TOGA． Its use was，how ever，not confined to military excur－ sious，but it was slso woru within the city．It was also used by the Stoic philosophera at Rome as a dis－ tinctive dress．

a－bö＇ma，s．［Local（Guiana）name．］A large and formidsble American suake，called als the ringed boa．It is the Ericratis Cenchrea． Anciently it was worshipped by the Mexicans
ăb－ó－ma＇－sŭs，ăb－す－mä＇－sŭm，s．［Lat $a b$ ；omasum，a Lstin or Gsllic word signify ing the stomsch of a bullock．］The fourtl stomach in a ruminsting animsl．Its sides are wrinkled，and it is the true organ of digestion．Anslogous to the simple stomach of other mammals．
a－bŏm＇－ĭn－a－ble，a．IIn Fr．abominable Ital．abbominevole：fr．Lat．abominabilis＝ worthy of imprecation，execrable；fr．abomi nor $=$ to deprecate anything unpropitious．］ ［Abominate．］Very loathsome，hateful，or odious；whether（1）as being offensive to the physical aenses－
＂And I wiil cast abominable filth upoo thee．－ or（2）（in Scripture）ss being ceremonially unclean－
＂Any unciean besst or any abominable unclean
thing．－Leviticus vii．2l．
or（3）ss being offensive to the moral sense－ ＂Acd the scant measure that is abominable．＂－
r It msy be used of persona aa well as things ：
＂Ye shall not make yourselves abominable with any creeping thing that creepeth．＂－Lee． $\mathbf{x i}$ ． 4 ． abie．＂ं－ititus witks they deay him，being abomin．
a－bŏm＇－1̆n－a－ble－něss，s．［Abominable．］ The quslity or state of being phyaically or morslly losthsome．
to urge atheista with the corraption and
noss of their pripcipies ${ }^{*}$－Bentiey：Serm
a－bŏma＇－in－a－bly̆，adv．［ABominable．］In a very loathome manner，whether physically a very loath．
or morally．

1．Phys．：As in the sentence，＂Decaying tangles emell abominably．＂
2．Morally：
＂＂And he did very abominably in tollowing idole＂－
a－bŏm＇－inn－āte，v．t．［In Sp．abominar；］tal． abbominare；Lat．abominor $=$ to depreciate as being of evil omen；hence，to detest：ab； omen，genit．ominis；as if it had been ssid， absit omen＝may the omen depart，God forbid that the omen ahould come to pasa．］To loathe，to deteat，to hate exceedingly．
＂He preferred both to abominare sad despice all
mystery，refinement，and latrigue．＂Swopt．
a－bŏm＇－in－āt－ðd，pa．par．［АвоміNATE．］
a－bŏm＇－in－à－tíng，pr．par．［АвомiNatt．］
a－bǒm－In－ä＇－tion，s．［Abомinate．］
I．The act of doing something hstefu］．
＂＂．${ }^{2}$ ．${ }^{\text {．}}$－every abomination to the Lord，which he ＂．．becaure of $t$
committed．－Jer．xliv．g2
II．The state of being greatly hsted or loathed．
the Pbuintiarael aleo wan had in abomination with ＂Tobacco to nny other form that that of richly＊： Hive．of kug．，ch．iiil III Objectively
In．Oojectively：An object of extreme pstred，loathing，or sversion．An object thed on account
（1）Of its offsuaivenesa to the aenses．
（2）Of its ceremonial impurity
＂．eating swine＇s fiesh，and the abomination
（3）Of ita moral offensiveness ：
－＂Prov．vili． 7 ．${ }^{2}$ ．
－In this sense the word is often used in Scripture for an idol：
moditce：＂Milcorn，the abomination of the Am－
（4）Of some other cause than those now mentioned ：
the Esfitians．＂－Gen，xivi 34 is an abomination unto
＊a－bŏm＇－ine，${ }^{4}$ t． ．The asme ss $\boldsymbol{A}$ bominats Poet．\＆Ludicrous．
＂By topice which though I abomine e em．
May serve as arguments ad hominem．＂－svect
a－böne（1），prep．\＆adv．［Above．］
1．As prep．：Above．（Arthour \＆Merlin， p．128．）

2．As alverb：Alove．
a－bō ne（2），adv．［Fr．à bon．］Well．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Tho thel neeche a litel hema abone } \\
\text { Beven knighte } y \text {-armed cone." }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Beven knifhtee } y \cdot \text { armed cone. }
\end{aligned}
$$

2．Adverb：Well．
＂Aad a good swerde，that wolde byte abone．＂
a－bôod＇，pret．［Abide．］Waited，expected， remained．
＂And Corvelfe abood hem with hine coasyn and necteasinie New Test．，Acts x ． 24 ．
a－bôon＇，prep．（Scotch and N．of Eng．dialect for Above．）［Abune．］
Scoit：waverley．abo pase of Bally－Brough．＂－Sir W．
＊a－bôord，ady．［Fr．bord $=$ border．］From the bank．（STenser．）

As men tu munuer fearies pasie the foord，
Which is in winter lord of ail the plaine
Which is h winter lord of sil the plaine，

a－bôot＇，pa．par．Beaten down．（Skinner．）
a－bôot＇，adv，［Abote．］To boot，the odds paid in s bargsin．（Roxburgh．）
a－börd＇，s．［Fr．］First sppearance，manner of address，sccosting．（Chesterfield．）
＊a－börd＇，v．t．［Fr．aborder $=$ to spprosch．］ To spprosch，to sccost．（Spenser．）
＊a－börd＇，adv．［Fr．border＝shore．］Across；
from shore to shore．（Spenser．）
＊a－börd＇－age（age $=\mathbf{I} \mathbf{g})$, s．$\quad$［Fr．aborder $=$ to board．］The set of boarding a ship． ＂The master further gettio of the ship token bi him and hig companife，the
abordage．
Bat
bill，b6y；portt，Jowl；cat，çell，ohorus，çhin，bench；go，gem；thin，this，sin，ass ；expect，Xenophon，exist．ph＝ f ．


Q-bör'e, pa, par. Born. [Bear.]

äb-x-ryg'-in-al, a. \& s. [Lat. ab=from origo, -inis $=$ the beginaing: fr. orior $=$ to rise.
I. As adjective:

1. Original.
" And mantled o'er with aboriginal turf
And everlasting flowers: Excewrtion, bl. TL
"Om stadden, the aboriginal popalation rose on the olonists $-\rightarrow$ Macumbay : Hist. Eng..ch. $L$
2. Primitive, aimple, unsophisticated.
by which no other conclutles many aborlof conceivable minds by which
II. As substantive:
3. A man or woman belonging to the oldest known race inhabiting a conntry.
"I have selected for comparisoo these extreme specimens of skulis characteristic ol race, one of an abor 2. An animal or plant speciea brought Into being within the area where it is now found.
 o,
ab-oriǵs-in-al-Iy, adv. [ABOMIGINAL] From its origin, beginning or commencement; at first, at the outset.
"We have evideoce that the barren isiand of Asceaion aboriginally possemed under half-adozen fower
Xb-or-rif'-in-ēs, s. pl. [Lat. Abarigines: (1) An olif tribe sinhabiting Latium; (2) the earliest known inhabitants of any other land.] [Abonioival.]
I. The earliest known inhabitants of any continent, country, or district.
"In South Africa the aborigines wander over the mons and plains"-Darwint : Dencunt of Man, vol. i.
ph. i., ch. vin., p. 233 . 2. Spec.: The Latian tribe mentioned above. - When Eneas arrived in Italy, they were given by the olstervanus, of the cone dacts entered into with the natives. -Lewis: Rarly Rom. Five., eh. x.
A-bor-měnt, s. An abortion (Topsell.) Probably a misprint for abortment.
*Z̆b-or'se-měnt, s. Miscarriage, abortion. -"dicine witt a dive any fuch expeiling and destructive
 B. Will. Cover Corno
a-bort', v.t. \& i. [Wat. aborto, old form of atiortio $=$ to miscarry. $]$
4. Transitive: To render abortive.

Orig. of spectes. ch. L , T is ${ }^{2}$ quite aborted "-Darein "Althongh the eycs of the cirripeds are more or less
abntect in their mature state. - Oroen: Comp. Anat. 2. Intransitive: To miscarry. (Lord Herbert of Cherlury.)
*a-bort', s. [Abohtios.] An alortion. Woationianue, $p$. 431 . an abomt in childhed. "-Religuce
"a-bort'-ĕd, na. par. [Авонт, v.2.] Rendered abortive.
a-bor'tǐ-c̆nt, a. [AEORT, v.i.] [From Lat. abortiens, I'r. [ar. of abortior.]

Bot. : Barren, sterile.
a-bort'-ing, pr. par. [ABORT, t.t.]
a-bor'tlon, s. [Iat. abortio = premature delivery, miscarriage : from abortus, pas. par. of aborior $=$ to disappear.]

1. The state of miscarriage, failure to reach independent existence.
Phys: : (1) A miscarrying miscarriage. If the foetus is brought forth before the end of the sixth month, the term used by medical men is abortion or miscarriage; but if after th aixth month, that employed is premature birth The law does not recognise this distinction, but applies the term abortion to the throwinh off of the foetus at any period of the pregnancy. To take means to procure abortion-the crime now generally termed foticide-is felony.
"The tymptoms which precede atoftion will be Zew: Cycl. of Prace. Ned.
2. The non-development of an organ or a portion of an ouan required to constitute an rdeal type.
 3. Hortic.: The prematnre development of the fruit, or any defect in it.
II. The fruit of the miscarriage.
3. The feetus brought forth before it has been aufficiently developed to permit of its maintaining an independent existence.

- Maritinis the abortion proved only a female fatas"

2. Fig.: Any fruit, prodnce, or project, which fails instead of coming to maturity; as in the sentence, "His acheme proved a mere abortion.'
a-bort'-ive, a [In Fr. aborti]; Sp. and Ital. abortivo; Lat. abortivus = born prematurely.] [ABORTION.]
3. Brought forth in an immature state, fading before it reacbes perfection.
"If ever he have child, abortive be it
Prodigione and untimey ybought to
4. Fruitless, ineffectual, failing in ita effect; like a crude and unwise project.
"To their widdom Europe and America have owed
scores of abortive constitations"-Macoulay: Hite. scores of abortive constitations "- Macaulas : Hist.
Eng., ch. xi. Eng., ch. xi.
5. Biol.: An abortive organ is one wanting aome essential part, or which never comes to maturity. An abortive stamen generally wants the anther and polien; an abortive petal is generally a mere bristle or scale; and an abortive orule never developes into a aeed, but shrinks away.
6. Pertaining to abortion. Thus, "Abortive potions are potiona designed to produce abortion."
+Abortive vellum la vellum made of the akin of an alortive calf.
*5. Rendering abortive.
"Flungud in that abortive cull."
a-bort'-ive, s. [Abort, Abontion.] That which is brought forth prematurely.
"Many are preserved, and do silpaal service to their country who without a provision migh
perished naborlives."-Aditison: Guardian
a-bort'-ive-ly̆, ady. [Abortion.]
I. Immaturely; in an untimely manner.
"If abortivoly phor man must die
Nor reach what reach he might, why die io dread!
Foug: Night Thoughts, vil
7. So as to produce no proper effect; a failure.

a-bort'-ive-nĕss, s. [ABORT.] The quality or state of being aburtive.
a-bort'-měnt, s. [ABont.] An untimely birth.

- in whose womb those deserted mioeral riches mist ever bo buried as lost abortments, qnless those
a-bōst'e, v. [A.N.] To assault.
"A Bretoue, a bragyere Piers Plow., p. 126.
- ăb-ott. [ABBот.]
"a-bóte, pa. par. Beaten dnwn.
"Slie was ebashid and abok
Chaucer: : ireame, 1,220.
"ia-bōte, prep. Old spelling of About.
"They cum the towne abote." Relly. Antiq., ii. 21.
* a-böth' $\theta$, adv. [Pref. $a=$ on, bothe $=$ both.] in both.
"A boche half lay mani on."
a-boùgh'ed, pa. par. Bowed, obeyed. (College of Arms MS. of Robt. of Glouc. in Hearmes edit., p. 108.)
*abought, pret. of Abiz.

1. Atoned for.
"Aod that hath Dido sore afough te.
Gower $\boldsymbol{M N S}$. Soc. Antig., 13 z, , 1.104
2. Bought.
3. An incorrect form of About

- a-bŏul'-zíe-mĕnts, s. pl. [HABiLiments.] Dress. [Abclyiement.]

Aboulsements I hae soeu Ise gle myeel and nato to you* Pooms, 67.
*e-boun, prep. [ABove.] Ahove.
"To Ood aboun be Joy and Hysae", Tundal: Vivione, p. 188
a-bound; v.i. [Fr. abonder; Sp. abundar: Itai. abbondare; Lat. abundo $=$ to rise np, to awell, to overflow ; from und $=$ a wave.]

1. To poraesa in great quantity, to be well enpplied. (Followed by with.)
"A falthful man whall abound with blessinga"

T Followed by in:
"Thet ye may abound in hope.-Rom xv. us.
2. To be in great plenty, greatly to prevail.
""Ans becane iniquity thall aboond, ibe love e
?-bou'nde, $\alpha$ [ABound.] Aboanding.

a-bofind-İig, pr. par. [ABoUND.]
a-bound'-ying, Existence in grest quantity. " Amoogst those aboundinges of in and wicked.

- a-boure, s. [A.N.] The same as Avoure $=$ a patron.
* By God and Beynto Mary myn abourb.".

Q-boutt', prep \& adv. [A.S. Abitan, ábiton, on-butan, ymbeutan, embutan $=$ sbout or arnund ; on, ym, or em being analogous to the Gr. á $\mu \phi$ i, and butan aignifying vithout: be $\equiv$ $\mathrm{by}, \dot{\text { utan }}=$ out $[\mathrm{BuT}]$; literally $=$ around, on the outside.]

1. Aroand (all round : of place), encircling a person, place, or thing in whole or in part.
"Lot aot merey and trath forsake thee; bind them
2. Near in time.
"He went out abous the thind hour."-Natt. $2 x$ \&
3. Upon or near one's person; easily accesaibfe where one is at the moment.
"If yon have this about yov." Nilton: Comus, 647.
4. Near one, attendant on one.
"That he ehould come about jour roysi person"-
Shakemp. : K. Henry VI, Part If., 11 L
5. Concerned with, engaged with, connected with.
Luke it is. I minst be about my father't buatuene "-
"lvi. Thy
6. Respecting, regarding.
"The eleveo hundred shekele of silver that were
tanken from theo, about which thoa cursedek:"-Judg.
II. As adverb:
I. Near to in quantity, quality, or degrea.
thousand ${ }^{-}$the $=A$ ctilv. 4 of the men was about Ave
7. Here and there, hither and thither.
"A od withal they learn to be idit, wandering abowe
from house to bouse. $\rightarrow 1$ rim v. 18 .
8. Round, by a circuitous route.
" Rut God led the people about, through the way of
I Round about: In every direction around.
"A fire goeth before him, and barneth np his
9. Just prepared to do on act.
$\because$ And as the shipnen were about to tee out of the
" To bring about, or, as it is in 2 Sam. xiv. 20, to fetch about, aignifies to take effective measures for accomplishing a purpose; to accomplish a purpobe or end.
Naut.: To go about is when a ahip is made to change her course, and go upon a particular tack different from that on which she has been previously proceeding. Abouz ship, or ready about, is the concise method of giving orders for such a change of course.

- Pring about: To bring to the point or atate desired.
2 Sim. ili to bring aboue all Istael anto thee-"-
"Whether she will be broaght about by breaking
- Come about: To arrive, to reach the proper moment for the occurrence of an event.
"The tline was come about."-1 sum $i 20$.
- Go obout: To wander hither and thither with the view of finding opportunity to do a deed.
"Why go ye about to kill met"-John vil. 19.
IIL. As the imperative of a verb, or espectally with Go requiring to be supplied:
"About my braing" (i.e., hrains go to work]. 2


## * abont-hammer, abont-sledge, s.

 generally emploved by under-workmen called hammer-men. (Note in Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Dyce, iv. 289.)*aboat-speich. [Abost; speech.] Circam locution. (Scotch.)
'Rycht so my abowt-speech often tymes
And semblablii wordis we compyl our
And semblablit wordis we compyl our rymeen
Doughas! ${ }^{\text {Virgh, }} 10,1$ is

## eabout-wrard, adv. Inclining to, on the point of. <br> But than syr Marrok, hys oteward Wrat inst uboutowtrde To do hy indy gyle." NN. Contab. <br> - Aboutt or or <br>  <br> "For both me goon abouton orre purchas" <br> And in thls wise thene lordes all sad some Aboutan prime, and tin citce come e toun alight. <br> The form abouten is atill in use in Sussex.

a-bouye, v. [A.S. abugan.] To bow.
"Alle lowdya seole abouye to by westo nind hy eate.".
a-b才v'e, prep. \& adv. [S.S. abrifan, büfan, be ùfan; Dut. boven.]
A. As a preposition:

1. Lit.: Higher in place; also to a higher plece beyond.
". .
"Above the brims thay force their fiery way." $\begin{gathered}\text { Dryden - Anneid. }\end{gathered}$
2. Fig.: Higher or superior to, of greater rank or dignity than.
"The disciple 18 not above his master, nor the
3. Higher in number or quantity; more in number or quantity, upwards.
"For the man was above forty yeara old."-Acts 4. 42
4. Higher in measure or degree, mora in measure or degree, more than, beyond.
-1. . thon art cursed above all cattle, and above
every beast of the field."- Gen iil. 14 .
5. Higher than it Is posaible to grasp intellectually, unattainable.
"It is an old and true distinction that things may
6. Too high in point of conscience willingly
o do a disreputable deed; also too high in ona's own self-esteem for ; too proud for.
" Kiuga and princes in the eartier agee of the world laboured in arts and occupations, and weri abovef
nothiog that tended to promote the convenieuces of nothiog that tended to prom
life.
TI Above all is an elliptic phrase fer " above all things, above all circumstances, chiefly, principally."

Above-stairs: On the floor sbove.

* 7. Colloquial: (1) Above a bit = exceedingly. (2) Above your hooks $=$ to knowing. too clever.

1. As an adverb:
I. Lit. (of place):
2. Overhead.

Whew he entubliched "the ciondr above, "-Prov. Till 28.
2. On the higher or upper part, on the top. a. - and in a cenit shalt thon anteh it [the arkj above."-Gem vi 16
3. In heaven
"I should have deniod the God that le above "-Job
II. Fig.:

1. Beyond, in point of size or number.

Which remaine tragments of the five bariey-loaves, Whiten. romained vi. 13 .
2. In a auperior social position of power and dignity.
"And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail, ; and thou shait be above on
not be beaeath."- Deut. xxvili. 18
III. Of time: Before, previeusly, In the phrase, "We have ahown obove," and in the ad. Jectives above-cited, above-described, above-mentioned, above-named, above-specified, above sifnifies in the irmmediately preceding pertion of the book, but not necessarily on the upper part of the same page. The use of these terms carries us back to the time when books were written on leng continueus acrolla, and a previous part of the composition was really above that to which the writer had come.
Old Worin. the above-cited mammalian geners of the

- Sometimes it is employed almost tike a suhstantive. It then signifies-
(1) The higher part, the upper part.
the waters that come down from abova" -Josh. 1iL 13. (2) Heaven, the place of bliss.

Who ehall sacend iuto heaven? (that ls, to bring

## aboveboard, adv

Lit.: Above the board or table in open sight, so as to forbid the posaibility or at least the likelihood of fraud, trick, or decepticn. In a way opposed to the procedure of the gamester, who puts his hands undar the table to ehuffe the cards.

1. In open sight, without trickery.
"It ta the part also of an honeet man to deal above board and without tricks "- $L$ Kistrange
2. Openly, without the effort at concealment which's proper feeling of shame would induce.
"Now-adeys they [villanies] are owned above
board."-South: Sermans.

- Uaed more frequently in colloquial lan guage than by our best English classics.


## above-deck, $a$.

1. Naut.: Upon the deck of a vessel, not in the cabin or other parts below.
2. Fig.: (Likg Above-board, q.v.) Without artifice.
above-ground, a. Alive, unburied.
" I'll have 'ern, an they be abaveground."

* a-bóven, prep. \& aiv. Old form of Above.
"And specially aboven every thlua,", Chaucer: Somphoures Tate, 7,296 .
-a-bow, v. [Avow.] To maintain, to avow.
(Arthour \& Merlin, p. 193.)
* a-bōwo. v.i. \& t. [A.S. abugan.]
I. Intrans. : To bow.

II. Trans.: Te dauat, to put to shame. (Cockeram.)
a-bow'e (0. Eng.), *a-bow en (O. Eng. \& Scotch), *a-bow ne and "a-bow'yne (both 0. Scotch), prep. \& adv.
I. As prep.: Above.
"Abowe all othur."-Cov. Syre., p. Rs.
II. As adv.: Alove.
"Kep hyt therfore wyth temperat hete wiowne,
Full forty dyyes, tyll hyt wex hinck abowen."
* a-bō'wed, pa. par. [ABowe, v.]
*a-bovi-ǒs, s. pl. [A.N.] Prohably for aboures or avowés $=$ patron saints. (Hallivell and Wright.)
"God and Seiate Merie and Selt Dente aiso
And alle the abowees of this clurchle, In was ore Ich
Aobert of Qlowe tider, p. 4is.
"ahowght, *a-bow-tȳne', prep. \& adv. [Abort.] Aboit.
"A Alowght the body."-Torrent of Portugat, $\mathrm{p}, 9$. (\#alliwell.)
Abp. A contraction for Archershor.
Āb-ra-ca-dăb-ra, or Ăr-ăs-a-dăb'ra, the Ar'-a-ca-lan of the Jews.
I. A Syrian deity.

2. A magical collocation of letters placed as in the figure below:-
$A B R A C A D A B R A$
$A B R A C A D A B R$
$A B R A C A D A B$
$A B R A C A D A$
$A B R A C A D$
$A B R A C A$
$A B R A C$
$A B R A$
$A B R$
$A B$

It will be observed that the name abraculobra can be read not only on the uppermest horizontal line, but on any of the hees below it with a continuation, slantingly upwards, on the right-hand sidc of the triangle. So can it also on that right-hand line, or any one parallel to it, the contiauation in the latter case being on the uppermest line towards the right hand A paper inscribed in suca a fashion, and hung around the neck, was supposed to be a tacit invocation of the Syrian deity mentioned above, and was recommended by the sapient Screnus Saronicus as an antidote acgainst fever and various other diseases. Shortly before A.D. 1588 , a quack doctor, who eharged $£ 15$ for his prescription, made a patient sufteriag from ague much werse, by inducing him to eat the charm instead of wearing it round his neck.


* g-brad', pa. par. [A.S. abreolhan = to bruiee Dreak, destroy, kill, frustrate.] Withered (Halliwell). Killed, destroyed (Wright).


## - Fair f -wore and fair 1 s.sprad;

he seveyn Sages, 010.
yb-räde, v.t. [Lat. abrado $=$ to sera $\mu$ away, to rub off : $a b=$ from, away, and rado $=$ to acrapa off, to touch in pasing, to graze.] To rub down, to crumble or wear away ly friction.
I. Geol.: To rub away rocks by water, frost, or aimilar agenciea.

- Stoves whioh lie undernasth the glacier and are pushed along hy it, Eometinnes ndhere toithe ice ; And thehes or at the utmost two or three feet per day, ubrade, grover, and polish the rock. $-L y \mathrm{yell}$ : Nam of
Geol., ch. xil.

2. Naut. ; also Bot., \&c. : To rub or wear sway by friction.
3. Med. : To produce a superficial excoriation, with loss of aubstance, under the furm of small shreds, hin the mucoos membranes of the intestines; to tear of or fret the skin.
"Iustead of nourishhng, it stimulates, nupaites, and
4. Fig. ; To wear a way.
" Nor deemi it strauge that rolltig yeare abrade
Shenstone: Econ.
*a-brāde, adv. [AsroAn.]
đb-rä-dĕd, pa. par. \& a. [A8Rade.]
"The nobradrd sunmitat of the Eriuding teeth."-
Z̆b-rā'-dĭng, $p r . p a r . \&$ s. [ABrade.]
As pr. par.: (See the verb).
As substantive:
5. Geal.: The rubhing down of rocka by froat or similar canses.
6. Agric.: The abrading of earth is the causing it to crumble away through the action of frost.

* a-bræ'-dĕn, v.t. [M. H. Ger. erbreiten.] 'Io dilate. (Stratmann.)
A'-bra-hăm, $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ '-bram [Lat. Abrahamuf: Sept. Gr. 'A/poaik (Habraam); fr. Heb. DIMבN (Abraham) $=$ father of a multitnce: the seconc and original form (Abran) is from Gr. "A/joum (Habram); Hel. (Abram) $=$ father of elevation. $]$ Au ancieut patriarch, father and founder of the Jewish uation. (Sec Gen. xi. - ExP .)

If In compounda: Derived from, connected, or pretending to be cennected with the patriarch Abraham.
Abraham-man. Tom of Bedlan, or Bedlan Beggar=a sturdy beggar. The Abraham-men formerly roamed through Enig* land, vegging and pifforing: they were well known in shakespeare's time, and on to the peried of the Civil Wars.
"An Abraham-man is he that walketh barearmed
 lyke toye radye racabone nates (1575).
"And these what nawe or title éer they bedr
Jarknan, or Patrico, Cranke, or Clapper-dudgeon,

That stand in fitir
Of king of beggars.
Of king of beggars." $\begin{gathered}\text { Recumont }{ }^{4} \text { Fletcher : Begg. Bush, i1. } 1 . ~\end{gathered}$
Fi The phrase "to sham Ahraham," still common among sailors, and meaning to ferga sickncss, is probably founded on the liytocritical pretences of the Abraham-men.
Abraham Newland. A tame formery given to Bank of England notes, owing to thwir bearing the aignature of Abraham Newland, bearing the aighature of Abran am newhand
who was chief cashier for many years. Diudin alludes to him in the linca-
"Sham Ahrahan you mas But you mustn't sham Abamam Neoland."

* Abraham's balm, 5. According to Corkeram, "a willow in Italy that lrings forth agnus castus wase pepper. (lorve chastity. (See Halliwell : Dict. of Obs. aerve
E»g.)
+ Abraham's oye, a magical charm, the application of which was surposed to deprive a thief, who refused to confess his crime, of cyesight. (MS. on Magic. 16th Cent.)
b®il, boy ; pôt, jowl; oat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, ex̧ist. -ing.

 chreatic for AUBURN. abram houme bre zome browa wome hlack, zome Corion, it s. folio of 1685 altered it to auburn. (Halliwell.)
Abraham-coloured, abram-coloured = auburncoloured.
" A grodly long, thick, abraham-ooloured beard"-

Church History:

1. A aect of Pauliclans who rose towards the end of the eighth century, and were suppressed by Cyriacus, Patriarch of Antioch. Their leader was Abraham, a native of Antioch.
2, An order of monks who practised idolatry, and were in conseqnence extirpsted by Theophilus in the ninth century.
2. A Bohemian sect, nominally followers of John Huss, who, in 1782, avowed themselves as holding whst they alleged to have been Abraham's creed before his circumcision. They believed in the unity of God, but st the same time they accepted none of the Bible except the Lord's Prayer. In 1783 the Emperor Joseph 11. expelled them from Bohemis.
$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$-brạ-hạm-it'-ic, $\quad \overline{\mathbf{A}}^{\prime}$-brạ-hạm-it'-ical, $a$. Portaining to or in aome way relsted to the patrisrch Abrsham.
*a-bräid', "a-brāide, *a-brā'y, *aট̈rād", "á-brāyde", "â-brāyd'-ěn, * a-brey'de, i.i. \& i. [A.S. abredan.]
L. Transitive:
3. To arouse, to awaken another person or oneseif.
4. To excite, to atir up.
"For theyr comodites to abrayden up pride."
I Reflectively: To atir up oueself to do anything.
"I abrayde. I enforce me to do a thynge."-Palgrara
5. To start.

Bochas preseat felly gan abraydo

4. More fig.: To draw a sword from a scabbard.
II. Intransitive:

1. To becone awake, or to return to consciousness after a reverie.
"This man ont of his alep for fer abrayde",
Chaucer : Sonne Priestes Tale, 16,494

- But when as I did out of sieep abray

I fuusd ber cot where I her lett whileare,"
" But from his study he nt hast abrayd,
Fairfax: Tasso xili.
2. To start un, to become roused to exertion, to speech, or to passion.
"Ipomydon With that atroke abrayde.
And to the kynge thun he ssyde.
To cry out to shout, to ipomydon, 1.149. loud voice.

Abs man all ravinhed with gladness
Abrayded with olond voice. (Wedgrood.)
4. To arise in the stomach with a sense of nauses. Still used in this sense in the North of England. (Troilus at Creseide, 1. 725.) [ABRELE.]
a-brāid-1̆t, pa, par. \& a. Scotch form of Abraded. [Abrade.]
àb'ra-miss, s. [Gr. aApopis (abromis), genit. -idos $(-i d o s)=$ a fish found in the sea sind in the Nile: possibly the bream.] A genus of Gohes founded by Cuvier, and belollging to The family Cyprinidæ. Three British species are enumerated by yarreli: Abramis orama
$=$ the bresm or carp bream; A. bicca of Cuvier = the white bream or bream-flat; ant A. Buggenhagii $=$ the Pomeranisn bream. Ant the syecies are inhabitants of fresh water. [Bream.]
 (branchia) $=$ gills of fishes; pl. of Bpayxiov (branchion) $=\mathrm{a}$ fn, s gill.] Cuvier's third order of the class Annelids. As their name Ahranchia imports, they bsve no appsrent gilis. The order includes two fsmilies-the Lumbricidæ, or Earth-worms, and the Hirudinidæ, or Leecbes.
à-brǎh'-chì-an, adj. (generally used as zubatantive). A apecies of the order Abranchia. [Abranchia.]
ā-brăùn'-chì-āte, a. [ABRANCHIA.]
Zool. : Destitute of gills.
Lectures on the abranehtate onnellden "-Pros. Oven:
ăb-rā̧ésé, v.t. [Lat. abrasum, snpins of abrado.] [ABRade.] To scrape, to ahave. (Cockeram.)
ăb-rāsé, a. [Lat. abrasus, pa. par. of abrado.] [Abrade.] Smooth.
"An abrase table."-Ben Jonson, iL ser.
ab-ra'-sion, 8. [In Fr. abrasion; fr. Lat. abrasus, pa. par. of abrado.] [Abrade.]
L. The act or process of rubbing away.
II. The state of being rubbed away.

1. Spec. in Geol.: The attrition or rubbing away of rocks by ice, by contact with other blocks of stone, \&c.
"C. or turf they are well protected by a covering of
2. Numis.: The wear snd tear of coins.

III That which is rubbed away from bodies.
そb'raum (au ss ow), s. [Ger.] Red ochre used to colour new mahogary.
abraum-salts, s. pl.
Chem.: Mixed salts overlying the deposits of rock-salt st Stassfurt, Germany. These salts, formerly thought worthlesa, sre now the chlef source of supply of chloride of potassium.
a-brăx'-ăs, 8. [From the Greek letters $a, \beta$, $p, a, \xi, a, r$, of which the numerical values are: $a=1, \beta=2, \rho=100, a=1, \xi=60, a=$ $1, s=200$, in sll $=365$. ]
J. A mystical or cabalistic word used by the Egyptisus, and specially by Basilides, who lived in the second century. He intended by it to express his view that between the earth and the empyrean there were 365 heavens, esch with its order of angels or intelligences: these also were 365 in number, like the days of the year. Anything Inscribed with the word Abraxas became a charm or amulet. Gens with it upon them sre gtill often brought from Egypt.
legged A the well-known Rigure of the eerpent-
2. A genus of moths, which contains the well-known gooseberry or magpie moth ( $A$. grossulariata). [Magrie-sfota.]
" a-brā'y, *a-brāyd', "a-brāyd'-ĕn, v.t. \&i. [Abrain.]
à-bra-zīte, s. [Gr. i, priv. ; Bpá̧ $\omega(b r a z \overline{0})=$ to boil.] A mineral called slso Gismondite. [Gismondite.]
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-bra-zit'-lc, a. Pertaining to the mineral cslled abrazite. Not melting or effervescing before the blowpipe.
a-brēa'd, adv. Abroad. (Scotch.)
"O Jenny, dinna toss your head,
An" ret your beauties a' abread!"
Burna: To a Louse.
a-brěast', $a d v . \quad[a=0 n ;$ breast.]

1. Ger.: Standing or moving with the breasts in a line, exactly in line with each other.
sucaulay: "Moo men could hardly walk abreast." 2. Naut. Ships are
bows are in line. bows are in line.
"The Bellona eing." grounded abreast of the
outer shiy of the enerny."-Southey: Aeson, vol, in.

- Naut.: A ship is abreast of an object when that object is on line with the vessel's beam.
A vessel is abreast a promontory when it lies or ia sailing off the shore directly off that promontory.
On board s ship, abreast means in a parallel line to the beam.
*ăb'rě-cơck, s. An apricot. (Gerard.)
ăb-réde, v.t. \& i. [A.S. abredian $=$ to open.] * Transitive: To publish, to spread abrosd. [Abraide.] (Scotch.)
*Intransitive: To start, to fly to s side, to depart. (Eng. \& Scotch.)
"Troilus nere oot of his witte abrede.
a-brēed, a-bréld, adv. [AמRoad.] Abroad. (Scotch.)
"Thary, it \&rophecy got abread in the country."-Anti
"a-brĕ'ge, *a-brĕg'ǧe, v.t. [Abridaz.]
"And for be wolde his longe tale abrege". Chaucer: Cani. Tales, 9,301
they yit wel here days abregoe." ${ }^{\text {na }}$
* a-brēid'-ăn, v.t. (pret, abreid, past abroden) [A.S. abregdan, abredan.] To turn away, to draw out, or atart up. (Stratmann.)
"a-brěk'-㐅n, vi. (pa par. abroken). [A.S.
abrecan.] To break out.
"And yf we may owhar abrekn"
Arthour $\&$ Herlim, D. z92.

To burn up. (Stratmann.)
*ăb'rĕ-noùnçe, v.t. To renounce utterly.

† ăb-rě-nŭn-çĭ-ä'-tion, s. [Eccles. Lat. abrenuntio $=$ to renounce: Class. Lat, $a b$; renuncio = to carry back word, to announce: nuncio = to carry back word, to announce; come, a messenger; nunc $=$ now.] Absolute renunciation, absolute denial.
"They called the former part of this form the ab. enunciation viz. of the devil and all thoso idol Whereim the devii was worshlpped among the hea
*a-breō'-den, v.i. [A.S. abrebtan.] To fall away. (Stratmann.)
*ab-recpt", v. [Lat. abripio $=$ to anatch away from: $a b=$ from; rapio $=$ to snatch, to take awsy by wiolence.] To take awsy by violence.
- And his nephew's life he questions,
questioning abrepta" Billingsly Brachy- $\mathbf{3}$ artyrologia (1657).
ab-rép'-tion, s. [Lat. abreptio, fr. abripio $=$ to take awsy by force: $a b$; rapio $=$ to carry or snatch away.]

1. The act of seizing and carrying away.
2. The atate of being seized and carried awsy.
"Candan relates of hlmself that ho could when he pleased fall into this aphairesis, dinjunctlon or Melampronow, p . 7 z
abreuvoir (pron. a-breŭv'-wãr), s. [Fr. abreuvoir = (1) a watering-place, (2) a horse pond; abreuver $=$ to water (animala) ; from 0 . Fr. abeuvrer, from Low Lat. abeverare, abo brare: $a d=$ in the direction of, and Lst, bibere $=$ to drink; Sp. abrevar; Gr. Bpexw (brechō) = to wet on the aurface.] [AbBanuvoin.]
Masonry; The interstice between contiguons atonea left that it may be filled with mortar or cement.

* a-brey'de. [Abhain.]
a'-bric, s. [Deriv. uncertain.] [Brisstosr.] Sulphur. (Coles: Eng. Dict., 16i7.)
"ăb'-rǐ-cǒck, "ăb'rícơt, s. [APRicor.]
"Nor there the damson wants nor abriecck."
The expression Abricock is still used in Somersetshire.
abricock-apple, s. An apricot-trea. (Ryder.)
a-bridige, a-bry̆gge, v.t. [From Fr. abrevier, abbregier, abridgier, abrigier, and that from Lat. abbrevio: $a d=$ in the direction of, sind brevio $=$ to shorten ; brevis $=$ short ; Fr. abriger: Prov. \& Sp. abreviar; Ital. abbreviare. Wedgwood shows that the Provençal has breu for brevis, breugetat for brevitas, in analogy with which the verh corresponding to obbreviare would be abbreujar, leading imrue. diately to tha Fr. abréger.]
Gen.: 1. To curtail, to shorten in some way or other; or, less specifically, to diminish.

> Turberville: Tragical Tales (1587).
> "Besides, thy staying will abridge thy life.",
> -Thranng seads the chan that must abridge

The noble aweep of all their privilege", Cower: Table Talm.
2. To curtail the length of a book or other literary composition, either by re-writing it in shorter compass, or by omitting the less important passages
"Plutarch's life of Coriolanus is priacipally atant account in Appiaryn Roman history bs derived from the same source, -Lewis: Credibility of the
3. To deprive, to strip ; followed by tha accusative of the person, and of referring to the thing lost.

That man should thus encroach on fellew-man
Abridge him of hio just and native ribhts."
of The use of from, of the thing, is now obsolete.

Nor do 1 no make moan to be abriaf'd
" noble rate. " (erch of Venica, 1
4. Alg.: To reduce a compound quantity or equation to a simpler form. Thus $x-a+2 a$ may be abridged to $x+a$; and $3 x-5-2 x=$ may be abridged
$+8-5$ to $x=8$.
s-brid'ged, pa. par. \& a. [Abridok.]
"The following is an abridged scheme of his

## a-brídg'-ër, s. [ABRIDGE.]

1. Gen.: One who ahortens, a shortener

Uives."- Whitlocest Manners of the Englithers of their
2. Spec.: One who writes a compendium or abridgment of a book.


a-bridd'g-mĕnt (formerly abridgement), s. [Abridae.]
I. The act or process of abridging.

Law. 1. Tha act of ahortening a count or declaration.
2. Abrilgment of Damages: Exercisa of a right by a court of redncing damages when justice seems to require it.
II. The state of being abridged.

1. In a general sense.
*2. Diminution, lessening.
"To be master of the sea is au abridgmont of ${ }^{\text {a }}$
monarchs."-Bacon: Works, "Essay Cib. \& Mor.," ch. xxik.
2. Deprivation of, restraint from.
"It is not barely a man's abridgment ia his external acom odatioo which makes him miserahle."-south
III. Most common sense: The thing abridged.
3. An epitome of a book, a compend, an abstract, a anmmary of a volume or of an oral statement.
"Erutus testified to the merit of Colins hy making
an abridgment of his work. "-Lewis
Hath "To Th circierestantial branches, which Distiuction should be tich in. ${ }^{\text {P }}$

* 2. A short play, or the players.
(a) The play: ao called, it is thought, becanse in the historical drama the events of several years are abridged or presented in brief compass.
"Say. what abridgmant have you for this evening :
What mask ? What muaic?" Night's Dream, v. 1
(b) The players.

Hamlet... For lcok, where my abridgment comes In the same act and acene Hamlet ia made to axy-
"Good, ryy lord, will you see the players well
bestowed? bestowed bo you hear, let them be well ased, for they are the abstract and brief chronicles of the ions quite analogous to abridgment. [ABaions quite analogous to abridgment. [AB atract.]
*a-brígge, ${ }^{*}$ a-bríge, $\boldsymbol{v}$. [Abridge, Abrvoae.]

## 1. To abridge.

2. To shieid off, to ward off.

Alle myacheffes from him to abrigae."
Lydgate: Sinor Poem,
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$-brín, B. [ABRUs.]
Chem.: A poisonons principla contained in Abrus precatorius.
a-brōa'çh, * a-brö’çhe, v.t. [ABROACH, adv.] To set abroach, to broach.

a-brōa'çh, adv. or a. [Pref. $a=$ on, and brach $9=$ a spit.] [Broach.]

1. With egress afforded. (Used of vessels or pipes in a position, \&c., to allow tha included liquor to run freely ont.)
"Hogshend, of ale and ciaret were set abroach ia
2. Fig.: In a state of currency; current, diffused, loose.
" Alack, what mischlefa he might set abroach In shadow of such greatuess
-I Used, it will be aeen, specially in the phrase "to set abroach (properly to setten on
brocche) $=(\mathrm{I})$ to tap, to pierce, to open; (2) (Ag.) to diffusa abroad.

* s-brōa'çh-měnt, s. The act of forestalling the market.
a-broâ'd, adv. [Pref. $a=o n$, and broad.] [Bhoad.]

Gen.: In an uncontined mannel, widely, at large. Hence-

1. Out of the house, though it may be in other houses.
"In one house shall it be eaton; thou shalt not
carry forth ought of the fleah abroad out of the house." $\rightarrow$ Exod. $\mathbf{8 i 1}$. 46
2. Ontside the house; in the open air; away from one's abode.
" Abroad the sword bereaveth, at home there is as
death."-Lam. L. 20 .
"Ruflians are abroad." Cowper : Task, hk. v
". . . go abroad ont of the camp,"-Deut. xxil. 10.
3. In another country than one's nativa land.
"Another prince, deposed by the Revolution, was
living abroad."-Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.
4. Widely; not within definite limits; far and wide. -"̈eve. xiifi. if a leprosy hreak out abroad to the skin."
"And from the temple forth they throng,"
And quickly ppread themselves abroad,
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylitone, canto 1. 5. Throughout aociety, or the public generally.
". Spread abroad: Widely circulated. (First Sketches of Henry VI., p.97.)

* a-broâ'd, a. [Broad.] Broad. (Minsheu.)
* a-brō-dİ-ět'-1-cal, a. [Gr. á $\beta$ родíairos (habrodiaitos): fr. á Boós (habros) $=$ graceful, delicate, Inxurious; diaira (diaita) = mode of life.] [Diet.] Feeding daintily, delicate, luxurious. (Minsheu: Guide into Tongues, A.D. 1627.) (Wright.)
ăb'-rōg-a-ble, a. [Abrogate.] Able to be abrogated; that may be abrogated.
"An institution abroquate hy no power less! than
divine. $-D r$. $\boldsymbol{H}$. More. Letter wiii. ot the end of his divine ${ }^{\prime \prime}-D r . H$. . Hore:
Life by R . Ward, p . 326.
ăb'-rō-gāte, v.t. [1n Fr. abroger; Sp. abrogar; from Lat abrogatus, pa 1ar. of abrogo $=$ to repeal (a law): $a b ;$ rogo $=$ to ask; (spec.) to propose a bill.]

1. To annul ; to repeal as a law, either by formally abolishing it, or by passing another act which supersedes the first.
 * 2. More general sense: To put an end to. Shakesp. . So Lovels Lhall please you to abrog Lost iv, 2 scurrility."
ăb'-rō-gate, $a$. [Abrogate, v.t.] Ahrogated. ": $\dot{\text { been } \mathrm{k} e \mathrm{t} \text { as hother any of those abrogate days have }}$
ăb'-rō-gāt-ěd, pa. par. \& a. [ABnooate, v.t.] ăb'-rö-gät-ĭng, pr. par. [AョROOATE, v.t.]
ăb-régà'-tion, s. [Abrogate, vet.] [In Fr. abrogation; fr. Lat. abrogatio.] The act of alurogating. The repeal by the legislature of a law previonsly hinding.

- It is different from Rogation, Derogation, Subrocation, Dispensation, and AntiQuation, all which see.
"The. principle of abrogrtion annuls all those nentences of the Koran which speak ia a milder tone of
uubelievers."-Miman: Hist. Lat. Christ, bk. iv., ch. I.
*a-brō'ke, *a-brō'-ken, pa. par. [Авнек ет.] 1. Gen. : Broken.

2. Spec. : Having a rupture. (Kennet: MS. Glossary.) (Halliwell.)
3. Broken ont; escaped.
"But develis abroken oute of helle." Sir $^{\text {Ferumbras MAN }}$ (Hallivell.)
a-brō'-ma, s. [In Ger. abrome; Fr. ambrome; Gr. à priv., $\beta \rho \tilde{w}^{\prime} \mu a$ (brōna) $=$ food-unfit for food.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Bytneriacese, or Byttneriads. They are small trees with hairy, lobed leavea, clusters of yellow or purple flowers, and five-celled winged capsules. A. augusta, or the ginoothstalked, and A. fastuosa, or the prickly-stalked abroma, are cultivated in atoves in Britain:
the latter is from New South Wales; the the latter is from New South Wales; the
former-tha Wollut comul or Wullut cumal of former-the Wollut comul or Wullut cumal of
the Bengalees-is from the East Indies, wbera
the fibres are made into cordage. It is a handsome tree, with drooping purpla flowers.
人 á-brön, a. Anburn.
"With abron locks." Hall: Satires, liil. E.
ăb-rö-nï-a, 8 . [Gr. d $\beta$ pós (habros) $=$ delicate.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Nyctaginaceæ, or Nyctagos. The A. umbellata, or umbelled abronia, is a small plant, with flowers surroundad by an involucre of a flue rose colour.

* a-brô'od, adv. [Eng. $a=$ on; brool (q.v.).] In the act or proceas of brooding
cloberiy: : Divine Grimpues. abrood of addie eggs"-
II Still used in tbe provinces.
* a-brô'od, adv. Abroad. [ABhoad.]
"To bere hishopes ahoute
Piers Ploughman, p. 88.
* a-brốod-̌̆ng, $a$. [ $a=$ on ; brooding.] Sitting to brood.
* a-brook', v.t. [Now Broos (q.v.).] To brook, to tolerate, to suffer.

Thie abject people gazing on thy face,
Ghakespo: 2 Eienry VI, iL 4
ăb-rŏt'-a-nŭm, s. [Lat. abrotonum; Gr. aßротovar (abrotonon) = sonthernwood.] [ARtemisia.] Tournefort's name for a genus of


SOUTHERNWOOD (ARTEMISIA AEROTANUM) Plant, leaf, and flower.
composite plants now merged in Artemiaia [ARTEMISTA.]
äb-rǒt'-ăn-old, a., used as s. [Gr. aipóтovor (abrotonon), and $\epsilon$ Idos (eidos) $=$ form.]
Lit.: Abrotanam-shaped. A term applied to a species of perforated coral or madrepore.
ab-rŭpt', $a$. [Lat. abmuptus = broken off; $a b$ тиmpo $=$ to break off: $a b=$ from; rumpo $=$ to burst asunder, to break.]

1. Lit.: Broken off.
"The rlsing waver obey the increasing hlagt,
Abrupt and horrid as the tempest roars." Coryer: Retirement
2. Broken, very steep, precipitous (applied to rocks, banks, \&c.).
"Tumbling through rocks abrupt.", Winter.
Thomson:
3. Bot.: Truncated, looking as if cut off helow or above. An abrugt root is one which ter-

abrupt leaves. tulip-tree (liriodendron TULIPIFERUM)
minates suddenly beneath. The tarm abruph is nearly the same as premorse. An abrupt or truncate leaf is one in which the upper


part looka as if it were not now complete, but been cut away with a aharp instrument
4. Applied to apeech, to writiag, or in a more peneral sense: Unconnected, with no close connecting links.
"The abrupe style, which hath many breaches, and
does not seein to end hit full does not "The earme principles are followed by hortioulturists; but the variatloas are here often more
5. Separated. (Middleton: Works, ii. 15I.) 6. Sudden, without warning given.
hif abrupt change on his election to the soe proves remarkaily how the zenius of the Papacy could contrul the inclination of the individuai. - Froude Eict. Eng., ch xil
I Used as a substantive: A precipitous bank margining a gulf or abyss.

##  <br> Ophorne with indeatignble wings Over the vast abruphis. fíion: P. Cosk, hk. ii. 409 .

ab-rŭpt', v.f. To tear off, to wrench asunder, to disturb, to interrupt.
our tranquillitien thenty of their eajoyment abrupteth

* eb-rŭpt'-ěd, pa. pat. \& a. [ABRUPT.]
"The offects of this activity are oot precipitonsly abruped but gradually proceed to the
Sir Th Browne: Fulgar Errorn, vi. 10 .
ab-rŭp-tion, s. [Lat. abruptio.] [ABRUPT.] J. The act of breaking off or wrebehing asunder, literally or figuratively.
"Whoil. \& Cresses tiil 2 pretty abruption?"一shakesp.

2. The state of being broken off or wrenched asunder, literally or figuratively.
authoring to the commonly some of that matter still allhering to them, or at least marks
truto them "-Hoodward: Nat. Fist.

## ab-rŭpt'-1̆̆, adv. [ABRUPT.]

I. In space:
J. As if broken off, as if a part were want lig; truncate.
Botuny. Abruptly pinnate: Having a compound leaf with, neither a leaflet nor a tendril
at its extremity. It is called also equally pinnate or paripinnate.
2. Sheer up, or sheer down, vertically perpeodieularly.
"This small point rises abruptly out of the depths
of the oceann "-Darwin: Yoyaye round the Workh ch. 1.
II. In time: Sudienly, without warning given.

And thus adruptiy apake- We yield canto ili
ab-rŭpt'-něss, s. [AGAUPT.] The quality of terminating abruptly.
I. Lit.:

1. The quality of eading in a broken-looking or truncated manner.
which abraptnes, is caused by its being
from the said ntoae."-Woodioard: Sat. Brok.

## 2. Precipitousnesa.

In the Cordillera I have seen moantaine on $A$
 wormparabe with
II. Fig.: Applied tospeech, atyle of writing, action, se.

But yet let aot ny knmble zenl offend "i. By ith abrupcnose" Byron: Manfred, ill. L.


a'-brŭs, s. [In Sp. abro de cuentas de rosario; fr. Gr. ajpors (habros) = graceful. So ealled from the delicats and graceful charaeter of its leavea.] A genus of papilonaceous plants. A. precatorius, a native of India, but which has apread to Africa and the West Indice, is the Jamaica wild liquorice, so called becanse its roots are used is the Weat Indies for the game purpose as the liquoriee of the shops. The plant furnishea those pretty red and black bead-like seeds so frequently brought from India. Linnzus says that they are deleteriona, but they are eatea in Egypt. The term precaforius (= pertaining to petitioning) refers to forius ( $=$ pertaining to petitioning) refers to
the fact that the beads are sometimes used for rosaries.

## * \&-bry̆́g'e, v.t. \&i. [Abridae.]

A. Trans.: To abridge or shorten,
B. Intrans.: To be abridged.


Kbu'-çexss, a [In Fr. absces; Sp. abscesso; Ital. absesso; Lat. pl. absceltentia (abscesses): if. Lat. abscessus $=$ (1) a gofng away, (2) an abscesa: abscedo = to go sway; $a b s=$ from, or away; cedo $=$ to go.]
Med.: A gathering of pus in any tissue or organ of the body. It fa ao called because there is an abscessus (= a going away or departure) of portlons of the animal tissue from each other to make room for the suppurated matter lodged between them. It results from the softening of the natural tisaues, and the exudations thus produced. Abscesses may occur in almost any portion of the body. They are of three types: the acute abscess, or phlegmon, arising from an inflammatory tendeney in the part; the chronic abscess, conneeted with acrofulous or other weakness in ths constitution; and the diffused abscess, due to contamination in the blood.
abos-çěs'-sion, s. [Lat. abecessus $=\mathbf{s}$ golng away.] A departing, separating, or going away.
abb-sceind', v.t. [Lat. abscindo $=$ to cut off: $a b=$ from ; scindo $=$ to split.] + To eut off.
"Whaea two syllabled are abscinded from the reat."
九bb-sçĭnd-éd, pa. par. \&a. [A asernd.]
ăb-sçind'-ĭng, pr. par. [ABserno.]
ăb-sçis'-sa or ăbs-giss', s. [Iv Ger. abscisse; from Lat. abscissus = torn off; pa. par. of ab scindo: fr. ab and scindo; Gr. $\sigma \times i \zeta^{\circ}($ schizo $)=$ to split; cogn. with the Eng. scissors.]

Conic Sections: The abscissa of a parabola is the part of a diameter intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by oue of its own ordinatea. The abscissa of the axis is the part of the axis intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its ows ordinates.


Fig. 1.


Fig. 2.

In the paraboia cad (Fig. 1), a A is an abseissa not of the axis, correaponding to the point c. In Fig. 2, a a ia the abseiaga of the axis, corresponding to the point c. Only the abscissa of the axia is perpendicular to its ordinate, as A B here is to tha ordinate GD .

In an ellipse, the abscisse of any diameter are the segments into which that
diameter is divided diameter is divided
hy one of its own ordinatea. In the ellipse A \& CD (Fig.
 3), BQ and QD are the abseissa of the diameter a D , correaponding to the point A .

The abscisse of the axis are the segments into which the major axis ia divided by one of ite own ordinates.
In a byperbola, the abaeisse of any diameter are the segments iato which, when produced, it is divided by one of its own ordinatea and its vertices. In the opposite hyperbolas, $\operatorname{ABC}$ and DEG (Fig. 4), $\mathrm{E} \boldsymbol{a}$ and H a are the abcorresponding to the point s .


Fig. 4.
*ab-sçis' breaking of in the middle of a discourse.]
I. The act of eutting off. Specially:
I. Surg.: The act of cutting off, cutting away, or amply eutting.
"Menber. not to be cured without the abocision of a Taylor: Sermons, vol. iL., Serm. 13.
2. Old Med.: Tha termination of a disease (IIoojer: Mied. Dict.)
3. Rhet:: A breaking off abruptly in the middle of a diacourse.

## 4. The act of annalling or abrogating.



* II. The state of bsing cnt off.
"By cemetion of orncles تith Montacutive wo may. understand the interomsion not abacistioa or connum.
* Хb'-sănçe, s. [Low Lat.absconsa.] A dart lantern holding a wax light, uaed In the choir to read the absolutiona and bevedictions at matina, and the chapter and prayer at lands.
abs-cornd', v.t. \& i. [Lat. abscondo $=$ to put. away or hide from: abs = away, and condo $=$ to lide; Sp. esconderse, v.t. = to hlds; Ital. ascondere.]
* A. Transitive:

1. To put away with the view of hiding.
2. To conceal, to abseure.
"Do not ascond and conceal yoar ains."-Heary:
sermons, p se. (Lecutham.) Anmons, $p$ S6. (Leoutham.)
"Nothiag discoverable on the lumar aurface ti ever
covered and absconded from ba hy the interpoition of covered and absconded from ne hy the interpoition of
any clouds or miste but auch as arise from our own alobe "-Bencley: Serm. viii.
B. Intransitive:
L. Used of men:
3. Gen.: To vanish from publie view and take refuge in some hiding-plaee, or in some. foreign country, to avoid unpleasaut consequences which might arise by remaluing at oue's past.
"But if he absoonde, and it is thonght proper to pursue hinn to an ontlawry, then a greater exac
4. More special: To deaert one's post.
that very home-sick aees which, in regular armies, drives so many recruits to abscond at the ribk
of stripes and of death."-Vacaulay: Bist. Eng., ch. $\times$ xitipes
5. Law: To go out of the juriadietion of a court, or to conceal ooeself, to aroid having a process aerved upon one.
*II. Used of animals: To lie concealed, to hybernate.
"The marmotte, or Nus alpinue, which abrconds all
winter, 1 ives on it own iat." Ray : On the Creation.
ăbs-cŏnd'-ěd, pa. par. [ABscono.]
† ăbs-cŏnd'-ěd-Iy, alv. [ABscond.] In concealment, io hiding.

ăbs-cond'ençe, s. [Abscond.] Concealment.
abs-cŏnd'-ẽr, s. [Asscond.] One who abgeonds, one who vaniahcs from his post from conselousness of crime, fear, or other cause.

ăbs-cŏnd-ling, pr. par. \& a. [Asscono (B).]
ăbs-cơnd'-1̆ng, \&. Concealment. [Abscond.]
endervour hy light or absconding to esse.

Anat.: A cavity in one bone which receivea and conceals the bend of another one.
*ăbs-cǒn'sion. [Lat. absconsio.] Concealment.
ăb'sẹnce, e. [It Fr. absence; Ital. assenza; Lat. absentia, fr. absens, pr. par. of absum $=$ to be away, to be absent.]
6. The atate of being away from a place in which one has formerly resided, or from people with whom one has previously been.
" Wherefore, my beloved, as ye have atways obered, not as in my presence
abnence."- Phil i. 12
II Used of things as well as persons.
We Bhould hold day with the Aotipoden,
II you would walk in absence of the sun.,
II you woull walk in aberece of the sun":
Shakesp.: Merchant of Jenice,
7. Want of, destitution of, not implying any previous presence.
"'. A in the absence of nedullary cazals in the long 3. Law: Failure to put in an appearance when cited to a court of law.
8. Inattention to things present. Often a person charged with "absence of mind" has his mind intensely present in aome Imagined scene or train of thought quite different from that with which the rest of the company are occupied. From their point of view, there fore, he manifests "absence of mind." In other cases the absent person is not particularly attending to anything, but is simply io
ste, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wè, wět, hëre, oamel, hẽr, thôre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sirt, marine; gõ, pot

a lethargic mood．In the same way we apeak of an＂absenca of all thought．
yb＇－ment，a［Lat．absens，pr．par．of aboum （abebse）$=$ to be sway．］
1．Not present，away，implying previous presence．
the LTo be abmat trom the body，and to bo presentwith Nor．-1
2．Not present now，or evsr having been so before．
＂Tho clavisla ta rudimental or aboent．＂－owem：
3．Inattention to what is passing around， generally with the words＂in mind＂ep－ pended．［Absence，4．］
＂I distinguish a mau that to abont，becanse he think of something．＂- Budgall：Apectator，No． 77.
－As substantive：One who ls not present．
＂or Let us ealoy the right of Chritilin absenss，to pray Lstera（1623）．
备b－sĕnt＇，v．l．［In Fr．absenter，fr．Lat．absento， v．t．＝to cause to be sbsent．］To make sb－ sent；to canse to leave，withdraw，or depart．
II At first not always with the reflective prononn．

## Absents thee，＂of what chanoe detaises？

Now slways with the reflective pros
＂ ＂Some of thoso whom he had summoved absented
themselves－－सacaukay ：Fisc．Eng．，ch．Jv．
＊ăb－sen－tä＇－nð－aŭs，a．［Absent，at］Re－ lating to sbsence；being ordinarily sbsent．
tăb－sen－tā－tion，s．［From Absent，v．］The act or state of absenting oneself．
＂Your dinentation from the Hoase is a measare which slways had my eotire coocu
fodd：Letter to c．J．Pox（A．D． 1800 ．
ăb－sěnt＇－ěd，pa．par．［Absent，v．l．］
Zab－sen－t $\mathbf{e} \mathbf{e}^{\prime}$, s．\＆$a$［From absent，v．t．］Ons who habitnally lives in another district or country from that in which，if a landed pro－ prietor，his estate lies，or from which ha derives his revenues．It is especially ased of those owners of Irish estates who spend the revenues derived from them in England，rarely visiting，and never for any length of time settling in the country from which their income is drawn．
＂Tha personal estatea of absentees above the nge of
eventeen years were transterred to the king．＂－ Maczulay！Hist．Eng．，ch xil．
Used as adjective：Hsbitually residing away from the country or district whence one＇s support is drawn．
absentice proprienores confliscsted the eatates of all absentes proprietors．＂－Act of Abr
ăb－ben－tēe＇－ispm，s．［Absentee，Absent．］ The practice of habitually abseating one＇s self from the conntry or district whence one＇s pecmisisy aupport is derived．（See Macleod， Dict．of Pal．Econ．，p．2．）
ăb－sĕnt＇－ẽr，s．［From absent，v．t．］One who absenta himself．

ăb－sĕnt＇－ing，pr．par．［Absent，v．t．］
＊ab－sént＇－mĕnt，s．［From obsent，v．t．］The Btate of being absent．
＂A A peregriontiou or absentment from the bodv．＂－
－abley－book，s．［A B C．］A primer．

If In Mrs．Cowden Clarke＇a Concordance the line reads，＂an A BC book．＂
abs．feb．（absente febre）．A contraction in physicians＂prescriptions，signifying＂in the absence of the fever．＂
ab＇siñth，s．［Lat，absinthium；Gr．uqiverov inpsinthion），also ä廿awtos（apsinthos）；Pers．\＆ E．Aram．afsinthin．］
I．Wormwood，s species of Artemisia
absinth and poyson be my sustenance．
The Pawenger of Denvenuto（1612）．
2．A strong spiritnons liquor flavoured with wormwood and other planta containing the bitter principle termed absinthin．Indigo and even sulphate of copper are helieved to be occasionally used as colouring matters in It．It＇is prepared chiefly in Switzerland，snd consumed in France and America．

## Xb－sinth＇－āte，s．［Absintr．］

Chem．：A salt formed slong with wster，by the union of absinthic scid with s base．
$\mathrm{Xb}^{\prime}$－百通the，a．［Fr．］
1．Wormwood．
2．Bitters．
－Xb＇－ain＇${ }^{\prime}$ thir－Xn，a［From absinth（q．v．）．］ Of the nature of sbsinthium（wormwood）；re－ lating to wormwood；wormwood－liks．
＂Best phyuic they，when gall with sugar molts．
abb－sin＇－tȟ̌－̄̄－těd，pa．par．［Lat．absinthiaius． From imaginsry verb absinthiate．］［ABeinth （q．v．）．］Tinged or impregnated with absin－ thimm．
Xb－sin＇－thic，a［From absinthium（q．v．）．］ Pertaining to absinthium（worm wood） Absinthic acid：An acid derived from sb － sinthium．
 absinth（q．v．）．］The bitter principle inherent
in Artemisia absinthium（wormwood）．Its in Artemisia absinthium（wormwood）．Its wormwood，snd an exceedingly bitter taste．
ăb－sinn－thī＇tēes，s．［Lat．absinthites，a．；Gr． àwvirns（oivor）（apainthites ainos）］［AB－ ginth．］Wine impregnated with wormwood．
＊ăb－si＝0－när＇－6，v．t．To shun or avoid．A term used by the Anglo－Saxons in the oath of fealty．（Somner．）
$\dagger$ abb＇sis，s．［APs1s．］Ansrch or vsuit
ăb－sist＇，v．i．［Lat．absisto $=$ to atand off，to withdraw：（1）$a b=$ from，and（2）sisto $=$ to cause to stand；sto $=$ to stand；root sta； Sanse．stha $=$ to stand．］To stand off，to with－ draw，leavs off，to desist．
＂ăb＇－nǒ1－ěnt，a Absolute．
And afterward syr，verament
gra， 630
ab＇－si－ēte，a．Obsolete．（Minsheu．）
ab＇－š̌－1ûte，a．［Lat．absolutus，pa．par．of absolvo $=$ to loosen from，to disentangie：ab $=$ from，and sotutus＝unbound，loose；solvo $=$ to untie，to loosen．In Ger．absolut；Fr． absolu；1tal．assoluto．］Essential meaning： Unbound，unfettered，under no restraint． Hence apecially－
I．Ordinary Language．Appiled－
1．To God：Sclf－existent and completely uncontrolled by any other being．
＂It Jadging of God＇s dispenuation we must not look merely at his absolute esovereignty ind．
2．To a sovereign or sovereignty，or power in general：Uncontrolled，unchecked by any othe： human powers ；srbitrary，despotic．
＂＂．Parlisment mast control the whole executive the Parlsment mast control the whole exe
administration．＂－Macaulay：Biol．Eng．，ch．i．
＊3．To a person：
（a）Absolved，freed．（Chaucer．）
（b）Highly sccomplished，perfect．

> This Philoten contendq in ekill With abothtu Marinas Shakerp. Pericles. Iv., Prologue.

4．To mental state，a quality，\＆c．：Un imited．
Faith absolute in God．＂－Wordsworeh ：Excur．，bk．iv．
＊5．Positive，undoubting，fully convinced．


## 6．Unconditional

lack nothing which of his mouth are abotute，and lack nothing which they shonld have for perfortit Eacles．Pok，ii a
II．Logic
1．Absolute or Non－connotative is opposed to Attributive or Connotalixe．The former does not take note of an attribnte connected with the object，which the latter does．Thus Rome snd sky are absolute terms；but Rome，the capital of ltaly，and our sky are attribntive or connotative．（See Whately，Logic，bk．ii．，
ch．v．，8is 1，2－5．） 2．According to J．S．Minl，it is incorrect to regard non－connotative and absolute ns synonymous terms．Ife considers absolute to mean non－relative，and to be opposed to rela－ tive．It implies that the object is to snything of which it is a part，or to sny other object distinguished from it．，Thns man is an absolute term，but fether is not，for father
implies the existence of sons，and is therefore relative．（J．S．Mill，Logic，bk．1．，ch．ii．）
11I．Metaph ：Existing indspendently of any other cause．
＂Thas anerta to man a knowidge of tha uncon－
ditioned，tha dbeohute mad innite．＂－SirW．Famiton Diccustions，\＆a．，$\Delta$ ppend．$L$
In this case the word has a substantival mesning，snd is often used as $=$ Ths Great First Cause．
IV．Gram．：A case absolute is one consisting essentially of s substantive snd s participle， which form s clsuse not agreeing with or governed by any word in the remsinder of the seatence．In Greak，the sbsolute case is the genitiva；in Latin，the ablative：in English，it is considered to be the nominstive．
In Latin，the words sole stante in the ex－ pression，＂sole stante torra vertitur＂（the esrth turns ronnd，the sun standing siill）－that is， whilst the gun is standing still－are in the ablative absolute．
In English，thou leading，in the words－
＂I shall tot lag behind，nor err
are in the nominative abselute．So also are I rapt in the line－
＂And， 1 all rapt in thin，＇Come out．＇he sald＂．
V．Law：Personal rights are divided into absolute snd relative：absolute，which pertain to men as individuals；and relative，which are incident to them as merabers of society，stand－ iog in various relations to esch other．The three chief righta of si absolute kind sre the right of personai security，the right of per－ right of personal security，the right orverty，and the right of private property． sonal liberty，and the right of private property，
（Blackstone，Comment．，bk．i．，ch．i．）Simi－ （Blackstone，Comment．，bl．i．，ch．i．）Simi－
larly there sre absolute and relative duties． Public sobriety is $s$ relative duty，whilat sobriety，even when no humsn eye is iooking on，is an sbsolute duty．（Ibid．）Property in s man＇s possession is described under two cate gories，absolute and qualified property．His chairs，tables，spoons，horses，cows，\＆c．，ars his absolute property；while the term qualified property is spplied to the wild animals on his eatate．

An absolute decision ia one which csn st once be enforced．It is opposed to a rule nisi，which cannot be acted on until cause to shown，unless，indeed，the oprosite psrty fail to appear．

Absolute law：The true and proper law of nature．

Absolute warrandice（Scotch conrevancing）： A warranting or assuring sgainst all man kind
VI．Nat．Philasophy：Absolute is generslly opposed to relative．As this relativity may be of many kinds，various shsdes of mesning thus arise：thus－
1．Absolute or real expansion of a liquid，as opposed to its apparent expansion，the expan－ sion which would arise when the liquid is heated，if the vessel containing it did not itself expand．（See Atkinson，Ganot＇s Ihysics， bk．vi．，ch．iii．）
2．Absolute gravity is the gravity of a body viewed apart from sil modifying influences，as， for instance，of the atmosphere．To sscertain its amount，therefore，the body must be weighed in vacuo．

3．Absolute motion is the change of place on a body produced by the motion so desiguated， riewed apart from the modifying intluence arising from disturbing elements of another kind
4．Absoiute srace is space considered spart from the material bodies in it．
5．Absolute time is time viewed apart from events or any other subjects of mental con ception with which it may be sssociated．
6．Absolute force of a centre：Strength of a centre（q．v．）．
VII．Astron．：The absolute equation is tha sggregate of the optic and eccentric equations． ［Equations，Optic，Eccenthic．］

VIII．Aigebra：Absolute numbers are those which stand in an equation without having any letters combined with them．Thus，in the following equation－

$$
2 x+9=17
$$

9 and 17 sre absolute numbers，but 2 is not so．
IX．Chem．：Absolute alcohol is alcohol free from water．
ăb＇sočl－ûte－1̆̆，adv．［ABSOLUTE，a．］
I．With no restriction as to amount；com pletely．
boll，boy；pout，jowl；cat，gell，chorus，chin，bench；go，gem；thin，this，sin，as ；expect，Xenophon，exist．－ing．


## 

1. Withont restriction as to power; indspendently.
2. After the manner of a person of inde pendent power; positively, peremptorily, without leaving liberty of refusal in the person commanded.

## "Commard me absolutely not to go.", hk ix

3. Aa if decreed by absolute power; indispensably.
"It was abolutely nevessary that he thould quit
London."-Macaulay: Hiz. Eng., ch. xi.
4. Wholly, completely.
". ever taken many., - Merce disputes was ubsoiutely and for "Ansuredy the one [doctrinel is true, and the other absobwely false."-J. S. will: Logic.
II. Without restriction as to relation or condition.
5. Withont close relation to anything aimilar. opposed to relatively.
the antiers were both absolutety and relth-
tively larger fo the great extinet gpecies,"-owen
6. Unconditionally, withont condition or qualification.
"Absol utely we cannot discommend, we cannot abzotuetely yprove either
日b'-sŏl-ute-nĕss, s. [Eng. (1) absolute (q.v.), nd (2) suff. $n e s s=$ the quality or state of.]
I. The quality or state of beiag unlimited.
7. In a general sense:
"Thie absotureners and illimitedness of his commle-
8. Specially in poucer: Despotism.
"They dress op power with all the eplendour and
II. The quality or state of being unconditional
poses."." South : Sermuns, viii. 241.
ab-soll- $\mathbf{u}$-tion, s. [Fr. absolution; ltal assolusione: fr. Lat. atsolutio $=$ acquittal, properly a loosing: absole $=$ to loosen from : ab $=$ from ; soler $=$ to loosen, untie.] [Ansolve.]

## I. In a civil sense:

1. In ancient Rome: Aequittal in a court of 2. In Eritain: "Ahsolution in the Civil Law imports a full acquittal of a person by some firal senterce of law; also a temporary discharge of the furtlur attendance uph a mesne process through a failure or defect in pleading." (Ayliffe: Parergon Juris (anonici.)
"From twoth these lettery it is plain that the whig

1L In an ecclesiastical sense:
2. In the Roman Catholic Church: Forgiveness of sins, alluged to be by the authority of God. This power has been claimed since the date of the Fourth Lateran Council, A.1. 1215; the formula previously in use," Deus ahsolvit te, or "Christus absolvit te," having then been exchanged for "Ego absolvo te.
"He knelt by the bed, listened to the confession, prowounced the abolution, and administe
ancticul. - Macaulay:-Bist. Eng., eh. iv.
3. In the Church of England: The remission of sins declared and pronounced hy the off. ciating lriest to the people of God being penitent. (Liturgy, Morning Prayer.)
4. In some other churches: Removal of a sentence of excommunication.
"Atter prayer the sentence of abolution is to be
 munication formerly denounced against thee, zhad receive thee into the communion of the Church."-
Compendium of the Lave of the church of Scotiond Compendium of the
(1830). bl. iv. p. 489 .
III. Ord. Lang. : *Finish.

CThen the worde are chosen, their sound ample, the



1. Aruitrary government, despotism.
 Oct. 21, 157c.

## 2. Predestination. (Ash.)

abb-sŏ-1̂̂t-ist, s. \& a. [ABsolute.] One who is in favour of arhitrary government; an advocate for despotism.
As adjective: Pertaining to absolutism.

## oporidi from Hungary, 1851 .

ăb-š̌1'- $\hat{\mathbf{u}}-\mathrm{tŏ}-\mathrm{ry}$ y $a$. [Eng. (1) absolute, and (2) suff. -ory $=$ relsting to : in Ger, absolutorisch; Fr. absolutoire; Lat. absolutorius = pertaining to acquittal.] Pertaining to acquittal; absolving; that absolves.
"Though an absolutory sentence shonld be pro-
nounced.
ab-sočl'-vat-ŏ-ry̆, a. [Eng. (1) absolve, (2) suff. -atory = making.] Hsving power to abaolve, intimating or involving absolution. [Assolve.] (Cotgrave.)
ăb-şŏl've, v.t. [Lat. absolvo $=(1)$ to loosen from, to disengage, (2) to free from, ( 3, in Law) to acquit, (4) to pay off, (5) to complete or finish: $a b=$ from, and solvo $=$ to loosen, to untie; Fr. absoudre; Ital. assolvere.]

1. To loosen, to set free; to release from, in whatever way.

- Followed (1) by the accusative of the person, and from preceding the thing:
"What is the legal effect of the worda which absoive the subject from his allegiance " "-Macaulay: Hise. $^{\text {. }}$ or (2) ly the accusative of the thing. "nd Faui, th allix. atheir promise."-Gibbon: Decl.
na rau. ch. $\mathbf{1 l l}$
TI It is used similarly in senses No. 2, 3, 4.

2. Law: To acquit, to prononnee not guilty of a charge.

The committee divided, and Halifar wasabolved
A majority of fourteen - - acaulay: Bis. Eng.
ch. a majority of fourteen."-Macaulay: Hise. Eng..
3. Theal.: To pardon a sinner or his sin.

Imputed, shall absorve "Themerit who renounce
Tmputed, shal absove thell who renounce
Thedr own both righteos nud unighteous deeds,
And live in Thee trangulanted.
And live in Thee tranplianted." Mar. Lont, ble, ili.
"That doom shall half abootre thy ain." $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron: Siege of Corinth, } 21 .\end{gathered}$
4. Eccles. Lang.: To declare by Chnrch authority that nen's sins are forgiven. To declare forgiveness to one who is penitent ; to restore an excommunicated person to the communion of the Church. [Absolutios, II., 1, 2, 3.]

Con of the Church ! hy taith now justified.
Complete thy sacrifice, even as thou wilt,
The Church abcoives thy ynscience from all guilt:"
Longletlow: Tates of a Wayside Inn.

* 5. To complete, to finish, to bring to an end. (From one of the naes of the Latin verb solva.)

Abroteced." the work begun, how $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milton: Par. Lort, bk. wit. }\end{aligned}$

- Absolve is once used by Gibbou apparently but not really as an intransitive verb:
"They prayed, they preached, they absolved, they
ch. xlix.
ab-sočlv'-ẽr, s. [Eng. (1) absolve, and (2) -er =one who.] One who absolves; one who "The public teeling was strongly arainst the three
absolvers."- Macaulay Hist. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x x}$.
ab-şŏlv'ing, pr. par. \& a. [Absolve.]
For when one near display did the absotwing crose".
ăb-scol'-vǐt-or, "ăb-sčl'-vĭ-toŭr, ǎb-şol'-vǐ-tŭr, s. [Lat. 2nd or 3rd pers. sing. fut. isaper, or the 3rd pers. aing. pres. indic. rass. of absciluo (Lat.) $=$ be thou absolved
let him be absolved, or he is absolved.] In Sents Luu: An acquittal, a verdict in fawour of the defendant in any action. It is of two kinds. (1) An absolvitor from the
instence is where there is some defect or instrnce is Where there is some defect or that instance is ended until new citation." (2) An obsnivitor from the claim, when a person is freed by sentence of a judge from a clain msde against him by a pursuer. (See Spottiswoode'g Law Dict.)
--spaiding. hy whose means he bod got an abnotvitor."
ăb'sôn-ănt, a. [Lat. absonus $=$ ont of tune Or ob $=$ from, $n$, of $\operatorname{son} 0=$ to sound ; sonus $=8$ noise or sound.

1. Untunable. (Cockeram.)
2. Diacordant to or with.
more absonane to asture than renson."-
Judgment and Mercy The wourner.
ăb'-sōn-āte, r.t. [Lat. absonus = ont of tune and gaif. -ate $=$ to make.] [Absonant.] To avoid, to show aversion to.
tăb'son-ouls, a. [Lat. absonus = out of tune, discordant, incongruous : $a b=$ from ; sonus $=$ a sound.]
3. Unmusical.
"That noine an Macrobl os truly liferreth, must be of necemsity either sweet and meledious, ot
absonoun -Focherby: A Aheomastix, $p, 118$,
4. Not in harmony with; remote from being agreeable to, discordant with or to.
 alb-sorb', v. $t_{\text {. }}$ [Lat. absorbeo $=$ to swallow up or devour: ab and sorbeo = to suck in, to drink down, to swallow, Ger. absordiren, Fr. abparently cogn. are the Arab, and Eth. sharaba, the Rabb. Heh. sharap, whence syrup, sherbet, and shrub.]
5. Lit.: To suck up, to drink in water or other liquid as a sponge does.
"Little witer flowa from the monntalns. nnd it soon hecomes aborbed by the dry And porvus soll. ${ }^{\text {din }}$
Darwin: foyage nound the Wurld, chi. $\mathbf{x v}$.
"The evilh that come of exercise are that it doth assorb
6. To cause a materisl body to dissppear in some more or less analogons way, as, for instance, by fire; to swallow up
"The fana flames of destiny absond
Cowper: Tranti, of Mition.
7. To cause the spirit, one's personal identity, or sepsrate interest, to disappesr in the being or intereat of another.
or was absorbed, and as it were transformed
e essence of the Deity."-Gibbon: Dech and fanto the essenc
"I found the thing I rought and that was thee:
And then I lost my being all to be
Absord did thine-thie world wha past awny-
8. Gen.: To cause anything immaterial or abstract in any way to disappear. dark ohlision soon absarbs them all."
9. To engross one's whole attention, to occupy one fully
"And bere my book-my life-aborors me whale.

- It may be used in this sense slso of the inferior animals :-
"Wild animals sometimes become so asoorbed wher
thus engaged, that thes may be easily approached."thus engaged, that thes mat
Darwin: Descent of Man.
ăb-sorb-a-bil'-t-ty, s. [Eng. (1) obsorb; (2) ability.] The state or quality of being able to be sbsorbed.
water."-Graham: Chemiesty. if different gasea by
ab-sorb'-a-ble, $a$. [AbSorb.] Able to be absorbed; that may be swallowed up.
ăb-sorb'ed, ăb-sorb't, or ăb-sorp't,
pa. par. \& a. [Absorb.]

1. Lit.: Sucked in, swallowed np.

Rider and horse, hemid the miry guls."
2. Engrossed, pre-occupied.

Conceale the mood lethargle with a mask
Of deep deliberation, as the man
Were tasked to his sull strenth aborbd and lost"
Cowper: $T a k k_{\text {, bl }}$, iv. Absent I ponder and absorpt in care."
Pope: Homer's Cdy ysey,
ab-sorb'-ent, $a . \& s$. [1n Fr. absorbant; 1tal absorbent; Lat. absorbens, pr. par. of absurteo.] Imbibing, drinking in, swallowing; or inl a state to imbibe, drink in, or swallow.
the specimen is absorbent from the loss of animal matt
A. As adjective:

1. Anat.: Producing alsorption. The term is arphied chiefly to a system of vessels described under Absonbent, s. (q.v.)
2. Painting: Absorbent ground is ground prepared for a picture by means of distemper or water-colours, which are designed to absorb the oil of the painting, thus best economising time and increasing the brillisacy of the colouring.
B. As substantive:
I. Gen.: That which sbsorbs or sucke in. to warm "the the clouded sky itseif saddom allowi the aun to warm the ocean. itseif a bad abmorbent orid host $\vec{i}$
II. Spec.:
3. Chem.: A anbstance which has the power of sbsorbing gases snd vapours into its pores, as charcoal made from denae wood, which


thus takes np 90 times its volnme of ammoniacal gas.
4. Anat.: All organised tisaues are properly absorbents, but some are so to a much larger extent than othera. Hence the name is specially given to the lacteals and lymphatics. LLacteals, Lymphatics.] It is now known, however, that the blood.vessels also have a share in the function of absorption.
5. Vegetable Phys.: The portiona of a plant Which imbibe the molsture necessary for its growth: the chief of these are the spongioles of the root, although to a certain extent moisture is nudonbtedly imbibed by the leaves and bark.
6. Phar. : (1) A medicine with no acrimony in itself, which destroys acidity in the stomacl and bowels, such as magnesia, prepared chalk, oyater-ahells, crabs' claws, \&c. Similar snbstances are applied externally to nleers or sores in neutralising any acid which they may contain. They sre called alao antacids and antacrids (q.v.). (2) A medicine which acts on the absorbent vessels, causing them to reduce anfarged and indurated parta. (Example, iodine.)
ab-sorb'-ex, a [Absorb.] That which absorbs.

ab-sorb'-ing, pr. par. \& a. [Absorb, v.t.] As adj.: ( 1, lit.) lmbibing; ( 2, mei.) engrossing one's whole care, occupying all one" thoughts.
vescele"."-Toddd and Bowman. Phyt. A nat., vol. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.

Fever, Cyclop. of Pract. Hed.
tion-making. engatimes, Nov, 10 , 1875 thask of constltu-
"Such is the absorbing hate When warring nations
meet""
Byron : Chidde Harold, 1v. 6 .

* Xab-sorb-i'tion. Old form of Absorption. "Where to place that concurrence of water or place
its absorbition, there in no authentick decialon." Sis Thos Brovene. Tracts 165
 and Gr. $\mu$ éтpov (metron) $=$ a measure.] An instrument used by Bunsen for measuring the extent to which particular gases may be ahsorbed by certain liquids. (See Graham's Chemistry.)
ăb-sorp'-tion, s. [In Fr. ubsorption; late Lat. absorptio $=$ adrink or beverage ; fr. absorbeo $=$ to swallow up, to devour.] [ABsorb.]
I. The act, operation, or process of absorbing, sucking in, or swallowing anything, or otherwise causing it to disappear in another borly.
A. Lit.:
I. Ger.: The sucking in of a liquid by a sponge or other porous substance.
Biol.: Absorption by organised bodies is the taking up or imbibing, by means of their tissues, of material suitable for their nourish ment, that it may ultimately be transmitted by the vascular channels to more distant parts. [Absorbent, s., I. \& II.]
"Denth puts a, stop to all further absorption of

2. Chem.: The taking up of a gas by a liqnid, or by a porous solid. [Absornent, s.]
"The absopption by the lungs of atmospheric
ysen."- Martinear"' Comto's Philosophy, bk. Iv. 3. Not. Phil.: The taking up rays of light and heat by certain bodles through which they are passing.
Absorption of Light: The retention of some rays and the reflection of others when they pass into an imperfectly transparent body: If all were absorbed, the body would be black; if none, it wonld be: white; hut when some raya are absorbed, and others reflected, the body is then of one of the bright and lively colours.
bine light, first came the row the abourprion of all the the red sun bimself. "-Times: : Transit of tenus

Absorption of Heat: The retention and consequent disappearance of rays of heat in passthg into or througl. a body colder than themelves. (See No. III.)
4. Old Geol.: The swallowing up of a solid by another body.
Absorption of the Earth: A term used by Kircher and others for the sabsidence of tracts
of land produced by earthquakes or other atural agencies.
B. Fig.: The act or process of cansing anything partly or wholly immaterial to disappear in a more or less analogous way.
 - Max Nuller: Science of Lang., vol. ii., p. 309. of the weaker letter doeary not hold good "-Beames. Comp. Orame Aryan Lang. at India, vol 1.
(See also example nuder No. II.)
II. The state of being so absorbed, sucked in, swallowed up, or made to diaappear.
-1 Used in all the senses of No. I. (q.v.)
"When one of two tdioning tribes becomes more soon settied by war, slaughter, cannilhalisme, slavery,
III. The thing ao absorbed, or its amonut.

Heot: The power of absorption is equal o that of emiesion
Chem.: The co-efficient of absorption of a gas is the volume of the gas rednced to $0^{\circ}$ Cent. and $760 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m}$. pressure, which is absorbed by the unit of volume of any liqnid. (Grahan: Chem., vol. ii.)
absorption spectrum, s. An apparatus used by Professors Stokes, Gladstone, and others for observing the relative quantities of the several coloured rays absorbed by a coloured medium of given thickness. The principle is to view a line of light through a prism and the coloured mediure. (For details, see Fownes' Chemistry.)
ăb-sorp'-tive, a. [Lat. absorptus, pa. par. of absorbeo $=$ to absorb, and auff: - ive $=$ (I) that can or may, (2) that does.] Having power to imbibe, capable of imbibing or drinking in.
"This absorptive power of clay."-Graham: Chem.
ăbs-quãt'-u-lāte, ăbs-quŏt'-1-lāte, v.i. [Amer. slang, imitating lat. derivation.] To run away, to abscond.
"Hope's brightest visiona abqquaturate with their
abs'-quĕ, prep. [In Lat. prep. $=$ without.] Law:
*1. Absque hoc (without this): Technical words formerly used in special traveraes, but abolished in 1852.
2. Absque impetitione vasti (without 1 m peachment of waste) : A reservation frequently made to a tenant of life, and meaning that if he take reasonable care of the land or houses entrusted to him, no person shall be permitted to impeach him for their waste.
albs'-ta-cle, s. [An old spelling of Obstacle (q.v.)] (O. Eng. \& Scotch.)

abs-t̄̄'in, v.t. \& i. [O. Fr. abstener; Fr. s'abstiner; Sp. abstenerse; Ital. astenersi; Lat. abstinea = to hold away : abs = from, and teneo $=$ to hold.] [TEENANT.]
I. Intransitive:

1. Gen. : To hold hack, to refrain from anything in whieh there is a tendency to indulge. "Buts. Eng., ch. xxw abstained from votimg."一Macaulay and as resigning his offlce before the six months had expired" - Lewis: Credibility of Farly Aoman Hist.
2. Used, Spec., with reference to the indul genee of the appetites or passions, or to the partaking of particular kinds of food or liquor.
abstain from fieshly lusts which war
e soul." 1 Peter in. 11. against the soul,"-1 Peter it 1
II. Transitize: To keep (a person) back from doing anything.
Whether he abstain men from marrylng."-3ir.
ăbs-täinn-ẽr, s. [Abstain.]
Lit. : One who abstains.

- Usen specially of a person who all but abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors, as contradistinguished from a total abstainer, i.e., one who totally ahstains both in health and in sickness. But even the latter term has lost much of its primitive force, and is now usually employed of a pledged teetotaller, whose vow forbids him to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, but permits their use in aickness, under medical advice.
Templar lodge, and prominent member of arow to his inal restingplace hy a larre number of the members of the body mas well as of absta iners."-Times, Dec. 11, 1875.
ăbs-tāin-ing, pr. par. [ABsTAIN.]
ăbs-tē'mï- $\mathbf{I}$, s. $p l$. [Lat In. of abstemius.] [ABstemious.]
Ch. Hist.: The name given to sucl Christians in the Reformed Chnrches as declined to partake of the wine in the communion.
ăbs-tē'-mi-oŭs, a. [Lat, abstemius $=\mathbf{a b}$ staining from intoxicating liqnor, sober: obs $=$ from, and tenuum $=$ strong drink, from the root tem, in Sansc. $\mathrm{tim}=$ to be wet; 1tal. astemio.]
I. Of persons:

1. Sparing in the use of food and strong liqnors, especially of the former.
"The instances of longevity are chiefly amonget the at
2. Sparing in the indulgence of the appetites or passions; or careful to avoid temptation to such fndnlgence.

Or else guod night " your vowe abstemious,
II. Of things:

* 1. Inspiring abstinence.
"Such is the virtue of the abstemious well"

2. Marked by abstinence.
"Till youder sun desceud, aht 4 let me pay
Pope: Homer': IViad, fik. xix., sa7-s.
ăbs-tē'-mí-oŭs-1y̆, $\alpha d v$. [AFsTEmiove.] in an abstemious manner, very temperately; with no undue indulgence in food or liquor, but going rather to the op'rosite extrene.

ăbs-tē'-mĭ-oŭs-něss, s. [Abstemions.] The quality of being very aparing in the uae of food and of liquor.
the Arab was diaclplined in the severeat absemiousness and endu
ăbs-těn' tion, a. [Law Lat. abstentio; abstentum, supine of abstineo $=$ to hold back.]
3. The act of abstaining; a holding back.

The Church superintended times and waners of iv. 5 . Often followed by from:
". an abstention from the sacrament."-Burnet
2. Law: (1.) The holding of the heir to an estate back from taking possession. (2.) The tacit renunciation of succession by an heir. (Used eapecially in French law.)
"abs-tẽr', v.t. [From Lat. absterreo: abs $=$ from; terreo $=$ to terrify.] To terrify, deter. "Bo this in like manner should abster and fuar mo and inine from doing evin. -Bacon
ăbs-tẽr'ge, vet. [In Fr. absterger; Lat. abstergeo $=$ to wipe off or away: als from; tergeo or tergo $=$ to rubs off.]
Chieny in Med.: To wipe clean; to make clean by wiping; to purge by medicine.
they the pitblic haths) are still frequented
rkes of all korts, men and wornen. by the Turkes of all sorts, men and wornen. is. to they are then subject."—Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.
ăbs-těr'-gěnt, a. \& s. [In F'r. abstergent; fr. Lat. abstergens, pr. par, ot abstergeo.] Wiping clean, making clean by wiping.
Bot.: Having a cleansing quality, as the berriea of Sapindus. (Loudon.)

As substantive: A medicine which cleansea away foulness, or renoves obstructions, combcretions, \&c. Soap is an alstergent. (Cf. Detergent.)
 wipe off.] To cleanse.
$\therefore$ Rpecially when wee would abteryifite. - Passenger
ăhs-tër'sc, v.t. [Lat. abstersus $=$ wiperd away, pa. par. of alstergeo $=$ to wize away. J To wipe, to cleanse
stomach, which acid and absterse and mlave the scorious Aranach, which may absterse and sliave the
ăbs-těr'-sion, s. [In Fr. obstersion; Ital. astersione; Lat. abstersus, pa. par. of abstergeo.] 1. The act of wiping clean, a cleansing or clearing away foulness in the body by nedicine.
"Abstersion is plainly a scouring off or inclsion of the more viscous humoura, and making the humours
more fuid, and cutting between them and the part ; as is fond in nitrouz water, which scoureth linen cloth
speedlly from the foulness."-Bacon: Nat. Hitu., \& $\$ 2$
2. The state of being so cleansed.
bôl, boy ; pout, 10 wil ; cat, çell, chorus, chin, benç; go, gem; thin, this, sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, egist. ph $=$ f.

 abstersif; Ital. astersivo, fr. Lat. abstersus.]

## A. As adjective:

1. Cleausing.
"And lot th' absersinve eponge the baord renew."
2. Purging, having the power of removing obatractions.

-bacon: Nas. .ua.
B. Ay substantive: That Which effects absteraion, wipes, cleansea, or purgea away "Absternivea are fuller'-earth, soap, linseed-oll, and )
tŭbs-tẽrs'-1ve-năss, s. [Abstersive] The quality of being absteraive.
us iodeed, simple wounds have been soundly and
suddealy eured therewith. which if impnted to tha suddeely eured therewith, Which is impnted to tha
abservivenesf of the water [Epsora] keeping a wonnd

cr.
Kbs'tin-ẹnçe, s. [Lat. abstinentia $=$ abstinence from anythiog.] [Abstain.]
3. Lit.: A voluntary refraining from, a holding laack from.
the Gauls relowed to fulnil thelr engagement, and asmerted that the money was tha price of their bikity of Early Rom. Hiur., ch. xlii
4. Spec and more frequent uses: A refraining, generally voluntary, from some indulgence of the appetite, or the gratification of the ordioary propensities of nature.
(a) From food.
"But after long abseinence, Psul stood forth in the
midst of them,"-Acts xxvii. 21.
(b) From intoxicating liquor, especially in the phrase " total abstinence." [See Abstalner.]
(a) From undue iodulgence of the appetites.
"The precept that enjoins him abstinence".

* (d) From fighting during a stipulated Interval; a truce, a temporary cessation of arms. (Old Scotch.)
"It was the 2th of September, some days before the meet (as was appointed) to consult upon the means of s perfect peace -Syotimood: Hist., p. 263

This signifteation accurs also in French and Medireval Latin.
3. Med. : Partial or total privation of food, In most casce iovolrutary, or nearly so. It may be the reanlt of calanity, as of famine or shipwreck ; it may be necessitated by disease of body, as infanimation of the cesophagus, or pronluced by mental frenzy or monomania; or it may be prescriked by a physician as a remedy in certain diseases. When one has suffered from severe abstinence food should be administered at first in very sparing quantities.
-ăbs'tinn-en-çy̆, 8. [Lat. abstinentia.] [Abstals.] Absthence.


* Now nesfly quperaeded by abstinence.

Xbs'-tinn-ont, a. [1n Fr. abstinent; Ital. astinente; Lat. abstinens.] [Abstaix.] Re-
fraining from unduc indultence, especially in food and liquor ; abstemious.
"Seldom have you sen one continent that is not
abs-tinn-ent-ly̆, alv: [Abstisent.] In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.
"It thou hadst ever read nited Adam Into Parat tree. -Donnos. Devorions, p. 623
abs'tín-entes, a pl. [abstais.]
Church llist. : A bect which appeared in France add spain shout the end of the third century. They were against marriage and the use of animal fond, amil are satid to have regarded the Holy spirit as a created being.
abs-tort - 厄̌d, $a . \quad$ [Latin $a b s=$ from; tortus $=$ twisted, pas par. of torqueo $=$ to twist.] Twisted away, forced away by violence.
abs-trăct', v.t. \& i. [In Ger. abstrchiren; Fr. abstruare; Ital, astraere, from Lat abstractus, pa. par. of abstraho $=$ to drag or pull away $a b s=$ from, and traho $=$ to draw.]
A. Trunsitive
I. To drag or pull away; specially to take eway surreptitionsly, as when a thief abstracts a purse from some one's pocket.

IL To aeparate phyaically, withoat dragging away.

## 1. Chem.: To separate by diatillation <br> Having dephlegmed epirit of asit, and gently ab retort a styptical subetance."-Aoyis.

2. Writing: To make an epitome of a book or doenment
M-. . let we abstract them toto brief com-
III. To separate the mind from thinking on subject.
"Minerva Axed her miad oa visws remote And from the prewent blisu abstravet her thought."
IV. To separate moraliy.
"That apace the Evil One obstracted stood
B. Intrans. : To perform tha operation of abstraction; to diatinguiah logically; to at teod to some portion of an object separately. (Followed by from.)
"Could wa absfract from thest perniclous effects to be matter of praise."一Mora: Diccay of Piety.
Xbis'trăact, $a$. Ia Ger. abstract, obstrait; Fr. abstrait; Lat. abstractus = dragged away, pa. par. of abstraho $=$ to drag or pull away.] ABSTRACT, v.t.]
A. Used as an adjective:
3. In Ordinary Language and Poetry:
I. Gen.: Abstracted, separated, viewed apart from.
(a) From other persons or things of a similar kind.
ctact irom our copinions aud other meues uotions and reract irom our opinione and
discoursea on them."-Lowhe
(b) From reference to an individual.

Love 's not to pure and abspact as they ase to asy
Wich have no mistrese hit their muse. Poems, 27
2. Poek.: For abstracted; absent in mind, like one in a trance (pron. ab-străct ${ }^{*}$ )

3. Separate; existing in the mind only hence with the seose of difficult, abstruse.
II. Logic and Grammar:

1. In a strict sense: Expressing a particular property of any person or thing viewed apart from the other properties which him or it. Thus depth is an abstract term Used of the sea, it means that the property of the sea expressed by the word depth is viewed apart from the other propertiea of the acean. So is blueness an abatract word. In íhis senst abstract is opposed to moncrete. This use of the term was introduced by tha Schoolmen, and was hirgly approved by Mr. John Stuart Mill, who employed tha word in no other sense in his "Logic.

Abstract Nouns: The last of the five classes into which nouns may be divided, the other heing (1) proper, singular, or meaningless nouns; (2) common, general, or aigniflcant nouns; (3) coilective nouns; and (4) material nouns. Most abstract nouns are derived from adjectives, as whiteness from white, height from high, roundness from round; thesa are called adjective cbstract nouns, or adjective abstracts. Others come from verbs, as creation from create, and tendency from tend thon from create, and tendency from tend; these are denominated terbal abstract nowns,
or werbal abstracts. Abstract nouns have properly no plural. When used ia the plural this is an indication that they have lost their abstract character and gained a concrete meaning, so that they are now common
or general nouns. (See Fainis Higher Eng. Gram.)
2. In a loose sense: Resulting from the mental facuity of abostraction, gencral as op posed to particular. The teran is used even when the idea conceived of as separate from ail others with which it is associated is not a quality. In this aense reptile, star, and money are abstract or general words, though none of the three is a quality. Locke did much to bring this looser aense of the word into currency. It la censured by John S. Hill (Logic, Bk. I., ch. 11., \& 4). The mind makes the partlcular idens recelved
from particular objects to become geoeral which fis
done by conadering them ar they are in the miod, auch sppearances, separate from all other existernce and the circumstanres of real existence, is time abseraction, whereby ideas taken from particulta leings becoma qeneral representatives of all of the dens"-Locke: Fumman Enderstanding. bl. ii. ch $x \mathrm{i} . \mathrm{s}$ :
$\dagger$ Abstract science: $\mathbf{A}$ term applied to mathematics.

Abstract or Pure Mathematics: Mathematics, which treata of number or quantity viewed as standing alone, as is done in geometry and arithmetic. It is contradistinguished from mixed mathematics, in which these are viewed as modified by the physical properties of the bodies in which they inhere. This is done in mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, \&e.

Abstract Numbers: Numbers considered in themselvea without reference to any persons or things with which they may be confoined things with Which they may be conjomed joined with men it becomes concrete.
B. Used as a substantive:

1. Logic: An abstract name, as opponed to one which if concrete. [See Concrete.]
"Each of them [or the soncrete terina] has or might have acorresponding slustract name to demote covicrete 'like'. han fits abstract 'Ilkeness;' the con
erete ' 'father' and , oon' have or tnight' have the aburacts 'patornity' and flitety or alliation" Logic, p. 45
In the abstract, or (less frequently) in abstract, qignifies in a atata of separation, the looking at an idea apart from all other ideas with which it may be more or less intimately comnected. It is opposed to in the concretes which, however, is rarely used.
" Fonere. So the old gentlemann blushed, and snid - Filgrim's Progress, pt. if.
${ }^{*}$ The hearts of great princes if they be conkldered, and were, in abs ract, withont the necessity
2. A summary, an epitome, a compendium a book or document.
"The abse ract of the papers was read hy tie clerk."
"I have been urged to publish this abstrace."Darwin: Orig. of Species (1839), Jutroduction.
hut heither press, coffor, chest, trunk, wall, vault, Merry Wiaces, Iv. 2 to them by bis cote. "-nshakesp.
-In Shakespeare (Hamiet, ii. 2), play-actors are called the "abstract [or in some copies the abstracts] or brief chroniclas of the time, perhaps because they acted history on a much smaller stage than that of the world, and in briefer time than the events which they reproduced really accupied.

Abstract of Tille (Law): An epitome of the evidences of awnership. An abstract shoold show the soundness of a person's Hight to a given estate, together with any charges or circumstancer in any wise affecting it. A perfect abatract disclosea that the owner has both the legal and equitable estates at his own disposal perfectly unencumbered. The object of any abstract is to enabla the pur chaser or mortsngee, or his counsel, to fudg of the evideace dedacing and of the encum brances affecting the title. (Wharton: Law Lexicon.)

* Abstract of a Fine. [Fine.]
* Abstract of Pleas: Ao epitome of the pless used or to be ured againat the pleas of one's opponent.
* 4. An extract or a snaller quantity con taining the essence of a larger

II you are false, these opithete are atnall:
Ton're then the thinga, nud abstract of them all"
Dryden: A urungebe, iv.
A man, who sis the abreract of all faulta
shakesp.: A notony and Cleopatra, 1. 4
abs-trăct'- © d, pa. par. \& a. [ABSTAACT, v.t.] As aljectire
I. Separated or disjoined from everything else, whysically, menially, or morally
from his intellect
And from the stininess of abwracted thought
1 Ience, 2 : Abstruse, diffleult.
3. Reflned, purified
"Abstracted apiritual tove, they like
4. Absent in mind. [ABSNNT, 8. (4).]
ăbs-trăct'-ěd-1̌̆, $a d v$. [ABsTAACT.]

1. In the abstract, vewed apart from everything else connected with it.
deeming the exceptlon to be rather a care
abne ractedly powilla, than one which is fremuently realised in Pact, -J.S. $M$
2. In a state of mental absenee.
fite, sut, färe, aquidst, whät, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïro, sir, marine; gõ, pơt,


## "Or whother more abstractedty we look."

abs-tract-ěa-nĕse, so [ABSTRACT.] The quality or atate of beling abstracted; abstract character.
of the argumplain of the eubtilty and abstractedneas © the soul, 1L, 35t
3bs-trăct'-êr, s. [Abstract, 8.] Ong who makes an abstract.
"In the acience of mystory of words, a very jndl. clous abstraster would fud it is hard task to be anything coplous without faling
Ybs-tracceti, s. (pl. of abstractus, pa. par. of abstraho) [Авятнаст.]
Church Hist.: A Lutheran sect in the aixteenth century. Their leader was Heshusius, a Prusaian bishop who contended, againat Beza, that not only was Christ to be adored in the concrete as the Son of God, but that his flesh, in the abstract, was an object of adoration.
ăbs-trăct'-İng, pr. pat. [ABSTRACT, v.t.]
ăbs-trăc'-tion, s. [In Fr. abstraction; Lat. abstractio $=$ a separation; abstraho $=$ to drag away : $\mathfrak{a b s}=$ from ; $\operatorname{traho}=$ to draw or drag.]
I. The act of dragging or drawing away or sepsrating.
A. Gen.:

Physically: The act, operation, or process of drawing or dragging away, or otherwise withdrawing any material thing, especially by surreptitious means, as " the abstraction of the purse by the pickpocket was cleverly managed."

## B. Technical:

I. In distillation: The operation of eeparating the volatile parts in distillation from those which do not pasa into vapour at the temperature to which the vessel bas been raised.
2, Mentally. In Msntal Phil.: The act or process of separating from the numerous qualities inberent in any object the particular one which we wisb to make the subject of observation and reflection. Or tbe act of withdrawing the consciousnese from a number of objects with a viaw to concentrate it on some particular one. The negative act of which attention is the positive. [Sea Metaphysics.]
UL. The state of being separated, physically or mentally.

1. Physically:
certisin membera of the communtion of wealth from the Government, or of the tax-payers "-J. S $\boldsymbol{H}$ ill olk. Boon.
water."-Graheam: Chemisery.
2. Mentally:
(a) Absence or absorption of mind.

What answers Larn? to tes centre shrunk."
Byron:Lara, i. 23.
(b) The separation from the world of a
reeluse: disregard of worldly objects by an unworldly peraon.

- Pope: Lettere.
III. That which is abstracted. A mental conception formed by abstraction.
"Give us, for our abstractions, solid facts,"
IV. The power or faculty of the mind by which a person is able to single out from a complex mental conception the particular Idea which ha wishes to make the subject of reflection. [See I. (B. 2).]
abs-trăc-tri'tious, $a$. [Ansthact, v.t.] The same meaning as Abstractive (2), the passive sense (q.v.).
【bs-trăct'-ǐve, a. [(1) abstract, v.t.; (2) -ive $=$ which may or can or dots. In Fr. abstractif.] [Abstract, v.t.]

1. Active: Poasessing the power or quality of abstracting.
2. Passive: Abstracted or drawn from other substances, especially vegetables, without fermentation.
abs-trăct'-ive-ly̆, ady. [ABstractive.] In an abstractive manner, so as to be aeparated from anything else with which it ia associated. "According to whatover eapaclty we dintinctity or
abscractively consider him either an the Son of (Jod, abseraurivedy consider I him, either as the Son of God,
or as the Bon of Man."-Barrono
 otract manner; in a atate of separation from other ideas connected with It.
"Matter, aborracty and aboolutely coneldsred, can
ăbs'-trăct-ň̌ss, s. [ABstract.] The quality or state of being separated from other ideas.

abs-tríct'-̌̆d, a. [Lat. abstrictus, ps. par. of abstringo.] Unbound. [ABerrinae.]
ăbs-tringe', v.t. [Lat. $a b=$ from ; stringo $=$ to draw, or tie tight, to bind together; Gr. $\sigma$ orpary ${ }^{2}($ stranggô) $=$ to draw tight; Ger. strangeln.] [STRANOLE.] To unbind.
abss-tring'-ing, pr. par. [Absthinge.]

* abs-tru'de, v.t. [Lat. abstrudo $=$ to thrust eway.] [Abstause.] To thrust away, to pnil oway.
Ğbs-trúse, $a$. [Lat. abstrusus, pa. per. of abstrudo $=$ to thrust away ; Fr. abstrus; Ital. astruso.]
Lit.: Hidden away (never used of material objects).

1. Hidden from man's observation or knowledge. (Used of an object, an idca, or any subject of inquiry.)
"Thi eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abarusear thoughte, from forth his holy mount."
Hilion: Par. Lowt
2. Ont of the beaten track of human thought. Not such a subject as the popnlar mind occupiea itself with. Hence, difficult to be understood.
end often touch'd

ăbs-trû'se-iy̆, auv. [ABSTRUsE.] In an ahstruse manner, as if thrust out of eight, so as not to be discovered easily.
abs-trû'se-něss, s. [Abstruse.] The quality of being remote from ordinary apprehension, difficulty of being underatood.
thom [the Scriptures] that makes theus almost inevithbly so [obecure)."-Boyle on the Scriptureh
abss-trû's-ī-ty̆, s. [Abstnuse.] 1. The quality or state of being alustruse. 2. That which is abstruse.
absirusities of things."-Brownens: Vulgar Erroura
abb-autme, v.t. [Lat. absumo = to take sway $a b=$ fron ; sumo $=$ to take.]
3. To take away from.
" And from their eyes all lisht did quite abrume,"
4. To bring to an end by a continual waste; to consume.
nust ineds it lis assumed burned part after part, the whole nust needs le absumed in a
ăb-sû'med, pa. par. \& $a$. [Abeume.]
ăb-sû'm-ǐng, $p r$. par. [ARsume.]
àb-sŭmp'-tion, s. [Lat. absumptio $=\mathbf{a}$ consuming: $a b=$ from; sumptio $=$ a taking; $\operatorname{ssm}_{0}=$ to take.]
5. The act, operation, or process of consuming.
6. The state of being consumed ; extinction, non-existence. (Applied to things material and immaterial.)
"Chrbetlans ahlorred this why of ohsequies, and
though they stick not to give their bodies to be burnt though they stick not to give their bodies to be burnt in their lives, detested that mode aiter death; Aftect, Brovene: Crne Burial, ch. i .
"That total defect or absumption of rellgion wheh is naturally incldent to the proinater sort of men." Dr. Gauden: Ecel. Ang. Suspiria (1659)
ab-sürd; a. [In Fr. absurde; Ital. assurdn Lat. abstrdus = giving a dull or disagreeable sound ; surdus = deaf.]
I. Lit.: An much at veriance with reason as if a deaf man were to sing at a concert, not knowing what notes the rest of the performers were giving forth.

Apolied (1) ta persons: Without judgment, unreasonable.
"Why bend to the proud, or applisud the absurit""
(2.) To things: Contrary to reason, incon aistent with reason.
"That grave Phllosophy's abservers dream,
That Heaven's intentions are not what they seem."
II. Tech. (in Logic) : A scbolastio term. employed when false conclustons are illogically deduced from the premises of the opponent. In this sense it is sometimes used in what are known as indirect demonstrations of pro poeitions $\ln$ geometry, where the proposition Is shown to be true, by proving that any supposition to the contrary would lead to an ahsurdity: as, "Becansa in the triangle CBD the side $\mathbf{B} C$ is equal to the side $B \quad D$, the angle $B \mathbf{D} C$ is equal to the angle $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{D}$ but B D C bee been proved to be greater than the sams B C D; therefore the angle B D C is st the eame time equal to, and greater than the angle B C D, which is ebsurd." The terin is borrowed from the Latin absurdum in the phrase "reductio ad absurdum" (q.v.). Im possible, however, is more frequently used in this way than absurd.
gh-sũurd'-I-ty.. s. [In Fr. absurdite; from Lat. absurditas = dissonance, incongruity.] 1. (Abstract): The quality or atate of being flatly opposed to sound reason.
"The groes absurdulty of thla motion was exposed hy
severt eminent mernbers."- Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xL. emicent members. -Nicaulay. Mis. Rng.
2. (Concrete): Anything which is opposed to reason.
"It Is not like the story of Numa and Pythagoras,


- In this sense it has a plural :
"A bewilidering, thextricehle jungle of delusions: whole field of lifer", Cartyle: Herues and Bero Worshtp, lect. L.
ab-sũrd'-1y̆, adv. [ABSURD.] In a mamer wholly at variance with reason, in an extremely silly manner.
"To gaze at his own splondour, and to exalt
Absurdly, not his offce, lout hingself.' , 14,548
4 abb-sürd'-nĕss, s. [ABsund.] Absurdity. "The folly and abscrdnese whereof I shall not andeavour to expose."-Dr. Cave: Sermon (1675).
ab-sürd'-um (Reductio ad). [See ABSURD.]
"When large bodies of men arose with conselen-
tious oblections to oath the princile tlous oblections to orths the priaciple uaderuent a practleal reductio ad absurdums"-Bentham: Work Introd.
* Z.b'-thäne, s. [Gael. abrhaine = an abhacy ; Low Int. abthanic.] Properly an ablacy hut coumonly used as a title of dignity: as "Superior or High Thane." Fordun, in his Scotochronicon, iv. 39, first used the title abthanus to express the person liolding an abthanict, which he took to be an office or dignity. The word and its history are clearly explained by Dr. Skene in his Historians of Scotland, vol. iv. ; Fordun, pt. ii., p. 413. Minsheu vol. iv. ; Fordun, pt. ii." p." 413 . Minsheu his Scottish Dictionary, argnes that $c b$ in this his Scottish Dictionary, argues that co in this
word implies inferiority, aud not superiority, The abthane pre-eminently so called har, how: ever, a high position, being the High Steward of Scotland. Spenking of thia functionary, Fordun saya, "Under the king, he was the superior of those who were bound to give an annual acconnt of their farma and rents due to the king." (Fordun, bk. iv., ch. xliii.)
*ab'-thān-rie, s. [Abtuane.] The territory over which an abthane'a rule or jurisdiction extended. (Scotch.)
"David II. granted to Donald Macnayne the lands of baster Fossache with the abthanrie of Dull, in
a-bưgh'-měnt, s. An ambnsh. (MS. Ashmole, 33, f. 10.) (Halliwell.)
abude, v.t. To bid, to offer. (MS. Asho mole 33, f. 24.) (Halliveell.)
a-bûe', vi. [Obev.]. To bow, to render obedience.
Rob. The noule p. p. 19s.
* a-bŭf ( 0. Eng.) ; * a-bŭf-ĭn (0. Scotch), prep. \& adv. Oh spellings of Above (q.v.) Alle angels abuf."-Towneley Mysteries, p. 22 "of the landis abufin writin."-Act Dom. And. (1188). p. 69.
*a-bu'-gen, v.t. [A.S. abugan $=$ to bow, to bend, to turn.] To bow.
* a-bŭg'-gĕn, v.t. (pret. aboughte, past aboht). [A.S. abycgan $=$ to buy, to redeem.] To jay for. [Abie.]
* a-bŭl'-yeĭt,* a-bŭl'-yied, *a-bŭll'-yǐed, * a-bil'-yeĭt, $a . \quad[F r$. habiller $=$ to clothe.]
boin, boy ; pout, jowl ; cat, cell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing -cian, -tian =shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; tion, gion = zhŭn, -tions, -cions, -sious = ahŭg, -ble, -dle, dc. a bel, deL

1. Dressed, apparelled. (Scotch.)

With tho hiessed torche of day.
Abulyeit in his lemand fresche array
Douglas: Yirgi, 892.

## 2. Equipped for the field.




-     - bŭl' - yľe - mĕnt, s.
[Fr. habiliment.] [ABthMENTS.]
+1. Singular: Dress, hablt, habiliment (Scotch.)
-Pitzecoticic, pame is. © vile abulyiomont to the king." -Pitrecotise, p. 4 .

2. Plwal: (a) Dress in general.
precious abulyiementes theym wid gold, sylver, nar ch. 11.
(b) Accontrements. (Scotch.)
sir 'w' Scott: old Mortality, ch. vii.
a-bú-na, s. [Coptic (lit.) $=$ our father.] The title given to the arehbishop or metropolitan of Abyssinia. He is subordinate to the patriarch of Alexandria.
a-bŭnd'-ançe, s. [In French abondence: Ital. ubboivdanza; Lat. abundantia $=$ plenty.] [Abousin.]
I of quantity:
3. So great fulness as to cause overflowing, exubrance.
"Ont of the abundrace of the heart the mooth
4. Great plenty, a very great quantity of.
"Therefore the abundance they have gotten, and that which they have laid up, shall they carry a way
to the brook of the willows."-his, xv, 7 . "There came no more such abundance of spices as
those which tbe queen of Sheba ghve to king Solo-most"-1 Lings x. $^{2} 10$
II. Of number: Great numbers.
"Abrndance of peasanta are employed in hewing
down the largest of these trees. -Addition on Holy.
-bŭnd-ant, $a$. [In Fr. abondant; Ital. abhondente ; fr. Lat. abundans = abounding.] [Abousn.]
5. Overflowing, exuberant.
"The Lori God, merciful and grachous, longs suffering. , and nieni not very aumerous. with all things at first, 2. In great supply, plentiful, fully suffiernt.
6. Followed by in, or rarely by widh.
"O thou that dwellest upon many waters, abundant

- In Arith.: An obundant number is one the aum of whose aliquot prarts exceeds the number itself. Thus 24 is ans abundant number, for its aliguot parts (the mmoners which divide it without a remainder) added together (viz., $1+2+3+4+6+8+12$ ), amount to 36. On the eontrary, 16 is not an aboudant number, for its aliquot parts added together (viz., $1+2+4+8$ ), amount to only 15 .
a-bŭnd-ạt-1゙̆, $\alpha d v$. [AnUNDANT.]

1. Amply, sufficiently, fully, completely ; ney, more than enough, exubrantly.
-ita. iv. 7 . our God . . . Will abandantly pardon."
2. Copiously, plentifully, in large quantity or masure.

And Moses lifted un his hand. and with his rod he smote the tork twice: and the water came out abun-
danely, and the congegation drank.". Namb. xx. 12 "Thou hast shod blood abumdantly." 1 Chron. $x \times 1 \mathrm{li}$. 8 . :'.. that they may hreed abundantly tu the a-bûne, prep. Above. (Scotch.)
"See, yonder's the Rittari's Skerry-he aye held his
 *a'-bürne, a. An old syelling of Aubura.

> Thas. Heynueoxd: Great Britainés Troy (1009)

## a-bũr'-tón, $a$.

Nout: Stowed in the hold athwartships. (Applicd to the atowage of casks on board a vessel.)

* a-būss-a-ble, a. [Abuse.] That may be abused, that may be put to an improper use. "That abuwhe opinion of impatation Sighteouk
* a-būs'-age, 2. [Abose, v.t.] Abuse.

IBy reason of the grom abuage to which the cor Raption of of Time (16sh) p. 1 .
a-būs'e, v.t. [Fr. abuser; Sp. abusar; Ital abusare; Lat. abutor, pret. abusus $=(1)$ to use up, (2) to misuse : $a b=$ removal by ; utor $=$ to use, viz., to remove by uss, to use up Irish ilh; Wel gwelh = use ; Gr. *ow (ethó) $=$ to be accustomed.] [UaE.]

* I To disuae, to give up the practice of ansthing. (Old Scotch.)
"At [that] the futbal and goli be abuote in tym cummong, and the huttis maid up; and schating

IL. In a general sense: To put to an improper use, to misuse.
"And they that use this world, as not aburing it."-
.
III. Spec.:

1. To maltreat, to act cruelly to a man. lest these uncircumelsed come and thrust me through, and abue me "-1 Sam. $\mathbf{1 x x i .} 4$.
2. To use bad language to, to reproach coarsely, to disparage.

3. To violate a woman.
$\ddot{\circ} \cdot{ }_{25}$ and they knew her, and abused her."-Judg.

- Low: To abuse a female child is to have camal intercourse with her, which, if she be noder teu years of age, is felony, even if she consent.

4. To disfigure (opplied to persons or things)
"Poor soul، thy fnco is much abused with teara."
5. To deceive, 1 mpose upon.

The warld hath been much abused hy the opinion of Thakiug old."-Bacon: Aaz. Hitu.
6. Applied to Language: To use in an illegitimate senae, to wrest words from their proper meaning.
"This princlple (if one may so abuse the word)
a-būse, s. [In Fr. abus; Ital, and Sp. abuso; Lat. abusus $=$ a nsing up.] [ABUstov.]

1. Employment for a wrong purpose, mianse.

To worst abiuse, or to tbe triin meanesto best things
tbeir meanest use"
Milton: Par. Low, iv. 201.
2. A corrapt practice, especially in any pulbic institution.
""
that do " it these be good people in a commonweal, that do nothligg but use their abuses 1 n conmmont
liouses. I know no law."-shakesp.: Jeasure for liouses, I know
Deasure, ij.
.
"... whether better regulations woald effectrally prevent the abuses which had excited so much dis-content."-Macaulay: Mi ist. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x i}$.

- In Lav:
(a) Abuse of Distress: CBing an animal or chattel distrained.
(b) Abuse of Process: The gaining of an ad vantage over one's opponent hy some intentional irregularity.

3. Insulting language.
"The two purties, after exchanglug n good dea of abuee, came to blowe "Wacaulay: Hir. Eng., ch
4. Violation.

After the abuse he forsook me."-sydney.
5. (Applied to words or language.) Use in an inlegitimate sense, perversion from the 1 roper meaning.
a-bū'şed, pa. pur. \& a. [Abuse, v.t.]
Cure thls great breach in you kind gods,
The untulued and jarring senses, o wind up.
of this child-changed father.
a-bū'se-fūl, $a$. [Abuse, v.t.] Full of abuse, abusive to a great extent.

He scurrilansly reviles the King and Parliament hy the abusef 'll namee of hereticks and schismaticks.
a-būs'-ẽr, s. [In Fr, abuseur.] [Accise, v.e] I. Gen.: One who puts any person or thing to an improper use.

- And profisate abusers of a world

Created fair wo much in vain for them."
II. Spea:

1. One who reviles: one who uses foul abusive language to another.
 2. One who deceives.
"Next thou, the abuser of thy princeio earr." Sir J. Denham : Soph
2. A ravisher, a violater of women.

Abusor of young moidens"
flotcher : Puith/ub She
4. A sodomite ( 1 Cor. vl. 9).
a-būş'-ing, pr. par., adj., d. s. [ABese, v.t] As substantive: The act of putting in any wsy to an improper use
"Eari the abusing of the tombe of my forefathors"

- ngus, quofed in Froude:
But. Eng. (1858),
a-bū's-
-bu's-1- $\overline{0}$, s. [Lat. (In rhetoric) =a falss use words. The error in misuse.] A misuse ol the Greeks karóxpn composion a adopted by modern logicians to signify the aubstitution of a wrong for the right word in any sentence ; as if ons who killed bie mother were called a parrieide instead of a matricide
* a-bū'-sion, s. [ABUsio.]

1. Au error in doctrine, an inconsistency in reasoning; an incongruity. (O. Eng. \& 0 . Scotch.)

And certes thet were en abusion
That God should have top pertite clere weting
Nore than we men "-chaucer: Troilus ivk. iv,
2. An error in practice, a sin, an abuse.
 roote and
St. Mark.
3. A cheat, an illusion.

- For by thesengly formes weren portray'd

Foolish dellghts and fond abufion
Which doe that tense besiege with 11 Sht lluutonk
Spenser : $F$. $Q$. it 11
a-bū's-ive, a. [In Fr. abusif; Lat abusivus= misapplied.]
I. Gen.: Put to a wrong use, pertaining to the wrong use of anything.
"" them - both the things themselves and the abusirs nee
 II. Spec:
(1) Of persons: Prone to use violent and insulting language, or otherwise practise abuse.
"And moat abusive calis himself my friend",
(2) Of the language used by them: Containing abuse, reproachful.
"Scurrilous abusive terme"-south: Sermonh, vili
(3) of words spoken or written:
(c) Used wrongly, used in an improper gense, misapplied.
"I em for distinction" suke necessitated to nse the word Parliament inproperly, according to the aburie Woception thereot fur these lather ye

* (b) Deceitful, fraudulent.
whatsoever 18 gained by an abuelve treaty, ought to be restored in integrum"-Bacon : Convid on war woth spain.
a-bū's-īve-ly̆, $a d v$. [ABUGIVE.]

1. In an abusive manner; spec, with the use of bad language.
*2. Applied to $\alpha$ wora verongly used.
the oil abusteely called splrit at romee "Boyite: scepsical Chemit
a-bū's-ive-něss, s. [Abosıve.] The quality of being abusive.
Spec.:
2. Foulness of language.
ness."'- he falle now to rave in his barbaroua abutive

* 2. Logical impropriety.
the abusiveness of evacuating all bis fons Lord 's daboriuns and expensive dexigns in eequiring
a bŭt', v.i. [Fr. bouter $=$ to meet end to end fr. bout = end: O. Fr. boter, boiter, bouter $=$ to strike with the head as a ram or goat does; to butt.] [BuTr.]

Lit.: To have its end contiguous to, to adjoin at the end; bont the more general signification is, to border upon, to be contiguous to, without reference to the aide which constitutes the boundary line
" The leafy shelter, that abuet apaingt
ăb-üt'-ill-ŏn, s. [From aंßiridav (abutilon), said to be one of the namea of the mulherrysaid to be one of the names of the mumerry-
tree, which these plants rearmble in leaf.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvacee, or Mallow-worts. The apecies are annual or shrubby plants, generally with handsome flowers, yellow or white, often veined with red. They have a five-carpelled truit. A. esculentum ia used in Brazil as

## râte, fät, fïre, amidst, whãt, fâl, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīna pĭt, süre, sïr, marîne; gō, pŏt, 

vegetable. Several spectes are wiId in India Two of them, A. Indicum and A. polyandrum, have fibres which may be twisted into ropes. Other varieties, $A$. striatum, A. venosum, $A$. insigne, \&c., are ornamental garden or greenhouse pisnts.
-butt-měnt, 8. [ABUT] [In Fr. buttéc or butte $=\mathrm{a}$ knoll, s hill.]
Arch. : The solid part of a pier, or wall, or mound, against which an arch rests. The abutments of s bridge are the strong erections st either end for tbe support of the two extremities of the bridge.

1. Literally:
"The abutments of the floodgates are etill exirting between the hills through which it (the canal) passed -Bryant : A nnals of Azze. Hythot.

## 2. Figuratively:

furnish us, so to speak, with chronological Mach. : A fixed point from which resistance or reaction is obtained. In sn ordinary steam-engine this ia alternstely the two ends of the cylinder; sud in s screw-press it is the nut in the fixed head
Carpentry: A joint in which two pieces of timber meet in such s manner that the fibres of one piece run in a direction oblique or perpendicuiar to the joint, snd those of the other parallel with it.
-bǔt'-tal, s. [Abut.] [In O. Eng. boteminnes, from the same root, sre artificial hillocks designed to mark boundaries.]
Gen. in the plural: The buttings or boundings of land towards any point. (Properly, the sides of a field are said to be adjoining to and the enda sbutting on the contiguoua one, but the diatinction is frequently disregarded.) Selberne ${ }^{\text {Selberne and the abuttals."-White: Nat. Bist. of }}$ Selborme.
† a-bŭt'-tal-̌̌ng, s. [As if pr. par. from 7 . abuttal.] The tracing on s title-deed the abuttals or boundariea of land.
"The name and place of the thing granted were ordnarily expressed, as wenl hefore an after the ConGnest; bithie particular manner of abuttalling, with Anciment Deeds d Charters, ch. v.
a-bŭt'-tẽr, s. [Abut.] That which abuts.
--bŭt'-thing, pr. par. \& a. [ABUT.] (1) Bounding, constituting the limit or bundary of land; (2) butting with the forcheau, as a ram doea. In the example which followa these two signiflcations are blended together.
"Are now conined two mighty monarchies,
The perilons, narrow ocean parts asumder."
Arch. Abutting power is sistance to the horizontal thrust.

* a-baȳ', * a-bnȳge'. [AbIE (2).]
àb'-vō1-āte, v.t. [Lat. abvolatum, supine of abvolo $=$ te fiy from.] To fly from.
ab-vol-ä'tion, s. [Abvolate] The sct of flying from.
* $\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b} \bar{y}^{\prime}(1),{ }^{*} \mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b} \overline{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{e}^{\prime}$ (I). [Abie (1).]
*a-b̄y'(2), "a-bȳe'(2), *a-bŭğge'. [AB1E (2).]
*ă-bysm', s. [O. Fr. abysme, now abime and abyme.] An abyss.

When my good stars, that were my former guides, Have enply left thei orts, and shot their fires In so profound abyesp.: Ant. and Cloop., ill. 11. "In so rrofound abyem I throw all care "In the dark backward and abymo of time."
ta-by̆sm'-al, a. [AвYSm.]

1. Lit.: Pertaining to an abyss.

Far, far beneath us the abysmal sen-
2. Fig. : Deep, profound.
"With abysmal terror."-Hertvale: Mist. Rom., v.
a-by̆gm'-ǐng, a. Overwhelming.

## these abyrming depths. "-sir K. Digoy.

a-by̆ss', s. [In Fr. abime; Itsl. abisso; Lat. abyssus; Gr. äßuaros (abussos) = bottomless: a, privative; and $\beta$ (buoós, the same as $\beta v \theta$ os (buthos) = the depth, the sea, the bottom.]
-T The English word abyss seems to have been but recently introduced into the language, for Jsckson, in his Commentaries on the Cread, b. xi., c. 19,86 , says, "This is a depth or abyssus which may not be dived into."
(See Trencb, On some Deficienctes in our English Dictionaries, p. 27.)
Essential meaning: That which is so deep as to be really bottomless, or to be frequently conceived of ss if it were so.
Specially:
I. Lit.: A vast physical depth, chasm, or gulf : e.g., depth of the ses, primeval chsos, infinite spsce, Hades, hell, \&c.

Wart prosent, and with mighty things outapread,

" Deep to the dark abyar might he descend,
Troy yet should Aourish, and my morrows end."
Pope : Homer's lliad, hk vi. 2445.

## II. Figuratively:

1. Infinite time, conceived of as if it were $s$ bottomless depth.
" For sepalchres themselves must crumbiling fall
In time's abym, the common grave of all:
2. A vast intellectusl depth. ${ }^{\text {Dryden. Suren. }}$
" Some of them laboured to fathom the abynees of
metapaysical inin
3. A vast moral depth, e.g., sin ; or emotional depth, e.g., sorrow.
 comfort in the dark abyss"
Word woorth: White Doe of Ryletone, it.
III. Technically:

Classic Archreol.: The temple of Proserpine. The reason why it was called the abyss was that it contained within it an immense qusntity of goid and other precions material, some of it buried underground.
Her.: The centre of an escutcheon. To bear a fleur de lis in abyss = to have it nlaced in the middle of the shield free from any other bearing.
Alchemy: (I) The immediate receptacle of seminal mstter, or (2) the first matter itself.
a-by̆ss'-al, a. [Abyss.] Pertaining to sul abyss of any kind.
Āb-y̆ss-in'-1-an, a. [From Eng. Abyssinia.] Pertaining (1) to the country of Abyssinia, or (2) to the Abyssinisn Cburch or religious tenets.
Abyssinian gold, s. Also called Talmi gold.

1. A yellow metal made of 20.74 parts of copper and 8.33 of zinc, the whole plsted with $a$ small quantity of gold.
2. Aluminium bronze.

Ăb-y̆ss-in'-i-ans, s. [In Arsb. Habashon $=$ Abyssinians, fr. habasha $=$ to collect or congregate.]

1. The people of Abyssinia,
2. A sect of Christians consisting chiefly of the dominant race in the country from which the name is derived. The Monophysites, or those who believe that Christ possessed but one nature, aredivided into two leading com-mumions-the Copts and the Abyssinians. The Abyssinians look up to the Alexsndrian patriarch as their spiritual father, and sllow him to nominate over them an ecciesiastical ruler called Abons. [Abova.] The doctrines ruler calied Abuns. [ABONA.] The doctrines
of the Abyssinians are the same as those of of the Abyssinians are the same as those of
the Contic ehurch, but several peculiar rites the copitic chureh, hut severai peculiar rites
are observed. The oldest churches are hewn are observed. The oldest churches are hewn
out of the rock. Like the Greeks, the Abyssinians do not tolerate statues, but praintings are numerous.

## * ạ-by̆ss'-ŭs. [ABYSs.]

* $\mathbf{a b}^{\prime}-\breve{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{t}$, s. [An oid spelling of Habir.] Rainent, dress, a a parei.

In abyt mand with chastité nnd schame
Ye wummer schuld apparayl you
Ie wummerl schuld apparayl you. "c. T., $3,924$.
A.C., in Chronology, is ambiguous. It may stand (1) for Ante Christum = before Christ ; or (2) for Anno Christi $=$ in the year of Christ, i.e., in the year of the Christian era; or (3),
for After Christ, as 13.C. stands for Before Christ. It should not be used withont su explanation of the sense in which it is to be taken.
ac, conj. [A.S. ac.] But, snd, sleo.
ac in composition.
A. As a prefix:
I. In Anglo-Saxon proper names. [A.S. $a c$, aac =an oak.] An oak, as Acton=oak town. In this sense it is sometimea varied, as ak or oke. [Ак.]
II. In worda from the Latin

1. Most commonly as a euphonious change for ad: as accommodate, fr. accommaio $=a d$. commodo $=$ to fit to.
2. Sometimes from sn obsolete root $=$ sharp : as in acid, acrid, \&c.
B. As a suffix (Or.)-
(1.) To adjectives: Pertaining to, hsving the property or the energy of, thast can or may; hence, that does : as ammoniac = having the energy of ammonia.
(2.) To substantives: One who or that which has or does: as msniac = one who has msnis ; polemac = one who makea war.
a-cać-a-lǐs, s. [Gr. גкака入is (akakalis) $=$ the white tamarisk.]
Phar. : A nsme given by some suthors to the wild carob.
a-căc'-a-1бt, or ăe'-a-1ðt, s. [Mexican.] An American bird, the Tantalus Mexicanus o Gmelin.
a-cā'-çí-a (c as sh), s. [In Ger. akazie; Fr. Lat., sind Sp. acacia = (1) the acacis-tree, (2) the gnm; Gr. axaxia (akakia), fr. áкर́ (aliè) $=$ a point or edge.]
3. The Acacie vera, or true scacia of the sncients; probably the Acacia N'ilotica, the Egyptian thorn.


## branct of acacta arabica.

2. Bot. : A genus of plants belonging to the Mimosx, one of the leading divisions of the great Leguminous order of plants. They abound in Australia, in India, in Africa, tropical America, and generaliy in the hotter regions of the world. Neariy 300 sijecies are known from Australia alone. They sre easily cultivated in greenhouses, where they flower for the most part in winter or early spring. The type ia pertaps the Acacia Arabica, or gum-arahic tree, common in Indis and Arabia. It looks very beautiful with its gracefui doubiy jinnate leaves, and its heada gracefui doubiy jinnate leaves, and its heada
of flowers like littie velvety pellets of bright of flowers hike litite vevety pellets of haght sioore:
(6) Literally:

Our rucks are rough, but smiling there The accacio waves her yellow hair.
Lonely and skeet, nur loved the fess For fowering in a wilderness",
(b) Figuratively:

Then come-thy Arab mald wlil be
The loved and lone acacia-tree. - lbld.
Other species than the A. Arabica producs gum-arabic. Tint of the shons is nostly derived from the $A$. verc, a stimted species growing in the Atlas mountains and other parta of Africa [GUM.] A. Ierek and A. Adansonti yipld gum Senegal. [Gcme A. Catechu furnishes catechu. [Catechu.] Other species contain tamin, and are used in tanning. Others yield excellent timber. The pods of $A$. concinne are used in India for w乃shing the head, and its acid feaves are employed in cookery. The thark of A. Arabite is a powerfui tonic ; that of $A$. ferruginea and powerfui tonic; that of $A$. ferruginea and yields an intoxicating liquor. The fragrant flowers of A. Farnesiana, when distilled, produce a deiscious perfume.
3. The Acaria of English gardens: The Robinia pseudo-Acacia, a Irsidionaceons tree, with unequally pinnate leaves, brought from North America, where it is called the Locusttree.
4. Phar.: (1) The juspisssted juice of the unripe fruit of the Mimosa Nilotica. It is brought from Egypt in roundish masses wrapped up in thin bladders. The peopie of that country use it in slitting of blood, in


quinsy, and in weakneas of the eyes. (2)
Gum arabic. (3) German acacia: The juice of unripe aloes inspissated. (4) Acacioe Aores: The blossoms of the bloe.
acacia-gum, s. [Acacta.]
acacia-tree, 8. [Acscia.]
acacia leaves, s. [ACACIA.]
"To obtain the acacia leaves they crawl up the Iow,
tunted trees."-Darwin: Foyage found the World, cl. $\mathbf{x v i i l}$.

Bastard Acacia, or False Acacia: Robinia pseudo-Acacia [Acacla.] Rose Aoacia : Robinia hispida
a-cā'- $\boldsymbol{q}_{\mathrm{i}}-\infty$, s. $p l$.
Bot.: The third tribe of the eub-order Mimose.
A-cā-çianş, s. pl. [From Acacius.]
Ch. Hist.: The name of several Christian sects.

1. Two sects called after Acacius, Bishop of Cessarea, who flourished between A.D. 340 and A.D. 966, and wavering between orthodoxy and Arianism, was the head first of the one party and then of the other.
2. A sect which derived its name from Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople frem A.D. 471 to A.D. 488 . He acted in a conciliatory way to the Monophysites, and was in consequence deemed a heretic by the Roman pentift and the Weatern Chureh, who ultimately succeeded in obtaining the erasement of his uame from the sacred registers.
a-cä'-gĭn, s. [Acacra.] Gum-arabic.
a-cā-çi- $\overline{\mathbf{o}}$, 8. [Prob, a corruption of Fr. acajou (q.v.).] A heavy wood of a red colour, prized io ahip-building. [SAvico.]

- ăc'-a-̧y̆, s. [Gr. גкaxia (akakia) = guile lessness:'fr. äкaкos (akakos) = nuknowing of ill, without malice: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, priv. ; како́s (kakos) $=$ bad.] Without malice.
†ac-a-déme, s. Foct. form of Acadeyry.

1. The Acadeny of Athens.

See there the olive srove of Acaderne.
Plstos returementit-Milion: Par. Regained.
2. Any zeademy.

From whence duth the books, the academes
Whence duth spring the true Promethean fire."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, Iv. A. Sur court thall be a little acaleme. hakesp. : Love: Labour's Losk, 1. 1.
Xe-a-dè-mǐ-al, a. [Academy.] Pertaining to an academy:
ao-a-dō-mĭ-an, s. [AcadFins.] A member of an neademy, a student lu a college or nniversity.
"That how discnrded acantemian."
ǎo-a-dĕm'-íc, a. \& s. [In Fr. académique: Sl. and Ital. accademico; Lat. acadenicus.] [Acadespy.]

1. As adjectire
2. Pertaiuing to the Academical School of Philosophy.
"i or lost himsel in the mazes of the old Academic The Academic Philosophy was that taught by Plato iu the "Academy" at Athens. [AcADEMY. It was idealist as opposed to realist, materialist, or sensationist. Plato believed iu an intelligent First Canse, the suthor of spiritual being and of the material world, to whom he ascribed every perfection. IIe greatly commended virtue, and held the preexistencc and the immortality of the immate rial part of our nature. No ancient philosophy so readily blended with Christianity as that of Plato.
3. Pertaining to a high school, college, or university.
"Hither, in pride of manhood, he withdrew
From doudemic bowers."
Worderorth: ExC., bk.
II. As substantive:
4. A persou belonging to the academy or school of Plato, or adhering to the Academic Philosoghy. The academics were separated at length into old, middle, and new. The first followed the teaching of Plato and his immediate successors; the second that of Arceailaus; and the third that of Carneades.
"O Academices. old and new.
5. The member of as academy, college, or university.
""A young academic nhall dweu upon hoarnal that
h̆c-a-iĕm'-i-cal, a. \& s. [Acadeary.]
A. As adf. : The same as Academic (q.v.).
B. As subst. ( Pl . ) : An academical dress; a cap and gown.
ǎo-a-iěm'-1-cal-1y̆, adv. [Academic, a.] In an academic manner.

-căd-ĕ-mi'-cian, s. [Fr. académicien.] A person belonging to an academy, i.e., to an association designed for the promotion of science, literature, or art.
"Within the last century acodemicians of st. -Owen on the Classif. of the Mammatia, $p$ 5 5 .
Royal Academicians, of whom, excluding Honorary Retired and Honorary Foreign Membera, there are forty-two, are nembers of the Royal Academy, and constitute the elite of British painters.

T The word academician is frequently used also to designate a member of the celebrated French Academy or Institute, establiahed by Cardinal Richelien in 1635, for fixing and polishing the French language. [Academy.]
académie (pron. ac-a-dia'-mi), s. [FT.] An scademy. [Academy']
 Byron: Beppo, xxxil.
a-cǎd'-ěm-1sm, s. [Academy.] The tenets of the Academic Philosophy.
"This is the great principle of academism and Eepticim that truth cannot be preserv
t a-căd'-ĕm-íst, s. [Acaderry.] A member of an academy.
"It is ohserved by the Parislan accodemits, that calf or seal, hath hls epigluttio estrioruinarily large." -ray on the creation.
act-a-dés-mŭs, s. [Not classical in Latin, except as a proper name. An academy, in Latin, is academia, and in Greek aкadinuta (akudềmeia).] [Academr.]

1. The academy where Plato taught.
2. Any academy of the modern type.

My man of morals, nurtured in the shades
academus-is this rase or true? Takk, book ii.
Cowper: Tas,
 acodemie; Sp. acudemia; Ital. accademia; the fymuasiun in the suburbs of Athens in which Plato tanght, and so called after a hero, by name Academus, to whem it was said to have origiaslly belonged.]
L The gymnasinm just described, which was about three quarters of a mile from Athens, and at last was beantifully adorned with groves and walks, shaded by umbrageous trees. The spat is atill called Academia. For the doctrines there taught, see Academic Philosorfy.
"Rut for tha Stoa, the Academy, or the Perinaton,
to own sach a paradox. this, as the npostle avy, was without excuse."-South : Sermons, in 245
II. A high achool desioned for the technical or other instruction of those who have already acquired the rudiments of knowledge ; also a university.

1. Ancient: There were two public academies: one at Rome, founded by Adrian, in which all the sciences were taught, but especially jurispradence ; the other at Berytus, in Phonicia, in which jurists were principally educated. (Murdock: Moshein's Ch. Hist., Cent. I1., pt. ii.)
2. Modern: e.g., the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Sometimes used also for a private school.
III. A eoriety or an association of artists linked together for the premstion of art, or of acientific men aimilarly united for the advancement of science, or of persons united for any more or less analogous object. Thus the French possess the cllobrated Acsdemy or Institnte, established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, for fixing and polishing the French language, In our owu country are the Royal Academy of arts [Acadmaician], the Academy of Masic, sc. The use of the word academy, different from the ancient one, is believed to
have arisen first in Italy at the revival of have arisen first in Italy at
letters in the fifteenth century.
IV. The building where the pupils of a
high echool meet, or. Where sach an nssocintion for the promotion of aclence and art as those just mentioned is held : \& g., "the Aeadtown, caught fire, and was in danger of being burnt down."
a-cā'-di-al-ite, a, [Named Trom Acudia, the Latin form of Acadie, the old French name for Nova Scotia.] a mineral, simply reddish chabazite. [CHabazite.]
a-çe'-na, 2. [Gr, äratva (akaina) $=$ в thorn, prick, or goad: $\dot{\alpha} \kappa \dot{\eta}(a k t))$ a point, an edge. $\Delta$ genus of plants belonging to the order Sanguisorbacee, or Saaguisorbs. The apecies are amall herbs, often with woody atems, unequally pinnate leaves, and amall white or purple flowers. They are found in South America, Australla, \&c. A. ovina, an Australian or Tasmanian weed, has a bristly fruit which sticks to aheep and to clothes. A Which sticss to aheep and to clothes.
decoction of $A$. sangrisorba, the Piri Piri of decoction of A. sangreisorba, the Piri Piri of
New Zealand, is there used as tea and as a New Zeal
medtcine.
ăc'-a-joû (J as zh), s. [Fr. acajou.]
3. A name given to the cashew not-tree (Anacandium occidentale), end to a gumny aubstance derived from it.
4. A gum and resin obtained from the mahogany-tree.

* a-cal'-dǐ-en, v.i. \& v.t. (pa. par. accolded). [A.S. acealdian; O. H. Ger. escalten.] v.i. To grow cold. v.t. To make cold. (Stratmann.)
* a-ea'-1ěn, v.i. To grow cold. (Stratmann.)
ăc'-a-1ӗph, or ăć-a-lĕpho, s. A member of the class Acalephæ. [Acalephat.]
"epha."-ir. Rymer Jones: Gen, Guatine, de., eh. vi. Aoadisineter - A (probably . Owen: Lect. on Comparative Ana tomy, P . 178 ,
a-call-aph-a, generally written in the plur. acalephio (q.v.). Sometimes also the word acalepha is used as a plural. (See Grimth's Cue., vol. xii.)
 the property some of them have of imparting, when touched, Genaation like the ating of a nettle.] The third class of the Radiata, Cuvier's fourth sub-kiugdom of animals. In Eoglish they are called Sea-neltlea. They were

acalf.ph. (ahizostoma civieki.)
defined as zoophytes which swim in the sea, and in the organisation of which some vessels are perceived which are most frequently only productions of the intestines, hoflowed in the parenchyma of the body. They were divided into Acalephes simplices and $A$. hydrostatice: the first contained the genera Medusa, Equorea, \&c. ; and the latter, Physalia, Dinhyes, and others. They are now combined with the hydroid polypes to form the class Itydrozoa. They fall under Irnxley's Siphono phora, Discophora, and probably a third as yet uanamed order, to contain the animals called by Haeckel Trachymeduse. Of Acalephomay be mentioned the genus Medasa, of which the species ou our coasts are called "jelly-fish," from their jelly-like aspect; and the Physalia, or Portuguese man-of-war, which is comman io more southern latitudes.
a.căl'-ěph-an, s. [Acaleph.] Any speciea of the class Acalephis (q.v.).
on Invert. A new genus of scalephan"-Owen: Lext.

 priv．；calycine，fr．calyx（q．v．）．］
Bot．：Destitute of a calyx
 nette．Three－sided Mercury：genlis of plants belonging to the order euphorbiaceax， or Spurge－worts．The apecies，which are
found in the warmer parts of the world， found in the warmer parts of the worli，
especially in south America，are stinging nettle－like plants of no beauty．More than 100 are known．A．rubra is the extinct string wood of St．Helens ；A．Indica，or Cupament， an Indian plant，has leaves a decoction of which are laxative，and a root which，when bruised in hot water，has cathartic properties．
－The word was originally cealephe，but it sppears to hava been altered to occlypha，to distinguish it from acalepha $=$ a clsss of ra－ diated animals．［ACALEPHEs．］


## ас－а－1ўри＇－ё－я0．［Acalvpha．］

Bot．：A section，tribe，or family of the order Eaphorbiaceæ，or Syurge－worts．
 $=$ to work one＇s self weary． 1
Anot．That disposition of a limb which is equally distant from flexion and distension．
 kind of thistle．［Acantimaceous．］
Bot．：Armed with pricklea．Appled to a class of plants that are prickly，and bear their flowers and seeds on a head．
＊a－căn＇－gén，v．i．To become mad（\％）．（Strat－ mann．）
a－cà＇－nor，${ }^{\text {s．}}$［Perhaps another spelling of furnace．［Athanor．］
a－căn＇－thạ，s．［Gr．äканөa（qkantha）$=a$ spine or thorn：$\dot{\alpha} \times \dot{\eta}(\alpha k \vec{i})=$ a point or edge．］
L In Composition．
1．Bot．：A thorn．
2．Zoology：The spine of a fish，of a sea archin，\＆c．
II As a distinct woord：
Anat．：The spina dorsi $=$ the hard posterior protuberances of the apine of the back．
 tha）$=a$ spine or thorn；$\beta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \omega($ bald $)=$ to throw．］
oud Surg．：An instrument called also pol－ sella，for extracting fish－bones when they atick in the eesorbagua，or fragments of weapons from wounds．
－căn－thä＇－çē－20（R．Brown，Lindley，\＆c．）， a－căn＇－thì（Jussieu），s．［Lat．aconthus．］ ［Acanthea．］Acanthads．An order of mono－ petalous exogens，with wo gtamina；or is there are four，then they art didynamous．The
ovary is two－celted，with harl，often hooked

acanthacbous plant．
placenta，and has from one or two to many seeds．There are often large leafy bracts．The Acanthacez are inostly trojical nanta，many of them being Indian．They have both a resemblance and an affnity to the Scrophu－ lariaceæ of thia conntry，bint are distinguish sble at once by being prickly and spinous In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species
at 750，but it is believed that as many as 1，500 are now in herbariums．The acanthus， so well known in architectural sculpture，is the type of the oider．［Acinethus．］
The Acanthecue are divided into the fol－ lowing sections，tribes，or families ：－1，Thun－ bergieæ；2，Nelsonieæ；3，Hygrophileæ；4， Ruelliee；； 5 ，Barteriez：6，Acanthem：7， Aphelandrea；8，Gendarusbes；9，Eran－ themere；10，Diclepterex；and 11，Andro－ graphidex．
a－căn－thä＇－pĕ－oŭs，a．［Acanthis．］（1）Per－ taining to oue of the Acanthaces；（2）more or less closely resembling the acanthus；（3） pertainlag to prickly plants in general．
a－căn＇－thē－æ，8．pl．［Acanthus．］
bot．：A section of the order Acanthacea （q．v．）．
a－căn＇－thï－a，à［Gr．äканыa（akantha）＝a apine or thorm．］A genus of hemipterons insects．The species consist of bugs with spinous thoraxes，whence the generic name． Several occur in Britain
a－căn＇－thĭ－as，s．［Gr．ákavias（chanthias）＝ （1）a prickly thing；（2）a kind of shark．］A genus of fishes belonging to the fimily squa－ lidz．It contains the pieked dog－fish（A，vul－ garis），so much detested by fishermen．
－a－cănth＇－i－çē，s．［Lat．Acanthice mastiche； Gr．áкavelkク maorixn（ckanthikè mastichē）
 Tbe name given by the ancient naturalists to gum mastick．［Gum．］
a－chn＇－thi－i－dme，s．pl．［Acanthia．］A family of hemipterous josects．The typical genus ia Acanthia（q．v．）
a－cănth＇－ine，$\alpha$ ．［Lst．acanthinus；Gr． axártıvas（ahanthinos）．］［Acanthus．］Per tsining to the acanthus plant．
＊Acanthine garments of the ancienta：Pro－ bably garments made of the inner bark of the acanthus．
＊Aconthine gum：Gum－arabic．
Acanthine wood：Brazilian wood．
a－cănth＇－ite，s．In Ger．akanthit．From Gr．árava（ckantha）$=a$ thorn；auff．－ite； fr．Gr．$\lambda i \theta_{0 s}($ lithos $)=a$ stone．$]$ A mineral classed by Dana under his Chalcocite group． Comp．，Ags．It has about 8671 of silver and 1270 of sulphur．It is orthorhombic； the crystsls are generally prisms with slender points．Ilardness， 2.5 or less．Sp．gr．， 716 to 7.33 ．Lustre，metallic．Colour，Iron－ black．Scctile．Found at New Friburg，in Saxony．
a－cănth－ō－çéph＇a－1a，and a－cănth－ō çĕph＇－a－lanşs，s．［Gr．äкаvөa（akantha）
 Worms laving spinous heads．An order of intestinal worms，containing the most noxious of the whole Entozoa．There is but one genus， Echinorhynchas．［Ecminorhynchus．］
a－cănth－ö－dēes，s．［Gr．áxav日icòns（akar－ thödes $)=$ full of thorns ：äxav ${ }^{\prime}($ ahantha $)=$ a thorn，prickle．］The typical genus of the family of fossil fishes called Acanthodida ［Acantuodide．］A．Mitchelli occurs in the lower part of OId Red Sandstone of Scotland and other scotch species in the middle old Red．The genus has representatives also in the Carboniferous rocks on to the Permian． It appears to have inhabited fresh water．
 ［Acanthodes．］A family of tussil fishes placed by Professor Müller in his first sub－order of Ganoidians，the liolostea，or those with a per－ fect bony skeleton，\＆c．，ranked by Professo Owen as the second family of his Lepidi－ canoideí，a sub－order of fanoilean fislies． They had heterocercal tatls．They occur in the Old Red Sandstone，Carboniferous，and Permian rocks．［Acanthodes．］
 －a nors ；$\lambda \epsilon$ than（leimon）＝ameadow；any thing bright or flowery．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Plumbaginacea，or Leadworts．About forty species are known from Persia，Asia Minor，and Greece．A． glumaceum is a pretty plant，with pink flowers and white calyx，occasionally culti－ vated in garden rocheries．
a－căn－thō－mě－trí＇na，s．【Gr．äкavөa（akan－ tha $)=$ a thorm，a prickle；رи＇тpoos（metrios）$=$ within measure，moderate．］

Zool．：A family of Radiolarisn Rhizopods． Haeckel enumerates vixty－elght genera and 150 species．They are found in the Mediter－ ranean，the Adriatic，and the North Sea．They form beautiful microscopic objects．
 a thorn ；öqur（ophis） 8 s suake． 1 A genus of sakes belouging to the family Viperidx．It contains the Australisn Death－adder or Death－ viper，A．antarctica．
 a thorm，a bpine；novis（yous），genit．nodos $($ podos $)=f o o t .1$
1．Zool．：Any animal with spiny feet
2．Spec．：A member of the coleonterous tribe Acanthopoda［ACANTHOPODA．］
a－cănth－ŏp＇－б̆d－a，s．［Gr．äкаvөa（ckantha） $=a$ thorn，a spine ；nous pous），genit．nodos （podos）$=$ foot．］A tribe of clavicoru beetles， having，as their name imports，spiay feet．The Acanthopoda include only one genns，Hetero－ cerus，the speciea of which frequent the bor－ ders of marshes，digging holes to conceal themselves，but speedily issuiag forth if the earth abont them be disturbed．
a－cănth－ob＇－tĕr－a，a－cănth－óp＇－tŏr－$\overline{1}_{\text {，}}$ 8．［Gr．áкау $\theta$ a（ $\alpha k a n t h a)=$ a thorn，a prickle； $\dot{\alpha} \times \dot{\eta}(a k \bar{e})=8$ point ；$\pi \tau \in \rho o ́ v(p$ teron $)=8$ fea－ ther，a wing，or anything like a wing，e．g．， an；$\pi$ те்äat（ptesthai），infin．of літонан （petomai）$=$ to fly．］
Ichthy．：The forrth sub－order of Professor Miller＇s order Teleostea．It containa those fiahes of Cuvier＇s Acanthopterygif，or spiny－ finned fishes，which have the inferior pharym－ geal bones distinctly separated．Professur owen rlaces under it two sub－orders，the Ctenoidei and Cycloidei．It is divided into the families Auloatomidæ，Triglidæ，Percoidæ， Trachinidæ，Mulidæ，Sphyrenidæ，Sciænide， Sparidx，Chætodontidæ，Teuthidx，Scombe－ ridæ，Xiphiidæ，Coryphænidæ，Notacsnthidæ， Cepolidx，Mugilide，Anahatidæ，Gobeilx， Bleniidæ，and Lophidde．（Sce those words．）
a－cănth－ŏp＇těr－1．［Acanthoptena．］
 Aften yonl．］ ：Pertaining to fishes of Cuvier＇e order Acanthopterygii．
＂hich had the［cuviler）called those Acanthopterygian $t$ form of simple unjointed and unlranchell hony

As substontive：A fish belonging to Cuvier＇s order Acanthopterygit（q．v．）．
and that the Acanthopterygians，constituting three four tho of all the known spectea of tish，are albs the type most perfected by Nature，and moset howase．
neous in all the variatlone it has received．＂－Gridiths Cuvier，val．x．，p． 18 ，

 also acanthopterl and Acanthoptera： $\pi т \in \rho o ́ v(p t e r o n)=$ a wing，a feather．］
1．In Cuvier＇s classification，a large order of fishes placed at the head of the class，as buing in must respects its most liighly organise representatives．They have the first portion of the dorsal fin，if there is but one，supp－ ported by spinal rays；if there are two，then the whole of the anterior one consists of spinnons rays．The anal fin has alan some spinons rays， and the ventrals one．The urder contsins abont three－fourths of all the known species of fishes．Cuvier included under it iftern familica，and 10r．Gunther makes it consist of five great groups，the first containing forty－ cight families or suh－families，and the second， third，fourth，and fifth，one cach．It is the same as Acanthopteri．［ACANTHOFTERT．］ 2．In the system of Müller，a group of fishes belonging to the sub－order Pharyngo－ gnatha．It contains the families Chromide， Pomacentridx，and Labridæ．
a－cănth－ŏp－tĕr－y̆g＇－1－oŭs，c．［Gr．ăxav $\theta$ a
 （ntem $(x)=\mathrm{a}$ wing or fin．］Pcrtaining to the Acanthopterygii．
a－cănth－ür＇－ŭs，s．［Gr．äкav日a（ $\alpha$ Zenentha）$=$ \＆thorn o ova（eura）＝tail． 1 A genus of A．chirurgus of the West lndies is called the surgeon－fish，because it extracts blood from the hands of those who，in handling it，forget that it has a spine in its tall．
bou，boy；polit，jowl；oat，cell，chorus，çhin，benç；go，cem；thin，this；sin，aş；expect，Xenophon，ex̧lst．－ing－

－cănth＇－Ĭs，s．（In Fr．acanthe；Sp．\＆Ital． acanto；Lat．acanthus；Gr．áxavtos（akanthos）， fr．anavoa（akantha）＝a thorn，because many of the apecies are apinous．Virgil confounds two plants under the uame acanthus．One is either the acanthus of modern botanists（see Nither the acanthus of modern or the holly；the other is an acacia． The acanthus of Theophrastus was also an The acanthus of Theophrastus was also an
acacia，and probably the Arabica．］［See Acacta．］

I．A genus of plants，the typpeal one of the order Acanthacex，or Acanthads．In English It is inelegautly termed Bear＇s－breech，or more euphoniously，brank ursine．There are aeveral species．Moat have a single herhaceous stalk of some height，thick，great pinnatifid leaves， and the fowera in terminal spikes．

## Acanthus，and each＂odon either side hushy ohruh， <br> Feaced up the verdahiton：Par．Lort，bk．Iv．

2．Arch．：The imitation，in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders，of the


ACASTHUS IN ARCHITECTCRE，AND its probable origis．
leaves of a speciea of Acanthus，tha $A$ ． spinosus．which is found in Greece．The acauthns first copied is aupposed to have bees growing around a flower－pot；and the merit of adopting the suggestion thus afforded for the ornamertation of the capital of a pillar is attributed to Callimachus．Another species，the A．mollis，grows in Italy，Spain，

acastifes mollis．
and the south of France．Both are cultivated in Britain．
－In composition，as
acanthus－leaf，$s$ ．
－Acanthus－leaves the marhie hide
Thes ouce aiorued ina rulptured pride．＂
acanthus－wreath，$s$ ．
＂To watch the emierald－colvored water falling Y Woven acanthus－wreath divine！
fennyton：Lot 1 －eaters：Choric Sorg．
日－căn＇－tícōne，a－căn＇－tǐ－cēn－1te，s．［Gr． （1）$\dot{a} \kappa \eta(a k \bar{c})=$ a point，an edge，（2）àvti（anti） $=$ aprosite $;$ кüryos（ $k$ ōnos $)=$ a cone．$]$ Min．：Pistacite．［Pistacite．］
ăc＇－a－nŭs，s．［Gr．ấкuvos（akanos）＝a thorn， prickle．${ }^{\text {A }}$ genus of fossil fishes，belonging to the family Percoidex．It was founded by Agassiz．The species are found in sebists at Glaris in Switzerland．
a ca－pél－la，al la ca－pel＇－la．［Ital．a， alla $=\ldots$ according to；capella $=$ chapel As is done in the sistine Chapel at Rome， viz．，without instrumental accompaniment to the vocal music．］
I．In the church style；i．e．，vocal music without instrumeutal accompaniment．
2．Church musie in a chapel time，i．e．，two or four mininus in each bar．（Stainer and Barrett．）
a－car＇－dilăc，a．［Gr．á，priv．；and кардіa （kardia）$=$ the heart．］Without a heart ；desti－ tute of a heart．
Phys＂Axat．，it a72
a－căr＇－1－dæe，s．pl．［Gr．ä́карı（akari）＝a mite or tick．］True mites．A family of apiders， the typleal one of the order Acarina It con－ tains the genera Acarus，Sarcoptes，\＆c．
a－căr＇－ľd－an，8．An animal of the fanily Acaridx，or at least of the order Acarina．
a－căr＇－1̌dēş，ăc－ar－i＇－na，s．［Gr．äкаре （akari）$=$ a mite，a tick．］The second order of the Trachearian aub－class of Spiders．It ia also called Honomerosomata．It containa the faroilies Linguatulidæ，Simoneidæ，Macro－ biotidæ，Acaridæ，Ixodidx，Hydrachnidæ， Orlbatidx，Bdellidx，and Trombldidx．［See Acaros．］The young of most species have at first birth six legs，to which another pair is added on their first moulting．
ăc－ar－i＇－na．［Acarides．］
a－căr－1it－ess，a ph ln Cuvier＇s classifleation， a tribe of shiders，the aecond of the division or aub－order Haletra

A－car－nar，s．An obsolete or erroneous spelling of Achernar（q．v．）．
àc－a－roid resin，or Reain of Botany Bay （ $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ ）．A resin derived from Xanthorrhoca hastilis，a liliaceous plant from Australia
a－car＇－pí－oŭs，a．［Gr．àкартia（akarpia）＝ unfruitfulness：fr．áкартоs（akarpos）$=$ with－ out fruit：：à，priv．；каржо́s（karpos）$=$ fruit．］ Without fruit，barren．
ăc＇a－rŭs，8．［Latinised fr，Gr，ấapı（akari） ＝a mite or tick．］The typical genus of the family Acaride．It contains the Acarus domesticus，or cbeese mite，and various other species．
＊a－cast＇－ĕn，v．t．To cast down．（Stratmann．） à－căt－a－lěct＇－1̌c， 2 ．［In Sp．acatalectico；Lat． acatalecticus；fr．Gr．àкavá入r｜ктos（akatalektos） $=$ incessant：$\dot{\mathbf{a}}$, priv．；кaтa入 ${ }_{j} \gamma \omega($ katalēgō $)=$ to leave off，to stop．］
Lit．：Not atopping or halting．The term applied to lines in classic poetry whicb bave all their feet and syllables complete．The ordinary iambic line of the Greek drama is correctly described as the Iambic trimeter acatalectic．Used also substantively．
à－căt－a－1ěp＇－sĭ－a，ā－căt＇－a－lĕp－sy̆，s． ［Gr．גката入nฟia $($ akatatepsia $)=$ incomprehen－
 a grasping，appreheusion，or comprehension： кaтá（kata）$=$ intensive；$\lambda \bar{n} \psi$＂r $($ lepsis $)=a$
 （lepsomai）$=$ to take．］Acatalepsy ；incom－ prehensibility ；the impossibility that some intellectual difficulty or other can be solved．

1．Ineomprehensibleness．
＋2．Med．：Difficulty or impossibility of correctly identifying a disease．
ā－căt－a－lĕp＇－ticc，a．［Gr．àката入j；тos（akata－ leptos）＝not held fast，incompreheusible．］ ［Acatalepsia．］Incomprehensible．
＂a càte，or ă－chàte，s．［Cates．］A thing purchased．［Achat．］

The kitchea clerk．that hight Digestioa， or the acates in seemly wise，＂ ${ }^{\text {Ay }}$ and all choice that plenty can sead in， Brend，wine，acates，Towl，Ieather，fish，or in．＂
B．Jonson：Sad Shepherd，is
a－cā＇tẽ̃r，s．［Acate．］A caterer，a purveyor． ＂He is my wardroheman，my acater，cook． Butler nud steward．

Ben Jonson：Devil is an Ass．i．\＆
a－cā－tẽr－y formerly applied in the royal household to a kind of check between the clerks of the a kind of check between
kitchen and the purveyors．
 tharsia）$=$ want of cleansing，fonnness of a wound or sore ：d̀，priv．；wittapaes（katharsis） $=$ cleansing；кapuour（kutharos）＝clean； кafaipw（kathairo $)=$ to cleanse．］
Surg．：Foulness of a wnond，or the impure matter which proeeeds from a wound；inn－ purity．
a－câul－ĕs çĕnt，a［Gr．（1）à，priv．；（2） Lat．oaulis，Gr．saviós（kaulos）＝a stem；（3） －escent，fr．Lat．suff．－escens（properly cresrens） $=$ growing．］The same as Acauline（q．v．）．
a－câul＇－ine，àcâuí－ōse，a－câul＇－oŭs，$a$ ． ［Gr．ú，Iriv．；Lat．caulis；Gí．кaulos（kaulos）

Bot．：Growing nominally without a stem． Seemingly stemless，though in reality a short

acaulous plant．the cowslip （PRIMULA VERIS）．
stem is in all cases present，as in the casa of the cowslip．
＊ac－ca＇－ble，r．t．［Fr．accabler $=$ to over－ burden．to oppress．］To weigh dowu，to depress．
＂＂－＇s spirits than accable them or press rhem down．＂ －Bacon，vi． 272
Aecca＇dix－an，a［From Heb．T：N（akkad）； in the Sept．＇Apxad（Archad），a＂city＂in the land of Shinar grouped with Babel，Erach， and Calneh（Gen．x．10）．］A language pre－ ceding that of the proper Assyrian cuneiform inscriptlous．It is believed to have becis of？ Turanian origin．Many Assyrian proper names and other words were derived from the Accadian．lts study is now throwing much light on the early history of Western Aaia．
＂The principal dialect spoken by the latter（thso the cuneiform \＆ystem of writiog was the Acadian in which the hrick－tegends of the earlieat tways tio inscribed，and of which we possess grammara dio－
tionaries，and reading books with Asyrian transla－

＊ăc－căp－í－tär＇－ĕ， $\boldsymbol{v}$ ．［Accapitim．］To pay money to the lord of a manor upon becoming his vassal．
ăc－căp＇－i－tŭm，s．［Lat，$a d=$ to ；coput $=$ head．］Money paid by a vassal to the lord of a manor on being admitted to a feud．
ăc－çéedăs ăd cür－1̆－ăm．［Lat．（itit）＝ you may approacb the court．］
Law：A writ nominally emanating from the royal anthority，and designed to remove a trial which is not proceeding satisfactorily in an inferior court to a court of greater digulty．
ăe－çē＇de，$v$ ．i．［In Fr．aecider；Ital．accedere； Lat．accedo＝to go to，to approach；also to assent to：from $\mathrm{ad}=$ to ；cello $=$ to go；also． among other meanings，to yield．］
1．To assent to a proposal or to an opinion．
＂To this request he acceded．＂－Macaulay：Hise Eng．ch． x ．
＂I entirely accede to Dr．Buckland＇s explanntion．＂ 2．To become a prarty to a treaty by append－ ing a signature to it，even though it may have been negotiated by othera．
France and Enginad．to which the Duteh afterwards aceded． ＂－Lord Chesterfield
3．To succeed，as a king does to the throne． ＂Kligy Edward IV，who acceded to the throne in
the year 166L．$\rightarrow$ ．Warton：IIist．Png．Poetry，ii． 108 ac＇－çě－dẹçe，8．Old spelling of Acci－ nence．
＂Learning first the accedence，then the grammar．＂
ăc＇－cé－đěns，s．［Lat．accedere，or Mediæval Lat．accidentia $=$ escaeta $=$ escheat $($ Ducange $)$ ］ A term used of reat paid in money．（Scotch．） ＂Of the frat accodens that cumis in the Den（Deana （Suppl，to Jamieson＇s Scottioh Dichi）
ăc－çè d－ing，pr，par，［ACCEnE．］
ăc－cěl－ẽr－ăn＇ $\mathbf{d o}$ ．［Ital．］
Music：An accelerating of the time in a tune．It is opposed to rallentando，the term for retarding it．
ăc－çĕlr－ẽr－ăte，v．t．［In Fr．accélerer；Ital． accelerare $=$ to hasten $: ~ a d=$ to ；celero $=$ to

fäte，fat，fàre，amidst，whãt，fall，father；wë，wčt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sire，sir，marine；gō，pơt，

drive on ; from the root kel; in Sanse. kal, kalyami $=$ to drive or urge. Possibly remotely connected with the Heb., A ram, and Eth $h_{\mathrm{p}}^{\mathrm{p}}($ galal $)=$ to be light in weight, to be awift.] [Celerity.]

1. Lit. : To cause a moviag body, a planet for example, to move more rapidly.
fug the moon adist earth, wbich in in some to situations line fols. Waccelerate, in others to retard her elliptical annual mution.".-Herachel: Aetron., oth edit., $\$ 415$.
2. In the Natural World: To quicken development, e.g., the growth of a plant or animal.
3. To hasten proceedings in a deliberative body, or to precipitste the coming of an event by removing the causes which delay its approach.
proceedings of the Congresa "-A acaulay: Hife. Eng., ch. xxii.
ăc-çěl'-ẽr-ā-těd, pa.par. \&a. [Accelerate.] has proceeded, during the nineteenth, witb Not. Phil.: Accelerated motion is that of which the velocity is continually becoming greater and greater. ]f the increase of speed is equal in equal times, it is called uniformly accelerated motion; but if unequal, then it is denominated variably accelerated motion. The fall of a stone to the ground is an example of uniformly accelerated motion.
ăc-çěl-èr-ā-tĭng, pr. par. \&s. [Accelerate.] 1. As a participle:
to "cict:"-Gregory: Hakiy; Nat. Phih, p. 51 .
Mech. : The accelerating force is the force which produces accelerated motion. In the fall of a stone to the ground it is the gravitsting power of the earth. It is the quotient produced by dividiag the motion or absolute force by the weight of the body moved.

## 2. As substentive : Hastening.

and, it may be, in the spring. tbe accelerating
have been the speedier."-Lord Bacon: Works (12655), vol. i.

Mc-çĕl-ẽr- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$-tion, 8. [Fr, accélération; ir. Lat. acceleratio. [Accelerate]
I. \& II. The act of accelerating, quickeaing, or hastening motion, energy, or development or the state of being so accelerated, quickened, or hastened. Applied -

1. To a material body in motion.
"The acceleration of motion produced by gravity." "'- Mo. moderate acceleration and retardation, accoluthate ior by tbe ellipticity os their orbita, being
all that is remarised."-herschel: Astron., otb edit., 3459.
2. Phys. A Path.: To the quickening of the movement of the circulating fluid and increase of action in other portions of the body.
3. To increased rapidity of development in animals or plants.
"Consldering the languor ensuing that action in mome, we the visible acceleration it maketh of aze in our days. ${ }^{2}$-Brown.
III. The amount of the quickeaing, hastening, or development.
4. Natural Philusophy:

The rate of increase of velocity per unit of thme. The C.G.S. unit of acceleration is the acceleration of a body whose velocity increases in every second hy the C.G.S. unit of velocity -viz., by a centimetre per second. (Everett: C.f.S. System of Units (1875), ch. iii., p. 211.) The Unit of Acceleration: That acceleration with which a uait of velocity would be gained in a unit of time. (Everett.). It varies directly as the unit of length, and inversely as the square of the unit of time. The numerical the square of the unit of tume. The numerical value of a given acceleration varies inversely
as the unit of length, and directly as the square of the nnit of time. (Ibid., ch. i., pp. 2,3.) "If $T$ stands for time, then angular acceleration is $=\frac{1}{T^{2}}{ }^{*}$ " (bid.) "If $L$ stsunds for length, and $\mathbf{T}$ for time, then acceleration is $\frac{\mathrm{L} .{ }^{\prime \prime}}{\mathrm{T}^{2}}$ (Ibid.)
2. Astronomy:

The secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion: An increase of about elevea seconds per century ia the rapidity of the moon's mean motion. It was discovered by Halley and explained by Laplace.
Acceleration of the fized stars: The measure of the time by which a fixed star daily gains on the snn on passing the meridian. A star passes the meridian 3 min .55 .9 sec . earlier
each day ; not that the star's motion is really accelerated-it is that the sun's progress is retarded, as in addition to his apparent diurnal motion through the heavens, he ia also making why to the east at the rate of 59 min. 8.2 sec . a day.
Acceleration of a planet: The increased velocity with which it advances from the perigee to the apogee of its orbit.
3. Hydrology

Acceleration of the tiules: The amount by which from certain causes high or low water occurs before its calculated time.
4. Phys. \& Path.: The extent to which in certain cirenmstances the circulating fluid sad other parts of the aystem gain increased activity.
ăc-çě1'-êr-āt-ive, a. [Accelerate.] Producing increased velocity, quickening motion.
"If the forve vary from instant to instant, its ar

Accelerative force. [acceleratina.]
ăc-cěl'-ẽr- āt õr, s. [Accelerate.] That which acceleratea; a post-office van used to convey offleials from place to place.

1. Anat.: A mnscle, the contraction of which accclerates the expnlsion of the urine.
2. Ord.: A cannon with several powder chambers, whose charges are exploded congecntively, in order to give a constantly increasing rate of progression to the projectile as it passes along the bore.
ăc-çěl ${ }^{\prime}$-ẽr-at-õr-y̆, a. [Accelerate] Accelerating, as adapted to accelerate motion.
*ăc-çĕnd', v.t. [Lat. accendo $=$ to set on fire.] [Canain, Canale, Kinale.]
3. To burn up, to burn.
"Our devotion, if suffcelently accended, would, as theirs, buru up innumerable books
B. Nore: Decay of Chrivtian Ptety.
4. To light up.
" While the dark world the sun's bright beams accend."
Harvey: Oweni Epigrams (167i).

* 九̌o-gěnd' ěd, pa. par. \& a. [ACCENa.]
ǎc-çĕnd-ěnt'-ēş, s. pl. [Lat. accendentes, pl. of accendens, pr. par. of accendo $=$ to set on fire.]

Eccles.: An order of petty ecclesiastical functionaries in the Church of Rome, whose office is to light, snuff, and trim the tapers. They are not very different from the acolytes. [ACCENSORES.]
*ǎc-çĕnd-1̆-bǐl'-ǐ-ty̆, s. [Accenn.] Com. bustibility, capability of being set oa fire or burnt.

* ăc-çĕnd-ǐ-ble, a. [Accend.] Capable of being set on fire or burnt, combustible.


## *ăc-çěnd'-íng, pr. par. [Accenn.]

ǎc-çĕn'-dĭ-tĕ. [Lat. imper. of accendo $=$ to kindle.] A liturgical term signifying the ceremony observed in many Roman Catholic churches in lighting the candles on solemn festivals.
ăc-çĕn'se, v.t. To kiadle (literally or figuratively); to incense.
"Basilius being greatly accensed, and burning with desyre of revenge,
Eden : Martyr., 301.
ăc-çĕn'-sion, s. [Lat. accensus $=$ kindled, pa. par. of accendo.] The act of setting on fire, or the state of being get on fire.
"The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle or
other fiame and unon tits accension sive a crack or other flame and upon its accension give a crack or
remort like the diecharge of a gun. $-W$ ood ward: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aut. }\end{aligned}$
ăe-çěn-sör'-ēş, s. pl. [Lat. accensum, supine of accendo.] The same as Accendentes (q.v.).
ăc'-çĕnt, \& [ln Ger. \& Fr. accent; Ital. accento, fr. Lat. accentus $=(1)$ the accentuation of a word, a tone, (2) the tone of a flute, (3) growth : $a d=$ to; contus = tone, melody, or singing; cano $=$ to sing: root can; Sanse. kan = to shine; Welsh can $=$ bright, a song canu $=$ to bleach ; Cornish kana = to whiten ; lrish canaim $=$ to sing.] [AcCend.]
*I. Primarily, it signifled the same as the Greek mpoaydia (prosôdia), viz., a musical intonation used by the Greeka in reading and speaking.
II. Now (in general language)

1. The laying of particular + stress upon a certain syllable or certain syilables in a word; or an inflaction of the voice which gives to each syllable of a word its due pitch with respect to beight or lowness. In a dissyllable there is but one sccent, as a-back', but in a polysyllable there are more than one. In transubstantiation there are properiy three -tran'sub-stan'ti-a'tion. One of these, how-ever-that on the fifth syllable, the $a$ just before-tion-is greater than the rest, and is called the primary accent; the othera ara called secondary. There is a certain analogy between acceat and emphasia, emphasis doing between acceat and emphasia, emphasis doing
for whole words or clauses of sentencea what accent does for single syllables.
2. Certain diacritical marks borrowed from the Greeks, and deaigned to regulate the force of the voice in proauaciation or for other uses. They are three in number: the acute accent ('), designed to note that the voice shonld ('), designed to note that the (hoice should be raised; the grave accent ( ${ }^{\text {depsed } \text {; and the circumex ( } \sim \text { or } A \text { ), }}$ which properly combines the characters of the two accents already named, that the voice should be first raised and then depressed The acute and grave accents are much used in French, but to discriminate sounds, as elite, creme; and the circumflex of the form $A$ is frequently employed in Latiu to discriminate the ablative of the first declension, as perina from the nomiaative penna.

- Accents and otber diacritical marks occur also in English. Sometimes the former are employed to regulate the stress of the voice; sometimes, again, they are employed for other purposes.
Specially:
(a) Geom. \& Alg. : Lettera, whether capital or small, are at times accented, particnlarly when there is a certain relation between the magnitudes or quantities which they represent Thus, for example, the line A a may be coro pared with the line $A^{\prime} B^{\prime}$, and the quantity $x y$ with $x^{\prime} y^{\prime}$.
(b) Trig.: Accents mark minutes and seconds of a degree : e.g., $30^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 37^{\prime \prime}$.
(c) Hor: : Accents are sometimes used to denote minutes and seconds of an hour : e.g. 6 h. $7^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$.
(d) Engineering: Feet and inches, and similar measures of length, are often noted by similar measures of length, are often not
accents : thns, $3^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}=3$ feet 10 inches.

3. Mode of speaking or pronunciation, with especial reference to dialectic peculiarities.

The broadest accent of bis province."-Macaulay

- Poetry: Sometimes used for the language of a nation or race.

How many ages hence
In
In states unborn and accenta yet uuknown."
Shakesp.: Jul. Cusar, ii. L
4. Sometimes without reference to dialectic peculiarities.
"Accent is a kind of chaunting; all men have arcent

5. In the plural: Words. Chiefly in poctry, but also in prose.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { But when he speaks, What elocution flowa: } \\ & \text { soft as the fleeces of descending snows. }\end{aligned}$
The copious accents fall, with tasy art

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Hacaulay: the last accents of the darling of the poopio. }
\end{aligned}
$$

-In Poetry: Sometimes succially a vocal accompaniment to instromental music.

Well touch'd, "Not by by chords alone Cowper: Transl. of Milton's Lat. Foom to his rither. 6. Mod. Musio: The strain which recurs at regnlar intervala of time. Its josition dicated by upright atrokes called bars first note inside a har is always accored When the bars contain more than one grou, of notes, which happens in compound time other accents of lesser force occur on the firs note of each group: these are called secondary or subordinate accents, whilst that just insid the bar is termed the primary or principa accent. Other accents can be prodnced at any point by the use of the sign $=$ or sf. Thi throwing of the accent on a normally unac cented portion of the bar is called symonation. A proper grouping of accents will produce rhythm. It is considered a fault if an accanted musical note falls on a short syllable (Stainer and Barrett: Dictionary of Musical Terms.)
ă－¢̧ĕnt＇，v．t．\＆\＆．［In Ger．accontuiren；Fr． cecentuer．］
1．Transilive：
1．To place stress upon a partlcular syllable or syllables in a word or nota in a piece of music．
＂．a．and ecomeing the words，let her dally read－
2．To place a diacritical mark over a ayllable meant to be accented．

## II．Intransitive：

Poetic：To utter，to prononnce．
And now congealt with grief，ean rarase \｛mplore
そe－çĕnt＇－ðd，pa．par．［ACCENT，v．t．］
Music：The term applied to thoas notes in a bar on which the etress of the voice falla． ［ACcent，s．，II． 6.$]$

そ．－̧ĕnt＇－or，s．［Lat．accentor $=$ one who sings with another：ad $=$ to ；cantor $=$ a masician， a singer：cano $=$ to sing． 1

+ 1．Music：One who takes the chief part in singing．
2．A genus of birds ao called from ita aweetuess of note．It belongs to the family Sylviade，and contains two British apecies， the $A$ ．alpinus，or Alpine accentor，and the A．morduluris，or hedge accentor，generally called the hedge－sparrow．［HEDGE－SPARROW．］
ac－cečnt＇－u－al，a．［Accent．］Pertaining to accent，conniected with aceent；rhythmical． that tmuelel which was simply rhythmical
or accentual＂－－ォasa
ăc－çčnt－u－āte，v．t．［In Ger．accentuiren； Fr．accentuer；Sp．acentuar；Ital．accentuare．］ ［Accent．］
L To pronounce with an accent
1．Lit．：To lay atress on a particular syl－ lable of a word in speaking，or on a particular note of minsic．
2．Fig．：To lay stress upon anything．
＂In Bosnla the struggle between Enst aad Weut Was
eveu more accentuatel＂－Conon Liddon（in Times eveu more accentuatel．＂－Conon，Liddon（in Times
II．To place a mark over a written or printed word to indicate the accent．
ăc－çĕnt＇－n－āt－ěd，pa．par．\＆a．［Accente－ ate．］

ăc－çĕnt－u－u－ aceentuation．］
1．The placing of stress on particular syl－ lables in speaking，or on particular notes of music in singing，or playing an instrument．
＂This in a language like the Greek，with long woris， measured sylahbex and a sreat variety of acecturution between one syil．
2．The placing sn accent over a written or printed word，or over a note of music．
＂The division，ecansion，and accentucuion of all the
rest of the $P$ Palm in the Bishops＇edition＂＂－Lowth． rest of the Psalms in the Bishops＇edition．＂－Lowth ：
Condutation of $B p$ ．Hore，p．18．
ăc－çĕp＇－çion，s．［ACCEPTION．］
1．Reception．
＂＂．＂．the emperour glve thereto favorable accep－
2．Acceptation；meaning in which a word is taken．
＂There is a mecond accepcion of the word faith．＂－
Saumdereon．＂Sermorat（1689），p．GL．
acc－çĕpt＇，v．t．［In Ger，acceptiren；Fr．ac－ cepter：Sp．aceptar；Ital accettore；Lat． accepto， frequentative $=$ to take or accept often：from accepitum，supine of accipio（lit．） $=$ to take to one＇s self，to accept ：ad＝to； capio $=$ to take．$]$
1．To consent to take what is offered to one ；this element of consent tistinguishing it from the more general word receive．Thus， one may recelve a blow，i．e．，it is thrust nuon him unwillingly；but he accepts a present， i．e．，he consents to take it Inatead of aending it．e．，he
＂Accept the glit．＂Frordsworth：Laodamia． 2．To view with partiality，to favour． ＂How long will ye findgo nujuatly，and accepte the
3．Theol．：To receive into favour，granting at ths same time forgiveness of sin；to forgive．
＂If thou doest well，ehalt thon not be accepted＂
4．To agree to with disfavour，under soms measure of constraint．
＂The Sparish Government ．．Was rend to acecpt
5．To admit to be true in point of fact，or correct in point of reasoning．
＂To the mind thet will not secept such conelvsion 6．Comm．：To consent to renew a bill and promise to pay it．
－ăc－çĕpt＇，s．［From the verb．］Acceptance， consent．
九c－çěpt－a－bil－1－ty̆，s．［From acceptable．］ The quality of possessing the attractions likely to produce，or which actually lave produced， a favourable reception；likelihood of being received．
＂．．For the obtahming the grace and acceptabizity of repentance．＂－Jeremy Taylor：Worthy Communi
ăc－çĕpt＇－a－ble，a．［In Fr．acceptable；fr． Lat．arceptabilis．］

1．Able to be accepted，that may be re－ ceived with 7 leasure，gratifying．
＂Wlth acceptabbe treat of Ash or fowl，
By nature yielded wo practised hand
If In poetry，often with the accent on the first ayllable．
－Often used in advertisements，e．g．，in the phrase＂an acceptable offer＂$=$ one which the geller of anything considers sufficient to allow the transaction to takc place．
2．Agreeable to．
Ben to the hithe God mor aoceptabte
Than youres，with your festis at your tahle．＂
Let the worda of my mouth and the medital
＂Let the words of my mouth，and the meditation of
3．Favourable．
＂Thus saith the Lord，In an gecoptable time have I heard thee，rnd in a day of salvation have I heiped
ăc－çǒpt＇－a－ble－nĕss，s．［From acceptable，］ The pessession of a quality or of qualities fitting a person or thing to be favourably received．
＂It will therefore take a way the acceptabieneut of that conjunction．＂－Grevo；Compologia Aacra，\＆ 2 ．
ăc－çépt＇－a－bly̆，adv．［From acceptable．］In such \＆manner as to please，gratify，or give satisfaction to．
＂Let us have grace，whereby we may serre God
ăc－çĕpt＇－ançe，\＆［Acceirt．］
I．\＆II．The state of receiving with gatis－ faction，or at least with acquiescence；or the act of taking what is offered to one．
The state of receiving snything－
（I）With aatisfaction：
a＂dr，＂${ }^{\text {and }}$ ，Ehall．come up with acceptance on mine
（2）With dissatiafaction．
acceriance，a sum which he thought unworthy of his accipiance and which he towk with the savage snarl
of dismppointed greediness．＂－Macuulay ：Eist．Eng．．

1II．That which has been received．
Comm．\＆Law：A bill of exchange drawn on one who agrees absotutely or ponditionally to pay it according to the tenor of the document pay it according to the tenor of the document
itself．To render it ao valid that if the drswee itself． To render to to
fail thate it the drawer may be charged fail to liquidate it the drawer may be charged
with costs，the promise of the drawer must be in writing under or upon the back of the bill．
＂＇．．every trader who had saraped together at his hundred pounds reduced in a tnoment to fifty or sixty．－Maccuulay：Bizt．Eng．，ch．$x \times 1$
$\uparrow$ IV．The generally received meaning of a word，phrase，or assertion．
nuder the an assertion most certainly true，though but odious＂－ NO Oth
ăc－ceep－tā－tion，s．［In Fr．acceptation；Sp． aceptacion；Ital．accettazione．］［Accept．］
I．Reception，conpled with approbation．
＂This is a faithiful saying，and worthy of all aceep ation－1 Tom i． 16.
＋2．Receptiou generally．
cepiation．－all are rewarded with like coldress of ac 3．Acceptableness．
＂•．．inare notwithstanding of so grent disnity and acrepitaition with God，that not anyle seward in

4．Estimate，estimation．
．King ln the reputation of acoeptarion of God．＂

IT Specially used of high estimation or esteem．
＂＂＂ith their parente and governors．＂－Locke：Educon
tiom 5 in
5．The senae or meaning put npon a word． by othere proot that the word have been employed

## 大o－çĕp＇－těd，pa，par．\＆a．［ACCEPT，v．t．］

My new recopted guest I haste to thd，
Now to Peireus honourd charge consign．＂ Pope：Homer＇s Odyssey，bk．xviLi， 60 ，of．
ăc－çĕp＇－tĕr，ăc－çĕp＇－ter，s．［Lat．acceptor．］ I．Ord．Lang．：One who accepts．In this aenae generally apelled Accepter．
＂God is no accepter of persons．＂－Chiltingworth：
2．Law \＆Comm．：One who having had a bill of exchange drawn upon him，accepts it． ［Acceptance．］Till he has done this he ia called the drawee．
† ăc－çép－til－à－tion，s．［Lat．acceptilatio，fr． acceptum（Comm．），that which is received； latus，pa par．of fera $=$ to bear．］Forgiveness of a debt，the extinction of a verbal contract of a debt，the extinction of a with aome hollow formalities． ta A verball acquittance，when the debtor de－ verball acquittance，when the debtor de－
mandeth of the creditour，Doe you acknow－ mandeth of the creditour，Doe you acknow－ ledge to have had and received this or that And the creditour answereth，Yes，I doe so－ knowledge it．＂（Minshou．）

## ǎc－cĕp＇－ting，pr．par．［AOCEPT．］

＊ăc－çĕp＇－tion，s．［Lat．acceptio＝an accept－ ing．］

1．Acceptance，the state of being received．

$\dagger 2$ ．The received meaning of a word．
＂That thif hath been enteened the due and proper
† ăc－çep－tive，$a$ ．Ready to accept．
＂The people generally are very acceptive，and apt to apphud eny meritable work＂－B．douson：The Cas
ăc－çĕp＇－tor．［Accepter．］
＊ac－çẽr＇se，v．t．［Iat．accersio．］To call together，to anmmon．
hys army．．＂nd thereqpon oeversed and called tosether
ăc＇－çěss，＊ăc＇－çĕsse（formerly pron．ǎc－ çěss＇：see the examples from Niilton，Shake apeare，Pope，8c．），s．［In Fr．acces；Ital．ac－ cesso，fr．Lat．acocssus＝a going to，a coming to ：alao，a fit，the andden attack of a disease accedo $=$ to go to，to come to．］
I．The act，process，or movement of going forward，In contradistinction to going back．
and recesses of the for the variations of the accesgex back．＂－Bucon：De Culore et Frigore
Hence，II．Increase，addition．
1．Generally：
A strcam which，from the fountaln of the beart
Issulng，however feehly，nowhere flows
Without access of soexpected etreagth．＂
2．Medicine：
（a）The return of a periodical disease，such as intermittent fever，madness，\＆c．An acces and paroxysm are different．Access is the commencement of the new invasion made hy the disease，while the paroxysm is its height （See Blonnt．）
＂And from a coess of frenzy lock＇d the hrain．＂
Hence（＊b）formerly used for a fever itself （Chaucer．）

A water lilly，Which doth remedy
In hot accesses as bokes specify，＂，ble i．，c．is．
－The word is still used in Lancashire for the ague．（Hallivell：Dict．）［Axes．］
IIL Liberty，meaus or opjortnnity of ap－ proach．
1．Gen．：Liberty of approach，as to God，to a great man，or to anything；approach．
＂I In the day of my distress，
Winc allo Thee for eid：
Fur Thon wilt grant me free
Fur Tho the wilt grant me free accous，
And answer what i pray
And answer what i praydu＊on：Ps．lxxakl．
＂When we are wrong＇d，and would unfold our gritetir


[^4]

## 

Homerix liadi, bkik i, sra-7

## bad personal aere nest to ther coutemporary witnesaes nor

 had personal accese to the evidence of contemporary 2. Spea: Opportunity of sexual intercourse. Engiand, "t the husband be ont of the kingdonn of
## 3. Msana of approach. <br> (a) Generally:

"Tha acceas of the town was only by a neck of (b) Arch.:
(b) Arch.: A passage, such as a corridor,
ăc'-çĕs-sar-1-1y̆, adv. [Accessonilv.]
㐅̌'-çĕs-war-i-něss, s. [Aceessorinesq.]


* acc-çěsse, s. [Fr.] Old apelling of Access

Zoçěs-si-bil'-i-ty̆, s. [Lat, accessibilitas.] Approachableness.

accečs'-si-ble, a. [In Fr. accessible, fr. Lat. accessibilis.]
I. Able to be approached, approachable :

1. As a place with a path or road leading to it.

Conspicuous far, winding with one nseent,
Accessible from barth, one eatrance high.
Mitton: Par. Lowt, bk, iv
2. As a person of courteoua manners, affible.
3. As God, in the capacity of Hearer of Prayer.

May sha! and if offended Heaven be still
deceasiolc, and prayer prevait she will!
fecessible, and prayar prevail, she will.". Coroper: Table Talk.
4. More fig.: As a mind by reason.
mind siccessible to reason. wowld have satimfied all ch. vill.
II Obtainable, procurable.
"It appears from the best information which is at "No anthentic recond of the migritions or acts of the Pelasglann peopie appears to have been accatible to
 Early Roman Hist:
ăc-çĕs'-sǐ-bly̆, adv. [Accessible] In such a situation or of anch a character as to be a aproachable.
Yo-cěs'-sion, A. [In Fr. accession: fr. Lat. accessio $=$ a going or coming to: accedo $=$ to go or come : $a d=$ to ; cello $=$ to go or come.] L. Lit.: The act of going to.

Specially:

1. The act of a king or queen in coming to or reaching the throne when it has become vacant by the death or removal of the former occupant.
"The hall
enth day atter the accelved the royal nasent on the tenth day after the accession of
Mucaulay:
2. The act of acceding to, adhering to, engaging or jolning in a project, enterprise, treaty, or anything similar

## Beatde what wise objections he prepares

## Tyden: Fables

* 3. Accessoriness to, complicity with or in. "I and iree from any accesion, by knowledge. counII
II. That which goes or comes to another thing, that which is added to anything.

1. Gen.: lnerease, addition.


"Coor could all the klog's bounties, nor his own large
2. Med. : The coming on of the paroxysm of yeriodical discase: as, for instance, of intermittent fever.

Quotidian, having an Interval of twenty-four
ours, the accession of the paroxysm beine early in h huro the arcension of the paroxysm
3. Law: An addition to property produced by natural growth or hy artistic labour npon the raw materials. The increase of a flock of sheep hy the birth of lambs is, in law, an accession to the property.
actecĕs'-sion-al, a. [Accession.] Pertaining to accession, additional.
"The accessional preponderancy is rather an appent.
" షo-çěs'-nive, a. [Eng. access; -ive.] Contributory.


* Ǩo-ģĕs'-bive-IYe, adv. [Eng. accesstve; -ly.] By his own aeeking (Halliwell); accessorliy, as an accessory (Wright)
ăo-çĕs-sör'-ī-ah, an [Accessonv.] Pertaining to an accessory. [Accessory, a.]
matter in questiou ouybt to be certala, but on sceea morial matera it may be uncertalin. -Aylifo: Pa rergon, 400.
 [Accessonv or Accressary.] After the manner of an acceasory.
 s. [Accessonv or Accessary.] The state of being accessory.

aco'cěs-sõ̃r-y̆, 8. [In Fr. accessoit Lat. accessorius, fr. classical Lat. accessus.] [Access.]
A. of persons:

Law: One who ia not the chief actor in an offence nor present at its commission, but still is connected with it in aome other way. Accessories may become so before the fact or after the fact. Sir Matthew Hale deflnes an accessory before the fact as one who, being absent at the time of the crims committed, doth yet procurs, counsel, or command another to commit a crime. If the procurer be present when the evil deed is being done, he is not an accessory, but a principal. An accessory after the foct is one who, knowing a falony to have been conmitted, receives, relievss, comforts, and assiats the felon. In high treason of a pronounced character there are no accessoriea, all are principals. In petit treason, murder, and feloniss, there may be aceessorios; except only in those offences which, by judgnent of law, ars sudden and nuremeditated, as manslaughter and the like, which, therefore, cannet have any accessorieg before the fact. So too in petit larceny, and in all crimes umder the degree of felony, there are no accesgories either before or after the filet; but all persons concerned therein, if guilty at all, are principals. (Blackstone: Commentaries, bk.iv., chap. iii.)
"For the law of prinelpal and acceasory, as respects high treazon, then Ras, and is to this day, in a state felony, a distinctlon, founded on justice aud reason, is wide between the princlpal and the a ceessory after knows to be a nurlerer is Hanhle to punishnuent, but not to the punishrment of ruarder. He on the other hiand, who shelters one whom he knows to le a traitor is, sconiling to all our juriat guilty of high treason," -sacaulay: Hite. Kng., ch. V.
2. Ord. Lang. (somewhat figuratizely): One who sbets or countenances anything which is wrong, whether human law consider it a crime or no.

## An accesury by thine Incilnatiot <br> To all sing phat, And all that are to come.

B. Of things Shakesp. Bape of Lucroce

1. Gen. : That which helps something else
the consideratlon conatitutes an aceesary
udamental law of progress."-. Martiners: to the fundaunental law of 1ragress."-Martinersu: 2. Painting: Accessories are whatever representations are introduced into a rainting apart from the leading figures. In literary composition, de., the word has an analogous meaning.
 Early Raman IIkt?
2. Biol. Something added to the usnal number of organs or their parts. (Loudon.)
"The swim-bladder has alsin been worked in as an
cermory to the audtory organs of certain fligh." arcessory to the anditory
Lisrvin: Origin of $A p e c i r s s$.
 ccessotre.]
L of gersons: Acceding to, contribnting or contributory to, partially responsible for.
he would rather sufter with them than he
to their uufferings."-Macaulay: Mise. Eng. areessir
ch.

- In the earlier editions of Macaulay the spelling adopted is accessary, in the later ones aceessory.
II. Of things: Contributing, aiding in a secondary way

1. Generally

2. Anat. Accessory nerves (accessorius W'il lisii, or par accessorium): A pair of nerves which pursue a very devious courss in the bodlly frame. Arising by several flament from the medulla spinalis of the neck, they advance to the first vertebra, and thence throngh the foramen of the os occipitis to the cranium After communicating there with the ninth and tenth pairs they pass out close to the eighth, and terminate finally in the trapezius.
"The eighth pair [of nerves, necording to WHan"

3. Zool. Accessory cusps (in teeth): Those superadded to the more hormal ones, and contributing to their efficiency.
"The tooth of the foasil in queetion differs in tha
uspo."-Owen: British Posfl Mammals (1846), p. 72
Accessory valves (in the shella of the mol luacoua genera Pholas, Pholididia, and Xrlo phaga) : Small valves additional to the two large ones naturally occurring in thoss "bi valve" ahells. They protect their dorsal mar gins. They are well aeen in the common Pholas dactylus.
4. Painting: Pertaining to the messential parts of a picture, introduced either for th purpose of illuatrating the main aubject, or for ornament's sake.
5. Scots Law:
(a) Accessory actions ars those which are subservient to others, or designed to prepare subservient to others, or designed to prepara
the way for them: aa, for instance, an action the way for them: as, for ins.
for the recovery of lost deeds.
(b) An accessory obligation is an olligation arising from another one which io antecedon and primary to it. Thus when one horrows money at intereat, the repayment of the prin cipal is the primary, and the regular liquida tion of the interest the accessory obligation
ăc-çěs'-sŭs. [Lat. accessus.] A term in canon law, signifying a method of voting at the election of a pope, generally known as an election by acclamation.
ac-ol-a-oa-tu'-ra (ol as chil), s. [1tal., from acciaccare $=$ to bruise, to crush, to jam down.] Music: The procedure of an organist when in place of touching a aingle note, he also momentarily allows his finger to cone in con tact with the senitone below.
àc'-çǐ-dĕnçe, s. [Lat. accidentia = a casual event.l An elementary book of grammar esprecially of Latin grammar; hence, first principles, radiments.
"My hubband sass, my son profts nothigy in the to his acculence. - Shakesp.: Herry Wives, iv. A.
ăćçǐ-dĕns, s. [Lat. accidens, pr. [ar. of accido; also s.] The opposite of essence or substance. [Accident, No. II.]

Acoidens, on the contrary, has no connexton what ever with the essenee, hat may come and go, and the

species still remain what it was befors."- S. Will: | $\begin{array}{l}\text { species } \\ \text { Logic. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |

ăc'-çı̆-dĕnt, s. [In Fr. accident; ltal. acci dente; Lat. accidens, pr. luar, of accilo = to fall to, to arrive suddenly; to happen: $a d=$ to; cado $=$ to fall.] [Case, Canence.]
I. of occurrences :

1. Gen.: An occurrence or event of what ever kind.

And ye cholec apirits. that admontsh me
And give me signs of future areflerots!

2. Specially:
(a) Something unpurnosed or unintentional an occurrence not phanned leforehand by man ".ant.
Or thy precedent serices at at once
But ecrientents unpurpused. But cerilchts unpurpused. Cleopatra, iv, 12 - And more by aceident than choice. 1 listemed to that single voice:" $L$ Longrelluw: Gouden Legona, is
(h) An unforeseen occurrence, marticularly if it bo of a calamitous character. This is tha most conmon use of the word.
"An unhappy accident, he toid them, had forced him to make to them in writing a conimunication
which he would glady have made rom the thrune.Which he would glady have ma
Macuulay: Mist. $B$ ng., ch. $\times x$.
"The old ones seem generally to die from accilents. as from falliay,
(c) The state of a betrayed girl.

- II of unesseatials:

1. Logic:
(a) Whatever does not really constitute an essential part of a person or thing; as the clothes one wears, the saddle on a horse, \&e
（b）The qualities or attributea of a person or thing，as opposed to the aubstarce．Thu bitterness，hardness，\＆c．，are attributes，and not part of the substance in which they nhere．
（c）That which may be absent from any－ thing，leaving its esaence atill unimpaired． Thns a rose might be white without ita ceasing to ve e rose，because colour in the flowers of that genus is not esaential to their character．
－Aocidents．in Logic，are of two kinds－ aeparable and inaeparable．If walking be the accident of particular man，it is a aeparable one，for he would not ceass to be that man though he stood still；while on the contrarr，if sjanjard is the accident con－ nected with him，it is an inseparabla one， since he never can cease to be，ethnologically considered，what he was born．（Whately Lagic，bk．í．，chap．v．，§4．）
－I From logic thena aignificationa have found their way into ordinary English litera－ ture．

And torae aubutauuce lato aceldent．＂．
Chaucer：Pardonere：Tate，13，954 ＂The accident of his birth in hag placed him
Macaulay：Hist．Eng．，ch．v．
2．Gram．A property attached to a word which nevertheless does not enter into jts essential definition．Each apecies of word has its accidents：thus those of the noun subatsntive are gender，declension，and num－ ber．Comparison in an adjective ia also an accident．

Uoto grammar aloo belongeth，at an appendix，the consideration of the accidents of worde，which are consideration of the aceidents of words，which are
mesure，sound，and elevation or accent，and the
awtetuess sud harshoess of them．＂－Sacon．Advanc． wwettress sud harshoess of them．＂－Bacon．Advanc． of Learning，bli，il
3．Her．：An additional note or mark on a coat of armour，which may he omitted or retained without altering its exsential cha－ racter．
＋Med．：A symitom of a disease．（Rider．）
âc－çí－dĕnt－al，a．［Fr．accilentel．］
I．Occurring suddenly，unexpectedly，and from a cause not immediately discoverable， or，as some of the unphilosophis and irreligi－ ous believe，＂by chance．＂

Of accidental judgments，carual slaughters＂
－2．Adventitions；produced not from the natural qualities of the agent or agency left to itself，but by the influence of something fureign to it．

> By such minfster as wind to fire. That adda an accudeneal fercenens to Its batural fury." Denham : Nophy.

3．Not essential to，which might be dis－ pensed with，and yet leave the thing to which pensed with，and yet leave the thing to which

He determined that all the asecies occurring in this a mari，twelve in uumber，hureed in every reapect，
tveu la their acondental varlations，with the same species now exiating in Yorkshire．＂－Owen：Britith
－Srecially：
（a）In Logic，an accidental definition is one which assigns the rropertics of a species or the＂accidents＂of an individual．Besides accidental，there are also physical and logical definitions．（Whately：Logic．）
（b）Persp．：An accidental point is the point in which a straight line drawn from the eye parallel to another given straight line inter－ parallel to another given straight line inter－ sects the plane of the picture．Thus，in the

to $C D$ ，the line given in prerspective．A $B$ cuts the plane $\mathrm{B} F$ in the point $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{B}$ is the accidental point．
（c）Music：Accidental is the teran used re－ specting such sharps，flata，and naturals as do not occur at the clef，and which imply a
change of key，or modulation different from that in which the pieca began．For instance， in the key of C natural major，an accidental sharp prefixed to $F$ implies tha key of $G$ major，and a flat placed before B implies the key of F major or D minor．
（d）Optics：Accidental colours，called slso ocular spectra，are those which are produced by a weakness in the eye，and which ars not essen－ tial to the light itself．If a person look tial to the light inself．at a coloured wafer intensed to a sheet of whits paper，and then affixed to a sheet of white paper，and then turn thst aame eye on another part of the paper，a spot like the wafer wifer appas red，the spot will be green；if the former was black， the latter will be white；and there will be corresponding transformations whatever the colour．
（c）Painting．Accidental lights：Secondary lights；effects of light other than ordinary daylight．（Fairhout．）
ac－ci－dĕnt＇－al，s．［From the sdjective．］
I．Logic and Ord．Lang．：A properly which is not essential；that is，one which may be dispensed with without greatly altering the character of that of which it is a property．
－Often in the plural．
＂Conceive an much an you can of the ementials of any $2 u b l e c t ~ b ~$
＂This similitude consisteth partly in essentiala or the liseness of nature：partly，in accidentalh，or the likeness lo gigure or affections＂－Pearson：The Creed Art． 1.
2．Painting（plural）：Those fortuitous effects produced by light falling opon particu－ lar objects，so that portions of them stsnd forth in abnormal brightness，and other por tions are cast into the shadow and greatly darkened．
3．Music（sing．）：A sharp or flat prefixed to certain notes in a movement．［See the adjec－ tive．］
ăc－çǐ－dĕnt－ăl－ǐ－ty̆，s．［From accidental， adj．j The quality of leing accidentsl．

ăc－çí－dĕnt＇－al－1y̆，odv．［From accidental， adj．］
I．In an unforeseen way，without obvious canse，casually，fortuitously，or what is so called，though really regulated by law．

It［the Great seall was，aceridertally camght ay i finhiug net nund drakged up．＂－Macaulay ：Fioet
2．Not essentially．
＂Proprtum and aceldena，on the other hand，form no part of the exance，bot sire predicated of the species
ăc－çi－děnt＇－al－něss，s．［Accidental，a．］ The quality of being aceidental，fortuitous． ness．
＊ăc－çĭ－dĕnt＇－ar－y，＊ăc－çí－děnt＇－ar－ǐe， a．［Lat．nccidens，aud suff．－ary $=$ pertaining to．$]$ Accideutal．

Sorne are supernatural，others uaturail，and vthers cidentarion－Time＇s Store－House， 860,2
＊ăc－çi－děn＇－tri－a－ry̆，$\alpha$ ．［Accidence．］Per－ tainug to the accidence．
which every accidenciary boy［he，every boy io a graminar clase inis school know
you＂－－Eishop Norton：Discharge，p． 166 ．
＊ac＇－cí－die，＊ăc＇－çĭ－dé，s，［Mediæval Lat． accidia；Gr．àкпд̀єьa（akëdeia）＝carelessness， indifference：кпдєia（këdeia）$=$ care；кпдоs $(k \bar{e} d o s)=$ cars $; \kappa \eta d \omega(k \bar{e}(\bar{o}), v . t=$ to trouble，to distress．］Negligence or carelessness arising from discontent，melancholy，or other causes． specially used when the carelessness is in the performance of one＇s religious duties

He hadde an accldic
Tlat he aleeg staterd ay and Sonday，＂
48．A．Acide Ya slow the in Gode＇s service．＂－MS．Bodt．
＂De accidia ，（i．e．，accidie）maketh him hery， thonghtful，and wrawe thanme is actdie the inguishe of a trowhe
ac－çǐ－pěn＇－sẽr，s．［AciPEnser．］
ăc－çĭp＇－i－ěnt，s．〔Lat．acciptens，pr．par．of accipio $=$ to receive $: a d=$ to；and capio $=$ to take．］A reeeiver，one who receives．
ac－çip＇－it－err，s．［Lat．accipiter $=$ a bird of prey，especially（1）the goshawk，and（2）the sparrowhawk．］

1．A genus of raptorial birds belonging to the family Falconidæ．It is from this genus that the whole order is frequently called

sparrow－hawk（accipiter nisus）．
Accipitres．Formerly the genus Accipiter contained，as among the anclent Romana beth the aparrowhawk and the gosiaw k ，but now only the former is retained in it，the goshawk receiving the name of Astur valum barius．（See Yarrell，Birds of Great Britain．） ［ACCIPITRES．］
2．A bandage applied over the nosa；so called from its likenesa to the claw of a hawk． （Dunglison．）
ǎc－cip＇－1－tral，a．［Lat．accipiter，and Eng． adj．घuff．－al．］Of or pertaining to a hawk．
＊ăc＇－çip－i－trạ－ry̆，a．［Lat．accipitrarius，ft accipiter（q．v．）．］One who catches birds of prey；a falconer．（Nosh．）
X̌－çĭp＇－1－trēes，s．ph．［Lat．pl．of acciplter．］
Zool．：The designation given by Linnæus Cuvier，and other writers，to the first arder of the class Aves，or Birds．The name Raptorea is now more frequently employed．［Rap－ tones．］Though the Accipitres are called from Accipiter，the hawk，the genus Falco is the real type of the order．
ăc－cíp－1̌－trī－дæ，s．pi．［Accipliter．］Spar row－hawks．A family of raptorial birds．Type， Accipiter（q．v．）．
ăc－ç̆p＇－1－trine，a．［From Lat．accipiter（q．v．）］ Pertaining to the order Accipitres，or to the genus Accipiter；rapacions，raptorial，pro－ datory．
ăc－çiş＇－mŭs，\＆［Gr．áккเбرús（akkismos）$=$ coyness，affectstion．］
Whet：A feigned refusal of something which a person earnestly desirea．
＊ăc－ci＇te，v．t．［Lat，accitum，supine of accio $=$ to summon ：$a d=$ to；cieo $=$ to put in motion，to excite．］［CITE．］

1．To incite，to impel，to induce
Every man would thint me a hypocrite indeed． And whit nacifes your most worshiplul thuytht to 2．To cite，to summon．

Our roronation done，we will aceite

ăc－clàim（Eng．），ăc－clāme（Scotch），v．t． ［lu sp．aclamar；ltal．acclamare；ir．Lat． acciamo $=$ to cry，or shout to $: a d=$ to：clamo $=$ to shont：Welsh llevain；Irish liumhum．］ ［Claim，Clamour．］
${ }^{\dagger}$ 1．To applatd，to proclaim applaudingly． （Eng．）

## While the shouting crowd <br> ccaims thee kiug of traiturs．

2．To claim．（Scolch．）
＂． contraire to the perpetuall custome，and
ac－cläim，s．［From the substantive．］
Poet．and Rhet．：Acelamation．
As echoing back，with shrill acclatm， And chorus wild，the chjeftain＇户 oname＂．
ăc－clälmed，pa．frar．\＆：$\alpha$ ．［Acclaim，v．t．］
ăc－clā̄m－īng，pr．par．\＆a．［Acclais，v．t．］
Attended by a glad，acclaiming erarin．＂
ăc－clà＇māte，v．t．［Lat．acclamatum，suline of aclamo． 1 To applaud．
＂This made thern aecinmated to no mean degre

反àte，făt，färe，amidest，whãt，fall，father；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sïre，sir，marine；gō，pơt，


Zo－clam－Ë＇－tepd，pan par．\＆a．［Acclamate．］
actelam－ä－ting，pr．par．［Acclamate］
Co－clam－ā－tion，s．［In Fr．acclamation； Itel acclamazione，from Lat．acclamatio $=$ a calling to，a shout ：from acclamo；ad＝to clamo $=$ to call out or about．The Roman ac clamatio（acclamation）differed from plausus （applause）in this reapect，that the former as its etymology（clamo $=$ to call out）suggests meant applause uttered with the voice；whilst plausus，from plaudo $=$ to atrike，clap，or beat， meant clapping of banda．］
L．Approbation of a person or thing ex－ pressed by clapping of bands．
Used（1）when the applause is given simply to express feeling．
The lohs bitants of the town crowded the main creet，and greted him with loud acolamations．＂
Or（2）when it is designed formally to carry 2 motion．
＂When they（the sarons！consented to anything．It Tas rether in the way of acclamazion than by the

I Among Antiquaries：Acclamation Medals are medals which represent the people as in the act of expreaaing acclamation．
II．Rhet．：A figure of speech used by rheto－ ricians，and called by the Greeka，and after them by the Romans，epiphonema．
ac－clam＇－a－tor－゙̆，a．Expresaing approval by acciamation．
4 ăc－clim－a－tä＇－tion，8．［FT．］Acclimati－ sation（q．v．）．
＂The Acclimatation（or，ne we term it soclimatiza－ tlon）soclety of Paris was founded in 1854，＂－Nature， vol． 1 （1269）．
xo－cli＇－mate，v．t．$\quad$ Pref．$a c=$ Lat．$a d=\mathrm{to}_{3}$ and Eng．Climate；Fr．acclimater．］Gradnally to adapt the body to the peculiaritiea of a climate other then ita own，so that it will he uninjured by the diseasea incidental to that climate；to innre or habituste to a climate； to acclimatize．［Climate．］
そe－cli＇－ma－těd，pa，par．\＆a．［Acclimate．］ ＂The native linhahitants and acciliooted Europeans njoy 2 state of halth the most perfect＂＂Craxeford
$\dagger$ ăo－cli＇－mąte－mĕnt，s．［Accimate．］Ac－ climatisation．

Ko－clì＇－mat－ing，pr．par．［Acclimate．］
†台－clì－mā＇－tion，s．［Acclimate．］Accli－ matisation（q．v．）． ＂ivion：Ene means of acelimation and cnlture＂－
Ye－clī－mạ－tī－s̄à－tion，ac－clī－ma－tī－zā－ tion，s．［Acclimatize．］

1．The process of inuring a human being， ove of the inferior animals，or a plant，to a foreign climate．
＂The acelimatiaction and agrlculturel societies in New south Walel have been direeting their attention
2．The state of being so inured．
＂The races differ aleo in constitution，in accimati zaftion，and in liablilty to certain dikeasee＂＂Daruin
to－cli＇－ma－tise，ăc－cli＇－ma－tize，v．t．［Fr． acclimater：］［Acclimate．］To produce such a change in the constitution of a human being． one of the inferior animala，or a plant，as to adapt it to endure the climate of a country not its own．
becoming，in to case of some few ranta of their to different temperamin extent，naturally hi pituated Darwin：Origin of Species，ch L．，p． 140 ．
If Sometimes to is placed before the climate to which the constitution is adapted
 vol．i．phe i，ch． 1
 par．\＆a．［Acclimatise，Acclimatize．］
 pr．par．［Acclimatise，Acclimatize．］
ăc－cli＇－ma－tize，v．t．［Acclimatise．］
zo－cli＇－ma－türe，s．［Acclimate．］Acclimati－ sation（q．i．）
$\dagger$ Х̌c－cli＇ve，＂ăc－cli＇－จoŭs，a．［Lat，acclivis ＝eloping upwards：$a d=$ to；clivus＝a alope；
from the root kli or klin，seen in Gr．kdir－w $(k l i n \bar{o})=$ to cauas to bend；Lat．declino $=$ to decline，to bead down；inclino $=$ to bend in to incline．］Sloping upwarda，rising，steep ［Cleave，Cliff．］
＂The way eanily atcending，hardly no acolive as ${ }^{2}$ ，
ăc－cli＇－vis，2．［Acclive．］
Anat．：A muacle of the atomach，otherwise called the obliquus ascendens muscle．
acc－aliv＇－I－ty，s．［Lat．acelivitas，from $a d=$ to，and clivus $=$ a slope．］
1．Ord．Lang．：A alope upwards，as the ascent of a hill，or a sloping bank．The aame hillside or banksida would be called a declivity by one deacending it．

The men clamber up the aedivities，dragsing thei
2．Fort．：The tolua of a rampart．［Talus．］

## ＊ac－cli＇－voŭd，a．［Acclive．］

－ac－cloy，v．t．［Fr．enclouer．］［Cloy．］
1．To drive a nail into a horse＇s boof，in shoeing；to lame（lit．and fig．）．
2．To fill np ，to choke．
－At the well．hend the purest strenme arise；${ }^{\text {But }}$

3．To cloy（q．v．）．
＊ac－cl6Y＇，s．［Acclor，v．］A wound inflicted on a horse by driving the nail into the quick of the hoof in shoeing it．（Topsell：Four－ footed Beasts（4．D．1693，p．14．）．
＊ac－cloy＇ed，pa．par．［Acclor．］（Optick Glasse of Humors，A．v．1639．）（Hallivell．）
＊\＆o－cōa＇st，v．t．［Accost．］
＊ao－coi＇e，＂a－coi＇e，v．t．［0．Fr．coi；Lat． quietus＝quiet．］To calm down；to daunt． （Spenser．）
＊ac－coled＇，pa．par．［Accoie．］
＊ac－conl，v．i．［Fir．accueillir $=$ to receive，to welcome．］To crowd，to bustie．［ConL．］
＂About the cauldron many cooks acoolrd，
ăc＇－č－1āde，s．$\quad[F r .=a n$ embrace；Lat．$a d$ $=$ to，and collum $=$ the neck．］

1．Her．：The ceremony by which in me－ diæval times one was dubbed a knight．On the question what this was antiquaries are not agreed．It has been made an embrace round the neck，a kias，or a alight blow upon the clieek or shoulder．
＂The new attorney－general having stooped down Tlthout objection to the uanal accolade＂－To，
2．Music：The couplet uniting several ataves．It may frequently be seen in part music，or in pianoforte muaic．
ac－cōl＇－děd，a．［A．S．acólian，acélan $=$ to become cold．］Cold．

When tbie knight that was accolded－and hit wat reto froake－and he aw the yyre，he dercendic Gorse，sud yede to the
＊ac－cơ11＇，v．t．［Fr．accoller，from Lat．$a d=$ to， and collum the neck．］To embrace round the neck；to hug．
＂Thriw raught 1 with mine armes $\begin{gathered}\text { t＇aceoll her neck } \\ \text { Surrey } \\ \text { Virgil；} E \text { Eneid，} i .\end{gathered}$
－acc＇－cŏl－ęnt，s．［ Lat．accola＝a dweller near a place，a neighbour：oud＝to，or near；colo $=$ to cultivate，to inhabit．］One who dwells Dear a country，a borderer．（Ash．）
ǎc－coll＇lẹ，a．\＆s．［From Fr．col＝the neck．］ L．Used adjectively：
1．Her．：Gorged or collared，as lions，dogs， and other animala occasionally are in escut－ cheons．
2．Her．：Wreathed，entwined or joined together，as two shields sometimea are by their sides．The arms of a husband and wife were often thua placed．（Gloss．of Her．，A．D． 1847．）
II．Used substantively：
1．An animal with a crown on lts head，or a collar round its neek．
2．Two ahielda united to each other by their sides．

3．A key，baton，mace，aword，or other im plement or weapon placed saltierewisa behind the ahield．（Ibid．）
＊ac－cǒm＇－bër，＊a－cбัm＇－bõr，＂घ0－cðm＇－ bre，＊Q－cŭm＇－bre，v．t．［Pref．ac＝Lat． ad，and Eng．cumber（q．v．）．］To encuaber perplex，or destroy．
＂Me thyuke ye are not gretly with wyt acomberyd
＊ao－cơm＇－bẽred，pa．par．［Accomb\＆r， ACOMBER．］
＊sc－cŏm＇－bẽr－oŭs，a．［Accomber．］Cum－ bersome，troublesome．

But ful tyme his yeft la ngreeable，
Complaine of Vonuc， 42
＊ác＇－oб－mie，＂㐅㐅c＇－cŭ－mio，s．［Scotchifor alchemy．］A speciea of mixed metal；what it is is unknown
＂Hie writing peu did reenin to me to be
Of hardened inetal，like steil，or accumic．＂
accumie－pen，s．A metallic pen used for writing on tablets．（Scotch．）
† ac－corm＇－mðd－a－ble，a．［Fr．accommodable．］ That may be accoinmodated or adjuated．
＂Such genersil rules ne are accommodabla in their
varlety．＂－Hatts：Logic．
† घc－cŏm＇－mŏd－a－blo－nĕmes，s．［Accom－ modable．］Capability of being accommo－ dated．
so－com＇－mod－ate，v．t．\＆$i$ ．［Lat．accommo－ datus，pa．par．of accommodo $=$ to make on thing of the same aize and ahape as another， to fit to adapt；$a d=$ to，and commode $=$ to adapt ：commodus $=$ measured with a measure from com $=\operatorname{con}=$ togetber，and modus $=$ ： measure．］［MODE．］

## L Transilive：

1．To fit，to adjust to．
and thetr cervile labours acoommodated the old zytorn to the spirit and wlews of despotiom．＂一 Gibbon：Decl，anc Fall，ch．xllv．
the art of accommodating his language and
ent to the occiety in which he found himueli．＂ deportiment to the zociety in whic
－accaulay：Hiet．Eng．，ch．
2．Spec．：To make up or adjust differences．
every attempt that was made to aceommodate one dispute ended hy producing another．＂－Macaulay： To enient．

## Heaven apeed the canvas gallantly unfurld <br> To furnith and aecommodate world： <br> To give the pole the produce of the sun， And kntt the unnoclal climates into one．＂

4．Comm．：To lend with the view of suitlng tbe convenience of the borrower．
＂In the former the horrower was obliged to restore
the same individual thing with which he had beee the same Individual thing with which he had beet accommodated for the temporaty

5．Theol．：To auit or fit the language of a prophecy to an event which it typifies or prophecy to an event whatea rather than directly predicta；to use the sensus accomodativus of the Ronan Church．
Tran accommodzeing the pasanger of scripture＂－
Trant．，Thotuct ot the Hebrews， $1 \mathrm{~h}, 202$
＊II．Intrans．：To be conformable to；to agree with．
＂How little the consistence and duration of many of them seem to accommodute and be expliciahl
the yroponel notiou．${ }^{-1}$－Boyle．Sceptical Chemist．
－In Shakespeare＇s and Вел Jonson＇s days accommodate was a very fashionable word，or， as the latter expresses it，one of＂the per－ fumed words of the time．＂（See Shakesp．， 2 Hen．IV．，ili．2．）
ac－corm＇－mǒd－āte，a．［See the verb．］Suit－ able to，fit for，adapted to．
＂He condescended to it，mos most accommodate to
ac－cŏm＇－mǒd－āt－ǒd，pa．par．\＆Q．［АС commodate，$v$ ．$]$
＊ac－cŏm＇－mðd－āte－1̆y，adv．［From accom－ modate，adj．］Suitably，agreeably．
＂Mosen his wisdom held fit to give an mecountacoms Conjectura Cabalifica，p． 130 ．
＊a0－cơm＇－mðd－àte－nĕ． modate，adj．］The quality of being accom－ modate；fitneas，suitableness．

Ita aptnena and acconmodatenes to the great pur： - Hallivelt：Saviour of Sould，p．E．
bill，boy；pout，Jowi；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，bençh；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aş ；expect，Xenophon，ex̧ist．ph $=8$


Q0-corm-mŏd-ā-ting, pr. par. \& a. [ACCOMMGDATE, v.t.]

1. Used adjectively:
2. Obliging: as "an accommodating man."
3. Convenjent; as "an accommodating arrangement."
4. Easily adjusted to.
II. Used substantively: Accommodation.

Physiotogy.
ac-com'mŏd-ā-ting-ly̆, adv. [From the pr. par.] In an aecorumodatiug manner.
ac-corm-mðd-ā-tlon, s. [From Lat. accommodatio.]
Ensential signefication: (1) The get of accommodating; (2) the state of being accommodated; and (3) thas which constitutes the convenience received.
More specifcally:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Adaytation to.
". The organization of the body, with aecommo-

2. Adjustment of differences, the reconciliation of jersons quarrelling.
"A Acuantions and recrivilantions yased back ward
and furward betwerns the contending partick All
 arcom nodation
$H$ het. Eng., ch. i
3. Lodging, s piace of resiuence, or a place to transact business in, convenience.
"There arcommodztion bid beeu provided for the
II Con : pect
II. Comm. : A pecuniary loan.

Ar ascommodation bill of exchange is one drawn for the accommodstion of a jerson who promises the iriend lending him his algnature that he will either himself psy the bill when It falls due, will furnish funds for the purpose,
or will in some other way prevent the accomor will in some other way prevent the accom-
modating party from suffering for the goodnatured deed he has done.
Similarly an accommodation note is one not given in payment of goods received, but drawn and discounted for the purpose of borrowing its amount in money.
Acoommodation lands: Lands hought by a *peeulator to be leased out for building purposes.
Accommodation works: Works which a railWay company is required by Act 8 \& 9 Vict.,
c. $20, \S 63$, to erect and maintain for the sake of those resident ncar the line. They consist of those resident ncar the line. They
of bridges, fences, gates, culverts, $\&$.
III. Theol.: Accommodation is used when the language of a prophecy is applice to an event which it ty\}ifies and fllastrates without there being sny intention of ssserting thint out there being sny intention of ssserting thint of the prediction.

 Bloombelt.' Greek Test, note to Matt. ii 17.
IV. Nout Iang.: An accommodotion loudder is a light ladder fixed outside the vessel, snd useful in giding passengers to come on board from small boats when the ship itself cannot spproach the qusy.
ao-cơm'-mŏd-ā-tǐve, $a$. [Accommonate.] Supplying aecommodation.

* ao-com'-mŏd-ā-tõr, B. [Accommodate.] One who accommodates. (Webster, \&c.)
"Mahomet wanted the refinement of our moders

arcommodators"- iwhicp Warburfon : Doctrine of | acrommodator |
| :--- |
| Grace, il |
| 12. |

- ac-corm-mōde, r.t. To aecommodate. " My Lust of Leicester hath dowe nozne good offces
accompagnamento, accompagnatura (pron. ak-kŏm-pa-nya-mĕn'-tŏ, ak-kŏm-pa-nya-tu-ra),s, [Ital.]

Music: Something subordinate added to give completeness to music, as instrments to the voice or the volce to instruments. [ACcompanimest, IH.]

## tac-cóm'-pan-a-ble, a.

Lit.: Able to be accompanied ; (fg.) soelable "A nhow, ns it were of an nmmprensble sultarinese ac-cóm'-pan-ied, pa. par. \& a [AccomPANV.]

1. In company with, attended by.
2. Hor. : Between ; bence "accompanied by four crescents" $=$ between four crescents. (Gloss of Heraldry.)
ac-ctm'-pan-i-ẽr, s. [Accompany.] One who sccompsnies.
ac-cóm'-pan-i-mĕnt, s. [In Fr. accompagnement; Ital accompagnamento.] [AccomPANY.]
I. Gen.: Something superadded to or sttendsut upon another thing, eonsething which If present gives greater completeness to that which occupies the principal plsce.
" "nction, wecitation, with Its kididred a coompaniment Emplro, ch xli.
"The outakirtug houses rose out of the plain like tsolated beings withont the acoompaniment of garWens or conrtyand
Worla, ch. IIL, p. 42 .. II. Music:
3. Something aubordinste édded to give completeness to the music. If yocal performance is designed to occupy the chief place, then the sudition of instruments constitutes the accompaniment, and vice versa.
"Moderu composere judiciousty afix a vilin acom.
paniment to the vocal part"-Maton: Church Af ufic,
paniment to the vocal part - ason: Church aruic, 2. Thorough hase. The accompaniment of
the scate is the harmony assigned to the series of notes ascending and descending, generally called the diatonic seale, that scale being called the diat
III. Painting: Whatever objects are added to the mincipsl figures for the purpose of further illustrating them.
IV. Her. : Whatever sdditione are made to the shieid by way of ornament, as belt mouldings, supporters, \&en
ao-cồm'-pann-ist, s. [Accompany.]
Musti: The performer who takea the subordinate part, or who playa the accompaniment. (Busby.)
ao-cóm'-pan-y̆, v. t. \& i. [0. Fr. acompaignter; Fr. accompagner; Sp. accompanar; Port. accompanhar; 1tal. axompagnare. [Companv.]
A. Transitive:
4. Of persons:
I. To go along with $s$ person in motion.
 12. To cohabit with.

IL. Of things:

1. Lit.: To go along with snything In motion. 2. To be in unison with, as $s$ voice with $s$ musical instrument.

Softly aocompanied tbet tust vollee $\begin{gathered}\text { tharp" } \\ \text { Fordscorth: }\end{gathered}$
3. Fig.: To sttend upon, to be associated with.
"But, leloved, we are persunded better things of
you, and thinga that accompany salvation, though we you, and thinga that accompany salvation, though we
B. Intransitive:

1. To associste, to keep company (followed by with).
"No man, in effect, dotid accompany with others,
but be learneth, ere he is aware mome gesture, voice, but be dearncth, ere he is awar
or fashiou"-Brecon: Nat. Hist
$\dagger 2$. To cohabit (followed by with).
 3. Music: To execute the sccompaniment when a piece of music is sung or played.
ac-cóm'-pa-ny̆-ing, pr. par. \& a. [AccomPANY.]
 ac-còm'-păn-̆̌y-ist, s. [Eng. accompany; -ist.] 'lhe same as Accompaniat (q.v.).
ac-cơm'pliçe, 8. [(1) Lat. $a d=$ to; (2) Fr. dr Ital. complice, adj. = privy, sccessory; s. = an accomplice, from Lat. conmuico $=$ to fold together: $\quad \infty=$ together, and plico $=$ to fold.
I. Orig.: One associated with another in foing any setion which might be good as well as bad.
" Buccess mnto our valiant gezernh,
And happiness to his acomprices
Ald havpinees to his accomplicest
If might be used also of things.
2. Now: Never used in a good sense, hat only for oue who is associated with snother in the perpetration of a crime or other misdeed.

Hint. Eing., eh. $x$ VI.
If Formerly it was sometimes followed by to, of the crime.
" Duspected for acoomplice to the tire:"
Dryden: Juomal
Ti Now followed by $i n$, of the crime, and
with of the person alded.
"He fudged bimeelf accorspitice with the thlet"-
Dryuen? Fabical

- ac-cơm'-pliçe, *ac-oðm'-plise, v.L [Accomplishi] To accomplish.

ac-crm'-plice-ship, s. [Accosplice, 8.] The atate of being an accomplice. (E. Taylor.)


## дe-corm-plifé-気-tys, 8. [Comrliciry.] Com- plicity.

ao-com'-plish, vit. [O, Fr. acomplir ; Fr. accomplir $=$ to finiah, from Lat. $a d=$ to, and compleo $=$ to fill up, to complete.] Essential meaning, to fill up; hence, to complete, to finish. [Complete.]

1. Of apertures in any material thing: To fill up holes or chink in armour with tne view of equipping its wearer, to equip.
"The arrnourera, accomplidhing the kntghtes
Wive hagy hammere cloning rivets ap Shakesp.: Eing Henry $F_{\text {., }}$ iv., chorua
2. Of time: To fll np, complete, or finish in a certain spsce of time.
the deinolations of Jerusatem.-Dan ix. 2 yeury in "Turn from him, that he may, rest. till he ohall
3. of spoken words, as, for instance, of prophecy: To fulfil, carry out.
month oi that the word of the Lord apoken by the mxxvi. 22
4. Of passione, desires, purposes, or projects: To carry out, to effect, to satisfy.

- "Eicik. it. thus will 1 accomplith my fury apon them" rood tho
thon shalt accomplith my deaire, in giving
ppeared tu glory and spake of his decerae Which he should accomptioh at Jerusalem, -luke ix. sis.
"He had. in the first year of his refg. expressed hts desire to see An antion accomplithed bet ween EEgland
and Scotland."-Macu ulay:

5. Of education in any branch: To complete, complete.
"She remained in Parts, to become accomptished in
the graces and elegaries, the graces and elegnandes, in. itl of that court."-
ac-com'-plish-a-ble, a. [Accomplish.] Able to be accomplished; that may be flied up, effected, or carried out. (Ogilvie.)
ac-cơm'-plished, pa. par. \& a. [Ассом. PLISH.]
I. As pa. par.: (In eenses corresponding to those of the verb).
II. As adjective:
6. Filled up, completed.

On ncesies surpassing falle, and yet true;
(ander
2. Of persons:
(a) Thoroughly equipped, thoroughly furnished, having received a thorough education of the kind common in one's class, and of the kind
thai thor which uccomplished womeri now speak and that that whlch uccomplished woment
write." - Nacaulay: $H$ ist. Eng., ch. $i i \mathrm{i}$
(b) Possessed of experience scquined in the school of sctive life.
"Whilliam was admirably qualited to supply that in Which the most cesompphidees stateqmen op hit king
ac-cŏm'-plish-ẽr, e. [Accomplien.] One who accomplishes.
"Mahumed did not make good his gretencen of leeng

ac-cóm'-plish-ing, pr. par. [Accomplish.]
ào-cóm'-plish-měnt, s. [In Fr. accomplissoment. 1

## L. The set of secomplishing.

1. The act of fillitg up, or fuffiling anything: as, for instance, a prophecy. (For thing: as, for insta

[^5]2. The act of completing or finishing anything.
to uspaity the cocomppidimment of the days
2. The gratification of a desire, effecting of a purpose, the gaining of an end.
 Withed to makiz.

## II. The state of being accomplished.

their. ©prophocies and predictions of thiwgat that have
III The thing or things accomplished. spec., ecquisitions arising from study or practice, as contradistinguiahed from natural gifts; also polish, refinement, grace of manners.

## O many ars the poeta that are cown By oatural men endow d with highent giteBy natura! men endow with highest gitce- The vislon, and tha faculty dirine Yat

 The wanting the accomptimment of verve-" In this sense it is generally used in the plural.Accomplionments have taken virtueis place And widom filli beeore exterlior grace
cowper: Progrew is Error.

* po-cormpt', s. [Lat ad = to, and Low Lat. computus =a computation ; Fr. compte = compntation, compter = to calculate.] The old way of spelling Account (q.v.).

- ao-cŏmp'-ta-ble, a. [In Fr. comptable.] [Accompr.] Accountable.

Beaumont \& Retcher: Apanish Curate.
ac-ormp'-tant, \& [Fr. comptant $=$ ready money.] An accountant [Accountant.] Nad accomptane manner of slothful and halty ofloers

- ac-cómpte', v. [Accouvr.]
"enc-odmpt'-İig, pr. par. \& a. [Accompr.]
*acoompting-day, e. The dey of accounting; the day on which accounts are inquired for and made up; (fig.) the Day of Judgment.

- ap-cor-äge', v.t. To encourage. [Courage.] Bnt thant man froward twains would aceorage
And of her pleuty adde unte thelf Hed."
so-oord', v.t. \& \& [O. FT. acorder: Fr. ac corder, from Low Lat. accordo $=$ to be of one mind, from $a c=a d=$ to ; cor (genit. cordis) $=$ tha heart.]
L. Transitive:

1. To make an alieneted heart return again to tha heart from which it has become aeparated; to adjnat a difference between parties ; to bring parties at variance to an harimonious agreement.
"Whith createdirauch certhinty, and accorded many (ilth, -Sir W. Hale.
2. To adjust one thing to another; to make ona thing correapond with another.

- These mixed with art and to doe bonads confred

Make and malntain the betance of the mind.
Tha lighta and ahaden whooe well acoconded strile

3. To grant, to bestow, to gield.

Or your experiance, to diappel thin gloom."
This ie now the most common use of the verb transitively.
II. Intransitive:

1. Of persons, or their thoughts, feelings, wonds, or actions:
(a) To concur in opinion, followed by with.

The wrangler, rather than accord with you
Wtil judge himelil decelvo ${ }^{\text {and }}$, prove it toon
(b) To asaent to a proposition or agree to a proposal : followed by to.
 2. of things:
(a) Gen.: To correzpond, to agree; now fol (a) Gen.: Tith, formerly also hy to.
"Thy actions to thy words aocord"
The lore oraton. Patile bill
"The love of fane with this ean 111 actord".
Byron: Howri of dilenese
vidune developaneut of suocesive parta in the Iudi. the divelopument of sucocosilve beiligs in the parma line
ch. Fi, p 200
(b) Musio: To chord with , to maka melody or harmony with, especially the latter.
Literally and fguratively:
"The acoording mualc of a welhmixt atata"." Pope (Ogivie)
ac-cord's s. [Fr. accord; Ital. accordo.] [AOCORD, v. 1
I. The stats of being in agreement with.

1. Peconclliation of hearts which or persone who before were alienated.
" So Palles ppokes the mandste from above
In Yentor's forn conarmea the full record
And willing natious know their law iol liond,"
2. Agreement between independent minda harmonious feeling or ection, concurrence in sentiment or in action prompted by one common impulse. In this case it is not implied that there was previous alienation.
"And when the dey of Pentecost was fully oome.
3. Of things:
(a) Gen.: Agreament, fitness, just correspoadence of things one to the other.
"Beniuty is nothing more hat a just accord and mutural harmony of the membera, animated hy in Dealthful conatitutlon,"-Dryd
(b) Poet. : Accordance.

> With their beliei ". " . in acoord Fordoworth: Excur., bl $1 i l$
(c) Permission, leave. (Webster.)
(d) Music: Concord, concert, harmony of musical sounds.
" Now in muntc it is one of the ordinariest fluwera $t_{0}$ Lall from a discord, or hard tune, apona awee.
(e) Painting: The harmony prevailiag among the lights and shades of a picture.
( $f$ ) Oratory: Action in speaking corresponding with the words. (Minsheu.)
II. The act of agreeing ; consent, assent. With full accord to all our just deunt peace
III That which producen or in IE That which prod or itself itted to produce, an agreement, or itself agrees with anything.

Spec. (Law): Batisfaction tendered to an injured party for the wrong done. If he accept it, an action for the wrong is barred. The procesa is called accord and satisfaction There are cases in which an ection is barred is sufficient redress be offered, even though the tender made may have been rejected.
Scots Law (plural) Accords of law: Things agreeable to law. (Suppl. Jamieson's Scott. Dict.)

T The phrase "of his own sccord," or " of her own accord," means that he or ahe has acted apontaneously, without a command or even a anggestion from othars.
but being more forward, of his own accord be went anto yon,"
"Of its own accord " neeans apontaneously, by the operetion of uatural law.
"That Which proweth of tes own aocord of thy
harrost thou chat nut reap.

- aco-cord'-a-ble, a [From accord, v.]

1. Lit. : Able to be accorded, "easy to be agreed." (Minsheu.)
2. Fig.: Consonant with, agreeable to, in accordance with
mo-cord'-ançe, † aco-cord'-an-çy̆, s. [From accord, v.] Agreement, harmony, or conformity with.
"And what bad been done that wha not in itrict

"This mention of amm and offeriags certalnly bring the narrative in the Act nearer to an acoor-
dancy with the epistion-Patey: Horo Paulinoe, ch. dancy wit

- aco-cord'-and, pr. par. [Accond.] Agreeing. "For the reaoun of his saule whe ay accordrond with
the Godhed for to dye.-MS. Coll. Eton, 10, 10 ,
ac-cord'-ant, $a$. [Accord, v.] Making melody or harmony with.
Uaed (I) of musical inetruments or the voice.

"And now his votoe, socordaze to the atring,
Goldemith : An Oraforia, it
(2) Fig. : Of the feelings, of hearta, or gene rally of anything in consonance or agreenient with something else. "Formerly followed by to, now by with. -ban yor
"Hir dyeto was aceondant to hir oote." ${ }^{*}$.
Foellinge with thuee cecordant excite
Wordtuoorth : Ancwrsion hl VL
"Etrlotly accordant wlth true morality."-Darwin
Descens of SMan, vol. 1., pt. !., ch. Iil.
" "The doctrine which furnishet acoordane eolatione on the varioua leading questiona of poilty, "-Mir
ab-cord'-ant-ly̆, adv. [Accondant.] In accordenca with, sgreeably to or with. (Dwight.)
ao-cord'-a-tû-ra, s. [Ital.] A particular method of tuning a atringed instrument.
-ac-cord'-aunt, a. [Accondant.] In accord or agreement.

> "Accordsunt to his wordee wh his cheere""

- ac-cor'de, s. [Accond.]

To take him for hir hushonde and hir lorde",
*ao-cor'de, v.t. \& i. [Accond, v.]
"I coumseile yow that ye acoordo with youre adversaries. -chaucer: Tate of Mebibous
ac-cord'-ed, pa. par. [Accond, v.]
tac-cord'-ẽr, 8. [Accond, v.] One who assents to or hestows anything.
"An accorder with or an rusenter unto another; an мо-cord'- ing, pr. par., $a_{n,} \&$ adv. [ACсоно, $v$.]

1. As pr. par.: In the senses corresponding to those of the verb.
2. As adj.: Sounding in unison or in harmony.

## "According chorum row.

3. As adverb:
(1) According as (followed by a nominative and a varb): Just, preciscly, the same, agreeably.
"I have done according as thou badest me."-Gen
(2) According to:
(a) of persons: Agreeably to worde or writings hy [a person].
"According :o him every pervon was to be bourht:"
"The gospel according to St. Matthew."-New Tewn (b) Of things: In harmony with, couformably with, in relation to, arraged onder.
"Aecording to thif dafinition, we ahould regard all labour aa productive which is, employed in creating

"o God forbid that thy servante should do according to this thing."-Gom xuv, 7.
house taike it him and his nelghbour bext unto hig overy tast according to to the number of the beule; overy rast accordiny 20 his eating thall zanke your ount for the lamb. -exod. $x i l$.
to these ineanares "- Zzurk x1, 28. "criptures."-1 Cor. xv, e
"A nnales was first used ma general term for historg Writ itenater was ing to ysed ma gensinal term ond hatly tor any history.
 eaides theae
ac-cord'-Ing-1̆y, adv. [Accoralno.] Confornahly with gomething which las before been stated; in consequence.
"Which trunt acoordingly, kind citieens" 11.
"The rakz were acoordingly composed of porsone anperior in atantion and eduen
Maosulay: $/$ iut. Eng., ch.
so-cord"-首-on, s. A well-known keyed ina strument with metallic reeds. The sounds are produced by the vibretion of the several metallic tongues, which are of diffurent sizes, air being meanwhile supplied by the novem ment of the opposite aidea of the instrument. so as to constitute s bellows. The sccordion was introduced into England from Germiny about A.D. 1828. Improvernents have been made on it in the futina, the organ-accordion, and the concertina. [Flutina, Oroan-accondion, Concertina.]

secordion-itand. $\Delta$ stand for an accordion. One of an ingenious character has been invented by Faulkner.

## - ecord'-yng. [Accondino.]

Tromed word to word pacoed thargh hif throto,
Chawcor: Prioreseat Tule, li, $264-1$.

- ac-cor'-por-ite, v.L [Lat. accorporo $=$ to incorporate : $a d=$ to; corporo $=$ to fashion into a body : corpus = a body.] To incorporate [Incorporatre] (Miltom)
eqo-cor'-por- $\overline{\text { an }}$-tðd, pa, par. \& a. [Acconporate.]
ac-cor'-por-a-tyigg, pr. par. [AcconpoRATE]
- ac-cort; a [In Fr. acrortis= civil, courteous.] Ifeedful, wary, prudent. (Minsheu.)
 Fr. accoster $=$ to join gide by side : $a d=$ to, and oble (formerly coste $=$ side ; also coile $=$ rib, hill, coast) ; Sp. acostar; Ital. accostare, from Lst. cost $a=\mathrm{a} \mathrm{rib}$, s side.] [Consr.]
A. Transitive:

1. Of countries or places: To resch, to be conterminous with.
"Lapland hath slince heen otten gurrounded (so Worthies: Derbychire
2. Of persons: To stand side by side, or to be alde by side.
(a) Generally:
""Wrenterterado acoost one another by loining adde by
(b) Heraldry. (See the past participie.)
3. To approach, to draw nesr to. (Minsheu.) With ruder "I greeting than a facthery kine"
4. To try one, to attempt to take liberties with. (Kennet.) (See Haliiwell, Dict.)
5. To appropriate. (Cockeram.)
6. To address before being addressed, to speak to first. This is now by far the most common meaning of the word.

## The stranger." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Impatlent to amowt } \\ & \text { Wordoworth: The Erochert }\end{aligned}$

B. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To lie alongside.
"All tha shores which to the erea accoust."
2. Falconry: To approach the ground, to Hy low.

Whether high lowaring or accoanting low."
ac-cŏst', s. [Accost, v.] Addreas, manner, greeting.
"I remember her aceost to me nu well an if titwere
yeaterdsy.
se-ç̌'-ts-ble, a. [Accosr, v.]

1. Courteous, ready to sccost (N. E. D.).

2. That may be accosted or approached, accesaible.
"Old noldiern. anilo veem to be more accosable than
-čut'
 cost.]
3. Ord. Lang.: (See the verb)
4. Her.: A term applied (i.) to a charge supported on both sidea by other charges, as a pale accosted by aix nullets; (ii.) to two animals proceeding aide by aide. (Gloss. of Heraliry.) [CoTrised.]
 [Accost.]
\%0-costri-měnt, s. [Accost, v.] The action of accoating ; salntmtion, greating. (N.E.D.)
ac-coûçhe', v.i. [Fr.] To act as an ac-
coucheur. concheur.
acconohement (pron. a-Lûsh'-mãn or a-kûç-mठ̆刀t), s. [Fr. from accoucher $=$ to deliver, to bring forth.] Confnement, lying-in, delivery.
"Har appronchlng. accouehemont."-Agnes strick
acconcheur (pron. ..-kû th-ür),
5. A
. A doctor whoassists women at childbirtll,
 into phyticians, surfions, apothatariea, ecoowcherro, 4uthority in wneters of Opinion.
6. Fig. (satirical) : One who assists in bringing a friend's manuscript into tha worid of letters.

## bo delivered of gitis accovenene to thoes whe Fhah to forti. - - Byron: Angitio Bards \& soech Reviweori

accoucheuse (pron. a-zúshd'ge) s. [Fr. the fem. form of Accovereur.] A midwife.

- a-coun'-mayl, v. To counsel with.
"And called him withouts fall,
alichard Conrr de Lion, 2140.
 aconter, from Lat. $a c=a d$, and computo $=$ to count.] [Compote.]
I. The set or operatiou of compating by means of numbers; of counting numbera themselves ; or of making verbal, written, ot printed atatements in explaustion of conduct, or for historic or other ends.

1. Of numerical computations:
current juride courtiction of equity have acquifed a con. mattera of account."-Blackrone: Comment, bik iij., ch. $x$ xivi.
2. Of explanation, defence, or apoiogy for conduct:
"Cut off even in the hlowoms of my ain;
No reckoning unde but ant to my accoun
3. Of narration, especially of an historic kind. (See No. III. 4.)
II. The atste of being counted, computed or given forth orally, in writing, or printed.
4. Lit.: The atate of being counted or computed.
war by bonds most of ighting mand that went ont wh account. "the "-2 Chroner IXFi. 11. acourt, the money that every man in ant athe 2. Figuratively:
(a) The state of being estimsted ; estimatlon, honourable estimate, regard, consideration, importance.
htm Lord, what is man, that thon takent knowledge of

"The state had been of no accowne in Europe."
Macoulay: Alot. Eng., ch. x. (b) The atate of being considered profitsble, profit, advantage. Used apecially in the phrases "to turn to account" $=$ to produce advantage; and "to find one's sccount in" $=$ to make worth one's whlle.

"I connot yet comprehend how those permons find act of injoi the moleculir motion produced in the Tyndall: Prag. of Science, sro ed, iv. 9
II To lay one's account with: To assure oneself of, to make np ons'a mind to. (Scotch.)

- Walker: Peden, p sky your account with suffering."

On one's own account : On one's own bebalf, for one's own profit or advantage, for one's own sake.
account:- thoce members traforked, each on Ahs oven
3. The atate of being acerate
3. The atste of being acconnted for. In the phrase "on sccount of" = accounted for by ; by reasou of, because of, in consequence of.
of his niture."-Macawlay: Itive. Eng., ch. harnhews
III. The thing or things compnted, given forth, or told ; the statement made, the record privately kept or more or less openiy pubinshed.

1. Banking, Cmmmerce, Law, and Ordinary Language: A regiatry of pecuniary transactions; such a record as is kept by merchants, by housewives, and by all prudent people, With the view of dsy by day ascertaining thair financial position.
"It would be endjen to polnt ont all the asveral Which lead to or end hu aceounten-Elackeons: Com mont, hk H1, ell xuril

- Spec.: A bill or paper sent in by trades. people to those who do not pay for goods on delivery. In it Is entered the name of the debtor, each item of his debt, and the sum of tbe whole.
"It he hath wronged thee or oweth thee ourht, pit that on milue aceong: I Pan! have writton it with
To open an account is = to commence pecu. niary transsctiona with, so that one"s name if entered for the first time in the books of the banker or merchant.

An open account, or sn account ourrent, is commercialiy one in which the balsuce ha not been struck ; in banking It is one which may be sdded to or drawn upon at sny time as opposed to a deposit account where notice is required for withdrawsls. To keep an open account is to keep an acconnt of the kind now stated running on, instead of closing it. stated account is one which all parties hsve either expressly or by tmplication, sdmitted to be correct. A settled cecount is one which has actually been discharged. Payment on account $=$ in partial payment of a debt:
2. Old Law: A writ or sction bronght againat s man whoss office or business place him under the obligation to render sn sccoun to snuther, and who has failed to furnish it as a bailiff neglecting to give one to his master or a guardisn to his ward. The setion, of course was most frequently hrought when there was reason to believe that the money nnaccounted for had been emberzled.
3. A verbal or written explanstion, excuse or defence given by s defendant arraigned before a tribunal, or s aervant summoned before a master to answer
"Glve an account of thy ste wardablp" - Luko xTL, 2 of judgrenten thatl wive cecoum thervol in the day of ludgment" - Yatt. xil. sa.
"A Auember could no longer be called to acoount for
his haraugues or his votek- Macoulay: Hiot. Eng., chsp $x$ v.
II the last example account may be a substautive or a verb. It is probably the former.
4. A verbal, written, or printed recital of incidents, an historic narrative.
IIn this sense it is often piural.
should reat an the teetinomy of known and nasigantile Witueasel. Whose credibility can be merutinized and
"The chroniclera have given un rosny accounts of Froude: $B$ ist. Eng., ch. 1
acc-cou'rt, v.t. \&i i. [Fr. compter.]
I. Transitive:

- 1. To connt, to number, to reckon.
${ }^{-}$Long worke it were
Her at to accoune tha endlesse progeny
Of ail the weeds that hud and hosome there

2. To plses to one's sccount, to count, to impute, to assign.
"Even nu Abraham belleved God, and it wan ao
counted [uarg., Imputed) to him for righteonsuess. al. itio
3. To assign, to nominste, to sppoint. "entice ex thoy which are accounted to Tollo over the Waidecoounced to his own mervice."-Clarendon that
4. To count, to regard as, to deem, consider, judge, adjudge.
"You think hlm humble-God accounts bim prond."
"O Thon! whose captsin I acconnt myself.
Look on my forces with a gracious eyp." Shakespeare: Aing Richard III., v. $\frac{1}{2}$
II. Intransilive:

- To count, to reckon.
-Aiold : "rime. which monthe wo to thle das accounc." -T To accour of.
: (1) To render an sccount
 (2) To sfford sa explsagtion of, to tell the cause of. "".
theory icone find evidencet of A amall change, which
$\delta 50 \%$. 5306
[the northeru feature in the vegetation of thle Seland [the northeru hland of New Zeslandil may perthps bo accounted for by the land having beee aborlinally the World, ch, 3 vili. p 424.
* To account of (compound trans. verb) : To value, to prize, to estimste highly.
acoinnied oo in the days of solomon. -8 ching
account-book, s. A book in which accounts are kept. (Swifl.)
ac-count-a-bil'-y-ty, a. [Accotntable] Liability to be called on to give sn sccount of money, of the discharge of a apecial trust, or of conduct generally; reaponsibility.
ac-count'-a-ble, a. [Eng. account, sud ouff. -able. In Fr. comptable.] Liable to be called on to render an sccount of maney, of goods, of the dischsrge of s apectial trust, or of conduct generally; responsible.


#### Abstract

1. Of money:

Law: An accountable receipt is a written acknuwiedgment that a certain amount of money or certain opecified goods have actusily money or certain specined goods have actuasly been received by the particular pe forgery of snch a receipt is felony. 2. Of other matters than money. "The Howse of Commons ta now supremy in the Btate, bat ing., eh, $\boldsymbol{x}$.


 bankruptey or $A$ Freuch invasion milyht produce." vacaulay: Hiex. Eng., ch xxiv.
II it coliowed by to placed beture the person, body, ar Being to whom or which account is to be rendered, and for placed before the trust far which une is responsible. (See the examples above.)
ac-count'-a-ble-něss, \& [Accountable.] The state of being accountabie; lisbility to be called on to render an account, whether of money, of the discharge of a trust, ar of con duct generally.
"The posisesiou of this eetive power is exmential to What lo termed morni mency or acoountablenes
so-counti-a-bly, adv. [Accountable.] In an accountable manner.
so-count'-ant, s. [Account.] A person gkilled in figures, whose occupation is the keeping of accounts.

1. Literally:

II The Acountant-General: An officer of the Court of Chancery who, till recently, had charge of the ouitor's muney; now, the custody of this has been trsnaferred to the Chanceilo of the Exchequer's Department.

The Acoountant in Bankruptcy: An offleer who has charge of the funds belonging to bankrupts' eatates. By the Bankruptey Act of 1861 the office la to be sboilshed on the occurreace of the first vacancy, and the dutiea are to be tranaferred to the Chief Registrsr.
2. Figuratively:
"A strict accountant of his beads"
Dyron: Ode ra rapotiom.

- ac-count'-ant, an Accountable, responsible for, chargeable with.

1 atamul .- thnugh, poradventure,
1 atanul acoountant for ae great a sin." $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp. "Othello, 1i. } 1\end{gathered}$
ac-count'-ant-ship, \& The affice or wark of as eccountant.
ac-count'-ed, pa. par. [Accoont, v.]
mo-count'-Ifig, pr. par. [Account, v.]

1. Used as a participle:
"A coconeting that God wan able to raise him ap.
2. As a substantive: An adjuating of accounts.
"Which withoot frequeat accountings he will hardly be ahle to preveat." "-South: Sermons.
Accounting for (used substantively): Explanation of.
for "the caund leave to maturer we the accounting Sor theation."

* ac-coŭ-ple, v.t. [Fr. accoupler: Lat. ad = to; and Eng. couple.] To couple to, to couple together. [Couple]
"1thai--A the applican Adoance of Learning he acouploth it
*ac-coă'-pled, pa, par. \& a. [Accouple]
aco-coư'ple-měnt, s. [ACCOUPLE] ]
I\&2. The act of couping together, or the atste of being coupled together.


## rrial of sene witu, p. 31s.

3. The thing which cauples or is coupled. Carpentry: (1) A tie ar brace. (2) Work when framed.

- go-coŭp'-lïng, pr. par. [ACCOUPLE.]
* ac - coür'-是e, v.t. [Accorace] To encourage.
*so-cönrt',v.t. [Courr.] To entertala courteously.
"[They] all this whlle were at their wanton reat, Accourting each her triond with laviah lest.", 16.
**0-00̈urt-这g, pr. par. [Accourt.]
accontre (ak-ku'-ter), v.t. (Fr. accoutrer: O. Fr. accoustrer, fr. O. Fr. cousteur, coustre, coutre; Ger. kuster = a sacristsa ; fr. Low Latin custrix $=$ a femaie ascrietan; custos sacrarii, or custos ecclesice $=$ church keeper.] (Wedgwood.)
* I To perform the office of a ascristan to a priest, to invest him with the garments in which he is to conduct public worship. (Wedgroood.)
II. To invest one with the garments or hablliments suitable to any other occupation. It is followed by with or in of the habill ments.
"A cooutrod weith bia burthen and hia atall""

1. (Spec.): Ta dress in military vestments, anpersding offensive and perhaps defensive arms.
"But arst, aild they let ra goo again thto the armoury. 8o they did; and when he cime thure, they harnemed him from heat to foot with what was of - pronyan: Pilgrima, Progrose, Part I
2. To rig aut and atherwise equip a ship. 'The same wind that carriee a ship welleballasted, if ill-rigged or a
3. To dub a knight.

## Ony whe acoutred whea the ory began.

Kpight of the siver noin sir Marmadan
Armed atall pointe. with terror on bla brow
To judgy the lind, to purge atroclone crimed.
4. (Sarcastically): To clothe in vestments the reverse of splendid; to bedizen in bur lesque or mumming attirs.
"For this in rags accoutred are they seen."
II Occurs most freqnently in the pa. par.
acoontrod (ak-kú-tẹrd), pa. par. \& adj. [Accautre.]
accoutrements, accouterments (ak-ku'-tẹr-mĕnts), s. pl. [Fr. accoutrement.] Dress and equipments of any kind, but ape cially thaee of a soldier. [Accoutbe.]

1. Gen.: The equipments of any one.
"The plgrim ent forth with the inmple aocouirements whit annoonced hit design: the itaft the wallet, and the scellop-shell"- Mriman: Hith. of Lat.
2. Spec. : The military equipmenta of a aoldier.
" Haraly one of thern troubled blmmenf about the comforts, the accoustoments, or the drilligg of those
over whom ho was placed. Macaulay: eh. xiv.
accontring (ak-kú'-trǐig), pr. par. [Accouthe.]

* ac-cow' ard, v.t. [Cowasd.] Ta make one a cowsid.
"I thought that al the wordes in the wortd shude
nat bave acomparded the."-Palegrave, fo. 13T.
ac-coy', v.t. [0. Fr. accoiser $=$ to appesse.] Ta render coy or ahy.

Specially:

1. Ta appease, to aoothe, to caress, to make lave to.

Of falre Pmana I received win And with lifid worde accoyd, vowing eraat love tome." 2. To daunt.
"Thou fooltsh awaia, that thus art ovarjoy'd,

*ac-coy d, pa. par. [Accor.]
*ao-coyle, v.i. [Accoll.] To gather together, to assemble, to stand around.

* ac-coynt, v.t. To acquaint.
"The people haring en gracionee a prince and Whom by the continuance of his regne over them thien twout dight yeres, they onght to be wo well acooynted. ${ }^{-}$-state Paperk, i, 4is.
apo-0.5'nt-ěd, pa. par. [Accorns.]
- ac-crāise, v.t. [Fr. ecraser $=$ to crush.] [Cavar.] To cruah, to destroy.
"Fynding my youth mayppent my subatance ympoy red, my credyth accrasee, my taient hyden, my
loollyeal laughed ott my memy unpyted, and my trowth anemployed "'- Qurem's Progresses, 1 . Th.
- so-crē'ase, v.t. [Lat. accresco $=$ to continue growing, to increase: $a d=$ to; cresco $=$ to grow.] Ta increase. (Florio.)
ac-crěd'-1t, v.t. [Fr. acoréditer $=$ to bring into credit, to give suthority to ; Lat. accredo $=$ to yield one's belief ta another : $a d=$ to credo $=$ to entrust, to believe.] [Credir.]

1. Tu invest one with that authority which wili render statements made by him credible and weighty
To acoredit an ambassador is to give him ouch credentials as will constitute him the offlelal representstive of the country which ent him forth, and empower him to speak in its name.
"David Beton, the nephow of the Arehblahop of 8L
Andrew's, whe accredted to the Court of France. Andrew Hhe accredited to
2. To credit or believe a atstement.
"The particular hypotheals which to moat accredked at the time."-J. \& , will: Logic, voi. iL, ch. xx. p 107. "The verniou of parly Roman history Which was accrodited in
His.

- ac-orěd-1-tà'-tion, s. [Accaenir.] The giving one a titie to credit.
"Having recolved my lastractiona 2nd lettars of
ac-crěd'-i-těd, pa. par. \& a. [Accaedir.] "Viewa which may soern bew, hut which have long
been malutained hy accredited anthors. --Nilman: been malutanned hy accre
Fice. of fowe (3rd ed. . Pret.
ac-crëd'-1-ting, pr. par. [Accaedir.]
*ac -cre'sçe, v.i. [Lat. accresco $=$ to grow on, to continne to increase.] To continue increasing.

ac-crĕs'-çęnçe, s. [Lat. accrescens, pr. par. of accresco. 1 Continued growth.
ac-crës'-ç̧nt, a. [Lat. accrescens, pr, par. of accresco. 1
+1. Gen.: Continuing to increase.
"Now appearnuoes of accrescent variety and altera-
tion."-shuckfond: Creation \& Fall of MGn, p. 90 .

2. Bot.: Continuing to grow after flewering as the calyx of Melanorrhoea.
 $=$ to increase.]

Music: The addition to a note of hall its length in time, which is indicated by placing after it a amall dot.
ace-crēte', a. [Lat. accretus, pa. par. of acceresco.] Bot.: Fastened to anather body and growiag with it. (De Candolle.)
ac-ore'-tion, s. [Lat. accretio $=$ an increment, from accretus, pa. par. of arcresco : ad = to, and cresco $=$ to grow. $]$
I. The act or process of causing anything to increase by rasking anaddition toits subatance.

1. By mechanical action. (Far example: see No. 1I.)
2. By the growth of a living body.

Specially
(a) Med.: By the growth of an snimal body.
 Aliments
(b) Bot.: The growth of one portion of a plant to snother, (Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants, Gloss.)
3. By the nstural laws regulating the action of the human mind. Spec., of the growth of a myth by the addition of much fable around a grain of truth.
"U Uon this narrow busis, i detaifed narrative had
been built which wai doubtiess formird by a seriph of successive aceretions."-Levis: Larly Roman Hise, ch. x .
4. By the action af human lsw.

English Law: The union or accession of a thing vague or vacant to another already occupied or diaposed of. Thus, if a Jegacy be given to two persons conjoiatly, and one of the twa diea, hia ahare passes over to his colleague by accretion. The most comman use of the term is with respect to land imper ceptibly deposited from a river ar the ocesa. If this is inconsidersble, it may be takea If this io ne by the neighbouring proprietor; posaeasion of by the neighbouring propre. (See Will, Wharton's Law Lexicon.)
II. The atste of having additions made to lt by the process now described.
" Secondly, planta do mourish, Inandmate bodiae do pot: they havenn, accrefion, $\quad$ Bat.
III. That which is added by the abovedeacribed pracess.
"Assuming, however, that we are to atrifp off all the nobordluate parta of his narrative na s atarer gecretiont and to ratifu only aucleus of the lendin
bon, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, ghin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ayp; expeot, Xenophon, exist. ph $=2$


- qo-arī'-tilve, a [Lat. aceretus, pa par. of wcoreseo.] [Accisecrs.] Incroaning by means of mechanical additions to the anbetance, as in certain circumstances la the case with minerale, or in some similar way. (See the dignifications under AOCRETIOM.)
ci.- the acorevive motions of plente and andmale."

po-crima'-I-nāte, v.t. [Lat. ad = to; crimi] nor $=$ to accuse ; [r. crimen $=$ an accusation.] To accuse of a crime. (Wood.)
 Fikted an full prool
co-crim-i-nā-tion, a. [Accriminate] An accusation.
"II thita aeerimination be levelled agalart ma lot

ac-cri'pe, s. [Deriv. uncertain.] A herb (\%).

so-crō'ach, " ${ }^{\text {eno-orö'-çhe, v.i. [Fr. accrocher }}$ $=$ to hook on, to hang up, from croche, croc $=$ a hook.] [Crook.]
- 1. To hook, to draw with a hook.

And Are whan to to towe approcheth,
Till with bis bete it be levoured.
The towe ne may not be succoured "

2 OU Ino: To encrosch. Used ape 20 subjects directly or indirectly assuming the royal prerogative.

Thas the acreaching. or ettemptiag to exercls poyal power (o very uncertain chargoh wa in the 2d Edw. Ml hald to be trowon in shight of Hertiord
 Comment., bk. iv., ch vi.

co-crōach'-měnt, s. [Accroach.]
Oid Lavo: Encroachment on the royal anthority; attempts, direct or indirect, to exercise the royal prerogative.

- яo-crö'çhe, v.i [Accroace.]
so-crō'che, a. [Fr.]
Her. ; Hoaked into.
ac-crí'e, v.i. [0. Fr. actreu, pa. par. of accoistre, from Lat. ascresco $=$ to continue growing: $a d=$ to, and cresco $=$ to increase.]

Lit. : To grow to, to increase ; hence,
Comm. \& Ord. Lang.: To arise, to come to, to fall to, to be added to.
"To every labour ita roward accrues.
"The anatomical rawulte goorruing from this inquiry." -rade 4 (ownt ron
epo-orA'e, s. [From the verb.] That which is added to the property of any ona.
?o-erá'ed, $a$. [From the verb.] Her.: Having represented on It is full-grown tree.
so-orû'-预g, pr. par. \& a. [Accroe, v.i.] Law. Accruing costs: Expenses incurred after a verdict has been pronounced.

* po-crâ'-mo̊nt, s. [From accrue, v.t.] Increasc, sddition, sugmentation.
"That jor ta chartable which overfova our pelybpernonal cocrunentr."T-Taytor: Great Examplar, te.
(hot-colb ${ }^{s}$. The footmark of an animal. (Halltwell)
- Koncū-bī-tion, . [Lat accubitio =a lying or reclining at table; accubtium (snp. of accumbo) $=$ to be near: $a d=$ to, near; cubo.] The custom, borrowed by the Romans from the East, of reclining st meals. [CuBr.]

(0-cū'-bi-tixe, e. [Lat = a reolining st table.] Arch.: A room sttached to large church, in which the clergyman ocessionally reposed.
- ao-cămb', v.i. [Lat. aceumbo: ad, and cubo.] [Accobation.] To recitne at table as the anclent Greeks, Romans, de., used to do.
so-cŭm'-bęn-gy, a [Accomp] The state of being accumbent ; the state of reclining at the supper-table, as some sucient nations did.


## 

so-căm'-bpgt, $a$. \& s. [Lat accumbens, pr. par. of aceumbo; fr. ad \& cubo.]
I. Aa adjective:

1. Ord, Lang. : Reclining luke the anclents at the supper-table.
"The Roman reeumbent, ar, zoore proparly, soens-

2. Boi : Prostrate, supine. When the edges of the cotyledone in a brassicaceous or other of the cotyledona in to the radicle, they are plant are presented to the radicle, they are
said to be cocumbent; but when folded with


ACCONBENT COTYLEDON, WHOLE AND IN SECTION.
their backs apon the redicle, they are termed incumbent.
II. As substantive: One who reclines in ancient fashion at a dinuer-table, or, more boosely, who sits at the table in the ordinary Way.
"What a peonnce must be done by every accumbent Bp. Hall: Oocoasional Meditationk

* ac'-cŭ-mie, s. [Accomiz]
ac-cūm'-11-āte, \% t. \& i [In Fr. accumuler: Ital. accumuiare; fr. İt accumulo, aupine accumulatum $=$ to add to a heap, to hesp ap: $a d=$ to ; cumulo $=$ to heap up; sumulus $=$ a hesp.]
I. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To heap up, as, for instsnce, stones upon a cairn; mechanically to pile one thing bove another.
cradiviliy conolderable tracte of allavinm, which wert gradualiy accumulazed hy tbe overfoim of former
2. Fig. : To bring together, to amass without its being tmplied that each new addition is mechanically heaped upon the mass of its predecessors.
"In the avanteeath ceatury statemann who wis cand ach accolvaite might easily and withont giving conndin, acoumulate in ao long timo an sethte amply
Erg. ch 4 .
\$ Sometimes, though really transitive, it has an intrensitive sppearance, the accusative beligg implled instesd of expressed.
the everage streagth of the desire to aooumulate is ohort recurity, reison and sober calculation any tolerable necurity. rewson and sober esiculthon
II. Intransitive: To grow op into a great mass or number (literally or figuratively).
"at itrits on ouch weter It is obriousiy imponible parde. Foyage round the Wiorld, oh. xri.

go-cunm'-inl-ate, $a$. [See the verb.] Colfected into a mass or quantity ; now generally writted Accumulated.
"Gratuoe of relief aceumulate In one place doth Renthate
 LATE, 0.]

ec-cӣm'-ăl-a-tĭhg, pr. par. \& a. [ACcoxvLATE, $v$.
"There are many cireamstancen Which, in England glve \& pecultar foroe to the accumulating pr
 [Accumolate]
A. Ordinary Ianguage:

I The set of accumulating, heaping np, or amassing.
I. Lit.: The act of heaping np , ss atones on a cairn, snow on \& wreath, or sediment on a previously formed geological atratum.
would : the ensliest xtterior rugontive of the earth mould a ${ }^{\text {mentar }}$ be placed beyoud the infueace of medi-
2. Fig.: The act or procese of emassing anything, as, for instance, houses, land, ships, renown, de. These are not llterally piled one above another of the same kind in heaps, but
may atill be viewed as if they were a aingle aggregate, heap, or mase.

One of my place in orria, hia liontenent

II. The state of beling or having been accumulated, heaped up, or amassed.
mad:-: Very long notter their aecumulation an matise
III That of which the eccumulation ie made or takee place.
"yiatigual partly an acoumutation of mow, jocroneod d. $1 \times 1 i$
B. Technically:

1. Mech. Accumulation of Power is the motion which exists in some machines after intervals of time during which the velocity of the moving body has been continually in creased.
2. Med.: The concurrent effect of medicines of which the first dose seems powerless, but of which some dose or other in the series operates not simply with the iutensity which might have been expected from its own mag nitude, but also with that of all thooe which have preceded it.
3. Lav:
(i.) Accumulation of Real or Persmal Estate. One is not allowed to make a will possessing legal effect which wiil postpone the use of his wealth till, by means of compound taterest accumnlating during a loag series of years, it has mounted up to a very large sum.
(ii.) Accumulation of Tittes. A clsimant of any property or privilege may poseess a concurreace of several titles in eupport of hie cisim, and may urge them collectively instead of resting his case on a single one.
4. Polts. Econ.: The adding of one sum saved to another with the view of producing capital.
5. In Universities: The taking of several degreea together, and with fewer exercises than if there had been a conelderable Interval between the examinations for successive honours.
 Accumulating, amassing, relsting to accu mulation, having a tendency to accumulate.
"The activity of thought and viracity of the accw mutarien Mrary ee cannot tell how macb of it to attribute to the Orid. of Sppectes ch $\mathbf{\text { V.o p. }}$. 189

## Lave

An Accumulative Judgment se one in which two punishments are prescribed to a crimina for two distinct breaches of the law, the second penalty to commence when the first expires.
Accumulative Treason is the addition to each other of several scts which, though singly falling short of treason, yet collectively amount to that sorious crime.
An Accumulative Legacy is the term used when more legacles than one are given by auc cessive wills emanating from the same testator or by successtve codicils to the same will
 cive. In an accumulative mannor; in literal heaps, or in what may be figuratively considered as heapa.
"Heart in put here acoumulativoly, os that whom

 One who or that which accumulates.
 and nuilitipliere.
ăc'-cur-rạ-gy, s. IIn Ital, accuratezea, fr. Lat. accuratio; fr. accuro $=$ to bestow care apon; $a d=$ to ; curo $=$ to take care of ; cura $=$ care.
I. Exactneas, freedom from mistakes, this exemption arisiog from the care with which every step in a process has been carried out conformity to truth, even in minute particulars.
"in odireeting ita beak with the greateot a couracy. ". . . two work of undoubted accuraey."-Darmin. Deicont of wan ch. $L$

## 2. Prectalon of at

- The emelency of the Inctrument will alao deperd upon tbe acouracy with whicb the phton ate the bottom and ${ }^{\text {and }}$.
fate, făt, fâre, ąmidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camẹl, hĕr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sīr, marine; sō, pơt

ac'-cy-rqte, $a$. [Lat. aceuratus, pa par. of accuro $=$ to take palns with : $a c=a d=$ to, and cura $=$ care.] [Aocuracy.]

1. Exact, without error or defect, free from mistakes.
"For his knawleige thaugh not al ways accurate 2. Determinate, exactiy fixed.
"Thoee soncelve the oelential bodies have more
accurrece infuences ypon these thluge belu than crecurate infuences ypon these thluge

I. In en accurate manner; oxactly, precisaly, without mistake.
 $x$ ag ch i1
2. Closaiy; was to fit exactly.
de'-cy-rapte-ndes, a [Accurate] Accuracy, uxactness, precialon, nicety.
"Suspecting thalin makinut thin abservsilon 1 had not dotermined diameter the the aphere with onffictout
c-cũrs'e, *a-oũra'e, v. [Prel $a c=a d=$ io, and curse.!
3. Old Test. : Properly the rendering of the Hab. verb ©n (chharam) = to davote to God, without permisaion that the peraon or thing thus devoted should afterwards be redeemed with money ; hance, to devote to utter destruction.
"And the city ahall bo acourged eren thand all that are therein, to the Lord: only Rahnh the harlot chall Wrea in the atty. both man and womn, Young sad
4. New Test. : To separats from the church, or to exclude from eternal galvation. It is doubtful in some cases which of the two is mant.

.a For I could wiah that myself wore cocurned from Christ for my hrothrea, my kinmmen acoording to the
5. Eccles. Lang.: To axcommnnicate.
"And Hildebrand aceurred snd cast down from his
throne Henry IV"-Sir IF. Raleigh: Eurays 4. Ordinary Language:
(a) To curse, to impracate evil npon a person because of regarding him with excessive hatred.

For sye aocurved in minstrel line
to ho thoot: Lorid of the Hles, canto ii. 18.
(b) To separate from the society of men. "Na one is eo accurted by fate, Buat oome hert thongh nonknown,
Buto hlo

(c) (Used of things): To curse, to sxecrato, to regard with excessive hatred.
"Which is lit hat onge Jord
In alle ls wes a curseth." Piers Plow., p. sis.

qo-cũr'sed, ac-cũrst', pa, par. \& adj. [AcCURas.]
the aocursed thlog."-Joth. Ixil. 20 .
Taylor: "The Decalogue.
"Where the veli'd demea held his Seaet aocurge""
so-cũr'-sing pr. par., a., \& s. [ACCurse.] As substantive: Used in sansas correspond. ing to those of the verb.
Spec.: Excommunication.
"Ansthematization, ox communicatioc, and arcurtScotland (1s30) p. xixv.
ano-cũrst', pa. par. \& adj. [Accursed.]
 That may be gccused, liabla to be charged with s crime or fsult.

Nature's improvision were fustly accuablo is
an-cu'-sal, s. [Accuez.]
"Adah. Cain ! clear thee from thls horrible acousal.",
ac-cu'-sant, s. [Lat. accusans, pr. par. of accuso.] Ons who accuses.
the chisrge."-Sp. Hall: Remaind, hife, po s31. proof of
ano-cū-sā'-tion, s. []n Fr. accusation; Ital. accusazione, fr. Lat. accusatio.] [Accuse, v.t.] I. The act of charging one with a crime, or with a lighter delinquancy.

If I have taken anything from any man by
wation, it restore himin fouriold."-Luke xix. false accusation, 1 restore him fouriol.
2. The atats of being accused. " Whion " can secure hlm st hat againat tale accunco3. That of which one is accused; tbe charge Itself.
"Pilste then woat ant anto them, and nald, What veriil 90
 acousatif; Ital. aceusativo, tr. Lat aceusativus, s. = tha accusative case.]
I. As adjectiv:

1. Pertaining to accusation, prome to bring forward chargen against persons or institutions.


p. 112
2. The case dafined under No.II., or pertaining to it.
"Relititon of the Nominative and Ccomeative Cace." as. Lat. Onam., xlli.


II. As substantive: The name given by the Latins to the fourth of the six casea used in the declension of nouns. It in many respects agreas with the objective case in English, which, in consequance, is often called the accusative.

3. In an accusative mannar; so as to involve an accusation.
4. With reiation to the accusstive case.
 sstory (q. v.)
 By wsy of accusation.
ac-cü'-şan-tor-y, a. [In Fr. accusatoire.] [Accuas.] Containing or involving an accusation.

ao-ou'se, v.t. [In Fr. accuser; Ital. accusare, from Lat acouso $=$ (1) to call to account, (2) to arraign : $a d=$ to ; causor $=$ to conduct a law-suit; causa =a cause, also a auit at law.] [Cause]
5. Law : To bring a civil or crimiual charge against one with the viaw of obtaining redress from the criminal, his punishment, or both together, from a judicisl tribumal.
"And when ho [Panl] was onlled forth. Tertullan began to aecuse him, anying: icicicio have found 2. Ordinary Life:
(a) To complain against, to find fault with. Hot or unruly."-Tittur i. $\#$ childrea not acewed of eloe oreusing one another. "- Romentwhile accusing or * (t) Tog discovar orm. 1.

* (b) To discover or betray the existence or action of any person or thing.

> "The entreen of the yerde accusech To him that in the wstir murt."

Rom. of the Rove, 1,591.

* so-cū'şe, s. [From the verb.] An accusation.


ac-cū'şed, pa. par. \& a. [Accuex, v.]
* aco-cūşe'-mĕnt, 3. [Accuse.] Accusstion. accisemene and nometimes at the only promotion and

ac-cū'-sẽr, s. [Accuse, v.t.] Ons who accuses; one who brings s charge ggainst snother person, or, mora loosely, against a clsss, an institution, \&c.
tace to tace before that he is
ac-cū'-sing, $p r$. par. \& $a$. [Accuse, v.t.] "As achcol-boys, Gading their miatake too late.
Draw s wet aponge acrons the accusing slate. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Longfallow: Tates of a wayside } \\ & \text { Inn. }\end{aligned}$
ac-cŭs'-totm, v.t.\& i. [O. Fr. acostomer, from Low Lat. accostumo, from Lat. ad, and consuetudinem, aceus. of consuetudo $=$ custom; Ital. accostomare.] [CusToM.]
A. Transitive:

1. To create a custom or habit by practising the same act a number of times; to habituate, to inure.

Yen were aecuctomed to redreen their wrong iv the strong hand."-Ne

* To frequent.

B. Intransitive:

1. Gen.: To be habitasted, to be nsed of wont to anything.
"Which moat living things acoumoon."-Carme.
*2. Spec. : To cohabit.
" Whe Enith the bess man acouctome oponly."- Hutan:

- ac-aŭ ${ }^{\prime}$-tom, y. [Accostom, v.] Custom. "Individual ecoutcon of He."-Nitton: 1atrow
- qu-aris-tom-a-ble, a. [Accustom, v.] Ot long custom; véry habitual.

 According to custom.
Bacon: Allienatione
* *o-chas'-tom-qnge, s. [Accustom, v.] Cut, tom, practice.
 nor take notloe of it in others. $\rightarrow$ Rople.
- qu-ctis'-tom-ar-I-1y, adv. [Aocustomary.] According to custom.
"The pecultar emingency which you aceuncomardy
 tomary, usual. [Cugtomanv.]

ace-chat'-totmed, pa. par.\&'a. [Accustom, v.a] 1. As pa. par.: As in the verh.

2. As adj.: Usual

I rored a'er many ${ }^{3}$ hill and many a dals
With my actuconed load.
Wit my axua Wordnoorth : Excurotion, hl. L
3. Fraquanted.
ac-cŭs'-tömed-nĕses, s. [АссоsтоиED.] Tha atate of being habitumted to ; famlilarity.
"A ocuntomednaw to ifn hardens the heart."-PVorne.

àpe, s. [Fr. as man ace of cards, dice, \&c.; Ital. asso, from Lat. as $=$ (1) a unit, (2) a pound weight, \&c.]

1. A nnit: a single point on cards or dice ; a card with bnt one mark upon it. [Ambsace.]
"An Ace of Hearts stepa forth : The King uneeea
Lurk'd in her hand, and moum'd hin captive Queen.
Pope: Rape of the Lock, canto ili. 95 , 96.0
2. A very amall amount, or a very small quantity; sn atom.
Dr. He will not bate na are of shoolute certalaty."-
ace-polnt. The side of a die possessing but oue point.

Chem.: A tribasic scid produced, along with citracetic scid, by hesting athylic bromscetata with sodinm. It is isomeric with aconitio acid. (Watts: Suppl.)
A-çĕl'da-ma, 3. [Syro-Chal. Chhaqual $=$ fiald of ; dema, in Heb. at (dom) = blood.] 1. As a proper name: A fleld purchased by the Jewiah chief priests and eiders with the thirty pjeces of slivar raturned by Judas. It was used as a place of interment for strangers. The traditionary site is on a small platesn hale wsy up the southern slope of the Valley of Hinnom, near the junction of the Latter with the Valley of Jehoshaphat. (Sea Matt. xxvii. 3-10; Acte i. 18, 19.)
3. As a common nom: A field of blood Spec., a field of battle just after a sanguinary contest has terminsted.

* a-çè 1e, v.t. [Old form of Seal] To seal (Robl. of Gloucester.)
* a-çè 1ed, pa. par. [Acrle.]

ас-ð-năph'-thēne, ă̧-ět-y-lð-năph'-tha-lēne, s. [Naphthalenc.]
"a-çěnt'e, s. [Assent, s.] (Robt. of Glouc., p. 96.)

* a-çĕn'-tenn, " a-cén'-ty̆n, v.i. [ASsEnt, v.] (Prompt. Parv.)
boli, boy; pout, Jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benc̣h; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, equrt -thes.

 （kentev）$=$ to prick，to goad．］Deatitute of a centre．
－a－¢厄⿱一𫝀口－ty̆n，v．i．［ACENTEN．］
－geous．An adjectival snffix．［Lat．aceus， as testaceus $=$ of brick，ehelly；fr．testa $=a$ brick，a tile，a shell．］Having，characterised by；as testaccous＝having a testa，or ahell．
－çaph＇－a－1a，a－çeph＇－al－aņ，e pl［Gr． ixéqa入os（akephalos）$=$ headless：$\dot{\text { a }}$ ，priv． ； zєфа入и（kephale）＝the head．］The fourth class of Cuvier＇s great division or aub－kingdom of the Animal Creation called Mollusca $\mathbf{H}$ included nnder it two orders－the Testacea， or Acephalana，with shella，generally bivalve and the Nuda，or Naked Acephalana，withou shells．The class was a natural one，bnt the name was objectionable，inasmuch as the mollnses of the clssa Brschiopoda are also without apparent heads．Hence new names hsve been found for the Acephala－viz．，Con－ chifers and Lamellibranchia（q．v．）
\％－çĕph＇－al－an，\＆［AcephaLa．］
1．Gen．：An animal without a head．
2．Spec．：A molluse belonging to Cuvier＇a class Acephsla（q．v．）．Often used in the pl．， Acephalana．
4－çěph＇－al－1．s．ph［Lat．Acephali；Gr． ＇Axiqpalor（akephaloi）＝headleas：ג，priv．； $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \in$ фалй（kephate）$=$ the head．］
I．Lit．：Without a head，or reported to be without one．
1．Phys．：Infants born withont heads．
2．Ancient Geog．：Certain nations in Africa， India，sc．，fahuloualy alleged to be without heads．
II．Fig：：Headleas in the acnse of having no chief．
1．Civil Hist．：Certain levellers in the reign of Henry 1．of England，who acknowledged no head or emperor．
2．Church History：
（a）The name applied to those who，on occasion of a dispute which arose in the follow either John of Antioch or Cyril of Alexandria．
（b）The name applied，in the fifth and sixth centuries，to a large section of the followers of the Monophysite，Peter Mongus，who cast him off as their leader because of his accent Ing a pesceful formula called the Henoticon They soon afterwards split into three parties， the Anthropomorphites，the Barsannphites， and the Essianists，who again gave origin to other sects．
（c）Bishops exempt from the jurisdiction and discipline of a patriarch．
＊a－çĕph＇－al－Ist，b．［Acephala．］One who does not acknowiedge a head or superior．
＂These acephatists．Wha wil kadure ao hood hat
that upon thuir awn whouldern．＂Gaudem：Eoclesio that upon their own
＊${ }^{\text {g－çẽph＇－ql－īte，} \& ~[A c E P H A L A .] ~}$
Law：One who held nothing in fee from king，bishop，baron，or other feudal lord．
a－çěph＇－al－б－çy̌st，s．［Gr．áxéqa入os（akeph－ alos）$=$ headleas ；niatis（kustis）＝bladder．］ A sub－globular or ovai vesicle filled with finid，which aometimea grows up within the human frame．It varies from the aize of a human frame．It varies from the aize of a
pea to that of a child＇s bead．Acephalocyats pea to that of a child hand．Acephalocyats cysts or larval forms of the cestoid Entozoa Livoia，Dr．Budd，and other observers，have discovered in them animalcules of the genus Echinococens．［Echinococcua，Hypatio．］
a－çĕph＇－al－oŭs，a［Acephala．］Without head．
1．Zooh：Pertaining to any headless animal． ［aceehala．］
＂The aeephatons malluses are all sqantie．＂－Owen
2．Botany．Acephalous oxary：One with the style apringing from its base instead of its apex．
a－çĕph＇－al－ŭs，8．［ACEPHALA．］
1．Among the Greeks and Romans：A hexa－ meter line beginning with a short ayllable．
＊2．An obsolete name for the tenia，or tapeworm，founded on the wholly erroneous tapeworm，founded on the wholly
3．Med．：A foetus born（if born it can be called）headiess．
$\overline{\mathrm{a}}$－pēr， z ［In Ital．and Port．acero，from Lat． ucer $=$ the maple－tree ；acer，adj．＝pointed， sharp，piercing ；obs，root ac＝aharp．This occurs in Lat．acuo，acies，\＆ec．；in the Fr． aigre；and in Eng．acute，eager，ece］［Maple］ The typical genus of the Aceraces，or Maples （g．v．）One apecies is indigenous in Britain－ the $A$ ．campestre，or common mapla；another， the $A$ ．pseudo－platanus，the greater maple，


LEAVES，BLOSSOM，AND beED－VESGEL OF MAPLE （acer pgeddo－platanug）．
aycamore，or plane－tree，is thoroughly natu－ ralised．［Svcamone．］It is whld in Germany， Switzerland，Austria，Italy，\＆c．A．saccha－ rinum is the augar－mapie of North America． ［SUoar－maple．］A．striatum，alao from the New Worid，has a black－and－white atriped bark，and furnishea a white wood much used for inlsying in cabinet－work．The bark of A．rubrum，the red or swamp－maple of Pennayivania，dyea dark blue，and la used for making a good black ink．
à－çèr－a（1）［Aceracefe］
ā＇－çěr－a（2），2．pl．［Gr．बंкє́paros（akeratos）$=$ without horns：à，priv．；кépas（keras）＝a horn．］

Zoology：
1．A genna of Molluses，of the family Bullidx．Seven species are known．
2．Inaects＂without antenne，＂or，more accurstely，the antennse of which are minute． Some apterous insects，and the Hippoboscida among the Diptera，have this character．
 in＇－ǒ－8（De Candolle），ā＇－çěr－a（Jussieu）． ［Lat．acer $=$ maple．］A natural order of polypetaloua，exogenous piants，consisting of trees with simple leaves；fowers with elght atsmens；a samaroid，two－celled fruit； and the infloreacence in axillary corymbs or racernes．In 1845 Lindley eatimated the known apecies at sixty．They are apread over the temperste parts of the northern hemi－ sphere．
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{-}$－çěr－añ，s．［ACEBA（2）］An insect with minute antenne．
 hom．So called from its being without a spur on the 1abellum．］Man－Orchia，a genua of piants belonging to the order Orchidaceas， or Orchids．Aceras anthrophora，the green man－orchis，is wild in parts of England；$A$ ． man－orchis，is wild in parts of England；$A$ ，
hircina，the lizard－orchia，is fron Continental Europe．
＊ăç－ẽrb＇，s．［Lat．acerbus＝（1）unripe，（2） bitter，sour；Fr．acerbe；Ital．acerbo．］Pos－ sessing sourness．（Applied to unripe fruits， \＆c．）（Quincy．）
＊ác＇ẽr－bāte，v．t．［Lat．acerbatus，pa．par．of acerbo．］To make nour or sharpen．［Acerb．］

＊aḉ－ẽr－bā－těd，pa，pat．\＆a．［Acerbatr］］
－ăç＇－ẽr－bă－ting，pr．par．［Acerbate］
＂a－çēr＇－bī－tūde，s．［Lat．acerbitudo．］Sour－ nesa，acerbity．
a－çẽr＇－bi－ty̆，\＆．［Lat．acerbitas＝（1，lit．）sour－ ness，as of unripe fruit；（2，fig．）moroseness； Ital．actrbita．］
I．Lif．：Sourness，with roughness，or astrin－ gency，as of unripe fruit．

## II．Figuratively：

1．Sourness of temper，moroseneas．
＂True it is that the talente for criticism－namels onartines，quiek ceumure vivacelty of remark，indoe old age－－Pope
2．Sharpness of pain，torture，bitterness of suffering．

We may enaily imagine what acerbly of pain muat be endured hy our Lord，on hit teoder limbe beliug good time in ruch a posture Eermon 26 ．
a－çẽr＇－dȩ̄ee，s．［Etym．doubtful．］A mineral calied alsu Manganite（q．v．）．
à－perr＇－ice，a．［Acer．］Pertaining to the maplo－ tree．
ā－çèr＇－1－dēs，s．IGr，à，priv．；кпро́s（hēros）＝ wax．Plasters made without wax，
 （akeros）$=$ without horns． 1 A genus of fishes belonging to the family Percidx，or Perches． A．vulgaris，the ruff or pope，ia found in some of tha Engliah rivers．

à－çẽr－ōr＇e，s．［Lat acer＝sharp．］
Bot．（spec．of leaves）：Needic－shaped，i，e， narow，lnear，rigid，and tapering to an

aceroge leaf（pinua）．
point．Examples，those of the Pines sylver tris，Juniperus communis，\＆c．
＊${ }^{\mathbf{g}} \mathbf{c g}^{\prime}$－ẽr－ōte，s．Brown bread．（Minsheu）
 （akeros）＝hornless［ACERA］；（2）Enpiav（thērion） $=$ wild animal．］

Palocont．：A lapsed genus of Tengulates now merged in Rhinoceros．it was created now the hornless forms of wilich Rhinoceros for the harnless for
incisivus is the type．
 horn．］

Zool．：Withont horna or antennæ．With reference to this form of structure，insects are divided into dicerous＝auch as have two sntenna；and acerous，or such as have nove． ［ACERA（2）］
 （akersekomls），fr．a，priv．＝not；x＇pow，Follc de Ep．lat fut．of keipo（keiro）＝to cut the hair short；кој $\mu \eta(k o m \vec{c})=$ hair． A person whose hair has never been cut．（Cockeram．）
＊a－cẽr＇－tain．v．［Original form of Ascertain．］ To make certain；to give certain information about．
＂Far naw I am acereained througbly
Of everything I desired to know．＂
Of everything I desired to know＂Chamoer．
＂${ }^{\text {q－çẽr＂－talñed，pa．par．［Acertain．］}}$
＊a－çẽr＇－val，a．［Lat．acervus $=$ a heap．］Per－ taining to s heap．
＂q－çẽr＇－vāte，v．t．［Lat．acervatum，sup．of acervo $=$ to heap up．］To heap up，to amass．
a－çẽr＇－vāte，a．［Acervate，v．t．］
Nat．Science：Heaped op；also growing in heapa or cluaters．
＊ăć－ẽr－vī－tĕd，pa．par．\＆a．［Acervite，o．t．］
＊ắç＇－ẽr－và－tĭng，pr．par．［AcERVATE，v．t．］
－ăc－ẽr－vī＇tion，v．［Lat．acervatio．］The act of hesping up．
＂a－qẽr＇－vōse，an［Tah acervus＝a heap．］Full of heaps．
8－çẽr＇－จǐ－1ŭs，s．［Dimin．of Lst．acervus＝ a heap；（lit．）a little hesp．］The name given by Sömmering to a mass of sabulous matter，
finte，fatt，färe，amidst，whãt，falll，father：wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pit，sire，uir，marîne；gō，p̛̆t，

composed of phosphaste snd carbonste of lime， situated in a cavity towsrds the base of the pineal body in the brsin．It is found in the human species after seven years of sge，but not in the inferior animals．（See Todd Bowman，Phys．Anat．，vol．1．，ch．x．p．278．）
 cens，pr．par．of acesco $=$ to turn mour ；aceo $=$ to be sour．From obsolete root ac $\Rightarrow$ eharp， or sour，with the auff．escence or escency．］The state of turning or being sour．

I Subatances which contain engar tend to ondergo，first，an alcoholic，sad then an cetous fermentation．While the latter proo cess is being effected，the substsoce exhibits cescency，that is，it becomes increasingly mour．
－the milk having an aceaconcy very preludicial to thop Borne，p．aso．
s－gés＇çent，a s．［In Fr．acescent；Latn acescens．The suff．－escens $=$ Lat．crescens $=$ Eng．increasing．］

## A．As adjective ：

＊1．Ord．Lang．：Becoming increasingly sour． Sometimes used joosely for slightly sour
2．Bot．：Sour，tort，scid．（Loudon：Cyclop． of Plants，Gloss．）
＊B．As suhst．：Thst which tends to sour－ ness or acidity．
＂．．．．quallied with a sufficient quantity of aeesconce
＊－gë＇然e，v．f．\＆1．［Cease．］
1．Transitive：To cause to cease，to satisfy． Al wo and werrea he schal acose

2．Intransitive：To cease．
Xģét－ab＇－y－lar，$a$ ．［Acetabulum．］Pertain－ ing to the scetabulum．
＂Of the borders，one in extarnal or ocerabular：ns Flower：Osteology of the $\boldsymbol{M}$（tmmakion， p .233
 （q．v．），and forma $=$ form．］Concave，depressed， round，with a border a little turned outwards． Example，the Iructiffcation of some licheDs． （Lindley．）
 holding vinegar；（2）the socket of the hip－ bone；（3）the suckers of polypi；（4）the calyx of flowers．From acetum（q．v．）．］
I．Anatomy：
1．A cavity in sny bone designed to receive the protubersnt hesu of snother one，so as to conatitute the kind of srticulation called enarthrosis．Spec．，the socket of the hip－joint in man．

2．A glandular substance found in the pla－ cents of some animsls．

3．The fleshy suckers with which the Cepha－ lopoda and aome other Invertebrata are pro－ vided．
II．Zoology：a genus of polypes．
III Botany：
1．A species of lichen．
2．A cotyledon．
3．The receptacle of certain fungals．
a－ceett＇－al，s．［Eng．acel（ic）alu al（cohol）．］ $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ．A compound of aldehyde with ethyl oxide；it is isomeric with diethylic ethenate．It is onc of the producta of the alow oxidstion of alcohol．Acetal is a colour－ less liquid bolling at $140^{\circ}$ ．Oxidizing sgents convert it into acetic acid．It was first formed by Döbereiner，who called it oxygenated ether．
a－çĕt＇－a－mide，s．［Eng．acetate and amide．］ $\mathrm{N}\left\{\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}\right\}$［AMine．］Formed by heating ammonium acetate；also by the sction of ammonia on ethyl acetate．Acetamide is a white crystallic solid，melting st $78^{\circ}$ ，snd boil ing at $222^{\circ}$ ．Heated with acids or alkalies，it is converted into acetic acid and ammonis．Dis tilled with phosphoric oxide，it is decomposed Into water add acetonitrile or methyl－cyanide
 amido－benzoic（q．v．）．］
Acetamido－benzoic acid：A monobasle scid
existing in the form of white microscopic crystals．Formula，
$\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{NO}_{3}+\mathrm{OH}_{2}=\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}+\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$
ag－et－är＇j－out，a．［Lat．acetaria，s．pl．，or pL of ady with olero（＝vegetables）implied． Vegetablea prepared with vinegar；a saiad．］ Prepared with vinegar，or suitable for being Pre
Acelarious plants：Plante suitable for being made into salad with vinegar．
act－九t－arre，\＆［Acetarious．］A salad of small herbs．（Cockeram，1659．）
 plied by Grew to the inner or pulpy part of certain fruita．It is qometimes called alao the inner parenchyma．In the pear it is globular， and surrounds the core．The name acetary is derived from the sourness of ite taste．

Ko＇－̌t－āte，s．［In Ger．acetat；Fr．acetate； Lat．acetas．］［Acetic Acid．］
Yg＇－at－ēne，s．［ACETUX．］The same as ethy－ lexe and oleflant gas．

## 

ac etiam（pron．Xo $\vec{e}^{\prime}-\mathrm{shl}$－ăm）．［Lat．$=$ and aiso．］
Law：A clause devised by the officers of the Kiag＇s Bench for extending the jurisdiction of the Court over causes with which otherwise it could not have meddled．If a person charged witin breach of contrsct or debt，sn offence be yond the jurisdiction of the Court，was arrested for trespass which the judges could try，they took up the case of trespass，snd coupting the other offence with it by the magic words ac etiam（and also），gave a verdict on both．
 Lat．acetum $=$ vinegar．］Pertaining to vinegar， skin to vinegar，sour
acetio aold，s．The acid which imparta sournese to vinegar，vinegar being aimply scetic scid diluted，tinged with colonr，and slightly mingled with other impurities．The formula of acetic acid is
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{OH}) \text { ，or } \mathrm{HO}_{3} \mathrm{CO}\end{array}\right\}$ ，or $\left.\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}\right\} 0$ $=$ methyl－formic acid．It is formed by the acetous fermentation of alcohol．［Fermen ration．］．Acetic scid is a monatomic mono－ basic acid．Its salta are called acetates．A molecule of acetic seid can also unite with normal acetater like water of crystallisation． Ita principal salts sre those of potassium， Ita principal salts sre those of potassium，
aodium，and smmonium，a solution of which is called Spiritus Mindereri．The scetates of is called Spiritus Mindereri．The scetates of
barinm and calcium are very soluble．Alumi－ barinm and calcium are very soluble．Alumi－
num scetate is used in dyeing．Lesd acetate is called augar of lead from its aweet taste．It dissolvea in $1 \frac{1}{2}$ parts of cold water：it also dissolvea oxide of lead，forming a basic acctate of lead．Basic cupric scetate is called ver digris．Acetic scid below $15^{\circ} 5^{\circ}$ forms colour less tranaparent crystals（glacial acetic acid）， which melt into \＆thin colourless pungent atrongly acid liquid，aoluble in slcohol，ether， and water．It boils at $118^{\circ}$ ．Its vapour is infismmable．

Pyroligneous acid is impure acetic acid formed by the destructive distillation at red heat of dry hard wood，as oak and beech．
acetic ethers［example，athyl acetate $\left.\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{O}\end{array}\right\}$ O］
sre formed by replacing the typical $\mathbf{H}$ in acetic acid hy a radical of an alcohol，as ethyl，\＆e Ethyl acetate is a fragrant liquid，ap．gr． 0890 boils at $74^{\circ}$ ；methyl scetate boils at $50^{\circ}$ ．
acetic oxide $=$ acetic sahydride，slso called anhydrous acetic acid．It is formed by the action of scetyl chloride on sodium acetate．It is a heavy oil which is gradually converted by water into acetic scid．The formula of scetic oxide is

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\mathbf{C}_{2}^{\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}} \\
\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}
\end{array}\right\} \mathrm{O} .
$$

ă－çĕt－i－fi－ca＇－tion，s．［Lat．acetum＝vine－ gar：facio＝to make．］The process of naking into vinggar，or of rendering aour．
 facio．］To convert into vinggar，to render aour．

ă－çĕt－ı̌m＇－ĕt－ẽr，s．［Acetometer．］

W－çĕt－Im＇－Žt－ry̆，s．［1ı Ger．acetimetrie；Lat dietum $=$ vinegar ；Or．mexpay（metron）$=$ a
measure．］The act or method of ascertaining the strength of vineger．
 cerine．Compound ethers are formed by re－ placing the I， 2, or 8 H atoms in the hydroxyl when glycerine is heated in as sealed tube with when gic monatomic organic scida．Thesegly liguids．By the action of acetic scld are obtained－

> Mono－acetin， $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}^{\prime \prime \prime}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{OH} \\ \mathrm{OH} \\ \mathrm{OC}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}\end{array}\right.$
> Diacetin， $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{3}{ }^{\prime \prime \prime}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{OH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O} \\ \mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}\end{array}\right.$
> Triacetin， $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}{ }^{\prime \prime \prime}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{O} \\ \mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O} \\ \mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{O}\end{array}\right.$
 Ger．acetimeter；Lat．acetum＝vinegar；Or． «étpar（metron）＝a ineasure．］A hydrometer graduated for determining the strength of commercisl acetic scid sccording to ita denaity （Fatts：Chem．）
दू－q̌t－ö＇ne，s．［Eng．acetic；suff．－one．］
Chem．：A compound having the formala $\left.\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{O}\right\}$ or $\mathrm{CO}^{\prime \prime}\left\{\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right.$,
also called methyl－acetyl，or dimethyl－ketone It is prepared by replacing the Cl in acetyl chloride by methyl $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ ，also by the dry dis－ tillation of calclum scetate；by the oxidation of iaopropyl slcohol ；by passing the vapour of scetic acid through a red－hot tube．It is \＆colourless，limpid liquid，with a peculiar odour．It is very inflammable，snd burns with \＆bright flsme；ap．gr． 0.792.
ă－cĕt－ŏn＇－1c，a．［Eng．aceton（e）；sulf．－ic．］ ［Acetone．］Pertaining to Acetone．

## acetonic－acid，

Chem．：A compound formed by tresting scetone with hydrocysnic scid，water and hydrochloric acid． $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ．Isomeric with oxybutyric scid．
ă－çĕt＇－ŏ－nine，s．［Eng．aceton（e）；suff．－ine．］ Chem．： $\mathrm{N}_{2}\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}\right)_{3}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ ．A basic compound obtained by hestiug acetone with anmonis to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．
ă－çĕt－ŏn＇－र́t－rile，s．［Eng．aceto（ne）and nitrile．］ Chem．：$\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{~N}\right.$ ，or $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}=$ methyl cyan ide or ethenyl－nitrile．）An oily liquid，which boils st $77^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．Prepared by distilling a mix ture of potassium cyanide and the potas sium salt of methyl sulphuric acid，or by the dehydrating sction of phosphoric oxide on minonium acetate Isomeric with methy isocyanide．
a－cĕt－ŏph＇－と－nōne，s．［Eng．aceto（ne）and phenone．］

> Chem.: Methyl-phenyl ketone, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{CO}^{\prime \prime}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C}_{5}\end{array}\right.$.

Prepared by distilling a mixture of calcium acetate and benzoate．It boils at $198^{\circ}$ ，and is converted by nitric acid into two isomerio nitracetophenones， $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{7}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right) \mathrm{O}$ ，one erystal－ line，the other syrupy．The ayrupy modifi－ cation made into a paste with fifty parts of a mixture of one pint sods－lime sind nive parts zine dust is converted into indigo blue， $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．
 sulicylol．］
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}\right) \mathrm{O} \cdot \mathrm{COH}$ ．Fornted by the action of acetic oxide on soditun－salicylol； it has the same composition as coumaric acil， $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ．It melts at $37^{3}$ and boils at $253{ }^{3}$ ．It is an sidehyde．（Fownes＇Chem．，10th ed．， p． 821 ．）
＊à－çc̆t－ōse＇，a．［Acetum．］Sour，acid．
＊ă－çĕt－ŏs＇－1．－ty̆，\＆．［Acetum．］Sourncss．
ăç＇－ĕt－oŭs，or å－çēt＇－oŭs，a．［ACETUs．］
－1．Gen．：Containing vinegar，sour． ＂Ralsing ．being distilled in a retort，did not 2．Bot．：Producing acidity or sourness． Loudon ：Cyclop．of Plants，Gloss．）
ăç＇ĕt－ŭm，or ă－çēt＇－ŭm（genit．aceti），s． ［Lat．，properly nent．of pa．par．（＝having become sour）of aceo $=$ to be sour．］rinegar．
acetl spiritus，${ }^{\text {s．}}$ ．Plain spirit of vinegar．
it is distilled from \＆mixture of copper filings
bon，bбy；pout，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，chin，benç；go，sem；thin，this；sin，aş；expect，Xenophon，exist．ph $=\mathrm{f}$ ．

and viaegar．Ita ases are similar to those of distilled vinegar，but its action is more potent．
ă－çĕt＇－ylı，s．［Eag．acet（ic）；sufl．－yl．］
Chem．A monatomic orgsnic radical，having the formula $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ ．Acetyl chloride，or acetic chloride， $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{OCl}$ ，is prepared by the action of phosphorus pentachioride on glacial acetic acid．It is 3 colourless liquid which boils at $55^{\circ}$ ．Acetyl cyanide， $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{\circ} \mathrm{CN}$ ．
人－çět＇－y゙－Iēne，s．［Eng．acetyl；suff，ene．］
Chem．：A hydrocarbon having the formila $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ ，siso called ethine．The carbon stoms are uolted to eacb other by three bonds．It is produced by passing an electric current between carbon poles in sa atraospbere of bydrogen，and slso by the iacomplete com－ bustion of hydrocarwons．It is a colouriess gas，ap． 0.92 has a peculisr odour，and burns with s bright faree；it forms a red precinitate with ammoniacal cuprous chloride， preciphtate with ammonacal cuprons the action of nascent hydrogen，is which，hy the action of nascented into ethylene， $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ ．
＊ach，s．Smallage，wster－parsley（Apium graveolens．［APiom，Celery．］（Prompl．Parv．， pp．6，240．）
A－cha＇an，A－chaḯan，a［Lat．Achous， Achaius；Gr．＇Axauos（Achaios）］
A．As adjective：Belonging to the district of Achaia，in the oorth of the Peioponoesus．
the number of Achavan omigrants．＂－Thirth
Greece ch． x ．
wall：Hir．Orew the
maners an Achalan are Achalian men．Achatan

Acheean or Achaian League：A confederacy among a large number of the long separated Hellenic States which，during the third and second centuries B．C．，maintained the inde－ pendence of a great part of Greece against sggressions on its liberty，till st length the league was vanquished and diasoived by the Romans．It was from its prominence at the time of the Roman conquest that Greece received the name of Achaia
B．As substontive：An inhabitent of Achæa or Achaia
Mirsimail：Fist．Greece，ch．vil． ＂The A Chalars，theo，of Merepthnh＇s retim probably
sre the Danans of the relgr of Rameses III．＂－Glad． are the Danasis of the reigro of Rameses III．＂－Glad． chæ－nī－ŭm，a－ché－nì－ŭm，a－kē＇－ nī－ŭm，a－chēne，s．［Gr．áxaivn（achané） $=$ a chest，a box：axauns（achanes），adj．＝not opening the mouth：fr．a，priv．；xaive（chainö） $=$ to yawn，to gape，to upeo wide．］

borade（bohago officinalis）．
1．Fower． 2 Setd vestel．8．Achaname 4 Section
Botany：A simple fruit of the apocarpous class，one－celled，one－seeded，indehiscent， hard，and dry，with the integuments of the eeed distinct from it．It has also been called Spermitiun，Xylodium，Thecidium，and by Linneus，Nux．［See these words．］The most notable example of the Achaenium is the fruit of the Compositie．What used to be called the＂naked＂speds in the Labiate and Bora－ the＂naked are properly four Achenes．

## a－cha＇－hi，s．

O．Chem．：Alum－wster．（Howell．）（Halli－ vell．）
A－chaí－an．［Achean．］
－＇a－cham＇－ceck，\＆The dross of eilver （Howell．）（Hctliwell．）
a－chan＇－1－a，\＆［Or．axavis（achanës）$=$ not opeaing．A genus of plants belonging to the order Misivacee，or Msillowworts．The species are shrubs from the hotter parts of the Western world．A．malaviscus，a scarlet flower，and others，are cultivated for their beanty．

## ＊a－çharm＇ed，$a$ ．Delighted．

＂Ther ben commo thet eten chyldren and roen，and eteth noon other fiesh fro that tyms thrt thei be be deed，and thei be cleped werewolfes for men
ahulde be war of them．＂－Ms．Bodh．sta（bauk
－a－charn＇e，v．［From Fr．acharnir．］To set on（Halliwell）；to aggravate against（Wright）．

 ，
A－char＇－nẹr，［Acrernar．］
à－chăt＇，a－chäte，a－cā＇te，s．［O．Fr．acat， achat $=$ a purchase ；Fr．acheter；Low Lat． accapto $=$ to purchsse．］

1．Singular：
I．Law French \＆Ord．Lang．：A contrsct or bargain，especially oae produced by purchase．
 Ury＇：Chaucer，p． 262 （Halliwelh）

## 2．Bargaining

＂Coemption is to sate corom achaze or buying togethar，that were eataihished fopon the peple by of rome，he must yoven the kyag the Aveth parte．＂－ Chaucer：Boctius．
TMr．H．T．Riley，editor of the Murimenta Gildhalle Londinensis，eays，in his prefsce， p．xviii．，that in the fourteenth and the begiasing of the fifteenth centuries the more educated classea uaed the French word achat， probably pronounced by the Englieh acat，to designate buying or selling at \＆profit．This ＂schst＂was the source of Whittington＇a wealth．When the term had gooe into dianse， and its meaning had become forgotten，some and its meaning had uecome $i n$ entive genius，not understandiog it，devised inventivegenius，not understandiog his Cat．＂ Max Muilier declioed pronounciog an opinion upon this hypothesis till he had traced the story or myth now mentioned to Ita earliest form．（See Science of Lang．，6th ed．，1871， p．605．）
II．Plural．Ord．Lang．：Provisions，viaads．
＂The kitchin cier夜e that hight Dtgestion，

If is ao in the first and second quartos， but in the folios it is cates．
a－chä＇téş̧．s．［Gr．àxárns（achatës），Lat． echates $=$ the agate ；also io part the onyx． Pliny says that it was first found on the banks of the Achates，now the Drillo，\＆river in Sicily．］Au agate．（Minsheu，©c．）
＂Thene following bodies do not draw，smaragd，
ăeh－a－tī＇－na，s．［Gr．áxárms $($ achatēs $)=$ agate．］ A genus of snsils belonging to the family Helicidze．In 1851 Woodward estimated the known speeies at 120 recent and 14 fossil．The Achatine are the largest of sil sasila，some African species being eight inches in length， and depositing eggs an inch in their isrger dianieter．
a－chā＇tõr，＊achä－tõur，s．［Acrat．］ The person who had charge of the acatry， the purveyor，a caterer．
＊By $3 \pm$ Edward III．，it was enacted that all purveyors ahould thenceforth be called achutors．
of whill mannetple was ther of a temple．

＊a－çhâufe，v．t．［A．N． 10 Fr ．échauffer $=$ to heat．to overheat ；chouffer＝to heat．I ［Cuafe．］To warm，to heat，to make hot．
＂That swollen surrow fer to put sway
Boetius M．．（llallivell．）
＊a－çâu＇nġe，$v \%$ ．［An old form of Change （q．v．）．］To chanse．

Whan the empertee that onderstod．
a－çhâu nged，pa．por．［Achacnoe．］
a－çâ＇y－ẽre，s．［Etym．doubtful．］Gear array，or more probably chere，countenance．
＂Scho was frely and fayre，＂
Sir Degrevinte，Mrs．Lincoin．（Halliwell．）

Euche（formerly pron．Ēçine），s．［A．S．dece．］
1．Of the body：Pain，espsctally of a con－ tluned kind．
＇In coughs，aches，otitches，alcerous throes and crampe＂ Sore aches ehe needz nuat have 1 hat leea From danop，and raln，rud oold．t．，sors．
I Often used in thie aense in composition， as a headache，an earache，toothache，\＆c．
2．Of the mind：Distress，sorrow，grief． （See second example under No，1．）
äche（formerly proa．ācho），＂āke，v．h ［A．S．acan，acian．］

1．Of the body：To suffer paln，to be in pain， to be painful．
＂For al my bones，that oven with nagniah ache．
Are tronhited＂
Jition：Trans Prs．Vi．
2．Of the mind：To suffer grief，to be grleved， distressed，or alllicted．
$-{ }^{-1}$ With present tlis hls heart must ache Evis
II In this sense also it is used，though more rarely，io composition，as heart－ache，neauing not disease of the physical orga，but mental distress．
II In Hudibras 1II．ii．407，ach－es la a dis－ sylls de．
＊Pricking aches：Convulsions．（Rider．）
＊äçe，3．［Ask．］An ash－treg．（Plumpton Corresp．，10．188．）
＊ạ̄he，s．Age．

＊ā＇çhe－bōne，s．［Artce－Bone．］The hip－ bone．（Wright．）
＊a－chěk＇－İ，a．Choked．
＂And right anou whan that Thesens sethe To ileen hime，or they comin mine to hepe
＊açh＇－él－or．Old spelling of Ashlar（q．v．）．
a－chë＇ne，a－chē＇－nĭ－ŭm，s．［ACB ENIUM．］
 ken，v．［Сноке．］To choke，to suffocato． （Chaucer．）

## ＊＇çh－ẽr，s．An nsher．

［Loys Stacy］acher to the Duke of Burgoine．${ }^{-1}$ Quotaston in Archoologia，Xxyic 2；9．
A－çẽr－nar，＊A－chẽr＇－nẹr，＊A－ohar＇－ ner，＊A－car＇－nar，s．［Corrupted Arable］ A star of the first magnitude，called aiso a Eridani．It is not visibls in Great Britain．
Ach＇－豸－rŏn，${ }^{3}$ ．［Lat．Acheron；Gr．＇Ax＇pov $($ Acherōr $):$ áxos（achos）$=$ psin，diatress ；poos （rhoos）$=$ a atreann；jéw（rheo $=$ to flow．J A labled stream in the infertal regions．same rivers belonging to this world bore the same name．

Once ro．．．behold hlack Acheran

－Oet you goue，
And st the pit of Acheron
Met the it the hinorulig ther ho
Will cone to know his destilis：．
shakesp．：Hacbeth，H．s
＂And enter there the kingdoms void of day 3 Where Phlevethons toud torrents，rashing down．

Ach－ĕ－rǒn＇－ť̌－a，s．［Lat．Acherontis，genit． of Acheron．So called because of the derror the sphinx so designated canses in aome auperstitious minds．］A genus of aphinxea or hawk－motha，containing the celehrated A．atropos，or Death＇a－heal Hawk－Igoth ［Death＇s－head Hawk－moth．］

Ach－ĕ－rŏn＇－tic，$a$ ．Pertaining to the infernal regions；gloumy，dark．
＊a－chẽr＇－sět．s．［Cherset．］
＊ăoh＇－èr－spȳre，s．［Acrospize．］A sproat， a germination．（Scotch．）
Dicet．soont．hang
－ăch＇－ẽr－spȳre，v．i．［Acrospine．］To sprout，to germinate．
＂They let it achersmyrs，nnd shute out all the thrift

fate，făt，fare，amist，whãt，fâll，father ；wē，wět，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre ；pïne，pĭt，sïre，sĩr，marine ；gō，pǒt，

 Acheron: GriAxépou (Acheron).] Pertaining to Lako A cherusis, in Campanis, or to Acheron.

* a-ohěs'-oŭn, s. [A.N. achaison.] Reason.
causo. Occaston. (Hearne: Gloss, to Langtoff.) "And all he it dede for traisoun
arhour \& Vorlimpa
Ch'-6-ta, s. (Iat. acheta $=$ the ciosda; Gr.
 (achetes) $=$ elear-sonnding: inxém (echeij) $=$ to sound.] A genus of insects with no aftaity to the Clicadas, though the etymology buggeste the contrary. They belong to the order orthoptera, and the section of it called Saltatoria, that is, having legs adapted for leaping. It contains the well-known domestic hearthcricket (Acheta domestica) and the fild-cricket (A. campestris). [CRICKET, Aceetide.]
a-chĕt'-1-dm, s. pl. [Acheta.] The family of Orthopterous inaects, of which Acheta is the type, [ACHETA.]
Koh-ět-1'-na, ăch-ět-i'-næ, s. pl [Acheta.]
Entom.: In some classificationa, a sub. family of inaects placed under the family Gryllidx, which araiu is made to include all the Orthopterous insecta having legs adapted for leaping.
* à-çē'-ty̆n, v. To escheat. (Prompt. Parv.)
* a-çhēve, v. [A.N.] To accomplish.
"And through falshed ther lust acheved", Rom of the Rove, 2,049
- Urry reads achived.
àohe-weèd, s, an old name for the gont weed (q.v.).
$a^{\prime}$-ghì-ar, s. [MAalay.] an Eastern condiment, consisting of the young shoots of the bamboo (Bambusa amundinacea).
a-çhiēv'-a-ble, a. [Achieve.] Able to be achieved, withia man'a power to eccomplish. "Are enterprike 11ke these achisable !"-Douring
tạ-çhiēv'ançe, e [Achieve.] Achievement accomplishment of a great and ardueus entarprise.
 -ghiēv'e, *at-çhée've, v.t. [Fr. achever, Prov. acabar $=$ to bring to a head, complete, to finish, to accompliah, achieve; $0 . \mathrm{Fr}$ chever $=$ to come to the end: fr. French ches $=$ head, in Prov. cap. 1 To gain by heroic effort, to effect an exploit by skill, couraga, and eadurance.
Used ( $a$ ) when the aim is a person.
"Aarou, $\frac{3}{}$ thousand deaths would 1 propose,
(b) When it is a victory gained by arms or other advantage on the field of action.

(c) When it is a great intellectual acquisition.
"For anght that hnman reasoning can achieve."
Wordsworth: Excurtion, iv.
a-chiéved, pa. par. \& a. [Acrieve.]
a-çhiēve'-měnt, s. [Fr. achèvement $=$ a completion, a finishing.]
I. Ordinary Languaze:

1. An heroic deed, an exploit successfully carried cat on the field of action.
"The noble achieverments of remote ancestora,"2. An intellectual fest.

- "The highent achifecments of the human inteliect."

 iv. 93.


## II. Technically:

Her.: A complete heraldic compoaition, exhibiting the abield with its quarterings and impalementa, together with its external ac cessoriea of coronet, supporters, crests, motto, de. Applied especially to a funeral escutcheon, exhibiting the rank and family of a deceased nobleman or gentleman, and placed on lis demise in front of his house, or in some other conspicuous place. [Hatchiment.]
 cessinul in doing an heroic deed, or in making an intellectual conquest.
plotemese conque
a-chie'-vìg, pr. par. [Achieve]
ach'-11, a. Noble. [ATEIL.] (Scotch.)

* xagh-ill-ãr. [AbrLar.]
a-chill-1è-a, s. [From Achilles, a disciple of Chiron, sald to have been the first physician whe used the plant for healing wounds.] Milfoil. A genus of plants beionging to the order Aateracese, or Composites, the suborder Tubuliflorex, and the tribe Anthemidex. Two apecies are wid in Great Britain : the A. millefolium, or Milfoil [MilvoIL], which is very common; and the A. ptarmioa, or Sneezewort Yarrow, which is not ynfrequent [SNEEzewort.] Besides theae there are three epecies doubtfully native: the $A$. decolorans, A, tanacetifolium, and A. tomentora. Ther are many foreign specics. Some of these are cultivated as edgings to walka in gardena.
a-chill-1é-inh, 8. ( $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{38} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{16}$.) [Achillea.] Chem.: A nitrogenous aubstance which along with moachatin, exiata in the aqueons extract of the iva-plant (Achillea moschata) It appears to occur also in the common mil foil (A chillea millefolium). It is brittle, giassy, of a brown-red colour, and melta at $100^{\circ}$.
a-chill-iět'-ín, s. ( $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{NO}_{4}$ ) [Achillea.] Chem.: A substance fortoed by boiliag achillein for aeveral days with dilute aulphuric acid.
A-chill-lis tĕn'-dō (tendo Achillis = the tendon of Achilles). [Lat. According to classic fable, the mother of Achilles dipped him in the waters of the river Styx, thua rendering every part of him lavulnerable, exceptiag only the heel by which ahe held him. He losthislife notwithatand ing lostis, by a wound in the ing this, by a wound in the heel produced by an arrow from the bow of Paris, aon of
the Trojan king.]
Anat.: A atrong tendinous cord affording insertion in
 the bone to the gastrocnemins and the soleur muscles. It is aituated at the part of the heel where Achilles received his dcath-wound. It is the largest tendon in the body.
"The tendo Achiltis inserted into the of calcia."-
a-chĭm'-ĕn-ēs, s. [Etym. doubtful Probably $\dot{a}$ priv.; $\times$ єй $($ cheima $)=$ winter-weather, cold, frost, winter.] A genus of plants be longing to the order Gesneracex, or Gesper worts. It conaists of erect herbs, with axil wary flowera of great heanty. They have underground tubers by which they are propa gated. They are cultivated in hot-houses, the original country of most of them being Central America
à'-chǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Acke.]
As adjeckive: That aches.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Each aching nerve refuse the lance to throw." } \\ \text { Pope: Homer; Hiad, bk., ii., 404. }\end{gathered}$
$\begin{gathered}\text { "The aching heart, the aching head." } \\ \text { Longfellow: Golden Leg }\end{gathered}$
What peaceful hours I once enjor'd!
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Howswet thcir memory still } \\ & \text { But they have left anarhmg void } \\ & \text { The world can never fing }\end{aligned}$

1. Continued pain of body.

When old age cornes to wait upon a great and Worshipril aimer, it connes attcuded with, many 2. Continued and very painful mental distress.

## That parmm of terror, mute, in tense, That breathless agonised guspense, From whose hot throve whoe deadiy aching, The heart hath no reliof but Ureaking. The heart hath no reliof but Lreakinipling, Moorc: Lalla Rookh.

ăch'-Ir-īte, axch'-ir-IIt, s. [In Ger. achirit. Named after Achir Mahmed, a Bucharest merchant, who discovered it about 1;85.] A mineral, called also Dioptaae (q.v.).
a-chi'-rŭs, 8. [Gr. \&, priv.; xeip (cheir)= hand, but here used for fir.] The name given by Lacepede to a genus of fivhes of the order Malacopterygii aubbrachiati. The
speciea resemble eoles, but are totally deat. tute of pectoral fins.
 (chlamus), genit x ^apúdos (chlamudos) $=\mathrm{a}$ cloak, a mantle.] (Lit.) Without a cloak.
Bot.: Applled to plants in which the essential parts of the flower, the stamens and piatils, are unprotected either by calyx or piatils, are unprotected either by calyx or corolla The Willows, , the apacies of Eu-
phorbla, the Peppere, \&c, afford examples of this structure.
"No very striking amplty ean be polnted out as yot
between it and the other paits of the Achlam ydeous between it and the other parts of the Achlamydeous

- agh'-lëre, s. [Ashlar.]
ăch'-1㘶-a, s. A genus of Alge (Sea-weeds), or poasibly a fungus allied to slucor, but developed in water. A. prolifera grows on diseased gold fishes and similar animals, and ia fatal to their existence. The Achlya possesaes apontaneoua motion.
ach'-1y̆s, s. [Gr. á $x^{\lambda} \hat{\nu}^{\prime}($ achlus $)=a$ mist, gloom darkness. In Hesiod personified as the eternal night, more ancient than chaos.]
Med.: A darkness or dimness of bight; Blso, a apeck upon the cornea, rendering it more or lesa opaque.
ăch'ma-tite, s. [In Ger. achmatit, from Achuntorsk, in the Ural Mountaing, where it occurs.] A miueral, called alao Epinote (q.v.).
ăch'mite, ăc'-mīte, s. [ID. Ger. achmit; Gr. $\dot{\text { a }} \mu \mu \dot{\eta}(\mathrm{ck} \mathrm{m} \overline{\mathrm{e}})=\mathrm{a}$ point.] [Acmite.]
ach-năn'-thĕ- $\boldsymbol{m}$, s. [Achnanthes.] Bot.: A cohort of Diatomacer (q.v.)
ăch-năn'-thc̄s, s. [Gr. äxpn $(a \operatorname{chne})=$ anything shaved off, froth, chaff ; $\check{\nu} \nu$ os (anthos) $=$ a blossom, a flower.]
Bot-: A genus of Diatomaceæ.
*a-çhör'ed, pa. par. \& a. [Choke.] Choked. - For he was a.choked anon.

And toward the dethe he drough.
a-chǒl'-1-a, s. [Gr. axoria (acholia) = want of gall : a, priv. ; xo $\dot{\dot{\eta}}($ chetē $)=$ gall, bile.] Med. : Deficiency or absence of bile-often a fatal diseasc. It differs from jaundice, in which bile is made as uanal by the liver, but is afterwards absorbed by the blood, while in acholia it is not formed at all. The latter may arise from acute atrophy, impermeability of the bile-ducts, cirthosis, fatty degeneration of the liver, or other cauaes. (Tanner: Manual of Med.)

* açh'-ŏn, a. Each one.

The tady tok her maydens achom,
And wente the way that sule han
Launfal, 1,018
ăch-or, ${ }^{8}$. [Gr. äx ${ }^{\text {app }}(a c h \overline{0} r)$, genit. äxopos (achoros), later áxwps (achöris) = scurf, dardriff. Galen considered äxwpes (achöres) as ulcerations peculiar to the hairy scalp, and discharging from very small porcs a viscid ichor, consequent to pustulcs.]
Med.: The scald-head, a small pustule full of straw-coloured matter, breaking out on the heads of infants or young children.
ăch-ör'-1-ŏn, s. [Gr. äx $\omega \rho($ achör $)=$ acurf, dandriff.]
Bot.: A genua of Funcals, of which one species, the A. Sctaenleinii, is parasitic on the human skin in the disease called Porrigo favosa.
a-chote, a-chi-o'te, s. A aeed of the ar-notto-tree (Bixa orellana).
ăch'-răs, s. [Gr. áxpás (uchras), genit. áxpádos (avirados) $=$ the pyrus pyraster, a kind of wild pear.]
*I. A wild choak-jear. [See etymology.] (Kersey.)
2. Mod. Bot.: Sappodilla or Nisberry tree. A geaus of plauts belonging to the order Sapotaceæ or Sapodillas, and containing tha Sappodilla plum (Achras sapota), the marmalade (A. maminosa), both tropical fruits used as articles of the dessert.
ăch-ró-īte, s. [Gr. äxpoos (achroos) = colourless: a, priv.; xpurs (chrobs), or xpaia (chroia) $=$ colour.] a mineral, a colourless variety of ordinary tourmaline. It ia found in Elba.
àch-rō-măt:-10, a. [1n Fr. achromatique; from Gr. à хри́́patos (achrōnatos) = celourless. $\dot{\text { á, priv. } ; ~ x p \bar{\omega} \nLeftarrow а ~(c h r o ̈ m a) ~}=$ colour.]
optics: Colourlesa.
boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, thie; ein, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lig.
-cia = shạ; -cian = shạ. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -sion, -țion = zhŭn. -tious, -slous, -gious =shŭs, -ble, -dle, \&c. $=$ bẹl, del

1. Achromatic Telescope: The name given by Dr. Bevis to an improved form of the refracting telescope constructed by Dollond in 1761. When a single lens is used for the object-glass of a telescope, the image of the object is fringed with colour, and hence high magnifying powers cannot be used, unless the foeal leugth of the lens is very considerable. Slr Isaac Newton, from experiments made on the refrangibility of light, had erroneously concluded that the size of the object-glassea of refrscting telescopes could not be enlarged of refrscting telescopes could not be enlarged beyoud three or fonr inches (APERTUnEf: for
this reason he turned bis attention to reflected this reason he turned bis attention to reflected
light, in which the image of the object is light, in which the image of the object ls
uncoloured. Reflecting telescopes of the uncoloured. Reflecting telescopes of the generally nsed. In the middle of the last century, Dollond, a Spitalfields wesver, undertook a course of experiments with the object of ascertaining the correctness of Newton's statements. His researches were rewanded by the valuable discovery that by using two different kinds of glass, sind giving to the surfaces of each lens s different curvature-the faces of each lens s different curvsture-the
focal lengths of the two lenses being in a focal lengths of the two lenses being in a certain ratio-an image of the object conld be
obtsined free from colonr ; while, by a akilful obtsined free from colour; while, by a akilful arrangement of the radii of the surfaces of
each glass, the errors srising from spherical aberration [AbERRATION] could be entirely removed. In the early teleacopea made by Dollond and bis son Peter, the object-glass was naually s double concave lens of flint enclosed between two convex glasses of crown (Fig. 1); but modern objectglasaes have only a concave ena of flint combined with a convex of crown or plate (Fig. 2). A century ago flint-glass of a size suitable for large teleacopes conld not be obtained ; but more recently the removal of the
 excise duty, snd the success attained by Guinand and others in glass manufacture, have ensbled English snd forelgn opticians to construct scbromatic telescopes of considerable magnitude, with object-glasses of twelve, filteen, and even twenty-six inches diameter, the area of aperture haviag the property of increasing in a considersble property of increasing in a considersble
ratio the power of the telescope to penetrate ratio the power of the telescope to penetrate
lnto space and render visible the minutest lnto space and render visible the minutest
objects. Achromatic telescopes, from their objects. Achromatic telescopes, from their
convenient gize and comparative cheapness, convenient aize and comparative cheapness,
have been and still are generslly used by astronomers in Great Britain, Europe, snd America, and by their aid many modern coveries have been made. So perfect ia the imsge formed by a well-corrected achromatic object-glass, that almost any magnifying power can be applied; and thua a telescope of this form tbree or four feet in length is auperior in its definition and surpasses in magnflying in its definition and surpasses in magniying power one of the old nnwieldy teleacopes 100 Feet long. The eye-glasses of the telescone
also require to be free from colour snd aberalso require to be free from colour snd aber-
ration, and the correction of these defects is ration, and the correction of these defects is
accomplished by an arrangement of the lenses forming the eye-picce. [See Eye-piece, Ornect OLass, Aplanatic.]
2. Achromatic Aficroscope: In a compound microscope an image of the object is first formed by the objective, and afterwards enlarged by the leuses constituting the eye piece. Till abont the year 1830 the objectglasses of microscopes were mostly formed of single or combined lenses, the apprturea of which, in order to obtain a diatinct image of the object, were exceedingly small. The labours of modern opticians to adapt the achromatic principle to compound inicroscopes were rewarded by the construction of lenses in which the images of objects were rendered distinct in their minute details even when high magnitying powers were spplied. when high magnitying powers were spplienl. In a modern microscapic objective, not only is the colour corrected and the image rce
from distortion, but by an increase in the from distortion, of aperture [ANaLE of APERTURE] the penetrating power of the objective is con siderably increased, and less magnitying power is required from the eye-piece. With s good objective of one-eighth of an inch focus, magnifying powers ranging from 450 to 1,200 diameters can be obtained by using different eye-pieces. [Obuective.]
a-chrō-mat-ic'-l-ty̌, s. [Achromatic.] g. The quality or stste of being achromatic.
 матьouós (chrömatismos) $=$ colouring, dyeing.] The quality or state of being achromatic. "The achromazimn of the eye may be to part doe to
the diveraty of ohnpe nad deadity of the refractive median which seets to bear soine anallogy to the syten

ach'rôot (the $c h$ is a strong guttural), [Local name.] The root of Morinda tinctoria a Cinchonad. It is used in Indis as a dys.
ach-tar-ăg-dite, s. [Named from the Achtaragda, a tributary of the Wilns, where it occurs.] A mineral ranged by Dang, in 1868 , as a doubtful apecieb, and placed under his "Appendix to Clays." It soils the fingers like chalk.

## * a-chu'ya, aç'-wy̆n, v.t. [Eschew.] To shun, to avoid

Achuynge or beynge ware."-Promph. Pare
2 ach'-wrĕ, s. [Wel. ach-gwré = near-beet.] An enclosure of wsttles or thorns surrounding a building at such s distance from it as to prevent esttle from gaining sccess to the thstch. (Ancient Institut. Wales.)

- açh'-wॅ̆д. [ACHUYN.]
àch-yr-ăn'-thēs, s. [Gr. äxvpov (achuron) = chaff; ävtos (anthos)=a blossom, a flower The name refers to the chaffy nature of the floral envelopes,] A genus of plants belong ing to the order Amaranthacea, or Amaranths. Abont thirty species are known, all from the hotter parts of the Old World, whence s few have spread to America. They are aometimes climbing trees or abrabs, but most are mere weed. A. aspera and A. fruticosa sre used in India in casea of dropsy; A. viridis as a ponltice.
a-çic'-ul-a, s. [Lat. = a small pin for a hesddress. A peninhe diminutive for acus $=\mathrm{a}$ needle: Gr. àкウ $(\alpha k \bar{e})=$ s point; Lat. acies $=$ a point.]

1. Bot. \& Zool. : A alender apine or bristle II In Bot. (spec.): The bristle-like sbortive flower of a grass. In this sense used specially by Dinmortier. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
2. Zool.: A genus of operculous pulmonated Mollusea A. fusca occurs recent in Britain, beeides being fossil in the Pliocene of Easex.
ā-çre'-ul-ar, a. [From Lat. acicula (q.v.).] Needle-shaped
3. Min.: A term spplied to long, slender snd straight prismatic crystsls. (Phillips: Mineral., 2nd ed., p. 1xxxiii.) Exsmple, the crystals of titanite.
4. Rot.: A term spplied specially to leaves. (Loudon: Cyclopred. of Plants, Glossary.)
acicular bismuth, s. A mineral called also Ausinite (q.v.)
à-cǐc'-ul-ar-ly, adv. [Acictlear.] In an acicular masner or form, in the form of ncedles or bristics.
ā-ç̌c'-ul-āte, $\bar{a}$-çicc-ul-ā-tĕd, $\alpha$. [Lat. ciculd (q.v.).] with fine, irregular streaka, such as might be produced by the point of a needle. (Lindley.)
à-çǐc-ūl'-1-form, a. [Lat. (1) acicula (q.v.); (2) forma $=$ [orm, shape.] Or an scicular form, needle-shaped.
 for a headdress, dim. of acus $=$ a needle ; sulf. -ite.] A mineral called also Aikinite (q.v.). Seb also acicular Bismuth.
ăç'-id, a. \& s. [In Fr. acide; Ital. aciuo, fr. Lat. acidus = sour, tart; acen = to he sour, fr . root * $a c=$ sharp, which appears also in lat. ocies = the point of a weapon, and Gr. dкy $(a k \bar{l})=$ point, $\dot{\alpha}_{\kappa i s}(a k i s)=$ point, áкцi申 (akmé) = point. akpos (akros) = at the point or auc = an edge or point.] [EdGe.]
I. As adjective: Sour, tart, sharp to the taste.
"The fruit of Averthoo in intensely neid"-Lindiey. II. As substantive:
5. Chem.: A salt of hydrogen in which the hydrogen can be replaced by a metal, or can, with a basic metallic oxide, form a
salt of that metal and water. Acid oxilcs
of the came element are distinguished hy the termination of cous and -ic-as sulphurous and sulpharic-the latter contsining the and sulpharic-the latter containing anhydrides. They unite with water and form scids having the same terminations. By replace ment of the bydrogen by a metal they form salts distinguished by the terminations -it and -ate respectively. These acids ars called oxygen acids; formerly it was thonght that all acids contained oxygen, thls element being regarded as the acidifying principle (gencrat ing acid). But many scids sre formed by direct anion of hydrogen with an element, as hydrochloric scid ( HCl ), hydrosulphuric acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right)$, or with an organic radical as bydrocyanic acid, H(CN). Acids which are soluble in water redden bline litmus and have a sour taste. Acids are said to be monobasle dibasic, tribasic, sc., according as one, two, or thres stoms of hydrogen can be replaced by a metal. Organic acids can be produced by the oxidation of an alcohol or aldehyde. They contain the monad radical HO OC), once if they are monobasic, twice if dibasic, de They are also classed as monotomic, diatomic, sc, according as they are derived from a monatomic or diatomic alcohol, se Acids derived from a distomic sleohol can be slcohol acids or aldehyde acids. [See Glucol. Many orcanic acids occur in the juices of vegetables, some in soimsis, as formic acid in snts.
6. Min. : In W. Phillips arrangement of minerals, acids constitute hia third class. He arranges under it sulphuric scid and boracic acid, both of which occur nstive.
ăç-İd-If'èr-oŭs, a. [Lat, acill (root of acidus $=$ acid); i connective, and fero $=$ to bear.] Bearing or containing an acid.
If In W. Phillips's distributlon of minerals into eight classes, Acidiferous Earthy Minersls conatituted the fourth. Acidiferous Alkalne minerala the fifth, and Acidiferons-Alkalins Earthy minersla the sixth. Under the fourth class above-named were ranked such minersts as calc spar, gypsum, borscite, witherits, hesvy spar, strontisnite, \&c.; under hia fifth clasa were ranked nitre, natron, borax, sslsmmoniac, de. ; snd under his sixth, slum, cryolite, snd glauberite. Minerals are now, arranged on another principle. [Mineralogv.]
ăç-id'-i-fi-a-ble, a. [Acidify.] Cspable of being rendered scid.
act-1d-i-fr-ca'-tion, s. The sct or process of aciditying or rendering acid; also the state of being so scidified.
ăç-Y̌'-ífied, pa. par. \& an [Acrutry.]
ăc-ĭd'-1-f $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$, v.t. [Lat acid (root of acidus $=$ acid) ; $-i$ connective, and facio $=$ to make.] Ta render acid or sour.
ăç-id'-i-fȳ-ing, pr. par. \& a. [Acinifv.] acidifying principle, s. That which gives an acid property to s substance.
ăc-idd-ǐm'-ět-ẽr, s. [Eng. acid, and Or. нє́трои (metron) =a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of scids.
ăç-id-ĭm'ĕt-ry̌, s. [In Ger. acidimelrie.] [Acinmeter.] The process of detemiming the quantity of real acid in a sample of hydrated acid. This may be done by voiumetric or by weight snalysis. The former method is carried out by ascertaining the measured quantity of a atandard alkaline aolution required to saturate a given volumo of the acid. That by weight analysia can be effected in more ways than one. A convenient one is to decompose a known weight of the acid with an excess of acid carbonate of aodium or potassium, and estimate by weight the quantity of carbonic anhydride wevolved. When this is done the quantity of real acid can without difficulty be ascertained. (Hatts: Chemistry.)
-ă'-id-ist, s. [Acin.] One who maintains the doctrine of scids.
arreeable to what the actdiges woals eall
-Dr, Slare: Hist. Moy. Soc., iv. 442
ăç-ĭd-1̆-ty̆, s. [1n Ger aciditat; Fr. acidite; ltal. acivitd, fr. Lat aciditas.] The quality of heing aour or aharp to the taste; sourness, tartneas, aharpness to the taste.
 dentai quality of some of thpne
Miuluer: Selence of Lang., 6 th ed., in 54.
fāte, făt, fare, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marîne; gō, pơt,

co'-1d-něas, s. [AcID.] Acidity, sourness, Mharpness to the taste.

 Isted waters.] Mineral waters containing carbonic anhydride. They effervesce and hsva an ecid taste.
dof-Yd'- 4 -lăte, v.t. [In Fr. aciduler, fr. Lat. acidulus $=$ aourish, a little sour, a dimin. fr. acilus $=$ sour.] [ACID.] To render alightly sour, to make aomewhst acid.
ehiorio sidd aciduuating the eolution with hydro-
 simple achautaded nuids produce ittele of no
 or twat. 11 202

あ.'-1d-ūle, s. [In Ger. acidul.] The same an ACIDULUX (q.v.).
ag-Id'- $q$-ients, an [Acidolum.]
Fig.: With an expreaslon of acidity, eharp. "But Kilogia conidewor, Able Moudon, starta foro
 ch. 1 r.
ặ-Yd'-u-loŭs, a. [Lat, aciulue.] $\Delta$ little sour or acid, moderately sharp to the taste, subacid.
dulelied from aeldulowe tincture." -Durke
ӑс'-ІІ-ё-rage, e. [Fr. acièrage, fr. acier, ateel, and -age.] Tba process of depositing a layer of steel on another metal so as to render it more durable, as in the case of "eteel-faced" sterectype and copper plates.
ăc'_i-è-rāte, v.l. [Fr. aciérer.] To change into theel
$\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$-cli-form, $a$. [Lat. acus $=$ s Leedle $;$ forma $=$ form.] Needle-shaped.

C-in-ăç-i-form, a. [Lat, (1) acinaces; Gr. dкıvákns (akinakès), properly s Persian word $=$ the short aword or sabre in use among the Peraians and Scythians: (2) forma $=$ form.]
Bot. : Scimitar-shaped, i.e., curved, fleshy, plane on the two sides, the concave border


ACINAGIFORM LEAF OF MESEMBHYANTHEMOM,
being thick, and tho convex one thin. Ex. ample, the leaves of Mesembryonthemum acinaciforme. (Lindley: Introd. to Lot.)
 (akinēsia), áximots (akinēsis) = quiescence: a, priv. ; and кıvé (kineó) $=$ to set iu motion.]
Med.: Paralysis of motion. A kind of inperfeet paralysis. Imperfect paralysis is dividedi iuto cainesia $=$ paralysis of motion, and anasthesia $=1$ aralysis of sensibility.]
?-çí-né'ta, s. [Gr. áкivntos (akinetos $)=$ motionless : $\alpha$, priv. ; кuce $\omega$ (hinneü) $=$ to move.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Epiphytal Orchids from Central America. They have sllendid racemes of yellow fowers. Farious species are cultivated in hot-houses.
2. Zocl: The type-genus of Acinete (q.v.).
a-çǐ-nē-tæ, s. plo [ACINETA.]
Zool.: A group of tentaculiferous infusoria, of which the genus Acineta is the type.

8-gin-pt-i'-ng, \& pl. [Acineta.]
Zool : An old name for the Acinetre (q.v.)
Xç-in'-i-form, a. [Lat, acinus = berry ; forma $=$ form.]

1. Bot.: Clustered like grapes.
2. Anat.: The Tunica aciniformis is the same as the Tunica uvea of the eye.
 = basil thyme.] [Calamintha.]
 (2) resembling grapes.] [Acincs.]

Min. : Resembling graper. $\Delta$ term applied to iron ore found in masses sud variousiy coloured.

Min. : Consisting of minute granular concretions.
ach-in'-प-la, s [LLat. acinus $=$ a berry, which it somewhat resembles.] A genus of fungi belonging to the order Physomycetes. A. clamus is the ergot of corn
 acinum = (1) young berry with seeds, eapecially the grape; (2) the kernel of a drupe.]

L Botany:

1. A bunch of fleshy fruit, eapeclslly a bunch of grapes. In Gærtner'a classifleation of fruits, $\Delta$ cinus is the first subdivision of the genus Bacca, or Berry, snd is one-celled, with one or two hsird seeds, as in the grape, the raspherry, the gooseberry, \&c.
2. (pl.) The smsil stonea as in grapes, strawberriea, \&c. (Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants, Glossary.)
II. Anat. (plur.) : Portions of glands suspended like smali berriea around a central stem.
"These celli grow, and become the future acini" "
Todd \& Bowman: Phytiol. A nal. iL 454 , Mhy.
-acious. Suffix [Lat acis, genit. of adj. termination -ax, snd suff. oosus, ous = full of, or characterised by: as pettinacious, fr. per tinaci(s), genit. of salj. pertinax, snd sulf. oous = full of determingtion, characterised by determination; veracious, fr. veraci(s), genit. of adj. verax, and -ous $=$ full of, or characterised by, truth.] The suffix acious is akin to, but not identical with, -aceous (q.v.).
ăç-1-pěn'-sẽr, s. [Lat. acipenser \& acipensis;


head of stuboeon (acipenser).
the sturgeon.] A genus of fishes kelonging to Cuvier's seventh order, the Chondropterygi (cartilaginous fishes), with fixed gills. The best known species is the common sturgeo (Acipenser sturio, Linn.), which figures in the British fauna [Sturgeon], as does the $A$. latirostris, or broad-nosed sturgeon. The great
habitat of the genus, however, is in the large rivers which run into the Black Sea and the Caspian, where several species of magniticent size are fonnd.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-çis, s. A genus of endogenons plants heonging to the order Amarylliflacees, or Amaryl lids. The species are pretty, hillious tubers from Southern Europe and Northern Africa.

* a-çis'e, s. Assize, assizes.

Ther he sette his own actse,

*a-çite', v.t. [A.N.] To cite, to summon. [Accite]
a-cit'-li, s. A name given to a bird-the great rested grebe or diver (Polliceps cristatus).
 (crgon) $=$ a work, an oleration. $A$ description of the several surgical instruments.
ăck, v.t. [Act.] To enact. (Scotch.)
ǎck-a-wa'-íl nutmeg, s. [Local name.] The fruit of the Acrodictidium Canura, plant of the order Lauracere.

- Xacks, adv. [Ac, conj.] But.


## "Acke that ne tel thoo no man".

- [AcoLev] To


## But verray lovole ve.] To cool.

But verray love le vertue an I telo,
Por verray love may frelie deaire ackela."
Courte of Love, 1,078.
 ail'-kgr (Scotch), e. [A.S. egor $=$ the flowing of the sea $\mathbf{A}$ ripple on the surface of the water, s tide; also the bore in a river [EAGER, Bore]

Wel kaiw they the reume yt it A-ryue,

$\underset{(\text { Scotch })^{2}}{\text { ancé }}$ [A.S. acer $=$ an acre.] An acre. (Scotch.)
äck'-ër-dāle, s. [A.S. øcer $=$ an sers; deplan $=$ to divide.] Divided into aingle scres or into smail portions. (Scotch)
"abie all of it le ackerdate land."-Nemorie of the
āc'-kẽr-sprit, $\bar{a}^{\prime}$-cre-spire (E. of Eng.), àok-ẽr-spyre (a local pronunciation in use near liuddersfisld). [Achospire.]

1. A word applied specislly to potatoes when the roots have germinsted before the time of gathering them. (Cheshire dialect.) [ACrobpine.]
2. Among masons and delvers: Perisining to stone of the flinty or metallic quslity, sud difficult to work
II Used specially near Hudderafeld. (Halliwell and Wright.)
 ton.] [A.N.] A quilted leathern jacket worn under the mall armour; sometimes used for the armour itself.

- His fomen were well boan
ăcr'-măn, [First fresh water pirate ; one who ateals from ship: on Davigable rivers. (Smyth.)
" ac-knōw', v.t. [A.S. oncndwan $=$ to perceive.] [AкNowe.] To acknowledge.

You will aot be acknown, zir; Why' 'tis wise;
Now used only in the North of England (Suppl. to Hardyng's Chronicle, p. 75.) (Halliwell.)
ăc-knŏwi'-ědge, * ăk-nǒwi'-ědge, * ăknơwi'ěg, v.t. [Mid. Eng. $a=0$; knowe lechen = acknowledge.] [KNow.]
A. Ordinary Ianguage:
L. To confess, to admit.

1. Spec.: To admit a trifing smount of fault, error, or mistake, which the confersion all but compensates. In this sense it is opposed to confess, but the distinction between them is not always observed. [Confess.]
"" "Orgiven. ${ }^{\text {gentieman acknowledges his mintake and }}$ Lettres (1817), vol. 1., p. 232.
2. Less precisely: To confessa $\sin$ or crime. quity have I not hid."- $\mathrm{P}_{\text {a }}$. xyxil. 5 . .

1I. To accept a statement of sny kind, or a doctrine as true ; this nut involving admission of personal mistaks or error, sin or crime.
"For we write none other thangs unto you than
what ye read or acknovledge, and" trust ye shail What ye read or acknowledge and I trus
III. To eccept the just claims of a Being or person. Specially-
3. Of God: To show veneration for, to arlmil the paramount claims of, to yield unbounded and loving homage to.
"In all thy wayb acknortedge him, and he shall 2. Of a son or dauphter: To give parental recognition to ; to admit relationship and recognition to ; to arent obligation to a son or danghter whom there may be s temptation danghter whom there
" "He shall ackinowledge the soo of the hated for the
Arst-born." - Deut. $\mathbf{x x}$. 17 .
-I Similarly: To admit the position and claims of other dependants. (Used of God as well as man.) "Thus saith the Lord, the God of Iarnel Like these sway captive of Jndah, whomi I have sent out of this place into the land of the Chaldeana for their good."-
boil, boy; pout, jowi ; cat, çell, cnorns, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=\mathcal{L}_{\text {, }}$


3．To recognise the anthority of a piblic functionary，or any ona alse bringing proper credentials．
＂Dundea，meanwhile，bat surnmoned $k l l$ the clans Which archowledod his cumprission to nesemble for an expe
IV．To glve a recelpi for money，to feel or express gratitude for soma bevelit besfowed． they hle gifts acknowededed not．＂

Nittom．
B．Law：To own；so to assent to a legnl Instrument as to give lt validity．
－In all the foregoing senses the place of tha accurative may be supplied by the clause of a aentence introduced by that．
thai in nothing would induce them to ackn a owtodgo that in raskenbly of lorls nnd getulemen Who had come together without anthority froms the Great Seal
was constluationally a Parliaxnent．＂ Wast constitutionally
ăo－\＆nŏwI＇－čdged，pa．par．\＆a．［Acknow－ Ledere．］ nainely．from that we know of the sctuat distrfhution of elosely allieit or representatlve Ejecles． and likewise of acknourtedred varieties．＂－Darwin đc－knŏwl＇－čdǵ－c̃r，$s$［ACKNOWLEDGE．］One who acknowlelses．
＂She proved one of his most lountifut lenefactorss Lufe of lierbert．

As substantive：An admission，a confession，
an＂cceptance，incombinging of the truth．＂－2 Ttm
ăc－knŏw1＇－ědg－mĕnt，or＊九̌c－knǒwi－ eddge－ment，s．［AcknowzfDGE］The act ledged，or the thing acknowledged．
A．Ordinary Langunge：
1．（Spec．）：The act of acknowlelging a triffing mistake，or a more serions fatult，sin，or crime． Froiule：Mist．Engovech．${ }^{\text {Rn }}$ arkne of inult by Heary．＂－ 2．The admission of the truth of a state ment，a naraitive，a doctrine，or tenet，esper
cially if it he for one＇s alparent self－interes to centrovert it．
＂The ndscate of the Government had been by
universal scknowerdmm West．－Maraulay Hist．Eng．，dh wiii． 3．The aluission of the wistion and claims If any bung or lursm；also suth homare
or other action as the admission thus made
implies．


4．The ammission of having received nomey． Whethrowing to one or bestowed as a gift ： henelit of any kind：also（syec．），the reccipt for such money，the expression of gratitude for such favour．

M．Cointe without hrknowfot，Chnenferred on ua
B．Techrically：
1．Letu：The aulmission of an ace to tak the responsibility of it，or the owning of legal herd to give it validity
－No verbal acknowledgment of a deht more than six years ont will har the nperation requires the acknowledgment to be in writimg．

2．Feudul Custom．Ackrowtelgment moncy Boney paid in some parts of England as a recognition of the new iord who succeeds to an estate on the death of his predecessor．
＊ăc－knōwn＇，pre．par．［Acknow．］
 the wannt．
＂ack＇－sen，s．［Ash］Ashes．（Kennes： Gloss．，Ms．Landst．，1，1133．）
－Now confined to Wiltshire．
＊ack＇－wards，ady．
II Used（spec．）when an animal lies back－ wards and cannot rise．（Praise of lorkshire Ale，1697，p．89，Glnss．）
act－Iéa，\＆［A．S．ac＝oak；leag＝\＆place．］ A fipld in which oaks grow．（Cunningham．）
ăc－Iide，s．［Lat，aclidem，acc．of aclis＝a anali javelin．］Aa ancient Roman missila weapon，furnished with spikes，which was cast from the hand and then drawn back again by a thong．Each Roman warrior seems to have been provided with two．
a－clin＇－ǐc，a．\＆s．［Gr．à，priv．；к入i»ш（kllnō） $=$ to caluse to bend．］Lit．：Unbending．
Magnetism ：Not dipping．
aclinic－line，s．Professor Angust＇a name for the magnetic equator where the needle ceasas to dip and becomes horizontal．
a－clö－men，vit．［Dust．verkleumen $=$ to benumb．］To become torpid．
＂a－cloy＇e，v．Tocloy，to overload，to overrun． How her contrey was grevously acloved
Wyth a dragou venouns and orible of kend Wyth a dragou venoths and orible or kend．
＊a－clŭm＇－я̧ěn，＂a－clom－sen，v．i．To grow clumsy．
＊a－clŭm＇－sĭd，＊a－clom－sid，a．［A．S．］ Benumbed with cold．（Hyoliffe．）
 point or edge，the highest point ：$\alpha \kappa \eta(a k j)=a$ point or edge．］
L．Ordinary Language：
1．Gen．：The top or highest polnt（figura． tively rather than literally）
－Till lately the word acme was so lmper－ fectly naturalised in our language that it was expressed in Greek letters．Jeremy Taylor， Sonth，Culverwell，anl Phillips write it so （1rench：On some Deficiencies in our Eng． Dict．，p． 30 ；Eng．P＇ast and Present，p．46．）
＂The Latin language was sudged not to have come to its axpip or flourishing helght of elegance untll the aye in which Cicero llved．＂－Philltps：Pref．New Horld of Words，3rid ed．（A．D．1571）．
＂Its acme of human prosperity and greatness．＂－ Burke：A Regicide leace
2．Spect ：Mature age．

He pust he one that can instruct your youth，
And keell sotr acme in the state of truth．＂．
Ren Jonton：Staple of Neren，Pro
II．Technically：
1．Afed．：Lied by the Greeks to designate the luight of a disense，a meaning which it still retains．

2．lihet：The haight of pathos to which speaker das risen hy means of a climax．
ăc＇－mīte，s．［Sw．rachmit；Ger，cukmit，fr．Gr． any $($ altme $)=a$ ploint．So called from the pointed extremities of the erystals．］A uine－ ral placel by Dana under his Amphibole group，the Pyroxene sub－groun，and the section of it with monoclinic crystallization． Composition， $\mathrm{R}_{3} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{Si}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}+2 \mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+\mathrm{Si}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ． Or silica， $51-3$ sesquinoxide of iron， 304 ； protoxide of irom，${ }^{5 \cdot 1}$ Hardness， 6 colour，Wowninh or reddish brown，blackish green in the fracture．It is opaque，has an green in the fracture．it is opaque，has an
meven fracture and is lrittle．It occurs in Norway in erystals nearly a font long．
＊ăc－nâ＇－wěn，r．\％．\｛A．S．oncnévon $=$ to ac－ knowledge．$\rfloor[$［Ackvow．］To acknowledge，to own，to confess．
 oft， 83 froth from a liquid，chaff from wheat， te． 3 A genus of skin－diseases containing those characterised hy pustules，which，after supurating imperfectly，become amall，harl，
red circumseribed tubercles on the skin， red circumseribed tubercles on the skill， lealing species of the genus are（1）the $A$ ． simplex，monsisting of small vari，which break out on the face，the ahoulders，and the urper maghet－pimple ；（3）the A．indurato，or stone－ prock；and（4）the A．rasacee，or carbmeled
 serale or scratch．］The part of an animal Which it cannot scratch，being mable to reach it．It is the partion extending along the back fros between the shoulder－bladea to the ioins．
ăć－ní－da，s．［Gr．a，priv，；кviòn（knide），a nettle ：＊vi弓
make to itch．］Viruinian （1）to scrape，（2）to plants belonging to the order Chenopoliacea， or Chenopods．A．cannabina is the common Virginian hemp．
a－co，\＆A fish found in the Mediterranean． It has been called also the aquo，tha earacius， end the sarachinus．
 $=$ a point，（2）a infoos（antherns）$=$ fowering． blooming．］A genna of plants belonging to the order Solanacesp，or Nightshades．$A$ ． venenata is a larga bush with fragrant fowers which growa at the Cape of Good Hope，and ia ao poisonous that the Hoitentots use a dacoction of its bark to envenom their arrows．
a－cocck＇－bill，adv．
Nout．：A term used（1）of an anchor which


ANCTOR $\triangle$－COCKBILL．
bangs down by its ring from the cathead，or （2）of the yards when they are temporarily fixed af an angle with the deck．
a－cǒck＇horse，adv．Trimuphantly．（Ellis： Literary Letters，p． 265. A Romewhat slang
phrasi now obsolescent．（Nursery Rhynnes．）
 $\stackrel{y}{=}$ hollow．］［Opllosed to Celosati（q．v．） Bloodless worms．Ernst Haeckel＇s nana ror those worma which possess neither blood nor blood－cavity（Colomi）．He includes under the designation tha Flat－vorma（Platyhelmin－ thes），the Gliding－worms，the Sucker－worma， and the Tapa－worms．
a－çcem＇－ě－tæ，a－çcem＇－ě－tī，s．pl．［Gr．$\dot{\alpha}$ ， priv．；кoц áw（koimaot）$=$ to put to aleep．］
Ch．Hist．：A kind of monks and nuns who flourished in the fifth century A．D．，and whose practice it was to have Divine worship carried on in their churches nonceasingly，three relays of them taxing duty by turns．Some Roman Catholic monks atill follow the practice of the old Accemetax．
a－col＇e，v．t．［Accore．］To make quiet．
Sith that ye reft him thaquaintaunce
Of Bjaincoil hals mont joly
Romaune of tho rase 856
＊a－coll＇d，a．［Acolen．］Congealed．


－a－coil＇e，s．A Christmas game，the sane as Level－coil（q．v．）．（Beaumont \＆Fletcher，iv． 215，Note．）
＊a－coll－ăs＇－tǐc，a．［Gr．aкоגaбткós．］＂［a， temperate，riotons，prodigul，lascivious． （Minsheu：Guide into Tongues， 1627 ．）
 for кodiaen（kolusein）， 2 aor．inf．of кодá弓w （holuzō）$=$ to curtail，to 1 nune，to check，to punish．］Froward，एeevish．（Rider：Dích．） a－cöld，a，［Acules．］Cold．
－There lay this porere in gret distremse

Bless thy five wits！Tom a a－cod ＂$^{\prime \prime}$－Shakesp．
a－cǒld－ĭng，＊a－cǒld＇－y̆ng，pr．pat． ［Acold．］Getting cold．
${ }^{\text {＂The }}$ The ayknesse of the world thon schult knowe hy

＊a－cóled，a．［Acolen．］Cooled．（Robert of Gloucester：Herald＇s College MS．）
＊Another reading is akelde．（Heame＇s ed． nobt．of Glouc．，1．442．）
＊a col＇en，v．t．［A．N．］To embrace．［Accoll．］ ＂Then aooles he the knytu and kysses him inryea＂

كate，fät，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，fathcr ；wẽ，wêt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pít，sïre，sĩr，maxíne ；gō，pơt


## - a-coll'en, (pret. acolede, pe par. acol

Ye'-61-inn; s. A bird allied to the partridge, commen in the Spaniab Weat Indies, where it is used for food.
 akos) =a cure, relier, remady: fr. akfopat (akeomai) $=$ to heal ; (2) 入óyos $(\operatorname{logos})=$ a diacourse.] The aclence which treata of the remedies for diseases; the acience of medicines; the materia medioa; therapeutics.

 бl- $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$ '-thī ${ }^{2}$, (In Ger. akoluth; Fr. acoyte: Gr. axj̀ovtor (akolouthos) = a follower, axo ioveico (akoloutheô) $=$ to follow: a, copulative; кé $\lambda$ evtos (keleuthos) =a path.]
Ch. Hist. : One belonging to an order of petty ecclesiastical functionaries tnstitnted in the third centary to attend upon the Latin clergy. Their chlef duty was to light the lamps and prepare the elements for the commumion. At their ordination they recelved a candlestick with a taper, to symbelise the first of these functiona, and an empty pitcher first of these functiona, and an empty pitcher to represent the accoud. Sit
"".
 kind of officer dipe the pitiful plich into the oll of a
hurning lamp-Brevint: Saul and Samul af Endor. "The words subdeacons, acolyth, ontiarii
"Mosheim: Church Hist., cocot. "iii., pt. Mi., ch. ii.

* a-cơm'-bẽr, v.t. To encumber. (Chaucer.)
* ą-cŏm'-bẽrd,pa.par. [Acomber.] (Chaucer.)
- a-cŏm'-bre, v. [A.N.] To encumber, to trouble. [ACUMBRE.]


## "Aconebral was be for to here



* \&-cóm'-el-y̆d, * a-clom'-my̆de. a. or pa. par. [Cognate with provincial Clamm'd, Parv.)
 (kondulos) = the knob formed by a bent, the knuckle.]
Chiefly Bot.: Having no jointa.
 Cōn'-it-äte, s. [Aconitus.] A chemical compound formed with reonitic acid and a base, as calcium aconitate, magneaium aconitato.
(20'-ón-ite,s. [Lat. aconitum (q.v.).] 1. A name of the commen Blue Monk'ghood (Aconitum napellus). It occurs wild in Carinthia and Carniola, and, having long been cultivated in British gardens, has escaped and become naturalised in Eugland. It is a very poisonous plant, the root being especially dangeroua. When the leaves and flowers have died away, the root, or root-stock, has sometimes been mistaken for that of horse-radish, and has been eaten with fatal results. The root is of tapering form, and when old is dark brown outside and white inside, whilst the young ones are much paler. Its taste is bitter at first, after which there is a numbness and tingling of the lips and tongue. The rootatock of the horse-radish (Cochlearia a maraca) is much larger than that of the aconite, anul does not taper. Externally it is of a dirty yellow colour, and marked at the top by transverse scars, left behind by the leaves. Its taste is at first acrid or pungent, not bitter. [Aconitum.]

2. Less properly (among some gardeners, and potularly): The Eranthis nivalis, a plant af the order Ranunculaces, the same ne as that to which the proper aconite belongs.

- Winter-aconite $=$ Eranthis nivalis. [Spe Aconite, 2.]
ac-ön-ĭt'-icc, a. [Acosire.] Pertaining to the aconite.
aconitic acld, o. An acid existing naturally in Aconitum nopellus, Delphinium consolita, and Equisetum fluriatile, and doubtless in aome other plants, but obtained most easily by the application of heat to citric acid. Formula $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{6}=\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)^{\prime \prime \prime}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$. It salta are called aconitates.
ăc-ŏn-it-1'-na, ăc-ŏn'-it-ine, s. - [1n Ger. aconitin.] An alkalold subatance existing in Aconitum napellus and some of ita congeners. Formuls $\mathrm{C}_{30} \mathrm{H}_{47} \mathrm{NO}_{7} \quad A$ white substance slightly soluble in cold, aoluble in fifty parts boiling water, very soluble in ether." It melta at $80^{\circ}$. It ís intensely polsenons. is given tnternally in very amall doses in severe neuralgia and rheumatism, and also forms a valuable liniment.
ăc-ōn-1'-tŭm, s. (In Fr. aconit; Sn., Port., \& Ital asonito, fr. Lat. aconitum; Gr. akóvitov (akoniton) $=$ a polaonous plant growing on aharp ateep rocks èv ákovas (en akonais), or in a place called 'Anóvac (Akonai), in Bithynia, or from áк ${ }^{*} \nu(a k o n)=$ a dart, from its having long ago been used to poison darts with.]

1. Bot.: Wolf"s-bane, a genua of plants belonging to the order Ranunculacese, or Crowfoots. The apecica are generally from three to six feet high, with digitate and paimate leaves, and terminal spikes of blue or yellow fiowers. The beat known is the Monk's-hood (A. napellus). [Aconite.] The Indian $\boldsymbol{A}$. ferox, suppoaed to be only a variety of the former, is a more virulent poison than it, former, is a more virulent poison than it,
being gerid in a higl degree. A. napellus and being rerid in a higll degree. A. napellus and camnarum are diuretic.
2. Orel. Eng.: Before the word aconite was naturalised in the language, aconitum was the term employed.
${ }^{\text {" }}$ A aconitum or rrsh gunpowder."
a-cŏn'-thĕ-a, s. [Gr. öкwv $(a k \bar{o} n)=a \quad d a r t$, aud $\theta$ éa $($ thed $)=$ aspect.]
Entom. : Adolices aconthea, nne of the Nym. phalldax, from Indla and Java. The caterpillar has long projecting ayines.
 quick-darting scrpent; $\dot{\alpha}$ кovtiov (akontion) $=$ a
 $(a k \bar{e})=a$ point, an tulge.]
3. Zool.: A genua of snake-like lizards, belonging to the family Anguidx. Tha alrecies gre akin to the Anguis fragilis, but can rear thenselves up and dart forwards. Contrary, however, to common belief in the reginis which they inhabit, they are quite harmless. A. meleagris is the Cape plutado anake. A. jaculis, the dart-snake of the Greeka and Romans, and, according to Bochart, also the nop ( $q$ ippöz) mentioned in Isaiah xxxiv. 15 , which ia improperly rendered "great owl" in the authorised Euglish version of the Bible. [DART-aNAKE.]
4. Bot.: A genus of Brazilian plants belong ing to the order Aracere, ol Arads. So namei because the spots on the atem were sapposen to resemble the serpents above described.

* 3. Astron. : A comet, or meteor, so called from its resemblance to a snake.
a-conn'-tite, s. A mineral, a variety of MisPICKEL (q.v.).
*a-cŏp', adv. [A.S. con=tap.] On end, conically.

*ăćŏp-a, s. pl. [Gr. à, priv. ; ко́тоs (kopos) $=$ weariness.]
Old Med.: Medicines which were supposed to be useful in removing lassitule.
*ăc-ŏp'-ı̆c. a. [Acopa.] Preventing or alleviating fatigne or weariness.
ăc-ŏp'-і̌-cạ, ăc'-ŏp-ǐnn, s. [Gr. aंколіа
 administered to relieve fatighe or wearinuss.
* a-có'-pled, a. Conslell. (Ilumpton Correspond., p. ©0.)
 known which), used as an ingreslient for
charm. (Middeton: Witch Works, iii. 327.)
ăc or, $s$. [LLat. acor $=$ an acid taste, sonurness acpo $=$ to be sonr.] Acidity or sumrness in the
stomanh. stomach.
 (Link), *ac-or-oi-dĕ-a (Ag.). An olıl order of plants cut off from Aracese, chiefly on account of the different arrangenent of leaves in the burl, and the jossession of the rudiments of a perianth, theas being wholly wanting in Aracere.
a-cord', s. \& $v$. An old form of ACCORD (q.v.).

a-cor'daunt, *a-cör'-dend, a. [A.N.]
[Old forms of Accondant.] Agrecing.
"Mo ibliketh It acordane to resoun.".

* a-oor'-děd, * a-cor'-dǐd, par. par. [ACORd.]
"And thus they ben ocondod aud 1 -1woru


 ceorian $=$ to lament.] To sorpow, to grieve.
"At Gloucestre he delde, ac elr nadde he nom;
Rob. Grouc, p. \% "Bua peyre of amare, other thou aslt be acorye wore"
"Theu it schalt acorie sore"
MS Laud, 0 , 1.122 (Halliwerh.)
$\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ '-corn, s. 【A.S. acern, aceren, accern, neut. $\mathrm{pl} .=$ fruit of the field or country, from acer $=$ field (Skeat); lcal. akarn; Dan. agern; Dut. aker; Ger. ecker, eichel ; Goth. akron = fruit.]
I. Lit. : The frnit of the ock, Formerly acorna were uaed for human food, sid in times of acarcity are still eaten in different parts of the Continent.
- Botanically riewed, it is an indchiscent dry fruit, aurrounded by a cupulate involucre. It is the type of the genus ghens, in Gartner's classification of fruita.
"Conidernble discussion took place in the Timeo tast autumn as to whether acorns were aultable for
ernuloyment as foxd for catto - Auture, vol. ili ernploymen
(1871), p. 313
-I Sweet acom is the fruit of Quereus ballota.

2. Naut.: A little ornameatal piece of wood, conical in form, fixed on the mat-hend above the vane, to keep it from being detached when the wind is violent, or the ship leans much to one side when under a press of aail.
acorn-ball, s. An acorn Axed on its cupule, or cup, as a ball may be in a souket. She. Dryad-like, shall wear In wreath about her hair. Tennyson: Talking Oak
acorn-barnacle, s. The Bolthus crenutus, common on our coasts. [Aconsshell.]
acorn-coffee, s. A preparation made from acorns, husked, dived, and rusited. Iu aome reapects it is better that canmon coffee, not having the drying properties of the latter.
aoorn-cup, s. The calgx or cull in which

acorn-meal, s. A meal male on acorns Ahistle the sid harbarian, rovine mixel Fought the derce thaky lwar
ncorn-shell,
3. The ahell, glami, or huak of the actual acorn.

Who fram hullow bourhg above him Longefellow -sung of Hiawetha, xv
2. The English name givell to tha susile barnacles (Balandet), from the restmbanie which they bear to armons. The shell is usually composed of six segments, fimmly united into a tube. The lower part of this tube is fixed to some solid body, such as :
 mark. The urpur lart is coverelt anm profone valves from hetwern which the halaus can protrude its beantifully delicate cirri.

## a'-corncd, a. [ACORs.]

I. Gen.: Bearing achrns; having fel on acorns: fonsessen of acherns. nosition.
"A full acorned boar."
hesp.: Cymbeline. II. B.
2. Her. : Having rejresented ulon it an oak with acorus. (Used of escutcheons.)
*a-cör'se, vot. \& i. [Accunse.] To curac.
Called hem eatyres
Acorsal for evere. $\quad$ Piers Ploughman, p. 5rs.
boil, bợ; pout, jowi ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ihgo -cia = shap; -cian =shan. -tion, -sion =shŭn; -sion, -tion= zhŭn, -tions, -sious, -clous=shŭs. -bre =ber, -ple $=$ pel

- a-cor'-sy, v. [Accurse] To curse; to pronounce anathema againat.


## Deus hadem it is 5 clepud <br> For to salme the quene radde here brother body, <br> And alle thelt him linde.


We'-otr-üs, s. [In Fr. acore; Sp., Port, \& Ital. acoro, fr. Lat. acorus, or acorum; Gr. äкapo (akoros) $=$ the sweet-liag : $\dot{\mathbf{a}}, \mathrm{priv} . ;$ © $\dot{\delta}_{\mathrm{p}}$ (korè $=$ the pupil of the eys, or the eye, for the diseases of which the plant was supposed to be beneficial.] Sweet-rush.

1. Bot.: A genus of planta belonging to the order Orontiacee, or to Aracez. There is but ons British species - the interesting A. calamus, Lun., the sweet-sedge, or sweetflag. The flowers are arranged upon a sessile spadix. The epathe, which resembles the leaves, is not convolute. The perisnth is in six pieces, sad inferfor. The ovary is threesix pieces, sud inferior. The ovary is three-
celled, the fruit baccate. lts rhizome, which celled, the fruit baccate. lts rhizome, which is aromatic, is used in the preparation of hairmsnufacture a candy from it; blendera use it for fiavouring gin, and brewers in making beer. The whole plant, when bruised, gives forth a pleasant smell, on which account it was formerly mixed with rushes when the latter were strewed on the fioors of rooms. It fa still acsttered over the floor of Norwich Cathedral on certain festival days It it abundant in Norfolk and Suffolk, and found more sparingly in some other localitiea in Britain.
2. Bot. \& Phar. : A name sometimes given to the great galanguls (Alpinia galanga), a Zingiberaceous plant.
3. Zool. : Blue corsi.
 = order.]

Med.: Irregularity in the crises of diseases also ilt hesith, espectally when attended by lividity of aspect.

- a-cost', adv. [A.N.] On the side.

Porth thai paseeth this Iand acoak
rhour and Уertim, p. 281
-colt-y-1ē-dón, s. [Gr. a, priv. ; коти入れdeiv (kotuledön) = any cup-ahaped hollow or cavity. from avinn (kotulĕ) = saything hollow; also Lat. cotyledon $=a$ plant, the Cotyledon $u m$ bilicus of Linnæus.] A plant with no cotyledon, that is, having no seed-leaf. [CorvLeDon.j A member of the class Acotyledons (q.v.).
 dǒn'-6 (Agardh), a-cőt-y-ié-dóns (in Ens.), 8.pl. [Acotviledon.] One of the leading divisions of the Vegetabls Kingdom, the others being Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons. In the Dicotyledons there are two cotyledona, or aced-lobes; in the Mono cotyledous, one; and in the Acotyledons,

teehnically considered, none. How then, does germination take place? It does so not frosn two fixed points-the plumule and the radicle -but indifferently from any portion of the surface, a character which the Acotyledons share with some Aroider. [See Achogens, Cavptogamia.] The old class of Acotyledons has been divided by Lindley into two-the Thallogens, containing the Algal, Fungal, and Lichenal allisnces; and the Acrogens, including the Muscal, Lycopodal, and Filical alliances. [Ses these words.]
a-cot-y-10̈'-don-ox̆s, a [AcotvLemon.] Having no cotytedous, pertaining to a plant without aeed-lobes.
"Class III. Aedyledonous or Cellalar Phanta"-
a-côn'-chi, s. $A$ kind of bslssm.
Balsam of Acouchi, or Acouchi Resin: The inspissated juice of a plant, Icica heterophylla, belonging to theorder Amyridacea, or Amyrids.

## -eou'chy̆, 8. [Local name.]

Zool.: Dasyprocta acouchy, a rodent someWhat like a large guinea-pig, from Gulsna sud the West Iudies.
a-côu'-mŏ-tẽr, s. [Gr. (I) ikoví (akoue) $=$ hearing, fr. duouw (akouo) $=$ to hear; and (2) $\mu \dot{\text { érpov }}$ (metron) $=$ a measure.] An instrument for messuring the extent of the sense of hearing in sny individual case.

* a-cóun'-tre, s. [Fr. contre, adv. = against.] [Encounter.] An encounter.
"The a counvere of hem was wo strong
Gy of waraike, p. 29L
'a-côupe', v. [O. Fr. acoulper ; Fr. acouper, from Lat. acculpare = to sccuse, to find fsult.] To blams, to accuse, to inculpate.

Alle ye pryde and vanyte

a-couppe'mĕnt, s. [AN.] [Acoure.] An sccusation.

Withouten answere to acoupoment,"
Zarthorne: Moc. Talet, p. 208.

* a-côup'-y̆ng, s. [Acoure.] Au onset. At the acoupyng the knightes (speres) either hrak $g_{\text {withli }}$ on other.

William ond the Herseove, p. 124
a-couts-măt'-Ic, or a-côns-măt'-ic, s. [Gr. बкovamatuos (akousmatikos) = willing to hear; äкovona (akousma) $=\mathrm{s}$ thing heard; iкaice (akouō) = to hear.] A disclple of Pythagoras, who had not yet completed his five years' probation.
a-cous'tic, or a-côus'tic, a \& s. [In Ger. akustik; Fr. acoustipue; fr. Gr. dacuarkor
(akoustikos) ing: akovotos (akoustos) $=$ beard, sudible ; aंKoun (akouot) = to bear.]
A. As adjective:

1. Anot.: Pertaining to the ear, constituting part of the physical spparatus for hearing.

Acoustic duct: The meatus auditorius, or external passage of the ear.
Acoustic nerves: The sams as suditory nerves (q.v.).
Oarxin: to transmit vilurations to the acoustic nerre. 2.
2. Med.: Designed to act on the ear.

Acoustic medicine: One designed to remove some diaease of the ear, or to improve defective hearing. (Quincy.)
3. Hist.: Obtaining knowledge by the ear.

Acoustic Disciples, or Acousmatics. [AcousMatic.]
4. Art: Designed to facilitate hearing or itself to be heard. Pertaining to sound. (See the ex. from Tyndall under Acoustical.)
Acoustic instrument: Gewerally s synonym for a speaking trumpet.
Acoustic ressels: Brazen tubes used in ancient theatres for the purpose of sending the voice of the speaker as far as possible. In general they succeoded in doing ao to the distance of 400 feet. [Acoustics.]

## B. As substantive

1. Med.: An acoustic mediciue. (See adj. N. 2.)
2. Hist. : (See adj, Nio. 3.)
a-cớs-ticc-al, or a-côus'ticc-al, adj [Acoustic.] The same as Acoustic (a.v.). "Acountical experiments on the selue durlag the "The sound of the village bell. Which comes mel has $\Rightarrow$ vaine beyond its acoruical one. $-T$ Thmdall
a-couns-tí-çian, or a-côus-ti-çian, s. [Acocssici] One who investigates the phenomeas of aound.
Induci. sciences, blic. nifi., chaticians"- Whewell: Fis.
a-cous'tics, or a-côus'tícs, s. [In Fr. acoustique.] [Acoustici i A term introduced by Saveur. The acience which treata of
sounds, or, more specifically, that braneb of natural philosophy which treata of the nsture of sound and the laws of ita production and propagation, as far as these depend on physical principles. Sound is produced by the vibration of the particles in a sonorous body, evoked by a blow or in some other way. If a number of small light wooden balls be suspended by ailk threads over a bell-jar, just in contact with the widest part of the glass, the drawing of a violin-bow across the edge of the glass will impart to the particles of the latter a vibratory movement. which will make itself visibla by finging of the balls oftener than once. Sound requires an elastic medium for ita transmission to the tympanum of the ear. In vacero it becomea insudible, but brought in contact with sir it is heard without difinculty. Its rete of progresa through dry air, at a tempersture of $32^{\circ}$. is, sccording to Vauder Kolk, 1,091 feet 8 inches in a second; and according to Mr. Stone, $1,090 \cdot 6$ feet: through metallic rods ita motion is much more rapid.
Two particles which sre in the same atate of vibration-i.e., are equally displaced from the positions which they occupled in equilibrio, and are moving in the asme direction, and with equal veloeities-are said to be in the same phase; whilst those which are proceeding in a contrary direction are said to be in opposite phases.
If ths vibration of particles takes place in the same direction as that in which the distarbance is moving from particle to particle, it is called longitudinal; ff at right anglea to it, transverse.
So analogous are the sound-producing vibretions of particles to those of waves in the ocean, thist the terms waves and undulations are used in Acoustics as well as in Hydrology. The distance which aeparates two particles in the sams phase is called the length of a wave. $\Delta$ in optics, so in Acoustics, there are refraction and reflection, the laws in both cases being the same.
Refraction of sound: The change of direction which is produced when a wave of sound, travelling through one medium, neets asecond ons not of the same kind, snd excites in it a wave of a different velocity and direction from wave of a
the firat.
Refection of sound: The change of direction which is produced when a wave of sound, travelling through one medium, meeta a second one diverse from the first, and in addition to transmitting to it a refracted wave, excites in it an undulation travelling in a different direction, but with the ssme velocity as the other. A sound msy be frequently repeated, as from an echo-producing cliff, sud in a whispering gallery or a tunnel.
Two or more sonorous waves travelling through the same medium, and acting ou the aame particles, are said mutually to interfers with each other. If they move towards such su interference from exactly opposite directions, they produce between thema stationary wave. This expreasion does not imply that every particle of the wave thus produced io motionless. Some particles are 80, whilat others vibrate longitudinally or transversely. The pointa at which the particles are stationary are called nodes, and the vibratory portions ventrat segments. A vibrating musjical string, a tuning fork, or other stiff rod vibrating longitudinally, make stationary waves. These sre generated also inside wind-instruments when the latter are blown. The vibrations of a solid are beat conmunicated to another solid : hence s tuning-fork being struck is applied to a table, and violin-strings sre placed in contact with a hollow wooden box, which imparts to their sound a greater intensity than if its transmission to the esr were eutrusted to the sir alone.
Noise is a single blow given to the ear, whilst Music is caused by a series of feebl's Whows following one another st regular Intervals. [Nusic, Harmony, socnd.]
I Some writers have divided Acoustics Into Diacoustics, which treats of those sounds which pass directiy from the sonorous body to the ear; and Catacoustics, which inveatigates the phenomena of reflected sounda. Another division is into Acoustics proper, or the science of hearing, and Phonetics, or ths science of sound; the latter word being from Gr. фwvin $(p h o ̄ n \bar{e})=$ sound.
a-cotv'eer, r.t. [O. Fr. covrit, coutrer, from Lat. cooperio $=$ to cover.] To uncover.
[^6]
## Bollemt, withouten loing. coowd kid undedo her of

Arthour and Nortim, pass.

- $\%$-odv'-erd, pa. par. [Acover.]
**-cotv'-err-ŭnge, s. [Acovir.] Recovery.
- a-ofynte, v.t [0. Fr. accointer = to make known. 1 To make acquaintance.

Hoc acomed hym anan; and hloomen trendes gode, nobert of Elowcester, pis.
-a-coy- -gying, or [Accueino.] Accuaing, an accusation.

## He in farth hrought, wed the kyng

Givoth him acoysyng" $\frac{\text { King Alivausder, 8,978. }}{}$
40-quā'int, t.t. \& i. [Fr. acointer $=$ to become intimate ; Prov, accoinder $=$ to make known; o. Fr. coint = informed of a thing, from Low Lat. adeognito $=$ to make known, from Lat. $a d=$ to, and cognitus, pa par. of $\operatorname{cognosco}=$ to know.] [KNow.]
A. Transitive:

1. Not reflexively: To inform, to commanicate an item of intelligence.
TT The parson informed ia ID the accusative, and the intelligence is iotroduced by of, with, or the clanae of a seatence commencing with that.

## Wife, go yon to her ere you go to bed,

OQQuaine her here of my nou Parls live."
"Irntua acquainted tho people with the doer and crace, Argument
"I mast acquaine you that I havo received
Now dated lottera from Northnmberinud.
shakesp: 2 Henry IF., IV. I.
2. Reflexively: To make (one's aelf) familiar with a being or person, his character, or hia procedure.
"Aquaine now thyrelt with him [Ood], and be at
B. Intrans: : To be cognizant of anything. to be observant of what pasaea, or ia taking plage at the time; to be or become familiar with.
"Thongh the Cholsenls will not acquains with yon.'

* az-quäint (in Scotch pron. *ac-quént, * ac-qua'nt), pa. par. \& a. [AćQUAINT.]

II Now altogether auperseded by Acquainted (q.v.).

Thou also moot entirely art.
Aequaj3l with all my ways
Roures metrical

"He to weel acyuent I, at the smugliers, thioves Lothian.
4ac-quàint-a-ble, a. [Acquaint.] Easy to gain the acquaintance of, easy of accesa.
"Wherefore be wise and acquaintable."
o-quà'int-ançe, s. \& * a. [Acquaint.]
A. Aa substantive:
I. The act of gaining a greater or leas amount of knowledge of any person or thing. II. The atsts of becoming known to a person.
"As I'll myselif diggrace: knowng thy will,
IWil acquaintanco Alrangle, and look itranga,",

Orow trom the king acouaintance by this carriage."
shakeop.: Eing Henry VIII., Hi. 1.
 mechunical processes ot certain arth, traden, and Auhhoricy, ch. II.
III. A person with whom one ia acqualnted.

* I. A friend.
"Rut lt was thau, a man mine equal, my gulde and mine acquaintance We took sweet counsel together, iv. 13, 14.

2. (a) Really singulax: A person whom one knows but alightly, or wbo, if he has been long known, has atill, for aome reason or other, been kept outside the circle of one's chosen and trusted friends.
"Montyomery was an old acquaintance of Perguson."
(b) Collectively: People whom one knows. accruaintance they yought him among their kinstolk and - Sometimes applied figuratively to the inferior animals or to things.
B. As adjective (highly vulgar): Acquainted.
 age. "-Shakesp.: Merry Wiees, i, 2
If It ahould never be used in this aenae.
ao-quinint-ance-ship, s. [ACQUAINT.] The atste of being aequainted. (Chalmers.)

* ao-quà'int-ant, s. An acquaintance. Apoisor.: ${ }^{\text {an }}-1$. Wocquaintant and otrlend of Edmund po-quä'int-qd, pa, par. [Acquaint.]

IU Uaed in the same sense as the verb, with rarely the apecial aedae of well-known.

- thing goquaine od and familiar to ua",
$\dagger$ ao-quā'Int-ฮ̌d-nơas, \& [Acquaint.] The atsts of beling acquainted.
qo-quāint-ing, pr. par. [Acquaint.]


1. Turned away from; averse: averted from. (Scotch.)
Dido aggreuil ay quhli he his tale tald
Rollyg vmquhile her one now here, naw thore
Wyth eyeht vnstablll wauerand oner al quhare."
2. Cross, perverse.
*ac-quếint-gunģe. [ACQUAINTANCE.]
They were his approwourn prively.
Thay were his approwauru Chaver: Freres Tale, 6,084-s.
ac'-quel̆, v.t. [Fr. acquis, acquise, pa. par. of ocquérir: Lat. acquisitus = scqnired.] To aequire. (Scotch.)

Sto bednesa and madneas,
Burot: Pilorim, (Watoon's Coll., iL, 19.)
Xe'qu@̆st, s. [ln Fr. acquise, pa. par. of acqueriv; If. Lat. acquisitus, pa par. of acquiro; or ad \& queesitus, pas. par. of quero.]
A. Ordinary Language:
L. The act of acquiring.
II. The atste of being acquired.
III. The thing acquired, e.g., a conquest. "New acguests are more hurden than strength."-
"Mod reponed noar the outia of rivers makes coneat and preservins these theils as trophiee and uigns
B. Law: Gooda or effects acquired either by purchase or donation.

* ac-quê'ynt, pa. par. [A form of Aquevnt.] Quenched.
ăs-quil-̌'sçe v.i. [Lat. acquiesco $=$ to become quiet, to reat : ad; quiesco = to rest; quies $=$ rest; Fr. acquiescer.]
* 1. To reat.
"Which a toms Dever rost till they moet with some
pores, when they acquiesce."- Foweell: Letters, iv, 50 . 2. To aubmit to, or remain pasaive under, inatead of rebelling against.
"The Dation generaly acquiesced in tho new ocelo-

3. To assent to, to accept tscitly or formally.

[Acquiesce.] Submission to, express or tacit consent to endure without protest or rebellion that which is not really liked.
of ". coguiencence." With npprobation, yet with the show
4. Contentment, rest, satisfaction with.
hut seldorn from on full satisfactlon and
and acouien "-
act-quĭ-ĕs'-çĕnt, a. [Lat. acquiescens, pr. par. of acquiesco.] [Acquiesce.] Submissive to, disposed tacitly or formally to submit to what cannot reaily be liked.
"ïi. E. acruienoms in his condition."-Frouds
ăc-qnǐ-ěs'-çing, pr, par, \& a. [ACQUiEsce.]

- acc-qui'-ět, v.t. [Low Lat. acquietare.]

1. To quiet, to compose. (Eng. \& Scotch.)

Acruiet his mind from etirring you againat your ""rofor the pepill at almaiat gane wilde, it is - - - - Acts Jas. IV., 1503 (od. 1814), p. 249.
2. To secure. (Scotch.)
iandiz" ${ }^{\text {Ho }}$ - to werrand, acquiet, and defend

Law: A writ of justices lying for a surety against a creditor who refuses to acquit his debtor after the money owing has been paid.
ac-qui'ght ( $g h$ silent), v.t. An old spelling of Acquit (q.v.).


* 九̌-quill', v.t. [4.N.] [In O. Fr. enquillor, aquiller a form of accueillir. 1

Hunting: A term applled to the buck and doe, the male and female fox, and all "ver min."

I Nearly synonymous with the more modern word Imprime, afterwarda epplied to unharbouring the hart. (Halliwell.)
"Byr huntere, how many bestis aequith; syr, the
buk and tha doa, the malo foz and the fermale, snd buk and the doo, the malo fox and the feraiale. and And how many brach
ac-quir-*-bil'-1-ty, s. [AcQulaable.] Capability of being acquired
a0-quir'-a-ble, $a$. [AcGuire.] That may be acquired

ac-qui're, v. f. [Lat. acquiro, -isivi, -isitum $=$ to acquire : $a i=$ to ; quero $=$ to look or search for; O. Fr. acquerre, aquerrs; Prov. acquirir Er. aequérir; Ital. acquisitare.]

1. Of man: To gain material posseasiona by gift, by purchase, by conquest, or in any other way; alao to make intellectual attsinments by study, to gain akill in manuai employment, dc.
 acquired in difiorent ways, - Bacaulay: Bist. Eng. "I Alender had faculeed aequired more learning thas firs. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x i v}$.
2. of the inferior animals, animats or plants organs, or inanimate things.

sc-quire'-mĕnt, s. [ACQUIRE.]
3. The aet of acquiring or obtaining any desirsble object, such as weaith or other property, skill in manual work, intellectual attsimments.

 bl. ili., ch. 7 .
4. The object gained.

T Used almost exclusively of those intellectual conqueata which one makes by the use of his tslenta, as opposed to the talents themselves.
"That party was not larres ; but tho ahllitiea ac quirementer sud virtues of those who belouged to it
ac-quir'-ẽr, s. [AcQuire.] One who acquires.
ac-quir'-ĭhg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Acquiae.]
As substantive: Acquisition, that which is gained.
slon."-Naunton: Fragmenta Regalia, Leicerter.
ac-qui'-ry, a. [Acquike.] An acquiring, an obtaining; acquisition.
" Nourt requireth more hard study and pain toward sermons iil. 82 it thau contentweat."-Burrow:
*ac-qui'se, v.t. [A.N.] To acquire. [AcQuers.]

* ác'-quĭ-site, a. [Lat. qequisitum, or pa. par. acquisitus.] [Acqurae.] Gained with more or less of permanence.
"Thres. [uotions] belng Innate and five acruisto
act-qui-sǐ-tion, s. [In Fr. ocquisition, fr. Lat. acquisitio $=(1)$ the act of acquiring, (2) the thing acquired: fr. acquisitum, conventionally called the aupine of acquiro: ad and quaro.]
L. The act of acquiring.
II. The state of being acquired.
by his own lndustrious acquisition of them."
III. Anything acquired, whether land, money, materiai, skill, or intellectual gains.
"The English still held their acquisition" "-F7ouds.
aco-quirs'-i-tive, a. [Lat. ecquisitus, pa. par. of acquiro $=$ to acquire (q.v.).]

1. Acquired.
"He [William I.] died not in his acquiaitue, hut in
his native aniL" his native soil. "-Sir
goniance, p. Wottom: Reliquia Wot.
2. Prone to attempt acquisition, eves though this ahould be made only by laying hands on that which is not one'a own.
bôl, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, çin, benç ; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=1$


##  <br> It is sometimes followed by of.

so-quify-It-Ive-1y, adv. [Eng. acquistive; -ly.] In virtue of baving acgnired anything : as having acquired soything.

## 

Among phrenologiss: One of those human propensities which ars supposed to be represented externally by bunnps or protuberances on the hrain. The spot which they point out for acquisitiveness is at the liffrior angle of the parietal bons, with ideality in front snd secretiveness in the resr. It is described as a propecsity that prompts one to seek for property. The individual so muhsppily constituted is considered to be a man who, if in the upper ranks, will be prone to "kleptomania," suld if in tha humbler ranke of society will too probably figure in the pollee-consta as an inveterate thlef.
*ăc-quís'it-õr, a [Lat acquisitus, pa. par. of acquiro.] Ous who sequires.

- ăc'-quisst, v.t. [Lat acquisitus, pa. par. of acguiro.] To acquire. (Skinner.)
- ăc-quist', s. [From the verb.] An acquisttion, something gained.

Hia servants he, with dew arouitt
Of true experience from this great ovent.

ac-quitt, * ac -quïght (gh silent), *acquíte, *a-qui'te, "a-quȳ te (mod. pret. \&par, par. acquitted, formerly also acpuit), v.t. [0. Fr. aquiter; Fr, acpuitter, from Low Lata acquieto, from ad $=t 0$, quieto $=$ to settie.] [QuIT, Quite.]

- In Old Seotch it has sometimes the pret. acquate, as in the example-
worthiy acquafe himself of the grest place
L Ordinary Language:
I. To pronounce one innocent of s crime, inn, or fault. [Ses 1I. 2.]
"God wite in a dal wan It aquited be".
Rob. Glouc. p . 685.
"A The Lord is slow to anger, and great in power, and
will not all acyuit tho wicked. -Nahumh. 3 ,
- Formerly followed by from prefixed to the charge ; now of is employed.
"Hob $x$. thou wilt not acquit me from mine iniquity."

2. To requite, to psy for, or to svenge.

- (a) To requite.
"O how ill dost thou acyuite the love I heare thee"
(b) To pay for.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Or if his rinatog be so llte } \\ & \text { That his labour will not agutan }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { That his labour will not aquite } \\ & \text { 8uthciauntly at hils living }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Gutliclauntiy at hls living, } \\ & \text { Yet pasy he go his hrede begging.* } \\ & \text { Rom of the }\end{aligned}$
(c) To avenge. (Scotch.)
*He exhortit ble med to heve corage; set asyd at
dredour (gif they had ony) renuentring the uret dredour (git they had ouyh, renumanhrimg the gret
apreit and wanheld of thair eldaris. that thay may acquite thair deith."-Bellend: Crom, bk vi, ch xili


## 3. To set free from olligation.

"For, as I hear, he wis much bound for you.
" Let each shakesp. Soken of esteem bestow. benice,
This gift acyuits the dear respect 1 owe."
4. Rerectively (with self superalded): To quit (one's self), to behave, to dischargs the trust reposed in one.
"Marlborough, on this as on every elmilar occailon,
acguilfed himidy like a valiznt and ekilful captain." - Mracuutay: : Hite. En $\mathrm{g}_{3}$, oh. xiv.
II. Law: To set at rest with respect to s claim or sin secusation.

1. With respect to a claim:

- According to the feudal system, if a tenant held lands of a lord mesing, and the mesne over the lord paranour, then the mesne was expected to acquit the tenant of all serviees except those which he himself claimed for the lands.

2. With respect to an accugation: To prononnce one void of guilt with respect to any charge which has been hrought agatnst one; to justify.
ac-quǐt', pa par. [The same as Acqerteed (q.v.).] Aequisted, quit.
"To be cospusi from my contional smart:" spenser.
ac-quite, v.t. [Acerrs.]

## so-quit'-ment, s.' [Acquit]

1 \& 2. The act of acquitting, the state of being acquitted; sequittal "The word imports properly an acopuement or dis. ehargo ot or man paron poine yroesdent uecumtion and full trial and cognisance of his asuse had there-
eq0-quit'-tal, s. [Acquir.]
Law dordinary Language:

1. A judieial direction that one is innocent or s charge hrought agalist him, or st least thst proof of the accasation has fisilad.

- An sequittal msy be in deed, that is, by a verdict; or in law, that is, the boon msy come to the seeused person more indirectly. Thus, if he be tried as accessary to a felony, the scquittal of the principal will carry with It also his sequittal.
"The acguiteal of the bishops Was not the only epoch in history.-Mracatelay : Hist. Rng., eh. ix speedy conulttal "-Mrencaulay: Hist. Eing., eh. viii. 2. Discharge or release from a promise or obiligation.
"And feir acguitenl of hle osth.". ${ }_{\text {Scott }}$ : Lord of tho Ites, iv. 27.
Acquittal contracts: A discharge from an obligation. This may be by deed, prescription, or tenure. (Co. Lit. 100 s.)
act-quǐt'-tạnçe, s. [A.N.] [Acquir.]
I An aequittal.

1. The set of sequitting or releasing from a chargs or debt
2. Forgiveness, sequittal.

Forbearance no but scon shall find
Mryuitt मince
3. That which sequits. Spec., the recelpt which furnishes documentary evidence of the discharge or release from a deht or obligation. F Now more frequent in the North of England thsn elsewhere.

Boyet, you can produce ncquita ances,
For anch a Burn 1 ronn special officers
For such a mum, from special officers

* II. Requital.
* III. Acquaintance (Skinner.)
* ac-quitt'tançe, v.t. [Acquittance, e] To scquit.
"Your mero eftorcement shall aquittance me.

actquitt'-tẹd, pa. par. \& a. [Acqurr, v.t.] actquit'-ťíg, pr. par. [AcQuit, v.t.]
*ac-quỳse, v.e. [Acquire.] To sequite. "Honour and goodes dayly to icruyge
a-crà'-nī-a, s. pl. [í, priv.; кpaviou (kranion) $=$ the skull.] Hseekel's name for the skullless scimals. Vertebrata without skull and hriin. Only representative, the Amphiorus lanceolutus. [Lavcelet.]
* ą-crāssed, a. [Acraze.] Crazed. (Grafon.)
† actrā'sĭ-a, ăc'-ra-sy̆, ăć-râ-sĭe, s. [Gr. п́xpasia (akrasia) $=$ wast of power, esplecially over one's passions: $\dot{\alpha}$, priv.; either fromi kpärus (krasis) $=$ the mixing of two things, giving the idea of mixture of two aubstances, but not in due proportion; or from ${ }^{\text {spaitor }}$ (kratos) $=$ strength; meaning, want of power or control.] Excess, want of power power or control.]
over ones's passions.

Doth orerthrow the Boनre of Blla,
And Acrany defet And Acraky defemt." $\mathcal{S j p e r z s e r : ~} \mathcal{Q}$., c. sIl., motto "..." the acrasie and discomposednest of the outer
 Whether you say rif the hery or nind, osemulon great -crā'-tī-a, s. [Gr. a, Mriv. ; кри́тos (hratos) - strencth ] Want of strength, weakuess.

* a-crāze, a-crāş' $e_{\text {, v.t. }}$ [CRAze.]

1. To make crazy.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "And I arrazet war" } \\
& \text { Mirror, for } \mathrm{Ma}
\end{aligned}
$$

2. To impair, to destroy.

 field, land, anything sown. sown corn, corn, an scre; Ger. acher = (1) a field, (2) smil, (3) acre; O. H. Ger. achar; Grath. akre; Dut. akker;

Sw. iker; Dan. ager ; Icel. akr; Fr acre; Irish acra; Wei. eg; Lat. ager =s $\begin{aligned} & \text { deld } ; \text { Gr. }\end{aligned}$ àyós (agros); Pers. akkar.

* 1 Originally, any teld, Fhatever its superficial area. This would seem to be the meaning of the word in some names of places, as Castle-acre and West-acre, in Norfolk.
"Foplo with alle the recheses, and akert, ats thot
Thargh ther doahtineene the hand thorgh thei

2. From shout the tims of Edward 1. the word became more definite, and its limits were preseribed by the statutes 31 and 35 Edward I., and 24 Heary VIII. By the Aet 5 George Iv. the varyiog measures of the acre current in the kinglom were, reduced to one nniform standard. The Imperial acro contains 4,840 square yards, the scottish one 6104.12789 equare yards, and the Irish ons 6, 840 square yards. The imperisi scre ts current in the United States. The old Roman ingerum, generally translated "'acre," was sbout five-efghths of the imperial scre.
"The mace enclosod was. oboat ball an acra"-

* acre-fight, s. $\Delta$ combat in the olden time with lances between aingle combatants, time with lances between aingle combatants,
consisting of English sid Scoth borderere. It wss alao called camp-fght, and the comhatants were named champions, from their fighting in the open field (in Fr. champ). (Cowell.) Or more probably from A.S. camp, comp $=\mathbf{s}$ bsttle.
- acre-man, s. A husbandman.
and acromen yode to the plourh.", Lay
*acre-shot, *acre-tax, s. A local tax acre-shot, ${ }^{\text {acre-taxk, }}$ s. A local tax
npon land, fixed at a certain sum for each s.cre.
"The sald in-dikes should be carefully maintalned and repaired hy those dyke-reeves out of the compmon ucre-hot aseessed within eve
acre-staff, * aker-staff, s. An instrument for clearing the plough-coulter. (Kersey.)
 of sny ptece of srable or other land, measured in acres.
elther the acreage of thelr farmo or the nutiober of men employed."-Cenous Repore of 1861 (Appendix), moi iii., pis is9.
acred (pron. $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-kẽrd), $\alpha$. [From the substantive.] Pertaining to the owner of "acres," i.e., landed property.
* àc'-rème, s. [Acre]
old Lavo: Ten acres of Isnd.
* a-crĕs', v.t. [Accresce.] To sceresce, to increase. (Scotch.)
"Ay the ternpest did neres,
Aot nathas lyk in to grow lea
Burel: Pilgrim (Watson: Coll, IL sL)
ac-rǐ-bei'-a, s. [Gr. ахрißean (akribeia) = literal accuraey, exactness, preciaion.] A purely Greek word oceasionally used in Eng lish, there not being in onr tongue 8 short term bearing exactly the same shade of mesuing.
à'-ríd, or $\overline{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{c}^{\prime}-\mathbf{r i d}$, $a$. [In Fr. dere; Sp, Port, sad Ital. acre; fr. Lat. acer, fem. acris, neut. acre, genit. acris.]

1. Lit.: Sharp, pangent, piercing, bot, biting to the taste. Used of chemical substances, of plants, de.
 ". Ritter and acrid differ only by the shapp particles of the frat heing in volved in a freater quantity of oil
than those of the last."-A rbuthoot: On Aliments 2. Fig.: Sharp, pungent. ssreastic. (Used of a person's mind, of syecch, writing, \&c.)

あ̌é-rída, s. [Gr. íkpis (atris), genit. inpidos ( $\alpha$ hridos) $=\mathrm{a}$ locust.]

Entom. : Mr. Kirby's name for the genus Locusta of Geoffroy, containing, however, mat locusts, but grasshoppers. Others use, Instead of Acrida, the term Gryllus. [G8rilus.] Ex. ample, the great green grasshnpper, Acridd ample, the great green grasshopper, Acrida
viridissime, or Grylus viridissimus. Acrida must not he confounded with Acridium (q.v.)
ac-rĭd'-1-1̆d-æ, a-crid'-i-dæ, s. plural [ACRIDrUM.]
Entom. : A family of Saltatorial Ortheptera,


1．Lit．：Shsrpness，pungency；used of chemical substances，plants，\＆c．
＂Aeridity，enustieity，and poison are the general oharacteristics of this suspicions order［the Ranunen－ lacete\}"-Lindley: Nat. Syit. af Botany, 2ad ed. (1830\},

2．2．Fig．：Sharpness，pungency；used of the mind，or of speech or writing．
ăo－rid＇－íŭm，ăe－xy̆d＇－īm，s．［Gr．ákpis， －idos $($ akris，$-i d o s)=$ a locmst．］A genus of in－ sects，the typical one of the dsmily Acridiide （q．v．）．There are four srticulations to the tarsi．The antenna sre short，filiform，or swelled at the extremity，sud have ten to twelve perceptible articulstions．It contains the Lacusts．［Locust．］
Xo－ri－mō－nǐ－oŭs，a．［In Fr．acrimonieux， fr．Lat．acrimonia $=$ sharpness，pungency．］ Sharp，pangent，blting．［ACRimonv．］

## 1．Lit．：Of material substsnces．

of itself，then whatever acrimony or amarimatude re－ of itself，then whatever acrimony or amaritude re－
dounds in it must be from the admixture of meian－ dounds in it must be from the adm
2．Fig．：Of a person；of the mind，temper， or of language．
＂Even his most acrimonious enemies feared bim at lenst an mueh as they bated him．＂—Hacaulay：Bist． Eng．，ch XV．

acrimontous language sil that they hami suffered at acrimonious language ail that they hai，suffered at
the hand of the Puritan in the day of his power．＂－
Nacaulay：Hist．Eng．，ch．viil Nacaulay：Hist．Eng．，ch．vili．
 In an scrimonious manner，sharply，pun－ gently．
ăc－xĭ－mō＇－nī－oŭs－něss，s．［Acmmoniovs．］ The quality or stats of heing sharp or pun－ gent；serimony．
ac＇－xi－món－y，s．［In Fr．acrimonie；Ital．acri－ monia，fr．Lat．acrimonia．Webster thinks the Lat．suff．－monia＝Eng．mony，may come from the same annrce as Lat，naiaco，Gr．Mevw
（meno $=$ to remain．The suffix－mony signj－ （meno）$=$ to remain．The suffix－mony signi－
fles the quality or condition，like hood in fies the qua
knighthood．
－Acrimony is explsined in the Glosssry to Philemon 11 olland＇s Trans．of Pliny＇s Nat． Hist．（A．D．1601）as being then of recent in－ trodnction into the English．（Trench．）

1．Lit．：Sharpness，pungency，corrosiveness （applied to material substances）．
＂＂．．for those milike have all an acrimony，though
one would think they should be lenitive．－Bacon：
Nat．$I$ ist． Nat． $\boldsymbol{H}$ ist．
2．Fig．：Sharpness，pungency（anplied to the mind or language）．Bitterness of speech．
＂in his official letters he expressed with great acrimony his contempt for the King ebsaracter end
understanding．${ }^{*}-$ Nacaulay：Hint．Eng．，ch．xil． fi Sometimes used in the plural．
＂＂．kindied＂to Frouthe the acrimonies which the debate
＊Xe＇－xi－sy̆，s．［Gr．ánpsoia（ahrisiot）＝want of distinctness in judgnent；aкpıтos（alritos）＝ nnarranged，undistinguishable：$\alpha$ ，priv．；крivw （krinö）＝to separate，to pick ont，to decide．］ 1．Inability to judge，want of judgment． （Bailey．）

2．Med．：A case on which it is very difficult to pronounce，or on which one does not like to mronounce，the symptoms being unfavour－ able．
 aкрıта $($ ahrita $)=$ unarranged，undeterminexl， confused ：$\dot{a}$ ，priv．；крıтós $=$ separated，picked out；verbal adj．from npıww（krinō）$=$ to seps－ rate．］

## 1．Zoology：

1．A term intredreed by Mr．Mecleay，
the founder of the now extinct circular or quinary school of zoologista，and used by him to designata those animals in which，as he be－ lieved，the nervons eyetem was confusedly blended with the other tiasues，or，in other blended with the other tiasues，or，in other
words，that in which nervous molecales dia－ persed over，or，as it were，confounded with the substance of those gelatinous animals，im－ pregnsted their whole structure with eensi－ bility．He included nnder the Acrita the following five classes ：－－（1）Polypi vaginati； （2）Polyp natantes；（3）Intestina；（4）Agas－ tria，or Infusoria；and（5）Polypi rudes． These five classes he believed to constitute a circle．

2．In 1835 Professor Owen proposed to use the word in a more restricted senae for animsls whose nervous system is obscure．His Acrita do not figure as s sub－kingtom of enimals，but constitute a series of the Radisted sub－king－ dom running parallel to another series，thus：

Nematoneura．Achita．
Class Rsdisris（Lamarch）．
Echinodermata（Cuvier）．Acalepha（Cuvier）． Class Polypi（Curier）．
Ciliobrachiata（Farre）．Anthozos（Ehrenb．）． Nudibranchista（Farre）． Class Entozoa（Rudolphi）．
Colelminths（Owen）．Sterelmintha（Owen）． Class Infusoria（Cuvier）．
Rotifers（Ehrenb．）．Polygastris（Ehrenb．）． （Owen：Comp．Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals．）
IL Med．（lit．）：The defect of crisis．Failure to expel morbid matter from the physical frame．
àc＇－rít－an，s．［Acrita．］
Zool．：An animal belonging to the Acrita， either of Macleay or of Owen．［Acrita．］
ăe＇－rite，$a$ ．［Acmita．］
Zool．：Pertaining to an Acritan．
＂The character of the lowest or arrite classes are
least deflned and fixed．＂－Owen：Comp．Anat．Invert． Anim（1843），p． 65.
a－crit＇－1̆－cal，a．［Gr．a，priv．；Lat．criticus （Med．）$=$ critical ； fr ．crisis，Gr．крiats（krisis） $=$ the point when e disease has reached its height． 1
Med．：Having no crisis．
ăc－rǐ－tŏ－chrö＇－ma＿－çy̆，s．［Gr．äкрıтоs （akritos；＝undistinguishable，confused；end хр $\bar{\omega} \mu$ а $($ chrōma $)=$ colour．］
Med．：Inalility to disthnguish colours； colour－hindness．［See Colour－blindness．］ （Dixon．）
 acris＝sharp．］Acidity，sharpness，pungency， the quality of being hot and biting in taste．

あa＇－rǐ－ty̆，s．［1n Fr．acreté；fr．Lat．acritas．］ Sharpuess，pungeney．
ăc－rō－a－măt＇－ic，a－crō－a－măt＇－ic－al，$a$ ． ［Gr．áкроapatıкos（akroamatikos）＝designed for hearing simply，not committed to writing ： $\dot{\alpha k p o u p a}$（akroama）$=(1)$ snything heard，espic－ cially if it gave 1 leasure；such as music，a
pay，\＆c．；（ptur．）lecturers，or players，espe－ cially during meals；áx óáouac（akroamai）$=$ to hear．］
1．Lit．：Pertaining to the esoteric doctrine of Ariatotle and the other ancient 1 hiloso－ phers；that communicated orally，in contra－ distinction to that committed to writing． ［Ackoatic．］
2．Fig．：Pertaining to any sublime，pro－ found，or slustruse doctrine．
ăc－rō－a－măt＇－ics，s．［Acnoamatic．］Jne of the two divisious of Aristotle＇s lectures． ［Acroatic．］
ăc－rō－ăt＇－1̆c，a．［Gr．áкроаткко́s（akroatikos）$=$ counected with hearing．］［Achoamatic．］Pro－ who attended the was heard by the select few the great philosopher Aristotle．What may be called his professorial teaching was of two kinds－that which was axpoanaтixóv（akroa－ matikon），or akpoatıкóv（akroatikon），that is， was heaid by hia genuine disciples；and that Which was EFwTepuxiv（exoterikon）＝external， from ${ }^{\prime \prime} \xi \omega$（exō）＝withont，ont of－namely，for ontsiders，or the public generally．The
former was，of course，the more abstrase，and more rigorously established than the merely popular ezoteric teaching．［Acroamatic．］


tread；from 及aivw（baino）$\Rightarrow$ to walk．］$\Delta$ dancer on a tlght rope．
 ［Acrobat．］A genus of Msmmalia of the


Marsupial sub－class．A small species，A． pygmous，now called Petaurista pygmoea，in－ habits Australia．
† đo－rō－băt＇－r－ca，àc－rō－băt＇－1̆－cŭm，s． ［Achobat．］An anciant engine designed to lift people to a high position that they might have a better view．
 $($ akrocarpos $)=$ fruiting at tbe top：akpu＊
$($ ahron $)=$ top；кupmos（kerpos $)=$ fruit． genus oI plants belonging to the order Pije－ raceæ，or Pepperworts，one species of which， A．htspilulum，is used in the West Indies as a bitter and stonschic．
 st the top；xepas（keras）＝horn．］A family of two－winged flies belonging to the order Diptera，and the sub－order Brachycera（short－ horned，or having short antennel．The organs of the month sre aometimea entirely wanting．
ăc－rō－chord＇－ŏn，s．［Gr．áxpoxopdév（akro－ chordōn）$=$ a wart with a thin neek：üxpov $($ akron $)=$ the top ；xopdin（chorde）$=(1)$ a string made of gut，as in the lyre，（2）a sansage．］
Med．：A wort or excrescence connected to the body by a alender base．
ăc－rō－chord＇－ŭs（Latinised Greek），ăc＇－rŏ－ chord（Eng．），8．［Achochordon．］A genus of non－venornons serpents belonging to thie type is the $A$ ．Javensis，the oularcuron of Java． The genus is naned from the small keeled， wart－like scales with which the heads aud bodies of the several species are covered．
ăc－rō－çi＇－nŭs，s．［Gr．äкроу（akron）＝the top；xivew（nineā）$=$ to set in ninotion，to move．］The appellation given by llliger to a genus of beetles belonging to the tribee of Longicons．The name refers to the fact that these insects have，on each side of the thoras， a movable tubercle terminated in a lownt Beetle；locality，Sonth Anerica．
 top；kxivn（hiline $)$ ）a couch，a bed， 1 rounally
from the snowy down by which the fruit is surmounted．］A genas of plants belonging to the order Asterscea，or Composites．A raseum has 1，een introduced from Western Australia，and is a flne plant，with the Horets yellow，and the involucre tiphed with rose colour．
 the top ；кó $\mu \boldsymbol{n}($ komē $)=$ hair．Named from the appearance of the elegant tuft of leaves at the top of the atem． 1 A genus of plants be－ longing to the order Palmecer，or Palms．A． sclerocarpa is fonnd through a great part of South America．
 the top；dákтu入os（daktulos）$=$ a finger．］
Anat．：The ppper surface of each digit．
boil，boy ；pout，jowi；cat，çell，chorus，çin，bençh；go，gem；thin，this；sin，as ；expect，Xcnophon，exdst．－ing． －clan＝shan．－tion，－sion＝shŭn；－şion，－țion＝zhŭn，－tlous，－sious，－cious＝shŭs，－ble，－dle，dc，$=$ bel，del．cre $=k e ̃ r$,

Yo－ro－dY－cľ̆d＇－1－ŭm，s．［äxpov（akron）＝ the top；daalis，genit．－idos（diklit，－idos）＝ donble rolding ：or dr（di），in composition $=$ twice，two；кגetdiov（kleidion）＝alittle key．］ A genns of planta belonging to the order Lauracee，or Laurels．It contains the Acka－ wai nntmeg（q．7．）．
 rop；dobovs（odous）＝a tooth．］A genus of placoid fishes established hy Agasaiz．The teeth of A．nobilis（Agass．）are abundant in the lias of England end Germany ；and st Lyme Regis sre called by collectors fossil leeches．
 Gen．：Growing at the top．
Spec．：Pertainiag to the flowerless plants called Acrogens．When applied to fungi，it signifes $=$ st tached to the tips of threads．
 Greek），epl．［Gr．«́xpov（dkron）＝a point or top，and fervác（gennaô）＝to engender，to briag forth；（lii．）top－growers or point－ growers．）Plante of which the growth takes growers． plsce at the extremity of the axia．The word plsce at the extremity of the aris．The word

1．Formerly it included all fowerless plants －Linnrus＇s Cryptogamia．The term，however， referred not to the abseace of fiowers，or to the obscure character of the fructifcation， but to the growth of the stem．All plants were divided into Exogens，or those growing around the circumference of the trunk，just Withia the bark ；Endogens，or thoge growing inside，that ia，along the central axis；and Acrogens，or those iocreasing at the extremity of the stem．In Lindley＇s Natural System of Botany，2nd edit．（1836），the Acrogens，used in this extensive gense，conatitute the fifth class of the Vegetable Kingdom，the other four being Exogens，Gymnosperms，Endogens，and Rhizanths．They are msde to contain five olliaaces：1，Filicales（Ferns）；2，Lycopodales （Club－mosses）；3，Muscales（Mosses）；4，Cha－ rales（Charas）；and，5，Fungales（Mushrooms， Lichens，and Àlgæ）．
2．The meaning is now more restricted．In Lindley＇s Tegetable Kingdom（1846）the fiower－ less planta compose oot one，but two classes： （1）Thallogens and（2）Acrogens．The former are the lower in organisation．The latter compose three alliances－Muscales，Lycopodales， and Filicales．The arrangement，it will be observed，is now an ascending one，whereas before it was degcendiag．
Xe－rŏ－gna－thŭs，a．［Gr．ä́xpov $\langle\alpha k r o n\}=a$ point，the tip：jrieos（gnathos）＝the jaw．］ A genus of fossil fishes established by Agassiz． The A．boops，an ablominal cycloid fish，was discovered by Dr．Mantell in a block of chalk from Southerham．（See his Fossils of the British Museum，耳．446．）
 the top；ypaфī（graphē）＝a drawing；ypaiфw （graphö）$=$ to grave，to write．］The art of making blocks in relief，with the view of printing illustrations from them，in place of having recourse to wood－engraving．M． Schooberg was its inventor．
＊a－crö＇－sa，a－crû＇－çĭ－a，s．Blindness．
－a－crō＇ke，adv．［A．S．$\alpha=0$ ；croke $=\mathrm{s}$ hook．］Crookedly．
＂What so bildeth after every man his howe．hit
schalle stoude acroke．- HS．Houce，s2．（Halliwelh．）
ăc－ro＇－lë－In，s．［Gr，áxpos（akrcs $)=$ on the top．］［See Acrvlic Aldehyde．］
 tip，and $\lambda e \pi$ as（lepis）＝a scale． 1 A genus of ganoid fossil fishes founded by Agarsiz．The specica occur in the magnesian limestones and marlstones of Durhsm，which are of Permian age．
（e＇－rox－1ith，s．［Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \times \rho \sigma$（akron）$=$ the tip ； $\lambda \cdot \theta \circ$（lithos）$=8$ atone．］
Sculphure：A statue，the extremities of which are made of stone，while the trunk is generslly of wood．
ăc－rǒl＇－ith－ann，$\alpha$ ．［Acrolith．］Pertaining to sn acrolith，framed like ao scrolith．
actrō＇－mi－al，a．［Acromion．］ Anat．：Belonging to the acromion．
＂Cych pract．Nod．the amial extremily of the clavicle．＂
－
acromto－clavicular，a．Pertaining to that portiou of the clavicle which adjoins the acromion．

## actrō－min－ŏn，s．［Gr．äxpov（akron）$=$ top $\omega \mu$ os（ömos）$=$ shoulder．$]$

Anat．：The upper portion of the shoulder－ blade（scapula）．
less prolonised ine third has a froe end，asually more or aeromion－－Frower：avteliogy of the צammalia，
ăc－rǒ－mŏn－ō－graxm－măt＇－1－cŭm，2．［Gr． iapos（akros）$=$ top or ead；hoivos（monos） $=$ alone；and тpaццатькór（grammatikon）$=$ alphabet．］

Poet．：A kind of poem io which each verse onbsequent to the first begina with the letter on which ita predecessor terminsted．

## めo－rō－my̆－gall－i－a，s．

Path．：A term now given to a rare disosse， or form of phyaical atavism，marked by apparent gradual degeaeration ta both feature aod body toward the animal type．Firat recogoized in 1886 by Dr．Marie，of Paris，who coneidered it a retura to primitive form．Virchow，howaver， regarded it as a nervous diecase，likely to result io paralyaia and death．A case was ooted by Dr．F．D．Weise，of New York，tn Jeaaary， 1896.
a－crơn＇－1c，a－crơn＇－ic－al，＊a－crơn＇－ yc－al，a．［Gr．ixpos（akros）$=$ at the ex－ tremity； $\operatorname{vi\xi }(n u x)=$ night．］

Astron：Pertaining to the rising of a star at the time when the aun is settiog，or the aetting of s star when the sun is rising．It is opposed to Cosmical（q．v．）．
 ＊a－crŏn＇－y̆ch－甲l－1y̆，adv．［Acronical．］ at the acronical time．
ăc－rö－nö＇tine，a．［Acronotus．］Pertaining to the mammalian genus Acronotus．（Griffith＇s Cuvier，iv． 346. ）
 top，highest ；ийтоя（notos），or »ш̈тон（nöton）＝ the back．］

Zool．：A sub－genus of Damalis，a geaus of runinating snimals．The apecies are coofined to Africa．Example：Damalis（acronotus） bubalis $=$ the bubalis．
ăc－rŏn－y̆ch＇－I－a，s．［Gr．áxpovvia（akronu chia $)=$ oightfali：axpos $(a k r o s)=$ on the top or edge of＝st the beginning of ；vig $(n u x)=$ night．］

Bot．：A genus of Rutacese，or Rueworts．
ăc－rǒ－phy̆1＇－1ŭm，s．［Gr．äкрos（akros）＝et the top；qúdaor（phullon）$=$ a leaf．
Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the order Cunoniaces，or Cunonlads．A．venosum is s haadsome greenhouge shrub．
 top：mois（pous），genit．modos（podos）$=$ foot．$]$ Anat．：The upper surface of the foot．
 the upper or higher city：axpav（akron）$=\mathrm{s}$ point or top，height ；noìs $($ polis $)=s$ city．］

achopolis at athens．
1．Lit．：The citadel crowning the hlll st Athens，which is aaid to have been occupied before there were sny buildings on the plain． 2．Fig．：Any citadel aimilarly situated．
ăc＇－rŏ－spire，秌＇rŏ－spÿre，ăc＇－kẽr－ sprit（Eng．），ăc＇－kẽr－spyre（Scotch），s．
［Gr．axpos（akros）$=$ at the top：and oreipe （spetra），Lat．spira $=$ anything wound，colled， or twisted；a spire．］A name sometimes given to the plumule of a germinating seed oi corn，because it has a somewhst spiral ap－ pearance．＂That part which ahoota out toward the smaller end of the seed．＂（Kersey．）
＂Many corns will omilt or have their pulp turned inte a subatance ille the acream，yortimer．
－axc＇－ro－spire，v．［From the substantive．］ Malt－making，\＆a：To send forth a germi－ nating plumule，or to sprout at both ends， emitting both a radicle and a pinmule，as grain kept for malting will do io wet weather．
＂For want of torning．When the malt is spread on the foor，it comes and eproate at hoth eud，which Mortimer．
＊ăc＇－rö－rpïred，pa，par．\＆a．
＊ace＇－rŏ－spili－rìng，pr．par．［ACROspIRz］
across（pron．a－crâss＇），$a d v . \quad$［Eng．$a=0 n$ ， 0．5．］

## A．Literally：

## －I On cross．

＂When other lovere in Rymas acrowe
Surrey：Complaint of ibsence．

## II．Transversely．

1．The opposite of along，in a direction st right anglea to，so that the two lines，the longitudiaal and the transverse oaes，consti－ tute a crosa of the ordinary form．
clasrif．af ins the shmalders very wide acros．＂－oween：
2．Intersecting at soy angle，passing over in some direction or other；sthwart；placed or moving over something，so as to cross it
＂Of deep that calls to deep aeross the hills＂$W$ Wordnoorts：Descriptive Steres．
＂icrose and velvet lovel．＂－Cowper：Task，$\pi$
B．Figuratively：
－An exclamation when a sally of wit mis－ carried．The allusion is to the procedure in jonsting．
 chion），frola áxpos（akros）＝st the point or end，and orixos（atichos）＝（1）．s row，（2）s line of poetry；oveixw（steichō）＝to ascend；Fr． acrostiche；Ital．acrostico．］
1．As substantive：A series of lines so dis－ posed that their initisl letters taken in order constitute a nsme or a short aentence．
Acroatic verses ere now regarded as some－ What puerile，snd are coosequently less culti－ vated than once they were．The best known are by Sir John Daviea．The following Hymn to the Spring is from his pen，snd the words apelled out by the initisl letters of the several liaes are Elisabetha Regina：
$\boldsymbol{E}$ arth aow te greene．and heauen is hbew，

$f$ oly spring oth erster．
8 wett young sun－benm
$B$ liststare mild．and seas are calme，
$E$ uery medow ilowee with halrae
$T$ he earth wearea all ber richeq，
is eare and heart be fitchea
$R$ eserue（sweet Spring）this aymph of ourn
K teerse garlands seuer wastiog
is her ghall last our states fasire springo
$\boldsymbol{N}$ ow and for euer fourishing．
2．As adjective：Pertaining to an scrostlc， contalning an acrostic．
＂Some peaceful proviuce in acrostic land．＂－Dryden
＊a－crŏs＇－tǐc，a．［Across．］Crossed on the breast．

Agreed；hut what melsncholy sir，with acrortic

＊a－crŏs＇－tĭc－al，a．［Acrostic，go］Pertaining to an acrostic．
－a－crŏs＇－tı̆c－al－1y̆，adv．［Acfostic，s．］It an acrostical manner，in a way to present the phenomena of sn acrostic composition．
a－crös＇－tǐch－ē－w，s．pl．［Acnostichum．］ A family of Polypodiaceous ferna，with naked sori．
a－crös＇－tich－ŭm，8．［In Fr．acrostique；1tal．， Sp．，\＆Port．acrostico；Gr．áкpos（akros）＝at the top，and orixos＝（1）a row，order，or liae，
（2）a liae of writing．Said to be so called
cite，fät，täre，amidst，whãt，fall，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pit，sïre，sirr，marine；gō，pðt，

because on the back of the frond are markings like the commencement of lines of poetry.] Rusty-back, Wall-rue, or Fork-fern. A genus of farns belonging to the order Polypodiacea. Ths sori cover the whols back of the frond. it is not British. A. aureum, the golden acrostichum, occasionally seen in hot-houaes, is sometimes five or six feet high. It growa in the West Indies snd South America, and also in Africa and Indis. A. huascaro ie sald to have solvent, deobstruent, sudorific, snd anthelmintic properties. The New Zealanders formerly used $A$. furcatum as food.

Ye-rofs'totma, s. [Gr. äxpos (akros) =at ths top, and orj$\mu a($ stoma $)=\mathrm{a}$ mouth.]
Zool.: A genus of Entozoa, parasitic in the amnios of cows.
ac-rö-tar'-si-ǔm, s. [Gr. äxpos (akros) $=$ ths top; rap oós (tarsos) = (1) a flst basket, (2) snything fist, (3) the flat portion of the toot.]
Anat.: The npper side of the tarsh.
' a-cro'tçh, v.t. [0. Fr. acrocher.] To take np, to seize. (Huloet.)

* Ye-rō-tĕ-leū'-tio, a. [Gr. : ixpos, (akros)= st ths tip, point, or end; тє入єvтin (teleutẽ) $=$ finlahing, the end.] Pertaining to anythling appended to a psalm, as, for instancs, \& doxology.
ao-rǒ-tĕm'-nŭs, s. [Gr. äкроs (akros)=st the top; $\boldsymbol{\tau} \dot{\epsilon} \mu \nu \omega$ (temnō) $=$ to cut.] a genus of fossill ganoid fizhez, founded by Agasaiz.
 the topmost or moat prominent part of anything, as, for instance, \& mountain-peak: from äxpov (akron $)=$ the top.]
Arch. : The sngle of a gahls or pediment In which s statue stands. [Acrotenia.]
ăc-r $\overline{\mathbf{0}}$ 'tër-al, a. [Achoter.] Pertaining to an scroter.
 acroterio; Lat. acroteria, fr. Gr.s áкрштipia (akrötẽria), pl of áxpotทiptov (akröterion).] [ACROTEA.]

Arch.: Pedestals for atatues placed on the

acroterta.
spex or at the hasal angles of a pediment, or in other external parts of an edifice. - It was uaed in this aense by Vitruvius.
ăo-rō-tër'-1-al, a. [Acrotemia.] Pertaining to acroteris.
ăc-rō-tër'-ĭ-ŭm, s. [Lat.] The singular of Acroteria (q.v.).
 the top; Өiнos (thumos), in Lat. flymum = thyme.]

Old Med.: A kind of wart with a narrow base, a broad top, and a colour like thyme.
ăo-rŏt-ĭs'-mŭs, s. [Gr. a, priv.; «ро́тоя (krotos) $=$ sound produced by striking.]
Med.: Deficiency in besting of the pulse.
ăc-rơt'-ŏm-oŭs, a. [Gr. äкроs ( $\alpha k r o s$ ) $=s t$ the top; tinvo (femno $)=$ to cut.]
Min.: Having its cleavage parsllel to the top, (Dona.)
a-crû'-çĭ-a, s. [Acroisa.]
a-cry̆l'-ĭc, $a$. [ACROLERN.]
acrylic acid, s. $\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{3}=\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{OH}.\right)$
Chem. : A monatomic organic acid obtained by oxidation of acrolein. It ia a colourless liquid; its salts are soluble. It is converted by nascent hydrogen into propionic scid. It is isomerie with iso-acrylic scid. When scrylic acid is fused with caustic potash it eliminates hydrogen, and forms scetate and formate of potassium.
acrylio alcohol, s. [Allylic Alcozol.] acrylio aldehyde, $\varepsilon$.
Chem : $\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}\right)=$ Acroleln $\left.=\mathrm{CO}_{\mathrm{CH}}^{2}\right)^{\prime} \mathrm{H}$ obtained by ths oxidation of allylic alcohol, by ths dehydration of glycerine. It ia formed in ths destructive distillation of fats which contain glycerine, and is ths cause of the anpleasant smell produced by blowing out a candle. Acrolein is a thin, colourless, volatile liquid, boiling st $52^{\circ}$. Its vapour is very irritating, attacking the mucous membrane of ths pose snd eyes. It oxidises to scrylic acid. It chsnges into a white flocculent body, disacryl.
acse, v. [A.S. acsian, achsian = to ask.] To ask. [Ask.]

Ket, "ăck (Eng.), and *arcle (O. Scotch), v.i. \& i. [ACT, 8.]
A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:
*1. To actuate, to drive, to incite, to influence, to urge.
"Most people in the world are acted by levity and
humour, by trange and ifrational chauges"- Sourh
2. To do, to achieve, to perform. (Uaed in a good senae.)
"With emulation what I aet survey" ${ }^{\text {Pope }}$ : Homer : Iliad, zix 152
3. To perpetrste, to commit, to be guilty of, $8 s$ a fanlt, s crime, or an offence. (Ueed in s had sense.)
"Oplifted hands, that at convenient thimen
Could act extortion and the worst of crimeen,
4. To obey, to do sccording to; to carry out, to sxecute.

5. To play the part of, to behavs as : as, To act the fool.

IL. Technically:

1. Dram.: To play the part of, to impersonate, to represent dramstically upon the staga or elsewhere.

If In thls senss it is sometimes followed by the preposition over.
"How many agea hence.

2. Scotch Law: To require by judicial authority. "Nearly the ssme with English enact, with this odiffereoce, that there is a transition from the deed to the person whom it regards." (Jamieson.)
"Seeing 1 am actit in the haiker of the said committee not to depart off the

- For example of ack, see Acts Dom. Cone. A.D. 1491), p. 221 ; and of $a k i k$, Ibid., 1493, p. 310.
- To act upon: To exert power over or upon, to produce an effect upon.
"'The stomach, the intest ines, the muscles of the
lawer beily, all act apon the ailiment."一 $A$-buthnot on
"All the waves of the spectrum, from the extreme red to the waves of the spectrum irom the extrente Tyndaul: Frag. of Science, srd ed, vii. 142
To oct up to: To set in a manner not inferior to what one's promises, professions, reputation, or advantages would icad penple to expect.
vigoroungy to exert those power and act ap
B. Intransitive:


## I. Of persons:

1. To move, ss opposed to remsining st rest; or to proceed to carry out a resolution, as opposed to meditating or talking about it.

## Have acted, "Yufferit have seas,

"And I may now cry 'art l' Exention, hk iv. action must be now cry 'art ${ }^{\prime}$ ' but the potency of
ord ed., v. oos, 2. To conduct one's solf in a particular manner, to behave.
"Tys phain that she, who for a kingrom now
Wond sacrifice her love, and break her v
And would, evn in my marmaz. He thilok ing of a throna.
3. To take part in dramatic representation on the boards of a theatre or elaewhere.
"Or wrap himesil in Hamket's inky cloak.
To show the world ho and atrudde otamp and stan
II. of things: To evert power: Takt, hk, TL, n effect.
II In general to or upon ia prefized to the object operated upon ; cometimes, however by is used lnatead of to. [ACT UPON (A. III.).]

## Aud ouch, I exclaimed, is the pitlese part

Regardless of wringing and bremklig * heart
act. s. [Lat. actum =a thing dons; neut. sing. of actus, pa. par. of ago = to do, to drive, to put into motion; Gr. ayw (ago); leel. aka; Ger. akte; Fr. acte; Ital. atto.]
A. Subjectively:
I. Gen.: The exertion of power, whether physical, mental, or moral ; doing, scting, action.

The "tent of act dend suffering." real lite
"- A Aletiandmeorth: Excurtion, hk. 112
 "By act of naked reawon."
TIn act:
(a) Juat commencing sction, on the eve of doing anything.
"The rattlomako ${ }^{\circ}$ in act to atrike.
Byron: Maseppa, 11 HL

(b) In a state of real existence as opposed to mere possibility.
 (Which even Dow atand

Shakesp.:- Othello, L. 1.
In the act signifies that action has commenced, but has not been completed.
"In the leaves of plante the sunberms also wrench act."-Tyndau: Frag. of Science, 3 rd ed. i. 2 L ,
"Taksn . . . in the very act."-John vili. 4
II. Technically:

1. Mental Phil. \& Logic: An operation of tha mind supposed to require the putting forth of energy as distinguished from \& state of miad in which the faculties remain pasaive. phyisiciazs and the dianction which the German metaphaborately draw between the acts of the mind and all merely pasaive stater: betweea what it receivea from sad what it gives to the crude materiais of itse experi-

- In this selle such expruasions

In in thia sellae such expreasions as the following are nsed : the act of thinking, ths sct of judging, the act of resolving, the act of ressoning or of reason; each of these heing viewed as a single operation of the human mind. (See second example under Act, $v$. , B. 1. 1.)
"The are of voilition."-Fodd and Bowman: Physioh
2. Theol.: The carrying out of an oparation in a moment, as contradistinguished from the performance of a work requiring a considersble time for its accomplishment.
-" Justifleation is an act of God's free grace Adoption is an act of God free grace. inace. AnictiCatechism, Questions 33, 8t, 85.
B. Objectively: Anything done.
(a) Generally:

Lord which he did. have seen all the great acts of the "And the rest of the acts of Abijah, and his ways,


## (b) Technically

1. Dramatic Language: A portion of a play performed continuonsly, after which the representation is auspended for s little, and the actors have the opportunity of taking a brief rest. As early as the time of Horaca there were five acts in a drama, and this number still remains withont modification. Acts are divided into smaller portions called aceoes. (See Shakespearc throughout.)
2. Parliamentary Lang.: An ellijais for an Act farliamant, Cougress, Legislature, ac. A tatuta, law, or edict which has been succes aively carried through any parliamentary bady, such as tha two Houses of the English Parliament or of tha American Congress, and (in somie countries) has recaived the assant of the executiva or ruling head of the government.
"For on that day (2sth May, 1479) the Habens Crpus
sce received the royal ansent."-Macaulay : Fita. of Act rectived the royal masent."-Macaulay: Bitt. *
boil, boy ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, 2s; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=\boldsymbol{f}$ -cia = sha: -cian = shąn, -tlon, -sion = shŭn; -sion, -tion = zhŭn, -tious, -sious, -çious =shŭs, -ble, -dle, \&c, = bel, dęL

In this country such essent may be diapeneed with. Thus the 1894 Tariff Act became law withont the President's ussent, on the morning of Augut 24, because the ten days within which he might express his asent or hia dtssent had expired at midnight, without his dolng to. 3. Law:
(1) Gen.: Anything offlictally done by the Court, as the phrases Acts of Court, Acts of Sederunt, \&c
(2) Spec.: An instrument in writing for declaring or proving the truth of anything. sach is a report, a certificate, a decree, a sentence, \&c.
Act of Bandruptcy: An act, the commission of which by a debtor rendera him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt (Bankruptcy Act, 1869).

Acts done: Diatinguished into acts of God, of the law and of men.
(3) Scotch Law:

Act of Grace: An Act passed by the Scottish Parliament, in 1696 , which provided maintenance for deltors whilst they were in prison at the suit of thelr creditors.
Acts of Sederunt: Statutes for ordering the procedure and forms for administering justice, made by the Lorda of Session, sitting in judgment, the power to do 80 having been conferred by an Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1540.
*4. Universities: A thesis publicly main${ }^{4}$ ained by a student to show his powera, and specially to prove his fitness for a degree.
5. Ch. Hist. Act of Faith: The English rendering of the Spanish AuTO DA FE (q.v.).
Acts of the Apostles. The fifth book of the New Testament. It contsins a narrative of the achievements of the leading apostles, and csjecially of St. Paul, the greatest and most suecessful of them all. Its author was St. Luke (compare Luke i. 1-4 with Acts i. 1), who was Paul's companion from the time of his visit to Troas (Acts xvi. 8-11) to the advanced preriod of his life when he penned the 2nd Epistie to Timothy ( 2 Tim. iv, 11). Internal evidence would seem to show that it was written in all probability about A.D. 61 , though external testimony from the Fathers to its existence is mot ohtainahle till a considera-
bly later date. The undesigned coincidences between the Acta of the Apostles and tha Epistles of Paul are numerous and important.
ăc-ta-ble, $a$. [Eng. act; -able.] Caprable of being done or acted; practically possible.

Is naked truth actable in true lift?",
Tennymon: Haroid. ill
acteteo-a, s. IIn Fr. actée; Sp., Port., \& Ital. actea; Lat. actusx. from Gr. фккеха (aktea), ג́ктך ( $a k \cdot t \bar{t}$ ), and $\dot{\alpha} \times \sigma_{\bar{n}}(a k \cdot t \bar{t})=$ the eldar-tree, which these plants were supposed to resemble in foliage and fructification.] Herb-Christopher. A genus of pauts belonging to the order Ranunculacex, or Crowfonts. One species, the A. spicata $=$ the Lane-berry, or llerb Christopher, is indigenous to Great Britain. It bears black berries, which are joisonous. With alum they yield a black dye. The roots are anti-spasmodic, expectorant, and aatringent. A. racemosa, the shakernot, receives its English name from being used in America as an antidote against the lite of the rattlesnake.
àc'-te [Gr. ákrí $($ okte $)=a$ headland; Lat. acta = the aea-shore.] The aea-shore.
 $(a k t \bar{e})=$ the elder-tree.] The elder-tree, sambucusnigra. (Phillips.)

- Act-èr-ai-mine, s. [Corrurted Arabic (?)] A atar of the 3rl magnitude, in the left ahoulder of Cepheus. [ALderamin.]
Àc'-tĭfs, s. ph. [Fr. actif = active.]
Ch. Hist.: An order of nnonks who are said to have fed on nothing but roots and herbs.
ăc'-till-ly̆, adv. [Actoallv.] [Chiefly in Lancaahire.]
ăc-tīn-ĕn'-chy̆-ma, s. [Gr. áктis (atitis), genit. akTivos (uktinos) = a ray of light: Ev (en) which is poured out, a liquid, fr. xem (cheof) $=$ to pour.]
Bot. : Stellate cellular tissue, the tissue of Tedullary raya. (Cooke: Manual of Botanical

Xot'-Ligg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Act, v.]
A.As pr. par.: With meanings corre-
". Actin the vorb.
As adjective:

1. Gen. (of persons or things): Operating in any way.
"A $A$ oontinual
the
direction of the acting force towards
to J. F. W. Hertche: Astronomy, 6th ed. (1358), 490 another during his absence; officiating as in the phrase "the acting governor."
C. As substantive:
2. Gen. (of pergons or things): Action, operation, doing of any kind.
"Or that the resolute aceing of your hood
Shakem: ©reasure for Neamwer ii i
3. Spec: : Performance of a part in a dramatio representation on the stage or elsewhere.
which nire the natural thrin lor acting and rhetoric ravean Sea -M(acaulay: \#ivt. Eng., ch. $\frac{1}{2}$
 (aktinos) $=$ a ray of light.]
Zool.: A genus of polypea, with many arms radiating from eround their mouth, in a manner somewhat resembling the rays of the sun gurrounding lis diac, or a double flower. From this arrangement of the tentacles, coupled with the bright coloura of these animals, they are called also Animal-flowers (q.v.). Though simple and not aggregated, they still have a somewhat close affinity to the coral-building polypes. They are the type of the class Actinozoa (q.v.). Cuvier placed them with his Polypi Camosi. They feed on crustacea, mollusca, small fishes, sc. In $184 \%$ Dr. Johnston enumerated twenty species as British.
ăc-tin'-i-a-das, s. pl. [Activia.] The family of polypes, of whtch Actinia is the type. [Actinia.]
 (aktinos) $=$ a ray of light.] Pertaining to a ray of light, or to raya of light.
actinic rays, s. Invisible rays, which occur most ahundantly beyond the violet jart of the ay ectrum ; they effect the chemical changes produced by light. [Photography.]
ăc-tin'-1-form, n. [Eng. \& Lat. actinia, and Eng. form, or lat forma.] Of the form of an Actinia, ahaped like an Actinia.
 tially similar to our own sea-snemones, an external
calcareous axis or sheleton. "iowen: Compar. Arat. calcareous aris or sheleton."
ăo-tĭn-i'-na, s. plo [ACTIN1A.]
Helianthoida, Dr. Johnston's fourth aection of Helianthoida, an order of polypes belonging to the class Anthozoa. He divides it into two fanilies - the Actiniadre and the Lucernariadæ.
ăc'tĭn-issm, s. [Gr. ákrïvos (aktinos), genit. of ax-is (oklitis)=a ray.] The chemical action of sunlight. [Photography.]
ăc-tinn-ĭ-ŏp'-tẽr-ǐs, s. [Gr. áx is (aktis),
 order Polypodiacese The species resemble minute palms, with fan-shaped fronds. radiuta ia from India and Africa, and $A$ austrolis is from Africa.
ăc-tin-ö-bā'tis, s. [Gr. áxsis (aktis), genit. axtivos (aktinos) = a ray, and Baris (batis) $=$ established by Agassiz on fossil remaius of tertiary age.
ăc-tǐn-ō-car'-pŭs, s. [Gr. 'àkTis ( $n k t i s$ ),
 ( Rarpos) $=$ fruit. Lit. : Raycd fruit.] A genus of planta belonging to the order Alismapeas, or Alamada One speciea, the A. Damasonium,
or common Star-fruit, oecurs in Great Britain. It has floating lesves and delicate petals, the latter coloured white with a yellow spot.
ăc-tinn-oç'-ẽr-ăs (of Brown), s. [Gr. akris (aktis), genit. akrivos (aktinus =a ray, and
śpas (keras) $=$ a horn, Lit.: Rav-horned, i.e. stpas (keras) M horn, Lit.: Ray-horned, ia
having the "horna or feelers radiated.] Zonl.: The second sub-genus of the molluscous genus Orthoceras (q.v.). In 1851

Woodward estimated the known species at oix. They are all fossil, and extend from the Silurian to the Carbonfferous rocks.
act-tín-Øc'-rǐn-ite, a. [Acrivocrinites.] An animal of the genus Actinocrinites (q.v.).
 genit activos (aktinos) $\Rightarrow$ a ray; кpivov (krinon) =a lly ; and Gr. هuff. -九тクs (ites).]
Paleont.: A genus of Encrinites. Their body to formed of several rays of angular laminge All are fossil.
ăc-tinn-ō-¢ $\overline{\mathbf{y}}^{\prime}$-clŭs, s. [Gr. áкris (aktia) $=$ ray; кiк^os (kuklos) =a ring, a círile.]
Bot.: A genns of diatomaceous plants, resembling minute round shells. They aro found in the ocean, and also occasionally in Peruvian guano.
ăc-tín-ö-găst'-ra, a. pl. [Gr. àкris (ả̀tis), genit. ג́ктivos (aktinos) =a ray; raarip (gastēr),
 (gastros) $=$ the belly, the stomach.] Haeckel's firat sub-class of the class of Star-flshes, which he calls Asterida, or Sea-stars. It consists of "Sea-stata with a radiated stomach." (Hacchel: Hist. of Creation, ii. 166.)
ăc-tĭn'-ō-grăph, s. [Gr. àктis (aktis), genit. dкTuos (aktinas) =a ray; ypábou (graphö) = to delineate, to write down.] An instrument invented by Mr. Hunt for regulating the variationa of chemical influence on the solar raya. It is described in Brit. Assoc. Reports for 1845 and 1846.
ăc-tǐn'-ō-līte, + Z̆c-ty̆n'-ō-lite (incorrect apelling), a. [Gr. àvis (altis), genit. ákrivos (aktinos) $=$ a ray, and $\lambda i$ (oos (lithos) $=$ a atone. The translation of the German atrahlstein $=$ radiated stone.]

Min.: $A$ variety of Amphibole ( $q . v$. ). It is the Actinote of Haily. Its affinity and composition are indicated by Dana's compound name for it-Magnesia-Lime-Iron Amphibole. It is bright green, or greyish-green, the green It is bright green, or greyish-green, tha green
colour leing imparted by the iron it contains. it accura erystallised, columnar, fibrous, or It accura erystailised, columnar, fibrous, or
manaive. Sp. gr., 3 to 3.2 . There are three masive. Sp. gr., 3 to 3.2 . There are three
8 ulu-varieties of it-Glassy Actinolite, which occurs in long, bright green crystals; Asbestiform Actinolite; and Radiated Actinolite.
actinolite-schist, a. A slaty foliated rock, of metamorphic origin. It is composed chiefly of actinolite, with a small admixture of felspar, quartz, or mica (Lyell: Elements of Geol.)
ac-tin- $\overline{0}-1$ ǐt'-1c, a. [Actinolire.] Pertaning to actinolite, composed in whole or iu part of, or resembling actinolite.
ăc-tinn-ō-10'-ba, 8. [Gr. $\dot{\alpha} \times \tau i s$ (aktis), genit. dктinos $($ aktinos $)=$ a ray, and $\lambda o \beta o s=$ a pod. $^{\text {b }}$ [ANEMONE.]
ăc-tinn-ŏm'-ět-ẽr, 8. [Gr. áxris (aktis), genit aкtivos (aktinos) = a ras, and hítpov (metron) $=$ a measure. Lit.: Measurer of solar rays.] for monstrunt devised by Sir John Hersche It consists of a thernometer with a larme rays filled with a dark-blue fluid, and enclosed in box, the sides of which are blarkened, and which is corered with glass. It is placed for a minute in the shade, then a minute in the sun, and then one more again in the shade. The mean of the two variations in the shade is then subtracted from that in tile sun, and the result measures the inflacnce due to the solar rays.
"By direct measurement with the actinometer


ăc-tīn-ŏm-ět'-rǐc, a. [Actinompter.] Per, taining or belonging to an actinometer.
act-tin-ŏph-ry̆-i'-na, s. ph. [Actinorners.] Zool.: A family of Radiolarian Rhizopods. Some have a shell, while others have not.
ăc-tĭn'-ŏph-ry̆s, s. [Gr. ảктis (ahtis), áктïves (aktinos) = a ray, and bqpis (orhrus) = the eyehrow.]
Zool.: A genus of Rhizopods, the type of the family Actirophryina They are found both in fresh and salt water.
ăc-tin-ö-phy̆1'-1ŭm, 3. [Gr. ג́ктis (aktis), genit. axtiros (akitinos) $=$ a ray, and pìnov

[^7](phullon) = a leap.] A genus of plants belong. ing to the order Araliacere, or lvyworts. The A. digitatum, an East Indian species, has in congpicuous flowers, but beautiful follage.
Ko'-tin-ōte, e. [Nsme altered without reason by Haüy from Actinolite (q.v.).] A mineral. [ACTINOLITE.]
Ko-tinn-ó-tŭs, s. (Gr. ixcis (aktis), genit. axtivos (aktinos) $=$ ray A genus of Um antiyos (aktinos)=a ray. belliferous plants. A. helianthes is the sunflower Actinotus, from Australia
 axtivos (aktinos), and Ђwav (zōon) =s living ereature, an animal.] A class of avimals which Cuvier would have placed under his Radista, hut which units witb Hydrozoa to constitute the Coelenterata of Frey, Leucksrt, and Haxley. It contains the sea-anemones and coral polypes. It is to animals of this class that the erection of the vast coral reefe is owing. Most Actinozos have s central month with tentacies around it. Their month wh canal freely passes, by means of alimentary canal freely passes, by means of a wide aperture, into the general cavity ot th body. That cavity is then prolonged into the which the Actinozoa differ from the Hydrozoa, which the Actinozoa difter from
to which they are closely sllied.
action (Eng.), ăc'-tioun (O. Scoteh) 5 In Ger aktion (rhet.); Fr. action; (tal arione ; fr. Lat. actio = a doing, an action; fr $a_{g} \circ($ lit. $)=$ to set in motion, to drive, as cattle.]
I. The doing of a deed, the effecting of an operation.
(a) Of persons or other living beings capable of carrying out a purpose:

1. Ord. Lang. : The doing of a deed, as distinguished from thinking, feeling, speaking, or even writing.

The men seem formed for action, the women for love."-Giboon: Deot. \& Fall, ch. xili
"One wise in eouncil, one lo action brave,", 298.
2. Spec.: Fighting, which, demandiug the ntmost energy, in deemed in the laat degree worthy of being called action.
"The King gave orders ${ }^{\text {Pition }}$ : that the Guards Eng., ch. viil
3. Manige. : The movemeut of parts of the body: as, A horse has s ine action.
4. Technically:
(a) Mental Phil.: A volition carried into offect. "Now, whet is an action, Not one, but series of
two thinga the state of nimnd called solilition ful
lowed by an effect. The volition or intention to pro duce the effect is one thing; the effect praduced in

(b) Ethics: The doing of a deed viewed as an expression of the moral sentiments or state of a responsible being.
(c) Oratory: The secommodation of s apeaker's voice, sttitude, and especially his gesture, to the subject on which at the moment he is addressing his audience.
"For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action, nor urterance, nor the power of siech,
Action, nor itterauce nor the power of preech,
To stir mens blood: Ionly speak risht vi.
"As 'twore encouracing the Grevels to Aght
Miking such sober rceion with his hand.
(b) Of things:

1. Gen.: The exertion forcs or influence opon; operation, aetting in motion, an acting apon.

Some 11ttle effect may, perhape, he attrihuted to the direct action of the external
Darwin: origin of specios, ch. i .

## 2. Technically

(a) Nat. Phia. • The exertion of a force by one material body upon another. It may be by contact or by percussion. In either case it is met by resistance precisely equal to that produced by itself, or, in Ihilosuphica language, artion and re-action are equal and contrary; that is, they are equal in force and contrary in direction. If an elastic ball he struck against the ground, action compresses it, and reaction brings it back again to its natural shape. When birds fiy, the action produced by the strokes of their wings 1 ronduces a contrary reaction on the part of the air, and it is this reaction which carries them forward.
the frost ruptures their coherion, and hands the ove ove to the arthn
of scievce, 3rd ed. 1. 24
"Action and reaction boing equal, and in eontr
(b) Chem. : The production of a chemical reaction by the action of acid.
(c) Geol. (spec. of volcanoes): In action $=$ in eruption.
"I was snrprised at hearing afterwards that Aconcanua in Chile 480 niles northwards, was in aceion mend the Worlis ch viv., p, 291.
(d) Art (of machines), dc.: Operation, move ment, or anything similsr produced by ex ternal agency of whatever kind (lit. \& fig.)
"At length the new machinory wai pnt in action, news of complete and hopeless fallure.--lfacaulay Fits. Eng., ch vili
(e) Law: In action. [See No. II., 4, d.]
( ) Mach., de.: The mechanism of a piano, prgan, \&c.; the movement or works of a watch or clock.
II. A deed done, an operation effsctod.
I. Gen.: A deed, something done.

IT There is a shade of difference io mesning between an action in this sense snd an act Strictly speakiog, action is the gensral word nsed of deeds, whetber important or the reverse; whilst act is more appropriately applied to a deed of some importance. Th examples which follow illustrate the differ ence, which, however, is not universally observed.
"The Lord is a God of knowledge, and hy him "He made known His ways nnto Mose, His acte

"And the said to the king. It $\overline{0}$. which f heard in mine own

## Some ndvantageous act mare berhaps sefleved

Spec.: A battle
All thin William perfectly nnderstood, and dotermined to avold an action as long as poasihle "- dacuu
3. Old Scotch: Affair, business, interest.
"Yit sa far as pertenis to our actioun, consider that


## 4. Technically:

(a) Phys. : The functions of the boly, divided into vital actions, natural actions, sod animal actions. [Functions.]
(b) Painting \& Sculpture: Passion or movement more or less correctly imitated. The more life-like and spirited the figures represented sppear to be, the more action are they said to possess.
(c) Epic Poetry, the Drama, or History: The lealing ambject of an epic poem, drama, or hiatory. In the former two it is divided into two portions-the principal fable treated ill a lofty style, and the episodes which are introduced to give funness of decannarative, dialogue, and soliloquy. So also there tive, dialeague, thene and episodes in history.
"The roynge of Fieas from Trov to Italy, and hls establishment in Latium (eonstituting, as they do, the
nain nction of the Eineid).--Leteis: Credibitioy of Euain action of the Eneto
"But these resting.places, it were, mint be rire may he called the action, the unfolding tie drims of avents."- Jiliman: Hast. of Jewoe. (PreL)
(d) Law:
(1.) Eng. Law: The form prescribed by law for the recovery of one's due, or the lawful demand of one's right. Aetions are divided into civil and criminal; the former are called also prosecutions, and are divided into three classes-(1) Personal Actions, by which a man claims a deht or personal duty to him, or damages in lieu of it. These again are subdivided into Actions cx contractu, as for debt, promises, covenant, \&c., and Actions ex delicto, or torts, as negligences, trespass, and nuisance. (2) Real or Feodol Aetions, concerning real property only, in which the plaintift called in this relation the demandant, claims a title to lands, tenements, or rents. (3) Afixed Actions, partaking of the character of both; as, for example, when some real pro perty is demanded, and, in sddition to this personal damages for a wrong sustained, such, for instance, as ejectment. There are many kinds of actions ranked under these three classes. Criminal Actions consist o prosecutions and actions penal to recover some jenalty under statute.


In action. $A$ plea in action is an answer ing the merits of a complaint; that is, by coufiraning or denying it. Property in action is property which s man has not at present in his poasession, but which another has covenanted to give him. He may sue for the performsace of the contract, and the property thus recoverahle is called, from the French word chose $=$ a thing a chose in action.
Chose in Action is thas s thing of which e man has not the possession or sctusl anjoyment, but which he has a right to demand by sction or other proceeding, as a deht, s bond, sic. A chose in action mnst be reduced into possession by a trustee withont delay
(ii.) Scots Law: Actions are sometimes divided into ordinary and recissory. [RecissORY.]
(e) Comm. (in France and some other foreign countries): A certain ahare of a public company's capital stock. Persona may eubscribe for actiona in the latter as they do here for shares.
action-sermon, s. (Scotch.) A sermon preached previously to the administration of the sacred communion. (Supp.Jamieson's Scot. Dict.)
action-taking, $a$. Prone to have re course to law, litigious.
" "A knave, a rascel, a filthy worsted-stocking kneres
act-tion-a-ble, a. [Eng. action; -able] Of a character to provoke and justify an action st law.
" His process wrs formed; wherehy he was found

ăc'tion-a-bly̆, adv. [Actionable.] In s manner to provoke and justify an action at isw.
ăc'-tion-a-ry, ǎo-tion-Ist, s. [Ital. azionario.]

In France and other Continental countries: A proprietor of an action or share of a publio compsny'a stock.

* ăc'-tious, a. [Act.] Active.
 i2. 298.
* ac-tin-tā'-tion, s. [Let. actifatum, supine of actito $=$ to act frequently.]

1. Gen.: Quick and frequent action
2. Spec.: A debating of lawsuits.

* ǎc'-tiv-àte, v.t. [Active.] To render active. snow and ice especialty heing holpen, and
activated by nitre or ealt, wil tura wetar their cold activat
ăc'-tiv- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-tĕd, pa. par. [Activate.]
*ăc'-tiv-ā-ťing, pr. par. [Activate.]
ăe'-tive, a. \&i s. [In Ger. altivum; Fr. actif; 1tal. attivo; fr. Lat. activus, fr. actum, supine ol ago.] [Аст.]
A. As adjective

Essential signification: Possessed of the power of scting; communicating action or
acted on. living being. "It is usual to speak of physical canses aa active; but when any series of sical catuses changes is scrutinised, it aypears that natural changes is scrutinised, wher it first we called a cause, is the effect of some prescding event, which was, io effect of some precoding event, which was,
its turn, an effect. its turn, an effect.
mind is the only rive principle." (Isaad Taylor: Elements of Thought.)
I. Ordinary Ianguage:
(a) Of animated beings

1. Acting, as opposed to being acted upon. [See example from Donne (B. 1).]
2. Quick in movement, nimule, sgile. (Opposed to languid or inert.)

As a decrepit father take delight
To see his active chill do deeds of south."
dhackesp. . Sonnets.
"Active and nervous whs his gait."
Wordscorth : Excurs
3. Continually employed, not idle or cap able of idleness. Used of the boily, the minalot.) their operations. (Opposed to ide or
"Speed, Balise, speed: such cauce of
Thue actite sinews never braced.
Bend gatinst the ateep hin thy treast,
Burst dowu like torront from tita creat.
Bend yainst the ateep hris dowu like torront fron ita creat.
Bcott : Lady of tho Lake, canto ii, is.
bब̂l, baỳ; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, berich; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, ex̣lst. -ing.

"Hin seal, still active for the cornmon-wol"
Thomeon: : Liberty. pt. iv
4. Given to actlon rather than to contem plation, solitary meditation, study, or the making of plans which are found in practice to be unworkable. (Opposed to contemplative or speculative.)
"What the engineer in to the mathematician, the actire statoaman Io to the contemplative atatetman
"Tho onily atate zman, indecd, accive or apoculative Who was to whe to mharo im the general delusion wa
(b) Of things inanimate:

1. In continued, rapid, or powerful opera1I. (Opposed to quiescent or dormant.) [See

## " Let aetine lawa apply the needfut curb,

2. Begulring activity conpor: Table rau
. Requiring activity.
(a) Opposed to tranquil.

The richeat earthly boon hin hands aftord, Fcot am ay swiftly to more aceire scene
Collect the wattor'd tcuth that atudy
Mir with the worli, but with its wieer part,
b)

Comper: Re iroment.
(b) Opposed to sedentary:
"mploýa ahtortoo hia lifte, or render it unft for actiee
II. Technioally:
(B) Of things animate:

1. Physiology
(a) Aetive life in an orgaoised body is a state in which the several functiona of life are in activity, as in an ordinary vegetable or plant. It ia opposed to dormant life, in which these are quiescent. (Todd \& Bocoman: Physiol. nat. Introd.)
(b) Active organs of locomotion: The textures which form the akeleton, and by which its segments ara anited. They are contradis. tinguished from the passive organs of locomotion, which are the muacles to which the nerves convey the madates of tha will. (Ibid., i. 67.)
(c) Actine disease: An scute disease.
"'Active congestion. 'active droppies, aerive
2. Mental Phil.: A division of the powers of the mind. Reid and his followera classified the mental powers in two categories-(1) IDtellectual powers, and (2) Active powers.
3. Nech.: Active or living force. [Vis
Viva.]. Viva.]

## (b) Of things inanimate:

1, Gram.: Acting upon something else inatead of itself being acted on.
An active rerb or a verb active: One which expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent and an object aeted upon. In this clasgification there are two other deacriptiona of verbs-passive and neuter verbs, the former expressing passion, or seffering, or the receiving of an action; and the latter denoting neither action nor passion, but being, or a meither action nor passion, but being, or a
state of being. (Zindley Micray: Grammar.) A verb active is now generally called a transitive verb, in this Dictionary marked v.t.
A compound active verb (Dr. Campbell); an active transitive verb (Crombie): One which, when standing alone, is neuter and intransitive, but which being followed hy a preposition inseparably connected with it, forms with it a componnd verb, which is active or tranaitive. Example: To laugh af. Omit at, and the verb is neuter, or Intransitive, as "Ane active rerb insert it, however, and a compound active "erb is formed, as "He laughed at them," "they were laughed at." (Crombie: Etym. \& Synt. Eng. Lang., 1802, p. 86.)

## 2. Political Economy ond Commerce:

Active capital: Wealth in the readily-availsble form of money, or which may without delay be converted into money, and used for any purpose requiring capital.
Active Commerce: The commerce of a nstion Which carries goods to and from its own and other lands in its own ahips, and by means of its own sailors, in place of allowing the profit of these lucrative transsctions to be reaped by foreigners. The commerce of our own coudtry is highly active, that of the Asiatic nations is mostly passive.
3. Law:

An active debt: A debt due to a peraon
Ae active trust: A confidence conpected with a duty.
Active use: A present legal estate.
4. Geology. An active volcano: One which at not very remote intervals bursta forth in eruption. It ia opposed to a dormant volcano, or to an extinct volcano. [Dormant, Extinct.]

## B. As substantive:

1. That which act on something else instead of being itseif acted on. (Opposed to puasive.)

## Whem an evon hame two hearte did touch His ofnce was, induigently to at Areives to pasaived: correaspondency Onily his nublect was

* active-vallant, an Possessed both of sctivity and valour.
- I do not think a hraver geutleman,

More active-valiant, or more thifint. young,
ac-tive-a-ble, a. [Eng. activs; able.] Capable of activity.
Xe'-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. active; ly.]

1. Energetically, briakly.
2. By active application.
 obsolete, activity having taken lts place.
"What strange arility and activenes do our com-

Xo-tiv'-I-tys, s. [In Fr. activite; Ital. attivita.] I. Subjective: The quality or state of being active.

## 1. Of persons or other animated beings :

(a) Chiefy of the body:

(b) Chiefty of the mind:
caivity belonging to it it, in wild nalmaln the mond those


2. Figuratively (of things):
" Astit put to tope, as in the prody cigag of the artificial
II Objective: Occupation or sphere in which sustsined and energetic action is required; exerciae of energy or force.

- In this sense it has a plural.
"A comparative aurvey of the history of natione or the erit and moat general renalt, evidence of as ontinualty fitcreasing variety of hamac acaivities both

act'-1esss, an [Eog. act; -less.] Without action.
act-ton, act-ke-tounn, s. [Fr. hoqueton; O. Fr. auqueton, hauctos; Ger. hockete, from Low Lat. akeion, acton. Mathew Paria calls it alcalto.]

1. A kind of quilted lesthern jacket or vest, worn in the Mijddle Agea under a coat of mail.
" But Crantoun's lance, of more avali.
Pierced through, like silk, the Bordererin mail: Deep in his bueom broke at last. acton past,

2. The coat of mail itself.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { "Hy fomen were well bonn } \\
\text { To yerce hys acktoun. } \\
\text { Lybeaus Dieco }
\end{gathered}
$$

ăct-tör [1n Pr acteur: Itsl atto ar who drives or ats in one wh, does or accomplishes anything : one Who acts upon the stage. Law Lat. = a plaintiff or defendant.] [Act.]

1. One who acts or performs any part upon the stage.

> Wheu a gool actor doth his part present Inererg hat he our attentiondrwe; That at the lant he may find just appinus

That at the last he may tind just appinuse."
2. One who takes a part in any drama of actual life, especially if that drama be of an important character.
"The mayyor wau a aimple man who had paseed his
whole iffe in obecurity, and was be wildered by fiding himeif nn inpportant actor in a molghty revolutiou. wacaulay: Rist. Eng., ch. x.
3. Among civilians : An advocate or proctor in civil courts or canses.
act-tör-a, 3.
Entom.: A genus of Diptera.
"ăc'-toüre, s. [A.N.] A governor, \& keeper.
(Wycliffe.)
acc-tröss, s. [The fem. form of actor. In Fr. actice.
${ }^{*}$ I. A female doer.
"Actresh. A female doen." $=$ Cockenam

## 2 A female who acte upon the atage.

 "They.were nlmest ilway recitod by favouth IThare were few, if any, actreases till after the Reatoration of Charles II. Prior to this epoch, female parts in plays were performed by boys, as was the case in Shakespeare's time.3. A real or imaginary female who performs her part io ordinary life.
"Virgll has indeod admitted Fame, at so aodrese, in

 actuel; Ital. attuale, fr. Lat. actualis $=$ active, practical.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

* I Involving action as opposed to rest "Boeidea her walking and other actual perfermo-
II Real, in point of fact existing.

1. Existing in act or really, as opposed to exiating no more than potentially; in action, in operation at the moment.
$" \mathrm{Sln}$, there in pow'r, befors

I See also example under B. I.
2. Existing in fact or in reality, instead of being almply imagiaed.
(a) Opposed to theoretical, speculative, imagined, or hypothetically assumed.
"The mimic pantion of hit oye,
Agony"
Oiven! : Claerved of the the light of actual knowledgaOwen: Clatif. of the sammalla, p. 101

(b) Opposed to figurative or allegorical. Speaking of divine and angellc communica tions to man in Paradise, Wordaworth aaya, -

- Whether of aceval violon, aensible

To sight and feeling, or that in this sort
Cove coadencendingly been ohadow dorth
And intentions moral and divibe.
3. Existing as a case to be settlitarn sent, in contradistinction to one dispoaed of at some bygone period.

 Roman Hirr., ch. iv., is s, voL 1

## B. Technically:

I. Nat. Phil. Actual or dynamic energy: Energy possessed by a body or bodies already in motion.
" Energy is posenessed by bodies already in motion : it Io then acrual, and we aree to callit active or dynainis
2. Law. Actual as opposed to
2. Law. Actual as opposed to appareni right of possession of property is one which will stand the test againgt all comera. Ths actual posseasion by a person of any property createa the preaumption that he ia its rightful owner. This presumption may be overthrown by proof adduced by a claimant that the property really is his; but unless he urge his suit, his right will ultimately lapse, and the Wrongful possessor become the legal owner.

* 3. O. Scotch Law and Ch. Hist. An actual minister: One ordained to the ministry, and not simply a probationer licensed to preach. "irk. and he al ways belag an actuall minister of the minister to be so nominate and recomsmendit bo his 4. Theol Actucl sins: Those
the individual himself, : Those committed by the individual himself, as contradistinguished from original sin, that of Adsun, the father of the race
 being actual ; reality
"The aceuality of these epiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quith
† Z̆c'-tu-al-ize, r.t. [Eng. actual; -ize.] To make actual. (Coleridge.)
$\dagger$ ăc'-tu-al-ized, pa. par. [Actcilize.]
† ăc'-tụ-al-ì-zing, pr. par. [Açvalize.]
ăc'-tu-al-ly̆, adv. [Actual.] Io fact, in truth, really
ace:uaily named candidates for the regal uffice wer
ace'tu-al-néss, s. [Actcal.] The quality of actu-al-ness, s. [Actcal.]
being actual ; actuality, reality.
©o－tu－a－ry，6．［In Ger．aktuar ；Fr．actuaire； Ital attuurio，fr．Lat．actuarius and actarius $=$（1）a shorthand－writer，（2）a clerk，book－ keeper，or registrar ：fr．adj．actuarius＝that which is eaaily moved，owift，agile；actus $=8$ moving or driving；ago $=$ to drive，to lead．］
＊1．Formerly：The registrar whe drew out the minutes of courts of law，or regiatered the thets and constitution of the Lower House of Convocation ；also，the officer appointed to krep savings bank accounts，or the proceed－ ings of a common court．
＂Buppose tho Judge thould eay，that he woald have
the Keeping of the ate of court remain with nim，and the keeping of the acts of court remain with him，and
the notury will have the eustody of thern with him． eef；certainly in this che the actuat
2．Now：An officer of a mercantile or inaurence company，skilled in financial calcu－ lations，apecially on such subjects as the ex－ pectancy of life．He is generally manager of pectancy of life．He is generally manager of superintendence of a board of directors．
äó－tụ－äte，v．t．［From Ital．attuare；Low Lat，actuo＝to drive，to impel，from Lat． actus，pa．par．of ago＝to drive，to move，urge， or impel．］
1．To excite to sction，to put in action，to furnigh the motive of．（Used of persons，but formeriy sometimea of things．）

For，on this occation，the chief motive which actured thems whin not greedineas，hat the fear of
degradation and ruin．＂－Macaulay：Hice．Eng．，eh． $\times \times 1 / 2$.
＊2．To put in action，to produce，to invi－ gorate，to develop．

## ＊ăc＇－tụ－āte，a．Actuated．

＂Tho active Informations of the intellect，alling with manter，grew cotuate into \＆third and distinet perfection of practice．$=$ South
act－tū－ä－tion，8．［Actuate．］The atate of being yut in action；effectual operation． （Glanvill．）
Xc－tu－ors＇－1－ty．s．［Lat．actuosus＝full of setivity；fr．actus $=$ a moving，a driving； actus，1a．par．of ago＝to drive．］

1．Power of action．
2．State of action．
$\dagger$ Ğo＇－türe，s．［Lat．actus＝done．］Action． ＂Love mado thern not：with acture they may be，

le＇－tŭs，3．［Lat．actus $=$（1）A lineal measure $=120$ Roman feet；（2）the length of one furrow．］
Civid Law：A right of way through land；a servitude of footway and horaeway．［Senvi－ TUDE．）
A－cu＇－a－nites，8．pl．［From Acua，alleged to have been a disciple of the apoatie Thomas．］ Ch．Hist．：A name oometimes given to the Manichranb．［Manicheang．］
ać－u－āte，v．t．［Lat．acuo $=$ to aharpen．］ ［AcuTe．］To aharpen，to make corrosive． ＂Iromoderate feeding upon powdered beef．piekled meate and dohauchlng with strong winee，do posame and acuate the bood：wherehy it is eapacltated to
＂é－ulàte，a．［From the verb．］Sharpened． ＂And ©lso with quantyte of spyees acuate．＂
Ac－q－bér－nĕ，s．A atsr of the fourth magni－ tude，in the aouthern claw of Cancer．
＊a＇cu－1，pl．à＇－cu－is，s．［Old or misapelt formi of Ague（q．v．）］An ague．（MS．of 14th Cent．）（Wright．）
actu－r＇－tion，s．［ Lat．acuo $=$ to aharpen ；ocus ＝a neeule or pin．］The sharpening of medi－ cines，i．e．，the rendering them more pungent， to increase their effect．
a－cū＇－1－ťy，s．［Lat．acuo $=$ to sharpen．］Sharp－ вевa．
क－cū－1̆．－̄＇－ta，s．［Lat．n．pl．of sd］．aculeatus $=$ furnished with ating or prickies，from aculeus＝a ating，spine，or prickle；Gr．dкंग $(a k \bar{\varepsilon})=$ a point．］［AcuTE．］
Entom．：One of the two leading diviaions or aub－orders of the order Hymenoptera．It consiats of those families in which the females and nentera of the social apecies，and the femaies of those which are solitary，are gene－ rally provided with a ating．It ia divided into four tribea：（1）the Heterogyna，or Anta and Mutillas ；（2）the Fossores，or Sand－waspa ；（3）
the Diploptera，or True－waspe；and（4）the Anthophila，or Beea．The other tribe of Hymenoptera，the Terebrantia，conaists of in－ aects whose females are furnished with an suger instead of a sting．
à－cū＇lě－āte，v．t．［Aculeata．］To furniah with a point，to aharpen．
a－cin＇－lě－àte，a．\＆s．［Aculeata．］
A．As adjective：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Sharpened，pointed（lit．\＆תg．）．
＂＇Tho one of extreme hitterness of worde espectally if they be aculeato and proper ．．．．＂－Bacon：Emaya．
II．Technically：
1．Bot．：Furniahed with prickles，prickly． Example，a rose－stem．
2．Zool．：Furnished with a ating．
＂We now pans to the Aculeate eriles of the Hyme－
noptern＂－Dallas：Nat．Hist．， p ． 202 ．
B．As substantive：A hymenopterous inaect of the diviaion Aculeata（q．v．）
a－cü－lĕ－á－těd，pa．par．\＆a．［AcUlente，v．］
a－cū－lĕ－à＇－tǐig，pr．par．［Aculeate，v．］
a－cū＇－1еॅ－ $\bar{i}$, s．pl．［Aculeus．］
å－cū＇－lẽг，v．t．［Fr．acouler．］
Manege：A fault committed by most horses when learning to make demivolta．It consists in failing to go far enough forward at each motion，so that the ahoulder of the animal takes in too little ground，and his croup comea too near the centre of the volt．
a－cū＇－1̌－ŭs，s．［Lat．（1）the sting of an animal；（2）the apine or prickle of a plant． Probabiy a dimin．from acus a needle or pin；but acus is fem．，and aculeus masc．］
Bot．：A prickle；a sharp，hand process of the epidermis falling off when old，whilat a apine or thorn doea not fall off．（Loudon．）

II Aculeus enters into the composition of aculeata，aculeate，ste（q．v．）．
 acorn，the fruit of the prickly oak，and of another more hardy apecies．］
Bot．：The fruit or acorn of the llex，or Scariet－oak．
－å－cŭm＇－blĕn，v．i．［Acomelyd．］To become cramped．（Stratmann．）
＊a－cŭm－blid，pa，par．［Acumblen．］
＊\＆－cŭm＇－bre，v．t．［A．N．］［Acombrin］
1．To encumber．
Gii of Warwike mi natao its，
Ivel teh am ecumbred $\bar{y}$ w．wid．
Gy of Warwike，p． 217.

## 2．To worry．（Halliwell．）

＊a－cum＇－气㐅n，v．t．\＆i．［A．S．acuntan $=$ to come to，to paraue，to bear，to austain，to auffer，to perform，to overcome．］To attain．（Halliwell．）
a－cui＇－mð́n，s．［Lat．＝a aharpened point，a sting；aharpness ；fr．acus $=$ a needle or pin．］ Acuteness of mind，ghrewdness；ability nicely to diatinguiah between things which closely reaemble each other．
＂The author of the Rellquia Dilustane observes Brit．Fosil Mammals and Binde
†象－cū＇－minn－àte，v．t．［From Lat．acuminatus，pa．par．of acumino $=$ to mharpen．］［Acv－ MEN．］To sharpen．（Rider： Dict．，1640．）
a－cū＇min－äte，a．［See the verb．］

Nat．Science：Taper－pointed， tspering gradually to the tip．
the sidea of its opplying ite miender the dea of sts opplying ite mlender bontinate teeth the the act of gnawing
and Bindren．Brit．Pouri Mammahi and Bives，p，lis，
Bot．：Applied chiefly to the mode of termination of certain leaves．When the tspering is at the other extremity of the leai， the term employed is acuminate at the base．

acuminate
leaf op pariftaria．
brondér opwarde acterninate oppowita， of Salix purpurcea．（Hooker \＆Arnott：Brit．Flora．）
tą－cй＇－min－ã－tẹd，pa．par．da．［Acomivatr，］ Nat．Science：The same as Acumisatr，but not 60 frequently employed．
＂This in not acominated and pointed，An in the Vulgar Errours
$\dagger$ \＆
a－cū－min－$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$＇tion，s．［Lat．acuminatum， aupine of acumino $=$ to aharpen．］

1．The act or process of making sharp．
2．Termination in a sharp point．
a－cū＇－min－ōse，6．［Acumen．］Terminating gradually in a flat narrow eod．（Lindley： Int．to Bot．，8rd ed．，p．459．）
＊a－cun＇－tre，v．t．［A．N．］To encounter． ＂gokenht thel a cuncred at the coupyng to－gadere
ăc－u－păl＇－pǔs，s．［Lat．acus $=$ e needle or pin ；palpus or palpum＝a atroking．Now hy entomologiats uaed for a feeler．］［Palpus．］
Entom．：A genus of predatory bectlea of the family Harpalide．
ăć－ụ－prĕss，v．t．［Lat．acus $=a$ needle，and Eng．press．］
Surg．：To treat，as a bleeding artery，by вcupressure．
 The same ar Acupressure（q．v．）．
h．c－ụ－prĕms＇－ũre（se as sh），s．［ACUPREms．］ Surg．：A method of atopping arterial hemorrhage by presaing the artery with a ueedie in place of tying it．
ăe－u－pŭnc－tür－ä＇－tion，s．［Acupuncture．］ The making of a puncture or punctures by means of a needle．A lesa proper word thar Acupuncture（q．v．）．
＂From forgotiling that the word puneture hak two wigniffeatioaz－that it la used to slgulify both the wound and the act of tmaking it－moule have termed
the operotion acupuncturation．＂－Cyclo．Pract．Med． ort．＂Acupuncture．
 Fr，acupuncture；Ital．acopuntura；Sp．acu－ puntura；fr．Lat．acu，abiative of acus $=$ a needle or pin $_{\text {，}}$ and punctura $=$ puncture， pricking ；pungo $=$ to prick．］
Med．：The pancturiag of portions of the body by meana of a needle made for the purpose．The practice has existed from a remote period of antiquity among the Chinese． From them it passed to Japan；then it waa made known in Europe；and finally，after a made intervel，was actusliy tried，and with good effect，in cases of rheumatism not in－ good effect，in cases of theumatism not in－ neuralgia，and aome other diseanea．
苃c－ụ－pünc－türe，v．t．［Acupuncture，8．］To practice scupuncture upon．
＂＂．
Ǩc－u－pŭñc－türed，pa，par．\＆a．［Acupusc－ TUME．］
ăc－n－pŭño－tür－ing，pr．par．［Acupunc－ TUKE．］
＊a－cũ＇rbe，＊a－cũr＇－sẹn，v．t．［Accurnc．］To accurse．
＂Which if lif that oure Jord
Piers PLoughman，p．976
a－cür＇－u，s．［AcuVARI．］
 angulus＝an angle．］
Bot．：Having acute anglea．Example，the capaule of Corchoms acutangulus．（Loudon： Cycl．of Plants，Gloss．）
a－au＇te，$a$ ．［In Ital．acuto，fr．Lat．acutus＝ sharp，pa．par．of $a c u o=$ to sharpen，acus $=a$ needle or pin，fr．old root ac＝aharp＝the primeval Aryan root as $=$ to be sharp or awift， as in Sanac．asva＝the runner，i．e．the horse．］ （Max Müller ：Science of Lang．）
A．Ordinary Language：
I．Of material thinge：Terminating in a sharp point．
II．Of immaterial thing：：
1．Of the senses of man or of the inferior animals：Sharp，keeu
＂Were our senses altered，and made rauch quicker ond acuzer the appearance and outward whenut or
2. Of the intellect: Having the power of percelving minnte differencea, penetrating; the roverse of obtuse, dull, or stupld.
" Some more acute and morre Industrious still Cowper: Tack, ble a
3. Of the feeiings or emotions: Keen, easily and deeply affected for the time or more permanently.
B. Technically:

1. Geometry:

An acute angle is one which is less than a right angle.
An acute-angled triangle is one of which all the three engles are scute, that is, each of them le less then a right angle.
An acute-angled cone is one heving the solid angle at its vertex acato.
An acute octohedron. [Остонеdron.]
$\Delta n$ acute thomboid. [Rномвопn.]
2. Bot.: Sharp-pointed, terminating at once in a point, naither abruptly nor tapering.

3. Music. An acute sound: One which is high or shrill, as opposed to one which is grave.
4. Grammar. An acute accent: One which marks where the voice ahould rise instead of falling. [ACcest, s., I1. 2.]
5. Pathology. An acute disease: One in which the symptoms are aevere, and which gneedily reaches $s$ criais. It is opposed to a speedily reache
chronic diaease.
acute-angled, $a$.

1. Geom.: Having an acute angle. [See AcUte, a., B. I.]
2. Bot.: With eharp instead of rounded margins. [Anoular.]
a-ou'te, v.t. [From the anbatantive.] To make the accent on a word acute or sharp.
o-oūte-Ĭy, $a d v$. [ACUTF.] In an ecute manner, sharply, keenly.
3. Of material substances:

4. Of things immaterial:
( $a$ \& b) Of the senses or of the intellect: Keeniy, dlscriminatingly.
Americh that will find ment into many parts of Asis and America, will find men reason there. perhapa na

(c) Of the feelings or emotions: Keenly, deeply.
a-oū'te-nĕss, s. [ACUTI, a.]

## A. Otdinary Language:

I. Of makrial bodies: Sharpness, keenness of edge or of joint.
II. Of things immaterial:

1. Of the senses: Sharpness, keenness of perception.
"If eyes so framed could not riew at once the hand And the hour-vilate, their owner could not be benetted hy that acutencas of which, whint it dimovered the une."-Locke.
2. Of the intellect: Subtrety of intellect, the power of perceiving minute differences and discriminating them in langnage.
 3. xiv. the feelings or emotions: Keenness, the power of being easily or deeply affected ; susceptibllity of impression.
3. Technically:
4. Music: The sharpnese or shrillness of a note.

This aceuteress of sound will show that whilst to parth of it continue in a very brak yotion, without which they could uot strike the ais," ${ }^{\text {" Boyle: }}$
2. Med.: The violence of a disease whlch, however, makes it more speedily reach a crisis.
"We apply present remedies, sceording to indicerand precipitancy of the occasion, than the riaing and vetting of ntars -Brown.

* a-cū-tī-ä-tõr, s. [Low Lat. acutiator.] One who, in mediæval timea, attended armies to sharpen the weapons of the soldiers.
a-cu'-ya-rı, a-cür'-u, a. [Local name.] The name given in Indla to the fragrant wood of Icica altissima, a plant of the old order Amyridacex, or Amyrids. [Cedar-wood or Outana.]
- a-owā'-ki-cn, v.i. [Cwıciav.] To quake, to tremble.
- व- ow.o'-chẹn, v.t. [A.S. acueccan $=$ to ahake, to brandish. $]$ To ehake, to brandish.
*a-awé-depn, r.i. [A.S. acurethan = to answer, connected with acwothan $=$ to say.] To saswer.
-acy. [Lat. suffix -acia, -atio $=$ the state or quality of. Examples: fallacy (Lat. fallacia), advocacy (Lat. advocatio)]
 cy-den-am, adv. [Apparently a corrupt apelling of Asidenands. (Wright)] Aslde, obliquely. (Prompt. Parv.) (Halliwell.)
*a-ç $\overline{\mathbf{y}}-\mathrm{n} \varphi \mathrm{n}$, v.t. Old form of Assion. (Prompt. Parv.)


## 

* a-çy̆r-b-1ŏg'-1-call, a. [Gr. áxupaloyia (akurologia) =an improper phrase; áxypos (akuros) $=$ without authority: $\dot{\alpha}$, priv. ; к亢̈pos (kuros) $=$ suthority ; dógos $($ logos $)=$ word. $]$ Containing an impropriety of axpression. (Rider: Dict., 1640.)
a-oy'se, 8. [Assize, II. 3.] Manner, custom. "An halyday fyl, as 53 the acyse

a-cyt-tax -1 -a, a plo [OT. a, priv. -gyt-iax -1-4 a phor (2) the apllas (kutlaros) $=(1)$ a hollow, (2), the cell of a
honeycomb or of a plant honeycomb or of a plant.
Zool.: Chamber-ahells. Hasckel's name for the first "legion" of the Ray-streamers, or Rhizopoda (Root-feet) Though the lowest in organisation of the class, the whole of their body consisting merely of slimy cellmatter, yet most of them secrete a shell of calcareous earth, and generally of exquisite form. The larger number of the apecies live at the bottom of the sea
ăd, s. A favorite abbreviatiod of Anveatisement (U.S.).
-ad, 3rd person sing., pres. indicat. of verb to have. Obsolete spelling of hath. [Have.]
"Lo hou he ad me to rent
The Seven sages 469.
ăd, Lat. prep. [In Lat $=$ to. Cognate with Eng. at, and many words in other Aryan tongnes. (AT.) Perhaps more remotely akin to various Syto Arabiao verhs, as Heb., E. Aram., and Sam. הm (athah) $=$ to come, to go; Arab, athe (a-the) = to come near, to approach. (See Ad, II., in compos.) $A d$ was formerly written ar, a form which still remains in some words, such as arbiter.]
I. As an independent word: A purely Latin preposition, nsed in many phrases from that tongue more or loes frequently quoted in Engliah comporition.
ad admittendum clericum (lit.) = to admit a clergyman.
Law: A writ requiring a bishop to admit to a church a clerk who has been fonnd to have jegal right to be instituted.
ad arbitrium $=$ at will, at pleasure.
ad captandum $=$ to captivate.
T Captandum is the sccusative of the gerund or the gerundive participle of capto $=$ to catch at frequcutly or eagerly, freq. of capio $=$ to take.]

Oratory: With the view of captivating Uaed speclally of public apeakers who utter gentiments which they do not themselves believe, but which they think will render them acceptable to their hearers.
ad eundem. [Lat $=$ to the same degree (gradum).] A term employed when a gradusto of one university is admitted to the same degree of another university without having to undergo any examination for it. Such o person is said to take an ad eundem.
ad inem = to the end.
ad hoc $=$ with respect to this, apecially of this.
appoint thelr various ambasadors and
reporters ad hoc "-Daly Telegraph, Narch ${ }_{14,137 \%}^{\text {consin }}$
ad hominem (iti.) = to a or the man.
Logic [ARONMENTOM, under which, also similar logteal phreses will be found.]
ad Indefnitum. [Lit. $=$ to the isdefinite.] To an indefinite exteut.
ad infinitum. [Lit. $=$ to the infinite.] To infinity, withont any limit.
"Nay, then, thought I. If that you breed to fant, Shoald prove ha inminives, least yon at leat The book that already am abouk.

Bwnyan: Mligr. Prop., Apology.
ad inquirendum $=$ to be inquired loto.
Law: Used when a writ is issued ordering an inquiry to be made.
ad interim $=$ in the meantime.
ad largum (Law) = at large.
ad leones (iti.) $=$ to the lions.
Ch. Hist.: A popnlar cry or a magisterial sentence among the old Romana, dooming a real or supposed criminal to be given to the lions. The cry "Ad leones]" was raised against the apostolic father Polycarp, though death was nitimately inflicted in another way.
ad libitum = st pleasure.

1. Gen.: As much as one likea.
2. Music: At the performer's pleasure; generally applied to a portion of the plece which may be played or passed over as the performer likes.
ad manes fratrum $=$ to the manes of [some one'al brothers. [MaNEs]

That we may hew his limber and on a pile,
Ad manes fratrum acrifice his tlesh. ${ }^{\text {Pl }}$
, akeap.: (rus Anir) 2
ad quod damnum (iit.) $=$ to what damage.
Law: A writ institnted in the time of Edward 1., and issued by the aheriff, to ascertain what damage might arise from the grant of certain libertiea or franchises. By means of it the king's licence might be obtained for the alienation of lands, unless the design were to give these over to the Church.
ad referendum $=$ to be referred to $s$ higher authority, or held over for the present that it may receive further consideration.
ad valorem. [Lit. $=$ to or according to value. Valot, however, it ghould be added, is not classical Latin.]
Comm. : A term spplied (1) to the amount of the duties or costoms paid on certain goods tared according to their ralne, and not simply hy their number, weight, or measure; (2) to stamp-dnties, payable according to the value of the subject-matter of the particular inatrumedts or writings.
ad Fitam aut culpam. [Lat. (lit.) $=$ to (one's) lifetime or fault.]
Law: Used of the tenure of an office which the incumbent hodds for life, provided that he conduct himself with pronriety. A beneffced clergyman holds office ad vitam aut culpam.
II. In composition, $a d=$ to: as Lat. adhorea, Eng. adhere $=$ to stick to. In the Latin words into which it enters, the final letter $d$ generally remalns unchanged when it is followed by a yowel, or by some one of the consonants $b, d$, $h$, $m$, and $v$, as adbello, adilo, adhereo, admiror, and adreha; while, for euphony's aake, it is assimilated to the succeeding letter when that letter is one of the consonants $c, f, g, l, n, p$, $r_{\text {, }} s$, or $t$, as accelero, affero, aggredior, alligo, annuncia, apparco, arripio, assigno, attendo. The Latin preposition ad enters directly or indirectly Into the compoastion of many English words derived from the Latln; and the lawe of asaimilation are essentlally the same in both

[^8]tongues．Examples－（1），nnassimilsted ：addi－ sion，adhere，admire，advocate；（2）essimi－ lated：accelerate，afluence，aggressive，alle－ giance，announce，apparent，assignation，at－ iention．
A．Initiale for Anno Domini（lit．）$=$ in the year of the Lord，i．e，our Lord Jesus Christ．
－Xa－ăct＇，v．t．［Lat，adigo，egi，nactum $=$ to drive to ：$a d=$ to，and $a g o=$ to drive．］To drive，to compel，to drive in by force． （Minsheu．）
＊adeact＇－ad，pa par．［ADACT．］
＊halact＇－迆g，pr．par．［ADAcr．］
 （dactulos）$=$ a finger．］

Anat．：Used of s
hand withont fingers．
－a－daxd，adv，［A．S．$a=$ in；daed $=$ deed，or it may be a corruption of egad＝bygad，bygod．］ Indeed truly．
$\cdots$ They are all deep，they aro very deop and＊harg hat incel：squire of $A$ hatia（1604）
＊久̌d＇－80－quāte，a．［ADEqUATE．］
＊－dx＇ff，v．L．To dsmut．［Junius refers to adaffed as occurring in Chaucer，but Urry reads adossed $=$ dazzled．］（Halliwell．）
－2－daxffed，pa．par．［ADAFF．］
 Lat．adagium $=$ is proverb，sn sdage．］A pro－ verb or short sentence，embodying a wise eaying，generally discovered by popular ob－ servstion or experience；a pithy saying，hosry with antiquity，but whose easily－apprehended truth keeps it in popular currency still．
＂That is because I hore done it myself，and not left it to othern
Serve yourzels，woold yon be well served，is an excel－ Longfoliow：The Courtenip of Miles Standish，137，
ad－ag＇－i－al，a．［ADAGE．］Pertaining to an adage，proverbial．
ad－a＇－gi－ō，adv．\＆s．［Ital adagio：tr．$a d=$ with ；agio $=$ ease，leisure．］
Music：
1．As adverb：Slowly，in a leisurely manner， with ease and grace．
2．As substantive：$\Delta$ slow movement．
＂He teaches thowe to read，whom uchools diamies＇d， And colleges，untaught；sollin accent，tonce， And emphamie in score，and given ta prajer
coucper：Task，hk， 11.

Xd＇－am，3．［In Lat．Adamus；Gr．＇Adii （Adam），fr．Heb．DTN（Adam）＝（1）man in general；（2）Spec．，Adsm，the first man，fr． NTV $($ adam $)=$ to be red．Cognate with these
 and ETiN（ $\delta \mathrm{d} \mathrm{em}$ ）$=$ the ruby or sardine stone． In Gev．il．7，it la stated that God formed
 dust（ ground），as if to suggest that man was made of red earth，or perheps that his blood（in Heb． $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{T}}$, dam）remotely resembles the colour of some reddish or brownieh－red solls．］

1．Gen．：The name given in the Hebrew Scripturee（1）to the humen race or man is general；sud（2）to Adam，as being the flrst man and the progenitor of the hnman race．
＊2．Technically．Mirthfully：A Berjeant，a baillff，a jailor．
＂Not that Adam that kept the Poradise，but that Adame that ik
Adam and Eva，s．［Adam，see etym． Eve＝the first mother of the humsn race．］
－1．Bot．：The two tubers of Orchis macu－ lata，which，by the finciful，were heid，singly， to resemble the haman figure，and，together to suggest the first parenta of our race． （Craven．）
2 In America：The similsr tubers of another orchid，the Aplectrum hyemale．It is called also the Putty－plant．It grows in the United States．

Adam＇s ale，s．Wator．（Eng．colloquial．） Adam＇s apple，s．［In Lat．Adami ротит．］
－1．Bot．：（1）The name given by Gerarde and other old enthors to the plantain－tree （Musa paradisiaca），from the notion that its ruit was that sinfully esten by Adam in Eden．（2）The name given for the 6sme reason to a species of Citrus．
2．Anat．：A protuberance on ths fore part of the throat formed by the as hyoides．The name is sapposed to have arisen from the sbsurd popular notion that a portion of the forbidden fruit gssumed to have been an apple，atuck in Adam＇s throat when he at－ apple， ，stuck in Adam＇s th
－Adam＇s flannel，s．［Nrmed possibly from the soft whita hairs which densely clothe both sides of the lesves of the plant．］ （Carr．）
Bot．：The white mullein（Verbascum lych－ nitis）．（Craven．）

## Adam＇s needile，s．

Bot．：The popular name of the genns Yncca， magnificent planta of the Lilinceous order． The term needle refers to the sharp－pointed lesves．［Yucca．］

## Adam＇s wine，s．Witer．（Colloquial．） （Scotch．）

＂Bome take a mutchkin of porter to their dinwer hut I eloken
－X̌d＇am tī－lẽ̃r，s．［Apparently from a cer－ tain Adam Tiler．］A pickpocket＇s associste， who receives stolen goods and runs of with them．（Wright．）
ad＇－a－mannt，s．\＆$a$ ．［O．Fr．，from Lat ada manta，sec．of adamas；from Gr．jóánas （adamas）．As substantive $=$（1）the hardest metal，probably steel：（2）B compound of gold and steel；（3）the diamond．As adjective
 to overpower，to subdue；Ger．demant or diamant；Sw．damant；Fr．diamant；Ital． diamante．］［Dinmond．］
A．As substantive：
L．Lit．：$\Delta$ stone of snch impenetrable hand－ ness that it cannot be anbdued．

## ＂So grest e fenr my name amongit them epread That they mppomed I could rend burn of iteel．


＂As an adamant harder than dint hayel mando thy orebemi＂一 Ezek．将：
Specially：
－1．The loedetone．
＂As fron toacht by the cdamarrs eftect，
To the North Pole doth ever polint direct．＂
＂Hel．You draw me，you hard－hearted adamant； Bot yet you draw not fron，for my heart
Stue shakerp：Nidsummer NiphC：Dream，11， 2
I See also the ballad Romaunt of the Rose， 1，182．

2．The diamond，the hardest of minarals．
＂Lawa inscribed on adamant＂，of Mawor．
Still nsed in this sense，but chiefly in poetry． 3．The scorix of gold．
II．Fig．：Hard，incapable of feeling，deati－ tute of pity．
＂An unhlubhing forebeed，ennooth，Iyinit tongue．
ch xrili． to sdamant．（Literally \＆fipuratively．）［See to sdamant．（Lit
＂Ab 1 atrike off thly adamant chaln，

 maile of oteel，adamantine．］As hard as edamant．
Of brazen shledd and spear，the hammered cairne Chalybean－tempered steol，nad trock of mail Adamanzean proof＂Millon．Samson Agonistos，134
ăd－a－măn＇－tine，a．［Lat，adamantinus；Gr． á\＆ááavtevos（adamantinos）$=$ hard $8 s$ steel，
adsmantlue．］Very hard．（Rider ：Dict．， 1640 ．） 1．Lit．：Made of adamsnt．
＂Whe is the fronting gato，and rained on high

2．Fig．：Which cannot be broken．

## With hideous ruin and combur tion down

 In adamantine chalos and peoas ire．＂In poetry it is not always easy to decide whether the word adamantine is used in s literal or figurstive sense．
sdamnintine spar，：
Min．［So called from Ita lustre．］The name given by Black and others to corundum from Indie．It is of a dark－greyish emoke－brown tint，but is greenish or bluish by tranemitted light，that is，in specimens suffiently trang－ lacent to admit of the experiment being made． When gronnd it is need as a polishing meterial． Dane classifies it with his anhydrous oxidee．
 Xxivil．15．）
DIAMOND．

Adamas siderites．［Gr．vidnpos（sidëros） －iron．］Pliny＇s nsme for corundum．（Pliny xxxvii．15．）［Corundum．］（Dana．）
－ad＇－a－mäte ，v．t．［Lat．ama，－avi，－atum $=$ to love．］To love dearly．（Minsheu．）
Xd－a－min，genit．of Lat．s．Adamus＝Adam． ［ADAM．］Of Adsm．

Adami pomum，s．［Adam＇s Apple．］
Xd－ăm＇－Іॅc，Xd－am＇－1－cal，a．［Lat．Adam icus．］Pertaining to Adan（q．v．）．
Adamio earth，a A term for red clay．
ad＇a－mine，s．［ADAMite，2．］
Xd＇a－mite（1），8．［From Adsm，our first fsther．］

1．A descendrnt of Adrm．
Forgive，my Seraph 1 ＇thist to anch thamite thoughts oppear，
For torrow lisur element．＂
For torrow lio our element，Heaven and Earth，i， 1.
2．Plural．Ch．Hist．：A eect of Gnostices which arose in the second century．Profess－ ing to initate the stata of our first fether in Parsdiae，they rejected marriage and the use of raiment．It ws not long before the use of rament．It whe not howg beinere the again in the twelfth，and subsequently in the again in the twelfth，and subsequentiy in the
early part of the fifteenth century．John early part of the fifteenth century．John
Zisca，the famous general of the Hussites， Zisca，the ismous general of the fursites， discredit upon his srmy，slew some of them， and committed others to the fiames．［See Merry Beggars，ii．1．］
ad＇－a－mite（2）（Dana，\＆c．），有d＇－a－mine （Friedel），：．［In Ger adamits．Named sfter Mr．Adam，of Prris．］A mineral classed by Dank with his Hydrous Phosphates and Ar－ seniates．Its composition is arsenic 39.95 ， zinc 54.32 ，with a trace of fron and manganese． Harduess， 3.3 ；specific gravity， 4338 ；lnstre， atrongly vitreous．It to of a honey colour， with violet externslly．It is transparent．The crystals are orthorhomble．Found in Chili．
Xd－a－mitt＇－10，Xd－a－mY̌t＇－1－aç，$a$ ，［ADAM－ ITE（1）．］Pertaining to the Adsmites，resem－ bling the Ademites．
ad＇－gmosite，s．［Named by Shepard after a Mr．Adams．］A minersl，a variety，or perhaps a mere synonym of Mnscovite（q．v．）．It is a greenish－black mica，from the United States．
 after Adanson，a celebrated French traveller， who Hved from 1749 to 1754 in Senegrl，in－ vertigating ita nstural history．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Starculiaceæ，or Stercnliads．The A．digitata is the Bsobsb， Monkey－bread，African calabssh，or Ethiopisn sour－goord tree．It has a fantsstic look，its stem belug of little height，but of great thick－ ness；one specimen was found thirty feet in diameter．The fruit ie about ten inches long， Externaliy it is downy；within this down is a hard woody rind，which requires a bsw to cut hard woody rind，which the rind is so eatable puip，of slightly scid taste．The juice mixed with sugar is servicesble in putrid and pesti－ lential fevers．The Africans mix the driad and powdered leaves with their food to pro－ mote perspiration，and Europcens have found them useful in diarrhoea and dysentery．The Adansonia is properly a native of Africa，but It has been introdinced，probsbly by the Mussulmans，into India，where ite large whita fowers appear in May sod June，to be in due time followed by fruit．
＊a－dânt＇，v．t．［ADAUNT．］
adi＇a－pls，s［From aulapis，synonym for the common rsbbit，given by Gesner，and sdopted for this genus from its resemblance in size，structure，and，it ta believed，in habits， to the rabbit．］
Palceont．：A fossil mammal of which soms
bont，boy；pout，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，bengh；go，gem；thin，this；sin，ą̣；expeot，Xenophon，efist，－ing．

remains were met with in the gypsum of Montmsrtre, nesr Paris. It appeara to have resembled a hedgehog, but to have been onethlrd larger. It was of eocelle age.
ad-apt; v.t. [In Fr. adapter: Sp. adaptar; Ital. adattare: Lat $a d=$ to ; apto $=$ to fit: Gr. Antoo (hapto) $=$ to fasten, or bind to.] To fit to, to adjust to, to raake euitable for. (Used either of things material or immaterial.)
"Ehips adapted both for Was and for trade were

Can portion ont his pleasure and estapt
W'ordoworth:" Excurgion, bl. Iv.

- ad-apt', a. [ADApt, v.] Fitted.

W"Ald, ch, to prudent musbeudry."-DC Crfoy : Corinn's
ed-axpt-a-bil'-1̌-ty, s. [ADaptable.]
I. Gen.: The quality of being able to be dapted.
"One of the moat wonderful circumstances io the construction of the had ts its adaptibidity to an inAnat., 1., 142
II. Technically:

Darwinism. Variability: The capability poosessed by orgsaized beings to scquire new qualities through the operation of the external conditions of life under which they are placed.
 bistrit), or varisbility (variabilitau), the capablity to. ander the lofuence of the outer world - - Heccted: Bist. of Creation, i.
ad-apt'-a-bIe, a. [ADAPT.] Thst may be adepted.
tạd-ăpt'-a-ble-něms, s. [ADaptable.] The quality of being able to be adspted or sdjusted.
F Nearly ohsolete, its place being supplied by Adaptability.
Kd-apt-ástion, "ad-ăp'-tion, a [In Fs. adaptation.)
A. Generally: The act of adapting, adjusting, or fitting to; the state of being alspted, adjusted, or fitted to; the thing adjusted
"It [the eye's] capacity of adaptation. under the inauence of the will to distinct visioo at every ditPhysiod. A nat, i1. 47.
B. Technically:

Darvinism: The capability of acquiring new characters; slso the new charactera acquired bys living being through the operation of the external conditions of life under which it is plsced.
"They can hardly be due to adapeations withis a late period."-Darwen: Descone of Man, pti., ch. vi.

sd-ăpt'-ęd, pa, par. \& a. [ADAPT.]
"But in the case of an laland, or of country

Darwim: Orig. of species, elh. to
ọ-ăpt'-od-nëss, s. [ADAPT.] The state of being adapted, suitableness.
ad-ăpt'-ẽr, s. [ADAPT.]
Gen.: One who or that which adspts.
T The term cudapter is siso used to denote thst piece of tubing by which the smaller tube of s telescope or microscope containing the eye-piece, \&c., is connected with the lsrger or msin tube. It alsa signifles, in chemical spparatns, s connecting piece of tube to unite a retort to s bottle, \&c.
ad-ăpt'-İigg, pr. par. \& a. [ADAPT.]

- ged-ap'-tion, y. [ADaptation.]
ad-apt-ive, a. [ADAPT.]
I. In an active sense: Hsving the power of adspting one thing to another, or in fact so adapting it.

Aidis to Reftecion, adape understanding."-Colerdage: - The the adapt p. 31
hich has the fsculty of the underatanding Which has the fsculty of adapting means to ends.
porier, that tis, the have entivewhere called the adaptive power, that tat the faculty of daptiog meana to proxh 2. In a passive sense. Spec. in Biology Capability of being adspted, or being actually adapted to something else.
"In the greater namber of mamamato the bones Fhower: Oxeology of the Mammatia, p 212
Decience of adaptive ehanger of structure" "-Darwin:
T Biol An adaptive charter: An ana-
logical character ; one founded not on affinity, but on anslogy. [ANALOov.]
"These resmblancos though po tatimataly conmerely adaptive or annlogical oharactera"-Darain
d-apti-「ve-1ty
adive-1y, adv. [ADAFTive] In an adaptive manner, so as to be adapted to oomething else.
more arioctive work by virt typ of thoit adaptively nuodithed etructures. -Owen: Clauif. of Mommolia.
ad-ăpt'-nĕss, \%. [Adaptness.] The atate of being fitted to.
T Adaptation and aptness have now taked lts place.
"some notos are to dispiay the adapernes of the
cond to the sense.;-Dr. Neverom
ad-apt-ör-i-al, a. With the teadency to adapt ; fitting, suitable.
A-dar', s. [Heb. אדר (Adar). Perhsps from the Syrians ; or from the Heb. 7TN (adar) $=$ to be smple, to be magnificent.] The gixth month of the Jewish civil, and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year. The nsme was not introdnced till after the Captivity (Esther iii. 7,13 ; viis. 12 ; ix. 1, 15, 17, 21). It corresponded to the latter part of February and the beginning of March. If derived from the Heb. ${ }^{\text {. }} 7 \boldsymbol{T}=$ to be ample or magnificent,
 the name msy refer to the splendid character
of the spring vegetation as seen during Adar. The Jewish months being lunsr, the year of The Jewish months being linnsr, the year of tweive months thus constituted falis short of remedy this inequality, a second Adar was intercalsted once in three jesra, which was called Veadar.
A-däx'-a, s. [Corrupted Arabic (!).]
Astron.: A fixed star of the 2.5 magnitude, called slso e Canis Majoris.
ad ar-bít'-rí-ŭm. [Lat.] [AD.]
*a-dar'-gè, s. [Gr. adápкn or àdápкns, or ádápкos or àdapкiov (adarkè, adarkès, adarkos, or adarkion) $=8$ ssline efflorescence on the herbage of marshes.] A saliae efflorescence on margh-herbage, first seen in Gslatia. It was used in leprosy, tettera, and some other akio diseases.
a-dar'-o㐅n, s. [Heb. $\quad$ (adarkon) $=8$ daric ( 1 Chron. xxix. 7 ; Ezra viifi. 27), in which our English translators rendered it "" 8 dram." In Ezra ii. 69 ; Neh. vii. 70, 71, i2, the word is (darkemon), slso rendered "e dram." Talmud, דרכון (darkon); Gr. дарє $\kappa$ ós (dareikos).] A dsric, a Peraisn gold coin current in Palestine sfter the Csptivity. Who first struck them is still a mstter of dispute. [DABic.]
a-dar'- mē, s. A smsll weight used in the Spanish penissuls and in Spsnish America It is the sixteenth part of s Spanish ounce.

* a-dar'-nčoh, s. A goldeo colour. (Howell.)
* a-da'rned, a. Ashamed (Coles.)
* a-dar'-ris, J. The fiower of ses-water (Howell.)
"a-dà'şe (pa, par. adased, adassid), v. [Icel. dasa; cf. A.S. $d w e s=$ stupid.] [Dask.]
I. Lit.: To dazzle.


2. Fig. : To put out of countenance.
"Beth oot adased for your innocence.",
 kind of cloth made of mnslin. It is manufsctured in Bengal and other parts of Iadia.
àdấunt, *a-dânt, v.t. [A.N. Old form of Daunt (q.v.).]
I. To dsunt. (Daniel.)
3. To tame, to oubdne, to extingulsh.
"Hinfeahe wolde have charged him with fotnesse.
hut that the wantanesse of hit wombe with travail
4. To mitigate, to restrsin. "Ageyns heom thy wrathe adane,
*a-dâ'unt-răl-ayy,s. [AVAUNTLAY.]
"a-dâw', a-dâw'e, v.t. \&i.
A. Tr nsitive:
I. To daunt

## 2. To awake. <br> "Bat, aike a man that waketh of hio alepe Unot thing ne seen it paratily chalicer: © ©. Tr, mate <br> 3. To abste.

B. Technically

1. To be daunted. (Spenser.)
2. To awake.

- a-dawe, adv. [ADAw, v.] Of (from) day, i.e., life.

Some wolde have hym odaree,
And some sayde it was not lawe
Rithard Cours de Leon, 972.
a-dâw'-lĕt, a-dâw'-lŭt, s. ' [Hindustant' (1) Justice, equity; (2) \& court of justice.]

In India: A court of justice. In those portione of our Oriental possessions where Mohsmmedsn lsw terms are in nee, the courts of justice are divided into Dewanee sad Foujdarry, the former being civil and the latter criminal courts.
a-dā'ч, a-dā’y, adv. [Eng. a; day.]

- I. In the day-time, by day.
"For what thing William won aday with his

2. Eacb dsy. Huam and ene Fremoly, p. 2
"'Cym. Nay, let her langrion
A drop of blood a-day; and, belng aged,
a-dāys, $a d v$. [Eng. $\alpha$; days.] On days or in dsys. Used in the expression "now-a-days." "Thare be many servante now-a-2oya that brokk
ăd'az, 1. [ApDICE.] (Kennet's MS. Gloss.) (Halliwell.)
ăd-oor'-por-äte, v.t. [Lat. $a d=$ to; corpus $=$ body.] To unite one body to another, to incorporate. (Minsheu: Guide into Tongues, 1627.)
add, v.t.\& i. [Iv Ger. addiren; Fr. additionner; fr. Lath addo $=(1)$ to give in addition to, (2) to add : $a d=$ to, and $d o=$ to give.]
A. Transilive:

4 1. To give in addition to.
And she called his name Joneph, and atid, The
Lord shall add to me another mon."-Gon $x \times x .24$
2. To put a number or suything to snother.
(a) To put one number to snother with the view of ascertalntag their sum. As s rule, the number added to is larger than that which is added to it, but it may be otherwise.
"Whatooever poaitive ldee os mann has to hin mitod of any quautity, he can repentit, and add it to tho twodayn or two years" -Lecke,
(b) To put one thing to another.
"Can Nature add s charm, or Art confor
In This Coneper: Exporrulation
TI In this sense it is often followed by up, with reference to the fact thst one desirous of finding the sum of a beries of figures pla d line beneath line, generally commences with the lowest, and moves up, till he reaches the topmost one. (Lit. \& fig.)
hy adding us in any can certaloly prodace greaf reauith hy adding ip in any given direction mere individ adding up reil that ithat which is bad, prowerving and
B. Intransitive:
I. To aogment, to produce an increase.
"His infnence at Edinbargh added to the terror Whitch he ingupired annog the mountaina ${ }^{\text {n }}$ - - Nacaulay:
2. To sppend ore statement to enother. ontire aboilition of the taxald williogly eopent to the tar sad the abusee were loseparable. - Yacaulay:
I In the exsmple under B. 1, there may be an ellipsic of an accusstive after added; and in that under B. 2, the whole statement com" mencing that he would msy be regsrded as a substitute for an eccusstive.
ăd'da, s. [Arabic.] A amsll lizard, the Scincus ofncinalis, which ocenra tn Syria, Arabis, Indis, Egypt, Nubia, Abybsinis, snd elsewhere. It is celehrated by Eastern physicians on account of its imagined efficsey in curing elephsatiasis, leprosy, and other cutaneous diseases common in those regions.
| ăd'-da-ble, a. [ADDIBLE]
fite, fät, färe, ạmldst, whãt, fall, father; wö, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pitt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pót,

yd'alase a [An African word; Lat. addax, genit. addacis. (Pliny, ii. 37.) Colonel Hamilton Smith considers Pliny's strepsiceros to be the genvine addax. (Grifith's Cuvier, iv. 193.)] A species of antelope, formarly called Oryx addax, now Oryx nasomaculata It is ahout three feet ecven inches high at the shoulder, and three feet eight inches at the loins. It has and three feet eignt inches at the loina. It has a lengthened mane upon the neck, and a turt of distinguished from the typical Oryces. The distinguished from the typical Oryces. The horns are equally robust ln both sexes, and
have two and a-haif spiral turns. The greater part of the animal is of a white colour. It is found in Arahia, in the Sahara, and as far west as Senegal.
ăd'de, pret. of v. [HAD.]
did-ǎéc'-Im-āte, v.t. [Lat. $a d=$ to ; decimo $=$ to decimate; decimus = the tenth; decem $=$ ten.] To take tithes, or to ascertain the amount of tithes.
㐅d'-dĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Apd.]
A. As past participle:

B, As adjective: Additional.
"The bahy weem to amile with added charms. Cowper: Progress of Error, 521 .

* đd-aēem', 九̌d-dēm'e, v.t. [A.S. ademan $=$ to judge, adjudge, doom, deem, or try. 1 To deem, to adjudge, to account, to regard.
"And for revengornent of those Frongful smarts, Which I to othero did in initece afore. Addeem'd me to endure this venaice sora"penser: P. Q., V1., vilii 22
 DEEM.]
 par. [Latin.]

Sing. : A thing (plur. things) to be added.

## 

Yd'-dẽr, s. [A.S. nedre $=$ an adder, the form adder having arisen from the wrong division of the article and the noun, a noeddre, an ceddre; Dut. adder $=$ a viper; Icel. nadhr, nadhra; Goth. nodrs; Wel.' neider: Lat. nalrix $=$ e water-snake.] [NATBIx.]
I. Specifically:

1. The most common English name of the viper, Pelias berus. Its colour is yel-lowish-brown or olive, with a double series of black apots along the back, and the aidea paler and apotted with black. It has a broad

triengular head and a short tail. It rarely exceeds two feet in length. It is the only poisonous reptile in Britain. The common snake (Coluber natrix), which is sometimes confonnded with it, may be distinguished by having a longer tail, and what looks like a yellowiah-white collar aroand its neck. The minute wounds made by an adder-bite ahould be promptly aucked and the poison spat out, after which they ahould be bathed with olive. oil, and ammonia adminiatered internally.

And that craves wary walkings, forth the adder:
And that craves wary wakking." Sulius Cosar, it i.
2. In Scripture: An appellation given to fonr probably venomons snakes:
(a) viper (Bochart, \&c.) or the puff adder (Col. Hamilton Smith), Ps. cxl. 3, quoted in Rom. iii. 13, where the reptile is called the asp.
(b) שחת (pethen), Pa. Ivili. 5 ; xci. I3 = the "asp" of Deut. xxxil. 33 ; Job $x x$. 14, 16 ; Isa xi. 8. It may be the Naia haje (Dr. Lindsay Alexander, \&c.).
(c) Muys (tsiphoni) and yoy (tsepha), Prov. xxili. 32. In thla passage it is rendered in Septuagint Greek kepóorns (kerastès). It is the "cockatrice" of Isa. xi. 8; xiv. 29 ; lix. 5. [Cockathice.]
(d) ;שטיס (shephiphon), Gen. xlix. 17.' Probably the Vipera cerastes.
"Dan shall be x aerpent hy the way, an addor in the phath that hiteth the horse heela, so that his rider
II. Generically:

1. Any serpent of the extended Linnæan genue Coluber. (Grifith's Cuvier, ix. 256, 331.)
2. Plural. Adders: The name given by Haeckel's iranslator to the Aglyphodonta, a aub-order of Serpents.
3. An animal, plant, or anything more or less cloaely resembling the adder described under No. I. (See the compounde below.)
adder-bead, 8. [ADDER-धTONE.] (Scotch.)
adder-bolt, adder-fly, s. A name sometimes given to various speciee of dragonflies.

## adder-gem, \& A kind of charm.

adder-like, $a$ Like an adder.
Spec.: Venomous, revengeful.
"Worm-like 'twas trampled-adder-like avenged."
adder-pike, 8. The lesser weaver, or ating-ish (Trachinus vipera).
adder's-grass, 8.
*1. A plant; the Cynosorchis. (Gerard: Herball.)
2. A name sometimea given to the Adder's tongue (q.v.).
adder's month, s. A name for the plants of the genus Microatylia. (American.)
adder-stone, adder-bead (Scotch), \&. [So called because it was formerly supposed to be formed by adders. (See Jamieson: Scott. Dict.) ] A atone or bead used by the Druids as an amulet.

## adder's tongue, s.

I. Singular:

1. The English name of the fern-genus Ophloglossum. The acientific appellation [fr.
 $=$ tonguel has nearly the same meaning. The


ADDER'S TONGUE (OPHiOGLOSSUM VULGATUM). 2. Complete piant.
\& Portiou of No. 2. magnifled.
reference is to the fact that the fructification Is not, as is uaval with ferns, on the back of the frond, but is in a lengthened apike, remotely resembling a serpent'a tongue. One specles occurs in England, the common adder'a tongue (Ophioglossum vulgatum).
2. Yellow adder's tongrue: A name for the Erythronium Americanum, a genus of liliaceous plants.
II. Plural: Lindley's name for the Ophioglossaceæ, an order of the Filicalea or Fernalliance. [OPhioglobsace.e]

## adder's-wort, s.

1. The common biatort, or anakeweed (Polygonum bistorta).
+2 . The adder's tongue ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.).
I Sea-adder. The fifteen-apined atickleback (q.v.); aometimos applied to Syngnathus acus, the needle-fiah (q.v.)
ad-dĕt'-tǐt, pa. par. [Debr.] Indebted. (Scotch.)

ăd-ai-bH'-i-ty, ăd-da-bin-1-ty,
[Lat. addo = to pat to, to add.] Capability of being added.
"This endlees addition or addisitity (if any one like the word botter of numbere, ow apparent to the mind is that which gives us t
ideo of infuity. - Locke.
ăd-dil-ble, add-da-ble, a. [Lat. addo $=$ to put to, to add.] That may be added, capable of being added.
The firet number in every addition to ealled the added : ind the numbers invented by the addition, the aggregste or aum. ${ }^{-}-$Cocker.
"The clearest idee it can get of infinity is the cos unsed incomprehensible remainder of endiess atdibo numbers, which affords no prospect of atop or boun

* ăd'-dǐçe (1), s. [Anze.]
"The addice hath its biade made thin and someWhat arching. As the axe hath its edge anaraliel to its handle, wo the addice hath its edge ath wart the outor eas -soxon. Mochaneal Nxorcisen
* ăd'-ulçe (2), \&. An addled egg. (Huloet.) (Halliu'ell.)
ad-diot', v.t. [Lat. addictus, pa. par. of addico $=$ to adjudge or assign, to devote to: $a d=$ to dico, dicavi $=$ to dedicate, to consecrate.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Completely to give one's self over to practice or pursuit. This may be good, inifterent, or bad.
(a) Good:
"They have addicted themsel ves to the ministry of the asints."- 1 Cor. Ivi. 15.
(b) Indifferent:
kinatoy of New England."-J.S. Will: Pol. Econ
$A$ poet's est wedate and grave
Ap poet well could wlish to have
As poet well cold wish to have,
For nook to which she mightre retire."
Concer: The Retiren
the Heh Conper: The Reetrod Cas. antiquitity, is less addicted to sthis practice."-Beames Compar. Gram., ATyan Lang. of India, vol. i., ch. iv (c) Bud:



It is not creditable to human nature that the bad aense of the word now is the most common one, as if one more frequently gave himself over to an evil pursuit or practice than to a good one, and the devotion in the former case was, as a rule, greater than in the latter.
B, Technically. Old Roman Lav: Various meanings, among others, to assign a debtor to the service of his creditor as a means of liquidating his debt. The principal of the debt, as contradistinguished from the interest accruing on it, was called addictus. With Jonson says, "I am neither anthor nor fauter of any sect,," but if I have any thing, defend it as truths.
and the addictus, or thetween the debt arising from the principal loan nnd that arising from unpald interest. -Leww: Early Roman Bist., Eb. xiL
ad-dict', a. [Lat. addictus, pa. par. of addico.] Addicted.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { "If he be rddict to vice." } \\
\text { Shakesp. : Pastiona }
\end{gathered}
$$

ad-diot'-9d, pa. par. [Andict.] Wholly given over to. This may be done formally ; or it may arise, without the deliberate intention of the individual, by his allowing himself to be overmastered by a habit.
† ad-dict'-ĕd-nĕss, 8. [ADnicten.] The quality or the state of being addicted.
"Thoge know how little I have remitted of my
tormer addictedness to make chemical experimenta.
ad-dict"-Ÿng, pr. par. [Andicr.]
It is generally followed by a reflective pronoun. Its meaning is = devoting [one's gelf] to, giving one's aelf wholly over to; allowing one's aelf to become a alave to habit.
ad-dio'-tion, s. [Lat. addiclio $=$ the sentence of a pretor adjudging property to any one, or a debtor to the service of his creditor.

1. The act of addicting or devoting.
2. The atate of being addicted or devoted propensity, proclivity.

[^9]
His compauien onletter'd, sude, and shalow."
Ld'-drizg pr. par. [ADD.]
pd-drt'-a-ment, a [Lat, additamentum, q.v.] Something added, mpoperty to property previously acquired, furniture to a honse, or commercial venture to one which has gone before. [Admitamentum.]
"But then it maut be contidered whether the - Bacon: Pluviok Rom
 an incresse.

Old Anat.: That method of joining bons to bone which is called epiphysis. [Eripuyers.]
sd-ar'tion, s. [In Ger. and Fr. addition; Ital. addizione: fr. Lat. additio; addo $=$ to pat to.] [ADD.]
I. The act of sdding -
(a) An arithmetical number, an algebraic term, or, more generally, anything to another of the same kind.
-The finfalte dintance baiween the Creator and the nobleat of all crentures can never be messured, nor ex. (b) Anything to one of s different kind, as this addition of insult to injury.
II. The state of being added to.
"Their common oblect was to collect the memorinis preserved in the different natione snd cities, whether preserved or civll depositorles, and to puhlish thero for general lyfifmation, In the form in which they were Obralned, withont addation
III. The thing sdded.
(a) Ordinary Language: An arithmetical nunber, sa sigebrale term, or snything added to snother of the s8me kind or to something elss of a different character.
" gneh a kingdom, had it been contlguour to Pror Tence, would indeed have been Aracat formidn bie Eng., ch. Xxir.
"Thers are not mentloned by Livy, and probably forned no part of the Licinian in wo but were addi, tions of
ch. $x$ till.
(b) Technically:

1. Arith: The branch of arithmetic which teaches how one can find a number equal to the sum of two or more given numbers. It is divided into simple and compound addition. Simple Addition deals with numbers of the same denominstion, as

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
6 & 22 \\
5 & 24 \\
\hline 11 & 29
\end{array}
$$

while Compound Addition bas to do with those of different denominstions, as

$$
\begin{array}{rrrr}
2 & 2 & d \\
1 & 6 & 11 \\
2 & 4 & 8 \\
\hline 23 & 11 & 7
\end{array}
$$

"Addition in the reduction of two or mory number: 4 riametick.
2. Law: The title or designation given to a person beyond his aame and surname, with the view of more accurstely distinguishing him from others. Thus in the titles 'A. B., Esq., Barrister at Law," the expressious Eag, Esq. Barrister at Law are the addition. In ${ }^{\text {snd }}$ A. Barrister at Law are ths adition. of after the Chifstian name A. snd the surname B. is an addition. In Scotland the term designation is generally ueed instead of addition.
3. Her. : Something added to a cost of arms as s mark of honour, as, for instance, s bordure, a quarter, s canton, a gyron, or a pile. If is opposed to Abatement. [Abate MENT.] (Lit. and fig.)

I come to kill thee, courin, and hear bast
A great addicion earned in thy desth."
"They clepe ns druakurde and with owiniah phrie
Boll our tuldicion: and todeed is takes

4. Mrusic: A dot placed at the right side of a note, to indicate that it is to be lengthened one half. Thns $P$. is a crotchet and a half, bot simply a crotchet.
5. Distillation: Anything added to \& wash or liquor when it is in a state of fermentation.
ed-aY'tion-ay, a. \& \& [In Fr. additionel] A. As adjective: Pertaining to that which is added.
additiona dhether say or is any. how much of theoe Kngh, roli, iv.
 thly with
B. As substantive: That which ie added.
"Maybe, eome iltilie addistonal may further the in-
corporation -2acom.
ad-di-tion-al-1y, adv. [ADDition.] By wsy of addition.
*ad-di-tion-a-ry, a [ADDITIos.] The same as Additional.

Xd'-dit-Ive, a. [Lat. additivus.] That may be or is to be added ; opposed to snbtractive. (Used of numbere, of algebraic quantities, or Agaratively.)

ad'-dit-or-y, a. [ADDition.] That which adds or msy edd.
"The additory fictlon givea to a great man a larger thare of repatu tion than belong to hluw to ennble
did'-dix, s. [Gr. ados $(a d d i x)=$ measure of four xoivices (choinikes) 1 Greek measure of capacity, containing strout half an English gallon.
ad'-dle (1), v.t. \& i. [O. Norse adlasi $=$ to get, to grow ; Sw . odla $=$ to till, to cultivste the soil, the sciences, the menury.]
A. Transitive: To earn, to get by cultivation or labour.

With yoodmetio hoge, or oorn, or hay,
laddle my ntuepence every day" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rtchord of Dation Dale }\end{aligned}$
To this sense it is now conflined to the North of Eagland. (IIolliwell.)
B. Intransitive; To grow, to thrive.
-Where ivye embraseth the tree very aore,
ivye Nr tree olve will addito no mors:", p. 4\%.
ad'-dIe (2), v.t. [In A.S. adl, adel, adol is =a disease ; as sdj. =diseased, corrupted, potrid adela $=$ filth, adelilit $=$ filthy; Wel hadlu $=$ to decay, to rot: Sw. adla or ala $=$ to pass urine. (Used of cows.)] To causs to rot by depriving of vitality. (Used chiety of eggs.) [See the adjective.]
I Rarely, if ever, employed, except in the pa- par. ADDLEn (q.v.)
 verb.]
A. As adjective:

1. Putrid through having been deprived of vitality, es an egg.
"There y one with truncheon, Hke ladle
That cartiea eggi woo fresh or addle:
And atill at random, an he goea. - Audibras
2. Deprived of intellectral vitality.

B. As substantive:
3. Foul and putrid watar.

In black adiul the hallown wether In black adut the hallowt witier cold
2. The dry lees of wine.

II In Somergetabire, addle $=\mathrm{s}$ swelling with pus in it; and in the South of England adde-pool is a pool into which the liquid from a dunghill trickles. (Halliwell.)
addle-headed, $\alpha$ [Eng. addle; head.] A term of contempt applied to one whose brsin seeme destitnte of all intellectual vitality.
addle-pated, a. [Eng addle; pate.] The asme as AdDLE-HEADED.
"Poor niaves in metree inli and addro pated;
ăd-dled, pa, par. \&a. [ADDLE (2)] Putrescent, rotten. (Used chiefly of eggs when in a state of decay through being deprived of vitality.)
"Now. It the enckoo Fak obliged to ait no her own egzs, the wonld oither havo to it on all together, and

sad-doI'-ör-àte, v.f. [Lat. ad $=$ to. for; dolor $=$ grief.] To grieve. (Florio: Eng. \& Ital. Dict., "Dolorare.")
d-doo'm, v.t. [A.S. deman $=$ to deem, judge, think.] To adjudge, to doom. [Drem, Dook.]
ad-dor'se, v.t [Lat $a d=$ to; dorrum = back.] Her.: To place back to berk. (Used of animals on coste of erms.)
ad-dorwed, pa, par, \& an [ADDorse.]
As adjective. Her.: Back to back (used of animals on costs of arme, or, lebs frequently, of any other being pleced back to beick). In place of back. in place of adermoce, ths French term adosse, or the English word endorsed, ployed. (Glossary of
 Heraldry.)
ad-doŭb'ed, a. [A.N.] Armed, accoutred. wan hotter than ever to provide himself ac horse and ormonr, arying that ho would fot to the thand bravely addoubol, and sh
ad-doŭl'se, v.t. [ADULCE]
ad-drĕss', v.t. \& i. [Fr. adresser; O. Fr. adrescer, adrecier, from Late Lath drictio directio, from Lat. directus.] [Dress.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Languogs:

1. To mske straight.
2. To disposs, to make millitary or nsval dispositions, or generally to prepsere for any enterprise or work.
"They fell directiy on the Engilsh battle ; where qpon the Earl of Warw
II is sometimes used in this sense with the redexive proneun self or selves.
"It lifted ap its hend, and did addrvess,
Shakesp.: Hambet, Li
*3. To pot on: as, To culdress one's sarms.
3. To direct prayers, vows, or, indeed, oral commnalcations of eny kind to a person or being. Foliowed by the accusative of the vow, petition, or other communication, aud to applied to the person or being addressed.
"A was ! addreut thy priyera to Henven"
Specially:
(a) To make a speech to, followed by the sccusative of the pubilc body or other audience addressed.
"He now addroased the House of Poer, tor the firat

(b) To present to a superior, and especially to the ruling sovereign, a congratulatory, supplicative, or other formal document in which ho figures in the second person. Also to prsy or return thanks to God.
"The reprwantativio of the nation In Parilament and the privy eop
" 8trains follow'd of seknowledgment addrau'd
To An A athority enthruned above

ar In this second sense also it is sometime oned with the refleaive pronoun self or selves.

- In valn did she addreus hervif to numeroun planent


5. To write $s$ direction on the back of a letter. [ADDress, \&, III. 8.]
II. Techrically:
6. Comm.: To consign goods to the care of an agent, or, generaliy, of another.
7. Golf.: To aim : as, To address the ball
B. Intransitive:
8. To prepare.
9. To mske communication to, to spesk to

I By supposing eilipses of sccusatives is the two last senses, the intransitive use of the verb will disappear.
ad-drěss', s. [In Ger. \& Fr. adresse.]

- I The preparing of one's self for action or a course of conduct.
"Hin \{Christ'E\} address to judgment shall sumplently deciare his pervon, and hife offce, and his yroper glorice:"-J. Faylor: Bermon
II. The act of making a verbsl or written communication.




## Spectally:

## 1. Manuer of gpeaking, delivery

And tender in addrest is woll becomee

2. Tact, akilful management.
"Prior, with much addreem and perhapu with the
help of i 1 itte hypocria, oompletaly reimoved this help of s iltcle hypocrisy. completaly removed thia h. $\times \times 1$.
III. The verbal or written communication made.
Specially:

1. A aoft epeech, or soft apeeches, mada to a female with the view of gaining her affec tions ; courtship. Formerly aing. and plur., now plur. only. Chiefly in the phrases "to pay onéa addresses to," or, more rarely, "to make nne's addresses to."
"They often have reveal'd thelr patsion to min:
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear It. moat
"A gentleman, whom I ams sure you yourself wrould bave approved, mads his addrewes to me. -Addison.
2. A written or printed communication from one or both the Housea of Parliament, or from sny inferior body, to the aovereign ; written communication to one who is about to recelve \& testimonial; a petition, or anything similar. "The address was instaatiy ment up to the Lords"Hacarlay: Hich, Eng., eh. $x$.
The Compon Council wna preparing thit exitement the Commoa council wn preparing at Guhdhal an Hitret. $\mathbb{E n g}$, och. E .
Yenus had heard the rirgla's noft address,
Thath an the woumd, the passlon might increare"
3. Tha direction on tha back of a letter; the intimation oo a viaiting card, or anything similar, as to what ons'e full name is and where one resides.
ad-drĕss'ed, "ad-drĕst', pan par. [ADpress, v.] Propared, ready
"Philant. So pleeso your krace, the prologue is addrest.
Tho. Let hfm approach.
8hazesp :
d-drĕss'-ẽr, 8. [ADOREES.] One who addresses.
"The addrazert oftar thelr own penonk" -Surke to
d-dré
ad-drëss'-fūl, a. [ADDRESS, 8.] Full of addrese, full of tact, skilful. [ADoress, s. II. 2.]
ad-drăss'-İ̈g, pr. par. [ADnRess, v.]
*ad-drăss'-mẹnt, s. [Eng. address; -ment.] Addreasing.
" The most solemu plece of all the Jewish serviceI mean that great atonemeat-was performed towards the east, qaita contrary to oll other manner of
addresment in their devotion "-Ord $M S$. (Latham. Dick)
$\dagger$ ad-drĕst', pa. par. [Audhessen.]
Bd-dū'̧e, v.t. [Lat. adduca $=$ to lead to, to condnet: $a d=$ to; $d u c a=$ to lead.]
$\dagger$ 1. To lead or draw to.
4. To briag forward or cite a passage, an example, an argument, or decision in favour of a statement or opinion.
"In uuch cases it would seem to be the simpto duty, sacts the ondy course for the historian, to relate the acstain erom all explanation for which he has no ground. - -Mfiman: Hist. of Jews, ord edit, Prefacs.

Reasons of an great welght were adducsd oo hoth mides; for aeither party veatured to speak out."-
ad-dū'çed, pa. par. [Annuck.]
ad-dū'-çĕnt, a. [Lat. adducens, pr. par. of adduco.] [ADnuce.] Leading or drawing to. Anct.: A term spplied to muscles which draw ona portion of the bodily structura towards another.
Adducent muscles $=$ addnctor muscles. [ADnuctor.]
adi-du'-çẽr, 8. [Appuce.] One who adduces or brings forward, or citea for the purpoae of argument.
ad-d $\overline{\mathbf{u}}^{\prime}-$ çi-hle, $a$. [Eng. adduce; - $\mathrm{ible}=$ able.] Which may be addnced or brought forward. "The adducerbe testimonles In favour of
ad-dū'-çĭng, pr. par. [Aajuce.]
$\dagger$ adi-dŭot', v.t. To draw or lesd to, to lure.

ad-dŭc'-tion, s. [Lat. adductum, eupine of adduco.] [ADnuce.]
A. Ord. Lang.: The act of leading or drawing to, bringing forward or citing; the atate of being led or drawn to, brought forward or cited.
B. Technically:

Anat.: The drowing together of one part of the frame to another by the action of musclea.
ad-aŭot'-ive, a. [In Fr. adduetif.] Lesding or drawing to; bringing forward; or fltted to do so.
and saminal at Endor, p 41 L motion."-Brevint: Saul
ad-dưet'-ör, s. or a. [Lat.] (s.) That which leads or draws to ; (a.) leading or drawing to. Anat.: A term applied to a muscle whose function it is to bring one part of the physical frame towards or in contact with snother ous. which, as a rule, is larger or more important than the first. The mascular tmpressions [in bivalva ahella] are
those of the adductort the foot and bysua the
siphons and the mantle."- Woodward: Nollucca, p. 401.
"The adductor imprestions ara asually almple although the pascles themsel.
ad-dŭ1çe, * a-ďuçe, *ad-doŭ1se, v.t. [Lat. dulcis = aweet.]
Lit. \& flg. T To sweeten. (Minsheu: Dict. Howell: Dict.)
"Thua did the Freach ambansadors, with great ahow of their kinge afeetlon, and many wugared word, seek to addules all mattere between the $t w o$ klinga
-ade. A suffix occurring in words originally French, as cannonade, rodomontade. It correaponds to the Spanish ada, the Italian ata, and the Latin pa. par. atus. It implies an action in progresa.
a'-dëb, s. [Arab.] An Egyptian weight, generally of 210 okes. In Roaetta, however, it is only 150 okes. The oke Ls about 24 English pounds avoirdupois.
 inconspicuous : a, priv. ; and dinतor (delas) $=$ visible.] A genua of moths, belonging to the family of Yponomentldæ. It containa the A. De Geerella, or Long-horn Moth, which anins thin gossamer threads like those of apiders. It is found in woods.
ăd-ěl-ăn-ta'-dō, в. [Span.] A governor of a province; a lientenant-governor. (Minsheu.) "Open go door: it the adelantado of Bpala were
here, he should aut enter."-B. Jonson: Every out of his Humour.
a-dēl-ar-thrŏs'ma-ta, s. pl. [Gr. ä̊̄ท入os (adelos) $=$ not seen, inconapicuous, secret; apopov $(a r t h r o n)=a r t i c u l a t i o n, ~ j o i n t ; ~ a n d ~$ $\sigma \bar{\omega}$,ha $(s \overline{m a n})=$ body.] Aaimals having bodies with inconspicnous joints.
Zool.: The third order of Trachearian spiders. It consista of animals which have the cephalothorax and the abdomen closely united; but in tha latter, whea closely examined, inconspicuous annulations will appear. They have jaws, connected with which are palpi and uipping claws like those of the scorpion. They are divided into three families-the Phalangidx, the Cheliferidx, and the Solpugidæ (q.v.).
a-dēl-ăs'teẽr, s. $\quad[G r . \quad a ̈ d \eta \lambda o s ~(a d \bar{e} l o s)=$ not seen, and $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \tau \dot{\eta}_{\rho}($ ostēr $)=$ a atar: Lit.: An anseen star.]
Bot.: A nominal genus proposed for the purpose of placing under it those garden plants which, not having been seen in flower, or at least not yet having had the flowers botanically examined, cannot for the present be classiffed. With the progress of botany, one adelaster after another will find another reating-place, and the artiffcial genus will disappear.

* ăd'-ěl-ı̌̀ng, * ăth'-ěl-ı̆ng, s. [A.S. atheling, adelyng = the aon of a king, a priace, one of the royal blood, the heir apparent to the crown, a nobleman next in rank to the king. (Bosworth.) From ethel, cethele = noble, aud ling $=$ atata or condition of a person. In Sw. ling $=$ atata or condition of a person. In Sw.
adelig; Dut. edel $;$ Ger edel and adelig $=$ noble. adelig; Dut. edel; Ger. edel and adelig $=$ noble.
In Sp . hidalga $=$ an inferior grade of nobleman. In Arab. athala is $=$ to be well rooted,
or to be of noble stock or birth.] a title of hozour in common uaa among the Saxone. It occurs In the name Edgar Atheling. [EtBer, ATHEL.)
adi-el-ïte, s. [Sp.] A person belonging to the clasa of Spaniah conjurors who pretended to read fortuves by the flight or ainging of birda and other co-called omene. They were called also Almoganeans.
 seen, obscura: a, priv. ; dй $\lambda$ os $(d e l o s)=$ visible; mous (pous), genit. nodo's (podas) $=$ foot.]
Zool. : Not having visible feet, not having the feet apparent.
a-děl'-phǐ-a, s. pl. [Gr. ide入фós (adelphos) =a brother.

Bot. : Brotherboods. The fanciful but still not inappropriate name given by Linnæus to the aggregations or bundlea of atamina found in aome genera of plants. When ali the atamina in a flower were aggregated into one bundle, as in the mallows and gerauiuma, he placed the plant under his claes Monadelphia (one brotherhood); when into twe bundlea, as in most of the papilionaceous sub-order, he ranked it under hila Diadelphia (two brotherhoods) ; and when iato more than two, as in the Hypericum, then it waa asaigned its place in his Polyadelphia (many brotherhoods).
 [Named after their leader, Adel phius.]
Ch. Hist.: A Christisn eoct in the fourth eentury, the members of which always fasted on Sunday. [Euchites.]
a-del'-phō-līte, s. [In Ger. adelpholit, ir Gr. ddè фós (adelphos) $=$ a brother, and $\lambda i \theta$ or (lithos) $=$ atone. $]$
Min. : A columbate of hron and manganese. It is aubtranslucent, has tetragonal crystala, greasy lustre, a brownish-yellow, browa, or black colour, and a white or yellowiah-whit atreak. It is from Finlaud, where it occurs with columbite, (Dana)

## * ăd-ĕm-and, s. [ADAMANT.]

ad-ěmp'-tion, 8. [Lat. ademptio $=$ a taking away: ad $=$ to; emptio $=$ a buying; adimo, away: $a d=$ to; emo $=$ to take, to receive, to buy.]

Law: The revocation of a grant

* a-dĕn' (pa. par. adenyd), v. [Old form of Din (q.v.).] To din, to atue.

> -I was dedenyd of that dynt,
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hit stoged ine and tmade me stoat, } \\ & \text { Styl out of my nteveu*" }\end{aligned}$
$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$-den, \& [Arabic for Heb. Eden.]
Poet.: Eden.
For thee in those hright isles is hullt a bower, Byron: Bride of Abydot, canto 1i. 20.
a-dĕn-ănd'-rạ, s. [(1) Gr. àdrıv $(a d e ̄ n)=(i$.$) an$ acorn, (ii.) a gland ; divip (anēr), genit. ávdoos (andros) $=$ a male. Bot.: A stamea.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rntaces Rueworts, and the section Diosmex. Several apecies are cultivated in greenhonses.
a-dĕn-ăn'-thër-a, 8. [In Sp., Port., and Ital. adenantera, fr. Gr. àsinv (edèn) $=(1)$ an acorn, (2) a gland; àvenpós (anthéros) =flowery blooming: $\dot{\alpha} \downarrow \theta \dot{e} \omega($ antheó $)=$ to bloom; $\dot{\alpha} v \theta o s$ (anthos) $=$ a blosaom, a flower.] Bastard flower fence. A genus of plants belonging flower fence. A genus of plants belonging to the order Leguminosx, and the subere. The best known species is the $A$ Mimosex. The best known species is the $A$. pavonina, an unarmed tree, with amall white is wild in some parts of India, besides growing there in gardens. The bright scarlet seeda are worn by women in the East as beads, and the chips yield a yellow dye, called in the Mahratts country Rukta-chundum, or red gandal-wood, which ia nsed by the Bralumana for marking their foreheads.
a-děn'-i-form, $a . \quad[G r . \quad$ ádinv $(a d e ̄ n)=(1)$ an acorn, (2) a gland; Lat. forma $=$ form, shape.] Shaped like a gland.
a-děn-i'tǐs, s. [Gr. à ợv (adên) = . . . gland ; auff, -itis = inflammation.

Med.: Inflammation of the lymp batic glends. It almost always exists with angeiolencitio $=$ inflammatlon of the lymphatic vessels. It is produced when an open wound of any kind
boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çoll, chorus, chin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sir, aş ; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

comes in contact with irritating or poisonous matter，generally from without，though some－ times also generated within itself．When one with a sore on his hand has to touch a noxions fluid，he ahould smear the wound with ofl or grease to prevent the poisoning of the ab－ sorbents．

## －4－®ĕn－0．．

In composition：Connected with a gland， affecting a gland．
adeno－meningeal fever，${ }^{s}$ A par－ ticular kind of fever，believed by Pinel to arise from the diseases of the mucous follicles of the intestines，and from that alone．（ $D r$ ． Tweedie：Cycl．of Pract．Med．，art．＂Fever．＂）


Botany：A genus of papilionsceous plants allied to Genista．They have fine yellow flowers，and are found on the mountains of Sonthern Europe and the regions adjacent．
 $\mu \dot{\eta} \lambda \eta(k \bar{e} \bar{l})=$ a tumour．］
Surgery：A growth or tumour in the female breast，resembling the tissue of the breast itself．It takes a variety of forms，and has been called Chronic Mammary Tumour，Pan－ ereatic Sarcoma，Mammary Glandular Tumour， Hyrlatid Disease of the Breast，and Serocyetic Sarcoma．It requires excision．
 a gland，and jpu甲n（graphè）＝a delineation，a description ；ypai申w（graphô）$=$ to write．］The department of anatomy which treats of the departm
 sidos（eidon）＝that which is seen，form；from fidw（eidō）＝to see．］Having the form of a glsnd，glandiform．
a－děn－ŏ1－ðğ－ícal，a．［ADEnolocy．］Per－ trining to the acience of adenology ；pertaining to inveatigationa regarding the glands．
 gland；$\lambda$ oros $(\log 0 s)=3$ diacourse．$]$ Anat．：Thst part of snatomical science which treats of the glands，their structure， function，sad the alterstion which they undergo in disease．
a－děn－бph－ $\bar{y}^{\prime}-\mathrm{ma}$ ，a［Gr．adjr（adēn）$=$ a gland；quaa，or фiнa（phuma），in Lat． phyma $=\mathrm{a}$ growth，s tumour，fr．$\Phi$ viw（phuó）$=$
to bring forth．］

Med．：The swelling of 8 gland．When the liver is thus sffected，the term nsed is hepato phyma；when the groin，then it is bubo．
adi－6n－ŏs，s．＂Marine cotton，＂a species of cotton brought from Aleppo．
 Resembling a gland；pertaining to a gland； adenous．

 a plant，］

Bot．：A sub－tribe or sub－division of Com－ posite plants of the tribe or division Eupa－ toriscese．It consists of genera in which the atyle is covered with long glandular hairs． Examples：Adenostylis，Eupatorium，Lina－ tris．［ADenostylis．］

## 

Bot．：The typical genus of the tribe Adeno－ stylea（ $q . v$. ．）．The apecies are found on the mountsins of Southern Europe．A．glabra has been used in coughs．

 （temnô）＝to cut．］

Arat．：The cutting of a gland．
（1）＇ăn－oŭs，an［Gr．asinv（adèn）$=$ a gland．］ The same as Adesiose（q．v．）
＊－dĕnt＇，v．t．To fastea．（Minsheu．）
＊a－děn＇－yd，pa．par．［ADEN，v．］
Xd－e－ö－nas，s．［A Roman goddess．］ 1．Astron．：An ssteroid－the 145th fonnd． on the 3rd of June 1875 ．C．H．T．Peters Vibilia，having previously been met with by the same gentleman that night．

2．Zool．：A genus of Zoophytes allied to Eschara．

## ＊a－děp＇－çil－oun，s．［ADEPTION．］

4－děph＇－9－ga，s．pl．［Gr．дं $\begin{aligned} & \eta \phi \text { áyos（adiphagos）}\end{aligned}$ $=$ eating onerg fill and more：（1）adそ $(a d e n)$ $=$ to one＇s fill，enough；idew（adē）$=$ to satiate ；（2）фareir（phagein）＝to eat， 2 sor． of фауоца土（phagomai）＝to eat．］
Entom．：A sub－tribe of Coleoptera（Beetles）． If the Coleopterous order be divided acconding to the number of joints in the tarsi，the Pentsmera，or beetles with five joints，will pead the list．At the commencement of the

beetle of the suz－tribe adephaia
tribe Pentamera is the aub－tribe Adephsga， consisting of beetles which hsve two palpi in each jsw，or six in sll．All are predatory． They are dlvided into the Geodephaga，or Land Adephagar and the Hydradephaga，or Water Adephaga．The Geodephaga contain the Cicindelidx，Carahidx，\＆c．，and the Hydra－ dephaga the Dytiscidæ．
 aidnфaria（adephagia）$=$ gluttony．］［ADEPH－ A0A．］
Med．：A morbidly voracious appetite for food．［Bulimian］
add＇aps，s．［LLat．adeps，genit，adipis，the coft fat of animals．］Animal fat．
ăd＇－6pt，or a－děpt＇，s．\＆a．［In Ger．adept； Fr．adepte；fr．Lat．adeptus，pa par．$=$ ob tained；adeptus，s．＝an ohtaining；adipiscor $=$ to come up to，to sttain ：$a d=$ to，and apiscor＝to obtain．］
A．As substantive：
1．Alchemy：One who was aupposed to have obtained the elixir and philosopher＇s stone Fhich ensbled him to transmute everything into gold．
2．One completely versed in any science or art．
II Followed by in of that in which the peraon is skilled．
＂An adepe next in penmanship the grown．＂

B．As adjective：Thoroughly versed，well－ skilied．
＂If thero be really such adtep phllosophers at we
are told of，I sm apt to think that，amoog their are told of 1 sm apt to think that，smocog their
arcanan they are mastery of extremely potent men－ －It may be 1
－dep＇－tion，＂qd－ðp－gǐ－oun，s．［Lat adeptio $=$ an obtaining．］An ohtaining，acquisition； an acquirement．
Holl：Richard IIh．，30．

## a－děpt＇－İst，\＆［AnEPT．］An sdept．

ad＇－ě－qua－çy，s．［Lat．adorquatio $=\mathrm{s}$ making equsl ；adaryuo＝to make equsl ：$a i=$ to，snd equo＝to make level or equal：coquus＝level equal．］The atate or quality of being equal to，on a level with，proportionate，commen－ surate，or suitable to ；sufficiency，commen－ suratepess．
Proude：：Ahe Endequacy of the forms obeerved＂－
ăd＇－e－quate，＊ăd＇－m－quate，$a$ ．［Lat．ada－ quatus，pa．par．of adoequo＝to make equal Ger，adaquat；Fr．adéquat；Sp．adecuado；Itsl． adeguato．］

## 1．Equal to

Why did the Lord from Adam Eve create？ Hech the wern made of earth，whe would have deem＇d

2．Sufficient，proportionate，commensarate， suitahle．

＂Thun hy the ineesant diasolotion of limity we


II It is often followed by to．
Amall akill in Latin，and till tees in Orokk Is more than adequate to all 1 week ${ }^{-}$Cocpor：Tirootiniwn
 the adj．］To make even or eqnal；to equal； to resemble exactly．（Minsheu．）
＂Though it be an impossibility for any creaturo to

ad＇－ an adequate manner，commensurately，suitably to，in proportion to，in correspondence with， on the level of
hisiorian＂IIl never adequately hridge．＂－Forude： chanism＂of sound，－Tymath：Frag．of Bcience，mad ehanism of
Ma＇－ or quality of being adequate or in just pro－ portion to．
＊łd－$\gamma$－quā＇－tion，\＆［Lat，adaquatio $=$ a making equal，an adapting；fr．adoequo $=$ to make equal．］Adequstenesa．（Barlow．）
$\dagger X d-\tilde{\sigma} r-a \bar{i}^{\prime}-m i n$ ，or $X 1-d e ̃ r-a^{\prime}-m i n$, ［Corrupted Arahic（\％）］A star of the third magnitude in the left shoulder of Cepheus．
＊ăd＇－ẽr－cöp，\＆［ATtercop．］

＊A＇－dē务，\＆［Hader．］
 äde $\mu \operatorname{sos}($ adesmas $)=$ unfettered． ）

Bot：A large genus of papilionaceous plants rouad in South America．The balsam，A balsamifera，a Chilisn species，is highly bene－ flicial as an spplicatioo to wounds．
a－dĕç冖与＇－my̆，8．［ADESM1A．］
Bot．$:$ The diviaion of orgsne which are normally entire，or the separstion of organa normally united．
A－dès－sĕn－är＇－1－ansos，：．［Lat adesse $=$ to be present，infin．of adsum．］
Church Hist．：A sect of Christians in the aixteenth century who held that the body of Christ waa really in the Euchsriet，but rejected the hypothesis of transuhatantistion．They had no universally accepted view of their own． They were at variance with each other as to whether the Saviour＇s body was in，sbout，or under the bread．
 preaent，be faithful．＂］The firat words of a Chriatmss carol，translsted＂Come，ail ye fsithful．＇
＊a－dew＇，pa．par．［A．S．adon，don $=$ to do，to make．］
1．Done．
＂Derfly to dede that chyttans was adew＂＂ Wallace，vili．，1，199，\＆S．（Jomienon）
2．Gone，departed，fied．
Anoge in be to the hie monte adeno．＂
＂ądew＇．［Aplev．］（ $0 . S \operatorname{Scotch.)}$
ad－fect＇－ed，a，［Lat．adfectus or affectus $=$ endowed，furnished，constituted；afficio $=$ to do to，to affect ：$a d=$ to ；facio $=$ to make or do．j
Alg．：Containing different powers of an unknown quantity．The term is used in describing quadratic or higher equations． Quadratic equstions are divided into two classea：Pure Quadratice，involving only the classes：Pure Qusdratics，involving only the
aquare of the unknowa quantity；and Adfected aquare of the unknown quantity；and Adfected Qusdratics，invoiving both the equare snd the Thus， $2 x^{2}+6=10$ is 8 pure quadratic ；$x^{3}+8$ $=11-x$ ia an adfected one．

## ＂ad－fil＇－i－āte，v．t．［AFFiliate］

ad－fil－1－à－tion，s．［Lat，ad $=$ to，and fitus ＝a son．］A Gothic custom，still perpetuated in some parts of Germsny，by which the chil－ dren of a first marriage are put on the same footing with those of a second one．
ad＇－ha，\＆［Arab．］A festivsl celebrated by the Mohammedsna on the tenth day of their other ceremonies．It is the feast called by the Turks the great Bairam．
＂ad－hân＇－tare，s．［Haunt．］One who haunte i place．（ 0 ．Scotch．）
＂Valgarin adhantaria of allehoumin＂－4b．Ref



Ta-ha-tō-da, s. [Mslsyslim or Cingalese nam Latimised.] A genus of Acanthscesn plants. The fruit and other parts of $A$. varica are used in asthma, fever, and ague.
ad-hëre', v.t. [Lat. adhoerco $=$ to astick to $a d=$ to, snd horeo $=$ to stick; Ital. aderirs; Fr. adhérer.]
L. Literally:

1. To stick to, as a viscous eubstance more or fess does to anything with which it is brought in contact.
2. To stick to anything, not through the pessession of glutinous qualities, bnt by some other physical process.
" Each tooth has its peculiar nocket, to which it opposed ourlaces. -Oween: Classfif of the Mammalia, p 15.
II. Figuratively:
3. To cleave to, as a bribe does to the guilty hand which accepts it, or commission or other psynnent for worls dons left unobjectionsbly in the hand of the person who executed it
"In this wenlth, without reckoning the large portion Which alherest to the hands em
4. To remain firmly attached to ons's chureh, political party, or expressed opinions. "Rochester had till that day odhered firmis to the royal cause- -uacaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. X
"These people, probelly somewhat under a million In number had, with fow exceptione, odhered to
"A hundred and eighty-elght were for adhering to Hist. $E n g$ g., ch. xxili.

* 3. To cohere, to hang together, to be consistent, or agres with.

Did then adhere." nor phakesp.: Nacbech, i. 7.
sd-hër'-ençe, t adi-hër'-ęn-çy̆, s. [In Fr. adhérence; Ital. aderenza.]
A. Ordinary Language:
†I. Lit.: The act or the stata of sticking to by the operation of something glntioous, or in any other way, to a materis thing.
-In this sense the much more common word is ADHESION (q.v.)
II. Figuratively:

1. Of immaterial things: Power of sticking to, pertinacity in clinging to.
"Vices hive a native adherency of vexation."-
2. Of persons: Firm attachment to one's church, political party, or opinion.
"The firm adherence of the Jews to thely religion is no less remariable than their dispersion; considering 1ddition.
B. Scots Law. An action of adherence: Gue which may be brought by a hnsband to compel his wife to "adhere," or return to him when ohe has deserted him without adequate reason.
sd-hër'ent, a. \& s. [ln Fr. adhérent; Ital. aderente, fr. Lat. adhorens, pr. par. of adhcereo $=$ to stick to.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Lit.: Sticking to, as a glutinous substance does to anything with which it is brought in contact, or as various aon-glntin ous bodies do in other ways. [see B. 1.]
4. Fig. : Tenaciously attached to a person, party, or opinion.
-If a man be adharent to the king's enemies in his realm, giving to them nid and comfort in the realm, or elsewhere, he ls also declared gullty of high treason' ${ }^{\text {min }}$
II. Technically:
5. Botany: [ADHERino.]
6. Logic. of modes: Improper.
"Modes are said to be inherent or adherent; that is,
 the chies subject. which yet maybe separated trom it so when a bowl to wet, or \& boy is clothed, these ore diherent modes; for the water and the elothes are the boy."-Watts: Logick.
B. As substantive:
7. Of things: Anything adhering to one in whstever way. "When they cannot shake the maln fort they must
try Hithey can posseng the thel Pes of the out orks
ralse some prejudice agsinst his discretion, his hnmour raike sorie prejudice agrinst his discretion, his hamour, his carriage, and hif extringle a
$\boldsymbol{M}$ ore: Government of the Tongue
8. Of persons: One attached to snother liy veueration, sffection, or other close boad, so veueration, affection, or other close boad, so
as to be disposed to follow him as a lesder;
one sttached to a church, a political party or an opinion, so as to be prepared to make sscrifices on its behalf.
"He had consequently a grent body of personal
adherentz"-Macaulay: Fiet. Eng., ch. if
ad-hër'ent-iy̆, adv. [ADHERENT.] In $8 n$ adherent msnoer; after the fashion of a thing or of a person adherent to another.
ad-hër'-ẽr, s. [ADhere.] An sdherent; one who adheres to.
"He ought to be indnlgent to tender consclences; bnt, it the same tine
ad-hër'-íng, pr. par. \& $a$. [ADHERE.] Todid is Boweman: the adherioh Anat., 1., ch. Li, p. ${ }^{37}$. Botany. An adhering or adherent organ is one anited externally by its whole suriace to another one.
ad-hē'sion, s. [In Fr. adhésion; Lat. ad hoessus, pa. par. of adhareo $=$ to adhere.] [ADHere.]
A. Ordinary Language:
9. Lit. : The sct or state of sticking to.
periosteum to the oryanised cement which investo the periosteum to the oryanised cement which investo the Mammalia, p. 15 .
"Bo almo by tapping the end of the poker we loosen the adhesion of the tuids to the atoms, and enshie the
earth to pull them apart." $-T y$ yndal. Prag. of Sclence.
10. Fig.: A sticking to; but when the sense is figurative, adherence is the word more commonly used.
"". ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and choose fustice with adhesion of the
B. Technically:
I. Min. Adhesion to the tongue, or fsilure to do this, is one of the points to be tested when one seeks to identify a mineral. (Phillips: Mineralogy, 2nd ed., p. xxxvi.)
11. Nat. Phil.: The molecular sttraction exerted between bodies in contact. Its effect is to make them adhere firmly together. It takes place between two solids, between a solid and a liquid, or between a solid and a gas. It acts only at inseusible distances. It differs from chemical sffinity in this respect, that it acts between surfsces of any size, sud without altering the character of the adhering bodies; whersas chemicsl sffinity takes place between the ultimate particles of substances and gederally alters the aspect of the Istter in a remarkable wsy.
12. Med. : The sticking together or uniting of parts of the bodily frame which, in 8 per fectly healthy subject, remain spart; the reuniting of parts temporarily severed by wounds or bruises.
"The healing of wounds, the adherion of divided
parts, are familar to every one. "-Todd \& Bowman
13. Bot. : The growiag together of two por tions of a plant normally distinct, as of two opposite leaves, \&c.
ad-he'-sive, a. [Fr. adhesif, as if from Lat. adhasives.] [ADHEsion.]
14. Literally:
15. That adheres; sticky, tenscious, viscous.
16. Fitted with some spplisnce or means for adhesion: as, adhesive envelopes.
II. Fig.: That tends to adhere ; clinging, persevering; remaining attached.
'If slow, yet sure, adhesive to the tract:"
adhesive felt s sheathing wooden ships.

## adhesive-inflammation,

Med. : Iuflammation terminsting in adhesion of parts of the body previously separated.
adhesive-plaster, s.
Pharm.: A plsster of litharge, wsx, and resin, used for closing wounds.

## adhesive-slate, s.

Min.: An sbsorbent slaty clay which adheres to the tongue.
ad-hé'-sive-ly̆, adv. [Adhesive.] In an sdhesive manner ; in a way to stick to.
ad-hé'-sǐve-něss, s. [ADHEsive.]
I. Ord. Lang.: The power of sticking to, the quslity of sticking to; stickiness, tenscity of union.
"We might also narne it [the associating principle]
the inp of adhesion, mental adhesiveners or acculisi. the inw of adhesion, mental adhesiveness or acquist
tion."
2. Phren.: The mental faculty by which sttachment is manifested and friendships are sttachm
formed.
a ${ }^{\prime}$-dhin $a^{\prime}$-di, s. [Sansc. and Pali $=$ over supreme.]
adhi buddha, adi buddha, 8 .
Among the Booddhists: The first Buddha, Identified with the Supreme Being.
adhi raja. [Lit. =over king.] Supreme king or ruler. The Ssnscrit term suggestad by Prof. Max Müller as the best rendering of thio term emperor in the expression "Emperor of India," conferred by Parliament in 1876 on future English kings.
adhi rajni. [Lit. = over queen.] A term similarly suggested as the best to apply to Queen Victoria and any queens ragnant who may succeed her as "Empress of India" (Max Müller: Letter, Times, April 10, I876.)
II These terms, derived from Sanscrit, were not ultimstely sdopted; but terms derived from the Europesn title of Cæsar were used instead. [Kaisir, Kaibirin.]
ăd'-hĭb, 8. [Deriv. uncertain.] A plant; the eye-bright (Euphrasia officinalis). (Dr. Thos. More's MS. additions to Ray.) (Halliwell.)
ad-hĭb'-it, v.t. [Lat. adhibitus, pa. par. of adhibeo $=$ to hold to, to apply one thing to another: ad = to ; habeo = to have or hold.] * I. To use, to employ.
achibit, a necessary ingredient in all macrifices, was adhibited and requlred In thitylew only, so snemblem of purification"-Pres. Forbes's Letter to a Bishop.
t2. To apply, add, sppend: as, To adhibtt one's nsms to a petition.
ad-hib-1'-tion, s. [From Lst. adhibitio = an employing ; fr. adhibeo.] Appication, use. "Theod of the Grape of dilute wine . . . ."-Whitaker: Blood of the Grape.
Xd'-hil, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A star of the sixth magnitude, in the constellation Andromeds. It is sitnsted npon her garment, and under the lisst star in her foot.

* ad-hort', v.t. [Lat. adhortor: $a d=$ to ; hortor =to exhort.] To exhort, to incite; to sdvise.
"Julius Agricola was the first that hy adhorting the Britaines publiliely, and helping thern prlvateils: wur them to builde housee for themseives "-stow:
ad-hort- ${ }^{\mathbf{a}}$ '-tion, s. [Lat. adhortatio, fr adhortor = to exhort : $\quad$ d $=$ to $;$ hortor $=$ to exhort.] Exhortatioo, incitement, encoursgement, sdvice.
promises that God maketh unto we. Sedition
ad-hort'-a-tõr- $\mathbf{y}$, a. [From Lat. adhortator $=$ an exhorter.] Pertaining to an exhortation; addressed to one ; hortatory.
$\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$-dí, s. [ADRI.]
 $=$ not to be crossed or passed: $\dot{\alpha}$, priv. ; ${ }^{\text {deaparós }}$ (diabatos) $=$ to be crossed or passed; дءaßaive (diabainó) .... = to step seross, to pass over: d،á (dia) = through ; $\beta$ aivw (bainó) $=$ to walk, to go.] Not able to be crossed or psssed.
Nat. Phil. Adiabatic compression of a fuid: Compression uader such circumstauces thst no heat enters or lesves the fluid. (Everett: The C.G.S. System of Units, ch. ix., p. 55.)
a-dix-a-băt'-Ic-al-ly̆, adv. [ADIABATIC.] In such s way thas there is no passage through.
"Increase of pressure adiabatically."-Ibid., p. Sb.
a-dĭ-ănt'-ŭm, s. [In Fr. adiante; Sp., Port., and Ital. adianto; Lat. adiantum, from Gr. àdavtoy (adianton) = uasiden-hsir $;$ ádiautos (adiantos) $=$ not wetted $: \dot{d}=$ not; diaivw (diainō) $=$ to wet, to moisten, becanse, says Pliny, you in vsia plunge it in water, it alwsys remains dry.] [MADDEN-HAIR.]
A genus of ferns of the order Polypodiacer. Ths involucres are membransceons, and sre formed from the msrgins of the froud turned inwards. The ouly British species is the graceful A. capillus veneris, or msiden-hair. It furnishes the substance called capilaire. Tsken in small quantity, the msiden-hair is pectoral and slightly astringent, while in larger qusatities it is ometic. Other species have similar properties. In India the lesves of A. melanocaulon are believed to be tonic.
 (adiaphoria) $=$ indifference, from àdáчooе (adiaphoros) = net differsot. [Adiaphomstio.] Indifference.
 -cia =shą; -clan =shạn, -cioun, -tion, -sion = shŭn; -şion, -tion = zhŭn. -tious, -sions, -cious =shŭs. -ble, \&c. =bpL
－díăan＇－õr－Ism，s，［Eng．adiaphor（y）； －ism．］The belief or tenets of an adiaphorist．
 jears With the most perverse conatests abon
 phoros）$=$ not different，indifferent ：$\dot{\text { à }}$ priv．； fsá申opos（diaphonos）$=$ different．］［DifFer．］
Ch．Hist．：Pertaining to things indifferent， or looked npon as not worth disputing about． The term was introduced to designate an ecclesiastical controversy which broke out in the year 1548．The Emperor Charles V． having issmed a paper，popularly called the Interim，in which he prescribed what faith and practice the Proteatants were to adopt till the Council of Trent should dictate a per－ manent form of belief and worship，Maurice， Elector of Saxony，urged Melanchthon and his friends to decide what portions of the document they wonld accept and follow． Dtelanchithon，whose temperament was timid， and whose spirit was enminently conciliatory， proposed to go very far in the direction pre－ scribed．Regarding many doctrines and prac－ tices in dispute between the antagoniatic churches of Rome snd Wittenberg as adia－ churches of Rome snd wittenberg as adic－that is，as pertaining to matters phoristic－that is，as pertaining to matters
fndifferent－he considered that，for the sake of peace and harmony，the Emperor might be permitted to have his own way with regard to them，and thst，to a very large extent， the Interim might be sccepted and obeyed． Luther had died two years previously，but his followers，being specially irritated to find the doctrine of justification by faith figuring among the things adiaphoristic，re－ fused to join in the great concessions pro－ posed．A controversy in consequence arose between the followers of Luther and those of Melanehthon．It was called the adiaphoristic controversy，and embraced two questions ：（1） What things were indifferent：snd（2）whether What things were indifferent；snd（2）Whether，
with regard to things indifferent，the emperor with regard to things indifferent，the emperor （Mosheim：Ch．Hist．）


## A－di－ăph＇orr－ists， <br> A－dǐ－ăph＇－õr－ites，

s．pl．［In Ger．Adiaphoristen．］
Ch．Hist．：Those who sided with Melanch－ thon in the Adisphoristic controversy already described．
a－dĭ－ăph＇－õr－oŭs，a．［Gr．ádı́́фopos（adla－ phoros）$=$ not different．］Indifferent．［ADu－ phorlistic．］
o．Chem．Neutral．The name given by Boyle to a apirit distilled from tartar and some other substances．He colled it adia－ phorous，i．e．，neutral or indifferent，because it was neither acid nor alksline．
＂Our ediaphorous spirit may be obtanned by distll－ other bodien＂－Boyle．
Med．：Producing no marked effect，either good or bad．
 phoria）$=$ indifterence．］Indifference．
g－dieū＇，nominally an adverb，but more re－ aembling the imperative of \＆verb；also a substantive．［ln Ger．and Fr．adien，fr．Fr． $\dot{\text { i．}}$ Dieu $=$ to God．］
I．As adverb or imperative of a verb：
＊．Originally：A pions commendation of a friend，on parting with him，to God．［See etym．］
2．Now：Farewell；good wishes at parting， expressed sfter the French fashion．［ADlo．］
Ti It may be sjoken to inanimate nature as well as to a person．
＂My home henceforth is in the skies；
Enrth，eens，snd sun，adiens＂
II．As substantive：Farewell．
II In this sense it has a plural．
Adieus and farewella are a soand unkiown．
Cowper：Nother＇s Pictura
a－dight＇（gh slient），a．［A．S．adihtan $=$ to dress，to equip．］Made up，fitted up，done up，dressed，equipped．］［Bemioht，Dight．］

＊a－dinte，vit［ADiort．］To fit，to Euit． （Wright：Politioal Songs．）（Hallivell．）
ăd＇－1－māin，B．The long－legged sheep，a breed of sheep in South Africa remarkable for their long legs and their rohust make．
ăd＇－In－ōle，a（Perhaps fr．Gr．ḋdaós（adinos） $=$ close，thick．］A mineral classed donbtfully Dy Dana under his Compact $A$ lbite $=A$ ibitic felsita．He says of it－＂Adinole is probabiy alhitic；tt is reddish，from Sals，Sweden． it cannot，therefore，be as yet considered an established apecies or variety．
 ADIEv，and with a aimiliar derivation．
＂In the ovening I gave my adios，with a hearty Ghom 1 had ridden 20 many leacues in Chile．${ }^{\text {min }}$ Darwin：Voyage round the World，en． sFi ．
＊ad－1̌－or＇－nale，＊ad－joŭrn＇－ai，в．［ADl－ ornise．］
O．Scotch Law：The record of a sentence passed in s criminal cause．
＂The saldis persouis to briog with thame，and pro－ of Parlisment，the pretendit accs of adorrale，sen tence and proces of fon fallour．＂ p． 420.
＊ad－1－or＇－nise，v．t．［Fr．adjourner $=$ to cite one to appear on a certain day ；jour $=$ a day．］ To cite，to summon．（Scotch．）
＂Tha bad odiorniet him tharfor an insuffelent
a－dip＇－ic，a．［Lat．adeps，genit．adipis $=$ the soft fst of animals．］Pertaining to fat．

## adipic acid，$s$ ．

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{4}\left(\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}\right)^{\prime \prime}\left(\mathrm{CO} \mathrm{OH}_{2}\right.$ ． An organic diatomic diabasic acid produced by the oxidation of fats by nitric acid．
ăd－1̌p－ō－çẽr－āte，v．t．［Lat adeps，genit． adipis $=$ fat ；cera，Gr．кnpós $($ kêros $)=$ wax ； suff．－ate $=$ to make．］To make into adipocere， to convert into sdipocere，
ăd－íp－ō－çẽr－ä＇tion，a［Anipocerate．］A making or conversion into adipocere．
add－ip－ō－çëre，ădi－íp－ō－çire，s．［In Fr． adipoctre；Lat．adeps $=$ fat，and cera，Gr． к прós（këros）$=$ wax．］A chemlcal aubstance in its character somewhat resembling wax or spermaceti．It arises through the chemistry of nature，when the bodies of men and animals buried in soil of a certain kind are subjected to the action of running water，or otherwise brought in contact with moisture． In anch circumstances the soft parts of the corpses，instead of decaying，msy become transformed into adipocere．A notable cese of the kind occarred in a Parisian burial－ ground in the year IT87．
－Mineral adipocere is a name given to a certain fatty matter found in the argilisceous fron ore of Merthyr．
ad－i－pǒç＇－ẽr－on̆s，a［ADIPOCERE］Full of adipocere；relating to，or containing，sdipocere．
ăd＇－1̆p－ōgíre，s．［ADIPOCERE．］
ăd＇－ip－ōse，a．［Lat odipis，genit．of adeps， ＝fat；and suff．－ose＝full of．Webster in－ quires whether adeps may be connected with Chaldee snd Heb．Wey（taphash）$=$ to grow fat，and Arab．tafashan＝fat，bulky．］
Phys．：Fst，loaded with fat，with lst abun－ dantly secreted．
adipose cells，s．The cells described under Adipose Tissce（q． v ．）
adipose cellular tissne，s．A term formerly applied to two distinct kinds of structure which the perfection of modern microscopea has now enabled physiologiats to aeparate，as being different both in structure and function－Adipose tisste，properiy so called，and Areolar tissue．［A heolar．］
adipose ducts，s．The ducts containing animal fat．
adipose membrane，s．The membrane whence the cells of the adipose tissue are
 inch in thickneas，and is quite transparent．
adipose sacs，The sacs or vesicles containing animal fat

## adipose substance，s．Animal fat．

adipose tissne，s．A membrane in a state of great tennity，fashioned into minute cells in whirh fat is deposited．It occurs in man，and in the inferior animals，both when mature and when of tmperfect development．
adipose vesicles，s．［Anipose Sacs．］ （Todd and Bovman：Physiol．Anat．）
ad＇－ip－oŭs，a［Lat．adipis，genit，of adeps， $=$ fat． 1 Full of fat，fatty，fat．The same $n$ ADIPose（q．v．）．
 （adipseó）＝to be free from thirst；adaver （adipsos）$=$ free from thirst．
Med．Absence of thirst．
＊ $\bar{a}$－dir，a．Oid form of Eitreen（q．v．）． ＂And that adir of them ehall havo ．．＂－Davere：
ad－ist＇，prep．［Ger．dies＝this．］On this sida． （Scotch．）
＂1 wish you was neither adter ber nor ayont her．＂ －
＊希d＇－it，s．In 1tal．adito，fr．Lat，aditus＝a going to，entrance，s venue ：adeo $=$ to go to $a d=$ to $; c o=$ to go．］
1．A passage for the conveyance of water noderground；a subterrauean passage in general．
＂For conveying awny the water，they stand in ald by eundry devtcen in at crith，pumpe and heeld drive and ing two buckets．＂－C＇arew．
2．The entrance to a mine，or sometines to an ordinary building；siso the approsches to these．
＂Care has then to be taken for the drinage of tha

＊3．Eutrance，approach．
Yourself and yours thant hare more：
Trmanil have free adite．＂
Tenyzan．Princes．
＊ad－1＇－tion，z．［Lat．aditio $=\mathrm{s}$ going to，sn approach ：aditum，supine of adeo＝to go to，to approach；$a d=$ to $; i t i 0=$ going ：$a d$ ，and eo $=$ to go．］The act of going to，or approsching．
a－dilt－ya，s．［Sansc．］
Hindoo Myth．：The sun，worshipped as a god．
ăd＇ive，s．［Locel name．］A fox，the Vutpes corsac，fonnd in Siberia．
＇ad－jā＇－çençe，adi－jā－çen－çy̆，s．［Lat． adjacens，pr．par．of adjaceo $=$ to lie near to： $a d=$ to ；jaceo $=$ to lie．］The state of lying sdjacent or near to．

Because the Cape hath seen on both eldes near it and other lands（remote as it were）equi－distant from it：therefore，athat ooiddiacencies need
ad－jā－gent，a．\＆s．（In Fr．adjacent；Ital adiacente；Lat．adjacens，pr．par．of adjaceo $=$ to lie near to，to adjoin ：fr．$o d=$ to ；jacco $=$ to lie．］
A．As adjective：
1．Lying near to ；situated contiguons to， in plsce．
almost al whys tribee inh sliting adfacent districts are pt．i．ch．wil．
2．Lying near to，in other respects than in place．

When the case to which we reano is an ad

B．As substantive：Anything lying near to， anything contiguous to another．（Literally of anything con
＂Tho sen＊of the atbor goes vislbly in its own train ；and the words，reeeivilg a determinind sems trom their companions and addaconts，win not con be sopported ait any rate．＂－Locte．
Geom．Adjacent angle：One contiguons ta another，so that one side and the vertex are common to them both．The term is most frequently employed when the other sides en－ closing the angles are in the same straight line．
In Fig．1，$E$ is the vertex，ce the side com mon to the two ad－ jacent angles CEA， BEC；AE and E日 the
other sides which，it will be observed，are in the same straight line $A E B$ ．In such
 a case the two ad－ Fig．I．
jacent angles together constitute two right angles，and each is the supplement of the other． Adjacent，when used of an angle，is opposed to opposite；$C B A$ and $B E D$ are opposite angles； 90 also are CEB and AED；Whilst $C K A$ and $A E D, A E D$ and DEB，DEB and EEC，with EEC and CEA already mentioned， are adjacent angles．
In a triangle with one side produced，the angle contiguous to the exterior one is called the interior adjacent，whilst the others are denominated the interior and opposite anglea．

ad－jä＇－gent－iy，adv．［Adjacent．］So as to be contiguous to．
－Xd－jěct＇，v．t．［Lat．adjectum，snpine of ad－ jicio $=$ to throw to，to add to：from $a d=$ to： jacio $=$ to throw．］To pist or add one thing to another．
－ăd－jĕet＇－ed，pa．par．\＆a．［ADJECT．］
－㐅㐅d－jěot＇－Y̌ig，pr．par．［ADJECr．］
－Zd－jĕc＇ttion，s．［Lat．adjectio＝a throwing to，an addition．］The act of adding；the state of being added；anything added．
of That unto every pound of sulphur，sin adjection petre one ounce of athammonthc，will mach intend the force and consequently the report 1 fiod no
－【．【．jěc－tǐ＇－tious，a．［ADJECr．］Added．
ăd－jěct－ī＇－val，$\alpha$ ．［AdJEcTive．］Pertaining to an adjective；used as an adjective． E＂ey：Phiblogical Ensayb，p． 257 ．

Xd＇－jĕct－ive，a．\＆s．［In Ger．adjektiv；Fr． adjectif：Ital．addiettivo，fr．Lat．adjectivus＝ added；$a d f i c i o=$ to throw to ：$a d=$ to；jacio $=$ to throw．］
A．As adjective：
I．Ordinary Language．
1．Defining the quaity of a noun．
＂An adjective word．＂－Whitnoy：Life and Groweth ay lanpuage
2．Adjectival．
3．Added to，additional．
II．Law：Relating to procedure．
＂The whole Eugltyh law，substanutive and adjective， Was in the jadguent of shi the greatest hayyers，of Hoit and Treby oi Mayoard and somerg，exactly the
same aitor the kevolutiou as before it．Macauluy： Hine aiter the B
B．As substantive：
Grammar：One of the parts of speech，con－ aisting of words joined to nouna to define and limit their signification，as bright silver， which is less extensive in signification than ailver in genersl ；and a good man，which is a narrower term than man in the abstract．
＂For adjectives onn＇t atand slone．＂－Hall：：Satires， $\dagger$ Ø̆d＇－jĕct－ive，v．t．To make into an adjective， to usc with the mesning of an adjective． （Horne Tooke：Diversions of Purley，p．650．）
adjective－colours，s．pl．
Dyeing：Colours which require to be fixed by some base or mordant in order to be used as permanent dye atuffs．
 the manner of an adjective．
＂In place of brazen in this sense we now sabstitute the substantive brass，ueed adjectively．＂－Trench：
Engtikh，Past \＆Present．
ad－join＇，v．t．\＆i．［In Fr．adjoindre，from Lat． adjungo：$a d=$ to，and jungo $=$ to join．］
A．Transitive ：
${ }^{\text {＊}}$ I．To join to．
＂To whose huge spoke teo thonsand lesser thing Are mortised and adjoined．＂
Shakesp．：Hamlet，inl． 8
2．To be situated next to： $\mathrm{as}_{1}$ His honae adjoins mine．
B．Intrans．：To be immediately adfacent； to join：as，Our houses adjoin．
－ad－join＇－ant，＊ad－j6yn＇－gunte，ar \＆s． ［ADJoin．］
1．As adjeotive：Adjoining，lying immedi－ ately contiguous to．（Halliwell．）
2．As substantive：A person or thing con－ tiguous to another．
Sopmainies os to the realm of England．＂－Ball：Henry ad－join＇ed，pa．par．\＆a．［AbJons．］［AD－ JOYNT，ADJOYNATE．］
ad－160n＇－偪g，pr．par．\＆$\alpha$［Anvons．］
1．Transitive：Joioing ta．
2．Intransitive：Adjacent to，contiguous． （Either with or without the prefix ta）
Hirt．Eng．elh xil hoopital wan meked．＂－Macaulay：
＂ad－joint，a．［Anvuncr．］An associate． ＂This indy is pour adjoint，＂－Foneleman Inotructed，
ad－joũrn＇，v．t．\＆i．［O．Fr．ajorner，ajurner： $a=$ to，and jour $=$ day．］

## A．Transitite：

1．To put off（anything）for a single dey ＂Or how the sun shall in mild hearen atasd still
$\triangle$ day entire，o night due course ailjourn．
Spec：：To poatpone till next day the re－ maining businesa of Parliament，of a law court，or other meeting，releasing the members from sttendance meanwhile Tha term ad－ journ may be used indifferently of the business or of the meeting．［See No．2．］
2．To postpone anch business or meeting to a speciffed time，which need not be limited to the next day．
 ＂Halitax．wishlng probably to obtain time for com－ munication with he priace would have adjourned their zeets，and introduced the messenger．＂－Ibid．，

B．Intranstive：To defer business or cease to meet till the next day，or till eome other date generally fixed beforehand．
＂It was moved that Pariiament ahould adjourn for
To adjourn sine die．［ADJOURNBENT．］
TI The Houses of Parliament auljourn by their own anthority，whilst the intervention of the sovereign ia needful befors they can be prorogned．

## ad－joũrn＇ed，pat par．\＆a．［ADJourn．］

ad－joürn＇－ĭng，pr．par．［ADJOURN．］
ăd－joürn＇－mĕnt，s．［Fr．ajournement：$d=$ to，and jour＝day；suffix－ment（q．v．）．］
A．Ordinary Language：
I．The potting of anything off till next day， or，more looseiy，till a future period．
＊1．（Spec）：The putting off duty which ahould be done to－day till to－morrow，and when that arrives then again till to－morrow； procrastination．

We will，and we will not：snd then we will not in edjournmemse from time to time，out of a fant int tical levity thet holds us off and on，betwint hewk and buzzard．＂－L＇Estrange．
2．Properly the putting off the remainder of a meeting of Parliament，or any other body， for one day；but it msy be used in a wider signification for postponement till a apecifled day．When no day is indicated，then，if the word adjournment is used at all，it is said to be sine die－i．e．，without s dsy．The adjourn－ ment of Parliament is not the same as either its prorogation［Prorogation］or its dissoiu－ tion［Dissolution］．
＂Common decency required at lenst an adjourn
ment．
II．The time during which or to which business or a meeting is postponed．Used， for example，of the time during which the Parliament or any other public body which has been sdjourned remains without re－assem－ bling ；ss＂the hon．member saw his friend for a few hours during the adjournment．
B．Technically：
Law：
（a）A further disy appointed by the judges at the Nisi Prius aittings for the trish of iasues in fact，which were not before resdy for dis－ posal．
（b）Adjournment in eyre：An sppointment of a day when the justicea in eyre mean to sit again．（Cowell．）［Evhe．］
＊ad－joyn＇－ate，pa par．［ADJow．］
＂Two semely princes，together adjoynate＂－Har
＊ad－joynt＇，s．［A form of AdJoned．］One joined with another，an aasociate，\＆com panion，an attendant．
Here with these grave adjoynt，
Themselves，to read the world sind keep their polt world gad Keep their points．
Dantel：Civ．Warr，
 ajuger，fr．adjuger＝to adjudge．from juger Lat．judico＝to judge］［JUDGE］
A．Transitive：
1．To judga or try a person；to come to a judicial deciaion regarding a case；to an－ nounce auch 8 decision when arrived st． ＂ 1 dundiged to denth

If Followed by the person whose case ia pro－ nounced upon in the objective，and to before the verdict given．（Lit．\＆fig．）
Sometimea，instead of to，the verdict con－ stitutes the clause of a sentence introduced by that：
＂The popular trihunal was more lenient；it was ado fudged that hit orfence ：hould be expiated ot the
2．To award by judicial decision．（Fol lowed by the thing swarded as the object， and to of the person．）（Lit．\＆Jg．）

Cesar and Pompey on Pharsalian Piains：
Adjudg＇d the empire of this globe to one．＂PMip
3．In a more general sense：To judge，to con－ sider，to deem，to regard as，to decide to be．
＂Ee adjudged him unworthy of his friendehip，
purposing sharply to revene the wrong he had ro purposing sharply
B．Intransitive：In the amme senaea as $\mathbf{A}$ ． Spec．：To decide，to settle．
As battie hath adfudged．＂ the still victor away，
d－jŭdg＇ed，pa．par．［Adjodae．］
ad－jŭdg＇ing，pr．par．［ADJUDGE．］
ad－jŭdg＇－měnt，s．［ADJCDGE．］The act of judging or deciding by a judicial decision； also the judgment or verdict given．
ad－jû̀－dic－āte，v．t．© i．［Lat．adjudicatum， supine of adjudico：$\quad$ ad $=$ to；judico $=$ to judge；judux＝a judge $;$ jus＝a judicial deci－ sion；dico $=$ to pronounce．］

1．Transitive ：To judge，to determine．
2．Intransidive：To come to e Judicial deci－ aion．
TT To adjudicate upon：Judicially to dectdo npon．
ad－jâ＇－dico－ā－tĕd，pa．par．［ADJuDicate．］
ad－jû＇－dǐc－ā－ting，pr．par．［ADJontcate．］
ad－jû－dĭc－ā＇－tion，s．［In ltal aggiudica－ zione，fr．Lat．adjudicatio $=$ an adjudication．］ A law term
I．The act of adjudging or judging．
II．The state of being adjudged．
III．The decision，judguent，sentence or decree given forth after the act or prooess of judging is compiete．

Specially：
1．Eng．Law：The decision of a court that a person is bankrupt．
＂O Whereas．ander a Bankruptcy petition presented to this Court garinat the shid and anh order of ad sudication whs mande on the 18 th day of March， 1875. This is to give notice that the suad adjudication was
by order of this Court snunled onthe 3rd day of
November． 1875 ．Dated this grd day of November，
 2．Scotch Law：The＂diligence＂by which land is attached in security for the payment of a debt，or by which a feudal title is made opon a person holding sll obligation to con－ vey without procuratory or precept．It is thus of three kinds：（1）Adjudication for debt； （2）Adjudication in security；and（3）Adjudi－ cation in implement．The first two require no explanation．They sre sometimes classified explanation．They sre sometimes classified under the heading Adjudication Special．Ad－ judication in implement is a form of adjudica－ landed property：
ad－jû＇－dĭc－ä－tõr，s．［ADJUdicate．］Ono who adjudicatea．
ad－jû＇－gāte，v．t．［Lat．adjugo $=$ to yoke to ： $a d=$ to；jugum $=$ s yoke．］To yoke to．
＊ad－ju＇－měnt，$s$ ．［Lat．adjumentum $=$ a means of aid；help ：contracted from adjuvamentum adjuvo $=$ to help：$a d=$ to $; j u v o=$ to help．$]$ Aid，assistance，help．（Miege．）
Xd＇－jŭnct，s．\＆a．［Lat．adjunctus $=$ joined to，pa．par．of adjungo＝to join to ：$a d=$ to， and jungo＝to joke，to join ；Ger．adjunkt； Fr．adjoint．］



## A. As subetantive:

L. of things:

1. In a general sense: Anythtng joined to another without being an essential part of it.
 Lect 1 .
ought io prot to arold the rink of asking amises wo

2. Technically:
(a) Metaphysics: Any quality of a physlcal substance or of the miod. Thus weight is an adjunct of a body, and consciousness of the mind
(b) Grammar: Words used to quallfy other leading words. For instance, in the sentence "The stars visible in our latitude," the word stars, which, standing alone, would Inclade al visible from any part of the globe, is timited in meaning by the adjunct or adjuncts, "visibls in our latitude."
3. Music: The relation between the pripcipal mode and the modee of lits two fifths.
II. Of persons:
4. Gen.: A person assoclated with another for the promotion of some pursuit, or for any other purpose.
"He made him the asociste of hts betrapparent together with the Lord Cottington, an an adunce in a business of love."-Wottom
5. Law: An sdditional judge.
B. As adjective:
6. Gen.: Added to, or conjolned with any person or thing of greater importance.

And erery brmour hath bls adjunct pleasure,
And when great treasure is the meeod proposed,
And when great treasuro is the moed propoeed,

2. Roman Archoology. Adjunct deities were inferior gods or goddesses attendant upon those of higher rank. Thus Mars, the god of war, was st times sttended by his wifs or sister Bellons, the goddess of war. He was a principal, ohe an adjunct deity.
ad-jŭñe'tion, s. [In Fr. adjonction; fr. Lat. adjunctio = a joining to, a union ; fr. adjungo $=$ to join to: or from $a d=$ to; junctio $=$ a joining. 1 A joining to ; the sct of joining to, the state of being joined to, a thing joinad to. the King of Epon the adjunction of any kingdom unto
ad-jŭñe'-tive, a. \& s. [Lat. adjunctivus.] L. As adjective:

1. Gen.: Having the quality of joting or being sdded to.
2. Latin Grammar: The adjunctive gronouns are ipse, ipsa, ipsum = aelf. (Schmitz: Latin Grammar. Chambers, 1860.)
IL. As substantive: Anything joined to (snother)
ad-jŭno'-tive-1y, adv. [ADJonctive.] In an sdjunctive manner, as la the case with anything joined to.
ad-junct'-ly̆, adv. [ADJUNCT.] As is the case with anything jolned to; in connection with; consequently
ad-jü-átion, s. [In Fr. adjuration; fr. Lst. adjuratio $=$ a swearing by; adjuration. 1 1. The act of adjuring, or charging one on oath or solemnly; also the sct of swearing by.
"A Persian, bamble servant of the sun.
Who, though devout, yet higotry had nove, With adjuration every word imprea Bupposd the man a blehop, or mit least Ood name so much upon hin lipa, a priest:
Bowd at the clome with sll his gracetul alrs, And begg'd an interest in bla frequent prover
3. The thing swom; the form of oath ten dered in adjuring one; also the particular oath used by a solemn or by a profane swearer.
4. A solemn charge or adjuring conjurstion, "These learned men saw the dernons and evil spirtis
forced to conteus themelve do gods by personis who forcod to conted themselver do god hy persons who only made use of prajer and adjutations in the nemie
of their erucifed daviour."-Addivon: On the Chritian Beligion.
ad-jüre', v.t. [In Fr. adjurer; fr. Lat. adjuro $=$ to swear, to confirm by oath : ad $=$ to, and $j u r o=$ to swear ; jus = equity or law.]
5. To charge apon oath, to charge apon pain of a carse or of the divine displessure.
"And Jowhus adfured them at that time saying buildeth this ctity Joricho."nouk. Vi. 2a.
"I adjure til
6. To charge eolemuly.
"But he odjured them at grontlemen and zoldiort Maosulay: Eife. Eng., ch. ix
t 3. To attempt to procure by adjuration or earneat entreaty. (Poetic.)

My trieads ambra'd my krees, adjur'd my utay;
ed-jtir'ed, pa. par. \& a. [ADJURE]
ad-jür'-ẽr, s. [ADJURE] One who adjures.
ad-jür'-Ing, pr. par. [ADJURE.]
ad-jŭst', v.t. [Sp. ajustar; Fr. ajuster; Ital. aggiustare $=$ to adjust: Lat. $a d=$ to; justus = just.] [JUsT.]

1. To fit, to adspt to, mechanically or otherwise.
"A otriding lovel in furniohed with the [tranait] Instrument, to be ued when reavired for adfuating

## 2. To regulate, to dispose.

to the oltored intaty of the country."-2 facculay: Hise. Eng., ch. xiv.
3. To arrange, as the terms of s treaty, by matual negotistion.
Second Treaty the frart of the treaty known as the . Eite. Eng., ch, xxiv
4. To put on properly, as dress, srms, or the like. (Also used reflex.)
ad-jŭst'-a-ble, a. [ADJUst.] That may or can be adjusted.
$\dagger$ ad-jüst'-age (age = ig $)$, s. [ADJUST.] The same as Adjustment.
ad-jŭst'-ed, pa. par. \& a. [ADJUsT.] Fitted; regulated; arranged.
bination: tak ing sdvantage of nicoly adfuxted com. bination:
bih ed.
sis
of
ad-jŭst'-ẽr, s. [ADJOBT.] One who or that which adjusts.
of texith.-"-Dr. Warton: Estay on Pope, ii. 298.
ad-jŭst'-inge, pr. par. [ADJUst.] Todid and the precisilon of thin adjunting power.""r. id. p. the adjusing screen."-Tyndall on Beat, sod ed.t pe sos.
$\dagger$ ad-jŭst'-ive, a [ADJUst.] Tending to sdjust.
ad-jŭst'-měnt, s [In Fr. ajustement.] [ADJUST.]
A. Ordinary Language:
L. The act of adjusting, fitting to, rendering conformable to a certain standard; or reducing to order

1. The sct of fitting to (lit. or fig.)
for the orection and which was absolutely required for the erection and adjus ment of the instruments
with or without observatorite over them. $-T$ ransit of Fenus: Times, April 20, 2876 .
and sood let ua see whit, by checking and balancing, and god odfustment of toototnand pinon can be made
2. The act of arranging or coming to an agreement about.
"The farther and elearer adjumment of thls affing $t$ Woodivard.
II The state of beling adjusted, fitted, or sdapted to.
"As the prismatic camers whe the inatrument requiring lent time for adjustment, so it wast the one the ectipue."-Transit of Yenus ; Times, April 20. 28is."
III. Things sdjusted, fitted or adapted to each other ; the nature of the fitting itself.
the various parts of the body ore welghta,
nausular adiutiments nre treated ms such. and th the muscular adjutiments are trested
adifusimente" the efocic. chay vili perfoct in all tts optical ". Jein the mechanical adjurments of his trame are lens invorrsble to preterve the standing postare
B. Technically. Marine Insurance: The ascertaloment of the exact loss at sea on goods which have been insured, and the fixing the proportion which each anderwriter is liable to pay.

Fr. ajutage; fr. ajouter = to adjoin.]
Hydraulics: The effect of a tube fitted to an
eperture in a vessel from which water is flow ing, as, for instance, in a jet or fountain.
Xd'-jut-tann-çy, s. [ADJUTANT.]
3. The office of an adjutant.
4. Skilful arrangement.
"Disposed with ell the adfutaney of deanition and Whage
Kd'-Jy-tant, a. \&s 8. [In Ger. and Fr. adjutant; Ital. ajutante; fr. Lat. adjutans, pr. par. of adjuto $=$ to help often or much ; freq. from adjuvo.] [ADJUVANT.]

## A. As adj.: Anxillery.

B. As substantive:
I. Of persons: An offleer whose duty it is to assist the major. Each regiment of horse and each battalion of foot has oDe. Every evaning he recelves the orders of the brigademajor, and after communicating them to the colonel, then issues them to the sergeants.

Adjutant-General:

1. Military: A high functionary who stands to the whole army in the same relation that an ordinary adjutant does to a battallion or regiment. The department of the Adjutantgeneral is charged with the execution of all orders relating to the recraiting and equipment of troops, their inatruction, and their ment of troops, their inatruction, and their
preservation in proper efficiency. There aro preservstion in proper effyciency. There aro general of divisions and districts.
2. Ecclesiastical: A certain number of fsthers who resided with the gexeral of the Jesuits, and made known to him the important eventa passing throughout the world. Each timited hia attedtion to a single country, in which he had emissariea, visitors, regents, Which ho had emissariea, visitors regents, provincials, \&c, to furnish
3. Any assistant.
II. Of a genus of birds:

Spec. : The gigantic crane. The name adjutant was given by the Anglo-Indians of Bengal to this bird from the fancy that it resembled the drese sud the dignified walir of the military functionary called the Leptoptilus Argala, and belongs to the Clconinae, or Storks, \& subfamily of the Ardeidx, or Herons, which again ars ranged under the order Grsllatores, or Wading hirds. The adjutant of
Bengal and of Southern Africa is sbont five feet high, and is an extremely voracions bird. The expanss of its throst is so

adjotant (leptoptilud aboala). wide that it can wide that a large cat
entire. It is deemed sacred in the East, sad, apart from superstition, earns the title to be left without molestation by belng so useful a scavenger. A somewhat snallar apecies, the L. Marabou, which furnishes the marabou feathers, occurs in tropical Africa
IIL. Of things in general: An assistant.
"A fine villum must and ever. will be the best adjun


* ad-ju'te, v.t. [Fr. ajouter=to sdd.] To add.
sir buchelore as bold as he,
Adjuting to hls company,
Ben Jonton: Cndersooode.
+ add-jût'-õr, s. [Lat. adjutor.] One who aids or assists. [COADNUTOR.]

ad-jû-tör'-i्n-ŭm, s. [Lat. = assistance, support.]
Anat.: A name applied to tha humerus from the assistance which it renders st timoe when it is needful to raise the srm.
ăd'-jût-õr-y̆, a. [Lat. adjutorius.] Aiding. assisting ; which aids or assists.
ăd'-jû-trix, s. [Lat, The feminine corresponding to the rasc. AdJutor.) A femals assistant.
fate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wê, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pît, sire, sir, marìne; gō, pơt

ad＇－jûv－ant，a．\＆\＆．［Lat，adjuvane＝helping； jr．yar．of adju

As adjective：Which aids or assists；aiding， assiating．
＂They［minerals］meeting with apt mather and As substantive：An assistant；he who，or that which assists．
＂I have only been so caroful adjupant，sud was sorry I could no
Specially．Med．：A aubstance added to the principal one prescribed in order to increase ts efficiency．
† ăd＇－jûp－āte，v．t．［In Ital．ajutare，fr．Lat adjuvo．］To give aid to，to assist，to help．
ăd lăr＇－gŭm．［An．］
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$＇－dle，ăd＇－dle，s．［ADple，s．］Foul and putrid water．（Scotch．）
＂Then lug out your ladle，deal hrimstone llke adle．＂
㐅㐅d－lĕg－ā＇－tion，s．［In Ger．adlegation；Lat． $a d=$ to ；legatio $=$ the offica of an ambsasador lego，avi $=$ to send as ans ambaseador．］A term formerly used in the public law of the German empire to designata the right claimed by the aeveral states of sending plemipotentariea to be associatad with those of the emperor in negotiating treaties and transacting other public busineas which sffected their welfare． When a dignitary aent a negotiator not on state business，but on his own affairs，this was called legation，aud not adlegation．
add－1ðo－ū＇－tion，s．［Allocution．］
$\dagger$ ad－mar＇sin－āte，v．t．$\quad[$ Lat，$a d=$ to ： marginem，acc．of margo $=$ margin．］$T$ write capsble of being so trested．or anything else capable of being so treated．
ad－měa＇－₹̄̃̃re（\％as th），v．t．［Lat．ad；Eng． measure．］
1．Gen．：To measnre with the view of ascertaining the dimensions or capacity of anything．［MEASURE．］
2．Law：To apportion，as in the case of dower，pasture，\＆c．［ADmeasurement．］

It recited a complalnt that the delendant hath surcharged，superoneravit the common；and there－
fore cormannde the sherift to admeasure and appor Hou 1t．＂＇－Blackatone：Comment．，hlk．Il．，ch．18．
8d－měa＇－şũred（帯 as $\mathbf{z h}$ ），pa．par．［AD－ measure．］
ad－méa＇－șũre－mĕnt（ş \＆s zh），s．［AD－ MEASURE．］
A．Ordinary Language：
1．The act of messuring．
＂In some counties they are not much acquainted contalin twloe or thrioe so many acres more the the Bund hath．- －bacon
2．The stata of being measured．
3．The dimeneions ascertained．
B．Technically
Law．A writ of admeasurement is a writ directed to the sheriff，and desigmed in two specified cases to reduce to their proper share of goods or privileges those who have obtained of goods or privileges those who have obtained
mora than a fair amount of either．The two mors than a fair amount of either．The two
cases are called Admeasurement of Dower and Admeasurement of Pasture．Tha former is had recourse to when an heir（being under age）or his guardian assigns to the widow of the former occupant of an estate more dower chargeable against it then she is fairly entitled to ；and the latter is put in force when a person not having the privilege of sending his cattle to graze upon a common does so，or one who has the privilege puts in more than a reasonable number，or in place of＂commonable arimals，＂auch as cows and sheep，sends＂uncommonable ones，＂as， for instance，hogs and goats．（See Blackstone＇s Comm．，bk．ii．，ch．8；bk．iii．，chaps． 10 \＆Iti．）
ad－mĕa＇－sũr－ẽr（ $\mathbf{s}$ as $\mathbf{z h}$ ），s．［ADHEASURE．］ One who admeasures．
ad－méa＇－sũr－ing（ ${ }^{\text {and }}$ as zh），pr．par．\＆s． ［ADMEASUAE］
$\dagger$ ad－mĕn－su－rā＇－tion（s ss sh），s．［Lat．$\alpha d$ ， and Hng．mensuration．］The act or process of measuring；the state of being measured；the smount，capacity，dic．，ascertained by mea surement．
＊ăd＇－mẽr－all，s．［ADmiral．］
$\dagger$ ad－me＇tili－àte，v．t．［Lat．admetiatus，pa．par． of admetior $=$ to messura out，］To measure．
$\dagger$ ad－min＇－i－cle，$\dagger$ ad－min＇－a－cle，s．［In Fr．adminicule $=$ help，aid，support；fr．Lat． adminiculum $=(1)$ the prop by which a vine twinea；（2）aid，assistance：adminiculor $=$ to prop，or suppcrt．］A law term．
1．Old Law Books：Aid，help，assistance， aupport．
2．Civil Law：Imperfect proof．
3．Scotch Law：A collateral deed produced to prove，or at least throw light upon，the contents of another deed or document which has been lost．
＂When it is to be proved by the testimony of wit． nesses，the pursuer ought，In the general nense，to

＊Kad－min－ić＇－u－lar，ad－min－ic＇－u－lar－y， a．［Adminicle．］Partaining to aid，helpful， auxiliary．
＂He should never help，add，supply eucour，or grant frem any autventitious furtherance，surilliary suff．
frase or alminiculary asbistance．- Tramatation of Rabotais，Mil．34．
Law．Adminicular evidence：Evidence of an explenatory or completing tendency．
＊ăd－min－1̆o＇－u－1āte，v．i．［Lat．adminicu－ latus，pa．per．of adminiculor $=$ to prop np．］ Law：To give adminicular evidence（q．v．）．
＊ad－minn－io＇－u－1àte，$\alpha$ ．［See the verb．］ Supported，set forth．（Scotch．）
＂It is so notorionsily aiminiculate by nu set of secret council，and yet dэnied upow onth by the prin．
－ăd－min－ǐo－ụ－là＇tion，s．［Lat．adminicu． latus，pa，par，of adminiculor．］a prop or aupport．
＂Some．plants are helpt by adminiculation to bo
－rialight．＂Hacket：Lite of Wiulams，ii．217．
sat－min＇－İst－ẽr，v．t．\＆i．［In Ger．adminis－ triren；Fr．administrer；Ital．amministrare； fr．Lat．administro $=(1)$ to attend upon，to assist，to serve，（2）to execute，to perform： $a d=$ to，and ministro $=$ to attend，to wait upon；fr．minister $=a$ aervant．］［Minister．］

A．Transitive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．To set as minister，i．e．，as servant to． （Used of the political ministers of a conatitu－ tional country，who constitute the executive government for carrying out the enactments of the legislative body．）
＂Reyond that mark fo treason．He is oure，
To adminiuter，to guard，to adorn the state＂，
Cowner：Task，＂k．v．
2．To dispense，as，e．g．，justice，the sacra－ ments，grace，\＆c．
＂the weit of the Ments of those squattera who，far to the west of the Misiss ppl，administer A rude
jantles with the rile aud the dageer．＂－Macaulay：
Hist．Eng．，ch．ill．

Have not they the old popish custom of adminis－ tering the blessed ancrament of the holy eucharist
with wafer cakes？＂－Booker． ＂．glory of this grace，which fis adminitutered by us to 3．To tender an oath．Authoritatively to require ona to tako an oath．

Swear hy the duty that you owe to heav＇n
Shakesp．：Richerd II，，is．
4．To give to one ss medicine is given．
＂He asserted that his malaly was not natural，that
 5．To grant，to beatow，to sfford．
＂When he was corne ap to the gate，he looked up to the writing that Has alove，and then began to knock，
suppasing that entrance should have been quickly
adminitered to him？
II．Technically．Law：To take legal charge of the affairs of a person dying intestate；to set as administrator．［Administration，B．1．］ depute the neat in gasa of intestacy，the ordinary shall deceased to administer his gooda＂－Blackstone：
B．Intran，ch． 82
1．Ord．Lang．：To conduce，to tend．
The simple form minister is generally used in this sense．
in the musper not omit，that there is a fountaln riglng in the upper pert of my garder，which formas a little wandering rill，and admininters to the
2．Law：To arrange financial matters con－ nected with the real or personal estate of one dying without a will．［ADministration，B．1．］
ad－min＇－isst－ẽr，s．［From the verb．］An administrator．
To Sir john Donham．
＊ad－min－is－tër＇－i－al，a［ADMMISTER．］ Administering，having the power of per－ an end．
ad－min＇－Is－tra－ble，a．［Apminister．］Able to be administered．
$\dagger$ ad－min＇－is－trāte，v．t．［From Lat．adminis－ tratum，supine of administro $=$ to attend upon． ［ADMINISTER．］To edminister．
＂They have the mane effects in medieine when In－
wardly adminitratod to animal bodies．＂－Woodsard
＋ad－minn＇－is－trā－těd，pa．par．［ADMints－ TRATE］
ad－min－is－trā－tion，s．［In Fr．administra－ tion；Ital．amministrazione，fr．Lat．adminis tratio．］［ADMINISTER．］

## A．Ordinary Language：

I．The act of administering．
1．The act of managing anything on certain principlea or by certain methods．Spec．，the carrying out by a constitutional minister of the laws and regulations established by the legislature for the management of the several departments of goverament．［See No．1I1．］

ed．，vol，it．ch．xy．． for＂the adme conducting of delleate negotiations，and
Eng．，ch． 4.
＂．His Ananclal adminiseration was of a plece with
his inlitary admindseration．＂lbid．，ch．v．
2．The sct of dispensing anything，as justice， the aacraments，or medicine．
＂＂ition of the very acheme and roodel of the admince
 Blacktons：＇Comment．，bk．iv．，ch． 88.
＂By the universal adminitr atiton of grace（begun by our by thetr immediate euccessora，and to be completed

II．The state of being administered．
＂There is，in sacraments，to be ohserved thelr forco
III．That which is administered，or those who administer
1．The thing administered；the duties or responsibilities of goverument，or of some department of it，as the civil，the military， the naval，or the financial departments．
＂Sunderland had good reason for recommending Whigs．＂－Macaulay：Hise．Exg．ch． $\mathbf{x x}$ ．
＂ot taike on himself the clvill and rallitary
administration．Hacaulay：Hist．Eng．，ch． ＂The naval adminiztration and the Amancis1 add－
minstration were confded to Boards．＂－lbid．，ch．xi． ＂And there are differences of administrations，hut
2．The administrators；the menbers of government taken collectively．
＂Dld the adminizration in that relga［in Quen Annes］avail themselven of any one of those Qupor－
tunities g＂－Burk：Traces on the Popery Laves．
B．Techrically：
1．Law：The management，by means of an administrator，of the estate of any one dying intestate．First the king＇s ministers of justice were commissioned to undertake the duty， next it was given over to the bishops，who， having in many cases abused their trust， were compelled by the statute 31 Edw．11I．， c． 11 ，to appoint as administrators the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased intestate．The person so appointed can do nothing till letters of administration are first issued．He then buries the dead person in a manner suitable to his rank，collects debts due to him，pays what he owes，and finally distributes the property anong the heirs．
2．The office or power of an administrator． adiminisiration of the goods nad cliattels of the grant adminisuration of the goods nud chattels of the wife
to the husband，or her representatives．＂－Blacherone： to the husband，or her re
Comment．，ble．il．，ch． 32 ．
3．The document，or documents，called letters of administration，conferring on one ihe right to act as administrator．
＂First，as to the origlua！of testaments and adt
$m$ iniserations．＂一Brackitone：Comment．，ble ii．，p． 489. rust be then general letterg of adminimpation
ch． 32 ch． 32
ad－minn＇－is－tra－tǐve，a．［In Fr，adminis－ tratif，from Lat．administrativus $=$ fit for ad－ ministration．］
1．Fit for sdministration，or which actuslily sdministers
＂It was too large and too divided to be a good adh
ministrative body．＂－Macaulay：Bist．Eng．，ch．it．
2. Pertaining to administration, designed for administration.
"Guifolk is, for admenistration parposen, aiviaed Into an Eastern and © Western division "~Conme of

ad-min'-ǐs-trā-tõr, s. [In Ger. adminisonator; Fr. administrateur: Ital. amsminis iralore, fr. Lat. administrator $=$ a manager, an ageot. There is also in Lat, administor = a eervant.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. One who admiulaters affairs in general; one who conducta the administration of the country, or of any inatitution or busineas withia It
"It it indeed moat Important that legislatort and

f Among the persons who have been apecially called administrators may be enumerated the regent of a kingdom duriag the minority of a king, the goveraor of a proviace, a nobleof a king, the goveraor of a proviace, a noble-
man who enjoy the rovenues of a secularised man who enjoy the revenues, of a secularised
bishopric, and one who receives and distribishopric, and one whe receives and
butes the revenues of a religioua heuse.

## B. Technically:

1. Law: Ooe who adminiaters to the estate of person who has died without making a will. [AdMinistration, B. 1.]

- But If the deceased died wholly Intestate, whont making elther will ur executorst then general letters ench administrator as the statutea of Edward MII. zone: Comment., blich. ch. 82

2. Eoclesiastical: One who dispensea the sacramenta.
"I feel my consclence bound to remember the death of Christ, with some soclety of Chribtians or other,
rince it in a moot plann commend ; whether the person
 or a settled adminiderator."一Watte
ad-minn'-iss-trā-tõr-ship, s. [ADMIN1Qtrator.] The offlee of an adminiatrator.
ad-min-ǐs-traj-trix (fem. form of AdMINIStrator), s. [Lat., but not classical. In Fr. administratrice.] A female who adminiaters either in government or to the estate of one dylag without a will.
"odis which are any hemeecarert mos make her will of executris or adminsatratrix."-Alachstone: Comment. bl 1 LL , ch. 3 ?
ad-mir-ăb'-il-is shal, [Lat. = admírable salt.] Glauber's aalt.
ad-mir-a-bII'-1-ťy, s. [Lat. admirabilis = (1) the quality of exciting wonder; (2) admirableness.] Admirableneas; worthineas of being admired.
ad'-mir-a-ble, a. \& s. [In Fr. admirable: Ital ammirabil, fr. Lat, admirabtlls = worthy of admiration.]
A. As adjective:

* 1. Excitiog wooder, without its being stated whether or not this is comhined with maral approval.
"In man there is nothing admitable hnt his 1 gnor.


2. Exciting wonder, mlagled with approval. "Comper defended himself and those who were gind posmension."-Mcacculay: Biat Eng., ch. x xY.
-Hio fortitinde whe the more admirable becaume he
wn not willing to die."-Ibid., eh. IXV.
"I have attempted to show how moch lipht the princlple of gradatioy throws on the admirable archl
tectura powrs of the hivebee."-Daruin : Origin of Rpectur, ch. xiv.
B. As substantive: That which ia to be admired.
3. A liquor made of peaches, plams, sugar, water, and apirtt. (Ogilvie: Dict., Supp.)
4. The White Admirable: The name given in IIarria's Aurelian to the butterfly more commonly calied the White Admiral (Limenitis camilla). [ADsiral, C. ; Limenitis.]
Xd-mir-a-ble-nëss, s. [ADMirable.] Admirabllity; worthiness of exciting admiration. Etermal wisdom appearn in the admirablenes of
the contrivance of the gospel"-Haily well : Squing of the rontriva
ad'-mir-a-bly, adv. [ADMrable.] In an admirable manyer.
the whole hand Is admirabry adapted for



 Ger. admiral; Fr. amiral; Sp. almirante; O. Sp. alamir; Ital, ammiragio, as if from Lat. admirabilis; Low Lat. admiraldus,
 amirakius; Byzais). The fret part of the aرnpnias ameraias, is pretty certalaly Arab. amfr, often apelled in Eng. emir $=$ a priacs, a lesder; perhaps with the Arab. article al merged in it. The aecond half is more doubtful. "Hammer's derivation from amir-al-uikr =commander of the sea, ia untenable." (Max Mrüller : Science of Lang., 6th ed., 11. 264.) Others make the word Emiralma $=$ emir of the water.]
A. Of persons:

* I. A Saracen commander or king

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Tho spec on admyrold, } \\
& \text { Of worden be wee swytho bold.". }{ }^{i} \text {, }
\end{aligned}
$$

II. A naval offeer of bigh rank.

Spectaily :

* 1. Originally: The Lord High Admiral of England His office commenced in A.D. 1286, if not earlier. Among ita duties were the trial and punlahment of offencea committed at aea. Under George 1I. the functlons were divided amoog reven commissionera, and the arrangement haviog been continued Lord High Admiral, but in llea of him posserses Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

2. Now: A naval offcer of rant who, when in active employment, exercises a coximand over aeveral shipa of war, as a general does over aeveral regiments.
"It was sajd of him that he was competent to nill

II There are varloua gradations ia rank among admirals. The chlef distinction is into admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals. Among the former atand pre-eminent the "admirals of the flet," of whom at present there are three. This distinction gives 00 additional command, bat only additional pay, Io esch of the three grades of admirals there were till of late yeara three aub-divisioas, named from the colour of their flags, the Rad, the White, and the Blue: now they ara atyled respectivaly, admiral, vice-admira, and rear-
admiral. The flags of admirala, atrictly ao admiral. The flags of admirali, atrictly ao mast-head; those of vice-admirals at the fore-top-gallant mat-head ; and those of rearadmirals at the mizen-top-gallant mast-head All are called fag-officers. The admiral and commander-in-chief of the feet ranka with a fleld-marshal in the amny; admirals with flags at the main-top, with generais; viceadinirals with lieutenant-generals; aod rear admirals with major-generals.
3. Of ships: A ship which carries an admiral: a Hag-ship; the most considerable ahip of any fleet, whether of merchantmen or Alshing-vessels, heoce, any large and flae ahip.

C. Of butterfies: A name given to more than one butterfly.
4. The Red Admiral Butlerfiy la the Vanessa atalanto. It has the wings black above,

the red admiral (vanessa atalanta)
crosaed by a bright red band, the upper pair with white spots, and the under part of all the four marked with varieus colours. The caterpillar, which ia apiny, in colour blaek, and with a range of saffroo lines on each aide, feeds on the nettle, the leaves of which it forms lato a sheath fastened with ailk la fonnd io Great Britain. [Vanzasa.]
5. The White Admiral: A butterfly-the Li-
menitis sybilla. It is dull black above, vamegated wth obscure dark apots. Both pairs of wings are traversed by a broad oblique white band, which on the upper pair is much in terrupta spots on it, Whilst the lower pair of wings has aumerous dark onea. The prevailing colous the hinder wings and the under-aide of the the hinder wings and the under-aide of the body pale hlue. The expansion of the wings is green, with the hesd, dorsal appendagea, and sides of the belly reddish, feede on the honoysuckle. The White Admiral is found in the south of England, but is rare.
D. of ahells:

Adminal Shell: A ohell-the Conus ammiralis. It has three pale yellow transverse bands alternating with two broad mottled ones of a darker colour, and occurs in the Philippine Islea and the adjacent regions of the ocean.
add-mir-al-ship, s. [Admirale] The office of an adniiral.
 Mral] [In Ger. admiraltä̀t; Fr. amiraute; Ital, ammiragliato.]

* I. The soverelgnty of the sea. (Halliwell.)

Cherish marchandies asd kepe the ameralle.
That wo be maestery or the narow see. (Eallivell.)
2. That department of the Britiah Govern ment which, aubject to the control of Par liament, has the aupreme direction of naval affairs. This was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral, but from the reign of George 11. it has been placed under cartain functionarica calied "Lords Commlssioners of. the Admiralty." At present (1877) there are the Admiraity." At present (1877) there are a Flrst Lord of the Admiralty with a aeat in the cabinet, a senior, a second, and a junior
asval lord, and a elvil lord, azaigted by several aecretaries. There are eleven departments in the Admiralty.

The High Court of Adviralty is a court, the judge in which was originally a mere deputy of the Lord High Admiral, but is now appointed by the Crown. It is divided Into a prize and an instance court; the firat take cognizance of cases arising out of the captur of veasels as prizes in time of war at sea, and the last of assaults and batteries occurring on the high aeas, collisions between ships, piratical seizure of veasels, officers' and aeamen's wagea, \&c. Formerly it had cognizance of Wages, \& . Formenty it the high aeas or in all crimes oceurring on the high aeas or in course spanned by bridges, but these are now transferred to the ordiaary judges. Ireland has a court of admiralty; Scotland has none. There are vice-admiralty courts in many of the colonies; from these an appeal lies to the Sovereign in Council.
3. The building in which the Admiralty buainesa ia carried on.
Admiralty, Droits of. [Dnorrs.]

* ăd-mir'-ançe, s. [AnmiRe.] Admiration. "With great admirance in wardly was moved.".
add-mir- $\bar{a}$-tion, 3 . [Ia Fr. admiration; Ital. ammirazione, fr. Lat admiratio $=8$ wondering at.] [ADMre.] The act of woadering or admiring; the state of being wondered at or admired ; the object of wonder, the object admired.


## $\dagger$ Specially:

I. Wonder, not yet limited to cases in which this is miagled with approbation. It is excited by aa astoniahing object.
"And I saw the woman drunken wht the blood of the aninterand with the blood of the martyre of josus:
and when I saw her, isoadered with great admirar and when I saw her
[See also example under Admire, I.]
2. Wonder coupled with approbation. $1 t$ is exclted by a person or thing in any reapect posseased of unexpectedly high excellence.
 Hacaulay: Fitt, Eng, ch. Xi,
"I rould not look on the wurrounding plante withent

4 Xd'-mir-a-tive, a. [ADmirre.] Expressing admiration in either of the two genses of that word.
fate, fat, fare, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre ; pine, pit, sïre, sïr, marine : gō, pơtr


Punctuation. The admirative point ${ }^{-}$The point of exclamation, the point of admiration (1). (Minsheu.)
ad-mïre, v.t. \& t. [Fr. admirer; Sp. \& Port. admirar; Ital. ammirare; Lat. admiror $=$ to wouder at, to regard with admiration, to admirs: $a d=$ to, and miror $=$ to wonder, to marvel at.]
A. Transitive:
*I. To wonder at anything novel, nnusual, extraordinary, or great, without its belng implied that the wonder is coupled with approbation.
Fi Followed by the objective case of the thing wondered at ; or, impersonally, by part of a sentence introduced by that.
"It taketh sway valh admiration of any thing.
 are great."-Bacon; Advanc. of Learning.


11. To wonder at, the wonder being coupled with approval.
I. To feel mors or less respect, bnt not actual love for a person or being. This may be evoked by beauty or other gifts, unaccompanied by sensibility of heart.

To be admired "Yet rather framed $\begin{gathered}\text { than coveted gad loved." } \\ \text { Hordsworth: Excerrion }\end{gathered}$ 2. To feel ardent affection or deep and loving veneration for a person or being. This may be evoked by beauty, with sensibility of heart ; by heroism, by high moral character or conduct.

A blooming lady- to him made known
Admired or hesuty for her sweetoem
Whom he had sensibility to love,
". Wordsoorth: Excersion, ht. it.
"Admir'd as heroew, and an gods ohey'd.""
"Cloo. Celerity is never more $\alpha d$ mired an lyy the negligent",
Shakesp,
*Tis virtue that doth make them mout aimired
 "When he shall come to be glorifed in his sainta, 3. To regard with somewhat analogous emotions things inanimate. [Ses exampls under Admirer.]
B. Intransitive: To wonder; to wonder with approval.
"Thay see thelr lard, they gase, and they admire" Pope: " So spake the eternal Fsther, nud nt heaven


Mition : P. Rnc bik i.
*ad-mi're, s. [From the verb.] Admiration. "He thus concludes his censure with admire."-ad-mir'ed, pa. par. \& a. [ADMRE.]

As adjective:

1. Wondered at ; wonderful, astonishing. "With most admined disarder." $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp. } \\ \text { Macbeth, iii }\end{gathered}$
2. Regarded with respect, love, or high veneration of persons, beings, or things.
"Or vainly conles the admired princess hither",
"Of thin onceoadmsred poern."-Scott: Thomas the
ad-mir'-ẽr, s. One who admires a person or thing.

SSee Nature gay, as when she Arst began
With mailes aliuring her admirer. man ", Hope.
Cowper:
ad-mir'-ing, pr. par. \& $\alpha$. [ADMIRE.]
"In rria the nations, that had seen then rise
With ferce sid envions yet admiting eves
Couper: Expostulation

ad-mir'-ing $\mathbf{n} \mathbf{l} \mathbf{y}^{\prime}$, adv. [Admiking.] In an admiring manner.

Ber. Admiringty, my lege: st first
I stuck my cholee npon her."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. s.
ad-mils-sin-bir-i-ty̆, s. [In Fr. admissibilité.] The quality of being admissible; capability of being admitted. [ADMIT.]
ad-mis'-si-ble, a. [In Fr. admissible.] Capable of being admitted. [ADmir.] "Evee if this explanstion were admisible in other
ad-mis'-š-bly̆, adv. [ADMisatble.] In sn
admission (ad-mish'-ŭn), e. [1n Fr. admission, from Lat. admissio $=$ a letting nn , admission : $a d=$ to missio = a letting in, a sending; from missus, pa par. of mitto $=$ to
let go, to send.] [ADMit.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of admitting.

1. Permission to enter, in a literal aense.
"By means of our wolltary sltustion, and our raread. sble world, aud are ourselves unknowhi"-Bucem. Now atalanth
2. Permission to enter, in a figurative sense. "Dlonyslus agrees with Livy as to the proposal for

3. The confession that an srgument, a state ment, or a charge which ons would gladly deny or repudiatie, if ha had the power, is true. [See example under No. 1II.]
II. The state of belng admitted or permitted to enter. (Lit. or fig.)
"All springs have some degree of heat, none ever eapecially those where there is such s site sod dis: poithion of the strata, sh gives free And oasy admisvion
III. A thing admitted.
 Species, ch. ii.
B. Technically :

Law:
(a) Eng. \& Civil Law:

1. Permiasion accorded to one to enter on the possession of land, office, or privilege.
2. In a suit: Facts scknowledged by one party to be trus, and which, therefore, the other one is not under the necessity of proving [ADmittance.]
(b) Ecelestastioal Law: A term used whan a bishop declares a clerk presented to a vacant church by a patron to be duly qualified for the office, and admits him to it, using the words, Admitto te habilem. (Ayliff: Parerdon.)
ăd-mis'-sive, a. Tending toward, having the nature of an admission, or actually con taining one.
ad-mit', v.t. \& $i$. IIn Ital ansmettere; fr. Lat. admitto $=$ to let $i n$, to admit : $a d=$ to ; mitto $=$ to let go, to aend, whence is Fr. mettre $=$ to put.]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit. : To let in, to permit to enter, as the door of a house.
"They must not be camitted tato his bousa."
Macaulay: Bitc. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x x i i l}$,
II. More or less figuratively:
I. Ordinary Language and Law: To declare ons qualified and entitled to enter on an office, civil or ecclesiastical, or to enjoy a privilege, or to give him actual possession of it.
(a) To declare the office or privilege legally open to him.

They should with pleasure see Protestant Dle-
 "If the blshop hath no objections, but admits the
patron's presentation, the clerk so admitted is next to patron s presentation. the clerk so admitted is next to
be instituted by him. - Blackstone: Comment., bk. (b) Actually to put one in possession of the (b) Actually to
"They had not had their share of the benefits promised by the Declaration of Indulgence: none of thern had been cadmitted to any hiph and honourable
post."-Macaulay: Hish Eng. ch, ix.
TI Used in this sense in the phrase, To admit to a copyhold [ADMITANCEE, to admit to bails \&c. Or actually to give one legal possession of aome property or privilegs.
"opybold." he thereupon admits him tenant to the

2. To allow approach in s mental or moral gense, as an inferior to one's intimate frisndship, a thought into the mind or an emotion into the heart.
"" ing the reeollection of the familiarity to which Macaulay: Hitet. Eng., ch. Iv.
" Pleasure aimitted in undue degree
Eusleven the whll, nor leaves the fudgment free."
3. To accept as valid in point of argument, or as sustainahls at the bar of justice, or simply to tolerate.
(a) As valid in point of argument.
 eh. xd.

Amid his calme, with stghe of pendve griet

(b) As sustainable at the bar of justice.
"This ouly spares no lust, camits no ylea,
To tolerate, to suffer, to endure, to Hope.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Her power admits no bounds." }
\end{aligned}
$$

B. Intransitive: To be susceptible (of)permit (of).
TT This sense occurs in the compound transitive verb cadmit of, and by the use of that to introduce the auhjunctive aentence.
"The liberality of the House admite, however, ${ }^{\text {a }}$
t ad-mirt'-ta-ble, a. [ApmrT.] Able to be admitted ; that may or can be admitted.
"The elerk, who lo presented ought to prove to the hishop that he is foeaco, nud that he has orders; as the law then stood, s descou was admittable."Aylife: Parergom

## ad-mit'-tance, e. [ADMIT.]

A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of admitting anything, physically, mentally, or morally.

1. Physically: The act of admitting is body in whols or in mart material to a place. [For example see No. II. 1.]
2. Mentally: The concession of a position in argument.
thereto for hold the Pythagoresn sive easy admixianas supplied or hher hodles, they could hardly silow the raising of souls from other worlds"-Browne: 'rulgar
3. Morally: The permission tacitly given to an emotion to enter the mind.
"Upon mhlne honour, all too confident

II. The stata of being admitted in any of the above three senses.
I. Physically: Parmission or facilitiss to onter a place.
(a) of persons.
"They had requested admittance to his presence for the parpose of tendering thelr counsel in this emer-
${ }^{7}$ In this sonse it is used specially of ambassadors desiring audience of the aovereigu to whom they are accredited.

(b) Of things.
"A to the cadmittance of the welghty singtic parts of
the sir in to tbe hlod, through the coots of the vessele the air in to tbe hood, through the coats of the vessela? It seens contrary to exp
III. That which procures admission. * Spec., rank or culture, carrying with it by custom or by law the privilege of heing permitted to enter a particular place, ass for instance, the court of the sovereign or "society," in the limited sense of the word.
"Now, 8ir John, bere is che heart of my purpose:
Yon are s sentleman of excellent breedin achirsble
 place snd person. "-shakesp, Merry Hives, iL.
B. Technically:

Law: Permission with due formalities to enter on the possession of land or other property, or of office or privilege.
In copyhold assurances, admittance ia ths last stage of the process, and is of three kinds: Admittance (1) upon a voluntary grant from Admittance (1) upon a voluntary grant former tensant, and (3) upon descent from an ancestor.
ad-mǐt'-těd, pa. par. \& a. [ADMIT.]
"A Aronnd that lucid lake.
Their first sweet draught of glory take
Moore: Lalla Rookh; Paradise and the Perd.
from the admitted fact that ather associ-
rom. S. Nill: Logic, i1. 97 .
+ad-mitt'-tẽr, s. [Eng. admit; er.] One who admits.
"Here la neither a direct exhibition of the body to
 to this End 1 ln the and
Marriod Clergy, p . 10 .
tad-mit'-ti-bIe, a. [ADMIr.] Ths same as Admissible (q.v.). [ADMittable.]

## ＂＇Many disputable oplnions may be had of warre enforesed necessitile，sund to be nued only for peace enke．＂－Earrison：Deacript．of Britain． <br> sd－mit＇－tǐng，pr．par．［ADMIT．］

ad－mix＇，v．t．［Lat．admisceo，admiscut，ad－ mixtum＝to admix：$a d=$ to，and misceo $=$ to mix．］To mix with．
＊ad－mixc＇－tǐ－on，s．［Lat．admixtio＝an ad－ mixture，fr．adnisceo＝to sdmix．］Admix－ ture，mixture．［ADMixture］
＂All metals may be calcined by etrong waters，or by admixtion of salt，
Bacon：Physiol．Rem．
ad－mix＇türe，s．［ADmix．］
1．The act of mixing．（Lit．or fig．）
2．The state of being mixed．（Lit．or fig．） ＂The conditlon of the Hebrews sinee the dlaper：－ nure hy the proeen stism of bonselold slaves．＂－Owen：
3．That which is mixed．（Lit．or fig．）
parts of the body．＂－lbid，p．is．
ad－mŏn＇－1sh，＊ad－mŏn＇－1st，＊ad－mon－ est，＂a－mon－est，a．t．［1n Fr．admonester est，a－mon－est，a．t．lin Fr．admonester admoneo $=$ to put in mind，to admonish，to warn ：$a d=$ to，and moneo $=$ to remind，to warn，from the root men $=$ to cause to re－ member．］
A．Ordinary Language：
＊I．To pnt in mind，to recall to remem－ brance．
as Moses was admondehed of God when he Wai sbou＇t to make the tabernacle；for，See，walth he． shewed to thee in the mount．＂${ }^{\text {＂}}$ Heb．viil．\＆
II．To reprove，to wsin，to caution．
1．Geatly to reprove for a fault committed． Io this sense it was formerly followed by of， referring to the fsult；now some such word as regarding or respecting is used．

> 'Shall the of admonith wicked ways sition':

2．To warn or caution atain ffence or a more or less immin \＆future Followed by against， or peril，or by the infuitive．
xv .14.
il．
of affal of hie cardinale，who better kne the intrigues
of affarirs，admonished him againat that unskilful piece of ingenulty．＂－Docay of Piety．
all internal diusensions，＂－Loscis：Rarly Roman $\boldsymbol{H}$ tut． ch． $\mathbf{y i l}$ ．

Me frultful scenee and prospecte waste Alike admonish not to romm，
Corper：The Ehrubse
B．Technical．Ecclesiastical discipline： Kindly，but seriously，to reprove an erring chorch－member for some fault of a grave character which he has committed．［ADmo－ Nition．］
ad－mon＇－ished，pa．par．［Aгмоniвн］
ed－mon＇－1sh－ẽr，s．［ADmonien．］One who admonishes．
＂Horace was a muld admonither：a court atirint，it
for the gentie times of Augurtua．＂－bryden．
gd－mŏn＇－ishl－ĭhg，pr．par．［ADMontsh．］
ad－mon＇－Ish－mĕnt，8．［ADMONISH．］An admonishing；aus sdmonition．
＂But yet be wary in thy atudious care
Plam．Thy grave admonidhments Prevall with me．＂
hakesp．：King Henry fI．，Part L．，L．3．
The eame admonimhonet．have ealld the place．＂
Yd－mðn－1＇－tlon，s．［In Fr，admonition；Ital． ammonizione，fr．Lat．admonitio．＂Admonitio est quasi lenior objurgatio＂（Cicero）$=$＂An admonition is，as it were，a somewhst mild reproof．＂Admoneo $=$ to put in mind，to ad－ monish ：ad；moneo $=$ to canse to remcmber．］
A．Ordinary Language：
1．Gentle reproof on account of bygone suilts．
＂Esal．Douhle and treble admonition，and still fii．${ }^{2}$.
2．Friendly cantion against future dangers， espectally of a moral nsture．
B．Technically：
1．Law：A simple lesson given by a judge， cautioning a suspected person，showing that he is observed，and recalling him to his duty
by a respectable anthority．（Bentham：Prin－ ciples of Penal Law，ch．ii．）
2．Ecclesiastical discipline：Gentle reproof given to $8 n$ erring church－member，publicly if his offence was public，and privately if it was privste．It was the first step of the process which，if it went on to the end，ter minated in excommunication．
reject，＂－ritue ili．the first and second admonition
Ad－mon－í－tion－ẽr，s．［ADMONTION．］
1．Ord．Lang．：One who or thst which admonlshes．
ments are those whose better cifte and inward endow ments are admonditarere to them of the great good
2．Ch．Hist．：The nsme given to certain Puritans who，in 1571 ，sent an＂admonition＂ to the Parlisment，condemning the retention of ceremonies in the Church of England not ＂commanded in the Word，＂and desiring thet the Church should be placed in agreement with the doctrine and practice of Geneva． （Hook：Church Dict．） ＂Albeit the admonitioners did ween at first to like
no preseript form of prayer at all，but thought it the
beet that their minister should al waye be loft at inerty to pray as blo own discretlon did serve ：their defender，and bis associates，have sithences proposed

Xd－mǒn－ĭ＇tion－ist，s．［ADMONition．］
Ch．Hist．：The same as Admonitioner， 2.
ad－mŏn＇－it－ive，a．［Lat．admonitum，supine of aimoneo．］［ADMONTsH．］Containing sd－ monition．
＂Thla kind of suffering did reem to the fisthers full of instructive and admonitive emblems．＂－Barrow
ad－mon＇－it－ive－ly，adv．［Anmonitive．］In an admonitive msnner；by way of admonition．
ad－mon＇－it－or，s．［Lat．］Ong who ad monishes．（The same as Moniton．）
＂Conscience lo at mont times a very faithful and very prudent admonior．－Nhenaco
＂adi－mŏn－i－tör＇－1－al，a．［Eng．admonitory； －al．］Admonishing．
＂Mise Tox bas acquired an admonitorial tone．＂
ad－mŏn＇－1t－ör－y，a．［Lat．admonitorius．］ Pertaining to admonition．
＂Admonitory texte insertbed the walle．＂
ad－mor－tizz－à＇－tion，s．The settliog of lande or tenementa in mortmsin
＊ăd－môv＇s，v．t．［Lat．admoveo：$a d=$ to，and moveo $=$ to move．］To move to．
ăd－mũr－mũr－ā＇－tion，s．［Lat．admurmu ratio，from admurmura $=$ to murmur st．］A murmuring to another．

㐅㐅d－năs＇－gent，a．［Lat．adnascens，pr．par．of adnascor $=$ to be born in addition to ：$a d=$ to ；nascor＝to be born．］Nascent to，grow－ ing to or from．［Adnata．］
＇Moss，which is an adnascent plant is to be rubhed

ăd－nā＇ta，s．［Lat．adnato，fem．sing．and neut．pl．of adnatus＝born in addition to ：fr． adnascor．］
I．Fem．singular ：
Anat．：One af the costs of the eys，the sane that is called also Albuginea It lies between the sclerotica snd the conjunctiva．
II．Neut．plural：
1．Biol．：Hair，wool，or any similar cover－ ing attached to plants or animals．Also excrescences on them，such as fungi，fichens， \＆c．

2．Gardening：Offsets proceeding from the roots of the lily，the hyacinth，snd various roots of the limy，the hyacinth，snd various plants of similar argsisation，sad which after a time hecome trie roots，Fuchsius
ăd－nā＇te，a．［From Lat．adnatus．］［Adnata．］
Brol．：Adhering to the face of snything．
Bot．Adnate spplied to the anther of a fiower implies that it is sttached to the fila－ ment by its back．Had it heen attached by tts side，it would have been cslled innate；and by a single point，versatite．Applied to the lamellæ or gills of an Agaricus，it signifles that the ends nearest the stipes，or stalk， thst the endis
adinā＇－tion，s．［ADNATE．］The state or con dition of being adnste；the attachment of surfaces；spec．in Bot．the union of different circles of inflorescence．
ad－n̄̄＇tŭm，s．［Lat．sing．of adnatus．］ ［Adnata．］Richard＇s name for one of the small bulbs，called by gardeners cloves，de veloping in the sxil of a parent bulb，and at last destroying it．
† そ̌d－něred＇，a．［Lat．adnexus．］
Bot．：Connected；used of the gills of agsricns When they reach，bntare notsdnate to，the stem
＊ad－nï＇－chill，v．t．［Lat．$a d=$ to；nihil＝nothing．］ Law ：To snnul，to cancel，to make void （28 Henry VIII．）
ad－nŏm＇－ĭn－al，a．［Lat．adnominis，genit．of adnomen．］［ADNOUN．］Relsting to an adnoun． （Prof．Gibbs．）
＊ád－nō＇te，v．t．［Lst．adnoto，annoto $=$ to write down．］To note，to observe．

In this matelir to be adnoted
What evyl counsell withe pryncys maye induce $\begin{gathered}\text { Brit．Bibl，iv，204．}\end{gathered}$
ad＇－nounn，s．［Lat．ad，and Eng．nour．In Lat．adnomen，agnomen．］［Noun．］（Joined） to a noun ；sn adjective
$\dagger$ ăd－n $\bar{u}^{\prime}-\mathbf{b i l}-\overline{\mathrm{a}}-\mathrm{te} d, a \quad[$ Lat，$a d=$ to ；nubilo ＝to be cloudy；fr．nubes＝a cloud．］Clouded．
＊ad－nŭl（Eng．），ad－nŭll＇（Scotch），v．t． ［Annule．］
＊a－dô＇，v．t．［Mid．Eng．at $=$ to，and don $=$ do．］To do．
and done al that thei have ado．＂
Romant of the Rose，3，
＂a－do，＂a－don，pa．par．［ADO，v．］To do away．

Now hle venime le adon＂－Leg．of Hyperm， 82
a－dố，s．［In Eng．with no pl．In Scotch with pls．adoes，adois，addois．］
＊I．Trouhle，difficulty，not implying that any unnecesssry fuss is made．
＂He took Clitophon prisoner：whom，with much crueli．＂－Sidney．

## 2．Fuss，bustle．

＂Why make ye thle ado and weep？The dambel te
not dem，hut eleepeth．＂－Mark
v，59？ ＂Whl you be ready 1 do you llke this hate？
We Il keep yo great ado＂A Ariend or two＂， 4 ＂Then should not we be tired with this ado．＂
3．Plural（Scotch）：
（a）Business，sffsirs．
Thal wer directit iwe hie Maleatie to returne within within the same＂－Acts Ja，VI．（1503）．
（b）Difficulties．（See No．1．）
g－dō＇be，s．［Sp．］A sun－dried brick．
a－dô＇－ing，pr．par．［Pr．par．of do，with $a=$ on，or in，preflxed．］Being doue

> "Let ur zeem humhler nfter it is done, Than when it wam a-doing."

Shaketp．：Coriolamu，1v．
 Fr．adolescence：Ital．adolescenza，fr．Lat． adolescentia $=$ the age of a young person of either sex growing up－twelve to twenty－five in boys，twelve to twenty－one in girls－or， less precisely，fifteen to thirty，or even to lhirty－four，forty，or forty－fonr．From adolesco thirty－four，forty，or
$=$ to be growing up．］

1．Ordinary Language and Physiology：The state of growing youth；the period of life after the cessstion of infancy when one is growing up to his or her proper height， hreadtli，and firmness of fibre．In Britain the term of adolescence is generally reckoned to be，in the male sex，from fifteen to twenty five，or even thirty years of agc．In females five，or ever thirty years of agc In fem
adolescence is reached st an earier period．
＂The sons must have a tedious fime of chilthood and adolescence，before they can either themselve asssist their parents．or enc
hopes of posterity．${ }^{\text {on }}$－Bentley． ＂He was so far froma a boy，that he was a man born，
snd at hif full stature：if we believe Josephak，who places him in the last adolecicency，and makes him y－ive yeari
2．Eng．Law：The period of life botween fourteen snd twenty－one in malcs，snd twelve and twenty－one in females．（Wharton：Luw Lexicon，by Will．）
ăd－ǒl－ěs＇－çent，a．\＆s．［Fr．adolescent，fr．Lat． adolescens，pr．par．of $\alpha d o l e s c o=$ to grow up］

A．As adjectire：Growing from a boy intas young man，or from a girl into a young womsn．
fíte，făt，färs，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wê，wğt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sïre，sĩr，marîne；gō，pơt，

"Schoolk, unleng divecipline ware doubly strong, Detain their adolesoent chargo too long. Comper: Tiroinitum.
B. As substantive: One growing from a boy into s young man, or from a girl into a young womsa.
"There are two eorts of adotesente; the first dureth until eighteen years"-Wodrolphe: ir. A Eng. Gram.,
ăd'-bl-ōde, z [Gr. a, priv., sad dàas (dolos) $=\mathrm{s}$ bait for fish, \& stratagem.] An instrument occasionslly employed for detecting fraud in distillation.
a-dбn', pa. par. [Ano, v.]

 pl. of excellsnce of $(d \bar{u} n)=$ to subject to ong's self, to rule over ; E. Aram. snd Syr. Adonai; the ssme mesn ing as in Hebrew.] A Hebraw name for God less ssacred than Jghovah. Ths general opinion now is that throughout the Hobrow Bible the vowel-points of Jehouah are really those of Adonai, the Jews fearing to prononace the latter awfully holy word. The Jews, when they meet with Jehowar in the sacred taxt, pronounce Adonai in tts stead; and as they have done so from time immemorial, the proper vowsl-points of Jehovah are now a matter of disputa. [Jehovai.]
Zid-t-né-enn, a. [Adonis.] Pertaining to Adonis.
A-dō'-ni-a, 8. plur. [Adonis.] Festivals formerly held by the Phenicians, the Syrians, the Egyptians, the Lycians, and the Greeks, in honour of Adonis. They lasted two days; the firat of which was spent hy the women io the firat of which was spent hy the women in mourning and criss, and the second in feasting to allude to the procedure of the first day in ch. viii. 14.

## A-dŏn'-10, a. \& s. [Anonis.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Adonis, or to the verse called by the same name. [See the substantive.]
B. As substantive: A kind of verse coosist ing of a dactyl sud a spondee or troches. It is fitted for gay snd sprightly poetry. It is common in Horscs and other Latin lyric poets, being generally combined with three Sapphic lices preceding it, this combination making up what is known as the Sapphic
 are Adonics. Anglo-Saxon Adontes consist of one long, two short, and two long syllables, as "Wôp йp-s̆-hā-fēn."
A-dō'-nĭs, s. [Gr. "Adoves (Adōnis); Lat. Adonis = the mythological personage described under A. 1. In Fr. Allonide; Sp. \& Port Adonis; 1tal. fiore $d^{4}$ Adono $=\mathrm{s}$ plant (the Pheasant's Eys, B. 1) : fr. Adoais, the person.]
A. Of persons:
I. Classic Mythology:

1. Lit.: An exceedingly beantiful youth, killed by a wild boar. The goddess Vemns, by whom hs was greatly beloved, soothed her grief for his loss by converting him into a flower, aupposed to be the snemone. The death and re-appearance in a beantiful form of Adonis were supposed by aome to symbolise the death of vegetation in winter and its revival in spring.
If In this sease the word is sometimes shortened in peetry to Adon.
'Nay, then. quoth Adon, 'you will fall again
Shakesp.: l'enus and Adonts.
2. Fig.: A young man greatly beloved, or remarkable, like Adonis, for great beanty.
" Rlch, thou hadst many jovers-poor. hast nome,
And she who calld thee once her prety one
And ber Adonis, now imquires thy name.
B. Of things:

Bot.: Pheasant's eye. A geans of plants so called becanse the red colour of the species made them look as if they had been stained by the hlood of Adonis. It belongs to the order Ranunculaceze, or Crowfoots. It has five sepals and five to ten petals without a nectary; stamens sad styles many; fruit consiating of numeroua awnlesa achenes groaped in a ahort spike or head. A species Eys-is A. autumnalis, or Coril Pheasant's Britain, but it has escaped from gardens,
and is not properly wild. it is a beantiful plant, with bright ecarlet flowers, and having

very markedly composite las ves with linear segments. Plants of this genus are easily cultivated.
A-dō-nists, s. pl. [In Ger. Adonisten, tr. Hob. int (Adonai)] [Adonai.] The nams spplied to those scholars who belleve that the vowelpoints of the Hebrew word Jehovah are really points of the Hisbrew word Jehovah are really the contrary vigw are called Jehovists. The coatroveray is now all but settisd in fsvour of controveray is
the Adonists.

## * \&-dö' огя, * a-dö're\% <br> doors.] Out of doora

"A But when he saw her goe forth atores, he hasted after into the streate. "-Riche: Farecoodl (11sb1) ". . . When wh came out a-door." $\begin{gathered}\text { Woman Plean }\end{gathered}$
ad-Øpt', v.t. [Lat. adopto $=$ to choose, to select : $a d=$ to, sad opto $=$ to choose, to select $\cdot$ Ger. adoptiren; Fr. adopter; 1tsl. adottare.]
A. Of persons:

1. To take a stranger, generally a child, into ono's family, and giva him or her all the privileges of a lcgally begotten son or daughter. Similarly, to take a foreigner into a conatry, and give him the same rights as if he had been one of the native population.

Then virtue hallinh; int, and not hlood.
Then virtue thell linherlt, and not hitod."
Beaum, \& Fletcher: Maid's Tragedy, 1 .
II One is now said to be adonted by the person or country welcoming him; formerly to was occasionally used.
"Sold to Lartes, thy divine command
And now aloped to Arorem land
Pope: Homer's Odyzey, bk
2. To take one into more or less intimate relations with.
"Friends, not arlopted with a schoolboy's hasto,
But chosen with a nice discernlng taste." Cowerer: Retirement
B. Of things: To make one's own what previously belonged to some onc elsc, according, at the same time, proper respect to the rights of the original possessor.
"Fortunateiy for himself, he was Induced, at this
crisis, to adope crisig. to adopt a ${ }^{\text {policy }}$ singularly judiclous," -
Macaulay : Hist. Eng., ch. 1 . "This vlew ls adopted hy Dr. Arnold."-Lewis.
ad-ŏp'těd, pa. par. \& a. [Apopt.]
"To be adopted heir to Frederick." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shaketp. : As Youb Like It, 1, } 2 .\end{aligned}$
Mixd with her genuine sins, adopted names
In various tongues avow their varions claims.",

* ad-ŏpt'-ĕd-ly̆, adv. [ADOPTED.] After the mancer of a person or thing adopted.
"Lucio. Is she your cousin?
By vain, though hapt affection.":
ad-ŏpt-ěr, s. [ADOPT.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which sdopts.

Adopter: He that makes the adoption,"-Huloet. 2. Chem. : A conical tube placed betweea a retort and a receiver with the view of leagthening the neck of the former. [ADAPTER.]

## Ad-ŏp-tī-ā'-ni, Ad-ŏ' ${ }^{\prime}$ 'tí-ang, Ad-ŏp'-tlon-ists, s. plur: [A Doption.]

Ch. Hist. : A Christian sect which arose in Spain towards the end of the eighth century.

1ts leaders were Felix, Bishop of Urgel, and Elipand, Arch bishop of Toledo, who believed that Christ was the Son of God not by nsture, but by adoption.
ad-ŏpt'-ing, pr. par. \& a. [ADOFT.]
ad-ŏp'-tion, s. [In Ger. \& Fr. adoption, fr. Lat. adoptio, possibly contracted from adoping; adopto $=$ to choose, to select : ad $=$ to ; opto $=$ to choose. ]
A. Ordinary Languags:
I. The act of taking a stranger into one's tamily as a son or daughter. (Seo B. 1.)

1. The taking a person, a society, \&c., into more intimate relations than formerly existed with snother person or society.
2. The takiog as one's own, with or withont acknowledgment, an opinion, plan, \&ce., originsting with aoother; slso the selecting one from several courses opea to a person's choice.
II. The stata of being adopted in sny of these seases. (See example under B. 3.)
B. Technically:
3. Foreign Law, Ancient and Modern: The sct of taking s stranger into ons's family, as a soo or dsughter, snd constituting the person so adopted one's heir. The practice was common smong the Greeka and Romans, and is still practised in some modern nstions. There ia 00 law of adoption in thls country. Elsewhere
Adoption by matrimony is the placing the children of a former marriage on the aame footing, with regard to inheritsnce, \&c., as those of the present oae.
Adoption by testament is ths sppointing a peraon one's heir on condition of his assuming the nsme, arms, \&c. of his benefactor. (See below, Her., "Arms of Adoption.")
Adoption by hair was performad by entting off the hair of the person adopted, snd giving it to the sdoptive father
Adoption by arms: The presentation of arms by a priacs to a brave man. These the recipient was expected to use for the protection of his benefactor.
4. Her. Arms of Adoption: The heraldic srms received when the last representative of an expiring aristocratic family sdopts a atranger to assume his armorial beariogs and inherit his estatea. The reciplent may ohtain permission from Parliameat to take the name of his benefactor, either appended to or substituted for his owa. (Gloss. of Her.)
5. Seripture and Theology: The sct of admittiag one into the family of God, or the atate of being so admitted. The previous position of the persoo adopted in this manner wasition of the plerson adopted in this manner an "heir of God," and a "joint heir with Christ." "To redeem them that were under the law that we
might receive the adoption of suns.
thou art no more a servant, but a sun."- Wal . herefore s . "And if children then heirs ; heirs of Cod, and No one of the Thirty-nine Articles formally defines adoption; but the doctrine of the English Church aod most others is identical with that of the Shorter Catechism.
"What is adoption: Adoption is an act of God's free
grace, whereby we are receved into the number, and
 4. Ecclesiastical Language. $\dagger$ Adoption by Boptism: The act of becoming godfather or godmother to a child about to be baptised Unlike real adoption, however, this dnes not constitute the child heir to its spiritual fathar or mother.

## Ad-ŏp'-tion-ists, s. pl. [ADOptiAni.]

ad-ǒp'-tious, a. [ADOPT.] Adopted.
ad-ŏp'tĭve, a. \& 日 [In Ger. adoptiv; Fr. adoptif; Ital. adottivo, ir. Lat. adoptivus.]
A. As odjective :
I. Ordinary Lanquags:

1. One who is adopted.
(a) Of persons: Takea into a ismlly; not native to a country
"There succeeded him the frrat divt fratrel, the two
doptive hrethren."-Bacon: Adp. of Learn, bk. i
There cannot be an rulmission of the adoptive without a diminution of the fortunes and conditiona of those that are not native ubljects of this realm."-
Baconi Speech in Parliament ( J J. I .).


(b) Of things: Not native.
"Intellectual woaknoss, Whether it bo indigenone or 2. One who adopts another.

- An adopted mon cannat sits hie edopotion father "An edopted won cannat oits hir edoperor fother II. Technioally :

Her. Adoptive arms are those which a person enjoye not in virtue of himself having a right to them, but solely by the gift or concession of another.
B. Ae substantive: A person or thing adopted.
ed-ör-a-bili-i-ty, s. [ADORABLE] Adorableness; capability of being adored, worthiness of being sdored.
sd-ör'-a-ble, a. [In Fr. adorable; Ital adorabile, from Lat. adorabilis = worthy of adoration.]

1. Specially: Worthy of divine honours.
hang botheve the in the love of God and our nalct bour, abie Anthor of Christianity , and the Apostie say The end of the la wis charity. ${ }^{-}$-Cheyne.
2. Generally: Worthy of the Dtmost love and respect.
ad-ör'a-ble-něss, s. [ADORABLE.] Worth1neas of being adored.
ad-ör-a-bly̆, adv. [ADORAbLe] In an adorable manner.

- あd'-ar-att, a weight of four pounds, formerly used for weighing chemical substances. (Phillips.)
ad-or-ate, 2.\%. [Lat. adoratum, supline of adoro.] To adore.
${ }^{-}$A king that kings adoraza."-Davies: Wites Pit grimage, p. 27.
diör-à-tion, s. IIn Fr. adoration; Ital. adorazione, from Lat. adoratio = praying to: ad $=$ to; oratio $=$ speaking, sn oration: oro $=$ to speak, to pray ; os, genit. oris $=$ the month.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of adoring.

1. Worship: The expression, by meana of ome visible aymbol, of intense veneration for the true or for a false God. Kaeeling, bowing, uneovering the head, maintaining silence dur. ing divine service, prayer, and praise, are all acts of sdoration.
""...' a hero of worth fmemanurable; admifation
 Lect. I.
2. The expression of intenss veneration for some earthly being or other creature, without bowever, mistaking such a being for a divinity.

In language solt na adurution breathor: Cowper: Tuek, it. 403.
IL The state of being adored.
And when the One, mefiable of nume, Iu nature indivisible, withdrew From mortal doration or regard.
Wordsworth: Excursion, hl, iv.
B. Technically: The election of a Pope by adoration $10 e a n s$ that the cardinals, as if auddenly possessed in common by a divine impulse, rush hastily to some one, snd declare him pope.
bd-öré (1), v.t. [Fr. adorer: Ital adorare, from Lat. udoro $=$ to speak to, to entreat, to pay to, to pray to, to sdore : $a d=$ to, and oro $=$ to apeak to, to pray ; os, genit. oris $=$ the mouth, possibly hinting at kizsing the hand to.]
3. To express intense veneration for, as man for the Supreme Being. To pay divine honours to.

Adore and worship, "Heren you kound kno it not:
Pinima beyond the intortion of your thuyst,
Devout abova the meaning of sour will Wordreorth; Excurtion, ble iv,
Therefore thou chalt vow
By that anue god, what bod focer it te.
That thou adoreat nind bat in reverence-
To save my boy, to nourith, snd hing him up.",
2. To express intense veneration for a created being, as a real or imagined hero, or a person of the opposite sex from one's own.
"The great mans of the popalation shhorred Popery,

* 3. To iovoke.
"Doe yet edore tbe Roman forcen." $m$. Hothand: Cumder, p. th.
- apl-öre' (2), v.t [ADORN.]
conemed aro "Like to the hore

* a-döre'-ment, s. Worship, sdoration.
"Downright adorement of cats, ilizards, aud beetlea.
-Browne : tulaur Errorn, La
ą-ör-err, s. [Eag, adore; -er.]

1. Spec. Ons who worships the Snpreme Being or any false god.

Not longer than since $I$, in one ulight freed
From sorvitudo ingloriong well pigh heli
The angilo name, and thinnelet the throng
of his adorerc
2. One who greatly venerates or entertains deep affection for a woman or other created being, as, for Instance, a lover for his mistress.
"II would shate her nothing, though I profoss my is.
ad-ör-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [ADORE.]
A. \& B. $\Delta 8$ pr. par. \& $a d j$.: (See tho verb). "Hark how the adoring hoata aboyo.
C. As subst. : The set of adoration.
ađiör'-ing-ly̆, adv. [ADore.] In an adoring manner.
ad-orn', "ad-orn'e, " an-orne, v.t. [Lat. adorno = to prepare, to furnish, to decorate $a d=$ to, snd orno $=$ to fit out, to sdorn; Fr. orner $=$ ornament; Sp. \& Port. ornar; Ital. ornare; Arm. aourna.]

1. Spec. To decorate, to ornament ; to deck ont with something glittering, or otherwise beautiful.
an a bridegroom docketh himsilf with onnspents, nidd ass bride adornath hervelt with her
2. To add sttractiveness to, by supplying somethiog whose chief grace is derived from sta usefulness rather than from its glitter or beauty.
"For him sod reate the cottace-door adotn."
3. To furnish the intelleet with the knowlodge requisite to set it off to the best advantage.

Adorn this Intellectios well an stelves,
And tosch inim notions aplendid as tbomselves." Conth
4. To render anything sttractive by ilifustrating or publicly displaying its inherent glories.

"ad-orn', * ad-orn'e, a. \& 8. [ADORs, v.]
5. As adjective: Adorned.

- Made ao adorn for thy delight the more:


2. As substantive: Ornament.
" Fithout adorne of gold and silver bright.
Wherowith the craltaman woold It benutify"
Spenser: P. P. IIl. xii. 20

+ ad-orn'-āte, v.t. [Lst, adornatum, aupine of adorno.] [ADORN.] To adorin.

+ 㐅d-orn- $\bar{a}$-tion, s. [ADORN.] Ornament.
"Memory sis the soul's treasury, mond thence she bath her garmen
(Latham.)
- ad-orn'e (0. Eng. \& Scoten), v.t., pa par. adornit (Scotch). Old spelling of ADore.
"The sanne, the mnone, Jubiter and Saturne.
Hardyng: Chronides, i bs.
ns godde" that thou suld be adornit and worehippit
ad-orn'ed, pa. par. \& a. [ADORN.]

1. Ond. lang.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb
2. Her.: Ornamented or furnished with a charge.
"An aritcle of dress which le charged is sald to be
ad-orn'-err, [ADORN.]
ad-orn'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s.
As substantive: Adormment.
"Whone adorning let it not be that ootward adorning of plaiting the lianI, and of wearing of gold, or putting on of spparel"-1 Fact. IIL \&

ad-orn'-ing-ly̆, adv. [Adonnino.] Io a manner calculated to sdorn.
ad-orn'-ment, s. [ADorn.] An adorning, ormamentation, decoration.

TThia attribute wan not given to the earth while tt
wns confused: uor to the heavens belore they had Whe confusod: yor to the hebvens betore they hat

## åt-ors'od, Ad-ŏss'ed, a. [ADDORSED.]

ăd-ōs-cụl-ä'tion, \&. [Lst aulasculor $=$ to. kiss: $a \dot{d}=t 0$, osculor $=$ to kiss ; osculum $=a$ amall month, a kiss, or the mouth.]

1. Physiol.: Impregnation by exterual contact.
2. Bot.: Impregation by the falling of thepollen apon the pistils.
ad-б̌ss'ed, a. [ADDORsED.]

* a-do'te, v.i. [Old form of Dore.] To dote. It falleth that the moste wise
Ben otber
And wo by-whaped and ansoted. ( Gollweot)
a-doubt'-ed (b silent), $a$. Dreaded, redeubted. [Docber.]
"Avd Michel adoubled to everich fight"
Gy of Warvite $p$. 120.
a-down', a-doun', a-dбư'e, prep. \& adv. [Eng. a; dovon; froin A.S. adw , adune $=$ down; of-dine, lit. = off the hill.] Poetical form of Dows, prep.
L. As preposition:

1. Down, from s bigher to a lower placa
"Adown the path which from the gleen had led
Were seen descand Wordmoorth: Excurrion, hi, iv.
2. Thronghout.
"Full well 'tis known adown the dale.

II. As adverb: Down, from a higler to a lower place; alresuly at the lowest place; below
"The drops of dsath each other chaw
Adown in agynisiny dew. By: Osear of Alva.
a-dǒx'-a, \&. [Or. \&, priv., and dófa (doxa) = glory; literally, inglorious, meaning that the plant' is an inconspicuous one.] Moschatal, or Musk Crowfoot. A genus of piants belonging to the order Araliacese, or Ivyworts. There is a British species, the A. Moschntellina, or tuberous Moschatel, which, though small and not striking in its infiorescence, is yet an intereating plant. It is found in moist shady places.
add-poynt'e, p.t. Old form of Appoint (q.v.).
ăd-prěss'ed, a [Lat adpressus, appressub, pa. par. of adprimo or opprimo $=$ to press to: $a d=$ to, sud premo = to [ress.]
Bot.: In close contact with, bat not adherent.

* ăd-quĭ- $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{e}}$-tǒ, 3. [Lat. adquietum, supine of adquieso or acquiesco $=$ to keconne physically quiet.] Payment. (Blount.)
*ad-răd', a. [ADRED.]
ad'-ra-gant, s. Gum tragacanth.
* à-drām'-ing, a. Churlish. (Kersey.)
a-drast'-us, s. [A Oreek hero, bing of Argo, who obtained great glory in that mythic war against Thebes called the War of the Weren Worthies.] A genus of Coleoptera, of Seven Worthies.] A genus of Coleoptera, the family Elateride (Club-beetles). The A.
acuminatus is one of the Insects, the larva of acuminatus is one of the Insects, the larvae of from their long slender, cylindrical, zome what rigid forms, occasionally so destructive to the crops of the farmer and gardener, from their habit of root-gnawing. It is the smallest of the species inhabiting cultivated land.
a-drâw'e, v.i. \& t. [A.S. dragan $=$ to draw.] A. Intrans.: To withdraw oneself.

A way fro hen he wold adrawe octarian, 857 .
B. Trans. : To draw.
bygas Ya mace adrawe." Rob . Glouc, 207. (Haliwell.)
" a-drěad', * a-drăd' (Eng. \& Scotch), * a-dradd'e (Scotch), a. \& adv. [Eng. $a=i n$ and $d r e a d ;$ A.S. adredan $=$ to dread, to fear $d r e d=$ feared.] In dread ; afraid. [ADBEID.] "And thlnking to maike anl mep adread to auch s

and wns adrad of cylve"
chaucer: C. $T$., The Cokes Taibe, $5 s / 4$

* a-drëam, v.c. \& $i$ [Old form of Dreay.] To dream.



4 g-drē'am'd, e-drĕ'amt, pa. par. [ADream.] "I was even now adream'd that you conld pee with

## ${ }^{1}$ hepe to


drĕd', adv. [Fr. adroit or droit.] [ADrort.]
Downright. (Scotch.) (Jamieson: Scott. Dict.)
*a-drěd'e, v.t. \&i. [A.S. adrcedan $=$ to dread.] [ADread.] To dread, fear. Gauhardin selighe that sight, And more him gan adrode."

Sir Tritcram, p. 988.
a-dreich', a-drigh (ch and gh gutturals),

- a-drèdd', comj. [Froma $=0 n$, in, and dreid $=$ dread, fear. $]$ Lest. (Scotch.)
"Yet otndie nocht onir mekell adreid thow waree,
For I persaue the haldings in ane farle."
- ${ }^{\prime}$-drel-würt, s. [In A.S. adremint $=$ the feverfew, the nugwort, from adre, adre, ceddre, =a vein.] A plant, the feverfew (Matricaria parthenium ?) (Old MS. list of plants.) Halliwell.)
a-drĕnçh'-ẹn, v.t. [A.S. adrencan, adrenchan $=$ to plunge under, to immerse, to drown; pa. par. adrent, adreyate, adronc.] To drown. "The see the shall adrenche." $\begin{gathered}\text { Kyng Horn, } 109 .\end{gathered}$
"a-drĕnt', pa. par. [ADRENOHEN.] (Eobt. of Gloucester, 39 ; Piers Ploughman, 018.)
*a-drěs'-1装, adv. [AnDness.] With good address. (Scotch.)

> Commendyt helly his offere,
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { His ayorte and his manere, } \\ & \text { As hs hym havyt adreety }\end{aligned}$
> As hs hym havyt aquarelly, $\begin{gathered}\text { Wyntoun, ix. 27, s17. }\end{gathered}$
*a-drěss'e, v.t. Old form of Dress (q.v.).
a-drěs-see', s. [ADDRess.] .One to whom anything ia addressed.

* ${ }_{\text {MS. }}^{\text {a-drs's }}$ (Halliwell.) pa, par. [Adnesse.] (Gower
$\bar{A}^{\prime}$-dri-a, s. [Eng. Adria $=$ tha Gulf of Venice (or tha sea adjacent, Acts xxvii. 27); fr. Lat. Hadria, a town of the veneti.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 143rd found. It was discovered at Pola by Palisa, in February, 1875.
$\overline{\mathbf{A}}^{\prime}$-drĭ-ạn, a. [In Lat. Hadrianus.] [ADAra.] 1. Pertaining to the Gulf of Venice, or the sea adjacent to it.
 2. Spec. Venetian.
"Was Alp, the Adrian renegade !"
'-drǐ-an-ists, s. pl. [From Adrian, a man's nama.]

1. Ch. Hist.: Tha followers of a real or mythic Adrian, a disciple of Simon Magus. 2. The followers of Adrian Hamstead, an Anabaptist.
$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$-drü-ăt'-1̆c, a. \& s. [Lat. Adriaticus, Hodriotieus; from Adria or Hadria, the Gulf of Venice.] [Amria.]
2. As adjective: Pertaining to the Guif of Venice.
3. As substantive: The Gulf of Venice.
a-drift', $a_{\text {\& }}^{\&}$ adv. [From $a=$ on, and drift (q.v.).] [DrıFT.]
I. Lit.: Driven, Impelled; floating about hither and thither on the sea, a lake, or other abeet of water, as the winds may impel it.
of Paradise his might ohal this mount
Ont of hiz piace, publid by the honored
Ont of his phace, push'd hy the horned food,
With all hls verdure spoiled, and trees adrite
Mitton: P. L., ble $\mathbf{x}$
4. Fig.: Detached from a flxed position and cast loose upon the world. (Used of persons or things.)

A time of trouble: shoals of artisans
Were from theiri doily lahorn turnd adrift
To seek their hread from pubtic oharity

* a-drine, * a-drỳghe, a-dreích, adri'gh (ch and $g h$ guttural), adv. [ADreich.] Aside, behind
- The kyngis doughter which this ayghe

xd-rob-gä'-tion, s. [Lat, ad $=$ to; rogo $=$ to ask, taken from the questions put in adrogation.]
Old Rom. Law: A kind of adoption In which the person eelected was old enough to hava an opinion with regard to the advantaga or otherwisa of the atep contemplated. Hia or her conaent bad, therefore, to be obtainad to render the proceedings valid. Adrogation waa the form of adontion had reccurse to in the case of boys above fourtean and girls above twelve years of age.
a-droit', a. [Fr. adroit =handsoma, apt, or fit for anything, prosperons: $\dot{a}=$ to, and $d r o i t=$ right, as opposed to left. The word deaterous is from Latin dexter $=$ right, as opposed to left it ia, therefora, atymologically of the same meaning as adroit.] [Direct, Right, Dexterous.]


## A. Of persons:

1. Daxterous in the uae of the hands; handy.
"An adroit etout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole eamuy, with justice apparently against him the
2. Dexterous in the use of the mind, cunning.
"They conld not without nneasiness see so adroit and eloquent an enemy of pure religion constantly attending the royel stepa, and constantly hreathing
counsel in the royal ear."-Mcaukay: Hist. Eing. ch. $\mathbf{x x L}$
B. Of things: Resulting from dexterity of hand or of mind.
ho lncreased by an adroiif stratagem. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ superiority ho lncreased by
"Before going on board. Mr. Wilson interpreted for
me to the Tahitian wlio had paid me so adroit an me to the Tahitian who had pald me so adroit an atvention."-Darwin: loyage round the World, ch.
a-droit'-ly, adv. [ADRoir.] In an adroit manner; dexterously, akilfully
If Used primarily of the hands, but more frequently of the mind.
"Use yourself to carve cadroitly and genteelly."-
-droit'-něss, s. [Avrorr.] Dexterity, akilfulness. (Used of the hands, or, more frequently, of the mind.)
"He had nefther adroteness to parry, nor fortitnde to endure, the gibes and reproaches to which, in his

*a-droñc', pt. t. .[ADRENCH.]

* a-drŏp', s. A mixed metal, a kind of auricalcium, in Eng. auricalc.
a-dr'̄', a. [A.S. adrigan, adrygaa, adrygean, se. = to dry, to dry up, to rub dry, to wither.] Thirsty.
4I It is waced after the noun
"Henerer told any of them that he was his humble servint but his well-wisher: and would rather b
thought a malcontent, than drink the king's heal when he was not adry." $\rightarrow$ Spectator.
* ${ }^{\mathbf{G}}$-dry'e, v.t. [A.S. adriogan, adriohan $=$ to bear.] To bear, to suffer.
"In alle thys londe ther ys not soche a knyght, Were he never so welle $y$-dyght,
That his stroke myght adrye, That his stroke myght adrye',
But he whulde hyt sore ebyeer MS. Cantab. (Halliwell.)
adi-sçī-tǐ'-tious, a. [Lat. ascitus = approved, adopted; ascisco $=$ to approve, to adopt, to join.] Joined; additional, supplemental. (Bentham.)
"Ho found no term characteriting the use in one rice in another, so as to distinguish it from evilence collected solely for the litigation in which It Is applieed and he called the former adsititious evidence."-
ăd-sçĭ-tǐ'-tious-ly̆y, adv. [ADsciritious.] In an adscititions manner.
ăd'-script, s. [Lat. adscriptus, ascriptus. As substantive $=$ a naturalised citizen; as adjective $=$ prescribed, fixed ; ir. ascribo, -ipsi, - iptum $=$ to add to or inaert in a writing ; to or at least under the necessity, of giving or at least under the necessity, of giving
service to a master. A slave is an adscript to a certain place or person. (Bancroft.)
ăd-stric'-tion, s. (Lat. adetrictio, astrictio $=$ a power of hinding close, astringeney: adstringo, astringo $=$ to draw close, to bind: ad, and stringo $=$ to draw tight, to be tight.] [Strict.] A binding fast.

Med, : Tha rigidity of any portion of the body, as of the bowels, producing constipation.
ăd-atrǐot'-õr-y, a [ADstaiction.] Binding astringent.]

* ăd-string'-ent, a. [Astrinoent.]
* Xd-tëm'pte, v. [ATTEMpT.] (Scotch.)
$\dagger$ ăd'-nl-a-ble, a. [See Anulate] Suaceptible of flattery. (Minsheu.)


## add-ụl-är'-1̌-a, s. [In Ger. adular; Fr. \& Ital.

 adulaire, from Mount adula, In the Grisons in Switzerland, whence it is believed that the first apecimens ware brought.] One of the minerala called Moonstone. It ia a aubvariety of Orthoclasa. Dana divides Orthoclase into two varieties: (1) Ordinary Orthoclase; (2) Compact Orthoclase, or orthoclase-felsite. Under the former of these ha ranks thirteen aub-variaties, of which adularia is the first. It is transparent, is cleavable, and in most casea has opalescent reflections. Speciffc gravity, 2.539 to 2.578 . It accurs on Snowdon, in the lsla of Arran, and at various places abroad.ăd'-ul-āte, v.t. [Lat. adulatus, pa. per. of aduior, rarely $a d u l_{0}=$ to fawn like a dog; Fr. aduler.] To fawu upon.
"It is not that I a dulate the people; e demagrovien enough.",
Byron : Don Juan, ix, ss.
adi-ul-à-tion, s. [Fr. adulation; Ital. adulazione, from Lat. adulatio =(1) fawning like a dog, (2) cringing, flattering.] [Anulate.]

1. The act of fawning upon or flattering.
2. The stata of being so fawned upon, flattered or addressed with exaggerated compliment.
"" poets."."Macalready returned to enjog the aduation
ăd-ul- $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$-tõr, s. [In Fr, adulateur ; Ital. adulatore; ir. Lat. adulator.] One who fawns upon; one who flatters.
ăd'-ul- $\mathbf{a}-t o ̃ r-\breve{Y}, ~ a . \quad$ [In Fr. adulateur; Ital adulatere, fr. Lat. adulatorius.] Flattering; containing extravagant compliments.
"The languase of Jeffreys is most offepsiva, some-

ad'-ul-ā-trĕss, 8. [Tbe feminine form of Adulator.] A female who fawns upon or flatters in a servile manner.

* a-dŭlçe, v.t. [ADDulce.]

A-dŭll'-a-mitc, $a, \&$ s. [Adullam (Heb.) $=$ the cave mextioned in 1 Sam. xxii. 1, $2 ;$-ite = a native of, one connected with.]
A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the village or cave of Adullam, or the natives of the latter place. 2. Pertaining to the political party described under B. 2.
B. As substantive:
2. Scripture: A native of the village of Aunllam.
Gen. ixxvili. 12. his friend Hirah, the ddutlamite."-
3. Eng. Hist. Plural: The name or nickname of a politieal party which arose in 1866, and continued for a short time subsequently. Mr. Gladstone havint introducel a Reform Mr. Gladstone having introduced a Berorm Bil embodying proposals for a consideralal moderate Liberals declined to support it, and took counsel together how to prevent its passing intolaw. On this Mr. Bright, who was warmly in its favour, compared the new party to the discontented persons who repaired to King David when he was in the Cave of Adullam (1 Sant. xxii. 1, 2). The name took effect, and those to whom it was applied became, for the time, miversally known as the Adullamites. A more sweeping kerorm Bill than that proposed in 1866 having been carried under a Conservative Govemment a sear later, the Adullamite party, which contained men widely differing on many points, ceased to act together, and gravitated some to the one and others to the other side of the House.
a-dŭll'-am-y̆, s. [From Adullam.] [ADULLAMTEE.]
A newspaper word: What is deemed tha political offence of taking refuge in a cave, like that of Adnllam, with the view of thwark [ADULLAMITE.]

Yed'-ŭlt, or a-dullt', a. \& \& [In Fr. adulte; Ital, adulto, from Lat. adultus $=$ full grown pa. par. of adolesco = to grow up.]
A. As adjective: Grown to meturity. (Used of man, of the inferior enimals, of plante, and of the aeveral organs which thay poasess.)
"Thee yould appar lese hhle to approva thememires
 Pieay of Piety,
Toung and adurence in thea the focinl angle between the
nevily $a$ aintur the horns of our sheep and cattlo when " Xxamination of aduit cigto of speches, ch. iv \% 11 x
nat., "L io.
B. As substantive:
I. Gen. : A man or beast grown to maturity It may be used even of plants.

In Law: A man or woman of the age of twenty-one or more years.
2. Among Civilians: A yooth between fourteen and twenty-five years of age.
adult school, s. A achool attended by adults instead of by children.
*a-dŭl'těed, a. [Aourt.] Having completely reached maturity.

- a-dŭ1-tẽr, v.t. [Lat. adultero.]

1. To commit adultery against ; to violate conjngal obligations to.

2. To stain, to pollate.
his aduthering gpols."
Maraton: Scourge of ralany.
 sdulterates
-dull'-tẽr-āte, v.i. \& t. [Advlterate, a.]
*A. Intransilive: To commit adultery. (Lit. \& fig.)

She is corrupted, changeat, "and won frome, oh
She aduaterates hourly with thine from thee ;
B. Transitive:
3. Lit. (Of a metal or other article of commerce): To corrupt or debsse snything by intermixing it with a substance of less money valne than itself.
"Common pot-ashes, bought of thein thst well it in tholi, who are not so fooliahiy knavish as to adui terite them with walt-petre, which in much dearer 2. Fig. (Of the mind): To corrupt, to contaminate.
"Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind, yet this second uature would alter
the crais of his understanding. -Glanv.: Scep. Scient.
edull'tẽr-ate, $a$. [From Lat. adulteratus, pa. par. of adullero $=(1)$ to commit adultery, (2) to falsify, to debase. 1
I. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am possess'd with an adtulterate blot
ingled with the crime of lust."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, II 2
"That Incestuous, that adulefate beat." $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp.:- Faml }\end{gathered}$
2. Corrupted or debased by the admixture of a less valuable subatance.
"They will bave nll their gold and silver, and may rifeelh.
a-dŭl’-tẽr-ā-těd, pa, par. \& a. [AdultmaATE.]
eduli'-tẽr-āte-ly̆, adv. [Adolterate.] ln an adulterate mancer.
a-dǔ'-tẽr-äte-nĕss, s. [ADulterate.] The quality or state of being adultersted.
क-dŭl'-tẽr- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-tǐng, pr. par. [Anulterate.]
-dŭl-tẽr-ā'-tion, s. [ln 1tal. adulterazione, fr. Lat. adulteratio; adultero $=(1)$ to defle, (2) to falsify, to adulterate.]

L The act of adulterating
II. The atate of being adulterated.
III. The thing which mixed with another debases ita value.
Specially:
I. Of different kinds of food, or any other articles possessed of marketable value: "The act of debasing a pure or genulis article for
pecuniary profit, by adding to it an inferior or opurious articie, or taking one of ita conatituenta away: Anouner deflation which has been given is, "Tha act of adding inten tionally to an artlcle, for purposes of gain, any subatance or aubatances the prasence of which is not acknowiedged in the pame under which the article is cold.'
The practice of adulteration must, more or lesa, have prevalled in avery country, and in all but the most primitive ages. In England, as early as the thirteenth century, the legislature attempted, though with but partial auccess, to atrike a blow against it, in the Act 5I Henry IlI., stat. 6, often quoted as the "Pillory and Tumbril Act." Themethods of debasing saleabie articles which were adopted in thoss early times were few and aimple; it was not till a comparatively recent period that the more ingesious forma of adulteration began to prevail. Once having taken root, however, they a00n flourished greatly. Between 1851 and 1854, and even on to 1857, a sanitary commission on tbe adulteration of food, inatituted in connection with the Lancet newapaper, and moat ably conducted by Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, made revelations of ao startling a character thst parliamentary action took place on the subject. The firat jegisla. tive measure which followed-that of 1860 was a complete failure, the act being ineffcient and useless. A atronger enactment was consequently pasaed in 1872. It was entitled "An Act to Amend tha Law for the Adulteration of Food, Drink, and Drugg." Under this Aet many prosaeutions and convictions took place; but owing to the aeller being entirely in the handa of ths analyat, there being no appeal from his certificate, a feeling of diasatisfaction and distrust aroae in the minda of manufacturers and tradera, and another set was demanded. This, which came into force in 1875, gava the right of appeal to into force in 1875, gava the right of appeal to
the Laboratory, Someraet House, in cases in which the correctness of the local analyst's certificate was disputed. In 1869 an Act had been pasaed to restrain the adulteration of seeds.
The most notable kinds of adulteration are the following:-lat The addition of a substance of inferior value for the sake of adding to the bulk and weigbt of one more prectioua, as the mixing of water witb milk, fat with lutter, or of chicory with coffee. 2nd. The addition of a substance with the viaw of leightening the a substance with the viaw of heightening tha article, as well aa to conceal other forms of adulteration. Example: The colouring of adulteration. Example: The colouring of pickles or yreservea with aalts of copper. 3rd. or increase the flavour or pungency of another. Example : The addition to vinegar of sulphuric acid. 4th. The addition of a suhstance deaigned to ensure that a larger quantity of another one shall be conaumed. Example: Beer, one of the chief adulterants of which st present is aalt, put into the liquor to easure that when one employa it to slake hia thirat, the more he drinka the more thirsty will he become. Soms of the substancea used for adulterating articles of food-the aalts of copper and aulphuric acid for inatance-are Loisonous; but Mr. Harkness, F.C.S, of the Laboratory, Somerset Honse, who has had much experience in adalysing apecimens sent thither on appeal, considers that at present adulteration does not prevail ao extensively as the public believe, and that, as a rule, the purchaser of $\mathbf{s}$ debased article is more likely to suffer in purse than in health.
2. Of anything else, material, mental, or moral, capable of being debased:
they manifest but inttle evidence of Egyptian, Asintic, or Thracian adt
Hite of Greece, vol. i. pt. in, ch. i.
a-dŭl'tẽr-ä-tõr, s. [Lat.] One who adulterates.
the great depravers and afullorators of the
pagan theology."-Cudwooth, 355 .
a-dŭ1'-tẽr-ẽr, s. [In Fr. aduttère: Ital, adultero; Lat. adulter.] [Avultery.]
I. Ordinary Language:

Law: A married man who has sexual commercs with a woman, married or unmarried, who is not his wife. Or an unmarried msn who has aneh intercourse with a married woman.
"There toal adutterors to thy bride resort."
Pope: Homer's Odysey,
II. Scripture \& Theology:

1. In the same aense as No. I.
twilight eye site of the aduitover waiteth for the
2. A violator of the eeventh commandment, in deed, word, or thought Matt. Y. 28). [AdUltery, No. II. 1.]
3. One who givea the suprems piace is his affections, not to God, but to Idola, or to the worid ; 1dolatrous.
"Bat druw noer hither, yo mons of the morcerans, the
 Yourselve
 $t$ themes iv. 4.
9-dullitere-ens, s. The fem. form of Eng. adulterer.
4. A married woman who holds sexual commerce with any other man than her husband. u".".'Prov. vi. so aduteress will hunt for the preclows
5. In Scriptur
6. upreme place in her affectione, not to God, but to aome inferior object of deeire. (James iv. 4, already quoted.)
a-dăl'-tẽr-īne, a. \& g. [ln Fr. adullérin; fr. Lat adulterinus $=(1)$ adulterous, spurious, (2) counterfeit.]

## A. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Proceeding from adulterous com* merce.
""-
Adulterine Marriages: According to St. Auguatlne and othera, marriages contracted after a divorce.
2. Fig.: Spurious ; counterfeit.

Adulterine Guilds: Traders acting as a corporation without poasesaing a charter, and annually paying a fine for permisaion to exercise their usurped privileges. (Smith Wealth of Nations, bk. i., ch. x.)
B. As substantive: A child proceeding from sdulterous commerce.

* a-dŭl'-tẽr-ize, v.f. [ADULTERv.] To commit adoltery.

a-dŭ1'-tẽr-oŭs, a. [ADULTEAY.]
I. Pertalning to adultery. When spplied to a peraon, it means guilty of adultery.
"8ach is the way of an adulterout woman."-Pros.
"Hec. Welcome, dzar madsm.
Onch beart in Rome does love and pity yon:
In his abominations, turna you moft inres
Shakesp. : A ntony and Cleopatra, 11i. \&
IT Alao in the same aense as Aodlteree, II. 3 : Idolatroua.
"An eviland aduttorou generation meeketh after a
†2. Spurioua.
"'. currently. $=$-Casaubon: Of Credulity, p. 297.
* a-dŭl'-tẽr-oŭs-ly, adv. [Aoulterova.] In an adulteroua manner.
" Because monae husbands and wives have aduuler: Artifelal Handromeness, p. 22
Q-dül'-tẽr-y.s. [Fr. adultere; ltal. adulterio; from Lat. adulterium = (1) aduitery, (2) (Bot.), the ingrafting of plants. Hence Pliny speaks of the arborum adulterea $=$ the "adulteriea" of trees.] [Abult, Aonlterate.]
A. Of persons:
L. Law \& Ord. Lang.: As unlawful commerce among two married peraona not stsuding to each other in the relation of hushand and wife, or between a married person and another unmarried. In the former case it has been called doubls, and in the latter single sdultery. Vsried punishments, mostly of a very severe character, have in nearly all countries and ages been inflicted on those who have committed this great offeuca. la some cases it has been deemed lawful for a husband or the woman's father to kill the guilty person if taken in the act. By the law of England, the slaughter of the offending parties in such casea ia deemed mansiaughter of a not very aggravated sort. Tha spiritual courts give divorce a mensa et thoro, meaniag from boerd and bed. The Court for Divores and Matrimonial Causes, created by 20 and 22 Vict., c. 85, granta it a vinculo matrimonii, from tbe bond of marriage, with damages often heavy against the " co-reapondent."


＂Bo neithor wha anvthing but adutury estoemed Yayior：The Decalogre
II．Seripture \＆Theology：
1．Any violation of the law of chastity，in thought，word，or deed，specially the ain descriled under No．I．
＂Thou Ehalt not commit adutecry．＂－Exod． 12 IL
2．The worehip of idols，or of any created things ；a tranaference to them of the affection which should have been supremely given to God．
and cominitted adultery with Etones and with thecks．${ }^{\text {an }}$ - Jor．

III．＊Among old ecclesiastical writers：The intrusion of one prelate into the bishopric of another，without waiting till it was made vecant by hie death．
B．of things：Adulteretion，corruption．
Soch nyet negleot morr takoth me

a－dŭlt＇－něss，s．［ADULT．］The state of an adult；the adult state．
－Z̆d－ŭm＇－bẽr，v．t．［Lat．adumbro．］［ADUn－ brate．］To ahadow or cloud．
【d－ŭm＇－brẹnt，a．［Lat．adumbrans＝shadow－ ing forth；pr．par．of adumbro．］［ADUMERATE．］ Shadowing forth．
そ̌d－ŭm＇－brāte，v．t．［Ital．adombrare，from Lat．adumbratum，snpine of adumbro $=$（1）to cast a shadow，（2）to image forth by meana of a ahadow．From $a d=$ to，and $u m b r a$ ，in Fr．ombre，Ital．ombra，Sp．sombra $=$ e shadow．］ Faintly to image forth，as a ahadow does tha object from which it proceeda．
＂Heaven is denkned for cur reward，wi well as reacue；and therefore if adumbrated by all thome poitive excellenc
Yd－um－brä＇－tion，s．［Lat．adumbratio＝a drawing，a sketch，from adumbro．］
1．Ord．Lang．：The act of faintly shadowing forth；the state of being faintly ahadowed forth；the thing which in auch a case casta the ahadow and forma the image．（Lit．\＆$\AA g$ ．） ＂To make some adumbration of that we mean．＂ －Bacon ：Val．Fist Cent IL．，ह1 187.
2．Her．：An adumbration or transparency is a figure on a coat of arms traced in outling only，or painted in a darker shade of the same colour as the field or background on which it ia represented．Families who had loat their possessions，but did not like to aurrender their armorial bearings，are said to have occa－ sionally adopted this method of indicating their peculiar position．（Gloss．of Heraldry．）
＊a－dûn＇，prep．\＆adv．［A．S．adùn，adine $=$ down，adown，downward．］［Adown．］（Reliq． Antiq．，ii．175．）
 a union；aduna＝to make one ：$a d=$ to，and uno $=$ to unite ；unus $=$ one．］
1．The act or process of making one．
2．The atate of being made one．
－There is an analogy between this word and atonement，both in etymology and aigni－ fleation，except that adunation is from Latin and atonement from English ：ad＝at；un＝ one；ation＝ment．［ATONEMENT．］
＂When，by glaciatton，wood，atraw，dust，and water
are supposed to he anited into one lump，the cold doem are supposed to he anited in to one lump the cold does
not cause ony real union or adunation；but only hard－ ening the aqueons parts of the liquor isto loe，the

$\dagger$ ad－ŭn＇－çi－ty̆．s．［Lat．aduncitas＝hooked－ ness，curvature inwards；aduncus＝bent in－ wards：$a d=$ to，and uncus $=$ hooked；$u$ neus， $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{c}}=\mathrm{a}$ hook，a，barb．］The atate of being curved inwards，or hooked；curvature in－ wards． ＂There can be ao question but the adurctty of the
pounces and beaks of the harks ts the cause of the
grat end habitual immorality of those animals． great and habitual immorality of those
Arbuthnot $\&$ Pope ：Martinus Scriblerue．
ad－ŭnć－oŭs，＊ad－ŭnq＇ve（ue mute），a． ［Lat．aduncus．］Curved inward\＆，hooked．

＊a－dun－ward，adv．［A．S．］Downwards． （Layamon，i．81．）［ADUN．］
 burn，to acorch ：ad＝to，and uro＝to burn．］ To burn．

Hivi．，Cent．doth mellow and not adure＂－Bacon ：NVA．
ad－ür＇－ent，adj．［Lat．adurens，pr．par．of aduro．］［ADUne．］Burning，hot to the taste． nitre：the eptrit of which in less adurone

- Bacon：Nat．Hith，Cent．V．， 840 ．
ad－ũrn＇e，ad－õrn＇e，v．t．To adore．［See ADORN，ADORE．］（Scotch．）
＂Oif ye deny Christis humanitie，hi reacun of the

\＆－düsk＇，＂dv．or pred．a．［DUEK．］In duak or gloom ；dsrk，gloomy．
 Lat．adustus，pa par．of aduro＝to burn．］
1．Lit．：Burnt，acorched，dried with ire， intensely hot．
＂And vapour as the Lyblan alr aduse， Miltion：P．L．，hk，ril
＂Balpharoun and nitroua loam
They found，they mingled；and，with sahtie art Concocted and adusted，they reduced
o blackent grain，and in to atore conveyd．＂hk．vi．
2．Fig．：Hot，fiery，choleric in temper or temperament．
＂They are hat the fruite of adusted＂choler，and the
ta－dinst＇－i－ble，$a$ ．［ADUST．］Capable of being burnt or acorched．
† a－dŭst＇－I－on，s．［In Ital．adustione，fr．Lat． adustio $=$ the act of burning．］The ect of burning or acorching；the state of being burnt or acorched；heat or drynees of the humoura of the body．［ADURE．］
＂Agalaot all apperity and torretaction of inwrat parts，nd all oduation of the hlood．sad generaity
－dŭs＇－tive，a．［Aa if from e Lat．adustivus．］ That burna or acorchea．
九̆d vă－lör＇－ĕm，phr．［Lat．］［AD．］
ad－va＇nçe，v．t．\＆\＆［In Fr．avancer $=$ to advance，to move forward：avant，prep．＝ before；adv．＝for，forward．In Sp．avanzar $=$ to advanca；Ital．avanzare $=$ to get，to increase ；Armorican avans $=$ to advance， from Lat．ab＝from；ante $=$ before．］［VAN， advantace．］

A．Transitive：
I．Of place：
（a）To cause to move forward horizontally ； to bring to the front．
1．Lit．：To move a material thing thus for－ ward in place．

2．Fig．：To canae any thing，and especially any immaterial thing，to move forward，to briog it to the front，to move it from the background into the foreground，or from obscurity into public notice．
Specially：To express an opinion，to adduce an argument．
＂What we admire we pralse and，when we praise， Adrance it into notice．that．Its worth
Acknowledged，others may admire it
Acknowledged，others may admirs it too．＂，bi．ili． －＂The views I ，hall advance in these lectures ＂．Din：Descent of Han been adtranced as a proof．＂－Dar－ （b）To move upward，to render more ele－ vated．
1．Lit．：To move a material thing upward． Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurl＇d
The imperial ensign ；which，full high advanced， The imperial ensign；which，fill high advanced，
shone like a meteor itreaming to the wlnd．＂
Miton：$P$ ．$L$ ．，bk．
2．Figuratively：
（a）To promote a person to a higher rank．
king advancod the gran．＂－Ewher $x$ ． 2 ．

The weak were praised，rewarded，and advaned．＂，
Fordsoorth：Excursion，bk．ili．
（b）To heighten，to grace，to shed luatre upon anything．
＂As the calling digniffes the man，so the man raveh
 weims the body．hax greturn with an advantagi
（c）To canae to mount up in an unpleasant way，as a parasite climba up a tree to the injury of the atem supporting it；to increase， to augment．
like favourites．
Made proud hy princes，that aurvance their pride
Against that power that bred it．＂
Shakesp．：Nuch Ado about Nothing，iil． 1.

II．of time or development（lit．\＆fig．）：
1．Lit．：To move forward in time or in development：as to accelerate the growth of planta，to move the season of the year for－ ward．
＂These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian whest of itaelif：nnd th
Hist．Eng．，che vili now fur advanoed．＂－Macaulay ：
2．Fiquratively
（a）To cause any thing，as a acience，one＇s know ladge，\＆c．，to move forward
Mis partiy hase is little doobered that the photographs physica than any permanant records obtalned by any of
of Venuer
ex
（b）Ordinary Lanquage and Commerce．To advance money ta to give money before an equivalent for it is rendered；or to lend， with or without interest；to pay money before it is legally due．
of the sisharerarmer，who advances the sahbisteace of the laboarara suppleas the implements of produc notice ive or tea thousad pounde，－Macaulay： Bift．Eng．，oh．$\times \times 1$
B．Intransitive：
I．Lit．：To move forward．
1．In place：
Adoanced to greet inim．＂${ }^{\circ}$ our friend
Then applied to a pro．Excurron，bl 7 ． sola，it figniflea to jut or project into the ocean．
＂And thus the rangere of the western world，
Where it advances fas into the drep．＂Cound，ble i．
2．In time
Advance．＂ Smoothly did oar life
Wordsworth：Excursion，hl，ili．
II．Fig．：To make progress，as in known ledge，rank，\＆c．
＂It WIII be observed，therefore，that the venile of as the Fork advancos＂－Lewit ：Early Rom．Bitt．， ch．11．， 89 ．
T To advance in price：To rize in value．
add－va＇nçe，3．［AdVANCE，v．］
A．Ordinary Language：
I．The act or procese of moving forward．
1．Gers．（Used of movement in time，in place， or in both．）（Lit．\＆fig．）
＂A letter announcing the adrance was writiten on
2．Spec．（plural）：Approaches made by a lover to gain the favour of the person courted； lover approaches made by a government to or approaches made by a government
another one with which it is at variance．
another one with which it is at variance． Whose criminh adyanres he had repeliled．be wai ＂Finally，that he might lose no time in reeping
the beneit of his advances．＂－Froude：Bist．Eng．
II．Tha state of being moved forward．
1．Lit．：（Used of material things．）
Gazing，with a thold ylance
Ou the brooklel＇s switadrance．＂
2．Figuratively：
（a）Promotion io rank or office．
（b）Improvement，as in knowledge or virtue ；progress towards perfection．
＂The principal end and object of the greatest im－ portanece in the world to the good of mank nid．ond for
the adrance and periectlag of human neture．Hale．
III．Tha amount by which a person or thing moves another forward，or is moved thing moves another forward，
forward by another．（See B．1．）

B．Technically：
I．Comm．：Increased prica．
2．Money given beforehand for goods after－ warda to be dellivered；monay paid on account or before it is legally due．

3．A loan to be repaid．
－1 In advance：Beforehand；before it，is actually due ：apecif．，tha payment of a por－ tion of a man＇s wagea before tha whola ia due． （Lit．\＆fig．）
＂In order that the whole remoneration of the

 of their and paid you in advance the deareat tribate
IT＂A is in advance to $\mathbf{B} £ 50$＂means， A is in the atate of having advanced to $B$ the aum of 250 ．
bonl，bбy；pout，Jowl；cat，çoll，chorus，çhin，benç；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aşj；expect，Xenophon，ex̧ist．ph＝\＆


Ad'va'nçed, pa par. \& a. [ADvascr.]
Ay adjective:
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Of place:

## 1. Moved forward.

When thon hast hung thy adranoed sword it the
2. Occupying a more forwand poaltion than thst with which it is compared.
"Them more adraneed position of the astragalua."
owen: Clasisi. of עammallic, 92.
II. Of time or development:

1. Advanced age $=$ very considerable age. *arice to re-appear in the offsring at the same ad
2. An advanced thinker, country, or community: $\mathbf{A}$ man before his age in ideas; a coustry or community before moat others in civilisation.
This demand is often supplied zlmost exclusively hy tha merchants of more ouranced commun.
tn in in however much accelerated by the salutary

B. Technioally:
3. Fortification. Adranced ditch: The ditch which surrounds the glacis and esplanade of a fortress.
4. Milit. Adrancedguard, + advance-guard: $\dagger$ (a) The tirst line or division of an army marching in front of the rest, and therefore likely to come first Into collision with the enemy.
(b) A small detachment of cavalry statloned in front of the main-guard of an army.
"It Was, however, impossihie to prevent all idirmishMaeaulay: Hife. Eng., ch. ix.
*̧d-va'nçe-měnt, * a-van'çe-měnt, s. [Eng. advance; -ment. In Fr , avancement; Ital. avanzamento.] [ADPAsice,]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of advancing any person or thing.
II. The state of being so advanced.

Specially:

1. The moving forward or yromotion of any one to a higher office or rank in society; prefarment.
"The dungeon opens a way to still 1arther adranct.
ment." Milman: Biat. of Jeus, Jrd ed., i, 30 . "He Ma hitherio li.
ment to the curiporativo of Londous"- Yacauluy:
$\boldsymbol{H}$ ist Eng., che ir
 2. The moving of any one forward to a higher intellectual or moral platform ; intellectual or moral improvement.
"acilties"-Darbin: Dascent of wan phe intellectral "And as thon wouldst the adrancement of thine heir In all good lacultes."-Conper: Tirociaium
2. A similar movement forward of soclety, wealth, or civilisation.
"From this time the economical adrancement of coclety has iot beetn further inter
Polid. Econ., Prelim. Rem., 182.
"Many of the faculties which have been of ideatim-ment.- -Danwin : Descent of Man, pt, L. ch. ii 4. The promotion of science or anything similar.
towardi the adhencement of sceie ofec. indmuthal efrotts Fourit yammals and Birdi, p vii.
III. The thing adranced; the amonnt by Fhich anything advances or is advanced.
3. Thething advanced. [See B. Comm.\& Law.]
4. The amount by which anything advaoces or is advanced ; a stride forward.
"This reflnement makes dails adrancements; and I
hope in time will raise our languge to the otmost
B. Technically:
I. Comm. The parment of money in advance; also the amount of money paid in advance.
II. * Old Lavs:
5. The settlement of a jointure on a wife, or the jointure settled.
"Third jart of the pricipality of Whes. - Aacon
*2. Property given to bis child by a father in bis lifetime instesd of by will at his death.
8d-va'nç-ër, ad-va nuç-ẽr, s. [ADvance.] 1. Ord. Lang.: One who advances any person or thing; s promoter.
diacipia and not the succeseton in between master and diacipia and not botween inventor ani
advancer."-Bacon: Ftium $L a b y$, , 84
6. Among sportimen: A start or branch of a hnck's attire between the back antler and the paim; the second brauches of a bnck's horn
"In a hack they asy bur, bonese, brunch;"ad
sd-va'ng-ïng, pr. par. \& a, [ADVANCE]
And Arteris th' adrancing pilot innew, ",
Pope:
"Ha whe now mo longer young: but udwancing age manners"-Nacaulay; Hitt. Emp., ech vL
spericies, ch. iui. advancing winter."-Darwin: Origin of
Physioi an advana 1.2
ad-va'ng-ive, a. [Advance.] Tending to advance or promote.
ad-va'nt-age ( $\mathbf{a g} \dot{g} \theta=1 \mathbf{I}_{\dot{G}}$ ), s. [In Fr. avantage, from avant $=$ before; 1tal. vantaggio.] [ADVANCE.]
I. Essential meaning: That which Is fitted to move one forward; any natural gift, any acquiattion made, any state, circumstance, or combination of circumstances calculated to give one superiority in any respect over an sntagonist, or over peopla in general.
Specially:
7. Profit or gain of any kind
(a) In a general sense:
"What admantags then hath the Jewt or what profit is there of circumcision ?"-Rom. dii. 2
'II was not inppossible, todeed, that a persecutor might be coovinced hy aryunent and by experienco of
the atbantagmof toleration."- Mcculay: Hite. Eng., $\mathrm{ch} . \mathrm{viL}$
(b) In a more limited sense: (Lit.) The interest of money ; (fg.) overplus, increase

"We owe thee mach; withlo this wall of tesh
There is asoul oounts thee her creditor,
Anch, with adwanage, means to pay thy lova"
8. A favourable time or opportunity.

Glfe me adrantage of some brief disconrse
With Desdemona alone. Shakeap. : Othetho, IIL. 1 and somew here olgh at hand. Watches. no donbth with greedy hope to find
His wish and best adrantage, us asuoder." His wish and best adzantage, Miss asuoder." hk, ix
3. Personal qualities, natural gifts, acquired knowledge or experience, good habits, \&c.
"If it be an advareage to man to have his hands
and arms free, of wbith there can be no doubt."Darwin: Descent of $\mathrm{Man}, \mathrm{ph}$ i., ch. Iv.
"In the practical prudence of managitog such gitts. the mise mpery have is, and ouf hit to be, less of this world
thon the oner than the other."-Sprat.

- In this sense it is similarly used of the inferior animals.
"When these birds are Ashing, the advantage of the long primary feathers of their wing in in keeping them
dry, is wery evident. -Darwin: royage round the World, ch vii

4. A conslderation superadded to one going before, and giving it increased force in argunrent.
"Mach more shonld the consideration of this paticrach arm us with patience gainst ordinary calo
mitice ; especially if
we conslder his example with this adeantage that thongh his sufferings were Whmly madirrved, and not for himsell
IL. The victory or success of whatever kind actually resulting from such aids.
dictitiorisl and becaose in other struggles between the alwoys the adeanage"-Leves: Earty Roman His
ch. xili. Satan zhould get an adeantage of us." 2 Cor. it 11 .
II In this and in some other senses it may be used of the inferior animals or of things inanimate.

When I have seen the hangry ocean gain
Adpavtage oo the kingdom of the shore,
-Formerly used occasionally with or: now of, over, or a clause of a sentence introduced by that is ased instead. (See various examples given above.)
"Upon these two arches the uperincumbent weight of man ha solldly and sufficientis maintained, an o joun different joints, cartilinges coveritigs and synovial memeranes give artinn er droping from \& height, the jar is dinlised and brok on belore it can be trans.
mitted to affect the enormose bralnexpanded cra-

um Hoen: clam. a sammasia.
IT To set out to advantoge, to set to advantage: To arrange or place in auch a manner that its value may be seell; to place in the most favourable light.
"Like jewels to adoantage set,
Her beaty by the shade does get." Watter.

To take advantags of: to takis advantage on: To avail one'a self of an opportunity of gaining ths superiority over one in some matter. Usually in a bod sense, to outwit, to ovarreach.



Advantage-ground [VANTAGE-oround.]
"This excelleat mank who stood not upon the adto the archbishoprick

+ ad-va'nt-age (age = íg $)$, v.t. \& .
A. Transitive

1. To benefit one, to profit one.
(a) Personally.
"For whet is a man edvantaged if he gaim the
whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? uke ix. 2s
The liquid drops of teare that you have ehed, Adeawtaping tbeir lonn, with interest.
of ten times donble gain of happines.
Shakesp.: King Richard III., tr. 4
(b) Half impersonally.

WIf after the manner of men I have fought with dead rise not : let in eat and drink, for to-norrow wo dead rise not ! let
2. To promote the interests of.

Rova © Society, were to the spirit that ingires the Royal sooitets, were to adrantage it in one of the bee: capactises in which it is improveahle."-Glancille
B. Intransitive : To be advantageous, to be fitted to confer superiority
"Not fyling, but forecauting in what place
Nitton: Samson Agonititer
ad-van'-tage-a-ble (áge =ig), a. [ADpantace.] Able to be turned to advantage; advantageous, profitable.

Shall tee advantageable for our dignity,

ad-van'-tagod, pa. pur. \& $a$. [Advantage.] As pa. par. : In the same sense as the verb. * As adjective: Excellent.
"In the most adeantrped tempers thla diaposition is but coraparative."-Gilumille.
ăd-vạn-tā'-geous, a. [ADVANTAGE] Promising or actually conferring advantage; profitable, beneficial ; opportune, convenient.
"The large nystem cesn coly be odvantageous when Poidit. Ecom., k. i. i, ch. ix.
"". The amonot of adrantogeous modification in Wam phili. ch vill.

Jne in that cdvantaqeoue glade,
Scott: Sfarmion, Iv. s "agoous terma erpitulate on honourahle and odean
TI Always with to before the person or thing benefited.
"Sluce every palnter painte himself in his own Dryden.
ăd-van-tá'-geons-ly̆y adv. [ADvantageous.] In an duantageous manver; pronit ably, beneficially.
"It has, in colnsequence, appeared to the author of cageously be made to treat the hintory of ancient atronongy. "-Lewh : Atrenompy of the Anclents, ch. i. p. 2
only be cartiad oo adsantapeously upon to large
GEOÜs.] -geous-ness, s. [ADVANTA profitableness, protit, benefit.
"The last property which qualifes God for the fittest object of our love, is the adranfageoutsnext a his to us, both in the preseot and the future life."
ad-van'-tag-ing, pr. par. [ADVANTAOE]

* ad-vânn'çe, v.t. [Advance.]

1. To recominend. (Spenser.)
2. To incite, to inflame, to stimulate. [AD vance] (Spenser.)
*ad-vâun'çed, ad-vâun'st, pa. par. [ADacsice.]
*ad-vâunt; s. [AVAUNr.] Aboast, a vaunt ing, a bragging.
"And if ye wyn, make none adeaunt."
Heywood: The Poure F's
*ad-vâant'-oÁr, s. [Advacnt.] A boaster.



- Yd-wo-trotious, a [Lat. odvecticius, adveditius, from odvectus, ps. par. of adveho $=$ to earry to.] Brought from another place; imported, fureign.
tha-vēne, v.i. [Lat. advenio $=$ to come to to arrive at : $a d=$ to, and venio $=$ to coms.] To come to, to sccede to, to be added to though derived from a foreign source.
"A cause, considered in judicatare, in stiled an accidental cauies, and the accidental of any net in madd be whatever adoenes to the act itseif already substan histod. - дyue: Patergon
-Xd-vē'-ň̌-ęnt, a. [Lat. adveniens, pr. par of advenio.] [ADVENE.] Approaching, coloing being auperadded from foreign sources.
" Being thes divided trom truth in themselver, they they are daily meoked iuto errour hy subtler de vieera, - iroune: Fulgar Erroure
ad'-vĕnt, s. [In Ger. adrent; Fr. avent; Ital. avvento; all from Lat. aducntum, sapine of adivenio.] [ADvene.]
L. The act of coming.

1. (Spec.) Theol.: The first, or the expected mecond coming of Christ.
"Olves conrage to their foes, who, could they see The dawn of thy last advent, long destred And fee for alety to the failing rock

Coupre Tast ble ot
2. Ordinary Langucage (in a respectful or in a mock-heroic sense): The coming of any merely human persoaage, or of people, to a place.
from the: changed hatitw of life which alway follow Kan, pt. i., ch. viL
"Whed it was known that no succour was to be xpected fram the hero whose advent had been fore Cold hy so many seers, the Irish who wore ohut up in ch. xivis.
II. The time when a coming takes place.

Spec. (in the Ecclesiastical Calemdar): Th season of the year when the Roman Catholic, the English, and various other churches commernerate tha first and anticlpate the second coming of Chriat. 1t comprises four Sundaya, and commences ou the one which precedes, or that which follows, St. Andrew's Day (November 30), or on St. Andrew's Day itself.
Ad'věnt-1st, A. A believer is the sccond advent or coming of Christ. Adventists are divided into Advent (or Second Advent) Ohristians, Seventh-day Adventists (of whom there are 34,000 io these States) and Evangelical Adeentists.
(1d-vĕn-tí-tious, a. [In Fr. adventice; fr Lat. adventicius or adventitius $=$ coming from abroad, foreign.] [ADVENT.]

1. Not properly pertaining to; extraneoas to ; foreign to.
lose in the adventitious moisture which hangeth
\& 265 .
The adventitious matter of this communication,"Frovele: Hist. Eng., iv. 455.
"These again are either coonate or adventitious."-
2. Coming unexpectedly or incidentally.
3. Dot.: Abnormal, as a genaine root with

manarove-tree, abowino adventitious hoots.
leaf-buda on it, or a alender aërial root sent down from the branches, as in the banyan and masngrove treea.
 la an adventitious manner; casually; accidentally.
そdi-věn-ť̌'tious-něss, s. [ADVENTTTIOUs.] The quality or atate of being adventitious.
ad-V®nt'-Ivo, a. \& \&. [Low Lat. ad ventivus, from adventum, suplne of sdvenio.] [ADVENE]
As adjective: Foreign to, not native; adventitious.
"i it the conelderations of the original of the soul, whether ithe native or advertine, and how far it tallty thereor, and many other points
da. of Loarn, hk, it
As substantive: A person or thing coming from abroad.
"That the natives be not wo many, but that there
may be elbow-room enough for them sad for the may be albow-room enough for them and for the
ad-vent'-ry, s. [Adventore.] An adventure, an enterpriae.
"Act a hrave work; call it thy last advontry". $\begin{aligned} & \text { B. Jonson: Epig. }\end{aligned}$
sal-vĕnt'-ụ-al, a. [Anvent.] Pertaining to the season of Advent.
"I do sloo dally oze one other collect, ase anmety, pentecostal, for thair proper seacom" - Bhbop Saunderton.
ad-věnt'-üre, * a-vĕnt'-ïre, s. [Fr. aven uare; Ital. avveniura, from Lat. adventurus fut. part, of advenio.] [AUNTER.]
A. Ordinary Language:
L. The act of venturing or hazsrding, hazard (followed by of or standing alone).
"The adoenture of her bermon"
Shakesp, : Winter",
"He loved excetement and advensurc."-aracaulay Hist. Eng., ch. xii.
At all adventures: At all hazards, at all risks.

Where the miud does not percetve probabie conand hazurd: of a mind flooting at all ad ventures, ithout choice ${ }^{2}$ withont direction, "-Locke
II. That which coustitutes the venture or hazard.

1. Chance, fortune. [Aventure.] "A venture so hath turued his pas

n 2. An occurrence, eapecially if it is of an important character.
"The adventures of one's life."- Bacom
2. An enterprise of uncertaln issue; an expleit not to be achieved without risk.

This hard adventure clalms thy utmost care.
Pope: Homar's Riad. bk xxiv., To taste the fruit of yon colestial tree.
Or dio in the adventure.
Or dis in the adventure." Shakesp. : Pericles, i, 1.
"He... bad been accustomed to eccentric ad
B. Technically:

Comm. (especially by sea): That which is put to hazard ; a ship or gooda aent to sea at the risk of the sender.
the gains of the adiventuro."- Haccuuay. Hit part of the gains
THore usually Venture (q.v.).
A bill of adventure: A writing aigned hy one who receives goods on hoard his vessel at their owner's risk. Or a writing signed by a merchant, atating that the goods shipped in his name helong to auother, to the adveature or chance of which the peraon so named is to and.
ad-vĕnt'-üre, v.t. \& i. [In Fr. avenlurer; Ital. avventurare.] [Adventure, s.]

1. Trans. : To risk, to hazard, to put in danger.

So hold Leander would adventure it."
Yet they adventured to go back."-Bunyan: The Pilgrimit Progress. pt. 1 .
If is sometimes nsed reflectively.
desiring him that he would not adveneure himeeli inta
2. Intrans.: To venture.
"Page I am almost afraid to stand alone
Here in the churchyard: yet 1 will a aventure."
Shakesp.: Romeo and $J_{k}$ itiet,
TT There is properly an ellipsis in the above example, the meaning being, "yet I will adventure to do it;" it tbus resemblea the example from Bunjan.
ad-vĕnt'-üred, pa. par. \& a. [ADVEnture, v.]
*ad-věnt'-üre-full, a. [ADVENTDRE.] Full of adventure; delighting in enterprise.
"ad-věnt'-üre-měnt, s. [Eng. adventure; -ment.] Danger, hazard, risk.

Hall: Satires, iv. iii st.
sd-vĕn'-tür-ẽr, s. [In Ger. abenteurer ; Fr. -venturier; Ital. avventurlere.]

1. Originally: All who belonged to a company of merchsuts united for the discovery and coloniation of new lauds, or for trade with remote parts of the world. The Society of Adventurers arose $\ln$ Burgundy; it was eatabliahed by John, Duka of Brabaat in 1248, and, being transisted into Englaud, had ita constitution and privileges confirmed by various kings, beginning with Edward III and terminating with Henry VII. The official and terminating with Henry V1I. The official
name which it ultimately bore in this country name which it ultimately bore
Adventurers upon return; called also Putters out. Adventurers who lent money before departing on a hazardous joumey, stipnlating that if they returned alive they ahould receive their capital wack, with heavy intereat upou it; while if they died abroad it wonld become the property of the borrower. [Putter out.]
2. Ona who, being consclous that ho possesses conrage snd allility, seeka his fortune in new and perilous enterprises, military, political, or of any other kind, lt not beung implied that he ia a member of any chartered company like that above described.
"These contents, however, did not take place till tha
younger adventurer had attained riches and dipitles younger adventurer had attalined riches and dignitles such that he no longer stood in need of the patroung.
which had ralsed him."-Hacaulay: Fist. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x}$.
ad-vĕnt'-üre-stme, a.
[ADVENTURE] Bold, daring, adventurous.
I Now ahortened into Venturesome (q.v.).
ad-vĕnt'-üre-sóme-nĕss, s. [Anventunesome.] The act or quality of heing venturesome. (Thia word is now ahortened to Ves. tueesomenesa.)
ad-vĕn'-tür-čss, s. An nuacrupulons, designing woman.
ad-vĕnt'-ür-ĭng. pr. par. [ADVENTURE, v.]
ad-vĕnt'-ür-ŏ̆s, $a$. [In Fr. aventureux.] [ADVENTURE.] Full of adventure.
3. Of persons: Fend of adventure, prone to embark in hazardous enterprisea, enterpriaiag.
"What time 1 adiled with Morgan's crew.
Who oft, mild our car unanas, sumbe
Adtenturousheartur who bartered, , 1oold,
4. Of things: Involving danper 1 erious not to be done or achiev danger, lerilous; not to be done or achieved without danger,
not to be encountered without risk. The not to be encountered without risk. The
hazard may be to life, to lilerty, to reputation, or to anything else which is prized.

Herole ardour "to advent that brous deedsed

[See elso the examples under Adpenturotrsiv.]
ad-věnt'-ür-oŭs-ly̆, adv. [AdVEntuaove.] In an adveutureus manuer; courageously, boldly, daringly
 durst steal any thing adventurously,"一Shakeapo; $\boldsymbol{K}$. "He has drawn heavily upon time in hifs develop-
 of Science, 3rd ed., vii. 158.
ad-vĕnt'-ür-oŭs-něss, $s$. [ADVENTUROUQ.] The quality of being adventurous; enterprise, courage, beldness, valour.

* ăd'-věn-ūe, s. Old spelling of Avenue.
ăd'-vẽrb. s. [In Ger adverbium; Fr. adverbe; Ital. avverbio; from Lat. adverbium $=$ an adverb : $\quad \alpha d=$ to, and verbum=a word, a verb. The etyonology doea not suggest the full meaning of the term adverb. An the full meanilig of tha term adnerb. An adverb may be placed before, or is imme-
diate conncction with, other parts of speech diate conncction with, other larts of speech
than a verh (gee below).] One of the "parts of apeech." A word placed in more or less immediate conjunction with a verb, a participle, an adjective, or another adverb, and designed to qualify its meaning. In the rentences, " he rides well," "splendidly done," "remarkably good," and "very prosperenaly," well, splendidy, remarkably, very and prosperously are adverba.
ăd-vẽrb'-ǐ-al, a. [In Ger. adverbialisch; Fr. adverbial; Ital. avverbiale, from Lat. adverbialis, from adverbium $=$ an adverb.] [Anverb.]

1. Pertaining to an adverb, coetaieing an adverb.
"I next proced to the edvorbial forms."-Koy:

2．Liberal in the use of adverbs．
＂He is wondertully adeerblat in his protewiona＂一
有di－vẽrb＇－i－al－iy，adu［ADVErbial．］After the manner of an adverb． ＂＂derna：and whlch are used adverblally by the
India， 1 I8s．
－Yd－vë＇re，v．t．［ADVERT．］
$\dagger$ łd＇－vërs－a－ble，a［ADVERse］Contrary to，opposito to．（Johnson：Dict．）
 tention．

Desyringe so ecastall in to dwell，

－ad＇－vẽr－sant，a［ADVERsE．］Adverse． （Minsheu：Guide into Tongues．）
ăd－vẽr－sär＇－İ－a，e．pl．［Lat．，a note－book，a common－placa book，a journal，memoranda， especiaily a book in which debtor and creditor entries wers placed adverse，that is，oppoaite to each other．］
1．A common－place book．
＂Those parchmonts are capposed to have been St．
2．A priated miscaliany．
＊xd＇－vẽr－sab－rie，n．［ADversarv．］
ad－vẽr－sär＇－i－oŭs，a．［ADVERSABY．］Full of opposition to，exceedingly adversa to． （Poetic．）（Southey．）
Yd＇－vẽr－sar－y，s．\＆a［In Fr．adversaire ： Ital avvefsario，fr．Lat．adversarius $=$ turned towards，opposed to：adversus，part．，adj．，\＆ prep．$=$ turned towards，opposite：$a d=$ to；
cervics $=$ turned，pa．par．of verto $=$ to turn．］
A．As substantive：
I．One temporsrily or permanently brought into antagonism with another，as in a battle， a．lawsuit，a competition，or even a friendly game；an opponent．

And eok by witnessyng of many a wight，
Chaucort：C．T．，13，509－10
And do as adveraties do in laiw－

 2．One who from having been brought in some way into antagonism with another，has become his secret or avowed foe．In a more general sense，an enemy，whether public or private．（Used also of the euemies of God．）
＂And he wasan adversary to Israel all the days of Solomon．＂－1 Kingi ivi 25．
Pa．＂Lix 29．mive advertaries be clothod with shame．＂ ＂The adv
pleces．．．-1 sam ii． 10 ． to Sapplied in Scripture by way of aminence to Satan．
＂̈nikeit．eonr adverfary the devil，as a roaring tion，
B．As adjective：Opposed to，adverse to．
＂An quyanquinhable fort against the impressions
 Law：Not unopposed．An adversary suit is a suit to which opposition has becn iatimated．
ăd－vẽrs＇－a－tive，$a$ \＆s．［In Orr．adversa－ tivum；Fr．adversatif；1tal avversativo，from Lat．adversativus．］

## A．As adjective：

1．Ger．：Expressing some opposition to，or at least some difference from or with．
2．Spec：Pertaining to，resembling，or con－ taining an adversative．
＂Two members of one and the same sentence con－
nected with the adversative particle＇bat．＂－ ington：Niscell．p． 4 ．
TI Prof．Bain considers tha Adversative terms as the sacoud class of Co－ordinating Conjunctions，the others being called Cumu－ lative and Illative．The adversatives place the aecond satence or clause in aome kind of opposition to the preceding onet．There are thres apecies or divisions in the class：Ex－ clusive Adversatives（viz．，not，but，else，other－ ciusive Adversatives（viz，not，but，else，other－
wise），Alternative Adversatives（viz．，either－or； whether－or；neither－nor），and Arrestive Aa－ versatives（as but，but then，still，only，neverthe－ less，and others）．（Bain：Higher Eng．Gram．）

B．As subatantive：
Grammar：A word putting in more or iess diatinct opposition to each other the two por－
tions of a aentenca between which it is placed．［See the adjactive．］
ăd＇－vẽrse，$a$ ．［In Fr．adverse；Ital．avversa； fr ．Lat adversus＝turned to：$a d=$ to；versus， pa．par．of verto $=$ to turn．］
Filable Sheeare generally accents on the flrst ayllable as ia now dons；bat in the following passage he does so on the second ：
＂Though time seems so odverse，and means unfit＂＇
Shakeys．Au＇s Wdi that Erdi Hell vo
inary Language：
A．Ordinary Language：
I．Of purely physical opposition： 80 turned towards a person as literally to stand in tha way of his progreas．
Used（1）of anything in action against a person or thing．
＂One by storms annoyed and edberre wind，＂
Fordsoorth：Excurtion，bk，ill
（2）Of what is simply opposite to $s$ person or thing．
diflo＇s conet and Calpe＇s advere height．＂
Byron：Engith Barde and Soctch Reviewert．
II．Of opposition not purely physical．
1．Of persons or beings：Hostile，antagon－ istic，inimical，unpropitious．
＂Besidet the king＂name fo a tower of otrength，
Which they njon the adverse faction want
Which they ngon the adveres faction want， Shakesp．Ring Richard $11 I_{\text {，}}$ ，a
＂The adhereats of the minimetr were victorious， Puttre Endverse mioh
＂E＇er aituce our adverse faten decreed 2．Of things：Coneper：To Delik
（a）In opposition to the real or supposed welfare of ；calamitous，afflictive．

What if he hath decreed that I ehall first
By tribulations，injuries，insults

（b）In its nature opposed to，incongruous or incousistent with．
＂The beaevolent spirit of the Christian morality
1s tuadoobtedly adveree to diatinctione of casto． 4acaulay：Hiat．Eng．，oh． 1

## B．Technioally：

Law．Adverse possession：Occupancy againat the person rightfully entitled，but whicb， however，wili become unimpeachable if the latter ramain quiat on the subjact for tweaty yeare．
－add－vẽrse，v．t．［From the adjective．In Lat． adversor＝to oppose．］To oppose，to manifest hostility to．
＂Of that fortune him schulde adverse＂．
Gower：Confessio A mantio，
ăd＇－vẽrse－1y̆，adv．［ADVERSE．］In an ad－ versà manner，oppositely．
 corioanus，11． l ．
ad＇vẽrse－něss，s．［Anvense．］The state or quality of being adverse ；opposition． deavoirs．＂－esoeming adverseness of events to his etu－
＊ăd－vẽrs＇－ẽr，s，［ADvense．］An adversary．

 Ouls，${ }^{\text {a }}=$［Lat．adversus $=$ turned to，opposite
foliuf folium＝a leaf．］

Bot．：Having opposite leaves．
＊ăd－vẽr＇－sion，s．［ADVERT．］A turning to， attention．

> "The sout bestoweth ber adversion On something ele. - Nore: Phil. Poems, p. 294.
ăd－vẽr＇－sǐ－t̆̆y，＊add－vẽr＇－sǐ－tĕ，s．［In Fr． adversité；1tal．avversita，fr．Lat．adversitus＝ （1）contrariety，antipathy；（2）misfortune， calamity．］
1．Adverse circumsiances，misfortunc， calamity，trouble，either one affliction or a series of them．（In this seuse it has a plural．） ＂He hath aatd in his heart，I ，hall not be moved
 ＂And ye have thly day refected your God，who him－ nolf anved you ont of all your advershies and your
tribulations 2．The state of mental depression prontuced
by by such adverse circumstances or calamities．
＂Haveth som reathe on hir adnersite．＂．
ad－vẽrt＇，v．t．\＆i．［In Ital．avverlire，fr．Lat． adverto，v．t．$=$ to turn towards ：$a d=$ to ；verto $=$ to turn．］

1．Transitive：To regard，to advise．

2．Intransitive：To turn the midd or atten
tion to，to remark，to notice．
（a）With to：
＂I may ayain advert to the distinction．＂－arome
Cxassif．of the Irammaica， p ． 97.
（b）With upon：
－At chld of earth，I rested，In that otage
Of my past course to which these thoughte edreve，
＂While they pretend to ourch：Exoursion hk Hit
set up another．－Vindic．of the Duse of Guise（itess）．
＊äd－verrt＇，v．t．［Lat．averto：$a=$ from ；verto ＝to turn．The $\alpha$ is improperly inserted．］ To avert，to turn away from．（Scotch．）
＂Frae my alnnes advort thy taoa＂， $\begin{gathered}\text { Poome，16th cont }\end{gathered}$
ăd－verrt＇－ę，pa，par．［ADYERT．］
＊ăd－Fẽrt＇－ançe，a［Advertence．］（Oud Scotch．）
－ad－vẽr－tà＇tion，ad－ver－ta－oy－oun， 2 ［ADVERT．］Information．（Digby Myst．，p．106．）
ăd－קẽrt＇－ençe，＊ad－vẽrt＇－anģe（ 0. Scotch），
8．［In Ital avvertenza．］［ADPERT．］
L．The act of turning the mind to；atten－ tion，notice，heedfulness．
－1．Without to：


2．With to： ＂Ohristianity may make Archimeden binghallenge：
give it but where it may eet its foot allow bnt \＆mber gudeertence to its propooals，and it whil move the whole world．${ }^{\text {man }}$－Decay of Prety．
II．A person or persons attending upon （0．Scotch．）
1．Retinno．
－Rau＇Colly hiear．
2．Adherents，abettors，adviaers．
＂Schir William of Crechtoun and Bchir George of
Crechtoun，and thar advertence．＂－Short Chrom of Crechtoun，and thar advertence．＂－Short Chrom ©
Jas．II．，p． 3 ．
t ăd－vẽrt＇－en－çy̆，e．［AdVERTENCE．］The same as Advertence，in sense No．I．
＂Too much advertency is not your talent；or olse
sou had fled from that toxt，as from \＆rock＂
ăd－vẽrt＇ent，$a$ ．［Lat．adrertens，pr．par．of adverto．］［Advent．］Turning towards，atten－ tive，heedful．
＂This requires choice parte，great attantion of mind， sequestration from the importunity of secular em

ăd－vẽrt＇－ent－1y̆，adv．［Anvertent．］In an advertent manner；not unintentionally，bot with deliberstion，or，at least，wilfully．
ăd－vẽrt＇－îhg，pr．par．［ADVEAT．］
ăd＇－vẽr－tişe，ăd＇－vẽr－tīze，v．t．\＆i．［0．Fr． advertissant，pr．par．of advertir；Fs．avertir； Ital．avvisare：Lat．adverto．］［Ádvert．］
A．Transitive：
＊1．Ger．：To notify，to inform，to give in－ teiligence to．
＂I have aivertizd him hy searet meane．＂－Shakesp．： ＂Asd I thought to advertive thee，asying，Bay it
before the inhabitants． ＂I was advertisod their＂＂Renernl slept．＂
＂I was advertiod their genernh slept．＂
ihakesp．：Troilus and Cressida，Ii， 2
2．Spec．：To publish in a newspaper，or in some similar way，a paragraph generally desigued to promote the financing or other interests of the person who seeks its inser－ tion．［Anvertisemest，IIl．2．］
＂By statute 25 Geo．II．e 88 ，even $+\cdots$ advertise
reward for the return of things stolea，with no ques． reward for the return of things stolta，with no ques．
 B．Intransitive：To publish an ndvertise－
ment in a newspaper，or in any her way ment in a newspaper，or in any oher way give it currency
FI Formerly used sometimes with upon，so as to make a compouad transitive verb．

ăd＇－vẽr－tīşed，爻d＇－vẽr－tīzed，pa．par． ［Advertise，Advertize．］
ad－vẽr＇－tĭşe－mĕnt，＂ad－vẽr－tī̧̧̧e－mĕnt， s．［In Ger．\＆Fr．avertissement．］

[^10]
## I．The set of advertising．

1．Gem．Tha act of advertising，intimating， or giving notice of anything．
2．Spec．：Admonition．
＂My griefs cry louder than edivertisement．＂
II．The etate of being advertised，ebility to be advertised．
III．That which advertises．
1．Gen．：Intimation in any way of bome thing which has occurred．
＂H．Fen．The Earl of Westmoreland set forth to－day： For thim my eon，Lord John of Lancaster Shaketp：Henry IV，，Part I．，ili． 2
2．Speo．：A public announcement，botice，or atetement in the columns of a newspaper or other public priot，giving information regard－ lag a private or pablic uodertakiog，atating want or a fact or a coming eveot，ead usually paid for by the party to be beounfted by ench anoonncemeat．Circulars，heodbilla，posters， ad oigus of varioue kinds are advertisementa bat the term is quite commonly restrictod hoi he term is quite commoaly reatrictod magazines，theatrical programmee and tho life．

## 

1．Of persons：One who advertises．

2 orthing：That which advam
2．of things：That which advertisees．（Used as the name of varions newspapera，as the ＂Morning Advertiser．＂）
＂They have drawled through columns of gacetteera
and adsertisers for a century together．© Burks．
Work， 12
 I．As present participle：In seuses corro－ ponding to those of the verb．
II As adjective：
1．Furnishing advertisements，as＂an ad－ vertioing firm．＂
2．Constituting a raceptacle for advertise－ ments，as an＂advertiaing van．＂Vehicles designed for such a purpnoe cannot legally be vent forth to traverae public thoroughfares．

3．Attentive．
TI Advertising and holy $=$ attentive and Bithful．（Johnson．）

Advertising and holy to your bust 1 was then
Aovertiong and holy to your husiness，
Not changigg hesart with ha
Attornied at your service．＇
Shakesp．：Meam
と̆d＇－चĕr－tize，\＆c．［ADventise．］
【̆d－věsp＇－ẽr－āte，v．i．［In Lat．advesperascit， impers．verb $=$ evening epproaches ：$a d=$ to； vesperasco $=$ to become evening；vespera or vesper $=$ the eveaiag．］To draw towards evening．
＊九d－vĕst＇，v．t．［Norm．Fr．advestir：fr．Lst． $a d=$ to，and vestis＝a garment．］To put in possession，to invest．（Cotgrave．）
ad－vew＇e，v．［VIEw．］To conaider．（Spenser．）
－ad－vew＇ed，pa，par．［ADVEWE．］
qd－vi＇çe，a－vis＇，＊a－vi＇se，＊av－ĭ－Is＂， ＊a－V⿳亠口冋$'$＇s，s．［Fr．avis； 1 tal．avviso．］［ADVISE．］
A．Ordinary Language：
1．Opinion，view，Bentiment．
＂And seth then sayd hir auils
Of God，thit Loverd was and ever Isse．＂
＊2．Deliberate considerstion，prudence．
${ }^{\text {ch }}$ What he hath won，that he hath portifled； Bo hot a speed，with such advice disposd； Euch temperate order，in so flerce a course， Doth want example．
［See also example under No．3．］
3．Information．［See also Commerce（B．I）．］ ＂How shall I doat on her with more advice

4．Counsel；an opinion offered as to what one ought to do either habitually，or io the cirenmstances which have at the time arrived．
＂．．．．give here your advice and counsel．＂- Judg．
＂His friends were summon＇d on a point so niee，
To pass their judgment，and to give adrice； But fix＇d before，and weli resolved was he
（As men that ask advice are wont to be）．＂
（As men that ask advice are wout to be）．＂．
Pope：January and Mfey， $81-84$.
To take advice is to accept it wheo tendered， and act upon it．
＂This adoico was taken，and with excellent effect．＂
－Hacaulay：Hist．Evg．，oh．Ix．

To take advice with，is to take counsel with to consult，to hold a conference with，and ask the opinion of，as，for instance，an adept in any art．
＂Great princea，taking advise with workmen，with
B．Technically：
1．Comm．：Information on some business matter communicated by one engaged in mercantile life to another person similarly engaged．

II Often in the plural ；in which case it means telegrams，lettera，or other documents， or even verbal communications，interesting to commercial men，regarding occurrences hap－ pening eisewhere．
$A$ letter of advice：A letter sent hy one mer－ chant to another，informing him when hilis or cheques are drawn on him，with particulars as to when psyment is to be mede．
2．Nautical．Advice－boat：A small vessel to carry despatches，or，in some cases，verbel information between places accessible by water．
 wetch by，to keep guard over：$a d=$ near， and vigilo：$=$ to be wakeful，to watch ；vigil $=$ ewake，watchful．］To watch pver，to wetch．
ad－vis－a－bil＇－i－ty，s．［Eng．advisable；－ity．］ The quality or atate of being advisable；ad－ vissblenesa．
ad－vis＇－a－ble，a．［Anvise．］
＊1．Able to be edvised；not indisposed to accept advice，and therofore encouraging others to offer it．
＂He was eo atrangely advinabte that he would advert
unta the jodgment of the mennset perion．＂－Foll： unto the jodgment
$L$ iva of Hammond
2．Such as one acting 00 good edvice would sdopt；right，proper，befittiag，fittiag，ex－ pedient．
＂He called a connesil of war to connider what course
it would be advidabte to take．＂－Nacaulay：Hith．Eng．， ch．xilt．
\＆d－चiş＇－a－ble－něss，s．［Aovisable．］The quality of beiag proper，befitting，or ex－ pedient．（Johnson ：Dict．）
ad－vis＇－a－bly，$a d v$ ．［Aovigable．］In an advisable manner．（Webster．）
ad－vi＇şe，＊ad－v̄＇ş，＂ad－vi＇ze，＊a－vi＇ş，
＊ $\mathfrak{a}-\overline{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{y}^{\prime} \mathrm{se}^{*}{ }^{*}$ a－vi＇ze，v．t．\＆i．［0．Fr．ad－ viser；Ital．avvisare $=$ to view，to perceive，to take note．］［ADvice．］

1．Transilive：
（a）Ordinary Language：
－1．To observe，to look at．
＂Heo heom avysed among ther play，
For he was hought of that contray． For he was nought of that contray．＂
＂He Hoked back，and her avizing well
Weoned，as he asid，that by her outward grace．
That fairest Florimel wan present there in place．＂
＊2．To consider，to deliberate upon．
（a）Not with self added（unreflectively）．
（b）With self added（reflectively）：To take counsel with one＇s self；to reflect．
＂Now therefore aidice thyself what word I shall
bring agsin to him that ent me．＂－1 Ohron． xxj ． 12 ．
3．To inform，to acquaint，to apprise；to teach．［See Commerce．］
＂Quick．Are you adpised o＂that？yous shall find it a
reat charge：and to be up early and down late．＂－ great charge：and to be up early and
Shakesp． Merry Wives of Windsor，i．4．
4．To counsei ；to offer counsel to，in the hope，or at lesst with the desire that it may ＇ee followed．
＂Brother， I advise you to the best．＂－Shakesp．：King ＇I Wrouid adrize all gentlemen to learn merchants＇
accounts．＂－Locke．
（b）Technically：
${ }^{*}$ 1．O．Scotch Law：
To advise a cause or process：To deliberate so as to give judgment on it．
and desynt the eestates to advise the process，

To be advysit with：
judgment after deliherate inve ready to give judgment after deliherate investigation．
＂＂andis，decernis，the．thatrwith being ryplie adrysit，
2．Comm．：To communicate intelligence re－ garding the state of the markets，the con－ signment of goods，hills drawn on ooe，\＆c．

II Intransitive：To consult，to deliberats， to reflect．
＂Now adolice，and noe what answer 1 shall return to
him that sont me．＂-2 Nam xxiv． 18 ．
ad－vig＇ed，pa．par．\＆a．［ADvise］］
As adjective：
1．Of a person：Counselled；scting with deliberation ；prudent，wise．
＂Let him rather bo advised In his answern than
forward to toll stories＂－Bacon：Ewayk
（a）Well advised：Humble，prudent．
＂Only hy pride cometh contention：hut with the
（b）Ill advised：Foolish．
2．（a）of a resolution：Well considered． （b）Of an act：Deliberste．
＊io：－－－arter a great and long and cadulsed dispute－ Oude：Hist．Eng．，ch．xVi．
＂When they had sworn to thls advised doom．＂
＂In other worde，he may eit ther have been aware of the circcumstance，or not awarer it may dither have been present to his mind or not present．In the frret
 i． 42.
 deliberation．
＊1．Attentively．
＂This pletare ahe advisedly perused，
2．With meture deliberation ；with delibe－ rate purpose．
＂ 1 dare be bound again，
My eoul npon the forfeit，that your lord
My eoul npon the forfelt，that your lord
Shakesp．：Merchant of Venice，v． 1
 quality of having been sdopted after mature deliberation；edvisabieness．
＂While things are in agitation，private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration ot those that are in authority ；to whose care it belongeth， in prescribing concerning indifferent things，to proo ceed Fith all just adrisedness and
＊ad－Vīse＇－mð̌nt，＊a－vişe＇－mĕnt，s．［AD－ VISE．］

## I．Consideration，deliberation．

without perill to auch portion of the meal is not without perill to such ps with small advisemont p． 38.
A＂MS．＇from the Rolls＇House，quoted in Froude＇s＂Hitet， 2．Consultation．

David，when he came Fith the Philistinee
against Saul to battle：but they helped thern uot for the lords of the Philistines upon advisement sent him jeopardy of our heads．＂－1 Chron，xii． 19.
3．Advice，counsel．
＂Ten schlppes were dryven，throagh ille avisement，
horghatempest ryven，the schipmen held them chent＂－Langeaft：Chrom，p． 148.
ad－vi＇－şerr，s．［ADVISE．］One who advises． Judgaent nor had he near him any ationser on whose Jug．，ch．vil．
Eng．，ch．vil．
＂Halifa Was generally regarded as the chief ad
viser of the Csown．＂－lbid．，ch．xiv．
ad－vi＇－serer－shǐp，s．［ADVISER．］The offlce or position of an adviser．
 As substantive：Advice，counsel．
Measurefor Measure，lii， 1 my advisings．＂－Shakesp．s
＊ad－vi＇－sion，\＆．［Avision．］A vision，a dreara．（Wright．）
＊ad－vi＇şive，a．［Eng．adirise，v．；－ive．］
1．Prudent，cautious．
2．That advises or counsels．
＊ad－चi＇－şīve－nĕss，s．［Eng．advisive；－ness．］ The quality of heing advisive．
＊ad－vi＇－s्̄र्，s．［Low Lat．adviso；Ital．aviso．］ Advice．

Foi．．．their counsels and advitos．＂－Wagstaje：Hish
＊ad－
1．Having power to advise．
＂The general association has a general adviorz
anperintendence over ali the ministers and churchea＊ －Turnbull：Huat．Conn．
2．Containiog advice．
ăd vi＇－tăm âut oŭl＇－păm．［Lat．］［AD．］
boul，boy；pout，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，chin，beng̣；go，gem；thin，this；ain，aş ；expeot，צenophon，exist．ph $=6$


Cí-vö-cq-çॅy, [Lat. advocatio, fr. advoco = to call or summon to.] [ADvoke.]
*1. A law-suit.
"Ro ye not ware how that false Pollpheto
Is now about eftionfa for to plete.
And hring in on you advocacies new?" And hring in on you adoocacies new? 2. The act of pleading for a person or s canse.
"If any there are, who are of oplnion that there are no antipodos, or that the atars do fall; they whall not
Watat hervin the applause and adrocacy of man."Browne rep the splaus

Kd'-vō-cāte, * a d'-vō-cat, * ðd'-vork-ěte, 9. [Lat culvocatus $=$ (1) originally one whose aid was called in or invoked: one who helped in any business matter; (2) Law, at first, one who gave his legal aid in a case, without, however, pleading, this being the function of the patronus; (3) the advocatus fisci, who attended to the interests of the fiscus, or the emperor's privy nurse. From advaco $=$ to call or 8 ummon to one: $a d=$ to, and voco $=$ to call, to summon; Ger. advoikat Fr. avoout; Ital. avvocato.] [ADvowson, ADYoke, Voice.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit : One who pleads a cause in a civil or criminal court belonging to any country.

O thou, that art so fair and ful of grace,
Be myn advocat in that hibe place,
Be myn adrocat in thrt hime place. $\quad$ Chancer: 11,995-6
The advocatee contended on both aldea with far
nore than profesional keenness and vehemence. Nacaillay: $\bar{Z}$ iat. $\bar{E} n \mathrm{~g}$. . ch vii.
2. Figuratively
(a) One who defends against opposers, and seeks to recommend to the acceptance of the public any opinion or cause

And thither will 1 bear thy sult,
Nor will thin advocuce be minte.

- It is used with of or for after it

The adrocates of 'transmutation' have falled to explain them"一- wen: Clastlication of Nammalia,
"And adrocates for folly dead and gone,"
(b) Christ, as pleading before the Eternal Father for aimners.
"And hif any man min, we have an advocate with the
B. Technically:
I. In the old German empire: A person appointed by the emperor to do justice. Germany and elsewhere juridical advocates were made judges in consequence of their attendiog when causes were pleaded in the count's court.
II. In the Mcalicerat Church: One appointed to defend the rights and revenues of a charch or monastery. The word odvocate, intthe sense of a defeader of the church, was nitimately superseded by that of patron, but it still lingers in the term advowson. [ADvowson]

Constitutional adrocates, in Rome, pleaded before the consistory in cases relating to the disposat of benefices whieh they opposed.
Elective advocates were chosen by a bishop, an abbot, or a cliapter.

Feudal advocates were persons asaigned lands on condition of their fighting for the Charch, leading out their vassals for the purpose.
Matricular advocates defended the cathedral churches.

Military advocates wers appointed to fight for the Church. [See also Abvocatus.]

Devil's Advocate. [Advocatos, Fra.]
III. In English Law:

1. Originally: One who pleaded a cause in a civil, but not in a criminal court Formerly, certain persons called advocates, learned in the ciril and canon law, were alone entitled to plead as connsel in the English ecclesiastical and admiralty courts but these are now thrown open to the ordi nary bar. (Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon.)
2. Now: One who pleads a canse in any court, civil or crininal. It is not, properly apeaking, a technical word, but is ased onls in a popular sense, as synonyinous with barrister or connsel. [Couvael; Aovocate, A. 1.]

The Queen's Adrocate was a member of the College of Advocates, whose office it was to advise and act as counsel for the Crown in questions of civil, caaon, and international law. He ranked next to the solicitor-General. (Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon.)

At stations of the army the judge-adverate is the officer throngh whom prosecntions
before courts-martial are conducted. There is also a Judge-Advocate-General for the army at large.
IV. In Scotland :

1. Law: $A$ member of "the faculty of advocates," or Scottish bar. These have not derived their privilegea from any Act of Parliament incorporating them fato a society, but have possessed them from a period of nuascertained antiquity The association is formed on the model of thst or the French avocats, and, like it, is presided over by a dean, or doyen.
"The College of Jastice \& grest forensic society compowd of Judges, adrocates, writern to the signet,
2. A solicitor practising in Aberdeea.

IT The Lord Adwosate is the principel Crown lawyer in Scotland. $1 t$ is his duty to set as public prosecntor, which he does in great cases in which the Crown is interested, leaving the inferior ones to the procurators fiscal, who act under his instructions. He is virtually Secretary of State for Scotland, and, as a rule, it is through him that the Government proposes, explains, and defends the apecial legislation for that country.
ad'-vó-càte, v.t. \& it [Lat. advoca $=$ to call or summon to. In Law: To call an advocate to one's assistance: $a d=$ to $; v o c o=$ to call. This is an old English word which fell into disuse and again revived. "It would be difflcult," says Treach, "to find an example of the verb sto advocate" between milton and the verb to advocate between Milton and
Burke" (Trench: Eng., Past \& Present, p. 55.).
I. Transitive:

* 1. To call opon or to, to summon, to ask to hear.
the form of may, in those crases, express our onth in the form of adpocazing side call

2. To speak or write, if not even to agitate in favour of a persoa, an opinion, or a measure.
"a The mont eminetit orator wers angaged to advo
coter
couna."-Mifford
Mackenxie: Lif of Calvin.
II. Intransitive:

* O. Scotch: To strive, as an advocate does, to win a canse.
"For men seldom odrocate ngatnst Satani! work And sin in therselves, but agalmst Godis mork in
ăd'-vō-cāte-shĭp, s. [ADvocate.]

1. The office of an advocate.

Leave your adrocrtelhip
2. Advocacy.

- The redemption of the world was made a great
art of the advocatathip of the Holy Spirit by our part of the adoocatathin of the Holy mpirit by our
ăd'-vō-cā-tĕss, s. The feminine torm of adrocate.

He [the Archblishop of Floreace] snswers
hath provided us of an adrocatey who is gentie and sweet, \&c., And many other such dangerous proposi-
tlons. Bp . Taylor: Disuanives from Popery.
ăd'-vō-cā-tílig, pr. par. [AdVocate] ]
ăd-vō-cà'tion, a. [Lat. aulvocatio $=$ a sum
moning of legal assistance.] [ADvocate.]

1. The act or office of pleading ; advocacy. Mes. Alas: thrice gentle Caselo.
My ford is not my nord. is tune
2. Scots Law: A mode of apinello, 111. 1 tain inferior courts to the supreme from cer31 \& 32 Vict., c. 100 , the process of adrocation is abolished, and appeals are substituted in its room.
Note of aidvocation: A writ employed for this appeal
ăd-vo'-cạ-trǐçe, s. [Adovocate.] A female advocate. (Etyot.)
ăd-vō-cā'-tüs, s. [Lat.] [Advocate.]
In the Papal Court : A. diaboli = the devil's advocate; the same as the Fra di diabolo. A person appointed to raise doubts against the genuineness of the miracles of a candidate for canocization. [FRA.]
ad-void', v.t. [Avoio.]
ad-vonke, v.t. [Lat. aduoco $=$ to call or summon to one: $a d=$ to; roco $=$ to call. $]$ To call or summon to; to transfer a cause (to one's aelf) for trial.


- X̌d'-vō-kěte. [ADvocate.]
- ed-vōl-a'-tion, s. [From Lat. advoiatio $=$ a flying to, from advolo = to fy towarda; ad $=$ to, and volo $=$ to fy.] The act of dying to or towards anything. (Johnson: Dict.)
- ad-vol- á'-tion, s. [Lst. advolutio $=$ a rolling pp, from advolutus, pa. par. of advolvo $=$ to roll to or towards : $a d=$ to , and volvo $=$ to roll.] The act or process of rolling towards.
*ad-vouph, v.i. [Avotece]
*ad-voù'-tẽr-ẽr, z. [ADvoutrv.] An adulterer.
OWrod will condemn ad pouverers, ..."-Bayle: rae a
* ăd-จou'-trěss, * そ̌d-vow'-trĕss, \& The fem. form of ADVOUTRER, or ADVOwTaER. "This kind of danger is then to be feared ehiefy. Whan the wives have piots for the ralsing of their own
* ăd-vou'-trie, * ăd-vou'-try̆, ăd-จown-try̆, " a-vow'-try̆, * a-vou'-terr-ie, s. [O. Fr. avoutrie.] Adultery. [AddLterv.]
 Anderron: that he had lived in in., pt inequent avourry."-
ăd-vóu'-troŭs, a. [ADvoutry.] Adulterous.
". '. the fanl of the adwoutrous, cursed, and malige
* ad-vow', "ad-vow'e, v.t [Avow.]
ad-vow'-ēe, a-vow'-ée, s. [Anvow, Avow.] 1. An "advocate" of a church or monastic body. [Anvocate]

2. A person possessed of an advowson; the patron of a church.
The yaramount adrowec: The sovereign.
ad-vow'-şôm, s. [Norm. Fr. avoeson, azoerie; Fr. avouerle, fr. avouer $=$ to grant, to allow avoue $=$ an attorney. Low Lat. advoatio; Class. Lat. adrocatio $=$ a summoning legal assistance, the bar, de: Low Lat. advoo; Clask. Lat. ad$v e c o=$ to call or summon.] [Advocate.]
Law: The right of presentation to vacant bencfice, what is called in Scotland patronage [Patronage] This is of three kinds: (1) Presentation, when the patron has a right to present clergyman to the bishop for institution; (2) collation, when the bishop is himself the patron of the living; and (3) donation, when the king or a salject, acting under the royal licence, founds a church or chapel on the footing that it shali be subject to his visitation only, and not be phaced under the bishop, and that he (the patron) shall havs the power of putting a clergyman in it without presentation, iastitution, or induction. Hence advowsons are classifled as presentative, collative, and donative. The reason why they wers generally yested in lords of the several juanors was that it was in most cases their aacestors, or at least predccessors more or less reinote, who originally built the chareh, or were "advocates" of ecclesiastical privileges. [ADvocate.] An advowson still attached to a manor is called an appendant. If, howerer. it be once sold to a parchaser it ceases in all futura time to he appendant, and is saill to be in gross, or at large. Advowsons, originally trusts, are now considered heritable property. ${ }^{\text {"Th}}$ The advowon and right of aext and perpetual presentation to the rectory of ow , Eubject to the lifo year."-Advertiscment in Times, 18i5.

* ad-vow'-trěss, s. [ADVoutaess.]
* ad-vow'-try̆, e. [ADvoutry.]
advoyer, or avoyer (proc. ad-voy'-a, a-voy'- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ ), s. [0. Fr. advoes.] The chlet magistrate of a Swisa town or canton.
 drean.

*ăd'-wârd, v.t. [AWARD, v.t.]
*ad'-wârd, s. [AWARD, s.]
*ad-wà'ythe, 2 . [Awalr.] To wait for. (Wright: Monastic Letters, p. 202.)

[^11]-dyy, a palm-tree, called also abanga, a native of the Went Indies. The large leaf. shoot at the sumamit of the stem, when cut into, furnighes a liquor used as wina. The kernels of the fruit are regarded as a cordial, and an oil prepared from the fruit msy be nsed as butter.

 advvauia $($ adunamia $)=$ want of strength : $\dot{\alpha}$, priv. ; sivajes (dunamis) $=$ strength; súva $\mu$ ai (dunamai) $=$ to be able.
Med. : Debility resulting from oickness.
a-dy̆n-am'-io, a. [ADYNamia] Pertaining to adynarny; without strength, weak.

Medicine. Adynamic fever: "A kind of fever charactarised by great prostration or depression of the vital powers, with a tendency to putridity." (Dr. Tweedie: Cycl. of Pract. Med., Art. "Fsver," Ii. I62.)
a-dy̌n'-am-y, s. [ADYNAMLA.]

- ăd'-y̆t, ăd'-y̌t-ŭm, s. [Lat. adytum; Gr. adotoy (aduton) and ädveos (adutos), fr. the edj. adutos (adutos) $=$ not to be entered : $\alpha$, priv.; diou $(d u \bar{o})=$ to get into, to enter. 1 a shrine; the innermost and most sacred part of a temple ; the holy of holies.

Behold amidst the adyts of our gode"

* a-dy'te, v.t. [In Old Fr. endicter, fr. Lat. indico $=$ to indite; in and dico.] To indite, to write.
"Kjng Rychard dede a lettre wryte,
A noble clerk it gin adyte... Richard Cour de Lion, 1,174.
 azuela.]

1. An instrument consisting of an arcbed cutting blade of iron and a handie, the latter being placed being placed transversa to ha edge of the blade, whereas in the axe the two are parallel. It may be considered as a kind of crooked axe. It is used byshipwrights, carpentera, coopers, and other artisans, and is specially deaigned for
 deaigned

## .

 choppingadze, v.t. To shape by means of an adze.
ădzed, pa. par. [ $\triangle \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{E}$, v.]
ădz'-ing̀g, pr. par. [ADZE, v.]
(pron. generally $\overline{\mathbf{e}}$, and occasionally $\breve{\mathbf{e}}$; when it has the latter mound, it is marked in this work æ̈).
I. As an initiol: A Latin dighthong corresponding to the Greek ai (ai), and nsed chiefly in words originally derived from the Greek language. When fully naturalised in Engliah the Greek ai (ai) and Lat. $a$ becoma simply e. Thus the Gr. aidrp (oither) is in Lat. other. In Eng. soma writers, Tyndall for one, looking on the word as but partially naturalised, still writa it with tha diphthong oether; whilst the genarality, regarding it as fully naturalised, make it ether. [ETHEM.]

- Quite a miltitude of Anglo-Saxon words commence with $e_{\text {, }}$ but the $\boldsymbol{a}$ becomea changed In various ways when these are naturalised in English. It is often transformed inte a or e, leas frequently into ee, or ea, or o, or $2 w$, or oi, or oa; or it is whoily omitted.

Examples:

1. As $\alpha$. A.s. cecse, ax = Eng. axe ; teern =acorn; ofter =after; ande = and; angel $=$ angel ; apl, eppel, dc. $=$ appla ; at $=$ at.
2. As e. A.S. abbung = Eng. ebbing; efen, đfyn, ófenn = even; alf = eff; cometta, ermete = emmet, ant; Englisc = Engliah.
3. As ee. A.S. ál = Eng. eel.
4. As ea. A.S. cettan = to eat; cermian $=$ to
5. As o. A.8. ane $=$ Eng. one
6. As aws. A.S. $a l=$ Eng. awl
7. As oi. A.S. $a l_{0}=$ Eng. oil.
8. As oa. A.S. Ac = Eng. oak.
9. With the wholly omitted.
A.S. abare $=$ bare ; ceend $=$ and.
II. As a termination. [Lat. nomm. pl. of tbe first decledalon, as penna, pomin. pl. of penna $=$ a pen. $]$

Soience (chiefly Blology): The termingtion of most orders of plants, and also of moat families and sub-familiee of animals. Some of these terme are classical Latin, ebut the majority are only modern imitstions of it. Examples :-Class. Lat.: Algoe (pl. of alga), Sea-weeda, the sea-weed order of plants; Rosacese (with plantes $=$ plants, underatood), tha Rosaceons order of plants, called by Lindley Roseworta

## äe, a. \& adv. (Scotch.) [ONE.]

æ-çǐd'-1-ạl, $a$. [See def.]
Bot. : Pertaining to Fecldium (q.v.).
"Ecidial formas."-Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 824.
w-gid'-i-0-form, s. [Mod. Lat. œcidium, and Eng. form.]
Bot. : The same as Ecinsostage (q.v.).
 and pl . of $\mathrm{Gr} . \mu \overline{\mathrm{v}} \kappa \eta \mathrm{s}(\mathrm{muke} \bar{s})=\mathrm{a}$ fungus.]
Bot.: A group of minnte parasitic fungi, each species of which exists in two or more forma, generally very unlike.
m-cid'-1-0-spöre, s. [Mod. Lat. axidinm, and Gr. otroр́́ (spora) = seed, spora.]
Bot.: A spora produced in the æcidiostaga of growth of certain parasitic fungl, distinguiahed by, or pecnliar in, their development by a process of abstriction.
 and Eng. -stage.]
Bot.: The first stage of development of several fongi of the order Uredinee.
w-ç̌̆d'-ĭ-ŭm, s. [Mod. Lat., a dimin. from Gr. aikia (aikia) = injury, loas.]
Botony:

1. A genus of fungi, natural order Uredineæ, now thought to be a subordinate atage in the development of the genera Uromyces and Puccinia.
2. The cup-like form characteriatic of the genns or form. [Pseudoperiditm.]
od, in compos. [A.S.] [EAD.]
 Sweden. 1

## Min. : The name of two minerala.

1. An impure Wollastonite, which, to distinguish it from No. 2, is better spelt, as by Dana and others, Edelforsite (q.v.).
2. The name given by Retrius to a red zeolite from Adelfors. It is considered by 3. N. Berlin and hy Dana to he an impure Laumonite. [Laumonite.]
ฉ̈d'-ĕl-ïte, ĕd'ĕl-ite, s. [Fllel, a ahorter form of Edelfora, in Sweden; -ite, Gr. suff. = belonging to, derived from.
Min.: Prehnite from Adelfora. [Prehnite.]
ee'-dile, s. [Lat. adilis, originally from ades (1) a sanctuary, a temple, (2) a dwelling for men.]
3. (Plural.) In ancient Rome: Magistrates who had charge of public and private buildings, of aqueducts, roads, sewers, weights, meaanree, the national worship, and, apecially when thera were no cenaors, public morality. There were two leading divisions of adileaplebeion and curule. Two of the former class were created in A.U. 260, to assist the tribunes in their judicial functions. The same number of curule adilea were elected from tha patricians A.U. 387, to perform certain pnblic games. For a time these officers were chosen alternately from the patricians and the plebcians, then they were tsken indiscriminately from cither of these castes. Their insignia of office wam Tike thase of the old kings-the toga pratexta (a purple robe) and the selue curulis, or curvie chair, ornamented with ivory. To the ordinary two plebeian edilea Julins Cexsar addad anothef paif, called cereal odiles, to look after the corn anpplies and the food of the capital generally.
4. The term adile is sometimes applied to the President of the Board of Worka and Public Buildings, who is a member of the Britiah Government, but does not belong to the Cabinet. His dntiee'are not, however, in all reopects atmilar to those of the old Roman gediles, for whilat, like them, he looks after public buildings, he regards some other matters which they regulated as properiy appertaining to other functionaries, or as fitted rather for private enterprise than for direct government management
"Flavius was a recibo, or clerk, the son of a freed

w'dile-ship, \& [Eng. wdile; -ship.] The office of an redile.
"But he had nutd no higher oftice than the oodle chip." -Amold: Bith. Rome, oh. xiviL
 private parts, and גóoos (logos) $=$ a discourse. $]$ Medicine:
5. That part of medical acience which treata of the organs of generation.
6. A treatias on, or an account of, the organs of generation.
a-doe-obp-tō'sis, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. aidoia (aidoic $)=$ the private parts, and $\pi \tau \bar{\omega} \sigma t 5$ (ptōsis) $=$ a falling.]
Med.: Displacement downward of sama part of the femala genitsi organs, and alao of the biadder.
 the pripate parts, and тomy (tomé) = a cutting.] Med.: Dissection of the organs of generation. āe-fâuld', $a .[x=$ one; fauld= fold. $]$ "Onefold," simple. (Scotch.)

* \&́-fer, * か-fre, * ǽ-vere, adv. [EvER.]
$\boldsymbol{x}$-ga, s. [A Greek nuythological name.] A geuis of lsopod Crustaceans.
 (aigagros) = a wild goat: from a"ts (aix), genit. airós $($ a igos $)=a$ goat; a apoos $($ agrios $)=$ wild.] A nama for the wild goat, the capro cogagrus of Gmelin. It appears to be the stock whenca of Gmein. It appears to be the stock whence all the varieties of the domestic goat sprung. The male has large horns, whilst those of the Cancasus and the monntains of Persia, and is still more abondant in Asia Minor. It may possibly be wild even in the Alps and the Pyrenees, though the identity of species from these various localities has been donbted. It is gregarious. Its name in the Persian mountains is Paseng.
m-ga-grŏp'-1-1a, s. [Lat. aggagrus (q.v.); pilus = hair.] A hall composed of hair, found in the stomach of the chamois.
m-gër'-ĭ-a. s. [Ageria, or Egeria, a uynuh or goddesis from whom Numa Ponpilius 1 re tended that he received his laws. 1 a gerus of Sphinxes (1Fwk-moths), the typical one of the family Ageridæ. Exampls, the Currant Clear-wing, AL' tipuliformis, so called from its reaemblance to the two-winged tipula, whilist the English appellation points to the fact that the laria feeds on currant bushes.
$\infty-\dot{g}$ ër'-id-a, s. pl. [EGGERIA.] A fanily of Sphinxes (Hawk-moths). The wings are so transparently clear that the insects are 1 nopularly called Clear-wings. This character, however, obtains alao in tha neighbouring family of Sesiadx.
 in the eye (Ifippocretes).] (For signification are etym.)
æ'-gill-ŏps, 8. [Gr. aiyi $\lambda \omega \psi($ aigitōps $)=(1)$ a wild oat, (2) a kind of oak, (3) an uheer in the cye; aik (aix), genit. aiyós (aigos) = a goat: and (2) $\omega \psi(\bar{o} p s)=$ the eye, the face.]
I. Betany:

1. Hard-grars. A gentus of grasses of the family Triticea. The heads of $E$, ovatc, the oval-spiked hard-grass, are roasted and eaten by the sicilian peasantry.
T Kersey, in his Dictionary, 3rd ed., A.D. 1724, uses cogilops in an analogous sense for "a weed that grows among corn, darnel, wild oats.'
2. The specific name of a gail-bearing oak, Quercus agilops.
II. Med.: A tumour in the corner of the ye adjacent to the nose. It is so called
becanse goate are supposed to be apecially liable to it．

Agilops is a tubercle in the inner canthos of the

E－Ei＇－ne z．［Lat．，fr．Gr．Aǐvua（Aigina），a daughter of Asopus and Metope，carried off by Jupiter．The island of Egina was named from her．］

1．Class．Myth．（See the etym．）
2．Astron．：An asteroid，the ninety－first found．It was discovered by Stephan，on Nound．It was 4,1866 ．
2－8 a physician of the seventh century．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Orobas－ chaces，or Broom－rapes．The A．Indica is a small ruah－like plant，with a purple flower． When prepared with angar and antmeg it ia considered an anti－acorbutic．
 egifila；Sp．ejifla；Port，egiphila；Gr．ail （philos）$=$ beboved，dear．］A gegus of planta belonging to the order verbeoacea，or Ver－ beaea．Tha species are found is the Weat Indiea，and are favourably regarded by goats．
wosgir－ine，s．［EOIRITE．］
－mosiri－In－ŏn，s．［Deriv，uacertaio．Pos－ sibly it is Gr．aif（aix），genit．aizós（aigos）＝ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ goat；powón（rhinon）＝shield or powós （rhinos）$=$ akin，hide．Why so called is not obvions．］＂A sort of ointment mads of the berries of the black poplar－tres．＂（Kersey．）
 Ger．，Sw．，\＆e．，cegirin，
diaavian god of the sea，

Min．：Thia mineral，sll the apellings of which given above are used by Dana either in the tody of hia work or in tha index，is classiffed by him under his＂Oxygen Com－ pounds－Bisilicates．＂It coatalna more than 50 per cent．of ailica， 22 of seaqai－oxide of iron， 9 of soda，and 6 of lime．It is mono－ clinic，and iamorphona with pyroxene．It generally ocenrs in atriated or channelled priams of a greenish－black colour and vitreons lustre．It is found ia Norway，in arkansas，\＆e．
a0－gir＇－प्यs，s．［Possibly from airos，genit．of aif $($ aix $)=$ a goat．（Wooduard．）］A genus of mollusca helonging to the family Doridx，or Sea－lemons．Two species occur in tha Britiah seas．
eo＇－gis，s．［Ia Ger．ogide；Fr．egide；Lat． agis；Gr，aifis（aigis），genit airidos（aigidos）．］ 1．Classic Mythology
1．The ahield of Jupiter． ＂The dreadtul Egia，Jove＇s im． Blaz＇mortal sher held． Blas＇d on her arm，and lighter
anl the feld Roond the verperts roll
arpeats rollict a hundred rm＇e the bright frioge，and
seem to burn in gold．
 12．The shield of any other classic god，as，for instance， Apollo．

Thrice at the battiemea His blusing struck． Iis blaing agis thrice Apollo
A Did．XVL．859－0． most modern pocts represent it，a ahield）worn by Minerva it，a ahield）Worn by Minerva head and friged with Grgon＇ head，and friged with snakes．
（Liddell \＆Scott：Greek Lex．）

miverva，
wearing hen egis．

Gone weze the terrors of her awful brow， Byron：Curve of Ninerva．

## II．Fig．：Protection．

hed shoitered fraod＂－Daity Telegraph，Oct．8，1877．
pegis－orb，s．An orb－that of the aun， shaped like the round＂ahield＂worn by Mi－ nerva．

Hung o＇eran clood abote the wteep that reara
2tedge all finme the liroadening sun appears：
A loog hilo bar ith agis orb dividen．
And hresks the spreading of lis golden tidee＂

 fr． $\operatorname{ain}_{\gamma} \lambda_{r}\left(a_{i g l e}\right)=$ spleadour．］

1．Class．Myth．：The nslad mentioned in the etymology．
＂And make him with fair Eghle break his Ralth．＂
2．Zool．：A geaus of decapodous ahort－ tailed crabs．The At．rufopunctata，or red－ apotted Figle，is found in the Mauritias and the Philippine Islands．
3．Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the order Aurantiacea（Citron－worts）．The Sigle Marmelos，the Bhel，Bals，Bilwa，or Bengal Quince，a thorny tree with ternate leaves and a delicions pulpy fruit，with a amooth，yellow， a delicions pulpy fruit，with a smooth，yellow，
very hard rind，grows wild in India．Dr． very hard rind，grows wild in India，Dr． dyeing yellow．Io Ceylon a perfume js pre－ pared from it，and the seed is employed as a cement．In India the legumea are used in asthma，the fruit，a littie unripe，in diarrhcea and dysentery，and a dscoction of the root and bark in hypochondriacal complainta and pal－ pitstion of the heart．
4．Astron．：$\Delta \mathrm{n}$ asteroid，the nigety－aixth found．It was diacovered by Coggia，on February 17， 1868.
æ̈g＇－lögue，\＆［Eclogue．］An eclogue （q．v．）．＂A pastoral song．＂（Kersey．）A word introdnced by Petrarch，who derived it from aík（aix），genit．airos（aigos）＝a goat，and Aóyos（logos）＝apeech，and attributed to it the meaniog＂the talk of goatherds，＂in places of the＂talk of goats．＂Speaser and some other writers adopt it．It is aimply eclogue apelled in a differeat way．owing to the fact that ita proper etymology has been misuoder－ stood．［Eclogue．］
＂Which moved him rather in aglogues otherwiee to
0－gō－brơí－chŏph＇－ŏn－y，s，［Gr．äf（aix）， genit．airós（aigos）＝a goat；Bpórxos（bronchos） $=$ the windpipe ；$\phi \omega \nu \dot{\eta}$（phönē）＝a sonad．］a mixture of two sounds called respectively agophony and bronchophony，heard by mesca of the atethoscope in cases of pleuro－paeumonia． Laennec compared it to the sqneaking voice of Pnnch；but there ia also a tremor in the sound whichaeems alternately toapproach and recede．
ab－gō－phön＇－ic，a．［ Wqophony．］
Med．：Pertsining to ægophong．
through the whole of the egophonic region，＂，
aliams ：Cyclop．Pract．Med．，Pnewmonta．＂
80－göph＇－on－y̆，8．［Gr．aḑ（aix），geait．aijós （aigos）$=$ a goat ；$\phi \omega \nu \dot{\eta}$（ $p h o n \bar{e}$ ）$=$ a sound．］

Med．：A aonnd like that of the bleating of a goat，heard in casea of pleuro－pneumonia． （Dr．Willums：Cycl．of Pract．Med．）
 egopodio；Gr．aik（aix），genit．aiyós（aigos）＝a goat；$\pi$ ovis（ $p o u s$ ），genit．$\pi 0 \delta o ́ s(p o d o s)=a$ foot， ao called because the leavea are cleft like the foot of a goat．］Goat－weed．A genns of piasts belonging to the arder A piacex，or Umbellifers． The $A$ ．podagraria，Common Gout－weed or Bishop＇a－weed，is a commos weed in Britain， thongh it ia said to have been introduced by the monks．The leavea amell like those of angelica，and may be eaten as salad．
$\boldsymbol{x}^{\prime}$－gró－tănş， $\mathrm{s}_{\text {t }}$［Lat．pr．par．of agroto $=$ to be sick．］
English Universities：One who is sick．
＂The Mathematical Tripon Lst contalus nlaety－six

me＇grót－tăt，s．［Lat．3rd aing．prea．ind．of ogroto $=$ to be aick．］
English Universities：A medical certiffcate given to a student showigg that he has been prevented hy sickneas from attending to his stadiea，\＆c．
so－ğ̆ $\mathbf{p}$－tī＇－a－cŭm，s．［Properly a．of Lat．adj． cegyptlacus，with unguentum implied．From Gr．Aivintios（Alguptios）＝belonging to the Kgyptians；Airviros（Aiguptos）＝（1）the river Nile ；＇（2）Egypt．］A kind of ointment．
digris，oferiacumin，an ointment made of honey，ver－



＊poit－lond，＂eit－lond，＂eyt－lond，a．［A．S． igoth，from Icel．ey $=$ an island，asd dimin． ete］Ao lsland．［Atr．］（Layamon，iii．159．）
 as Elfred［Alfred］＝all peaceful；Eiwin trious；Aldred＝altogether reverend．

尚1．in compos．
［A．8．］
［A．8．］An alf，a genive （Bosworth），as Xlfwin［ELFwIN］＝victorioum elf，or genius．Camdea，Todd，and others con． slder alf，ulf，welf，hulph，hilp，helfe，and helps in proper names all to mean help，and make Elfuin＝victorious help；Alfwold $=$ an auxiliary governor；Slfiva $=$ a lender of assistance．（Gibson，Camden，Todd＇s Johnson．）
3－a1＇－1ర，s．［Lat．aello；Gr．de入入̀́（aellō）＝a storm－swift，the came of a harpy，also one of Actæon＇s dogs：fr．$\dot{\text { a }} \mathrm{e} \lambda \mathrm{\lambda a}(a c l l a)=a$ atormy wind，apecially a whirlwind．］A geaus of bata founded by Leach on alagle apeciea of unknown habitat，the $A$ ．Cuvieri．
＊ao－lür＇－üs，\＆［Lat．］Tha cat．（Kersey．） ［Ailurus．］

## Femill－j－a，8．［Nams of several Roman

 ladiea．］Astron．：Aa asterold，the 159th found．It was discovered by Paul Henry，on the 26 th of Jsanary， 1876.
＊əัm＇－ṇ－1eŭs，a．［Emulous．］
－色m＇－प－1ŭs，s．［Lat．comulus＝atriviog after．］ A rival，a compatitor．
＂The rival of his tame，his only cemutus．＂
（Trench：On some Defoiencies in our Eng． Dict．，p．12．）
AE＇nē－íd，s．［Lat．Eneis，fr．Eneas．］One of ths great eptc poems of the world．It was written in Latio by Virgil，and published after his－death，which took place about 16 B．C．Ita hero is Eneas，oas of the Trojan chiefa，whose adventures during and after the alege of Troy it recounta，till the time when he succeeded in fully eatabliahing him－ self in Italy．The poet，like the majority of his countrymen，believed that the imperial family of the Cæaars had Eneas for their remote anceator，and that many other illus－ trious Romans wers descended from his compations in arms．
＊sen－gä＇－geants，s．pl．［Fr．engageant＝ engaging；pr．par．of engager $=$ to engage．$]$ A kind of ruff．

Engageant；Are dounle rumes that fall over the
＊$\quad$－nig＇－ma，s．［Enioma．］
＊Be－nig－măt＇－ĭck，a．［Enigmatic］
＊m－n̆g－ma－tī＇ze，v．i．［Entomatize．］
mo－ 1 －ănth＇－üs，s．［Lat．Eolus；Gr．ävos （anthos）a hossom，a fower．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiacees， Labiates，and the aection Ocinoideze The A．suavis is uged in Brazil in apasmodic atrangury．（Lindley．）
 Folus，the god of the winds and king of the volcanic islands off the coast of Italy，now called the＂Lipari＂1slands，in the caverns of which the winds were aupposed to be con－ flned．This is probably an old way of attempting to explain the oceurrence of noises as of atruggling air in the caverna，the result， perhaps，of volcanic commotion．］
I．Fertaining to Folus，or the cavern in which he was fabled to keep the winds con－ fined．
Less loud the wiods that frome th＂Eotian hall
Roar through the wods，and make whole forests fall．
Pope：
2．Pertaining to the wind．
Ausind that through the corrldor
And touching the aoolian atriagh
Longfollow：Golden Legenad
AColian harp，s．A harp played by Folus－in other words，by the wind．It ia made by atretching atrings of catgut over a
wooden sonnd－box．If expoged to the action of the wind，a auccession of pleasing sounds proceeds from it，plaintive when the breeze is alight，hat bolder as it increasea in force．

Ak an woolian harp through gusty doors
of sorme old ruin ite wild music pours．
of mome old ruin its wild mushe vours＂
Like an woilinn harp that wake
No certain air，bot overtakes it makes．＂
 Eolicus：Gr．Aionios（Aiolios），Aionicós （ A iolikos）$=$ pertaining to ELolia，or Eolis．］




#### Abstract

Folic dialect：One of the three great dis－ lects of the Greek language，the othere being the Doric and the lonia The sxpression Attic dialect often occurs，but this should be regarded as the normal type of Greek rather than as \＆divergent dialect of that tongue． Alolic digamma：A letter similar in chsracter and sonnd to the letter $F$ ．It is so called be－ calese the Aolisns used to prefix it to certain words beginning with a vowel，and insert it between vowels in the middle of words．It does not sppear as a letter of the ordinary classical Grask alphabet． Eolic rocks（Geol．）：Rocks formed by the setion of the wind．Exampls，sand dunes They sre sometimes called also acrial rocks． Eolic verse，called also Eulogic，Archilochian snd Pindaric verse：A verse consisting of ons lambus or spondee，then of two anapeats separsted by a long syllable，snd then another syllable concluding all．


 tively．］A native of Aolis
o－orl＇f－das，s．pl．［COLIS．］ Zool：A firnily of gasteropodous marine molluscs，belonging to the section Tecti－ brancbia．The gills are papillose，snd arranged around the sides of tha back；the tentacles ars non－retractile，snd therc is no diatinct mantle．There are several genera soms have representatives in Britain，viz． Enlis，Fiona，Embletonis，Proctonotus，An－ tiopa，and Hermsea（Woodward：Mollusca．）
en－di－i＇－na，s．［Lat．Eolus，the god of the winds．］［LOLIAN．］A small musical instru－ ment，consisting of a frame set with a number of metallic lamina，or springs，snd played by the human breath．It is now rarely used．

## $0-\mathrm{ol}$－i－pile，s．［Eolipile．］

e＇－ol－15s，s．［Deriv，uncertain．From \＆olis $=$ sncient Mysia，in Asia Minor（？），］A genns of molluses，the typical ons of the family Eolide．The species move sbout in sn sctive msnner among the rocks at low water，moving their tentscles and extending and contracting their papillæ．Thirty－three occur in Britain． （Woodward：Mollusca．）
o－ol－ist，s．［From Lat．Eolus．］［FTOLIan．］ A pretender to inspiration．［1nspiration．］ （Swifl．）

$\boldsymbol{\omega}^{\prime}-\boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{n}$ ，8．［Lat．coon＝eternity，fr．Gr．diúv （aiōn）$=(1)$ a period of time，（spec．）a life－time， a generation；（2）a long space of time eternity；（3）s space of time clearly marked ont，a period，sn age，s dispensation．（Liddell is simply the Gr coon，given sbove，which tution of the at diph（aion），with the subati－ tution of the Lst．diphthong of for the Gr．one which is used in poetry in most of the senses Which is used in poetry in most of the senses
of aitw，and is simply that Gr．term Latinised， of audv，and is simply that Or term Latinised，
the inserted $v$ being the remains of the Eolic digamms（q．v．）．Cognate words are Goth． aws，crude form ave．Bopp，Graff，and Kuhn derive sll these terms from Sanse．$i=$ to go．］
I．Ancient Philosophy and．Theology：
Among the Gnostics：A virtue，sttribute，or perfection of God，personified snd regarderi perfection of God，personified sinders．Thegarder Valentinian，in the second century，taught that in the pleroma（the Gnostic name for the that in the pleroma（the Gnostic name for ths
habitation of God）there were thirty coons， fifteen male and fifteen femsie；besides these there were four unmarried－Horus，Christ，the Holy Spirit，and Jesus．（Mosheim：Ch．Hist．， 2nd cent．，pt．ii．，eh．v．）
II．Modern Science and Literature：A period of immense duration，specially ons of those which geology makes known
the Silurian and Devonian coms．＂－owen
Hammalia，p． 68 ． olassiy．of the Sillurian and
＂Haylng walted through those LEons nntil the proper eonditions had set in，did it send the fiat forth
Let life bel＇n－Tyndall：Frag．of Sclence，vii． 163 ．
昰－0̄n－1－an，a．［Latinised frarn Gr．aicúvios （aionios）＝lasting，eternal；Lat．coon；Gr adúv．］［道．］Of all but eternal duration． ＂The sound of strams that swit or slow
Draw down Eonian hille，and sow The dust of contitents to b
 form of Gr．aiwion（aiōnion），n．of sdj．aitiovios （aionnios）＝lasting，eternal．］Named from tbeir tenacity of life．A genus of plant belonging to ths order Crassulaceere，or Honse－leeks．\＆
arboreum，the trea houss－leek，s garden plant is thickly laden with yellow flowere．
＊－pY－or＇－nis，s．［Gr．aiwús（aipus）$=$ high and steep ；opvis（ornis）$=$ bird．

都 by Isidore Geotroy St．Hilaire on some fossi bones snd eggs brought from Madagascar 1t belongs to the order Cursores，and has a certain affinity to the ostrich，but it is be lieved to have been twice as bigb as that tal bird．The eggs were 123 inches in length and bad 8 capscity squal to six ostrich eges or to 148 of the domestic fowl．The remains were found in slluvial soll，sod were，geologi cally viewed，so recent that it is open to ques tion wbether living specimens msy not yet be found in the unexplored parts of Madagascar．

so－quǐ－nð̌e＇－tia，s．pl．［Lat．plural of aequi－ noctium $=$ the squinox ：aquus $=$ equal；nox ＝night．］The equinoxes

w－quI＇－pa－rāte，v．［Lat．aryuiparo $=$ to put on a level ：cequus＝level，flat；paro＝t make equal ；par＝equal．］To level（to the ground），to raze．

Th emperiall cltio，cause of all thie woe． And houses topa to thi ground coquiparase

w－qnŏr＇－6－a，s．［Lat．aquor $=$ the sea］A genus of Msdusas，the typical ons of the fismily Equoridæ．Exsmple：E．cyanea．
a－quor＇－e－al，a．［Lst．arpuoreus $=$ belonging to the sea．Pertaining to the sss．A term spplied to s fish－the equoreal pipe－fish，Syn quoreus，Linn．Yarrell：Britist Fishes，ii．335．）
 Medusas belonging to the class Discophora and the order Gymnophthalnua it contain some of the largest apecies of naked Medusas． Prof．Forbes describes two British species．
ā＇－ẽr，s．［A．S．$a r=\mathbf{s n}$ oar．］An oar．（Scotch． before the ship ly on dry land，and pnt forth
à＇－ẽr，s．［Lat．aër；Gr．uमp（aēr）．］The sir．
aer perflabilis．［Lat．（lit．）＝air able to be blown throngh；hence airy，windy．］ Open air．

¥r＇－a，s．［Efı．］
 （anthos）$=\mathbf{s}$ blossom，a flower．］A genus of plants belonging to the family Orchidacea， or Orchids．The species are sérisi，and bsve large beautiful fowera．They occur in Mada－ gascar．
か－rär＇－1－an，s．［Lat．corarius，et．cerarius＝ pertaining to the ararium，or treasury ：cra， plural of $\sigma s=$ copper ore－money．$]$

In ancient Rome：A citizen who had either been daprived of or was not allowed to possess a vote，and who was moreover subjected to heavier rate of taxation than others possess－ ing the same pecuniary resources．

The drarians，consist ing of those freedmen naturallsed straugers，and others，who，being enrolled In no tribe Iossessed no rote in the comitia，but still
enjoyed all the private rights of Roman citizens． ATMota：Hike．of Rome，ch．xvii．
＂xpilied from his he orere an ordinary citizen he wan
orrarians．＂－Ibid．
ä＇eer－äte，v．t．［Lat．aër $=$ sir ；suffix－ate（fr． Lat．$\cdot$ atum）$=$ to make．］
I．Gen．：To subject to the action of atmo spheric air，or sny of ita constituenta．

II．Specially
1．Agric．（of land）：To canse sir to permeste the soil of cultivated land for the parpose of facilitating the growth of the plants upon it． ［AERATION．］
2．Physiol．（spec．of blood）：To subject to the sction of the oxygen existing in atmosphari sir；to oxygenste．（Uned apecially of the srterialisation of the venous blood by the air inhaled into the langs．）
＂As in most groupa of animals，important organs such a those for propelling the blood，
it：$-D$ arwin：Origin of Species，ch．xill．

＂The function hy which the futds are thus azrated
is called respiratlon．＂－lbid．，1．24．

3．Of Chem．© Art（of bread）：To subject，it one stags of the process of manufscture，to the sction of carbonic dioxide．［AERATED．］
ā＇－̂̃r－ה̄－ť̌d，pa，par．\＆a．［Aerate．］
aerated bread，a．Bread formed by lorcing carbonio dioxide，generally called car－ bonic acid，into the dough in lieu of that developed by ferinentation．
$\overline{\boldsymbol{a}}$－ẽr－$\overline{\text { anding，}}$ pr．par．\＆a．［AERATE．］

$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\tilde{e} \mathbf{r}-\overline{\mathrm{a}}$＇－tion，s．［AEqate．］
I．Gen．：The set of subjecting to the sction of stmospheric sir or to any of its con－ atituenta．

II．Specially：
1．The act or process of causing land to ba permeated to a certain extent by sir， Which is necessary for the proper growth of planta．The thorough breaking up of tens－ cious land by stesm gives sccess to sir snd to motature，the latter carrying with it much stmospberic sir
2．Physiol．（of blood）：Oxygenstion．［Sse Aernte．］
＂．any mechanical impediment to the atration at
3．Chem．\＆Art（of bread）：The sct or art of sërating it．［Aerated．］
$\dagger$ a－ër＇－é－al，a．［AERIAL．］
 ［AERomancy．］
 tation of ethereal（q．v．），from Lat．aerius，mora rarely aëreus＝（1）pertaining to sir，（2）rising high in air，（3）vain，fleeting；Fr．aérien；Ital． acreo．］
TT The spelling aëreal is rare，snd used chiefly in poetry．
I．Gen．：In any way pertaining to，or con－ nected with the air．
II．Specially：
1．Consisting of sir，or of 8 gaseous sub－ stance like it．Filled with air or enything similar．

Soft o＇er the shrouds axirial wblupers breathe．
Pope：Rape of the Lock，canto ii．， 5 ，sh

welve daye，whlle Boreas ver＇d th＇aerial hil My hospitable dome he deign to to grace．＂ 2．Resembling air．
But in the majesty of distance desolate；
But in the majesty of distance now
of agpect，with aeriat eoftness clad．

3．Produced by the air．
The gitts of heavin my followhng soug pursues ；
Aerial boney and ambrosial dews．
Dryden：Kirg，Geor．
4．Inbabiting or traversing the air．

in regions mild of calin and serene air．＂
a be sulivided in：han sies．＂－Locke．

Or fetch the atrial eagle to the ground，

spiders although，as we have seen，the young of other spiders do possess the power of perrorming atriad －Aërial music：Mfusic in the air．（Alilton．） 5．Rising high in the air．

## 

6．Feeding on sir．Aërial plants are those which absorb most of their food from the atmosphere．
III．Fig．：Ethereal，refined．
Some mugle is ahove me；most music is heneath aerral compositions of the older ltallans＂－Coleriage： Table Talk．
＊T Aërial acid：What was subsequently called carbonic acid，snd now is termed car－ bonic dioxide．（Ure．）
Aërial images：1mages caused by the con－ vergence of refracted and refiected rays of light，when these appear to be suspended in the air．Examples，the mirage and the mages formed by a concave mirror
Aerial perspective：That higher artistic mansgement of the perspective of a lsndscape
which not merely presents the various objects of the relative size which, by the laws of perspective, they must assume when viewed from the observer's stand-point, but also succeeds in imparting effecta as if they wers seen with their outine softened by the action of air. Claude Lorraine was apecially distinguished for thla high artistic attainment.
"These results have a direct bearing upon what sefistsee, I 284
 Airiness, udsubstantiality. (De Quincey.)
ä-ër'-i-al-1y̆, ody. [Aerial.] In an aérial mabder.
"Your hair is darlieer, and yoar eves
Tonched with a somewhat darker hue
And less aerially hlue." Tennybon: Sargoree.
Z-ër'-1-ans, a. pl. [See def.]
Church Hist.: The followers of Aërins, a presbyter who lived in the fourth century, and held semi-Arian tenets respecting the Trinity. H8, moreover, maintaided that there was no acriptural distinction between bishops and presbyters, that Easter should not be celebrated, and that there ahonld be no prayers for the dead. (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Cent. IV.)
exr'-1-ca, s. [Lat aris, genit. of es = copper, bronze, sometimes incorrectly readered brass. "A fiah of the color of braks, a herring, a red herriag." (Kersey.)
Eärr-1-děs, s. [Lat. aër; Gr. ánp (aër) = the gir.] [A1R-PLaNta.] A genus of plants be longing to the order Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. It derives its name from the fact that the speciea appear to derive their principal nourishmeat from the air, as they can exist for weeks in their native clime, and sead forth blossons after blossom while hung up in a room quite away from the vegetabla soil Their flowers are beautiful and ficely fragrant. The $A$. odoratum is sometimes kept in greenhouses in Britain, but rarely flowera.

- à-ẽr-І̆e, s. [EvRie.]
 bear. 1 Air-beariag, bringiag air, conveying air. (Used chiefly in biology.)
"The auriferoust tubes in insects are called trachesen" E-ẽr-ĭf-íc-à-tion, s. [Lat, aër = air; facio = to make.

1. The act of combining air with another onbstance, or the state of being so combined. 2. The act or process of readering any substance gascuus, or the state of being so transformed.
à-ẽr-1-fied, pa, par. \&i a. [AERIrs.]
à'ẽr-1̆-form, o. [I口 Fr. aeriforme; Lat. aer =air, and forma $=$ form. $]$ Of the form of air that is, gaseoua, as opposed to liquid or solid.'

 makc.
2. To combine (a aubstance) with air; to infuse air into.
3. To convert from the liquid or solid into the gascous state
 (kustis) $=$ a bladder.] Bot. : Ooe of the air-cells of an algal.
à-ẽr-ŏ-dy̆-năm'-ics, s [Lat. aër; Gr. ảp (aēr), and סvivans (dunamis) $=$ forec, power.] [Drianics.] The acience which treats of the force excrted hy air when in motion.
子vãoss (gnosis) = (1) inquiry, (2) knowledge :
 The science which investigates the anbject of the air.
 Gr. aŋp (aer) = the air; Ypaфض (graphe) = a description of the air as it is, without apecial inquiry into the causes which make it as we find it. These fall under Aenology (q.v.)
sphere, ituphy.-A description of the airir or atmosphere, nis as acrology, unleas the latter be confined to the theory, and the former to the dencription-Pantologia, "Acrography."
 aerolit: Fr. airolithe; Port. aerolithe, aerolitho: Ar. Gr, $\dot{\alpha} \eta_{p}(\omega \bar{e} r)=$ the air ; $\lambda i \theta \circ s($ lithos $)=a$
stone.] A stone which falla from the air or aky. The name is somewhat inappropriate now that $I t$ is known that the connection of sime atones with the air to but alight, they gravity thaversing it as, under the operation of gravity, they fall from the regions beyond to of meteorites, from the fact that the fall of one or more aerrolites is generally preceded by ths appearance of a meteoric firc-ball, which, after gleaming forth for a brief period, then explodes, irresistibly suggesting the inference that the aerrolites which fall constituts jta fragmanta. Hence in many acientifle reports

aërolites and large meteors are classed under one category. Sometimes aërolite and meteorite are made quite synonymous terma; but it is better to draw a distinction betwean the two, making meteorite the general word and limit ing aërolite to the atony varieties of the genus. This is done by Prof. Maskelyne in his "Guid to the Collection of Minerals in the British Mngenm." The aërolites in this limited sease as a rule, fall to the ground in an incandescent state. They are generslly sub-angular, but with the angular points rounded off, and are coated, to the dapth of about a quarter of a line, with a black erust like varnish. When fractured they commonly display a series of amall grey spherical bodies in a gritty substance occasionally with yellow spota interspersed. When thus consisting of atony spherules they ars sometimes termed chondritic aerolites, from Gr. xordpitns (chondrites) $=$ of the ahape or size of groats; xóvdpor (chondros) $=$ a corn, grain, groat. Iron is found in large quantity lu nearly every aërolite, bometimes malleable, and sometimes io a state of oxide It is always in conncetion with nickel. Other anbstances found in more limited quantity in aerolites are silica, magnesia, sulphur. alumina line, mauganese, chrome, cobalt, carbon, roda and water. No new element has been found but the combination of the old ones ia differ ent from any occurring in this planet

Though the fact that atooes could fall from the aky to the earth was doubted by the scientific almost till the close of the eighteenth century, the occurreace of such a pheaomenon had been again and again popularly reported in various countries, and from a high period of antiquity. There is reason to believe that the object of worship in many a pagan shrine in ancieat times was an aerolite; that this was the case with the idol worshipped in the great temple of Diana at Ephesus is all hut implich in the town-clerk"s words, "The image which fell down from Jupiter ', (Actaxix 35). Among the notabla aërolites in the British Musemn collection may be enumerated a great chondritic one, which fell at Parnallee, in Madras on February 28th, 1857; one which deacemder at Basti, in India, on December 2, 1852, sad is remarkable for containing crystalline calcium sulphide, associated with enstatite and angite and, finally the carbonaceous atones which came down at Cold Bokkeveldt, Kaba, Grosnja, and Montauban. [Aehosidenite, Metzobite, Sidenite.]
a-ẽr-ŏl-itt'-1c, a. [Aerolite.] Pertaiaing to as aërolite; of the character of an aerolite.
"May zad-Atrolteic meteor observed at L'Orien
 air; (2) Aóyos (logos) $=$ a discourse.] Pertain ing to aërologs.
 Aofurins (logittes) $=$ a calculaior, a reasoner;
or fr. Eag. aerology, aod aftix -ist.] One who is a proficient in, or at least atudies, aërology.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{e} \mathbf{r}-\mathrm{o} 1 \mathbf{1}-\mathbf{0}-\dot{\mathbf{g}} \mathbf{y}$, s. [1n Fr. aerologle, fr. Gr.



#### Abstract

When little could be done in this department of knowledge except to record facts, airography (a writing about or a deacrlption of the air) was an appropriate enough name; bat now that the canses of many, eerial phenomena are becoming known, aërology (a discourse or reasoning about the air) is the more suitable term.


 * à'-êr-ð-mằn-¢̆, s. [In Fr. atromancie ; Ital. aerimanza; Lat, aëromantia, fram Gr. iepoparтeia (aeromantela): $\dot{\alpha} \hat{\eta} \rho(a \overline{l r})=$ air, and мaveia (manteia) $=$ divination. $]$. Divination by means of the air and its movements.

## "He tempteth ofte, and velk also

Gower 12S, Soc Antig., 134, \& (Hallwoul)
II Aëromantie la the apelling by Cotgrsve, aëromancy tbat by Kersey and in modern books of reference.
 taining to divination by air.

+ $\bar{a}-\tilde{e r} \mathrm{r}-\mathrm{o} \mathrm{m}$ '-ět-ẽr, s. [In Fr, acerometre, fr. Gr. ainp (aêr) = the air; mípov (metron) =a measure.]
In a general sense: Any instrument for measuring the air."
Specially: An instrument invented by Dr. Marcus Hunt, and used (1) for ascertaining the denaity or rarity of air, and (2) for making the necessary corrections in ascortaining the mean bulk of gases. It is now little employed.
à-ẽr-ŏ-mĕt'-ric, a. [AErometer.] Pertaining to the measurement of the air; to aërometry or the aërometer.
+ $\overline{\mathrm{a}}-\mathbf{e} \mathbf{r}-$ ŏm'-ĕt-ry̆, s. [1n Fr. airométrie, fr. Gr. anp $\left(a e^{2} r\right)=$ the air; $\mu$ etpon (metron) $\overline{=}$ a
measure.] The sclence which ${ }^{\circ}$ measures the air," that is, ascertains the mean bulk of the asveral gases of which it consiata, with their pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation. Pneumatics is the term mors commonly employed.

a'-ẽr-ŏn-ant, s. [In FT. aéronauto, fr. Lat. aer $=$ the air, and nauld $=$ a sailor: or ir. Gr. $\dot{a} \eta \rho($ air $)=$ the air; vaúrns (nautęs) $=$ sailor; vaī́s (naus) = a ship.]

1. Lit.: A human heing or one of the inferior animala barigating the air.
Used: (a) Of a humat being who ascends in a balloon.
"When the aetronaut wishes to descerd he opens cord, which nullows ghe to encape, and the balloon cord", "hich nulows gas to ehape, and
(b) Of a spider which saile aloft by means of a thread which itaelf has spun.
"The little oüronaur, as zoon as it arrived on board, Whe Yery actlve sunning about, sometimes letting bavin:- layage rousto the मorld, ch. viii.
2. Fig.: One who commits himself to a political or other scheme, beantiful for a spectator to contemplate, but very perilous to the operator.

à-ẽr-õn-âu'-tĬc, a. [(1) Lat. aër = the air, or Gr. $\dot{a}_{\dot{\eta} p}(\alpha \bar{e} r)=$ the air ; (2) Lat. nauticus, Gr. vautıkós (nautibias) = nautical, pertaining to ahips.] Pertaining to the uarigation of the air by means of balloons, or in aome similar way.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-ẽr-ǒn-âu'tics, s. [Io Fr. afronautique.] The science or art which trats of aërial navigation. With the example before him of birds created anatomically on a type in some essential particulars similar to his own, man was certain to covet and seek to attain the art of flying. Two fatal difficulties, bowever, appear for ever to forbid his anccess in this endeavour unless he be assisted by machinery to aupplement his physical defects. Compared with a bird he is proportionately heavier, and that to no slight extent; whllst, in addition to this, tha conformation of his breast does not afford a proper point of attachment for the powerful muscles reqnired to usa his arme after the manner of wings. Any one carving the breast of a fowl can at once perceive the superiority in this respect even of that tspe of bird, to the atrongest man. To affx wings to the arms is useless,
[^12]If the latter are too weak to turn them to cecount．From the half，if not wholly，mythic Icarus to the＂Flying－man，＂who ascended from London in 1874 ，failure of the most disastrous kind has attended every effort．
† $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$－ēr－ŏn－án＇－tism，8．［Eng．aeronaut；－ism］ The same as Aerunautics（q．v．）．
－̄－ẽr－ŏ－phō＇－bĭ－a，$\quad$［Gr．a ${ }^{\text {anp }}$ ，（aẽr）$=$ air， and ¢obsos（phoba
Med．：Dread of ths wind or fresh air，a morbid oymptom in hydrophobia and some other diseasea．
 фutov（phuton）$=3$ plant，a tree ；píw（phū） $\stackrel{\text { pur }}{ }=$ to bring forth．］A plant which lives exclu－ elvely in the eir，a parasitical plant．Meny Orchids are aërophytes，and a fungus akin to Mucor is called Aerophyton．
ä－érō－planē，s．A dyiag machine，of a bird－like constractlon，having two compressed air propellers，two laterally extended wing and a steering tail．Invented 1879.
E－ẽr－б－scěp－sy̆，s．［Gr．aihp（aêr）＝air，snd axty 15 （skepsis）$=$ perception by the aenses，
 perception by means of the air，supposed by
soms entomologists to exiat in the antenne of insects．（Kirby．）
 oxonite（ekopeô）$=$ to behold．I The observation of the air．
 oidinpos（sideèros）＝iron＿］ Min．：Meteorlc iron，an alloy of iron and nickel，with smsll amounts of other metals． ［METEOATE，AErolite，Sidearte．］（Prof Maskelyne：＇Guide to Brit．Mus．Minerals．）
wer＇ŏs－ite，s．［In Ger．aerosit；fr．Lat．arosus $=$ abounding in copper or bronze；as $=$ copper；Eng．auff．- ite $=$ of the nature of．］A mineral，an ors of ailver ；the same as Primas－ ovrite（q．v．）．
 aër $=$ the air，and status $=$ a standing；sto $=$ to stand：or fr ．Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \hat{\eta}_{\rho}(a \bar{e} r)=8 i r$, and $\sigma$ otarós （statos）$=$ standing ；ior $\eta \mu$（histermi）$=$ to cause （statos）＝standing ；iornut（histimi）＝to cause
to stand．］A name sometimes given to a to stand．］A naine sometimes bivequently ＂stands＂or is poised almost without motion in the air．
＂Heace the machines which are employed for this

 ［In Fr．airostatique．］＂Standing＂in the air． Pertaining to aërostatics．

## airostats or aïrostatic machines．＂－Encyct．

鳥－ẽr－ŏs－tãt＇－1cs，\＆．［In Ger．aerostatih．］The science which treats of sir at rest，that is， with its particles in equilibrium．Opposed with its particles in equilibricm． in motion．
Eaneẽr－ŏs－tā＇－tion，s．［In Fr．aẻrostation．］
I．The science or art of suspending，sad if possible controlling balloons in the air aëronautics．
2．The science of weighing air；the atatic portion of pneumatles．
＂The general principies of airostation are so 1 ittle
different from those of hydruataticks，that it may seenn superfluous to write hyoreataticks，that it may
 aruginosus．］Pervaded hy copper rust；with the rust of copler upon it．
Nat．Science：Verdigris－green；having a colour like that of amugo，or verdigris，without its being implied，however，that any oxide of copper is sctually present．（Loudon：Cycl．of Plants，Gloss．）
4 æe－rû́－gò，s．［Lat．，from as $=$ copper ore copper．］
I．Rust of copper，whether natural or artificial．
＂Copper is turned into green，named arugo，as 2．Mildew．
．Erugo，The ruth or canker of metal，verdigrise aso midew，
©＇－ẽr－y，a［Lat．aëreus，a rarer way of spelling aïrius．］［A1Rv．］A poetic way of apelling Alry（q．v．）．

##  <br> ＂Wheno that airy bloom of thine．＂

Aëry－light：The same as airy－light，that is， light as air．

Was abry－Ught，from pure digestios bred，
And tempersto vspourf bland．
Mition：Par，Zovt，bl，

## a＇－ẽr－y，s．［Eynie．］

20s，s．［Lat．］1，Copper ore，copper；2，bronze； 3，4，dia．
ses cyprium．Copper．（Pliny．）（Dana．）
ses grave．［Lat．$=$ copper；grave，$n$ ． of gravis $=$ heavy．］

Numism．：（1）The old heavy colns as dis－ tinguiahed from ases reduced in valna．（2）Any quantity of copper coins reckoned not by tale，but by the old standard of I lb．weight to the as．（3）Uncoined metal．（Smith：Dict of Greek and Rom．Antiq．）
＂Next，in this nncient division．come the Roman coing，beginning weinht，which came into ure robout the third centnry
Sus（1870），pp． $887-8$ ．
ses ustum．Calcined copper．（Kersey．）
eos Viride（ lit $=$ green copper $\lambda$ ．Ths rust of copper．［再Augo（2）．］
＊aos＇－chna，s．［ESENA．］
cow－ohy－nxin＇－thŭs，s．［Gr．aiaxivn（aischunê） $=$ shame；ävos（anthos）＝blossom，flower．］ A genue of plants belonging to the order Gesneraces，or Gesner－worts．They are very beautiful，having for the most part pendent atems，opposite fleahy leavea，and scarlet or orange－acarlet flowers．They grow in Java， Borneo，and other parta of tropleal Asia， whence aeveral have been introduced into hot－ houaes in this country．

๗es＇－chy̆－nïte，s．$\quad\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { In Ger，achynit；} \\ \text { ar．} \\ \text { aigxivn（aischuene })=\text { shame，dishonour．So }\end{array}\right.$ aioxivn（aischunè）＝shame，dishonour．So because chemical science wss not aufficiently far advanced at the time of the discovery of the mineral to aeparata two of its diasimilar constituents，titanic acid and zirconia．］A mineral classed by Daua with his＂Oxygen Compounds－Tantalates Columbates．＂Its crystals are orthorhombic，generally long crystals are orthornombic，generaly Luste
serrated prisms，H $5-6$ ， $4.9-5 \% 23$ ．Lustre， resinous；colour，nearly black when opaque， resinous；colour，nearly black when opaque，
brownibl yellow when translucent．Compo－ brownish yellow when translucent．Compo－
aition：columbic and titanic scids，together about $51 \cdot 45$ ，protoxide of cerium 18．49，thoria $15 \%$ ，with other ingredients in smaller quantity．From Minsk and Orenburg，in Juasia
 Lat．aschynomene；Gr．aiбxvvouivn（aischu nomenē）$=$ ashamed，pa．par．of aioxivona （aischunomai）$=$ to be ashamed；airxuve（（iis－
chunō）$=$ to disfigure，to dishonour．A plant with sensitive leaves mentioned by I＇liny Apparently it was a Mimoai．］Bastard Sen－ sitive Plant，a genus of papilionaceous plante of the aub－section Hedyssrea．They have jointed pods，and generally yellow racemes of flowers．Upwards of thirty alecies are known．$E_{\text {．}}$ sensitivus，from the West Indies，has sensitive leaves；ao also is $\mathcal{E}$ ．visci－ duia from Florida．The atem of $\mathbb{E}$ ．aspera， which resembles pith for lightness，and is which resembies in India solah，is cut into thin strips ealled in India solah，is cut into thin strips for the manufacture of aolsh hats，most usefnl
articles for the protection of the head against articles for the protection of the head againste into swimming jackets，floats for nets，hottles modela of temples，and other olvjects of sale．
ses－chy̆－nơm＇－ěn－oŭs，a．［．EschynOMENE． Bot．：Pertaining to the gemus Aschynomene or to any plant which，when one comes near it with his hand，shrinks in ita lesves． （Bailey：Dict．，\＆c．）

عos－cй－1 $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-$ pian，a．of or pertainlng to Esculaplus or the healing art；medical； mediciual．
Ass cйи－1 $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$－pins，s．［L．］The god of medi－ cine in ancient Roman aythology；heace，fig． e physician．
sem－cy－le＇－tín，s．［Lat．asculus（q．v．）．］ Chemistry：A bitter crystalline aubstano $\left(\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)$ ．
ees＇－cù－lĭn，s．［Lat．cesculus（q．v．）．］
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{21} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{O}_{28}$ ．A crystalline fluorescent bitter subatance obtained from the bark of the genera Esculus and Psvia．Its squeous solution is very fluorescent．The reflected light is of asky－blus colour．By boiling with hydrochloric acid it ia resolved into glucose and æsculetin
ョes＇－cul－lŭs，c．［In Sp．\＆Port．cescuio，fr．Lat． asculus，used by Virgll and Horses for a kind of oak，believed by Lindley snd others to heo $s$ variety of Quereus sessifora．（Lindley：Veg． Kingd．，1847，p．291．）In classical Latin it appears never to mean the horse－cheatnut tree．］
Bot．：Horse－cheatnuts．A genus of plants of the order Sapindacem，Sosp－worts，and the section IIppocastanear．One speciea，the A．hippocastanum，the Morse－chestnut，is well known in Britain，where，however，it is not indigenous．It is supposed to have been introduced into Eurove from Northern India， or some other part of Asia，about the middle of the aixteenth centory．1ts pyramidal ln－ florsscence is much admired．It has the unusual number of seven stamens．Its leaves are digitate，and seven in mumber．The seeds are excellent for feeding sheep upon．The bark has been recommended for fever－pstients．A decoction has bcen tried in gangrene，and the powder has been used as an errline．The young leaves are sromatic，snd have been used as hops in brewing beer．［Buckeye．］The other speciea llave quinate lcaves．
cesh＇－na，＊pes＇－chna，s．A genus of inaects belonging to the order Neuroptera and the family Libellulidx，or Dragon flies．They have the abdomen narrow and elongated，in place of enaiform，as in the Libellule proper． The middle lobe of the labium is large，and the two hinder simpls eyes are on a transverse keel－formed elevation．The larve are propor－ tionately larger than those of Libellule；their eyes are larger，their mask is flat and 1 ro－ vided with two strong tslons．The E．grandis， juncea，and a few other speciea，occur in Britain．Of fossil species，E，Brodiei and liassina occur in the Lias，snd E．perampla is the Purlueck lueds．
© $\boldsymbol{s i}^{\prime}$－neç－
届＇sŏp prâwn，s．［See def．］
Zool．：Any prawn of the genus Hippolyte， from the large protuluerant abdomen，sup－ posed to resemble that of the Greek fabuhst Esop，said to have lived in the 6th cent．s．c．
 $=1$ erception by the seuses，feeling；aiadá
 somai）$=$ to perceive．］Perception，feeling， sensibility．The olposite of Anastresia（q．r．）
 who perceives．］One who professes great luve for the beatiful，and endeavours to carry ins ideas of beauty into practice in dress and surroundings．
sas－the＇tic，xes－the＇ticheal（sometimes －thět＇－ĭc－），a．［1ıFr．esthétique Gr．ai $\sigma \theta$ n wos（aisthettios）$=$ of or from per．eption perceptive ；aioөnots（ aisthësis）＝perception． Aistifesia．）Pertaining to the science of æsthetics．
＂Many yems ago I met With a quotation from a
 ments orikinate from the play tupuise．＂－He
ces－thē－tuco－al－Ĭy，wulv．［Eng，costhetical；－ly．］ In an resthetic maner．
pes－the＇－ti－çissm，s．［Eng．asthetic；－ism．］ Esthetic quality；love or purauit of the beautiful
sos－thé－tics，ěs－thō－tics（sometimes －thĕt＇－ics），s．［In Fr．esthetique，from Gr ． aiaөŋrıxós（aisthëtikos）$=$ pherceptive．］［JEs－ thebia．］The scieuce which treats or was besutiful and the pleasing．The term was first used in its present sense by Wolf about the middle of the last century．According to Herbert Spencer，one characteristic of sestho－ tic feelings is that they are separated from tha functions requisite to sustain life，and it is
bôl，boỳ pout，jownı；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，bençh；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aş ；expoct，Xenophon，ex̣ist．－Lhg．

not till the latter have had proper scope ac－ corded them that the former gain power enough to act．The delight in painting，music，sculp－ ture，poetry，and the drama，nay，even in fins mathematical demonstrations，is æathetic； and the science investigatea the origin of onch aensations，the laws which characterise them，and the excelient effects which when they are not abused，result from their opera－ tion to humanity．（Herbert Spencer：Principles of Physiology， 2 nd ed．，vol．ii．，§ิร $533-40$ ．）
 （aisthesis）＝perception by the aenses，espe－ cially by feeling，from airotivouat（aisthanomai） $=$ to perceive：and（2）physiolagy（q．v．）． For brevity preferred to cesthesi－physiology． 1 A word introduced by Mr．Herbert Spencer to designate that aection of Paychology which treats of aensation and emotion in their rela－ tions to nervous action．（Herbert Spencer： Psychology，vol．i．，ch．vi．）

$t$ ans－ti＇－val，そ̌s－ti＇val，＊ess－ti＇vall， sos＇－tive，a．［Lat．astivus，from cestas＝the hot season，summer．$]$ Pertaining to summer； continuing through the aummer．
TThe spelling astivall is in Holland（1609）， and in Rider＇s Dict．（ 1640 ）；that of oestival is
 Dict（1773）．
＂A Ariga mounted in a chariat bright
（Elino styld Henlochus），rocelves his light
The astival solstice：The summer oolstica．
＂In which st the time af the oactival solatice，when the sunne stretcheth to the uttermoset of hio mumme
race－－Holland：Ammanus（arcellinus
（1609）．
 astivo $=$ to apend the summer．］
1．Gen．：To remain in a place during the summer．
2．Spec．：To fall into a summer aleep．
＂The mollusca of tomperate and cold elimates are sublect to hybernation，during which state the heart oessen to beat，respiration is nearly suspended，and
injuries are not hoaled．They ailo astivate or
Ial


 ［Lat．costivatum，supine of astivo $=$ to spend the summer．］［AsTivate．］The state of apending the summer at any place or in any particular way．
II In the same book（Introd．to Bot．，3rd ed．）， Lindley has the spelling astivation at p．152， and estivation at p． 433
Used：$\dagger 1$ ．Of man．
＂A grotto is a place of shade ar estivation．- Bacon．
＋2．Zool．：Of moliusca．The stste of being in a summer sleep．（Woodward：Mollusca， p．475．）［See Æstivate（2）．］
3．Bot．：A term used of the manner in which the parts of a blossom are arranged within a flowerbud before the opening of the latter．It is more rarely called preforation． The word astivation is sepsrately applied to the calyx，the corolla，the stsmens，and the piatil，but not to the flower in general．There are many kinds of estivation．It may be im－ bricated，or valvate，or convolute，or cir cinate，or twisted，or of various other typea．
æ̈s＇－tŭ－ar－y．s．［Estuanv．］
＊ws＇－türe，s．［LLat．astuo＝to boil，to rage ； oestus＝heat，fire；the ebb and flow of the aea；a aurge，a wave．）Rage．（Chapman： Homer．）
＊m－tā＇－t呙 prŏ－băn＇－dà，s．\＆par．［Lat．＝ with the age to be proved；for the proving of the age．］

Old Law：A writ which lay for the heir of the tenant holding of the king in chief to prove himself to be of full age．（Kersey．）
so－thăl＇－1－ŭm，s．［Gr．aita入ócıs（aithaloeis） $=$ gooty ；from ait日anos（aithalos）＝soot．］A genus of Fungals，one species of which， $\mathbb{A}$ flavum，does much damage to stoves and garden frsmes，the high temperature enabling it greatly to fouriah and increase．When it sppeara on a stove plant，the latter should be dusted with quicklime or salt．（Treasury of Bot．，\＆c．）
Ath＇－el，首th＇el，Xth＇－el，s．［A．S．］In compos．＝nobla．Used in proper names，as Ethelbert，Ethelred，Ethelwulf，Ethelbald， Athelstana．
 ［A．S．I Properly a nobleman，but generally conflned to princes of the blood；it is less frequently used of a ruler or governor．It occura as a proper name，as Edgar Atheling． ［ADELINC．］
 $=$ unwonted，unusual，and yáuos（gamos）$=$ marriage．］
Bot．：A term designed to describe the method of fructification in the lower forms of plants more accurately than the Linnesan word Cryptogamic．The latter term implied that theae are＂of concealed nuptials；＂the former word expreases the idea that these nup－ tials ara not secret，hut only of an unusual character．
＊＇thẽr，s．［ETHER．］
क－thër＇－ð－al，o．［ETbereal］
a＇－tini－0̆pl mineral，s．［Ethiops Mineral， Sepia．］
noth＇－ra，s．［From Lat．aethra；Gr．aïpp （aithre），later ail $\theta_{p a}$（aithra）＝clear aky，fair weathar．］
1．In Class．Myth．：A female sttending on Helen at Troy．
2．Astron．：An asterold，the 132nd found． It was discovered hy Watson，on the 13th of June， 1873.
weth＇－rı－б急－cōpe，s．［Lat．aethra；Gr．ai $\theta$ pia （aithria）＝fine weather，the open sky；and oxorées $($ skopeō $)=$ to behold．］An instrument devised by Sir John Leslis，and designed to determina the radiation againat the sky．It conaisted of two glass huibs united by a vertical glass tube 80 narrow that a little colnmn of liquid was aupported in the tube by its own adhesion．Tha lower bulh was pro－ tected hy a metalific envelope，and gave the temperature of the air，whilst the upper one was blackened，and was surrounded by a metallic cap，designed to protect the bulb from terrestrial radistion．＂The sensibility of the instrument，＂says its inventor，＂is very striking，for the Ilquor incessantly＇falls and rises in the stem with every passing cloud．＂ （See Tyndall on Heat，3rd ed．， 1868, p．367．）
 $=$ to light up，to kindle，to hurn．The name is given from its acridness．］Lesser Hemlock，

athuga cynapium（fool＇s parsley）．
or Fool＇s Parsley．A genus of plants belong ing to the order Apiaceæ，or Umbellifers． The $\mathcal{E}$ ．cynapium，or Fool＇s Paralcy，occurs in Britain．In aspect it partly resembles garden parsley，but is darker in colour，and is not curled．Ita odour is unpleasant．It is so acrid as to be poisonous．As an anti－ dote，Dr．Christiaon recommends that milk be swallowed，that mustard－poultices be applied to the legs，and that the body be sponged with vinegar．
Fintri－ans，s．［From Lat．Ftius．］
Church Mist．：The followers of Etius，an Arian who flourished about A．D．336，and held that both Christ and the Holy Spirit are completely different from the Father．
 gy，s．［Gr．aitonoya a atologite $=$ a giving a cause of anything；aiто入оy＇̈（aitologeर्）$=$ tc inquire into and account for ：aitia（aitia）$=$ a cause，from airéw（aiteō）＝to ask；dóyos （logos）$=$ a disconrse．］

1．An account of the causes of anything．
＂The whale of this in a mere conjoctural erfology ot Boman H iut．， Ch ． xl
2．Spec．：The sclence which investigate the causes of the several disesses to which man or the inferior animals are liable，（Report by Dr．Creighton，on the Etiology of Cancer Reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council and Local Government Board，No． （1875）．
E－厄－ti＇－tēs，8．［Lat．aëtites；Gr．deritns （aetitts）；from derós（aetos）＝an eagle． 1 The eagle－stone：a podula or pebble which re ceived its name from the belief that the eagle transported it to its neat，knowing that it would not be possible without it to hatch its aggs．Nor were thesa its only reputed virtues． Thieves could be diacovered by lts aid ；and according to Lupton，it was a charm to be accoding to Lupton，it was a charm to be used hy women in childirth，and produced tion of it is，＂The eagle－stons，a certain stone Which，when shaken，rattles as if there were another within it．＂＇Any pebble or nodule answering to this deacription wonld have been callied aëtites，or eagle－stone ；but，appa－ rently，the term was most frequently used of those nodules found ahundantly in the Carboniferous atrata，which are hollow in place of solid，or have what was once a cavity filled up with clay fronstons in a pulverulent state．It is unnecessary to add that the aetites possessed none of the virtues attributed aetites possessed none of the virtues attribute


 （aietos）$=(1)$ an eagle，（2）a fish，the white ray Batis（batis）＝a fish，probably the akate．］ A genus of fosail flahes from the London clas of the lale of sheppey．It was founded by Agassiz，and is allied to tha Raya．
＊aey（pron．$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ ），adv．［AYe］
＊af，prep．［A．S．$a f=$ of．］Of，from．［OF．］ With a teer af thyn ye．＂
ifs．Douce．（Balliwell．）
＊a－fäi＇－tȩn，＊a－fāi＇－tyy，v．t．［AFFAITEN．］
 ĕfr－fâuld，a［Scotch ae $=$ one；fold，fauld $=$ fold．$]$（Scotch．）
1．Honest，upright，without duplicity．
＂n ail maters concerning his Maiestie and his Realme．＂ in all maters concerning his Maiest
＂That the eaid Williame sall tok aufall，trew，an
 sindre his and thair actionis，quarrellin，\＆c．＂－Act
Jas．$V$ ．$(1592)$ ，ed．1814， p ． 624 ． w p． 381. ．）
2．Possessed of real unity．
＂Tbe afauld God in Trenyte＂
Barbour，$\times \times$ ． 818, Ms
Barbour，Ix．s18，Mis（Jamesom）
＂a＇raldaly，odv，［AFALD，AEfauld，\＆a］ Honestly，uprightly．（Scotch．）
＂＂is opintoun．mak thame stand the mair afaldly at
a－fàlle，pa．par．［Fall］Fallen．
At foot he come to oure waile．
Ard mome therof weil a．falle．．
of the rox andid of the Woit．Beitg．A netq． 11.272
a－far＇，＂a－farne，adv．\＆s．$[A=0 n$ ，of， and far．Cf．obed，asleep．Cognate words are ajaran，afearrian，afeorsian $=\mathrm{to}$ depart； afor $=$ departed ；afeorrian，aferran $=$ to $\tau 8$－ move；and various others．［FAR．］
A．As adverb：
I．Lit．：At a distance，remote in space．
（a）Generally followed by off，and sometimes preceded by from．
＂But Peter followed hin afar off．－ $\mathbf{y}$ utt． $\mathbf{~ x x i l . ~ s e ~}$
That Thike bailecs from a parir off．
Call to us to pause and yistent
）Sometimes used ahsolutely，as ind． tollowing example．
＂Afar，the royni standard files，
Aud roumd it tonls，and bleedi，and dien Our Caledonia＇s pridoc＂．
II．Figuratively ：
I．Alienated in affection，estranged from； purposely keeping a ceremonions distancs from one．

Though the Lord be high，yet hath he respect unto


كate，făt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hërc，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pïne，plit，sïre，sĩr，marine；gō，pơto


2．At a distance，in the aense of declining to reader aid．
＂Why exandent thor afor ofrio Lord？why hideat 3．Outside the pala；not with privileges like those of a favoured religious or evill organlsa－ Hion．
＂And came nnd preached peece to you whleh wero gfar if theaning th the Ephesian gentilesh
 end to ail thint are afar off：＂－Acta ii 99.
II Afar ia now iittle ueed，except in poetry．
B．In a kind of substantival use：A dia－ tance，preceded by from．
＂I will fetch my knowledge from atar．＂一Job
＊a－fä＇re，s．［Afrair．］
＊－A－farne，v．i．［A．S．aforan $=$ to go，to de part．］To go．

Guy of＂A Matoicke．wod wiht hym afarna＂
＊e－fāte＇－mĕnt，s．［afraten，v．］Behaviour， good conduct，good manuers．
＂Theo thridde him taughte to pleye ot bal ；
Theo foortha afotement io halle，
Theo foortha afotement io halle，
Ayny Alisaunder，
0.1.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－fâuld， $\mathfrak{a}$ ．［AFALD．］（Scotch．）
＊eq－fâu＇nçe，s．［Affiance］
－a－fāyle，v．i．［A．s．a intensive，and feallan eto fall down（\％）．］To fall．

Two hundred kayghts take
The Larons boldely to assayle，
Loke pours hertye aot a－fayle，＂
M．S．Cunlab．（Halliwoll．
＊费－fà＇ynd，v．t．［A．S．afandian＝to prove，to make trial．］To attempt．（Scotch．） ＂Warly that raid，and held thar horre in aynd， With hall power at anys on them to eeth But Wallepo kest thair power tor to lett．＂ Wallace，E74，MSS．，Perth ed，（Jamiseon．） －Altered to Orfend in the edition of 1648.
＊a－fāy＇－tǐng，adv．［ $A=0 \mathrm{D}$, and A．N．ftiten $=$ to beg．］ $\mathbf{A}$－begging．
＂And gooth afaytyng with here fanates．＂ 170
＂早－fëar＇，＊g－fëre＇，＂a－fẽrr＇e，af－fëar＇， v．t．［A．＇s．afteran＝to frighten，to astonish， pa．par．ajered．］［AFrriohe．］To make afraid， to frighten，to terrify．

Yo have with you good engynes，
Bilike knowe hut tew sagrezy iea；
A mangenel thon doo arere，
And 200 thon schs＇t hove wel afors＂
Richard Cear de Loon， 110
IT Thia word etill exists among the un－ edncated．
－s－f̈ared，＂g－fër＇－1d，a－fëard＇，＊a－ fëred，＂a－fërd＇．＊a－fört＇，＊a－före＇， ＊a－fërr＇e，＂af－fëared＇，＂af－fëard＇， ＊${ }^{\text {afl－fẽr＇－dyde，pa．par．［Afear．］}}$

Cla Art thou afeared！
Ouki．Those that I revereace，thono $\frac{1}{}$ fear．＂ ＂A Alake of Are that faching on his beard， Him oll amazed，and simost made him areara＂
－巴－fede＇，v．t．［A．S．afédan $=$ to bring up， to feed．］To feed．（Chaucer．）
＊a－fēfe＇，v．t．［Eng．a；fief．］To give a fief to Thei lete make a groode abbey．

Amis ond 4 matoun， 2466.
＊${ }^{\text {anfeld＇，}}$－$d v$ ．［Afiell．］
＊a－fĕld＇，pa．par．［Afelle．］
＊a－fěll＇e，v．t．［A．S．afyllan $=$ to fell，to strike down，to overturn，condemn，deatroy．］To tell，to cut down，to destroy．

The kyng dude oooo affelle
Maay thousande okes jch telle Kyng 4 Iisaunder，5，240．
－a－fěn＇çe，s．［OFFENCE．］
－a－frend＇，v．t．［Orfend．］
－a－fĕn＇ge，v．t．［A．S．afeng＝received．］To receive．
－Seint Martha quod was，
Hy afonge oure Iferd in here hous，

＊a－fe－or＇me，v．t．［A．N．］［In Fr．affermir＝ to establish；to confirm．］To confirm．
＂Have who so the maistry may．
Afeormed faste is ther deray．＂
Kyng Alisatunder，7，856．
＂ \＃－fe－or＇med，pa．par．［Afroriaz］
＂a－fërd＇，pa．par．［AFEARED．］
＊a－fëre（1），v．i．［AFEAR，AFEARED．］
＂q－fëre＇（2），v．l．［A．N．］To be busied，engaged．
－And hotath him aende，fer and nera，
To hla juatices lettres hard，
To frusche the gadelyng，and to bete
And none of heotn on lyve lete＂Eyng Altiaunder，7，618．
＊a－fër＇ida，＊q－fërr＇e，＊a－fěrt＇，pa，par． ［Afeared．］
＊a－fĕt＇－1̌d，a．［A．N．］Shaped．
deer］is＇wel woxea by ordynaunce alter the height and the schap，whan the lyndes be wel growe yn the and the gchap，whan the lyudes be wel growit）
beem by good mearre．－MS．Bodl．（Halliwall．）
aff，adv．\＆prep．［OFF．］Off．（Scotch．） ＂＂O an＇he oould hae handen af the emugglera＊
af＇－fa，s．［A Weet African word．］A weight in use on the Gold Coast，and conaiating of two eggebas．It ia about equal to an ounce．
ăfi－a－bil＇－1－ty，s．［In Fr．affabilité；Ital． affabilitate，affabilita，affabilitade，from Lat． affabilitas． 1 The quality of being affable； courtesy of manners，encouraging atrangers or inferiors to approach and converse with one．
A＂berasrides evy was digarmed by the blandness of portment．＂－Macaulay：Hut．Eng．，ch．XIIII．
áfi＇－a－ble，a．［In Fr．affable；Ital affabile： from Lat．affabilis $=$ affable；affari $=$ to apeak to．］
1．Of a person＇s manners，or of himself：Cour teous，so as to invite atrangers or inferiors to approach and converse with one．
Eict．Ang．，chili．
An aftable and courteous geatlemon＂
shakesp：
raming of the Sh
－TI Milton appliea it to condeacension．
＂Sent from whooe avoreigo goodness I adore，
Gentle to me and affable hath been
Thy oondebcention，and shall be honour＇d ever．＂
2．of a countenance：With a aoft and gentle expreasion，so as to encourage approach and conversation，as opposed to Forbinmino（q．v．）
ăff＇－a－ble－nőses，s．［Eng．affable；－ness．］ Affability．
ăff＇－a－bly，adv．［AFFABLE．］In an affatle manner．
＊ar－fà＇－broŭs，a．［Lat．afabre＝ingeulously， akilfully ：ad $=$ to，and fabre $=$ in a workman like manner；faber $=$ a workman．］Made in a workmanlike manner；skilfully or ingeni－ ously manufactured．
 and fabulatio $=$ diacourse $;$ fabula $=\mathrm{a}$ atory．］ The moral of a fable．
＊ăf＇－fa－dill，＊ăf－fa－dill．［Daffonil．］
＊ar－faì＇e（pl．affaies），s．A burden．（Langtofl．）
＊af－faied＇，pa．par．［Afearen．］Afraid； affrighted，affected．（Langtoft．）
＊af－fain＇，v．t．［Old form of Feion（q．v．）．］To feign．（Hall．）
＊af－fained＇，pa．par．［AFFALN．］
af－fäir＇，s．［Fr．affaire，e．；O．Fr，afaire，from $a=$ to，and futre $=$ to make or do；Ital．affars
$=$ affair，from fare $=$ to do，to make or do ； $\begin{aligned} & \text { Laffair，from fare }=\text { to } \\ & \text { Lat．facere，infin．of facio }\end{aligned}=$ to make．］

## A．Singular：

I．Gen．：Any aort of business．
＂ 2 Aur．We have lost best half of our affir．＂
Shakespeare：Macbeth，111，s． ＂They knew that church governmeat was with him merely an afrair of gtate and that，looking nt it as ant ＂1 The coit thip of hotternies is a prolonged afair －Tharwin：Dessent of vaxi eh． $\mathbf{x i}$ ．
II．Specially：
I．A dispute of a serious character with a gentleman，as an affair of honour，that is，a diapute which a mistaken aense of honour makes one think can be aettled only by the illogical and criminal expedient of a duel．
2．A partial engagement；a hattle on a limited scale．

3．Colloquially（writh a certain measure of con tempt）：A thing not etriking or remarkable．

round the Woria，ch．
B．Plural：Concerns，circumatances，publio or private busineas．
do Bot that Ja also may know my affairs，and how 1 ＂＇ing he ret Sbadraoh，Meshach，and Abedaego over the affaire of the province of Bahylon．- Dan
iil 49 ．
 ［A．N．In Fr．affaiter（a term in falconry）$=$ to tsme，to domeaticate a bird of prey； 0 ．Fr． afaiter，afaitier＝to prepare，to diapose：akin to affecter（Littre）．］

1．To prepare，to make ready．
＂His cookes ben for hym affoited．＂－Gower，ed．
2．To instruct．
＂He hadda a clergon yoage of nge
Gower，ed．1532，\＆4s
3．To tame，to aubdne，to bring uader con－ troi，to conquer．

## ＂It afaicth the Aexh

Piers Ploughman，p． 201
＂As soon as somer come to Yriand he gan weade．
Vor to afacy that loud，and to wyne ech ende．＂
Vor to afaty that lond，and to wynne ech ende＂，
Rob．Glouc．，p． $17 \%$
＊af－fam ${ }^{\prime}=\mathbf{1 s h}$ ，v．t．［Fr．affamer；Ital．affa－ mare，from Lat．fames＝hunger，famine．］To famish，to starve，to deprive of food．
＂With light thereof I dos myself sustaia，
And thereoul feed my low affamisht hart．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Bpenser：Sonn．} 83 .\end{gathered}$
＊gif－fam＇－ished，＊af－ram＇－Isht，pa．par．\＆ a．［AFFAMISH．］（See examplo under the verb．）
＊af－răm＇－ish－ing，pr．par．\＆8．［AFfamish．］ As substantive：The act of atarving one，the etate of being atarved．
＂What can be more aojust than for s man to en－ deavour to ralse himgelf hy the afa mithing of otherat
Neither can it eervo his turn to say，by way of excuse， Neither can it aerye hin turn to say，by way of ex cuse， that the multitate of buyers may be the eause of ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，
dearth．- Bp．Boll：Cases of Conscionce，Dec． 1 ，c．．．
＊af－ram＇－ish－ment，s．［AFFAMish．］
 templation，bk．iv．
＊ăf－fet＇－n－āto，a．［Infatuate．］Infatusted． （Milton．）To be buaiad，engaged．
－प九fr＇－cast，s．［Scotch．aff＝off；Eng．\＆Scotch cast．］One cast off or out，a castaway．
to＂．in that he will thilake him to be a reprobata，and aener shle to recouer nercie．＂ to be an affecant，and deaer（thle
Bruce：Serm．on he Sacr．（1590）．
＊Kafi＇－cotme，s．［Scotch aff＝off；Eng．\＆ Scotch come．］（Scotch．）
Lit．：A come off，an eacape，the lasue of a buaineas．
＂I hope we＇li hae
Cardinal Beatom，p． 156
＊affe，v．［Have．］
＂That meater aft to wynge thesm Mode．＂
＊af－fëar＇（1），v．t．（pa．par．＂affeared，\＆c．）． ［A．S．aforan $=$ to frighteu．］［Afear．］
af－fëar＇（2），v．t．［AFFEER，（I）．］
＂，af－fëared＇，＂at－fëard＇，pa．par．［Affenr．）
＊af－fec－ci－oun，s．［Affection．］
af－fĕct＇，v．t．［Lat．affecto，$-a v i=$ to gtrive after，to pursue，to aim at，to feign（iit．＝to pretend to）；Ger．affektiren；Fr．affecter；Sp afectar；Port．affectar；Ital．affettare．］
I．To exert an infinence unon，or prodnce an effect upon．

1．In a general sense（of persons or things）： ＂But，though the majority Was dininished，the $\stackrel{\text { result }}{\text { rent．}}$ not be and the balance of maritime power would not be affected by an union betweell spain aud ＂The tides were very curiously，
Voyoge round the World，ch．
＂Dem．Chiroo，thy ears want wit，thy wit wants edge And manarisa to intrude where 1 am graced：
And may，for aught thou lnow＇st，affocted he．＂
2．Specially（of persons）：
（a）To bring under the influence of a disease or morbid infiuencea．



## "The slimate afocted their <br> racaulay: Hitt. Eng., ch. xvi bealth and spirita""On the other hand the laborions part of mankind are much more rerely aftectod by this prolonged furm

(b) To cause to feel emotion.
"Mine oyo affocseth mine heart because of all tho
langhters of my city." - Lam. ill SL danghters of iny city. -Lam. ill. 5 L
told me the theory geatleman [Mr. Sagacityl, as he aflected therewith "-Bunyan: Plgrim's Progr., pt. 2
(c) To render well or ill disposed to.
"Buck. Well, then, ao more but this: Ga, geatle
Andesby, were far off, sound thou Lord Hayting
shakeatp. \& King Aivhard III., iil.
"But the unbelleving Jewn ontirred up the Gentile hrethren."-Acts xiv. 2
II these senses the part of the verb whtch generally occurs is the past participle.
II. To inspire with love; to desire, to follow after.

* 1. To inspire with love, to love.
(a) To inspire with love.
"Is thine own heart to thine own fare afferedy"
Can thy right hand seize love upor thy left ?"
Can thy right hand seize love upou thy left "*
Shatesp. Fenus and Adoni.
(b) To love, to like, to be fond of, to be partial to.


## For he him have a table hy himself ; <br> For he does aeither afect company:"

2. To desire, to purane, to strive after, to aim at, to endeavour after.
(a) With a person for the agent (usad in the foregoing senses) :

And He, that werrs the crown immortally.
Thaa mard your honour, and as your reaown,
Let me ao more from this obedieace rise."
For thame, be friends; and Join for that yon jar.
This pollç and stratagera must do
"Thy soldier, servant; making peace or was, II
Thy soldier. nerrant; making peace or war,
(b) With a thing for the agent: To tend to, to sasume.
"The dropa of every auid affect s round Agure, by the mutual sttractlon of thefr parts: as the globe of the earth and sea afferilis round figure, h? the mutual
ettraction of its parts hy gravity. -Newton: Optics.
IIL. To feign, to pretend.
Specially:

1. To pretend to feel as ons does not reslly feel; to be what one is not; or to lee acting in one way whilst really doing so in anothar.
"The old hypocrite had. It was said, while affecting reverence and love fur his master glven the fatal
signal to his master' enemies"一s acauday: Mist. Eng., ch. Ix.
chirracter of loyers, therefore, determined to affect the character of loyal men, who were determined to the throne against the insolent tribuns of the Cy the throne against
those who affected to observe it made actitlons conveyances to their kinsmed. Who held the the law at open defiance., -Levis : Early Rom Hixe., cb. xiii
2. To prefer or choose for the salse of artiflee.
"Great masters of our language, in their most dignified compositions, affected to use French words Wious, were at hand" - Macaulay : Hiat. Eng., ch, iiio
af-f̌et; " af-rect'e, s. [In Ger. affelt, fr. Lat. affectus $=(1)$ state or dispasition of body or mind; (2) love, desire, sympathy.]
$\dagger$ 1. A property of the mind; an effection or other emotion of the heart.
" It seemeth that as the foet have a sympathy with
the head, so the wriste have a gymuathy with the the head, so the wriste have a gympathy with the
heart; we see the affects and passious of the heart, gud

3. Quality or circumstanca of anythlng.
 cessem, and affects and consleteacie of matter, and
natural bodlem -Bacon: Nat Hist., Cent IX, 835 .
 affectatus, pa. par. of affecto.] [See AFFECT.] Marked by sffectation, far-fetched. or "Acomstitum dictum an An oration to murre fet ${ }^{\text {" }}$ - Elyot : Dict. a A strle or oration too much affected With atrange
words B effectation of curiowily. ${ }^{\text {or }}$-Barret.
Xr-fĕo-tā'-tion, s. [In Fr. affectation; Its]. effettasione, fr. Lat. affectatio $=$ an eager desire for; conceit.]
4. Love of or to, fondnese for, affection.
(a) With no culpability implied, but the reverse:
"There are ovea bonds of affectation bouds of (b) With some slight culpabrility implied:
"In things of their own nature indiferent, is eithe councils or particalar men have at ary time, with sound jodguent, misliked conformity between the church of God and infidofis; the esuace thoreof hath

5. An aiming at, s striving after.
"ft. wan not any oppositlon to the Inw of Moses, not sedition and affectation of the crown oblected, which moved Pllate to condemn him."-Pearbon: On the Cread, Art. 4
6. An attempt to appear to possess whst ons really does not passess, or to be what one is not; pretence, ahow.
TIt is sometimes followed by of, as "an affectation of wit," "sn affectation of virtue."
"Afectation A curlous deelve of thing whlch
nature has aot given.-Rider.
```
Ramance! diagasted with deceit,
Far from thy motley court I Ay,
Nare sck|y Renaibility her sea
And sckly Rensihility""
```

af-fect'-ěd, pa par. \& a. [AFFECT.]
I As past participle: With meanings corresponding to those of the verb.

## II. As adjective

* 1. Beloved.

Of his aftecied Hercules." desperate hour

- had, vill 818. 2. Given to false show; pretending to what is not natural or real ; unnatural (applied to persons).
"He is too pleked, too spruce, too affected, too odd,
as it were."

af-fect'-ěd-1y̆, adv. [AFFECTRD.] In an affocted msnner.

Specially:
I. Studiously, with laboured intention.
"". encen for that purpone."-H. Serore: Decay offectedly
"Nothing in bearty, in habit, in action, in motion, can please that is affectedly leboured and over
2. In an affected manner; stiflly, un naturally.
"' Perhaps they are affectedly lgnorant; they are so Willisz it should be true that they have not attempted to examine it,"-Government of the Tongue, 53 .
"Some have ladeed beet so affectedly vain as to
ounterieit irmonartality."-Browne: Yulgar Errourr, counteri
vii 10.
af-ficct'-xa-nĕss, s. [AFFECTED.] Affectation. (Johnson: Dict.)
afferect'-ãr, af-fĕct'-õr, s. [AFfect.]

1. Ons who affects or produces an effect on any person or tbing.
'I hoheld your danger llke a lover,
Bexumont it Fletehor: Bonduea, tiii 2
2. One who pretends to anything, or who practises affectation.

" af-fĕc'-tẹ-oŭs-l多, adv. [Affectrously.]
af-féc-ť-byín-ty̆, s. [AFpectible] Capahility of being affected.
af-fecct-ti-ble, $a$. [AFFECT.] Able to be affected; that may be affected.
-rect'-Lig. pr. par. \& a [AFFEct, v.]
3. As present participle: With meanings corresponding to those of the verh.
4. As auljective: Touching, moving; fitted to excite emotion.
the moat affecting eloquence "
II Ine same senss as affected.

af-iect-ing-1y, adv. [AFFRCTINo.] In an affecting manner; in a way fitted to excite the emotions. (Todd's Johnson.)

## af-fec'tion, *af-fee-ti-oun, *af-fec-

 ci-oun (O. Eng. \& Scotch), s. IIn Fr, affec tion; Ital affezione; Lat. affoctio, Pr. affec tum, supins of afteto $=$ to do aomething to affect tha mind or body : $a d=$ to, and facio $=$ to make or do.]
## A. Ordinary Language:

I. The stete of being sffected.

1. Sympethy of one part of the bodily frame with another. (Shaiesp.: Merchant of Vanice, 1v, I.)
2. State of the mind In general

## In my mout Ill-composied apfoction, grown <br> A shound ent of the nobles for their lunge."

3. An emotion of whatever eharacter.
"Ake, beting, in it were, the, fuar and anger, with gach like, being, as it were the suadry tahlond and forms of sppetita can aelther rifent the night of at thing inthings "-Hooker: Ecod Polity, bil 1.
4. Spec: A drawing of the mind towards any person or thing, and which does not depart even when thst person or thing is sbsent. It is intermediate between disposition, in which thers is only a more or less latent tendency, and passion, in which there is excitement aronsed, especially by the presence of its object. It is chiefly used of parental, filial, or conjugal love, as thst mutuany existing between a lover and his mistress; but it may be also employed of love for one's country, for \& party or principle, or anything capable of exciting regard.
II is followed by to, towards, for, upon, or on.


Jowa had teit for the hasthen Cyrus."-Hacaulay:
$\rightarrow$ E hare remar
"'E have reacon to diatrust mine own judgment; an to this cause."-Bacon.

## Nor whlle on Ellen'e faltering tongue <br> Marked abe, that fear (affection's. proof) <br> Still held a gracerul youth aloof. Sooct : Lady of ine Lake, il 21

"Thyn ia affecioun of holynessen
And myn is love, at of a creatnre. Chaucer: C. H., 160.61.
Tf It is sometimes used in the plural. In s good sense-
"All his affections are set on him own country."Or ln a bad sense.
"And they that are Chriat's have crucined the flablatians v. $2 t$
1L. A person or thing sffected, or constituting an object of love or other passion.
Specially:

* (O. Scotch): Relationship, affinity, consan. guinity.

That na persone offerit to pase vponn assyssis salbo repellit quindo that sttene to the partio antuersar in


## B. Abnormally:

I. Affectation.
"There whe nothing in it that could indict the
withor of afection." $\rightarrow$ shakesp: Famlet, iL 2 2. A motion or ntterance.
"Every uffection of theira wat an oracle"-4ndrewer:
C. Technically :
I. Med.: A disease or a morbid symptom affecting the body.
"Local palsy aestod in elther extremity is moatly, step or stage to a more extended affection "-Cych step or stactict tiin 251.
2. Mental Phil. and Ethics: The same as A., I. 4 (q.v.).
3. Painting: Passion represented on the canvas in a lively manner.
"Affection is the lively rearesentment of ant pasion Whatsuever; is if the figures stond not upoun eloth or
board, but is they were acting apoa a atage.
Wotton: Archisecture.
4. Math. and Nat. Phil.: An essential attribute, quality, or property of a number, quantity, magnitude, body, or snything.
"The certainty and accurateness which is nttritutod to what matherasticians dellver, most be restrained ticaldiscipllates, arithmetick and geometry; where the affection
Boyle.
"The mouth being necensary to conduct the volce to the shape of its pivity, necessarily gives the volict it comed to the Hpe "-Hoider: ETementil of Speech.
† af-r̈c'-tion, t.t. [From the smbstantive.] Vulgar: To show affection to, to love
"Eva. But can you affection the 'omsn?"
Shakesp. : Merry Wives, i 1
－1－AC－tion－gto，a［In Ital，affearionato．］
A．Of persons：
1．of a loving disposition，tending to love， amorons．
＂Frugnl，affoctionate，eober，and withal
Koenly fudustrioun，Worisworth：Excurrion，Lk，i．
＂From bse eplatlee it appears that 8t．Paul wha a man of warma feeligy and of afsetionate
2．Inspired with intense and loving venera－ tion for．
＂Man，in his love to（God and destre to pleace Him，
can Lever be too affoctonate．＂Spprat．

+ 8．Strongly in favonr of．（Followed by to．）
－A for the Parllament，it preaently took tro ；being afoctionate
Benry VII．
＊4．Affected．
＂Wlee rather than affectionato and simgular．＂－
＊5．Angry，impetuous．
B．Of things：Indicating or expressing love．
＂＂．in his speech，assured thena in graciown nnd b．XXXV．
－affere＇－tion－äte，v．t．［From the adjective．］ To inspire with love to；to dispose or incline to．（Generally in passive voice，and specially in past participle．）

－af－fěc＇－tion－ä－tẹd，pa．par．\＆a．［Arfec－ thonate，$v$ ．］
＊af－féo＇－tion－ate－1y，adu．［Affectionate．］ In an sffectionate manner．
＂So，being afoctionately denirous of you
af－foc＇－tion－ate－nẹss，s．［AFFEctionate．］ The quality of being affectionate；fordness， affection．
＂They the letters of Cowper］unste the playfulness

بR－foct－tioned，a．
1．Disposed．（Generally in composition．） ＂Be kindly affectioned one to abother．＂－Rom $\rightarrow 2$.
2．Imbned with sffectation．
＂An aftectioned ass，that cons stato withoat book， and attera
taffécotions，a．［Afrect．］Affectionate． ＂Kisee of true kindsese and affectious love．＂
 affecting manner；so as to produca an effect （Johnson：Dict．）
† af－rect－tive，a．［In Fr．affectif．］Fitted to fect，moving．
（a）Of persons：
＂He was an instructive and grave preacher；more
Instructive than afoetive，＂－Burnes：Hist，of his Own imes（1680）
（b）Of things：
＂Pain is so uneasy a aentiment，that very little of 1 t is enought to cerrupt every enjoyment and the effect God intends this yaribty of ungraternal and affectio sentiments should have on us． 18 to reclaid
tions from this valley of tears．- Rogera．
－af－fé＇－tive－1y̆，adv．［AFFECTIVE．］In szch
2 way as to affect．（Todd：Johnson＇s Dict．）
af－fĕct＇－or，s．［Affecter．］
＊af－fect－tụ－al，a．［Effectoal．］
Xefféc＇－tụ－al－1y，adv．［AFFect．］Passion－ ately．

af－fect－tū－すs＇－i－ty̆，s．［Low Lat．affectuositas， fr．Class．Lat．affectuosus＝full of inclination or love．］The quality of being full of love or other passion；passionateness．（Johnson
Dict．）
－af－fĕc＇－tu－oŭs，a．［In 1tal．affettuoso；Lat． affectuosus＝full of love；from offectus $=(1)$ pate or disposition of body or mind，（2）sym－ pathy，love］Affectionate．（Scotch．）
 A rchip，Bamitton：Cetech（15601k
 1．Affectionat

 2．Pascionately．
That a looke up the gaten of true knowledgo from them property belongyago onlyo to the hypuertioh phapisees
and tíse lawyern，＂Leland；New Year＇，Gitt．
－af－fēe＇－ble，v．t．［FY．affaiblir，affoiblir．］To enfeeble．
＂＂Eng．，the 14 focblad mombera＂－Harrion：Descrip．
† af－fëer＇（1），＊af－fëar＇，v．t．［O．Fr．afeurer $=$ to fix a price oftcially；Low Lat．afforo： $a d=$ to，and forum，forus $\approx$ price（Skeat）．］ Old Law：To confirm．
＂Goodness dares not check theel wear thou thy The title is afoered－Fare thee woll dond is

Shakesp． $\boldsymbol{y}$（acbeth，1v．a
t af－10er（2），v．t．［AFFEROR．］
Law：To reduce a vague and excessive penalty to one that is fixed and moderate． （Huloet．）
taf－föered＇（1\＆2），pa．par．［AFreer（1 \＆2）．］
af－fëer＇－err，s．［AFFEER（2）．］One whoaffeers， that is，reduces a vague and excessive penalty to one moderate and certain．
af－fëer－ling（1\＆2），pr．par．［Aypeer（1\＆2）．］
af－fëer－mënt，s．［AFFeER（2）．］The act or process of sffeering，or reducing a vague and excessive penalty to ons that is fixed and moderate．
af－fëer＇－õr，s．［AFFEROR．］
＊af－rend＇e，v．t．［Ofrend．］
ă＇f＇fër－âunt，pr．par．［AFFERt（2），v．］Be－ longing to，attaching to；forming a distin－ guishing mark or characteristic of．
af－fër＇－děde，pa．par．［AFEARED．］
＊af－fëre＇（I），v．t．［AFEAR．］
＂al－fëre＇（2），v．i．［A．N．afferer $=$ to belong．］ To belong to，to pertain to，to be a distin－ guishing mark or characteristic of．
＂He was then huryed at Winchester lu royall wise， As to sache a prince of reason should affere＂， $\begin{gathered}\text { Hardyng：Chron，p．} 10 \mathrm{~s} .\end{gathered}$
＂af－fëre＇（Eng．），af－fëx＇，a－fëir＇，ef－férr， ef－fere＇（all Scotch）．［AFfili．］

1．Business affairs．（Scotch．）
＂Ouhen the king had left the epering．
Hys charge to the gud king tay
Ayd hraid he wa liythly
Hy hrotyr，oud se the afer
Hys hrothyt，and se the nfer
Warlike preparation，equipment form． （Scotch．）

Erll Patrik，with xx thananand，bat lett
Refor Dunbar a stalwart eage lis nett
Wallace，vill 166，留s．（Jamieson．）
3．Appearance，show．（Scotch．）
＂But of thair nohle grot affer
Yo sull her ni thing now for me
Barbour，if．182，Ms．（Jamieson．）
4．Conntenance，demeanour，deportment． （Eng．\＆Scotch．）
＂That tre ans wered with fayr afotr
And andi．Schir，mercio for your naycht．
Thus man I bow and arrowis bear．＂ Thus man I bow ahd arrowis bear．＂．
Murning Maiden．
（Madeland Poems，p．207．）
㐅̌f－fër－ěnt，$a$ ．［Lat．afferens，pr．par．of affero $=$ to bear or carry ：$\alpha u l=$ to，and fcro $=$ to bear．］
Phys．：Bringing to，conducting to，as opposed to efferent $=$ bearing or conducting sway from．［EFFERENT．］
＂Oter the these veselis belng styled afferent as they －Bosman：Physiol．Anat．，il． 274 ． ＂The terms efferent sid afferent are only so far
applicable to certsin nerves， Applicable to certain nerves an they refer to the direc
tion in which such nevves
\＆pear
to propanate the chavere produced in them，or ot the purition ht Which direction having reference to the point at which the timulue in designed to act．＂－Ibid，p． 231.
＂Of those firree，some sre aferent，or incident， immediato mit nnluown relation to emch other，zo that each aperent nerve hai its proper offerent one thid former beerng excitor and the supter motor．＂－ 1bid．pp 822 －a
＊gefë＇ris，af－fë́rrs，impersonal v．i．［0．Fr． aftert，impers． $\mathrm{v} .=$ belongs to，from Lst．affert， srd sing．pres．ind．of affero $=$ to bring to ：ad $=$ to，and fero $=$ to bring．］（Scotch．）

1．Becomes，beiongs to，is proper or ex－ pedient．

## ＂1 nall ala froly in allithing

2 Is proportionate，corresponds．
rani，great moms affering to thetr cordition and （ Wodrono，11．\＄，181．）
－af－ferm＇，v．t．［AFfirm．］
＊af－fěrm＇－id，pa，par．［AFfirmen．］
af－fër＇oor，ar－fëer＇－õr，s．［From A．N． affeurer＝to tax，assecs，moderate．］［AFFEER．］ Law：One appointed in court leets，and sometimes elsewhere，to sct with others in deciding mpon osth what amount of penalty should be inflicted on any one who bas com－ mitted an offence to which no precise punish－ ment is attached，but the amount of which is left to be settled when all the circumstances are taken into account．
－af－féşe，v．t．［Deriv．uncertain．Halliwell belleves that it has no affinity to A．S．phesian $=$ to drive away，or to pheeze，with which Richardson connects it，Ho thinks it is from Old Eng．fesyne $=$ to make afraid．Used id Prompt．Parv．，p．158．］To frighten
＂Bhe for a while wrs well sore affered．＂
Browone ：Shepherd＇t Pipe，eof i．
－af－fēşed＇，pa．par．［AFFEbe．］
af－fĕ－tuló－sō，adv．［In Ital．an adj．，not an adv，＝affectionate，obliging，kind：fr．affetto $=$ love，sffection．］
Music：In a smooth，tender，affecting manner，and hence to be nerformed slowly rather than quick．It is much the same as con affetto．
$\dagger$ ăfi＇－gate，s．［Scotch $\alpha f f=$ off；gate $=$ manner．］ A node of disposing of．（Used specially of merchandise．）（Scotch．）（Jamieson：Dict． Suppl．）
$\dagger$ aff－hand（either as one word，aff hand；or as a compound，aff－hand），adv，\＆$a$ ．Othiand．

† aff－hands，s．Off－hands，hands off． tality，ch．iv．affhands is fair plas．＂－scott：Old dor－
affé＇－ançe，＂af－f $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$－aunçe，s．［Norm．Fr． offaunce＝contidence；1tal．fidanza，fulenza $=$ ．
confidence ；Sp．fianza＝bail，surety；Low Lat． fidantia，fr：Lat．fides $=$ faith．］［See the verb．］ 1．A eontract of marriage，betrothal；the solemn pledging of faith to marry \＆certain person，or give a certain person in marriage．
＂At last such grace I foond，nud menns I wrought
That I that lady to ny spouse had won；
Accord of friends cusent of prents，sought，
Ayyaunce made，my happlaess begur．＂
＂In many countries it is necessary to tarry long in
the veatibule of the temple belore advanclug to the altar under the title of affances，＂－Eowring：Ben tham＇s Wor
2．Affnity，connection．
＂O．A．rellyion aud superstition have more aft

3．Implicit，or at least stroug，trust in man or in God．
＂Ab！What＇s more dangerous than this fond aftances
Seemas he a dove Sh hesp leathers are but borrowed．＂
＂There can be no sarer way to success，than by dis－ claiminy all conddence fo ourselves，and referring the
events of thing to God with an lmplict oflance．＂－ Atterbury：Sermons．
af－fi＇－ançe，v．t．［From the subistantive（q．v．）． Fr．fiancer＝to betroth；Sp．aficnzar＝to bail，to flx with ropes；Ital．ficunzare $=$ to caution，to guarautee，to betroth：from Lat fides $=$ faith，trust．］［AFFY，AFFIDAVIT．］
1．Toletroth one in marriage；solemnly and ceremonionsly to promise one in marriage．
＂Halifar＇s only son had heen aflanced to the Ladp Mizt．Eng．，ch，xxi．
2．To inspire with confidence．
Doubt yon the gode \＆Lol Pallar sell deacends，
nspires thy counselit thy hreast：
Pope：Homer＇s Odymey，hk．xx．， $87-52$ －Pap due devotion，to the rantial matd．
angerd，1v． 9012
＂gtranger（replled the pribce），，ecurely reat，

bol，bof ；pout，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çhln，beach；go，gem；thln，this；win，as；expect，Xenophon，exist．－itg．

qr-fi'-ançed, pa, par. \& a. [Arfianct, v.] As adjective:
"It is Baptiote, and his aftanced maiden" conatdion: Bind Girl of Carrectoulle
s-fi'-an-¢ẽr, \& [Ampincce.] One who afll ances ; one who makea a contract of marriago between two people.
gf-fi'an-ging, pr. par. [Arfiance, v.]

- al-sich'e, v.t. [O. Fr. aficher, from Lat. Apo $=$ to fix.] [AFMx.] To ix, to settle.
"of that they wen a womman riche
lover $\mathbb{M}$. (Halliwell.)
4 Xefľdä-tion, s. [Law Lat afldo $=$ to pledge one's faith.] [AFFidavit.] A conract of mutual fidelity.
ar-fi-dā'-vit, s. [Law Lat, third pers. sing. pret. indic of afido, pret. affdavi $=$ to plight one's faith; Class. Lat, $a d=$ to, snd fido $=$ to trust ; fdes = trust, fsith.]
Law: Properly a voluntary affrmation or solemn declaration sworn to befors a pergon at liberty to sdminiater an oath. The affidavit must give the name and address of the person stating the facts within his owa cognisance, and the exact sources from which other facta are drawn. If iswyere present sffidsvits loosely drawn up, their expenses are disallowed when costs are taxed. [Motion.]
an aphaviz (the pertoct toane of the varh aftio) baing a voluntary ath before some jadde or upoa which the motion is grounded; though no anch afmawit is veccasary tor payment or money lnto "Coun Perm: Commento, bk, 111, ch. XX
"Count Rechteren ahoold have made aftavit that Mesnager would have done him and thee Moonient Mo. 48 L
*Apdavit offce in Chancery: An office for the reception and custody of 8 ffidavita. It Was abolished by 15 \& 16 Vict., c. 87, ss. $27 \&$ 29, and its functions transferred to the Clerks of Records and Writs.


## *af-fie', v.t. [AFFy.]

* af-fied', pa. par. \& a. [Afrv.]
arfilile, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a-file, v.t. [Fr. amler: ltal. onlare $=$ to shrpen; Sp. afilar: fr . Fr. fil $=$ an edga: Lat. filum $=$ a thread.] To rub, to polish. (Lit. \& fig.)

For when he hath his tonge afted
With eoft apeche and with leiynge. Gower: Conf Amant. ble it
af-fin-a-ble, a. [Afriliate.] That may be affiliated; chargesble as a resuit. (With on or upon.)

Ahliable upon the force which the ann radiatee, Merbert Spencer: Firat Principles, oh. xvil
sif-fil'-ǐ-āte, v.t. [Fr. afficer, fr. Lat. ad = , and filus = a son.]

1. To adopt into one's family as a son or dsughter.
2. To sttempt legally to fix the paternity of an illegitimate child on one.
henog there would be oo medical ground for aiditating the child to one man rat
other. -raylor: Hod. JuTis. ©h. Ixix.
3. To adopt as a member of a political or other society; or to adopt a society as a brach of a larger and mora extensive one with the same sim.
-"Apliated in every garrison with the Jaoobln club." -Ryde: Lamartine'
"UUpon him, lu general, all rites wod caremonies of

af-fin'-ĭ-à-těd, pa, par. \& a. [Afflliate.]
af-fil'- $\mathbf{1}-\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-tingg, pr. par. \& $a$. [Affilinte.]
af-ril-i-à-tlon, s. [Fr. affliation, from Low Lat. affliatio, from Lat. $a d=$ to ; flius =a son.]
4. Adoption of a child ioto a family.
5. Law: Legal assignment of an illegitimate child to the real or reputed father.
Lating to amantiation"-Taylor: Mned. Juria, eh. Ixiz. Afliation order: An order from e conrt of law designed for this purpose.
6. The ialtiation of one iato a political or other society; aiso the sdoption of a smslier society by a larger and mora powerful one having the same sim.
at-fin'-age, s. [Fr. afinage.] The refining of metals. (Skinner: Dict.)

- nifine, s. [Lat. afinis, s. $=$ a relative; adj. =(1) st the border (ad finem) ; hence, border ing, (2) connected with.] a relative.

affinge (1), v.t. [From Affine, s. (q.v.)] To jotn in alfinlty.

Whothor i in sow, eir, be ladge yourvelt, The the Meor. Shakesp, ; otwello, 11

-fi'ne (2), v.t. [Fr. affiner.] To refine (Skinner: Dict.)

* af-fined' (1 \& 2), pa. par. [Affine (1 \& 2).]
* arfin'-ing (1 \& 2), pr. par. [Aryine, v. (1 \& 2) ]
 means of affioity.
ar-rin'-i-tyy, s. [In Ger. affnität; Fr. affinité; Ital. affinita, fr. Lat. affinitas =(1) neighbourhood, (2) relationship by marriage, (3) union, connection.]
I. Ordinary Language \& Lavo:

1. Lit.: The relationship contracted by marriage between a husband and his wife's kindred, or between s wife sad her husband's kiadred. It is opposed to consanguinity, or natural relationship by blood. It is of three kinds: (1) direct, viz, that subsiating between a husband and his wife'a blood relations, and vice versa; (2) scoondary, or that which sub sista between a husband and his wife's rala tions by marriage; and (3) collateral, or thst whit subsista between s husband and the relstions of his wife's relations.

II The word affitity in this, as other mean ings, may be followed by with, to, or between.
"And solomoo made qafnity with Pharaoh king of Egypt and took Pharaho daughter, a
into the ofty of David. -1 Kingz iii. l .

That he yon hort is of great fame replies,
And great afnity."-shatesp.: Othello, iii. i.
"He would donbtleas gladly have svoided the scandill which must be the eftect of an mortal quarrel
 cousang
2. Connections (not necessarily by 1.); associstes.
3. Fig.: The resemblance produced, mora or less remotely, by a common origin between languages now in msny respects distiact. Or generally, the similarity between things which essentially resemble each other.

IL Biol. Sing. \& phur.: A resemblance, or resemblances, on essential points of structure between species, genera, orders, classea, \&c., really akin to esch other, sad which ohould be placed side by side in any nstural eystem of classification. To this Mr. Darwin would add that the resemblances arise from the fact tha the species in which they occur wera derived at a more or less remote dste from a common ancestor. Affinity differs from analogy, the latter term being applied to resemblances between animals or plants not really akin, but which ought to be more or less widely separated in ciassifications. Thus the falcona, the hawks, the eagles, \&c., are related to each other by genuine affinity ; but the similarity on certain points, such as the possession of retractile claws, between the raptorial birds and the feline race of mammals, is one only of analogy.
"Wean anderatand, on theso views, the very tmportant distinction between real affitities and ana $S_{p p e c i e s, ~ c h . ~ x i l i t . ~}^{\text {and }}$
together" the ature of the affinities. "hloch eonnect

## III. Chemistry:

1. Chemical affinity, or chemicsl sttraction, is the force by which union takes place between two or more elements to form a chemical compound. According to another definition, it is s force exerted between two or more bodies at an infinitely minute distance apart, by which they give rise to a new Bubstance having different properties to those of its component parts. Elements have the greatest sffinity for other elements which differ most in their chemical properties. Thus H has grest \&ffinity for Cl and O , but the affinity between O and Ci is much wesker.

Acids anite readily with alkaliea, most metal with sulphur. When two salts are mixed together they are decomposed if an insoluble substance can be formed: thus $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}+\mathrm{NaCl}$
yields NaNO and insoluble AgCl , and BaCl $+\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ yields $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ and tosoluble $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$. A strong acid generally expels a weaker one, ${ }_{3} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ expels HCl or $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ precipiates $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$. but when two salts are itsed, if a off, as when $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ is heated with dry $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$, then $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ volatises. $\mathrm{SiO}_{3}$ fused with salte expels the strongest acids and forms silicates. Iron filings hested to redness in a tube decomposes the vapour of water, but $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ passed over red-hot oxide of iron reduces it to a metallic state. These resctions are due to the diffusion of gases, the resulting gas being diffused throagh the mass of vapour passtag through the tube. The relstive affinities beween different subetances varies with their temperature, ineolubility, and power of vaporisation. The nasceat state is fsvourable to chemical combinstion : thus $H$ and $N$ naite resdily when organic matter containing $\mathbf{N}$ is decomposed by hest or putrefaction. also $\mathbf{H}$ with 8 . This is due to the bonds of the stoms being liberated st the moment of decomposition. Disposing afinity is the action of a thin body, Which brings about the union of wo other bodies, as $\mathrm{Ag}+\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ and aikali forms a silicate of silver; Pt is attacked by fused KHO. Organic decompositions in the presence of csustic alksli, or lime, are also examples. Catalysis is the action of a body to bring sbout a chemical reaction whilst the body itself nudergoes no perceptible change, as $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$ in the preparation of 0 from $\mathrm{KClO}_{3}$. Certain chemical compounds st high temperatures are diasociated from esch other, as $\mathrm{NH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}$ at high temperatures forms $\mathrm{NH}_{9}+$ HCL. Chemical union is promoted by finely dividing the substances ; thus finely-divided metals, as iron or lead, take fira in the sir, uaitiag with 0 . Alteration of temperature alters the affinity; thus mercury hested to its boiling-point absorbs oxygen, which it liberates at a higher temperature ; also BaO sbcorbs 0 at a low hest, forming $\mathrm{BaO}_{2}$, sad corba 0 at a 10 w hest, forming $\mathrm{BaO}_{\mathrm{g}}$ sod
gives it off at higher temperatures. Strong bases geaerally replace weaker bases; thus alkalies precipitate oxides of iron, sc.
"The gatitity which held together the elements of the organle subiatances is deat roged ty the cause whileh occuioned their death, and they are set iree to obey new afinitieh and form new
2. Affinity of solution is auch an affoity as exiats between a soluble salt and the fluid to which it is dissolved. Till the liquid is satorsted with the salt the two can combine io an indefinite ratio, instead of being limited to the fixed proportions in which alone chemical affinity operates.
IV. Nat. Phil, Current affnity: The force $f$ voltaic electricity.
V. Prychol.: An slleged sttraction existing between persons, generally of the opposite ser; a supposed union or attraction of minds. Also the person exerting such influeace. (A doctrige of spiritualiam.)

* af-fïre', ad\%. [AFire.]
arfirm', *af-fẽrme', v.t. \& \& (In Fr. affirmer: $\mathrm{S}_{1}$. afirmar; ' Port. afirmar: Ital. affermare, affrmire, all fr: Lat. affirmo $=$ (1) to affermare, afrmure, all fr . Lat, affrmo $=$ (1) to
make steady, to corroborate, (2) to assert positively: ad used inteasively; frmo $=$ to streagthen;; firmus = firm.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
* 1. To strengthen, to confirm.

The Pape ent that terrue, for his hopsng whs

- See also B.

2. To sssert positively, to allege confldently, to aver. (Followed by the objective case or by that, introducing the statement asserted.) (a) In a general sense :
member a mere speculative proposition which many
 "A And they said unto her, Thon art mad. But she
constantly aftrmed that it was even so. - Acts ali. 15 . (b) Spec. (Scripture): To teach dogmatially, to preach.
".. ${ }^{\text {antig. }}$ " these thinge I will that thou aftrm coa-

## IL Technically:

Law \& Ord. Lang. : To confirm the judgment of a legal decision ; to ratify a law.

## B. Intransitive: <br> 1. Ord. Lang. : To declare strongly or positively. <br> 2. Law: To meke a doclaration solemnly before a court of law, or before a magistrate, with the object of confirming a fact ; or to having in affirmation administered to (one) by wsy of confirmation, or as a sub stitute for an osth: as, The witnees affirmed to the fact; or, He was affirmed to the fact (Webster.)

†af-firm'-a-ble, an [Afrirm.] That may be affirmed.
"Thone attrilhutee and coozeptlona that were applioable and amrmabil of him whon prosent are gow
aimmabre and applicuble to blim though pack "-Hate.
af-firm'-a-bly, adv. [Afrirmable] In $:$ way capable of affrmation ; with certainty.
CArom, is sis wryte of such ajhrmably."- Hardyng:
ar-firm'-ange, * af-firm'-annçe, s. [La aftirmans, pr. par. of affirmo.] [AFFIBLI]

1. Conflrmation, ratiflcation of a voldable act.
"This statate did but restore an anclent statute Which was iteolif allec manda but in

## $\dagger$ 2. Affirmation, declaration

'And e'en whan sober truth prevaile throughoat,
Wey swear it, till antmance brepas : Convertation
as-rirm'-ant, \& [Lat. afirmans] [AFFinmance.]

1. Gen.: One who makes an sffrmation.
2. Specially. Law: One who makes s oolemn declaration in lleu of an osth.
 affermazione, all fr. Lat affrmatio.] [AFFirm.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of sffirming anything.
I. The set of conflrming snything.
"The learned in the lawe of our hand observe, that our atatutea tometimes are oaly the affrmation or
ratiacation of that which by eommon Belora, "-Hooker.
3. The sct of asserting snything conflidently. "This geotleman vouches, upoo warrant of bloody afrmation, his to bo more virtuous and lesa attempt-

+ IL. The state of being affirmed, conflrmed, or confldently asserted.
III. The thing confirmed, the assertion confidently made

B. Technically:

1. Logic: The combination of the two terms of a proposition so as to produce a atatement or judgment.
2. Law: The act of affirmiog in the sense of solomnly declaring in a court of law thst certain teatimony sbout to be given is true Also the statement made. First, the Quakers and Moravisns, who objected on conscientious grounds to take esths, were sllowed to make solemn affirmstions instead; now, every one objecting to take sn oath has the ssme privilege ; but, as is just, false affirmstions, no less than false osths, are liable to the penaltien of perjury.
af-firm'-at-ive, a. \& s. [In Fr. affrmatif; Sp. affrmativo; Ital. affermativo, sll from Lat. afirmatives.]
A. As adjective:
3. Ordinary Language:
4. Confirmatory, imparting confirmstion to.
5. Positive; dogmatical in assertion.
"Be aot conideat and affrmative in an uncertaio matter; but report thing modestly and tomporately, according to the degraf of that perauasion which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of
or the reasoc induclag thee - -ray
6. Pertaining to that which ssserts, as opposed to denying s ststement or propositwa.
"". rather answera to objections than the adequate materials of affrmatiec conviction"-Gladuons
IL. Technically:
I. Logic a Gram: In the same sense as A., I. 3 .

* 2. Algebna: Positive, ss opposed to negative; having the sign plus + denoting addition, as opposed to minus - denoting subtraction.
or As in Algebra, Whore anfmative quantities raulah where athrertion ceave thereas ropulisiva mituto ought to succeed "-Nowton: Optice
B. As substanlive: That whtch affirms, as opposed to that whtch dentes.
II Used with the definite article before it.

1. In a general senss :
"For the affrmative we are ouw to nnwer such
proofs of thoira, a hava been befora alleged. -Hooker. "Whether thero are such beingsor not 'tis vuffeient for my purpoee, that many have bolie red the aforma-
"The quastion ia, of courwe wholly distinct from Rulor of the univerto ; and thil has bean answered in the germatios by the highest intoliecta that have
2. Speclally. Parliamentary or other voting
3. Sarwin: Descont of Man, it, eh, That side of a question voted on which affirms, in opposition to that which denles.
"The Whiga, who had a decided mafority in the Bist. Eng., ch. $x$ L
4. Logic: An affrmative pregnant is an affirmative implying a negation.
af-firm'-at-ive-ly, adv. [Affinmative.]
5. In an sffirmative manner, positively.
to the ond that though I cannot ponitively or ajmermationty adivia yoar mandaty, or propound unt 2. "Yes" in place of "no." In a wsy to render support to a motion submitted to ons. "The peapte answered aftrmatively. "-Cariyio:

* af-firmed', pa. par. \& a. [AFrinc.]
af-firm'-ẽr, s. [AFFinM.] One who affirms. "If by the word virtae, the aftrmer intanda our word virtue, means only courage or at most our the Coward our nelgbbour, without including in the ide of the daty which wo owe to God."-Watt: : Logic.
affirm'-ling, pr. par. [Affinsc.]
ar-fix', v.t. (pa. par. affixed, offixt). [Lat, afixus pa. par. of affigo = to fasten to, to fix on : ad $=$ to, and figo $=$ to fix; supine fixum.] [See Afriche.]
L. Lit.: To fix to the end of, to sppend to, to snnex, to subjoin; slso to fix to sny part of.
 fliea) afi $\dot{x}$ them (their egrzs) to th leaves of ang butteraieaj ajix them their egss to the loaven an plant im
II. Figuratively:

1. To fix. (Followed by on or upon.) Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
Go many gazeri as ou her do otare,
Upoo the lowly ground aftixed are."-spenser.
2. To connect with, to uuite with.
"He that has oettled io his mild determined ideas.

ar-fix, s. (pl. ăf-fix-ĕs, *ar-fix-a). [In Ger. affixum; Fr. afixe, fr. Lst. affixus, pl. n. affixa $=$ joined to, ps. par. of affigo.] [AFrix, $v$.] A word or a portion of a word united to the latter portion of snotber one, snd in genersl modifying ita significstion; s suffix.
TThe plural of this word cane into the English language first as affixa.
"In the Hebrew language the ana has its affixa, to
deaote the procouna possessive or relative."-Clarke: deaote the proaouss possessive or relative."-Clarke:
Latin Grammar. "
fashioning that new-learned language to their
novation of pointe, afixes, and sonjugationse. Howell: Lett," ii, 60 . .
af-fixed', "af-fixt'; pa. par. \& a. [Arfix.] gif-fix'-ing, pr. par. [AFfix.]
af-fix'-1̌ón, s. [Lat. affixio $=$ an addition, or supplement.] The act of sffixing; the state of being affixed, or fixed to anything.
"Slx several times do we fad that Christ shed his
biood: in his circumclion, in his agouies, is hils crowning, io his necurgiog, in his affixion, in his

## af-fixt', pa. par. [Afrix.]

af-fix'-türe, s. [AFfix, v.] Thst which is affixed. (Drake.) I Now superseded by Fixture (q.v.)
af-fia'-tion, s. [Afflates.] The act of blowing or breathing upon; the stata of being blown or breathed upon.
af-fī̀'tŭs, s. [Lat. $=\mathrm{s}$ blowivg or breathing on, a blast, a breath : afflatum, supine of affo
= to blow on: or ad $=$ to, and flatric is a I Lit: A breath or blast of wind
II. Figuratively:

1. Theol.: The inspiration by the Spirit of God of a prophet, imparting to him power to see such future events as God may be pleased to reveal to him.
"The poot writing agalnst his geniua, will be like a
2. Ord. Lang. : The divine impertation to poets and others of geatus.
st-filct, v.t. [From Lat. aftictus, pa. par. of afligo = (I) to fling, atrike, or dash against or down; (2) to damsge, to ruin, to weaken, to cast down: ad $=$ to, and fligo $a$ to strike, to strike down.]
3. To inflict on one for some considersbls time, or even for a briefer period, bodily pain or anything else fitted to produce mental distress.
"Therofore thay did eat over them tankmasters to
4. To cast down in mind, to make the mind distressed ; to trouble.
(c) In a general sense:

The mother was so griticted at the loss of a fiae boyn
who was her oaly mon, that aha died lor grief of it."Addison : Sppoctator.
$\dagger$ (b) Spec. (reciprocally): To practise selfhumiliation as a religious daty
"And this ehall be a atatute for ovar onto you: that fo the seventh mooth. on the teath day of the moath, Whether it be one of your own eouatry, or a straoger that wojourneth amoos you."-L*v. xVI. 29 .
"af-filet', s. [Afflict, v.] A conflict.
"Corktinual aftice with his enomies,"- Beocm:
af-filct'-ed, pa. par. \& a. [Afflict.]
Bay, ppirit! whither hath she ded To hide her poor amictod bead P"
af-fict'-Ø̌d-nöss, s. [AFFLICrEv.] The quality or stata of being sfficted; sfiliction.
"Thou art deceived if thon thinkest God deligbta in
the misery and affictedness of bis creaturem, the misery and afflictednass of
af-filct'-ẽr, s. [AFFLict.] One who afflicts.
af-filct-Ing, pr. par. \& $a$. [A.frlict.]

1. As present participle: In seuses corresponding to those of the verb
2. As adjective: Fitted to produce distress or trouble ; calsmitous, sflictive.

What, when we Aed amain, pursued aod struck
The deep to shelter us $9^{7}$ Hiltom: P. L., hk. ii.
af-flict'-ing-ly̆, adv. [Afflictino.] In an sfflicting manner
af-fio'-tion, s. [In Fr. afliction; Sp. officcion: ltal. affizione, sll fr. Lat. offictio.] [AFFlict.] $\dagger$ I. The sct of sfflicting.
II. The state of being afficted; the state of being subjected to pain or over-fatigue of body, or to mental distress.

III. That which tends to produce continued bodily pain or mental distress; s calamity, a trouble, a trial.
"God hath seeo mine affiction, and the labour of yy hacd. - -Gen. xxxi 42
"The calamity of Moab 48 near to come, and his If In this sense it is frequently used in the plural.

> Oh, tell me-life is io thy voice How much aftictions weet thy choice,

How much ajpictions were thy cbolce,
And sioth aud eane thy sornn "
Cowper : Trans, fr. Guion, "Joy of the Cram."

*     - Bread of aftiction:
(a) Bread given to prisoners in jail; bread doubtless inferior in quality, and dcsigned to be distasteful to the ester
"And say, Thus rasth the king, Put this Pelliow in the prison, and feed him with bread of apliction and Witb water of aftiction, uotil I retura in peace. -
(b) Unieavened bresd consamed by Divine command at certain religious fasts and feasts.
"Thon shalt eat no Leavened hread with it, eevvan days shalt thon eat unleavened bread
the bread of afiction."-Deut. xvi. a
IV. Abstract for concrete: An afflicted person, s person in poverty or distress.
"Theo grant what here all sons of woe obtaida



senilet'-Ive, a, [In Fr. nfictif; Sp afictivo; Ital. aftittivo.] [ArTLict.] Giving pain, disressing.
ar-iliot'-Ive-1y̆, adv. [AFplictive.] In an aflictive manuer; in a way to canse distress. "The fallen angels, having acted their firter part in Enoven, are mida sharpty miserable hy tranuition, smeme: Chrloc. Mor $\mathrm{I}_{2} 2$
*at-ilight ( $g h$ mate), s. [In A.S. aflygan $=$ to drive sway, to put to Alight.] Fight, haaty departure.

How the flew in aftighe aigt Torrent of Porcugal, $\mathrm{p}, 82$
*af-filig'-it, pa, par., as If from a verb aphige. [Lat. affigo = to afflict.] [AFFLicr.] (Maznteville.) (Halliwell.)
taff-10̂of, * aff-lûfe, adu. [ALoor.]

1. Off-hand, nnpremeditated, extempore; an the apur of the monient.
"But I shall acribhte down some hie ther Burna: Equinte to J. Lapraik.
2. Fortbwith, tmmedistely.
"Sae I was ca'd into the preceence, and rent awa aftoof tae nper ye vat an bring ya the apenk the the
aff-fin-ençe, | ăff-flâ-en-çy̆, g. [In Fr. affuence; Sp. aftuenzit; Port. afluencia; Ital aftuenza; Lata affrentia, f. affuens = flowing to.]
I. The state of flowing to. (Lit. and fig.)

Addisoin: spectapor, No. ${ }_{24 \pi}$.
II. The sect or series of acts of thronging to.
 being there had Deen noised."-Wotton: Reliq.; Eju at uckingham.
III. That which flows to (one)

Specially:

1. Wealth of money, or other material properts.
old :age of a conth of misery was coneluded with an
2 Wealth amotion intellect or any other tmmaterisl thing

O precions hoars: O golden prime
ud antuene of iovo and time!
Longetlow: The old Clock on the staits
ar-fiûent, a. \&s. [In Fr. affuent; Sp. afuente; Port. and Ital. affuente, fr. Lat. affluens, pr. par. of aflue $=$ to flow towards or to : ad $=$ to, and fiwo $=$ to flow.]
I. As adjective

1. Lit.: Flowing to
rassed" to a Freater hulle by the to be increaned and rased tia greater hull by the afruent hload that is
Consumption
2. Fig.: Abounding in wealth.
(a) Aboonding in material wealth.

And dint of geniun hy dignity of thonght Ge laid bls head to luxury freote lap.
(B) Abounding in intellectual, emotional, or otber immaterial wealth.
"And fish of every fin thy sens afford
And bless the Power that etill delight to to hles, Pops: ITomer's Odyarey, bly, xix, $13+0$
II. As substantive: The tributary of a river. "Olisissipps (he. the great water), the most important river of North Ameriea and, with the Mis
nourt, ite prineipal aftuent, the longeat in the world. -

Xif-fiutent-ly̆, adv. [AFfluent.] Id an affluent manner; sbundantly.
ar-fî́ent-nĕss, s. [Afflcent.] Affuency, sbundance of wealth
xf-fŭx, affiuxion (af-fŭk'-Bhăn), $s$ From Lat. aftuxus, pa par. of affuo $=$ to flow to. $]$

1. A flowing to.
"An animal that muat 1 te etill receives the aftixx of coller or warmer, clean or foul water, as it bappens to
come to it
2. That witch flows to.
"An inflammation, either simple, conisting of an hot and Eanguldeona affuxion, or elee denominahio of molineholy, phlegman or eboler. $=$ Aronene. Fulgar Erroura
*af-iond', pret, as if from a verb affndon. [A.S. afindar = to ftad.]

## A monoth aftor o man myghtte hom afond

 Lyand otill on the grownd $\quad$ Kuryng ef cio $\overline{\text { Iars }}$, 252.
## * af-rohg', th [Ayonoe.]

- ar-for'-age, g. [Fr. afforer $=$ to value.] [A FREER] A dnty formerly pald in France to the lord of a district for permission to aell wine or other liquor within his seigniory.
" ar-för'çe, "n-för'ce, v.t [A.N. afforcer; Fr. forcer; Low Lat. aforcio.]
I. To force, to compel. (MS. Lincoln.) (Halliwell.)
"Me to aforce is in his thought" "
Arthour and Merlin. p. 68.
To afforee one'y self: To labour to do a thing; to exert one's self.
"And bav aforcede hom the more the hathene away

2. To add to, to tncrease, to strengthen. (Blount, \& Le.)
*af-förçe, "af-förse, "a-forse, adv. [Fr. forcer.] As if commanded by force; of necessity.
"Than frella it aforue to fille hem $\begin{gathered}\text { Deposition of Richard MT., p. } 28 .\end{gathered}$

- af-förço'-mĕnt, *af-för'çi-a-ment, s. [AFforce]

Law:

1. The act of atrengthening.
2. The state of being strengthened, as "an afforcement of the assize." (Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon.)
3. That whteb affords strength ; specially a fortress, a stroaghold, a fortification. (Blount.)
af-ford, a-for'the, v.t. \& $i$ [Properly aford, from A.S. ge-forthian, iforthian $=$ to further, promote, from forth.] [Forth. Further, Aforthe.]

## A. Transitive:

1. To put forth, to bring forwards, to produce. (Used of fruits, of money, or other property of any kind, or, indeed, of anything.) of "Thato our garners may be full, afording all manner
A Large proportion of those dlylnes who bat no veneficem or whose beneflces were too small to affor - comfortable revenue, Iived in the houres of laymen.
uttio ilohhyen eanily, and afords a hinck pearl
II. To bestow, to confer upon, to grant to (Followed by two objectives, one of the person receiving the boon, and the other of the boon itself; or with one objective, that of the boon, with to prefixed to the person to whom it is given.)
"The party whose principiee duprded him no Macaulay: Bist. Enz., ch. vil
Ti Sometimes, though rarely, afforl is spplied to the opposite of a boon.
III. To be able to incur a certain expense or bear the loss of certain pecuniary or otber material advantagea.
I. To be able to apend or give away, withont permanent diminution of one's resources.
chase.:- Macaurien which fow, could aford to pur
2. To be able to sell at a profit, or at least withoat loss. (See v.i.)
3. To be able to incur an expenditure of feeling, or anything else not of a pecuntary or material kind.

"With ' He conld a ford the whifer he saw srfer,"
B. Intransitive: To be able to sell.
"Tbey all their magazinem in timpes of the greatest plenty that so they mas afort chearper, and mencrase tho pubilic revenne.
af-förd'eed pa, par. \& a. [AFpord.]
*af-for'-děll, a. [Scotch fordel $=$ ready for future use.] Alive. (Scotch.)

af-föd'-ing,pr. par. [AfFord.]

- af-ford'-mĕnt, s. [AFrord.] Grant, donation.
Q Todd says of affordment, "A word much wanted.

- at-for'e, v.t. [A.S. fore $=$ before.] To pra mote, to strengthed, to render effective: " Heeto and molisture directyth ther paraques If Possibly a mistake for aforce (q.v.). af-for-čat, v.t [Low Lat. aforesto: Lat. ad $=$ to, and foresta $=$ forest.] To convert into forest.
"It oppearsth by Charra de Forstea thet he aforested
ef-forr-egt-ä-tion, s. [AFForest.] The act or process of converting cultivated land tnto forest ; the state of belng so transmated.
"The charter do Foresta was to reform the enGroachmente made in the time of Richard 1. and mench exteided the rigour of the forest lawe $=$ Hale. Com. Law of Emg.
ăf-för'-ĕst-ěd, pa par. \& a. [AFFOREsT.]
ăf-rơr'ĕat-ing, pr. par. [Afrorest.]
* ap-form'e, v.t. [Lat. ad $=$ to; formo $=$ to shape, to fashion ; forma $=$ form, figure, ahape.] To conform.
"To hyin that is most honourahle
monnere aud entent."
Doot. of Good Sereauntes, p.
" af-form', prep. [AFORNE.] Before. (MS. Ashmole.) (Hallivell.)
" a-forst', "a-fǔrst', "a-fěrst', a [ATHIRst.] Thirsty.

Not haiffe yowh thereof he hadde,
Oft be was afforsh" The Prere t the Boy, iv.
A.ferst hy were for wefyuesse,

HA. Coll. Trim (Ealliwezz)
 off; Eag. put.] Delay, or some pretence for it. (Scotch.)
af-fràie.
[Fr. afrayer $=$ to frighten.]
[AFpraty.] Fear.
But Yet I am in grote afraie.
Romaunt of the Rove, 4,397.

* af-irā'-my̆ige, * [A.S. framian = to frame.]

af-fraxn'-chişe, v.t. [In Fr. affranchir $=$ to make free; Ital. affrancare.] To make free.
* af-irăn'-chişed, pa. par. [Affranchise]
* af-frăn'-chişe-mĕnt, s. [In Fr. affranchissement.] The act of making free; the act of emancipsting from more or less galling servitude.
af-trăn'-chiş-ing, pr. par. [Afrranceisa.]
" af-irăp', v.\&\& i. [Fr. fropper $=$ to strike.] [RAP.]

1. Trans.: To encounter, to strike down.

- I have been trained op in warlike stoure,


2. Intrars.: Same sense as No. 1 (an objective case being implied).
"They beene ymeth, both ready to afirnp". $2 a$
$\dagger$ af-frāy', v.i. (pa. par. affrayed, afraied). [Fr. affrayer $=$ to frighten, especially with surden noise as of sonething crashing; Low Lat. exfrido $=$ to disturb the pesce, from Teut. fridh = peace.] [AFFrayed, AFrail.]
I. To ronse out of a sleep or swoon.

> that had afraied me out of nay sleere".
> "I was out of my swown ghraide"
2. To frighten

- Pray let as first, eayd Salymane, entreat

The man by gertle meames to let ns $\mathrm{in}_{\text {, }}$ Sponser : F. Q. III in a
Oh, now I wold they had clanged rolcea too:-
3. To put in doubt.
"To affrays one or put one in donbt" "- Hubloes: Dice
af-frāy, s. [ln Fr. efrot = noise, outcry; Arm. effreyza and efrey. See v.t.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Objectively :

- I. Commotion, tumult.

[^13]
## Who Hvod ever in injoche dellte od day: <br> Or Tra, or talest, or som kin wiray.

2. A fight between two or more peradns, whether it take place in public or private.
II More generally written Fray.
II. Subjectively: Fear, fright, terror; the result of such conimotlon or fray. (Scotch.)

Stonayit sa gretly than thai war,
Thaty the force e t that tyrtwashy
That thai wart in till gree afray.
B. Technically:

Law: A fight between two or more persons which takes placs in public. When in private if is called ani assault.
of "Afrayy (from aftraier to terrify) are the nghting terror of his Tajestyon sujeets: ior, if the inghting be in privata st it io "Little afrays, such ns, at every great pageant, eager to see the ahow and those whose business it is to seep the communicatioos clenr, were exaggeroted with ail the artillces of rhetoric."-Macaulay: Bitt Eng.

* af-frāyed', * af-frāyd', * af-frāid'e, pa. par. [AFFRAY, AFRAID.]

Thei remeived from the sege and were offrayed."Warkworth: Chrom., p. 2
With that the darts which his right hande did etraine Full dreadfully he mbook that all did quake,
And elapt on hye his corlourd wingès twain, Epenser: F. Q., III, xil, 2s.
af-frāy'-ẽr, af-frāy'ör, s. [Afrray.] One whe takes part as a principal in an affray. " Every private man being present before or in and during the time of an affray onght to atay the afrayors, and to part them, and to put them in cunder, hut may not huri them if they resist him private man."-Dalton: Country Juntice (16z9).
*af-frāy'-mĕnt, s. [Fr. effrayer $=$ to frighten.] Law:

1. The offence of terrifying a person by brandishing a weapon against him. 2. An affiray.

* af-frayn'e, " af-freyn'e, *a-freyn'e, v.t [A.S. fragn, pret. of frigran $=$ to know by asking, to inquire, to interrogate, to hear, to learn.] To ask, to question.
" 1 affrayned hym firtot
af-fräy'-ör, s. [AFFrayer.]
$\dagger$ affreight (af-frät'), v.t. [Ger. befrochten; Fr. afreter.] Te hire a ship for the convey ance of goods.
- I Now generally written Freigar.
* affreighted (af-frā'-těd), pa. par. [AFfreioht.]
* afrreighter (af-frāt'-ër), s. [Eng. af. freight; etr. In Fr. affetcur.] One who hires or chartera ship for the convegance of goods; one who freights a ahip.
- affrelghting (al-Arāt'-ing), pr. par. [Ar FREIGH7.]
* affrelghtment (af-frāt'-měnt), s. (Eng. affreight ; -ment.] The act of hiring or chartering a ahip fer the conveyance of goods. [Charteb Pariy.]
*a-frĕnd', v.t. [Affrienn.]
" ạf-frĕt', s. [Ital. affrettamento $=$ haste, hurry; affretare $=$ to hasten.] A rencounter, a collision, an attack, an assanlt.
"Their steel-hed speares they strongly eouebt, and met That with with terrour of theire ferce affree
Thit with the terrour of their ferce affer
They rudeig drove to ground both man and horse."
 horsea, or other animals fitted for plonghing. [Aver, B.]
* af-frico-tion, s. [Lat. affrictus $=$ a rubbing against ; affico $=$ to rub against. ] The act or procesa of rubling one thing against another the atate of being so rubbed; Iriction.

II have divers times observed in waaring silver Hited awords, that if they rubbed opon my elcathe, would quickly blacken them."-Boyle.
II Now written Priction.
"ģetriǒnd', "af-itrĕnd', v.t. [A.S. freond, freend = friend. $\int$ To maka friends, to reconcile. Where when the maw that eruell war to ended And demaly foes so taithfully affrended." ill 50.
Spenter: P. Q.IV. ill 50
"af-triond'-od, qf-trend'-8d, pa, par. [Affriend.]
$\dagger$ af-fright' (gh mute), v.f. [A.S. afyrhtan $=$ to Irighten. $]$ To inspire with suddsn and lively fear, to frighten, to terrify. It was followed by at or with placed before the object of dread.

II Now almoat superseded by Friont (q.v.). To ksep thy sharp woes wak ing, wretahed I,
To imitato thee weli, algainst my heart will ixa
"Thou shalt not be afrighted at them,"-Dewt.
af-Eright' (gh mute), s. [From the verb. In Fr. effroi.]

1. Fright, the emotion of fear auddenly inspired and rising to a considerable height.
II Used chiefly in postry.
"They lay like fuwns roposing.
At nolso of namandind with afrighe
A way they My to left, to right."
That wich ingpires dread, a terrible object.
"I see the gods

Uphraid our suffriags, and would humble them,
By sending these affrights, while we are here i.
That wo might laugh ot their Hidiculou fear,
†af-iright'ěd, tai-fright' ( $g h$ mnte), pa. par. \& a. [AFFRIGHT.]

As adjective:
" From Brunc's forest scrasman the wfriphted jay.*
-T The form affright is rare, and found only in poetry.

4 af-iright"-čd-1ケ̌ (gh mute), adv. [Arm FR1GHTEO.] In an affighted manner; in a way to Indicate fright.
"The thonder of their rage and boiotrous struggling make The neighbouring forests rouad afrizhtedly to quske.

* af-fright'-en (gh mute) v.t. [In A.S. afyrthte $=$ affrighted ; from afyrhtan $=$ to frighten.] To frighten.
af-erigh-tẽr (gh mute), s. [Affriant.] Ong who frightens.
"The famous Don Quixote of the Maoche, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries, the protector of damseis, the afrighter
Don Quxuote, $L$ iv. 25
* af-fright'-fîl (gh mute), $\alpha$. [AFFRIOBr.] Fitted to inspire great dread; frightful. "There is an a aserse of ail that is destructive or al Now superseded by Friahtrul (q.v.).
"af-fright'-ful-1y̆ (gh nute), adv. [AFFRIOHTFuL.] In a frightful manner; frightfully. If Now superseded by Friohtrully (q.v.).
af-fright'-ing (gh mute), pr. par. [AF. phiat.]
*af-fright'-mĕnt (gh mute), s. [AFFRIOHT.] The state of heing frightened; frigbt, dread. ': Pasionate words, or blows from the tutor. All the chumediately takes itw wholiy up, and teares no room for other impressions." Locks: On Edueation
ar-froit'-lie, adv, $[\mathrm{Fr}$. effroyer $=$ to frighten. (Scotch.) Affrightedly. (Rutdd.)
af-Irónt', * a-Irount', v.t. \& i. [O. Fr. afronter: Fr. offronter = (1) to face, (2) to affront; Sp. afrontar $=$ to conftont ; Port. affrontar, afrontar; Ittal. affrontare $=$ to engage in front, to attack : all from Lat. $a d=$ to, and frons, genit. frontis $=a$ the forehead, the front.] [FRONT.]
A. Transitive :

Essential meaning: To meat face to face, to confront.
${ }^{\top}$ Trench considera affront to have originally meant to atrike on the face. Wedgwood and many others think it was to meet face to face.

1. To do so without its heing Implled that such an encounter is a hostile one.
"For we have closely sent for Hamilet hither;

2. Te do ao with the implled meaning that the encounter is hoatile.
(a) Of individuals:
"He highly leapt ont of his pisee of rest,
Against Cambello fiercely him nddrest.

(b) Of armies; To confront in a hostive manner, to engage in a battle with
"Exilfull captainee, in arraungling their battailos, place tirt in trone the enemie., - Holland: $A m$ mianue
yarcolifinua, b. xiv.
(c) Fig.: Of anything wholly immaterial: To confront, to defy.
"I have affronted death."-Byron: Manfred, il. \&
Within his sanctuary iteelf their shrines
Abominations; and with cursed things
His holy rites and solemm feasts profnn'd
And with their darkness durst affront hio light."
3. To insult ons to the face by language or demeanour.
sigged rinn considerable risk of betng not to bow
If In this sense the omnipresent God may be the object of affront.
"The air of insolence affronts your God,
You need his pardon and provoke hir rod."
4. Colloquially. In a looser sense: To slight one, either In hia presence or in his absence. that his Majenty would mever have beeo so grosis afronted abrond it he had not fret been
B. Intransitive: To offer an insult to.

II In the example there is probably an ellipais to be supplied, in whlch case the verb would become transitive
" Your preparation can affront no less

af-frönt', s. [From the verb. In Fr. affront: Sp. afrenta; Port. affonta; Ital. affronto.]

* I. An encounter face to face.
(a) Not hostile.
"Only, sir, this I must caution you of in your aftront or
(b) Hostile: An attack
"But he met with no other afrone from Apollyon
quite through this valiey."-Bunyaln: Pilyrimis Progrite throug
TI On affront: Face to face. (MS. Ashmole.) (Halliwell.)
$\dagger$ 2. Chiefly Scotch: The disgrace or shame resulting from defeat.
"Antonlus attacked the pirstes of Crete, and by his
too great presumption was defeated; upon the wense of
which affront he died with grief."'-Arbuthnot: Coins

3. Disreapect offered to the face; contumacious treatment by ward or demeanour ; an ingult, or 日omething which, falling short of insult, is atill fitted to stir up reaentment.
"Ho had been apprehensive that the common people Wheir aring his torsence had given so many proofs of affront."-M/ucaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x .
TI In this senss the word may be used of God or his worahip.

The temple, oft the law, with foul afronts. Abominatione rather, a did once
4. Colloquially: Slight disrespect offered to one, either in his presence or in his absencs.
af-frơn'tce. [Fr.]
Hercldry:

1. With the forehead or face towards one.
2. Face to face, as contradistingnished from back to back. [See ADDORSED.]
Ti In this latter sense confrontee, or the phrase "confronting one another," is mora fre-
 quently employed.

AFYRONTEE:
3. Standing at gaze.
af-frönt'-ěd, pa. par. \& $\alpha$. [AFFRONT, v.] "ho deserve. it inficts on the many tite miseries of disappointed hope, of affronted pride. of dealousy - af-irónt'-ěd-1y, adv. [AFFRONTED.] In. sultingly. "His majesty hath ohserved that ever since his
comiog to the crown the popular sort of jawyern have
been the men that most affrontedy io ail Parisment been the men that most affrontedly io ail Par
bive troddeo upon his prerogative."-Bacon.

* af-frờnt'-ĕd-nĕss, s. [Eng. offronted.] "Great impudence." (Skinner.)

af-iront'-ing, pr. par. [AFFRoNT.]
af-irōntr-ing-1y, adv. [AFFRoNTino.] In a manner calculated to afiront.


af-irotnt'-ǐve, a. [Eng. offont.] Involving affront, calculated tc sffront, offensive.
- How much more afrontive in it to deapise mercy rulling by the golden sceptre of parion than by the
froo rod of $A$ penal th :" South: Sorm. on Rezeration
ạf-iftnt'-ive-nĕss, s. [AFfrontive.] The quality of being fitted to affront. (Ash.)
Kff' ${ }^{\prime}$ sět, s. [Scotch $a f=$ off ; Eng. set.]

1. The act of putting away, dismission.
2. An excnse, a pretence.
"But wordi I wiunt lager using bet Nor will sic eafsera do the turn with me."
$\dagger$ Kafr'-siole, s. [Scotch aff $=$ off, snd Eng. side.] The farther side of any object.
$\dagger$ gefftà-kǐn, s. [Scotch af =off; takin= taking. $]$ The hbbit of taking off, or exposing others to ridicule. (Jameson: Suppl.)

* af-rund', v.t. [Lst. affundo $=10$ pour on : $\dot{a} l=$ to. and fundo $=$ to pour.] To pour on.
- ăf-fü'şe, v.t. [From Lat. affusus, ps. par. of afundo $=$ to pour on: $\mathrm{a} d=\mathrm{t}$, , and fundo $=$ to pour.] To pour upon.
"I Inst afused water on the compreteed beanz till
-ăf-fü'şed, pa. par. \& a. [Afruse.] As"adjective:
"I poured acid lifquors to try if they contained soy
volatifo walt or spirit which would probably have dis.
 covered itself ty mak
afffú'síng, pr, par. [affere.]
àf-fū'-sion, s. [Afruse.]

1. Gen.: The sct of pouring upon, the state of being poured upon.

2. Med.: The pouring of water upon the body as a remedial sgent in disease.
'af-fy', "af-fie', "a-fye', "a-fy'ghe $g h$ mute), v.t \& $i$. [Fr. afther.]
I. Transitive:
3. To affiance, to betroth.
"And wedned be thou to the bage of hell
For daring to afy anighty ford
Haviag peither subject, wemith, nor didem."
4. To bind, to unite, to join, to ally.
anti so that pertonal reapectur rather seem to acte me
II. Intransitive: To trust, to confide in.
' af-fy'-âunçe, s. [AFFIANCE.]
Af-ghan ( $h$ mute), adj. \&s.
As adjective: Belonging to the country Afghanistan.
As substantive: A native of Afghanistan.
© $\mathbf{P}^{\prime}$-ghan ( $k$ mute), s. A rug or slumber-robe crocheted from soft worsted, ususily in fancy patterne and brigbt coloss.

- ăr-gǒd-něss, s. [A.S. afoodnes = idolatry : tr. afgod $=\operatorname{sn}$ idol.] Idolstry.
--fièld', adv. [Eng. $a$; fild.]
I. Literally:

1. To the field.
"We drove artelu" "- Mution: Lyedas
2 In the field.
"And little lade with pfipes of corn, Old Ealladh, i, 882 (Toda)
II. Fig.: Extensively sbroad.

*a-file (I), v. [A.S. afylan $=$ to foul, to defile.] To defle.
"Alas! hew saide, y nere y-apilled!
For meo mo clepelth quene afied."
K yng Alisaund

- a-file (2), v.t. [Fr. affler $=$ to tharpen.] To file.

1. Lit.: To file.
2. Fig.: To polish.
"He must preche and well afle hit tongue,"

- a-filed' (1), parar. [aflle (1)]
- a-filied' (2), "a-fī-lĭd, pa.par. [AFile (2).]
- a-find', "a-finde (ps. par. afounde), v.t. [A.S. afindan = to find.] To find.
"And tho the Barnenes afounde,
"a-fin'e (I) *a-rinn', adv. or a. [Fr. fin = ine.] In perfection.
"Till grapes be ripe and well o.fne"
" Mete and dryuk they had afra:
Pyement, clare, and Regny yeche wyn", Launda us
*a-fin'e (2), * a-rȳn' adv. [A.S. $a=$ on ; Fr. $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{f}}=$ the end, from Lat. finis = end.] In fins.
*a-fing '-ret, * a-fy̌ng-rẹd, a. [Old form of a-hungered, from A.S. of hungren $=$ to hunger ; hungrig $=$ hungry.] Huagry, s-hungered.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "A vox goo out of the wode go } \\
& \text { Afingret so, that hlm wes wo } \\
& \text { He gevenevere io noue wiso } \\
& \text { Afingret evonr half so swithe" } \\
& \text { Of bhe Fox and of the Wolf (rolgn of } \\
& \text { Edw. L.). (Redig. Antif., (i. 272) }
\end{aligned}
$$

a-fïr'e, adv. [Eng. a; fire]

1. Lit.: Burning.

J am hush " Yet yutive uz our deapatch :
Anm hushd until our city be afre,
shakesp.: Corbolanus, v. 2
2. Fig.: Inflamed by passion.
"Thbe Jasoo goung the more she gana desere

Lydgats: Tale of Princes, ch. s.

* a-fi've, adv. [Eng. $a=s t$ or on; five.] Into five pieces.

Sir Gil to him gan to drive
That his spere brast arve, Warwike, p. s95.

* a-fiàme, v.i. [Eng. $a=o n$; flame (q.w.).] To flame.
* a-fià'-ming, pr. par. \& a. [AFLAME.]
p. 291 ." the aflaminy fire,"-Appendix to WF. Mapes,
a-flat', adv. [Eng. $a=0 n$; flat.] Flat, level with the ground.
"". hranches aflat a a low tree and bow it, and lay all hit hranches aflat upon the ground."-Bocon: Nat. Bist.
Cent. Y., 5426 .
a-fîant", adv. [Eng. $a=$ on ; flaunt.] Dressed or equipped in s showy manner.
"He ayled all aftannt". (Halliwell.)
"A merio geutieman, seelng a gellant that was ghtaune, and befeathered with all kinds of coloured plumes, atidd..."-Copley: Wien, Nisd, and Fancies
"a-ficee' (pret. afted), v.i. [A.S. feon, fion $=$ to free.] To fiee, to escape

He shoke his enres Hod irom grete feares
Ho thought hym weil aree.
Str Thos. Jore: Wo gint'e ( 1 h
*a-finght', * af-fiygint'e (gh mute), v. [A.N.]
To be afraid, to be troubled. [AFFLICT.]
" Tho was the bey affyght
And dorat aot spere.
a-fö'at, adv. [Eng. $a=$ on; float.]
L. Literally:

Ord. Ling. \& Naut. : Flosting, not aground or snchored.
"There mre generally geveral hundred loads of
timber afoat."-Addison; ficly.
II. Figuratively :
I. On the surfsce, not sinking in grief or adversity.
"Your shallowent help will hold me ap aftoat.
Whilit he upoo your soundless deep doth ride."
"My heart, I thank God, te etill afloat : iny spirits
shall not stak with the ship nor go an fach lower."shall not sink with the ship, nor go an lach lower."
2. Moving, in place of being at rest. (Used of persons who have embarked upon an enterprise, or of things driven in some direction or other by causes external to themselves.)
" Oo such a full sea are we now aftoat.
And we must take the curreut wheo it serves,
Shakesp.: Julius Cosar, tv. 2
$\dagger$ 3. Uncontrolled, unguarded.
"Take any passlon of the soul of man while it is
a-f̌oht', s-fought' (ch and gh soft guttnrsl), pa. par. [scotch form of affict (q.v.).] [Flocht.] Agitsted, in a fiutter. (Scotch.)
"Al thle day and richt hygrone my mynd and body It atwhe, specially teo I hard ther innoceut mensa
cruelly tormeotit."-Aellenden: Cron, bk. ix., ch. 29.

- B-flôg'ĕn, pa. par. [A.S. fogen, pa. par. of feogan = (1) to fly, as a bird; (2) to flee.] Elown.

And were aftogen grete and smalle,
And elfe the annerel."
And eke the annereL" Manmole (Halliwell.)
*a-fio're, adv. [A.S. $a=$ on; Aor, , Aore $=$ floowd On the floor. (MS. Cantab.) (Halliwell)

* a-flyght'e (gh mate), v.i [Aynoers.]
* ä-fō', v.t. [AFonoe.]
" a-folld', pa, par. [Afolle.]
"a-foile (pa par. afoild), v.L [A.N.] Te
foil, to cast down.
'Al to michel thon art afold,
Gy of Warwele, p. 20.
* a-rónd'e v.t. [A.S. afandian, afandigean to prove, to try.] To prove, to try.
" And nye non ned wyth foule haodifnge,
Other other afondeth.
W. ai Shoreham
"a-fongé, *afrŏng', a-fönge, ă-fo' v.t. [A.S. ajon = to recelve; afangen and
afeng = received, and afehth = receives.] To take, to receive, to undertake.
" And wuch myght wan yt enys, then mysht ther thom That thou
o'ght longe. . Robt. Glouc. (Hearne, ed. 1724, 1.91) " For nought that tyightafo.

Y all betray therl, Tirri'"' ${ }^{\prime}$.
 *avote, a-uō'te, adv. [Eng. $a=$ on; foot ; A.S. fot, jet. 1

1. Lit.: On foot; not on horseback, or in a vehicle.
"And manay know him, and ran afool thither, -
Mark vl. 3 . " It felle they foughtea both afote"
II. Figuratively:
I. Of persons: In motion, having commenced to execute, or st least to plan an enterpriss.
" Kent Of Albsny and Cornwalle powere yon heard
 2. Of things: In action.
"The roatter being afoot",
Shakerp. : Measure for
a-1öre' (Eng. \& Scotch), "a-för'-㐅n, "a-fïr
y吅e, a-förn'e, a-förn' (Eng.), prep. \& adv. [A.S. ot $=$ st ; fore.] The same as Befone, which has now almost entirely supplanted it in ordinary uee.
A. As a preposition:
I. Of place : Before, in front of, as oppoeed to behind, or in the rear.
2. Generally:
"The yonder house that stant aforyene ve." Chatory: Troil, 11
3. Nautical. Afore the mast: Before the mast. (Used of a person, it means having no title at ordinary times to go on the quarterdeck, as being only a common sailor.)
II. Of time: Before, earlier than.

For alore the harveat, when the bud is perfect
III. Figuratively:
I. In presence of.
"Afore Ood I speak almply."
mon: Every Man ouf of hif
2. Under the notics of.
"Notwithatanding all the dangers I lald afore you"" $\begin{gathered}\text { H. Jonson: Silent Woman, } \\ \text { HiL. }\end{gathered}$
3. Prior to in time; superior to in nsture or in dignity.
"And to this Trinfty aone is afore or after other."-
B. As an aiverb:
I. Of place:
I. In front, in the fors psit.
" Her lockes that loathile ware and hoarle gray
Orew all afore, and loosely hong unrold." IL iv. 4
2. Before, in front, preceding the rest.
" Emilia, rua you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hat hapd :
Will you go ou afore 1 " Shatetp.; Othelfo, v,
1I. Of time: Before, anteriorly to, sooner than, is time past.
"But it will be part sumset apore I set back trae
III. Fig. : Rather than.

Endure the tyranny of Euch
Endure the tyranny of guch a tonque
And such a pride." B . Jonwon. $\mathbf{N a g n}$
C. In composition:

If In some cases afore is separated from the word in conjunction with it by a hyphen; in others the hyphen has disappeared.
fâte, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wê, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pît, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơtu


1 a-före' going. $]$ ©oing before.
"All other nouns ending in tees do follow the general
cule aforegoing."-Lily: Grammar.

- E-Foro'-hănd, $a d v$, \& a. [Eng. afore; suft. hand.]

1. As adverb: Beforehand, by a previous provision.
to the burying is come aforehand to anoint may bodr 2. As adjective: Provided, prepared, previously fitted, ready.
${ }^{\text {"For }}$ Fo $1 t$ will be asid, that in the former timee now it is: And England on the other side mighty a aforehand ind nil mattern of power."-Bacons: Consid. on War woith Spain.
† a-före'-mén-tioned, particip. adj. [Eng. afore; mentioned.] Before-mentioned.
" Now ther were come to the place where the afore. Prentioned batit

- a-för-ěn, prep. \&adv. [AFORE.]
e-före'-nāmed, particip. adj. [Eng. afore; named.] Before-named.
-"Imitste something of circular form, in which, , sh yourself hy the diameter. "-Peacham on Drawing.
aforesaid (a-för'sĕd), particip. adj. [Eng. afore; said.] Said before.
"It noed not go for repetition, if we renume agalo that which we satd in the aforasaid experiment."Bacon: Natural Eistory, $\$ 771$.
aforethought (a-för'-thât), particip. adj. [Eng. afore; thought.] Thought before, en tertained in the mind before, premeditated. Used especially in the legal phrase, "malice aforethougbt," the exiatence or absence of which is inquired into when one person tskes another'e life. If the one kills the other from malice aforethought, then the crime is murder. If malice oforethought is absent, it is but homicide or manslanghter. Murder is therefore now thus defined, or rather described, by Sir Edwsid Coke, "When a person of sound memory and discretion, nulawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought, either expreae or implied." (Blackstone: Comeither expreas or impli
ment., bk. Jv., ch. 14.)
a-före'time, *a-före'ty̆me, adv. \& s. [O. Eng. afore; Eng. time.]

1. As adverb: Beforetime, st a former time, yreviously.
 2. As substantive: The previous period.
 Hitr. of Greece, pt. i., ch. i.
*a-for-gāyn', prep. [A.S. ofer $=$ over ; and gean, agen $=$ against; or Scotch for against.]
Oppoeite to. (Scotch.) Opposite to. (Scotch.)

> Alorgayn the echippen ay
> Batbour, xvi. 65 , MSS
(Jamenon)
*a-förn', a-förn'e, prep. \& adv. [AFORE.] Before.

* aforne-caste, a. [0. Eng. aforne $=$ before ; and caste $=$ a cast or throw, as in the word forecaste.] Premeditated.

By high imaginacion aforne-caste
On a maght thorghe the hoggis sky hee brash"
On a might thorghe the hoggis sky hee hrash."

* a-for'-nănde, adv. Beforehand. (Prompt. Parv.)
*a-for'-nens, prep. [Old form of Foranent.] Opposite to. (Scotch.)
-The cantelie than on Tweedmouth made, Wes tratyd to be carynde
* a-forse', "af-forse', adv. [Ayforce.]
* a-forthe', v.t. [AFrorn.]
"And yaf bim mete ss he myghte aforthe."
*a-forthe', v.i. [AFFord.]
And here and there, as that my litille wit
And here and there, as that my litille wit
Aforthe may eek thiuke I tranulate hit. Occleve MS .
à fortiorl ( $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ for- $\mathbf{- 1 h e} \mathbf{e}-\mathbf{o r} \mathbf{r}^{\prime}-\overline{\mathbf{1}}$ ), prep. governing adj. [Lat. = from the atronger, i.e., by 60 much etronger reason.]
Logic a Math.: An srgument derived from what is atronger; an argument more potent than that which has just before been employed. When in Euclid it ie reasoned, e.g., that much
more then is the angle eno greater than the angle BCD, the use of the words much more implies that the d forticri argument is used.
a-for'-ward, adv. [Eng. a; forward.] In frout, in advance.
"Midd thro hondred knyghtes, a duk, that het Siward, a-for'-y̌ne, prep. \& adv. [AFORE.]
"a-föte, adv. [AFoot.]
* a-fou'e, s. [Avow.] Avowal.
" Jake neyde, Y make afoue,
a-foull', a \& adv. [A.S. aful= a fsult ; afulad, ajulod = putrefied ; pa. par. of afulian = to putrefy, to become foul or corrupt; ful $=$ foul, dirty, guilty, convicted.] Foul; fouled, as when the oars in a boat-race become entangled.
* a-found', pa. par. [AFind.]
a-found'-rít, pa, par., as if from verb afoundre or afounder. [Fóvnier.]
"He was ner afoundrit, and cond none othir help."
* a-fôur', prep. \& adv. Old form of Over (q.v.).
a-frāid', * af-frāyed', * a-frāy'et, pa. par. \& adj. (Properly the pa. par. of the verb to affray, and has no close connection with afeared. From Fr. effrayer, formerly affaier $=$ to terrify.] (See Trench, English Past \& Present, pp. 87, 180.) Impressed with fear, terrified. (Followed by of, or rarely by at, prefixed to the object of dread.)
"The freson was afrayet and ferd of that fere.
" Samd saviil wat yet the more afraid of David."
1 Sam. Iviii. 29. 1 of David." and Ahimelec
*a-frāye', s. [Affrav.] Affright, fesr. (Prompt. Parv., p. 175.)
* a-frāy'-et, pa. par. [AFRAid.]
ăr-rèet, s. [AFRit.]
a-frĕsh', adv. [Eng. a; fresh.] Again, anew, freshly.
"For it carne now afresh again into theipminds how but an while ago ho had ilan old Grim Bloody-man, the giant, and had delivered them from the liona, "-
a-frĕt', pa. par. \& a. [A.N.] Fretted, placed crosswise. [Fret.]
As past participle: As past particiule:

For round environ her cromnet Wam full of riche stonis arfet"
Romaunt of the Ross, 3,204
" \&-fiett'-1e, v.t. To devour.
The tend ou giretie
With feis ant with teile."
Wrighe: Pod Songs. p. 240.
*a-freyn'e, v.t. [Affravne.]
Ặ'riçe-an, X̌f-ric, a. \& s. [Lat. Africanus, fr. Africa, generslly reckoned by the Romsns the third division of the ancient world, and now universally regarded as one of the great "quarters" or continepts of the globe.]
I. As adjective: Pertaining to Africa.

1. Hist. The African Company: A compsny which, under a cbarter of Charles I1., obtsined the exclusive right of trading with Africa from the Port of Sallee to the Cape of Good Hope. Its privileges were abolished by 1 \& 2 Geo. IV., c. 28 , its forts and castles were made over to the Crown, and trade to Western Africa thrown open.
2. Botany:

The African Almond: The Engliah name of the genna Brabejum. It belongs to the Proteaceæ.
The African Flea-bane: The English name of the genus Tarchonanthus. It belongs to the Compositæ.
African Hemp: A fibre prepared from the leaves of Sanseviera Zeylanica, a member of the Lily order, extensively diatributed through tropical Africa and India.
The African Lily: The English name of the liliaceous genus Agapanthne.

The African Lote: Zizyphus lotus, a fruitbearing plant of the order Rhsmnacee.
The African Afarigold: Tagetes erecta, one of the Composite, which, though called African, really comes from Mexico.

African Teak: A valuable wood for shipbuilding, the produce of oldfeldia Africana, Bth, a tree belonging to the order Euphorbisceæ, or Spurge-worts.
3. Zoology: The African elephant (Etephas Africanus). [Elefhant.]
II. As substantive: A native of Africa, or a person, wherever born, who belongs ethnologically to one of the African races.
Xr'ricc-an-ism, s. A word or idionı or custom used exclnaively by nstives of Africa or by members of aome African race.

## Ăf"-rĭe-an-ize, v.1.

1. To render African in character.
2. To place nnder African coutrol [used of the colored race in this conutry]
 Mahommedan Myth.: A particular kind of demon.
"Go-and With Ooula and Afrits reve,
Till these in horror thrink uazy ye,
Byron: The Giaour.
Ar-rē. In compos.: Pertaining to Africa, from Africa.
Afro-American, a. \& \&
3. As adjectice: Pertaining to Americans of African descent.
4. As substuntice: An American of African descent.
Afro-Phenician, a. Of mingled Africsn and Phenician descent
*a-frònt', * a-frōntte', adv. [Eng. a; front.] I. Of persons:
5. In front, directly in face of one; in opposition to one.
"Fat. These four came all afront, and meaniy,
thrust at ne."-Shakeap.: King Henry IF., Part I., thrue
6. Abresst
II. Of things : In front; on that side of any place or thing on which the apeaker at the moment is.


* a-froŭnt', v.t. [AFFRoNT.]
* a-frȳght'e, a-fright'e (gh mute), pa. par. or $a$. Frightened.
aft (1), *afte, adv. \& a., and in conpos. [A.s. aft, eft = after, again, behind, afterwsrds.]
I. As adverb ecadjective:

Naut.: Towards or at the hinder part of a ship; towsrds or at the atern of a vessel; abaft.
"Seeking King Olat then,
He rushes at with his men.
rushes foft with his men."
Longfellow: Saga of King oluf, $\times x i$.
II In several parts of England the word aft is used not in a nautical sense, hut as an ordinary term, aignifying behind. (Halliwell.) Fore and aft:

1. Naut. Adv. \& adj.: At the former and hinder parts of a vessel ; towards the how and towarda the atern of a ship.

Though the flying sea-spray dreaches

2. Ord. Lang. Adj. : Pertsining to the parts of anything which lie at or near its two extremities.
Owen: ". Classif. of Mammalia, p . 66 .

* YI. As adjective: Foolish (?) (Halliwell.)
"Hit nis bot trewth, I wend, an afte.

III. In composition:

1. After; behind in Hlace.
2. After; late in time.

* aft-meal, *aft-meale, s. A lato meal.
"Indeede, quoth he, I keepe an ordinary,
And dyse and cardes ars hut an accessarye:
At aft-meales who shall paye for the wive
paye tor the wiue?"
Thynut : Debate. p. 49.
* aft-ward, a. \& adv. [Eng. aft; ward. In A.S. ofteweard = after, back, late, latter, full. (Lit. = towards the aft.)] Aft, to the hinder part.
aft (2), adv. [Different epelling of OFT (q.v.).] Oft, often. (Percy.)
boin, boy; pout, joŵl cat, cell, ohorns, çin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=\mathrm{L}$

ar-ten, adp. (Different spelling of OrTEN ( 4. . . . ] Often. (Scotch.)

af-tẽr, *ar-tir, "ar-ty̌r, prep, adv., adj., s, $v_{-}$, in compos. (Properly the comparative of aft. From A.S. after = after, next, second, new, last. In Sw. after; O. Sw. after; Dan. ver \& agter; Dut. agters; Goti. aftra.]
A. As preposition:
I. of place: Behind, as opposed to before. 1. Placed behind.
"Somotimes 1 placed s third prism afere aseand


2. Following in place. (Uaed of persons or things in motion.)
(a) In a general sense:
"Bo Samuel turned agrin after Saul."-1 Sam xv. 3 .
(b) Spec.: In pursuit of.
"After whom is the king of faracl come out: after
whom dost thou pursue? after a dead dog. after a sea"-1 Sam. xiviv. 14.
II. Of time: Sibsequent to, posterior to in time or in date.
"And the came to pass on the second Sabbath after "Assurodly Solowoo thy son shnil relgu after me.
and be shail sit upou my throne 14 niy atem. 1 fings i. so.

## III. Figuratively

1. According to.
(a) As far as relates to, in relation to
"Or the sonsof Issachar cffer their familites
Fumb. xxvi. 23.
(b) In conformity with a model; in imitation of ; as influenced by:
and four hundred sher vels, witer the shekel of the manctuary. - Numb. Vi. 85 .

2. Later than in time; inferior to in nature or in dignity.
"And in this Trintty none is afore or after other."-
3. Colloquially: Respecting, regarding, as "He asked after you."

- After all, adv.: When everything has been taken into account; when everything has been revealed; when everything has been done, when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine, in conclusion, upon the whole, at most.
"But after all, if they have nuy merit, it is to be sttributed to stme goud old ant
After ane, adv. (Scotch.) (Lit. = after one.)
alike. (Jamieson.)
A. Hy time that's yet bygane
B. Aa aduerb :
t I. Behind in place; following another. "Let go thy hold when great wheel runs down great one that poes upward. let blum draĭ thee arter. great oue that poes upwaru,

2. Later in time, afterwarda.

And Moses rerily was faithtul lir all hla house, as evervation a tostimnty of thooc thing which wer
C. As adjective:

1. Behind is place
(a) Generally: As in the expression, "the after-part of anything.
(b) Nout. : Pertaining to what is more aft Le. further towards the stem of the vessel.
2. Subsequent in point of the

II In these two senacs often comnected by a byphen with the substantive which follows it, so as to form a compound word, (See F.)

## D. $\dagger$ As substantive:

Rellgion, Providenco, en after's tale.
E. + As verb:

Colloquially: To follow, as "after them, e. "follow them." In all such cases there is, no doubt, originally an ellipise of some such verb as go, afler stal remaining really a preposition. [Cf. Os.]
"I'tl after him, and see the event of this.",
F. In composition. When constituting the first part of a compound word it is often an adjective, meaning subsequent, and the word of which it constitutes a part may be a aubatantive, a verb, a participle, or an adjective.
after-acceptation, \& [Eng. afler ; ac ceptution.] An acceptation or signification (of a word) admitted not at the outhet, but anbsequently.
" ${ }^{\text {TIir tree ermo.doctors in a scantier spice }}$
 Dryden: Find and Panther.
after-account, s. [Eing afler; account.] A reckoning mada subsequently
"The slavish tears whtch the drand of en after account raisod in the minds of theoe they (the
atheistol call credulo and velieving men."-Killing. beck: Sermu., p1 162
after-act, s. [Eng. after; act.]
"After-acts of sobriety."-Ld. Berkeley: Bist. Appli-
after-age, s. [Eng. after; age.] An age not yet come, a aubsequent age. (Generally in the plural.)
.i. What after-ape could exceed the lnet of the sodomites, the Idolatry and tyranny of the Ekyptians, vi. 239 .
"What an opintou will arter ages entertain of their rellyion, who bid tair for a citboe, to tring in a super stition which their foretathers perished in flames to
after-application, 8. [Eng. after; application. $]$ Subaequent application.
"From the afterapplication we meet with both of the symbol and ccharacter of PRD in the mytho-
after-attack, s. [Eng. after; attack] A aulsequent attack.
"Locke afforded no grombd for the after-attacks of envy and foily by any fanciful hypothesis."-Warbur-
after-band, s. [Eng. afler; band.] A band formed aubsequently
after-bearing, s. [Eng. after; bearing.] Usual or ordinary product of a plant. (Lit. \& fig.)

The The -tree denoteth the synagogue and rulers of
the Jews. whon God having peculinily crititivated. Einguarly blessed aud cheribhed. he expected from but an earilimess in good works, a precocious or con-

after-birth, *after-burthen, 2. [Eng. after, and birth.]
Phus. : The membrane in which the birth was enveloperi, which is afterwards brought away; the secundine.
-"The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from behind, produce such yirnlent distempers of tho hlood,
after-call, s. [Eng. ufter; coll.] A call coning sulsequently. spec., \& call for retribution arising subsequently to the commission of a sin or crime.

after-carnago, \&. [Eng. after; carnage.] Carnage tow often perpetrated by victors in a battle or siege after the enemy has been overpowered.

- But the rampart is won, and the spoll begun.

And all but the alter-arnage done" Byron : Siege of Corinth, "5.

* after-caste, * aftir-caste, 3. [Eng. ofter; O. Eng effir; O. Eng. caste = cast.]

1. Lit.: A throw at dice after the gane is finisherl, and too late, of course, to produce any result.
2. Fig.: Anything done too late to be of use.

## Thus ever he plaveth an aftercazte of nile that he schatle sar or do.

## 

after-clap, s. [Eng. after; ciap.] An unpleasant occurrence which makes a noise after a disagreeable affair was silpposed to have come to a termination. (Usually in a bad sense.) (Eng. \& Scotch.)
"For the aext morrow's meed they closely went.
For tear of aterclaps to prevent." $\begin{gathered}\text { spanser: ITub. Tate. }\end{gathered}$
"I Let that man who ean he so far taken and trans. ported with the present pieasiog offers of a temptation
na to overlouk thote dremitul afterca om which usuation

after-come, aftercome, a. [Eug \& Scotch after; come.] Consequence
et There

mftex-comer (Eng.), after-aummer. aftercummer (Scoteh), s. (Eng. \& Scoteh after; Eing. comer; Scotch exmmer.] $\Delta$ auccessor.
 "That be aud all bis aftercumamors may break the

after-comfort, s. [Eng. after; comfort.] "Which muy their after somfores breed.
B. Jonson: Mapques at
after-condnet, s. [Eng after; conduct.] Subsequent condnct.
"It will appear from the arer.conduct of the ehies
 the Reverrection, p. 4 .
after-convietion, s. [Eng. after; conviction. $]$ a conviction or belief arising anbsequently.

These firt and early averolons to the government will be too strong fur the eloareat after-consictione. Whlch ean pass upon them when they are men."-
after-cost, s. [Eng. afler; cost.] Cost arising after all the charges connected with a more or lesa expensive operation had been aupposed to be met.
"You muat take care to carry off the land. floode and streanins, before yon attimpt draining ; lest your
attercost and ishour prove unsuecessiui"-Hortimer :
Hush. Bush.
after-course, s. [Eng. after; course.] Subsequent course; future course.
"Who would imadine that Diogeaes, who In his younger days was fals fier of money, Ehould in the

after-erop, s. [Eng. after; crop.] $\Delta$ second crop in the same year as the first.
"Atercrops I think neither yood for the land, nor
after-damp, a. [Eng. after; damp.]
Among miners: A term used to designate the gas which abounds in coal mines just after the "Gre-damp," or carburetted hydrogen, has exploded. It consists chiefly of carbonic dioxide or carbon dioxide, formerly called carbonic acid gas ( $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ ).
"The fatal " after daunp" of the cosl mines containg - large proportion of carbuu dioside.--Fownes
after-days, s. pl. [Eng. after; days.]
" But afterdays my friend thast do thee Fight,
Aud set thy virtues in uvenvied liglit." Knellor.
" It growa to guerdon afterdays.
Tennyrun: $\boldsymbol{H}$ orkn (1872),
after-dinner, s. \& adj [Eig. dinner.]

1. As substantive: The time just after dinner. "Thou hast nor youth nor age
But, asit were, en afterdinthers sjeep.
2. As adjective: Occurring after dinner, and perhapa modified by the fact that dinner has taken place; post-prandial.

It seems in afferdinner tink,
Acroes the whinuts and the win
Tenny som: The Niller's Daughter.
after-divulger, s. [Eng. after; divulger.] One who anbserquently divulges anything.
after-eatage, s. [Eng. after; eatage.] l'art of the increase of the same year; after math.
"The aftermowth or after-eatage are undoubtedly
part of the increste of that some year."- ffurn: Ecch Luw.
after-endeavour, \& [Eng. after; endea vourr. $]$ An endeavour made after a previona one.

There in no reasen why the sound of aplpe ut by their afterendeavourg ahould produce the ike sounds."-Locke.
after-cnquiry, a [Eng. after: enquiry.] Enquiry made after an act or occurrence.
"Yon mast either be directed by some that take apon thenin to know, of to take nypon yoursel? that Which, I min sure, you do not know, or junp the
after eye, v.t [Eng. ofter; oye] To eye one afterwards

fite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, bẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marine: gō, nơt

nfter-gama, a [Eng. afer; game]

1. Gem: A gams played subsequently to nnother one.
"Oun Aryd dodisn, wy friend, hap provid abortivo;
2. $S$ per Atorgame adion: Coza sion Ahe at Irish. A particulsr gams formerly in vogue with gamblers.) [See
Devil's Lave Case (1623); Compleai Gamester (1707.)]

What eurve noecldeot was thiop what mitechlevoue turn with ail my heart like gn aftergame of Harke", ErAerega: Comical Renenge (1669)
after-gathering, s. [Eng. after; gathering.] Crop gathered after the rest; a gleaning.

I have not reaped so great a harvest, nor gathered bo peotifal a vintage out of their workn and writingy behind for ench as have more idle houra than mysul. -World of Wonders i 2
after-grass, s. [Eng. aftet; grass.] The grass which springe up after a first crop has beeo mowed that year in the same field.
after-growth, s. [Eng. after; growth.] A growth taking place after snother one (Lit. \& fig.)
the greator becoms tha obstacles to repairin thein. arising frota tha after-growet which would have to be torn up or hrokea through. "-J. S. At ill
Potik. Econ, lik. ii., ch. ii. S a
after-guard, s. [Eng. after; guard.]
Naut. (specially in the Royal Navy): The sesmen stationed on the poop of a ship to sttend to the after sails. (Marine Diet.)

* after-hand, \&. A future labourer; one of a coming generation.
"Wheoce after hands inay move the world."
after-help, s. [Eng-after; help.] Help given subsequently.
"For other arter-melps, the want of intention in the priest may irustrate the mass of tha jrerocrative of
virtue."-sir B. Sandy", Seate of Redigion.
after-hope, s. [Eng. after; hope.] Sub sequent hope.

> A splendent sun shall never set. Bat here shina fxed, to aftright Aul after-hoper of following night"" Ben Jomson: Entertainm
after-hours, Hours sulhsequent th. [Eng. offer; hours.] specilied deed is done or ocenrrence takes place.

Wen shall demi unad visediy sometioes
Which after.hourr givo leisure to revent
Shakegp. : Richard II.
after-ignorance, s. [Eng. after; ignot ance.] Subsequent igmorance.
"Man roda sonls there were whose after-innorance makes them ammost unworthie of their first infusion.

- Safford: Niobe, ii . 3 .
after-inquiry, s. [AFTER-ENQuIRY.]
*after-kindred, * after-loinrede, s. [Eng. afier; kindrea, *kinrede] Distant ndred.
"Yet, nathelasse, Your kindrede is but after-kin rede, for they beu but litell sihbe to youh and the kiune of p. 153 .
after-king, s. [Eng. after; king.] A subsequent king
"The glory of Ninaveh and the ivcrease of the empire whs the work of after-kinge"一Shuckford: Sacred
after-law, s. [Eng. after: law.] A subsequent law, whether or not it is designed to have a retrospective influence.
after-life, 5 . [Eng. after; life.]

1. The suhsequent portion of one's earthly life
luxiry which they wip from childhood in habita of
ling in after-ife." wi. \& Nive the mespa of tuduly ling in afte
2. The life sfter this one; the futura state of existence.
"Like the Tartars give their wives
Butler: Remains
after-liver. s. [Eag. after; liver.] One Who lives in subsequent times.

Uato myself, let after-livers know." sidney : Bx. 11.
after-living, s. [Eng. after; livina.] The state of living subsequently to sny specific time or event.

Thave mame appech with you
$t$ may concern Your after-living well."
Beuwn. \& Fletch. Maid' Tragedy, tit
after-long, *after-1onge, adv. [Eog

## ater ; long. 1 Long after.

"And after-longs he lyved withouten stryte,
Reliq. Antig. i, 47.
after-loss, s. [Eng. after; lass.] A loss sustained after, and possibly in consequence of, a previous one.
"And do not drop in for an after-iose
Shakerp. : Sonneta, $\mathbf{x}$.
after-love, 8. [Eng. after; love.] Love arising subsequently; ths second or later love.

after-malice, s. [Eng after; malice] Malico arising subeequently. (Dryden.)
after-math, after-mowth, s. [Eng. after; math or mowth $=\mathrm{s}$ mowing.] [MATH.] A second crop of grass nown in the same year as the first. [Rowen.]
"Atter one crop of corn is taken off the ground in harvest before seed-time is come, for winter-grain, the Gown and have an plentiful aftermath for hay." Holland: Trane of Pling, i. 506 .
" Of meadow amooth irom aftermath we reach'd
The griftim-guarded gates.
Tennyson: Audley Court
after-meeting, s. [Eng. after; meeting.] A meeting held subsequently.
it remains
As the main point of thin our after-meedng."
after-mowth. [AFTER-MATH.]
after-night, s. adj., \& adv. [Eng. after; night.] After nightfall. (Uged in America.)
after-pains, s. pl. [Enc. after; pains.] The pains which follow childbirth, and by which women are delivered of the seevndine.
"The afler pains mark the final efforts of nctive
contraction."-Todd \& Howman: Physiol. A nat., i. 193.

## after-part, s. [Eng. after; part.]

1. Generally:
'The flexilleness of the former part of a man's age, governable and anfe: and, in the aflerpurt, reason nua goreaight lesin a litile to take place, and mind a man of his shfety and inaprovement."-Locke.
2. Nuut. : The part of a ship towards the stern.
after-piece, s. [Eng. after; piece.] A piece acted after a play. It is generally of lighter character than thst which preceded it.
"Fight and twenty nights it. [the Went Indian]
went withaut the buttress of an afier-piece"-Mem. went without the buttress of an afier-piece"-Mem
after-proof, s. [Eng. after; proof.]
3. Evillence obtained after an assertion has leen made.
4. Evidence of one's character obtained after action has been taken in one's case. "An know that he likewlge at first was much under
the expectation of his afterproof, such \& solst influ-
ence there is in the solar aspect. "Hoton.
after-reekoning, s. [Eng. after; reckon ing. $\}$ Subsequent reckoning.
"In Parilament the power of obthioing their offect is absolute, and the safety of the proceeding nerfect no rules to confine, no after-reckonings to lerrify:"-
Buckley: Works, ti. 24 L .
after-repentance, $\varepsilon$. [Eng. after; re pentance.] Subsequent repentance.
"Presuming upon impunity, through the int erposale
of after-repertance."-South : Sermons. ix. 163 .
after-report, s. [Ens. after: report.] Report or rumour arising subsequently, on a least not heard of by the parties concerned till sfterwards: subsequent report, informa tion obtained sfterwards. comes into the world with whether the soul of mals notions, or whether
it comes bare and receives all from the affer-ryporfs it comer bare and recelves all from the affer-ryzare
after-rottenness, s. [Eag. after; rottenness.] Fnture rottenness.

Palliated remedies such as by skinning over her though probably not mo much as that neither witit ure to cure them into an afterorofenness and sup puetion."-south : vi.
after-sails, s. $p l$. [Eng. after; sails.] Naut.: All sails on or sbaft the main-mast (Marine Dict.)
after-sermon, s. [Eng. after; sermon.] A sermon delivered subsequently.
"But becanee our creat Lnwaiver ropeated also other parts of the decalogue in his after-sermons."-deramy
after-stlence, s. [Eng. after; silenoe.] Silencs succeeding to notse and tumult.
"It is aot in the etorra uor in the exuite
We foel beoumbid, and wiah to bo no more,
But to the afrer giloneo ou the hore
hen all io lout, except alittle jffe.
Byron: Lines
. Bro. Lady Byron was fil.
after-stage, © [Eng. after; stage.] A subsequent stage. (Webster: Dict.)
after-state, s. [Eng. after; state.] Subsequent state. (Used especially of the state of man after death.)
"To give an account of the attersecte of the more
 ch. 14 .
after-sting, s. [Eng. after; sting.]
"Mined are our doys, and trapsient arge their dates
Nor can reflection bring them back again,
Yat hring an after *ing to every min. La. Hervey: Epintes
after-storm, s. [Eng. after ; storm.]
"Your ealmuess does not after atorms provide, or ecming patience mortal ancer of E. Ch. 92
after-supper, s. [Eng. after ; wiper.] The period between supper and bedtime.

> Ti. What manques, what dances ehall wa hav
> Between our after-aupper and ved-time?
after-swarm, s. [Eng. after; swarm.] A swarm of bees leaving the hive after the first swarm.
after-taste, s. [Eng after; ioste.] The taste which lingers in the mouth sifter thio substance which caused it has been withdrawn or swallowed. According to the observations of Horn, this is sometimes of a coniplementary chsracter, for while the aftertaste of most substances is bitter, that of tannin itself, an exceeedingly hitter substance, is sweet. (See Todd \& Downen's Physiol Anat, vol. i., 1845, p. 448.$)$

* after-think, vi. [Eng. after; think.] To rewent. (Wyzliffe.)
T Still used in Laneashire. (Trench: Eng. Past \& Present, p. 81.)
after-thrift, s. [Eug. after; thrift.] Thrift coming too late.

Sad waste! for which no ofter thetht atones
Tbe krave ndmits no cure for guilt or sin.

after-tossing, s. [Eug. after; tossing.] The swell which continues for some time after a storms st sea
"Confasions and tumnits are only the imporent

after-undertaiker, s. [Eng, aftet: undertalier.]
"According to their modet, all arter-undertakers are
after-wise, a [Eng after; wise.] Wise after the event, but too late to le of use for the occasion in connection with which the wisdom was required.
"These are such as we may enll the aftemvise, who When any project fails, foresaw all the incouventence thoughts to theruselves "-Addison.
after-wit, s. [Eng. after; wit.] Wit in the sense of wisdom, which comes sfter the event which it is designed to sffect.
"There is no recailing of what is sane and past, oo that aftereoit conies
*after-witness, s. [Eng. after; witness.] A witness srising after a trial; s record of an event after the latter has long gone by.
"Oft have I writ, and iften to the flame
ness of my shame."
Lord Heroey: Fiplates

* after-witted, a. [Eng. after; witted,]

1. Wise after the event has taken place, and not till then.
2. Uncirenmspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash.
"Oor fashions of enting make us siothinl and nir-
 Tyll ith. uncircumapect. inconsiderate, beady, rash"一
after-wrath. s. [Eng. after; urath.] Wrsth srising not st the time, but after refleetion on $8 n$ insult or injury, which scemed $8 t$ the time light, hss slown its enormity.

The lukk of Comar: ". Whath him thock gode give men
T" excuse their afterwrath"
Shokesp.: Andony and Cleopatra, v. 2
after-writer, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ succeding writer. (Shuchford.) after; writer.]
after-years, s. pl. [Eng. after; years.] Years succeeding those previously referred to ; future years.
"The impetuosity of his [Farnalu't] charecter was
then unchastened ty the discipline to which it was then unchas tened by the discipline to which it wae anhjected in aft di ast.

* after-yerne, v.t. [Eng. after; " yerne $=$ yearn.] To yearn after, to long after.
"Ood grauntean us noghte ay that wo for pray. for he
wille gyre ns better thenne we after-yerne.wille gyie ns better
Hincoin (Hautioell)
T The compounde of Arter are indefinite in number. In addition to those given above, there are After-beauty (Tennyson : Princess, iv.), After-fame (Gladstone: Studies on Homer, i. 68), AFTEA-Mistory (l bid., iii. 2), * AFter GEND'(Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 10), and others.
ar-tẽr-dēal, af-tẽr-dēle, s. [A.S. after; dirl, dal = a part, a portion.] [Deale] Disadvantage. (Reynard the Foxe, p. 149.)
af-tẽr-găng, v.t. [Eng. after, and gang=go.] To tollow. (veotch.)
With great hamstram they thrimiled thro' the thrang. And gat a nod to her to aftergang: Beienore, p. 96.
ar-těr-hĕnd, *af-tir-hĕnd, adv. [A.S. diter = after, and heora $=$ hence. (Jamieson.).] Afterwards. (Scotch.)
af-tẽr-ings (Eng. and Scotch), ăf-t'rings (Scotch), s. pl. [Eng. after.] The last milk taken from a cow's milkings; strokings. (English.) (Grose.)
If In Scoteh this form occurs:
Stane still stands hawkie, he her neck does claw,
Till she'll frac her the masyy aft rins draw."
Morison : Poems, p. 185.
af-tẽr-mōst, a. [Eng. afler; and the superlative most. (Lit. = the most after.) In A.s. aftermest, coftermyst. ]
Nout.: Nearest to the stern. The opposite of Forfmost.
"I ordered the two foremost and the two aftermoys guss.
af-těr-nôon, s. [Eng. after; noon.], The period of the day hetween twelve o'clock (noon) and the evening.
"And they tarried until afternoom, and they did "He arrived there on the afternoon of Snnday, the
nth of December."-Macaulay : Hiar. Eng., ch. $x$.
after-thought (af-tèr-thât), s. [Eng. after; thought.] A thought which did not occur to one-at the time when the matter to which it referred was under consideration.
" Se .
af-tẽr-time, *af"-tïr-tīme, s. [Eng. after; time.] Futurity.

Direct azainat whlch open'd from beneath,
ust oer the bliss ul seat of Paradise.
A passage down to the earth, a passage wide,
Over Mount sion, and. though that were large.
Over the Promised Land, to God so deer." hk ill
What record, or what relic of my bord
Should be to aftertime hut empty hreath.
af-tẽr-wards, + af-tẽr-ward, * af-tir ward, "ar-tyr-ward, adv. [A.S. ofter weard, afterweardes, aftewearde, afteword. Subsequently; some time after a specified event.

- Of the twenty-four passages in which according to Cruden's Concordance, this word is found in the English tranalation of the Bible the form aftervard occurs in fifteen, and after wards in nine; now aftervards is almost ex clusively employed. The form aftyrward is in Prompt. Parv.
"And sone aftitward he lay stoon atille".", Cheucer: C. T., $0.7 B 2$
Assemhlld ben, his answer for to hiere:
And afereward this knlipht was bode appiere,
To every wight comaundid was silence
To every wight comaundid was silence." $\quad$ bida., $6.611-13$.
""ople."- arterword thalt thou be gathered unto thy or.
Exod. wi. ${ }^{\text {aftermards he will let yon go hence." }}$
*ă-tin, $a d v$ [Often.]
* af-tir, prep. \& odv. [AfTER.]
aft-mōst, a. [Eng. aft; -most.] Situated lueareat to the stern.
ar'-ton-ite, s. [Corrupted form of APETHONIT (q.v.).] A mineral, called also APHThonite.
* af-ty̌r,prep. \& adv. [AFTER.]
* aftyr-part, s. The croup of an animal ; the hinder part of a ahip. (Prompt. Parv.)
" a-ful-len, v.t. [Fell.] To cast down, to



## *a-füre', adv. [Afine]

" a-fürst', a. [AFFonst.] Aihirst.
"Arurat score and sifngred." P. Ploweman, 9,24s.
*afved, pret. [Have.] Had.

* a-fy'e, " a-fȳ ghe (gh mute), v.t. [AFFY.]
* a-fyght'e (gh mute), v.t. [A.S. afeohtan $=$ to win by assault or force; to vanquish by fighting.] To tame, to subdue; to reduce by subjection.

Delfyna they uymeth, and coknedrill,
And aryghteth to heore willen $\begin{gathered}\text { Myng Alitaunder, } 6,583\end{gathered}$

* a-fyn' (1), adv. or oulj. [AFine (1).]
- a-fȳn' (2), adv. [AFINE (2).]
a'-ga, s. [In Ger. \& Fr. aga, from Pers. ak, aka $=$ lord, a title of respect for a person of rank Tartar aha. In A.S. aga is = an owner, and if the Persian ak or aka is Aryan, they are prohably connected; bnt if the Persian ak or aka is Turanian, then the resemblance between the Anglo-saxon and Persian forms is in all likelihood only accidental.

Among the Turks: A civil or military officer of high rank. The title is sometimes given by of high rank. The title distinction, to larga courtesy to persons of distinction, to large
landowners, sad to those officera wha occupy landowners, and to those officera wha occupy
a confidential position in the Sultan'a aeraglio.
"There came a rast body of drageons, of different nationze Mnder the ending of Harvey, their great aga.
ăg-a-ba'-nee $\bar{e}_{\text {, }}$ s. The native name in Aleppo of a cotton fabric embroidered witl silk.
ăg-a-çär'-la, s. A Latinised form of AL oazel (q.v.).
Her. : An antelope, or a tiger with horns and hoofs.
a-ga'-da, a-găd'-ic, \&c. [Ilagada, Haga a-gāin' (often as if spelt ạ-gěn'), "a-gāyn', *a-gāyn'e, † a-gĕn', *a-gěyn', a-gěin (all Eng.), à-gâyn', ạ-gān'e (Scotch), prep. \& adv. [A.S. agen, agean, ohgean, ongen, adv. = again ; agen, ongean, ongen, prep. = against fr. gean $=$ opposite, againat; O. Sw. gen, igen $=$ opposite, again ; Dan. igien; Ger. dagegen gegen; Bret. gin $=$ opposite.] [Aaninst.

- Agen was once common, but is now used only in poetry and in various dialects
A. As preposition:

1. Towards.

Thil it were ageyn evgn.
The childerne wold gon hom."
2. Against.

Somtyme with the lord of Palatye
Ageyn another hethene in Turk ye.
for what satth mint Paik the ologue, 65, 66.
"For what satth selnt Paul; the fletssh coveitith agayn the enirit, and the api
Chavcer: The Permones Tale.
Rodgen that foulc of Weatsex hil nome an hatasle."

- With thir agane grete Herculea stnde he.
B. As adverb:
I. Of time

1. A second time, and no more, noting the repetition of the same act or occurrence.
"To Rome agayn repairetb Julius."
" But now to porpos let us turne agein", isid,
"If a man die, sholl he ilve aqain?"-Job xiv. 14.
Asif some angel spoke agen, to men."
All peace onearth, gond win to men." Scote :

- Agen, agen: An exclamation noting im patience.
"Agen, agen I Vil no wan give me credit?"
Again and again: Repeatedly, frequently, often.
"Thin is not to be obtained hy one or two hasty readings itt must be repeated again and again, with a elose amention to the tenour of the diecousese"-

2. Besides, in any other time, or in various athar times, the number not being limited, a in the former signification, to two.
II. Of place: In any other place or places and jeminere if not in the world agoin ouch a espring

III Of quantity or magnitude: Twice a mnch, twice as great.
"I ehould dot be norry to see a chorus on a theatro more than as large and an derpagatn an ours, huilt
IV. Of reaction following on previous action: Back.
Specially:

1. Noting reaction, or reciprocal action.

2. In restitution.

I knit my handies your head did but ake The best it had : a primeess wrought it me; And I did never ank it yon agoinn Mong, Ir.
3. In return, in recompenze.
" He that hath pity npon the poor lendeth onto the
Lord: and that which he hoth given will he pay him
4. In answer to a question with or without antagoniam to the person or Being who futs it.
"Exhort zervants to be obedient nnto ther own answering again. - Titusii 9 .
5. In the sense of bringing back the answer to a message.
"So Davide young men turned their way, and went ajain, and came and told him all those eayinga.""Bring ue w
-Desur ${ }_{22}$ ue word again hy what way we must go up"
V. Of addition to, transition from, or succession to:
TI The word ogain may be repeated oftener than once to introduce a new quotation or argument, or aomething additional to whist has been said or done before.

1. Of addition to or transition from:
(a) With no opposition or contrariety implied.
"Again, it 18 of great consequence to ayold in this
operation every source of uncertainty."-Herschel: Astron, sth ed., $\$ 214$.

And again, I will be to him a Father, and he shall be to me son? And again, when he hringeth in the frot-begotten linto the world, he saith. And let
(b) With such opposition or contrariety implied
"Thowe things that we know not what to do withal if we had themp and those thing again whicli another cannot part, with but to his own iose and shame."-
2. Of succession: The next in rank, importance, or dignity.
"Oueation Wan asked of Demosthenes, What wathe next ? Action. What Dext, again/ Action."-Bacon. Estay.
C. In composition. Again, in composition, may be a preposition $=$ against, as againsay $=$ to say or speak against. Or it may be, as it generally is, an adverb = again, as againbuy $=$ to buy again, to redeem. If its uumcrous obsolete compounds were arranged according to the precise spelling of again in the individual example given to illustrate them, some would require to figure under again, others under agen, or agane, or agayn. It has leen thought better to bring them together, and to effect this the form agrin has been assumed to exist in all cases, that sctually found being placed after it. The same system will be adopted in similar cases throughout the Distionary.
*again-ask, * ayen-aske, v.t. To ask again or back.
*again-beget, *ayen-biget, v.t. To bear or bring forth again.

* again-bite, *ayenbyte, s. Remorse. "This boc that het $A$ yenbyte of inwyt."-Ayenbyte,
* again-bny, * agen-buy, v.t. [Eng again; buy.] To buy again, to redcem
"We haphen that he should have agen-bough
*again-buyer, *agayn-byer, s. [Eng aqain; buyer.] One who buys again; the Redeemer. (Prompt. Parv. i. i.)
fâte, făt, färe, ạmidst, whăt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō. pðtt,



## *again-bnying, *ageyn-byinge, s. [Eug. again; buying.] Redemption. (Prompt. Parv. i. 7.) <br> * again-call (ps. par. again callit, againe callet), v.t. [Eng. \& Scotch again; call.] (Scotch.)

 1. To revoko."And that the sald Robert sall nocht revoke nor again-call the said procuratour quhill it
2. To oppose, to gaingay, so as to put in a legal bar in court to the execution of a sentence.
"That the dom gevin in the Schirref court of Dum-fress- was weile gevin and evil again callit-the dom gevin-nnd falsit and againe callet-was weile gevin."

* again-calling, 8. [Eng. \& Scotch again; calling.] Revocation. (Scotch.)
pediment, or agare but ony revocation, obstacle, im. Orkney App., p. $491-2$.


## * again-coming, <br> *agayne-commynge, s. [Eng. again; coming.] Comiag again, return (MS. Lincoln.) (Halliwell.)

* again-gevin, s. [Eng. \& Scotch gevin $=$ giving.] Restoration. (Scotch.)
"And alss to sell ane instrument of resignacioune and again-gevin of the foresald landis
* again-rising, *agen-rising, [Eng. again; rising.] Resurrection.
"And he was before ordained the sone of Good in vertu, hy the spirit of halowing of the agen rising of
deede men."-
*again-say, *agayn-say, *agensay, * agen-saye, *agen-seye (all 0 . Eng.), *agane-say ( $O$. Scotch), v.t. (Eng. again; say.]

1. To gaiasay, to contradict

II Now shortened into Gainsay (q.v.).

"For I shall give to you mouth and wisdom, towhich ali your adversaries schuien not mowe agenstande and genaeye. Fyclife: Iuke xil. 15,
2. To recall. (Scotch.)
*again-say, * agayn-say, "again maying, *agayn-sayyng, s. [From the verb. 3 Gainsaying, contradiction.
"They grauntyd hym hye askyng agaynsayyng."
Richard Coer de Lion, 000

* again-stand, * agayne-stand, * a-gen-stand, v.t. [Eng. agrin; stand.] To stand against, to withstand. (See example from Wyeliffe, under Againsay.)
*again-standans, pr. par. [Aasismano. (MS. Bodl.) (Haliwell.)
* again-ward, *agayn-warde, *a-gein-ward, * agen-ward, adv. [Eng again; ward $=$ toward. $j$

1. Backward, back again.
2. la an opposite direction.
"And prayd, as he was turued fro Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. i.
3. Agaia, once more.
4. Conversely
5. On the other hand, on the contrary, contrariwise.
 a-gäinst' (usually pronounced a-gănst'), * a-gaynst'e, * a-gāins', * a-èayns', * a-gělns', "a-gěns', " a-géin', prep. [A.S. togeanes, togenes $=$ towards, to, against, in the way. Dut. tegens $=$ against ; jegens $=$ toward. Ger. ertgegen = toward, towards dagegen $=$ against ; gegen $=$ toward, towards. Closely akin to AgAin (q.v.).]

## A. of place:

* 1. Towards, not implying that the motion is heing or will be contioued till an actual collisioa takes place.
To ride against the king or queer: To meet the king or queen.

And preyeth hir for to ride agein the quene.
The honour of his regne to susteene.

2. With contrary motion to, continned aufficiently long to produce an actual collision, or tead to do so. (Used of two bodiea or persons, one or both of them ia motion. In the case of persons, hostility is often in fact implied, but this is not necessarily the case.)
"Such a force is calied into play When one hody 3. Upoa, 80 as to obtain support from, as,
the was lesniag against a tree,
4. Simply opposite to. (Uaed of bodies or places, both of which may be at rest, and neither of which may in any way be supported by the other.)
"And the children of lisrael rose up in the morning.
and encamped against Gibeah."-Judg. xx. 19 . by over.
""And they arrived at the country of the Gadarenee,
B. Of time: Uatil, 80 as to bs waitiag or ready.
that which I have committed that he is ahle to keep that which I have committed unto him againat that day. -2 Tm. 1.12.
C. More or less figuratively:
I. With a person or persons as the object:

1. In opposition to, in conscious or unconscious hoatility to.
"He that is not with me is againte me."-Mate.
2. Adverse to, detrimental to, injurioua to.
" Me have ye bereaved of my children: Joseph is
not, and Simeon is not and ye will take Beniamin
noway: all theee things are ogainst me."-Gen. xili. 86.
II. With a thing for the object:
3. With pronounced aad coascious opposition, in contradiction to.
" But they might with eqnai justice polnt to erploded boilers is an argument againt the use of
4. In contrariety to, contrarily to, inconsistently with, not implying an overt act to give that antagonism effect or place it oa record.
" Which is agens your iswes reverence? "
Chaucer: C. T. $14,975$.
Against his better not to eat
As a set-off agaiost (Used (Used of a negative (ancity as balaced by a positive one, or vice versh.)
taking of the fall of Mons might well be set off the render of Athlone, the vietory of Aghrim, the sur---Macaulay: Hise. Eng., ch, pvili.
T. Formerly, both in Eng. and Scotch, again was frequeatly used for against. [AoArN.]

* a-gait', adv. [A.S. gat, geat = a gate; lcel. gata $=$ a way, road.]

1. On the way, or road.
'A strength thar was on the watir off Cre
Wgaic beformycht no marart wrocht off tre; Astir Wallace, vi. sor. WSX. (Jamieson.)
2. Astir. (Jamieson: Suppl.)
a-gäit'-ward, a-gāit-wạird, adv. [In Scotch agate; ward.]
3. Literally. Of the body: On the road
"The halil tounsmew of Edinr. past on fote agattward that day."-Eelhaven MS., Moysey Mem. Jamen
4. Figuratively. Of the mind: In a direction towards.
"Efter he had be thir meanis and many ntheres brocht me agaitward to his intent."-1nstruction.
$\mathbf{a}^{\prime}-\mathrm{gal}$, s. A shorteaed form of Aoallocaum (q.v.).
agal-wood, agila-wood, eaglewood, s. The wood of Aloexylon agallochwm, Aquilaria ovata, and A. agailocha or agailochem. [Agalloch, Agila, Eagle-wood.]
 a, priv., and үá ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (gala) $=$ milk.
Med.: The ahseace of milk after childhirth.
 The game as Agalactia (q.w.).

Med. : The absence of milk after childhirth
a-gă1'-loch, a-găl'-1óch-ŭm, a-gǐ'-1och-ŭm, s. (ch guttural). [Gr. ả үásioxov agallochon) = the bitter aloe: arad入opa (agallomai) = to glory; árá $\lambda \lambda \omega($ agallō $)=$ to make glorions. Or perhaps it came from aghil, karaghil, kalagara, the nams of the agallochs in the East Indies, thew native country. In Hebrew the terms are (ahätim), אהלוה (ahelōth), which also look like the native Indian term a little changed.]
[Aloes-wood, Lion Aloes.] A dark, fragraat, resinous, inflammable aubstance, oace auppoaed to be produced by the Exccecaria agallocha, a Euphorbiaceous plant, but which is now known to come from two species of the Aquitariads-the $\Delta$ quilaria ovain and the A. agallochum. It is the inside of the truik of those trees. Some Asiatic nations coasider it as cordial, aad it has been nsed in Europe as a remedy in eases of gout and rheumatism. (Lindley: Vegetable Kingd.)
a-găl'-ma, s. $\quad[G r . ~ a ̈ \gamma a \lambda \mu a \quad(a g a l m a)=(1) a$ delight, (2) a pleasing gift, (3) a atatue in honour of a god, (4) any statue or picture,
 take delight.]
Law: The impression or image of auything upon seal. (Corcel.)
ag-ăl-măt'-ŏ1-īte, s. [In Ger. agalmatolith;
 $=a \operatorname{atone}$.

## Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Picite, but with much more silica in its composition. Its hardoess is 2 to 2.25 ; its ap . gr. about 2.8 . It ia usually greeniah-grey, brownish, or yellowiah. It is found in China, the apecimeas from which have been called Pagodite (g.v.). It is foncod also in Transylvaaia, Saxony. Oncosin, oosite, and gongylite ara aub-varieties.

* 2. A aame formerly given to some Chinese apecimens of Pyrophylite.

3. A name formerly givea to aome Chaese specimena of talc.

* 4. A synonym of Biharite (q.v.).
ă'-a-ma, s. [The aame given by the people of Guiana to one of the species (Daxdin: Rep. tiles). Theoce it has spread to Jamaiea and elsewhere.] A genns of Sauriana, the typical one of the suk-family Agaminæ. The $A$. colo. norum, or apinose agama, is common ia Egypt.
† $\mathrm{hg}^{\prime}$-a-mæ, s. pl. [PL fem. of Lat. agamus;
 and $\gamma$ á $\mu \mathrm{os}$ (gamos) $=$ marriage.]
Bot.: A name given by some authors to cryptogamic plants. The term denotes that the union of the sexes in them is not merely concealed, as implied in the word Ceypro dama (which see), but ia noa-existent.
* a-găm'-bō, a. ог adv. [Акімво.]
* ă-gä'me, a-gàme, adv. [Eng. $a=$ in game.] "In game," gamesomely, in jeat.
ăg -a-mí, s. [A South American native aame.] A bird, called also the Trumpeter from the aound which it emits. It is the Psophia crepitans. It belougs to the family Gruidx, crepitans. It belougs to the family Gruidx, or Cranes, and the sub-family Psophinz, or Trunpleters. It is ahout the size of a large fowl, is kept in Guiana, of which it is a native with poultry, which it is said to defend, and shows a strong attachment to the person by whom it is fed.
ăg-ăm'-ic, $\alpha$. [Aonnova.]

1. Pertaining to agamy; asexual ; indepeod eot of any generative act.

+ 2. Pertainiug to Agama
a-găm'-i-da, s. pl. [AGAMA.] A sub-family of Saurisns, better called Agaminæ (q.v.).
ăg-a-mi'-nat, s. $p l$. [AGAMA.] A sub-family of Sanrians, one of the two ranked under the family Iguanidge. It contains the Iguanas of the Old World, which differ in the insertion of their teeth from the lguaninat or Iguaaas of the New World.
 married : $\dot{a}$, priv., and yáuos (gamos) $=$ marriage.] One who is unmarried. Spec., one who is theoretically opposed to narriage.
"And, furthermore, to exhort in like manner thoso agamists and wilful rejectors of matrimony to tsks to themseives law fut Wives, and nut to resist Ood's
holy ordinatiou."-F'ox: Book of Martyrs. (Rich.)
agamo-genesis, 8. Agamotia or noasaxnal reproduction as in the case of AltesNATION.
ag'-a-mold, a. [Agama, and Gr. cioos (eidos) $=$ form, appearance.] Of the form of the Agama; resembling the Aganta.
ӑg'a-moŭs, $\alpha$. $\quad[$ Gr. ăүаноs (agamos) $=$ ubuarried.]
* I. Gen. : Unmarried.

IL. Technically:
$\dagger$ I. Zool.: Of concealed nuptiala
12. Boh: Fertaining to the floweriess plants cometimes called Aoumer (q.v.).
 abeence of or abstention from any generative
act; non-recogaltion of the marriage relation.

## Xg'-a-pm, 8.pl. [AOAPB, 8.]

 love, and aveur (anthos) = flower: love-flower,
meaning lovely fower.) African Lily. A meaning lovely fower. 1 African Lily. genus of plants belonging to the order Liliacese, The species are of a blue colour.

4-gäpe, adv. or adj. [Eng. $a=$ on, and gape.] Oaping; having the mouth wide open with wonder, attention, or eager expectation. [Gape.]

Dazzes the croxd, aad sets them nil agape.
lg'a-p $\vec{e}$, s.s pl ăg-a-pwe, [A Latinized form of the Greek a acimai. From Gr- áámn (agapē), pl. áyánai (agapai)= brotherly love, or the love of God ; not sexual affection, but affection foanded on reason, implying respect and reverance. (For an excellent account of the distinction between àaлais (agapaō) = to love, and $\phi$ iné $\omega$ (phileō), which more generally implies sexnal atfection, or affection at leas tastinctive rather than founded on reason, see Trench's Synonynies of the New Testament, Pp. 43-49.)]

Church History: "A lovefeast," a kind of feast held by the primitive Christians in connection with the auministration of the Eacred communion. Either before or after the Lord's Supper-it is not completely decided which-the Christians sat down to a feast provided by the richer members, bnt to which all, however poor, who belonged to the Church, were invited. As pifty declined, the Agapce began to cause scandal, and finally they were condemned by the Council of Ladicea and the 3rd of Carthage, in the feurth century, and by that of Orleans in A.D. 541 . It was, howby that of Oricans in A.D. ever, found hard to eradicate them, and finally the Council in Trulln, A.D. 692, launched the whalty of excommumieation against those thance of previous probibitions, persisted in carrying them on.
 brotherly love, and now' (mome), s . = (1) a staying, abiling, (2) a stopping station, from $\mu$ pew (meno) $=$ to remain. The abode of love $]$ The name given by the Rev. Henry James Prince, a clergyman who seceded from the English Church to a religious society, founded on the principle of a community of goods, which he established at Cliarlincb, near Taunton, in 1845. It once oceupied a gnod deal of pablic attention, but now is seldom mentioned
Ag-a-pĕm-ō'nì-ans. 8. pl. [Agapemone.] Church History: Followers of the Rev. H. J. Prince, and inmates of the Agapemone. [Agapemone.]
ag'-aph-īte, s. [Named after a naturalist, Agaphi ; auff. -ite.?
Min.: Conchoidal Turquoli (Dana).
variety of Calaite (Brit. M"s. Catrl.); but Calaite is again classed by Dana onder Turquois. [Calatte, Turquols.]

## à'gar, s. [Eagre, Hiore.]

a'-gar- $\bar{a}$ 'gar, $\bar{a}$ 'gal- $\bar{a}-g a l$, s. [Cerlonese local name. 1 The name of a sea-weed-ithe Gracilaria lichenoides, or Ceylon moss. It is largely used in the Fast for soups and jellies.
 Ital., Sp., \& Port. agarico; Lat. agaricon, fr. Gr. àapiou (aparicon) =a tree-fungus used for tinter, the Boletus igniarius, Linn. Said to be from Agaria, a region of Sarmatia.]
I. Botany:

* 1. Cen.: The English name of the fungi belonging to the genus Agaricus (q.v.).
- Ehe theraat, as one

That smelle a foul-flesh'd ageric im the holt,
And deems it carrion of sone wondlind thing
2. Specially:
(o) A fungus oa the larch. (Gerard.)
(b) An Assyrian herb.
II. Pharmacy. What was called the Surgeon's Agaric, or Agaricus chirurgorum, was the Botefus igniarius. The Agaric of the oak, or Agoricus quercus, was also the Boletus or Agaric

III. Min. Agaric Mineral: Bo called from its resemblance in colour and textare to the Agaricus genus of Fungi. A sub-variety of calcite, an extensive mineral species, or rather genus, of which the 23rd variety or series of sub-varieties descrilued by Dana includes those "deposited from calcareous springs, streams, or in caveras." Under this heading five aubvarietics are ennmerated, of which the Agaric Mineral, called elso Rock-milh, is the fourth, the otbers being Stalactites, Stalagmite, Calcsinter, and Rock-meal Agaric mineral is elther yellowish or greyish-white. It Is soft in texture, dull in lustre, and so light that it fleats for a ghort time on water. It is alroost entirely composed of carbenate of lime. It is found in Durham, Oxfordghire, \&c. In Switzerland it is used to whitea houses.
a-găr-1̆-cä-çĕ-w, s. ph [AgARicuc] An order of plants belonging to the Aliance Fungales. It contains the moat highly organised apecies belonging to the Alliance
is called also Hymenomycetes (q.v.).
ăg-ar-iç'-i-a, s. [Named from its resemblance to the Agaricus genus of mushrooms.] [Agaricus.]
Zool.: The name given by Lamouroux to a genus of Zoophytes containing what are called the Mushroon Moulrapores. Lamarck enumerate日 five species, and Parkioson seven.
 ayaproór (agariknm).] [Agaric.] A genus
of plants, the tyical one of the Fungus of plants, the tyifical one of the Fungus or Mushroom family, emsisting of the speries which pressess a fleshy gileus or cap, with a number of nearly parallel or radiating wates or gills on its lower side, bearing sphres, the whole being snpported upon a more

myshrooms. (agaricis)
or less lengthened stalk. More than one thonsand species are known. They may the separated into five natnral divisions, accord ing as the colour of the spores is white pink, ferruginous, purple-brown, or black. There are many sub-genera. Some apecif are poisonous. It is difficult to identify these With the accuracy which the importance of the anbject demands; hut the followiog marks have been given :-An agaric is poisonous, or at least suspicious, if it bas a very thin cap compared with the thickness of the gills, if the atalk grows from one side of the cap, if the gills are of equal length, if the juice is milky, if it speedily decays into a dark watery hum, If the collar round it is like a spider's web All these characteristics do not meet in the same individual, but the presence of one or more of them is enough to inspire caution The eatable agarics, British and foreign, are the A. campesiris, or Cemmen Muahroomthat often cultivated in gardens; the $A$. Georgii ; the A. pratensis, or Fairy-ring Mushroom; the $A$. personatus, sc. The $A$. can thurellus, piperatus, \&c, contain sugary matter, considered hy Liebig to be mannite. The agaric of the olive is pmisnoous, but The agaric of aubsequent washing render it pickling and subsequent washing render it harmless, as has been ascertained toy explience In the Cevennes. Similarly, the apphication of vinegar and salt deprives the poisonous
A. bulbosus of its anxious qualities; but ton mnch caution cannot be used in experiment ing apon such dangercus articles of foor A curioue circumstance about some agarics
auch as ithe $A$. Gardneri of Brazil and the $A$.
olearius of tha south of Europe, is that they are luminous.

## 

a-gasp'a, v.t., [Old form of Gasp (q,v.).] Te gasp.
"Gailibe Whom his galantys garde for agaspe"-
a-gast', v.t. [For etym. see Aghast.] To terrify, to appall.

*a-ge'te, adv. [Etym. donbtful: prob. coninected with A.S. gan = to go, and Eng. gait (q.v.). In Scotch and in North of Eng. dialect gied is $=$ went, and gate is = way. Pmbably $a=$ an; gate $=$ going. Icel. gaia $=\mathrm{a}$ way road : A.S. geat, gat $=$ e gate, way. On-going. Oo the way, a-geing. [Gisir.]
"Is it his ' motus trepldationis' that makes hira -irewer: Lisivia hili 6
ăg'-ate, * 㐅g'-ath, s. [In Ger. ochat, agat Fr. agate; ltai. agata; Lat. achates; Gr. Fr. agate ital

1. Mirr. : A mineral classed by Dana as ne of the cryptocrystalline varicties of quartz, some of the other minerals falling under the same category being cbalcedony, carnelian, onyx, lornstone, and jaaper. Phillips, and the earlier schoel of mineralogists, had made quartz and chalcedony different minerak, and placed agate onder the latter species. The classificatione differ but little; for Dana defines classincatione as a variegated chalcedony. He subagate as a variegated chalcedony. ine sub-
divides acates by their colours into these divides agatee by their colours into those which are handed, tbose in clouds, and those whose hues are dae to visible impurities. Under the first categery is reckoaed the eyeagate, and under the third the moss-ugate, or mocha-stone, and the dendritic agate. Oher terms sometimes used ore riluhon-agite. brecciated agate, fortification sgate, sc. Of these the most familiar is the fortination agr, with layers and markings amygdaloid, and with layers and markings not untike a fortification. Moss-agate bues not, as the name would lead one to infer, contain moss, the appearance of that form of vegetation being produced, in most cases a
leata, by an infiltration of mineral matter.
"The agates (ar agath) was in ald time of great esti-
mation. aut now it is in more renvest.
Found it was mation, but now it is in more erenuert, Found tit was
 hat aiterwards in man
Plinif. bk. xaxvii., c. 10
"And the third row ${ }^{\text {a }}$ hlure, an agute, and aa 2. Art: An instrument used ly those whe draw gold wire. It is so called because there is an arate in the middle of it.
2. An American name for ruby type.
agate-jasper, s. [Eng agate; jasjier.] agate consisting of jasper with veinings and cloudings of chalcedony.
agate-ring, s. A ring with an agate set
agate-shell, s. The Engligh name of a genns of shells-the Aclotina of Labarek (q.v.).
agate-stone, s. A stone consisting of agate.

She is the fairies ridd wife, and the comes
In shape no bigge that hH epare-gt
On the fore-finer of an Alderman.
On the fure-inger of an alderiman.
a-gātes, $a d y . \quad[$ Scotch $a=$ all ; gates $=$ wars. All ways.] Everywhere. [Al.gate.] (Sculin.)

Ye mann ken 1 wis at the shirras the day"; fut Antiquary.
a-găth'-ẽr, * a-ğa'-dre, v.t. [Old forn of GATHER (q.v.)] To gather. (Skinner, \&c.)
*ăg'ath-ĭs, s. [Gr. áyabis (agathis) =a clue or ball of thread, a cluster, so cslled beeanse the flowers are collected in clusters. I
Rot.: An old genus of plants, now ealled Dammara (q.v.).
ag-ath-is'-técta, s. [Gr. àraBós (agathos) $=$ good; $\sigma r \dot{\gamma} \gamma \mathrm{n}$. (stegê), $\sigma$ réyos (stegos) $=$ a roof, a cover.] D'Orbigny's name for a primary group or erder of Rhizopeda. Characters Body consisting of segments wound rollic about an axis; chambera similarly arranged


each invesiting half the entire circuinference．
（Owen：Paleont．；2nd ed．，p．12．）．
 G－ath－a－phy
＝good ；and phyllum，
g Latiaized form of Gr． piniao（phullon）$=$ a leaf］Mrdagascar Nut－ meg．A genus of aromatic trees of ths order
Laursceæ，or Laurels．One specjes，the $A$ ． Laursceæ，or Laurels．One specjes，the $A$ ．
aromaticum，furnishes the clove－nutmegs of Madagascar．（Lindley：Veg．Kingd．，1847， p．536．）
多－ath－0－poi－eūt＇－ic，a［Gr．aja日oratéc
 poied ：benevolent or do．］Intended to do good ；benevolent．
＂All theso truats night be comprised under nome

Xg－ath－ŏş＇－mas，s．［Gr．áya0бs（agathos）＝ good ；br $\boldsymbol{j}_{\dot{\prime}}(a s m b \bar{s})=$ smell．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutacea，or Rue－worts．Some species have white or purplish flowers．A．pulchella is said to be ased hy the Hot tentots to anolnt their bodies． （Treas．of Bot．）
a－găth＇－ŏt－ēş，s．［Gr．árabírns（agathotes） $=$ goodness ；fr．aratos（agathos）＝good．］A genus of plants of the order Gentianacea，or Gentías．A qpecies，the A．Chirayta，an annual which growa in the Himalayas，has fehrifugal qualities，and is sometimes used in mitis when quinine is unprocurable．（Lindley： Veg．Kingd．，1847，p．614．）
n－găth＇－rid，pa．par．［AQATHER］
a－ga＇－ti，s．［The native name used in India．］ A genus of papilionaceous plants，of which one species，the A．grandiforn，a tree with large white，variegated，or red flowers，grows in India．Both the flowers and legumes aro eaten by the natives．The bark is bitter snd tonic， and is used in small－pox，while the juice ex－ pressed from the flowers is given in defective eyesight．
朁＇－at－ine，a．［Aaste．］Pertaining to agate． （Webster．）
＊a－gāi－tís，adv．［Scotch $a=$ all；vectis，i．e． putes＝ways．］［Aaates，Algate．］In every way，uniformly．（Scotch．）

That wyrkys nocht ay quhar agutia．
But wum quhar less，aud sum agubar mor
【̆g＇－at－ize，v．t．［Eng．agat；suff．－ize $=$ to wake．］To convert into agate，an operation which has not unfrequently been carried out in the chemistry of nature．
ag＇－at－ized，pa．par．\＆a．［Agatize．］
agatized－wood，s．Wood converted into agate，but still showing vegetahle structnre， as，for instance，medullary rays．
あg＇－at－i－zĭng，pr，par．［Aontize．］
＊ag＇－at－y̆，$a$ ．［AOATE．］Of the nature of agate． The an agaty fint was above two inches in diameter．
crus wioll covered over with a friahie ctetweous
ag＇－a－vē，ăg－a＇－vē，s．［1u Lat．agave；from $^{\prime}$ ．ayavos（aganos）$=$ illustrious．］
I．Classical Mythology
I．One of the Nereids．
2．A daughter of Cadmus，afterwards
b＂hits own mother of Peathens．
the mythe of Penthens，in torn in pieces

 II．Bot．［In Fr．agave；Sp．\＆Port．agave．］ A genus of plants helonging to the order have large flestiy or Amaryllids．The specing apinous points．From the centre of a circle proaches maturity The idea that the agave flowers of flowers． The idea that the agave flowers but once in
a hundred years is，as Dr．Liudley says，a gardener＇s fable：what rcally happens is，that the plant taking many years（ten to seventy it is thonght）to come to maturity，flowers but onee，and then dies．The best known silecies is the Agave Americana，or American Aloe．The hard and spiny leaves of this fine endogen form impenetrable hedges．The flbre is though enough to make excellent cordage． The expressed juice may be employed as a aubstitute for soap．It may also be manu－ factured into a liquor like cider．The root ia dinretic and antisyphilitic．The plant is now
cultivated in the south of Europe．The $A$ ． Mericana has similar properties to those of the
A．Americana．The A．saponaria is a powerful detsrgent，and its roots are used as a substitute

for soap．（Lindley：Vegetable Kingdom，1847， pp．155，158．）
＊ạ－gāyn＇，＂a－gāyn＇e，prep \＆adv．［AoAiN．］
＊a－gāyns＇，prep．［Against．］
＊ä－gàze，r．t．［Eng．gaze．］To strike with amazement．
† a－gà＇zed，pa．par．［Agaze．］［See Aomast．］ sill the whole army slood agazod an him．${ }^{*}$ Shakesp．：Herry VI．，Part 1. i． 1
age，in compos．（Lat．－agium）$=$ something ahled．Spec．：（1）An added state；also per－ suns or things in that state taken collectively： us beronetage $=$ the added state of being a baronet；also the baronets tsken colleetively． （2）An impost：as porteruge $=$ bomething added for a porter，un inpost for a porter．
àge，s．［Fr．age；Arm，ougs；O．Fr．aage，eage， cduge，eded；Prov．edat，etat；Sp．edad；Port， idlad；Ital．eter；Lat．retatem，scens．of cetos＝ （1）time of life，age；（2）life in general；（3）a period of time，an age ；（4）titne or duration any sueh period．（See Wedgwood，\＆c）The lat．petas was formerly cevitas，from avun， Pir．oidu（Eox）；Sunsc．yoga or yitga＝an
are：whence are Wel hang＝fulress，com－ pleteness，an age，a spuce of tima；Goth．aiw； but cew．］

## A．Ordinary Language

I．Of organised beings，tuken singly：
1．The whole dnration of an organised being who or which has a term of existence anil then passes away．
forty ind seven yeurs．＂－Gier．slvil． 28 ．was an hundred 2．That portion of the existence of an or－ ganised being which has already gone by．
＂And stralght way the damsel arose，and walked；for
3．The latter part of life；oldness．

1．One of the stages of human life，as the ages of infaney，of youth，of manhood or of womanhood，and of decline．［B．1，Physiol．］ ＂And one man in his time plass many parts， sewwing and puking in the n norsois ormes
And then，the whing school－boy，with his satck And then，the whining school－boy，with his satch
 Mede to his mistress eye－hrow：Then，$n$ aold Pull of strange oaths and bearded ike the pard， Sealous in honour，sudden and quick in quarrei， Evening the bubble reputation
In firl round belly，with good capon lined，justice， Futh eyes severe，And beard of firmini eut． Full of wise awe nod molern instancea， Ind so he plays his part；The six th a afe shits With sjectacles on nose and ponch on al His youthtal hooe welle saved Ro world tuo wide For his shrunk shank：and his hig manly volce Turning afain towari child ish treble，pipes That ends this atrange eveatiful history． If aecond chld ishaness and mere oblivion

5．The time at which man or sny other organised being resches maturity．（B．，Law．） ＂But strong rasat beloageth to them that are of full
6．The time at which women cease to bear children．

II．Of organised beings，vieweal collectivoly ：
1．The time required for a generation of mankind to pass away．［Generation．］
2．Those who are contemporarie on the earth at a certain time．
＂Which in othor ogges，was not made knowa unto ＂Yet 1 donst not thro the ages one fincreasing purpone

And the thoughts of wen are Widend with the pro－
cesa of the euns＂Tennyson：Loektley $H$ all
III．Of unorganised beings：The time during which an unorganised being has exiated io the same state，as the age of the moon，i．e．，the tinte aince it was new moon．

## ＂As the mon gil sth ed． 1858$)$ in $417_{\text {．}}$.

IV．Of time or duration in general ：
I．A particular period of time marked by certain characteriatice which distiaguish it from othera．Thus the Grceks and Komana imagined an age of gold，an age of silver，an age of hrass，sad su age of iron，Hesiod inter－ calating also before the fourth of these one of heroes．
＂I venture oue remark，however，npon Heelods very the Oolden，he comes noxt to the Suiver Age，and ther to Brase But instead of descanding forth with the fonrth and last gtep to the fron Age．he very singu． larliy retraces his steps，and breaks the down ward
chain hy an $\boldsymbol{A}$ ge of Heroes．After this the scale drops at once to the lowest noint，the Irod Age ind the ags of sheer wickeduess an
stone：Studies en Homer，i， 36 ．
［See also B．，Archeol．］
＂Those who compare the age on which their bot ha falten with a golder age which exista anly in their imarsination may talk of degeneracy and decay．＂
Hzcaulay：$B$ itz． Eng．，ch． 1 ． Roin．Hist，in the v．terary age of Rome．＂－Lowis：Early
2．A century，one hundred years．
3．Colloquially：A long time，as＂ 1 have not geen you for an age．＂

## 

## B．Technically ：

I．Physiol．If the word age he used in the now all but obsolete sense given under A． 1．4，i．e，as one of the stages of human life， then physiology clearly distinguishea six of these ：viz．，the periods of infancy，of child hood，of boyhood or girhood，of adoleseence of manhood or womanhood，and of old age． The period of infancy terminates at two，when the first dentition is conipleted；that of ehlld－ hood at seven or eight，when the second dea－ tition is finished ；that of boyhood or girlhood at the commencentent of puberty，which in Britain is from the fourteenth to the sixteenth year in the male，and from the twelfth to the fourteenth in the female ；that of adolescence forrteenth in the fomale；that of adolescence
extends to the twenty－fourth year in the extends to the twenty－forth year in the
male and the twentietio in the femala；that of manhood or womanhood stretches on till the advent of old age，which comes bwoner or later，according to the original strength of the constitntion in each individnal case，and the habits which have heen acquired during life． The precise time of human existence ainilarly varies．
2．Law：The time of competerce to do cer－ tain acts．In the male sex，fourteen is the age when partial discretion is supposed to be reached，whilst twenty－one is the period of full age．Under seven no boy can be capitally punished；from seven to fourteen it is doubt－ ul if he cen；at fourteen he may．At twelve a girl can coutract a biuding marriage；st twenty－one she is of full age．In mediaval times，when a girl reached seven，by feudal custom or law，a lord might distrain his tenants for aid［Aio，B．，1］to marry，or rathar teants for aid［AID，3．，1］to marry，or rathar at twelve she could confirn auy consent to marriage which she had Ireviously given ；at marriage which she had Ireviously given；at
fourteen sho could take the management of her lands into her own hands；at gixteen she ceased，as is still the law，to be under the control of her guardian；and at twenty－one ghs might alienate lands and tenemants be－ longing to her in her own right．
＊Age－prier，＊age－prayer（lit．＝a praying of age）：A plea put forth by a minor who has to defend an action desigued to deprive him of his hereditary anda，to defer jprocedings
till he is twenty－one yeara old．It is generally granted．
3．Archeeol．：In the eams sensa as A．，II． 2
The Danlsh and Swedish antliquaries and

[^14]naturalists，MM．Nilson，Steenstrup，Fore－ hammer，Thomsen，Worsaas，and others，have divided the period during which man has exiated on the earth into three－the age of stone，the age of bronze，and the age of iron． During the first－mentioned of theae he is supposed to have had only stone for weapons， se．Sir John Lubbock divides thia into two －the Paloolithic or older，and the Neolithic or Newer stone period．［Paleolithic，Neo－ Lithic．］At the commencement of the age of bronze that compoaita metal became known， and began to be manufactured into weapons and ather instruments．whilst when the age of imn came in，bronze began gradnally to be of imperseded by the last－mentioned metsi． （Lyell：The Antiquity of Man．Lubbock： Pre－historic Times．）
āge，s．［In Fr．ache．］A name sometimes given to celery．［Ach，Smallaoe．］
àge，v．i．［From the snbstantive．］To assume the marka of old age；as，＂he is aging rapidly．
à＇－ǧĕd，a，\＆s．［AOE，s．］

## A．As auljective

## 1．Of beings：

1．llaving nearly fulfilled the term of exist－ ence allotted to one＇s species．（Used of animated beings or any individual part of them．）
> ＂And agod chargers to the stalla＂
> mion，vi， 2.
> ＂With feeble pace，${ }^{\text {W }}$

2．Having lived，having reached the number of years specified；spoken of the time which has elapsed since birth．Often in obitnary notices，as＂aged thirty－three，＂＂aged fonr－ teen years，＂＂aged eighty－six，＂\＆c
II．Of things：Old，or very old．
But by your roices，will not so aged custom，me，
B．As substantive：Oll peolle．
and taketh away the understanding of the agè：：＂－jobxii． 20.

+ The Ager of the Mountain：A title for the Prince of Assassins，more commonly called the Old Man of the Mountain．［Assassin．］
a＇－ged－ly̆，oulv．［AGED．］After the manner of an aged person．（Huloct：Dict．）
ä＇－ǧéd－něss，s．［Eng．aged；－ness．］The quality of being aged ；age．
 Guch ageanness mght our roung ladies move To some what more tham a Plistonic love．

Carturight：Poems（1861）．
a－g＇èe＇，adv．［AJEE．］
＊a－gěin＇，prep．\＆adv．［Again．］
＊a－gěins＇，prep．［Against．］
ב̆g－ě－lāi＇－ŭs，s．［Gr．dंyє入aios（agelaios）$=$ be－ longing to a herd，feeding at large：ajeidn （agele）$=$ a herd． 1 A genus of conirostral birds belonging to the family Stnrnidæ，and the sub－family icterinæ．A．phoeniceus，the Red－winged Starling，is destructive to grain－ crops in the United states．
 a，priv．，and re入́́ш（gelaō）；fut．re入ávopat （gelasomai）＝to laugh．］One who does not langh；a non－langher． ＂geiants，or men－ikughers，Rabelala would have called IBlecture at the London institution（Timed，Feb． 5 ． 18\％．）
ag－al－e＇－na，s．［Perhaps from Gr．áre่ $\lambda \eta$ （agete）$=$ a herd．］A genus of sedentary spiders． belonging to the family Arsneidx，and the sub－family Tapitele of Walcnaer．The pretty A．Labyrinthica makes its nest on commons， spreading its web almost horizontally over heath，furze，\＆c．
＊angĕIt＇（1），pret．\＆pa．par．［A．S．agyltan＝ to repay．］Forfeited．
＂Yet had he nowt ugelt his lif＂
Seryn Sages， 688.
－a－ğ̌lt＇（2），pret．［A．S．agyltan $=$ to offend．］ Offended．（MS．Arundel．）（Halliwell．）

 agencia；1tal．azione，azienda；from Iat
agens $=$ doing，or．par．of ago $=(1)$ to set in motion physically，mentally，or morally，（2）to do．］

## A．Ordinary Language：

1．The exertion of power，action，operation， or instrumentality，by man or the inferior animated creation，or by natural law．
（a）By man．
Macauluay：：Hitloying the agency of desperste men，＂－
（b）By the inferior animated creation，or by natural law．
iosects to bring pollen from ooe fluwer to the other．＂－ Darwin：Origin of Specias（ed．1859），Introd．，p \＆ so obecurely coloured that it would he rash to assume the agency of mexual selection．＂－fbid， ch
2．The office or place of bnainess of an agent or factor for another；the business of an agent．
＂Some of the purchaers themselves may be conteot to live cheap in o worse country rather than be ot the harge of exchange and agencies．＂－Sioith．
B．Technically：
Law．A deed of agency is a revocable and voluntary trnst for payment of debts．
 a－gěn＇－da，s．［Lat．agendum，nent．aing．； ofenda，neit．pl．of the gerundive participle of ago $=$ to do．$]$
A．In its Latin form：sing．agendum $=$ something to be done；agenda＝thiags to be done．

I．Ordinary Language：
1．Generally：Things to be done or per－ formed，or engagements to be kept，io conse－ quence of a man＇s duty

2．Specially ：
（a）A memorandnm－book in which such things are entered to prevent their being for gotten．
（b）A list or programme of several items of husiness to be transacted at a public meeting．
IL．Technically：
1．Christian duty：Things to be clone or practised in contradistinction to credendit $=$ things to be believed．
the rooral and rellgious credenda and agenda of any sood msn，－Coreridge：Tuble Talk
2．Ecclesiastically：
（a）Anything ordered by the Chnrch to be done．（See B．，1．）
（b）The service or office of the Church．
（c）A book containing directions regarding the nuanner or order in which this is to be perfornued；a ritual，liturgy，formnlary，missal， or directory of public worsbip．
＂For their agenda matters of fact and disclpline， their sacred and civi rites and ceremooies，we may
have them suthenticaly aet down in such books as have them，suthentically set dow
these．＂－Bishop Barlour ：Remains．
B．In its English form，at present all but extinct，but which may，and it is to be hoped will sooner or later，revive：
1．Anything ordered by the Charch to be done．［A．，II． $2(a)$ ．］
＂It is the agend of the Charch，he shoold hase held $\operatorname{him}_{\text {（ } 1629)_{\text {e }} \text { p．}}$ ． 1 ．
2．Anything to be done，as diatingnished frore a credent $=$ anything te be believed． ［A．，II．I．］
＂For the matter of our worship．our credeuts，our agends are all according to the rule＂－Wilcocks
 beardless：i，priv．；and ytiviov（geneion）$=$ the chin，the part covered by the beard．］A genus of fishes belonging to the order Mala copterygii Abdominales and the family Siln ride．They have no barbela or cirrhi．
ā－gěn－ěs＇－1－a，s．［Gr．á，priv．；and révegıs （genesis）$=(1)$ origin，（2）birth．］
Medicine：
1．Impotence．
2．Sterility
＊a－gěn－fri＇－da，＊ $\bar{a}-g e c_{n-f r i '-g a, ~ " ~}^{a}$＇－gen frièe，s．［A．S．agen－frigen，agend．frea，agend－ frigea，agend－fres，agend－frio $=$ an owner， possessor，a master or mistress of anything： agen $=$ own；frea $=$ lord． 1 The true lord or possessor of anything．（Cowel，Skinner．）
＊ $\bar{a}^{\prime}$－gěn－hīne，＂hō＇gĕn－hine，${ }^{*} \mathbf{h o} \bar{o}^{\prime}$－gěn－ hyne，s．［A．8．agen $=$ own；hina，hine $=$ domestic，one＇s owa domestic．］

Old Law：By an ensetment of Edward the Confessor，a guest who having lodged three consecutive mights at an inn，was looked upon as if that was his residence．His host was therefors made raaponsibie for his good con－ duct．On the first night he was called uncuth $=$ a stranger ；on the aecond，gust＝a guest．
a－gěns＇，prep．［Against．］
$\bar{a}^{\prime}-$ gepnt，adj．\＆s．［1n Ger．and Fr．agent，s． sp．agent，agente，s．；Port．cogente，a．\＆8．；all fr．Lat．agens $=$ doing，pr．par．of $a g o=$ to do．$]$
A．As adjective：Acting；opposed to patient in the sease of being the object of action．
＂Thie suocess te oft truly ascribed unto the force of
Imagiluation upon the body agen．＂－Bacon：Nat．Biut B．As substuntive：
1．Ordinary Language：
1．Of persons or other animated beings：
（a）Generally：One who acts or exerts power； an actor．

＂A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any
created agent
－A free agent or a voluntary agent ia a person who is under no external compulsion to act as he does，and who is therefore re－ sponsible for his actions．
（b）Specially：One who acts for another，a factor，substitnte，deputy，or attorney．Agents are of four classes：（1）Commercial Agents，as are of four classes：（1）Commercial Agents，as
anctioneers，brokers，masters of ships，\＆ic． （2）Law Agents，as attorneys at law，solicitors， （2）Law Agents，as attorneys at law，solicitors， \＆c．；（3）Social Agents，as attorneys in fact，
and servants．（Will：Wharton＇s Law Lexicon．） （4）Political Agents：Diplomatic functionariea appointed by a powerful government to arrange matters with one of inferior dignity．Such have been frequently employed by the Anglo－ Indian Government to maintain commnnica－ tions with the semi－independent rajahs．
＂All hearts in love use thelr own tongues：
Let every eye negotigte for itsel，
And Srust no age N． ＂The agent of France to that kingdom must be equal to much more than the ordinary in
envoy．＂－Macaulay：Hist．Eng．，ch．xit．
＂It．was therefore necessary that noother agent should be emaployed to manage that party．＂－Ibid．＂ch．
T The functionary who in England is gene－ rally termed a steward is called in Scotland a farm agent or fuctor．
2．Of things inanimate，and of natural law： Anything which exerts action npon another． ＂．
agent of that natural selection had been the chief
voi，i．，ch．ily． ［See also II．1，2，3，4．］

## IL．Technically：

1．Lave．Agent and Potient：The terms applied to a person who at once does a deed，or has it done to him or her；as when a widow endows herself with the best part of her de－ ceased huaband＇s property；or when a creditor， being made a deceased person＇s executor，paye himself ont of the effects which he has to collect and distribnte．
2．Nat．Phil．A physical agent is one of the natural forces actiog npon mitter；viz， gravitation，heat，light，magnetism，or elec－ tricity．（Atkinson：Ganot＇s Physics．）
3．Chem．A chemical agent is a substance of which the action is chemical．In various phenomena light acts as a chemical agent．
4．Med．：A medical or medicinal agent is a substance the action of which on the human or animal body is medical．
iadispensable with a view to its application as are indispensable with a view to its applicstion ase medicinal agent．－Cyctop．Pract．Med．，L 703.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－gent，v．t．［From the adj．］To carry ont， to periorm．（Scotch．）
＂The dnke was carefulty solicited to agent this

＊ $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$－＇gent－6hĭp，s．［Eng．agent；suff．－ship．］ The office or work of an agent．Now super－ seded by AGENCY（q．v．）．

Bo．goody ogone，and you think there is
No punishmest due for your ogenter op，＂

aia $($ agērasia $)=$ eternal yonth．］
Med．：A green old age；actual old age reckoned hy years，but with many of its characteristics yet absent．
fäte，făt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sïre，sīr，marîne ；gō，pŏt，

 Pr. agerate; Sp., Port., \& Ital. agerato; fr. plant or other which does not grow old: $\dot{a}$ priv. ; and yn̄pas (gëras) = old age. So called bracavese it does not aoon deray.] A genus of plants belonging to the ordar Aaterecess on plants belonigg Compositea, hea aub-order Tubuiniore, and the tribe or section Varnoniacese. A. mexicanum, a plant with bluiah or occasionally with white heada, ts cultivated in this country as a border plant; other apecies are less frequently seen.

## a'-gẽr-dows,

## ting, severe.

"He wrote an epitaph for his gravestone
sentonce ayendonau"
Skeeton: Works, 141

* $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ 'gĕthe, v., 3 rd pers. sing. pret. [O. Eng. agoeth; fr. ago $=$ go (q.v.).] Goeth. (Ritson.)
a-geūs'-tía, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Gr}$. ayevaria (ageustia) $=$ fasting: $\dot{\alpha}$, priv.; and revapac (gevomat) $=$ to taate.]
Med. : Loss of the aense of taste. It may be produced by local palsy of the tongua or the faca: by the existence of a mechanical daposit on the aurface $\mathrm{o}_{-}^{-}$the tongue in fever, \&c. or by the long use of tobacco in any form.
* ageyn (a-gěn), prep. \& adv. [AOAin.] (For its compounds, AaEvn-byinge and AaEyn-warde, see AgAis.)
ag'gè $\mathbf{1}-\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-tion, s. [In Ital. aggelazione fr. Lat. $a d=$ to, and gelatio $=$ freezing : gelo $=$ to congeal ; gelut $=$ frost, cold $]$ Congela tion, or aolidification of a fluid.
"It is round in hail, snd figured in its guttulous descent from the sir, , row ing greater or leaser ace
 the fondamenta
ag. -gĕn-ẽr- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$-tion, s. [From Lat. aggenero $=$ to beget in addition ; or from ad $=$ to, and generatio.] [Generation.] Tha state of growing to anything else.
"To make o perfect nutrition, thare fis required
transmutatlon of nutriment : now where this conversion or aygeneration is made, there is also required In thie allinent at familiarity of rastter."-Browne Magar Errours, ble lile, ch XXL
† ăg'gèerr, s. [Lat. : (1) materiala heaped up (2) a mound, a fortress.]

Fort. : An earthwork.
"Bofore the west gate there is at a considerahle dis tance an agger, or raised work, that was made for the
defence of the clty when it was begieged ous that alde. -fencer of the city when it was besieged ous that aide.

- Sourney to feading.
*ăg'-gẽr- àte, v.t. [From Lat. aggeratum, sup. of aggero $=$ to form an agger (AgGER), to heap up: ad= to, and gero = to carry.] To heap, to heap up. (Rider.) [Exagoenate.]
* ắg-ǵĕr-ā'-tion, s. [Lat, aggeratio.] A heaping; an accumulation.

Sgeing. then, by these various aggerations of sand - hay. Dieonlution of the World. (Ord MA.. in Latham's Dict.)

* ág'- $\dot{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{r}$-ösc, $a . \quad$ [From Lat. agger $=$ a haap.] Ifeaped up; in heaps.
* aǵ-ǵěst', i.t. [Lat. aggestum=a dyke or mound; aggestus, s. = a carrying to, an aceumulation; pa. par. of aggero, -essi, -estum $=$ to carry towards: $\alpha d=$ tu, and $\operatorname{qpro}=\ldots$ to bear, to carry.] To heap up. (Coles.)
* aǵ-gĕst'-eqd, pa. par. [Aooest.]
"ăg-glạte, v.t. [AaLET, v.]
-ăg'glạ-tęd, pa. par. [Aglet, v.]
ag-glŏm'-err-äte, v.t. \& i. [From the adj.] 1. Trans.: To heap or collect together by natural or by hmman agency into a ball or mass. 2. Intrans. : To be ao heaped or collected together.
ąg-glŏm'-ẽr-āte, $a . \&$ a. [Lat. agglomero $=$ to wind as a ball or clue, to heap up : $\alpha d=\mathbf{t o}$, and glomero $=$ to form into a ball ; glomus $=$ a ball or clue; Fr. agglomerer ; Ltal. aggomitoare. 1

> I. As adjective:
> Nat. Science: Heaped up.
> II. As substantive:

Geot.: An accumulstion of angular fragments of rocks thrown up by volcanic eruptiona. It is distinguished from conglomerate, in which the agency nassing together the generally ronnded constituents of the rock is water.
ag-glŏm'-õr-ā-ťa, pa. par. \& a. [AgaLo merate.]

As adjective:
Botany: Collected in a heap or head, as tha individuala of the minute fungi called Acidium Jacobora ultimately become, (Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants.)

In one agolomerated eluster hang.
Grent Vine, on thea" Young: Niphe Thoughes, ix,
ag-glǒm'-ẽr-ä-ting, pr. par. \& a. [AGGLomErate.]

## 

ag-glöm-ẽr-ä'-tion, s. [In Fr. aggloméation; Port. agglomeragio.] Tha sct of heaping into a ball or masa; or tha atate of being ao heaped.
fang, is one of the characteristic marks of the forid mode of archltecture whish was now simost at ita heigit. - farton. Eiat. Eng. Poetry, il. 22.

* ${ }^{\prime} g^{\prime}$-glot, s. [AgLET.]
ag-giú'-tinn-ant, a. \& s. [In Fr. agolutinant; Port, agglutinante; fr. lat ogglutinans, pr. par. of agglutino.] [Agolutinate.]

1. As adjective: Gluing together; causing adhesion.
"I shall beg you to prencribe to me something 2. As substantive: A viacoua substance capabla of gluing othera together.
Pharm. Agglutinants were medicines of a glutinous nature which were supposed to adhere to the solide and help to repair what they had lost.
ag-glú'-th́n-äte, v.t. [In Fr. agglutiner; Port. agglutinar; fr. Lat. agghutino: ad = to ; and glutino $=$ to glue $;$ gluten $=$ glue. $]$
2. Lit.: To glue together, to canse to adhere by interposing a viscous aubstance, keeping the two bodies to bo united in contact and excluding the air.
"' The body has got room enough to grow into its full
dimenaions, which is performed dimenalons, which is performed by the dally ingestion fused through the body. 18 agogiutinated to those parts that were immediately agolutinated to the found ation ports of the womb"-Harvey on Consumptions.
3. Fig.: To cause any thing not of a material character to unite with another. [Agalutinative.]
FI Used in a tropical aense in Philology. [Sea Agglutinative (2).]
ag-gl㐭-tinn-āte, a. [From the verb.] Glued together (lit. or fig.). Chiefly in Philology [Aoglutinative (2).]
ag-glú'-tĭn-ā-tẹd, pa. par. \& a. [Agolotinate.]
rovind the florld, ch xiv. xived sand."-Darwin: Foyage
ag-glù'-tĭn-ā-tĭng, pr. par. \& a. [AGgLUTinate.]
ag-gl̂ur tĭn-ā'-tion, a. [in Fr. agglutination; fr. Lat. agglutino $=$ to glue together. 1 The
act of gluing or uniting by means of a viscous substance ; also the state of being so united or made to adhere.

## I. In a general sense:

'To the nutrition of the body there are two easenthal required, rssumption and retention: then ther hesiop."-Howell."Letters, is. 5 . verb to make a conjugation, or a preposition to a substantive to form a declension: the root and the adhering word not in any way being properly incorporated together. [AOglutinative.]
ag-glù-tĭn-ā-tive, a. [In Fr. agglutinatif; Port. agglutinativo. 1
I. Fien.: Possessing the power to cause hodies to adhere together; causing to albere adhesive
"Rowl up the member with the agglutinative
rowler."- yiseman.
2. Philol. The agglutinotive family of languages consists of those tongues in which no proper inflections exist, but in which pronouns ara made to adhere to the root of the verb to form the conjugation, and prepositions to suhstantives to form the declension. There must be no proper incorpmation between the ront and the adhering worl ; the two inust simply lie side by side sud "glued "together, but one nust not modify the form of the other in any way.

If The term agglutinative is apecially op-
posed to inflectional. Tha Turanian languagee are agglutinative, whilat tha Aryan and Bemitio familiea of lauguages are inflectional.


* ag-grā'çe, * a-grā'se (pa par. agraste), v.t. [ttal. aggraziare $=$ to reatore to favour, to pardon; Low Lat. oggratiare $=$ to spare, to pardon: from Lat. gratia = favour.] To ahow grace or favour to.

She graunted, and that knight so mnch ngrasta,
Spenser: $\boldsymbol{K}$. Q., I. x. 18
ag-grā'çe, s. [Sea the verb.] Graca favour.

Of goodly purpose they together fond

ăg-grănd-1z-ā'tion, s. [AGGRANDIzE.] Tha act of aggrandizing; tha atate of being aggrandized.

- I Now Agorandizement (q.v.)
"There will be a pleasing and orderty circutation. no part of other, but all motlons will be orderly, and a futt distribution be to all parts. "- W'aternouse on
ag-grănd-iz'-a-ble, a. [Eng. aggrandize; -able.] Capable of being aggrandized. (Webster.]
ăg'-grand-ize, v.t. \& i. Iln Fr. agrandir; aggrandire: Lat. ad $=$ to, addition to, and grandio $=$ to make great; grandis $=$ great.]
A. Transitive:
* 1. To make great, to enlarge. (Lit. and fig.) (In this sense it was applicd to things.) "These furnith us wilt glorious springs and meWarm our souls, to awiken the better passiona, and to elevate them even to a divitue piltol, and that for
devotional purposea."-Watts: Improv, of the Mind

2. To maka great in power, wealth, rank, or reputation. (Applied only to persons.)
"If the king shonld uae it no better than the pope did, only to aggrandize covetons cburchanen, it cannot
B. Intransitive: To become great.
" Such sins the these sre venlal in youth, especially If expiated with thely abjurennent for follies cou $\rightarrow$ John Hall: Pref. to his Poema
ăg'-grand-ized, pa. par. \& a. [Agarandize] "Austrla may dillike the establishment on her likely to recelve inapiration from st. Petershurg or
frorn Berlia.
ag-grănd'-ize-ment, \&. [In Fr. aggrancissement.] The aret of aggrabdizing; an
exalting of one in power, wealth, rank, or reputation; also tha state of being aggrandized.
"Inatead of harbouring any sehemes of selfish aggranuizement, he (Solon bent all his thoughts and
entergies to the exention of the great task which he liful undertaken. ${ }^{-2}-$ Thitrtwall: Hist. of Oreece. oh. xi. "The very opportunlty creates the wish, and wo hear schernes of territarial aggrandizement attri-
huted to Powers whise obvious interests nilght have leen thought a suffcient guarantee of their mudera-
tion."-Times, Nov. 16, mpi.
ăg'gran-di'zer, s. [Aggrandize.] Ons ho aggrandizes.
ăg-grạn- $\mathbf{d i}^{\prime}$-zĭng, pr. par. [Aachandize.] Ahgrandzzing. moneyrevtiug Britaing gave twenty Bentham's Works, vol. i, p. 28 .
ag-grăp'pes, 8. pl. [Ital. aggrappare $=$ to grapple or gripe; whence aggripmemento $=$ a
taking, a catching.] IIooks nul eyes used on armour or on ordinary costume
ag-grāte, v.t. [In Ital. uggrudare, aggnadire, ogqratiare $=$ to accept, to receive kindly.] To gratify, to please, to inspire with astisiaction, to delight, to propitiate.

And in the middst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of firl rndee ate
Courted of many a jolly naramour,
The which them did in, modest wise amate
And each one sougint his lady to aggrate,
ăg'-gra-vate, v.t. [From tha adj. In Fr. aggraver; Ital. aggravare; Lat. aggravo: ad
$=$ to, and gravo $=$ to load or burden; gravis $=$ heavy. (Uaed only in a fig. aense.)]

1. To render less tolerable, to make more unendurable, to make worse.

Heaven ruch Ulualon only can Impose,
By the false fuy to angravate my wreen,
the false duy to aggravate my woee",
Pope: Homer's odysey, bk. xVL, a1s, 217.
boil, b6Y; pout, joŵl ; cat, çell, ehorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=$ t -cian $=$ shan. - tion, - sion $=$ shŭn $;-s i o n,-t i o n=$ zhŭn. -tious, -sious, -cious $=$ shŭs, -ble, -dle $=$ bel, dc. -dre $=$ dę.
"Eitil lea could it be douhted thati their fallure

2. To render a $\sin$ or $\mathrm{m}^{\text {I }}$ andt worse by the suddition of some circumstance involving a new element of blame.
"Thin oflemose in itevelf so beinoun, was yet in him magracoute dioy the zotive thereol, which wan not рарасу."-Bacon: Zenry VII.
3. To make a sin, a crime, or a fault look worse by skilfal colouring Introduced by the person who narrates it; to exapgerate charge.
"Binall mattery aggrauated with heinous namen."-
4. Collomuial: To provoke, to irritate, to cainse to lose the temper.
ag-gra-väte, a. TLat. aggravatus, pa. par. of aggravor: ad = to, and gravis = heavy.] Burdened, weighed down. (Barclay: Mirrour of Good Mankers.)
ag'gravo-ä-těd, pa. par. \& a. [Agaravate.]
ag'-grav-à-thig, pr. par. \&a. [Agaravate.]
ag'-grav-ä-ting-ly̆, adv. [AgGravatino.] in $8 n$ aggravating manner.
ăg-grav-a'tion, s. [In Fr. aggravation; Lat. ad $=$ to, and gravatio $=$ heaviness. ]

1. The act of maling heavier.
2. The act of making worse or more intolerable.

Corellius Rufus is dead ! snd dead, too, hy his own
antl circulnstance of great aggramition to my amiction, -rielinoth: Pany, bk, L, 1ett. 12
2. The act of making more blameworthy. [See No. III.]
+3. The act of colouring or exaggarating.
"A painter ndded pair of whiskers to the face, and finto the saracen's heal. - - Addison
4. Colloquially: The act of irritating or provoking.
5. Eccles.: The threat to fulminate excommunication after three monitions of the Charch; also the stoppage of all intercourse between the excommunicated party and the body of the faithful.
II. The state of being rendered heavier, worse, or more difficuit to be borne ; the state of being coloured or exaggerated.
III That which constitutes the heavier element in anything aggravated.
" He to the sims which be commits, hath the aggrapedge, Aginst conscience, Againat sight of the now trayy law. $-=-\mathrm{Hammont}$.

To fessen or oxtenuate miy offer
But that on the ether mide, ffit it be weigh'a
Gr ellee with juat aliowance counterpoised.
1 may, If possible, thy pardom find.
Milton: Samon Agonistea
ag-grē'de, v.t. [Iat. aggredinr $=$ to go to; to sttack or assanlt.] To aggravate. (Coles.)
Ag-grĕg-à-ta, a pl. [Properly the o. pl. of Lat. aggregatur, pa. psr. of cuggreoo.] [Aganeoate, $v$.] Aggregated snimals. Cuvier's name for his second Psmily of Nasked Acephalons Mollusca They are analogous to the Ascidia, but sre united io a common mass. Genera: Botryllns, Pyrosoms, Polyclinum, and perhaps Eschara Botrylus and Polyclinum are now included by Woodward in his Botryllide ; Pyrosoma is the type of his Pyrosomide, both families of Tunicata ; and Eschara is not included among the Mollusca.
Ag'-greg-äte, v.t. \& \&. [From the adj. In Ger. aggregiren; Ital. aggregare.]

1. Trans. : To collcet together, to bring to gether into a mass or hesp; to add together into one aum.

So that it in many tlimes hand to discern, to which of the two sorta, the gool or the bed, Nimpin ought to 2. intrans. : To anite.

By the attraction of coheslom green and papours this chemional natire'-Tyndall Pragsy change of
ag-greg-ate, a \& s. [In Ger. aggregof, s. ; gato, ell fro, sp. agregado, a.; 1 tal. aggre gato, all from $=$ to bring into a fock: $a d=$ to, snd grego $=$ to bring into a hock: $a \bar{a}=$ to, snd
grego $=$ to grego $=$ to gather
gregis) $=$ a flock.]
A. Ae adjective:
I. OtiL Lang.: Collected together; made
ap by the massing together of its details in one eum.
stone: commont.. bke the agoregate fund--Blackin the Liow Coungregeate dethe of tho En'glish restadente in the
iv. 400
roadiy distinguinhed."-Glautrono: Studies on Homer. 203

## II. Technioally:

t1. Physics: Collected together. [See B., 11.; also Aggregated.]
2. Zool Aggregate animals: Compound animals, that is, groups of indifiduals united together by a common organlzed externa Integument. Examples, the aggregated Polypes and tie Compound Agcidians [Aggreoata.]
3. Bot.: Gatbered together.

IT This term is usually applied to any dense sort of inflorescence.
$\dagger$ An aggregate flover: One composed of a number of small florets enclosed within a common involucre or inserted in a common recertacle, but with the anthers not united Heuse it differs from a composife flower Examples : Dipsacus, Scabiosa.

agonegate flowelis. 1. Beabiosa

An aggregate frutt, in Dr. Lindley's classification, is property ans formed by the nuion of the ovaries of a single Bower. [Aggregatl] It ls not the same as a collective fruit ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$. .) (Lindley: Inerod. to Bot., 3nd ed., pp. 233, 234.)
4. Law. An aggregate corporation: One consisting of two or more persons urited, and which is kept in existence by the admittane of a snccession of new members.
"Corporations aggregate consist of many person unitted tagether into one zociety, and are kept up by ever: of which kind are the mayor and comnionalty of a city, the hend and fellows of a college the dean and chapiter of a cathhedral church. - -Blackistone
B. As substantive:
I. Ord. Lang.: An assemblage, mass, or collection of quantities of the same thing, or of different things brought together; the sum of various numbers, the generalisation of varions particnlars.
"When we look to our phanet we find it to be an

$\ddot{\square} \cdot{ }^{\mathrm{Rn}}$ aggregate of celik"-Todd * Bowman Physior. Anat., 1.50. things is nature. ${ }^{\text {Rade }}$-Colerigge agre Aids co Ratect. (ed $18: 39$ p. 46.

II In the aggregate, adv.: Not separately but collectively ; together. For instance, the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the engineers, \&c., taken in the aggregate, constitut, the army.

WHi differ at least as mnch in the agoregre of their darvalive
of theim in the aggrogate." $\begin{gathered}\text { it } \\ \text { Lewis }\end{gathered}$ h. lii., $\$ 1 \mathrm{~L}$
II. Tech. Physics: A collection together into one mass of things which have no natural connection with each other.
ăg'-gregg-ā-tĕd, pa. par. \& a. [AGoregate, v.] Massed together without ony very inti mate conjunction of the sepsrate parts.

Min. \& Geot. An aggregated mineral or rock is one in which the constituents are not chemically comblned, but only adherent to each other so that they may be aeparated hy each other, so thanical means. Examples : Granite, the mechanica means. Examples : Granite, the
felspar, quartz, and mica of which are thus loosely conjoined.
Xg'-grĕg-äte-ly̆, ndo. [AgGregate.] In an aggregate msnner; taken in mass; viewed collectively.


C.g'-gregg-n-ki, \& ph' [Lat. m. pl. of aggregatus, pa par, of aggrego, -avi = to bring into flock, to Rdd or join to.
Bot.: Lindiey's name for hie second elass of fruits, those which are eqgregrted. (Acgreante Frome.] He inchudes nuder it the Eterio, the Syncarpium, and the Cynarrhodum. (Lindley: Introd to Bot., 3xd ed, pp. 234, 237.)

## 

ag-grĕg-n'-tion, s. [In Fr. agregation; Sp. agnegacion; Ital. aggregarione.]

1. The act of collecting together, as subetances of any kind into one mass, or numbers into one sum.

2. The state of being so collected or added together.
""'itar in the relation* of radiant heat to ordinary


- Their findivldual imperfections being great, they are tuoreover enlanged hy their agoregation, and being
erroneons in their dingle numbers once hudfied togrther they will be errour ittelis, -Browne: Fulgar Erroure

3. The whole composed of separate portions put together; an aggregate.
1t, The water rosident in the abyes ith in ald parts of tore especinlly in thot where these extrioardinary aggregations of this fire huppen."- Woodward: : Naf.
ăg'-grěg-at-ive, a. \& \& [In Fr. agregatif.]
A. As adjective:
4. Disposing towards aggregation. [See example from spelman given under B.]
5. Gregarious, social
"Seldotu had man such a talent for borrowing. The Idea, the faculty of another man he [Mirabear. can meftex and echo! smiris oid Murabeau, who can see but will uot, Crubbed old Iriend of men: soctality, his aqqrequitre nature, and will now he
quality of quaithes for him."-Carlyle: french Re quality of qualithes for him. -Carigle: french Rerod.
B, As substantive: An aggregating, an aggregate, a mass.
"To save the credit of the author [the word now] mustome favourbly nise eithor befors the Con auch jninctive, cot in the aggregative.'-spetman: Feuds,
ăg'-greg-ā-tõ, s. [Aggregate, v.] One who aggregates or collects together.
$\because$ Jacohus de Dundiss the aggregator, ropeats ambergrise, nutaregs and ail--8fice mong the rest."-Burton:
ăg-grē'ge, " ăg-grēg'-ğ̌̆n, v.t. [A0aEg.]

* ag-grěss', v.t. \& i. [Lat. aggressus $=$ an attack, slso pa. par. of aggredior $=\mathrm{t}$ 'g go to 1. Trans. : To make an aggression against to attack: to take the initiative in a quarrel or fight with any one

2. Intrans.: To make an aggression; to take the first step in a quarrel or in a war: to be the first to fight. [See example under the pr. par.]
ag-grĕss', s. [See the verb.] An act of aggression.
"Lenguea offensive and defentive, which ohlige the
rincea not only to mutual defence, but also to bo princes not only to mutual defence. but also to bo
ass isting to ench other in their
zilltiry aggremee
ag-grěs-singg, pr. par. \& $\alpha$. [Aganess.]
With mingled anger sud collected minht.
To turn the war, and tell oggressing Franc
How nrltain's sone and nritains friends can frior."
ag-grees'sion, s. [Fr. agression; from Lat. ggressio.] The first act or atep leading to a quartel or fight; attack before the other party to a quarrel has made any assnult.
to make a public protent agringt the French
$n^{n}-F r o u d e: H$ her. Eng., ch. xil.
ag-grěs'-sǐve, a. [In Fr. agressif.] Involving an act of aggression; implying the commencement of a quarrel or a fight.
and ngovecuive character with the mainternace of ito
 ptit. i § 14.
Hief. Nn aggresine movernent was made."-Macaulay :


＊g－grexa－sive－nĕss，a［Agonmsive］The quality or state of bing aggressive ；quarrel－ someness ；tha disposition to make eocroach－ ments on，or commence hostilities against， another power．
＂If ny agreetesslane of the fatar milltany af hresionash of an enharyed aud multtylied Montenearo
eg－grěs＇－sõr $\boldsymbol{r}_{\text {s }}$ ．［Jn Fr．agresseur；fr．Lat． aryressoc． 1 The person who takea the first sifp in a quarrel；one who commsuces hoa－ tilities ；an asaailant．
＂Fatal to all，but to th＇agrowor firat，＂，
 metite of they had recourne to the nore milid aryu－
 ch xiv．
＊ag－griēz＇－ançe，＊ag－grēev＇ançe， ＂ag－grēv＇－auns，＊à－griēv＇－ançe，s． ［Old form of Guievance（q．v．），which has now superseded it．］
1．Ths act of grisving．
2．The atate of being grieved．
＂To the agorkanace of gocd sublecte nod to the

3．Anything which causes grief，annoyance， or hardship；a grievance．
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Now brlefly without circometance } \\ & \text { Deliver those agrientinces, whith b }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Deliver those agrieminces, which lately } \\ & \text { Your importunity passesst our counsel }\end{aligned}$
Wer fit for andience."
Beaum \& Flet. : Fair Yaid of the Inm, ilit I.

II Now auperseded by Geinvance．
eg－griē＇e，a－grēve，v．t．\＆i．［O．Fr． agrever，from Lat．$a d=t$ ，and gravari，from grunis＝heavy．］［augravate，Griever］
A．Transitive：
1．Gen．：To cause one grief，annoyance，or pain． ＂Those palns that affliot the body are affictive just
so lony as they detually possess the part which they
aggrieve，but their lafluence lasts no fonger than their aggrieve，＂but their lufluence lasts no fongert
presence．＂
2．To perpetrate injustice against one，or do anything fitted to make him grievg or com－ plain．

Sir moreovere be not gredy，gytues to prype．
Either thou dalt yeue hem，that fele hem a
t yewe hem，that fele hern agreved．＂
Crowned Ning（ed．Skeat）， 125,126 ．
$"$ It was then resolved，in opposition to the plainest privelples of juatlece，that ao petition from any yerson ver be received．＂－Macaulay：Hut．Eng．，oh．xxv．
B．Intrans．：To be hostile．
The dredful figures gau nipere to me．
And great godis eke agroved with our town＂
Aud great gode eke agrovge with our town＂
ag griëv＇ed，＊ag－grēv＇－y̆d，＊a－grëv＇ed， pa．pat．［Aоchieve．］
 s．［Acorieve．］
As subst．：An aggrsvation．（Prozipt．Parv．）
＊ag－gri＇şe，v．t．\＆i．［Agrise．］
＊ag－grŏg＇－ğ̌d，pa．par．Aggravated．
†ag－groûp，v．t．\＆i．［ln Fr．agrouper；Sp． agrupar；Ital．aggrupare，cagropare $=$ to knot or bring togetlier．］To gromp together；to combine into a group persona or things orivi－ pally separate．So painters group together figures on their cansas．［GrolvP．］

Bodles of divers natures，which are a，pgronped or combjued togetber，are nglecable and pheasant to the
sight．＂－Iry．
＊ag－grounged，pa．par．［Aooroup．］
＊ag－groûp＇－ǐng，pr．par．［Agorovp．］
＊ag－grûg＇－gȳñge，pr．par．［AGREG．］
ag－guīze，．［Aouise］
＊agh，＊aghe，＊aght（gh guttural or mute）， ＊agt，＊agte（all Eng．），人̂w，âwe（Scotch）， v．t．（pret．\＆ya．par aght）．［A．S．agan，agan
$=$（1）to own to poasess，to （2）to give；pret．\＆［h．［ar．aht，ahte，ahte．］
1．To owe anything；to be noder an obliga－ tlon in duty to do anything；onght．［Aw．］

Joumus the derfe kyng，nnd his dere cosyn

To Macanas the men meuit all mollyn，
Colonne：＂Atest Mystoriale＂of the Iestruction of
Troy，1a， $092-1.3,092$
Th Often nsed in the phrase＂As
aght＂＝as they were in duty bound hom wele
＂To a counsell to emme for a canse heg $b$
And his wille for to wete ne home heph aght，
Colonne：Gest Aztoriale， $1,703,1,70$

## 2．To possess． <br> ＂He wan all the worid and at hila wille aphe＂ He had wille for to wry，and awry lode <br> 16 ch. ， 377.375. <br> 3．To acknowledge．（Colonne：Gest Histo riale，Gilossarial Index．）

g－ghast＇（h mute），a－gast＇，＂a－gast＇e，
＂a gast＇，a－gagt－ĕd，a－gā＇zed， ＊a gast，a－gast－čd，a－gázed， a gaze，pa par．of AGAST，also a．\＆adv． ［According to Hoare，from A．S．gast $=$（1）the breath，（2）a apirit，a glioat．Aghast would then algnify frightened，as if one had agen a spirit or ghost．Wedgwood conaiders it con－ nected with ths Fris．guwysje；Dan．gyse；Sw． Lialects，gyousig $=$ to shudder at ；gase，gust $=$ horror，fear，revulsion；Scotch gousty，gou－ strous $=$ waste，desolate，awful，full of the pre． tematural，frightful．Tha $h$ crept into it from its being confonuled with＂ghostly．＂On the other hand，the form agosed arose at a time when it was erroneously thought that it meant When it was erroneously thonght that it mernt
set a－gazing on an object of agtonishment and set a－gasing on an object of astonishment and
horror．Richardson adopts the last－mentioned horror．Richardson adopts the last－mentioned
etymology．］［AGAsr，v．t．］Terrilied，frightened， appalled，struck with terror．
＊1．With the idea of gazing，in a literal or figurative sense more or less implied．

The Freach exclaimed，the devil was in arms；
Sil the whit arnuy stood ugazed on hinl＂ $1,1.1$
＂In the first week of the relgn of King Ldward VI．， in the parish church of Oxford，in a solemn Lent sermunh publiquely preached natipapal doctrine and Futher：Worthies ；Bucks．
2．With no such idea implied．
＂My limb do quake，my thonglat agarted is．＂
＂The porter of his lord was full sore agoatr．＂${ }^{\text {Chaucer }}$ ．C．T．， 285 ering wretch

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aghast and cotufortleser ". } \\
& \text { Thomson: The }
\end{aligned}
$$

－Often combined with the verll＂lo stand， inupling that one is so siruck with terror that burenans motionless and incapable of action．
＂The cummissinners read and stood aghatst．＂
－See aiso examples under No． 1.
aghe，s．［AWE．］
a＇－ghĕn（ $h$ silent），a．［A．S．agaд，agon $=$ ows，woper，leculiar．］Own．（Ifulliwell．）
＊a－ghĕn＇（h silcnt），prep．\＆ade［IGA1N．］
 $-f u l=$ full． 1 Fearful．
＂a－ghill＇（b snleut），a．［A．S．athel＝noble．］ Ioble［Ethel．］
Knew the kynd and the curses of the clere steruy：
Of Articus the oughitr，T＇resires，and othere fomanes of Alezarinder（St
＊agh＇－lich（ $g h$ guttural or mute），a．［A．S cegrac，aglac $=$ misery，torment，wickedness inischief；eglacet，agleer．erglacea，eglaca， aqlacea＝a wretih，a miscreant，from ag wichedness．］Fearful，drealful．terrible．

Ther hales in at the halle－dor ran aghlich mayster． aght，v．t．［Acu．］
aght，＊aghte，＊aht，＊ahte，＊shte， ＊aught（gh and $h$ guttural or mute），s．［A．S． coht＝property，substance，rattle，posses－ sions，lands，goods，riches，value，estimation． Possessions，Iroperty．

For ther are al the deul betamach
Hs．Harl．，1，ion．（Bouchev．）
âght，＊ant，＊auht（gh and $h$ guttural or mite），pro．A．s．aht，auht＝anght，any－ thing，something．］［Avont，OUaHT．］
＊aght（1），ancht，＊agh＇－těnc（ $g h$ and ch guttural or mute），a．［A．S．oht，echta，ehta．］ Eight．

## ＊1．Old English：

Cairet on the cold ythe cogges and other，
．Scotch：Codoune：Gest Hyitoriale，\＄242．
Wyth auche hundyre operes and ma＂
aght（2），a．［A．8．athel（？）］Noble．
aght（B），aght＇－and，＊ach＇－t古the（ $g h$ and $c h$ guttural or minte），a．［A．S．aht，eahta， ehta $=$ eight．$]$ Eighth．

## 

＊agh＇t㖁e（gh guttural or mute），v．t．［A．8． eahtian＝to devise．］To intend．

The knight said，May I winiah In the
For to tel my prevete that have aghteld for to do．＂ Stryn Sapres，8，061
＂agh＇－t九̌led，＂agh＇－teld（gh guttural or mute），pa．par．［Aohtele．］
Mg＇－ill－a wogd，s．［Natlve names in Indis： atthil，karaghil，kalagaru．］The fragrant wood of Aquilaria ovata and A．agallochum，two trees helonging to the family Aqoilariseex，or Aquilarizds．［Aoalloch，Aquilaria，Aloes－ wood，Eadle－wood，Lion－aloes．］
＊a－gild，a．［A．S．agilde $=$ without compensa tion ；gild，gehl，gyld $=$ a jayment of money an exchange，a compensation，a tribute．j
O．Law：Fres from penalties，not aubjeet to cuatomary fines or impositions．（Blount．）
ắg＇－ile，a，${ }_{\text {Ital }}$［In Fr．agile；Sp．\＆Port．agil； Ital．agile；all from Lat．agilis＝（1）easily moved；（2）moving casily；（3）quick，active． busy；$a g o=$ to ret in motion．］Easily mada to move；nimble，active．
Used（1）chiefly of the linubs of man or of the lower rnimals．

（9）Of Cow Cor：The Tast．bl Hil
（2）Of the mind．
Once more，I sahd，onee more I will inquire
This futtering motion，wincill we coll the mind？＂
ag＇ile－ly̆，adv．［ACILE．］In an agilo man－ ner，nimbly，actively．
t ăg＇－ĭle－nĕss，s．［Acile．］The quality or state of being agile ；nimbleness，activity ； ability to move quickly．
a－gul＇－1－ty̆，s．［1n Fr agilite；Ital．acilita； from Lat．agilitas．］The quality or state of being agile；nimbleness ：activity in the use of the limbs，or more rarely of the mind．
＂A luab over－stramed by lifthng weight ahove its
ponwer may theer recover its former agility and vigrur．－Wate．
a－gill－lŏch－ŭm，s．fachlochum，Agila－ a－gilt＇，v．t．\＆i．［AGULT．］
$\underset{(q . v .)}{\operatorname{ginn} e^{\prime}, ~ v . ~[A . S . ~ a n-g i n n a n .] ~ T o ~ b e g i n ~}$ （q．v．）．
 from ltal．agio，aggio＝ease，convenience．］ In Commerce：（1）The difference in valus between metalic and paper money，or be－ tween one kind of suetallic money and another Thus if paper money be at a disconnt，or gold or silver cains worn so much as only to pass at a reduction，at least in foreign countrien the lifference between its nomimal and its rent ralue is the agio．（2）Prenimm；a sun given beyond the nominal value of an article． （3）The business of a money－changer．
$\overline{\mathbf{A}}^{\prime}$＇gǐ ón－ītes，s．pl．［Etyın．doubtfin！；per－ haps from Gr．ävos（hagios）$=$ holy．$\}$ An ohscure sect of alstinents who pretended to special sanctity．They appeared in the suvent century，and were condemned in the Council of Gangra．
$\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$－gíht－age，s．［Fr，Ger．，\＆Port．］Stock－ onbing；inanoeurres on the part of stock－ jobbers to raise or depress the value of goveramedt or other stocks．
a－gisst，v．t． Norm，or O．Fr．geste $=$ a lodging，
a place to lie down ：agiser $=$ to be lerant a place to lie down；agiser $=$ to be levant
and couchant；giser，Mind．Fr．aisir $=$ to lia and couchant；giser，Mod．Fr．gésir＝to lia down ；fr．Lat．jaceo $=$ to lie down．］
A．Transitive：
1．Originally：To superintend the feeding of cattle not belonging to the king in his foreat，and collect the moroy jaid by tha owners for auch a privilege．
2．Now：To zfford pastiro to the cattle of another man at a certain stipulated rate．
B．Intrans．：To remain and feed for a apecificd time（aa cattle）．

[^15]g's -bä'-tõr. 8. [AGIST.] The asme as Aaistor (q.v.). It is sometimes corrupted into gist-taker and guest-taker, the uneducated not being aware that tator as a suffix in a word raodelied on the Lat and the Eng. taker are not identical or even akin.
-Ėist'-ed, pa. par. \& a. [Aorst.]
"Hogs, when fed an the pannage, were alld to be
agired. - Boucher: Glost Archaic Words, "Agive."
a-zist'-ẽr, s. [Aoistor.]
\%-8ist'-ing, pr. par. \& a. [Aoist.] "The agistin.
a-gist'-měnt, $\dagger$ a-ğist -age, $\dagger$ a-gist $-\bar{a}-$ tion, s. [O. Eng. agist ; O. Fr. gisement $=$ a bed or reating. place.] [Áarst.]
A. Law:
I. Civil Law:

1. The act of taking in cattie to one's fields to graze, on receiviog payment for them at so
much per week. It is used especially for making cattle into the king's fields.
"If a man takes in a harse, or other cattle, to graze and departure in his grounds, which the law cails ogistment, he takes tham npon an implied contract to
return them on damand to the awner."-Blacksons: comment., bl. iL, ch. 30 .
2. The profita arising from the pasturage of cattle, or in some analogous way.
(a) From the pasturage of cattle.

- Tille of agistment. A small tithe paid to the rector or vicar on cattle or other produce of grass lands. It is paid hy the occupier of the land, and not by the person who puts in his cattle to graze. A similar tithe was abolished io Ireland by the Act of Union, its payment having long previously beea 80 payment haring long previously beea so tained.
(b) In some analogous way: Any tax, burden, or charge: as when lands are charged with money gpent io erecting a barrier against the influx of the sea.
II. Canon Law: A compoaition or mean rate at which some right or due may be reckoned: as if the word was derived from Fr. ajustement; Eng. adjustment.
B. Ord. Lang.: In the above legal senses; also any mound, embankment, wall, or barrier against the influx of the sea or the overflow of a river, provided that such erection has been made in discharge of the legal obligstion described under A., I. 1 (b). Boucher states that this last sense is in use chiefly in the marshy couoties.
Q-g'ist'-õr, a-ğst'-ẽr, a-gĭs-tā'-tõr, \&. [Agist.] An officer who has the charge of cattle Instured for a certain stipulated sum in the king's forest, and who collects the money yaid for them. [Agistator.]
"A forest hath laws of her own. to take cognizance of all treapassen; she hath aleo her peculiar officers as chase or park hath orily keepers and woodwards. -Howell: Lett, 4
† ági-i-ta-ble, a. [Lat. agitabilis.] Easily agitated or moved. (Lit. \& fig.)
"guch is the mntacyon of the common peonfe, lyke

Z身-1-tāte, v.t. [In Fr, agiter; Sp. \& Port. agitar; Lat. agitare; from agito, -avi, .otum $\stackrel{\text { to }}{ }$ 'put in frequent or conatant motion freq. from ago $=$ to put in motion.]
A. Of things simply material:

1. To move or shake backwards and forwards, or up and down, as water in a vessel may be ahaken by the hand, or the ocean or a lake be put in perturbation by the wind.

Winds from all quartere ogitate the air,
And fit the limpld element tor use.
Cowper: Task, ble 1
2. To cause motion in, as God canses the planets to move in their orbits.
${ }^{\text {Wy }}$ Wh wonn each atom stirs, the planets roll:

B. Of things not simply material:

1. Of persons, parties, or communities: To tronble the mind or heart of an individual or of a community; to create perturbation or excitement in a person or persona. The excitiog cause may be an event, an infiammatory speech by a politician, or anything capable of moving the mind or heart.
"Write the City was thus agitated came day
appointed by rosal prociamation for a senerai fact."appointed by royal prociamatlo
Macautay : Bisc. Eng., ek. $x v_{0}$

- Each consul forms a party shd apitates the people in Eavery Rom. Hitu, ch. xili. ptili. $\ddagger$ js.
II. Of questions or projects:

1. To debate or discuss a questlon, generally with publicity, and often with some excitemeot.
"Though this controversy be revived and hotly agitated among the moderus, yet I donbt whetber it
be not in a great part a nominal dispute. ${ }^{-1}$-Bayle on be not in
Cotowrs
2. To revolve in one'a own mind practical questions or enterprisee of momed.
"Formalities af extraordinary real and piety are
never more etudied and elaborate, thay whet poitit
cians moat agitate desperste dessigs.-King Charles
ắg'-i-tē-těd, pa. par, \& adj. [Aartate]

àg-i-tà'-ting, pr. par. [AoItate.]
ag-1-tā'-tion, s. [In Fr. agitation; Sp. agitacion; Port. agitagao; 1tal. agituzione; all from Lat. agitatio = (i) frequent or continued motion; (2) emotion, activity of mind.]
I. The act of agitating.
3. Lit:: The act of agitating, shaking or moving hither avd thither any material thing or things, as water or the leaves of trees.
"Putrefaction anketh rest for the subtic mation
which patrefaction requireth is disturbed by any agitation."-Bacon.
4. Fig.: The act of directly or indirectly exciting the mind or heart of any one. [See II. (a).]
II. The state of being agitated.

Fig. Of what is not simply material:
(a) Of a person or persons other than one's self agitated : The atate of being alarmed, rendered anxions, or otherwise put into perturbation or excitement.
"In both places the tidings produced grent agita-
tion.-Nacanlay: $B$ iot. $E$ ng., ch. xilit. ". . . . kept the City in constant agieation."-Ibid, ch. xviii.
"The merchants of the Royal Exchange . . . were in great agkation"-libid, cil. xxiv.
(b) Of a question or project agitated: The state of being kept before the public mind by being discussed at meetings, in the press, or in any other way.
"The profect now in agitation for repealing of the
Test Act, and yet leaving the name of anestahlithment to the present national church, is inconsitreat-Ewift: Discellanies
(c) Of one's own mind agitated: The atate of being revolved in one's owo mind, so as to be thoroughly comprehended. It cas in a looser aense be used of the inferior animals.
A kind of a school question io started in thio falle mpor ream an and ingtinct: thif deliberstive proceeding
of the crow was rather a logical agitation of the at the crow was rather a ${ }^{\text {and }}$,

+ III. The thing or the person agitated. In the questions, "Where is the agitation in the stream?" "Where is the agitation in the city you bid me look at?" the meaning is not "where is the state of agitation?" but " where is the agitated water?" "where are the excited people?"
ăg'-i-tā-tive, a. [Aoitate.] Tending to agitate.
$\mathbf{a} \dot{\mathbf{\delta}}-\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{t a} \mathbf{\prime} \mathbf{t} \mathbf{o}$, adv. [ltal. agitare $=\ldots$ to agitate.]
Music: In a broken style of pcrformance, fitted to excite surprise or agitation.
 agitateur ; Port. agitador; Ital. agitatore; all from Lat. agitator.]

1. One who agitates; one who finds his happinear, and attempta to make a livelihood, by atirring up excitement or commotion
-"iacautay: Budeffitigable Eagitator and conspirator."
2. Eng. Hist. As a corruption of adjutators : Officers appointed by the Engliah army in 1647 to attend to its interests during the revolntionary period tben la progreas.

- Clarendon calls them agitators; Whitiock, agents or agitators; Ludlow, at first agitators, then by their proper appellation, adjuiators.
"The comman soldiers made chaice at three or four or ench regiment most carparnhls or se rgeants, fev or none above the degree on agouse of Commons to thi conncil of officera--izarendon: Bith of the Rebelliom Bk. $x$.
"The adju'ators besan to change thelr disoourse and the manignamtanbont bim. - -indlow: Mernotra, i
agg-i-tat-tör-i-al, a. [Eng. agitator; -ial.] Pertaining to an agitator. (Suturday Review, Feb. 7, 1863.)
àg-i-tā'-trixx, s. [Lat.] A female agitator. (Saturday Re大iew, March 19, 1881.)
Ag-1ā'-i-a, 8. proper name. [Gr. proper name,
 splendour, beauty, adornment; (2) festive joy, triumph, glory; $\dot{\alpha} \gamma \lambda a o^{\prime}$ (aglaos) $=$ splendid, brilliant, bright.]

1. Class. Myth. : The youngest of the Three Graces.
2. Astron. : An asteroid, the forty-seventh found. $1 t$ was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 15 th of September, 1857.
 glĕtte, " ăg'-lčtte, * āy'-gŭ]-ĕt, s. [Fr. aiguillette $=(1)$ an aiglet, (2) a slice (of fiesh) : fr. aiguille $=$ a needle aigu $=$ bhary.] [Aiouille.]
A. Ordinary Language:
3. The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress. These ware often cut into the representation of a man or of one of the inferior animais. "A little plate" (Huloet).

So faire, and thausaud thonsand timee more foire, She seenu, when she presented was to sight
Ald was yclad, for heat of ecorching sire,
All in a silken Camus inily whight.
Which alpan wove besprivekied wathroughout
With galdea agyulet, that glistred hright
Hke twinckling turres; and all the ckirt about
The lace to which the tag was attached (Albert Way: Note in Prompt. Parv., ii. 8.)
3. "A spangle, the gold or silver tinsel ornameating the dress of a ahowman or ropedancer." (Hartshorne: Salop Antiq., p. "03.) "Aglette Bractiolum," i.e., bracteola $=$ a thin leaf of gold." (Levins: Manipulus Vocabulorum.)

And all those ftars that gaze ppon ber face


B. Technically:

1. Old Bot. : An anther. (Kersey.)
2. An ament or catkin of the hazel-tree (Corylus avellana, Lino.). (Gerard.)
aglet-baby, s. [Eng. aglet; baby.] A being no larger than an aglet or tag, or possibly a tag made in the shape of a small figure. [AOLeT, A. 1.]
"Why, give him gold enough, and marry bim tha paprot.or
aglet-headed, a. [Eng. aglet; headed.] Having an aglet for ita head.

* ăg'-lět, "ăg'-glĕt, * ăg'-glat, v.t. [From the aubstantive.] To set an aglet upon a point or lace; to adorn with aglets.
or "To opplet a poynt, or set on an acgiet apon a poynt
a-gley', a-gly', adv. [A.S. $a=$ away from; gley.] Off the right line; wrong. [AJEE.] (Scotch.)

The best laid echemes $0^{\circ}$ mince an' mea, Burne

* Z̆g-10̄'-pen, v.t. [Glopen.] To surprise.

Then siris him one Alexander. to his own noder,
Rogrice of Alexander.
a-glǒs'sa, a. [Gr. ä $\lambda \omega \sigma \sigma \sigma o s \quad$ (aglēsios) $=$ without tongue : $\dot{a}$, priv , and $\gamma^{\lambda} \bar{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$ ( $g$ l̄ssa) $=$ the tongue $]$
Entom.: A genus of moths belonging to the family Pyralide. A. pinguinalis and capreo latus are British. The larva of the former fends upon butter, grease, and other fatty substances.
ag-lǒt'-ye, v.t. [Old form of Glut. In Fr. engloutir $=$ to glut. $]$ To glnt; to satisfy.

To maken with papelitues
To agloryewith here gurle
That gredea atmr fode
Piers ploug
a-g1ō'w, a. [Eng. $a=0$, or at; glow.] Glowing.

And we snw the windowe all a-glow
ts that were passing to and fra-
Longlellow: The folden Legend, iv.




- a-glutt'e, v.t. [Probably cognate with AOLOTYE (q.v.) = to glut.] To choke.

And whan ehe le waking, she assayeth to put over at thentring, and it in aglutryd and kelyd wyth the glette that she hath engendered."- Book of St. Albams
*a-glŭt'-ty d, pa. par. [AcLUTTE.]
*a-gly̌t'e, pa. par., as if from a verb aglyfte. [Deriv. uncertain.] Frightened. (MS. Harl., 1701, 1. 24.) (Halliwell.)

- ag'-min-al, a. [Lat. agminalis = pertaining to $s$ march or train; frow agmen = anything driven or set in motion, . . . an army on the march, or aimply an ariny; ago $=$ to lead.] Partaining to an army marching, or to sd army or body of aoldiers, however engaged.
* ăg'-nāil, * ăg'-nāyl, " ăg'-nāyle, *ăg' nêle, *̆̉ng-nēyles, s. [A.S. angnagl $=$ an agnail, a whitlow, a sors under the nail ang, in compos., for ange = trouble; noegel $=a$ nail.]

1. A hang-nail, either on the finger or on the toe. (Minsheu, Polsgrave, \&c.)
a way angnayles the ehell such bard ewelliugs, they purge Herbal. (V right: Dict. of obs. \& Prove Eng.)
2. A whitlow. (Bailey, \&c.)
 agnat; Sp. \& Port. agnado; 1tal. agnato; all from Lat. agnatus, pl. agnati; from agnatus, pa. par. of agnascor $=$ to be born in addition to: $\mathrm{ad}=$ to ; nascor = to be born.]
A. As substantive:
3. Old Roman Law: A person related to another through males only. He was contradistinguished from a cognate, in the connectmg lioe of whoas kinship to a second person one or mora fenales had been interposed. Thus a bruther's son is his uncle's agnate, because the ahort line of connection between them can be constituted by males only; while $s$ sister's son is his cognate, becanse there is a female in the chaia of descent. By the law of the twelve tables only agnates possessed the rights of family and auccession, the eognates of every rank being disinherited as strsogers and aliens. Justinian wholly abolished the aistinction between agnatea and cognates (Mackenzie : Rom. Law, 1870, ch. ix.)
4. Scotch Law: In this the terms agnates und cognates are used, but not qnite in the Roman sense. In Scotland all kiosmea by the father's side, whether females intervene or not, are agnates; and all by the mother's aide are cognates. (Ibid.; also Erskine's Instit.)
B. As adjective:
5. Lit.: Pertaining to male relatives by the father's side.
6. Fig.: Akio, aimilar. (Used of languages.) "By an attentive examiaation of the pecullaritlea woy or the other, by airr reciprocal analysis of the


Lg-nā'-tī, a [Lat. pl. of agnalus.] [Agnate.] Agnates.
ag-năt'-1̌c, a. [In Fr. agnatique; Lat. ogncticius.] Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors.
"This I take to be the true reason of the constant preference of the agnavic anccession, or issoe derived collaterel male ancestors, through all the stages of
iin, ch. it
Zg-nā'-tion, a. [In Fr. agnation; Sp. agnacion; Port. agnaçao; Ital. agnazione; fr. Lat. agnatio.]

## I. Law:

I. Roman Law: Coosanguioity by a line of males only.
${ }^{-1}$ All who were connected by the tie of the paternal power. or who would have been so if the comman author had been alive, had between them the relationghip called agnation, which none, thy the anclent
civil law, gave the righte of fanily and of suecesalon. - Mackenzio: Roman Law, ard ed., p. 138.
2. Scotch Law: Conaanguinity by the father's vile, eveo though females ars lioks in the chain of deacent. [Aonate.]
II. Fig.: Affinity of languages.

II think a mach greater agnation may be found amongst all the langeages in the northorn he misphere
of our globe."- Pownall: Study of Antiquitiet.
ăg'-nĕl, s. [Fr., from Lat. agnus = a lamb.] An ancient Freach gold coin, called also mouton d'or and agnel d'or. Ths name agnel was given to this coin rom the circumstance that it always bore the figure of an $A g$ nus Dei (Lamb of God) on one side. Aanus Dei (1). It was worth about 12 sols 6 deaiers, and it was first struck in the reign


AONEL. of St. Louis.
ăg-nİ-tion, s. [In. Sp. agnicion; from Lat. agnitio - a recognising; agnosco $=$ to recog nise.] Racognition.
of Juda, where ineentinant borne in Bethlem, a elty of Iuda, where inctiontinent hy the Bethierina, elty the angels, the agnikion of the shepherds.
g-ni'ze, v.t. [Lat. agnosco = to recognise.]

1. To scknowledge ; to recognise.
"I do agnizat
A natural and prompt elacrity,
These preseat wars against the Ottomiltes.
Shakesp.: otheilio, i. 2
"̈thority. to agnize the king ns the sourco of eplecopal
2. To kaow, to learn.

The tenor of your princely wiil, from yoa for to
agnize."
Cambyces
ăg-ni'zed, pa. par. [Aonize.]
 [AONIZE.]

Aa substantive: Recognition.
owne sinfulo agnifyng and knowlageyng of theyr
ăg-nō-é-ta, s. pl. [Gr. äzvota (agnoia) = want of perception : àyocé $\omega$ (agnoeō) $=$ not to
 (gignōskó) = to koow.]
Ch. Hist.: A sect called also Agnottess and Themistiani, which flouriahed in the sixth ceatury. They maintained that the human nature of Christ did not become omoiscient by being taken into conjuaction with the divine aature. They were deemed heretica, and their tenets misrepresented. They sooo died away. (Mosheim: Church History, Ceot. Vl., pt. मू., ch. $5, \S 9$, Note.)
ăg-n̄́ㅇ́mĕn, s. [Lat. agnomen; from $a d$, and nomen = name.]

1. A surname appended to the cognomen or family name. Thns in the designation Caius Marcins Coriolanns, Coriolanus is the agnomen; Caius being what is termed the pronomen, and Marcius the nomen, or aame proper.
2. In a more general sense: Any epithet or designation appended to a oame, as Aristides the Just.
with light sandy-coloured hair and small pale features from which he derived his agnomen of + ăg-nŏm'-ĭn-àte, v.t. [From Lat. agnomen (q.v.).] To append an "agnomen" to ove's name; to surname one from some strikiug incident or exploit in his history. (Used chiefly of persons, but also of places or things to which memorial names are given.)

> Whic in the silver atream
> shall be agnominarial of yled hy our name

Lacrine 311,2
ăg-nðm-İn-ā'tion, s. [Lat. agnominetio.] 1. The act of appending an epithet, title, or additionai surname to the ordinary name of a person; the state of being so appeoded; the surname itself.
"Agnomination, a gurname that obe obtalneth for
any act; aleo the name of an bouse that a man commeth of,"-Minsher
2. Rhetoric, dic.
(a) The placing together of two words differeat in maaning, but reaembling each other in sound.

The British coatinneth yet in Wales, ond some Filages of Cornwall, iaternitgled with provincial ruming apou agmominations, although hassh in
(b) An allusion founded on some fancied resemblance. (Richardson.)
 $=$ unknown; ef. Acts xvil. 23. The word was anggested by Prof. Haxley in 1869.]
A. As subst, : A thinker wbo disclaims any knowledge beyond that obtained by experience; and maintaina that no one has any right to assert any with regard to the absolute and unconditioned.
"In theory he [Prof. Haxley] is a great . . . agnartic."
B. As adj.: Pertaining to agnostics or agnosticism.

The same agnofic prinelple which prevalled da Weekty Scotrmin, Nov. I8, 187\%.
ăg-nŏs'-tion-al-1̆y, adv. [Eng. agnostic; -ally.] In an agnostic manoer or tendency.

Mental Philosophy \& Theol.: A achool of thought which believes that beyond what man can know by his senzes or feel by his higher affections, nothing can be known. Facta, or supposed facta, both of the lower Facta, or supposed facts, both of the lower
and tho higher life, are accepted, but all inand the higher ife, are accepted, but all in-
ferences deduced from these faeta as to the ferences deduced from these faeta as to the
existence of an unseen world, or of beings higher than man, are conaidered unsatisfactory, and are ignored.
ăg-nŏs'-tŭs, s. [Gr. äүvwatos (agnōstos] = unknown.]
Palceont. : A gelus of trilobitea charscteristic of the Lower Silurian rocks. A. trinodus (Salter) and A. pisiformis (Brongniart) are mentioned by Murchison, in his "Siluria," aa occurring in Britain, the latter having before been known only in the Lower Silurian schists of Sweden. They are minute in aize, and may be the larval form of some larger trilomite. They usually occur in groups, with bothing but the cephalic ahield preserved.
 nnknown, and enpiov (thērion) = animal.]
Palceont.: The name given by Kaup to s fossil inammal.
ăg'-nŭs, a. [Lat.] A lamb.
Agnus Dei, s. [Lat. = the Lamb of God.]

1. A fignre of a lamb bearing a fiag or supporting a cross.
2. A cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting a cross. Such agnuses, being consecrated by the Pope and given away to the people, are supposed by the believing recipients to he protective against diseases, sccidents, or other calamitiea. [Agnel.]
3. The part of the mass in which the priest "Achearses the prsyer beginning with the words Agnus Dei.
agnus Scythicus, s. [Lat. = Scytlian lamb.]
Bot.: A name given to the rhizome of a fern Dicksonia Barometz, which grows in Eastern


The plant. 2. Rhizume, with stalles cut, 3. Back of
Central Asia. The atem, which is covered with brown woolly scales, aomewhat resembles the body of a lamb, as do the leaf-stalka ita legs. ăg'-nŭs căs'-tǔs, s. [Lat. = the chaste tree.] Agnus here is only a trsualiteration of the Greek name of the trea, and haa no coonection with agnus = a lamb.]
Bot. : Vitex agnus-castus, ao aromatic ahrub, with digitate leaves and spikes of purplishblue flowera. [Vitex.]

boil, boy; pout, jowl; oat, gell, ohorus, chin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, eyist. ph $=$ \&

－goi＇，＊a－gðrine，v．i．［A．S．agangan $=$ to go irom，to go or pass by or over．］To go，to
move，to pass，to proceel，to depart．
400, par．］（MS．Bodl．，415．）（Ėalliwell．）

Byr Kov arose nppon the morrowna，
And toke his horn，and wolde a－pomme
 pa．par．，a．，\＆adv．［A．s．agan＝gone，past．］ AGO，v．i． 1
A．As pa．par．，adj．，dc．：Gone，departed， passed away．
＂For in swich caan wommen can have such morwe，
－And yet moreore Chaucer：C．T．，2，24．
－And yet moreover in his armes twoo．

That ento logiz hadde longe aitso
＂That othir fge was queynt and all apon＂， 288.
B．As adverb：Gone by，bygone，passed， passed away．
＂And for thlne rasee that wore lost three days ago
 a－gǒd＇－ghēeld，interj．［A．s．God＝God； scylh，scild，gescild，sceld，sceold＝shield．］ God ahield you．（Pegge．）
a－gǒg，$a d$ j．\＆$a d v$ ．［From Eng．$\alpha=o n$ ，and the syllable gog $=$ jog，or shog．（Weigwood．） Johnson has donbtfully $6 u g g^{2} e s t e d ~ a ~ c o n o e c-~$ tion with the Low French $\dot{\alpha}$ gogo $=$ to（one＇s） wish，as its vivent a gogo $=$ they live to their wish．Richandson takes it from Goth．gaggan； A．S．gangan $=$ to go．In Ital．agognare is $=$ ardently to desire．（Gocule，Jon．）Lit．：On the jog，on the start．Eagerly expectant ardently desirous of atarting after an object greatly wished for．

## A．As adjective：

So three doors off the chalee was stay d．
So thee doys of tha chaise
six preclous soula and ail agng
To dash through thick and thia
The object of desire has on or for before it．

＂Oypsles generally stracgle into these parts，and set the heals or uru servant－maids so agog for husbands
that we do not expect to have sny busiuess dune as it that we do not expect to have any busiuess dune as 1 ．
should le wallst they are in the cooatry．－Addito
B．As alverb：
＇The gawdy gossip，when she s set agog，
 leaung；；ruw（apo）＝tolead］
Rhet．：The leading towards a point：the ourse，tenor，or tendency of any discourse．
a－go＇－ing，pr．par．［Aoo，v．；or from $a=0$ ， and participle going．］
1．Going，walking or riving to a place．
Cham．Sir Thomas
Whither were you a
Shatesp．：Heary vilf．i．${ }^{2}$
2．Into motion，in motion．
Thelr first movement and impresed motions de－ mauded the inapulse of an almighty hand to set thetu a－göm＇－phi－ăs－is，s．［Gr．ajóuфıos（agom－
 qios（idowis）（gomphios，odous）$=$ a grinding
tooth，a molar ；fóнфos（gomphos）$=$ a bolt， tooth，a molar ；for
Med．：Looseness of the teeth．
a－gŏn＇，a－gón＇e，pa．par．，a．，\＆adv．［Aqo．］ † ăg－ōn，† ăg－ōne（pl．ăg＇－ō－nēs），s．［1a Lat．agon；1rom Gr．a yüw（agãn）＝（1）an assembly；（2）an arena，the stadium；（3）the Olympic or other gamea，or a contest for a prize there：（4）any arduous struggle，trial， or danger ：from＂̈v $($ ag $\overline{\overline{0}})=$ to lead or carry，$]$ A concest for a prize，preperly speaking，in general sense，anywhere．
＂They mast do their exercises too be anointed to the afon and to the comb

a－gơn＇e，adv．［Aoo．］
a－gǒn＇－1c，$a$ ．［Gr．äzowos（agōros）$=$ withont an angle ；having no dip：a，priv，and yavia （gōnia）＝an angle．］Having no dip．

Agonic line：AD imaginary line on the earth＇s surface，along which the magnetic coincidea with the geographical meridian．

It curves in a very irregular manner．It Whasses from the North Pole to the east of the White sea，thence it proceeds to tha Caspian， and next through the eastern portion or Arabia to Australia，and on to the South Pole thence it runs to the east of Sonth Americs and the east of the Weat Indiea，and entering Continental America passes Pbiladelphia，and Conversing Hudson＇a Bay，finally reaches the traversing Hudsona Bay，fina
North Pole whence it emerged．
a line of no variation，or agonic Ime．＂－
Gamols Phyrice，sid ed．，p． 566 ．
あg－o＇－nǐ－ŏ̈s，a［Eng．agony；－ous＝full of．］Full of agony；agonising．（Fabian．） ＂Wheo Lowy had long lyen in this agonious ayckenea
ăg－ön－i＇se，v．；ăg－ôn－i＇sed，pa．par．\＆an äg－ón－i＇－şing，pr．par．；ag－dn－is＇－ing－ ly̆，adv．［See Aoonize，Aoonized，Aconizino， Auonizingly．］
 The act of conteodiag for a prize；a contest， a combat．［Agos．］（Johnson．）
 ist＇－ēs，s．［Gr．aquyutois（agonistrs）；whence Lat．agomista．］
l．Lit．：One who conteads for a prize at any public games，or on a less conapicuons arena；a champion；a prize－fighter．（Rider．）

2．Fig．：A peraon struggling in an agody of exertion，as a combatant at the Olympic or other games．（Milton：Samson Agonistes．）
ひ̆g－òn－ǐs＇－tic，＂ag－òn－is＇－tick，ăg－ón－ is＇－ti－cal，a．［Gr．à yuvaracós（agônistikos）．］ Pertaining to contests in public games．
＂The prophatic writings were not（anith st．Peter）
 prize set，before propounded and offered to them thit fun in a race Popougded and offered vol． 1 ，Ser， 14
ag－ön－is＇－tic－al－1y，adv．［Agonisticale］ In an agonistic manner ：with desperate excr－ tion，like that put forth by a combatant at the Olympic or other games．（Webster．）
ăg－ôn－íze，そ̆g－ôn－ī＇şe，v．i．\＆t．［Gr áycui乡ouar（agōnizomaí）$=$ to contend for a prize；from áy凶̀（agōn）．］［AOON，s．］

A．Intransitive
I．Lit．：To fight in the ring．（Minshew．）
2．Fig．：To endure intense pain of body or of mind ；to writhe in agony．

The cross，once seen is desth to every vice

B．Transitive：To subject to extreme pain to torture．［Aganized．］（Pope．）
ăg－ön－i＇zed，ăg－ón－i＇şed，pa．par．\＆a． ［Agonize，v．t．］
＂iting ade．comped affections＂－IFordsworth＇s Thanker．

 ［Agonize］
1．Active：Inflicting agony．
The lifted axe．the agonising wheel．
The Traveller． It tell thee youth，
Our sools are parch＇d with agonitify thirst， draght．＂－Hemans：The Vespery of Palermo To the right shoulder－Jolnt the spear applied Hi farther fack with etreamidg parple u enrth be ruah＇d with ngonifing pain．＂
Pope：Homer＇0 Odyssey，bk，xix．，s29－5si． 2．Passite：Sutlering agony of body or mind．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Cunvalsive, twlst in agonizing folds" } \\
& \text { Thomoon : Spring, sse. } \\
& \text { "And lade his agonixing heart bo low.". } \\
& \text { Thomson : Liberty, pi. v. }
\end{aligned}
$$

ăg－ôn－ $\mathbf{1}$－ring－ly̆，adv．［AGowizino．］In an agonizing manner；with extreme anguish． （Vebster．）
＊a－gŏn＇nc，vi．［AOo，v．］
ag－ōn＇－o－thēte，s．［Lat，agonotheta，agono－ thetes；fr．Gr．iquovoitrs（agonothetes）；ayei
 An officer who presided over the public games of ancient Greece．
 ［Gr．dyourotteтaкós（agónothetikos）．］Pertaining to the agonothete，or president at the Grecian games．（Johnson．）
 angle：$\alpha$ ，priv．，and yovia（gonia）$=$ an angia． A genus of fishea belonging to the frmily Triglide，or Gurnards the 4 ．oalaphractus also the Armed Bull－head，the Pogge，the Sear poacher，and the Noble．
 Fr．agonie ；Sp．，Port．，\＆ltal．agonia；fr．Gr． erovia $($ agónia $)=(1)$ a conteat for victory in the public games；（2）gymnastic exercise，as wrestling；（3）anguiah．］
1．A struggle on the part of an individual or of a nation for victory；violent exertion， ardent and convulsive effort．
＂All around us the world in convuleed by the ch．$x$
2．Bodily contortion or contortiona，as of a wreatler，produced by pain，by e paroxysm of joy，or any other keerr emotion

Wo round me preasd，oxultinq at my aight
Pope：Fomer＇s Odystey，bk．．．，to1e
3．Extreme anguish of body，of mind，or of both．

Who but hath proved，or yet eball prove，
Hemans：Tate of the Secree Tribunal
To hear her streets resoond the eries
13id．：Alaric in falty．
He thine ear closed axalitit ber suppllant erice
Be thine eaf closed akaioet ber supp
isid：：Marius amongtt the Rutime of Carthagn
TI In this sense it is often used of the mental anguish endured by the Redeemer in Gethsemane
＂And lelng in an agony he praged more eargestly， and his sweat whe ns it were great drope of blood and Py thatione．＂－Litany．

（gonu）$=$ the knee；and $\underset{\text { cAivo }}{ }($ kliñ $)=$ to cause to bend．］
Ch．Hist．：A sect which arose in the seventh century．They prayed standing，thinking it unlawful to kneel．
＊a－gôo＇，a．\＆adv．［Aao．］
a－gôod＇，adv．［Eng．$a$ ；good］Well；in right esrnest．

> At that time 1 made her weep agood, For Idid piay olamentable part, Shakesp. Tico Gentemen of Verona, 17.4
＊a－gôon＇，pa par．［Aoo，v．］
ag－o－ra，s．［Gr．］The public aquare and market－place of a Greek town，answering to the Roman Fornm．
＂Another temple of Dians was in the agora．＂－
－gố＇－ti，a－gồ＇－ty̆，s．［South American oative name．］One of the accepted English appellations of the Sonth Anserican and Weat Indian rodents belouging to the genus Dasy－ procta of Illiger ；another designation applied to some of them being Cavy．The acientifle name Dasyprocta is（rom the Gr．dowis（dasus） $=$ shaggy with hair，and mpwrios（pröhtos）$=$ the hinder parts．There are various apecies，

the black aoocti（lasyprocta criztata）
the best known beiog the common Agonti （Dusyprocta Agouti），called also the Long－ nosed or Yellow－rumped Cavy．The hair is brown，sprinkled with yellow or reddish， except the crupper，which is oraage．This ears are short，and the tail rudimentary． The animal ia nearly two feet long．It is found in Guiana，Brazil，Paraguay，and some of the Antilles．It feeds voraciously on vege－ table food，especially preferring varous kinus of nats．One of the other apecies of Agouti is the Acouchy（q．v．）．
＂On these same platoe of La Phata we see the hahits as our bares，and rathlte nod nearring to the hahits an our hares and rahhits，and belonging
same order．- Darwin：Origin of Specses cli
fite，花t，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wět，hëre，camel，hc̃r，thêre；pine，pit，sïre，sir，marine；gō，pơt


## - "-grāeg, vil [AOORCE]

 Ital; gradire $=$ to secept, approve, mount up Lat. gradior $=$ to take ateps; gradus $=$ a
step. To be pleased with (Ftep.1 To be pleased with. Dich, "Gradire.")
 [A.S. gramian $=$ to anger; grama $=$ adger; gram $=$ furfous anger.] To make sngry; to anger.
"Than wol the officers be apramed."
日-grăm'-mạt-ist, s. [In Lat. agrammatos;


 An illiterate person. (Johnson.)
B-grăph'-1-a, \& [AORAPHIS.]
Med.: Inability to write, owing to brain disease. (Academy, Mar. 15, 18t1.)

Med.: Pertaining to, or chstacterized by, agraphig ( (l.v.).
 $=$ to write. In Virg, Ecl. iif. 106, mention is made or a plant inscribed with the names of flowers were of this geaus, which, however, has' no writing oa it now, and hence is called agraphis $=$ unvritten upon.] A geans of agraphis $=$ unwritten upon.] A genus of
plants helonging to the order Liljacea, or Lity-worts. It contains a British species, the A. nutins, Wiid Hyacinth or Blue-kell, formeriy called Hyacinthus non-scriptus. it fowers from April to June. [Hyacinth.]
-grär'-1-an, a, \& a [In Fr. agraire; Port. agrario; all fr. Lat. ngrarius $=$ pertaining to land; ager $=$ a fleld.]
A. As adjective:

1. Gen.: Partaining to fletds or lands.
2. Spec. : Pertaiming to laws or cuetoms, or political agitation in connection with the ownership or tenare of tand.
"The question which now supersedes the ograrian morement in importance, Is the proposal for a code o

The Agrarian Laws, in the ancient Roman republic, were laws of which the most imfortant were those earried by C. Licinius Stolo, when tribuos of the people, in B.C. 367. The second rogation, among other enactments, provided (1) that no one should occupy more than 500 jugera (by one calculation about 280, and by snother 333, English acres) of the pablic lands, or have more than 100 large and 500 amali zattle grazing upon them ; (2) that auch portion of the public lands above 500 jugera as was in possession of individuals should be divided amongst all the plebeiana, in lots of 7 juger, as property ; (3) that the occuplers of public land were bound to employ free labourers, in a certain flxed proportion to the extent of their occupation. When at s later period efforts were made to revive tbe Licinian rogations, such opposition was excited that the two Gracehi lost their lives in conaequence, and this, with their other projects, proved sbortive. It is important to note that the land with which the Licinlan or "agrarian" laws dealt was public jaod belonging to the state, and not, as is popularly supposed, private property. The renl opposition to an agrariten law srose from
thone wh. by ocupying the gnaveroriated land of
the state and omploying their capital and slaves in
 Mralus a tul "Mronlus a trlhune, the proposer of an agrarian xiL., pt. Iv., $;$ \%8.
Bot. Geog. Agrarian Region: The nsme given by Watson to a botanical region marking the area of corn cultivation, and timited by the Pteris aquilina. It rises np the Highisnd hills to the height of 1,200 feet. It is divided into the Infra-agrarian, the Midagrarian, and the Super-agrarian.
B. As substantive: One in favour of agrarian
-grär'-1-an-işm, s. [aorarian.] The principles of those who destre an agrarian law (Webeter) its true or in its mistaken sense. (Webater.)
 divide or distribute (land) anong the poorer classes by the operation of an agrarian ?

* a-grä'nte, pa par. of Aoonice (q.v.).
- a-grā'yde, v.t. [Icel. greidr.] To dress, to ornament, to decorate.

Thy bane agrayde and hele the wantes, Launfal, 904.
s-grä'ze, v.f. [Eug. $a=0 n$, and grazing.] To graze. "To ssnd a-grazing" = to dismiss a gervant. (Cotgrave's Dict., "Envoyer;" also Halliwell.)

- a-grē, v.t. [AOREE.]
* \#-grē', a. [A.N. agré.] Kind.
"Be morcyfulle, agri, take parte and sumwhat par-
doone."-MN. Harl. (Halliwelh)
- a grē', "a-grēe, adv, [A.N. agre.] In a Gindly inaniver, kindly, in good prrt. "Whom I ge foande froward, as fell. Lomaunt of the Rove, 5,3s9.

- agrè'-age, v.t. [From Eng. agree (\%)] To allege.
do Noither dyd I ever put in questiod yf I shoulde papore, pin mis
* a-greät', adv. [A.S. $a=$ on (?); great $=$
great.] Altogether. (Barct: Alvearie.)
* 

"A popular agreatim of all the vadertakers."-Acts
a-grēe', *a-grē', v.t. \& i. [Fr. agrier $=$ to greept with havour, to consent to, to agree : gre = will, pleasure, favour; Prov, agreiar = to agree ; Sp. agradar = to please; Port. agradar = (1) to be pleased; (2) to please; Ital. aggradire $=$ to accept, to recelve kindly: Lat. gratus $=$ anceptable, pleasing. In lat. gratia = grace, favour.] [Grace, Grateful.]
A. Transitive:

1. To please.
"It harme agre me. Whereto plaine I thenne", 2. To put in end to a controversy or quarrel to carry by unanimous concurrence a point which has been dohated; in assent to.

Ho suw from far, or seemed for to zee,
Whereto he drew in hast it to a agree.
3. To make friends, to reconcile witho implying that there has been marked variance previously; also to make ap one's mind.

- The mighty rivala, whone destructive rake

Are tow agreed. ${ }^{-1}$
"Can two walk together, except they be agreed " "-
B. Intransitive:
I. Of persons or other beings possessed of feelings and a will:

1. To be pleased with, and to be prepered to grant, admit, sccept with farour, assent, or consent to a proposition, opinion, measure, or project submitted to one, joining, if called upon, in carrying it ont in action.
II Followed by to of the thing to which sssent or consent is given.
"And persuadnd them to agres to all reasoctalile
2, To concur in an opininn or measure, to enter into a atipulation or ioin in a course of getion ; to como to an accommadation with sn adversary, it not being implied whether the sentiments or proposals were made to or by one.
T Followed by with of the person or persons, and in, on, upon, as tourhing, an infinitive, or a clauge of a sentence introducing or expressing the thing concurredin.
(a) Of concurrence in an optnion or mea aure.
The two historlans diser in 'reir nocounta as to

In the cares which have been meritioned, all partses seom to have ooqred in thlikins that some public
IT To agres to differ is to consent to $a$ friend or scquaintance differing in opinion from one on certain points, and tacitly atipulate that no breach of friendly intercourse ahall thence arise.

(b) Or entering into stipulation
"And Thein ho had agried with the lablerese for
(c) Of coming to a common resolve with regard to a course of action.
"Again I sky onto you That if two of you aball agroe on eart ha houching any thing that chey that in heaven."-1act, xviili 10.
for the Jows had agread alroedry that is
did confess that he whe Clurist bo doold be any man dld confess that he whe Curit
"For God hath put in their hearts to tulld hie will

(d) Of accommodation with an adversary
"Agree with thine ndvernary quickly. Whiles thon
2. To live in harmuny or free from conten tion with one, it not being implied that there has been previous variance.
"Goob. How doat thou and thy master agraol I heve brought him a present? How gree you now" in 2 "The more you agree togother the leas hurt can
your enemies do you. - Brocen : View of Rpic Poet ry.


3. To resemble one another.
and reproach, aud provico of men ondervent the envy and reprozeh, nad matico of men of all qualities and
II. Of things:
4. To harmonise with, to correspond with, to be consistent with.
 "A bouly of trudition, of which the membert dram agree aliso with the general probabillty that arises."Glaustone: Studics on Homer, i. 43.
"But neither so did their witness agroe together."-
sark xiv. 39.
sarixiv. 39.
5. To resemble, to be similar to. [For an snalogous example, see 1. 4.)
6. To be suitable to, to be adapted for, to befit.
"Luc, Thoughte black, hands apt, draga at, and time
Concdeotng: Eeason, elee no crienture seeing.
Many a matter hath he told to thee,
Meet, and agreeing with thine lnfan
Meet, and agreeing with thine lnfancy."
Shakesp. : Titus Andron
7. To be nutritioua to, to be in no dunger of exciting diacase in.
"I have often thought that our prescriblng asses mikk in such small quantities is inlunticions, for unform much greater and quicker effects la greater
quantities

* a-grēe', allv. [Agre, ndv.]
a-grēe-a-hĭ1'i-ty̆, * a-grē-a-bII'-i-té, s. [Agreeable.] Agreeableness of manner or deportment.
or by fortune is blisful to a mann by the agreability
Boccius bily of hym that suffereth it.,"Chaucer: Boccius bI. i1.
a-grēe'-a-ble, a. [Eng. agree, and -able; Fr. agréable.]
I. Colloquailly: Disponsed to consent with pleasure to an arrangement or proposal.

2. Consistent with, in luarmony with, conformable to.

- Followed by to, or more rarely by with.

Astronamy, is 4 ince.
"What you do is not rt all agreeable, elther with so
good a Christian or so reasonaile and great a peraon." -remple
3. Pleasing to the aenscs, to the mind, or both.
"Once he was roused from n state of abject despon-
dency by an agrecable scization, sincedily fullowed ty a mortifying disappointmentio-Mhecauay: Bust of
Eng., ch. xiv.
If Often in advertiaements of houses one of the recommendations held out is "agrecable society."
4. Abnormally for the adverb agreeably (though Webster contends that this use of the word is normal and right): In pursuance of.
"Agreable hereinto. pertape it raight not be
a-grēe'-a-blo-ness, s. [Eng, agreeable; ness.]

1. The quality or state of being agreeable.
"Pleasant tastes depend, not on the thlngs then. selves, hut their agreeableness to this or that partl-
cular palate ; wherein there Is great varlety. -Locke.
2. Fitness to inspire a moderate amount of pleasure.
"It ts very mach an Image of that author's writigg Tho has art ofrecabumess that charms ${ }^{48,}$, withog correctreas; likg a mistrens wh
love her with them Al." - Pope.
-grēe'-a-bly, adv. [Eng. agreeable; -ly.]
3. Io conformity with, in harmony with $\because$ They may look nnto the armire of Jadea and Jeru. anlem; agreably to tha.
*2. Alike, in the same mander.
"At hast he met two knighta to bim unknowne,
4. Pleasingly, in a manner to give a moderate amount of pleasure.
"I did never itmagine that no many excellent rules
could the produced so advantageoualy and ogreeably. suift?
a-greée'ançe, : [AGree.] Accommodation, accordance, re
cher.) (Scotch.)
"" The committoe of eatates of Pspllisment travail between them for ag
Spalding: Fise., i, 338.
God, who is Rather to both, send them good
-g-grēed', pa. par. \& a [Aakee, v.]
5. As past participle:

Law: The word agreed in a deed creates a corensut.
2. As odjective:
"When they had got known and agreed namea, to slgnily those internal operations of their own rninds, they were sufficientiy furnishe
"a-grēef, *a-grēfe, "a-grēf, "a-grē'e, adv. [O. Eng. $a=\mathrm{in}$; Eng. grief(q.v.).] In grief, as a grief, after the maaner of one grie ved; sorrowfully, unkindly.

क-grēe'-lıng, pr. par. \& a. [Aaree.]
† a-grēe'-īng-ly̆, alv. [Aaneeivo.] In agreement with.
"Apreeingly to which 8 st . Austin, dispating against Miracles of Antichrist
a-grèe'-mĕnt, * a-gré'mĕnt, s. [Fr. agrément.]
A, Ordinary Language:
L. The set of agreeing.
II. The state of being agreed to.

1. Of persons :
(a) Identity of sentiments smong different minds.
". Close investigation, in most cases, wili hring
aaturalsts to an agreement how to rank douhtiul araturasts to an agreement how to rank douhtiu
formationacin: Origin of Species, ch. ii
(b) Mutual stipulation with regard to any matter; a bargain, a compact, a contract.
"Three times they breathed, and three timea did they


"th heli are we have made a covensmement. With death, asod
". Feine thus saith the king of Assyria, Make an
me"-2 Aing xvili. 3 .

## (c) Concord, harmony

What fellowship hath righteousness with uarighteounness and what cornmuraloa hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Beifiat ? An what part hath he which believeth witb an nindel? idols:--2 cor. vi. 16 .
2. Of things: Resemblance, likeness, similltude; consistency, harmony

There will therefore be a competition bet ween the known pants of agreement sud the known points of
difference in A sud B.'J. \& Mill: Lopie, vol. it. eh. $\mathrm{xx}_{\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{P}} \mathrm{P} 102$
"". " or tither there will be no agreement between Paley, Horat Paultinc, ch. 1
IIL. The thing or things agreed to, specially the document in which the atipulations are committed to writing, as "Have you forgotten to bring the agreement with you?"
B. Tcehnically:

1. Law: A contract, legally binding on the parties making it. [The same as A., II. 1 (b).] " Agreeneme, or cont ract; that is to say, the making a promle between two or more perions, upon the
understanding that it is regarded an legniy binding. - understanding that it is regarded so legnly binding." Az agreement executory: One to be performed at a future time
2. Gram.: Concord. [Concord.]
*a-grēf', *a-grēf'e, adv. [Aoneef.]

- a-grĕg', "a-grēge, *a-grēd'g̀e, aggrēg'e, *ag-grěg'-gy̆n, v.t. [A.N. In Fr. agreger is = to admit into a society.] To increase, to aggravate.
" By willal malice to agorege their grevance" - And therefore a rengenunce is not wariohed by Another vengeannce, ne a wrong by another wrong, Chaucer: Tale of Nelibeut.
*\&-grĕs'se, v.t. \& \&. [AGgress.]
$\dagger$ a-grös'-ti-al, a. [AORestic.]

1. Ord. Lang. : Llving in the fields or open country.
2. Bot.: Growing wild in cultivated lsad.
† ą-grĕs'-tì-ąn, an \& a. [Aonestic.]
A. Aa adj.: Rustic, rural ; characteristic of the country.
B. As subst. : A rustic ; a countryman.
† a-grĕs'-ticc, † a-grĕs'-ti-cal, a. [Lat. folde pertaining a nela. 1 Pe to the town; rural : hence, rustic, unpoliahed. (Johnson.)
*a-grēt', a. or adv. [A.S. gratan = to weep, to cry out = greotan $=$ to lament ; Scotch, to greet $=$ to weep, to cry.] Sorrowful, iu sorrow.

## "Aod glt ye hold no agrel sir Degreant, 1,769.

- a-grē'thed, *a-grēl'thed, pa. par. \& a. [O. Icel. greidha; Mid. Eng. greithati, graithen $=$ to prepare or make ready.] Dressed, $p^{\text {ree }}$ pared, made ready. trimmed, or ornamented
"Ciothed tul komlf. for nat kad kinges sone,
Is gode clothen of goid, agrethed ful riche
Is gode elothen of goid, agrethed fur riche
With perrey and pellure, pertelyche to the rightibs.
"Al that real aray reken schold men never.

* apgrēv'e, v.t. [Agghteve.]
* a-grēv'e, actv. [Aareef.]
ăg-rǐcŏl-à-tlon, s. [Lat. agrioolatio.] Cul. tivation of fields or the soil gecerally. (Johnson.)
$\dagger$ a-gricé-ol-ist, s. [lat. agricola.] A pergon engaged in agriculture.
"First let the yougg agricolich be taught."
† ăg-ri-cŭl'-tõr, 8. [Sp., Port., \& Lat.] One engaged ia agriculture.
ăg-rĭ-cŭl'-tür-al, a. [Eng. agriculture; -al.] Pertaining to the culture of the soil.

Agricultural Chemistry is the department of chemistry which treats of the composition of soils, manures, plants, \&c., with the view of improving practical agriculture.
The Agricultural Class (in Census Returns) : A terin introduced by Dr. Farre in 1861. It constitutes the fourth class in the Census Report of that decade, and comprises persons engaged in agricultare, arboriculture, and about animals. (Census Report for 1861, vol. iii., p. 123.)

Agricultural Societies: Societies established for the promotion of agriculture, as the
"Royal Agrlcultural Society of England," the "Royal Agricultural Society of England," the
"Highland Society of Scotland," \&C.

+ ăg-rĭ-cŭl'-tür-al-ĭst, s. [AORICULTURAL] The same as Aonicultualst.
ăg'-rĭ-cŭl-türe, s. [In Fr, agriculture; ltal. agricoiltura; Sp., Port., \& Lat. agricultura $=$ (agros), and in Sans. ayros. It is also cognate with the Goth. akrs, the Ger. acker, and the Eng. acre.] Essential meaning = earth tilt. earth tillage. (Beames: Early England.)

1. In a general sense: The art of cultivating the ground, whether by pasturgge, by tillage, or by gardening. In many countries the progress of human economical and social development has been from the savage state to hunting and fishing, from these to the pastoral state, from it sgain to sgriculture propery so called, and thence, finally, to commerce ann manufactures; though even in the hanst an vanced countrips every one of the stages now part the second, still exist and fiourish. The tillage of the soil has existed from a remote period of antiquity, and experience has from time to time improved the processes adopted and the instruments in use; but it is not till a very recent period that the necessity of basing the occupation of the farmer on physical and other science has been even partially recognised. Now a division is made former investigating the scientific princlples on which the cuitivation of the soil should be
conducted, and the best unethods of carrying thern out ; and the latter actually doing so in practice.
The soil used for agricultural purposes is mainly derived from aubjacent rocks, which cannot be properly anderstood without aome knowledge of geology, while s study of the dip and etrike of the rocks will also bo of use in determiniog the most suitable directlons
for drains and piaces for wells. The composition of the eoll, manures, \&c, requires for its determination agricultural chemiatry. The weather cannot be properly understood without meteorology. The plants cultivated, the weeds requiring extirpation, the fungous growthe which ofted do extensive and mysterious damage, fall under the proviace of botany; the domestic animats and the wild mammals, birds, and Insects whlch prey on the produce of the field, under that of zoology. The complex machines and even the simpleat implements are constructed upon principlem revealed by natural philosophy : tarm-build lags cannot be properly planaed or constructed without a knowledge of architecture. Reats can be understood only by the atudent of political cconomy. Finally, farm-labourers cannot be governed or rendered loyal aad trustworthy ualess their superior knows the human heart, and acts on the Christian priociple of doing to those under him as he would wish them, if his or their relative positions were reversed, to do to him. Information on the multifarious subjects bearing on agricul. ture will be found scattered throughout the work; it ia not according to the plan pursued that they should be brought together io oue place.

And the art ol aqpicult ure by a regular connsection
 bitherto been received and
Comment. $(1833)$, bik. 1 il, ch. $i$.
2. Spec.: Tillage, i.e. preparing the ground for the recertion of crops, sowing or planting the latter, and in due time reaping them. In thi sense it is contradistinguished from pasturage and even from ornamental gardening.
"That there Fas tiliage bestowed apon the antedilu
van ground. Moses does indeed intimata in general vasn ground. Moses does indeed intimata in general What sort of tillase that was, is not expressed. I hope isboriona and troothesorne, nor did tit take mo mack time as ours doth." "-Woodioand: Alat. Hist.
 -ism.) Agriculture
ăg-rĭ-cŭl'-tür-ist, s. [For etymology see Agricultuae, ] One engaged in agricuiture: one skilled io it.
 * ěg-rī-mōn-y (Eng.), \&. [In Dut. agri monie; Fr. aigrimonie; Sp., Port., Ital., \& Lat ogrimonia, a corruption of Gr. cpyencown (argemône $)=$ a kind of poppy beliered to be $=$ cure for cataract in the eye: apycuos (argemos), afyenov (argemon) $={ }^{a}$ small white apeck or ulcer which occurs partly on the cornea, and partly on the sclerotic coat of the
cye.] A genus of cye. $]$
plants belonging to the order Bosacex, or Rose-worts. The calyx is 5 cleft, with hooked 5 the stameos $7-20$, the achenes? There are two British species, the A. eupatoria, or Common, and the A. odorata, or Fragrant Agrimony.
 It is to the former of these that the term agrimony is specially applied. It is a well-known and handsom plant, with long spikes of yellow flowers, and the cauline leaves interruptedly pinnate. Io spring the root is swect-scented, and the apricats. A decoction of the fower is useful as a pargle, and has some celcbrity as a as a gargle, and has some celcbrity as a
vermifuge it contains tannin, and dyes wool a nankeen colour. [See Hesp-igrisiox r.]
a-grĭn', $a$. [A.S. $a=o n ;$ grin.] Grinning with laughter, or for some cther cause. "But that large-moulded man
His visage sillogrin, as nt a wake" $\quad$ Tennyon: The Princess, $v$.
fāte, fàt, fäe, ạidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt,


 order Acanthopterygii, and the family with mailed cheeka, tha Triglide. Tbs typical speciea is tha $A$. torvus, a large flah found at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called by the Dutch Seepard (or aea-horae). It is uaed for food.
agg'-rix- $\delta t$, ăg'-riot tree, s. [Fr. griottier $=$ the agriot-tree, from griotte, its fruit.] A tart cherry. (Howell: Lex. Tetraglott.)
 wildness, (2) flerceness, cruelty.] A genus of Elateridæ (Click-Beetlea). Tha larve of threa apecies-the A. lineatus, A. obscurus, and A. spectator-are too wall known as wireworms destructiva to crops. The perfect insects deposit their eggs on or near the roota of the plants on which thay are designed to feed. The larve when hatched rapidly increase in aize. They lis in the earth as pupa during the winter months. Tha perfect insects usually emarge-the A. lineatus in March, usually emarge-the A. .ineatus in Maren, abundantly till July. (Curtis, in Morton's "Cyclop. Agric.")
Xg-rip-pǐx'-íans, s. pl. [Named after Agrippinus, Bishop of Carthage.]

Church Hist.: The followera of the abovenamed Agrippinns, in the third century, who taught a kiad of Anaboptist doctrine.

* a-grīge (O. Eng.), ag-gri'se (Scotch), v.t. \& i.; * a-grŏs' (O. Eng.), v.i. [A.S. agrisan, agrysain $=$ to dread, to fear greatly.]


## A. Transitive:

1. To cause to shndder, to frighten, to terrify, to intimidata.
(a) English:
"Such peynes that our herte might agrive"
Chaucer: : C. T., 7,221, 7.232
(b) Scotch:
 2. To maka frightful or horrible. (See Spenser, Cisreadon ed., bk. ii.)

- The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were, Spenser: P. Q., IL. vi. ${ }^{2}$. B. Intrans.: To ahudder; to be greatly afraid.

Theune hit thester bl-gon, and thonderde swlthe
That the graue quakede, and thel agries, alle", That fre under the feet aros,
Nas ther non that hicr agros. ay of Warwite, p. 49.
a-grise, pa. par. [A.S.] [Aamse.]
a'grom, s. A disease of the tongue, frequant in Bengal and other parts of the East Jadiea.

* a-grŏn'-óm-y̆, s. [1n Fr. agronomie; Gr. árpóvo $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ os (agronomos), s. = a magistrate at Athens, overseer of the public lands; as adj. $=$ bauntiog tbe country, rural ; a $\gamma$ pós (agros) $=$ a field, aad vouós (nomos) $=$ pasture-ground, pasture; vé $\mu \omega($ nemō $=$ to deal out, to distribute, to dispenae.] Agriculture.
a-gro pe, v.t. [A.S. grapian $=$ to grope.] [Geure.] To grope, to examine. -For who so will it well agrope."
aner. Cus Amant ink. v.
a-grös-tector, s pl. [Aarostis.] The first anh-tribe of Agrostidex (q.v.).
ăg-rŏs-těm'-ma, s. [In Port. agrostema, fr. Gr. àppsü (agrou), genit. of á ápós (agros) = a fieli, and $\sigma$ тедца (stemma) $=$ materials for crowning; a wreath, garland, chaplet. Crown
or garland of the fleld.] or garland of the fleld.]
Rotany: A Linuæan genns of plants, now Jooked upon by many as a sub-genus or aection of the genus Lychnis. It belongs to the order Caryophyllacea, or Clove-worts, and the section Silenea. Lychnis (Agrostemma) githago, a tall plant with large purple flowers, is the well-known corn cockle so common in grain-flelds. It is aaid by agriculturists that when the seeds of the plant are ground along when the seeds of the plant are ground along with those of corn they
agg-rŏs-tǐd'-ě-m, s. pl. [Aarostis.] A tribe or section of Grasses, divided into two aubtribea, Agrosteas and Calamagrostese.
a-gröst-tis, a. [In Fr., Port., \& Lat. agrostis Gr. äppwatıs (agrästis) = a grasa (Triticum
repens); àpós $($ agros $)=$ a fild.] A genus repens); a após (agros) = a field.] A gepus
of Grasses, the type of the tribe or section of Grasses, the type of the tribe or section
Agroatidese and tha aub-tribe Agroatees. Six apectes occur in Britain. Three of theas, the A. setacea, A. spicaventi, aod A. interrupta, are rare or local : the others, A. vulgaris, the flas bent; A. alba, the marsh beat; and the A. canina, or brown bent, are common. The A. cornucopice, or dispar herd grass, was introdnced into Britain for agricultural purposes, but has not ancceeded well. A. pulchella, an olegaut garden plant, cama originally from Quito. Maoy othar apecies occur abroad.
ăg-rơs-tŏg'-ra-phy̆, в. [Gr. aifpeatıs (agrōstis), and $\gamma p a \varphi \dot{\prime}$ (graph $)=$ a deacription.] [ACROSTIS.] A description of the aeveral kinds of Grasses.
 ${ }^{\text {tis }}$ ), and $\lambda$ óros $($ logos $)=$ a diacourse.] The department of botanical acience which treats of the order of Grassee.
* a-grō'te, v.t. [Deriv. nncertain.] To cloy, to surfeit (Tyrubhitt). To ingurgitate, to satnrate (Skinner). [AOnotone.]

To write of hem that in loue been fors worne." Chasucer: Legond of Philut.
a-grō'tẹd, * a-grō'tĭd, * a-grō' teī-ed, pa. par. [Agnote.]
a-grö'-tis, s. [Apparently from Gr. àypórns
 the fleld; a poos (agros)= a field. A genus of Moths of the family Noctuidx. Two species, the A. exclamationis, Heart and Dart Moth ; and A. segetum. Coumon Dart Moth, have caterpillars called ly agricnlturists sur face grubs, which are destructive to varions fleld-crops, as also to garden flowers.

* a-gro'-tōne, v.t. [AOROTE.] To aurfeit. The amme as Aarote (q.v.). (Prompt. Parv.)
* a-grö'-tōn-ப̆d,' pa. par. [Agrotone.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* a-grō'tón-y̆nge, s. [Aomotone.] Sur feiting. (Prompl. Parv.)
a-ground', adv. [Eng. $a=$ on, and ground.] A. Literally :

1. On the ground; reating on the ground; ashore (q.v.).
"By the middle of the next day the yawl was
 World, ch. viil.
2. On the gronnd; implying motion towards; audiag in rest upor.
"And falling into a place where two seas met, they catsxvii. 41 .
B. Fig.: In difficulties; in the same all but hopeless predicameat as a ship is whan slee is aground.

* a-grŭd'ge, v.t. [Old form of Eng. Grudge.] To grudge. (Patsgrave.)
a-grûf'e, "a-grûif", adv. [Grof.] Flat. grovelling. (Ssotch.)
" Some borne on apars by chance did swimz aland. And some lay swelting on the slykle sand
Agruif lay apae . . .
* a-gry̆m', s. [AIdorism, AWGE13.]
a-gryb'-ni-a, s. [ln Lat. agrypnia, from Gr.
 (agrupnos) $=$ sleepless: àpeuєıv (agreuein) $=$ to hunt, to seek, and invos (hupnos) = aleep.]
Med.: Wakefulness; calted also Insomnia and Perviligium (q.v.). [See also Wakefuliness.]
a-gry̆p-nŏ-có-ma, s. [Gr. áypurvia (agraph nia), and кйди (löma) = deep aleep; когда́w (koimaij) $=$ to lull to alcep; кєíдає (keimai) $=$ to lie.]

Med. : Lethargy, without actual sleep.
a-gry̌p'-nŭs, s. [Gr. ӑүритvos (agтv.mos) = sleepless.] A genus of Coleoptera, of the family Elateridie. The A. murinus, or monsecoloured click beetle, has a larva with a flat and indented tail, and is one of those destructive animals called by farmers Wireworms.
"̆gt, * ăgte, * hăgt, s. [A.s. eaht = estimation ; cahtian $=$ to meditate, to devias : in

Ger. acht = care, attention; achten $=$ to attend to, to regard.] Thought, anxiety, sorrow, grief, care, fear.
" A malechkes folo Aodde for apte of dead."
Story $\%$ Gen. and Exod. (led. Morris), 2,3s1 With the prisunes to liven iu hagt."

* ăgt, *agte, s. [A.S. aht.] Posaeasion; property.
ăgte, v.t, [A.S. agan; pret. ahte $=$ to own.] To posseas, to own. [AGHT, v.t.]
*agte, pa. pur. [Aate, v.t.]
ăgte, v. [Guoht.] (Aghtes $=$ oughtest.)
*agte, s. [Agr.]
* agtes, s. pl. Moneya. [Аант.]
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$-gu-a toad, s. [Local name.] The Bufo Aqua of Pr. Max. A larga South American toal imported into Jamaica to keep down rats.
ag-ū-a'-ras, s. [SeB def.]
Zool.: The native name of Canis Jubata, the maned dog of south America.
 [Skinner and Johnson, whom Wedgwond fol Lowa, take this from Fr, aigu = sharp, acute in Sp. \& Port. agudo. The primary meaning would then be an "acute" fever. Serenius and Tooke derive it from Goth. agis $=$ trem bling. Webater is of the aame opinion, and cites as cognate words A.S. ogge, ege, oga, hoga $\stackrel{\text { fear, dread, horror; Arm. hegen }}{=}=$ to shake: Iriah agle $=$ fear. "The radical idea," ha says, "is a slaking or shivering aimilar to that occasioned by terror."]
* I. Originally, in a general sense: Any aharp fever.

Rut Thesu thorgh his myght, dissed mot he bo.
Reised him vpright, aud passed that hage
II. Hence in a limited sense:

1. An intermittent fever, in whatever stage of ita progress or whatever its type. A person about to be seized by it gencrally feels somewhat indisposed for about a fortnight pre viously. Then he is seized with a shivering fit, which ushers in the cold stage of the disease. This passes at length into a hot stage, and it again into one characterised by great perspiration, which carries off the diaorder for a time. The three leading types of agne are the quotidian, with an interval of agne are the quotwan, with au interval of twenty-four hours; the tertion, with one of
forty-eight hours ; and the quartan, with one forty-eight hours; and the quartan, with ond of seventy-two hours. The remote or the
proximate cause of ague is generally the exposure of the body to the malaria generated in marshes. The remedy is quinine or some other anti-periodic. [ANTI-PERIODIC.]

And be will look ns hollow as aghost,
As dim and meagre as au ague's fit."
2. Specrally:
(a) Lit.: The cold fit, often accompanied by trembling or shaking, which constitutes the first of the three stages of intermittent fever. In the phrase "fever and ague," ague means the coll stage, and fever the hot one which succeeds it.

## "Cold, shlvering aque" ${ }^{\text {Dry }}$.

(i) Fig.: Any shaking produced ly cold however removed it may be from the first stage of an intermittent fever.
III. As the rendering of a word of doubtful meaning
The ague of Scripture. The Helrew word קדהת (qadd chhath), Lev. xxvi. 16, which is translated "fever" in Deut. xxviii. 22, from the root קדח (qadduch $n$ ) $=$ to set on fire, is realered in the Septuagint in Leviticus ${ }^{\text {ancepog }}$ (ikteros) $=$ the jaundice, and in Detut. mepetois (miretos) $=$ fever, especially of a tertian or quartan type. Prolably a more formidable disease is meant than simple ague, or the word may be used in the extencled sense of No. I.

## "I also will do this unto you: I will evell ajpoint over you terror, consumption, and the luraing ague, that shalt conmune the eys, and cause borrow of heart:

## ague-cake, $s$.

1. Lit.: An affection of the spleen which sometimes accompanies ague. Therc arises in tha left hypochondrium a hard swelling, indolent at first, generally littla influencing

[^16]the health in this country, bot iu warmer latitudes cometime becomiag barge and very painful, and on its guppuration eausing death (Dr. Joseph Broum: Art. "Intermititent Fever, Cych. of Pract. Med., ii . 223.)
2. Fig.: $\Delta$ morbid mental excrescence, produced by heated feeliag. "ithe thif worthy motto, 'No hishop, noking.' is of the smere aget, mand infanted out of the same in England
ague-dranght, s. A draught designed to ward off er eure an attaek of egue.
"Our moldiern in the Peninsular hoypitalan reguiarly and a drachm of ether) when they saw their nail turniag blue, which is generally thy first ejgin of the ornmencerpeat of a paroyssm, "-Dr. Brown. Cyclo. Prack. med., vol.
ague-drop, s. A kind of drop designed to cure ague.

## ague-fit,

1. Lit.: A fit of the ague
"Ccomwell. who had an agueffe from anxlety.
2. Met. : A fit of trembling produced by fear.
"This agua-ti of fear is over blown."
Shaketp.: Richardi II., in. 2
agne-ointment,.s. An ointment for the ague. Halliwell says that ia Norfolk one made from the leaves of the elder is used.
ague-powder, s. A powder designed to cure ague.
ague-proof, $a$. Proof against ague. "I am not agueeproof."

Shinkesp.: Kting Lear, iv. E.
ague-spell, s. A spell or charm believed by the superstitions to prevent or care ague. (Gay.)
ague-struck, a. Struck with ague. (Hewyt.)
ague-troe, s. The Laturus sassafters. [SASSAFRAS.] (Gerard, \&c.)

## ague-weed, s.

Bot.: (1) Eupatoritum perfoliatum. (Amer.) (2) Gentiana quinqueflora.
$\overline{\mathbf{j}}-\mathrm{g} \overline{\mathrm{u}} \mathbf{e}$, v.t. [From the substantive.] To cause tu tremble or shake like one in the first atage of intermittent fever.

シ̀-güed, pa. par. \& a. [AOUE, v.] dkeso.: Cortotanue, 1. 4

* a-guĕr-ry, v.t. [Fr. aguerrir; from guerre war.] To instruct in the art of war; to innre to the hardships of war. (Lyttleton.)
* aguiler ( $\overline{\mathrm{ag}}$-willẽr), s. [Fr. aiguille $=$ a needle.] A needle-case.
"A silver oedil forth I drowe.
Out of aguller quelut $\mathrm{i} k$ knowe Komalune of the Rose, 98.
-guisg'-ard-ing, verb. s. [Eng. $a=o n$, guisard, and suff. -ing. $]$ The action of a guiaard ( $q . v$. ), or mummer ; mumming, masquerading. (Special coinage.)
"Or else they bae taca Yule before it comes. and gaun a-guinarding."-scott: Guy Mannering. ch.
" $\frac{g}{-g u i ' s ̧ e, ~ * ~ a-g u i ' z e, ~ v . ~ f . ~[F r . ~ g u i s e ~}=$ (1) manner; (2) faney, humour.] To guise, to adora, to dress out.

Gometimes her head she fonclly would aguive
With gaudy garlands.
Speneer: F. Q., II. TL. \%.
It is opposed to disguised $=$ aguised, guised, or dressed out in a way to mislead.

- So had taike Arehimazo hor dizguyad,

Ta cloke her guile with sarow and sid teene ;
To be her Squire, and do her mervice well aguied.

* a-gui'se, "a-gui'ze, † ăg-guíze, s. [From the verb.] Guise, dress.
- The plory of the conrt, their tashions
And brave agnutie,

And brave agrite
Yore: sing of the Sout, wk, i. 23
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathrm{g} \overline{\mathbf{u}}-\mathbf{i s h}$, a $\quad$ [Eng. ague; -ish.]

1. Lit.: In any way pertaialag to agrle ; cansing or teading to cause ague; noted for the oecurrence in it or thent of ague.
"And aguiet east." Cowpor: Task, bk ill.

2. Fig. Altaraately chilly, cold, like a patient in the trrst stage of ague ; or burning
hot, like one in its second stage. r
"Her aguteh love now ghows and hurnas".
ㅎ-gū-ish-nèss, s. [Eng. aguish; -kess.] The state of being affected by ague.

Spec.: Chilliness. (Johnson.)

* g-gǔlt', " a-ght', * a-gilt's (pe par. egelt), v.i [A.S.agyilean.]

1. To offend.

He agitee her nere fo other cove.
So nere all whally hta treanan

2. To be guilty, to offend, to sin against. "Thanso what he seorned that nothing had asith"Chaucer: The Persomed Tala
"And neuer agult the wil 1 liue in game ne ou arnest.
9-gŭs'-tite, "a-gŭs'-tine, s. [Ger. agus tin.] A mineral, the came as Apatitg (q.v.).

- àg'-wé, s. [AaUE.]
a-gȳe, gȳe, gie, v.t. [Fr. guider.] To guide, to direct.
- Launfal toke leave of Teranour

Fir tu wende 10 ky Hg A Artour, Eng. Truns. of Grands Fabliaux, 323.
à $\mathbf{g}^{\prime}-\mathbf{y} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{- a}-\mathbf{r y}$, a. [Eng. agyn(ous); -ary.] Bot.: Having no female organs. A term introduced hy A. P. de Candolle to demote doable flowers, which are composed entirely of petals, no pistils beiog present.
 ni-1, s. [Gr. á, priv. ; үumं (gune) =a woman.] Ch. Hist.: A sect who opposed marriage and the use of flesh-meat, saying that these practices were opposed to spirituality of life, and emanated not from God, hut from the devil. They arose about A.D. 694 , but not long afterwards died away.
a-ğy̆n'-ǐc, a. [Eng. agyn(ous); -ic.]
Bot.: Characterized by, or describing, the insertion of stamens which are entirely free from the ovary.

* a-gy̆nne, * a-gǐn', v.t. \&i. [A.8.aginnan, onginnes $=$ to begiu; agynth $=$ beginneth. $]$ To begill.
"The maister his talo he gan agin."
The Secyn Sages, $1,+10$.
 no wife: $\dot{\alpha}$, ]riv., and yun (gunë) = a woman.] Bot. : Destitute of female organs.
ah, interj. [Ger. ah, $h a$, ach; Fr. ah; Port. $a h, a i ; 1 t a l . a h, a h i$; Lat. ah, a; Gr. ás, orda.] An exclamation nttered-

1. In surprise.
 2. In exultation.
"Let them oot anay in their hearth, th so woald wo 3. Ia mourning.
they will hment thee, caying. an lord!"
2. In contempt (mingled with surprise).
. And they that parsed by ralled on him, wagging their leads, and saying. Ah, thou that deatroyest th
temple- Marh $\mathbf{x v} .20$.
j. In simple pity.
". .o. oht it [thie sword is made bright, it it
3. In mingled pity and contempt.
seed of evinful nation, a permple inden with iniqqity $1 \times a, 14$
4. In aelf-abasement.
"Then asid I. Ah lord God ! behoid, I cannot speak:
5. In adoration.
"Ah Lord Goll: behold, thon hast rande the heaven and the earth thy thent power and stretched-out II anch a case, however, it is more frequently written 0 .
a-ha, interj. [In Ger. ha ha, aha; Fr. aho: Lat. aha.] An exclamation utlered witl, different modifieations, however, of the voice and features.
6. In mingled exultation and derision.
"Thus rath the Lord ©od : Becange thon waidat, Ahn, aganne iny an


I Sometimes it is doubled.
"Int thom be turnod beok lor 2 rowarel ot their
a-h's', s. [ $\mathrm{HA}_{\mathrm{A}}-\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{A}}$ ]

* thăng, a. S- [A.8.) ahangen, ahangou $=$ hung.] Hanged, been langed, (Robert of Gloucester.)
a-hěad', adv. [O. Eng. $4=0 \mathrm{on}$; hoad.]


## A. Ordinary Language:

* 1. "Ou head," on the head, head-foremost, headiong.
Lit. \& Fig.: Used generally of animale or persons not under proper restraint.
"They rufter therr at firt to run ahead and when perverse 1 ncinatiulis are nivanced

2. Onward, forward, in front, in edvance
"Oue of the young anea, however, \&ried out, "Ret us
all be hrave. and ran on oheud"-Darmin: Poyage all be hrave, and ran on oheud -Darwoin: Vogage
round the world, eli. xviin.
TI To go ahead:
(a) Lit.: To proceed in advance.
with : sword wis cut nway the man ereepernid go ahoad Voyage round the World el. it.
(b) Colloguially: To proceed rapidly, to make satisfactory headway in what one is doing. (Used of literal movement forward in the case of railway gusrds directing traina or seamea navigating ahips. Uaed figuratively of anythiag in which progress of any kind is possible, even thengh there be no physical movement.)
B. Neut.: In front, before, further forward than a vessel, as "There is a roek oheod."
*a-height' (gh sileat), adv. [Eng. $a=o n$; height.] On high.

Frg From the drend summit of this ehalky bours
Louk up a-height:-the shrill gorged lark En far
a-hĕm', interj. [Hem.]
*a-hër'e, v.t. [A.S. aheran $=$ to hear.] To hear. [Hear]

* a-high, * a-hy'ghe (gh silent), adv. [0. Eng. $a=0$; high.] Onhigh. [ABy.]
* a-hight' (gh silent), pret. pass of verb. [Hiont.] Was called.
"And that amialnil raside Allsnundrine a-Aighe."
a-hint', a-hind, prep. \& adv. [Ger. hinien, dehiten.] Beliud. (Scotch.)

* a-hoight' (gh ailent), a. [A.S. $a=0$; heahdhu $=$ height. [Heiort.] Elevated, in good apirits. (Florio: Dict., s.v. Intresoa.)
a-hō1d', adv. [Eng. $a=$ on; hold.]
Nout.: Near the wiad.
To lay a ship a-hold: To lay or place her iu such a position that she may hold or keep to the wind.
"Boats, Lay her $\pi$-hold; set her two caurses: of to
a-horse; adv. [Eng. $a=o n$; horse] on horseback. (Hearne: Gloss.)
a-hou'-ai, s. The Brazilian rame for a slirnb (Cerbera ahouai), the kernels of the nuts ca which are a deadly poison. It belongs to the order Apocynacee, or Dogbanes. [Cerbera.]
a-hoy', interj. [In Fr. ho.]
Nout.: A word uaed in haibing vessels or people, as "Ship a-hog I"
Ah'-rĭm-an (h guttural), s. [Kend Ahriman; from Zend agro or anghro = wicked, murderous, and maineyus =iuvisible, from (1) adj. mainyu, (2) aubstantive mano, cerresponding with the Sanse manas $=$ the mind; iu lat mens, whence English mental, se. (See Wilson On the Parsee Religion, Bombay, 1843, p. 323.)]

In the Zoroastrian Creed (that held by the anclent Persians and their descendants, the morlern Parsees): The Evil Principle or Being. supposed to have created darkness, to be the
fīte, făt, färc, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīae, pît, sïre, sīr, maríne; gō, pơt,

patron of all ovil, sud to live in perpetusl contlict with Hormuzd, the Good Principle, or Being. Ahriman, like Hormuzd, has ynder him a hierarchy of angels. Ho differs tron the Satan of Scripture in belag on an equality both in years and in power with the good God. [ZOROASTAIANISM.]
a-hû', e. [Tsrtar, Persian, and Bokharian. Not ths ahu of Kæmpfen.] The Tritarisn roe (Cermus Pygargas, or Capreolus), which is identical with ths Antilope subgutturosa. It is larger than the European roebuck, and inhabits the mountains in Siberia, Tsrtary, \&c.
a-hŭ11; adv. [O. Eng. $a=$ on; hull.]
Naut.: With the sails furled snd the helm lashed on the leeside, carsing the vessel to lie nearly with har sids to the wind snd sea, sud


A VESSEL A-HULL
her head inclined somewhst in ths direction of the wind. This situation sftords a great protection agsinst the fury of $\$$ storm.
a-hŭñ'-gẽred, a. [Eng. $a=0$, and hungered.] Hungered.
a-hŭn'-gry̆, $\alpha$. [0. Eng. $a=$ on, and hungry.] Hungry. (Shakesp.: Merry Wives, i. I.)

* a-hy ${ }^{\prime},{ }^{*} \mathbf{a n} \mathbf{- h} \overline{\mathbf{y}},{ }^{*}{ }^{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{- h} \overline{\mathbf{y}}^{\prime} \mathbf{g h}$ ( $g h$ silent), adv. [U. Eng. $a=0 n ; h y=$ high.] on high.

By that, Rammound was donhted of ech wight And worshipped is in in ech co hy,

ain, aie, s. [Dut. \& Ger. ei=so egg.] An egg.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{1}$, s. [Ger. \& Fr. ai. A word framed by the South American Iadians to imitate the plain tive cry of the animal which they called Ai.] A apecies of sluth, the Bradypus tridactylus of Linnæus. As its neme imports, it has but three toes, or rather mails, on each foot, in this respect differing from the Unau (Bradymis ditactylus, Linn.), which has but two. It is of the order Edentata, or toothless mammals. It is the only known species of its class which has as many as nime cervical vertebre, seven being the normal aumber. It is about the size of a cat. The tail is very short. The hinhs alsoare short, but exceedingly muscular. It clings with extraordinary tenacity to the hranches of trees. it is pre-eminent even anong sloths for sluggishness. Its apathy is on a par with its imertuess. Its practice is to strip a tree completely bare hefore it can prevail upon itself to put forth the exertion requisita to enable it to roll itself into a bsll, fall to the ground, and climb snother tree. It inhabits america from Brazil to Mexico.
ai-a $\bar{i}-a \bar{i}, s$. The name given in Paraguay to $s$ wading bird, the American Jabiru (Mycteria Americana).
"̄i'-blins, adv. Perhapa, it may be. (Scotch.) year."-str $\boldsymbol{F}$. Scote: Guy Mamnering, ch. $x \times x y i$
aid, * āyde, v.t. \& i. [Fr. oider $=$ to hclp; Sp. ayudar; Port. ajudar; Prov. adjudar, ajudar, aidar; Ital. aiutors; Lat. adjuto= to hclp; freq. from adjutum, aupine of adjuvo $=$ to help: ad; juvo $=$ to help. In Arab. aid is $=$ to asaist or streugthen, and ayoda and adawa = to help (Webster), but these reaemHances seem sccidental.] To assist, to help. 1. Transitive:


## Dacoint of to am anh III. <br> "Neithor shall they give any thlag unto them that <br> make wir upon them, or any thing unto them that weapona, monoy, or abips" " 1 Naccabbeen viii. 26 .

2. Intransitive:
"Or good, or grateful, now to mind recalk
Pope: Homer's odyasy, bl. xxii., 229, 28a,
aid, *ayde, s. [From the verb. In Fr . ade; Sp. ayuda; Port. ajuda; Ital. aiuto; Lat. adjutus.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The set of helping or assisting.
II. The state of being helped.

II In aid: To render assistance.
Your private right should haplous yower snvade,
The peers of Ithinea would arm lin didy" 1, 51s, 514
III. The thing which, or more rarely the person who renders assistance. (lu thia sense is often used in the plural.)

1. The thing which does it.
he night hope for pecupiary ald from France."- he minght hope for pecunial
"And he has furnished no with nome aids twwards the cunsideration of this question."-Gladutone: Studiea

- person
(a) Generally:
"Let us make unto him an ald like unto bimself."
-Tobit viiL. E .
(b) Specially: Auxiliary troops or commanders.

No soouer Hector saw the king retird.
But thus his Trojans and his aids he fir
But thus his Trojans and his aids he fird."

- The word is used in this sense in the term aidede-amp, sometimes contracted into aide or aid.
B. Technically:
I. Feudal System: A tax paid by a vassal or tenant to his lord, chiefly on three occasions, when the superior just named was put to unusual expense. These were, 1st, to ransom him when he was a prisoner; 2nd, to defray the charges when his eldest son was niade a kuight ;- 3rd, to help the eldest daughter to obtain a hushand by furnishing her with a suitable dowry to be given her at the time of her marriage. At first the aids on these occasions were voluntary, hat the feudal lord succeeded in converting them into a compulsory tax This, however, was abolished by the statute 12 Charles 1 I.
". - idds were origtnally mere benevolences granted by the tenant to his lord in times of difficulty and diso

II. Parliamentary Hist.: A subsidy granted hy Parliament to the king as part of his revenue when he had to take an active share in politieal life. It is generally used in the plural, aids, and is called also subsidies and supplies. [SUBsinies, Suprlies.]
"The whole of the extraordinary aid granted to the "The whole of the extraordinary aid granted to the
III. English Law

1. To gray in aid: To put forth a plea or netition that one who las an interest in a canse which is being tried shall he conjoined with the defendant making such application. For instance, when litigation arises in connection with an estate, the person in possession may netition for the aid of him who has a reversionary title to it. Such a petition is called an aid-prayer.

In real actions also the tenant masy pray in aid, or call for assistance of panother, to help hin to plead,
becruze of the feebleness or tinbecility of his own becraze of the feebleness or inheedility of his
estate."-Btackisone: Comment, bk. ihi, ch. xx.
2. Aid of the King: Assistance demanded of the king when a city or borough, holding a fee-fann from the king, has an unjust demand for taxes made upon it.
IV. French Fiscal Arrangements (in the m.): Duties in most respects corresponding to our custom-house charges.
Courts of Aids: Courts which take cognisance of cases srising out of the payment of aids, in the sense now explained.

* aid-major, s. The adjutant of a regiment. (Scotch.) (Society Contendings, p. 395.) $\dagger$ aid'-ançc, *āyd'ançe, s. [Eng. aid; ance.] Aid, assistance, help.
"For lovera eny, the heart hath trebte wrong,

äld'-ant, āyd'-ant, $a$. [Fr. cidant, pr.
of aider = to help.] Helpful, assisting "In the geod mand gnd distremediate
Shatesp.": King Shakes $\mu .:$ Xing Lear, ir. A .
alde-de-onmp (spprox. àd'- de-kŏ) sometimss contracted to aide, s. [Fr aide du camp; Sp. ayudants de campo Port. adjudanté de canıpo; Ital. ajudante di campo.]
Military: An offleer who recelves the orders of s general snd communicates them. His functions are exercised whilst bsttlcs are in progress, as well as io more tranquil times.
ài'-ded, pa. par. \& a. [AID, v.]
TI Used as adjective in the phrass "aided emigration." [Emionation.]
āid'ẽ̃r, s. [Eng. aid; -er.] One who sids, an assistant, a helper.
"All along as be went, were ponished the adhereato
ăid'-ing, pr. par. [Aid, v.]
* aid'-dle (I), r.t. The same as Addle = to reader putrid (q.v.).
* ait'-dle (2), v.t. The same as Addle = to carn (q.v.).
āid'-lěss, a. [Eng aid; -less.] Without aid, destitute of assistance.
"The aidless sanocent lady."
Milton: Comu
It is not meet, Sir King, to leave hee thus,
A $k$ atess, alone, and smiten throngh the heelm."
Ten uron Borte diArthur.
aie, s. The same as $\mathbf{A I}=$ an egg (q.v.)
āiels, s. pl. [A.N.] Forefathers
Togyve fron youre heires
Tinat your aiels you left:"
Piers Plouyhman, p. 814
ailer, s. [Air.]
äler, s.;pl äler'is. [HEne] An heir (0. Scotuh.)
āi'-ẽr-y̆, s. [EVRIE.]
aiēşe, $s$. [Ease.]
aight'-ĕd-en (gh mute), a. [A.S. whta eahta $=$ eight.] The same as $\mathbf{A}$ ghtand $=$ the eighth.
āig'-lĕt. [AOLET.]
ài-gŏç'-ẽr-ine, a. [Algocerus.] Belonging to the Aigocerus gerus or sub-genus (q.v.) Col. Hamilton Smith has an Aigocerine group of the genus Antilope. (Grifitith's Cuvier, iv. 175.)
āi-gŏç'-čr-ŭs, s. [Gr. aits (aix), genit. aizós (aigos) = a goat, snd кipas (heras) $=$ a horn ; airóкєpas (aigokeras) in classical Greek is a plant, tlis fenugreck (q.v.).] A genus or sub-genus of Antelopes, type A. lewcophlon, the Blau-bock, South Africa.
+ äi'-gre, s. [Eager, Aker, Mtgre.]
+ $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$-gre, $a$. [Fr.] Sour, sharp.
Hike aigre droppingzinto mak"
* aigre doulce, a. [Fr, aigre dovx, fem. douce.] Sour-swect. (Hollend.)
aī'-green, s. [Aygrven.]


## āi-gre-möre, s. [Fr.]

Art: Charcoal in a state of preparation to he mixed with other ingredients for the manufacture of guapowder.
ài'-grět, $\mathbf{a i l}^{\prime}$-grětte, s. [Fr. aigrette.]
A. Ordinary Language: A tuft, as o feathers, or a small bunch, as of diamonds

Still at that Wizurds feet thetr poils he hurled-
Ingots of ore from rich Potoal borthe.

B. Technically:
I. Botany. [EGRET.]
II. Zoology :
I. [Eciret.]
2. In the form Aigrette: Buffon's name fot the Hare-Lipped Monkey (Macacuscynomolgus).
† ài-gūe-ma-rîne, s. [Fr. = aquamarine.]
Min. : De Lisle's nams for the oquamarine, or bery]. [Aquamarinfy, Beryl.]
bon, bof ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, chin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, ex̧ist. -ing.


## alguilette (ág'-wil- Ct ), s. [AgLet.]

$\dagger$ atguille (äg'-will), . [Fr. =a needle.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A needle-shaped peak of rock. kind of wnd where the aizullies abora present no Be defenders -Timeh, oxt 29, 2877 .
2. Mining: An instrument for boring cylindrical holes in the rock to receive charges of gunpowder for blasting purposes
aiguille-Hke, a. [Eng. aguille; like]
"The aifullle-like peaks on oilther aide."-Times,
alguillons (äg'-will-lŏng), s. pl. [Fr.]
Bot. : Stalked glands, once called setæ by Woods and Lindley. lo the geaus Rosa they resemble sculei, bnt are distinct from them in nature. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot., 3rd ed., 1839, p. 65.)

* aiguisce, *aiguisse, *eguisce, * aiguise, " eguisse (ăg-wis-sĕ), a. [Fr., from aiguiser $=$ to sharpea.]
Her.: Sharply poiated; epplied eapecially to a cross on an escutcheon which has its four angles sharpened, but still terminating in obtuse angles. It differs from the cross fitchee io this respect, that whereas the latter tapers by degrees to \& point, the former does so only at the ends.
$\dagger$ Аaik, s. [OAk.] (Scotch.)

1. Av oak-tree. (Lit. \& fig.)

Mannering. ch spront irae the auld aft,"-Scoct: Ouy 2. Oak-wood.
t aik-snag, † aik-snaggy, s. A knotty stuonp of an oak, or an oak-tree haviag the brancbea roughly ent off.
"He7l glowr at an auld -warld barkit adk-inag an it
tt were a quezz maddan in full bearing."-Soott: Rob Roy, ch xxi .
*āa'-kęn, $\overline{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{i}^{\prime}$-kǐn, adj. [Onken.] Oaken, of oak. (Scotch.)

## for brioging hame of alkin tymmer.*

Ai-kinn-ite, s. M.D., F.C.S.] [Named after Arthnr Aikio, with his sulpharsenites. Compod by Dana 167 , bismuth 36.2 , lead $36 \cdot \mathrm{I}$, copper $11 \cdot 0=$ 100. It ia orthorhombic, with long embedded acienlar crystals, as aiso massive. The lustre is metallic, the colonr lead-grey, with a pale copper-red tarnish. It occurs in the Ural Mountaina, in Hangary, and in the United States. [Patainite, Belonite, Aciculite, Retzbanyite.]
ail, *êyle, v.t. \& i. [A.S. eqlian $=$ to feel pain, to sil, trouble, or torment ; eglan $=$ to inflict pain, to prick, torment, trouble, or grieve. Generally impersonal, as "me egleth" $=$ to grieve me; egle $=$ troublesome, difficult, hateful. Goth. aglo $=$ affliction, tribulation.]
A. Trans. : To cause uneasiness of body or miod; to pain, to trouble.
It is generslly used in interrogatoriea in which inquiry is made as to the nnknown cause of some restlessness or troable. The nominative to tbe verb ia generally something indefinite, as what or nothing, thongh is Piers Ploughman the definite word sykness (sickness) is used.

1. Lit. Of persons :
"My mother thought, What ails the boy"
Tennysion: The dile 's Doupher.
2. Fig. Of things:

What oiled thee, 0 thou aea, that thou fieddeet? -Ps. cxiv, 5 .
B. Intrans. : To be affected by uneasioess or pain.
"And much he aits, and yet he if not sick."
āll (1), s. [From the verb.] Indiapoaition source of weaknesa; affiction. (Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 89.)
aill (2), äile, *elle, y. [Fr. aile =a wing, from Lat. ala.] The beards of barley. (Gerarde Herbal, ble. i., ch. rlvi.)
*āil, imperat. of verb, used as interf. [Harl.]
aill-anth'ŭs, s. [From ailanto, the Holucea name of one of the apecies.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Xanthoxylaceze, or Xanthoxyis. The A. glandulosa has very large, unequally pinnate leavea and unplea-santly-smelling fiowers. Io France and Italy It is used for ahading walks, and it has been introdnced into Britain from Cblua to afford
nourishment to a fine silkworm (Attacus Cynthia). The Ailanthus excelsa, from India, is also cultivsled here.
Ailanthus Silkworm, or Ailanthus Moth: Atiacus Cynthia. [ATTAcus.]
*āile, s. [Fr. aïeul $\doteq$ grandfather.]
O. Law: A writ lying in cases whers the grandfather or great-grandfather was seised in his demesnes, as of fee of any land or tenement in fee simple, on the day that he died, sod a strsnger that same day enters and dispossesses the heir. (Coweh)

## * aille, s. [ATsLe.]

*ai'-lěttes, * ail'-1ěttes, a. pl. [Fr. ailette $=$ a winglet.]
Heroldry: Small escntcheons fixed to the shoulders of armed knights. They were

called elso emerasses. They were of steel, and were introduced jo the reign of Edward I. and were the origio of the modern epaulet.
äil'-Ing, pr. par. \& a. [Arı, v.]
"Touch but his nature in te ailing part."
āil'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. ail ; -ment.] Sickneas, disease, iodisposition, especially of a chrooi character.
"I am never ill, but 1 think of your allmenta": Letters
$\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{lu} \mathbf{u}^{\prime}-\mathrm{u}$ s, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Gr} . \operatorname{aio} \lambda \lambda \omega($ aiollo $)=$ to shift rapidly to and fro; and oupd (oura) = tail.] A genus of mammala belonging either to the family Ursidae, or Bears, or to that of Viverridæ, Civets, being a connecting link between the two. The Wah (A. fulgens) is found in India.
āim, *āme, "äyme, v.t. \& i. [O. Fr. esmer $=$ to aim or level at, to make an offer to strike. \&c.; also to purpose, determine, intend (Cotgrave). Prov. esmar $=$ to calculate, to reckon, aesmar, azesmar, adesmir, adestimor $=$ to calculate to prepare: estimar $=$ to reckon; Lat. astimo.]
A. Transitive: To direct by means of the eye to a particnlar spot againat which one eye to a particnlar spot againat which one
desires to hurl or propel a misaile. (Lit. \& fig.)

A knotty stake then aiming at his head,
Dowa droppd he groaning, nat the spirit fled."
"Another vote still more obvionsly aimed the
Another rote still more obvionsly aimed at the
House of Stair speedity foilowed -ABcaulay: Aist. Eng., ch. xiil.
B. Intransitive :
I. Lit.: So to direct a missile or other weapon as, if possible, to make it strike a particular spot
"Who gave him atrensth to silug.
And sill to aim aright.
Cowper: Olney Bymne Jehorah Ntest
II. Figuratively:
I. To seek to obtain a particnlar object of desire.

Fig from the field.: ${ }^{\text {dits }}$ aiming at their safety.
Shakesp. : Henry JF., Pr. If., i. 1

* 2. To guess, to conjecture.

a, Hi. 1
T Aimt is now uniformly followed by at of the object ; bat formerly to was employed. Lo, here the world is bilss; so here the end
To which all men do oim rich to be made.
Spenser:
àim, * aime, *ayme, \&. [From the verb.]
L. The act of aiming.

1. Lit.: The act of so directing, or taking means to direct, the conrse of a piasile or projectile as, if possible, to make it strike a definite spot.

## Lovelld hls dendly atm." Wition: hes

2. Figuratively:
(a) The act of directing the efforts to obtain sn object of desire; purpose, intention, de sign.

Against tho trirane wnd monarious oin,
(b) Conjecture, guess.
"It is imposedble by sim to tell 1 th "-apponior on
II. The thing aimed at.

1. Lit.: The point to which a missile or other weapon is directed.

2. Fig.: An object sought to be attained.

- O Happineus : oar belingio end and aim !
(1) Pope: Esay on AVan Ep. 1V., 12

TI It this sense it is often used in the plural.

Disgusted, therefore, or appalld hy aims
Of fiereer sealots" Wordseorth: Excursion, hk. IiL.
"On the Hietorle Aims of Homer."-Gladatome.

* To cry aim (Archery): To encourage the archers by crying out "Aim" when they were sbout to shoot. Hence it cams to be used for to applaud or encourage, in a geoeral sense. to applaud or en
(Nares: Glossary.)
" It it besema this premince to cry aim
$\mathbf{T o} 0$ thees ill-tuned repetitionig
To these iil-tuned repetitioun.: K. Jehn, il. 1
"To its, and we'l cry aime". Beaumort Fleter: Paloe One.
* To give aim (Anchery): To stand wilhin a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the arcbers how near their arrows fell to the mark; whetber on one side or the other, beyond, or short of lt. (Nares: Glossary.)
hot I myself pive aim thus: wide, four bows; short
Gypsey, iL


## aim-crier, 8.

1. Lit.: A ataoder-by, who encouraged the archers by exclamations.
2. Fig.: An abettor or encourager. (Nares.)
"Thou emiltag aimerier at princes' Gall."
aimed, pa. par. \& a. [АIM, v.]
As adjective, used in composition with adverbs: "The king's troopu receited three well-almad āim'-ẽr, s. [ALM.] One who aims.
"Leaving the character of one always troubled with a beating and contriving hrain, of an aimer of great and high apirits .."-A. Hood: Athen. Oxen
alm'-亩1, a. [Eng. aim, s.; ful.] Full of purpose; having a fixed purpose.
alm'-ftl-1y, adv. [Eng. aimful; -ly.] In an simful manner.

## ālm'-ing, pr. par. [Aim.]

## aiming-drill, 8.

Mil.: Drill in which recruits are tanght to handle and sim firearms, preparatory to target-stand.

## siming-stand, s.

Alil.: A rest for a rifle, used in siming-drill (q.v.).
āim'-lĕss, a. [Eng. aim; -less.] Withou. aim; purposeless.
"In his bind aimees hand a plie ho shook. and. s.
āim'-lĕss-1̆̆, adv. [Eag. aimless; -ly.] In an aimless manner.
 Own. (Scotch.)
"Out o" his ain head."-Scost: : Waverley, chap. Ixiv. ain'-a-lite, s. [Derivation uncertain.] A minersl, a variety of cassiterite. It is black or greyish hlack, coutains nearly nine pel cent. of tantalic acid, and occurs in Finland, with tantalite and beryl, in albite.
+ānçe, *ains, adv. [ONce.] (Scotch.)
aind, v. \&s. [AYND.]
āin'-eĕll, a. [Scotch ain =own; sell $=$ self.] Own self. (Scotch.)
Guy Hiannering, and be your wife my ainsell."-scome
Aī- $\overline{\mathrm{o}}$ - $\mathbf{I I}-\mathrm{an}$ a. [Gr. Aiódcos (Aiolios).] FoLian (q.v.). Used also substantively.
"Tue ensy conquesta of Croises and of Curoo ovar

fate, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sïr, marîne; gõ, pơt


- äir, v.i. (3 pers. sing. airis). [O. Fr. errer
$=$ to travel or journey, from Lat. iter $=$ a = to travel or journey, from Lat. iter $=$ journey.] [ExRe.] To turn, to go.

Bot airisis of nky furth kyghtese.
A lexander, Btevenson ed, 5,52g-4

* ̈̈ir. * äíre, * äyr, 8. A journey. [Eyre.]
+ Äfr, prep. \& conj. [A.s. Ar = before.] Before. [Are, Ene.]
- äir, ${ }^{*}$ eär, a. or adv. [A.S. бr $=$ before : árlice = early.] [Early.] Early. (0. Eng. \& Seatch.)

*äir, "äire, * äyre, s. [Norm. hier, here = an heir.] An beir. [Hein.]
äir, *äyre, *äire, * äier, * êyr, * êir, s. [In Wel. awyr; Irish aer; Gael, aethar, othar; Arm. aiar; Fr. air; Sp. aire; Port. aves Ital. aria; Lat aër. From Gr. ajp $(a \bar{e} \tau)=$ the lower atmosphere, the air as opposed to the purer upper one, ait $\dot{\eta} \rho$ (aithêr), or ether ; *ám $(a 0)=$ to blow; cognate with Sansc. $v a, v a m i$ $=$ to breathe, to blow; whence Lat. ventus $=$ the wind.]


## A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:
I. Gen.: The gaseous substsnce which surrounds the globe and is taken into our lungs When we breathe, (For its composition and propertiea, see B., J. 2.)

To take the air is to take a walk or ride with the view of reapiring purer air than is obtainable inaide the house.
"The gardon was enclosed within the aquare,
here younk Emilia took the morning air."
Dryden: Palamon A Arcite, i. 208.
2. The atmosphere, the hollow sphere of air enclosing our planet.
viii. 20. . the birde of the air have nests,"-Malt 3. Air in motion, especially is gentle motion.

Whisperd it tesh the gale and gentle airs
Flunn wood, and trom their wings


* 4. The odoriferous particles which convey the oense of smell to the nostrils.
"Stinks which the nostrils atraight shhor are not litude with manis body."-Bacon.
II. Figuratively:

In allusion to (a) its lightness:
${ }^{*}$ 1. Anything light or uncertain. Hope sure to disappoint.

Who hulds hts hope in air of your falr looks,
Shakesp.: Pichard III., ini a
(b) Its mobility: Volatility, mobility of temperament or of conduct.
"He was still all air snd fire."-3/acaulay: Hist.
(0) Its capability for conveying sound:

1. (See B., 1I.)
2. Poet. : A song.
of sud Electras "The repeat had the air
To save th ${ }^{\text {An }}$ Atheulan wallh from ruin mare."
3. Intelligence, information.
"It grew from the airs which the princes and states
4. Vent, publication, publicity.

I would have ask' you, it I durst for shame,
To take air is to be divulged, to obtain publicity.
"I ani sorry to find it has taken air that I have
nome ind in these papera."-Pope: Letters.
(d) Its healthful infuence when in motion: Adverae, but bracing infuence.
" The keen, the Wholesome air of Doverty:"
(e) Its capability of presenting objects in different ospects at different times:
I. (See B., 111.)
2. Appearance.
simpte in and arain they have too hustress like and popular traditlon."-Levis: Earrly Rom. Hist., chap. xii., pt.i i, $\ddagger 15$.
"A At was communicated with the air of a secret, It eoon found its way into
tions to Rape of the lock
3. The aspect, look, mien, or mannera of any particular person, from which his character may be inferred.
" 80 thinks that dame of hanghty nir,
" Ulysees sole with atr majeetic stands."
Pope: Homer's Odysey, ble xili. 72
4. Often in the plural: Atfectation, an assumption of dignity to which one is not entitled, and which it would be inexpedient to parade even if he were.
"Their whole livee were employed in intrigues of
state ; snd they baturally give themselvee airs of kings and princes, of which the mimisters of other nations are ouly the representativen "一sdidion:
B. Technically:

## I. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry:

* 1. Formerly: Any gas, whatever its composition.
 solide "-Hersed
* Dephlogisticatel air = oxygen gas.
* Fixed air $=$ carbonic acid gas.
* Inflammable air = hydrogen gas.
* Phlogisticated air $=$ nitrogen gas.

2. Now: The gascous substance which fills the atmosphere surrounding our planet. It io elastic, and io destitute of taste, colour, and smell. It containa by weight, oxygen $23 \cdot 10$ parts, and of nitrogen 76.90 : and by volume, of oxygen 20.90 , and of nitrogen 7910 ; or of 10,000 parts there are in perfectly dry air, of nitrogen 7,912, oxygen 2,080, carbonic acid 4, carburetted hydrogen 4, with a trace of ammonia. But air never is dry; it has alwaya in it a varying amount of watery vapour. When exhaled from the lungs it is saturated with moisture, and containg about 4.35 parts of carbonic acid. The prevalence of this latter gas in abnormal quantity is prejudicial to human life, while air with a high per-centage of oxygen in it is healthful and invigorating. Dr. R. Angue Smith, F.R.S., found that the oxygen in the air of various localities varied as followa:-
N.E. sea-shore ard open heath of Scotland
Topa of hills, Scotland
Soburb of Maochester in wet weather.
20.999.

Fog and frost in Manchester
Sitting-room which feels close
After six hours of a petroleum lamp
20.98.

Pit of theatre
Gallery 20.91.

Average in 339 specimens of air in mines.
When candles go out
Difficult to remain
$20 \cdot 26$.
Difficult to remain in. . . . $18 \cdot 2$
Quart. Joumh. of Science, il. (1865) 222-3.
The deusity of air being fixed at the round number 1,000 , it is nade the standard with which the specific gravity of other substances is compared. If water be made unity, then is compared. If water be made unity, then the specific gravity of dry air is 0012759.
At $62^{\circ}$ Fahr. it is 810 times lighter than water, and 11,000 times lighter than mercury. At the surface of the aca the mean pressure is sufficient to balance a column of mercury 30 inches, or one of water 34 feet in height. [Atmosphere, Acoustics, Bahometen, Paeu matics, Respiration.]
II. Music: A tune or melody. A melodic auccession of notes as opposed to a harmonic combination. [Tune, Melodv.]
" There is in aouls a symbinthy with sounds,
And as the mind is pitch'd the ear is pleased
With melting airs or martial, brisk or grave."
Formerly harmonised mel ask, bk vil
Th Formerly, harmonised melodies were said to be airs in several parts, but the term is
at rresent generally restricted to an unacomat present generally restricted to an nnacom-
panied tune, or the most prominent nelorly panied tune, or the most prominent melorly of a composition, as fonnd usually in the highest part, whether in vocal or instrumental music.
III Painting a Sculpturs: Gesture, attitude; that which expressee the character of the action represented.
IV. Horsemanship (plur.): The artificial motion of a horse under direction.
air- Eoters into the compoaition of a number of words (in addition to those given below) denoting objects variously related to air, such as air-bath, air-blast, air-box, air-brake, air-brick, as air-balh, air-blast, air-box, air-brake, gir-brick,
air-cock, air-cooler, air-gauge, air-heading, air-air-cock,
$s h i p, d c$.
air-atmosphere, s. The stmosphere consisting of or filled with air

## sound (1868), p \& ${ }^{\text {the }}$

air-balloon, s. (1) Properly a balloon rendered lighter than the surrunding atmoaphere by the rarefaction of the air within it : but (2) the word "air" may be used in the old sense for any gas, and the term "airballoon" thus becomes simply a synonym for balloon" thus b
Balloon (q.v.).
air-balloonist, s. One whe make or uses air-balloons. (Kirby.)
air-bed, s. A "bed" or mattress made of air-tight cloth or vulcanized india-rubber, divided into compartments and inflated with air. Its disadvantage is that the air within it becomes heated by the warmth of the body. In this respect it is inferior to the water-bed, which is now generally used instead of it as an easy couch for the sick.
air-bladder, s. [Eng. air; blodder.]
I. Ord. Lang. : Any bladder filled with air.
II. Physiology:

1. Gen.: Any bladder or sac occurring is an animal or plant.

2. Spec.: Another name for the swimming bladder in a fiah. [Swimming Bladder.]
"". $n$ of ab hadder usually douhle, known by the above the sbdonhturl viscera ${ }^{-}$-Gregory Baily: Nad. phut. (Lagdon, 1807), 68.

## air-born, $a$. Born of the air.

And see 1 the ati born racers start.
1mpatient of the rein,
$C$ ngreve to Lord Godolphim.
air-borne, a. (1) Boroe by the air, or (2) borne in the air
air-braving, $a$. Braving the air, the wind, or the tempest
air-breathers, s. pl. Animals breatling air.
"Dr. Dawson's. Memotr on Air-breathers
Coal-period."-Q Journ of Science (1864) p. 6 .
air-breathing, a. Breathing air: applied to terrestrial members of the animal kingdom, in contradistinction to fishes, which breathe by gills.
the earliest trace of warm-hlooded, ain
viviparous quadrupeds. breathiag viviparous quadrupeds.
Possl $\boldsymbol{A}$ ammals and Birds, $\mathbf{p}$, xili,
air-bugs, s. pl. [Eng. air; bugs.]
Entom: : The Euglish equivalent of Aurocorisa, the name given by Mr. Westwood to the Geocores, or Land-bugs, a tribe or section of the sub-order Heteroptcra [AUrocomisa, Geocohes, Land-begs.]
air-built, a. Built in the air or of air: constructed of haseless hopes by a wayward fancy; chimerical.
" Hence the fool's naradise, the statesman's scheme,


## air-cells, air-sacs,

Animal Physiol.: Certain cells existing in masses in the lungs, where they surround and terminate each lobular passage. In man they are but ${ }_{1} \frac{1}{0} \mathrm{t}$ th of an inch in diameter; in the other manmeis they are also very small. in birda they are not morely distributed over the chest and the abdomen, but they penetrate the quills. and in birds of powerful fight even the bones. They communicate with tha lungs, afford a great extension to the surface with which the air inhaled comes in contact, and in consequence increase the heat and muscular energy of the bird, while at the same time diminishing its specilic gravity. In insects some branches of the tracheæ dilate In insects some branches of the trachea dizate which, like the air-cells in birds, are in direct relation with the powers of fight. (See Owen's relation with the powers of
Invertebrata, Lect. xvii.)
"On the exterion of a lobnle [of the lungs] we
obeerve bubbles of air of various gizes in its tissue ; observe bubbles of air of various sizes in its tissue and if the bronchial taber be injected the lobule ig
 troversy has exi
Anat, $1 \mathrm{abs}, 399$.
*Veg. Physiol: An old and arroneons name still popularly given to certain intercellular

apaces which contain air, and are not receptacles of secretion. They are called by Link buwne. They vary in aize, figura, and arrangement. In water-plants they ara deaigned to enable the mant to flost in the stems of Grasses, Umbellifere, \&c. They are caused hy one part frowing more quickly than another.

## air-chamber, s.

Mech.: One of the chambera in a anction sud force-pump. [Pomp.] (Athinson: Ganot's Ihysics, 3rd ed., § 185.)

In the plural. Veg. Physiol.: The same as Atr-CELLS (q.v.).
air-condenser, s. Any machine for renlering air more dense by subjecting it to prossure. The principle is that of a syringe driving air into a close vessel till the required degree of condensation is produced.
air-current, s. A carrent of air.
air-cushion, s. A cushion consisting of an air-tight bag infated.
air-drawn, a. Drawn by the imagination tn air.

This is the air-draron dagger, Which, you sald,
Led you to Duncan." Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii 4.
air-drill, a. A drily driven by compressed air.
aix-drim, s. A large inflatable cyst on the neck of some game-birds.
air-duct, s. The duct leading from the awim-bladuer to the intestinal canal in some tishes.
aix-ongine, caloric engine, s. Any engine which has for its movigg power heated air, that is, which employs air, like steam in a steam-engine, as a medium for transforming lieat into mechanical encrgy. The best known air-engines have been those of the Rev. Dr. Stirling in 1816, Capt Fricsson io 18 i3, and Mr. Philander Shaw in 1867. As yet they have been very partially suceessful. Were they ao they would have this advantage among others over steam-engioes, that air can with safety be raised to a higher tempersture than steant, and therefore can generate a higher anmunt of raechanical eaergy.
air-escape, s. A contrivance for permitting the escape of the air which tends to aceumulate till it obstructs the progress of the water in pipes led over a rising groand. It consists of a hollow vessel, having in its top a ball-cock, so adjusted that when air collects in the pipee it ascends loto the vessel, conects in the pipes it ascends loto the vessel, lescend till it opens tha oock and allowa the air to escaje.
air-fountain, s. A fountain in which the moving power deaigued to raise the water in a jet is air condensed within a veasel.
air-gossamer,s. [AIA-ThREADS]
air-gun, s. An instrument designed to propel balls hy the elastic force of condensed air. A strong metal globe is formed, furnished with a sinall hole and a valve opening lowards. Into this hole a condansing syyinge is screwed. When, by means of this apparatus, the condensation has beem brought to
the requiaite point of intensity, the globe is detached from the syringe and acreved at tha breech of a gun, so constructed that the ralve breech of a gun, 80 constructed that the ralve
may be opened by means of a trigger. A ball may be opened by means of \& trigger. A ball is then inserted in the barrel near the breech, so nitting it as to render it air-tight, and the trigger being pulled, the elasticity of the condensed air impels It with conviderabie force.


AIR-GUN.
A piece of simpla mechanian may oupply the barrel with ball after ball, and thus maks re-loading after a discharge easy and rapid.
air-hammer, \& A hammer of which the moving power is compressed alr.
air-holder, a. An instruinent for holding air for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury.
air-hole, \& An opening to admit the ingress or egress of air.
air-jacket, s. A jacket having air-tight hladders or bags designed to be inflated, with the view of supporting the person wearing it in the water. The air-beit has now anperseded it.
aireline, s. A straight line as if drawo through the air; the shortest distance letweed two points; hance a direct railroad liue.
air-motive engine, s. [A1H-ENGiNE.]
air-pillow, s. A pillow consiating of an air-tight bag inflated with air.
air-pipe, s A pipe connecting the hold of a vessel with the furuace of a slip, and designed to conrey the foul air of the hold to the furnace that it may be burnt. That this purpose may be effected, no air is allowed to reach the furnace for combustion exceptiog that of the hold supplied by the air-pipe.
air-plant, aerial plant, s. A plant which is capable of deriving its outriment for a certaio limited period from the air. The chief genera to which the name has been spplied are Aërides, Vanila, and Sarcanthus, ail Orchids. [Avaioes.]
air-poise, s. [Eng. air; poise.] An instrument for measuring the weight of tha air.
air-pressnre engine, s. An engins in which the moving power is produced by the pressure of air of different densities.
air-pump, s. An instrument invented by Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg, in 1650 .


THE COMMON AIR-PT SP.
It was designed to exhanst the air from is receiver, but in reality it can do no mora
than redace it to a high degree of rarefaction The air-pump now generally in use is a conalderable improvement on that of Gnericke. alderable improvement on that of Gnericke. A betl-formed "receiver" of glase ia made to
rest on a horizontal plate of thick glasa ground rest on a horizontal plate of thick glasa ground
perfectly smooth. In the centre of that piate, under the receiver, is an opening into a tubo which, passing for some distance horizontally, ultimately branchee at right angles into two portiona, entering two npright cylinders of glasa. The cylinders are firmly cemented to the glass plate, and within them are two pistons fitting them so closely as to be alrtight. Each piston is worked by a rack and pigion, turned by a handla; whilst each cylinder is fitted with a valve, so contrived that when the piaton is rained, conmunicathat when the piaton is rained, connmunica-
tion is opened between the cylinder and the receiver, which communication is again closed as the piston falls. It is evident that whea any one commences to work the machine, tha air in the cylinders will be immediately expelled the firat upward motion that they are made to take. The valve will then fly opea, and the air from the receiver will fill both the pistons as well aa itself, though, of coursa, now in a somewhat rarefied state. As the same proceas is again and agaln repeated, the air will becoma increasiogly rarefied, though, as stated above, an actual vacumm never can result from the action now described.
Bianchi's Air-pump is an improvemeat on the cominon one. It is made of iron, and has but one cylinder. It can be made larger than the common machine, and produces a socalled vacuum more quickly. It ia deacribed in Ganot's Physics, Atkinson's trauslation.
Sprengel's Air-pump is a form of air-pump of a totally different kind from the ordinary one. It depends on the principle of converting the space to be exhausted into a Torricelliad vacuam. (Ibid., pp. 144, 145.) [Vaccecm.]
Condensing air-pump, or condensing pump. [Condensing.]
Air-mump gauge: A gange for testing the extent to which the air has beea exhausted in the receiver of an air-pump. It consists of s glass tube beet like a siphon. One leg is closed, as in a barometer, the other open. It is placed under a small bell-jar comnunieating by a atop-cock with the receiver, and the more nearly the mereury stands at the same level, the more nearly lass a vacuum been produced.
Air-pump of a condensing steamengine: The pump which draws the condensed steam, with the air commingled with it and tha condensed water, from the condeoser, and casts them ioto the hot well.
air-sac, air-sack, s. [Eog. air; sac, [Ain-cells.]
"The branchial tabee fin hirdol open upon the surlace of the lungs into airwace which differ in number
and in development in different birda - -Huxiey Cramif. of Animakh, xxvit., "Avent"
"The air-sacks on each side of the mouth of certain
male frogst"-Darwin. Descent of Afar, vol. li., clag.
air-shaft, s. A hole bored from the surlace of the earth to some portion of the galleries of a mine for the purpose of ventilation. There should always be two-one, with a furnaco under it, for vitiated air to asceod; tha other, with no fornace, for pure air to descend. If there be butone, it requires to be divided longitudiaally into two passages-tha one for the ascending, and the wher for thia descending sir.
air-ship, s. A balloon or aeroplane, particularly one that is dirigible or relatively so.
air-slacked, a. Slacked or pulverised by exposure to tha action of the air, as "air. slacked lime.
air-stirring, a. Stirring or agitatiog the air.

By blastio of atrong air-stirring Nur thentin wind
May's Lucan, hiL v1.
air-stove, s. A stove, the heat of which is employed to warn a stream of sir directed against the surface, which air is then admitted to the apartment of which the temperature is to be raised. The atove is enclosed in a casing somewhat larger tisn itself, so as to leave a space of a few inches between the two. At the lower part of the casing is an aperture fitted with a register to regulate the

[^17]
## cdmisoion of the sir, "ind the upper part is a similar opening to allow of tts exit into

 the spartment.air-thermometer, s An tnatrument What is desigaed to mearure the degrees of heat by means of the expansion of air. When ased to masure small differances of templeratare; it ia a capillary tube with a bulb st the apper end, and with 3ts lower end planged into a coloored liquid in a bottle. . The air in the bulb at the top ia leated, so as to aause s portion of it to be expelled, leaving the coloured liquld free to rise a certain distance in the tube. An alteration of temperature will then make the remainder of the air in the tube to expand or contract with the effect of making the liqnid eorreapondiagly fall or rise in the tube. Within certain limits it is a delicate thermometer, and was the first form of dicate thermometer, and was the first form of that instruinent as inveated in 1.590, by
Santorio, a physician of Padua. It can measure only the lower temperatures. When employed to note highef degrees of heat, a beat capilary tube is substituted for the atraight one. It agrees with the mercarial thermometer up to $260^{\circ}$, but above that point mercury expands relatively more than air. The differential thermometcr of Sir John Leslie is a medification of the air-thermometer. [Differential Thermometea]
Kinnersley's Etectric Air-thermometer: An inatrument consisting of a glass tube closed at both eads by air-tight brass caps, through which two wires alide ia the direction of the axis of the tube. These wires are terminated by brass balls, which are made to approach within the atriking distance. To an aperture in the bottom of the lower cap is fitted a bent tube of glass, which turna opwards, and is open at both ends; the bend is filled with mercury, or with a coloured tuid, which may indicate by its riaiog or falling within the indicate by its riaing or railing within the
tube any dilatation or contraction that may tube any dilatation or contraction that may
take place in the air within the vessel. Every take place in the air within the vessel. Every
time a apark passes between the brass balls time a apark passes between the brass bails its old level immediately after the explosion.
air-threads, or air-gossamers, s. The name given to tha long slender filaments often seen is auturn forating in the air. They have been darted out by spidera, especially the Aranea obtextrix, which, momnting to the summit of a bush or tree, darts such threads out till it succeeds in launching one atrong eaongh to support it, and foat it up into the air, which it deairea to asceod in quest of prey.
aif-threatening, $a$. Threatening the air; lofty.
"As from atr-threat'ining tops of cedars tall."
air-tight, $a$. So tight as to prevent the passage of the air. (Uaed of a bottle or tube hermeticaily sealed.)

air-trap, s. A trap or contrivance to prevent the ewcape of foul air from a sewer, or to allow the pure air liberated from water to escape from the knee of a water-maid.

## air-tube, s.

1. Mech.: A tube constructed for the reception or passage of air.
3) which werfe azed to exhanativen hy latze steam-

2. Physioh: A tube or jipe in an organised being, designed for the reception or passage of air. The term is often used for the trachere of insects-tubes which pervade the bodies of these animals, as arteries and veins do our own, but with this essential difference, that they carry air instead of a circulating fluid: the arrangement in insects beiag that "the air is distributed by a vascular system over the reservoirs of blood, isstead of the blood being diatributed by a capillary network over a reservoir of air." (Owen: Invertebrata, \& rvil.)
pendence on that series of air-cells associated by denat, vol. il., p. $88 s$.
By this strinture the most delicate and invigible
mifnations of the air tubes may be casily recogrised ramier the microscope. -Owen: Invertcobataca, x xvii.
air-valve, s. A valve commonly applied to a boiler to guard against the creation of
a vaeuum within to when the stoam toside ta oondensed.
alr-vesicle, s. A vesiche or mall blistertooking cavity filled with air.
"The Phomphera foata by manay amaller air
sir-vessel, s.
3. Hydraul.: A resset in which air is condensed by pressara, in order that when released tts elastlcity may bo employed as a moving or regulating power. Such a veasel is used in a forcing punop to reader the discharge of water enutinuous inatead of intermittent.
4. Animal Physiol: Any vessel containlag air; specially one of the tubes, or trachese, through which air for the purpose of respiration is conveyed into the bodies of insects. [Ain-tube.]
5. Veg. Physiol.: The apiral vessels, one main function of which is believed to be to main function of which is believed to be to
convey alr, charged with an unwonted prapertion of oxygen gas, to the interior of plants. (See Lindley's Introd. to Bot., 3rd ed., 1839, pp. 299-301.)
air-wave, s. A wave of air.

afr-way, s. A way or passage for the admission of air to a mine.
$\dagger$ äir (1), v,i, [Nomu. Fr. aery $=$ a nest of hawks.] To breed as binds do in a nest.
"You mey add their buky, dangerous, dincourteous, yearer, of the etimes despitentil steming, one from aniallowed to ar naturally snd quietly, there would be stare aufficient to $k$ lil not puly the partridges, but
ever ail the good housewives chlckens in the country. -Carero: Survey of Corntesilh
äir (2). v.t. [From the mbatantive air, the gaseoua sobstance which we breathe. In Fr. airer.]
I. Of exposure to atmospheric air
6. Of things:
(a) To expose to the free action of the air ; to ventilate.
"We have had in our thme experience twice or and numbera of those that attended the business, ar were present, sick cned upon it and died. Therefore It were good wisdon that (in such caces the fill were aired hefore thes
Nacural Hitory.
(b) Colloquiat: To expose to public discusaion ad criticism, as "to air an opinion."
7. Of persons: To expose one's setf to the fresh air by walking or riding out.
"Camh It is fifteen years since I saw my country: though I bave. for the most part, beet aired ahroad,
I denira to lay my bones there."- Shatesp.: Finter's Tate, iv. 1.
I In this sense sometimes used reflectively. Were poo hat riding forth to air yourseif,
Such parting were too petty. Lowk here,
Such parting wers too petty, Louk here, love,"
Shaketp.; Cymbeline, i. 2
II. Of exposure to heat (colloquial) : To ex pose to the action of more or less heat, as "to air liquors," that is, to warm them before the fire; "to air linen," i.e., to dry it before the fire.
aí-ra, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Gr}$ aipa $($ aira $)=$ (1) a hammer; (2) darnel grass.] Hair-grass. A genus of Grasses, of which six species are isdigenous in Britain. The most conmon are the $A$. cospitosa, or Tufted; the A. flexucsa, or Waved the A. caryophyllia, or Silvery; and the $A$. proccor, or Farly Hair-grasa. Among the Airas cultivated in Britain may be mentioned $A$. Deschampsia cospritosa, called hy farmers the Deschampsia cosmilosa, called hy farmers the
Tufted or Turfy Hair-grass or Hassock-grass. Tufted or Turfy Hair-grass or Hassock-grass.
All the apecies are elegant plants of delicate make.
 Airns. 1
Church Hist. : An obscure sect, founded in the fourth century by Airos, who dellied the consubstantiality of the Holy Ghost with the Father aod the son.
äired, pa. par. \& a. [AIA, v.t.]
äir'-êer, s. [Ain, v.t.]
8. Of persons: One who airs anythiog.
9. Of things: A frame on which clothes are placed that they may be aired.
äirgh, v.i. [Eaон.] (Scotch.)
air'-i, s. [A Brazilian Indian word.] The name given in Brazil to a kind of cocoa-nnt,
from the stem of which the Indians of that region manufacture their best bows.
äifr-1-Ly, sde. [Eng. atiry; ly.] In an stry manner. Chiefly in a gigurative sense $=$ gally with lightness, with levity.
äir'-1-něss, s. [Eag. airy; -ness.]
10. Lit. The state of being exposed to the free action of the air ; opennessa.
11. Fig. : Lightness or levity of diaposition, tending to iadulge in extravagant gaiety, even at times unsuitahle for mirth of any kiod.
"The. French have indoed taken worthy pains to make classici learuing spenk their language: it iney have not succeaded. it minst be imputed to s certanu which will never agree with the wedatecere of the romans or the solemnity of the Greekn"-Felton


äir'-İng, pr. par. [AıA, v.i. \& t.]
äfr'-̌ig, s. [AIR, v.]
I. Of atmospheric air:
12. Gen.: Exposure to the free action of the air.
13. Spec.: A walk or ride in the open air fur health's sake.
"Mary had remarked, while taking her airing. that Hyde Fark was swi.
caulay: Bidt. Eng., eh. xv.
It may be nsed also for the exercise of horses in the opea air.
II. Of heat (colloquial) : Exposure to heat.
äir'-ish, a. [Eng. and Scotch air; -ish.] Chilly. (Nictch.) (Jamieson.)

* äirl, * är'-iẹs, * är'-lĭs, s. [Gael. earlas; 1at. arrha, arra,= earnest-money; Heb. צרצ (arabkon)=a pledge; fr. s (arabh or ghardh ) $=x$ give a piedge. Cognate with Eabnent, 8. (q.v.).] Earnest-mooey. (Scotch.)
* airl-penny, s. Having the aame meaning as the word Earnest-Money. (Scotch.) Your proffer o' ln ve's an airlpennny, Berns: Aly Tocher's the Jevoel.
äir'-1ĕss, a. [Eng. oir; -less.] Destitute of free communication with the open air.

Therein, ye gods, your tyranta do defeat:
Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brises Nor airless dungeor, hor strong links of irva,"
Shakepp. Julius Casar, i. s
äir'lüng, s. [Eng. air; -ling.] A young, lighthesrted, thonghtlese person.
" Some mare there be, sight a irlings, yill be won
With dogs and horses, . "-E. Jonson.
airn, s. \& a. [A.S. iren.] Iron. [Itan.] (o. Eng. and Scotch.)
"'. Ye 'll gid the stane breeks and the uirn garterssyi gad the hemp cravat, for sing that, ueigb
ä̈rn, v.t. [1RON, v.] (Scotch.)
äirt, ärt, v.t. [AInt, s.] To direct, to instruct, to advise. (Scotch.)

 ch. $\mathbf{x i x}$.
äirt, s. [Gael. aird $=$ a quarter of the compass: and = high.] Direction; point of the compass. (This word ia geoerally used io the plural, airts.)
"Of a' the airts the wind can blaw.
Surna: I Love my Jeam
aïr'- $\breve{\mathbf{y}}$, \& [EvRIE]
äir'- ${ }^{\prime}$, a. [Eng. air; -y.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. Composed of air, or of aomething analogous to it; light, bright.
"The grat is the trangmigsion or emiession of the oiours and infections: and this in, of ant the rest the most corporeal."-Baeon.
"And canntered home beneath a moon, that, just
Tw erescont, dimly ralind nbont the leaf
2. Pertaining to the air; filled with air. "There are fishes that have wiugs that are 00
3. Open or exposed to the free action of the air. If used of a room, then it means well ventilated; if of a dress, it signifies not close fitting, but hanging loosely to the person, ao

[^18]as to be easily moved by the sir，and sfford it free ingress and egress．
＂The winged Iris beard the hero＇s call．
And liptant bastend to their siry hall＂
＂The painters draw their nymphs in thin and airy
habite but the weight of gold and of embroderies fe reserved for queens and goddesees．＂－Dryden．
4．High in air．
＂Approach，and lean the ladder on the ehatt；
Deliver me the blezod my airy home，

Tenyison：St．Stmeon Styites． roond the creat of a tall rock their airy eitadel．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Wordsworth：} \\ \text { Lxcwrotion，bk．Hit．}\end{gathered}$
II．Figuratively：
1．Unsubstantisl．
（a）Of spirits：Not msterisl，intangible．
＂Ohoot throngd ou ghost a dire resembly，stood．
Swift al it fash id along the slooni．Withdrew．＂
（b）Of worls，specially of promises，threats， \＆c．：Not meaning anything；empty，insin cere，or likely soon to be departed from．

Of airy threats to think thoom with whd
Of airy threats to awe whorn yet with deeds
Thou caust now
Niton：$P$ ．$L$ n，bk．
（c）Of opinions；of feelings，stech as hopes， fears，also of projects：Vain，empity，likely to disappoint expectation．
＂1 have found a complaint concerning the acarelty of hinouey，which ocrasioued many airy propositions 2．Of persons or speeches：Characterised by levity；gay，sprightiy，vivscious，thoughtless， ＂He that is merry and airy at shore when he sees from hapen．regards not when（God speaks to all tho orld．＂－Bp．Taylor
＂Three civil brewls，hred of an airy ward．＊
B．Technically：
Astrology．Airy triplicity：The three sigus， Gemini，Libra，and Aquarins．
airy－flying，a．Flying like air，as fingers delicately applied to the strings of a musical instrwment．
＂With airy－fying engera Jight．＂
Thumon：Cautle of ind．＂
＊ais－il，ais－iil，＊ais－yll，s．［AYsylle．］ ＊ais＇laitr，s．［Asmlar．］
aisle（ill），＊aīle，＊êle，＂hêle，＊êl－y̆ng， ＊hy $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$ lĭng，${ }^{*} \overline{\mathbf{y}}$ le，＊isle（ $\overline{\mathbf{1}}$ ），s．$\quad$（Fr．aile $=$ a wing，an aisle，\＆c．，cisselle $=$ the armpit Ital．ola $=$ wing，ascella $=$ the armpit ；Lat．ala $=$ the wing of a bird or insect，sic．In Archi－ tecture（pl．）．the wings，the side apartments， or the colonnades of a building ；axilla（dimin． of ala）$=$ the ampit．When spelled isle or yle，it seems to be erroneously taken from isle （Lat．insula）$=$ an island．］
1．（pl．）The wings of a building；apecishly the wings of a church as contra－distinguiahed from the nave or body of the building．
＂The Latill Church called them athe，wings；theace the French les ailes；and we，more corruptiy．iles
from their resemothance of the church to a dove．＂－Sir from their resciatlance of the church to a dove．＂－Si

Of nave and aisle，in unpretending zuise
Was occupied by oaken peuches ranged
In seemly rows．＂－H＇ordreorth：Excur．，bk．$\nabla$ ．
TI Transterse aisles：The transepts of a church or cathedral．


Church of St．Euetacke，Paris
2．The lateral divisions of a Gothic building Aivided by two longitudinal rows of liers， pillars，or colnmas．
3．A passage up the anea of $s$ church or
chapel，to ensble the worshippers to reach their respective pews．This mreaning arises， perhaps，from aisles hsving been confounded with alley．［Alley．］
＊4．Abrormally：The central portion of a church．King，in his Vale Royal，as quoted in the Gloss．of Arch．，apeaks of the body of 8 chnrch being divided into so broad middle ＂ile，＂snd two lesser＂ilea，＂evidently deriv－ ing the word erroneously from isle（Lat．insula） ing the word
$=$ an faland．
II Aisles is ofton used figuratively for a natural svenue，from the fancied resemblance of the trees to rows of piers，pillars，or columns．
＂Ambrosial aisles of lofty lime＂
aislé（i－lā），$\alpha$ ．［Old Fr．］
Her．：Winged．
aisled（ild），a．［Aisle．］Converted into sisles．
＂Power，Olory，Strength，and Benuty alt ars aisted In this eterual ark of worship unde日led，$B y$ ，
＊äis＇－lĕt，s．［For ait ；－let．」［A1T（1）．］A little ait or island．
älş＇－mént，s．［EaSEMENT．］（Scolch．）
aisné（ $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$＇－nā），a．（Norm．Fr．＝elder，as aisne filz $=$ elder son；aisne fille $=$ elder danghter．$]$ Older，senior in years or ia rank． （Applied specislly to the senior or higher jodge in 8 court where there are two judges．）
＂The afons Judge is the older or senior judge．The term is opposed to puisne judge，the youn
judge．＂－Burnes：Early England，p s2．
＊äissçch，＂āissh ；plur．＂āiss＇－çěs，＂āis＇－ shĕs，＂āiss＇－çhĕn，or＂āis＇－shĕn，s． Ashes．

Unslekked lym，salt，and，glayge of an ey．
Poudres dyvers，aissches．＂Chaucer ：C．T．， $16,773-1$
＂A Ad leet anoon his deere doughter calle ；
it（1），êy＇－ŏt（1），s．［A．S．ig $=$ an island Dan．oie $=$ the eye $; \ddot{\theta}=$ island ；Sw．$\ddot{o}=$ island．］［Island．］An islet in a river or lake［Eitlond．］
$\dagger$ āit（2），s．［A．S．ota．］［OAT．］The ost．（Un－ less in composition，used generally in the plural．）（Sootch．）
＂Let hugky wheat the haugbs adorn，
And aits set up their awnil horn＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { durns ：Scotch Drink }\end{gathered}$
$\dagger$ ait－farle，s．［Scotch ait；farle $=$ one of the divisions of \＆circular oat－cake；generally the fonrth of the whole．］［Farle．］（For sig－ nification，see etymolegy．）

Two phats of weli－boilt solid sowins，
Wi whaks o＇gude aitffarle cowins，
Wad ecarce hae sert the wretch．＂
A．Wilson：Poems（1700），p．ol
＋ait－jannoeks，s．A bsnnock made of osta．（Scotch．）
milik，and hut Mattie gle ut hatth a drap ncimmed wat and raw as a divot＂－SCott ：Rob Roy，ch xiv．
＋ait－meal，s．［Scotch ait＝－nat；meal．］ Meal made from oats．［AIT］（Scotch．）
 ＋ait－seed，+ aitseed，s．［Scotch ait ； seed．］

1．The act of sowing oats．
and that the haill month of March ailbe
the cilseed．＂－Acts Ja．V．（1587）．
2．The season at which oat－sowing takes place．
＂Quhan did that happen：During the aikseed．＂－
famieson．
āith，s．［A．S．ath；Goth．aiths．］［OATn．］ Oath．（Scotch．）

＊aith，s．［Heath．］Heath（？）．（O．Scotch．）
＊aith－henne，8．A heath hen（3）．
＂A Nae mon sall seli or buy any Murefowles，Black fowles commonlle vsed to be chased with liawks，

aī－thčr，adj．\＆conj．［Either．］
āI－tī－ǒl＇－ŏ－ğy̆，s．［ETIOLOGv．］
$\overline{\mathbf{a} i-t} \overline{\mathbf{o}}$－nĭ－a，s．［Named after Mr．W．Aiton， many years head－gardener at Ǩew．］A genus
of plants doubtfully referred to the order Meliaces，or Meliads．A．Capensis，from the Cspe of Good Hope，is cultivsted in green－ houses．

I I has been short－hreathed everoince，and eanna gape twenty yarde withont peghiug ilike a militert aivor．：－
aix＇－trèe，g．［AxLe－TREE］（Scotch）
 8．［A．S．ysle＝a fire－spărk，s spark，an ember， a hot cinder．］
1．Lit．：A bot cinder；s bit of wood reduced to charcoal．（Scotch．）
＂She notic＇t na，an aitle brunt
Her braw Dew worset apron
Out thro that nigt
2．Fig．：The ruins of a country ravaged by war．

And latter＂Amang the asesis cald，
Domplas：Vingi，J14， 41
aï－zē＇－ŏn，s．［Port．aizoa；Lat．aizoon，from Gr．dei（aci）$=$ ever，and 广oóv（zōn）＝living； neut．of $\zeta \omega \cos ^{\prime}(z \hat{0} o s)$ ；$\zeta \dot{a} \omega(z a \overline{)}=$ to live，to be in full life snd gtrength．］
1．A genus of plants belonging to the family Tetragoniaces．The ashes of two opecies， the $A$ ．Canariense and the A．Hispanicum， abound in soda（Lindley：Veg．King．，p． 527．）
2．The English mame given by Lindley to the order Tetragoniaces，of which the typical genus is Aizoon．They bear s close resem－ isnce to the Ficoidea（Mesembrysceæ），except that they are apetalous．（Ibid．，pp．526，527．）
a－jar＇，adv．［Eng．on；char $=$ on turn：A．s． acyrran $=$ to turn from，to avert：cyran， cerran，cirrua $=$ to turn．In Swiss Fr． achar；Dut．akerre．］［Chan．］On（the）turn， having commenced to turn or be turned，but with the process not complete；partly open． was ajar．＇，he had once stood beht＇nd a door which
a－jé $e$, a－gée，a－jy e，$a d v$ ．［Eng．$a=o n ;$ jee $=$ to move，to turn or wind．］（Sootch，and some English dialects．）
1．To one side，awry，off the right line
＂Whilk pensylie he wears a thought ajea＂
Poems pod Lowrie slec wi head agee．＂－R．Gallonay： ar
2．Ajar，a little open．
But warily teat，when ye come to court me，
Ayne op that unck style，and let na body ween
And come as ye were na comin to me．
3．To one side．Sometimes of the mind． Slightly deranged．

＊a－join＇e，＊a－joyn＇e，v．t．［ADJOLx，Jour．］ I．To join．
2．To add．
With a soume of aloudiours asyin seluon
Wraw furthe in the derke assiguet vi with，
Colonne：©et $17 y$ ysoriale， $1,135-37$.
a－joined＇，＊a－joyned，＂a－joynet＇，pa． par．［Ajoine．］［O．Norm．Fr．ajoyni＝joined．］ 1．Joined．
2．Added．
－I For $I$ and 2 see the verb．
3．Adjoining，near．
＂But uatheies as bllue sche hrought hem on weil
Priuely be the posterne of that perles eriver．
Hillium of Palerne iskeat ech）， $1, i 51,5 a$
ăj＇－ŏ－wāins，s．pl．［AswAlNs．］
＊a－joy＇ne，＊a－joine，v．i．\＆t．［Apparently from A．S．agongan＝to go from，to go or pass by or over；gan $n=$ to go．］

A．Intrans：To go to．
－Jason［alioynid and his iust fferis
Steppit yp to a nereite streght on his gate＂
colonne：Gest $H$ yotoriale， $350-51$
B．Transitive：
I．Essential meaning：To cause to go to（？） II．Specially：
1．To appoint，to allot．
－ 1 aid the the this jorney with foy for to take，

t̄ite，făt，färe，amiđst，whãt，fâll，father ；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīe，pĭt，sire，sīr，marîne：gō，pờ


## 2．To call． <br> And Jeon，that gentll adoyor wh to mame： A fire man or fetwre，and andint in armys

戒＇－ or $a \zeta \zeta \xi(a r u x)=$ unyoked，unwedded：$\dot{a}$ ，priv．
 rupted from $a b l o o=$ to drive away，to hioder from tsking ：$a b=$ from，and $a g o=$ to drive．$]$ Bugls．$\Delta$ genus of plants belonging to the rdar Lamiaceen，or Labiates．There are fon Britioh apecies ：the A．reptans，or Common the A．pyramidalis，or Pyramidal ；the A alpina，or Alpios；and the A．chamipitys，or Yellow Bugle．The first－tamed of these $i$ common in woods，usually flowering io May and June．
＊a－jŭg＇ṡe，v．t．An old form of Advudar．
－a－jŭst＇，v．t．An old form of Adjust．
ê－jût＇－age，ad－jut＇－age，s．［Fr．ajutage； from ajouter $=$ to add．］An efflux tuhe．$\Delta 0$ additional tube fixed to the mouth of a pipe through which water is to be passed，and determining the form the water is to taks，as agas－burner does that of the gas－fiame．
＂II a cylideditcnl or cocical effux tnbe or adfutage is attid to the aperture，the amonat of the effuxis ard ed．，p． 157 ．
 given to some species of tha Umbelliferous gemus Ptychotis，used ir India for their aro matic and carminativg fruits．（Lindley．）
＂akr，＂ac，＊eks，conj．［A．S．ac＝but．］But． Ak so liked him hio layk with the awaked， Ak so liked him hif layk with the ladito plefe．＂ ${ }^{4}$ Ek witterle am i wod，to wene swiche a thing．＂

A－kāl＇－èes，A－kă＇${ }^{\prime}$－îs，A－khā＇lies，s．pl． ［Anglicised form of their name in the Punjabe langnage． 1 A race of fauatical Sikh warriors of fataliatic creed and turhuleat character．
－a－kăn＇trícōne，s．［Perhapa from Gr． aка⿰夫日（akantha）$=$ a thorn，and eiкciv（eikōn） ＝image，likeness．］
Min．：A nams formerly given to dark greea specimens of epidote brought from Arendal，in Norway．［Ahendalite，Epidote．
＊ $\bar{a} k s e$, s．［A．S．$a c, a c$.$] An oak．［OAK．］$
＊āae，v．i．Ths same as Ache（q．v．）．
Myn eeres aken for thy drasty speche．＂
－älee，s．An old form of Ache．
ak－eb＇－ $\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{a}$ s．A genus of plants belouging to the natural order Lardizabalacem（Lardi－ zabalads）．The fruits of one species（ $A$ ． quinata）are used by tha Japanese as an emol lient medicins．（Linäley：Veg．Kingd．， 1847 pp．303，304．）
あx＇－е゙－dounn，\＆．The same as Acton（q．v．）．
a＇keee，s．［A Guinea（？）word．］Tha fruit of the tree mentioned below

Akee－tree：Tha English name of a tree，the Blighia sapida，or Cupania sapida．It belongs to the natural order of the Sapiodacee（Soap－ worta）．Its succulent aril is eaten，and is esteemed in the West Indiea very wholesome and nourishing．It can be cultivated nnder cover in Britain．（Lindley：Veg．Kingd．，1847， p．383．）
－abse－horne，s．pl．［Old form of plural of Aconn．］Acorna．（Chaucer．）
－a．kĕld＇e，par par．［Akele．］
＊a－kéle，v．t．［A．S．acelan＝to cool．］To cool．（Chaucer．）［Ackele．］
a－kē＇－na（Necker），àtē＇－nĭ－ŭm（Richard）， s．［Achenicm，Cypsela．］
a－kěn＇ne，v．t．［A．S．acennan．］To beget，to bring forth，to bear．（Boucher．）
＊ā＇kẽr（1），8．［ACRE．］

I．A turbulent enrrent or commotion is the sea．（Vay．）
TAn old poet，in commendiag the akill of
mariners in judging of the signs of weather， says－
 etoonde
Thisht the reume in th＇oocian of propre kynde
Wyt oute $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { yndo } \\ \text { hathe his commotioun：}\end{aligned}$
The maryneer therof may not be blynde，
It regnethe，he mooto haue inkpectioun，
For In vinge it may bothe haste and tary，
And naviesd lioreor，al mye cary：
＂ 1 kyr of the

2．The bore at the mouth of a tidal river． ［Eager，Hione．］
alc＇－㐅－toun，8．［Acketon．］The same as Acketon and Acton（q．v．）．
＂And next his schert an aketoun，
chaucer：：c．т．，15，26－69．
a＇－ki，s．［Maori．］Tha New Zealand oame of a shrub，the Metrosideros buxifolia，belonging to tha natnral order of Myrtacea（Myrtle－ blooms）．It is sometimes called tha Lignum $V$ ite of Naw Zealand．It adheres by its lateral roots to tha truoks of trees，and thus supported climba to their summita．
a－kǐm＇－bō，＊ą－kěm＇bōll，＊a－ğ̌m＇－bó， adv．［Ital．a；sghembo，adv．＝awry：as s．＝ crookedoess；as adj．＝crooked，awry．The Eng．forto agambo is of much uas in pointing to the correct etymology，and Latham con－ aiders it more correct thao akimbo．］［Kımbo．］ Arched，crooked，beat．
With arms akimbo：Witb tha arms resting ou the hips，and the elbows constituting an angla pointiog outwards．
＂He observed them edging towards oue another to whisper，so that Johu was foreed to sit with h
artna $a$－Kimbo to keep them asunder．＂－Arbuthnot．
－Therent her rage was so iucreased，that setting her arrne a－kemboll，and darting fre frou her eyes －comical ifure of Xrancion．
－＂To rest the aruss $a \cdot g a m b o$ ，and a－prank，and to rest the turned－in backe of the hande inpon the side．is an mia（1eit），p．104．（Latham．）
a－Kǐn＇，$a$. ［Eng．$\alpha=$ of；kin．］［Kın．］
1．Of persons or other organised beings：Al lied to gach other by descent，with an affinity to each other：conseqneatly resembling each other more or leas cloaely in structure．
＂I do not eary thee．Pamela；only I wioh that being thy sister in
＂Thourh la voice aad shape they be Formd as if atin to theer Thou surpassest，happier far
Happiest
grashoppers
that are．

Of things：Like each other
－Some ilmbe grain in buik or stature
In concert act like modern frionds
Ih concert act，1ke modern friends＂
Because one serves the othere ende＂－Prior．
＂He separates it from questions with which it may
have been complicated and distingulshes it from questons which may be akin to itims Wath：Imp． of the Mind．
akr－mít，s．［Ger．］
Min．：The same as Acmite（q．v．）．
a－knâ＇we，v．t．［Aknowe．］
a－knë＇，＊a－knéc，＂a－kna＇we，＊a－knōn＇， ＊a－knéwes，a－knö＇we，adv．On kaees kueeling．
＊a－knö＇we，＊a－knâ＇we，v．t．［A．S．on－ cnawan $=$ to know，to recognise，to acknow－ ledge，to treat．］To ackuowledge，to confess．
If it is always joined with the verb ben $=$ to be：as，＂wo be aknowe＂＝we confess；＂to be achnowe＂＝to be awars，to acknowledge， to confess．
＂I have the gretli agelt to God ich am aknowe．＂
＂That we are worthi to the deth wel we be aknowe．＂
＊a－knō＇we，$a d v$ ．On knee．
 （akont08）＝a javelin．］
Min．：A name given to Swediah specimens of arsecopyrite or miapickla（q．v．）．
a－kṑ＇ér－ěn，v．i．（pret．acovered）．［A．S． acofrian；O．H．Ger．irhoboron．］To recover．
ăk＇－rôot，s．［Ackroot．］
a＇－kŭnd，s．［Native name．］A name given io parts of India to tha Mudar（Calotropis gigan－ tea），a medicinal plant．［Calothopie，Mudare］
al may be a complete word or part of a word n composttion．
A．As a complete word，adj．［A．S．al，eal， aall，al＝whola，every．］All．Properly apeak． ing，al was used for the nomin．siag．，and alle for the pL，but the rule was not at all otrictly obaerved．［All，Alle．］
＂EIt bitidde that time thel travailed al a aight．＂
＂Coavertyng al unto his propro willo．＂
－al bothe，$a$ Both of them．
＂And gon than to that goren god pas ar bothe＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Whiam of Palerne，} 851 .\end{gathered}$
－al hole，adv．All whole，entirely Wholly．

A derwurth gytta he wulde with the lete ym self al hole vin to thy mete．
Bonaventure（E．E．Text soc
B．As part of a word in composition：
I．As a prefix－
1．To words derived from the Anglo－Saxon：
（a）A11，as almost（A．S．ealmcest）；also（A．S． calswa，alswa）．
（b）Old（A．S．ald，alda）：as Albourne，Al brighton，Alburgh，Albury，all parishea in ngland．
（c）Noble（A．S．cethele contracted），as Alfred 2．To words of Latin origin．［Lat．ad， changed when it atsnda befors tha letter $l$ ， for enphony＇s aake，tato al．Signification in compositioo to，more rarely at，up，upon，with，
against，\＆c．：as allige（ad，ligo）$=$ to bind to allatro（ad，latro）$=$ to bark at ；allevo（ad，levo） allatro（ad，latro）$=$ to bark at ；allevo（ad，levo）
$=$ to lift up；alluceo（ad，luceo）$=$ to ahine $=$ to lift up；alluceo $($ ad，luceo）$=$ to a ahine upon ；alludo（ad，lndo）$=$ to play with ；allido
$($ ad，lido $)=$ to atrike agninst．］To；as allocu－ （ad，lido）$=$ to atrike against．］To；as allocu－
tinn $=a$ apeaking to．More rarely in tha other senses in which al is employed in the Latin words cited above．
3．To words derived from the Arabic．［Arab al $=$ adj．，art．，or inseparable prefix＝the． The：as Alkoran＝the Koran；Alborak＝the Borak，the mythical animal on which Mo－ hammed performed his equally mythical night hammed to Parmedise．
II．As a suffix．［Lat．－alis $=$ of or belonging to，pertaining to ；as sententrionalis $=$ pertain－ ing to septentrio，or the north．］of，belong－ ing or pertaioing to：as scriptural，pertaining to Scripture ；autumnal，pertaining to autumn．

C．As an abbreviation，a symbo！，or both：
Chem．：Au abbraviation and symbol for Aluminium．
$\overline{\text { and }}$－la，s．［Lat．＝a wing；pl．alce．An abbre viated form of axilla $=$ the armpit．（Cicaro Orat．，45，§ 153）］
I．Animal Physiol．：A wing，or anything resembling it．
In the plural．Alse auris（lit．＝the wings of the ear）：The npper part of the external ear．

Ale nasi（lit．＝the wings of the nose）：The cartilages which are joined to the extremities of the bones of the nors，and constitute its lower movable portion．

Ale of the thyroid cartilage（in the Larynx） Two square plates of cartilage united in front at an acute angle．（Todd © Bowman：Physiol． Anat．，ii．433．）

## II．Botany：

I．Plur．：The two side petals in a papilion aceous corolls．Link formerly called them lalarce．Of the remaining thres petals，the large upler one is called the vexillum，or standard，and the two lower，viewed in con－ junction，the carina，or keel．
2．Singular：
（a）The dilated and compressed back in tha corona of some flowera．（Lindley：Introd． to Bot．）［Conosa．］
＊（b）Formerly the point whence two branches diverge．This is now called tha axil．（Lindley：Introd．to Bot．，p．73．）
（c）One of the basal lobea of the leaves of mosses．

## A1－a－ba＇－mi an，a．\＆

I．As adjective：Pertaining to Alabama， one ot the Soutlecru States of this conntry Area， 51,540 equare milcs．Population（1890） 1，513，017．
II．As substantace：A pative or inhabitant ol Alabama（zet a．）
al－a－bănd＇－ite，＋al－a－bănd＇－in，s．［Lat alabandina $=$ a precions stoue，amed from



Alabanda, a town in Caria, near which it was found.) A mineral classed by Dean among the sulphides of the Galena division. It is isometric, occurs in cnbes and octahedrons or more uaually granularly massive its hardness is 3.5 to 4, its sp. grav. 9.95 to 404 . The lastre is aub-metsilic, the colour ironblack with s green streak. Its composition is $\mathrm{MnS}=$ anlphur 367 , manganese 633 . It occurs in Mexico. It has been called also Manganblende, Blumenbachit, \&c.
all'a-barch, s. [Lat, alabarches $=$ a receiver of taxes; Gr. ainaßápxns (alabarches), possibly a corruption of apapsipxirs (Liddell \& Scott).]
Jewish Archecol. : A representative and ruler of the Jews in Alexandria, elected with the sanction of the Roman cmperor, very much as the leading religious comaunities in the Turkish empire have heads over them, recognised by the Porte.
" But Philo, the principal of the Jewish embussage. a man eminent on all accounts, lirother to Alexander
the olabarch ${ }^{-1 \%}$ hiscon: Josephur's $A$ wiq., hk, xviii. $8, \% 1$
ăl-a-bast'-ẽr, s; ăl-a-bas'-tre, * al-a-blas-těr, s. \& a. [In Ger. alabaster; Fr. albatre; Sp., Port., and Ital. alabastro; Lat. alabaster $\left(\mathrm{m} . \mathrm{pL}^{\mathrm{L}}\right.$ alabastra) $=$ (1) a tapering box made for holding ointment; (2) \& rose. box made for holding oinlment; (2) a rosebud ; (3) a measure of capacity, holding 10 oz (alabastros), or the earlier form indáaurus (alabastros), or the earier form adaßartus
(alobastos) $=$ (1) the mineral now called granular gypsom; (2) any vessel made of it. Alabaster was named from alabastron (near molern Antinoë), an Egyptian town in which there was a mannfactory of small vessels or pots, made formerly, at least, from a stone occurring in hills near the town, thougli ultimately other substances were often used, not excluding eveu golk.]

- The commion form of the word in O. Eng. was alablaster.
A. As substantive :
I. Ord. Lang: Any material from which small buxes for holling ointment, or for aimilar purposes, were made. Judging from the descriptions of Theoplirastus snd Pliuy, the stone most frequently employed was stalagmite, often called in consequence Oriental Alabaster; in other cases it was a variety of cypsum. The former is carbonate of lines, aut-hard; the latter sulphate of lime, and soft.

Nor scar that Yet rilluer stin of hers thand ;
And suncoth as monumental hetabaster giow.

## 1I. Technically:

Shakesp.: othcllo, v. 2
Min.: Massive gypsun, eitler white or deliately shaded. A granular variety is found in Cheshire aud Derbyshire, and a more conpact one in Eugland at Ferrybridge in Yorkshire, in Nottiughamsbire, and in Derbyshire ; the latter bas been made into columns for man-sion-houses, and is extensively manofactured at Derby into cups, basons, or other vessels. Sonte of the alabaster occurring near the town just mentioned is white, whilat some has veirs of a reduish-brown colour.
B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Made of alabaster.
"And, hetiold, a wonnan in the cley, which was a

o. Fig.: White and transparent like alabaster.

With more than adniratioa he admired
Her asure veins, her alataster skin.
Her asure veins, her auxdaarter skin,
Tarcuin and Lucroce, $418-2$
àl-a-băs'-trī-ann, a. [Alabaster.] Made of alabaster; resembling alabaster. (Webster.) al-a-băs'-trīte, [Lat. alabastrites; Gr.
 bustitis), properly an adj., alabastrian.] box, vase, or other vessel of alabaster used by the Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes.
Gl-a-bŭs'-trŭm, s. [Lat.] [Alabaster.]
alabastrum dendroide (lit. = treclike alabaster). A kind of laminated alabaster, variegated with dendritic markings. [Dendartic.] Locality, the province of Hohenstein.
al-a-băs'trŭs, s. [Lat. olabaster $=$ in the sense of a rose-bud.] [Alabaster.] The flower of a plant when in the atate of a bud.
(Lindley: Iatrod to Botasy, 3rd ed., 1839, p. 152.)

II Sometimes written alabastrum, bat improperly. In fact, it shoold not even be alabastrus, but alabaster.
a'-la-bēş̧, s. [Greek ináams (alahēs) or
 Silurus anguillaris, Lino., found in the Nile. A geuus of fishes of the order Malacopterygil Apodes and the Eel family. Locality, the Indian Ocean.
a-lăelk', interj. [In Ger. ach; Fr. Lelas; Pers. kalaka $=$ perdition, destruction ; alaksadion $=$ to perish.] An exclamation of sorrow evoked by personal distress or pity for others. Kut then transforn'd him to a prople fower:
Alack, that mo to change thee Winter had no power !"
Mito : Doack fo a Mair Invant. a-lack'-a-dāy, interj. [Alock and a-day.] aimpler word Alack.
a-lăc'-rǐ-oŭs, a. [Lat. alacer $=$ cheerfut, brisk, gay; and Eng. -ous = full of.] Cheerful, brisk, gay. (Hammond.)
a-lăc'-rǐ-oŭs-ly̆, udv. [ALscrioca.] With alacrity; with cbeerful gaiety.
"Epaminondas alacriouny expired, in confdence that he left lebind him os perpetual memory of the victories he had nechieved for his country.-Dr. $\boldsymbol{H}$.
a-lăc'-rǐ-oŭs-něss, s. [Alacrioos.] The juality of being full of alacrity. Sprightliness, briskness, cheerfulness, or even gaiety in undertaking or jerforming duty.

- To infuse some life sonne atacriousnow Into you, quickeniar. enlivening part of the text - - $a$ mmond: Ser., D. $533^{\circ}$
a-lăctri-tyy, \& [In Fr. allegresse; Sp. and Port. "legria; Ital. allegressa, allegria, from Lat. alacritas $=$ cheerfuhness, ardour, eagerness; alacer $=$ eheerful, brisk.) Sprightliness, vivacity, briskness, eagerness; nsed especially of the cheerful ardour with which certain prersons, exceptionally constituted, undertake and execute duty.

I have not that alach. Glve me a bowl of wine
Nor cheer of mind tlinat I wa woint to have."

- Tie young nobles of bis court had tried to attract hls notice by exposing themelve to the hottest fire With the amme gay alacrity with which they were Wont to exhihit their graceiul fgures at his balls,
a-lăc'-tạ-ga, s. [In the Mongol Tertar langrage atctogat is said to mem $=$ variegated colt.] The name of a small rodent, the Liputs foculus, or Syrian Jerboa it is found from Syria, along by the north of India, eastward to the Pacific. It has often been confounded with the common Jerboa (Dipus sagitta).
a-lád'-in-ists, s. pl. A rationalistic sect amongst the lohanmedans.
à la française (approx. a la frân'-sāş), adv: [Fr.] According to the French practice: as the French do
a la grecque, à la grec (a la grĕk), used as adv. \& \& [Fr.] After the Greek method.
Arch.: One of the varieties of fret ornament.
a-lāke, interj. [Alack.] Alsck, alas! (Scoteh.)
 Burns: Scotch Drink.
ăl-a-líte, s. [Fron Ala, a town a littlo south of Trent, in the Tyrol ; and $\lambda$ i*os (lithos) $=$ stone.]

Min.: A variety of Malacolite or Diopside, which a;ain stands in a similar relation to Pyroxene. It occars in broad right-angled prisms, and is sometimes coloorless, at others more or less green. Bouvoisin found it crystallised in twelve-sided prisms. A mineral alnnost the same, bre having quadrangular prisms, he denominated Mussite, from tbe Mussa Ap where it occurs. [Malacolite, Diopside.]
a'-la-mí-rê, s. [O. Ital.] The lowest note but one in three septenaries of the gamut or ocale of music.

a-la-modi-ul'-1t-y̌, s. [Fr. a las mode (c.v.).] The quality of being acoording to the "mode" or fashion prevailing at the time.

## a 1 द mōde, or a'-le-mōte, adv. \& \&. [Pr.

 © la mode.)A. As adverb: According to the fashion; agreeably to the custom them prevalent. Eall One of Hogarth's series of picture is ealled "Marriage d la mode"

B. As substantive: A thin, glossy, black ailk used for hoods, scarfs, dee wold fir the clamedtes of Lysona"-Nacamay : Hiot. Eng., ch. xxili.
$\dagger$ à la mort (a lạ mōr) a. [Fr. à la mort = to the death, or to death.] Mournfully, melancholy, depressed in apirits.
"To heal the eick, to cheer the alamore"
Fanchanes: Luiad, $v$, 阬.
a-lănd', adv. [Eng. a; land] At land, or on land, implying (1) motion to, terminating upon, at the land.
"If a'er thita cofinn drive a-land"
Or (2) rest upon, or at the land. (Sidney.) - Three more fieroe Surus, tn hta angry mood, And, in mid ocean. Teft them moord azto ; And, in mid ocean. Ieft them moord ahand" up the initule ones as - Shan do a-dand; the periclest ones ent

ạ-lănc'; " a-lănt', " a-lâunt', " a-lâunz'. [Alant.]
$\dagger$ a-lā'ne, $\boldsymbol{c}$. [Alonre] Aloue. (Scotch.) "Couldna ye let the leddy alane wi your whiggery?" a-lan-er-1y, adv. [Anerly.] Only, alone. + a-lung', adv. [ALono.] Along. (Scotch.) "He weut on board the vessel alang wi" hiu." Scott: Guy Jannering, ch. xi.
*a-lănge, *a-lyănd'e, a. [A.S. elelonde. elelendisc =strange, foreigh, a foreign countrystrangc, exotic (\%). (Prompt Parv.) Fitted t make one "think loug" or feel lonely.
a-lănǵe-ly̆, *a-lyăund'-1y̆, adv. [Alanoe.] Strangely (?). (Prompt. Parv.) Tedionsly.

* a-lăng'e-něsse, * ạ-lyăund'-nĕsse, s. [Alange] Strangeness(\%). (Prompt. Paro.) Tedium; loneliness.
a-lăn-ğ' a-lăn'-gì-ăds (Eng.), s. pl. [Alangium.] A natural order of plants akin to the Myrtaces, Combretacese, \&u. It consists of large trees with alternate, exstipulate leaves, corollas with sometimes as many as ten narrow linear reflexed petals, and infcrior drupaceons frult. reflexed petats, and infrior arupaceons frutt. Lo47, Dr. Lindley estimated the known genera at three, and the species at eight.
a-lăn'ğ́ğm, s. TThe Malahar name Lati mized. 1 A genus of plants bclonging to the order Alangiacea, or Alangiads. "The Alangium clecapetalum and hexapetelum are said by the Malays to have a purgative liydragogic property. Their roots are aromatic. They are said to afforl good wood and edible fruit.
a l'anglaise (a lăn-glā'se), used as adv. [Fr. il l'Anglaise.] In the English method, as the Englash do.
ăl-a-ni'ne, s. [Formed from al(dehyde), and sliff. -ine; the an being inserted for euphony.] (hem. : Amidopropionic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right) \mathrm{O}_{2}$ $=\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{0}\right) \mathrm{CO} .0 \mathrm{H}$. A monatonice acid, which can also form defnite salts with acids It is obtained by the action of bromine on pro pionic acid, and by octing on the resulting hromopropionic acid by alcololic amurocia. Alanine is lomologous with glycocine and isomeric with sarcosine. It can olso be formel hy boiling a mixture of aldehyde ammonia, hylrocyanic and dilnte hydrochloric acids. lf foms nearly rhombic irisms. Nitrons scid converts alanine into oxypropionic acid.
*a-lănt', " a-lănd; " a-lâunt', " a-lâunz; [Norm. Fr. alan, alant; in Sp. \& Ital. olano. 1 A large hunting dog.

Twenty and mo, as grate nite eny metere.:

sãte, \&ăt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thĉre; pine, pît, sürc, sĩr, marîne; gō, pŏt,

-Mrn'-tun, 5. [Prom Dut, and Ger. alant= the elecmmpane plant (Inula helencum) ] The same as Inulin. A starchy substance ex tracted from the root of an umbelliterons plant, the Anpelioa Archangelioa.
at'-ar, $a$. [Lat. alarius, rarely calaris = pertrining to e wing: ala =a wing.] Pertaining to a ming, whether that word be used in a strictiy literal, or in a more or lees figurative sense.

Anat. : The alar cartilage is the "wing" of the nose. (Todd \& Bowman: Phys Anat., i. 2.)

- al-larg'e, v.i. \& t. [Lanoz.]
A. Intrans: To grow largely.


## "Smence part, fn thectr nativito.

 avoer: DremsB. Trans: To enlarge, to make great. "Thou puldint alargs my wed as the grauel of tho
6-lar'-i-a, s. [Lat. alarius = winged; from ala $=\mathrm{s}$ wing.] A genus of sea-weeds belonging to the order Fucacee, or Sea-wracks, and the tribe Laminaride. In the classification of Mr. Harvey, it is of the snb-class Melanospermee, or Dark-spored Algre. The only British species, A. esculenta, called species, A. escu Benta, Scotch Balderlocks is used for food, after being is used for food, sfter being by the poorer classes in Ireland, Scotland, lceland, Denmark, and the Faroe Isles. [Balderlocks.] The Alaria shoot nut into the water from their slender Jet stiff stems, which sre surrounded at their top by $s$ beantiful collar of ahort snd sinuous ribbons, from the centre of which rises a the centre of which rises a thong-tike leal fifteen or wenty yards long, which st its commencement, is narrow, then continnes an

alaria esculenta. equal size, and at last gralually narrows into a point. (The World of the Sea, Tandon, translated by Hart.)
a-larm', * a-lar'-ŭm, * al' arm'e, * aLarm'e, s. [Sw. \& Dut. alarm; Dan. allarm, a arm; Ger. lärm, lärmen $=$ noise, bustle, uproar, alarm; Wel. olarm; Fr. alarme; Sp. alama; Ital. allurme, all' orme, from alle $=$ to the ; arme, arma $=$ armas. When the O. Eng. form aliarme is compared with the ital. ail form alarme is compared with the tial. ald arme, it ia seen, as has been dons by Richard-
aon, Wedqwood, and others, that the English aon, Wedgwood, and others, that the English
word is from the Italian, and means "To word is from the Italian, and means "To
srms.? (See the ex. from Holland's Iivy.) srms. ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ (See the ex. from Holland's Invy.)
The spelling alarum evidently srises from a vocalisation of the $r$ sound.]

## A. Ordixary Language:

I. Objectively:
*I. "To arms!" an exclanation designed to act as a summons to arms, with the view of meeting and resisting an enemy.

Thik sydd be runs downe with $n s$ great a noyse



2. Such o summons given in some other Way than literally by the use of the words "To arms." [B. l.] (Spec.) Warning of danger given by the trumpet.
"ound of the trumpet, the alarm of war." ney for. v. 19.

- Hence srise such expressions as "to blow an slarm," or "to sound an alarm," the former rare, the latter common.
"Blow ye the trurnpet in Zlon. and soust an alarm
n my holy monntain "-Jool ii .
- A false alarm. [B. I.]

3. A warning of dangers, not connected with wars.

- No powdered pest, proecient in the art Thil the sting an aiarm, assadits these duora Thit the atroet rings; no stationary steodk $\begin{gathered}\text { cowper : Taek, bl. } \\ \text { Iv }\end{gathered}$

4. Any tomult or disturbance.
"Crowdz uf rivals for thy mother's charme
Pope: Homeris Odyway
II. Subjectively: Fear, especially mingled With surprise ; sudden sud deep spprehension of approaching peril.
 Zom. Afte., ah. xik. pt zi. Iz
B. Trehnically:
5. MiL: The sonnd of a trumpet or other signal used In time of war, summoning soldiers to thair poats to meet $s$ threatened danger which has suddoniy srisen.
IT A false alarm is an alarm given by order of a military commander, efther to prevent the enemy from obtaining needed repose, or to try the viglisnce of his own sentinels.
"One historian ovon doscribee the etratagem of the false alarm at tho gamen an latended, not to furnish a
pretext for the war, but to overeome the reluctance pre lnertresa of the Yolsclange"-Leveco: Early Rom. Hus. (1855), ch. XIL, yt.
6. Mech.: A contrivance designed to enable ons to swake st s particular hour, or to be osed for some similar purpose. It is to this signification that the spelling alarum has mignification that the speling alarum has
become espectally stached.
[Alanm-clock, become especial
Alarm-watch.]

## 8. Fencing: An sppeal or challenge.

alarm-bell, alarum-bell, s. A bell rugg on any sudden emergency, and designed to give prompt sud extensive wsining of the danger which has srisen.
" Neer readier at alarm-betts call
Thy hurghers roe to man thy wall.
Than now, in daner shall be thine.

" Ring tho ctarum-belh flet folly quanke" ${ }_{\text {Byron: Ent }}$
alarm-clock, s. A clock so contrived as to atrike loudly at s particular hour, say that at which one ought to awake in the mornlag.

## alarm-gun, s.

Milit.: A gun fired to give notice that sudden canse for alarm, or st least for vigilance, has arisen.

## alarm-post, s.

Milit.: A post or station to which soldiers arb directed to repair if danger auddenly srise.
alarm-watoh, s. A watch capable, like a clock, of striking the hours. (Spec.) A watch so constructed that it can strike frequently at a certain hour, say that at which one desires to awake from sleop.
"Yon shall hive a gold atarm-watch. Which, as
there may be canse, bhal awake you-"-sion T. H orbert.
alarum-gange,s. A piece of mechanism sttached to a steam-engine, and designed to give warning when there is a dangerous pressure of steam, or when the water has sunk so low in the boiler as to threaten sn explosion.
a-larm', a-lar'-ŭm, * a-larm'e, v.t. [From the s, in Dan larme = to alarm, to make a the s. In Dan. larme $=$ to alarm, to make a
noise, to bawl, to hustle; Ger. larmen $=$ to noise, to bawl, to bustle; Ger, lärmen = to
make a noise, to bluster; Fr. alarmer; Sp. alarmar; Port. alarmer; Ital. allarmare.] [Alasm, s.]

* I. To summon to arms.

2. To give notice of approaching danger. Withered murder
(Alarumid by his sentinel the woll.
Whote howl his watcht thus with nis steal thy pece
Whote howi a his watchythus with his eteal thy pact With louder hume, and with unequal
3. To inspire with anprehension of coming evil; to terrify.
"... his ghastly louk surprised and alarmed 4. To disturb in any way.

With ifted havids, uharming the seas below Dryen: Virgu; Éneidx, 281.
a-lar'med, par. par. \& a. [Alarm, v.]
The white pavilions rose and fell
the alarmed air,
Lonofellow: The Beleaguered outy
a-larm'-ling, pr. par. \& a. [ALARM, v.] "It may be donhted whether onr conntry has ever tho first week of $J$ uly, 1690."-Macaulay! : $\boldsymbol{H}$ ist', Angg.
a-larm'-liag-ly̆, ady. [Alarmino.] In a manner to alarm, to an extent to cause alarm. ch. iii. . alarmingly rapld."- Macaulag : Rist. Eng.
a-larm'-ist, s. [Eng. alarm; -ist. In Fr. alarmiste.] A person of a temperament the reverse of sanguine, who in all contingent mstters forebodes the worst, and at times of exeitement perpetually raiaes needless alarms.

T'Todd nays, "The word is quite moders."

## g-lar'-tim, \& [ALARM,]

9-lar-tum, v.t. [ALazw.]
al- y r-y a [Lat alarius = pertaining to a wing ; from ala = a wing.]
Nat. Science : Of the form of a wing.
O-las', intery. [Dut helacs; Fr. hélos; Ital. lasso.]

1. Applied to oxe's own case: An exclamation expressive of sorrow or grief.
"Alus, how ftile from the grave we cinim!
2. Applied to the case of another, or olhers, or to things: An exclamation expressive cf pity and concern. (Otten followed by for.)
house of Israell flor all the evil abominations of the
Alas a day, or Alas the day: Ah! onhsjpy day!

Alata day $I$ you have ruised my poor miatreaso "Alas the day I I never gave him cause.". Ahos the while: Ah! unhappy timel
"For pale and wan he was, alas the while
A-ľas-çĭ-n'-nī, s. pl. [From Alasco, an slterstion for euphoy's sake of Laschi, the name of a Polish Protestant nobleman.]
Church Hist.: A sect of Protestants in the sixteenth century, who, in opposing Luther's doctrine of consubstantistion, maintained that the worda, "This is my body," pronounced by Christ in Instituting the Euchsrist, referred not to the bread simply, but to the whole sacramental sction in the supper.
A-las'-kan, a. Pertaining to Alaske, formeriy Russian America, now a territory of the United States. Purchased in 1867 for $\$ 7,200,000$ Area, 531,409 square miles. Population (1890), 31,795.
 (elasma) = metal beaten ont, a metal plate odais (odous), genit. òdóvios (odontus) $=a$ tooth.] Say's namb for a genns of Molluses now reduced under Unio (q.v.).
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{1 a}$ 'te, $\overline{\mathbf{a}}-1 \overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-těd, $\alpha$. [Lat. alatus二winged, from ala =a wing.]
† A. Ord. Lang.: Having wings (lit. or fig.)

- Power, like all thinga alntrd, neldom resta loug in any
ing. $\& \mathrm{Ac}$. (1653), p. 56.
B. Technically:
I. Nat. Science:
J. Zool.: Having wings in the literal sense


2. Bot: : Having a thin expanded margiv, as the fruit of the sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), various stems, \&c.
II. Architecture:

Of a building: Having wings.
"Nainhy, Lincolnstire-from an alate temple there: Ms the name testibes: Hob, gan
Paleogr. Sacra. (1763), p. 73 .
à lăt'-ẽr-è, Lat. prep. and substantive used as adj. [Lat, (lit.) =from the side.] A legate a latere is a legate who counsels or assists the pope. [Leoate.]
ăr-a-tẽrn, " ăl'a-tẽrn'-ŭs, s. [Lat. alaternus.] The name given to \& species of Rhamnus, the broad-leaved alstern ( $R$. alaternus), an ornamental evergreen with flowers,


much frequented by bees. It has been introduced into Britain.
"The alaternus, whieh we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us in
a-lâu'-da, \& [Lat, alauda = lark.] The lark. A genus of birds constituting the type of A genus of birds constituting the type of ocent in Britain. [Lark.]
a-lâu-di'-næ, s. pl. [Lat. alauda $=$ lark.] Larks. A sub-fsmily of Fringillide, or Finches. It is allied to the Emberizinæ, or Buntings, and yet has in the elongated hind clsw snd the great development of the tertiary quills a close affinity to the genus Anthus, or Pipits, in quite another tribe of birds. [Alauda.]
a-1âu'na, s. [Alaunc, the ancient name of the Frith of Forth.]
Zonl: A genus of Crustacea belonging to the family Cumadx. A. rostrata has been found in the Frith of Forth, hut is rare. (Bell: British Stalk-eyed Crustacea.)
*a-lâunt', * ą-lâunz',s. [Alant.]
*a-1āye,s [ALlov.]
alb, *albe, s. Eccles.: A long linen robe hanging down to the feet, worn by officiating priests. Ancientlyitwas used also by thosenewlyhsptised, whence the first Sunday after Easter, on which they was called it, mas called DoMiterally, the Lord's day in albs; meaning, [Eccles. Lst. olba, from Lat.


Rev. H. J. Tod
says, "It differed from the modern surplice, as it was worn close at the wrists, like as the Jawn sleeves of a bishop now are."

Each priest miorn"d was in a surplice white:
Fairgax; Tasso, ii 4
"Thes [the blshopat shall have unon them in time or alo, and a cope or vestucnt. -Rubric of K. Edz. 3 I.
*alb, s. An old Turkish coin, called also Asper
ăl'ba, ct. [Lat., the fem. sing. of albus, $-a,-u m$ $=$ white. $]$ Used in composition $=$ white.
alba terra, s. [Lat = white earth.] $\mathbf{A}$ name for the so-called philosopher's stone.
axl-ba (1), s. [Fecles. Lat. $=$ an alb.] [Alb.] ăl'-bạ (2), s. [Lat. albus = white, a pearl.]

* alba firma, s. [1.at. firmus, $-a_{s}-u m=$ flmi, strong, stedfast, alba =of pearly lustre. $]$ Rent paid in silver, and not in corn: the latter nethod being aometimes denominated black mail. Alba firma was sometimes called also album, fom neut. of albus $=$ white.
all'-ba-cöre, all-bǐ-core, s. \{Port, albacora, albecore ; from bacora $=$ a little pig. 1 Several fishes of the Scomberidx, or Mackerel family:
I. The Albacore, or Albicore, of the Atlantic near the West Indies, is the Thynnus albacorus. name is used more loosely for other species of Thynnus, not even excloding the well-known Tunny (Thynnus vulgaris).

The albicore that followeth night and day
Wavors: secrets of A noling, it.
2. The Pacific Albacore: The Thynnus pacifiing in myriads on ships slowly cruising in the Pacific, but deserting those which are hecalmed, or which are sailing rapidly: He thinks they seek the proximity of a ship to protect them against the sword-fish.
Cl-ban, 3. [Lat. albus = white.] A white, percha be either alcohol or ether.

A1-ban-ěn'-sēs, Ā1-ban-ĕn'-si-anş (si as ahi), s. pl. [Frow Ally, in Montferrat, where their ecclesiastical head lived.] A sub-division of the sect called Cathari, who rejected the Manichean doctrine of the two principles, and were closely akin to the Alhigenses. [Albioenses, Catharl] (Mosheim: Church Hist.)
al-ba'-ni, al-ba'-nĭ stōne, s. [From the Alban hills near Rome.] A dark volcanic tuff, the peperino of Italian geologists; used as a building stoue in Rome before msrble came into extensive use.
ăl-bas'-trŭs, s. [Alabastaue.]
al-ba'-ta, s. [Lat. arbotus = clothed in white.] Whst is more familiarly known as German silver. [Silver ]
ăl'ba-trŏss, " ăl'ba-trŏs, s. [Ger.albatross; Fr. albatros; all from Port. alcatros or alcatras; introduced into Eng. by Daupier, altered hy Grew to albitros, and by Edwards to albatros. (Griffith's Cuvier, vol. viii., 1829, p. 571.).] A lsrge sea-bird, belonging to the Procellsridæ, or Petrel fanily. It is the Diomedea exulans of Linnzeus. When young it is of a cooty or brown colcur, but when mature it is white with black wings. It nestles on elevsted land, and lays uumerous eggs, which are cdible. It has a voice as lond as that of the ass. From its colonr, its large size, smountIng to as much as fifteen feet in the expanse of its wings, snd its abundance in the ocean near and especially sonth of the Cape of Good Hone, sailors call it the Cape Sheep sometimea, alao, it is named the Msn-of-war Bircl. There is a northern species near Behring Straits. [Dioyedea.]
Darvin: Whates and seals, petrets and atbatrose"(Sec slso Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.)
al-béed $\overline{\mathbf{o}}$, s. $\quad[$ Lat. $=$ the colour white, whiteness.]
Astron.: A term used in describing planets, snd meaning "the proportion diffusedly reflected by an element of surface of the solar light incident on such element." (Monthly Notices Roy. Astron. Soc., yol. 8x., 103, \&e.)

+ âl'-bō-it, * âl'-bē, * âl'-bēe, conj, [Eng. although, notwithstanding. (Obsolescent.)
"I Paul have written it with mine own hand, I will repay it: alberit I do not shy to the how thou owest

ă1-bër'-1-a, s. [From Lst. albus $=$ white, or, according to Meyrick, from a people called the Albenses.]
Her: : A shield withont ornament or armo rial beariag. (Gloss. of Heraldry.)
ă1'bẽrt-īte, s. [From Albert county, New Brunswich, where it was first found.]
Min.: A variety of saphaltum, from the typical specimens of which it differs in being onty partially soluble in ofl of turpentiae, and in fnsing imperfectly when heated. It is looked on aa an inspissated and oxygenated looked on as an inspussated and oxygenatar fetroleum. It is found filling an irregular fissure in roc
Nova Scotia.
ă1'-bčr-tȳpe, s. $\mathbf{A}$ rapid process of phntogray hy in which a plate is prepared by line tographic appliances, and then treated with printing ink. Excellent pictures are obtained
in this way. The process is essentially the in this way. The process
same as that of lithograply.
ăl-běs'-çent, a. [Lat. albescens, pr. par. of albesco = to become white. $]$
Bot. : Becoming white; whitish
㐅li-bl-cöre, \&- [Albarorf.]
* ăl-bǐf-1-cā-tion, *al-bi-fl-ca ci-oun, 8. [Lst. atbus $=$ white ; fitcio $=$ to make.] n. Chem.: The act or process of making white.

Ouro fourneys eek of caleinacloun,
And of watree albificiccioun- (Aneurer: C. $T$, 12.732-3
AII'-bĭ-ğĕn-sēs, s. pf. IIn Ger. Albigenser Fr. Albigeois; from the town of Alhi (Alli-
gea), in Aquitainc, at which a conncll which gea), in Aquitaine, at which a council which
condemned them was held in A.D. 1176 or from Albigesium, \& medixyal name of Languedoc, where they abonnded.]

1. Specifically: $\mathbf{A}$ sect which is belsever to have sprung from the old Paulicians [Patricans] of Bulgaria, and which received the further names of Bulgarians, or Bougres; Pub ficani, or Popolicani (Psuliciani corrupted); licanl, or Popolicani (Psuliciani corrupted); Cothari, meaning pure; and Los Bos Homos, lave arrived in Italy from the East in the eleventh century, snd in the twelfth they spread to the south of France. In most respects they held primitive Scripture doctrize, though, in the opinion of msny, with a tinge of Manicheism. They had the courage to carry out their religious convictions when the Church of Rome was in the plenitude of its power.
2. In a more general sense: All the oo-called heretica in Languedoc, whatever their origin, who Imitated the Albigenses in casting off the sathority of the Church of Rome. Against theae of every name a crusade was let loose by Innocent III. in A.D. 1209, and when it had done its work the further sappression of the sect was handed orer to the Inquisition. (Mosheim: Church History.)
 he Albigenses.
"The energy of 1unocent the Third, the zeal of the young orders of Francis and Dominic, and the ferocity an unwarilke population, crushed the Absigensian churches"- Nocaulay : Hitrt. Eng., ch. i
all'binn, ăl'-bine, s. [In Ger. albin, from Lat. albus = white.] A mineral, s variety of apophyllite. It occurs in opaque white cubical crystais in Bohemia
ăl'bĭn-1̆şm, ăl-bí'-nō-isşm, s. [Eng. ai bino; -ism.] The state of an albino.

- Every one must have heard of cases of albinimm pricinbers of the same family. ${ }^{\text {and }}$-Darvin: Origin 4 Specier, ch i.
ăl-bi'-nō, ăl-bî'-nō,s. [In Ger. albino; Dut snd Fr . albinos; Port. albino; Lat. albineus $=$ whitial $;$ fr. Lat. albus = white. Thensme came originally from the Portuguese, who spplied it to white negroes seen in Africa. A man or sninisl sbnormally white, and with pinkish eyes. The phenomenon mast hsve struck most people in the case of white mice and white rabbits; it occurs, however, occssionally, though not very frequently, in the human race, especially among the darker coloured varieties or sub-varieties of mankind. The Isthmus of Darien and Africa have been The lsthmus of Darien and Africa have beea mentioned as 8 pecial localitics for it. A
human albino has the skin preternaturally human albino has the skin preternaturally
fair. The hairs on his head and body sre white. The pigmentum nigrum is deficieat in the eyea, sud these organs have a pinkish appearance, produced by the visibility of the blood in the choroid snd iris; moreover, they sre painful when exposed to light of even the ordinary inteaaity. Used siso adjectively.
X1'-bĭ-ón, s. In Ger, and Fr. Abbion; Lat. celbus $=$ white. From the white clift's of Dover, \&c.] An ald name of Eugland still retained in poetry.
Ăl-bil-réé- $\mathbf{0}$, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?)] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also $\beta$ Cygni. It is in the head of the Swan. It is a beautiful donble star-the primary one orange, and the smaller one blue.
ăl-bite, s. [In Ger. albit, from Lat. albus white, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.). So named from its colour hy Gahn and Berzelins in 1814.] A nincral classed by Dana in his Felsjar group of Unisilicates. Its crystals are triclinic: jts harducss 6-7 ; its sp. gr $2.59-2 \% 5$; its lustre on 8 fsce produced ing cleavage pearly, elsewhere vitreous. lts colour is typically white, though sometimes it is more higlily coloured. lits comp. is silica, 68.6 ; alumina, 196 ; aoda, $118=100$. Dana divides it int $n$-Var. 1: Ordinary. (a) In crystals or cleavable masses; (b) Aventurine: (c) Monnstone, including Peristerite; (l) Periclioe ; (e) llyposclerite ; (f) (Lamellar) (d) Periclioe ; (e) Yavposcicrite; 2. : Compact slbitic felsite. Albite enters into various rocks: with hornblende, it constitntes diorite or green stone. It occurs also in some granites; it the state of felsitc it is the base of alhite porphyry and granulite. It is closely skin to Ozhooclase (q.v.). (Dana.)
albite felsite, albitic felsite, s. [See above.]
fate, făt, fare, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wčt, hëre, camel, bẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pŏt,

albite porphayry，a， 4 porphyry of Which the base is albite．
Kl－bit＇－ice $\alpha$［［Albitre］Pertaining to albito． 21－bit＇－ice a ［ALBITs．］Pertaining to albito．
Composed in grester or smaller proportion of albite．

Adinole is probahly albstica＂－Dana：Mín，pe 852
Ki＇－blas－tre，s．［Arbalist．］（Scotch．）
al－bol－ite，x］－bol－ǐth，s．［Lat．albus＝ white；Gr．$\lambda$ iocs（lithos）$=$ stone．］A cement prepared by calcining magneaita（carbonate of magueais），snd mixing the magnesis thas obtained with silica．
娟－bör＇－a，s．［From Lat．albor＝the white sn egg；aldus＝white．］
old Med．：The name formeriy given to a disease， 6 aid to be a sort of itch or rather leprosy．It was seated in the face st the root of the tongue，\＆c．（Parr：London Med．Dict．， 1808，1．60．）
XI－bör＇－ak，s．［Aral．al＝the；and booraq．］ The aninial on which Mohammed is maid by his followers to hsve performed his night journey to Paradise．［Borak．］
ăl＇－brŏnze，s．A contraction for Aluminum Bronze．
 The outer coat of the eye lying between the sclerotica and the conjunctiva．It makes the white of the eye．It is very gensitive，and sbounds in blood－vessels，which become visible when inflamed．
 Sp．albugineo：from Lat．albuginis，genit．of albugo（q．v．）．］Resembling the white of an egg．［Albugo．］
＂Egas will freeze in the albupinouss part thereof．＂－
ronane：Vugitr Rrrours，bk．iI．，ch．
＂1 I opened it hy incision，giving vent，first to an albugineous，tben to a white concocted matter：upon
albugineons hnmour，s．The aqueous humour of the eye．
albugineous tunic，s．Ths same as albuginea（q．v．）．
XI－bū＇ $\mathbf{g}^{\mathbf{0}}$, s．［Lat．allougo $=(1)$ a disease of the eye ；albugo $=$ film ：（2）pl．，scurf on the head．）
Med．：A white speck on the eyes，called by Dr．Wallis the abuginous，or pearly corneal speck．Other Dames given to it have been speck，spplied when it is seated superficially； aragon，when it is deeper；snd pearl，when it somewhat projects．It arises from a chronic inflammation of the eye．
CuI＇－bul－a，a．［Lat．olbula，fem．of albulus，$-a$ $=$ whitizh．］A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales，and the family Clupeidæ（Herrings），Several species exist，nole，however，in Britain．
al＇－bum，8．［In Fr．album；Lat．album $=$ the colaur white，anything white．Among the Ronans，specially（1）the tablets on which the Pontifex Msximus registered the chief events of the year ；（2）those on which the edicts of the Prator were inseribed；（3）any register．］

## A．Formerly：

1．In ancient times：In the senses men－ tioned in the etymolagy．
2．In the Middle Ages：
（a）A register of saints；s muster－roll of diers．
（b）An ordinary letter．
（c）Rent paid in silver．［Alba Fiama．］
B．Now：A book tastefully bound，and kept ehiefly by ladies to be filled，as oppor－ tunity presents itself，with seraps of poetry， or autograuss，or anything similar．
album Greecum，s．［Lat．（lit．）$=$ Greek white．］A name given to the excrement of dogs，which becomes white as chalk by ex－ posure to the air．It is used also of the dung of hyenas，which is aimost of the same compo－ sition as bone，and nearly as durable；among other places it has been found abundantly in a fossil state in the celebrated Kirkdale Cavern， twenty－five miles N．N．E．of York，described bv Dr．Buckland in bis Reliquie Diluviance．
Kl－b̄̄＇－měn，ăl－bū＇－mín，s．［Lat．，whence Fr．albumine，Port．albumina，Ital．albume．］
1．Chem．：The name of a class of Albumi－ noida（q．r．）that are soluble in water，as serum
（q．F．）and egg alloumen．Egg albumen differs from serum by giving a precipitate when agitated with ether；it is scarcely soluble in strong nitric acid ；its speecific rotation is 35.50 for yellow light．The whita of eggs is com－ posed of this substance；it dries np into a light yellow gum－liks substance，which will not putrefy．It is converted into coagulated albumen by heating the fluid albumen to $72^{\circ}$ C．It contains sulphur，snd blackens a silver is an antidota in cases of poisoning by corro－ sive sublimste or copper saits．
Coagulated albumen is obtained by hesting neutral solutions of albumen，fibrin，\＆c．，to boiling，or by the sction of alcohol，also by heating precipitated slbuminstes or casein． it is insoluble in water，alcohol，and scarcely in diluta potash，but dissoives in acetic acid by the action of eaustic potash it is con－ verted into albumioate．Pepsin and HCl （hydrochloric acid），st blood－heat，converts it into syntonin，snd then into peptons．
Derived albumins ara insoluble in water， and in solutions of NaCl （sodium chloride）， but soluble in diluta seids sud alkalies．There sre acid albumins snd alkali slbumins．
Acid albumin is formed by sdding s small quantity of dilute HCl （hydrochloric seid）to serum or egg albumen，and gradually raising the temperature to $70^{\circ}$ ；it does not coagulate， and the rotation to the left ia increased to $72^{\circ}$ ． By neutralizing the liquid，s white flocculent precipitate is obtained insoluble in water，but soluble in alkali and in dilute solutions of alkaline carbonates．
Alkali albumin，or albuminate，is obtained by adding very dilute caustic alkali，heating the liquid，snd precipitating with acids．It closely resemblea the casein of milk．Potas sium albuminate is also called protein．
2．Bot．：A substance interposed between the embryo and the testa of many plants． It is sometimes aoft snd fleshy，and at other times hard．It varies greatly in amount in those plants in which it is present，being par－ ticulariy large in some endogens，such as the cocos－nut，in which it constitutes the estable part of the fruit．It is the perispermium of Jussieu，and the endospermium of Richard． （Lindley：Int．to Bot．，3rd ed．，1839，pp．24，249．）
3．Phot．Albumen Process：A process by which albumen is used instead of eollodion to coat glass or paper．A method of doing this in the case of glass was published by M． Nièpee de Saint Victor in the Technologist for 1843．It was subsequently improved by M． le Gray．The foreign tradsparent stereoscopic le Gray．were at one time obtained by the use of slbumen in the way now deseribed．
all－bū＇－mĭn－āte，8．［Alnumen．］
ă1－bū－min－ip＇－ar－oŭs，a．［Lat．albumen， and pario $=$ to bear．$]$ Bearing albumen．（AP－ plied to a part，gland，or surface secreting albumen．）（Glossary to Owen＇s Invertebrate Animals．）
ăl－bū－minn－i＇ze，v．t．［Eng．albumen；－ize．］ Phot．：To treat with albumen．
あ̆－bū－min－ízed，pa．par．\＆a．［Alnc＇minize．］ Albuminized Collodion：The mixture or compound formed when albumen is poured over a collodionized plate．
Albuminized Paper：Paper coated with al－ bumen in lieu of collodion
ăl－bū－mĭn－izz＇－ing，pa，par．［Albuminize．］
ăl－bū＇－min－ordş，s．pl．［Lat．aibumen，genit． clbuminis；Gr．cious（eidos）$=$（1）form，（2）
species，kind．］Proteids．（Gur．eiweisskörper）
Chem．：A name given to certain chemical substances whicb oceur in the snimal and vegetable tissues．They are amorphous，and vegetable tissues．They are amorphous，and discovered．They contain about 54 parts discovered． 7 They contain about 54 parts
of carhon， 7 of hydrogen， 16 of nitrogen， 21 of carhon， 7 of hydrogen， 16 of nitrogen， 21
of oxygen，snd 1 to $I_{2}$ of sulphur．They are of oxygen，and to 1 a of aulphur．They are
dissolved by acetic acid and atrong mineral acids；pitric acid converts them into xan－ thoproteic seid；caustic alkalies decompose them，forming leucine，tyrosine，oxalic aeid， and ammonia．They are divided into the following classes：－（1）Albumins，soluble in water；as serum and egg albumen．（2）GLobu－ liss，insoluble in water，soluble in very dilute aeids and alkalies，soluble in a sointion－ one per cent．－of NaCl （aodium chloride）， as myosin，plobulin，fibrinogen，vitellin．（3）

Deriven albuyins，insoluble in water and in solutions of NaCl （sodium chloride），solu ble in dilato acids and alkalies；as acid albumin，alkali aloumins，or albuminates， as cassin．（4）Fibrin，insolublo in water sparingly soluble in dilute acids and alkslies and in neutral saline salutions；as fibrin and pluten．（5）Coaodlaten Próreins，soluble in gastric juice；as coagulated albumin．（6） AMYLoIDs，or Lardacein，insoluble in gastrie juice．（See papere by Kekule，Wanklyn，\＆c． juice．（Ses papere by K
ă－bū＇－min－oŭs，能－bui＇－min－ose，$a$ ．［In Fr．albumineux ；Port．snd 1tal．albuminoso from Lat．aloumen（q．v．）．］

1．Conaisting of albumen，or，at least con－ taining albumen in their composition．Fibrin gelatin，casein，and vegetable gluten，with，of couras，albumen itself，fall under this ceategory．
＂Thle looks ilike the white，or alhumen，of the hird＇s

2．Resembling albumen．
al－bü－min－ür＇－1－a，s．［Lat．albumen；urina $=$ urine．］
Med．：A disease characterised by the pre sence of albumeu in the urine．It may be scute or chronic．Acute albuminuria is a form of inflammation of the kidneys．Chronic albuminuria，the commoner and more formid－ able malady，arises from grave constitutional disordera．It is often sttended by or pro duces dropsy．Whether acute or chronic but gpecially when the latter，it is generally called Bright＇s disease，after Dr．Bright，who first described it with sccurscy．［Bнiout＇s Disease．］
kidney disene．．＂－Todd \＆Bowman：Phys．Anat，it ith
XI－bu－min－ür＇－io，a．［Eng．albuminur（ia）； ic．］Marked by，or pertaining to，albuminuria．
ăl－bŭn＇－ĕ－a，s．［From Albunea，a prophstio nymph or sibyl worahipped at Tibur（Tivoli） in a temple still remaining．］A genus of de capod short－tailed Crustaceans belonging to the family Hippidæ．Example，the Symnista （A．symnista）．
ăl＇－bürn（1），s．［Albunnum．］

albuhn（cyprinus aldurnus）．
ăl＇－bürn（2），s．\＆adj．［Lat．alburnus．］
A．As subst．：A silvery－white fish，the Bleak（Cyprinus alburnus）．［Bleak．］
B．As adj．：Auburn．
ăl－bürn＇－oŭs，s．［Eng．alburnum；ous．］
1．Pertaining or relating to slburnum．
2．Consistingin whole or in part of alburnum．
ăl－bũrn＇－ŭm，or あl＇bũrn，s．［In Fr． aubier；Lat．alburnum．］
Bot．：The sapwood in exogenous stems the wood last formed，and which has not yet had time to acquire its proper colour or laard－ ness．It is interposed between the liber，or inner bark，and the duramen，or heart wood． Lindley：Introd．to bot．：3rd ed．，1839，1．94．）
al＇ca，s．In Sw．alka．］A genus of birds， the typical one of the family Alcadee（q．v．）． The wings are so short as to be useless for flight．Two species occur in Britain－A． impennis（the Great Auk），now all but extinct impenmis（the Great Auk），now al but extinct
everywhere［Auk］；and A．torda（the Razor－ everywhere［AUK］；a
bill）．［Razor－bILL．］
al＇cad－ $\boldsymbol{x}$ ，or ăl＇－çid－$\infty$ ，s．pl．［AlCA．］A family of birds belonging to the order Nsta． tores，or Swimmers．They have the feet placed very far hack，the toes united by a placed very far hack，the toes umited thy a membrane，the hinder one rudimentary or
wanting．The genera represented in Britain wanting．（Aus geners represented in Britain （Rotche），and Uria（Guillemot）．
al－càde，al－cāid，àl－cāyde，or ăl－ càyd，s．［ln Ger．alkade；Fr．alcaide and alcode；Sp．alcade，from Arab．kayid $=$ the head；kada $=$ to head．］
In Spain，Portugal，and Barbary：The go vernor of a castle；slso，the keeper of a jail．

[^19]Often confounded with an alcalde，who is a edvil offeer，while the aloude is a military one．


N－entice，a \＆s．｜In Fr．alcaique．Named after Alcoens，or，to give the Oreek instead or the Roman form of the name，Alhaios，a lyri poet，born in Mitylene，the capital of Lesbos and who flourished about B．C．606．］

## A．As adjective

1．Pertaining to the sbove－mentioned Al－ catus or Alkaios
2．Pertaining or relating to the descriptions of verse called after him，and of which he is tapposed to have been the inventor．

Alcaic Ode：An ode written in the alcaic metre，composed of several strophes，each consisting of four lines．Thirty－seven of the Odes of Horsce are in this metre．

Alcaic Strophe．The usual form of this con－ sists of fonr alcaie lines，viz，two alcaic hendecasyllables（eleven ayllables），ooe alcaic enneasyllabie（nine ayllables），and one alcaic decasy llable（ten syllables），as－

Vides Int al ItA I atet nive I candidum

Usnally scamed as follows

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =-1 \sim-1-1-v-1-\cdots= \\
& =-1 \cup-1-1-\cup v 1-\cdots=
\end{aligned}
$$

－－1－1－1－－1－こ
B．As substantive：U＇sed by an ellipse both in singular and plural for the strophe or the lines，but more generally for the strophe anil in the plural．
t all－cal－a－míde，s．［Almalamide．］
al－cald＇e，s．［Sp．；from Arabic．］
In Spain：The mayor of a town ；also a judge，magistrate，or justice of the peace． Used in the latter sense also in Poringal．it is oot the same as Alcage（q．v．）．


† M1－cali－im＇－et－èr，a．［Alkalimeter．］
＊al＇－cam－íst－ẽr，s．［ALCHEMist．］
al－camph＇－õr－a，s．［Arab．al $=$ the；cam－ phora，contracted from Port．camphorosma $=$ camphor－tree．］A name given in portions of Brazil to the Croton perdicipes，a Euphortia－ coons plant，used as a dimetie and in other ways．（Limilley：Veg．Kingd．，p．879．）
＊all－ca－mȳne，s．［Alcnemy．］The mixed metal deseribed under Alcnemy， 2 （q．v．）． （Prompt．Parv．）
àl－căn＇－ng，8．［in Ger．allanna；Fr． t＇henne；from Arab．alhenna：ul＝the，aud hemal．］［Henna．］There are at least two plants bearing this name－－（1）Lumsontia iner－ mis，（2）Auchusa tinctoria．［AlkANNA．］

The ront of alcanna，though green，will give a red bi－car＇－gēn，s．［Cacodrlic Acid．］
all－car－ra＇－zas，s．［8p．alcarraza $=$ a pitcher．］ Porons esrthen vessela used in hot countries for eooling water by means of evaporation． As the water percolates throngh the pores of the vessel and heeomes exposed outside to the action of the air，it evaporates，with the effect of cooling the portion inside which remains Hquid．（Ganol＇s Physics，transl．by Atkinson．）

## al－car＇－sĭn，ăl－kar－šn，s．［CAcodyl．］

－al－ca＇－traz，＊al－ca＇－tras，s．［Sp．］A name given by the Spmalards and hy Fer－ nandez Hernandez and Nieremberg to an American bird，the pelican of Mexico，pro－ bably the Onocrotalus Phonix of Lesson，the Peiecanus Vieillotii．Ciasins and others erro－ neonsly applied the name to an Indian hore－ bill，the Buceros hydrocmrax of Linnatas．

Mont like to that short－sichted alcatras，
That beats the air ahove that liguid glass：
The New World sird the proud maperious owl
Whose dreadial presence Irights the hariniese owl．＂
x］oä＇yd，s．［Alcadz．］
al＇－ea－zar，s．$\{\mathbf{S p}=$ a fortress，a prace；the deck．］

1．A fortrees，a pelace．（Lit＇or fig．） But the cld wan pawing to hin sloens
In the slleat alcuag Hemans：The Curts Deatheve．
2．A continental piace of amosement，de－ corated in the Moorish style．
3．Naut．：The quarter－deck．

$\dagger$ Al＇－çē，s．［ALces．］
al－çē－din＇n＇－id－m，s．pi．［Alcedo．］ Ornith．A family of birds，belonging to the onder Passeres aud the sub－order Fissi－ rostres，or Cleft－beaks．They have an elon－ gated hiil，usually broad at the hase and tapering towards the point；their wiogs are long and rounded，the tail geaerally short． The toes are sometimes scansorial（ $t$ wo before and behiod），sometimes two in front and oae behiad；but more frequently they are three before and one behiad．There are three sub－ families，Alcedinina，or True Kingfishres，Dace－ loninæ，and Gallnline，or Jacamars．［ALCrDo．］
al－çĕd＇－İ－nĭd，s．［ALCEDINIDA．］Any bird of the family Alcedinidæ（q．v．）．
all－çĕ－dĭn－I＇－nas，s．pl．［ALCEDO．］
Ornith．：The typieal sub－Family of the family Alcedinide，or Kingfishers（q．v．）．
al－çěd＇－ĭ－nine，a．［Alceminine．］Pertain－ ing to，or resembling the true Kingfishers．
Xl－çē＇dō，s．［Lat．alcedo；later alcyon；Gr． d．$\lambda$ cuw äns $(h a l s)=$ the sea；；and $\kappa \dot{v} \omega v(k u o \bar{n})=$ hold－ ing，pregaant．］［Halcyon．］
Ornith：The typical genus of Aleedinina， with nine species，from the Palearctic， Ethiopian，end Oriental regions（absent froni Madagascar），and extending into the Austro－ Madagascar），and extending into the Austro－
Malayan sub－region．A．ispida，the common Malayan sub－region A．isp
Kingisher（q．v．），is Britiah．
Kiç－čl＇－a－phŭs，s．［Gr．ä̀ $\lambda \times \eta(a t k \hat{)})=$ an elk， and énaфos（elaphos $)=$ a deer．］
Zool．：A genus of African aatelopea，con－ taining the bubaline antelope（A．bubalis），the hartbeest（A．caama），and the bleslok（A． albifrons）．
ăll－çēs，† ăll－çē，8．［Lat．alces；Gr．ä $\lambda \times \eta$ （allo $)=$ elk．］

Lool．：A genus of Cervilie（ $\mathbf{q}, \mathrm{v}$ ．）with two species，or a single species（A．malchis）runnin into two varieties，the moose－deer of North America，and the elk of anrthern Europa Both are of large stature with broad palmated horns．
A1－çēst＇－is，s．［Lat．Aleestis，fr．Gr．＂A＾кクбтıs （Alkestis），a queen who aacrificed her life for her hustand Admetus，king of Pherx，and in consequence becanre the heroine of a tragedy by Euripides．］
Astron．：An astcroid，the $124{ }^{4} \mathrm{~h}$ fonnal． It was discovered by Peters on the 23 rd of Altguat， 1872.
al－chěm＇－ic，ăl－chěm＇－1－cal，ăl－chy̆m＇－ y̆c，ăl－chy̆m＇－i－cal，a［From Eng．a chemy．In Fr．alchimique；Port．and Ital． alchimico．］Pertaining to alchemy：produced by alchemy．
＂The rose－notle then current for six ahillinga and

ăl－chĕm＇－1－call－1y，ă1－chy̆m＇－ícal－ly̆， ＊al－chim＇－i－cal－ly̆．adn．［Anchemical， anchymical．］after the manser of an al chemist ；by means of alchemy．
＂Raymond Lally would prove it alchymically．
Kl－chem－il＇－la，a．［ Io Fr．alchimille：Port alchimille； Sp. alchemila；from Amb．alk melyeh，meaning alchemy，the Tancy beinh entertained that it possessed alehemical virtnes．）In Engliah，Lady＇s Mantle，that is， mantle of＂Onr Lady＂the Virgin Mary．A genus of plants belonging to the nataral order Rosacee，or Rose－worts．Three species oceur In Britain：the $A$ ．vulgaris，or Common Lady＇s Mantle；the A．Alpina，or Alpine Lady＇s Mantle；and the A．arvonors，the field
Lady＇s Mantle，or Parsley Piert．The last－
named member of the geaus is miall md inconspicnous，but the other two are re－ being regarded as one of the most elegant
plants in the British fiora．A decoctlon of plants in the British fiors．A decoction of to Frederick Hofmann，and others，it has also the effect of restoring the faded beauty of ladies to ita eariieat freshness．
ali－chěm－ist，ulichym－ist，a Ist＇－er，＊【1＇－Lrym－ist－ẽr，a．［Eng，alchemy；
－ist．In $8 w$ alhemat；Ger．alchymist；Fr． alchimiste；Sp．alquimistu；Port．\＆Ital． alchimista．］One who studies or practises alchemy．Hermes Trismegistus is mentioned as one of the earliest slchemista，but the work on the suljeet altributed to him is spurions．Geber，an Arabian 1 hysician，who lived in the seventh century，is another early aichemist，but the genalneness of his works has been doubted．Raymond Lully，horn in 1235 ；the illustious Friar Bacon，born in 1214；Arnoldua de Villa Nova，born in 1240 ， were all known as alchemists．A number of aimilar ioquirers arose in the fourteenth cen－ tury：Basil Valentine is said to have fived it tire fifteenth century，and with Paracelsus， （1493－1541）the iist may be said to close． The suecessors of the old alchemists may be grouped in two elasses：inquirers into way professed or self－deceivers who hoped to fiml professed or seil deceivers who hoped to transmate the haser metala into goid

To solemaine thisis dny，the glorious sun
Stays in his course，and phays the alchymint．

 chy̆m－ǐst＇－ic，all＇chy̆m－ist＇－i－cal，a． ［Eng．alchemist；－ic．］Practising alcheury （Lit．\＆fig．）

The alchyminutical cabalists or cabolistleal atchy you will out of the the name，or number，whether yommer．＂－Lighefoot：Wiscolh，p． 9.
＂As the fist sort of legislators attended to the oue commonwenlth，thine others，the metaldy gical and
alchemitical lepissitor，have taken the direct cult－

 ［in Sw．alkeni；Dan．alchymi；Ger．aelchymie alchimia．Arab．al＝the，and Or．xr $\mu \in i$ （chēmeia）$=$ chemistry；or from Arab．komia $\stackrel{\text { chemeas }}{=}$ secret，hidden，the ocenit art；hamai $=$ to hide．］

## A．Literally：

1．A study of nature with three special objecta：（1）thas of obtaiaing an alkulest． or universal solvent；（2）that of acquir ing the ability to transmnte ali metals into gold or silver，especially the former；（3）that of obtaining ao elixir rito or nuiversal merii eine which might cure alf diseases and inde－ finitely prolong human life．These objects were all desiralie，and it conld not be known $\dot{a}$ priori whether or not they were attainable． To taka the transmutation of metals，the bubstances（some aeventy or nore）at preseut classed as simple elements msy oot always remain in that category；at any moment unt may be found to be a compound of other sulu stances，and require to be taken out of the list． The possitility of this becomes greater whem it is remembered that not merely do allie metals generally nccur in nature together，ln there is also a definite relation between the atomic weights．The means adopter in the pre seientifie age，when alchemy most flourished ［ALCHEMIST］，were more open to ridicule than the oljects aimed at．To achieve succes in the study it was thonght aeedful Ior one to obtain first the＂philoaopher＇s atone，＂de scribed as a red powder with a peeuliar smell A skill d alchemist was called an＂adept．＂In all ages seientific intellects are brought iuto being，and many＂adepts＂were the physical philosophers of the age．Though they fait＋1 in their iminediate objects，they disoovere the sulphnrie，nitric，and unniatic acids，and
laid the laid the［oundations of the noble science of
modern chemistry．Others were pisendo－ spientists and impostors who pretended that they really bad made gold：by means of men of this latter type alchemy gradually sank in reputatioa，and ultinately became an object of ridjcule to real ecientifie inquirers and to the civilised worid at large．

Finf．Eng．，ch． 1 it ．



2 A mixed motal from which impons, Tha nama was givan trampets were formed. to have been made by some of the processes of alcherny.
I It is called in Scotch atoomye, end in Old Fagliah sometimee alcamayme.
"Bell-motal, ac. and the connterfelt plate, which thay oall alchemy 1 Aacon: Phytiok Ram

With, of thelr semson ended, they bld cry
Toward che four winds four speedy cherublim
P. Withon: P. Lh, bk. iL

I Properly epeaking, there weve two kinds of "elchainy" in this sense-the white and the red.

White alchomy is made of pan-brass one pound "Red alchemy is made of copper and auri plgment."

## -1biak,

B. Fig. : Tha process of tranaforming anything common into aomething more glorlous and precious, whether thia is done by nature or art.
Kilssiog with golden face the meadows green,
Oildiog paie streams with heavenly alchymy
Shakesp.: Sonnets, ver. ss
alj-ohðm-ize, thi'-chy̆m-ize, v.t. [Eng. alchemy:-ize.] To tranamate.

- Not that you feared the diseolouring cold Lovelaoe: Luc. P., p. \%.
Al'-chï-ba, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of tha $4 \frac{1}{2}$ magnitude, called also $a$ Corvi.
ă1-chy̌m'-1c, đ1-chy̆m'-1-cal, o. [ALceemic, Alchemical.]
ă1-chy̆m'-ı-cal-1y̆, adv. [ALCHEMCALLY.] ă1-chy̆m-ist, s. [ALCHESIST.]
ăl-chy̆m-íst'-ǐc, ă1-chy̆m-ist'-ǐ-cal, a [Alchemistio, Alchemistical]
ăl-chy̆m-y̆, s. [Alchemy.]
al'-çíd-w, \& pl. [Alcank]
ăI'-çine, $\alpha$. [Lat. alces; Gr. $\ddot{\alpha}^{2} \lambda \kappa \eta(a l k e ̀)=a n$ elk. $]$ Partalaing to the elk. There is an alcine group in the extensive geuus Cervus. Type, the Elk (Cervus alces, Linn.). [Elk.]
Alc-măn'-1-an, a. [Eng. Alcman, a proper name, and $\cdot i a n$, saff.

1. Pertaining to tha Greek lyric poet Alcman, who tlourished about 050 B.C.
2. Pertaining to the verse called after bin. It consiated of two dactyls and two trochees, as
 also has sn AJcmanian metre consiating of a ductylic hexameter and a catalectic daetylic tetraineter.
Ăc-mè-nè, a. [Lat. \& Gr. Alcmena (Class. Myth.), the mather of Hercules.]
Astron.: An asteroid, the 82nd found. It was diseovered by Luther, on November 27th, 1864.
ăl'cos, s. [A nativa American generie name
 nus. A variety of the dog, inhabiting Perm and Mexico. It has a amall head, an arched lack, a short and pendent tail. The fur is longe. That of the back is yellow, while the tail is whitish. It is akin to tho ahepherd dog.
ăl'-cŏ-hǒl, s. [In Sw. \& Ger. alkohol; Fr. alcool: Port. alcohol: from Arab. al $=$ the; kohl =stibium = sulpharet of antimony; Heb., E. Aram, and Eth. bTY (kachhoh) = to paint the eye-brows black with stibium, as was dime anciently, and still is, by women in parts of the East.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. As a solid:

* 1. Originally: The mineral mentioned quove, atibium, or sulphuret of antimony, especially when reduced to an impalpable puwder.
called alcohol, which, with a fine long percil they lay called atcohol, which, with a fine long pencil, they lay bacan : Nat. Hist., Cent. VIII., 1739 .

2. Any impalpable powder, whatever its composition.
"If the same salt shail be reduced into aleobol, as particles sud mitatecepted apmees will be extrenely
II. As -Bayte.
II. As a ifquid: Pure apirit, rectified spirit, apirits of wine, or, mora loosely, a
liquid contalniag it in considerable quantity [See B.]


"Sal volatile oleanm whl congalute the werum on contains, -drouthnot
B. Organic Chem: Alcohol in tha name given to a clasa of compounda differing fron or mocarbons in tha eubstitution on on or more hydrogen atoms by the monatomi into monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, \&c. according as they coatain 1,2 , or 8 atoms of $H$ hydrogen), each replaced by (OH)'. of H hydrogen), each replaced by ( OH$)^{\prime}$. Alcohols may alao ba regarded as water in Which one atom of H is replaced by a hydro-
carbon radical. Alcohol can onite with cartain salte, es alcohol of crystallization. The $O$ in $\left.\frac{H}{H}\right\} O$ (water) can be replaced by $S$ (sulphur), as $\left.\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{H} \\ \mathrm{H}\end{array}\right\} \mathrm{S}$ (hydrogen aulphide); so ia alcohol, $\left.\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right\}$ O, forming mercaptan, $\left.\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right\} \mathrm{S}$. Alcohol may also be compared with acids, as $\underset{\mathrm{H}}{\mathrm{Cl}}\} O$ (hypochlorous acid), $\left.\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right\} O$ (alcohol); the H can ba raplaced by K or Na , as Cl$\} \mathrm{O}$ (sodium liypochlorite), and $\left.\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right\} O$ (sodiam ethylate), therefore it can ba considered as a weak acld. Also it can be compared with bases, as $\underset{\mathbf{H}}{\mathbf{K}}\} \bigcirc$ (potassinm hydrate) with acids forms salts and water. Aa $\mathrm{KHO}+\mathrm{HCl}=\mathrm{KCl}$ (potassium (hioride) and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ (water), so alcohol and acids form acid ethers and watei: $\left.\frac{\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}}{\mathrm{H}}\right\}$, 0 $+\underset{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{H}}$ (hydrochloric acid) $=\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$ (ethyl chloride) An alcohol is said to be prinuary, secondary, or terticury, according as the carbon atom which is iu combination with hydroxyl (OH) is likewise directly comtined with one two, or three carbon atoms The hydrocarbon radicals cau also have their carbon atons linked together in different ways, forming iaomerie alcohols. [Amil Alcohol] Primary alcahols, by the action o oxidizing agents, yield aldehydes, then acids gecondary alcohols, by exidation, yield ketones; tertiary alcoholis, by oxidation, yield a mixture of acids. Aleohols derived from benzol, or its substitution eompounds, are called aromatic alcohols; they contaia one or more benzol rings. [See Bexzene.]
ethyl alcohol (commouly called alcohol), ethylic alcohol, methyl carbinol, spirits of wine, ethyl hydrate, g., $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{OH})^{\prime}=\left\{\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right.$

Chem.: Pure ethyl alcohol, also called absolute alcohol, is ohtained hy distilling the strongest rectified spirit of wine with half its weight of quick-lime. Pure alcohol is a colour less limpid liquid, having a pungent agreeable odour and a burning taste. Its specifie gravity at $0^{\circ}$ is 0.8095 , and at $15^{\circ} 5^{\circ}$ is 0.7938 , its vapour referred to air 1 ह13. It is very infiammable, burning with a jale blue smoke less fiame. It boila at $784^{\circ}$ when anhydrous It becomes viseid at $-100^{\circ}$. It mixes witl water in all proportions, with evolution of heat and contraction of volume; and it readily absorbs moisture from the air, and from substances jmmersed in it. Chlorine converts stances mmersed in it. Chlorine eonverts
alcohol into chloral, C . $\mathrm{HCl}_{3} \mathrm{O}$, but in the aleohol into chloral, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}^{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{3} \mathrm{O}$, but in the of alkalies into chloroform, $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$. bresence of alkalieg into chloroform, ${ }^{\text {By oxidation aleohol is converted into alde. }}$ hyde, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}$, then into acetic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. The aikaline metals replace one atom of $\mathbf{H}$, forming $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \cdot \mathrm{NaO}$ (rodium ethylate). Strong $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (sulphuric acid) forms with aleohol ( $\mathrm{C}_{1} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ ) H . SO ${ }_{1}$, sulphowinic aid. HCl hydroclilorie aeid) with aleolol yields ethyl chloride, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$, and water. Alcohol can be formed by syntheaia from the elements $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{O}$ : thus acetylene, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$, can be formed by passing an electric eurrent in an atmosphere of II between carbon points; this is converted by between carbon points; this is converted by nascent I into olefiant gas, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{I}_{4}$, which is
absorbed by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (sulphurie acid); by dinting with water, and distilling, alcohol is obtained. Aleohol is used as a solvent for alkaloids, resins, essential oils, geveral salts, \&e. Aleohol is obtained by the fermentation of sngars, when a solution of them ia mixed with yeast, Mycoderma cervisio, and kept at a temperature between $25^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ}$, till

It eaases to give if $\mathrm{CO}_{8}$ (carbonio acid zas) 49.5 per ceat of alcohol, and has is eonlains gravify of 0.9198 at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Mad has a specifo of ep. gr. 0.830 ; it is wood spirit in alcohol of ep. gr. 0.830 ; it is duty free, and can be
uead instead of apirits of wine for making chloroform, olefiant gas, varnishes, extracting alkaloids, áad for preserving anatomical preparationa, \&c. Wines contain alcohol ; port and sherry, 19 to 25 per cent, claret ead hock and otrong ale, about 10 per cent; brandy, whiakey, gin, sc, sbout 40 to 50 ler cent These liquide owe their latoxicating effects to the alcohol they contain.

## alcohol bases, s. pl. [Amines.]

## aloohol metals, s. pl.

Chem_ : Compoands formed by union of a metal with an alcoholic redical, as sine methyl $\mathrm{Zn}^{\prime \prime}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$.

## aloohol oxides, s. pl. [Eteens.]

## alcohol radicala, hydrocarbon ra-

 dicals, s. pl.Chem.: Organic radicals, as methyl $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)^{\prime}$. Alcohols may be considered as bydrates of these redic:als, $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{OH}$, and hydrocarbona as hydrides, $\mathrm{CH}_{3} . \mathrm{H}$. Diatounic alcohol radicals, as $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right)^{\prime \prime}$, or glycol radicala, and triatomic alcohol l'adicala, as $\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)^{\prime \prime \prime}$, de., can also be said to exist. A redical is part of a molecule.
alcohol thermometer, 8 . A thermometer in which coloured aleohol ia uaed instead of mereury. Ita chief usa is for registering very low temperatures, for which it is well adapted, as alcohol does not hecome golid at the greatest known cold. (fanot's Physics, transl. by Atkioson, 3rd ed., 1860, p. 223.)

## all'oŏ-hŏl-āte, $s$. [Eng. alcohol; ate.]

Chem.: A name given to definite cryatallina compounds, in which alcolol acts like water of erystallization: thus, $\mathrm{ZnCl}_{2}$ erystallizea with two molecules of ethyl aleohol, forming $\mathrm{ZaCl} .2\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}\right)$. The followiug are also known : $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2} 4\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{HI}_{6} \mathrm{O}\right)$ and $\mathrm{Mg}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right) \cdot 6\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{O}\right)$. (See Wat ts' Dict. Chem.) Crystalline substancea coutaining methyl alcohol, \&c., are also known.
ál-cŏ-hŏ1'-І̆c, a. \& s. [Eng. alcohol; -ic. In Fr. alcoolique.]
I. As adjective: Pertaining to alcolol; containing alcohol in greater or lesser amount; resembling aleohol.
and which emitted a strong atcoholic oduur." -Cyel. Pra
2. As substantive: One who immoderately partakes of aleoholic liquors.
"In the chronic alcoholic we have a greater or leat
tranisformation of the individual

al'cd-hol-1sm, s. [Eng. alcohot; -ism.] The state of being largely under the influence of alcohol ; the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

The most frequent mole (writen Maguan) of ter-
 p. 369.
ă1-cơ-hŏ1-1̌z-à'-tion, s. [Iu Fr. alcoolisation.]

1. The act or process of reducing a body to an impalpable pewder.
2. The act or process of rectifying any spirit.
ă1-cŏ-hŏ1-1ze, v.t. [Eug. alcohal; -ize. In Fr. alcooliser.]

* 1. To reduce a body to an impalyabla powter.

2. To rectify spirits till they are completely deprived of any water commingled with them.
 ăl-cǒ-hŏm'-ĕt-ẽr, ăl-cơm'-ĕt er, ${ }_{\text {and }}^{\text {s. }}$ [Eng. alcohot; meter $=$ measurer, from Gr. meter, alcoometre.] An inatrument devised hy Gay Lussac for measuring the proportion of pura alcohol which apirituous liquora contain. It is placed in the liquid to be teated, and the depth to which it ainks indicates by marks oa a graduated scale what proportion of alcohol there is in the mixture.

The Centesimal Alcoholometer: The instrument just described. It is called centesimal because it indicates the per-centage of alcohol in the liquid.

[^20] rǐ-cßl, ă]-có-mět'-ri-cal, a. [ALconolometer.] Pertaining to the alcoholometer.
 METER.] The act, art, or process of teating the proportion of pure alcohol which apirituous llquors contain.
the standard or proof spirlt in all elcohotodom. pt. 11., p. 98
ăl-cō-hŏm'-ět-ẽr, s. [ALCOHOLOMETER]
ali-cǒ-hǒ-mět'-rícal, a. [ALCOHOLOMETRICALI)

* al'-cóm-y̆e, s. [Alchemy.] The Scotch name of the mixed metal described under AlcHemy (2)
Kl'-cŏr, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the fifth magnitade, called also 80 Ursæ Majoris. It is situated near the large bright star Mizar, in the middle of the tail of the imaginary" Bear.
+ X1-cör'-an, s. [Alkoran, Koran.]
† ăl-cör-ăn'-1c, $\alpha$. [Alkoranic.]
ăl-cor'-nǒ-cŏ barls, ăl-cor'-nôqque (qu $=k$ ) barks, s.
I. A kind of bark brought to this country from Tropical America. It is said to be the prodact of Byrsonima laurifolia, rhipaleefolia, and coccolobcofolia, pianta of the natural order Malpighiacere, or Malpighiads. (Lindley:Veg. Kingad.)

2. The alcornoque of Spain is the bark of the cork-tree (Quercus suber). (Treasury of Bot.)
ăl'cōve, s. [In Sw. alkov; Dan. alkove; Dut alkove, alkoof; Ger. alkoven; Fr. alcove; Ital. alcona; Port. alcora, from Sp. alcoba; Arab alcotba, cobba $=$ closet. It is not thoroughly settled whether the Arabs adopted the word
from the Spaniards, or the Spaniards from the Arabs.]
I. Of recesses in sleeping apartments, walts, or ordinary rooms:
I. A protion of a Spanish or other chamber, separated from the rest, with the view of its veing used for the reception of a bed. The idea was borrowed from the ancients. In state bedchanbers in Spain, the alcove was a flat form or estrade, raised a few inches above the floor, and, as a rule, cut off from the rest of the chamber by a balustrade provided with doors

Deep in a rich alrove the prince wad isid,
Aod siept beneath the pompous colonnade.
2. In smaller chambers in Spain and else where, a recesa or closet io which a bed is placed by day, so as to leave the greater portion of the gleeping apartment nnencumbered by its presence during the bours when it ia not in use.
3. A aimilar recess in a vault, deaigned to accommodate the coffins of the dead
"The patriarch or parent of the tribe has the place of honour in the cormmon cemewry, wheh is usuall bere, supported by pillare, and with alcoves in the ildet where the corfins are deposited"-Milman Eist. of Jecen, srd ed, ble L., vol L. D. 25.
4. A recess in a library or ordinary room. This ching, that decks the alcores. Which here people call a buffet" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cowper: } \text { : Gratitude }\end{aligned}$
5. A niche for a aeat or statue.
II. Of a complete building: A amall ordamental luilding with seats, erected in a

alcove.
garden for ahelter crom rain, for ahade in bright sunlight, or other purpoae.

I Thia is at present the most common signification of the word

| The aummit gain'd, behold the proud cleove That crowns it 1 yet not all lits pride secure The grand retreat from injuries impress'd By rural carvers, who with knives deface The panels les ving an obecure, rudo name, In characters uncouth, and spelt amias." |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

III. Of a recess in a grove, a garden, or plea sure ground.

Look where he come- in this embower'd alcone
stands close conceal'd, and see a statue move." "Clifdea" proud alcons,
The bower of wantoa Shrewshury gud lova,
Pope: Moral Ewayz, $11 i$, of
XI-oy'-あ-nē, s. [Lat. Alcyone, or Halcyone;
 $=$ the kingfiaher, or halcyon.] [Halcyon.]
I. Class. Myth.: A daughter of Eolua and wife of Ceyx, king of Trachis, in Thessaly. wife of Clyx, king of Trachis, in heressaly. Her husband was drowned, and both wer anstormed into kingfishers.
From Cleopatra chang'd his deaghter"s name,
And calld A
Acyone a name to show And calld A leyone a name to show

Pope: Homorns lliad, hil. ix., $676-8$.
2. Astron.: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called aiso $n$ Tauri. It is in the Pleiades, tude, called aiso n Tanrl It is in the Pleiades, and is sonetimes termed y Pleiadis. This star was conaidered by Mader to be the central
aun of the stellar universe, but his opinion aun of the stellar universe, but his opinion has not been ac
nomical world.
al-ç̆y-on-ĕl'-lag, s. [Dimin. of Alcyonivm (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genua of animals belonging to the Freah-water Polyzoa, or Ascidian Zoophytea, the order IIippocrepia, and the family Plumatellidæ. A. stagnorum of Lamouronx is found in stagnant waters, especially those containing iron. It is composed of tubes connected by a gelatinoua substance. It is of a blackish-green colour
ăl-çy̆-ŏn'-ic, $\alpha$. [Alcyonuva.] Pertaining to the Alcyonidz.
 family of Polypi, or Polyles, ranked under the order Aateroida The polyprery, or noly pidom, is attached and fieshy, witb numerous chalky apicules. [Alcyonium.]
 A family of mariue Polyzoa, of the order lnfundibulata, and the antorder Cyclostomata.
 superficial resemblance to Alcyonium (q.v.).] A genua of animala belonging to the infund hulate section of the Polyzoa, or Ascidian Zoophytes. The A. gelatinosum is the species ralled by fishermen and others the Sea Ragged Staff, the Mermaid'a Glove, or, more commonly, Dead Men'a Fingers.
al-¢ $\overline{\mathbf{y}}^{\prime}$-on- $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{t e}$, s. [1n Ger. alcyonit, alcyonium; and -ite, from Gr. itos (lithos) $=$ atone.] A foasil akin to the Alcyonium.
allç̆y-ōn-ĭ-ŭm, s. [Lat. Alcyoneum medica men, or aimply alcyoneum, or alcyonium. Gr, axxvovesoy (alkuoneion) and axurio (akuonion) $=$ bastary sponge, a zoophyte nest of which it was gupposed to reaemble.]

Zool.: A genus of Polypes, the typical one of the family Alcyonidse li contains two Britiah speciea, A. digitatum, or Sea-finger known to fiahermen as Dead Men'a Fingers, Dead Men'a Toea, and Cow'a Paps ; and A. glomeratum.
ă'-cy̆-b-noid, s. [Mod. Lat. alcyonian; -oid.] Any individual of the family Alcyonide.

- all-dāy, ado. [Eng. all; -day.] All day; continuatly.

For which he badde aldny uret repair." Chaucer C. T., s4,422.
Xl'-dĕb-ar-ăn, Xl'-děb-ör-ăn, 8. [Corrupted Arsbic. 1 A fixed atar of the first mag nitude, called also a Tauri. li conatitutes the eye of Taurus. It is one of the group of five stars anciently cailed Hyades, and is the brightest of the assemblage. Its colour is red. It ia tound by drawing a line to the right through the belt of Orion

Above the Ahinite Cassiopeian chaire hye.
Above the dhinie Classiopeizd chaire.
And all in deadly sleepe did dromed
al-der-hỹdes, s. [Contraction from Med Lat. aloohol dehydrogenatus = alcohol deprived of hydrogen.]
Chem. Aldehydes are formed by the oxidation of alcohols, and are re-converted into alcohole by the action of nascent hydrogen; by further oxidation they are converted into acids. They differ from alcohols in having two atoma less of hydrogen, which are removed from the carbon atom containing the radical $\mathrm{HO}^{\prime}$ thedroxyl) connected to it in the alcohol. thus rox $)$ y monat the alde $\lrcorner$ yon The carbon atom baving two bonds nnited atom of hydrogen, the fourth is nited to a monatomic hydrocarhon radical, or hydrogen monatomic hydrocarion radical, or hydrogen. From monatomic alcohols only one aldehyde can be formed; from a diatomic alcohol tbere may be formed a diatomic aldehyde containing tbe radical (OCH)' twles, or an alcohol aldehyde, or acid aldehyde: thus, giycol alcohol could yield

| Glycol alcohe |  | Glyoxal. | Olyoxylie mold |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})$ | $\mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})$ | HCO | HCO |
| $\mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})$ | HCO | $\stackrel{1}{\mathrm{HCO}}$ | ( HO$)^{1} \mathrm{CO}$ |

Many aldehydes of monatomic alcohols have been prenared by oxidation of the alcohols, or by distilling a mixture of the potassiom aalt of the corresponding acid with potassinm formate, which yielda potassinm carluonate and the aldehyde. Aldehydes form crystalline compounds with acid sulphites; they also unite with aniline. Ketones are aldehydes in which the atom of hydrogen united to the radical (CO)" is replaced by a hydrocarbon radical.
acetic aldehyde, commonly called aldehyde, acetyl hydride, $s$.

Chemistry: $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}=\underset{\underset{\mathrm{H}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{CH}}{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{H}$. Aldehyde is a colourless, limpid, auffocating smelling liquid, boiling at $22^{\circ}$; it is coluble in alcoliol, water, and ether; its 6 p. gr. is 0.8at $0^{\circ}$. It is readily oxidized into acetic acld; when heated with caustic potash it forms a resin called aldehyde resin. Heated with $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ nitrate of ailver), the silver ia denosited as a hright mirror, and the liquid contains silver acetate. Nascent hydrogen converta it Into alcohol. Chlorine converts it into $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{Cl}$ (acetyl chloride). When treated with $\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{CN})$ hydrocyanic acid), it yields alanine, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{7}-\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ (amido-propionic acid). Aldehyde forms a crystallic compound with ammonia, calied aldehyte ammonia, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, which torms transparent colourless cryatals; these melt at $76^{\circ}$ and distil at $100^{\circ}$. Aldehyde forms a crystallic compound with $\mathrm{NaHSO}_{3}$ (acid sodium aulphite). It forms polymeric modifications, paraldehyde and metaldehyde. It ia prepared by the action of chlorine and weak alcohol, or by a mixture of $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$ (binoxide of manganese) and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (sulphuric acid), or again by distilling a mixture of potaasium cetate and formate. It unites with aniline to form diethidene-dianiline and water.
ăl'-dĕn, pa. par. Holden. [See Halde.] (William of Palerne, Skeat'a ed., 1875.)
âl-děr, 3. [A.S. aler, alr; Sw. al; Dan. ell, elletra; Dut. elzenboom; Ger. erle; Fr.

branch of alder (alnu's olutinoga).
aune, taulne; Sp. aliso; ltal. alno; Let. alnus.\}

Bot.: A weli-known English tree; tb Alnus glutinasa, it grows in wet places. Its wood has tha property of remaining under

Éte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre ; pine, pǐt, sire, sīr, marîne ; gō, pơt,


Water undecayed for a long tima; hence It is often employed for the piles of bridges, millwork, purnps, and sluices. The shoots of the alder, cut offin apring, dya a crimson colour, and the fertile flowers a green ona; they are also employed by tanners. The bark la bitter and aatringent. It has been usad for garglea as well as in ague. [Alnus.]
"And under the alder that skirt ite edgen."
alder-branch, s. A branch of alder.
" Traillag oer the alder-brancher""
Longfellowe : Song of Aiawatha, $v$,
alder-buckthorn, s. Tha English name of the Rhamure frangula, a small shrub with obovate entira leavea, axillary atalked, minute whltish-grean flowers, two or threa of them whitish-grean flowers, two or inreas with two together, and dark purple berries with two seeds. It is fond in woods and thickets in
Englad, sid fowers in May and June. Its Englaad, and nowers in sere a hydrsogne pargative, but are not now officinal. It was formerly called the Berry-bearidg Alder. It ia atill sometimea termed the Black Alder.
IT The Black Alder of America is the Prinos verticillatus; the Red Alder of the Cape of Good Hope is Cunonia capensis; and the White Alder of South Africa is Platylophus trifoliatus; while that of North America is foliatus; while that of North
Clethra alnifolia. ('freas. of Eot.)
âld'-ẽr, a. \& s. [A.S. aldor, ealdor; compar. ala, eald = old

1. As adjective: EIder.
2. As substantive: An elder; an ancestor. "Of alderes of armes and other adventures"
Twn seemilch sonnes soone they hadden.
The seemplich sonnes sione they hrdaten,
Adel Sir Philp forsoot he his frohroder hight."
Alecamder (ed. Skeat), $21-28$.
Al'-dẽr, * âl'-dyr, *al'-thẽr, * âl'-thir, - âl'thũr, * âl'-lěr, * âl're, * âl-dre, genit. pl. of adj. [A.S. ealra, geait. pl. of eal, al, al = all, whole, every. Used only in composition. Sometimes it is joined with a noun, but more frequently with an adjective, which, in almost every case, is in the superlative degree. (See the words which follow.)]
*alder-best, * aldyr-beste, * altherbest, a. Best of all.

For him, alas $\$$ she loved alder-best." Chaucer: Booke of the Dhutcheste
alder-cock, s. The cock of all-i.e. the leader of all. (See Hoare's English Roots.)
*alder-cost, * alther-cost, $\alpha d v$. At the cost of all, or at one'a chief cost, probably the former.

Aud which of yow that bereth himn best of alle, That is to seye, that telleth in this che
Schal han a super at your alther cus
Hera in this place sittynge by this post,

*alder-earst, a. [A.S. cerest $=$ first.] The same as ALDER-FIRST = first of all. (Chaucer.)

* alder-eldest, $a$. Eldest of all.
* alder-fairest, * alther-fairest, *alther fairest, $\alpha$. Fairest of all.

The alther fitirett foik to see

* alder-first, * alther-first, a. First of all
"And alderftret he bad them all a bone.
And se that wilne to wyne worchipe in $4,2,99$ Folwth me, lor in feith the ferct wili bene That suertll schan smite the olderfirat dint ",
Wuliam of Palerne (ed. Sk eat), 3,345
*alder-formest, $a$. Foremost, or first of all.
"Willann and themperour went atder.foremest.
and Alphonus next after." William of Paterne.

* alder-highest, "althir-hegeste, a Hiyhest of all.

This is the name that is abowne all namen, name
alder-last, *alder last, $a$. of all.

And alderiast of everychon.
Rom. of the Rose

* all
alder-least, * aldyr-leste, $a$. Least of all.

Love, agens the which ho so offendith
Chaucer: Troilus \& Creseide, hk

* alder-lievest, a. [From A.S. luf, lufe= ove. In Ger. aller-liebit.] Lovad moat of all. The mantual conference that my mind hath had, in courtiy company, or ne my bends,
Makes me the boider." $\rightarrow$ Shaketp.: 1 Hen. VI., i i
alder-lowest, a. Lowest of all. (Reliq. Antig., i. 7.)
*alder-most, alther-moost, a. Most of sll.

But althermoost in honour, out of doute,
They had a relick hiaht Palladion,
That was her truat abovya everychon."
alder-next, *alther-nexte, a. Next of all.

## 

© alder-soonist, a. [A.S. scone=beautiful. Same as Alder-fairest (q.v.). (Chazcer.)

* alder-wisest, * alther-wysest, altherwysest, $a$ Wiseat of all

And trewly bit syt wele to be so;
For altherve yest han therwith be plesyd."
Chaucor: 1 roulus \& Creseide, hk
IT Thers are many other similar componnds.
XI-dẽr-a'-minn, 8. [Corrupted Arabic.] A tlxed star of the thlrd magnitude, called also a Cephei.
âl'dẽr-man, s. [Northumbrian aldormon; from A.S. ealdor $=$ an elder; $\operatorname{man}=\operatorname{man}$; Ger. aldermann; Fris. alderman; generally aupposed to be from alder (older), and man, alder being the comparative of the AngloSaxon ald or eald. If ao, then an alderman is so called from being, as a rule, well-up n yeara. But Dean Hoare thinks the term uneans not alderman, but of all the men chief. the alderman being the first In the council after tha mayor. [Alder, in composition.]

* 1. Ir Saxor times: A peraon possesaed of an office of rank or dignity. The title Alder man of all England was applied to the first aubject of the realin, and, as Rapla informs us, corresponded to our Grand Justiciary. Other aldermen, or caldermen, were governors of connties; hence the English word earl. (See Hoare, pp. 94, 95.) Evea kings were so called, as, for instance, Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of Wessex, and his son Cymric. The office reached its higheat dignity about the times of Ethelred and his aon Edward.

But if the trumput's clangour gou abhor,
And dare not be an alderman of wat
And dare not be aun aldermaron of wa,
ran to anop,
2. An apocalyptic "elder." (Rev. iv. 4, 10.) - For aungells and arcangelis ail thei whit vesth,

And alle aldormen that bene ante tronum $\begin{gathered}\text { Piers Ploughman, } 690-1\end{gathered}$
3. One of the class of municipal officers ranking in dignity above the counciliors, and below the nayor, in the burghs of England and Wales. In the corporation of London, which was not inclnded in the Burgh Reform Act, the aldermen are eleeted for life. In England and Wales they are elected for six years, one half going out every three years They are elected by the corporation, and are one-third part as numerous as the councillors. In Ireland they are elected by the distinguished citizens or burgessee. In Scotland the word aliermon is not in nae, the corresponding term there being baillie. Aldermen (and baillies) exercise magisterial functions like those discharged by justices of the peace.

- But elhows still were wanting: these, soine say,

An alderman of Crimlegate contrived." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coreper: Task, ble } 1 .\end{aligned}$
âl'derr-man-çy̆, s. [Aloerman.] The function or office of an alderman.
âl-dẽr-măn'-ic, a. [Alderman.] Pertaining or relating to an alderman, or to the office which he fills.

* âl-děr-măn'-1-ty̆, в. [Alderman.]

1. The behaviour and mannera of an alderman.
"I would faln see an alderman in chimla ! that in, a Stapipe of Newn, ili.
2. The acciely or fraternity of aldermen.

- Thou [London] canst draw forth thy forces, and fght

The battes of thy aldermantity; blood,
More thay the surdetis in theee that dys, stood,"
Ben Jonson: Cnderseode ; Spech acce to Hor
Ben Jonson: Cindervocods; Speech acc, to Horace.
âl'-děr-man-līke, $a$. [Eng. alderman; -like.]
Like an alderman.
al'-dẽr-mani-1y, $a^{2}$ [Eng. alderman; - $2 y=$ like.] Like an alderman ; pertaining to as alderman; as might be expected from ax alderman.
"Wanting an aldermanty diseretion." - Suofe:
Al'dẽr-mann-ry̌, 8. [Alderman.] The dige nity or office of an alderman.
al'-ã̃r-mąn-shǐp, s. [Eng. alderman: -ship.] The same as Aldermanty.
âl-dèrn, a. Made of alder.
"Thau aldern boats first plowed the ocean,
A1'-dẽr-neys, s. pl. [From Alderney, one of the Clisnnel lislands.] $\Delta$ deslgnation given te a breed of cattlo, better termed Jerseya (q.v.)

- âld fa'-děr, s, A father-in-law. [Elo Father.]
- Sir Alexander the athill thine ald fader bane

The thare but graunt ne to geve.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{t} \text { grant ne to geve. } \\
& \text { Alexander, ed. ste }
\end{aligned}
$$

Al'-dine, $a$. [From Aldua Manutiua, a cele brated printer who lived in Venice in the aixteenth century.]

1. Aldine Editions: Editions, chiefly of the classics, which emaaated from the printing-press of AIdua Man tius mentioned above.
2. More receatly the word has been used for an edition of the English poets, designcd to be of special excellence.

imprint ot aldug.

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$. A aubstance intermediate in its chemical characters between aldehyde and alcohol It ia a colourless, syrupy liquid; at $135^{\circ}$ it is converted into water and crotonic aldehyle It is obtained by the action of hydrochisrie acid at a low temperature on a mixture of aldehyde and water.

* Âl'-drĭ-an, * Âl'-dry̆-an, s. [Corruituid Arabic.] a star in the neck of the Lion (tua constellation Leo).


## Phebus hath left the nugel merydyonal And yit ascendyug was a beat rola. <br> And yit ascend yug was a heat roh <br> bh his Aldryann" Chawcer:C. ${ }^{\text {T. }}$, 10,5774

A1-drō-văn'-dine, $a$. [Named after Aldmrandi.] Prrtaining to Ulyases Aldrovandi, celebrated Italian naturalist ( $1527-1605$ ).
Aldrovandine Owl: A name given by Macgillivray to the Scops-eared Owl (Scops Aldra vandi). [SCOPS.]

* âl'-dũr fa-dũr, s. [A.S. aldefoder $=\mathbf{a}$ graudiather.] Aa ancestor.
"Thin athat woide bone haue,
Thin aldurfadur Alexandre"
Stevenson: Alexander, Appendix, 1,0tgat
ale, s. [A.S. aloth, alath, ealoth, ealoth, enluth ecto, ealu, cola, eal; Dan. ate; Sw. öl; Dut eel; Ger. ael; Fr ale, adopted from the Eng.; Gael. leann, lionn, ol, $60, \mathrm{v}=$ to drink, $s=$ drink, potations, drunkenness.]

1. An intoxicating liquor, made by infusing malt in hot water, ther fermenting the liquid so formed, and adding a bitter, usually hops. It differs from porter in having a less proportion of roasted malt. It was the favourite drink of the old Germans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Danes, se. The old Welsh and Scots had two kinds of it, spiced and common ale, the former being legally fixed at twice the value of the latter.

If As a rule, beer is the term applied to weak ale; but in aome parts of England this rule is reversed, and the weaker liquor is called cle.
Medicated Ale is that in which medieinal herbs have been infused or added during the fermentation.

* 2. A merry meeting in a rural districi So called because the consumption of ale wa a prominent feature in such gatherings.
"That ale is fersival, appears from its seuse in oove
position; as among others, in the words intutala
Warton : Hist. Eng. Poetry, lii. 128, note.
"On embertves, and hoiy area".
Ves, and hoiy ales."
Shakesp.: Pericles, 1. Intros
ale-bench, s. [Eng. ale, and bench; A.8 ealo-benc] a bench either inaide or outsid of a public-house.
boll, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, ghin, bengh; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=2


When he is on the thalketh nown with you, zo will he talk
ale-berry, s A beverage made by boiling ale with epice, suggar, and sope of bread; caudle, warm broth.
"Thetr al-berrises, cawdien possets, each ono,
SyIIL inbs made at the milking pale, A a pot of good ale."
Beaumont and Fleteher.
ale-brewer, s. A brewer of ale.

*ale-conner, ale-kenner, alefonnder, "ale-taster, s. [Ale-conner or founder, ale-taster, s. [Ale-conner or
Kenner means oas who knows whsi good ale is.] Ooe of four officers formerly chosen by the liverymen of the City of Loadon, in common hall, on Midsummer Day, to inspect the measares used in public-houses, and ascertain that they were of the proper legal capacity. Similar officere existed also in other psrts of England. "Heniboronghs, tithing-men, ato-connera, and sides. omice, to be ilkewise charged to present the offences jof drunkerness, ${ }^{-}$-Act of Park 21 Jach $\overline{3}$. oh $\%$.
*ale-cost, s. [Ale, sad cost occurring in the Eng. word costmary; Lst. costum; Gr. *óros (kostos) $=$ an Oriental sromatic plant, Costus speciosus.] An old English nsme of the common costmary, Pyrethrum tanacetum, formerly called Balsamita vulgaris, s composite plant. The appellation was given because the plant wes putinto sle.

* ale-ciraper, s. A common designation for an ale-house keeper in the sixteenth centary.
"Well, I get me a wife ; with her a little money; when We are married, seek a house we must: no other occuu:
pation have lhut to be hr aledruper."-H. Chettle: Sind-Mart Droames (ed. Kimbanit., $p$. S7.
*ale-drapery, s. The selling of ale. at Two milch maydens that had wet up a shappe of

ale-fed, a. Fed with ale
iil 62 . The growth ot his ate-fed corps."-Stafford: Niobe,
alo-gallon, s. A gallon measure of ale. In the Uoited States sod Cansda, an alegallon is to sa imperial ons, as $1 \cdot 01695$ to $I$. (Shtesman's Year-Book.)
ale-gill, s. [Eng. ale; gill=ground-jvy.] A liquor prepared by infusing the dried leaves of ground-ivy in malt-liquor. It was reputed abstersive snd vulnerary, and was used in disorders of the bresst and in obstructions of the viscera
ale-house, s. [Eng. ale, snd house; A.S. ealo, and hus.] A house in which msit liquor (ale, beer, or porten) is sold, but po spirituous liquors; a beerhouse.
"They flled all the ole house of Wootninster and
the strand.
*ale-knight, s. A "knight" of the slehouse; one who frequenta sn ale-house, and is its champion and defender.

The old ato inniohts of England were well depainted, oy Hanville, in the ale-bouse colours of that time."-
ale measure, s a liquid measurg for ale. (Ash.)
The als or beer measure at present used in Britain is the following :-

| 2 Pints | $=1$ Quart | tiea | 1 qu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 Quarts | $=1$ Gallon |  | 1 gal . |
| 9 Gallons | $=1$ Firkin |  | 1 fir |
| 18 Gallons | $=1$ Kilderkin |  | 1 ki |
| 36 Gallons | $=1$ Barrel |  | 1 ber |
| 1) Barrel | $=1$ Hogshead |  | 1 h |
| 2 Hogshesds | $=1$ Butt |  |  |
| 2 Butts | $=1$ Tun |  | 1 t |

ale-shot, s. A ahot or reckoning to be settled for sle purchased or consumed. (Webster.)

* ale-silver, s. A duty pald to the Lord Mayor of Londoa by the sle-sellers within the City.
*ale-stake, s. A staks set es s sign before an ale-houie.
"As gret as it were for an ale-stake"
Chaucer: The Proiogue, ess.
*ale-taster, s. Formerly so officer appointed in every court leet, sad sworn to look to the assize and the goodness of bread, and ale or beer, within the precincts of that lordship. (Cowel.)
ale-vat, 8. [Eng. ale, and vat; A.S. ealo and fott.] A vat in which ale is fermented.
* ale-washed, a. Steeped or soaked in ale ". . . alewazhed with,"-shakesp.: 1 Henry V., ili. a.
ale-wife, 8. A woman who keeps an ale-house.
"Ask Marian Hseket, tha tat ale-eclfe of Wincot, is Ehe know me not "-shukesp.: Taming of the Shrew
a-1ealc', $a$ [Eng. $a=o n$; leak.] Leaking.
a-lēan'-ૉigg, pr. par. or adj. [Eng. $a=$ on; leaning.]
Poet.: Leaning.


## " Weak Truth a-leaning on hur crutch."

 to s gamester; aleator $=\mathrm{a}$ gamester; alea $=\mathrm{B}$ dis or cube.] Pertaining to whst is uncertain, sand as if depeadent on the throw of a die.

Aleatory contract: A contract or an agres. ment of which the effects, whether they involve gain or loss, dspend upon an uncertain event. (Civil Law.)
alěc'-tō, s. [From Alecto, one of the Furies.] 1. The Alecto of Lesch, s genus of Starfishes, now more generally called by Larnarck's nsms of Comstuls (q.v.)
2. A genus of Polyzoa. Example, A. dicho toma.
 cock: a, priv., snd Aékrpor (lektron) = bed; or indiкrwp (elektör) $=$ the beaming sun.]
Zool.: Merrem's name for the birds of the gallinaceous family Oracide. [Curasson.]
a-lĕc-tör'-i-a (1), s. [Lat. alectorius $=$ per. taining to a cock.] [Alector.] A atone, called also Alectorius lapis, Alectorolithos, and Cock-stone, said by the ancients to be found in the gizzards of old cocks. They sttributed to it maoy fahulous virtues.
ă-lěo-tör'-i-a (2), s. [Gr. à $\lambda$ èкт $\omega \rho$ (alektōr), and äגeктроs (alektros) = unwedded: $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., and лeктрor (lektron) = bed; meaning that nothing hss been msde out regarding the male organs of fructiflestion.]
Bot,: A geons of plants belonging to the slliance Lichensles, snd the order Parneliacea. The A. Arabum is reported to be sedative; the $A$. usneoides msy be used for the same purpose as the Icelsnd Moss; snd the A. jubata, s British species found on fr-trees, employed liks archil for dyeing. (Lindley: Veg. K'ingd., 1847, pp. 47, 48.)
 măch-प̆, s. [Gr. àéктшр (alektōr) =a cock, and $\mu \operatorname{axy}^{\prime}$ (machê) $=$ a fight.] A cock-fight.
a-lĕc-trî̀-rí'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. alec trur(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ince. $]$ A sub-family of Muscicapidæ, or Fly-catchers. They are found in South America.
a-lĕc-tru'-rŭs (Mod. Latin), a-lěo'-trûre
 oupá (oura) = tail.]
Zool. : Cock-tails. The typical genus of the sub-family of Birds cslled Alectrurinæ (q.v.). The tail is long, conipressed, and able to be erected in 80 remsrkable a way that the circuinstance has suggested ths generic sad the populsi nsmes. Type, A, tricolor.
a-lěc-trú'-roŭs, o. [Alectrurua.] Hsving a tail liks thst of a cock.
 (alektruön) = a cock; und uavteia (manteia) = divinstion.] Imsgined divination by means of a cock. A circle being described upon the ground, sod divided into twenty-four equal portions, each with a letter of the alphabet inscribed in it, and $s$ grain of wheat laid upon the top of a letter, s cock was then turned loose into the srea, csreful note being taken as to whst grains of whest he ate. The letters as to what grains of whest he ate. The letters under the eaten grains were then made into a
word or words, sod were supposed to be of Word or words, sod were supposed to be of
valus for purposes of prophecy or divinstion. valus for purposes of prophecy or divinstion.
The practice was said to have existed duriog the declining period of the Romsn empire.
 cock cnck.] A name given by Longfellow to $s$ cock in s farm-yard.

And, from out a neifhbouring farm-gard.
Longlellow: Peganu in Poun

4-lëde, s.
(Scotch.) [A.s. beod $=$ people, law.] Rula

## "Ho taught him leb a lode "-sir Triatram, pi in

* ą-lĕdg'e-měnts s. [From Eng. alegge (q.v. $\lambda$ ] Ease; relief. (Shinner: Dict.)
a-1e'e, adv. [Eng. $a=$ to, st, or on; lee.]
Naut. : To or at that side of the vessel towards which the wind is blowing. The helm of a ship is alee whan it is pressed closely to the lee side of the vessel. When this is the "case the fact is intimated in the words, "Helm 'a alee;" on hearing which the sailors cause the head-sails to ahake in the wind, with the view of bringing the vessel about. The order to put the helm alee is generally given in the wonds "Hard alee" or "Luip alee." (Falconer : Marine Dict., \&c.)
ali'-ē-gar, 8. [Eng. ale and eager, in the eeneo of sour; Fr. aigre = sour.] [Enoer.]

1. Properly: Sour sle; ths seld produced When ale has undergone a fermentation simfler to thet which converts alcohol into vinegar It is used by the makers of white lead, by dyers, \&c., instead of vivegar. (Dyche: Dict.)
2. Vinegar, from whatover source produced.

* a-lěg'e, v.t. [ALEgGe.]
* a-lĕg'-ě-aunçe, e. [Aleggeaunce]
* a-lĕg'-ẽr, a. [Fr. alegre sod allegre; Lat. alacer.] Sprightly, gay, filled with slscrity.

* a-lěg'ge, * a-lěg'e, v.t. [Fr. alléger $=$ to lighted, to disburden, to relieva In A.S. alecyan, alecgean ia = to lay down.] [Allay.] 1. To alleviste, to lighten.


## The joyous timo now nigheth, inst, <br> Ard elake the winter borowe."

 Spenser: Shepheurds Culender: sarth2. To absolvs from sllegiance. (Scotch.)
"All hid Llegis of alkye grein
Conditiounys. stathe and qualloie
Levit nud lawi aleqi it ha
of alkyn sith of fewte."

* a-lěg'ǵge, v.t. [Alleoe.]
 [Alegge.] Allevistion.

What bootes it him trom death to be unbownd,
To se captived in endlesse duraunce spenser: F. Q., III, v. 42
a-lĕg'set, pa. par. [Alegge] Allevisted, allayed.]

Alle the surgyens of anlerne so sone ne couthen
Have your hangoures a-fegoet I leue for sothe:"

*ale'-hố, \& $\quad[A . S . ~ e a l o=a l e ; ~ h e a f o d=$ head. Io Dut. eiloof is = ivy.] A plant, the ground-ivy (Nepeta glechoma). It was called alehoof, as being smong the old Eaglish the chief ingredient in ale. [AbegiLL.]
"Alehoof or grognd-lvy, ta, Ia my opinhon, of the
most exceltent and mant general ase and virtue, of most excellent and mant general nse and
any plasts we havamoag us,-Temple.
a-lěide, pa. par. [A.S. alegd $=$ deposed, frighteded.] Abolished, put down.
"Pes among the praple he put to the reammen, A-iedo atu luther lawes that long had beun vaed."
William of Palerne (ed, 8keat), 5,240 .

* al'-eiss, 8. Old spelling of Aloes.
*a-lélve, v. $t$. Old form of alleviate.
a-lĕm'-bǐc, ${ }^{*}$ a-lŏm'-bĭke, s. [Fr. ulumbique; Sp. \& Port. alambique; Ital lime bicco; Arab. alanbit: al=the; anbik Eal. A A vessel matio of glass or copper, of glass or copper used for distillation. The lower part of it. slaped like a gourd (in Lat. cuevrbito) was called in conaequence cucurbit whilst the upper part, which received
 the steam and condensed it, was nsmed the head, and had a besk, which was fitted into the neck of a receiver. The alembic has now, in a large measure, given place to the retori' and the worm-still.


## - Tials aronleta, and aublimatories <br> 4 This Chaweer: C. T., 12,781-2 <br> This art the Arahian Geber tanght <br> Apdin alembice finely wrong

[Arabic.]
Whm'-brŏth, s. [Arabic.]
Alchemy: Alembroth, or anit of alembroth was (1) an alkaine salt believed, like the celebrsted alkahest [Ackahest], to have the power of dissolving bodies and promoting the separation of metals from their ores. It contained $\mathrm{HCl}_{2} 2 \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{OH}_{2}$ (2) A donble ssilt tained $\mathrm{HCl}_{2} .2 \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{OH}_{2}$ arrosive anhlimate and sal-ammoniac, $\mathrm{HgCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}\right)_{2} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$.
a-lěngth' (Eng.), a-lěnth' (Scotch), adv. [Eng. $a=$ at or on; length.] At length; unfolded to full length ; stretched out at full length.
lat-ęch'-a-ra (ch guttural), s. [From Gr. $\dot{a} \lambda$ eós $($ aleos $)=$ warm ; à $\lambda \dot{\cos }$ (alea) $=$ warmth heat: and xaipw (chairó) $=$ to rejoice; xapo (chara) $=$ joy.] A. genus of beetles belonging to the section Brachelytra and the family Tachyporide Some species deposit thei eggs in rotten turnips, and the larve, when hatched, feed afterwards in large numbera on the decaying bulbs.

* ă1'-eoľs, s. Old form of Aleers (?),

Milit. Arch.: Loopholes in the walls of a fortified building through which arrows night be discharged.
ā-lěp'-1-dōte, s. [Gr. á, priv., and $\lambda \in \pi$ is (lepis), genit. $\lambda \in \pi$ ibos (lepidos) =a scale; $\lambda \in \pi \omega$ (lepo) = to atrip off \& rind or busk.] any flah without scales.
ā-lěp-ŏ-çĕph'-ạ-lŭs, s. [Gr. à, priv., $\lambda \in \pi i$ (lepis) =scals, and кефа $\lambda \dot{\eta}$ (kephalê) $=$ hesd Having the lead bare of gcales.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malscopterygii Abdomioales, and the family Esocidre (Pikes). Type, A. rostratus, from the Mediterranean.
art érçe, 8. [Sp. alerce = the lsrch-tree ; from Lat. Larix; Gr. AápıE (larix) = the larch (Larix europea.] The Spanish name for the Europeau larch and the American species of the Pine family akin to it.
"On the higher parta, brushwood takes the place of larger trees, with here nod there a red celar or an
arerce pino. -Darvin: Foyage round tho Worh ch aier.
al-ẽrt', adj. \& s. [Fr. alerte; Sp. alerto; 1tal. all eria $=$ on the watch; erta $=$ hill declivity ; stare all erta $=$ to stand on one's gusid (iit., on the hill); erto = steep, upright Lat. erectus = upright, erect, lofty; pa. psr. of erigo $=$ to put up straight, to erect.]
A. As adjective:

1. Watchftl, vigilant; not to be thrown off one's guard.
"The maliecontents who were leagued with France Were alern and full os hope."-Macaulay: Hinl. Eng.
2. Brisk, sprightly, quick in movement, and flippant in speech sud conduct.


B. As substantive: Watch.

On the alert: On the watch, on one's gard; ready io a moment to start up and sct. (Used reacially of a military or civil watch, but also apecialy of a military or civil watch, hut also
of a political party, or of an individual, \&c.) "Nestor gives the watch an exhortation to be on the alert, nud then reenters within the trench."
ẽrt'-1y̆, adv, [Eng alert, -ly] In a 0 alert manner, briskly.
al-ẽrt'-nĕss, s. [Alert.] Cheerfuluess in undertaking work; alacrity ; sprightliness.

 $=$ truth ; - ology.]
Logic: That part of logic which treats of truth and error, and lays down rules for their discrimination. (Hamilton: Logic, iv. 69.)
Kl-é'tris, \&. [From Gr. ädeiap (aleiar) = wheaten flonr, the plants belng powdered over with a kind of mealy-looking dust; diéw (aleō) $=$ to grind.] A genus of North A nicriesn plants belonging to the order Hæmodoraceæ
(Blood-roots) The 4. farinosa is the moat intense bitter known. In smsll doses it is a tonic and stomachic, and has been found useful in chronic rheumatiam. In large doaes it prodnces nauses and vomiting.
tăl-ĕtt'e, a. [Fr., dimin. of aile $=a$ wing.]
Arch.: A small wing; a jamb or door-post; the face of the pier of an arch; the border of a panel which overshoots a pilaster.
 (aleurités) $=$ made of whesten flour.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiscea (Spurge-worts). The best known epecies is the A. triloba, which grows in the Dioluccas, in India, and elsewhere. The nuts are believed to be aphrodisisc. The The nitians are believed the gummy substance which exudes from the seeds. In Ceylon gum-iac is made from the $A$. laccifera.
ă1-eür'-ǒ-măn-çy̆, s. [Gr. aंлevpoцavтeiov (alearomanteion) $=$ divination from flour; $\dot{\alpha} \lambda e v p o v$ (aleuron), geoerally in the pl. àevpa (aleura) $=$ flour, and mavтiia ( nanteia) = divination.] Divinstion by means of the flour with which the victim was beeprinkled.
ă1-eür-ŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, s. [Gr. ădevpav (aleuron) =fins flour, and Fug. meter.] An instrument for ascertaining the bread-msking qualities of wheaten flour
ăl-eür'-ōne, 8. [Gr. ädeupav (aleuran) $=$ fine flour.]
Chem.: A nams for the protein granules found in the endosperio of ripe eeeds and in the cotyledons of the embryo.
a-lĕv'-ón, a. Old form of Eleven.
a-lew, s. [Halloo.] A clamour, outcry, howling, lamentation.
"Yet did she not lameent, with love atew
As women wont, but with deep sighs Rud siogulfs few."
āle'-wife, a-1ôof (pl. alewives or aloofs), s. [North Amer. Indian.]

Zool.: Clupea serrata, an Americsn fish of the Herring geaus.

Ǎ1-ěx-and'-ẽr, s. [Lat. Alexander; Gr. 'A入isavdoos (Alexardros). (1) The original nams of Paris, who flgured in the siege of Troy. It was given because of his success in defending the shepherds of Mount lda, among whom he was brought up, against robbers and wild beasts. From $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \in \xi_{\omega}($ alex 0$)=$ to ward or keep off; ávin (anēr), gcnit. àvdos (andros)=aman: "defending men." (Liddell \& Scott.) (2) The porld-renowned Alexander of Macedon, horn B.C. 356, died B.C. 323 . (3) A nultitude of nther men in sucient and modern times called after the Macedonian king.]
Alexander's foot, s. [Named after No. 2.] The name of a plant; the Pellitory (Skinter.) [Pellitory.]
allĕx-and'-ẽrş, s. [A corraption of Lat. olusatrum, the specific name of the plant; from Lat. olus = kitchen lierh, snd atrum = black.] The Eaglish name of the Smyrnium olusctrum, a plant of the order Apiaceae (Unbelli fers). It is from three to four feet high, with bright yellow-grcen, slightly aromatic, leaves and flowers of the same colour in dense round umbels. It is most frequently found near the sea it was formerly cultivated instead of celery.
Ǎl-ěx-an'-dra, s. [The femioine form of Alexander.]

1. Rom. Hist. : One of the nurses or attendants of the Emperor Nero.
2. Eng. History: Wife of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and eldest daughter of Christian 1X of Denmark.
3. Astron.: An asteroid, the 54th found. $1 t$ was discovered by Goldschmidt, on the IIth of April, 1858.
$X_{1}$-ĕх-an'-drǐ-an, X1-ěx-an'-drine, $a$. \& 8. [From the name of Alexsuder the Grest.]
A. [From Lat. Alexandrinus $=$ pertaining to Alexandria, the maritime capital of Egypt, named after Alexander the Great, its founder.j
I. As adjective:
4. Gen.: Pertaining to Alexandris.

Bot.: The Alexandrian lsurel. A popular nsme for the Ruscus racemosus, which is not
a lanrel at all, but an aberrant member of the Liliaceæ, or Lily famtly. [Ruscos.]
2. Hist. : Pertaining to the celebrated achoos of Alexandria, or some one of the philosophies which emanated thence.
Alexandrian School of Philosophy. In a general sense: The teaching of the meries of philosophers who lived in Alexandria nearly from the commeacement of the dynasty of the Ptolemies on to the early ceoturies of the Christian era. Specially, the teaching of the Nen-Platonists, who attempted to apiritualise, harmonise, and modify for the better the several pagan faiths and philosophies, with the view, bmong other results, of raising a barrier against the advance of Christianity. [Neo-Platonists.]
IL As substantive:

1. A native, or, mora loosely, an inhsbitant of Alexandria
2. A person attached to one of the Alexandrian philosophies.
3. The same as B., I. (q.v.).
B. [From a kind of verse used in a French poem on the life of Alexander the Great, published in the twelfth century. (In Fr alexandrin; Sp. \& Port. alexandrino.).]
I. As substantive:

Prosody: A kind of verse consisting of twelve syilables, or of twelve and thirteen syllables aiternately. It is much used in French tragedies. English alexandrines lisve twelve syllables. The last line from Pope quoted below is ao example of one.
"Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. requires $1 L^{\circ}$, they may be Etretched to the English heroic of five feet, and to the French Alexararine of
Theo, at the last and oois couplet, Praught
With some umeanng thing they call a th
Win some unmeanning thing they call a thought:

II. As adjective: Pertaining to an Alexan drine; having twelve syllahee.
Alexandrian-judaic, a. Pertaining to or emanating from the powerful Jewish colony long resideat in ancient Alexandria.

ăl-ĕx-an'-drīte, o. [Named after Alex-
ander 1., Czar of Russia.]
Min.: A vartety of chrysoberyl, of a green colour by dsyight or magnesiuan light, but an amethyst colour hy gas or candle light. it is an aluminate of giucioa it is orthorimombic. Iarduess, 8.5 ; sp. gr, $3 \cdot 64$. Lustre
vitreous, transparent. Fonnd in the Ural Mountains.
 cal, *ăl-ĕx-1-pharm'-a-cal, c. \& s. [1n Fr. aiexipharmaque, sdj. \& s.; Sp. and Port. alexipharmaco, adj.; Lat. alexipharmakon;
 ( $\alpha$ lexō) = to ward off; фа́pнакоу (pharmakon) $=$ melicine, drug, remedy.]
A. As adjective: Constituting an aotidote against proison.
B. As substantive: An antidote agaiost poison.
ă1-ĕx-1̌-tër'-1-al, ă1-ěx-ĭ-těr'-ic, ăl-ěx-i-těr-i-cal, a.\& s. [In Fr. alexitere, adj. \& 8.; Port. alexiterio: from Gr. ìл $\xi_{\eta}$ ripoos (alexétērios) $=$ sble to keep or ward off, frona a $\lambda e$ és $\omega$ (alexo $)=$ to ward off.]
A. As arjective: Acting, or at least given as an antidote agnimst poison.
B. As substantive: An satidote agginst poison.

* ăl'-ĕy, z. [Alley.]

 cidos (eidos) $=$ form, sppearance.] A genus of insects of the family Aphidx, of which one species, the A. proletella, is often found in species, the A. proltelace, is often for
al-fă1'-fa, s. [Sp, from Ar. al-facfacah =best provender.] A foddor plant of the fsmily Leguminozs,
(Western U.S.)
* ă1-fér'-ěş, "ăl-far-ĕş, s. [O. Sp. alferes; Sp. alferez = an easign, from Arab. al-färis
 -tion, -sion, - dioun = shŭn; -sion, -tion = thŭn, -tious, sious, -oious = shŭs, -ble, dle, \&c, = bel, dẹl; dre = dẽr.


## ( $a$ = the, and faris =a horseman).] An ansign or standard bearer. <br> - It may be aytd to have been adopted for a time an  letion, Na e, ,80t is or, anong papers of that perifod, it arthar Currol, dc."-Nares.

- nixert, s. [Low Lat. alfetum, from O.E. dl = buming, and fot $=$ vat.] The caldron used in the ordeal of boiling water.
*al-fin, * al-fyn, s. [ALPHYN.]
Z1-fon'sil-a, s. [Named after Alphonao Esterse, Duke of Ferrara.
Bot.: An old genus of palma belonging to the section Cocoince. It is now merged in Elieis (q.v.). One species, the A. amygdalina, has been computed to have as many as 207,000 male fiowers In a spathe. (Lindley: Yeg. King., p. 134.)
*al-frídär'-1-a, *ă'-fríd-a-ry, s. [Deriv. nacertain, prob. Arab. 1

Astrol.: "A tenuporary power which the Blanets have over the life of a person." (Kersey.)
"rill finde the cuspe, and alfridaria.
noumazar, in Dodiley, v11. 17L
童'-ga (nl. ăl'-gæ), s. [Lat. = sea-weed.] 1. Ord. Lang. : Sea-weed.
"Garianded with alga or sengrasa"
2. Bot.: Any plant of the Algales.

Bot.: Ao order of flowerless pulants belong. ing to the class Thallogens, and containing


OHOUP OF ALGE.
1 Distons. 2. Protococcus. s. Spirogyra A. Fucus briuch, \&o Dosphere with antheruzoida. 'i. Sargassam brecesurum
What are commonly denominated Sea-weeds, with other allied species. Lindley elevatcs the Alge into an alliance called Algales, which lie divides into five orders. [Algales.]
 erivatives.]
I'-gal, a. \& \& [Aloa.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to sea-weeds, or to the botanical order of Algae.
"By clearing off the algal growth."-Tafe: Britioh
Mothuka, iv, 185 .
B As subst.: Any individual of the Algales (q.v.).

In many algala the cellular apores are surrounded

## algal-alliance, $s$.

Bot.: The Algales (q.v.).
 [Alga.]
Bot.: An alliance of plants, belonging to the class Thallogens, and consiating of Sea weals and their allies. The speciea are fowerless, without proper leaves, but the bigher specles have loled fronds formed of oniform cellular tissue, and the sporules contained in thece. The alliance contains five orders: Diatomaceæ, Confervaceæ, Fucaceæ (the typical one), Ceramiacex, and Characea (q.v.). Another division given of them is into Melanospermea, or olive-spored; Rhodo gremeax, or rose-spored ; and Chlorospermex or green-spored. In 1827, Lindley eatimated the known succies at 1,994 . The most highlyorganised and typical of the Algales in habit the ocean, their goographical distribation in it being marked, like that of plaata on land
others occur in fresh water, and soms on damp others occur in fress water,
soil, rocks, walls, or glass.
allga-rō-bg, 8. [From Algarrobo, a town in Andalusia: or from Arah. al = the; kharroub $=$ carob-tree.]
I. The carob-tres, Ceratonia siliqua, which le one of the Cæsalpiniè. [Carob.]
2. Certain South American specles of Prosopis, belongiag to the sub-order Mimosex.

Where there is a tiny rill of water, with a littie vegetation, and even a few algarroba treea, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ ch. $x$ Yi.
algaroba bean, 3. The name given to the pods of the Ceratonia siliqua, which are imported from Spain.
al'-gar-б九t, al'-gar-ǒth, s. [Either Arsbic or named after its inventor, Algarotti, a physician of Verona.]
Chem.: Tbe name of an emetic powder. It is a pale fawn-coloured crystalline precipitate, conaisting of a compound of trichloride and trioxide of atimoay, obtained by pouring antimonons chloride, $\mathrm{SbCl}_{3}$, dissolved in 11 Cl , into water. Alkalias solutions dissolve out the chloride and leave the oxide.

* âl'-gāt, * âl'-gāte, * âl'gātes (Eng.), * âl'-gālt, * âl'-gā-tĭs (Scoteh), adv. [A.S. al-geats $=$ always, altogether $;$ al $=$ all, whole and geat, got =agate, door, opening, or gap.] [Gait, Gate; Aoate, Aontes, Aoatis.]

1. Always, continually, at all times, under all circumstances.
"He bad hem algates wake and pray".
"That he was deed er it was by the morwe,
And thus algates housbondes had norwe."
2. Altogether, wholly.

And how and whan It schulde harded be Which is unknowe algat unto me." Chaucer: C. T., 10,569-60
Cintes cure mot thou have, hrother art thou myn And if I schal algate be beten anon
3.
3. In any way, by any or by all means, on any terms.
Alisadrine algate than after (that) throwe
Bi-thought hlre feel busily howe beat were to w
To do Whillam
William of Palerne. Sk ent's ed. ©49-6sL
4. Certainly, of a truth, verily, indeed. And seyd. ' My ladys ener lastyng:
shall my dere sone dye algate!
5. Nevertheless.

But if thoa algate luat light virelayes,
And looner nollgs of love to underfong
Who but thy selle deserves sike Poetes praywe:-
ăl'gaz-ĕ1, s. [Arab. $a l=$ the; $g \alpha z l=$ gazelle.] The name given to a species of antelope, the Antilope Bezoostica, inhabiting Western Africa, in the vicinity of the Niger and in Gambia It is ahout 5 feet 2 iaches long, and 3 feet 5 inches high. The horns are separate from each other. They are about 3 feet long, and have their lower half annulated with thirty six rings.
Ǎl'-gě-bär, 8. $\quad$ Arsb. $\mathrm{ol}=\mathrm{the}$; gebar; Heb. 7in or $7 \mathfrak{l i l}$ (gibbor) = brave, strong, energetic. Used in Gen. x. of a huater: 72 (grbhar gobher) $=$ to be strong or brave.] a poetic name for the constellation Orion, viewed as reaembling a strong man or a hunter.

Be girt with many a Maing atar,
Orion, hunter of the beast!"
ongfellow: Occultation of Orion.
I In using the expression "Ocenltation of Orion," Longfellow explains that he speaks not astronomically, but poetically. He is well aware that Orion cannot be occulted, but only the individual etars of which it is composed.
XI'ğ́g-bra, 8. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Sp., Port., and Ital. algebra; Fr. algebre. Evidently all from Arabic. Many etymologies from this language have been given. It has been taken from the Arabic phrase, al jebr e ol mokabalah $=$ restoration and reduction (Penny Cyclo.). This view is essentially adopted by Wedgwood, who spells the phrase cl jobr wa el mogdbala, and renders it = the putting together of parts, and equation.] What Sir Isaac Newton termed universal arithmetic. The department of inathematies which enalles one, by the aid of certain symbols, to generalise, and therefore to abbreviate, the methods of solving questions relating to numbers. It was not till a late period that the Greeks be-
came acquaintad with algebra, the celebrated treatise of Dlophantue not baving appeared till the fourth century, A.D. The science came loto Weatarn Europe through the Arabs who probably derived it from the Ilindoos. It conducts ita operations by means of alpbabetical letters atanding for symbole of numbers, and connecting signa (,+- \&c) represeatativs of arithmetical processes. Of the letters, those near the commencement of the alpbabet- $a, b, c, d, \& c$ - generally stand for known quantities; and thoae towards its end$x, y$, and $z$-for uaknown ones. One of the most important operatione in algebrs ia the solution of what are called equations-a beautiful and interesting process which, without tentative guessea of any kind, fainly reasons out the anmber or numbers for which one or more unknown quantitiea stand.
with the Greek Alyebra was hs nothing tn comparison with the Greek Oeometry; the Hindu Geometry was

Double Algebra: A term Latrodused by Prof. De Morgan for e, kind of algebra, which he thus defines :-
"Signification of Symbols in Double Algebra. -This particular mode of giving significance to symbolic algebrs is named from it meanings requiring us to consider spacs of two dimensions (or area), whereas all that ordinary algebrs requires can be represented in space of one dimension (or length) If the name be adopted, ordinary algetra must be called single."-De Morgan: Trigonom. and Double Algebra (1849), c. v., p. 117.
 algebra; -ic. In Port. algebraico.]
I. Gen.: Relating to algebrs; containing operstions of algelira.
"In the case of algebraic reasoning. . ."-Her "Its algebrateal couditions will be the following." -Airy on Sound (1868\%, p. 14.
2. Spec.: Having but a finite number of terms, each term containing only addition, aubtraction, multiplication, division, and extraction of roots, the exponents of which are given. (la thia seuse it is opposed to transnaen
Algebraic curve: A curve, the equation of which contains no transcendental quantities; a figure, the intercepted dianneters of which bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates.
Algebraic signs: Symbols such as + (plus) the sign of addition; - (minus) that of aubtraction; $x$ or that of multiplication; + that of division; and ( ) implying that the quantities within parentheses are to be treated as if they were but a single one.
al-gĕ-brā-1-cal-1y̆, adv. [Algebraic.] By the process or processcs uned in algebra. braically. "-A thisy on Sound has not been proved alge
ă-ğĕ-brā'-1̌st, s. [Eng. alqebra; -ist. In Ger. and Dut. algebraist.] Ons whu is proficient in algebra.
the synthetick and aniytick mothods of
ă1-gĕebrā-ize, v.t. [Eng. algebra; -ize.] To reduce to an algebraic form, and to aolve by means of algebra
Al-geī'ba, z. [Corrupted Arsbic.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also $\boldsymbol{z}^{1}$ Leonis.
al'-gěn, v.t. [Halgen.]
AII-ğen-ib, в. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also $\gamma$ Pegasi.

Al-geer-íne, a. \& s. [From Algiers, in ths north of Africa, now the capital of Algaria.]
I. As adjective: Pertaining to Algiers.

IL. As substantive: A native of Algiers.
all-gẽr-ite, s. [From Mr. Francis Alger, an American minerslogist.] A mineral, a variety of Scapolite, which is reduced by Dana noder Wernerite, though he has a Scapolite group of Unisilicates. He considers algerite as an altered scapolite, allied to pinite. It occurs in Now Jersey.
A1-g1-a-bär'-1-1 , s. [From the Arable.] A Mohammedan sect who attrilute all the actions of men, whether they le good or evil, to the agency of God. They are opposed to the Alkadarii (q.v.).

Cite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hëre, camęl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pit, sïre, sīr, marine; gō, pðt,

f Xil-sid, a [In Fr. algide ; from Lat. algidus.]
 algidus $=$ cold.] Coldness.

Aloldity, algor."-Coles: Eng. and Lat Dict
XI-gif-io, a. [Lat. algifous; from algus= cold, and facio $=$ to make.] Producing cold. (Johnson.)
X1-god'- $\delta \boldsymbol{n}$-ite, s. [Named after the allver mine of Algodones, near Coquimbo, in Chill, whers it is found.] A lustrous minersl, consisting of 83.50 parts of copper, and 16.50 of arsenic; found both in North and South America.
X1'-goll, s. [Corrupted Arsbic.] A fixed star in Mcdusa'a head, in the conetellation Persena. it is called also a Persei. It ia technically of 2 h magnitude; but really varies in brilliancy from the 2 ad to the 4 th magnitude in $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours, remaining thus for about 20 minutes. In $3 \frac{1}{4}$ hours more it is again of the 2nd magnitude, at which it continues for 2 days 13 hours, after which the same seriee of changee takes place again.
Xi-go-lŏ'g'-ic-al, a. [Eng. algolog(y); -ical.] Pertaining to algology.
al-gǒ'-t-gist, s. [Eng. algolog(y); -ist.] One who studies algæ ; one versed in algology.
 Bot.: The atudy of Algæ.
all-gor, s. [Lat. algor $=$ coldness.]
Med.: Any abnormal coldness in the body. (Parr: London Med. Dict., 1809.)
X1-gör-ĕs, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A atar of the third'magnitude, called also of Corvi.
 isme, * al'-grim, s. [Arab.] Arithmetic; nomerical computation. [Aworme]
"He [Gerbert $]$ cortainly wan the frst who brought the relorithm frow tho Saracens, wid who illus. ated

all'-gōse, a. [Not from Lat. algosus = abounding in sea-weed, but from alqor or algus = coldness; aigeo $=$ to be cold, to feel cold.] Full of cold ; very cold. (Johnson.)
愣'-goŭs, a. [Lat. algosus = full of, abounding in sea-weed, algo = sea-weed.] Pertaining to sea-weed; abonvding in sea-weed; resembling sea-weed.
al'-guaz'-il, 8. [Sp. alguacil ; Arab. al = the, and wazir $=$ an officer, a lieutenant, a vizier.] In spain: An inferior officer of justice, whose duty it is to see the decision of a judge carried into execution ; a constable.
"The corregidor, in consequonce of my information,
has sent this algnazil to apprehend you."-Smoulect: has sent
al'-gŭm, ăl'-mŭg, s. [Heb, pl. ם (algummim), 2 Chron. 1i. 7, 10, 11, and with the letters trsnsposed, ary (almuggim), 1 Kings x. 11, 12. According to Max Muiller, from the Sanscrit word valguka = sandalwood: $k \alpha$ is a termination, and volgu has almosi the sound of algum.] The wood, apparently sandal-wood, which Solomon and Hiram's mariners brought from Ophir, probably at the mouth of the Indus, along with gold, ivory, apes, and peacocks. The terms for apes and peacocks, like that of elgum, and the corrupted fornn almug, are primarily of Sanscrit origin ; and there can be no doubt that they wers brought directly or circuitonsly from India, and seemingly from Malabar. (See Max Müller's Science of Language.) [San-dal-wood, Ape, Peacock.]
all-hâg'-í, 3. [Arsbic.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaces (Leguminons Plants), and the aub-order Papilionacex. It contains the Camel-thorna, A. camelorum, A. maurorum, de. They are, as the name implies, thorny planta, which are found in the desert, and afford food to the camel as he trsversea those wastes. Seversl apeciea of Camel'a-thorn, allied to $A$. maurorum, pro-
duce a kind of manna in Persia and Bokhars, duce a kind of manna in Persia and Bokhars, Manna.]
Xl-hăm'-bra, [Arsb. =a red house.] The falace and fortress of the Mooriah sovereigna of Grenada, in Spain. It was built in the
year of the Hegira $675=$ A.D. 1273. Extenaive and aplendid ruins of it atill exiat.
" Ho pans'd the Alhambra's calm and lovely bowert,
ă-hy̌n'-na, s. [Arab. al $=$ the, and henna.] [HENNA.]
āl'-1̆-ăm, adv., s., \& adf. [Lat. adv. = otherwise.]
A. As an adverb:

Law: A term used to indicate the various names under which a person who attempta to conceal his trus name and pass under a fictitious one is ascertained to have passed during the aucceasive atages of hia career.
If Ueed in a eimilar aenselin ordinary language.
"Nor Verstegna, alias Rowly, Thad aodertook"
undertaken) the coufldences to render well-ntgh all tho conaidorable geatry of this land from the etymology of their names, Toutonicics "-sir T. Herbert: Travels,
B. As a substantive:

1. A aecond nome, or more probably one of a atring of names, assumed by a member of the criminal classea to render his identification difflcult.
and néw disgules. to nacaumo overy week new alacses

* 2. Formerly: A second writ or execution lasued agsinat a peraon when the first had failed of ita effect. The first was called a capias, requiring the sheriff of some county to take a certain person that he might be aued on a apecified charge. If the answer were Non est inventus (he ia not found), then an alias writ went forth in which these words occurred, Sicut alias procipimus (as we have fornerly commanded you). If this failed, a pluries writ followed. [PLURIEs.] (Blackstone's Comment., bk. iii., ch. 19; also Appendix, p. xv.; bk. iv., ch. 24. ) li was abolizhed by 15 and 16 Vict., c. 76 , § 10 .
C. As adjective: In a aimilar aenae to B. 2, as "an olias writ."
al'-1-bi, s. [In Lat. not a substantive, but an adverb = elsewhere, in another place.]
Law: A plea that the person accused of having committed a crime, perpetrated, of conrse, at a certain place, could not possibly have done what was laid to his charge, inas much as he was "elaewhere" at the time when the breach of the law occurred. If he aubstantiate this, he is aaid to prove an alibi. to verify the chatioteristically negligent in taking steps graph, 8
†all-i-ble, a. [Lat. alibilis, from alo $=$ to nourish.] That may be nourished. (Johnson.)
*al'-1-cănt, * al'-1-cănt, * al'-1-găunt, * all-lí-gănt, s. [Naned from Alicante, a province and fortified city in Spain.] A kind of wine said to be made near Alicant from mulberries. (Nares.) [Allegant.]
 (as iarie as my the emperor had commanded, the wine

ă1-i-da'-da. ăl'-1-dāde, s. [In Sp. alidada, from Arah.] "The label or ruler that moves on the centre of an astrolabe, quadrant, or other mathernatical instrument, and carries the aight." (Blount: Glossog., 1719.)
$\overline{\bar{a}^{\prime}}$-1ǐ-en, $\alpha$. \& a. [In Ital. alieno, from Lat. alienus $=$ (I) belonging to another person or thing not one's own ; (2) not related, foreign, strsnge ; (3) unauitable; (4) hostile; (5) diseased in body or mind; fr. alius $=$ another. ]
A. As adjective:

1. Of foreign extraction; having bean born or had its origin in another country ; or aimply foreign. (Used apecially of man, the inferior animals, plants, or couniries.)
as weli performenourable service which could not be natives ot the realin as by Witen m*rcetiaried"-Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv. "The mother plant adıaires the leaves unknow a

- Far, far nwhy did seem to mourn and rave
Oo alien shores. Tennyson. Tha Loto eat

Alien Priories: Priories filled solely by foreign monks. These were auppressed in the time of Henry V., and the landa given to the crown. They wera not again revived in Britain. (Blockstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 8.)
2. Foreign, with the added aense of being esiranged from in naturs or affection.
3. Estrauged from ; averse to ; hostile to. whereaoever born (Used of persons.)


In this aenee used with from or to
"Tho seatiment that arlsen in coniction of the Fenl. ignorant creature aliton from God sad goodaceal
4. Incongroua with; inconsistent with; not fitted to harmonias or amalgamate with; In contrariaily to the genius of; adverse to. (Used of things.)
"To dechare my miod to tho disciplee of the fire, hy
B. Ab substantive:
I. Ord. Lang.: One born in another conntry than that in which he now resides; a foreigner.
 "Our inheritance is turned to utrangers, our houses
to allens. o alsens. -Lam. v. 2
If it ia aometimes followed by from or to.
 " The Ingiver condemned the person, who mat idie ia divisionas dangerous to the government, nh aliens to Addison: Freeholdor.
II. Technically:

Law: A person born out of the British empire, and whose father is not a British subject The whole body politic may be divided into three clasaes: natural-born aubjecta, consti tuting the great mass of the people; aliens, or foreignera residing in Britain, but not naturaliaed; and denizens, who are naturslised aliens. The children of aliens, if the former are born in Britain, are denizens. Formerly an alien could neither purchase nor inherit landed property, and in commercial mattera ha was taxed more heavily than oatural-born subjecta. (Blackstone's Comment., bk. iv., ch. 10.) By the Act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 66 , passed in 1844, various restrictions on aliens were awept away.
alien ami, or amy, ${ }^{\text {a. }} \quad$ [Fr. $a m t=$ friend.] [see Alien-filend.]
alien-duty, s. The duty or tax formerly paid by aliens on mercantile trensactiona in larger measure than by natural-boru subjecta.
alien-enemy, s. An alien belonging to a country with which Britain is st the tima at war. (Blackstone's Comment., bk. i., ch. 10.)
alien-friend, ami or amy, s. An alien belonging to a conntry with which Britain is at peace.
$\underset{\text { bornanalien.] }}{\text { alien-née, }}$ [Fr. né $=$ born.] A man
'à'-lí-en, * àl'-1-ĕne, v.t. [Fr. aliéner; fr. Lat. alieno.] The same as Alienate (q.v.).
Used (1.) Of property: "If the, son ctlien lands, and then repurchase them
again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed,
as if he were the original purchaser."-Hale: Hist. of Common Law
"".emy Trylor: Whole eatate aliened and canculled."(2.) Of the affections or desires
(2.) Of the affections or desires :
"The king was disquifted when he found that the
prince Wha otally aliened from all thougtats of, or
inclination to, the marriage."-Clarendon.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-lŭ-en-a-bĭl'- $\mathbf{- t y ̆}$, s. [Eng. allen; ability. In Fr. alienabilite.] Capability of being alienated. (Used of property.)
à-lí-en-a-ble, a. [Eng. alien; -able. In Fr. alienable.] That may be alicnated. (Used of property.)
"Land is altenable and treasure is transitory, and $^{\text {and }}$ both must pass from him by bls own voluntary act,
or by the violence of others, or at least by fate."
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-lĭ-en-age, s. [Eng. alien; -age.] The atate of being an alien.
"Why restore estates forteitablo oo account of
a'lí-en-āte, v.t. [Lat. alienatus, pa. par. of alieno $=$ to make another's; to estrange; 1. Law and Ord. Lang.: To transfer one'a titie to property to another; to disposs of property by sale or otherwise. Whilat the feudal law exiated in full force, it was not permitted to any one to alimate his property without the consent of the auperior lord. Ultimately, however, the right became eatablished by succeasiva stepa, and one may now

[^21]alienate an estate really his own by sale, gift, marriage seitlement, devise, or other method. Anelently, a person alienating lands and tenementa to another, contrary to law, as a ponighment forfeited them altogether. This heavy penalty was speeially enforced against the king's tenants in copite; most, if not all, private vassals escaped from it. Afterwards the forfeiture was modifled into a fine for alienation. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii. ehspa. 18, 19 ; bk. iv., ch. 33.) [Alienation Morthain.]
"He could oot oltenate oua acre without purchasing
a license.--Nucaulay: Bit. Eng., ch. ii.
2. To estrange the affections from one who before was loved, or from a government, dynasty, or ruling house, to which loyally was felt.
like ns the my mind was alienated from her. like ng my min
"I shall recount the errora which, io s few months, alienofed a loyal gentry nnd priesthood from the Hoose of Stuart.-Macaulay. Hist. Eng., ch. I
ä-Mǐen-ate, a. \& s. [Lat. allenatus, na. par. of alieno = to make another's, to estrange.]
A. As adjective: Estranged; withdrawn in affection from.

O alfenzet from God. 0 spirit accursed
Forsaker of all good."
B. As substanive: An alien; a stranger.
"Whosever eateth the larnb without this house, he to kin
à-lilen-ät-ed, par. par. \& an [Alievate.]

à-lî-ẹn-àt-ĭng, pr. par. [Alienate, v.]
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathrm{li}-e \mathrm{en}-\overline{\mathrm{a}}$-tion, s. [In Fr. aliention, from Lat. alienatio.]

## A, Ordinary Language:

I. The aet of alienating.

IL. Tine state of being alienated.
Used (1) Of the transference of property by gift, sale, or otherwise, from one to anather. (See B.)
"God put it into the heart of one of our priaces to give ${ }^{\text {s }}$ check to sacrilege : ber successor passed a haw
which preveated all future alienations of the church reveanes "-Atterbury.
(2) Of the estrangement of ths affeetions from one previously loved, or from a government to which loyalty was felt; the transierence of the desires from one object of pursuit to another.
"It is left but in dark memory. What, was the ground of bis defection, and
(3) Of the aberration of reason in an insane person; delirium.
"some things are daoe by man, though not through outward force and impinision, though nat against, yet Withont their wills ; as in alienation of mind, or anty Hoaker.
B. Tochnically:

Law: The transference of land or other property from one person to another. Alienation may take plaee by deed, by malter of records, by special custom, and by devise.

Alienation in Mortmain: An alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, bole or sggregate, eeclesiastical or temporal
Alienation office: A place to which all writs of eovenants and entries were carried for the reeevery of the fines levied opon them. It is now abolished.
 alienaieur.] One who alienatea [spec., of property).
"Some of the Poplsh bishoph were wo lest alienatore of their episom.

- a'-li-ene, v. Old spelling of Alien. (Blackstone.)
$\overline{\text { à'-líen-ēe, s. }}$ [Eng. alien; -ee.] One to ahen-ee, s.en praperty is transferred.
$\because$ The forfeiture arises from the ineapacity of the atienee th.


1. The state of being an slien. "The law wan vary seotle in the coastraction of the disaifity of altenism"-hent.
2. The treatment or atudy of mental diseases
©'-II-pn-ist, s. [Alieniam.] One devated to the atudy or treatment of mental diseases.
 aliecates or transfera property to another.
 comme., bi,
$\dagger$ a-II'fe, adv. [Eng. a=on; life.] On my life. (A mild oath.)

a-IIfr-ẽr-oŭs, a. [Lat. ala =a wing'; and fero-to bear.] Bearing wings; possessing wings. (Johnson.)
$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{a}}$ '-LI-form, a. [Lat, ala $=$ wing; forma $=$ form, shape.] Wing-formed ; shaped like a wing.
ä-Híg-ẽr-oŭs, a. [Lat. aliger, from ala $=$ a wing; and gero = to bear, to carry, to have.] Bearing wings, ie. possessing wings. (Johason.)
a-light' ( $g h$ silent)(1), v.i. (pret alighted, or, in poetry, alit). [A.S. (a) (ihtan, gelihtan $=$ to alight, to deacend from; from liht, leht $=$ light, not beavy. The meaning is thus to lighten anything by removing a weight from it.]
3. To deseend, as a hird from tha wing; to cease flying and rest upen the ground.
"That there ehould be gease nnd frigate-birds with webbed feet, eitber tiving ons the dry land or most Spocies, ch. vi

I suw his wing throagh twilight filt
And once so vear me he alit.
2. To deseend, as a person from a carriage, or from horsebaek.
"My lord, aligiting at bis ugual piace. face."
3. To reaeh the ground, as falling anow, or anything else deseending from the sky, or from above one.

But storms of stoaes from the proud temple's helght
Pour down, and oo our battered heimas aligh.
Pour down, and coor oryden: Tirgil; Eneid ii. sas.
4. To stop, to pause as a man on foot running.

Came runoiag in
But he fur nourbt would stay his pasange right
THil tast lefore the kink lie did alight.
5. To light on, happen on, meet with.

- By good fortune I alftherd on s collection of MSS,
a-light' (gh silent) (2), v.t. [A.S. alihtan.] To make light, to remove a weight from, to lighten.
a-light (gh silent) (3), t.t. [A.S. aleohtan, olyhtan $=$ to illumine ; leoht $=$ light.]

1. To illumine, to give light to.

> Porr to wissen hem by night A fiery piller hem alight
2. To set alight, to ret light to.
"Anou fer sche alight." Layle Freine, 199.
a-light' (gh silent), a. [ALIOHT, v.] Alighted, as from a horse or vebicle.
"How that we bare us in that ilke ntght,
Whan we were in thst osteirie alight." Chaucer: © C. T., $723,724$.
a-IIght ( $g h$ silent), adv. [ALight (3), v.] Lighted.
a-Tight'-Ing (gh silent), pr. par. [Alioht.]
$\dagger$ a-lign' ( $g$ silent), v.t. \& i. [Fr. aligner $=(1)$ to lay ont in a straight line, (2) to square.]
A. Trans.: To measure by means of a line; to regulate or adjust hy means of a line
B. Intrans.: To form a line, as soldiers do.
a-lign'-mĕnt ( $g$ silent), s. [Eng. align;-ment.] $\ln$ Fr. alignement.]

1. The act of adjnating by meana of a line.
2. The state of being so adjusted.
3. The line of adjustment.
4. Engin. : Tha ground-plan of a road or earthwork.
a-līke * a-1ỳke, $a$. \& adv. [A.S. onlic, anlic, on $=0$; ; lic = like. $]$
A. As adjective:
5. The same; without any difference.
to thee "- the darkuess and the light are both alike
6. On the same model.
"He fashloneth their hearts alike" $-P_{\text {g }}$ ssxiliL 15.
TThis adjeetive nevar preeedes tha noun which it qualifiea.
B. As adverb: Equally.
thon knoweat not whether slanl prosper. either this or that, or
goovi" - Eccles. $\times 1.6$.

+ allire-minded, s. Lke-minded; stmilar in mind or disposition.
"I would to God, not you only that hear me thla
ăl'-Im-a, s. [Or. äruos (haltmos) $=$ belonging to the ses: $\dot{\text { ans }}$ (huls) $=$ the sea.] A genus ot Crustaceans belonging to the order Stomanoda and the family Phyliosomide. Example, the transparent Alima of the warmer seas.
ă1-1-mänt, s. [In Fr. allment; Sp, Port., a Ital. alimento; Lat, alimentum, from alo = to nouriah, to feed.]

1. Lit.: Nntriment supplied to an organised body, whether animal or vegetable; food.
"Though the aliments of insects sre for the most
iv., pio.
2. Fig.: That whieb tends to nourish, and consequently to perpetuate anything.
sloth and weakness, thich, if thes were taken their
 neceessity would each them stronfer
Bacon Colours of Good and Evil, , $x$
Scotch Law: The maintenance which parents and ebildren are reciprocally bound to aecord and ebildren are reciprocally bound to accord to each other when a neeessity for it
(lit is used also for aimilar obligatlons.)
and-1-měnt, v.i. [From the substantive. In Fr. alimenter; Sp . and Port. alimentar; Ital alimentare. $]$ To furnish with food and cher neccssaries of life.
ă1-1-mĕnt'-al, a. [Eng. aliment; - $\alpha$.] Pertaining to aliment ; fitted to surply aliment ; nutritive.
" $\because$. And the maving of thlnga inallmental to beconae alimemal may be An experiveat of great
proftit for making new victual. - Breoh: Sat. Pront viL. $\overline{\$} \mathbf{6 4 9}$.
al-1̆-měnt'-al-1̆y, adv. [Eng. alimental; -ly.] So as to furniah aliment.
"The sc batrace of gold is invtaeible by the powerfull. est activo of maturaif hest,and that triot only ahmend in

㐅1-1-měnt'-ar-1-něss, s. [Eog. alimentary; -ness.] The quality of belng alimentary; that is, furnishing nourishment. (Johnson.)
ăl-íměnt'-a-ry̆, a. [Eng, aliment; -ary. In Fr. alimentaire; Port. \& 1tul. alimentario; from Lat. alimentarius.]
A. Ordinary Language:
J. Pertaining to aliment, as the "alimentary canal." (See B., I.)
3. Furnishing aliment.
"Of alimentary roots some are pulpy and very
nutritious; ns turnips and carrots. ${ }_{\text {These }}$ liave is fattening quality. "Arbuthnot: Alimentz

## B. Technically

I. Physiology:

1. Alimentary Canal: The great tube or duet by which the food is conveyed through the hody.
lacloding the olimentary canal."-owon: Nammalia (1859h p. 57.
2. Alimentary Compartment: The lower part of ths pharynx, whieh is dilatable and centractile. It affords a passage for the food from tha month to the oesophagus. (Todd \& Bowman: Physiol Anat., vol. ii., 185.)
3. Alimentary Mucous Afembrane: The membrase which lines the interior of the long and tortuous passage by which food tsken into the mouth makes its way through the body. Tha ducts of the mucons, as well as some other glands, open into it. (Todd \& Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. ii., 162.)
4. Alimentary Tube: The passage by which the food makes way through the body from the nonth downwards. (Ibid., p. 185.)
II. Law. Alimentary Law: The law by which parents are held responsible for the alimentation of their children. In Scotch Law it is called obligation of aliment.
all-1-měnt-à-tion, s. [Eng aliment; -ation, In Ger. \& Fr. alimentation; Sp. alimentacion.] 1. The act or quality of affording nourishment.
they [the teetbl are sabservent la man not
Iimentation but to beary and epeech."only to olimentationt but to beauty and
Oren: Clastif of the Mammalia (1859 p. 60 .
5. The gtate of being nourished by assimilation of matter received into the body or frama.
"Plante do nourish Inanimate bodies do not: they have as , necretion, but oo adimsentation."-Bacon:
 -ness.]




#### Abstract

Phren．：A prosuberance on the brein or skull，alleged to conatitute the orgen which imparts the pleasure which is feit in eating or drinking．


＋．X1－Y－mö＇－nì－ohs，a［Eug．alimony；－ous．］ Pertaining to nourishment．
＂The plethorar renders us lean，hy euppressing our

al＇－1－mon－y，s．［Lat．alimonia and alimonium ＝nourishment，eustenance；from alo $=$ to nourteh．］

Law：（a）The proportlonal part of a hus－ band＇s income allowed a wife for her support during a matrimonial suit ；alao（b）that granted her at its termination．In matrimonial liti－ gation between husbaod aod wife，he is obliged
to allow her a certain aum，generally a fifth of to allow her a certain oum，geaerally a fifth of
his net income，whilst the suit continues； hie net income，whilst the suit coatinues and if she eatsblish ground for dissolving the marringe，he must give her what the court directs．She is not，however，entitled to alimony of any kiad if abe elope with an adul terer，or even desert her husband without adequate reason．
＂Till alimony or death them parta．＂Hudibras，
X1＇－1－Oth，s．［Corrupted Arabic．］A fixed star of the third magmitude，called also e Ursa Majoris．It is situsted in the tail of the imaginary＂Hear．＂This star is often used it observations for finding the latitude at sea．

Kl＇－1－pĕd，a．\＆s．［In Sp．\＆Port．alipede． From Lat．alipes：ala $=\mathrm{a}$ wing，and pes，genit． pedis＝a foot．］
A．As auljective：Wing－footed；with toes comnected together by a membrane which serves the purposes of a wing．
B．As substantive：An animal whose toes are connected together by a membraze which servea the purpose of a wing．The Bats，or Cheiroptera，have thie structure．
 fat：$\dot{a}$, priv．，and $\operatorname{\lambda i\pi os}($ lipos $)=$ fst，without fat；and $-i t e=\lambda i \theta$ os $($ lithos $)=$ a stone．$\quad$ So named because it is not unctuoua．］A mineral of an apple－green colour，containiag abont thirty－two per cent．of oxide of nickel．It thirty－two per cent．or oxide of in silesia．Dana makes it distinct occurs in silesia Dana makes it distinct British Museum Catalogue regards the two as identical．Alipite is mometimes wríten Alizite．［Pimelite．］
al＇－i－quant，a．［In Ger．aliquant；Fr．ali－ quante；Sp．\＆Port．aliquanta；Lat．aliquantus $=$ somewhat（great），or sonewhat（small）； hence，in considerable quactity or number From the root ali－＝any，and quantus＝great Pertainiag to a number which does not exsetly measure another anmber，bat if ased as its divisor will leave a remainder．Thus 4 is an aliquart part of 7 ，for $7 \div 4=1$ ，with a remainder of 3 ．
I Aliquant is the opposite of aliquot．
 Sp．\＆Port．aliquota；Ital．aliquato．From taining to a number which will measure another given one exactly；that is，without leaving a remainder．Thus 4 is an aliquot part of 8 ，for $8 \div 4=2$ exactly．
＂In place，then，of measuring this precise aliquot
al＇－ish，a．［Eng．ale；－ish．］Resembling ale； having some，at least，of the qualities of ale． ＂Stirring It，and beating down the yeast，gives it
the sweet alish taste，Mortimer：Busbandry．
【1－ís＇－ma，s．［Lat．alisma；Gr．ä入i ${ }^{\prime}{ }_{\mu \alpha}$（olisma） $=$ the water－plantain．］

Bot．：A genus of plants of the natural order Alismacee，or Alismads．Three species occur in Britain：the A．plantago，or Greater Water－ plantain；the A．natans，or Floating Water－ plaitain ；and the $A$ ，ranunculoides，or Lesser Water－plantain．The first is the best known． 1 t is frequent in lakes，rivers，and ditches， and has prle，rose－coloured flowers，with six stamens．The Calmncks eat its rhizoma， having first dried it to take away its acidity．
 ［ALIsma．］
Lot．：An order of eadogenous plarts，with a perianth of six pieces，the three outer being herbaceous，and the three inner petaloid．The ovariea are numerous．The genera Actinocar pus，Alisma，and Sagittaria（q．v．）are British．

Mr－is－on－ite，s．［Named after Mr．R．E． Alison，of Chlli．］A mineral；a variety of covellite．Colour，deep indigo Dlue，tarniehing on exposure．Compos．：aulphur，copper，and lead．It is found in Chili．
al－i－sphē－noid，s．\＆a．［Awkward］y com． pounded of a mixture of Latin and Greek． Lat．ala $=2$ wing；Gr．$\sigma \phi \phi_{i}(s p h \bar{n})=a$ a wedge， and eloos（eidos）$=$ form，eliape．］
A．As substantive：One of the greater wings of the sphenoid bone at the base of the okull． the toramen ovaje pressing the atipphenota．＂
：Oateology of the M（ammatia（ 1870 ）， p ．18．
B．As adjective ：Pertainiag to，or connected with，the greater wiage of the ephenoid bone． ＂Through this the external carotld artery rung for
 p． 118
＊a－lǐt＇e，adv．［Eng．a；and little，contracted．］ A little．

And though thy ledy would allte her greve，
Thou thalt thy peace heroaftor make． $\begin{gathered}\text { Chaucer：Troilus，hk，iv．}\end{gathered}$
 trunk，from Lat．truncus．］

Entom．：The thorax of an iusect；that por－ tion of the body or trunk to which the wings are affixed．
＊al＇－1－türe，z．［Lat．alitura］Nourishment． （Blount：Glossographia，2ud ed．，1719．）
 $*$ ön live，$a_{4}$［A．S．on $l i f e=$ in life，alive；on
$=$ on，in；lif ar life．］
I．Literally：In a state of life：liviog，ss opposed to dead．
＂uat \％ers with him in only remained allea，and they
IT It is sometimes used simply to give em－ phasis to the nour with which it agreas．At tirst this was done in formal and aerious conl－ position ：now it is colloquial，and even begins to carry with it a slight tiage of the ridi－ culous．
＂John was quick，and underatood busineess；bat no man arive was more careless in looking into his II．Figuratively：
1．Existent，as opposed to extiact ；remain－ ing；coatinuing．
ariny．＂－Shakiesp．：Winter＂：fure，Iv． 2 ．
To keep alive，v．t．：To maintain in auch a atate of continued existence．
－Hence Liberty，sweet Liberty，Inspires
And keeps alive his fieroe but nolie fires
And keeps aive his heroe Coxper：Table Talk． ＂This fame，if due to her beauty，would prohably
have tept her name alive．＂－Oladutone：Studias on Homer．I．187．
2．Of quick，suaceptible temperament；or， for the time being，highly active in mind or body，especially in the phrase all alive．
＂Bhe＇s happy here，she＇s happy there，
she is uneary everywhere
Her limbs are all alive with
Wordsworith：Idiot Bow
3．Swarming with living beings in active movement；thronged，crowded．
＇In a fow ininutes the Boyne，for o quarter of a Mile，Wae alive with nuskety an
4．In a spiritual sense：Temporarily or per－ manently free from the power of aia；having sin dead within one，or being one＇s self dead to it．
＂For I was alive without the law once ：hut whem fom．vii． 9 ．
5．Sensitive，attentive．（With to or unto．） －Likewise reckon，ye aiso yourselves to be dead
indeed wito sin，hut ative unito God through Jesus Christ our Lord．- －Nom．Fi． 11 ．
あl－ǐz－ăr－1c，a．［Eng．alizar（in）；－ic．］Per taining to or derived from madder．
alizaric－aold，s．［Phthalic－acid．］
ăl－iz＇－ar－in，s．［Fromalizari，the name given to madder in the Levant．］

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{4}=\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{6}(\mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH})_{2}$ ．The chief colouring matter of madder（Rubia tinctoria）． It crystalliaes in red prisms，slightly soluble in water or alcohol，but dissolving in concen－ trated sulphuric acid，also in alkaline liquids It is a feeble dibasic acid．Heated with zinc dust，it is converted into anthracene．Nitric acid oxidiaea it into oxalic and phthalic acids．Alizarin has been produced artificially by oxidising anthracene to anthraquinone， convertiag the latter into dibromanthraqui－
none，and heating this with caustic potash， the two atoms of Br are replaced by $(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$

## 

בi－lca－där＇－ǐt，\＆［Arab．alkadan $=$ a decree．］ Among the Mohammedans：A sect who maintain free－will as opposed to the doctrine of eternal，absolute decrees．They are a branch of the Motazaliter，and have for their theological opponents the Algiabarii（q．v．）．
al＇－lca－hěst，s．［In Ger．alkahest；Sp．alkaent； Arab．al $=$ the ；Ger．geist $=$ ghost， ，pirit ；$\quad=$ all apirit ：or Low Lat．alk（alc）est＝it le an alkali ；＝all spirit；spirit of salt． 1 A word firat used by Paracelrus，and adopted by his followera to aignily（1）what was fancied to be a univereal menstrumm，a liquid capable of resolviag all bodies into their constitueat elements；（2）fixed salts volatilised．
Kl－ka－hěs＇ticc，a．［Eng．alkahest；－ic．］Per－ taining to the alkahent．
X1－kāid，s．［Corrupted Arabic］A fixed star of the $2 \frac{1}{2}$ magnitude；called aloo Benet－ nasch，and $\eta$ Uraz Majoris．［Benetnabch．］
ăl＇kail－ă－mide，ăl＇cal－ă－mīde，s．（From alcali and amide（q．v．）．］

Chem．：An amide contsioing both acid and alcohol radicals．
ăl－kal－ĕs＇－çençe，al－kal－ĕs＇－çen－çy，s． ［Eag．alkalescent ；－ce，cy．］The state of be－ comiag alkaline，or the tcadeucy to do eo．
ăl－kă1－ĕ́s＇çent，an．［Eag．alkal（i）；－escent， from Lat．crescens＝increasing．In Fr．alcales－ cent；Port．alculescente．］
1．In process of acquiring the properties of an alkali，or possessing a tendency to become alkaline．
＂Alit antmal diet is alkalencont or anti－acid．＂－
2．Bot．：Having the propertiea or effects of ao alksli．Example，Rumex acetosa．
al＇－kal－1，＊ay＇－cal－y，s．［In Sw．，Ger．，\＆ Sp．alkali；Fr．，Port，and Ital aleali．From Arab．$a l=$ the，and $k a l i=$ plants of the genua Salicornis（Glass－wort），which，being hurnt， left behind s white residuum now called alkali．The word was then first a botsnical， and afterwards a chemical ooe．］A aalt of any kind which effervesces with acids；but now the term is uaed to denote a atrong basa， which is capable of neutralising acids，go that the salts formed are either completely neutral， or，if the acid is weak，give alkaline reac－ tions．Alkalies turn reddened litmus blue， turmeric psper brown，and most vegetable porples green；they have a soapy taste，act oo the skin，and form soaps with fats．The fixed alkslies are the hydrated oxides of the alkaliue metals snd metals of the alkaline earths．The volatile alkalies are sminonia and the amines of Organic Chemistry；their salts are volatilized at a moderate heat．The term alkeli in commerce usually means caustic soda or yotash，impure，NaHO or K11O；both are used in the arts for the manufacture of glass，soap，and many other purposes．Caustic potash is used in surgery as a cantery．
＂Salt tartre，atcaly，and falt preparat．＂， Chaucer：C．T．， 12, ；sB．
alheali－metal，s．A metal whose hydrate is an alkali．The alkali metals are all mona－ tomic，oxidise in the air，and decompose water at ordinary temperstures．They are potas－ sium，sodium，lithium，cesium，and rubidium．
alkall－works，s．pl．Manufactories where alkali is preprared．Also npplied to those in which carbonate of sodium is manufactured from common salt，by converting it into sul－ phate of sodinm through the action of sul－ phuric acid，and roasting the anlphate of sodium with a mixtnre of chalk and coal－dust． Alkali works are regulated by Acts of Parlia－ meat， 26 and 27 Vict．，c． 120 ，and 31 and 32 Vict．，e． 36 ．
al－kal－í－fi＇－a－ble，a．［Eng，alkalify；－able．］ Capable of being converted lato an alkali．
all＇－kal－i－fied，pa，par．\＆a．［Alkalify．］
al＇－kal－1－f $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$, v．t．\＆i．［（1）Alkall ；（2）the v．t． from Lat．facio $=$ to make；the v．i．from fro $=$ to become，the passive of facio．
1．Trans．：To convert into an alksiL
2．Intrans：：To pass into the state of an
bồ，boỳ；pout，jowı ；cat，çell，chorus，çhn，bençh；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aṣ；expect，Xenophen，exist．－fing．

alkali；to be converted lato or become sn alkali．
M1－kal－1̆g＇－an－oŭs，a，IArab．，\＆c．，alkali and Gr．reviám（gennab）＝to beget；from yèva （genna）＝birth；the causal of yiyrouat（gigno－ mai）$=$ to be born．］Generating or prodacing alkali．
Sy－Lzal－ĭm＇－ĕt－ẽr，s．［1n Ger．alkalimeter， （metron）＝＇s measure 1 ，and Gr．$\mu$ tpoo （melton）$=8$ measure．］An instrumetuining velte a the amount of alkali in commercial potassa and soda by neutralising it with a atandard acid aolution．It it called also burette．One of another kind has beea contrived by Dr Mohr of Coblentz．It consists of a graduated tobe with a ahorter glass tube attached to it and a clamp by which the flow of the liqnid can be regulated．
 ［Alralimeter．］ Pertaining to the measnrement of the propor－ tion of alksli in certain impure salts．
＂The object of an aptalimatrical process may also
be ohtained．．－Graham：Chem．，vol．， i ． 552
al－kal－ĭm＇－ět－ry̆，s．［Alkalimeter．］The measurement of the amount of alkali con－ tained in caustic soda or potash，and of car－ bonates of the alkalies io a commercial sample，by means of a standard acid aolution． （See W＇atts＇s Dict．Chem．）
al＇kal－ine，a．［Eng．alkali；ine．In Fr． alcalin；Sp．alkalino；Port．\＆Ital．alcalino．］ Having the properties of an alkali．
an aptaline state "- ArbutAnot

I An alkaline substance has a soapy taste， turns reddened litmus paper blue，givea a brown colonr to turmaric paper，zentralises acids，diasolves organic matter，and forms goaps with fata．The alkaline metals are potassium，sodinm，lithium，cæsium，and pobidium ；the metals of the alkalina eartha are calcium，atrontium，and barinm．
ăl－kal－in＇－i－tyy，s．［1u Ger．alkalinitöt；Fr． alcalinite．］The quality which constitutes any substance an alkali．
 due to the presence of
PAysiot．A nat．
ii． 226 ．
ă1＇－kal－ǐ－oŭs，a．［Eng．，\＆c．，alkali；－ous．］ Possessing the properties of an alkali． ＂Exeh of them may partake of an neld and alkalious
nature．＂－Dr．Kinneir ：Enay on the Nerces $(1789)$ ，p 184.
＊al＇kal－izz－āte，v．t．To render bodiea al－ kaline．（Johnson．）
al＇－kal－iz－ate，a．\＆s．［Alkalize．］Possessed of alkaline properties．
A．As adjective：Impregnated with alkali． ＂The colonr of vilete in their syrup by acid
Inguars turne red；And by urnous and alhatizate turns
B．As substantive：＂Thst which has the qualities of alkali．＂（Sheriden：Dict．，4th ed．， 1797．）
ăl－kal－i－zà－tion，tal－kal－ǐ－sā＇－tion，s． ［Alkalize．］The set of alkalising bodies，or impregnating them with an alkali．（Blount．）
ăl－kal－īze，v．t．［Eng．alkali；－ize．In Ger． alkalisiren；Fr．alcaliser；Port．alcalisar； Ital．alcalizzare．］To render alkaline either by working a chemical change in thein，or by Impregnating them with alkali．（Webster．）
all－kal old，a．\＆s．［（1）Eng．，\＆c．，alkali；and （2）Gir．cious（eiclos）$=$ furm，appesrance．］
A．Asadj ：Resemblinganalkaliin properties．
B．As subst．：One of a class of natural organic bases containing tuitrogen，and having high molecular weights．They occur in many plants and aome in animal tissues；they have not， except conine，been formed by synthesis．They are substitution componuls of armmonia，most are tertiary amines．They form saits with acids，and double salts with platinic chloride． They are generstly crystalline hodiea，soluble in bot alcohol，sparingly soluble in water． They have mostly a bitter taste，act power． fully on the snimal syatem，and are used in medicine aa quinine，morphine，and strych－ nine；they are often violent poisons．The names of moat of the alkaloida end in ine，as theine，which occurs in tea and coffee．
 （q．v．）．（Prompt．Parv．）
 kanna］［Henna．］The Engliah name of several planta．
t L．Properly Lawsonia inermis．［Eexsa．］ 2．（a）The Alkanna tinetoria［Alkanma．］ Lindley mentions that it was once supposed to exhilarate，and was in consequence re－ garded as one of the four cordial flowers；the


## alkanet（alkanna tinctoria）

other three being the borage，the＂rose，＂and the＂violet．＂（b）Its root，which ia much used to give a fine red colour to oil and other fatty mattera，and was formerly employed to stain the face．
3．The Engligh name of the genus Anchusa， belonging to the onder Boraginacea，or Borage－ belonging to the onder Boraginacea，or Borage－ Worts．Two are donhtinl natives of Britain，
A．oficinalis，or Common，and A．sempervirens， A．officinalis，or Common，and A．sempervirens，
or Evergreen Alkanet．The former has purple， the latter leantiful blue flowers．The ever－ green apeciea is less rare than the other．
【u－kăn＇－na，s．［Arsb．］A genus of Boragina－ cea，or Borage－worts，akin to Anchusa（q．v．）． A．iinctoria，geverally called Anchusa tinctoria， is the plant to which the name alkanet is moat frequently applied．［Alsaset．］
そl－kar＇－gèn，a．［Eng．olkar（sin）aad oxygen．］ ［Cacobrl．］
＊ăl－kar－ôun，a．［Alkoran．］
al－kar＇－sin，s．［Eng．alh（alt），ars（enic），and auff．－in．］［CAcoove．］
ă1－Kø̆－kĕn＇－ğ́，s．［In Fr．alkekenge；Sp． alkakengi，alkunquegi，alkanquengi；Port．alke－ kengio．］The sirecific oame of the Common Winter Cherry，Physalis alkekengi．Though called cherry，it is really of the Nightshade order．The berries are acidulous and alightly hitter．The ancients considered them as de－ tergent and aperient．The plant is a native of Sonthern Europe：the fruit la eaten in Germany，Switzerland，and Spain．
Al－kē＇－ną，s．［Corrupted Arabic．］A fixed atar of magnitude 2h，called also $\gamma$ Geminorum．
all－kĕn＇－na，al－hĕn＇－nạ．［Henna．］
ă1－kẽrm；－ěs，8．［In Fr．alkermes；Sp．alker－ mes，alquermes；Arab．al $=$ the，and kermes．］ ［Kermes．］
O．Med．：Ao imagined remedy made mainly of kermea＂berries，＂really the swelled bodies of issects belonging to the family Coccidæ， that to which the cochiveal insect belongs． With thia were combined into a confection， pippin－cyder，rose－water，sugar，ambergris， musk，cinnamon，aloes－wood，pearls，and leaf－ gold．Sometimes，however，the aweeta were omitted from this strage confection．Much medicinal virtue was attached to it ；but it is almost needleas to add that it has disappeared from the modern pharmaconœia．
＂The nther le of beads，made of the acarlet powder． Whech they call kermes．which is the principal there Vat．Bior．，Cent．X．$\frac{1}{8965}$ ．
Al＇－kěg，s．［Corrupted Arabic（？）．］A fixed star of the fourth magnitude，called aloo a Crateria．
alkoran，alcoran，＊alcheron，＊allear－ oun（al－kor－ăn＇or 九l－kör＇－an），s．（In Ger．alkoren；Fr．alcoran； 1 tal．alcorano． From Arab．$a l=$ the；koran $=$ book．］

1．The Mohammedan Scripturea．［Koran．］ ＂The boly lawes of our Alakaroun，

＂With soule－protaning Turkleh ALcheron－＂

＂1 had rather belleve all the finhlee in the Legend nuiveral trauo ts without a mind．${ }^{3}$－Bacon：Esaym Ci．and Nor．，ehap xvi．
2．Arch．：Tha name given to a hlgh slender tower in Peraian moaqnas in which the priests st atated times recita alond proyers from the Koran．（Gwilt．）
K－kor－an＇－ic，al－cor－an＇－Y̌c，a．［Eng．，
r－kor－ăn－ist，g．［Eng．，\＆c．，alkoran；－ist．］ Ong who sdheres to the letter of the Koran， rejectiog all traditions．The sheeah aect is glkoranist，while the Soonnee ona adheres to the oppoaite practice．
âll，＂âl，＊ale，＊Klle，＊âwl，＊âwle（Eng．）； $\hat{a}^{\prime}(S c o t c h), ~ a d j ., a$, adv，conj．，and in compos． ［A．S．eal，al，al，pl．ealle．1n Sw．all，hel； Dan．al，alle；Dut．al，alle，geheal；Ger． aller，in compos．all；Goth．alls；Irial as Gael．uile，Arm．ole；wel．oll，hov．Ger． allr，pl．allir；Goth．alls，agnises a connec－ al，aller．Gesenina recognises a cerr，all． tion，also，with Heb． 50 （kol）＝every，all Wedgwood looke in another direction，be－
lieving all to be from the aame root as aye （q．v．）． 1

## A．As adjective：

I．Of number：The whole aumber of ；every one of
＂And samuel anld unto Jesse，Are bere all thy children ！
IL．of quantity：
1．Of an article，of work，de．：The entire amount ；the whole of．
＂Six daye ahalt thon labour and do all thy work＂
2．Of time：The entire，or whole duration of． ．．．Master，we haye tolled all the ulght，and bave taken nothing．．－Luke v．S．whole extent； 3．Of space or extension：The whole extent； Whether this is to beadth，or by length，breadth， and depth．

## 

II Sometimes all is loosely used，especially in colloquial language，for a large number， quantity，amonnt，or extent of anything； though this may fall far short of the whoie．

I min a linenlilraper bold，
Ae all the world doth know＂Cosper：John gupin．
B．As substantive：
1．Plural：All people；all peraons of the kind indicated．
＂And all that beliered were together．＂－Acte ii． 44
2．Singular：
（a）The whole，as opposed to a part．
＂And win，what haldy fate way yet accord，
A soldier dealh－the all now let anempire sord．＂
Bemans：The Last Constantine，so
（b）Every person；every thing．

C．As adverb ：
＊1．Originally：A particle intended to give increased emphasis to a sentence or clause of a sentence．It is still so used in the lav－ guages of the Germanic family．
＂He thought them aix pence all too dear．＂
2．Just；exactly；at the exact time whed， or the place where．
＂All as the dwarfe the way to her assynd．＂${ }_{\text {Spli．is }}$
3．Wholly，completely，entirely．
＂Woe to the bloody eity？it le all full of lien and rotbery．＂－Nah．111．L．

Unwounded from the dreadin close，
．
4．In all respecta．

＂None aronu evil．＂ | Byron： |
| :---: |

Byron：The Corsair，I．xil．
5．Only；to the excluaion of all other persons or things．

Sure I shall never marry，like my sister．
To love my father all
Shakesp．：King Lear，LL
＊D．As conjunction：Although．
＂And thuse two froward bister，their fnire loves，
－In this eense it is often written albe，or albee（q．v．）．
－There are many phrases in which all ia found in composition with other words．The most important of theae are－
fite，紋t，färe，amidst，whãt，câll，father ；wē，wŏt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre ；pine，pit，sïre，wĩr，marine ；gō，pőt


After all：After everything has become tnown or been taken into account．
All along：（I）The whole way along（in space）；（2）during the whole hygone period to Which reference is being made（in time）；（3）a term used in bookbinding，denoting that the thread passes from end to end of the fold，or directly between the distant points of punc－ turation．
All and some：One and all；every one； everything．
＂In armour exe the souldiers all and some ${ }^{\text {With all the force that might so son be had．}}$
Mirr．for Mag．p． 01
All a－row，all－a－row：All in a row．
＂My friends above，my filics below；
Pope：Imitations of $\overline{\text { Herace }}$ crace Bat．Vi．， $135-8$
$\dagger$ All four．In the bame sense as All Fours，No．i（q．v．）．
．＂．．whetsoever goeth apon all four．＂－Lev．
All fours：（1．）The whole of the four ex－ trenitiea（used of a human being creeping on arms and legs，or arms and knees；or of the ordinary movements of a quadruped）．
＂He［the gorills］ （2．）A low game at cards played by two； 80 named from the four particulars hy which it is reckoned，and which，joined in the hand of either of the parties，are said to make all fours． either of the parties，are said to make all fours．
（Johnsom．）（3．）Law：One case is cometimes （Jaid to be on all fours with asother one when the two agree in all particulars with each other．（Will：Wharton＇s Law Lexicon．）
Istion．＂－Daily Telegraph，March 15，18i7．
All in all：（I．）Supreme and undisputed ruler（adj．，used of God）．
＂And when all thingss ahall be subdued ander him， then shanl the son also hirnself be subject unto him alk ${ }^{\prime \prime}-1$ Cor． $\mathbf{x v} .28$ ．
（2．）The aggregate of the qualities required to form an estimate（substantive）．
＂Eam．He was a man，take him for all in all，

（3．）In all respects（ $a d v$ ．）．
＂Lod．Is this the nohle Moor whom our full senate
All one：In all respects the same thing．
＂The Saxons could oall a comet a fixed star，whit

All over：（1）Spread over every part wholly，completely．（Colloquial．）
（2）All included．
＂Qive me your hauds，all over．＂
All the better：In all respecta
Used loosely for：In all respecta the better． Used loosely for＂So much the better．＂
t All to：［All－To］．
And all：Included，not excepted．
＂A torch snnff and，all，goes out in moment，When dipped in the rapour．＂－Addison：Remarks on Italy．
At all：In any respect；to the extent；in any degree；of any kind；whatever．
＂I find in him no fault at all．＂一John xviii，38．
E．In composition：In composition all may be an adjective，joined with a present or a past participle，or an imperative，as all－absorbing， all－abandoned，albeit；an adverb，joined with an adjective or present or past participle，as all－merciful，all－pervading，all－accomplished；；a substantive，as all－shunned；or an interjec－ tion，as all－hail．
all－abandoned，$a$ ．Abandoned by all． D．＂Quix．，i．it i， L alhabandoned desert＂$"$ Shelton：Tr．of
all－abhorred，$a$ ．Abhorred by all．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { all-abhorred War.", } \\
& \text { Shakesp.: Henry IV., Part I., v. L }
\end{aligned}
$$

all－absorbing，$a$ ．Absorbing all．En－ grossing the attention；wholly occupying the mind so as to leave no room for thought about anything else．（ $W^{*}$ ebster．）
all－accomplished，a．In all respects accomplished；of thoroughly finished educa－ tion．（Webster．）
all－admiring，$a$ ．Wholly admiring
And，all．Heariming，with an inward wish
Xou would desire，the king were made a prelate．＂
all－advised，$\alpha$ ．Advised by all．
＂He was all－advised to give such a one．＂－Bishop
Warburton：Letters，p． 1 ．
all－aged，a．Of all ages without diatinc－ tion．
＂Lowlander made the All－aged staires，＂Times，
all－amazed，a．Thoroughly amazed． ＂And all－amased brake ofr his late intent＂＂Shakesp．：Venus and Adonis．
all－approved，a．Approved by all． sout，Preface．approved Epenser．＂－1rore：song of the
all－approving，a．Approving of every－ thing．
＂The courteous heet，and all－approving guest＂．
all－arraigning，$a$ ．Arraigning all people，
or every part of one＇s conduct or reputation．
＂We dread the all－arraigning voice of Fame．＂
all－assistless，$a$ ．Wholly unable to ren－ der one＇s self or others assistance．
＂Stupid he staren，and alhassistless stands．＂
all－atoning，a．Atoning for all，or for everytbing；making complete atonement． ＂A patriot＇s all－atoning name．＂
Dryden：Abs．and
all－be，conj．［ALbe．］
all－bearing，$a$ Bearing，in the sense of producing everything；omniparous．
＂Whatever earth，all－bearing mother，Mields，＂
＂Where on th＇all－bearting earth unmark＇dit grow．＂
Pope：Homer＇s Odywey，bz，x．， 362
all－beanteous，$a_{n}$ Everywbere，and in all respects，full of beauty．

All－beauteous world！＂
Byron：Heaven and Earth，is a
all－beantiful，$a$ ．In all respects very beautiful．
＂All－beautifut in grief，her humid eyes，
Shining with tears，she lifts and thux she cries＂
Pope：Homer＇s I liad，ble six， $301-302$.
all－beholding，$a$ ．Beholding everything．
＂Jove to decelve，what methods shall she try，
－Pope：Homer＇s Iliad，ble．xiv．， $185,186$.
＂Of all－beholding man，earth＇s thoughtful Iord．＂
all－bestowing，$a$ ．Bestowing everything， or bestowing whatever is beatowed．

Had not his Maker＇s all－beatoving hand
Qiven him a soul，and bade him understand．＂
Cowper：Converazation
all－blasting，$a$ ．Blasting every cresture under its influence．
＂This boundless upas，this all－blasting tree．＂
Byron ：Chide $H$ arold，iv． 126.
all－bounteous，$a$ ，Infinitely bounteous －an attribute of God．

all－bountiful，$a$ ．［The same as ALL－ BOUNTEOUS．］Infinitely bountiful；whose bounty has no limits．（Webster．）
all－bright，a．Completely bright；bright in every part．
＂Alluright in heavenly arms，shove his squire，
Achinles mounts，and gets the field on fire．＂
Pope：Homer＇s liad，bk．xix．，434－5．
all－but，all but，adv，Only glightly falling short of universality；nearly，almost．
＂＂．early culture and nowledge the all－but ommpotence Resartus，bk．ii．，ch．ii．nurture．－Carlyle．sarcor
all－changing，$a$ ．Perpetually changing． this all－changing word．＂
all－cheering，$a$ ．Cheering all；inspiring all with cheerfulness．
the all－cheering sun．＂
Shakesp．：Romeo an
all－collected，a．Thoroughly collected．
＇Fierce，at the word，his weighty eword he drew，
all－comfortless，$a$ ．Wholly without comfort．
＂All－comfortless he sits，and waila his friend．＂ pope：Homer＇s lliad，bk．xix．， 367
all－commanding，$a$ ．Commanding all， that is，issuing rommands to all ；possessed of unlimited sovereignty．

Who，by his all－comonanuiling might，
Willon：Transl．of Ps．cxxxvi．
all－compelling，$a$ Compelling an beings，and in all mattere．
and all－compoling Fate．＂
Pops：Honer＇s Itiad，bk，xix， 88.
all－complying，a．Complying aiway， and in every particular．
＂All bollias be of air compos＇d，
＇＇s all complying Meroury．＂
Inere：Song of the Sousl，Ap
all－composing，adj．Composing all； making all tranquil．

$\underset{\text { ing everything．（Webster．）}}{\text { all comprehending，} \quad \text { Comprehend－}}$
all－oomprehensive，$a$ ．［The same as All－comprehendino．］Comprehending every thing．
＂The divine goodneas in manifented in making all
crentures suitably to those ideas of their naty erentures suitably to those dieas of their nature⿻二⿰丿丨贝刂灬 Which he hath in his all－comprehens
all－confounding，$a$ ．Confounding all．
＂Ever higher and dizzier are the heights he leadn wa to ；more piercing，nil－comprehending，all－confound
ing are his views and glances．＂－carlyle：Sartor ing are his Yiews an
all－concealing，a．Concealing every－ thing．

## ＂．．．all－conceating nicht．＂


all－conquering，$a$ ．Universally con－ quering；everywhere victorious． all－conquering Rome．＂
Cowper ：Exp

all－conscious，$a$ ．In every respect con－ scious．
＂He，whose all．conscious eyes the world behold， Thunderer，sat thron＇d in gold．＂，
Pope：Pomer＇s lliaud，bk．vili．，550－1．
all－considering，$a$ ．Considering all thinga．
＂On earth he turn＇d his alt－considerihn eyes＂，
＂To few，and woodrous few，has Jove assign＇d
A wise，extensive，all－considering mindil，$I$ isid，bk，xiil．， $917-16$.
all－constraining，$a$ ．Constraining all．
＂Each hird to herown kind this geason on loth invita，
all－consuming，$a$ Consuming every－ thing exposed to its action．

> an all-consuming fire.
> To Qod their praise bestow,
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { And own his alle consuming power, } \\ & \text { Before they feel the blow, " }\end{aligned}$
all－controlling，$a$ ．Controlling all． （Everett．）
all－covering，$a$ ．Covering all persons or things．

No：sooner far their riot and their ust
All－covering earth shall bury deep in dust．＂
Pope：Homer＇s Galysey，bk．xv．，97－8．
all－creating，$\alpha$ Capable of creating everything；which actually creates，or has created everything．

His other works，the visible disping
Of all－creating energy and might，＂
all－curing，$a$ ．Curing all or everything．
＂When Death＂s all－curing hand shall close their
eges．＂
all－daring，a．Daring everything； shrinking from no effort，however arduous． Masques at Court． Hasques at Coure
all－dazzling，a．Dazzling all．
To his young hrows his own all－dazzling wreath＂，
Cowper ：Transl．of Latin Poems of Sonta，
all－defying，$\alpha$ ．Defying all．
LLove，all－defying Love，who sees
No charm in trophies won with ease．＂
trophies won with ease．＂
Moore：The Fire－Worshippert．
all－depending，a．Depending more or less upon every creature．

By needy man，that all－depending lord．${ }^{n}$ Thomson：Summer．
all－designing，$\alpha$ ．Desigaing all things． （Webster．）
all－destroying，$a$ ．Destroying every－ thing．
＂But ah ！withdraw this all－destroping hand．＂
boil，boỳ ；pout，jowıl；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，bençh；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aș；expect，Xenophon，exist．ph＝2

all-devasting, a. Devastating every thing.

From wounds her exgleta suck the reeking blood,
And all-devacting war provides her food. Sandys: J
all-devonring, $a$, Dspouring or consuming everything. (Lit. \& fig.)

Cowper: 'Burning of Lord Mane" Matidt: Library.
all-dimming, $a$. Rendering everything dim.

Then close his oyes with thy all-dimming hiand."
all-directing, $a$. Directing everything. ath-dirneting day."
dilacerning, $a$. thing. (Webster.)
all-discovering, $a$. Discovering in the sense of diaclosing everything.
"Till all-discovering Time shall further truth declare." Nors : Song of the Soul, Inf. of Werlds, Et \& 8
all-disgraced, $a$. In every respect disgraced; thoronghly disgraced.

all-dtspensing, $a$.

1. Diapensing all things.

As frankly bestowed on them hy the all-dispenting bount
2. Affording \& dispensation from the enforcement of a law or penalty; indirectly granting permission to do an otherwiso illegal act.

That little epace yon safely may allow;
Your alhdispensing power protects you now."*
Dryden: Hind and Panthor.
all-disposing, a. Disposing all things.
"Of all-disposing Providence."
Wordicoorth: The White Doe of Ry
all-divine, $a$. In all respects divine; infnitely divine.

Then would I write the all-divine
I'erfections of my valee tine" "
Howell:
Letter, i. B, 2 L
all-divining, $a$. Divining everything; sagacioualy unravelling every present mystery and forecasting every future ovent.

But is there aught in hidden fate can shum
Thy all-dirinimg shrit?": Paster Fido, p. 18L
all-dreaded, $a$. Dreaded by all. the all-dreaded thumder-stone."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, Iv. 2
all-dreadful, $a$. In all respects dreadful; very dreadful.

When Junos sell and Pallas shall appear. All-drealfit in the crimson walks of war."
Rope:
all-drowsy, a Very drowsy.
" $\Delta \pi$ whtrowsy night."-Browne: Brti. Past., ii. I.
all-eating, a. Eating everything. (Lit. \& fig.)
"Were an all-eating shame and thrittless praise", it
all-cfficacious, a In all reanects effcacious. (Everett.)
all-efficient, a. Of unlimited efficiency. In all reapects, and to an unlimited extent, efficient. (Webster.)
all-eloquent, $a$. In ths highest degres eloquent; of unbounded eloqucnce.
"O Death all-eloquent I you on'y prove Erda to Abelard, 395-6
all-embracing, a Embracing everything. (Nore or lesa figurative.)
Herroes and Hero-Forshbp, Leect. L
" Soon as, abtorb'd in aft-embractng flame.

"A comprehensivs, allembracing, truly Catholic Chritianity." Mllman: Hist. of Jevo, srd ed., Pref., roi, i., p. xxxiv.
all-ending, $a$. Putting an end to all things.

- Methive, the truth shall live from age to age.

As twere retalld to all porterity,
Even to the general al alending day.
Shakerp.
Eing Richar
all-enduring, an Enduring everything.
With a sedate nad all-minuring Bye",
all-enfolder, s. He who unfolds everything.

Who daree to Donme His mame,
Velled in myatery as Ho $\left\{s\right.$, the $A t$-enfotder $I^{m}$ Goerha (Quoted in Tyndalls Frag. at science, xiv. 112)
all-engrossing, $a$. Engrossing all. triaitsin." the all-engrosing torment of their indus-
all-enlightened, $a$ In all respects or on all matters enlightened.

all-enlightening, $a$. Enlightening all, or everything.

all-enraged, $a$. Enraged in the highest degree.
"How hall I stand. When that thou shalt be hurl'd
On clavde in robee of fire to judere the warld,
Uatiord with golden legions in thine eys Uhtrer'd with golden legionas, in thine eya
Carrying an all-nraged majesty ${ }^{\text {q" }}$ John Hal : Poems, p. 7.
all-envied, $a$. Envied by all.
"Pop:-" Ah' all-aneted gitt of Heavin"
all-essential, $a$ Quite essential ; that cannot on any account be dispensed with. (Everett.)
all-evil, $a$. In all respects evil; evil in the lighest degree.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { his own all-evil son." } \\
& \text { Byron ; Parisi, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Byron; Parisina, ble vi.
all-excellent, $a$. Infinitely excellent; of unbounded excellence.
' O Love all-excellent,"

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { all-excellent," } \\
& \text { Cowper: Transl. from Gutont }
\end{aligned}
$$

all-flaming, $a$, In a thorough blaze fiaming in every direction.
" She could not curb her fesr, but 'gan to start
Beausnont : Poyche, vill. 85
All Fools' Day, s. The 1at of April ; the day when, according to the ethics handed down probably from pre-Christian times, it ia considered right, if not even la adable, to make fools of all people, if one can, or at least of as many as possible. The approved method of doing this is to send them on silly or bootless erranda. The vietim thus entrapped is called in England an April fool, irr Scotland an April gowk, and in France Poisson d'Avril, an April fish. A similar practice ohtains in India at a somewhat licentious festival called the Huli, or Holee, which ia designed to celebrate the verual equinox.

The first of April, soms do say,
Is set apart Poor Robin's Almanack, (1760)
"The French too have thetr All Foolf Day, and call
 Popular Antiquities.
all-forgetful, a. Wholly forgetful ald-forgeffut of sell."."
Longfellow: Evingelin
all-forgetting, $a$. Forgetting all people. "How best the solitary' lot, ho allforgetting, all-forgot
Within his humble cell." urns." Despondency, 3
all-forgiving, a. Forgiving all
 g., ver. 357
all-forgot, all-forgotten, $\alpha$. Wholly forgotten, or forgotten hy all.

For hours on Lars he would fix his glance. As all-forgotten in that watchful trance." $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron: Lara, i. } \times x=1\end{gathered}$
(For ex. of All-forgot, see All-Forgetting.)
all-giver, $s$. The giver of everything.
"The All-giver would be unthank'd.
all-glorions, a. Infinitely glorious

all-good, s. \& $\alpha$
A. As subst.: A name sometimes given to alant, the Chenopodium Bonus Henticus, called also the Mercury Goose-font or Good called aso the Mercury Goose-ion or Britain. King Henry.
B. As adj.: Infinitely good.
all-governing, $a$ Governing all.
But Jore, nr-governing, whose only will
Determines fate, And mlogies pmon with 111 .
Determines fate and mingles grod with lill."
all-gracious, an Infinitely gracious. all.graciom Heaven" "ia, v. sa
Scott : Lord of the Ihe,
all-grasping, $\dot{a}$. Grasplng evarything. seotle: The Bard's Inc
all-great, a. In every' respect great; inflititely great.
Heroes and $H$ ero-Worthip, Lect $V \mathrm{~L}$-great."-Carlyte :
all-guiding, a. Gulding all persons and things.

Now glve me leave to answer thee, and those,
Sandys: Job, ch xirv.
all-hail, imper. of $v$. or interf., s., \& $v$. [Eng. all, and hail $=$ bealth.]
A. As an imperative of a verb, or as an interjection: A salutation to God, to a human being, or to an inanimate thing.
l. Applied to God, it indicates reverential joy or adoration in approaching his presence.

"Jehovah, with returnlug light, all-hall," | Byron: Cain |
| :---: |

2. Addressed to a person, it properly wishes him perfect health, but is used more vaguely as a salutation to express the pleasure which is felt in mseting him.
"And as they went to tell his disciples, belold
Josus met them, saying, sul-haih"-Math xylii, 9 .
3. Addressed to a thing, it implies that it is to ths utterer a source of great delight.
"Allhait, Fe felds, whore constant peace attende 1
All-hail, ye books, my trne, my real friends"
B. As substantive: Welcome.
"Oreater thav both, by the all...all herester !"
Glve the all-hati to thee, and cry, 'Be Mless'd
For maklag up thls pencal', Shakes.: Coriot anue,
C. As a verb: To salnte.
"Whiles I stood rapt to the wonder of st
Chme missive rapt in the kibg, who all hailed men
Thane of caødor."

* All-hallond, s. [All-HAlLows.]
* All-hallond-eve, s, The eve of Allhallows' Day. [Allemallows' Eve.]
All-hallow, s. [ALl-hallows.]
all-hallowed, adj. Hallowed in the higheat degree.
ourr all-hallow'd ark.
Byron: Heaven «nd Earth, 1. \&
All-halloween, s. [All-ballows' Eve.]
All-hallowmas, s. The same as Allhallows (q.v.).
All-hallown, a. Pertaining to the time ahout All-hallows.
- An All-hallown summer is a late summer. "Farewell, thou latter, spriag 1 tarewell,
Allhallown shmmer." Henry IV., part I., 1. 2
All-hallows, All-hallow, All-hal lowmas, Hallowmas, "All-hallond, $\varepsilon$. [Eng. all; hallows, or hallow; A.S. halge (genit. halgan) $=$ saints.] [Hallow.]
I. The old Engliah designation of All Saints Day, the lst of November, formerly ashered in throughont Britain lyy the ceremonies and merry-making of All-halloween [All-halloween, All Saints' Day.]
"Book of Riddless. Why, did you not lend it to Alice Shortcake upin All-hallowmas last, a fortnight afore

2. During the darkuess of medixval timea If the example which followa may be trusted, there were people who helieved All-hallows to be a saint instead of a aaints' day, and had no misgivings with regarl to the genuineness of "his" relies when exhibited.
"Frendes, here shall ye se eyyn aname
Kiss it hard ely with good devochon ${ }^{\text {on }}$

All-hallows-eve, * All-hallond-eve, All-halloween, *All-hallowcen-tide, Halloween, s. [Eng. all; hallows-eve; hat lond = hallows; eve, een = eventide. In A.S. tid, tid = tide, time.] The 31st of October the evening before All-ballows (q.v.). Til recently it was kept up (especially in Seut land) with ceremonieg which have apparently come down from Druidical times. [Hallowexen.] Thongh connected with All Sainta' Day (lat of November), yet it seems to have been
fate, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïrc, sĩr, marine; gō, pð九, or, wöre, wọlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, ynite, cûr, rúle, fùll; trȳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e} . \quad$ ey $=\overline{\boldsymbol{a}_{n}} \quad$ ew $=\bar{u}$.
sormerly a merry niaking to celebrate the end of autumn, and halp to fortify the miad agalnst the advent of winter.
 "Betwixt Mith helmas and Au hanaluweantida

Ail-hallow-tide, 8 . At or about tha "tide " or tima of All-hallows (q.v.).
"Cut of the bough blont Al2hallowetidan"-Bacon:
all-happy, a. Completely happy. Happy in the higheet degree. (Webster.)
all-hating, a. Hating all.
this all-hating world."
all-heal, s. [Eng. all: heal: doubtless from the erronsous notion that tha piant ao designated was a remedy for all diseases.] * 1. The mistletoe.

Druids wiled the mogt respectabie festivat of our culled allheal, wasearriec io their thand nid thid on thesir altars, sis emblem of the silhtifierous adrent
2. A nsma for a plant, the Valeriana officinatis, or Great Wild Valerian.

all-heal (valeriana officinalis).
3. Clown's All-heal; a plant-tha Stachys palustris-belonging to the Labiatæ, or Labiates.
all-healing, $a$. Healing all (diseases)
.ilhe Drulde invocation was to one all-healizng or
"Thy all healing, grace and apirit
"Thy all-healing grace and gipirte
Donne: Div. Poems, xv1.
all-helping, $a$. Helping all.
 manoug the Drulde. "-selden on Drayton's Potyobt.:
all-hiding, $a$. Hiding all things; concealing all things.

Night. thou furnace of foul reeking emoke,
Whtch underneath thy black all-hiding clon
Immodestly fies martyrd with disgrace!"
all-hollow, alv. Completely; as "to beat one cul-hollow," that is, couppletely to anrpass one. (Vulgar.)
all-holy, a. Infinitely holy; holy to a boundless extent.
ciliation with yearning for rescue from sin, for reeonSmose Pret, voli i., p. xxii
all-honoured, $a$. Honomred by all. the all.honour'd honest Roman, Brutum"
all-hoping, $a$. Hoping everything. Ferosis and Berapo-Worship, Lect VI VI .
all-hnrting, $a$. Hurting all things.

Shakesp.: A Lover's Compiaint.
all-idolizing, a. Idolizing everything.

- Allidinizizing worms, that thuug could crowd

And urge theirs zua into thy cloud. ${ }^{\circ}$.
all-illuminating, a. Iltuminating everything. (Webster.)
all-imitating, $a$. Imitating everything. "All-initatitng ape";
all-important, a. Important above all things; in the highest degree important; exceedingly important.
 from that int
all-impressive, $a$. Exceedingly impressive; impressive in the highest degree. (Webster.)
all-tnclnding, $a$. licluding all : $A$ the inet time, and cuts cowhides by unwouted putterne and stitchne them together iuto one contimuous all incuiding ase...-Carlyin: Sartor Resartus
all-infolding, $a$. Which covers over or infolds all things.
" Tho food ful earth, and all-infolding akies
By thy black waves, treaneadous Styx 1 that flow."
all-informing; a lnforming sll.
"Twas He that made the all.Informing Hiaht,
all-interesting, $a$. In the highest degree intereating. (Webster.)
all-interpreting, $a$. Interpreting all things.
"The all-interpreting volce of Charity."
all-invading, $a$. Invading everything. " What art thon, Frost: and whence are thy keen Deriv'd, thon Thomson: The seawens";
; Winter.
all-jarred, $a$. Completely, or in all respects jarred; completaly shaken.
"All was confused and undefined
ar, xiv.
all-judging, $a$. Judging sll.
of all-judging Jove.
Mition
all-just, a. lnfinitely just; perfectly just. (Webster.)
all-kind, $a$. Perfectly kind; kind in the highest degree. (Webster.)
all-knowing, $a$. Knowing everything posseased of all knowledge.
" since the all. xn noing cheruhim love least,"
all-knavish, $a$. Wholly knavish
"After the same manner it may be proved to be

all-1icensed, $a$. Licensed by all, or having received boundless license. your all-ticensed fool."
Shukesp. : Lear, i. 4.
all-ioving, $a$ Inflitely loving; of unbounded love.
"By hearty prayer to ber tho sweet delice
Nore: Song of the Soul, I. Iti. 32.
all-making, a. Making all; all-creating, omnific.
"By that all-seeing and all-making mind."
all-maturing, $a$. Maturing everything; bringing all things forward to ripeness.
"Which all-maturing Time wurt bring to light." ${ }_{\text {Dryden: }}$ Ann. Hirr., ver. 56
all-merciful, $a$. Iofinitely merciful ; of unbounded mercy.
"The All.meraiful God."-Ooleridge: Aids to Reflec-
ion, 4th de., p. 20.0
all-murdering, a. Murdering ever creature within his or its power to kill one all-murdering atroke"
Sir $R$. Fanthawe: 4 th Book of VirgiL
all-nameless, $a$. Not on sny account to he named.

> Siace that ath-nameless hour."

Byran: Manfred, L. 1.
all-noble, $a$. In all respects noble. in "gherint and matter have ever beea preseated to us in the rudeat coutrast. the one as all-noble, the other
all-nourishing, $a$ Nourishing all; nourishing all men, animala, and plants.
"Friend. hast thou constdered the rugged altnourishing Earth, as sophocles well names her ${ }^{2}$ "Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. 11., cb. vi.
all-obedient, $a$. Thoroughly obedient to every command.
"Then bows his all-obediewt head. and dies." Tretar Pores 169
all-obeying, a. Receiving obedience from all.

TTell him from his all-obeying hreath Inear

all-oblivions, a. Cansing complete forgetfulness.
" Gainat death and nil-oblirious enmity
Shall yon pace forth."
Shakesp. : Sornnets, 1 v
all-obacwing, a. Obseuring everything TTill alluobscuring earth hath ladd Bp. Bonry King's Poems: The Dirga
all-overish, $a$. [All over, and the suffx -ish. 1 Posaessed of a feellng of being out of health from head to foot, withont being able to specity any diaease existing in one'a frame. (Vulgar.)
all-overpowering, $a$. Overpowering all.
"Yea! such a gtrain, with all-o'erpowertng measure Scott: Viston of Don Roderick, Introd, ver. 2
all-overtopping, $a$. Overtopping all the rest.

all-panting, $a$ Thoroughly panting.
" 8 tung with the smart, ill-panting with the pain."
all-patient, a. Thoroughly patiant (Mitford.)
all-penetrating, $a$. Penetrating everytleing.
"Blace 1 cannot emcape from thy \{Chriet's] all-pent
all-peopled, $a$. Peopled by all.
the all-peopled earth."
all-perfect, $a$. Infinitely perfect.
". . . such th' all-parfect Hand 1
That pois'd, impeis, ard rules the steady whote",
all-perfection, s. Complete perfection [ALl-pERFECTNESS.]
" All-perfection of the British Constitution."-Bows
all-perfectness, s. Complete perfection; perfection unmarred even by the smallast gaw or imperfection.
""re: conj. Cabb., p. heaven, and all-perfoctness."-
all-pervading, $a$. Pervading all ppace. "Aunll-pervading Spirit
all-piercing, $a$. Piercing everything.
"Lest Phobus should. with hia all-piercing eye.
Descry aome Vulcan."- Marston : Satires, Bat. s .
all-pitiless, $a$. In the highest degras pitiless; totally destitute of pity.

$$
\text { "An all-pkitess demon Byron: "Manfred, ii. } 2
$$

all-pondering, $a$. Pondering on everything.

all-potent, $a$. Having all power; allpowerifl, omnipotent. (Irving.)
all-powerful, a. Having all power; omnipotent. (In its proper sense it can be used only of God, but it is sometimes loosely employed of men.)
"O all-poserful Being! the least motion of whone
will can create or deatroys world "̈lst. Eng. the ant-powerful Camphelle."-Macaulay.
all-pralsed, $a$. Praised by all.
"This gallant Hotenner, this alt-praispd knight."
$\dagger$ all-prayer, s. Unceasing prayer. sword, and he [Christian] was forced to put up his sword, and hetake himself to another weapon called
all-prayer (Eph. vi. 18)."-Runyan: Pilg. Prog., yt. i.
all-present, a. Present everywhere; omnipresent. (Webster.)
all-preventing, a. Preventing everything. (Spec.) Preventing a person or persons from being taken nowares hy an enemy or by danger.

The cautious king with alt prevenuing care,
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bik xxil., 146, 147.
all-protecting, $a$. Completely protecting; in all respects protecting; jrotecting against everything said or done. (Webster.)
all-quiokening, $a$. Quickening all; imparting life to all.
all-quickening grace."
Cowper: Charity.
all-redeeming, $a$. Redeeming all; ransoming every one.
"Not the long-promised light, the hrow whose
Was to come forth, all-conquering, all-redeeming.


all-rending, $a$ Rending everything. Thor."-Carlyle: feroes, Lect. L .
all-righteous, $a$. Of unbounded rightousneas.
Such thtare scenes th all-righteous powere digplay

all-ruling, a Rnling over all; possessed of universal sovereignty.
heaven's aluruling Sire "
Mition: Par. Lout, hk iL
all-sagacious, a. Possessed of perfect sagacity. (Webster.)
All Saints' Day, s. A festival Iostituted by Pope Boniface IV., early in the aeventh ceatury, on the occasion of his trensforming the Romsn heathen Pantheon into a Chriatian temple or church, and consecrating it to the Virgin Mary snd all the martyrs. It did not take root for two ceaturies ister, but once having done so, it zoon apread through the Western Church. It is kept by the Churches of Eagland, Rome, \&c., on the 1st of November. It is designed, as ita name implies, to honour all aainta, or at least those no longer living on earth. It was formerly called Allhsllows (q.v.).
all-sanctifying, $a$. Sanctifying sll. "The venerable snd all-sanctisling naraes of the
Apostles."-Wext on the Rerurrection, $y$. 82 .
all-saving, $a$. Saving sll.
"The Druld is invocation wa to one nil-heating or
all-searching, $a$. Searching everything. "Consider next Ood's infinite, altsearching know. lodge whleh looks throug and through the nnowt
mecret of our thonghts, rankeck every corner of the seret of our thosghts. ranisceks every comner of the
all-seed, s. The name given to the Polycarpon, a genus of planta belonging to the order Caryonhyllacee, or Clove-worts. The $A$. tetraphyllum, or Four-leaved All-seed, occurs wild oo the southern coasts of Britain. It has three stamins and a three-valved, manyseeded fruit. [Polycarpon.]
all-seeing, $a . \& s$.
As adjective: Seeiag every person and thing. (Lit. © Jig.)
of $\dot{G}$ od all for what can seape the eye
 the all-seeing sun."
Shakesp. : Romeo and Jultet, i. 2
As substentive: The Being who sees all persons sud everything-God.

- he has cast himself before the All-zeeting
all-seer, s. He who sees all.
" That high Alliseer, which 1 dallled with,
Hath turned my feigne mrayer on my head."
all-shaking, $a$. Shaking everythiog. Thou all-shaking thunder.".

Shatesp.: Lear, 11.2
all-shamed, $a$. Shamed, or put to shame before all: completely put to shame.
"Tho thence 1 rode all-shamed, hating the life
He gave me.
Tenyson : Enid.
all-shrouding, $a$. Shrouding everything. (Webster.)
all-shunned, $a$. Shnnned by all, A dedreated beggar to the sir. With bis disease of all hu nne poverts. Walkn, 13ke conternit, alone." of Shkes.: Tim. of dr. I.
all-sided, $a$. On every aide
". it a culture which should not be one-sided,
hot alt-sided."-Tyndall: Frag. of science
all-silent, $a$. In complete silence. " Bightully or all-sitent gaze upon him Who douktful, felt the flattery. the old man, Tho doubtulu, Telt the fistery
All Souls' Day, s. The day on which the Church of Rome commemorates all the faithful deceased. It was first enjoined in tha eleventh century by Oidlon, Ahbot of Cluny, on the monastic order of which he was the head, and boon afterwards came to be sdopted by the Church generally. It la held on the 2nd of November.
"Rich. This is All sonds" Day, fellown, is it not
Sher. it in, ,ny lord
Rich Why then 473 sould Day Lin my body's doome
Rich. Why, then All Soulf: Day ha may body's doome
day."-Shatherp.: Richard /II., v. L

Anl Souls' Eve, s. The evening before All souls' Day. The evening of November 1st.
"Twas alu souts' Eoe and Burrey' heart beat high :
He heard the midnight seoll with anxiour starti 10
all-spreading, a. Spreading in every direction

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all-spreading bapplnems:"'coln, i. 1.
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all-strangling, $a$. Strangling all.

all-subdning, $a$ Subduing all persons, or all things.

## Love, all-subduing and divine.

all-submissive, $a$ Completely submiseive; in all respects submissive. (Webster.)
all-sufficiency, s. Sufficlency for everything.
"O God, the more we are sensibie of our own indi-: gence, the emore let is wonder at thine all-autciency."

## all-sufficient, a. \& s.

A. As adjective:

1. Sufficieat for everything
"Books and schooling are sbeolutely necessary to

2. In all reapects aufficient.
"Here, then. is an all-sulticient warrant for the $P$ assertioh, 2nd ed. (1852), vol. 12, p. 552 , 141 .
B. As substantive: The all-sufficient Being -God.
"Through thas [taith] Ahraharn saw a phopix-like resurrection of his son, an posishle with God; therefore
obeyeth that command of offering his son, helieving a metamorphosis poanitle with the Alu-suftiont. loch : Kanners of the Engish p. 41
all-surrounding, a Surronnding everything. Spec., encomprssiag our glabe.
all-turrounding heav'n," Spring.
all-surveying, $a$. Surveying everything. Then 1 observed the bold oppressions done, In pressnce of the all-survering sun.,
Samiy: Eccles., p. 6.
all-sustaining, $a$. Sustaining all things. "Doth God withdraw his nul-surtaining might?"
all-telling, $a$. Telling, that $i a$, divulging everything.

Alt-telling fame
Doth nolse abroad, Navare hath made a vow."
Shakesp, : Love ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Labour's Lost, if. 1.
all-terrible, $\alpha$. In all reapects terrible terrible to all.

- High o'er the host all-terrible he stands,

And thunders to his steeds these dread conimninds"
Pope:

## all-the-world, s.

Fig.: An chithet applied by a person in love to the ahject of affection
You are fing atteheworld, and I must strive
To krow my chames and vraizes from your tongue."
shakesp. : Sonnets, exil.
$t$ all to, $\ddagger$ all-to, $\uparrow$ all-too, adv. [Eng. all; to. ]

1. Originally, the all and to were distinet from each other, the to being connected with the verb immediately following, to which it imparted force. At first that verb was always one meaning to wreak or to deatroy, and the prefix to implied that this breaking or destruction was complete or thorough.

The bagges and the bigirdles
Piers Ploughman, Vis. 1., 5,0;3 2, "759. is co-broken thilike regioun."-Ohawcer: c. $T$.
2. Subsequently, in the opinion of some, the all and to became connected, acquiring the aignification of allogether, quite, whollw, completely. Others would reduce sll these cascs under No. 1, and sweep No. 2 sway.

It Wras not she that calld him alleto naught;
Now she adde hounurs to his hateful name.
shakesp. : Venus and Adonis
"She plames her feathers, nid lets grow her wings.
That, in the various buntie of resort,
-
"And a centain woman cast R piere of R milighone Tpont Abs. ix .
Napoleon Your Bonapkrte represents his Sorrows of an all-epo stapendoue styie; with mosic of cannon-volleye, and murder-shrieks of
ail-too-full, $a$. Altogether too full

- Strait-1acel, bat alldooofull in hud
renzyron: The rathing onk
all-too-timeless, $a$ Altogether too timeles.

Bit some nntimely thought did ingtigato
His allotoor imeles apeed if noue of thoe Shatesp. : Yarguin a and lu crece
all-triumphing, $a$ Triumphing every where, or over every oae

As yon wero ignorant of what were done
all-unwilling, a Highly unwilling.
" His presence hannted stilli ind from the lireast Byron: Lara, L xix
all-upholder, s. One who upholds all. (Special coinage.)
"Oleams acrose the mind His light,
Feels the Iifted soul His might,
Dare it then deny Hin reign, the All-mphotder!"
all-watched, $a$. Watched throughout Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colvur
Unto the weary And allwwatchod night." Chor
all-weak, $a$. Thoroughly weak.
"Aftor the amme manner it may be proved to be all weat, all-foolith, and all-knsvieh "- Bowring
all-wise, $a$. In all respects wise. Wise with no sdmixture of folly. (A term spplied to the Supreme Being, or to His sction in the universe.)

Adam. God, the Eternal! Intnite I All-wise $\boldsymbol{I}^{\circ}$
all-witted, $a$ Hsving sll descriptions of wit.

all-worshipped, $a$. Worshipped by all She hutch'd the "ail-warditipp her ore and Mrecions geme"
all-worthy, $a$ Ia the highest degree worthy.
" Pi. Oh, my alt woorthy lord
CRo. Alu woorthy vilitin !
Shakeap.: Cymbeline, ilit.
al'-1a, prep. IIn Ital. the dstive case fem. of the definite article $l a$, the one which is used before feminine nouoa beginning with a consonsat. Or it msy be considered the prep allo, alli, agli, alla, alle, which is $=t o$, at, and is identiffed with the article. It corresponds with the French $a u, a u x, \dot{a} l a$. .

1. To the; according to.
2. After the manner of the
as Ada Francese $=$ sfter the French fashion.
alla-breve, a., s. \& adv. $[$ Lit. $=$ sccond ing to the breve.] In quick tine; in such time that the notes take only half their nsual time to execute. It is the same as alla-capella, It is very rarely used in modera music.
alla-capella, a., s., \& cudv. $[$ Lit. $=$ sccord ing to the capellt, or rather cappella, meaniug chapel.] As is done in church music, which contains one breve, or two semi-breves, or noter equivalent to them in tima.
alla-prima, s. [Lit. $=$ to the first; meaning, at the first; st the very first.]
Painting: A process by which the proper coloura are siplied at once to the canvas without ita being previously impasted for their reception.
Al'-1a, s. [Arsb.] [All.AH.]
al'-lag-ite, s. [In Ger. allagit. Apparently from Gr. $\dot{a} \lambda \lambda a \gamma \dot{\eta}($ allagē $)=$ chsnge ; à $\lambda \lambda a ́ \sigma \sigma \omega$ (allassō) $=$ to change; -ite.] A mineral, a variety of rhodonite, srranged by bana in his Curbonated section. It is of a dult green or reddish-brown colour, snd is fonnd in the Harz mountaios.
AI'lah, s. [Arsb. Allah, contr. from Al-flach $=$ the Adorshle; the (Being) worthy to be adored. $A l=$ the: Ilah, from alah $=$ to sdore. Heb. Titw (Elooh); E. Aram. Fos $($ Elah $)=$ God.] The name of God in use smong the Arshs and the Mohammedans generally

- He called on Alla, but the word

Arose unheeded or unierid.: The gracur.



Allah alcbar，interj．＝God（is）great．A Mohammedan war－cry．
Alla ha，Alla ho，interf．（ $=$ God is）． A Mohammedan war－cry，conslating of words taken from the muëzzin＇s call to prayer．The full form is Allah－hu akbar $=$ God is great． （See Herklots，Saffur Shurneef＇ G Moosulmans of India，1832，p．xcviii．）

Up to the skdea with that wild halleo ${ }^{\text {T }}$
Byron：The Slege of Corinth，v．
Allah il Allah，interj．God is the God． Alla il 1 llat $/$ Vengeance nwells the cry－ Shame mounts to rage that must atorie or dial＂
al－la－măn＇－da，s．［Called after Dr．Frederick Allemand，a profesaor of Natural History in Leyden University，and a correspondent of Linneua．］A genua of planta belonging to the order Apocynacea，or Dogbanes．The A．cathartica ia，as ita name implies，ca－ thartic．In moderate doaes it is nseful in such diseases as painter＇a colic，but given in excesa it is violently emetic and purgative． （Lindley：Veg．Kingd．，1847，p．600．）

Kll＇－a－mort，an［Fr．à la nort．］［AMORT．］
31－1an－ar－ly，adv．［Allenarly．］
（1＇－lan－ite，b．［From T．Allan，the Edinburgh mineralogist，who first recognised it as a dia－ tinct apecies．］
Min．：According to the British Museum Catalogue，a variety of Orthite；but Dana considers it a distinct speciea．He places it in his Epidote group of Uniaillcates．It is monoclinic and isomorphous with epidote． Its crystals are aometimes tabular and flat，at others long and alender，or even acicular． The hardnesa is $5 \cdot 5-6$ ，the sp ．grav． 3.0 to $4^{\prime 2}$ ． It is generally of a pitch brown or black colour，with a sub－metallic pitchy or reainous lustre．It is akin to epidote，and is a cerium epidote．It contains the other rare metals－ lanthanum，didymium，yttrium，and aome－ times glucinium．Dana divides it into seven varieties：（1）Allanite proper，including Cerine，Bucklandite，and Tantalite；（2）Ural－ orthite，（3）Bagrationite，（4）Orthite，（5）Xan－ thorthite，（6）Pyrorthite，and（7）Erdmannite． It is found in Greenland，Norway，and other places．
slăn－tō＇－ic，a．［Eng．allantois；－ic．］Be－ longing to the aliantoia；pertaining to the allantois．
allantolo acid，a．An acid fond in the liquor of the foetal calc．it was formerly called amniotic acid．［Allantois．］
allantoic fluid，s．A fluid found in the ombryo of man and animals．The most notable element found in it is allantoin（q．v．）．
日l－lăn－tō＇－ld，a．\＆s．［Allantols．］
A．As adj．：Allantoic．
B．As subst．：The allantoia．
al－lăn－tō－in，s．［From allantois（q．v．）．］
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ．A neutral organic sub－ stance which contains the elements of 2 mole－ cules of ammonium oxalate，minus 5 molecules of water．It is found in the allantoic liquid of the foetal calf．It is obtained artificially， together with＂oxalic acid and urea，by boiling together with oxalic acid and urea，by boiling
uric acid with lead dioxide and water，and forma colourlesa，tasteless prisinatic crystals．
gl－1ăn－to＇－1ss，+ al－lăn－tō＇－ĭd，s．［1n Fr． and Port．alluntoïde；from Gr．à $\lambda \lambda a v$ roet $\delta \dot{\prime} s$ （clllantoeides）$=$ shaped like un à $\lambda \lambda a ̆ s$（allas），
 intermediate between our sausage and hlack－ pudding．］A thin membrane existing in the embryos of amniotic vertebrata．It is situated under the chorion，and ontside the amnion of the embryo．it is well developed in the Ruminantia，but less so in the Rodentia．In the chick of birds it becomes applied to the meinbrane of the egg－shell，and constitutes the breathing apparatus of the young animal till the lungs are formed．The embryo of man possesses an allantois，which，however，is hut transient，ahrivelling before the end of the aecont month of development，and soon after－ wards entirely disappearing．（Todd \＆Bou－ man：Physiol．Anat．，vol．ii．，pp． $590,603,620$ ．）
Klan－tür＇－1c，a．［Eng．allantnis；uric．］ Obtained from allantoin and uric acid．
allanturio acid，
Chem．：An organic acid having the formula $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{3} . \mathrm{H}$ ，obtained from uric acld．
all＇－lar，s．The same as Alder（q．v．）．（Scotch）
al－lăs＇，interj．［Auas，］
＊al－1ä＇－trāte，v．［Lat．allatro $=$ to bark at ： $a d=$ to ；latro $=$ to bark．］To bark as a dog． ＂Let Cerberus the dog of hell，allatrate what he
list to the contrary．＂－Stubbes：Anat of Abuses，

ăl＇－lă－จō－lēe，adv．［Fr．à la volée（liti．＝ according to fight）$=$ at random，］At random． （Scotch．）（Jameson．）
al－lā＇y，＊a－lā＇y，＊a－lä＇ye，＊al－lég＇g＇e， a－leg＇g＇e，v．t．\＆i．［Wedgwood conziders that the A．S．alecgan and the Fr．alleger have both had to do with the origin of this word， which in ita old form is best apelled with a single $l$（alegge）when from alecgan，and a double one（allegge）when from alliger．The A．S．alecgan，imp．alege，is＝（ 1 ）to place，to lay down，to lay along，（2）to lay aside，coti－ fine，diminish，take away，put down or depress． Cognate with Dut．leggen＝to lay，put，or place．The Fr．alleger is＝to lighten，unload， ease，relieve，mitigate；lege＝empty，light． In Sp．aliviar；1tal，alleviare；Lat．allevo $=$ （1）to lift up，（2）to lighten，to alleviate，（3） to diminish the foree of，to weakers from levis＝light，not heavy．At first，allay and cege，Allov，Alleviate．］
A．Transitive ：
＊1．Formerly：To mingle the precioua metals with baser ingredienta．
2．To diminiah the acrid character of a aubstance；to mix wine with water．
${ }^{3}$ Being brought into the opers air
1t wonld allay the burning quality ${ }^{\text {of }}$ ， ＂I he drinketh whe let him alaye it，or let it be
ocure．．－Hollybush．
3．To appease，to quict，to diminish，to aoften，to mitigate．（Applied to the appetites， the emotions，the passions，\＆c．）
＇But God，who caused a fountain，at thy prayer，
After the uruit of battie．
But his exhortations irritated the passions which wished to allay．＂－Macaulay．Hitt．Eng．，ch．xii． B．Intransitive：To abate．
＋al－là＇y，s．［From the verb．］［Allov，s．］ The act of adding one thing to another，with the effect of diminishing，mitigating，or aub－ dning the predominant characteristics of the one to which the addition ia made；the state of being so mixed；the thing added to，mingled， being so mixed；the thing added to，mingled， or combined with the ot
Used（1．）Of metals：An alloy of one metal with another；alay，alaye，allay being the old way of writing alloy．［ALLoy．］
＂For if that thay were put to guch assayes，
The gold of hey hath now on badde aquyes
With
With bras，that though the coyn be fair at ye，

＂The Seripture：mention the rust of gold，but that
in regard of the allay．＂
（2．）Of other things：Used in the general sense already given．
＂Dark colourg ensily suffer a sensible allay by little ＂True it is that the greatest hewn
True it is that the greatest benuties in this world
ereceptive of an allay of sorrow．＂－Jeremy Taylor． are receptive of an
$L$ jie of fesus，$\& \times \mathrm{xv}$ ．
al－lāyed＇，pa．par．\＆a．［Allay，v．t．］
al－lày＇－ẽr，s．［Allay．］A person or thing that has the power of allaying．
＂Phlegm and pure blood are reputed allayers of
acrimony．- Harvey．
al－läy＇－ıng，pr，par．\＆a．［Allay．］
not a drop of allaying Tyber in＇t．＂．＂of hot wine with
al－lāy＇－měnt s．$^{\text {s．}}$［Eng．allay；－ment．In Fr． allegement．］The act of allaying；the state of being allayed；that which allays，alleviates， diminiahes，mitigatea，or aubdues．
and apply
shackesp．：Gymboline，ia．
＊âlle，a．\＆adv．［ALL．］
ă1＇－lĕ，s．［The Swediah nume．］
Zool．：The littie auk，or black and white
diver，Mergulus alle，or M．melanoleucos．It is called also the Common Rotche．It inhabits the seas north of Britain，and visits our coast only during winter，［ALCA．］
† ǎ1＇－1č－orĕt，s．［Ger．aller＝all ；kraft $=$ atrength．］A kind of light armour worn by the Swiss and some other nationsin the six－ teenth century．
$\dagger$ ă1＇－1と－orím bra＇－bö，s．［Brazilian nama］ The name given in Brazil to a plant，the Hy－ pericum laxiusculum，there reputed to be apecific against the bites of aerpents．（Lindh． Nat．Syz．Bot．，2nd ed，，1836，p．78．）
＊ăl－16ot＇，v．t．［In Fr．allecher；Ital．allettare： Lat．allecto，freq．of allicio $=$ to draw gently to，to entice；＊lacio $=$ to draw gently．］To entice，to allure．
＂Allected and allured to them．＂
－Hinty $F_{1}$ an．so．
＊al－1ěc－tā＇－tion，s．［Lat．allectatio，fr．allette $=$ to allure．］Enticement，allurement．
al－1ec＇－tive，$a . \&$ s．［Eng．allect；－ive．］
A．As adjective：Enticing，alluring．
Woman yfarced with frande and discetiph

B．As subatantive：An enticement，an allurement．

An allective to synne．＂－Sir Thomas Mare：Worken

## al－lĕdge，v．［Alleoe．］

＊alle－fêynt＇e，a．［Apparently from Eng alle $=$ all，and $\mathbf{F r}$ ．faineant $=$ lazy，idle，slug－ gish．］Lazy，sluggish．（Prompt．Parv．）
＊alle－fêynt e－ly̆e，adv．［Allefeynte］ Lazily，sluggisbly．（＇rompt．Parv．）
＊âlle－fùl－1y̆，adv．Totally，completely． （Prompt．Parv．）
＊al－lĕ＇gançe（1），＊all－lĕg＇－ĕ－ançe，s． ［Allege．］An allegation．
＂How foolishly doth he second his allegeanoes＂
＊そll＇－1ĕ－gançe（2）．＊ăl＇－le－gaunçe，＊ăl－ lĕ－gĕ－ançe，s．［O．Fr．allegeance．］A lightening，relieving，relief．

I hadde noon hope of altegaunce．＂

 Wine from Alicant．
Łll－le－gà＇－tion，s．［In Fr．allégation；Sp．alle－ gacion；ltal．allegazione；Lat．allegatio＝（1） a dispatching，a mission，（2）an assertion by way of proof or excuse；from allego．］ ［Allege．］
A．Ordinary Language：
$\dagger 1$ ．The act of affirming ；the act of posi－ tively asserting or declaring．
2．The assertion which is mate by ote alleging anything；especially used for an ex－ cuse，justificatory plea，\＆c．

My lord of Suffolk，Buckinghan，and York，
Reprove my allegation，if fou can
Or else conclude my words effectual．
B．Technically：
I．In the Ecclesiastical Courts：
1．Formerly：A suecific charge against person drawn out in articles．It followed on the cilation of the party．The next step after the allegation was the defendant＇s answer upon oath．Any circumstances which the defendant felt disposed to communicate for his defence or exeulpation were propounced （Blockstone：Comment．，lik．iii．，ch．7．）
＊Allegation of faculties waa the statement of a person＇s means．It waa used in jroceed ings respecting alimony．

2．Now：The first flea in testamentary causes ；also every successive plea in canses of every kind．A responsive allegation is the first plea given in by a defendant．A courther allegation is the plaintifl＇s anawer to this de－
fence．An exceptive allegation is one which fence．An exceptive allegation is one whi
takes exception to the credit of a withess．

II．In the Civil and Criminal Courts：An asserted fact，the adduction of reasons or witnesses in support of an argument．（Wilt： Wharton＇s Law Lexicon．）
al－lěg＇e，tal－lĕd＇g＇e，＊a－1ěğg＇$e_{\text {，}}{ }^{*}$ a－lēy＇de， v．t．\＆i．$\quad[1 \mathrm{n} \mathrm{Fr}$ alleguer $=$ to allege，to cite； Sp．alegar；Port．allegar； 1 tal．allegare．From



Lat, allego, $-a v i=(1)$ to dispatch on private business; (2) (later) to addrice, to allege: ad $=$ to, and lego, $-a v i=$ to send 25 an ambasasdor, to appoint by will, \&ic.]
A. Transitive:

1. To adduce as an suthority, or plead as an cuse.
hitherito been no law of God or remon of man hath do i1 $-{ }^{n} \rightarrow$ Booker.
"If we forrake the ways of arace or goodnem, we

2. To affirm positively, to declare, to aver [See v.i.]
B. Intransitive: To asaert, to affirm poaitively, to aver.
"Mere negative evldenco, they allege, can never saturactorily eetablish th
Clastiv. of yammabla, p.
al-16g'e-a-ble, $a$ [Eng. allege; -able.] That may be sileged.
"Pasing over of tine is not allogeable in preEng., phil. vol. iv., p. 184
al-lĕged', pa. par. \& a [Alleae.]
 ch viiL
*al-lĕg'e-męnt, s. [Eng. allege; -ment.] Allegation.
"To Ramah they come to Sanl, with many eom. planuts and alleger
allěg'-ẽr, s. [Eng. allege; er.] One who alleges.
"The narrative, ${ }^{14}$ we beiliere it as eonflently as
the fangous allegor of it, Pamphilia, sppears to do al-1é-ǧi-ançe, *al-lè-gé-ançe, *al-Ièg'-âunçe, s. [Norm. Fr. ligeance; Low Tat. litgancia, ligiantia, ligeitas =allegiance. Generally taken from Lat. alligo $=$ to bind to $a d=$ to $;$ ligo $=$ to bind. But Ducange, whom ad $=$ to; ligo $=$ to bind. But Ducange, whom
Wedgwood follows, derives the above words Wedgwood follows, derives the above words
from Low Lat. litus, lidus, ledur $=$ a person from Low Lat. litus, lidus, ledus a person
Intermediate between a freeman and a aerf, intermediate between a freeman and a aerf,
and who owea certain gervices to bia lord.j and who owes

I The area or dominion within which the bond of abligation described under No. II. exists.

Natural - oro soblects are such an ere borr within
duminions of the crown of $E n z$ and the dounintors of the crown of Eugiand thatis, within the co fornce tring: and aliens, such as sre burn out ot It.'- Blackstone: Comment., ble i. ch. 10 .
II. The obligation itself.

1. The tie or ligamen which binds the aub ject to his liege lord the king, in return for the protection which the king allows the subject. It is founded on reason, and therefore affects all natural-born subjects of the king, that is, all born within his "ligeance. For a long time it was formally called universal and perpetual, to distinguish it from the local and temporary obligation contracted by aliens, whilst they remained in a country, to the ruler of that land in return for protection received. Recent legislation has, however, given up this principle, and a British settler in the United States, who has for ever left hi country, ia no longer entitled to claim the protection of our qovereign, or expected to render him or her allegiance in seturn.

## To foilow yet he, that call endure <br> Doses conquer blan that dad his matter conquer,


"Ta which of these two princes did Christian men
Local allegiance is such as is alien, or atranger born, for so long time as alien, or atranger continues within the king's dominion and he continues within the kings dominiou and phetect.)

Natural allegiance is snch as is due from all men born within the king'a dominions immediately apon their birth. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. 1., ch. 10.)

Oath of allegiance: An oath binding one who takes it faithfully to diacharge anch obligation. For 800 years pravious to the Revolition of 1688, this was of a sweeping character, but inmediately after that great event it was modified, and made to run thus: "that he[the person awearing it] will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the king." It will be aeed that no mention is here made of the king'
heira, and no effort is msde to define the neture or extent of the "allegiance" to be rendered. Modiffcations of the oath of aliegiance have aince been made by 21 \& 22 Vict c. 49 ; euperseded by $80 \& 31$ vict., c. 75, $\S 6$ and it again by the Promissory Oathe Act 31 \& 32 Vict., c .72 , that now in force.
2. The infinite obligation due by every in telligent creature to the Creator.
"Tour military obedience, to diseolve

$\dagger$ al-1e'-sil-ant, $a$ [Alleainnce.] Loyal. Can nothing rende poor undeoerver, 1 My priy're to heaven for pour shakesy. : Henry vIIL., ili. 2
al-1eg'sing, pr. par. [Allzor.
 allégorique; Sp. alegorico; Port. and Ital. allegorico; Lat allegoricus; Gr. a a入nyopeso (allegorilas). Portaining to an allegory; con taining an allegory; reaembling an allegory.
"A kingdom they portend Thee but what kingdom
HiLIon: P. R, bk iv.
all-1ĕ-gðr'-1-cal-1y̆, adv. [Eng. allegorio; -ally. ] After the manner of an shegory.
"Anamagoras and his schon aro sald to have ex
 "Even Then be apeaks allegorically he seoms to represent then Are form of allegory, In which it is
traceshly monlded upon history. and serves for it traceshly monlded upon history, and serv
kes."-Oladstone: Seudies on Hamer, i. 196 .
ă1-1ĕ-gǒr'-1-cal-nĕss, s. [Eng. allegorical; -ness.] The quality of being allegorical. (Johnson.)
ăl'-lĕ-gòr-ǐsm, s. [Eng. allegor(y); -โsm.] An allegery. (Bp. Jewell.)
ă1-lĕ-gor-ist, s. [Eng. allegory; -ist. In Ger. allegorist; Fr. allegoriste; Pert and Ital allegorista.] One whe allegorises; one who uses figurative languaga, or writea a work of a figurative character.

- Buayan is indeed andecidediy the first of allegorists an Demoothenes is the frst of orators, or Shakspeare
the nrat of dramatiste. the firs
ăl-lĕ-gotr-íze, all-Іĕ-gór-íge, v.t. \& i. (In Ger. allegorisircn; Fr. allegoriser; Sp. alegorizar;
gorizo.]
A. Transitive: To convert into an allegery; to interpret allegoricaily; to explain in a figurative aense.
"An alchymist ehall reduee divinlty to the maxims of his laboratory explaiu morality by Eat wuphur. and mercar misteries thereol, into the phllosopher tone " "Lock
" He hath very wittly allegorized thin tree, allowing is supposition of the tree therl to be true."-Raleigh "As some would allegorize these signz so others
would eonfine them to the destruction of Jerusalems. - Burnet: Theory.
B. Intransitive: To use allegory, to speak in a figurative manner. (Sometimea followed by upon, of, regarding, \&c.)
"Atter has maner, he allegorizeth upon the nacri-
fice of the law."-Fuite againe Allen, p. 222 . "Origea kne not the Pope's purzatory, though he allegorize of a certain purgatory." -loid., p. 4t7.
ăl-lĕ-gór-ized, pa. par. \& a. [Allegorize.]
all-1̌-gör-i'-zèr, \&. [Eng, allegorize; -er.] One who allegorises
"The Stolck phifosoyhers, as we learn from Cicern,
were great alleyorizers in thelr theology."-Coventry: were great alles
Phil. Conv., $\mathbf{v}$,
 GOR1ZE.J
 gotr-y̆e, \& [In Sw. allegori; Dan. and Ger. allegorie; Fr. allegorie; Sp. alegoria; Ital and Lat. allegoria, Gr. a^入nүopia (allëgoria) fr. $\dot{\text { i }}$ ) $\lambda o s$ (allos) $=$ another, and ároptiou (ngo $r e w \overline{0})=$ to apeak in the assembly, to harangue di yopa (agora) $=$ an assembly, the forum árєipw (aggirō) $=$ to bring together.]

1. A discoursa designesi to conveya different meaning from that which it directly expressea. A figure of apeech or a literary composition in which a speaker or writer gives forth not the actual narrative, description, or whatever else he seeks to present, but one ao much resembling it as on reflection to suggest it. and bring it home to the mind with greater force
and effect than if it had been thd directly n many casea the description given appeal o the eye, whilst the truth designed to be conveyed is ons of a moral or apiritual kind. As a quatation already made [ALLrgoriss] hawa Macaulay congidered John Bungan as unquestionably the first of allegorista; and every reader of the "Pilgrim's Progress" will t ouce underatand both what an aliegory is, and how effectual a vehicie it can be made for the communication of religions knowledgg. Spenser'a "Faeris Queene" is a moral allegory. a brief allegory may be considered as a single metaphor; a long one as a series of metaphors. The distinetion between an allegory and a parable is very alight. Crabbe says that a parable ia mostly employed for maral parposes, atid an allegory in describiag historical eventa. The iatter differs from a riddle or enigma in not being intended to perplex. For tha diainction between an allegory and a myth, see the anbjoined example from Max Müller.
 has been simply hut most harpily exphatind hoproCyelopendia. 'A misth is nct to be confounded with an popular iniod an an bearly an unconseious sat of the conteclous act of the individual mind at iny stage of


And thats it wat: I writing of the why
And race of waints, in thia our gorpei duy,
Fell suddenly into an allegory
bont their fourney, and gne way to glory. ..."
"But he who was of the bond woman was born atter the flesh but he of the freewoman was by promile. Which things are an allegory,"-Guh iv. 28, $34^{\text {pr }}$
IIn the passage from Galatians-the only place in the Authorised Veraion of the Bibie in which the word allegory occurs-it is a mistranalation, and shouid disappear. The rendering ahonld be : "Which things are ailegorised.'
2. Painting and Sculpture: A figurative representation of aometfing else than that which is actually painted or sculptured.
ǎl-1ĕ-grět-tō, a. or $a d v ., \& 8$. [Ital. dimin. of allegro $=$ joyful ; somewhat joyful.]
Music: As adv. \& adj.: With pace and character livelier than that indicated by the word andante, but less rapid and brilliant than that denoted by allegro (q.v.)
As substartive: A movement in the time now described.
ăl-lě'-grō, a., adv., or a. [Ital. $=$ joyful.]
A. As adjective or adverb:

L Orlinary Language: Gay, merry, cheetful. (Milton: Allegro and Penseroso.)
II. Music: Gay, joyful, mirthful, sprightiy, aud, by implication, quick in time. It is the fourth of the five grades of musical pace and character, Largo, Adagio, Andante, Allegro, Presto.
B. As substantive:

Music: A movement in the time now described.
allegro agitato, $a$ or adv. Allegro in an agitated mauner.
allegro assai, $\alpha$. or adv. Very allegro.
allegro brillante, a or adv. Allegro in a brilliant mancer.
allegro ginsto, a. \& adv. A just and precise allegro. The term is generally employed to guard a terformer against commencing at a too rapid pace.
allegro moderato, a. \& adv. Modorately allegro.
allegro di molto, $a . \& a d v$. Exceedingly allegro.
allegro vivace, $a . \&$ adv. Allegro in a aririted manner.

T Piu allegro, adj. \& adv. : Quicker, mora quick.
I Poco allegro, adj. \& adv.: A little quick, rather quick.
*âlle-hōle, * alle-hêyle, a [Mid. Eng. alle; hole $=$ whole or hala.] Whole, sound. (Prompt. Parv.)
alle-hōo'-1y̆, adv. [Mid. Eog. alle=all; hooly * wholly.] Wbolly, entirely. (Yrompt. Parv.)
 (lan or la as ya), s. [Hallelujah.]
fíte, fat, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt.

 lykely = likely. I Equally, evenly. (Prompt Parv.)
 [In Ger. allemande, from Fr. Allemagne $=$ Ger many. From Alemanni, the Germanic tribe, whose name(probably meaning All-men) seems to imply thist they were a very miscellaneous assemblage of people. The name appeared about the middle of the third century, if not arlier. The Alemanui were then on the Upper Rhine. In 490 they were defeated by Clovis, at the battle of Tolbiac, four leagues from Cologne.]

1. Music: A olow air in common time; or a grave, oolemn sir, with as slow movement
2. Dancing: (a) A brisk dance. (b) A figure in dancing.
all-le-mŏnt'-ite, s. [From Allemont, where it occurs.] A tin-white or reddish-grey mineral. Composition: $\mathrm{SbA}_{2}$, or arsenic 62.15 to $65 \cdot 22$ per cent., and antimony 34.78 to $37 \cdot 85$.
ăl'-1ĕn-ar-1言, † x1'-lăn-ar-1y̆, *ăn'-èr-1̆̆, * ăn'-y̆r-1̆̆, adv. [Etym. doubtfnl, perhaps Eng. $=$ alone; $\cdot$ er $=$ more; $-l y$. . Solely, entirely, only, aingly, alone, solitarily. (Scotch.)

If not like Goohen, in Egypt, on whlch the sun of the heavens and of the gospel khineth allenarly, and leaveth the rest of the world in uttar darkness." -Stat: Boart of Mid-Lotzian, ch. xxxix

- âl-lẽr, o. [A.S. genit. pl. of eal =all.] The same as Alder, a. (q.v.).
"Other for spense of meto or: dryak that we spenden

1 am oure

 from Mod. Lat. olorionem, acc. of akario $=$ large, oagle-like bird.]
Her.: An eagle with the wings expanded, their points turned dowuwards, $6 n$ n no leak or feet.
al'-lĕv-eüre, s. [O. Sw. (?), or fr. French leveur $=$ lifter, raiser, gatherer (?).] A coin formerly in use in Sweden: its value was aboat $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d.
4q1-1ēv'-ĭ-āte, a. [Low Lat. allevtatus, pa. par. of allevio; Lat. allevo $=$ to lighten: od expressing addition, levo $=$ to lighten.l Alleviated.
al-lēv'-ĭ-āte, v.t. [From the adj. ; Sp. aliviar; Ital, alleviare.] [Levitv, Lift.]

1. To make light in a flgurative genae ; to lessen, diminish, mitigate, allay. (Opposed to aggravate $=$ to make heavy.)
ness cin athose gentle offices by whlch temale tender. ness can alleviate even the minery of hopelees decay 2. To extenuste or excuse an offence [Agoravate.]
al-1ōv'-1-ā-těd, pa. par. \& a. [Alleviate.]
al-lēv'-u-̄-a-tingg, pr. par. [Alleviate.]
al-lev- $-\overline{\mathbf{l}}-\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-tion, s. [From Lat. allevotio $=\mathbf{a}$ lifting up.]
2. The act of lightening, lessening, or mitigating an emotion, or extenuating a fanlt.
" All apologles for and alleviations of faults, though
they are the helghta of humanity, yet, they are not
3. That which lessens or mitigates sorrow or other emotion, or extenuates a fanlt; an alleviating eircumstance.
 Springs of Action (Horks, i. 205)
al-lēv-ĭ-ā-tĭve, a. \& s. [Eng. alleviate; -ive.] 1. As adjective: Which alleviates.
4. As substantive: That which allevistes.
"Some cheering attepiative to lade kept to eixteen or seventeen sears of age in pure slavery to a few
Greek sud Latio words. - Corah's Doom (1672, p. 126.
ăl'-ley̆ (1), * ăl-ฮ̆y, " all-lăye, * al'-ly̆e, al'-ure, s. \& o. [Sw. alle; Dan. \& Ger. allee; Port. allea; O. Fr. atier; Fr. allee=a passage. from aller $=$ to go : (lit. = a passing or going $)$.
A. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Longuage:
5. A walk in a garden, or a path in a wood or plantation.
"Where alloys ere close gravelled. the earth putteth Bacon: Natural Fitororl.
" Dingie. I know bushy dell, of this wild wood, groen,
Dingle. or hushy dell, of this wild wood,
"And rode till mildolght, when the college lighta
Began to glitter firefy-like in eopse
And linden alley: then we pant an areh""
Tennyton: The Princes, 1.
6. A narrow passage in a city, as distingnished from a public street. As a rule, it
is not 6 thoroughfare for wheeled carriages.
(a) Designed for bowling

The sorter of allayes in London I finde-
The trat io
The irtst is where bowlinge forhidden, men use,
croveley: Ppmgrams ; of Allayes (1850).
(b) Designed for the hebitation of the porer classes.
"The other sorte of allayee that be agynnst kynde
Do mak my berte wepe when they com to may

If they might have al tulnga provided aright.
ight have al thlnga provided aright**
Crowlev: Epigrame; of Alaye (1550).
"Thet in an aley had a prive place." Chaucer: C. $\mathbf{T}$., 14,980
alleyat town in amall knot of eteep and narrow
TT The Alley, or Changs Alley, was a place in London wher? stocks were formerly bought and bold. (Ash: Dict., 17i5.)
3. Fig.: One of the narrower passages for the conveyance of blood through the bumen freme.
'That, swift as qulcksilver, it conrees throngh
The natural gates and alleyr of the body"" Shakesp. : \#amlet, i. 3

## II. Technically:

* 1. Arch.: Formerly an aisle in a church. Arsle.]
"The croas ande of the Lanthorne before the Quire
dore, goinge north and south."-Glose of Arch
dore, goinge north and south,-Gosk or Aren place between two opposite frames (Americanism.)

3. Drill Husbandry: The vacant space between the outermost row of grain on ono bed and the nearest row to it on the next parallel bed.
4. Perspective: Any pascage represented as greater at its entrance than at its exit in the background, 80 as to give it the appearance of length.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to or derived from an alley, as above described.

Alas It's not wys, a greate ouer syght,
Ye Aldermes and other that take allaye reote."
Crouley: Epigrams; if Allayes.
al'-ley̆ (2), s. [A dimin. or corruntion of alabaster (q.v.).] A five marble or taw, originally of slabaster.
ăl'-lĕyed, a. [Eng. alley (1) ; ed.] Formed into an alley; of the form of an alley.

> " By pointed alstie, and shafted stalk,
> To exaulate in stone
> Scott: Narmion, 11. 10.
al-II-a'-ceous, a [ln Fr. alliace; Lat. al lium.] [Allivm.] Pertaining to the plantgenus Allium, which contains the onion, garlic, \&c.

1. Bot.: Alliaceous plants are plants more or less closely resembling the genus Allium.
2. Min.: Pertaining to the odour, like that of garlic, given out by arsenical minerals when expoaed to the blow-rine or struck ly the hammer. (Ihillips: Mineralogy.)
al-1i'-ançe, $\dagger$ al-lī-aŭnçe, * al-i'-ançe, *al- $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$-annçe, s. [Eng. ally; -ance. In Dan. alliance; Ger. ollianz; Fr. alliance, from allier, lier = to tie, to mnite; Sp. alionza, Port. aliança; Ital. alleanza.] [Ally.]
A. Ordinary Langzage: The act of uniting together by a bond; the state of being ao united; the document in which the nature of the union is particularised.
Specially:
3. Atreaty, compact, or league formed between two or more independent nations. It may be offensive or defensive. [Offentive, Defensive. $]$ Also the parties so uniting.
 2. Marriage, viewed specially as bringin into intimate relstions two families previously unconnected; also kinship of a less intimate kind; also the person so nniting.

Enfice, aluanuee
dients differing from each other in price. It is divided into medial and alternate. Medial alligation is when the quantities and prices of the several ingredients are calculated to determine the value of the mixture, and Alternate when from the value of the aeparate ingredients end the value of their mixture is deiients and the value of their mixture is dethe comp quand ty of each alligation has thre the compo 1 . rarieties: (1) Aligation simple, when the question is unhmited with respect to the quantities both of the simplea and of the mixture ; (2) alligation partial, when the question is limited to a certain quantity of oue or more of the simples; and (3) alligation total, when the question is limited to a certain quantity of the mixtare.
 tơs, s. [1n Dan., Ger., \& Fr. alligator ; from $\$_{10}$ el legarto $=$ the lizard, pre-emineat above other lacertive animals in size. Herrera calls the caiman lagarto a crocodila; Cowel derives it from Port. allagarto = a crocodile; Sir T. Herbert from allegartos, which be calla Sp. and Almain (Todd's Johnson). Sir Walter Raleigh terms the alligator Lagartos (q.v.) $A l$ would then be the Spanish definite article $e l=$ the ; and when the English sailors heard it pronounced immediately before lagartos, they, as Trench believes, supposed it part of that word. (Trench : Study of Words, p. 118.) Some older writers looked for the origin of the word alligator in another direction, deriving it from legateer, or allegater, the alleged Iadian name for the anieval.]
$\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { do remember ad apothecary' } \\ & \text { And hereabouts he dwells, }- \text { bich late I noted }\end{aligned}$
And hereabouts he dwells, - wbich late I noted
la tatter weds. with averwhelming brow
Culing of pimples, wheagre were hisery had worn him to the bones:
And in his needy shop a tortoise bung.
An alligator stuffd. ${ }^{-}$
Shakesp. : Romeo \& Juliet, v. L
4. Zool.: A genus of reptiles belongieg to theoriler Crocodilia, and the family Cracedilida. It is known from its nearest allies, the Crucodiles and Gavials, by having the head depressed and the canine teeth of the lower jaw reccived in a pit in the upper. The hind feet are never completely wehbed, and sometimes there is scarcely any membrane at all. The genus was formerly thourht to be conThe genus was formerly thourht to be conMned to the New World, but in 1890 two speci-
mens of the Chinese Alligator (A. sinensis) mens of the Chinese Alligator (A. sinensis)
were received by the Zoological Society, and exhibited ia their Gardeos, Regent's Park.

alligator (allioaton missigsifensis).
The beat known species is $\boldsymbol{A}$. mississipiensts, the Alligator of the Mississippi. It attaing the length of fifteen or cighteea feet, or evea more. At the approach of wiater it buries itself in a hole on a river's bank, aad becomes for a time torpid.
5. Popularly: Any crocodilian animal inhabiting the New World. These are not all of the genus above described; thus the "alligators" of the West lndics are true crocodiles.
allgator apple, s. A kind of Anona, A. palustris, which bears a fine sweet-gcented fruit, but too narcotic to be eaten. It grows wild in soft marshy places in Jamaica its wood is so goft that it is called cork-wood, and is made into corks.
alligator pear, s. A tree, the Laurus persa, which is about the gize of an apple. tree, and produces a frnit about the dimensions of a large pear. It is highly valued ia the Wcst Indies, the pulp beiag rich and mild, but requiring some addition, such as pepper and sait, to give it pungency. It is called also the Avocaido pear.
alligator tortoise, s. The Chelydro mentina, a tortoise foued in North America. Its head and limbs are too large to be retracted within the shell. It belongs to the family Emydidx.

- al-1ig'-a-türe, s. [Lat, alligatura: $a d=\mathbf{t o}$ ind ligatura $=$ a land, a ligature, from ligo $=$ to biad.] A bandage. The old form of LigaTURE (q.v.).
al-lign'-męnt, a-lign'-měnt ( $g$ ulleat), or al-lin'e-męntin at [ALIONMENT.]
alj-1ǐ-kēe, s. The Teloogoo name for a eedge, the Scirqus dubius of Ruxburgh, the tuberous roots of which are eaten by the natives of Southern Iadis, who consider them as good as yams. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd., 1847, p. 118.)


## al-lin'e-mp̧nt, s. [ALIGNment.]

* Xil-lǐ-ŏth, s. An old form of Aliotri.
ǎl-li're, * ăl-lirş̧', $a$ [Alder, a ] Of them all. The same as Alder (q.v.).
"Sir Meleager, in grot myyd a man out to sende
To come and help.. - stevenson: Alerander, hista
Alerandire the athill, he allirs scoide. "-Jbid., 620
Kl'-lifs, s. [Lat. alosa.] The same as Allice (q.v.).
al-li'sion, s. [Lat. allisio, from allido $=$ to atrike or dash against : $a d=$ to, and loedo.]

1. Ordinary Lang.: A striking or dashing against with violeace.
"There bave not been any lsiands of note or condearthquales, or severed lrom th hy the bolsterous by earthquakes, or severed rom
2. Marine Law: The ruaning of one vessel against another. The same as Collision (q.r.).
al-1it'-ẽr-al, a. $\quad[$ Lat. $a d=$ to, aud literalis $=$ pertaining to a letter; litera $=$ a letter.]
3. Ordinary Lang. : Pertaieiag to the practice of commencing two or more words in immediate succession with the same letter.
4. Ethnol. and Philol.: A term applied by Appleyard to the Caffre family of languages. (Max Müller: Science of Lang.)
al-litt-ẽr- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-tion, $s$. [In Ger. and Fr. allitera. tion: Port. alliteracao: Lat. $a d=$ to, and literatio $=$ iestruction in reading and writing Sitera $=$ a letter.]
5. The commencement with the same letter of two or more words in immediate succession. Milton's expression, "Behemoth biggest horn" ( $P . L$., bk. vii.), is an alliteration; so is the example which follows:-
"Apt allleration's artful aid."
Less mponcrly: The repetition of a parti2. Lesser in the The cular letter in the accented parts of words,
even though these may not all be at their beginning; as-
"That, huahd in grave repose, expecto his evening $\begin{gathered}\text { prey." }\end{gathered}$
al-Ĭ́t'-ẽr-a-tive, $a$. [Iv Ger. alliterativ.] Pertaining to alliteration.

al-lǐt'-ẽr-a-tive-něss, s. [Eng. alliterative$n$ ess.] The quality of being alliterstive. (Coleridge.)
al-lĭt'-ër-ā-totr, s. [Iat. ad $=$ to, and literator $=(1)$ a teacher of reading and writing, (2) a grammarian.] One who habitually practises alliteratioo.
ă1-nítür'-ic, $\boldsymbol{a}$. [Eng, all(oxan), it connect., and uric.] Pertaining to or derived from alloxantin.

## allituric acid, s.

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{~N}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{O}_{4}$. H. An acid obtained from alloxantin.
ăl'-lin-ŭm, s. [In Fr. ail; Sp. afo; Port. alho; Ital. agióo; from Lat. allium, alium = the garlic, leek, sc. Thesis dcrives it
from the Celtic all $=$ acrid or burning.] A genus of plants order Liliacees, or Lily-worts, and the gection Scileæ. Eight the Britisl fora, butone isdoubtfully native. Of these the $A$.
 these the $A$.
ursinum, Broad-leaved Garlic, or Ramsons, is pretty frequent, and another, the $A$. vineare (Crow garlic), is not rare. The most familiar species
of the genus are, howaver, those which ocems in our gardens. The onion is A. cepa; the leek, A. porrum ; the garlic, A. sativum; the chive, A. schoenoprasum; and the oballot, A. ascalonicum. Tho chief epecies cultivated io our Eastern empire are the A. ascalonicum and the A. tuberosum. The hill-people in ladia eat the buibs of A . Leptophyllum, and dry and preserve the leaves as a condiment.
 =another, hence strange, unreal, mythic; and

жа́иทлоs (kamëlos), Lat. camelus $=$ a camel.] Au uareal or nisthic camel.
In Heraldry: The ass-camel, a mythical animal, compoulded of the camel and the ass; borne as a crest by the Eastland Compasy, now merged in the Russia Company (Glossary of


EASTLAND COMPANT.
a1'-lŏ-cāte, v.t. $\quad[$ Lat. $a d=$ to, and $l o c o=$ to place; locus = a place.]
I. Ordinary Lang.: To locate or place one thing to anotber; to assign, to set aside; to place to one's account.
"Upon which diseovery the court is empowered to seize upon and athocate for the limuedtate unatuteuanco of such childrenn a surn not exceeding third of the
whole fortune."-Burke: Popery Lavek (Richardron) 2. In the Excherquer: To make an allowanes on an exchequer account.
3. To fix the proportion due by each landholder in an augmentation of a minister's stipend. (Scotch.) (Erskine's Inslitutes, 1I.. ii. 10.)
ă1'-lǒ-cā-těd, pa. par. [Allocate.]
ăl'-lŏ-cā-ting, pr. par. [Allocate.]
ăl-1o-cā'-tion, s. [In Fr. allocation; Itsl. allogazione: Lat. ad $=$ to, and locatio $=$ placing, av arrangemeat; $1000=$ to place. $]$
I. In a general sense: The act of putting one thing to another; the state of being so allocated; the thing allocated. Frequently used in connection with the assignment to an applicant of shares in a company or land in a colony, after the purchase-money for one or other of these has been pald.
2. Spec.: The admission of an item in an account, and its consequent addition to the other items. The term is used chiefly io the Exchequer, and a writ "de allocation facientia" is a writ directed to the Lord Treasurer or Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to allow an acceuntant such sums as he has lawfully expended in the execution of his offige.
ăl-1ŏ-cā'tũr, s. [Law Lat. (lit. = it is allowed.).]
Law: A certificate given by the proper officers, at the termination of an action, that costs are allowed
ăl-lŏch'rō-ite, s. [1n Ger. allochroit; Gr (1) àdos (ellos) = another; (2) xpóa (chrort) $\overline{\text { an }}$ minface. . . . Colety , and (3) stin. -ite. $1, \Delta$ mron-garnet, which again is classed hy Dana lron-garnet, which again is classed ly Dana
under Iron-gannet, one of the three promlnent groups into which ha divides the great mineral species or genus Garnet (q.w.). Allochroite is of a greyigh, dingy yellow, or reddish colour. It is opaque, and has a shiming vitreo-resinous lustre. it strikes flre with steel. It is found in the iron mine of Virums, near Drammen, in Norway.
al-lǒc'-lab-site, s. [Gr. äl入os (allos) = annother ; к $\lambda a \sigma, 5(h l a s i s)=$ breaking, fracture; from ${ }^{\text {人 }}$ á $\omega$ ( $\left.k l a \overline{0}\right)=$ to break, break off. So callad because its clesvage differs from that of arsanopyrite and marcasite, which it is liks.] An orthorhombic mineral classed by Dana with his Sulphides. It contains 32.69 of arsenic, $30 \cdot 15$ of bismuth, 16.22 of sulphur, $10 \cdot 17$ of cobalt, with smaler quantities of iron, zinc, nickel, and gold. It occurs in Hungary.
Y 1-1ŏ-cū'-tion, s. [Lat. allocutio $=(1)$ a sleaking to ; (2) a consolatory address; (3) ap oration addressed by a Roman general to his soldiers : $a d=$ to, and locutin $=$ a speaking, from loquor = to speak.]

Fīto, fat, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pơt,


1．The act of apeaking．
2．That which is＂apoken，＂whether by the lipa or hy the pen．
TI Uaed apecially of utterances by the Pope on mattera regarding which he desirea to ddreas his followere and the world．
\1－1ö－dǐ－al，a．［In Sw．odal；Ger．，Fr．，\＆ Port．allodial；Sp．alodial．］Pertaining to land，or tha tenure of land held withutit any acknowledgment of a feudal auperior；held not by feudal tenure，but independently．
allodial，that in，wholly independent，and held of oo su
al－10＇－dil－al－ist，s．［Eng．allodial；－ist．］One who holds allodial land．
＂Moreaver，instead of paying and fige like the free
allodialist
al－10̈－dĭă1＇－1－ty̆，s．［Eng．allodial；－ity．In Fr．allodialite；ltal．allodialita．］The stste of being in poaseasion of allodial land．
（1848）．Allodialite，AS．，allodiality．＂－Graglia：Ital．Dict．
W－10＇－aľ－al－ly̆，adv．［Eng．allodial；－ly．］By the tenure called allodial
＂And io Germany，accoonding to Du Cange（Gloss， lit Baronqsi，s chass of men cailed Semper Bar
heid their lands allodially．
ă1－10＇－dĭ－an，$\alpha$ ．［From allodium（q．v．）．］The aame as Allodial（q．v．）．（Cowel．）
al－10＇－dì－ŭm，s．［In Sw．odalgodo；Ger． allodium；Fr．alleu，or franc－alleu；Low Lat． allodium．A word of uncertain etymology． According to Pontoppidan，it comes from all ner od＝all property，whole estate，or pro－ perty in the higheat sense of the word．Odh ua connected with odal；Dan．odel；Oreadian word allodial．Less probably derived from the Celtic allod＝ancient．］
1．Law：Landed property belonging to a person in his own right，and for which he consequently owes no rent or service to a auperior．It is contradistinguished from feorl （feud），which is landed property held from a （feud），which is landed property held from a
superior，on condition of the tenants rendering superior，on condition of the tenants rendering him eartain service．According to Sir Edward
Coke，Blackatone，and other writers，there is no Coke，Blackstone，and other writers，there is no
allodial land at all in Britain，every fragment of the island heing held mediately or imme－ diately from the sovereign．It is considered however，by those who have investigated the subject that＂udal，＂namely，allodial tenure， exists in parts of Orkney．［Udal．］The land In the British Colonies and America is also allodial．（Blackstone：Comment．，ii．，4，5，7．）
$\dagger$ 2．An estate inherited from an ancestor， as opposed to one acquired in any other way
Kıl－1ŏg＇ón－ite，s．［In Ger．allogonit．From Gr．ädios（allos）$=$ other；ywvia（gönia）$=$ angle；－ite．］
Min．：A mineral，called also Herderite（q．v）．
ăl＇－lŏ－grăph，8．［Gr．äddos（allos）$=$ another， and $y p a \phi \dot{\eta}(g r a p h e ̄)=a$ writing．］A document written by other partiea than those to whom it refers．It is opposed to Autograpm．
（1－1ŏ－mor－phite，s．［1n Ger．allomorphit； Gr．aidó $\mu$ op $\phi$ os（allomorphos $=$ of strange shape：ád os $($ allos $)=$ allotiler，strange，and $\mu$ орф $\boldsymbol{\eta}($ morphē $)=$ form，shape；－ite．］
Min．：A mineral，a variety of barite，or harytes．It has the form and cleavage of arrhydrite．It is found near Rudolstadt，in Germany．
al－1ö＇ne，a．Old spelliog of Alone．
＇al－1ŏngè，s．［Fr．allongé $=$ lengthened；pa． par．of allonger＝to lengthen，to extend，as he arm；hence to thrust．］
1．In Fencing：A pass or thrust with a rapier，so called from the lengthening or ex－ tending of the fencer＇s arm in delivering the blow．
2．Horsemanship：A long rein used when a horse is trotted in the hand．
3．Comm．：An additional slip of paper an－ nexed to a bill to afforit room for endorsements when the original bill is too small for the purpose．（Byles：On Bills，10th ed．，p．150．）
tal－1ôó，v．t．Rare form of Halloo（q．v．）．
Alloo thy furlous mastiff hid hin vex
A sad nuemorial of their past offence．＂－Philiz
＂al－18on＇，a Old spelling or Alóne．
 another；Eng．，\＆c．，palladium．］ 1 minaral which cryatslliaea in hexagonal small tablets， whila palladium，to which it is akin，does so in minute octahedrons．In occurs in the Harz Mountains．
 another，and ratntıкós（patiētikos）＝subject to feeling．］［Allopathy．］Pertaining to allo－ pathy．
abl－16－păth－et＇－icoal－1y̆，adv．［Eng．allopa－ thetical；－ly．］After tha manner prescribed by allopathy．
ある－16－păth＇－1̌c，a．［1n Fr．allopathique；Gr．
 state，condition．］［Allopatiy．］Pertaining to allopathy．
31－16－păth＇－10－al－1y̆，adv．［Eng．allopathi－ cal；－ly．］After the mannar prescribed by allopathy．
al＇－16－păth－ǐst，or axl－1ŏp＇－a－thĭst（the form al＇－lŏ－path，occasionally used，is of doubtful propriety），s．［In Ger．allopath．］ One who practisea or believes in allopathy．
ă1＇－1ŏ－path－y̆，or ăl－lŏp＇－a－thy̆，s．［In Fr． and Ger．allopathie；from Gr．àdos（allos）$=$ another，and $\pi \dot{\alpha} \theta o s=$ anything which befalls one；lience，a passive state or condition $\pi a \theta$ eiv（pathein）， 2 aor．inf．of $\pi \dot{\alpha} \sigma x \omega$（paschō） $=$ passively to receive an impression，to suffer．］A system of medicine－that ordi－ narily practised－the object of which is to pro－ duce in the bodily frame another condition of things than that in or from which the disease has originated．If this can be done the disease it is inferred，will cease．Allopathy is opposed to homœopathy，which aims at curing diseases by producing in antagonism to them symptoms sminiar to those which they produce；the lomeopathic doctrine beiog that＂like is cured by like．＂
II is chiefly by homcopathists that the term allopathy is used．
ă1＇－1ŏ－phāne，s．［In Ger，allophan：Gr． ä $\lambda \operatorname{los}($ allos $)=$ another，and фaivw（phainō）$=$ to make to appear．The reference is to its change of appearance under the hlow－pipe．］ A mineral classed by Dana as the first of his Sub－silicates．It occurs amorphous，in in crustations，stalactitic，or nearly pulverulent． It is pale sky－blue，green，brown，ycllow，or colourless．its hardness is 3 ；sp．gr． 1.85 1．89．It is very brittle．It consists of silica， $19 \cdot 8$ to $24 \cdot 11$ parts；alumina， $32 \cdot 20$ to 41 parts water， $35 \cdot 74$ to $44 \cdot 20$ ，with a little lime．
 ant puivw（phaino）＝to cause to appear． Fertaining to anything which changes its

## allophanic acid，

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ．A monureide of car－ bonic acid obtained hy passing the vapour of eyanie acid into absolute alcohol
al＇－lŏ phite，$s$ ．［Gr．äd dos（allos）$=$ another， and oditns（ophites）$=$ serpentine．］
Mir，a pale greyish－green mineral，a variety of Penminite．it contains silica， $36 \cdots 23$ ；alnuina， 2192 ；magnesia， 35.53 ，with smaller amounts of water，sesquioxide of iron，and oxide of chromiam．It resembles pseudophite．It is found in siheria．
†al－1o－phy̆l＇－ǐan，a．\＆s．［Lat．allophylus； Gr．addodudos（allophulos）$=$ of another tribe $\dot{\dot{a}} \wedge$ dos $($ allos $)=$ another，and $\phi \cup \lambda \dot{\eta}$（phulë）$=$ a tribe．
A．As oulj．：A term introduced by Prichard （Net．Hist．of Man，2nd ed．，pp．185，186）to characterise the nations or races of Eurone and Asia not belonging to the Indo－European， the Syro－Arabian，or the Egyptian races．The term has all but fallen into disuse，having been superseded by Turanian（q．v．）．
B．As subst．：A member of any such race［A］．
ăl＇Iŏ－quy̆，s．［Lat．alloquium；from allo－ piucur $=$ to sneak to ：ad $=$ to，and loquor $=$ to
speak．］The act of speaking to any one；an address delivered to one in conversation，or more formally．
 and the botanleal word sorus＝the organs of fructification upon 8 fern．So named on account of the different
aspects of the aori at diverae periods．］A genus of ferns now much mora commonly name of Crypto gramma $A$ pus is now $C$ ． crispa，and ia commonly called the Paraley Fern
from its similarity in appearance to that plant． the annexed illus tration is shown


Parsley fern （allosorus crispua）． a specimen with one fertile and two barred fronds．
al－1ǒt＇，＊a－1ŏtt＇e，＂a－1б̆t＇，v．t．［A．S．hleotan $=$ to cast lots，to appoint or ordain by lot； hlat $=$ a lot．］
$\dagger$ 1．To distribute by lot．
2．To distribute in any way，to giva a share to each．
man cancout be too scrupulous in allotting thera thot a man canaut be too scrupu
due portion of it．＂－Tatler．
3．To grant，to bestow，to assign．
＂Five days we do allot thee for provision， And，on the sixth，to turn thy histed bisk
Shaken our king dom．
Shear，
al－lŏt＇－ment，s．［Eng．allot；－ment．］
A．Ordinary Language：
1．The act of assigning by lot，or of assign－ ing in any way to one as his lot or share，or of bestowing anything on any one．
2．The state of being so sllotted，or having one＇s lot assigned．

I see it not in their allotment here
3．Anything allotted
（c）Anything allotted to a person；one＇s share or portion．
allotments，when the grantee pras willing to huy the

（b）Anything appropriated to a particular purpose，or set apart for a special use．
＂It is laid out into a grove for fruits and shade，
vineyark，and an allotment for olives and herbs．＂
Broome．Technically：
1．Comm．：The dividing of a ship＇s cargo inte portions，the right of purchasing which is assigned to several persons by lot
2．Polit．Econ．Allotment of Land，or the Allotment System：An assignment of small portions of land to agricultural labourers or the humbler class of artisans gratuitously， or for a small rent，to enable thent to eke ont their scanty incomes，and develol，home feel－ ings in their rainds．Or an assigument of portions of land for the production of par－ ticular crops．（Mill：Pol．Econ．，l＇1．440，\＆c．）
allotment－holder，s．One who holds an allotment．

It does not answer to any one to may others for exiotment－holder．gladly minder peasant，or even the re to be wholly reaped by himself．${ }^{\text {m }}$－Mill：Polit，Econ
ăl－1o－tróp＇－1c，a．［Eng．allotropy；－ic．］Per－ taining to allotropy；existing in diverse states， as the diamond in the form of the hardest of minerals，and also of charcoal．
＂Welt，what is lampr－black？Chemista will tel You that it is ana allotronic form of the diamond：here heat．Now the altorropie condition has long been do．

all－1ŏt＇－rŏp－Isç，s．［Ling．allotropy；－ism．］ The same as Allotropy（ $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$ ．）．
 another manner a入入os（allos）$=$ another，and $\tau \rho \circ \pi \bar{n}($ trone $)=s$ turn，turning，change ；tpencu（trepo）＝to turn．］ of properties which is ohserved in many of properties which is ohserved in nany
aubstances．For instance，there are some minerala which crystallise in two distinct and unallied form of crystals．This dimorphism is a case of allotropy．（Graham＇a Chemistry，vol．

[^22]1．4p．176－81．）For the diamond and carbon ee exampla under Allotropic．So also there is a variety of sulphur which is aolubla，and another which is insolubla；and a common， and again an amorphous phosphorus differing in their qnalities．
al－1ot＇－ta－ble，a．［Eng．allot；－able］That may be allotted or essigned．
\＆1－1ŏt＇－těd，pa．par．\＆a．［Allot．］
＂What will the saltora？Must my sorvant－traln
For them to form aome exauisite repist
Pops：Homer＇s Odyyey，be．Iv．，906－908．
＂In the house of God wery Chriotian has his olloted
Kl－1ơt＇－tēe，s．［Eng．allot；－tec．］A person to whom land is allotted when an Eoclozure Actis being carried out，or shares are aasigoed when a public company is being formed．
al－lǒt＇－tẽr，3．［Eng．allot；－er．］Ons who sllots or assigna．
al－lŏt＇－tẽr－y̆，8．［Eng．allot ；eery．］That which is assigned to one by lot or otherwise． ＂Allow me wuch exercisen as may becotre a gentle－ man ；or give me the poor allotery my father
by testament．＂－Shnkesp．：As Fou Like $I$ ，L．
al－1ơt＇thǐng，pr．par．［Allos．］
＊All－ō＇－vẽr，prep．［Eag．all；over．］Over and forir thousand marks hyeare，by and allover his heri－ table jurisuiction．－Cultoden State Papers，p． 335 ．
al－1ow＇（1），＂a－low（1），a－loue（1），y．t ［0．Fr．alouer，from Lat．allaudare，adlaudare $=$ to praisa，from $a d=$ to，and laus（acc． laudem）＝praise．］
＊1．To praise．
＂Saint Mury Magdaleyn was more alowed of Christ －Sir $T$ ．Wore ：Works，fo． 672 ．
＊2．To approve，to aanction，\＆c．
＂Truly yo bear witnese that ye allowe the deeds of

－3．To take iato account，to reckon．
$\because$ Abrom levede to God，and it was alowid to bym
－1
－1aw（2），＂a－low（2），v．t．\＆i．IO．Fr． alloco，from Lat．oul $=$ to，and loco $=$ to let，to lease，to farm out．］
A．Transitive
I．Ordinary Language：
1．To accord，grant，give，or bestow，eitber in gatisfaetion of a claim of right or from generosity．
＂But in the Netherlanda England and Holland were deternilued to allow him nothing．＂－yacoulay：Hist．
2．To permit，as a course of conduct；to grant licenca to．
＂Let＇s follow the old carl，and get the bediam
To lead him where he would，hils roguish madnoes
3．To admit of，to tolerate，as being con－ sistent with the genius of．
allowed．＂－Pops：Homer：© hasey．poem demanded or 4．To admit，or concede，as that a statement 18 true，or that a right haa been eatablished． （Followed by an objective case，or by the isfinitiva mosd．）
＂A Ad have hope toward God，which they themselves dead－Actas Eviv，15．
＂That some of the Preabstarisos declsred openly anainst the king＇s marder，I allow to bo true．＂－Swif II．Technically：
Comm．：To dednct from reat or other money fur a speeified cause．
B．Intransitive ：
＊1．To permit，to suffer．
2．To grant，to concede，to admit．
3．To make an shakenent or deduction for． ＂Greatactions and wuccesses io war，alloring still
for the differeat ways of making it．add the circume Tor the different wayz of making it．
al－10w＇－a－ble，a．［Eng．allow；－able．］
＊A．［See Allow（1）．］Approvable，worthy of approbation．（Hacket：Life of Archbp． Williams，gnoted in Trench＇s Select Gloss．，p．4．）
B．［Allow（2）．］Permissible，that may be allowed，either as legitimate in argnment，or unobjectionable io conduct．
＂A plea ullowable or Jant．＂Cowper：Convereation．
al－10w＇－a－ble－neps，s．［Eng．allow；－able； －ness． 1 The quality of being allowabla ；law－ fulness，exemptlou from prohibition．
－Lota an to their nature nue，and allowableness in though better defended by others－ －Sougned hy souse，
al－1ow＇－a－blyy，adv．［Eng．allow；－able；－ly．］
In a manner that may be allowed．
＂Theso are mich more frequently，and more allowo－
＂al－10w＇－ance（1），＊al－10w＇－aunçe，＊al ow＇－ance，＊al－ow＇－ans，s．［Eng．allow （1）；－ancu．1
－1．Praiae，spprobation．

## ${ }^{4}$ His pilot

 of very export and approved allowence＂＂，il 12．Sanction，conseut．
＂The taking troun another what to his，Withont his trowledge or ollowance，is properly called atealing．＂， p． 196.
3．Taking Into account，reckoning
＂The lord loketh to haue alowance for bua beeten，＂
P．Ploweman，p． 6 L ，（Richardivom．）
al－16w＇－ançe（2），＂al－16w－aunçe，s． ［ALLOW（2）．］
L．Ordinary Language
＊1．An allontment，an appointed portion of food，liquor，\＆c．
＂Short allowance of vietanal＂
Lonpflllow：Miles Seamdish 5.

## ＂In such a scant alloweance of star－light＂＂

2．An abatement，daduction．
＂Allowaunce in rekonyage Subductio．＂－Auloes：
（a）
（a）Figuratively：
（1）An excuse．
＂The whole poem，though written in heroick verse， of the Pindarick nature，as well in the thought an of allowance for it．＂－Dryden．
（2）An abatement．
＂Astar making the grentest allowance for frad．＂－保
＊3．Permission，liceace，indulgence．
＂They shonld therefore be accustomed betimes to Consuit and make tre of their reason before thes give
4．Assent，acknowledgment；assent to the truth of an npinion ：admission that there ia justice in a claim．
－＂Modesty fo goneral which is a tacit allowance of 5．Snfferance，permission．
＂There were many casases of difirence；the chlef belog the allweance of slavery th the South．＂－Free man：Gen．Sketch of Hitt，p． 364.
6．A atated aum of money given io lien of rations，of food，sce，or designed to enabla a person occupying a high official station to dispeose hoapitality on a large scale．
that，though he drew a large allowance under pratence of keening，${ }^{\text {a }}$ public table he never
II．Technically：
（a）Law
1．The state of being admitted：as，the allow ance of a franchise $=$ the admission that a franchise which one has been exercising，or claims legitimately，belongs to him．（Black－ stone：Comment．，bk．iii．，ch．17．）
2．The atate of being granted ：as，the allow－ ance of a pardon $=$ the granting of a parion ； the allowance of s writ of error $=$ the permis sion to ohtain a writ of error．（Blackstone： Comment．，bk．iv．，chapa．30，31．）
3．Moncy or property allotted，as，for in－ stance，that which is allotted to a bankrupt for subaistence．（Blackstone：Comment．，ii．31．）
（b）Comm．：Deductions from the weight of goods aold on account of the weight of the packages in which they are enclosed；or more apecifically，for draft，tare，tret，and cloff（q．v．）．
tal－10w＇－ance，v．f．［From the anbstantive．］ To put upon allowance；to assign a certain weighed or measured quantity of food or liqnor．


al－lowed，pa．par．\＆a．［ALLow．］ As adjective：
1．［Allow（I）．］Approved of，tolerated， sanctioned，licensed，chartered．

## ＂There is no slander in an aVowd fool＂ <br> 2．［Allow（2）．］Admitted，not danied ： vield

## 

al－10w＇－ẽr，3．［Eng．allow；er．］One who allows．
 With thetr atocige and allowork do mmith bray of thase aftainted of Eigh Trection（1606），p． 18 ．
 \＆conj．［Allow．］
＊As conjunction：Supposing，admitting for tha sake of argument．
ă1－lŏx＇－ăm，s．［Eng．all（antoin）axpalic），and sutu＇．－an．］
Chem．：A snbstance obtained by tha action of atrong nitric acid on uric acid in tha cold． Alloxan crystallises in large efflorescent rect angular prisms， $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4} 4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ which lose their water of crystalliaation at $160^{\circ}$ ．Alloxan dissolves io water；the solntion is scid and assolves io water；the solntion is scid and atains tha skio red；it gives astringent，and stains the skio red；it gives a hlue colour with a ferrous salt and an alkali， hydrocyanic acid and ammonia．
九l－lŏx－ăn＇－Ǐc，a．［Eng．allosann；－ic．］Per－ taining to alloxan

## alloxanic acid，s

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ．A bibasic acid obtalned by adding baryta－water to a aolotion of alloxan heated to $60^{\circ}$ ，and decomposing the bariom salt by dilnte sulphuric acid．Alloxanic acid crystallises to amall radiated needles．1is silver salt is insoluble and anhydrous，and when its salts are boiled with water they are decomposed into urea and mesoxolates．

㐅1－1ŏx－ăn＇－tǐn，s．［ALLoxan．］
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{~N}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{7} .3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ．A anbstance ob－ tained by passing $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ through a strong cold solution of alloxan，when the alloxantin is precipitated along with sulphur ；it dissolves in hoiling water，and separates on cooliog in tha form of small four－aided，oblique in the form of smal rour－sided，oblique， rhombic，colourless prisms．lis solution precipitate with baryta－water，which disap－ pears on heating ；it reduces silver aalts．By chlorioe or nitric acid it is oxidised to al－ loxan．It is converted into dialuric acid by passing $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ through a boiling aolution of it． A hot saturated solution of alloxantin，mixed with a neutral aalt of ammonia，turna purple， which disappears，nramile being deposited． When boiled with water and lead dioxide alloxantin forms urea and lead carbonate．Its crystals，when heated to $150^{\circ}$ ，give off their water of crystallisation．
al－loy＇，＊al－lày，＊a－làye，s［In Dut allooi；Fr．aloi（from loi＝law），alliage；Sp． liga；Port．liga；Ital．lega，leganza＝league， alloy．（See the verb．）Connected with Lat． ligo $=$ to hind，and with lex＝law；the pro－ portion of any metals combined for the pur－ prose of the coinage being regalated by law． （See Wedgwood，\＆c．）．］
－Alloy was formerly syelled Allay（q．v．）．
A．Ordinary Language
I．Literally：
I．The act of mixing a laser with a more precious metal for a legitimate purpose or for frauch．Used specially，though not exclu－ aively，of the coinage．The general alloy of gold is from twenty－two to two per cent．；a pound of silver contains $11 \mathrm{oz} 2 \mathrm{~d} \mathbf{~ t}$ ．of silver and 18 dwt．of alloy．For jewellery ther are the following legal standards： $18,15,12$ ， and 9 carats

The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes
With hras that though the cosi be fair at yo，
It wolde rather brest in tno than plyc．
It wolde rather brest in tho than plye＂＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Chaucer：} C \text { ．} T \text { ．，o，oss－s．}\end{gathered}$
2．The haser metal so mixed with the one more precious
11．Fig：The act of mixing anything of lesser value，or of no value at all，with some thing lreetions．
＂I It would be interesting to see how the pure gold mingled by the two statesmen with just that quantity


Gite，făt，färe，amiast，whãt，fẩl，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre ；pine，pĭt，sïre，sir，marine；gō，pơtu


## B. Technically

1. Chem. The mixture of any matal with any other, precious or less precious, it matters not, mercury oniy being exceptod. A mixture of mereury with another metal is called
amalgam, and not an alloy. . [Amalgan.]
"The combloations of notallic olemente among thermselved are distinguinhod by the general term athoys, and those of mercury
2. Min : A natural alloy is the occurrenca of two or more matals united in a state of nature. Osmium and iridium, when met with, are always in this condition. fIriposMine.] On the contrary, the alloys of metals for manufacturing purposes are, as a rale, artificially made. Thus brass, an slloy of copper, contains 28 to 34 per cent. of zine; gun-metal, 90 parts of copper to 10 of tia; bronze, 91 parts of copper, 2 parts of tid, 6 parts of zinc, and I part of lead.
al-10y', "al-1ā'y, "a-lā'ye, v.t. [Appareatly from the verb, rather than the verb from it. In Fr. allier = (1) to ally, to unite, to alloy Port. ligar; Lat. ligo = to bind.] [Allay.]

L Literally:

1. To mingle a precious metal with one of 8 baser character.
"Siliver may be readily alloyed with most metals" 2nd ed., vol. 11. p. sta
2. To mingle two metals tegether without reference to the question whether one is more and the other less precious.
II. Fig.: To diminish the purity or value of anything by mingling with it that which is inferior to it in these reapects. (Sometimea it has after it with, or more rarely by.)
"His history aypears to be better ascertained than thatof bis fathar, Cypselus , hnt tha accounts of him Hish, ch. xiv., $\$ 14$

† al-loy'-age, s. [Eng. alloy; -age. In Fr. clliage, from allier $=$ to alloy.] The art of alloying metals; atso, the combination thus fermed. (Lavoisier.)
al-1бђed', pa. par. \& a. [Allov, v.]
al-16y'-ing, pr. par. [ALLov, v.]
âll'-spiçe, s. [Eng. all; spice. So named becanse its flavour somewhat resemblea that of a mixture of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg. ] 1. A kind of pepper, consisting of the dried berries of Pimenta afficinalis (Myrtus Pimenta, Linn., Eugenia Pimenta, De C.), в tree belonging to the order Myrtacee (Myrtleblooma). It is inported almost entirely from Jamaica, and is hence ealled Jamaica pepper. It is termed slso Pimento, from Sp. pimienta $=$ pepper; its berries in shape and fiavou reaembling peppercorns. The trees are cultivated in Jamaica in plantations called pimente walke. Their unripe fruits, and to a lease extent all parts of them, abound in an essen tial oil, which has the same composition as oil of cloves; of this tha berries yield from three to flve per cent. It is a powerful irritant, and is often used to allay toothache. The

allspice (pimenta ofeicinalig). Leaves, Bower, and fruit
bruised berries are carminative : they stimu late the atomach, promote digestion, and re Jieve fiatulency. The allspica inported into this country ls derived from Pimenta officinalis, and not from Pimenta acris. The latter affords a prodnct somewhat similar, which is occasionally used as a aubstitute for the other. Hence the allspice-tree, properly ao called, is Hence the allspice-tree,
the Pimenta offixalis.
3. The English name of the genas Calycan thns, and specially of C. foridus, which has a sceat like the pimento-tree. It grows in Carolina, and is often called the Carolina allspice. Lindley, is his Nat. Syst. of Bot. tormed the order Calycanthscese, the Carolina Allapice tribe; but in his Veg. Kingd. he altered the designation to Calycanths

IJ Japan allspice is the English name of the genus Chimouanthus, which belongs to the Calycanthacese ; Wild allspice ls Benzoin odoriferum s apeciea of the Laurel order, said to have been used as a aubstitute for the true allsplca in the American War of Indepeadeace (Lindley: Veg. Kingd. and Treas. of Bot., \&c.)
ă1-lü-âud'-íte, s. [Named after M. Allaud. The name given by Dameur to a minera nupposed to be altered triplite, found near Limoges. It is not the same as the Alluaudite of Bernhardi. Dana classes it as a variety of Triphylite (q.v.)
al-1ûde, vi. [ $\ln \mathbf{S p}$, aludir; Port. alludir ; ital. alludere; Lat. alludo $=$ to play with $a d=$ with respect te; ludo $=$ to play. $]$ To make indirect reference to, to hint at, without directly mentioning.
${ }^{4}$ These speches of Jerome and Chrysostom do seem to alluade unto su.

## al-10'-díng, pr. par. [Alluor.]

al-lú'-mée, $a$. [Fr. allumé, pa. par. of allumer $=$ to light.] [Alluminate.]
Her: : A term applied to describe the eyes of animals when they are depicted sparkling or red.
 light, to illuminate ; froun lumiere $=$ light.] To colour, to paint upon paper or parchment to illnminate a manuseript.
TI Now buperseded by Illuminate (q. $\boldsymbol{v}$.).
 One whe colours or paints upou paper or parchment. He was called an alluminor, that is, an iliominator, because of the light, grace and ornament which he imparted to the figures on which he operated. (See Stat. I Rich. III. cap. 9 ; also Cowel.)

T Now eontracted inte Limner (q.v.).

* al-lan-ge, *al-lin-ge, * al-lun-ges, al-ins, odv. [A.S. eallunga, eallinga.] Entirely, completely, fully.
"It gemethe ns it were of whete hut it is not
all ynges of suche sauour." - Maunderile. Travelt. p. 189.
"Turn me aftunge to the."
O. E. Homilies (ted. Horria), 1. I6e
al-lür'ance, s. [Alcure.] Enticement, flattery.
"To draw by allurance. Blandior."-Baret.
* al-Iür'e, s. [From Fr. leurre = a lure.] A lure or decoy for hirds; or, figuratively, a source of temptation to people.

II It is now contracted into Luse (q.v.)
"The rather to train them to his allure, be toid often they orere over.topped and trodden down by
genilenien..-Hay gentlenie
al-lur'e, v.t. [From Fr. leurrer $=$ to decoy, to lure; from leurre $=$ a lure.] To draw or tempit one forward by presenting an object of attraction likely to set upon him or her, as hait does upon tishes, or the crumbs in a snare upon hirds.
"They allure through the lusts of the Besh, through much wantomess, those that were ciean cecaped from
al-Iüred', pa. par. \& a. [Allure, v.]
al-lür'e-mĕnt, s. [Eng. allure; -ment.] 1. The act of alluring
"Adam by his wife's allurement fell." $\begin{aligned} \text { Milton }: ~ \\ P\end{aligned}$., bk. it.
2. That which allures; that which attracts or tempts.
"Wlith feminine allurement soft nind fair."
all-lür'-ẽr, s. [Eng. allure; -er.] One who allures, attracts, or entices.

Mon wealth decreases, and our changes riso ; Money, the sweet allurer of our hopes, oceans, and comes in by drops."
Dryden: Prologue to the Provitects.
al-lür'-ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [ALLURE.]
A. As present participle or adjective: Luriag, enticing, attractive.

## B. As substanitive: Enticement, Iux <br> Thus henvy thus refandement, thas dergtating <br> 

al-lüx'-ing-ly̆, ade. [Eag. alluring; -ly.] la an alluring manuer, stractlvely, enticingly. (Johnson.)
$\dagger$ ali-lüx'-̌̌ng-ň̌en, s. [Eng. alluring; -ness.] The quality of alluring or attracting by the presentation of some olject of desire. ( $D y c h e$.)
al-lü'-gion, a. [In Fr. allusion; Sp. alusion; Ital. allusione: from Lst. allusio $=8$ playing or eporting with.] [ALLUDE.]

1. Ordinary Language: A reference to anything not directly mentioned, a hint.

bentham. $\rightarrow$ Kevautay: Hut. Eng., cil $x$.
2. Rhet. : A figure by which something is applied to or uaderstood of another, on account of a certain resemblance between them.
al-1ū'-sǐve, a. [In Rp. alusivo; Port. and Ital. allusivo.]
A. Ordinary Language:
3. Containing an allusion. [See B.]

* 2. Parabolical.
" "Allustres, or parahoilical, is a narration applied only to expreas some epecial purpose or coucelt, which uso In the anctent times as by the fathes of Assop hierogiyphics, may appear."-Bacon: Advanoemend of
B. Technically

Her. : Allusive arms, called also canting or punning arms, alld, by the French, armes parlantes, are those in which the charges suggest the bearer's Castila and Leon of Castila and Leon are two castles and wo lions. The arms of Arundel are swalthe time of Jimes 1 ., allusive arms were treated respectfully, ont afterwards they fell into disrepute.
 (Gloss. of Heraldry.)
arms of abundel.
al-lū'sǐve-ly̆, adv. [Eng. allusive; -ly.] By means of an allusion; by way of allusion
 allusively, are noted the ron
was the eagie."-Hammond.
al-lu'-sĭve-něss, s. [Eng. allurive; -ness.] The quality of being allusive.
"There may, according to the multiffrious allumiro ners of the prophe ticali attle, another 1utahie neaning
be also intimated. - (ore: Seven Churches, ch. 9 .
al-l̄̄'sór- $\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{y}}$, a. [From Eng. allusion.] Containing an allusion.
This was an unhappy allusory omen of hie atter
actiona "- Heatht Flagellum, or Life of Cromwell actiona
$(1699), ~ p . ~$
12
ăl-Iü'-vi-all, a. [Eug. alluviuin; al. In Ger. and Fr. alluvial; Lat. alluvius.] Pertaining to alluvium ; washed away from one place and deposited in another. (Used specially in geology.)

Portions of plainas loaded with allurizl accumnlations by trangient floo
8 tb ed. $(1650) \mathrm{ch}$ x x ivil.
Alluvial deposits: Deposits consisting of alluvinm ( $q$. v.).
al-lй'-จǐ-oŭs, a. [Lat alluvius.] Alluvial
 vī-ō (Scotch), s. [In Fr. alluvion; Sp. alw vion; Port. alluviuo; Ital. alluvione. From Lat. alluvio $=(1)$ an inundation, (2) alluvial land; alluo $=$ to wash against: $a d=$ to, against; luo $=$ to wash.]
A. Ordinary Language: The act or process of washing away soil, gravel, rocke, \&c., and depositing the debris in other places; also the materials thus deposited.
either by alluyion, by the washing ap of sand and earh, so nin thine to make

- Blackatoms: Comment., hk. iit, eh. 17.
B. Technically
I. Geol. and Physical Geog. In these aclences the form of the words is alluvium, or rarely alluvion.



1. Formerly: The gravel, mud, sand, \&c., depusited by water aubsequently to the Noachian daluge. It was oppoeed to diluvium, anpposed to be laid down by tha deluge itself, or, in the opinion of others, hy aome great wave or seriea of woves originated by the suddan npheaval of large tracta of land or some other potent cause, different from the comparatively tranquil actlon of water which goes on day by day. [Diluvium.]
2. Now:
(a) "Earth or mud, gravela, stones, and other transported matter which hava been washed away and thrown down by rivera, floods, or other causea upon land not permanently aubmerged beneath tha waters of lakes or seas." (Lyell: Princip. of Geol, Glossary.) Aa generally used, the word is apecially amployed to designats the transported matter laid down by fresh water during the Pleistocene and recent periods. Thus it indicates partly a process of mechanical operation, and partly a date or period. It ahould not be forgotten that the former has gone on through all bygone geological agea, and has not beeu cosfined to any one time. Many of the hardest and most compact rocks were once loosely-colering débriz laid dowa by water. The most typical example of alluvium may be seen in the deltas of the Niie, Gaages, Misaissippi, and many other rivera. some rivers have alluviums of different agea on the alopea down into their valleya. The more modern of these belong to the recent period, as do the organic or other remains which they contain, while the older (as thosa of tha Somme, Thamea, Ouse, \&e.), which are of Pleistocene age, enclosa more or leas rudely chipped fint implements, with the remaina of mammats either locally or everywhere extinct. [Neolithic, Palieolithic, Pleistocene, \&c] Though in many cases it is possible clearly to separate alluviums of different ages, yet the tendency of each new one is to tear up, re-distribute, and confound all its predecessors.

M Moreover, the last operations of water have a existing alu viums.-Lyell: Elem. of Geal., ch. VLL "As a gereral rule, the finvistlie alluvia of different ages. $\%=-1$ bid., ch. x
(b) Volcanic alluvium: Sand, ashes, \&c, which, after being emitted from a volcauo, come under the action of water, and are by it re-deposited, as was the case with the materials which entered and filled the interior of houses at Pompeii. (Lyell: Elements of Geol, ch. xxv., index.)
(c) Marine alluvium: Alluvium produced by inundations of the sea, such as those which have from time to time overflown the castern coast of India. (Lyell: Princip. of Geol, ch. xlvii.)
II. Law. The form of the word generally used in English law is alluvion, and in Scotch law alluvio. In both of these the enactment is, that if an " eyott," or little island, ariae in a river midway between the two banka, it belongs in common to the proprietors on the opposite banka; but if it arise nearer one aide, then it belongs to the jroprietor whose lands, it there adjoina. If a sudden inundation cut off part of a proprietor's land, or transfer the materials to that of another, he shall be recompensed by obtaining what the river has deposited in another place; but if the proceas deposited in another place; but if the process
be a gradual one, there is no redress. (Blackbe a gradual one, there is no redress. (Black-
stone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. xvii.) ("Allustone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. xvii.) ("Allu-
vio:" Index to Erskine's Instit. Scotch Law.)

## - âll'-wāy, "all'wãyeş, * âll wāyeş,

 *al-wey, adv. [Alwava.] (Prompt. Parv., Spenser, déc.) allier $=$ to ally, to combine; Sp. aliar ; Port. alliar: from Lat. alligo $=$ to bind to; ligo $=$ to bind.]

1. To unite or form a relationship by means of marriage.
"Elinshib . . . was allied unto Tohiab."-Neh.
2. To unite in a confederacy ; also, to unite by the bond of love.
"These three did love each other dearely well,
And with so firme affection wero aluce "N., il 43
"O chlof! in blood. and now in arms allied $t^{\prime \prime}$
3. To estallish between two thinge a relation founded on their resemblanca to each ather.
"Two lines are indeed remotely atlied to Virgils
If Ally la used more frequently In the pasaive than In the active voice,
 the verb. In Fr. allic. 1
4. A peraon united to another by the marrlage bond, or by the tie of near relationship. 'Thif day I take the for myn allyc,'
Bayde this blisful fnire mayde deeren
Chaucer: $C: T, 12,220-21$
Ibid., 15,899.
IT Now rarely used in this senae, unleas when the peraon to whom one is united is of rank or political importance.
"This gentlerman, the prince's near ally,"
5. A state or princa bound to one by a treaty or league; a confederate.
"Lewis had spared no effort to gain
ally."-Nacautay: Hist, Eng., ch, ix.
Then, turning to the martial hosta, he criee
Be men, my friends, in action and io name
Pope: Homer's lifad, bk. xvii., 205-207.
ál-1妾-chol-y, a. [Apparently the word melancholy half remembered by an uneducated peraon.] Melancholy.
"Host. Now. my young guest, methink ron're
altychoiy; I pray you, why is it? Marry, minne host because I cannot be merry."
Shakenp. : Two Gentlemen of Ferona, iv. ${ }^{2}$.
al'-lȳfe, conj: [Eng. all; if.] Although. "That allyfe your Lordshippes letters came
W. Blithemane, Leters (152s), (fonaut., iv. 477 .
al-1 $\mathbf{y}^{\prime}$-ing, pr. par. [ALLY, v.]
ǎl'-1̆̌l, s. [From allium (q.v.).]
Chem.: A monad organic radical having the formula $\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)$, isomeric with the triad radical propenyl $\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{II}_{5}\right)^{\prime \prime \prime}$, two of the carbon atoma being united to each other by two bonds.

## allyl alcohol, 8.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5} \cdot \mathrm{OH}=$ allylic alcohol $=$ acrylic alcohol, a primary monatomic alcohol obtained by decomposing allyl jodide with silver oxalate. The allyl oxalate is decomposed by ammonia, yielding oxamide and allyl alcohol. Allyl alcohol is a colourless, pungent liquid, boiling at $103^{\circ}$. It is oxidised into acrylic aldehyde and acid.
Allyl Iodide, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{I}$, is obtained by distilling glycerine with phosphorus tetriodide. A liquid boiling at $100^{\circ}$. By the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid it is converted into properie.
Allyl Sulphide, $\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2} \mathrm{~S}$, exists in volatile oil of garlic, obtained also by distilling allyl iodide with potassium monosulphide.

Allyl Sulpho-cyanate, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ CNS, occurs in volatile oil of mustard.
ăl'Iy̆l-ēne,s. [Eag. allyl; tene.]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{4}=$ propine, a hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of sodium ethylate on bromopropene. It is a colourless, stinking gas, which burns with a smoky flame. It gives a yelfow precipitate with cuprous chloride.
al-ly̆nge, adv. [A.S. eallunga, eallinga, allungo $=$ entirely, absolutely, altogether. Completely; absolutely. [Allunoe.]
"Hit is not allynge to carpe, sire kyng. wher-ol we
"A Allynge to rarpe $=$ altoge ther (the right thing) to
peak: quite (the thing) to speak."-GLowarial Index to joseph of Arimathia
ăl'-ma, s. [ALme]
ăl'-ma, a. [Fem. of Lat. adj. almus = nourish ing; [rom alo $=$ to nourish.]
Alma Mater (lit. $=$ the nourishing mother or the fostering or bountiful mother): A term often applicd to the univeraity at which on atudied, and which, like a bountiful mother fostered the higher powers of one's intelleet and heart.
"The studious mons of Alma Mrater."

* al-mạ-căn'-tar, s. (Arab.) [Almucantar.]

Al'-măch, 'Ăl'-má-ac, s. [Corrunted Arabic. 1 A fixed star of the third magnitude called also $\gamma$ Andromedæ.
al-mà'díe, s. [Local uame.]

1. In Africa: A sort of cauoe, or small
vessel, about twenty-four feet long, made generally of bark, and in use arnong the negroes.
2. In India : A swift boat, eighty feet long, and six or aeven broad, used at Calicut, on the coast of India. Small vessels of this description are called also cathuri.
X1'-ma-ǧest, \& [In Ger. almagest; Fr. almageste; Sp., Port, \& Ital. almagesto. From Arab. article al=the; Gr. $\mu$ évectos (megistos) $=$ greatest, ouperl. of $\mu$ éyas (megas) $=$ great.]
3. Spec. : A name of honour conferred on I book ireating of geometry and astronomy, pnbliahed by the celebrated Alexandrian geographer and astronomer Ptolemy.

Oa crose. and character, and talioman,
And almagest, nod altar, nothing brigh
Scott : The Lay of the Latt Minatrel, vi 17,
2. Gen. : Any similar production.

Z̆l-ma'-gra, al-ma'-gre, s. [Sp. Called by the Latin writers Sil. Atticum, that is, Attic or Athenian yellow achre.] A fine deep-red ochre, or high apecific aravity, danae yat friable, and with a rough, duaty anrface it is found in Spain, and is used at Sevilla to colour anuff
al'-maī, s. [ALme.]
Al'-māin, * Al'-māyne, X̌i'-mâun, a \& s. [From Fr. Allemagne $=$ Germany.] A. As adj. : German.
"Almain rutters with their horsemen's ataves."
B. As substantive:
I. A German.

Why, he drinks yon, with faclity, yonr Dane dead drumk: he gaeats not to overthrow yonr AL 2. $A$ kind of solemo
almain-leap, s. A dancing leap.
B. Jonson: Devil an A\&s, 1
almain-rivet, s. [Eng. almain; rivet.] A kind of light armour introduced into this country from Germany. It has plates of iron for the defence of the arms.
Philp and and hy the statute of the the snd sth of
of the kingdom was comporyed of the military force Phitp and Mary, we learn that the millitary force
of the
kligd dom was composed of the back hil men, or halberdlers, who wore the armour calied tiers similarly appointed."-Planche: HikG. Brit
(See also Blount's Glossographia.)
ăl'-māist, adv. [Almost.] (Scotch.)
al'-man für'-nąçe, s. [ALMOND-FURNACZ.]
ãl'-man-ăc, ãl'-man-ăck, s. [In Sw. Ger., \& Fr. almanach; Dan. \& Dui. almanak; Sp. almanak, almanaque; Port. almanach; Ital. clmanacco. Apparently Arab. Probably from $a l=$ the $;$ manach $=$ a calendar or diary from mana, or manah $=$ to compute; Heb. ה $\operatorname{D}($ manah $)=$ to distribute, to computa. Wedgwood points out that in the Arab. of Syria olmanazh is = climate or temperature. Othera consider the word to be of Teutonic derivation. Thns Dean Hoare believes it Anglo-Saxon. He Thns Dean Hoare believes it Anglo-saxon. Hglosays that a square stick on which the Anglo-
Saxons carved the conrse of the moon during Saxons carved the conrse of the moon during
the year, to fix the times of new and full moon and the festival days, was called by them almonaght=alh-moon-heed. (Hoare: Eng. Roots, 1855.) Other derivations, both Arabic and Teutonic, have been given.]

* 1. A kind of instrument. usually made of wood, inscribed with various figures and Runic characters, and repreaenting the orcler of the feasts, the dominical letters, the days of the week, the golden number, and other matters. It was used by the old Scandinavian nations for the computation of time, civil and ecclesiastical. It might be made of leaves connected like those of books, or of brass. or horn, or the skins of eels: or the information might be cut on daggers, or on tools of various kinds. Such productions were sometimes called rimstocks, or primestaffs, or runstocks, or runstaffs, or clogs. Remnants of them are atill found in some English counties.

2. A small book primarily designed to furnish a calendar or table of the days belonging to the geveral months of the year for which it is constructed. It is known that an almanac was published by the Greeka of Alexandria about the second century A.D. Almanaca were prolneed by Solomon Jarchus, about
fate, făt, fare, amidst, whãt, fâl, tather; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, maríne; gō, pơt,


1150 A.D.; by Purbach, $1450-1461$; and by Regiomontanus, between 1475 and 1506 . In Eugland, King James I. gave the monupoly of almanack-printing to the Universities and the Stationers' Company, but the former were no more than sleeping partners in the concern and ware, therefore, only partially diagrsced by the extent to which astrological predictious ware issued in their works. Not that the company, much leas the universities, believed in these airy vaticinations; they only pandered to the credulity of the public, which would not till 1828 tolerate an almanac with these blote upon it omitted. In 1775 and 1779 mortal blows were struck at the monopoly of the Univeraities and the Stationers' Company, and the pubtication of almanaca is now free to ail. An objectionable atamp duty of Is. 3d. on each copy isaued has also been a wept away. Some modern almanacs, in addition to the calendar, contain an immense mass of astro nomical, hiatorical, poititical, and atatiatical information, all brought up to the lateat date.
" Here comer the almanack of my true date "Ta watch the storms and hear the sily Give all our almanacks the lie."

The Nautical Almanac is nated in the year 1767 , by Dr. Maskely origiastronomer royal, and many years edited by him. It contains a summary of the funar observations made at Groenwich Observatory and by ita aid the mariner observes the moon and adjacent stary with his sextant, and from compariaon of his observations with the positions given in the Nautical Almanac compates his longitnde, and ascertains the place of his veasel on the trackless ocean. This work contains about 600 pages of elaborate astronomical tables, constructed specially for the use of aeamen in any part of the globe bat containing valuable information for the astronomer on land. Each month has twenty pagea, containing foll details of the phenomeaa of the aun and moon; then follow the ephemerides of the aeven principal planets After this comes a catalogue of the feading Exed atars, with their annual variations, fol lowed by a list of the principal stars near which the moon passes in her monthly revolution through the heavens. The eclipses of the year are elaborately described. Then followa a list of atars to be occulted by the moon during each month. The eclipses of Jupiter's aatellites, ao useful in determining the longitade lites, ao useful in determining the longitude at aea, together with the contiguration of the
satellitea on those occasiona when the planet satellitea on those occasiona when the planet
is viaible, are anccessively detailed; beaidea is viaible, are anccessively detailed; besides
other matters equally valnable to the mariner. This alnanac has alwaya been published three or four years in advance, in order that it may be sent to all parta of the world in time for the observation of the phenomena described In its pages.
almanac-maker, s. A maker of almanacs.
"Mathematicians and almanac-makers are forced Dom Quix, p, 268
ăl-mănd'-īte, そ̌1-mănd'-ine, al-mănd' In, ăl'-mōnd-ine, s. [From Lat. Alaban dicus (Pliny) $=$ pertaining to Alabanda, a city of Caria, where the mineral was cut and polishcd. Alabanda is gaid to have been called from Alabandus, its founder.] A mineral, a variety of garnet classed by Dana nneler the heading Iron-alumina garnet. Composition: Silica 361 , alumina 20.6 , protoxide position : silica $43 \cdot 3=100$. Thus it is maialy a ailicate of alumina and protoxide of iron. When it of alumina and protoxide of iron. When it is of a deep red colour and transparent, it is
called precious garnet; when brownish-red, or translucent, common garnet; when black, melanite. It is found in Ireland, Norway, Greenland, Hungary, Brazil, and other places.
"But I would throw to them back in mine
Turkis and abate and Tennyson: The yerman,

- âl'-măn-dre, s. [Almono.]
- al'-mar-y̆, s. [AMBRY.]
- Xl'mânn, s. [Almain.]
- al'-maŭnd, s. [Almond.]
*al'-māyne rǐv'-etts. [Almain Rivets.]
al'më, al'-ma, al'-ma $\overline{\mathrm{I}}, s_{1} \quad$ [Mod. Arab. of Egypt, alme, almai = the learned; corrupted from Arsh. alimah, fern adj. =knowing, wise.] An Egyptian dancing-girl.
$\dagger$ al-mê'-na, s. A weight used in varions parts of Asia to weigh saffron. It is about two pounds.
* ăl'-mẽr-y̆, * ă1'-mẽr-1̌e, s. [AMBRy.]
*al'miş , "al'-měsse ( $l$ qilent), s. [ALms.]
* 人̂1-mīght;-1-fùl (gh aitent), a. [Eng. almighty; -ful.] In the fulleat sense posseased of almighty power.

> almightiful voiee of Jesus."- Vdal: Luke iv.
âl-might'-1-1Y (oh aileat), adv. [Eng. almighty; -ly.] With almighty power.
âl-mīght'-1-nĕss (gh silent), E. [Eng. almighty; -ness.] The quality of being almighty; omsipotence.

Noah. Ask Him whe made thee greater than myself
And inine, hut not leas anhlect to His own Almightiness," Byron: Heaven and Earth, is
Al'-might-y̆, Al'-mīght-y, "Al'-mȳghtye, *A1'myght-1, "al'mygt-y (gh and $g$ ailent), a. \& s. [Eng. all; mighty. A.S. colmint, colmihti, colmihtig, ealmiht, ealmihti, calmihtig, a. ELmihtiga, Ealmihtiga, 8.]
A. As adjective:

1. In a strict sense: Onnipoteat; able to do everything not incoasistent with the divine attribntes, and not invoiving a contradiction in terms.

I am the Almighty God . . ."-Gen. xvil. 1.
Insensihie of Truth's aimighty charms,
Etarts it her firat approach, and sounds
.
2. In a loose sense: Possessed of great ability, atrength, or power.

O noble almighty Sampeon, ieef and deere, Hackest thou nought to wommen toid thy secre. B. As substantive: God, viewed apecially in connection with his omnipotence.
"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which
which is to come, the 4 mighty , Rev, $i$.
The tremhing queen (th' almighty order given)
8witt from tin
Idean sumint ehot to heaven." Pope: Homer's lliad, hk, xV., 84, 85.

* alm'-nẽr ( $l$ silent), s. [Almoner.]
al'-mốnd, * al'-maŭnd ( $l$ silent), s. $\quad\left[I_{\mathrm{B}}\right.$ Sw., Dan., \& Ger. mandel ; Dut. amandel; Fr. amande (the frnit), amandier (the tree); Sp. almerdra (the fruit), almendro (the tree); ital. mandola, mandorla; Lat. amygdala and amygdalum (the fruit and the tree both) ; amygdalus (the tree only). From Gr. ${ }^{\mu} \mu \nu y-$
 amirdanos (amugdalos) $=$ the almond fruit and the almond-tree

almond (amvadalua communis). Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit.
A. Ordinary Language:

1. The fruit of the almond-tree. It is a alight ovate drupe, externally downy. There are two varieties of it, the one sweet and the other bitter. Sweet almonds are eaten. Tsken in moderate amount they are nutritive and demulcent, but consumed is large quantities they are purgative. Bitter almends contain prussic acid, and eaten in large quantities are poisonons. The distilled water containing their concentrated essence, if drunk, is almost instantly fatal. Brandy and ammonia may be given as an antidote.
xini in. spices and myrrh, nuts and atmonds."-Gen
"Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will
be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one."-Locke.
2. The tree on which the fruit now described grows, the Amygdalus communis, of which there are two varieties, the A. communis,
airaply so termed, and the A. communa, var. amara, or bitter almond. The former has pink and the fatter white flowers. They bloom very early in the aeason. The leaves are oblong-fanceolate, with aerrated margins. Both varietiee of almond are cultivated in this country, the aweet one being the mors common. They geem to have come originally from Peraia, Asia Minor, Syria, and the north of Africa [Amvadalug.]

- Atmond in Scripture aeems correctly translated.
"Many varieties of the amond are coltivated, dif.
ering in the nature of their fruite"-Treat. of Botany.
B. Technically:
I. Among lapidaries: Piecea of rock cryatal used in adorning branch candleaticka.
II. Anatomy:

1. Almonds of the throat, or tonsils: Two round glands placed at the basia of the tongue on either aide. Each has a large oval ainus opening into the fances. Thia, with a number of amaller ainuaes inside it, diacharge a mucons subatance deaigned to moiaten and jubricate the fances, larynx, and œesophagus.
2. Almonds of the ears: An inaccurate name sometimes given to the almonda of the throat, or tonsila.
"The towsiles or almonds of the ears, are also fre quently swelled in the king' evil; which tumour may
C. In Composition. Among the compounds are the following :
almond-blossom, 3. The blossom of the almond-tree.

Where ali about your palace-walls
The sur-ilt almond-blowsom siaken."
Tennyson: To the Quen
almond-flower, s. The flower of the aimond-tree.
" Eprings out of the silvery almondjfinver,
Moore: Lalla Rookh; Light of the Haram
almond-leaved willow, s. Solix amygdalina, now raaked, not as a distinct apeciea, but simply as a variety of S. triandra, the binnt-atipuled triandrous willow.
"Trees more and more fary, thil they end in ans
almond-oil, bitter almond-oll, or benzolc aldehyde,
Chem.: An oil obtained by preasing almonds. The oil of bitter almonds, at least when impure, is very poisonous. It has, however, been uged as a cnre in intermittent fever. It producea urticaria. It also relievea intoxication.
almond-peach, s. A hybrid between the almoad and the peach, cultivated in France.
almond-shaped, $a$. Of the form of an almond.
round or almond-shapod nodules of some
-Lyell: Manual of Geot., 4 th ed., ch. xxvili

## almend-tree, s. [Almond.]

"And I said, I see a rod of an almonditree."-Jer.
"Not a vine not an aimond-tree, was to be seen oa
the slopes of the sumn hills rount what had once been
the siopes of the sumny hills rouni what had once been
al'-mônd fǔr'naçe, s. [A corruption of Fr. Allemand = German.]
Mech.: A kiad of furnace used by refinera to separate metals from cinders and other dross. By means of it also the slags of litharge left in refining silver are reduced by the aid of charcoal again to lead.

## ăl'-mônd-īne, s. [Almandite.]

al'moñd-wôrts ( $l$ silent), s. pl. [Eng.
almond; worts.] Lindey's name for the order Drmpacere (q.v.).
ăl'môn-ẽrr, * alm'-nẽr ( $l$ silent), s. [Fr. aumorier.] A person whose office it is to diatribnte alms. It was first given to such a functionary in a religious honse, thare being an ancient canon which specially enjoined each monastery to apend a tenth part of its income in alms to the poor. By an ancient canon also, all bishops were required to keep canon also, Kings, queens, princes, and other almoners. Kings, queens, princes, and opie of rank, had similar functionariea.

TI The Lord Almoner, or Lord High Almoner of England, is a functionary charged with the
duty of distributing the royal alms．Amid other resources for doing this were the for feited goods of a felo de se；but by the Act 33 \＆ 34 Vict．，c． 23 ，these are not now taken from the heirs．The Archbishops of York i．ng acted as Lord High Almoners of England． Now there is an＂Hereditary Grand Almoner＂ （the Marquis of Exeter），and under him a Lord High Aimoner snd s sub－aimoner，both ecclesiastics．［Maundr．］
 silent），A âm＇e－bry̆，＊âwm＇－ër－y̆，s． ［Fr．aumonerie；Ital．elemosinieria．］
1．A room in which alms were distributed． In the case of monastic estahlishments，the almonry was generally a stoue building near the church
＂The queen．royal alms were distributed on Satur－
day by Mr．Hanby，at the admonry office．${ }^{\text {an }}$ Timet April 18， 1838.
2．Sometimes confounded with Amary（q．v．）．
Al＇－möst，＊âl＇－mōste，＂âl＇－mĕst，＊all mōst，adv．\＆adj．［Eng．all；most．］
1．As adverb：Nesrly，well nigh；very nearly approaehing the whole．
＂And Paul said，I would to cod，that not oniy thou， but also all that hear mee this day，were both almont． and aitosethe
† 2．As adjective：Well nigh；all bat．
its＂．armost pertection．＂－Gold the fith：Polite Learning and
alms，＂almeş（ $l$ silent），＊al＇－mĕes，＊al＇ mĕsse，＊al－mŏs，＊ĕl－mĕsse，s．［A．S． almesse，almasse，almysse，almes．In Sw a／mosor：Dan．almisser；Dut．ualmoes；Ger almosen；Fr．aumone；Norm．Fr．almoynes， Bp．limosna；Port．esmola；Ital．limosina； Low Lat．eleemosyna；Gr．è iєnرuoov́vn（eleè mosunē $=$（1）pity，marcy，（2）charity，slms ； ente （eleoo）＝to have pity；f̈＾cos（eleos）＝ pity．Thus alms in English，when traced to its origin，is really the Greck word è $\lambda \in n \mu \sigma \sigma i v n$ （eleemonune ）cormpted；and the fact that so long a Greek word should lave heen worn awsy into so short an English one，is fitted to suggest that in theae islands duriag the Middle Ages it can scarcely ever have been out of penple＇s lips．The Continental nations，it will be observed，have not yet snceeeded in retucing the six Greek syllables into less than three or two；we have cutit away into a mono－ syllable，not susceptible of much further re－ duction．There must have been among our anceators much charity or much mendicancy or much of both one and the other．］
A．Ordinary Language：Moncy，food，cloth ing．or anything else given as a pratuity to relieva the poor．［Oglation．］
T The $s$ of the word alms is not the sign of the plural；it is the $\sigma(s)$ of the Greek word Alms is now，however，ofteo used as a plural． ＂trigned whan a freeman hy kyn or burthe is con－ Ohacer：Tale of Melibens．

Hir hond mynistre of fredom and aimesse．
＂
B．Technically：
In Law：
（a）Reasonable alms：A certsin portion of the states of intestate persons allotted to the poor．
（b）Temure by free alms，or frank almoyne Temure of property which is liable to no rent or service．The terin is especially applied to lanis or other property left to churches or religious houses on condition of praying for the soul of the donor．Many of the old monasteries and religions hnnses in Britain ob－ tained lands in this way，which were free from all rent or service．
alms－basket，s．The hasket in whiel money or provisions are put in order that they may be given at the fitting time in alms． （Lit．or fig．）
＂Oh，they bave lived iong on the alma－bakket of
alms－box，s．A box for the reception of money or provisions to be given in alms Auciently alms were eollected in such boxes both in churches and in privste houses．
alms－chest，s．A chest for the recaption of money or prorisions to be given as alms In English churehes it is a strong box，with a alit in the opper part．It has three keys ：
one kept by the clergyman，and the othe two by the churchwardens．
aims－deed，s．A deed，of which the essenes was giviag of aims，an act of charity．

＂And so wear out，in aime－ded and in prayer，
The eombre close of that volupt iourday
＊alms－drink，s．Wine contributed by others in excess of one＇s own share．
＂ 1 Serv．They have made hima drink alme－drink．＂
＊alms－folk，s．Persons supported by alms．
＂This knight and bia lady had the character of very good aimp－joiks，in reapect of their great liberaily the poor．＂－strype：Ann of the Ref．，i． 233
alms－giver，s．A person who gives liberal alms to the poor．
＂The fugitives of Paiestine were entertained at who opithet of almogiver．＂－（tibbon：Dectine and Full f．xivi．
alms－giving，s．The giving of alms． －Mercifulness，and nlms．giring，purgeth from．all Almasteode．
alms－house，＊almess－houee，s．
1．A house designed for the support of the poor on a private charitable foundation

And to relief of tazars，and weak age
Ot indigent
aint soult past corporal toll A hundred almu－housee right well supplied．
2．A poor－house，what is now called a work house．A house designed for the support of the poor upon publie rates．

Only，alas！the poor，who had neither friends nor
at tendants
Crept amy to die in the almshouse，home for the
homeiese，
ongfallow：Evangoline，pt．ii．，F．B．
＊alms－man，＂almes－mann，s．A man who lives by alms．［Bedesman．］

My bay aprarel for an alms managown．＂
Shakeap．：Richard 11 ．，ill
＊alms－people，$s$ ．People supported by slnss．
＂They be bound to pay fonr shillings the week to
ăl－mŭ－căn＇－tar，$\dagger$ ăl－mŭ－căn＇－tẽr，$\dagger$ ă1 ma－căェ＇－tar，†弁l－mó－căn＇－tar，в．［Arab．， whence Fr．almicantarat；Ital aimucantaro．］ A circle drawn parallel to the horizon．Geas rally used in the pharal for a series of paralle circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian．They are the sams as what are now called parallels of altitude．
almucantar＇s staff，s．An instrumeat commonly made of pear－tiree or box，with an arch of fifteen degrees，used to take ohservs tions of the sun about the time of its rising and setting，in order to find the smplitude， and consequentls the variation of the compass
ăl－mūçe，â＇u－mūçe，s．［Low Lat．almu cium．］A eover for the head，worn chiefly by monks and eeclesiastics．It was square，and geems to have been the original of the aquare caps worn by stndents in some universities， capsools，and cathedrals．
ăl＇－mŭd，s．［Sp．］
In Spain and Barbary：A measure for corn It contains about half ao English bushel．
al＇－mŭd，s．［Turkish，fr．Sp．almud（？）］［AL mude．］A measure used in Turkey and Egypt It is $=1.151$ imperial gallons．
ăl＇－mûde，s．［Port．］A wine measure used in Portugsi．The almude of Lisbon is $=3 \mathrm{~T}$ imperial gallons，that of Oporto $=5 \%$ ．（States man＇s Year－Book：
ăl＇－mŭg，s．［ALOUM．］
ǎl－mê－ğé－a，s．［Corrupted Arabic．］
Astrol．：A certain configuration of the five planets，in respect to the sun and moon， correspondent to that which is between the hours of those planeta and the suan＇s and moon＇s hours．（Rees：Cyclop．）
àl－m̄̄＇gh－ty̆，a．\＆s．［ALMoнтY．］
† âl＇－nạge，†âul＇－nąge，s．［Fr．aunage；O．Fr auinage；from aurie an ell．］［Elll］Mea surement by an ell as a standard；ell－measure （Cowel．）
† âl＇－naş－ẽr，tâul＇－nateẽr，s．［Eng．alnage of aulnags；er． 1 An officer whose original function it was to examing woollen cloth， ascertain that it was of the proper length， affix to it a seal testifying to the fact，and then collect slnage－duty．Nexit，a searcher and a measurer relieved him of part of his work，
leaving him only the sinsge to collect ；and fially this，snd with it his office，was swept awsy by the Act 11 and 12 William 111．，c． 20.
 The first gtar in the horns of Aries，whence the first mansion of the moon derives it name．

## and by his thre ppeores in his woreh ing <br> Fro the heed of thilk fixe Aries abore， <br> That in the fourthe speere considred in

－âln＇e－wāy，adv．［ALwar．］
all＇－night（gh mute），s．［Eng．all；night．］＂A service which they call alnight，is a grest cake of wsx，with the wick in the midst；whereby it cometh to pass that the wick fetcheth the nonrishment farther off．＂（Bacon．）
XI－nîl＇－ăm，s．［Corrupted Arstic．］A fixed star of magnitude 24 ，called al6o $\epsilon$ Orionis．
Ǩl＇－nŭs，s．［Lat．］［ALDEs．］
Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the order Betulacex（Birch－worts）．The flowers are monrecions and amentaceous．Io the barren ones the scale of the catkin is three－ lobed，with three flowers ；the perisnth is four partite；the stamias，four．In those which are fertile the scale of the catkin is subtrifid with three flowers，and there is no perianth． The ovary is two－eelled，two oruiled，but only ne ovule resches perfection．Theoniy British species is A．giutinosu，the Alder（q．v．）
＋a－10＇－dy̆，s．［Allodial．］1nheritable land． （Wharton＇s Law Lexicon．）
㐅l－ōe，s．［ID Sw．alocört；Dsn．，Dut．，Gar． Sp，and Ital．aloe；Port．aloe，aloes；Fr．aloes； Lat．aloe；Gr．in ion（aloè）．Not the same as the aghil of bome Hindoo languages．］［Dee aoalloch，Agila．
A．Ordinary Language：
1．Any epecies of the genus described under B，or even of oue，such as Agave，with a close analogy $t_{0}$ it．
TT The American aloe is the Agave Ameri－ cana，an Amarylid．
2．The aloe of Scripture，which is probsbly the agatlochum．Royle welieves that the reason why the aloe rroper and the agallochum beeame confounded was that alloeh，alloet，or allich，the Arahie oame of the latter，closely resembled elva，the sppelation given to the former in various Hindoo tongues．［See Aoalloch．］

B．Technically
Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ，or Lily－worts，and eonstituting the typical genus of the section alled Aloine． The species are succulent herbs，shrubs，or even trees，with erect spikes or clusters of flowers．They are used in the Weat ludies for hedges；the juice is pargative，snd the fibres are made into cordage or coarse cloth．
ăl＇－ōed，a．［Eng．aloe；－ed．］
1．Mixed or flavoured with aloes；hitter．
2．Shaded by aloes．
ăl＇－ōes，${ }^{\mathbf{s}}$＂all－eĭs，s．［ALoc．］
A．Ordinary Language：
I．LiteraHy
I．The drug described under B．
2．The aloes of Scripture．［ifeb．Dיאח （ahdim），Prov．vii． 17 ；nitine（ahaloth），Ps． xlv．8；Song iv．14．Gr．$\dot{\text { a }}$ ión（aloe），John xix．39．］The fragrant resin of the agalloch． ［Alof（A．2），aloes－wood，Lign－aloes．］
II．Fig．：Anything bitter to the feelings． And sweetens in the suffering mung it bears．


## B．Techrically

Fharm．：The inspissated juice of the aloe． The cut－leaves of the plant are put into a tub the juice collected from then，and either boiled to a proper consistence or exposed to the sun till the fluid part evsporstes．There are four principal kinds，two offeinsl．（1） Barhadoes Aloes（Aloe Barbadensis），formed
fate，raxt，fäze，amidst，whăt，fâll，father；wè，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīno，pit，sïre，sĩr，maríne；gō，pơt，

from the juice of the cat－leaf of Aloe eulgaris． It is imported in gourds，and has a dull yel lowish－brown opeque colour，breake with a dull conchoidal fractare，shows crystals under tha microacope，has a nauseons odour，and is colubla in proof apirit，（2）Socotrine Aloes （Aloe Socotrina），tha prodace of aeveral apeciea of sloes；it occurs in reddiah－hrown massea， and breaks with a vitreons fracture．Its pow der is b bright orange colour．It has a fruity mell．it comea from Bombay．（8）Hepatic Aloes，or East India Aloes aon－officinal，is Aloes，or East India Aloes aon－officinal，is Hapr－coloured：its powder is yellow． Cape Aloes，the produce of aloe spicata nown colour；thia is given to horses．An inferio variaty ís called Caballine Aloes．Aloes acts es a purgative，affectiag chiefly the lower part of the inteatioal canal．It increases the flow of tha bile；it oiten produces gripiag when given alone，and bometimes causes hæmor rhoida．The watery extract of aloes is frea from thesa objectionsble properties．Cape Aloes is less purgative．Tha use of aloes is not followed by constlpation．Aloes has a very bitter taste．

## aloes－resin，s．

Chem．：A enbstance differing from resin in being solnhle in loiling water．It is produced by the oxidation of aloine．

## aloes－wood， ．

Comm．：The name for a highil fragrant gum taken from the inside of two trees－the Aquilaria ovata，or Malaccensis，a native of Malacea，and A．agallochum，which grows in the distriet of Silhet，in Bengal．It is an in－ flammshle resinous aubstance．Soma Asiati nations conaider it as a cordial ；and in Europe it has been prescribed in cases of geut and rheumatism．［Aoalloch，Aquilaria，aloed， （A．2），LION－ALOES．］
－à＇－ōes，\＆．［Sp．olio＝oil．］An olio，or savoury dish composed of meat，herbs，egga， and other ingredients，the recips for which is to be found in an old book of cookery called The Housewife＇s Jewel，printed in 1596. （Boucher．）

K－ŏ－ét＇－ica，a．\＆s．［In Fr．aloétique；Port and Ital．aloetico．］

1．As adj．：Pertaining to the Aloe genna of plants，or to the suhstance called aloes ；con gisting chiefly of aloes．
Carlyte：Sartor Resesartus，bk illi，chap．iv． 2．As substantive：A medicine of which the principal iogredieot is aloes．（Quincy．）

## aloetio acid，s．

Chern．：An acid occarring in aloea．
X1－б－ět＇－1－cal，as［Eng．aloetic；－al．］The game as Aloetic，$\alpha d j$ ．（q．v．）．
$\because$ It may be exclued hy aloetical seammonatate，or acrimonifus medicines．＇－Wiseman＇s Shergery．
 （xulon）$=$ wood．$]$ A genus of papilionaceons plants．The A．agollochum produces ooe of the two kinds of Calamhac Eagle－wood，or Lign－aloes．［Lion－aloes．］
－lŏft＇，odv．\＆prep．［Eng．$a=0$ on；loft．］［LoFt．］ A．As ulverb：
I．Ordinary Lenguage
1．From a lower to a higher situation （Applied to an animate or inanimate being ascending．）（Lit．\＆f fg．）
of his fan alser built a monumeat mpon the sepulchre of his father and his brethren，and raised it alaft， ，o the sight，with hewn stone behiad and before．＂

## ＂Is temperdand allay＇d by sympathies

Aboft ascending．＂．The White Doe of Rylstone．
Wordsworth．
2．High，far from the ground．（Applied to an animate or insnimate being st rest．）

The peacock in the hroed ash．tree
Aloft 13 roasted for the aight＂
Wordsporth：White Doe of Rylone，iv．

## II．Technically：

Nout．：High sbove the deck，in the rigging， or even at the mast－head；also on the deck，as opposed to below．

> "Come aloft, boys, aloft ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ and Fret.: Knight of the $B u$

Beaum and Fret．：Knight of the Burning Persle
All hands aloft ：An order designed to esll the seamed on deck from below．
B．As preposition：Above．
Aloft the flood，and can give audieuce
To any wargue，speak it of what it will．＂
 out speech，（2）without reeson．］－Unreason－ able or aenaeleas people．
on the huake of Cor number of our Arogh，who teed Eefroction（ed．1889）p． 18 ．
A－10＇－gǐ－4ņ，s．ph．［Gr．a，priv．，and Aóros， tha Logos，translated＂Word＂in John 1．1， 14．］［Logoc．］
Church Hist．：A aect which arose towards tha end of tha aecond century；they danied that Chriat was the Logos，rejected John＇a Gospel and the Apocalypae，and conaidared that the aniraculona gifta mentioned in the Naw Teatament had ceased to axist in the Charch．
ăl－б－gǒt＇－rŏph－y̆，s．［In Gar．alogatrophie． From Gr．a入o os（alogos）＝without reason， unreasonabla：à，priv．，snd גóyos（logos）$=$ reason；т $\rho \circ \not \subset \dot{\eta}($ trophê）$=$ nourishment ；трéфw （trepho）$=$ to nourish．］Disproportionate nouriahment of portions of the body；over－ nourishment to some parts of the body as compared with others，as in the disease called the rickets．
 $=$（1）want of esteem，disrespeet，（2）aenseless－ ness；$\dot{\alpha}$ ，priv．，and $\lambda \dot{\circ}$ gos（logos）$=$ word，reason．$\}$ Unreasovableaess and sbsurdity．（Coles．）
ăl＇－ö－ine，s．［Eag．aloe；－ine．］
Chem： $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{O}_{11}$ ，the active principle in all aloea．It crystallises in needles．

Bot．：The third of the eleven sentions inte whieh Lindley divides the order Liliacees． ［Liliacees．］

## ＊ă1＇－すm，s．［ALUM．］

ăl＇－ŏ－măn－çy̆，s．［Gr．ä入s（hals）＝salt，and Mavtcia（nlanteia）＝divination．］Imagined divination by means of salt．
a－10＇－na，8．［Derivation uncertain．］A genus of Entomostraca belonging to the family Lynceida．Thres species，A．reticulata，$A$ ． quadrangularis，and A．ovata，are British．
a－lō＇ne，＊al－1ôon＇（Eng．），a－là＇ne（Scotch）， a．\＆adv．［Eng．all；one．In Sw．allena； Dan．alene；Dut．alleen；Ger．allein．］

A．As adjective：
1．Not in the company of others；by one＇s self，in aclitude．（Used of one single person when temporarily or permanently spart from all others．）
＂I watch，and am an a sparrow alone upon the
－Sometimes the
gone to render the idea of solitude more phatic．
＂Alone，alone，，nll，att alone，
Alone on the wide，lll eaze
Coleridge：Anci
It may be used ef two or more person aelarated from all other company．
1 ＂ ＂ingn $\bar{x}$ ．and they two were alone in the theld．＂－
2．Possessed with the feeling of solitude．
＂Then girs the feeling infinite，so felt，
Lin oulitude，when we are least alone．＂
In oclitude，when we are least alone＂
Byron．Chithe Harold，IIT．xc．
3．Not to be matched ；pecrless．
＂To her，whose worth makes other worthles nothing ：
She is olone．＂
Shakcep，：Tho Gent．，ii． 4. To let alone signifies $=$ to leave undisturbed， to allow to romain quict．It is used some． times to dissuate one from ofliciously aiding a man quite competent to manage his own affairs；at others，to caution a person against compromising himself by speech or sction． when it would he wiser to sbstain from cither． （Followed by au objective case of a person or thing．）
＂In not this the word that we did tell thee in Eypt，saying．Let ns alone，
＋4．Owa，peculiar．
dod，by whose alone power rud conservation we B．As adverb：Merely，simply，ouly
．To God alloon in herte thus eang sche．＂

＂With whes reluctance．Fou would I extol，
Not for gross sood atone which ye prorluce．＂
Wordsworth：Excursion，be．v．
－Blair objected to this adverbial nse of the word．He thus discriminates between only and alnne：＂Only imports that there is only and a nne：sany imperts that there is
no other of the same kind；alone imports
being sccompaniad by no other，Anconly child is ons which has neither brother nor satar；a child alone is ons which is left hy itaaif．There is a difference，therafors，in preciae language betwixt these two phrases， hirtue only makes us hajpy，and alons makaa us happy．Virtue only nakes us happy，imports that nothing elee can do it ；virtue alons makes us happy，imports that virtua，by itself，or unzccompented with other advantagea，is aufficient to do it．＂（Bheir：
Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles－Lettres，1817， vol．i．，p．230．）
＊a－10̄＇ne－1y，＊Alll ō＇ne－1y，a．\＆adv．［Eng． alone；－ly．］

## 1．As adjective：Ooe oniy

> "By the same grace of God, by alonety God." Hounzagu: Appeal to Conar. 2. As adverb: Only, merely, aingly. "The sorowe, danghter, which I wnko, Te not all onely for your saike.

Gower：Conf．An．，b． 1
8－10＇ne－nĕss，z．［Eng．alone；－ness．］The state of existing alone．（Applied to God．） ＂God being athing，the flone bimgell，and beside himselt ceivably could do，was ${ }^{2}$ determino to conmmunicato himsell，and did so aceordingly，primo primum，com． nute somewhat else．${ }^{-1}$－Nountaguis App．to Cocear，p． 6 ．
a－lǒng＇，adv．\＆prep．＂［A．S．andlang＝on length，by the aide of．］［LoNo．］
A．As adverb：
I．In the direction of anything lengthwisa． Soine rowl a mlthty stone ；some laid along， and， 2．Through any spaea measured lengthwise． Numb．$\times$ xxi．We will go along hy the king＇s highway．＂ 3．Onward，in motion forward，in progres－ sive motion．
Chou thas，ray triend，my genius．eome along，
Thou master of the poet and the Bong！＂， $\begin{gathered}\text { Pope ：Enay oar Man，iv．} 374 .\end{gathered}$
All along：The whole length，full length； all througloout，in space or in time．
＂They were all along a cross，untoward sort of
＊Along by：［Along with］．（Shakesp，：Julius Casar，ii．1．）
Along with：In company with，io union with，in conjunction with．
－I yoar comminsion will forth with dispatch； And he to kughan shal along with youl＂，iii a
Along shore（Naut．）：Along the ahere，as of a ship moored lengthwise along the shore． Along shoreman：［Long Shoreman．］
Lying along：Pressed down on oue side，as by the weight of soil

B．As preposition ：
（1）In consequence of，owing to．（Chaucer．） （2）By the side of．
＂Along the lawa where scattered hamlets rosa
＊a－iǒng＇e，＊al－1ŏng＇，v．t．［Old form of Long，v．］To canse to long for． ＂And he was sore alonged after a good meel．＂
Chaucer：$C . T$ ．， 630.
a－lǒng＇－sīde，$a d v$ ．［Eng．along；side．］
Nati．：By the side of．
a－löngst＇，adv，［Alosg．］The bame as Alono． ＂The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in alt of Turks．
a－Iôof＇，＊a－lôof e，＊a－lout＇e，adv．\＆prep． Foronloof；Dut．teloef＝to windward．（Sheal．） A．As adverb：
1．To windward．
2．At a distance，but within view．
＂Thy sumile and frown are not aluof Fadatine．
＊B．As prep．：At a distance from．
To hold，stand，or heep aloof：To take no part，to abstain，to kecp clear．
＂It was on these grounds that the prinecesp party

－a－Lôof＇－nĕss，s．［Eag，aloof；－ness．］Tho state of keeping at a safe distance from．（Lit， or fig．）An Old English word used in Rogers ＂Naaman the Syrian，＂and revived by Cole－ ridge，who spparently did not know that it had been in use long before．（Trench：On Some Defic．in our Eng．Dict．，p．15．）

ب1-0̄-pĕ-cür'-ăs, s. [In Sp., Port., \& Ital. alopecuro; Lat. alopecurus; Gr. a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (alopekouros), from aiaunns (alopēx) $=9$ fox, and oved (oura) = the tail.] Fox-tail A geous af grasses (Graminacee), of the tribe Britaine six epecies are indigenous bulbosus, geniculatus, and pilerus, The bubotus, geniculatus, and purus. The $A$. pratensis, or Meadow Fox-tall Grass, is usefal for forming lawns, and is valusble for both hay and pasture, as are also $A$. ge
and most other species of the genus.



1. Old Med.: A disease like the mange in foxes, in which the hair falls off; the fox sickness; the fox mange.
2. Mod. Med.: (1) The falling of the hair from certain parts of tha body. (2) Baldness.
 pecias; Gr. àntexias (alopekios).]
Zool.: A genus of fishea belonging to the

the thagher (aloflay vulpes).
family Squalidæ, or Sharks, A. vulpes is the Thresher, or Fox-Shark.
 $=$ fox-like, and vêtos (wōtos) $=$ the back.] A genus of Saurians belonging to the family Iguanidæ. [APLONOTE.]

## a-lör-ing, *a-lör-y̆-ing, s. [ALURE]

ă1-o'sa, s. [In Ger. \& Fr. alose; Lat. alosa or alaica.] A genus of fishes, of the family Chureide. It contains two British speeies, the $A$, finta, or Twaite Shad, and the $A$. communis, or Alliee Shad. The shads resemble berrings in their form and structure, but are so inuch larger than the well-known speeies that they have beeo popularly called the mother of herrings. The Twaite Shad enters the Thames and other rivers in May, and spawns there in July. The Allice shad is rare in the Thames. [See Allice and Alice Shad.]
*a-1ósse, v.t. [Norm. oloser; Fr. lower = to praise.」 To praise.

## * a-lósed, pa, par. [Alose.]

Too brgig at his bauer, for bold thei wers
And alosed in lond for runder (skeat's ed.), 18sQ
 the Mono Colorsdo, or Red Howling Monkey (Nycetes seniculus, 11 liger ) of South Annerica. [Mycetes.]
a-loud, *a-lowd', ant. [Eng. a; loud.] Loudly; with a lond voice.
-isa. ilv. brak forts into singing, and cry alowd
Then gan the cursed wretch aloood to cry,
Accasing highest Jove and gida ingrate,

* a-1où e, v.t. [Allow.]
* a-1ou'-ten, v. [A.S. hiútan $=$ to bow.] To bow to.

a-10w, * a-lo'we, adv. [Eng. a; Low.] Low; in a low plaee; not high. (Generally, but not slways, opposed to aloft.

ADd now alow and now sloft they tye" ${ }^{\text {Dryden }}$ " Not the thousandth part so much for your leannwill creep alowe by the groand. - Fox: Life of Tindal
† a-low', a. [Eng. a=on: Scotch low=a blaze.] In a blaze, on fire.
"Sit doon and roam, se sure the sticks are alow.
IT To gang alow $(v, i)=$ to take fire.
al-ow'-èx, $a$. or adv. The same as ALL over. (Old Scotch.)

* a-l6y'se, intery. [alas (\%).]

a-1oy'siliza, s. INsmed by a Madrid botanical professor after Maris Louisa, Queen of Charles IV, of Spain.] A genus of planta belonging to the order Verbenacea, or Verbenes. A. citriodora is the Lemon-scented Aloyaia.
alp, s. sing., but more often in the pl., Alps, - Alpes. [In Ger. Alpen; Lat. pl. Alpes, more rarely eing. Alpis; Gr. plur. Adaters (Alpeis): from àpos (alphos), Lat. albus = white; or from Irish \& Gael ailp $=\boxed{\circ}$ huge mass or Lump.]


## I. Literally:

I. Plur. : A magniffeent chain of mountains connecting France, Italy, Switzerland, Oermany, and Austria. They are of crescent form, extend about six hundred miles, snd contain Mont Blanc, the loftiest mountain in Europe, which rises 15,744 feet sbove the level of the sea.
2. Sing.: Any high mountain, wherever eituated

O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp",
Hileon: P. $\dot{L}$, bk. it.
Alps frown on Alps, or rushing bideous down,
As if old Chaos were again return'd,
Wide rend the deep, and stake the solid
Thomson: Fine."
II. Fig. : Anything towering, and opposing formidable ohstacles to the person who wishes to aurmount it, or to ignore its existence.
$\$$ This may be (a) physical-
Those that, to the poles appronching, rise
Or (b) mental or moral.
" If tbe body bripg but in a complaint of frigidity. by that cold application only, this adanantine alp
of wedlock bas leave to dissolve.-- 1 fitoon: fetrachordon
ăl-păc'-a,ss [Sp. American.] The name given to a species of llama, which has for a long time bsck domesticated in Peru. It was first found by Pizarro, and was afterwards suieutifically deseribed in is Au Acosta Ita
modern zoological name is Auchenia Paco. It

the alipaca (auchenia paco).
has a long fine fleece, valuable in the woollen manufacture. Quantities of alpaca-wool are continually imported into Britain, and the animal itself has recently been introduced into both England and Ireland. There is a into both England and ireland, there is a iscond species of lama in Pern, is short,
[Llama.]
alpe, s. [Boucher thinks it is from $a^{\prime} p=a$ mountain, to which the tufted head of the bird is hyperbolically compared.] A bullineh.

> - For there was many a lrifde syngyng,
> Thoroukhout the yerde al thringying.
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { In many piacea were nyghtyngal } \\ & \text { Alpea, fyuches, and wodewaies }\end{aligned}$
ălpe, s. [A.S. elp.] An elephant. (Old Scotch.) Alpes-bon (alpes $=$ alpe's = elephant's : bon $=$ bone): Ivory

Thel made her bodi boand hlac.
Thater was white no alpos: Sonn"
Leg. Cathol.. pe 13i. (Halliwell.)
al'-pen-glow, s. [Ger. Alpen $=$ the Alps; ghe Alps. the Alps.
"On Angust 28,1889 , the evening Alpen-glow was
very Ane."-Tyndall: Frag. of Science, $\mathbf{x} .282$.
all'pen-stocks, s. [Ger. Alpen = the Alps; stock $=$ stick.] $\mathbf{A}$ staff used by an explorer
to sid him in ascending the Alps or other mountains
al'-pha, a [Gr. ä̀申a (alpha).]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lil.: The first letter of the Greek alphsbet. As a Greek numeral, it stands for I; or marked thus ( $q$ ) for 1,000 .
2. Figuratively:
(a) The Being of all othere flrst existent (Applied to Christ.)

(b) Combined with omega, and applied to things, it means = the first and the last, the supreme sim, or the sum total; as "Ambition was the very alpha and omega of his exietence."
B. Techntcally:
I. Astron.: Alphs (a) and the other Greek letters are used to catalogue the stars in the several constellations, even though some of them may have Arsbic or other diatinctive names. Alphs (a) etands for the brighteat star. This method of indicating the etars in each constellation in the order of their brilliancy was first introduced by Bayer, a German astronomer, in the 17th century. It is still retained in modern star-maps and catalogues.
2. Chem. : Alpha, or a is used to distinguish one of the modifications of the same compound, as-
Alpha-cymic actd: A monatomic aromatic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, formed by the action of canstic alksilies on cymyl cyanide

Alpha-orsellic acid: $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{O}_{7}$, obtained rrom the Sonth American variety of Roccella tinctoria.
Alpha-toluic acid: $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH}$, monatomic, crystalline, aromatic acid, melting at $76.5^{\circ}$. It is prepared by boiling benzyl eyanide with strong potash solution as long as ammonis is liberated.

Alpha-xylic acid: $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CHI}_{3}\right) . \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH}$, a crystalline, aromatic, monatomic acid, ob tained by boiling xylyl chloride with K(CN) and boiling the resulting xylyl cysnide with potash.
all'-pha-bět, s. [In Dut., Ger., \& Fr. Qlphabet; SW. and Dan. alfabet; Sp. and Ital. alfabeto; Port. alphabeto; Later Lat. of Tertullian (about $195 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{D}$. ) and of Jerome (abont the end of the rourth century) alphabetum; Gr. of Epiphanius (about 320 A.D.) $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \phi \dot{\beta} \beta$ Птоя (alphabētos), from Gr. a $\lambda \phi u(a l p h a)=$ the first and $\beta_{\bar{\eta}}$ ra (bēta), the seeond letter of the Greek ${ }^{\text {alp }}$ pabet. A table or list of charaeters which stand as the signa of particular sounds. Koppe io 1819 , and Gesenius in 1837, with much probability, trsced hack most of the chief Syro-Arabian alphahets, and nearly all those current in Europe, to the ancient Phoenician one. The latter investigator construeted an elaborate table of their complex affinitics. The square Hebrew now used in printing figures in this table as a descendant of the old Aramasin, modified by the infuence of the Palmy
rene letters. The old Greek charseters are e primary offshoot from the earliest Phcenician, and the Roman letters are modifications of the Greek alphatet. Perhaps the old Phenician alphabet itself may have been altered from the Egyptian hieroglyphies, and they again from picture writing like that by means of which the ancient Mexicans on the coast sent to their government an intimation that white men (spaniards) had landed in their country. [Haeroglyphics.] Other families or trouph of alphabets exist besides those now indicatell. The runeiform Ietters of Babylon, Assyria, Persia, \&e, are not elosely ahm to [tranow-npunpn cund appear independent. hets of all the modern languages of lodia have apharently been derived from one common apparently been derived from one comron
character-the Devangari. Inscrilitions in character-the Devanagari. nnscriptions in this than that to which one is accustomed in orilinary Sanscrit hooks. It dops not seem to have sprung from the Phonician. [DevanaGAkr.] Similarly independent of the latter tongue and of each other are the Chinese charaeters, the Mexican or Aztec alphabet, aod that of Yucatan. Other groups may yet be discoveret, and some of those already known may be affilined together. It will be observed that any division of mankind formed on similarity or dissimilarity of their alphabets similarity or dissimilarity of their alphabets on philology, whysiology, and history that $s$
fate, fät, färe, ạldst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wët, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sĩr, marîne; gō, pð̆t,

proper ethnological arrangement must rest． ［See $\boldsymbol{A}$（page I）．］
XI＇pha－bět，v．t．［From the enbstantive．］ To arrange in the order of the alphsbet，to deaignste or number by means of the letters of the alphsbet．（Webster．）

Yi＇－phą－bět－är＇－1－ąn，s．［ALPGABET，\＆．］ One engaged in lesrning the siphsbet．

 pha－bět＇－i－cal，a［In Fr．alphabétique； Sp．\＆Ital．alfabetioe；Port．alphabetico．］Per－ taining to the alphabet，arranged in the same order as the letters of the alphabet．
－I have digeated in an alphabetical order all the counties corporations，and boroughe in
（xl－phạ－hět＇－ic－al－1̆̆，adv．［Eng．alphabeti－ cal；ily．］In an alphabetical manner，in the order tand．
＂I had once in my thonghts to contrive a grammar， more than 1 can now comprise in short hint ；and a
dictionary，alphabetically containing the words of the dintionary which the deaf pernon is to learn．＂－Holder： Etements of Spsech．
al＇－pha－bět－issm，s．［Eng．alphabet；－ism．］ Notation by mesns of slphabets instesd of by symbols for ideas．
M＇－pha－bソt－ize，v．t．
To arrange alphabetically．
2．To express or aymbolize by alpbsivetic characters．
X＇－phard，s．［Corrupted Arabic．］A fixed otar of the second magnitude，called also a Hydræ，or Cor Hydre＝the heart of the Hydra．
Xl－phĕo＇－ca．，8．［Corrupted Arabic（？）］A fixed star of magnitude 21，called also a Coronæ Borealis．
（31－phé＇－i－dæ，s．pl．［Alpheus．］A family of decapod，long－tailed Crustacesus．
Kl－phè＇－nǐx，s．［Arab．al＝the ；Lst．pheenix， the fabulous bird so called．］［Phenix．］ White barley sugar．［Barley Suoar．］
XY＇－phẽr－ătz，s．［Corrupted Arabic．］A fixed etar of the first magnitude，called also a Andromedæ．
Kl－phe＇－us，a．［Alpheus，s river in the Pelo－ ponnesus，or a fabled god presiding over it．］ A genus of Cruataceana，the typical one of the family Alpheidx．Two species－ths $A$ ．ruber， or Edwardg＇a Red Shrimp，and A．offnis，or the Scarlet Shrimp－have occurred，though rarely，in the British seas．
X1－phirk，s．［Corrupted Arabic］A fixed atar of the third ragnitude，called also $\beta$ Cephei．
（Xl－phi＇－tŏ－măn－q̧y̆，s．［Gr．ä入фatov（alphi－ $t o n)=$ peeled or pearl－barley，or barley－meal； Maveicu（manteia）$=1$ rophecy or divination．
Divinstion by meana of barley－meal．（Knowles．）
Xd－phŏn＇sĭn，Xl－phŏn＇sīne，a．［From Alphonso X．，King of Castile and Leon．］ Pertaining to the sbove－mentioned Alphonso．
Alphonsin tables，s．pl．Astronomical tables，published in A．D． 1252 ，which had been prepared under the patronage of the sovereign Just nsmed，by certain Jews of Toledo．

Chephǒn＇－sǐn，s．［From Alphonso Ferri，a Neapolitan physician，who lived in the 16th century．］An instrument invented by that above－mentioned Alphonso Ferri for extract－
tog hullets from gunshot wounda．It consists tng hullets from gunshot wounda．It consists
of thres branches，closed by a ring．When of thres branches，closed by a ring．When
inaerted into a wound，the ring is drawn back，so as to allow the branches to separate and take hold of the ball．Then the ring is pushed from the haft，by which means the branches grasp the ball frmly，and permit of Ita being extracted．
 white leprosy，or tetter，found especially on the face ；the same which is called in Latin vitiligo．］

Med．：With the same meaning as the corre－ mponding Greek word．（See etymology．）
＂al－phyn，＂al－phyne，＂al－typ，al－fn，
＊au－fym，s．［Probably s Peraisn or Arabic ＊au－yy，s．［Probably s Peraiso or Arabic word．］A nsme for the biehop in chess．
＂He byheld the kyug nette yn the pley－（od，${ }^{\text {amopg }}$ Herr． tage）， p 70.
ald－plitgēne，a．［Lat．Aipes；or Gr．＂A入necs （Alpeis），end yevvám（gennuō）$=$ to engender．］ Produced in Alplns districts or countries； growing in Alpine regions．（Webster．）
Xl－pine，a．\＆s．［In Fr．Alpin；Sp．\＆Ital． Alpino，from Lat．Alpinus．］
A．As adjective：
1．Pertaining to the Alps，or to any high mountain．
＂He was a creatare of the Alpine oky＂，
2．Growing on the Alps，or growing on sny high mountain．Applied especislly to plsats which sre at home in elevated regions，or，if natives of the plain，have their structure modified to adspt them to the high snd un－ genial localities which they now inhsbit．
B．As substantive：The Alpine Strawberry， which is a variety of the Wood Strawberry， Fragaria vesca．

Alpine－brook，s．A species of Saxifrage； the Saxifraga rivulteris．

## Alpine－stock，s．［ALPEnstock．］

al－pin＇－ǐ－a，s．［Named after Prosper Alphnus， an Italian botanist who lived in the sixteenth century．］A genns of planta belonging to the order Zingiberacee，or Ginger－worts．Some of the apecies，as，for instance，the A．nutans， are very beautiful．Their rhizomea possess

sromatic and stimulating properties．The Galanga major of drugyists，and the Carda－ moms of commerce，are produced by gpecies of alpinis．［Galanoa，Cardamom．］The fresh roots of the A．galanga are used to season fish and for other economical purpogea．They and the rhizomes of $A$ ．racemosa are uned by Indian doctora in cases of dyspepsia．In infu－ aion，they are deemed ugeful also in coughis． The root of the A．aromatica，which，as its name jmplies，is finely aromstic，is enployed in Bengal as s carminative and atomachic， （Lindley：Veg．Kingd．，1847，pp．166－7；and
other writers．）
alp＇－ist，ăIp＇－a，s．［Fr．，Sp．，and Port． alliste．］A small seed used for feeding birds． It is derived from a alecies of canary－grass （Phalaris）．
ăl＇－quiêre，ăl＇－quêire，s．［Port．］A mea－ sure used in Portugal and 13razil．The alquiere of Portugal is $=0.36$ of an imperial bushel； the alquiere of Rio，in Brazil $=1$ imperial bushel．（Statesman＇s Year－Book．）
âl－rĕad＇－乌̆，＊âl－rěad＇－ie，âll rĕad＇－y̆， adv．［Eng．all；ready．In Dan．allerede．］ Properly all ready，completely prepared；but generally uged to mean at s bygqne time，or commencing at a hygone time，and ending now，or previously to aome event which has occurred．
＂Is there anything whereol it may be sald，See，this

－It may be used in the futura perfect tense ； as，＂l．ong before the formal decision of the judge，the verdict of public opinion will already
have been given．＂ have beea given．
＊âls，adv．\＆conj．［ALso．］

X1－sä＇tian，XI－sä＇－cian，s．［From Alsatia $=$ Alsace．］
1．A nstive of Alsstia，or Alssce，a German territory betweeu the Rhine and ths Vosgen mountaina，long in French possession，lut re－taken by Gerinany during the war of 1870－1．
2．One of the names adopted by those deltors and others who fled to a sanctusry to svoid imprisomment．
TI The term was applied in the 17 th century to the outlswe who lived in Whitefriars，wheb went by the name Alsstia（See Sir Walter Scott＇s Fortunes of Nigel．）
Glisčg＇－nŏ，adv．［Ital．segno＝a sign，mark， index．］［SIGN．］

Music：＂To the sign．＂A direction given to s singer or player to go hack to the sign \％，snd repeat the music from that place．It is sn expedient to save the spaca and troulle of printing the same notes twice over．
X̌I＇shāin，s．［Corrupted Arabic．］A fixt 1 star of magnitude 31，called also $\beta$ Aquile．
ă1－sĭn－$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$－ceous，a．［Eng．and Lat．alsine； Eng．suff．－accous．］Pertaining to the genus Alsine，or to chickweed；resembling chick－ weed in some particular．An alsinoceous corolle，in Link＇s classification，is one with ahort，distant claws．
 （ $a l s i n \bar{e}$ ）．A plant，probably chickweed ；from a $\lambda$ oos $(\alpha l s o s)=s$ grove．］Chickweed，sn old genus of planta belonging to the order Caryo－ phyllaceæ（Clove－worts）．It is now broken up， the speciea being distributed among the genera the species being distributed among the genera
Arenaris，Stellsia，and Spergularia．Alsine Arenaris，Stellaria，and spergularia．Alsine
media is the Linnean name for the Common Chickweed，now called Stellaria media．
Ki－si＇－ner－mes，s．pl．［From alsine（q．v．）．］
Bot．：One of the three sub－orders into which the Caryophyllacea（Clove－worts）sre divided． The sepals are distinct，and when cqual in number to tha stamens，are opposite to them． They have $\$$ close affinity to the Silenem， though having far less conspicuoua flowers． The genera Sagins，Buffonia，Cherleria， Honckenya，Arenaria，Malachium，Stellaria， Honckenya，Arenaria，Malachium，Stellaria，
Holostenm，Moenchid，and Cerastium ara represented in the British flora［Caryo－ represented
PHVLLACEE．］
âl＇－sō，＊âlse，＊âls，＊âls＇－wạ，adv．\＆conj． ［A．S．ealsv＇u，eallswa，celswa，alswa．Also is etymologically the same as $u s$（q．v．）．］
1．Also，likewise，in like manner，even as．
 aud for the peril als．＂－lbid．，996．
＊2．As．［See etymology．See also A8．］ ＂Also fresch as the hauk．＂Joxeph of A＇im．， 596. Also wel：As well．
＂He seigh the peple thorw peine，passen ing－to helie．
Also wel the holyeste heolde thider euene Also wel the holyeste heolde thider eueue
As the moste fooles．＂
Joseph of Arim．，112，
ă1－sŏph＇－ĭ－1a，s．［Gr．ă acos（alsos）＝a grove； pinos（philos）＝a friend．］A genus of ferus，
most of them arborescent．They occur in tropical America，the South Sea lolands，tha Malay Archipelago，and Australia．A hout sixty－five species ara known．
ăls－tés＇mía，s．［Named sfter Alston，once Professor of Botany in Edinburgh．］A genus of plants belonging to the order A pocynacere， or Dog－banes．The A．scholaris has wood as bitter as gentian．（Lindley：Veg．King．，p．600．）
âls＇－tōn－ite，s．［Named from Alaton in Cum－ berland，near which it is found．］

Min．：The aama as Bromlite（q．v．）．
ǎls－trœ－mẽr＇－1̆－a，s．［Named after Baron Claudius Alstrcemer，of Sweden，who，when travelling in Europe，sent many plants to Linnzus．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Amaryllidacex．They are heautiful，and A．ligtu is highly fragrant．The A．salsella is a diaphoretic and diuretic ；the A．ornota is astringent，snd a kind of arrowroot is made in Chili from the roots of the A．pallida．
＊âls＇－willĭ，＊âlss＇－wilc，adv．［A．S．alswila or eallswile：als＝as，swict＝auch．］Even as， likewise．
＂And good let oc thn hem br－se，＂
Alscilic als hem hinu［flik bee．＂， 100 －
Sxory of Gen and Exod．（ed．Morris），


alt, s. \&.a. [Ger.] -[Alto.]
A]-tä'-ica, a. [Altaite.] [TURanlan.]
Al-täir', s. [Corrupted Arsbic.] A fixed star of magnitude 1 b, called also a Aquilz.
âl-tā'-ite, s. [Named from the Altal or Altaian range of mountains in Central Asia; Altai in some Tartar tougues ia $=$ a gold mountain.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Galena division. It is a compound analogous to Hessite. It is tin white, with a yellowish tinge. A specimen consisted of tellurium 37 , lead 47.84 , silver 11.30 , and gold 3.86 $=100$.
âl'tar, * âl'tẽ̃r, * âl'tẽre, * âul'tẽr, * àu-tẽr, * áw-tẽr, s. [A.S. aller. In Sw. altare; Dan alter ; Dut. altaar ; Ger., Sp., \& Port. altar ; Fr. autel; Ital altare. From Lat. altar or altare =an altar, eapecially one Lat. altar or altare = an atar, eapecialy one
higher and more splendidly adorned than ais higher and more splendid
ara. From altus $=$ high.]
A. Likerally: An erection made for the offering of sacrifices for memorial purposes, or for some otlier object.

1. In Potriarchial times. An altar designed for sacrifice is mentiooed in Scripture as early as the time of Noall (Gen. viii. 20). Abraham, Isaac, and Jacoh bullt aeveral altars in places where for a brief or more lengthened period they sojourned. Most of these appear to have been for sacrificial purposes, and one or two seem to have been for memorial eads; but the most unequivocal case of the memorial altar was subsequently. (Josh. xxii. 10-34; Gen. xii. 7,8 ; xili. 4 , 18 ; xxii. 9 ; xxvi. 25 ; xxxiii. 20; xxxv. 1, 7.)
2. In Jewish times. At Sinai directions were given that altars should be of earth or of stone unhewn, and that the ascent to them should not be by steps (Exod. xx. 24-26). When the tabernacle worship was established, there was an altar of wood covered with brass, designed for sacrifice, and one overlaid with gold, on which incenae was burnt (Exod, xxvii. 1-8; xxxi. 1-10). Both had projections at the four corners of the upyer surface. To those of the brazen altar victims were bound, and a fugitive from death seizing hold of one of these could not legally be dragged away to meet his could not legally be dragged away to meet his
doon. Strictly speaking, all sacrifices were doon. Strictly 8 reaking, all sacrifices were
to be confined to the one sacrifieial altar, but to be confined to the one sacrificial altar, but
the injunction was observed only to a partial extent. (1 sam. vii. 17; 2 Sam xxiv. 25 ; 1 Kings xvizi. 32.)

## 3. In Christian times:

(a) In the early Christion centuries altars were generally of wood. During the sixth century stone was employed in the coastruction, and this.continued to the time of the lieformation.
(b) In the Church of Rome an altar is easential, it being believed that in the mass an sctual though unbloody sacrifice is offered for sin. Formerly, also, there was an upper altar (superaltare), which was a small portable one for the consecration of the commanion elements, when the priest had not the opportunity of using the altar in a church or chapel.
(c) In the Church of England. The stone altars which were in the elhurches when the Reformation legan [sce (a)] were removed about the year 1550 , and tables substitutcd for them. Qucen 3lary restored the altars, which were, however, again removed on the accession of Queen Elizalneth. What is sometimes called "the altar" is everywhere in the Prayer Book called " the holy table.
4. Among the old ethnic and modern norChristian nations. Many of the old ethnic nations built altas for idolatrous worship on the topa of hills or in groves. The Greeks and Romans built high altara to the beavenly gods, and some of lower elevation to the demigods and heroea, whilst they worshipped the gods and heroes, whingenes acooped out of the grumat. Many oations have had, and yet possess, altars of turf, stone, wood, or, in rare cases, even of homs; but they sre wholly alusent among the Mohanmedans.
B. More or less figuratively:

1. Used of Christ, by the figure of specch called metonymy, by which the altar is subEltututed for the piacular virtim offered upon it in sacrifice. (Heb. xiii. 10.)
2. The most sacred snot or most bacred survice of religion, truth, or aught elae to which complete conaecration of the powers is the. (Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 592.)
3. The hymencal ultar, or simply the altar: The altar in a church before which a marriage is solemnised. [Hymeneal.]
the In manny countrios it fo noceesary to tarry loug in

To lead to the hymeneal altar: (Lit.): Used, properly, of a bridegroom, who, after the first portion of the marriage service has been performed in the body of the church, goes with his bride to the communion rails, for the his bride to the communion rails, for the conclusion of the eervice as dires
rubria. (Book of Common Prayer.)

## - Loosely and incorrectly $=$ to marry.

altar-bread, s. Bread used io the celebrstion of the Eucharist. In the Roman usually stamped with a crucifix. [Host.]
alterr-card, s. A portion of the Mass, printed and placed on the altar to assist the memory of the celebrant. There are three; one is placed at each side and ooe against the tabernacle. They are occasionally used in Ritualistic charchee.
altar-carpet, s. The carpet coveriag the sanctuary.
altar-cloth, s. The cloth which covers en altar in a church.
altar-fire, 8. The fire on an aitar, or connected with reiigion.
altar-frontal, s. [ANTEPENDICM.]
altar-hearse, 8. [Herse.]
altar-horm, s. [Horn.]
aItar-piece, s. A picture or ornamental sculpture behind the altar in a church.
altar-place, s. A place which has served for an astar, or on which an altar has
been at one time reared. (Byron: Darkness.)
altar-plate, s. The plate which is designed for the service of the altar.
altar-soreen, s. The partition bebind an altar in a church; the reredos wall or screen at the back of an altar.
altar-stairs, s. pl. The stairs of an altar. (Used in a figurative sense.)

The great world's altar-staifa
That elope throgh darinesa
te God.
aitar-stone, 8 . The stone constitating the altar; also, loosely, the chancel or sacetuary. (Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 24.)
altar-thane, s. The same as Altarist.

altar tomb.
altar-tomb, s. A raised monament resembling an altar. It is a term of modern introluction. (Gloss. of Arch.).
altar-vase, s. A vase to hold flowers for the decoration of ao altar.
altar-vessel, s. A vessel used in the Anglican Commumion Service or in the Roman Mass.
altar-wisc, adv. After the manner of an altar. (Lawi: Speech in the Stur Chamber.)
al'tar-age, s. [Low Lat. altaragium.]

1. Revenue derived by a priest or clergyman from offerings made in coonection with an altar.
2. An altar or altars erected within a church in medixual times, with money left to purchase massea for solue person deceased.

Al'tar-ist, Al'-tar-thăne, s. [Eng. altar.] Oid Eng. Law: One who ministered at the aitar, and was the recipient of the offering there preaented. [Twane]
Ya-axi-i-mŭth, s. [Eng. all(itude), and azimuth ( $\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$. ).] The same ss Azimuti AND Altitude Instrument (q.v.).
âl'-tẽr, v.t. \& i. [Fr. allerer $=$ to alter ; $\mathbf{S p}$. \& Port. alterar; Ital. alterare; Low Lat. altero. From Class. Lat. alter $=$ one of two.] [Altercation.]
I. Trans.: In eome respect or other to change anything more or less compietely from what he or it was before.
"And the God that hath caused his namae to dwell there deatroy all king and people, that ohall patt to which is at Jerusalem. "-Ezrari 12
"My covenant will I not break, nor auter the thing that is gone out of my iliph" ${ }^{2}-P_{2}$ ixxix. sit.
2. Intrans. To change ; to become different in some respect or other.
Periange whicinditereth not.- law of the Medoe and
âl-tẽr-a-bil-1-tyy, s. [Eag. alter; ability.] The quallty of being alterable; capability of being altered; alterableness. (Webster.)
âl-tèr-a-ble, $a$. [Eag. alter; -able.] Able to be aftered; capable of being altered. ""iter and the mannuer of it is very alterable; the matter and fact of it is not allerable by any powor
nuder the sky.
âl -tẽr-a-ble-něss, s. [Eng, alterable; -ness.] Alterability ; capable of being altered. (Johnson.)
al'-tẽr-a-bly, adv. [Eng aiterable; -ly.] In an altersble manner; in a manaer capable ot change. (Johnson.)
âl'tẽr-age, s. [From Lat. altor $=\mathrm{e}$ foster father; alo = to resr. $]$ The breeding, nourish ing, or fostering of a child. (Davies on Ireland.)
âl'tẽr-ant, a. \& s. [Eng. alter; ant. In Fr. altèrant.]

1. As adjective: Aitering, changing.
"And whether the body be alterant os altered."Bacon: Nat. Fitat, Ceatit., $\$ 800$.
2. As substantive: Au slternative. (Used io medicine.)
âl-tẽr-ā'-tion, s. [Fr. alteration: Sp. alteracion; lort. alteracio; Ital. alterazione; Low Lat. alterc $=$ to change.]
3. The act of alteriag, or change.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath 2. The state of being altered.

Methinks it shonld be oow 3 nige ecllpee
of sun and noow ; and that the affigited globe
Should suwu nt alteration, Shakesp.: Othello. v. 2
3. The change made.

Etrange alteration! Sin and "Whenthman fell, Following hiik track (such was the will of Heaven) Paved aftor him a hroad and beaten way
Over the dark nbyse
Hilton: $P_{\text {P }}$ L., ii. 1,004
âl-tẽr-a-tïve, a. \& s. [Fr. alteratu, m., alter ative, f.]
A. As adjective: Producing alteration.
atructure such an internal cellular or cellulo-vaecular etructure as can receive fuld matter irom without
alter its nature, and add it to the akeratios atructure. -Owen: Palfooneo (1860), P \&
Chipfly Med.: Producing alterstion in the system, from a morbid state to, or towarda, one of health.

- Dy an altrative course of treatmeot is commoniy meant the continued exhibition of certaitn medicina agentg suppover to have the powey of alterung certain Cycl. Pract. Aled., i 53.


## B. As substentive:

1. Lit. Med: A kind of medicine which when given, appears for a time to have little or no effect, but which nitimately changes, or tenda to change, a morbid state into one of health. Garrol divides alterstives into seven groups: (1) Mlercurial Alteratives, (2) lodine Alteratives, (3) Chlorine Alteratives, (4) Ar senical Alteratives, (5) Antimonial Altaratives, (6) Sulphur Alteratives, and (7) Alteratives of undetermined action.
2. Fig.: Anything fitted to produce an alteration for the better oo a morbid mind.
"Like na, spothecary"s shop, whereln are remedies


[^23]

A1'-tèr-cäte, 0.1 [ 1 ln Sp altercar; Ital, altercare. From Lat altercor, sometimes alterco $=$ to wrangle, to quarrel; from alter $=$ snother.] To carry on an angry contention in words ; to ongage in noisy wrangling.
人̂l-tẽr-cā̀-tion, a. [In Fr. altercation; Sp. altercacion; Port. alteroagao; Itsh. altercazione; Lat. altercatio, from alterco.] [ALTEAcate.j a wrangling, dlapute, of debate. Angry contention of worda between two persons.

"Llivy regreta that he oannot ancritain the truth
 Early Hom. Hut., ch. xili, pt. IL. $\{$ \$2.
A'-tẽred, pa. par. \& a. [Alter.] "Bnt be foond the comrate of his youth so altered

1'-tẽr-ing g, pr. par. \& a. [Alter.]
"With ases and altering rheuns q Can he preak?
Al-těr-ǐ-ty̌, s. The state of being another; the atate of being different. (Coleridge.)
ali-terrn, a. IIn Fr. alterne; Port. alterno. From List. alternus = every other, alternate ; from alter $=$ ooe of two.]
A. Ord. Lang. : Alternate.

- And God madie tro great lightagreat for their use To man, the greater to have rule by day,
The leas hy дrght, atern; and made the
B. Technically: Nition: P. L., bk. vil.

1. Geom. Altern base: A term used for a base which is not the trua one. Thus, if lo an oblique triangle the trua basa is = the aum of the aidea, then tha altern base is = their differenca; or, if the true basa is = tha differeace of tha aidea, then the altern ia $=$ their sum.
2. Crystallography: Exhibiting on its upper and lower part faces whieh siternate among themselvea, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with eacb other.

- Alr-tẽrn, v.t. (From Eng. altern. In Fr. allerner; spi. \& Port, alternar; Ital. alternare.] To alternate.
Bientitisnar, ac, to altern"-Fornandez: Spanish
t âl-têrn'-a-çy̆, s. [Eng. altern; -acy.] The atate of being alternate. (Webster.)
| âl-tẽrn'-al, a. [Eng. altern; -al.] Pertaining to whst is alternate. Alternative. (Sherwood) Doae by turce or coursea ons after another. (Bullokar.)
$\dagger$ âl-tẽrn'-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng. alternol; -ly.] The same as Alterxately.

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    * Affranins and Petrefus dld command 
    Their govermment more flrm: their muea obey'd
    Alterrally both generals commands, Lucan, bk. iv.
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$\dagger$ âl-tẽr'-nant, a. [In Fr. alternant; Lat. alternans, ir. par. of alterno $=$ to do first one thing and then snother; aiternus = ona after another, interchsugeably ; alter $=$ ona of two, the other.] Alternating.
âl-těr'-nāte, or all'tẽr-nāte, v.t. \& i. [Alternate, $a$.] [Altenn, $a$, \& $v$. .]
A. Transitive: To perform by turne with another person or persons, or to ehange one thing for another reciprocally, i.e., to do first this one, then tha other, and afterwards the first again, uniformly obaerving the same first again, uniformy obaerving the same
order of succession as long as the operation goes on.
"The moot high Qod in all things appertanining unto this life, for sumiry wise ends, alternates the disposi-
tion of good and evil."-Grew. tion of good and evil."-Grew.

Melodious hymns about the sov' reisn this Melodious hymna about the sov relgn throne
Alternate all night long. -Nilton: $P$. $L$, bk.
B. Intransitive:
I. In time: To happec by turna with snother oecarrence.
ouine, "-Froude: Hiat. of Eing., ptit i., vol. iv., 94. sun-
2, In place: In turns to precede and then to follow snything else. Often used ln geology for a bed, or a series of beds again and again recurring in a aection; but in most cases what now are anccessive re-sppearances in place were prodaced in a remote age by the return of the ame combination of circumstalacea in tizge.
it "the mountain we proceed north wards to Yorkshire, it [the mountain 11 mestone] begins to aldernate with
true coal measures " - Lyell: Manual of Geol. eh. xxiv.
â-tẽr'ante, an, s. \& adv. [From Lat. alter-- natus, ps. par. of allerno.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of time: Done or hsppening in a seriea, first ona and then the other, by turua; reciprocal. In colloquial language," turn sbout." In either cause one rage aloue praseess'd
The emplre of the akernate victor"e breash"
Castor and Pollux, who enfoyed a jecullar prithege of life atter death, and revinited the earth in tone : Studies on Homer, i. 13 .
2. Of relative place or position. (Sea II., 1.)
II. Technically:
3. Bot.: Alternate leaves ara thoae which sre not insarted opposite to each other, but of which each is higher or lower on the stem

alternate leaves. combon elm (ulmus campestris).
than the corresponding one on the other side. The word alternate is the reverse of opposite also when used of other portions of a plant, as sepals, petels, stamens, de.
4. Zool.: In a corresponding aense to that described onder No. I.
IT Alternate generations. [See Altennation, B. I.]
5. Other Physical Scienres: With a similar meaning.
Math. Allernate angles: Two sngles are said to be alternate with each other when they are made by two straight lines, intersected by a third, and ara on opposite sides of that hird. Oca siternate angla is benesth the first of the two lines ao intersected, sind the other is above the second one. If the two straight lines be then the siternate angles are equal straight other. (See Euclid, I. 29.) if the straight linea CD and EF, then COH sud OHF constitute one, and DOH and $\mathrm{aHEa}_{\mathrm{H}}$ secoud psir of alternate angles.

Her. Alternate quarters; A term spplied to the first and fourth quarters on sa escutcheon, which are generally of the same kind; and also to the second and third, which also similarly resemble each other.
B. As substantive: That which alternates with anything elsa; an alternative; a vicisaitude.
"Tis not in Pate th' alternate now to give."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvili., 117. And rasid in inleasure or repor'd in ease ${ }^{\text {a }}$
C. As adverb: Alternately.

T Common in poetry, owing to the difficulty of introducing alternately into $s$ line.

And live alternate, and alternate die.
In tell beneath, on earth. in heaven above. beneath, on earth, in heaven a hove",
Pope: Homer's otysey, hk. xi, a72.s. - Ott, placed the evening fire bende.
The minstrel alt alternate tried. nate tried.
Seote $:$ Rokeby, 3 v .12.
âl-tẽrn'-ate-1ÿ, adv. [Eng. alternate; -ly.] A. Ordinary Language:

## I. In time: Happening by turns.

" 'Tis thus, reciprocating each with each,
Alternately the nations jearn Rad teach.,
Alternately the nations learn Rud teach." Corper : Charity
2. In space: In reciprocal succession; first on one side, and then on tha other. (See B. I.)
B. Technically:

1. Bot. Alternately pinnate: A term nsed of a pinnate leaf which has tha leaflets alter-
nate on a common petiole. Example: Poten tillu rupestris, Toluijera balsamumu

altennately pinnate leafer. (TOLCLFELA HALSAMIMM.)
2. Geom. or Alg.; If there ba four magnt tudes or quantities in proportion, of which the first is to the aecond as tha third to the fourth, then either of the expressiona permutando (by permutation) or alternando (alternately) is employed, when it is inferred that the first proportional has the same ratio to the fhrst proportional has the same ratio to tha third thst the second has to the fourth, or
that the first is to tha third aa the second is that the first
to the fourth.

Thus if Ab:CD::MN:PQ,
then these proportionals are placed alternately; if they atand thins-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CQ:AB::PQ:MN, } \\
& \text { or AB:MN::CD:PQ } \\
& \text { So siso if } a: b:: c: d,
\end{aligned}
$$

then these symbols are placed alternataly if they are written
$b: a:: d: c$, and $a: c:: b: d$.
(See Euclid, Bk. V., Def. 13, Prop. 10.)
$\dagger$ âl-tẽrn'-ate-něss, s. [Eng. alternate; -ness.] The same as Altervation (q.v.).
âl-tèrn'-āt-ĭig, pr par. \& a. [Alternate, v.]
Elect: Changing periodicaliy in direction, as an alternating current.
âl-tẽrn- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$-tion, s. [In Sp, alternacion; Port. alternaçao; Ital. alternuzione, from Lat. alternatio.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Gen.: Tha succession of things to one another in a reciprocal order; interchange of things ofteger than ooce witi others, in time or in space.
(a) In time:
the alternation of day and night
-Lewis: Ax ron. of the Ancients, cli. L., is.
"Slow alternations of land and seu"-owen : Clasif (b) In space:
"Each successive tide bripgs its charge of mixed powder. deposits its duplex lasyer day atter day and Dhally masses of iinumeuse thickıess are piled up Thich, bell preservily the atternations or sand and Frag. of Science, srd ed., p. 40.
11. Specially:

1. Responaes by tha congregation in liturgical worship.
"For such alternations as are there used tmust be hy several persons: bit the minister and the people carnot so sever their interests ns to sustasn meveral per-
sons, he being the only nouth of the whole body whitch he presente. - Hilton: Apology for Smectymnimis
2. Alternate perfoninances between tha two divisions of a choir.
B. Technically:
3. Biol. or Zool. Alternation of Generations: The readering of a acientific term used by Prof. Steenstrup to express an abmonnal kind of generation, called by Prof. Owen Metcgenesis. It impliea that one kind of lirth takes placa in one generation, and another in the next; the third is sgain like the first, and the fourth resemblea the aecond. In the first generstion there is the ordinary propagation of the race by impregnation; in the seennd. immature animsis, which appear ss if they had immature aninsls, which appear 88 if they had not passed beyond the larval state, give birth to young. This feature in the erse Prof. Owen calls Parthenogenesis ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.). By the curious arrsngement now mentioned, the young do not resemble their immediate parents, but their grand-perenta; ss in due time what may he termed their grandchildren will resemble them. The best known instance of sltemation
of geuerations is in the Aphides．［APHis．］ （Steenstrup：Alternation of Generations，Ray Society．Owen：Invert．Anim．，2nd ed．，pp． 667，668）
2．Alg．：Alternstions ane the eams as what are mora generally called permutations．
al－tẽrn＇－a－tive，$a$ \＆s．［la Ger．alternativ； Fr．alternatif，sdj．，alternative，8．；Sp．\＆Port． atternativo，adj．，alternativa，s；Ital alterna－ tivo，sdv．＝by torns；alternativa，s．］
A．As adjective：
L．Ordinary Language
1．Offering a choice of two things，as an ＂alternative proposal．＂
2．Alternate．
＂The manners，the Fita，the health，the age，the otrentth，and atature of inem daily vary，hut so oss hy a vieissitude and revoiution they return again to the former pointe from Fhich they decined，and azain docine and agan ，＂return，by auornative and

## II．Technically：

1．Bot．：A term ussd when the pieces of sn organ heing in two rows，the inner is covered by the outer in such 8 way thist each of the exterior rows overlaps hslf of two of the interior ones．
2，Grammar：The alternative conjunctions are Either－or，Whether－or，Neither－nor． （Bain：English Grommar，Londoa，1863，p． 65. ）

B．As substantive
1．Strictly：Permission to choose either of two things，but not hoth ；slso the two things viewed as standing together that choice may be made between them．In this sense it has no plural．
this was partly owing to their epparent difficulty in upderstanding the simpleat allernative －Darwin：Voyage round tha World，ch．x
2．More loosely：One of two things offered for ehoice．In this sense the two things offered are called，not as they should be，an alternative，hut two siternatives
and announce that if this demand is re fused，the alternative la war．The Romans refuse a！ redress，Hist．，ch．xilh，phe i．，jo．
3．Still more loosely：One of several things offered to chooge among．
＂My decided preference in tor the fourth and lat
－There is no alternetire，means，no choice io offered；only one thing is preseated for acceptance．

With no alfernative but death．
andollous ：The Gotcen Legend，iv
al－tẽrn＇－a－tive－ly̆y，aiv．［Eng．olternative； －ly．］By turns；reciprocslly．
the civaliaw as valid．＂－Aytiffo ：Parergon tolerated by
Al－těrn＇－a－tive－něss，s．［Eng，alternative； －ness．］The quality or stata of being alterna－ tive．（Boiley．）
âl－tẽrn＇－i－ty̆，в．［Eng．altern；－ity．］The same ss Abternation（q．v．）．
＂They imagine that an animal of the vastert dimen． sious，and longest duration，should Hve in a continna motion，without the akernity and vicissitude of rest
whereby all other animala colutinue．- Sir $T$ ．Browene Vublour Errours．
条－tha＇a，al－thē＇a．s．［In Sp．\＆Port althea；Ital．altea；Fr．\＆Lat althoa；Gr． d．$\lambda$ बaia（althaia）$=$ msrsh－mallow ：ä入tw（alth $\bar{o})$ $=$ to cure；so called from ita healing virtues．］

1．A genus of plsnts belonging to the order Malvacee，or Mallow－worts．It contains one


ALTHEA OFFICINALIG．
generic British species，the A．officinalis，or Common Marsh－msllow，and one only apps rently wild，the A，hirsuta，or Hispid Msrsh．
mallow．Th8 A．rosea of our gardena is the Hollyhock．Its flowers are used in Greece in poulticea，lozenges，sc Its leaves are sald to furnish a colouring matter not inferior to indigo．Marsh－mallow contains much muci－ lage snd altheine，which is the same as aspara－ gin．It is used as a detanlcent to allay cough．

Athat with the purple eye；the broon，
Yollow and bright，an bulion unalloy＇
2．An asteroid，the 119th found．It was discovered hy Watson on the 3rd of April， 1872
all－thē＇－ine，s．［Eng．althea；－ine．］A vege－ tsble principle found in the roots of the msrsh mallow，now shown to be identical with Asparegia（q．v．）．
＊âl－thẽr，a．［Alder，Elder．］Elder．（Piers Plowman．）
＊âl＇thẽr，＊âl－thir，＊all－thire，a．［AL DER．］Of all．（For their numerous com． pounds，as Alther－cost，Alther－fainest， Alther－first，\＆c．，see Alder．）

Certes，ne never other men
sith Lameth was，that ateher－irgt bygan Chaucer：C．T．，10，064
âl＇though，＊all thōugh，＊al thōgh （ugh or gh silent），conj．［Eng．all；thaugh． in Dut．al，or alhoewel＝although．Though $=$ A．S．theah，theh．］［THovou．］Notwith－ standing thst；however it may be that；even if；even supposing that．

$$
\text { "Ab thogh he were of age." } B
$$

Bonaventura
＂But Peter said unto him，Although wil shall be
âl－tǐ－ca，s．［Haltica．］
al＇－tri－grāde，a．［Lat．altus＝high ；gradus $=$ a step，a pace ；gradior $=$ to take steps，to walk．］Rising on higb；mounting，asceuding． （Johnson．）
al－til＇－${ }^{\text {ch }}$ quĕnçe，s．［In Port．altiloquencia， Lst．altus $=$ high，and loquentia $=$ finency of speech；loquor $=$ to apeak．］Lofty spsech； pomposity of language．（Johnson．）
ăl－till＇－ŏ－quěnt，an［Lat．eltus＝high，and loquens $=$ spleakiag；pr．psr．of loquor $=$ to spesk．］Lofty or pompous in speech．（Bailey．）
al－tim＇－ĕt－ẽr，s．［Lst．altus＝high，and Gr． atipoov（metron）$=$ thst by which snything is measured ；s measure，s rule．］An instrument employed for measuring altitudea trigono－ metrically．
ăl－tim＇－ět－ry̆，s．［For etym see Altimeter． In $\mathrm{Sp} . \&$ Port．altimetria．］The art of measur ing sititudes trigonometrically，as by a qusd－ rant，theodolite，\＆c．（Johnson．）
al＇－tin，s．［Russian．］A Russian coin worth between a penny snd three hslf－pence sterling． it is equal in vsluc to three copecs，ane hun－ dred of which again make a rouble．
＋al－tin＇－car，s．［Tincal］
 nical genus Altingia，now called Liquidsmbar． Liquidambars．An order of exogenous plants placed by Lindley tn his first sub－clase Dicli nous Exogens，and in his eighteenth Alliance the Amentsles．It consiats of tall，halsam bearing trees，which are placed under tha Lin næan genus Liquidambsr．［Liquidambar． They sre found in the hotter parts of Asia and America
ăl＇－ti－scópe，s．［Lst．allus＝Ligh，sud Eng， －scope．］Ail instrument ensbling the observer to look over snything that intervenes between him and the ohjects he desires to see．
all－tis＇－すn－ant，ăl－tis＇－бn－oŭs，$a$ ．［ln Sp．， Port．，\＆Ital．altisonante；Sp．\＆Port．altisono； Lst．altisonus $=$ high sounding ：altus $=$ high； sonars，pr．par．of sono $=$ to sound：or from sonus $=$ a sound．］High sounding；of lofty or pompous sound．
specniative RD
phrasean - Evelyn
【1－tiss＇－1－mō，a．or odv．［Lat．altissimus， superl．degree of altus．］［ $\dagger$ Aito，Alt．］A term used in music to designate the sounds that lie th the actave sbove the piteh of sounds in alt－viz．，from $g^{\prime \prime \prime}$ to $f^{\prime \prime \prime \prime}$ ．
al＇－ti－tūde，s．［In Fr．altitude；Ital．altitu－ dine．From Lat．altitudo＝altituda；altus $=$ high．］

A．Ordinary Languags
I．Lit．：The elevation of an object above ita base，or of an object in the air sbove the sur－ face of the earth．

To measure in＇altefude of some tall crag
Thet fil the estie＇s hirthplace，or nome peat．
Familiar with forgotten yeark＂Exevrion，bl，i．
Wordsoorth：The Excurtor
II．Figuratively ：
1．The highest point in degres of auything ＂He did it to please his mother，end to be partiy
shatesp：Corion，i． 1
2．High rank，superiority in wealth or other resources；mental or moral elevation．
＂Your altitude offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to
3．（Plural．）Haughty sirs．
B．Technically：
1．Geom．：The altitude of a triangle，parat－ lelogrsm，or other figure，is the straight lint drawn from tts vertex perpendicular to its base， or the base produced，（Euclid，bk．vi．，def．4．）
2．Perspective：The altitude of the eye is a right line let fall from the eye pcrpandicular to the geometrical plsne．
3．Trigonom．：The same as A．，I．
Ar accesstble altitude is one the lower part of which may be approached，so that a bese may be measured from it for the purpose of trigonometrical calculstion．An inaccessible altitude is ons of which the lower part is unspproschshle；as，for instance，s castie heyond a river which one has not the means of crossing．
4．Astron．：The elevation of a heaventy body above the horizon，i．e．，the are of a verth－ cal circle intercepted between the centre of the body and the true horizen．It is generally expressed in 0，＇，snd＂．The apparent alti－ tude of a heavenly body ts the appsrent loeight ahove the sensible horizon．Its true altituds is its height sbove the real horizon，after cor－ rections have been made on account of refrac－ tion and parallax．Meridian eltitude is the slititude of s hesvenly body when passing the meridian．The hody is then st the higheat point it can on that day reach．

Observed altitude is the altitude as shown by the instrument with which tbe observation was taken．
Refraction of altitude is the increased eleva－ tion given to a heavenly body by refraction．
Altitude and Azimuth Instrument．［See Azimuth and Altitide Insthement．］
$\dagger$ al－ti－tūd－in－är＇－1－an，s．［Lat．allitudinis， genit．of oltitudo $=$ height ；suffix－arian $=\mathbf{a}$ person whe．］A term occasionally used to indicate a person of lofty aim or pretension， an ambitious pereon．（Coleridge．）
＋ăl－tī＇－ol－ant，a．［Ital．altivolante；Lat． oltus $=$ high，snd volins $=$ flying，pr．psr of volo，$-\alpha v i=$ to fly．］High－flying．（Evelyn．）
＊âl＇－tō，adv．［All to．］
＋${ }^{\mathbf{a}}{ }^{\prime}$－tō，ălt，s．［In Ger．all，alto；Fr．haut； O．Fr．hault；Sp．，Port．，\＆Ital．alto；Iat． altus．It may have a remote connection with E．Aram． （alah）$=$ to ascend，snd various cognate words．］A term designating pitch of sound， derived from the old gamut of the organ－ huildera．The sounds lying between $a$ ，the highest note on the trehle stsre，snd $F$ ，geven notes sbove（or，as it would now be writtsn， from $g^{\prime \prime}$ to $f^{\prime \prime \prime}$ ），are ssid to be in alt．
ăl＇－t̄̄，a．\＆s．［† Alte，Alx．］
A．As adjective：
I．Music
1．The term spplied to the highest malo voice，most ususily falsetto，hsving a com－ pass of sbout sn octave snd s half，fromf to $c^{\prime \prime}$ ，called also the counter－tenor voice．The term contralto is usually applied to the lowest sort of female voice，which frequently lawest sort of femate voice，whert in vocal music as the slto male voice．
2．When applicd to musical instrumenta the term is usually employed to designsto those next in pitch above the tenor of tha same apeciea，as alto trombone．
II．Old Law．Altn and basso，or izl alto and in bosso（high snd low），were words used to mean the reference of all differencee，greak snd small，to arbitration
finte，făt，fare，amidst，whăt，fâll，father；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sïre，sĩr，marine；gõ，pơtu

8. As substantive: The part of the music rung by persons posseasing the alto or con tralto voice. [A., I., 1, Music.]
alto-clef, s. $\Delta$ name for tbe $C$ clef when it is placed on the third line of the otave ; called also the Counter-tenor clef. The usual form of the clef is shown in the accompanying figure. [Clef.]
alto-fagotto, s. A musical wlad inatru ment, known also by its French name of the basson quinte. It is similar in cbaracter to the bassoon or fagotto, and has a compase of tha aame extent, but flve notea higher in pitch. [Bassoon.]
alto-rilievo, or alto-relievo, s. [Ital. alto rilievo; alto $=$ high, and rilievo $=$ relief.]

bculpture in alto-rilievo.
Seulptured work of which the figures project more than half their true proportions, as ehown in the illustration. When they pro ject just ona-balf, the term used is Mezzo relievo; and when less than half, Basso-relievo, or in English, Bas-relief. (Glossary of Arch. 5th ed.) [Bas-Relief.]
alto-ripieno, s. [Ital.] An alto part, either vocsl or instrumental, used for filling np and adding to the force of a Tutti. [See Ripieno, Tutti.]
alto-viola, s. [Ital.] A stringed instru ment of the violin species, nsually called the viole or tenor, somewhat larger than the violin, and with a system of tuning five notes lower in pitch. [Viola, Tevon.]
al-tọ-gěth'-ẽr, adv. [Eng. all; together.] Wholly, completely, entirely.

Thou wast altogether born in stos. ${ }^{-}$- John in sh. "Except thou make thyself altogether a prince over us."-Numb. xvi. 13
|al-toun, s. [Scotch al = auld $=$ old ; toun town.] Old town. (Scolch.)
Kl-trin-isma, s. [ln ltai. altrui $=$ others; altrui $=$ other people's goods. Lat. altemuter $=$ one of two, tha one or the other, either ; alter $=$ one of two ; uter $=$ which of the two, or whether. A word framed by M. Comte, and adopted with warmly expreased approval by Herbert Spencer, to express an antithesis to Egoism.] Benevolence, beneficence. (Herbert Spencer: Psychol. (1881), vol. ii., § 524
al'trû-ist, s. [Fr. altruiste.] One who practises altruism.
【_-trû-is'-tio, a. [From Eng. altruism (q.v.) A word framed like altruism by M. Conte and adopted with high approval by Herbert Spencer, to express an antithesis to Egoistic.] Br-nevolent, beneficent. [Eoo-altroistic.] Herbert Spencer: Psychol. (l8s1), vol. ii., § 524.
\l-trû-ist'-10-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng. altruistic; -al, -ly.] in a benevolent manner; with cara for the intereats of others. (H. Spencer: Data of Ethics, § 73.)
ăl-ū'-çi-ta, s. [Lat. alucita =a gnat.] A genus of motha, the typical one of the family Alueitidz.
Chl-u-çit'-i-das, s. pl. [From the typical genus Alucita (q.v.)] A fanily of moths, distingulahed by having the wings split into a seriea of feather-like lobes. A few apecies exiat in this country. One, the $A$. hexadactylat, called erroneously the Twenty-plume Moth for it has, in reality, as many as twenty-four
plumea, may often be eeen running up windowpanes in antumn.
Kl'-L̆-dĕl, s. [In Fr. aludel; Gr. i, and Lat. lutum $=$ mud, clay, potter's earth. Withont clay; without luting.] A subliming pot used for chemical purposes, without a bottom, but which was fitted into a aecond, and that into a third, and so on, without luting being required. The complex vessel thua made was ueed in eublimationa. At the bottom of the furnace a pot was placed to hold the subatance which had to be aublimed, and at the top a head was added for the purpoae of retapang the vapour which might ariae from taming the vapour whis
the process. (Quincey.)
Kl'-ul-la, s. [Dimin. of Lat, ala = a wing.] A littlo wing. 1

Entom. : (1) One of the two minute membraneous acales aituated above the halteres in some dipteroua insects. (2) One of the aimilar acales placed under the elytra of certain acales placed
ăl'ŭm (1), *ă' y̆m, s. [In Sw. alun; Dan. allun; Dut. aluin; Ger. alaun; Fr. alum allun; Dut aluin; Ger. alawn; Fr. alum;
Sp. alumbre; Port.alumen; Ital allume. From Lat. alumbre; Port. alu

1. Chem.: The name given to donble aalta of aulphate of aluminium with suiphatea of potassium, sodium, ammonium, or of other monatomic metals, as silver, thallium, cæaium, rubidium. They crystallise in octohedra. Potash alnm, $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~K}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{4}+24 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, is prepared by the decomposition of a bhate containing iron pyrites, FeS 2 , which is gently taining iron pyrites, $\mathrm{FeS}_{2}$, which is gently burnt and exposed to the air in a moist atate;
it oxidiaes and forms anlplatea, and, on tha it oxidiaes and forms anlphatea, and, on the
addition of a potash salt to the aolution obtained by water, alum cryatallises out. Alum has a sweet astringent taste, reddens litmus paper, and diasolves in its own weight of
boiliag water. Sodium alum is very goluble. Ammonium alum is often prepared by adding the ammonia liqnor of gas-works inatead of potash. Alum is used in dyeing and in preparitg akins, \&c. Alums can be also formed in which ferric or chromic anlphatea replace aluninium aulphate, as potasalo-ferric sulphate, $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{~K}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{4}+24 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, and ammonio chromic sulphate, $\mathrm{Cr}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{4}+24 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ These cryatallise in the same form, and can not bo separated from each other by crystalliastion. Alum is used in medicine as an aatringent in doses of ten to twenty grains. Burnt alum is alum deprived of its water of crystallisation by heat; it is used externally as a slight escharotic.

## Of tartre, alym, slas, berm, wort, and ary argoyle", <br> Chaucer: ©. $\boldsymbol{T} ., 12,740,12,741$.

2. Mineralogy, Dana makes Alum the type of a group of minerals, classed under his "Oxygen Compounds-Hydrous Sulphates," and places under it Tschermigite and Kalinite.
Ammonia Alum: A mineral, called also Tschermigite ( $q, v_{0}$ )

Feather Alum: A mineral, called also Halotrichite (q.v.).

Iron Alum: A mineral, called also Halotrichite (q.v.).
Magnesia Alum: A mineral, called also Pickeringite (q.v.).

Manganese Alum : A mineral, called also Apjobnite (q.v.).
Native Alum: A mineral, called also Kalinite (q.v.).

Sola Alum: A mineral, called also Mendozite (q.v.).
3. Art: Saccharine Alum is a composition mada of common alum, with rose-water and the white of eggs boiled together to the consistence of a paste, and thus capable of being moulded at pleasure. Aa it cools it grows as hard as an ordinary stone

* alum-earth, or poleura, s. Names formerly given to a fibrous mineral of a silky lustre, brought by Dr. Gillies from the Chilian Andes. It was asid to be used by the inh3bitants as a mordant in dyeing red. Ure describes alum-earth as an impure earthy variety of lignite. Both alum-earth and poleura seem to hava disappeared from the most modern works on mineralogy.


## alum-root, $s$

1. The English name of the Geraniam maculatum. lta root contains a great deal of tannin, and is powerfully astringent. Bigelow
recommenda it in diaeases which on thois removal leave debility behind. The tincture may be locally applled with much advantage in sore throata and ulceratione of the mouth. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd.)
2. Heuchera Americanu and Heuchera cortusa, planta of the Saxifrage onder, both of which flgure in the American pharmacopolia.
alum-mehist, s. [ALUM alate.]
alum-slate, alum-sohist, s. A kind of alate occurring low in the Carboniferoua rocks of Britain. It is a ailiceous clay, with coaly matter and biaulphide of iron in miout portiona. Alum is often manulactured from it. [Schist.]

## alum-stone, s. [Alunite.]

al'-um, v.t. [From the aubstantive alum (1); in Dan. allune; Ger. alaunea; Fr. aluner.]
Dyeing: To ateep in a solution of alum, or otherwise to impregnate with the salt. The fibre of cotton which has been impregnated with an aluminium aslt has the property of retaining vegetable colouring matters so firmly that they cannot be washed out; auch colours are called fast.
ăl'ŭm (2), s. [Lat.] A plant described by Pliny as resembling thyme or aage. Some have made it the comfrey (the Symphytum have made it the
al'-ŭmed, pa. par. \& a. [ALOM, v.]
ă1- $\overline{\mathbf{n}}^{\prime}$-mĕn, s. [Lat.]
Chem.: The technical word for common alum. [Alum (1).]
àl-й'-mí-an, s. [Lat. alumin(is); auff. -an.] A mineral classed by Dana with hia Crocoito group of Anhydrous "Sulphates, Chromates, Telluratea." It is white and aub-tranalucent. It consiats of sulphuric acid, $60 \cdot 9$; alumina, $39 \%$. It ia found in Spain.
 alumize; from Lat. alumina, pl. of alumen $=$ alum.]
I. Chem.: The only oxide of aluminium known. its sp. gr. ia 39. It is isomorphic with ferric and chromic oxides. it occura native in arystals, as corundum, ruby, sapphire, and less pure as emery, It is the hardest substance known except the diamond. It can be obtained by precipitating a salt of aluminium by ammonia and igniting the precipitate. It is nesrly insoluble in most acids. It is a white, insoluble, tasteless, smorphous powder. Three hydrates are known, $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, and $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} .3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$; the
trihydrate is the ordinary gelatinous precipitate. it is soluble in acids and fixed alksliea. It is a weak hase, many of its salts having an acid reaction. It is largely used in dyeing as a mordant. it forms insoluble compounds with vegetable colours called lakes. It oceurs native as Gibbsite. The monohydrate is Diaspore. The dihydrate cannot act as a mordant ; it is soluble in acetic acid. (Sce H"alts's Dict. Chem.) Silicate of aluminium forms the basia of clays.
2. Mineralogy. Aluminium, sometimes called argil, or the argillaceous earth, is the basis of all clays, and imparts to them the plastic character for which they are distinguished. For the aspects which it presents when it occurs native, see No. 1. it enters into the composition of many minerals, the proportion in which it occurs being generally stated juat after that of the silica; this, garnet taken from the Ural Mountains has silica 3686 , and alumina $24 \cdot 19$.
Cupreous Phosphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Amphithalite (q.v.).
Fluate of Alumine: A mineral, called also Fluellite (q.v.).
Fluosilicate of Alumina: A mineral, called alqo Topaz (q.v.).
Hydrate of Alumina: A mineral, called alao Diaspore (q.v.).
Hydrosulphate of Alumina: A minera, called also Aluminite (q.v.)
Hydrous Phosphate of Alumina ead Lime: A mineral, a variety of Amphithalite (q.v.).
Sellite of Alumine: A mineral, now called simply Mellite (q.v.).
Native Carbonate of Alumina and Lime: A mineral, called alao Hovite (q.v.).



## Subphosphate of Alumina：A mineral，called alao Wavellite（q．v．）． <br> Sulphate of Alumina：A mineral，called also（1）Alumlan，（2）Alunogen，and（3）Feiso－ banyite（q．v．）．

XI－ūm＇－寧－äte，s．［Eag．alumin；－ate］
Chem．：The hydrogen in aluminum triby－ drate can be replaced by an equivalent quantity of various metala；such compounds are called aluminates，as potassinm sluminate， $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ． Some occur native，as spinell，an almminate of magnesium ；Galunite，an aluminate of zinc．（See Watts＇s Dict．of Chem．）
 －inis＝alum ；fere $=$ to bear．］Bearing alum； containing alum．
al－ūm－ĭn＇－1－form，as［Lat．alumen，genit． aluminis，and forma $=$ form，shape．］Having the form of alumina．（Chaptal．）
＊ăl－ūm－in＇－i－Iite，s．［Lat．alumen＝alum， and suff．－ito．］The name of a mineral，called also Alnaite（q．v．）．
Kl－ūm＇－ĭn－ite，s．｜Lat．alumen＝alum， and suff．－ite．］A mineral called also Web sterite．1t is a hydrosulphate of alumina Its composition is almuina 208 ，snlpluric acid $23 \cdot 2$ ，snd water $47^{\circ} 0=100$ ．It is opaque has a dull carthy lustre，a white colonr，snd an earthy fracturc．It adheres to the tongne． Funnd in the Harz mountains，in Germany， and in Sussex，in Eogland，\＆e．
al－ūm－in＇－1̆ŭm，s．［In Ger．\＆Dut alu－ miaiun．From Lat．alemen $=$ alum．］

Chem．：A tetratomic metal：symbol A1； atomic weight 27.4 ；sp．gr． 26 ；melts at red heat．It is a white，sonorons，ductile，malleable metal，not oxidised in the air，nearly insoluhle in diiuta sulphuric or nitric acid，readity soluble in HC1，and in solutions of potash or soda with evolution of 1I．It is used for in－ struments and ornaments；it forms a valuable alloy with conper，resembling gold，and not easily tarnished，called alnuiniun bronze． It is prepared by decomposing the donble chloride of alnminiun and sodiam lyy metallic sorlinn．It forms one oxide，alumina， $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ sodinin．It forms one oxide，almma，its most important salts are nlums （q．v．）Its most important salts are alums is formed when aluminium hydrate is dis－ solved in 11 Cl ，but upon craporation IICl escapes and leaves $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ．It can be obtained by pouring Cl over a mixture of $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ and carbon heated to redness．It is a trans－ parent waxy substauce，boiling at $180^{\circ}$ ．It forms dontile salts with alkaline chlorides， as $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{6} .2 \mathrm{NaCl}$ ．Alnmininm fluoride， $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{~F}_{6}$ ， also forms donble salts，alumininm and so－ dium．Fluoride，Al ${ }_{2}$ F $_{6}$ ． 6 NaF，occurs as the mineral cryolite in Greenland．Numerous silicates of aluminiam occur as minerals［see Clavs，Felspar，\＆e．］．The salts of aluminium are recogniscd by giving a blue colour when moistencd with nitrate of cohalt，and heated before the blow－pipe．Alumina is precipitated from its solutions by caustic alkalies as a white precipitate，soluble in excess ；ammonia gives a similar precipitate，insoluble in excess alkaline carbonatcs precipitate the hydrate， and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ escapes ；ammonia sulphide gives an white precipitate of aluninium hydrate．The salts of aluminium belong to the same class as the ferric and chromic salts；oxides of alnmininm，chromium，and sesquioxide of iron are precipitated with ammenia［ANalissis． The alnmina and phospliate of aluminilun are dissolved by boiling with caustic potash phosphate of alumininin is distinguished by being insoluble in acetle acid．
aluminnm－bronze，An alloy of copper and aluminumi rescmbling gold in color and almost untarnishable．
或－ūm＇－inn－oŭs，a．［Lat．aluminis，genit．of aluraen $=$ alum，and suffix－ous $=$ full of．］ Composed，at least，in part of alumina，or in some other way pertaining to slumina．
＂When the first aluminnus solntion，containing not lees than 4 or s per cent．of alumina
Chem．，nud ed．，vol．11．，p． 599.
斯－ŭm－ish，a．［Eng．alur．，－ish．］Some－ what resembling alum．
备－lйm＇－na，s．（pl．ă－lйm＇－n®）．Feminine of Alumnue（q．v．）．
肴－1ŭm＇－nŭs，s．；pl．ă－lŭm＇－nï．［Lat alum－ nus，adj．＝nourished，brought up；ato $=$ to rear，to nourish．］One bronght up at a school，
a university，or other place of learning．Thas， an alnmnus of Cambridge Uaiversity means one whose higher education has been obtained there．
al－ŭm－б－căy－çite，s．［Lat．alumen，exc calx，genit．，calcis $=$ lime．］A mineral，s variety of tripolite，which is itself again a variety of opal．It aeems to be tripolite with a little lime and alumina
 lite，s．［Alunite is from Fr．alun $=$ alum，and suft．－ite．Alum－stone is from Eng．alum，and stone．［ALUMINILITE．］A mineral classed by Dana under his，＂Oxygen Componeds －Hydrous Silicates．＂It consists of aboat $35 \cdot 50$ of sulphnric acid， $39 \cdot 65$ of alumiaa． about 10 of potash，and 15 of water．It crystallizes in obtuse rhomboids，variously modified．It is white，greyish，or reddish．It varies from transparent to sub－translucent． Dana raakes five varieties：（a）Crystallised （b）Fibrous concretionary；（c）Massive and moderately tender；（d）Hard，mainly from disseminated silica；（e）Cavernous．It forms seams in trachytic and allied rocks，betny produced by the action on them of sui－ phurous vapours．It occurs in Italy，Hungary， aed France．Roman alum is prepared from this mineral．It is almost free from iron．
ăl－ūn＇－б－gěn，s．［Fr．alun＝alum，and $\gamma \in v$ dicu $^{(g e n n a \tilde{o})}=$ to engender．］The name of a mineral ；according to the British Museum Catalogue，the aame as Keramohalite；but of the two names Dana prefers alunogen．He classes it with＂Oxygen Compounds－Hydrous Sulphates，＂and makes it the type of a group containing itself with Coquimbite．It gene－ rally ocenrs either in delicate ffbrous crusts or massive．It is white，tinged with yellow or red，has a vitreous lustre，is sub－translucent or transparent，and tastes like alum．It is a sulphate of alumioa，containing about 3640 of gulphuric acid， 16 of alnmina，and 46 of water It is found near Bogota，and also in the vicinity of Königsherg．
$\dagger$ ą－Iŭnt＇，adv．In a blsza
To set alunt，v．t．：To cause to blaze（lit． and fg ．）．（Scotch．）

For if they raise the taxes higher．
thag smoostin＇fire．＂
ă1＇－üre，＊ă1＇oure，＊ă1＇－ür，＊ă＇－ür－a， ＊ăl－Iür－a，＊a－1ör＇－ing，＊a－1ör＇－y̆ng． ă＇－ür－y̆ng，s．［In Fr．nlleure，or allee． Low Lat．allorium，alotoria Cognate with Alley（1）（q．v．）．］
A．Generally of the form alure，or one of the four which immediatcly succecd it．

1．The passage behind the battlements in a castle，cathedral，chnreh，or similar building， which served ss a channel to collect the water which fell upen the roof，and was carried of by the gurgoyles；tho galleries behind the battlements of a castle．

Up the alure of the castles the ladies then stood．
And heheld thls noble gatae，and which knight
were good．＂Glowester．
The towrs to take and the torellis，
Vautes，alourit and corneris＂Prompt．Parv，te）
Kyng Alisarnader．（iotes to Promen
2．A passage，a gangray，a gallery．
＂For timber for the new ritur between the king＇s chamber and the said chapel．＂－Brayley：Howses of
3．A covered walk，sometimes called a deambulatory，in a street．

Devysed were longe large，and wyde
Of every st reate on the fronter side；
Fresh alures with lusty hye pyacles，
Fresh alures with lusty hye pynacles And in mounstrying outward custly tabernacles， Vanited above like to reclynatoryes，
That were called deam hulatoryes．
Men to walke togethirs twaine and twaine，
Lydgate：Boke of Troye．（Glote of Arch．）
4．The clerestory galleries of $s$ nave or transept in a cathedral．

In mperiorihus alluris ecclesize＂， $\begin{gathered}\text { Ety Sacris Roll，} 21 \text { E．（Glos．of Arch．）}\end{gathered}$
5．The middle aisle or prasage in a church．
＂I a allura inter frontem et rubroctum chor＂${ }^{\text {Testarn．Ebor．，p．} 197 .}$（Gloss of Arch．） 6．A walk in a garden．（Lydgate：Story of Thebes．）
B．（Chiefly of the form aloring，or the two immediately aucceeding it．）The parapet wall surrounding the alure，or gutter，described under $\boldsymbol{A} .1$ ．
＂A botras rising unto the tabill that gall hers the aloryng．＂－The Catterick Contrat．（Se Glocs，of Arch．）
at－urg＇－ite，s．［Gr．dioupyos（alourgos）a thats） $=$ the suff ite So named from its colour． A mineral，arranger in the British Museun A minera，arranger in the Britigh Museuns massive and in scales．It varies in colour from purple to cochineal red；there is much manganese la its composition．It is found a \＄t．Marcel，in Piedmont．
 angư่sh．］

Path．：Hallucination（q．v．）．
alusia elatio，s．Sentimentaliam； mental extravagance．
ailusia hypochondrlasis，s．Hypo－ chondriacism；low spirita，（Mayne：Lexic． Med．Terms．）
an－ $\bar{u}$＇tan，s．［Lat，$=$ a kind of soft leather dressed with alum．］In English it has the same meaning．
$\chi_{1}-\bar{u}-t \bar{a}-$ çe－oŭs，$a \quad$［Lat．alutacius $=$ per taining to aluta，or aoft leather．］

Chiefly as a botanical term：
I．Leathery，having the consistence of leatber，as the leavea of Prunus laurocerasus． 2．Leather－yellow，whitish－yellow．
all－ū－téstion，s．［Lat aluta（q．v．）．］The tanniag of leather．
all－й＇tẽr－ēs，s．A genus of fishes of the order Plectognathi，and the family Balistldæ．
 aveario；Lat．alvearium and alveare $=\mathbf{a}$ bellyiag vessel，a bee－hive；［rom alreus $=\mathrm{a}$ cavity，a hollow vessel ；alvua $=$ the belly．］
1．A bee－hive（lit．\＆fig．）．（Barret．）
2．Anat．：The hollew of the external ear， or the bottom of the concla，in which the cerumen，or wax，is deposited．
ăl－vé－ $\bar{a}$＇těd，a．［Lat．alveatus＝hellowed out like a trough．］Formed like a bee－hive； of the same shape as a bee－hive．
 Lat．olveolus．］［Alveolus．］Pertaining to the alveoli，or sockets of the teeth．
alveolar areh，s．A semi－parabolic areh in the upper jaw，separating the palation from the zygomato－facial regim，and perforated in the adult ly alveoli，or honeycomb－like pits fol the insertion of tceth．There is a correspond－ ing arch in the lower jaw，also with alveoll．
which wounde the alveolar arch tit front．＂
－Todd it Bouman：Physiol．Anat．，vol．j1．，p．1i，
alveolar processes，s．pl．Cavities in which the teeth are fixed；they are called also nlreoli．
－The atveolar processes in both jaws appear with the teeth gik disappear when no bonger needed to siol．Anat．，vol．iL．，p． 181 ．
ă1－vĕ－ $\bar{o}-1 \mathbf{a ̄ t e}, a$ ．［Lat alveolatus＝lollowed out like a little frough，channelled；from alreolus（q．v．）．］Excavated like the gection of a honeycoml；honeycombed，deeply fuled，as the receptacic of many Composite flowers and the sceds of Papaver（Poppy）．
$\dagger$ ăI＇vé－ole，s．An Anglicised form of Al－ vEOLTS
ă＇－vě－o－lite，s．［Lat．alveolus，and Gr．Nitos （lithos）$=$ stone．］
Zooh：A genus of fossil Polypiaria，founded by Lamarck．It belongs to the Cretaceous and Tertiary strata
 alveolus＝a little trough；dimin．of alvus＝ the belly．］
I．One of the sockets io which the teeth are set，or other similar cavity．

al＇－vine，$a_{0}$［From Lat．alvus $=$ the helly．］ Pertaining to the belly，or to the intestines．
alvine concretions，s．$p$ ．Concretions or calculi arising in the stomach or intestines．
al－vite，8．［From Lat．nlvus $=$ the belly， and suff．－ite（Min．）．］A mineral placed by Dana in his Hydrous Silicates．it contains
atica, $20-83$; alumina and glucium, $14 \cdot 11$ thoris, (9) 15.13 ; sesquioxide of iron, 9.66 yttria, 22.01 ; zircouia, 392 , with other in gredients. It is a reddish-brown, greasy minersl, with cryatals like those of gircon, and occurs in Norway.
Xi'-wäid, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A flxed star of maguitude 2 1 , called also $\beta$ Draconis.

## Ex-wâr-grim,'s. An English name for a

 plover, the Charadrius apricarius, which some consider to be the young of the Golden Plover, C. pluvialis.All-wāyp, + Âl'wāy, * âll'-wêy, *allwàles, * âl'-wāyen, * ân'-wāyę, *âll wāyes, adv. [A.S. ealne weg, alles weis; eal = sil; weg = way.] (1) At all wava, at all goings; (2) at all timea.]
I. Throughout.

1. All the while, without intermission; un interruptedly.
"The child weppd ad-way wonderliche lente"-
thre condictouns that I have nayd bifore "- Chaucer.
"I have eet the Lord alicags before me,"-Pt. xvi, \&
2. Whenever opportunity presents itself at stated and other convenient times; on al occasions.
and prayed to God aheay."-Acts $x 2$
II. For a very lengthened period.
3. For ever.
"I loathe it ; I would not ilve atway."-dob ज1L. 16 2. During life; while one lives.

Mephibonheth, thy master's son, ahall eat bread aliocag at my mable. " -9 Sam. ix. 10 .

* III. Although. (Scotch.)
"The kind and maner of the disease fo concented the chapter."-Bruce : Serm. (1591).
IV. As an expletive withont definite meanlig. (Scotch.) (Jamieson).
TI The forms alwaies, alwayes, allwayes, and all wayes are in Spenaer, F. Q.
- Al'-wés, s. An old form of All-Hallows.
- ă1'-y̆m, s. [ALUM.]
 plant ; from sdj. äurros (alupos) $=$ without pain. So called from its anodyns qualitiea.] a plant mentioned by Dioscorides. It was once conjectured to be the Globularia Alypum, one of the Selagads, but is now believed to be a Euphorbiaceous apecies. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd., p. 667.)
al-ys'-ǐ-a, s. [Gr. ädvaıs (halusis) = a chain, a bond.] A genus of insects belonging to the family Ichneumonidæ. The A. manducator is believed by Mr. Curtis to be parasitic in the maggots of Anthomyza and other two-winged flies which feed on the roots of turnips. A ruficeps, a smaller species, has similar habite.
all-Yg-sin'-eॅ-w, s. pl. [From alyssum (q.v.).] A tribe of plants belonging to the order Bras sicacem (Crucifers). Its representatives in Britain are the genera Armoracea, Cochlearia, Koniga, and Draba
al'-ys'-soid, a. [Lat. alysson; Gr. eidos (eidos) =form, aspect.] Resembling the alyssum. (Mayne.)
al-y̆s'-sŭm, s. [In Fr. alysse; Port. \& ltal. alisso; Sp. rliso; Lat. alysson; Gr. ã̀ucrov


ALYSsum.
(alusson), a plant used as an antidote to the bite of a mad dog: $\dot{a}$, priv., and $\lambda$ voráa (lussa)
$=$ rage, madness. Or a plant used to cure hlecnp: $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., and $\lambda \dot{u} \zeta \boldsymbol{c}($ luzō) $=$ to have the hiccup.] Alyason Madwort. A genus o plante belonging to the order Brassicaceas, or Crucifers. A. saxatile, popularly called Gold dust, is a showy plant with bright yellow flowers. It flowers early in the season. It, with other species, is sometimes used to decorate rockeriea on the margin of walka in gardens. Sweet Alyasum is Glyce or Koniga maritima. [KONIOA.]
ă1'-y-tēģ, s. [Gr. älutos (alutos) $=$ continuous, in allusion to tha connected mass of aggs the animal carries about.] A genua of Amphibla
helonglag to the family Ranide. The $A$. helongligg to the family Ranidx.
obstetricans is the Nurse-frog (q.v.).
-a-lythe, v.l. [ALiorr (2).] To lighten, to mitigate.
"Ful ferne she walde bye pene alythed."
de Brunne's Trani. of Bomapentura, tuo.
 (aluxis) = a shumning, an avolding.] A genus of plante belonging to the order Apocynaceex, or Dog-benes. The species, of which sixteen are known from Australia, Madagascar and troplcal Asia, are evergreen trees or ahruhs with fragrant flowers. The bark of $A$. stellata is aromatic.
ăm, *ăme, v. [O. North. am ; A.S. eom; Goth. im; Pers. am; Gr. єiц, (eimi); Aol. Dor < $\mu-\mu i$ (emmi) ; Lith. es-mi ; Sansc. asmi, fron as $=$ to be. $]$ The first person ging. present ass $=$ to be.
indicative of the verb to berson ain
[ BE .]
"And God said unto Monen, I AM THAT I AM: and he gatd, Thus shatt thou say unto the children of "Come theo, my soul: I call thee by that name Thou thasy. my soul: I call thee by that name For knowing thet I am, I know thou art; Since that must needs exist, which can limpart",
What hard mizifortung hrought me to this same; Yet am I glad that here I row tn satety ame:
关m-, pref. [Ambi-.] The aame as ambi=around, bnt much rarer. Example, am-plexi-caul = embracing the atem (around).
A.M. as an abbreviation: (1) For Lat. artium magister $=$ master of arts; (2) for Lat. anno mundi $=$ in the year of the world.
a'-ma, a'-m̌̌la, ha'-ma, ha'-mŭil-a, s [Dut. aam (q.v.).]
Eccles.: A vessel is which wine, water, or anything aimilar, was kept for the encharist.

* ăm-a-bll'-i-ty, a. [Aminbilety.]
* a-ma'-byr, s. [Welgh = the price of vir ginity.] A cuatom formerly exis fent at Clinn, in Shropshire, aod some other places, by which a gum of money was paid to the feudal lord whenever a maid was married within his territory.
ăm-a-crăt'-Ic, a. [Gr. äma (hama) = together «póios (kratos) $=$ atrength, mind.]
Optics: Uniting the rhemical raya of light into one focus. (Used of photographic lenses.) (Sir J. Herschel.)

amadavat (ebtreloa amanoava).
am-ăd'-a-văt, s. [Occurs in this form in several of the 11 indoo languages.] An Indian bird, the Estrelda amandara. Male: Bill, carmine-coloured; upper parts, brownish-grey before, red behind; lower, whitish, with dashes of red and black; wings dark, covered, a are the sides and posterior parts of the back, with white spots. The female is less highly coloured. A small bird, abont five lnches

Iong, occurring in the Indian Archipelago. [Amadina, Estrelda]
"Tha Beogall bsoos make the protty Hittle maleg of the amadavat (Entolda amandaan) Mght togethar."

* axm-q-dĕt'-tō, s. [Named by Evelyn, after the person who first introduced it.] A kind of pear. (Skinner.)
ăm-a-4i'-ns, s. [From Indian name amadaval (q.v.).] A genus of birds arranged by Swainson under his family Fringillines, or Finches, and ha anb-family Coccosthranatina, or Hsrdbills. Ons of its anb-geners he makea Estrelda. [Amadavat.]
ăm'-a-dơt, s. [In Ger. amadotenbim.] $\Delta$ kind of pear. (Miller, Johnson.)
am'-a-doti, s. [In Fr. amadou.] A kind of brown match, tinder, or touchwood, hrought chiefly from Germany. It is called also apunk, German tinder, and pyrotechnic syonge. It is made by ateeping a large fungua-the Boletus igniarius-in a strong lyo prepared with saltpetre, and afterwards drying it thoroughly. In addition to being employed as a match, it is used to stop hæmorrhage. The Hernandia Guianensis, a species of Daphnad readily taking fire with flint and ateel, ia uaed as amadou. In India, a fnngua, the Polyporus fomentarius, or an allied apecies, is employed for the same purpose. (Lindley: Vegetable Kingdom.)
* A-mai'-mŏn, * A-maȳ'-mŏn, 8. The name of a flend, inferior in rank to sidonay or Osmoday. According to R. Holmes, "he is the chief whose dominion is on tho sorth part of the infernal galf." (Nares.)

*c. "He of Wales, thot gave Amaimon the bastinado,"
 main, atrength, power, force, energy, valour.) [Mann, Mar, Might.]

1. With might, power, lorce, or atrength; energetically.

Silent he stood ; then laugh'd amain-
And shouted wordicoirth: The Mother's Refurn.
2. Quickly, at once.
"Now, when he was got up to the top, of the hill, Pilgrimis Progress, pt. i.
Naut.: To strike amain $=$ to lower or let fall the topsails. To ware amain $=$ to wave a drawn aword, or make a signal of a similar kind to the enemy, as a demsed that they lower their topssils.
a-mā'ist, adv. [Almost.] Almost. (Scotch.)
a-mă1-gam, * a-măl'-gam-a, s. [In Fr amalgame; Sp., Port., and Ital. amalgama. By some derived from Gr. ama (hama) = together, and yauew (gameo) = to marry. By others taken from $\mu \mathrm{i} \wedge a \gamma \mu a$ (malagma) $=(1)$ an emollient, (2) soft materials, from $\mu a \lambda a \sigma \sigma \omega$ (malassō) $=$ to soften. The latter is the more probable derivation.]
I. Literally:

1. Chem.: The union or alloy of any metal with quicksiIver (mercury).
"Alloys of mercury or amatgams.- Mercury comhines with a great number or metrak forming comacording as the mercury, or the other metal prevalla." Graham: Chemistry, vol. 1i., p. 224 .
2. Mineralogy:
(a) A mineral classed by Dana under his " Native Elements." It occurs crystallised, massive, or semi-fluid. Its colour and streak are silver-white. It is brittle, and when eut are silver-white. ives a grating noise. It consists of silver gives a grating noise. It consisis of siver the Palatinate, Sweden, Spain, Chili, and elsewhere.
(b) Gold Amalgan : A mineral occurring in white crumbling grains about the size of a pea, or in yellowish-white four-sided prisms. It consists of gold 39.02 , and mercury 60.98 . It is found in Columbis and in California.
II. Fig. : A mixture of two things, which in their nature are different from each'other. (c) Of two physical smbstancea.
turned into either that the body of the wood will be it. ${ }^{-2}-$ Bacon : Nat. Hite., Cent. $1,19 \%$.
(b) Of what ia not physical.
böl, b๒Y; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; expect Xenophon, exist. -ing.


## "They have attempted to confound all sorts of eltisens, to woll sathey conld, into ons hotaogeneous mass; and theu they havo divided thla their amal- pama into aumber of ineoherent republicks."gama

-mà'-gam-āte, v.i. \& i. [Eng. amalgam: ate. In Ger. amalgamiren; Fr. amalgamer Sp. \& Port. anvelgamar; Ital. amalgamare.]
A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To unite or alloy a metal with quicksilver.
"Whent the zine in pure, or it, surface amalgamated with huercury
2. Fig. : To compound two things together. - Iugratitude is Indeed their fonr carcinal virtue sompacted eud amalgamated into one. "-Burke. ${ }^{23}$ hellhation to amalogmate Enstern beliefs with Greek phil
B. Intransitive: To mix together intimately, to blend, to merge into one, to become united. (Lit. or fig.)

The feadal system had, some ceaturies before been iutroduced into the Milt-conatry, but had net the destroyed the patriarchal system nor amalgamusted
corapletely withit. Macaulay: Hira. Eng., ch. xijil

Q-măl'-gam-ā-tĕd, pan par. \& adj. [Amaloamate]

In the amalgamated pinte it is not zluc itelif hut chesenteal tomlination of nercury and zinc, which is pol. i., p 249
a-mali-gam-ă-ting.pr.par. [Amaloamate.]
a-mal-gam-ā'tion, s. [Eng. anzalgam; ation. In Ger. \& Fr. amalgamation; Sp. amalgamacion; Port. amalgamaguo.]

1. Lit.: The act or process of uniting or alloying a metal with mercury; or the state of being so united. (lt is by amalgamation that native gold and mative silver are extracled from the rocks in which they occur.)

A malgamation is the foiniug or mixing of mercury

${ }_{2}$. Fig: The act or process of uniting two things together, or the state of being ao united.
"Early inn the fourteenth century the amazama tion of the races was all but complete."-Macaubay
a-măl'-gam-a-tǐe, v.t. [Eng. amalgamate; -ize] To amalgamate, to blend, to unite.
amatgamatizing, or turbing into soft
-măl-gam- $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$-tór, 8. One who or that which amalgamates.
a-mal-game, v.t. '[Fr. amalgamer.] The same as Amalcamate (q.v.).

* a-măl'-gam-ĭng, * a-măl-gąm-y̆ĭge, pr. pur. \&s.
As substantive : Amalganation.
"That we hadde fo oure matiers sublymynge, And namalgamynge, and calcennge.

-măl-gạm-ize, v.t. [Eng. amalgan; -ize.] To amalgamate. (Gregory.)
 (1) soft, slight, (2) weak, fceble.]

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{8}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{~S}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{7}+$ aq. A weak acid obtained by the action of chlorine on caffeine. It is a hydrated tetramethyl-alloxantin. By the action of ammonia it is converted into a marexide of caffeine, forming green cryatals and a crimaon solution.

A-măl'-phĭ-tạn, a. [From Amalf, a seaport of Southern ltaly, aituated on the Gulf of Salerno.] Belonging to or connected with Amalf.
Amalphitan Code, s. A collection of laws bearing on navigation, collected by the inhabitants of Amalfi about the eleventh century, and received as authority for a long period subequently.
Xm-ăl-thē'-a, ăm-ăl-thē'-a, s. [Lat.]
I. As a proper name:

1. Roman Atchocology:
(a) One of the ten Sibyls, It was she who, according to the old Roman legend, offered Tarquinius Priacus the nine Sibylline book at a price so high that instead of giving her what she asked, he laughed at her, believing her to be mad. On this she burnt three of the nine volumes in hia presence, and asked
the original price for the remaining six. Meeting with a aecond refusal, ahe proceeded to burn three more, and asked the full price for the remaining three. Awed by her extraordinary conduct, the king at last purchased the three for the aum originally asked for the nife. [Sibyl.]
(b) The nurse of Juplter.
2. An asteroid, the 113 th found. It was discovered by Luther, on the 12 th of March, 1871.
II. As a botanical term:

Bot. : Desvaux's name for the species of muit called Eurio, when it has no elevated receptacle. [Etario.]
a-măn'ca, s, [Sp.] A species of yellow lily growing in Peru.

- On the hilli near Lima at shelght but Ilttle qreater, the ground hat carpeted with moss, "ud bedid ot touge round the Horlu, cli. xvi.
- a-mănd', v.t. [luat. amando $=$ to send away.] To send one away. (Cockeram.)
*-man-dà-tion, s. [Lat. amandatio =a sending awsy; amando = to send away, to remove.] The act of sending on a message or embassy. (Johnson.)
ă-man'-dine, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Fr}$ amonde $=$ an almond. $]$ A cold cream, prepared from almonds, for chapped hands.
a-măn'-dó-la, s. 引Ital. mandorla $=$ an amond. 1 A marble with a honey-combed appearance; in colour, green, with white spots
+ a-m㐅̆ng", * a-măng'-1s, * s-măn'-1ss, prep. [Aмonc.] (Scotch.)
ăm-ann-i'-tą, s. [Gr. dıavitas (amanitai), plur. $=$ a sort of fungi. From "A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ avos fungi grew.] A sub-genus of Agaricus, the typical genus of the alliance Fungales, and the order Agaricacee. The A. muscaria is ordinarily joisonous, so much so that the nsme muscuria (from musca=a ty) is designed to imply that the Ananita steeped in signed to mills the flies whicli partake of the liquid milk kills the flies whicli partake of the liquit
thus poisoned. Iet, so much does the quality thus poisoned. Yet, so minch does the quality growth, that, if Langsdorf is accurate, the $A$ muscaria in Knmschalka and other jortions of North-eastern Asia, is not poisonous, but only intoxicating. (Lindley: Veg. Kingl., p. 35.)
ăm-an-i'-tīne, g. [From amanike.]
Chem. : The poisonous principle in the Amadita. [Amanita.]
* a-măn'se, v.t. [A.S. amansumian $=$ to diajoin, to excommunicate; opposed to maersumian or gemensuman = to join, to marry: To interdict, to excommunicate, to accurse. - He amansede alle thulke, that nuche vnight wide ido Rob, Gilouc rol 1
a-măn-y-ěn'-sǐs, s. [In Dan. \& Ger. amanuensis: Sp., Port., \& 1tal. a maruense; all from Lat. amanuensis: $a=$ from ; manus $=$ hand. A person employed to write what another dictates.
a-măr-a-cŭs, s. (In Fr. amaracus; Lat amaracus; Gr. dнápaкos (amarakos), áмápaко (nmarokon) $=$ (1) a bulbous plant, (2) marjoram.]

1. Poet.: Marjoram. Spec., the dittany of Crete (Origantem elictamus).

Viotot, amaracus, and mphodel." Pennyon: Cnone.
2. A genna of Labinte planta of the sulsection or fannily Origanidæ
† ăm'-ar-ănt, s. Rare form of Amaansty; found principally in poetry.
 çě-æ, s. pl. [Amarantuva.] Amaranths. A natural order of plants, consisting of "Chenopodal exogens, with separate sepals opposite the atamens, usually one-celled alsthers, a single ovary often containing several seeds, and bearions fowera huried in imbricated bracts." The order is divided into three anb-orders-Gomphrenex, Achyranthex, and
Celosex. The species are generally unattrac-


AMARANTH.
(amaranthea hipo CHOXDRIACUQ) frcinolis Gomplarena cephata have a high reputation in Brazil 48 remedies in intermittent fever, diarrhoea, colic, and smake-bite.
 amaranth; Fr. amarante, amaranthe; Sp. Port, \& ltal. ameranto; Lat. amarantus; Gr. $\dot{\alpha} \mu \dot{a} \rho a v t o s(a n z r a n t o s):$ as adj. = unfading, undecaying; as subst. $=$ the mever-fading flower, amarant: a, jriv., and mapaive (ma rainō $=$ to put ont, to quench : in the passive $^{\text {no }}$ $=$ to die away, to waste sway, to fade.]

1. Poet.: An imaginary flower anpposed never to fade.

## Immortal amarant, a flower whleh ou

Regain to hloon: Int wou for ulais's offeuce
To hexven removed where ifrst it grew, there grown Ans fowers aloft. slinding the fount of life

2. The English name of the several suecies belouging to the botanical genns Amaranthus (q. Y.).
3. Plut.: Amaranths Lindley's Euglish name for the botanical order Amarantacea (q.v.)
ăm-ar-anth'ine, am-ar-ănt'-ine, $a d j$. [Eng. amaranth, anurant; -ine. In Ger. amaranthin. From Gr. áapartivos (amaran tinos) $=$ of amaranth. ]

1. Lit.: Pertaining to amaranth.

By those hapuy soulla that dwelt
uy yellow menis of naphodel,
Or amaranthine bow re: Pope
2. Fig.: Unfading, as the poetic anaranlh. "Tis hers to pluck the amaranehine fower of falth" of amarantine shaie, foutaln, or syriug,
By the waters of life - 'vilton: P, L., bk. xi.
ăm-ar-ănth'-ŭs, + ăm-ar-ănt'-ŭs, \&
[Lat.] [Amarasth.] A genus of plants, tho yuical one of the order Amarantacere. It is paced under the sub-order Achyranthez. A apecies, the A. Blitum, or Wild Amaranth, has here and there escaped from English gardens. A. melancholicus and tricolor are tender anouals, and $A$. songuineus and caudatus common horder flowers. The Jeaves of A. vitidis are employed externally as an emollient poultice. $A$. obtusifolius is said to be diuretic. A. debilis is used in Madagascar as a cure for syphilis. The seeda of A. frumentaceus and A. Anardhance are used as corb in India (Lindley: V'eg. Kingd.)
† am-ar-ănt'-ine, a. A rare form of the word Amaranthine.
a-mar-ine, s. [From Lat. amarus = bitter, referring to the bittcr-almond oil (heuzoic aldehyde) which, with ammonin, constitutea hydrohenzamide, one of its ingredients.] A chenical substance formed by boiling hydrobenzanide with aqueous potash. Its formula is $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{1} \mathrm{~N}$. It is insoluble in water, but diso aolves readily in alcohol. It is called also Benzoline (q.v.)
a-măr'-ī-tūde, s. [Lat. amaritudo.] Bitter ness.

What amaritude or ncrimony is deprehended in choler, it aequires from, $x$ commirture of melaucholy.
a-măr'-ụ-lẹnçe, s. [From Lat. amarw Lentus = full of bitterness.] Bitterness. (Johw son.)
cate, fat, färe, ạmidst, whăt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, poth


## s-măr-u-lent, a. [From Lat. amarulentus $=$ full of bitterness.] Full of bitterness. (Boucher.)

 Amaryllida. An arder of plants placed by Liadley in the Narcissal alliance of the class Endogens. In their six-partite or ajx-cleft coloured perianth, and their three-celled fruit, coloured perian hily-worts, from which, howthey resemble Lily-worts, from which, however, they are at onca distinguished bertimated inferior orary. Ia 1846 Lindley estimated the known apecies at four hundred. The representativea of the order is the British
flora are Narclasus, Galanthua, and Leucojum. Beautiful as they are, most of them have poisonaus bulbs. The Hottentots are eaid to dip the hesda of their arrowa in the viacid uice of the bulbs of Homanthus toxicarius and some allied spicea. Several are emetic, having a principle in their composition like ibat of the equill. Oporanthus luteus is purbative Alströmeria salsilla diaphoretic and dinretic And Amarullis ornata astringent a kind of arrowroot is prepared is Chili from Alströmeria pallida and other speciea. A wine called pulque ia made from the wild Wine called pulq
Xm-ar-Y̌'-liss, s. [In Sw., Dan., and Fr. amaryllis; Sp. \& Port. amarylis. From Lat Amaryllis, the name of a certain beantiful girl beloved by the ahepherd Tityrus, also the

aMARVLLIS.
servant-girl of a sorcereas. (Virgil.) A aimilar meaning in Theocritna. From Gr. $\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{\rho}}{ }^{\prime \prime} \sigma \sigma \omega$ (amarussô) $=$ (1) to sparkie, (2) to dazzle.] A geaus of plants, the typical ofe of the order Amarylidacex. The apecies are nnmerour, snd apleodid io appearance; many are cultivated in greenbouses, atoves, flower-pots, \&c. The $A$. ornala is astringeat. [Belladonna.]
a-mär'-yth-rine, s. [Lat. amarus $=$ bitter, aad Eng. erythrine.] The bitter priaciple of erythrine
*a-măss', * a-măsse, s. [In Fr. amas; ital. ammasso; Lat massa $=$ that which adheres like dough, a lump, a mass; Gr. $\mu \mathrm{a} \zeta$ a $($ maza $)=$ barley-bread, $\mu \dot{\alpha} \sigma \sigma \omega \quad$ (massó) $=$ to knead.] A nass, a heap; ao accumnlation.
"This pillar is hut a mediey or a amass of all the precedeat or
Wotton.
a-maxss', v.t. [From the substantive. In Fr. amasser; Ital. ammassare.] [See Amass, s.] 1. Lit.: To make into a heap, as to koead dough into a lump; to collect together, to sccumulate, in a more figurative aease.

The rich man is not blamed, as haying made use of any unlawful means to a mase riches, as having

For her amasses an unbounded store,
The widom of great nations, now no more.
a-măs'sed, pa. par. [AMAss, v.]
a-măs-sět'te, \&. [Fr.]
Painting: A acraper, spatula, spattle, or painter'a knife; a blade used for collecting the colours together whilat they are being ground.
a-măs'-sing, pr. par. [AMAss, v.]
a-măss'-mĕnt, * a-măs'měnt, s. [Eng. amass; -ment.] A mass heaped up, a collection, a heap, an accumulation.
"What is now. is but so amasment of imaginary conceptions, presuances, ungrounded opinionss and
ăm-ăs-thěn'-Y̌c, adj. [Gr. ä $\mu a$ (hama) $=$ together; ofivos (sthenos) = atrength.]

Optics: Ualting the chemical rays of light into one focus; smacratic (Used of photographic lenses.) (Sir J. HerscheL.)

* a-mā'te (I), v.t. \& $i$. [From O. Fr. amater, mater = to mortify ; fr. mat = dull, faint, sad; Ger. matt.]

1. Trans.: To stnpefy, to paralyse.

Thou, wretched man, of denth hast greatest noed,
If in true balance thou wilt weigh thy state ; or never koight that dared warlike doe

2. Intrans.: To be atnpefled, to be stupid.

* a-māte (2), v.t. [Eng. a; mate.] To act as mate to, to entertain as a companion, to keep company with, to associats with.
"And in the mildst thereof upon the fioure, Courted of manya jolly paramour
The which them did in mordest wise amate
And ench one mought his lady to aggrate." Spenser: F. Q., II., Ix. s.
 Lat. amator $=$ a lover; $a m o=$ to love.]
A. As subst. : One who follows any acience, art, or occupation, not from pecuniary motives, but from a love for it, and who, as a rule, is not so proficient in it as if be had to depend upon it for a livelibood.
$\because "$ science it is precibely that in which amateurs of with good eyes or moderate instrunentes, might employ their time to excellent advantage., -Hercchel
B. As adj.: Done by or in any way pertainiag to an amateur.
ăm'-a-teũr-ishh, a. [Eng. amateur; -ish.] Pertaining to, or characteriatic of an amateur.
ăm'a-teũr-ish-něss, s. [Eng. amateurish; -ness.] The quality of being amateurish.
ăm'-a-teũr-ǐsm, s. [Eng. amateur; -ism.] The quality of being an amateur; the practice of any art or aport as an arnateur.
ăm'-a-teũr'-shĭp, s. [Eng. amateur; ship.] The procednra or characteristics of an amateur. (Edinb. Review. Worcester.)
ăm'-a-tǐve, a. [From Lat. $a m o=$ to love.] Amorons.
ăm'a-tive-něss, s. [Elag. amative; -ness.]
Phrenology: A protuberance on the sknll, snpposed to mark the partion of the brain which stimnlates to sexual interconrse. It covers the portion of the braia known as the cerebellum, which is aituated at the back of the head between the two mastoid processea. The researches of Dr. Carpenter have thrown great doubt on the correctness of this view. [Cerebellum.]
ăm-a-tŏr'-cǔl-ist, s. [Lat. amatorculus.] A pitiful little laver. (Johnson.)
am-at-tör'-i-al, a. [Lat. amatorius, from amo $=$ to love. (Applied especially to sexual affection.).]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. Pertaining to love.

Poetry.

- -Warton: Hist. Eng. amatorial sonnets, tragedies, comedies, and pastorals, 2. Cansing love, or designed to cause love. II. Anat.: A term applied to the oblique musclea of the eye, from their beiog used io ogliug.
am-a-tör'-1-al-ly̆, adv. [Eag. amatorial; -ly.j Ia au aiaatory manner; as a lover does.
ăm-a-tör'-i-an, a. [Lat. amatori(us); auff. -an.] Amatory. (Webster.)
ăm-a-tör'-i-oŭs, a. [Lat. amatorius.] Araatory.
deep and sis no mere amatorious novel; but this is a
ăm'-a-tór- $\breve{\mathbf{y}}, \boldsymbol{a}$. [Lat. amatoriys.] Pertainiag to love ; causiag or designed to cause love.
by amatory potions, not only allure her, hut aecessitate her to stisfy hilust, and incline her spontaneousily."-Bp. Bramhall againt Hobbek.
am-a'tsja. [Japanese $=$ Tea of Heave0.] A kind of tea made in Japas from the dried
leaves of Hydnangea Thunbergia. Its name, "tea of heaved," ahowa the opinioa which is eatertained of its excellence. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd., I847, p. 570.)
【̆m-ân-rō'-siss, s. [la Fr. amaurase; Gr. á даїршб's (amaurösis) $=$ a darkening, from á $\mu$ аиро́㇒ $($ amauroo $)=$ to make dark ; á $\mu$ aupós (amauros) $=\mathrm{dim}$, faint.] A disease of the eye ariaing from impaired senaibility of the retina. It ia held to exist when a patien without opaque cornea, closed pupil, or cataract, complains of lost or defective vision. It commences with coufused viaion : then there ia the appearance of a black apot in the centre of an object looked at; next, floatiag bodies called musces volitantes appear before the eye, or objects appear brighter than natural. In or objects appear brighter than natural in the commencenient of the disease the pupil dilaté and contracts aluggishly; after a time last there ia eatabliahed a atate of complete bliadness, coastituting the true gutta serena. Amanrosis arises from inflammation or turgescence of the retina, from derangement of the digestive organs, from exercise of the eye on minute objects, and from injory or disease of the fifth nerve or its branchea, or from injnry of the eye itself. (Dr. Arthur Jacob, Art. 'A maurosis," Cyclop. Pract. Med.)
amaurosis suffusion, a. A suffusion of the ayes produced by amaurosis. (Fig.)
but never perhaps did these amaurosis piercing vision, as in this of the Daudiacal Body $l^{\prime \prime}$ Carcing vision, as in this of the Daudiact Beartue, bk. 11., chap. $x$.
ăm-âu-rō'tic, an Pertaining to amauroaia; affected with amaurosis.
"The symptoms complaioed of hy an amaurotic in mituclo. Pract. Med
a-mâuş'-ite, s. The name given by Geihard to a grannlite bronght from Moravia. Dana classes it under Albite (q.v.)
ā măx'-ǐm-ı̌s ăd mǐn'-ǐm-a. [Lat.]
Logic: From the greatest things to the mallest.
a-mā'ze, v.t. [Eng. a; maze.] Properly, to bewilder, as if one were in a maze or labyrinth. More specifically:

1. To perplex or bewilder, by presenting to one gomething beyoud his capacity to underatand.

When his disciplss heard it. they ware exceedingly $\stackrel{a m}{ }{ }_{25}$

## 2. To bewilder one with alarm.

And when the men of Tarael turned again, the mas come uyon them. "Judg. xx. 41 .
3. To perplex and atua with sorrow.
. And he tiketh with him Pater and James and John, and began to he sore amazed, and to be very 4. To astonish.
"And all the people, were amazed, and sald, Is not this the 800 of David ""-Matt. 工ii. 2. an ising them with the greatnerse of her catholic credulity. -Goldsmith : Polize Learming, ch. vi

- Blair thus distiaguished the four words aurprised, astonished, amazed, and confounded " 1 am surprised at what is new or unexpected; I am astonished at what is vast or great ; I amb amazed with what is incomprehonsible; I am confounded by what is shocking or terrible." (Blair: Rhet. \& Belles-Lettres, 1817, vol. i., p. 228.)
† a-mā'ze, s. Bewilderment on enconntering anything incomprehensible; terrifyiug, or occasioning deep zorrow. (Rarely used except in poetry.).

Into perplexity and new amaze,'

"ifow was Chris
a-mā'zed, † a-mā'-zěd, pa. par. \& adj. [Amaze, v.]

Who, with his miracles doth make earth to ghake "
Hilton: Psalm exxivl.
a-mā'z-ĕd-l̆y, adv. [Eng. amazed; ly.] In amazement.

Whlch, when her sad-beholting hugland saw,
Amazedly in her sad face he stares."
Stands Macheth thus amazeitu
Btands Macbeth thus amazedity?
boil, b6y; pout, 16 wिl ; cat, çell, chorus, ghin, benç; go, gem; thin, ṭis; sln, aş; expeot, Xenophon, exist. ph $=$; -tion, -sion, -tioun, -cioun = shŭn; -tion, -sion = whŭn. -tious, -sious, -clous = shŭs, -ble = bẹl; -dle = del.
7

4-mā's-Ød-nöss, s. [Eng. amased; -ness.] The state of being amazed.

4-mā ze-mănt, s. [Eng. amaze; -ment] Bewilderment of mind caused by the presentation of anything incomprehensible, wooderful, terrifying, or fitted to inspire deep sorrow.

a-ma'z-̌ing, pr. par. [Aмаze, v.]
"Ameasting meens! behola! the tlocoms disclose."
a-ma'z-İgg-ly, adv. [Eng. amazing; -ly.] 10 an amazing manuer. In manner fitted to bewllder. To an amazing extent.

## 

m'-a-zón, $X_{m}^{\prime \prime}$-a-zōne, s. [In Sw. \& Dan Amivon; Dnt., Ger., \& Fr. Amazone; Sp. and Port Amasonc; Ital A mazzone; Lat. Amazon, Gr. 'A $\alpha$ a $\operatorname{civ}$ (Amason $)$ : from $a=$ withont, and pacois (masos) $=$ the breast, from the story that the Amazona cut off their right breast to prevent its interfering with the use of the bow.]

1. A nation on the river Thermodon, the modern Termeh in Pontus, in Asia Midor said to consist entirely of women renowned as warriors. Men were excluded from their territory, and commerce was held only with strangers, whilst all male childrea born among them were killed. They are mentioned by Homer. Diodorn3 also speaks of a race of Amazoos in Africa. Glanced at the legendary Amazon
As emblematic of $\%$ nobler nae. Tenngtion. The Princeks, it
2. A bold, masculine woman ; a virago.
"When 1 see the avenues of the Strasd beset every night with troons of fieree A mazons, whio, with dread. sengers, I cannot helpwishing that ench martiaital parts were converted to the beneft of the public."-Gold-
" Yet are Spain's maide no race of Amazons,
Bnt forms for all the 'witohing arts of dove
Byron: Childe Barold, i. 6\%.
3. Plural:
(a) The females of an Indian tribe on the banks of the great river Maranon, in Soutb America, who assisted their husbands when fighting against the Spaniards, and cansed the Mampon to receive the new hame of the Amazon. (Farcilasso, 1. 60f.)

amazons of the kivo of bahomeria guard.
(b) Any female aoldiers, sucb as the band of female wasriors kept by the King of Dahorpey in Africa.
4. Entom.: Huber's dame for the neuters of a red ant (Polyergus), which are accustomed to sally forth in large numbers from their nests in military array, and proceeding to some neighbonring anthill beloaging to another neighbonring species, plunder it of the larve of its nenters. species, plunder it of the larve of its neuters. caste in the habitation of the Amazons.
amazon ant, s. The same as Amazon, No. 4.

amazon-Hise, a Like an Amazon
"His hatr, Yrenech-Hke, stares oa bis frighted hand, Bp, Bau: Satiom Hi \%
amazon-stone, s. A mideral, bright verdigris green, and eleavable; a variety of orthoclase.

##  <br> 1. Pertaining to the female, Amasona : in

 Asia Minor or Africa.
## They gather'd tromed as thowe leaves

2. Pertaining to masculine women.
"I do not lees wilingly own my twn weaknee than ny. learned and
 " How ill beocoming in it in thy gax
3. Pertaining to the river Amazon, or to the territory of Amazonis on its banks.]
Crm'-az-бn-ite, s. [From Amazon, the great South American river, and $-i t e=G r$. NiOos (lithos) $=$ a stone.] The name of a mineral, called also Amazon-stone: it is a variety of Orthoclase. [AYuzon-sTosis.]
ămb, tăm, prefix. [In compos. only. Lat, $a m b=o n$ both aides: aronad, as ambio $=$ to surronod; ambo $=$ both ; am, with the aame meaning, as amplector $=$ to encircle. Gr. $\dot{\alpha}_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\phi}$ (amphi) $=$ on both sides. In A.S. emb, ymb O. H. Ger. umpi; Irish un, um; Welsh am Sange. abhi, abhituse.]
armb, amm'-ba, s. in soms of the languages of lodia, a marigo-tree, Mangifera Indica.
Tan amb, s. [From Mahratta ran =the jongle.] The hog-plun, Spondias mungifera.
ăm'-bāge, $\uparrow$ ăm-ba'-gëss, z. [Lat, ambages $=(1)$ a going roubd, a going by a roundabout way; (2) a circumlocntion, a quibble ; (3) obway; (2) a cricumlocation, a quibble

* 1. Turning ; clange.
thall, by ambages of diets, bathings, anoint ings, nedicinee motionn, nad the like, prolong life "2. Circumlocution ; also quibbling, the nse of amhiguons language intended to modify or deceive.
 make bis frend, sport, sud anger his foe. ond yers


And, but if Calkng lede no with ambaget
Swich an menclepe is word with two visages.
Chaucer: Trowhs and Cresseide, he.
They gave thote complex Ideas narnes, that they
might the more easily record and discoarse of thing might the more easily record and discoarse of thing
tbes were dsily conversant ity, without long ambagei tbey were daily conversant it, without long ambages
and circumocutions -Locke.
 genit. of Ambages ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.).] Circumlocutory. (Christian Observer. Worcester.)
| ăm-bā'-ǵč-oŭs, a. [Lat ambagiosus.] Circumlocutory. (Johnson.)
1 ăm-băg'-ĭt-ór-y̆, a. (Eng. ambro(es); -itory. 1 Cricumlocutory. (Scott.) (Worcester.) ăm'ba-rēe, ăm'-ba-dēe, 8. [Mahratta ambadee] The native name of an Iodian talyaceous plant, the Hibiscus cannabinus or Hemp-leaved Hibiscus. The natives use the leaves for grceus, and hemp is made from the fibres of the bark.
| ăm'-bar-ìe, am-bscr-ēe, s. [Mahratta amouree.] The covered seat on the back of an elephant, better known as a howdah
am'-băs-sūde, s. [Fr.] [Emeassy.]
Then you diegraced me in roy ambasmade,
ăm-băs'-sa-dõr, * ăm-băs'-sฉ̊-doŭr, *em-băs'-sạ-dor, s. [In Sw. ambassodör; Dan. embassador; Fr. ambassadeur; Sp. embaxador; Port. embaixador; Ital ambascia dore, ambasciatore $=$ an ambassador; ambas siadorazzo $=$ a depaty ; ambascioso $=$ full of grief and sorrow ; ambasciare = to pant : am hascia $=$ hortness of breath, suffocation Low Lat. ambasciari = to carry a tnessage Lat. amboctus = a vassal, a clerendant upon a lord. Cognate with A.S. ambiht, ambeht, am byht, embeht, ombiht $=$ a servant, messenger, legate: Dnt. ambacht, trade, handicraft, pro fession, business ; Ger. amten, amtiren $=$ to perform the duties of an office; amt = charge, place, office, magistracy; O. H. Ger. ompah tan $=$ to minister, ombaht $=$ a minister, also aervice; Goth. andbahts =a minister, a servadt, and bahti = sarvice, ministry; according to Grimm, from and (Ger. amt) $=$ office, and bak = back.] [EMEASSY.]
I. Gem : A meanenger, by whousoover ment.


## II. Specially

1. Lit. : A minister of high rank zent on an embassy to represent nominally bis soveraign, but really his country, at the court of another monarch, or at the capital of a repnblic. Sir Henry Wotton's definition of an ambassador as " an honest man sent to lie abriad for the commonwenith," however correctly. it for the commonwearth, bowever correctiy it may hsve described the older school of diplomatists, is now, it is fondy truated, quite out of date. (Wotton: Letter to Velserus, A.D. ondinary, employed on a pecial missions ; and ondinary, employed on arecial missions; and of government to which. they are accredited. All the ancient ambessadors wera of the former class. In every clvilised nation the person of an ambassador is sacred, hie mansion also is inviolate, and his retinue anbject to no local jurisdiction but his own. An envoy is an inferior klud of ambassador dispatched on a special miesion. A resident, or charge d'afoires, is slso of less dignity than a proper ambassador. Many snch residents exist in India, and represent the Anglo-Indian Governmeat at the courts of the several native rajaha. Consuls are agnin of inferior rank to residents, and are specially charged to protect and promote the commercial enterprise of tbeir counto in the place where they are stationed.

Howbelt in the butinces of the ambastadotr of the priacea of Babylon who sent unto hlm to inquire of
the wonder that was done in the land 2 Chrom raxil. 81.

"An extrandinary ambaseador of high rank wis instantiy diepatched by Lewis to Roma ${ }^{-1}$ - Lacautay.
2. Fig.: An apostle, regarded as a representative of Christ, sedt on a special mission to men

Now then wis are am sazador, for Chrint, an thangh God did beseech you by us; we pray you lin
arm-băs'-sa-dõr, v.t. [From the substantive.] To oppress a sovereign with the incubua of too many and too importunate ambassadora.

IT The use of the word as a verb is of recent invention, and can hardly be called correct.
"These are no longer the times in which a young.
ntile. and nervous gutan Medjld nsed to be gentle. sud nervous sutan Medth nsed to be Jan. 18:G, Perc Cortegp.
ăm-băs-sa-dör'-ǐ-al, a. [Eng. ambassador: -ial.\} Pertaiding to an ambassador; as "ambassadoriel privileges." (Eclectic Review. Worcester.)
am-băs'-sa-dresss, s. [Eug., the fem. form of ambassador. In Sw. ambassadris; Fr. ambessadrice; Ital. ambasciadrice; Port. embaixitriz.]

1. The wife of an ambassador.
2. A woman sent on a message of any kiod. (Used generally in a mock-heroic sense.)
'Agnin!' abe cried ' 'sre you ambasadressen
m'-băs-saģe, * ăm'-bass-sy̆, *am-băs'sát-ẽ, "ăm-băs-ssăt-rỳ - ě (Old Eng.), *ăm-băs-sĭ-at, * àm'-băx-at (OLd Scotch), s. [ln SW. umbascad; Fr. anbassede; Port. embaixada; Ital. ambasciato.] an embassy.
"Or alse. while the other is yet a great way ofir ha
endeth aul ambassape, and dearreth conditions of peace."-Luke xiv, 32
$\begin{aligned} & \text { What needeth gretter diatacionn } \\ & 1 \text { any by tretys and ambicuatrye }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { any by tretys and ambusatrye. } \\ & \text { aud hy the popes mediacioun. }\end{aligned}$

Fall ricbe giftes and gold enonghe to spende."
-
Than the ambastat thst was returnit agane - Our soverane lordis legacioun and ambaxat.
legacioun Rnd ambaxat. Conc (1491), p.
ăm-băs'-siss, s. [In Fr. ambasse.] A genus of fishes, of the order Acanthorteryit, and the family Percidse. The species, which are rivers and monds of India.
am'-bas-sy̆, 8. [Ambassaof, Embabsv.] An embassy.
 $a \mu \beta_{w}(a m b \bar{n} n)=a \quad$ projecting lip or edge from $a m b=a b o u t$.]

1. Old Surgery: An Instrament formerly was so called because its extremlty jutted out. 2. Anat. :The superficial jutting out of a bone.

## - Xni-hell, s... [AMBLI.]

\&m'=bẽr, s. \& a. [In Dan, ambra; Dut. \& Ger. amber; Fr. anbre (sll these forms meaning amburgrease or the mineral amber) in Sp. ambar; Port. ambar, alambra; Ital ambra (sll these forms meaning the minorat amber only) ; Pers. anbar, anabar; Arah anbar, anbarun = (1) ambergris, (2) amber.]. [AMBEBGRIS]
A. As aubstantive:
I. The genuine amber.

1. As a mineral It is called also Succinite, from Lat. succinum $=$ amber. [Suocintre. 1ts colour is generally yellow, but sometimes reddish, brownish, or whitish and clouded. It is reainous in lustre, always translucent, and sometimes transparent. $1 t$ is brittle, and yields easily to the knife. It fuses at $28 \pi^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. It is combustible, burning rendily with a yellow flame, and emitting an agreeable odour. yellow fame, and emitting an agreeable odonr. electricity is derived from the Greek word $\ddot{\eta}^{\prime} \lambda \in \kappa т \rho a v$ (êlektron), or ${ }^{n} \lambda \in \kappa т \rho o s$ (élektros) $=$ amber. Composition: Carbon, 7894 ; hydrogen, 10.53 ; oxygen, $10.53=100$. Found oceasionally in masses as large as a man'a head; but at other times in smaller pieces, some no larger than s grain of cosrss sand. Occura along the Prussian coast of the Baltic, between Dantzig and Memel, as well as in various other parts of the Continent; in Middlegex, near London ; In Essex, Suffolk Norfolk and York; and finally in Asis and Norfork and York; and finaliy
trees, ined tears at his death, which were hateplened trees, dhed tears at his death which were hardened
tnto amber."-Lewis Astrom of the Anoients, ch. in, i2
"Pomeranian amber was set in Lydian gold to adorn Tho neck of queens.-- Wacaulay : Hiat. Eng.,ch $\mathbf{x x i v}$
2. Aa geological product. Pliny was correct when he considered it to be an exudation from trees of the Pine family, like gum from the thees of the Pine family, like gum from the cherry, and resin from the ordinary pine. a resinous exudation from nn extinct pine Pinus succinifer, most nearly allied to $P$ abies (Abies excelsa, the Norway Spruce), or $P$. picea (Abies picea, the Silver Fir). IIe lelieved that forests of this tree once grew in the sonth-eastern part of what is now the bed of the Baltic in about $55^{\circ}$ north latitude, and $37-38^{\circ}$ east longitude; but that during the time of the drift they were swept away, and the amber carried south and south-west to Pomerania and the adjacent regions, where now it is found. Subsequently he discovered that amlier had been formed not by the $P$ succinijer only, but by eight other- allied specics, if, indeed, all the Abietine and Cu pressimese of the time and place did not share in ita production. In 1845 he thonght it of the age of the Molasse (Miocene?); in 1854 lee deemed it Pliocene, and perhaps of the drift formation (Upper Pleiocerie $=$ pleistocene) but its exact age is as yet undetermined. O 163 species of plants found in it, thirty stil exist. 800 specica of insects have also heen met with in it, with remains of animals of other classss. [Quort. Journ. Geol Soc., vol ก. (1846), i. 102 ; vol. x. (1854), ii. 1 .]
II. The amber of Scripture.

II In Scripture the word "amber," (chashmal) (Ezek. i. 4, 27 ; viii. 2), is not what is now called by the name, bat a mixed metal It may be polished brass, or hrass and gold or siver and gold; it is diffecult to say which.
"A And I saw as the colour of amber ns the appearance
f.
B. Aa auljective:

## 1. Made of amber.

Slir Plume, of amber smuff bor justly vain.
Aad the ute ponduet Rape of the Lock, vi., 12ss, 12 2. Colcured like amber, reflecting light as j does, or in some other way resembling it.
"There Susa by Choaspees amber stream." ${ }^{\text {Mithon: P. R., bk. iil. }}$ " To dream and dream, like yonder amber Iight",
C. In Composttion it is a snbstantive or djective.
amber-ooloured, a. Coloured lik amber.

and translucency of amber. Drink of the colour
"All your elear ambemdirink is hat"- Beoon.
amber-iroppling; $a$ Dropping amber. hair."
amber-flora, e. ${ }^{c}$ The flora educed from a stady of the vegetsble fragments found in amber.
"The stomach of the foesil Mastodon found in New in the ambar-Mora)."-T. R. Jones; Q. J. Gool Soc.,
amber-forest, 8. A forest of amberproducing trees.
we are led to infer a mimiline extenalion in
nes of the amberforesis. -7 . . Jones: former times of the amb
amber-locked, a. Having locks of hair coloured like amber.
Moom Matdeu, thy own amber-locked, momand rose. i., ch. $\mathbf{v}$.
amber-seed, $\varepsilon$. A seed resembling millet
It has a somewhat bitter taste. It is brought In a dry atate from Martinico and Egypt. It In a dry atate from Mar
Is called alao Afusk-seed.
amber-tree, s. The English name of the Cinchonaceous genus Anthospermum. It ia Cinchonaceous genus Anthospermum. it is which are fragrant when bruised.
amber-weeping, $a$. Letting fall drops of " amber

```
Not the soft gold, which
Stald from the amber-weeping tree.
    Mskes sorrow half so yich.
        AN the dropa dialll Crowhaw: Poems, p. }
```

ăm'-bẽr, v.t. [From the sulstantive. In Fr ambrer.] To scent with smber.

The wines be lunty, bigure and full of epirit,
And amber'd oll."
Beaurn, \& Flet: Cust of the Countrg. iti L
ăm'-bẽred, pa. par. \& a. [AMBER, v.]
ăm'-bẽr-grēase, am'-bêr-gris, * åm' bêr-grēese, *ăm'-bră-grĕş-ǐ-a, s. [Eng. amber, and Fr. gris. In Fr. ambre-gris; Sp. \& Port. ambar-gris; Ital. ambragrigia. Lit. $=$ grey amber.] [Ámber.] A light, fatty, indlammable substance, opaque in lustre, ashy in colour, with variegations like marble, and giving forth a pleasant odour when heated. lt is found in masses swimming on the sea in certsin latitndea, or cast on the adjacent coasts, or buried in the sand. It is a morlid seeretion found in the stomach, or more proseeretion iu the gall-ducta, of the great-hearled hably iu the gall-duct, of the great-hearter
Cachalot, or Spermaceti Whale (Physeter macroCachalot, or spermaceti Whale (Physeter macro-
cepholus). In this country it is now used cephalus). In this country it is now used
aolely in perfumery, having the property of adding to the strength of other perfumes.
" Bermudas, where hugh lennolle growid

 Round about, around, on batli sides. [AMPHi-.]
ăm-bĭ-dĕx'-tẽr, * ăm'-bŏ-dĕx-těr, $a . \&$ deatro. Fr. ambextexte; Sp. and Port. ambi equilly No amoidestro $=$ using both hind equally. From lat. ambo = both; dexter, adj or on the right side.
$\dagger$ I. As adj.: Using either hand with cqual facility.
" How does Melpy like this? I think $I$ have vext her
Littie did bhe Know. I was ambidexter."
俍
II. As substantive:

1. Ono who can use either of his hands with equal facility
"Rodginus, mondertaking to give a reapon of amoidextera mad left-baaded men, delivereth a third
opinion.-Brocene
2. Ludicrously: A person who, when political or other parties are in conflict, is almost equally ready to take either side.
"Tha rest ase hyporitest amsodexters, outsides."一
Burtom : Anat. of Melancholy; To the Reader, p. 38.
3. Law: A juror or embraceor, who accepts money from both sides for giving his voice in their favour.

> Makés thee Thy poore client's gold
> Gamage: Eptgrams, Ep, to a Lavoyer. E it.
 analogy of dexterity, from Lat. dexteritas.]

1. The quallty of being able to use eithe hand with almost equal facillty: (Johrsom.)
2. The pretence of agreement with each of two antagonistic parties; double dealing (Johnsonn)
am-bit-dǎx'-troŭs, a. [Eng. ambidexter; -ous.].
3. Using either hand with equal facility.

Mathern not oconsidartng ambidestrous and lefthiver. "-Browna
2. Preteuding agreement with each of two antagonistic parties; dealing in a. douhle manner.
"Fsom onndemns the double pructices of trimniers,
and all faute ahuftiling aud ambidextrous dealings." and all fal
ám-bídĕx'-troŭs-nĕss, s. [Eng. ambidextrous; -ness.]

1. The quality of being smbldextrous. (Johnson.)
2. Double dealing
am'-blent, a. [Io Fr. ambiant; Port. amm biente, adj.; Sp. \& Ital. ambiente, as s. = ins smbient air. From Lat. ambiens, pr. par. of ambio $=$ to go around or about.] Surrounding, encompassing on all sides, circnmfuaed, investing. (Used especially of the sir, but also of other things.)

Aii space, the ambient ait widde interfued."
"With darkness circled and an ambient cloud."


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { alsta th immortai ateeds embraced" } \\
& \text { Pope : Homer's Mlad, bk. vilL, } 6 \Omega .
\end{aligned}
$$

ăm-bĭg'en-al, a. [In Ger, ambigene. From Lat. $a m b o=$ both, and genat $=$ the knee. Lit. $=$ pertaining to both knees.]

Geometry: i word uged in the following mathematical term:-

An ombigenal hyperbola. Sir Isaac Ncwton's name for one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite lebrs falling within an angle formert by tha asymp totes, and the other falling without.
am'-big- $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$, s. [Fr. \& Sp. ambigu $=$ annliguous.] An entertainment, eorsisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dialies set on tagether.

When straitend in your time, and nervants fef, Youd richly then collpose sam ambigut
Where first and second course, and your dessert, All in one single table have their part"
King. Art of Cookery.
ăm-bŭ-gū'- $\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{t y} \mathbf{y}$, s. [In Fr. ambiguité; Ital ambiguto; Lat. ambiguitas, from ombiguus.] 1. The atate of being amhignons; doulifulness or uncertainty of signification.
the point was at last left in dangerous ant
Macculay: Mist. Eng.. cli. xvi. 2. Anything which is ambiguous
$+(v)$ An event, or serics of events, not easily inderstoot.
Prince. Seal up the mouth of outrage for a while,
Till we can clear these ambiguities, their true descent.
(b) A word, or a scries of words, in a spreech or writton composition susceptible of mor than one meaning, and which therefore introduces uncertainty into the whole sentence in which it occurs.
 atrining ior an interpretation. where there in no
difficulty or distinction. whiere there is nodiffereuce." -South
am-big-4-oŭs, $\alpha$ [in Fr. ambigu; Sri \& Ital. ambiguo. From Lat. amhiguza $=$ (1) ahifting from one side to another, changeable (2) uncertain; (3) (of speceh) perplexed, dark, ambiguons; (4) (of conduct) vacillating: ambigo $=$ to wander about, to go round; amb $=$ around; $a g o=$ to set in motion, to drive; with reflective pron. $=$ to go.]

1. Susceptible of two or more meanings (Uaed of spoken or written words or other utterances, or of dceds or events.)
II Blair thus discriminates between the two words equivocal and ambiguous: "An equivocal expression is ons which has one sense open, and designed to be understood; anothe sense concesled, and understood only by the person who usea it. An ambiguous expression ia one which has apparently two aenses, and

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { deep in ambient "kies." } \\
& \text { "In vain their clamoure shake the ambient fields" }
\end{aligned}
$$

leaves us at a loss which of them to give it． An equivocal expression is nsed with an in－ tention to deceive；an ambiguous ona，when it is used with deaign，is with an intention not to give full information．An honest man will never emplny an equivocal expression；a confused man may often utter ambignous confused man may orten，＂（Blair：Rhet ones without any design．（Blair：Rhet．${ }^{\text {a }}$ Belles－Lettres，1817，vol．i．，M．233．）Whately， in the first of ths appendices to hia Logic， explaina the aignification of thirty ambiguous terms－viz．，argument，outhority，case，\＆c．－ and inserts seven more treated by Prof．Sanior， the eminent political economiat．
＂No man anderstood better how to fnstigate othece
 peated to a Jary，might seem ianocent，or
．＇．．Oh，conldst thon speak．
As in Dodona once thy kiadred tre
The future，beat ank nown，hut at thy morth Inquisitive，the leas ambiguous Cover：Yardley oak
2．Accustomed to nse words susceptible of two or mora meanings．（Used of persons．） ＂Th＂ambiguous god who ruld her lahring hreast， In these myzterlous words his mind expreat，
Some truths reveald，in terme involvather
3．Occupying tha bonndary line between． At home in morg elementa than one．
＂The river－horse and scaly crocodile．＂．
ittil：P．L．，bk．vit．
Xm－bíg＇－u－oŭs－ly̆，adv．［Eng．ambiguous； ly．］In an ambignons manner，in word ansceptible of more interpretations than one． Whifrid ambiguously ceplied．＂
 ress the quality of being ambiguous．Sus ceptibility of more interpretations than one． （Johuson．）
＊ăm－bil＇－ăv－oŭs，a．［Lat．ambo＝both，and lovus $=$ left．］＂Left－handed on both aides．＂ （Browne：Vulgar Errours．）
am－billog－y，s．［Lat．ambo＝both；Gr．入óros（logos）$=$ a word，language；$\lambda \in \gamma \omega$（legof $=$ to say，to speak．］Talk or language of amhiguous meaning．（Johnson．）
amm－bil＇$^{\prime}$ t－quoŭs，a．［Lat．ambo $=$ both，and bovor $=$ to speak．］Using amhiguous expres sions；involving ambiguity of speech．（John－ son．）
ăm－bill－ $\mathbf{\sigma}-\mathbf{q u y ̆ , ~ s . ~ [ L a t . ~ a m b o ~}=$ both ；loquor $=$ to speak．］The use of ambiguous expres－ sions．（Johnson．）
am＇－bit，s．［In Sp．\＆Ital．ambito；from Lat． anditus． 1 The cl

The tusk of a wild boar winds sbout almost into a Merfect ring or hoop，only it is a 1 ittle writhea：in foot auld two inches．－Grese： 1 nuseum
am－bí－tion，＊am－bí＇cion（Eng．），＊ăm－ bû＇－tion（OLl Scotch），3．［ln Fr．ambition； Sp．ambicion；Port．ambiça0；Ital ambizione： from Lat．ambitio $=$ ambition；ambio $=$ to go around，or go about ；and itio＝a going，from ire $=$ to go．A going round，or going about of conduates for office in ancient Rome． Ambitio was considered a lawful kind of canvassing：while ambitus implied unlawful efforts to obtain an office ；as，for instance，by bribery．］
＊l．Agoing about to solicit or ohtain any－ thing desirable，or to sound the praisa of one＇s own deeds．

I on the other side
T＂sd no ambition to connend my deeds： the doer．＂
2．A desira for power，which one may seek to gratify in a Noroughly unobjectionable manaer，but which，when atrongly developed， tempta one to allopt tortunua or tyrannical coursea with the view of removing obstacles to the attainment of his wishes．
ston ：：with s at farcer and more earn
theis a mazendancy on the sea the great ohject of
3．A desire for superiority or excellence in any object of pursuit．
＂The quiciniag power would be，and so would rest； The nense would not be only，hat be well ；
But wit sambitton iongeth to the best
For it desires in endese bilise to drell．- Datien
I Ambition is often used with the infinitive，
and somstimea with of befors a noun ；occa－ aionally it is used in the plural．

Like kiage we loes the conquesta gain＇d before， Pope ： $\bar{F}$ sasy on Criticiom， 64, B6．
$\because$ There was an ambition of wit，and an affectation of giety．＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Pope：Preface to his Letters．
What nima snd ambtione are erowded foto this d dddion（ 1715 h h

+ am－bi＇－tion，v．t．［From the verb．In Fr． ambitionner；Sp．\＆Port．ambicionar．］To seek after with an eager desire to obtain．
＂They wrought thoir fateg hy nohler ondh，hy land（ 1650 ） P ．is．
ăm－bI＇－tion－lěgs，$a$ ，［Eng．ambition；－less．］ Without ambition．（Pollok．）
am－bi＇tious，an［In Fr．ambitieux，from Lat．ambitiosus．］


## I．Literally．of persons：

1．Deairous of acquiring power，rank，or office．
＂ 4 Ciu．Mark＇d ye his words？he would aot take the Therefore，＂th＂certain，he way not ambitions＂， 2
2．Desirous of gaining mental or othar aupe－ riority，or of achieving aome great intellectual feat from a higher motive than that of excell－ ing others．
 To regulate the noving spheres，snd weigh

It ia sornetimes followed by of placed before the object of ardent desire．
ambitione of the favour which men of dise tinguighod bravery have always found in
II．Fig．Of things：
1．Swelling or mounting up，like the desires of an ambitious person．

2．Designed for display；ahowy，pretentious．
am－bi＇－tions－ly，adv．［Eng．ambitious；－ly．］ In an ambitious manner，with eagerneas of lesire after power，greatneas，or any other object believed to render one eminent amor＇g his fellowa ：also with the intention of display； pretentiously．

## With such giad hearls did our despairing mex Sanute th optentance of thla clalm the ken， That with fleat eyea did distant salety meet．＂ <br> And the nobleas relice proudest dost． Within the bosom of her Awfril pile， Ambitiously collected <br> Wordsworih <br> xcursion hk vi

$\dagger$ ăm－bi＇－tiong－něss，घ．［Eng．ambitious； －ness．］Ambition．
reignlug here as gots vpow earth in am－
－Bale：Image a／Both Chkrches pt． 1 ．
ăm＇－ble，＊ăm＇－bill，＊ăm＇－bŭle，v．i．［In Fr．ambler：Sp．amblar；Ital ambiare．From Lat．ambula＝to go about，to walk．］
1．To adopt the pace called an amble．［See the aubstantive．］Properly applied to a horse， but sometimes also to its rider．

2．To move easily，without hard ahocks or shaking．

Orl．Who ambles time withal
nan that hath not the gout for the one alco sime rich pecause he cannot study，and the other lives merrilly because he leetan no paili；the one incking the hurden of lean and wastefnt learning，the other knowing no
withaL＂－Shakesp．：As You Like It， 1 in．${ }^{2}$ aubmiasion and by direction，as a horse which ambles uses an unnatural pace．

A latighing，toying．Fheedling，whimpering sho
And take the distaff with a hand as matient．
Areer did Herculen－with a hanu Rowe：Jane Shore
ăm＇－ble，＊̆M＇－bel，＊âm＇－bel，s．［From the verb．In Fr．amble；Sp．ambla；Ital ombio．］The first pace adopted by young colts，but which they quit on becoming able to trot．In an amble，a horse simultaneonsly moves the fore and hind leg on one side（say the right），whilst those on the other stand atill．Then when the legs first moved are again fast on the ground，the other two ars simultaneously moved forward．Riding
masters discouraga the pace，and limit the horses which they train to the walk，the trot， and the gallop．
＂Firiseteede wa a dappul gray．
＂Such as have tranalated begring，ort of the old hacknot－pace to a tano
ăm＇－blẽr，＂ǎm＇－blẽre，s．［Eng．amble；－or．］ A horse which has been tanght to amble，a расег．

 saddle，hat not for a comoh．＂－Hovell：Lett．，L， L ． 82 ＂Uppon an amblere esely che eath＂


 genns of Colnber，or anake；or it may be elevated into a distinct genus．The name cannot be diatinguiahed by the ear，but only by the eye，from Amblycephalus，a genua of ingects，to which，of conrse，it has no affinity． ［COLUBER，Amblycephalus．］

## ăm＇－blig－бn，s．［Amblvoon．］

＊ăm－blì－gō＇－nĭ－al，$a$ ．［Amblvgonal．$]$
 ［AMBLE，v．］

1．As participle or（participial）adjective：

## an hors now－whyt，and wel amblymb．＂

＂An ahbot on an ambling pad．＂
x am rudely atampt，and rant love＇i majest y，
2．As substantive：
＂＇
 Errours，iv．©．
am＇－bling－ly̆，adv．［Eng．ambling；－ly．］ With an ambling pace or gait．（Johnson．）
 Abortion or miacarriage．（Glossographia Nova， 2nd ed．，1719．）
àm－blō＇－tio，a．\＆s．［Gr．$\alpha \mu \beta \lambda \omega \sigma a s$（amblosis） ＝an abortion． 1
1．As adjective：Tending to cause abortion．
2．As substontive：A medicine designed to eause abortion．（Glossogr．Nov．）（To admin－ ister any auch to a pregnant woman ia felouy， by the Act $24 \& 25$ Vict．，c． $100, \S 58$ ．）
ăm－bly̆－ăph＇－1－a，s．［Gr．à $\mu \beta \lambda^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}(a m b l u s)=$ （1）blunt，（2）dull ；$\dot{\alpha} \phi$ in（haphē）$=(1)$ a lift－ ing，（2）union，（3）touch；árto（hapto ）$=$ to fasten，
ăm－bly̆－çĕph＇－al－ŭs，s．［Gr．i $\mu \beta \lambda i$ is（ am － blus $)=$ blunt，and $\kappa \in \notin a \lambda \dot{\eta}($ kephalē $)=$ head．］ A genus of insects of the order Homoptera and the family Cercopide．The A．inter ruptus，the Hop－frog，or Froth－fly，breeds in May，and in July and Anguat is found in numbers in holl plantations，where it doee damagg by sucking the sap from the plants． ［Amblicephalug．］
† ăm＇－bly̆g－б力n，＊ăm＇－blĭg－ōn，s．［Gr．
 ＝a corner，an angle．］An obtuse－angled triangle．
－The form ambligon is in Dycha＇a Dict． （ $17 \% 8$ ）．
 ［From Eng．amblygon；－al．］Pertaining to an obtuse angle；containing an obtuse angle．
－The form umbligonial is in Glossographia Noia，2nd ed．（1719）；Dyche＇s Dict．（1758）
am－bly̆g－あn－ite，s．\＆a．［In Ger．ambligonit．
 obtnsa angles ；$\dot{\mathrm{a}} \mu \beta \lambda \dot{\mu}$（ amblus ）$=$ blunt，ob tuse，and $\gamma \omega v i a(g o n i a)=$ a corner，an angla； auff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］
A．As substantive：A green，white，grayish， or brownish－white mineral，consisting of phosphoric acid， 47.58 to 56.69 ；alumina， 3569 to 36.88 ；lithia， 6.68 to $9 \cdot 11$ ： $\operatorname{soda}, 3.29$ ： petassa， 0.43 ；and iron， $8 \%$ It is usually massive，but mometimes colnmnar．When crystallized it is triclinie．It varies from aub－transparent to translucent．It occurs in Saxony，Norway，and the United States．

Eite，făt，fare，amidst，whãt，fâll，father ；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，bẽr，thêre ；pine，pĭt，sïre，sir，marine ；gō，pơts


## B. As adjective: Dana' has an Amblygonite group of minerals, the seventh of the nine group of minerals, the seventh of the nine and Arsenates.

## sm-bly-bp'-1-a, 8. [Amblyopy.]

ám-bly-dps'-1-dee, s. pl. [From amblyopsis (q.v.)] A family of fishes belonging to the sub-order Physostomats and its Abdominal section. It conteins only a small blind fish (Amblyopsis spelaus), fonnd in the caves of North America.
 (1) blunt, (2) dull of sight ; and ô w cs (opsis) $=$ look, appearance.] The typical genus of the Amblyopsidæ (q.v.).

 $\alpha \mu \beta \lambda \omega \pi \sigma=(a m b l o p o s)=d i m$, bedimmed, dark $\dot{\alpha} \mu \beta \lambda \dot{u}_{s}(\alpha \mathrm{mblus})=$ $=$ the eyg face or cound and $w \downarrow$ (ops) of sight not proceeding fenance.] Weakness cornea, or of the interior of the eye. It is of two kinds-absolute and relative. Absolute, produced by old ags or diseass ; relative, as in near and tar-sightedness, strabismus, \&c.
IThe form ambliopia occurs in Glossographia Nova, 2nd ed. (1719).
 blunt ; and $\pi$ тєpoin $($ pteron $)=\mathrm{a}$ feather, a wing; anything like s wing, s fin, for example.] A genus of fiahes, found in the Carboniferous formation. In 1854 Morris ennmerated three species from Scotland, and ong from Ireland.
 $=$ blunt; and purxos (rhunghos) $=$ a snont or muzzle, a beak, a bill ; pus $\epsilon \omega$ (rhuzeo) or püco ( $f^{2}$ hzô) = to growl or snarl.] A genus of lizards, of the farmily Ignanide. The A. cristatus, diacovered by Mr. Darwin, fonnd in Galapagos, is an agly animal, three, or sometimes four feat long, which lives on the beach, and occasionally swims ont to ses. (Darwin: Voyage Round the World, ch. xvii.)

## ăm-bly̆s'-tó-ma, s. [Amвуятома.]

 binnt; oupa (oura) = tail.] A genns of lepidoid fishes. A. macrostomus is fonnd in the English lias.
 [Pr. \& Ital. ambone; Gr. a $\mu \beta \omega \nu(a m b \delta n)$, genit. ä $\mu \beta \omega v o s$. (ambönos) $=$ any riaing, as of a hill ; in later Greek, a raiaed atage, a pulpit, or raading-desk. From ávaßaive (anabainö) $=$ to go up; ává (ana) =up, and $\beta$ aivw (bainō) $=$ to go. Ambo is cognate with the Latin umbo, genit. umbonis =a convex elevation; a boss, as of a shield.]
Arch.: A pulpit or reading-desk in the early and medizval churches. Sometimea there

ambun.
Were two ambones, one for reading the Gosps, and the other for reading the epistle; but in nost eases one sufficed. (Gloss. of Arch.) "The princlpal ues of this ambo Fhs to read the Bcriptures to the people, especinhly the epistles and
gupers. Thoy read the gospel there yet, and not at goupels. They read the gospel there yet, and not at
the autar."-Str $\theta$. Wheler: Des. of Ane Churches. D. 78 .
"The admirers of antlinuity have been beating their
brailys about their ambones." Mitton: Ref. in Enf
bk
Am-boy'-na, s. \& a. [One of the Molucea Islands ; also its capital.]
As adjective. Amboyna wood: The wood of Plerospermum Indicum, ong of the Byttuerials.
(im-hrěad’-s, s. [In Fr. ambre = amber.] $A$ kind of fictitious amber sold hy Europeane to the natives of Africa.
Cam-bri'-ns, s. [Apparentiy from Fr. ambre, referring to the aromatio odour of the several species.] A genns of plants belonging to the order Chanopodiacere, or Chenopods. Ths A. anthelmintica, called in North America Wormseed Oil, is powerfully anthelmintic. The $A$. ambroscoides, or Mexican tea, and A. botrys, possess an essential oll, which renders them tonic and anti-spasmodic. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd., p. 513.)
am'-brite, s. [Fr. ambre = amber (7), and snff. -ite.]
Min.: A mineral, classed by Dana nnder his Oxygenated Hydrocarbons, Compos. Carbon 76.38; hydrogen $10^{\circ} 38$; oxygen 12.70 , and ash - 19. It is yellowish-gray, sub-trang parant, occurring in the province of Anckland, New Zasand, in massea as large as the human heads. It ia often exported with the reain (kaurt gum) of Dammara Australis, which it much resembles. [Kauri.]
 8. [In Dan., Ger., Sp., Pori., \& Ital. ambrosia; Fr. ambroisie, $\dagger$ ambrosie; Dut. ambrosyn. Lat. ambrosia, all from Greek i $\mu \beta \rho o \sigma i a$ (ambrosia), from i, negative, and $\beta$ рото́s $=$ mortal $=$ (I) the food or the drink of the gods literally, immortal food; supposed to give immortality to all who partook of it; (2) a mixture of water, oil, and various fruits used in religious rites; (3) Med., a perfumed dranght or salve ; (4) a plant (Ambrosia maritima). In Sansc amriti is = the elixir of immortality.] (Liddell \& Scott.)
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit. : The fabled food of the gods, as nectar was the imagined drink.

Aod pourd dillas ambronia la his breast.
With nectar sweet (refection of the gode i).
ope: Homer's liad, bk, xir., sis.e.

II. Figuratively:

1. Whatever is very pleasant to the taste or the smell.
"The coco, another ercellent frult, wherein we find ambrafie coloured Hike now ilte wine, but tar more aromatick tasted."-Sir T. Berbert: Travels, p. 20.

Her goldea lockes that late in tresses bright Embreaded were har hlouring of her hase And were about her shoulders ang andight
2. Certain alexipharmic compositions.
3. A fragrant plant; a wild sage.

At frst ambrose it oelfe was not aweeter,
At last black hellebore was not so


## B. Technically:

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteracea, or Composites. They are mostly snnusl weeds, of no beauty, which derive their name from tbs fact that when bruised they emit an agreeable smell. None are British; their hal itat being Southern Europe, Africa, India, and North and South Arnerica.
 brosial.
"Ambrouac oduur for the smell." $\begin{gathered}\text { Ber Joman: Poetaster, iv. \& }\end{gathered}$
ăm-brō'-şǐ-al, a. [Derived either from Eng. ambrosia, or from Gr. $\dot{\boldsymbol{a}} \mu \beta \boldsymbol{\beta}_{\text {áatos ( }}$ (ambrosins) $=$ immortal, divine, and so $=$ divinely beantiful or excellent.]
I. Consisting of, or containing, the fabled ambrosia.

- There atoppd the car, and there the ciursers atood,


2. Having, really or presumably, the taste or fragrance of ambrosia.
" And all amid them stood the tree of life,

Can you oot borrow?
Thus while God spake, ambrosial frawrance filld
The hath renew'd whe ends the ...be. iil.
The bath renew'd. whe ends the pleasing tofl
Pope: Bomer't odysey, bk. xix., $589-9$.
3. With the sense of divinely or lastingly beantiful or excellent (der. 2), As translation of Gr . : $\mu \beta \rho \dot{0} \sigma$ соs.
"Shaken his ambrontal ourls, and cires the nod."
TThe modern use of the word seems te vary between, and to a certain extent blend meanings 2 and 3, to that it la difficult alway to say which of the two senses predominates. " But the eotemn oak-tree slgheth Thick-leaved, ambrotial.": Tennyon: Clartbel, it 7.
"The brood ambrasial aileles of lofty lime and breose from ond to ond"
Tennyton: Princess (Proi)
 After the manner of ambrosia; with a sweet taste or a delicious perfums.

He emiled, and opening out his milk-whito palm,
Disclosed a truit of pure Hegperian gold
$\dagger$ CXm-brö'sams as Ambrobial (q.v.).
"And awim unto Ely ylun's thy fields;
There in amoranan treas the wroful thite a theme song in the seven My sorrow Yielda,
Xm-brō'-aci-an, a. [Named stter Ambrose, who was born about A.D. 340, became Biahop of Milan in 374, and died in 397.] Pertaining to Ambrose.

Ambrosian Chant: A mode of singing or chanting introduced by Ambroae of Milian It was more monotonons than the Gregorian chant.
Ambrosian office, rite, or use: A form of worship jntroduced by Ambrose at Milan, and which was afterwards snccessfully maintained against the papal sffort to exchange it for another.
Km'-brơ-a̧in, \& [From Ambrose, Bishop of Milan.] [Ambrosian.]

Numis. : A coin struck in medixval times by the dukes of Milan, on which Ambrose was repreaented oll horaeback holding in his right hand a whip.
ăm'-brŏ-tȳpe, s. [From Gr. ä $\mu \beta$ ротоs (are brotos) $=$ immortal, and $\tau$ intos (tupos) $=$ type. A kind of photographic picture on glasa, in which the lighta are represented in ailver, and the ahades are produced by a dark hackground visible through the unsilvered glass.
 běr, "ăm'-běr, * âum'-ẽr-y̆, * ẩum'-ry̆,
 =a cupboard; Sp. \& Port. armario, alnario; Ital amario, armadio =a press, a chest; Ger almer =a cupboard; Mediæv. Lat. almariolum (Class. Lat. armariolum) $=$ a little cliest or closet, a small book-case; Mediav. Lat. al marium (Class. Iat. armarium) =a place for toola; hence a chest for clathing, money, \&c. arma $=$ tools, implements, In the Middle Ages, according to Ducange, bookcases and libraries were called armaria.]

1. Gen. : A cupboard or a chest, specially one designed to contain the tools, implementa, vessels, or books needed for one's profession or callin?


AMBHI.
(a) The niche or cupboard near the altar in a chorch, designed to hold the ntensils requisite for conducting worship, or otherwise le convenient to the officiating priests. Sometimes the ambry is a hollow apace within the wall itself, at others it is a wooden box afflxed to the surface of the wall. Ambries were also placed in monasteries for the convenience of the monka. (See examples in Gloss. of Arch.)
(b) A cnphoard, esbinet, or case for kerping the most needful books of a student or anythe most nee
boin, bбy ; pout, joŵ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, eçist. ph $=$ \& -tion, -sion, -tioun, cioun = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -sious, -oious =shŭs, -ble, -dle, \&ce = bẹ, dęL

##   bortif put in my lyberwry. - Prompt. Pary <br> (e) 4 close press or cuphoard for keeping cold victuals, bread, te. (O. Eng. \& Scotch) <br> $\because$ TMe only furnitare oxoupting a washing-tub and Wravertay prow, oulled <br> (d) A sate for keeping meat. <br> "ibulumery of meta kepyn <br> "A Alumery (eromphy to pars.) <br> 2. Less properly: The place where an almoner lives, and where alins are distributed an almonry; the aimilarity of sound between this and an almery causing the two words to be confounded. Nor is the error much to be lamented, since alms previous to distribution wara often kept in an alinery, or capboerd. [Almonrt.] <br> 3. A chronicle, au archive. [Anmaty.] <br> These mome thlogis weren barn in discripicioune and the aimeriwe liomn

ambs'-äce, āmes'-äçe, s. [Lat. ambo = both, and Eng. ace.] A double ace, the term applied when two dice turn up the ace.
"I had rather be in thin oholce than throw ambsace
tor my lite. - Shakesp. $:$ Alfa Weal that End Wcll iil a
am'-bụ-bĕy, s. [Dariv. uncertain.] A kiad of wild endive (!).
. A kinde of wild eadive, 11ke ansubey.",-vomen
am-bn-lā-crär'-í-a, s. [Fron ambulacrum (q.v.).] A name given to the groups or series of the coronal pieces in an echinus, which ar perforated. (Griffith's Cuvier, vol. sii., p. 541 .)
àm-bup-1ā'-crǔm (pl. ăm-bu-la'-cra), . [Lat. ambulacrum $=3$ walk planted with trees; from $a m b u i n=$ to walk.]
Zool Plur.: Ambulucra are the perforated spaces arranged in regular iines from the apex to the base of an Echinos, or Sea-urchin. Through thesc, when the animal is living, the tubular feet or tentacles are protrnded.
am'-bụ-lançe, s. [Fr. In Port. ambulancia.] An invention mada ia France by Baron Percy for removing wounded men from the battietield. It consists of covered wayana on springs, in which the wounded and sick may be conveyed, withont much jolting, to the rear of an army, to obtain the surgical and other aid which they require.
àm'-bu-lant, $a$. [In Fr. \& Ital. ambulant; Port ambulante: Lat. ambutens, pr. par. of arbulo $=$ to go abont, to waik. ] Walking.
Ambulant brokers at Amsterdam are those brokera or exchange agents who, thongh trans. acting brokerage busincss, yet cannot give valid testimony in a law cunrt, not heving been sworn before the magistrate
Her. : Ambulant signifles walking, and coambulant walking together.
$\dagger$ Mm'-bn-làte, v.i. [Lat. ambulatum, supine of ambelo $=$ to walk backwards and forwards To walk, especially to walk back wards and forwards. (Eng. \& Scotch.)

am-bn-1ā'thion, a [Lat. ambulatio.] The act of walking.
"From the occult and invisible motlon of the musciea in station, proceed more offeusive lasaitudes
than from amesuation--Browne: Vulgar Brrourn.
ăm'-bụ-là-tive, a. [Eng. ambutate; -ive. In Sp. ambulativo.] Walking. (Sherwood.)
 walks about ; (2) a costermonger. $]$
Road surveying: An instrument for measur ing distences. The rame as Perambtlator.
ana'-by-là-tãr-y, e. \& s. [1n Fr. ambulatoire: Port. \& Ital. ambnintorio. From Lat. walking.]

## A. As adjective:

L. Ordinary Lenguage:

1. Possessing the powar of walking. "The gradient or a mbulatory, are ouch se reqnire
unne busis or bottom to aphold them in thetr motions: worne basis or boetom to aphild them in their motione nily


## 2. Pertaintigg to alwalk.: met with npon a

 walk; obtrined while walking ample"-Wation
3. Moving from place to plaoe; nuovable "Hia moancil: of atate weat ambulatory always with hixu"- Fomell: Letrerki, L, 24
Rellylon was ortanlithod, and the ohnorging nmbulatory isbermale fixed
II. Technically:

1. Ornith.: Fitted for walking. (Used of birds with three toes before and ons behindtha normal arrangement. Opposed to soansorial $=$ fitted for clinubing, having two toes belore and two behind.)
2. Law:
*(a) An anbulatory conert is one whlch is moved from place to place for the trial of causes.
*(b) un ambulatory will is ona which may be revoked at any time during the lifetima of the testator.
B. As substantive:

Arch.: A place to walk $\ln$, such as a corridor or a cloister. It is called also deambu

ambulatok:
latory or ambuhacrum. Barret defines it as "the overmost part of a wall, within the battlements whereof men may walk."
"Parvis la mentioned an ${ }^{n}$ court or portico befory part of the Poman de is nose. The word is tuppase to be zontracted frow Parndise. This yorbapa signified an ambuatary. Many of onr old religious hooses haw
is place calied Parmisa "- Warton: Bive. of $E$ ng ${ }^{\text {"i }}$ Poetry, i tas.
ăm-bür $\mathbf{x}^{-1}-\mathrm{B}$, s. [Lat. amburo $=$ to burn around, to seorch.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaces. or Chenopods. A. anthelmintica, a native of North Anerica, furnishes the anthelmintic called Wormseed oil. Other species alao fur nish volatile oils used in medicine.
 nected with A.S. ampre, ampore $==$ a crooked awelling vein. Wsbster aska if it rasy come from Lat $u m b o=$ the navel. or from Gr.
 diah, \&e. $]$
Farriery: A wort on a horse's body, fall of blood, and soft to the tonch.
ăm-bŭs-cā'de, * àm-bŭs-ca'-dō, s. [Fr. embuscade; Sp. \& Port. emboscada; Ital. emboscar ( t ), embascarse (i) ; Port. emboscar (t.); Ital. imboscare (i.), the transitive verbs = to place in ambush; the intransitive $=$ to lie concealed in boshes: em, im= Eng. in; and Fr. ouisson, bosquet $=$ a clump of thorny shrubs or buabes; Sp . \& Port. bnsque $=\mathrm{a}$ wood, a grove ; ital. boscata $=$ a grove,, $\operatorname{bosco}=$ a wood, a forest.]

1. The military davice of lying concealed among bushes, trees, or in some similar place, with the view of waiting for a foe, and then withdenly attacking him when he doea not suapect danger to be near; an ambnsh.
(a) Lit. In military life:

Bornetlines she driveth oerr a soldier's oeck,
And the dreasms he of cutting fore ign thron is.
 "Ambusouder and snrprives were anong theordinary (b) Fig. In civil life:
"In civil an io military aficira, he leved ambracades $\underset{\substack{\text { surn } \\ \mathbf{x y n} \\ \hline 12}}{ }$
2. The place where the soldiars and ather: lin in wait

## 

+3. The soldiars or others lying in wait
Fig., lurking peril.
"What doom ye of my purat magivid

ITo lay an ambuscade (v.t.) $=$ to lay un ambush. [AMBESH.]
To lie in ambuscade (v.i.) = to lie in ambush [Ambuah.]
"When I. behold a tuihionable table ret ont. It faney
 distermper
Addifon.
 [From the substantive.]
A. Trans. : To place in ambrash; to attack from a covert or lurking-place.
"By the woy et Raggee Mahal, he whe with juel fury nashulted by kibruhimesel (by thit titee ree eocouraved and bare amousecarid with gia throumed $\rightarrow$ horpol. that little wanted of yut.
B. Inirans : To lie in ambush.
ăm-bŭn-cā'ding, pr. par. [Amboscads, v.] "An ironid man, with his aly stilimess, nud ambur cading way
arm'-buth, * ěm'-bush, s. [From Fr. em buche = ambash, embusquer = to Lie in ambush properly, to lie in a wood.] [Amsubcader]

1. The state of lying or remeining conceated in a wood, in a clump of treed, or in any aimilar lurking-place, with the view of sur prising a foe (Lit. \& Mg.)


2. The act of attaeking a foe from axeh a place of concealment.

## With dangerous exporititis to need.


3. The place where the party in concealment liea hid (See No. 1.)

TVen the earl malutaiaed the foht, hat the enemy intending to draw the Englist fard iner into the
4. The soldiers or othera lying in wait.
(a) Lit.: With the above meauing.
"And the ambuch arase quickis ont ot thook pleco, hand. Joach vin. 19.
b) Fig.: Unseen jeriL

Mo Mars ingired to tarn the foe to tight.
And tampt the secret amburh of the nitht.
Pope: H omer's oaysey, Bk. xiv., 2 bs

- To lay an ambush: To place saldiars or ther combatants in a suitabse apot wheuc they nay surprise an enemy.
"laghe thee an ambusk for the city behind it."
A 'Twan thelr own commond,
A dreadful ambush for the foe to lay"',
Pope: Homer; O Odywey xiv. $529-30$.
To lic in ambush: To lie concealed in auch a place till the time for action artives.
"And ho took oboat twe thoasand men, and ent weat eide of the city."-Joah. vili. 12
ăm'-buth, *e九m'-butsh, v.t. \& i. [From the subatantive.]

1. Trans : To place in ambuah; to canse to lis in weit.
"When Mioa in the horse recotvid her deam.


- Reciprocally: To conceal ane's self.
" What council, noblen, heve we now:To ambuth us to greean wood boagh."

2. Intrans. : To lie In wait, aa soldiers for their enemy, or an assassin for his victim.

- The use of the word aa a verb is almost entirely confined to poetry
am'-btished, par par. [AM8GOF, v.i] "The sott and mmother'd step of those that foer Barprime from winbuih d foes "un Constantime, an "Hasta, to our ambuch'r friende the news ooxvey",
am'-btheling, pr. par. [AxBush, v.]

* ěm'-btisse-mĕnt, * と̌m'-boysse-
mĕnt, * bŭssh'-mĕnt, s. [Eng ambweh; -ment.J An amtinsh (q.v.).
rate, sut, ciare, amidst, whãt, fâll, tather; wè, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pơt,



##  

 umburo $=$ to foura around，to scorch from pref aned＝about；and wro＝to burn．］Burnt scalded．（Johmion）
 from amburo．］．A burn or acald．（Cockeram．）
 blunt，and orjua（stoma）＝invuth．］

Zool ：A miswriting for Amblystoma，a large genus of tailed batrachiana，which undargo remarkabla transformations．［StRE DON．］
abine，s．［Fr．ame $=$ soul，mlud，from Lat anima；Dut．adem．］Tha epirit．
＂That alle this werde it is fulfide
Of the arne，and of the smelle＂．

－九me，v．（ 1 pers．aing．pres．indic．）．［AM．］
àme，v．t．［Ger．aibmen；Bavarian amen，hämen －to grage a cask，fathom，measure．］［See ex．］To place．（Early Eng．Teat Soe．）

I comprat hem a kynde crafte and konde hit hem derne．
And oned hlt in myn ordenaunce oddely dert＂
Aluterative Poems；Cleanness（ed．Morrib），figh－s
anme，v．t．\＆i．［Aim．］
āme，s．［AIM．］
 bean（q．v．）．
a－mēer＇，a－mîr＇，mēer，mîr，s．［Hiadus． tani．］An Indiań title of notility．

ameer ool omrah，or amix al omra， 3．Noble of nobles，lord of lords．
a－meer＇－shìp，\＆［Eug．ameer；ahip．］The office or dignity of an emeer（q．v．）．
＊a－mé＇ise，a－mè＇se，à－mé＇ys，a－mē＇is， v．t．［O．F．amesir，amaisir $=$ to pecify．］To mitlgate，to appease．（Scotch．）

But othyr londis that war him hy
A meisogt the king ．．
Eratbour，xi．isa
＋ăm－eit＇，s．［Awfics．］（Scotch．）
a－mer＇va，s．［An American Indian word．］ A genus of lizarda，the typical ona of the family Ameividæ．The species ara elegant and inoffensiva lizards which abound in the West Indies．
a－mei＇－vǐ－das，s．pl．［From ameiva（q．v．）．］ A family of lizards which in the New World represeut the Lacertides of the Eastern hemi－ sphere．One，the Teius tegnexin，ia about six feat in length．
 （Eng），a－maly－ye（Sootch），v．t．［10 Sw． ameleru；Dan．emuilere；Dut．emuilleeten： Ger．emailliren；Fr．tmailler；su．\＆Port． esmaltar ；Ital．smaltare $=$ to enamel，to cover over with mortar；smalto $=$ cement，portar hasis，ground，pavement，enamel．］［Ewamel， Smelt，Melt．］To enaniel．
Aud her straight iega most bravely were embayld
lu gilden haskins or costly cordwayne．
All baril with goteo bendes，which were entayld ud full ioyne aumayy．＂． spenser：$F \cdot \frac{1}{4}$, II ${ }_{\text {iii．}} 27$
＊ăm＇－el，＊ăm＇－mel，＊ăm＇－mell， ＊am－all，au－mail（Eng．），$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－māille， ＊a＇tmal（Scotch），s．［AMrL，v．］Enamellins， enamel．
＂The materials of glass melted with calcined tin compose an unciiaphanous body．This white ame is and artific ro emplioy in the cariotuast of enamaellina． －Bowle on Colours．
＂Heavn＇s richest diamondz，set in amel white．＂
Mostcher ：Purple Isk，x． －Marke how the payle is curiousty Paphoese，
The handle with such antlikes is is imetraceme found．
As ouandie with thruck anticks is imbraced， The ammell is on or ire and rirekt of hew
Aud to this day it seemeth to be new． Aud to this day it seemeth to be new＂，
th－ẹl－an＇－chǐ－èr，s．［From amelancier the old Savoy name of the medlar．］ genus of plants belonging to the order Pc macea，or Apple－worts．It reaenbles Pyrus， but has tea cella in the ovary．The epecies urs small trees indigeoous in Eumpe and

North America，None are wild in Britain， but tha $A$ pulgaris，or Conamon Amolanchier has long been cultivated in England，some－ times attaining the height of twenty feet． A．botryapium is the grape－pear of North America
ām＇－̈l－corn，s．［Probably trom Lat．anyhum amulum；Gr．auodav（amulon）$=$ starch．Or according to soma，from O．Eng．amell＝be－ itwean，and corn，becanse it la of a middle size between wheat or barley．＂Olyra，$\angle \infty, 1$ ，rice， or amelcorn．＂（Coles ：Lat Dict．，1772．）＂Anel， corn，Triticam amylium，＂lyra，amylium，＂ （Ibid．）Fr．scourgeon＝amel－corn，or starch corn．－A wild or degenerate wheat，which is sown in the apring，and，being ground，yields a vary white，but very light and little－nouriah－
ing meal．（Cotgrave．） ing meal．（Cotgrave．）
a－mē＇－iK－or－a－ble，s．［Eng．amelion（ate）； suff．able．］Capable of being amaliotated． （Webster．）
a－mè＇lǐ－or－äte，v．t．\＆i．［FT．améliorer： from Lat．melioro $=$ to make better；melior $=$ better．］
1．Trans．：To make better；to better，to improve．
 2．Intrax．s．：To grow better；to improve． （Webster．）
TI Ameliorate，though now thenoughly in nsa，to not in Dyche＇a Dict．（1758），nor in Jolinsun＇s last edition（1773），nor in Sheridan （4th ed．，1797）．It appears as a new word in Todd＇a Johnson（2nd ed．，1327）．
a－mé－lĭ－or－ā－tĕd，pa．par．［Amelionate．］
a－mé－lї－or－ā－tíng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s． ［AMELIORATE．］
a－mè－lin－or－à－tion，s．［Fr．amélioration； Lat．melioratio．］The act or process of making better，or the state of baing mado better；improvement
＂There is bcarcely any posibie ametionation of human aflairs which would not，amoug its other

a－me＇－lin－or－à－tõr，s．［Eug emeliorate；or．］ One who ameliorates．
but disbonest＇amelioratopr＇are far more
to brexk up the Ottoman Empire hy their

＊a－měl＇，＊a－měll＇，prep．［In Sw．emellan； Dan．imellem．］Between．（Boucher．）
－ăm＇－ell，s．［AMEL．］
a－mĕl＇－lĕ－m，s．pl．［From amellus（q．v．）．］A sub－tribe of Asteroideæ，which agaiu ia a tribe of Tubuliflorous Composites．
ăm＇elled，pa．par．\＆a．［Amel，v．］En amelled．
thine amell＇d shore．＂－Phillipu：Past．， 2.

a－mĕl＇－lŭs，s．［A plant mentioned by Virgil It is the parple 1 tallad Star－wort，Aste amellus，Linn．］A ganns of plents，the typa of the Amellere（q．v．）．A．Lychnites，villosus，and spinulosus，have heen introduced into Britain．
a－měn，or a－měn，adj．，s．，\＆adv，or inter； ［In Sw．，Dan．，Dut．，Ger．，Fr．，Sp．，\＆Port umen；Ital．ammen，ammene ；Later Lat amen Gr．aんグv（amēn）：all from Heb．jow（amen），a verbal adj．$=$ firm，truatworthy；also a noun $=$ trust，faith；and as adv．＝certainly，truly from ${ }^{\mathrm{P}}$（aman）＝to be anergetic，firm，or strong．In the passive，to be firm，trust－ worthy，or certain．In laa．Ixv．16，the words rendered＂，God of truth＂are，literally，＂God of ames．＂In the N．T．＂verily＂is the rendering of＇$A \mu \dot{\eta} v(A m \bar{P} \eta)$ ．］
A．Aa adjective：Firm．certain，trustworthy deserving of all confidelice．
＂For all the protoises of Cod in tim are yen，and in
him Amen
B．As substantive：The faithful one；the trua one．＂These things aaith the Amen， the foithful and true Witnesa．＂Rev．iii． 14. Thongh io the passage in English，Annen is clearly a subatantive，yot，properly speaking clearly subatantive，yot，properly speaking to be aynnnymoua with tha words＂faithful＂ and＂true，＂which aucceed it in the verse．

C．As adowrb or interj．：So be lt May tr be as has been asked，said，or promised
＂A And therefore I！ay，Amen，Bo be it，＂－an．Cate ＂Even tho prophet Jeronith taifd，Amen；the Iord Used（ $\alpha$ ）at the ond of prayers．
－For thine in the kingdom，and the powor，and the
giory，for ever．Amen．－Natt，vi． 18.
If To render it more emphatic it is come－ times reduplicated．
＂Bleased be the Lord Good of IErael from overlating
（b）At tha end of imprecationa．
＂Oarwod be ho that retteth light by his fothor or hi， mother．
$x \times 1$ i．
ia
（c）After thankagivings．
＂Blee when thou shalt bless with the spirit，how Ahall he that occupieth the roon of the unlearued say
（d）At harest -1 cor．xiv． 16.
（d）Atter prophecies，the fulfilment of whici is eagerly sought．
＂He which tertinteth these things salth，Burely 1
Bon．$x$ xil． 20 ．
（e）In assent to commands given forth by legitimate anthority．Wheu Devid issued orders that Solomon shonld be proclaimad sovareign，＂Benaiah the aon of Jehoiede enswered tha king，and naid，Amen：the Lord God of my lord the kiag aay so too．＂ （1 Kings i．36．）
a－mēn－a－bill＇－i－ty̆，z．［Eng．amenable，and suff．－ity．］The state of heing amenable to jurisdiction；liability to anawer any charges， if any he brought．（Coleridge．）
a－mēn＇－a－ble，a．［Fr．amener $=$ to briag， conduct ；introduce，cause；induce，briog to； （naut．）＝to hatl down ：amene．ө．，sumnions， call of authority，citation，ordas to appear； mener $=$ to lead，conduct，drive，command， ［Demean．］
1．Law \＆Ord．Lang．；Liable to certain legal juriadiction；liable to be called upon to anawer clarges，if any be brought ageinst one．
A Again，hecause the inferiour sort were loose and
poor，and not a menable to the law．he provided，by poor，and not amenable to the law．he providide，by every sept showid bring in all the fide eersones of their suramep to be justifid hy the iaw．＂－Sir John Daves on Ireland．
＂Else，on the fataliat＇s unrighteoue plon，
Say to what bar amenable were man？＂
Cowper：＂Progress of Error
2．Inclined to submit to ；subject to．
＂It was vaiu to hope that mere wonds would quiet a
ustiou which had not，in any ake．Ween Yerr，amenable
to control．＂－Macaulay：Hist．Eng．，cl．xifi．
a－mēn＇－a－ble－ness，s．［Eng．amenable；－ness．］ The same as Amenability（q．v．）．（J．Pye Smith．）
a－mèn＇－a－bly，adv，［Eng．amenable；－ly．］ In an annenoble manner．（Webster．）
a－mēn＇－aǵs，o．t．［Fr．amenager $=$ to rega－ late tha management（of woods）．］To manage

With her［Occasion］，whoso will raging Furor tame，
Spenser．＇F．Q．，IL，iv． 1 L
a－mēn＇－a官e，в．［Fr．amener．］［AMENABLE．］ Mian，carriage，behaviour，conduct．（Nares，） a－mēn＇－ançe，＊a－mēn＇－âunçe，s．［Fr． amener．（See Amenable．）．］Mied，carriage． bebaviour．

How rnoy strange knight hope ever to aspire
By faithiuil gervice and meet amenaunce．
Unto such blisse？
Spener：$F$ ．Q．，II．ix．
a－ménd＇，＂ $\mathbf{a}-\mathrm{měnd'e} ,\mathrm{*} \mathrm{a-měnd'-ăn}, \mathrm{v.t}$ \＆i．［Fr．amender；ltal．ammendare；Lat emendo，from $e=$ withont，and menda or men dum $=$ a blemish or fault．］［MEND．］
A．Transitive：To remove defects in any thing．

Of your disese，if it iay in my might．
解
Specially ：
（a）To correct a fanlt or crror of any kind in a written or printed composition，is in a hill before the legialature，a literary work，de．
＂But would thelr Lordshipg amend a mouey hill：＂
（b）To correct what is vicious or defective in one＇s condnct or morsl character．
and obey the volea of the Ford your atod． Jer．xavi．18．

[^24]B．Intransitive：To become better by the removal of whatever is amiss．
＂Then enquired he of them the hour when he began
－mĕnd＇－a－ble，a．［Eng．amend；able．In Fr．amendable；1tal．ammendabile．］That may be amended：capsble of being amended． （Sherwood．）
a－mĕnd＇－at－õr－y̆，a．［Eng．amend；－atory．］ Amending，corrective．（Hale．）
a－mĕnd＇e，a－měnd＇，s．［Fr．amende $=$ penalty，fine．］A penalty；a recompenae． －Often in the plural．［Amends．］

## amende honorable

1．In Old French Law：A bumiliating punialment inflicted upon traitors，parricides， or persons convicted of sacrilege．The offen－ der was delivered into the hands of the exe－ cutiooer，his shirt was atripped off，a rope put round his neck，and a taper placed in his hand．In this state ha was led into the court where he implored pardon of God，the king the court，and his country．
2．Now（in England）：Public apology and reparation made to an injured party by the person who has done him wrong．It is called also amerds
a－mĕnd＇－čd，＊a－mĕnd＇－ǐd，pa．par．\＆a ［Amend，v．］
＂This makth the feetd，this moste ben amendid．＂．
＊a－mĕnd＇－ĕn，v．t．［AMEND．］
a－měnd＇－êr，s．［Eng．amend；er．］One who amends．（Barret．）
a－mĕnd＇－fйı，a．［Eng．amend；full．］Liable to amend，correct，or punish．
 ＂When your eari are freer to take in
－a－měnd－íd．［AMENDED．］
日－mŏnd－Ing，pr．par．\＆s．［AMEND，v．］ As substantive：Correction．
＂Allingenlous concealings or amendings of what is origingly or casually
Handemeness，p． 163.
mĕnd－mĕnt，s．［Eng．amend；mert．In Ger．\＆Fr．amendement．］
A．Ord．Lang．：A change from something miss to what is better
＂We stediantly and unanlmousily helifye huth his
［Hower＇s］pemand our constitution to be the be st $\left[\begin{array}{l}{[\mathrm{H} \text { mer＇s］}} \\ \text { that peem and our coostitution to } \\ \text { human wit invented：that the one is not }\end{array}\right.$ that ever human wit iavented：that the one is not －Pope：Bomer＇s Odysey．P．S．
Specially：
I．Of persons
1．Change from a state of sickness to，or In the direction of health．
＂Sorv．Your boo our＇s pinyers，hearing your amend－ For so your doctor hold it very med．

Ioduction il．
2．The removal of intellectnal fanlts or de－ ficiancies．

There are many oatoral defecta in the understand－ Ing catable of amendment，which are overlooked and 3．Improvement or reformation of moral conduct．

Behold ！famloe and plague，tribulatioo and an＊ givit．
II．Of things：The removal of defects．
＂Before it wat preeeoted on the atage，some things in it have
B．Technically：
1．Law：The correction of any mistake dis covered in a writ or proceas．
2．Legislative Proceedings：A clause，gen－ tence，or paragraph proposed to be substituted for another，or to be theerted in a bill before Parliament，and which，if carried，actually becomea part of the bill itself．（As a rule． amendmenta do not overthrow the principle of a bill．）
＂The Lords agreed to the bill withoot amendmerts and the King
3．Public Meetings：A proposed alteration on the terms of a mntion laid before a mect－ ing for acceptance．This＂amendment＂may be so much at variance with the essential
character of the motion，that a counter motion would be its more appropriate name．
a－mendeṣ＇，a pi．［Fr．amende．In Ital． ammenda．］
1．Lit．：Satisfaction，compensation ；atone－ ment for s wrong cominitted．
＂And he shall make amands for the harm he betb oade ia the holy thing ．．－－Ler．．．ik
2．Fig．：Compensation for sorrow，suffer－
ing，or inconvenience．
and nodiog rich oments
For a loot world in solitude xnd verse
Corcper：Task，bk．iv．
＊a－mē＇ne，a．［In Sp．，Port．，and ltal．ameno， from Lat．amanus．］Pleasant．
＂Dame Nature bade the goddes of the oky，
That eche the beveo suld keepe amene and dry．＂
Lord Eaifes：Bannaty
a－měn＇－I－ty̆，s．［Fr．aménité；Ital．amenita； Lat．amenitas＝pleasantness；amcenus $=$ pleasant．］Plessantness of situation or of prospect；agreeableness to the eye．

Even hhere，where her amentives ane gowo
With sparing huid．－Wordsworth：Exc．，bl．iv．
a－mĕn－ŏr－rhce＇－a，s． $1 \mathrm{In} \mathrm{Fr}_{\text {，amenortée；}}$ Port amenorrhea．From Gr．i，priv．；$\mu$ iv $(m \bar{e} n)=a$ month ；$\dot{\rho} \omega\left(\begin{array}{ll}(r e \bar{O})=\text { to } \\ \text { flow．］}\end{array}\right.$

Med．：An obstruction of the menses．It may be divided into retention aud suppression of the menses．［Menses．］
a－měn－ör－rhœ＇－al，a．［Eng．amenorrhcea， －ab］Pertaining to amenorrhoea．
－It appears to depend principally upoo a torpld or Cyct．Pract．Med．＂＂Amenorrhaca．＂
 （i．e．，loard）and bed．］A legal term nsed when a wife is divorced fron her husband（so far as bed and board are concerned），liahility， however，remaining on him for her separate maintenance．
am＇－ent，a－mént＇－um，s．［Lat．amentum＝ （1）a strap or thong tied abont the middle of a bavelin or dart to give it rotation，increase the force with which it was thrown，and recover it afterwards；（2）a latchet with which to bind sandals．］
Bot．：A kind of inflorescence，the same that is now called a catkin，and to which the oln authors also applied the designations of catc－ lus，iulus，and nucamentum．An amentum is

a spike，which has its flowers destitute of calyx and corolla，their place being supplied by bracts，and which falls off in a single piese， either after the flowers have withered，or when the fruit has ripened．Examples ：the hazel the alder，the willows，the poplars，sc．
ăm－ĕn－tā＇－çě－æ，s．pl．［AMENTUM．］Jussieu＇s mame for an order of apetalous exogens，cha－ racteriaed by the passession of amentareous infloreacence．It is now broken up into the orders Corylaceæ，Betulacex，Salicacex，\＆c．
am－ĕn－tā－ceons，a．［Amentum．］Pertain－ ing to or possessing the inflorescence denomi nated the ament or catkis．
＂Ord． $1 \times x \times v$ L Cupulifere，Rich．Monoodioum Bar

a－měnt＇－1－a，a－mĕnt＇－y，s．【Lat．arentit ＝want of reason，madnesg，stupidity ；amells $=$ mad，frantic ；more rarely foolish：a for $a b=$ from ；sud mens $=$ mind．］

Med．That kind of madness which is cha racterised by utter fatuity，the total failnre of all mental action to auch an extent，that many in this state would not eat unlesa food were actually put into their mouths；or lie down， or rise again，unless pot to bed and brought out of it again hy their attendanta．It is the saddeat to behold of all kinds of madness

## 8－mğnt＇－ŭm，\＆［AMENT．］

＊a－ment＇－y，\＆［Amentia．］Msdneas．
＊九m＇－on－uişe，v．t．［Fr．amenuiser＝to plane， to diminisll，to render thin；Lat．imminuo or minno $=$ to leasen，to diminish．］To lessen， to diminiah．

The thridde is to amenuse the bounte of bil

## －a－mẽr＇，v．t．［AMERRE．］

＊ăm＇－ẽr－al，s．［ADMmAL．］
a－mêrçé，v．t．$\quad[F r . ~ \grave{a}=$ to，at；merci $=(\mathbf{l})$ merey，（2）thanks；à merci $=$ at the mercy （of），at the discretion of．］
I．Law：To inflict a pecuniary penalty，the amount of which is fixed at the discretion of a court ；to place one at the king＇s mercy，with regard to the fine to he imposed．［Amerce－ MENT．］（Blackstone：Comment．，bk．iii．，ch．23．）
＂But Ill amerce you with so stroug of fige，
all all repeat the lose of miue＂，
Shakem．Romeo and Julifo，ii． 1.

## II．Ordinary Language：

I．To fine even when the amount of the renalty is legally fixed，and nothing respecting it is left to the discretion of the court
＂And they shall amerce him in an hundred shekels
2．To puniah in any other way than by a fine．

Millowe of spirits for his fault a merced

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Must the time } \\
& \text { ned for sius unkn }
\end{aligned}
$$

Come thou blalt be amerced for sius unknowo $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron：Cain，iili．}\end{gathered}$
－Amerce is followed ly in，of，for，or with， ）aced before the fine or other pemalty inflicted． （See the examples given above．）
a－mèr＇çe－a－ble，ctjj．［Eng．amerce；able．］ Liable to be amerced．
＂If the killiog be out of any vill．the huodred to
a－mẽr＇çed，pa．par．\＆a．［Amerce．］
a－mẽrçé－mĕnt，$\dagger$ a－mẽr＇－çi－a－měnt， ＊a－mèr＇－çi－mĕnt，＊mẽr＇－çy̆－mĕnt，s． Low Lat．amerciamentum．］
I．Old Law：A fine inflicted on an offender． the gmount of which was left to the discretion of the court，and was determined by affeerors； whereas the a！nount of a fine，properly so Whereas the atnount of a fine，propeuld not called，was aettled by statute，and could not
be altered by the judges who execnted tha be altered by the judges who execned that（within certain linita）the smount of fines ta generally left to the discre－ tion of tha law courta，the distinction between fines and amercements has disappeared．
sonahly ben callid extorciouns thau mercymeotia＂－ Chancer：The Pernones Tate．
that all amercementes and fines that the be imposed upou them alall come anto themselves． be imposed upou them alial come
＂The amercement is disused，bat the form still con－ tloues＂－Blackstone ：Comment．，ble iii．，ch． 23 ．

## amercement royal，

1．A penalty imposed on an officer for a mis demeanour in his office．
2．Fig．：Punishment of any kind；loss （Milton：Civil Power in Eccl．Causes．）
a－mẽr＇－cẽer，s．［Eng．amerce；－er．］One whe amerces．One who inflicts a fine，at his discre tion，on an offender．One who inflicts a fine or puniahment of any kind．（Coles，1772．）
† a－mẽr＇－çí－a－mĕnt，＊a－mẽr＇－gí－mĕnt， 8．［Аменсем
A－mŏr＇－1－can，a．\＆s．［Eng．America；－an In Ger．Americanisch，adj．，Americaner，日．；Fr． Americain，adj．\＆s．；Sp．．Port．，\＆Ital．Ameri－ cano．From America，the name applied to two great continents of the giobe，called－ with little regard to justice－after a Florentine， Anerigo Vespucci ；though the great pioneer who had opened the way for him and other explorers had been the immortal Christopher

Eate，fât，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father ；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sïrc，sîr，marîne；gō，pơtu


Columbus. Columbus is popularly called the discoverer of America; but it appeara established on good evidenca, that about four centuries befors he, on the memorable 12th of October, 1492, landed on Guanahani, or "Sso Salvador," one of the Bahamas islands, the Salvador," one of the Bahama islands, ta
Norwegiane had falien in with Greenland, and Norwegiane had falien in with Greenland, and
had settled in it ; nay, mors, that they had even a feeble colony near Rhode laland, on th Wostern continent itaelf. But no important results followed to mankind, or even to them eelves, from these explorations. Alexander von IIumboldt considere that the geueral adoption of the word America arose from its having been introduced into a popular work on geography published in 1507.]
A. A adjective: Pertaining to America.
"And that ehll Nova Seotlas unpromising strand
Is the last I whall trede of Amerlean land." Frigate

- A number of American snimals and plants thongh identical in genns, are yet different in species from thair analognes in the Old World A yet greater number are named as if they were of the same genus, though not so in reality. All such temus, and others similar to them, if they find a pace in the Dictionary, will be arranced nider one or both of the snbstantives with which the adjective America agrees. Thus, in Zoology, American bligh (Lachnus lanigerus), will be found under Blioht : and in Botany, American Aloe (Agave Americana), under Aloz and Aoave American Cranberry (Oxycoccus macrocarpus) American Cranberry (Oxycoccus macrocarpus), under Cranberry and oxvcoccus; and Marmalade and Achras.
B. As substantive
I. Ordinary Language :

1. At first : Allahoriginal of the New World; a so-called "Indian" belonging to the New World.

Colntuhus ound the of late
With featherd chusture uaked ol girt
With teather"d clicture; unked else, sod wild
 2. aboriginal or non-aboriginal, white, red, or black. Specially, a native of the United while yet the future Republicans were British while yet
It has been said in the debate, that Fheo the frst American revelile act (the act in 1764 imposing the post dutient passed, the Amerioans did aot ob.
II. Technically:

1. Ethnol.: The American race is one of the primary or leading divisions of mankind, the Aryan or Indo-Germanie, the Selnitic or SyroArabian, the Turatian or Mongolian races being some of the others. The American zariety of mankind has long, lank, black bair,

not curly ; a swarthy-brown, copper, or eln-namon-coloured skin; a heavy lrow; dull and sleepy eyes, with the corners directed up-wards-in this respect resembling those of the Malay and Mongolian races; proninent cheek-bones; a salient but dilated nose; full and compressed lips, and an expression of gintieness combined with a gloomy and severe look. It includes all the American Indians, with the exeeption of the Esquimanx (Eskimo), who apyear to be Turanians from the nortli of Asia
2. Philol.: All the American languages are classified as polysynthetic, by which is meant that the greatest number of ideas is compressed into the smallest number of words. [Polvsynthetic.]

A-măr'x-can-igm, s. [Eng. American -ism.]. $\Delta$ word or phrase believed to be of American origin, or, at least, to be now used nowhere except In America The genuine Americadisms are far fewer than some snppose. Many words and expressione supposed to have originated In the United Statee have raslly been earried thither by settlera, and still linger in some county or otber of Engiand.
A-merr-I-can-ist, s. [Eng. American: -ist.] one who investigates what is distinctive of America, ao far as that it belongs, or is aupposed to belong, to the domsin of вeientifle researeh." (Times, Jan. 9, 1877.)

A-mĕr-1-cann-i'ze, v.t. [Eng. American; ize.] To render American, espeeially-

1. To naturalize one as an American. (Jackson.)
2. To assimiste political jnstitutions to those of A merica.
ăm-ĕr-im'-nŭm, s. (Lat. amerimnon; Gr. a $\mu$ ғрс $\mu$ vov (amerimnon) $=$ the house-leek; $\alpha$ priv., and $\mu$ ipiuva (merimna) $=$ care, becanse it requires no care in cultivation.] A genns of Papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergiea, with no affinity whatever to the holse-leek. ebenus is "American ebony."

* ăm'-ẽr-oŭs, $a$. [Amorous.]
* a-mẽr're, * a-mẽr', v.t. [A.S amyrran= to dissipate, waste, consume, spend, distraet, defile, mar, lose, spoil, degtroy.] To destroy. - He ran with a drawe swerde

And hil hys goddya ther he amerredo Witb greet ell nye.

* ą-mẽr'-vāyl, v.i. [Mirvel]
* ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 'meşs-āçe, s. [AMBs-ACE.]
* ą-mēsse', v.t. [AMEIse.]
a-mes'-y̆ng, s. [AMEISE.] Moderation
in hia mid amesyng he mercy may fyude."
Altiterative ${ }^{2}$ "oems; Patience (ed. Morris), tion.
* ăm'-ĕt, s. [ANT.]
am-ĕt-ăb'ŏl-a (Lat.), ăm-ẹt-ă-bǒl'-1ans, s. pl. [Frotm Gr. i $\mu \in \boldsymbol{\alpha} \alpha 0 \lambda o s$ (ametubolos); $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., and $\mu \in \tau \alpha \beta$ oinos (metabolos) $=$ changeable.] [Metabola.]
Zool.: A sub-class of insects, eonsisting of those which do not undergo netamorphosis. It includes three orders: the Anopiura, or Liee; the Mallophaga, or Bird-lice; and the Thysamura, or Spring tails. All are wingless inseeta.
ă-měth-ŏd'-ǐ-cal, a. [Eng. $a$, fron Gr. à, priv. $=$ not ; methodical.] Not methodical. (Bailey.)
- Unmethodical has now taken its place.
 = not ; methodist.] A physician who does not uroeeed on methadical (in the sense of fixed or philosophic) priciples, but acts empirically; a quack.

But what talk I of the wrong and crosse courses of such phymichane practice, nince th camote be lowkt for that these empiricall thethodists shonll, wuderstind Honners of the English, p. 89 .
ăm' \& Dut. ametist ; Dan. amethist ; Ger. cemethyst; Fr améthyst ; Spl. \&Ital. ametista; Port amethysta, amethysto; Lat. amethystus. Fron Gr. a hievoros (amethustos): as adj. = not drimken; as $s$ : = a remedy for drunkenness; $\dot{\alpha}$, priv. $\mu \in \theta, \omega($ methro $\bar{O})=$ to be drunk: $\mu i \theta v$ ' (methii) $=$ wine. So natued either (l) from the foolish notion that it was a remeety for drunkenness; reach, though it spmoximated to, the colour of wine.]
A. As substantive

1. A mineral, a variety of Quartz, named by Dana Amethystine Quartz. Its cnlonr, which is eit her diffused throngh the entire crystals on affects only their summits, is elear purple on Whish violet ; hence it is sometimes called vinlet-quartz. The coloaring matter is generally belleved to he manganese, but Heintz considers it to arise from s mixture of iron and soda. The beanty and hariness of the anethyst eattse it to be regarded as a precions stone. It ocenrs in veins orgeodes in trappean and other rocks. The best specimens are brought from India, Armenia, and Arabia,
but others of an inferior sort occur to varioun parts of Britsin.
2. The Oriental amethyst: $\mathbf{A}$ rare purple variety of Sapphire (q.v.) [See also Conundum.]

The word amethyst In the Eaglish Bible [Sept. and N. T. Gr. $\dot{\mu} \mu \boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{r o s}$ (amethustos) (Exod. xxviii. 19; Rev. xxi. 20)] is the rendering of the Heb. word It ls from the root $\bar{\square}$ apparently from the deluaion that the fortunate possessor of an amethyst is likely to sleep soundly. The last etone in the third row of the Jewish high-priest's breastplate was an "amethyst" (Exod. xxviii. 19); and the twelfth foundation of the new Jerussiem, mentioned in Rev. xxi. 20, was to be an "amethyst."
3. A colour, that of the mineral deberibed above. (See B.)
"A hundred and a hundred asvang leenks, in the B. A adjective:

Her.: The term applied, in describing the armorial bearings of peers, to the colour ealled purpure
ăm-ĕth-y̆st'-㐅-a, 9. [Ger. amethyste pfanze; Dut. amethystkruid; Fr. amethystee.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiacea (Labiates). A. ccerulea is a pretty garden annual, with blue flowers.
am-ĕth-y̆st'-ine, a. [In Fr. amethystin; Lat. amethystinus; Gr. $\dot{\alpha} \mu \epsilon \theta \dot{\nu} \sigma \boldsymbol{\tau} v o s$ (amethus. tinos).]

## 1. Made of or containing amethyst

 "A klud of amethyzine fint not comprosed of 2. Resembling amethyst in colour or in other respeets.
## Chom., 2nd ed., vol. 1., p. 618 .

3. Otherwise jertaining to smethyst.
ăm-6-tró'-pia, s. Irrggnlar viaion, or that abnormal conditiou of the eye which causes it. See Astiomatism, Hypedmatropia, Myopia p'resbyopia.
Am-har'-ic, a. [From Amhara, an Abygsinian kingdom, having Gondar for its eapital.] The language of Amhara. It is classed by Max Miiller under the Ethiopic, which acritin he places under the Arabic, or Sonthern division of the Semitie languagea.
Ǎm-hčrst'-ĭ-a, s. [Called after Lady Amherst, wife of Lord Amherst, Governor-general of India from 1823 to 1SU8.] A genns of plants belonging to the order Fabaccz, and the sub. order Cxesalpuiez. The only known species is the $A$. nobilis, one of the most bileudid trees existing. The flowers are large, scent less, amp of a bright vermilion colour, diveraified with three yellow ajoots, and disposed in gigantic ovate pendulous branches. The leaves are einally pinnate, large, sind, whin young, of a pale purple colour. It grows near Martalian, in the Eastern peninsula The Burmese call it thoce, and offer handful of the flowers before the images of Booddha.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-mĭ-a., s. [Lat. amia; Gr. ддмia (amia)=A fish, the Scomber sarda of Bloch, which is allied to the tumy.] A genus of fishes for merly Haced in the Esocidie, or Pike family but now constituting the tyre of the Ganoid family Amidie ( $\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{v}$ ). The species inhabit rivers in the warmer parts of dmerica. The amia of the ancients, it will he perceived, is quite different from any of these fishes.
 Fr. amabilite; Ital. amabilitit, from Iat amabilitas.] The quality of meriting love amiableness, loveliness. It is applied not so much to attractiveness of physieal aspect, a to humility, good temper, and other noral qualities fitted to excite love.
"- So many arguments of amiablity and endear.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-mí-a-ble, $a$. [In Fr. cimable; Sp. amigable, amable; Ital. anabile. From Lat. amabilis $=$ lovely; $\alpha$ mo $=$ to love. $]$
4. Possessel of qualities fitted to evoke love, or a feeling neariy akin to it
(a) Of persons:
"" A man, mot indeed faultless, hut diafiagolahed Macaulay: Ass. Eng., ch. xiv.
 -cian, -tian =shan. -tlon. -sion =shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tions, -sious, ceous =shŭs. -ble, -dle, dc. =bẹl, del.
（o）Of things：


## 2. Expressing love．

＂Lay amiable slege to the fonesty of thin Forde wiff：ne your art of wooing．＂－shakesp．Werry Wiven，
 The eame as AmiABILITY．The possession of the qualities fitted to call forth love．

Cm＇－1－a－bly̆，ado．［Eng．amiable；－ly．］ 1．In an amiable manner；in a manner itted to call forth love．
parables，tbey are ansiobly perspicuons，vigorous，and parables，tibey are amiobly perspicuous，
bright，
－2．Pleasingly．
＂The palaces rise to omiabty，and the moognes and

am－1－anth＇－i－form，a．［In Ger．amianthi－ formig．］Of the form of amianthus，with long fexible flbres．
 anthus（？）．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Melantha－ cea（Melantlis）．The cea（Melantis）．The A．muscotoxicum，as used to poison flies used to poison flies． The Americatas of the United States call this plant Fall Poison，and say that cattle are poi－ soned if they feed in the fill（or sutnmn） upon its foliage． （linaley：Vegetable Kingrlont，p．199．）The illustration shows the complete plsnt and one of the siogla flowerets．


気m－1－ănth＇oid，＊am－1－ănth＇oido，a \＆ s．［Enc．，\＆c．amin
eidus（eidus）form．］

1．As adjective：Of the form of amianthus； resembling amianthns．
2．As substantive：A mineral akin to Amian－ thus No．1，that artanged under Amphibole． It is called also Byssolite snd Asbestoid（q．v．）．

Amianthoil Magnesite，or Amianthoide Mag－ nesite A mineral，called also Bracite（q．v．）．

Xm－1－ănth＇－üs，s．［ln Ger．amianth；Fr amiante；Sp．amianta，amianto；Port．\＆Ital． amianto；Lat．amiantus From Gr．duiavers （amiantos）＝undefiled，pare：from a，priv．， aad $\mu \operatorname{aibw}($ miainõ $)=$（1）to stain or dye；（2）to defle，to sully．So called because，it being Jacombustible，tha ancients were wont from tims to time to throw into the fre napery and towels made of it to cleanse them from im－ purity．They also sometimes enclosed the bodies of their deceased friends ia eloth of the aame material，that when cremation took place the sshes might remain iree from inter－ mixture with those of other jeople．］

I．Min．：A mioeral，a variety of Ashestos which agaio is classed by Dana as a variety of Ampbibole．Tremolite，Actitnolite，sad other varisties of Amphibole，unless they contain much alumins，have a tendency to pass into varieties with long flexibls fibres of flaxen aspect，to which tha name of amianthus is applied．
2．A asme for the fibrous kinde of chrysolite， which Dana classes as a variety of Serpentine． As in the former case，there are lang flexible flores，looking like those of flax．The colour is greenish－white，greet，olive－green，yellow，and browaish．It constitutes seams in serpentine rocks，occurring at home in Cornwall；Portsoy Unst，and Fetlar，in Shetland；abrond in Savoy，Corsica，the Pyrenees，and other lo－ calities．Most of the so－called smianthus is of this second variety．

3．Any fibrous variety of Pyroxene．
Ym＇－ic，a．［Eng．$a m=a m i d e ;-i c$.$] Pertain－$ ing to an amide．
amio acids，s．ph
Chem．：Acids conalstiog of a bivalent or trivalent acid rsdical combined with hydroxyi $(\mathrm{OH})^{\prime}$ and amidogea $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)^{\prime}$ ， 2 s succinamic acid $\left(\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{OHCNH}_{2}$
 The quality or state of belng amicable ；ex－ ceeding friendiliness．
am＇I－ca－ble，a．（In Ital．amicabile；Lat annicabilis，from amicus $=\mathrm{a}$ friend．］
A．Ondinary Language：
1．Friendly，imbued with the spirit of fiend－ ebip．
－Enter euch nuild each ambeablo guest Roceive and wrap wo in teemai resh 2．Expressing frieadahip，manalfesting friend－ linesa to．
＂An omicable smile retsin＇d the life＂
ordsiourth ：Excuratom，bk．IL
3．Designed to be friendly；reaulting from friendliness，and intended to promote it． （Uscd of arrangements，couferences，colloquies， agreemeats，treaties，\＆c．）
＂Halfax kaw that an amicable arraggement was no
longer posible．－Nacaulay：Bish Eng．，ch．天．
Treating on the difference between ami－ cable and friendly，Crabb says that amicable implies a negative sentiment，a freedom fron discordance；friendly，a positive feeling of regard，the absence of indifference．We make regard，the absence of indifterence．We make
an amicable accommodation，and s friendly an amicable accommodation，and a friencliy
visit．Amicable is always said of persons who visit．Amicable is always said of persons who
have been ia comnaction with each other； friendly may be applled to those who are per－ fect strangers．Neighbours must aiways ea－ deavour to live amicably with each other． Travellers should always endeavour to keep up a friendly iotercourse with the inlabitants wherever they come．＂To live amicably or in amity with all men，is a point of Christian dinty；but we cannot live in frienslskip with all men，since friendship must be cootined to a few．＂

B．Technically：
I．Laut．An amicuble suit is s law－suit cmm－ menced by persons who are not really at menced by persous who are not really st variance，but who botl wish to obtain，for
their future guidance，an anthoritative de－ their future guidance，an antho
cision on a donbtful point of law．
2．Arithm．Amiccable numbers are pairs of oumbers，of which each is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other．The lowest pair of amicable numbers are 220 and 284. Tha aliquot jarts of 220 are $1,2,4,5,10,11$ ， $20,22,44,55,110$ ，and their som is 284 ．The aliquot parts of 284 are $1,2,4,71,142$ ，and their smm is 220 ．The second pair of amicable their sinn is 220．The second pair of amicabie numbers are 17,296 and 18,41
psir $9,363,584$, and $9,437,056$ ．
Xm＇－й－ca－hIe－nĕss，s．［Eng．amicable；－ness．］ Tha quatity of being amicable．（Applied to persons，to the mutual relations of societies， or to arrangements．）（Dyche＇s Dict．，1758．）
am＇－i－ca－bIy，adv．［Eng．amicable；－ly．］In an amicable manoner in a friendly way．

Two lovely yontha that amicably walkt philips．
 $=8$ friead，and suffix－al．］Fricndly，amicable． ＂An omical call to cepeatace and the practical A．Wood ：Ath．Ox．，2nd ed．，vol fi, col． 1,18 ．，
 amict；Sp．amito；Port amicto；Ital．ammitto． From Lat anictus $=$ an upper garment amicio $=$ to throw around，to wrap about．］

I．Properly：The ulpermost of the six garments anci－ ently worn by an officiating priest； the others being the alba or alb，the cin． gutum，the stola or stole，the manipulus， and the pluneta．It was of linen，was square in figar， covered the hear， and was buckled or and was buckled or clasperl beiore the wom under the alb．
 wom under the alb It is not the sams
as the aumuce，or al ss the aumuce，or almuce，which is from Lat
andium．［ALMUCs．］ almutium．［ALmucs．］
2．Any vest or flowing garment．（Nares．）
＂Came forth with pilgrim stepe in amice grsy＂
silcon：$P$ ．$R$ ．in．4y\％．
 enato or court．］
Law：A bystaxter who，tn an amicable apirit，gives information to the court regard－ ing any doubtful or mistakea point of law．
＇a－mid＇，${ }^{\circ}$ a mid＇de，a－midst＇，＂安－middeş＇． prep． $\begin{aligned} {[\text { Eing．} a} & =\text { in mid } a=\ln ; \text { midas．} \\ \text { A．S on－midan } & =\text { in the midst；mides }=\text { in }\end{aligned}$ midst ；fr．midde $=$ middle，superl．＇midmest．］
I．In the midst or middie．
＂But of the fruit of thity fiir tree ambide
2．dimong．
Spread by brothertood of lefty elmm，＂
3．Surroanded by，attended by：
The seeond expeditlon salied as the first had salled amikst the acelamatione and blessings of all scotland．
－Vacankiy：Bisc．Bmp．，ch．Xxiv．
I Amil is oow more common in poetry that in yrose．
am＇－ide，s．［Eng；am＝ammoniun or am－ monia；suffix－ids．］
Cluem：Generally in the plaral Amides are compound ammonias，having the hydregen atoms replaced by acid radicala：ss acetamide $\mathrm{N}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}\right) \mathrm{H}_{2}$ ；diacetamide， $\mathrm{N}\left(\dot{\mathrm{C}}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}\right) \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{H}}$ ；and
 also replace H in amines，as ethyI－diacetanide， $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ ．
 lum；Greek ásviov（amulon）$=$ ctarch（\％）．］ ［Staren．］
ăm＇－1d－$\overline{\mathbf{o}}$ ，a－mǐd＇，in compos．Combining forms of amides．

## amido－caproic actd，s，

Chemistry： $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{10}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right) \mathrm{CO} .0 \mathrm{H}=$ Leucine Produced by digesting together valersl am－ monia，hydrocysnice acid，and hydrochloric acid．It is also formed by the putrefaction of cheese，and by the treatinent of horn，glue， wool，itc．，with acids and alkalies．Lencine crystallises in white shining scales，which melt at $100^{\circ}$ ．It is slightly soluble in water． When it is heated with caustic baryta，it yields amylamine and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ ．
amido compounds，s．pl．
Chem．：Compounds in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the monatomic radicsl $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)^{\text {；}}$ ；as smido－propionic acid $=$ $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left(\mathrm{NHI}_{2}\right)$ ， CO ．OH．
amido－proplonic aoid，s．［Alanine．］
àm＇－id－ŏ－běn－zēne，s．［Eog，amido；ben－ zene．］［ANILINE．］
am－1̆d＇－ŏ－ğ̌n，s．［Eng．amide，and Gr． $\gamma \in \nu$ ám（gennoō）$=$ to engender，to produce．］ A name given to the monatomic radical $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)$ ．
a－mild＇－shǐpg，adv．［Eng．amid；－ships．］
1．In or towards the middle part of a ship． A stateroom or cabin so aituated is not ao sffected by the pitching and rolling of the veasel as if it were farther forward or sft．
＂The abore mannificent stenmers have good so－ 2．In a line with the keel．
a－mid＇－ward，adv．［MiDwasd．］
＊a－mig＇－dĕl－ĕ，s．［Amygdales．］An alnond． －It was arene and leaved bi－cumen，
And nutes a miadeles thor oune nut

＋a－mí＇gō，s．［Sp．］A friend．
＂Chizna（drinkingt Anetent Baltassr．amion！＂，
am＇－ri－rd，s．［See def．］Any fish of the family Amiidie（q．v．）．
am＇－ǐ－íd－m，s．pl．［From amia（q．v．）．］A fanily of tishes belonging to the order Ganot－ des，and the sub－oriler Holostea．They have small itoroy scales，usisily covered with a layer of snimal mstter．The tail is homocercal， but with \＆certain approach to the heterocercal type．The family conaists of small fishes，in－ lis biting rivers in the warmer parts of America．
ăm＇－il．［AMEL，v．］
am＇－ines，s．$p l$ ．［Eng．$a m=a m m o n i a$ ，or am－ monium；suffix－ine．］
Chem．：Compound ammonias，having the hydrogen replsced，atom for atom，by alcohol radicals．When one atom of $\mathbf{H}$ is replaced，


they are called monamiwes : when two $H$ atoms are replaced, diamines ; when three atoms of toildios of the alcohol radicals with ammonia Thus iodide of ethyl and animonla ylelds othylanine, $\mathrm{N}\left(\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{H_{7}}$; by heation the mono and the diamines with morealidge mof and the damine $\mathrm{N}\left(\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{H}}\right) \mathrm{H}$ and triethyle , thylamine, ' $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{3}$ ) ${ }^{2}$, and triethytamine, N(C2H5) are obtained Triethylamine unites $\left.\mathrm{N}^{\text {directly }} \mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{3}\right)_{3} . \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{I}$, triethylamine ethyl formide. Thly conpound, heated with sil ver oxide and water, forms $\mathrm{N}\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{s}\right)_{8} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$, a strong bise, which Is aolid, like caustic potash. The II atoma can be replaced hy diffarent alcoa radicals, as methylethyl-amylamine,
 replaced by metals, as monopotassamina, $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{~K}$, and tripotassamine, $\mathrm{NK}_{5}$ The amines have a strong alkaline reaction like ammonia, and unite with acids to form ealts.
*ăm'-18. [AMICE.]
a-misas', * a-mis'se, * a-mis', *a-my̆s', * a-my̆s'se, s., $a$, \& adv. [Eng. a-miss = miss (q.v.). In A.S. mis in comp. ia $=$ a defect, an error, evil, unlikeness; and missian is = to mlsa, err, mistake.]
A. As substantive: A fault, a mistake; culpability.
"Each toy seems prologue to some great amiex",

- Then gentle eheater, trige not iny em/st,

B. As adjective, but following the substantive with which it agrees: Faulty, wroag ; improper, unfit ; criminal.

But most is Mars amisese of all the rest


- For that which thon hast sworn to do amiss,

C. As adverb: In a faulty manner; wrongly, improperly, criminally.

I ue hadde not moche mystike in me, ne seyd
amys" Chascer: Phe Tale of At dibous

- For in this world certetn no wight that ia,

That be ae duth or sesth some time $a$ mis,
Chaucer: C. ז., 11,091-2.

Cowper: The Task, bk.

* a-mis'-sion. [Lat amissio.] Loss.
$\dagger$ a-mit', v.t. [Lat. amitto.]

1. To lose. (English.)
"I Ice is water congealed by the frlgldity of the sir, istence or deternination of its dimpuency aither a coneth not its essence. but conditiou of fluidlty.
2. To allenate; make over. (Scotch.)
"In quhllk case the vasent tines and amittis all the suds quhilk he holdis of the superiour, and the propertie thereof returnee to the superionr.".-
a-mít'-iěr-Ø lé-gém tẽr'ra, a-măt'-tơr-e lĭb'-ěr-ăm lë'-gĕm. [Lat. (lit.) = to lose the law of the land; to lose free law.] To lose the privilege of swearing in a court of law, and consequentiy forfeit the protection of the law, as do outlaws, who can be sucd, but the law,
cannot sue. By 6 \& 7 Vict., c. 85 , certain cannot sue. By crimala and interested pict., c. 85 , certain criminala and interested persona, whose evi-
dence was formeriy rejected, may now give $1 t$, dence was formerly rejecter, may now give it, it is worth.
ămi-1-türe, s. [Fing. amity; -ure.] Friendahip.

## Thow, he alde. traytoure, <br> A Ciacounder, 8,85. (Boucher.)

 amitie; Norin. amistie; Sp. amistud; Port. amizade: ltal. amista, amistude, nmistate. From Lat. amicitia $=$ friendship; $n \mathrm{mo}=$ to love.)

1. Ord. Lang. Friendship, harmony, mutual good feeling. It may be used-
(a) Of nations, and is then onposed to war. $\because$ Tha mounrchy of Great Britaiu was in league and (b) Of political parties, or geuerally of the people of a aingle country anong themselves ; on which case it is opposed to discord.
"The amity of the Whiva and Torles had not sur: Vived the peril?
Hitut. Ens. eh.
(c) Of private persons; when it is opposed to quarrelling.

 teing in a way to have the benefit of their poontaneous

## (d) Of impersonal exiatences.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { amity } \text { with Vise. } \\
& \text { Conger: The Tatk, ble. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 2. Astrol.: A most favourable omen

## wherens in and therfore the sestromomere asy, that 

## amm, in composition.

Chem: A contraction for Ammonia; as ammiridamuoninm.
 abbess.
ăm-ma, \& [Gr. ä $\mu \mu \alpha($ hamma $)=$ anytbing tied or made to tie; a cord, a band: $\ddot{\alpha} \pi \tau \omega$ (haptō) $=$ to fasten or bind.]

1. Surgery: A girdle or truas used in ruptures.
2. Mensuration: An ancleat Greek measure, about sixty feet in length.
am-mā'n-i-a, s. [Named after John Ammam, a native of Siberia, and Professor of Botany at St. Petersburg.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lythracce, or Loosestrifes. The leaves of $A$. resicutoriz have a strong smell of nmrlatic acid. They are very acricl, and are used by the Ifindoo practltioners in cases of rhelumatism to raise blisters. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd., 1847, p. 575.)
ăm'-mĕl-īde, s. [Eng. am = ammonia; эsel $=$ melan (q.v.) ; suffix -ide.]
Chemistry: $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{~N}_{9} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. A white Insoluble powder, formed oy the action of concentrated acids or alxalies on ammeline or melamine.
ăm'mĕl-ine, s. [Eng. $a m=$ ammonia ; mel $=$ melan ; auttix -ine.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{5} \mathrm{O}$. An organic base, formed by boiling melan for aeveral bours with a aolntion of canstic potash. It cryatallises in white microsconic needles, and is insolnble in white microscopic and water.
ămm'-ŏt ör, s. A contraction of Ampere. METER OF AMPERO-METER.
am'-mi, s. [Lat. ammi and ammium; Gr. $\dot{\alpha} \mu \mu(\mathrm{ammi})$, and $\tilde{\alpha}_{\mu \mu \prime o \nu}^{(a m m i o n)}=$ an nm belliferons plant, Ptychotis coptica (9), fr. ám $\mu$ os (emmos) or äдноs (hammos) =sand.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of delicate habit, with finely-divided leaves and white flowers. They grow in sandy places.
ăm'mí-ŏl-īte, s. [Gr. äuнtov (ammion) = cinnabar in its randy state; älunos (ammos) = sand.] A scarlet inineral, clasaed by Dana under his Monimolite group of Anhydrous Phoaphates, Arsenates, and Antimonates. It is an earthy powder, considered as a mixture of antimonate of copper and cinnabar with some other ingredients. It is found io the Chilian mines.

* ăm'-mir-al, s. Old apelling of Admiral.
 (ammos) or $a \mu \mu o s$ (hammos) $=$ santl.] An resemblance to the roe of a fish, Dolite $=$ roestone. [Oolire.]
 (hammns) $=$ sand.

1. Sand.
2. Chem. : A contraction for ammoniutn ; aa ammo-chloriridamsonoum.
ăm'-mó-çēte, s. [Aммоскете.]
 Gr. äцахрvös (ammochrusos) ; äццоs (anmos) $=$ sand, and xpuacos (chrysos) = gold: golden sand.] A mineral, described by Pliny, which has not been identified. It was a gen like sand, veinel with gold. Some have thought it may have been golden
àm-mŏ-çळ'-te, s. [Aммосстtes.] Aoy indivilual of the pseudo-genus Ammocectes (q.v.).
 sand, and koity (loite) $=$ a bed. I

Zcol.: A psendo-genua of Cyclostomata,


LARVAL FORM OF PETROMYZON bRANGHIALIS.
be the larval form of Petromyzon branckialis, the Sandpiper.
ăm-mŏ-¢es'-thi-form, a. [Mod. Lat. ammocotes, and -form.] Having the ahape or character of an ammocoete or larval lamprey.
ăm'mǒ-dȳte, s. [Ammodytes.]
I. The English equivalent of the word Ambodytes (q.v.)
2. A venomoua snake, the Vipera ammodetes, called also the Sand-Natter. It is found in Sonthera Europe.

 sand; durns $($ dutēs $)=$ diver; diw $($ du $\bar{o})=$ to enter, of to plahes belonging to or dive.] A genua of flahes belonging to the order Malacopterygil Aporlea, and the family Anguillida (Eels). It contrins the Band-eel (A. tobinnus), and the sand-lance ( $A$. lancen). These two species, long confounded by maturalista, hnve now been distinguished. The A. tobianus, st Ealiuburgh called the Hornel [horn-eel 9], is the lonster, belug bonctimes a ion mon, is from
ment; the $A$. lancen, which is common, five to seven incles.
àm-mō'-nil-a, s. [In Gri. ammoniak; Fr. ammoniaque; Port ammoniu; Ital armoniaco $=$ hydrochtorate of ammonia. From sal cranmondre, the ealt from which it is genersily mannfactured. That name again came from Anmonia, the district in Libya where it was first prepared, or from its being first mawa factured from camels' dung collected by the Arals at the temple of Jupiter Anmon, in the locality just named.]
Chem.: A substance consisting of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ Molecnlar weight, 17. Sl $_{1}$. gr. 8.5 , cumpared with H ; compared with air (i), its sp. gr. is 0.59 . It is a colourless, pugent gas, with a strong alkaline reaction. It can be liqnefied at the pressure of seven atmospheres at volune of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$, at ordinary temperature about 700 times its yolurne. A fluid dralu of anmonice liguor fortior contains $15 \cdot 83$ grains of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$, and has a 81 . gr. of 0.89 I . The liquor ammonice of the Pharmacopeia has a sp. gr. of 0959 , and a finid dram contains 5.2 graina of $\mathrm{NII}_{3}$. (Water being unity, the specific gravity of ammonia is -0007594.) Ammoria ia ohtained by the dry distillation of nnimal or vegetable matter containing nitrogen; horus, hoots, \&c, produce large quantities, hence it:s name of syifits of hartshorn. Guano consists chiefly of urate of ammonia But anmonia is now obtained from the liquor af mas-works; conl contajning abont two per cent. of nitrogen. Ammenia jo formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on dilute nitrie acid. Ammonia gas is prepared in the laboratory by heating thgother one part of $\mathbf{N H}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ with two parts by weight of quickline, and is collecten neer merenry. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ is decomposed into N and $\mathrm{H}_{3}$ by passing jt through a red-hot tube, or ly sending electric spruks through it ; the resulting gases occupy twice the volnme of the anmonia gas. It is used in medicine as an antacid and stimulant; it also increases the secretions. Externatly it is employed as a mbefacient and vesicant. Ammonia liniment consists of one plart of solution of ammonia to three parts of olive oil. Ammonia is used as an antidote in cases of poisoning by prussic acid, tobacco, and other sedative drugs. Substitution ammonias are formed by the replacement of $H$ hy an alcohol radical forming Amines (q.v.), and hy acd radicals forming Amides (q.v.). There are also ammonis suhstitution compounds of cohalt, copper, mercury, and platinnm. (See Watts's Dict. Chem.)
ammonia alnm, s. [Ammoniom Alum.]



## ammonia and sodia phosphate, s <br> $\Delta$ mineral, called also Stercorite (q.v.)

Bicarbonate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Tescnemscherite (q.v.)
Muriate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Sai-ammonisc (q.v.).
Phosphate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Stercorite (q.v.).
Am-mō'-nĭ-ăc, a. \& s. [In Sp., Port., \& Ital. ammoniaco; Fr. ammoniacum.]

1. As adjective. Chem.: In part composed of ammonia; pertaining to ammonis; smmoniacal.
2. As substantive: Qum-smmoniac. [AммоNiACUM (q.v.).]
am-mō-nī-a-cal, a. [1n Ger. ammoniakalisch; Fr. \& Port. ammoniacal.] In part composed of smmonia; pertaining to ammonia. The same as ammoniac No. 1.
"This ammaniacal compoond . . ."-Graham: Chem., and ed., voi. ii. p. 299.
ám-mō-ni'-a-cŭm, s. [In Fr. ammoniacum; Ital. arrnoniaco.] A gum resin, called slso gum-ammoniac, which is imported into this country from Turkey and the East lndiea in little lumps, or tears, of a atrong and not very pleasing smell and a nauseous taste, followed by bitterness in the mouth. It is a stimulant, a deobstruent, an expectorsnt, an antiapasmodic, a discutient and a resolvent. Hence it la internally employed in asthms and chronic catarrh, visceral obstructions, and obstinate colic, whilat it is used externslly in acirrhous tumours and white awellings of the joints. The plant from which it comes has not yet theen thoroughly settled. That of Persia has been thoroughly settled. That of Persia has been said to come from the Dorema A minonia-
cum, but is more probably derived from the cum, but is more probably derived from the
Ferula orientalis. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd.) Garrod believes it to be from the first-nsmed of these two plants, which growa in Persia and the Punjaub. Both sre Umbelliferx.
 [From Greek "A $\mu \mu \omega \nu$ (Ammon) and "A $\mu \omega \nu$ (Amön). Plutarch aaya that Amon was the earlier and more correct form. Heb. †ipe ( $A m \bar{m}$ ), Jer. xlvi. 25. On the Egyptian monuments Amn.] Pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, br to hia celebrated temple in the oasis of Siwah in Libya. [Ammonite.]

Joytul to that palm-planted, fountain-fed Tennyson: Early Sonnets, iv.
$\mathbf{X m} \mathbf{m} \bar{m}^{\prime}$-nĭ-an (2), a. [From the philosopher mentioned in the def.] Relating to Ammonius Saccas, who set up s school at Alexsudris in the latter part of the second century, and founded the Neo-Platonic philosophy. He maintained that all religions taught essentially the same truths, and required only to be rightly iuterpreted completely to harmonise. To produce the wished-for agreement he allegorised away whatever was distinctive in the seversl systeins. Origen adopted his views.

## am-mō'-nī-

In compos. = smmonium as ammonio-magnesian, ammonio-palladous = smmonium in combination with magnesium ammonis in combination with palladium.
$\mathbf{X m}^{\prime}$-mon-ite, s. [Eng. Ammon; -ite. In Ger. ammonit; Greek ${ }^{*}$ A $\mu \mu \omega v$ ( $A m m o n$ ), either an Egyptisn word, or from the Gr. ápuos (ammos) = and, and suffix -ite. "Anmonstone." Jupiter Ammon had a celebrater temple in an pasis of the Libyan deacrt, snd was worahipped there under the form of s ram, the horns of which the fossil Animonites were thought to resemble. Hence the genus was called by the older naturalists Cornu Ammonis, a designstion altered by Bruguiere into Ammonite.] A large genus of fosail chambered shells, belonging to the class Cephalopoda, the order Tetrabrsnchista, snd the family Anmonitidæ. The shell is discoidal, the inner whorla mors or leaa concealed, the septa undulated, the sutures lobed and foliated, snd the siphuncle dorsal. Before geology became a science, dorsal. Before geology became s science, even scientific, were greatly perplexed by these scientific were greatly perplexed by these fossins. They were looked on as real rama
horns, or ss the curled tails of some snimala, or as petrified snakes, or as convoluted marine worms or insecta, or as vertebre. The petrified maks hypotheaia being a populs one, some dealers frsudulently appended heads to make the resemblance more complete. It is
to ammonites that Sir W. Scott refers when he says that-

## Was of thousand makes each one When holy Hilda prayed ot stone

The ancisnta venersted them, as the HiL still do. About 700 so-called species lave besn described, ranging from the Trias to the Chalk. Several sttempta hsvs been made to

ammonite.
divids the genus into sub-geners or sactions; or if Ammonites bs looked upon as a subfamily, then they will be elevated into genera. Tha following is the acheme adopted in Tate \& Blake's Yorkshire Lías, pp. 267, \&c.:-
A. Aptychus absent. (By aptychus is mesnt the operculum, cover, or lid, guarding the sperture of the shell.)

Chamber short, appendage ventral. Phylloceras (Suess). Distribution: Trias to Cretaceous. Ex: A. heterophyllum.
Chamber short, appendage dorsal. Lytoceras (Suess). Trias to Cretaceous. Ex. : A. fimbriatum.

Chamber 1-2 whorls. Arcestes (Suess). Trias.

Chamber short, appendags ventrsl, spertural margin falciform, ornsments argonsutiform. Trachyceras (Laute). Trias
B, Aptychus present :
L. Aptychus undivided:

1. Horny anaptychus:

Chamber 1-13 whorl, pointed ventral sppendage. Arietites (Waagen). Trias snd Lias. Ex. A. Buchlasdi.
Chamber ${ }^{3}-1$ whorl, rounded ventrai sppendage. Agoceras (Waagen). Trias and Lias. Ex. : A. capricornus.
Chamber $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{5}{3}$ whorl, long ventral sppendages. Amaltheus (Monf.). Triss to Cretaceous. Ex. : A. margaritatus.
2. Calcareous (sidetes) : Shell unknown. Cretaceous.

## II. Aptychus divided, calcareous:

1. Aptychus externully flurrowed:

Aptychus thin, cluamber short, spertural margin falciform, with scute ventral sppendage. Harpoceras (Waagen). Jurassic. Ex.: A. radians.

Aptychus thick, chamber short, apertural margin falciform, rounded ventral sppendage. oppelia (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous.
Chamber short, with a groove or swelling near the aperture, margin with suricles and near the aperture, hargendagea. Haploceras rounded ventral appendagea,
(Zitt). Jurassic and Cretaceous.
2. Aptychus thin, granulated externally :

Chamber long, spertural margin simple, or furnished with auricles. Stephanocercts (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous. Ex. : A. communis.

Chamber long, aperture narrowed by a furrow, simple, or furnished with aurlcles. Perisphinctes (Waagen). Jurassic snd CretaPerisph
Chamber short. aperture simple, or furnished with auricles. Cosmoceras (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous.
3. Aptychus thick, smooth, pinctuted externally:
Chamber long, umbilicus large, shell with furrowa, ventral appendage nasiform. Simoceras. Titbonic.
Chamber short, spertural margin generally aimple. Aspidoceras (Zitt). M. and Upper Jurassic and L. Cretaceous
Dr. Oppel of Stnttgart (abont A.D. 1856), Dr. Wright of Cheltenhsm (1860), snd others, have divided the Liss into different zonea,
distinguished from each other by the oecurrence in them of typical ammonites. This rence in them of typical ammonites. This
zones at present recognised are here presented zones st present recognised are here presented
in an ascending series, commencing with the oldest. Geologists qnots them in such a form as this : The zons of Ammonitis planorbis at the base of ths Lower Lias, the zone of $A$. capricornus in the Middle Lias, \&c. [ZoNe.]
Lower Lias: A. planorbis, A. angukatus, A. Bucklandi, A. пxynotus.
Middls Lias: A. Jamesoni, A. capricornus, A. margaritatus, A. spinatus, A. annvintus.

Upper Lias: A. serpentinus, A. communis, A. Jurensis.

The following ammonites charscterise tha-
Midford Sands: A. opelinus.
Inferior Oolite : A. Humphriesianus, A. Sowerbii, A. Murchisoni, A. Parkinsonl.
Fuller's Earth : A. gracilis.
Cornbrash : A. macrocephalus.
Kelloway rock: A. Kcenigi, A. Callovicensis, A. subtcevis.

Oxford clsy : A. Duncant, A. Jasoni, A. perarmatus, A. Goliathus, A. Cordatus, A Lamberti, A. Eugenii, A. Hecticus, A. dentatus Coral rag: A. varicastatus.
Supra coralline: A. decipiens.
Kimmeridgs clay: A. biplex, A. serratus A. mutabilis.

Portland Oolite: A. giganteus.
In 1868 Judd divided the Lower Keocomian (Wealden) rocks into the zones of $A$ mmonites Astierianus, A. Noricus, snd A. Speetonensis. Lower Greenssnd : A. Deshayesii.
F. G. Price gives the following ammonitea arranged in zones from the Upper Neocomisn to the Greensand of the Gault st Folkestone $:-A$. mammillatus, $A$. interruptus, $A$. auritus var., A. Delaruei, A. lautus, A. cenarius, A. auritus, A. Beudanti, A. varicosus, A. rostratus.

Grey chalk: A. Coupei, A. Mantelli, A. Rhotomagensis, A. varians.

TI Ammonitea in the Himalsyas occur 16,200 feet above the sea.
ăm-mō-nilt'-ĭ-dee, s. pl. [From Eng., \&c., ammonites (q.v.)] The family of Tetrabranchiste Cephalopods, of which the genus Ammonites is the fype. it contains slso the genera Ancylocercts, Scaphites, Turrilites, Hamites, Baculites, and several others. All are extinct.
ăm-mō-nitt-ir-ẽr-oŭs, a. [Eng., \&c., ammonite, sud Lai. fero $=$ to bear or carry.] Containing the remains of ammonites.
"The ammonitiferous beds of the Lisa." -Quar.
ăm-mō'-nI-ŭm, s. [ln Ger., \&c., ammonium.] Chem.: The name given by Berzelius to a supposed monatomic radical $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)$. It is doubtful whether the smmonis salts-as chloride of smmonium, $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$-contain this radical, that is, whether $N$ is sometimes s pentatomic element, or the molecule of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ is united with the scid, as HCl , by molecular sttraction - thus, $\mathrm{NH}_{3} . \mathrm{HCl}$ - in the sams manner as water of crystallisstion is nuited in certain crystalline salts. At high tempersturea this salt is decomposed into $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and HCl. The so-called amalgam of mercury and smmonium deconuoses rapidly into hydrogen ammonis and mercury. It is formed by llacing sodium smslgam in s ssturated soiunetallic mass. A dark-blue liquid, said to be $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2}$ (ammonium), has been formed at low temperature and bigh pressure. But many of the salts of ammonium sre isomornhous with those of potassium snd sodium. The salts of those of potassium snd rodium. ammonium give of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ When hested with
canstic lime or canstic slkali. With platinic chloride they give a yellow precipitate of double platinic ammonium chloride; slso with tartaric scid a nearly insoluble white crystalline precipitate of acid tartrate of ammonia. The salta of ammonium leave no residue when heated to reduess.
ammonium alum, alao called ammo nia alum, s.
Min.: The name of a mineral ; the şane as Tschermigite (q.v.). The British Museum Catalogue of Minerals terms it Ammonium Alum; Dana, Ammonia Alum.

## ammonium carbonate, $s$.

Chem. Several ammonium carbonates are known. (See Chem. Soc. Journal, 1870, pp. 171, 279.)
fate, 解t, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sïr, marine; gö, pơt


## ammonium chloride, $s$

1. Chem. : $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ or $\mathrm{NH}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{HCl}$, obtained chiefly by neutralizing the liquor of gas-works by HCL $1 t$ is then evaporated to dryness and sublimed, and forms a fibrous mass. It is ooluble in $2 \frac{1}{2}$ parts of cold water. It forms double salts with chlorides of Mg , $\mathrm{Ni}, \mathrm{Co}$, $\mathrm{Mn}, \mathrm{Zn}$, snd Cu . It is used on the Continent as a remedy for neuralgia.
2. Min.: The name of a mineral, called also sal-smmonisc. Formerly it was termed slso Chloride of Ammonium.
ammoninm nitrate, $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{NO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{NH}_{3} . \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, erystallises in transparent ueedles, pery soluble in water; by heat is decompoeed into nitrous oxide, $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, and $2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$.
ammoninm nitrite, $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ or $\mathrm{NH}_{3} . \mathrm{HNO}_{2}$, is decomposed by heat into N and $2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$.
ammonium phosphate, $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ or $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{HPO}_{4}$. Microcosmic salt, used in blowpipe experiments, is an anmonium, hydregen and sodium phosphate, $\mathrm{Na}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)$. HPO .

## ammonium suiphate, $s$.

1. Chem. : $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \cdot \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ or $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \quad \mathrm{~A}$ white aalt, soluble in two parts of cold water crystallises in long aix-sided priams.
2. Min.: The name of a mineral, called slso Mascagnite (q.v.) Formerly it was termed also Sulphate of Ammonia
ammoninm sulphide, s. A salt of ammonium, used as an anslytical rs-agent it is prepared by passing $\mathrm{I}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ into a strong solution of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ in water to saturation
àm-mŏph'-1̆l-a, s. [Gr. ă $\mu \mu \sigma$ (ammos) or äpнos (hammos) $=$ ssnd, snd фi入os (philos) sdj. = beloved; subst. $=$ a friend, a lover. A lover of sand.]
Zool.: A genus of Hymenopterous insects family Sphecidæ. Several species exist in Britain. Like other burrowing Hymenoptera, they are popularly called Sand-wasps. [Sandwasp, Fossoma.]
3. Bot.: Sea-reed. A genns of grasaes whicls contains the A. arundinacea, formerly called Arundo arenaria, or Common Sea-reed-Marum or Mat-weed. It
is woven in Sussex into table-mats and basketis woven in Sussex into table-mats sad basket-
work; but its chief utility is in the economy of nature, in which it protects sand-dunes, snd sandy coasts in general, from being blown sway by wind, or speedily removed by the action of the sea
 sand ; and Lat. schistos, Gr. $\sigma$ xı $\sigma$ ós (schistos) $=$ split, cleft; from $\sigma x i \zeta \omega($ schizō $)=$ to split or cleave.] Sand-schist.
ăm-mŏ-trăg-čl'-a-phŭs, s. [Gr. äر $\mu$ os (ammos) $=$ sand, and $\tau$ раүє́^apos (tragelaphos $)=a$ mythic animal, the goat-stag; rpáaos (iragos) $=\mathrm{a}$ he-goat; ह̈лафог (elaphos) $=\mathrm{a}$ deer.] The aoudad, i wild sheep; to a certain extent \& connecting link between the sheep and the goat. It is met with on the mountains of Northern and Eastern Africa
am-mu-ní-tion, s. [Lat. $a d=$ to, and munitio $=$ a fortifying, fortification; munio $=$ to raise a wall; to fortify.]

Formerly: Military stores in general
Now: Powder, shot, ahells, \&c., for guns of all gorts.

Armas for ten thousand men and great quantitics of ammunition
ammunition bread, $s$. Bread for the supply of an army in the field or a garrison. (Johnson.)
ammunition-waggon, 8. A waggon used to convey ammunition.

Ammunition-waggons were prepared and londed. "-
*ăm'-nẽr- ${ }^{\text {y }}$, s. [From almner $=$ almoner.] The same as Alsionry. An slms-house.
ăm-néessi-a, s. [Gr. à $\mu \nu \eta \sigma i a(a m n e \overline{s i a} \alpha)=$ for getfulness; $\dot{\mu}$, priv., and $\mu, \mu \nu \dot{\eta} \sigma \kappa \omega$ (mimnëskñ) fut. $\mu \nu \dot{\eta} \sigma \omega$ ( $m n e \bar{s} \bar{s} \overline{)}=$ to put in mind.] Forgetfulnesa ; loss of memory
amm-něs-ty̆, s. [In Fr. amnistie; Sp. amnestia and amnistia; Port. \& ltal. amnistia. Lst. amnestia. From Gr. àunatia (amnēstia) $=$ forgetfulness of wrong: $\dot{a}, \operatorname{priv}$, and $\mu \nu \bar{n} \sigma \tau i s$
(mnëstis) $=$ remembering.] An act of oblivion passed after an exciting political period. lts object $\mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{a}}$ to encourage those who have compromised themselves by rebellion or otherwiae to resume their ordinary occupations, and this it does by giving them a guarantee that they ahall never be called upon to answer for their past offences.
"But the Prince had determined that, as far as his power extended, all the past should covered with
ăm-nicé-ol-1st, s. [Lat. amnicola, from cmnis $=$ a river, and colo $=$ (1) to cultivate, (2) to inhsbit.] One dwelling near a river. (Johnson.)
ăm-nı̆'-ĕn-oŭs, $a$. [Lat, amnigenus $=$ bom in a river; amnigena $=$ born of a river; amnis = a river, sad gen, the root of gigno $=$ to beget, to bear.] Born of or in a river. (Johnson.)
ăm'-ni-ŏn, ăm'-ni-ŏs, s. [Gr. àviov (amnion) or äaviov (amnion) $=(1) \&$ bowl in which the blood of victims was caught; (2) the membrane round the foetus; the caul. Dimin. of áuvós (amnos) =s lamb. $\}$
Animal Physiol.: The innermost membrane with which the foetus in the womb is surrounded. In the development of the higher animals, the germinal membrane, at \& very early period, separatea into two layers : the external one serous, and the internal one mucous. The portion of the serous lamina immediately surrounding the embryo develops two prominent folds, one on each aide, which approsching form two considerable reduplica tions, and ultimately unite into a closed sac. It is these uniting folds that are termed the amnion. (Todd \& Bowman: Physiol. Anat. vol. it., pp. $384,588,606$.)

Liquor Amnii: An albuminous fluid filling the amniotic cavity. [Amniotic Cavity.]
Bot.: A clear and transparent fluid arising gfter fecundstion in the centre of the ovulum where it appears first in the form of a small drop or globule. In some cases it has no particular cuticle, but in others it is invested with a fine and filmy membrane, called by Mirbel, quintin; snd by Brown, embryonic sac.
am-nĭ- $\mathrm{Ot}^{\prime}$-İc, $a$. [Eng. amnio( $n$ ), $t$, and -ic.] Pertaining to the smnion; formed by the amnion; contained in the smnion.
amniotic cavity, s. A particular cavity in the partially-developed foetus of an amimal. It is filled with the liquor amnii, and has within it the embryo. [AMNION.] (Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. ii., p. 588.)
ăm-0-bé-an. [AMGEDEAN.]
㐅m- $\overline{\mathbf{o}}$-bé'-ŭm. [AMGBEUM.]
 compense, (2) a change : from $\dot{a} \mu \epsilon i \beta \omega$ (ameibō) $=$ to change.]
Zool.: A term applied to a Protozoon which perpetually changes its form. It is classed under the Rhizopoda. It is among the simplest living beings known, and raight be described almost as an animated mass of nerfectly transparent moving matter. Amoebre may be obtained for examination by placing a smsll fragment of animal or vegetable matter in little water in a wine-glass, and leaving it in the light part of a warm room for a few days. (Prof. Lionel S. Beale: Bioplasm, 1872, §75, Ip. 49, 50.) The Ampba diftuens is sometimes called, from its incessant changes of form, the Proteus.
ăm-œ-bæ'-an, ăm- $\overline{\mathbf{o}}-\mathrm{b} \overline{\mathbf{e}}-\mathrm{an}, \mathrm{arm}^{\prime}-$ ĕ-bē an, $\alpha$. Answering alternately, [Amebeum.]
ăm-@-b̄'-ŭm, ăm-ō-b $\bar{e}^{\prime}-\mathbf{u} m$, s. [Gr. àmos $\beta$ aios ( amoibaios) $=$ interchanging, alter
 $a_{\mu \in i \beta \omega}(\alpha$ meibō $)=$ to change.] A poem con taining alternating versea, designed to be sumg by two people, ons in answer to the other; a responsive song.
am-oin'-ite, s. [Gr, à $\mu \circ \prec \beta \dot{n} \quad(a m o i b \bar{e})=$ change ; guff. - ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Geradorffite or Nickel Glance (q.v.). It contains arsenic, $47 \cdot 4 \cdot$ aul phur, $15 \cdot 2$; nickel, $37 \cdot 4$. It occurs at Lich tenberg, in the Fichtelbirge.
ăm-ŏ-11'-tion, a [Lat. amolitio $=8$ removing; s putting away from; amolior $=$ to remove; molior = to put one's self in motion to construct or build.] Removal.
of the ought hera to consider-a removal or amolition of that suyposal -the grounds and reasons of this

a-mō'-mĕ-\&, s. pl. [Амомих.]
Bot. : Jussieu's name for an order of endogenous plants, called Scitamineæ by Brown, and Zingiberaceæ (q.v.) by others.
a-mo'-mŭm, s. [In Ger, amome and kardomomen; Lnt. kardamom; Fr. amome; Sp. snd 1tsl cardamomo; Port. cardomono; Latt. amomum; Gr. ä $\mu \omega \mu$ ои $(a m \overline{m o n})=$ an aromatic shrub from which the Romans preprared a fragrant balsam. Arab. hamammo, from hamma $=$ to warm or hest; the heating plant.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Zingiberaceæ, or Ginger-worts. They are nstives of hot countrieg. The seeds of $A$. granum paradisi, A. maximum, and on the frontiera of Bengal of A. aromaticum, are the chief of the aromatic seeds called Cordamoms (q.v.). A pungent flavour is imperted to apirituous liquor by the hot acrid seeds of $A$. angustifolium, nacrospermum, maximum, and Clusii. (Lindley: Veg. King., 1847, p. 167.)

The amomum there with intermingling flowere
And cherries, hauss her twigs."
Cowper
2. The apecific name of the Sison amomum, the Hedge-bastard Stone-parsley, believed by some to be the Amomum of Pliny and Dioscorides. It is wild in Britain
3. Among the French: The Solanum pseudocapsicum.
a-móṅg', a-mông'st, *a-móñg'eş, * a-mốṅg'-uiş, * a-möṅg'-ěst, móng'e, * e-móng'e (all Eng.), a-măng' (Scotch), prep. [A.S. on-mang, ongemang = among; gemang (prep. = among), a. = a mixture, a collection, an assembly, sn ensumbrance, s burden.]

1. Noting environment by: Mingled with, in the midst of: with persons or thinga on every side.
the presence of the Loxd God amongss the trees of the garden."-Gen iii. 8
they have heard that thou Lord art among this people. "-Numb. $\times 1 \mathrm{l} .14$

Un mindful that the thorn is near
mang the leaves"
Burns: To James Smith
2. Noting discrimination or selection from any number or quantity: Taken from the number of.
Job Ixxixii ${ }_{23}$ an interpreter, one among a thousund "$\mathrm{viL}^{2}$

There were also women looking on afar off: among
oun was Mary Magdalene, and Bary xv. 40 .

## Saitb, that a nam aught him wel suyse."

3. Noting distribution to varions persons, or in various directions

There is a lad here, whlec bath five barley loaves, and two small Mishes: but what are they among so many? - John Vi.

- Here there is properly an ellipisis. "What are they [when they will have to be parted] among so many?"
A-mō'-nĭ-an, a. [AMMONIAN.]
ăm-or-a;-dō, s. [Lat, amor = love; from $a m o=$ to love.] A lover. [Inamonato.]
ăm-or-ё'-anş, s. pl. [Corruited Arama.an (?).] A sect of Gemaric doctors, or commentators. on the Jerusalem Tamud. [Talmud.] They were preceded by the Mishnic doctors, and followed by the Sobureana.
ăm'or-ět, ăm'or-ĕtte, ăm'-our-ette, * ăm-or-ĕt'-tō, s. [Fr. amourette $=(1)$ love, (2) s love sffair.

1. An amorous woman; a wanton girl.

When amorets no more can shine:
And stela owns she s not divine." Advice
And eke as well by amorettes
A love-knot (?).

> "For not relad in silke was he But allin flouris and dourette I-painted all with amorete Rom of the Rose, so.
3. A petty amour ; a trifing flirtation.

Three amours I have had in mplifetime a no for letters.



IT Spenaer uses Amoret，Amorett，or Amoretta， as a proper name．
＂With whom sho went to neekp ladro Amorec．＂ 46 ＂Faire Amoratt muat dwell in wicked chaipes， And Scudanure here lie with soryowinf．＂．Ibich，III．xi．
＂Rhe bore Belphsebe ；she bore la like cace
loid．，III．vi 4
ăm－or－ð́t＇－tō，s．［Fr．amourette．］［Amorer．］ An amorous man．
The amoretto was wout to take his stavd at ouve
hnce－where eate his mistress．＂－Gayton：Notes on $D$ ． place－where
ăm－or－ӗт＇－ól－oŭs，a．［Ita＿amorevole．］ Sweet，obliging，affable，generous，amorous．
＂He would leave it to the princessa to ehew her Archb．Williams，pk i，po leL（Trench）
－am＇oor－1－1y̆，ady．［Old form of Merrily．］ Merrily

am＇－or－Ist，s．［Lat．amor＝love；Eng．snff． －ist．］A man professing love；an inanorato， a gallant．

Female benut les are as ficklo in their faces as their miud，though casualties sllould spare thon，age red and white perploxed by incertainty beth of the contiluance of their mistresse kinduess and her beauty both which are necossary to the amorivt＇s joys
a－morn＇－ingss，auv．［Eng．$a=0$ ；mornings．］ On or in the mornings．

Wind live so fineiv in the country，Jrques，
And have ench pleasant walks into the woods
ăm－or－ō－sa，s．［Ital．adj．f．］A wanton female．
＂I took them fromamorosas and violators of the
ăm－or－ $\bar{o}^{\prime}-\mathbf{s o}$ ，s．［Ital．］A man enamoured．
àm＇or－oŭs，＊ăm＇－èr－oŭs，$\alpha$ ．［Lat．omor， and Eng．suff．－ous＝full of．In Fr，cmoureux： Sp．，Port．，\＆Ital．amorosa．From Lat．amor $=$ love．］
＋1．la love with，entertaining love for； desirous of obtaining．This love or desire may be attributed to a person or other being， towond theng personiter，and it may go on towards a person or thing．（Formerly followed （a）Literally
a）Literally：
＂This squyer，which that hight surilius，
＂Bure my hroth Chetwter：C．T．，11，809－6
＂Bure wy lirother is amorous on Hero．＂
Shakesp：Juch Alu about No：hin
Even the yods who walk the sking，il． 1. Eved the gods who wals the sky．
Are unoroun of thy sceuted sigh．
（b）Figunatively：
＂Which to the turse of Auter kept strake，and made
The water，which they bert．to follow faster． As amoroun of their strokes．
2．Naturally inclined to strong propensity to be in love；having a passion．

## （a）Lit．Of persons

－Crabb says that amorous，loving，and fond ＂are all ised to mark the exeess or distortion of it tender sentiment．Anvorous is taken in a eriminal seuse，loving and fond in a contemp－ tuons sense ：an indiscrininate and dishonorr－ aile attaehment to the fair sex characturisea the amorous man；an overweening and childish attachment to any object marks the loving and fond person．An amorous temper shonld be sunpressed，a loving temper ahould be regulated；a fond temper should be cheeked．＂（Crabb：Eng．Synonymes．）

Of your chaste dherghter wathe whit difference

（b）Fig，of things personffied：
＂Nor Chloris，with whom amorous zeplyrs ylay．＂．
＂While the a marous，odorous wind
Breathes low letween the spuset nid the noon．＂
3．Relating to or belonging to love；indi－ eating love：produced by love；fitted to inspire love，or excite to sexual indulgence． ＂Where the gay blooming nymph ronstrain＇d his stay Pope：Aomer＇s Odrysues，hi
Pope：Homer＇Orlyseey，bk．xxili．，zel－2
Soft amorous ditties，and he harpe they sugg
ăm－or－oŭs＇lyy，adv．［Eng．amorous；－dy．］In an amorous mauner；fondiy；lovingly． ＂It tay Upe ohould dare to kiss．
ǎm＇－or－oŭt－nĕses s．TEng amorous．Mess The quality of being amorous；diapoaition to love．
＂Lindamor bas wit and amorouences enongh to make bim find it more ensy to defeud fair ladien than
a－morph＇－a，s．［In Dut．and Fr．amorpha； Gr．адорфоя（amorplos），adj．＝unshapely ；$\dot{\alpha}$ ， priv．，and $\mu a \rho q \eta \quad(m o r p h \bar{e})=$ form ；alluding oor fact that the corolla has neither ala papilionaceous planta．A．fruticosa was for－ merly cultivated in Carolina as an indigo plant．
a－morph－ð－phăl＇－Iŭs，s．
［Gr．ä $\mu$ арфоs （anorphos）$=$（1）misshapen （2）shape and $\varphi$ 甲 A1ós（phollos）$=$ a phallus．$]$ A gemns of pants belonging to the order Aracea，or Arads．The $A$ ．orixensis has very aeid roots， and，when fresh，is applied in India，in cases of cataplasm，to excite or bring forward tu－ moura．It is powerfulty stimulating．$A$ ． montanum is similarly employed．（Lindl． Veg．Kingd．，pp．128， 129. ）
a－morph＇oŭs，a．［In Fr．amorphe；Port． amorpho；Gr．anopgos（amorphos）＝（1）Dis： shapen，（2）ahapeless：${ }_{\text {a }}$ priv．，and ，mop $\phi \dot{\eta}$ （morphe）$=$ form，shape．］Withont form，ahape less．（Used specially in mineralogy，in which it is applied to mincrals of indefinable，inde－ terminate，or indefinite forms．）（Phillios： Mineralogy，2nd ed．，1819，p．Ixxxiii．）Ex－ ample：Native minium
a－morph＇－y̆，s．［Gr．足品opфia（amorphia）．］ Shapelessness，irregularity of form．
＂As mankind is low disposed，he recelves much hiis epiclemical disenses beimy iastidionity，amorph and oscitation，＂－Tale of al Tuh．
a－morr－rha，s．［Possibly from Sp．amorrar $=$ to bow the head．I An American plant witl purple flowers．
＂Bright with luxuriant clusters of roses and parple
 roebuck．＂Lonafellow：：Erangeline，pt．1i．， 4 ，
a－mort＇，oulv．［From Fr．à la mort $=$ after the manner of the dead．In Sp．amortigutado； lital．ammortilo．］As if dead，dejected，spirit－ less，depressed．
＂How fares my Kate？what，sweetiug，all amort ${ }^{\text {Shat }}$
a－mort＇－isse，v．t．［Amontize．］
 Sp，amntizacion；Port．amortisacau．］Tlie qut or the right of alienatiog lands in mort－ main．
＂Erery one of the religious ordera was confrmed hy one prop or other ；whit they made ens eapechat rimovision and put in use hy princes．－－Aytife a Pazergon Juri Canonici
a－mort＇ize－mĕnt，s．$\quad$［Fr．amortissement $=$ 1 （of debts），liyudation； 2 （finance），sinking； 9，redenution．］The same as Amontization （q．v．）．（Johrisun，de．）
a－mort＇－izo，a－mort＇－isse，v．t．［Norm amortizer or amortir；Fr．amortir；Sp．omor tiarr ；Port．anoztisar $=$ to sell in mortmain ltal．ammortire $=$ to extinghish；Lat．mors， genit．mortis $=$ death．］［Montmain．］
I．In a general sense：To make dead，to render useless．
＂Hut for as moche as the good werkes that men don While they ben ingood lif，been all arnartized by ainne
2．Iaw：To transfer the ownership of land or tenements in permanemee to a corporation， gnild，or fraternity．［Mortanan．］
bis tenures，his courts of wards will decay．＂－Bacon to the Mary．of Dischingham，Let．2o5．
＊a－mor＇－we，＊a－mor＇－wen，＊a－mor＇－ewe， aly．［A．S，$a=$ on；morgen，morgyn，morhgen $=$ morrow． 1 On the morrow．

$\overline{\mathbf{A}}^{\prime}$－mŏs，s．［Heb．（Amos or Ghamos）．］
1．A Hebrew prophet ；not tn be confonnded as some of the early Christian writers did， with Annoz，the father of 1saiah，whose name， fros（Amos），has N instead of y ，and 3 instead of D．He wat a native of Tekoa，abont aix
miles couth of Bethlehem，where he weis herdman and gatharer of byeomore fruit Though a native of Judah，bo prowhesied in Israel，sol0e time between 798 prond 784 B．C He was a contemporary of Isalah and Mowes 2．The book of the Bible called by the name of the foregoing prophet．Ita Hebrew ia ex－ cellent，though there are in it peeuliarlties of apelling．It has always been accepted th canonical．It is twice quoted in the New Testament（ch．v．25，26，in Acts vii． 42 ；avd ix． 11 In Acts $x v .16$ ）．
a－mō－tion， 4 ［Lat．amotio $=$ a removing or removal ；from amoveo $=$ to move away．］$R e-$ moval．
＂The Universitien af Eugland shail need no othbr and meferments what accation them．＂－Woterhouse 4 polagy for Learning，sec．（16533），p．91．
The csuse of his amotion is twice mentioned by
the Oxford sntiquary． pope，pins．
a－môunt＇，v．i．［Fr．monter $=$ to ascend，from mont $=$ a mountain ；Nom．\＆Fr．amont $=$ up （a streaiw）： Sp ．amontar，amontarse $=$ to get up into the monntains（montar $=$ to monnt，monte $=$ a mount；montana $=$ a movitain，monta＝an amount）；Porticmon toar $\pm$ to heap of lusard np（mosite，montanha toar $=$ to heap or luard up（monte，montanha
$=$ a monntuin）；llal．ammontare $=$ to heap a monntain）；（ital．ammontare $=$ to heap
up（montare $=$ to rmount；montagna $=a$ mountain．）In all these languages amoun and mountain are counected，suggesting the fact that if new items of delts，of assets，or of amything be constantly added to others which have gone before，the bun total will ultimately be（at least，hyperlolically speak－ ing）mountain－high．
I．Lit．：To go up，to mount．
＂So up he rose，and thence armounted strejght．＂，
II．Figumatively：
1．Te－mu into an aggregate by the aceuma－ latica of partioulars；to mount up to，to add up to．

Thy substance，vaiued at the highest rato， Shakesp．：Coxiedy of Errorn，i． 1 amorinted to hand ataste for maritime puranits which mania＂－Maeawiag：Mise．of Eng．，ch．$x \times 1 i 1$.
2．To conot for，to deserve to be estimated at，when everything bearing on the ease is allowed for．
＂Thus mach amounteth all that ever he ment．＂
Chuacer；C．$T, 10,422$
a－môunt＇，s．［From the verb．］
1．The total，when two or nore suma are added toyether．
＂The anount was fixed，by no unaulmous vote．＂－
2．The result when the effeet of aeveral canses is estimated

And now ye lying vanitle of life，
Vexatione disanpow，nud what is your amourts
－Thamaon
a－mount＇－ing，pr，par．［Amount，v．］
ăm＇oûr，＊ăm＇oûre，s．［Fr．，from Lat． gallantry．（Used almost exelusively of illicit
＂Rut lovely prence and gentle smity．
Aud in Amours the pasilise howres to mpeud．＂
in hisy and some of the akents who had served him conspiracy．＂－AMacculay：Hist．Eng．，ch．v．${ }^{4}$ ．
a－moùse，s．［Possibly from Gr．ă $\mu$ ovaos （amousos）$=$－unpolished，rude，gross．］ A counterfeitgem or precions stone．（Clossog． Nova，2od ed．，119．）
＊atono v－all，s．［Eng．amove；－al．］Completo removal．
＂The amoral of thege insunferalie nulaances would
influitely clarity the air．＂－Evelyn．
a－mô＇ve，v．t．［Fr．émouvoir，from Lat itmoveo $=$ to remove away ：$a=$ fiom；moveo $=$ to move．］
1．To remove．
＂She no lesse glad then he desirous was
Ot his departure thence
thence to amove hipo fayrso．＂
Spenser：Fi．Q．，IL vi．
2．To move，to inspire with emotion．（This sense is not from Lat．amoves $=$ to move away， to remove，but frow the simple verh moveo $=$ to move．）
＂And hin amores with speaches seeming fit，
Ah，deare Banaloy＂．
＇Ah，deare Banaloy
Sjemer：F．Q，I．IT．AL
fâte，făt，färe，ạmidst，whãt，fâl，father；wê，wět，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sïrè，sĩr，marine；gō，pott．


 (anpelos) $=$ a vine.j Vine-worts. An onder of plants placed by Liudley under beral Allianea. They are called glao Vitacer The calyx is small ; the wetals 4-5 : tamens as many, and insertedals 4-5; the petals : the ovary inserted opposife to the py abortion onary two-celled; the berry often is not a moder't genus Ainpelos
am-pĕl-i'-næ, s. fl. [AMpelide (4).]
 fron aprenos (ampelos) = (i) a young viue, (2) a kind of bird.] 'The typieal genus of the fanily of birds called Ampelidx, or Clatterers. The beantifil IBohemian Chatterer ia Ampelis garrula. [CeATTERER.]

 itis) $=$ vine-es of bituminous earth with which the vine was sprinkled as a preaervativa ngainst worrus; from ăure入os (ampelos) = a vine.] Perhal's a preparation of cannel-coal, with which husbahdiaeo in France smear their viaes to kill insects. [CANNEL-COAL.]
 vine, and of $\downarrow \omega$ (opais) $\Rightarrow$ look, appearance.]
Bot.: A genus of Ampelileae (q.v.) Being rapid in growth, the arecies are sometimes used for covering walls and arbours.
am-pêre', s. [Named from a French electrician.] [Unit, s., Il. i. (2).
ampere-meter, ampero-meter, $s$ Elect.: Ao instrument for measuriug in am peres the atrength of an electric carrent. Also alled ammeter.
ăm'-pêp-ían, a. Relatiog to André Maris Ampère (ees Ampere) or to his theories.
ăm'-pẽr-sǎnd, s. [See def.] A corruption of anl per $s e=$ and standing by itself; the sign \&.
am-phil- in composition. [Gr. à $\mu \phi i$ (amphi) $=$ on both sides; Saose. abhi, abhitas; Lat. anth and (im; O. H. Ger. umpi (zm). [A.Ms.] On both aides. (See the words which follow.)
amphil-ar-thrō'-बĭs, s. [Gr. d $\mu \phi i(a n p h i)$ $=$ ou both sides ; apeporas (arthrosis), or more elassically, ap日pousia (arihrödia) =arti oulation; ápopö (arthroo) $=$ to fasten by a joint ; ápөpar (arthron) =a joint; * ${ }^{\boldsymbol{a} p \omega}$ (arô) $=$ to join ; Sansc. ar.]
Anct.: A form of articulation in which two plane or mutually adapted surfaces are held together by a cartilaginous or fibro-cartila ginous lamina of considerabie thickness, as well as by external ligaments.
It ia considered by Todd and Bowman to be a varisty of the synarthrodal joint. In mall it oceurs in the articulations between the several vertebre, between the ossa pubis, aad between the ilium and the sacrum.
tm-phib'-İ-a, s. pl. [Nent. pl. of $\dot{a} \mu \phi i \beta+o s$ (amphibias) $=$ living a double life, i.e, both on land and water: Gr. a $\mu \phi i(a m p h i)=$ double, sind Bios (bins) $=$ life.] [Ampalsium.]
Zoology: Animals which can live indiscriminately on laud or wator, or which at one part of their existence live in water and at another on land. It is used-
I. By Linnæus for the third of hia six classes of aninala. He Inoludes under it reptiles in the wida sense of the word, with such fishes as are most closely akin to them. He divides the clasa into three orders, Reptilies, Serpentes, snd Nautes
2. By Cupter, in his Regine Aninal, for his thind tribe of Carnivorous Mammalid, the first and second being the Plantrgradea and Digitigrades. He included under it tha Eeals aud their alltes. In hia Tubleaus Elementaire, tha arrangement is difierent; the Amphibia being an orier ranked with the Cetacea (Whalea), under his third grand division;. Manmalia, which have extremities adapted for swimming, the firsi being " Mammalia which hava clawa or nails," and the second "those which have hoofs.'
3. By Macteay, Swainaon, Huxley, and other modern zoologists, the fourth great class of animais corresponding to Cuvier's reptilian order Batrachia. It is intermediate between $\mathrm{Re}_{1}$ iilia and Pisces. Thcy have no amnion. Their viscerel arches during a longer or ahorter period devotop filaments exeroising a respiratory function, or branchim. The skull articulates with the apinal column by two condyles, and the basa occipital remains unossitied. But Huxley divides them into four ordera, tha Urodela, the Bntrachia the Gwinophiona, and the Labyrinthodonta. The frog, the toad, and the newt are familiar examples of tho Amphibia
ăm-phĭ'-i-al, a.\&s. [Eng., \&c., amphibia; al.]

1. As acticctive: Pertaining to sny amphibious nnimal.
2. As substontive: An amphihous animal.

II Now superseded by Amphibian ( q , v. $\lambda$.
ăm-phĭb'-ǐan, a. \& s. [Eug., \&c, amphibia; .]
I. As oujectize: Pertaining to any amphibious animal, or specially to the Amphibia (q.v.).
2. As substantive: An animal belonging to the Amphibia ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.).
phibian. ${ }^{\text {n }}$-Hux elose affinty of the fish and the am"It in founded ou moure reptiles aud amphiBans." Darwin: Descent of Man, vol. i., ph. i., ch. i.
 phibios), and ditor ( (ithos) $=$ stone $]$ a fossil amphibian.
 biology; -ical.] Relating to ampliibiology.
 -logy. In Ger. amphibialogie. From Gr.
 course.] Tbe department of acience which treats of the Amphibia.
ăm-phĭb'-1-oŭb, $a$ [In Fr. amphibie; $\mathrm{Sp}_{\mathrm{p}}$. \& Ital anflbio; Port. amphibio; Gr. áнфißıos (amphibios) $=$ amp hibious, living a double life, lie., on land and water: $\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi i($ amphil $=$ on both sides, louble, aud sios (bios) $=$ life.]
I. Capable of living both on land and in water.
hasten to cast the younselves [crocodiles] aro born, they.

 2. Of a mixed nature.

Traulus of amphibious breed.
Motley fruit of mungrel seed. suoft
ăm-phĭb'-ǐ-oŭs-něss, s. [Eng, cmp hibious; -ress. ] The quality of being nule to live both on land and water, of of partaking of two matures.
† ăm-phĭb'-й-ŭm, s. [In Ger. amphibinm. Latruised from $\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi \beta_{4}$ av (omphibion), nent. of át $\psi$ ipios (amjhibios) = living a donble life.] Living either on land or water. Its pharal is Amphibia (q.v.). While the sing. amphibium is rare, amphibia is a common soientific word.
"8ixty years is usually the rye of thin detested am-
hibitum. (the crocdilel. whether it be beast, fish, or
ăm-phib'-ŏ-1ē, s
[In Lst. amphibolus
 ambiguous ; $\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi \bar{\beta} \dot{a}^{\lambda} \lambda \lambda \omega \quad$ ( $a m_{p h}$ iballō $=$ to throw around as a garment; v.i., to turn out uncertainls: $\dot{\dot{d}} \mu \phi i(a m p h i)=$ around : $\beta \dot{i} \lambda \lambda \omega$ (ballo $)=$ to throw. $]$ The nama of a inineral or great mineral genus which the British Museum Catalogıte makes synonymous with Hormblende. Dana considers that the term Amphibolo proposed by Haily should have the preredence, inasmuch as that distinguished acicntist was the first rightly to appreciate the species, bringing together under it hornblendo, actinolite, and tremolite. It variea
much in composition, ${ }^{1}$ and Its constitieat macn in composition, and its constitueat elemeral varieties. These Dana clasalfien at follows:-

## 1. Contatning litule or no chumina::

2. Magnesis- Linua - Amphibola $=$ Tremo-
3. Magnesia - Lime - Iron - Amphihole = Actinolite.
4. Magnesia-1ron-Amphibole =Antholite
5. Magnesia - Lime - Mauganese - Amphibole $=$ lichterite.
6. Iron-Magnesis-Amphibole $=$ Cumming tonite.
7. Iron-Manganese-Amphibole $=$ Dannemorite.
8. Iron-Amphibola = Grïucrite.
9. Asbestus.
II. Aluminous:
10. Aluminoua Magnesia - Lime - Amphr bole $=(a)$ Elculte, (b) Sinaragdite.
I0. Aluminoua Magnesir-Lime-Iron Amphibole $=(a)$ Pargasite, (b) Homblende.
11. Aluminous Iron-Lime-Amphibole $=$ Noralite.
12. Almminous Iron - Manganese - Amphi bole = Cansigraditc. (Sce these words.)
If Dana makes Amphibole the typo of groun, and also a anb-group, of minerals, which he classes at the head of his Bisilicates.
 amphibolia, from Gr. á $\mu q u$ קo $i$ in (amphilolia) $=$ (1) the state of being attacked on both sides: (2) ambiguity. From Greck $\dot{a} \mu \varphi i \beta a \lambda o s$ (amphibolos) $=$ (1) put round as a garment ; (2) attacked from both sides: (3) anbiguous $\dot{\dot{\alpha}} \mu \phi \stackrel{\beta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \omega(\text { a }}{ }$ (aphiballö) $=$ to put round, to surround, to double; $\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi i\left(\right.$ (amphi), and $\beta \dot{A} A A^{\prime}$ (ballë) $=$ to throw.]
A. Chiefty in the form Amphibolia

Logic: What logicians bave described as the fallacia amphibolie. It occurs when a sentence, though eonsisting of words each of which, taken singly, is unambiguons in its meaning, is yet itself ansceptible of $n$ doulite signification, on account of the order in which the words are arranged, or for some simitar peason. The Latin language was particularly fact well kord exanples of amp in forth the "prophetic" utterances of the ancient nracles, as in the famous answer returned to Pyrthus when he asked counsel ns to whether he would be successful if he invaded the Romau empire, "A Aio te EAcida, Romanos vincere posse ("I say that you, O son of Eacus, can conquer the Romans ;" or "I say that the Romans can couquer you, $\mathbf{O}$ aon of Farus"). Similarly, the witch "prophecy" in English, "The Duke yet lives that Heny shall depose," may mean "The Duke yet lives who slall depose Ileury," or, "whom Henry shall derose;" but it may be said that the word thut is ambiguons, and that cousequently the sentence is an example not of amphiloly, but of equivocation. (see Whately's Logic, 9 th cu., 1848 , bk. iii., § 204. )
B. In the form Ampliboly:

Ordinary Language: In the same sense as that given under A., Logic.

Cone, leave jour schemes,
Ben. Jonson : Magn. Lady, it. \&
If it oracle contrary to our interest or humour. wo wht create an amphibolv, A double menning where ".
 either to conceas the truth, or to answer with such
amphibolies and equivocations nes ingy serve to his own 1 jrese
ăm-phĭ-bor'-1.c, a. [Eng. \&e., anthibole; -ic. $]$ Pertaining to anphibole, containing amphibole; consisting to a greater or less extent of amphibole
ăm-phĭb:-č-līte, ăm-phǐb-ǒ-lȳte, \& [Eng. amphibo(le) (q.v.) ; lite $=$ Gr. $\lambda i \theta a s$ (lithos) = a stone.]
I. Another name for Horublende-rock (q.v.). (Dana.)
2. A name for a rock, called also Diabase which consists of hornblende and Labradorite compacted together into a fine-graiued compound.
 -ical.] Pertaining to amphibology; of ambiguous mesaing.




Km－phib－ǒ－lǒg＇－i－cal－1y，adv．［Eng．am－ phibologioal；－ly．］In a manaer to involve an amphibolla；with ambiguity of meaniag． （Johnson．）
 a．［In Fr．amphibologie；Sp．and Ital．anfibo－ logia；Port and Lat．amphibologia；Gr． $\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi i \beta o \lambda a r(a m p h i b o l o s)=(1)$ put round as a garment，（2）attacked from both aidea，（3） ambiguous；$\lambda$ ió os（logos）$=$ word，discourse． ambiguous ；$\lambda$ óyos（logos）$=$ word
The same as Amphibolia（q．v．）．

For goldia speke in amphibologies
And wor one sothe they tellin tweuty lles＂
Chaucer：Troik and Cress，iv．1，tog－
＂Now the fallacies wherehy men deceive others，and ute deelved thernseiven the anclents have divided clude from mistakes of the word，there are but two worthy our notation；the fallacy，of equilvocation and
łam－phǐb＇－ǒ1－oid，a．［Eng．amphibole，and Gr． eidos（eidos）＝appearance．］Having the ap－ pearance of amphibole．
Xm－phǐb＇－ǒl－oŭs，a．［Eng．amphibol（y），－ous． In Lat．amphibolus；Gr．$\dot{\alpha}^{\prime} \mu \phi \beta_{0} \lambda_{0}$（amphi－ bolos）．］［AmphiboLia．］

1．Of actions：Doubtful，ambiguous
＂Nerer was there such an amphbotous quarrel both parties declaring thenaselves for the king，and making use of his name in all
2．Of toorls：Susceptible of a double con－ struction，thongh the meaning of each word， taken singly，is apparent．
＂An amphibolous sentence ls one that is capolle of


备m－phib＇－ǒl－y，s．［AMPhibolia．］
 ［In Ger．amphibrachys；Fr．amphibraque；Lat amphibrachys；Gr．גцфißpaxus（amphibrachus） $=$ short at both ends ；$\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi \dot{i}=$ on both sides $\beta_{\text {paxis }}$（brachus）$=$ short．］

Pros．：A foot of three syllables，the middle one long，and the firsi and third ahort： as in the Greek enatov（élā－an），the Latin $\ddot{a}|i \bar{s}| m \bar{a}$ ，or the English $\overline{i n}|h \bar{u}| m a ̈ n$ ．

 （2）gills，（3）for $\beta$ po ${ }^{2} \times \sim$（bronchia）$=$ the bron chial tubes．］The tonsils and the parts sur rounding them．（Glossogr．Nova，©e．）
 $1_{\text {hikoilos）}}=$ hollowed all round，quite hollow dis $\phi$ ，and кoinus（koilos）$=$ hollow．］In Prof． Owen＇s classification，the first sub－order of Crocodilis（Crocodiles），which again is the 9th order of the class Reptilia，or Reptilea．（Owen． Paheontol．）
 all round（as subst）an stone，used for divination and to inspire love．
Bot．：A genus of Bignoniacea（Bignoniads） A．Emodi and A．argita，both from India，are fine tho
Ø̆m－phí－cǒs＇－mí－a，s．［Gr．ánфi $(a m p h i)=$ on both sides；and ádusos（kosmios）＝well－ ordered；roguos（kosmos）＝order．］A genus of ferns，of which the typical species，A．capensis，
ia a fine tree－fern，twelve to fourteen feet high， is a fine tree－fern，twelve to fourteen feet high，
growiog at the Cape of Good Hope and in
Java．（Treas．of Bot．）
Am－phic－ty－ŏn＇－ic，a．［Eng．，\＆c．，Amphic tyon；－ic．］Relating to the Amphictyonic League or its members
＂The affairs of the whole Amphicyonic body were
ransacted by a congres．＂－Thipliccull：Hist．Greece， Transacted
vol． $1 ., ~ c h . ~$
－am－phǐs＇－ťy－ŏnş，s．pl．［According to the Greeks，from ao ancieot hero，Amphictyon， said to have founded the most celehrated of the Amphictyooic associstions；but he seems to have been a myth inveoted and named In order to explain the existence of the association．Douktless from Gr，¿䇇eктioves （amphiktiones）＝they that dwell near，next neighbours；á $\mu q i(0 m p h i)=$ round about ；and $\kappa \operatorname{ti} \zeta \omega(k t i z \bar{o})=$ to people a country．］Delegates from twelve of the atates of ancient Greece which entered into a league to protect the temple of Apollo at Delphi，and to promote peace among the confederate states．The conception was a aoble one，but，like the Holy Alliance in modern times，the performance was of a different character．The Amphictyonic

League were chiefly responsible for two cruelly－ conducted wars，and on the whole exerted an evil rather than a beaefleial influence． Besides the association which attained auch calebrity，and which met in the apring at Delphi，and in the autuma at a temple of Demeter，within the pass of Thermopylæ， there were other ancient Amphictyonies of lesser celebrity．
netween the $A$ mpictyon will be herearter mentioned hetween the Amphictyons and the town of Crissa．＂－
 phictuonia）＝（1）the Amphictyonic league or council；（2）a league in general．］The Am－ phictyonic League or its council，as also any association of a aimilar character．
＂The term amphictyony，which has probahly been adapted to the legend，and would be more properly
writton amphictiony，denotes a body referred to a local centre of union＇＂－Thirhoall：Hiat．Greece，vol，
ăm＇－phid，s．［Gr．à $\mu \phi{ }^{\prime}($ amphi $)=$ around．］ Chem．：A name applied by Berzelius and others to any compound conaisting of an acid and a base．It is opposed to Haloid（q．v．）．
ăm＇－phǐ－děş－mą，s，［Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi \dot{i}=0 a$ both gides；$\delta e ́ \sigma \mu a=a$ bond．］
Zool．：A genus of orbicular，bivalve mol－ lusks，with long aiphons，and a large tongue－ thaped foot．（Van der Hoeven．）
am－phig＇－a－moŭs，$a$ ．［Gr．$\dot{a} \mu \phi i=0 n$ both aidea，or doybtful ；and $\gamma \dot{\mu} \mu o s=$ marriage．］

Bot：：Hasing no trece of aexual organa． （De Candolle．）
ăm－phì－găs＇－trǐ－a，s．pl．［Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi i(a m p h i)=$ on both aides；and plur．of yasppiov（gastrion） $\overline{=}$ a sausage ；dimin．from yaorip（gaster）$=$ the belly．］
Bot．：Stipule－like appendages af the base of the leavea of various Juogermangiaa．
ăm＇－phĭ－g̀ēne，s．$\quad[G r . \dot{\alpha} \mu \phi i \quad(a m p h i)=$ on woth sides，and $\gamma \in \nu \times \dot{\omega} \omega$（gennaó）$=$ to eagender， to produce ；ao called from the erroneous belief that it had cleavage on both sidea．\} A mineral, the same as Leucite（q．v．）．
ăm－phĭg＇－ĕn－oŭs，a．［Gr．$\dot{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \mu \phi i(\mathrm{amph} i)=00$ both sides；үєrváw（gennoó）＝to eageader．］ Bot．：Growing all around aa object．
$\dagger$ ăm－phrg＇－ěn－ỳte，s．［From amphigene （q．v．）．$]$ The name given io the parts around Vesuvius to a lava occurring there which has thickly disseminated through it grains of am－ phigene．（Dana．）
ăm－phǐ－hěx－a－hé－dral，a．［Io Frr，am－ phihexaedre：from Gr．$\dot{\mu} \mu \phi($ amphi）$=00$ both aides，on two sides；and hexahedral，from hexahedron $=$ a cube，not a hexagonal figure．］

Crystallog．：Hexahedral in two directions； terminating in each of two directions with a hexahodron or cubical figure．（Cleaveland， quoted by Webster．）
 logos $)=$ disputed，disputable：$\dot{\alpha} \mu \varphi i(\alpha m p h i)=$ on both aides；Xoyos（logos）$=$ ．discourse． also didymite，and provisionally placed by also didymite，and provisionally placed by
Dana under Muscovite．It was formerly called talcose schist，and Dana believea it probably only a mica schist．
 gia）$=$ dispute，debate，doubt ：$\dot{=}=$ on $\mu \phi($（amphi）
both sides，and $\lambda$ óvov $($ logion $)=$ an announcement；dujos（logos）＝a word，a dis course．］Equivocation；ambiguity of speech （Johnson．）
ăm－phĭm＇－ą－çẽr，s．［Lat．amphimuerus；Gr． a $\mu$ фiцакриs（amphimakros），as substantive $=$ $\dot{\alpha} \mu \nmid \dot{i}(a m p h i)=0 a$ both sides；$\quad$ аакро́s（makros） $=$ large，long．］
Prosody：A foot conaisting of three ayllables， the first long，the second short，and the thiri long：as Gr．єvecnis（eumenēs），Lat．dēfūūnt and Eng．slümbēring．（Glossogr．Nova，d．c．）
ăm－phĭ－ŏX＇－i्I－dæ，s．pl．［From amphioxus （q．v．）A fmily of fishes，which Owen makes the only one under his first sub－order Pharyn gobranchii，or Cirrhostomi，of his Order I． Dermopteri．Huxley regards it as the only family under his sixth and last order of fishes， the Pharyngobranchii．［AmphioxUs．］
 both aides ；bjis（oxus）＝sharp．So designated because it tapers at both ends．］A genus of fishes of an organisation so humble，that the first specimen discovered was believed by Pallas to be a olug，and was described by klm Pallas to be a өlug，and was described by Him Amphioxus lanceolatus．It is found in the Archipelago，and ia a member also of tha Briliah fauna．［Amphoxide．］
－Do lowly organised an the lancelet，of am．
ăm－phǐ－pneūst＇－a，ăm＇－phǐ－pneйsts， s．pl．［Gr．$\mu \phi i(a m p h i)=$ on both aides，and
 breathe．Douhle－breathers．］
Zool．：Ao old order of tailed amphibians which retain the gilla through life．
ăm＇－ph1－pǒd，ăm＇－phí－pōde（sing．），ăm－ phip＇－od－a，ăm＇－phĭ－pŏds，ăm＇phí－ pordes（ $p l$. ），s．［From Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi i($ amphi）$=$ un both sides；moús（pous）$=$ genit．noós $($ podos $)=$ foot； $\operatorname{mo\delta }_{a}^{\prime}($ poda $)=$ feet．Having feet on both aides．］
A．Sing．：An animal belonging to the Crustaceous order Amphipoda．［See plural．］
B．Plur．：An order of Crustaceans，con－ sisting of apecies provided with feet both for walking and swimming．They live in the water，or burrow io the sand，or are parasitic upon tish．When they awim they lie on their The order conaists of two familieg，the Hy－ peridæ and the Gammaridæ．
am－phíp＇－o dal，a．［Amphipod．］The same as amphipodous（q．v．）．
ăm－phǐp＇－ó－dann，s．［AMPHIPOD．］Any ln－ dividual of the Amphipoda．
ăm－phĭp＇－ŏd－oŭs，a．［Eng．amphipod；－ous．］ Pertaining to the Amphipoda（q．v．）．
am－phip＇－ri－on，s．［Gr．$\dot{\alpha}_{\mu \phi i}(a m p h i)=$ on both sides，and $\pi \rho i \omega y$（prion）$=$ a saw．］$\Delta$ geuus of fishes belonging to the order Acan－ thopterygii，and the family Sciænidæ．
ăm－phĭp＇－rǒ－stȳ1e，s．［In Fr．amphiprostyle； Port．amphyprostylo；Ital．anfiprostilo；Lat．
 （amphiprostulos）＝having a double prostyle： a $\mu 申 i($ amphi $)=00$ both sides，and mpócru入os （prostulos）$=$ having pillars in fromi；$\pi \rho o$（pro） $=$ before，and $\sigma$ тīios（stulos）$=$ a pillar．］
Arch．：A temple having a portico at either end ；a temple with pillara before and behiod， but none on the sides．（Glossogr．Nova．）
äm－phí－sar－ca，s．［Gr．$\dot{\mu} \mu \phi i(\alpha m p h i)=0 n$ all sides；and $\sigma$ apt（sarx），genit．Gapoós（sar－ cos）$=$ tlesh．］A name applied to fruits which are syncarpous，slperior，dry externan，ia－ （Lindley．）
 Buavu（amphistaina）$=$ a serpent found in Libyd，fabled to have two heads，and in con－ gequence to be able to move equally well in either direction．Gr．ampis（amphis）$=$ at or on both sides；$\beta$ aive $($ bainō $)=$ to walk，to step．］ 1．Wyth．：The falked snaks of the Grecke and Romans just described．

Whith complicated monsters heed aud tast1，
Scorpiun aud asp nud amphisbcen dire．＂
Nition：P．L．，bk．x，523－4
2．Zool．：A serpent－like genus of lizards formerly classed with the Ophidia The apecies are American．They feed on insects， and are often seen in the vicinity of ant－hills．
ăm－phis－bwe＇ní－dæ，s．$p l$ ．［From the typi－ cal genus $A m_{i}$ husbarna（II．．）．］The family of the type．They are cylindrical，vermiform ani mals，with their heals no thicker than thei necks，and their tails exceedingly short Their eyes are smsll，and sometimes con cealed．Only in the genus Chisotes are ther visible limbs．Most of the species come from America
ăm－phĭs＇－çĭ－ans，àm－phĭs＇－çī－$\overline{1}$ ，s．$p l$ ［Lat．amphiscii，from Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi ь \sigma к i o r ~(a m p h i s ~$ kios），as adj＝throwing a shadow loth waya $a \mu \phi \Delta(a m p h i)=$ on both sides，and $\sigma k, \dot{\alpha}(s h i a)=$ a ehadow．］Those who live in that part of the


Forld where，at one eeason of the year，their sinadowe fali northward，and at another sonth． ward．In other words，the peopie residing within the tropies．
 phiscien＝tropical（eee АMPHISCLANe），and Eng．cockatrice．］
Her．：A neme for the mythic animal called the Baailiak，which resembles a cockatrice， but la two－headed；the aecond head belog sfixed to its tail（Gloss．of Her．）
ăm－phis＇－ǐ－Iē，ăm－phy̌s＇－y̆－Iē，s．［Gr． $\dot{\alpha} \beta \phi i(a m p h i)=$ on both sides；second eiament dupbtiful．？
Zool．：A genua of fighea of the order Acan－ thopterygii and tha family Fistularida．They have the back covered with large acaly plates． Locality，the Indian Ocean．
 $=$ on both sides，on all sides；and $\sigma \pi i \rho \mu a$ （sperma）＝a aeed． 1
Bot．：Prof．Link＇s neme for a pericarp，which is of the same figure as the aeed it contains．
am－phis＇－tot－ma，s．
［Gr． $\mathbf{a}^{\prime} \mu \phi i^{\prime}(\alpha m p h i)=$ on both aides；$\sigma$ тóma（stoma）$=$ month．］ $\mathbf{A}$ genus of paraaitic worma，whieh hava two minute aperturea like mouths，one at each end of their body．

## 

am－phith＇－a－lite，s．［ $\ln \mathrm{Sw}$ ．amfthalit．
 ing on both sides；（2）flowrishing，abouvding， rich：$\dot{\mathbf{j}} \mu \phi i(\mathrm{amphi})=0 \mathrm{o}$ both aides；$\theta \dot{\mathrm{A}} \lambda \in \mathrm{t}$ $($ thalein $)=2$ aor．lof．of $\theta$ ád $\lambda \omega$（thallō）$=$ to abound，to be luxuriant．Dana baya that it is ao called bacause it is usually aurrounded by other beautiful minerals，though unattrac－ tive itself．］A aub－tranalucent mineral，of a milk－white color．Composition：Phoophoric aed， 30.06 ；alumiaa， $48^{\circ} 50$ ；magnesia， 1.55 ； lime， $5 \cdot 76$ ；and water， 1247 ．It occurs in Sweden．
ăm－phī－th $\overline{\mathbf{e}}^{\prime}-\mathbf{a}-\mathrm{tral}$ ，a．［Eng．amphitheatre； －al．In Ger．amphitheatrisch；Fr．amphi－ thedtral；from Lat．amph itheatralis．$]$ Per－ tsining to an amphitheatre；reacmbling an
amphitheatra，（Tooke．）
tum－phï－thé＇－a－tre，s．［In Dan．，Dut．，\＆ Ger．amphitheater；Fr．amphithéaitre；Sp．\＆ tal．anfiteatro；Port．amphitheatro；Lat．am－ phitheatrum，From Gr．a $\mu \phi \Delta \theta \in$ átpon（amphi－ theatron）：$\dot{\sigma} \phi i($ amphi $)=0$ both aides，and $\theta \dot{\text { espor }}$（theatron）$=$ a theatre，from $\theta \in a ́ o \mu a c$ （theaomai）$=$ to aee．］
1．As the name implies，a double theatra． The aneient theatres were nearly semi－ circular in shape；or，more aecurately，they were half ovals，so that an amphitheatre， theoretically consisting of two theatres，Flaced with their concavities meating each other， was，loosely speaking，a nearly circular，or， more prccisely，an oval building．Amphi－ theatres were first conatructed of wood，but In the time of Augustus atone began to be

the coliselizh at nome．
amployed．The place where the exhibitions took place was called the arena（Lat．＝samd）， because it was covered with sand or aawdust． The part next the arena was called podium． and was assigned to the emperor，the senators， and the ambassadors of foreign nationa．It was separated from the arena by an inow rail－ ing and by a canal．Behind it rose tiers of aeats，the first fourteen，which were cushioned， being oceupied by the equites，and the rest， which were of bare stone，being given over to the common people．Except when it rained，
or was exceedingly hot，the amphitheatre wa uncovers．Among the sights were combats of wild beasts and gladiator fights．The Romana built amphitheatres wherever they went．Remaine of them are atill to be found

plan of the coliaeve．
1．Bection of groond plam．2．Eection of first floor．
In Great Britain at Cirencester，Silchester and Doreheater ；but the most splendid rulns exiating are those of the Coliseum at Rome， which was said to have held 87,000 people．

Conceive a man placed in the huroing fron chair at LYons，amid the insults and mockories of a crowded amphitheatrs，and still keeping his seat；or stretched
npoo i grate of iron，over coals of fire，and hreathing npoo \＆grate of iron，over coals of flre，and hreathing out hle soul among the exquisite sufferings of such a or haspheme his Soviour．－Addison
2．The upper gallory In a theatre．lo Eng． land，the front eeats in anch gallery．
3．Fig．：The place or sceue of any conte日t or performance；aloo，a valley resembling an amphitheatre in shape．
4．Gardening：
（a）The disposition of trees or ahrubs in an amphitheatric form ；their arrangement for thia purpose on a alope，or with the smaller ones in front，ao as to make it appear as if they were growing on a alope．
（b）The arrangement of turf in an amphi heatric form
ăm－phí－thě－ăt＇－ríc，ăm－phĭ－thĕ－ăt＇ ri－cal，a．［Lat．amphitheatricus＝pertaw－ ing to an amphitheatre．］
1．Pertaining to an amphitheatre；exhibited is an amphitheatre．
＂In their amphitheatrical gladiatares，the lives o captives lay at the mer
Notes on D．Quix．，iv． 21 ．
2．In form resembling an amphitheatre． the name of bay is Justifted，as applied to this grand amphithertrical dep
㐅m－phĭ－thĕ－ă＇rí－cal－l̆y，adv．［Eng．am－ phitheatrical；－ly．］In the form of an amphi－ theatre．（Worcester．）
ăm＇phi－thëre，s．The English term corre－ sponding to the word Amphitherium（q．v．）． we must travel to the antipodes for myrme－ cobians，the nearest living snalogue to the amphitheres
and spalacotheres of our oolitic stratan＂－Owen： clasitic of Mammal
ăm－phí－the－ri＇－i－dx，s．pl．i＇，MPHithe hom．A family of iossi mamnis elassed by Owen with the Insectivora，but possessing sone marsupial aftinities．
 on both sides，here $=$ douldtin ；$\theta$ noiov（thērion） $=$ a beast，especially one of the kind hunted； limin．of $\theta$ ńp $(t h \bar{e} r)=$ a wild beast．So called by Blaiaville from the diffienlty of placing it． there having been discussions whether it was a mammal，a reptile，or even a fish．］A semus of fossil mammalia，founded by Blainville from a fossil iaw found in Oxfordshire in the Stonesfield slate，a sub－division of the Lower Oolite．The A．Prevostii was examined ly Cuvier in 1818，noticed by Bnckland in 1823 ， and figured by Prevost in 1825．There is a second speeles，the A．Broderipit of Owen．
Am－phǐ－tri＇tē， $\mathrm{Xm}_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathbf{\prime}}$－phì－trite，s．（In Ger．，\＆c．，Amphitrite；Lat．Amphitrite；Gr． ＇лифитотп（Amphitrite）＝（1）the wife of Posei－ don（Neptane），（2）the sea．］
1．Classic Myth．（See the etym．）
（For many such on whie the god may send
（For many such on Amphitrits attend）．＂
Pope：Homer＇s Odyssey，bk v．，5s8－9．

2．Zook：A genus of animals beionging to the class Annelida，and the order Tubicola They have golden－colored brietles，arranged like combs，or a crown，In one or more rowa on the anterior part of the head．There are very anmerous tentacula round their mouthe Some form light tubes，which they carry aloug with them．
3．Astron．：An asteroid，the twenty－ninth found．It was discovered by Marth and Pog aon March I，1854，the date on which Bellons was firat aeen by Luther．
am－phit＇－rop－al，a．［Gr．a $\mu \phi i(a m p h i)=0 n$ both sides，and $\tau \rho o \pi \dot{\eta}$（tropē）$=$ a turnins round or about，or tponos（fropos）$=a \operatorname{tura}$ ， т $\overline{\text { éro＇（trepó）to turn．］}}$

Bot．：Curved round the body to which it belongs．（Lindley．）
amphitropal embryo，s．An embryo 0 curved as to have both apex and radicle presented to the hilum，as in Reseda．
ăm－phĭt＇－róp－oŭs，$a$ ．［AMPHitropal．］
Bot．：A term used in deacribing the ovule of plants．

An amphitropous ovule：One whose foraminai and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum，which is connected with the latter by a short raphe．（Lindley．）
 phitruon $=$ a king of Thebes，tha aon of Alcæua and Hippomenê．］
1．Lit．：［See Etym．］．
2．Fig．：A hoat，the giver of a banquet．
ăm＇－phí－tȳpe，s．［Gr．i $\mu \phi i(a m p h i)=$ on both sides；teinos（tupos）＝type．］An applica． tion of the calotype process，negative and posi－ tive picturea heing produced at ouce．
 both sides；the second element is said to be a corr．of Gr．тиev̂a（pneuma）$=$ breath，for these animals have both gills and lungs．］
Zool．：The type genus of the family Am－ phinmider．They have exceedingly elongated bodies，with the legs and feet but slightly de－ veloped．One species（the A．tridactylum）has three toes，anotier（the A．means）has but two．
ăm－phĭ－ûm＇－i－dæ，s．pl．［Амрніима．］
Zool．：A family of Urodelian Amphibia chiefly from North America．［Ampatuma．］
ăm－phöd＇－ĕl－ite，s．［Tn Sw．amphodelit．］A mineral，a variety of Anorthite．Ita coltr is rediah－grey or dingy peach－bloasom red． It is tound in Swedea and Finland．It in called also Lepolite．
ăm－phor－a（Lat．），† am＇－phor（Eng．）， 3 ［Ger．，Port．，\＆c．，amphora；Fr．amphore，from Lat．amphora；Gr．d $\mu \phi$ opev́s（amphoreus）；cf． A．S．amber．］
I．Among the Romans ：
1．A two－handled vessel，generally made of clay，and used for holding wine，oil，honey，or even the skeletons or ashes of the dead－


2．A liquid measure，containing 48 aectari， or nearly six gallons．The Greek amihoreus held nearly nine．The capacity of the Saxon ambra is unknown．

Which forbade all senators and sons of senators from being the owners of a shlp of the burdes
II．Bot．：A genna of diatomaceous plants．
am＇phor－ail，a．［Eng．，\＆c．，amphora；－al．］ Pertaining to or resembling an amphora．
ăm－phŏr＇－ic，a．［Eng．，\＆c．，amphora；－ic．］ Resembling an amphora．

## amphoric resonance,

Med.: A sound as of one blowing into an amphora. bottle, or smaller vessel, heard in certain circumstances in suscultation of the lungs.

## ăm-pith'-б-̄

 amphithoé, one of the Nereids.]Zool.: A genus of Ampbipodous Crustacesns.
ám'-ple, a. [In Fr. ample; Sp. ampllo; Port. umplo; Ital. ompio. From Lat. amplus.] I. Large, wide, great. Used specially1. Of material things or of space:
(a) Spacious, roomy; widely extended.
and all the people in that ampls hous" ${ }^{\text {Spenser : F. Q. III } \times 1 .} 49$.
"And Mycalessia's omple piny plain."

- Their clifs above and umpie hay holo 7bid., 681
An ompls forest, or a fair domain.
(b) Large in material bulk.
"O'er the smeoth surface of asi ample cray,"
Wordsivorth: Kxe 2. Of the mind or spirit: Great intellectuolly, merally, or bath; of vast courags.
"Thys soul as ample ns thy bounds aro srmall.
Endur st the brunt, and dar st dety them Cowper: Expostuation

3. Of wealth or its distribution:
(a) Large in amount.
"The other fifteen were to be unplaced noblemen and gentle:sen of ample fortune and hish character." -Macauruy: 2mst. Ang., chi II
(b) Liberal; munificent.

Extented Phrygia ownd thy ampler reisn.

hea mea lived in agrander way,
Whea menlived intaran,
Longfellow. Totes of o Fayside inn: Pretude
4. Of style in speaking or writing: Copious, diffuse; not cencise.
"His confossions aluring his imprisonnnent were free II. Fully sufficient, if not even more than enongh.
Descerit of Maphe and conclusive evideace. ${ }^{-}$-Darwin escert of $\mathrm{Mant}, \mathrm{pt} \mathrm{i}$. , ch.
"Fr, reign nations did ample justice to his greal Eng., ch. xi.

- Crabb says of the differeace between ample, spacious, and capacious: "Ample is figiratively employed for whatever is extended in quantity; spacious is literally used for whatever is extended in space; capacious is literally and figuratively employed to express extension in both quantity and space. Stores are ample, room is ample, an allowance is ample; a room, a bouse, or a ganden, is spa cious; a vessel or hollow of any kind is caracious; the soul, the mind, and the beart are capucious. What is ample suffices and satisfies ; it imposes no constraint. What is suacious is free and open; it does not confine. What is capacious readily receives and contains; it is liberal and generoua." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
am'-ple-nĕss, s. [Eng. ample; vess.] The quality of being ample.
-Impossihie it is for a persotu of my condition to produce any thing in proportion elther to the ample. ness of the lood
ăm-plěx-á-tfon, s. [Lat. amplexus $=$ an emhracing ; amplector $=$ to embrace.] An embrace.
$-B \dot{p}$. Baill. Contemph on the Resurrection fee
ăm-plěx'-1-câul, † ăm-plěx-ǐ-câul'-ent, $\stackrel{a}{=}$ the stem of a plant.]

amplexicaul leaves.

2. Germander Speedwell ( Weronica Chamedryt). 2. Henbit Desd Nettie (Laminum

Bot.: Embraciag the stem, clasping the
stem ; as the bass of the leaves in eome cases does. Example, Hyoscyamue nigè. (Lindiey, ec.)
Kan'-pII-äte, v.t. [in Sp. \& Port. ampliar; Ital ampliare; fiom Lat. amplio.] To maks wider, to extend, to enlarge.

He shall look npon it, not to tradice or extenuate at to explain and dilucidiate, to add and ampliatea
ăm-plï-ä-tion, s. [In Fr. anopliation; Sp. ampliacion; Port. ampliaça; Ital. amplia zione; from Lat. ampliatio.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Enlargemeat, exteasion.
"Odioas matters admit not of an ampliation, but onght to be restrained and faterureted in the milidea
2. Diffuseness ; amplification of styls.
"The obscurity of the subject, and the prejodice an prepostession of most readers, may plead excuse fo Whilst 1 labour to express inyeelf plann and tull."
B. Law: Deferring of judgment till s cass has been more fully exsmined

- Amplification is now generally used in its stead.
am'-plı̆-fŭ-cāte, v.t. [In Sp. \& Port. amplificar; Ital. ampificare; from Lat. amplifico. To simplify, to enlarge, to extend. (Johnson.)
ám-plï-fĭ-cà-tion, \& [in Fr amplification Sp . amplificucion; Port. amplifcapao; Ital omplificazione; from Lat. amplificatio.]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. Gen.: Enlargement or extension of space, or of a material object. Specially, so enlarge ment of the ordinary size of an object by the aid of the microscope.
"The degree of the amplifear ion of the one-fitieth
ohject-glass made for me. . - Deaie: Biontakn 2. Specially: In the same sense as No. 11. (Rhet.)
elaborate omplifocations. in which epithet rise sibove enithet
Bint,
Agg. ch vi.
II. Rhet.: A descent to minuto particulars in a narrative, so as to lengthen it unduly the presentaties of a subject in nany lights When a smaller number would hetter answer the purpose; the employment of a multitude of words where a few would be more effective cepiousness of language.
ăm'-plĭ-fied, pa. par. [AMplify.]
ăm'-plĭ-fī-ẽr, * ăm'-ply̆-fy-ẽr, s. [Eng. amplify; er.]
I. One who enlargsa any space or any material object.
folowe in $y^{\circ}$ the wonderfull tyranny which should Pyrst amplyyyers."-Bale: English lotaries, pt ii

2. One who uses amplification in rhetoric [AMplification.]
"Dorillaus could need no amplifter's mouth for the
highest-point of praige."-Stdney.
ăm'-plĭ-fȳ, v.t. \& i. [In Fr. amplifier. From Lat. amplus =ample; facio $=$ to make. $]$
A. Transitive
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Tc enlarge or extend a space, agy matetial substance, or an ubject of sease. Spec., to enlarge the size of an object by the aid of the microseope; or to increase sound by reflection fron a concave mirror.
"All concaves that prreeed from more narrow to -Broom
4. To enlarge or extend anything not mate rial in its composition
(a) Generally
fin thot meot
That I did amplify
Other conclumions?
yy judgment ic
hakesp : Cymbeline, 1.6
"I tell thee, fellow,
Thy genoral is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts ; whence men have read The book of his good acts ; whence men, have read
(l) Specially : In the same souse as No. II
-He further supposes that these brief notices were amplifed by the historians, upon their own ron-


## IL. Technically

Rhet. : To enlarge on any subject; to descend to minute particulars in a narrative; to use a superfinity of arguments in a debate; to em-
ploy e diffuseness of style in writing; to exus
B. Intransitive :

1. To speak or write diffusely.
"I have (as 1 think I formerly told you a very wit
opinion of Mr. Rowe'e sis th book of Lucan indeed. ho mappiftes too mineh, as well as Brolvenf, the tawoil II It is sometimes followed by on
When you affect to ampity on the former branchea of a ditconss, you will orten liey an necessity yupor wif in the mo
2. To exaggerate; to speak or write hyperbolically.

Houcer araprifies, not invects; and as there was really a penple called crecopeans so they mig
ăm'-plī-fȳ-ī̆g, pr. par. [Amplify.]
ăm'-plī-tūde, s. [In Fx. \& Port. amplitude; Sp. amplizad; Ital amplitudine. From Lat. amplitudo $=$ (i.) width, breadth, size, bulk. (ii.) of moral qualities, \&c.; (1) greatness; (2) dignity, grendeur; (3) Rhetoric, copionsaess. From cmplus = ample.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Of space or of material things:

1. Width, breadth, exient.

Whatever 1 leok upon, within the amplitude. of heaven hild
$G l a n v i l l e . ~$
2. Size, bulk, largeness, greatness.
" Mer should learri how nevere a thlug the true inquisition of natire is, ald acuastonn thelueelves, ty omppitude of the work, and uot reduce the worid to the nastownes of their miuds"- Ancon
"" . hundred times that of the s
II. Of the mind: Breadth, comprehensiveaess, capacity, greatness, largeness.
intellect, in truth that arqpitutuce and acnteness of inteilect, . . ."一Macauluy: Mise. Eng.. ch. vi
ampitude of comprehersiou . .-lbid.,
ch. xiv.
III. Of the position or resources of an indivitual or a community:
(a) Power, splendour, dignity.
hut In the great frame of kingdome nad cominonvenalths it is the power of princes or ettites to add omplitude and greatoess to the
Bucon: Exayde Civ. and Mor., ch. xxix.
(b) Sufficiency, abundance, or over-abundance.
IV. Copiousness, superabundance of words. "You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to thisend; alwhys proportionlige discourse, to your great design; the leugth of your time, to the eonvenience of your hearers "- Wath:
B. Technically:
I. Nat. Phil.: Breadth, width, extent (Used specinlly of anything which oscillates or vibrates.)
"Technicully spenking, the amplitudes of the pscit

of the vibrations of particles of air num wave of se und -Praf. Airy: Sound (1888), p. 148,
"But the nitimate amptitude of the recoil to soon II. Gunnery: The amplitude of the range of a projectile is the diatance it traverses mes aured along the horizontal line suhtending the parabolic curve aleng which it ninved in its flight. It is now in general more simply termed the range of a gen.
IIL. Astron. : The angular distance from the east point of a heavenly body at the moment of its rising, or from the west point at the instant when it sets. Lepending, as it does, instant when it sets. Lhepending, declination of the heavenly body and on the datitude of the place, the sine of the amplitude is equal to the sine of the declination, diviled by the coaine of the latitu de The amplitule of the fixed stars remains in altered during the year ; that of the suu on the contrary, greatly varies : standing at nothing at the vernal and antumnal equinoxes, and $39^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ in the latitude of London at the summer and winter solst.ces. Amplitule, measured when the sun or a star rises, is called ortive, or ecestern; and that when it scts, occiduous, or western. If a star rise north of the east joint, its ortive ampliiude is northern, and its occidueus amplitude sonthern, and vice versa. The azimuth of a lifavenly body ls the complement of its amplitude.
Magnetic cmplifude is sn anppitude measared not from the true, but from the maguetic eust or west.

## amppititucle compang，a A comprass designed to aid in measuring the amplitude of etting．

xm＇－ply，adv．［Eng．ample；－ly．］
1．Largely，liberafly．

2．Quite，completeiy．Nilion ：P．L，bk，vili ＂But thallow elsterns yield
The tanty short enphe ：
At ovening they are dry，Corper：Gution＇s Living Hator． ＂The pledge whith he had given had therefore been 3．Copioualy ；in detail．
and with parts of a poom require to be amply written， tu ust le cat tiato ohndows，tait is，passed ；utiler dilence，or but fuintiy touehed．＂－Dryden：Duyrornoy．
ampt＇măn，s．［Sw．antman；Dan．antmeand $=$ bailiff．］The custodian of 2 castile．（Scotch．）
＂Before my departing． 1 took an attestation frorn
the ampeman of the caste，of the good order and dit cipline that was yept hy us there．＂－AIfonro＇s Expped．， ph．il．， $8,10$.
ăm＇－pŭ1，＂ăm＇－pd1－y（Eng．），ăm＇－pǔl－la （Lat．），s．（Ampullo has the pl．ampulle．）［A．S． ampulle，ampolle，ampelle $=$ a vial，bottle，or flagod；Fr．ampoute；Sp．and 1tal ampolla， Port．empola；all froin Lat．anpulla＝a nearly globular vessel ；a glass or earthenware flask bellying out like a jug，used especially to hold unguenta，perfumes，\＆c．Perhapre from amp $=a m b, a m b i, G r . \quad \dot{\mu} q i=$ around，and Lst． olla＝a pot or jar．］［Амг̈йөRA．］
A．In the forms ampul，ampoly，and ampula Eccles．：Ono of the sacred vessels used at the altar． Such vials were employed for bold－ ing the oil for also that for cou－ secration，corona－ tion，enclosing the relies of saints and similar pur－
 poses．

## ampullas．

## And ala he la his celle sate． He sax a fend git the gate <br> He sar a fend gn bl the gate． 

B．In the form ampulla only
I．Biol．：Any membranous bag ahaped like laatbern bottle．
II．Specially：
1．Anat．：A diatation occurring in eacb of the semi－circular canals of the ear．

Each 18 dilated at one end tuto an ampurlan of
 III．Botany
1．Ona of the little flasks composed of metamorphosed leaves fouad on certain water－ plants，such as Utricularia It is called also Aseidium（q．v．）．
2．A spongiole of a root．
an－pul－lä＇－ceous，$\alpha$ ．［Lat．ampullaceus； from ampulla（q．v．）．$]$ Pertaining to an om pulla（q．v．）；reaembling a little flask or X̌m－pŭl－lär＇－1̌－a，s．［From Lst．ampulia．］A genus of Molluses，of the family Paludinidae． Its English name is Apple－ahell or Idol－shell The shell is globular，with a amall spire，and a large ventricose body．in 18t1，Mr．S． Woodward estimated the known species at fifty．In 1871，Tate made them 136．They occur in South America，the West Indies， Africa，and India，in lakea and estuaries． They are fime large sheils，occurring，as a rule， In fresh water，though species are found in Egypt，in Lake Mareotis，which fa a salt－ water lagoon，and in India，among marine shells，at the mouth of the limius．
㐅⿸丆口＇－pu－tāte，v．t．［In Dan．amputere；Fr． amputer；Port，amputar；Lat，amputo，－ar； －atum；puto $=$ to prunc．to cleanse．From the root $p u$ ，in Latin murus ；Sansc．$p \hat{u}=$ to parify．］
L．Surgery：To cut off．（Used eapecially of a limb，or the portion of a limb．）

Arongatt the crotisers it was complained that their
meinbers．＂－Wisman：suryery．
2．Gardening：＇To prune trees．
am＇－p！̣－tā－těd，pa．par．\＆a．［AMPUTATE．］
ăm＇－put－tā－ť̌̀ng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［AMPGTATE．］

## Xm－pu－taj－tion，s．Eng．amputate；－\｛om．］

 In Ger．\＆Fr．amputation；Port．amputapao； Ital．amputasione；all from Lat．amputatio $=$ sway or off．］lopping off；amputo $=$ to cut sway or off．］1．Surgery：The act of cutting off a limb， or a portion of a limb．
＂Amputation is not anfrequently advinabile ia order Buryery（1864），p． $149 . \quad$ of gaogrene．－Miler．
2．Gardening：The pruning or dressing of vines，\＆e．（Dyche，1768．）
anm＇pūte，v．t．［Lat．amputo．］［Ampotate．］ To cut ott．（Cockeram．）
 or fillet．］ 1．A hand or fliet uaed by the ancient Greek and Roman women for binding their front hair；a lead－band； a suood．
2．A similar head－ band for eler hants and horses．Homer describes the steeds of the god of war as thus adorned．

àm－rî＇ta，s．\＆a．［Sanac．amrut $=$ the water of immortality，nectar ；amar $=$ immortal a，like the Gr．a，priv．，and mruta＝dying cognate with Lat．morior $=$ to die ；morg $=$ deatli．］
A．As subst：The ambrosia of the Hindoo
R．As raj．：Immortal ；conferving immor tality，or bearing fruits that do so．

## The divine Amarita tree  Noore Light of the Barem

Xms－dor＇fĭ－ang，s，pl．［1＇rom Nicholas Amsdori，their leader．］
Church IIist．：A Gerinan Protestant aect in the sixteenth century who，with their cbief， are said to have maintained that good works are not only unprolitable，but are obstacles to salvation．Amsdorf madc this assertiou in tha leat of controversy，and does not seero to hava meant mach more by it than to enforce the teaching of the Apostle Paul，＂that a man is justificd by faith without the deeds of the daw＂（Rom．iii．23）．
＊ăm＇－shăck，v．t．［Hamshacket．］（Scotch．）
ăm－sō＇－nil－a，s．［Named from Charles Amson， a scientitic traveller io America．］
Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynacer，or Dogbanes．The sluecies are pretty，and are easily propagated．＇They were introduced from Noth America．
＊amt，в．［ANT．］
a－mŭck＇，a－mŏk＇，a．or adt．［it has no comnection with the English word muck；but is from the Molay antuli＝engaging turiously in battle，attackiug with despurate resolution， rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murler．（See the def．）Ap： plied to an animal or a man in a atate of violent rage．（Marsden：Maloyan Dict．，1812．）］Witd， hearlloug，fremzied；in a state of frenzy．Used only in the expression To run a muck or amuek，which means to ruah，under the in fluence of opium or＂bhang＂（an intoxicating drug made from hemp），ont of one＇s honse into the atreet，amed with a sword，a dagger， or other lethal weapoo，and kill every one－ man，womsn，or child－who cannot with guffictient promptitnde escape．This maniacal am inhmman methor of venting rage is mostly confined to the Malays ；or if practiaed by other races，it scarcely ever passes beyond the limits of the Mohammellan world．（Generally followed by at．sometimes with on or against．）
ăm＇－u－Ĭ̛t，s．［In Din．，Dat．，\＆Ger．amulet； Fr．amulette；Sp．，Port．，\＆Ital．amuleto；Lat．
amulefum．Irom Arab．hamalet $\dot{\perp}$ an amwet：
hamala $=$ to hamala $=$ to carry．］

1．Lit．：Anything hung round the neak placed like a bracelet on the wrist，or other wise attached to the person，as an imsgined preservative against sicknees，＂witcheraft，＂ or other evils

Amulets were common in the ancient world， and they areso
yet $\ln$ nationa where ignor－ ance prevails． aervant visitor to a achool in India may see many a pupil with a piece of ordiaary string
 tied bracelet one or both of one or both of whis wrists．This is an anulet or talismso which having been blessed hy a Brahman， has then been aokl for half a rupee（about a ahilling），or even for a rupee itsclf as a sure preservative against fever．［See Talisman， Chazam．］
the earringa，truthe fmages of the tatelar deftiea，evee mang，were taken awny end huried．＂$\rightarrow$ jitman：Hist， of Jears 3rll ed．，vol．i．，in 86.
＂How could she thus that gem forset＂
．Fig．：A preservative against sin．
In the loved limage，thou badut ang a mulet
In the loved limage，grivell on thy henrt，
have saved thee from the tempter＇s art＊
Joore：Lalla Roohih；beilod Proper
ăm－u－lĕt＇－ic，a．［Eng．amulet；－ic．］Per－ taining to an amalet．（Webster．）
$\dagger$ a－mũr－ca，s．［Jn Ital．anurca and morchia；
 chorgés）＝the watery jarat which Hows out when olives are pressed；oil－lees：$\dot{\alpha} \mu i \rho \gamma \omega$ （amergó）$=$ to plnck or puil．（Never used of liquids．）．］Oilleea；a lye made of oil．
＂Though graln，that toveheth ofl or fat．recel yeth hint，yet the steeping of it 1 the drega of oil．when 1 th

＊a－mũr－coss＇－ĭ－ty̆，s．［From Lnt．amurca （q．v．）．］Tbe quality or noalitica iolerent in the lees of any substance．（Johnson．）
＊a－mǔr＇－coŭs，a．［Eng．amurca；ous］
1．Pertailuing to the lees of oil．（Ash．）
2．Foul with the dregs of anything．
a－mū＇s－a－ble，a．［Eig．amuse；－able．In Fr．aniusable．］Capable of being amused． a－müse，v．i．\＆t．［Eng．mथse，v．I．：Fr． amuser $=$ to divert ；from muser $=$ to loitar， to trifle；Ital．musare $=$ to lounge；Ger． müssig＝idle．］

## + A．Intransitive：

1．To muse，to think，to reflcet；to be absent in mind，owing to the concentration of the attention on the thoughts with which one soccupied at the time．
＂Or in some pathless wilhe iness amwing，
B．Transitive：Lee：Lucius Junius Bram
＊］To cause
${ }^{*}$ I．To cause to mase；to occupy or engage the attention，and consequemuly to divert it from other objects．
 lik．ix．， 514
＂Sinch a religion as should afford both sad and solemun objectio to am（se nud affect the pensive yart of
＊2．To keep a person from departing，or from aeting，ly telliug lim some frivolons stary which causes him to lose his time and his olpportunity；to delude by vain promises，or expectations，or pretences；to cheat，to do－ ceive．
＂Bichop Henry，on the other side，amused her with dubious answers，and kept her in sumpease for mone ＂－－switt：Chapructer of $K$ ．Stephen．
repreend then for the pharisees，whom our savtonk of
of hents ；we have them amusing the world wilt $h$ pre－
 was at that

II In thia，as in other seasea，it is sometimea used reciprocally，when it means to deceive or delude one＇s aelf with aome vain imagination．
－They think they ree visions，and are arrived to some extraurdinary revelatious：تhen，indeed they do hat drean dreams，aud amuse themselves with ths Q Piety．
3．To entertain or divert the mind；to inspire it with agreeable emotions；in general， though not alwaya，attended with mirth．
＂A mus＇d at ease，the godlike man they found，
Pieas＇d with the soijmn harp＇o harmonious sound．
Pope：Homer＇：liad，Bk ix，245，246
＂I With these weat all who live hy amusing the poet duwn to the ropedancer and the merry andrew． －Macaulay：Hiva．Eng．，ch．i．
â－mū＇şed，pa．par．［A＂quse］
$\Delta$ mused spectators of tols bustling atage．＂
s－mu＇s－ēe，\％．［Eng．amuse；－ce．］The person
amused，as contradistinguished from the amuser．
given．＂－．carlyle：Heroes，Lect．III．
a－mā＇se－měnt，s．［Eng．＇amuse；－ment．In Fr．amusement．］
＊1．Subjectively：An occupation of the sttention；the atate of being in a reverie．
－Hore 1 pne my peo into the ink－horn，and fell into astrong and deep smusment，revoring in iny mind with great perplexity the amaxing changes of our
2．Objectively：Whatever ia fitted to engage the atteation；to divert it from other objecta of contemplation；to inspire it with pleasing and even mirthful enotiona，or to delude it with vaic expectations．
In a just woy it is iowful to decelve the august emphincen of motions by amuementrangerms and of netlons hy mationshes bud whement，hy and intirigues diasinulation am－Jeremy Taylor：Ductorinubizantium． turesi．his fovourite amusoments were architec－ ture and gardeoing．＂－y acaulay：Hiat．Eng．，ch．xi．
amusement－monger，s．One who deals in amuaement as in an article of merchandise． One who caters for the amuscment of the public．

Next，busy actor on a meaner stage，
Amusement－monger of a trifing
Camper：Valediction
a－mūs ${ }^{\prime}$－er，8．［Eng．amuse；er．in Fr ． amuseur．］One who amusea．（Cotgrave．）
－ăm－u－ş̧̆tt＇e，s．［Fr．＝child＇s play．］A mall one－pounder canoon，designed，on ac－ count of its lightness，to be used in mountain warfare．
a－mūs＇šing，pr．par．\＆a．［Amuaz．］ the have the greatest proof ln nature at present of entirely，that focarce see what pases under my mose Letter hear do dethering that is asid abont me．＂－pope：

A musing，yet uneasy noveltyge Wordscorth：Excurtion，ble i．
a－mū＇ş－ing－1̆y，adv．［Eng．amusing；－ly．］ Is as amusing manner．（Todd＇s Johnson．）
$\dagger$ a－mūs－ive，$a$ ．［Eng．amuse；－ive．］Which amuses the mind．

Whose lofty eims and venerable oaks
Invite the rook who，high amid the boughe， Io early spring his airy city bnilds．
And ceaseless csw
amustre．

Thomson：Sectons：Spring．
† a－mū＇ş－ive－ly̆，adv．［Eng．amusive；ly．］ In a manner to give amusement．
．A south－ensterly mind succeeded，hlowing fresh， and murminigg amurively smong the pines＂－
＊$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$＇－my̆，＊$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－mey̆e，s．［Fr．ami＝a friend．］ 4 friend，a lover，a aweetheart．
＂\＄cheo saide heo was ameye Scholde come to theo indy Ainmon Aod beon hire leof amy．${ }^{-}$ 15id，i．a7s．（Boucher．）
－a－my̆d＇－wăd，adv．［AMIDwARn．］
 without marrow ；à，priv．，end $\mu v e$＾ós（muelos） ＝narrow．］

Med．：A term applied to or deacriptive of a foetus in which the apinal cord is abseat．
an－my̆g＇dal－8，s．pl［Lat．amygdala，pl． amygialoe $=$ an almond．In Fr．amydales （pl．）；Port．amygdalas（pl．）．］The tonsila，or what are popularly called the＂almonde＂of the throat［ALMOND．］
a－my̆g＇－dal－äte，a．\＆\＆．［Mediæval Lat． amygdalatum，s．；from Lat．amygdala，amyg dalum，or amygdalus $=$ the elmond．］［See Alsond．］
A．As adj．：Made of elmonds．（Johnson．） B．As stbstantive：
1．An artificial milk，or emulsion made of blanched almonda，（Blount，Dyche，\＆c．）
2．Chem．：A salt whose acid is the amyg－ dalic．
a－my̆g－dăl＇－ě－$\infty$ ，y．pl．［From Lat．amygdalus （q．v．）．］An old aub－order of Rosacea，elevated by Lindley into his order Drupaceæ，or Al－ miond－worts．［Dhupacee．］
a－my̆g－dă1＇－ǐc，a．［Lat．amygdalus；Eng． －ic．］Pertaining to planta of the genus Amygdalus．
amygdalic acld，s． $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{28} \mathrm{O}_{13}$
acid obtained from the bitter almond．
a－my̌g＇－dal－In，s．［Lat．amygdalinus $=$ per－ taining to an almond．］

Chem．：Amygdalin， $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{27} \mathrm{NO}_{11} .3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ，is extracted by alcohol from bitter almonds and the leaves of the Cherry Laurel（Cerasus Laurocerasus）．It cryatallisea in very emali white cryatais，and ta decomposed by the action of a fermentable aubstance，Symaptase， in the presence of water，into hydrocyanic acid，（CN）H，benzoic aldehyde， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} . \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{H}$ ， and glucose， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
a－myg＇－dal－ine，a．［Lat．amygdalinus．］ （1）Pertaining or relating to almonds；（2）re－ sembling alinonda．（Johnson．）
＋a－my̆g＇dal－īte，8．［Lat．amygdalites．］A plant mentioned by Pliny，which is so called from resembling the almoad－tree．Probably a Enphorhia
a－my̆g＇－dal－oid，$a$. \＆s．［1．Lat．amygdala；
 auryda入ía（amugdalea）$=$ the kernel of an almond．2．Or．eidos（eidos）$=$ that whth is seen，form，shape ：$\epsilon i{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{dow}$（eidō）$=$ to see．The form of an almond．］
11．As adj．：Almond－shaped．The more common term is Amyobalomal（q．v．）．
2．As substan．Geol．：Any rock in which round or almond－shaped nodules of some mineral，auch as agate，chalcedony，calc apar， or zeolite，are scattered through a base of wacke，basalt，greenstone，or other kind of trap．Amygdatoid is of volcanic origin．When bubbles of stean and gas are confined in the molten matter they form amall ceila．When the lava before cooling runs for some distance， the cells，originatly globnlar，become almond shaped．The mineral which they contain is introduced，after or during consolidation，by matter scparating from the mass or infiltered by water permeating the rock．（See Lyell＇s Manual of Geol．，eh．xxviii．）
a－my̆g－dal OId＇al，a．［Eng．amygdaloid； －al．］Almond－shaped．Spec．，pertaining to the rock called amygdaloid．

In zonae of the amygdalodal traps of scotland， are seea to have a Blazed or vitreous coating．and in this respect exactiy resemhie scoriaceons laria or the
slags of furnaces．$-L$ yell：Man．of Geoh，ch．xximi
a－my̆g＇－dal－ŭs，s．［Lat．amygdalus；Gr auizda入os（amugdelos）$=$ the almond－tre？ Almond．］A genus of plants belonging the order Drupracees，or Almond－worts． containa，among other speciea，the common peach，A．Persica，with the oectarine（var． nectarina），the almond，A．communis，witl the var．amara，or bitter almond．They are valued both for their flowers and their fruit． The flowers of the common peach are gently laxative．They are therefore suitable to be employed in the ailments of childrea．
ăm＇－y̆l，s．［Lat．rmylum，amulum；Gr．д̈u入ov （amulon）$=$ fine meal ．．starch；auvios $($ amulos $)=$ not ground at the mill：$\dot{a}$, priv．， and $\mu$ vidos $(m u \operatorname{los})=$ a mill．］
Chem．A monstonic alcohol radical $\left(\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{11}\right)$ ， also called Quintyl from its containiag five carbon atoma．
amyl acetate，s．［See AMyL ETaERs．］
amyl aloobols，quintyl alcohols， formula


The boiling－poists are given of the six alcohols which have yet been obtained．（See Watts＇s Dicl．Chem．）
The important elcohol is isobutyl carbinol， commonly called amyl alcohol；it forms the greater part of fusel oil，which is obtained in purifying apirits diatilled from corn or pota－ taea．It is a colourless，oily liquid，with a peaetrating，peculiar amell and burning scrid taste；ap．gr．0．81．There are two modi－ ficationa which act differently on polariaed light；by oxidation it yields isovaleric acld， $\left.\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{O}\right\}$ ．
amyl ethers，8．pl．Several are known； the moat important is amyl acetate， $\left.\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}\right\} 0$ ， obtained by diatilling aodium acetate with amyl alcohol（isobutyl carbinol）and sulphuric acid．It boils at $140^{\circ}$ ，is a colourleas liquid and has the fiavour of jargouelle pears．It ie used in perfumery
amo－yl－à－ceous，a．［In Fr．amylace；from Lat．anylum＝starch（q．v．）．］

1．Generally：Pertaining to atarch，contain－ ing starch；resemblifig atarch；having the properties of starch．

Amylaceous substances are not digested by the stomach，hut are acted upos whilst they are in the rol．it．，1． 242
2．Botany．Amylaceous granules ：Certain granules of starch found is all planta，and particularly abundant in eome，as in the rhizoma of equiaetum．Turpin called them Globuline．（Lindley：Introd．to Bot．，3rd ed．， 1839，bk．i．，ch．i．）
ăm＇－y̆1－ăm－ine，y．［Eng．，\＆c．，amyl；amina．］ Chem．：An amine，$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{II}} \\ \mathrm{II}^{1}\end{array}\right\} \mathrm{N}$ ．
ăm＇－y̆1－ēne，quin＇－tēne，pčn＇tēne，a ［Eng．，\＆c．，a myl；－ene．］
Chens： $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{10}$ ．Three isomeric olefines ane known having thia formula．
Pentene，or Etbyl－allyl，
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}$
obtained by the action of zinc ethyl on allyl iodide．A limpid liquid，boiling at $3 y^{\circ}$
Amylene，or lsopentene，obtained by div－ tilling amyl aleohol with $\mathrm{ZnCl}_{2}$ ．A colour－ less liquid，boiling at $35^{\circ}$ ．Its formvis is $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}>\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

Methyl Ethylethene，$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{H}_{3} \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{H}_{3} \mathbf{C}\end{array}>\mathbf{C}=\mathbf{C H}-\mathbf{C H}_{3}\right.$ ． prepared by action of atrong alcokolic potash oo tertiary pentyi iodide．lt boils at $35^{\circ}$ ．
amylene glycol，s．$\left(\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{10}\right)^{\prime \prime}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} A$ less liquid，boiling at $177^{\circ}$
ăm＇－yl－ǐc，$\alpha$ ．［Eng．amyl；－ic．］Pertaining to amyl．

Amylic alcohol．＂－Graham ：Chem．，vol．il
＊a－myl＇－lí－ẽr，s．An old form of Almond． ［amyodalus．］
fãte，fat，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pyt，sïre，oir，marine；gō，p九t，


##  :unu, appearance.] Resembling or containing amyl.

## amyloid substance, or lardacein, s.

Chem.: An albuminnid (q.v.) which in cerain diseasea is deposited in the liver. It is coloured red by lodine, and violet by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and todine; concentrated HCl dissolves it , forming acid-albumin. Disaolved in KHO, it forma potaasium albuminate. It can also be obtained by the action of very dilute HCl and fibrin, and evaporating the aolution to dryness in a water-bath. It is insoluble in gastric juice.
Xm'-yr-ald-ǐ̧m, s. [From Mosea Amyraldus or Amyraut, a French theological professor at Saumur, who was born in 1596, and died in 1664.]

Church Hist. \& Theol.: The teneta of Amyrald and his followera. They were that God deairea the happiness of all men, and that aone are excluded from it hy an eternal decree. That those who wonld be asved muat believe in Christ. That the power of believing is refuaed to nome, but divine assistanca effective for the purpose is not bestowed on all. These views were called Universalis*, but they were so in worda rather tham in reality.
am'-y-räle, an old form on admiral. (Scotch.)
 genus Amyris (q.v.).] An order of exogenaus planta placed by Lindley under his Rutales, or Rutal alliance. The Amyridaceex have s panicled inforescence, hypogyous atamens, double the petals in number, a one-celled ovary, with two to aix pendulous ovules; the fruit aub-drupsceous, aamaroid, or leguminons, with from one to two aeeds, the leaves conspouod with pellucid dots, and abounding in reain. They oceur in the tropiea of India and America, in the latter region extending as America, in the latter region extending as
far north as Florida. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known apecies at foriy-five.
ăm'- Y̌T-Is, s. [Lat. myrrha and myrrhis; Gr. up'pis (murrhis) a a plant, Myrrhis odorata.] The typical genua of the Amyridacea, or Amyrid order of plsnts. It has a finely amelling resinous gum. A. Gileadensis Iroduess the celebrated Balm of Gilead. [BALm.] The A. toxifera is said to be poisonous. The A. Plumieri and the A. hecandra furnish part of the Gum Elemi of commerce. The wood of A. brelscmifera in Jamaica yields one kind of Lignum Rhodium. The layera of the liber of a apecies belonging to the fame genus are a apecies belonging to the game genus are paper. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd., p. 460.)
a-my̆s', adv. Old speling of Amıas.
a-my̆z'tli, s. The Mexican navae of a species of Sea-lion (Otaria), found on the sea-coasts and eatusrics of the American Pacific coast. Its akin is valued on sccount of the length and softness of its hair
ann, article. [A.S. an, an = (1) ome; (2) aingle, sole, another; (3) a certain one, some one; (4) any, every onc, all. In Sw. en; Dan. en, een; Dut. een, eene; Ger. ein; Gael. aon; Irish ein, ean, oon; Welsh un, yn; Cornish uynyn; Arm. yunau; Lith. wena; Fr. un,on; Sp. uno, un ; Port. Kum; Ital. uno; Lat. unus; Gr. Eis (heis), masc., ëv (hen), neut. $=$ one.] [ONE.]
I. Its form: The indefinite article, sod at first its only form, being placed before words beginning with a consonant, no less tham thase commencing with a vowcl, aa is still the case with the similar word one. [ONE.] (See the aubjoined examples in which an is used before a consonant.)
"He it setten on an mirie stede "
Story of Gen. and Exod. (1250), ed.
Story of Gen. and Exod. (1250), ed. Morrin, 680.
"In a wele an time he cam."-Ibid., 1,435.
"On an bosk rane and wel tidl."-lbid., 2,015.
A $n$ klre."-Ibid., 2,451.
An wis nan."-lbid., 2.649.
An sel, "-Ibid, $2, i 69$.
Now the form a occurs as well as an. For rules as to when the one and when the other is cmployed, see A. as a part of speech (A., V., page 1). See alao Moon'a Bad English (1868), pp. 56, \&c.
T In aome words now beginuing with $n$, that letter has become detached from $a$, and has adhered to the commencement of the aubsequent word, which formerly began with
a vowol. Thus, in East Anglis, according to Forby, an ass la called a nasil or nazzle, i.e., an asil, or an azzle. Similarly, a newt, originally called an eft, evet, or ewt. In odder, agsin, the contrary appears to have happened: it waa at firat a nadder, and became an adder. So also with apron, originally mapror. [ADDER, Natrix.]
IL. Its signification: The primary aignification of $a n$ is (1) one, in a very indefinito sanae, any one; (2) each; (3) any; (4) one in partiany one; (5) every. [See A as a part of speech cular; (5) every. [See A as a part of speech
(A, V., p. 1). See also Moon'a Bad English, p. s9.1 Sometimes an, like $a$, is placed before a participle or an adjective without in any way altering the meaning.
"And when he had fasted forty dnys and forty
nights, hewas siterward an huugred."- Nath. iv. 2 .
an, conf. [A contrscted form of ANo (q.v.). Wedgwood thinks this may have come from $e^{\prime} e n$, a contraction of even; O. Sw, cean $=$ and yet, still, continuously. Horne Tooke derives it from A.S. unnan $=$ to give. In Lat. an is $\stackrel{\text { it }}{=}$ or, or whether; Gr. à $\nu(\alpha n)$, contraction froméáv (ean) = if, haply, perchance; Arab. \& Sam. $a n=$ if; E. Aram. iN (an), and ${ }^{\boldsymbol{W}} \mathbf{N}$ (ayin) $=1 \mathrm{f}$, or whether.]

I $A \pi$ ia obaolete in English, but still exists In Scotch.
I. $1 f$.

* (a) Old English :

An honest mind "He can't fiater, he !
An honest mind and plain, he must geak iruth,
An they will take it, so in not, hér pain.
Sha kesp.
(b) Scotch:
"Troth, I kenna-an they come no inany as they 2. Ag if.
"My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's nightingale."-Adaison.

* 3. And.
" Thurch mani ecuntrè vp an donn."
in, or a, as s prefix, derived from the [Gr. $\dot{\alpha} \nu(a n)$, or $a$, gemerally called $\dot{\alpha}$ (alpha) orivative, but av, and not $a$, is the original form. In Eyiglish, Anglo-Saxen, Old Saxon, Gertran of sli qges, and Ooth. un; Dut. on; Old Norse \& Sn'o; Dan. u; Wel. an; Gael. ana, an, am; Lat. in; Sansc. an.] From a study of its use in Gaelic, Prof. Key infers that it originally signified badly, from which there came the senses (2) of negation, and (3) of intenaity. Badness is a negation of good, and the more intense that it is, the inore is it the more intense that it is, the nore is it
worthy of the name of badness. [See Prof. Worthy of the name of badness. [See Prof.
Key'a Philological Essays (1868), pp. 127-148.] Key'a Philological Essays (1868), pp. 128-148. ]
Now an priv. is used before a vowel, and a before a consonant, as anomalous, atheist.
ăn, * ŭnne, v.t. [A.S. unran, geunnan $=$ to give.]
I. To give. (Boucher.) To sppropriate, to allot as one's own. (Jamieson.)

Y tale that me gode an. $\quad$ Sir Tristrem, lii. 7. (Boucher.)
2. To eonsent. (Boucher.)

Ich an wel! ! wath the nightingale,
Ah wranne, nath nor thire tale.
Hate and Aightingale, 1,728
ăn, v.t. [O. Sw. an, pres. tense of una, or unna $=$ to wish well. (S. ith Boucher.).] To wish well to. (Boucher.) To owe, to he indebted to. (Jamieson.)

> Tristremapeke blasy
> As $y$ the love and $a n$
> And thou hast served to me."

an, ady. or conj. [Icelandic en, enn = than.] [THAN.] Than.

Was he mar an prophet "
ăn, prep. [ON.]

* ăn, s. [lns.]
än'-a, prefix \& s. [From Greek. Gr. à ${ }^{2}$ (ana) $=u p$; with numerous significstions derived from thia primary one. According to Prof. Key, cognste with Lat. an, a, ad, \& in ; Wel. ad; Oqel. ath or as ; Breton ad or as; Irish ath, adh, an, or amh; Old Sax. ant; Mid. Irish ath, adh, an, or amh; Ond Sax. ant; Mid. Friaian and, ont, on, and, ant, und; Dan. \& Friaian and, ont, on, and, ant, und; Dan. \&
Sw. und; A.S. on, od, ret, and ed. (Key: Philolog. Essays, pp. 1 to 56 .).]

1. As a prefix: Up to ; inerease, or strength ening ; repetition, or improvement ; bsek, follow.)
2. As a substantive. [Gr. ava (ana), in tha distributive gense $=$ each, throughout.]
Med. Prescriptions: The like quantity. It is often contracted to $\bar{a} \bar{a}$, or $\bar{a}:$ as ana 3 oz. aa 3 oz ; a 3 oz .

Iu the same welght prodence snd lanocence take,
Anu of each does the just mix ture make.
Anu of each does the just mix tare make." Conotey.
"He'll bring on opothecory with a chargesble loug
à'na, a'-na, suffix \& s. [From Latin. In Fr. ana. Properly, the termination of the neut. pl in Latin adjectives ending in onus, as in sing. Trojanus $=$ a Trojan nian ; neut. pl. Trojana = Trojan things.]

1. As a suffix: Added to proper names, as an appeliation of books consisting of clever or witty sayings of deceased mell of emintence and anecdotes regarding them; some doubt less authentic, othera as obviously mythic. This use of the term ana aeema to have begun in France shout the middle of the seventecuth century, whence it apread to other parta of the Continent, and to Englsnd. The Scaligerana, or Scaligerisua, appeared in two parts: the first ultimately called, however, Scaligeriand Secunda, first appeared th the year 1666 ; the former in 1699 . Among other Continental ana the Mencgeana came forth in 1692 , snd the Poggiama in $1 \tilde{i} 20$. England has had its Walpoliana, its Addiaoniana, its JohnaoDians, ita Swiftiana, ita Moorisns, \&c. ; and some works like Boswell's celebrated Life of Johnson, though not called ana, might with inuch propriety receive the nanie. Sometimea ane is made a guffix to the name of a place, as Tunbrigiana $=$ the gossip or acandal of T'unbridge Wells.
"They were pleased to publish gome Tunbrigiana
thin season, hut such anal I leelieve there neger this eason, hut such anal I lelieve there neyer West to Gray.
2. As an independent word, when it becomes a substantive pl. (See example under No. 1.)
ăn-a-bai'-na, s. [Gr. ávaßaive (anabainõ)= to go up : dं $\dot{\alpha}(a n a)=u p$, and $\beta a i v \omega$ (bainō) $=$ to go.] A genus of plants belonging to the slliance Algales (Sea-weeds) and the order Confervaceé (Confervas). It ia to the $A$. or Spherozyga spiralis that the green calour of the wster in Ballydrsin Lake is attributsble. (Lindley: Veg. Kingi., p. 16.)
ăn-ă-băp'-tissm, s. [In Ger. anabaptism; Fr anabaptisme; Sp. \& Port anabaptismo; Lat алаbaptismus; Gr. àvaßänrı $\sigma \mu \alpha$ (anabaptisma) $=$ re-baptism, from àvaßanti $\xi \omega($ anabaptizō) $=$ (1) to dip repestedly ; (2) to re-baptise; avd (ana) $=$ in the sense of sgsin, and $\beta a \pi t i\{\omega$ (baptizō) $=(1)$ to dip in or under water, (2 to draw water, (3) (New Test.) to baptise.] (Liddell \& Scott.)
I. The doctrine of the German Anabaptists of the sixteenth century
+2 . The doctrine of the modern Balitists, looked at from the point of view of those who hold that bantism administered in infancy is valid, and consequently that if it be repeated in adult life there is a second baptism.

Anabapikn is an heresy long since condemned Dipners Dipt, $\mathbf{p}$. 1
Hat would he Brownism and Anabaption Indeed.
of ch. Gor., Dk. 1
ăд-ă-băp'-tist, s. [In Ger. Anabaptist; Fr Port. anabaptista; Ital. anabatista.] [ANA baptism.]
A. As substantive. Church History
I. A member of a well-known fanatical sect which largely ligured in the ecclesiastical and civil history of the sixteenth century. It began to attract notice within four years of the ever nemorable 31st of October, 1517 , on which Luther affixed his "theses" to the gate of the castle chureh of Wittenberg. The most eminent of its early lesders were Themas Munzer, Mark Stubner, zad Nicholas Storek. They had heen disciples of lather but becoming disastisfied with the moderate charscter of his reformation, they cast of character of his reformation, they cast his authority, snd attempted more sweeping changes thsn he was prepared to sanction During his sbsence, they, in 1521, began to presch their doctrines st Wittenberg. Laying claim to aupernatural powera, they saw viaions, uttered "prophecies," and made an immense number of proselytes. The lerment which the exciting religions events taking place in Central Europe had produced in men'a minds,

Had made thern impatient of social or political as well as of spiritual despotism；and in 1525 the peasants of Suabia，Thuringia，and Franconia，who had been much oppressed by their feudal buperiors，rose in arrns，and com－ naenced в sanguinary otruggle，partly，no doubt， for religions reformation，but chiefly for poli－ tical entancipation．The Ausbaptists cast in tical emrancipation．The Ausbaptists cast in their lot with the inburgent peasantry，and became their leaders in battle．After a time
the allied princes of the Empire，led by Phllip， the allied princes of the Empire，led by Philip， and biunzer was defeated，captured，put to the torture，and uitimately beheaded．In 1532 some extreme Anabaptists from Holland，led by a baker called Juhn Matthias，and a tailor， John Boccoldt，called also，from the place whence he came，John of Leyden，seized ou whence he came，Mor，in Westrhalis，with th the eity of Munster，in westinatua，kingelonn， view of setting un in it a spintual kinguon， jeign．The name of Minster was changed to that of Mount Zion，and Matthias becane its aetnal king．Having soon after lost his life in a mad warlike exploit，the sovereignty de volved on Boccoldt，who，among other fanati cal freaks，once pronmenaded the streets of his capital in a state of absolute pudity．．On the 24th of June，1535，the Bishop of Minnater te took the city by force of arms，and Boccoldt was put to death in the most eruel mamer that could be devised．The excesses of the that conld be devised．The excess of by the Anabaptists were eagery harty to diseredit the Reformation． Pepish jarty to diseredit the Reformation
If was in the year li534，when Bocoldt was It was in the year 1534 ，when Boccoldt was
in the height of his glory in Mrinster，that in the height of his glory in Minster，that lomatius Loyola took the first step towards
founding the order of the Jesuits，and the extension and rapid success of that celebrated fraternity are to be attrihuted in a very large measure to the renction against Protestantism groduced by the share which the Anabaptists took in the peasants＇war，and the character of the spiritual sovereignty which they set up white Minster was in their hands．
$\dagger 2$ ．One belonging to the modern Bantist church．The term is used only by those who pelieve in infant baptisn，and is properly leconing obsolete，there being an unfairness in using an expression which suggests a con nection between the turbulert fanatics of Miinster and the quiet law－abiding English Baptists．［Astabaftism．］
＂．relels，schlsmaticks，Preshyterians，Inde pendeuts，A nabaptirts，Quakus，the lessed otspring
B．As wijective：Relating to the Anabaptist loutrine or sect．

Eng．，pt．L，ci．ix
ăn－a－băp－tis＇－tic，＊ăn－a－bŭp－tis＇tick， ăn－a－bap－tis－tī－cal，a．［Enध．anctonp－ ist：－ic or－ical．］Pertuining to Inalmptism， or to the sect holding the doctrine so charac－ terised by its oproments．
＂The ercellent bucer takes occasion severely to re－ prove those bour lyppocrites of the araanaptist ick ect the food cleatures of Gul，Ruld wond frown at any mirtin in contpany，
Budi＇s Horks，H． $63 \%$ ．
atheistical epithets ．．${ }^{\prime \prime}$－Millon：Coverseriont
「an－a－băp＇－tís－try̆，2．［Eng．anabaplist； －try．$]$ The Ausbalitist doctrine，worship，or dominion．
＂Thus dled this imayinary king：and anaboptsry
ăn－a－băp－ti＇ze，v．t．［Gr．ávaßamisw（ana－ $b a(t i z o ̄)=$ to baptise a aecond time．］
＂Though wome call their profound ignorances new
 tiun of extingul
＊ăn－a－băp－ti＇－ž̆ng，$m$ ．par．\＆a．［ANA－ EAPTIZE．］

> As substantive: Re-baptising.

L＂．of Hammond，\＆ 1 ．
 go nip：avá（ana）＝up，and Baivw（baino）＝to go．］genlus of tishes of the order Acma－ thoputra，and the fumily Anabatidze The species the A．ustudineus，of Southern India and Java，ordinarily live in rivers and fresh－ water ponds，emerging，however，st times， and wormling their way，by means of their serrated nyercala and the spinea in their fius， along the ground，aud，aerording to gome observers，even untrees．In Tamul，the name given to them is Pameiri $=$ Tree－elimbers．
an－xb＇－q－Biš，s．［Gr．áváßacts（anabasis）＝ （1）s going up，as on boreeback；（2）a joumey， an expedition ：avaßaive（anabaino）$=$ to go op；avá（ana）＝up；Baivw（bainó）$=$ to go． 3 1．Spec．：The name given by Xenophon to his celebrated work describing the expedition of Cyrus the yonnger againat his brother Artaxerxes Moemon，king of Persia．Arrian also calls the expedition of Alexander the Great to Asia an anabasis．

2．Ger．：Any similar expedition，as that of Napoleon 1．to Moscow．（De Qulncery．）
 （anabathron）$=$ a seat upon stepo，a professor＇s ehair．］A pulpit，desk，or high seat．
ann－a－băt＇－i－ase，\＆pl．［From anabas，the tyjical genus（q．v．）．］A family of fishes be－ longing to the order Acanthoptera．Cuvier formerly placed them under his family with labyrinthiform pharyageals．
＊ăn－a－bib＇－a－rŏn，s．［From Gr．áva $\beta \iota \beta$ ás （anabibazō）－to nake to go np ：ává（ana）＝ un，and $\beta$ s $\beta$ ás $\omega(b i b a \overline{0})=$ to make to monnt．］ Astranomy：＂The Dragon＇s head，or the northern node of the moon．＂（Glossog．Nova．）

ふn＇－a－blĕps，s．［Gr．àvá（ana）＝up，and $\beta \lambda e ́ \pi \omega$（blepã），fut．$\beta \lambda \epsilon \psi^{\psi} \omega$（blepsō）＝to look． A genns of abdominal fielies，of the order Malacopterygi Abdominakes，belonging to the fanily Cyprinida（Carps）．Their eyes greatly project，and moreover seem，lut only seem，as if divided into two；hence the species is called A．tetrophthalmus．It is found in the rivers of Guiana．
ăn－a－brŏ－chiş＇－mŭs，s．［Gr．aंvaßpo $\lambda^{i \sigma \mu}$ ； （Anabrochismos）；avaßpoxisw，（nitabrochizo）$=$ to draw out by a loop ：ava（ana）＝up，and Bpoxos（brochos）＝a noose or slip－knot．］
Ohl Mad．：＂A way of drawing ont the in－ verted pricking hairs of the eyelid．＂（chlassag． Nava．）
ăn－ą－brō＇－siss，s．（Gr．áváßpwous（anabrōsis）， from ßpürcs（brōsis）$=$ an eatiog np：（1）meat；
 fint．．今péaopai（brōsomai）．］A wasting awby of the looly．
nasposis is a consumption of the body by aharp humours，＂－Glowsogr．Nova
ăn－a－cămp－tër＇－1－a，s．pl．［Gг．ауакалж． mpor（anctiampterion）＝a place to walk back－ who fled to religious houses for sanctuary．
ăn－a－oămp＇tic，＊ăn－a－cămp＇tick，$a$ ． From Gr àakáunTw（anakamptã）＝to bend back：ává（anal）＝lack，and кáرuTra（hamptō） $=$ to bend．］Pertaining to anacemptics（q．v．）． nucamplick（Gr．）signifea rehecting．＂－Glam．Aona
anacamptic sounds，s．Reflected falling from soute to gritve．
ăn－a－cămp＇tico－al－1y，adv．［Eng．and camptical；－ly．］By reflection．（ITutlon．）
ăn－a－cămp＇－tics，s．$p l$ ．［ANACAMTT完：］ 1．Anciertly：The science of reflested light， now called catoptrica．
2．The science of reflected Bounds．
ăn－a－cămp－tiss，s．［Gr．àvakáprтo）（ana $h a i n p t o ̄)=$ to bend back：àvá（ana）＝back， apparently from the reflexed edges of the pollen masses．］Richaril＇s name for a getuas of Orchidacea contalning the pyramidul orchis，A．pyrumidalis，the O．pyramidulis of Linnatus，and many modern writers．It is British．
ăn－a－cönth－i＇n－ī s．ol．［Gr．av，priv，and
 （akantha）$=$ a thorm；ак $\dot{\eta}(a k \bar{e})=$ a point．］

Zood．：In Maller＇s classifleation of Fishes， the second sub－order of the order Teleostea． It ia equivalent to the Malscopiterygii of Cnvier and other writers．It is distinguished from the Acanthontera（the same as the old Acanthopterygii）by the absence of spines in the rays of the funt．There are four frmilifs the rays of thmotytide（Sund－eels），the Ophidelda． the Gudidæ（Cods），and the Pleuronectide （Flat－fishes）．The linst－mentioned family bas fossil representatives．
an－g－axnth＇－üs，s：［Gr．a，priv．and euph． acasta（abontha）$=\mathrm{a}$ thorn．］ 4 gepus of tishes of the Ray famtly．
ăn－g－ons－di－a＇－g夭－s8，\＆pl［From anacar－ ．dium，the typical gentus．）

Anacards or Perebinths：$\Delta n$ order of exo－ genous plants，placed by Lindley nnder his Rutales，or Rutal alliance．They have usually unisexual flowers．The stamina are equal in number to the petale，or twice as many，or even more；the ovsry is generally single ；the fruit inost commoniy drupaceous； the oeed，colitary．The leaves are withont dots．The order consiate of trees or shrubs， with a reaidous gummy canstle，or even milky juice．They occur in the troplea of both worlds．In 1846，Lindley estlmated the known species at ninety－five，Among these may be noted the Cashew－nut，the Pistacia－ nut，and the Mango－fruit．Plants of the ovier furnieh varions varníshea，laes，lscquer， and msstle．Rhus towioodendron and $R$ ．radi－ cans are exceedingly poisonons．
an－ă－car－din－um，s．［1n Sp．anacardio； Port，anacardo；Gr．àvá（ana）＝resemblance， and kapoia（kardia）＝heart．So ealled from the form of the mut．］A genus of plants，the type of the order Anacardiaeem（Anacards）， it eontains the Cashew－nnt of commarce（ $A$ ． accilentale），the elanmy juice of which is ubed in Iudia for varnishing．The varnish is first white，but afterwards becomes black．It is all hut poisonous；so is the fruit，which acts upon tho brain．（Lindley：Yeg．Kingd．，p． 4pon the brain．（Linaley：The tree itself is an elegant one，with 466．）The tree itsolf is an elegant one，wing corymus of sweet－smeling fowers．
ann－a－cag－thar＇－sis，s．［Gr $=$ a clearing away ： avai（ara）$=\mathrm{up}$ ，and кataposs（hatharsis）$=$ eleausing：xabaipu（hathairō）$=$ to make pure． Clearaing by an upward action；expectoration or vomiting．（Parr．）
an－a－ca－thar－tic，a．\＆\＆．［Gr．\＆vaкabap－ тtкós（anekethatihus）．
1．As rulj．：Promoting（a）expectoration，or （b）vosniting．（Glossoyr．Nova．）
2．As substan．：A mediciae fitted to excite expectoration or vomiting．
ăn－a－gěph－ai－8－0＇－sis，в．［Gr．ávaceфa－ Aaiwots（anakephalaīsis）＝a summary ：áva （anct），and кефa入iwols（kephatiosis）＝（I）\＆cum－ prehenston of several notions in a general term；（2）summsry treatment；кeфa入ń（keqihalĕ） $=$ the head．］

Rhet．：The recapitndstion of the heads of a discourse．（Glosognr．Nova）
a－nxch＇－ar－is，s．［Gr．avá（ana），Jin the a contraction for Hydrocharis．A relutition of

anachanis alsinastrubl．
Portion of a plant of Anackoris afsinastrum cud of a fowach，showing female thower Main stem，shuwing hranching and motheta． A leaf endarged．
the IIydrocharis，or Frog－bit．］A getus of piants belonging to the order Hydruehsri－ daces，or Hydrocharis．The A．uisinastrum， or Lon＊－fiowered Anacharis，si Atnericas plant，is now naturalised in ronds，canals， \＆c．，in Britain．
 AnCHORITE．］

Lite，rat，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；we，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hèr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sire，sïr，marine；gō，pót，

－q－nǎ－chect $=$ anchorte；suffx ceath In Fr．wachoretìue； Sp．anacoretico ；Port：anachoretico．］＂Pertain－ ing to an anchoret or anclipite．
＂Thows severe anaehoretical and philosophical per－

 ward；xpovéos（chronikos）＝of time；xpávos （chronoa）$=$ time ］Involving an anachronism． （Coleridge．Worcester．）
 In Ger．anachronism；Fr．anachronisms； Sp．and Ital．anacronismo；Port．anachro－ nismo，all crom Gr．àvaxpoviouós（anachro－ nismos）：àá（ance），and xporıo ${ }^{2}$ ós（chronis mos）$=$（1）a loug duration，（2）a coming late xpovi乡uw（chronizo）＝to tonch ；xpóvos（chronos） $\stackrel{x p o r}{=}$ time．$]$ The placing of an historic event， or manners and castorns，sc．，st a wrong chronological date．The term is especially used when anything is dated too early．Tlus， It would be a very great ancochronism were a mndern poet to introduce cannon at the sicge of Troy．
＂This leads mo to the defence of the famous ana Chroniom，in makiag Ehesand Dido contemporaries；
for it is certsin that the hero ilived almoot two hun－ for it is certisin that the hero ilved almost two hun－ Roman ouvoys is the year aiter the represented the obtaiaina cors front Dear aititer the firat meression as the anazhronism which makes Numa the discinde of Pythagoras，or that which describee the colloquy
between solon and Croasue．＂－Lewhe：Early Romats
Mine．，ch xii，pt．ii．，$\$ 19$ ．
Mon，ch all．plu，
an－a－chrŏn－is＇－tic，a．［From Eng．ana－ chronis（ $m$ ）；tic．Or from Gr．à́á（ina）$=$
hack ；xpoviotós（chronistos）$=$ tarrying，delay－ back；xpoviotós（chronistos）$=$ tarrying，delay－
ing．］［ANAchronism．］Pertaining to or in－ volving an anachronism；wrongly dated．
＂Anong the anachronistic improprieties which this poem containa，the most conspicanous lis the fiction
 $=\mathrm{a}$ bending back and breaking；avakiciw （anallaw̄）$=$（1）to Iructure，to bend back，（2） to break short off；àu＇（ana）＝back，snd to ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} \omega$（kla $\left.\bar{o}\right)=$ to break．］
Surgery：The bending back of any part．
 htastos）$=$ bent back．］Bent back；refractud．
anaclastic glasses．s．［Called in Ger． vexier glaser，i．e．，vexing glasses，from the dis－ turbanca produced by their rosillence．］it kind of sonorous flat－bellied 1 hials，shaped like Inverted funnels，with bottoms extremely thin，and slightly convex．When alternately they with air，and exhausted by tha month， their thia bottoms assuming first a convex and then a concave form．They ara made chicfly in Germany．
ăn－an－clăs＇－tics，\＆pl［ANaclastic．］The science of dioptries；the science which treat．s of refracted light．
tăn－a－clï＇－sĭs，s．［Gr．àvákitots（anaklisis） $=$ \＆lying or leaning back：ává（back），and $\kappa \lambda i \sigma t s(k l i s i s)=$ a bending，inchination；$\kappa \lambda i v \omega$ （ $k$ linō $)=$ to make，to bend．］
Med．：A term used by Hippocrates to
deseribe tha reclining posture of the sick desseribe tha reclining posture of the aick
also a couch or sick－bed．
そ̆n－a－ço－nō＇sis，
［Gr．àvaкoivwats（ana－ koinosis）＝an arrangement，a commuaica－ tion ：àvaxotvow（anukoinoö）＝to communicate or impart ；or ajva，intensive，and кoivwors （koinēsis）$=$ a making common；коєvów （koinoö）＝to make commnn；косvos（kainos） $\stackrel{\text { common．］}}{ }$
Rhet．：A figure by which a apeaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on aome point in dispute betweer him ard tbem．
そ̌n－a－cŏl－$\hat{\mathbf{u}}^{\prime}$－thĕn，s．［In Fr．anacolouthe． From Gr．ávaкódovos（analolouthos）＝want of sequenca；à priv．，and ákódouOos（akolou－ thos）＝following ；גxodovéc（akolouthen）$=$ to follow．］

Rhet．\＆Gram．：Want of aequence in a sen－ tence．Such a change in the structurc of a sentence as to render it ungrammatical．
Mn－a－oбn＇－da，s．［Ceylonese name．］A large snake，the Eunectus murinus，which occurs in the island of Ceylon．
an－z－cǒistta，s．［Dut．］A woollen diaper made in Holland for the Spanish market．
 tique，a In．Fr．Avucreontiqus；Sp．，Port．， and ital．Anacreontico．．From Anacicos，à celebrated Greek lyrio poet，who tourished about 540 B．C．His writings were elegant in diction，and melodious in cadence，but liable to cedaure from a moral poirt of view，his wine．］
A．As redjective：Pertaining to Anacreon， or to orotic poetry．
＇Prosody．Auacreontic verss：A kind of verse much uaed by Anacreon．It consists of three feet and a halr，usually spondees and iambases， though sometimes anaprests oceur in it．

It is，indeed，a raemorable fact to be recorded of a boy，that，berora completilig his Riteenth year，he had
trindated the Greek Hymu of Byacsius into Euglinh Anacreonetc verse．＂${ }^{\circ}-$ De Quincey＇e Forks（ed．1863），vol． i．，pp．71， 72
B．As substantive：
1．A verse composed in the metre called Anacreontic．［ANacheontic Verse．］
2．An erotio poem：a poenu treating on Anacreov＇s favourite aubjects，love nnd wine．
＂To the miscellanien lof Cowley］sucseed the ens－
creontipues，or paraphrastical trinslations of somo creontifues，or paraphorastical trinslations of some inttle poems，which pass，however justily，unde

ANACREONTIC．
Friend of my sonl！this gohlet olda
Twill chne that pensive tenr ：
Tis not so sweet as womntin fip
But，oh ！tis nore sincere．
Like her dclasive beam． Like her delasive herm，
＂will oteal away thy inind
But like aifections dream But like aifections dreama
It leaves no ating behind ：－
＊ăn－at－cri＇－siss，s．［Gr．ávákpıos（nnakrisis） $=$ an examiuation，an inquiry：ava（ana）＝ again，and xpiocs（lirisis）＝a aeparating кpiva（krino）$=$ to aeparate．］

Among old Civilians：Interrogation of wit beases，especially by tortnre．
an－a－ç̌c＇－1ŭs，s．［In Fr．anacycle；Sp．，Port．， \＆Ital．anaciclo；Gr．àaкvкдєє（analiuhieó）＝ to turn round igain ：avá（ana）＝again，and $\kappa v \kappa \lambda e ́ \omega$（ huh le ）$=$ to move round；кúкdos $=a$ ring or circle．So called becanse there are rows of ovaries withont flowers，placed in a eirelo round the disk．］A geaus of plants lee－ longing to the order Asteracea，or Composites The $A$ ．radiatus was brought to the sunth of Ircland in ballast，but is not a genune British plant．The Pellitory of Spain（A．pyrethrum） has a fleshy root，which，when fresh，prodinces on the hands of those who gather it first a sunsation of great cold，sad then one of burm． ing heat．In rhenmatic affections of the mouth it is cmployed as a masticatory．In other diseases it is used as a powerful ruhefa－ cient and stimulant．（Lindley：Veg．Kiugd．， p．707．）
đn＇－atem，àn－a－dēme，s．［Lat ana dema；Gr．aváomua（anadèma），for dvaঠ́є́ ${ }^{\prime} \mu a$ （anadesma）＝a band for women＇s hair．］A garland or fillet．A chaplet or crown of howers．

Iu anademu for whom they curlouly dispase
The red，the daluty white，the goodly dannask
rose．＂
Drayron：Polyolb．，Song 15 ．
of man or whan self－lov＂d will
Of man or woman should not rule in thern，
 rock，quaintly atitired．her huir was seen upon the
shoulders，an anoulem of her wand in her band＂－W．Brown：Inner Tenp／e Jfosque

Sit light in wreatis and anortemp；＂
Tonnysars：The Palace
an－$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$－dǐ a，s．［Ftym．doubtful．］A genus of Rmakes containing the $A$ ．ocellnta，or Eyed Anadia，believed to be from lndia．
an－a＇－dǐ－a－das，s．ph FFrom the typical genns Anadia（q．v．）．］A tamily of Ophidians．
ann－ă－dí－plö－sis，s．［Lat．anadiplosis，from Gr．ávaסiticoass（anautipisis）＝a doublirg back．In rhet．＝a repetition；in grain．＝a reduplication ：$\dot{\alpha} \nu \dot{\alpha}(a n \alpha)=$ again，and $\delta^{\circ} \pi \lambda \omega \sigma \iota s$ （diplosis）＝a componnding of words ：$\delta(\pi \lambda i \omega$ （diplaō）$=$ to double：हिtतдóos（diplons）$=$ double．］

Rhet．：The reduplication of a word hy the repetition at the commencement of a new clause of the word by which the former one
was terminated． was terminated．（Glossogr．Nova．）
misioriturest，inisfortuines which ombly his wirtuee brought

An＇－a－drơm，s．＇［For etym．Bce Amidiomous．］ Any fish whictr ascends rivers：the eel，for inatance．
そn－ăd＇rŏm－oŭs，$a$ ．：［Gr．ivádpopes（ena－ dromos）＝rumuing up，a fish＂runniag up＂ a river ：＇àvá（ana）＝up，and \＆oópos（drovios） $=$ a course，or running；вранё̀（dramein），pr．
 （trechó）$=$ to run．］Pertaining to such fishes as at certain seasons ascend rivers．
a－nas＇－mi－a，s．［Gr．avaцia（anaimia）＝want of blood ：av（an），priv．，sud aina（haina）＝ blood．］Bloodleasness ：a morbid atate of the system produced by losa of blood，by deprive－ tion of light and air in coal－nnines，or causes more obscare．The patient is chnracterised by great paleness，and bood－vesscis，easily traceable at other times，become unseen after great hemorrhage，or in cases of anomia． （Told \＆Bowman：Physiol．Anct．，if．295．）
an－क＇－mia，$a$ ．［Gr．äpauos（anaimas）＝blood． less；Eng．suflax－ic．］Relatiog to tha diseass
called Ancemi．l（q．v．）． called Aneenia（q．v．）．
＂If the brain be angemic，the quantity of marround－
ing fluyl will be lluge．＂一Todd \＆Downan：Physiol．
inat．vol．
$\mathbf{X n}_{\mathbf{n}}$－w－mŏt＇－röph－y̆，s．［Gr．ävaıuos（anainoos） $=$ bloodless，and $\tau \rho \circ \phi \dot{\eta}$（trophé）$=1101 r i s h 1$ ） ment． 1 Want of nourishment ；ita cause being delicieney of blood．
Zn res－thē＇sǐ－a，s．［Gr．ávaratnoia（anais－ thesict $=$ want of perception，or of feeling av（an），priv，and siofinots（nistheisis）＝per－ ception by the sensea；aiotaiomat（aistha－ nomai），fut，aioөウ̈oouac（uisthessonai）$=$ to perceiva．］Loas of feeliug；iusensibility．

 ive．$]$ deadeaing or destrovining $t$ o an anesthetic B．As substantive（Pl．）：A class of medicines which，when ithaled in the form of vapme， destroy conscionsness for a time，and with it the sense of pain．Garrod makes and thetics the third order of his sub．class，definen as mediciues acting especially upon the brain proper，but probably also mbo other portions of the central nervous system．Anong the uses to which they are putare the alleviation of pain ant spasm，the production of uncon－ acionsmess during surgical operations or par－ acionshess during surgical oprations or par－ lirilim．The best know are choroform， ttber，and nitrous oxide．
 anarethatics in the uractice of surgery．＂－Tudd \＆Bow－
man ：＂hysiol．Anut，vil．it．，p．
猪－res＇－thĕ－tige，v．t．［Anesticeria．］To render insemsinle by an anæsthetic．（Jour． Meal．soc．，ix．216．）
ăn＇－as－thisee，v．t．［Ansestiresia．］To anæs－ thetiss（Daily Telegratih，Apill 8， 1886, p．5．）
ăn－a－gă1＇－1̌̌s，s．［In Sp．anagalide；Ital． anugallide ：Lat．anagallis ；Gr．drayadnis
 （agailö）$=$ to make glorions，to adorn．］
Bot．：A genme of Primalacese（Primworts）． Two speciea oocur in Briain，tite Allagallis arcensis，the Scarlet Pimpernel，and the $A$ ． tenella，or Bog Pimpervel．The former is a well－known pilant，easily recognised ly its pretty rotate flowers，generally crimaon， though more rarely blue，flesh－ullite，coloured or white，with a purple eye opening in sun－ light，and closing when the besms of the luminary are withheld，it is sometimes cased
the Poor Man＇s Weather－glass．It flowers the Poor Man＇s Weatherglass．It flowers
from May to November．Louden says that in from May to Novenber．Loudon says that in our latitude it opens about a or a anin，and
closes abont 2 or $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ ．A very peisonons extract can be formed from it；nevertheless， the plant has been uscd in cases of madness， epilepsy，and dropsy
an＇－a－gly̆ph，s．$\quad$（Gr．àvayduфй（anagluphē）$=$
 yuvpri（gluphē）＝carving；
to linllow out，to engrave．］
Soulpture：A figure cut in low relief on a plane or smooth surface，as in the case of a cameo．
 phos）．］The aame as Anallyptic（q．v．）．

Anaglyphick Art：＂The art of carving and engraving．＂（Glossogr．Nava．）
bin，boy；pout，f6wl；cat，fell，chorus，chin，benç；go，gem；thin，this；ain，as ；expect，Xenophon，expist．－ing．


Yn-a-glyp-tioc $a, \&$ s. [Lat. anaglyptus; 1. As adj.: Wrought in low relief, embossed, 1. As adj.: Wrought in low relier, enbossed,
engraved, or enchased in low relief. Wben the design is produced by the engraving or indentation, as in the case of seals, it is then termed diaglyphic, or intaglio.
2. As substantive: Anything wronght in low relief, in the manner described under the adjective.
"Tbey rather coacera the atatuary art; though we might yet safoly. It thtiak, sdmit some
amaglypticke

 acrateh, to scrape, to grave.]

Nat. Phil.: A machlne for producing drawings or etchings in relief, from modela, coina, medals, \&c. One aent by Mr. George Hogarth Making to the Kensington Loan Collection is described in the Report (1877), p. 478.
an-a-gly̆p-tó-grăph'1c, d, [Eng. anaglyptograph; -ic.] Pertaining to the art of producing drawings or etchings in relief, or to the anaglyptograph (q.v.).
an-a-gly̆p-tŏ'saph-y, s. [Tat. anaglyptus: Gr. áváydutios (anagluptos) = wronght in low relief, embossed; ypapウ' (graphè) $=$ delineation ; $\gamma$ pápow (graphơ) = to grave, scrape, or scratch.] The art of copying works in relief. (Edinburgh Review. Worcester.)
an-ag-nör'-lisis, s. [Gr. àvaympoots (anagnörisis) $=$ jecognition : ào $(a n a)=$ again, and yyúpeos (gnōrisis) $=$ acquaintance (with each other); yvwpi $\zeta_{\omega}(g n o ̄ r i z \bar{o})=$ to make known.] Recognition; the denouement in a drama. (Bleir.)
 $=$ a knowing again : a áá (ana) = again, and
 gnanut), infin. of yเүvш́aкш (gignosko) = to know. $]$ Recog
GNORISIS (q.v.).
 gogie; Sp anagoge, anagogia; Port. \& 1tal. ancogoia; Gr. avaywor (anagogē) = a leading
 leading; áy ${ }^{\omega}(a g \bar{n})=$ to leal. $]$

Theol.: Elevation of the mind to apiritual
obiects. firm anagngy is in Dyche's Dict. (175s).

Exegetics: The pointing out of a spiriturl sense nader the literal words of portions of Scripture; the indication of a reference to New Testament doctrine in the prophecies, types, and symbols of the Old. [ANagogical.
Mect: The return of humours or the rejection of matters npward by means of the mouth

Xn-a-gŏ- $\dot{\mathbf{g}}$ ét'-i-cal, $a$. [Formed as if from Gr. avaywyitıкos (anagōgétikos), from avarwyn (anagógē) (q.v.).] Pertaining to anagoge. The same as Anagogical (q.v.). (Bailey.)

Kn-a-gŏg-1-cal, a. [In Fr. anagogique; Gr. avaycuicos (anagógikos) = raising the mind to heavenly things, mystical. 1 Pertaining (Apsnatoge : mysterions, elevated, apiritual. Applied specially to one of the four chief methods of interpreting Scripture, the other three being the literal, the allegorical, and the tropological nuet hods.)
"Anagogkal. Mysterious, or which bath Aa ele-
vated, raized, and uncommon aignication." "Which is an anagagicat trope or bygh speakyrige of my lordid atove hyll compan
at the Romythe Foxe, fol. so.
"From the former of these two have been drawn certain senass and expositions of Scriptures, which had need be contained wid the other philoworhical, Bacon: Adrancement of Learn., ble in.
"Wo can oot apply them [prophecles] to him, hit hy a myeth
ăn-a-gŏg'-1-cal-1̆y, adv. [Eng. anagogical; ly.] Mysteriously, with syiritnal elevation; -ly.] Mysteriously, with syiritnal
ăn-ą-gŏg'-ics, *ăn-a-gŏg-ioks, s. pl. [Gr. àvaywyıкós (anagögitos) = mystical.] The sturly of mystical subjects.

The ootes apon that constitotlon say that the Miena Torah was compoosdout of the cabilisticts and
 thons pretended to he derive
son: state of the Jetion, p. 248
an'-a-graxm, s. [In Sw. anagram; Ger. anagramm; Fr, anagramme; Sp. anagrama; Port. backwards, and үpáццa (gramma) $=$ that whtch is drawn or written, a letter : $\gamma \rho \alpha \phi \omega($ (oraphö) $=$ to grave, to write.]
+1. The letters of any word read backwarda. Thus in a atire on the Whig government under Lord Melbourne, which appeared in a provincial Tory paper, the political leader was described as Enruoblem, which was aimply Melbourne apelled backwards.
2. The letters of any word or words transpoaed in their order 80 as to make another word, or more generally a short gentence. Thus the lettera in the name of William Noy Attorney-General to Charles I., who toiled hard in his vocation, become, when transposed, I moyl in law. Similarly Gaten becomes by transposition angel, and Mary, army. The practice was not much in vogue among the Greeks and Romans, but it was cont mon among the Jewish cabalists. Among European nations it first began to be extensively employed in the sixteenth century Sometimes writers put not their own name but its anagram on their works; tlius, Calvin put not Calvinus, but its anagram Alcuinus, on the edition of his Institutes published at Strasburg in 1539. In certain cases mathematicians who had made dis coveries for which they wished to claim priority without communicating their secret, gave forth its anagram instead of itself. This was done by Galileo, Huyghena, and Sir Isaac Newton. Sometimes these anagrans werc intentionally so obsenrely worded, and of such a length, as to render their solution almost impossible. Thus Galileo announced his observations on Saturn:-Smaismrmilme poeta leumi bone nugttaviras $=$ aldissimum planetam tergeminum observavi (I have obplaneusm that the most distant planet is tripleformed). Huyghens also announced his dis covery of Saturn's ring in the following ana gram :-aааааая cocec d eceee iiiiiii 1111 mm annnnannn 0000 pp a rr s itttt unumu $=$ annuto cingitur, tenul poto (it is surrounded by a slender ring, nowhere coherent, inclined to the ecliptic).

Though all ber parts be uot in th' nasual place.
if we might mat the letters but ,ine way.
Io that lean dearth of words, what connd we say?
Thy genlus calls thee not to purchase tame
In keen lam hicke but myid anartam*
$\mathbf{a n n}_{\mathrm{n}}$-a-grăm, v.t. [From the substantive.] To construct an anagram by transposing the letters of any particular word. (Warburton. Worcester.)
ăn-a-grạm-măt'-ic, ăn-a-grạm-măt'-i-cal, a. [From Gr. àá (ana), and ypaцна́tıós (grammatikos); àváypauнa (anayramma) $=3 n$ anagran.] Contairing an anagram
"For whom wat devised Pallas's defensive shield. with Gorzon's head thereon. With this anagramma.
tical word."-Camden. "Sotue Iplaces] have continued anagrammarical appellations, from hali their own and their wirea
names lolned together."-Strift: On Barb. Denom. in Ireani.
ăn-ą-gram-măt'-1-cal-1̆y, alv. [Eug. anagrammatical; -ly.] After the manner of an anagrani
"Please to cast your eye anafrimmationdy upon
the name of the halsmum: y ou will find Covenlunt

ăn-a-grăm'-mat-issm, s. [Gr. ӓvaypaццатưpós (anagrammatismos).] The art or practice of making anagrams.
"The only quintessence that hithertu the alchymy metagraumatism. which is a diasolutions of simame
 out addition, zultraction, or change of any letter into
different words. making some pertect sense appliahle to the person nime
ăn-a-gram'-mat-ist, s. [From Gr. a $\nu$ a

who makes anagrans.
"To his lo. ${ }^{\text {tr }}$. Mr. W. Anhrey, an ingenlous ann
grammaris, late grammatis',
ăn-a-grăm'-mat-ize, w.t. IIn Fr. ana, grammatiser; Port anagrammatisar; 1tal. ann grammatizzare; Gr, араурациатіऽш (anogram matizō.] To make anagrams.

Othors suppowe that by , mentioned in the meventy

ăn'-@-graxph, s. [Gr. avaypapp! (anagraphé) $=$ (a writing up, a record ; apaypápw (anagrapho) (graph $\overrightarrow{\text { o }}=$ to write.]

1. An inventory ; a regiater
2. A commentary.
a-na'-grǒs, s. [Sp.] A Spanish meaaure for grain nsed chlefly in Seville, and containing about two buahels.
än-a-gy'-ris, s. [In Port. anagyro; Ital. anigiride; Lat. anagyros; Gr. iváypes (anaguris) and áváyvpos (anaguros): ává (ana) = backwards; yupos (guros) $=$ a circle. $]$ A genus of papilionaceous plants, one of the Ciatropical Enpodalyriez. The A. fetida, a bush with trifoliolate leaves and yellow racemoae flowera, has purgative properties, and its aeeds are narcotic
ann-ai'-ma, a. [Gr. $\dot{\alpha}=$ withont, and acea (haima) $=$ blood; $\dot{\alpha}$ dacuía (anaimia) $=$ want of blood.] A zoological term used by Aristotle, and aignifying without blood. It need acarcely be added that Aristotle's idea of the bloodless character belonging to certain animals was wholly erroneous. [Аллемia.]
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-nal, a. [From Lat. anus = the anus.] Pertaining to the anns.

Ichthyol. : The anal fir is the fin placed on the lower part of a fish's body, and so far behind as to be near the anus.
the first rays of the dorsal and anal ana."Grift in's Cuvier, vol. x., p. 7
ăn-ăl'-çite, ăn-ăl'-çime, s. In Ger.
 because by rubbing it becomea weakly electric.] A mineral classed by Dana as the type of his Avalcite gronp. It oceurs isometric, in trapezobedrons, and massive granular. Its hardness is 5 to $5 * 5$, its ap. gr. $2 \cdot 22$ to $2 \cdot 29$ or $2 \cdot 288$, the justre vitreous, the colour transpareut to opaque. It is brittle. It consists of ailica 51 to $55^{\circ} 12$, alnmina $22 \cdot 23$ to $24 \cdot 13$, lime $0 \cdot 27$ to $5 \cdot 82$, soda 6.45 to $14 \cdot 65$, yotassium 0.55 to 446 , and water 7.68 to $9 \% 5$. It is found in Scotland in the Kilpatrick and Campsie Hills, at Bowling, in Glen Farg, on the Calton 1 ill near Edinburgh, and at Kilmalcolm; in Ireland in Antrim; in the Faroe Iales; in various other parts of Europe; in Nova Scotia, Canada, and the United States.

- Dana considers Picranalcime probably to be analcite altered by the magnesian procese, and Cluthalite also to he changed analcita.
analcime carnea,s [Lat. carnea $=$ fleshy; from caro, genit. carnis = flesh.] The old name for Sabcolite (q.v.).
analclte gronp, s. A group of minersls the Zeolite section of his Hydrous Silicates.
àn-ạ-lěc'-ta, s. pl. [ANalects.]
ăn-a-lĕc'-tǐc, $a$. [From Gr. àvadéктikos (aniclejitikos).] Pertaining to analects: as an analertic magazine-i.e., one containing essays or selections. (Webster.)
ăn'a-lěcts, ăn-a-lĕc'ta, s. pl. [la Ger. analekten; Fr. analectes; Sj. analectos. From
 (anulehtos) $=$ choice, select. 1
* 1 . Crumbs which fall from the talle; " the remains or
(Dyche, 1758. )

2. A collection of ahort literary productions, as essays or jottings; "certain parts or por" tions selected out of different authors." (Dyche.)
ăn-a-1ĕm'-ma, s. [1n Ger. \& Lat. analemma From Gr. àáえnura (anolémma) $=$ that which is used for repairing or supporting anything ávaдaц $\alpha^{\prime} \nu \omega$ (analambanō) = to take up: ave $(a n a)=u p$, and $\lambda a \mu \beta a \nu \omega($ lamban $\bar{\theta})=$ to take. $]$ nlane of the meridian orthograplically made by a straight line and ellipses, the eye being supprosed at an infinite distance, and is the east or west point of the honizon.
fãte, făt, färe, ạidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pŏt.


2．Mech ：An instrument made of brass or wood on which the projaction bow mentioned is drawn，with an horizon or cursor fitted to it， in which the oolstitial colure and all circles tric，all circlea oblique to the eye as ellipses， and all the planee of which pass through the eye as atrajglt lines．The adalcmma now deacribed ia used for illustrating，at least with an approach to eccuracy，tbe various astrono－ mical problems．
 sìos，s．［Gr．ává入 $m \psi$ ıs（analēpsis）$=\dot{a}$ taking up，restorstion；ivadaцßàv（analambanō）， reatore to health：avó（ana）and inusóvw （lambanō），fut．$\lambda \eta$＇भ $\psi$ о $u a$（lépsomai）$=$ to take．］
1．The nugmeutation or nutrition of an emaciated body；recovery of strength after diaease．（Quincey，dc．）
2．The nama given by Johannes Anglicus and Riveriua to a kind of epilepsy which is said to pruceed from disorder of the atomach．It is aometimea used in a more extended gense for epilapsy io general．（Parr．）
an－a－lĕp＇－tic，＊an－a－lép＇－tick，a．\＆s． ［In Fr．analeptique；from Gr．\＆́vaגךптıкós （analëptikos）．］
1．As auljective：Restorative．
＂Analeptick medicines echerish th
Analeptic Tonics：In Garrod＇a classification of medicines，the same as blood tonics or blood restoratives（q．v．）
2．As subst．：A medicine designed to impart tone to the system，restoring flesh，strength， and cheerfuhess after sickness or weakness from whatever canse；a restorative．

## 

Puthol．：Insensibility to pain；Inability to feel paio．
 ［Aliene．］To alienate．
 1）Spoctiswoode：Style of Writt，（Boucher．）
a－năl＇－ŏ－găl，a［Eng analog（y）；－al．］ The same as Analocous．
Kn－a－1ŏg＇－1̆－cal，a．［In Fr．analogique；Sp．， Port．，\＆Ital．analogico；Lat．analogicus；Gr． ivanoyıкos（analogilos）＝proportional，analo－ gous．

## ＊I．Analogous．

＂There Is placed the minerals betwcen the ioani－ mate and vegetulle province，participating tomething
－Dr．Johason draws the following distinc－ tion between the words analogous and ana－ logical：＂Analogous signifies having relation， and analogical having the quality of repre－ aenting relation．
2．Logic and Ordinary Lang．：Pertaining to snalogy；pertaining to resemblances of any kind，on whieh may be founded reasoning falling short of the conelnsiveness possessed by induction．［ANalogy，Induction．］

Tsthe cases io which analogical cevidence affords lo itselt any very high degree of probahility sre，as we
have just observed，only those in which the xesenn．
 Logic，2nd ed．（1st6）Yol．2L，ch．xx．，p． 103.
3．Biol．：Pertaining to two animals，two plants，or even au auimal and a plant，whieh in certain respects resemble each other；the aimilarity，however，being one of analogy only， and not of affinity．［Analogv，Affinity．］
＂All analogical resemblances，as of a whale to a，
ash ch．viti．p． 230.
Xn－a－lŏ＇̇＇－1－cal－1y̆，adv．［Eng．analogical； ly．］In an analogical manner．

We are often obliged to ure these words anatogically to express other powers of the miad which
are of avery different nature．
the Human Mind ： $\operatorname{lnquiry}$ init
ไn－ạ－lŏg＇－ǐ－cąl－něss，s．［Eag．analogical； ness．］The quality of being analogical ；fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy．
＊an－ă1＇－ög－íe，s［Analogv．］
ạn－al＇－あg－iscm，s．［In Ger．analogism；Fr． analogisme；Port analogismo．From Gr． reconsiderstion a goumos）$=$ fresh calculation， proportionate calculation；from af avaloyisomat
（analogizomai）$=$ to count up again ：iva（ana） $=$ again，and $\lambda o \gamma i \zeta$ о $\mu a s$（logizomai）$=$ to count．］

1．An argament from the canae to the effect． （Johnson．）
2．Inveatigation of things by the analogy which they bear to each other．（Crabb．）
ann－al＇－tg－Ist，s．［Eng．analog（y）；－ist．］One Who on a particular occasion，or hebitually， reasons from analogy．（Webster．）
$\dagger$ ann－ali－б安－ize，v．t．［Eng．analog（y）；－ize．Gr． avanoyísoual（analogizomai）．］［ANalogism．］ To reason from analogy；to explain by meana of analogy．
＂We have syatema of material bodies diversely represent the object of the deefire which is $a n$ nalogize yy attraction or gravitation．－－Cheyne：On Regimen Natural Analogy，$\%$ ．

† a－năl＇－ó－gŏn，s．［Nent．of Gr．adj．：̀vá ${ }^{2}$ oyos （analogos）＝proportionate，analogous to．］That which is analogons to something else．
an－ă＇ analogo；Lata analogus；Gr．ávàiopos（analogns） $=$ proportionate to．］
1．Logic \＆Ond．Lang．：Presenting some analogy or resemblance to ；parallel to in some respect；similar，like．
＂The lsuguaje is annlogous wherever a thing the same thing，power，or principle in a lower but more knowa formu．＂－coleridge：Alds to Refection
the
seives pian with forcsight and calcuiation wo oar－ erves usiae＂－Owen：Classif．of the Mammatia，p． 62 ．
If It is followed by to of the thing to which the resemblance is perceived．
lected that the particular parts priacipally ob

2．Gramnar．Nouns are aonetimea divided into univocal，equivocal，and analogous． （Whately：Lagic，bk．ii．，ch．v．，§ I．）
3．Pyro－electricity．Analogous pole is the name given to the end of a crystal which shows positive electricity when the tempera－ ture is rising．It is opposed to antilogous pole（q．v．）．（Atkinson：Ganot＇s Physics，§ isi．）
4．Biology
（a）Having a rclation of analogy，but not one of affinity．
EThe pigeons in one order the Rasores］，and the Edentates in the other［Unigulatal fallow next：let us theretore ace how far these groupa are analogous．＂
（b）Having a relation of aoalogy combined with one of affinity．
＂The two owls，the two tyrant fy－catechers（Pyro cephalus），and the dove，sme also smaller than the round the Wordd，ch．xvil．
Analogous variation：Variations of a similar charscter in different species，genera，\＆c．
＂Many of these resenblances are nore probahiy due to analogous variation，which toliows，as I have eise haviog ainilar constitution，and having，beea acted on by simillar causes joducing yariability．＂－Darwin？

an－al－すg－oŭs－ly̆，adv．［Eng．analogous ［y．］In an analogous manner
＂Can you，then，denonstrate from his unity，or
 vacaliy；，the equivocally or or a nana be emplogouely．－erther unt Logic，bk．in，ch．v．，${ }_{1}{ }^{\text {or }}$
an＇－a－lōgue，s．［Fr．analogue $=$ analogous Gr．avainoyos（analogos）＝proportionate to
 cording to reason；analogous to．］That which resembles something eise lo one or more respeets．
Specially：
I．Philol．：A word io one language corre aponding to a word in another．
＂A．（Sanscrit）ap，water，the analogue of the Latiu
aqua．$-K \in y$ ：Phitological Eseay（1868），p．258．
2．Biol．：A part of an animal or plant which has the same funetion as another part in second animal or plant differently organised． ［Homologue．］
3．Geol．：Any body which corresponds with， or beara great resemblanee to，anuther body． （Espeeially used by geologista in comparing fossil remaina with living apecimens．）
nshes，whose gearest living analogue is the Port Jnck－

 Dan．analogia；Ger．\＆Fr．analogie；Sp．，Port， Ital．，\＆Lat．analogia；all from Gr．ava入oyia （analogia）$=($（ ）equality of ratioa，proportion ； （2）annlogy；ìá（ana），bnd $\lambda$ óyos（logos）
a ratio，dc．；$\lambda e \gamma \omega($ legö $)=$ to count．］
A．Ord，Lang．：Similitude of relationa between one thing and other（see B．，Logic， No．I．），or auch resemblances as are described other ia compared ia preceded by to or with．）

## ＂The curatogy of Religion，Natural and Revealed，to

 Butler，LLLD．，late Lord Bishop of Durram ${ }^{\text {n }}$If When both are mentioned together they are connected by the word between．
world and the inat analogy betwoen the vegetahie

B．Technically：
I．Logic：
1．Resemblance of relatione，a meaning given to the word hrst by the mathematieians， and adopted by Ferguson，Whately，and，as one of various sensea，by John Stuart Mill． To call a country like England，which has gent ont varions colonies，the mother country， implies that there ia an analogy between the relation in which it atands to its colonies and that which a mother holds to her children． （Mill＇s Logic．（See B．，II．，Math．）
2．More usually：Resemblance of any kind on which an argument fallitug short of induc－ tion may be founded．Under this meaning the element of relation is not speeially dis－ tinguished from others．＂Analogical redson－ ing，in this second sense，may be reduced to
the following formulin：Two things resemble each other in onc or more respects；a eertain proposition is true of the one，therefore it is true of the other．＂If an invariable conjunc－ tion is made ont between a property in the tion is made ont between a property in the
one case and a property in the other，the argument rises ahove analogy，ant hecomes an induction on a limited basis；lut if no such conjunction has been made out，then the argunent is one of analogy merely．Ac－ cording to the number of qualities in one body which agree with those in another，may it be ressoned with confidence that the as yet nnexamined qualities of the two bodies will nlso be found to eorrespond．（Mill＇s logic， pp． 98 －107．）Metaphor and allegory address the imagination，whilst analogy npeals to the reason．The former sre founded on similarity of appearances，of effects，or of ineidental eir－ cumstances；the latter is luilt up on more essential resemblancea，which afford a proper basis for reasoning．
IL．Math．：Proportion：the similitude of ratios．（Euelid，Bk．V．，Def．8．）
III．Grammar：Conformity with the struo－ ture or the genins of a language．
IV．Biol．：The relation between parts whieh agree in function，as the wing of a bird and that of a butterfy，the tall of a whale and that of a fish．（Huxley＇s Clussif．of Animals， 1809，Gloss．）Relations of analogy were made very prominent in the system of the now ex－ tinct Quinnry Seliool of zoologists．They are to be carefully distinguished from those of affinity．［AFFinity．］
eagie to the the analogy＂－Smainson．CCavil．of Birde， 1.345 ．
＂The unalogy between the sway and the ostrich is another，while the analogy between the bee aud tha
weaving birds（Ploceanz）${ }^{5}$ another．－lbid．
$\dagger$ ăn＇－a－lȳş－a－ble，a．［Anslvzable．］

ăn＇－a－lȳs－ẽr，s．［ANALYZER．］
an－al＇－yss－is，s．［In Sw．analys；Dan．apalyots； Ger．analyse（Logic），analysis（Math．）；Fr．\＆ Port．analyse；Sp．analisis；Ital．analisi． From Gr．aváNvars（antalusis）＝（1）a loosing， releasing；（2）a diasolving，the resolution of a whole into its parts，analysis opposed to genesis or synthesis；in Logic，the rednction of the imperfect figures into the perfect one； （3）the solution of a problem，\＆c．：divádíw
 and $\lambda \nu^{\prime} \omega(l u \bar{o})=$ to loose．］
A．Ordinary Language：
I．Gen．：The aet of analysing；the atate of being analysed；the result of such investiga－ tion．The selvaration of anything physical， mental，or a mere conception into its con－ stituent elementa．（A scientific word which
 －＊ion，－sion，－cionn＝shŭn；－fion，－sion＝zhŭn．－tious，－slous，－clous，ceous＝shŭs．－ble，－dle，sc．＝bẹl，dọl．
mas partially established tuself in ordinary peech. ' [Axalyzat, 8.]
 knorantin-Gianville
Used specially-
(1.) In some of the senses given under B. (q.v.).
of thin sthereal waves froto consciousnest the ahock ed, wiiL. p $15 \%$.
(2.) A ayllabns, conspectus, or exhibition of the heads of a discourse; a synopsis, \& brief abstract of a sobject to enably a reader more readily to comprehend it when it is treated at length. Thoa Lindley, in his Vegstable Eingdom, presents a conspectus of the several orders of plants nnder the heading "Artificial Analysis of ths Natural Orders.
B. Technically:
I. Math: The term analysis, signifying an unloosing, as contradistinguished from synthesis = a putting together, was first employed by the old Greek geometricians to characterise one of the two processcs of investigation which they pursmed. The Analytical Method of inquiry has been defined as the art or method of finding ont the truth of a proposition by first supposing the thing done, and then reasoning back step by step till one arrives at some admitted truth. It is called also the Method of Invention or Resolution. A nalysi. in Mathematics may he exercised on Analysi. in mathematics may be exercised oo Thite or on infinite nagnitudes or numbers. T3a analysis of finite quantities is the same as
incoious arithmetic or algebra. That of iofimites, called also the new analysis, is particularly used in fuxions or the differential calculus. But analysis could be employed also in geometry, thongh Euclid preferred to make his immortal work synthetic; it is therefore a departure from correct language to use the word analysis, as mauy on the Continent do, as the antithesis of geometry; it is opposed, as already mentioned, to synthesis, and to that alone.
"Calculations of this natare require a very high analyeis for their successiul yeriormamee, srach as is

II. Chem. : The examination of bodiea with the view of ascertaining of what substances they are composed, and in what proportion they are composed, and in what proportion
these substances are contained in them. The former is called quelitative and tha latter former is called que
quantitatire analyais.
"Trbe following method may be adopted for thls
kind of quantictive analysis."-Todid \& Borman.

Chemical analysis is classified into Blowpipe, Qualitative, (Iravimetrical, and Volumetric analysis; and the Proximate and the Ultimate analysis of organic bodies.

1. Llowpipe Anatysis: The substances examined by the blowpipe are (1) heated alone on charcoal; (2) heated on a platinum wire With borax (q. v.) ; (3) with microcosmic salt, $\mathrm{NaH} .\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right) \mathrm{PO}_{4}+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$; (4) with sodium carbonate; (5) on a piece of charcoal which has been moistened with a few drops of nitrate of cobalt; (6) fascd with jrotassium nitrate. The rezetions are given under the respective metals (q.v.). (Consult Plattner on the Blowpipe.)
2. Qualidrsive Arullysis is employed to tind ont the crmposition and properties of any unknown yoibstance, and to separate different Suhatances from each other. It is performel in the following manner:-The substance is dissolved in distilled water; if not aoluble in
water, then in hydrochloric acid or in aquawater, then in hydrochloric acid or in aqua-
regia; if insoluble in these, it is fused with regia; if insoluble in these, it is fused with
sodium carbonate. The commoner bases and acils contained in the solution are tested for as follows :-
Add hydrochloric acid. A white precipitate is either AgCl (argentic chloride), $\mathrm{Hg}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ (nercurous chloride), or $\mathrm{PbCl}_{2}$ (plumhic chloride). Filter; pass $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~s}$ (sulphuretted hydrozen gaa) through the filtrate. A bluck precipitute is either PbS (plumbic auphide), CaS (cupric sulphide), HgS (mercuric sulphide), or $\mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{z}_{3}$ (sulphide of bismuth). A yellow precipitate is either CdS (cadminm sulphide), $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ ar $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{5}$ (sulphides of arsenic), or SnS ${ }^{\text {(stannic }}$ sulphide) A brown precipitate is Sns (stannous sulphide). An orange precipitate is Sbas $_{3} s_{3}$ (antimonic sulphide).
Filter; boil tha flltrate to expel $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$, add a few drops of nitrie acid, and boil to oxidise the and then add chloride of ammonium and ammunia A red precipituse is $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ (ferric
oxids) . ${ }^{4}$ ' bbsish-groen 'prectpitate is $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ (aluminic oxide), or phosphates, borates, and oxalates.

Filter; to the filtrate add sulphide of ammonium, A black precipitate is either Cos (sulphide of cobalt), or NiS (sulphide of nickel). A pink precipitate turning brown is MnS (sulphide of manganess). A white precipitate is ZnS (sulphids of zino).
Filter; to the filtrate sdd ammonium carbonate. A white precipitate is either $\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}$, $\mathrm{SrCO}_{3}$ or $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ (earbonates of barium, stronthum, or calcium)

Filter ; divide the fiftrate into two parts. To one part sdd $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ (sodium phosphate). A white precipitate is $\mathrm{Mg}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right) \mathrm{PO}_{4}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, other part is evaporated to dryness, heated other part is evaporated to dryness, heated
atrongly to drive off the ammoniacal calts, atrongly to drive off the ammoniacal calts, and soda.
Ammoniacal salts are tested for in the originat solntion by adding caustic potash, which liberates ammonia, $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$, which is recognised by ita smell, and by its turning red litmus paper blue.
The salphides of arsenic, antimony, and tin are soluble in sulphids of ammoninm, and are re-precipitated by $\mathbf{H C l}$.
Ths tests for the other rarer metals and acids, and the confirmatory tests for the above, are given under their respsctive namea (q. . .).

Acide may be tested for as follows:-Carbonic, hydrosulphuric, hydrocyanic acids ars liberated by stronger acids with effervescence. Carbonic, arsenious, arsenic, chromic, boracic, phosphoric, oxalic, hydroftuoric, and silicic acids give from a neutral solution a white precipitate, with $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$ (barium chtoride), whith dissolves in hydrochloric acid; but sulphoric scid gives a white precipitate imsulpharic in acids.
Tartaric and citric acids are recognised by the precipitate charring when heated, and emitting fumes of peculiar odour
Chloride of ealcium, with phosphoric and boracic acida, gives a wehite precipitate, which is soluble in acetic acid; also with oxalic and hydrofluoric acids, a white precipitate, insoluble in acetic acid.
Nitrate of silver $\left(\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}\right)$ gives a black precipitate with hydrosulphuric acid, a yellow precipitate with arsenious, phosphoric, and silicicacid; a red precipliate with chromic and silsenic acid; and a vehite precipitate with arsenic acid; and a achite frecipitate with boracic and oxalic acids. All
tates are soluble in nitric acict.
Nitrate of silver ( $\mathrm{AgNO} \mathrm{S}_{3}$ ) gives a precipitate insoluble in nitric acid with hydrochloric, hydrocyanic, hydrobromic, and hydriodic acids.
Ferric chloride ( $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{6}$ ) gives a red colour with acetic acid and sulphocyanic acid ; s blach precipitate with gallic and tannic acids; a blue precipitate with ferrocyanides,
Nitric acid ( $\mathrm{HNO}_{8}$ ) and chloric acid $\left(\mathrm{HClO}_{3}\right)$ are not precipitated by any reagent. Their qalts deflatrate on ignited charcoal
For conirmatory tests for acids, see under their respective names. (See Fresenjus', Galloway's, or Will's Qualitative Analysis.)
3. Gravimetrical Analysis, or quantitative analysis by weight, is the method of separating out of a weighed quantity of a compound its conatituents, either in a pure stats or in the forn of some new substance of known composition, and accurately weighing the products; from the resulta of these operations the percentage of the constituents contained in the cubstance can be determined. (For mothods see Fresenius' Quantilative Analysis.)
4. Volumetrical Analysis, or quantitative analysis by measure, flctermines the amount of the constituents contained in a given solution by-
(a) Neutralisation of a measured quantity of the liquid by a certsin volnme of a standard solution of acid or alkali.
(b) By the quantity of a standard solution of an oxidising or reducing agent required to oxidise or reduce a measured quantity of the liquid to be tested.
(c) By observing when no further precipitation takes place on sdding the standard solution of the reagent to a known voltuare of the liquid to be tested. (See Sutton's Volumetric Analysis snd Mohr's Titrirmethode.)
5. By Proximate Analysis we determina the amount of sugar, fat, resin, alkaloid, \&c., contained in an organic compound, each of these
being ramoved and separsted by titrent solvents, de
6.' By Ulitimate Analysis of an organic gubstance we determine the percentage of curbon, hydrogen, oxyren, sitrogen, sulphar, and
phosphorus contained in it. "Thus the amonnt phosphorus contaimed in it. "Thus the amonnt burning a weighed quantity of the substance In 's combustion tabe along with oxide of copper; and collecting the water produced in a weighed $U$ tube filled with chloride of cal eium, and the carbanic acid gas in weighed bulus filled with caustic pot
senims' Quantitative Analysis,)
III. Other sciences, Logic, Metaphytics, Philo logy, dia : The geparatlon of anything which becomes the object of sciantifie inquiry into its constituent elements; also the result thus obtained.

an'-a-1y̆st, s. [In Fr. analyste; Port. anaIysta.] One who analyses; one who practises or understands analysis.
"I beg leave to repest and inssist that I cousider the

 onalytique; Sp. \& Ital. avalitico; Port. onaly tico. From Gr. ávaluviкós (analutilos)] Pertaining to analysis ; resolving onything, of whatever character, into its constituent parts. (lt is opposed to syntietical.) [Analytics.]
"If, however, Loglc be divided into the Annlytic branct and the synthetic, Hic LEenthaml Les litt be Bowring. Eentham Hows vait p st
an-a-1yt'-1-cal-1y, adv. [Eng. analytical; -ly.] In an analytical manaer.
-"If this were enalytically and carefnlly done . . .
ăn-ă-ly̆t'-ics, *ăn-a-ly̆t'-ick, s. [From Eng. analytic (q.v.). In Ger. analytik; Fr. analytique.]
Logic: The department of logic which treate of analysis.
-i The form analytick is in Glossogr. Nova.
"Towards the composition and structure of which are propositions, snd the peats of propositions which

ăn'-a-1 $\overline{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{z}-\mathbf{a}-\mathrm{ble}$, a. [Eng. analyze; -able.] Capable of being maalyzed.

ăn'-a-1ȳz-a-ble-něss, s. (Eng. analyze; -able; -ness,] The state of being analyrabla. (iVebster.)
ăn-a-1 $\bar{y} z-\bar{a}$ '-tlon, s. [Eng. analyze; ation.] The act of analyzing. (Gent. Mag. Worcester.)
 sera; Dau. analysere; Ger. anulysiren; Fr .
analyser; Port. andysar.] [Anslysis.] To resolve anything, of whatever character, into its constituent elements.
we trice words back aty ine haguage, that is to say, it we arrive not ht letters, but at roots. Max ATCler:

pleasurex or I presnme, can analyze the sensationa of
ăn'a-lȳze, s. [Gr. àvádvoıs (aralusis)] Analysis. [ANalvis.]
"The dnapyze of it [a little tractate] naty be sured.

ăn'-a-1̄̄zed, ăn'-a-1̄̄şed, par. par. [Ax~ Lyze, Analyse, v.]


 byen or analyes；－er． 1 ，
1．Gen．：One who or that whid enalyses． 2．Optics：The name given to a crystal mintor or other instrament used to exhiblt the fict of ligbt having undergone polarisation．

 ＂Onr ineipient blue elond ta a virtuah Nicol＇s priam， and betreen it and the zent prisua we can produce all the effects obtnimeble between the polariser and analywrof ${ }^{4}$ y
 ［Analyze，Analyaz，v．］
－ð̆n－ăm＇ayl，v．l．［Enamel．］
旡－a－mirt＇－e，s．［Etym．douhtfuL．］
Bot．：A genua of plants belonging to the order Menispernageex，or Menisprermads．The A．oocculus proiluces the seed cylled Cocculns Inlicus，which is poisonous，but yields a fatty ofl on being crashed．

 $n \vec{e} k \overline{0} \overline{0}=$ to remind one of anything；avá（ano） $=$ agnin，and $\mu \mu \mu \nu \dot{j} \sigma \omega=($ mimnéshio $)=$ to re miad．］
Rhet．：A figare calling to mitad anythtag which has been forgotten．（Glossogr．Nova．）
 （anamnestikos）$=$ able to recall to mind．］
I．As adj．：Pertaining to anamueais；acting as a remembrancer．
2．As substantive：A medicine believed to restore the memory．（Glossogr．Noma．）
 leas correctiy an àm－min－あ－na＇－ta，s．pl． Vertebrates that have no amaion．
 Osta．
 8．［In Ger．，Pr．，\＆Port．anamorphose．From
 anew ：àza（ana）＝again，and بóphwosts（mor－ phösis）$=(1)$ shapiog，monlding；（2）from
 （morphē）$=$ forin．］
Perspective：A projection of any object in such a way，that if looked at from one point such a way，that if lookec at from onie point of view it will appear deformed；whilst from
another it is properly proportionod．Some－ timea the object is ka projected that to the naked eye it appears deformed，whilst a mirror of a particular shape will at once present it in its proper aspect．
ăn－ămp＇－siss，s．［Altered from Gr．àváxauцuts （anakampsis）$=$ a tarning round or back；re－ turn．］A genns of fishes of tha family Labridae （Wrasses）．They are from the Indian Ocean．
－T Cuvier，\＆c．，spell this word anampses．
 Dan．，Ger．，Fr．，Sp．，\＆Ital ananas；Port． anamas or anancz．From namas，the Guiana name．］
I．Ord．Lang．（Of the forms anana，ancuns， and ananassa．）The pinc－apple．
1．The pine－apple．
Witness，thou best anAna，thout，the pride Of vegotable life beyond whate er
The poeta luagid in the golden age． The poets imag＇din the goiden age． me fror
2．A fruit of the same family－the Bromelia Pinguin，called in the West Indies Penguin； but，of course，not to be confounded with the well－k nown bird of the same name．
II．Technically．（Of the form ananassa only．）
Botany：A genas of Bromeliacee（Bromel－ worts），to which the pine－apple，A．sutiva， belongs．［Pins－APPLe．］
ăn－ăn－chȳ＇tĕs，s，［From Gr．$\dot{\alpha}$, priv．；ä $\gamma \chi \omega$ （angcho）$=$ to preas tight，to strangle．＂Not pressel．＂（Owen．）．］Agenus of Echinoderms occurring ia Cretaceous atrata．
ăn－ăn＇－dril－a，a［See Anannroues．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteracere （Compositea）．The A．diecoidea has mucila－ ginovs and other leaves．（Lindley：Veget． ginovs and othe
Kingd．，p．708．）
 $=$ without a huaband；dríp（aner），genit． àoopós（andros）＝a man，．．．a husband．］
Bot．：Pertaining to a flower which fo deati－ tute of stamens；as are the females of sll


1．Mulbery．2．Cominam Birch．S．Buirath．
moncecious and diæcious plants；for example， the willows．
＊an－ăhg＇－ër，v．t．［ANQER．］To anger，to th－ cense．

ăn－ăhg＇－u－lar，$a$［Gr．av（ $(n)$ ，priv．，and Eng．angular（q．v．）．］Not angular．

## ＊an－ăn＇－treş，conj．［Enaunter．］

ăn＇－a－păst，ăn＇－a－pĕst，s．［In Ger．ana päst；Fn．anapesta；Sp．\＆Port．anapesto；Lat． anaprestus．From Gr．áv＇ánaloros（anapaistos）， as auhatantive＝anapest；as adj．＝struch back；ávataiou（anupaiō）$=$ to strike again or back；$\dot{\alpha} v \dot{\alpha}(a n a)=$ again；$\pi \alpha i \omega($ paī̄ $)=$ to strike．］

Prosody ：A foot consisting of threc syllables ： the first two short，and the third loag．It may，front one point of view，be considered the reverse of a dactyl，which has the first syllable long，and the sccoad and third short． In Latin，Hélence is an amrest．In English it is difficult to find single words，each consti tuting an anapest；the tendency in our language being to prononnce trisyllables as dactyls．Overflow and varions other worls beginming witl over may be made anapests thus，ö｜vér｜fōw，ö｜ver｜reach，though they might also be made anuluinacers，ol vër $\mid$ föu； $\bar{o} \mid$ vër $\mid$ reach．The following is an ananastic
 hōst．

An anapest is all their musicis gang．

ăn－a－pǎs＇－tio，† ăn－a－pĕs＇－tǐc，＊ăn－à－ pes－tick，$a$ \＆s．［In Fr．unapestivue；Lat． anepcesticus；Gr．àvaтatatuós（anapaistikos）．］

I．As adjective：Pertaining to an anapæst．
Anapcestic Verse：A verse consisting mainly of anaprests．［ANAPAST．］
 anapeztic
risionz
2．As subbtantive：An anaprstic line or verse．
＂：sind is sereral seeming examples，where n ana．
ăn－a－păest＇－ĭ－cal，† ăn－a－pĕs＇tǐc－al，$a$ ． ［Eng．anapoestic，anapestic；al．］The aame as Anapestic，adj．（Worcester．）
ăn－a－păest＇－1－cali－ly̆，＋ăn－a－pěst＇－1－cal－ 1垍，adv．［Fng．anancestical，anapestical；－iy．］ After the manner of an anapest，or an ana－ peatic verse．（Christian Observer．Worcester．）
＊a－nä＇pes， $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ ．［See def．］A corruption of＂of Naples，＂uscd to deseribe a kind of fustian formerly made in that city．（N．E．D．）
＂A wealt towand the band of fastian anapes．＂－
Laneham：Letter 3 ．
an－aph＇orta；s＇［In Ger．anapher：Fr． anaphore；Fort．\＆Lat anaphora From Gr． àvapopi（ anapionere）＝a bringing up，a raising； dvapepes（anaphero）＝to bring or carry up avá $(a n a)=$ up，and фépw（phero $)=$ to carry．］ Rhetoric：The corrmeacement of successivo sentences or of successive versea with the same word or words，as
Where is the wise f Where ia the scribe？
Where is the disputer of this world？
 phrodisia）：ג̀v（an），priv．，\＆á申podiona（ajhro－ disia），neut．pl．of aфpoditios（nplerodisios）$=$ belonging to venery；Aфposion（A Ahhodité）$=$ Venus．］Sexual impotence．
ăn－ăph－rŏ－diş＇－І－qc，\＆［Eng．anophra－ disi（a）；－ac．］
Pharm．：A medicine intended to diminish aexual feeling．Garrod divides remedies of this kind into direot and indirect：the former acting as sedativea on the spinal eord；the latter lowering the tone of the general system．
ăn－a－plẽr－б̆t＇－ic，＊ăn－a－plẽr－б̌t＇－1ck，$a$ ． \＆s．［Lat．anaplerotieus；Gr．ava ${ }^{2} \lambda \dot{\eta} \rho \omega \sigma$ ， （anaplèrôsis）＝a filling up；$\dot{\alpha} v a \pi \lambda p \dot{o}{ }^{2}$（ana－ $p l e \bar{e} o \hat{0})=$ tn fill up：àd $(a n a)=$ up，and
 full．］
1．As odjective：Which fills up；especially used of＂filling up＂flesh in an emaciated lody．
with naplerotic meaticinos are euch as fill up ulcera whan－6coasognona nora
2＂．As substantive：A medicine fitted to＂fill up＂fiesh iu an chaciatad body．
ăn－a－pŏph＇－y̆－sis，s．［Gr．ג́v（an），priv．＝ not，and átupvacs（apaphusis）＝（I）an off－ ahoot；（ ${ }^{2}$ ）Anut．，the process of a bone；the prominence to which a tendon is attached．］
Anct，：A process conuected with the neural arch，which projects more or less backwards， and is generally mather slender or stylifiru． （Stee Flower＇s Osteology of the Afammalia， $1 s i 0$ ， pp．15，［6．）
ăn＇－arch，8．［Gr．ăvapxas（annrchos），adij．＝ without head or chief．］Oae who is the author of anarchy；one who plots or eflects the overthrow of degitimate government．
－Thus Satan：and him thus the Anarch old，

ăn－arch＇－1̆c，＂ăn－arch＇－ick，ăn－arch＇－ ïcal，a．［Eng．ancroh；－ic；－icul．］Per－ taining to anarchy，tending to subvert legiti－ mate governueat．

an－arch＇－ї－cal－ly̆，adv．［Eng．anarchical；
－ly．］Ia an anarchical manner；in opposition to established authurity；lawlessly．
ăn－arch＇－1sm，s．［Eug．anarch；－ism．］An－ archy ；the principles or practice of anarchists．

ann－arch－ĭst，s．［As if from Gr．àpapiorms （anarchistēs）．］One who aims at or succeeda in producing anarchy；ove who opposes．
＂There Is no pretence ht all to suspect that the
Espytiaus were uiviverstilly atheista nid anarchiata．＂ －Ciwiworth：Inellectudl System，bk．i．，e．\＆．
án＇－arch－$-\mathbf{y}$, s．［Fr．anarchie；from Gr．àv－ apxia（anarchict），ädapxos（anarchos）$=$ without a head or chief：à（an），priv．，and ápós $($（arckos $)=$ leader．］
1．Absence or insufficience of government ； aocial and political confusion owing to the want of strong controlling power．

＂That s community ghould be hurred into errors altermately by fear of tyrungy and by fenr of anirech | 18 c |
| :--- |
| x. |
| r. |

2．A mocial theory which would do away with all authority except that sanctioned by conviction，and which is intended to secura individuat liberty against the encroachneuts of the state．［Socialism．］
3．Disorder，confuaion．
And Chaos，eneestore of Natura Notht




Xn－ar＇－rich－as，s［Gr．àvajp̀ıxáoual（anar－ thichaomai）$=$ to acramble up．］ $\mathbf{A}$ genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii，and famiily Gobiodæ．It contsins the A．lupus，called in England the Wolf－Rah；in Scotland，the Sea－wolf or Sea－cat；and in the Orkneys，the Swine－fiah．It la more common in the north than in the sonth of Britain．In our latitudes it attains the length of six or seven feet．It has a cat－like head，wolf－like voracity，aod a by no means prepossessing appearance．
an－arth＇－roŭs，$\sigma$ ．［Gr．ävapopos（anarihros） $=$ withont joints ：$\alpha v$（an），priv．，apopov（ar－
 form of apw（arō），which oceura ouly as a root． 1．Entom．：Without joints．
2．Grammar：Without the article．
E＇－năs，3．［Lat anas，genit．anătis＝a duck．］ The typical genus of the Anatide，a family of wading bircls，and of the Anatine，one of its sub－families．It contains the most charac－ teristic of the ducks The witd duck is the Anas Boschas of naturslists．（Boschas is the Greek Booxás（boskas）$=a$ kind of duck．）
［Wild Deck］Most，if not all the species of ［Wild Duck．］Most，if not all，the species of the genus breed in the cold regions，and migrate to our own or similar temperate coun－ tries at the approach of winter．
あn－a－sar＇－ca，s．［In Fr．anasarque；Fort． anasarca；Gr．ává（ $\alpha n \pi$ ）$=u p$ ，and $\sigma \dot{\alpha} \rho \xi(s a r x)$ ， genit．$\sigma$ apкós（sarkos）$=$ flesh．$]$

Med．：A discase characterised hy a dropsical eftusion of serum into the cellular tissue．It may be acute or chronic，local or general． The dropsical effusion which often appears in children after scariatina，and that which after heart disease in old age creeps up from the lower linbs till it terninates life，with other dropsical effusions，are alt ranked under anasarea．Anasarca may either generally or locally attend upon organic disease of any part of the body．
that dropaical effusion which is commonty
area - Todd \＆Bowman：Phys Ant．． i ． $\mathrm{\alpha}$ ．
ăn－a－sar＇－coŭs，o．［Eng．anasarco；－ous．］ Pertaining to anasarca．
＂This anasarcous swelling is commonly observed first in the 1
 ${ }_{\text {staltikos }}=$ fitted for checking；ajva $\sigma \tau \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \lambda \omega$ （anastellō）＝（1）to seod or raise up；（2）to draw back，to restrain；àa（ana）＝again，and $\sigma \tau i \lambda \lambda \omega($ stellī）$=$ to set in order，to send．］ old Hed．：Astringent．
 （1）a making to stand up，（2）a removal，（3） a or the resurrection；aviompu（anistemi）$=$ to make to stand up，to raise from sleep or iomuc（ histemi $)=$ to cause to stand，to raise．］
＊I．Ohd Med．：Hippocrates used the word in various senses，as for（a）a migration of humours，and（b）a rising up or recovery from sickness．
2．Theol．：The resurrection．In the Grcek of Matt．xxii． 28 and many other parts of the New Testament．（Sometimes a work on the resurrection is called Anastasis．）
 Pertaining to the raising up of any person or thing．
anastatic printing，s．A method of zincography invented by Wood in 1841，de－ signed to reproduce drawings，engravings， printell matter，\＆c．，whether recent or old．If， for instance，it be sought to obtain the foc－ simile of an old newspaper，the laper is first wetted with dilute phosphoric acid，and then placed between sheets of blotting paper to remove the superfluous moisture．It is then found that the acid has corroded the blanks， hut has not affected the printed letters．The sheet is next placed in contact with a plate， and pressure applied，which makes a fac－simile Gum is next applied，and more ink，then a little acid，and finally again ink，when the rrinting stands out as clear and distinct as in the original
ăn－a－stăt＇－1－cạ，s．［Gr．ávááatos（anastrtos） $=$ made to stand up；from avartacts（anas tasis）（q．v．）．\} A genus of plants belonging
to the order Brassicacere，or Crueifers．＂The A．hierochieutinas is the celebrated＂Rose of Jericho．＂It is an annual，inhabiting the Egyptian desert it ia so highly hygrometric that when fully developed it contracta its rigid branches ao as to constitute a ball． Exposed then to the action of the wind，it ta driven hither and thither．If，however，it be hrought in coutact with water，the ball－form vaniabea，and the branches again acquire their natural expansion．Superstitious tales about thia eo－called rose are afloat in the East．It is said to have first bloomed on Christmas Eve， and continned in flower till Easter；at ita birth heralding the advent of the Redeemer， and immediateiy before its departure honour－ ing his resurrection．It is almost unnecessary to audd，that for these fancies there is no foundation whatever in fact．（Gardener＇s Chronicle，1842，p．363．Lindley：Veg．Kingd， 1847，p．354．）
ăn－a－stŏm－ăt＇－1̌c，a．\＆s．［Gr．adá（ana）＝ through，and $\sigma$ oro $\alpha$（stoma）$=$ the mouth．］
1．As aljective：Having the quality of open－ ing vessels，or of removing obstructions．
2．As substantive：A medicine having the quality of opening the mouthis of the vessels of the body and removing obstructions．Ex－ amples ：deobstruents，cathartics，snd audo rifics．（Glossogr．Nova．）
a－năs＇－tó－mōşe，a－năs＇－tot－mize，v．i． ［ln French anastomaser ；Port．anastomosarse． From Gr．avaoto $\dot{\omega} \omega$（anastomō$)=$ to furaish with a month ：dvá（ana）＝throughout，aad aroujow（stomon）＝to stop the mouth of ； $\sigma$ тода $($ stoma $)=$ mouth．］
Nat．Science：To blend together mouth to mouth．（Used of vessels or cells which，re－ taining their distinetion throughont a grest part of their extent，still either really or apparently blend together at their mouths ； to inosculate．）
＂Anastomosing（anazomozans）：the ramifications cone in contact are said to a natemoso．The tern is confined to veins．＂$"$ Lindley：Introd．to Bot．，p． 466 ．
＂The capillaries are very fine，their meshes large，

a－năs＇－tō－mōş－ǐng，pr．par．\＆a．［ANASTo－ mose．］
of its fibrilte．：the hranchlar or anastomasing character

a－năs－tó－mo＇siss，s．iIn Fr．\＆Port．，anas－ tomose；Gr．ávaテтópears（anastomôsis）＝an opening，an outlet，a discharge．］［ANasto－ mose．］

1．A uniting by the mouths of vessels dis－ tinct during the greater part of their course． （Used especially of the veins and arteries in the buman or animal body，and of the veins to plants．）
＂One of the most simplo of these mastomoses 18
found in the union of tuy arteries．originating from found in the unious of thu arteries，oricinating from
different trunks to form one．－Todd \＆Buoman Physiox．Anctet．vol．iil．p． 323.
2．An interlacing，as of any branched sys－ tein；a network．
＂The anastomosis of nerves thus formed differs from fir in the later case the canals of the anaatomosing
 position，withort suly cortescence of ther walle or ny

 （anastomōtikns）$=$ fit for opening．］

1．As adjective：Pertaining to anastomosis．
 2．As substontive．Old Med．：A medicine designed to open the mouths of the extreme hlood－vessels．（Spe Parr＇s London Med．Diut． 1809，vol．i．，p．10t．）
ạn－ăs－trŏph－ē，an－ăs＇trŏph－${ }^{\text {y }}$ ，s．［In Ger．，Fr．，St Sp．anastrophe．From Gr．ava－ $\boldsymbol{\sigma \tau \rho o \phi \eta ं ~ ( a n a s t r o p h e i ) ~}=$ a turning back or wheel ing round ；avaテтןé申o（ancestrephō）＝to turn upside down，to turn back：ava（ana）＝back， and $\sigma \tau \rho \bar{\phi} \phi \omega($ strepho$)=$ to twist，to turn．］
Rhet．\＆Grom．：A flgure by which the natural order of the words in a sentence or in a clause is reversed．（ （llossogr．Nov．）
ăn＇－a－tāse，s．［Gr．àvárafıs（anotasis）$=$ ex tension ；avartivw（anateino ）＝to stretch up $\dot{a} \nu \alpha^{\prime}(a n a)=u p$ ，and $\tau \in i v \omega($ teinô $)=$ to stretch．

Noraed anatasis＝extenaion，from the leneth of ita crystals as compared with their breadits： they are，bowever，minute in eize．］A mineral， called also Octahedrite（q．v．）．
 ath－ĕm，
anatema；Port．\＆Lat．anathem；Sp．In Greek anatema；Port．\＆Lat．anathema．In Greek
there were two similar words，one ávdequa （anothèma），and the other áváténa（anathema）． Both in Latin became anathëma．In Greek the first signifled a votive offering set up in a temple to be preserved；the second，ultimately at least，a aimilar offering devoted to destruc－ tion．It ts from the latter that the Engiish word onathema cones．Both are from ávarí $\theta_{n \mu \mathrm{~L}}$（anatithèmi）$=$ to lay upon，to set up as a votive gift；avá（ana）＝up，and $\operatorname{\tau i} \theta_{\text {n }}$ （tithëmi）＝to put，to place． 1
I．In the New Testament：
1．The act of pronouncing＂accursed，＂the solemn giving over of a person to God for utter destrnction，corresponding to what is called in Hebrew （chhërem）， 1 Kings xx .42 ．（See Trench＇a Sy－ nonyms of the New Testament，pp．17－22．）
2．The ohject of auch a curse．
＂I I any man love not the Lord Jesue Christ，let him
be Anathema＂－1 Cor．xvi． 32 ．
II．Church History：
1．Excommunication and denunclation hy a pope，a council，or a bishop，of a real or reputed offender．This was called the juai－ ciary anathema．Scott thus describes it ：－
－At length，reacived in tone and hrow，
Unhappy！what hast thou to plewt．
Why f denonnce not on thy deed
That awful doom，which canons toll
Anathema of power so dread，
At liends the iving with the dead，
Bids exch yood angel soar a way，
And every ill one clasim his prey；
Expedan tee from the church sare，
Arms every hand against thy life，
Rans all who aid thee in the etrife－
Nay，each whose succour，cold and scant
With meanest alme relieves thy want；
Hagnts thee whlle living，and，when dend
Rende Honour＇s scutcheon from thy hearse，
Stills oer thy bler the holy verse，
And spurne thy corrse from hailow＇d ground．
Such is the dire and desperate doom
For sacrilege，decreed by Rome．＇＂ Scott：Lord of the Iates，14． 24. ＂Her bare anathemas fall but like so many brute
fulmina upon the schismatical．＂－South．Sermons． ＂＇．${ }^{\circ}$ the Apostles who hath denounced an ana－ thome to him， ＂Your boly father of Rome hath amitten with his one time or other，most of the orthodor churches of
2．The abjurotory anathema pronounced hy ＂convert in renouneing his＂errora＂or －heresies．
 （anathemutikos．）．］Relating to an anathema； coutaining an anathema．（Johnson．）
ą－㐅th－ĕm－ăt＇－1－cal－Ĭy，adv．［Eng．anathe－ matical；－ly．］In an anathematical manner． （Johnson．）
an－ăth＇－em－at－ism，s．［In Port．anathem－ atismo：Gr，ávafєцatıoرos（amithematismos）．］ An excommunication，a cursing．
＂Sundry civil effscts－excommmintation sud ana－
hematism by law do work．－Dr．Tooker：of the
babrique of the Church（i604）． Pabrique of the church（ivos）．
an－ăth－ẹm－at－ī－zástion，：［In Fr．ana－ thematisation；Port．ancthematizacro．］The act of anathematising，an excommunication， an accursing．
＂Anathematisation，excomumulcation，and sceurs－ ing are synonyrnous．＂－Compe
Church of Scothed（18s），xxy
an－ăth＇－em－at－ize，v．t．［In Fr．anothema－ tiser；Sp．anatematizar；Port．anathematisar； Ital．anatemizzare；Lat．anothematizo；Gr． àvá $\in \mu a r i \zeta \omega$（anathematiōo）．］

1．Lit．：To excommunteate，to accurse，to put under a ban．
＂The pope once every year（on Maunday Tiursalay）
excommunicster and anuthematizes null heretica．＂ Barlow：Remains，p．220，
2．Fig．：Publicly to denounce．
＂That venality was denonaced on the huatings．
anathemafized from the pulpit，and burlesqued on the
atage．，－Hacauluy：Hisf．Ena，eh． $\mathbf{x v}$ ．
an－ăth＇em－at－izod，pa．par．\＆a．［ANA－ THEMATIZE．］
sfe，fät，läre，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wčt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pǐt，sïre，sĩr，maríne；gō，pơt，

pr－ath－gm－at－i＇s－ör，s．［Eng anathematize； －er．］One who excommunicates，curses，or denounces
＂How many tamone ohurchea have been most un－
 －ăth－em－昂t－i＇z－İig，pr．par．［ANATHEM－ ATIzE．］

## tăn＇t－thème，s．［Anathema．］

 and á0n＇$(a t h \bar{r} r)=$ the beard or apike of an ear of corn；awn．Awnless．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Graminacere，or Grasees．

anatherum nardug：root，stem，and flower． （One－sixth natural size．）

The A．muricatum le aaid to be acrid，aro－ matic，stimulating，and diapborstic；while the $A$ ．nardus possesses aimilar qualities to guch an extent，that it is called the Gioger－ grass．（Liadley：Veg．Kingd．，p．113．）
（an－at＇－1－dan，s．［From Lat．anas＝the Duck genus．$]$ A farnily of birds，the last of the
Natatorial，or Swimming order Natatorial，or Swimming order．They have a flattened bill covered with a aoft okin，and furnished at the edges with a series of lamella， With which they sift the mud in which they seek their food．The family contains geese and awans as well as ducks，and has been divided into the following sub－families：Ana－ tina（True ducks）；Fuligulinæ（Pochards）； Merginæ（Mergansers）；Cygainæ（Swans）； Anserinæ（Geese）；and Phenicopterinæ（Flam－ ingoea），the last－named sub－family condecting the farmily Anatida and the order Natatores， or Swimming，with the Grallatores，or Wading Birds．
－ăn－at－ifr－ẽr－oŭs，a．［Mod．Lat．anas，add fero＝to bear．］Producing ducks or geese， i．e．，barnaclea．［Barnacle，2．］
If there be anatiferous trees whose corruption

（n－a－ti＇－næ，s．［Lat．anatinus $=$ pertaining to a duck．T The typical aub－family of the anatidæ．［Anas，Anatide．］
｜an－ăt＇－ó－çíşm，s．［In Fr．anatocisme；Sp． anatocismo；Lat．anatocismus；Gr．ivatoкı $\sigma$－ Mós（anatokismos）＝compound intereat ：àvá ana $=$ again，and tokos（tokos）＝（1）a bring ing iorth，（2）offspring，（3）interest of money； Tintu（tikto $)=$ to bring
intereat．（Glossogr．Nov．）
ăn－ă－tŏm＇－ic，ăn－a－tŏm＇－i－cal，$\alpha$ ．［Fr． aratomique；Sp，Port．，\＆Ital．anatomico $=$ auatomical ；Lat．anatomicos $=$ an anatornist ； Gr．avarouckós（anatomihos）＝akilled in anin． tomy．］Relating or pertaining to anatomy． ［Anatomy．］
1．Spec．：Used for the purpose of anatomy．
＂An anatomical kolfe．＂－Watts：Logick．
2．Proceeding on the principles of adatomy ； as exhibited by anatomy．
ter of which the various tilisues the anatomical charac． Todd \＆Bowman：Physiol．Anct．，vol．1．1 p． 46.
maj be supported．＂－Ibic．．，vol．il．，p．45．by which they
3．Separated into minute
3．Separated into minute portions，as if by ＂The of an anatomist
The contlouation ot solldity Is apt to be con－
onnded with，and，if we look tato the maute ana－ ronnded with，and，if we look into the minute ann－
tomical
oesa．＂－Loctise．of matter，is ititle different from，hard．

Yn－g－torm＇－2－as］－1y，adv．［Eng．anatomical； －ly．］In an anatomical manner；on the recognised principles of anatomy；in the way required by anatomy ；by anstomical research The prosance of nerrec，and their mode of sub－ tratod anatomically．- Todad \＆Bouman：Physiol Anat．，vol．1．，p． 70.

Ytí，
ăn－ăt＇－öm－Ist，s．［In SW．anatomist；Fr anatomiste ；Sp．，Port．，\＆Itsl．anatomista．］
1．Lit．：Ona whodissects the Lodies of men or animals to ascertain their internal organi－ aation．One who dissects plants with a similar object in view is never simply called an anatomist；he is denominated a vegetable anatomist．Adjectives are prefixed to the noun to indicate the departments of animal anatomy which a cultivator of the science apecially atudies；as－

Comparative anatomist：One versed in com－ parative anatomy．
＂Purnulag the eormparisoa through the complexities of the bony framework，the comparativs anatomist Fouen：Clawitce of the \＆fammalia，pa 77 ， 78 ．
Morbid anatomist：One whose apecial de partment of the acience is morbid anatomy． ［Anatomy．］

IT The chief names in antiquity which have come down to our time as anatomiats are those of the second Hippocrates，who was born B．C．460，and died about 377 ；Ariatotle， who made his chief anatomical investigations between B．C． 334 and 327 ；Herophilus and Erasistratua of Alexandria，in the third cen－ tury B．C．（？）；Celsus，A．D． 3 to 5 （？）；and the most illustrious，in thia respect，of all，Galen of Pergamus，who was born in A．D．131，and died about the beginning of the third century． In modern times the revival of anatomical atudy began in Italy，and quite a crowd of illustrious inquirers flourished in that country before much was done in this department of seience in the other parts of Burope．The first was Mondini of Bologna，who flouriahed about A．D．1315．Of the rest may be men tioned Eustachi，about 1495 or 1500 ，after whom a tube in the ear ia called，and valvular membrane in the heart［EUSTA Chian］；Fallopio，or Fallopiua，who was bort gave a name to the Fallopian tubes of the uterus；Cæaalpini，after whom the Cæsalpinia genus of planta is called ；and finally，Malpighi， born in 1628，and died 1694，after whom the Malpighia genue of plants and a gland are named．Of the early English anatomiste，the most illustrious was Harvey，who was born in 1578，published his immortal work，in which the circulation of the blood is intimated，in 1628，and died in 1657 ．The later anatomista who have rendered good service to the acience are too numerous to be mentioned here．
2．Fig．：One who examines the internal structure of anything；one who keenly dis－ sects anything aubmitted to his scrutiny．
àn－ă－torm－$\overline{\mathbf{1}}-\mathbf{z} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{a}}$＇－tion，s．［Eng．anatomize －ation．］The act or process of anatomizing （Webster．）
an－ăt＇－öm－ize，v．t．［In Sw．anatomisera； Fr．anatomiser；Sp．\＆Port unatomisar；ltal． anatomizzare．］
1．Lit．：To dissect an animal with the view of ascortaining its internal structure．Simi－ larly，to dissect a plant．
＂Our Industry must even anatomize every particle
of that body which we are to uphold．＂－Hooker．＂ 2．Mentally to dissect or separate into minute portions，with the view of thoroughly understanding it，any object presented to the aenses，or any idea anggested to the mind．
than the extremychological dissection went no darther anatomiting．＂－Boerring：Bentham＇s IVorks（1843），vol． 1．，P． 12.
＂I thlak it \＃in be most useful to begin，as it were，


## an－ăt＇－óm－ized，pa．par．［ANatomize．］

 ant－ăt＇－óm－izz－ing．pr．par．［ANATOMize．］ \＆Dan．anatomi；Ger．\＆Fr．anatomie；Sp．\＆ Ital．anatomia；Latin anatomia，anatomica， anatomice．From Gr．àvarouグ（anatomè）＝a
cutting np，s dissection ；avarínpow（analemnd） $=$ to cat $\mathrm{qp}:$ avá $(a n a)=u p$ ，and rium （ $\operatorname{tamn} \delta)=$ to cut．］

## A．Ordinary Languags：

## I．Literally：

1．The act or procese of dissecting the body of a man or an animal，with the viaw of ascer－ taining its lnternal organization，its develop－ ment，and the changes which its atructures undergo in diaease．The act or process of similarly treating a plant．（In this first sense anatomy is an art．）
2．The knowledge of the internal structure of human or animal bodies，or of plants，ac－ quired by auch diseectiona．（In this second sense anatomy is a acience．）

## II．Figuratively ：

## 1．A akeleton．

## ＂Oh that my tongoe Fere in the thunderin mooth And rouse from sloep that fell anatomy，

2．The body．

The hateful mansion．4 tell me，that 1 many mack
3．In ridicule：A thin，meagre－looking person．
＂Thas brought one Pinch，a hungry lean－faced villaln．
They brought one Pinch，shungry lean－1ac
A mereanatom，nountebank
threadbare juggler，nnd a fortume．teller．
A needy，hollowey ${ }^{2}$ wharp－looking wretc
Erors， 7.1.
4．Such elaborate division and subdivision of anything as remind one of diesections by an anstomist．
＂It is therefore in the anatomy of the mind as in by bittending to the larse．open，sad perceptible parts than by atudyling too much such hider nerves and
vessels as will for ever eacape our observstion．＂－
B．Techaically：
I．Science：The knowledge of the structure of organised bodies obtained by their dissec－ tion．（See A．，I．1，2．）It is naturally divided into（1）Animal Anatomy，generally called by way of eminence simply Anatomy，and（2） Vegetable Anatomy．
I．Animal Anatomy．To this the name of Zootomy is sometimes applied．It is naturalify oubdivided into（a）Human and（b）Compara． tive Anatomy．
（a）Human Anatomy，or the anatomy of the human subject．It is sometimes called An－ thropotomy（q．v．）．The prejudice against allowing the body of a relative，or even a corpse of any kind，to be dissected，long re－ tarded the progress of this lighlily important and useful department of human knowledge， the ancients，and many moderns too，being obliged to limit their dissections to the dead bodies of the lower animals，drawing analogies thence to the human frame instead of directly atudying the corpses of mankind．Happily this difficulty has now been in large measure overcome in all civilised conntries．Human anatomy is generally divided into three sub－ divisions，Descriptive，General，and Pathologi－ cal or Morbid Anatomy．The first investigatea the various organs of the human body as they are in health，and the third as they are in disease；whilst the aecond inquires into the diseage；whilst the aecond inquires into thie are common to several organs．Somctimes Descriptive Anatomy，as distinguished from that which is General，is called Particular or Special．Sometimes，again，a new category is added，Surgical Anatomy，which treats of the position of the several organs with the view to possible surgical operations．
（b）Comparative Anatomy：The science which compares the atructure of mans with that of the inferior animals，and alao that of the several classea，orders，\＆c．，of the animal kingdom among each other，to ascertain the resemblances and dissimilarities in their analo－ gous structures and organs．The knowledge thus acquired is then used for purposes of classification and for the study of develop－ ment．This is the science of Cuvier，Owen， and Muxley．
＂There is no just ground to fear that the time of Comparative A natomy will detract from that which ought to have been exelusively occupied in the study of human anatomy and surgery．＂－Owen．Lectisers on rertebrate Animals（1843），p． 8
－Akin to Comparative Anatomy are Physio－ logical．Anatomy，defined by Todd and Bow－ man（Ancu．，vol．i．，P．28）as＂that kiod of anatomy which investigatea atructure，with \＆ anatomy which inveatigatea atructure，with e
apecial view to function，＂\＆c．；Transcendentai

Anatomy which inquires into the c plan or model on which the animal atructure and its model on Which the animal atric
several parts have beed framed.
2. Vegetable Anatomy: The simils dissection of a plaat, or any part of it, to ancertain its atructure. it is sometimes called also Phytotomy (q.v.)
""thing of regetable anown of vergy."-Lindies : phytrology, nothing of regetable an
Boc. (mad ed.
1B3s), Pref.
II. Art:

1. The art degcribed under A., I. I (q.v.)
2. Artificial anatomy: The ert of making models in wax, or some similar uaterial, of tha several parts of the frame in health and disease.
an-a-trĕp'-tic, a. [Gr. àvarpertıós (enatreptikos) $=$ tırniug over, overthrowing ; ávaтрinco (anatrepō) = to turn up ar over, to over-
 turn.] Overturning, overthrowing. (Enfiehl.)

* a-nä-trŏn, * a-nā’-trám, s. 〔Gr. vitpov (nitron) $=$ natron, not saltpetre, but potassa, aoda, or hoth. Lat nitrum; Ital. natrum. Old oames for Natron (q.v.).
en-ăt'-róp-oŭs, a. [Gr. ब̀varpémes (anatrepō) $=$ to turn up or over.
Bot.: The erm applied to the poaition of an ovule of which the whole inside has been so reversed that the apex of the nucleus, and consequently the foramen, correspoads with the base of the ovule, with which, however, it maintains a connection hy means of a it mascular cord called the rapha Examples: vascular cord called the rapha Examples: the elhnond, the apple, the
(Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
 increasing: à (an), priv., and avj $\xi \omega$ (auxō) $=$
 nineral, according to the Britiah Museum Catalogne, a rariety of clay, but placed by Dana under the same number as Comolite. It is translucent, is of greenish-white colour and pearly lustre, and contains about $55^{\circ}$ parts of silica, a large percentage of alumina, 11.5 of water, a little magnesia, and protoxide of iron. It occurs at Bilin, in Bohemia.

猪'-bũr-y̆, ăn'-bĕr-ry̌, ăm'-bũr-y̆, $s$. [A.S, ampre, ompre $=$ a crooked swelling veio.] I. A goft wart on a borse's neck.
*2. The disease called "fingers and toes" in turnips. The roots of turnips grown in too wet soil or otherwise unfavourable conditions, rot, and send forth an offensive smell. Insects are then attracted to the decaying structure, and deposit their eggs, which in due time generate larvæ, whose affice it is to consume the putrid bulb. One of the species most commonly found is the Trichocera hiemalis, or Winter Gnat.
tănçe, alv. [Once.] Once. (Scotch.) Scoit: "Waserley, phir Inilil.
-ançe, or - ®nn' $^{\prime}$-ç̆. An English suffix, corresponding to and derived from the Lat -antia; as Eng. abundance, Lat, abundantia. It is = the state of: as abundance $=$ the state of the state of: as abundance $=$ the state of abouncling

* Zn-çĕll'e, s. [From Lat, ancilla.] A handmaid.

> Glorlun virgin, mayden. moder off Ood, Doaghter and ancelte, which milkest with-sil The sone of God with thy hrestes brod.: The Romana of Partenay (ed. 8kat), 6,45s-7
 tre, * än'-çĕs-soure, s. [Fr. ancétre; 0 . Fr. ancessour ; Sp. \& Port. (pl.) antecessores; Ital. anteceessore. From Lat. antecessor $=$ he who goes before; antecedo $=$ to go before.] One from whom a person ia descended, whether on the father or mother's side. It is distinguished from predecessor, one who previously held the office to which one has now ancceeded. $T$ The Old English term which ancestors displaced when it came into the language was Fore-elders. (Barnes: Early Eng., p. 104.)
"But I will tor their saken remember the covennnt of their ancoecort, whora I brought

Xn-çĕs-tör-1-al, a [Eng. ancestor; -ial.] Ancentral.

XIn-çěs'tral, ג̌n'-९ĕs-trel, a. [Formed as from Lat. antecessoralis.] Pertaining to ancestors; derived from or possessed by ancestors. "He generally vegetated an quietly ne the elmas of Yacculay: Etst. Eng., ch. viii.
Øn: çĕs-trĕss, s. [0. Eng. ancestre; -ess.] A female ancestor. (More usually ancestor is used in a feminine sense.)

## ăn'-çĕs-try̆, * ăn'-çĕs-trĭe, * ânn'-çĕs-

 trie, * ânn'-çés-txy̆e, s [O. Eng arcestre; $-y$.]I. The whole series or succession of parsons, the last pair of wholn were one's father and mother; the med end women who lived in one's country before he was born, and came of the same race as he now is.

And custons of our riral a nceetry
Are gone of stealing from us."
Yordmeorth: The Exourglon, Dk. 1
2. High birth, aristocratic or otherwise honourable lineage.

Who so wil seeke by right deserth, to attaive, Onto the type of true nowility; And not by painted shews, and titlea , hine, Derived farre from inmous anzaestrie Spenser : Sonnets: True Nobility.
" Heirs to their laboura, like all high-born heirs, aln of our ancestry as they of thels."
Byron: Opening of Drury Lane Theatre, 1812.

* änçh'-ĕnt-ry̆, s. [ANCIENTRy.]
* ăn'-chĕ-şoŭn, s. [ENCHESON.]
 Brazilian writer on plants.] A geous of plants belonging to the order Violacees, or Violotworts. A. salutaris, a creeping bush, smelling


ANCHIETA BALUTARIS: BRANCH, FLOWEH, AND EED.
(One-fourth matural sise.)
like cabbage, is a native of Brazil, and is considered by the inhabitants of that country as useful in skin diseases. It is also a purgative. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd, p. 339.)
 $=$ a sore at the inner corner of the cye: ayरc (angchi) $=$ near ; $\lambda$, eup honic ; and my (ops) $=$ the eye.] same meaning as the Greek word. near; Ampion (thērion) = a beast, apecially a wild beast liunted.] A fossil mammal belonging to the family Palæotheridæ. It has heen called also Hipparitheriom, auggesting an affinty to the horse in the neighbonring faunly of Equidæ. The A. Aurelianense occurs in Miocene rocks in Spain, France, Germany, and in Nebraska, lint has not hitherto been found in Britain.
"The second and fonrth toes masy be enbeequently
developel 28 in the rhinoceros or they may be repre developed is in the rhinocerosi or they may be repre.
sented ouly by mere spint-like rudiments of their sented ouly by mere splint-like rudimeats of their metachrpazs as in the horse. Antinternediste conditions are met with in psrious extinot forms, na yalao
otherivm, Anehitherium. snd Hipparion."-Flower: Ozteol. of the AM ammalia (18:0), p. 265 .
 chein) $=$ to thro
Chemistry: Lepargelic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{4}=$ $\left(\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{14}\right)^{\prime \prime}\left(\mathrm{CO}^{\prime \prime} . \mathrm{OH}\right)_{2}$. A dibasic acid olitained by the action of nitric'acid or Chinese wax or by the action of nitricacid oft
the fatty acids of cocoa-nut oil.
 s. (A.s. ancer, ancor, oner. In Sw. ankar, onkare: Dan., Dut., \& Ger, anker; Irish onkaire, ancoir, ingid; Gael. acuir; Cornish
ankar; Arin. ancor; Fr. ancre; sp ancla ancore ; Port. aud Ital. ancora; Let. ancora less properly anchora; Gr. äyкvpa (engloura) Russ iacor; Pers. anghar: All from a root
anc or ang $=\mathrm{a}$ bend. 1 B Sansc, ak, ankami anc or ang=a bend. In Sansc are, ankea
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit : The well-knowa instrament for mooring a ship. (Deacribed at length under B. I.)

IT Of the eeveral nsatieal phrases arranged under B. I, some have made their way into ordinary English. Specially-
To cast anchor:
(a) Lit.: To drop the anchor into the sea with the desige of mooring the vessel.
 xxiii.
(b) Fig. : To infix itself firmly in a rock, as a tree does ou a mountain side.
"Catt anchor in the rifted reck."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, I. IIL.
To drop the anchor, or to drop anchor: To let it run down into the sea. The same as cast anchor.

He dropp'd his anchersing with hts the the ply'd
Furl'd every snil, and drawing down the mast,
Hil vessel moord, and made with hatisers fant.".
Dryden.
To lis at anchor: To remain steady in the water witbont drifting; being held to a nearly fixed spot by the anchor.
To ride at anchor: The came as to lie at anchor, but employing more motion.
" Far from your capital my ship resideb
At Reithrus, nud secure it anchor rides.
To weigh anchor: To heave or raise the anchor from the ground to which it is fastened.
2. Fig. Scripture, \&e.: That which gives stability and security to hope or faith or the affections.
"Which hope we have as an anchor of the sout, both sure and steadfast, and which enterath lito that B. Technically:
I. Mech. \& Nout. : A weil-known instrument for preventing a ship from drifting, by mooriog her to tha bottom of the sea, provided that the water is sballow enough to permit of this being done. Its invention was at a very early period Those of the early Greeks were simply large stones, sacks flled with gand, or logs of wood loaded with lead. Then this Tuscans, or Midas king of Phrygia, introduced a tooth, or fluke, which was ultimately exchanged for two. The modern euchor consists of a long bar or shank of iren (c), branching out

at the lower extrenity into two arms (b) endiag in flukes (a), barbed at their extremity, ond with a stock of oak or wood (r) at the upper one, while it terminates in a ring, to which a rope or chain is affixed. The arms or flakes are designed to penetrate and fix thembelves io the designed to penetrate and fix thembelves io the
sea-hottom. They cousist of a llade, a paim, sea-bottom. They cousist of a made, a pam,
and a bill. The one end of the shank is made and a bill. The one end of the shank is made
squere to receive and look the stock steadily square to receive and lold the stock steadily
in its place without turaing. To keep the stock algo from shifting along the shank, there are raised on it from the solid lron, or welded ou it, two square tenon-like projections, callcd nuts. The end of the shank next the stock is called the small round. The other extremity, where the arms and the shank unite, is called the crown; and the points of the angle between the arms and the ehank,

EAte, fat, fiare, amidst, whãt, fâll, tather; wê, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gõ, pot,

the throat. $A$ distance equal to that between the thruat of one arm and fts bill [Bich] is marked on the shank from the place where it joins the arms, and is called the trend. The use of the shank is to present an attachment for the cable. [Casle, Shackla, Ganeen.] That of the stock is to make the aochor fall in such a way as to enable one of the flukes easily to infix itself in the ground. Large vessels heve more anchore than one, which are atowed in different parts of the ship. The best bower to the atarboard, the small bower [BowER] to the port-cathead, with the finkes on the bill-board, the sheet anchor on the after part of the fore-channels on the atar board sitde, and the spare anchor on the port side. [For other adobors, see Streas, Kedar, Grapnel, Mushroom, Floatina Moonina.]
2. Naut. Some technical phrases which have found their way into English literature have already been givea. [A. 1.] Others are the following :-

An anchor is said to come home when it ls wrenched out of the ground and dragged forward by the violence of tlie wind or the sea, or by the strength of a current. It is foul If it become entangled with the cable; $a$-wash when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water; a-peak, when the cable is so drawn as to bring the slip directly over it ; a-cockbil [A-cockbile], when hanging vertically; a-tin, when drewn out of the gronnd in a perpea dicular direction; and ct-weigh, when it has been drawn just out of the ground and hangs vertically.

At anchor is the same as anchored.
To back an auchor is to lay down a smant anchor a-head of the one by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the crown of the principal one to aid io preventing its "coming home."
To cat the anchor: To draw the anchor to the cathead by means of a machine called the "cat."
To fish the anchor: To employ a machine called a "fish" to hoist the flukes of an anchor to the top of the bow.

To steer the ship to her anchor: To steer the ehip to the spot where the anchor lies while the cable is being hesved oo board the ahip.
To shoe the anchor: To cover the flukes of it with a triangular plank of wood to enable it to fix itself more tenaciously in a soft bottom.
To sweep the anchor: To dredge at the botion of the anchoring ground for a lost anthor.
To throw the anchor. The samo as Cast the anchor (A. 1).
3. Art: The ahape of a buckle, the latter being usually described as having a tongue and an anchor. (Todd's Johnson.)
4. Arch. : A kind of carving somewhat re gemhing an anchor. It is generally used as part of the enrichment of the hottoms of capitals in the Tuscan, Doric, and lonic orders, or as that of the boultins of bedmoutdings in Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian cornices, anchors and eggs being earved alternately throughout the whole building.
5. Her. : An anchor is an emblem of hope
C. In composition, anchor is a sabstantive.
anohor-ground, 3. Ground suitahle for anchoring. It should not be too deep, or too shallow, or rocky. [ANCHORAOE.]
anchor-hold,

1. Lit.: The hold or fastness of the anchor.
2. Fig.: Becurity.
as the one and only axeumace nad tast
anchor-ice, of Ice formed on and incrusting the bottom of a stream or lody of water.
anohor-lining, s. [Bill-boarnds.]
anchor-smith, s. A smith who forges nehors
anchor-stock, a . The transverse beam of wood or bar of iron near the ring of an anchor.
anch'-ör, *án'-cre, *án'-kre, v:t \& i [From the aubstantive. In Sw, ankra; Dan. anker, Dat. ankeren; Ger. ankern; Fr. an-
crer; Sp. anclar, ancorar; Port. ancorar; Ital ancorarsi.]
3. Thanifive: of te to moor by means of an anchor.
4. Fig. : To fix firmly, to catuse to rest.

"gtars conntless, azoh in hla appointod place.
B. Intranaitive:
5. Naut. : To corme to an enchor. - Hoarne o're her eide the ruatiling exhble rings;

Byron: Corsair, in 4
2. Fig. : To fix (the eye) upon.

## Poothumus axechors upon Imogen : And whe tike harmies hishtyng throw ber eye On him.

* ănch'-ör (2), s. [ANCHORITE]
"ănch'-ör (3), s [ANKER.]
ămioh'-õr-a-ble, a. [Eng. anchor, -able.] Able to be used as a place of anchorage. and thy sea everywhero tweuty lengues from
orable."-Sir $T$. Herbert's Travels, $p$. 40 .
ărioh-õr-q-car-pā'-çĕ-a, s. pl. [From Gr. ayкvoa (angkura) = (1) an anchor, (2) a hook; and картós (karpos) = the wriat, the carpaa.]

Zool.: The name given by Milne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans, belonging to the order Lerneads. They attach themaelves to their prey by means of long, arm-shaped appendages springing from the thorax, minted to each other at the tip, and terminating in a horny button in the centre. It contains two families represented in Britain-the Lernæopadadse and the Anchorelladx.
ănch-õr-ą-çẽr-ā'-çĕ-a, s. pl. [From Gr. аүкvра anghum) = (1) an snchor, (2) a hook; and aepas (lieras) =a horn. $\}$

Zool. : The name given by Milne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans, belooging to the order Lerneada. They attach themselves to their prey by mesns of the head itself, which is furmished with one or more pairs of horashaped appendages, projecting laterally. It contains two families, represented in Britain -the Penelladæ and the Lernæoccradæ.
ănch'-õr-age (age = ig), s, [Eng, anchor; -age. In Fr. ancrage; Sp. ancorage.]
*1. The hold of the sea-bottom by the anchor.
 we should lut wander to a wild wen - Wotton.
2. The set of anchors belonging to $s$ vessel. "The bark that hath diacharg'd her freight
Returns with prectous ladiug to the bigy
Froru whence at first the weyty d her onchorage."
Shakep.: Titus Andron. i. 2.
3. Duty paid st a port for permiasion to sachor.
"This corporation, otherwise a poor one. holds also the anchoragd in the haribur, and buskelage of mes. surable caunuroditias, as coals, salt, dc.
Fowey."-Carew: Survey of iormuoull.
4. A place suitable for anchoring in-that is, a place in which the water is of convenient depth, and the bottom such as will pernit the anchor to hold. (This meaning, which is not in Johnson, as if it were unknown in his time, is now the almost exclusive alguification of the word tanchorage.)
couid be flue water was so deep that no anchorage
ch. $x i$. ${ }^{\text {surcin: }}$ : Voyage round the norld, ch. $\times \mathrm{i}$.
ăich-ŏr-a-stŏm-ā'-çé-a, s. pl. [From Gr. ayкupa (angkura) = (1) an anchor, (2) a hook; and orópa $($ stoma $)=$ month.] The name given by Minne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans belonging to the order Lerneade. They sttach thembelve to their prey by menns of their stout foot-jaws, which are armed with strong hooka. It containa one British family. the Chondracanthide.
ănoh'-õred, pa. par. \& a. [ANchon, v.]
As adjective:

1. Held by an anchor.

In the anchor'd bark.
2. Shaped like an anchor; forked. (Used of a aerpent's tongue.)


anch-õr-81-La, s. [Dimin. of Lat. anchora or ancora = little anchor.] A genus of Eutonnoatracans, the typical one of the family Anchorellade. The A. uncinuta is parasitic on the cod sud the haddock. The A. rigosa was taken upon a cod.
änch-ör-ěl'-la-des, s. pl. [From anchorella (q.v.).] Afamily of Entomostracana, belonging to the order Lerneadee and the tribe Anchoracarpacere. It contains only one British genus, Avchorella (q.v.)
ăni'chõ̃r-ĕss, " X̌i'-crěs, s. [Eng. anchor $=$ anchorite; -ess, to mark the feminime gender.] A female anchorite.
ănch-õr-ĕt'-І̌c, ănich-õr-ĕt'-1-cal, $a$. [Eag. anchoret, -ic, -ical. In Fr. anachoretique; Spl unacoretico; Port. anachoretico; Gr. ivaxar pirinós (anuchörêtikos).] Pertaining to all adchorite; after the inamoer of an herinit.
ănch-ŏr-ĕt'-ĭsh, a. [Eng, anchoret; -ish.] Resembling an anchoret in some way.
ănch'-õr-ĕt-issm, s. [Eng. anchoret; -ism.] The atate, condition, or mode of life of an anchuret.
ănch'-or- ing. pr. par. [Anchon, v.]
ăñch'-õr-ite, ănch'-õr-ĕt, + an-ăch'-õrĕt, *an-ăch'-or-ite, *änch'-or, +ănkèr. s. [A.S. ancer; Fr. ancthorete; Sp. \& 1 tal. anacoreta; Port. \& Lat. ancechoreta! Gr.
 chöre 0$)=$ to $g_{0}$ luack, to retire : ava $(1, n a)=$
 room.]

1. Church History: Any pereon who, from religious motives, has renounced the world, and retired from it into seelusion. (For the distinctiona between the varioua kind of Ascerics, see that word. See also Enemires.) The pecaliarity of the anchorites, properly so called, was, that thongh they had retired for solitude to the wilderness, yet they lived there
in fixed abodes (generally caves or hovels) in in fixed abodes (generally caves or hovels) in
place of wanderiag about. When they ilid place of wanderiag about. When they lid
travel they slept wherever night overtuok them, so that visitors might not know where to thid them. They were most numerous in. the Egyptian descrt, where they lived on roots and plants, believing that to afllict the body was the best method of spiritually beuefiting the soul. Most of them were laymen : there were also female anchorites. They first arose, it is said, about the middle of the third century, and in the seventh the Church extended its control over them, and ultimately tended its control over then, and ultimately wished to adopt such a mode of life. [AsCETAC, Enemite, Monasticism, Monk, \&e. $\}$ (Misleim: Church Hist., Cent. iv., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 15.)
2. In a general sense: Any person of similar habits to those of the old anchorites now described. The mistaken desire to retreat from the "world" to the wildermess is not distinctively Christian: it tends to manifest and in all ages. Anchorites of various Hindu and in all ages. Anchorites of various Bindu ancetic aects are at present to be and hills of India, and they were much more numerons when the dominant faith in that land was Booddhism.
"To deaperation turn my trust and hope i-

" Yet lles not love dead here, hnt hare doth, ${ }^{\text {it }}$
Vow to this trench, like an and


 Dan. anschovis; Dut. ansjovis; Ger. anschove, Fr. anchow; Sp. anchoa, anchova; Port. an d $\phi$ ún (aphu), usually translated an anchovy or asardine but according to Yarrell and Adams the mackerel-midge (Motella glauca).] (Liddel the Scott.) A fish, the Engraulis encrasicolus ot Fteming; the E. vulgaris of Cuvier. It belongs Fleming; the E. vulgaris of Cuvier. It belongs
to the Chupeida, or Herring family. la general, 1ta length is from four to five laches ; but speci mens have been found asven and a-half inches

anchovy (enofadis enchasicolus).
loag. It is common is tha Mediterramean and parts of the ocean. It occurs also, though not very commonly, on the shores of Britain. Shoals of anchovies annually enter the Medi terranean, and various fisheries exist along its northera shores, the most celebrated being at Gorgona, a small island west of Leghorn Sometimea, another species, the $E$. meletta, is either mixed with, or substitnted for the genuine fish. There is a large importation of abchovies into London.
anchovy-pear, s. The Enclisb name of the genus Grias, which is placed by Lindley doubtfully under the order Barringtoniaceæ (Barringtoniads). Grias caulifora, the stemflowering anchovy-pear, is an elegant tree, flowering anchovy-pear, is an elegant tree,
with large leaves, which grows in the West with large leaves, which grows in the west Indies. The fruit, which is eaten, tastes like way.
anchory-sauce, s. A sance made of the fish called anchory
in-chū'-sa, s. [In Ital. ancusa; Sp. \& Lat. anchusa. From Gr. ayxovaa (angchousa) = alkanet; ${ }^{\text {an }} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \boldsymbol{x} \omega($ angchō) $=$ to press tight, to strangle; so called from a ridiculous notion entertained by Dioscorides that one might kill a viper if he irritated its throat by apitting Into its mouth after having chewed the leaves of alkanet.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Boraginaceæ (Borage-worts). Two species are generally inserted ia the British species are generally inserted ia the Thitish flora, but both are doubtfully native. They are the A. officinalis, the Common, and the A.
sempervirens, the Evergreen Alkanet. Lycopsis arvensis is sometimes called A nchusa arvensis. The real alkanct, once termed Anchusa tincbria, now figures as Alkarna tinctoria. [ALkanisa, Alkanet.] A beautiful species, aometimes cultivated in flower-borders, is Anchusa paniculata or Italica.
M̆́n-chū'-sǐc, a. [Mod. Lat. anchus(a); Eng. suff. -k.] Deriven from or contained in a plant or plants of the genus Anchusa (q.v.)
anchusic-acid, s. [Anchusine.]
anich-ū'-sine, s. [Eng. anchusa; -ine.] A red colouring matter obtained from the plant formerly called Anchusa tinctoria, but now Alkanna tinctoria.
 $l o s)=$ cronked, and $\kappa \dot{c} \rho a s$ ( $k$ eras) $=$ horn.] A shell helonging to the class Cephalopoda. Tbe A. Calloviensis) occurs in the Kelloway rock.

 $\dot{a} \gamma \kappa v \lambda \omega \sigma \omega$ (angkulōsi) $=$ to crook, hook, or
 aүкos (anghos) $=a$ bend or hollow.]
A. Ttans.: To stiffen by consolidating the surfaces of (as of two bones. More frequently uad in the passive.)
"They (the teethiare always lodged in socke ts; and never anchylosed with the snbotance of
Owen: Clasijf of Mammalia, pp. 11, 12.
B. Intrans. : To grow atiff (as a joint); to grow together (as the surfacea of two honea).
 lō'şed, pa. par. or a. [Anchylose.]
I. Grown together (as two bonea), stiffened (as a joint).

The Costesced and anchynened aygapophysea."-Nimart:
2. Cramped, rigid.
anch-y-10'-sis, ank-y-10 -sis, anno-y-10'
 ing of the joints or of the eyelids.] [AncbyLOSED.]

Anat. : The coalescence of two bones, so as to prevent motion between them. If anything keep a joiat motionless for a long time, the bones which constitute it have a tendency to become anchylosed, in which case all flexibility is lost. In other cases, when anchylosis is the lesser of two evila, tha bones which nature is about to weld together should be kept in the positious in which they will be of the greatest use when the union between them takes place.
"Had immolsility been the object to be attained, that mi ght have been more effectually mecompliehed
 Anat., vol. L., p 133 .
 lǒt'-ǐc, a. [From Eng. anchylosis.] Pertaining to anchylosis.

* ān'-clen-çy̆, s. [Eng. ancien(t); -cy. In Fr. ancienneté.] Antiqnity. [Ancientr.]

And the rest of the hishops follow him, in their due precedency, occording to the dignity and
anciencies of their respective eees, Jura Cleri, p , 42
ān'-clent, a. \& \&. [Fr. ancien; Sp. anciano; Ital. anziano, from anzi= before. Cognate with Lat. antiquus =old, ancient ; anticus = in front, foremost; and ante $=$ before.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language

+ J. Old, estimated tacitly or explicitly by the standard of human life.
(a) Pertaining to persona advanced in years. (Opposed to young.)
were before the thouse." began at the anctent men which
(b) Pertaining to things which have existed for some considerabla time in one's history (Opposed to recent.)

But they, upon their ancient malice, will
Forget with the least cause, these his new honours."
Shakesp.
Coriolanus, i1. 1.
2. Old, estimated by the average duration of that to which the term ancient is applied.
of anciene growth." some far-spreading wood $\begin{gathered}\text { coeper: } T \text { Task, bk. } 1 .\end{gathered}$
an ancient castle overgrown with we
."-Macaulay:: Hikt. Eng. ch. xvi.
3. old, estimated by the historic standard of time.
(a) Opposed to modern, and especially referring, at the present day, to the centuries anterior to the fall of the Roman Empire. (In this sense, which is the most common use of the word, it is opposed to modern.)
"The whole history of ancient and of modern times records no other such triumpt
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.
(b) In the roouth of one who lived at an early period of the world's history, it meant as age prior to his own.
"Is this your juyous eity, whose antiquity is of
4. Old, estimated by the geological standard of durstion.
" Processes now going on in nature on a small scale, or imitated artificially hy man, may ensble us to comprehend inperiectly in what manner come of these infnitely grander ancient meta
effected."-Murchison: Siluria, ch. i .
5. From eternity.
"Thales affirms that God comprehended all things,
and that God was of all thimss the most ancient, be and that God was of all thincs the most ann,

* The words ancient and old are akin in meaning, and it is not easy to draw an absolutely precise line between their respective signiftcations. Old, being opposed to new, is especially used of anything which is fresh when new, but has a tendency to wear out when old, or has nearly resched its proper term of existence, as an old hat; but it is also used when the lapae of time has increased instead of diminished the value of an article, as old wine. So also we speak of the old masters, meaning those who lived long ago, not those who are advanecd in years. Finally, old generally indicates a lesser amount of duration than arcient.
[OLD.]
II. Technically:

In Law:
(a) Ancient demesnes or ancient domains: Such manora as, affer the survey the results of which were recorded in Doomaday book, were found to belong to the Crown. (Cowel.)
(b) Ancient sergeant: The eldest of the Queen's sargeants. (Wharton.)
(c) Ancient tenure: The tenure by which the manors which belonged to the Crown in the times of Edward the Confessor and
liam the Coaqueror were held. (Cowel.)
(d) Ancient writings ; Legal documents more than thirty years old. (Wharton.)
B. As subslantive:
I. Ordinary Language
+1 . An old man, especially when invested with important offics in the community.
"The Lord will enter into Judgment with the ancient ii. 14.
"The ancient ond honourable he to the head; and ix. 15.

* 2. A predecessor in anything.
"He toocheth it as e special pre-eminence of Junian ancients."-Hooker.
IT The reference is to Paul's statement, "Andronicus and Juuia, my kinsmen and my fellow-prisoners, ${ }^{\text {Christ befora me." (Rom. xvi. 7.) }}$

3. (Plur.) Those who lived long ago. To us in general this mesns before the fall of the Roman empire, the relapsa into semi-barbarism which followed its overthrow making a great gap is time between the civilisation of what may be called the old world and that now existing. In this sense, ancients is opposed to moderns. This is the common use of the word. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis employs it thus in the title of his book, The Astronomy of the Ancients.
"Some by old words to fame heve made pretence,
Ancients in phrase, mere moderns in their sense.

- To those who lived in the early ages of the world, of course the term signified men of a considerably prior date.

As saith the proverb of the ancients
4. The Being existeat from eternity.
"I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the Ancient
B. Tech nically. In the Inns of Court.

* (a) In the Middle Tempte, those who had passed their readings. (b) In Gray's Inn, the oldest barristers, the society consisting of benchere, ancieats, barristers, and studenta under the bar. (c) In the Inns of the Chancery, the division is into ancients and students, or clerks. (Wharton: Law Lexicon, ed. Will.)
* ān'-clent, * ān-shent, s. [A curruption of Fr. enseigne, from Low Lat. insignia, Lat. insigne $=$ a standard.] [Ession.]

1. of things:
2. A flag, cnsign, or streamer of a ship, and formerly the fiag or ensign also of a regiment. ten times more dishonournhle negyed than an old daced ancient." Shakesp. 11 Hen IF.. TV. 2

3. Heraldry: (a) In the form anshent $=$ the guidon used at funersls. (b) A small flag ending in a point. (Gloss. of Heraldry.)
II. of persons: The bearer of a flag, a flagbearer, an easign-bearer, an ensign in a regiment.
"This is Othello"s ancient, as I take it.-
The same indeed, e very Valiant fellow."
Shavesp.

| the general." $=$ loid., ii. 4. -shakesp. 2 Hen /F. ii. 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | ancients, corporals, heuterants, gentiente

paries.
ān'-cient-1̆y, adv. [Eng. ancient; -ly.] Io ancient times; in times long gone by; the antiquity being estimated in any of the ways mentioned under Arcient (q.v.).
 plant, because it dre
$\stackrel{\because}{0}$. Auced hy our most anciently domesticate
tions."-Darrein: Origin of Species, ch. xiv.
ān'-cient-něss, s. [Eng, ancient; -ness.] old times ; antiquity.
"The Fescenine and satornian were the same ; they
ere called saturnian from their ancientnes, whel were called saturnian from their
$\dagger$ ān'cient-ry̆, * an'-chent-ry, s. [Eng. ancient. -ry In Fr anciennete; Ital anci anita.]
fate, făt, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơtu or, wöre, wộf, wõrk, whô, mòn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, ụnlte, cūr, rûle, fừl; trȳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e} . \quad$ ey $=\bar{a} . \quad$ ew $=\bar{u}$.

1. The honour or dignity of having ancestry mpable of being traced a long way back.

 2. The people of ancient lineage taken collectively.
Finter's Tale, wronging the anciontry."-shakeop.
2. Antiquity, or imitation of it,
"Heralds may here take notice of the antiquity of this precinu, fore of ancreater credit, blazon shroad this procious plece of anolentry ; for before the time Of Segory's Posthuma, p. 286,
"You think the ten or twelve flret lines the best; now I am for the fourteen last, sdd that they contain
not one word of ancientry." - West to Gray. Iett. 5,3a

- Bin'-alent-y̆, s. [Eng. ancient; -y.] Age; antiquity. [ANGENTRY.]
"Is oot the forensmed council of ancienty sboves
thousand yesrs ago?"-Martin: Marriage of Priests, thousand y., 13.
an-çi'-lē, s. [Lat.] A shield said to have fallen from heaven during the relgu of Nums Pompilius. It was belisved to he the shield of Mars; and as the prosperity of Rome was supposed to depend upon ita preservation, eleven others were made like it, thst any one wishing to steal it might not know which to take. (Could it have been originally a lump of meteoric iron?)
"Recorded to have been eent from heaver in a more "Restial manner than the aucile of ancient Rome."-
Pottor: On the Number 66, p. 178 .
"The Trofans mecured their palladium; the Romans their ancild, and now the Roman Catholfcks heve so
great care of their fmagee. ${ }^{n}$-Brevint : Bau $\$$ Samuel

Kn-çll-1är'-ǐ-a, s. [Lat. ancilla $=8$ maid-servant.] A genus of elhells belonging to the family Buccinids. Both the shell and the animal resemble those of Oliva. Recent-twenty-three species from the Red Sea, India, twenty-three species from the Red sea, India, Madagascar, Australia, and the Pacific Ocean. Fossil, twenty-one. Eocene-Britain, France,
\&c. (Woodward, 1851.)
 ancillaris = pertaining to femsle servants.]

1. Lit.: Pertaining to female servants or their occupation; subservient.
2. Auxiliary, alding.
"It is benesth the dignity of the king's courts to be
merely ancillary to other inferior jurisdictions,"merely anci
Kn-çil'-lē, \& [Lat. ancilla.] A maid-servant. (Chaucer.)
 anoeps, genit, ancipitis = (1) two-headed; (2) having two sides, double.]
Bot.: (The tranelation of the Latin anceps.) Two-edged, compressed, with two sharp edges, as the stam of an iris.
Xn-gis-trǒ-clä'-dě- $\infty$, s. pl. [From Ancisirocladus (q.v.).] A new order of planta proposed by planchon for the reception of a The infionescence is in genus Ancistrocladus. The infiorescence is in psnicles, with ten stamens in one row, five shorter than the others. The ovary is one-celled, with a single ovule. The fruit is a nut, crowned by the persistent calyx. Its nearest affinity is with the Dipterocarpacese. (Treas. of Eot.)
 kistron) $=a$ fish-hook; äyкos (angkos) $=\mathrm{B}$ bend or hollow; kגásos (ktados) = a slip or thoot of a tree; kגaw (klao) $=$ to break, to
break off.] A genus of Fast Indian climbing break off. A A genus of East Indian climbing plants, the typ
Zanc'-le, s. [ANkle.]
 [A.S.] A kind of boil, sore, or foul swelling in the fleshy parts. (Kersey's Dict.)
"Bwell higger and bigger till it has come to an
Mrnc'-ŏn, s. [Lat. ancon, genit. anconis; Gr. d $\gamma \times \omega^{\prime} \boldsymbol{v}(a n g k \overline{0} n)=$ the bend or hollow of the arm, the elbow.]
3. Anatomy: The apex of the elbow.
4. Architecture (plursl ancones): (1) Ormsments on the keystones of arches, or on the sige of door-cases ; (2) the corners of walle or beame.
5. Zool \& Agric. : A name for a breed of sheep, now extinct. it originated from a inslformed lamb with short crooked Iegs, so that it and ite progeny in which thile pecujiarity was perpetuated were unable to leap fences. (Ueed slso adjectively.)
"This is koown to have been the case with the
ancon shenp."-Darvin: Orioin of Spocieb, eki. i.
Kn-cō'nĕ-ell, a. [Eng. ancon; eal.] Pertrining to the ancon or apex of the elbow. "Serviog as the point of attachmeot to the artensor musclea o the forenrm, ealled the olecranon or anconeal proceas.
matia ( 1870 )
p. 24.2
 ancon; Gr. aycuv (angkon) = the elbow.] Anat.: A muscle used in distending the fore-arm or cubit. (Glossographia Nova, ecc.)
ăn-cōn'-oid, a. [Gr. áyкஸ́r (angkōn)=elbow, and cioos (eidos) $=$ form, appearance.] Elbow: shaped, angular.
 elbow (?).]
Iron manufacture: A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, sbout three feet long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. (Chambers.) [BLoom.]

* ăí'-cre, s. [ANCBon.]
* 希'-cred, pa. par. \& a. [ANCHOBED.]
* ăn'-crĕs, s. [ANCHORESS.]
ăn-çy̆1'-ŏd-ŏn, z. [Gr. á $\gamma \kappa$ v́дos (angkulos) $=$ bent, crooked, and boovs (odous), genit. obóvios Sciatooth.] A genus of fishes of the family Sciænidæ.
ănc-y̌-10̄'şed, pa. par. \& a. [ANCHYLO日ED.]
ănc-y-10'-sis, s. [ANCHYLOAIs.]
 $=$ (1) a bend in the arm; (2) \& joint bent or stiffened by disease; (3) a loop, a thong: $\tau \in \tilde{\mu} \nu \omega($ temno $)=$ to cut.]
Surgery: (1.) A crooked knife or bistoury. (2.) A knife for dividing the fromum lingue in
tongue-tied persons. (Hooper's Lexic. Med.)
 crooked, curved, rounded.] A genus of fluviatile shells belonging to the family Limnselde. They have limpet-like shells, and are called river-limpeta. In
recent species at forty-nine, sand the fossil recent species at forty-nine, sod the fossin, A. Auviatilis and A. oblongus, occur recent in Britain.
and, "ande, conj. \& s. [A.S. and; Dnt. en; Ger. und. The English and and an $=$ if, are essentially the same word, and were of old used almost interchangeably.] [AN.]
A. As conjunction:
* 1. As expressing contingency.

(a) As standing for if, though, or although. It is the nature of axtreme sell. - lovera, as they wilt
seet an house on fre, and it we but to roket their net ${ }^{\text {an }}$ house ong.
eegran
(b) As joined to if, and therefore redundant.
"I pray thee. Lauace, an" if thou seest my boy,
Shakesp.: Two Oent. of Verona, illi. 1.

2. As a sinple connecting particle, conjoining words with words, clauses with clauses, or sentences with senteaces. This is now the normal use of the word and.

Sbem, and Ham, and Japhetb." $\rightarrow$ Gen. vil. IR
"Be fruitful, and multiply, and fllt the waters in "And he put them altogether into ward three days. And Joaeph paid unto them the third day, This do, and
B. As substantive:

- "Thou servent me, I ween, wt iffee and with andes.'

II In Gen. iii. 16. "Thy sorrow and thy conception $"=$ the sorrow of thy concention.
In this respect the English simply copies the In this respect the English simply copies the Virgil speaks of hurling "molem et montes "' (a mass and mountains) $=\mathrm{a}$ mass of mountains.
*-ănd as a suffix.
Oul English dialects: The present participle termination in northern dislects, now superseded by the southern-ing.


Wad'-a, s. [? Native name.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to tne order Huphorbiacea (Spurge-worts). Habltat, Brazil. The Anda ie remarksble for the purgative properties of its eeeds, in this reapect resembling the not remotely sllied plant, the well-known castor-oil The Brazilians use them in indigestion, liver-complainta, jaundice, and dropsy. They are called Purga de Ponlietas. Their rind roasted on the fire is used in diarrhoes brought on by cold. If ateeped when freah in water, they render the liquid so narcotic thst it is sufficient to stupefy fish. The oil is well adapted for the purposes of the painter. The fruit is eatable. (Lindley : Nat. Syst. of Bot., 1896, p. 114.)
t ănd-ăb'-a-tism, s. [From Lat. andabata $=$ a gladiator whose helmet was without any opening for the eyes.] Uncertainty.
andabatiom the question, that we might not tail to two kiods of perfection, onde of our way, the other of our country to which We are traveiline; wo there are
iwo kiods dieo of fulfiling Gods law, oue of tois life, two kiods aleo of tulfiling God's law, oon of this hife, (1685), p. 121.
and-a-lûs'-īte, s. \& a. [From Andalusia, in Spain, where it was first found; and -ite $=$ $\lambda i$ os $($ lithos $)=$ stone. $]$
A. As substantive: A mineral classed by Dana with his subsilicates. is $7 \cdot 5$, hut in some opaque kinds only $3-6$. Is $7 \cdot 5$, hut in some opaque kinds only $3-6$.
Its Bp . gr. $3 \cdot 1$ to $3 \cdot 2,3.05$ to 3.35 ; ita lustre Its $\mathrm{gp.g} \mathrm{gr} .3 .1$ to $3 \cdot 2,3.05$ to 3.35 ; Ita lustre
vitreous; its colour whitish-red, flesh-red, violet, pearl-gray, reddish-brown, or olivegreen. There is strong double refraction The composition is silica, 33 to $40 \cdot 17$; alumina, 50.96 to 619 ; sesquioxide of iron, 0.30 to 5.71 ; sesquioxide of mangsuese, 0.53 to 0.83 ; magnesia, $0-17$ to 1.14 ; lime, 0.21 to 412 ; soda, 0.10 ; potassa, 0.30 to 1.50 ; water, 0.25 to 2 . Dans divides sndslusite into "Var. 1 is found in argillaceous (macle)." Andalusite is found in argillaceous schist, in gneiss, in mica-schist, and rerely in serpentine. It is eometimes allied to kaolin, to mica, or to
cyanita. It occurs at Andalusia in Spain, in Germany, Austria, France, snd Russia; st Killincy Bay, near Dublin, in 1reland; nesr Ballschulish, in Scotland; and at Cumberland in England. Myelin has the composition of cyanite and andalusite.
B. As aujective: Dans has an Andslueite group of minerals defined as snisometric, containing only sesquioxides. It includes andalusite, fibrolite, kyanite, and topaz.
ăn-dăn-tĕ, s. \& adv. [1tal. andante = going, the pr. par. of andare $=$ to go.] [WEND.]

1. As substantive: A moderately slow movement between largo snd allegro. It is the third in order of the five kidds of musical movement.

> EIL. ". and gives to prayer The adagio and andante it demands." Cower: Tazk,
2. As adverb: In the time described slove.
ăn-dăn-tî'-n̄ $\quad a d v$., a., \& s. [Ital.] A movement quicker thsa andante, of which the word andantino is a diminutive. It is intermediate hetween andante and allegretto.
ăn'-dar-ăc, s. [SANDARac.] Red orpiment.
प̆n-dā'-tēes, s. [Celtic.] A goddess or feroale power worshipped in Britain in psgan times.

An-dē'-an, a. [See def.] Pertaining to, living in, or found on the Andes, a mountainchain extending slong the Pacifle coast of South America.
and'-ĕş-ite, s. [In Ger. andesin. From the Andes mountains, in which it occurs.] A triclinic minersl classed by Dana in his thirteenth, or Felspar group of Unisilicates.
 the colour white, gray, greenish, yellowish, or the colour white, gray, greenish, yellowish, or
fleah red ; the lustre sub-vitreous, inclining to pearly. It consists of silica, $57^{\circ} 15$ to $60^{\circ} 29$; slumina, 17.62 to 26.78 ; sesquioxide of iron, 0.30 to 8.35 ; magnesia, 0.03 to 1.85 lime, $2 \cdot 24$ to 9.23 ; sods, 8.91 to 7.99 ; potasss, 0.05 to 3.99 ; and water, 0.34 to 3.84 . It is often, if not always, altered oligoclase, and itself if sometimes changes to kaolin. It occurs in the Ander, in Canada, in France, snd Austria. Saccharite, a variety of it, is found in Silesia [ANDESYTE.]

Xn'-dě-sȳte, s. [From andesite, but with yte in place of itc, to show that it is a mock, and not a mineral.] A syenite-like rock oceurring in the andes. One of its lagredients is the mineral Andegite ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$ ).
and-irosa, s. [The Braxilian name.] A genus of plants belonging to the Payilionaceons suborder. About twelve species are known, all tropical American trees of moderate height, with alternate equally pinnate leavea about a foot loog, and axillary or terminal paniclea of generally showy flowers. The fruit is one seeded, drupaceous, and in aspect like a plum. A. inermis is the cabbage-tree of the West lodies. [Cabbaof-tree.] Its bark and that of $A$. retusa are anthelmintic. In small quantities it la drastic, emetic, purgative, and narcotic, while in larger doses it is actually poisonous. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd., p. 548.)
an-dir-a-gua'-ca, s. [A Sonth Americso nsme of the Vampire Bat, Phyllostoma spec-
 Grijith's Cuvier, vol v., D. 71.)
ănd'-ir-òn, hănd'-ir-ōn, * âwnd'-ir-ón, * âwynd-ÿrne, âwynd-ẽr, s. [Is A.8. brand-isen is = a branding-iroo or rod a tripad (Bosworth) but this does not seem the orivill of the English word. Sw brand the $\mathrm{Fr}_{5}$ Arm landier. Medize Lat, andena jem, $\overline{=}$ an andiron. Skinner derives it ( $(a)$ from hand and irons, or (b) from and and irons, or (c) from brand and irons. In forkshire the troa plates used to contract the fire-place.


These being movable may be placed at a distance from each other when a large fire is wanted, and nearer when what is needed is only a small one. Boocher thinks that ard to andirons is the A.S. seperable prep. and, Gr. avti (anti), implying opposition, and that and-irone ars pieces of iron opposed to each other. Wedgwood believes the true etymology is the Flemish wend-ijser, from wenden $=$ to torn : andiron would then be the rack in front of the kytchen dogs io which the enit turns.]
Generally in the plural : A pair of aod-irons $=$ fire-dogs. A utensil consisting of two apright and generally ornamented pillars at ome distsnce from each other, with a horizootsl bar conoecting them together. It was originally designed, as it still is in America, to prop up the extremities of logs of wood whilst they were being barnt. Then it was used to support the eads of a spit.

andiron brass, $s$. Lustrous brass, suitable to be used in the construction of sudirona.
"And besides, I take it, andiron brase, which they call white braw, hath wotne mix.
an'-drad-ite, a [Named after the Portuguese mineralogist, D'Andrsda, who first described it.] A mineral arranged by Dana as a sub-variety of garnet, and the variety chrom-garnet. He designates it "E. Linoe chrome-garnet. It is the same as Allochroite. Iron-garnet. colora are various ehades of yellow, green, Its colora are various ehades of yellow, green, divided by Dana into-1. Simple Lime Irondivided by Dana into-l. Simple Lime Iron-
garnet: (a) Topazolite; (b) Colophonite ; (c) garnet : (a) Topazolite; (b) Colophonite; (c)
Melanite, including Pyreneite; (d) Dark-green Garnet, including Jelletite. 2 Manganesiao Lime Iron-garnet: (a) Rothoffite, including

Polyadelphite; (b) Aplome. 3. Ytiriferous Linse Iron-garnet, or Ytter-garnet. Subdivision I seams to include Calderte, the place of which is not yet thoroughly determined.
an'-iras-a, s. [Called after J. C. R. André, a German botanist.] The typiesl genus of the Andreaceæ (q.v.)
ăn-drep-ā'çĕ- $\infty$, s. pl. [From $\Delta$ ndroba (q.v.)] Split-mosses. An order of acrogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his Muscales, or Muscal alliance. It contaios only the single geous Andrea, which sgrees with mosses in haviog a calyptra and operculum, and with Jungermanoiacee in haviog a valvular theea. Io 1846 Lindley estimated the knowo species at thirteen.
ăn-đrăn-ăt'-ōm-y̆, \& [Gr. ävíp (anēr), geo. ávóós (andros) $=$ a mao as opposed to a woman ; and ávarauń (anatomé) = dissection. ] [Anatomy.] The dissection of a human being, especially of the male sex.
ăn-drě-as-bẽrg'-ŏ-līte, s.
[(I) Andreas. berg, a bailiwrick and town of the province of Hanover, in the Harz mountsing, with nines of iron, cobalt, copper, and silver in the viciaity; (2) -lite.] A mioeral, the aame as Навмотоме (q.v.)
ăn-drē'n-a, s. [From Gr. $\dot{a} v \theta_{\rho j i v \eta ~(a n t h r e ̀ n e ~}^{\text {en }}$ $=$ a wasp. 1 A genus of bees-the typical one of the family Andrenidæ. The British species are numerous; all are emall, solitary bees.
ăn-drē'n-i-des, s. pl. [From Audrena (q.v.).] A family of bees, ooe of two conslituting the sub-tribe Anthoplita. They differ from the Apidx, the oither family, in having a short and blunt trunk, and in other respecto. The species are all solitary in their habite.
そ̌n'-drē-ŏ-Iīte, s. [In Ger. andrealich.] [ANoheasbergolite] A minem. the same as Harmotome (q.v.).
ăn-drœe'-çĕ-ŭm, s. \{Gr. ávíp (anēr): genit. ávoós (ardios) $=$ a man, as distiuguished from a woman; and oikos (otkos) a a house.]
Bot.: Röper's name for the male system or spparatus of a plant; in other words, for the stamens. (Lindley: Introd. to Botany.)
ăn-drŏg'ra-phĭs, s. [Gr. ávip (anēr), geait. ávopos (andras) =a mas; үpaфis (graphis) =a atyle for writiog.] a genus of plants belonging to the order Acanthacex. A. particulata, called in Iodia Kariyat, is a bitter tonic and stomachic, very similar to quassia It is used io general delility, in convalescence after fever, aud io an advaoced atage of dysentery.
an-drǒg'-y̆n-al, a. [Formed as if from Lat. endrogynalis.] [Andrognse.] The same as AvDroaynous (q.v.).
ăn-drŏg'-y̆n-al-1y̆, adv. [Eng. androgynal; ly.] With the characteristies of hermaphrodites ; at once male and female
ăn-drǒg'-y̆n-è, s. [In Lat. s. fem. $=$ a mascaline, heroic woman; in Gr. fetwioioe of arópóyvoos (androgunos) = a hermaphrodite
 man, a male ; and yvyi (gune $)=a$ woman.] A hermaphrodite.
àn-drǒg'-y̆n-oŭs, a. [Lat. andmgynus $=8$ hermaphrodite.] Presenting the character istics of both gexes in the same lodividual; at once male aod female; pertaining to a hermaphrodite.
Bor.: Produciog both male and fernale organe on the same root, or in the same flower. (Loudon: Cyclo. of Plants, I829, Gloss.)
ann'-droid, ăn-droi'd-ēs, s. [Gr. áníp (aner),
 (cidos) $=$ form, appearance.] The name given to any machine constructed to imitate some of the movements or actions of a man, as, for example, to an automaton flute-player
ăn-drō-mán'-nĭ-a, g. [Gr. ávôpás (andros) - a man; Mavia (mania) $=$ madness.]
I. (Seb extract.)
"There is a a elemeat in the feminine world ibat is suffering from what 1 ohall venture to call andromania
 Home Journal, Fehruary, 1895.
2. The same as Nymphomania (q.v.).
 svidesace of or sufferiog from aadromania. [See Andromania.]

## Xn-drǒm'-ěd-a, \& [Lat. and Gr.]

1. Cluss. Myth.: A daughter of Cepbeas, kiag of Ethiopia, and Cassiope. It was fabled that she was chaiped to a rock by order of Jopiter Ammon, aod then exposed to the attacks of a mouster. Perseus released, and afterwards married her. On her death ehe was changed into the coustellation which beara ber name (Ovid: Metam, iv. G70, de.)
2. Astron.: A constellation, fancifully snpposed to resemble a woman chained. It is in the northern hemisplere, and is surrounded by Cassiopeia, Lacerta, Pegasus, Piscea, Triangulum, and Persens. It contains the bright gtars Almach and Mirach, and Alpherst is on the boundary-line between it and Pegasus. There is in the girdle of Andromeria s fue allintic nebula, visible to the naked eye, and continually mistakea by the uninitiated for a comet. (Herschel: Astron, §874.)
of Libra to thie fibecy ithr that bent
Andromoda far out A thatic sens.
4 ndromola tar oft Atimatic yens." yilion: P. L., bk. ili
3. Bot.: A genus of plants beloaging to the order Ericaceæ, or Heath-worts. A species (the A. polifolia, or Marsh Andromeda) occurs

marsh andromeda (one-thiro natural bize)
in the bogs of Britain, the desolate character of the localities which it iohabits recalling to classicsl miods of fanciful teadency the barren rock to which Aodromeda was chained (aee No. 1). The Marsh Andromeda ls an evergreso shrub, with beautiful rose-colored drooping flowera. Its shoots poison sheer, as do those of the A. Mariana, which grows in Ameries ; and the A. ovalifolia, of Nepaul, acta with similar effect opon goats. A. kypnoides, which looks when lo leaf like a moss, covers great tracts of gronod in the Lapland Alpe, and adoras them with its red fowers.
ăn-drŏ-pĕt'-al-oŭs, $\alpha$. [Gr. ávip $(a n E r)=\mathbf{a}$ man, sad $\pi$ éràov (petalon) $=$ a leaf, but used by botanlsts for a petal.]
Botany: Having stameos transformed into petals, as sometimes takes place when a siagle flower is converted into a double one.
 (Androphagoi), the people described below àpopoфáyos (androphagos) $=$ cating humad flesh; anjp (aner) $=$ a man, and 2 aor. inf. фayeiv $($ phagein $)=$ to eat.] A race of eso nibals, gdjacent to scythia, mentioned by Herodotus; heace csonibals generally
 msn, a male; and фépu (pherö) = to bear.]
Bot. : Mirbel's name for the tribe formed by the union of the flaments in mooadelphow plats. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
ăn-drŏp'-ŏ-gŏ口, s. [Itu Sp., Port., \& Ital andropogon; from Gr. apmp (aner) $=\mathrm{a}$ man and $\pi \omega^{\prime} \omega \boldsymbol{\omega}$ (pögon) = a beard; thers being on the flowers a beard-like tuft of hairs.] A geaus of plants belonging to the order Grsminacex or Grasses. The A. sorghrm, better kaown as Holcus sorghum, is extensively cultivated in India as a cereal. It is the Jopraree or Joodl of that country, and is called in English Great Millet. Another speciea, also grown in th Decean as a cereal, is A sacchoratus, or shaloo Other species are the A. Schoenanthus, o Lemon-grass [Lemon-ghass]; the A. calamu

Jite, tant, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wět, hëre, camȩl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sir, marîne; gō, pōt

aromaticus [Calamer]; and the A. Iswatancusch. The fragrant roots of the A. muricatus, called throughout India Khus, are used for making tatties [Tatty], or for aimilar purposes.
Yn-drox-māg'-e, \& [Fr. androsace. In Latin andrasaces, Greek avopóarakes (androsakes), is not $s$ plant, but a medrepore, from aump (aner), genit. àdoós (andros) = man, and $\sigma \dot{k} o s$ (sakos) $=$ a shistd, to which the large round hallow leaf of the most common species has s certain resemblance.] A genus of pisnts belonging to the order Primulacea. Elegant monntain plants found on the continent of Eurcpe. None are wild in Britaln
an-drŏ-ssem'-üm, s. [Lat. androscmon; Gr. àdpóauцav (androsaimon), lii $=$ man's blood; änjp (aner), genitt àvōpós (andros) $=8$ man, snd alma (haima) = hlood.]

* 1. Ancient classic writers: A species of St. John'a Wort, with blood-red juice: Hypericum androsemum, montanum or ciliatum.

2. Modern Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Hypericacea, or Tutsana. The A. oncinale is tonic and aatringent.
 sphinx , from $\dot{a} \nu \eta p(a n \bar{e} r)=a \operatorname{man}$, and $\sigma \phi i \gamma \xi$ (sphinx). I man-sphinx, that is, a aphinx with the bust of a man, and not, as to usually the case, with that of a woman.
 tome $\delta$ ), lit. = to cut s man; ivip (anēr) $=$ a man, and тé $\nu_{\omega}($ temn $\bar{\sigma})=$ to cut.] Dissection of the human body, in contradistinction from zootomy, or dissection of the bodiea belonging to the fnfcrior animals. (Johnson.)
-an-droŭs, in compos. [Gr. àvjp (anêr) $=\mathbf{a}$ msn, a male.]
Bot.: Pertaining to the stamina. It ia uaed only in composition, as monandrous piants those with one stamen; diandrous, those with two, \&c.

- ănd'-wwẽre, v. \& s. [ANsWER.]
- ănd'-vile, s. [ANviL.]
ine, a. [ONe.] One. (Scotch.)

-āne, v.t. [Ger. cinen $=$ to agree.] To agree to accord. (Scotch.)
"Sava hapnyde hym to ta the Kyng,

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Wynuyg. YII. 1ti. 42.
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| $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ ne- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-\mathrm{bll}$, a. [O. Fr. anible $=$ capshle; Ifst. inhabilis = numarried.] Unmarried. (Scotch.) in". is aneztil or mingill womann."-Reg. Maj., bk
anèal
9-në'ar, alv. [Eng. a; -near.] Near.

- The lady shrieks, end, well a-neart
-ne'ath, prep. \& adv. [A.S. beneothan $=$ le neath.] Beneath. (Scotch)
"Eoe, yonder's the Rattou's Skerry-he aye held his now. '- Soott: Aneiquary, ch. vin.
In-ĕc-dō'-tal, a. [Eng. anecdote; -al.] Per taining to anecdotca. (Prof. Wilson.)
そ̆n'-ěc-dōte, s. [In Sw. anekdot; Dan. \& Ger. anekdote; Dut. \& Fr. anecdote; Port. anekdota; Ital. aneldoto; Gr. ávex $\delta o t o s ~(a n e k-~$ dotos $=$ something not published, hat kept secret : iv (an), priv., and éxooros (ekodotos) = given out; ex (et) =out, and sotós (dotos) $=$ granted; $\dot{\delta} i \delta \omega \mu \mu($ (didömi) $=$ to give. $]$

1. Originslly something kept unpnblished, secrat history, or an ancient work not in fact published, thengh there was no intention of feeping its coutents undivulged. The best collection of anecdotes, in this first sense of the word, is generally said to have been that of Muratori, in A.D. 1709 : but the thing, if not tha name, must have been much older

> "Some modern anectotes nuer. He noclded in his elbow chair."
2. A short but of some sint gut gersily striking narrative lated genernely event in a person's history, recharacteristic with a view of exhibiting his collections of peculiarities. Among the best are the "Percy Anecdotes", sent forth by George Byerley and Joseph Clinton Rohinaon.

Mn'eco-dot-io * ant-co-dōt'-ícal, [Eng. anecdote, ie, ical. 1n Fr. anecdotique Port, anectotico.]

## 1. Partaining to anscdotes

"Particular anecdotical truditions, whoee athority unknown or euspicioun."-Bolingbroke to Pope.
2. In the habit of relating anecdotes.

Ǩn'-ěo-dōt-istı, s. [Eng. anecdote; -ist. In Port, a necdotista.] Ons who relatea anecdotes by word of month or by the pen. (Ogilvie.)

* 丸n-é'diñg, s. [Aande, Aind, Aynde.] Breathing. (Seoteh.)

All thar Aeschs of owata wes wete An sie aster ralas out or tham then, sariour.
-àne-râld, a. [AEFAULD.] (Scotch.)

* a'ne-hŏde, s. [A.S. an, an = one; suffix had = Eng. hood or head; as in A.S. wuduwanhad = Eng. widowhood; maxdenhad = Eng. maldenhead or maidenhood.] Oneness, union.
"The anehode of Godd with manxia sonle.""-Richard
Rolle de Hampole, vili. (ed. Perry). p. 14.
*an-ei'-mĭ-a, an-é'-mǐ-a, s. [Gr. àvei $\mu \nu \nu$ (aneimin) $=$ without clothing; $\dot{a}_{z}$ priv., aud
 $n t m i)=$ to dress. So called from the naked sppearance of the apikes of inflorescence.] A genus of plsnta belonging to the order Polypodiacere, or Ferns. A. tomentosa smells jike myrrh. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd., p. 79.)
*an'-ěl-āçe, ăn-ĕl-ā'-çi-ō, s. [Avlacr.]
* an-èle (1), a-nē'al, *an-noy'le, v.t. [A.S. $\mathscr{\infty}=$ oil.] To administer extreme unction to. Hyt ne not gode to be helot,
Inctructions for Parith Prients (ed. Peecock), 1811-12
a-nēle (2), v.t. [Derivation uncertain, probably from Lat. anhelo = to pant.] To attack, to worry. (R. Morris.) To approach. (Sir F. Madden.)

Bothe wy th hullez and berez and borez other
quyte

ăn-ĕ-lĕc'-tricc, a. \& s. [Gr. iv (an), priv., snd Eng. electrics (q. v.).]

1. As adjective: Non-electric
2. As substantive (plur.): A term formerly used to designate those bodies which were commonly believed to be incapalle of becoming electrical by friction.
trices or those which becomerly divided into ideaelec-
 perty."-Atkinson: Ganot's Physics, grd ed. (1868) p. 386
ăn-ě-lĕć-trōde, s. [Gr. $\dot{\alpha} v \dot{a}(a n a)=n p$; and Eng. electrode (q.v.).]
Elec.: The positive electrode or pole of a galvsnic battery. (Faraday.) [ANode.]
ăn-ĕ-lı̆e-trŏt'-ŏ-nŭs, s. [Pref. an-, snd Eng., \&e. electrotonus (q.v.).] The condition of the nerve close to the positive pole. (Ganot: Physics (ed. Atkinson), p. 924.)
" àne-ly̆, adv. [A.S. an = one; Eng. anff. ly $=$ like.) Only ; slons.
"I fande Ihesu in deserte, fantande in the monte,

* àn-è'1-y̆e, v.t. [Lat. anhelo.] To aspire, to breathe. (Scotch.)
* àne-1y̆-nĕs, s. [O. Eng. anely (q.v.); -nes =-ness.] Loneliness.
gretynge, Hoghte in wantone joyenge bot in hytter Hishard Roul de Hampole, I. (ed. verry), p. .
ăn-ĕm-ŏg'-raph-y̆, s. [Gr, ävemos (anemos) = the wind, snd ypadr (graph $\bar{e})=$ description.] A description of the winds.
 the wind, and $\lambda$ oryos $(\log o s)=s$ discourse.] The acience which treats of the winds.
ӑn-ĕm-ŏm'-ět-ẽr, s. [In Ger. anemometer, Fr. anémométre; Port. anemumetro; Gr. àveros (anemos) = the wind, and mépov (metron) $=8$ measure. $]$ An in-
atrument designed to measure the velocity of the wind, on which its strength depends. Anemometera hava kinds : 1st, of three
 which a windmill in Which $s$ windmill twists string round an axle against pressure; 2nd, those in which a de fined surfsce, say of a foot square, is pressed
against a spring (Fig. 1); 3rd, those in which water or mome other liguid is mado to stand at $m$ higher level to one leg of an minerted siphon thas in the other (Fig. 2) The anemometer now most commonly in use to more akin to the first, which also was the earliest type of tha inatrument, than it is to the second or the third. Four light metallic hamispherea,
called from Dr. called from Dr. firat omployed them, Rolinson's cupa (Fig. 3), are made to revolva like s vane or weathercock, and ars found to do so at the rate of exactly onethird the velo-
 city of the wind. The result is then recorded in pencil marks by s aelf-registering apparatus.
ăn-em-ŏm'-ĕt-ry̆, s, [In Fr. anémometrie, Morter.).] A measurement of the velocity and atrength of the wind. [ANEMOMETER.]
 Ger., Dut., Fr., Sp., Port., Ital., \&Lat. anemone in Port. alse anemola. Gr. àvéuw (anemōnē), $t t$. $=$ wind-fiower, from averos (anemos) $=$ the wind; because the flowers ars essily moved by the wind.]
A. Ord. Lang. (Of tha forms anemone and anemony.) Any wild or cultivated phant of the botanical genus Anemone. (See B., 1.)

From the soft wing of vernst breezes ahed,
With shluing meal oer ell their velvet lesvea,
themson: Spring, ssa
B. Technically. (Of the form anemone only.)

1. Bot.: A genus of plents belonging to the order Ranunculacex, or Crowfocts. What to

the uninitiated seems $\mathbf{a}$ corolls ia in reality a petaloid calyx highly developed. Two anemones sre genuine natives of Britain: the $A$. nemorosa, or wood, and the $A$. mulsatilla, or nemorosa, or
Pasque-flower Anemone. Two others, the $A$. Pasque-flower Anemone. Two others, the $A$.
A pernina and A. ranunculoides, are naturalApennina and A. ranunculoides, are natural-
ised. A. coronaria snd hortensis are common ised. A. corona

sea anemones.
2. Zool.: A popular nsme for thoee marine radiated animals which presgat some
resemblanca to the anemone，but really look more like the Chrysanthemum or aome others of the Compoaitse．Tha＂anemone＂meaning the Sea－anemone is A．mesembryanthemum， called also the Bendlet；the Snake－locked called also the Bendet；viduato，and the Plumose Anamona is the Actinoloba dianthme．

† ăn－ĕm－ŏn＇－ic，a．［Eng．anemore；st．］Per－ taining to the anemons．
 $\overline{\mathrm{o}}$－nir－a，\＆A chemical subatance obtained from yariona apecies of anemone．It burna like camphor．

## 

ăn－б̆m＇－o－scöpe，s．［In Fr．anemoscope；Sp． anemoscopio；from Gr．avenos（anemos）＝the wind，and $\sigma \kappa 0 \pi e^{\prime} \omega($ skopeō $)=$ to look at．］An inatrument for rendering visibla the direction of the wind．In that commouly uaed there is a vane exposed to the wind acting apon an index moving round a dial－plate on which the thirty－two points of the compase are en graved．
ăn－ěn－çě－phăl＇－1－a，s．［For etymology aee Anencephalus．］Absence of the brain，or a portion of it．
ăn－ĕn－çĕph＇－al－ǐc，a．［Eng．，\＆c，anenceph－ alus（q．v．）；Eng．－ic．］Brainless；without a brain．
＂In the anencephatic footus is which all the euceph－ sioa，but part of the medulla oblongata is wanting
by congenital defect．．- Todd \＆Bovman：Phyn． by congenits．
ăn－ĕn－çěph＇－al－oŭs，a．［Eng．，\＆c．，anen－ cephalus（q．v．），and Eng．anff．－ous．］Brain． less ；anencephalic．
Physiod．Anat，vol．1．，p． 217.
そ̆－ĕn－çĕph＇al－ŭs，s．［Gr．àv（an），priv．，
 $=$ withont brain．］
Animal Physiol：：A fcetus born without the brain．
＊an－end（1），＂an－cnde（1），＊an－end－es， ＊an－ont，＊an－ente，＊an－ent－is，＊an－ ent－es，＊an－ens，＊an－empt－es，＊o－ nence，＊an－ent，＊an－enst，prep．［A the true form anefen or onefen＝A．S．on－efen $=$ even with，near，on an equality with．］
1．Opposite．
＂Bot a wounde ful wyde and weete oon wywe，
ni－e ende hy hert thurgh byde to－renter，
Allikerative Poms ；Pearl（ed Morris）， $1,134-5$.
2．Respecting，regarding，concerning．（Eng． in the forms an ende and anente；Scotch，in the form anent．） ＂A n－ende ryghtwys men，yet seytz agume
Dsuid in santer．if ener ye sey hit．＂
Alliteratine Poems；Pearl（ed．Mor，is），b96－\％． an－end（2），＊an－ende，on－end（ $a n$ or on $=0$ ，in，and end ），adv．

1．Ordinary Language：
1．On end，perpendicularly．
2．Lastly．
1 drede on ende quat schulde by＇file． Lest ho me es－chaped that 1 ther chos＂），186－7．
Aliterolive Puemt ；Pearl（ed．Mor
II．Naut．：A term applied to the aituation of any mast or boom when atanding perpendicu－ larly to the plane of the deck，to that of the laps top－masts are alao said to be ar－ topes，when they are hoisted up to their usnal station at the head of the lower masts．
ăn－č－pă1－1ăc＇－tą，\＆．pl．［Gr．áverálhaктos （anepallaktos）＝not interchanging； $\mathfrak{d} v$, priv．， éra入入áaбん（epallassô）＝to change over，to interchange；ini（epi）＝upon，or over，and
 applied by Ariatotle to those animals in which the upper and lower teeth do not interlock； namely，the herbivorons quadrupeds．（Owen： namely，the herbivorolis quadi ${ }^{\text {Classiff．of the Mammatia }}$
ăn＇－ẽr－1 $\mathbf{y}$ ，a Single，bolitary．（Scotch．）
ăn＇－ĕr－oid，a．\＆s．［Gr．à，priv．，and vnpós （nēros）$=$ wet，damp；from váw $($ nā̆ $)=$ to flow．）
A．As adjective：Not containing any liquid． （Used chiefly in the expresaion，＂Aneroid barometer．）

Aneroid Barometer：A barometar not con－ taining a liquid，but constructed on a totally difarent principle from a mercurial barometer．


Farlow forms of the instrument exiat．One of these concista of a cylindrical metal box exhausted of air，and having ita lid of thin corrugated metal．As the pressure increases， corrugated metal is lid，which is highly elastic，and has a apring inside，is forced inwarda ；whilst，again， as it diminishes，it is forced ontwards．Deli－ cato multiplying levera then transmit these motions to an index which moves on a scale， and is graduated empirically by a mercurial barometer．It la wonderfully delicate，but is apt to get out of order，particularly when it has been exposed to great variations of presaure From ita portahility it is much used for deter－ mining the heights of mountains．（Ganot＇s Physics，3rded．，1868，pp．130－1．）
B．As substantive：A barometer of tha kind described under A．
àneş（often prononnced ēnş），adv．［A．S．ares， genit．$m$ ．and $n$ ．of an，cen $=$（1）one，（2）single， gole，another；cone，ceene $=$ once，at once．］

1．At one time，at once；once．（Scotch．）
＂I downs take muckio silier et anes ．．．＂－Scose ＂I downs tako mut
intiquary，ch．$x$ il．
2．Only，aolely．
āneş ěr＇－rand，adv．［O．Eng，aues $=$ aole； Eng．errand．Lit．$=$ sole errand．］Of set pur－ pose．（Scotch．）
＂Soott＂if he was coming olive again anes arrand：
ăn＇－ĕs－15，8．［Gr．ävects（anesis）＝（1）a loosen－ ing，relaxing，（2）reniasion，abatement ；ávípuc （amiēmi）$=$ to send $n p$ or forth，．．．to alacken，
 to set a－going．］

Med．：The abatement of morbid aymptoms．
a－nēş－ǒ－rhǐz＇－a，s．［Gr．àmoov（anēson），or anvorov（anesson），the aame as avioov（anethon） $=$ dill anise，and pica（rhiza）$=$ root．］A genus of plants of the Umbelliferons order，of which one apecies，the A．capensis，ia used in Sonthern Africa aa an esculent．（Liadley： Veg．Kingd．，p． 976. ）
a．nēth＇－ŏ1，s．［Lat．anethum＝anise；oleum $=$ oil．］［OTL OF ANISE．］
a－nēth＇－ŭm，s．［ln Fr．aneth；Ital．aneto； Sp．eneldo；Port．eniro．From Lat．anethum； Gr．äュn $\theta$ ov（anêthon）$=$ aniae or dill．］
Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiacea，or Umbellifers．A．graveolens is the dill．Its fruit is aromatic and carminative．
a－neū＇ch（hguttural），adv．［Enovon．］Enough． （Scotch．）
ăn＇eür－işm，† ăn＇eür－y̆sm，s．［1n Fr． anevrisme，anêvrysme；Sp．\＆Port．aneurisma； Gr．àvev́pvora（aneurusma），and àvevpuซцós （aneurusmos），from बуєvрv́vш（aneurunō）＝to widen，to open ；evpulum（euruno $=$ to
wide or broad ；ধipus（eurus）$=$ wide，broad．］
Med．：A morbid dilatation of the aorta，or one of the other great arteries of the body． Four varieties of this malady have been deacribed．In the first the whole circum－ ference of the artery is dilated；in the aecond， or true aneurism，the dilatation is confined to one side of tha artery，which then takes the form of a sac；fn the third，or false aneurism，
the internal and middle coats of the artery are ulcerated or ruptured，while thoae which are external or cellular expand into a eac；In the fourth，or mixed variety，the falso supervenes upon the true aneurism，or upon dilatation
（Dr．J．Hope，Cyclo．Pract．Med．，voi．i，p． 104 ）
ăn－eür－işm＇－al，a．［Eng．aneurism；－al． In Fr．anévrismal，anévrysmal；Port．anev－ rismal．］Pertaining to an aneuriam；affected by an aneuriam．
wounded arteries．＂－Todeatment of aneurimanal and vol．L．p． 29.
a－new＇，adv．［Eng．$a=0 \mathrm{n}$ ；new．In Sw．
1．Another time ；over again；afresh，again． With stormy nation Whenck，oc Englarth pourd When Thomson：Liberty，pt．iv．
2．Newly，in a new manner，freshly．

anfelt，s．［ANVIL．］
Z̆n－fräo＇－tū－ōse，a．［From Lat．anfractuosus $=$ windidg，crooked．］［Anfractoosity．］An． fractnous．
＂Behind the drum areseveral vaulta and anfractuose cavities in the ear－bane，so to itterad the least sound imaginahle，that the sease might be affected with it no we see in suhterraneoun，
sound $\ddagger$ is redonbled．$-R a y$.
 －ity．In Fr．anfractuosite；Lat．anfractus＝ （1）a curving or bending，an orbit；（2）a tor－ tuons ronte．］［AnFractuous．］The quality or atate of being anfractuous；tortuousness．
thoir rurface in generally anooth：the anfractuosities，when present，are iew
ăn－frăc＇－t̄̄－oŭs，a．［In Fr．anfractueux； Port．anfractuoso．From Lat，anfractus，adj， $=$ broken，bent，round，winding，crooked $a n-=a m b i-=$ around，and fractus $=$ broken， pa．par．of frango $=$ to bresk．］

A．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：Winding，crooked，mazy ；full of winding passages ；spiral．
ings sibont it．＂． anfractuous spiras acd cochleary tura－ 2．Fig．：Tortuone．
Bp．Tayior：anfrateuous and involved oonseqnences．＂－ B．Techatically：
Botany：Spiral，resembling in direction the apires of a corkacrew，or full of turnings and winding passages．（Lindley．）
ăn－frăc＇－tū－oŭs－něss，e．［Eng．anfrao－ tuous：－ness．］The quality of being anfrac－ tuons；anfractuosity，tortuousness．（Bailey．） an－gard－ly，an－gare－1y，＊an－gar－ly， ＊an－gurd－ly，adv．Angrily．［ANGev．］
＊ăn－garr－ī－à－tion，s．［la Fr．angarier $=$ to follow after，to persecnte ；Ital．angariare＝ to force，to overcharge ；angariatore $=$ an oppressor；angheriare＝to compel，to oppress ； angheria $=$ force，compulsion；Lat．angario； Gr．बं $\gamma$ 人apevic（angarewō）［see Matt．v．41，in Gr．］＝to press one to serve，as an ayyapos （angaros）（in Lat．angarius）a alight modif－ cation of a Persian word，angaria $=$ a mounted courier；Gr．© $\gamma$ rapeia（angateia）$=$（1）Spec．， auch service，（2）（ren．，service to a lord， quilenage．］Compulsion，service forcibly ex－ acted．
＂But if io these earthify angariations one natle．
according to our saviour＇s counsel pany bring on according to our Saviour＇s coonsel，suay bring oin
another：yet，in spirturl evil waye，no compuaticn another：yet，in spirtuat evir ways，no hompunimp can prevall upoun
$t a t i o n s$
Repelled．
＂This lewding of God＇s Spirit mingt neither be a forved angariation（as if God would leoffe grace and solvatioo

＂The earth yields us fruit but it is only perhaps ouce a year，agd that not without much coast and an goriation，$r$
ibic．，p． 43
 a vessel ；Aóyos（logos）$=$ a discourse．
doctrine of the vessels of the body．（Brande．）
ăn－gei－ŏ－tĕn＇－ic，a．［Gr．बंभүêov（argeion） $=$（1）a vessel，（2）a blood－vessel；reivm（teino）
fut．$\tau \in \omega \bar{\omega}(t e n o)=$ to stretch，strain，extend． Lit．＝straining the liood－vesaeis．（See below．）
angeiotenic fever，s．A name of in－ flammatory fever．Pinel believed its acat to be in the organs of circulation．（Dr．Tweedie： Cyclo．of Pract．Med．，vol．ii．，p．162．）
fāte，făt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pit，sire，sïr，marine；sō，pot，


-in'-gel, *an'-gle (1), s. \& a. [In A.S. mpel, angel; Sw., Dan., Dut., \& Ger. sngel; Russ. angel; Irish amgeal, amgiol; Fr. ange; Ep. angel; Port anjo; Ital. angelo; Lat. angelus. From Gr. äyuedos (angelos) $=$ (1) a messenger, (2) an angel, (3) the message brought: dyyidio (angello) = to bear a message, to anoounce.]

## A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Gen.: A measeager, one employed to carry a message, a locum tenens, a man of business. (In this seage it is masc. or fem.)
" Realgne his orown to angel Carwellia trust,"
Grosart I Crosart, the editor of Marvelds Worike, the very common "Aogel Ian." (Andrew Marvell: Poems, ed. Grosart, vol. i., p. 335.) 2. Spec. Lit.: One of an order of spiritual beings superior to man in power and latelligence, vast io number, holy in character, and thoroughly devoted to the worship and service of God, who employs them as his heavenly messengers. Their existeace la made known to us by Scripture, snd is recognised also in the Parsee sacred books.
and congruitie of the Britan Tongue (ox. Whentley). "̈andiel, that anget onswering said nato him, ${ }^{1}$ am "Wo fiod, as far no credit is to be glvea to the celestial hierareh of that euppooed Dionylulu, the eenstor of Athena, the frat place or degree if given to the to the anqeld of light, which are termed Chorabim; and the third, and 20 following places, to thrones prineipailtiza, and the rest, which are anl angele of power and miniatry, so se the angels of knowiedge and domination"-Lond Bacon: Adve of Learn, bli. L
I We learn from Scripture that many angels, originally holy like the rest, fell from their pristine purity, becoming so transformed io charscter that all their powers are oow vsed for the purpose of doing evil instead of good. These are to be identifled with the devils so Theqe sre to be identifled with thentioned in holy writ.
"And tho angole which kept not their first extate, but let their own hater darku, of the great day."-Jude 6
"He cast apon them the ferceaend of bif anger angeli among them. ${ }^{-1 \rightarrow P s}$ Ixxvili. 49
3. Figuratively:
(a) Christ in angolic form or otherwise. (Compare Gen. xxxi. 11-13, with John i. 18.)
(b) A spirit which has assumed the aspect of ame human being. The refereace probably is to the Jewish belief that each person has his or her guardiar-angel.
"But she constautly ampmed that it was
Then sald they, It ha his angel." Acts xil . 15 .
(c) The representative of each of the seven Asiatic churches. "Unto the angel of the church of Ephesus write" (Rev. ii. 1); and "unto the angel of the church of Smyrna write," ver. 8 . (See also ii. 12,18 ; fii. $1,7,14$.) (d) An appellation giveo by an intimste fried, or especially by a lover, to the ohject of his or her affection
"For Brutus, un you know, was Cosar'e angel:
(e) A person of seeming inooceace, purity, and benevolence.
" Oh, what may man withla him hide,
4. The dame of a besutiful fish, Pomacanthus ciliaris, which hss large green scales, and the lamina sbove the gills armed with blue spines. It is one of the Chartodons, from the cosst of Carolina, snd is quite different from the British angel-fish (q.v.).
IL. Technically:
Numis.: A gold coin, named from the fact that on one side of it was a representation

anoel of edward vi.
of the Archangel Michael in conflict with the Dragon (Rev. xii. 7). The reverse had a ship

With a large cross for the mast, the letter E on the right side, and a rose on the left whilst against the ship was a shield with the nsual arms. It was first struck in France io 1340, and was introduced into England by Edward IV. in I465. Between his reign and that of Charles I. It varied in value from 6 s .8 d . to 10 e . It is not now current either in France or England. The last atruck in England were in the reign of Charles I. (H. Noel Humphreys : Coins of England, 5th ed., 1848; and other authorities.)
of hoarding. shake the begs
Set them at liberty;" Hhakesp.i K. Johm, ili. a - true angol than it it wert angel ingel colned of Chins acon: inver. of Nat., ch, xi
B. As adjective: Angelleal.

An anget now-yet little lose than all.
sookt: Lord of the lites (Conelusion).
C. In composilion, ADgel is generally a aub stantive, but sometimes it is an sdjective.
angel-age,s. [Eng. angel; and age $=$ time of life.] An age or period of life st which a certaio character is possessed, or certain actions done. It is aot the same as Anoelaoe (q. v ).

That, happlly, "Why ahould you two
Wairer, I think, hy mach (for yet your fime
Like aneieat well-huilt piles, whow worthy ruins),
After that angel-age turn mortal devils?
angel-bed, \& A bed without posts.
angel-choir, s. A choir of angela, eapeclally that which sang whea Christ's birth was annouoced to the shepherds at Bethlehem Was annouaced
(Luke ii. 13, 14).
"God set the diadera upon bis beed
And angel-choirs Sttended." Cowe Tank, bl. vi.
angel-fish, s. $\Delta$ fish of the Squalidx, or Shark family, the reverse of angelic in its look but which derived its aame from the fact that ita erteaded pectorsi fins present the appear ance of wings. It is called also Monk-fish, Fiddle-fish, Shark-ray, and Kingston. It is

the Squatina angelus of Dumedril, the Squalus squatina of Linnæus. It has ao affinity to the Rays, as well as to tha Sharks. It lies close to the bottom of the sea, and feeds ravenously on flat-fishes. It sometimes attains the length of seven or eight fomet. It is more common in the south than feet. It is more common in the south than ia the north of Britain, and is not uncommon on the cossts of the Uaited States. (109.)
British Fishes, vol. ii., pp. 407 to 409.)
angel-form, s. A form deemed to be or resemble that of an angel.
"To weeping grottos and prophetic glooms
Where angelforms Athwart the solemn dusk."
Thomson : Seasens : Autum
angel-guest, s. An angel who has been received ss a guest.
" To entertaia our angel-guest."
Milion: $P$. $L ., \mathrm{bk}, ~ \mathrm{v}$.
angel-hand, s. The band of an angel.
Fleeter thay the starry brands
Flung at aight from angel-h ands.
angel-head, s. The head of an angel cut in stone or other material.
"What, always dreannigg over heavealy things,
Like angelheata in stone with pigeon-wings !"
angel-like, a. \& $\alpha d v$. Like an angel ; in an angelic manuer.

> W-like he sings !" Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.
angel-peopled, a. Poopled with angels. (Jeu:sbury.)
angel-quire, s. pl. A quire (choir) of angels.

angel-seoming, a." Appearing as if thes were angels
 Pourd all th' Armbin heaven upon our nleghte"
angel-trumpet. \& A trumpet used by angels.

- Where the bright eeraphim, in burning row.
Their loud nilited angehtrum pusts hlow, Their lood upilited angehtrumpas hlow. Miton: At a Solomn Muric.
angel-water, a $\Delta$ scanted water prepared in Portugal. It consists of rose, orsnge blossom, and myrtle water commingled to gether, and additionally perfumed with musk and ambergris.
angel-weloome, \& $\Delta$ welcome by angela. (Bowring.)
angel-wing, s. The wiag of aa angel.
" Subjected to bis nervice, angel-wing
And faming ministers, to watch and tend
Thoir carthly charge.-Niton: P. $L$., ble ix
angel-winged, a. Possessed of winga resembling those of angela.
Fig.: Rising to a high and serene atmosphere.


## She [phitosophy] all angel-winged The Lielghta of science and of virt <br> Where all is calm and clear."

angel-worshlp, a The worshippiag of angels.
8t. Angel woorthip is plainly forbladeo in the iext of
 slso in Rev:
utated, pt. 11 .

* $\overline{\text { ann'g}}$ a hook, a fishing-hook.] A hook. (Scotch.)
angell-hede, a. The hooked or barbed head of an arrow.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Ane angoll-Aede to the hukin he drow." } \\
& \text { Wallace, (v. } 554 \text {. (Jameson.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

àn'-ǧ̊ (3), s. [Apparently a corruption of Eng. angle (q.v.). In Fr. ange = chain-shot.]
angel-shot, s. Chain-shot; cannon-shot cut in halves, which are then connected together by means of a chain.
ān'-ǧĕl-àge, s. [Eng. angel; suffix-age.] The existence or the state of angels.
àn'-gěl-ĕt, s. [Dimia. of angel.] An old English coin, in value equal to half an "angel." [A NOBL, s.]
àn'-gél-hood, s. [Eng. angel; suff. -hood.] Angelic natire or character; the state of being sn angel. (E. B. Browning: Song for Ragged Schools.)
 Ique, ăn-gèl'-icc-al, a. [ln Dan. engleliig Ger. angelika; Fr. angélique; Sp., Port., \& 1tal. angelico: Lat. angelicus, from Gr.árrèsкós (angelikios).]

1. Gen.: Pertaining to a messenger of any kind.
" A ngelick Crom well, who out.wings the wind." 2. Spec. : Pertaining to an angel, or the hierarchy of angels; resembling sna angel like what an angel might have done; of a nature like that of the angels; superhumsn.


- Angelic Doctor: A title given to St.Thomas Aquinss.
angelic-hymn, s. The hymn sung by sagets to the shepherds. (Luke ii. 14.)
angelic-salutation, $s$. The Hail-3lary (q.v.).
ăn-gĕl'-íc (2), a. [From Eng, \&c, angelica (q.v.).] Pertaining to the Angelica plant.


## angelic acid,

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}=\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{7}, \mathrm{CO} .0 \mathrm{H}$. A monstomic acid belonging to the scrylic series. obtained by boiling the root of Angelica arch angelica with lime and water, and distilling the concentrated liquid with dilute sulphuric acid. Angelic acid forms long needle crystais, which melt at $45^{\circ}$, and boil at $190^{\circ}$.
än-gèli'i-ca, s. [In Ger. angelika; Dut engelwortel; Fr. angelique; Sp.anjelica; Dan. Port., \& Ital. angelica. From Lat. angelus; Gort., \& aryenos (angelos) $=$ an sogel. So called Gr. ayyeaos (angetos) = an sogel. so caned from its medicioal qualities.] A geuus or plants belonging to the order Apiacea, or
Umbellifers. It containa one species, the
bil, boy; pœut, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, expist. ph=\&

4. sylvestris, or Wild Angelica, traly indigenous in Britain, and one, the 4. areh angelica, or Garden Angelica, natupalised. 1


NOETICA SYIVESTRIR: BRANCH, FLOWER, AND OEED, (ONE-FIFTH NATURAL 8IZE.)
is sometimea cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which are blanched and eaten as celery or whed with sur it is regarded as atimulant and anti-pestilential

> In his hand he carried. Angolicas nprooted, With delicous fragrance Filling shl tho place." ofellow. The Saga of

Longfellove: The Saga of King olaf, ch. $\mathbf{~ I V i}$.
angelica-root, s. The root of the Archngelica offeinalis. $1 t$ is fragrant, bitter, and pongent. When first tasted it is aweet, but eaves behind a glowing heat in the month. The Laplanders eat the stalks, roasted in hot ashes, for coughs, hoarseness, kc., and boil the tender flowers in milk to promote perapiration in catarrh attended with fever. In a candied stata it is eaten as a aweetmeat. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd, p. 776.)
sngelica-stalk, s. The stalk of an an gelica plant.

> Now will I confess it. Better thlys are Jewols Than angelica*talks are For Queen to wear Tellow: The Saga of $K$ in

Longfellow: The Saga of King olat. ch. xvl.
angelica-tree,s. Aralia spinosa. lts leave. lt is a small tree ornamental for lawns.
an-gel'-i-cal, a. [ANOELIC.]
an-ğel'-i-cal-1y, adv. [Eng. angelical; -ly.] In an ancelic manner: as an angel night be expected to do. (Webster.)
 Tha quality of being angelical. (Webster.)
Xn-ğel'-1-çi s. pl. [Plural of Lat. angelicus $=$ angelic. ${ }^{\text {Church History }}$ : The name given to an old Christian gect who greatly venerated angels, if indeed they did not attribnte to them even the creation of the world. They llourished about A.D. 180.
 facio $=$ to make.] To render angelic.
"The soul at this first resurrection must be splri(1647), p. 85.

An-Eerl-i'-na, s. [A femala nams, from Lat. angelus $=$ an angel. $]$ An asteroid, the sixtyfourth found. It was discovared by Tempel, on the 6th of March, 1861.
An'-gel-ites, s. pl. [lıGer. Angeliten. Named from Agelins, or Angelins, a part of Alevandria in which they used to meet.] An old Christian aect, a branch of the Sabellians, who fiourished towards tha termination of tha fitth centnry. They believed that the persons of the Trinity were not the same or self-existent, but dis tinct gods, existing by participation in a deity common to them all. They were called also Severites and Theodosians, from Severus and Theodosius, who were ancceasively their leaders.
 an angel, and dóyos (logos) $=$ a discourse.] The department of theology which treata of angelic beinga


Knnangelus $=$ Gr. $\dot{\text { an ryenos }}$ (angelos) $=$ an angel. . A genas of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariscere (Fig-worts). $A$. salicarieefolia, or Violet $\Delta$ agelonia, is a herbaceens stove-plant, with fine large light-blue flowers.
 $=$ an adgel ; фaiv (phaino) $=$ to bring to light to make to oppear.] The appearance or manifestationa of angals.
Oid and the Theophany nad Angelophany of the

ăn'-gěl-ort,s. [Fr.]

1. Numism. : An anciedt Freach coln struck at Paria whilst that capital was temporarily at Paria whilst that capital was ealporash from in English occupation. It Was so called from having on it the flgure of an angel aupp.
2. A small cheese made in Normand
3. Music: A musical instrument somewhat resemhling a lute. (In this rense it ia probably derived from the Fr. anche, the reed of a wind instroment. (Johnson.)
ăn'-gĕl-ŭs, s. [Lat. =angel.] A prayer to the Virgin, iastituted by Pope Urban II., offered in Koman Catholic countries in the morning, at noon, and in the avening, at the sonnd of a bell called the Angelus. It is ao called because it begins with the words" Angelus Domidi nuntiavit Marie" (the angel of the Lord announced to Mary). [Hail-Mary.]
" 8 weetly over the village the bell of the Angelus
ăng'-ẽr, s. [A.S. ange $=$ straitened, sorrow ful, troubled. from Icel. angr $=$ grief, sorrow ang in compos $=$ tronble It implies nar ang in coratraint, or difficulty ; as angrowneas, constrainf, angesum $=$ dificult, narrow; angbreost sum, angesum = a difficulty of breathing (AN $=$ an asthma, a difficulty of breathing (ANausish). Cognate with enge $=$ narrow, confined
vediæp Mediæv. Lat. angaria $=$ rexation, tronble,
distress, anxioty; Lat. ango; Greek ayxw (angchō) = to press tight.]

* I. Originally: Any vexation, distress, or uneasiness of mind having its origin-
(a) In bodily pain.
"I made the experimeat, oetting the moxa where the first violeace of my pain began and where the greatest anger and sorenest still coatinaed
- Though the aubstantive has now loat this sense, tha adjective still retains it; for we speak of "an angry wound."
(b) In any other cause. Spec., grief.
- Ahe held hire hard in thralles wune,

Aad dede hire forge and anger mune "
Story of Gen and Exod. (ed. Morrts), or1.72
2. Now: An emotion or passion of the human heart excited by the spectacle of wrongdoing, especially to one's self. When it arises, the heart beats more frequently, the blood circulates more rapidly, the voica bacomes loud and menacing all thought of personal lan and a desire is felt, if danger passes awa, aid a out purshing indeed it be not carried out, of purtuous the offeader. Essentially anger is a virtuous emotion, planted in ths breast to intimidate and restraio wrong-doers; but, through human infirmity, it is almost aure to be abused io one of four ways. A person nuder its influence may be hasty, passionate, fretful, or revengeful.

A fill-hot borse, who anger is likge
gelf-mettle tireer him."-Shakeap.: Henty ivill., i. 1.
Of moral anger previously hid tinzed

- In Scripture it is frequently attribnted to God.
"Aad the Lord's anger Fas kiodled the some tlme and he sware, wayiog, . .--vumb. xxxis. 10. let not thilae anger burn agninst thy ser
ant "-Gen, xhv. 18
II In poetry anger has sometimea, though rarely, a plural. In this case it ceases to be an abatract word, because a concrete one $=$ aucceasive acta or statea of indulgence of anger
* Delliclous spltes and darling angers.


## ling angers. Tennyson: Madeline

ang'-ẽr, v.t. \& is. [From the substantive.
A. Transitive

* I. To render painful (used of the Lody) to tronble, to ver (nsed of the iniad).
"He turneth the humpara back, and maketh the
wound hleed in warde and anpereth malign ulers and wound hleed in wards, and anperath in

2. To inapire with angar, to provoke Used-
(a) Ofman:
"By them that are ne poople, and by a foolith antion.
wil anger you,"-Romumes $x$. 10 .
(b) Of God:
"They angered bim also at the watere of atrife."
B. Intransitive: To become angry. (Scotch.) "When neebors anger at a plen" Burns: Seoten Drint.
ăñg'-ëred, pa. par. \& a. [ANOER, v] The funh of angerd chane O'erllews thy calmer glances", wadelina, s
 (Sylvester: The Arke, 205.)
ăng'-err-ing, pr. par., $a_{n}$, \& \& [ $\mathrm{ANGER}, v_{0}$ ]
ăng-er-1ěsss, $a$. [Eng. anger; -less.] Calm;
without anger. (Sylvester: The Arke, 222.)
ăng'-ẽr-1亳, * àng'-ẽr-iǐch, adv. [Eng. anger, -ly;
angry person.
And angerlich $y$ wandrede the Austyns to prove.
"Why, hew now, Hecate? you hook angorly","

* ăng'-ẽr-nĕss, s. [Eng. anger; -ness.] The gtate of being angry.

US. "Hail, innocent ©f Warton, $\bar{H}$ ang. Kng. Poetry, 1, 815
ăn-ǧ-ěn'-chy-ma, s. [Gr. áryeiev (angeton) $=$ a vessel, and épxua (engchuma)= an infuin, and xéw (cheó) $=$ to pour.]
Bot. : Professor Morren'a usme for vascular tissue. It ia hia fourth division of tiesue, add comprehends (1) Plenrenchyma, or woody tissue; (2) Trachenchyma, or spiral veasela (3) Modified trachenchyraa, or dncta ; (4) Cinenchyma, or laticiferons veasela.
àn-gi'-na, s. [In Fr. angine; Port. \& Lat. angina =the quinsy. From Lat. ango, Gr
 throat; to strangle.]

## Medicine:

*I. A quiasy or other inflammatory diaease of the throat.
of Angina,-. It is an Inflammation on the parte of the thront iubservlent to respintion, speech, and deglutition it is called a strangulation of the favces. moreproperiy an infiammation
2. The angina pectoris (a.v.).
"Angina oceurs in both sexes."-Dr. John Forbet: p. 88.
angina pectoris, s. [Lat = angioa of the breast.] Tha naise first given by Dr. Heberdeo io 1768, and since then univer sally adopted as the desiguation of a very painful digease, called by him also a disorder of the breast; by aome others "spasm of the chest," or " heart-stroke," and popularly "breast-pang." It is characterised by intense pain in the pracordial region, attended by a feeliog of auffocation and a fearful sense of impending death. These symptoms may conimpenang few minutes, half an honr, or even tinus for a few minutes, hang the paroxysin the an hour or more. During the paraxy pulse is low, with the body cold, and ofter covered with clammy perspiration. Death does not often reanlt from the first seizure, but the malady tends to return at more or less remote intervals, generally proving fata at last. There are several varieties of it: an organic and a functional form ; and again a pure or idiopathic and a complex or sym pathetic one have been recognised. Angina is produced by disease of the heart. It specially attacks elderly persons of plethoric gpectals, hanits, med are walking, and yet comin on more if they are runuing up-stairs Stimulants great eftort on asceane should be administered during tha continu ance of a paroxysm; but it requires a radical improvement of the general health to produce a permanent effect on the disorder.
an-gí-nöşe, a. [Lat. anginosus, fem. anginosa.] Pertaining to angioa (q. v.)
anginose scarlatina,s, [Lat. scarlalina anginosa.] A variety of acarlatina, more aevere than Scarlatina aimplex, and less dan. cerons than Scarlatina maligna. [Scarlatina.] (Tanner: Manual of Medicine.)
槑-gi'-noŭs, a. [Lat. anginosus; Ft. angineux.] Pertaining to the Angina pectoris.
manlested the anginous symptoms being either ivelly
fate, fat, färe, qmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pð̛,

 Bot．：Mirol＇a second class of fruits．The fruit ts seend in envelopes not forming part of the calyz．It is opposed to Gymnocarpians （q．v．）．（Lindley：Introd．to Bot．，p．232．）
 ＝a vessel，e pail，a receptrele；from üypos （angos）＝e vessel，a jar，and кapmos（karpos） $=$ fruit．］
Bot．：With frust seated in an envelope not oustituting part of the eslyx．
ăn－ği－ð̆g＇－răph－y̆，s．［Io Fr．angiographie． rom Gr．ay ${ }^{2}$ cov（angeior）$=$ ．a vessel （of the human body），sud ypaфウ́（graphê）$=a$ rawing，s writling，s description．］
Anat．：A description of the vessela of the human body，artaries，veina，lymphatics，\＆c．
an－silol＇－t－gy，2．［In Fr．anglologie；Sp．\＆ Port．angtologia．From Gr．áreciov（angeion） $=$ a vessel，and $\lambda$ áyos（logos）$=\mathrm{s}$ discourse．］
Anat．：The scieace which treats of the rteries，vains，and other vessels in the human body．
 àpreiov（angeion）$=$ a vessel ；$\mu$ о́vos（monos）$=$ sicдe ；and бтер $\mu$（sperma）$=$ seed．］
Bot．：Prodncing ons seed only，aod that not naked，bnt in a seed－vessal．
ăn－ği－ŏp＇－tẽr－Ĭs，s．［Gr．àrcîov（angeion）$=$ a vessel ；$\pi$ repis（pteris）$=$ a kind of fern．］a genns of plants belonging to the alliance Filicales（Ferns），sod the order Danæaceæ （Daneworts）．The $A$ ．erecta is used with a fern of soother genus in the South Sea Islands in preparing cocoa－nut oil．（Lindley：Veget． Kingd．，p．79．）
an＇－gil－ŏ－soōpe，s．［Gr．àzcion（angeion）＝ a vessel，and $\sigma$ rome $\omega$（skopeo）$=$ to look st，to contemplate．$]$ An iostrument designed to be employed in the study of the capillary vessels of an organised body．
ann－g̀i－ǒ－spẽrm，s．［Gr．à $\gamma \gamma \in i o v$（angeion）$=$ a vessel，sod $\sigma \pi \dot{\rho} \rho \mu a($ sperme $)=$ seed．］
Bot：－A plant presenting the characters of Linneus＇a order Aogiospermia（q．v．）．
 $\sigma \pi e p \mu o s$（angeiosperminos）$=$ having the seed in －capsule；also evaryecoonépuaros（enangeio－ spermatos），from ev（en）$=\ln$ ，aryeiov（angeion） $=$ vessel，and $\sigma \pi \dot{\rho} \rho \mu a($ sperma $)=\mathrm{s}$ seed．］
Bot．：In the artiffelal classiffcation of Lin neus the second order of the class Didynamia It iocludes those didynamous plants which have their seeda inclosed in a seed－vessel，as contradistiaguished from those in which they are apparently＂naked．＂［Gvmnospermin．］ Most of the Scrophulariacea and their imme－ diate allies fall under this Linnæan order．
そ̌n－ğĭ－ŏ－spẽrm＇－oŭs，a．［ANoiospermia．］
Bot．：Having the seeds incloaed in a peri－ carp．It is opposed to Gymnospermous（q．v．）． ［ANGIOSPERMAA．］
ăn－g1－ŏs＇－pór－oŭs，a．［Gr．à Y̌eiov（angeion） $=$ a vessel，snd $\sigma \pi$ ópos（sporos）$=$ a seed，a

Botany：Having the spores euclosed in a hollow shell or bag ：e．g．，Lycoperdon．
 and Port．angiotomia．From Gr．aypeiov （angeion）$=$ a vessel of the body，and rouos （tomos）＝a cut，from térvo（temnö）$=$ to cut．$]$
Mred．：The cutting open of a vein，an artery， or some other vessel of the borly．
Mng＇－lar－ite，s．［From Anglar，ooe of the placea where it is fonod．］A miaeral，a massive variety of Vivianite（q．v．）．
鲃＂－gle（I），s．［A．S．angel，angil，angl＝a hook，a fishing hook；Dan．angel；Dut．hengel．］ 4 fishing rod，with its attached line snd hook．


The patient fisher takes His silent stand．
Iotent，his angle trembling in his hanil
Iotent，his angle trembling in his hanul：
And eyest the dancing cork and bendiag reed． Pope：W＇adsor Forest，137－140．
angle－rod，s．A fishiog rod． ＂The secoad hignens is ured for angle－rode
An＇gle，v．i．\＆$t$ ．［From the subatantive．
Dan．angle；Dut．hengelen；Ger．angeln．］

A．Intransitive：
1．＂Lit．：To fish with is rod，line，and hook．
The ladien angling in the cryytal lake，
＂But angtod in the bigher pool＂：Waller．
2．Fig．：To attempt to gain humsn hearts by the use of tempting bait of ons kind or other ＂She know her dintance，and did angie for ma

$\dagger$ B．Transitive：
1．To fish for（as with rod and line）．
＂It he spaxe cuurteoualy，ho angted the peoplo＇s bearts ：it hise werr silioot，he muned upon some dar．
2．To allurs，to draw
Thatch have angted me on with much pleavure to the
Kn＇－gle（2），8．［To Fr．angle；Sp．and Port angulo；1tal．angolo；from Lat．angulus $=$ an angle，a corner ；Gr．áरúдos（angkulos）＝ crooked．In Wel．ongle is $=$ sn angle．Cognate with A．S．angel，angil $=$ a hook（see ANale， No．I）；Tsut．ang or eng＝a narrow strip．］
A．Ordinary Language：The opeaing be tween two lioes which meet one anothar；a corner，as of a room．

B．Technically：The iocliostion of two lines to one another．
1．Geometry．Angles may be ranked ander two leadiag divisions，plane and solid angles． A plane angle is the inclination of two lines to one another io a plaoe，which two lines meet together，but are not in the ssme atraight linc． ［PLine．］A solid sogle is that which is made by the meeting in one point of more than two plane angles，which，however，are not in the ssme plane．［Solio．］Each of the lesding divislons，plane and solld angles，may again be aubdivided into rectilineal，curvilinear，and mixed aoglea．A plune rectilineal angle is the
inclination to each other of two straight lines，whicn meet ogether，but are not in the saine straight line（Fig．1）．A clination to each other of
 two curved lines，which meet in a point（Fig．2）．A mixed angle is one formed by the meeting of curve and a strsight line（Fig．3）．
Angles are measured by arcs（Fig．4，m N， $\stackrel{P}{P} Q$ ，and it is innoaterial arg described The result is generally stated in degrees， generally stated in degrees， minutes，and seconds， thus－ $36^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime}=36 \mathrm{de}$－ grees， 14 minutes，aad 23 seconds．When an angle is
isolated from other angies，
 isolated from other angles， it may be named by a single Ictter，as a（Figs． 1 to 4）；but wheo two or more angles meet at one point they are named by three letters， never by ooe or two．In such caaes the letter at that point is slways named in the middlis． Thus，in Fig． 5 thereare two angles，the first of which may be named indifferently $\mathrm{B} \subset \mathrm{A}$ or A C B but not b A $C$ ；
and the aecond $D$ c $A$ or a cid，bitnot cad． The point at which the


Fig． 4. lines forming the angie meet is called the angular point，or the vertex of the angle，and the linea themselves the sides or legs of the angle．In Figa．1，2，and 3，$A$ is tha sngular point of the respective angles，the legs or sides beiog misttered．In Fig．5， 6 is the angular point，and $B$ c，

Plana rectilineal angles are generally divided into right and oblique，or into right， obtuse，and acute．When a straight line atanding upon
 the two adjaceat angles（thoss on the right and left of it）equai to ons snother，each of thom is called a right angle．An oblique angle is one which is not a right angle．An obtuse angle is that which is grester than oue right angle，but less than two．An acute angle is that which is less thsn s right sagle ：both
ars oblique．The angles marked A in Figs． 1 and 4 are acule angles．In Fig．B，if A c make the adjacent angles $A C B$ and $A C D$ equal to esch other，then each of them is a right angle．lif Fig． ，AcD as as obtuse acuts single Anal ogous terms exist
 n the case of Fig． 6.
vilinear and mixed sngles．Thus，in Figs． 2 sad $8, A$ is an scute angle．A spheribal angle is one formed by ths intersection or the meeting of two great circles of a sphere．Many other designations ars applied to sngles；thus，in Geometry there sre opposite，exterior interior， alternate，vertical，and other sngles，also sngles of contact，\＆c．（See the Italleised words．）
2．Mech．In this science there sre angles of direction，of friction，of repose，\＆c．
3．Optics has angles of incidence，of refection of refraction，of deviation，of polarisation，sic．
4．Astronomy has angles of position，of situa tion，of elevation，inclination，depression，\＆c （For thess see the italicised words with which angle is combined．）
5．Fortification．Dead Angle：An angle so formed that a smsll plet of ground in front of it can neither be seen oor defeuded from the parapet．
6．Anatomy．The angle of the jaw is the point at which the vertical hinder edge of the ramns descending from the condyle，meets the hori zontal inferior border．（Flower：Osteol．of the Jicmmalia， $1870, \mathrm{p} .122$ ．）
－F Facial Angle．［Facial．］
angle－bar，$s$ ．
Joinery：A vertical har at one of the angles of a polygonaliy－shaped window．
angle－bead，s．A bead of wood or othe material affixed vertically to the exterior anglo of a room or similar erection，and placed in the same plaze with the plaster．It is called also staff－bead．
angle－brace，angle－tie，$s$
Carpentry：A piece of timber affixed to two

angle－brace．
to make，with the angle to which it is opposite， a right－angled triangle．If the wood join the two opposite angles of the rectangle，then it is called the diagonal brace or tie．
angle－bracket，s．A bracket piaced at the point where two straight lines containing an angle meet，but not at right angles to either of those sides．

## angle－capital，

Architecture：A term used in describiag Ionie capitals．It signifies such a capital on the flank column of a portico，having the volutes placed at an angle of $45^{\circ}$ with the plane of the front aod returning friezes．
angle－fioat，$s$ ．
Plastering：A float mads to any loternal angle of a room．［Float．］
angle－iron，s．Plates of iron，angular in form，used for the edges of any structure．
angle－modillion，s．［Modillion．］
angle－rafter，s．
Architecture：A rafter pisced along the angle of a hipped roof．
angle－shades，s．A fine British moth， Phlogophora meticulosa，tise geberic name， which maans bearing flame，alluding to the shape of the markiags on the anterior wings．

The insect has long, slender ciliated antenne, The insect has long, sender the wings dentata. The apper wings are pale rosy white, clouded with olive brown, each with a large triangulsr porplish mark in the centre, and beyond it a white band. The hinder wings are whitish with a dusky ceatrai crescent, sad two or three faint transverse-waved dusky lines. The expansion of the wiogs is nearly two inches The caterpillar is green, with a row of obloag white syots on the back, and a continuons white line on each side. it feeds on culinary vegetables and various field plants. The moth is common in England, and is found also in Scoth; it is mith most plentifully in April, June, and September, there being appaApril, June, and September, there being appa-
rently three broods ia the season. (Jardine: rently three broods 10 the season,
Naturalist's Library, vol. xl., 235,236 .)
angle-staff, s. A vertical head of wood other material sffixed to the exterior angle of a building, in line with the plaster.
angle-tie, s. [ANOLe-brace.]
Kin'-gled, a [Eng. angle (2); ed.] Furnished with angles. (Used chiefly ia composition.) B. Afty-angled custards."

The thrice three-angted beech-nut shell. $3 p$. $B$ all

觔-gle-mé'tẽr, s. [Lat. angulus, snd Gr. $\mu \varepsilon \tau p o v($ metron $)=$ a measure.] An instrument used by geologists to measure the dip of strata, the angle of joint-planea, \&c. (Brande.)
ăng'lẽr, s. [Eag. angle; er. Io Ger, angler; Dut. hengelaar.]

1. Gen.: One who angles; one who fishes with 8 rod.
"Five or sli years after the Revolution, an ludefatigstle angter published an acco
2. Spec. : A fish called also Ses-Devil, Frog or Frog-fish; and in Scotland, Wide-gah, signifying wide mouth. It is the Lophius piscatorius of Linnseus, and is placed under the order Acanthopterygii, and the fsmily which has the pectoral fins feet-like. It has an enormous pead, ou which are placed two eloogated sp-


THE ANGLER-FISH.
pendages or filsmeats, the first of them broad and flattened at the ead. These, being morable, are mancenvred as if they were bait ; and when small fishes spprosch to examine them the sngler, hidden amid mud snd sand, which the stirred up by means of its pectoral snd tt has stired the them at pece. hence it ventral it occars along the British coasts, snd is the. It occars, or occasionglly five feet long. (Yarrell: Brit. Fishes.)
At'-gle-seら̆ Mŏr'rǐs, : [From Anglesey, or Anglesea, the island, and Mr. Willism Mforris its discoverer.] The name givea by Pennant to a supposed distiact genus and species, Leptocephatus morrisiz, of the family Mure nidæ, or Eels. This form is now known to be only sn srrested stage in the developmeat of the conger-eel.
XX'g'lĕs-ïte, s. [Named from the isle of Angleses, in which it was first found. $\}$ A mineral classed by Dans under the Celestite group of Anhydrous Sulphates, Chromates, and Tellurates. Anglesite has been called alsn "Lead mineralised by vitriolic scid ant iron," "Lead Vitriol," and "Sulphste of Lead." It is orthorhombic. The hardness is $2.75-3$; the sp . gr. 6.12 to 6.39 . The lustre is resinous, vitreons, or adamsntiae; the is resinous, vitreons, or adamsutiae; the colour white, tinged with yellow, gray, green,
or blue. Aaglesite varies from transparent to or blue. Aaglesite varies froni transparent to opsque. It is very brittle. The composition 100. In addition to Anglesea, it is found in Cormwall, Derbyshire, Cumberland, in Scotland at Leadhills, in Anstralia, America, and elsewhere. A variety of it is called Sardinisa (q.v.).

Cupreous Anplesite: A mineral, the same as Linarite (q.v.)
Xing'-IǏ-cẹn, + X̌ng'-IIc, a. \& s. [In Dut. Anolicaansch; Ger. Anglicaner (s.) ; Fr. Anglican; Sp., Port., \& Ital. Anglicano; Lat. Anglicanus. From Anglia, a Latin name of Britain, which at a yet unascertained dste superseded that of Britannia, which had been formerly employed. The Lat. Anglia is from A.S. or O.S. Anglen, now Angeln, a district in the sonth-east of Schieswig, extending from the river Schlei, in the south, to the Fleusburg Hills on the north, with an area of about 330 square miles, sad a population at preseat amounting to about 50,000 . Angeln comes from A.S. ange, enge $=$ narrow.]
A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to England ; Eaglish.
the sober prinelples and old estahlishment.
of the Angtican church."-Fell. Life of Hammond, 1 . niews deacribed under B., 1 or 2 . Spec., pertaining to one holding high church views or to high churchism.
B. As substantive
2. In the sixteenth century: One who held Romsa Catholic doctrine, but preferred the rule of the Eoglish kiag or parlisment to that of the Papscy.
"Secondly" [the reference in to A.D. 1539] "there were the Angican, strictly orthodox in the epecuRome, but only that they milght bear Ithilian syuit more profusely and luxuriantly when rootad in thein 2. Now:
(a) A member of the Church of Eagland belonging to the High Church party.
(b) An English churchman, whether high, low, or broad.
"The old persecutors, whether Pugan or Christian, Whether Arian or Orthodox, whether cathouicks, And toans, or calvinisten to to be, strong Dogmatists. - Burke: Letter to k . Burke.
 Io Fr. Anglicanisme.]
3. The Anglican system of doctrine or adherence to it.
4. Admiration of England leading to efforts to copy its institutions.
Xng'-líçec, $u d v$. [Lat.]
5. Io English. (Used of language or idiom.)
6. After the manner of the Eaglish. (Used of manners or customs.)

- This word is frequently written thusAnglice.
Ang'-II-gi- $\mathbf{I Y}$, v.t. [Anglici, genit. sing of nomin. pl. of Lat. Anglicus; suff. fy, from facio = to make.] To make English ; to An glicise.
Xig'-lĭ-çişm, s. [In Ger. Anglicism; Fr. anglicisme; Port. \& Ital. Anglicismo.] The English idiom, such as Englishmea are slmost sure to introduce whea they sttempt to speak or write an ancient classic or $\&$ modern Continental tongue.
"They corrupt their style with untutored Anglt
Xing'-lil-çize, v.t. [Eng. Anglic; -ize. In Ger. Englicisiren.] To make English; to assimilate to the English language in idiom, or to the English people in pronunciation, manhers, customs, or sympathy.
- He ithe letter U1 pleaded, that the same piace and powere, which Y had in the Greek language, he stood fully intitled to th the Englieh: and that therefore of ripht he ought to be posessed of the place of $Y$ even in
all Greek words Anglicied, as system, hypocrita, $\&$." ail Greek Fords Anglicied as aystem, hypocrita, *e." Marts. an ark. p. 2

X̌ng'-lí-çized, pa. par. \& a. [Anglicize.]
Àng'-lǐ-çi-zing̀, pr. par. [ANolicize.]
Xn'g'-lǐ-cŭs sū'-dõr, s. [1, Lat. = the English sweat ; the English perspirstion.]
Med.: A term spplied to the sweating sickness of the Middle Ages. [Sweatino SickNESS.]
Xṅg-lifict-a'-tion, 8. [Lat. Anglus = English; facio = to make.] The act or process of randeriag Eaglish.
Xng'-lй-fied, pa. par. \& a. [ANolify.]

Xng'-IY-f $\bar{y}$, v.t. [Lat. Anglus = English; -fy, from Lat. facio = to make.] To make English It is used (1) of people who, born in another conntry than Eaglsad, yet settle here, or copy Eaglish msaners, or approximate more or less to a correct Eaglish pronuncistion. It may be also employed of a place thronged by Enclish, or modified in the direction of Eaclish manners by an influx of tourists or settlers from this country.
. indeed, 1 thould think that Calais or Boologne the much more ${ }^{4}{ }^{\text {n }}$
(2) Of an English Idiom occurriog in speech or composition in another language.

ăńg'-lĭngg, pr. par., a., \& s. [ANoLe, v.]
A. As present participle: In senses corre sponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:

1. Fishing with an angle.
2. Designed to be used in fishlng.
C. As substantive: Fishing with a rod and tackle. This msy be doas at the bottom of the water, midwsy between the bottom and the surface, or with the fiy on the surface itself.

Then did Ducalion first the art invent
Of anding.
angling-rod, s. A fishing-rod.
Xñg'-lize, v.t. [ANolicize]
X̌n'-glo. In compos. = English, but properly implying that the word combiaed with it is the more emphstic one, though this rule is not always observed. Among the numerons com pounds which it forms are the foliowing :-

Anglo-American, a. \&s.
A. As adj.: Pertaining to an American, whose more or less remote ancestors were English.
B. As subst.: An American more or less remotely of Eaglish descent.

## Anglo-Catholic, a. \& s.

A. As adj.: Regarded as being at onco English sud Cstholic.
B. As substantive:

1. In the sixteenth century: An Englishman who, though a Roman Catholic, leaned more to his country than to the Papacy
and the Anglo-Cathatice did not intend to repeat the kimnder of showing in leaning towardil tho Roman
2. Now: A member of the English Church who contends for its Catholic character.
Anglo-Catholic Church: Any church modelied on the English Reformstion. (Hook.)
Anglo-Danish, a. Pertaining at once to the Danes and the English.
" His excellent and large collection of Anglo-saroun and Angio-Darith coins. - Wotton: Vielo of Bickesis henaurus, p. 32
Anglo-German, a. Pertaining at once to the Germens and the English.

If the Anglo-German league sasumed at ${ }^{\text {organised }}$ ch.
Anglo-Imperial, $a$. Pertaining at once to anglo-mire (not the British one), and to England or the English
 ch. $\mathbf{T V i i}$.
Anglo-Indian, a. \& s,
A. As adj. : Pertainiog at once to ladia and to England.
"Every Anglo-In.
B. As subst.: A native of England or of the British lsles resident in India.
"There is no douht of its permanent popularity
Anglo-Irish, o. \& s.
A. As adj.: Pertsining st once to the Yrish and the Eaglish, or to one who has relations with both.
B. As subst. : A settler in Ireland, who was of English origin, and, unlike the aative Irish, was regarded \&s withia the "Pale.
"The Anglo-rrish of the Pele and the Colts of the province
Anglo-mania. [Anolomanta.]



Anglo-Norman, $\alpha$, \& $\&$
A. As axlj. : Pertaining to the Anglo Normana.
"Unable toonoounter theshock of tbe A nolo Norman
(Note.)
B. As substantive: A Norman, sad yet an Englishman. (Used specially of the Normans who came over with William the Conqueror and, not returning to the Continent, became, and still are, an important element in the somposita English nation.)

## Anglo-Saxion, a. \& s

## A. As adjective:

## 1. Pertajning to the Anglo-Saxons.

2. Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxon tongue,
. II is ettimated that in Rayglian there are obout

B. 4 .
3. One of the Anglo-Saxon race-thst is, of the mingled Auglo-Sazons and other Tentonic tribes from whom the Euglish, the Lowland Scotch, s great proportion of the present in hatitants of Ulster, and the mass of the population in the United States and various British colonies sprung.
"Thni it appears that one Juts, throe gaxon, and in Britain hy the your sB8, and that the Ansiles and
Saxins bore the iening aud chief part in the expe Saxons bore the leeding whd chief part tn the expe Terse collectively ealled Anplo-Sa
Anglo-Saxon ana Eng. Dict. (preL).
4. The language originally spoken by the raca or races mentioned nuder No. I
" Anglo-Sanzon, that in Angla, Engie, or Engliah North part of Germany, brought into this country
 ord locality on the Continent had the name of old Saritand theirlingungo Old Saxon ; but thooo settued
 called Anglo.
IT The Anglo-Saxon tongue did not pass directly into the English. The Norman con quest, as was inevitable, introduced a now element into the language, and produced temporary confusion. When this began to pass away, and it became svident thst the tongue of the conquered rather than that of the conquerors was destined ultimately to prevaii, it was not the old Anglo-Saxon pure and simple which remained. There cams in place of it various dialects, specially a Midland, a North ern, and a Southerm one. It was a mixed ern, and a southern one, it was a mized
dialect, malnly Midisnd, but slso slightly dialect, malny Midisnd, which with Chaucer, in the fonrteenth century, became the standard language and at last, by a series of insensible changes, developed into the modern English tongus. [EncLish,] (Soe the several volumea published by the Early English Text Society.)
Anglo-Saxonism, s. [A word or idiom belonging to or borrowed from tha AngloSaxon tongue.
Xín-g1ō-mā'-nĭ-a, s. [In Fr. anglomanie; Port. anglomania.] A peession on the part of a peraon or peraona belonging to another country to imitats whatever is English. Such a tendency manifested itaelf in Germany in the seventeenth century, and it has sometimes appeared, though to a less extent, in France.
Xín-glō-mā'-nĭ-ăc, s. [Anolomania.] One posseased by Anglomania (q.v.).
Ǎn $\mathbf{g l o}-\mathbf{p h}^{\prime} \mathbf{o}^{\prime} \mathbf{b y ̆} \mathbf{- a}$, o. Hatred, fear or dislike of England or of whatover ia Engliah.
Ăn glō-phöb' $\boldsymbol{e}$, s. One affected with Anglorhobia.
Xn-g $\overline{\mathbf{o}^{\prime}} \mathbf{- 1 a}$, 8 . The native nane of a country on the west coast of Africa, between lat. $8^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ and $9^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ S.
Angola-pea, s. A pspilionsceous plsnt, belonging to the genus Cajanus (q.v.). It is called also Pigeon Pea.
àh-gŏn, s. [In Fr. angon.] A harbed spear used by the Angle-Saxona, the Franks, and many other Tentonic nations.

Kng'-or, s. [Lat. $=(1)$ a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy ; (2) anguish, to strangle.] 1. Pain,
2. Anxiety and constriction in the pre cordial region. (Mayne.)

- Angor Pectoris. [Lat. $=$ intense pain in the breast.] The name used by Franche, in 1813, for the disease called Angina pectoris. [Avarna.]
An-gör'-a, ${ }_{\text {Asiatic }}$ Turkey, [The nsme of a vilayet in Asiatic Turkey.] A stuff made from the wool of the Angora-goat.
Angora-goat, s. A goat reared in the vilayet of Angora, famed for its wool.
 old name of a clty in Venezuela, in South America, now called Ciudad-Bohivard.]

Angostura bark: A bark, very valuable as a febrinuge, in possession of the Capuchin friars belonging to the missions on the river Carony, in South America. It is a Rutaceons plant of the genus Galipea, but whether it is the G. cusparia (Bonplandia trifoliata), or the $G$. oflcinalis, has not yet been completely deter mined. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd., p. 471.) In mined. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd.s pi 471.) In
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants it is ssid to Loadon's Encyclopocdia of
ăn-gon-tür'-in ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Anaostura.] A principle extracted from the Angostura bark.
ăing-red (red as ẽrd), pa. par. [Angered.]
ahg-rix-ly, adv, [Eng. angry; -ly.] In an angry manner; under the influence of anger. Lot me not angrily declare No pein wate ever sharp like mine."
 A. Ordinary Language:

* L Of things inanimate: Bitter.
"The clay that clengee thar-by arn coryyen strong. A As alum and alisaran, that angri arn bothe"
II. Of the body: Inflamed, painful. (Used of $s$ wound or sore.)
III. Of the mind or heart.
I. Temporarily under the emotion of snger.
(a) Followed generally by with of the person regarded with anger.

Now therefore be not grieved nor angry
(b) * Formerly it was occasionally followed by at of the peraon.
e'man suery whe angry at mote on the sackuse I have made
(c) Followed by at or for of the thing (c) Fiting anger
cxciting anger. volce." . Wherefore . .hould God be angry at thy matter $\mathrm{m}^{\text {n- }}-2$ Sam. xiz, 42.

It may be used of the inferior animals; and (with the inappropriateness of all human language employed of the Divine Being) of God..

## An angry Whape th" one in a viall had.

 And the Lord was angry with solomon, beause hisheart wse turned from the Eird Goi of lorel, which
had apeared unt him twice. -1 King xi. o. ad appeared unto him trice. -1 Kingt xi. of
2. Habitually under the dominion of sager.
"It is better to dweil in the wilderness than with
contantious and an a a ory woman."-Prov.
3. Exhihiting the marks of anger, proceeding from anger, sounding angrily.
"The north wind drieth awsy rain; so doth an
3 baekbitling tongue. - prov. angry
$\times \times \mathrm{v} .28$.
T Sometimas the term angry is applied to a whole group of passions, in place of a aingle emotion or its manifestations.
"He had always beev more than, sufficientily prone
to the angry passions."-Mactelay: Hist. Eng., ch, vil. 4. Fig.: Of such a chsracter, that if it proceeded from a being capable of emation, it would ba regarded as a manifestation of anger.
" so that whidest of waves in their angrlest mood,
Bcarce hreak on the bounds of the iand for a rood.
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, ver. 18 .

## B. Technically:

Hist. : Angry boys was the designstion as sumed by gangs of uproarious youths, who rendered the London atreets unsafe during the Elizabethan age, like the Mohawks of a subseqnent time. (See Nares' Closs.: Boys.)

Oet thee another nose, that will be pulld
Beaum. and Flet. : Scornt. Lady.
ang-sa'-na, ang-sa'-va, s. [Name given in some Indian languagea.] A red gum reaemhling that called dragon'a blood. It is brought from the East Indies.]
ang' from the Cassada (Jatropha manihot), Euphorbiaceous plant growing in the Wast Indies.
Xin'-gui-fẽr, s. [Lat. anguifer; from anguis $=\mathrm{s}$ snake, and fero $=$ to bear.]

Astron: Another name for the northern constellation Ophiuchus, which has been called also Serpentarius.
ant-guil'-la, s. [Lat. = an eel. In Fr. an guille; Sp . anguila; Ital. anguilla.] A genus of fishes of the order Apodal Malacopterygii and the family Murenidæ (Eels). At leas three species occur in the British faunaA. acutirostris (Yarrell), the Sharp-nosed Eel latirostris (Yarrell), the Broad-nosed Eel ; and A. mediorostris (Yarrell), the Snig. [EEL]
adi-guil'-ly-form, ac [Lat. anquilla $=$ an eel; and forma $=$ form, shape.] Eel-shaped. (Todd's Johnson.)
Kni-guil-11-form'-ēs, s. pl. [From Lat. anquis = a snake, and forma $=$ form.) Accord ing to Cuvier, the only family of flahea in cluded under the order Malacopterygii $A$ podes. It is now more commonly called Murenide.
Kht-guil'-1u-la, s. [Dimin. of Lat. anguilla $=3 n$ eel.] The typical genus of the family
 are A. aceti; the similar snimale In blighted wheat, A. tritici; and thoee in sour paste, A. glutinosus.

## ah-guill-1"̄'-1Y-des, s. pl. [From the typical

 genus Anguillula.]Zool. : A family of annulcas animals belonging to the class Nematelmia, snd the order Nematoidea. It consists of non-parasitic nematoid worms, and nearly corresponds to Dujardin'a family of Enoplidx. Typical genus, Anguillula (q. v .).
ăn-gǔ̆n-är'-1-a, s. [From Lst. anguineus $=$ pertaining to a anaka.] A genus of Zoophytea belonging to the family Eucratida. There is a British species, the A, spatulata. (Johnston's British Zoophytes, 1847.)
än'-guine, a. [Lat. anguinus, from anguis $=$ a snake. $]$ Pertaining to the genus Anguis, or to suakes in general.
Anguine Lizard (Chamossaura anguina): A lizard with four rudimentary feet. It ia very snake-like. It inhsbits the Cape of Good Hope.
ăṅ-guì'-ně-al, a. [Lat. anguineus.] Pertaiuing to a anake, anaky; resembling a snake.
ăn-guĭn'of serpent-like lizards. Typical genus, Anguia. guininæ, or made altogether to disappear in the family Scincidæ.
àn-guĭn-1'-nm, s. pl. [ANGUINIDEE]
ăí-guľs, s. [Lat. angais = a snake.] A genus of lizards of the family Scincide. It contains the Anguis fragitis, or slow-worm, destitute of limbs, that until lately it waa ranked with the Ophidians. Though called the Blind-worm, it is not blind, but has perfectly visible though smsll eyes. The popular belief that it is venomous is quite erroneous.
àn'-guissh, * an'-guy̆ç, s. [A.S. ange = vexation, trouble, sorrow, affliction, anguish ; ange $=$ vexed, troubled, sorrowful, troublesome, vexatious ; ongsum = difficult, narrow. In Sw. ängslän, angest; Dan. angest, cengste; Dut. \& Ger. angst, angoisse; Sp. ansia, angustia; Port. angustia; Ital, angoscia, angosciamento = anguish, vexation ; angustia = distress, scarcity. From Lat. angustia =a strait, a defile, generally in the plur., angustice $=$ straits; angustus = narrow; ango $=$ to press tight. (Ancera.) Properly, such present arise when one has got squeezed into too narrow a place and cannot extricate himsell.)
I. Excessiva pain or distress.
(a) Excessive pain of hody-
her'erat "child anguth as of her that bringeth forth (b) Exceasive distress of mind.
"For when thaccea of anguych watz hid la my sawla" Aluterative Poems: Patienco (ed. Morris), 825. besought us, and we would not hear."-Gem xlii. 2L he 2. The expresaion in the countenance of intense hodily pain or mental distress.


" Sho spoke : and, furtous, with distracted pace,
Filis through the dome anguish in her tace,

3. Anything fitted to excite intense bodily pain or mental distress.
"Seelng myself engaged, yee and engulfed in to

 cause anguiah to; to inflict excessive bodily pain or mental distreas on.
" socratos was seen and observed to be mach anouthed, grieved, and perplexed istill neeming to feel

X'in'-gnished, pa.par. \& a. [Avouish, v.]
"A strong emotion shakes my anguish't brenst",
Kig'-u-lar, $a$. [In Fr. angulaire; Sp. \& Port. angular ; Ital. angolare. Frow Lat, angularis $=$ having angles or corners; angulus $=a$ cornar, an angle.]
A. Ordinary Language:
J. Lit.: Having angles or corners, cornered; so shaped as that the sides are united to each other by angles ; containing an angle ; aiding to constitnte an angle; situated at the point Where an angle is formed.
""As for the fligure of crystal, it is for the mont part hexaronal or six-cornered, being buflt gpon a aonfused migures arise, even as 1 in the amethyst and besalte." Browne: Fulgar Errouro.

## [See also B., 1. 1, \&c.]

2. Fig. Of persons: Too little dieposed to nake concessions to others, and therefore exciting or tending to excite opposition to Itself whith a more conciliatory course of conduct would have prevented from arising.
B. Technically:
I. Mathematics:
3. The angular point in an angle is that at which the two lines inclined to each other meet. (Used also in natural philosophy and other sciences.)
"The distance of the edges of the kolves from one angular point where the edges of the coives meet, wns tho eighth part of an inch. $\rightarrow$ Newton: Opt icks.
4. Angular section is the section or division of an angle into any number of equal 1 rarts.
Angular sections: The branch of mathematical analysis which investigates the properties of circular functions.
II. Mechanics:
I. Angular motion is the motion of sny body around a fixed point, whether it revolves like a planet or vibrates backwards or forwards like a nendulum.
Angle of angular motion or Angle of rotathor: The angle made ly the two directions before and after the turning of a line perpendicular to an axis. (See III. 1.)
5. Angular velocity is the absolute velocity of a body moving round a fixed axis at a certain unit of distance. (See III. 2.)
III. Astronomy:
6. Angular intersals: Ares of the equator intercepted between circles of declination passing through the heavenly bodiea observed.
7. Angular motion:
(a) Angular motion of the sun is a calculated movement of the luminary through space, which in 1783 made Sir William Herschel propound the hypothesia that the luminary was in progress towards the star $\lambda$ Herculis.
(b) The angular motion of the gtars is a minute daviation from their relative places of several "fixed" stars, as the two stars of 61 Cygni, e Indi, $\mu$ Cassiopolie, and many others. Cygni, e Indi, $\mu$ cassiopche,
(Herschel: Astron., $\$ \S 852-4$.)
8. Angular velocity. The angular velocity of the sun's apmarent motion is in the inverse proportion of the aquare of the distance: thus, to compare the daily motion of the sum in longitndeat one point, A , of its path, and at another B, the formula used is: The square of the line connecting the earth and sun, when the latter is at B , is to the square of that connecting is at B , is to the square is at A, as the daily motion at tbom when he is at A, as the daly motsonat: A is to the dail
Astron., §350.)

- Tho expression ia used in a similar senae of the planets.
IV. Perspective: A kind of perspective in which the two aidea of the leading object represented are not parallel to the plane of the picture, and in which, therefore, the horizontal
linea are so drawn as to meet each other at a vanizhing point. It is called also oblique perspective.


## V. Anatomy:

1. Angular Artery: The terminal part of the facial artery, which inosculates at the inner sids of the orblt with a terminal branch of the ophthalmic artery. (Quain: Anat., 1876, vol. i., p. 865.)
2 Angular veis: The vein formed by the junction of the supra-orbital and froatal veina. it is perceptible beneath the akin, as it runs obliquely downwards, near the iuner margin of the orbit, resting against the side of the nose at its root. (Ibid., p. 476.)
VI. Botany:
2. Of the general form: Hsving projecting longitudinal angles. (Sometimee the terms "acute angled" and "obtuse angled" are used.)
3. Spea of the margin of a leaf or other organ: Having several salient sagles on the margin, as the leaf of Datura stramonium. (Lindley.)
axig-प-lăr'-1-ty̆, 8, [From Lat. angularis $=$ liaviog angles.] The quality of being angelar, i.e., having corners. The Glassographia Now definea it: "Squareneas ; also an sbounding in nooks and corners."

> "What booy ever yet could ficure ahow Perfecty percet, ratundiy Exactiy round, or blameless angutarity ",
ăng'-u-lar-1 $\mathbf{y}$, adv. [Eng. angular; -ly.] Iu an angular manner; with angles, with corners. A lebyrinthean face, now angularly, now circu-
very way aspected. B. Jonsom: Cynthia's Reveld. and ar ther part mointion afforded us an oe angularly higured."-Boyle

+ ăng'-u-lar-nĕss, s. [Eng angular; -ness.] The quality of heing angular; angularity. (Johnsun's Dict.)
ăng'-u-1āte, ăng-u-1ā'-těd, a. [Lat. argulatus, from angulo $=$ to make angular, an gulu $=$ an angle. $]$ Angular; baving angles.
" Topares, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the hasures, are ordinarily ery indilized or sho into angu rude lumpe like yellow, purple, and grees pebbies."Woodicara
ăng'-ullō, in compos. Having an angle.


## angulo-dentate, $a$.

Botany: Angular and toothed, angularly toothed. (Loudon: Cyclo. of Plants, 1829, Gloss.)
† ăng-u-1ŏm'-ĕt-ẽr, s. [Lat. angulus = an angle, and Gr. Métpov (metron) $=$ measure.] An instrument for measuring angles. The more common term ja Anglemeter, and in the case of crystals, in mineralogy, GonioMETER is employed. [See these words.]
ange-u-1ŏs'-1-ty, s. [From Lat, angulosus = full of corners.] Nearly the same as angularity; but perhaps, as its etymology suggests, a stronger word. (Johnson's Dict.)

* ăṅg'-u-10ŭs, $\alpha$. [In Fr. anguleux.] Angular, hooked.
"Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are beld tagether by hooks and angrious fovo
lutions, sines the ooherence of the parts of these will be of na difficulta conception" "-Glanville.
* ăt-gŭst', a. [In Ital. angusto; Lat. angustus, from ango $=$ to preas tightly.] Narrow, strait contracted. (Glossogr. Nov., 2 nd ed., 1ir19.)
ăn-ğ̌s'-tāte, a. [Lat. angustatus, pa. par. of angusto $=$ to make narrow.]
Botany, ©c.: Narrow at the base, but dilated above.
ăn-gǔs-tā'-tion, s. [From Lat. angustus = narrow. $]$ The act of making narrow, the state of being made narrow ; straitening.
"The cance may be referred either to the grumousnes of the blood, or to orstruction of the vein some. Where in its prasage, hy some an
añi-gŭs'-tǐ-clāve, $a$. [In Fr. angusticlave Lat. angusticlavius, from angustus = narrow and clavus = a nail, . . . a purple stripe on the tunic.]
In old Roms: Wearing a narrow purple stripe on the tunic. This was done by the Equites, or Kuights, and by the plebcian tribunes, whilat the senators had a broad purple atripe.
 oŭs, a. [From Lat. angustus = narrow, and folium $=$ a leaf.]

Bot: Having the leaves narrow.

## Xn-güs-tür'-a, s. [ANooatura.]

* An'-hẳgg, v.t. [A.S. hangian = to hsug.] To hang up; to hang.
"The remenaunt were anhanged, more and leane, Chaucor: ©. $\boldsymbol{C} . T$., $18,690,18,691$.
* ăn'-hănged, pa. par. [AnHana.]
ăn-har-mŏn'-ic, a [In Fr. anharmanique; Gr, àv, priv., and ápuóvos (harmonios) = pro ducing harmony.] Not harmonic. [HAR monic]
anharmonio ratio or proportion, s.
Geom. : The term used by Prof. Chasles, when four points, $a, b, c, d$, being in s straight line, the ratio or proportion is $\frac{a e}{a d}: \frac{b e}{b i}$. Or when A, B, C, D meeting in the same point $\sin (\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{C}): \frac{\sin .(\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{C})}{\sin (\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{D})}$. [Harmontc.] (Chasies $\sin .(A: D)$
Géométré Supetrleure, $1852, \mathrm{p}$. xix.)
ăn-hē'ale, v.i. [Lat. anhelo.] To pant. (Latimer: Works, 1. 51.)
ăn-hè-lā-tion, s. [Lat. anhelatio $=$ diffi culty of breathing, panting, from anhelo $=$ to pant; halo = (I) to breathe, (2) to exhale. I The act of panting; the state of being short of breath, difficult respiration.
"Those unknown tesdencles and anhelations of Glanvil: Berm. (1081), p. s1s.
ăn-hē-10'şe, a. [In Sw. aandelos. From Lat. anheius = (1) panting; (2) causing shortnesa of breath.] Out of breath, panting. (Johrson.)
ăn'-him-a, s. [Brazilian name.] The mame of a bird, the Horned Screamer (Palamedea cornuta, Linn.). It is a wading bird, and

the type of the family Palamedeidx of Mr. G. R. Gray. It is blackish, with a red apotion the shoulder. The top of the head bears a long, horny, slender, and mobile atem, and the wing ia armed with two triangular spurs. lt lives in the marshy parts of South America, and has a powerful voice, heard at a great distance. The sexes manifeat much fidelity to each other.
tan-hŭn'-gry̆, a. [A-hunory.] Huagry. (Shakesp.: Corivlanus, i. 1.)
* ăn-h $\vec{y}^{\prime}$, adv. [Old Eng. $a n=0 \mathrm{n} ; ~ h y=$ ligh.] On high.

> Romans of Partenay (ed. skeat), 2,704.
ăn-h $\overline{\mathbf{y}}^{\prime}$-dride, \%. [From Gr. àvópia (anudria) $=$ want of water ; äno pos (anudros) = wanting water: $\dot{\alpha} \nu$ ( $a n$ ), priv., and $\bar{v} \delta \omega \rho$ (hudōr) $=$ water.j An anhydride or an anhydrous acid is a chemical substance formed by the substitution of an acid radical for the whole of the hydrogen in one or two molecules of water. (Graham: Chem., 2nd ed., vol. i1., p. 542.) By the action of water they are converted into acids. Anhydrides do not act on litmus or acther vegetable colours.
ann-hy'-drīte, s. [In Ger. anhydrit; Gr. arySpos (anudros) $=$ without water; referring to the fact that $3 t$ contains no water of cryatalliaation.]
Min.: A mineral classed by Dana under his Celestite group. Its cryatals are orthorhombic
finte, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sür, marîne; gō, pôt


The handness is $3-8 \cdot 5$; the op. gr. $2 \cdot 899$ 2985 ; the lugtre vitreous, or somewhat pearly; the colour white, or brick-red. Com-
mosition : Sulphurio acid, $55-80$ to 5978 ; 11 ms , position : Sulphurio acid, $56-80$ to 5978 ; lims,
40.2 I to 43.06 , with smaller portions of silica, sesquioxide of iron, and water. It is altered, by the atsorption of moisture, 1 nto gypaum. It le divided by Dana into Var. I. Ordiaary. (a) Crystallised; (b) Fibrous ; (c) Fiae granular; (d) Scaly granular, uader which is ranked Vulpinite (q.v.). Var. 2. Pseudomorphous. It occurs io various perts of the Coatinent, and in North America
xn-hy"-Aroxis, a. [In Ger. anhyder. From Gr. avvípos (anuiros) $=$ withont water; à (an), priv., snd ע̈ठop $($ hudōr $)=$ wster.]

1. Chemistry: Having no water in ita composition ; as anhydrons gypsum, gypsum with no wster in its composition.

2. Mineralogy. Dsas divides the minerals lassed as compounds of Chlorine, Broniae, and Iodire into (1) Aohydrous Chlorids, (2) HydrousChlorids, and (3) Oxychlorids. (Dana: Min., 5 th ed., p. I10.) He separates Fluorioe Compounda into Anhydrous and Hydrous (Ibid., p. 123), and sdopts the same classificaton of the Oxyds: 1st. (Ibid., 181); tbe silicates (Ibid., 203); the Phosphstes, Araenstes, Antimonates (Ibid., 527) ; the Sulphstes, Chromates, Tellurates (Ibid., 613), and the Carbonstes (livid., 669).

- an'-I, a. [ANY.]
s'-nI, s. [The Brazillan name.] The aane given to the birds belonging to the genus Crotophaga, and indeed to those ranked uader the sub-family Crotophagiaze, a division of the Cuculidex, or Cuckoos. The typical anisthose of the geaus Crotophaga-are found in South Americs in companies. They sre sbout the size of onr blackbird.
-ăn'-1e, a. [ANr.]
ăn-1-ĕnt'e, v.t. [Fr. anéantir= to annihilate; from à $=$ to, and neant $=$ nothing, aought. $]$ To bring to nought; to frustrate. The same as ANIENTISsE (q.v.).
-ăn-i-Čn'-tisse, v.t. [Fr. anéantissement $=$ snnihilation : aneantir $=$ to snnihilata.] To reduce to oothing; to annibilate.

- ăn-ì-ðn'-tisssed, pa. par. [Anientisse.]
ta-ni'ght (gh ailent), adv. [Eog. $a=0$, st, and night.] At night, during the night.
"I broke my a word upon a stone and hid him take
that for compmank anight to Jane smile."-Shakesp. ; As you like ft II, 4.
† a-nights ( $g h$ silent), adv. $\quad[E n g . a=o n, a t ;$ nights, pl. of night.] Night after night.

The turnkey now his dock returning sees,
Duly lot out anights to oteal for fees:
Swift: Description of Morning.
 the same as avex (anecho) = to hold up, to lift up; and ávoos (anthos) = flower.] A genus of plaats belonging to the order Hemodoraceæ (Blood-roots). They are curious Australian plants, with yellow or green fowera. The ronts of the $A$. Aoridus, thongh acrid when raw become mild aad nutritious when cooked, and re used for food by the natives of the Swan river. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd., 1847, p. I52.)
an'-îl, s. [In Ger., Fr., Port., \& Sp. anil = indigo; Arab. nilon; Mahratts and nome other Indian languages nila = dark blue, as Nilgherry Hills = the Blue Hills.] The Indigo plant.

Kn'-īle, a. [Lat. anilis.] Old-womanish.
t ăn-ī1e-uĕss, s. [Eng. anile; suff. -ness.] Anility
Un-il-ic, \& [Eag. anil; -ic.] Pertainiag to anll ( $q . r_{\text {. }}$ )
anilio acid, a.
Chem. : Iadigotic scid $=$ attrosalicylic seld, $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{NO}_{5}=\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{5}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right) \mathrm{O}_{3}$. Obtsined by the action of boiling nitric scid and water on fndigo, or on salicylic acid. It crystallisea in light yellow needies, soluble la hot water and sleohol.

Xn'-ill-ma, s. [from anil (q.v.)] = amidobensene $=$ amido-benvol $=$ phenyl amine =

## $\left.\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{~N}=\left(\underset{\mathrm{H}}{\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}}\right)^{\prime}\right\} \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)^{\prime}$.

Chem. : Aniline was flrat obtained by distillng indigo with canstic potash. It occurs in the hesvy oils from coal-tar. It is prepared from benzene, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{8}$, which is converted into nitrobenzane, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)^{\prime}$, by the setton of strong nitric acid. The nitrobenzene is reduced to sniliae by the sction of scetle scid and tron filings, or by sulphide of smmoniom. Anlliae is the basis of most of the coal-tsr colours It is an oily, colourless, refrsctive, volatile liquid, boiling at $182^{\circ}$. Its sp. gr. st $0^{\circ}$ is 1.036. It solidifies at $-8^{\circ}$ to 8 crystalliae msss whea exposed to the sir and light, it becomes brown. It is nearly iosoluble in wster, but dissolves in ether, alcohol, and beazene. It forms crystalline salts with seids. It does not turn red litmus paper blue. A slight trace of sniline gives a decp purple colour with $s$ solution of bleachiag powder. Aniliae with 8 solution of bleachiog powder. Aniline combines with the iodides of slcohol radi-
cals like smines. The stoma of $\mathbf{H}$ united cals like smines. The stoms of H united
to N in sniline can be replsced by alcoho radicals, as athyl aniline-

$$
\mathbf{N}\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \\
\mathrm{H}_{2} \\
\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} .
\end{array}\right.
$$

The $H$ to the benzol ring $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)$ can also be replaced by radicals forming substitution compounds of aniline, of which, when one stom of H is replaced by an atom of Cl or a radicsl, there caa be always three modifi cations: thus, three modifications of nitroaniline $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right)\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)$ are known; slso chloraniline, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)$, and bromaniline, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Br}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)$. [See Keknlé's Organic Chem. M. Langorrois has found that the putrefaction and decomposition of animal mstter can be prevented, even when it is exposed to the air and in an elevated temperature, by the use of amall quantities of aniline. (Medical Press and Circular, qnoted in the Times, May 7, 1873.)
aniline black, s. A dye produced by a mixture of aniline, potassium chlorate, and cupric sulphate or a vansdium salt. It is used in calico printing.
aniline blue, s. Obtained by heating rosaniline with excess of aniline at $150^{\circ}-$ $160^{\circ}$ A hydrochloride of triphenyl-rosaailine, $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{16}\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{3}$.
aniline-green, s. The aldehyde green is obtaiaed from sldehyde, magenta, sud su! phnric acid heated together, and then pourcd into a bolling solution of godinm thiosulphate. The dye is precipitated by sodiom acetate. The loding green is obtsined by heating sniline violet with iodide of methyl.
aniline orange, s. A aalt of dinitro paracresol.
aniline purple, or mauve, is prepared by addiag to aoiline sulphate a dilute solntion of potassinm bichromate. It contains a base called mauveins, $\mathrm{C}_{27} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{4}$
aniline red [sce Rosaniline], called also Magenta. Obtained hy heating crude aniline with arsenic scid to $140^{\circ}$. The presence of tolnidine is aecessary for its forrastion.
aniline violet, s. Obtained by heating osaniline with ethyl iodide, a hydroiodide of triethyl-rosaniline, $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{16}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{3}$
aniline yellow. [See Chrysaniline.]
ann-11'-1-ty̆, s. [Lat. anilitas, from anilis = pertainiog to an old woman, old womaniah; anus = an old woman: Celtic hen =old.] The state of being an old womsn. The state of entertaining such views and feelings as ars natural to women well advanced in life.
"Bince the day in which the Reformation was bogan, by how many strause acd critical turns has it lieen pertected and handed down. if not entirely without enpot or yrimkie, at least without blotches or marks of George III.

- Todd saya: "Anility is not confined to the feminine character, as Dr. Johnson would imply. It means dotage in general, in our older dictionaries."
ăn'-im-a-bie, a. [From Lat. animo $=$ to fill with breath or sir, to saimate.] Capable of being animsted. (Johnson's Dict.)

Mn-Mm-adi-vẽr'-sal, a. \& s. [From Lat animadiversum, supine of animadverta] [AxIsadVERT.]

1. As adjective : Hsving the Psculty of perception, or the power of perceiving
2. As substantive: That whlch has the faculty of percoption; the soul.
"That Ilrely Inward antmadiverral. It ts the soul


än-Y̌n-ad-vẽr'-ston, s. [In Fr. animadversion. From Lat. animadversio $=(1)$ the percaption of an object, attention; (2) ceasure, puaishment.]
L. Ordinary Language:
3. The act of perceiving an objact; attention.
"The soul 18 the eole perciplent which hath animad-
4. As close attention to any one's conduct is pretty sure to detect eerious imperfections in it, the word sequired the secoodary signification of severe censure, reproof, serious blame. This is now almost its sole meaning. "He dizmissed their commissioners with sevore and
sharp animadveregions, $\rightarrow$ Clarendon
5. Punishmeat. [See 1L.]
"Wher a bill to dobating In Parllament, It is usual to have the controversy handed by pamphiets on boib
sides, withont the lemst animadvertion upoo the sides. Withont
authora." - Suive.
II. Technically

Mediav. Eccles. Law: The infliction by the civil power, at the instigation of the church, of pnaiahmeat on offenders against ecelesiastical law.
"An ecclestastical ceosure and an ecclestiastical $a n i$ madperrion are ditfereat tbligs : for a censure has a
relation to spiritual punlslinent, hut an animaduer. sion has ouly a respect to a temporal one, as degradatlon, and the delivertug the person over to the secular arergon

* ăn-İm-ad-vẽr'-šve, a. [From Last. animadversum, supine of animadverto. [ANimanvert.] Having the power of perception.
"The representation of oblects to the soul, the only a nimadierrive principle, is coaveyed by motions made
ăn-im-ad-vẽr'-sǐve-nĕas, e. [Eng. animadversive; -ness.] The quality or state of perceiving; perception. (Johnson.)
ăn-im-ad-vèrt', v.i. [Lat. animadverto $=$ (1) to turn the mind to, (2) to notice, (3) to censure or punish : animus = the mind; ad verto $=$ to turn to; adl $=$ to, and verto $=$ to turn.]

1. To turn the mind to sny person or thing; to notice.
2. To blame, to censure, to make objurgs tory remarks upon.
 3.
3. To punish. "If the Author of the unlverse animadverts upon
men here below how muh more will it become 1 tina
to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of eing: -Grenc.
T Animadiert is followed by ujon or on. (See the foregoing examples. Very rarely against is alao used.)
"Your Grace very fustly animazterts againse the too great disposition ut indiag faults
Letzer to the Dthe of Buckingham (1718)
ăn-ĭm-ad-vẽr-tẽr, s. [Eng. animadvert; -er.] One who censures or punishee.
"God is a strict olserver of, sud a severe animad
verter pupon, such as presume to partake of thosa mysteries withoot such a preparation." $\rightarrow$ South.
ăn-ĭm-ad-věr'-tinǵg, pr. par. [ANimaDvert.]
an-im-ad-verr-tiģe, v.t. [ANimadvert.] To inform. (Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.)
ăn'Im-al, s. \& a. [Lat. animal = ao nnimal; animale $=$ nent. of adj. animalis $=$ possessing life. [Anlmate.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
4. A besst, ss contradistinguished fromamsn.

5. In contempt : A man of no inteilect, or of bestial propensities. (Johnson.)
6. In the same aense as No. II. (Zool.) This signification of the word includes man.

## ＂＂．Though defenceleas，Man ean arm himself terrihly destructive of animals．＂－Onoen：claseif．of the Sammalia，p． 50

1I．Technically：
Zool．：An organic being，rising above s vegetable in various respacts，especislly in noraessing sensibility，will，and the power of poluntary motion．Professor Owen defines an animal as an organism which can move，which receives nutritive matter by a mouth，which receives nutritive matter by a monic acid，and， inhales oxygen and exhales carbonic acid，and， principlea of which are quaternary compounds of carbon，hydrogen，oxygen，and nitrogen． （Owen：Palaont．，1860，p．4．）Though，practi－ cally speaking，there is in general no difficulty in distinguishing an animal from a vegatable， yet the animals and planta of humble organi－ sation closely approach each other in structure， and it is not always easy to say whether a particular organism belonos to the one king． particular organism belongs to the one king－ dom or the other．By his bodily organisation man is an animal，though his mental and moral qualities give bim an immeasurable enperiority over all the other membera of the animal kingdom．（For the elaseification of enimals，see ANimAL Kinodom．）

## B．As adjective：

1．Pertaining to an animal as opposed to a regetable，or to an animal as distinguiahed from the more general term，an organised being，as Animal Functions（q．v．）．
＂The arimal membranes exercise the property．
Todd and Howman：Phystol．Azat．，vol，1．，p． 54
2．Pertaining to the inferior sentient beings as opposed to man ；brutal．
＂The immortal Aristotle，in his oystem of the
animal world，excludes man from his Echerae．＂一 anominuon：Ctastific．of Quadrupeds，is． h ．
3．Pertaining to those parts of our complex nsture which we have in common with the inferior aentient beings，as contradistinguished from those mental，moral，and spiritnsl capa－ bilities in whieh man on the earth stands slone．
＂There are thinge in the world of spirits，wherein stuch as the union with animal nture，che way of their acting on Watts：Logick．
animal charooal，s．［CRARCOAL．］
animal economy．s．The nstural laws on which the welfare of the animal world de－ pends，and to which，within certain limits， instinct tesches the several species to conform．
animal eleotricity，s．［Galvanism．］
animal flower，s．A name ofien given to those radiated animals which have their ten－ tacles in rows around their mouths，not unlike the petals of a double flower．The term has been applied specially to various species of the genus Actinis，which have been called， from tbeir fancied resemblance to particuls flowers，Sea Anemones，or fixed Sea－nettles． （Griffith＇s Cuvier，vol．xii．，p．572．）The other （Grifiths Cuvier，vol．Xil．，P． 572. ）The other radiated snimals which have been called sninial flowers belong to the geneta Holo－ thuria，Tnbularia，S
Alegonia．［ACTiNiA．］

## animal food，s．

1．Food consisting of the fieah or other portions of animals．
＋2．Food designed for animals．
animal functions，s．plo Functions exer－ cised by animals．They are divided into two classes．（1）Those peciliar to and character istic of animals，as distinguished from organic functions，which sre common to them and vegetables．The adimal functions of this first category are sensibility，or innervation and yolnntary motion，or locomotion．（2）The merely vital or vegetative functions，which are common to animals and vegetables．These are nutrition and generation［ORGanic Func are Bee Todd snd Bowman＇s Physiol． Anat．，vol．1．，p．25．）
animal heat，s．The heat possessed by the higher animals，and which，so long as they retain life，they maintain，whatever the sur－ rounding temperature may be．It is highest in birds，and lowest in reptiles and fishea．
animal kingdom，s．One of the three great kingdoms of visible Nature，the other two heing the Vegetable and the Mineral Kingdoms． Cuvier divided the Animal Kingdom into four preat anb－kingdoms－1，Vertebrats；2，Mol－ Iusca；3，Articulats；and 4，Radiata．Pro－ usca；3，Articulats；and 4，Radiata．Pro－ fessor Owen，in his Palsontology，adopts the
tozon．Kingdom II．Animalia．Sub－kingdom I．Invertebrata：Province 1，Radiata；2， Articulata；9，Mollusca．Sub－kingdom Pro－ fessor Huxley divided the Animal Kingdom into eight distinct groups：－Vertebrata，Mol． lusca，Mollnscoids，Ccelenterata，Annuloss， Annuloida，Infusoria，Protozoa．It is now generally admitted that no exact line can be drawn between the lowest animals and the loweat plants ；and classifications of animals are based on the principle of descent from a common anceator，the term phylum being uaed instead of Order．Scarcely any two authoritiea agree as to the number of these phyla or tribes； but the following is a good working division： Protozoa（forming ons phylum）；Metazoa： Phylum 1，Coelenterata：2，Eichinodermata； 8，Varmes ；4，Arthropoda；5，Molluscoidea； 6，Mollusca＇＇r，Vertebrata．
animal magretism，s．Ascience，or art， so called because it was believed that it tanght the method of producing on peraons of sus－ ceptible organisation effecta somewhat aimilar to those whicha magnet exerts upon iron．It ia now generally denominsted Mesmerism（q．v．）
animal meohanics，s．［MECHANICs．］
animal oat，s．An ost（Avena sterilis）， which has a beard so hygrometric that，when the seeds fall off，it twists itself and moves spontaneously，when certain alterations in the weather occur．At such times it resemble weatrangely－shaped insect crawling on the a strangely－shaped insect crawling on the ground，whence its Engish name of Animal Oat．It
animal painter，s．A painter whose special taste and skill lie in the representation of animals．
animal painting；s．The department of painting which treats of the representation of snimals．
animal spirits，s．pl．Nervons or vital energy，the gaiety and capability for action which arise from the possession of a sanguine temperament and a healthy physical organi sation．
animal strength，s．［STRENGTH．］
ann－im－ă＇－cul－1a，s．pl．［The neut．pl．of Lat． animalculum，bit not classic；compounded of animal，and the termination culum，signifying littte．］Minute animals．
－Sometimes the word animalcula is mis－ taken by incorrect writers for a Lstin noun of the first declension，and receives at their hands a plursl animalculo．Such an error should be carefuly avoided．［ANimalcule．］
an－1m－ăI－cu－lar，a．［Eng，\＆c．，animalcula， －ar．］Pertaining or relsting to animalcula．
io It rendered at once evident to the seases why nir Altered through cotton－wool is incompetent to gene 3nd ed．，xi． 324 ．
ăn－ĭn－ă1＇－cūle，s．［Fr．，from Lat．animal－ culo（q．v．）．In Port．animalculo．］An animal so minute as to be visible only by means of the microscope．The term is spplied spe－ cislly to membera of the classes lafusoria and Rotifera；the former called Infusorial，and the lstter Wheel－gnimsleules．IINFusonit Rotifena．I ＂＂rat．Anat．

Infusorial Animalculest＂，Onven：Com
of the Invertebrata（1843）， Huxtey：Introd fo the Chasif，of Animals（1869）
＋ăn－im－ăl＇cụ－l̄̄e，a．［Eng．，\＆c．，animal－ cule；－ine．］Pertaining or relating to amimal－ cila．Not so common a term as Animalcular （q．v．）
of thase diacases．＂－Dr．Dooght：Trav．in New Enrg．，
an－im－al＇cu－list，s．［Eng．，\＆c．，animalcule； ist．］One who mskes animalcules a special study．
ăn＇－im－al－Ish，a．［Eng．animal；－ish．］Like an animal．
an＇－im－al－1gm，s．［Eng，animal；－ism．］The series of qualities which characterise a mere animal in contradiatinction to a man．
 animalité；ltal．animalita．］Conformity to the animal type of structure．
＂It is evident that quek characters must be dorived from the animal functions of sensation and motion， also by their greater or less capneity may be asid in some m oasnre to establith the degree of the animality． －Grimthe Cu＊ier，vol，1，a 69.
an－1m－ă1－1－zä－tion，s．［Eng．animalize； －ation．In Fr．animalisation；Port．ant－ malisacao．］The act of making into an animal， or into animsl matter；the state of being made into an animal，or into animal msttel．
Kn＇－im－al－ize，v．t．［Eng．animal；－ize．In Fr．animaliser；Port．animalisar．］

1．To make into an animal；to impart animal lifa to．
2．To convert into animal matter．
九n＇－im－al－ized，pa．par．\＆a．［ANTMALIZe．］ As adjective
＂But they eat，I observe，a very large proportion of fat，which is of a leas antmalized natu
 As adjective：
the unconscious irony of the Epicurean poet on the animaltising tendency of his own p．
† 九̆n＇－Im－al－nŏsß，s．［Eng，animal；－ness．］ The quality or state of being an animal； animal existence．
ăn＇－ím－āte，v．t．\＆t．［In Fr．animer； Sp ． Port．animar；Ital．animare．From Lat．animo $=$ to fill with breath or air，to make alive．To endow with anima＝air，a soul．］［ANIMAL．］

A．Transitive：
I．Literally：To endow with natural life； to impart life at firat，or preserve it when imparted．
＂Where searching sunbeams scarce can find a way
II．Figuratively：
1．Of inanimate things：To impart the aem． blance of life to；to give power to；to heighter the effect of．
＂Heroes in animatod marhle frown．＂Pame， 78.
2．Of persons ：
（a）To inspire with courage or ardour，to enliven，to stimulate．
＂Thus arm＇d，be andmates his drooping bands＂Homeri liad $v, 606$
（b）To Imbue or inapire with；to cause to be actusted by．
＂They would come np to Wentminster antmated by
B．Intrans．：To become lively，to revive． （Mad．D＇Arblay：Cecilia，bk．i．，ch．1v．）
an＇－im－āte，$a$ ．The same as the psrticipial adj．Animated（q．v．）．
－＂ienitey．the admireble structure of animate bodies＂
nn＇－im－ä－téd，pa．par．\＆a．［ANIMATE，v．］ As adjective：
－Lewis：Eariy Rom．Hist．，ch．xlil．，pt．i．，$\$ \mathrm{j}$ ． on the report there was an animated debste．＂－Vacaulay ：Hist，Eng．，Ch．xxIv． Animated Nature：Thst portion of Natura in which there is life，in contrsdistinction to that from which life is sbeent．

Nature inanimate employs sweet counds，
But animated Neturesweeter still，
But animated Naturesweeter still，
To moothe and satisy the humsn ear．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Coveper：}{ }^{\text {T }} \text { Task，hk．} 1 .\end{gathered}$
＋ăn＇－ĭm－āte－nĕss，s．［Eng．animate；－ness．］ The state of being animsted．（Johnson．）
ăn＇－im－ā－tíng，pr．par．\＆a．［ANMATE，v．］ A radjective ：

From him they draw their animating fire，＂
As from a lethargy at once they rise，
And nrge their chief with artmating cries．＂
Animating Principle：An English term corresponding to the Greek $\psi v \times \dot{\eta}$（ $\ddagger s u c h \bar{c}$ ）， which mesns（1）breath，life；（2）soul ；（3） reason；（4）s living spirit，supposed to go through all the earth and the ocean．It was called by the Romsns anima mundi．In the plursl，animsting principles correspond to the Greek 廿vxai（psuchai）．The hypothesis of Aristotle on the subject wss thst there were an infinite number of distinct animatigg prin． ciples，no two precisely identical with each other in qualities．Fach of these necessarily
（ite，fact，färe，ạnidst，whãt，fâll，father；wō，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sïre，sĩr，maríne；gō，pơt

for the great diveraities among the species of animated beings exiating in the world．All， bowever，acted under the direction of the snpreme animsting principle or фv́नıs（phusis） ＝（I）growth，（2）outward form，（3）nsture． The immortal Harvey held a somewhat similar belief and the＂materia vitos＂（material of life）of John Hunter，the＂organio force＂of Muller，and the＂organic agens＂of Dr．Prout are all akln to the $\psi v \times \bar{\eta}(p s u c h e \bar{e})$ ，or animsting are all akin to the $\psi v x \eta$（psuchè），or animatiag
principle of Aristotle．（See Todd and Bow－ principle of Aristotle．（Soe Todd and
in＇－Ym－若－ting－1y，adv．［Eng．animating； －ly．］In a manner to produce animation．
Yn－Im－Et－tion 3．［In Fr．animation；Sp． animacion；Port．animacao；1tal．animazione； Lat，animatio，from animo＝to fill with breath or life；anlma $=$ eir，life．］The set of snl－ msting；the state of being anlmated．

## Specially：

1．Lit．：The act or process of making to breathe or live for the firat time，or after vital action has been suspeaded；also the state of having life thus imparted or revived．
＂The body ha one． mation of the same sool quickening the whe
＂Animation（Lat）is the informiag an waimal body withan．
Suspended animation ls a term need in the case of persons all hut drowaed，in whom the vital sctions have temporarily ceased，and will probably do so permanently unless means be adopted for their immediata restoration．

## 2．Figuratively：

（a）Of men or other conscious beings，singly or in comblnation：The act or process of inspiring life－like energy or ardour；also the state of having sach eaergy or ardour im－ parted．
the factice．Which had been prostrated and stunned began to bive signa of rot
－Macatulay：Hist．Eng．，ch．Ivl．
（b）Of things inanimate：The sct or process of making painted or sculptured figures so life－like that they appear to the imsgination as if actually alive．
的 ${ }^{\prime}-1 \mathrm{~m}$－${ }^{-1}$－tive，a．［Eag．animate；－ive．］ Having the power to impsrt life or spirit．
Xn＇－im－an－tör，s．［Lat．］One who or that which animates or lmparts life or spirit．
＂oditugtions theroin they best unite unto thelr ani－
n－I－mē＇，$a$ ．［Fr．animé＝snimated．］
Her．：A term used whea wild saimals are represented with fire proceeding from their mouth sad ears．It is called also incensed． （Gloss．of Heraldry．）
（xn－1＇me，s．［In Ger．，Sp．，\＆c．，anime．］A resin procured from the Hymenaea Courbaril，s plsnt of the Pspilionsceous sub－order．It is of $s$ transparent amber colour，an agreable smeld，snd little taste．The Brazilisns use it
la fumigations for pains and aches arising from cold．

Yn－im－ět＇－ta，s．［Ital．＝the part of a cuirass which covers the body in front．］
Eccles．Ritualism：The cloth with which the cup in the eucharist is covered．
Yn＇－ím－ine，s．［Lat．anim（a）；Eag．suff．－ine．］ Chem．：An organic base obtained from bone oil．It has not been prepared pure．
ăn＇－im－ismm，s．［From Lat．anima $=$ the priaciple of animgl life．］．［ANimus．］The doctride that the pheaomena of life in saimsls is caused by the presence of $s$ soul or spirit； and that the fuactions of plsnts are carried out by the principle of 1 ffe ，and not by any chemical or materisl causes．＇（Webster．）
Kn＇－Im－int，s．Oac who holds the doctrines of Aoimism（q．v．）．（Webster．）
 ［Lat．］With the miad or inteation to stesl．
ann－Im－ōse，$a_{\text {．}}$［In Sp．animaso；Lat．ani－ mosus．］Full of life and spirit；spirited．
－Kn－Im－ö＇se－nĕgs，s．［Eng．animose；－ness．］ Yn－imm－ŏsin－ty̆，z．［In Fr．animasité；Port． animosidade；Ital．animosita，animositade， animositate ；Lat．animositas＝（1）boldness， （2）impetuosity，（3）hatred；animosus＝full
of courage，spirited；anima $=$（1）wind，（2）the air，（3）breath，life．Gr．ävepor（anemos）＝ wind；Sansc．animi，anas＝wind，air ：an＝ to breathe．］
－1．Spirit，courage，boldness，without im－ plying the preeence of the mslignant element． plying the preeence of the msignant element． See ex，from Plu
Select Gioss．，p．6．）
2．Irrepressible anger or hatred against one， prompting the individual who entertaine it to open eadeavours to injure the pereon against whom his spirit is so violently excited． ＂A Almasity（Lat．）otwotneas，stomachfuluess：An mortias，quarrila，cociteatione－Glostagr．Nos．
＂To the evile arising from the mutual nnimonky of
sactions were added other evila ariaing from the metual onimosity of secta．＂－Macaulay：Hitot．Png．， ch xt．

Kn＇－Im－ŭs，s．［Lat．＝the spiritual and ra－ tional soul in man；opposed to anima $=$（I）the princlple of animal life，（2）the will，purpose， （3）the affections，the inclinations，the pas sions．］Intention；purpose，especially of a bostile character founded on the presence of animosity in the heart．
＂The lighteat of these charyee were symptomn of an animus whilg the Crow prosecotore would regard an ＂During the hant eightoex months there had boen a races of the Porte－－Mr．Trevelyan，M．P．：Times， Foh． 2 1ar8．
Hn－Y＇，ga，s．［W．Indisn name．］The desig－ nstion given in the Weat Indies to several planta，most of them Aroids．One species，if not even more than one，was formerly used in sugar refining．
 avecui（aneimi）＝to go up；apa（ana）＝up， Electrolysis：Faradsy＇s nsme for that element la $s$ body decomposed by voltaic electricity which appears at the snode［ANODe］，or posi－ tive electrode of the battary．It is opposed to Cation（q．v．）．
an＇－is－ă1，s．［From Eng．，＊c．，anise．］A chemical substance cslled slso a nisic aldehyde sad hydride of anisyl．（Fownes：Chemistry．）
ăn－ī－săn＇－thoŭs，a．［Gr．ovtoos（anisos）＝ uaequal，snd ävoos（anthos）$=2$ flower．］

Bot．：Having 1 erianths of different forms．
あ̆n＇－1－sāte，an \＆s．［Anise．］
A．As adj．：Resembling sulse．
B．As subst．：A salt of saisic acld．
an＇－İse，s．［In Sw．，Dan．，Ger．，Fr．，Sp．，\＆ Port．，anis；Dut．anys；Lst．anisum；Gr．
 àvioov（anneson），änoov（anéson）；poetic． àvintov（annēton），ávntov（anēton）；lster Attic， Doric，\＆※olic avigov（anison），avpıov（anni－
son）$=$ dill or anise．Arab．ainisorv．］［ANE－ $\mathrm{son})=\mathrm{d}$
THOM．］
I．The anise proper：An umbeliferous plent the Pimpinella anisum．It is cultivsted in Msita sad Spaln for the sake of the seeds，

anise（pimpinella anigum）． One－inth natural tize；plant．Hower，and ripe fruit
which are imported into this and other coun－ tries．They are aromatic and carminstive． Its scent tends to neutralise other smells．It is sometimes sown here for ita leaves，which are used like fennel as s seasoaing or garnish．
2．The anise of Scripture：In Gr．to ámoov （to［the］anethon），should，it is belleved，hsve been translated＂＂dill，＂Anethum graveolens． ［Dill．］It also is of the Umbelliferous order．
＂＂． for ye pey tithe of mint and amioe and Oil of anise：A solution of antse camphor，or anethol， $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}$ ，in an oll like turpentine；it solidifles et $10^{\circ}$ ．It is the essential oll of Pimpinella anisum．Tbe eamphor is obtained pure from alcobol by pressure and crystallisa－ tion．In pharmacy it is used as a stimu－ lant，aromatic，and carminative：it relieves flatulency，and dimiaiabes the griping of pur－ gative medicines．（Garrod．）
anise－aamphor，s．［ANETHOL．］
Chem．：A white crystalline substance；${ }^{\text {sp }}$ ． gr．1．014．It melts at $18^{\circ}$ ，and boils at $222^{\circ}$ ．
àn＇－i－seed，s．［Eng．ani（se）；seed．］The seed of the anise（q．v．）．
animeed－tree，s．［Aniee－seed tree，so called because the leaves and capsules have a strong smell of saise－seed．］The English name of Illicium，s geaus of Magnoliscee，or Magnolisds．The best known ppecies are $I$ ． foridanum and I．parviforum，from Florids．

## 

［Fr．］A liquor consisting of anise macersted ［Fr．］A lique

K̆n－iss＇－Yc，a．［Eng．anise，snd suff．－ic．］Per－ taining to anise or anise－seed．

Anisic acid＝Methyl－paraoxybenzoic seld ＝hydrate of anisyl＝draconic acid， $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ． A monobasic aromatic scid，obtained by the oxidation of anlsle aldehyde．It crystallisea in colourless prisms which melt et $175^{\circ}$ ．It is soluble in hot water，alcohol，and ether．By diatillstloa with lime it yields $\mathrm{CO}_{8}$ and a aisol．
Anisic alcohol： $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{20} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．An aromstic alcohol obtained by tresting sulsic aldelyde with alcoholic potash．It boils st $250^{\circ}$ ．It crystallises in hard white acedies，which melt st $23^{\circ}$ ．
Anisic aldehyde $=$ Anissl $=$ Hydride of Anisyl ： $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．An aromstic yellow liquid obtained by oxidisiag saisic alcohol．It is oxidised into anisic acid，and by nescent $H$ converted into snisic alcohol；it forms crys－ talline compounds with alkaline acid sulphites． Also obtained by the sction of dilute $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ and anise－csmphor．It boils at $255^{\circ}$ ．
ăn－il－1－di＇ne，s．［From Eng．，sc．，anise．］
Chem．：N． $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{H}_{2}=$ methylphenidine，sn orgaaic base formed by the sction of sulphide of smmonium oa nitrsnisol ；it combiaes with scids forming salta．
 （anisos）＝unequal：$\alpha^{\prime} \nu(a n)$ ，priv．，and＂бos （isos）$=$ equal；（2）$\delta$ éx $x v \lambda o s(d a k t u l o s)=s$ finger orstoe．］
Zool．：Temminck＇s nsme for those inses－ sorisl birds which have toes of uaequal length．
ăn－ī－sō－dy̆n＇－＠－moŭs，$a$ ．［Gr．（1）ăvбos （anisos）＝unequsl ：$\dot{\alpha} \nu(a n)$ ，priv．，sud icos （isos）＝equal；（2）סúvapts（dunamis）＝power， strength ；súvauar（dunamai）$=$ to be able．］
Bot．：Of unequsl strength．（Used of moao－ cotyledonous plsnts which，when they ger－ minste，grow with greater force on one side of their axis than on the other．

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ．A product of the oxids－ tion of oil of star snise．
ăn＇－1s－ól，s．［Lat．anisum＝anise，and oleum ＝oil．］

Chemistry： $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)$ ． OH ．An aromatic slcohol（also cslled methyl phenol， methyl carbolic acid，or dracol）obtaided by heating potassium phenste， $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{5} . \mathrm{OK}$ ，with methyl iodide， $\mathrm{CH}_{3} . \mathrm{I}_{i}$ slso by the dry dis－ tillation of methyl ssticylate，or by distilling saisic acid with excess of csustic baryta－ Anisol is s colourless liquid，boiling at $152^{\circ}$ ． It dissolves in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ，formiag sulphanisolie acid， $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ．By fuming $\mathrm{HNO}_{2}$ there are one，two，or three stoms of H replsced by which by reducing sgent basic smido－compounds；as $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{7}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right) \mathrm{O}$ ，ni－ tranisol，gives $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{7}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right) \mathrm{O}$ ，nitranioidine． （See Watti＇s Dict．Chem．）
 sometros）＝of unequsl measure witb ：$\dot{\alpha} v(a n)$ priv．；íoos（ǐsos）$=$ equal to ；$\mu$ érpov（metron） $=8$ measure．］

## Min．：Of unequal measuremsnt． <br> ＂IL．Titarito Group．Anicomatric＂－Dana：Min． <br> ＂Menotype Oroup．Anicomatric．＂－rbla，p．42L <br> ไn－i－ nnequal ；and $\tilde{\eta}_{\mu}$（ $n$ äma）$=$ a thread． 1 <br> Zool．：A genus of Infusoria belonging to the family Thecamonsdins．

 equal，and öniov（hoplon）$=$ a tool，an imple－ ment，a weapon．］A geuus of lamellicorn beetles．Ons species，A．horticola（Garden Chafor or May－bug），which may be recognised by its green body and tawny elytra，ia common in England from May to June，destroying thorn hedges，roses in gardsns，corn in fielda， \＆c．Another，A．agricola（Field Chafer），green in colour，is similarly hurtful in France and Grrmany．
 $=$ unequal ；$\sigma$ кédos（stelos）$=$ the leg，including the foot．］A family of bugs．The Diactor bilineatus has enormous expansions on the hindmost pair of legs．
 unequal，and $\sigma \pi \dot{e}^{\prime} \rho \mu a \quad($ sperma $)=$ seed．］A genus of planta belonging to the order Cucur－ bitacex（Cncurbits）．The seeds of $A$ ．passi－
fora contain a bitter oll mixed with a bland aebaceons matter and resin．Taken in small doses they are stomachic，but swallowed in larger quantities they act as purgatives． （Lindley：Veg．Kingd．，p．315．）

 thread．］
Bot．：Having the stamens in number un－ equal to the petals．（Lindley．）
 $=$ unequal，and oто́ка $($ stoma $)=$ mouth．］
Bot．：＂Having unequal months．＂（Used of a calyx or corolla divided nnequally．）
Yn＇－1－By̆l，s．［From Eng．，\＆c．，anise．］ Chem： $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．An organic radical con－ tained in anisic acid，anisyl hydride，\＆e．
Kn－ith＇－ẽr，$\alpha$ ．A Scotch form of Another（q．v．）．
 Sw．ankare．］
I．A Dutch liquid massure containing about $10 \frac{1}{4}$ imperial gallons．
2．An English liquid measurs for spirits， wine，\＆c．，containing about $8 \frac{1}{1}$ imperial gallons． ch＂피․
－Ǩn＇－kẽr（2），s．［Anchohite．］
＊ánk－ẽr＇－as，s．Old spelling of Anchoress．
－ănı＇－ẽre，s．Old spelling of Anchor（q．v．）．
犭⿺辶力，－kẽr－ite，s．［Tn Ger．ankerit．Named after Prof．Anker，of Styria．］A mineral classed by Dana nuder his Calcite group of Anhydrous Carbonates．Its crystala are rhomlohedral； it occura also massive，granular，or compact． The hardness is 3.5 to 4 ；the sp．grav． 2.95 to $3 \cdot 1$ ；the lustre vitreous to pearly ；the colour 3.1 ；the lustre vitreous． 1 pearly，is translucent，or pearly go．Its composition is carbonate of lime， 46.40 to $56^{\circ} 45$ ；carbonate of magnesia， 11.85 to 36.35 ；protoxids of iron carbonate， 13.26 to 35.31 ；protoxide of manganess car－ bonate， 0.34 to 10.09 ．It is found in Styria， in Nova Scotia，\＆c．
 （angkistron）$=$ á fisb－hook；Seorós（desmos）$=$ a bond．］
Bot．：A genus of Deamidiaceæ．Character： Cella elongated，attennated，entire，aggregated Into faggot－like bundles．
 \＆Dan．ankel；Ger．aenkel；Dut．enkel．］The joint by which the foot is united to tha leg．
＂．
Fere to the ancles．－Erek．XIviL．
Do his Teak ankles swall．

ankle－bone，anole－bone，s．The bons of the ankle．
immediately has foet and anclobones ro－
ankle－deep，a．Sunk in some seml－ liquid or liquid substance as deep as the ankles．

anicle－joint，s．The joint of the ankle．
tha backward poaition of the ankio－foint
presented the the astragal ua to tha tibin

an＇i＇－zled，a．［Eng．ankle；suffix－ed．］Per－ taining to the anklos．（Chiedy in composi－ tion．）

àjk＇－lĕt，s．［Dimin．of Eng．ankle．］
1．A little ankls．
2．An ornament placed on the ankle as a bracelet is on the wrist．It is much worn in the East．

## ＊${ }^{\text {Mn＇－lkre，s．［ANCHOR．］}}$

＊ánk＇－rěss，s．Old spelling of ANCHoress．
ănı－$\overline{\mathbf{y}}-1 \overline{0}$＇șed，a．［ANcaylosed．］

axnk－y－18t＇－1̌，an［Anceylotic．］
ăn＇－lāçe，ăn＇－lăs，s．［In Mediæv．Lat．ane－ lacium．From Wel．anglas＝a sword．］A falchion，a wood－knife，a dagger．

An antar and a gipner al af silk
Pot Arthur with ane ntace egarly s．1．，259， 880.
 ＂And by his side an anlace hung．＂． Scott：Rakeby，v． 18.
ànn，s．［ANNat．］（Scotch．）
ann＇－na，s．［Mahratta anna；Bengali and Sanoc． ana．j An imaginary coin used in calculations in India．It is the sixteenth part of a rupee，is in value ahout lod．atering and is estimated to contain four pice．
ăn－na－běr－gíte，s．［From Annaberg，in Saxony，where it occura．］A mineral placed by Dana in his Vivisnite group．It is mono－ clinic，has capillary crystals，and is besides masaive and disseminated．The colour is a fine apple－green；the streak greenish－white． Composition：Arsenic acid， 36.8 to $38^{\circ} 90$ ；pro－ toxide of nickel， 35 to $37 \cdot 35$ ；oxide of cobalt， from a mere trace to $2 \cdot 5$ ；water， 23.91 to $25{ }^{\circ} 5$ ． Besides Annaberg，It is found in Dauphiny， in Connecticut，and other placea．
ăn＇nal，s．［ln Fr．annal is＝annual（nsed specially of plants）．From Lat．annalis $=$ be－ longing to a year ；annus＝a year．］

A．Singular（Annal）．
＋1．Generally：The aingular of the word ANNALS（q．v．）．［ANNAL－WRITINO．］
2．Technically．In the Roman Catholic Church：A mass aaid for an individual every day in the year，or annually on a particular day of each year．（Du Cange．）

B．Plural（Annals）．［In Sw．\＆Dan．anna－ ler；Ger．annalen；Fr．arnates；Sp．anales； Ital．annali．From Lat．annales（pl．）；rarely annalis（aing．）$=$ year－books，yearly records， from annus＝a year．］
1．Property：The record of bistorical events arranged chronologically，and divided into the important events in the Roman State，said to have been made annually for the first six centuries of itg existence by those who aucces－ sively filled the high office of Pontifex Maxi－ mus，wero annals．
＂Their modal wis the omcisi annals of the year
kapt by the Pantifex Maximun．＂－Levis：Early Rom． kapt by the Pantirex Maximu．
Hist．，©h．it．，
2．Mfore loosely：Records of historical svents，or even of less important incidents， although they may not be formally divided into yearly portions．There has beem con－ siderable dispute regarding the precise differ－ ence between annals and history．［See a dissertation on the aubject by Niehuhr in the Philological Museum．vol．ii．（Cambridge， 1833），pp．661－670．］Broadly apeaking，annals are aimple rocords or chronieles of events，in yesrly portions or otherwise，Without any effort to trace occurrenees to their canses，to
investigate the characters and motives of the investigate actors，or to intercalate philosophical chief actors，or to inen these elements ars
superadded to the bare chronicis of incidente then annals become history．
＂Nar Orandeur hear with a disdonffal amite
The ebort aud dimple annals of the poor．＂
annal－book，s．A history．（Tennyson ： Coming of Arthwr，116．）
annal－writing，a．Writing of annals．
 row in， 52
ăn＇－nal－iet，s．［Eng．annal；sufflx－ist．In Ger．annalist；Fr．annaliste；Sp．analista； Port．\＆ltal．annalista．］Ons who write annaia．
－The native historimana of Rome，who wars prior to
Sallust Diony aina，end Livy，have been wauetiwei grouped together under the comman deet wnation of
 ＂The recordy of an annalite may be jejune．＂－libid．，

an－nal－ist＇－ic，a．［Eng．annalist；snffix－ic．］ Pertaining to annalists．
 ＂．．
an＇－nal－ize，v．t．［Eng．annal；su雨x－ize．］ To note down as snnals．

ăn＇－nalls，s．pl．［ANNAL．］
ăn＇－nat（Eng．\＆Scotch），＊ànn（Scotch），s． Often in the plural，あn＇nats，an＇nätes． ［In Ger，annaten；Fr．\＆ital．annate；Sp． aneta；Port．annata．From Lat．annus $=\mathrm{a}$ year．］
I．＂Primitlo＂（First－fruitg）：
1．When the Papal power was dominant： The first year＇s revenues of a benefice which each new incumbent was required to remit to ihs papal treasury．Cowel says that firat－fruits were called anhates because paid after one year＇s profit of a living bad besn obtained．The original imposition of annates is generally attributed to John XXII．in the fourteenth century，but they existed before his time．Valuations of them were made in England in A．D． 1254 and in 1292．（Ses Mosheim＇s Church Hist．，Cent．xiv．，pt．ii．，ch． Mosheim＇a Church Hot．，Cent．Xir．，pt．in．，ch． ch．ii．，§ 532．）
＂Though the Council of Basil damned the perment of a nnazz，yet they were paid here till Heury VIII．
onnexed them for ever to the crown．＂－Bp．Barlow． annexed them 1
2．Since the Reformation：
（a）In England：The first－fruits exacted by IIenry VIII．in England，at the Reformafion． were the annates of the bishoprics，which the king had dissevered from the Pope．They were valued in A．D．1535，the resnlt being recorded in Wing＇Book）．By this valuation Regis（the King＇s Book）．By this valuation the clergy still are rated．During the reign of Queen Anne，the annates were given up to
form a fund for the augmentation of poor form a fund for the augmentation
livings．［QUEEN ANNE＇s Bounty．］
＂ifered which annates or first－－ruits，were first suffered to be takno within the realm for the only
doferce of christian people aginine the Inflel． defence of Christian people aginn
Acts of Parh， 3 ann ．Hem．VIL．， 81 ．
＂Na annates would be aent auy longer to Rome．＂－
Froude：Rist．Eng．，eh．viL．，vol．IL．，p．194．
（b）In Irciand：Before the passing of the first Reform Bill the annates were applied primarily Retorm Bill the annateswere appled of ecclesiastical bildings，and to the repair of ecclesiastical onidings，and then to the alugmentat a pont por annates wera about a year after that event the annated wera
abolished，their place being supplied by graduated tax on the bigher clerical incomes．
（c）In Scotland，the annat is declared by Car． 11．，Parl．Sess．3，cap．13，to be due to the executors of a deceased minister，and to be half a year＇s atipend in addition to what ha had earned by his offcial services up onnend of the Laws of the Church of Scothand（1830），p． 326.$]$

II．In the modern Church of Rome：Massee said for a year either for the soul of a person deceased，or for that of a person living． （Ses Ayliffs＇s Patergon．）
an－né＇al，v．t．［A．S．anclan $=$（1）to kindle， to inflame，to light；（2）to anneal．From baka；$a l=$ fire．］



## 1. Literally:

1. To heat a metal with the view of regulating its elastleity, or glass to render it less britfie, or to fix colonrs in it. When a metal sto be annealed it is raised to a temperature lower than the one necessary to temper it, and then allowed to cool slowly. The elastictty of the metal is thus diminiahed. Eprings have thns imparted to them the precise measure of clasticity which is deemed the moat uitable. Glass is similarly ennealed. It is arst beated, asd then allowed to cool slowly (See Ganot's Physics, 8rd ed., 1868, p. 63.)
"But whan thou doet anneal in glases thy atory.
Mors rovirend the the light and glory
Which oleo abows waterikh, blenk, and this." Herbert.
 In apper fires

Moors: : Paradise and the Port.

+ 2. To temper by cold. (Shenstone.)

3. To bake. (Used of tiles.)
II. Figuratively: To temper the character by the heat of saffering or trial, so as to enable it to endnre more without being shattered. "The mind to strengthen and anneat. Scott : Rokeby, i, az.
an-nē'aled, pa.par. \& a. [Anneal.] "Both the polea you And, attract both eonde of the Wire, the same effecta eniue." - Tyndall: Prag. of an-nē'al-ing, *a-nē'al-ĭng, pr. par., a \&s s. [Sometimes corruptad into Nealisa.]
As substantive: The process of first heating and then cooling a metal, with the view of regulating its elasticity or tempering it. The process of similary treating glass to render it process of similariy treating $g$ grittle or fix colours in it.
"Ennameling and anealing." - Sprat : Hint. of the
Royai Soc., p. 283 Royal Soc., p. 28.,
ăn-něo'-tănt, a. [From Lat. annecters, genit. annecientis, pr. par. of arnecto $=$ to tie to, to annex; $a d=$ to, and necto $=$ to bind, to tie.] Annexing, connecting. (IVebster.)
ăn'-nĕl-íd, 浼'-něl-ide, * ăn'-ăl-ide. ăn-nél'-1-dąn, s. [ANNELIDA.] An animal belonging to the class Annelida. (Huxley, \&c.)
ăn-nĕ1'-1̆-da, s. pl. [Lat. annellus, or anellus $=$ a little ring, dimin. of annulus, or anulus $=$ a ring.] A class of animals bclouging to the sub-kingdem Articulata, the Anoulose of some naturalists. They are sometimes called Redblooded Worms, beiag the only iavertebrated animale possessing this character. They are sort-hodied snimals, mostly living in the water, sometines in moist earth, but never parasitically within the bodies of other animals; the higher ones possessing limbs, though of a rudimentary character, which makes them resemble centipedes; whilst the lower ones, like the lecehes, are wholly destitata of these eppendages. The respiration is effected by external branchice, by internal vesicles, or by the akin itself. Contractile vessels sapply the place of a heart. The nervons system consists of a single or donble ventral cord, furnished with ganglia at intervals, sud surrennding the cesophagus above. Cuvier divided them into three ordcrs-Tubjcola, Dorsibranchia, and Abranchia; MilncEdwards into Suctoria, Terricola, Tobicola, add Errantes ; Prefesbor Huxley into Chattophora and Discophora; and Griffith and Henfrey iato Turbellaria, Suctoria (Apoda), and Chætopoda (Setigera). [Annellata.]

 anellus, annellus $=$ a little ring. 1 A neme oometimes given to the class of animals called by Cuvier Annelida. It is thus used in the first edition of Owen's Comparat. Anat. of the Invertebrate Animals (1843), but in the second edition (1855) Annulata is the term used.
Kn'-nĕtt s. [See def.] A proviocial name for the Kittiwake gull, Larus tridactylus.
Xnnenér', v.t. [1n Fr. annexer; Sp. anexar; $^{\text {Per }}$ Port. annexar. From Lat. annexum, supine of arnecto = to tie on or to: $a d=$ to, and necto $=$ to biad to, to add to the end of anythiog.]

## 1. Ordinary Language:

1. Properly: To tie to the end of; to appead.
2. To add something of leaser size or inpartance to anything else of greater size or
importance existing previously. (It is often used for the addition of anotier kingdom or province to an empire.)
" He whbed to humble the United Provinces, and to annar Belgium, Franohe Conapta and Loraine t
"The graat fiofs which, three hundred years before,
had beon, tn sil but namae, Iudependent prinetpulties,
had been anmexmd to the crowni, -lbid.
3. To connect something with snother by the relation of sequence to it, as a penalty to a crime.

## Deprives them of thelr cut ward hberty ;

## II. Technioally :

1. English Law: To appropriate church lands to the Crown
2. Scots Law: Ia the same sense; also to transfer church lands lyiag at a distance from the church to which they belong to another one to which they arg more contiguous. [ANnexation.]
ann-nexx', s. [From the verb. In Fr. anmexe; Port. annexa.] Anything annexed, appended, or added.
3. Of writings:

II An additional stipulation to the AngloTurkish convention of 1878 was called aa annex.
4. Of buildings: A Bubsidiary building added on to a main bulldiag, as in the case of the machinery annexes of the Exhibition of 1862. In this sense it is generally spelt annexe, as in French.
ăn-nऍ̆x'-ar-y̆, s. [Eng. annex; Buff. -ary.] Something appended; an addition.
of them of these nocleties, in other than annexaries which suppundery. ances "-Sir $E$. Sandys: State Q" Leligion ap
ăn-něx-á-tion, 8. [Eng. annex; suff. -ation.] The set of anncxing; the state of being aanexed; anything annexed.
L. Ordinary Language:
5. The addition of any document or writing to the ead of one which is already in existence. The joining of something sinaller to something greater, or something less to some thing more important. (Used eapecially of the addition of a kingdom or province to an empire, that of a fief, a bishopric, or any right or privilegc formerly in the hands of subjects to the Crown.) "Oo the otber hand, the propased annexations in
Asia which bax an Hjuriou pearing npontine in.
terests of Great Britain, are not likely to excite any serions oppooition on the part of the other Earoveail

6. The addition of oae thing to aqother, the thing added being joincd to ita predecessor the thing added being joincd to ita predec
${ }^{\text {"If }}$ If wo can return to that cbarity and peacesble
 virtues will, hy way of concomitance or annexation, II
II. Technically:
(a) Eng. Law: The appropriation of church lauds to the Crown; also the vesting of a privilege, patronage for example, in one hold ng a certain office.
"How annexations of benefices first came into the Church, whether ty the prinece aunthority, or tho ${ }^{\text {pon }}$ "The Dean of Wry

(b) Scots Law: In the same senses; alao the appropriation of lands lying at a distance from the church to which they belong to another one to which they are more contiguous.
ăn-něx'ed. pa. par. \& a. [ANNEX, v.]
ăn-nĕx'-Íng, pr. par., a., \& e. [ANNEx, v.]
 annexion; Sp.ancrion.] Annexation; addition. "It lo necessary to engago the fears of mea, by the annerion of much pena
poral pleasurs.
"With the annerions of fair gems enriah'd
And deep-braln'd eannots, that did amplify dear natare, worth, and quality.".
Shakesp. $A$ Lover's Comptaint.
an-nĕr'-ion-ist, a. [Eng. annexion; -ist.] Tcnding to amnexation.

With the mystertous neutrality of Germany on one and the annexionitutinclingtions of
Italy on the other alde. . Times, Nov, 18,1875 .

+ ไn-mŏx'-mănt, s. [Eag. arnex; ouff. -ment] The act of annexing, the otate of being annexed ; the thing annexed.


## 

ăn'-nǐ-cǔt, ăn'-I-cŭt, s. [Native term. Cenarese annekattic, a nekatte.]
"One of the principal anseuts has given way, and the waters havo awopt down into the praiu, doling ezar In India: A dam or mole built across a river to raise the level of the water for the river to raise the level of the water for tho
purposes of irrigation, and, to a certaia exteat, purposes of irrigation, and, to a certain exteat, also with the view of facilitating navigation. Such an annicnt was some years ago con-
structed near the month of the Godaver. River.
ann-nì'hill-able (h silent), a. [Eng. annt hil(ate); able.] Capable of being annihilated.
ann-ni'-hili-ate (h silent), v.t. [In Fr. annihiler; 8p. aniquilar; Port. anniquilar; Ital. annichilare. From Lat, annihilo: $a d=$ to, and nihil $=$ nothing.]

1. To redace to aon-existence in the literal sease of the word.
"There fis nothing more certain in nature than that It to imposible for any body to bo uttery antini,
lated but that
 -Lord Bacan: Nat. \#fict., Cente i, $\$ 100$.
2. To reduce anything to aoa-existence by dissolving it into its coustitnent elements, and thus destroying its distinctive character. Thus an army is annihilated if some soldiers beleaging to it are slain, some taken prisoners, and the remainder so demoralised that they have acattered in all directions with no inter have acattered in all directions with ae in
tion of agaia sepairing to their standards.

3. To anaul, to aholish, to destroy the force of.
"There is no reason that any one commonwealth
should anakhilgte that whereupon the whole world has agreed. - Hooker.
4. Fig.: To make one feel as if blotted out of existence, as by severe rebuke, tile refnsal of an important request, \&c. (For ex. see AnNiHilativg as adj.)
àn-nī'-hĭl-äte (h silent), a. [ANNTHILATE, v.] Reduced to nothing; null and void.
a"ninitiate." then you do repute the same ms rain, and
1534
ăn-ni'-hill-a-tĕd (h silent), pa. par. \& a [AnNiamiate, v.]
"Annihilated nenates-Homan. too,
With all thy vices, for thou didnt lay down 1le a more than eartinly crown."
Byron: Childe Marold, iv. 88.
ăn-ni'-hill-ā-ť̊g, pr. par., a., \& s. [ANNI-
A.\& B. As present participle \& adjective: senses corresponding to those of the verb.
"If they mast mourn, or may rejolce
In that annihilating voice $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron: The Siege of Corinth, }\end{gathered}$
C. As substantive: The act of blotting ont of existence, either by reducing to nothinguess, or by resolving into its constituent parts; the
state of being thns hlotted out.
for spirits that live throughout
Vital in every part, bot an frall mat
In entratis, haart or head liver or reins,
Cannot hut by arnihilazing die.
Cannot hut be arrihilating die." : P. L., bk or
ant-ni-hill-a'-tion (h silent), s. [Lat. annihilatio. In Fr, annihilation; Sp, aniquilacion; Porto anniquilagao; 1tal. annichilazione.]
I. The act of blotting ont of existence-
(1) By reducing to nothingness -

The tompest cometh: Heavea and Earth znite
For the a nnihilation of all lile.
For the annihization of aill life.
Onequal is the strite
Between our gtrenth end the Eternal Might ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
Or (2) by resolving inte its constituent elements, and readering aselesa for the purpose to effect which these were combined.
II. The state of being thus blotted out of existence.
"God hatb his janaeace into the rery esseace of things, withont which thels ntt
not ehooe but follow."-Fooker.
TI Blank annihilation = complete aunfhiltion. Man Which prenenta not the too fugitive glimpoes at Want power, but to blank anm

Xn-ni-hill-ä'tion-ism, s. [Anniailation.] Eccles. : Ths doctine that the wicked will be annilhilsted after deeth.
ăn-ni-hil-ás-tion-ist, s. [ANNiHiLationibm.] Eccles. : One who belisves in snoihilstionism. (Used also adjectively.)
ăn-ni'-hill-ä-tive, $\alpha$. [Eng. annihilate; -ive.] That casaes sanihlation.
ăn-ni'-hill-ä-totr (h silent), s. [Eng, annihilate; suffir -or.] One who, or that which annihilstea. (In ths latter senss chiefly in composition, as smoke-annihilator.)
an'-nite, s. [Nsmed from Cape Ann, in North America.] A mineral classed by Dana in his Mica group. Its hardness is 3; sp. gr., $3 \cdot 169$; colour, black; streak, dark green. Composition: Silica, $37 \cdot 39$ to $39 \cdot 35$; alumins, 16.66 to 16.73 ; sesquioxids of iron, 12.07 to 13.74 ; protoxids of iron, 17.48 to 19.03 ; potassa, $10 \cdot 20$ to $10^{\circ} 66$, with smaller proportions of sesquioxids of msnganeas, magnesia, \&c. At Cape And it occurs in granite.
ăn-nī-vẽr'-sar-i-1y̆, adv. [Eng, anmiversary; suffix-iy.] At the return of the sams period of the year; annualiy.
"A A day was sppointed hy publici authority to be kept anntererarily sacred unto the mermory of th
deliverance and victory.
ann-nl-vẽr'-sar-प̆, a. \& s. [In Fr. anniversaire: Sp aniversario; Port. \& Ital anniversario. From Lat. anniversarius = yearly, annosl ; anni $=$ of the yesr, genit. of annus $=$ tbe yesr, snd versum, sopins of verto $=$ to tarn.]

## A. As adjective:

* 1. Performed in a year.
"The hesvea whitled a bout with admiralo celerity, most congantly finishing ite onniveraary vieissl-

2. Recurring once s year st a stated time; annual, yearly.
Anniversary services: Servicea held on anmually recurring days to commemorate certain occurrences which happened on thoss days, or are associated with them. Most congregations of recent origin have sn anniversary aervice to commemarate the day on which their church was opened. The nsme is lesa frequently applied to Good Friday, Christmas Day, and similar Chriatian feativsis.
B. As sabstantive:
3. Ordinary Language:
4. An annually recurring dsy on which soms notable event in ecclesiastical, in nstionsl, in local, or in personsl history took place, or is wont to be celebrated.
the memory of the ront at Allia, kept


That day was the annipersary both of Williamis hirth and of ble marriage. - Macaulay: $B$ ift. Eng., ${ }^{\text {en }}$ "It was near nine in the eveniog before the House

2. The celebration which takes place st soch annually recurring periods.
"Doone had oever seen Mrr Drury, whom he has
made mmortal io his admirable anniversarice"
Dryden
II. Technically. In the Church of Rome: An offle for the souls of certain deceased persons, which is celebrated once a year, but which, it is held, ought to be so daily. (Ayliffe: Parergon.)

- ăn'-nǐ-vẽrse, s. [Lat. anni, genit. of annus $=$ a yesr, and versus $=$ turning; werto $=$ to turn. The turning of s year.] An anniversary.

Be kept "Ith os onentantlon an anniverse
An eightyeight, or powder ploters deteat."
Halo on Christmas Day.
ひ̆n'-niv-ite, s. [Nsmed from ths Andiver valley in the valaia.] A mideral, s variety of Tetrahedrite.
ăn'-nǒ, s. [Lat. Ablative of annus $=\mathrm{s}$ year.]

## Anno Domini. In the year of the Lord, i.e., our Lord Jesus Christ. The tims is'

 fixed by the calcnistions of Dionysiua Exiguua, which are erroneons, it is thought, by shout four years. [Dionystan Era.] (Usnally written A.D.)Anno Mundi. In the year of the world. (Usually written A.M.)

II Since Geology has proved the earth to havs exiated infinitely longer thas was oncs believed, the expression Anno Mundi, to the old senss, has become obsolete. Ths dates which it furnishes are now known not to have sven spproximated to the truth.

## ăn'-nō-dä-těd, $a$. [NODE.]

Heraldry: Bowed, embowed or bent like the letter S. (Gloss. of Heraldry.)
ӑn'-nŏ-dŏמ, s. [ANODON.]

* ăn'-nois-ançe, s. [Nuisance.]
ann-norm'-in-nāte, v.t. [As if from s Lat. annominor.] To nsme. (Southey: The Doctor, ch. viii.)
ăn-nǒm-in-ă'-tion, s. [In Fr. annominotion. From Lat. annominatio, agnominatio; tion. From Lat. annominatio, agnominatio;
ad $=$ to, and nominatio $=\mathrm{a}$ naming ; nomino $a d=$ to, and nominatio $=s$ ns
$=$ to nsme; nomen $=$ a name.]

1. Alliterstion. Ths uss of several words beginning with the ssms letter.
"Givaldos Camhreasie speaks of annomination, Tyrobitt: Ess. on tha Lang. of Chaucer, $\$ 1$, n
2. Rhet.: A paronomasia, s pun. The using of two words sliks or nearly alike in sound, but widely different in meaning.
ăn-nō'nas, s [Lat.]
3. The year's produce; hence the necessaries of lifs, grain.
"In Minucius was appointed prefect of the annona,

4. Bot. [ANONA.]
ann'-nō-täte, v.i. [In Fr. annoter; Port. annotar; Ital, annotare. From Lat. annoto $=$ to write down, to comment upor.] To make notea or comments upon s book or msduscript or other composition. (Used aiso as v.t.)
"Uive: Oretioth pe 26.
ăn-nō-tä-tion, s. [In Fr. annotation; Sp. anotacion; Port. annotaçao; Ital annotazione. From Lat annotafio $=s$ noting down, annotation : $a d=$ to, snd notatio $=$ a marking, s noting ; noto = to diatinguish by a mark; nota = s mark.]
5. The act of noting snything down.
6. The thing noted down. Generally in the plural, signifying notes, comments, or scholis on a published work or a manuscript writing, of which tbe snnotator is not the anthor.
"It mifhtappear very improper to publish annotations
Boyle.
Med.: The first symptoms of s fever, or attack of a paroxysm.
ăn-nō-tā'-tion-ǐst, s. [Eng. annotation; -ist.] Ons who annotates; an annotator.

Mr. Mede hath with far moore clearness ahewn, than the annotationits of the new
discovered. - Worthington: Miscell, p .
ăn'-nō-ta-tõr, s. [Lat annotator $=$ an observer, remarker, overseer. In Fr. annotateur; Sp. anotador; Port. annotador; Ital. annotatore.] One who makes annotations; a acholiast, s commentator.
"I hnve oot that respect for the annotatort which
they gewerally meet with is the world."-Felton: On they generanls
the Clasticka.
 suff. -y.] Containing annotations. (Webster.)
ăn-nŏt'-1-noŭs, a. [Lat. annotinus $=$ of a year old ; from annus = a year.]
Bot.: Yearly, andual, baving the growth of s year.

## ann-nơt'-tó, ăn-nŏt'-tạ. [ARNOTTO.]

an-nou'nçe, v.t. [Fr. annoncer $=$ to proclaim; nonce $=$ a nuntio; Sp. anunciar; Port, annunciar; Ital annunciare. From Lat annuncio or annuntio $=$ to announce, to proclsim: ad $=$ to, sad nuntio $=$ to proclaim; nuntius $=$ a messenger.] [Nuntius.]

1. To proclaim, to publish as news, to make publicly known. (Followed by the oljjective cass of ths intelligence made known, or by a ctsuae of s sentence introduced by that.)
of the Messinh I have heard foretold
By yll the prophets, if thy brith at length
Announcod hy Gnbriel with the frst I knew."


Was the peagun mhich anmouncod to the iriends of the House of stuart that, nother of their emizanaries hai got asfe up the rock."- N(Cecaulay: Bist. Eng., ch xiil
t2. To give forth a judicial decision.
"Thooe, mighty Jove, masotime, thy glorious cara,
Who model nations, publish law, announce Prior.
Or life or death."
an-nóun'ged, pa. par. \& a. [ANnounce.]
an-noun'ç-mĕnt, s. [Eig. announce: -ment.] Ths act of announcing; the state of being anoounced; the news proclaimed, published, made known, or declared.
II Of modern introduction into the language, announcing having been the term formerly employed. [Ses Tod.]
"A As soon an Lewls was agaio at Marli, he repeated to ho haurt masemh saint Germain." Macaulay: Hitick Eng. ch. Xxv.
an-nou'n-cẽr, s. [Eng. announce; er. In Fr. annondeur.] Ons who announcea. (Cot grave.)

## an-nou'n-qĭng, pr. par. [ANNoUnce.]

an-nбy', "a-noy'e, * a-noi'e, v.t. [Norm. annoyer, from neure or nuire $=$ to hurt; Fr. ennuyer = to weary ; nuire $=$ to damage, to hurt ; Ital. annoiare $=$ to weary, to tire nuocere $=$ to hurt. From Lat. noceo $=$ to harm or hurt.] [Nuisance, Noxiots.]

1. Lit. Of persons or other consctous beings To tesss, to molest, to put to inconvenience, to troubls, to inflict vexation npon.
" None a wenture, for wich the knygbtis woire
Anoi anctot of tho Loik (ed. Skeat), bk. 1. $250,351$.
" Git falona-chip abasit of that thing
and als theror cnoyt Ibsh, bx. 1ing. 2,24s, 2,24.
 Eng., ch. 1r.
2. Fig. Of unconscious existence:
(a) To drivs or toss hither sad thither.

Hib limbe would toss aloot him with dellight,
(b) To harm, to injure.
"Salamon eaith, that right as motthes in schepoe tre, fight so annoyeth sorwe to the herte."-Cheuoer.
"an-noy', "an-noy'e, s. [From the substantive.] Annoyance. (Obsolete, ercept in poetry.)

Councel or help; and therfor telleth mo

${ }^{\text {en }}$ And, fo the ahape of that young boy,
He wrought the eastle much annoy,
Scott: The Lay of the Last Mindirel, ili,
an-noy'-ance, s. [Eng. annoy; -ance.]

1. The sct of annoying, molestiug, or teasing.
"For the further annoyance and terrour of any be-
sieged place, they would throw tuto it dead bodies "sieged pla
2. Ths state of beiog snnoyed, molested, or teased.
"". a government which has generally caused
3. That which snnoys, molests, or teasea.
"Prud. Can you remember by what means you find yoar arnoyances, at times, as if they were van
quighed?

* an-noy'e, s. [ANNOY.]
an-noy'ed, pa. par. \& a. [ANNO:, v.]
an-noy-err, s. [Eng. annoy; -er.] One who smpoys. (Johnson.)
* an-noy'tul, * a-noí-f立l, a. [Eng. annoy; full.] Eminently capable of inflicting snnoysuca.

For al be it so, that al tarying be anofut, algatee it is not to repreve in geving of jugement, ae in ven Chaucer: Melibeus

* an-noy'-ing, pr. par. \& a. [ANNoy, v.]
" an-noy'nte, v.t. [ANONT.]
* an-noy'-oŭs, * a-noy'-oŭs, a. [Eng. annoy; -ous.] Troublesome, fitted to prodnce snnoyance.
"' Ye han eleped to your consell a gret maltitnde of
people, ful chargeant and ful cnoyour for to here"people, ful charges
ăn'-nū-al, a \& s. [In Fr. annuel; Sp. anual; Port. annual; Ital. annuale. From Lat annualis $=$ a year old; annus $=$ a year.
"Annus was synonymous with annulus, and originally meant a ring or circle, like cincus and circulus." (Lewis: Astron of the Ancients, ch 1., § 3.) The old form of annus was amnus, as in solemnis. (Key: Philol. Essays, 1868, p. 260).]
A. As adjective:

I Qrdinary Language:

1. Requiring just a year to finish; performed exactly in 8 year.
"That walte thy throne an through thy yat domsin.
Annual, slong the bright eeliptio road
2. Occurring or returning every year.

3. Fulfiling its function and running its course; or being born, living and dying within a period often falling short of, but in na case a peceding, \& year. (See II. 3, snd B. 1.)
"Every tree may, in eome sense be said to be an annuat plant, both leal, aower, and fruit proceeding
gromp the cont that waperiduced over the wood
the lant year.
IT The Old Engliah word which annual partly displaced when it came into the language was yearly. (Barmes: Early English, g. 104.)

## II. Technically:

1. Astronomy:

Annual Equation. [Equation.
Annual Parallax. [Parallax.]
Annual Variation. [Variation.]
2. Scots Law. Annual rent : Rent annually paid by a proprietor of lands or houses to a creditor as Interest of his debt, and ceasing if the debt be paid.

## 3. Botany and Gardening :

(a) Annual leaves, called also decidurus lecteses, are those which fall in the sutumn, as those of most of our common trees. (Lindley.)
(b) Annual rings: Concentric rings or circles seen when exogenous atcms are cut across transversely. Though generally indicating annual additions to the woody growth, ye a tree may produce two of them in s year.
(c) Annual plants. [B. 1.]
B. As substantive :

1. Ond. Lang. Botary \& Gardening: A piant which is sown, grows up, flowers, sheds its seeds, snd dies, all within the compass of one year, or, more probably, of the portion of the year extending from apring to autumn.
"Now is the time to procure and sow (under giass) pariethes, balsams, zinMas, and stocks arn quite iodis pensable. - Hortic. Record, Marct 1, 1877,
2. A book published only once a year, and probably about Chriatmas.

- See also Annuel.
ăn'-n̄̄-al-ist, s. [Eng. annual; ist.] One who edits or writes in an annual.
 by year, every year. "An army for which Parliament would annually
frameo a military code."- Macuulay : Hist. Eng., eht.
xxiiil. xiii.
* ăn'-nū-ar- $\breve{\mathbf{y}}$, a. \& s. [In Fr. annuaire; Port. annuario $=$ a book published once a year.]


## A. As adj. : Annual.

With annuary clooks the supply abe wave"
B. As subst. : An snnual publication.
*ăn'-nū - el, * ăn'- $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$-ĕll, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Fr}$. annuel $=$ snnual. 1 A mass to be said salnually on the anniversary of a person'a death, or the money to pay for it. [Annal, A. 2.]
"To havea hir to our hous zud henten gif y mighte. An Anell for myn owen trael to helyen to clothe."
Pierce the Plowmen's Crede (ed. Skeat), 415, 414.

* ăn'-nū-el-lěr, s. [From Fr. annuel $=$ anoual.\} A priest who sings anniversary masses for persons deceased.

In London was a grest annueller
That therelo dwelled hade many o year."
Chaucer:
D. $7 ., 12,940$.
ann-nū'-i-tant, s. [Eng. annuity; -ant.] One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.
"As tine annuitants dropped off, theif anauities were to be divided among the survivors, till the num Hist. Eng., ch siz.
an-nū'-1-ťy, s. [Fr. annuité; Ger. annuittit, from Lat. annus $=\mathrm{s}$ year.]
A. Ordinary Language: A fixed sum of money paid yearly.
Specially:

1. A yearly allowance.
" A He was generally known to be the ents of one earl, beyond what his annutity from his lather would bear."
-charendion.
2. In the same sense as B., Arithmetic, Law, \&c. (Far example, see Annuitant.)

## B. Technically

1. Arithmetic, Law, ©c.: A sum of mouey which, sccording to the etymology, should be paid annually, but is more frequently settled half-yearly or quarterly, given to one as a superannuation or other allowance for services rendered, in which case it is synonymous with a pension, or in considerstion of its value in money paid beforehsad. Under the Roman law annuitles were sometimes granted by will, the obligation of psying them belng imposed upon the heir. Borrowers in the Middle Ages were frequently obliged to grant snnuities, in lieu of interest, the exaction of which by creditors was forbidden as usury ; and the practice received the Pspal sanction in the fifteenth century.
Annuities may be primarily divided into annuities certain and life annuities
An annuity certain is one in which the annual payment doea not depend upon say contingent event, but is to be made certaia either in perpetuity or during a period named. A perpetual annuity, or perpetuity, differs from interest in thie respect, that the purchaser of the former cannot demand back the principal, Whilst if he has put his money out at interes he can. He may, however, sell his annuity to some one else, which is tantamount to obtaining the principal bsck. The other original party to the transaction can, as a rule, at any time terminste the abligation to pay the annulty by giving back the principsl.

A life annuity, often called simply an annuity, is one payable during the lifetime of the snnuitant or annuitants. An immediate annuity ia one commencing at once, and payable whenever the stipulated period for the handing over of the first instalment arrives. A deferred or reversionary annuity is one of which the payments are not to commence till after the lapse of a considerable period. A man of forty, for example, may make provision for his declining years by purchasing an annuity not to commence till he is sixty, if he live so long. A temporary or terminable annuity is one which will ceasc at a certain stipulated time, say in twenty years, or st the death of an individual. The term or period for which it is to continue is generally called its status. An annuity not to commence till after a certain period, and
then to continue for ever, is called a deferred perpetuity. Under the English system of finance all Government anhuities on the lives of individuals are terminabla annuities; whilst the fntereat of the national debt, which is also called an annuity, is a perpetual one. It does not sease till that portion of the principal is paid off. An annuity in possession is one whicb has already commenced. A joint annuity on two lives is one payable only till one of the parties diea. Sometimos, again, ant annuity is purchased which it is stipulated Ghall continue till two persons who are to
receive it are hoth dead. The holder of an receive it are both dead. The holder of an
annuity is called an annuitant; the person on annuity is called anannuitant; the person on
whose life the annuity depends, the nominee; sad the annual aum paid, the rent or the magnitude of the annuity.
The calculation of annuities falls under the province of arithmetic. A perpetual annuity is easily calculated, the yearly payments of principal given for its purcluse. To calculate a life annuity it is needful to ascertain the probability of life in one of the age snd sex of the applicant for an annuity. [Probability,
Expectation, Life, Mortality.] The other Expectation, Life, Mortality.] The other
element ia what compound interest the sum paid for the purchase of the annuity would fetch during the number of years that the life is likely to continue.

The principles on which the value of annuities certain is calculated, are applicable also to the case of leasehold property.
The subjoined table ghowa the value of an annuity of $£ 1$ per sanum, estimated on the life of a male or of a femsle, at the aeveral
ages given below, it being supposed that at the time of calculation interest is 3 per cent. annually. The purchase money is stated in pounds sterling and decimals of a pound:-

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Age hast } \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\ldots$ | $\underset{£ 18 \cdot 1506}{\text { Male. }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Pemale. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | $\ldots$ | $23 \cdot 1071$ | ... | 23.1470 |
| 20 | ... | 21.0612 | $\ldots$ | $21-2093$ |
| 30 | ... | 19.0143 | ... | 19.3374 |
| 40 | ... | 18.4744 | ... | 17.0358 |
| 50 | ... | 13.4242 | ... | 14.0942 |
| 60 | ... | 10.0176 | ... | 10.5274 |
| 70 | ... | 6.8100 | ... | 7.0102 |
| 80 | ... | 3.9192 | ... | $4 \cdot 1872$ |
| 90 | ... | 2-1788 | $\cdots$ | 233277 |
| 100 | ... | 1.1671 |  | 1-2415 |

In England, government annultles are now granted for sums not exceeding f50 annually at the several local Post Officee, whilat those above f.50 may be procured at the Natlonal Debt Office. No slmilar syatem exists in the United States.

an-nŭl', v.t. [In Fr. annuler; Sp. anular; Port. annullar; Ital. annullare; Eccles. Lat. annullo; from $a d=t a$, snd nullum, secum neut. of nullus $=$ none.]

* 1. To reduce to nothing. (Used of persons as well as things.)
"Truly the like y' han might to do good, and dooe $^{\text {it }}$ it not, yo crowa of worshlp shall be the from here,
with shame shal they be annulted. "Chaucer: Toe of Love, ble iil.
"Ligbt, the prime work of God, to me is extiact,


2. To abrogate, to make void, repeal, nullify, or sbolish a law, a legal decision, an obligation, arrangement, or a custom deriving its validity from constituted authority ; also to nullify a gift, grant, or promise by whomsoever made.


あ̆n'-nü-lar, a. [Fr. annulaire; from Lat. annularis or anularis $=$ pertaining to a signet ring; annulus or anulus =a ring.] In the form of a ring; ringed; wearing a ring, as annular finger. (Beatumont: Psyche, 50. )

1. Min. An annular crystat is a hexagonal prism with six, or an octagonal prism with eight, marginal faces disposed in a ring about its base, or one or other of these prisms truncated on all its terminal edges.
2. Astron. An annular eclipse of the sun is an eclipse in which the whole of the moon is seen upon the sun's
disc. The moon, dise. The moon,
however, in certain positions being too small to cover the disc, the aun apmore or less resem bling a ring. At other times the moon is so situated as to be able to pro
 tuce a total eclips of the greater lu. minary. (Herschel: Astron., sth ed., 1858, § 425.) An annular nebula ia a nebula of a form anggestive of a ring. Such nebula exiat, tut are among the rarest objects in the heavens. A nebula ot this character, situated between the stars $\beta$ and $\gamma$ Lyræ, has been resolved by Lord Rosse's powerful telescope into a multitude of minute atars, with filaments of stars adhering to the edges. (Ibid., 10th ed., § 875.)
3. Anat.: Noting any part of the humsn freme which approaches the form of a ring.
boll, bఠy; pout, jowı1; cat, çell, ehorus, çhin, bençh; ge, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=t. -tion, -sion, tiown, -cioun =shŭn ; -ţion, -sion = zhŭn. -tions, -sious, -cious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, \&c. = bel del
＂That they might not in bending the nran or lex
rise up ，he ham tied thom to the bones by annwlar Tive mp，he has tied
Annular protuberance：The same as the Pons Varolii．It is called also the Isthmus encephali，and the Nodus encerhali．（Todel \＆ Bowman：Physiol．Anat．，vol．1，pp．273，274．）
4．Arch．Annular vault：A vanlted roof ampported on circular walls．
ăn＇－nū－1ar－1̆̆，adv．［Eng．annular；－ly．］In the form of a ring．
ăn＇－nū－lar－y̆，a．［Lat．annularis，annularits．］ In the form of a ring or rings．
＂Bocanoe cootloual rospiration is neceasary．the ＊indpipe is made with amnulary cartilayes，that
cides of it may not Aag and fall together．－Ray．
ann－nū－1a＇－tą，s．pl。（From Lat．annulatus，or anulatus＝furnished with a ring；annulus or anvlus $=$ a ring．］A class of annulose animals －the same which was called by Cuvier the Annelida．［Anselina．］
 nulata．］

I．Ord．Lang．：Furnished with rings，or made of a series of rings；marked with ring－ like furraws or depressions．
＂This group［of aintelopeed is distioguighed by having
ii． 8 ？
II．Technically：
1．Znol．：Pertaining to the clasa Annulata， Cuvier＇s Annelida，or，like them，having the body formed of a series of rings．
2．Bot．：Ringed，surrounded by elevated or depressed bands；as the roots of some plants or the cupulie of several oaks．（Lindley．）

3．Her．：Having a ring or annulet．（Used specially of a cross with its extremities thos fretted．）
an－nū－1ā－tion，s．［From Lat．annulatus $=$ ringed． 1

But，de．：A ring or circle．（Loudon：Cycl． of Plants．）
 from Lat annulus or onulus $=$ a ring．］

I．Architecture：
1．A small fllet，one of several encircling the capital of a Doric columa，just vuder the ovolo or echinus，as shown in the illnstration． They are also called fillets and listels．Their mumber varied，being three four，or five，according to the taste of the architect
2．A narrow flat mould－ ing common to other parts of the column which it en－
$\qquad$ circles．
II．Her．：A ring lorne on an eacutcheon （In beraldic descriptions the colour of the ammilet must always be expressed．）
＊（a）Formerly it stood as the symbol of nobility and junsdiction，being the gage of the royal favour and pro－ tection．ISee Annulum et bacterm．）
（b）Now it is the mark of
 diatioction which the fifth aon in a family bears on his coat of arms．
ăn－nū－1ět＇tı̆̆，a．［Eng．annulet；y．］Per－ taining to an annnlet；annulated，or ringed． （Gloss．of Arch．）
首n－nül＇la－ble，$a$ ．［Eng．anrul；－able．］Capas ble of being annulled，repealed，or alirogated． （S．T．Coleridge．）
（Xn－null＇－ment，a［Eng．annul；－ment．］The act of annulling．（Todd．）
ăn－nū－101＇－da．，s．pt．［Lat．annules or anulus $=\mathrm{a}$ ring；and cioos（eidos）$=$ form，appear－ ance．］In Professor lluxley＇s classification， one of the eight primary groups into which he divides the Animal Kingdom．lle places it between the Annulosa and the Infosoria． He includes under it（1）the Trematoda，or Flokea；（2）the Teniada，or Tape－worms and Flokea；（2）the Teniada，or Tape－worms and
Bladder－worma；（3）tha Turbellaria；（4）the Acanthocephala；（3）（5）the Nematoidea，or Acanthocephala；（5）the Nematoidea，or Animalcules．But he thinksit notimprobable
that the $\Delta$ nnuloida will require ultimately to be merged in tha Mollusca．（Huxley：Introd． to the Classif．of Animals，1869，pp．81－86， to the cla
$127,128$.
ăn－n̄̄̄－10̄－sa，s．pl．［Lat．annulus or anulus $=$ a ring．］A anb－kingdon of the Animal Kingdon，corresponding with Cuvier a Artich－ lata．The word Articulata，aignifying jointed， is not a sufficiently distinctive term，for the Vertebrated animals are also jointed．Annu－ losa，signifying ringed，is decidedly better，for the animals maked under this sul－kingdom have their skeleton，which is external，com－ posed of a 日erics of rings．Pror．Huxley divides them into Chetognatha，Annelida， Crustacea，Arachnida，Myriapoda，and In－ secta，these classes being ranged in an ascend－ ing order．The last four are further grouped together under the designation Arthropoda （q．v．）．
ăn－nün－10＇－sañş，s．pl．［ANNULosA］An English term corresponding to the Latin An－ nnlosa（q．v．）．
ăn－nū－1ōse，$a$ ．［ANnulosa．］
1．Gen．：Ringed．
2．Spec．：Pertaining to animals of the sub－ kingdom Anwulosa
－The budy is always divided into rings or transcerse foluts focul hin agreed to cal thenardnmiuse or Thysd anin insects （1840），p． 2
ăn＇－nụ－1ŭm ĕt băc＇－廿－1ŭm，accus．sing．of two Lat．substontives with copulative et．They are in the accusative because the jreposition per is understood．［Lat．$=($ by means of $)$ a ring and a staff or crosier．］［Annulus．］A ring and pastoral staft or crosier formerly delivered hy kings to hishops on their election．These were designed，it was said，to conter the tem－ poralities smmexed to the spiritual office；but Pope Gregory VII．and his successors cou thosed that the aymbols adopled were the but of sacred office．The papal views on the subject pltimately pre－ lapaled；and the Emperor llenry V．，with thic other European soveruigns，agreed to confer investitures not per annulum ef baculum，hut per sceptrum，by the sceptre，the undoubted symuol of temporal suthority．
ăn＇－nqu－lŭs（plur．қn＇－nụ－lī），s．［Lat．$=a$ ring．
I．Bot．：（1．）The thickened longitudinal ring which partially gurrounds the sporaugia of ferns．（Lindley．）（2．）The elastic external ring witl which the brim of the sporangiun in mosses is furnished．（Ibid．）（3．）That part of the veil is fungi which，remaining next to the stipes，surrounds it like a loose collar． （Ibid．）
II Anatomy：
1．Gers．：Anything resembling a ring．
＂They［the horns of the Nyl－ghau（Antilope picta）］ are perfectly smooth aud without annuti．${ }^{\text {Cut }}$ Penny
2．Technically．Anrulus ovalis：A thick fleshy ring nearly surrounding the fossa ovalis， a depression on the middle of the septum in the right aurjcle of the heart．（Todd and Boroman ：Physiol．Anat．，vol．it．，p．335．）
IIL．Astron．：The＂ring＂of light left during a solar eclipse，when the sun＇a disc is alinost covered by the dark body of the moon． ［Ansulab，2．］
much interest is attached by an renson of some curlous much interest is sttached by renson of some curious
optlial pheoomena arat olserved ly yr．Baly at the momeuts of the forming sud breaking of the annutus lize beade of light alterusting with blact thready
 of BH
B $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ ．
ăn－n̄̄＇－mer－āte，v．t．$\quad$（Lat．annumero $=$ to count out to，to pay ；$a d=$ to，and numero $=$ to number．］To add a number to a former oue．（Johuson．）
ăn－nū－mẽr－$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－tion，s．［Lat．annuneratio or adnumeratio，from anhumero． 1 Addition to a former number．（Johnson．）
An－nŭn＇－çi－ade，s．［Fr．Annonciade．］
Church Hist．：A religious onder of women founded by Queen Jane of France，wife of Lewis XIL．，and conflrmed by the Pope in 1501 and 1517．It was called also the order of the ten virtuea or delights of the Virgin Mary， the ten wirtuea or delights of the was designed to honour these apecialy by reciting the rosary．（Hook．）
aph－ninn＇çi－āte，$\dagger$ ann－nŭn＇－tī－ate（tr as shi），v．f．［In Sp，anunciar．From Lat． annuntio，annuncio：$a d=t 0$ ，and nuntio $=$ to announce ；nuntius＝a messenger．］
1．Gen．：To announce；to proclaim tidings of an important eharacter．
＂Let my death be thas annurciated and abewn． of the Chures of Rome．
2．Spec．：To annonnce，as the angel did to the Vircin Mary that she was about to become the mother of the long－promised Messiah．
＂There should he see his blessed Saviour＇s conception annuntiared
Virgin the con who did annunciace muto the blessed Rina the conception of the Savzour of the worta
$\dagger$ an－nŭn＇－gǐ－ä－těd，$\dagger$ an－nŭn＇－ti－ā－těd， －an－nŭn＇－çí－āte（tì as shì），pa．par．\＆ a．［Anvuntiate．］

Lo Sampson whiche that Fans on nunciat
Hy thangel，long er his nativite．
Chaucer：$C$ ．$T$ ．， $3,501-2$.
an－nŭn－çi－á－tion，s．［In Fr．annonciation； Sp，anunciacion；Ital．annunziazione From Lat．annuntiafio，armunciatio．］
I．Gen．：Announcement；promulgation of important tidings．
＂Tho annunciution of the Gospel＂－Hammondr II．Specially ：
1．The anuouncement by the angel to the Virgin that she was about to become the mother of the Divine Savionr．
＂Upon the day of the annum ciation，or Lady day ned so upou all the feativale of the year．＂－$B p$ ．Taylor
＂The most prevaleot of these was the year coro meochig ou the festival of the Annunctation of the Virfiug or Lady－day，March 2s，which was geuerally
used fo Eug lund fron the 1sth century till the aluoll
 A ucient t，chap 1．，$\$ 6$ ．
2．An appellation given by the Jewa to a portion of the Passover ceremonies．
Annunclation－day，s．The 25th of March，the day on which the Clurches of England，Rome，\＆c．，celebrate the angel＇s annunciation of the Saviour＇s approaching birth to the Virgin Mary．It is called also Lady－day
ann－nŭn＇－çi－ā－tõr，s．［ln Ital．annunziatore； from Lat．onnuntiator．］

1．Gen．：One who announcea．
appenl to Moses and the prophets ne an－ nunciators of the denth
2．Used attributively to denote an spparatus for announcing a call from one place to ancther， as anmuciator drop，annunciator clock，annunci－ ator needle，de．
ąn－nŭn＇－ç̆－a－tõr－y̆，a．［Eng．annunciator： －y．］Containing an announcement；giving intelligence．（Worcester．）
ăn＇－nŭs，s．［Lat．］A year．The ablative anno occurs in such expressions as Anno Mundi，contracted A．M．$=$ in the year of the world；Anno Domini，contracted A．D．$=$ in the year of our Lord．
Scotch Law．Anmus detiberandi（a year for deliberating）：A year allowed an heir to deliberate whether or not he will cnter on possession．
a－nō－a，s．［A name found in the MSS．of Governor Loten．］A sub－genns of ruminating animals provisionally placed by Col．Hawilton Smith under Antilope．The typical species is the $A$ ．dentessicornis，a quadruped resem－ hling a small buffaio，fonnd gregariously is the movutains of the island of Celebea．
 aloft；$\beta$ เö $($ bioo $)=$ to live．］A genus of beetles belonging to the family Ptinidre It contains the well－known leath－watch in sects，A．itriatum，A．tesselatum，de．
 upwards，and кo日aptıós（kathartikos）$=$（1）
fit for cleansing，（2）purgative；kaөaipw（ka－ thairo $)=$ to purify，to cleanse ；кatapos（kutha－ ros）$=$ clean，pure．$]$ Purging upwards；emetic （Castle：Lexicon Pharmacsticum，2nd ed． （1827），p．273．）
 wards，and кýatıs（kustis）＝bladder．］An old division of Echinidx，comprising those
tāte，fät，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father ；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre ；pīne，pit，sïre，sïr，marîne；gō，pơt

species which have the vent on the dorsal gurface. The others wers Pleurocyati, with the veat marginal ; and Calocyati, with the vent on the under surface. Fleming divided the Anocysti into two aections: (I) Vent vedtral, in the axte of the body; genera, Cidara, Echinus, Clypeus. (2) Vent Lateral, above the margin; genera, Cassidula and Nucleolites.
Yn'-ōde, s. [Gr. ävodos (anodos)=a way up; àvá ( 1
road.

Electrolysis: The name given by Faraday to what is called by Daniell the zincode, and by various other writers the positive pole of an electric battery: or, more precisely, the "way" or path by which the eleetric current passes out and enters the electrolyte on its way to the other pole. It is a platinum plate acenpying the same place in the decomposing cell that a zinc plate does in an ordioary cell of a battery. The other plate correspondiag to the eecond platinum one in an ordinary cell is called by Faraday the cathode or kathode, by Daniell the platinode, and by many other writers the regative pole. At the positive pole appears one element of the de composed body called anion, and at the Degative the other element termed cation. [Kathode.]
 (anodoun), beut. sing., and àvoibvia (anodonta), neut. plur. of ivoioves (anodous) $=$ toothless àv (an), priv., and óovís (odous), genit. óóvtos $($ odentos $)=$ a tooth. ]

1. A genne nf iresh-water molluses belongIng to the family Unionida, or Naides. The ortinary English oame of them is Swanmussel. Woolwarl, in 1851, estimated the knowa recent gpecies at fifty, and those found lo a fossill atate at five, the latter from the Eocene formation. Tate raises the former number to 100 , and the iatter to eight. $A$ cygueus is the civer-mussel.
2. A genve of asppents rastitute of teeth They belong to the family Das: reltide. One species, the Dasypeltiz scabra, or Rough Anodon, feeds on eggs, which it sucks. It is found in Southern Africa. (Wood: Nat. Hist. 1863, p. 135.)
岛n'-б-dȳne, s. \& a. (Ia Fr. anodin; Sp., Port., \& Ital. anodino. From Gr. àwiduvas (anōdunos) $=$ free from paia; $\dot{1} \nu(a n)$, priv., and ósím (odukē) $=$ grief, pain.]
A. As substantive:
3. Med.: A medicine which alleviates pain, though, if given in too large doses, it induce stupor.

Garrod arraages anodynee with narcoties snd soporifics together thus:-Class II. Medicines whose principal effects are upon the dervous syatem. Sub-class I.-Medicine acting especially upon the brain proper; but probably also nuon other portions of the central nervons system. Order 1. Exhilarants. Order 2. Narcotics, Anodynes, and Soporifics. Order 3. Anæsthetics. Opium is soporific and anolyne; whilst belladonna is anodyne and anti-epasmodic.
2. Fig.: Anything designed to mitigate the pain produced by the consciousness of guilt aa opiate for the conscience.
"He had st his command an Immense diapensary of anodynee for
$\boldsymbol{R} \boldsymbol{\sim} g$., chap. vi.
B. As adjectlve: Mitigating or assuaging pain.
 rowne: Cychnp. pract. Sod., vol. 1., p. 228.
(6n-od'-yn-oŭs, $a$. [Gr. ivต́ठ̀vos (anōaunos) $=$ (1) free from pain; (2) mitigating pain. Having the qualitiea of an anodyne; mitigating pain of body, or stilling inquietude of mind. (Coles.)

- ă-nðg', a. [A.S. genog, genoh = sufficiently, ahundaatly, enoagh.] [ENOUOH.] It addo listed longe anos."
Story of Gem and $B \mathrm{zad}$. (od. skeat), 600.
- a-noi'e, v.t. [AnNov, v.]
- s-míe, s. [ANnoy, s.]
* a-noi'-ritl, a. [Anvovill.]
a-mo'-ine, a. [ANoA.] Pertaining to the
Anoa (q. V.). In Griffithe Cuvier tho last anb-
division of Antilope is called the Anoine gronp.
(Grifth's Cuvier, vol. iv., p. 292.)
 [Fr. oindre, pa par, oint. In Sp \& Port. ungir, untar; ltal ugnore. From Lat, ungo or unguo.]
I. Literally:

1. To pour oll upon. Thla may be-
(a.) For purposes not specially sacred.
"But thou, When thou testert, anotint thine hend,
(2.) For sacred purposes, and specially for consecration of a person, place, or thing. Under the Old Testament economy this was done in the
(a) Of Jewish priests.
 (b) Of Jewish and other kings.
"'gamnel alvo wid unto sanl, The Lord sent me to anoint thee
1 Scm.
ar.
.
king aver syrian meu thon coment, arotnt Hazeel to bo (c) Of Jevish prophets.
meholah and Elithat the son of shaphat of Abelmeholah ohalt thou ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 品
(d) Of the tabernacle and its utensils. (For the anointing of the tabernacle, see Exod. xl. 9 ; for that of the altar of burnt-offering. gee ver. 10 ; and for that of the laver and its foot, see verse 1I.)
2. To smear with some more or leas viscous substance, which need not be oil.
(1.) For purposes not specially sacred.
the clay:" he anolinued the eye of the bind man with the clag. "John ix. 6
"A nointed let me be with dendly venom
Shakesp: : Richard MII., iv, 1

* (2.) For sacred purposes.
"That hade ben heased hifore wyth bechopes hondes, and wy th besten llod husily anoynted."-Alliteratibe II. Figuratively:

1. Very serionsly:
(1.) To set solemnly apart to sacred offlce, even when oil was not actunlly poured npon the head.
thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast

- Act iv. 27.
(2.) To adopt the means of obtainiog spiritual discernment.

*2. Jocosely: To give a good beating to.
"Theu thay vat hym hout the kyng away fly,
That no nleue ne pane had he hole of brede."
The Romans of partomay (ed. Skect), 5, ebs
an-oi'nt-ĕd, * an-бy'nt-ĕd, * an-noy'ntěd, pa. par., a., \&e. [ANoINr.]
A. \& B. As past participle and adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb. Ezek. $\times 2$ viiil $1+$. 1 art the onointed chorub
C. As substantive:
I. An anointed king. Used-

1. Literally
(a) Of any Jewish king [ANOint, 1. 1: (2), anointed of the Lord"" or "the "the anointed of the Lord," or "the Lord's anointed."
"The breath of our nostrila, the anointed of the
Lord, was taken in their pite. "OLam. iv. 20 .
nifraild to sovid sald unto him. How wast thon not
not
not Lards anoincal -2 sam. L 14.
(b) Of an English or other sovereign. I this geose the temn is applied with latent sarcasm to those despotie rulers who have largely exercised what has been termed "the right divine of kings to govern wrong."
"Btill harder was the lot of those Protestant elergy.

2 Figuratively
2. Figuratively
(a) Cyrus, as executing the Divine commissiona of conquering Babylon and releasing the Jews from captivity.
"Thus asith the Lord to his anofncod, to Cyrus,
(b) Christ, the Messiah, the former appellation being from Greek, and the latter from Hebrew; both aignifying Anointed. (John i 41.)

$\dagger$ II. An anointed prophet (Lit. \& fig.)
[Anoint, 1. 1, (2), (c).]

en-oint'-ẽr, s. [Eng. anoint ; er.] One who at the moment is engaged in mointing, or hose office is to anoint
3. In a general sense.

4. Church Hist. (See the example.)
"At Watington, in Oxfordshlre there was a wot
galled Anointers, from their shointiug people before
 bral, 1ii. 2)
an-oint'-ing, pr. par., a., \& \& [A Noint.]
A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective. Used-
5. Of the person aprying the oil.

6. Of the oil applied.
xxv. 0 . - spices for anotnting oll. . . ."-Exad

C. As substantive:
7. Lit.: The act of anointing; the state of being aoointed for ordinary or for sacred purposea.
"Thelr buthings and anoinuings before their feasts their perfumes sud sweet dours in dive
their feats. - Hakewill: $\Delta$ poloyy, $p$. 390 .
"i. for their anoineing shali mirely be so everEzod. x1. 15.
8. Fig.: The reception of spiritual benefit, ovea when do actual applifation of oil has ovea when
taken place.
"But the anointing which ye have received of hlm sondeth in you, and ye need nut that muly man teach

an-oint'-ment, s. [Eag. anoint; -ment.] The act of anointing; the atate of being anointed. (Lit. \& fig.)
Fsther, which of hade holy a nointmprth frory ouxd the
an'-ot-is, s. [From Anoli, or Anoalli, the name given to the Anolis in the Antilles.] The same as the Anolius of Cuvier. A genus of Saurians belonging to the family Iguanide. Various squecies exist, some of which have been re moved to other genera. All are from America. Two of the best known are the Green Carolia Anolis (A. principalis), and the Red-throated Anolis, a native of the Americaa contizent and the West India islanda.
+an-om'-al, s. [Fr. anomal $=$ anomalous.] An anomalous verb or other word. (Ogilvie.)
an-ŏm'a-11-pĕd, an-ŏm'-a-lĭ-pŏde, a \& s. [ln Ger. anomaleyedisch. From Gr. $\dot{\text { a }}$ vouría (anōmalia) =anomaly, and Lat. pes, genit. pedis, or Gr. noús (pous), genit. moóós (podos) ${ }^{\text {g }}=$ foot.]
A. As adjective: Maring an anomalous foot; having the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by a single phalanx only (said of birds).
B. As substantive: A bird with toes thus constituted.
"an-ŏm'-al-ǐsm, 8. [Formed by aaalogy, as if from a Greek àv $\omega \mu$ ádıo $\mu a($ (inumalisma).] [Anosalous.] an irregularity, aa anomaly. (Johnson.)
an-ŏm-al-ǐs'tǐc, an-ŏm-al-is'-tǐ-cal, a. [In Ger. anomalistisch; Fr . anamalistique; Port. anomalistico.] Pertaiping to what is anomatous or irregular.

## Astronomy:

Anomalistic Period: "The time of revolution of a plamet in reference to its line of ajsides. In the case of the Earth, tbe period is called the anomalistic year." (G.F.Chambers: is called the anomalistic 3
Astron., ed. 1867, Gloss.)
Anomalistic year: A year consisting of 365 daya. 6 hrs., 13 min. 49.3 gecs. It exceeda the sidereal year by 4 min., 30.7 gecs., becanse owing to a slow motion which the longer axis of the earth's ellipse makes of 11.8 geconda yearly in advaace, our planct is the number of minuter and seconds mentioned above in travelling from perihelion to perihelion. (Herschel: Astrom., 10th ed., \& 384.)


an-ǒm-al-1s'-tic-al-1y, udv. [Eng. anomalistical; -ly.] In an anomalous way; in an abnormal way; irregularly.
an-om'-al-oŭs, a. [In Fr. anomal; Sp., Port., \& 1 tal. anomalo; Lat. anomalos. From Gr. ávéjatos (onomalos) $=$ uneven, irregular deviating from a general rula : av (an), priv., and omaiós (homalos) = even, level mooth; onos (homos) = ona and the same, io common Wel. hama; Irisb amhail =aimilar.] Deviating from rula ; irregular, abnormal.
"A Aod how long was tbe anomalous governmeat Cay: Biat. Eng ., ch. z
an-om'-al-oŭs-1y, adv. [Eng. anomalous; -ly.) In an anomalous manner.
"Eve was not solemoly begotteo, but aoddenly framed Fulgar Errours, hle, v., ch. v.
an-бm'-a-Iy̆, s. IIn Ger. \& Fr. anomalie; dp, anomaila, aromatidad. Frotn Gr. apora, dia (anomalia) = unevenness, irregulanty nneven irregular: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ av priv (anomalos) nneven, irregular; $\alpha$, av, priv., and oualos
(homalos) $=$ even, smooth; ouós (homos) $=$ ona (homalos) = even, smoont of the asme.] [ANomalous.]

## A. Ordinary Language

Gen. : Deviation from rule ; irregularity.
"As Professor Oweo has remarked, thare is oo yrater a nomaty in nature than a bid.
"The truth is that the dispeosing power was a great
B. Tectnicall

1. Astron.: The deviation in a plamet's course from the aphelion or apogee. It is on two kinds, the true and the mean anomaly. The true is that which actually takes place. The mean is the angular motion which would have been performed had the motion in angle been uniform instead of the motion in area (Herschel: Astron., 5th ed., § 499.)

Astron. Excentric Anomaly: "An auxiliary angle employed to abridge tha calculation connected with the motion of a planet or comet in an elliptic orbit. If a circle be drawn, having its centre coincident with that of the ellipse, and a diameter equal to the transverse (major) axis of the latter ; and if from thia axis a perpendicular be drawn through the true place of the body In the ellipse to meet the circumference of tha circle then the meet tiae circumfereace by a line drawn from the point where the perby a line drawn from the point where the perpendicular meats the circle, to the centre, wit

Describe the circle $A B C D$, so that its centre L shall coincide with that of the ellipse, AECF, in which the planet $P$ moves, and its diameter $A \subset$ be $=$ the longer axia of the

ellipse. Let s be the position of tha aun in one of the focl of the cllipse, the $A$ is that of tha planet when in perihelion, and $c$ that which it occupies when in aunelion. Join pa , then the ancle PR L is the true anomaly Proximity to the aun made the planet travel Proximity quickly at a than at c. If the rate had more quickly at a than at $c$. have reached $P$. Let it be aupposed that it would have been Let it be supposed that it would have been
only at E , then AS E is its mean anomaly. Let only at E , then $\mathrm{A} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { E }} \mathrm{E}$ is its mean anomaly. Let
fall $\mathrm{P} R$ a perpendicular to A from P ; produce it in the other direction to B in the circumference of the circle; join $\operatorname{b} L$, then $A L B$ ia the excentric anomaly In calculating the motion of the moon, the earth ia aupposed to be at a , as it is alao held to be when inquiry is made into the apparent courae of the sun through the ecliptic.
2. Music: A amall deviation from a perfect interval, in tuning inatruments with flxed notea; a temperament.
ăn-ō-më'-ans, ăn-ö-mos-ans, s. pl. [Gr. $\dot{a} \nu \dot{\mu} \mu o<o s($ anomoios $)=$ unlike : à $(a n)$, priv.,


Chureh Hist.: A sect who are reported to hava held that Christ was a created being, and posarased of a nature mnlike that of God. Their leader was Eunomius, secretary to Etius. Ha was mada Bishop of Cyzicum in A.D. 360, and died about 394. The Anomeans were considersd extreme Arians. They were condemned by the Semi-Ariana at tha Council of Seleucia in A.D. 359, but they aoon afterwarda retaliated at the Council or Synod of Conatantinople.
ăn- $\overline{\mathbf{o}}^{\prime}-\mathbf{m x}-\mathrm{a}$, s. $\quad$ [Gr. àvópolos (anomoios) $=$
 ness (Owen). A geuna of molluacs belonging to the Ostreidæ, or Oyater family. They are found attached to oyater and other ahslls, and frequently acquire the form of the aurface with which they are in contact. They are not eatable. In 1875 Tate estimated the known recent apecies at twenty, and the fosail thirty. six, the latter from the Oolite upwards. The A. Ephippium is the saddle-ahell. It is a beautifully thin and elegantly waved ahell. It inhabita the British aeas.
ann-o-mi'-1-dac, s. pl. [From the typical geans Anomia (q.v.).] A family of Conchierous Mollusca, recently aeparated from Oatreide. Tate includea nnder it tha genera Anomia, Placunomia, Placuna, Carolia, Placunopaia, and Placenta.
ăn'-ŏ-mite, s. [From Eng. anomia (q.v.), and -ite.] A foasil anomia
 mos) $=$ lrregular : $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., vonos (nonos) $=$ law, and jóovis (odous), genit. óoivtos (odontos) $=\mathrm{a}$ tooth.]
Palcont. : In Profeasor Owen's clasaification, the fifth order of the clasa Reptilia, or Reptiles. He includes under it two families, Dicynodontia and Cryptodontia.

## ăn-0̄-mos'-anş, [ANOMEANe.]

àn-ŏm-ür'-a, s. pl. [Gr. ăvouos (anomos)= without law; ov $\rho \alpha$ (oura) $=$ tail.]

Zool. : A sub-order of Decapod Cruataceans, intermediate between Macrura and Brachyura differing from the former in the absence of all abdominal fan-shaped fin, as also of natatory feet; and from the latter in general possessing appendages attached to the penultimate gegnent of their abdomen. The aub-order is divided into the families Paguridæ, Hippidæ, Raninidæ, Homolidæ, and Dromidex (q.v.). lts best known representatives are the Hermit Crabs (Pagurida).
ăn-ŏm-ür'-al, ăn-ŏm-ür'-oŭs, a. [Mod. Lat. anomur (a); -al, -ous.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the Anomura (q.v.).
 ness; $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., and pómos (nomos) $=$ law.] ness ; a, jriv., and pouos (nomos) $=$
Breach or violation of law ; lawlessness.
"It An be good, aod lust. and lawful, it is no more evil. It is no wio, no artuny."一Bromhall against
a-nŏn', "a-nô'on, $a d v, \quad[A . S . \quad$ on $=\mathrm{in} ; \mathrm{an}=$ one. Junius, Horne Tooke, \&c., supply minute, and make anon mean primarily "in one minute." Webster believea it should be in continuation, in extension, applied first to extension in measure, and then by analogy to time. He quotes the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 1022, where it is stated that a fire "weax on leagthe upan on to tham wolcne," which he freely renders, "increased in continuation to the clouds." See also, hs adds, A.D. 1127. Morris brings anon from A.S. anane, onane $=$ In one noment. (Alliterotive Poems, Gloss.) In Bosworth'a A.S. Dict. anon is $=$ aingly, and $o n \cdot a n=$ in one, once for all, continually.] 1. Quickly, speedily, at once, in a abort time.

And hastily for the Provost thay sent.

II Anon, sir = Immediately, presently, sir; or as the phrase now is, "Cunting, sir," was the cuatomary answer of waitera in the Elizabethan age, when called to attend on a gueat. (Nares.)

Like a call without Anon, sir.
Or a qoestlon without an answer.". $\begin{gathered}\text { Wita Recrealions, wig. T. } 7 .\end{gathered}$
2. At other times. (Opposed to sometimes.) "Pull forty daye he pasod, whetber on hill Or barbour'd la oue cave, is oot reveald."
Niken: P. $R$, , bk, $L$
Ever and anon: Every now and then.
*anon-right, adv. Immediately, at once.
a-nō'-na, s. [Corrupted from the Malay manoa, prononoced, in the Banda Islanda, menona.]
Bot.: The typical genua of the order of plants called Auonacere, or Anonads. It containa the Custard Apple (A. squamosa), tha Sour-aop (A. muricata), the Bullock's Heart (A. reticulata), and the Cherimolia (A. cheri molla), \&c. The seat of the genua is properly the warmer parts of Aneries, but the apeciea

anona squamoba (Custard apple).
now named are cultivated in India, where the Custard Apple is called Sectaphul (tbat is, Sectas fruit), and the Bullock's Heart, Ramphul, that is, Ramas fruit. A. palustris is the corkwood of Jannaica. A apecies of Anona \&Tew in Britain during the Eocens period, its aeeds being found fossil in the London clay of sheppey. The seeds of A. squomosa are highly acrid and poisonons. Powdered and mixed with flour made from grein (Cicer arietinum), they are used by the nativea of India for washing their hair. In Brazil corka are made from the root of $A$. palusiris, and the light white wood of $A$. sylvatica is cmployed by turners; whilat the fruit of the last-named apecies is eaten at desserts.
 (Eng.), s. pl. [From the typical genus Anona (q.v.).] An order of exogenous plants classed (q. v.). An order of exogenous plants classed Alliance. They have six petala, hyprogynous stamina generally indeflnite in number, numerous ovaries, and a many-carpelled, suc culent, or dry fruit, and alternate simple leaves without stipules. They are trees or ahruba occurring in the tropics of both hemiapherea. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 300 . Most have a powerful aromatic taste and amell, and the flowers of aoms are highly fragrant. Some have a succulent and estable fruit. [ANONA.]
an- $\overline{\mathbf{o}}-\mathrm{na} \overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$-ceous, a. [Anonacee] Pertaln. ing to, characteristic of, or closely resembling the Aoonaceæ (q.v.).

* an-ŏn'-dẽr (Eng. \& Scotch), *ăn-ö̀n'-ẽr, * än-ünd'-ẽr (Scotch), prep. [A.S. $a n=\mathrm{in}$; onder $=$ Eng under. $]$ Under.

- Theo the Bille anunder his arm took he."

Hoger Mis arm took he."
Mountain Bard,
 end'e, prep. [ANend.] Oppositeto, level with. Bere thyn ost a-nont thy , breste
lu a box that jo honeste."
Intructions for Parith Priests (ed. Peacock), 1,962.
ăn' $^{\prime}-\mathbf{t}-\mathbf{n y ̆ m}$, s. [ANonvmous.]

1. One who remaina anooymous
2. A psendonym.
ăn-ŏn'-y̆m-al, a. [ANONYMOUs.]
ăn-ŏn- ўm'-i-ty̆, s. [In Dan. anonymitet.] [Anonymous.] The atate of being anonymoua anonymousness, anonymity.
 Mos (anōnumos); Eng. auffix -ity, from Lat mousness, anonymity.

Cate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hère, camẹl, hẽr, thôre; pīne, pitt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pơt

 anonyma; sp. \& Ital anonimo; Port. anonymo. From Gr. àvwivuos ( $\alpha$ nōnumos): dv ( $\alpha n$ ), priv., and догома (опоma) = name.]

* 1. Which has not received a name, implying, howavar, that one will yat be attached to it.
"These animalculse sierve siso for food to another anomymour insectil or he walara -Ray.

2. Intentionally namcless. Used-
(a) Of the authorship of verbal statementa, ritings, pablications, \&c.
EMg., cih. ill.
(b) Of writere not appending their names to heir literary productions; of benevolent men withholding their names when they give charity.
"The combatante on both tidee were geverally an "Nearly, hundred years have passed otoce an anonymows beuefactor yourded have paseed arioe an Firtee."-Daily Nowes, 3rd August, 1878.
 -ly.] With no name attached to it.

Whiliam edition puhilieh
an-бn'-ఫ̆-moťs-něss, s. [Eng. anonymous; ness.] The state of being anonymous; snonymity, enonymosity.
-n-nô'on, adv. [ANoN.]
Ka-ðp-10̄-thë're, s. [ANOPLOTAERIOM.] The English name-

## (I.) Spec.: Of the Anoplotherium commune.

Cuvier has the aquatic colovedr-hoofed animal which Vammate and Btrds (1846), p. xviii
(2.) Gen.: Of any fossil mammal belonging o the same family.
Cervine Anoplothere: Dichobune Cervinum. [Dichobune, ANOPLOTHERE.]
an-Øp-10-thër'-i-dæ, s. pl. [ANOPLOtherium.] A family of mammsls belonging to the order Pachydermata. All are extinct [ANOPLOTHERIUM.]
 priv., ömhov (hoplon) = a weapon, snd enpiov (thërion) $=$ beast. "Unarmed beast." The name refers to the sbsence of such natural weapons as tusks, long and sharp, canine teeth, horns or claws.] The appellation given by Cuvier to a genus of hoofed quadrupeds found in the middle Eocene gypsum of the Paria basin. It is the type of the family Anojlotheride (q.v.). A curious peculiarity of the


Anoplotherium genus, shared only by man, is that the incisors snd canine teeth were so equally developed that they fonmed one unbroken series with the premolars and true molars. . The $A$. commune was about four and a-half fcet long, or with the tail, eight feet. It is found not merely in the vicinity of Paris, but also in the contemporary Eocene strata of Hampshirs and the Isle of Wight. [ANoplothere.] (Owen: Brit. Foss. Mamm. \& Birds, pp. 432-439.)
Kn-бр-10-thër'-oid, a. s. [From Eng. \&c., anoplotherium (q.v.), and Gr. eioos (eidos) = form. ]
J. As adjective (Palceont.): Resembling the Auoplotherinm.
2. As substantive (Palcont.) : An animal resembling the Anoplotherium.
 (hoplon) $=$ a tool, . . a weapon, arma oùp (oura) = tail. Having unsrmed tails.]
Zook : An aberrant order of ingects, sometimes termed from their parasitic hsbits fimes termed from their parasitic habits
Parasitlca or Epizos. They have aix legs, no Parasitlca or Epizos. They have aix legs, no Things, snd either two simpla eyes or none. They nudergo no proper metamorphosis,
tbough there is s certain semi-transformation

When they ahed their aking. They are paraoitic upon mammals and birds, snd are gene rally termed lice. There are two sub-ordere (1) Henstellata, or Rhynchota, having a month with a tuhular, very short fleshy haustellum and (2) Mandibulsta, or Mallophaga, in which the mouth is provided with two horny man dibles.
ann-бp'$=$ the eye.]
Med.: Absence of sight, wsnt of vision; blindness.
 anorexia; Or. à rope૬ia (anorexta): à (an) priv., snd ópe $\xi$ ts (orexis) =a longing or yearn log sfter snything; opéү (oregō) $=$ to reach to stretch out.]
Med. : Wsat of sppetite
† a-nor'mal, a. [In Fr. anormal.] [AbnorMAL]

- an-or'ne, * an-oûr'ne, v.t. [Lat, adorno.] To sdorn. (Scotch.)
"Thar lyte illumynt and anornit elero."
 (orthos) $=$ straight
sagle.] Irregular ; sbnormal.

Crystallogr. : A term spplied to sll crystals which do not belong to the more regular systems, i.e., which do not fall under the cubical, the pyramidal, the rhombohedral, the prismatic, or the oblique systems. (Phillips: Min., ed. 1852, p. 9.) The Anorthic is called also the Triclinic, the Doubly Oblique, and the Tetarto-prigmatic system. ['Triclinic.] (See Dans's Min., 5th ed. I875, p. xxri.)
an-orth'-ite, s. [1n Ger. anorthit. From Gr. $\mathrm{d} \nu(\alpha n)$, priv., and ópós (orthos) $=$ dirsct straight; suff. -ite. So named la 1823 by Rose from its "anorthic," or what would now be called triclinie, crystals.] [Anortmic.l A nimaral placed by Dana under his Fel. apar group of Unisilicates, Anorthite occurs crystallised or massive. Its hardness is 6-7 sp. gr. $2.66-2.78$; lustre of ordinsry faces vitreous, of cleavage planes inclining to pearly colour, white, grayish, or reddish. It is transparent or translucent, has a conchoidal fracture, and is brittle. Comporition: Silica, $41 \cdot 68$ to $47 \cdot 63$; alumina, $28 \cdot 63$ to $37 \cdot 5$; lime, 8.28 to 19.11 ; magnesia, 0.29 to 5.87 ; gesqui 8.28 to $19 \mathrm{M1}$; magnesia, 29 to $58 \%$; gesqui oxide of iron, 07 to 4.0 ; potassa 0.25 to 6.58
soda, 0.27 to 3.35 ; and water, 0.31 to 5.03 . soda, 0.27 to 3.35 ; and water, 0 are (I) Anor
The varieties recognised by Dana are The varieties recognised by Dana are (I) Anor-
thite proper, which occurs in Italy among the thite proper, which occurs in ltaly among the and on the isle of Procida. It has been called also Christianite and Biotine. Thiorsite is the same species from the plain of Thiorss near Hecls, in Iceland. (2) Indianite, from India. (3) Amphodelite, from Finland and Sweden, called also Lepolite. It includes Latrobite, from Labrador, snd apparently Tankite from Norway Besides these Tank Sudvikiterway. Besides these, Linselt and Sundvikite are altered Anorthite. Dana as if they too were not properily diatinct from Anorthite.
ăn-orth'-b-soōpe, s. [Gr. áv (an), priv. $\dot{\text { op日ór }}$ (orthos) $=$ straight; $\sigma \kappa \circ \pi \dot{\omega} \omega($ skopeö $)=$ to look at.]

Optics: An instrument for producing s par ticular kind of otitical illusion by meana of two opposite disks rotating rapidly. The hinder disk, which is transparent, has certain distorted figures painted upon it. The other one, which is in front of that now described ine, which is in rront of that now described is opaque, but is pierced with a number of narrow silits, through which the tind be viewed.
 $\dot{\mathbf{~}} \sigma \mu \dot{\eta}($ osmé) $=$ smell.]

Med. : Absence of the aense of smell. When It exists, which is but rarely, it is a congenital defect, or arises from disease or from the gubjection of the oltactories to atrong atimuli.
† ăn-ŏs-tóm-
 above, and oroma (stoma) $=$ the mouth. $]$ A genus of flahes belonging to the Salmon family.
àn-ôth'-ẽr (Eng.), ăn-itth'-ẽr (Scotch), a. A odv. [Eng. $\alpha n$, other; A.S. an =one, snd otiv. [Eng. $\alpha n$,
olher.] [OTYER.]
A. As adjective:

1. Not the same; different
" But my servaut Caleb, because he had anecher
"Wheu the woal is beaten from its atotion, and the mounds of virtue are hroken down, it becoraee quito mother thlag Hon motore, -Souch
2. One in addition; one more.
"Have ye another hrother $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ "Gen. xlill. \%.
3. Any other.

Diseover not is eecret to another."-Prow, xyy, y
4. Not one's self.
"Let a nother maxa praise thee, mad not thle 0 wn 5. It is sometimes used when the two entities compared belong to different categories, whereas in ita more normal senses another implies that they are of the same kind.
"I atm the Lord: that to my name ; and my glory Timages."-7sa. xlli.6.

- B. As adv. : Otherwise.
"'Bi Mary.' quoth the meaktul 'me thynk hit
I (1) One to another, or one another (Eng.) = ane anither (Srotoh), is used reciprocally
"This "ther. "Hy commandment. That yo love ome
-There has been movy a hythe birling-for death and drik- -iratining are uearnag
(2) You're another: The tu quoque of the uneducated classes. Davies gives an exampla from Udal : Roister Doister, Hi. 5.
* another-gaines, $a$. Of saother kind.
" It my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I nitght have sidney.
*another-gates, s. Of snother kind. [Other-oates.]
"And his brivging ap another-gates martlage than sach m minlou."-Lyly: Wother Bombic, is
"A good report maketh the bones fat, saith Solomon: and that, I ween, IE anothergates vianner, than
to make the face whine, "-Bp. Sanderton: Sormons.
- Hudibras, ahout to enter

Upon anchergates ndventure.
another-griess, $\alpha$ (Corrupt * another-guess, $\alpha$. (Corrupted from another-guise.) [Eng. another, and Fr. guise = manner, way, corresponding in meaning to the Eng. \& A.S. wise appended to a word, as likewise.] Of another kind. (Vulgar.)
"Oh Hocus: where art thon? It uked to go in
another-guige, a [ANOTHER-oUEss
a-not'-ta, s. [AnNotro.]

- 句-ö'ven, adv. [A.S. $\alpha n=o n$, and $u f o n=$ up, above, high.] Above.

And gette hit on his swerde, Anoush at than orde.

K"ing Horn (E. E. T. S.), 82s-4

* a-noû'rne-ment, s. [Anonne.] Ornsment.

The hour and the anournementel he byghtied togeder.
Allit erative Poems: Cleannees (ed. Morris), $1,290$.
a-noy'e, v.t. [Old form of Annoy (q.v.).] To hurt.

Who baide foure spirits of tempest
That power han to noyen land and see.

an'-spe, s. pl. [The pl. of Lat ansa = a hsndle, a haft.]

Astron. Ansa of Saturn's ring: The projections or arma of the ring on each side of the globe of the planet. (Hind.) They were 00


THE ANSAL GF gaturn is ring.
palled by Galileo and other early astronomers fron their resembling to the eye of nne looking at them through the imperfertly-constructed telescopes of that period. the handles of $s$ pot or other utensil.

An'-sar, Än-sär'-I-ann, s. [Arab.] A hslpar, an auxiliary; spec., one of the inliahtants of

Mecca who befriended Mahomet when he fled thither from Mecea，A．D． 622.

Hia bravant duciplee．${ }^{\circ}$ ．ansomblad roand his pertion；and thy equat，though variow，werit of the
 gorlane and Ansart：the fuctives of Meccs and the
an＇－sāte，号n＇－sā－těd，a．［Lat．ansatus＝ haviag $a$ handle；from ansa $=$ a hsodle．］ Furnighed with s handle or handles．
ansated cross（crux ansata），8．Tbe haudled Tau cross，uniformly round in the hands of the old Egyptiaa deities， being regarded as the symbol of iffs．It was called in Coptic ankh＝ bife．（Cooper：Archaic

annse，s．［Lat．ansa $=\mathrm{a}$ handle．］One of the handles of a canon．

ไn＇－sẽr，s．［Lat．anser；Ger．gans；O．H．Ger Kans；Eag．ganuler，goose；Gr．X户口（chen） Sausc．hansa．］
1．Zool．：A genns of Natatorial or Swim ming birds，the typical one of the sub－famity Adseriax．It contains the geese．Several species are fompd in the Unised States continu－ onsly or as winter visitors．［Goose．］
†2．Astron．：A portion of the conatellation called by IIsvelins Vulpecula et Anser（the Fox and Goose）．It belongs to ths northern hemisphere，is placed over the Eagle，imme－ diately under the star Albireo，or $\beta$ Cygni． with a little one called the Arrow between． It is rarely met with in modern star－maps．
Mn＇－sěr－ä－tẹd，a．［Lat．anser＝goose ；Eng． －ated．
Heraldry．An anserated cross la ons with its extremities shaped like the heads of lions． eagles，or similar animals．
Knn＇sent－ēs，$^{\text {a．pl．［The pl．of Lat．anser }=\mathrm{s}}$ goose．］The third of Linnreus＇s six orders of Birds．The species are characterised by smooth beaks，broadest at the point，covered with amooth akin，and denticnlated．The toea are web－footed．The tibize are short and com－ pressed．It includes the birds now called Natatores，or Swimmers．［Tatatores．］
an－sẽr－$\overline{\mathbf{I}}$－næ，s．pl［Anser．］A sub－family of Anatide（Ducks），coataining the Geese．
Xn＇sẽr－inee，a．［Lat anserinus．］Pertaining to the Anseres，or Geese；resembling a goose； framed on the model of a goose；after the manner of a goose．
＂＂${ }^{\text {ased }}$ is asthened benk like that of a dack，whicb Is ned is the anserine manner to ex tract insecta sud worms from the mud＂－Oteen：Clasific．of the Nam－

## －ăn＇－geỹne，s．［Ensenyie．］

－ann－slā Ight（gh ailent），s．［Onsladart．］ An onslaught，au attack，an affray．
＂I do remember yet thast a nalaight，thou wast beaten， And eddet before the butjor．＂
an＇－swẽr（w silent），＂an＇－swère，an swẽr－en，＊ănd－swẽre（Eng．），＂ăn＇swir （Scotch），（ $w$ silent），r．t．\＆i．IA．S．answarian， andswarian，andswerian＝to answer：and，in－ aepsrate prep．like Gr．dızi（anti），denoting opposition in reyly，in return；and suatan $=$ to answer，cognate with suerian $=$ to awear． ［SwEAb．］Io Sw．svara，and ia Dan．svare and ansvare $=$ to answer．$]$
A．Transitive：
L．Literally：
1．To reply to a question formally put to one．（In this and some of the following senses answer may be followed by an objective of the person replied to，by an objective of the com－ munication mads，or by both together．）
＂And he him a naverede modi and bold．＂， ＂The haptism of John，was it from heavea or of
men？answer me．＂－Mark xi．30． men．answer me．－Nark Ni，
（See alao the example under No．3．）
II In the authorised version of Scripture the expression occurs，＂answered him and ssid．＂ ＂And Feter annoered him and eaid ．．．＂－Nath．
2．To reply to a statement of facta，or an argument，whether given forth verbally，in
writing，or by means of the press．Spec．，to attempt in whole or in part to refuta it．
＂Thin resooning was not and could not be a nowered．＂
3．To reply to 30 accusation；to endearour to rehut lt．
＂And the high prient，aroos nnd mid onto him，

4．To siag to altarmata parts，or in any other way to alternate with another person in what he or she is asying or doing．
＂And the womea arncered oae another no they Bavid his ten thonamnds．$\rightarrow 1$ sam．x viii．\％．
（Apparently ons choir sung＂Saul hath slain bis thousands，＂and a aecond ons finished the seatence by adding＂And David his ten thousands．＂）
＂Whith piercing shrieks hia hitter fate ohe raoans，
While the sud father annvert groans with groans， ＂So apake the mournfal dame ：her matrons hear，
sigh back her sighs，and answer tome witi toar．＂

5．To solve an arithmetical，mathemstical， or other question or problem proposed to ous．
II．Figuratively：
1．To make a suitable return for anything said or doae．Thus，to suswer a prayer or petition is，if it he deemed right，to grant What it solicits；to aoswer the door－vell is to go and ascertaia who has rung it，sad what his objent is ia visitiog the house；to answer a legitimate claim on one＇s purse is to pay it ； to answer so evil doer or evil deads is t punish him or them；to answer an enemy＂s fire in battie ts to fire back at him
＂Thou calledat in trouble and 1 dellivered thee；

＂I the Lord will annoer him hy myself．Aud I will met my face quinst that man，and Fill make him a of my yeople －Erek xiv． 7,8 ．him off frow the milde
2．To stand sccouatable for；to incur the bepalty of．
＂Shall he that contendeth with the Almighty Ia． struct him ${ }^{4}-J 0 b x i, 2$ he that reproveth（Fod，let him answer
＂In thine own person answer thy sbuse．＂，
Shakesp．：MHenry VI．，is Tho otudies day and night
To anumer an tbe debt he owes unto You，
Even with the hloody payments of yonr deatha＂ ＂
Iset his neek answer for in the world．＂if there is any martial
is
is
3．To besnitable for ；to be capsbls of being employed for；to servs lor．
money anneerech all thinge＂${ }^{\text {mecel．}} \times 12$
4．To correspond to or with．
 Gullivers Travelo

Still follow Sense，of ov＇ry sit the sonl
Parts answiring parta ahall slide into a Whole．＂
5．To be oppoaed to，to face．
＂Fire answers fre ；and，hy their paly beamn
Shakesp：Hanry F．：Chorus
B．Intransitive：
L Literally：
1．To reply verbally，or lo writing，to a question，a call，a summons，a judicial charge， a petitioa，or a prayer．
＂And he said unto him，Thoo hast annwered right ＇The Lord called
I．＂－-1 Sam，ini， 4 ．Smmuel，and he answered，Heream ＂Then Pand strefched for

Bat there was ao volee，nor any that anwered．＂－ King svili． 26.
of Jn the English Bible the expression ＂anawered and aaid＂is common．
＂Bat he answered and said unto him that told him， Matt．riin． 48 ．
Once it is used anomalously，in the sense of made a statement，no question having preceded it：＂The king answered and said unto Daniel＂ （Dan ii．26）．Daniel had not previousiy to his addreased the king．（See slao Acts v．8．）
II．Figuratively：
1．To reply to any of theae by deeds rather than words．

2．To speak for，to vindicate，to witnesa for．
＊So shallimy righteonsmess arnwor for me in time to some．－
＂I have ever been of opinion，that，if a book can＇t for its author to do it．＂－－Pope：Letter to the Hom．J．C． （171）．

3．To be held responsible for，to be liabl for to be accountable for；to satisfy any de mands whlch justice may mako concerning （ons＇s actions）

Those many had not dared to do evil！
If the first man that did th odict infriage
Shakesp：Meak for Mear．，IL． 2
4．To be suitable for，to serve for，to succeed ＂＂＇．trini the trial in great quantitites doth not answon ＂Jason followed her coungol．Whereto wheo ib event had ans wer od，be agkin demsaded the fleoce．${ }^{\text {－}}$ Raleigh．
5．To correspond to or with．

＂As in water face anneerech to tace，eo the beart of men to men．＂－Prov，Ix vii io
6．To sonnd in return，as in the case of the respoase from an echo．
＂The woods shall answer，sad their scho ring．＂
7．To vibrate to the toach，or otherwise act reciprocally to．

Say，drist thou get the Roman harp commaded Dryden．
an＇－swẽx，＊an＇－swẽre，an＇swar， ＊ănd＇－swẽre（ $v$ silent），s．［A．S．andswaru． In Sw．\＆Dao．suar．］
A．Ordinary Language：
L．Literally：
1．Gen．：A reply to a question，rommand， call，entreaty，sddress，or argmueat．

Etit this a ndsuere，beo ut gon，
story of Gen．nnd Exod．（ed．Mortis），8．081，8，062
＂So＂atsh al snmen ber annoar soght．＂
Aliterative Poems；Pearl（ed．Morrin）， 517.
＂Now arviee，sad see what anwer 1 shall retorn to
2．Specially：
（a）A reply to a lagal accusation against one．（B．，Law．）
＂At my frat answer ao man stood with me，hat all
（b）A reply ia an orsl debate to the allega tions of a o oppoaeat，or a publication in reply to another publication．
（c）The solution of an arithmetical question or a geometrical problem，the former at leas being generslly proposed in the Iorm of question．
II．Figuratively：
1．A return for saything said or dons．
，＂．the answer was given by sollep of mur－
2．One thing produced by another；an effect viewed as proceediag from a certain apecified causs．
＂Contraction in an annoer to stimulun．＂－Todd＊
3．Acconnt to be rendered to justice．
He 11 esll you to so hot an answer for it，
That you bin euide Shakesp．：Henry \％．，i． 4
4．The reverberated sound of an echo．
B．Technically（Law）：The formsl detence made by an accused person against the charge brought against him，or the formal reply of one side in a lawait to the allegatious of the other．Alao the appearance for such defence．（Ayliffes Parergon，and other au－ thorities．）
fanswer－jobber，s．One who mskes business of writing anawers
＂What difycints me from having any thing to do with ant
$\mathbf{a n}$＇－swerr－a－ble（w silent），a．［Eog．answer； －able．
1．That to which a mors or less aatiatactory soawer cas be given
2．Reapoasible، liable to be called to sccount ror，liable for．
＂For the treaty of Dover the king himself is chiedy 3．Correspoadent，aimilar，like

It was but such a likeneas as an imperfect glase doth give a anawerable ennough ja some
colours，but erring in others．－Sidney．
4．Proportionste to，commensurate to or with．
sad twenty cabitg wa the length，and the height in the breatth wad Gve cabits．antioe
5．Suitable．
hait een it wat a violeot eommencement，and tho Orhello，i． a ．

| 6. Equal, aufficient to meet. <br> "Therre be no kinge mhooe menan are aneworable arto other mant dearco "-Ralight. <br>  answerable; -ness. 1 Tha quality of being answersble. <br> "To show therefore the correspondency and annver apouse," *c.-Harmar: Trantl. of Beac, p. 1іe. <br>  onswerable; -ly.] Proportionally, correspondtingly. <br> "It beore Ught worta into the at mosphere to a greater <br> of lewer holght, arnowerably, to the greater or lower intenseness of the heat."-Woodward. <br> *n-svirẽred (w silent), pa par. \& a. [See <br> Answer, $v$.] <br> an'-swër-ẽr (w silent), s. [Eng. answer; er.] One who enswers to a question, or who poplies in a controversial manner to a writing or pub- lication. <br>  than the bound of the question. - Sidney. <br> "It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and mallee toote wher. <br> an'-swẽr-ing, " an'-swẽr-y̌ig (w silent), gr. par., a., \& s. [ANSWER, v.] <br>  <br> whlle all the Greeks around <br> WIth answering sigho returg tid the platintive An und." <br> for an anuwering ajpt, doth bold its lofty $p$ pact <br> That tho pood Grosid doth bold its loity pact Withlo Valencts etill Hemans: Slege of Talencia. <br> an'-swẽr-lẹss (w sllent), a. [Eng. answer; sufix -less.] Without an answer, either as not yet having been replied to, or as not capable of being snswered. (Byron.) |
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 ©m'-mĕt, s. [According to Jonius, the Eng. word ant is derived from Eng. emmet, A.S. omette: Treach considering the successive steps of the process to bave been emmet, emet, steps of the process omave been emmet, emet, amet, ant, snd ant. (Trsnch: Eng. Past andPresent, pp. 198 to 200.) AS. cemetz, ememette, Present, pp. 198 to 200. .) AS. Cemetr, amett

1. Ord. Lang. \& Entom.: The name given to certain amall, but singularly intelligent zad industrious insects well known in this and other lands. They are classed by naturalists uoder Hetcrogyna, tha first tribe of aculeated Hymenoptera. Ants live in society like the more common species of wasps and bees. Like them also, their polity consists of bees. Like them aiso, their polity consists of
three kinds of individuals, males, females, and three kinds of individuals, males, females, and neuters, tha last-named being probtoly zbor-
tively-formed females. The males are winged during the whole course of their existence, the females only during tha pairing season, sad the neuters not at all. The males and females meet uot on the ground, but in the air. Soou afterwards the males, which cannot do much for themsel yes, having neither stings nor even mandibles, perish of cold or other hardships. The females, on tbe contrary, tmmediately after meeting with the other sex in the air, lose or actually pull off their wings, are found by neutera, and become the object of their tender care. The neuters are the most numerous class of ants, and do nearly the whole work of the community. specially, they carry the eggs, the larve, sod the cocoons from place to place to the nest, as the temperature and moisture vary; they feed the larvar with liquid diagorged from the stomach, and besides open the cocoons for them when they sre ready to omerge as perfect insects. Heace the neutersare somatimes .called workers or nurse-ants. Sir John Lubbock saya that aots can distiaguieh colors, being particularly sensitive to violet. They have very delicata amell, but apparatly no hava very dalicafa amell, but apparacay no hearing. Tha different ppecies present curious
analogiea to tha earlier atages of human progreess-the hunting and pastoral, and even the agricultural-as bas been noted by sevaral authorities. Thera ara varioua geners and species of ants, differing in habits and methoda of operation. Some, like Forsaica sanguinaria sad $F^{\prime}$. cespitum, have been called Mining-ants; others, aa $F$. flava, produce $s$ kind of masonry; while $F$. ruft, the Wood-snt, similarly addresses itself to carpeatry. Finally, some anta keep aphides as
gradiers do milch cows, on account of a secretion which they yield; and others hold slaves, the eggs, larve, and pupse of which they have captured in war. Of these the most notahle ts the Amazon-ant.
[AmazoN; most notahle ts the Amacon-ant.
No, 4 . See also Hzons;
Hetsroorna, Fonmica, No, 4. See also
Mvrmica
Arta, \&c.]

IT The snt of Scripture, Heb. הלְp? (newātāh), Sept. $\mu \dot{\nu} \rho \mu \eta \xi$ ( $\boldsymbol{m u r m e ̄ x ) , ~ V u l g . ~ f o r m i c a , ~ e e e m s ~}$ correctly translated.
"Go to the ant, thon alagard; conelder ber weys, nd bo wise -frov.
"The ants aree people not strong. . ;"-Prov.
2. Popularly: The White Ant [Termites], which is not \& genuiue sit st all, hut a neuropterous Insect. [ANTHini.]
ant-bear, a The name generally given In Demersra to the Grsat Ant-eater, Myrmecophaga jubata. [Ant-Eater, Myrmecophaoa.]
ant-eater, s.

1. The English name of the animals belonging to the genus Myrmecophaga of Lianzua. [Gr. $\mu$ úpuฤ६ (murméx) $=$ an snt, and фayois (phagos) $=$ a glutton; фaveiv ( $p$ hagein) $=$ to eat.] They have a lengthened muzzle terminated by a small, toothless month, from

which they protrude a long, thread-like tongue, covered with viscous saliva This they thrust iato the nests of termites or those of ants proper, sucking the animals which adhere to strong, and are used for teariag to piaces the strong, and are used for tearing to piaces
structurea erected by the Termites. Among structurea erected by the Termites. Among the species may be enumersted the M. jubata, the Great or maned before and five behind, snd the $M$. dis
toes toes before and five behind, snd the M. di:
dactyla, the Little or Two-toed Ant-eater. dactyla, the Little or T
Both are South American.

The Scaly Ant-eaters are of an allied geaus, Manis. They derive their English name from the fact that they are covered with thick acales, which give them the aoperficial appearanca of reptiles. The Short-tailed appearanca of reptices. Lhe short-talled Manis, M. pentadactyla, Linu., is found in
Bengal snd the lndian Archipeligo, zod M. tetradactyla in Africa. The proper and scaly Ant-eaters belong to the mammalisn order of Edentata, or toothless animals. To the same order belong the Cape Ant-eaters (Orycteropus Capensis. [Aaro-vank.] Prof. Owen conaiders it remarkable that "oot a trace of a Scaly Ant-eater, recent or extinct, has been diacovered in South America, where the Edentate order is so richly repreaented by otber generic and apecific forms." (Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds, 1846, p. xxxix.)

The Parcupine Ant-eater, or Aculeated Anteater (Echidna Hystriz), is not closely allied to tha species now mentioned, but is one of the Monotremats. [EcainNa.]
2. The King of the Ant-aters: A bird, the Turdus rex of Gmelin, and Corves grallarius of Shaw, now Grallaria rex. [Ant-catcher, ant-tarusaes.]

## ant-eggs, ants' eggs, s. pl.

I. Accurately: The eggs of suts. They are of different sizes sud in amall parcels, so that they can be moved from place to place.
2. Popularly, but erroneously: The clongated egg-looking bodias which anta when distarbed seem so anxious to csrry off. They are not eggs, but cocoons. They have been recomeggs, but cocoons. They have been recom-
mended as food for the nightingale sud other mended as food for the nightingale sad other birds, and have been extensivel
feeding pheasants and partridges.
ant-hill, s. \& a. [In A.S. amete-hyll, comette-hyll.]
A. As substanitive:

1. The mounds or hillocks raised by some species of ants proper. There are many in the mountaina of Pennaylvania, in tba Eastern Statea, and elsewhers,
"Put bluo gowere into an anewig they win thair stinging liynor, which hath the efiect of oil of
2 The much more remarksble erections made by different species of termites (white ants). In most cases the deacriptions of unacientific travellers refer to these rather than to the constructions of the ante proper. The nest of the African Termes bellicosus is de scribed by Sparrmann es rising ten or twelve feet above the surface of the earth. Its shape is that of a eugar-loaf. Externslly it is covered with e brosd cap, whilst Inside it is divided ioto a multitude of cbsmbers. The T. atrox snd the T. mordax build nests two feet high with conicai roofs, called turretted nests. [White Ant and Termes.]
B. As adjective: In varions respects preeenting the characteristies of an ant-hill like those just described; small, petty.
ant-hillock, s. Nearly the same as $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{NT}}$. hill. (q.v.), hut amaller.
"Those who have seet ant-hillocke . . ."-didhon
ant-like, a. Like an snt.
ant-lion, s. The English name of a genus of iasects. [Myrmeleow.] It belongs to tha order Neuroptera, and has gauzy wings like a dragon-hy, from which, however, it insy be


## a. Perfect Iusect. b. Larra.

once distinguished by having longer antenne. The apecies are called Ant-fions from tha extraordisary habits of their larva, which construct a funnel-ahaped pitfall in the samd or duaty ground, at the bottom of which they bury themselves all hut their antenna. When snts or other insects are hurrying along they sre apt to misa their balance and tumble into the pitfalls, where they are at once devoured. It is sajd that when they do not quite lose their equilibrium on the brink of the abyss, they are helped into the jaws of death by a shower of sand or dust flung up from below. Ant-liona occur in the south of Europe, in India, \&c.
ant-thrushes, $\dagger$ ant-catchers, ant eaters, s. pl. Names given to tho severs species of lirds placed by Illiger under his genus Myiothera, and some of its inmediat allies, They belong to the family Turdidat and the sub-famity Formicatinæ, called Myo therine by Swainson. They live on insects, especially on ants. They are found in both coutinents, but those of the Old World have the more brilliant plumage. The Common Dipper (Cinclus aquaticus), a Brit!sh bird, is arranged in the same sub-tamnly. The nsmes to that of ant ars case in Grifith Cuvier vol. vi. 399, as the latter desiguation has Vol. Vi., 399 , as the latter desiguation has
long been pre-occupied for various manosian animals.
ănt, conj. [ANo.] And.
"Twin-wifing ane twin-manslaght"
an't, conj. A contraction for and it, or and if it; as "an't please you"= if it please you. (Johnson.)
an'-ta (1), s. [Lat.] The sing. of ANTE (q.v.).
ann'ta (2), s. The Brazilizn name of the American Tspir (Tapirus Americanus).
 (anti) $=$ in opposition to, and Eng. acid (q.v.).] 1. As adjective: Diminishing acidity; alksline.

Pharm. Antacid or Alkaline Medicines Agents designed to dirninish acidity in the frame by increasing its alkslinity. For ia stance, they relieve hesrtburn, which is produced by an over-acid state of the alimentary


canal，increase the alkalinity of the blood， alter the urine snd other secretions．In Garrod＇s classification alkaline or antacid medicines are the second order of his first class（medicines which sct upon the blood） these again ranking nnder his first division （internal remedies）．He divides Alkaline or Antacid Medicines into（1）Direct Alkaline Remedies；（2）Direct but not remote Antacids， at least upon the urine；snd（3）Remote Alkaline Remediea．（Garrod：Materia Medica， 3 rd ed．， 1868 ，pp． $385-337$. ）
＂All animal diet is alcalescert or anti－acide＂－ trownnot．
2．As substantive：An antacid or alkaline remedy．（See the adjective．）
＂Oils are antitacide so far as they blunt acrimony； hat as they are hard of digestion，they produce acri
mony．＂－Arbuchnot． It－Arbuehno．
＂It will be neen that a a ab－division of thene medi－ cines is made luto direct and remote
 to；acrid（q．v．）．$]$ Fitted to correct acrimony．

肴n＇tse，s．pl．［Lat．In Ger．anten；Fr．antes； Sp．antas；ltal．ante．］
Roman Architecture：Pillars on either side of a door，or pilasters terminsting the side walla of templea when they are prolonged beyond the faces of the end walls．［ANTEs．］
 Port．antagonismo．From Gr．àvtayóvı （antaganisma）$=$ a struggle with another．］ ［antagonisma）$=$ a struggle with another．］ （Often preceded by in，and followed by to．）
＂Truatees have abaudoned their old attitude of
excluaiveness and antagonism．＂- Times．Septat 17， 1878 ． exclusivenesa and antagoniom，＂－Times，Sopt 17， 1878.

Xn－tăg＇ón－ist，s．\＆a．［In Fr．antagoniste； Sp．，Port．，\＆ 1 tal．antagonista．From Gr．
 opponent，rival．］
A．As substantive
L．Ordinary Language：
1．A person who combats against one in a public contest or in battie．
＂The earldom of Shrewsbary bad been bestowed，in the fiteenth centary，on Johr Taibot，the antagum is of the Maid of Orieans．＂－Nacaulay：Hist．Eny，cb
2．A controversial opponent；a person encountering one on the fleld of public diapu－ tation．

1I．Technically：
Anatomy：That which counteracts．（Used specially of musclea which，like the flexo and extensor muacles of the arm，operste in counteraction of each other，and，between them，produce the needful motions of the limb．）
＂Muscies opposed lua action are called antagontets．＂－
B．As adjective：In conflict with；opposed to in nature or in action．
Thich the the producture of the two antagonift forces by determined．＂－J．S．Hiul ．Potiticul Economy（1848）

ăn－tăg－ön－is＇－tı̆c，＊ăn－tăg－ö̀n－is＇－tick， àn－tăg－on－iss－tic－al，a．［Eng．antago－ ical．］
1．In personal conflict or contention with．
It may be too，i＇the ordinance of nature；
Or truly antagonierich，an to Aght．
But may admit to heer of some divisiona

2．Opposed in action to
costais mnet the action of the external and interal finter－ costaliol．mntt be artagonistic vol．it．，p． 899 ．
 tagōnizomai）$=$ to atruggle against $: \dot{a} v \operatorname{cin}^{\prime}(a n t i)$ ＝against，snd aymiSomat（agōnizomai）＝to contend for a prize．］［Aconize．］To contend egainst in combat or in controversy ；to oppose in action．
the brain and spinal cord are surroonded hy fiuid the presarure of which，probabie aurcagoniten －Todd \＆Bonoman ：Phytiol．Anat．，voi，$i, \mathrm{p}, 297$.
ăn－tăg－ón－ízed，ăn－tăg－ōn－ī＇şed，$p a$ par．［Antaoonize．］
ăn－tăg－ōn－i＇z－ĭng，ăn－tăg－ón－i＇s－ing， pr．par．［ANTAOONIzE．］
 liw．－S．Sill：Poh Econ，hk，L，ch．Xile，is
rodid
ăn－tăg＇－on－y̆，s．［Gr．ávтаүшvia（antagonnia）．］ A struggling against in combst；contest or controversy with ；opposition to．
 Disciph of Dieorce，i．A．
．ăn－täl＇－gic，a．\＆s．［Gr．àvti $(a n t i)=0 p-$ posed to ；ádyos（algas）＝prin．］

A．As adjective：Fitted to alleviate psin； anodyne．

B．As substantive：A medicine fitted to alleviate pain；sn anodyne．（Johnson．）
ann－täl＇－kal－工，s．［Gr．àvi（anti）$=$ opposed to；Eng．，dec．，alkali．］A chemical agent which has the property of nentralising an alkali． Nearly all the acids can do so．
ăn－tăl＇kal－ine，\＆．［Gr．avzi（anti）＝op－ posed to；Eng．，de．，alkali；－ine．］

Med．：A remedy designed to nentralise an alkali，or counteract an alkalescent tendency in the system．The same as Antalkali（q．v．）．
＊ăn－ta－năc＇－lạ－sis，s．［ln Ger．antanaclasis． From Gr．àvravaклa reflection of light，of heat，or of sound；（2）the nse of a word in a different sense：ávi（anti） $=$ against ；d $\nu \dot{a}(a n a)=\ldots$ again，and к $\lambda \dot{a} \sigma \iota s$ $($ klasis $)=$ в breaking；$\kappa \lambda \alpha^{\omega} \omega(k l a \tilde{j})=$ to break off．］

## Rhetoric：

1．A flgure by which a word is repeated in a sentence，bnt in a different，if not even in a contrary，sense from that in which it was used on the first occaaion．As，In thy youth learn some crsft，that in old age thou mayest get thy living without craft．In the first clanse it may be observed that craft means handicrsft or bnainess，and in the second，trickery． （Glossog．Nova．）
2．The returning，after a parenthesis，to the same words which were previously employed． By doing 80 the structure of the sentence is made more clear．
ăn－tăn－ạ－gō－gè $s$ ．［1n Ger．antanagoge． From Gr．dvтavayw（antanago）$=$ to lead up
 （anagōgē）$=$ a leading up．］［Anadoge．］

Rhet．：A figure by which，when the accusa－ tion of one＇a adversary ia felt to be unanswer－ able，he is declared to have done the ame thing which be charges against one，or at least to have acted quite as badly．
＊àn－tăph－rŏ－dis＇ （anti）$=$ rgainst and à $\phi$ podıбсакós（aphrodi－ siakos）$=$ belonging to venery ；á $\phi \rho 0$ oianos （aphrodisios）＝belonging to love or venery．］ ［APHRODITIC．］
A．As auljective：Fitted to lessen or extin guish venereal desire．The same as Anaphbo－ disiac（ $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$ ．）．
B．As substantive：A medicine fitted to lessen or extinguiah venereal desire．
＊ăn－tăph－rŏ－dĭş－1－a－call，a．［Eng．antaph－ rodisiac；－al．］The same as Antaphrqpisiac， adj．（q．v．）．
＊ăn－tăph－rŏ－dǐt＇－ĭc，＊ăn－tăph－rŏ－dǐt＇－ ick，a．\＆s．［Gr．ávi（anti）＝against，and ＇A $\phi$ poiim（Aphroditē）$=$ Venus；aфpós（aphros） $=$ foam，whence ahe was fahled to have spring．］
A．As adjectier：
1．Fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire．［ANaplerodishac．］（Johnson．）
2．Suitable to be employed against the venereal disease．（Glossog．Nova．）
B．As substantive：
1．A medicine fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal deaire．（Johnson．）
2．A medicine auitable to be employed against the venereal disease．
＊ăn－tăp－ó－plĕć－tic a．［Gr．d $\mu \tau_{i}^{\prime}(a n t i)=$
 plexy．］Suitable to be employed in apoplexy． （Johnson．）
＊ăn－ta＇rch－işm，s．［Gr．avri（anti），snd doxi （arche）$=\ldots$ sovereignty． 1 Opposition to government in general．（Webster．）
ăn－ta＇rch－Ist，s．［Antarchiem．］One who oppoaes all government，and fancies he may possibly better his condition if anarehy arise
àn－tarch－is＇－tic，＊an－tarch－is＇tic－al， a．［Eng．antarchist，－ic，－ical．］Opposed to government in general．（Webster．）
＊ăn－ta＇re－tĭc，a，［In Fr．entarctique；Sp．\＆ Ital．antartico；Port．antarctico．From Gr． àrapктькós（antarktilios）；àvri（anti）＝over against，opposite to，and dokctкós（arhtikos）＝ near the Bear，northern ；ápктos（arktos）$=(1)$ a bear，（2）the constellation of the Great Bear．］ ［Anctio．］
A．As adjective：Opposed to arctio；the opposite of arctic．

Antarctic Circle：A emall circle of the earth described around the Sonthern pole at a dls－ tance from it of $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ ．Sometimes，however， the term was more loosely applied to the South polar regions in genersl．
－Antarctic Pole：The Sonthern pole，whether of the earth or of the beavens．（Glossog． Nova．）
＊Antarctic Tropic：The tropic of Capricorn．
＇Quary，whether in the coant of Floridik，or at Brasil， the east wind be uot ehe warment，and the west the

B．As substantive：The antarctic circle，or the zone which it encloses．

Tow＇rds the antarctic．＂into the deep，
Cowper：Tast，i． 820.
 in the sense of rivalling：＂Apns（Arēs），Ares， the Greek name of Mars．＂Rivalling Mars＂ in ite red colonr．］A flxed star of the flrst magnitnde，called also a Scorpionis，snd Cor Scorpionis $=$ heart of the scorpion．
＂ăn－tar－thritt－ic，＂àn－ar－thrict＇－1ck，a． \＆s．［Gr．avri（anti）＝against，and dpөpîts （arthritis）$=$ gout．］
A．As adjective：Snitable to be employed in gont．（Glossog．Nova．）
B．As substantive：A medicine believed to be of ase in the gout．
ăn－tăsth－măt＇－ǐc，a．\＆s．［Gr．dvri（anti） $=$ agrinst，and $\dot{\boldsymbol{\delta} \sigma} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}$（ asth $m \alpha)$ ．\}

1．As adjective：Suitable to be employed in asthma．
2．As substantive：A medicine snitable to be employed in asthma（Glossog．Nova．）
ăn－ta－trǒph＇－ic，a．\＆s．［Gr．àтi（anti）＝ against；áтpoфia（atrophia）＝atrophy．］
1．As adjective：Teuding to check atrophy．
2．As substantive：A medicine given to check atrophy．（Nuttall．）
ăn＇tor，s．［ANTE］
ăn＇té，én＇té，ar．［Fr．anté，or enté $=$ en－ graited．］
Her．：＂Engrafted，＂or joined into each other in any way，as by dovetails，swallow tails，or ronnds．
ana＇－ť，in compos．［Lat．ante，prep．，adv．，or more rarely adj．＝before． $\ln$ Fr．ante，in compos．；Sp．onte，prep，and in compos． Port．ante，in compos．；1tal．anzi＝before， ante，onze，in compos．；Ger．ant，in compos．； A．S．\＆Goth．and，in compos．Cognate with Gr．àvti（anti）（ANT1），av a（anta）＝over againat ；àvクnv（antēn）＝against，over against ： sansc．ot $i=$ above or beyond．］Before，in place or in time，as ante－chamber $=$ a clamber before or in front of another：antedate $=$ to date before the true time．（Very few com－ pounds of ante retain the hyphen．）
ante－historical，$\alpha$ ．Prior to the time when so－called＂history＂becomes worthy of the name．

The secoud and third bookn seem likewise to have of ted Italian eitiean－Lewis：Early Rom．Aitut，ch iii．，$\% 8$ ．
ăn＇tĕ－ăct，s．［Lat，ente，and Eng．act．］A previous act．（Johnson．）
ăn＇tectal，a．［Lat．ante，and Eng．snffix－al．］ Pertaining to what is before or in front （Fleming．）

Cate，făt，färe，ạidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sïre，sīr，marîne；gō，p九̌t，

 ambulatio $=$ walking about $;$ ambulo $=$ to walk about．］The act of going before one to clear the way，as a forerunner does．（Johnson．）
ěn－tĕ－by11＇－nm，s．［Lat．ante $=$ before，and bellum－war．］of or pertainlag to the times before the war，specifically（U．S．）before the Civil－War，Used attributively．

ăn－tě－fē－dia＇－ně－oŭs，a．［Lat．antecedo $=$ to go before．］Antecedent in point of time； preceding another event．
＂Admit that，Which an capshle at antecedaneous
X̌n－té－gè＇de，v．t．IIn Sp．anteceder．From Lat．antecedo $=$ to go before：ante $=$ before， and cedo $=$ to go．］To precede in point of time．
＂It seems consonant to reason that the frabrick of
the world did not lons anfecede its motion＂－Bale．
 ［From Lat．antecedentia $=$ a going before； antecedens，pr．par，of antecedo $=$ to go before．］ $\Delta$ going before in point of time．

Astron．＊In antecedence［Lat，in antece－ dentia］：A term formerly used in deseribing what is now called the retrograde motion of a planet，that is，its motion from east to west． （Glossogr．Nova．）
Xn－tĕ－çē－dent，an \＆s．［Ia Fr．antécédent； Sp．，Port．，\＆ital．antecedente．From Lat antecedens $=$ going before，pr．par of antecedo $=$ to go before．］
A．As adjective ：Preceding in point of time； prior to
＂Triteris＂－derived their doctrinee from antecedone位
＂Prud I ank，then，if there wan aver anything that Pilgrim＇：Progrest，pt 11.

## B．As substantive：

L Ordinary Language：
1．（Sing．）Gen．：That which goes before in point of time．
＂A duty of mo mighty an indueuoe that it in indeed the necensary antecedent，if yot also the direct caure， of a sinner：ratura to God．＂－South
2．（Plur．）Spec．：The events of a person＇s bygone history sought ont to test his present character or pretensions，and afford assistance in forecasting his future action．（Used some－ times also of public eventa instead of persons．）
＂＂．anter with entire opengesa nowing to to many ques． mater with eutire opeupesm owing to so many ques－
tionabia antecedents．- Froude： － 133.
II．Technically：
1．Grammar．An antecedent is a word going before a relative pronoun，and to which that relative pointa back．In the connected clanses， Then Sanl，who also is called Panl，＂Saul is the antecedent to the relative who．
＂Which to likewise used for restrictiva purpones，or
limit or axplain its antecedsut．＂－Bain：
Eng． to limit or axplais．
2．Logic：That part of a conditional propo－ sition on which the other depends．（Whately．） The other part is called the consequent．In the sentence，＂If thon faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small，＂the words ＂If thou faint in the day of adversity＂are the antecedent，whilst those which remsin， viz．，＂thy strength is small，＂are the conse－ quent．

## f3．Mathematics：

（a）Gen．：＂That term or quantity which the mind considers first in comparing it with another．＂（Glossogr．Nova．）
（b）Specially（Plur．）：The first and third terms in a series of four proportionals．The aecond and fourth are consequents．Thus，if $\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{B}:: \mathrm{C}: \mathrm{D}$ ，then A and C are antecerents， and e and D consequents．（See Euclid，Bk．V． Def．12．）
4．Med．Antecedent signs：The signs or symptoms which precede the attack of any particular disease．
an－t̆éçē－dĕnt－al，$a$ ．［Eng．antecedent；－al．］ Pertaining to what is antecedent，or goes before．
Math．Antecedental method：A method of investigating universal comparison and general geometrical proportion，published by Mr．James Glenie in 1793．It is derived from an examination of the antecedenta of patifis
having given consequents，and a given sten－ dard of comparison in the varions degrees of eugmentation and diminution which they undergo by composition and decomposition． （Rees．）
＊ăn－tě－çē－cěn＇－tia（tia as shY－\＆），s．［Lat．， but not classic．］Antecedence．
＊In antecedentio In antecedence．［ANTE－ cedence．］
宏n－tĕ－ȩē－dent－1̆y，adv．［Eng．antecedent； －ly．］Previously；before，in point of time．
 Early Rom Eist．（1855），chap．xil．ph iv．，＇f 88, p．295．
 （Eng．），＊ăn－ty̆－çĕs＇－sōr，＊ăn－ť－çĕs＇ sōur，＊ăn－tĕ－＠ĕs＇－tre（Scotch），s．［In Sp．antecesor；Ital．antecessor．From Lat antecessor $=$ one who goes before ：ante $=$ be fore；cedo＝to go．］One who goss before another．Specially－

1．An ancestor．
For in Charlemain time antocestour had obo，
The hote ertiome and coutre

2．A predecessor in an office or estate．
ADd hiacruel！aneceasoures also
By whoru to greuous torment put we be＂
The Romans of Partenay（ed．Skent） ＂Tha guccessor seldom prosecuting his antecosso
davicos．＂－Sir E．Sandyn：Stace of Religion．
ăn＇－tĕ－çhām－bẽr，＊ăn＇ti－châm－bẽr，s． ［In Fr．antichambre；Ital．anticamera．］

1．Lit．：An outer chamber or room in which people wsit before being admitted to the inner or chief apartment．
confunion in thost whe olevated there wha a strange Eng．，chap．ir．
2．Fig．：The month，viewed as the entrance to some of the interior parts of the physical frame．
canal．＂－The mouth，the ante－chamber to the digetive ＂The empress has the anto－chambers past，

Drydon：Aurungrebe，ii．
 compos．＝betore；and Eng．chapel． 1 The part of a fchapel which lies between the westera wall and the quire－sereen．（Gloss．of $\mathbf{A r c h}$ ．）

an－tē－cians，s．pl．［In Fr．anticiens；Sp． antecas；Lat．pl．antreci．From Gr．ävtomos （antoikos）$=$ living in an opposite latitude： avti $($ anti $)=$ opposite to，and oixeco（oikeō）$=$ to dwell ；oikos（oikos）$=\mathrm{a}$ house．］
Geog．Astron．：A term spplied to two persons or two communities living the one north，the other south of the equator，on the same meridian of longitude and the same parallel of lstitude．Taking the whole course of the year，both parties have the ssme length of day；only it is winter with the one while it is summer with the other．［Antigcian．］
ăn－técocl－ŭm＇－bI－an，a．［Eng．ante（from Lat．），in compos．＝before ；Eng．Columbian， from Christopher Columbus，the navigator． 1 Previous to the time of Columbus；before Previous the the time ofery of America．
ăn－tě－cũr $r^{\prime}$ sồr，s．［Lat．ante $=$ before，snd cursor $=$ a ronner；from cursum，supine of curro＝to run．（1）A forerunner ；s precursor ； one whose arrival preages the coming of aome other lerson，or persons．（2）One of the alvanced guard or pioneers in front of an army．］A forerunner．（Johnson．）
ăn＇－tě－dāte，$s_{i} \quad$［Eng．ante（from Lat．），in compos．＝before；and date，s．in Fr．antidate； Sp ．antelata．］A date preceding another date：a prior date．
 a sickness！＂－Donne：Devotiona，p．io．
an＇－tĕ－däte，v．t．［Eng．ante（from Lat．），in compos．＝before ；and date，v．In Ger．anti－ detiren；Fr．antidater；Sp，antedatar；Ital． antidatare．］
I．To date a docnment earlier than the time st which it was actuslly written for fraudulent or other purposes．

As the error antedates the event hy twenty yeara，

2．To cause an event to come at an earliar date than it otherwise would have done，by remuviug the hindrancea which postpone lto arrival．


3．To anticipata the arrival of an event before its actual coming，and feel and act as if it were already passing．

ăn＇－tö－dā－těd，pa．par．\＆a．［Antedate，v．］
An＇－tě－dā－tǐng，pr．par．［ANTEDATE，v．］
àn－tĕ－dĭ－1 $\hat{n}^{\prime}-$ ví－al，$a$ ．［ANTEDILUViAN．］The same as Antediluvian，a．（q．v．）．
ăn－tě－dĭ－l $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$＇－vĭ－an，$a$ ．\＆s．［In Ger．ante－ diluvianisch；Fr．antediluvien；Port．anto－ diluviano；Ital．antidiluviano．From Lat ante $=$ before，and diluvium $=$ a or the deluge．］
A．As adjective：
I．Lit．：Before the delnge ；relating to the persons，the eventa，or the period before the Noachian deluge．
＂The text inteads onty the tine of Beth，conducible unto the senealogy of our saviour and the antedituvian
retile morreur．
These huge reptilez，surrounded by the black java，

2．Fig．：Rnde and primitive，such os may be smpposed to have existed before the deluge， in the infancy of manufsctures and other departments of civilisation．
accommodations was the whole system of travelling the requisitions of the parmpered south．${ }^{\text {in }}$－De Quincey Works（ed．1863），vol．it．．py． $162,163$.
B．As substantive：One who lived before the deluge．
＂Wo are 0 tar from reptuing at God．that be bath

 ＝something done．］Somethiug dune before another．（Opposed to postfaot．）
＂Some bsve pubilehed that there is a proper ancrisce In the Lords Bupper to exhibit Chist＇s death in the poatiact，as there was a sacrifce to pregure in the aid Divines（164），p． 2 ．
ăn－tĕ－fǐx＇－8e，ăn－tĕ－fǐx＇－ĕs，s．pl．［In Fr． antefices；Ital．antefisse；Lat．antejixce．］
Arch．：Ornamental tiles，placed on the cornices and eavea of ancient buildings，where each ridge of tiling terminated．They were deaigned to conceal the ends of the ordinary tiles．（Glose of Arch．）
ăn－tق－gơth＇－Ic，a．［Lat．ante $=$ before ；Eng． Gothic．］Previons to the rise of the Gothic architecture．

## nte－Gothic architecture bellogs to the Raman or Steleton in Armour

ăn＇－tĕ－1ōpe，s．［in Dut．\＆Port．antelope： Dan．，Ger．，\＆Fr．antilope．From Gr．àpó́No屯 （antholops）＝a speciea of antelope（a word used by Enstathina，who wrote about A．D． $1160)$ ；ä̀ $\nu$ os $($ anthos $)=$ a flower，．．．bright ness：$\lambda$（ $l$ ），euphonic（？）；$\quad \mathrm{\psi}(\mathrm{ops})=$ the eye． ＂Brightness of eye．＂］［Antilope．］
A．Ordinary Langnage：
1．Lit．：The English equivalent of the large zoological genus Antilope，or sub－family An－ tilopina．For its scientific characters see the former of these two words．Most antelopes sre deer－like animals of great elegance．They have large lustrons eyes；are swift of foot， and take enormous leaps，when flying from a roe，when wishing to clear a hush or other obstacle in their path，or in the exnberince of their activity，apparently for very wanton－ ness．The species referred to by More in the examples quoted is the common Indian antelope （Antilope cervicapra．Pallas），common in the Deccan and other parts of the Indian empire． ［Sasin．］

## Our sanda are hare，but down their alopo <br> The silver－footed rantelope <br> As gracer the marble courta of king <br> Moore：L．R．R．；Light of the Earam．

2．Fig．Comparisons of a person beloved to an antelope are common in the erotic poetry connected with the East．

[^25]
#### Abstract

B．Technically： Her．The herallic antelope：An antelope drawn in a canventional way to gratify heraldic taste．It is distiagnished from the natural antelape，which is one in which the artiat has aimed at a genuine imitation of nature．


än－tĕ－Ī̄＇－cạn，$\alpha$ ．［Lat．untelucanus＝before daybreak ：cute $=$ before，and lux，genit．lucis $=$ light．］Held before daylight．A term specially applied to the religious services held in the early ages of Christianity before day－ Iight，to shield the worshippers from persecu－ tion，or to afford convenience to those who tion，or to afford convenience to those who attend s congregation during working hours． atteud s congregation during working hours．
There was a fascination to aome minds about There was a fascination to some minds about
anch nueetings，which were continued after the snch nuetings，which were continued after the
necessity which had first brought them into existence had passed away．
＂There the In piter of exemplary hanour and mas．

＂All manner of antelucan 1aloourart，who make provisiou for the fesh，make the Desh their provialon．＂ －Gayton：Noteron Don bix．，in．$\sigma$ ．
 temballō $)=$ to make an inroad in turn，to attack in turn；avti（anti）＝corresponding to：$\dot{\varepsilon} \mu 8 \dot{d} \lambda \lambda \omega($ en ballō $)=$ to throw in ；$\dot{\epsilon} \nu(e n)=$ in ：$\beta \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \omega($ ballō $)=$ to throw．］Bestowed in reparation of a loss．
＂offences natulust antembletic trust．＂－Bowrthg：

$\chi_{n}$－tě－mĕr－id＇－1－an，a．［Lat．ante，and Eng． meridian．］Before the time at which the sun comes to the meridian，thst is，before noon．
－It is usually contracted into a．m．or A．ss．
 against，and Eng．emetic（q．v．）．］

I．As adjective：Fitted to act in a manner opposite to that in which an emetic does；in ather words，fitted to check，instead of pro－ duce，vomiting．（Quincey．）The same as Anti－ EMETIC，adj．（q．v．）．
2．As substantive：A medicine fitted to eheck vomiting．The same as Anti－emetic，s． （q．v．）．
ăn－tĕ－mǒ－sā́－ic，a．$\quad$［Lat．ante $=$ before，and Eng．Mosaic．］Before the time of Moses．
Łn－t臽－mŭn＇－däne，a．［Lat．ante，and Eng． mundane．］Before the creation of the world．
in－tĕ－mür－al，s．［in Sp．antemural，ante－ muralla，antemura；Ital．antemutale．From Lat．ante $=$ before，and murus＝a wall．］A barbican consisting of a high and strong wall with turrets buitt in front of the gatewny in old castles，${ }^{2}$ and designed for its defence．
ăn－tĕ－nà－tal，$\alpha$ ．［Lat．ante，and Eng－natal．］ Happening before birth．
＂My spirit＇s anteratal home＂．
そ̌n＇－tĕ－nāt－ěd，$a . \quad$ LLat．ante $=$ before；and natus，pa．par．of nascor＝to be born．］Before the proper time．（Hacket：Life of Williams， i．48．）
àn－tĕ－Ni－çéne，a．〔Lat．ante，and Eng． Nicene．］Before the mesting of the first Chris－ tian conneil which toak plsce at sice in A．D． 325．（Tbe term is applied to the first three Chriatian centriries，but not to any period of greater antiquity．）
an－tĕn－næe，s．pl．［Lat．pl．of antenna $=a$ eail－ysrd；Fr．silig．antenne；Port．pi．anter－ nas；Ital．sing．anterna．］
Zool．：The argans of insects，placed zearly in the same position as horns in ruminating quadrupeds．The antenna are two in number， and are perhaps always present，though in some few genera they are so inconspicuous that these have beea considered scerons ［Acenaus］，or＂withont horns，＂whilst to the great mass of insects the term dicerous ［DIc ERava］，＂two－horned，＂has been applied． The antenne vary greatly＇in length，in form， in texture，and in the number of joints which they passess．They are organs of touch and probably of hearing．The term is applied to similar organs in other arthropod aninals．
ăn－tën＇－nala，a．［Lat．antenna；Eng．－al．］ Pertaining to the antennæ of an insect，or sn animal of ainitar organibstion．
veritsrata the antennal nerve Lect．xvi．，p．M1．
ăn－těn－nä＇r－1－a，s．［LLat．antenna $=$（1）a sail－yard；（2）one of the two horn－like appen－ dages to the head of an insect．The Antennaria genus of plants is so called from the resem－ blsnce which the hairs of the prappua in the sterile florets bear to the antenna of an Insect．］ Botany：
1．Everlasting，a genus of plants belonging to the order Asteracea，or Comprosites．The A．dioica，Mountain Everlasting，or Cat＇s Foot，is indigenous to，snd the $A$ ．margarita－ cea，or Pearly Everlasting of North America， naturalised in，Britain．The former，which is abundant on mountain heaths，has cottony abundant on mountain heathis，has cottony
atems and white or rose－colonred flowers． The latter，called In France and elsewhere The latter，called ln France and elsewhere immortelles，are aften made on the Continent
into wreaths to be laid on the gravea of dc－ inta wreaths to be laid on the graves of dc－
ceased relatives．Here they may be often aeen either in their natural hue，or dyed of bright colours，as ornaments in rooms．
2．A fungus of the tribe Physomycetes． The species may be seen hanging from the The species may be seen hanging from the roof of wine vaults
and bottles below．
ăn－tĕn－nä＇r－1－ŭs，s．［Lat．antenna $=$ a gail－ yard．］

Zool．：A genus of spiny－finned flshee akin to the Fisking Frogs（Lophius）．The Wslking－ fish（ $A$ ．hispidus）is an exceedingly grotesque－ looking animal．It is a vative of the lodian seas．
ăn－tĕn－niff－ẽr－oŭs，$a$ ．［Lat．antenna＝a eail－yard ；fero $=$ to bear．］Bearing antenne．
ăn－těn＇－nŭ－form，$a$ ．［Lat．antenna $=$ a sail－ yard；forma＝form，ahape．］sliaped like the antenna of an insect．
ann－tĕn－n̄̄－lär－1̆－a．，s．［Lat．antenna，the dimin．$-u l_{s}$ and the suff．－aria．］A genus of Zoa－ phytes belonging to the family Sertnlariadæ． Two species，the $A$ ．anternina and the $A$ ． ramosa，accur in the Brittsh seas．
ăn＂－tĕ－nŭm－bẽr，s．［Lat．ante，and Eng． number．In Sp．antenombre．］A number preceding anather one．
＂Wbatacever virtue is in numbers for conducing to conseat of notese is rather to be nacribed to the ante
namber than to the eutire number，as that the sound namber than to the entire number．as that the soumh
returneth atter six or after twelve．no that the eeventh or thirtenth is not the natter，lint the sixth or the
twelfth．＂－Bacon．
ăn－t九̆－nŭp＇－tial，a．［Lat．antenuptialis．］ Before marriage．
ăn－tě－păg＇－mĕnt（Eng．），ann－ť－păg－ měn＇－tŭm（Lat．），s．［Lat．antepagmentum＝ the jamb of a door ：ante $=$ before，in front of， and pagmentum＝s joining together；pag， root of pango $=$ to fasten or fix．］

Architecture：
I．One of the jamls of a door：

antepagment．
2．Tbe ornamented architrave of a doorway．
－The plural may be antepagments，or cute－ pagmenta The latter is the morc common．
án－te厄－păs＇－chăl，a．［Lat．ante $=$ before， and paschalis＝lertaining to the psssaver or
 $=$ the passover；Heb．${ }^{\text {nog }}$（pesach）$=$ indul－ gence，immunity from punishment，but more frequently（1）the paschal lamb，（2）the festi－ val of the passover；חop（pasach）$=$ to pass over（Exad．xii．27）．］

I．Before the passover．
2．Before Esster，which gearly coincided in time with the passover．
＂The dispote was very early in the Church concern－ Ing the obeerration of Eanter；one point whereof wist concerning the ending of the ane opathal fatt，which
both both aides determined upon the day they kept the
festival．＂－Nefon：Fases and Poutivals．
ann＇－tě－păst，8．［In Ital．antipasto．Lat． ante＝before，and porstus，pa par．of pasco， pavi，pastum $=$ to feed．］A foretaste．
 Kn＇－ti－pĕnd（Sootch），s．［Medfar．Lat．ante－ pendium．］The frontal of an altar［Frontal］： a veil or screen for covering the front of an altar．It is nsed in some Roman Catholic churches，especially on festival days．
＂I Hem，ane antepond ot black velvet．＂－Coll Invon－
corices（1542）．（Jamieson．）
 ．（In Fr．antepenultivme；Sp．，Port，\＆Ital． antepenultimo；Lat．ante $=$ before，aud pewl timus or poenultimus，（s．）the pennit，（a．）the last but one；pane or pene $=$ almost，and ultimus $=$ the last．］The ayllable before the penultimate one．As the peoultimate one is next to the last，the antepenultimate is two from the last，ae cin in vaccination．The word is really only a shortened form of the fol－ lowing．
ăn－tě－pěn－ǔ－tim－āte，a．\＆s．［In Fr． ntepenultieme．］
A．As adj．：Pertaining to the last ayllable but two．（Crabb．）
B．As subat．：The last syllable but two．
ăn－tĕp－ill－ĕp＇－ticc，ann－těp－ǐ－lĕp＇－tī－cal， a \＆\＆In Ger．antiepileptisch．From Gr． ávti $(a n t i)=$ against，and éminpurs（epilépsis） $=$（1）a taking hold of；（2）epilepsy，falling sickness ；è it $\lambda a \mu \beta \dot{\beta} v \omega$（épilambanō）$=$ to take besides，to lay hold of：emi（epi）$=0$ ，npon， and Aqußávw（lambanō）＝to take． 1
1．As adjective：Deemed of use against epilepsy（falling sickness）．
＂．That bezoar sis antldotal，hapls jndaicus diuretical，
coral antepileptical，we will not deny．＂－Browne： coral antepilept
Fugar ETraut．
2．As substantive：A medicine deemed of nee against epilepsy．
ăn＇－ť̆－pōne，v．t．［In Sp．anteponer；Ital． anteporte $=$ to prefer．From Lat．antepono： ante $=$ before，and pono $=$ to put or plsce．］ To placs ons thing before another；to prefer ane thiag before adother．（Bailey．）
ăn＇－të－pört，8．［Lat．ante $=$ before，and por－ tam，accus．of porta＝a city gate，a gate．］A gate in advance of a gate；namely，an outer gate．（Todd．）

Kn－tĕ－pŏsť̌－tion，a．［In Ital．anteposizione From Lat．ante，and Eag．position $=\mathbf{5}$ plaeing．］

Grammar：The placiag a word before another，the natural position of which wonld be afterit．（Ash．）
ăn－tĕ－prăn＇－dǐ－al，a．［Lat．ante $=$ before Eng．prandial（q．v．）．］Before breakfast． （Quart．Review．）
† ăn－tě－prĕ－dic＇－ą－měnt，s．［Lat．ante， and Eng．predicament．］［Preolcament．］
Logic：Anything in logic proper to be etudied before the aubjoct of the predicament
ăn－tŏ－prŏs＇－täte，s．［Pref．anter，aad Eag． prostate．］

Anat．：Anteprostatic（q．v．）．
ăn－tĕ－prŏs－tät＇－ic，$\alpha$ ．［Eug，anteprostate $)_{i}$－ic．］
Anat．：Situated in frout of the prostategland．
＊àn＇－tẽr，s．［AUNTER．］
ann－těr＇－1－dēs，s．pl．［Lat．anterides $=$ but． treases ；Gr．àvtnpiocs（antêrides），plur．of àrmpís（antèris），genit．avinpióos（antēridos）$=$ a prop．Anterides，in Greek，are besmis to stay the outer timbers of a ship＇s bow in case of their receiving a shack ：ávripps（antērēs）＝ set against，opposite ；äv over against ；avri（anti）＝sgainst．］
Architecture：Buttresses for the support or strengthening of a wsil．
Kn－tër－i－õr，＊ăn－të＇r－i－oür，a．［Lat，an－ terior＝before，preceding．In Fr．antérieur； Sp．\＆Port．anterior；Ital．anteriore．］

## I．Ordinary Language

I．Situated before anything in place．（In this and the second signification it is opposed to posterior．）（For example，see No．II．）

2．Preceding in time．
II．Technically：Used chiefly in sense No．J．， in Anatomy，Zoology，Botany，and Scieace generally．
＂Hence，if after the anterfor face has received the heat from one radiating source，a secoul source，while To madiate aggalnot tha thosterior face Frag．of Scionce（grad ec．），vii． 4 ，p．isi．

Mn－tër－1］－or＇－L－ty，\＆［Eng anserior：－ity． In Fr．anteriorite；Sp．anterioridad；Port． enterioridade；Ital，anteriorita．］The state of being before in place or tn time．
＂Ours poet could not have seen the prophecy of Inainh and this anteriority of time makeer this paestage the

Lu－të＇r－1̌－dx－ly，ady．［Eng．anterior；－ly．］ In an anterior situation．
＂Antariorty＂the preaphenold narrows to a sharp
vertieni edge＂－Frower：Okeol．of the Mammatia， f1870）p． 18.
Kan－tër－$\overline{\text { or }}$ ，in compos．［From Lat．anterior $=$ which is before ；ante $=$ before．］
antero－lateral，$a$ ．That which is an－ terior，end also lateral ；that is，to the side．
＂All thint is anterfor to the posterior horn［of the che anterolatoral colump．＂－Todd\＆Bokman．Physiol． A nat．，rol．1．，p．256．
antero－parletal，a．Belonging or per－ taining to the front of the parietal bones of the akall．
antero－posterior，$a$ Commencing in the auterior part of an organic structure and continued through it，go as to appear also on continued through it， 80 as to appear also on the pohind forward．
＂When tho medulla oblongata is divided vertically along the median plane，aseries of Abres is wen to ©tres take a difrection from betore back wards：and appear to connect thernselven with the posterior oi ivary fibres．They ane limited in feriorly by the deculusatiug porarior finres eystem as the arciform fibres．＂－Todd \＆Bowman： Phytiol． $\boldsymbol{A}$ nat．，voi．L．，p． 269.
àn＇－tĕ－rôom，E．［Eng．ante（from Lat．），in compos．＝before，and Eng．room．］A room before or in front of aoother one．
＂An ante－room in the Duke＇s palace＂
Shakesp．：Two Gent．of Ver．，Sage Dir．
ăn－ťr－ō＇g，\＆［Gr．ivvépws（anterōs or $A n$－ tergs）＝return－love，love for love．（Personified．） （1）A＂god＂who avenged slighted love：（2） ＂god＂who struggled against Eros，the personification of love．In Latin anteros sig－ niffed a kind of amethyst（Pliny）．］A being poetically imagined to struggle against love． He who from out their fonotain dwellings ralsod Erea and Anteros，at Gadara：

Byron：Mantred，il． 1.
व̌n＇－tẽr－oŭs，a．［AUNTEROU日．］
鲑＇tēs，s．pl．［Lat．，plur．＝rows or ranks of anything．In Port．antes；Sp．centas．］

antes at herculaneum．
Arch：：Pillara of large dimensioua aupport－ lig the front of a building．
ăn－tě－stăt＇－üre，s．［Fr．］ Fort．：An entrenchment formed of gabiona． ăn＇－tĕ－stōm－ach，s．［Eng．ante（from Lat．）， in compos．＝＇before，and stomach．］An an－ terior cavity leading into the stomach．It oceurs in birds which feed on fishes．
＂In biry there is no mantication or comminution of
 lowed int a kind of nite－ntitumach，
ăn＇－tĕ－těm－ple，s．［Eng．ante（from Lat．）， in compos．＝before，and temple．］The portico of a temple or of a church．
＂The＇narthex or ante．temple，where the peniteuth．
and catachumeus stom．＂Christian Antiputies，i．299．
希n＇－tĕ－tēme，＊ăn＇－tĕ－thēme，s．［First element doultful，second Gr．Өína（thema）．］ ［Theme．］The text or theme of a sermon or discourse．（N．E．D．）
－ăn＇－tð－vẽrt，v．t．［Lat．anteverto $=$ to take one＇s turn before another ；ante $=$ before，and verto $=$ to turn．］To prevent．
＂To wnecuort rome great danger－to the mblick，to

 As substantive：Preventing，prevention． ＂It is high time to mourn for the anteverting of
threaloned vengenace：$-B p$ ．Hall：Rem．， p ． 157 ．
ăn－tð－vir－gil＇－1－an，a．［Gr．àri（anti）＝ against；Eng．Virgilian $=$ pertaining to the poet Virgid．］
Agric．：Noting a method of husbandry or horse－hoeing introduced by Tull．（Wsbster．）
ănt－hæ－mar－rhă＇s＇Io，a．［Gr．àvi＇（anti） ＝against，and aiرoṕayscós（haimorrhagikos）＝ pertaining to hæmorrhage；aiцo pןayia（hai－ maryhagia）＝hæmorrhage ：alpa（haima）＝ hood，and pryvuct（rhegnumi）＝to break or break through； 2 zor．éppayv（errhagēn）．］
Pharm．：Deemed of use against hemorrhage， meaning a flux of blood．
 a later form of durijicos（antelios）＝opposite to the aun；but it is now used for instad of the sun：avri（anti）$=$ instead of，and $\ddot{\eta} \lambda$ ios （helios）$=$ the sun．］A mock sun；the repre－ sentation，by an optical deception，of one or more pseado－suns in the sky besides the actual one．It is a polar phenomenon，occa－ afonally geen in the north of Scotland，but not often in England．
an－thé－lixx，s．［Gr．iviti（anti）＝opiosite to，
 $=$ twisted，curved $\dot{\epsilon} \boldsymbol{i} \sigma \sigma \omega$（helisso）$=$ to turm round or about；einè（eileō），sino（eilō）＝to roll up．］
Anat．：The eurved elevation within the helix or rim of the external portion of the ear．It surrounds the concha or central cup． Above it bifureates so as to include a fossa． （Todd \＆Bowman：Physiol．Anat．，vol．ii．，p．66．）

㐅⿸丆口马－thèl－min＇－tic，a \＆s．［In Fr．anthelmin－ tique；Port．anthelmintico；Gr．àvi（anti）＝ against，and ei $\lambda \mu \nu v s$（helmins），genit．＂ $\bar{\lambda} \mu \nu \nu \theta o s$ （helminthos）$=\mathrm{a}$ worm，espacially a tapeworm．］
1．As adjective：Capable，or believed to be capable，of kdling and expelling intestinal worms from the human frause．
2．As substantive：A medicine given against inteatinal worms．The chief intestinal worms found in the human bodyare the Loog Thread Worm（Trichocephalus dispar）in the upper part of the large inteatines；the Common Tape－worm（Tcenia wlium），the Broad Tape－ worm（Bothriocephalus latus），and the Large Round Worm（Ascaris lumbricotdes），in tire small intestines；and the Maw or Thread Worm（Oxyuris or Ascaris vermicularis），in the rectum．Of these the most frequent in Britain are the common tape－worm，the large round worm，and the maw or thread worm． Garrod makes antbelmintics，defined as aub－ stancea which have the fower of deatroying the life of entozoa in the alimentary camal， the fourth order of his Class IV．，Sub－class I．， and aubdivides it into Direct Anthelmintics， or Vermicides；Indirect Anthelmintics，or Vermifuges；and Worm Preventives．Among direct anthelmintice may be ennmerated oil of mala fern，oil of turpentine，konsso，kamela， and bark of pomegranste root ；of vermifuges， calomel，acammony，jalap，gambonge，and castor－ oil；and of worm preventives，aulphate of ron or other ferruginous saits，qusseia，and nux vomica（Garrod：Mat．Med．）
ăn＇－thẹm，＂ăn＇－thĕme，＊ăn＇－tĕm，s．£ın A．S．antefen $=$ a hym sung in alternate parts，an aothem； 0 ．Fr．anthame，antene， antienne，antevene；Prov．antifene，anti－ fona；Sp．\＆Ital．antifona；Low Lat． antiphonat from Gr．$\dot{\text { a }} \boldsymbol{2}$ ri申wrov（antiphonon）
 tiphonos）＝sounding contrary，
$\begin{aligned} & \text { sponsive to } \\ & \text { contrary } \\ & \dot{a} \nu \tau i\end{aligned}(a n t i)=$ opposite to， contrary to；$\phi$ wví $($ phōne $)=a$ aound，a tone．］
＊1．Originally：A bymn sung＂against＂ another hymn；in other words，a hymn in aiternate parts，the one sung by one aide of the chnir，the other by the other．
＂Anthem，divine song sulig alternately by two
ppowite choires ond choruses．＂－Glossog．Nov．，2nd ed． （1779）
［See alao example ander Anthem－wise．］
2．Now：A portion of Scripture or of the Liturgy，eet to music，snd sung or chanted．

There are three ktids of anthems ：（1）A vers aathern，which in generaj has ouly one veice to a part；（2）a full anthesu with verse，th latter performed by singls voice，the forme by all the chotr；（8）a full anthem，performed by all the choir．Anthams were introdaced into the English Church aervice in the time of Queen Elizabeth，and arnong those who hav distinguished themselves in this kind of com－ position may be mentioned Tallis，Ferrant Orlando Glblons，Blow，Purcell，Michael Wise，Jeremiah Clark，Croft，Greene，Boyce Nares，as well as many modern writers．
the thank asiving nermona and thankagiving
anthom－wise，adv．After the manner of an anthem．

an＇－them－is，s．［Iv Fr．anthevis；Lat．an themis；and Gr．àvepis（anthemis）＝ehamo
 （anthos）$=$ a blossom，a flower．The anthemis is so cailed appareatly from the copionsness of its bloom．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Aateracere，of Composites．It contains the Common Chamomile（A．nobtlis）， whieh grows wild near London．The fiower－ buds constitute the chamomile of the siopa Cattle eat it with avidity．As a medicine it is
Constite tonic and stimulating．A warm infusion of it exciter vomiting．The true chamomile plant has a fine sinell，in this differing from anothe common species of anthemis，the $A$ ．cotula，or ＂Stiaking Chamomile．＂Tine latter plant moreover，is ereet，whereas the former is prostrate．A third species，the $A$ ．arvensis or Cora Chamomile，is local．Two others，the A．tinctoria，or Ox－eye Chamomile，often eulti－ vated ta consequence of its having inedicinal qualities like the common speeies，and the A．Anglica，or Sea－chamomile，are doubtfull native．A brilliant yellow dye，derived from the first of these jlants，is uged in France．

The anthemis a small bot glorious flower，
searce rears his head；yet lias a giant＇s tuwer
an＇－thẽr，s．［In Fr．anthere：Lat．anthera＝ a tuedieine composed of flowers；Gr．a a $\theta$ noos （antheros）＝flowery，blooming；avéw（antheŏ） $=$ to blossom，to bloom；áveos（anthos）$=a$ blossom，a flower．

Bot．：An orgauiged body constituting part of a stamen，and generally attached to the apex of the filament．As a rule，it is composed


Geranlum lucidum．2．Litno．a．Lily
of two parallel lobes or cells；sometimes， however，there are four，and sometimes only one．The cells are united by the connective and contain pollen．When the time for ahed ding it arrives，the anthers burst generally by a longitudinal fissure from the base to the apex，but ia some plants in other ways．Tho anther is the theca of Grew，the capsula of Malpighi，the apex of Ray，the testiculus or testis of Vaillant，the capitulum of Jungiug， and the spermatocystidium of Hedwig．（Lind－ ley：Introd．to Bot．）
Anther－dust：The pollen from an anther It constitutes a yellow dust，which，when it falls from the atmosphere，has often been mis fails from the atmosphere，has niten ween mis－
taken for a shower of aulphur．It is very taken for a shower of
ăn＇－thĕr－al，a．［Eng．anther；－al．］Pertain－ ing to a single anther of a plant，or to the anthers collectively．
ăn－thĕr－ë＇－a，s．［From Lat．anthera．］［Ax－ THEA．］A genus of moths of the family Bom－ byeide．The A．Paphia is the Tusser or Tusseh of the Bengalese，which furnishes a
 －tion，－sion，－tioun＝shŭn；－tion，- sion $=$ zhŭn．$-t i o u s,-s i o u s,-c e o n s,-c i o u s=s h u ̆ s . ~-b l e,-p l e, ~ \& c .=$ bẹ，pel．
kind of eilk used by the natives of India $\ln$ the msnufacture of cloth for dresses，and avan imported into England．
Xn－thěr＇－1－cŭm，a．［In Dut．anthericum； Fr．antheric；Sp．，Port．，\＆Itsl anterico antherias：Gr．avoipucos（antherikos）］A genus of plants belonging to the ordar Liliaceae or Lilyworts．The A．ramosum is considered to be diaretic．
Xn－thěr－1－di－sel，a．［Mod．Lat，antherldu（um） （q．v．）；－al．］

Bot．：Pertsining to，or bearing sntheridia
ăn－thĕr－Id＇－1－ăm（plur．ăn－thẽr－1d＇－1－a）， 3．［Lat．anthera，and dimin．－idium．］

Bot．：A term used by some cryptoganic botadists in descrihlng certain obscure orgsna in the Mosses，Jungermanniaceæ，and Hepa－ tice． 10 mosses the antheridis are cylindrical， articulated，clavate membranoua bodiea open ing by an irregular perforstion at the apex and discharging a inucous granular fluid Some contsin apermstic elements endowed with power of motion．Organs aomewhat aimllar se found in Jungernanniacees and He ． paticse in the axillæ of the pericbetial leaves．
あn－thĕr－If－ẽr－oŭs，a．［Lat．anthera；and fero $=$ to bear． 1 Bearing suthers．
ann－thěr－ŏğ＇ĕn－oŭs，a．［Eng．anther，and Gr．yeivoual（geinomai）$=$ to be engendered． Engendered fron snthers．Applied to such Engendered from snthers．Applied to such double fowers as have anthers transformed
ann＇－thěr－oid，a．［Eng，anther，and Gr．eidos （eidos）$=$ appearance．］Presenting the appear－ ance of an anther．
 ［Gr．avonpos（antheros）＝flowery，blooning Swor $(z=0$, ）$=8$ living being，au animal；cisos （eidos）＝appearance．］

Bot．：One of the minute bodies liks slender spiral threads，produced in the antheridia of cryptoganic plants，serviug to lertilise the female－＂gans．
power of the with the Algee，Ac，by the locomotive
 same as $\dot{\alpha} v \theta \eta($ anthê $)=$ a blossom．］
Botany：The time when a flower opens （Lindley：Introd．to Bot．）
Xn－thěs－tër＇－1－ŏn，s．［Gr．＇Avecoтnpiwn（An－ thesteriont）．］The sixtla month of the Athenian year．It was so called because within it there occurred the three days＇festival of Dionysos （Bacehias），which was called Anthesteria The mesth consiated of twenty－nine days，and corresjonded to the latter part of November and the first part of December．
Xn＇－thï－a，s．［From Lat anthias．］［Anthias．］$^{\prime}$ A genus of large predatory beetles belonging to the family Brachinidæ．The $\boldsymbol{A}$ ．sulcata is a native of Scuegal．
Xn＇－thǐ－as，s．［Lat．anthias；Gr．àvias （anthicus）$=$ a fish（Labrus or Serranus anthias）．］ A genus of spiny－finmed flishes belonging to the Pereida，or Perch family．
 ments of Yarrell and others，a faulily of Den tirostrai Birds．［Anthus．］
ăn－thi－stir＇－1－a，s．［Gr．áveiotnuc（anthis－ $t e \overline{m i})=$ to stand against．Named from it． very stiff stulble．］A genus of plants be longing to the order Graminacea，or Grasses The $A$ ．australis is the Ksngaroo－grass of Australia．It is used for fodder，as is the $A$ ． ciliutta in ludia（Lindley：Veg．Kingd．）
àn－tho＇－bí－an，s．［Gr．ävocs（anthoz）$=\mathrm{a}$ blossom，a flower，and Bios（bios）＝course of life．］An auimal passing its existence on flowers．
an－thö－car＇－pi，s．pl．［Gr．äv $\theta_{0}$（anthos）$=$ a blossom，a Hower，and кaptos（karpos）＝fruit． Lindley＇s fonrth class of frnits．He calls them also Collective Fruits，and defives them as thoss of which the principal charscters ar derived trom the thickened floral envelopes． They are divided into single sud aggregated the former including the fruits called Diclesium and Sphalerocarpium，and the latter those termed Syconus，Strobilus，and Sorosia．（Lind－ Ley：Introd．to Bot．）
àn－tho－cancp＇ouls，an［ANThocarpi．］Per taining to the order of fruits called Anthocarpi
 flower；кépas（keras），genit．кépatos（keratos） $=$ horn．

Botany：The typical genus of the family Anthocerotere（q．v．）．A．lavis is found in we pisces in this country．
ăn－thð－cẽr－ōt＇－̌－me，s．pl．［ANTHOCERO日．］ Botany：A tribe of Hepatica
ăn－thő－chse＇r－a，s．［Gr．äv $v o s$（anthos），and xaipo（chairo）$=$ to rejoice；rejoicing in towers． The name given by Vigors to gepus of insessorial birda belonging to the
fsmily Meliphagide，or Honey－eaters．The fsmily Meliphagidx，or Hovey－eaters．The A．carunculata of Australia，called by the natives Goo－gwar－ruck，in imitation of it harsh note，and by the rettlers Wattled Honey－ eater or Brush Wattle－bird，frequenta the Bankias when they ars in flower．

 ［Gr．àvos（anthos），and кváveos（kuaneos），adj． ＝dark－blue ；кvávos（kuanos），a．＝a dark blue substsnce．］
Bot．：A blue matter，which Macquart con－ siders to be produced from chlorophyll by the sbstraction of water．It is an extractive matter，aoluble in water，but not in alcohol． It is stained red by acids，and green by alkalies． It is stained red by acids，and green by alkalies．
It forms the basea of all blue，violet，red， It forms the basea of all blue，violet，red，
brown，and many orange flowers．（Lindley： Introd．to Bot．）
 like flowers，flowery，from ävoos（anthos）＝a blossom，a flower，and eioos（eidos）＝sppear－ ance．］

But．：The inflorescence seen in the Com positex．It is the cephalanthium of Richsrd the calathis of Mirbel，and the calathium of Nees von Eseubeck．（Lindley：Introd．to Bot．）
ăn－thǒ－leü＇－çĭn，s．［Gr．ävoos（anthos）$=a$ flower，sind גevkos（leukos）$=$ bright，
white．］The white colouring matter in plants
ăn－thö－lite，s．［Gr．ävoos（anthos）$=$ a blos som，a flower，and $\lambda i \theta$ os（lithos）$=$ a stone．$]$ minersl－a vsriety of Amphibole（q．v．）．Dana sums up ita constituent elements in cslling it Msgnesia－Iron Amphibole．It graduates into kupterrite，under which Dans places part of the German antholith，assigning another por tion of it to anthophyllite．
ant－tho－10g＇－i－cal，a．［Eng．anthology， －ical．］Pertaining to anthology．（Todd＇s Johnson．）
an－thol＇－ $\mathbf{o}-\mathrm{g} Y$（1），s．［In Sw．anthologi ；Dan． Ger．，\＆Fr．anthologie；Sp．antologia；Port anthologia；Gr．àvaodoyía（anthologia）$=(1)$ a flower－gathering，（2）a collection of poems
$\stackrel{\alpha}{\alpha} \nu \theta$ os（anthos）$=$ a tlower，and $\lambda \dot{e} \gamma \omega($ legõ）$=$ ． a $\nu \theta o s$（anth
to gather．］

I．Gen．：A gathering of flowers in a meta－ phorical sense；a collection or gathering together of passages of flower－like beauty from Greek，Roman，or indeed from suy classic anthors．Though some of these might be in prose，get the great majority were，as was natural，in poetry，which night be grave or gay，it mattered not：whst，above all，was
needful was，that whatever the subject treated of，some one prominent thought should be expressed in terse and felicitous language． ［EPlgham．］ ＂They are very different from the sinuple sepulchral
inscription of the ancients，of which that oi Meleager
on his wite，in the Greek anthology．is a model and on his wife，in the Greek anthology，is a molel and
master－plece．＂－Dr．Farton：Eway on Pope． 11.472
2．Spec．In the Greek Church：A collection of devotional piecea．
 ＝a fower；Aoyos（logos）a diseonrse．）A flowers．
＊A nthology（Gr．）a discourse or treative of flowers．
ann－thol＇－yz－a，a．［In Dut．antholyza；Fr antholise．From Gr．àvos（anthos）＝a blossom a flower，and $\lambda \dot{\sigma} \sigma \sigma a$（lussa）$=$ r3ge，madness The flower remotely resembles the montls of an animsi which may be supposed full of rage and sbout to bite． 1 A genus of plants belong ing to the order Iridacea，or Irida．The A
athiopica，or Flag－leaved Antholyza，has been introduced into Britain．
anth flower，and mavia（mania）＝mavia；$\mu$ аivo （mainomai）$=$ to rage．］A mania for flowers．
ann－thǒ－my＇－i－a，\＆［Gr．änoos（anthas）$=a$ blossom，a flower，and muia（muia）＝a fly．］ A genus of fles，of which one or（Cabbage Fly）．Its larvee feed on the roots of cabbages turnips，\＆c．In the adult state the male and femsle are so unlike that they inight be mis－ taken for different inaects．Another apecles， the A．trimaculata，the Three－spotted Antho myia，when in the larva state，also feeds on the roots of turnips；ao likewiae does the $A$ radioum，or Root Turnip－Fly：whilst the A tuberosa attacks the tubers of potstoes． （Curtis．）Many species of the genus occur in Britain．［ANTHOXYZA．］
 flower，and $\mu u \dot{S} \omega_{\omega}\left(m u z^{2}\right)=$（1）to murmur with closed lips，（2）to auck．］The name given by aome entomologists to the dinterous genue more comnonly called anthomyis（q．v．）
 family of Dipterous insects，of which Antho－ myis is the typical genus．
An－thö－ni－ans（h silent），\＆pl．［From the monk Antliony．）

Church Hist．：An order of monks said to have been founded by St．Anthony about A．D． 324．（Glossog．Nova．）
Ǎn＇－thбn－y＇g fire（h silent），8．［SAnN－ Anthony＇s Fire，Emysipelas．］
ăn－thŏph＇－11－a．，s．pl．［Gr．ävoos（anthos）$=\mathrm{a}$ blossom，a flower，and piגos（philos）a．＝（1） lueloved；（2）poet，loviog，fond ；s．，a frieud． ＂Flower lovers．$A$ diviaion of Hymenop－ still recogniaed．It contains the Beea．［BEE．］ It is divided into two families，Apidæ and andrenidæ．
 flower，and фopiw（phoreo）＝to bear or carry．］ A genus of Bees，family Apidx．A．retusa is the Mason－bee（q．v．）．
 （Mod．Lat．），a．［Froin Gr．ardootopos（anthoph oros）$=$ bearing flowers；aveos（anthos）$=$ flower，and фopiw（phoreō）$=$ to bear．］
Botcany：The name given by De Candolle to the lengthened internode below the recepitacle in Caryophyllex which bears the petals and stamins at its aummit．（Lindley；Introd．to Botany．）
än－thơph＇－yl－lite，s．［In Dan．\＆Sw．antho phylit．Schumacher，as quoted by Dana， says that it was derived from Lat．anthophyl－ lum $=$ the clove，and ao named from its clove brawn colour． 7 A minersl placed by Dsna under his Amphibole group and sub－group of Bisilicates．It is orthorhombic，and usually lamellar or flbrous massive；the hardness is 5.5 ；the sp．gr．，3．1－3．22；the lustre，pearly colour，brownish－gray，yellowish－brown，or brownish－green．it is translucent，or nearly so，brittle，and possesses double refrsction Composition：Silica， 56 to $56 \%$ ；slumina 265 to 3 ；protoxite of iron， 13 to $14 \cdot 13$ ：pro toxide of mangiluese， 0.91 to 40 ；magnesis， 23 to 24.35 ；lime， 151 to 2 ；and water， 16 to 238．Occurs in mics schist in Norway．

Hydrous anthophyllite：According to Dans， sn altered askestiform tremolite，from New York Island．The British Muscum Catalogue makes it a variety of Homblende．
Xn－thŏph－y̆l－lit＇－Ic，$a$ ．［Eng，onthophyllite －ic．］Pertaining to anthophyllite ；containiag more or less of it in composition with some other substance．
ăn＇－thor－issm（Eng．），an－thor－1ss＇－mŭs ง．（Gr．aveoplomos（anthorismos）＝a connter dennitivn：art（anti）＝against，and optopor （horismos）$=$（1）a marking out by bonntaries （2）the definition of a word ：from opi $\zeta w$（horizo） $=$ to divide or separate．
Logic of Rhetoric：：A counter definition：a definition different from，and counter to，that made by one＇s adversary．
síte，酗 säre，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pít，sïre，sir，marine；gö，pŏt， or，wöre，wolf，wõrk，whô，sōn；müte，cŭb，cüre，puite，cũr，rûle，fùll；trȳ，Sy̆rlan．$\infty, \infty=\bar{e} . ~ e y=\bar{a} . ~ q u=2 \leq w$.
 $\stackrel{\text {（anthos）}}{=}$ iron a bloasom，a ilewer ：oinnpos（sididiros） Appendir to his Bisilicates．It occurs in Appreans turts，or feathery－looking flowers．The hardnesa ia 65 ；the ap．gr．， 3 ；the lustre， hardaesa gilk：；the colour，yellow，yellowish－brown， bilk？，the colour，Yellow，yellowish－brown，
or whita
Composition in one apecimen ： or white
Silica， 60.3 ；fespquioxide of iron， 357 ；and water，4．Found in the provinca of Minas Gereas，in Brazil．
 a flower owpa（soma）＝a body．］A
Entomostracans．［ANTHosomid．］．］
an－thб－sō＇－ma－dae，s．pl．［Anthosoma］A family of Eatomostracang，of the order Sipho－ noatomata，and the trite Pachycephala．It has only oue British genua，Anthosoma．The A．Smithii was found aticking to a ahark．
Kı－thŏ－spẽr＇－m̌̌－ae，s．pl．［Gr．ävoos （anthas）$=\ldots$ flower，and $\sigma \pi e^{\prime} \rho \mu a$（sperma）$=$ seed．］A section of the Cinchonaceous order of plants．
ăn－thŏ－spör＇－mŭm，s．［In Fr．anthosperme； Sp．，Port．，and Ital．antospermo；Gr．àvos （anthos）$=$ a flower，and $\sigma \pi e \rho \mu a$（sperma）$=$ seed．l A genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchodacees，or Cinchonads．A．ethio－ picum is the Ethiopiad amber－tree．［Amber－ tree．］
ăn－thő－tăx＇－ls，s．［Gr．ä $\nu$ Oos（anthos）$=a$ flower，and $\tau \dot{\alpha} \leqslant \stackrel{\prime}{5}($ taxis $)=$ an arranging；т $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \sigma \omega$ （tassō）$=$ to arrange．］
Botany：The arravgement of flowera in the several kiods of infloresceace．
án＇－thǒ－type，s．［Gr．ávөos（anthos）＝a blessom，a flower，and тimos（ $t$ upos）$=$ a blow， the mark of a blow，．．．s type，\＆c．］［TVPE．］ A generic term for papers impregnated with the coloured jnicea of flowers，used for photo－ graphic purposes．（Ogilvie．）
an－tho－xăn＇－thiño，8．［Gr．ävos（anthos）＝ a flower，and $\xi$ gavós（xan thos）$=$ yellow－1 The yellow colouring matter in plants．It is an extractive resioous aubstence，soluble partly in water and partly in alcohol or ether． Treated with aulphnric acid it becomes blue． ［Anthocyane．］（Lindley：Introd．to Bot．）
ăn－thŏ－耳ॅan＇－thŭm，s．［In Sp．\＆Ital．an－ toxanto；Gr．àvos（anthos）＝a flower，and gaveós（xanthos）＝yellow，because the flower－ spikes are yellowish，especially when old．J A genus of planta belonging to the order Grami－ naceex，or Grasaca．It has buit two atamina， Whereas three is all bnt the universal aumber among grasses．The A，odoratum，or Sweet－ scented Vernal Grass，is very common in
Britain，flowering in May and June．The aweet scent is more conspicuous when the plant is dyiag than when it is freah．It has been attributed to beazoic acid．
$\dagger$ ăn－thŏ－zō＇－a，s．pl．IGr．äveos（anthos）＝a flower，and $\zeta \omega_{0}(z=0$ ön $)=$ a living being，an animal．］A class of Zoophytes now more commonly called Actinozoa（q．v．）．Johaston dividea his Zoophytes into Anthozoa and Polyzoa，the former again subdivided into Hydroida，Asteroida，and Helianthoida． （Johnston：Brit．Zoophytes，1867．）Another classification places under the Anthozoa the classmication places under the Anthozoa the
eight following families：Actiniadæ，Zoan－ eight following families：Actiniadæ，Zoan－
thide，Xeaide，Alcyonida，Pennatuldie， thidæ，Xeaiidæ，Alcyonidæ，Pennatulide，
Tubiporidæ，Caryophyllide，and Gorgoniadæ．
ăn＇thra－çēne，s．［Gr．ävepa̧（anthrax），gevit． à $\nu$ paкos（anthrakos）$=$ coal．］

Chenistry：$\quad \mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{10}=\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left\langle{ }_{\mathrm{CHI}}^{\mathrm{CH}}\right\rangle \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}$.
Obtained by the fractional distillation of the coal tar boiling above $360^{\circ}$ ．It crystalisea in monoclinic plates；it is slightly soluble in alcohol，but clissolve日 readily in benzene；it melts at $213^{\circ}$ ，and brils at $362^{\circ}$ ．It caa lee formed along with benzyl－tolnene by heatiug in seated tubes to $180^{\circ}$ a mixture of benzy ${ }^{1}$ chloride and water．
ăn－thräç－1－alee，s．pl．【Antrrax．］A family of dipterous insects belonging to the aection Tanystomata，but having ahorter probosces than its immediate allies．The British genera are Anthrax and Lomatia．
an＇－thra－çite，s．［From Gr．àvopaxitns（an－ thrakitēs $)=$ resembling，or of the nature of

thrakos＝coal．］In Dana the firat variety of Mineral coal．Called alro Glance coal．Hard－ ness 2 to 2.5 ； $\mathrm{gp}$. gr． $1-32$ to 1.7 ；luatre sub－ metallic，iron－black，often iridescent．It con－ taine from 80 to 94 per cent．of carbon，and burna with a pale feeble flame．Feund in extensive deposits in the State of Ped nayl vania．
Freeburning anthracite：A variety of an－ thracite internediate between the typical kind and bituminous eoal．
Kn－thra－çit＇－ic，$a_{0}$［Eng，anthracite；suff． －ic．］Pertaining to anthracite ；composed in whole or in part of anthracite．
an－thrăç＇－it－oŭs，a．［Eng．anthracite；－ous．］ The same as Anthracitic（q．v．）．（Edin．Rev．）
ăn－thräc＇－す！ thrax）＝coal． 1 A mineral，a variety of Calcite． The name has beea apecially applied to－

1．Black marhle；marble coloured by the carbonaceous matter arisiog from the remaine of the animal aud vegetable organisms in of lime forming the calcite was derived． Marbles of this type are called also Luculian and Lucullite（q．v．）．
2．Black bituminous fetid limeatone．From their odour they have been named also Swine－ atones and Stinkstonea．
ăn－thra－cơ－thër＇－1－ŭm，s．［Gr．ä $2 \theta \rho a \xi$（ $a n-$ thrax），genit．ävepaxos（anthrakos）$=$ coal or charcoal ；and empion（therion）＝a beast，eape－ cially one of the kinds huated；properly dinain．from $\theta_{\eta \rho}^{\prime}\left(t_{h} \bar{r}\right)=$ a wild beaat，a beast of proy．］A rossil manamal of the Pachyder－ of prous． 1 order，oamed from the fact that it was firat found in tertiary lignite or brown coal．
＂The Difotherium and Narrow．toothed Mastodon for oxamyie，diminieb the dietance betwoeu the L Mippopayzis that petween Cheorvotamuando Hippo－ （1846），pp．Xxi．， $\mathbf{Y x i 1 .}$ ．
㐅n－thrăc－ō－x̌̌n＇－ite，ann－thrăc－б－xē＇ne， ［In Ger．anthracoxen；Gr．ävopak（anthrax）
 anff．－ite $=$ Gr． $\operatorname{tms}(i t e s)=$ of the nature of．］A mineral classed by Dans in hia aixth，a yet unnamed group of Oxygenated Hydrocarbous． It is obtained as a black powder from a reain－ like mineral between layers of coal in Bohemia． Its compoaition is，carbon 75.274 ，hydrogen $6 \cdot 187$ ，and oxygen 18.539 ．It is insoluble in ether．
ăn－thränn－ill＇－10，a．［Gr．ävopat（anthrax）$=$ oal；Eng．，\＆c．，anil＝a plant．］［ANIL．］
anthranilic acid．［Carasnllic Acid．］
ăn－thrạ－quĭn－ōné $=$ oxyantracene，s．
Chemistry： $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}=\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}<\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{C}}>\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}$ ． Obtained by boiling anthracene with dilute $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and potasaium dichromate．It crystal lises from hot nitric acid in pale yellow needles，melting at $273^{\circ}$ ．
ăn＇－thrăy，s．（In Fr．anthrax；Port．anthraz； Gr．$\dot{\alpha} v \neq \rho \rho \underline{\xi}(\ldots n t h r a x)=$ coal or charcoal， a carbuncle．］
＊1．Old Med．：A carbuncle．
2．Entom．：A geaus of dipterous insects， the type of the family Anthracide（q．v．）．
ăn－thris＇－cŭs，s．［Lat．anthriscus（Pliny）； Gr．avepo $\sigma \kappa 0$（anthriskos）$=$ the southern chervil（Scondis australis）．］A genns of plants belonging to the order Apiacex（Unbelliters Two specics are common in Britain，the A sylvestris，or Wild Beaked Parsiey，and A． vulgaris，or Common Beaked Parsley．The
former has smooth and the latter muricated fruit．The A．cerifolium，Garden Beaked Parsley or chervil，is occasionally found out side cultivated ground，but is not a true native of Britain．lts roots are eatable，and it was formerly used as a potherb，whereas the two indigenous species of the genus are semi－ poisonous．
ăn－thrợ＇${ }^{\prime}$－ẽr－a，s．［Gr．ă $\nu \theta \rho \alpha \xi^{\xi}($ anthrax $)=$ coal；кepas（keras）$=$ a horn．］it genus of hawk moths，Sphingidea，the typical oae of the family Anthroceridie．
ăn－thrơ－çér＇－1－dæ，s．pl．［Anthroceat．］ A family of Sphingides．The species fly by day，and are brightly and beautifully coloured． The Burnet Moths and the Green Forester belong to the family．It is called also Zygænidx．

 clacifi．of the yammalia，p．B2．
 pos）$=3$ man．］In Profeasor Huxley＇a classi－ flcation the flrat family of the order Primates， which atand at the head of the class Mem－ malia．There is but one apeciea，the Homo sapiens，or Man．The dentitien is as followe ： Incisors，$\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ ；canines， $1-1$ ；premolars，$\frac{2-8}{2-8}$ ； molars，$\frac{2-8}{x-3}=32$ ．In the Simiadm there is eometimes the aame dentition，though in other cases the premelara are $\frac{8-3}{8-8}$ in place of $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ ．The hallux is nearly as leng as the second toe，and is ausceptible of being moved both backward and forward ouly to a very limited extent，whereas in the simiade it i much more mobile．In Man the arms are ehorter than the legs，whilst in the simiadm they may be either longer er shorter．After birth in Man the legs grow faster than the rest of the body，whilat in the Simiadm they do not．Man＇s atature ia erect，whilst the natural attitude of the apes and monkeys ia on al fours．（Professer Huxley＇s Classification of Animals，p．99．）Man has a higher facial angle aad a brain of greater velume than the monkeys，and his mental and meral powers are influitely greater．
ăn－thrō＇－pð－glŏt（Eng．），雄n－thrö－pð－ glöt＇－tŭs（Mod．Lat．），s．［Gr．à $\nu \theta \rho \omega \pi \dot{\gamma} \gamma \lambda \omega \sigma$－ бos（anthröpoglōssos），in Attic avepwáóy入otтos （anthröpoglotos）$=$ 日peaking man＇s language： av $\theta$ pwros（anthrōpos）$=$ man，and $\gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma a$ （glössa），in Attic $\gamma^{\lambda} \omega \bar{\omega} \tau \tau a(g l o ̄ t t a)=$ the tongue．I An animal poasessing a toogue，i．e．，speech remotely reaembling man＇a．Example，the imitative apecies of the Parrot family
 （anthröpos）＝man，and ypaфp（graphè）$=$ a deacription ；$\gamma p a \phi \omega\left(\right.$ graphō）$=$ to grave，$\ldots .{ }_{\text {a }}$
to write．A writing about man ；a description of man．］A acience which investigates the geographical diatribution of mankiad，noting tha physical character，the languages，the customs，and the religious tenets and obaer－ vances of the several races distributed over the globe．When the historic element receives proninence，anthropography becomes ethmo－ graphy or ethnology．It is a branch of the great scieace of Anthropology（q．v．）．
 poeidēs）$=$ in the shape of a man；a a $\theta$ pwas （anthropos）$=$ a msu；and eiठos（eidos）$=$
form ；from eđiow（eidō）＝to see．］Resembling man；a term applied especially to the apes， which approach the human apecies in the following order：lat（moat remote），the gib－ bons；2nd，the orangs ；3rd，the chimpanzee； and th（nearest），the gorilia．（Owen：Classif． of Mammalia，1859，p．84．）

ăn－thrō－poi＇dēȩ，s．［Anthaopond．］A genus of walling lirds，belonging to the sub－family Gruine．A．virgo is the Numidian Crane．
 $=$ man；and－lite $=$ Gr．$\lambda$ itos（lithos）$=$ a stone．］ Man petrifled，as in the Gnadaloupe specimea now in the British Museum．
ăn－thrō－por－lŏg＇－ícal，$a$ ．［1n Ger．anthro－ pologisch；from Gr．àvepwrodō yos（anthrōplo－ gos）＝speaking or treating of manı．］（For an extended investigatiou of the etymology，sce Prof．Turner in Brit．Assoc．Rep．for 1871 ， Pt．ii．，pp．144－146．）Pertaining to the seience of anthropology；formed for the study of anthropology，as the Anthropolngleal society on the 22nd of January，1873，and now known as the London Anthropological listitute．lo 1866 was formed $8 n$ anthropospleal＂De． British Association．［ANTBROPOLOOY．］
an－thrō－pol＇－ós－Ists，s．［1n Ger．anthro－ polog．］One who cultivates the acieuce of athropology．
the comparative study of the arts of different races in different conditions of cuiture，must continuo
to hold \＆prominuent place amongst the researches of anhropolgizts．＂－Col．Lane Foos：Brit．Assoc．Rep． for 189, Pt．iil．p 171 ．
bฝึl，bศy；pout，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，beach；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aş；expect，Xenophon，exist．ph＝t．

an-thrö-por1-o-8y, s. [In Ger. \& Fr. anthropologie; Port anthropologio. From Gr. av . . discourse.]
I. Natural Science:

1. Gen: The acience of man in the widest sense of the terma. The word anthropology Ggures in Johnson's Dictionary with the signi flcation, "The doctrine of anatomy; the doc trine of the form and structure of the body of man." The Glossographia Nova, 2nd ed., ex plains it to be " a discourse or description of a man or of a man's body." Ksint gave a much wider rance than this to the ambject in his $A n$ thropologie published about the year 1798 , as he had previously done orally in hia univer sity lectures. Finally, the Anthropological Society of London defined its aim to be "' to Society of London defined its aim to
study man in all his leading aspects, physical mental, and historical, to investigate the law of his origin aod progress, to ascertain hi place in nature, and his relation to the inferior forms of life." In this aedse cthnology is a department of anthropology
 AII the naturnd seiences - Max Mit
2. Spec.: The science which investigates the relation in which man stands to the inferior animals. 10 this senae ethnology is a cognate science to anthropology. Dr. Latham uses the word in thia limited aense.
ăn-thrō-pŏ-măn'-ç̆̆, s. [Gr. ävөpwтos (an thropos) $=$ a man, and marteia (manteia) = power or mode of divination; надтevioua mareuomai) $=$ to divine; $\mu \dot{\alpha} \nu t 5$ (mantis) $=$ ne who divines, a seer.] Fancied divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being (Webster.)
anthrō-pŏm'-ět-ry̆, s. [Gr. ávөpwros (an hröpos) $=$ man, and $\mu$ étpov (metron) $=a$ measure.] The measuring or measurement of the human body; the acience which deals with the proportiona of the hunian body.
an-thrō-pŏ-marph'-Ic, $\alpha$. [Gr. ảvөpursó$\mu$ opфos (anthrōpomorphos) $=$ of human form
 $p h \bar{i})=$ form.] Pertaining to antliroponorphisin.
"From some quarter or other the enthropomorphic
ăn-thrō-pŏ-morph'-işm, s. [In Ger. ar thropmorphism; Fr. anthropomorphisme; Port. athropomorphismo; Gr. avөpwwomopфia (arhrōpomornhia) $=$ human form; aispewtos (anthoopos) = man, and $\mu \circ \rho \phi \dot{\eta}($ morphē $)=$ form, shape.]
Properly: The attributing of a human form to God. When this is really done it is a gross degradation of the divinity, and is condemned in Scripture But when the only anthropomorphism is the use of metaphorical phrases, such as the arm of the Lord (Ps. xxvii. 15), or his eyes (Ps. xi. 4), or his ears (Ps. xxxis: 15), to make abstract ideas more (Ps. xxxis. 15), to make abstract ideas niore readily conceivable, the practice has the
countenance of Scripture itself. There are countenance of scripture itself. There are mate anthropomorphism.
"Anhropomurnhimm is always connected with Rn-
thropopathisma."-smith o Wace : Dick. Christ. Biog.,
an-thrō-pob-morph'-ist, s. [In Ger. arthropomorphest. ] One who really or apparentiy attributes to God the human form, or thoughts, emotions, or passions like our own.
an-thrō-pŏ-morph'-ite, s. \& a. IIn Fr. anthrommormhite; Port, anthropomorphita; Gr . 'дขөралто́морфоs (anthrópomorphos) $=$ of haman form.]

## A. As rubstantive :

I. Ordinary Language: One who attributes to God the humaz form, or thouglits, emotions, and passions like our own.
though few profess themselves anthropnof that opinion."-Iocke
II. Technically:

1. Church Hist. (pl.): A sect which arose in Egypt in A. D. 395, and became prominent in the fifth century. They were a qub-division of the Acephali, who again aprung from the Monophyaitea or Eutychians. They held anthropm morphism in a grosa form. Many individuals slso in the Chnrch catholic, and in the sects which had sprung from it, entertained a
similar belief. (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Cent. Y pt. ii., ch. 叉., § 20. )
"The Anthropomorphites who swarmed among the moukn of Egypi and the Catholice of Africa
2. (Plur.) A party (they had scarcely the coherence of a aect) which existed in Italy and elsewhere in the tenth century: they supposed that God possesses a human form, and sit upon a golden throne.
B. As adjective: Attributing to God haman form, thonglits, or emotions.
"Multitudes coxid swaliow the dull and conrse on Shropomoryh
ăn-thrō-pŏ-morph-ít'-ico, ăn-thrō-pǒ-morph-it'-i-cal, a. [Eng, anthropomorphite; -ic, -icol.] Pertaining to anthropomorphism, or to the Anthropomorphites.
ăn-thrō-pō-morph'-it-işm, s. [Eng. an-thropomorphite;-ism.] The system of doctriaes characteristic of the Anthropomorphites; an thropomorphism. [ANTH поFомовенISM.]
ăn-thrō-pŏ-morph'-ōşe, v.t. [Gr. ävep $\omega \pi \rho s$ (anthrōpos) $=$ a man, and $\mu$ нофó $($ morphoó $)=$ to form, to give shape to.] One would expect this verb to mean to change into the form o a man; but Davies gives an example from Howell' (Parley of Beasts, p. 3), in which it evidently $=$ to change from the form of a man into that of a beast.
ăn-thrō-pŏ-morph'oŭs, a. [In Fr. an hropomorphe. From Gr. avepwiónopфos (an thropomorphos).] Possesaed of a form resem bling that of man.
Mr. Lyell, however, it 1880, had remarled that the evidence of the total atoence of the $A$ nthropomorphous tribe the Quadrumanma was inconc
ăn-thrö-po păth ${ }^{2}-$ Ic. ăn-thro-pǒ păth'-1-cal, a. [Gr. avepumrorâtis (anthro popathes $)=$ with human feelings.] Pertabining to human feelings; having human fcelings (Smith and Wace.)
ăn-thrō-pŏ-păth'-i-cal-1y̆, adv. [Eng onthropopathical;-ly.] In a mann the poaseasion of human feelings.
ăn-thrō-pop'-a-thissm, s. [Eng. anthro popathy; -ism.] The same as Anthnopopath (q.v.). (See example ander Antinopomorilu ism.)
ăn-thrō-pŏp'-a-thy̆, " ăn-thrō-pŏp'-a thie, s. [ln Ger. anthropropathic. From Gr.

 $=$ a passive state, or пátos (pathos) = anything that befalls one, . . . suitering, emotion; $\pi \alpha \theta \in i v$, aor. inf. of па́ $\sigma \chi(p a s c h o ̄)=$ to receive an impression.
3. Human feeling, humanity
"Two ways then may the Spirit of God be enid to he grieved, in Himseif, in his saints; in Himelf, by an
anthropopathie, as we call it: in hite saints, by a sym-
 pathie; the former is by way of anusion and carriage."-Bp. Hall: Rem, pio6.
4. Theol.: The attributing of human thoughts, emotions, or passions to God. As in the case of anthropomorphism, this may be legitimate or illegitimate. It is the former of done only figuratively; it is the latter if if done really.
(a) Figuratively: "And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart " (Gen. vi. 6).
(b) Really: "Thou thoughtest that I was (b) Rether such an one as thyself" (Ps. 1. 21).
an-thrō-pöph'-a-gi, s. nl. (Plural of Lat. onthronophapus; 'Gr. àvpwnoф́áy (anthrōptephagos) = a man-eater; ávopuros (anthrōpois) $=$ man, and фayeiv (phagein), from * \$ayw (phogō), now made 2 aor. inf. of ezoin (esthio) $=$ to eat. In Fr. anthropophage.] Maneaters Cannibals, people feeding on human flesh.
${ }^{-}$Histories make mention of a people cailed anthropophagi. mea-enter
Edward
VI. (1532).
ăn-thrō-pŏ phă's'-1-cal, a. [Eng, anthroophagy; -ical. 111 Fr. anthropophape; Port anthropophago.] Pertaining to anthropophagy eating human flesh.
ăn-thrō-pŏph-a-ǧin'-ían, s. [From Lat anthropophagus (ANTHROPOPAAGI), and the dignifled suff. -inian; Shakespeare'a design being to frame in ridicule a wrod "of learned length and thundering sound."] A cannibal.
"Go knock and call, he' n speak like an anthow
pophaginian unto thee; knock, I way. - Snakevp: Merry Wives, iv. S .
ăn-thrō-pŏph'e-goŭs, $a$ [In Fr. anthropophage. From Gr. avөpwroфáyos (anthrōpophagos).] Man-eating, caunibal.
Kn-thrō-pŏph'apophagie. From Gr. àvopwapo pophagia).] Man-eatlng, cannibalism. pophogy of Diomer foundations has horser:- Frowed the anthro
an-thrō-pǒs'-oóp-y̌, \& [Gr. ävpantos (an-
 after.] An attempt to diacover the mental and moral tendencies of any one by studying his bodily characteristics.
 thrōpos) $=$ man, aud coфía (sophia) $=$ skin, higher kuowledge, wisdom.] The knowledgo of man; the acquisition of wisdom (if anch a thing is possible) by the study of mankind.
ăn-thrö-pǒt'-öm-ist, s. [Gr. ävepwros (avthrōpos) = man, and rouis (tomis), or ropeis (tomeus) $=$ one who cnts.] One who cuts up or dissects a man ; an anatomiat.
the large maas, of trausverse white filres called "corpus callosmu' hy the ant
 thropos $)=$ man, and rounं (tonnē) . . . a cutting; є $\mu \nu \omega($ temu $\overline{)})=$ to cut.] The anatomy of man; i.e., the dissection of the human body.
 anthrōpourgos) $=$ making msn; but intended by Benthan to signify operated on by man ;
 do work.] (For def. aee example.)
"Thus Natural History and Natural Philosophy are respectively represented ly Physiurgic Suluatoiony and uninropurghe surnatalogy: the one dignifying the Bcience of bodiee, in to far as operated ulom it ths the other, the science of bodies so far as man, by lis the other, the science of bodies overar as nan, is mile to operate upon them."-Bowring: Beneham is Horke,
ăn'-thŭs, s. [Lat. anthus; Gr. ävoos (anthos), masc. = a small bird like a bunting (no ávoos (an thos) = a llower, which is neut.).]
Zool.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Anthidex, in the Dentirostral tritue, but with affinity, shown by their lengthened liiud toe, to the genus Alauda (Lark) in the Conirostral one. Some place the genus Anthus under the Motacillinæ, a sub-family of Sylvidx, or Warblers. The apecies are called in English Titlarks or Pipits. Four oceur in Britain the A. arboreus, or Tree Pipit; the A. protensis, or Meadow Pipit ; the A. petrosus, or Rock Pipit ; and the A. Ricardi, or Richard's Pipit.
ăn'-thy̆l-liss, s. [In Fr. anthyllide; Sp. \& Ital. antillide; Gr. autos (anthos) =a flower and iounos (ioulos) $=$ (1) first growth of the heard, (2) down on plants. So called from ite downy calyces.] A genus belonging to the


ANTHYLLIS VLLNERARIA.
Papilionaceous sub-order of the Fabacere, or Leguninous plants. It contains one Britisla species, the A. vulneraria, or Commen Kidney Vetch, called also Lady's Finigers. It grows chiefly in the vicinity of the gea. It has from 5 to 9 leaflets and crowded heads of generally red flowers. The roota of a foreign apecies, the A. Hermannice, are diuretic.
ăn-thy̆p-nŏt'-Ic, a. \& \&. [ANTI-HVPNOTıC.]

〔ate, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt,

日YPoctondrac．？
sint－hy－poph＇－dx－a，8．）［ANT－HyPophora］
ănt－hy̆e－tĕr＇－ice，a．\＆s．［Asti－bvsteric．］
剈＇tǐi，prefix．［See def．］
A．［From Gr．duri（anti），prep．，origipal meaning $=$ over against
opposed to．In Oreek compos．$=(1)$ over againat，opposite to，（2）against，in opposition to ；（3）ons against snother，mutually ；（4）in return；（5）instead；（6）equal to，like ；（7） correspooding to，counter．（Liddell \＆Scott＇s Greek Lexicon．）The Greek avri（anti）$=$ ovsr against，agaiast，ia essentially the same word as the Latin ante＝befors：heace there sre In Lat anticipo（B．）；in Ital．anticomere $=\mathrm{s}$ forerunier，antidata＝sntedste，anti－camera $=$ antechsmber；in $\mathrm{Sp}^{2}$ ．Antechristo；ln Fr． Antechrist，antidate，antichambre；snd in Eng． anticipate（B．；see slso ANTE）．The root is ant；Ssnse．anti $=$ opposite，facing．］
1．The opposite of，as anticlimax．
2．Opposed to ：as Antichrist，antidote．
I（a）Compound words having as one of their sle，nents the Greek prefix arvi（anti）are infinite in number．We do not profess or Indeed desire to give a complete list．Those which sre still loosely compacted together， being generally spelt with a hyphen，follow as compounds under anti；whist those in which the nnion has become ruore completa， the hyphen being generaily dropped，sre arranged as primary words．In the case of the former，the usage of authors or printers （ 1 t is uncertain which）with regard to the employment of capital letters vsries in three
ways：－（1）There mry be one capitsl commencing the word Aati，as Anti－arminian．（Bishop Bariow．）
（2）There may be one，but begianing the ecood of the two words in the compound，as anti－Realism，anti－Realistic（Herbert Spencer）； anti－Gallican（De Quincey）；anti－English
Froude）；anti－Republican（Times newapaper）．
Or（3）each of the words united may begin with s capital，as Anti－Judaic（Milman）；Anti－ Laudism（Carlyle）．
（b）With in the word withstand，snd gain in painsay，are equivslents in signification， though not in etymology，to the Greek ayri （anti）．
$\dagger$ B．［From Lat．ante＝before，as anticipate， in Lat．anticipo＝to take beforehand；ante＝ before，and capio $=$ to take．］Before，before－ hand，as anticipate．（See etymology of B．）
anti－abolitionist，s．One oppoaed to a psrty in the United States which，when sisvery existed there，aought its sholition；or， more generally，one opposed to the abolition of slsvery in any conntry where it still lingers．
anti－American，a．Opposed to the American people or their aims．
anti－anarchic，a．Opposed to snsrchy or disorder．（Carlyle：Fr．Rev．，111．iv．2．）
anti－apostle，s．One opposed to the sposties．
＂The cardinais of Rome are thone persons which

anti－Arminian，s．Oae opposed to the Arminian tenets．

anti－attrition，s．Gen．，that which pposes attrition．Spec．，a mixtare of plumbago with aome oily sulstance，or any ainilar con－ position uaed for lubricating inachinery to dimimish the effects of friction．（Webster．）
anti－centenarianism，s．［Gr．avzi （anti），and Eng．centenarianism，from Lat． oentum $=$ a hundred，and annus $=$ a year．］ Opposition to the sssertion that the persons from time to time reported to have died aged a cantury or more，had really attained to that age．
 anti－chamber．［Ante－chamaer．］
antl－corn－Law，s．［Gr．ávri（anti）＝ against，and Eng．Corn Lav．］Opposition to the Corn Law or laws．The Anti－Corn－Lew

League was formed in Manchester on the 18th of September，1838，and ultimately becams s most powerful organisation，carrying agita tion everywhere．The Corn Laws having been abolished on June 26th，1846，the reason for the continued existence of the League ceased，and it dissolved itself on the 2nd of $J u l y$ of the same year．
anti－docetae，a．Opposed to the Docetæ a Gnostic sect［Docer e］，or to their religious tensts．（See example under anti－Gnostic．）
anti－dymastic，$a$ ．Opposed to the reign－ ing dynasty in sny particular country．
but the leaders of the popular movemert belong to the anti－lynatetio frectionop the Opposition，
anti－Finglish，a．Opposed to the English or their aims．
＂The anti－Fnglish party ware in the necendant．＂
anti－Gallican，$a$ ．Opposed to the＂Oal－ lican，＂i．e．，the French ulma or aspirations． ＂One of the cardinals，he CCleridgel tells us，warned Bonaparte，for seiving hin mana avti－ballican writer．＂ $-D e$ Chine oy＇：Works（ed．1863），vol ii．，p．9k
anti－Gnostic，$a$ ．Opposed to Gnosticism or to the Gnoatics．
the anti－Gnostic，or more strictly，the anti－ docetic tandency which has beet ascribed to the
anti－Jacobin，s．One opposed to the principles and procedure of the Jscobins in the first French Revolution．
＂Then grew a hearty anti－Jucobin．＂
－The word is best known as the title famous satirical Tory periodical（1798－1821）， the principal contributors to which were Gifford，Hookham Frere，sind Canning．
anti－Jndaic，$a$ ．Opposed to what is Jewiah．
which Apion was no doubt party in Alexandrin，of Which Apion was no doubt a worthy representative．
－Milman：Hist．of Jewn scd ed．vol．i，note to p．To．
anti－Landism，s．Opposition on the part of the Puritans to the doctrine sad discipline of Archbishop Laud．

anti－national，$a$ ．Opposed to the aims， the procedure，or what are believed to be the interests of one＇a nation．
lon of conald have attended the most ultra protes． （ed．1863），vol． 1.2 ．2． 118.
anti－principle，s．A principle opposed to another principle which has becn previously specified．

That besides one great cause and source of good ithere was an anti priectple of evil，of as areat
orce and activity in the worlu．－spencer．On Prodi－ giet，p．168．
anti－prophet，s．An oppenent of pro－ phets or of prophetic revelation．
＂Well therefure might St．John，when he saw so many anti－prophet，spring，ap，sxy．Hereby we know
that his is the lhat time．- Nede：Aporisy of the Later Times．pu 88.
anti－Realism， ．
Metaphys．：The system of speculstive belief opposed to that of realism；nominalism．
＂And thua is Realisin negntively fustifed：any lens than that of Anti－Reulim．${ }^{*}$－Herbert Spencer． Paychal．，2nd ed．，vol．1．．， $19 \%$ ．

## anti－Realistic，$a$ ．

Metaphys．：Opposed to whst is realistic Domiualistic，nominalist．
that contradiction which the anti－Realistic conception every whero presents．$"$－Herbert Spencer：
Pyychol．，2nd ed．，vol．11．， 5 te9，p． 480 ．

anti－Republican，$a$ ．Opposed to Re－ pubitian institutions and their advocates or defenders．
${ }^{4}$ For the nimple reaeon that he and the Due de Broglie and the antir Remebtioan party are deterymined not to resige the power which they secidentally bold．${ }^{\text {a }}$ －Times，November 16th， 1877.
$\underset{\text { sim }}{2}$ ＂Rat at this erisis the anei－Roman policy was

anti－Socialist，a．Opposed to the

The debete on the anth－soelalite Bll commencod la today sittilug of the Gerauan Partimment．＂$-T$ twhen，
anti－Tribonian，
to the great jurist Tribonian person opposed Plural：A sect，the distinctive pacularity of whicb was this opposition．
an－til－ăç＇－І̌d，an \＆s．［ANTACID．］
ăn－ti－a－dëş，8．pl．［The plur．of Gr．durnás （antias），genit．ávrıádos（antiados）＝one of the glands of the throat when swollen ；dutios （antios）$=0$ ppesits to ；from èrri（anti）．］

Anatomy ：The tonsils．
能－tī－a－di＇－tís，s．［Gr．àvtcós（antias）；and sulf．－itcs（itis）＝inflamnistion．］［Antianes．］ Med．：Inflammstion of the tonsils．
 diş
ann＇tǐ－är，or ănt＇－jär，s．［ANTIARIs．］A poison made from the upas－tree of Jsvs， Antiaris toxicaria．
ăn－tí－är＇－ine，s．［Antiaris．］The setive principle in the poison of the opas－tree．［AN－ Tuars．］It is obtained from the inspissated juice of the plant in shining whitish crystsls， goluble in water．
ann－tǐ－är＇－ĭs，s．［Latinised from Jsvaness antiar（q．v．）．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Artocarpaces，or Artocarpads．The


A．toxicaria is the famous upas－tree of Java． ［Upar．］The antiar prison is made from it．Its exceedingly deieterious properties arise from ita containing strychnine．A ahirt mede from the fibre，if inaufficiently prepared，excites much itchiog．
ăn－til－ar－thrít＇－ic，a．\＆s．［ANTARTHartic．］
ăn－til－ăsth－măt＇－ic，s．［Gr．àvri（arti）＝ against ；Eng．asthmatic．］A medicine uaed against asthma．［ATtasthmatic．］
＂I Anti－athmmatics．（Gr．），are medictues ayainat tho
shortness of hreath．＂－Glotogr．Nora．
ăn－tī－băc－chi＇－ŭs，s．［10 Fr．antibachique； Sp－antibaquio；Port．antibacchio；Ger．\＆ Lat．antibacchius．From Gr．ivrıßakxcios （antibakcheios）．］

Prosody：A reversed Bacchius，that is，a foot like the Bacchius of three syilables，but differing from it in this respect，that whereas the Bacchins has the first syllable slort and the last two long，as in bé $|\bar{a}| t \bar{e}$ ，the Anti－ bacchins has the first and second syllable long and the third short，as in $a \bar{u}|d \bar{j}| r e$.
ăn－tǐ－bar＇－bar－oŭs，a．［Gr．deri（anti）$=$ against，sud Eng．barbarous．］Against what is barhsrous．Used－
（a）Of books like those of Erasmua，Nizolus， and Cellarius，directed against the use of bar－ bariams in the Latin or in other tongues．
（b）Of the use of an unknown tongue in divine aervice．Peter de Moulin employed it in this sense．（Rees．）
ann－ti－băş－i1＇－1－cann，a．［（1）Or．avrí（anti） ＝against，opposed to ；and Lat．basilica $=a$ building in the forum with double coloonades， used as a court of jnatice and as sn cxchange． （2）A cathedral ：Or．Ba

 to royal or ecelesiastical pomp or splendour．
ăn－tǐ－bİb－li－oll＇－a－try̆，s．（Or．arri（anti）， and Eng．bibliolatry．］Opposition to hiblio－ latry（q．v．）．
"at a period in which Dra Marsh and Wordsworth havo hy the zealuas of ous side been charged with

(nn-til-bib'-lơss, s. [Gr. avzi (anti)=in return; and $\beta$ ípios (biblos) $=$ (1) the inner bark of ths papyrus, (2) paper, a book.]
Civil Law: An instrument by which a defendant admita thst he has received a "libel, or a copy of it, and notes the diste when it was served upon him.
ăn-ti-bil'-i-oŭs, a. [Gr. avri (anti) and Eng. bilious).]
Pharm.: Opposed to biliousness ; consterscting biliousuess.

* ăp-tī-bir'-mĭngg-ham, s. [Gr. nveí (anti); Eng. Birmingham.]

Plur.: One of the numerous sppellations given to those who sided with Charles II. in refusing to exclude his brother James from the succession.
"Opponents of the Court were called Birminghams. Opponents who took the king sis side were Anti-bir-
minot-brăch'-1-al (ch guttural), a. [Lat
ăn-ti-brăch'-1-al (ch guttural), a
antibrachialis.]
[ANTIbrachium.] Pat.
Pertaining antibrachialis.]
to the forearm.
"I. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. the peculiar length of arm in those "long. armed apes' is ehiefy due to the excessive length of matia, p. is.
ăn-tī-brăch'-ĭ-ŭm (ch guttural), s. [From Lat. ante $=$ before : and brachium, Gr. $\beta$ aaxiwv (brachionn) = the arm, especially the forearm, from the hand to the elbow.] The forearm.
"0. the forearm, or antilurachisum"-Mover: orteol of the Mammalia ( 1870 ), p. 214.

Xn-tǐ-bŭr'-ghẽrs (h silent), s. pl. [Gr. àvri (anti) $=$ againat, sad Eng. burghers.]
Church History: A Scottish sect which arose in 1747. A certain oath having been inatituted in Edinhurgh, Glasgow, and Perth, to be taken as s criterion of burghership, many members of the Associate Synod, or Secession Church, considered its terms to be such that they could not conscientiously take it. Others declared that they could. Ths Secession in consequence split into distinct bodies-the "Burghers," who took the oath, and the "Anti-burghers," who refused it. Aoother schism ultimately followed, owing to the coafict between progresaive and conservative idets; snd thus there were produced fonr distinct denominations-viz., the old Light Burghers, the New Light Burghers, the Old Light Anti-burghers, sod the New Light Antiburghers. Most of these are now merged iv the United Preshyterian Church, and their old denominationa are becoming obsolete. (Burton: Hist. Scotland.)
*n'tǐc, *ăn'-ticke, * ăn'-tilke, a \& s. [In Sw. antik, adj: =(1) antique, ancient, (2) antic ; subst. = (1) an antique, (2) an antic; Dan. antik, adj. = (1) aatique, (2) sntic; Fr. antique $=$ (1) ancient, (2) antiquated, $;$ Sp. antiguo $=(1)$ sntique, ancient, (2) antic; Port. antigo, adj. = antique, ancient ; subet. =an antiqu, ; Ital. antico = antique, ancient; Lat. antiqus; Ital. antico $=$ antique, ancreat, antiquus = antique, ancient. ord as Antique (q.v.).]
A. As adjective:

1. Antique, ancient ; old
 thre antike pillerr
2. Old-fashioned, antiquated; ont of dste, and therefore grotesque.

A toule deform'd. a bratish cursed crew,
 (Nares.)
3. Grotesque, odil, ludicrous, without any reference to antiquity.
" With frollc quaint their antic lests expose
And teane the grumbling rustie \&is he goes."
Byton: Hours of ldteneas; Childith Recolectoms.
"The prize was to be conferred upon the whistles that conld go through hin tume withoot laughing though provozed hy the antic postures of a merry andrew, who whe to phay tricks." -Addison.

Of all our apleic slghts and pageantry;
See Trench on the Study of Words, p. I56; English, Past and Prcsent, p. I5I.)

## B. As substantive:

I. Of persons:
I. A person or being of hosr antiquity, out
of harmony with modern manners, and left by people in soclety as much as possibls to him self.

That rounds the withtn the hollaw crown

2. A merry-sndrew, a buffoon; one who dresses up fancifully, adopts odd postures, and says what he deems smart things, with the oliect of eliciting halfpence from those who behold his tricks.

- Fear not, my lord, wo cau contaln ourseives,

Whakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Ind.
II. Of things. Generally in the plurat:

1. Works of art, apecially architecture, aculpture, or painting produced by the ancients; antiques. [ANTIQUE.]
2. Grotesque representations, odd imagery or devices. [ANTI-MASK.]

4 work of rich entall and curlous mold.
Wovel with antickes nud wyld smasery,
"For o'en at firet refection, she espies
Such toys, suek anticks, and such vanitise."
3. Odd trícks.

And traught with antice as the Indjan hird
That writhea And Chatters in her wiry care."
ăn'-tic, än'-tick, w.t. [From the substantive. $]$ To cause to assume the appearance of su antic.

Mine own tongue
Shakesp.: Ant. and Creop., it. 7.
ăn-tǐ-că-chěc'-tǐc, * ăn-tǐ-chă-chĕc'ticks (h silent), a. \& s. [Gr. avti (anti) $=$ against, and кахєктrs (kachektess) = having s
 fut. of exw (echõ) = to hsve.]

1. As adjective: Deemed of use against \& cachectic state of the constitution.
2. As substantive: A medicins designed to counteract a cachectic state of the constitution.
"A Anti-chachecticka (Gri). Remedies that correct the

* ăn'-t1-cāil, s. [Ital. anticaglia = (1) antiquity; (2) monumenta of it.] An autique. (Scotch.)
"When they are digging into oid ruines tor anti-
aaile"-sir A. Balfour. Letters, p. 129
 Calvinist.]
Church Hist.: One opposed to the Calvinists or their religious tenets.
ăn-tí-Că1-vin-ǐs'-tíc, a. [Gr. àvi (anti); Eng. Calvinistic.]

Church Hist. \& Theol. : Opposed to the Cslvinistic tenets.
ăn-tǐ-căm'-ẽr-a, *ăn-tě căm'-ẽr-a, s[Sp. antecamara; Ital. anticamera $=$ antechamber; from camera $=$ s chsmber.] An antechsmber.
he for an whereof yon must foreste, that one of them he for an mifmar. if the prince or any specia person
sbould be sick, $w i l$ camera and recamerc, joinling to tit." $\rightarrow$ Bacon:" Esayat, Cze. asad Mor., ca. x.
ăn-tĭ-car'-dǐ-ŭm, s. [Gr. ávrıкíp $\delta \iota o v(a n t i-$ kardion).]
Anat.: The pit of the stomach, the scrobiculus cordis.
ăn-til-car-nĭv'-òr-oŭs, a. [Gr. àvei (anti), and Eng. carnivorous. $]$ Opposed to the use of flesh as an article of food; vegetarian.
än-tǐ-ca-tar'-rhal (h ailent), a. \& s. [Gr. avti (anti) = qualist, and кaтáṕpoos (katar tarbin.]

1. As adjective: Deemed of use against catarrh, i.e., a cold
2. As substantive: A medicine given as s remedy againat catarrh.
 against, and knū̃os (kausos) = (1) burning heat; (2) bilious, remittent fever; кaט́Ow, later fut. of кaiw (kaiō) = (1) to light, (2) to hurn.]
I. As adjective: Used againat s burning fever of whatever kind.
3. As substantire: A medicine uaed sgainst burning fevers. (Juncker.)
ăn'-tǐ-¢hām-bẽr. ANTE-CHAMBER.]
an'-tì-cheïr, s. [Gr. dyrixesp (anticheir) = the thumb; from $\dot{\alpha} v>i(a n t i)=o p p o s e d ~ t o, ~$ and $\chi^{\text {eip }}$ (cheir) $=$ the hand.]
Anat.: The thumb; se called from being opposed to the rest of the hand.
 chrésis) $=$ reciprocal ussge anvi (anti) $=$ in return, and xpiors (chrēsis) $=$ a nsing, sn employment ; xpáo ${ }^{\text {al }}$ (chrcomai) $=$ to consult or uss an oracle, to use

Old Law: A mortgage.
ăn'-tǐ-chrïst, Xn'-tí-christ, s. In A.S Antecrist, Anticrist; Sw., Dan., Dnt., \& Ger. Antichrist; Fr. Antechrist; Sp. \& Port. Ante christo; Ital. Anticristo; Lat. Antichristus. From 'Gr. 'Avrixpuatos (Antichristos): àvti $(a n t i)=$ instesd of, or $=$ sgainat (see Trench's Synonyms of the New Testanent, pp. 115-120) ; Xpıotós (Christos) $=$ Christ.

1. Gen.: Any one who denies the Father and the Son; or who will not confess that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh; or who, leaviag the Church, pretends to be the Christ (or Messiah), and thus becomes a rival and enemy of Jeaus, ths true Christ, as in the following examples.
"Hon." 5 antichrist, that denieth the Father and the "For many in 22
ho conness decevers are entered into the world This 13 a decelver aud an antichrist." -2 John 7 .
"Little children, it is the last time: and as ye have hesrd that ant ichtise Bhall come, even mow are there
many antichrints ; whereby we know that it is the lust many antichrikts Whereby whut they were not of ua - " ${ }^{-1}$ John ii 18 , 19; compare with Matt, Xxiv.
2. Spec.: One who should pre-eminently atand forth as the sntagonist of Christ, snd ahould he a sufficiently promineat personsge to become the theme of prophecy ; or if ivic (anti) be held to mean instead of [aee etymology], then the charscteristic of Antichrist will be a superceasion of Christ, not an svowed antagonism to him. If, when st. John saya, "Ye have heard that antichriat shall come," he refers to the rival and opponent of God described by St. Paul in 2 Thess. ile, then Antichrist is to be identified as the "man of sin," "the son of perdition, and that Wicked," of verses 3, 8. Many Protestant controversial writers, from Luther downwards, have spplied the name Antichrist in this apecific sense to the Papacy. (See the example from Biahop Hall, as a specimen of a multitude more scattered over the whole extent of English sud Scotch theological literature.)
"Antichrift, whloch was concetved in the primitive rown to tos stature and $\bar{\alpha} K \mu \eta$ in Gregory tho

ăn-tǐ-chrǐst'-1-an, $a . \&$. [Gr. àvri $($ anti $)=$ sgainst : Eng. Christian. In Fr. antichrétien: Port. antichristao; Ital. anticristiano.]
3. As adjective: Opposed to Christiagity, or pertaining to the Antichrist of New Testament prophecy.
"That deepiled, ahject, oppreseed sort of men, the ministars, whom the world would make a
4. As substantive: One opposed to Chriatianity, or a follower of the prophetic Aatichriat.
the Areoden heresy, an the antichrimitians and priests of hateoden God, would persunde and mase thelir Pref.
"To call them Christian Deists is a great abuse of anguage ; unless Christians were to be distribute Into two sorts, Christiaus nud Noochrifians, or Chri
tians and Anti-chriutians. - Waterland: Ch., P. 8 .
ăn-tǐ-christ'-1-an-ism, s. [Eng, antichristian; -ism. In Fr. antichristiamisme.] Olyo aition to Christianity is or a speculative teaet.

Have we not seen many whos opduions ham fastened upon one anotber the brands of antichrizian
n-tǐ-chrisst-ĭ-ăn'-ǐ-tŭ,
[Gr. aqri (anti) $=$ against: Eng. Christianity $]$ Opposition or contrariety to Christianity in 8 m mdi ose identical with the previous word.)
"They Mreed griet of mind in a number that aso gody-minded, and hate Antich-irion ionity th such do-
 sig., 13 .
\&ate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sire, sĩr, marine; gō, pðt


Xn-tǐ-christ'-i-an-ize, v.t. [Eng, antiehristian; -ize.] To turn from Christianity those who proviously occepted ita doctrines.
 against, and xpovicos (ehromikos) $=$ pertaining to tims; $\chi^{\text {pobos }}$ (ehronos) $=$ time.] Opposed to or out of the proper chronological date.
Kn-tǐ-chrŏn'-i-cal-ly̆, adv. [Eng. antiehronical; -ly.] In an antichronical manner. 10 a mabner characterised by oppositlou to, or neglect of, proper chronology. (Webster.)
† ăn-třoh'-rd-niṣm, s. [1n Ger. antichronism.] Deviation from proper chrooology ; the placing events in wroug order of time.
"Our ohronologite are hy tranasribing, interpole-
 Drayton't Polyolb, Song 4.
Kn-trich'-thŏn, s. $\quad[G r . \quad$ àrí $($ antí $)=$ on tbe apposite side of, and $\chi^{\theta}{ }^{\boldsymbol{\omega} \nu}($ chthōn $)=$ country.] Ore of the Antipodes. (Ep. Hall: Works, v. 478.)

Kn-tíç'-1-pant, a. [Lat. anticipans, pr. par. of anticipo $=$ to take beforehand, to anticin pate.] [ANTICIPATE.] Aoticipating, in anticlpation of.
Med. : A term used of periodic fevers or other diseases in which the paroxyama arrive earlier than their normal periof, the successive intervale of reapite diminishing from day to day. (Parr.)
 piren; Fr. anticiper; Sp. anticipar; Port. antecipar; Ital. anticipare. From Lat. anticipo $=$ to take beforehand; ante $=$ before, and oapio $=$ to take, from the root cap.]
A. Transitive:

1. To taks before another person bas had time to do ao, and thus preclude his gaiding possession at all. Or to perform a work before he has had time to execute it, and thus render his services in the matter needleaa; to be beforehand with one.
 been arpietpatial
Eng., ch. XX.

Anticiputed reots, and hills umpaid,
Force many o ehining youth foto the
Force many o ehining youth foto the shade."
2. To say or do aaything before the sppropriste, or at least the normal, time for it has come.
(a) Id a speech or literary composition, to say or write anything before the time or place at which it shoutd sppropriately be introduced.
(b) To carry out an expected command before it is given, or conjectured wishea before they are uttered in apeech.
The dinuer served. Charies takes his unanl etand,
Watcoes sour eye. anticiputes oommand
Watches your ese, anticipaters command": Truch.
 Eay: Haf. Eng, ch. xIL
3. To realise a future event, and feel as one would if it had already arrived : or simply to expect a future event to happen.

Timid meo were anticipating another civil war."Now, it looks as if this important and anficipated resnlt hian heen established."-Timen, April 2n, $28 \%$; Transit of l'enus.
B. Intransitite : To say or write anything before the time or place at which it shonld appropriately be introduced into a speech or literary composition.
"I And I have anticipated already, and taken up from Boccace before 1 come to him; but I sm of the temper of kings, who are for
how they pay it. "Imyden.

*ăn-tǐç-1-pāte-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. anttcipate; -ly.] By anticipation.
"It may well be deemed asinguiar mark of farour
 that he did anticipately ,
Kn-tǐç- $\mathbf{1}$-pā-tíng, pr. par. \& a
an Retive and anticipating intelligence."Osen: claknif, of frammatia, p. 62.
En-tiç-i-paj-tion, s. [In Fr. anticipation: Sp. anticipacion; Port. anticipapan, antenipasao; Ital. anticipazione. From Lat. anticipatio =(1) a preconception, an inuate idea;
(2) the first movements of the body in infancy (3) Rhet, occupation, prolepsis : from aniicipo $=$ to anticipste.]
A. Ord. Lang.: The set of anticipating; the thing anticipated.
Specially:

1. The act of forming a preconceived notion of any Being, person, or thing; the formation of an opinion before the grounds on which it can bo safoly based are known; the thing thus preeoncelved, a prejudice.
"What ration is there, that, withont any teachiog,
have not a kind of anticipation, or preconceived have not a kind of anticipation, or preconceived
"Of the great orror of inquiring knowledge in anticipeationt That I eall onticipations, the voluntary eork in every man's remon."-Bacon: Interpr. of Nature, ch. $\mathbf{x v}$.
2. The act of aaying, writing, or doing something before the nstural time for giving sttention to it has arrived.
"The golden namber givea the now moon four daya our neglect of it."-HIolder.
3. The act of realising a future event, and feeling or acting as one would do if it had sctually arrived. The act of foreseeing, or at least of expecting a future event, or providing least of expecting s fu
for a future necessity.
"It we really live under the hope of future happlnesp, we shall taste it hy way of anticipration and fore and stay there, as ell pieasing expectationa do."Atterbury.
" But whose achlovernenta, marveilous as they be, Are tatat articipations of agiory
Abont to be revealed."

Robert Browning Paracolous.
B. Techrically:

1. Med.: The attack of a fever before th usual time. (Coxe.)
2. Painting: The expreasion of an expected action.
3. Logic: A presumption, prejudice, or pre conceived opinion. It ia called also preconception, preaentation, or instinct.
4. Epicurean Philosophy: The first Ides or definition of anything.
5. Rhetoric: A flgure, called also Prolepsis (q.v.).
6. Music: The obtrusion of a chord upon a syncopated aote to which it forms a diacord. (Busby.)
ăn-tiço-i-pā-tive, a. [Eng. anticipate; -ive.] Anticipating, containing an snticipation. (S. T. Coleridge)
ăn-tiç ${ }^{\prime}-\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{p} \overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{t o ̃} \mathbf{r}$, s. [Lat. anticipator Ital anticipatore] One who anticipates. (Webster.)
ăn-tiç'-1-pā-tór-ऍ̆, a. [Eng. anticipator; -y.] Anticipatiag, foreseeing, forecasting; containing or implying an anticipation of some future event.
and this distloguished geologist concluded by "the remarkalle nnticimatory obervation that

ăn'tick, 8. [ANTIC.]
 to, or the opposite of; and $\kappa \lambda \hat{\mu} \mu \mathrm{\xi}(\mathrm{klimax})=$ a
ladder or ataircase. . . (Rhet.) a climax.]
Rhet.: The opposite of a climax. As in a climax the ideas increase in gravdenr as the senteace advances, so in the anti-climax they sink lower and lower as the sentence proceeds. The effect in the former case is sublime; in the latter, ridiculous. The example of an auti-climax most frequently given (and therc could scarcely be a better one) is the follow. mg:-
" Yext comes Dalhoussie the great god of war, "A certain flure, which was unknown to the -". more tolerant of avowed indifierence toFards his own writings, And, filally (1f the reader will
pardon so vioient an anti-ctimaxt, minch more ready to polnnteer his assistance io carrying a lady'e retiente

ăn-ťi-cli'-nal, a. \& s. [Gr. àvтıкive (antio kling) $=$ to lean on again: $\dot{\alpha} \nu \sigma_{i}^{(a n t i)}=$ against, and кגivw (klinó) $=$ to maks to bend or slant.]
A. As adjective:
7. Geol.: So situated that ths strata dip from it in opposite directions.

Bilivia, eh, vi. rapld anticlinal Aexare."-Nurchioon.
-"yeil: " Nonual of Geoh, chin vidses of the Jurn"
Anticlinal axis or anticiinal line: An Imagiosry ling on the two sides of which the strata dip in opposite directions. The two sloping aides of the roof of s. house resembls strata in an anticlical position, and the ridge running lengthwise aloug the roof is liks an anticliual axis or lins. Anticlinal is contrasted with synclinal (q.v.). In the majority

section of anticlinal strata.
of cases an anticlinal sxis forma a ridge, sad a syncliual one a valley: but there are exceptions to this rule. (Lyell: Manual of Geol., ch. v.)
2. Anct.: Preaenting a certain remota reaemblance to a geological anticliosl axis.
Anticlinal vertebra: A vertebra which has an upright spine towards which the others are directed (Flower: Osteol of the Mammalia, 1876 , p. 47.)
B. As subatantive: The same as an anticlinal axis or line (q.v.).
"The silurian and Devoninu rocks are thrown up Into in manuer of parrow anticlinals."-Duke o
$\dagger$ ăn-tǐ-clĭn'-ic, ăn-tĭ-clĭn'-10-al. $a$. (AN. ticlinal.] The ame as Anticlisil.
ăn'-tic-1̆̆, * ăn'tick-1゙̆, ade. [Eng, antic; -ly.] Like san antic, after the manner of au antick.

> - Scramblug, out feclog, fashlon-2nongring hogs,
> Go antickly, and dind so ontward nudeoustioss,
> Aod apeak off hali-a-dozen dangeruus words."

* ăn'tico-mask. Another apelling of Anthmask, as if from Eng. Antic (q.v.).
 tiknemion $)=$ the shin, the leg: a $v \tau i(n n t i)=$ against, and кvjun (kneme $)=$ the part of the leg between the knee and ankle ; the leg.]

Anatomy: The bone of the shin.

* ăn'-tǐc-něss, * ăn'-tǐck-nĕss, s. [Eng. antic: -ness.] The state or quality of being "antic." [ANTIC, a.]
-Rom. And 'tis bellev'd how practice quickly
A port of humourous antickness in carriabo,
Ford: Fancies, 1v.". (Richurdson.)
àn-tǐ-cǒl'-ľc, a. [Gr. avai (anti) $=$ against,
 agairst colic.
ău-tiocơn-stǐ-tī'-tion-al, a. โGr. ávาí (anti) $=$ against ; Eng. constitution; -al. In Fr. anticonstitutionnel.] Onvosed to the conatitution of the conntry, or to sound constitutional principles.
- Nothiog can be more easy than the creation of nu anti-constitutionci deperileycy of the two Housee oo
Paribanent on the crown whi be in that case." Bolingbroke: On Parties, Letit. $2 \%$.
ăn-tĭ-cơn-stǐ-tū'-tion-al-ist, s. [Gr. à $\nu$ т (arti) $=$ against ; Eng. constitutiona?, -ist.] 1. One opposed to the constitution of the country, or opposed to sound constitutional priaciplea. (Webster.)

2. One opposed to the political party calling themselvea the constitutionalists.
 = against: Eng. contagion, -ist.] One who opposes the view that an- particular disesse, generally believed to the transmitted hy contact with those suffering from it. is really contagious. (Webster.)
 against: and Eng. contagious.] Believed to
have the property of neutralising contagion.

[^26] against: and Eug. convulsive (ia Fr. conv
sif. . Deemed of use against convulsions. in "Whatsoever produces an inflamroatory dixpoition in the hilod, prodece.
 ann Fr. ceter, Lat. cor = the heart.] (For def. sice example.)
"A preternatural awelling of a romud figure occa-
siomed by an maine and hilions harooar, and appear inf iv a horses breast, opposite to his heart. An alifior may kill a horse, unless it be brought stıpuratica hy good rewedies -Farrieri Dia.
そn-ti-cŏş-mět'-ic, * ǎn-tí-cǒs-mět'-ick,
 rukós (kosmêtikos) $=$ akilled in deeorating;
 $=$ order . . . decoration.]

1. As adjective: Destructive of or detrimental to beauty.
"I would have him apply has anti-sormetick wash to the paluted face of feuns beauts."-Lytticton
2. As substantive: A preparation which destroys beauty.

- ăn'-tí-cöurt, a. [Gr. dvтí (anti) = against; and Eng, court.] Opposed to the court. "The anti-court party coorted him at such a rate, that be feared it mught
Reresby: Mem., p. 153.
an'-ti-cöurt-ǐ-ẽr, s. [Gr. ávTi (anti) = against; and Eng. courtier. $\}$ One npposed to the courtiers, or to the political party then in favour at court (Ash.)
- Ǩn'-tǐ-coŭs, a. [Lat. anticus $=$ in froat, $\underset{\text { foreniost ; ante }}{=}$ bcfore.
Botary: Turned towards the axis to which It appertains. Brown applies to those anthers which have their line of dehiscence towards the pistil the term anticte; nther botanists call them introrsex, meauing $=$ turned towards. (Lindey.)
 against; and Fing. crector.]

1. One who has the impty and folly to opyose the Creator:
2. One who is the opposite of the creator of anything.
"Let him ask the author of those toothless satires, Who was the maker, or rather the anti-creator of that thiver
 ing opposition, and Eng. cyclone (q. v.).] A meteorological phenonenon eonsisting of a high barometric pressure over a limited region -witl the pressure lighest in the centreand having light winds with a rotatory ontward flow. In the summer it is aecompanied with hot and in the wiater with cold weather.
 crăt'-ĭcal, a. $[G r, ~ a v \pi i(a n t i)=$ against; Eng. democratic, -ical.] Opiosed to dranocratic goverament or to the democracy thenaelves. (Hebster.)
an-ti-dčs'-ma, s. [In Fr. antidesme; Gr. avai (anti) $=$ instead of, and $\delta \in \sigma \mu$ ós (desmos) $=a$ bond, a fetter. So named because its bark is used in making ropes.] A genus of plants lelonging to the order Stilaginacere, or Antidesmads. It consists of trees or ahrabs with the inflorescence in spikes, and the leaves, which are alternate, simple and entire. Awont thirty species have been described; they are found in Indin, Africa, Australia, and the parts adjacent. The currant-like drupes of $A$. pubescens, as mentioned by Roxargle, are eaten by the natives of India. The leaves of A. alexiterice hare heen named as one of the multifarious Fastern remedies for saake-hite, but there is no reason to believe them effec tive. It is a middle-sized evergreen tree, with leaves like those of the Iemon, and the fruit, which is red and acid like the barberry, in racemes.
希n-ti-děş'-mǎds, s. pl. [ANTIDESMA.] The English name givea by Dr. Liadley to the orver of plants called in Latin Stilaginacere. It eontains the genera Stilago and Antidemina. [STILAGiNACEAK]
$\mathbf{X n}_{n-t i ̄-d i ̄-k o ̄-m a r '-i-a n-i ̆-t z e ~(L a t .), ~ A ̆ n-~}^{n}$ tī-dí-kö-mar'-i-an-ites (Enq.), s. pl. [Gr. 'Avтisıкopapıavitau (Antidikomarianitai) = adversaries of Mary.]

Church Ifistory: The name given to those

Arabians who, in the 4th century, helo with Bonosus and Helvidius that the brethren of Jesus (see Matt. xiii. 55 ; I Cor. ix. $5,8 \mathrm{c}$.) were real brothers of His, hora to $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mary after His miraculous nativity. }\end{aligned}$
ăn-tī-dō-çé'tic, an [Gr. àvri (anti) = agalast, and Eng. Docetic] Against the Docetic doctrines; against the doctrinee of the Docetæ (q.v.).
the anti-Gnostic, or, more strictily, the antiDocetic teodency which has been ancribed to the gospel
310.
 and Sivos (dinos) $=$ (1) a whirl, an oddy; (2) vertigo, dizziness.] A medicine given to connteract dizziness.] (Glossogr. Nova, 2nd ed.)
ăn-tǐ-dō'-tal, a. [Eag. antidote; -al.] Pertaining to an antidote; considered as fitted to neutralise the effects of poison.
"That beroar is antidotal, we shall not deay."Bronone.

Animain that caa innorlously digest these poisons, become aneidota
an-tǐ-dō-tal-ly̆, adv. [Eng. antidotal; -ly.] Ia the manner of an aatidete; by way of antidete.
"The Africaus, mea best experienced in poisons,
aflime whonoever hath eaten aturis witb a bcorpion, shal feel no pain therehy ; which is a very different effect, and rather antidotulty destroying than generally prosuoting it prodactiou" $-B$
ann-ti-d $\vec{o}^{\prime}-\operatorname{tar}-\underset{y}{y}, a$. \& s. [Jow Inat. antüloturius $=$ bertaining to an antidote, from antidotum; Gr. avтiסoтov (antidoton).]

> A. As adjective: Antidotal.
B. As substantive [In Sp. antidotario $=$ a dispensary; Mediæv. Lat antidotarium.]

1. A book giving directione es to the preparation of the several medicines.
"Aut. Aulanerins in his antidotary hath many
auch."-Burton; Anat. of Melancholy, 1 . 36 .
2. A dispensary, a place where medicines are dispeased.
 [In Fr. antidote; Sp., Port., \& Ital. antidoto; Lat antidotum. From Gr. avtíoorov (antidoton) $=$ a remedy, an antirlote, properly the nent. of adj. avcióotos (antidotos) = given as a remedy: avti (anui) $=$ agaiost, snd sorós (dotos) = given ; síbwuc (didomi) to give.]
I. Ordinary Langucrye
3. Lit.: In the same sense as II. (Med.)
to find the antilotum for this disease is (Smpossible."-Report on the

And the atutdotes for poibons.
Longfellow: The Song of fia
2. Fig: Whatever aets or is designed for the counteraction of any cvil.

Mac. .
With some sweet oblivious antidote
Clesnse the stafr d bosom ort""
That weighs upon the heart
Shakesp. : Macheth, v. a - Inguid time comes sull antidote Agsinst sic poison'd nostrum." Burns: The Hoty Fatr.
II. Technically :

Mel.: A medicine designed to counteract the iufluence of poison introduced by any means into the systeni. In Garrod's classification, Antidotes figure as Order I of his Divi sion III. He diserimioates them into direet and indlirect antidotes; the former nentralising or destroying the poison against which they are preseribed on meeting it in the system the latter counteracting its injurious physiological effeets. He givea a classified list of the more common poisons, with their respective antidotes. It commences with " (a) Acids tive antidotes. It commences with (a) Acus solutions of alkaline carbonates; (b) Alkalies awl Absaline earths, to which the antidotes are first vinegar and water, or seeond, oil ; (c) alkaloids, againgt which should ue adminis tered tinely divided animal eharcoal." (See Garrod's Materia Medica, Brd ed, 1868, I!. 420,421 )

+ ăn'-ti-dōte, v.t. [From the substantive.] To give as a remedy against poison (lit. efig.). It may be followed
(a) hy an objective of the person to whom the remedy is administered
an'idope thyself agatnst tho idolatrous iafection of that Etrance worman"s hreath, whone lips yet
drop as an honeycomb."-Mrore: Againut dolatry, drop $x$.

Or (b) by aa objective of the poison admiaistered, or the thing containing the preson. " Either they were fret unhapplty planted in ocus

 oat. - South: Serm, vi. S67.

And antidote the pestifential earther, Young : Night Thoughte
Znn-tī-dō'-ticc-al, a. [Eng. antidote; -teal.] Pertaiving to an antidote, anitahle for an antldote, used as as antidote. (Webster.)
ăn-tī-dō'-tič-al-ly̆, adv. EEng. antidotical; -ly.] After the manner of an antidote- - By

## ăn-tî-dō'-tŭm, s. [ANTiDOTE.]

 dromē̈ $=$ to run against ; or àvti (anti) $=$ against, and סgópos (dromos) $=a$ course, running ; $\delta$ oaueve (dramein), 2 aor. $=$ to run. $]$ Pertaining to that which runc against another. Bot. : A terar used of the cyme in monocotyledoaous plants when the direction of the epire is the reverse of that on the central atem. (Lindley: Introd. to Botany.)
ăn-tī-dy̆s-ěn-těr'-ić, * ăn-ť̌-dy̆s-ĕn-
 Eng. dyseuteric.] A medicine given against dysentery. (Glossogr. Nova, 2nd ed.)
ăn-tǐ-dy̆s-ür'ic, a. $\quad[G r . \quad$ àvi $(a n t i)=$ against, and surovpia (dusouria) $=$ dysury, retention of urine.] Deemed of use against dysury.
ăn-tī-ěd'-rite, s. [In Ger. antiedrit; Gr.
 called also Edingtonite (q.v.).
ăn-tǐ-ěm-ět'-icc, * ăn-tī-ěm-ĕt'-ickes, a. 8 s. [Gr. àri $($ anti $)=$ against, and ímetikós (emetikios) = provaking sickness, emetic.]

1. As adjective: Opposed to the action produced by an emetic-aamely, vomiting; given to allay vomitiag.
2. As substantive: A remedy employed to check vomiting. (Gossog. Nora, 2nd ed.)
 $=$ againgt ; ivéa (ennea) $=$ nine, and " $\delta \rho a$ $($ hedra $)=$ a sitting place, a seat . . a hase.] Crystallography: Having aine faces on two opposite parto of the erystal (Cleaveland.)

## * ān'-tient. [Ancient.]


 aad Eng. enthusiastic.] Opposed to alysthing enthuriastic ; resisting enthusiasm.
'Aceordng to the anti-anthusiasick poet's method. -shallesbury.

* $\bar{a} n$-tlent-ry, s. The same as Ancientry (q.v.).

 agaiast the nightmare. (Castle: Lexic. Pharmaceut., 2nd ed., 1827.)
 ticks, an \& s. [Gr. avri $($ anti $)=$ agaiaat, and
 eplleptic.]

1. As adjective: Deemed of use against epilepsy.
2. As substantive: A remedy administered in cases of epilepsy. (Clossog. Nova. 2nd ed.)
 against, and Eag. episcopal. Ia Fr, antiepiocopal.] Opposed to episcopacy.
"Had I gratifled their anti-epiroopal factiou at firts, io this point, with my consent, snd sacrificed the ecclesiastical government and revenues to the their covetousners, ambitlon, an
". As for their principles, take thern as I ind them laid down by the antipepiscopal writers."-Dr. Hicken;
ăn-ti-ē-văn-gèl'-1c-al, a. [Gr. ávii (anti) $=$ against, and Eng. evengelical. In Fr. anthcivangelique.] Oppoeed to cvangelical doctrine.
rate, fät, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hërc, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pïne, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marîne; gō, pơt,

 and Eng．fuce．］The face with characteristlics exactly the opposite of those possessed by another one．
＂The third is your soldier＇s face menaelng and tounding face that looks brued and bif：the grace of this Lis your lawyer＇fuoe，a contracted，sub
intricate faces te＂

 One opposed to fanatics or to fanaticism．

What tanatick，agajnet whom he sootten inveighe， oold more presumptuogily nethro whom the comporter be thooght！＂$\rightarrow$ Nition：Notes on Grinth＇s
Kn－tĭ－fé－brile，a．\＆s．［From Gr．\＆$\nu \tau i(a n t i)$ ＝againat，and Eag．febrile．Or from Fr，anti febrile；Lat．febrilis＝produciag fever ；febris $=\mathrm{a}$ fever．）
A．As adjective：Deemed of use agaiost fever．（Webster．）
Foyer．As substantive：A medicine deemed of use against fever；a febrifuge．
ant－ti－fëd＇－ẽr－al，a．［Gr．dvri（anti）＝ apainst，and Eug．federal；－ism．］Opposed to Federalism．（Webster．）

1．Opposed to federation or its advocates． At the formation of the United States on federal basis，opposing that coostitution for the new oation．（Webster．）
2．In the American War．of 1861－5：Opposed to the Federalists．
 agaiust，and Eng．federation．］Opposed to Federalism．（Webster．）
 agaiost，add Eng．Federalist．］
1．Ai the formation of the constitution of the United States：One opposed to Federalism or its advocates．（Wehster．）
2．In the American Wor of 1861－5 ：Oppoaed to the Federalists．
àn－tï－flăt＇－tẽr－ing，a，［Gr．avri（anti）＝ against，and Eng．Jatlering．］Opposed to the practice of flattering people；also who or which in fact does not flatter，but the reverse． ＂Satire is kind of anti－Mutering ginse Which shews us nothing hut detorintiles in the abjects we
conitemplate in LL －Delony：Observ．on Ld．Orrery． p． 144
ăn－ťi－flăt＇－u－lent，a．［Gr．àví（anti）＝ egainst，and Eng．flatulent．］Deemed of use agaiust flatulence．（Webster．）
antil－gal－ăc ${ }^{\prime}$－ticc，s．${ }^{[G r}$ divit（anti）$=$ agrainst；and yadakTıxós（galaktikos）＝milky from yàa（gala），genit．үá入axtos（galaktos）$=$ milk．］A medicinal aubstance fitted to di－ minish the secretion of milk．（Webster．）
 feminine proper aame．］
1．Classical Mythology：
（a）The danghter of（Edipus，king of Thebes， who was most dutiful to her bind father
（b）A daughter of Laomedon，kiog of Troy． Preauming to set herself up aa a rival in
beauty to $J u n o$ ，she was changed into a stork．
（c）A play on this subjeet by Sophocles．
（d）A musical aettiog of a veraion of the play by Mendelssohn．
2．Astronomy：An asteroid，No．129．It was diseovered by Peters，February 5th， 1873.
そn－tĭg＇－ór－īte，s．［From Aatigorio Valley， in Piedmont，where it is found．］A mineral， a variety of lamellar serpentine，of a brownish－ green colour by reflected，and a leek－green by transmitted light．
 $=$（1）a reply in writiog；（2）an answer it law；（3）a cony．］A transcript；a copy．
ăn－tri－gŭg＇－glĕr，s．［Gr．àví（anti）＝against， and Eng．guygier，from guggle，the same as gurgle．］A bent tube，one end of which is introduced into a bottle to enable the liquor to he drawn off without the grorgling sound usmally heard on auch occasiona．（Webster．）
 kor）$=$ ．．．leetic，consumptive．］
A．As adjective：Deemod of use against hectic fever．

B．As substantive：A medicine used against hectic fever．（Glossog．Nov．，2ad ed．）
an－ti－hé－irx，s．Another form of ANTHELIx．
ăn－tī－h $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$－drŏ－phǒb＇－Ic，a．\＆s．［Gr．avrí （anti）$=$ against，and idpodopıcós（hudrophobi－ kos）＝pertaining to or aeized with hydrophobia．
A．As adjective：Used to counteract hydro． phobia．

B．As substantive； $\mathbf{A}$ medicine given to counteract bydrophobia．
 againat，and Eng．hydropic．］
A．Ae adjective：Uaed to counteract dropsy．
B．As substantive：A medicine given to counteract dropsy．
àn－tǐ－hy̆p－nŏt＇－io，ăn－thy̆p－nŏt＇－ic， ＊ăn－tǐ－hy̆p－nơt－ick，a．\＆s．［Gr．iveri （anti）＝against，and Eng．hypnotic．］

A．As adjective：Teading to prevent aleep．
B．As substantive：A medicine given in casea when it is needful to prevent aleep．
ăn－tī－hy̆p－б chŏn＇－drǐ－ăc，ăn－thy̆p－o－ chŏn＇－drĭ－ăc，＊ăn－tĭ－hy̆p－ð chŏn＇ dri－ack，$a . \& \varepsilon$ ．［Gr．ivvi（anti）$=$ against， and Eng．hypochondriac；from Gr．imaxovópu－ кós（hupochondriakos）＝affected in the hypo－ chondrion（q．v．入］

A．As adjective：Deemed of use ggainat hypochondria．（Webster．）
B．As substantive：A medicine given against bypochondria．（Glosso\％Nova，2nd ed．）
ăn－ť̌－hȳ－pŏph＇－ör－a，ăn－thy̌－pŏph＇－ or－a，s．［Gr．àverroфарa（anthupophora）＝
 urge by way of objection against．］
Rhet．：A figure by which an objection is refuted by a contrary inference oceurring in some sentedce or other．（Johnson．）
 tĭ－hy̆s－terr＇－ick，a．is s．［Eng，hysteric，from Gr．avтi（nnti）＝against，and varepexós（hus－ terikos）$=$ hysterical．］［Hysterics．］

A．As adjective：Deemed of use against hysteria（Webster．）
B．Aa substantive：［1n Fr．antéhystérique； Port．antinyaterico］．A medicine used ayainst hyateria．
＂It raiseth the apirits，and is an excellent anti－
hyrerick not less innocent than putent．- Bp．Ber－
kiey． keley：Siris， 99 ．

In－tǐ－lĕ－gŏm＇－ĕn－a，s．pl．［Gr．àveliépueva （ontilegomeno）$=$ disputed，contradicted，Ir．
 $\stackrel{\text { against ：a } \mu \tau i \text {（ant }}{=}$

Biblical Criticism：A term borrowed from Eusebius，and still in use for those books of Scripture which were not at first universally received throughout the Churches．The Anti－ legomena were the Fpistle to the Hebrews， Revelation．The term is opposed to Howo－ logoumena（q．v．）．
ăn－tiolĭth＇－ic，a．\＆s．［Gr．àvtí（enti）＝ against，and dutwois（lithikos）＝pertaining to mes：A（oos（cicnos）＝a stonc．
A．As adjective：Tending to eheck the depo－ sition of ealculi in the bladder，or destroy then when formed．（Websier．）
B．As substantive：A medicine deaigned to check the deposition of cabrili in the bladder， or destroy them when formed；a lithon－ thryptie．（Webster．）
Plaral．Antilithics：The medicines just described．
ăn－tĭ－ľith－o－tríp＇－tist，s．［Gr．avri（enti）
 to rub．］One opposed to lithotripay；ove whn does not approve of the practice of attempting to remove a calculus from the hadler by the process of trituration．（Wehster．）
ann－til－lo＇－bilum，s．［Mediæv．Lat．antilo－ bium，from Gr．ávi $i($ anti $)=0$ pposite to，and дobos＇s（lobos）$=$ tho lobe or lower part of the ear．$]$
Anat．：The part oppoaed to the lobe of the
ear ；the tragua．
ăn－tI－Ǐg－ar－ithm，s．［Gr．avri $(o n t r)=$ against，and Eug．Logarithm．］
1．The complement of the logarithm of a eine，tangeat，or stcant，i．e．，the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of $90^{\circ}$ ．

2．The number to a logarithm：thus，on Brigge＇a system，aince 3 is the logarithm of $1,000,1,000$ is the antilogarithm of 3 ．
ann－til－1ớ－ice－al；a．［Gr．avri（anti）＝arainat， and Eog．logical．］Contrary to logic，illogical． （Coleridge．）
ăn－bil＇－tg－oŭs，a．［Gr．Avtiגoyos（antilogos） $=$ contradictory ：$\dot{\alpha} \nu \pi i($ anti $)=$ againet，and dójos（logos）$=$ proportion．］Reverse．
Pyro－electricity．Antilogous pole：The end of a cryatal which shows negative electricity when heated，and positive wheo cooled．It is opposed to the analogous pole（q．v．）
an－til＇－o－$\overline{\mathrm{g}} \mathbf{y}$ ，s．［In Fr．antilogie；Sp．\＆Port． antilogia Froon Gr．avtiloyia（antilogin）＝ controversy，diaputation ：ávri（anti）＝sgaiost， and $\lambda o ́ y o s(\log 08)=$ a word，a thought，reason．］ Contradietion between ditferest passagea in the same author．（Glossog．Nova，2od ed．）
 avti（（anti）＝against，and dourkós（loimikos）$=$
pestilential，from doupos（loimos）＝tlue plague．］ A medicine given against the plague．
Antiloimics（plur．）：Medicines of the kind now deseriled ：such as chlorine，nitric acid， muriatic acid，\＆c．（Glossoy．Nort，ind ed．）
ăn－til＇－ŏ－pē，s．［For etyin．see ANTELOpe．］ A genus of ruminating animals belonging to the fanily Bovides．They have more or lese cylindrical horns，often annulated，and，in aome casea，sub－orbital simuse and inguinal porea．Linnæua placed the few species known to him partly under hiq genus Capra（Goats）， and partly under Cervis（sitags），and they have a certain affinity with both those genera of aomals．They make an approach also to oxen and zheep．The aize of the genus has caused it to be broken up into numeroua sec－ tions or aub－genera Col．Hamilton Smith has Dicranoceride，Aigocerine，Orygine，Gazelline， Antilopine，Reduncine，Oreotragine，Tragh－ line，lhaphicerine，Tetracerine，Cephalonhine， Neotragine，Tragelaphine，Namorlaxdine， mipicaprine，Alpocerive，and Anoioe groups Cuvier，iv．， 162 to 204 ．In vol．₹．， 322 to 3055 ， the Oreotragine group being suppressed，the remaining sixteen become sub－gencra Dicrano－ cerua，Aigocernas，Oryx，Gazella，\＆c．）Nome， again，have made Antilope not a genue，but a sub－family Antiloping，or even a family Anti－ lopidse or Antelopidax，and have elevated the sections or sul－genera into genera quite dis－ tinct from each other．The great metropolis of the extended genua Antilope is sonthero Africa Of sixty－nine slecies recorded hy Protessor Wagner，twenty－five occur in that Africa，making fifty－four from the whole of that continent．Among the species found in Soutirem Africa are the Ourehi or Oribi（A． scopariu，Schre iver）；the Ste enhot（A．tragutus，
Lichtenstein）；the Klippspritiger（A．orcofrg－ gus，Forster；Oreotrugus sultut rix，smithi）；the Kondno（A．streisicerns，Pallas ；Strensiceros
hondon，Sinith）：the Bosehbok（A．sylvatica， Smarmann）；the liberokk（ $A$ ．curreolus， Licht．）；the Duikerbok（s．mergens，Blain－ ville）；＇the Kleenbok（A．perpusilla，Smith）； the Sprigghok（A．cuchure，Forster）；the （A．oryx，lathis）；the Blanbok（A．leucophera， Pallas）：the Canna，the so－called Eland $=$ Eik of the Cape Dutch（A．oreas，Pallas）；the Caama or Ifartebtest（A．cacuma，Cuv．）；the Gmu or Gnoo（A．gnu，Guelin ；Cotwhepas ghut，
Smith）；the brindlerl Gnu（ A ．gorgon，Smith）． Pringle alludes to several of these sleches，
but＂the gazelle＂of which he speabs is not that of North－Eastern Africa．

## ＂By vallevs remote where the orihl plass， <br> And the gennshok ：und elind unthuntarte beat gram， <br> 

 Among the antelopes from other parts of Africa may be mentioned the Madoqua（ $A$ ． Saltiana，Blainville），a dwarf specties from Abyssinia；the Gazelle（ $A$ ．dorcas，Pallas）， （Gazella dorcas），from ligypt and Barbary：theAddax（A．odldax，Lichtenstein；Oryx artax， Addlax（A．odflax，Lichtenstein；Oryx arlatax， Smith），widely spread；the Ab1－harte（A．
leucoryx，Pallas）［Unicons］，in Senaar and Kordofan；the Bekr－el－Wash（A．bubaius，
 －tion，－sion＝shŭn；－tion．－şion＝zhŭn．－tious，－sious，－cions＝shŭs．－ble，dile，\＆c．＝bel，dẹ．－ticnt＝shěnt．

Pallas), from Barbary ; and the Bush Antelope (A. silvicultrix, Afzelius; Cephalophus sylvicultrix, Smith), from Sierra Leone. Next to Africa, Asia, including tha Eastern Archipelago, is the most imponent habitat of the genua. The Sasin or Common Antelope of India is A. cervicapra, Pallas; ond in the same conntry the Nylghan (A. picta, Pallas; Portax picte, Smith); the Chickara (A. quadricornis, Blainvilla; Tetracerus chickara, Leach), \&c. Other aneciea are in Western Aaia, Thibet, Sumatra, but none appear to exist in Australia or Madagascar. In Europe there ia a typical one-the Saiga (A. colus, smith), found in one-the Saigana, Poland, and Russia, and one of a Roumania, Poland, and Russia, and oue of a more aberrant character, with affimitlea ta the goats-tha Chamois (A. rupicapra, Palas
Rupicapre velgaris, Smith), in the Alps, Rupicapra vilgaris, Smith, in the Alps, Greece. The New World has only two undia puted species-the Rocky Mountain sheep or goat (Haplocerus laniger), a true antelope; and goat (he Prongbonck, called goat by the fur-traders It is Antilope or Dicronus furcifer (Smith) and is found in the western part of North America.

- Some of tha above species of antelope have other designations than those now given. The Springbok is now frequently called Gazella euchore; the Blessbok, Gazell abifrons; the Blanhok (blne antelope), Gazello leucophera; the Eland, Boselaphus oreas or Oreas canna: the Brindled Gnu (bastard wild beast), Catoblepas gargon; the Addax, Addax nasomaculata; the Chickars, Tetrocerus quadricornis the Saiga, Colus saiga or Antilocapra saiga, and the Chanois, Rupicapra tragus.
ăn-tĭl-ǒp'-1̌-dæ, ăn-těI-ŏp'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Antilope (q.v.), and Antelope (q.v.)] Zool.: In some classifications a family of ruminants, with its type Antilope (q.v.).
an-til- $\mathbf{t}-\mathbf{p} \mathbf{i} \mathbf{i}-\mathbf{n} \boldsymbol{m}$, s. pl. [ANTLLOPE.] A anbfamily of Bovidze. If the various sub-genera of the old genns Antilope be raised to the rank of independeat genera, then it becomes needfal to point ont their affinity for each other by gronping them into a sub-family, naturally deaignatad Antilopinæ. [ANTILOPE, naturally deaig
ăn-til't-pine, a. [From antilope (q.v.).] Pertaining to an antelope.
"We bsve here another inatnnce of wool on the skin
of ari antilopine epeciea"-Grifithe Curier, vol. iv., p. 19:. Ant antiopine epeciea, -Grifith curser, wo.
* Xn-til'-c-quist, s. [Gr. àvei (anti)=against and Lat. loquor = to speak.] A persot who speaks anainst or contradicts any person or statement. (Bailey.)
*ăn-till-ó-quy̆, s. [Gr. àvti (anti) = (1) against, (2) over against; and Lat. loquor $=$ to apeak.]

1. Contradiction. Spec., contradiction between two lassages in the same author; an antilogy (q.v.). (Cocheram.)
2. A preface. (Webster.)
*ăn-til-ly̆s'-sēş, s. [Gr. ávri (anti) = against, and $\lambda \boldsymbol{v} \sigma \sigma a(l u s s a)=$ rage. fury, as of warriors; of rabid dogs, \&c.] Any medicine alleged to be of use in cases
bydrophobia in men.
ăn-tĭ-ma-căs'-aar, s. [Gr. ivti (anti) $=$ against, and Eng. mucussar = oil (q.v.).] An ornanental covering thrown over chairs, zofas, \&c., to prevent their being soiled by the bair.
 and Eng. magic.] Opposed to magic, fitted to remove the delusive effects of so-called
(Thomson: Costle of Indolence, ii. 65.)
*ăn-tǐ-măg-ist'-rí-cal, $a$. [Gr. avti (anti), and Eng. magistrical.] Opposed to magis tracy. (South: Sermons, v. 26I.)
än-tǐ-mà-nǐ-ac, àn-tǐ-ma-ni'-a-cal, a. [Gr. avze (ani) = againat, and Eng. maniac, Rraniacal.] suitable to be employed in casea of mania. (Battie: On Mfadness.)
*ăn'-tǐ-masly, * ăn'-tĭ-masque,s. [Prec. anti- (B.), and mash, in Fr. masque.] A secondary mask, or masque, designed as a contrast to the principal one; a ridiculons interlude dividing the parts of the mora serious one. (Nares.)

## "Let anti-masks not be loug; they have been comi

 mouly of fools wityrs, buhwous, wild inet, turquets, ayuphs, rusties, cupids, atatues, moviug aod the like, thera in ant angelskand Mor., ch. xxxvil.

ăn'-tǐ-mā-sōn, s. [Eng. antt; mason.] One opposed to Freemasonry. (Webster.)

## 

 a. [From Gra $\dot{a} \nu \tau i(a n t i)=$ against, and Eng. masonic.] Opposed to Fraemasonry. (Webster.)ăn-tǐ-mā'sồn-ry̆, s. [Gr. ávri (onti) = against, and Eng masonry.] Opposition to Freemasonry. (Webster.) In New York State in 1826, a man called Morgan was carried oft and not again seen. As ha was believed to be writing a book disclosing the aecrets of Freemasons, they were anapected of his abduction, and auti-masonry, for soul years afterwards, was the badga of a party polling many votes at elections.

* ăn'-ti-masque, s. [ANTiMASK.]
ăn-tĭ-măt-rǐ-mō'-nĭ-al, a. [Gr. àví (auti) $=$ against, and Eng. motrimonial.] Opposed to matrimony. (W'ebster.)
ann-tĭ-măt-rímō-nĭ-al-ist, s. [Eng. antimatrimonial; -ist. $]$ a person oppoaed to matrimony. (Richardson: Clarissa, iv. I44.)
ăn-til-měl-ạn-chǒl'-ice, s. [Gr. àvti (anti) $=$ against, and $\mu \in \lambda a \gamma \chi o \lambda i a$ ( melancholia) $=$ ( 1 ) a depraved state of the bile, in which it growa very dark ; (2) melancholy madness. 1 a nadness. (Webster.)
ăn-tǐ-mĕ-tă $\mathbf{b}^{\prime}-\mathbf{c}-1 \bar{e}$, s. [Lat., from Gr. àvtc$\mu \in \tau a \beta \circ \lambda \dot{n}$ (antimetabotē) $=$ an interchange, a transformation, a revolution; from Gr. avti (anti) $=$ against, and $\mu \in T a \beta o \lambda \eta$ (metabolè $)=a$ change ; $\mu \mathrm{e} \mathrm{\tau a} \beta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \omega$ (metaballō) $=$ to throw in a different position, to turn quickly ; $\mu \in \tau$ á (meta), in comp., implyiog change, and $\beta \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \omega$ (ballō) $=$ to throw.]
Rhet. : The shifting or transferring of two things over against each other. It occurs twice in the following sentence: "Allowing the performance of an honourable action to be attended with labour, the labour is aoon over, but the honour is immortal; whereas ahould but pleasure wait on the commission of what evon pleasure wait on the commission orer, but is dishonourable, the pleasure is soon
the dishonour is eternal." (Rees.)
ăn-tǐ-mĕ-tăth'-ĕs-ís, s. [In Ger. anti-
 thesis) $=$ a connter charge : auri (anti) $=$ against, and $\mu \in \tau \dot{d} \theta \in \sigma=$ (metathesis) $=$ transposition, change ; $\mu$ eтari $\theta$ nut (metatithèni) $=$ (1) to place among, (2) to place differently, to alter: $\mu \in \tau$ á (meta), implying change ${ }_{r}$ and tionui (tithemi) = to put, to place.]
Rhet.: The inversion of the parts or mem bers of an antithesis, as "Compara this peace with that war." (Rees.)
ann-tım'-ět-ẽr, s. [In Ger. antimeter; Gr. $\dot{a} \nu \tau<\mu \in \tau \rho t \omega($ antimetreõ $)=$ to nseasure out in turn, to recomptnse ; or à $2 \tau i($ anti $)=$ opposite to, and péтpov (metron) $=$ a measure. $]$ optical instrnment for measuring anglea with greater accuracy than can be dona by the quadrant or aextant. (Rees.)
ăn-tı̌-mĕt'-rī-cal, a. [Or. àvi (anti) $=$ against, and Eng. metrical.] Opposed to or in contrariety to what is metrical. (Bailey.)
ăn-tǐ-min-is-tër'-1-al, a. [Gr. àvtí (anti) $=$ against, and Eng. ministerial. In Ger. antiministeriell.] Opposed to the ministry for the time being, in political power.
"If I kay anything anti-miniteriat, you will tell me you know the reason. -Gray thetter.
ăn-tĭ-minn-ĭs-tër'-ǐ-al-ĭst, s. [Gr. á $\nu \tau^{\prime}$ (anti) $=$ against, and Eng. ministerial.] One opposed to the ministry. (Ash.)
ăn-tǐ-mŏn-ar'-chĭc, * ăn-tĭ-mŏn-ar'ch ick, ăn-tǐ-mŏn-ar'ch-ic-al, * ann-tí$\mathbf{m o ̆ n}-\mathbf{a r}{ }^{\prime} \mathbf{c h}-\mathbf{1}-\mathrm{al}$, a. [Gr. àvi (anti) = against, and Eng. monarchic, monarchical monarchy; snff. -al. In Fr. antimonarchique.] Opposed to monarchical government. (Glossog. Nova, 2nd ed.)

九̆n-ti-mŏn-ar'ch-ic-al-nĕss, s. [Eng anti-monarch.] The quality of being opposed to monarchy. (Johnson.)
ăn-tǐ-mǒn'-arch-ist, s. [Gr. avri (anti) $=$ againat, and Eng. monarchist.] Ona opposed to monarchy.

an-tim'-ön-äte, s. [Eng. antimon(y); -ate.] A aalt of antimonic acid. [Antimoniate.]

Min. : Dana has as the Chird division of his Ternary Oxygen Compounds," "Phosphatea, Arsenates, Antimonates, Nitrates," tha first anb-division of which is headed " Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates ectiona see Phosphates.
antimonate of lead, s. A mineral, called also BindHeimite (q.v.)
En-tĭm'ön-ět-těd, $a$. [ANTIMONIURETTED.]
àn-tǐ-mō'-nǐ-al, a. \&s. [In Fr., Sp., \& Port. entimonial: ltal antimoniale.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to antimony; made of antimony, consisting of antimony containing more or less of antimony.
"Though antimonial cups prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages should impart: Nor ehriuks then

Blactimora bey were
tume ${ }^{\prime \prime}$-Grew. ntimony is a leading ingredient

## antimonial arsenic, s.

Min.: A mineral containing above ninety per cent. of arsenic; the other element in Its composition being antimony. It is found in radiated reniform masses in California.

## antimondal copper,

Min. : A mineral, called also Chalcostilbite (q.v.).

## antimonial copper glance, s.

Min.: A mineral, called also Bournonite (q.v.).
antimonial nickel, s.
Min.: A mineral, called also Brelthauptite (q.v.).

## * antimonial ochre, s.

Min. : An obsolete name for two minerale, Cervantite and Stibiconite (q.v.)

## antimonial powder, $s$.

Pharm. A mediciue consisting of oxide of antinony one onnce, and phosphate of lime two ounces. It is used as a aubstitute for James's powder.
antimonial silver,
Min.: A mineral, called also Dyscrasite (q.v.).
antimonial silver biende, s.
Min.: A mineral, called also Pyrargyrite (q.v.).

## antimonial wine, 3

Pharm.: A wine consisting of forty grains of tartarated antimony (tartar emetic) dissolved in tweoty onnces of aherry wine. (Cups used to be made of antimony, and the liguid became medicinal.) (Sea Jermyn Street Museum Catalogna.)
ăn-tĭ-mō-nn̆-ate,s. [Eng. antimony; -ate] Chem.: A salt of antimonic acid. [ANTImonate.]
ăn-tǐ-mō sulf. -ated.] Tinctured naturally or prepared artificially with autimony.
Antimoniated galena: A variety of galene ocenrring in the Dufton mines in the north of England.
ăn-tǐ-mŏn'ice, a. [Eng. antimony; ice] Pertaining to antimony or containing antimony.
Antimonic chloride, or antmony pentachloride, $\mathrm{ShCl}_{5}$, is obtained as a colourless volatile fuming liqnid by passing excesa of chlorine over the metal or tha trichloride. On distillation it decomposes into $\mathrm{SbCl}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$.
Antimonic tetroxide, or antimonoso-ontimonic oride, $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ or $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} . \mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, obtained
cāte, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sir, marine; gõ, pðt

by heating the metal or trioxids. It is a yellow infusible non-volatile powder, Insoluble in acids, but dissolves in alkaliea.

Atutimonic oxide, $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$. Obtained by the action of $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ on the metal. It is a yellow insoluble powder, which by heat is converted into the tetroxide. Its hydrate forms salts called antimoniates; those formed from the hydrates of the trioxide ara called antimonites. By adding water to antimonic chloride, $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{5}$, a hydrate is precipitated called metontimonic acid, $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$. The scid solium metantimoniate, $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Bb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, is insoluble in water.
ăn'-tǐ-môn-īde, s. [Eng. antimony; snff. ide.]
Chemistry: A compound of sntimony and some other element or metal.
ann-tǐ-món-if'-ẽr-oŭs, a. Mediæv. Lat. antimonium, and Class. Lat. fero $=$ to bear.] Bearing antímony ; antimoniated (q.v.)
ăn-tǐ-mò'-ni-oŭs, a. [Eng. antimony; -ous.] Containing as oue of its ingredients antimony. Antimonious chloride, or antimony trichloriite, $\mathrm{SbCl}_{3}$, called also butter of antimony. By dissolving the metal or the sulphide in atrong HCl , and distilling the liquid, $\mathrm{SbCl}_{3}$ volatilises and forms a white crystalline mass.
Antimonious oxide, or antimony trioxide, $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. Obtained by decomposing $\mathrm{SbCl}_{3}$ with an alkaline carbonate. It is a colourless powder, crystallising in octohedra; it becomes yellow when hated, melts at red heat, and olatises in a close vessel, but sbsorbs oxygen from the air, snd becomes $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$. Antimonious oxide dlssolves in cream of tartar, forming tartar emetio, or potasaium antimony tartarate, $\left.\mathrm{XC}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~K}(\mathrm{ShO}) \mathrm{O}_{6}\right)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
Antimontous sulphide, $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$, occurs nstive as a lead-grey, shining, crystalline, beittle mineral; sp. gr. 48; easily fusible, and a good conductor of electricity. It is used in horse medicine and in Bengal lights. When precipitated by $\mathbf{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ it is an orange-red powder, which is soluble in ammonium sulphide. Kermes mineral is a mixture of $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{y}$ and $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. Sulph-antimonites are compounds of $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ with basic sulphides.
Antimony pentasulphide, or antlmonic sulphide, $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{5}$, is a yellow-red powder obtained by decomposing sodiura sulphantimoniate, $\mathrm{a}_{3} \mathrm{SbS}_{4}$, a crystalline substance.
n'-tī-môn-ite, s. [Eng. antrmony, and auff. ite (q.v.). In Ger. antimonit.] A mineral, the same as Stibnite (q.v.).
 cal.] Antimony.

## 

 ted, a. Eng. antimony; suff. -utetted, ettel (q.v.).] Mingled with antimony fumes. Applied to gaseous antimony in combination with snother gas.)Antimoniuretted hydrogen, or antimonious hydride, or stibine, $\mathrm{SbH}_{3}$. Obtained by the action of HCl on zinc, in the presence of an with a white salt. It is a colourless gas, burning with a white flame, liberating $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. At red heat it deposits metallic antimony; passed through a solution of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$, it depesits 3 black precipitate of $\mathrm{ShAg}_{\mathrm{z}}$.
ăn-ť̌-mon-ǒ-phy̌l'-lite, s. [Ger. antimon; Gr. фuidaov (phullon) = leaf, and suff. -ite.] Á mineral ochrring in thin angular six-sided prisms. Its precise locality is unknown. It was ariginally named by Breithaupt. Dsna considers that it is probsbly the same as
Valentinite (q.v.).
Mn'tili-mön-y, s. [In Ger. antimon, antimonium; Sw. \& Mediæv. Lat, antimonium Fr. antimoine, wrongly sald to be made up onti = against, and moine $=$ monk. This orm is said to have arisen from the fact that the celebrated alchemiat Basil Valentine, who was a German monk, having observed that hogs fattened on antimony, administered sone of it to render a similar service to hia ellow monks, but found the well-meant pia scription attended by fatal results. The narrative is evidently mythic. Hence Morin derives it from Gr. ävi (anti) = against, and $\mu$ óvos (monos) $=$ alone, becanse it is not found alone; an improbable etymology. The word is probably of Arabic origin. In Class. Lat. stibium or atimmi, Gr. $\sigma$ tiuhu (stimmi), is $=$ anti mony, or rather sesquisulphuret of antimony.]

I Chemistry: Antimony is a triad metallic element, but in some less stable compound it appears to be pentad. Symbol, $\mathrm{Sb}_{\text {: }}$ atomic weight, $122 ;$ sp. $\mathrm{gr}, 6.8$; melting-point, $450^{\circ}$ It can be distilled, hit takes fra when strongly
heated in the alr, forming $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. Antimony heated in the air, forming $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. Antimony
is a bright bluish-white, brittle, easily pulis a bright bluish-white, brittle, easily pulcervanite, $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$; alao as volentinite and semar monite, $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. The metal is ohtained by heating tha sulphide with balf its weight of metallie iron, or with potassium carbonate. It ia oxidised by nitric acid, forming $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$. Type metad is an alloy of lead with twenty per cent. of antimony. Finely powdered antimony takes fire when thrown into chlorine gas. It forms three oxides: (1) Antimony Trioxide, or Antimonions Oxide; (2) Antimonic Tetroxide, or Antimonoso-antimonic oxide; and (3) Antimonic Oxide. (See these words.) Antimony also forms bases with alcohol radicals, as Trimethylstiline, $\mathrm{Sb}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3}$ Salts of antimony are used in medicine; in iarge doaes they are poisonous. Antimony is detected by the properties of its s11]phide, chloride, and of $\mathrm{SbH}_{3}$. It is precipitated by metallic zinc and iron from its solutions as a black powder. Copper is covered by a metallic film. Antimony salts, when fused on charcoal with $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$, give a white incrustachionsasd a brittle metallice bead, converted hy tion and a brittle metallic bead, converted hy nitric acid into a white oxide soluble in
boiling aolntion of cream of tartar. Antimony is precipitated by hydric sulphide, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ (see A valysia), as an orange-red powder, snlphide of antimony, $\mathrm{SbS}_{3}$, which is soluble in sulphide of ammonium, again precipitated by hydrochloric acid. With potash the solution of trichloride of antimony gives a white precipitate of the trioxide, soluble in large excess. Ammonia gives the same precipitate, which is iosoluble in large excess ; but if tartaric acid is present these precipitates dissolve easily. A liquid containing antimony salts, treated by zine and dilute sulphuric scid, yields antimoninretted hydrogen, $\mathrm{SbH}_{3}$, which burns with a bluiah tinge. A deposit of antimony takes place on a cold porcelain plate held in the flame. This metalic film may be deatroyed from arsenic by diaaolving it in aqua regia, and the solution treated with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$, which gives the characteristic orange sulphide. Or moiaten the metallic film with nitric acid, evaporate the scid without boiling, 3 white depoait of triexide of antimony re maina, which gives a black apot with ammonionitrate of silver. A film of arsenic treated in the same way gives either a yellow precipitate of arsenite or a red-brown precipitate of arseniate of silver.
II. Mineralogy: Antimony occura native, necasionally alloyed with a minute portion of silver, iron, or arsenic. Its crystals are rhombohedral ; hardneas, 3-3.5; sp. gr., 6.62 to 6.72 ; its luatre is metallic; its colour and streaks tin white. It is very brittle. It occurs in Sweden, Germany, Austria, Frsnce Borneo, Chili, Mexico, Canada, sud New Brunswick.
Arsenical Antimony: A minersl, called also Allemontite (q.v.).

Butter of Antimony: A name formerly given to the trichloride, or Antimonious chloride, the formula of which is SbCl . It is a white highly crystalline rass, very deliquescent. It is used as a caustic for foot-rot in aheep.

* Femaie Antimony. [Male Antimony.]
*Glass of Antimony: An impure oxide of sutimony fuaed.
Gray Antimony: A mineral, called also Stibnite (q.v.).

Male Antimony: A trivial name sometimes given to a apecimen of antimony ore in which veins of a red or golden colour occur, whilst one in which they are wanting is denominated Female Antimony
Native Antimony: A minaral more usually called simply Antimony (q.v.).
Oxide of Antimony, Oxyd of Antimony. Antimony Oxide.]
Plumose Ore of Antimony, Plumose Antimonial Ore: (1) A mineral, called also Jameaonite. [Feathen Ohe.] (2) Stibnite (q.v.).
Red Antimony: A mineral, called slso Kermesite (q.v.).
Saffron of Antimony: A compound of oxide and sulphide of antimony. Its formula is then called Red antimony are mineral, and

Sulphid of Antimony, Sulphuret of Antimony: A mineral, called also Stibnite (q.v.). White Antimony: A mineral, called also Valentinita (q.v.)

## III. Phurmacy:

Black Antimony consists of native sulpbide of antimony fused and afterwards powdered. It is not itaelf naed as a drug, but is employed in prepering tartar emetic, sulphurated antimony, and terchloride of antimony. It is given to horaes as an alterative powder: 2 parts of aulphur, 1 of saltpetre, and one of black antimony. It is used in the preparation of Bengal signal lights : 6 parts of saltpetre, 2 of sulphur, and 1 of black antimony.

Chloride of Antimony: $\mathbf{S b C l}_{5}$. A solution of it is used as a canstic and escharotic ; it is never giveu internally.

Sulphurated Antimony consists of sulphide of antimony with a sunall sdmixture of oxide of antimony. It enters into the composition of componnd calomel pilla.
Tartarated Antimony. [Tabtar Emetic.]
antimony blende, antimony bloom, (q.v.).
antlmony glance, s. A mineral, called also Stibnite (q.v.).
antimony ochre, s. A mineral, in part Ceriantite and in part Volgerite. [See thess words.]
antimony oxide, oxide of antimony, oxyd of antlmony, s. A tibite, and by the Brit. Mus, Cot, synonymous with White Antimony, Senarmontite, Valentinite, Cervantite, and Kermesite (q.v.).
antimony sulphide, s. A mineral called also Stibnite (q.v.).
an-ti-morr'-al-issm, s. [Gr. avri (anti) $=$ against, and Eng. moralism.] Oppesition to morals. (Coleridge.)
ăn-ti-mŏr'-al-1st, s. [Gr. avai (anti) $=$ against, and Eng. moralist.] An opposer of moralista or of morality, or one alleged to bo 80. (Warburton: On Prodigies, p. 26.)
 against, and Eug. musical.] Opposed to music, through inability to appreciate it, from want of ear, of early training, or both. (American Review.)
ăn-tǐ-nă'-tion-al, $a \cdot\left[G r . a^{\top} v \tau i(a n t i)=a g a i n s t\right.$ and Eng. national.] Unpatriotic. (Merivale.)
ăn-tí-nĕph-ritto-ic, a. \& s. [Gr. ávri $(a n t i)=$ against, and ve $\phi$ pós ( nephros) $=$ a kidney.]
A. As adjective: Deemed of use against diseasea of the kidneys. (Caxe.)
B. As substantive: A medicine given in diseasea of the kilneys. (Glossog. Noza, 2nd ed.)
 atead of, and övopa (onoma) $=$ namse.)

Gram. : A figure in which an appellative is used for a proper name. (Gloss, Nova, 2nd ed.)

An-tĭ-nō'mí-an, a. \& s. [1n Ger, Antinomier; Gr. $\dot{\operatorname{a}} \nu \mathrm{t}$ ( anti) $=$ against, and vouos (nomos) $=$ law, from visw $($ nemö $)=$ to deal out, to distribute.]
A. As adjective: Opposed to the law. Pertaining to the Antinomian sect or to their doctrine. (See the stibstantive.)
"It is a mand conceit of our Antinomian hereticks
that God sees no sin in his elect: whereas he notes and that God sees no sinl it his elect: whereas he notes and Bpos, Ball: Rem., p. 233 .
B. As substentive. [In Ger. Antinomier; a term firat introluced by Luther.]
I. Gen.: One who holds tenets opposed to the authority of the moral law or ten commandments revealed in scripture. From the apostolic times downward indiviluals misunderstanding the doctrine of justitication by faith " without the deeds of the law" (Rom iii. 21, 28), have tended to Antinomianism (Rom. vi. 15).
That doctrine that holds that the covenant of grace is not established upon conditions, and that give him an lnterest in it, but only to beliese that he is justified; this certainly subverts all thie mutives
of a good iffe. But this is the dootrine of the Antirim.
spec. (pl.): A sect which originated with John Agricola, s companion of Luther, ahout the year 1538. He is said to have held that
as the chorch is not now under the law, but under the gospel, the ten commandmenta should not be taught to the people. Enemies a aid that he or his followers considered that a believer might ain st hia pleasure, but this is believed to hsva been a calumuy. (Mosheim: Church Hist., Cent. xvi., sect. lii., pt. 35.26 .)

- Views like those of Agricola ware held by seme Presbyterians in England during the seventeenth century. (Mosheim: Ch. hist., Cent xvii., reet ii., pt. ii. 22, and note.)

Xn-tǐ-nō'-mǐ-an-iscm, s. [Eng, antinomian, and suffix -ism.] The system of doctrias held hy the Antinomians.
$\because$ Antinomianiam began in one ministrer of thas loceng Norwith, an "-8p. Hall. Rem., p. 189 .
 An Antinomiar.
"Great offenders this way are the libertioes and
 under the pretence of
 Port antinomia; Gr. àrtwouia (antinomia) $=$ an ambiguity in the law : arvi $($ anti $)=$ against and vónos (vomos) $=$ law.]
I. Law:

1. Gen. : A contradiction between two laws of any kind, or twe portions of the same law.

Areinamier are almost unavoldable in such variets af opinions and answers.- - Eaker.
2. Sper.: A contradiction between the Code and Pandects of Justinisn.
Code and Pandects, ntity exereise the patience the Fall, ch. xlip.
"The antinomics or opponte laws of the Code and Pandects are sometimes the csuse, and often the ex Dise, of the \&lorious Eacertainty of the civll law."-
II. Phil.: Ic the Critical Philosophy of Kant, the self-contradiction into which, ss he believes, reason falls when it sttempts to conceive the complex external phenomens of nuture as a coames or world.

An-tinn'- $\mathbf{0}-\mathrm{u} \mathbf{s}$, s. [Lat. Antinous; Gr. 'Avtivoos (Antinoos). (See Def. I.).]
I. Classical Mythology \& History:

1. One of the suitora of Penelope, Ulysses queen.
2. A besutiful Bithynian youth, a fsvourite of the Emperor Adrian. He was drowned in the Nile.
II. Astronomy: An old conatellation called after the second of these netabilities. It was one of the forty-eight recognised by the anclents, and is the only one of all that number which has been degraded froin its pristine rank. It is now included under the Northern constellation Aquila

An-tǐ-ō-chi-an (1), a. [From Antiochia, now Antakia, a celebrated city on the Orontes, in Syria, built by Antiochus or Seleucna.] Pertaining to Antioch, in Syris, or sisy other city of the sams name. (Anciently there were several.)
Chronnl. : The Antiochian epoch was the date of the bestowal of liberty on the city of Antioch, justafter the battle of Pharsalia. The Syrians dated it from lst of October, B.C. 48 ; the Greeks frora September, B.C. 49.

An-tir- $\overline{\mathbf{o}}$-chì-an (2), $a$. [From the philosopher Antiochus. See def.] Pertaining to Antinchus. The Antiochian Sect or Academy, sometimes called the fift Academy, was s sect or academy founded by Antiochus, a philosopher, who was contemporary with Cicero. Though nominsliy an Academic, Antiochus was really a Stoic in hia views.
 againat; ofovradia $($ odontalgia $)=$ the tooth sche ; óovis (odous), genit. ooobros (odontos) = a tooth, snd ădyos (aigos) = pain.] Deemed of nse against the toothache. (Castle: Lexic. Pharm.)

Xn-tí- $\mathbf{t}-\mathbf{p e} \overrightarrow{\text { en }}$, s. [Lat. and Gr.]

1. Class. Mythology: The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes. Her history was wild and romantic.
2. Astronomy: An asteroid, the ninetieth found. It was discovered by Luther on the 1st of October, 1866.
 (anti) $=$ against, and (2) Eng. Paedobaprist, romlld, and Bartifw (baptisor) = to baptive.] Opposed to pedobaptists or their procedure in baptism. (Stillingflect.)
àn-ťi-pā'-pal, a. [Gr. àri (anti)=against and Eng. papal, from Lat. papa $=$ (1) a father (2) (in ecclesiastical writers), a bishoy, or apecisily, the pope.] Opposed to tha Pope or to Papal doctrine. (Webster.)
to turn the current, and comeilinte the anti-Papal party
† àn-tǐ-pä'-pism, s. [In Ger, antipapismus. From Gr. àvi(anti) = against, and Lst. papa =a father, . . . the pope.] Opposition t the Pope.
ăn-tǐ-pa-pis'-tic, ăn-tí-pa-pis'-tíc-al, a. [Gr. avzi (anti) = against, and Eag. papistic, papistical. In Ger. antipapistich.] Opposed to the Pspists or to Papistical doctrine or procedure.
"It is plexeant to seo how the most anti-papiskical poetare nite Lycines.
àn-ť-păr-al-lĕl, s. \&. a. [Gr. àvi (anti) $=$ against, and Eng. parallel in Ger. antiparalleL.]

## A. As substantive:

In Geometry (plural):
a) Linea making equal angles with two ther linea, but in the reverse order. If $A B$ sad $A$ c be two lines, and $F C$ cind $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{E}}$ two others intersecting them in auch a manner that the angle E Fia=DEA, and the angle $\mathrm{c}=$ then $3 C$ and $D E$ are anti-parallels to $A B$ and $A C$, snd vice verse. In this case AB:AC::AE:A D::D B:E C, and FE: FC::FB: $\boldsymbol{A F : : D E : B C .}$
(b) Leibnitz called sny two lines antiparallel which cut two parallels so that the external angle and the internsl one are together $=$ a right angle.
B. As adjective: Acting not in the same manner, but quite in the opposite direction; ruaning in s contrary direction.
"The only way for us, the successors of these 1 guoran Gol iu ourselves, whlch their dolntrous ighornice defoced, must be to take the oppoith coure, and to
provide our remedy anti-parallel to their diseave."Mavide our remedy anti-pa
ăn-tī-păr-a-ly̌t'-ǐc, a. \&s. $\quad[\mathrm{Gr}$. àvfi (anti) = against, and Eng. paralytic; Gr. таралитикоs (paralutikos) $=$ affected with paralysis (the palsy).] [Paralysis.]
A. As adjective: Deemed of nse agsinst the palsy. (Castle: Lexic. Pharmaceut.)
B. As substantive : A medicine given against the palsy.
ăn-tí-păr-a-1y̆ti-ic-al, a. [Gr. àvt (anti) $=$ against, and Eng. paralyticni.] The same as ANTI-PARALYTIC, adj. (q.v.).
ăn-tǐ-pär-ăs'ta-siss, 3. [Gr. àvi (anti) =opposite, snd rapartaбes (purastasis) =a $=$ to pulsee by or be ide. I
Rhet.: The admission of one part of an opponent's argnment coupled with $s$ denial of the rest.
ăn-tǐ-pa-thĕt'-ic, ăn-tǐ-pa-thĕt'-ick, ăn-tì-pa-thět-1c-al, a. [Gr. àvi (anti) $=$ against, and Eng. pathetioal.] Having an antipathy or contrariety to. (it is opposed to sympathetic.)
"(Beingity 1 d upon the sledge, apapist and a protes-
tant in front, $t$ wo and two together, being two very desperate and antipathetiok comparions, wasa ver ridleulous scene of cruelty."-leon Libell., p. 110.
"'The circumathnce of mornl. rellglous, sympathetic, and antipat hetic sensinility, when closely cousidered will appear to he includer in some sort under that rot. 1. , p . 24

àn-tǐ-pą-thět'-ic-al-nĕss, s. [Fng. antipothetical; -ness.] The quality or state of
having a contrariety or antipathy to.
(Johnson.)
ann-tǐ-păth'-İc, a. [In Fr. antipathique; Sp. \& Ital. antipation: Port antipathico; Gr $\dot{\alpha}$ artrabins (antipatheis) $=(1)$ in retura for auffer ing, (2) of opposite feelings or propertiea.]

1. Ger.: Having opposite faelings.
2. Med.: The aame as Allopathic (q.v.).

Kn-tip'-क-thise, v. 4. [Eng. antipath (y); -ive.] To be opposed to. (Uaually followed by against.) (Adams: Works, iii. 15\%.)
ang-tip'-a-thite, s. [Eng. antipathy; -ite.] Ons who has an averaion to anything. (Richardsont)
ann-tǐp'-a-thoŭs, $a$. [Eng. antipath(y); -ous.] Having sin aversion to; in contrariety to.

As if she saw womething anctpathour
Uuto her virtuons life.
àn-tip'-a-thy̆, s. [In Dsn. antipathi; Dut. Ger. \& Fr. ontipathie; Sp. \& Ital. antipatia; Port. \& Lat. antipatifia, from Gr. àvtrádeca. (antipotheia) $=8$ opposite feeling, aversion ; avtctatec (antiputheo) $=$ to have an aversion: avti $($ anti $)=$ agginst, and $\pi a \theta$ eiv (pathein), 2 ar Inf of $\pi \dot{\sigma} \sigma \boldsymbol{\omega}$ (pasch 0 ) $=$ to saffer ; also $\pi \alpha ́ \theta o s(p a t h o s)=$ auffering, feeling.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Of beings susceptible of emotion: The state of feeling exactly the coutrary to what another feels; tha opposite of sympathy. Antipathy mond or ont or it manent, it conventional, or may pass awsy. The natural result of this pronounced contrariety of feelling is a drawing back from, an aversion to, a hatred ec. Though really a distiact meaning from the former, the two sre so closely connected that they are acarcely ever dissevered. Antipathy is used-
(a) of man to man.
 1. p 218.
 1, p. 11 .
"The personal and perpetual antivathy he had fo
(b) Of msn to any of the inferior animale, or of them to him, or to each other.
"A Antpochier are none No foe to man
And amiles to see, her intante phluytui hand
Stretch forth to dilly with the crested worm,

(c) Of man to an inanimate thing, or to what is abstract in place of concrete. "A man may cry out Rajast, sin, of policy ; but he


- Hatred is entertained against persons antipathy is felt to persons or things; and repugnancy to actions which one is called on to periorm.

2. Of inanimate things, or of abstractions Mutual repulsion, as that of oil and waters or certain other chemical sabstances to each other, or figuratively, of good and evil.
"All coneords and discords of music are, no doulit. kympathies and antip
"Another 111 nccideot is, if the weed happen to hare touched oil, or anything that is int, for those substances have nn ant ipathy
"Ask you what provocation I have had?
When truth or virtue an afroot eudu
The affront is mine my irtend, And should be
Formerly antipathy might be followed by with; now to, against, or for is used. (See the examples slready given.)
B. Technically:
3. Med.: Internal horror and distress on the perception of particular objects, with great restlessness or with fsinting. (Copland: Dict. Proct. Med., 1858.)
4. Painting: The mixing of lacongruaus colours, such as purpla with yellow, or green destroyed and a very dark gray is produced.
 - Matroter.
tāte, fit, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt,

am-tī-pà'-tril-t-tişm, * [Gr. ávri (anti) $=$ agafost, and Eng patriotiom.] Unpatriotic conduct. (Carlyie.)
 TIST.]
ăn-tī-për-ǐ-すd'-ic, a. [Gr. auri (anti)" = against, und Eng. periodic]
A. As adjective: Designed to counteract periodic fevers.
or "insenical solution"-Dr. Jeweph auch as quintine Praco. Mod, vol il, p. 22.
B. As subatantive: A medicina designed to cure diseasaa lika intermittent fever, wbich return at periodic times. They conaist (a) of various remadies derived from tha cinchona tree, vir., "bark," the salts of quinine, quini. dina, cinchonine, and cinchonidina; ( $b$ ) of arsenical solution; (c) of the sulphate of zinc; and (d) of various bitters and comblnations of them, with aromatics. Garrod combines "anti-perindics" with " nervine tonics," and places them as tha second order of hia Clasa II., Sub-class 3.
 p. 237.
 agaioat, and repurtaltixós (peristaltikos) $=$ clasping and compressing; пeportendew (peristello) $=$ to dress, to clotha: $\pi$ epi (peri) $=$ around, and ore $\lambda \omega($ stello $)=$ to aet, to aend. $]$
Resistance to the periataltic motion of tha Resistanca to the peria
bowels. [Peristaltic.]
"But Dr. Brunton has very ably shown that there
 prances.
 against, and Eng, peristaltic. In Fr. peristaltique: Port. antiperistaltico.] Opposed to peristaltic (q.v.), or pertaining to aati-peristalsis. [Peristaltic.]
muscular an invarted direction of the actlon of the mukcular tissue of the intastiass (anni-per isfathic p. 237.
(n-ti-pðr-is'-tą-sis, s. IIn Ger. antiperistuse; Sp . antiperistasis; Gr. ivтıперiortaбus (antiperistasis): $\dot{a} \cdot \frac{1}{}$ (anti) $=$ against, and $\pi$ ерioraats (peristasis) = a standing round, circumatanca; $\pi$ eptiotqus $\quad($ periistemi $)=$ to ataud round : $\pi e \rho i$ (peri) $=$ round about, and iornist (histémi) $=$ to make to stand. 1 A term naed by Aristotia and others to signify the haightening of any quality by tha reaction produced in it by the action of its opposite. Thus in warm countries the influeace of aven hat air blowiag on wster io porous veasela is to cool the water. So also an unjust sttack on one's character will often raise instead of impairing it.

- Bacon uses the Greek accusative.
which Is that they taru cold or hot per
 Evil, ch. wili. p. 41 .
 against, and Eng. peristatic.] Pertainiag to antiperistasis. (Ash.)
 $=$ against, and Eng. pestilential. In Fr. antipestilertiel; Sp. antipestilencial.] Counteracting pastilantial infueaces; checking contagion and infection.

ăn-tǐ-phăr-ĭ-sä'-ĭc, $\alpha$. [Gr. ג̀ $\nu \tau i(a n t i)=$ against, and Eog. pharisaic.] Against the Pharisees, thair teaets or procedure.
the anei-pharisaic discourse Natt, xrill."一
Life ar fesha (traul. 8846 ) $\$ 117$.
 $=$ against, and Eug. philosophical. In Fr. antiphilosophique.] Opposed to philosophy.
an-tí-phlŏ-gis'-tǐ-an, a. [Gr. àví (anti)= against, and $\phi \lambda o y i(\omega)(p h l o g i z o)=$ to set on
fire, to burn; $\phi \lambda o \xi(p h l o x)=$ a flame. 1 Ona opposed to the old doctrine of Phlogiston (q.v.)
 tǐck, a. \& s. [Gr. àvri (anti) = agaioat, gad Eng. phogistic.]
A. As adjective:

1. Med.: Tendiag to counteract burning heat; anti-febrile.

## "I scon diseovered recourse was to be bid to the Inder what eireumbtancen phlogistcick restiwen."-Sir W. fordyos, on the M wria-  <br> 2. Chem.: Oppoaed to tha old doctrine of phlogiaton. [PhLoalston.]

B. As substantive: A inedicloe designed to counteract phlogiatic tendeacles.
" it is both unctuous and penetrating, a powerful antiphogistick, and preservetive malnat earruption
and misction.,-Bp. Berkeloy : Sirin, 59 .

ǎn-tiph'on-al, a. \& g. [Eng. antiphon; al,] A. As adjective: Pertaing to antiphony. [ANTIPHONV $\mathrm{V}_{\text {( }}(2)$.]
"A ntiphonal singlng was frot brought fato the Kautern churvhea "-Binghum: Christian Antiguties 1. 1856), vol. ₹., p. 13.
"He [Cavin] thought that novelty, was sure to suoceed, thant the practice of antiphonal chantigr was
superatitious," mo. Warton : Hiz. Eng. Poet., illit 184. B. As substantive: Tha gama as AntiphoNABY (q.v.).
phonais misails, gray and deliver unto you all anth phonah, misush, grayles procemponals."
ăn-tiph'-бn-ar-y, * ăn-tiph'-on-ẽre,
 (Eng.), ăn-tī-phōn-är'-1-ŭm (Medicev Lat.), s. [In Fr. antiphonaire, antiphonier; from Gr avribwyos (antiphönos) $=$ (1) an accord io the octava; (2) an autiphon, an anthem.] A service-book compiled by Pope Gregory tha Great. It compriaed all tha intvitatoriea, reaponaoriea, collects, and whatever elsa was aung or said in tha choir axcept the lessons. From tha responaes contained in it, it was aometines called responsorium. Similar compilations, or hooks of antherms, also received the name of antiphonaries. In 1424 two antiphonaries bought for a cmal monastery in Norfolk cost $£ 5 \%=$ at least $£ 200$ of modera Engiish money. '[Anthem.]

He o arma redemptoris herde synger.
Aa childrea lerned her antiphonore.

 posite. and. Eng phonetic (q.v.). Anawering
to, rhyming. (Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Cynotaph.)
 [Eng. antiphon; -ic; -ical. In Gr. arriфwros (antiphonos).] Pertaiaing to aatiphony.
they sung in au antiphon
on the common Prayor, p. 106 .
 pho'-na, 3. [In Ger. antiphonie; Ital. antifona; Gंr. avtıфwyéw (antiphöneō) = to aound
 ( $p h \bar{o} n e \bar{O})=$ to aound ; $\phi \omega v \eta^{\prime}(p h o \bar{n} \tilde{e})=$ a sound.]

1. Opposition or contrsricty of aound.
"True it is that the harmony of music, whether it bo in song or castrument, hath symphony by anti. and of contrary motes is composed a sweet tune."
Holland: Putarch, p. 183. (Richardson.) cathedral, or aimilar servies by the choir, livided into two parts for the purpoae, and usually sitting upon oppoaite sidea. It is aometimes usad also when the parts are repeated instead of aung. Antiphony differs from aymphony, for in the latter case the whole choir sing the same part. It also differs from responsorium, io which the verse is apokea or aung by onfy ona person inatead of many.
"Iu antiphons thus tune we female plalata"
O1d Pley, vil 197. (Nares.)
"These are the pretty responsorles, these are the dear antiphonies, that so bewitched of late aur pre-
lates and their chaplane, with the goodly echo they made. ${ }^{n}$-Milion : Aroop. "Then came the epistle, prayern, antiphontes, and a
beluedietiou."-Hacaulay: His- Eng., chap. xiv.
"
singing, with fury and gnasbing of teeth." party
 3. The words given out to be aung by alternate choirs.
this [alternate pealmody] for ita division
into two parts, sind alternate answers, whe commonly called antiphory."-fingham: Christian A fuliguitied
(ed. 18s5), vol. V., p. 19. 4. A composition
2. A composition made of aeveral versea taken from different psalnis, the expressions of aentiment in which are appropriate to the
ăn-ť̌ph'-ran-sis, s. [In Gar. \& Fr, antl phrase; Sp. antifrasis; Port. antifrase, antiphrasis; Gr. àvtiфpaers (antiphrasis), from àriфpáfo (antiphrazó) $=$ to express by anti thesia or negation : $\dot{a}^{2} \operatorname{ran}^{( }$(anti) $=$against, and $\phi$ рás $\omega$ ( phrazo ) $=$ to intimato. $]$
Rhet. © Gram.: The usa of words in a aease contrary to their ordinary ona. In Greek the changa was of worda with an evil sense int those with a good meaning, but in Enclish it may also be an exchange of good for bad.
"You now And no cause to repent that you ueven
dipt yoar hade in the bloody high courts of justice wo called ouly ity
ăn-tí-phrăs'-tio, ăn-ti-phrăs'-tíc-al, a [Gr.ávtıраатtкós (antiphrastilios).] Pertain ing to antiphrasis.
Kn-tǐ-phrăs’-tic-all-iy̆, adv. [Eng. antiphrastical; -ly.] In an antiphrastic manner io the form of apeech called antiqurasia.
"The unruliuess of whowe pen, and the virulancy his book of Mittin mone nis in his (anetphrist teally wi called) Bober Reckoniug, ${ }^{206}-B p$. A ortons Dischange,
ăn-tiophthis ( $p h$ silent), a. [Gr. àrti (anti) = against, anc
 (phthisis) $=$ consumption ; $\phi \theta i \omega($ phihiō) $=$ to decay.] Given againat consumption. (Glossog. Nov., 2nd ed.)
 againat, and Eng. physical ; from Gr. фva«кós (phusikos) = natural ; фúas (rhusis) = nature. Contrary to physics, that ia, to Nature or to natural law. (Webater.)
 s. [Gr. avzi $(a n t i)=$ against, and Eng. pleu
ritic.] A medicine given agalust pleuriay ritic.] A medicine given agalust pleuriay (Glossog. Nov., 2ud ed.)
 against, and roorayocois (podegrikos) = gonty $\pi$ odaypa (podagra) $=(1)$ a trap for the feet,
(2) gout (Lat. podagra $=$ gout): गovic (pous) genit. $\pi$ ooós $(p o d o s)=$ a foot, and ajp $\alpha(\alpha g r a)$ $\stackrel{\text { chunting.] }}{ }$
A. As adjective: Dasmed of use against the gout
B. As substantive: A medicine given againa: the gout; at antarthritic. (Glossog. Nov. 2ad ed.)
ăn-tǐp'-odd-al, a. \& s. [Eng. antipod(e); al. In Port. antipodal.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to the antipodes or the part of the world which they inhabit.
B. As substantive: One inhabiting the othes side of the world from that in which the speaker or writer is. [Antipodes.]
"The Americans are antipodals unto the lndlams."-

 Sw. \& Dan. antipoder (pl.); Ger, antipoder ( pl .); Fr. antipode (aing.), antipodes (pl.) Sp. \& Port antipoda (sing.); Ital. antipord (pl.) ; Lat antipodes (pi.) ; Gr. avтirodes (antipodes), pl. of ávrimous (ontiponts) (a wori first introduced by Plato) $=$ with the feel opposite. From àvi (anti) $=$ opposite to and $\pi o v i s($ pous $)=\mathrm{a}$ foot $; \pi \dot{\delta} \delta \in s($ podes $)=$ feet.]
T Rare in tha singular, comoon in the plural.
I. Lit. (Plur.): People who, from their situa tion on the globe, have their feet cruosite t those of the speaker or writer who applies to them the term antipodes. For example, it Greenwich Obaervatory is in lat. $51^{\circ} 28^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$., and long. $0^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ or W ., then the antipodes, if any exist, of the astronomers at Greernich mus. ba sought in lat. $51^{\circ} 28^{\circ}$ S. and leng. $180^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ or $W$. That point falls in the ocean S.E. O new Zealand, near Antipodea Island. Thos Who ara our antipodes have seasons exactl their shorteat day being our longest, their their shorteat day being our lon
II. Met. : Something exactly and com plately opposed or opposite to another.
ăn-tŭp- $\delta-\mathbf{d e ́}-a n, \alpha, \& s$ [Eng, antipode(s); auti. - an .]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to the aatipodes.
B. As subst.: Ona who lives at tha antijodea


[^27] and Eng. poison.] An antldote to poison of some kind or other.
ăn'-tí-pōpe, s. [Gr. àvtíanti) =against, and Eng. pope In Fr. antipape; Sp. \& Ital. antipapa. ] One who usurps the popedom, in opprosition to the individual elected in the normal way.
"This house is tamons in history for the retreat of
an-ti-pǒp'-n-lar, a. [Gr. àrri (anti) $=$ against, and Eng. popular.] Against the against, and epinions of the people.
"The last two tables are the work of the second decem: ira, whose government was anti-popular.
an'-tī-pört, s. (In Ital. antiporta, antiporto, from Gr. ivei (anti) $=0$ pposite to, and Lat porta = a city gate, \& gate.] An outer gate ; an outer door.
"If a Christian or Jow ohould but lift up the anti Morf. and set oue step into
an-ti-prăc'-ť̌se, v.i. [Gr. áyrí (anti) = agsinst, and Eng. practise.] To oppose. (Hacket: Life of Williams, 1. 195.)
an-tı-prĕ-lăt'-ǐc, " ăn-ti-prě-lát'-ick,
 =against, and Eng prelay.
"The rooters the antiprelatick party, decialm
an'-tí-priēst, s. [Gr. àví (anti) $=$ against and Eng. priest.] One opposed to priests. "Whice they aro atrald of belug guided by prieate:
they corisent to be governod hy anti-prieus."- Fiater:tand: Ch., p. 28 .
ăn-tǐ-priēst -crart, s. [Gr. àví (anti) = against, and Eng. priesteraft.] Opposition to priesteraft.

I hape she the Church of England is necure from lay bigotry and a nti-prin
an-tIp-sor'-1e, $a$. [From Gr. avei (anti) $=$ against, snd Eng. psoric. From Lat. pwora, Gr. *wpa (nsora) $=$ the itch or the mange;
 antipsorique.] Deemed of use against the itch. (ifebster.)
an-tip-tō-sis, s. [In Fr. \& Port. antiptose: ar. avtintwots (antiptosis) $=$ (1) a falling agninst, (2) (In Gram., see below); avtırintu sgainst, and $\pi i \pi \tau \omega(p i p t \widehat{O})=$ to fall.]
Grammar: Au interchange of one case for aoother. (Glossog. Nov., 2nd ed.)
an-ti-pü'r-i-tan, s. \& a. [Gr. àvi $(\alpha n t i)=$ against, and Eng. puritan.]
A. As substantive: One opposed to the Puritans or to Puritadism.
 tho extreme.
B. As odjective: Oppoaed to Puritanism. ". that the purincation of our lighter literature from that foul taint which had been coutracted during
the ant puritan reaction."-Nacaulay: $\#$ ist. Emg., the antip.
ann-tĭ-pÿr-ět'-ic, a. \& g. [Gr. $\dot{\mathbf{a}} v \mathrm{~T}^{\prime}(\mathrm{anti})=$ against, and Eng. Tryretic. From Gr. пuperós (puretos) = (1) fiery heat, (2) fever; wūp (pur) $=$ fire. In Port. antipyretico.]
A. As odj. : Deemed of nse sgainat fever

B, As substantive: A medieine given,against fever. (Gilossog. Nov., Ind ed.)
ăn-t1-p $\ddot{\mathbf{j}} \mathbf{r}^{\prime} \mathbf{i n}$, s. A preventive of or remedy for fever; spec. dimethyloxy-quinizin.
ăn-ti-quär'-1-an, a. \& s. [In Sw, antiquarie, e. ; Dan. antiquarist, a , antiquarius, s. : Ger. antiquar, s. From Lat, antiquarius, a. \& s.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to antiquarians of to antiquity; antique, old.
"The hellet in an original year of ten months wns prevalent among the antiguarian and hintorical chap. i., \&s.
B. As substantive:

1. An mitiquary.

Thns Clncius is described by Livy se being a diligent antipuarian, Im relation to eventa prior to 2. A large kind of drawing paper.
 -ism.] Love of antiquities or of antiquarian research.
"I used to deapise him for his antiquarianiom" -
 ism.] The satme as Antiquarianism (q.v.). ". a question above anticuarion" "-Brovene: Hyiriotaphia.
ăn'-tǐ-quar-y̆, \&. \& a. [In Ger, antiquar; Fr. antiquaire; Sp., Port., \& Ital. antiquario; from Lat. antiquarius, s. \& a.]
A. As substantive:
I. Originally: A keeper of the antiquarium or cabinet of antiquities. (Ilenry VIlI. called John Leland his antiquary.)
2. A student of antiquity, or rather of the relics, such as inscriptions, old bnidaings, relics, sueh as inscipth sntiquity has left manuaer
" With oharpen'd alpht pale antiguaries pore,
Th' inacription value,
B. As adjective: Antique, old.
"Here's Nestor.
Instructed hy the ant iquary times;
He ruust, he is, he cannot hut be wioe.
He must, he is, he cannat hut be wioe. Shatida, it a
t ăn'-tĭ-quàte, v.t. [In Port, antiquar. From Lat. antiquatus, pa, par. of antipuo $=$ to restore a thing to its former condition.] To render anytbiug ont of date, sad therefore presumsbly less valusble than once it was. To render obsolete. When a law becomes antiquated it ia rarely put in foree, if indeed it is not awept from the statute-book
"The growth at Christianity in this kingdom might reazonahly introduce new lawt, and antiquaze or abro-


- The verb is rarely used except in its past partieiple.
ǎn'-ti-quà-těd, pa. par. \& a. [Antiquate.] As adjective:
I. Gut of date, obsolete, of less value than formerly; superseded, abrogated.

Almighty Latluna, with her cities crownd
2. Made to imitste antiquity.

- In rending a atyie judleiously antiquated, one nody A Measure not unilie that of travelling on an
Roman way,
+3 . Old, but in nowise out of date.
"The antiquated earth, As one might say."
Wordsworth: Sonne to a Frienid (1807).
ăn'-tǐ-quā-těd-něss, $\uparrow$ ăn'-tr-quāte-
 -ness.] The quality or state of being out of date, obsolete, or superseded.
"'o' Oid thet no one may pretend artiquateness of
ann-ti-quà-tion, s. [Lat, antiquatio $=$ an sbrogating, an annulling; from antinuo, v.t.] The act or process of rendering obsolete; the state of beiog rendered obsolete. Spec., usen of the antiquation of a law, which is properly its repeal or abrogation, but is sometimes more loosely used for the refusal to pasa it when it appears as a bill for discussion.

> " Yon hring furth now, great queen, , as you forean. Ac andiguation of the sallque in." Cart teright : Poem to the Queen. - Reason In a law engravd in every breast.

High and divine, engrav.d in every breast. Which mut no change nur anoquarion mean. xt. 164. - "A."."-Ency. Lond.
àn-ti'que, * ăn'tíque, $a . \&$ s. [In Ger, antik, a., antike, s.; Fr. antique, a. \& s.; old, ancient ; ante = before.]
A. As adjectite:

1. Aneient, old, that has long existed. It may be used (a) in the geologieal sense $=$ of an age measured by millions of years; or ( 1 ) historically $=$ prior to the birth of Christ; or (c) medixval; or (d) having been long in existence compared with others of its kind. [Ancient, Astievity.]
mok very different in ape from the antique and cryatalline gueis of scootland and scandi-
vavidn-Murchion: Siuria, ch. xir. "The seals which we have remnintng of Jullua Cesars, Which we kopow to be antique, have the star of veaus over them."- Dryden.
"Huge convent domes Fith phnnacles and towers.
And antique custles peen thiroligh drizzling showers.
Fordsworth: Descrip ire sketches.
2. Old-fashioned, antiquated.
"The frot, if I rementher, is a sort of a buit walstBont. made. No. iL
3. Odd, sntic (See Antic, which was originally the same word as antique.)

And sooner may a guliligg weather-4py'
What fash ond hate or rufs, or sinta, next year
B. As substantive, it is frequently used in the plural Antiques $=$ such buats, atatues, vases, \&c., as have come down from elassic antiquity, end are prized for their value as works of genius and art no less than for the light they throw on the life of the old world.

Misshapen monnmenta mnd maim d andiques. ${ }^{\circ}$
tăn-tî'qne-ly̆, adv. [Eng, antique; -ly.] In so antique manner; sfter the manner of entiquity. (Webster.)
ăn-tî'que-něss, s. [Eng. antique; -ness.] The quality of being sintique.
"We may discover somethlug venereble to the
"ntiquencsa of the work." - dddison
ăn-tíques, s. pl. [ANTIQUE.]
an-tiq-ulitär'-1-an (ui = wi), s. [Eng. contiquit(y); -arian.] one who praisea by gone dsya; a medievalist. (Milton: Of lief. in Eng., bk. i.)
ăn-tiq'-ui-tieş ( $\mathbf{u i}=\mathbf{w i}$ ), s. pl. [Antiquity.]
 (Ft antiquif from Lat. antiquita3, antiquus = ancient.]
A. Singular:
I. The state of baving existed long ago; the state of being sncieut.

1. By the geological standard: Vast and noeertain age.
superior ant inferiority la position ts connected with the Geoh, sth ed. ch. xuxiv.
Antiquity of man: The specifle term spplied to the hypothesis now generally accepted by geologiats and other seientific investigators as eorrect, that man came into being not later than the glacial period, if ladced he did not exist in pre-glacial times. From the historio point of view this makes him very "antique," thoogh by the geological standard the date of his birth is exceedingly modern. (Lyell: Antiquity of Man.)
2. By the historic standard:
(a) Ancient times, especislly tbose from the earliest known period to the fall of the Roman empire.
"I mentiog Aristotie, Polyhus, and Cicera, the greatest philosopher, the most mapartial historian - Addisort
(b) Sometimes the word in this sense is used mueh more vaguely.

- From a period of Rmmemorial antiguity it had


3. By the standard of human or other life or existence. Ludierously: Old age.
"Par. Hader thou not the privilege of antiguky
npon thee-."-Shakesp. Alus Well, iL ${ }^{3}$.
II. The ancients, the people who lived during the times mentioned under No. 2.
"Wherefore doth vaine antifutitic wo vaunt
Her anclent monuments oinightie peerea
B. Plural. Antiquities signity such coins, inseriptions, statues, weapons, sepurent urns, ruined edifices, ney, even manuscripts, as have eome down to 11 from the classical and other nations of anticuuity, or from the early period of our own country's history. They are vained as confirming, ehecking, or eniarging the information given ly historians, or in some cases as laying the basis for reconstruct. ing the most outstanding events connected ordinary histories are silent.
"Soot histories we man find three kinds: Memorialk, Perfect Historites, and Antiquities; for memuriajo are history ullmisheti, otites are history delwed, on some remnant of history which have casualiy escajed the
ăn-tǐ-rhoe'-a, s. [Or. àvtí (enti) =against; рé $\omega$ (rheō $)=$ to flow. Named frohl leing used against latmorrhage.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonaceat (Cinchonads). The speeies are found in slauritius and Bourbon. The root and lark of the $A$ aurticellata are believed to be very astriagent.
ann-tio-rheû-măt'-ice ( $h$ silent), $\alpha$. \& s. [Gr. a $\nu$ ri $($ anti $)=$ against, and Eug. rheumatic]
4. As auljective: Deemed of use agsint rbeumatism.

Ci:e, făt, fare, ạidst, whãt, fâll, father; wê, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pơt,


## 2．A\＆substantive：A medicine given againat

 rheumatisin． （anti）＝againat，and Eng．revolutionary．In Fr．antirevolutionnaire．］Opposed to political and especially to sanguinary，revolution
Fwrke：Regicide Peace．
 $=$ agalnst，and Eag．revolutionary．］．One opposed parties．

ăn－tír－rhī＇－nŭm（h ailent），s．［In Sp．，Port．， \＆ltal，antirrine．From Lat．antirrhinon，a
 （anlirrhinan）$=$ shap－dis genit ${ }^{\text {anós（rhinos）}}$ $=$ the nose．Nose－like．］Snap－dragon．$A$


## ntiarhinum majus．

pper portion of a plant of A wirrhinum mafle

genus of plants belonging to the onder Scro－ phulariaceæ，or Fig－worta．The A．Orontizm， or Lesser Soap－dragon，is wild，and the $A$ ． majus，or Great Snap－dragon，naturalised in Pritain．
an－tii－r $\hat{u}$＇－moũr，v．t．［Gr．àvi（anti），and Eng．rumour．］To apread a report contrary to one generally current．（Fuller：Ch．Hist．， 11I．viii．，है 14．）
 $=$ against，and Eng．Sabbatarian．］One who holds that the Jewish Sabbath was part of the ceremonial rather than of the moral law，and that，in its easential character，it is different from the＂Lord＇s Day＂of the New Testament．
＂The anti－abbactarians hold the sahbath day，or that which we call the Lord＇s day，to be no more for take tway the shbbsth，and farewell religion．＂
Pagit：Herestography，p． 19 ．
ăn－ti－sā＇－bĭ－an，a．［Gr．à $\nu \mathbf{r i}^{\prime}(a n t i)=$ against， and Eng．Sabian（q．v．）．］Opposed to Sabian－ ism，that is，to the worship of the heavenly bodies．（Faber．）
ann－til－săç－ẽr－dó－tą1，a．［Gr．àvti（anti）＝ against，and Eng．sacerdotal．］Opposed to the priestly office or procedure．
－The charge of such aceerdotal cratt hath often beeo －Wafutily laid by anti－zacerdotal pride or ressptment．＂
 against，and Eng．scholastic．］Opposed to what is scholastic．（S，T．Caleridge．）
 s．pl．［ln Fr．antisciens；Lat．antiscii；Gr． deviacto（antiskioi）；$\dot{\mathbf{n} v \tau i}($ anti $)=o$ ppoaite， and $\sigma \kappa 1 \dot{\alpha}$（skia）$=\mathrm{a}$ ahadow．］［ANTECl．］

Geog．\＆Astron．：Two sets ur people，whose ahadows at the same moment fall in oppoaite directions．The parties aouth of the tropic of Capricorn are always autiscians to those north of the tropic of Cancer，and vice versa．
ăn－tī－scor－bū＇tic，＊ann－tin－scor－bū＇－ tick，a．\＆s．［Gr．àvti（anti）＝against，and Eng．scorbutic ；Ger．antiscorbutisch；Fr．anti－ scorbutique ；Sp．，Port．\＆ltal．antiscorbutico．］
A．As adjective：Deemed of nse againat acurvy．（Glossog．Nov．，2nd ed．）
B．As substantive：A mediciae deemed of use againat acurvy．
ăn－tǐ－scor－b̄̄＇－tǐc－all，a．［Eag．antiscor－ butic；－al．］［Antisconieutic．］
ann＇－ti－soript，a［Gr．ávt＇（anti）＝against and Lat．scriptum＝aomething written；scribo $=.$. to write．］．A writing directed agaiust （any person or thing）．
＂His highness read the charges，and admired at the were truch commended．－Hackeot：Liro of Archbichop Williams（1893），p． 199.
 against，and Eng．scriptural．］Oppoaed to Scripture．（Webster．）
ann－tǐ－scríp＇－tụ－riscm，s．［Gr．ávri（anti）＝ against，and Eng．scripture：－ism．］Opposition to Scripture．
＂Now that andidecripturism grows so rife，and spreads
an－tio－scrip＇－tư－rist，s．［Gr．$\dot{w} \nu \tau i(\alpha n t i)=$ againat，and Eng．scripturist（q．v．）．］One opposed to Scripture．
＂Not sow to mention what fo by athelata and athority of the scripture．＂－Boyle．
Zn－tǐ－scrơf＇－u－loŭs，$\alpha$. \＆s．［Gr．这 $\nu$ ri（anti） ＝against，and Eng．scrafulous．In Fr．anti－ scrofuleux．］
A．As adjective：Deemed of nse againat acrofula．
B．As substantive：A medicine given against acrofula．
ăn－tǐ－sĕp＇－tíc，＊ăn－tǐ－sěp＇－tickc，$a . \&$ s ［In Ger．antiseptisch；Fr．antiseptique；Port antiseptico；Gr．àvi（anti）$=$ againat，and оךтто́s（séptos）＝putrid，decayed；оŋंगш（sépō） $=$ to make rotten or putrid．］
A．As adjective：Connteracting the ten－ dency to putrefaction．
all obser verse is rematricahly antizeptic，being cang to sil obeervers，is remarkahly antiuepe ic，heinig capable meeat in which that process has halready begurc．－－Todd
Bown ：Phymi．Anat．，val（1．（（100），p． 202.
B．As substantive ：A substance which has the effect of connteracting the tendency to putrefaction．Garrod makes＂Disinfectants and Antiseptics＂the second order of his ＂Division III．Chemical agenta used for other than their medicinal properties．＂Antiseptics prevent chemical change by deatroying the activity of the infectious matter，the chemical composition of the body still in many cases remaining the same；while disinfcctants de－ remaining the same；while disinfcctants de－
compore and remove the infectious matter compose and remove the infections matter
itaelf．Antigeptics are called also Colytics itgelf．Antiseptics are called also Colytics
（q．v．）．Among them may be named carbolic （q．v．）．Among them may be named carbolic
acid，alcohol，sulphurous acid，chloride of aodium（common salt），corrosive anblimate， arsenic，\＆c．
ăn－tǐ－sěp＇－tĭc－al，a．［Eag．antiseptic；－al．］ Pertaining to an antigeptic ；counteracting the tendency to putrefaction．
ăn－tĭ－slā＇－vẽr－y̆，a\＆s．［Gr．àvti（anti）$=$ against，and Eng．shitery．

1．As adjective：Opposed to slavery
2．As substantive：Opposition to alavery． （Hebster．）
ăn－tǐ－sö－cial（cial＝shal），$a$ ．［Gr，àvi （anti）$=$ against，and Eng．social．In Fr．anti－ social．］

1．Opposed to social intercourse，averse to society；loving solituuie．（W＇ebster．）
2．Opposed to the principles on which society is constituted．（Webster．）
ăn－tīs＇－pạ－sĭs，s．［1n Port．antispase；Gr avtionadis（antispasis）$=$ a drawing back of the humours of the body；antionaw（antispāo $=$ to draw the contrary way：duri $($ anti $)=$ against，and $\sigma \pi \alpha \omega(s p a \overline{0})=$ to draw．］

Med．：The revalsion of any fluid in the body from one part to another．
 ick，a．\＆s．［From Gr．à $\nu$ ri $^{\prime}$（anti）$=$ against， and Eng．spasmodic．In Fr．antispasmodique； Port．antispasmodico．From Gr．àvıoraouos （antispasmos）$=$ ananti－gpasmodic ：ávti（anti） ＝back，and $\sigma \pi a \sigma \mu o ́ s$（spasmos）＝（1）a draw ing，（2）a convulaion ；$\sigma \pi \dot{\alpha} \omega$（spāo）＝to draw．］

A．As adjective：Deemed of use agaiust apasms or convulsions．
B．As substantive：A medicine designed to connteract or allay spasms．Garrod make anti－spasmodics the Ist order of his Snb－clas 3．They are of two kinds：（1）Direct Anti－ apaamodics，or Spinal Tonics，of which the çhief are assafoetida，valerian，musk，eastor，
varions olls，camphor，\＆ce．；（2）Indirect Anti－ apaamodica，as conium，bromide of potas－ sinm，salts of ailver，hydrocyanic acid，bella－ donna，atramoninm，henbane，opillm，chloro－ form，\＆c．（Garrod：Materia Medica．）
ăn＇－tǐ－spăst，ǎn－ť̌－spăs＇－tŭs，s．［Lat． antispastus；Gr．avtiotraotos（antispastos）$=$ an antispast ；from $\dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \iota \sigma \pi$ ńw（antispā̄）$=$ to draw the contrary way ：arri（anti），and $\sigma \pi \dot{\alpha} \omega$（spad）
$=$ to drew．］

Prosody：A foot conaisting of four syllables the first and fourth short，and the second and third long：as $m \bar{e}|d \bar{u} l| l \bar{l} \mid$ süs．
ăn－tǐ－spăs＇－tǐc，＊ăn－tiospăs＇－tick，$a$, \＆$\varepsilon$ ．
［From Gr．a $\nu$ ri（anti）$=$ against，and Eng． spastic（q．v．）；or from Gr．àtiotagtos（anti－ spastos）$=$ drawn iu contiary directions．］

A．As adjective：
＊I．Medicine：
1．Pertaining to antispasia；believed to cause a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to the other．（Jahnson．）
2．Antispasnoodic．（Webster．）
II．Prosody：Pertaining to an antispast．
B．As substantive：
I．A medicine belleved to cause a revulaion of fluids from one part of the body to the other．（Glossog．Nova．）

2．An antiapasinodic．（W＇ebster．）
ăn－ti－splē－nět＇－ice，＊ăn－ti－splē－nět＇－ ick，a．\＆s．［Gr．$\dot{\text { a }} \nu \tau i$（anti）$=$ against，and Eng．splenetic．］
A．As adjective：Deemed of nse agalnst diseases of the apleen．
B．As substantive：A medicine given against diseases of the spleen．
＂Aneentispleneticks open the obstruetions of the
ăn－tis＇－tạ－š̌s，s．［In Ger．antistase；Gr． ivioracis（antistasis）$=$ standing against，op－ position：a duri（anti）＝against，and oriots （stasis）$=$（1）a placing，（2）a standiog；；＂orquヶ （histemi）$=$ to make to atand．］

Rhetoric：A defence of any action on the ground that what was done was the lesser of two evils．
an－tis＇－tēş（plural ăn－tǐs＇－tǐ－tēş），s．［Lat．］ （I）A president of any kind；（2）a high－prieat． ＂He tells what the Christinas had woot to do lo
 or antistes，did．＂－Milton：Of Prel．Episcopacy．
－Ibidess they had as many untistices as preshytors．＂
n－tiss＇－tróo－phē，ăn－tis＇－tróo－phy̆，3．［1n Ger．\＆Fr．antistrophe；Port．，antistronhe， antistrope．From Gr．àvıatoo $\phi \eta$（antistrophe） ＝a turning about；àvtıotpé申w（antistrepho） $=$ to turn to the opposite side ：avrí（anti）$=$ opposite to，and $\sigma \tau \rho \in \dot{\epsilon} \phi($ strephō $)=$ to twiat， to turn．］

I．Ancient Choruses and Dances：
1．The returning of the chorss，exactly answering to a previous strophe，except that now they moved from left to riglit，instead of from right to left．
2．The lines of the poem or chorsl aong anng during this movement．
＂It was evatomary，on some occatons，to dance which consistet of thiree staizas or parts：the first of which，cailed srophe，was sung in turuing from east to west ；the other，inamed anfint roy he，in returning
from weat to east；then they stood before the sitar from weet to east，then they stood before the altar song．＂－Potter：Antiq，of（Greece，ble li．，chap． 1
II．Rhetoric：The figure of retortion．
III．Logic：Aristotle＇s designation for the conversion or transposition of the terma of a proposition．
IV．Grammar：An inverted construction． V．Relation of one thing to another．
＂The latter branch touchinct lmpresslon，hath not sedly tund it hath the same relation or antiritorte sedly，and it hath the same relation or antistrophe
that the former hath．- Bacon：Adv．of Learn．，ble．il．
an－ti－strŏph＇－1c，$a$ ．［Eug，antistrophe；－ic．］ Pertaining to an antlatronhe．（Webster．）
 strophos）$=$ turned opposite ways．］The turn－ ing of an argument on the person who used it． ＂That he may know what it is to be a child，and yet mondo with edged tools， 1 turned his anisarophon



Mn－tio－strûu－mxti－Ic，a．\＆a［Gr．àví（anti） $=$ against，and Lat．struma $=$ a scrofulous tumour；struma．］
A．As adjective：Counteracting or mitigs－ ting the strumous，that is，the acrofolous con－ atitution． B．As substantive：A medicine believed to
have soma effect in counteracting or mitiga－ have soma effect in counterach．
＂I prescribed him ${ }^{2}$ distilled milk，with anti－strus
makeks，and purged him．＂－Wiseman．
ăt－ti－strû＇－mous，$a$ ．［AntigTRGMATic．］The same as Antistrumatic（q．v．）．（Webster．）
 against，and Eng．syphilitic．In Fr．anti－ syphilitique．$]$ Bolieved to be of use against syphilis．（Castle：Lexicon Pharm．）

 range in battle，（2）to counteract，to reaist： auri $($ anti $)=$ rgainst，and tá $\sigma \sigma \omega($ tasso $)=$ to arrange．］

Church Hist．：A Gnostic sect who main－ tained that not God but a creature had created evil．
an－tĭ－tar－tăr＇－ic，a．［Gr．àvrí（anti）＝ against，and Eng，tartaric．］Opposed to Tas－ tamic（q．v．）．
anti－tartaric acid．An acid differing from tartaric acid in this remarkable respect， that whereas the latter turns the plane of polarisation to the right，this does it to the peft．If the two be mixed together they lose all influence on polarised light．（Graham： Chem．，vol．î．，p．478．）
 and Eng．theism．Or from àritcos（antitheos）， $a_{\text {a }}$ ，in the sense of opposed to God；for in Homer it means god－like，equal to the gods．］ Opposition to God or to belief ia His existence． （Chalmers．）
Xn－ti－thē＇－İst，s．［Gr．ávri（anti）$=$ against， and Eng．theist．］One who opposes the belief in a God．The antitheist takes a more de－ cided stand against theism than the atheist does．（W＇ebster．）
an－tĭ－thē－ist＇－1c－al，$\alpha$ ．［Gr．àvti（anti）＝ against，and Eng．theistical．Or Eng．antitheist； －ical． 1 Opposed to theism；contending agaiast the belief in God．（IFebster．）
an－tǐ－thë－ist＇－ic－al－ly̆，adv．［Eng．antitheis－ tical；－ly．］After the manner of an antithelst； tical；ly． wive After the manner or an antion to belief in God． （Webster．）
antith＇－ĕn－ar，s．［Gr．$\dot{a} v r i(a n t i)=$ against， and $\theta$ eivap（thenar）$=$ the palm of the hand， the sole of the foot．］
Anat．：One of the muscles which extend the thumb．（Glossog．Nova，2od ed．）
ann－tith＇－ě－sis（pl．ăn－tith＇－ĕ－sĕşs），s．IIn Sw．antithes；Dan．\＆Ger．antithese；Fr．an－ tithese；Sp．antitesis，antiteto；Port．antithese， antithesis；1tal．antitesi ；Gr．ävтi日e tithesis）$=$ opposition，from àvtivionui（anti－ tithēmi）＝to set against，oppose ：avti $(\alpha n t i)=$ against，and $\tau i \neq \eta \mu$（ $($ tithēmi $)=$ to aet or place．］ Rhet，：Sharp opposition or contrast between word and word，clause and clause，aentence and sentence，or sentiment and sentiment， apectally designed to impress the listener or reader．
T Macaulay＇s writings are full of sntitheses， of which the following may serve as examples： as＂He had covertly shot at Cromwell，he now openly aimed at the Queen．＂（Hist．Eng．，ch．v．） But blood aloos did not satisfy Jetreys；he filled his coffers by the sale of partons． （Ibid．，ch．xvii．）
＂Actiontitheris or opposition．＂－Coleridfs：Alide to Re－ Rection（1339），p． 122.
fact snd thetion．＂－Herbert Spencer，znd ed．，vol． 1 il ．， P ， fact and
Aens，wind thout man－goddess，born from the head of and wies is the motber，and without feminine sym－

IT The plural is atill in the Greek form anti－ theses．
＂I see a chief who lends my choser sons＇
All nrmad with polits，antithesal，and pras．＂．

En－ti－thět＇，s．［Antitheton．］An opposite stateroent or position．（C．Kingsley：Two Years Ago，ch．xxvi．）
an－títh＇－e－ta，6．pl．The pl．of Antitheton （q．v．）．
ăn－tǐ－thět＇－ic，ăn－ťi－thět＇－Ic－a1，$a$ ．［In Fr．antithitique：Sy．antitetico．Erom Gr． àvtiUntikós（antithētikos）．］

A．Ordinary Language：Pertaining to or marked by the presence of an antithesis．
＂The antithetion group of casee．＂－Herbert Spenoer：

B．Technically：
＊Old Chem．Antithetic or polar formulaz ars formulæ writtea on two Iines instead of one． In the upper line are placed all the negativa constituents，and in the lower the vositive．
ăn－tǐ－thět＇－1̌c－al－1̆y，odv．［Eng，antithetical； －ly．］Jo an antithetical manoer；with sharp contrasts．

 （antithetor）．］An antithesis．

In the plural：Antitheta；in the Instruc－ tions for Oratory（1661）erroneously made antithetas．Theses argued for and against．
＂A Anitheta are theses argued pro et contra．＂－Bacon：
ăn－títŏx＇－in，ăn－tī－tŏx＇－ine，s．Ths earum of the blood of a horse that has been in－ earum of tha blood of a horse that hias been in－ ocnlated with diphtheritic material；used as
a subcutanaous injaction for the cure of diph－ theria．
＂＇The experimenis with diphiheria authoxize serum
 is applied．＂－N．Y．Herald，Jao．19， 1895.
ăn－tit＇－rágŭs，s．［Gr．àvrí（anti）$=$ oppo－ site to，and Lat．tragns，Gr．fpáyos（tragos）．］ ［Tracus．］A portion of the external ear opposite the tragus and beneath the coucha ＂Opponito this［the tragus］．behtod and below the
coocha，is the antitragua．－Todd A Bowman：Physol． concha，is the antict．
Anat．，vol．ii．，p
ăn－tī－trĭn－1̆－tä＇r－1̆－an，a．\＆a \｛Eng．anti， trinity；auffix－arian．In Ger．antitrinitarisch， a．；antitrinitarier，8．；Port．antitrinitario．］
1．As adjective：Opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity
2．As substantive：Qoe oppoaed to the doc－ trine of the Trinity．
＂The antitrinitarians have renewed Arius＇s old hereys；anspheme and viclato tho Holy Triulty．，＂－Pagit． Heresiography，p．ग16．
ăn－tī－trīn－ī－tä＇r－ĭ－ạn－ĭşm，s．［Gr．àvtí （anti）$=$ against，and Eng．trinitarianism．］ The system of doctrine of which the essential The system of doctrine of the doctrine of the Trinity，（Webster．）
ăn－tǐt＇－rot－pal，ăn－tǐt＇－rot－poŭs，a．［Gr． à $\nu \tau i($ anti $)=$ opposite to，and трóros（tropos）$=$ a turn，direction ；трелт（trepö）$=$ to turn．］

Bot．：A term applied to an embryo which la inverted 80 as to have the radicle at the extremity of the seed most remote from the hilum．The sacs of the ovile are in no degree inverted，bat have their common point of origin at the hilum，the raphe and chalaza being necessarily invisible．（Lindley：Introd． to Bot．）
an－ťi－tÿp＇－al，a．［Eng．antityp（e）；－al．］OI the natnre ot ao aotitype（q．v．）．（C．Kingstey Yeast，Epil．）
ăn＇－ť－tȳpe，s．［In Sp．antitipo；Or．àvi－ TuTros（antitupos）$=$（1）repelled by a hard body；echoed，echoing ；（2）corresponding as the stamp to the die ：avti（anti）＝opposite to，and tintos（tupos）＝（1）a blow，（2）that which is produced hy a blow ；rusow（tupoö） $=$ to impress，to stamp；శט́ntw（uptō）$=$ to strike．$]$

1．Gen．：That which corresponds to some－ thing else，as a stanip does to the die by which it was struck off．
aod the observant friars，With thelr chain
shitres of hair wete the antivyper of Pareons gerolea and shirts of hair，Wete ACante．vol．in p． 173

2．Theol．He who or that which in the New Testament corresponded exactly to the types of the Old－naloely，Christ or his atouing death．
＂Ho brought forth bread sud ine，and wan tha or the subetance，Curist himsalt．＂Trajlor．
3．Among the ancient Greak fathers，and in the Greek liturgy：A term applied to the aymbols of bread and wine in the sacrament．
 and typical；or Eng．antitype，and－ical．］Per－ taining to an antitype．（Johnson．）
ăn－tī－ty̌p＇－1c－a1－1y，adv．［Eng．antitypical； －ly．］In an antitypical manner；by way of antitype．（Webster．）
an－ti－ty＇－poŭs，a．［Eng．antitype；ous．］ The same as Antitypical．
ăn－tıi－văc－çĭn－ā＇－tion，s．［Gr．àvti $(\alpha n t i)=$ against，and Eng，vaccination．］Opposition to vaccination．（T＇imes，Oct．29，1878．）
ăn－tī－văc－çin－ai－tion－ist，s．［Eng．anti－ vuccination；－ist．］
1．One opposed to vaccination，as believing it to be injorious to the human frame．
todescribe anti－vaccinationits as a＇mehool＇
ah satire to the verge of eruelty．＂－Times，

2．One who，thongh deeming vaccination beneficial，is yet opposed to the law which renders it compulsory，as belle ving that such an enactment is inconsistent with proper clvil liberty．
ăn－ti－va－rí－öl－oŭs，$a$ ．［Gr．ávtí（anti）＝ against，and Eog．variolous，from Mediæv． Lat．variola $=$ small－pox］Deemed to be protective against the contagion of the small－ pox．（Med．Repos．）（Webster．）
ăn－til－vĕn－ër－ĕ－a1，a．［Gr．àvri（anti）＝ against，and Eng．venereal．In Ger．onti－ venerisch；Fr．antivenèrien；Port．\＆Ital．onti－ venereo．］Believed to counteract or rebist venereal poison．
＂－you will acarce cure your patient without
ant＇－yăr，s．［From ontiar or antschar，its Javanite name．］A polaon made from the upas tree of Java，Antiaris toxicaria．［AN－ TIARIS．］
änt＇－1ẽr，s．［Fr．andouiller $=$ a brow－actler．］ 1．Properly the first branch，but now uaed for any ramification of the horns on the head of any anlmal of tha deer family．The lowest furcation，that nearest the head，is called the brow－antler；and the braoch next abova it， the bes－antler．
＂Huge stage with sinteen anters．＂一 Macaulay：
2．（ $l l$ ．）Tha solid deciduou horns of any animal of the deer family．
＂Richardsou figures a pair of antlers of the wild
reindeer with reindeer with tweaty－ni
of $M a n_{1}$ pt．ii．，ch． Kvil ．
3．A moth，the Chareeas or Cerayiteryx gra－ minis．It is of the family Noctuide．It is

of a brown colour，with a white line on the upper wings，and a row of black marks at the aper of each．The caterpillar，which is brown with yellow streaks，feeds on grass． It occurs in England，but not abundantly．
Knt＇－1ẽred，a．［Eng．antler；－ed．］Furmished with antlers．

The antler＇d momarch of the waste
Sprung from bis heathery couch in hasto．＂
ant＇－lĭ－a，s．［Lat．antlia $=$ a minchine for drawing water；a pump；Gr．àvtita（antia） $=(1)$ the hold of a ship，（2）bilge－water．］
Entom．：The spiral proboscis of the Lepidop－ terous order of insects．It＂ia formed by tha

Gite，fät，färe，amidst，whãt，fall，father；wè，wĕt，hëre，camel，hěr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sïre，sĩr，marine；gō，pð九t，

elongated olender maxille，still characterised elongated ilender maxilize still characterised maryins of the maxillim are coocave，and the narging of the naxills sre coocave，aud the edges of the chsnnels are in close contact，or
are confluent，so as to form a canal along which the juices of the fowers can be pumped up into the mouth．The large labial palpi de－ fend the antlia when it is retracted and coiled np．＂（Owen：Comp．Anat．Invert．Animals．）

Xnt＇－1I－2，s．［See precediog．］
Astron．：An sbbreviation for Antlia Pneu－ matica（the Air－pamph one of the Southern constellations in troduced by Lacalle．
ănt－lin－ä＇tas，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．＝furnished with a sucker，like a pump． 1 The name given by Falriclus to the Dipterous order of insecta but as anelia is now confined to the spiral sucker of the Lepidoptera，Antliata，as a ayoo nyou for Diptera，would be misleading．
宏nt＇－ling．s．［Eng．ant；dimin．suff．－ling．］ A young ant．（McCook：Agric．Ant of Texas， p．20．）
 ci－ans（Eng．），s．pl．［Gr．plur．of àrouxos （antoikos）$=$ living in an opposite latitude ； avri $($ anti $)=$ opposite to，and oikic（oikeठ）$=$ to inhabit，from oikos（oikos）＝a house．］Per－ sons liviag in the same latitude north and south of the equator，as well as in the same longitude．The identity of longitude makes them have exaotly the sams hours，but the difference of N ．and S ．in the latitude causes the seasons of the one to be opposite to those of the other，and the length of any day in the one to be exsctly equai to the same night of the other：［Antiscians．］
Ynt－бn－б̆－ma＇－ syy（Eng．），s．［Ger antonomasie；Fr．antono－ mase；Lat．antonomasia；Gr．ávтоуонасia（anto－ nomasia）＝（1）a different name；（2）see def

 $=$ to usms ；дома（onoma）$=$ name．］The designating of a person not by his actual sur name，but by his office，rank，dignity，or even by his trade，his country，\＆c．；as Her Majesty， Ifis Grace，the Hon．Member for Oxford Upi－ versity，the learned conosel，the great com－ mander，the shamsless mendicant，＂a Daniel come to judgment．＇
ănt－бn－б－măs＇－tio－al－1y̆，adv．［From Lat．， Gr．，\＆Eng．antonomasia（q．v．）．］In a way to involve the rhetorical figure antonomasia．
an＇－tó－ny̆m，s．［Gr．avri（anti）$=$ against， opposite；огона（onoma）$=\mathrm{a}$ nams，$s$ word．］ A word expressing the reveree of any other word；the opposite to a synonym ：thus bad is sn sntonym of good．
＂Amithonymur and syuonsma．＂－rille of book by C．J．
 against，and Osiander．］One of a religious party opposed to Andrew Osiander，a theolo－ gical professor at Kdnigsberg from 1548，who called that redemption which Luther reganded as justification，and that justification which the great Germad reformer denominated sanc－ tiflcation．The Antosiandrians were strongly Lutheran．
觡t＇－ō－zōne，s．\＆a．［Gr．àvi $(a n t i)=$ against； and Eng．，\＆c．，azone（q．v．）．］

1．As substantive：In the opinion of Schön－ bein，a permanently positive varicty of oxy－ gen，opposed to ozooe，which he holds to be a permanently negative one．Inactive oxygen he considers to be a produce of the union of the two．Mcissoer agrees with him，and states that ordinary oxygen is resolved hy electrication into ozone and antozone；tha former is sbsorhed by iodide of potassium， pyrogallic acid，\＆e．，while the latter remains unabsorbed．Antozons has been found by Engier and Nasse to he nothing but hydrogen peroxide， $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．（Watts：Chem．，Surpl．II．） The dark violet－blue fuor of Wolsendorf Bavaria
 sth ed，p． 124 ．
（q．v．）．As adjective：Pertaining to antozone，s． （q．v．）． ＂Its strong antozone odour lthat of Antozonitel in
sald often to produce headache and vomiting in the
miners．
ant－o－to＇n－ite，s．［Eng．zc．，antozone（q．V．）， and sulf．－ith．］A mineral，a variety of Fiu－ orite or Fluor．Dans divides Fluor into（1） Ordinary ；（2）Antozooite of schonbeln．The
latter is a dark violet－blne mineral，found at Wölser is a dorl，in Bavaria． ［ANTozone．］
－宏n＇－tre，s．［Fr．antre；Lat．antrum $=\mathrm{s}$ cave．］A cave，a csvera，s den．

With all my travel＇，history．
Wherrin of ontres wast and deverts idle，
It whe my bent to speak．＇
Xn＇－trim－ǒ－lite，s．［Named from Aatrim， in Ireiand，where it is found ； 8 nffix $-i t_{8}=O r$ ． dieos（lithos）$=$ a stome．］A variety of Mesolite． Its hardness is $3 \cdot 5-4$ ；its sp．gr．，2＇006．

1．Anat．：A term used for several parts of the body which have a cave－like appearance Thus antrum pylori is the great concavity of the stomach approaching the pylorus；antrum buccinosum is the cochlea of the ear，and antrum gence is the maxillary sinus．
2．Bot．：A namegiven by Mrench to the kind of fruit called by Lindley Pomum，an spple or pome．（Lindley：Introd．to Botany．）
$\mathbf{A}^{\prime}-\mathbf{n} \mathbf{u}$, s．［Assyriad．］
Assyrian Myth．：The firat great deity of the upper Triad ：Anu＝Heaven ；Elu or Bel＝ Earth；and Hea＝Hades．The Accadians regarded him as the spirit or fetish of heaven while the Assyrisas elevated him to the high position of the Greek Zeus or the Latin Jupiter． （Boscawen：quoted in Mr．W．R．Cooper＇s Archaic Dict．，1876．）

A－n̄̈＇－bis，s．［Old Coptic（？）．］
1．An Egyptian god represeated with the head of a dog，or rather of a jackal．Mr Cooper describes him as the chief deity pre siding over the mummied or other dead．

The hrutioh gods of Nille and fast
siltone：＂
2．Zool．Anubis zerda the Sabora of the Arabs，and the Megalotis famelicus of natural－ ista，is a fennec found in Kordofan，and be－ ista，is a feanec found in kordofan，and be－
lieved by Professor Kroetschmer to be the animal taken for a jackal on Egyptlan temples snd on the catacombs of Thebes．（Jardine Naturalist＇s Library，voi．iv．（Dogs），p．295．）
＊ạn－ŭn＇－dẽr，prep．［ANonder．］Under． （Scotch．）
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－nüs，s．［In Fr．anus；Lat．，m．］The lower or posterior opening of the alimeatary canal．
à－nû＇s－wâ－ra，a－nâ＇s－wâr，s．［Sauscrit．］
Philol：A nasal sound given to certain letters in the Indian languages．
＂Secondly，thls anuncoura is is most languages pro Boanmes．Compar，Gram．at ine Aryan Lang．of india，
vol I．（1872），p．2NG．
ăn＇－vǐl，＊ănd＇－vile，＊ăn＇－vild，＊ann＇－vilt， s．［A．S．onfilt，anflt．In Dant．ambolt；Dut． coeld＝imase statue，figure．On this etymo logy an anvil is that on which thines are built or fashioned．So ill Latin，incus is from in cudo $=$ to forge with a hammer，to fabricate $i n=$ upon，and cudo $=$ to strike，beat，pound， or knock．An anvil，then，is that on whieh anything is fabricated hy being struck．］

anvil．
1．A mass of iron or other material，smooth above，on which a smith hammera into the re－ quired form the metal which he has previously softened by heating it in a furnace

So drendfully he did the andivile beat＇
That meemid to duat he shortly woid it drive＂．

## 2．Anything on which blows sra laid． <br> ＂Here 1 eitp

The anvid of my＂word，and do contost
Hotly and nobly．＂Shakeos．：Corioh．
To be on the anvil，means to be coutemplated， to be in procees of praparatton，to be in pro－ cese of being hammered into presentable sliape hy public discussion or private conference．（It ts used especially of messures sought to be carried into law．）
＂Soveral mombers of our honse，knowing what wha judgment．${ }^{\text {－}}$ Sioint．
an＇－vil，v． $\boldsymbol{\text { a }}$ ．［From the oubstantive．］To fashion on an anvil．
If Used chiefly in the pa．par．（q．v．）
Kn＇－villed，pa，par．Fsahioned on an anvil． The surent irmour with all care put on of pasive torlitude．：
 anxisty．］Anxiety（q．v．）．
 dade ；Itel．ansieta；Lat anxietas，from anxius．） ［Anxioue．］

1．Ord．Lang．：Trouble，solicitude，or mental distress，on discerning the seeming spprosch of a future event which it is believed winl，on its arrival，inflict on one loss，injury，or sorrow， and which one fails olearly to see any practic－ able means of averting．
－＂Aaothar week of anxiety and ngitation presed 2．Med．：Lowness of spirits，restlessmess， with ueeasiness of the stomach．
I＂In anxieties whlch sttend fevers，when the oold because anxieftes often happen by spaema from wiud．
apices are useful．＂－Arbuthoot．
anrlous（ánix＇－shŭs），adj．IIn Fr．anxieux； sp．\＆Ital．ansioso；Port．anxioso；Lat．anx－ ius，from ango $=$ to press tightly，to strangle．］ ［ANGER．］

1．Very much troubled and solicitous ahout some future event of a nature likely to be painful to one，and which one knows no means of averting．

> Our dags aro numbard, let us apare our anxious hento a noedleas care.

Cowper：：Guionis Love of God
2．Inspiring snxiety；such as cannot be contemplated without some messure of doubt and fear．
＂An anxious duty！whlch the lofty wite，
，Tourson，be．
And reading here his sentectce，how replete
re his sentence，how rephete
neaning，beavenward turn his eyin
Cozper ：Bull of Mortality（1786）．
3．Eagerly desirous（to do something）．
＂He sneers alike at those whoare anxtous to preserve，
and at those who are eager for rotorm．＂－Nacaulay： and at thoe who
Fite．$E$ ng．ch．$i \mathrm{l}$ ．
If Anxious is followed by a verb in the iu－ fixitive，or by about，concerning，or for，of the noun designating the object of solicitude． ＂No writings we need to be golicitour about the
meaning of，fut those that contain truthe we are to believe，or laws we are to obey：we may he less anatoud
T The phrase antious of is rare or obsolete．
＂$\Delta$ nxious of neglect，susjecting change．＂－Granvilla
anxiously（ăn＇s＇shŭs－ly̆），odv．［Eng． anxious；ly． 1 In an anxions manner，sulici tously．
and the membera asked each other anxiousty whether it was likely that the Abjuratiou and money
bills would be prased betore be died．＂－Yacaulag：
Hist．Eng．，ch．$x \times v$ ．
anxionsness（ănk ${ }^{-}$shŭs－néss），s．［Eng． anxious；－ness．］The state or quality of being snxious．
＂＂tile anizious cardal to which she retums with no Aluwon：spectaror，No． 7
any，＊anie，＊ani（ěn＇－y̆），a．［A．S．crnig， aneg，ang＝any，any ove：from an＝one and suffix－ig＝Eng．－ic＝having，In Dit eenig；Ger．einige．］At least one，if not even \＆few．Used－
1．As a singular：
（a）Of persons or living existences，not ex－ cluding the Supreme Beiog himself．（It is used in opposition to no or none．）
＂And David eaid，To there yet any that is left of tha Jonathain＇s sake ？＂－2 Sam．Ix． 1

（b）Of thinga，in tha most extensive sebse an amont anall，but not precisely defined of anything；aome．
＂The was of hin fer ear hi－foung，
Or and werldes time boren．＂Morris），47， 48.
story of Gem．and Exod．（ed．
＂They loved armes，and kuighthood did ensew，
seeking adventures where they ：F．e．Q．，iv．if． 4 ．
＂There be many that asy，Who will shew us any
2．As a plural：Any living beings，any per－ sous，any things．
if he found any of this way，whether they Jerassiem or＂women，he
anybody（ĕn＇－ $\mathbf{y}^{\prime}$－bŏd－y̆），s．［Eng，any； body． 1 Any person．
＂Win Majesty could not keep any secret from ony－ －Whilst
dinist the expression＂anybody，＂spelled as one word，is applied to persona，as in the foregoing example，＂＇any body＂atanding as two distinct words，is used only of material things，as the human body，a planet，\＆e．
anyhow（ĕn＇－y－how），adv．［Eng．any； how．］At any rate，any way，
other，in any case，（Collonaial．）
anything，any－thing，any thing（ĕn＇－y̆－ thing），s．［Eng．any；thing．］

1．Any thing；something or other．
2．（Personified．）
$\because{ }^{2}$ ．aliso Mr．Smoothman Mr．Facing－both－wass， Mr．
snything－är－i－an，（anything as ĕn－y－ thing，s．［Eng．anything；urinn．］A jer－ Alton Loche，ch．xxii．）
anything－är＇－an－ism（anything as en－$\breve{\mathbf{y}}$－thing），s．［Eng．anythingarian；－ism．］ Indifference to religions mattera．
anywhere（ën＇－y̆－wherre），adv．［Eng．any；
† anywhile，t any while（ĕn＇－$\breve{\mathbf{y}}$－whīle）， adv．［Eng．any and urhile．］Any tinue；for any length of time．

$\dagger$ anywhither，$\dagger$ any－whither（ĕn＇－y whith－er），adu．［Eng，any and whither．］ To any place．
－This［proftt］is the Rait，by which you may inveigle
tanywise，tany－wise，tany wise（ĕn＇－ h $^{\text {－}}$ wise），adr．［Eng，any；uise．］In any way， in any manner，in any respect；to any extent －How can te be amy－wise rich，who doth want all －When ony wise are made separate words the preposition in may be put before them． ＂And the that sanctified the field will in any woise

A－0－nían，a．［From Aonia：see definition．］ 1．Lit．：Pertaining to the region of Aonia， in Breotia，said to lee inhabited by the Aones， descendants of a son of Neptune．It con tained the mountains Helicon and Citheron， sacred to the Muses，who from their sumposed residence in the district were called Aonides．

2．Fig．：Pertaining to the Muses．
＂And they are sure of bread who swink and moll； Thomson Comite of Indiolence，ii． 2.
G＇－or－ist，s．\＆a．IIn Ger．ooristus；Fr．aoriste； Sp．，l＇ort，\＆Ital，aoristo：Gr．áoptoros
（aoristos）$=$ an aorist：from actj．$\dot{\text { cópeotos }}$ （aoristos）$=$ without boundaries，from $\dot{a}$ ，priv．， and opi弓 ${ }^{\text {（ }}$（horiz $\left.\overline{0}\right)=$ to separate by a boundary ； öpos（horos）$=$ a boundary．$]$
A．As substantive（Greck Grammar）：A tense expressing time of an indefmite date or character．In English the phrase＂He went， is properly an aorist，as no information is given as to when the action spokell of waa performed．Greek verhs have two aorists，a first and a second；but，as a rule，only one of them is generally used．
B．As adjective：Like an aorist ；iodefinite In time．
玉－or－ís＇－tic，à－or－is＇－ticc－al，a［In Ger． aoristisch：from Gr．aopuotıoós（aoristikos）$=$ pertaining to an aorist；indeterminate，like an aoriat． 1

1．Pertaining to an aorist．
2．Like an aoriat，Indefinite in point of time．
a－or＇－ta，s．［In Fr．aorte；Sp．\＆Port．aorta Gr．doptín（aorte）$=$（l）In pl．，the lower ex－ tremitiea of the windpipa；（2）later \＆sing．， the sorta（sea dof．）．From ceipo（acirō）$=$ to hift．］The largest artery in the human body， and the main trunk of the arterial ayatem itself．It takes its departure from the upper part of the left ventricle of the heart，whence it rums upward and to the right，at that part of its progress being called the ascendiug of its．prog than to the left passes the spinal column，and bending downwards forms spinal column，and bending downing ita course the arch of tha aorta continuing ita course
along to the left of the spine，it is called the descending aorta．Passing through the aper－ ture in the diaphragm into the abdomen，it becomes the abdomtnal aorta．Finally，it bifurcates about the fourth pair of lumbar vertebre，and forms the two primitive iliac arteries．Upwards from tha heart the ramifi－ cations are numerous and exceedingly im． portant．The aorta has three valvea called portant． the reflux of the blood into the heart．
a－or＇tal，a．［Eng．aorta；suff．al．］Pertain taining to the aorta；aortic．（3Vebster．）
a－or＇tic，a．［Eng，aorta；auff．－ic．］Pertaining to the aorta．（Cycl．Pract．Med．，i．Il0．）

Aortic arch，or Arch of the aorta：Tha name applied to that downward bend of the aorta which takes place just after that great artery has turned to the left，nasaing in front of the spinal coiumn．

Aortic Bulb：The first portion of the ventricle whence an artery 日prings．It surrounded by muscular fibres．
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－or－ti＇－tis，s．［Gr．a．on7i（ （oortē）$=$ the aorta LTs（itis）$=$ inflammation．］
Med．：a direase；inflammation of the aorta．
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\overline{\mathbf{o}}$－tēş，＊$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\overline{\mathbf{o}}$－tŭs（Humboldt），s．［Gr．$\dot{\alpha}$, priv．，and ous（ous），genit．woós（otos）＝the ar．］A genus of very short－eared monkeys belonging to the family Cebidæ，or American monkers with prehensile tails．The A．invir－ gatus of Humboldt inhabits the thick forests adjacent to the Cassiquiare and tha Upper Orinoco．
a－oû－dăd，s．［Native name．］The Ammo－ tragus tragelaphus，a remarkable speciea of sheep，with certain affinities to the goats．It is of a reddish－brown colour，with much long hair hanging down from the front of the neek and the base of the fore legs．It has long powerful horns，and is ferce in character．It inhahits monntainous regions is Abyaainia and Barbary．
a－pāęe，adv．［Eng．$a=0 n$ ，at，and pace．］ With a pace，at a jace；that is，at a quick pace ；speedily．（Applied to things in motion， actions done quicich
＂Apace he shot，and yet he fled apace＂．
Kince of armied did flee apuce ${ }^{n}-\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{g}}$ ． xvili 12
 apagoge．From Gr．àmayw ${ }^{2}$（apagōgḕ）$=(1)$ a leading away ；（2）a taking back or home ；（3） payment ；（4）bringing a delinquent taken in the act before the magistrate，also the jrocess against him ；（5）In Logic，see below．］

1．Logic：The Greek term for what is now called，from Latin，abduction，a kind of argu－ ment in which the greater extreme is unques． tionabty contsined in the medium one，but the medium not ao obviously contained in the lesser extreme aa to render it unnecessary to establiah this by proof．Thus，Whatever Gon has revesled is true．But God has revealed the doctrine of the incarnation ：therefore it is a true doctrine．
2．Math．：A progress or passage from one proposition to snother，by employing one pre－ vionsly demonatrated to estahlish the truth of others．
ăp－a－gǒg＇－1－cal，a．［Eng．apagoge；－ical．］ Pertaining to alagoge．］

Math：An aragogical demonstration is a demonstration of the truth of a proposition by
proving the absurdity in wheh one ia landed who proceeds on the aupposition of its being incorrect．Its nore asual name is a reductio ad absurdum．（Dyche．）
ap＇－a－gō－$\overline{\mathrm{g}} \breve{y}$ ，s．［APAGOGE．］
 and रuv＇（gunè）＝a woman．］

Bot．：Fructifying but once；monocarpic．
＊a－pā＇ld，＊ăp－páyed，＊a－pā＇yed，＊a－ pá＇yde，a－pá＇yd，pa．par．［ApAy．］Satis－ payde，a－payd，pleased，paid．

## thy toils，but ill apaid．＂ <br> he was so ：catie of＂ <br> Chatucer：C．r．， 14.852 <br> Whan that oure pot is brake，as 1 have asyd <br> Every man ehyt，and halt himevel apayde ${ }_{\text {Jbid，}}$ C．T．， 12848 －49． <br> thay holde hem nought apayed．An math the book of soden fielssb hat was to hem oifred hin The Persomes Jale． <br> and thon art well appay＇d． <br> Shakesp．：Tarquin and Lwerece．

ap－a－lilice，\＆．［American name．］A large fish of the Herring family，tha Megalops Cypri－ noides．It is catled also savalle．It is occa－ sionally twelve feet long．The A．flamenteux， an Asiatic species，ia also sometimes termed Apalike．
＊a－pâlled，pa par．［Appalled．］
ăp＇－an－age．［APPANAGE．］
ăp－ăn＇－thrŏp－y̆s．［Gr．àmaəpemia（apan－
 （anthropos）$=$ man．］A holding aloof from man；dislike of the aociety of man；fove of retirement．（Webster．）
a＇par，a＇－par－a，s．［A Sonth Amarican name．］A name occasionaily given to tha three－banded Armadillo，Dasypus Apar．It ss one of the digging Edentata，and livea in Brazil and Paraguay．
＂The apar，commonly called mataco．is remark－ able by having only three movimle bands，the ．rest of win：＇royage rownd the Horrid（ed．1870），ch． F ．
＊a－păr＇ailed，＊a－păr＇－al－it，pa．par．\＆a． ［Apparelled．］
a－pa－ré＇－jō（j as h）．$\quad$ \＆Sp．$=$ a pack－ saddle．］A kind of Mexican pack－saddle， formed of leather cushions atuffed witl hay． According to Bartlett（Dict．Americanisms） the word is chiefly nsed in thoas parts of the Union bordering on Mexico，where pack sadrles are used．
ap－ar＇－gila，s．［Gr．¿̇паруía（apargia），pro－ hably a kind of succory ：\＆$\pi$ ó（apo）$=$ froun， and apyia（argia）$=$ idleness；meaniog that the weed，whataver it was，bprung up in con－ sequence of the idleness of the husbandman． Had he been industrions，he wonld lave cut short its existence at the outset．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteracea（Com－ posites），and the sub－order Cichoracea．Two species of this family occur $\ln$ Britain：the A．hicpida，or Rongh Hawkbit，and the A． autumnalis，or Antumnal Hawkbit．In soma respects they have a remote resemblance to the Dandelion．
ăp－a－rith－mē＇siš，e．$\quad[G r . \dot{\alpha} \pi \alpha p i \theta \mu \eta \sigma a s(a p a-$ rithmésis）$=$ a connting over：ànó（apo）$=$ from，and ápi $\theta \mu \eta \sigma \iota s$（arithmēris）$=$ counting ： or from ג $\pi$ тapı $\theta \mu \dot{\mu} \omega$（aparithme $)=$ to count
 $=$ to count ；ápı $\theta \mu$ ós（arithnos）$=$ a number．］ Rhet．：Enumeration．（Webster．）
a－pa＇rt，adv．［From Fr．$\dot{a}$ part $=$ to one side aparté（in dramas）$=$ aside ；Sp．aparte ；Port a parte；Ital da parte．］
1．In s state of physical aeparation from at a greater or less distance in place removed from．
＂Aod when he had sent the multitudes away，he ${ }_{23}$ \％en
＂This seems to have actually takeo place st alout the same feriod in Southern Patagumia and chill Durrecin ：Voyage round the World（ed．18：0），ch．xvi． 2．In a state of separation，mentally vicwed as two distinct ideas are aeparated in thought． Distinctly，separately．

Wislom and Gooducss are twin－born，one heart
Wiskom and Goodness are
Must hold both sisters，never seen aparp
Cowper：Expost ulation
caite，făt，färe，ạmidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pǐt，sïre，sĩr，marîne；gō，pð̂t

"Yot we Ruropeane nll know how dimealt it is to
gistiugutah apare the gounds io foreicn language."-

3. To the exclusion of putting aside omitting all reference to, not taking into account. I Uaed with from: as, apart from all this. 4. In a atate of moral aeparation.
"Bnt know that the Lord hath set apart him that
 (aparthroomai) $=$ to be jointed : anó $($ apo $)=$ from, and ápopów (arthroó) = to fasten by a joint; ${ }_{\alpha}{ }^{2} \theta_{\rho \rho \nu}($ arthron $)=\Omega$ joint.]
Anat. : An articufation which admits of tree motion. 1t is called also abarticulation.
-part'-mĕnt, s. [Ger. apartement, from Fr. appartement, from in part = aside, apart, separately; Sp. apartiamento; Port. apartrmento $=$ separation, diviaion ; apartar $=$ to part, to separate; Ital. appartemento.] [PART.]

* I. Originally: As lta etymology, a-partment, imports, a partitioning out; a separation of a part of a house required for the accommodation of a family or an individual. Though this senae ia obsoiete in English, it is atill retained in many foreign languages.)


## II. Now:

1. A auite of rooms separated from the rest for the aame apeeial purpose.
"The word apartment meaning in effect a compartment of a house, already includes, in its proper arising out of the ambitioun usage of lodging-house keepers, to talk of one family or one establighment oceupying apartments, io the plural The queea's apartment at 8t. James's or at Versalles, not the gueen'apartments, is tbe correct expressio.
2. A single room.
"The walla of the principal aparements were finely and were hung with embroldered aatin."-Macaulity $B$ ict. Eng., ch, Wiil.
apartment-house, s. A house divided into apartments or suits of rooms for the nse of differant tenants, anbjact to certain restrictiong. (See Flathouse.)

9-păt'-ĕl-ite, s. [Gr. àramios (apatēlos) $=$ inlusive, deceitful.] a yellow mineral resem bling Copiapite, foundiosmall friable nodnles or balls at Meudon and Autenil. Composi tion: Sulphuric acid, $42-90$; sesquioxide of iron, $55 \cdot 30$; water, $3 \cdot 96=100^{\circ} \cdot 16$.
(p-a-thĕt'-ic, * ăp-a-thět'-̌ck, ap-a-thĕt'-icc-al, a. [From Gr. á, priv., and watmpinós (pathëtikos) $=$ subject to feeling. Destitute of feeling: not susceptible of deep emotion.
"I sm not to be apathetick, like a statue."- Earris.
ăp'-a-thĭst, s. [Eng. apath(y); -ist. In Ital. apatista.] A person destitute of feeling.
Mp-a-this'-ticc-al, a. [Eng. apathist; -ical.] Pertaining to one destitute of feeling ; apa thetic.
"Foutenelle was of a good-humoured and apathis
tical disposition."-Sewarl: Anecdotes, $\mathrm{v}, 252$.
Xp'-a-thy̆, s. [In Dan, apathi; Ger. \& Fr. apathie; Port. \& Lat. apathia; Ital. apatia, from Gr. áná $\theta$ esa ( $\alpha$ patheia) $=$ =want of passion or feeling; aratris (apathēs) $=$ without suffering : á, priv., and má⿱o os (pathos) $=$ any . thing that befalls one; also suffering, feeling, passion; $\pi$ a $\theta \in i ̂ v$ (puthein), 2 zor, infin, of $\boldsymbol{w a}^{\sigma} \sigma \boldsymbol{\omega}$ (pascho) $=$ to suffer.] Want of feeling, deadness of the emotions, a calm and unruttled temper, produced, not by the dominaney of conscience or an tron wili over violent emotions, but by the natural feebleness of the latter. Unruftled tranquillity of mind produced in aueh a way is not a virtne,

## Of good and evil much they argued thea Of happiness and flual misery.

Famion and apathy, and glory and shame.
"The helpless apathy of Asiatics."- Haceu, I. set. Ing., ch. Xiv.
IT Apathy may be produced in any mind temporarily by despair.
" Moamouth had passed from punilianimous fear
to the apathy of deepair.--Nacaulay: Hiut. Eng., to the apachy of despalr.--Macashy: Hist. Eng.,
Xp'-a-tite, s. [From Gr. á $\pi a \tau a ́ \omega \quad(a p o t a \bar{O})=$ to deceive, and suff. -ite. So called becanse it has often been mistaken for other minerals.]

An important mineral classed by Dana as the type of the "Apatite" group of hia Anhydrous Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates." The crystala are hexagonal and often hemihedral. The hardness is 5 , or lesa Prequently 4.5 ; the ap. gr. 2.92 to 3.25 ; the lustre vitreous; the streak white; the colour aea-green, violet, blue, white, gray, various reds, or brown. Apatite may be tranaparent, translucent, or opaque. Composition: Phosphate of lime, 91.13 to $92 \cdot 31$; chloride of calcium, 'I5 or less to 4.28 ; and fluoride of calcium, 4.59 to $7 \cdot 69$. It occurs chiefly in metamorphic crystalline rocks. It is found widely in the United States, and extanaively in tha province of Quabec, Canada. Dana divides it IntoVar. 1. Ordinary : (a) Asparagus Stone, with which ia associated Moroxite, (b) Lasura patite, c) Francolite ; 2. Fibrous Concretionary Stalactitic, specially Phosphorite: 3 Farthy Apatite, apecially Osteolite; 4. Fluor-apatite; 5. Chlor-apatite. In addition to these there is Pseudo-apatite. Akin to Apatite are (A.) is Psendo-apatite. Akin to Apatite are (A.)
Phoaphatic Nodules, generally called from Phoaphatic Nodules, generally called from their origin Coprolitea; (B.) Staffefite of
Stein ; (C.) Guano; (D.) Epiphosphorite; (E.) Talc-apatite; (F.) Hydro-apatite. (See these words.) (Dana: Min., 5th ed, $530-5$.)
ăp-a-tii'r-a, s. [Gr. amárn (apatē) $=$ craft, deceit, and oupri (oura) = tail.] A genus of butterflies belonging to the family Nymphalidx. There is one British apeciea, the A. iris,

apatura inls.
called, froin its colour and gorgeousness, the Purple Emperor. The male has dark-brown wingg, cbauging in eertain lights into very rich purple blue, whence the name iris $=$ rainbow. Wilkes called it the "Purple Highflyer," from its mounting to a great elevation in the aky. [Emperor.]
apaumé, apaumée, appaumée (pron. a-pa'u-mê), a. [Fr.]
Her.: Appalmed. (Used of a hand open so as to exhibit the palm.)
a-pā'y, v.t. [Lat, pacare $=$ to satisfy, to quiet.] To please, to satisfy. (Used chiefly in the
past partieiple.)
[APAD.]

*a-pā'yd, * a-pā'yde, * a-pā'yed, pa, par [Apaid.]
A. P. C. N. $[$ Lat. $=$ anno post Christum natum $=$ in the year after the birth of Christ.] āpe, s. [A.s. \& Sw. apa; Icel. ape; O. Ieel. opi; Dan. abe, abehot; Dut. aap, naaper Ger. affe; O. H. Ger. affo; Gael. opa, apag Wei. ab, epa; Malabar \& Sanse. kepi or kefi, (s.) a monkey, (adj.) 8wift, active.]
A. Ordinary Language
I. Originally: Any member of the Quadrumanous or Monkey order.

## We ehall lose our time. <br> Wid all be turned to barmacles or to apea, Shakesp.:" Tempese, iv,

- This extended sense is not yet extinct thns the monkey (Pithecus inuus) brought to the rock of Gibraltar from Africa is called the Barbary "ape," though, scientifically viewed, it is not an ape at all.


## II. Later:

1. Literally:
(a) Any monkey remarkable for ita imitatiyenesa or for antic manners.
(b) The Ape of Soripture (1 Kings x. 22 2 Chron. ix. 2I), Heb. Fip (qoph, pronouneed koph), Sept rionkos (pithèkos), Vulg. simia, is a speejer of tailed Indian monkey. The
 occurs in the above passages, ia simply the

Malabar and Sanacrit word kepi naturalised. (Ste the etymology.)
(c) A taillesa monkey. (This aense of the word has come into use since the time of Rsy.) (B. Zool.)
2. Fig.: A luman being prene, like the monkey tribe, to imitation or mimicy.

Byron: Childe Baroud, Iv. 93.
II (a) To lead apes in hell is an expression applied occasionally in old writers to woman who dies unmarried,

* Bnt 'tiza an old proverb, and you know it well (Lond, Prodigal, 1, 2. Wright ; Dice. Obs. \& Pro, Eng.)
(See also Shakeap., Taming of the Shrev, ii. 1.)
(b) To put an ape into one's hood or cap: To make a fool of one.
"The monk put in the mannes hood an ape,
And in his wyves eek, by neint Austyn.
Chaucer: $C . T, 14,8$
B. Technically:

Zoology (Plur.): The higheat, or anthropoid seetion of the order Quadrumana, or Monkeys -that which forms the connecting link between the lower animals and man. [Axthaotween Anthnopine.] They have the teeth ot poid, Anthropine.] They have the teeth ot
the same number and for a time of the same the same number and for a time of the same
form as those of man, but when full maturity la reached the caninea become almost extremely prominent, as may be perceived $\operatorname{lig}$ exrmining apecimens in Museumes of Naturil flistory. There is no tail; nor are ther. cheek-pouches. There may or may not the callositiea on the hinder parts. They are fourhanded rather than four-footed. They hobbla on the ground, hat are splendid climbers of on the ground, hat are spiendid climbers of
trees. The facial angle is about $65^{\circ}$ almost trees. The facial angle is about $65^{\circ}$, almost equal to that of some negroes; but the least intellectual of mankind are inconceirably before the highest of the monkey race. The apes are the only Simiidæ in which the hyoid

bone, the liver, and the ceeum exactly re semble those of man. They constitute the first section of the Simidu. The speeies are the gocilla and the ehimpanzee from tropical Africa, and the ouran-outang and the gibbons from the Asiatic islands of Sumatra, BorDeo, and Java. [Gomilia. Chimpanzee, \&c.]
Sea Ape: A speeies of Shark, the Alopias vulpes. Called also the Thresher (q.v.), the Fox-shark, and the sea-fox.
ape-like, a. Like an ape.
ape-man, s. A hypothetical being (Homo alalus) intermediate between the anthropoid apes and man, eonjectured by Häckel to have been the progenitor of the human race.
äpe, v.t. [From the substantive.] To imitate in a servile manner, as an ape mimics the outward actions of man.

> Protusion apes the noble part Of liberality ot heart, Anu dulness of discretion." Friendship. Courper:
"Thus, while I ape the measure wild
Of tales that charmed me yet a child.
Scott: Marmion, Introd. to Canto III.
a-péak, * a-péek, adv. [Eng. a; peak. In Fr. pic = the peak of a mountsin; a pic= vertically.] [PEak.]
L. Ordinary Language:
I. In a position to pierce.
2. Formed with a point; pointed.
bill, bof; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, chin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ass; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph =


II．Naut：Perpeudicular．Thus the anchor is aald to be a－peak when the atem of the ship ia br
－$\overline{\mathrm{a}}-\mathrm{pe} \bar{e}^{\prime}-\mathrm{c}^{\bar{e}}$, 3．［Eug．$\left.A B C.\right]$ The same as Absce．${ }^{\text {S }}$（Prompt Yarv．）
－a－pē＇çhe，v．t．［Appeach．］
äped，pa．par．［Ape，v．］
зpe＇－dobm，8．［Eng ape；－dom．］Apes coi－ lectively；the condition of being au spe． （De Quincey：Autob．Shetches，i．87．）
＊n－pë＇ek，adv．［APEAK．］
a－pô＇1－ba，s［Brazilian name．］A genus of plants belonging In the onler Tiliacez（Linden blooms）．There are twelve specles from the hotter parts of America．Apeiba Petouma，in Psnama called cortega，is used for making cordage，and $A$ ．Tibourbout is employed in the construction of the raft－boats called in Brazil jangadas．（Treas．of Bot．）
＊a－pê＇irc，v．t．\＆i．［APPAiRE．］
＊a－pē＇le，s．A peal．［Peal，s．］（Prompt．Parv．） A－pĕl＇－liteş，A－pĕl－lē＇－aņ⿱龴⿱乛亅㇒⿵⿸⿻一丿又丶刂灬，s．pl．［From Apelles（ $\mathrm{Gr}^{3}$＇ $\mathrm{A} \boldsymbol{\pi} \in \lambda \lambda \eta \eta^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ），a follower of the Gnos－ tic Marcion．］
Church History：A sect in tha second cen－ tury who affirmed that Christ received from the four elements a body which he rendered back before his asceusion．
a－pĕl＇－1oŭs，a．［Gr．á，priv．，and Lat．pellis三gkin．］Destitute of akin．（Brande．）
＊ăp＇－ĕn，v．t．［OPEN．］（Scotch．）
Ap＇－ĕn－nine，culj．Pertainiug to the Apen－ nines（！．v．）．
Anp＇－ĕn－nineş，s．pl．［Lat．ad＝to；pen－ ninus，connected with Celtic pen or ben $=$ mountain－top．$]$ The name of a chain of mountains extending through ltaly
a－pěp＇－sy̆，＊z－pěp＇sǐc，＊［1n Fr apepsie； Gr． $\boldsymbol{a} \pi$ ке申ía（apepsia）$=$ indigestibility，indiges tion，from áreartos（apejtos）＝uncooked，undi gested：à，priv．；merrios（peptos）＝cooked； $\pi \dot{\pi} \pi T \omega$（pepto），or $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \sigma \sigma \omega$（pessō）＝to zoften，to boil，to cook．］Indigestion．（Dyche．）
$\overline{\mathrm{a}}$＇－pẽr（1），s．［Eng．aje；－er．1n Dut，naazer．］ One who apea or minics．（Johnson．）
ä－perr（2），s．［Lat aper $=\downarrow$ wild boar．］ ［Uapnos．］
－a－për－ans，\＆．［APPEARaNCE．］
＊a－pẽr＇－döne，v．t．［Appardone．］（Scotch．）
＊a përe－mĕnt，s．［APPalee．］An injury． （Promot．I＇arv．）
a－perr－i－cnt，a．\＆s．［Lat．aperiens＝open phy jr．par．of aperio $=$ to open．］
A．As culf．：Opening the bowels to a slight extent in constipation；laxative，deoustruent．
B．As subst．：A medicine prescribed to open the bowels gently；a gentle purgative，a laxa－ tive，a deobstruent．
＂By combialug tonics with aperients．＂－Cych．Pract
\＆－pĕr＇－1̆－tǐvo，a．\＆s．［In Fr．apéritif；\＆p． aperitivo，from Lat．aperio＝to open．］
A．As adj．：Opening the bowels；laxative， deolistruent．［APEnIENT．］
B．As subst．：An aperient medicine （Richardson：Grandison，iv．311．）

$\overline{a^{\prime}}-\mathrm{pẽrn}-\mathrm{e} r$ ，s．10．Eng．apern $=$ ayron，and ull．er．$]$ Une who wears na aprou；a drawer． ＂We have no whe here rothinkn；where＇s this a＇－pẽr sè，a．［Lat．＝A by itself．］Super． excellent

She was A woman，A．per．se Alon．＂，
Roman of Partenay（ed．Bkeat）， $1,148$.
＂a－pẽrs＇－mar，＊a－pirs＇－mart，a．［Jamie－ 8on thinks it is from A．S．afor，afe＝bither， sharp，or from Icel．apar＝litter．$]$ Crabbed， ill－humonted．（Palice of Honour，iii．77．）
－a－pêrt＇（Eng．and Scotch），ap－pẽrt＇（Sootch）， a．［Lat，apertus＝opened，ps．par．of aperio $=$ to open．］

1．Open，pnconcealed，undisguised． both pryvy and apert．＂Chaucer：T．，10，sus
2．Pert，buld，forward．（Skinner．）
In apert is used advarbially，and means evidently，openly．（Jamieson．）
－ăp－ër－tê＇yn，v．i．［APPERTAIN．］
＊ap－ẽr＇tion，s．［Lat．upertio．］
1．\＆2．The act of opening；the stats of being opened．
＂The plenitude of vessels，otherwine called the ple－ thor，whea ft hatpens catiseth an extravamation of
blood，either hy ruption or apertion of them．

3．An aperture mada through anything；an opening，a gay．
＂The next now in order are the apertions：under Thich terra 1 do comprehend doors，windows stair－ or outleta，Wocton．
ăp－ẽrt＇－ly̆，＊ăp－ẽrt＇－1y̆e，＊a－pẽrt＇－ líche，＊a－pẽrt＇e－lieche（ch guttural），adv． ［Eng．apert；－ly．］Evidently，plainly．

E Eornen al of red bod romynge a－boute：
A priveliche his pesine a－prothend he saith．＂
thongh be geth wel apert ty that it is azenst the reveronce of God．＂－Chaucer：©
a－pẽrt＇－nĕss，s．［Eng apert；ness．］The quality of being open ；openvess，frankness．
＂The freedom or aperthen and visour of pronowneing． and the elosecese of muming and laviness of speaking．
ap－ẽrt＇－õr，s．［Lat．＝opener．］
Anat．：A term apphied to the moscle which raises the upper eyelid．Levator is，how－ ever，the more common appellation which it receives．（Quincey．）
ap＇－cér－türe，\＆．［In Sp．\＆Port abertura； Ital．apertura．From Lat．apertura．］

A．Ordinary Language：
I．\＆II．The sct of opening；the state of being olened．
1．In a literal sense：
2．Figuratively．Spec．，explanation．
 Traylor．
III．A thing or place opened；an opening， a hole．

## 1．Literally：

## 2．Figuretively：

Rome tor the and to him who tresda
Hour tor the nike of aftel Glory shod．
B．Technically：
1．Anatomy，Zoology，Botany，dc．：
（a）The aperture of a univalve shell to the orening or mouth．In nolluses which teed on vegetable matter it is entire；while in those which are animal feeders it has a notch or canal．In sone families it has an operculum or cover．The margin of the aperture is called the jeristome．（Foodwurd：Mollusca，Ist ed．， 1851，p．101．）

## （b）Any other opening．

cuisify．of the bnack apertur
2．Optics：The diameter of the olject－glass of a refracting telescope，or the aleculum or mirror of a reflector．The larger the aperture （i．e．，the area of the surface throngh which the light is transmitted，or from which it is reflected），the greater is the power of the telescope to penctrate into space and con－ sequently bear higher magnifying powers． The apertures of Sir W．Herschel＇s celebrated reflecting telescopes were $7,12,18$ ，and 48 inches；while those of the Earl of Rosse are 3 and 6 feet Very powerful refracting tele－ scopes with large apertures have been recently constructed，that at the Lich Olservatory being 36 inchex，while still larger ones art projucted．Within the last few years silvered－ ylass parabolic mirrors of the Newtoman form have been constructed with large ayrer－ tures and short focal length，thus rendering these instruments exceedingly convenient for use．Sir W．Herschel＇s i8－inch metallic specolum，used for examining the nebulas and Nilky Way，had a focal length of 20 feet； modern telescopes，with ailvered－glass mirrors， hava heen conatructed of the same aperture but with a focal length of not more thao feet．Thus a larger aperture is now a more valuable feature in a telescope than great focal length，the onwieldy tobea formerly uaed being entirely dispenaed with．

 Objects．srch ed（167sh p． 1.
Angula aperture（in microscopes）：The smount ot light transruitted by the objective， and consequently the diatinctness of the image afterwards magnified by the kerıses forming the eye－piece When an oljective of the largest angular sperture is employed，the more delicate markings of the oblect under examination，inviaible when objectives of less angular aperture are used，are aeen with great distinctness．［Objective．］
3．Geom．：The space between two right linea which rueet in a point and form an angle．

$\overline{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{p}^{\prime}-\tilde{e} \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{y}$, s．［Eng．aper；－y．］An sping；ser－ vile imitation．（Coleridge．）
a－pĕt＇－al－m，s．pl．IIn Fr．apitale（sing．）， apeitele（sing．）．From Gr．a，priv．，and $\pi$ évadov （petalon）$=$ a ieaf．］Ptants without petals． A sub－class of Exogenous plants；the others being Polypetale and Monopetala．［Apetal． oua Exogens．］

## a－pét＇－al－oŭs，+ a－pĕt－al－ō＇se，a．［APE－

 Botany：Without petals．Apetalous or Incomplete Exogens：In Dr． Lindley＇s earlier arrangement，the 2nd sub－ class of the grest clasa Exogens．［Apetalid］ Besides the ordars ranged under this sub－ order，there is among flowering plants an absence of petais in varions other exogenous genera snd species，in all the class of Gymuo－ sperms，and in important orders fike Grami－ nacee，not to apeak of geuara in that of Endo－ gens．
a－pĕt＇－al－oŭs－nĕss，s．［Eng．apetalous； －ness．］The state or quality of being destituta of petais．（Johnson．）
 ［Lat．apex（pl．apices）＝the top of anything．］
A．Ordinary Language：The tip，top，or aummit of anything．（Glossog．Noru，2nd ed．） B．Technically：
I．Geom．：The angular point opposita to the base of itriangle，of a cone，\＆c．
11．Nat．Science：The top of anything．
Spreciully：
1．Zoul．：The top of s shell．
2．Botany：
（a）The tip of a leaf，the spot on the summit of a pericarp where the style was inserted，or any other part of a plant terminating in a point．
＊（b）A name given by the old botaniata to what wa now call s atamen．It was generally used in the plar．apices．（Lindley．）
＊（c）Ray＇s name for what is now called the anther of a stamen．（Lindley．）
＊a－péyre，v．t．［Lat．aperio $=$ to open．］To ofen．（Wright：Dict．Obs．\＆Prov．Eng．）
ăph，prefix．［From Gr．à $\phi$（cph），the preposition ano $(a p o)=$ from，moditied by an aspirate immediately following it，as rooprome（aph－ orisma）$=$ aphorism，the derivation of which
 divide or separate from．］
ăph－w＇r－š－sis，ăph－ër－1－sĭs，s．［In Fr．aphérese；Sp．aferesis；lort．apheresis， Lat．apharesis；Gr．í申aícots（aphairests）， from á申atpew（aphairé̃）＝to take away ：aro （apo）$=$ from，and aipéc（haireo）$=$ to take away．］
Gram．：A figure which drope a letter or syllable at the comanencement of a word，as
＇tis，for it is；＂gan，for began．（Glossog．Nova．）
ăph－ăn＇－ĕ－site，s．［In Fr．aphanese，from Gr．$\dot{\text { a }}$ 人avis $($ aphanēs $)=$ unseen，unuanlfest， and auff．－ite］A mineral，called also Cliuo－ clase（q．v．）．
 （aphanes）$=$ unseen，invisille $: a$ ，prive and фawnuat（mhanenai）， 2 aor．innn．of фаiropar （mainomai）$=$ to come to light，to mpear pass．of фaivw（phaino $==$ to hring to light an order of An order of wingless insects，callod by be Geer suctoria，and by Leach sphonaptera true metamorphosia．The thorax ia distinctly
thte，făt，fare，ạmidst，whãt，făll，father ；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pǐt，sïre，sĩr，marîne ；gō，pot，

separated from the abdomsu, and two horny plates mark the spots whare to the higher insecta wings wontd be. It contains the Pulfiddx, or Fleas. [PLEA, Pulicids, Pulex.]
 nistikos) $=$ destroylng, pnttlog out of sight ; dфavís (aphaniao) = to maks unseen ; dंфavis (aphanēs) $=$ nnseen: $\dot{d}$, priv., and фampal (phanĒai), 2 aor, pass. of фаívw (phaino) $=$ to cause to appear.]
Min. Indistinct, unmanifest. (Webster.)
Kph'Xn-īte, s. [In Ger. aphanit; from Gr. àdavis (aphanës) =unsean, iavisible, unmanlest, ohscure: a, priv., and фaivu (phainō) $=$ to canse to appear. So called because th grannlations of which it consists are not disinctly visible.]
Mfin. \& Geol.: A rock, called also Corneine. The absence of distinct granulations distinguishes it from Disbass.
a-phas'-sis,s. The impairment or loss of the puwer of using spoken or written language, independently et any disease of the vocal organs or fsilure of the Intelleet
 aphelie; Gr. anto (apo) =from; and ${ }^{7} \lambda \mathrm{cos}$ (hetios) $=$ the sun.]
Astronomy: Literally, away from the sun. As the planets move in elliptic orbits, sad not in cireles, they sre beeessarily at a grester distance from the sna at one part of their course than at snother. When as far away from the sun as they can go, they are said to be in aphelion; and whon as near to the mominary as possible, in perihelion. [See Apooee, Periores]

6ph-ĕn'-ǧe-soōpe, s. [Gr. $\dot{\alpha} \phi=\gamma \eta^{\prime} s$ (aphengés) $=$ without light, and $\sigma \kappa 0 \pi \in \omega$ (skopeo) = to magic lantern for cxhibiting opaque objects, magic lantern for cxhtioing opaque objects, sneh as ca
«̌ph-ĕr-ë'şe, s. [Fr. aphérèse.] A minersl the same as Libetaenite (q.v.).

?-phē'ta, s. [Arabic (\%)]
Astrology: The name of a planet which was magined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity. (Johnson.)
क-phēt'-ǐo-al, a. [Eng. Apheta; -ical.] Pertaining or relating to the eo-called planet Apheta (q.v.). (Johnson.)
-'phi-dso, ăph'-i-dse, s. pl. [ApHis.] Leach's name for the family of Homopterons insecta, of which Aphis is the type. [Aehis.]
 of Aphis (q.v.). Shncksrd and Swainson made Aphides the third tribe of the order Hemiptera.

In the A phides the ranta liseots are anequi-
oumerous. - Owen: Inverebr. Animala
-phid'-i-an, a. \& s. [Mod. Lat. aphis, genit. aphidis $=\mathbf{s}$ plant-louse.]

1. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to an sphis, or plant-louse.
2. As substantive: An insect of the tribe Aphidii, the family Aphidæ, or the genus Aphis.

4-phid'-1-1, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. aphis, genit. aphidis.] Cnvier's name for the family of Hemipterous (or Homopterous) insects, of which Aphis constitates the type. He made Whieh aphis constitates the type. He made Hemiptera, and the fourth of the whole order. Hemiptera, and the fourth of the whole order.
He inclnded noder it Psylla, Thrips, and other genera, besides Aphis proper. [APFig.]
-phid-iph'-a-gi, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. aphis, and Gr. фayós (phagos) = 8 glintton; фayeiv (phagein) $\stackrel{=}{=}$ to eat. 1 The name given by Cuvier and others to a family of inseets. ranked as the second of the Trimerons section of Beetles. The name is given beeause the appropriate food of the insecta which it contains are aphides. Instead of Aphidiphagi, ths family is now designated Coccinellidæ. It coatsins the "lady-birds."

S-phid'-i-ŭs, 8 [From Mod. Lat. aphis, genit. aphidis.] A genus of ichneumons, of which one species, A. avence, preys on the
aphla of the oat and other analogous species, while a second, A. rapa, does so on that of the turnip.
a-phid-Iv'-or-oŭs, a. [Mod Lat. aphides, and Lat, voro = to swallow whole, to devonr.] Devouring aphides.
 xv., p. zei.

【.phil-ann'-throp-y, s. [Gr. ג, priv., and
 1. Want of tove to mankind; the oppoeite of philanthropy. (Johnson.)
2. Med.: The first atage of melaacholy, when solitude is preferred to society.
む'-phis, áph'-is (plural ä'-phì-dēs, äph'-I-dēes), s. [Mod. Lat.]

Entom. : Plant louse. A genus of insects, the typical one of the fsmily. Aphide. It contains those soft pulpy little animals, winged or wingless, and with long antenne, which are aeen beneath the teaves, or in curled-up leaves, or in the axils of msny plants, or even on the roots of some. Sometimes, as in the case of the elm, their destrnetive operations upon a leaf raise a gall of considerable size. The species are very numerous, and are generally called after the merous, and which they feed, as A. rose, the


APHIDES.
sphis of the rose; A. faboe, the bean apis; A. brassicee, the cabbage fly; A. humuli, the hop fly. They are exceedingly prolific, bnt are kept within bounds by various insects, especially by the Coccinellidx, or Lady-birds, of which they are the sppropriate food They drop a fluid called honey-dew [HONEY-DEW], which is so grateful to the ants, that the latter, to receive it, tend tbem like milch cows. The mode of propagating their race is the abnormbl one described as alternation of Generations, Metagenesis, and Parthenooenesis (q.v.). The winged ayhides, confessedly perfect inseets, bring fortha wingless race, spparently mere tarvæ, and which, race, spparently mere tarve, and which, therefore, it might be thought, would we neapable, While thus immature, of bringing
forth young. In certain cases they do it, forth young. In certain cases they do it, however, and their offspring are winged, and
as perfeet is their grand-parents. This slternation of generations, or metagenesis, with its attendant parthenogenesis (or birth from virgins) in every sccond generation, goes on for nine or ten generations, by which time the season is over. The last aphides of the year are fully formed and winged, sud deposit eggs, which are hatched in spring.
aphis-sugar, s. Honey-dew, the honcylike substance aecreted by aphides. [APHIs, Honey-dew.]

Honer-dew, or aphis-sugar, and the honey of the

ă-phlŏ-gis'-tic, ă-phlŏ-gis'tice, a. [Gr. $\dot{a} \phi \lambda \dot{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \tau \mathrm{os}$ (aphlogistos) $=$ not inflammable : $\mathbf{a}$, priv., and $\phi \lambda o y(\sigma r o s$ (phlogistos) $=$ set on fire, burnt; $\phi$ doyís $\omega$ (phlogizō) = to set on flre; $\phi \lambda \delta \xi(p h l o x)$, genit. $\phi \lambda$ oyos ( phlogos ) $=$ flame; $\phi \lambda{ }^{\prime} \xi(p h l o x)$, genit. $\phi \lambda o \gamma o s$ (phlogos) =flam
$\phi \lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega(p h l e g o)=$ to burn.] Vithout flame.
Aphlogistic lamp, or fampless lamp: A lamp formed by winding a coil of fine platinum wire lonsely ronnd the lower part of the wick of a spirit lamp. When the flame is extinguished the coil will continue in a state of ignition till the spirit is consumed.
a-pho'-nī-a, ăph'-ŏn-ў, s. [In Fr. aphonie;
 фwvéco (phōneō) = to prodnee a aound; фwing phone) $=$ a sound.
Med.: Inability to speak, loss of voiee, dumbness.
"In cases of anhonia, where the vacnl rhnrds cannct
maide to vibrate freely. - Max Ifiller: Science
 ed. Aphony (Gr.), want of voice."-Glossog. Now., and

4-phö'r-ǐa, s. [Gr. aфopiáa ( sphorla ); from aфopos (aphoros) = not besring ; $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., and $\phi$ ópos (phoros) $=$ beartng,. . fruitful; $\phi$ puw untruitfulness; barrenness.
aph'-бr-ism, s. [In Ger. aphoriom; Fr. aphorisme; Sp. \& Ital aforismo; Port. aphorismo. Fronı Gr. àфopıouós (aphorismos) $=$ (1) a separation: (2) a definition, alao an aphorisan; aфорíjw (aphorizō) = to mark nfi by boundaries: ánó (apo) $=$ from, and $d \rho i ́ s c$ (horizo$)=$ to separate from as a boundary opos (horos) $=$ a boundary.] A short detached pithy sentence, containing a msxim or wise precept, educed from the general experience of mankind. (See example under Aphonize) "Solomoa bocame anabled, not only to write those And uoral philloopophy, butalso...$=-$ Bacon: Advaino. of Learning.
ăph-бr-ǐş-măt'-ic, ăph-or-ǐs'mic, a. [Eag. aphorism; -atic; -ic.] Pcrtaining to an aphorism or aphorisms; containing an aphoriam. (Ogilvie.)
ăph-or-is'-mẽr, s. [Eng. aphorism; eer.] Ons who hslitnslly quotes aphorisms.
well agree with monarchy, thouph all the tribe of aphorlamers and politicasters would persuade us there be secrot and mysterious reasons againat it."-Millon.
ăph-òr-íş'-mĭng, a. [Eng, aphorism; -ing.] Overbearing unduly by the use of aphorisms.
"There is no art that hath been more cankered to her principlea, nore solled and slablered with aphon
ăph'-ör-ist, s. [Eng, ophoris(m)t.] A coln" piler of aphorisms.
He took this occraion of farther clearing and fustifying what be had wrilten ngy
Nelson: $L \dot{j}$ e of $B_{p \text { p }}$. Bull, p. 246 .
ăph-or-ĭs'tic, ăph-ör-is'tie-al, a. [Eng. aphorist, -ic, -ical; or aphoris(m), -tic, [Aphorism.] Pertaining to an aphorism ; in the form of an aphorism; in short, detached senteaces like an arhorism
flowing and diftusive-less expansivermare is fenc clowhe itself in a keen, aparking aphoristic forin. "De Quincey: Works (ed. 18c3), vol. 1i., p. 232.
ăph-or-1s'tic-al-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. aphoristical; -ly.] In the form of sn aphorism.
"These being carried down seldom niss n curo,
Hippocrates doth likewags aphoritticaluy teil un." Harvey.
 (d) to mark out by boundaries; (2) to limit, to define.] To ntter or write an aphorism.

In order to get the fult sense of a word. we phould Arst primary neaning. Draw lines of differeat colour round the different counties of Estg hadd, and iben cut
 hildren take to pipcoes and pat together, ,o thate each whole in itself. This twofold act of circumseribing subjects of reflertion and reason, is to aphorize, nud tha resuit an aphuriam."-Coleridge: Aids to EVilec
tion (ed. 1889), pp. 16, 17.
 suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).
Min.: A variety of Caleite, sometines called slso Earth Fuan, sud by Kirwan Silvery Chalk. Dana considers that the harder and more sparry specimens approach argentite, and the solter oues chalk.
ăph'-rǐ-zite, s. [In Ger. aphrisit; Gr. àфpis'w (aphrizō) = to foann ; adoos (aphros) = toam, (aphrizo) $=$ to fosm; appos (aphros) $=10 a n d$
and suff. ite.] A varicty of the mineral called Tonrmaline. It is fonnd io the Harz Mountains.
 a. \& s. [In Port. aphrodisiaco; from Gr. aфporodisios) = belonging to love or venery. From Aphrodite $=$ Venis.] [Aphrodire.]

1. As adjective: Exciting or teading to excite venereal desire
2. As substantive: A provocative to venery Garrod makes Aphrodisiaes the 2nd order of his Division 1., Sulbeclass 5. He divides them into direct sthd indirect. Among the former are nux vomica, strychnia, cantharides, and tonics. (Garrod: Materia Medica, Mrd ed., p. 415 .)
 a. [Eng, aphrodisiac, in full or contracted; (q.v.). (Glossog. Nora, 2nd ed.)
aph-rǒ-dis'š-an, a. [Aparodisiac.] Pertaioing to love or venery. Davies gives an exampie from C. Reade (Cloister \& Hearth, ch. 1vi.).
 A pooditm (Aphrodite), a nane of Venus, given becanse it was believed that ahe sprung from the a $\phi$ oós (aphros), or foam of the sea.]
Zool.: A genns of Annelids, the typical one of the family Aphroditidx. The Sea-mouse is the Aphrodita aculyata. The 'acales on its back are covered and concealed by a substance resembling tow, which arises from the sides. These also give rise to groups of strong spines, which pierce through the tow, and are not merely brilliant in hue, but vary that hue according as the light falls on them, so as to exhibit the various rainhow colours. From this exceediog brillisuce, coupled with its this excee wis the sea, in the deep, water of connection with it has come to be known by which it resides, it thas come epithets of Venus, while its oval one of the epithets of venus, while led to ita form and tow-covered skin have
being denominated the Sea-mouse.
aph'-rǒ-dīte, s. [1n Ger. aphrodit, from Gr. a $\phi$ pos $($ ( $p$ phros $)=$ foam, and suff. $-i t e$, or from 'Aфposim (Aphraditē) = Venus, in allusion to her as foam-born.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Sepiolite group of Bisilicates. It is a soft opaque mineral, of a milk-white colour One specimen contained silica, 51.55 ; mag nesia, 33.72 ; protoxide of manganese, $1 \cdot 62$ protoxide of iron, 0.59 ; alumina, 0.20 ; water protexide It occurs in Sweden. [APHRODITA.]
ăph-rĕ-dit'-l̆-dæ, s, pl. [Aphrodita.] A family of Annelida; the second of the order Errantia. Their dorsal surface has on it a double row of large membranous scales at dached to the alternate aegments, between tached to the alternate aegments, of the feet. [APHRODITA.]
ăph-rŏph'-õr-a, s. [Gr. ádootópos (ophrophoros) $\boldsymbol{a}$ foam-bearing; aфpós (aphros) $=$ foam ard фopós (phoros) = bearing ; фépw (pherō) = to bear or carry.] A genus of insects be longing to the order nomoptera, and the family Cercopidx. The Aphrophora spumaria (formerly called Tettigonia spumaria) is the Cuckoo-spit Frog-hopper, the insect the larv of which envelops itself in froth. There ard other species, as the A. bifasciata, which is common in gardens. When come to maturity the Aphrophoras leap well.
ăph-rö-sĭd'-ẽr-īte, s. [From Gr. àфpós (aphros) $=$ foam ; $\sigma$ ionpos (sidēros) $=$ iron, aod auff. ite.] A doubtful minersl akin to Pyro chlorite. it is a soft ferruginous chlorite, of dark olive-green colour, found in Germany.

别h'-tha (p]. ăph'-thə ), s. [In Fr. aphthe, Port. aphtha (sing.) ; Lat. aphthe (pl.) ; Gr. ä $\phi \theta$ (aphtha), sing. ; á $\phi \theta a l$ (aphthai), plur. from ä $\pi \tau \omega($ haptō) $=$ to fasten . . . to kindle, to set on fire, to infiame.]

Med.: One of the numerous white-looking specks or vesicles which sometimes appear on the tongue and palate, whence they gradually diffuse themselves over the mouth and fances. There are three varieties: (1) The Aphtha infantum, or milk-thrush; (2) the A. maligna and (3) the A. chronica. The first variety is an idiopathic disorder, chiefly attacking in fants hrought up by hand; the second and third are symptomatic of other diseases. The aphthe which frequently appear in the mouth in advanced stages of consumption generally precede disaolution by about a week or a ort night.

- The term aphtha anginosa is sometimes applied to a variety of sore throat.
aph'-thăl-ōşe, ăph-thil'-al-ite, s. [Gr. ä $\phi \theta$ ivos (aphthitos) $=$ undestroyed, unperishable: a, priv., and $\phi \theta i v \omega$ (phthinō), or $\phi \theta i \omega$ (phth $\bar{o})=$ to decay with äts (hals) = aalt. A phineral classed by Dana vuder bis Celestite mineral classed by Dana nuder his Cesestite group. It is called also Arcanite, Glasserite,
Vesuvian Salt, and Sulphate of Potash. One Vesuvian Salt, and Sulphate of Potash. One apecimen was composed of potash, $54 \cdot 1$, and aulphuric acid, $45.9=100$. It is a bluishwhite or greenish-white mineral, with vitreous
lustre, and a aaline taste, found on Mount Vesnvius.
 voicetess: a, priv., and $\phi$ ooyyós (phthongos) $=$ the voice; $\phi$ बè Youat (phthengomai) $=$ to speak loud or clear.] A letter or letters left unsounded when a word is pronounced.
ăph'-thön-īte, $\varepsilon$. [From Gr. äq日ovos (aphthonos) $=$ without euvy, bounteous, plentiful $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., and $\phi \theta$ áros (phthonos) = envy, and suff. -ite.] A mineral ; a variety of Tetrahedrite. $1 t$ is of a steel-gray colour, and is found in Sweden.
aph'thoŭs, a. [Eng. aphth(a); -ous.]

1. Pertaining to aphthæ.
urely winto colour, littile danger need be appreheudel. -Cyclo. Pract. Hod.
2. Botany: Resembling something covered with littlc ulcers. (Loudon: Cycl. of Plants.)
 leafless : $\dot{\alpha}$, priv. ; фúdAop (phullon) $=2$ leaf.] Bot. : Plants destitute of leaves. (A term sometimes applied to Thallogens, from the sbsence in them of all proper leaves.)
a-phy̆l'-loŭs, c. [APHVLLe.]
Bot.: Destitute of leaves.
à-pľ- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-çĕ- $\boldsymbol{\infty}$, s. pl. [UMBELLifers.]
a-pǐ-är-ǐ-an, a. [From Lat. apiarius $=$ relating to liees, and suff. -an.] Relating to bees. (Jardine.)
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-pi-ar-ǐst, s. [Lat. apiarius $=$ a bee-keeper.] A hee-keeper; oue who keeps heea. (Kirby.)

aplary.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-pü-ar- $\mathbf{y}, s$. [Lat. apiarium $=$ a bee-hive; apis = a bee.] A shed or stand for bee-hivea. "Those who are skilled in bees, when they nee s, foreign swarm spirowing to plunder their hiven,
haves trick to divert them into somee neighouring
apiary, there to make what havock they plense."apiary, there to make what havock they plense."-
Svicit.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-\mathrm{pl}$-cal, $a$ [From Lat, cpex, genit. apicis = the tip or top.] Pertaining to the tip, top, or vertex of a cone, a triangle, a leaf, \&c.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-pix-çés, $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-pexx-ěş, s, pl. The Latin sad English forms of the plural of ApEx (q.v.).

* a-pick'-păck, adv. Astride on the hack, as a child is sometines carried. (Flora's and Prov. Eng.) [Pick-A-back.]
a-pic'-ul-äte, $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-pic'-ul-ä-tĕd, a. [Mo Lat, apiculus, dimio. of Class. Lat. apex.] Bot.: Pointleted; terminating abruptly in a little point. It differs from mucronate in this respect, that the point constitutes a part of the limh, instead of arising wholly from a costa. (Lindley.)
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-\mathbf{p}$ ì-cŭl-türe, s. $\quad$ [Iat. apis $=$ a bee, and cultura = tilling, cultivating, tending. ] The "culture" or tending of bees; bee-keeping. "To those acqualited with German and Americant
apicuture, it is a well-known fact that we are at least apicuture it is a whell-known fact that we are at least
a century behind these nations in this impmrtant art."
a-pic'-u-lins, s. [llo Lat., sn unclassical dimin., from apex.
In Bot.: A small point, used espectally of cases in which the midrib projects beyond the leaf, so as to constitute a small point, or when a small point is suddenly and abruptly formed (Loudon: Cycl. of Plants, 1829 ; Glossury.)
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-\mathbf{p} \mathbf{i} \mathbf{-} \mathbf{d x}$, s. $p l$. [From Lat. apis $=$ a hee.] A ramily of insects, the typical one of the Hy menopterous sul-tribe Anthophila, the tribe

Aculeata, and the order Hymenoptera itself The Apidet have an elongated tongue; whils the Andrevidx, the other family of Anthophila bave the tongue short and blunt. It contains the aocial bees, Apis, Bombus, \&c., with some of the solitary ones, as Xylocopa.
a-piē'çe, a-pië'çe, adv. [Eng. a, and piece.] Each. To each.
"The golden spoons were twelve, full of incense,
welghing ten shekels apisce."-Numb. vii, s.

* a-pié-çěş, adv. [Pref. $a=1 n_{\text {, }}$ and Eng. pieces.] In pieces. (Beaumont a Fletcher: Little French Sawyer, ii. 1.)
a'-pĭ-inn, s. [Mod. Lat. api(um); suff- in.]
Chem.: A gelatinous substance deposited from water in which parsley (Apium petroselinum) has been boiled.
 $=$ a pear, кpivov (krinon) $=$ a lily, and Eng. suff -ite $=$ Gr. $\lambda i \theta_{0}$ (lithos) $=$ stone. Literally, pear-shaped lilies of stone. 1 Pear-encrinites, pear-shaped lilies of stone. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Penus of Encrinites somewhat resembling a a genus of Encrinites some what resembling a
pear in form. Specimens of the A. rotundus pear in form. Specimens of the A. roundus
are found at Bradford, with the stumps of their stems still standing on the great oolite in which they grew, though their articulations have been broken off, atd now lie seattered through the stratum above, which is of clay. (Lyell: Manual of Geol., 4th ed., ch. xx.)
 from the shape of the insects. A genus of Weevils (Curculionide), the larve of the several species of which are very injurious in clover fields. The A. apricans preys, when in the grub state, on the fiowers of the purple clover (Trifolium pratense); the A. flavipes on those of the Dutch clover ( $T$, repens) ; the $A$. assimile chiefly on the sulphur-trefoil ( $T$. ochroleucum); and the A. pomonor on the tare (Vicia sativa)
$\bar{A}^{\prime}$-pǐs (1), s. [Lat. Ayis; Gr Arts (Apis), genit. "Artos (Apios).] An Egyptian deity, the same as Osiris. He was worshipped under the form of an ox, white in colour, with black apots.

a'-pis (2) s. [Lat. apis or apes, genit. apis =a 1. Entom. : The typical geuus of the famlly Apide, and the Hymenopterous tribe Anthophila. The workers have the first articulation of the posterior tarsi in a long square: it is moreover furnished at its internal face with silky down, divided into transverse bands. The A. mellifica, from Lat. mellificus, a $=$ honey-making ( $\mathrm{mel}=$ honey, make), is the Hive-hee. [BEE.]

2. Astron.: A small constellation in the Southern Hemisphere, first named hy Halley. It is called also Musca, literally = the Fly but in this case readered "the Bee." [Musca.]
$\vec{a}^{\prime}-\mathrm{pish}$, a [Eng. ap(e); -ish. In Ger. apisch.] 1. Prone to imitate in a servile manner, as an ape might do; hence also foppish, aftected.

Report of fashlous in proud Itely,
Whose inanners still our tandy $a p i s$
Limpos after
Pisyful silly, trifling, insignificant

And apish folly, with her wild resort
And this is hut apish sophistry . . ."-Glandita
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-pish-ly̆, adv. [Eng. apish; -ly.] ln an apish manner; with servile initation; foppishly, conceitedly, playfully, with silly trifling.
à-pish-nĕss, s. [Eng. apish; -ness.] The quality of being apish. Mimicry, playfulness, insignificance (Johnson.)
a-pĭs'-tēs, a-pis'-tŏs, ạ-pĭs'-tŭs, s. [Gr ă $\pi, \sigma$ oros (apistos) $=$ faithless, not to he trusted: a, priv., and maatós (yistos) $=$ faithful. so called because a strong suborhital spina jutting out from the cheek of the fieh so designated becomes a perfidioua weapon.] A genus of gpiny-finned fishes belonging to the family Triglide. They are of small size, and are somewhat allied to Blemius. They rise into the air lika ordinary fiying-fish. Ehrenberg seeing the abundance in the Red Sea of the A. Israslitorum, or Sea-locust, supposed tha it might be the Scriptural quail. [QUAIL.]



14－pit＇－păt，adv．［Eng．a；pit；pat．A word the sound of which is designed to imitste the movement or action which it describes．］ Palpitating，or palpitatingly；beating with more than average force．Applied to the heart；more usually in the form Pir－a－pat．
＂O there he comos－We Weame，my hully，my buck 1
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$＇－pi－ŭm，s．［1n Sp．apio，Ital．appio；Lat． apinm＝parsley（？）or wild celery（？）；Gr． ätrov（apion）＝（1）a pear，（2）parsley：ap，ab， or av in varions languages＝water，as Punjauh $=$ the five waters．］Celery．A genus of plants， the typical ons of the order Apiscees，or Umbellifers．It contains one British species， the A．graveolens，Smallage，or Wild Celery，


which grows in marshy plsces，especially near the sea．It is ths original of the garden celery．［Celery．］A．petroselinum is the well－known parsley．［PARsLEv．］
弟p＇－jöhn－ïte，8．［Named after Apjohn，who snalysed it．］A mineral，placed by Dana under his Alum and Halotrichite groups．It ocenrs in white flbrous or asbestiform insssea at Lagos Bay，in South Africa．Composition： Sulphuric scid， $32 \cdot 97$ ；alumina， 1065 ；sesqui－ oxide of manganese， $7 \cdot 33$ ；water， $48 \cdot 15$ ；sul－ phate of magnesia， $1 \cdot 08=100$ ．
＊a－plāçe，＂a－plà＇s，adv．［Eng．a；place．］ In one＇s place，before sll．
＂Ther men anon forth apatce hir brought， The Romans of Partenay（ed．Skent），982－s
Xp－Iăn－㐅̆t＇－Yo，a．［From Gr．á，priv．，and $\pi \lambda a v a \dot{c}($ planaō $)=$ to cause to wander；from
$\pi \lambda a \dot{m}($ plane $)=$ wandering $]$ Not wandering Thám（planè）$=$ wandering．］Not wandering ；
destitute of destitute of sberration．

Aplenatic lens：One which，could it be con－ structed，would so refract all the rays of light incident upon it，whether they entered it in a direction parallel to its axis，or converged to， or diverged from，a point in that axis，as to make them all ultimately meet in a single point or focus．More than one form of lens would be aplanatic could it be made with mathematical exsctness，different media being employed to render it schromatic．Lenze can at present be made only approximately aplsnatic，and tables are therefors constructed to show how，with a given refractive index， the aberration of the focus may be reduced to a minimum．［Aberfation，achromatic．］
 unmoulded，unshapen．］［PLastic．］The opposite of plastic；not capahle of heing moulded，or at least being easily moulded into
form．（iVebster．）
＊a－pli＇ght（gh silent），adv．［A．S．$a=o n ;$ pliht $=$（1）a pledge，（2）danger，obligation．］ As if bound by ohligation；faithfully．

> " Hu he hire boghte aptight Fior seuesithe or golder hire wight." Floriz and Blaunchefur (ed. Launky), 349-50.
a－ploḉeèr－ine，a．［Aplocenus．］Pertaining to the sub－genus Aplocerus．Col．Hamilton Smith makes the Aplocerine group one of the sub－divisions of the great genus Antilope（ $q . v$ ．）． （Sriffith＇s Cuvier，vol．iv．，p．285．）
a－plŏç＇－ẽr－ŭs，s．［Gr．ám $\lambda^{\prime}$ ós（haplos）；fronı $^{\prime}$ $\dot{a} \pi \lambda$ óos（haploos）$=$ simple，and кє́pas $($ keres $)=$ horn＿］A sub－genus of Antilope．The species are from America．In character they approach are from
ăp－10me，s．［Ia Ger，aplome；from Gr．áriós （haplos）$=$ simple．The nams was given by Haiiy because a cube is simpler than a dodeca－ hedron．（See def．）A mineral；a varicty of Mauganesian Lime，Iron Garnet．It is usually of a deep brown or orange－brown colour．It is opaque．It is harder than quartz．Like the garnet，it is crystailised in the form of a dodeca－ hedron，with rhomboidal planes；but these are striated parallel with the lesser diagonal， which，in Haïy＇s opinion，indicates that the which，in Hays opinion，indicates that the frimitive form of the banks of the Lens，in siberis， found on the
ăp－lŏ－nō＇tŭs（Latin），s．［Gr．àm ${ }^{\prime}$ óos（haploos）
 genus of lizards of the family lguanidæ．The Aplonote，A．Ricardi，is of a blsckish－brnwn colour，with spota of tawny brown．The back is without acales，but has small granules，snd slong its summit＇a shallow crest．
＊a－plŭs＇－tre，a－plŭs＇－tẽr，s．
［Lat． aplustre；Gr．á $\phi \lambda a \sigma$ rov（aphlaston）．A An orna－ ment affixed to the stern，or sometimes to the prow of ancient vessels．It was made of wood，and resembled the tail of a fish．A streamer at the top
＂The one holis a sword in her hand，to represent the y liad，as the other has au aplustre，to
Oly ssey，or voyase of Ulysses - Addizon．
a－plŭs＇－trŭm，s．［Aplustae．］A genus of shells of the family Bullidx．They have oval ventricose，highly－coloured shells，with their spire wide and depressed．In 1851，Wood－ ward estimated the species st ten，none of them from Britain．
＊a－ply＇，v．t．［Old form of Ply（q．v．）．］To ply；bend．［APPLy．］

Which lightly ne woid to bow pe aply．＂
The Romans of Partemay（ed．skeat）， 4.187 ．
a－ply̆s＇s゙－1－a，s．$\quad[G r . \dot{\alpha} \pi \lambda v \sigma i ́ a($ aplusia $)=$ filthi－
 s kind of sponge，so eslled from its dirty colour．］A genus of molluses，the typical one of the family Aplysidie．The species have an oblong convex fiexible and translucent ahell，with a posterior slightly incurved apex． The animals are oval，with four tentacles． They are called Sea－hares．They inhabit the laininarian zone of the sea，and when molested discharge a violet fluid．Tate，in 1875，esti－ mated the known recent apecies at forty－two， with one or two more doubtfully identifier from the Tertiary formation．Some of the from the Tertiary
a－ply̆－sī＇－ $\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{d} æ$ ，s．pl．［Aplysia．］A family of molluscous animals，the third of the Tecti－ branchiate section of the Gasteropodous order Opistho－brauchiata．The shell is wanting or rudimentary，and the animal slug－like．It contains the genera Aplysia，Dolabella，\＆c．
a－pnce＇－a，s．$\quad[\mathrm{Gr}$. är $\pi$ vola $($ apnoia $)=$ want of wincl，a calm：$\dot{\alpha}$ ，priv．，and $\pi v e \dot{e} \omega(p n e \bar{o})=$ to blow，to breathe．］
Med．：Absence or great feebleness of breath， as in the case of swoon．（Glossog．Nova．）
 apa；Lat，$a b$ or abs；Goth．af；Ger．ab； Eng．of，off．］A Greek prelix occurring in many English words originally from the Greek．It generally signifies from．
a－pŏc＇－a－ly̆pse，＊a－pŏc＇－a－lípsc，s．［1n Ger．apokalypse；Fr．\＆Port．apocalypse ；Sp．
apocalipsis；Ital．apocalisse，apocalissi．From 1．at．apocalypsis；Gr．áтока́入u廿＂s（apokaluysis）
 （apokaluptō）$=$ to uncover：ánó（apo）＝cessa－ tion from，and кали́лть（kaluptō）＝to cover．］ 1．Gen．：An uncovering，disclosing，or re－ vealing of what was before hirl．
$\because$ The vates poet with his melodious apocatype of
Vature，＂Carlyle：Heroes and Hero－worship．Lect．i1． 2．Specially：
（a）The vision or visions recorded in the last book of the Bible．

Oh，for that warning voice which he，who an w
The apocalypse，beard cry in hea ven alousin
（b）The Milton：P．L．，bk．iv．
（b）The last book in the Bible，which receives both its Latin and its Greek name from the fact that its contents mainly consist of a revelation or apocalypse of future events previously hidden from mental cognizance． ［Revelation．］
 lupto $=$ to uncover．］The author of the Apocalypse．（Coleridge．）（Reid．）
a－pŏc－a－1̆̌p＇－ť̌c，＊a－pŏc－a－1̆＇p＇－tǐck，$a$ ． \＆s．［1a Fr．apocalyptique；Sp．apocaliptico； Port．apocalyptico．From Gr．атокалขттико́ （apokaiuptikos）$=$ fitted for disclosure．］
1．As adjective：Pertaining to a revelation or containing ons，Especislly belonging to the revelation made in the last book of the Bible．
＂It was concluded by some，that Provldence do－
signed bim the apocalyptick nugel which should pour signed bim the apocalyptick nugel which should pour
out one of the vials upon the beast．＂－Spenser on
Prat rodigion p． 314.
The Apocalyptic number，666．（Rev．xiii．18．） 2．As substantive：One who makes an spoca－ lyptic communication．

The divine apocalyptick，writing after Jerusslem was ruined，might tench them what the secund Jera xxi．2．＂－Lighcfoot ：Miscell．，p． 107 ．
a－pǒc－a－1 ̆̌̌p＇ticc－al，a．［Eng，apocalyptic； －al．］The same as Apocalyptic，a．（q．v．）．
a－poc－a－lyp＇tictal－ly̆，adv．［Eng．apoca lyptical；－ly．］In an apocalyptic manner，by revelation；with relation to the Apocalypse． （Webster．）
ăp－ŏ－car＇－pī，s．pl．［Gr．á áó（apo）$=$ from， and карто́s（karpos）＝fruit．］
Bot．：The ist class in Dr．Lindley＇s classifl－ cation of Fruits．The fruit is simple：that is， the ovaria are strictly simple；a single series only being produced hy a single fiower．Some are one or two sceded，viz．，Utriculus，Achæ－ nium，and Drupa；and the rest many－seeded， viz．，Folliculus，Legumen，and Lomentum． ［Apocarpous．］（Lindley：Introd．to Bot．）
ăp－ŏ－car＇－poŭs，a．［APOCARP1．］
Bot．：A terri applied to the carpels of a compound pistil when they are either wholly or partly distinet．Exaniple：Caltha．It is opposed to Syncafrous（q．v．）．（Linulley．）
 （apokatastasis）＝complete restoration；àтока－ $\theta i \sigma \pi \eta \mu($ apokathistëmi $)=$ to re－establish：a $\pi$ о （apo），intensive，and кa0iatnuı（kathistèmi） $=$ to set down ；кata（kata）＝down，and Ia $\sigma \mu \mu($ histēmi $)=$ to make to stand，to set．］
1．Astran．：The period of a planet；the tinie which it takes to return to the same alparent place in the heavens．
2，Med．：The cessation or sulsidence ot morbid or other symptoms．（Parr．）
3．Theol．：Final restitution．［Universalisal．］ ăp＇－ŏ－cha，s．［Gr．aं $\pi$ oxpi（apoehē）．］A re－ ceipt，i quittance．Hacket：Life of Milliams
ăp－ŏ－cạ－thar＇－sĭs，s．［Gr．＇＇$\quad$ ток $\dot{\theta} \theta \alpha \rho \sigma$ ıs（apo－ katharsis）$=$ a thorough cleansing．］
Med．：A purgation，a discharge downwards． Sometimes less properly applied to vomiting．
 here redundant；and cathartic（५．v．）．］
A．As adjective：Cathartic．
B．As substantice：A cathartic（q．v．）．

kenōsis）$=$ an emptying．
Mod．：A discharge．A term applied by Dr． Cullen to a discharge with hood．It is limited to hemorrhages，in contradistinetion to those which are attended with fever．（Parr．）
ăp－ō－chrō－măt＇－Ĭc，$a$ ．［Pref．apo－，and Eng． romatic（q．v．）．］
Optics：An epithet applied to object－glasses so corrected that the secondary residusi spec－ trum is destroyed．This is effected by the use of fuorite and new kinds of optical glass， which allow chromatic correction to be made for three colours instead of two，and of spher－ ical aberration for two colours instead of one．
ăp－0́chró－ma－tism，s．［Apochromatic．］ Apochromatic condition or quality．
 ＝a breaking off．］

Med．；The breaking away of any part of the borly．（Glossog．Nova．）
 and Eng．codeine（q．v．）．］
 －cian，$-\operatorname{tian}=$ shan．$-t i o n,-$ sion $=$ shŭn；$-t i o n,-s i o n=$ zhŭn．$-t i o u s,-s i o u s,-c i o n s=s h u ̆ s .-b l e, ~ \& c .=$ bel．$-t r e=t e ̈ r$.

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{19} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$. An orgnic base obtalued ty heatigga aolution of codeine liyd
chloride with $\mathrm{ZaCl}_{2}$. It is a mild emetic.
日-pŏc'-бр-äte, v.t. [1n Sp, apocopar. From
 (apokoptó) $=$ to cut off: áró (apo) $=$ from, and коптt (kopt5) = (1) to strike, (2) to cut off. 1 To cut off.
Spec. In Grammar: To cut off the last letter or ayllable of a word. Often in the pa. pas. (q.v.).
8-pŏć-бр-äte, a-pŏc'-ŏp-ä-těd, pa par. \& c. Cut off, as the last letter or last ayllable of a word. Thus, in Hebs b? (yigel) is the apocopate fut. for הל?. (yigleh), the full form of the future of the Heb. verb $=$ to uncover, to reveal. (Moses Stuart.)
a-pбo'-бр-ä-ting, pr. par. [Afocopate, v.]
 \& Lat apocope; Gr. aтокотท́ (apokope) $=$ a cutting off; дтоколты (apokoptō) $=$ to cut off.] [APocopate.]
J. Gram. : A figure by which the last letter or syllable of a word is eut away, as in Lat. ingeni for ingenii.
2. Surg. : The cutting away of any soft part of the body. (Parr.)
a-pǒc-rǐs-a'r-ī-ŭs, a-pǒc'-riş ar-y̆, ăp-ŏ-criss-i-är-ı̆-йs, s. [Lat. apocrisiarius, apocrisarius. From Gr. áróxplots (apokrisis) $=$ (1) a aeparatiog, (2) an aoswer ; anoкрive (opolrinō) $=$ to aeparate, (middle) to answer: anó (apo) $=$ from, and крive (krinō) answer: aro
$=$
to separate.]
Eccles. : A delegate or deputy sent ont by a high eeclesiastical dignitary; as a legate or a nuncio may be by the pope. (Spelman.)
ăp-ŏ-crŭs'-tǐc, a. \& s [Gr. \&̀moxpovatккós (cpokroustikos) $=$ able to drive off; $\mathbf{~}$ токроv̈ (apolironō) $=$ to beat off : $\dot{\alpha}$ тó (apo) $=$ from, and крoúm (krotos) $=$ to strike, to smite. Or áró (apo) = from, and кpovaricós (kroustikas) $=$ fit for striking.]
A. As adjective (Med.) : Repellent.
B. As substontive (Med.).: A repellest; a medicine operating with a repeilant or astringent efteet. (Quincey.)
a-pŏc'-ř̆-pha, * a-pǒc'-rí-pha, s. [1n Fr. opocryphe. Properly the neut. pl. of the Lat. adj. apocryphus; Gr . а́то́крифоs (apokru$p h o s)=$ hidden. Applied to broks, it means (1) of unknown authorship; (2) fabulous, un-

 (krupto) $=$ to hide.]
A. In the Early Christian Church: (1.) Books published anonymously. (2.) Those suitable for private rather than public reading. (3.) Those written by an apostle or other inspired anthor, but not regarled as part of Seripture. (4.) The works of heretics
B. In English now
I. Literally :

1. Spec.: The following fourteen booka:
 Vil. Ecclesexisstiens, anlied nito the Wlatom of Jenus, the non of Sirach, VIII. Baruek IX. The Song of
 cabees
Most of the above-mentioned books were composed during the two centuries immediately preceding the birth of Christ, though some were penned, or at least laterpolated, at a later period. They were written not in Hebrew or Aramean, but in Greek ; and the Jews never accorded them a place in the old Testanent canon. They wera inserted in the Septuagiat, and thence passed to the Latin Volgate. The Christisa fathers were divided in sentiment as to their valus and the relation they stood to the canonical old Testament books; Jerome dealing with them in a free, enlightened, and discriminating manner; whilst Augustine and others were much less independent. The question whether or not they were inspired remained an open one till the Reformation. Wickliff, whose mind was cast in what we should now call a wonderfully Proteatant mould, was against them; , 0 was Luther: and yet more atrongly, Calvio, with his followers. To uphold their waning authority, the Council of Treat, oo the 8th of

April, 1546, placed them on an equal level with Scripture, anathematising all who held the contrary opinion. Portions of them are in the New as well as In the Old Lectionary of the English Church ; but the aixth of the Thirty-pine Articles explains that "the other Books" [the fourteen enumerated], "as Hierome safth, the Church doth read for example of life and instruction of manners, but yet doth it not apply them to establish any doctrine." The Weatminster Confession of Faith regarda them as simply human writings, and dentes them all authority. The several apocryphal books are of unequal merit. Ist Maccabees is a highly valuable history; while Bel and the Dragon is a monstrous fahle. Taking them as a whole, they throw much light on the religious opiniona and the political state of the Jewa before the advent of Christ, and explain not a little which else would be obscure in the New Testament.
"We bold not the Apocrypha for sacred, as we do the
boly Scripture but for human oompooitlons" Hooker.
2. Gen.: Any productions of aimilar character to the apocryphal books of the Old Testament. Writing regarding goapeis of this nature, Strauss says--

II. Fig.: Untrustworthy statement, myth, fable.
 has its propertio
a-pŏo'-r ${ }^{\mathbf{y}}$-phal, a. \& s. [Eng. apocrgph(a); -al. Io Dan. apocryphiste; Dut. apocrufe; Ger. apocryphisch; Fr. apocryphe; Sp. \& Ital. apocrifo; Port. apocrypho.]

## A. As adjective

* I. Formerly. In the Early Church: Anonymous, unpublished, uninsjired, beretical. [APOCRYPHA.]
 are eporocy hhat, uses not the title apocryphal as the
reat of the pathers ordinarily have done: whoe custom is 80 to name, for the most part. only such au misht not publickly be read or divulged."- Hooker.
II. Now:
I. Pertaining to the fourteen books collectively denominated the A pocrypha.
printed between the Old and New Teataluents."
 vol. iv., 214, yote.
- Apocryphal Controversy: A eontroversy which arose about 1821, as to whether the Bible Society were acting rightly io linding the A pocryplia between the two Testaments of the Biblea which they issued, this practice of the Bibles which they issued, this practice having been adopted in order to reader the
sacred volume more acceptable in Roman Catholic coontries or districts. The antiApocryphal party ultimately prevailed over their opponents. About 1826 the Apocrypha was altogether cxcluded from the Society'a Bible. [Apocrvpha.]

2. Of doubtful authority; mythic, fabulous. "The pasages to which it refers, are however ln part from apocryphal or fictitlons worl
Bom. $/$ Hiut., eh. iki, $\%$, yol. i., p.
B. As substantive: One of the fourteen books named under Apocaypha, B., 1. 1., or any litersry production of aimilar pretensions and charscter.

Nicephorus and Anastalue. Apon thla ouly
 p. 419.
a-pŏc'-ř̆-phal-1st, s. [Eng. apocryphal; -ist.] An admirer of the Apocrypha, a defander of the Apocrypha. (Penny Cyclop.)
a-pöc'-ry̆-phal-1y̆, adv. [Eng. aporryphat; -ly. 1 With doubtful authorlty or aathenticity; mythically. (Johnson.)
a-poce'ry̆-phal-nĕss, \& [Eng. opocryphal; -ness.] The quality of being of doubuful authority, if not even fudisputably fabulous.
† a-pŏc'-ry̆-phic-al, a. [Eng. apocryph(o) -ical.] The same as a pocryphal.
a-pŏc'-rŭ-phy, v.t. [Lat, apocryphus, and fio used as pass. of facio $=$ to make.) To render doubtful. (Davies: Paper Persecutors, p. 80.)
 order of plants, the English Dog banes. Lindley places them nuder his Gentianal alliance, and the Asclepladacez, or Ascleptads, under his Solanal one, thus separating two orders which
in nature are closely akin. Both have mono petaloua corollas, with five atamens, the fruit in follicles, and the juice milky; hut they differ in the details of the aexual apparstus. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species of Apocynacee st 566, aince lncreased to about 600. Of 100 known genera only one, Vinca, occurs in Britain; the reat jahabit warmer countries than ours
\&-pŏp̣-乌̆-nйm, s. [In Fr. apocin; Sp. \& 1 tal. apocino; Gr. גпо́куvoy (apokunon), a plant, Cynanthus erectus: ano (apo) $=$ from, a be kept sway, aince it is poiaonous to them.] Dog'e-bane. A genus of plants, the typical one


APOCYNUM ANDROSEMIFOLIUM.

1. Flower and leaver ${ }^{2}$ Flower towive ita natural ene stannens of the flower.
of the family Apocynscex. The species are not very beautiful. The North American Indfans use the fibres of the bark of A. cannabinum and hypericifolium as a substituto for those of hemp in manufacturing cordage, linen cloth, \&c. A. androscomifolium is the Fly-trap of North America. [Fly-Trap.]
ăp'-ŏd-a, s. pl. [Gr. ä $\pi \times \delta a(a p o d o$ ), neut pl. of ämovs (apous), genit. ä $\pi=0$ os (apodos) $=$ with out feet.]

* 1. Zool. : Aristotle's third section of Zootoka, or air-breathing vivipara it included the Whales, which the Stagirite, with remarkable acientific accuracy, ranked with the warm-blooded quadrupeds. (See Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia, 1859, p. 2.)

2. The second order of the class Amplibia, or Batrachia The lody is like that of sn earthworm, and is quite destitute of feet. The order contains but one family, the Cæciliadre (q.v.).
3. According to Professor Mitler, a group of tishes belonging to the aub-order Physoatomata. It is 80 called because the veutral fina are wanting. It contains three families, the Murenidx, or Eels, the Gymnotidx, and the Sy mbraachida.
 tick, 8. [Gr. àmodaxputıós (apodakrutikos) = calling forth tears; a поঠахрiw (apodakmō) $=$ to shed many tears: ajó (apo), intensive, and saxpíw (dakruō) = to weep; סáкpv (dakru), or 8aкр
Sápvov
$($ dakruon $)=$ a tear.]
Pharmacy: A medicine tendiag to produca tears.
"Apodacrysticke (Gr.) Medtcines tiast provoke
ăp'-ŏd-al, a. \& s. [Apoon.]
A. As adjective:
I. Gen.: Without feet.
4. Ichehy.: Without ventral fins.
B. As substantive: Used specially in the second and third senses given under Apoon (q.v.).

Plural: The English equivalent for Arona (q.v.).
ăp'-ŏd-ạn, * ăp'-ŏd-ŏn, s. [Eng. apode; -an.] An animal destitute (a) of feet, or (b) of ventral fins. [Apoda.]
$\dagger$ ăp'öde, s. [Apoda.] The same aa Apual (q.v.).
ăp'-ŏd-ëş, s. ph [Gr. ämodes (apoles), the pl of ätrovs (apous), genit. äпобоs (apodos) $=$ without feet.]

1. Gen. : Animals without feet.
cite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĩt, sïre, sĩr, marîne ; gö, pðt,



#### Abstract

* 2. Spec.: Lionæus'a first order of Fiahes. He placed under it the genera destituta of He placed under it the genera destituta of ventral fina. The assemblage was not wholly ventral fina.  dic'-tǐo-al, a [Lat. apodicticua; Gr. à жo-  numi) $=$ to point away from, . . . to demon strate : a aró (apo $)=$ from, or intansive ; and ovicvpur (deiknumi) $=$ to bring to light, to show, - to prove. Gr àsó (apo), and detre ruós (deiktikos) $=$ abie to show.] Demonatrative : capable of being established on demon atrative evidence. (The term was introduced by Aristotie, and has been used in modern timee by Kant and others.)


"The aryuncotation In from similitude, therefore not apodictick, or of evident demonstration."-Robir "Holding an apodictical knowledge and nn assured knowledge of It ; verlly, to persuade thelr nppreben-
slona other wise slona other wise were to make sa Enelid belivve that there were more
ap-o-dic'-tic-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng. apodictical; -ly.] With completa mathematical demon otration; irrefragabiy
" Mr . Mede"s syachronisms are apoitictically true to any ooe that has but a competency of wit and phits.
a-pǒd'-i-dee, s. pl. [Apus.] A family of Entomostracans of the order Phyllopoda The typical genas is Apus.


 $=$ to make to run, to pursue.]

Rhet.: A figure in which a particular argument is rejected with indignation. (Glossog. Nova, 2nd ed.)
 (apodeixis) $=$ a showing forth, . . . demon-
 forth.] [Aponicric.] Demonatration; the establishment of a proposition on absolutely irrefragabie evidence. (Johnson.)

* ăp'-ŏd-ŏn, s. [APODAN.]
 (pous) $=$ a foot ; and quv́n $(g u n \bar{e})=$ woman.I
Bot.: A name given by Richard to disks which do not adhere to the basa of an ovary.
ap-ŏd'-ö-sis, s. [Lat. apodosis; Gr. anoiooals (apodosis) $=$ a giviag back . . . In Gram (see def.); Gr. àmó (apo) =from, and sócs (dosis) $=$ a giviog ; from $\delta i \delta o m s$. $]$

Gram. : The chiaf clause in a conditional sentence, that intimating the consequence which will ensue it the condition expressed in the subordinate clauas which preceded it called the protasia, be realiaed. In the sen terce, "If ye ahall ask anything in my name, 1 will do it" (Joha xiv. 14), the protasis is, "If ye shalt ask anything in my name," and the apodosis, "I will do it." Some grammarians extend the terms protusis and apodosis to ante cedent and consequent clauses, even whe the senteaces to which they belong are not conditiocal.
has put onty is observed by Jasuis that the Apostle there should properly have been four, omitting one in the protasis nud ninother io the apodocis. Reld : Greek Test. (1841): Comment on Rom. v. 1
ap-ŏ-4y-terr'-ǐ-ŭm, s. [Lat. apoditerium, Gr. aroovtiplov (aroduterion); from ámooive (apoduö) = to strip off : $\dot{\alpha} \pi \bar{\sigma}$ (apo), priv., and $\delta_{v i w}(d r \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{o})=$ to get into, to put oo.]

1. Classical antiquity: A room where one stripped before going into the bath.
2. Now: Any room uaed for the purposes of robing aad uarohing.

 An Fr. apogee; Sp., Port., \& ltal. apogeo Apogeum and apoggeum are properly the neut. of quij. apogcous, and apogeon and apogcoon are
Latinlaed from the Gr. ároyauov (opogaion), neut. of adj. átóyavos (apogaios), also a ajóyecos (apogeios), and a a róyeos (apogeos) $=$ from land, or the earth; (Astron., in apogee : see def.)
$\dot{\alpha} \pi)^{\prime}($ apo $)=$ from, and jaios (gaios) $=$ on land
 the earth.]
3. Astron.: The point in the orbit of any planet at which it is the greatest distance from
the earth. When a correaponding term was introduced by the ancienta, they proceeded on the anpposition that the earth was the centre of the solar system, and thorefore measured from it. The sun, therefnre, was a certain time aaid to be in apogee. The term is still used, but in general it is more correctly atated, not that the aun is in apogee, but that the earth in in aphelion [Aphelion]; n other words, measurement is made from the eun as the centre, not from the earth. The moon, again, being the aatellita of the earth, is appropriately said to be at a certain time in apogee. The luaar apogee circulatea in about nine and a half years.
"It In yot not agreed tn What thime, precteely, the etrours.

While on the other hand the sun if most

2. Fig.: As high above one, or as far from s person or thing as it ia possible to be

Thy io is in his apogoton placed;

## favenfax.

 from ánoyevonal (apogeuomai) = to take a taste of anythiag: $\dot{a}$ no $(a p o)=$ from, and yevo (gewō) $=$ to give a taste of. Or á $\pi$ ó (apo) $=$ from, and yevocs (geusis) = the sense of taste; from revin (geup̃).] The same as doevstia (q.v.). (Parr.)
 [APPGOOIATURA.]
 less : a, priv., and $\pi \omega \bar{\omega} \nu \nu(p \overline{g o} n)=$ beard. $]$ A genus of spiny-ficued fishes of the Percidre, or Perch family. A Mediterranaan specles ts called $A$. rex mullorum $=$ the king of the mullets. It is red, with a black spot on each side of the tail. It ia three inches long Another apecies is the A. fasciatus, or Banded Mullet, of the Feejee Isiands.
稒’-б-grăph, s. [Lat. apographon; Gr. ámó

 transeript; a copy. (Blount.)
*ap-og'-ra-phal, a. [Eng. apogroph; -al.] Pertaining to aa apograph.

Parallet placen-oowhere else extant but In theee aporryphal apographat piecen, elther as eltations out
of, or nllusions to, them. - Dr. Lee: Diusert. Theol. (1752), vol. $\mathrm{i}, \mathrm{p}$. 104.
 Eng. Jove $=$ Jupiter ; from Lat. Jovis, genit. of Jupiter.]
Astron.: The poiat in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites at which it is as far from the planet as it can go. A word framed on the model of Arooee \& Aphelion (q.v.) It is opposed to Perijove.
a-pó-lar, s. [Gr. aं, priv., and Eng. polar.] Not polar.

Anut. : Pertaining to nerve-cella which send out no fibre Kölliker at first maintaned their existeace, but afterwards thought they night be unipolar cells, with the issuing fibre in aome way hidden from view.
"Some writers etill lasist upon the existence of
apolar' and $\quad$ anipolar nervecelis ln many parts of the nervous sytem. althouch the results of observation ponitively prove the existence of two fibres ins
the case of cells which had previonsly been regarded as unipolar and apolar."-Beale: Biopiasen (1872), \& 243 . see A ino my paper on the structure of the soccalied Trana., 1863.'-Ibid., $\%$ 273.

 covery; (2) an intercepting, a cutting off;
 лךномai $($ apolipromai $)=$ to taka or receive from; $\dot{\alpha} \pi \dot{o}(a p o)=$ from, and $\lambda a \mu \beta \alpha \nu \omega$ (lam$b a n \bar{o})=$ to take $\quad$ Or $\dot{a} \pi \dot{c}\left(a_{2}\right)=$ from, and
 (lambanō).]

Old Med.: An obstruction of the blood; a retention or auppression of urine or any other natural evacuation. (Parr, ©c.)
"Apoiepey (ar.). The Interception of blood and
A-pŏl-lĭn-ä'r-ǐ-an, a. [Lat. Apollinarls $=$ nertaining to Apollo.] Pertaining to or coanected with Apoilo.

Apollinarian games. Certain games iostituted among the Romana in the year 212
B.C., after the battle of Cannox, and celebrated by means of scenic repreaentation.
 3. pl. [From Apollinaris the Younger, Bishop of Laodicea in the latter part of the fourth century.] The followera of the Agollinaris meationed above, who contended for the divtaity of Cbrist against the Arians, but taugint that Christ assumed only a human body endowed with a aentient, but not an intellectual, aoul. He believed that the diviae nature in Christ aupplied the place of e rational homan soul. His views seem to hava tended in the direction of those after wards held by Eutychea. They were condemned by the Council of Constantinople in A.D. 381 .

A-pol'-lō, s. [Lat. Apollo; Gr. 'Ató $\lambda \lambda \omega \nu$ (Apollön).]
Classic Myth : The god of poetry, music medicine, archery, and angury. He is usually represented as a handsome young man, beardleas, and with long hair on his bead, which moreover, is crowned with laurel, and aur rounded by raya of light. In his right hand he bears a bow and arrowe, end in his left a harp.
"And all Aponois animating Ana"
The Apollo Belvedere: A celebrated atatue of Apollo, 80 called from having been placed ia the Belvedere of the Vatiean by Pope Juliua Il. It was found in the ruitus of ancient Antium, now capo d'Anzo, about the ead of beginning of the aixteenth century and was aculptured probably about the time of Nero. Byron gives a beautiful famous atatue in Childe Harold, iv
 141-163.
A-pǒl-1ŏn'-1-cónı, s. [Lat. Apollo; Gr. 'AxódA $\omega \nu$ (Apollon), the god of mnsic, \&c.; Gr. guffix -iкov (iion) $=$ bing. -icon.] The name given by Mesara. Flight \& Robson, of St. Mar tin's Lane, to a very powerful chamber-organ, exhibited by them in 181?, and giving the combined effect of a complete orchestra. It was ao constructed that it might be selfactiag, or might be played upoo ic the usual maoner by means of keya.
 luōn), the pr. par. of a ródAvuc (apollumi), or атодли́ш (aqolluō) = to destroy atteriy.]
A. As rubstantive: Destroyer. The Greek ame applied in Rev. ix. 11 to the "angel of the bottomless pit," called in Helbrew Abaddon (q.v.). Bunyan introduces it into the Pilgrim's Progress as the name of a flend
B. As adjective: Destructive.

But he llant] had no instincts of creation or restoration within his hpolyon
Forks (ed. 1863), vol. i1., p. 69.
A-pŏl-lŭ-ön-Ist, s. [Eng., \&.c., Apollyon; -ist.] One who follows or is subject to A pollyon. Spec., the " locusts" of Rev. ix
"The Locusts or Apollyontses." -Phineas Fletcher:
 a-pol-ō-gét'-1c-al, a. [Fr. apologétique; Port. \& Ital. apologetica; Lat. apologetictus; Gr. and
$\dagger$ 1. Spoken or written in defence of a person, a faith, an opinion, \&c., and not intended to imply the amallest admiasion of error. [A fologetics.]
"With the advance of theology, seneral Apologetica
tends to disappear, zad in itsstead curuta au aputopetic introduction juetify ying each of the fundamental doc. 2. Acknowledging alight error which, passed over in ailence, might give just offence.

"I design to puhlish an essay, the greater part of
bon, boy; poat, jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; bin, as ; expect. Xenophon, exist. -ing.

a－pol－o－ğět＇－ic－al－1y̆，adv．［Eng．apologeti－ cal；－ly．］In apologetical language，in an apologetical tone；by way of spology．
supposition has been apologetcally explained by the
a－pöl－ó－ğét＇－ǐcs，s．［In Ger．apologetik． ［APoLogETIC．］The department of theology which treats of the establishment of the evi－ dences and defence of the doctrines of a faith．
Christian apologetics，gensrally called aimply Apologetics，treats of the evidencea of Chria tianity，snd seeks to establish the truth of the Bible snd the doctrines educed from it．
－I North（Examen，p．305）uses the rare singular form apologetic．
àp－ólŏg＇－ice－al，a．［Eng．apolog（ue）；－ical．］ Of the nature of an apologue．（Adams： Works，ij．166．）

## a－pŏl－o－gi＇şe．［ApoLogize．］

a－pð1＇－o－gist，s．［1n Fr．apologiste；Sp．${ }^{\text {\＆}}$ Port．apologista．］One who defends a faith， su inetitution，s practice，a deed，\＆c．Spec．， one who defenda Christisnity，or the charscter and proceedings of its professors．（Cowper： Expostulation．）
a－pől＇－す－gize，a－pǒl－ó－gi＇şe，v．t．\＆i．［Gr．
 give an account．］
＊I．Transitive：To defend．
II．Intransitive：To make sin saknowledg－ ment of a greater or smaller amount of error （generally the latter），ss a moderate atonemen for an injury done one．（It is sometimes fol lowed by for，and an obj．case．）

－Sometimes a person apolngises for a deed requiring far graver treatment．

 apologize，apologise；－er．］One who defends a nerson，a faith，an institution，\＆c．；an alolo－ gist．
＂Hig apologisers habour to free bim：laying the
facit of the erross fathered upon him nuto the charge of others．＂－Hanmer：View of Antiquity，p． 239 ．
ăp＇－ŏ1－бgue，s．［In Ger．apolog；Fr．apologue， Sp．，Port，\＆Ital．apologo；Lat．apologus；
from Gr．inódoyos（apologos）
$=(1)$ a long story， a tale ；（2）\＆fable，like Esop＇s；（3）an account ： Gr．ínó（ $1 p o$ ）from，and doyos（logos）$=$ discourse；meaning that an apologue is a dis－ course drawn from（a fable）．］A fable designed to convey to，and impress upon，the mind some moral truth．it resembles a parable，but differs in this respect，that，whereas the event narrated in the parable is within the limits of prokability，snd might have happened，if ndeed it has not actually done so，the apo－ logue is bound by no such restraints；it can draw for its speakers and actors on the brute creation，or even on inanimate nature．The prodigal son（Luke xv．11－32）and the ewe lamb（2 Sam．xii．1－14）are properly parables； whilst the story of the trees electing a king （Judg．ix．7－20）is an apologue．
＂The Senate having decided in favour of a conciliar
ory course，sent Merenius Agrippas their envoy to tory course，sent Menenius Agripph as their envoy to apotorue of the Belly and the Limbe＂－Lewis：Barly
ăp＇ŏl－ō－guěr，＊ăp＇－ŏl－ō－gẽr，s．［Eng． apologue；－er．］One who utters apologues．
＂A A mouse，saith an apologer［arologuerl was brought up in a chest，there fed with rragrnents
cheese．＂－Burton：Anat．of Mel．，p． 659.
＂Why may uot a sober apologer［apologuer］be per－ tions of hery wits？＇－Huterhous：A pology for learn ing．\＆c．（1653），p． 258
a－pǒl＇－ŏ－ğy，＊a－pol＇－ŏ－gie，s．［1n Fr． apologie；Sp．，Port．，1tal．，\＆Lat apologia； Gr．änodoyia $($ apologia $)=8$ defence，a speect in defence；iáró（apo）＝from，and $\lambda$ óyos（logos） ＝s word，language，
$($ lego $)=$ ．．to speak． 1
$\dagger$ I．Ths sct of making a defence against gn accusation；vindication，without its being implied that in this there is anything hollow or unsatiafactory；also the defence made．
－Used spectally of the defence of Chris－ tianity and its profesaora，against opponents and calumniators，made by several of the early Fsthers．Thus，Justin Martyr wrote two ＂Apologies＂－one about A．D．150，and the
other after 160；Athenagoras one in 17i，and Tertulian in 198；as did Melito，Quadratus， Miltisdes，Aristides，and Tatian in the same century．Many works of \＆similsr character wers subaequeatly pnblishsd，though not alwsys，or even gensrally，under the same title．Various modern writers have used the term Apology in the old mense：thus，Bishop Richard Watson was anthor of sn＂Apology for Christianity，＂and sn＂Apology for the for Christianity，＂and sn＂Apology for the once generally termed＂Evidences of Chris－ tianity＂is now technically denominated Apo－ logetics（q．v．）．
＂We have，among pther works of bie（Justin Mar－ tyrub two Apologiea for the Christians．＂－Hotheim：
2．An admission of a fauit；generally one of no grest magnitude，for which this slight hnmilistion is beld anfficient to stone．Some－ times it is so amall that the spology for it approsches a full vindication，and sometimes， as in cases of libel，so grave that，even whey the spology is sccepted，the whole expenses of the trial－at－lsw are cast on the peraon who scknowledges himself to have erred．
II Crabb considers that＂there is slways some imperfection，supposed or real，which gives rise to an apology；＂that＂s defence pre－ supposes a conscionsness of innocence more or less ；＂that＂a justification ia founded on the conviction not only of entire innocence， bnt of strict propriety；＂that＂exculpation rests on the conviction of innocence with regard to the fact．＂＂Excuse and plea are not grounded on any idea of innocence；they are rather sppeals for favour resting on aome rather sppears for ravour resting on aome collateral circumstance which berves to ex－ tennate：s plea is Prequently an idle or im－
fonnded excuse，a frivolous attempt to lessen founded excuse，a frivolous attempt to lessen
displeasure．＂He adds that＂Excuse and plea， which are mostiy employed in an unfavourable sense，are to apology，defence，and exculpation， as the means to an end；an apology is lame when，instead of an houest confession of an minintentional error，an idle sttempt is made at justification；a defence is poor when it does not contain sufficient to invalidate the charge ； a justification is Dugatory when it applies to conduet altogether wrong；an excuse or s plea is frivolous or idle，which turns npon some falsehood，misrepresentstion，or irrelevant point．＂（Crabb：Eng．Synonyms．）
ăp－ŏ－mĕ－com＇eĕ－tẽr，s．＇［APOMECOMETRY．］ An instrument for meaauring objects st a distance．
ap－ŏ－mĕ－cŏm＇－ĕt－ry̆，s．［Gr，ánó（apo）＝ irom；$\mu \hat{\eta} \kappa \mathrm{Ds}$（mêhos）$=$ length，and $\mu \in \tau \rho \in \omega$ （metreo）$=$ to measure；$\mu$ eтpov（metron）$=a$ measure．］The measuring or measurement of ohjects at a distance．（Dyche．）
ap－ŏ－mŏr＇－phine，s．［Gr．ánó $(a p o)=$ from and Eng．Morphine（q．v．）．］
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ ．AD organic base ob－ tained by heating morphine or codeine in a sealed tube to $150^{\circ}$ ，with excess of HCl ．Apo－ morphine is soluble in alcohol and ether，and is precipitated by caustic potash and am－ monia．It gives a dark－violet liquid with $\mathrm{F}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{6}$ ．It is an emetic，in small doses．
ap－ŏn＇e，prep．［U pon．］
 nekrosis）$=$ a becoming quite dead；áлоуєкро （apmekroo）$=$ to $k i l l$ utterly，especially by cold ：ámb（apo）＝from，and $\nu \in \kappa$ poo（nehroo $=$ to kill ；vexpos（nekros），a．$=\mathbf{s}$ dead body adju．＝dead．
Med．：Complete death
ăp－ŏ－neür－ŏg＇ra－phy̆，s．［Gr．à поvevipuaıs （aponeurōsis），and ypaф＇（graphê）＝a delinea tion，．．a description．］［APoNeunosis．］ Med．：The department of medical acience which treats of ajoneurosis．
ăp－ŏ－neür－ó－sǐs，ăp－ŏ－ncü＇r－ō－sy̆，s．［In Fr ．\＆Port．aponerrose；Gr．anovevomas（aro－
neurosis）$=$ the end of muscle，where it be－ comes teadon（Galen）；ánovevpow（aponeuroô） $=$ to change into a teadon ：$\dot{\text { and }}($ apo $)=$ from， snd vevoow（neuroes）＝to strain the sinews； expanaion of a tendon into a membrane， lamina，or fascia．Aponeuroses occur in con－ nection with the voluntary muscles．
＂＇i．Atached hy their extremities，through the medium of tendon，aponeurotis，or some form of the
fibrous tiseue．＇－Todd \＆Bownan：Phymol．Anat．， fibrous
vol． $\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{p}$
t． 1380
ăp－Ø－neür－ŏt＇－icc，a
Port．aponeurotico．］［In Fr．aponevrotique ；
［A poNeurosis．］Per－ Port．aponeurotico．］
taining to sponenrosis．
man：Physioh A nato，i． 71 ．
ap－ŏ－neür－ŏt＇－öm－$\breve{\mathbf{y}}$, s［Gr．（1）ínó（apo） $=$ from；（2）vevporipos（veurotomos）$=$ cutting sinewa；עevpotoдé（reurotomeo）$=$ to cut the sinews：vev̂po $($ neuron $)=\mathrm{s}$ sinew，and $\tau \in \dot{\mu} \mu \nu$ $(t e m n o)=$ to cut．］The dissection of an spo－ neurosis（q．v．）．
 incomplete smagram of the word Potomageton （q．v．）．］A plant belonging to the order Naia－ daces，or Naiads．The species sre squstics， ormamental in an aquarium．In India the spiked A ponogeton，are eaten by the natives like potatoes．
 apopemptos）$=$ sent forth，dismissed；$\dot{\boldsymbol{i} \pi о \pi є ́ \mu \pi \omega}$ （apopempō）$=$ to send off，to dismiss ：$\dot{\alpha} \pi \bar{d}$ $(\alpha p o)=$ from，and $\pi \epsilon \mu \pi \omega$（pemp $\overline{0})=$ to send．］

A．As adjective：
Classic Poetry：Pertaining to $s$ hymn sd－ dreased to s stranger on his departure from s place to his own country，or to the gods when they were fibled to be abont to seturn to their habitation．
B．As substantive：A hymn nsed on such occasious．
a－pŏph＇a－siss，s．［In Fr．apophase；Gr．ánó фа⿱艹ьs（apophasis）$=$ a denial，a negation；àmó $\phi \eta \mu$（ （арорhemi）＝（1）to speak ont pisinly （2）to say no，to dely ：in mo（apo）$=$ from，snd $\phi \eta \mu i(p h \bar{e} m i)=$ to declare．］
Rhet．：A figure by which a speaker formally declines to take notice of a point，with the probable effect of making the imaginstion of his andience so to work on what he has ostentationsly declined to bring forward as to canse then to be more sffected by it than if he had spoken out plainly．
ăp－ŏ－phlĕg－măt＇－íc，a．\＆s．［Gr．àmó（apo） $=$ from，and ф $\lambda \in \dot{\gamma} \mu a$（phlegma）$=(1)$ flsme，（2） $=$ to burn．

A．As adjective：Designed to expel phlegm by the nostril．
B．As substantive：A medicine designed or fitted to csuse the flow of serona or nincous humonr from the nostrils．Some stimulstives have this effect．（Johnson．）
ăp－ö－phlĕg＇－ma－tǐsm，s．［In Ger．apo－
 matismos）；і́тофлєүматi弓⿳（apophlegmatizo）$=$ to purge away phlegm ：$\dot{\alpha} \pi \dot{\alpha}$（apo）$=$ from，snd $\phi \lambda \epsilon \gamma \mu \Omega \quad(p h$ legma $)=$ a flame，inflsmmation， phlegin．］a medicine specially designed to expel phlegm from the blood．

ap－ǒ－phlěg＇－ma－tǐz－ant，s．［Gr．áтофлєy－ $\mu a \tau i \zeta \omega$（apophlegnatizō）$=$ to expel phlegn．］ An apophlegmatic（q．v．）．（Quincy．）
ăp＇－ŏ－phthĕgm，ăp＇－ǒ－thěgm（ $p h$ and $g$ silent），s．［In Ger．apophthegma；Fr．apo phthegme； $\mathrm{Sp}_{\mathrm{i}}$ apotegma；Port．apophthegma，

 $=$ to speak one＇s opinion plainly，to uitter an
 （phithengomai）＝to utter a sonnd，to spesk out．Or Gr．inve（apo）＝from，and $\phi \theta$ écua （phthegma）$=$ a voice，from $\phi \theta$ ejyouat（phthen－ gomai）．］A terse pointed saying；a maxims gomaressed in few but weighty words；a lrinf pithy remark inttered by a distinguished cha－ racter，or on a notable occasion．
＂ So arain in his book，Apophehegms，which he col－ lected，we see that he esteemed it more hohour to
makke himself but a pair of tables，to take the wise and taske himself but a pair of tables，to take he wise tha
 prince ，by custom of
Adv．$)^{\prime}$ Learning，bk．
áp－o－phthěg－măt＇－ic，àp－б－thĕg－măt́－ íc，ăp－ŏ－phthĕg－măt＇－ĭc－al，ăp－Ø－ thěg－măt＇－ic－al（ $p h \& \&$ silent），$\alpha$ ．［Gr． а́тофөєүнатько́s（apophthegmatikos）．］Senten－ tious．
râte，făt，färe，ąmidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sïre，sïr，maríne；gō，pơt，

 tist，s．（Gr．író申өeyuatos（apophthegmatas）， genit，of aं $\dot{0} \phi \theta$ erya（apophthegma），and Eng． suff．ist．］One who collects or composes spophthegms．
Kp－б－phthěg－mạ－ti＇ze（ph silent），ăp－б－ thěg－ma－ti＇ze，v．i．［Formed like Apo－ pathegaitist（ $q$ ．v．），but with Eng．suffix －ize＝to make．］To utter spophthegms．
 apofigi；Lst．apophyges；Gr．a a $\quad$ oфuyi（apo phuge）$=(1)$ st escape or place of refuge ；（2）
 diea from ：a $\pi \delta$（ （poo）＝from，and $\phi$ criyw（pheugo $=$ to flee．Or amó（apo）＝from，and $\phi \nu \bar{\eta}$ （phugē）$=$ fight，escape．$]$
Arch．：The small curvest the top of a column by which ita shaft joins its capital．It is sometimes called the spring of the column，
Originally
it was the ring which bound the extremi－ ties of wooden pillars to keep them from splitting，imi－ tated in stone－work． The same name ie given to the corre－ sponding concavity connecting the bot－ tom of a pillar with
 the fllet at its base．
＂Apophyge in architecture is that part of a column
where it seems to fly out of its base，fike the prucess of boue tu a manin leg，and begins to shoot upwards．＂－
ăp－ŏph＇－y̌1－līte，s．［1n Ger．apophyllit；Gr． （1）a $\pi \circ$（apo）$=$ from：（2）фúdᄀov（phullon）$=$ a leaf ；and（3）anff，－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．Apophy lite was ao called by Haïy from the teudeucy to exfoliate．］A tetragonsl mineral，called also Ichthyophthalmite，classed by Dana as the type of an Apophyllite group of Unisili cates．The harduass is $4: 5$ to 5 ；the sp．Er 2.3 to 24 ；the lustre of the face of the crystal terminatiog the low prism，pearly；that of the sidea，vitraous．Colour：white or grayish ； occasionslly with greenish，yellowish，rose－red， or flesh－red tint．It is generally transparent is brittle，and has feeble double refraction． It is a＂hydrated calceo－potassic silicate；＂its composition being－silica， $51 \cdot 60$ to 52.69 ； composition berge 24.71 to 25.86 ；potassa， 4.75 to $5 \% 5$ lime， 24.71 to 25.86 ；potassa， 4.75 to 575 ； 16．67．It occurs chiefty in smygdaloid，though occasionslly in graniteand gneiss．It is found at Ratho，near Edinburgh，and in Fife，Dum－ barton，and Inverness－shires．It occurs also on the continent of Europe；near Poonah and Ahmednuggur，in India；in Siberia；in Nova Scotia，and other localities in America；in Anstralia，and elsewhere．Dana subdivides it into Ordinary（1）Oxhaverite；（2）Tesselite； （3）Leucocyclite；and places with it also Xylo－ chlore．
a－porph＇－ك̆－siss，† a－pŏph＇－$\breve{\mathbf{y}}-\mathbf{s y}$ ，s．［Gr． ãóфvoss（apophusis）$=\mathrm{an}$ offshoot；áméфviw （apophuō）＝to put forth as an offishont，（pas－ sive）to grow ：anó（apo）$=$ from，and $\phi \dot{v} \omega$ （ $p h \omega \bar{o}$ ）$=$ to bring forth．］
1，Anat．：The process of a bone．
＂Procesces of boue have usually their own ceotres of Bnaly jonined to the main party after which they recelve the axme of apophyses．＂－Todd \＆Boncman Physiok，Anat．，I． 116.
2．Bot．：A sporanginm in mosses，which is regularly lengthened．It occurs in most species of the genus Splachnum．（Lindley： Introd．to Bot．）
3．Arch．：The same as Apophyoe（q．v．）．
 planésiz），see def；átomiaváw（apoplanaô）＝ To make to digress．Or amá（apo）＝from，and

 ing．］

## Rhet．：A digression．

 ［in fr．apoplectique；Sp．，Port．，\＆ltal．apo－ pletico；Lat．apopiecticus；Gr．ג̇латגךктькós （apoplēktikos）．］
A．As adjective：Relsting to spoplexy．
SSoml after ha had riser from tahle，an apoplectic
troke deprived him of speech and seusatiou．＂－ stroke deprived him of spe
lay：Hist．Eng．，ch．xvi．

B．As substantive：A person afticted with spoplexy．
＂Rasis，tho Arahick physictan，hath left it written a law that from Quistorplus，hast it was ordaloed hy Irouth，zhonld be buried till after neventy－two hourn．
＊ăp－ठ－plĕc＇－tio－al，a．［Eng．apoplectic；－al．］ The same as Apoplectic，adj．（q．v．）．
＂In an apoplectical case he found extravasated
nood making way from tha veutricles of the brain．＂ －Derham．
ăp＇－ó－plĕxed，a．［Old Eng．apoplex（Apo－ plexy）；ed．］Affected with apoplexy． Is opoptex＇d：ior miduessiane that sense
 Plĕx，s．［In Fr．apoplexie；Sp．apoplegia： Ital apoplessia；Ger．，Port．，\＆Lat．apoplexia Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \pi о \pi \lambda \xi \xi$ ia（apopléxia）$=(1)$ a being dis abled in mind，stupor ；（2）the bodily dieease described below；from á $\pi \dot{\sigma} \pi \lambda \eta \kappa$ ros（apoplēktos）， $\dot{\alpha} \pi о \pi \lambda \dot{\eta} \sigma \sigma($ apopléssō $)=$ to dissble in body or mind．Or $\dot{\alpha} \pi 0^{\circ}(a p o)=$ from，snd $\pi \lambda \hat{\eta} \xi \in s$ （plēxis）$=8$ stroke，a blow；$\pi \lambda$ nं $\sigma \sigma \omega(p l \bar{e} s s \bar{o})=$ to Etrike，to smite．］
1．Med．：A serious malady，coming on so suddenly and so violently that anciently any one affected by it was asid to be attonitus （thunder－struck），or sideratus（ ll bnet－struck）． When a stroke of apoplexy takes place，there is 8 lose of sensation，voluntary motion，snd intellect or thought，whilat respiration and the action of the heart and general vascular system still continue．The diaease now de－ scribed is properly called cerebral apoplexy， the cerebrum or brain being the part chicfly affected．Another malady has been called not very happily Pulmonary Apoplexy．It is the Pneumo－hemorrhagia of Andral，and con－ sists of an effusion of blood into the paren－ chymatons substance of the lung，like that into the substance of the brain in cerebral apoplexy
＂P．Humph．This apoplex will，sertalo．be his evd．＂．
2．Fig．：Anything that dulla the aenses and paralyses action in the frame．
＂Peace is a very apaplexy．lethargy，mulled，deaf，
sleepy，Insensihle．＂- Shakerp．：Coriolanus，ivo ${ }^{\text {s．}}$ ．
 a $\pi 0 \pi v i \gamma \omega$（apopnigo）$=$ to choke．Or aró
（apo），intens．，and $\pi r i \xi \iota s$（pnixis）$=$ strangling， smothering ；$\pi v^{i} \gamma \omega(p n i g \sigma)=$ to choke．］

Med．：Suffocation．
ăp－or－$\overline{\mathbf{e}}^{\prime}-\mathrm{tinn}$ ，s．$\left[\mathrm{Possibly} \dot{\boldsymbol{a}} \pi \dot{a}^{(a p o)}=\right.$ from， and $\rho \eta \tau i \eta($ chètine $e)=$ resin gum．］A resin obtained by chemical process from extract of rhubarb．
a－pör－ri－a，ăp＇－ö－ry̆，в．［Lat．aporia；Gr． áropia（（cporia）＝being＂without passage，＂ involved in dificulty；amopos（anoros）＝with out passage，difficult：á，priv．，and mópos
（poros）$=$ meane of passing，．．a path way．］
1．Rhet．：Perplexity，real or affected，on the part of a speaker as to what to choose from the great atondance of matter lying ready to his hand．Specially perplexity where to begin where to end，what to say，and what，though well worthy of being stated，to pass by．Aporia is used also for the real or affected jerplexity feit by a sucaker in coming to s decision on points of difficulty in connection with which there are vsrious ways open to choose．The following sentence，quoted from Cicero in Smith＇s Rhetorick，is an excellent example of sin aporis：－＂Thus Cicero ssys，Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently gave them to a harlot more lasciviously，re moved them from the Roman poople more wickedly，or altered them more presump－ tuonsly，I cannot well declare．＂（Smith＇s Rhetorick．）
2．Mel．：Restlessuess；uneasiness occa sioned by obstructed perspiration or any stoppage of the natural secretions．（Parr．）
a－pör－ŏ－brăn＇－chí－anş，s．pl．［Gr．à， priv．，mópos（poros）＝a pore，and Bpáyxiov

Zool．：Latreille＇s name for an order of Arachnida（Spiders），characterised by the absence of respiratory pores（stigmata）on the body．
 problem difficult of solution．（ifebster，de．）『I The Glossog．Nov．has the form aporime
ăp－or－rhā＇－1s，s．［Gr．àmoppais（aporrhais） $=\mathrm{s}$ shell ；ànoppecu（aporrheo）＝to flow from： $\dot{\alpha} \pi o ́(a p o)=$ from，sud $\dot{\rho} \dot{\epsilon} \omega$（rheō）$=$ to flow．］ Spont－shells．A genus of gasteropodous mol－ lusca belonging to the family Cerithisdæ． The A．pes pelicani is found in Britain．Its expanded outer lip gives it a peculisr appear－ expanded outer lip gives it a peculisr appear－
snce．In 1875 ，Tate estimated the recent snce．In 1875，Tate estimsted the recent
species of Aporrhais at four，snd the fossil species of Aporrhals at four，snd the fossil
ones doubtfully at sbove two hundred，the latter ranging from the Lias to the Chalk．
ăp－or－rhce＇－a，s．［Gr．àmóp’ota（aporthoia）， à $\pi \frac{\rho}{\rho} \rho \dot{p}(a p o r t h o \bar{e})=(1)$ s flowing off，a stresm； （2）an emsnation；$\dot{\alpha}$ wópंṕé（aporrheō）$=$ to flow from ：átó（apo）$=$ from，and pée（rheõ）$=$ to flow．］An emanstion ；an eftluvium．
＂The reason of thit he oadeavourn to make aot by atomical apporthoact；which，pasing from the cruez．
tate weapo to the wwound，and beng foccorporate
with the particles of the walve，carry them to the with the particles of the salvel
affected purt．＂－Glanvelfe：Scoperis．
a－pört，＊a－pörte，s．［Fr．apporter＝to carry．］Deportment，carriage．（Scotch．）

 nd $\sigma \eta \pi{ }^{\circ} \delta \dot{\omega} \nu \quad(s e \overline{p e d} \bar{o} n)=$ rottenness，decay； $\sigma \dot{j} \pi \omega(s \bar{e} p \bar{p})=$ to make rotten．］
Chem．：A crystallised substance obtained from impure cheese．It is impure leucine （q．v．）．（Watts．）
 ［Lat．aposiopesis ；Gr．áto $=$（1）a becominnıs（aposiōpesis） $=$（1）a becoming silent；（2）see def．；а́то－ $\sigma \iota \pi{ }^{\circ} \omega(a p o s i o ̄ p a \overline{0})=$ to be silent after speak－ ing：$\dot{a} \pi \dot{o}\left(a \mu_{0}\right)=$ from，and $\sigma t \omega \pi \dot{\alpha} \omega($ sioppa $)=$ to be silent or still．Or $\dot{\alpha} \pi \dot{o}$（ $a_{p a}=$ from，
 （siōpā̈）．］
Rhet．：A term used to describe the reticence which a speaker occasionally employs from delicacy of feeling，from forbearance，from the fear of consequences，if he give utterance to all that he thinks，from being overcome by emotion，or when he designs，by pretending to pass over something，really to call attention to it more forcibly than if he had treated of it formally．From one of these causes a speaker will occasionally omit rart of a sentence，as our saviour，under the infuence of emotion， does in Luke xix． 42.
distated by griet or stronk enution．＂－Bloomfild：
 （apositia）$=$ distaste for food ；àлó⿱⺌兀口os（aposi－ tos $)=$ haviag eaten nothing，without appetite： ало́ $($ apo $)=$ from ；бitos（sitos）$=$ wheat corn grain，．．．bread．］A loathing of food．
TJ Apositia is in Parr，and aposity in Glossogr．Nov．，2nd ed．
 no（apo）＝away from，oitos（sitos）＝wheat，
food．］ Med．：Taking awzy or diminishing the spuetite for food．
ap－ŏ－spăş＇－ma，ăp ŏ－spăşm， тáवтa⿱亠䒑⿱日十

 draw out，．．．to tear．］The separation of one part from snother；a violent irregnlar fracture of a tendon， 8 ligament，\＆c．
－Parr has the form apuspasma，and the Glossogr．Nov．，2nd ed．，apospasm．
a－pŏs＇－tąçy̆，s．［Apostasw．］
ăp－ŏ－stăs＇－1̆－a，s．［Gr．áтó
$=$ a standing awzy from．］［Aloustasv．］
Botany：A genus of Orchids，the type of the Apostasiads（q．v．）．The anthers sre distinct from each other，and the style is quite free from the stamina，wherens in ordinary orchids these are combined．There are two sjecies found in the East Indiea．
 stăs＇－1－ădş，s．pl．［Apostasia．］
Botany：An order of Endogenous plants belonging to the Orchidsl Alliance．They differ from Orchidscex proper in having a three－celled fruit，with loculicidsl dehiscence， and in the style being altogether free from the stamina for the grester part of its length．

They occur in damp woods in tha hotter parta of India In 1847，Livdlay estimsted the known speciea at five．
a－pŏs＇－ta－sis，2．［Gr．ánóoтaбıs（apostasis）$=$ a atanding away from．］
＊Old Medicine：
1．A suppurative inflammation，throwing of the peccant humours left by fevar or other diseases．

## 2．Transition from one diaease to another．

 sǐe，s．［In Oer．\＆Fr．apostasie：Sp．，Port．， 1tal．，\＆Lat apostasia；Gr．àrooraoia（apos－ tasia），s later form for àmócracts（apostasis） ＝a atanding away from－hence，defection， revolt；$\dot{\alpha} \phi і \sigma т \eta \mu$（aphistëmi）$=$ to put sway （in passive，to atand away）：and（apo）＝from， and iotnut（histimi）$=$ to maka to stand．Or aло $($ apo $)=$ from，and arácts（stasis）$=a$ placing，setting ；from ïrmuc（histémi）．］
A．Ord．Lang．：A defection from real or imagined allegiance．Specially－
1．Direct rebellion against God or His an－ thority．

The affahle archaogel had forewarnod
ppostahy，by what betell in hearen
To those apostutes．－irition：P．L．，bk．viL 2．Tha abandonment of a religious faith which one has previousiy held，or a church with which one has been previously con－ nected．
＂The canoo la defoea aporasy to be a wilful de perture from that state of foith which nyy person hat 4 ylffe：Parergon．
3．The abandonment of a political party with which one has hitherto acted．
＂Tha Lord Advocste was that James Stewart who had beeo ond often a Whig and zo often A Jacobite tho it fo diffeult to keep an account of his aposiasies．＂ B．Technically
＊Med．：It ia sometimes osed as the render－ ing of tha Oreek term apostasis（q．v．）．
a－pős＇tagte，＊ap－ǒ－sta＇－ta，s．\＆a．［ln Ger．\＆Fr．apostat；Sp．，Port．，Ital，\＆Lat apostata．Gr．à aоoテaims（apostatēs）$=$（1）a
 ［Afostatize．］
A．As substantive
1．A rebel against the Divina authority； one who has cast off the allegiance which ha owes to God．

## ＂High lu the mldst，exnited ns a god，

2．One who abaudons the religion which he has previously professed，or tha church with which he has before been connected．In the Chorch of Rome one is also deamed an apostate who，without a legal dispenaation quits a religions order which he has entered．

And whoso passed that poist

＂The character of A postate has In jured the reputs
ton of Julian．＂－（ibbbon：Dech，and Fall，ch．xxili．
3．One who similarly abandons his political creed or party．
＂It a name he found where it oukht got to be．the
apoazate is tertain to be reminded in aharp lancuange aparate is vertan to ve reminded in aharp language fexstons which he has belied．＂－Iaccuulay：Hist．Eng．

B．As adjective：Rebel；rebellions．One who has cast off the allegiance which he owe to God，or has abandoned s faith formerly held，org church，or a political party to which he praviously adhered

＊a－pŏs＇tāte，v．i．［From the substantive．in Sp．\＆Port，apostatar；Ital．apostatare．］To apostatise．
＂Perhape some of these apoatuting stara have，
though themselves true，let their miscarringe make me heedful．＂－Bp，Baut：Docqu．Nedit．（Richardson．）
ăp－ŏs－tăt＇－ic－al，a．［Lst．apostaticus；Gr añografıкós（apostatikos）．］Pertaining or re lating to an apostate．
＂To wear tarbants is an aportatical conformity．＂－
a－pǒs－tą－tī＇ze，ạ－pǒs－tạ－tíşe，v．i．［Eng apostote；－ize．In Fr，apostasier；Fr．，Sp．，\＆ ánoaтaтéw（apostateó）$\stackrel{=}{=}$ to stand aplan）；Gr． to fall off from ：$\alpha \pi \delta(a p o)=$ from，and
īomul（histēmi）＝to mske to atand．Or áaó （apo）＝from，and oratijw（statizō），poet．for corpuc（histèmi）．］

1．To rebel againat God．［A poertate，s．\＆a．］
2．To abandon a faith which one has pre－ viously held，or desert a church with which ona has been formerly connected．
＂A A nother had not indeed yet apostatiod，bot was Eng．，chaspila．
3．Similarly to abaudon a political faith which one bas held，or desert a political party with which one has acted．
a－pŏs－ta－ti＇－xǐng，a－pŏs－tą－tī－ging，pr． par．［APostatize．］

 ras ${ }^{\circ}(a p \operatorname{costaxj})=$ to let fall drop by drop： $\dot{\alpha} \pi \dot{\alpha}(a p o)=$ from，and $\sigma \tau \dot{S} \zeta \omega($ stazō）$=$ to let fall drop by drop．Or ánós（apo），and otákıs （staxis）$=$ a dropping ；from $\sigma$ rajs（stazo ）．］

Med．：The fall of any floid drop by drop，as blood from the nose．（Parr．）
＊a－pбs＇－tel，s．［Apostle．］
＊ăp＇－б̆－stěm，＊áp＇－ŏ－stēme，＊ăp＇－б－ stüme，s．［in Fr．aposteme；Sp．，Port．，Ital．， \＆Lat apostema；GI．dпо́бтทиа（apostëma）＝ （1）distance，interval，（2）an abacesa；iфio－ $\tau \eta \mu t(\alpha p h i s t e m i)=$ to put away from，to re－ mova：$\dot{\alpha} \pi \dot{\prime}(a p o)=$ from，and iorppi（histēmi） $=$ to make to atand．］
Med．：A large deep－seated abscaaa；s awell－ ing flled with purulent matter．
 саииене＂．
＂With equal propriety We may aflim that uleers o the tungs．or apostemes of the brain，do happes only

A foyful casunl violence may hreak． A dangerons aposerem in thy breast，＂，
Donne：ITogr．of Soul，it 472.
F Now corrupted into lmpostome（q．v．）．
a－pǒs＇－těm－àte，a－pŏs＇tūme，v．i．［Eng． apostem；－ate］To become an spostem or abscess．（Wiseman：Surgery．）
a－pŏs＇－těm－āte，s．［APOATEMATE，v．］An abscess．（The Widow，iv．2．）
a－pŏs－těm－ā－tion，s．［Eng．apostem；－ation．］ The process of forming an apostem or ahscess the gathering of matter in 3 purulent tumour． ＊－Nothlpg can be more edmirable than the many ways nature hati provided for preventlog or curing of －arew
a－pös＇－tĕmed，a．［APOSTEM，s．］Corrupted． （Gentleman Instructed，252．）
ăp－ŏs－těm＇a－toйs，a．［Gr．іло́бтецатоя （apostematos），genit．of imóनтクua（apostëna）， and auff，－ous．］Pertaining to an abscess or apoatem；resernhing an abscess．［APostem．］
 Lat．$a=$ from，and posteriori，ablative of
posterior，compar．of posterus $=$ following after， pext．］

Logic（lit．＝from that which is after）：An argument which reasons back ward from effects to causes，from observed facts to the law of nature which explains them，or in aome similar way．If one infer，from marks of design in nature，that there must be a Debigner， the argument is one a posteriori．It is opjonsed to the a priori argument，which more ambi－ tiously attempta to reason ont new facts from previonsly ascertained lawa of ngture，or from abstract conceptions．Though this latter pro－ cess will sometimes brillisntly anticipate dis covery，yet it is liable to lead one sstrgy ；and the immense advance made during the last two centuries by physieal science bas arisen mainly from its resolute adherence to the à posteriori method of reasoning．［A Priori， Deduction，induction．］
† a－pŏs＇－till，†a－pős＇－tǐll，s．［Fr．apostille $=$ （1）a postscript，（2）a recommendstion：Sp．\＆ Port．apostilla．］A postscript．（Webster．）
apostle（a－pŏs＇－el），＊a－pŏs＇－tel，s．［In Sw．，Dan．，Dut．，S：Gel．apostel：Fr．apdite；Sp． apostal ；Port．\＆Ital．apostald；Lat．apostolus Gr．ánóनtonos（apnstolos）＝（I）a messenger，an ambassador，an envoy ；（2）an apostle；（3）a fleet ready for sea；（4）a merchbnt vessel í $\pi$ orvi $\lambda \lambda \omega$（ajostellö）$=$ to send off or away
 aet or place，（2）to send．」

## A．Ordinary Language：

1．Lit．：The official designation of twelve or （Paul inclnded）of thirteen men，appointed by Jegus as His messengers，depnties，envoya，or ambassadore to the world．The Greek word anófrodos（opostalos）occurs in s more general sense in various pasaugea of the New Testa－ ment ：as in John riii．16，where it is rendered， ＂ha that is sent；＂snd in Philipp．3i．25，and 2 Cor．viii．23，where it ta transisted＂mea－ aenger．＂In an ambiguous passage in Rons． （xvi．7）the English word apostle may poasibly． be used in the aama aense ：＂＇Salute Androni－ cus and Junius my kinsmen，and my fellow－ prisoners，who are of note among the apostles． arostles are of note，＂but＂who are highly ra－ arostles are of note，＂but＂who are highly re－ garded among or by tha apoaties．of the the Jews，snd the remsining one，the most distingulahed and successful of the whole，for the Gentilea．The twelve seem to have had but little culture in their early lifa；but Pand had the higheat education which the age could afford．Anong the epecial qualifeations of an apoatle，ona was that he must have beeu an aye and ear witness of the miracles and teaching of Christ from tha commencement to the eloge of Hia mloistry（John xv． 27 ；Acts i． 21,22 ）；or，at the very least，must have aeen Him once with the bodily eyes（1 Cor．ix． 1 ； xy．8，9）．Another was，that he must have been divinely called to the high office he was to fill（Matt．X．1－42；Mark i．16－20；i1． 14 ； iii．14；Lnke v． 27 ；vi．13；Acts 1．24－26； 1 Cor． 1.1 ；Gal．1．］，（tc．）．The power of working miracles，though not confined to the apostlea，also went far towards proving apos－ tleship（sec 2 Cor．xil．12，\＆c．）．The apecial work of the apostles was to be＂ambassadors for Christ＂（2 Cor．v．20），and to teach［Gr． $\mu a$ ontevarate（mathêteusate）$=$ make disciplea of］all nations，baptising them in［Gr．eis（eis） $=$ intol the pame of the Father，the Son，and the Holy Ghost．With this commissiou a promise was given them of the presence and promise was given them of the presence and
guidance of their Divine Master through all ancceeding time（Matt．xxvili．19，20）．
＂The aposel Ponle unto the Romayns writeth ，．．＂
－Choucer－The Tale of Melibeust －Chuner．Tho Tale a meiberu．
＂And when it wai day，he called unto hinn hit shmed apostles．＂luke vi． 18
2．Fig．：By pre－eminence，Jesus Christ，as sent forth on a divine misaion ly His Heavenly Father．
 3．A missionary who has laboured with zeal and success，like that of the old apostles，to convert a kingdom to Christ．
Com account of his vast labours in propagathg
 the title of the Apastle of Germinu
T Similarly John Elliot has been called the ＂A postle of the Indiana；＂Judson，＂the Apostle of Burmah；＂Father Mathew，＂the Apostie of Temperance，＂\＆c．
4．Sarcastically：A preacher or pastor unfit for his office．

From such apostes，O ye mitred heads．
Preserve the church t and lay mol careless hauda Cowpor：Task，hk iL
B．Technically：
1．Church Histary ：
（a）［AFOsToll．］
（b）In the＂Catholic Apostolic，＂or Irvingite Church：The highest of the four ecclesiastical grades，the othere being Prophets，Evangelists， and Pastors．The＂Ap ostles＂Ordain by tha imposition of hands，interpret mysteries，and exercise discipline．［Catholic．］
2．Law：The rendering zometimes given or the Latin word Apostolog $=$ letters of dismis－ aion given to an appellant．They state his case，and declare that the recorl will be trans－ mitted．（The term Is used chiefly in Civil and Admiralty law．）（Wharton，©c．）

Apostles＇Creed．The well known creed beginning，＂I believe in God，tha Father Al－ mighty，＂and ending with the words＂the life everlasting，Amen．＂For many centuries it was attributed to the Apostles，but histori－ cal criticism has shown that it arose goms time after their age，and probably not all st one period．It ia found in its present form in the works of Ambrose，Bishop of Milan，from 374 to 397 ．［Creen．］
apostles＇coats．Coats worn ly per－ fonmers at the miracle plays of the Midde Agea．（Lee：Gloss．）
lāte，fàt，fare，almidst，whãt，fâll，father ；wë，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre ；pīne，pǐt，sïre，sĩr，marîne；gō，pơt，


## aposthe spoons Spoons of gilded sllver the hande of each ending in the pgure of an



Apostle．Thay were the usual preseat of sponsors at baptisms．（Nares．）
＂And all thie for the hope of two aporle spoone to snffer！aud an eap to eat achudio in ifor that will bo
（See also Shakesp．：Henry VIII．，v．2．）
apostleship（a－pos＇－el－ship），s．［Eng． apostle；auffre－ship．In Dut．apostelshap．］ The office or dignity of an apostle．
＂That ho may take part of this ministry and apoale， he，from whick judas oy trangeression Hill
a－pŏs＇told－ate，s．［In Fr．apostolat；Sp．\＆ Port．apostoludo；Ital．apostolato；Lat．aposto－ latus＝the office of an apostle．］
1．The office or dignity of ao apostle．
＂Hipusels［St．Paul］and his brethren in the apas－
2．The office or dignity of tha Pope，or，more rarely，of an ordinary bishop．

A－pŏs＇－tóli－1，s．pl．［Lat．＝：Eng，apostles．］
Church Hist．：An ascetic sect founded by Gerhard Sagarelli，of Parma，who was sfter－ wards burnt in that city in the year 1300 ． Thay were opposed to the possestion of pro perty，and to marriaga，but were attended by apiritual sisters．（Mosheim：Ch．Hist．，Cent． xiii．，pt．ii．，ch． $\mathrm{V}^{2}$ ．§ 14．）［APOSTOLICI．］
 tol＇－1̌que，a．\＆a．［In Fr．apostolique；Sp．， Port．，\＆Ital．apostolico；Lat．apostolicus；Gr． à тобтодexós（apostolitios）．］
A．As adjective：
J．Pertaining or relating to the aposties； darived directly from the apostles；agreesble dorived directly from the doctrine or practice of the apostlea．
＂Ho tollow＇d Paul；his zeal a kiodred flame，
His aportalic charity the same．＂－Cowper：Hope
2．Partaining or relating to tha Papacy． ［See Apostolical．］
Cutholic Apostolic Church：The Irviagite church．［Catholic．］
His Apostolic Majesty：A title first conferred by Pope Sylvester Il．on Duke Stephen of Hungary．It was acquired by the ruling aovereign of Austria when Hungary became aubject to him，and is atill used by the Austrian emperor．
B．As substantive：
Plural．Church Hist．［APostolicl．］
Apostolio Canons．Eighty－five eccle－ niastical lawa，the compilation of which was fraudulently attribated to Clament of Rome． They were brought together subsequently to his time，but give valuable information re－ garding the discipline of the Greek and other Oriental churches in tha aecond and third cen－ turies．（Mosheim：Ch．Hist．，Cent．i．，pt．ii．， ch．ii．，§ 19．）
Apostolic Churches．Charches first eatahlished by the apostles．specislly those of Rome，Alexandria，Antioch，snd Jerwarlem． Afterwards the tertn obtained a lesa precise meaniog．
Apostolic Clerks．A religious associs－ tion founded by Johr Colombinus，a noble－ man of Siena，and abolished by Clement IX． ln I668．（Mosheim：Ch．Hist．，Cent．xiv．， pt．ii．，ch．ii．，§ 35 ．）
Apostolic Constlitutlons．Certain voluminous directions regarding ecelesisstical discipline and worship；also frsudulently attributed to Clement，but which did not nl－ tain their final form till about the fourth cen－ tury．（Mosheim：Ch．Hist．，Cent．i．，pt．ii．，

Apostolle Fathers．Those Christian fathers or writers who lived so early that they had opportunities of holding intercourse either with tha apostles or their immediate disciples． They wera Clement of Rome（Clemena Ro
manus），Ignatius，Polycarp，Barnabas，and ii ，ch．Hi，§§ 20，21．）

Apostolie party．A fanatical Roman Catholic party which figured in the history of Spain from 1819 till 1830，when it became merged in the Carlists．
apestolic sees．Sees said to hava been fonoded by tha Apoatles；specially Antioch， Epheaus，and Rome．（Lee：Gloss．）
apostolic succession．The claim made by most episcopally－ordained clergymen and bishops that they conatitute linke in an un－ broken chain of aimilarly ordained persona， the first of whom were set apart to their sacred functions by the Apostles themselves．Those who hold that viaw most tenaciously generally who hold that viaw most tenaciousiy generally combine with it the opinion that only clergy－
men who are in the line of this apiritual suc－ men who are in the hine of this apiritual suc－
ceasion are entitled to the pastorsl office in ceasion are entitled to the pastorsl office in
tha Christian Church，all others aimply usurp－ ing the functions of the ininistry．
ăp－б゙s－toll＇－ic－al，a．［Eng．apostolic；－al．］ Tha aame as Apostrolic，$\alpha d j$ ．（q．v．）．
＂They acknowledyo uot that the Church keepa a ay， writings，in what other recorde noevor it be found．＂ pooker．
＂The Pope had been requested to givehis apozeorical agnetion to an arrangemeat so important to the peac ol Europe－macaulay：Hix．Eng．，ch．xxill．
 －ly． 1 After the manner of the apoatlea． （Johnson．）
† ap－d．s－tol＇－ic－al－nĕss，s．［Eng．aportoli－ cal；－ness．］Apostolicity（q．v．）．（Johnson．）
 ［Lat．Apostolici（pl．）；Eng．Apostolics（pl．）．］ Church Hist．：Mors than one ascetic sect which arose in France in the twelfth century． Their tenets were almost the game as those afterwards held by Sigarelli．［Apostoll．］St Bernard contended against them atrenuously （Mosheim：Ch．Hist．，Cent．xii．，pt．ii．，ch．v．， § 15.$)$
 Apostolicity（q．V．）．（J．Morison．）（Reid．）
ap－ある－tర1－icç＇－i－ty̆，s．［Eng．apostolic；－ity．］ The quality of being apostolic．（Faber．）（Wor－ cester．）
a－pŏs＇－trót－phĕ，＊a－pŏs＇－trót－phy̆， ＊ą－pŏs－trṓ－phŭs，s．［1и Sw．apostrof； Dan．apostroph；Sp．apostrofe；Port．apostrophe （Rhet．），apostrofo（Gram．）；Ital．apostrofe （Rhet．），apostrofo（Gram．）；Fr．\＆Lat．apos－
 trurning away；（2）Rhet．，au apontrople aло́नтpoфos（apostrophos）$=$ as adj．，turned away from ；as subst，an alostrophe（in gram．）
 $\left(a_{2} o\right)=$ from，and $\sigma$ rae $\phi \omega$（strephö）$=$ to twist， to turn．Or the rhetorical alostrophe may be from áró（apo）and atpodín（strophē）$=$ a turning；arpé申ผ（strephö）$=$ to turn．］
A．I\％the forms apostrophe and＂apor－ trophy：
Rhetoric：A figure of speech by which，ac－ cording to Quiatilian，a apeaker turus from the rest of his audience to one person，and addreases him aingly．Now，however，the aignification ia wider，and is made to include cases in which ab impassioned orator addresses the abseat，the dead，or aven things inani mate，as if they were present and abla to hear and understand his words．When Jesus，in the midst of an address to hia apostles in general，auddenly turned to Peter and saicl， ＂Simon，Simon，behold，Satan hath desired to have you，that he may sift you as wheat＂ （Luke xxil．24－37），the apostrophe was in the （Luke xxil．24－37），the apostrophe was in the Quintilian sense．The following are example
（a）Living，but absent

> "Fis done-but yesterdsy a king, And now thou art त, inmeles. thing So abject, yet alive
（b）Dead
My mother，when I learn＇d that thou wast doad Cowper：On Receipt of my Hother $:$ Picture （c）Inanimate．
Why leap ye，ye high hills？＂－ps．1xvili． 10.

B．In the forms apostrophe and＂apostro－ phua：
1．Gram．：The substitution of a mark．like thia（＇）for one or more letters onitted from a word，as tho＇for though，＇Twas for It was， king＇a for kinges．（See No．2．）
2．The mark indicating such aubatitution， especially in the case of the posaessive．The old posseasiva aingular was es ，and tha apos－ trophe atanda for the omitted $e$ ．Thus Chancer has tha＂Knightea，＂the＂Monkes，＂and the has the＂Knightea，＂the＂Monkes，＂and the ＂Clerkes＂Tales，for what now would be ＂Clerk＇a＂Tales．The old spelling is preserved In the word Wednexday $=$ Wodenes day $=$ Woden＇s day．The name apostrophe is given also to the mark in tha posseasive plural，as brethren＇s，assassins＇．
＂Many laudahlo atterupts have been mado by zhbre． eyilables，leaving one or two worde at tavot．$\rightarrow$ Swivit．
TTwo apoatrophes（＂）are usually employed to mark the eoding of a quotation，the com－ areacement of the quotation being indicated by inverted cornmas（＂）；thus－
The Masnic narrative commoneee with a declaration the earth．＂－Buegland：Geol．，vol，t，p， 20 ．
More rarely only one la uaed，thus－
The note of interrogation nust not be used oftex
indirect questious ：as，he nasked ne who callet．－ indirect questious：as，he asked
Butin：Eng．Gram．（ed．18：i），p．203．
When there is a quotation withln a quotation， one apostrophe is generally employed，thus－ ＂I asy that tho Word of God contrineth，whataoever things may fali into siny part of mas＇s life．Fur，as
Solomon atith in the second chapter of the Proverts，


ăp－ŏs－trơph＇－1．c，a．［Eng．apostrophe；－ic．］ 1．Pertaining to the rhetorical figure do－ nomiosted an spoatrophe．
2．Pertaining to an apostrophe，（Used in grammar and in poetry in lien of a letter or letters omitted．）（Murray．）
a－păs－trot－phizze，v．t．\＆i．［Eng．apos－ troph（e）；－ize．In Fr．apostropher；Port apos－ trophar：Ital．apostrofare． 1

A．Transitive：
J．To address one or more persons after the manner of a rhetorical apostrophe：to urn from an audience in general to a single persoa in it；or to addreas the abgent，the dead，or things inanimate as if able to liaten to one＇s impassioned worda．
 second person：i
acount．$-P$ Pope．
2．To omit a letter or letters from a word， or mark that such an omission has taken place by inserting an apostrophe．（H＂ebster．）
B．intransitive：To use tho rhetorical figure called apostrophe．
untimely decense，．．．＂World apontrophiating at my
a－pŏs－trō－phízed，a－pŏs－trô－phī̧̧̧ed， pa．par．\＆a．［APostrophize．］
a－pŏs－tró－phi＇z－ĭng，a－pŏs－trót－phís－ ing，pr．par．［Apostrophize．］
＊a－pŏs＇－trót－phy̆，s．［APOstrophe］

＊ápŏs＇－tūme，v．t．［Apostemate．］
Xp－б－tăe＇－tites，s．pl．［Lat．Apolactater；Gr． ＇Aлотактar（Apotaktoi）＝specially appointed；
 $=$ from， $\boldsymbol{\tau} \dot{\mathbf{j}} \sigma \sigma \omega($ tussö $)=$ to urrauge．$]$

Church History：An austere Christisn sect which arose in the qecond century．Believing matter to be essentially evil，they renomuced marriage，fasted frequently，and used water instead of wine in the Commanion．Many followed Tatian．They were called also Eu－ eratites（Abstainers）and Hydrojnractatm （Water－drinkers）．
＊a－pŏt＇－ĕ－car－y，s．［Apothecarv．］
ăp－б－tět－ěş－măt＇－ic，a．［Gr．o тотелєо $\mu \alpha-$ ruxós $($ apotelesmatizos）$=(1)$ of or for comple－ tioo，（2）of or for astrology ；a $\quad$ тот $\bar{\lambda} \epsilon \sigma \mu a$ （apotelesma）$=(1)$ that whtch is completed； destiay ；д்поте入é $\omega$（apotelét）$=$ to bring to an


end ：$\dot{a} \pi o ́(a p o)=$ from，and re入é $\omega($ teleó $)=$ to oring about to complete ；tédos（telos）$=$ the fulfilment or accomplishment of anything．］ Relative to astrology．（Gaussen．）
 Sw，apotekare；Dan．，Dut．，\＆Ger．apotheker； Fr．apothicaire ；Sp．boticario．From Lat． apotheca；Gr．aтоөŋкк（apothêtē）＝a place where anything la laid up，a shop，a atore－ house，also what is atored therein ；from ímotionuc（apotithēmi）$=$ to put away：a $\pi \mathbf{o}$ $(a p o)=$ from，and rionue $($ tithēmi $)=$ to put． Or Gr．：$n$ ó $(a p o)=$ from，and Lat．theca，Gr． Orikn（thēkēe）＝a case，box，chest，\＆c．，to put anything in；from tionuc（tithēmi）．］
＊1．The keeper of a shop or warehouse．
＊2．The officer in charge of a magazine．
3．A general practitioner io medicine．
4．One who prepares and sells drugs

## Ther was also a Doctour of Phisik，

Ful redy hadde he his apotecaries，
Chaucer：The Prologue， 412 ， $427-8$ the commou drugs with which every apot cary in the smallest market town was provided －Mac
－Apothecaries Company：One of the Cor－ porations of the City of London．On the 9th of April，1606，the apothecaries of that locality were ineorporated by James 1．，being united with the grocers．In 1617，a new charter set hem free from this umnatural association． Towards the end of the seventeenth century many of the apothecaries hegan to practise as medical men in addition to selling medieine－ an innovation，of course，stontly resisted by regntar physicians；and about a century later they had themselves to stand on the defen－ sive against similar procedure on the part of the recently arisen ehenists and druggists． Varions Acts of Parliament subsequently in creased the power of the Apothecaries＇Com－ pany，till in 1815 they obtained the formirl abe privilege of examining and licensing all alothecaries and sellers of drugs throughont England and Wales．With the important excention of their antagonists，the chemists and druerists，no medical man could now make or dispense drugs without the licence of the Apothecaries＇Company．The Medical the Apothecaries Company．The Medical
Act of 1858 aur the Pharmacy Act of 1868 Act of 1858 aud the Pharmacy Act of 1868 gave increased privileges to spothecaries，the
latter one allowing them to charge both for anedieine and for attemanace．in Anerica there is no body atrictly analogous to the anothecaries of Emgland．
Aprihecaries＇Hall：The building in London where the Apothecaries＇Company carry on their business．

A potheraries＇weight：The system of weights by which medical prescriptions are com－ poanded．
 and $\theta$ ink $\eta($ the $\bar{e} \bar{e})=$ a ease，chest，or hox to pat anything in．］［Anothecary．］

Botany
1．The scontella or shields constituting the fructification of some lichens．They are little colonred cups or lines with a hard dise，sur－ rounded by a rim，and containing asci or tubes filled with sporules．（Lindley：Introd． to Bot．）
2．The casea in which the organs of repro duction in the Algaceæ，or Sea－weeds，are con－ tained．（Ibid．，P．273．）
ap＇e－thĕgm（g sileat），s．［APOPHTHEGM．］
－For its derivates also see the spelling commencing APOPHTH
＊ăp＂－them，s．［Gr．aлотiӨnue（apotithēmi） $=$ to jut away：dтo（apo）＝from，away riAnui（tithemi）＝to put or place．］The name given by Berzelius to the insoluble brown deposit which forms in vegetable extraets ex posed to the air．It is a mixture of various substances，and not a proper chemical com－ ponml．（ ${ }^{\text {Volts．}}$ ）
 apotheose； $\mathrm{SP}_{\mathrm{P}}$ apoteosis；Port．apotheosis， apotheose ；Ital．apoteosi；Lat，apotheosis；Gr
 $=$ to deify $\quad$ ano $(a p)=$ away，and $\theta$ eóo （theoō）＝to deify；beos（theos）＝God．］The deification of a himan being；the elevating to the rank of the＂gods＂of a person who was remarkable for virtue，for heroism，or even for audacious vice．Temples were then built to the new divinity，priests appointed，sacri
fleea offered，and probably festivals instituted The Romans called apotheosis consecration and were accustomed in this way to honou their deceased emperors．It atill exists in India and other pagan countries．
call＇apotheosit，and the Latins relatio inter divoct was the supreme honour which man could attrihyon，wa man＂－Bacon：Adp，of Learn hk 1.
a－pŏth－éo－si＇ze，v．t．［Eng．apotheos（is） ize．］To grant one an apotheosis；to deify one，to elevate one to the rank of the＂gods．＂ （Bacon．）
a－pĕth＇－ĕ－sĭs，s．［In ItaL apotesi；Lat．apo thesis；Gr．ajoiteors（apothesis）＝a laying up in atore；à orionuc（apotithēmi）＝to pu
 $=$ to put．Or aпо́ $(a p o)=$ from，and $\theta e \sigma t$ （thesis）$=$ a aetting，a placing；from tionu （tithēmi）．］
I．Architecture：
1．The same as Apophyge（q．v．）
2．A repository for books，de，on the sonth aide of the chancel，in the primitive churches．
＂This（the ehancel］being appropriated ouly to the sacred ministry，in very short from enst to west
though it takes ap the whole hresith of the church． thogether with the diaconicon or prothesis．and the pothesis，from north ta sonth．＂一Sir \＆．Wheler：Desc

II．Surg．：The reduction of a dislocated
bone．（Parr．） －－
a－pŏt＇－öm－ $\mathbf{e}, ~ a-p o ̌ t '-o ̈ m-\breve{\mathbf{y}}, ~ s . \quad[I n ~ G e r$. apotom；Gr．àтотони（apolomè）＝a cutting off；$\dot{\alpha} \pi о \tau \dot{\epsilon} \mu \nu \omega($ apotemnō）$=$ to eat off：$\dot{a} \pi \dot{\delta}$ $\left(\right.$ apo $\left.^{\prime}\right)=$ from，and $\tau \epsilon \mu \nu \omega($ temnō $)=$ to cnt．Or тoun $($ tomē $)=$ a stanp，．．．a cutting ；from тé $\mu \nu \omega$（temnō）．］

1．Ancient Greek Music：（a）That interval in the ratio of 2187 ：2048，whieh being cut off from the major tone $9: 8$ ，left the interval called a leimma，or minor semitone，in the ratio $256: 243$ ．（b）The interval $125: 128$ was called a major apotome，and 2025：2048 a minor one
2．Math．：The remainder or difference of two incommeasurable quantities．
 $=$ aversion；$\dot{\text { áтотре́тн（apotrepó）}=\text { to turn }}$
 $=$ to turi．Or ато́（аро）$=$ from，and тоє́षь （trepsis）$=$ turning $;$ from $\tau \rho \bar{\epsilon} \pi \omega_{0}($ trepō）$\left.)\right]$

Med．：The resolution of a suppurating tumour．（Coxe．）
a－pêt＇－rè－py̆，s．［Lat．apotropo，apotropaea， a．pl．From Gr．a $\frac{1}{}$ aroonn（apotropē）$=$ a turning away from：$\dot{\mathbf{a} \pi \dot{o}(a p o)}=$ from，and $\tau \rho \circ \pi \dot{\eta}($ tropê）$=$ a turn；$\tau \rho \in \pi \omega($ trepō $)=$ to turn．］

Greek Poetry：A verse or hymu designed to avert the wrath of incensed deities．The divinity chietly invoked on such occasious was Apollo．
ăp＇－о̆－zēm，s．［1n Fr．apozéme；Port，apozema
 from áло弓єंш（apozē̄），$t$ ．＝（1）to throw of by fermenting；（2）$i$ ．，to cease fermenting ：$\dot{a} \pi 0$ $(\alpha p o)=$ frons，and $\zeta \epsilon \omega(z e \overline{)})=$ to boil．Or a $\pi \dot{\circ}$ $($ ano $)=$ from，and $\zeta^{\prime} \mu \mathrm{\mu}(z e m a)=$ that which is boiled，a decoetion；乌ew（zeठ）．］A decoction An extraction of the substanee of plants by boiling them and preserving the infusion．
＂During this evacuation，he took opening hroths and
ăp－ŏ－zém－ictal，a．［Eng．apozem；－icnl．］ Pertaining to an apozem or decoction ；resem bling an apozem or decoction．

Wine that is duute，may safely and profitaiby be adhibited inan apazemical form in levera＂－Whitakur
ap－pā＇id，＊ap－pā＇yed，pa．par．［APPAY．］ ăp－päire，＂ăp－päyre，＊a－päire，＊a pe＇ire，＊ap－péir，v．t．\＆$i$ ．［Norm．Ft appeirer；from Lat．ad，implying addition to and pejoro $=$ to make worse ；pejor $二$ Fr．pire Prov．peire $=$ worse．］［lmparr．］
A．Transitive：To impair，to make worse to lessen，weaken，or injure．（Now Impair．） his flatereres，maden sembiaunt of wepyng
 to degenerate．

The the more that I them forbere
The worse they le fro gere to yere
Noratily of Every Han：Hackins＇s old Pl．．i．ss
ap－pa1，ap－pâ－lén，v．t．\＆ 1 ［Often do rived from Fr．palir $(t)=$ to make pale，（ $i$ ．）to grow pate ；but Wedgwood conaiders that It is with pall，and not with pale，that it is con－ nscted．］

A．Transitive：＂To eanse to pall；＂to take away or lose the vital power，whether through age or audden terror，horror，or the like． （Wedgwood．）Spec．，to inspire with terror；
greatly to terrify；thoroughly to discouraga； to paralyse energy through the influence of fear．

Thart in the weak man e way like lions stand

B．Intransitive：To come under the in－ fluence of terror；to become dismayed；to become discoursged；to have the energy para． lysed with fright．

| ＂To make his power to appallen，and to fayle．＂ |
| :--- |
| ydjata |
| Therewith hor wrathfull conrage＂gnn appal． |

And laughtle spirits meekely to maw．IV，vi． 28.
spenser：F．Q．，IV，
ap－pa1＇，s．［APPAL，v．］Dismay，terror． Chapman：Homer ；Iliad xiv．Sl4．）
ap－pâlled，pa．par．\＆a．［APPAL．］
Give with thy trumpet loud note to Troy，
May pierce the heal！of thy great collbatant
Shatesp．Troil，and Cress，iv．s．
ap－pal－ling，pr．par．\＆$\alpha_{\text {．}}$［APPAL．］
en ot appalling sufferiag．＂－Lecky ：European
ap－pâl－ling－ly̆，adv．［Eng．appalling；－ly．］ paling manner．］
＂Massillon himelf has not stated the case more of Berkinghou．
ap－pâi－ment，$\dagger$ ap－pâ＇11－ment，＊ap－ pa＇le－ment，8．［Eng．appol；ment．］The action of appalling；the state of being ap palled；dismay，consternation．］

As the furions slaughter of them was a great dis couragement
＂Trausient emotions


2．Terror．
－S．Appal ment．4：Consternation．5．Dismay，＂－Bowring 1．，p． 204.
 ap－ăn－nage，s．IIn Dan．，Ger．，\＆Sp． aponage；Fr．apanage，† appanage，$\dagger$ appennage $=$ an appanage ；Ital．appannaggio $=$ an ap－ pendage；Isaw Latin appenagiam，appanagium $=$ an appanage；Med．Lat．appanare $=$ to furnish with bread；ad panem $=$ for bread that is，for suatenance．］

## I．Literally：

1．Properly，lands assigned as portions to the younger sons，or sometimes the brothers of the Freach king，who in general took their titles from the appanages which they held． Under the first two dynasties of French kings， the sons of the monarch divided his dominions among them．Afterwards the kingdom was assigned to the eldest，and appanages to the others．Then the dominant nower of the later princes was 80 circumscribed that their appan－ ages could not be willed away to any one，or descend to femalea，but，on the failure of male issue，were made to revert to the crown： and finally，on the $22 n d$ of November， 1790 the power hitherto possessed by the crown of granting appanages was taken away，and pro－ vision made for the younger sons of the royal
fimily by grants from public funds．During the earlier period of the existence of French alpanages，they were divided into royol and customary；the former being those granted to the king＇s brothers，and not allowed to be possessed by，or deseend to，females；and the latter granted to the king＇s sistere，and conse－ quently under no such restriction．
＂It has beea before remarked，that the Froach nohlesse became at an early period divided into tha apanage，sorerejgnty，simost independent power．＂＇
avans Crowe；Hist．F＇ance（ed，1830），vol．i．，p．163． 2．A similar provision made for jrincea in ther countries than France．
＂He became suitor for the earldon of Chester
kind of appanage to Wales，and using to go to the 3．A dependency．
＂Is the vew prowince to be in reality，if not in name
an appanage of Russia？＂－Times，Nov．16， 1877 ． II．Figuratively：Sustenance，support，atay． That wealth should be the appringge of wit， The God of shthe could néer have luen so bilind，
fāte，făt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pǐt，sïre，sĩr，marîne；gō，pơt， or．wöre，wọlf，wôrk，whô，sốn；mŭte，cŭb，cüre，ụnite，cur，rûle，fūll；trȳ，Sy̆rian．$x, \infty=\bar{e} \quad$ ey $=\overline{\mathbf{a}} . \quad q u=k w$.
ep pann－a－gist，s．［Fr．apanagiste，a．\＆s．］ A prince endowed with sa sppanaga．（Penny Cyolop．）
－ap－păr＇－ail，v．t．［APPAREL，v．］
Xp－par－ā＇－tŭs，s．［In Sw．，Ger．，\＆Fr．ap parat；Sp．aparato；Port．\＆Ital．apparato Lat．apparatus，s．$=(1)$ s making ready；（2） an equipment，as inatruments，dc．；（3）pomp， state：apparatus $=$ prepared，pa．par．of apparo pare．］Any equipment
A．Ordinary Language：Specially－
L．Art：Instruments，machinea，de，pre－ pared with the view of being uaed for certain ends：auch as the cases of instrumenta pro－ vided for surgeons，for land allyeyora，for mathematiciana，for natural philosophera，for chemista，\＆c．Such also are the toole of a trade，the books of a student，the dreases and scenes in a theatre，tha furniture of a honae and the munitiona of war．
Thi：conaints of a apparatus for the former purpene as：Chem，11th ed．，p． 6
＂The Greek tragedians，it is indisputable．
apparatus，which was in otrictoens apyropriate and apparatus，Which was in strictoen appropriate a
2．Nature：An equipmant；anything in nature divinely prepared or furnished．
． ．Whatatus wround us provision for other races of ani apted beiogs？＂－Herschel；Astronomy，sthed．，$\$ 819$ ．
B．Technically：
1．Physiol．：A series of organa all minister－ ing to the same end，in the animal or vegetable economy；as the respiratory apparatua，the circulatory apparatus，the digestive apparatua， \＆c．
＂atus is in both sexen a remarkable muditory appa－ 2．Surgery：The operation of lithotomy，or cutting for the stone．［Lithotomy．］
3．Astron．：Apparatus Sculptoris，called also Oficina Sculptoris $=$ the Sculptor＇a Apparatus or Workahop．One of Lacaile＇a twenty－geven Southern constellations．
ap－păr＇ayl，v．t．［APPAREL．］
－ap－păr＇－ayl－y̆ng，pr．par．\＆s．［Apparel－ Lino．$\rfloor$
－丸p－pạ－çē＇yve．［Apperceive．］
－áp－pạ－gē＇yv－y̆nge．［APPERCEIviNo．］
＊ap－păr＇－done，＊a－pèr＇－done，v．t．To pardon．（Scotch．）（Ḱrtox．）
－ap－păr＇－ĕill，＊ap－păr＇－ěllle，s．\＆v． ［APPAREL］
ap－păr＇el，＊ap－par＇－e九11，＊ap－păr＂－ čille（Eng．），＂ap－păr＇－ale，＂ap－păr＇－ al－y̆e，＂app－păr＇aill（Scotch），s．［Fr．ap－ pareil＝preparation，train，dressing，appara－ tus，symmetry；appareiller $=$ to apparel，to join，to asaimilate，to match，equalise，level ； pareil＝lika，similar，equal．In Prov．aparelh； 3p．aparejos；Port apparelho：Ital．apparecchio apparechiatura；Lat．paro $=$ to make equal ； par $=$ equal．Cognate also with Lat．apparo $=$ to prepare $; a d=$ for，and pura $=$ to prepare．］
A．Ordinary Language：Essential meaning that which is fitted，adjusted，or prepared．
I．Literally：
1．Dress，vesture，garments，clothing，clothes． ＂Then David arose from the earth，and washed，and iii． 20 ．himself，and changed his apparel．＂-2 sam．
2．The furniture of a shlp；as sails，rigging， anchor，se．
3．Munitiona of war．（Scotch．）
293．Bring schot and other apparailh＂－Barbour，xvil．
II．Fig．：External hahiliments，garb，deco－ rations．

## Our late burnt London，in apparel new： sbook off her asthes to have treated yuu：

Hraller：To the Duchos of orloans．
B．Technically
1．Eccles．Vestments：Apparels（pl．）were five ornamental pieces of embroidery，placed one on each of the wrists of the alb，one on the lower part of it before，another behnad，and the fifth，or amice，round the neck．Some thought that they symbolised the five wounds of Chriat．（Lee：Gloss．）
2．Fort．［In the French form appareille．］ The alope or ascent to a bastion．
ap－păr＇ęl，＊ap－păr＇－ail，＂ap－păr＇－ayl
 v．t．［From the anbstantive 1n Fr．appareil－ ler（Apparel，v．，etym．）；Prov．\＆Purt．aparel har；Sp．aparejar；1tal．apparechiare．］（See the aubatantive．）
A．［Ramotely from Lat paro $=$ to maka equal．］（Sea etym．of the aubstantive．）
L．Literaky：To dress，to clothe，to place garmenta upou．
＂And the had a garment of divere colours opon her： virgins apparelled．${ }^{\text {rer }}$ ，
II．Figuratively：
1．To equip，to fit out，to furnish with weapons or other apparatus for war．（Used of warriors or of abipa．）
＂Apparelld as becomes the brave
It bath been acreed that either send shipe to een well manned snd mpparelled to Aght． －Sir J．Hayward
2．To deck out gaily，to adorn，to ornament， to render attractive．
＂Of ther farr chapel doubt therof had non，
With riche lewelles stuffed many on：
Romane of Partenay（od．Ekeat），82e－28．
There wan a time when mexdow，Grove，and atreatm，
The earth，sud every common ilight，
10 me did yeem
The glory pparthe iresheestina difht，
If Apparel
B．［Remotely from Lat paro $=$ to pr pure（\％）．］To prepare．
＂And al wo ht hedden aparailed here offrendes＂wo Kazo si nterre thet yede to for hem in
ap－păr＇－ẹlled，＂ap－păr＇－ăilled，＂a－păr＇
ailed，＊a－păr＇－ąl－1̆t，pa．par．\＆a．［See Apparel，v．］

Two white opparelled angels，＂－Strauas
$L$ Lfe of Jesur：（Ttams．1846） i 143.
ap－păr－el－ling，＊ap－păr＇ayl－y̆igg，a．
As substantive：Preparation．
＂For Tulling eath，that long apparaylyng bytore the bataille，
of Melibeus．
$\dagger$ ap－pär－ençe，tap－pär－en－çy̆，＂ap pär－en－cile，s．［In Fr．apparence；Port apparencia；1tal．apparenza；Lat．apparentio $=$（1）a becoming visible，（2）external appear ance．］The atate of becoming visible；appear－ ance．

Which made them resolve no longer to give ered pint．

And thus this double bypoctikge，
With his devoute apparencie．＂
Gonoer：Conf．Amane．，his．
－It had now heen a very Justi8nble presumption in the king，to belleve as well as hope，that he coulc hit own party that whohed all that he himeell desirell
ap－par－ent，a．\＆s．［Tn Fr．apparent；Sp， aperente；Port \＆ltal apparente：Lat．ap parens，pr．par．of aypareo $=$ to become visible to alpear ；ad $=$ to，and pareo $=$ to appear．］
A．As adjective：
I．Ordinary Language
1．That may be seen，visible，in sight，in view，or coming in sight，appearing．（Opposed to aecret，hidden，or concealed．）
＂Lage foliage，overshad＇ m Ing golden flowers
2．Flain，obvious，indubitable．（Opposed to doubtful．）
＂The muin principles of reason are in themselven
aparent．－Hooker．
3．Open，evident，known．（Opposed to ans pected．）
＂As well the fear of harm，as harmapparent．
4．Seeming．（Opposed to real or true．）As serms to the senses in contradiatinction to what reason indicates．
＂apparent triendshlp．＂－Hacaulay：Hiaf．Eng．，ch． xv ．
－This is the most common use of the word， eapecially in scientific works．
In the proportion of the upparent opes．${ }^{\text {then }}$ Herch other Astronomy，3th ed．，$\%$ tas．

## 11．Technically：

1．Optics，Astron．，dc．［For the Apparent Altitude，Diameter，Maqnitude Figure，Motion，
Place，and Distance of an earthly or heavenly
body aee Altitude，Diameter，Maonitude Fioure，Motion，Place，and Distance；for the Apparent horizon，which ia the same as the visibla horizon，sea Honizon；for Apparens conjunction of tha Planeta，see Conjonction．］
2．Honology，Astron．，de．［For Apparent Time，see Time．］
3．Law：With rights or prospecta not likely to be set asida by any contingency but death． Opposed to presumptive．This la the use of the word in the phrase heir apparent，the import of which is，that the peraon ao designated will be entitled to ascend the throue or succeed to tha eatate，ir he aurvive their preaent possesaora． An heir presumptive，on the contrary，though at present the neareat in ancceasion to one or other of theas dignitiea，may have his hope defeated by the birth of a nearer heir．（Sea Blackatone＇s Commentaries，bk．1i．，ch．14．）
＂Two heirs apparent of the crown，who had been prematurely eantched way，Arthur，the elder brotust Charles Y ．， ．．．＂－And cauluy：Hist．Eng．，ch．vilit．
－By the law of Scotland one is not con－ aidered heir apparent to an eatate till tha actual death of its possessor；and of course he loaes the title again ahortly afterwards， when he actually enters on the inheritance．
B．As substantive Apparent ia naed ellipti－ cally for heir apparent．
＂Prince．My gracious father by your kingly leave，
I＇ll draw it as apparent to the crown．＂
ap－pä＇r－ent－ĭy，adv．［Eng．apparent；－ly．］ 1．Plainly，clearly．（Oppoaed todoubtfully．） ＂With hiro will I apeak mouth to mouth，evan． 2．Seemingly．
＂They found the Emperor himnelf apparently
trank．＂Fromde：$H$ ive．$X$ ng．，vol iv．，p．355．
ap－pär－ent－něss，s．［Eng．apparent；－ness．］ The quality of being apparent；visibility， obviouaneas．（IVebster．）
ap－par－ǐ－tion，s．［In Fr．apparition； Sp ． aparicion；Port．apparicao；1tal．apparizione． From Lat，apparitio $=(1)$ service，attendance； （2）domestics，from apqureo $=$ to become visible，to appear．］［Appear．］
I．Ordinary Language：
1．The atate of becoming visible；visibility， appearance．
＂It Was nleo obeerved that he was troubled with afparitions of hobroblinn and evil spirits
2．A person who，or a thing which，sud－ denly，and perbapa unexpectedly，becomes visible；an appearance．

Fita James looked round－yet scarce beliesed
Such withess that his aight received
Delusion of a dreadful drenm＂
thousad blushlng Linaritions the Lake，v． 1 L A thoushod blushlng apparietions start in angel whiteness Mear awoy those blushe Shakesp．：Mueh Ado about soching．iv．I． 3．Spec．：A so－called ghost，apectre，wr hob－ golliu；also a apirit of any hind frum the usseen world．

That，if again thia apparition come
He may approve our өyes，nnd sperk to it．＂e，i．

## 11．Technically：

Astron．：A term applied to the appearance in the heavena of a comet，or to the visibla aacent above the horizon of a star previously ascent above the horizon of a star previously which，though np，was before left mene Which，though np，was before left minn－ another heavenly body．In the latter case it is oppozed to Occultation（q．v．）．


＂A month of appartion is the space wherefo the moom appeareth deducting three days wherein 1 ， comanooly disappeareth，and thia eontanueth ily Errou
Circle of Apparition：That part of the heavens in any given latitude within which the stara are always visible．It is opposed to the Circle of occultation．
ăp par－z＇－tion－al，ar，pertaining to or resembling an apparition；日pectral．Caydul of appearing（as the apparitional aoul）；en dowed with materializiog qualities．
ap－păr＇－1̆－tõr，s．［In Fr．appariteur：Ital． apparitore；Lat．apparitor $=$ a public servant such as a lictor，a writer，or a priest；from арратео $=$ to appear．$]$
bôl，boy：pout，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，bençh；go．gem；thin，ṭis；sin，aş̧ ；expect，Xenophon，ex̧ist．ph $=$ f． －cian，－tian $=$ shan．$-t i o n,-\operatorname{sion}=s h u ̆ n ;-t i o n,-s i o u=$ ghŭn．－tious，－sious，－cious $=$ shŭs，－ble，dle．sc．$=$ bel．dę．

1. A petty officer in a civil or criminal court who assists in carrying out the decisions of carries summonees
"They owallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the
2. In other institutions: The beadle or similar functionary.
*ap-păss'-iotn-ä-těd (ss as 8 ) ), a. [Ital. appasionato = endured, suffered; affectionste; apprasionare $=$ to make to endure or suffer.] Impassioned.
"The eneven appassionated shepherds.-Sidney:
mppaumée (ap-pâ'n-mê), a [APAUMEE.]
*ap-pā'y, v.t. (O. Fr. appayer, apaier; Prov., Sp., \& Port. apagar $=$ to quench, to appease $;$ Ital. oppagare $=$ to satisfy; pagare $=$ to pay. From Lat. pacare $=$ to pacify $;$ pax $=$ peace. ] To satisfy, to appease, to content.

- Now contracted into Pav (q.v.)

* ap-pāyed, ap-pàld, pa. par. [Appay.]
* ap-pēaçh, *a-pē'açhe, "a-pēçhe, v.t. \& i. [Norm. Fr. apescher, which Mshn believes to be from Lath appacto, freq. of appango $=$ to fasten to : $\boldsymbol{a d}=$ to, and pango $=$ to fasten.] [lmpeach.]
A. Trans. : To, impeach. (Lit. \& fig.)
"Were he twenty timas

" Rls wonder far axceeded reasoo"s reach,
That he began to doubt his dezeled sight,

B. Intrans. : To tell ; to make revelations of any thing which it was the desire or interest of one's self or others to conceal.

The state of your affection come, disclose
Shakerp: Aluca Well that Ends Well. i. \&
IT The slang expression to "peach," current among the criminal classes, is the word appeuch or impeach contracted.
ap-péached, pa. par. [Appeach.]
ap-péach-ẽr,s. [Eng. appeach; er.] One whin "aypeaches" or impeaches another or himself.
comman appear-kers and accusers of the ooble men and chiefest citizens."-North a Plutarch, p. 2s\%. (Richardson)
ap-péaçh-měnt, s. [Eog. appeach; -ment.] An impeachment.
"The duke's answers to his appeaeAments, in num-
ap-pëal, *ap-pële, a-péele, v.t. \& i. [In Sw. appellera; Dan. appellere; Dut. appelleeren; Ger. appelliren; Fr. appeler; Sp. apelar ; Port. appellar; Ital. appellare; Lat. appello, - rai $=(1)$ to call npon, to speak to, (2) to entreat, (3) to eppeal to, (4) to name or call ( ${ }^{(5)}$ to pronounce. Cognate with appello, $-p u l i=$ to drive to: $a d=$ to, pello $=(1)$ to push or strike, (2) to drive.]
A. Transitice:

Law of Ordinary Language :

1. To sccuse, impeach, or clarge with. (Lit. \& fig.)

Quod Youthe to Age, 'Y thee a-peete
And that bifore oure God y-wis.
Mirmor of the Poriods of Man'z Life (ed. Furnlsal), 43-4
As well appeareth by the canse you come:
Namely. t appeat each other of high treason.-
Cousin of Hereford, what dost tbou object Cousin of Hereford, what doot tbou object
Against the Duke of Nortolk?": Sichard I/., 1. 1.
2. To carry from an inferior to a superior court or judge.
B. Intransitive:
I. Law d Ondinary Language:

1. To carry $s$ case from $6 n$ inferior to a auperior court of law, or from an iuferior to a superior judge. [APPEAL, 8.]
"I appeal unto Cleasr."-Acts Ixv. 11.
2. To carry 8 controverted statement or argunent, for jndgment, to another person than the one who has decided against it: to lay it before the tribunal of public opinion; to point to arguments in its support; or if the issue be very important, and the support sdequate, to draw the sword in lts defence.
"Whether this, that the sonl always thinks, be a selferldeat proponition, 1 appeal to manklad."
Locke.

## "It thay auffice hare to appeal to the immense amoant of yruis produce, which, even without a per moant or vrus produce, Which, even without a per- manemt toure, English latourars cenernlly obvain from their tittle allotwents bk. 1., ckap. 4x., 14. <br> 

ap-pēal, ap-per;, s. [From the verb. In Dan. \& Dut. appel; Ger. appelation; Fr. appel, appellation; Sp. apelacion; Port. appel laça; Ital. appella, appellaxione, appellagione, Lat appellatio = (1) an accosting, (2) an appeal, (3) a calling by name.]
I Literally.
Law \& Ordinary Language:

1. An application for the transfer of a canse or suit from an inferior to a superior court or judge. 1t differs from a writ of error in two respects : (1) That an appeal may be brought respects : (1) That an appeal may be brought error ouly on a definite judgmeut ; (2) that on writs of error the superior court pronounces the judgment, whilst on appeslo it gives directions to the court below to rectify its decree. (Blackstone's Comment, bk. iil., cl. 4.) "There are dlatribotors of Justice from whom there
Lee an appeul to the prince."-Addisen
-In Scots Law the term is used only of the carrying of cases from the Court of Session to the House of Lords.
2. The right of carrying a particular case from sn inferior to a superior judicatory.
"But of thooe righta the trustces were to be Julges and Judsso without appeah"-Jracaulay: Biar. Eng.
hap. $x 27$.
*3. Formueriy: Private prosecntions for heinous offences, e.g., the murder of a near relative, lareeny, rape, srson, mayhem, \&c., from which one's self has suffered, or for treason against the state. If the prosecutor failed to establish the accusation, he was punished. In some cases the person who appealed was an accomplice in the act which he denonnced (Blackstone's Comment., bk. iv., chisp. 23.)

Hrast thou according to thy oath and hand
Brought bither Heary Heretord thy bold son
Here to make good the boistrous Inte appeal
Against the duke of Norfolk :
shakeup: Richand If. 1. 1.
... the moet sbsurd and odious praceedug known to our old law. the appeal of murder."-yacaulay:
4. A summions to

A summons to snswer to a charge.

II have injurd thee, that makes un equal.
II. Figurotively:

1. The referring of a controverted ststement or argument to one in whose iudgnent confidence is placed, or to the verdict of public opinion, or to God.

From the iojustice of our hrother men-
To him oppeol was made as to a judge
The perturbation: Jistend to the ples:
Read ved the dubious point, snd seaterice gave."
Wordseorth: Excursion, bk. it.
"The casting np of the eyse and histing, up of the hands is a kind of oppeal to the Deity, the muthor of
2. Recourse, resort.
". not to denougce all preparations for battle
ap-péal-a-ble, a [Eng. appeal; -able.] Law

1. Of cases: Which may be appealed ; which is of such a cheracter thst pernission will be given to the person against whom the verdict lias gone in the inferior court to appeal to a superior one.
"To clip the power of the connell of state, composed of the untives of the land, hy hakius it appeala
the councll of spala. - Howelt: Letters, 1. I. 15 .
2. Of persons: Who may be called on by appeal to answer to a charge.

* ap-péal-ant, s. [Appellant.]
ap-péaled, pa, pat. \& a. [Appeal, v.]
ap-péal-ẽr, s. [Eng. appeal; er.] One who appeals. [APPELLOR.]
ap-péal-ing, pr. par. \& a. [Appeal, v.]
A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).
B. As adj. (Spec): Imploring; mutely soliciting. (Scott: Rokeby, v. 8.)
ap-pē'al-ǐng-nĕss, s. [Eng, appealing; -ness.] Beseechingnes
ap-pë'ar, ap-përe, a-përe, a-plëre, v.i. [la Fr. apparovtre, apparair; Sp. aparacer Port. apparecer; Ital apparire: Lat apparere from $a d$, and pareo = to come forth, to sppear.]


## I. Literally:

1. To become visible to the eye, to come in sight.

Lat the watars under the hearen be githered
unto one place, and let the dry land appoar."
together ua
2. To be visible to the eye, to be in sight.
" ${ }^{\text {" }}$.
II. More or less figuratively:

1. (In a sense snalogous to that of coming in sight.)
(a) To be manifested to; as God, Christ, an angel, or a heavenly portent may be to msn
"Tho nlebt efter thet aperede an angel of heyen in

"In that night did God appear mnto Solumon"

(b) To arise as an object of distinetion smong mankind.
"Ages elapned ere Homer', inmp appeared.
comper: Table Yalk, asa.
(c) Formally to present one's self before a person, or at a plece, as at a sacred apit for worship, or before a judge in a conrt of law, whether as the accused person, as the prosecttor, or as an advocate.
"When all lirrael in come to appear before the Lord thy God in the pl
"". of christ must all oppear before the judgment"Ob. ix. to appear in tha presence of God for us"Heb. ix. 24
One ruflian escaped because no prosecntor drred to (a).-wacaulay, Zist. Eng., ch. 112
(d) To become visible to the eye of reason; to be fully established by observstion or reasoning.
". ... from the way in which they st frat acquitted themselves, it plainty appearod that he had judged
wisely in not leading them out to battle. -Maccamby: Hist. Eng. ch. xiv.
2. (Analogous to the sense of being visible.) To present the semblance of, to resemble:
(a) Its being implied that, notwithstandlag this, the reality is absent
"Even so ye also outwardly appear righteoas unto men, but withtu
(b) Withont it being lmplied that the resemblance is unreal.
the signature of another plainly appeared
en traced by a hand shatiog with emootion. to have been triced by a hand sha
-Macaulay: Hidt. Eng., ch. xiv.
T Appear is sometimes nsed impersonally : e.g., "it appears to hin :" "it alpeared that (See ex. nnder II. 1, d.)
ap-pë'ar, s. [From the verb.] Appear. ance.

Here will I wash it in thls morningin dew.
Which she on every little grams doth strew
Io silver drop, against the snos appeare"
Pletcher: Faith ul shephardens.
ap-péar-ançe, ap-për-ânnçe, *a-për-ans, s. [Fr. apparence; Sn. apariencia; Ital. apparenza, from Lat. apparentia.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The state of coming in sight.

1. Literally:
(a) lo an ordinary way.
". chotce cider from the orchards round tha the Champrisgre sad the Burgundy. - - acaubay: FLes. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x x i l i 1}$.
(b) Supernsturally, as a spirit may do to the bodily eye.
"I think a person terrified with the fmacimation of apectres wore rearonalle than one who thinks the appecarance of spirits tabuluus. --Additon.
2. Figuratively:
(a) Entry into the world, into society, or a partienlar company or place. Or entry in a particular chsracter.
"Do the came fustice to one another which will be
done usherrafter by those doue us hereatorer by those who thall manke the to rapyean ancelin the
Addibon.

* (b) Visibility to the mind's eye ; probalility, likelihood.
"There is that which hath no appearance, that thin prient being utterly unaciunintect with the true per. counterieit, should think it possible for hian to luskruet bla player."- Bacon.


## II. That which becomes visible.

## 1. A vision.

' Bot so befell hyme that nycht to mett


## 2. Tha aspect presanted whet a peraon or thlng becomes viaible: mien.

"His external appearance is almost as weil known to ua as to bls own captan
" she knsw not he was dead. . She seem'd the same In persoo and appearance." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wordifworth: Excursion, bk is }\end{aligned}$ "As the appearance of the bow that is in the cload in the day of rain, . . Ezek. i. 28 ,
3. A phenomenon; the latter word, and not appearance, being that now commonly used by men of science.
"The advancing day of experimeatal knowledge disloeeth such appearances as will not he even in any

4. Semblance, as opposed to reality ; or outward ahow, as opposed to internal hollowness.
and not in heart. " $=2$ Cor. V . 12 . " Under heart "-2 Cor. v. 12
over Une the real zubstance of goox "- Ance there should
5. Semblance, without its being implied that there is unreality.
 a man. - Dan. vili. 15.
6. Plural : Circumstances collectively fitted to produce a bad, or to produce a good, impression.
"Appoarances were all so etrong,
To save appearances, or to keep up appearances, ia to make things look externally all right, when in reality they are to a greater or less extent wrong.
B. Technically:

Law: Formal presentation of ona's self in a court in answer to a summona received, to answer any chargea which may have been brought against ona. A person who does so is aaid to put in or to make an appearance. This appearance is effected by putting in and justifying bail to the actiou at law, which la commonly called putting in bail above. [Barl.] (Sea Blackstona'a Comment., bk. iii., ch. 19.)

## Upon this business my appearanc <br> In any of their courta, appearance make

Perspective: Tha nokesp. memry VILL, ill. 4. tion of a figure, a bodyresentation or projecbor any aimilar object plase
ap-pë'ar-ẽr, s. [Eng. appear; -er.] Ona who or that which appeara.
"That owls and ravens are ominons appearers, and presignify unlucky ovents, was ao augurial coocep
ap-pë'ar-ingg, pr. par. \& a. [AppeAn.]
As present participls \& adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
" Wo see the appearing huds $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp. }: 2\end{gathered}$
ap-pëar-ing, s. [APPEAA.] The atato of beconing visible; appearance.
Christin-i rime vi. 14.
ap-pēaş-a-ble, a. [Eng. appease; -able.] Not implacable; capable of being appeased. (Johnsom.)
ap-pēaş-a-ble-něss, s. [Eng. appersable; -ness.] The quality of being appeasable. The oppoaite of implacableness. (Johnson.)
ap-pēase, v.t. [Fr. apaiser; O. Fr. apaisier, apaissier ; Prov. apasiar ; from Lat. ad $=$ to, and paco $=$ to appease, quiet.] [Peace.] Properly, to make peace where agitation belore existed, as -

* 1. To quiet or calm the agitated deep.
"By his counsel be appeaseth the deep, and planteth

2. To dispel anger or hatred, and tranquillise the heart previously perturbed by one or both of these passions ; to caure one to cease complatning.
goeth before ma."-den. $\mathbf{x} \times \mathrm{xii}$. 20 .
Now then your plaint a ppecre."
Formerly it was zometimes ively.
$\because$ Aod Tulluus Baith : Ther is no thing eo commend she in a gret lord, as whan he is debonalre sud meeke and appesith him lightly. "-Chaucer: Melibeus.
3. To tranquilliae the conscience and make it cease from troubling.

4. To satiate a clamorous appetita, and by satiety make its cravings cease.
"The etock of aslled hides was considerahle, and hy gnawing them the gatrien appecued
ap-pē'aşed, pa. par. \& a. [APPEAgE.]
ap-pe'aşe-mĕnt, s. [Eag. appeaise; -ment.]
5. The act of pacifying.
6. Tha state of beiug pacifled.
7. An article or guarantee of peacs.
"Being noither in numhers oor in conrago grast, reduced to some good appeasementa,"-Hayward. were
ap-péaş-ẽr, s. [Eng. appease; -er.] Ona who appeases ; ons who pacifies; a peace-maker. (Johnson.)

## ap-pēas'-ǐng, pr. par. \& an [Appease.]

ap-pē'ass-ive, a. [Eng. appease; auffx -ive.] Having the power or the tendency to appease; pacificatory, tranquillising, eoothing. (Web ster.)
*ap-pē le, v.t. [Appeat, v.t]
ap-pěl'-lan-çy̆, s. [Lat. appellans $=$ appeal ing.]
I. Appeal. (Todd.)
2. Capability of appeal. (Todd.)
ap-pĕl'lant, " ap-péal-ant, a. \& s. [In Dan. \& Dut. appellant; Fr. appelant; Sp. apalante; 1tal. appellante. From Lat. appel lans, pr. par. of appella $=$ to call upon.]
A. As adjective: Appealing.

The party appellant [ahall|first personaly promise and evow, that he will fiuthruly keep and nowerre ail the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England,
B. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who calls out or challenges another to aingla combat.
"These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant
Who now defies the thrice to 4 for high ittempts,
Milton: Samoton Agonistes.
+2 . One who stands forth as a public accuser of another beforc a court of law.
Come I appellant to this princely presence.
Now, Thome Mowbray, do I turn to thee.
Thou art a traltor and s miscreant."
3hakesp.: Richard 11., i. 1.
2. One who appeals from an inferior to a superior court or judge. In this sense it ia opposed to appellee or respondent.
the An arpeal transfers the cognizance of the cruse to the ouperior judge, so that, peuding the apperl, lant.":Aylfot: Parergon.
II. Technically:

Church History: A term applied in the eighteenth century to tha Janseuists and others who appealed to a general council
against the bulf "Unigenitus" launched by against the bull Ciement XI. against the tranalation into French of the New Testament, with notes, by French of the New Testament, with notes,
Paschasius Quesnel. (Mosheim: Church Hist, Paschasius Quesnel.
Cent. xvili., $\S \S 10,11$.
ap-pell-late, a. \& s. [Lat. appellatus, pa. par. of appello $=$ to call upon.] [Appeal.]
A. As adjective:

1. To which there liea an appeal
 Comment. Introd, 84.

* 2. Against whom an appeal is taken.
"". An and the name of the party appellate or sarengon.

2. In any other way pertaining to an appeal. E. As substantive: The person appealed againat.
ap-pĕl'-läte, v.t. [Appellate, a. \& s.] To name, to call. (Southey : The Doctor, ch. cxxxvi.)
ap-pĕl-1ā'-tion, s. [In Ger.\& Fr. appellation Sp. apelacion; Port. appellacao; Ital. appel lazione, appellagione $=$ an appeal. From Lat appellatio = (1) an accoating, (2) an appeal, (3) a naming ; from appello $=$ to call.]
3. The act of appealing; an appeal

Father of gods and men by equal right,
And bade Dan Phochus seribe her Appellation eenl."
2. A name, a designation, that by which any peraon or thing ia called.
"geveral eminent men took new appellations by
Fhith they muati henceforth be designated."-Nacalu
Lay: Hikt. Eng., eh. xi.
ap-pel'-la-tive, $a_{n}$ \& s. [In Dad. \& Gar. appellativum, 日.; Fr. appellatif, a. \& s.; Sp. apelativo, a. a 8 , ; Port. \& 1tal. appellativo. From Lat. appellutivus.]
A. As adjective: Common as oppoaed to proper. (Uaed especially in grammar.) (See the aubstantive.)
" Nor is it likely that he [st. Paul] Fould give the commoo appellative pame of Books to the divinely tion."-Bp. Bull: Works, iL. 401.
8. As substantive:
I. Gen.: An appellation, a name, a deaignation.
 tivefion of the Lord's Prayer. Worke (1839), vol. HiL. p. 74 .
2. Grammar: A common, as opposed to a proper, name. Thua bird, plant, rock, star, are appellatives; but London, Shakespeare, and the planet Venus are not qo.
"Wards sad uames are elther commoa or proper. Commoo naraes aro auch as staud for univeral ldeas, these are called appellatives; so fieh, bird, man, clts, river, are commoo names: And sonere tront, eel. lobster, for they all angre to many individuals, and eome to many opecies, -Watts: Logich.
ap-pĕl'-lạ-tive-ly̆, adv. [Eng. appellative; -ly.] Aa appellatives do or are; after the manner of appeliatives : as, "he is a perfect Goliath;" meaning, he is a man of gigantic atatura.
Ware, here thot fallacy lieth in the Homonymy of the town no named but
 Worthies ; Aertfordshire. (Riohardson.) $^{2}$
ap-pĕl'-la-tive-nĕss, s. [Eng. appellative; -ness.] The quality of being appellative.
foliowing to suteh an appellativeness the thenealogleat pore an contlnued sense.-Fuller: Worthies; Sufolk. (Richardeon.)
ap-pěl'-La-tór- ${ }^{\mathbf{y}}, ~ a$. [Lat. appellatorius $=$ relating to an appellant or an appeal.] Containing an appeal, in any of the senses of that word.
"An appellatory libel ought to contain the asme of
the party appellant ${ }^{\text {- }}$-Aylife: Parergon.
ap-pĕl-1e'e, s. [Lat. appella $=\ldots$ to appeal.]
Law:

1. The defendant in a case appealed from a lower to a higher court.
2. Tha defendant against an accusation brought by a private lerson. [Appeal, s., No. 3.]

ap-pěl'-Ior, ăp-pěl-Ior's s. [Lat. appellator.] 1. One who sccuses another person, called the appellee, of a crime, and prosecutes him before a criminal conrt.

It the appellee be acquitted, the appellor (by virtuo of the statute of Westm. ${ }^{2}$. 18 Edw . I., c . 12 ) shall suffer comment., b.k. iv., ch. 2s.
†2. One who carries a case from an luferior to a superior court.
Then appellor and appellee are used together they are generally both accented on the last syllable.

## ăp'-pĕn-ag̀e, s. [APPANAGE.]

ap-pĕnd', v.t. [Fr. appendre: Ital, appendere; apendo $=$ to weigh to, $\alpha a=t 0$, and pendo $=$ to auspend as weights, to weigh.]

1. To hang to or upon.
2. To add one thing as an accessory to another.
by him and appended to them a declaration artested were in his brother's owa hand. - Macaulay ; Hiss. Eng. ch. vi
ap-pěnd'-aġe (age = ǐg), s. [Eng. append; -age. In Fr. apcuage.] [APpenn.]
3. Ordinary Language: Something added or appended to another, but not properly constituting a portion of it. [APPANAGE.]

Who now, with no arppendage but as staif,
Wondsoorth: Excursion, hik. L.
boni, boy ; pout, jown; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ĭg -cian, -tian =shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -sious, -cious =shŭs, -ble, -ile, sc. = bel.
2. Bot. (pl.): Certain smperfictal processes appeaded to the stems, leavea, calyces, \&c. of plants ; as hairs, prickles, thorns, glands, tubereles, dilatations or axpansions of parts, utricles, pitchers, \&e (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.) [APPENDICULATE.]
ap-pěn'-dançe, ap-pĕn'-dĕnçe, *app-pèn'-dĕn-ç̆̆, s. [Fr. appendance.] Anything appended or annexed
©p-pèn'-dạnt, a. \& s. 【Fr. appendant, pe. par. of appendTe.] [APPEND.]
A. As adjective:
L. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: Hanging to or upon.
2. Fig. : Annexed to, dependant mpon, concomitant to, pertaining to, though not intimately.

## II Technically:

Common appendant is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arabla land to put commonable animals upon the waste belonging to the lord of the manor, and on the lands of other persons within the manor.
B. As substantive: Anything attached to another one, as an accidental or accessory, not an essential, part of it.
ep-pĕn'-dĕd, pa. par. \& a. [APPRND.]
*ap-pěn'-dĕn-ç̆̆, s. [APPENDANCE.]

* ap-pěn'-di-cäte, v.t. [Lat. appendix (acc. appendicem), and Eng. suff. -ate.] [A PPENDicLe.] To append, to add to.
$\dagger$ ap-pĕn-dícä-tion, 8. [Eng. appendicate; -ion.] An appendage, an adjunct; something annexed.
ep-pěn'-dí-céȩ, a. pl. The Latin plural of APPKNDIX ( $\mathrm{q} \cdot \mathrm{v}$.)
ap-pēn-di-ci'-tia, s. [Lat appendix; suff. -ins.]
Path.: Infiammation of the vermiform appendix of the ceccum, a worm-like, blind sac in the lower right sido of the abdoman. The causes are varibus, exposure to cold or dampnese, or some indiscretion in diet, heing the moot usual. In a large proportion of casea, foreign subetances are an active factor in the production of the dieease when a catarrhal condition of the mucous memhrane slready existe. In the absence of this condition, fureign bodies may remain and cause little or no diaturbance; but should the membrave become inflamed, they add to the irritation ly occluding the lumen of the appeudix, thue favoring ulcerstion of the walls, perforation, and even gangreue of the whole organ. Catarrhal infammations of the sppendir are common and frequently chronic, but have tot heretofore teen recoguized as appendicitis. [Ses Typhlitia, Perityphlitia]. Several forms of this disease are uow recognized, as acute, chronic, and recurrent; also rheunatic appendicitis, which is nbserved in cases presenting a Iheumatic diathesis. Acute, envere attacks occur when the bacilluz communis coli io prenent in a virulent form, and if thie coudition be aseuciated with a fecal concretion or other foreign body causing pressure, there io immi nent danger of necrosic, perforation, and death The symptoms of appendicitio are intense, cramp-like paine, which may not at firet be located in the right iliac fusea; uausen, if not vomiting; rigidity of the sbdominal walle, eapecially of the right side and before the pain localizee itaelf; constipation generally, but diarrhes occasionslly; intense thirst; e disposition to fler the thighs upon the shdomen; and extreme tenderness at the seat of the disease. The inflamed sppendix may generally be felt by deep palpation. Extreme generally tenderness at this spot is a valuable disgnostic sign distinguishing sppendicitis from general peritonitia. Iu moderstely evere from general peritonitis. Iu moderstely eevere
cases pulse-rsts and temperaturs ara not cases pulse-rsts snd temperaturs ars not
seriousiy sffected, but a sudden fall in tempersture often indicates perforation and is therefore a suspiciuus symptom. Medical trestment frequently aforde relief, hut many practitionere recommend excision of the appendix as the only radical cure, and also as a preventive. This operation is now performed with grest success, the rate of mortality being only two or three per cent., excluaive of cases in which surgical interference is made during an acute attack, when the mortality is much largerperhsps 15 to 20 per cent. Complete natura obliteration of the lumen of the sppendix has been observed, reaultiug in a opontaneoue sad permanent cure. [See Vxamiroam Appendix.]
ap-pĕn'-dí-cle, s. [Lat. appendicula, dimin from appendix.] A omall appeadage.
ap-pĕn-dicc'-ul-lar, a. [Lat. appendicula; Eng. auff. -ar.] Conatitnting or otherwisa per taining to a omall sppendage.

appendiculate.

4. 5. Seutellaria galoriculata (Sculicap). ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Calpx. R. 1.
caly.
.
ap-pĕn-dic'-ụ-lāte, $a_{0} \quad$ [Bot. Lat, oppendiculatus; from Class. Lat. appendicula $=$ a small appendage, dimin, of appendix (q.v.).]

Botany: A term applied to a leaf, leaf-stalk, calyx, or a portion of a plant, wheu this is furnished with an appendage or appendages. Examples, the expansions or dilatationa in the calyces of Scutellaria and Salsola. (Lindley Introd. to Bot.)

## ap-pèn'ding, pr. par. [APpend.]

ap-pěn'-dǐx (plural formerly ap-pěn'-dí çĕs, now generally ap-pèn'dix-6̆ş ), [In Dan. appendix; Er., Port., \& Ital. appen dice; Sp. apendix. From Lat. appendix, pl appendices $=(1)$ that which hanga to any thing; (2) anything annexed, an appendage. j
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything appended or added to another one more importaot than itself.
2. An adjunct or concomitant.
3. (Now almost exclusively.) A longer or ahorter aupplemeat appended to a book. Thus Murchison's Silutia, Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and a multitude of other books, have auch an appendix.
B. Technically. As a Latin word, with the Latin plural appendices:
I. Anatomy:
I. (Sing.) Appendix coeci vermiformis: A worm-looking process about three inches loug and rather more than the thickness of goose-quill, which hangs down into the pelvis from the inner and posterior part of the coecum. (Todd \& Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. ii., p. 216.)
4. (Plur.) Appendices epiploice (that is, reserubliug the epiploon or great omentum) Small processes containing fat which ar attached to the colon. (Ibid., p. 218.)
5. (Plur.) A. pylorica (Pyloric follicles): Tubular prolongations from the lntestines of fishes. (1bid., p. 218.)
II. Botany :
6. (Siug.) Anything attached to another part, especially the back, when dilated and compressed, of one of the horn-like processes attached to the corona in some plants. It is also called ala (wing). (Lindley: Introd. to Botany.)
7. (Plur.) A name given by Fuchsius to the ahoots thrown up from the subterranean part of the atem of some endogenous plants, such as the pina apple. Ha ealled them also adnata and apmascentia. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)

- ap-për-ande, *ap-pë'ar-and, pr. par. A Northern form of Appearino (q.v.). [Glit. terand, Trencgant.]
* ap-pē'se, v.i. [Appease.]
ap-pénse, a. [Lat. appensus, pa. jar. of appendo $=$ to weigh to.]
Bot. : Hung up, like a bat upon a pin; but very different in meaning from pendutous.
ăp-pẽr-çétre, *ăp-par-çéyve, * a-pẽr-çē'ive, * a-pạr-ge'-iŭy, *a-pẽr-cé'-yйe, v.t. [Fr. apercevoir.] To perceive, to comprebend.
 y̆nge, pr. par. \& s. [Apperceive.] As substantive: Perceiving.

*ăp-pẽr-çěp'-tion, s. [Lat. $a d=$ to, and Eng. perception.] Perception which makes Itself its object; aelf-conscionsnea, con aciousness.
*ap-pẽr'-ill s. [Old form of Eng. Peril (q.v.).] Peril; danger.
st thine apperil, Timon."̈nce, 1.2
Shaksp.: Timon of Aihern
ăp-pẽr-tä'in, * ăp-pẽr-tê yne, *ăp-ẽrtê'yne, *ăp-pẽr-tê'in, v.i. [In Fr. zppartenir; Ital. appartenere; Lat. appertineo $=$ to belong to : $a d=$ to, snd pertineo $=$ to hold through, to extend through or to ; per $=$ through, and teneo $=$ to hold.] To belong to by nature, by natural right, or by divine or human appointment, or as a partisan by his own choice belonga to his chief.
to Who would not fear thee, o King of nationa for
ăp-pẽr-tā'in-ĭng, * ăp-pẽr-tê'yn-y̆ic, pr. par., a., \&s. [APPERTAIN.]
A. As present participle \& adjective: In the aame sense as the verb.
"Rom. Tybuit, the reason that I have to love thee Doth much accune the appertaining rage
- 1. B. As substantive: That which belongs to: that which pertaina to.
* ăp-pèr-tā'in-měnt, s. [Eng. appertain: -ment.] That which belonge to one on accouni of his rank, dignity, or in any other way.

He shent our messengers, and we lay hy
Our appertainments, visiting of hlm.".
Enakspp,: Troil. and Cres., ii 2

* ap-pẽr'-tĕn-ançe, s. [APPURTENANCE, s.]
*ap-pẽr'-tĕn-ançe, v.t. [APPUATENANCE, v.t.]
* ap-pẽr-tê'yne, *ap-pẽr-têin, v.i. [Appertain.]
*ap-pẽr'-tin-ěnt, a. \& a. [Appurtenante]
- ăp'-pĕt-ęnçe, ăp'-pĕt-ęn-ğ̆. s. [In Fr. appetence; sp . apetencia; Port. appetencia; Ital. appetenza; Lat. appetentia, from appetens, pr. par. of appeto $=(1)$ to approach, (2) to seek after: $a d=$ to, and peto $=$ (1) to go to, (2) to aeek for.]

1. Of man or other sentient beings: Instinctive desire or impulse to perform certain actions. Spec., lustful or other appetite or desire.
" Of luntful appetence to sing, to dance
Of lustul appetence to sing, to danace
To dress, and troll the tongue, and roil the ege.
Hitfon: $P$. L., his.
2. Of things not sentient: The tendemey bodies show to make certain spproaches to each other, as in the case of chemical attrsotion.

- àp'-pĕt-ęnt, a. [In Itai. appetente, from Lat. uppetens, pr. par. of appeto.] Desirous of gratifying appetite; lustrul, or eagerly desirous of anything.
" Knowing the eari to be thirsty and appetent after glory and r .
- ăp-pĕt-ī-bĭl-i-ty̆, s. [Eng. appeitible; -ity.] The quality of being fitted to call forth appotite ur desire.
"That ellcitation which the schoois intend. Is a de-
 the appet tbility of the object; ins a mau drawa a child
atter him with the aight of a green bough."-Bramhan atter him with th
* ap-pĕt'-í-ble, a. [In Sp. apetecible; Ital. appetibile; Lat. appetibilis, from appets.] [appetite.] Fitted to excite aome one of the appetites; fitted to call forth desire ; desirable
"Power both to slight the most appetible objectay against Hobbes.
fate, rät, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt,

 Dan．\＆Ger．appetit；Fr．appetit；Sp．apetio； Port．appetite；Ital．appetito；Lat．appetitus $=$（1）an attack，（2）a passionate deaire for suything；from appeto．］［APPETENCE．］


## A．Subjectively：

I．Lit．Of sentient beings：
1．Ord Lang．\＆Mental Phil：One of those desires which arise ehiefiy from the body，and which man shares with the inferior aninnals． These are the desire for meat and driok，and the sexual impulse．（In this seuse oftea io the plural．）
＂Fal．Oh，ahe did so course ofor my exteriors with anch a greody untention，that the appotite of her eyo Shukesp．：Nerry Wives of Hindsor，l．d．

8opple and flexihle as Indian caue
To take tho beod his apmetites unid
To take the beod his appetiker undain＂．
If Hooker thus diatlugulshea between Appe－ tite and Will ：－＂．．the Will，properly and strictly taken，．．differetli greatly from that inferlor natural desire which we call Appetite．The objeet of Appetite is whatso－ ver senaible good may be wished for ；the object of Will ja that good which Reason doth lead us to seek．Affectiona，as jay，and grief， and fear，and anger，with such like，leiug，as it were，the aundry fashions and formis of Appetite，can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent，oor yet choose but risc at the sight of some things．Wherefore it is not altogether is our power，whether we will be altogether 10 our power，whether we wition which issue from the disposition of the Will Which iasue from the disposition of the will stayed．Finally，Appetite is the Will＇s solici－ tor，and the Will is Appetite＇s controller； what we covet according to the one，by the other we often reject ；Deither is any bther desire termed properly Will，but that where Reason and Uaderstanding，or the show of Reason，preacribeth tbe thing cleaired．＂ （Hooker：Eccles．Pol．，bk．i．，ch．vii．，§ 3．）
2．Spec．：The deaire for food，which in exeess leads to gluttony．
－Schal ben his sause mand to hia delyt
To moke him have＂newe appetit．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Chaucer：}{ }^{\text {C．}} \text { T．，} 18,960-61 .\end{gathered}$ ＂Whev thon sittest to eat with a ruler consider dilgently what is before theo，and put kolie to thy
throst，if thou be a man given to appeite＂－Proy． xxili．1， 2
lay：Hist．Eng．，chi．xvi．becamo keod ．．．＂一Macan＊
3．Vehemant desire for anything．
＂They contalned moch that was well atted to gratity the vulgar appetite for the marvelloas．＂－Macaulay：
$\nexists$ ist．Eng．，ch．lx．
II．Fig．Of things：A tendeacy to ge to－ gether；as by gravity，coheaion，or chemical affinity．
of it in certain that in and boditation of solution of continuity．＂－ Bacon：Nat．Hist．，Cent．ili．，₹ 298．
B．Objectively：The object of vehement desire．
＂Ha！Melusine，my hertes Appetite
Fair lady，my hert，my ioue，my pieasoce．＂
The Romans of Partenay（ed．Skast）2，806－9
＂Power being the natural apperite of princes，a
linited monarch cannot gratify it．${ }^{\text {nt－Swoff．}}$
Ap＇pe－tīte，v－t［From the aubstantive．］ Greatly to deaire．（Chaucer．）
＂anhighie．＂appetiting by generation to briog forth hia
ap－péti＇－tion，s．In Ital．appetizione；Lat． appetitio $=(1)$ a grasping at，（2）a passionate loogiag for，（3）appetite．］Vehement desire．
＂The actual appertition or fastening our affections on
him．＂－Hammond：Practical Catechinm． ＂We－hammond：Practical Catechim．
an appectition or aversantion＂－Judga Hale．
＊ăp－pĕ－tĭ－tioŭs，a．［Eng．appetit（e）；i；－ous．］ Grateful to the appetite，desirable．
＂Some light Inspersions of truth to make them
appetitioun pussable，and toothsome，＂－Brief Descrip． ayperitiour．pussable，and to
† Xp－pět－i－ti＇－val，a．［Formed by analogy as if［rom a Lat．appetitivus．］Appetitive．
别＇－pĕ－t̄̄－tǐve，a．［Sp．apetitivo．In Ital． appetitivo．J Possessed of appetite；which desires greatly，which eagerly longs for．
＂The will fa not a bare appetitive power，as that o： the sensual s．ppetite，vut

I find in myself an appetitive faculty always in exercise in the very helght of activity and invigora．
ap－pě－tizze，v．t．［Lat．appeto $=$ ，．．．to strive after，to lang for，and Eng．suffix－ize．In Fr．appetissant＝impartiog an appetite；Ital．
appetizions $=$ appetite．］To give one sn appe－ títe，to make oue feel hungry．（Sir Wafier scott．）

## と̆p－pĕ－tīzed，pan par．［Appetize］

ăp－pǒ－tíz－ẽr，s．［Eng．appetize；－er．］Ho，

## ap－poctitiz－ing，pr．par．\＆a［Appetize．］

Ǎp＇－pi－an，a．Pertaining to some one of the Romana called Appiua Claudius，and apecially to that one who lived in the time of the war between ths Romans and Pyrrhus，kiog of Epirus．

Appian way．The great Roman high－ way couatructed by the above－mentioned Appius Cladius，from Rome to Capua，and afterwards extended to Brundusinm，and finished B．C．312．It was huilt of atones four or five feet long，carefully joined to each other，covered with gravel，furnished with atones for mountiog and descending from horseback，with milestoaes，and with houses at which to Iodge．

3p－plâ＇ud，v．t．\＆i．［In Fr．\＆Port，ap－ plaudir；Sp．aplaudir；1tal．applaudere，ap－ plaudire ；Lat．applaudo $=$ to strike upon，to clap，especially to clap the haads in token of applause ：$a d=$ to，and plaudo $=$ to clap， atrike，beat ；cognate with laudn $=$ to praise， atrike，beat；cognate with laudo＝to praise，
laus＝praise；alao with Eng．loud．］［Louv．］

A．Transitive ：
I．To express approbation of or admirstion for，by clapping the hands．

I Would applaud thee to the very echo，
That should applaud abajn．Shaketp．：Macbeth，v． 8
2．To express approbation of，or admiration for，in any other way．

You that will follow me to this attempt， of Henry，with your leader．
（They all cry－Henry！＂＊
B．Intrans．：To express approval by clap－ ping the hands．

$$
\text { Applauded." }{ }^{\text {All hearta }} \text { Tonnyron: Enid } \& \text { Ger. }
$$

ap－plâud－ẽr，s．［Eag，applaud；er．］One who applauds．
＂I had the volee of my angle reasou apainst it
drowned in the voices of a multitude of apphanders．＂
ap－plâud－ǐg，pr．par．\＆a［Applaco．］
app－plan＇ঞ̧e，s．［Ia Port．\＆Ital．applauso； Sp．uplauso；Lat．applausus，pa．par．of ap－ plaudo．Or from $a d=$ to，and plausus $=$ the poise of clapping or atrikiag two bodies to－ gether ；plaudo $=$ to clap．］
I．Among the ancient Romans：Certain methods of expressing applause，had recourse to in the theatres and elsewhere．There were three kiods of it：（1）bombus $=$ a humming or buzzing noise ；（2）imbrices $=$ noises made with the hollow hands；and（3）testo $=$ the striking of the flat pertion of the hands together after the manner of two testoe（tiles）．
2．Now：High approbation expressed by clapping the hands，beating the ground with the feet，giving forth huzzas，or ia zome aimilar way．
－Thls communication was recelved with loud ap－
ap－plâ＇u－sion，s．［Eag．applaus（e）；－ion．］ Congratulation．（Puttenham：Eng．Poesie， bk．i．，ch．xxvi．）
ap－plấu－sive，a．［Eag，applaus（e）；－ive．］ Applaudiog，commendatory．

Thine eye，applausive，each sily vermin sees，
That balk the snare，yet batters on the checose．＂
ăp＇－ple，＊ăp＇－pẹl，s．［A．S．apl，copel，ampel， appyl，appel，appl，apul；Sw．äple；Dav．able； Dut．\＆O．Fries appel；Ger．apfel；O．H．Ger． phol；O．1cel．epti；Gael．ubhall；Irish abral，ubhal；Wel．afal；Armor．aval；Russ．
gabloko；Polish jablko；Bohem．gablho，gablo．

## A．Ondinary Language：

I．Literally：
I．A well－known fruit；alao the tree on which It grows．The fruit is that of the Pyrus malus，or Crab Apple，when modifled and in：－ proved by laog cultivation or grafting．［APPLE－ T\＆EE．］The apple was koown to the elassical nations of antiquity，the Greeks calling it
$\mu \tilde{\eta} \lambda \mathrm{nv}$（mëlox），Doric $\mu a ̈ \lambda o v(m a l o n)$ and the Latins malum．These words，however，with the analogous Latio one，pomum，were properly gelleric terms，comprehending several kinds of frult．The varietica of the apple amount to thousands rather than hundreds，and they ficially applyiag the pollen of oas to the atigma of another．Besides belng common in gardeas， the apple ia cultivated in orchards，which are specially muoserous in the northern part of the United Statee und in Southeru Canada．It Is generally propagated by being grafted on crab－stocks．

> "Ao quane here applas ripe ben." Story of Genes is and Exodus (ed. Sk
nests and Exodus（ed．Skeat），1，129．
If the raatter depeuded alone npon me．
His apples might hang thll they droppd from the
tree
2．Scripture：Probably the fruit of the Citron－tree（Citrus medica）．［APPLe－tree．］
＊ol． $11 .{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{s}^{-}$
＊3．Apple of love：What is now called the Luve Apple（q．v．）．It is the Lycoperdor escu． lentum．
＂Apples of love
mer： Husbandry.
4．Apple of Sodom：A plant growing near the Dead Sea，thus deacribed by Josephus ：－ are atill to be ane traces（or shadows）of the flve citice are atill to be aeen，as well as the ashss growing in fit to be eaten：bnt if you pluck them with you haods they dissolve into smoke and athes．WU Wiston Josephus＇s Hart of the Jows．hk，iv．，chap．vili．，\＄\＄


APPLE OF SODOM（GOLANUM SODOMEUM）．
1．Branch lo flower（one fourth natural size）．2．Ripo

Some suppose tha description to refer to the Solenum Sodomeum，a plant of the Nightshade gasus，and others to the Calotropis procera， one of the Asclepiads．
IL Figuratively：
I．Apple of the eye：The pupil of the eye， called apple probably from its rotupdity
＂Keep my commardmenta，and live；and my is w as the apple of thine eye．－Prov．vil．， 2
2．Apple of discord：Anything，not neces－ arrily an apple，or even a fruit，which，intro duced into a nation，chureh，family，or other society，produces dissension among its mem－ bers．The expression is founder on the on one becasion fluag into a meeting of the gods and goddesaes a golden apple inscribed with the words，＂For the fairest．＂It pro－ duced great jealousy among the female dejties， of whom three－June，Minerva，and Venus－ succesaful competitor．

B．Technically：
1．Bot．Apple or Pome：The English name given by Lindley to the kind of fruit called gomum（q．v．）．
2．Her．Apple of Grenada：The Pome－ granate（Punica granatum）．（Gloss．of Mer．）
－For such words as Alligator Apple， Custard Apple，\＆e．，gce Allicaton，Custard， \＆c．
apple－berry，s．The Evglish name of the Billardiera，a genus of Australian plate belonging to the order Pittosporaceæ，or Pitto－ sporadぇ．
apple－blight，s．A white cottony sub－ atance found upon the truaks of apple－trees． lt is produced by one of the Aphidæ，the Lachnus lanigerus，popularly known as the American blight．

[^28]apple-biossom, s. The blossom of the apple-tree. (Generally in the plural.)
"The farmhowe peeping from among bee-hivea and applobloumome."- acu ubay : Hitt Eng., ch. xV .
apple-brandy, or apple-jack, s. Brandy mado from apples. (Amerioan.)
apple-butter, s. A preserve (according Bartlett, a sauce) piade of apples stewed in cider.
apple-crook, s. A crook for gathering apples from the tree.
"The appelcroke drawlage tournientis to eyntul
apple-graft, s. A graft from the appletree inserted in tho stock of some allied specier.
"Wo have seen three-and-tweaty sorts of appleprath upo tho samue

## apple-harvest ${ }^{2}$.

I. A harvest of apples; the gathering of apples.
2. Tlia time when apples are gathered.
"The apple-hareest that doth longer inst." $\begin{array}{r}\text { Ben Jonson : Perex, ill. }\end{array}$
apple-jack, s. [Apple-bhandy.]
apple-john, s. A kind of apple late in coming to maturity, and preserved in a shrivelled state for consumption doring the winter.
"What the devil hast thou hrought there? appteJohnt thou kocw'st. Sir Johous cannot endure an

apple-moth, s. A species of moth belonging to the fanily Tontricidæ. It is the Tortrix pomanana.
apple-ple, s. A pie consisting of apples enclosed within a crust.

Apple-pie bed: A bed made with the sheets 80 doubled as to prevent a person getting his legs between then. Commonly supposed to be ao named from ita resemblance to an apple turnover, but really from Fr. plie $=$ folded.

Apple-pie order: Perfect order. (Colloquial.)

- Tha expresaion is probably a corruption of Cap-a-pie.
apple-snail, s. An English synonym of the gevus of shells called Ampullaria.


## apple-tree, $s$.

I. Pyrus malus. The tree of which apples are the fruit. It is the crab apple-tree, a member of the British flora, much altered by member of the British flora, much artered
centuries of cultivation.
[AppLe, A., I. I; centuries of c

$$
\text { " of } 4 \text { young apple:tree } \text { Wopresorth }
$$

The apple-t apr (hach), from the root nde? (naphach) = to breathe, also to emit a scent. Appareatly not


CITRUS MEDICA (APPLE OF sCripture). 1. Ck rus sedica in froft (ooe-seventh ito matornal bize). 2. Cross section of fruit.
the apple-tree, the frult of which is indifferent in Paleatine, except on Mount Lehanon; but the citron-tree (Citrus medica), the only species of the Orange tribe known to the ancients.
"As the appleirree amousg the trow of the wood,
apple-woman, s. A woman who sells applea, exhibited by her on a stall or otherwise.

Yonder are two apple-roomen wolding, and just apple-yard, A place enclosed for the cultivation of apples; an orchard.
ap'-ple, v.i. [From the substantive.] To form like an apple.
"The osbbage turnep in of two Kiads; one apples
bove ground, and the other in it."-Narshall : far Above gro
dening.
ap-ple'ts, v.t. [O. Fr. applaire.] To satisfy, to content, to please. (Scotch.)
"Gif thon wald cam to hevyniu bine,
Bannatyne Poems, P. 186 . (Jamieson)

* Xap'-plẽr-ĭn-ġy̆, * ăp'-plẽr-inn-ğie, s. [Etymology not apparent.] Southernwood (Artemisia abrotanum). (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
"The window looked iato a mall ganden rank with
*ap-pli'-a-ble, a. [Eng. apply; 8uff. able] * I. Pliable. (Scotch.) (Colkelbie Lore.) (Jamieson.)

2. Capable of being applied. (Now Applicable is itsed in its room.)
"All that I have said of the heathen idolatry in appliabid to tho idoiatry of another sort of men in
the world "-South.
ap-pli'-ançe, s. [Eng. opply; -ance.] 1. The act of applying.

Have you done this, by the appliance
And aid of doctora?:
Aad aid of doctora?": The Golden Legond, it
2. Anything applied ; an application.
the appliances and alda for producing whieh
To reme Polit. Econ.t they serve to transmit."
voli. i., ble. i, chap. xli, fa.
ap-plíca-bil-1-ty̆, s. [Eng, applicabte; -ity. $]$ The quality of being applicable to anything.
" The priaciples of Free Trude are princtples of naiveran trath and of univernal applioability."II It is often followed by to.
Polybius, which charge in certainly not true as respecte Polybius, whatever applicasitity it may bave to the
others."- Wewie Early Rom. Itit, chap ti.,
ap'-plica-ble, a. [In Fr. applicable; Sp. aplicable; 1tal. applicabile.] Which may he applied, or which is proper or snitahle to be applied to anything.
"But \& law which merely alters the criminal procedure may with perfect propriety be mayde applicabie
to past as well as to future ofences."- Macaulay

ăp'-plĭ-ca-ble-něss, s. [Eng. applicable; -ness.] The quality of heing applicable to anything. Applicability.
"The knowledge of salts my posibly. hy that 1title bleness, De of use in natural philosoghy. ${ }^{\text {ar }}$-Boyte.
*ap'-pli-ca-bly, adv. [Eng. applicable; -ly.] In an ajplicalle manner. Of such a character, or in such a manner, that it may be fitly applied. (Jonnson.)
ap'-plícann-çy̆, s. [Lat. appiticans.] [APplicant.] The quality or state of being applicable.
ap'-plĭ-cant, s. [Lat. applicans, pr. par. of applico $=$ (1) to join or fasten ; (2) to consult with; (3) to direct intently towards, to apply to.]
I. One who applles for anything; as for a situation, for charitable relief, dc.
2. A pupil remarkable for application to study. (Americon.)
*ap'-pli-càte, v.t. [Lat. applicetus = lying unon or close to, attached to; pa par. of applico $=$ to join or fasten.] To ajply to.
"The act of taith is appticated to the ohject accord-
ing to the nature of 14 -Psarson: On the Cread, Art. in.
ăp'-plĭ-cate, a. \& s. [Lat. appticatus, pa. par. of applico.]

1. As adj. (Ordinary Language): Applied. (Issac Taylor.)
2. As subst. (Math.): A straight line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect its diameter.
applicate number. One applied to a concrete case.
applicate ordinate. A straight line applied at right angles to the axis of a parabola, cllipse, or hyperbola, and bounded by the curve.
ăp-pli-cá-tion, s. [In Fr. application; Sp. aplicacion; Port. applioagco; Ital, applicazione;

Lat applicatio $=$ a binding, a folzing to applico $=$ to join to : ad $=$ to, and plico $=$ to fold together.] [Applv.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of applying (followed by to).

1. The act of literally applying one thing to another in a mechanical manner.
What we here do by the application of a metal ploto of determinasto length and curvature wo do on the earth hy the measurement of $A$ degree of variatioa ed. (1869), $\ddagger 218$.
2. The act of placing one line or flgure above another, not mechanically, but mentally. (B. I., Geom.)
3. Close attention to study ; the act or process of applying the mind to anything with which it derires to occupy itself.

## Of stadious application, seli-imposed,

Books were her creditors.
Exeurroon. hk. नL
"I cannot say whether it in felicity or or happinems that a ara ohliged at this time to give my
whole application to Hoiner . - Pope: Leter to Bilotent amplicici.
4. The use of certain means to gain an end. "If a right courne be taken with ehildren, there will rewards and puaishments. -Locke
5. The employment or a statement, narrative, anscdote, fable, or anything similar as a means of inculcating a moral lesson. [B. 3.]
"This princlple acte with the greatoest force in the Worst application, and the femiliarity of ficked men
more successintiy debauehes thon that of good mea more successiolity
raforime.
deboguehes than
6. A aoliciting, petitioning, or asking for anything.
"It ahould seem very extraordinary that a patent ahould be passed upon the applicution of a poor, private,
II. The state of being applied in any of the foregoing senzes.
"There is no stiat which can be eet to the value or merit of the sucrificed body of Curist it hathe uo measured certainty of linits; bounds of eficacy untoIIfe it xaowe th avae, hut is aiso itself indulte in pow-
III. Anything applied.

- Lead me an arm;-the reat have worn me oat

Dehate it at their leieure.:- iature and sicknesa
B. Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Woll, i. 2
B. Technically:
I. Geom.: The set of mentally placing one live above another, or a figure above another one of the same dimensiona; or of applying one figure to another of the same area, but of different form ; or of transferring a given line into a circle or other tigure, so that its ends shall be in the perimeter of that figure.
2. Theol.: The divine act of placing the merits of Christ to the accomit of simners for their justification. (Bp. Hall.)
3. Public speaking, and especially preaching: That portion of a discourse or address in which the general priociples or important truths laid before the audience are applied to their individual case. It generally constitutes the conclusion of a discourse. [Peroration.]
ăp'-plĭ-cạ-tīve, an [Eng. applicate; -ive.] Which applies.
''The appliontive command for putting io execution. is in the will."-Fremmall against Hobbes.
ap'-plĭ-ca-tor, s. [Eng. applicat(e); -or.] Une who applies. (Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 294.)
 -ty. 1 Liks that which is applicatory ; by way of application, by its being applied. (Mountugu: Appeale to Casar, p. 194.)
ăp'-plíca-tö́r-y̆, a, \& s. [Eng. applicate; ary. 1

1. As adjective: Containing an application ; a]plying.
2. As substantive: That which applies.
"There are but two waya of applying the death of Christ: oatward, it mazt be the sacrameta."-Taylor: Wornhy communicant
ap-plīed, par. par. \& a. [APPLY.]
applied science. Science of which the ahstract pinciples are put to practical use iv the arts.

* ap-pli'-ěd-ly̆, adv. [Eng. applied; -ly.] In a manuer which may be applied.
"It is not but in wuch actu as be of thernselves, or appliedly, nets of reigion and piety."-Mountagu:


Câte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, sather; wē, wčt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sïre, sîr, marîne; gō, pơt,

-pplif -ër, * ap-ply'-ẽr, at [Eng .apply; tr. $]$ Ooe who applies.
 court, pis.

- ap-pli'-mẹnt, s. [Eng. apply; - ment.] Ap plication.
"These will wret the dotigs of any man to thetr Warto inis lialcontent.
ap-ply', * ap-pli'e, * a-ply', v.t. \& \& [Cug. ply. (PLy.) I I Fr. appliquer; O. Fr. applier; Sp. aplicar; Port. applicar:' Ital. applicare; Lat, opplico $=$ to joln or fasten, to attach to: $\boldsymbol{a d}=$ to and plico $=$ to fold, to lay flat; root, slak = to twist.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Languags:

1. Mechanically to place one thing npon another, or adjuat it to thast other.
(a) As a single act:
"The warder at the door hiskey applice
Cower: : Hope
$\dagger$ (b) As a series of acts: To ply, as an oar or the feet in walking.
"A varlet runoleg towardes hastily,
Whone flying foet to fast their way apply'd,
Spenser. S. Q., II. IV. 87
2. To do so mentally. [B. 1., Geom.

- 3. To bend to, submit to.
"Io pees hys oontre haldyng full manly,
The Romans of Parienay hat to hym apply, "
* 4. To keep employed. (For this we now use $P_{L v}$, q.v.)
"She was ekilful in applying his humours, never sufteritug fear to fall to despair, cor hope to hasten to 5. To direct the attention to, to fix the 5. To direct the
mind or heart upon.
"Ne other worldly bresines did apply."
"A pply thine heart unto instruction, and thine amis
The xxin. 12
This is the only sense in which apply is used in the English Bible.

6. To sddreas to.
" Sacrei yowa and mystic song appiydd
7. To nse as means for the attainment of an end; for instance-
(a) To give medicioe to $s$ diseased or torpid body. (Lit. \& fig.) "Even aow the atimulants which he applied to hls
torpid and feehle party produced some faint fymptoms
of roturniog animation." - Hacaulay: Hist. Eng. of returnio
(b) To expend money for a certain object, or put it to a specified use.
"The proftit thereot might be appliad towards the
support of the yeur."-ciaremdon.
8. Formally to point out or tacitly to suggest the reference or suitabitity of a statement or principls to a certain person or thing; also to use science for the regulstion and improvement of art. [AppliEn.]
"This hrovght the danth of your kather to remem. applied to him. ${ }^{\text {nep }}-$ Dryden: Fables.
"I had never deliberately applied these views to a epecles taken siogly."-Darwin: Descent of Man, pt.
i., ehap. $i$. , chap.
9. To have recourse to, in the hope of being able to obtain assistance. (Now generally used intransitively.) [B., 2.]
II. Technically:
10. Geom. : Mentally to place one line or Agure upon another one, and adjust the two together in a prescribed way.
"For if the triangle A B C be applied to DEEF, oo that the point A may be on D, and the strajght line
A B upon DE. . Euclid, Bk. Fi, Prop. 4.
11. Theol. To place to the ainner's account the merita of Christ for justification.
B. Intransitive:
12. To suit, to agree, to harmonige with, to bear analogy to, to refer to, to have aome con-
nection with.
"Would it apply well to the vehemency of your
nffectioa that I should win what you would eajoy?"affectioa that I should who wh
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, 1.2 .
13. To have recoursa to, as a petitioner for some kind of aid, or for some favour or right. "A I had no thoughts of applying to any hot himelif ;
he desired i would rpeak to others."-Snoift.
ap-pI $\vec{y}^{\prime \prime}$, s. [PLiont.] Plight, condition. (Scotch.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "They found hatm la sood apphy, hy. } \\
& \text { Sit Egeir, D. 4s. (famicanen.) }
\end{aligned}
$$


app-p̌ty-E1-a'-tō, a., adv., \& \&. [Ital. appoggiato = propped; appoggtata, appoggiatoio, appoggio $=$ prop, eupport, defence,] [APPoolatura.] A sustaining of the voice in passing from one note to another. [Portanento.]

## app-pot-ki-a-tû́r-a, a-pós-ki-a-tû'r-a,

 a-por-gía-tû'r-a, s. [Ital, Iv Fr. appoggiature. from Itai. appoggiare $=$ to lean upod: ad = to, snd poggiare = to ascond; poggio $=3$ hill, cliff, ascent ; Lat. podium $=$ ad elevated place, a height.]Music: A grace-note consisting of a sound situasted a semitone or tone above or below that to which it is affixed, occorring usually on an accented portion of a bar, and written as if sxtraneous to its contents.

ap-point, * e-poynte, * pd-poynte, v.t. \& i. [Fr. appointsr, from point, pointe $=$ a point; O. Fr. apointer = to prepare, to arrange; Prov. apontar, apontar, apointar; Sp. apuntar = to point, to denote or appoiot, to sharpen, to ahpen; It flal. appuntare $=$ to eew, to sharpen, $\therefore$ to fix, appoint; Low Latt Lat. ad $=$ to and punctum, acelvs. of punctus or punctum $=$ (1) a pricking, a stinging, (2) a point; pungo, pupugi, punctum $=$ to prick, o puncture.] [APPOINTER.]
A. Transtitiv:
I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To point to or at.
"Appoint not heaveuly disponition."

2. To decree, to ordain; hence to make secure, to settle.
(a) To decree, to hx , to ordain, by divine or by human authnrity; as the arrangements in nature, those for divine worship, timea, places, or anything similar.

He appointed the moon for seasons."-P\& civ. 19.
"And the lond appointed set time, saylug, Tomorrow ix. B .
"Moreover I will appoint, place tor my people

- It was their undoubted prerogative to regulate coin, waights, and moesteres, and to appoint fairs,
markets, and ports."一Macauhay; Fise, Eng., ch. 1
(b) To make secure, to establish, to settle.
earth . . When he appolnted tbe foundstions of the

3. To nominate by competent authority to an office ; or to do temporary eervice. (Followed by two objectives-one of the person nominated, and the other of the offlee.)
Lord : . to appoint me ruler over the people of the
4. To allot, to assign, or adjudge to one a portion, wages, or an office or dignity. (Fol-
(a) By an objective of the thing given, a
to or unto before the person receiving it
"And I appoint unto yod a hingdom, an my Father
(b) By two oljectivea; there being an cllipsis of the to or unto.)
hypocrites."-Aadat. $\mathbf{x z i n}$. 51 . $\because$. . Appoint me thy
5. To command, to enjoin
and ordain eiders in every oity, an I had appointed thee. - Titusi. 5 .
6. To equip, to supply, to furniah with all 6. To equip, to supply, to
"The Eaglsh, being well appoineed, did so entertaln
them, that their ahipa departed terribly tomn."-Hay-
II. Technically: To make a conveyance sltering the dispoaition of landed property, and asaigning it to a specifled person.
B. Intransitive: To decree, to srrange; ifxedly to resolve.
"So Jeroboam and an the people crme to Rehoboam Come to me ngaio the third day."-1 kenps xil, 12 .
"For the Lord had appointed to defeat the good
counsel of Achitophel . ."- Sam. xyli. 14
ap-point-at-ble, a. [Eng. appoint: abla] That may be appointed. (Federalist : Maddison.) (Webster's Dict.)
ap-point-đa, paa par. \& a. [APPoINT.]

ap-poin-tē'e, s. [Eng. appoint, ee; Fr. appointe, pa par. of appointer.]
7. Ordinary Language:
8. Gen. : One who has received an appointnent.
9. Spec.: Formerly, a foot-soldier in the Frehch army who, od scocount of his long service and tried courage, received higher pay
than his comrades of the same grade. lance-corporal.
II. Technisally (Law):
10. In the same sense as I. I.
11. A person in whose favour a power of appointment is executed. (Wharton.)
"But the uusual course now ie for some one toprocure lettert on phenth or other aothority trom the sing to such apporntes of the orrome-ticcktone: com ment., hk l I, ch. 82
appointée (epp-poi'n-tā), a. [Fr. oppointe, pa. par. of appointer.] [Apponst.]
Her.: Pointed. (Applicd to things which touch at the points or ends; as two swords touching each other at their points or tips.)
app-p®in-tẽr, * ap-pøy'nc-tẽr, s. [Eng appoint; -er.] One who appoints.
"That this quaen was the f frta appointere of this

p-point'-ing, pr. par. [A Ppoint.]
app-point'-měnt, * a-pбYnte'-mĕnt, s.
[From Late Lat. appurctuomentum. In Fr. ${ }_{\text {appointement }}$; Sp. apuntamiento.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The sct of appointing; the act of fixing sny arrangements by divine or human decree, edict, or command, or by mutual stipulation. Specially:

* 1. The act of making preparations of any kind.

2. The act of ordering or commanding any one ; order, direction, injunction.
"At the appotnement of A aron and has sons shall bo nit the service of the sons of the ger
their burdens,
been deternined the appointment of Abalom this heth
3. The act of arrangiag for a meeting together ; an assignation.
"". forme and mourn with him."- appoint ment together
4. The act of nominating to any office.
"But such appotritments could no tonger be mate Withont serious inconvenlence."- Hacauiay: Mist. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x L}$
II. The state of being appointed.

III That to which one is appointed, or which is appointed to oue. (Gen. © Spec.) Specially:
I. A aituation, an office.
2. Equipment, dress, furniture, arms, armament.
" They have put torth the haven : further on,
And look on their endeavour.
Shakesp.: Antony \& Cleopatra, iv. 10
II Sonetimes it is used in the plural.
"A Ash was takeu in Poloaia: euch an one as repre-
sented the whole appearince and appointments of a seated the whole spoarance and appo
hishop -Gregory: Posth (1650) p. 123.
3. (Plur.) Certain allowances paid to one in virtue of his holding a particular oflice; perquisites.
"Tyrconnel began to rule his mative country with the power and appoinement of lord lieutenant, but
with the humbier title of lord deputy. "macaulay: IIst. Eng., ch. $\begin{aligned} & \text { i. }\end{aligned}$

## B. Technically (Law) :

I. A devise for a charitable use. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 23.)
2. An instrument or "deed deriving validity from a previous deed, and operating as a conveyance by limiting or altering lrevious uses.

Poveer of appointment: The earlier of the two deeds just mentioncd-that which gives force to the other.

* ap-pö'rt, v.t. \& i. [Fr. apporter.]
A. Trans.: To bring, to produce.
B. Intrans.: To arrive at one's destination.
- ạp-pör-tẽr, s. [Fr. apporter $=$ to bring, to convay; Itsl. apportare; Lat. apporto $=$ to bring or carry to: $a d=$ to, and porto $=$ to carry (spec, aomething heavy).] Ona who imports or carries anything (into the country).
- Now Impoater (q.v.).
"This makes oaly the apportera themselven, their siders, abettorm and assiginath traitors inot those who rece
ap-pör-tion, v.t. [Lat. $a d=$ to, and portio =a portion.] [Pomrion, Part.]

Ord Lang. \& Law: To mete out in just proportions : to ahare among aeveral persens or several things in suitable proportion.
"Christ proportions several degrees of panishmeat In the other world, which he apportions to the degreen

ap-pör-tion-āte, v.t. (Eng. apportion; iv.] To apportion.
liams, p. 275.)
ap-pör-tion-äte-nĕss, s. [Eng. apportion; -ate, -ness.] The quality of
portion to something elae.
"There is not a surer evideace of the apportion. ateness of the English IIturgy to the end to which under gove.-llammond: Pref. to biew of the New Directory.
ap-pörr-tioned, pa, par. \& a. [Appoation.]
ap-pör-tion-ér, s. [Eng. apportion; -er.] One who apportions. (Webster.)
ap-pör-tion-ing, $p$ r. pat. [APPOATION.]
ap-pör-tion-měnt, s. 【Eng, apportion; Ord. Lang. \& Law: The act of meting out anything, the rent of a house, for instance, in just proportions among seversl owners. The distributing anything among several persons according to their just claima; also, the state of being so meted out.

It is eveo posslble to concelve that in thlt origloal apfuriea of nature." $\quad$ J. \& Mill: Polit. Eeon., vol. $i$. hk. 琣, cluap. $\mathrm{i}, \mathrm{g} 2$

+ ap-pō'sal, *ap-pō'sale, s. [Eng. appose; -al.]
Law. Apposal of Sheriff: A charging sheriffs with money received on their account in the Exchequer. (Glossog. Nov., dic.)
* ap-pōse, v.t. [Fr. apposer $=$ to affix, to put to; Port. appor; Lat. appono $=$ to put at or near to.] [Apposite.]

1. To apply to.
"By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment lo rea-
dered numpt of being apposed to the parts."-Harvey.
2. To question, to examine.

- Now written Pose (q.v.).
"Which hem apposed, and kuew alle here entente.", things which of thementyes theys be apposed of those - Bacom wich of thembelves they are desirous to utter.
ap-pō-sẽer, s. [Eng. appose; -er.]
I Gen.: One who questions another or others. (Now, Poser.)
II. Specially:
* I. A bishop"s examining chaplain. (Webster.)

2. A certain officer of the Exchequer, whose fult designation is foreign apposer.
ăp'-pǒ-şite, a. [Lat. appositus, pa. par. of appono $=$ to put or lay at or near, to apply to $a d=$ to, and pono $=$ to put.]

* I. Added. (Glossog. Nov., 2nd ed.)

2. Peculiarly applicable to : suitable to time, place, persons, and circumstances.
 as solid. "-Wotton.

Thin contrnas, not unauitahle to life,
1ito that other state more apposite
Wordnoorth:
ap'-por-site-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. apposite; -ly.] In an apposite manner ; fitly, aritably, appropriately.
"He Gacaiday: guoted the New Testabient apporitely."
ap'-pǒ-şite-nĕss, s. [Eng. rpposite; -ness.] The nuality of being apposite; fitness, auitableness, alpropriateness.
"Juldment is either concerning things to be known.

ap-pǒ-si'-tion, s. [In Ger. \& Fr. apposition; Sp. apasicion; Port apposipao; Ital apposizione; from Lat, appositio.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of placing to or adding to.
2. The state of being placed to or added to. sition with itt"-Flower:" Matcol. of Mammalia, p. 12
B. Technically:

Gram.: The placing of two nouna or pronouns which are in the same case in juxta poaition with each other, without, however, connecting them by a conjunction. The word placed in apposition to the other does not so much add a completely new idea to that conveyed by the first one, as it explaina that first Examples: "She walka a queen," "It is I," "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark." In these aentences queen is in apposition with these aentences queen is in apposition with
she, $I$ with $i t$, and Prince with Hamlet. She, $I$, and Prince are all in the nominativa case.
ap-por-ş'-tion-al, a. [Eng. apposition ; -al.] Relating to apposition; in apposition.
"The appositional conastruction in in reallty in matter
of concord rather than of gender."-Latham : Eng. Lang. ( 5 th ed.), p. 601.
ap-pŏş ${ }^{\prime}$-i-tivo, a. [Eng. apposite e); -ive.] Apposite.
"The words in the parenthesis being only apporitive Tr., p. 42
ap-pof'nt, v.t. [APPOINT.]
ap-prāl'şe (I), * ap-prize, * ap-pri'ge, v.t. [Fr, upprecier $=(1)$ to value, (2) to appreciate, to estimate: O. Fr. apreiser, apreisier, aprisier, aproisier; Sp. apreciar; Port, appre ciar; Ital apprezzare; Lat. appretio $=(1)$ to value, to appraise, (2) to purchase, (3) to appropriate : ad = to, and pretio = to prize; pre tium $=$ price.] [Apphize, Appheciate, Price \& Prize.] To value any kind of property, especially by means of persons acting under the authority of the law, or by mutual agreement of the partiea concerned. (Glossog. Nov.)

- to apprize all the goods that were in the house $-8 p$.
tap-prāise (2), v.t. [Formed from Eng. praise (q.v.).] To praise. (Poetic.)
"Appraited the Lycian enstom, Tennyon: The
ap-prāişed (1), * ap-prized, ap prīşed, *ap-prīş-ít, pa. par. [Apphaise (1).]
$\dagger$ ap-prā'issed (2), pa. par. [APPRAISE (2).]
ap-prāişe-mĕnt, *ap-prī'şe-mĕnt. s. [Eng. appraise; -ment.]

1. Ord. Lang. : The act of appraising: the state of heing appraised ; that at which any thing is appraised. (Dyche.)
2. Law: The act of appraising or valuing goods. Formerly, in the case of treasure trove, wrecks, waifs, and straya seized by the king'a officer for the novereign's use, a commission of apprsisement was issued by the royal exchequer to value the goods, and if after proclamation had twice been made no claimant appeared, they were then declared derelict, and forfeited to the crown. simallar appraisement took place when the goods of a transgressor against the lawa were forfeited and his goods secured for the public use, even If he had personally escaped the reach of jrstice. (Blachstone: Comm., bk. iii., ch. 17.) "There isaued a commission of appraisement
value the gocols in the officeris hands."
"Por thelr price. By law, they ought to take as they an agree with the subject: By abrose they take at an inposed and enforced purice: By law. they onght
to make int one apprisment. hy nieiphbours, in the
 Purceyors
ap-prā'iş-ẽr, * ap-priş-ẽr, * ap-priz' er, s. [Eng. appraise; -er.] One whose occujation it is to appraise property. The appellation is given chiefly to brokers of household furniture, but is also applied to all, of whatever calling, who in fact appraise property of any kind. (Dyche.)
ap-prātş-ing, " ap-priss-ĭng, " ap-prizing, pr. par. \& s. [Appraise (1).] As substantive: The act of valuing by means of persons authorised to do so.
*ap-prè-ap’-tion, s. [Lat. $a d=$ to, and precutio = a praying, prayer, from precor =
to speak as a auppliant, to aak or beg for.] Prayer or supplication to or for.
"Buch shali be the ferrent apprecations of your
much devoted friend." $A \mathrm{Ha}$ Hall : Bemains, p. 40 ,

- ăp'-prě-ce-totr-y̆, a. [Lat. ad = to, and precatorius $=$ pertaining to prayer.] Relating to prayer or aupplication.
how yorcible shall we esteem the (uot so much apprecatory no decliratory benedietious of our copritual tathers, seat to us, out of heaven."-sp. Hall:
ap-prē-çi-a-ble (or cí = shi), a. [In Fr. apprectiable.]
I. Capable of being estimated and ita value ascertained.
(a) Used in a general sense.
"Equally conelusive sud more readity appreciabte Prooth, $\dot{p}$ x $x$ int.
(b) Used specially of a quantity which, though small, is yet large enough to enablo it to be aacertained, or at least estimated.
"' able magnitude in another, ...-Herrchel: Alitron., $5 t \mathrm{~h}$ ed ( 1888$)$, 5650 .
amouni oi scarlet difference betwesa the sexes in the any appreciabis difference in the danger incurred nize : The Desoent of Mam pL ii., ch. x

2. Worthy of being appreciated, valuable.
ap-prë'-gǐ-āte, *ap-prē'-tǐ-āte (or cǐ, $\mathbf{t i}=\mathbf{s h i}$ ), v.t. [In Fr. apprécier; Sp. apreappretio.] [APPAAIse.]
3. To valua at a proper price. Spec., to estimate at a high price or value. (Lit. \& fig.)
 ". . the reatal culture aeeessary
appreciate Homer,
4. To estimate aoything. even though tha element of price enter into it only remotely; to comprehend, to understand, accurately to conceive.
It Is Instructive to endenvour to appreciare the airection sind estimate the strength of the uppustag brought to bear ou this queation."- Tintef, Sov. 16 2876.
to enahle ns to appreciate the setion of an
health. -Todi \&Boman Phylol. Anat., orgaa in heath. -
vol. $1 .$, Introd., p .

- (a) In the United States appreciote is used in two other senaes : (1) transitive $=$ to raise the value of; and (2) intransitive $=$ to riae in value. (Webster.)
(b) Crabb considers that while arpraise and appreciate both aignify to value, apmraise ia used in a literal, and appreciate in a figurative, sense: one appraises goods, he appreciates and dnes not appraise the characters of men. To estimate a thing ia to get the aum of the valua by calculation : to esteem anything is to judga its actual and intrinaic value. Estimate ia used either literally or figuratively: esteem, only in a moral sense : one estimates losses by fire, he esteems the character of a good nuan.
 [Appreclate.]
ap-prē'-çi-ā-tǐng (or cǐ = shì), gr. par. [Apprecinte.]
ap-prē-çī-à-tion, "ap-prē-tī-a-tion (or ci and tì as shi), \& [In Fr. appreciation; of estimating anything at its just value, apecially if that be a high oue; the state of being ao valued ; the price, valuation, or estimate set upon it.
"Sorrow dor sin-lu appretiation they would ever have to be excessi
Praver (1615). n .58

- In the United States appreciation is used also to mean a rise in value.
ap-pré-çǐ-a-tǐve (or cĭ as shĭ), $\alpha$. [Eng. appreciute; ive In Fr. appreciatif: Port appreciativo.] Having, contaning, or ituply ing appreciation for. (Goodrich \& Porter.)
ap-préechi-a-tór-y̆ (or cĭ as shĭ), a. [Eng. appreciute; -ory.] The same as Apprectativi (q.v.). (Goodrich \& Porter.)
fãte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêro; pīne, pît, sire, sîr, marîne; gō, pơt, or, wöre, wọļ, wõrk, whô, sôn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, ụnite, cũr, rûle, fưll; trỳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{c}$. ey $=\overline{\mathbf{a}}, ~ q n=k w$,

Kp－prě－hĕnd＇，v．t．\＆i．IIn Fr．apprihendre \＆ apprendre； sp ．a prehender；Port．apprehender， aprender ；1tal．apprendere $=$ to learn，to con－ ceive；Lat．apprehendo＝（1）to aeiza，（2）to allege，（3）to comprahend：ad $=$ to，and pre Mendo＝to take hold of，to seize．This ia trom Lat．pre＝before，and the same root which appears in A．s．hentan，gechentan $=$ to ake hold of，to pursue．］

## A．Transitive

1．Of physical action：To take hold of，to grasp，to seize ；eapecially to seize a crinuinal with the view of uringing him to justice
 lenst wo heve two hands to apprehond it．＂－Toylor． ＂And when he had apprehonded him，he pot him in
－II．Of mental action：To seiza，grasp，or lay hold of an idsa or conception ；to antertain an emotion．

1．Of mental conceptions：
（a）To interpret，to nuderstand bat some－ hat doulutfully
What was apokes metaphorically mey be appre Mended ifterally．What What apokeo ludierously may elenp． v ．
（b）To believe，to be of opinion．
to be ．Wrong to what they convcientlously apprehended 2 of enotion．To dread the asp $x$ 2．Of emotion：To dread the approach of come evil；to look forward with anxiety to a coming event．
＂Here，therofore，the opposition had more reawon
In this senae it is sometimes used im personally．
＂It was apprenendef that，if ho were now cruaed With the whole power of the Crown，be would exact cartilay：Hice．Eng．，chap．sili．
B．Intransitive ：
1．Partially to understand．
2．To think，conceive，entertain an opinion． （Generslly followed by that．）
（1．）Apprehend in the rease classed above as II．，I（a）is a much weaker word then com－ prehend．Every one opprehends much which
（2．）When apprehend is used in tha gense classed as No．II．， 1 （b），it may be contrasted with the verba to conceive，to suppose，and to twagine．According to Crabb，to apprehend is simply to take an idea into the inind，as children do；to conceive an idea is to form It after reflection，as is done by adults．To apprehend and to conceive are applied only to reality，whilst to suppose and imagine are used of things which may exist only in the imagi－ nation．Apprehend expresses the weakest kind of belief：a man ia gaid to conceive that on which he forma a direct opinion：what ona suppqes may admit of a doubt，what one imagines nay be altogether improbable or Impossible，and that which cannot be imagined may be too improbabie to be believed． （Crabb：Eng．Synon．）
（3．）When apprehend is used in the sense classed as No．11．，2，it masy ba contrasted with the verbs to fear and to dread．Thess rise above each other in force after the manner of a climax in the order apprenend，fear，dread． We apprehend an unpleasant occurrence；we fear a misfortune；we dread a calamity． Moreover，apprehend respects things only； fear and dread relate to peraons as well as things．（Crabz：Eng．Synon．）
（4．）More（Sleep of the Soul，ii．28）uses the form apprend，probably metri gratia．
Ey－prĕ－hĕnd＇－ẽr，s．［Eng．apprehend；－er．］ One who appreliends in any of the aenses of
that verb．
＂Groes apprehernder may not think it any more rarefied 9re＂－Glanmille

楊－préhĕd＇－ing ，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［APPAE－ EEND．］
A．As pa．par．\＆adj．：In aenses corre－ ponding to those of the verb．
B．As subatantive：Apprehension，
ing ot Lidalow．＂一Macaulay：$B$ ist．Eng．，ch．xy．
Kp－pré．hĕn＇－sí－ble，a．［Lat．opprehensi－
．bilis．］
1．Abla to be comprehended or included ； compreheasible，in a literal sense．
＂The north nnd southern poles cre iocommanicable is the other．＂－Browne：Vutgar Errours．

2．Able to be apprahended，in a lit．or flg． aense．
 p． 172.
ăp－prě－hĕn＇－sion，z．［In Fr．apprihension； Port．apprehensao；Lat apprehensio，from ap－ prehensum，supine of apprehendo．］［APPRE－ HEND．］
I．The act or power of apprehanding．
1．Phyaically：The act of laying hold of， grasping，or seizing with the haids or in soma similar way，and especially of aeizing a criminal to bring him to justice．［Premen－ MION．］
＂A Aobater bath the chal or great elaw of one Hide loger than the other，but this is not their leg． but \＆part of approhension，whereby the
2．Mentally ：
（a）The act of mentally grasping or laying hold of，eapecially the act of laying hold of an dea without studying it in its varions rela－ tions so as to comprehend it．［Couprehend．］
＂9mple appretorsion denotes no more than the
couls naked intellection of an object，Without olther compoition or deduction．－Glanville．

And acta to that obedilence，he shail gain
The elearset dpprehension of those trutha，
Wh too infirm to reach $1^{n}$＂utinost power
If too ilitrm to Weach Worth：Excursion，hk．V．
（b）Opinion，beliaf，founded on eufficiant or resting on doubtful evidence．
the unpardonsble gullt of murder，which， In hla apprehension，wa akgravated rather than ex：－ and Pall，thep．$x 11$ ．
（c）The power or faculty by which man men－ tally epprehenda．
＂What \＆plece of work in s man！．．．in action， －\＄hakesp：A amiet，il． 3
II．The atate of being apprehended，or being under tha influence of apprehension．
1．Tha state of being aeized，grasped，or laid hold of；aeizure．

See that he be convey d an to the Tower．
And go we，brothers，to the man that took him，
To queation of his apprehension．＂ 8 ．＂akerp．：\＆Henry V1．，ill． 2. ＂Corm．True or talse，it hath made thee Earl of
Gloster Seek out where thy lather is that he may be ready for our apprehonston．＂－Shaksip．：Xing Lewr，
2．Foreboding of svil，suspicion that aome－ thing unpleasant is about to happen；fear．
＂Rut Mackay＂s gootle menoer removed their appre－
＂Ruton．＂－Macaulay：Bis．Eng．，chsp．xili．
III．That which is apprehended；an object of apprehension．
Agure shas looligh extravagant spirit．tull of torms． Egures，inspes，objects，ideas，apprehensions，motions．
revolution．
ăp－prĕ－hěn＇－sive，a．［Fr．apprêhensif； $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ ． aprehensivo；Port，apprehensivo；from Lat． opprehensum，supine of apprchendo $=$ to seize， or lay hold of．］

L．Of intellect ：
＊1．Cognizant of，acquainted with
＂She，being an handsome，witty and bold mald．Was both afpreherrire of the plot and rery active to prose－
cute it．－F＇uller：The Profane State，bk．v．，c．b． （See Trench，Glossary，7，8．）
2．Quick to understand．
Noorish＇d Imagination fo her krowth．
And gave the mand that apprehenrive power
By which she ls made quick to recogulue
The moral properties and scope of things．
II．Of emotion：
1．Gen．：Keenly susceptible of feeling in
1．Gen．：Keenly susceptible of feeling

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Etings, } \\
& \text { Manglomy apprehentive tenderest parts." } \\
& \text { Milton: Somar }
\end{aligned}
$$

2．Spec．：Entertaining anspicion or alight fear of present or forehoding of future danger．

àp－pré－hĕn＇sive－ly，adv．［Eng．appre－ henstve；eiy．］In an appreheasiva manner； with apprehension．（Johnson．）
ăp－prě－hĕn＇－sive－nēss，s．［Eng．appreЋens－ ivn；－ness．］The quality of being appreheasive． ＂Wherens the vowels are much more diffeclt to bo
 lig the consonanta．＂－Holder．
＊ăp－prĕnd；v．t．［APPREHEND，v．，ๆ（4）．］
ap－prēn＇－tiçe，＊a－prĕn＇－tísa，＊a－pr夭̌n＇－ tyys，c．［In Fr．apprenti，as $c .=$ an appren－ tice；as adj．＝apprenticed；from apprendre＝ to learn ；O．Fr．\＆Prov．apprentis，apprentiz； Sp，aprendiz＝an apprentice ；oprender＝to learn ；Low Lat．apprenticius＝en appren－ tice；Class．Lat．apprendo（poetic）$=$ appre hendo $=$ to seize，．．．to comprehend．］［AP－ PREHEND．］

1．Ordivary Language \＆Law：A young man，or young woman，who has been bound by indantures to aerve a particular master or mistrese for a certain term of yeare；the master again，on hie side，covenanting to teach the apprentice the trade or profestion which ha himself practises．
 apprentice＇ithout foe．＇－Tyndal：Fragments of
clence，srd ed．，xil． 30.
2．In old Law books：Advocates or berrie－ ters under aixteen yeare standing were calied Apprentices（Apprenticii ad legem）．After sixtean years they might become cerjeants （servientes ad legem）．（Blackstone：Comment．， bl．（iii．，ch．3．）
apprentioe fee．The fea paid to master for taking charge of，wporting，and giviag technical inetruction to an apprentica．
ap－prðn＇－tice，v．t．［From the oubatantive．］ To bind as an appreotice or as apprenticas．
ap－prĕn＇－tíced，pa．par．\＆$a$ ．［See ApPRFR－ TICE，$v$.
＂Thim portion＇d melds，approvetic＇d orphang hloet．
＂ap－prĕn＇－tíçe－hood，\＆．［Eng．apprentice， and ouffix－hood．］Apprenticenhip．

Must I not enve s long apprenticehood
To foreign parsmes，and in the eod，

ap－prơn＇tiçe－whip，s．［Eng．apprentice， and nuffix－ship．］

1．Strictly：The term of years for which one is bound as an apprentice；also the state or condition of an apprentice．
TI The duration of apprentlcaahips variea in different countriea，and has not been nni－ form in any country．Apprenticeships serm to have been unknown among the old Romana． In England they are incidentally mentioned in an Act of Pariament in 1388，but they were then ao common that their origin must be aought at a long prior date．By the＂＇Statute of Apprenticeship，＂ 5 Eiliz．，c．4，it was enacted that no person ahould for the future exercise any trade，craft，or mystery at that time exer－ cised in England，unleas he had jreviously aerved an apprenticeahip to it of at least seven years．The judgea of the higher courta of law gave as narrow an interpretation as they could to thia repreasive enactment．Adam Smith （Wealth of Nations，bk．i．，ch．x．，pt．ii．，and bk．iv．，ch．ii．）denonnced it ；and the Act 54 Geo．III．，c．96，swept it away．Optional apprenticeahip atill flourishea，and is tha common method of learning a handicraft． Tha enforcement of apprenticeship was never carried out to the samc extent in Ireland and in Scotland as in England．In the Enited Statea apprenticeship followed the English States apprenticeship followed the English
lawe and custom．It has flmost died ont in the larger cities，but atill exists in many small towns and villagea．From these towns and from inmigration the 日upply of skilled me－ chanics needed in the lurge cities is mainly derived

2．Loosely：The tims during which one is learning a profesaion，or acquiring skill in anything，even though he may not be formally bound by indentures to a master．
＂He had never，he ald．．served cul apprenticeshtp to
the military protesoloc．＂－Macaulay：Hixt．Eng． eh．VIL．
ap－prĕn＇－tǐ̧̧－ĭng，pr．par．［APPRENTICE，v．］
ap－prén＇－tis－age，s．［Fт．apprentissage； Sp．aprendizage．］Thatate or condition of an apprentice ；apprenticeship（lit．\＆fig．）．
thrn to be utterly without apprencisage of
$.4-$ Bacon ：Oberv．upon a Libel（ 1523 ）．
ăp－prŏssed＇，ăp－prŏst＇，a．［From Lat． appressum（adpressum），supins of apprimo $($ adprimo $)=$ to press to ：ad $=$ to，and premo $=$ to prese．］

Bot.: Pressed to anything else; as, for instance, hairs pressed closely to the stem of s plant. [ADPressed.] (Loudon: Cych of Plunts, 1829; (Aloss.)

- hp-prḗ-ti-āte (til as shì), v.t. [AppreCISTE.]
- ap-prē-tǐ-a'-tion (tǐ as shì), s. [ApPRECLATION.]
*ap-preue, "ap-priene, v.t. [Approve.] (Scotch.)
- ap-pri'şe, " app-príze, s. [In Fr. apprise $=$ the formal notice sent to an inferior judge of the declaion come to by a superior one; from appris, pa. par. of apprendre $=$ to learn, to teach.] [Apprenend.] Notice, information. - Then I praied hifm for to anie

ap-pri'şe (1), * ap-pri'ze (1), v.t. [From apprise, s. (q.v.).] To inform, to make sware, to briag to the notice of.

Knock, and apprise the Coubt of mymand theen,
ap-prīse (2), v.t. [* Apprize (2).]
ap-priş̧ed ( 1 \& * 2), pa. par. [Apprise (I \& * 2).]
ap-prīs-ing (i\& *2), pr. par. [APPRISE (1 \& * 2 ) .]
*ap-príze (2), *ap-prisse (2), v.t. Modified form of Appralse (q.v.).

- ap-prized (1 \& 2), pa. par. [* Apprize (1\&2).]
* ap-príze-ment, *ap-pri'se-ment, s. [APPRAISEMENT.]
*ap-prīz-ẽr, * ap-prī'ş-ẽr, s. [APPRALSER.]
- ap-príz-ing, pr. par. [Appaize (1).]
* ap-príz-ĭigg, pr. par. \& s. [Appaize (2).] * As substantive (Scotch Lawo): Formerly, an action by which a creditor sought permission to take the estates of his insolvent debtor. Alljudications have now been substitnted in lieu of apprizings.
ap-prō'açh, * ap-prö'çhe, * ap-prō'çh, v.i. \& t. [Fr. approcher, from proche $=$ near; Prov. apropchar, from propi $=$ near; Ital. approssimarsi; 'Old Ital. approcciare ' Low Lat. approprio, from Lat. $a d=$ to, sad prope =nem.]
A. Intransitive:

1. Of place: To sdvance to the immediate vicinity $2 f$, to draw near.
"Daunger value it were to have assayd
No none can suffer to arprochen neare.
No none can suffer to approchen neare.
Spenser: $F$. $\mathbf{U}$., III. xt. 2.
"Wherefore approached se so nigh unto the city when ye did ight. -2 Nam. x. 20.
2. Of time: To draw near, to be not far off. "Belold, thy days approach that thou must die." 3. Figurativety:
(a) Gen.: To draw near to in other respects: as in aim, in attaiaments, or in iatellactual or moral character.
"To have knowledge to all the oblecta of contemplatlon, is what the uind can hardly attain unto; the
1natances are few of thame who bove, in any measure, approached towarde it."-Locie.
(b) In Scripiure (Spec.): To have near sccess of a spiritual kind to God.
"I will canse him to draw jear, aud he shall approach approach unto me? saith the Lord -jer. $\mathbf{~ x ~ X ~ Y ~ . ~} 2 \mathrm{~L}$. B. Transitive:
+1. Really transitive: To cause to draw near.
"By plunging paper thoroughly io weak spirit of Wine , pout approcifing it to w candie, the spirittores 2. Only apparently so, there being an ellipsis of to: To draw near to in place, in tima, or in any other way.
Ls "Itof him indeod soarcely nafe to approach him [that "He wan an admirable peet, and thought eveo to
ap-prö'açh, * ap-pröçhe, s. [From the verb. In Fr. approche.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The set of drawing near in place or in other ways.
"The Pastor learn'd that his approach had given
A woloome inverruvtion to disconrve"
Hondenorth : Hxewraion, ht
a ouser apyroach to the human type."
Owen: © classif, of the Yammalia, p.
II. The state of being brought near in place, in time, or in other waye.

IIL. That by which one draws near; means or liberty of drawing near.
3. Lit.: A road, a street, an avenne, or other way by means of which one can draw near to a place.
"Wo ahonid gratis err it wa imarined that tha roul by which ho enterod that cits (Corkl bore any resem binnce to the stately approcech which strikes the - Vacculay: Hizt. Rng., ch. xii
[See also B. I, Fortif.]
4. Fig.: Liberty of drawing near; accese.
$\because$ Hooour hath in it the vantage-ground to do good the approach to hings nod prizeipal personk, and the
B. Technically:
5. Fortification (Plur.):
(a) Gen.: The works thrown up by an army for ita protection while it is moving forward to attack a fort or other military poat. Among to attack a fort or other military poat. Among
thesa sre tha first, eecond, snd third parallels, thesa are tha first, eecond, and third parallets, eparlements, with and without trenches, re-
doubts, places of arms, saps, galleries, and doubts, places of arns, saps, galleries, and
lodgments. (James: Military Dict., 4th ed., 1816.)

- A signification snalogous to this has found its way iato poetry.

Against beleagurd heav'n the gianta move: Hills pild on hilk on mounthins mountaios

Counter approaches are trenches carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers. (James.)
(b) Spec.: Attacks. (James.)

2. Geom. Curve of equal approach: A curve of such a form that a body descending it. under the impulse of gravity, makes equal approaches in equal times to the aurface of tha ground.
3. Algebra Method of approach. [See Approximation, B.]
4. Gardening. [Approachina.]
ap-prö'açh-a-ble, a. [Eng. approach; -able.] Capabla of being approached.
"pproachible region enentially mythical, neither appronologer."-Grote: $H$ liut. Greece, pt. i., ch. i. ${ }^{\text {a }}$
ap-prōaçh-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. approachable; -ness.] The quality of being approach able. (Webster.)
ap-pröaçhed, * ap-prö'çhed, pa. par. [APPEOACH, v.]
ap-prō'açh-ẽr, s. [Eng. approach; er.] One who approschea, one who draws near.

Thon gavist thina ears like tapsters, that bld
To knaves an
all approachern".
Shakesp. : Timon of Athoms, iv. s.
ap-pröaçh-ĭng, pr.par., a., \&s. [APPROACH,
A. \& B. As present participle of participiat adjective: In seuee corresponding to those of the verb.
"Unablo to discern the signs of approaching remo-
C. As substantive:

1. Gen.: A drawing near, an approach.
"A youni Venotlan, one that comes bofors
Shateep.: Werchart of Fenice, it. $\%$.
2. Gardening: The grafting of a shoot or a emall oranch of ona trea into another without called also engrafting by approach or by inarching.
*ap-prō'açh-1ěss, $\alpha$. [Eng. approach; -less.] That cannot be spprosched; without means of approach. (Webster.)
ap-prōaçh-mĕnt, $\varepsilon$. [Eng. appraach; -ment.] The act of drawing near; the state of being brought near.
"As tor ice, it will not concrete bat in the a pproach. water, which will not ensily treeza,"-Browns: Fulgar Erroura

* ăp'-prŏ-bāte, r.t. [APprosate, a.] To ex press approval of. (It is atill used in America.) "Mr. Antchinnon approbated the choles. "-J. Etios Scots Law: Tha term approbate is generally used along with reprobate to which it is opposed. To approbate and reprobate is to attempt to take advantage of thnsa 1 mitinns of a deed which are in one's favonr, whilst repudiating the rest. This is not legally admissible. If a person approbate, approve, or assent to portione of a deed, and take leya advantage of this sasent, he must accept the deed as a whole ; he cannot "reprobate," repudiate, or reject the portions of it which he dislikes.
ăp'-prơ-bāte, a. [Lat. approbatus, pa. par. of approbo, $-a \tau i$, atum $=$ to splprova : ad $=$ to and probo $=$ to try, test, juilge, to prove. . to approve; from probus = good, excelleat.] Approved
"All thioge contalned in Scripturs is approbate hy tho whole consent of all the clergie
àp'-pró-bā-těd, pan par. [APPRORATE, v.]
ăp'-prǒ-bā-tǐng, pr. par. [APpronate, v]
ăp-prö-ba'tion, * ap-pro-ba-oi-on, s. [In Fr. approbation; Sp. aprobacion; Port. approvacao; 1tsl. approbazione, approvaxione: Lat, approbatio = (I) an approving, an assenting to, (2) proof, confirmation; from approbo =(1) to approve, (2) to prove.] [Approbate, Apphove, Prove.]
L. The act of approving or of proviag.

1. Of approving:
(a) By words, or in any other way: Commendation, praise, approval.

Many, therefore, who did not assent to all that the king had said, Joined to a lood han of approbation
Wheo he coneluded."-Macaulay: IItut. Eng., ehap. whed
"Animuls mauiteatyy feel emulation. They love

(b) Tacitly: The act of approving of one's self, of another, or of others, within the secret recesses of the heart; liking, satisfaction, pleasure, complacencr.
"I am very seusthie how much wohler it is to place the reward of pirtue in the sileot apmrotation of one's own breast than in the applause of
Nelmoth: Pliny: Lettera, h.
n., lett. 2

* 2. The act of proving; attestation, support, proof.
" For God doth know how many now in bealth
Shall drop their biood in approbation
Of what your reverence shall lucite us
What your reverence shall Sheite ys to " F., i. 2
II. The state of being approved.
*Spec. : The state of being on probation; trial. This day my sistor should the clointer enter,
And thers rocelve her approbation

Shatesp.: Heal. for Neas, 1. 2

* ăp'-prŏ-bā-tīve, a. [In Fr. apmrobatif; Port. approbativo.] Containing, expressing, laudatory. (Cotgrave.) [APPRoantony.]
ăp-prố-bā-tīve-nĕss, s. [Eng, approbatite; ness. 1

1. Ord. Lang.: The quality of being approbatory.
2. Phren.: Love of approbation.
† ăp'-prŏ-bā-tor, s. [Lat. adprobator, approbator. In Fr. approbateur; Ital. approvatore.] One who approves.
"Aceept then for judges sod a pprobotors."-Evetyn.
| ӑр'-prǒ-ba-tor-y̆, " ăp'-prŏ-bā-tor-íe, a. [Eng. approbate; ory.] Expressing or inplyingapprobation; commendatory, lsudatory. "A After the approbatoris epistio of Cardinal Turro
cremato."-Sheldon: Miracles of Anfichritat, p. Jvo.
ap-prōçhe, v.t. [Approach.]
approcheand, pr. par. [Northern dintect pr. par. of Approcee (q.v.).] Proximate, in the vicinity. (Scotch.)

"ap-prǒmpt', vi, $\quad$ [Lat. ad, tmplying addition to, and Eng. prompt (q.v.).] To prompt, to atimulate, to question.
[^29]N Nelther mang theoc placed terve ouly to apprompt

- epp-pr6'of, s. [From Eng. approva] [sf 05 1. Approval, approbation.
"O most perflots monthe, That bear in them one and the self-zame tongue

2. Proof, trial, experience. An my thoughto mister, prove ruch a wife mith band shakosp. intiony and Cleopatra, HIL 2
*pp-pröp'-ẽr-äte, v.i. [Lat. approperatus, цa. par. of appropero $=$ to basten.] To hastea, to make haste, to aet forward. (Johnsom)
-ap-prō-pıì'quāte, v.h. [Iat. appropinquo $=$ to draw near : $\boldsymbol{a d}=$ to, and propinquo $=$ to bring near; propinquus $x$ near; prope $=$ near.] To draw near to, to approach. (Johnson.)

- app-prŏ-piñ-quä'-tion, s. [Lat. appropinquatio; Sp. cpropinquacion.] A drawing near, ви approach.

- ap-prot-pinqiue, v.i. [Lat. appropinquo $=$ to draw near. $]$ To draw near, to approach. II In the example there is an ellipsis of to, which makes the verb look transitive. It means (to) an end.

My "ays to artal erisiap doth portead

+ ăp-pró-piǹ'-quī-ty̆, s. Paopioult Nearness, proximity. (Thackeray: Vanity Fitir, ch. xiv.)
ap-pro-pre, v.f. [See def.] Original form of Appropriate, v. (q.v.).

That til "Hymself sal bo uppespropricid thare," Hampole : Pricke of Consc., 9,8se.
ap-prō'-pri-a-ble, a. [Eng. appropri(ate);
 the beglonlug of the world, is more Instly apanopri-

- ap-prö-pri-a-mĕnt, s. [Fr.] That which is proper to one ; a charseteristic. (N.E.D.)
ap-prō'-prí-āte, v.t. [APPROPRIATE, a.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. To transfer to one's self money, property, or other tangible thing, which one previously held in conimon with others, or even which wss wholly theirs.


2. To set aside part of what is one's own for a apecisl purpose.
"As tor this spot of ground, thls person, this thing,
I have selected and appropriated, I have inelosed it myzelf and my own ise and I will endure no sharer,
II. Figuratively:
3. To take or attempt to take to one's self a natursl or spiritusl sdysatage designed to be common to many others.

The spirit of God, promized alike, and given
To all believers. - Mritron: P. L., bk. xil.
"A liberty nke his, who, unimpench'd
Of ofurpation, and to no mapes wrong.
Appropriates nature Ro hls Fether's work
And has a richer use of youra than you."
Ador har cowper: rhe Task, hk. v.
2. To assign a specific mesning to words Whiel previousiy were geaeral in tbeir signification.
" He need hut be furnished with versen of sacred scripture; and his eystem, that has appropriated tben dintely Irrefragable argumentan - Locke.
B. Technically:

Lavo: To snnex the fruits of a benefice to a epiritual corporation. [Apphopaintion, B., 1.] "Before Richard III. It was lawful to appropriate
the whole frults of a henence to sny albey, the bouse the whole frults of a henefse to sny ${ }^{\text {and }}$
finding ene to serve the cure."-Ayplifa.
*p-prö-pri-ate, a. \& \&. [From Lat. appropriatus, pa, par. of approprio ; from $a d=$ to, own ; perhap from prope = near. In Fr. approprie. [APPROPRIATE, v.]

1. Properly: Pertaining to aomething previously sbared in common, but now rendered the property of an individual.
2. Suitable, fit, becoming, well adapted to the circnmstances.

## Accompanied Whapproprlate words "M

3. As substantive: Special function or aim "The Briale's appropriate boing las itself talis unj to colighten the eysy nud meke wise
ap-prö'-prï-ä-tĕd, pa. par. \& a. (APpRoTRLATE, v.]

## Wppoprlatod spot"

ap-prō'-pri-ate-1 $\mathbf{y}$, adv. [Eng. appropriate suff. -ly.] In an approprista manaer; fitly anitally, pertinently, properly. (Todd.)
ap-prö'-pri-ate-nĕss, s. [Eng. appropriate; -ness.] The quality of being appropriate.
"The appropriafenees of this particular change was iv., p. 642.
app-prō'-prǐ-ā-ť̌ng.pr. par. [APPBOPaIATE,
ap-prō-prí- $\bar{a}^{\prime}-t i o n$, s. [In Fr. appropriation; Sp. apropiacion; Port. appropriacao 1 tal appropriazione; Lat. appropriatlo.] [AP PROPR1ATE, v.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of sppropriating.

1. Lit.: The act of taking that to one's self whieh one previonsly held In common with others, or of applying anything to a apecial pnrpose. "The firet of these modes of appropriation, hy the
governmext. 18 characteristle of the extenave honar
chea which iroun a time beyond historic recond have ocupled the plaile of Asian -J. S. Mill: Poh, Econ,
2. Fig. : The act of mentally assigning to a
general idea a limited or specific meaning. general idea a limited or specific meaning.
"The mind should have distinct ldeas of the things and retain the particuler nsme, with ita peculiar ap
propriation to that ider --Locke.
II. Tbe state of being sppropriated.
III. That which is appropriated.
and thus were noot, If not an, the appron priatioms at present exlsting, originally made hethig
ennexed to blshoprics, prebends
B. Technically (Law)
3. The transference to a rellgious houae, or spiritual corporation, of the tithes and other endowments designed for the snpport of religious ordinances in a parish; slso thesc when transferred. When the monastic bodies were In their glory in the Middle Ages, they hegged, or bought for masses sad obits, or in sume cases even for setual money, and the could get into their hands. la outaining these they came under the obligation either to present a clergyman to the ehureh, or minister there in boly things themselves. They generaliy did the latter, aul spplied the surpius to the support and aggrandisemeat of their order. On the suppression of the monasterics in the reign of Henry VIII. the appropriated advowsous were transferred to the king, and were ultimately sold " granted out to laymen, since called impropria
tors. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. i., eh. 11.)
4. Appropriation of payments: The application by a creditor of money received from a debtor who owes him several accoments to that particniar one which he (the ereditor) thinks fit to reduce or liquidate.
ap-prö'-prǐ-a-tive, a. (Eng. appropriate: -ive. 1 Appropriating; involving the appropriation of something. (McCulloch.)
 tar- $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$, s. [Lat. apropriator, appropriator.]
I. Of the form Appropriator only.

Gen.: One who appropristes anything.
II. Of either form.

Law: A apiritual corporation which has had snaexed to it the tithes of a benefice; in the individual at the head of such a corporation. Alao s layman who has such tithes transferred to him; but in this latter case the term commonly nsed is impropriator, mesaing one who, not a sacred personage, improperly bolds charch funds or lands.
him, entitled to the best part of the profta, to whom he is in fact perpetual curate with a standing salary. -Alacktone: Comment., hk. i, oh. 2
-1 bet me any one thing more to the approprietariea
ap-prô'v-a-bIe, $a$. [Eng. approve; -able.] Able to be spproved of, meriting approval.

ap-prô'v-a-blè-něsяs, s. [Eng. approvable; -ness.] The quality of meriting approbation. (Webster.)
ap-prô'v-al, s. [Eng. approve; - $\alpha$ l.] Approbation.
IT Dr. Johnson calls this "a word rarely fonnd," but since hia time it has completely revived.
Whose approwal no cmplat sentences are to be execu-ted."-Temple.

* ap-prô'v-ạnçe, s. [Eng. approve; ance.] Approbation, spproval.

As parents to e child complacent defgn
homson: Liberty, pt. iv.
ap-prôve, ap-preūo (Eng.), appriē've (Scotch), v.t. \& i, [In Fr. approuver; approvar; ltal apprabare; Lat. ayprobo= (i) to approve, (2) to prove : ad $\stackrel{\text { to }}{=}$ and probo = to try, test, prove to be shown to be good; probus =good.] [Apphobate, Prove.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To be pleased with.
(a) More or less formally to express satisfaetion with, or liking for, or complacency with regard to any statement, measure, or person.

> " Ais deep design unknown, the hoste apprave Atrides syeech.".
(b) To like, to feel satisfied with, to be meased witb, even when there is no outward or formal expression of such inward complacency

## "He seemed to seek in every eye <br> 

## 2. To prove

t (a) To establish the truth of any promaition by reasoning; to atlempt to show that it is worthy to be sceepted ; hence, to assent to it.

## What damped errour, rutiglon. Enc. soler hrow Will bleas it, and approve it with a text!" nll aparove it with a text!', Shakesp. Merch. of jenice, ill. 2.

(b) To prove by actual experience, to test, to try, to show, to exhibit.



(c) To nommend one's self to snother person or Being by worthy deeds.
 II. Technically

1. Ordinary Lave

* (a) To improve, to increase the financial value of. (Used especially of the bringing commonsumder cultivation.) [APPROVEMENT.]

(b) 'To turn king's or queen's evidence. [Approvert.]

2. Aifitary Law: The confimation by a superior officer or functionary of the sentence come to by a court-misrtinl.
"The colonel or cemmanding officer approves the sentence of a regimental court-riartial the Eartize
governor or other coummandig oflace of
 Jumes: HiL Dicto. 4ti ad. ( 1816 ), p. 141.
3. Old Scottish Parlinmentary usage: To affirm by a parliamentary vote any question submitted for decision.
"The question Was put according to the Eicotish Yorm. "Approve or not approve the article?"-Macau.
lay:
B. Intransitive: To express or to feel approbation. (Generally followed by of Milioa put an juflaitive after it, but this is now obsolete.)
"Avanx listered. wondered, and approved."-Macaulay. Wite Eng., ch. xil.

- Why hast thou, sitan. hroke the bonds prescribed

To thy trangressions ? and disturh'd the chatge
p-prô'ved, * ap-prô'v-y̆d, pa. par. \& a
A. As past participle:

boil, bof: pout, $16 \neq 1$; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing


## B. As participial adjective: <br> - Thar publio hivee of puerile resort, <br> Not to knit iny woul to an approwed wanton", <br> ap-prô've-mĕnt, s. [Eng. approve; -ment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of approving, approbation, approval ; the state of being approved.
"It is cortain that at the firt yon were all of my memt."- Bayward.

## * 2. Improverment. <br> (II., Law, 1.)

II. Law:

1. The improvement of commons by enclosing a portion of them for purposea of husbandry.
"Por it is proylded hy the statate of Merton, ${ }^{21}$ Henctose and convort to the unea of busbaudry (which is a meilioration or approvement) any wante grounds, wopendont to their catatee ; provided ho leaves sumf clent common to bis tenanta, according to tha propor tion of their land."-Blackutone: Domment., bk. iil., chap. 16.
1 Population in Eagland being very much densar than when tbe Statute of Merton was passed, it is no longer taken for granted that tha anclosure of a common, and eapecially of one sitnated near a large town, is an "approvement" (improvement), and there ara now many legal pitfalls for a lord of a manor attempting, seen with the sanction of the commoners, to encloge waste land.
$\dagger 2$. The act of turning king's or queen's ovidence. [APPROVER.]
ap-prô'v-ẽr, s. [Eng. approve; er. In Ger prifer; Sp. oprobador.]
A. Ordinary Language:
2. One who approves of any person or thing.
 2. One who makes trial.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Now mingied with their chair discipiline } \\
& \text { To their approver they ware weople, such } \\
& \text { That meud upon the world. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Shakesp. : Cymbeline, iL 1
I. Law: A bailiff or steward of a manor
"IL Plural. King's approvers :

1. Those who let the king's demesne io amali manors.
2. Sheriffs. (Stat. 1 Edw. III., c. 8.)
III. Ons who approves or appeals, that is, confesses a felony, at the same time betraying hia accomplices, in the hope of obtaining pardon to himself. The reason why he ia called approver (in Lat. probator = prover) is that he has to prove what he allegea. Any person whom he accuses ia called an appellee. It is felogy in a jailor to force a man to turn approver. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., chapa 10 d 25 .)
with in jury than the testimony of a crowd of opht prover, swearing for their necke-acocaulay: Bisc. Eng., chap $\times x i$
In approver in this sense is called, as the case may be, kiag's or queen's evideace. Such teatimony is eminently suspicious, and now-a-days requires to be indspeadently corroborated.
"This zentleman kindly showed me the approvers Himalayan Journath, voi. is, p 65 .
sp-prô'v-ǐigg, pr. par. [Apprave.]
That, pledged on earth and seald abova,
In triendship: smifie sud bome's caroes. Moore: Latla Rookh; The Fire Worthippers.
ap-prô'v-ĭngg-1̆̌, adv. [Eng. approving; -ly.] lo a way to convey approval. (Webster.)
*ap-prŏx'-i-mant, e. [1u Ital. approssimante; from Lat. approximans, pr. par. of approximo.] [Approximate, v.] Approaching. and conforrant to the apostolical and pare primitive
church.
ap-pröx'-i-mate, a. [Lat. approximatus, pa. par. of approximo.]
A. Ordinary Language: Nearest to, next to. These receive a quick conversion, con taining apProtgar Erroura
B. Technically:
3. Math., Chem, Music, \& Science generally:

Making a near approach to exactoess, but not
quite exact. (Used with regard to quantities which cannot be ascertained with absoluta accuracy.)

2. Zoology
(a) In the same sense as No. 1.
"Although hardly one shell, crih or bish, is common Kastern and Wearern Americm and tho eastorn Pxelac

(b) Of teeth: So arranged in the gums as to leave no obvious interstices between them.
ap-prŏx-1̌-māte, v.t. \& i. [From approximate, adj. (q.v.). In Fr. approximer; Port. approximar; Ital. approssimare; all from Lat. approximo (Tertullian): ad $=$ to, and proximo $=$ to approach ; proximus $=$ nearest, the superl. of prope $=$ near.]
A. Trans. : To cause to draw near, to make to approach.
"The favour of God emhruelng all, hath opproxi mated and combined all togetber: so that now avery man is oor hrother, not only by nature os derived from the same stock, but hy grace, Woparikers
B. Intrans. : To draw near, to approach.
all Among, such five mea there will bo ons poseessing all the qnalificotions of a good workman, one bad, and the other three midding, and approxtmating to
ap-prǒx'-1-mā-těd, pa. par. \& a. [Aphoximate, $v$.]
A. As past participle: Brought near; made to approach.
B. As adjective (Bot., dc.): Near together (Loudon: Cycl. of Plonts, Gloss.)
ap-prŏx'-i-mate-1y̆, adv. [Eng. approxi mate; -ly.] So as to draw near or approach, as a calculation which caonot be made with perfect exactness, but to which an approach ia practicable.
'... prolonged movements of approximately contomporaneous subeiden xVL

- Marks of approzimatety the esme shaps
- In both casee the pressure may be represented at On Sound ( 1888 ), pp 19, 20 .
ap-prơx'-1-mā-ting, pr. par. [ApproxiMATE, $v$.]
ap-prơx-ĭ-ma'-tion, s. [In Ger. \& Fr. opproximation; Sp. aproximacion; Port. approximagao; Ital opprossimazione; from Lat. approximo.] [Apphoximate, v.]
A. Orainary Language:

1. The aet of approaching ; approach, drawing near in any way.

Uato the latitude of capricorn, or the winter solstice it had been a spring; for unto that position it had hoen in a middle point, and that of a
2. The state of belig near; nearness, proximity.
onr access to such temptatlon, whose very approximation js dangeroms
parition of the Lord"' Prayer.
parition of the Lord", Prayer. "In the principal events there is an approximation
to an
隹 to an agreed
B. Technically:
I. Geometry, Algebro, Arithmetic, ©c.:

1. Implying motion towards: A continued approaching nearer and nearer to a quantity or magnituds, which cannot be determined Fith absolute precision.
2. Implying rest: A quantity or magnitude preaenting as near an approach as ia practicable to the unattainable one. (See 1.)
IL Biok: An approach in atructure, iodicating affinity.
"Thia approximation, also, is moure espectaily marked in the larger developtnent of the innermost of the ave qif the Mammalia, $p$. 67 .
III. Med. : Communication of a disease by contact. Spec., an obsolete method of attempted cure of a disease by transferring it by contact to an animal. (Parr.)
IV. Surgery: The bringing of a fractured pertion of the skull into immediate and dangerous proximity to the dura mater. (Parr.)
ap-prŏX-ma-tive, a. [Eng, approximate; -ive In Ger. approximativ; Fr. approximatif.] Approaching, containing an approach.

This statameat in, of course, only approximation and uubject to modiacation in dotail 21, 1874.
ap-pr $\delta \times$-1-ma-tive-1y, adv. [Eng. approsimative; -ly.] Approximataly.
ap-prox'-1-ma-tive-nĕss, s. [Eng. app proximative; -ness.] The quallty of beiog approximative, (George Eliot, io N.E.D.)
ăp-pui' (pui =pwí), ăp-puy' (puy = pwḕ, s. [Fr. appui = aupport.]

* I. Ond. Lang. : Support. (Scotch.)
"What appuy or of whom ahail she hars, being Lothingron, in Keíh's Hiat., p. ass, (Jamieson.)
II. Technivally:

1. Mil.: Any particular given polnt or body npon which troops are formed, or by which thay are marched in line or column. This point is called, after the example of the French, the "point dappui." [James: Military Dict.)
2. Horsemanship: The atay upon the hand of a rider; the horse's sense of the action of the bridle in the horseman's hand.
ap-pui, v.t. [Fr.]
I. Ord. Lang. : To prop, to atay.
II. Mil.: To afford aupport to; to post (as tronpa) near some point of support. (N.E.D.)

## * ăp'-pŭlle, s. Old form of Apple.

* ăp'-pŭl-mợ, * Xp'-pŭl-mōçe, * ăp'-pyl-mōse, 8. [O. Fr. appul = apple, and A.s. $\operatorname{mos}=$ food.] A diah in cookery, of which apples appear to have been the principal ingredient. (Boucher \& Prompt. Paro.)
ap'-pŭlse, s. [In Ital appulso; from Lat. appulsus, s. $=$ a driving to; also a landing, $\therefore$ an arrival ; appulsus, pa par. of appello, appuli, appulsum $=$ to drive to: ad $=$ to, and peilo $=$ to push or strike; to drive.]
* 1. Ordinary Language: A atriking against. "An hectic fever is the inoate hest kindied into
destructive fire throogh the appulse of caline steanos destructive fire throogh the appulse of antine stearas.

2. Astron. : The approach of a planet or a fixed atar to the meridian, or to conjunction with the gun or the mooo.
"All the stars it is trae occupy the anne interval

ap-pull'sion, s. [Lat. oppulsus, pa. par. of appello.] [Appulse.] The same as Appulse (q.v.). (Webster.)
ap-pǔl'-sive, a. [Eng. arpulse; -ive.] Being struck against, canaing bodies to receive an appulas. (Med. Rep.) (Webster.)

* ap-pŭl'sivve-1y̆, adv. [Eng. appulsive ; -ly.] In an appnlaive manner, so as to produce an appulse. (W'ebster.)
* ap-pŭn'ct, a-pŭn'ct, v.t. [Low Lat, oppunctuare $=$ to come together : $\alpha d=$ to, and pinctum $=$ a point.] To settle. (Seotch.) panctum
"It is appyctit and accordit bet wix whiliam Coluto
* ap-pŭṅc'-tụ-a-měnt, s. [Low Lat. ap punctuamentum.) A convention or agreement with speciflcation of certain terms. (Scoich.)
"Ratify and appreula the contract and appunctura
ment made betwix.

* ap-pũr'-chase, v.t. [PURCEAse, v.] To obtain, to procure. (Scotch.)
"Which he appurchased to him by his moyen. "-ap-pŭr'tĕn-ançe, * ap-pẽr'-tĕn-ançe s. [O. Fr. apurtenaunce; Fr. appartenance, Ital. appartenenza. From Lat. appertinens, pr. par. of appertineo $=$ to belong to : $a d=$ to, and pertineo $=$ to hold through, to pertain to per $=$ throngh, and teneo $=$ to hold.] That which belonga to any person or thing; that which, though perhapa loosely connected with another thing, atill pertains to it, or is a part or an appendage of it. (It is foliowed by of or to.) [Appertain and Purtenance.]
- Can they, which behold the controveriy of divtaity condema our euquiriles in the doutitifil apperienanci of arts, sind rec
"Come then : the appurtenance of weleome is hation and comemony : the appurtenanceot wempore iis 2
fate, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pīo, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pǒt



## Uke, have beea provided as appurtriances to and the  cosmography as appurcunances to airo- <br> pp-pŭr'-těn-ant, $\dagger$ ep-pẽr'-tǐn-ęnt, $a$ a

 from Lat. appertinens, pr. par. of appertine $=$ to belong to.] [APPURTEXANCE.]A. As adjective: Pertalning to, belonging to.
B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language: That which belongs to a person or thing; an appurtenance.
"You kaow how spt oor love was to zocord,
To furnish math all gppertivents
Shakesp.: Benry F., il 2. 2. Law: Common appurtenant is that right of pasturing commonable and even other beasta on ths waste land of a manor, which, not sxisting in the necessity of things, requires to be proved by immemorial usage. (Blacktone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 3.)
ăp-puy' (puy as pwē), s. [Appur.] (Scotch.)
a-prā'-sǐ-a, s. [A word of no etymology; s euphonic word. (Agassiz.)]
Zool.: A genus of lizarde belonging to tbs family Gymnophthalmids. The extremities are almost entirely wanting. The A. pulchella, ths only species, inhabits Australia,

- ap'-rǐcāte, v.i. [Lst. apricor and aprico, v.t., from Lat. apricus. In Ital. aprico = (1) open, uncovered, (2) sunny.] To bask in the sun.

Poaltively not sunaing. hat mooning himseifapricating himseif io the occasfonal moo
Quincey: $W$ orth (od. 1863 ), vol. it, $\mathbf{p}$. 329 .
top-riç'-1-ty, s. [Lat. apricilas.] Sunshins. (Johnson.)
 * ăp'-rí-cŏclc, s. [In Ger. abricose; Fr. abricot; Arm. brigosen; Wel. bricyllen; Sp, albaricoque; albar = white ; Ital. albicocca; Lat. albus $\stackrel{c}{ }=$ white, snd coccum $=\mathrm{s}$ berry; Gr. ко́ккоя (kokkos) $=$ a kgrnel. In Dioscorides $\pi \rho a t \times o ́ x t o v ~$ (praikokion). From Lat. procoquis, procecoquus, or proccox = early rips. 1 A fruit-that of the Prumusarmeniaca; also the tree on which it grows. It is not settled that it came, as the Latin gpecific name would imply, from Armenis. It is wild in Africa and in the Caucasus, where the mountains in many places are covered with it ; it is found also in Chiua and some other countries. It was cultivated in England at least as early as 1562, and in Italy was known to Dioscorides early in the Christian ers as the Pracocca. it is esteemed only second to the peach.
"Gard. Go, bind thou up yon dangling apricoeks"
"And Basra dates, and capricots,
oed of the sun, from Iraisis linad."
foore: L R R: The Light w the Baram
apricot-colour, a. [In Lat. armentacus.] Yellow, with a perceptibls nixturs of red. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
apricet-tree, s. [Eng. apricot; tree. In Ger. abricosenbaum; Fr. abricolier; Ital. albicocco.] [ApRicor.] Ths tres on which the apricot grows.
A-pril, \&. \& [In Sw., Dan., Dut., \& Ger. April; Fr. Avril; Irısh Abrail; Gael Giblean: Corn. Ebril; Wel Ebrill; Sp. \& Port. Abril; Ital. Aprile; Lat. Aprilis. Generally regarded as a contrsction of aperilis; from aperio $=$ to open. Opening month; the month in which plants open. But Sir Cornewall Lewis says "The derivation of Aprilis from aperire overlooks the fact that with a year of 304 days. April would not always have been a apring month." Another etymology connecta it with ipoós (aphros) = foam, from which Venus, to whom the month was sacred, was said to have sprung.] [APHRODITE.]
A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: In recent timen the fourth month of ths year, though when Aprilis was first introduced into Rome by the mythic Romulus it troluced into Rome by the mythic Romulus it
Was the second. The Anglo-Saxons called it Easter-monath = Easter month. During April Easter-monath = Easter mont to pass through Aries and Taurus, kut the precession of the equinoxes makes him really traverae portions of Pisces and Aries.

Tway April, as the bamplime nay.
Cowyer: A Pable
2. Fig.: The commencement of love; the springtids of sffection.

And these the sprest st io her eyes: it in lovin mpriog.
B. As allective:

1. Lit.: Belonging to the fourth month of the year.

## Oh, how thle spring of love resemble th The uncertain glory of an $A$ pril day <br>  Shakasp. i Troo Gente emen of Verona, i. s.

2. Fig.: Promising warmth.
when ing men are April When they woo December
April-fool, s. Ons sent upon a bootless errand, or otherwise mads a fool on the lst of April.
April-fool-day, The first day of April. [All-FOOLs'-DAv.]
 of April; nay, I muech question whether infatuation way." $\rightarrow$ The Workd, No. 10 .
ä priö'r-i, used as adj. or adv. [Latin, literally = from that which is befors. The $a$, though really Latin, is generally marked $\dot{\alpha}$, as if it were French.]
$\dagger$ 1. Logic: Noting a method of reasoning from an hypothesis to its legitimate conse quence, or from a known or imagined cause to an effect. It is essentially the asms as deduc tion, whilst the $a$ posteriori method is the equivaleat of induction. A priori reasoning is quite trustworthy in mathematics; for the data being hypothetical, error cannot srise if the ratiocination be properly conducted. In metaphysics, intuitions assumed as the atartingpoint for reasoning rest on an d priori foundapoint for reasoning rest on an a prion ionndawhen ws infer ths diving origin of the uniWhen ws infer ths divins origin of the uni-
verse from the theory of an intelligent verse from the theory of an intelligent
Creator; we reason a posteriori wheo we lafer Creator; we reason a posteriori whe we infer the worka of creation. [A Posteniori, DeDuction, Induction.]

Thus the conception of the decomposition of compouad moiocules by the waves of ether comes to un recommended by a proori probahíity." - Tyndaul
2. Ord. Lang. : Prior to investigation ; before thinking geriously of a question.
TI The term is used by the followers of Kant to denote cognitions having their origin in ths nature of the mind, and independeot of ex. perience.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-prī-ör'-1st, s. [Lat. a priori (q.v.); -ist.] One who accepts Kant's teaching as to a priori cognitions.

* a-pri'se, v.l. [Fr. pris, pa. par. of prendre $=$ to take, to acize.] To take.


## He suffred to be circumcised." <br> Eestivals of the church (ed. Morris). 230.1

a-príse, " a-prȳ'/se, s. 1O. Fr. emprise $=$ an enterprise.] An enterprise.
"For Allsaquder"' gret apribe.
a'-pròn, * $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-pẽrn, *n̄̄'-prŭn (Eng.), nā'p-pẽrn (N. of Eng.), s. [ln Gael. aparan, aparran; 1r. aprun (thess three sre from the English); Fr. napperon = a small table-cloth, put over the great one to protect the latter from atains (Littre); nappe $=$ a table-cloth; Old Fr. naperon; Low Lat. napa, nappa $=$ aapkin. Thus, $n$ is now missing from the word apron, arising from the false division of word apron, srising from the false division of the article and the noun ; thus, a napron was
incorrectly written an apron. Cf. adder.] incorrectly
A. Ordinary Language:

1. A cloth, a piece of leather, or anything similar, tied round the waist, and hanging down before to protect ths clothes, or as a down bef
"Put oo two lenther ferking nod aprons, aod whit upoo him at his thhie ne drawers,"-Shekesp.: 3 Hen - 1
2. Anything resembling an apron worn as part of official dress by bishops and deaas, Freemasona, Oddfellowa, \&c.
3. The leather covering for ths lega in an open carriage.
4. The apron of a goose: The fat skin cover. Ing the belly of a goose. (Johnson.)
B. Technically:
5. Gunnery: A square plate of lead, placed over the touchhole of a cannon to preserve it clean and open, and keep the powder Inside dry. (Dyche, James, \&c.)
6. Naval Architecture:
(a) A piece of curvad timber fixed behind the lower part of the stem of a ship immodiately sbove the foremost end of the keel. (Webster.)
(b) A pletform or flooring of plank raissd at the entrance of a dock, against which the dock-gates are shnt. (Webster.)
7. Mech. The piece that holds the cutting tool in a planing machine. (Goodrich \& Porter.)
8. Plumbing: A strip of lead which leads the drip of a wall into a gutter ; a رashing.

## apron-lining, s.

House Carpentry : Ths cover of the apronpiece (q.v.).
apron-man, Aman wearing an spron; a term, designed to be sonewhat contemptuous, for an artissn.
"You have made good work,
pron-plece, s.

1. House Carpentry: A small piecs of timber projecting from a wall to support the ends of

the joists underlying the lauding-place in a staircase.

## 2. Mech [Scs Apron, B., 3.]

apron-string, s. The atring of an spron "To be tied to the apron-strings of a wife,
sister," ac, means $=$ to be anduly controlled by her. (Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. x.)
apron-string tenure, 8. Tenure in virtue of one's wife, or for her lifetime only.
¡'-pröned, a. [Eng. apron; eौd.] Wearing an apron. (Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 197.)
"à-prōn-eër', s, [Eng apron; epr.] A tradesman. Contemptuously apllied by the Cavallers to the Parlismentarians. (D'Urfey: Collin's Walk, iii.
àpropos (ăp'rŏ-pō), adv. \& adj. [Fr. $\dot{a}$, and propos $=$ (1) a thing said in conversation, (2) speech, (3) purpose, design, (4) pl., idle talk.]
A. As adverb:

1. Opportunely, seasonably, by the way.
2. As bearing upon the suhject, ss suggested by; by the way. (See ex. under B. 2.)
TI Frequently followed by of; ss, apropos of this, \&c.
B. As adjective:
3. Opportune, seasonable.
4. Appropriate, bearing on ths matter in hand; to the point.

- Our Friend Dan Prior told (you koow)

A talle ex trempely apropos:
Pope: Imkations of
Iforace: Sat, vi. $15 s-4$.
ăpse, ăp'-sis ( pl . ăp'-sĭ-dēs or $\dagger$ ăp'-sē ), s. [Lat. absis, genit, absidis; or opsis, genit apsidis ; Gr. àts (hapsis) = lonic avis (apsis) $=(1)$ soining, s fastening, (2) the felloe of a wheel or the wheel itself; hence, also, a bow, an arch, a vault ; äлт $\omega$ (haptō) $=$ to fasten or bind to.]

1. Carriage Building: The felloe or exterinr rim or circumference of a wheel.
II. Architecture:
2. Gen.: The arched roof of a house, an oven, \&c.
3. Sprecially:
(a) A aemi-circular or polygonal and generally dome-roofed receas in a building. Several apses exist in aome mediæyal churches, the apises exist in soms medixyal churches, eliscopal throne being agamst the centre of a second, and smaller altars in others. They


exiat also in the temples of antiquity. (Gloss. of Architecture)

(b) The bishop's seat or throue, called also Exedra and Tribune.
III. Art: A reliquary or case in which the repated relics of saints were placed.
IV. Astron. [See Apsides.]
ap'-š̌-dal, ar [Lat. apsidis, genit. of apsis; and Eng. suffix $-a l=$ pertaining to.] [APsE.]


Charch of St. Julien, Brionde, Auvergne.

1. Pertgining or relating to an architectural apse or apsis.
"Gloucester Cathedral crypt, with aisle and three
radiating apsthal chapels, "-Gloss. of Arch. (185w) p, 29.
2. Relating to the spsides of the moon or of the primsry planets.
ăp'-sì-dēs, s. pl. [APse.] The plaral of the form Apsis (q.v.).
I. Generally.
II. Technically (Astron.): The two points In the elliptic orbit of a planet where it is at the greatest snd st the least distance respecthe greatest sind st the least distance respec-
tively from the body around which it revolves. The moon moving in an elliptic orbit around the earth, which is situated in one of the focl, la at what was anclently called its higher spse when it is in apogee, sind at its lower one when it is in perigee. Similarly, the primary planets, iaclurling the earth and comets, moving in elliptic orbits around the sun, which is situated in one of the foci, pass through their higher spse when they are in aphelion, and their lower one when in perihelion. It is the same with the satellites of Jupiter when they are in spojove snd perijove.
Line of the apsides: The line connecting the two apsides of a primary or secondsry planet. Were it not for s motion of the apaides, it would exactly coincide with the msjor or longer axis of the ellipse. Let A d b he the orbit of the moon, the which the eccentricity has been pur-
 poaely exaggerate and let obe the earth. then and $B$ are the two Lunar sjosides.
Progression of the moon's apsides: A slow movement in the position of the spsidea of the
moon, prodnced by the pertorbing attraction of other hesvenly bodiea. It is about $3^{\circ}$ of angular motion in one revolution of the moon, and in the came direction as her progression in her orblt. The apaidea of the primary planets are alao to a certain extent perturbed.

Revolution of the moon's apsides: The movement of the apsidea around the entira circumference of the ellipse, which takes place in $3232 \cdot 5753$ mean solar days, or about nine years.
Libration in planetary apsides: A movement oometimes forward and cometimes backward in the apaidea of Venus and Mercury, from perturbatione caused by other heavenly bodies.

## ăp'-sis, s. [APsE.]

ăpt, * ápte, a. [In Fr. apte; Sp. \& Port. apto; Ital. atto. From Lat. aptus $=$ (1) fitted or attached to ; (2) bound or tied together, connected; (3) suitable; apto $=$ to fit; Gir ãтт (haptô) $=$ to fasten or bind to; Sanac. $a p=$ to go to, to ohtain.]
II Not used in the first or second senses of the Lat. aptus, but only in the third or figurative one.
I. Fit, auitahle, proper.
"Long trieze mantles, resembling those which spenser had, a century beiore, described as meet beds for rebeis and ayt clonks for thieves..."-diacaulay Hiut. Eng., ch. xii.
II. Having a tendency to.

1. Of things: Liable to.
"Thinga natnrsl, as long as they keep those formas Which give them their being cannot posgibly be apt
or incilualle to do otherwise than they do."-Hooker.
2. Of persons: Hsving a disposition to, prone to, inclined to. (Used of persous.)
III. Quick, ready

1 have a heart as little apt \& yours."
IV. Qualified for ; with a natural genius, or acquired skill sud knowledge for, or hoth.
"Apt to teach."-1 Tim. Hil. 2: 2 Tim. H. 24.

* apt-tinding, $\alpha$. [Eng. apt; A.S. rendan, yndan $=$ to tind, to aet on fire.] Having $s$ tendency to iguite.

Incessantly th' apt-tinding fume is tost
Sylvester's Dis Bartas." (Wright: Dict. Obs. \& Prov, Eng.)

* ăpt, v.t. [From the adjective. In Port. aptar ; Lat. apto.]
* I. Lit. : To place in cloae proximity to, as if fitted or sdjusted to.
They sit so apted to

IL. Figuratively:
I. To suit, to adapt, to fit.

We need a man that knows the several graces
of history, and bow to apt their places. Ben Jonson.
2. To dispose, to prepare.

Apted for any ill impressiongenham: Sophy.
*ăpt'-a-ble, $a$. [Eng. apt; -able.] That may be adapted. (Sherwood.)
*ăp'-täte, v.t. [Lat. aptatus, 1 s. par. of aptor $=$ to be made fit.]

Astrol.: To render apt, fit, or suitsble.
"To aptate a planet is to strongthen the pianet in position or bouse and dignites to therder to bring about the desired end."- Butiley.

* ăp-těd, pa. par. [APT, v.]
ăp-těn-ŏ-dy'-tēş, \& [(1) Gr. àmriv (aptën) $=$ (1) unfiedged, (2) nuable to fiy: $\dot{a}$, priv., and $\pi$ тinós (piènos) = feathered, winged'; $\pi$ тîvat (ptēnai), aor. lnf. of пéтouaє (petomai) $=$ to fly: (2) $\delta$ vitps (dutēs) $=\mathrm{s}$ diver; $\delta \dot{v} w(d u \overline{)})$ $=$ to enter, to plunge into.]

Ornith. : A genus of swinming birds, classed by aome under the fsmily Alcida, and by others under thst of Spheniscidæ. It contains the Fenguins of the Sonthern hemisphere. Their wings are rudiraentary, with only veatiges of feathers, snd their feet so far behind that when on shore they have to git or stand bolt upright. When pursued, however, they can manage to make wry quickly by using their winge as an anterior psir of legs. The wster ta their natural element, in which they live, sud they move in it with much sgility. Example, A. Patagonica, \& species as lsrge as a goose, seen atanding in farge flocks on bsrrea ahores nesr the Straits of Msgellan, and here and there as far as New Guines.
ăp'těr-a, B. pl. [Nent. plur. of Gr. äntepos (apteros) $=$ wingleas: $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., and $\pi+\epsilon$ póv (pteron) $=8$ wing $; \pi$ е́тоцац (petomai) $=$ to fy. 1
'Zool. : Linnæus's name for his seventh and last order of Insecta. This order contained a heterogeneous assemblage of six-footed insects proper-apiders, crabs, and centipedes. Any entomologista who now retain it limit it to the wingless orders of insecta proper-the Anoplura, the Mallophaga, the Thysanara, and the Aphaniptera, which, however, are now not placed in a aingle category, owing to the fact that the Aphaniptera differ from the rest in undergoing metamorphosia.

## -ăp'-tĕr-al, a. [Aptera.]

+1. Zool.: Destitate of wings.
2. Arch.: Not hsving colnmns on the sides, (Used of temples or similsr bulldings.)
ăp'-těr-ăn, s. [Aptera.] Any individual of the Aptera (q.v.).
ăp-tër'-1-al, a. [APTERIOM.] Pertaining to a festherless tract on the akin of a bird.
ăp-tër'-i-ŭm, s. [APTEROOs.]
Biol.: A festherless tract on the akln of a bird. (Nitzsch: Pterylography.)
ăp-těr-ŏ-nō'-tŭs, s. [Gr. äттєpos (apteros)= finless, and vītos (nötos) $=$ the back.]
Zool. : A genns of American flahea of the Eel fsmily. They have on their back not s fin, but a goft fleshy filsment couched in a furrow. They have an affinity to Gymnotus.
ăp'-tĕr-oŭs, $a . \quad[\mathrm{Gr} . a ̈ \pi \tau \in \rho o s(a p t e r o s)=$ wingless. In Fr. aptère; Port. aptero.] [Aptena.] 1. Zool.: Wiugleas.
"Cuvier and Latreilie divide the Apterous Insecta into three tribes the Suctoria (Fiens); the Paraits (Lice) . and the Thysanoura."-Owen: inverte.
2. Bot.: Without membranous wing like expansions. (Loudon: Cycl. of Plants; Gloss.)
ăp-těr-y̆g'-i-dæo, s. pl. [APTERYx.]
Zool.: A family of Cursoris? Birds with some affinities to the Struthionidæ, or Ostriches, but differing in their lengthened bill, their short legs, their possession of a short hind toe, with \& atrong claw, sind finally, by their wings being quite rudimentary.
áp'tĕr-y̆x, s. [Gr. à, priv., and méépuछ (pterux), genit. $\pi$ тtipuyos (pterugos) $=$ a wing.] Zool.: A genns of birda, the typical one of the fumity Apterygidæ. Two apecies are known-the A. australis and A. Mantelli, woth from New Zesland. The natives call the fonner, and probably also the latter, Kiwikiwi, which is an lmitation of their peculiar


APTERYX.
cry. The A. australis is somewhat less in size then sn ordinsry goose. It runs when pursued, shelters itself iu holes, sud defends fitself with its long bill; it is to be fesred, will soon be thist of the dodo-it will become extinct.
ăp'-tǐ-tūde, s. [In Fr. aptitude; Sp. aptitud; Part. aptidas; Ital. attitudine; Lat. apto $=$ to fit; aptus = fit.]

1. Fitpess, suitallenesa, adaptation. Used(a) Of things:
"The motual aptieude of seed and soill."
Wordsworth: Excuraion, hk. v.
(b) Of persons: Competence for, natural enius or sequired skill for learning or for doing any particular thing.
fâte, fat, färe, ạidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sïre, sĩr, maríne; gõ, pơt,


2. Tendency towards, pronemess to. (Used
of msn and other animated beings, as well as of things inanimata.)
"The apptuwde of tha Cheiroptert, Inseetivorn ind certain Rodentis to fall like Reptiles into a statio a true torpidity

- ap-til-tū'-iln-al, au [From Eng. aptitude.] Possessed of eptitude for. (Webster.)
*ap-tí-tü'-ain-all-2y, adv. [EOg. aptitudinal; -ly.] In a mauner to svince aptitude,
apt'-1̆̌, adv. [Eng. apt; ;ly.]

1. Fitly, suitably ; with proper adaptation, correspondence, or connexion.
${ }^{4}$ In has wild notern seem aptly met
2. Pertinsutly, justly:
"Irenavus very apily remark, that those astlons who of our not poseset of the goapeis, had the same account our soviour which are in the Evangel iste, - -Addifon
3. Quickly, readily. (Johnson.)

Kpt'-nĕses, 8. [Eng. apt; -ness.]

1. Fitness, auitableness.
"The nature of every law must be fadged of hy the apdenest of thiugs therein prescribed, unto the sthe
2. Tendency. Used-
(a) Of things inanimate:
""Some soeds of goodneas give him a relish of sach reftections as have an aptress to hoprove the mind. ${ }^{-}$-
(b) Of animated beings: Propeasity, proasaess.
Tajibor: of their apeneut to supersition."-Joremy
p. 14.
3. Quicknees, readiness.
"What ehonld be the aptness of birds in comparison
of beasta to imitate speech! may be caquired."-Bacon

* ap'-tōte, s. [Lat. aptota, neut plur. Gr
 (ptōsis) $=$ without cases: $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., and rrā̃ıs (peptosis) $=$ (1) a falling, (2) a case ; $\pi \dot{\sin \pi \omega \kappa \alpha}$ (peptoka), 2 perf. of $\pi(\pi \tau \omega(p i p t o)=$ to fsll.] Grammar: A nonn " without cases," that is, an indeclinsble noua. (Glossog. Nova.)
*áp'ty-chŭs, s. [Gr. á, priv., and mouxós (ptuchos), genit. of $\pi \tau \dot{\xi}(p t u x)=a$ fold, leaf, layer, or piste.]
Paloeont. : A fossil body now regarded as the operculum of Ammonites (q.v.). Before their nature was understood they wers called Trigonsliftes, Lepadites, and various other names.
 out feet : $\mathbf{a}$, priv., and movis (pous) $=\mathbf{a}$ foot.]

1. Zool. : A genus of Entomostracaos, the typical ons of the family Apodidx. They have the carapace of one piece, and completely enveloping the suterior part of the animal Though the nams implies that they sre foot less, yet thay have about sixty pairs of feet The A. cancriformis, or Crab-shelted Shrimp from 2 to 3 in. Inng, is frand in Eugland; it preys on the smaller Entomostraea The msles lisve been only recently discovered.
2. Astron.: Ons of Lacaille's twenty-seven Southern constellations. Its Enclish "the Bird of Paradise," that animal being once erroneously sapposed to be deatitute of feet. [Parair, $3 \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ]
ap- $\overline{\mathbf{\gamma}}-\mathbf{r} \mathrm{cht}^{\prime}-\mathrm{Yc}, a$ a. [In Fr. apyretique; Gr. á priv., and muperixós (puretikos) $=$ feveriah; тvperós (puretos) = burning heat, . . fever $\pi \mathrm{rype} \mathrm{\sigma} \sigma \omega$ ( puressō) = to be feverish, to he in e fever; mop $(p u r)=$ fire . . .] Fres from
fever. lever.
 apyrexie; Port. \& Mod. Lat. apyrexia; Gr. amupesia (apurexia); $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., snd mupiogw (puressö).] [ApYnetic.] The intermission or the abstement of a fever. (Glossog. Nova.)
app-y'-rite, s. [In Ger. apyrit; Gr. impos (upuros)= withnat flre: $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$, priv., and mivp (pur) $=$ fire ; Eug. auff. -ite, denotiag quality. Min.: an unimportant variety of Tour-
malins not now retained.

煎- $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$-roŭ. $a$. [1n Fr. apyre; Lat. apyros; Gr. árupos (ameros) $=$ without flre: $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., and $\pi i_{\rho}(p u r)=$ firs.] Incombustible; not
able to be altered by the greatest amotint of heat to which, in the present state of scten. tffle knowledge, it can be subjected:
II An apyrous body is not the same as a refractory ons. In the former the heat produces no perceptible change; whilst the latter may be in various ways altered, thoagh not fused.
aq. A contraction for $A q V A$, nsed in physicians' prescriptiona.
aq. brut. contracted from aqua bulliens = boiling weter.
aq. fer, contracted from oqua fervens $=$ boiling water.
ag. desta, contracted from aqua destillata $=\mathrm{distllled}$ water.
aq: font., contracted from aqua fontana $=$ spriog water.
$\bar{a}^{\prime}$-qus, 8. [Lat. = water. In ItaI acqua; Port. agua, agoa; Sp. agua; O. Fr, aigu jauve, contracted in Mod. Fr. Into ear. A S $c d=$ running water, a stream, water. 0 A.S Ger. aha $=$ a river: Goth ah, water; I aw; Irish oig, oiche; Gse1 uisge; Wol gwy $=$ to water; Pers. aub =wster, as Punjaub or Panja'b $=$ the five waters or rivers; sensc. $a p=$ wster, $a p=$ to go.]
I. (Standing alone):

Pharm., ec.: Ordinary wster.
2. (Having in apposition with it an adjective or substantive whioh limtts its signification):
Pharm., Chem., de.: A liquid, of which water constitutes the chief part, the adjective or aubstantive indicating which. In tha Materia Medica, aqua, followed by the genitivs of some plant, means wster holding in solation s small quantity of oil or other volatile matter derived from that plant; as Aquat camphore $=$ water of camphor; Aqua cinnamoni $=$ water of cinnamon; Aqua rosoz = rose-water.
aqua alcalina oxymuriatica, Oxymuriatic alksline water, used as a bleaching liquid.
aqua aluminis oomposita. Compound alum water.
aqua alumints Bateana. Bstes's slum water
aqua ammonise. Water of ammonia called also Liquor ammonice. It la a solution of ammoniscal gas in water
aqua ammonige acetatis. Water of acetate of ammonia.
aqua ammonies caustices. Caustie water of ammocia.
aqua ammonise acetitis. Water of acetite of ammonia.
aqua ammoniee pures. Pure water of ammonia.
aqua anethi. In modern pharnscy $=$ dill water.
aqua calcis. Lime water.
aqua calcis composita. Compound lime water.
aqua camphorbe. In modern pharmacy = camphor water.
aqua carbonatis ammonies. Wster of carbonate of ammonia.
aqua carus. In modern pharmacy $=$ caraway water.
aqua carui spirituosa. Spirituous caraway water.
aqua cerasorum nigrorum. Black cherry water.
aqua cinnamomi. In modern pharmacy $=$ cinnamon water.
aqua cinnamomi fortius, Strong cinnamon water.
aqua cinnamomi spirituosa. Spiri tuons cinnamon water.
aqua oitri aurantil. Orange-pesi
aque eftyl madicas, Lemon-peel water.
aqua ctapri ammoniatil. water of smmonisted copper.
aqua oupir' vituriolata* Water of sul phste of copper.
aqua " destillata. "Distilled water. [AqUEA, A.]
aqua fioris auratitil. Orange-flows water.
aqua foentouli. In modern pharriacy
$=$ common or sweet-fennsl water.
aqua fontana. Water from $a$ fountain ; spring water.

* aqua fortis. [Strong water. In Sp. agua fuerte.] 10 Chemistry. Modern Phsr macy, asc., ell old nsme for nitrio scid.
and hens, into a in aqua fortia, with great obulition Phyriol. Rem.
aqua greapa. A weak solution of nitrate of ailver, sometimes sold to dye halr of a black colour. it is unwise to use such dyes.
aqua kali. Wster of kali, or the liquor of the aub-carbonete of potassa.
aqua kall caustiol. Water of canstio ksli
aqua kall preeparati vel puri. Water of prepsred or pure kali.
aqua funiperi composita. Compound juniper water.
aqua labyrinthi. In anstomy, a fiuid contained within the labyrinth of the ear.
aqua lauri cassim. Cassis or Bastard clnnamon water.
aqua lauri cinnamomi. Cinnsmon water.
aqua laurocerasi. In modern pharmacy $=$ laurel water.
aqua lithargyri acetath. Wster of acstated litharge.
aqua IIthargyri acetati composita. Compound water of acetate of litharge.
aqua lithargyrites. Water of litharge.
aqua menthee piperitpo. In modsrn pharmacy = peppermict water.
aqua menther piperites spirituosa Spirituons peppermint water.
aqua menthes pulegii. Pennyroyal water
aqua menthbe satives. Spearmint water.
aqua menthas sativa spirituose Spirituous spearmint water.
aqua menthes viridis. In modern pharmacy $=$ spearmint water.
aqua menthes vulgaris. Common mint water.
aqua menthm vulgaris spirituosa. Spirituous mint water.
*aqua mirabilis. [Lit. $=$ the wonderful water.] A liquor prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, msce, cardamoms, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twellty-four hours, and then distilted. (Johnson.)
aqua morgagni. A watery humour found after death between the capsula sud the body of the leas in the human eye, having probsbly been absorbed from the aqueous humour. (Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. ii., p. 34.)
aqua muriatis calols. Water of muriate of lime.
aqua myrti pimentm. Allspice water aqua nucis moschatz. Nutueg water.
aqua oxymuriatioa. Oxymuriatio wnter.
aqua oxymuriatis potasses. Water of oxymuriste of potash.
aqua pimentes, In modern pharmacy $=$ pimento or allspice water.


## aqua pimentes spirituosa. Spiritu-

 ous pimento water.aqua piperis jamaicensis. Jamaica pepper water.
aqua potasase, Water of potash. $\Delta$ solution of potassa in water.
aqua pulegil, Pennyroyal water.
aqua pulegil spirituosa. Spiritnons pennyroyal water.
aqua raphani composita. Compound water of horae-radish.
aqua regia. [In Sp. ayua regia.] A liquor consisting of nitric and hydrochloric acids in certain proportione. It has the property of dissolving gold, whence its name, regia or royal. Properly apeaking, it is only the chlorine whtch attacks the gold.
"Gold is disolved With aqua regia into a yellow Rem, p. 41 .
aqua rosse. Rose water.
aqua sambuci. Elder-flower water.
aqua saturnina. Water of lead.
aqua secunda. Nitric acid liberally diluted with pure water. Ita use in art is to clear the surface of metals and of certain tones.
aqua seminum anisi composita. Compound aniseed water.
aqua seminum carui. Caraway-qeed water.
aqua sominum carui composita. Compound caraway water.
aqua styptica. Styptic watsr.
aqua subcarbonatis kali. Water of subcarbonate of kali.
aqna sulphureti ammonix. Water of aulphuret of ammonia.
aqua sulphureti kall. Water of aul phuret of kali. Hydrosulphuret of potassa.
aqua supercarbonatis potasse. Water of supercarbonate of potash.
aqua supercarbonatis sode. Water of supercarbonate of soda.
aqua tofana. [From an infamons Italian woman called Tofans, who lived about the middle of the aeventeentlo century, and is said to have poisoned more than 600 people by means of a deadly preparation she had by means of a deady preparation shered.l in preparation in which the discoveren A preparation ingent is cryatalliaed arsenic in solumain ingredjent is cryatalliaed arsenic in solution. Modern clyemistry very easily detects the presence of arsenic in the stomach and
intestines of one poisoned by it, and renders the rise of a second Tofana all but impossible.
aqua vegeto-mineralis. Vegeto mineral water.
aqua vitro, $[$ Lit. $=$ water of life.] $\Delta D$ old name for alcohol. Some extend the term aqua vite to spirits of wine and brandy, aqua vitce to spirits of wine sind others apply it to apirituous liquor Whilst others apply it to apirituous higuor distilled from man, which they limit to liquor procured from wine or the grape.

> Alas ! alas !-Help! help! my lady'n dead !O, well-a-day that ever I was horn! Gome oqui-vite. ho! My lord! my lady !" Shakesp, : Howeo und Suliet, Iv.
aqua vitre man. $\Delta$ seller of drams. "Sell the dole beer to aquar rita men."

Ben Johson: Alchemiet. 1. 1.
à-qux-ma-nā-lē (pi. $\overline{\mathbf{a}}-q u æ-m a-n \bar{a}^{\prime}-$ li-a), s. [Low Lat., from Lat. aqua =water, and manale = an ewer.]

1. A pitcher used by the ancient Romans for pouring water over the handa into a basin during snd after meals
2. The basin in which the priest wathes hia hands before saying mass.
3. A basid or ewer of grotesque form.
-anua-for-tist, s. [Lat, aqua fortis=otrong water, an old name for nitric acid.] One who etches with aquafortia.

* a-quà'ke, pret. a-quê'lghtte (gh allent), v.i. [A.S. acwacian $=$ to be moving or tremhling.] To tremble.
"The glevnuen useden her tongue, Alisaunder, $\mathrm{s}, 255$.
ä'quà-ma-rine, * $\bar{a}$ 'quạ ma-ri'rą, s. [Lat. = marine water, a term borrowed from the Italian lapidaries, to whom it was quggested by remark of Pliny's, that the mineral thus named resembled the green colour of the sea.]
Min. : A hluish-green variety of the Beryl (q.v.). It is regarded as a gen. The tinest specimena known come from Brazil.
- Kluchinjunga bore nearly dne north, a dazzling mase of nowy, peake, tinterrected by hlue glaciere, Which glesined in the shinting rays of the riang sun, like aquamarines set iu irosted silver. "H.
E'-qua-pŭlt, 8. [Formed on analogy with catapult (q.v.) The firat element is Lat. aqua $=$ water.] A amall force-pnmp, differing from tha ordidary form in being portable.
aquarelle (as akk-wa-rěl'), s. [Fr., from
Ital. acquarella $=$ water-colour.]

1. Water-colour painting.
2. A painting in water-colours.
qquarellist (as alk-wa-rěl-ist), s. [AquArecle.] One who paints io aquarelle; a water colour paister.
a-quär-1-\&n, a. \& s. [Lat, aquarius $=$ of or relating to water.]
A. As adjective :
3. Pertaining to an aquarinm.
B. As substaveive:

Church Hist. : One of a aect in the primitive Church who used water instead of wine in the Lord's Supper. Some of them did so from bolding sentimenta like thoae now entertained by total abstainers; whilst others, employing wine in the evening communion, used water in the morning one, lest the smell of wine might betray their assemblies to persecuting foes.
a-quär-ǐ-ŭm (pl. a-quä'r-í-ŭms, a-quä'r-ĭ-a), s. $\quad[$ Lat $=$ a watering-place for cattle; aqua $=$ water.] An artificial tank, pond, or vessel, filled with aalt or fresh water, and used for the purpoae of keeping gilive narine or fresh water animale, to study their halits or for exhibition. Fresh water aquaris are also used for cultivating aquatic plants. The largest and finest examples ever geen in The largest and nnest examples ever geen in Exhibit at the Colnmuian World'a Fair.

A-quä'r-1-x.s, s. [In Sp., Port., and Ital. Aquario; from Lat. aquarins $=$ (1) a watercarrier, (2) an inspector of conduits or waterpipes, (3) a constellation. (See 1\& 2.) From aquarius $=$ of or relatiog to water.]

## n Astronomy:

I. The eleventh of the twelve ancient zodiacal constellationa, now generally called signs of the zodiac. $1 t$ is generally quoted as Aquarins, the Water bearer."
2. A division of the ecliditic-that between $300^{\circ}$ and $330^{\circ}$ of longitude, which, on account of the precession of the equinoxes, has gradually advanced from the constallation Aquarius, ance within those limits. The sun enters this part of his course about the 21st of January, at which time there are generally copions rains Which time there are generaly copios in the in ltaly, whence the name Aquarius = the water-bearer or waterman.
$\$ \S 380,381$.) It is marked thus int.

## Which thes Aquarius call." <br> Cleveland: Poeme, de., p. 17.

a-quăt'-ǐc, " a-quăt'-1̆ck, a. \& s. [ln Fr. aquatique; $\mathrm{Sp} .$, Port., \& Ital. aquatioo. From Lat. aquaticus $=$ (1) found in the water, (2) watery, (3) like water.]
A. As aujective:

1. Of plants: Growing io the water.
 od. (1836), p. 415 .
2. Of animals: Living in or a bout the water swimming in, fying over, or deriving its food from the water
"Brates may be eonaldered as elther aurrial, terretthow aquatick or naphiblous. Aquatick sre thon
B. As substantive:
3. An aquatic animal or plant.
"Flagniand such like oquetikise are best destroyed
by draining."
4. A person fond of water. (N.E.D.)
a-quăt'-ic-al, a [Eng. aquatic;-al.] The same as Aquitic, adj. (q.v.). (Evelyn.)

* $\bar{a}^{\prime}$-que-tīe, * $\bar{a}^{\prime}$-qua-til, a. \& s. [In Sp. aquatil. From Lat, aquatile, neut. of adj. aquatilis = aquatic. $]$
A. As adj.: Aquatic.
"We beheld mans millions of the aquatile, or water
Vuljar $B$ rroura.
B. As subst. : An aquatic animal or plant.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$-qua-tint, $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-qua-tin'ta, s. \& $\boldsymbol{r}$. [In Ger. aquatinta; Fr. aqua-tinta, aqua-tinte; Lat. aqua = water, and Ital. tinta $=$ a dye, a tincture.]
A. As substantive: A kind of engraving 80 called from its resemblance to water-colour drawings. The moat approved method of practiaing it is to firat trace the outline of the proposed picture on a copper-plate by means of an etching needle or other sharp inatrument. Next, the etching ground ia removed, and the plate thoroughly cleaned with whitening and water. The plate ia then placed in a flat tin or earthen vessel in an inclined poaition, and on it is poured a solution of resinoua matter, prepared in rectified spirita of wive. When dry, the design is drawn upon it with the burstingground [BURstino-gRounn], and the plate is varnished and dried. Some clear water is then applied to it, and finally, the design is bit into the copper by two succesaive applications of dilute nitric acid.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the kind of engraving now described.
Rece: : cyethod of producing the aquatine ground."Rees: cyclop., 1 ", agratina.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ 'qua-tint, v.t. [From the aubstantive.] To carry out the process described under Aquatist, subst. (q.v.).
"The principal disadrantages of this method of
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-qua-tint-ĭhg, $p r$. par. [AQCATINT, v.]
a-quăซ-a-lěnt, s. [Lat. aqua $=$ water, and valens $=$ strong, pr. par. of valeo $=$ to be worth, to have a value. 1
Chem.: The molecular ratio of the water to the aalt contained in a cryohydrate.
ăq'-uě-dŭct, * ăq'-uæ-dǔct, ăq-u厄-dŭc'-tŭs, ${ }^{\text {ăqu}}-\mathrm{u}$ é-dŭc'-tŭs (aque $=$ alk'-wè s. [Fr. aqueduc, aquéduc: $\mathrm{Sp} . \&$ ak'we h. (Fr. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Port. aqueducto; ital. aquicotin; } \\ & \text { ductus }\end{aligned}=$ aque ductus $=$ a leading or conductductus $=$ aquas ductus = a lead
ing of water ; duco $=$ to lead.]
A. (Of the English forms aqueduct, * aqu*duct): In a general aense any artificial channel for the conveyance of water from pace to place but the term is generally dimited to an artificial

aqueduct on the anio, near flome.
channel or condnit raiaed on jullars for the ennveyance of drinking water to a city. Of al the nations of antiquity the Romana were the great builders of aqueducta. No fewer that twenty of these erectiona converged on the
fate, sat, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sũr, marine: gō, pŏt,

capital during its palmy days；Whilst there were many more in the provinclal parts of the emplre．Magnificeat ruins of some of these still remala：the best of them in the Campagna around Rome；the others，in por tions of France，Spain．Italy，Siclly，Greece， Asia，sad Africa，once occnpled by important citiea and towns．Aqueducta are rare in this country；the most notable one being the great aqueduct recently fioished for the water aupply of the City of New York．
＂No mannificent romaina of Latin porches and apueducas are to
Aqueduct of the cochlea．［Aqueductus，B．］
Aqueduct of Fallopius．［Aqueductus，B．］
Aqueduct of Sylvizs．［Aquenuctus，B．］
B．（Chiefly of the form aqueductus）：
A．cochlece，the aqueduct of the cochlea ［Cocmesa．］A fuanel－shaped canal in the ear． It leads to the jugular fassa，and is supposed to afford a pasange for a small vein．（Todd \＆ Bowman：Physiol．Anat．，vol．il．，pp．74，75．）
A．Fallopii，the aqueduct of Falloplus．A channel in the ear near the tympanum．（Ibid．， voi．li．，p．70．）
A．Sylvii，the aqueduct of Sylvius．A chanael in the brain，connecting the third and fourth ventricles．（Ibid．，vol．ii．，p．289．）
A．vestibuli：A canal running from the vesti－ bule of theinternal ear to the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone．
a－quê＇ightte（gh sileut）．Pret．of v．Aquake （q．v．）．


## －a－quê＇int（2），par par．［Aquench．］

＊a－quê＇int－a－ble，a．［Acquaintable．］
－ $\bar{a} \cdot-q u e ̆-1-t y$, s．［In Ital．aqueita，aqueitade ＝waterishnesa．］Wateriaeso．
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Terreity, and "The aquaty, } \\ & 8 \text { hall run tosether agety. }\end{aligned}$
Shall run together asgin.
a－quě1le，＂a－quil＇，＂a－quêl＇－1ヶn， ＊ac－quěl＇－lạn（pa．par．à－quóld），v．t． ［A．S．acwellan．］To kill．

Nule boo the sothe tello
Sinners Beroare（ed．Morris），241－42．
a－quĕn＇ch，＊a－quĕn＇che，＊a quĕn＇ çhen（pret．＊àquê＇int，＊a－quê＇ynt），v．t． ［A．S．aquencan $=$ to quench．］To quench． thi benci than zenue aquench．- A yenbite（ed Morris）．
＊a－quěnt＇，＊a－quêint（1），a－quêynte， pa．par．［AcQuAINT，pa．par．］（Chaucer， Prompt．Parv．）
a a quền－ty̆n，v．f．［ACQuAint，v．］To make known．（Prompt．Parv．）
©＇－quĕ－oŭs，a．［In Fr．aquieux；Sp．，Port．，\＆ Ital．aquea；from Lat．aqua $=$ water．］
A．Orainary Language：
1．Conaisting wholly or in large measure of water．［B．1．］
2．Made by the addition of water．
3．Deposited from water．［B．4．］
B．Technically：
1．Meteorol．Aqueous vapour：The water which，evaloratiog from the earth，goes to constitute clonds．
＂The leaves of the plants absorh both the carbonic． scid and the aqueous vapour of of science，srd ed．，
2．Anat．Aqueous humour：A humoar of the eye filling up the apace hetween the cornea and the crystalline lens．It is partially divided by the iris into an anterior and poateriar chamber．The former is the larger，and has chamber．The former is the larger，and has the cornea lo front，the iris behind，and a
portion of the ciliary ligament on fts circum－ ference．
＂The aqueous humour of the eye consista very nearty of water．Berzellus ataten that all its other
 hailis ch orirde of opdinm，and the rest is，mortrotiva matter．woluble ather in＇water or alicohol．＂－Todd
Bownan：Physioh inat．，vol．it．，p．3o．
3．Chem．［A．2．］
4．Geol．Aqueous rocks：Rocks originally deposited from water，whence they are aoma times called aqueous deposits．Aa what is de posited is sediment of snma one kind or other they are also termed sedimentary rocks，and as， unless too much metamorphosed，they contain
the now fossilised remalns of the gnimals which lived in the water，and the planta which grew or were carried into it，they are denomi－ nated fossitiferous rocks．Finally，sa the sedi－ ment anccessively depoaited from the water tended to arrange itself in layers or strata，the rocks thua formed are called stratified rocks （Lyell：Geology．）A great part of the aclence of geology has been bullt up on the careful study of squeous rocks，the relative order of their disposition，and their fossil contents．
a＇－qǔe－oŭs－nĕss，s．［Eng．aqueous；－ness．］ The quality of being watery；waterineas．

## ＊ą－quê＇ynt，pa．par．［Aquench．］

ä－quiffeẽr－oŭs，$\alpha$［Lat，aqua＝water，and fero $=$ to bear．］Bearing water．
the＂midde．＂ith a consplecoous（aquiferoun＂pore in
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－quí－fo－li－ $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$－çer－8，s．pl．［Lat．aquifolia， aquifolium．］Hollyworts．An order of mono－ petalous plants renked by Lindley uuder his Gentisual Alliance．It consists of trees or ahrubs with coriaceous leaves，amall axillary flowers，and fleshy indehiscent fruit，with from two to sitx geeds．The common hally，Ilex aguifolium，is the type of the order．In 1846， Liadley eatimated the number of known apecles at 110 ．
 aquifolia＝the holly－tree，or the Scarlet Holm （Ilex aquifolizm）；aquifolius，adj．＝having pointed leaves．］A plant－genus from which the Holly order is called Aquifoliacea．（Now renked under llex．）
$\bar{a}$－qui－form，a．［Lat，aqua＝water，and forma $=$ form，shape．］In the form of water．
 Lat．aquila＝an eagle，perhaps from the root $a c=$ sharp，swift．］
1．Zool：A genua of raptorial hirda， the typical one of Eagles，a sub－family of Falconidz．The specles have not that strong tooth in their billa which the falcona prossess， and are feebler for their eize，leas cou－ rageous and less predatory than the falcons proper．Two species occur in Britain．Ia tha Uuile states the Bald Eagle has been
chasen ag the
 national embien．
2．Astron．：One of the twenty ancient Northern constellations．Within it is in－ cluded also the conatellation Antinona，the anly one of forty－eight recognised by the ancients which modern astronomers have merged in another one．［Antinous．］
ăq－uill－ä＇r－ǐa（ăq－uil as 㐅k－wî），s． ［From Lat．aquila＝an eagle．］［A0alloch．］ A genus of plants，the typical one of the order Aquilariacer（q．v．）．Alaes－wood，Agils wood，or Eagle－wood，is the inside of the trunk of the Aquilaria ovata，and A．Agallocha． ［ALOES－WOOD，ACILA－WOOD．］
 3．ph．［Aquilaria．］An order of plants classed by Dr．Lindley under hia Rhamnales，or Rham nal Alliance．They have the calyx turbinate or tubular，with ita orifice furnished with ten or flve bearded scales，which are really stamens．Corolla， 0 ；stamina，ten or five，in the latter case opposite the aegmenta of the calyx；style， 0 ，or conical and thread－shaped stigma，large，aimple；ovary，superior，one celled，seeds，one on each placenta，or one abortive．Treea with alternate entire shining leaves without atipulea．Habitat，the Eas Indies．In 1847，Dr．Liadley estimated the known species at tea．
 Lat．aquila $=$ an eagle．］
Her．：To adorn with eagles＇heads．（Used chlefly，if not excluaively，in the pa．par．
 ［Aquilate］
ăq－uI－Iē－gi－a（aq－uI＝ăk－wí），s．［A．S． und Ital．aquilegia；from Lat．aquila $=$ an eagle，the species resembllog eagles＇claws．］ Columbine．A genus of plante belonging to the order Rauunculscees，or Crowfoots．The A．vilgaris，or Comanou Columbine，s plant． the petals of which termiaste beneath in 2 hornlike spur，is a doubtful native of Britsin．
 Falconide aquil angle．］A aub－family of genera－Aquila，Haliaëtus，and Pand：on－have representstivea in this country．
aq．－uiline（ak＇－uí＝ak＇－wi），a．［In Fr． aquilin；Sp．aquilino and aguileno；Port．\＆ Ital．aquilino；Lat．aquilinus，from aquila $=$ sn eagle．］
1．Gen．：Pertaining to su eagle．
2．Spec．：Eagle－like in bill or th nose； hooked．

Ruddy his lipe，aud freah and tair his hue．＂
Drydien：Palamon \＆Arecte，iil． 71
＂We may trace the commencement of an aquiline ourvature in the nove of the Hoolock Girbon．＂－
 uquilon；Port．aquiloo；Ital．aquilone，aqui－ lonare；Lat．aquila．］The north wind．
＂Blow，villain，till thy sphered hiag choel Outowell the collck of purid Aquilun．
$\bar{a}_{\text {＇－quit－el－se，s．s．}}^{\text {tel．}}=$ a web．］$\quad$［Lat．aqua $=$ water，and $a z=$ a web．
Zool．：A ank－division of Araneida，contsin－ iag the genua Argyronets（q．v．）．
a－quit＇te，v．l．［Aquytte．］
$\dagger$ あ－quō＇şe，$a$ ．【In Sp．\＆Port．aquoso；Ital． aquoso，acyuoso；from Lat．aquosus＝abound． ing in water．］Watery，aqueous．（Bailey．）
$\dagger$ a－quăs＇－1－tyy，s．［In Fr．aquosite；Sp．aquo－ sided：Port，aquosidude，aquosita，acquosita； Low Lat．aquositas．］［Aquose．］Wateriness， aqueouaness，（Bailey．）
à－quй－la，s．［Lat．a a small stream；dimin． of aqua＝water．］
A．acoustica（Anat．）：A flaid which filla the cavity of the vestibule connected with the iuteroal ear．
＊a－quÿ＇ke，v．f．［A．S．acwician $=$ to mske alive ：cwic，curuc $=$ quick，slive．］Ta kindle． ＂Is ofte aquyted thet uer of lecherlo．Huerif the writinge apex th thet word of fole wyiman to beruinde

＊a－quy̆t＇te，＂a－quit＇te，＂a－qwy̆t＇－y̆n，0．t ［AqCuIT．］

I．To acquit，set free，release，pay．
＂Him behoueth paye ne neure aquitto he ne many， and thereuore the asel by ydemmed＂－A yenbito（ad ＂And the heghe men thet uol yeth the tornernens ine wed nnd dead wed thot naght him no aguyteth．－ ridid，p． 36.
2．To bereave．

## And the Admirel hit mighte fivite <br> That he nere of his life ayuite．＂

＊a－qwy＇nt，pa．par．［acquaint．］（Lancelot of the Lake，bk．II．，I，295．）
＊ $\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{q} \mathbf{w} \overline{\mathbf{y}}-t \mathrm{y}_{\mathbf{n}}$ ，v．t．［ACQuiet．］（Prompt． Parv．）
－ar．［An Eng．suffix，from Lat．－aris $=$ of or beionging to ；as atellar（Lat．stellaris）$=$ of or belonging to a star．］
A．R．An abbreviation for Anno Regni $=$ in the year of the reign；as，A．R．V．R． $30=$ anno regni Victoriae regina tricesimo $=$ in the 30th yesr of Queen Victoria＇a reign．
＊är，conj．［A．S．ar＝ere，before．］［Eae．］Fre， before；ere ever，before ever．
＂But al to deere they bought it ar they ryse．＂
Chaucer：© C．T．，
，$\% 40$
är，v．t．［Ear，v．］（Scotch．）
är＇－a，s．［Lat．$=$ an sltar．］＂The Altar ：＂ one of the fifteeu ancieat Sonthern constel－ lations．
a＇ra，s．［South American Iodian name，de－ signed to lmitate the volce of the bird．］

Zool：：A genus of birda，the typical one of the sub－family Araine，which is renked under the family Psittacidx，or Parrots．It Ia called


also Macrocercus, from Gr. uaxpós (malkoss) long, . . . large, and кépко (kerloos) $=$ tail. It contains the Macaws. [MAcAW.]
A.R.A. An abbreviation for "Associate of the Royal Academy.
Ar'-ab, s. \& a. [In Ger. Araber (s.), Arabisch (adj.); Fr. \& Port. Arabe (s. \& sdj.); 1tal. Arabo(adj.); Lat. Arabs(s.); Gr." Apa\% (Araps) (6.), genit. "Apaßor 'Arabos).]

oroup of arabs.
A. As substantive: A native of Arabia. "In his march over the aandy desert between Emesa and Pamyrat Aurertan was perpetually harasted by
B. As adjective: Pertaining to Arsbia or its inhabitants.

Our Arod tents are rude for thee.
Moore: L. R. Lighe of the
Arab-11ke, a. Like an Arab, in roaming tendency or some other particular.
"Here, Arab-zite, is pitched my tent,
And otraight again ts forled.
Longfellow: The rwo Lock of Hatr
ar'-a-bạ, s. [Hindustani, \&c.] A wheeled carriage, a gun-carriage, a kind of cart used in Eastern journeys or campaigus.
ar-a-ba'-ta, s. [Nstive name.] An American monkey (Mycetes stramineus).
Kr-a-bĕsque (que $=\mathbf{t})$, * $\mathbf{M r} \mathbf{r}$-a-bĕsk', s. \& adj. [As substantive: In Dut. Arabesken (pl.); Ger. Arabeske (sing.): Fr. Arcbesque (sing.) ; Port. Arabescos (pl) : Ital. Arabesco Rabesce ( (ing.); terms all implying that the style of ornamentation so designated originated with the Arabs, whereas it seems to have spring up first among the Romans.]
A. As substantive:

Arch.: A style of ornamentation in which are represented men, snimals (the latter consisting of mythie as well as actual forms) plauts, with leaves, mathematical figures \&ic.; the whole put together in a whimsical way, 60 that, for cal way, 60 that, for instance, the animals not merely rest upon the plants, but grow out of them like blossoms. There are three, kinds of Arabesque: - 1st (and oldest), that of the Romane, without the animals. They occur in the mural paintings at Pompeit, Hereulaneum and other places. 2nd. That of places. 2nd. That of out the animals. This out the animals. This is well aeen in the
Almambra. 3rd. The
 Ahambra. 3rd. The
Christian Arabesque, with the figures introduced. It appears in illuminated mediæval manuscripts and elsewhere. (Gloss. of Arch.)
B. As adjective (in $\mathbf{F r}$. Arabesque):

1. Gen.: Pertaining to Arakia or its in habitents.
"Thoagh anllower of the Arabian mehool, the nasidaity with which he (Achillinit cuitivated anatonay, which the Arabsique doctoris have in gemeral slum-bered."-Ency. Brit., 7th ed., I1. \%56.
2. Spec.: Consisting of, or pertaining to, the kind of ornsmenta called Arabesques. [See A., as substantive.]
.akind of ornament, which may becalled Arabergerei country in the Eix thenth mnd eeventeenth centuries." -Gour of Arch, sth ed. (1850)
Ar-à'-bǐ-an, a. \& \&. [Eng. Arabi(a); -an.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to Arabla,
the rigoor of the Arabian laws, . . ."-Gotd. mith: The Bee, No. It
B. As substantive: An Arab,' a netive of Arabia.

- Jia. xiii. ${ }^{\text {nelt }}$.

Arabian Architecture. [See Mobammenan Architecture.]
A'r'-ab-ic, * Xr'-ab-ick, a. \& s. [In Eng. Arab, -ic; Ger. Arabisch; Fr. Arabique; Port. Arabico; Lat. Arabicus.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to Arabis, or to the language prevailing there.
"What way was there taken for sprending his
[Pocock's] Arabick translatiou of Grotius de Veri-
 Epist. 7.
-Gum arabic, or gum acacis, is an exadation from B. As substantive: The language of Arabis or of the Arabs. It is properly the dialect of the Koreishite tribe in Arabia, rendered claskic by its being the lsnguage in which the Koran was composed. It is now vernacular iu Arabia, Egypt, and Northern Africa, and the leamed and saered tongue of all Mohammedsn countries. The numbers who at present speak it have been estimated at 100 millions, which is probubly en exsggeration. Philologically viewed, Arabic is the most goutherly of the Syro-Arabian fanily of languagea, besides being itself the type of one of the three classes into which that leading family of tongues is divided. Associated with it in this relation are the living Amharie and the dead Ethiopic and Himyaritic tongues. About two-thirds of the Hebrew roota occur with slight modification in Arable, which renders the language nseful to the Biblical student, as its wide diffusion does to the missionary; while numerous chemical, alchemical, astronomical, and astrological words which arose during the brilliant, but brief, period when the Saracens simed at intellectual as well as political ascendsncy, will always render it an objeet of interest to scientific nien. The Arabie literainterest is posterior in date to the tima of ture is pos
$\because$ That Schultens had from the Arabick happliy and satiafactorily thustrated \&ome very obscure and diff-
cult wordis of the Hebrew text, cult worde of the

* Arabic numerals: The first nine digits1,2,3, \&c.-and the cipher used in writing the number 10 . Though often called Arabie, they are really of Brahmanic origin. [Numerals.]
*Ar-ăb"-ĭc-al, a. [Eng. Arab; -ical.] Pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs. The same as the adj. Arabic.
 Quixote, ii. $2,1$.
* Ar-ăb"-icc-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng. Arabical; -ly.] After the manner of the Arabs.
"Mahomet, whose nsme Arabically signifien doceit"
-Sir $T$. Herbert: Praveld, -sir T. Herbert : Travels, p. S21
Ar-ab'-i्-çi, s. pl. [From Arabls, in which the sect arose.]

Church Hist. : A sect which aprung up about A.D. 207. Their distinguishing tenet was, that the goul died with the body, but revived with it at the regurrection. Origen is aaid to have re-converted them to the orthodox belief, and thus extinguished their separate organisation.
Ar-ăb'-ı̈-çize, v.t. [Eng. Arabic; -ize.] To render akin to Arabic.
"\%. - being inaperseded by Hindi in its Arabicked
form of Urdu, Beames. Compar. Gram. of Aryan form of Urdu, - Beames, Compar. Gram.
Lang. of India, vol. i. (1872), Introd,; p. 8 .
Kr-ă-bǐd'-ĕ-w, s. pl. [AFAbis.] A tribe of plants belonging to the order Brassicaccea, or the typical one being Arabis.
ar'-a-bin, s. [From Araôic, in the, term gum arabic.] The pure soluble principle in gum
arabic and similar substances. It is precipltated by alcohol and by basic lead acetate, but not by the neutral acetate. It la compoaed of $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{O}_{11}$. It ia isomeric with cana sugar

Gri-a-bis, s. [In Fr. arabette; Sp. arabide.] The Wall-creas. A geuus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucilers. Five opecies are natives of Britain ; the most common being the A. hirsuta, or Hairy Rockcress. It has small white flowera.
Ǎ'-ab-ismm, s. [In Eng. Arab, -ism; Ger. Arabism.] An idiom or other peculiarity of languagee borrowed from the Arabic.
Ar'a-bist, s. [Eng. Arab; suffix -ist.] One converasnt with the Arsbic language and litersture.
ăr'a-ble, * ẽr'a-ble, a. [In Fr. arable; Ital. arabile; Lat. arabilis $=$ thst moy be ploughed ; aro $=$ Gr. ajów (aroo $)=$ to plough In Wel. arad is $=8$ plough, and ar $=$ arable land; Qael. $a r=a$ plough; Irish irain $=$ to plougb.] Cspable of being ploughed. Applied to land which may profitahly be ploughed with the view of being sown with cereal or other crops. It is contradistinguished from land not worth ploughing, but which it is thought better to leave in grass ,pasturage, if not even in wood and moor.
"The orabte land and pasture lsod were not sup-
 king dom. - Macauluy: $\bar{H}$ iff. Eng., ch. iil
Xr'a-bō, in compos. $=$ connected with the Arabs.
Arabo-tedesco, s. [Ital. Arabo, and Telescho = German.]
Arch.: A atyle of srchitecture blending together the Roman, Moorish, and GermanGothic.
ar-a-ca'rru, s. [Imitated from the note of the bird.]
Zool.: The name given in Brazil to several Scansorial birds ranked as sberrant members of the Rhamphastida, or Toucan family; They are placed under Pteroglossus and its allied genera. They have sinstler bills than the Toncane proper, and are of brighter coloura, being generally green, with red or yellow on their breasts.
" ar -açe, * ăr-as', v.t. $\quad$ [Fr. arracher $=$ to pluck, to pick, to puil swsy.] To pluck out, to tear away.

## The with gret Eleight and gret dificulté, <br> The childreu from her arm they gonae arace" <br> " The tronslone of o brokiue suer that was,

 Quhich 110 man out dedenyt to arraf."Loncelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), Prolog., 2so-40.
ăr- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-çě-æ, s.pl. [Latinised from $\operatorname{arum}$ (q.v.).] Arads. An order of endogenous pllants having for their infloreseence a apadix placed within \& for their inforeseence a apadix placed within 8
spathe. They have neither calyx nor corollá. The leaves are frequently cordate. The fruit is succulent, with many seeds. They are acrid in character, and often poisonous. The Caladium Seguinum, or Dumb Cane of the West Indies and South America, when chewed, causes the tongue so to swell as to cause temporary dumbiness. In 1847 , Dr. Lindley estimated the known genera at twenty-six, and the species at 170. There is one species in the British flora, the Arum maculatum, Cuckowpint, Wake-Robin, or Lords and Ladies. [See Arum.]
ăr- $\bar{a}^{\prime}$-çe ouls, a. [Aracere] Pertaining to the Araceæ (q.v.).
ăr-a-chĭd'-ĭc, a. [Fr. arachide; Eng. suffix -ic.] Pertaining to the Earth-nut (Arachis hypogaca). [Arachis.]

## arachidic acid,

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{4 n} \mathrm{O}_{2}=\mathrm{C}_{19} \mathrm{H}_{31} \cdot \mathrm{COOH}$. A monatomic fatty acid, outained by the saponific tion of the oil of the Earth-nut (Aruch is hypogeea). It erystallises in mintte seales, whict melt at $75^{\circ}$. It is soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether.
ă'-a-chis, s. [In Fr. arachide; Lat. aracos, a name applied by Pliny to a plant which lisd neither stem nor leaves; Or. äpanos (arakos), ápaкıs (arakis), and later, äpayos (arachos),
\&ate, fät, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre ; pīne, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pŏt,

the name of a leguminous plant.] A genus of jeguninous plants belonging to ths sub-order Cesalpiniefe. The A. hypogua, or the under. ground Arachis [Gr. inóvetos (hupogeios) = subtorranean], is so callsd becanse the legumes ars produced and matured beneath the soil. The plant is believed to have come originslly from Africa, but it is now cultivated in the warmer parts both of Asia and America.: The legumes are satabls. The seeds have a sweet lagumes are estable. sind furnish avsluable oil used for limps taste, sind furnish a valuable oll used for lamps
and as a sabstitute for olive-oll. In Sonth snd as a sabstitnte for olive-oll. In socolste.
Carolina they are employed for chocol
 răch'-nǐ-dēş, s. pl. [In Fr. araignée; Sp. arana; Port. aranha; Ital. aragna, aragno; Lat. araneus, aranea. From Gr. ápaxv> (arachnēs) and $\dot{\alpha} \rho a_{x} \eta_{\eta}$ (arachnē) $=$ a spider, and elios (eidos) = form.]
Zool.: The class of animals which contains Spiders, Scorpions, snd Mites. It belongs to the Articulsta or Annulosa, sad the snb-class Arthropods, snd is sppropriately placed between the Crustacea on the one hand, and the Insecta on the other. The highest Crustacea insecta ou the other. Trachnida eight, and the hsve ted feet, the Arachnida eight, and the
Insecta six. The Arachulda are wingless, Insecta six. Th9 Arachulda are wingless,
have no antenne, breathe by meaus of trachesl have no antennoe, bresthe by means of tracheal
tubes or pulmoary saca performing the function of lungs. As a rule, they have several simple syes. They have no proper metamorphosis. They live in a predatory manner. Covier divided the class into two orders: Pulmonarix and Tracheariw; that is, those bresthing by lungs and those breathing by trachex. The former include the Spidera proper and the Scorpions; the lstter, the Acari (Mites) and their nearar and more remote alliea. Iluxley their nearar and more remote allee. Inuxley Arthrogastra, including Scorpio, Chelifer, Arthrogastra, including Scorpio, Chelifer, Araneina, or Spiders; (3) Acarina, or Mites and Ticks; (4) Freah-water Arctisca or Tardigrads, called Water-bears; (5) Pyenogonitla (Maring animsls) ; and (6) Pentestomida (Parasites).
 2IM. (1833), p. 89.4
uaviliy ancribed to the Arachnidan tour pairs of legs brate Animats (1843), Lect Arin
"The next four cinece Ine. MyTin nita, Crustacean-without doubt alao preseuts characters in com tuon $n 8$ to forruim very natural asseut
a-răch'-gĭd, s. [Arachnida.] A member of the class Arachnida; an Arachnidan
an Invect : Crustacenn, an Arachnid, Myrinpod, or
g-rach'-nĭ-dan, a. \& s. [Eng. Arachnida; an.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to the Arachnita.
B. As substantive: An anlmal of the class Arachnida.
trachese exalluiver Arachnidans breathe, like insects, by Lect. xix.
Q-răch-ni'-tĭs, $\dagger$ a-răch-noi-dī'tǐs, s. [Eng. arachnoul, snd suffix -itis $=$ Gr. -tтts, tmplying inflanmation.] [Arachnom.]
Afed.: Namea given by Martinet to a formidable malady, the inflammation of the arachnoid. Sometimes the other menibranes investing the brain are also affected, in which case the disease is termed Meningitis (q.v.). It ia slgo apt to spread to the substance of the brsin. Arachnitis and Meningitis sre akin to apoplexy and cerebritis, from which, however, they may be distinguished by the absence of premonitory symptoms, by the occurrence of spasmodic and couvulsive symptoms on both sides of the body, and by the presence of febrile excitement without decided paralysis, followed by collapse.
a-răch'-noid, a. \& s. [In Fr. arachnoide. From Gr. ápáxus (arachrēs) and ápixun $($ arachné $)=$ a spider, and ciosos $($ eidos $)=$ form.] A. As adjective:
L. Anat.: Of the form or aspect of a spider's web. Specially-
I. Pertaining to the membrane of the hrain called the Arachnoid. (Todd \& Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. ii., p. 253.)
2. Pertaining to the tuaic of the crystalline humour of the eye.
3. Pertaining to one of the coveriaga of the spinal marrow.
II. Botany and Biology generally: Long snd loossly eutangled, so as to resemble a cobweb. (Used specially of hairs in plants. Example, Calceolaria arachnoidea.) (Lindley.)
B. As substantive (Anatomy);

1. The serons membrane of the craulo-spinal cavity. It sdheres to the dura mater by its parietal layer, and with the intervention of the pis mater to the brain and spinsi cord by its viaceral layer. (Todd \& Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. 11., p. 253.)
2. The cspsuls of the crystalline lens, which is a continuation of the byaloid membrans. [Arachnoides.]
arachnoid cavity. The space between the two layera of the srachnoid membrane. (Todd \& Bowman : Physiol. A rat., 11. 253.)
arachnoid membrane. [Abachnoid (B. 1).]

* a-răoh-noi'-dēş, * a-răch-noí-da, s. pl. [Arachnome]
-The form anachnoida is in Glossog. Nova, 2nd ed. (1719), with the meaning, "The chrystalline Tunick of the Eye." In Johnsoa's Dictionary, ed. 1773, there is arachnoides with the two significations given under Arschnoid (B. 1, 2). The same form is in Parr's Med. Dict. (1809), and even in Tould (I827).
" As to the tuncks of the eve many things might be taiken notice of: the prodilious nneneas of the arach
noides, the ncute sense of the retina --Derham.
$\dagger$ ạ-räch-nö-di'-tĭs, s. [ABAChNIT1s.]
a-răch-nǒl'-o-gisist, s. [Eng. arachnolog(y); -ist.] One who makes the Arachnidan or Spider class of animsls a apecisl subject of study.
a-răch-nǒl'-ŏ-ğy̆, s. [Gr. ápáxvs (arachnês) or ápáxpl (arachnē) = s spider; $\lambda o ́ \gamma o s$ (logos) $=\ldots$, discourse.] The department of Natural Science which treats of the Arachnidan or Spider class of animsls.


## $\dagger$ ăr'-ach, s. [ARrack.]

† a'ra-côn, s. A term in alchemy, denoting copper.
är'-ad, s. [From Lat. arum (q.v.).]
Bot.: A plant of the genns Arum, or at least of the natural order Aracex.
Plural. Arads: The English nams of the natural onder Aracex.
är-̆ॅ-бm'-ёt-ẽr, s. [AREOMETER.]
är'-吕-ŏ-stȳle (1), s. \& a. [In Fr. areostile; Lat. areostylos; Gr. ápacóarvios (araiostulos) doacós (araios) = thin, narrow, slight, with intervals; oru่hos (stuios)'=a pills with columns far sepsrated.] (Vitruvius.)
A. As substantive:

Arch.: A kind of intercolumaiation in which the pillars are so wide spart that the intermediate spaces are each upwards of three diametera of the column. This constitutes ne of the flve kiads of intercolumnistion described by Vitruvius.
B. As arfjective: Pertaining to the intercolumniation now described.
är-ひ̆-ŏ-sy̆s'-tȳle, s. [Gr. ápatós (araios) = thin, narrow, slight, and $\sigma \dot{\sigma} \sigma$ udos (sustulos) $=$ with columns standing close.] (Vitruvius.)


ARAEOSYSTYLE : WESTERN FRONT OF \&T. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Architecture: The srrangement sttendant on coupled columna, as in the western frout of St. Paul's Cathedral.
 to of or for rarefying; dpaiow (araiod) = to make thin ; dpau's (araios) = thin. $]$
Med. : Remedies which rarefy the hmmours, and thus make it mora easy for them to be carried sway by the pores of the skin.
är'-ळ-бx-ēne, s. [In Ger. arceoxen; from Gr. dpatós (araios) $=$ thin, ns rrow, slight, $\quad$. porous, spongy, and kévos (xellos) = foreign, strange.) A malneral, the same as Deehenite (q.v.).
"ar'-age, "ar'- çhe, s. Any plant of ths geuus Atriplex. (Prompt. Parv. \& Palsg.)

## ar'-age, s. [Averalee] (Scotch.)

a-răg'-бn-ite, + ar-ragg'onn-ite, s. [From Aragon, in Spain, where it was firat found.] A mineral with orthorhomble crystals, generally six-sided prisms, though the rectangular octohedron is considered its regular form. It occura slso globilar, reniform, coralloidal, columuar, stalsctitic, sad incrusting. The hardneas is $3.5-4$; the sp. gr., 2.927 to 2.947 ; the lustre vitreons or nearly resinous on fractured surfaces. Its colour is white, grey, yellow, green, or violet ; it is transparent or translucent, and hrittle. The composition is carbonate of lime, 95.94 to $99 \cdot 31$, with smaller quantities of strontia-carbonste, \&c. Dans thus divides it:-Var, l. Ordinary : (a) Crystallised in simple or compound crystals, or in radisting groups of acicular crystals; (b) Columnar, including Satiu-spar ; (c) Massive. 2. Scaly massive. 3. Stalactitic or Stalagmitic 4. Coralloidal. 5. Tarnovicite. Mossottits aud Oserskitc also rank with Aragonits. It occurs in Spain, Austria, Italy, Eugland, America, and elsewhere.
aragonite group. Dans's second group of Anhydrous Carbonates, comprising Aragonite, Msnganocalcite, Witherite, Bromlite, Stroutianite, snd Cerussite.
ar-a-gua'-tō (gua $=$ gwa), s. [South American name of Ilumboldt.] A species of monkey (the Mycetes ursinus), found in South America.

## * a-räld, pa. par. of Arave (q.v.).

araignée, arraign (a-rān-ȳ̄, a-rān),
[Fr. araignée $=(1)$ a spider, (2) a colwel).] Fortification: A branch, return, or gallery of s mine. (Bailey, James, de.)

* a-rā'işc, * ą-rāy'şe, * a-rếise, v.t. [A.S arasian $=$ to rsiss. Cognate with Gothic urreisan $=$ to stand up.] To raise.
a-rā'-1̆-a, s. [In Ger. \& Fr. aralie; Dut. aralia. Derivation unknown.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Araliacee. A. umbellifera exudes an aromatic gum. $A$. nudicaulis is used in North Ancrica as a substitute for sareaparilla. The berries of $A$. spinosa, the Angelica-tree, Prickly Ash, or Toothsche-tree, of America, infused in wine or apirits, are nsed in cases of colic, whilst a tincture of them is prescribed in toothache. A. racemosa. the apikenard of America, is also regarded as a medicinal plant. [angelicaTIEE.]
ą-răl-1̆- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-çĕ-æ, s. pl. [Aralia.] Ivyworts. (Lindley.) An order of plants helonging to the Umbellal Alliance, and akin to the Apisceat or Umbellifers, from which, however, they differ in their many-celled fruit and their mora shrubby appearance. They inhabit China, India, and America. In 1847, Dr. Lindley catimsted the known specics at 160 . Two occur in the British flors-Hedera helix, or Common Ivy, and Adoxa Moschatellina, or Tuberons Moschatell.
 Aram, the youngest son of Shen (Gen. x. 22);
 $($ arãm $)=$ to be high, apparently implying that the region which Aram inhahited was s bigh one. The term was applied to Syria snd Meropotamis.]

1. As adjective: Pertaining to the Aramæan territory, and especially to its language-the Arsmuean or Aramaic. [Aramaic.]
boh, hoy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, chin, bench; go, sem; thin, this; sin, aỵ; expeot, Xenophon, exyist. -ing.


2．As substantive：The language now de－ acribed．［See No．1．］
 ［Eng．Aramaean；－ism．］An Idiom or other peculiarity of language borrowed from the Aramæan tongue．
Xr－a－mā＇－íc，a．\＆s．［From Heb，त＂， （ăramith）， 2 Kings xvill． 26 and Dan．ij． 4 of the $H \mathrm{eb}$ ．Bible（rendered in the Eng．verbion ＂Syrian＂or＂syrisck．＂）．］［Aramman．］
1．As adjective：Pertaining to the Aramsic or Aramman tongue．The Semitic family of languages may be divided into three clasaes or branches：（1）The Arabic，or Southern Semitic；（2）the Hebraic，or Middis Semitic ； and（3）the Aramaic，or Northern Semitic． Under the third of these classes Prof．Miax Müller ranks of liviog laaguages tbs Nea－ Syriac ；and of dead ones，（1）the Chaldee of the Masora，Talmnd，Targnms，and the Bible； （2）the Syrisc or Peshito of the second century， （2）the syrisc or Peshito on the secondictions of A．D．：and（3）the cuoeiform Miller ：Science of Lang．，4th ed．，1864，Table．）
2．As substantive：The language or sub－ family of languages above described．［See No．I．，odj．］
 mean．］The same as Arameanism（q．v．）．
a－rä＇n－ě－a，s，［Lat．araner；Gr．apáxprs
 The typical genus of the family Araneidæ， the order Araneins，and the class Arachoids． It contains the domestic spider（A．domestica） and other species．

## 

 （Eng．），s．pl．［ARANEA．］The typical fanily of the class Arachnida．They have the eyes In two rows，one behind the other，the ter－ minal clsw of the nandibles directed inwards and the palpi，though long，never converted into foot－like organs．All spin for thernaelves a dwelling．place，and most weave webs．It contains the genera Aranea，Epeira，Argy roneta，\＆c．Their mode of life is so various that Wslenäer divides them thus：－
I．Terrestres：
1．Terrestres： Venantes：Latebricolæ，（b）Tublcolæ， （c）Cellulicolæ，（d）Cursores，（e）Saltatores．

2．Vagantes：Laterigradxe
3．Errantea ：（a）Niditelæ，（b）Filitelæ．
4．Sedentes：（a）Tapitelæ，（b）Orbitelæ，（c） Retitelæ．

II．Aquaticæ；Natantes；Aquitelæ．
† arr－a－nē＇－i－dēş，s．pl．［Araneina．］
a－ràn－厄゙－i－form，a．［Lat．aranea $=$ spider， sod forma $=$ form，shape．］Shsped like a spider．
Q－rān－厄̌－í－na，tăr－a－nē＇－i－dą， 1 ăr－a－ nē＇－ī－dēş，s．pl．［Aranka．］
Zool．：Ao order of Arachaida．Huxley， adopting the term Araneina，makes it the second of the six ordera into which he divides that class of animals．The Arsneina hsve the abdomen unsegmented；it ia，moreover，con nected with the thorax by a narrow peduncle． They breathe by means of two or more pul monary saca and two stigmata connected with trachez．They have from four to aix apin－ nerets for the exit of the silken threads whence their webs are spuo．They sre sometimes called Dimerosomata．Carpenter，Dailse，sc．， divide them into thres families－Araneidæ， Lycosidx，and Mygalidx（q．v．）．
＂The first family of the Puimonnry Arachnides， that of A raveidest is composed of
Linn．．＂－Grinch＇s Cuvier，xiii． $88 \%$ ．
＂The Aranelda do not undergo any essential change of form．＂－Ibsd．，p． 440.
＂The Aranoina for Splders）have the abdomen not negmented．＂－inuzley：Classiv．of Animals，p． 183.
a－rān－ĕ－ŏ＇se，a．［Lst．araneosus＝full of spiders webs；araneum $=$ s spider＇s web．］ The same as Arachnoid，adj．（q．v．）．
日－rän－ě－oŭs，a．［Lat．araneum $=\mathrm{s}$ spider＇a wob．］
＊1．Full of spiders＇webs．（Glossog．Nov．） 2．Resembling a spider＇s web．
＂The curions araneonus membrane of the eve con－
stringeth and diateth 14 ，and so varieth ita focus．＂
Dernam．
－a－răng＇，s．［Harangue．］
a－răn＇－gōeş，8．pt．［Local name．］Pierced beads of various forms made of rough carne－ lisa，formerly imported from Bombay to be re－exported to Africa．（Milburn：Oriental Comm．）（M＇Culloch＇s Diet．of Comm．）
a－ra－ram－boy＇a，s．［Brazilian nams．］A Brazilian snake，green in colour．it is called also the Dog－headed Boa，or Bojobi．It is the Xiphosoma caninum．
－ăr－as＇，v．t．［ARACE．］
＊a－rà＇－tion，s．［Lat．aratio＝ploughing ；aro $=$ Gr．ápów $($ aroō）$=$ to plough．］The act or practice of ploughing．（Johnson．）
a－rä－tỡr，e．［In Ital．aratore；from Lat． arator $=$ a ploughmsn，\＆farmer．］A plongh－ man，one who plougha．（Webster．）
－ăr＇－a－tǒr－y ，a．［From Lat，arator＝\＆plough－ man．］Contributiog to tillage．（Johnson．）
a－rī＇－trŭm，s．［Latin＝a plough．］
aratrum terrse．［Literally $=$ a plough of the land．］

Scots Law：As much land as can be tilled with one plough．（Jacob：Law Dict．，ed． Tomlins，1797．）
är－a－tù＇r－a těr＇－ra．［Lit．＝a ploughing of the land．］The service which the teoaat is to do for his lord in ploughiog the land．（Jacob： Law Dict．，ed．Tomling．）
ar－âu－cä＇r－i－a，s．［From the Chilian name aracaunos．This again is called after the Araucarian tribe of Indians，or their country， Arancaria，which is between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean，about $37^{\circ}$ S．lat．，and nominally conatitntes part of Chili，but is really independent．］

Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the order Pinaceæ（Conifers）and the family or section Abietina．The inflorescence is ter－ minal；the male flowers in cylindrical apikea； and the fruit succeeding the female ones large and globulsr；each scale，if not sbortive， bearing a single aeed．The branches are verticillate snd spreading，with stiff pointed leaves．Five or six species are known；all from the Sonthern hemiaphere．The one sa common in English gardeos is A．imbricata， a native of the mountainons parts of Southern Chill．It is of hardy constitution，scarcely requiring protection，except in very severe requiring protection，except in very severe
weather．Another apecies，$A$ ．excelsa，or Nor－ weather．Another apecies，excelsa，or Nor－
folk Island Pine，is a npleadid tree of giant

aradcaria excelsa．
1．The trea．2．Fortion of a brameh with it leaves
8．Single leaf．
4．Fepaale cone．B．Mature cone．
size．All the genus sre ornsmental from their flne and nufading foliage．Araucarian pinea were sbnndant in Europe during the Oolitic period，associated with mammala，flshes，\＆c． whoae searest living analngues are now con－ flned to Australia and the adjacent regiona．
ar－âu－cär－ĭ－ąn，a．［Araucarta．］
Bot．：Pertaining or relating to the Arancaria he says it helongs to the fir tribe parnselng Ooy oge round the World，ehap．xv．
－a－râ＇rght（gh guttural），pa．par．［Areche （2．）．］
＊a－rä＇y，v．\＆s．［ARRAv．］
＊a－rā＇ye（pret．\＆pa，par．a－rā’id），v．t ［ARray．］To trouble，to sfflict．
＂The blak knycht than on to hymeself he mild： Lancelot of tho Lake（ed．Skeat），（iil．， $8,269-7 a$ ．
a－rä＇yne，pa．par．［Array，y．］（Scotch．）
＊ar＇－bal－ĕst，＂ar＇－bal－1st，＂ar＇－bal－ðt， ＊ar＇－blast，＂ar＇cụ－bal－ist，＂ar－cu－ bal－is＇－ta，a［In Fr．arbalete；O．Fr．arba leste；Port．arbalista；Lat．arcuballista，from arcus $=a$ bow，and ballesta，balisto $=a$ military engins for hurling stonea and other missiles． Gr．$\beta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \omega(b a l l \bar{o})=$ to throw．］
1．A steel crossbow used in medirval times． It was set in a wooder shaft，with a sling and

arbalest and arrow．
trigger bent with a piece of iron，fitted for the purpose，and uaed to throw hullets，large arrows，darts，and other missiles．（James： Mil．Dict．）
＂It is reported hy William Brito，that the arew batiatid or orbutist was first shewed to the French by
＊2．A mathematical instrument，called alao a Jacob＇s staff，formerly used to measure the height of stars above the horizon．（James： Mil．Dict．）
＊ăr－bal－ěs－tē＇－nă，s．pl．［From Eng．，de．， arbalest（q．v．）．］Cruciform npertures in the walls of ancient fortifications through which charged．
ar＇－bal－ĕs－tẽr ＊ar＇－bal－is－ tẽr，＊ar－bla＇s－ tïr，＊ar－cụ bal－is＇－tẽr，s． ［Eng．arbalest； arbalist；－er．In tarius．］One whose weapon is the croasbow crossbow－man．
＂When Rlchard Was at the siege of an arbalester stand seeing his thme， charged his steel

arbalestena．
（Chateau de Pierrefonds．） arrow，or quartel． making fr quarrel．pryer to God that he would direct the shot，nnd deliver the innocency of the be
oppression＂－Speed：Hist．of Eng．，p． 48 L ．
${ }^{\text {an }}$ King John whs espied hy a very good arcubaliter who said that he would
ar＇－bi－têr，ar＇－bi－trôure，s．［Ia Fr． orbite；Sp．，Port．，\＆Ital．arbitro；Lat． arbiter $=(1)$ one who comes to a placs，s visitor，an intruder，an eye－witness，（2）an
umpire，（3）a manager．By some derived from umpire，（3）a manager．By some $=$ to come or ar $(a d)=$ to，and the root bit $=$ to come or but Wedgwood connects it with the Finnish arpa $=a$ lot，believing the original 1 neaning was a＂lot＇s msa，＂or aoothsayer．］

I．Of persons ：
1．Law and Ord．Lang．：An srhitrator，a person chosen，in most cases by mutual agree ment，to decide between coatending parties who do not wish to go to law．Now the term naed is Arbitrator（ $\mathrm{q} \cdot \mathrm{V}^{\mathrm{V}}$ ）．
＂He would put himself into the king＇s hands，and make him a
2．One who is ao much raised above his fellowa that law cannot，for the time at least， reach him，and who has therefore the power of absolutely deciding questions affectiog the property and even the lives of others

fäte，făt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sire，sĩr，marîne；gō，pöt

II. Of things. Fig. : That which acts witl uncontrolled infiuence and on a great acale.

Chance "Noxt hlm hysh arbiter
yilton : P. L., li., 800.
ar-bi-tra-ble, a. [Lat. arbitror $=$ to ob serve, . to judge; Eng. -able. In Sp. arbitrable.]

1. Arbitrary, aettled by the will; voluntary.
eithier in offoringa bestowed ppon God hy the people

2. Determinable.
$\because$ The value of moneyn or other commoditien it arbitrable ncoording to the novereigu suthority ald
nne of several kingam and couutrien $-B p$ Hall are of several kingdoms and co
ar'-bi-trage, \& [Fr.] Arbitration. (Sir William Temple.) (Worcester.)
ar-bít'-ra,mĕnt, ar-bít'-ry̌-mĕnt, s. [From Low Lat. arbitramentum; Lat. arbi tror $=$ to observe, to judge.]
A. Ordinary Language:
3. Of persons or other intelligent beings :
4. Power or liberty of deciding; choice, decision, determination.

## Free in thine own arbitrement ft lile

2. Compromise.
"Lukewarm persous think they may scoommodste polita of religion by middie ways and witty recoucile menta, an if they Would make au arbitrement bet ween
God and man."-Bacon: Euay, Civ. and Mor.,

IL. Of things (Fig.): The final decision of a case, question, controveray, or struggle by the aword, by natural law, or in aome aimilar way.
meit of the people who had challeaged the orbitera mes, 1tid Feb. 2872
The supreane importance of these characters has ife." proved by the final arbitrament of the batile for
wan, pt. L, chap. iv
B. Law: The award given by arhitrators.
ar'-bli-tra-ri-ly, adv. [Eng. arhitrary; -ly.] Agreeably to one's own will or caprice with out reference to the rights or the feelinga of others; despotically, tyranically.
"But the power of arbitrarity taking away the dive yower of arbitratily taking away thoir property -Mcoculay: Fifu. Eng., Chap. axili.
ar'-bì-trạ-rī-nĕss, s. [Eng. arbitrary mess.] The quality of being arbitrary, des potical, or tyrannical.
"Belf regzrding or dissocisi morol quallites of the Springs of Action Horks, vol. L., p. 198.

* ar-bi-trä'r-1-oŭs, $\alpha$. [Lat arbitrarius = (1) pertaining to arbitration; (2) arbitrary.] Arbitrary, despotic, tyrannical.
"Theso are standing and irrelealiabie trutha; soch no hase no precarions existence or arbitrarious de.
pendeuce upon ruy will or understanding whatsoever." penderce u
* ar-bí-trä r-1-oŭs-ly̆, adv. [Eng. arbitrarious; ly.] In an arhitiary manner.
"Where words are imposed arsitrartously, distorted misprision," "-Glanville. the mind must be led int
ar'-bǐ-tra-ry, an [In Fr. arbitraire; Sp. Port., \& Ital. arbitrario; Lat. arbitnarius $=$ (1) jertaining to arbitration; (2) srbitrary, depeading on the will ; (3) unfxed, uncertain.]
A. Ordinary Ianguage:

1. According to one's own will or caprice and probably not defensible at the bar of reason or justics; capricions.
"it may be perceived with whas insecarty we tine, unto arbitrary calculations, notural period of pleasure."-Browne: Fulgar Etrours.
"But the detafied descrfption of the lights oo the Roman speare, in tbe Sabine wiar of 508 B. C. Given by Dionysius, has all the appearance of arbitra
2. Despotic, tyrannical. (Applied to power, the deeds of $s$ government, or to the character of a ruler.)
"The thought of establishing arbitrary power, by calling in the ald of foreign erais, ..."-Macaziay. ".'. had served
B. Technicall

Law. Arbitrary punishment: (1) A punishment left to the discretion of the judge; (2)
hecause capital puniahments are never so left, therefore it aignifies also a penalty not capital. Arbitrary Consecration of Tithes. [Titres.]
ar'-bi-trāte, v.t. \& i. [In Fr. arbitrer; Prov., Sn., \& Port arbitrat: ltal. arbitrare Lat. arbitror, $-a t u s=(1)$ to observe, (2) to judge, (3) to testify, (4) to believe.]
A. Transitive:

1. To judge, to judge of.

Yet, where an equal poine of hopo and foar That in incline to hope rather thau fear."- wilton.
2. To decide, aettle, determine.
"At Coreutry, ppon Saint Lumbert's day: The sweifiug difference of your settled hate
Let Heavanionigh powers be calld to arbitrate
he Just conditions or thiseterm debato.
B. Intransitive: To decide in the capacit of an arbitrator; or, more generally, to decide to determine.
eongule and vice-cousules whose husiness Wad to keep the Preha nud the Chal in good hunnour. nnd to arbierate In dieputes amo
ar-bi-trā'-tion, s. [In Fr. arbitration; Port arbitragao; Lat. arbitratio $=$ decision, will from arbitror.] [ARBithate.]
A. Ondinary Language:

1. The decision of a case by means of an arbitrator. (B. 1, Law.)
2. Final decision of a mstter in diapute or in doubt, without reference to the method by which this is effected.

## $\Delta$ od arbieration wiso of the Elhe wille

Cowper: Tatk, bk. 11.
"in there was little chance that they would Hacaulay: Alut. Eng., eh. xxili
B. Technically:

1. Law: The deciaion of a case not by a judge of \& lsw court, but by an arbitrator or arbitrators, that is, by a person or peraons to whon the contending parties mutually con sent to aubmit their differencea. When ther are more than one, and they disagree in whs is termed their award, a third peraon, called an umpire, is in general called in to give a fina decision. When the arbitratora and umpire do their duty well, their verdict may be enforced by a court of law.
2. Comm. Arbitration of Exchange: The operation of converting the currency of any country into that of a secoud one by means of other currencies intervening between the two

## arbitration bond.

Law: A bond which is generally entered into by parties wishing to submit their differences to arbitration. It binds them to acquiesce in the award given. (Blackstone Comment., bk. iii., cb. 1.)
ar'-bǐ-trä-tõr, * ar'-bĭ-trä-tõure, s. [In Fr. arbitrateur; Sp. \& Port arbitrador. From Lat. arbitrator $=$ a lord, msster, or ruler.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Of persons:
$\dagger$ 1. A ruler or governor. (Applied by Milton to the Supreme Being.

Aud heaven's highough heaven be shut,
Io his own strength,
Mitton : P. $L, \mathrm{hk}, \mathrm{H}$
2. He who occupies so high a position, for the moment at least, that he can settle dis putea as he himaelf thinks fit, and enforce the award he makes.
federather Blenheim or Ramillies will make the con federatea manaters of their own terma, and arbietato 3.
permitted per or even a public body invited or ties who do not wish to go to law. TION.]
be ippointed he adiviseth that Christian arbierators Joromy Taylor: Of Laveruite Horks (ed. 1839), vol. iii, ${ }^{2}$ pen
"Instead of this, the senate is coavered, and appeare to occupy the position of arsturator Rod mediato

II. Of things: That whicb finally aettlea anything.

And that old common arsitrator, time
Will one day end it." Shakesp. :Troil. \& Cress.
Out, idle words, servanto to shailow fools
Unprontable mounds, weak arbitratory Ibid.: Tarquin and Lucrece
B. Technically

Law: A pereon appolnted to aettle disputes between contending parties who otherwise would probably engage in litigation, if indeed they have not done so slready.

ar-bl-trä'-trĕss, s. [The fom. form of Eng arbitrator.] A female arbitrator; an arbitratrix.
ar-bǐ-trā'-trǐx, s. [Lat, = a mistresa, a female ruler.] A female arbitrator, an arbitratresa. (Beaumont: Psyche, xix. 168.)

* ar'-bǐ-tre (tre = tẽr), v.t. [Fr. arbitrer.] [Araithate.] To decide finaily.
"All that ohal be declarod, orideined, and arbiterad hy the fornalde Archeuis)
- ar'bí-trēe, s. [Fr. arbitre $=$
will; Lat. arbitrium.] Free will.
"To dentroyen the freedom of our arbitree, that in
to any, of cur free will."-Chaucer: Boecius, hik. v .
ar-bľt'-rě-mĕnt, s. [Aheitrament.]
*.ar'-bǐ-trĕss, " ar-by̆-trŏs, s. [The fem. form of arbiter (q.v.).) The aame as ARasthathess and arbithatrix. A female who acts as arbiter. (Lit. \&fig.)

Site arbitreas, "ond nearea the mono
Sitn arbitreas and neares to the earth
Wheols her pale courso." Mition: P. L, i, TBS.
*ar'-blast, s. [ARbalest.]
ar'-bol-ist, s. [Sp. arbol=a tree.] A word occurring twice in Howell (Dodoncs Gravs, p. 11, p. 131). An obsolete form of Arborist and Herbalist (both which see).
ax'bōr. *ar-bö̉nr, *ax'-bẽr, "hẽr'-bẽr, *her-bẽre, 8. [0. Fr. herbier $=$ a herbary; in O. Eng. herber, erber. It was firat confused with A.S. hereberge, 1 cel herbergi $=$ harbor, shelter, and afterwarda from a aupposed connection with trecs, written arbor, as if frum the Lat. arbor $=$ a tree. Properly it is a garden of herbs.] A frame of latticed work, over and around which creeping and clinging plants are turned, so as to form a shady and romsatic retreat; a bower.
ar'-bor, s. [Lat. = a tree.]
I. Bot.: A tree; that is, a vegetable having branches which are perennial, and are supported upon a trunk; in the latter respect differing from a shrub, one characteristic of which is, thst its branches proceed directly from the surface of the ground without having a supporting trunk. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
II. Mechanism:

1. The axis or spindle of a machine; as, for instance, of a crane or windinill.
2. Thst part of a machine which sustains the rest.
Arbor Day, $\boldsymbol{s}_{\text {, }}$ A day est apsrt by legislative enactment or otherwise, for voluntary planting of trees by the people, the purpose being to offet the constant destruction of forests. The cuetom originated in Nobraska, in 1874, bsing suggsted by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, then Governor of that state, and is now generally observed tbroughout the Statee, in uearly all of which the planting is done by acbool children, with appropriate ceremonien.
arbor Dianæ. (Lit. = the tree of Disna.) A benutiful arborescent appearance presented by silver when precipitsted from its nitrate hy the addition of mercury.

## arbor genealogica. A genealogical tree. [Genealogical.]

arbor Saturni. [Literally $=$ the tree of Satnrn. $]$ An arborescent appearsnce presented by lead when a piece of zinc ia sus pended in a aolution of acetate of lead.
arbor-vine, a. A species uf bind-weed. (Juhneon.)
arbor Fites. [Lit. = the tree of life.]

1. Bot.: A name given to the trees belonging to the coniferous genua Thuja. T. occidentalis or American Arbor Vite, is a well-known and valued evergreen found in British gardens.
bôl, bøy; pout, jow1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenopıon, ex̧ist. ph = 1.


In Upper Cainada it rises to the height of a timber, though with us it is only a बlirub.
2. Anal.: A dendriform arrangement which appears in the medulla of the brain when the cerebellum is cut through vertically.
$\$$ ar'bor-a-ryy, a. [Lat. arborarius = pertainIng to trees.] Pertaining to a tree or trees.

- Arboreal is now the more common word.
| ar'-bor-à-tõr, s. [Lat, arborator = one who prunes trees.] One who prunes or who planta trees.
"The course and natore of the sap not being as yet minsersally aypreed on, leads our
ar-bör-ĕ-al, a. [Iat. arbore(us); and Eng. suffix -al.] Pertaining to a tree or trees. Spec., living in trees, or climbing trees.
 Fosetiblinmmats and Birds, p. \&
Ar'-böred, a. [Eng. arbour; ed.] Furvished with an artor. (Pellok.)
ax-bö'r-ĕ-oŭs, $a$ [In Sp., Port., \& Ital. arboreo. From Lat. arboreus = pertainiug to a tree.]

1. Arboreacent, becoming or being a tree. (Loudon: Cycl. of Plants; (Closs.)
"A grain of mustard becumes arboreous."-Browna. 2. Growing on a tree, as cootradistinguished from growing on the ground.
ar-bor-ěsçe', v.i. [Lat. arbaresco $=$ to grow into a tree.] To become a tree; to assume a tree-like appearance to put forth branches.
ar-bŏr-ĕs-çẹnçe, s. [In Fr. arborescence, as if from a Lat. arboresceutia $=$ a growing into a tree. urboresco $=$ to grow up into a trec.]
2. Bot.: The characteristics of a tree, as eontralistinguished from those of a shrub or of an herb.
3. Min. d Chem.: Deldritic markings on minerals, or a tree-like alpearance of chemical mustances.
ar-bŏr-c̆s-çent, a. [In Fir, arborescent, from Lat. urborescens, pr. juar. of arboresca $=$ ta becone a tree ; arbar =a tree.]
4. Lit. (Bot.): Properly, growing up into a tree; having a tendency to lecone a tree, from a shrub becoming a tree; also, less precisely, existing as a tree.
" l'andanacese are remarkable annong arborearem

"OMand arburescent grase rery like a menbon

- Voyaye liound the World, ch. xi.
II. Fig. (Physical Sotience and Ord. Luthg.): 1. Gen. : Having ramifications like a tree. "Thes ramify in an arborescent manner."-Todl 4 2. Specially:
(a) Min. : Dendritic. Native copper is composed of this form. [Dendeitic.]
(b) Zool. The ArborescentStarfish: A species of starfish, the Asterias Comul Meduse.
ar'-bö-rĕt (1), s. (Lat. arbor =a tree.] A amall tree, a shrub.
"No arboret with palated hilussoms drest,
And emelling swete, but there it night he found
To bud out faire.
Spener: F. $\mathrm{k}, 11$, vi. 12
ar'-bö-rět (2), 8. [Ital. arbareta.] A small grove, a place planted or overgrown with trees or shrubs.
"Among thick woven arbore/f, and Aowers", $\begin{aligned} & \text { fition: } P . L_{n} \text { in, 437. }\end{aligned}$
ar-bó-rē'-tŭm, \&. [Lat. =a plantation, a vineyard.] A place in which the scientific culture of trees and shrubs is carried on; a botanical garden for trees, or that jart of a botanical garden specially devoted to arboriculture.
*ar-bǒr-ic-al, a. [Lat. arbor =a tree; Eng. suffix. -ical.] Pertaining to trees. "That arborical discourse."-Bowell: Letters, iv. 23,
ar-bŏr-í-cŭl'tür-al, a. [Eng. arboriculture; -al.] Pertaining to the culture of trees. (Loudon.)
ar-bðr-ì-ă̌y-türe, s. : [In Fr. arboriculture, from Lat. arbor $=$ a tree, aud cultura $=$ cultivation.] The culture of trees. (Webvter.)
ar-bơr-ǐ-oŭl'-tür-ist, s. [Eug arharicul tur(e); -ist.] One who cultivates trees (Loulon.)
ar-bŏr-i-form, a. [Lat. arbor $=$ a tree, and forma $=$ form.] Having the form of a tree. (Webster.)
* ar'-bŏr-ist. A. [Fr. arboriste.] One who makes a special study of trees.
"The milberry, which the neborict abserve to bo
ar-bǒr-ǐ-zā'-tion, s. [Fr. arborisation.]
Min. \& Geol. : The process of Porming dendritic markings on a simple mineral or on a rock. (Webster.)
ar'-bŏr-ize, v.t. [ln Fr. arboriser.] To form the appearance of a tree; to make dendritic markings on some aimple mineral or rock. (V'ebster.)
ar'-bŏr-oŭs, a. [Lat. arborews =o of or pertaining to a tree.] Full of trees; formed by treen " Under ahady arborous roat"
ar-bŭs'-cle (cle $=$ el), s. $\quad[$ Lat: arbuscwla $=$ a small tree. A amall tree.
- Sometimes the Latin term arbusculus is emplloyed. It is not ao classical as arbuscule (Iindley.)
ar-bŭs'-cūl-ar, a [Eng. arbuscule; -ar.] Pertaining to a small tree. (Da Costa.)
$\underset{\text { arbustum (q.v.).] Planted with shruba or }}{\text { ar-bŭs }}$ arbustum (q.v.).] Planted with shrubs or
trees; containg copses of shrubs or trees. (Bartrom.)
ar-bŭs'-tŭm, s. [In Fr. arbuste ; Sp., Port, \& 1 tal. arbusto; Lat. arbustum, a contraction of arboretum $=$ (1) a plantation, (2) a tree; from arbor, a tree.]

Bot. A shrub, distinguished from a tree by the charscter that its branches rise directly from the ground without being supported on truuk. It is called also Fretex. (Lindley.)
ar-bū'te, e. [ARgUTUS.]
ar-bü'-tě-an, a. [Lat. arbuteus.] Pertaining to the arbutus.
"Arbitean barrows, aud the myatick van" $\begin{gathered}\text { Evelyn: Virgit. }\end{gathered}$
ar-bū'-tŭs (Lat.), ar-bū'te (Eng.), 乃. (I口 Dut. arbutus; Fr. arbousier; Ital, arbuto; from Lat. arbütus = the wild strawberry-tree; arbưtum, its fruit: from arbor $=$ a tree, or, according to Theis, from the Celtic or rough austere, and boise $=$ a bush.]
A. Ord. Lang. (Of the forms Arbutus and Arbute.) Any plant of the geans Arbutus: specially, the A. unedo, or strawberry-tree, described under $B$.

There have heen in the neighbourhood of E1llar-
 clap. vi. ( (Xote).

In falling, elntched the frall arbute".

arbutus unedo (strawaerby-thee).
Flower. 2. Ovary and atamen. 8. Stamen eniorged.
4. Abranch in fruis. 1 and 4 onetthird natnrai siteo.)
B. Bot. (Of the form Arbutus.) Strawberry tree. A genus of plants belonging to the
order Ericaceze (Henth-worta) A almeies, the A. uncelo, or Alistere strawberry-tree, is found, apparently wild, in the neightourlood of the Lakes of Killamey. . It has pauiclas of large, pale greenish-white flowers and red fruit, which, with the evergreen leavcs, are especially beantiful in the months of October and November.
ar'by̆-trés, 8. [ARBITREss.]
arc, arcle *ark; \& [In Fr. are = an arch, an are; Prov. arc from Lat. arcus = a bow, anything arched, mathematical arc. Essentially tha same word as the Eng. Arce (q.v.).]

## A. Ordinary Language:

1. An arch.

2. (In the geometric sense of the word.) [See B.] (Lib. and Fig.)

Your loes is rarer: for thin getar
Rose with yan thro a intile aro
Of benven.
Tensyem : Fo J. s.
"The circle of human nature then, ha not complete withont the are of feeling and
B. Technically:

1. Geom. : A portion of the circumference of a circle, cut off hy two lines which meet or intersect it. Its magnitude is atated in degrees, minntes, and seconds, which are equal to those of the angle which it eubtends. Hence, counted by degrees, minutes, and seconds, the arc of elevation and the angle of elevation of a heavenly body sre the same, and the two terms may be used in most cases indifferently. The straight line nnitiug the two extremities of an arc is called ita chord.
"Their segments or arct for the moet part, ox-
ceeded not the third part of a circle."-Neveton: ceeded
opricka
Equal ares must come from circles of equal magnitude, and each must contain the same nomber of degrees, minutes, aod seconds as the others.
Similar arcs must also each have the same number of degrees, uinutes, and seconds, but they beloog to circles of nuequal magnitude.
Concentric arcs are arcs having the same centre.
2. Math. Geog. An arc of the earth's meridian, or a meridional are, is an are partly measured on the surface of the esrth fiom north to south, partly calculated by trigonometry. Such ares have been measured in Lapland; in Peru; from Duakirk, in France, to Barcelons, in Spain ; at the Cape of Good Hope, and other foreign parta; sud in our own island, from Shanklin Down, in the Isle of Wight, to Balta, in Shetland. It was by these measurements that the earth was discovered to be an oblate spberoid. (Airy's Pop. Astron., and Herschel's Astron.)
3. Astron. (For arc of elevation, see A nolr. For Diurnal Arc, Nocturnal Arc, \&c., ses Diuhnal, Nocturnal, \&c.)
4. Mech. Phit. Arc of vibration (in a pendulum) : The arc in which it vibrates.
5. Electricity. Voltaic are: A Juminous are, which extenda from one pencil of charcoal to another, when these are fixed to the termlnals of a battery in anch a position that their extremities are one-tenth of an iuch apart. (Gonat: Physics, transl by Atkinaon, 3rd ed. § 718.$)$
ar'-ca, 8. [Lat. arca $=$ a chest.] A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, the typical one of tha family Arcadz. The shell is strongly ribbed, or cancellated, hinge straight, with very numerous transverse teeth. They are uni versally distributed, but are commonest in warm seas. They juhabit the zone from low water to 230 fathoms. In IS75, Tate estimated the known recent species at 140, and the forsi ones at 400, the latter commencing with the Lower Silurian rocks. Of the recent apecies, A. Noce, A. tetragona, A. lactea, A. raridentata A. Noce, A. tetragona, A. Britain. The fassil species are found 1 n the United States, Europe, species are found in
tar-ca-bû-cê'-rō (o as th), *. [Sp.] A musketeer.
"Here in front you can see the very dint of the
Funllet point-blank at my heart by a Spanah
arcabucero."

[^30]trexea-ise, a ph [ARCA.] A family of Conchiferous (bivalved) Molluses. They have the shall regular and equivalva, its hinge with long row of alander, comb-like teeth. It contains the genera Area, Cucullea, Pectun. contains the genera Arca, Cuoullas, Pectun-
culus, Avicula, Leds, de. of thobe enumeculus, Avicula, Leda, \&c, ar those enumetrated, in the British fauna.
ar-cä'de, s.' [In Sw. arkad;'Ger.' arkads; Fr. arcade; 8p. \& Port. aroada, Low Lat. arcata; from Class. Lat. arcus= a bow, an arch.] [ARCH.]

## Arehitecture:

1. Properly: 4 series of arches sustained by columna or piers. They may be open or may be closed by masonry behind : thus the amall arches built into tha walls of some cathedrals are genuine examples of the arcade proper.

T An arcaide differs from a colonnade in this respect, that whila the columns of the former support arches, those of tha latter sustain straight architraves. (Gloss. of Arch.)

arcade.
"Ho had probably, after the Rashion of his craft


With lamons, and beds of aodly apot, and
Ot trelils-work in long arcades,' and cindes
White Doe of Rytrone, iv
2. Less accurately: The arches and piers dividing the body of a building from its aisles. (Closs. of Arch.)
3. A long arched gallery lined on both sidea with shope. (P. Cycl.)
4. Loosely: Any gallery or passage with shops, though not arched.
ar-cā'-děd, a. [Eng. arcade; -ed.] Furnished With an arcade. (Penny Mag.) (Worcester's Dict.)
Ar-cā̀-dī-en, a. \& s. [In Ger, \& Fr. Arcadien; Lat. Arcadius; from the country Arcadia, eaid to be named after Arcas, a aon of Jupiter aod Callisto.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to Arcadia, a country in the heart of the Peloponnesus, the inhabitants of which were reckoned as sinple, ignorant, and stupid, but happy.
"The poor, Inured to drudgory and distreas,
Act without aim, think little, and feel leas,
Taste bappinesa, or know what pleasure meeans.
B. As substantive:

1. An inhabitant of Arcadia.
"Tho A rcadiana apeak of Jnpiter himsolf",
2. A name sometimes assumed by persons in modern times who irmitated or affected to Imitate Arcadian aimplicity.
group of nymphaven swains under nuited into a rural
 chap. 1v.
ar-cā'-na, s. pl. [i'l. nent. of Lat. arcanus.] [arcanum.]
ar-càne, a. [Lat, arcanus = qhut up, closed; from arca $=$ a chest.] Hidden, concealed; secret.
"Have I be Wray'd thy arcane necrecy?",
ar-ca-nite, s. [From Lat. arcanum dupli. outche, one of the names given to it by the alchemists. $]$ The name of a mineral, the aame as Aphthitalite and Glaserite (q.v.).
t ar-căn'-nạ, s. [Fr. arcanne $=$ ruddle.] A kind of red chalk used by carpentera for marking timber.
 adj, arcamus, Dent. pl. arcana. In Ger. \& Fr. arcanum; 8p., Port., \& Ital aroano.]
I. Gen.: Anything hidden, secret. Arything diffcult to explore. (Generally in the plural, arcana = вecrets.)
aricin, had ranked annoug the moat inecrutable arcana of atronomy. .... $\rightarrow$ Horschel: Actrom (sth ed.), $\mathrm{I}_{230}$. II. Specially:
3. Med.: An undivulged remedy, or what passes for auch.
4. Alchemy \& Old Chem.: $\Delta$ mysterious operatlon.
are-boti'-tant, arph-bAt'-tant (ant $=$ Xn), s. [Fr. arc-boutant, arc-bouter $=$ to butwess arc $=$ bow, an arch ; bout
$=$ ead, extremity.] Arch.: An abut ment. "An archformed prop which connects the walla of the upper and central portions of with the vertical buttresses of the Duter wanls. (Glossary
ture.) It is called alao a fyingbuttress, because it passes through the air
 aide ajales.
" ar'-¢ִ̆-ty̆r, s. [Lat. and O. Eng. ars = srt.] One who learns or teaches art. (Prompt. Parv.)
arch (1), "arghe, s. [In Fr. arche; Bp., Port., \& Ital. arco; Low Lat. arca; Class. Lat. arcus $=$ (1) a bow, (2) the rainbow, (3) anything arched or curved, .. a mechanical arc, (4) an architectural arch.] [ARC.]
A. Ordinary Language :
$\dagger$ I. An arc of a circle.
"The mind perceives that an arch of a etrclo le less
than the whole ecrcle, as clearily as it does the idea of than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of 4
circle. ${ }^{-}$-Locke.
II. (In the architectural sense.) [B., I.]
" To build, to plant, whatever yon Intond,
To rear the colunu. or the arch to betidi,
"Bid the broad arch the daug'rous flood cuntain-"
"Arches on archer 1 as it were that Rome.
Wonld build up all her triomphe in one dorne," Her Coliseum stinde."
III. Any object in nsture orimage, iv, 128, formed like an architectural arch [B., I.], or is curved like the segroent of a circla.
5. Generally:
arch and well once to behold a squall witb its risjng arch and coming fury, or the heary gale of wimd and
mountalnous wavee."Darwin: Voyage round the World, chap. $\times x 1 .$, p. 502.
6. Specially:
(a) The rainbow.

Beholds th" amusive areh before him fly." - Trinmphal arch that fills't the sky When storms prepare to part. : The Rainbow [See Triumphal Arch defined under B.]
(b) The vault of heaven, which, to a apectator on the earth, aeems to be an arch of infinite apan
" What a grand and majestic dome is the sky I How
is that imneasmrable arch uphed \%
Meditations on the Stary Meatens (1747). "-Hervell:
Fanning bis temples under herven's blue arch:"

## B. Technically:

I. Arch.: A series of wedge-bhaped stones or bricks, so arranged over a door or window in an ediffice for habitation, or between the piers of a bridge, as to support each other, and even besr a great superincumbent weight.
The stones and bricke of a truncated wedge ahape used in huilding arches are called roussoirs. The sides of an arch are called its haunches or flanks, and by old English writers of the sixteenth century its hance. The highest part of the arch skeen, from the Italian schiena. The lowest voussoirs of an arch are called springers, and the centrel one which holds the rest together the keysione. The undar or concave gide of
the vousaotrs is called the intrados, and the outer or convax one the exirados of the arch A chord to the arch at ite lower part is called ite span, and a line drawn at right angle to this chord, and extending npwards to ite summit, is called its height.

The impost of an arch is the portion of the pier or abutment from which the arch aprings. If the height of the crown of an arch above the level of its impost is greater than half the apan of the arch, the arch is asid to be surmounted. If, on the contrary, it is less, then the arch is said to be surbased.
The curved arch Was known to the Assyriane and the Old Egyptiane, Sir J. G Wilkinson cousiders that it exiated in brick in the reign of Amenoph I., ahout B.C. 1540 , and in atone in the time of Pammetichus II, B.C. 600 . The evidence is derived from the Buina of actual buildings, but paintings appear ruina of actual buildings, but paintings appear
to carry the areh back to about 2020 B.C. There is no mention of the gennine arch in Scripture, the term " arches," in Ezek. xl. 16, being a mistranslation.
The arch was brought into extensive use by the Romana, and everywhere prevailed till the twelfth century A.D., when the arch pointed at the apex, and called in consequence tha pointed arch-the one so frequently seen in Gothic architecture-appeared In Europe as its rival. The forms of both curved and pointed arches may be indefinitely varied. Of

semi-circular arch.

uORAE-bHOE ARCII.
the former may be mentioned the horse-shos arch, a name which explains itself, and the foil arch, from Lat. folium $=$ a leaf, of which there are the trefoil, the cinquefoil, and the multifoil varieties, $s 0$ named from the phats after which they ara modelled.
Other arches are the pointed one; the equilateral one. when the centres of the circles whose intersection constitutes the pointed arch coincide with the angular points at the two sides of the base; the lancet arch, when the eentres of the eircles fall beyond these pints; the dron crich, when they fall
within the base; and the segmented pointed arch, the sides of which con-
 stitute segments of circles containing less than $180^{\circ}$. Besides these there are several otler varicties of arch distinguished by their respective furms. (Gloss. of Arch., de.)
Triumphal arch: An arch erected in commemoration of some trimuph. The idea his been borrowed from the ancient Romans, who erected many such siructures, as those of Augustus, Titus, Trajan, and other emperors.
II. Anat. The word arch is employed to designate various portions of the mechanism existing in the body.
Anat., ilit 597 neural arch."-Todd it Borcman: Physioh. ". . . the fir
the thiscd visceral arch arch. the second visceral
Arches, Court of, lin named from the fact that it originally met in the chureh of st, Mary-le-Bow (Lat. Santa Maria de arrubus) Iiterally, "of hows" or "arches," ly which is meant that the roof or steeple was supported by arches. The name was retained after the by arches. The name was retained aiter the
court was renoved, first to Doetors' Comcourt wsa removed, hrst to Doctors
mons and then to Westminster Ilall.] An eeclesiastical court of appeal for, the Archbishopric of Canterbury. It has proper jurisdiction over thirteen "peculiar" parishes in London belonging to the Archbithop of Can


terbury ; but as the judge of the court, who is called Dean of Archea, is also the principal officer under the Archbishop, he now receives and determinee appeals from the sentances and determines appeais from the sentances of all interior ecclesiastical courts within the province. Combined with it, or annexed to it, is the Court of Peculiars. [Prculiars.] Appeal from both of these ecclesiastical judicatories originally lay to the King in Chancery, afterwards it was to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. (Blackstone, Wharton, dc.)
arch-brick, a. $\Delta$ brick of a wedge shape, aitable to be employed in the building of an arch.
taroh-buttant, s. [ARcbouthnt.]
arch-buttress, s. The same as arc boutant, s fiying arch. [Arcboutant.]
arch-like, a. Like an arch.
"At thlu period the arteries run in arehrike
arch-stone, s. A etone belonging to an arch.
Cycioa, il the wolght of any ous archweona "-Penny
arch-way, s. A way under an arch.
arch-wayed, $a$. Provided with \& way which runs under an arch. (Tweddel) (Worcester's Dict.)
arch-work, s. Work with the object of erecting arches. (Jodrell.) (Worcester's Dict.)
; arch (2), s. [Arche (2), Ahk.]
arch, v.t. \& i. [From the subetantive. In Fr. arquer; Sp. and Port. arquear; Ital archeggiare.
A. Transitive:

1. To cover with an arch or arches.
"The proud river. which makes har bod at har feek, In arched avar with auch a curious pile of stonear
2. To form into an arch or arches.

Tha stotely sailing swan

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Alves oat hls snowy plumags to the gale } \\
& \text { And arching prood }
\end{aligned}
$$

B. Intransitive: To aspume spring. arch, or of a series of arches.

## Build on the "The nation of the feld and wood

arch, a [A corrupted form of argh. In A.S. cargh $=$ iaert, weak, timid, evil, wretched; Sw .erts = chief, first, arrant; arg = angry, passionate, bitter, shewd, vehement; Dan. arrig $=$ malicious, spiteful, wicked; Dut. arglistig $=$ crafty, cuoning : Ger. arg $=$ bad, mischievous, cuoning, severe. Mahn connects it
 mander. Richardson and nome others conaidered this the correct etymology; whilst Johnson, adopting this view alao alternatively, auggeated that the word might possibly be frosu Archy, jeater to James I. It is cloaely akin to arrani.] Sly, cunaing; sometimes, but pot always conbined with the sease of mirth ful mischief, or waggiahness. Used-
(a) Of persons:
 (b) Of a word spoken:

With so arche leor that ant manoer apoke his requen
"And treak pat on, and aren word sropped. .
arch, s., adj., and in composition.
A. Asorbstantive. [From Gr. àpós (archos) $=\mathrm{a}$ leader, a chief, a commander.] (See B. etym.] A chief, a leader.
"My worthy arch and patron comen to-nigki"
B. As adjective: Either an independent word, or in composition.

In compos. [Gr. apxt (archi), an inseparable prefix from the same root as apxós (archos) $=$ chief; apx $($ archö $)=$ to be first, to be a leader, a commander: ápxy (archē) = beginning Io Lat. archt; Low Lat. and Ital. anci; Port. and Sp. arce; Fr. archi; O. H. Ger. erzi; M. H. Ger. erze, ers; H. Ger. erz; Dut. aerts; Dan. ark, arki; Sw. erke; A.S. arce.] Chief, princlpal, highest, moet eminent, of the first order. It is nced -
(a) $\Delta \&$ an independent word.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { As beretick, "There is aprong op one, Cranmer." }
\end{aligned}
$$

## "The moot arch deed of piteous masacren


(b) Io composition, as a prefix to many words derived from Greek or any other language, as archangel, archbishop, archauke.
T The compounds of arch are indefinite in number. Those which immediately follow generally retain the hyphen; the others more commonly omit it, and are therefore here arranged as jadependent words.
arch-abomination, s. A chief abomination; one more loathaome than others of a more ordinary kind. (Everett.)
arch-apostate, s. An apostate who occupies a more conspicuous place, or atands out more pronisentiy than others who have abandoned the faith. Spec., Satan. (Webster.)
arch-apostle, s. A chlef apoatle.
"That the bigheet tillee monid have boen givan to 8t. Peter, such un areh aposie, auprome of the apostles,
os the lite.
arch-architect, s. The supreme Architect.
"In ne ar bellere that tho 4 reh-architect
Wheh all theese ares the heavenly archee deckt
Onglverer: Dus Bartac
arch-beacon, s. The chief beacon. ". Yon thall win the top af the Cornish areh beacon Halaborongh, which mang for prospect compare with
arch-botcher, s. Sarcastically, the chief botcher.

Thou, once a body, dow hat air, sp. corbe ta the orow of in. Wiedome
arch-buffoon, s. One who plays the buffoon a bove others. (Scott.)
arch-builder, $\mathrm{g}^{2}$ The chier builder.
"Those axcelleat archbudiders of the spiritun

aroh-butler, s. The chief butler. an officer of the old German or Holy Roman empire. It was his specisl function to present the cup to the emperor on great occasions. He was called also arch-cupbearer, or archskinker (m Ger. ers schenke). The office was filied by the king of Bohemis.
arch-chamberlain, $s$. A chief chamberlain. Ao offcer of the German empire with functions like those of the great chasnberlain here. The Elector of Brsndenburg was so designated by the golden bull under the old German empire.
arch-chancellor, \& [ArcrictancelLOR.]
arch-chanter, s. The chief chanter in a church. (Henry.)
arch-chemic, arch-chymio, $a$. Producing chemical effects on an unparalleied scale of magnitude and importance.

The arch-enymic sun. so far frum us remato,
Prodaces with terrestrial hurnour mixi,

arch-city, "arch-citie, s. A chief city. "To that arch-eltie of thle gavernment"
aroh-conspirator, s. A chief conapirator.
"EDevarian, the grand ndversary and arch-conapira-
arch-connt, s. A chief count. A title formerly given to the Earl of Fianders on account of hla great wealth and power.
aroh-critio, "arch-critick, s. A chief critic.
".".atint tha arch eritick of the ancred muses." 1 Tr. of
arch-cupbearer, a A chlef cupbearer [ARCH-BUTLEA.]

## arch-dapifer, s. [ARCRIDAPIFER.]

arch-defender, s. A chief defender.
"Nay, dronkennese hath got an arch-defender.

arch-divine, s. A chlef divine ; that is, s chief elergyman or theologian.
"Goorgns Wicelius, ons of their own areh-divines

arch-enemy, \& [Eng. arch; enemy.] principal edemy ; opecially, Satan,

And thence It heaven thallod satan.

## titon: P. E. $_{4}$ bk. 1

aroh-felon, s. $\Delta$ chief felon.
Whieh when the arch.pelon
Due entrance he didalned" Vitton : P. L., bl. it.
aroh-flend, s. A chief fiend.

arch-flamen, s. [From Lat. famen or flamen, \& priest of one particuler deity ; flum $=$ a thread or fillet; the latter worn by firmens.] A chief flamen; that $\mathrm{la}_{\mathrm{a}}$ a chief prieat of any particular deity.
 mage or arch-jamerse some of which hald lampa

"The Roman Gentilee had thefr altarg and sacriLect, thinir
arch-fiatterer, [Eng. arch; fatteror. In Fr. archifatteur.] A chief flatterer; one who flattere sbove all others.

Bicion: EBe of Praise
arch-foe, s. A chief foe. (Milton.)
arch-fool, a. A fool sbove others.
arch-founder,s. A chief founder.
"Him, whom they felgn to be the arch-founder of
prelatr, Bt. Peter."- Hillon: Recton of Ch. Qoo, is
arch-god, \& A chief god, or the chief god.

Homer known aothing of Urinos, in tha sense of no arch-god. p .
arch-governor, arch-governour 3. A chief governor.
"The arch-governour, of Athens took me by the
band."-Brewer: Lingua, iL. $\mathrm{s}^{2}$號
arch-hereey, s. The greateat heresy.
"He accounts it hlauphemy to speak sgainst any and arch-herery to aprirove of any thing, though ere Ro good and wise, that in lald thy."-Bullor: Characerer
arch-heretic, s. [Eng. arch; heretic In Fr. archiherétique.] a chief heretic.

- From their polpith they poured out orecrationa againot hereay and the arch-iaretic, Henry of Enap
arch-hypocrite, s. A chief hypocrite. One hypocritical above all others.
"Alexian, the Orechn emperour, that arch-hypoertue p. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ gri
arch-magician, s. A chief magician.
"Lring woidere wrought hy that areh-maghitam,
Apollonium,--Spenotr: On Prodigies. p. 239 .
arch-marshal, s. [Eng. arch; marshal. in Fr. archimaréchal; Ital arcimaresciallo.] A chief marshal, lika our field-marahal.
arch-mock, s. A niock or mocking of 4 pre-eminently insulting character.
"Oh. 'tis tha splite of hell, tha fiend's areh-mock,
Tailp a wanton in a secure conch.
And to suppose her chaste!"
And to suppone her chaste!" Shaketp. : Oehello, Iv, 1.
Foredonmad hy God-by man accurst,
And that last act, though aot thy worsh
The vary Flend sarch-mock.
Eyron: Ods to Napoleon.
arch-monarchy, s. A leading monarchy. pare."- Fhuler: World'e arch-monarchies aptly to com-
arch-pastor, s. The chief pastor.
"The Scriptare areaketh of oua aroh-pater and great shepherd of the shecp, exclusivaly to anp other -Barrow: On the fapors supremacy.
arch-philosopher, s. A chiet philo aоpher. A philosopher of the first reputation. "It is no improbstle apialon, therefore, which the aren-philosopher was of that than chiefat pernn in
erery household whe ways it were king: Booker.
arch-pillar, s. A chle pillar; the principal pillar of a building.
"That Which is the trua areh-pittar and taundotion of haman society, namely, the purity, and oxercien
trua roligion."-Harmar: Tr. of Bearis Sorm., p 204
arch-poet, s. A chief poet; a poet laureate.
${ }^{41}$ He wis then waluted by common comeent with the titie of "archipoets, or nrah-poet, int the styld of thow
days ; In ours poet laurent."-Pope. The Poet Lawnat
tate, fât, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hêr, thêre; pine, pitt, sirre, sĩr, marîne ; gō, pot,

arch－politician，s．A chief politiclan a politician standing ont more prominently than others．
＂He was indeed an aroh－moltician＂－Bacom
arch－pontiff，s．A chief pontiff．Spec． the Pope．（Burke．）
arch－prelate，s．A chief prelate
＂May wo mot woader that a man of S．Bavire

arch－presbyter，s．［Eng．arch；presby－ ter．In Fr．archipretre，arcipretre；Lat．archi． presbyter：Gr．apXew teras）．］A chief preabyter．
＂A As simple dencons are in subjection to prosbyters accurdiog to tbe canon law ；so are also presbytorr and Aytifo：Parergon．
arch－presbytery，＊arch－prelstre， －arch－prestrie，${ }^{2}$［Eng．arch；pres－ bytery．In Fr．archipresbyterat，archipeitre； Ital．arcipresbiterato，arcipretato．］
I．A chief preabytery．Spec．：
＊1．A dignity in collegisto churchas． （Scotch．）
＂Vadoubtit patrons of the anid arch－presistry and ＊2．A vicarage．
Acis jas． $\bar{V} J$ ．archpreaterio or vicarage of Dunbar．＂－
II At sn early period the arch－priests or arch－ presbyters iu a cathedral church seted as vicars to the bishop；afterwards they became the sams as rural deans．（Jamieson．）
II．Presbytery claiming too extensive and too lordly s power of domination．
－The govornment of the kirk we despised＇not，but their imposing of that goverument opous us：not ires． diucessn preshytery，claiming to ittaelf a lordy power aud auperinterdanc，both over flocks and pastors．

arch－prtest，8．［Eng．arch；priest．In Fr．archiprêtre，archiprete；Sp．\＆Port．arci－ preste．］A chief priest．
cal dignitg which included the arch priems aceleskati－ Parergon．
arch－priesthood，s．［Eng，arch；priest－ hoorl．In 1tal．arcipretato．］Chief prieathood ； the oftice or dignity of an arch－priest or chief priest．
arch－primate，s．The chief primste，if those，all of whom are primates，or first in rank，can have a chief．
＂Oove arch－primate or Protestant pope＂－Milton：
arch－prophet，s．［Gr．ajoxırpoфrims （archiprophetes）．］A chief prophet．
＂The arch－prophef，or St Johu Baptist，＂一Warton：
arch－Protestant，s．A chicf Proteatant；
a Protestarit standing prominently out from arnong his compeers．

Thess ay ying of these arch－Protestanta and master －imisters of Germauy．＂－Steplecon：Fort of the Faith，
arch－puhlican，s．A chief publican．
＂The arch．pubtican Zacehens ．．．＂－Ap，Hall：
Cares of Consetence 1 ， 7 ．
arch－rebel，s．A chief rebel．
＂Dillon，Moskerry，and other crch rebels．＂－Niltom．
arch－swindler，\＆A more notorions windler than all others．
＂Many of the personn named by this archancitudter Mhaving been courcorned in theme transactions deny 8， 1877.
arch－traitor，s．［Eng．arch，trattor； Fr．architraitre．］A chief trsitor ；one wha has stood forth more prominently than others as a traitor．
＂It may reasomable to expect thet a strict search would be made for the arch－tratior，no
arch－treasurer，s．［Eug，arch；trea－ aurer．In Fr．architresorier．］A chief treasurer． ＂The Eiector of Hanover claims the post of arch
arch－treastrership，s．The chief trea－ surership；the office of the chief treasurer． （Collins：Peerage．）
arch－tyrant，\＆A chlef tyrant；one in． vested with more power to tyrannize than
others，and who takea advantage of his oppor－ tunitles to act despotically．
 creatures；he tankee oil bla subjecte errand vaeaala
aroh－villain，s．A chief villain ；a person villainous sbove all others．
＂Yot an arch－villain keepa hise eompany．＂
arch－villany，s．Villany st the time un－ paralleled．
＂All their areh－rillansee，ond ant thelr doublo．＂，

## ar－ohse＇－ăn，＂ar－chai＇－ăn，a．

Gool．：Charactoristic of，or pertaining to the earliest period or atrata recognized by geolo－ gists，
ar－chze－бg＇ra－phy̆，2［Gr．ápxcios（ar－ chaios）$=$ from the beginning or origin，sncient； snd $\gamma \rho a \phi \eta^{\prime}(g r a p h \bar{e})=$ a writing，a description．］ A writing sbout，or s description of，sntiquity A writing sbout，or s descriptian or，sntiquity tific as to merit the appellation of archoology． （Elmes．）（Worcester＇s Dicl．）
ar－chso－b－10̄＇gǐ－an，s．［Eng．archcoalogy； －ian．J The same ss ABCHEOLOGIST（q．v．） （J．Murray．）（Worcester＇s Dict．）

 ic－al，an IJn Fr．archéologique；Gr．dpxesa
 aucient，spd $\lambda$ oyuos（logikos）$=$ pertaining to apeech；dojoss $(\operatorname{logos})=\mathrm{s}$ word，.$\quad$ a dis course．］Pertaining to the acience of arche ology．
－The form archaiologick la in Todd＇s John－ son＇s Dictionary，whilst archeologic is sbsent． The latter term sppears in Webster．
 logic；－ally．］After the msnner of archaolo－ gists．In the way recognised in archæology． （Webster．）
ar－chmo－б1＇－6－ǧIst，＊ar－chai－${ }^{-1} 1^{\prime}-6$－gist， 8．［In Fr．archèologue；Gr．ápxasolóyos（archaio－ logos），apxacodoyew（archaiologeō）＝to discuss sntiquitica；¿exaíos（archaios）＝ancient גoyıorıкós（logistikos）＝skilled iu calculating or in reasoning．］One who makes s special study of antiquity，snd especislly of the ruined buidings，the inscriptions，snd other relics which it has left behind．There are in London geveral archeological societies，and simitar societies exist in all the large cities of Europe and America．
ar－chæ－ǒ1＇－б－ह́y̆，＊ar－chaī－ǒl＇－ŏ－ğy，s． ［In Ger．archaologie：Fr．archéologic；Part． archeologia；Gr．apxacoloyia（archaiologia）， from $\dot{\alpha} \rho \chi_{\text {cıodoyéc }}($ archaiologe $\bar{\sigma})=$ to discuss things out of date；$\dot{\alpha} \rho \times$ aios（archaios）$=$ from the beginning，ancient：$\dot{\propto} \rho \times{ }^{\prime}($ arché $)=$ be－ ginning；$\lambda^{\text {gogos }}$（logos）$=s$ discoarse；$\lambda$ f́y （legō）$=$ to asy，speak，utter．The word cance into the language in the Greek form archai－ ology，which is the word in Johnaon＇s Dic－ tionary．Now only the Latin apelling archee－ ology ia used．］The sclence which treats of antiquity，which it investigates by atudying oral trsditions，monuments of all kinds， written manuscripts［Paleoomaphy］，and printed books［Bibliography］．The Saciety of Antiquaries［Afch／eologist］，at its first constitution，gave aprecial attention to medi gual times；of late，the combined efforts of geologists and srchæologists have thrown much light on the history of primeval aavage msn in Europe；snd finslly，the Society of Biblical Archæology，founded in 1870，has scientifically investigated Accadian，Assyrian， Babylonian，Jewish，Egyptian，Cyprian，sud ather antiquitles with equal ardour ard suc－ other antiquities with eq
cess．［ARcheoloaical．］
 $=$ ancient，and $\pi \tau \dot{\rho} \rho \vee \xi(p t e r u x)=a$ wing，$s$ bird．］

Palseont．：A genus of fossil binds．A．litho－ graphica（Von Meyer）is a fossil bird sllied to the Gallinscea，but conatitnting a distinct arder in the class of Birds in the opinion of Professor Owen．Mr．Psrker mskes it akin to the Palamedea，or Screamer．it has teeth and a lizard－like tail．It occura in the Solea－ hofen Shale，believed to be of Upper Oolitic age．［saunurac．］
ar－ohà－Ic，＋ar－ohár－roal，a．［In－F． archä̈que；Gr．apxaixós（anchaikos），or apxaui－ xós（archailkos）＝old－fayhioned；apxat！ chatios）＝to be old－fashioned；apxaios（ar chaios $)=$ anclent ：＇ápx $($ archë $)=$ beginning．］ Pertaining to antiquity．
dent．－－Hot devold of information to the archaic atr－ ＂It wac engraved on ampl．Parr．，（1843），1． 7.
 componed in the Latin laggunge＂－Lowif．©arly Rom．
＂What to seatimental，romantic，areakic，or patriar． on Homer，vol．ili．，pp． $6,7$.
＊ar－chai－${ }^{-1}$－lós＇－iclc，an［Ancnrologic．］

ar＇－chā－işm，B．［In Ger．archaism；Fr．ar－ chaisme；Ital arcaismo；Gr．apxaios（archaios） $=$ smcient，from $\dot{\alpha} \rho \bar{\eta}($ archè $)=$ beginning．］ An obsoleta word or idiom which has lingered behind，and sppears（though yomewhat out of plsca）in a more modern compoaition．
ăr－chā＇－list，s．One who is fond of nechaisme． A student of arehæolagy．
ar＇ch－ān－安el，＊ar＇ch－ânn－g̀ell，s．［InSw． erkeangel；Dsn．erkeengel；Dut．aartsangel： Ger．archangel；Fr．archange；Sp，arcangel； Ital．arcangelo；Lat．archangelus；Gr．©pxáy yeios（archangelos）；dpx（archi）$=\mathrm{s}$ cliief， and ayyedos（angelos）$=(1)$ s messenger，（2）an sngel．］

I．A chief angel，s leading angel，ons high （sccording to Jewish writers，of the eighth rsok）in the celestial hierarchy．
＂Yot Michael the archangel，when contending with
the devil．＂－Jude
2．The name of a piant，cslled also the Yellow Weasel－snout．It is the Galeobinlon lutenm of Hudson，snd belongs to the order Lamiaces（Labiates）．It occurs in Britain． ［Galeopsis．］

If Loudan usea it as an Enclish name for the whole genus Lamium．
arch－ăn－gél－íc，a．［Gr．àpXayye入ıкós（arah－ angelitios．］Pertaining ta an archangel or srchangels．
＂He censed a add the archangeitc power prepared
For switt dewent．＂
Mitkon：P．L．bk．
arch－ăn－ǧel＇－1－ca，s．［Lat．archangelu $=$ an archangel．］A genus of monhelliferous plants， containing the Angelica officinalis，cslled also Angelica archangelica．［Angelica．］
ar＇çh－bish－op，s．［Eng．arch；bishop．In Sw．erkebishop；Dan．arkebishap；Dut．aarts bisschop；Ger．ershterhof；Fr．archeveque；Sp． arzobispo；Part．arcebispo：Ital，arcivescow；
 ерiscopos），גрхь（archi）＝chief，and èrioкoros （episcopos）$=$ bishop．］［See Bishop．］A chief bishop．The sttentive reader of the Acts of the Apostles，noting that nearly the whole nis－ aionary energy of St．Paul was expended upon the cities and chief towns rather than on the viliages and the courtry districts，will be pre－ psred to learn that there were flourishing charches in the leading ecntres of population， whilst as yet neariy all other 1 arts remained ＂pagan．＂［Pacan．］So strong，however，was the evangelistic apirit prevailing that in dua time every one of the first－formed churchea was aurrounded by a number of younger and Was aurrounded by a number of younger and
less powerful congregations which it had called inta being．The pastors of these new called inta being．The pastors of these new
chorches being called＂bishopa，＂that term na longer appeared a dignified enough sppel－ lation for the spiritual chief of the mother church，snd about A．D． 340 the Greek title of
 bishop，was intraduced to mect the difficulty． Two archbishopr figure st the Cauncil of Ephesus，in 431，snd in subaequent centories the deaiguation became common over Chris－ tendom．

In England the early British churchca were， in large measure，swept away by the Anglo－ Saxon invaders，who were heathena，snd the country consequently required re－conversion． The great southern centre from which this was done was Canterbury，then the capital of Kent，whers King Egbert gave Angustine，the chief missionary，s aettlement．In the north， York，the chief town of Northumbria，where King Edwin built a ahrine for Psulinua，be－ came the grest focus of operation for that part of England ；hence the two archbiahop－ rica now existing are those of Canterbury and
or York. The "prelate "who" occuples? the former gee is Prinate of all Eingland, whilst his brother; of York Ia only Primate of Eagland, the superiority of the see of Canterbury, long contested by that of York, having been formally vettled in A.D. 1072 The former is the firat in diguity after the princes of the blood; the latter ls not second, but third, the Lord Chancellor taking precedence of him in official rank. An archbighop is often called Metropolitan In the United States the Bonsan Catholio Church has twelve archbishops but there are nons in ony of the Pratestant churche "A secalar nesemhlf had Lakea upoe itsels to pase a haw requiring archbishopu and bishops, rectors num had been teachiog all their lives - -sacaulay: Mivi. Eng., ch. al
arch-bĭsh-op-ric, s. [Jn Fr. archeveche; Ital. arcivescovado = archbishop; end Eng. suffix -ric $=$ territory or jurisdiction.] The office or dignity of an archbishop, or the see over which he exerciges apiritual euthority.
"Several months were atill to olapee before the archbi.thopric
arçh-çhan'-çěl-lõr, \&. [Eng. arck; chan oellor. In Fr. archichancelier.] A chief chamcellor. An officer of high rank who formerly presided over the seeretaries of the conrt. nder the first two races of French kings, when their kingdom consisted of Germmay, Italy, and Arles, there were three archchan cellurs-viz, the archbishojs of Xtentz, Cologne, and Treves.
"The seals of the triple kiugdom were borne 1 tate by the archahshopa of Seutz, Cologie. and Treves, the perpetual archehancellors of Germany

## arçh-dăp'-ĭ-fér, a. [ARchidapifer.]

arçh-dēa-cön, *arçhe-dēkne (or con $=\mathbf{k n}$ ), s. [Eug. arch, and deacon; A.S. arce diacon; Dan. and Ger. arkidiaconus; Dut aartsdehen; Fr. archiliacre; Sp. arcediano Port arcediajo; Ital. arcullacono; Lat. arehidiaconus; Or. dipxisióxovos (archidiakonos); $\dot{\alpha} \rho \mathrm{xL}(\alpha r c h i)=$ chief, and scaxovos $($ diahonos $)=$ deacon.] [Deacon.] A chief deacon. The first institution of deacons [Gr. scáкovot (diakonoi) institution of ceacons [Gr. saxovol (diakonoi)
$=$ servants, waiting-uen, ministers, messengers] is recorled in Acts vi. They were gers] is recorted in Acts vi. They were
elected to disclarge such half-secnlar funcelected to discluarge guch half-secniar func-
tions as raising and distributing alms to the poor, thus leaving the apostles free for purely gpiritual work. It may be assumed that when meetings of the deacons took place some one presiled over them, and if this chairman was one of themselves, he wonld naturally he called in Greek apxesiaxovos (archillachonos), in Eng. Archleacon. The president of the deacons' meeting would require to be often in conference with the pastor and when people meet, mind will affect mind, alrogether apart from the relative dignity of the men brought in contact with each other The archuleacon gradually gained in power and, beconing what was called "the bishop" eye," was often dispatched on confidential nissions to different parts of tne diocese, there probably leing about him a pliability wanting in the $\chi$ wperíбкотан (chórepiscopoi) = country coadjutor or auffragan hishops. The survival of the fitteat took place, and the archdeacon ended by auperaeding the more dignified but less bending functionaries. The same drama was re-enacted on English soil between the was re-enacted ond and the rural deans, the latter, archdeacons and the rural deans, the latter, Who were at first higher in position than their
rivals, being now regarded as inferior to them rivals, being now regarded as inferior to them
in rank; en ordinary, or full dean, howeser, as contradistinguished from a rural dean, is admittedly superior to en archdeacon. The emolnmenta of the archuleaconates being lunt trifing, the occupants of the office generally hold also other preferments. They are empowered to hold a court, the lowest in the scale, from which there lies an appeal to the bishop of the diocese.
"They werev in the archedioknes book

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { deoknes book'" } \\
& \text { chaucer: C. T., d, 000. }
\end{aligned}
$$

"Twentg-two deang and fity-four arohiescons sate there in virtue of their ofthees."-Macaulay: Hist.
Eng., ch.
ar'çh-dēa-côn-ate (or cön = kn ), 8. [Eug. archdeacon; -ate.] The position or rank of an archdeacou.
ar'çh-dēa-cö̀n-ry̆ (or $\mathbf{c} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{n}=\mathbf{k n}$ ), 8. [Eng. archdeacon, and sufix -ry.] The district over which an archdeacon exercises hia authority
or jurisdiction ; more rarely his office, or his resideuce.
"Every diocete is divided into archieaconries" -
arch-dëa-ctn-ship (or ${ }^{\wedge} \mathrm{con}=\mathrm{En}$ ) [Eog archdeacon, end suffix-ship.] The office of an archdeacon. (Johnson.)
ar'çh-dē-ȩēi-vẽr, s. [Eng.' arch; deceiver.] A chlef deceiver; one pre-eminent above all others for deceit.

- He eet off for London, hreathles vengeance agaust Chyrchill, and learned, on orriving. Ae ne crime of hours missigg. ${ }^{\circ}$., Nacaulay: Hisc. Eing., oh. ix.
ar'çh-di-ŏ-çĕse, s. [Eng. arch; diocese.] The diocese of an archbishop. (Webster.)
ar'çh-drû-id, s. [Eng. orch; druid.] A chief druid; the head of the anclent druids. (Ilenry: Hist. Eng.)
ar'çh-dū-cal, a. [Eng. arch; ducal. In Fr . \& Sp. archiducal.] Pertaining to an archdoke.
"It wonld be diffcult to enunerate all the different luartariag ${ }^{8}{ }^{8}$ and hrie
ar'ch-dŭçh-ĕss, s. [Eng. arch, and duchess. la Fr. archiduchesse; Sp. archiduquessa; Ital. archuituchesa.] A chief duchess. An Austrian title, applied to the daughters of the Emperor.
ar'çh-duçh-y, s. [Eag. arch; duchy. In Fr. archiduche; Ital arciducato.] The territory ruled over by an archduke or archduchess. (Ash.)
ar'çh-dūke, \&. [Eng. arch; duke. In Frencl archiduc; Sp. \& Port. archiduque; Ital. arciduca.] A chief duke. An Austrian title applied to the sons of the Emperor.
from the Nethertands towards spain, was weatherdrives luto Weyuouth "-Carewe's Survey,
ar'çh-dūke-dóm, s. [Eng, archduke; -dom.] The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archdnchess.
"Austria is bat an archdukedom "-Guthria.
* arçhe (1), s. [Anch (1.).]
arche, *arch (2), s. [Fr. arche = Noah's Ark, or any similar structure. Lat. arca $=0$ chest, a purse] [ARK.]

1. An ark.
" Dat erche was a teteles good,
Story of Genteria and Exodus (el. Morris), 561-2.
2. A purse.

Tht tenement complet nnd consummat
Early fcottioh Verse (ecd. Lumby), 1.272
arche-wold, E. An ark-board.
Quan be dede him in the arche wold."
Story of Gen, and Exod. (ed. Moris), 576.
ar-ché'al, a. [Ancheus.] Pertaining to, or caused by, the "archeus."
arçhed, pr. pur. \& a. [ААсн, v.]
As participial adjective:

1. Covered with an arch.

As the prised at the archad door."
Scotl: The Lay of the Last Hinstrel 1.20 .
2. Curved in the form of an arch.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - the swan with arched ueck." } \\
& \text { Militon : } P \text {. } L \text {, bk. vit. }
\end{aligned}
$$

3. Her. Arched, or archy, signifies that an ordinary on an escutcheon ia bent or bowed.

* arche-di-a-cre, 8. [Fr. archidiacre.] An archdeacon. (Chaucer.)
ar-chĕ-gó'-ni-al, a. [Eng. archegonif(tm), al. Bot. : Pertaining to an archegonium.
ar-chĕ-gō-nĭ-ąte, $\alpha$. [Eng. archegoni( ${ }^{2}$ m); ate.]
Bot.: Having arehegonia.
ar-ché-gō'-nĭ-ŭm (pl. ar-ohč-gó-ní-a), 8. [Gr. apxéyovos (archegonos) $=$ the first oi a race.]
Bot.: The female organ of the higher Cryptogams, corresponding in function to the pistil in thowering planta.
ar'ch-čn-çéph'-ąl-a, s. [Gr. äpx (archō) $=$ to overrule; 'үкé申aios (enkephulos) $=$ the
brain; кeфalo (kephall) $7=$ the head. I A teriu proposed by Professor Owen for his first sub class of Mammalia. He included under it one order, Bimane, and a single genus, Homo or Men. The characters he assigned to the sub-class were the overlappling of the olfactory nerves ond cerebellum by the cerebral hemp. spheres, so that the latter constitute a third spheres, so that the latter constitute a third
lobe; the presence of a posterior hurn to the lobe; the presence of a posterior hurn to the
lateral ventricle, and also that of the hiprolateral ventricle, and also that of the hippo-
campus minor. (Ouen: Classif. of Mammalin.)
arch-ĕn-çĕ-phă1-1̌a, a. IMod. Lat. archen cephal $(a)$; Eng. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to the Archineephala (q.v.).
ar'ch-ẽr, s. [In Fr, archer; Sp. archero; Ital arciere, arciero; from Lat. arcus $=$ a bow.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who is okilled in the use ol the bow.

## "- Agalingt hima that beudeth let the archer bend bin

2. Astron.: The constellation Sagittarius
"Now when the cheariles ompire of the sky
rhomson: spring.
archer-fish, z. A fish, the Toxotes jacula. tor, which shoots water at its prey. It is found in the East Iadian aud Polynesian seas.
ar'çh-ẽr-čss, s. [Eug. archer; tess.] A female archer.

> The a wiftest and tbe keenest shaft thast in,
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { In all my quiver I I } \\ & \text { Ido select, thee inmond it, } \\ & \text { O archeres eternal:- }\end{aligned}$
> Fanihave: Pak. Fid, p. 153
ar'çh-ẽr-y, s. [Eng. archer; -y.]

1. The employment of the bow and arrows In battle, in hunting, or for other purposes. The art is of great antiquity. It is mentioned in Gen. xxi. 20 , and in the liad and the Odyssey, besides being depicted on Egyptian monuments and Assyrian scupptures. The Philistines seem to hive excelled in it, which caused David to lasue orders that special instruction and training in it should beinuparted to the Hebrewe (2 Sam. i. 18). There were archers in both the Greek and Roman anmies. In Englend, up to the time when gumpowder came into general use, the archers constituted some of the most formidable soldiers in the English army, several of the battles won over the Scots having been gained by their surpassing skill in the nse of the bow. The weapon first employed was the arbalest, or cross-bow [arbalest]; afterwards the long bow aupplanted it, the change taking place some time before the reign of Edward 11 . The Scottish! "Royal Company of Archers" still claim the right of acting as the Soverelgn's body-guard in Scotland; but, picturesque as they may look in a procession, it is to be loped, both for their own and the monarch'e sake, that they may never have to test the powers of their antique weapon against those of the breech-loading rifie.
"Had often heard the found of glee
Toprractiva games and nercery
t 2. The art or akill of an archer.
${ }^{4}$ Blest seraphimas shaU leave their quitre,
Ald tarm Loves soldders upon thee
To exercise their archery.
2. Those who at any time or tise archery; taken collectively; the drchers. (Chictly joetic.)

The venison tree, and Boatdeadx wiue
sott l Ludy of the Lake, v. 25
ar'çh-eş, s. pl. (1). [Pl. of ARCH (1), ह. (q.v.).] 1. Entom.: The English name given to various species of moths with arch-like zigzags on their wings.
Black Arches: Psilura monacha, a moth of

black ahcheg (psileta monacha).
the family Bombyeidse. The primary wing are greyish-white with many black spots, and
four zigzags of the same colour. The eecondary wings are brownish-grey, spotted with black, and having a white border. The expansion of the wing is from fifteen to eighteen ines in the male, and two inches in the female. The caterpillar ia brown with grey bairs, end one hlack with two white apots. It is found in the south of England. (Duncan, in Jardine's Naturalist's Libr.)
Green Arehes; Polia herbida, a moth of the family Noctuidæ.
Light Arches: Xylophasia lithoscylea, s moth of the family Noctulda.
Buff Arches: Thyatira derasa, a moth of the family Noctuida, of a light yellowishbrown colour, with two white oblique baude on the upper winge, and several brown or luff zigzag lines on two rowe of amall white arches on the lower ones. The caterpillar is yellowish-green, with dark-brown spote and lines. It is found in England. (Duncan, ins Jardine's Naturalist's Libr.)
$\operatorname{ar}^{\prime}$ - ch êt ( $t$ silent), s. [Fr. archet; Ital. archetto $=$ tha bow of a violin or a similar instrument.]
Music: d archet (with how), a term applied to such musical instrumenta as are played with the bow. (Porter, Webster.)
ar-che-ty'-pal, a. [Eng. archetype, al; Lat. archetypus; Gr. ब̀ $\rho \chi$ érvios (archetupos).] Pertaining to an archetype, pattern, or model. " Him, Who is falrer than the wone of men.

II In the Platonic Philosophy the archetypal world is the idea or model of the world as it existed in the Dlvine mind previcus to its creation.
ar'chě-tȳpe, $\dagger$ ar'-ahí-tȳpe, e. [In Fr. archetype: Sp. arquetipo; Port. archetypo, Ital. archetipo; Lat. archetypum; Gr. apxe ти́жог (archetupon), 8., the neut. of apxeirumos (archetupos) $=$ stamped as a model: apxń (archē) $=$ beginning, and $\tau$ viros (tupos) =a blow, . anything struck, . . . a model, type.]

1. Platonic Philosophy, and generally: The primitive type, model, or pattern ou which anything is formed.
"Then it was that the House of Commons, the archetype of all the representative asseen hliles Which now meet, elther in the old or in the New World. . . . thla great architype . . "'-Bacon: Physiol
2. Minting: The standard weight by which the others are adjusted.
3. Comp. Anatomy. The archetype skeleton: Professor Owen'a name for an ideal skeleton of which those actually existing in the several classes of vertebrated animals are held to be modiflcations.
 The same as Archetypal. (Warburton.)
 ginning,
first principle, element.] A term applied by Basjl Valentioe, Paracelsus, and Van Helmont to denote the regulative and conservative priaciple of the animal world -what is now called vitcel force.

- ar'che-w̄̄veş, s. pl. [Eng. arche = Gr. $\dot{a} \rho \chi^{2}$ (archi) $=$ chief, and O. Eng. wyves $=$ wives.] Wives who aspire to govern their husbands. (Chaucer.)
arçh-hî'-ẽr-ey̆, s. [Archierey.]
 Tpos (archiatros): from apx (archi) =chief, and arpos (iatros) = a surgeon, a phyaician; 'áopar (iaomai) $=$ to heal, to cure.]
I. Anciently: The first physician of the Roman emperor; the chief ruler in Greece, \&c.

2. Now: It is still need in a aimilar sense in some Continental countries.
"I wanted not the ndrice and help of the arensater.
ar'chì-cal, a. [Gr. ápxicós (archikos) $=$ pertzining to rule ; $\alpha \rho \times \dot{\eta}$ (arch $\overline{\bar{E}}$ ) $=$ beginning, rule.] Chief, primary.
government of reason, and we cast anway from the princlpality and archical rule wherewith civd hath invested us, over all our corporen panalona and affec
argh-i-dăp'-1-fĕr, arçh-dăp'-1-fěr, s. [Gr. ápXós (archos) $=$ a chief; Lat. daps, gent.
dapis = ascrifcial or other dignified feast ; fero $=$ to bear. Chiel food-bearer.]
In the Old German Empire: An officer whose special funotion it was, when the emperor was crowned, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback. The offlce belonged to the Elector of Bavaria, though claimed by the the Elector of Bavaria,
Palatine of the Rhine.
arch-ǐ-di--a-atn-al, an [From Lat. archidiaconus; Gr. ápxistákovor (archldiakonos) = an archdeacon.] Pertaining to an archdeacon.
"Thus, the Archidiaconal Courts the Consletory Courth, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiar,
and the Court of Deiegaten were revived. and the Court of Dei
arch-I-6-ple'cop-a-cy̆, e. [In Fr. archiepiscopat.] The state of an archbishop.
"I did not dream, at that thme of extirpation and pacy."-Stir E. Dering a Speeches, p. \&
arch-І-ě-piss'-copp-qul, a. [ID Fr. archiépiscopal; Sp. arzobispal; Itel. arcivescovile.] Pertaining to an archbighop.
 the Archiop
aroh-ǐ-6-pis'-cdp-ate, s. [In Fr. archiepiscopat; Port. archiepiscopado.] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric. (Ch. Obs.) (Worcester's Dict.)
arch-ǐ-ě-pis-có-pal'-i-ty̆, s. [As if from a Low Lat. archiepiscopalitas. I The dignity of
an archbishop. (Fuller: Ch. Hist., II. lii. 90.)
arçh-1'-ẽr-ey̆, arçh-hi'-ẽr-cy, s. [Lat. archiereus; Gr. ápхєрее́s (archiereus) =a chief priest : apx $($ archi) $=$ a chief, and iepeus (hiereus) $=$ priest, a sacrificer.] A name given in Russia to the higher ecclesiastical dignities of the Greek Church, the metropolitans, the archbiehops, and the bishops. (R. Pinkerton.)
ar-chĭg'ra-phẽr, s. [Gr. àpxc (archi) $=$ chief, and ypáфы (graphō) = to write.] A chief secretary. (Dr. Black.) (Worcester's Dict.)
ar'-fhil-lach, s. [Archilowe.] (Scotch.)
ar'-chill, ar'-gǒl, or'chill, or'-chill, or'chăl, 8. [In Fr. archil, archilla, and orchilla, also Orseille des Canaries.] Two apecies of lichen, the Roccella tinctoria and $R$. fusiformis, which grow best in the Canary lalando, though they are found alao in the south of Britain. They are found on rocks near the sea. They produce a fine but fugitive purple dye, and are largely employed for that purpose. Arriving in thia country in ita natural state, it is ground between stones so as to be completely bruised, but not reduced to powder. Then it is moistened with a strong apirit of urine, or with urine itself mixed with quicklime. In a few daya it acquirea a purplishred, and finally a blue colont: In the former state it is called Archil, in the latter Lacmus or Litmus. Cudbear is similarly made. Other lichena, such as the Variolaria orcina, the lichens, such as the Variolaria orcina, the Lecanora tartarea, \&e

Ar-chï-10̄-chil-an, a. \& s. [In Ger. Archi lochisch; Lat. Archilochius. See the def.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to the Greek satiric poet Archilochus, who flourished about 700 B.C., or to the verse which he introduced.
B. As substantive: A kind of verse supposed to have been invented by the Greek poet Archilochus. The "Archilochius major" has sevcn feet, the first three dactyls or spondees, the fourth a dactyl, and the fifth, sixth, and seventh trochees, as-
 Impě | dirē | myr | tō.
The Archilochian minor has tw. I., iv. 9.) The Archilochian minor has two dactyls and a ceaura, as -

## Ārboríl | būsquě co ; in $\bar{x}$.

(Horace, Carin. IV., vil. 2.) Horsce varies these two metres in four dif ferent ways, called the first, second, third, and fourth Archilochian metres. The ifrst conaists of a ductylic hexaneter combined with an Archilochius minor; the second of a dactylic hexameter with an lambelegus ; the thilrd of an iambic trimeter and an elegiambus; and the iambic trimeter and an elegiambus; and the
fonrth of en Archilochius major, with a catalectic fambic trimeter.
 douhttal.] A peace-offering.. (Scotch.) "Til pay for anothar, by way of arohllowe."-\$lcott; Arch-r-mage, Arch-rimá-gō, Ar-chim'-a-gus, s. [Gr. apxc (archi) $=$ chief and Máyos (Magos) =a Magian, . . . in en chanter, s wizard.]

1. The hlgh priest of the Median or Persian Magi. The title was sesumed by Darius Hystaspee.
2. Any magician or wizard; an enchenter.

- The ierin perpetually flguras in Spenser's Faerie Queene. Some other writers have copled it from that work.


## "I will.' he cry'd, 'so haip me, God I destroy <br> Thomson: Cautlo of Indolencer, iL on

aroh-i-măn'-drite, s. [In Russ, arkhumandrum; Ger.archimandrit; Fr. arehimandrite; Sp., Port., Ital., \& Lat. erchimandrita; Gr.
 $=$ chier, $\mu$ алра (mandra) $=$ en euclosed apsce superior of a monastery, especially one of the first order.
"His rlval Eutychee was the nlbot, or archiman drbec or superior of three hundred mouks. -ailbon.
Decline and Fall, chap. xivil, vol. Iv., p. 3 .
Tineand Fall, chap. xivil, vol. Iv., p. 35s. wider sease, being occasionally applied to archbishopa.

## 

 a [Eng, Archimed(es); -ian.] Pertaiuing to archimedes, a celehrated mathematician of Syracuse, who lived in the third century B.C.Archimedean principle, or Archimedean theorem; Archimedes's principle or theoren: It is that a body inmersed in a liquid loses a part of its weight equal to the weight of the displaced liquid. It was by this law that he diacovered the amount of alloy mixed in Hiero's crown. (Ganot: Physics, tranal. by Atkinson, 3 rd ed., 1868, § 104.) It holds good of gases as well as liquids properly so called (Ibid., § 168. )
Archimedean Screw, Archimedes's Screw: A water-screw or "cochlion." Cochlion ia from the Greek кoxaioy (kochlion) $=\mathbf{a}$ small snail, the ahell of which it resembles, though it must be confessed very remotely, in being of a spiral form. It consisted of a spiral pipe or

archimedean screw.
tube wound around a long cylinder. The machine, which was originally designed for raising water from the Nile, was slanted ao that one end of the spiral tube was beneath the water of the river, and the other rested on the bauk. The inside of the tube really congisted of an inclined plane, down which the water fiowed, though to a superficial ohserver it seemed to flow up in contravention of the lawa of gravity. It was, of course, unable to act if slanted to the water at too high an angle. It is now disused, one aerious defect which it has being that it is apt to become clogged up with wceds, mnd, stones, \&e., which cannot easily be removed from a tube of spiral form.
arch'-ing, pr. par. \& a. [ARch, a.]
As participial adjective

1. Having in it an artificial or a natursl arch.
Now drivin before him through the arching rock, Pope : Bomer's Odyyey, bk. ix.. 280-1.
2. Curving like an arch.
"Blue rihbons deckod his arehing mane."
Scott: Marmi
Tennyson: Margaret, 3

[^31] -ic.] Pertaining to an archipelago, and espeGreece and Asia Minor. (E\& Rev.) (Worcester's Dict.)
Ar-chǐ-pěl'-a-gō,s. (In Dnt. \& Fr. Archipel; Ger. Archipel or Archipelogus; Sp. and Port archilago; Ital. arcipelago; Gr. apx (archi) $=$ chief, snd reidayos (pelagos) $=$ eea; countenancing the belief that the Greeke considered the sea which washed their castern ahoree, and was tho chief sea to them, the clief sea also to othere.]

1. The sea studded with islands which lies between Greece and Aaia Minor.
the lino [of Eubcean hllls] is further prolonged B a Beries of islands in the A rehipolago, Andron, Tenon,
Myconos, and Naxo.
2. Any sea agreeing with the former in containing many islands.
hence, after long eobsidence, this great reet wonid not produce one great atoll ti0 milles la length. bnt a chalin or archipelago of stolls, of rery nearly the ama."-Darwein: Voyage round che World, eh. Xx.
ar-chip'-plis, \%. [Gr. 'Apxıттоs (Archippos), a Greak proper asme (Col. iv. 17 ; Philem, 2). A fine butterfly, the Danaus archippus. It does not occur in Britain.

Er'ehiltěct, s. [In Dan. architect; Sw. aricitekt; Ger, architekt; Fr. architecte; Sp. arquitecto; Port, architecto: ltal, architetto Lat. architectus, orchitecton; Gr, i $\rho \chi$ сте́ктwv (architekton) $=$ chief artillcer, (iterally) chief carpeater: dpxt (archi) = chief, and réктwv (tek$t \overline{0} n)=s$ carpenter. The word carries us back to ths period when edifices were constructed chiefiy of wood.]

1. Lit. : One who draws the plana designed to show the buildere the exact dimensiona, form, sind arrangements of an edifice which, under his superintendence, they are engaged to erect. Among great srchitecta may be enumerated M. Vitruvius Pollio, who geems to have lived in the time of Augustus; and in our own Island, Inigo Jones, born about 1572, died 1652; and tha very celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, who died, aged nimety-one, in 1723. IIs drew out the plan for the restoration of St. Paul's, sad the rebuilding of many City churches destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666 .
2. Fig. : A contriver or designer of anytbing. Usod-

## (a) Spec: Of man. <br> Chief architect and plotter of these woes ; <br> The villanin is alive in Titus bouse."


(b) Of God, ss the Designer of sverything created.
"Thls inconventente the Divize 4 reritece of the body
obviated."-Ray: On the Creation
Diviae the sovereign "Architect had framed."
(c) Or any animal constructing s habitation for itself by instinct, but in a styls suggesting the architecture of man.
ar-chi-tece-tive, a. [Eng, architect; ive.]
Uaed for building purpoaes; suitable for building purposea.

How could the bodles of many of them, particniarly the last-mentloned, be furnished with
ar-chĭ-těc-tŏn'-ic, * ar-chľ-těc-tǒn' Iok, $a_{0}$ \& $8 . \quad[\ln$ Ger, architectonisch; Fr. architectonique: Port architectonico; Ital. architettonico: Lat. architectonicus; Gr. ג́ $\rho-$ (ттктаньós (architektonilos), from apxเтek\#ré $($ architektoneō $)=$ to be an architect, to construet, to contrivs: a $\rho x$ (archi) = chief, and rexтaivopat (iektainomai) = to make or frame, to devise; тiктwv $($ tektōn $)=s$ carpenter.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to arehitecture; having a genius or an instinct for architectare; sklled in srehitecture.

How unuch will thisarehifectoaic wisdom (if I may eall it), oxcited hin framing and regulating aninnumer. - Boyte: Horks. $\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{p}$. 147 .
B. As substantive :

1. Lit.: The acience of srchitecture
2. Fig. : The art or capacity of artanging knowledge methodically.
ar-chĭ-těe-tŏn'-ǐc-al, a. \& s. [Eag. architectonic: -al.]
A. As adjective: The same as ARchitroTONIC, adj. (q.v.).
nnt ectypal, bnt archetypal, and archienotontoat

- Cudnoorth: Intelh Syat., y. 838. (Richardson.) B. As substantive: That which, in a loose sense, creates, frames, or originates anything. "Those inferiour and minlaterial arta, which are Fotherby: Atheomatix, p. Ise.
ar-chi-tĕc-tŏx'-ics, s. [In Gar. architektonik] The science or art of architecture. (A8K.)
+ ar-ohǐ-těc"-tor, * ar-chí-těc'-toũr, s. [Port. \& Lat.] An srehitect.
"Having Arst, like a ekilful archifector, mado the
rame, he now raises and set it np."一Audin: $H$ aec frame, he no
Homo. p. 55 .
maion, me."-Gayton : Nots on Don Quix., Iv, 11.
ar-chítěc'-trěss, s. [Eng, architector; -ess.] A female architect. (Lit. \& fig.)
"If Nature herself, the firstarchitectress, had (to pase Woton: Remains, p. 130.
ar-chítećctur-al (tur $=$ tyür), a. [Fr. architectural.] Pertaining to architecture. (Mason.)
Anlshed manner of that excellent architect ural mosulp-
 exact r
p. 18.
ar'-chí-tĕc-ture (ture $\left.=t y \tilde{u} x^{\prime}\right)$,
[In Ger. architektur; Fr. architecture; Sp. arquitectura; 1 tal. architetiura; Port. \& Lat. urchitectura, from Lat. architectus.] [ARCHitect.]
I. Properiy, the art of buidding ; more specifically, the art of building homan habitations, temples, or edifices of any kind, whether humble or splendid. The term is generslly, however, limited to the art of erecting edifices which, besides answering their primary purpose of utility, are fitted by heauty, hy aymmetry, and in other ways, to please the eye and gratify the mind. About half a century ago it was common to limit the aignification atill farther to bulldinga constructed after Greek or Romsn models; but this unduly narrow meaning is now abandoned. Arehitecture, like other arts, carries ont the principlea of science, and must rest upon them. So conof sinually, indeed, does it draw upon geometry, that it might almost itself be called a science. The architecture of a people is an index of their mental and moral qualities, and of the atate of civilisation which they have reached. Fergusson conaiders it also more trustworthy than language in settling the question of race. The numerous styles of architecture, partly diverse, partly connected with each other, may be primarily divided into Ethnic and Christian. The following is a more minute classiflcation:-In Ancrica two styles of arcfil-classifcation:-In America two styles of arciliand the Peruvian. The Chineae hava one in and the Peruvian. The Chineas have one in Eastern Asia. In India there sre two totall
distinct races-an Aryan one [ARyan], of which the Brahmsna are the type, snd a Turanian one, represented by the Tamuls of the Coromandel coast and Ceyion. The latter were the great builders. Fergusson recognises in India a Booddhist, a Jaina, a Southerm Hindoo, a Northern Hindoo, a Modern IIndoo, and a Cashmerian style. In Weatern Asia there existed, at a more or less remote period, a Phoenician, a Jewish, an Assyrian, a Babylonian, \& Persepolitan or Persian, snd a Saslonian, a Persepolitan or Persian, shian type of building; whilst in Europe there were Pelasgian or Cyclopean, Etruscan. there were Pelasgian or Cyclopesn,
and Druidical or Celtic types. A celebrated style commenced in Egypt as the Egyptian style; transferred to Grcece, and modifled there by Assyrian, it was called Grecian, ant became \& model for universal imitation. Adopted by the Romans, it was called Roman. Passing from tbem, it gave rise in one direc. tion to the Saracenic, Arabian or Moresque, and in snother to the Christian style, the latter with Romanesque, Gothic, and Byzantine sub-divisions. [Saracenic, Gothic, \&e.]

The following are the lcading stylcs of English srchitecture, arranged in the chronological order in which they flourished:-
I. Norman

From A.D. A.D. II. Transition from this
to the next, i.e., from
1154 to 1189.
II. Early English

1189 to 1272.
1V. Transition from Ill. $\}$ ", 1272 to 1307.
V. Decorated

From 1307 to 1377.
V1. Transitiou from ${ }^{\circ}$.
to V11.
" 1377 to 1399.
VII. Perpendicular . . " 1399 to $154 \%$.
VIII. Tudor . . - 1550 to 1600 . 1X. Jacobean \% of srehitect. Probably the finest dieplay of srehitecture ever made was that of the Columbian World' Fsir, at Chicago, in 1893.

IThe subject now treated genarally, called simply Architecture, is sometimes more precisely described as Civil Architecture, in which case there sre at least two others, viz. Milicase there are st least two others, viz., Architecture, treating of the construction of fortifleations, and Naval Architecture, thie of fortifleations, and Naval Architecture, the subject of which is the construction not merely
of shipg, hut of harbours, docks, or aught else requisite to promote maritime enterpriss. In this division the term civil is used vaguely, so as to include Ecclesiasiical Architecture, but more frequently the two are made distinct.
2. The method of conatruction adopted in nature, which one insensibly comparas or con. trasts with the handiwosk of man
"The molecularat tractions of the liberated carbon and hydrogon find expreasion in the architecture o graeses, plants,

- Heaven's arehitecture $=$ the sky.
" Them and thelr citty vtterly to quell
E. E. T. S., vol. $45-48$, Sasira ve, 1 .es7
ar'-chi-tĕc-ture (ture as tyür), v.t. To build. (Keats: Fingal's Cave.)
ar'-chi-trāve, s. [la Ger. archifrav, architrab; Fr. \& 1 tal. architrave; from Gr. גंpx (archi) Fr. \& tal. architrave; from Gr. apxt (archi)
$=$ chief, and ltal. trave, from Lat. trabs $=\mathrm{a}$ = chief, and ltal traze, from Lat. trabs = $($ trapēkos $)=$ a beam; трeint $($ trepô) $=$ to turn.] Architecfure:

1. The lowest portion of the entablature of s columo, Immediately resting on the column itself. The srchitrave is immsdistely sur-


ARCHITRAVE: TEMPLE OF AGRIGENTUM.
mounted hy ths frieze, and it again by the cornice, which is the highest portion of the entablature.
${ }^{\text {A }}$ Builit like a templo, where pllaters round
Were set, and Duric pillar
Miton: P. L., bl. $\mathbf{L}$
2. The ornamental moulding surrounding the exterin portion of the curve velonging to an arch, or round doots, wind 0 Ws , \&c.
3. The mantelpiece in a chimney.
*ar-chī-trí-clin, c. [Gr. a $\rho \chi^{\prime}($ archi) $=$ chief; Lat. triclinium; Gr. тpuciviov (triklinion) and tpixגcvos (trikinos) $=$ a conch runving round three sidea of a table for guests to recline on at a feast.] Master of a feast (Joln ii. 18).
"Idere. tho melde wre lord to tho sergane Moveth to lerst, was i-berued. "-Oid hertich Sermons (ed. Morria),
*T Morris says that this word is frequently mistaken for a proper name io Early English books.

* ar'-chĭ-tȳpe, s. [Anchetripe.]
ar-chī'-va, s. pl. [AACHives.]
ar-chi'-val, a. [Lat. pl. archiva; Eng. suffx -al.] Pertaining to archives. (Tooke.)
ar'chīve ( 1 h. ar'-chives, * ar-chī-va), s. [1n Sw. arkiv; Dan. archivet; Dnt, archieven, Ger. archiv; Fr. archives (pI.); Ital. archivi (ph.), archivio; Lat. archiva, 14. of archivim. (archeion) $=$ the town-house, the official residence of the first magistrate.]
tI. Plur.: The place in which important historical records are kept.
"Though we thluk our words vanalsh with the breath that uttere thein, yet they become records in Gods court, and are laid op in hls archives the witaceses
either for or ngalnst us. - Governmert of the Tongue.


3. By some modern authors it is spplied to the mass of mouldings which usually occupy the faces and soffita of a mediaval arch. (Gloss. of Arch.)
arçh-inte, ar'çh-ī-Iūte, s. [In Fr. archiluth.] A long and large lute, with its bass strings lengthened after the manner of the theorbo, snd each row doubled, elther with i little octave or a unison. It is nsed by the Italians for playing a thorough bass.
ar'çh-ly, adv. [Eng. arch; -ly.] In an arch manner ; slyly, cunningly, waggishly.
"This he archly supposes."-Thyer: Notesto Eulter's
Bemains.
ar'çh-něss, s. [Eng. arch; -ness.] Slyness, cunning, wsggery.
canioot fail to excite langhter. "-Dr. Warton: Kxs. on Pope, II. 68.
ar'-chŏn, s. [In Ger. archont; Fr. archonte; Ital. arconte; Lat. archon; Gr. ápxwv (archon) $=$ a ruler, commander, fromáax ${ }^{\circ}($ archô $)=$ to begin ; $\dot{\alpha} \rho \times \dot{\eta}(\operatorname{arch} \hat{e})=a$ beginning. $]$
4. Civil Hist.: Any one of the series of individusls who, when the roysl authority was abolished at Athens, succeeded to the highest place in the State. At first the archonship was ior life sud even hereditary, but the perron elected by the people might again be de-posed-"the right divine of kings to govern posed-" the right divine of kings to govern occupancy of the office was limited to ten occupancy of the offle was limited to ten
years, and then to one year ; while its duties years, and then to one year; while its duties
were divided smong ten persons; the first called, by way of preeminence, the archon; the second, the king; the third, the polemarch, or leader in wsr; and the other seven, thesmothetes, or legislators.
" Amoug these, the first in rank retained the distinguishing titite of the archon, and the year was
marked by his name."-Thirtwall: IIfe. Greece, ch. 1 it -I Lord Archon: A similar officer in an imaginary English government never realised. "All the detail, all the gomenclatura, will the ceremoniai of the imaginary yovernment was fally set

5. Church Hist. The "Great Archon" of the Gnostic Baailides: A created being who was supposed to ruls the world.
"There buret forth and was begottea from the eon-


$\mathbf{a r}^{\prime}$-ohŏn-shĭp, s. [Gr. ápx $\omega \nu($ archōn $)=$ archon, and Eng. suff. -ship.] The office of an archon, or the time during which he held office.
" pracois arerontip, in whlch his lawe were enacted,

ar-chбn'-tios, s. [In Ger. archontiken.] Church Hist. : A Gnostic sect, a branch of the Velentinians. They were of opinion that the world was brought into existence not by God, but by inferior "Archontes," belags themselves created. [ARCHON (2).]

## - ar'çh-wife, s. [ARCHEWYVEs.]

ar'çh-wisse, adv. [Eng. arch; suffix -wise.] Shaped like en arch ; in the form of an arch. or Prom Court of Arches, so called ab arcuata ecclenia.
 of a bow beat a achuriven-Aylift: Parergom
ar'-chy, a. [Eng. arch; -y.] 1. Ord. Lang.: Arched.
"Beveath the black and archy browe ehined forth the bright lamps of her eyea" -Parthensia sacra
2. Heraldry. [ARched.]
ax'-ci-form, a. [Lat. arous $=$ a bow, end forma $=$ form.] Shaped like a bow, curved.

ar'-çi-těn-ěnt, a. [Lst. arcitenens, from areus = a bow, and tenens, pr. par. of teneo $=$ to hold.] Bow-bearing. (Johnson.)
ax'-cǒ-grăph, a [Lat. arcus $=3$ bow, and Gr. ypáфw (graphó) = to grave,. . to describe.] An instrument for describing an are without the use of a cantral point; a cyclograph. (Hebert.)
$\dagger$ arc-tā'-tion, s. [In Fr. arctation; Mod. Lat arctatio; Lat. arctus, artus = pressed together, close, narrow ; arcto $=$ to narrow, to enclose.]
$\dagger$ Ifed.: A narrownese or constriction of any passage in the body. (Used specislly of constipation of the intestinea produced by inflammation or by spasms. It is called also Anctrrude.)
"Aretation, Lat: streightning or crouding." Glostag. Non
arc'-til-a, s. [Apparently from Gr. aрктог (ark$t o s)=\mathrm{s}$ bear, referring to the woolly character of the caterpillar ; but Aggssiz, in his Nomenclator Zoologicus, derives it from ג́pктeia (arkteia) $=$ consecration] A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Arctiidæ. A. caja is the well-known and beautiful Tiger-moth. Its caterpillar is the "Woolly Bear."
arc-ti'-a-dre, s. pl. [ARCTHDE.]
arc'-tic, ${ }^{*}$ arc'-tick, a. [In Fr. arctique; Sp. \& Port arctico; 1tal. artico; Lat. arcticus; from arctos, Gr. apктos (arktos), a bear, also the constellation Ursa Major. In Sanserit riksha, from the root ark or ask $=$ to be bright, is (1) an adjective $=$ bright, and (2) a substar.tive $=\&$ bear, 80 called either from his bright eyes or from his brilliznt tawny fur. Before the Aryans had finslly separated, riksha $=$ bright, spplied to the plough-like constellation, had become obsolete, and the substinntive bear remained, whence the constellation came to be called ápkтos (arktos) stellation came to be called apkтos (arktos)
among the Greeks, Ursa gmodg the Latins, smong the Greeks, Ursa among the Latins,
sad Rear smong ourselves. (Max Miller: Science of Language, 6th ed., vol. ii., 1871, p. 393.).]

1. Properly: Pertaining to the constellation called by the Greeks ¿рктos (arktos) = bear, by the Romans Ursa, and by ourselves Ursa Major, the Grest Bear, the Plough, Charles' Wain, \&c.
2. Pertaining to the North generally, or more specially to the region within the Arctic Circle.
"Man has becorme denizen of every part of the
lobe. from the torrid to the arctic zones." Oheen? globe from the torrid to the arctic zones. -Ohen: Arctic Circle: A small circle of the globe, $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ distant from the North Pole, which is its centre. It is opposed to the Antarctic Circle, which is at the sams distance from the

Aric Empaition: An exc.)
Archic Expeaition: An expedition designed to explore the sil but impenetrable regions surrounding the North Pole. The object with which these enterprises were commenced by the English was to obtain a passage by wsy of the Polar regions to India, Egypt being in Mohammedsn hands, and fear, which now
seems aboolutely ludicrous, being telt that the Portuguese would euccessinlly debar the the Portuguese would euccessingly debar the Engiieh seamen from uning the route by the
Cape of Good Hope. When the utter hopeCape of Good Hope. When the utter hope-
lessness of finding either a north-western or a lessness of finding either a north-western or a
north-eastern passage to Indis though the north-eastern passage to Indis though the
Polar regions became apparent, it was felt Polar regions became apparent, it was felt
that arctic expeditions might still proftably that arctic expeditions might still proftably tion, oue main object now being to make a near an epproach as poasible to the pole. They heve continued at intervals to our own tumes, chief smong the most recent belng thow of Lieutenant R. E. Peary, of the U. S. Navy, and or Dr. Namsen. Around the respective opinions of theas two explorera public interest in this question is mainiy cantered at pressut. On returning from his first expedition in September, 1892, Lisutenant Perry clisimed to have found that at the 82 nd parallel the Greenlsnd coast turned South again, which, in his idea forbade the possibility of a Polar current flowjag down fato the Greenland Sea. On the contrary, Dr. Naosen's theory is that the current which flows through Beffin's Bay and Smith's Sound does make its way to the North Pole, and that if a ship were once bedded io the ice and allowed to drift, abe would be ultimately carried to the pole by thje current. Whether the results of his search since July, 1893, are to prove leas disappointing than those of our fellow-citizen is not yet known st the present dste (April, 1896). An attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon has been in courss of preparation for come time, the start being announced by the anthorities at Wasbington for the month of July, 1896.
Arctic Fox (Vulpes lagopus): A epeciea of for found in North America within the Arctio Circle. It is blackish-brown in summer, but in winter has a long, thick white fur, which in winter bas a long, thick
renders it a beautiful animal.
Arctic Pole: The North Pole as opposed to the Antarctic or Southern one. (Glossog. Nov.) Arctic Zone: The zone or belt of the earth between the North Pole and the Arctic Circie.
arc'-ti-cīte, s. [In Ger. arcticit; from Gr. apкtıós (arktikos) = near the Bear, arctic, northern.] [Anctic.] A mineral, called also Wernerite and Scapolite (q.v.)
arc-ti'-ī-dse, aro-tī-a-dse, s. pl. [ARCTIA.] A family of moths, coniprelending the Aretia caja, or Tiger-moth, the I'hrugmatobia fuliginosa, and other beautiful species.
arc-tís'ca, 3. pl. [Gr. $\dot{\alpha} \rho \kappa \tau o s \quad(u \tau k t o s)=\mathrm{a}$ besr, and tonc (iskō) = to make like.] Water bears. [Abachnida; Beab-Animalculeb.]
arc'-tĭ-tūde, 8. [In Fr. arctitude; from Lat arctus, artus = pressed together, nsirow.] The same as Arctation (q.v.).
aro'-tilŭm, s. [Lat. arktion $=$ \& plant, the Verbasoum ferrugineum (?), or a Lapps; Gr. áрктtov (arktion), from apкros (arktos) $=8$ bear; in Celt. arth, ofter which the Arctium is called, on account of its shaggy involucres.] Burdock. A genus of plants belonging to the order Astersccæ, or Composites.
arc-tŏ-găl'-í-dæe, a. [Gr. ăpктos (arktos) =a besr, and yad $\hat{y}$ (galè) = a weasel.] A ramily of carnivorous Mammelia, containing the Skunks (Mephites) sad some allied animals.
arc'-tō-my̆s, s. [Gr. äpктos $(a r k t o s)=$ a bear, and Lat. mus $=$ a mouse.] The Mammalian genus to which the Marmots helong. It is placed under the Rodentia. They have pointed cheek-teeth. There are several species, the A. marmotta, or Marmot, resident in the mountains of Europe and Asia [Masмот], the A. bobac of Poland and Northern Russia, the M. citillus, the Zizcl or Souslik, and several from America
arc-tŏp'-sis, s. [Gr. ब́pктos (arktos) $=$ a bear and ouv (onsis) $=$ sspect. ] A genus or deca podous Crustaceans of the family Maiadæ. The A. tetraoion is the Four-horned Spider crab of the British consta.
arc-tŏ-stăph'-y̆-10̆s, g. [Gr. ©́pктоs (arktos) = s bear, mud $\sigma$ тaфv $\lambda \dot{\eta}$ (staphulë) $=$ a bunch of grapes. Hence aretostephulos means beargraye.] The Bear Berry. A genus of planta bralee.] The Bear Berry. A genus of (Heathworts). It has an ovate corolla, ten stamens, worts). fleshy, five-celled, five-seeded fruit. Two species occur in Britain, the A. alpina Two species occur in
and the A. uva ursi.


aro-tö'tis, s. [In Fr. arctotide; Sp. \& Port. arctotis; Gr. apkros (arktos) $=8$ bear.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteracee or Composites. The apecies are found at the Cape of Good Hope, whence aome have been introduced into Britain.

Arc-tü'r-ŭs, s. [In Ger. Arktur; F?. Arcture, Areturus; Port. Arcturo;' Ital. Arturo; Lat. Arefurus; Gr. 'Apктovpos (Arktouros), from äpkios (arktos) $=$ bear, and -ovpos (ouros), s termination correaponding to ward in English, as oupwops (thuröros) $=$ a door-ward, a doorkeeper. Hence Arcturus means bearkeeper.] (Max Müller.)
I. Astronomy:

1. A fixed star of the first magnitude, called alsa a Boatis. It is one of the very brightest stars in the Northern heavens. In March 1635, Morin saw it in the west for more than half an hour after sunrise. To find it, draw a line through the tail of the Bear four times the length of the distance between the stara Mizar and Benctnasch in the diagram below. The anclents conaldered it a red atar. Piarzi could not find it hsd any parallax. Though nominslly " ifxed," yet it has a proper angular motion of $2.250^{\prime}$, equivalent to 53.32 miles in a second. In 752 years it altered its latitude 5 , and in twenty centuries, according to Humboldt, it has moved 23 timea the diameter of the moon's disc. In 1803, Herschel found its diameter, seen through a fog, $\frac{3}{}$ of a second, from which he calculated its diameter to be not less than $8,000,000$ leagues $=$ $24,000,000$ milea. (Arago, Herschel, ©0.)
2. The Arcturns of Scripture Heb. wit
 Sept. 'Apкroûpos (Arktouros) ; Vulg. Arcturus. Not the atar now called Arcturus, which stands in solitary grandeur in the sky, unaccompanied by sny of his "sons," Tָד? in Job xxxviii. 32, but the Great Bear (Ursa Major). (riv) Ash is formed by aphæresis fron ty (neash) $=\mathrm{s}$ bier or litter. In Arahic naasch, cognate with the Meb. पौ? (neash), is the narme of the four stars ( $a, \beta, \gamma$, and $\delta$ ) constituting the hinder portion of the Great


URSA MAJOR AND TRE STAR ARCTURUS.
Bear; whilst the three In the tail ( $\epsilon, \zeta, \eta$ ) are called in Arsbic Banatndasch $=$ daughters of the bier, ineaning, the mourners following the the bier, meaning, the mourners following the
bier. The last of these $(\eta)$ is still desighated by its Arsbic name Benetnasch (q.v.).
"Which maketh Arciurus, Orion, and Pieiadea, and the chambers of the sonth."-Job ix. 9 .
"Canst thoo bring forth Mazzaroth in his meason? or canst thon guide Arcturum with bis mons?
11. Zool. An laopod crustacean. Example,
the A. Baffinit, or Batfin's Bay Arcturus. the A. Baffinii, or Batfin's Bay Arcturus.
ar'-cū-āte, a. [In Sp. arqueado, arcuado; Ital. arcuato; Lat. arcuatus, pa par. of arcuo $=$ to bend like a bow; arcus = a bow.]
Ordinary Language, Botany, de.: Curved like $s$ bow, or like the arc of a circle.
Lnes.... sounds that move in obllque and arcuate

* ar'cū-a-tīle, a. [Lat. arcuatilis $=$ bowshaped, from arouo $=$ to bend in the form of a bow, to curve; arcus = a bow.]
Nat. Science: Curved like a bow.
ar-cū- $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}-\mathbf{t i o n}, s$. [In Fr. arcuation. From Lat. arcuatus = bent in the form of a bow arcuo = to bend like s bow; arcus =s bow.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of beading any thing; incurvation.
2. The state of being bent.

## B. Technically:

Gardening: The method of propagating certain trees by bendiug down to the ground the branchea which spring from the offseta or shoots after they have been planted. Arcustion is adapted for the elm, limes, alder. and the willows, which cannot easily be raised from seed.
ar'-cū-a-türe, s. [Lat. arcuatus $=$ bent like a bow.] The curvature of an arch.
 nar-cy-bąl-ín'teèr, s. [Arbalest.]

* ar'-cti-bŭs, s.' [ARgUEBUs.]
ar'-cŭs, \& [Lat. = a bow.]
arcus senilis. Literslly, the asnilesrch; the arch of old men or of old age; an opacity around the margis of the cornea which constitutes one of the numeroua marks of old age.
-ard, -art, -heart, as terminations. [From Ger. hart $=$ hard; A.S. heard; Icel. hard; Goth. hardus. In M. H. Ger, and in Dutch it in geaeral has, as an sppellative, a bad meaning ; but it is the reverse in $\mathbf{O}$. H. Ger. proper names, as Berinhart, Bernhart = atrong, like a bear; in Fr. \& Eng. Bernard. (Mahn.) Bain and others consider that it was introduced into the languages of France, Spsin, and Italy by the Germanic invaders, who overthrew the Roman empire] (a) One who does, or (b) one who is: as sluggard $=0$ ons who is slothful like a alug; braygart $=$ one who brags. In the majority of cases ard and art are used in a hsd sense, as dullard, coward, laggard, braggart, but this is not the case with the form heart.
ar-dăs'-síneş, s. [Ardassines, plur. of Fr. ardassine; Sp.ardacina; Arab. \& Pers, ardan =adescription of raw silk.] The finest kiad of Persian silk used is the French looms.
ar-dē-a, s. [Lat. ardea; Gr. épwôtós (erơdios) $=$ a heron.] The typical genus of the subfsmily Ardeinæ, sod the family Ardeidzo. Ardea cinerea is the Grsy Heron which is found in Britain. It is a upwards of three feet high, with 8 long black crest on the back of its neck, the feathers of its back dark in colour, and those on its breast white. In sumnier it masy be seen on the
margin of lskes or rivers, and in winter on the shores of the sea, waiting for ita prey, which conaists or sms fish, crustacsa, \&c.

ar'-dăb, s. [In Arab. irdab or urdab.] A measure of grain containing almost eight bushela, used in the parts of Africa where the Arabs most abound.
ar-dé-i-dm, s. pt. [ARDEA.] A family of grallatorial or wading birds. They have large, long, and strong beaks and powerful wings, yet their flight is but slow. They ars migratory, frequenting the margins of lakes, or of the oceas, of the several countries in which they sojourn. The family is divided Into four sub-families-the Ardeine, or Herona proper ; the Ciconinæ, or Storks; the Tantalinx, or Ibises; and the Plataleinx, or Spoonbills.
ar-dē-i'-næ, ${ }^{s}$. pl. [AADEA.] The typical sub-family of the family Ardeidæ. It contains the true Herons [Ardea], the Bitterns, the Boathills of South America, and their allies.
* ar-děl'-1-̄̄, s. [In Fr. ardelion; Lat. ardelio, from ardeo $=$ to burn.] A busy-body, a meddler.
"Striving to get that which we had better be with-
out, ardelios, busy bodies as we Are, - Burton: Mnat.

ar'den-çy̆, s. [In Sp. ardentia; Port. ardentia, ardencia; Ital. ardenza; from Lat. ardens.] [AmDent.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: Heat.
"By how mach heat any one recoives from the ar. dency of the san, his internal heat is proportionally 2. Fig.: Warmth of affection or ardour, vehemence of courage, zeal passion ardour, vehemence of courage, zeal, \&c.
"The Ineffable happtness of our cien Redeemer must neode hring an increase to ours, comnmousurate to the
ardour love for him."
B. Technically

Naut. The tendency of a vessel to gripe
Ogilvie.) (Ogilvic.)
ar'-dent, ${ }^{*}$ ar-daunt, $a$ IIn Fr. ardent; 0. Fr. irdaunt ; Sp, ardiente; Port. \& Ital. ardents; Lat. ardens, pr. par. of ardeo $=$ to barn.]
L. Of material things :

## 1. Borning, In a literal gense.

". . . more ardene than the blaze of Are".
2. Fiery to the taste.

## 

3. Shining, brilliant, remiading ode of the reflection of fिre.

## High on a cole-biack teed purriued th <br>  <br> Dryden. Theodora \& Honorda. <br> II. Of emotions or conduct:

1. Warm in affection, in passlon, or desire. Ardent gad intrevid on the fild of hattle, Monmouth wha every where eise effe
2. Inspired by warin feeling, and therefore powerful as a flame ln ita effects; warm or even more than warm.
"Her marner was warm ood oveo ardent."-De
ar'dent-1̆y, adv. [Eng. ardent; -ly.] In an ardent manner; with warmth of desire or affection; with warmth of emotion generally; affectionately, passionately.

What a rdently I wishd, I long belleved.
Cowper: On Roceipt of my iche
ar'dent-něss, s. [Eng ardent; -ness.] The quslity of being ardent; ardonr. (Sherwood.)
" ar'dẽr, nar-doũr, s. [Proh. from Icel. ard $h r=$ a plough.]

1. Fsllowing or ploughtag of ground.
2. The state of being fallow.
3. Fallow laad.
ar-dǐs'-1-a, s. [Gr. ápos (ardis) $=8$ point, in refereace to the acute segments of the corolls.] The typical geaus of the Ardisiads (q.v.). About one huadred apacies are known. They are ornamental plants, having fine lesves, flowers, and berries. Several have been introduced into Grest Britain from the East and West Indies. The bark of A. colorata, called is Ceylon dan, ls used in that island in cases of fever and disrrhcea, bealdes being spplied externally to ulcers. The red juice of the berries of $A$. solanacea becomes brown on paper, and retaina its colour permanently. The plant grows in some English gardens.
 (Eng.), s. pl. Ardisiaceæ is the game given by Jussieu to an order of Exogenous plants called hy Lindley and others Myrsinacea ( $q, v$. ). Type, Ardisis (q.v.). Ardisiads is Liodleys name for the Myrsinacez.
ar'-dor, *ar'düre, s. [In Fr. ardeur; Sp. \& Port. ardor ; ital. ardore, ardura; frusn Lat. ardor = (1) a burning, fire, (2) briliancy, (3) fire of sffection or passion.]
4. Lit.: Heat, as of the sun, s fire, \&c.
"Joy. like aray of the suo, reflects with a greatar from the breast of bis 'rrieod."-South.
5. Figuratively:
(a) Heat of the affectiona or of the pasaiona, of coursge, of zeal, sc.
"The wicked enchaufing or andure of this str"Waucer: The Persones Tale.

Wounds, charms, and ardours were 00 eooner read.

- Pope: Rape of the Lock, j . 119,
" Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd.
And the vain crdowrs of our love reatrin
Peither pe reare por pope.
"Neither Mis years nor his professlon had wholly
extingulished his martial ardour."-Macauluy: His. extingushed
(b) Poetically: A ahining belng.

Veild with his gorgous wings. wp-apringiag lighth
Flew the midat of heavn.
 arduita, arduitade, arduitate; Lat. arduitas =steepness ; from anduus.] [Anduoval] Arduousbess. (Johnson.)
ar'-dū-oŭs, a. (In Fr. ardu; Sp., Port., \& Ital. arduo; Lat. orduus = (1) ateep, lofty, (2) difficult. Cognate with Gr. optós (orthos)
$=$ straight, or (spplied to neight) upright.
in Erse ard is a height and in and. ardva means = ralsed op or lofty.]

1. Lit. : 'Steep and lofty; high' and preclpitous.

> " High on Paranesur top her sons the show'd,
2. Invoiving much labour, difficult.
"To point them to the ardupus pathe of fanme,"
Pope: Bomer's Odybery, bl Xi,902
"He muat have been a ware that suoh an anterprise Woula be in the hishestaegree ardit
*r'ā̄-oपू末-1̌̆, $a d v$. [Eng. arduous; -ly.] With labour or toll; laboriously, toilaomely. (Wejater.)
ar'-dù-oŭs-nĕss, s. [Eng. arduous; -ness.] The qualiy of heing high and ateep, and therefore diffi figurative way, presenting difficulty. (Johnson.)

- ar'-düre, s. [ARDOR.]
* are (pl. areş), s. The old way of apelling the letter $\mathbf{R}$.
"ul ares for iji Rlebardes that bone of nobie fames."
$-T$ wolve Lvttars to acve England ied. Furnivall), 21.
are (l). The pinal of the present tense in the verb to be. It is used in all the three persons -we are, you are, they are. Obviously it came originally from another root than be. O. Northern Eng. aron.
"We are sill one man's sons iwe are true men, thy mervanis are no apion."-Gen xill 11.

re (2), v.t. [Ear, v.] (Scotch.)
äre (1), s. [Heir.] (Scotch.)
are (2), s. [Fr. are, from Lat. area (q.v.).] In French superfleial measure, a sqnare of which the sides are ten metres in length.
"We prefor the form which we have employed becanke it is etymologlonily corroot, Mr. Sedler it contains shundred aron."Macaulay: Sadler's RQutuation Refrefó
$\boldsymbol{a}^{\prime}-\mathbf{r e}{ }^{\prime}(3), \boldsymbol{a}^{\prime}-\mathrm{La}-\mathrm{mi}-\mathrm{r} \hat{\theta}$, s. [Italian.] The lowest note bnt one in Guido's scale of music. [A-LA-MI-RES]
"Onmut. I ntr, the ground of all accord,

Ist that loves with all affection.", ili. 1.
Shazkop. : Taming of the Shrevi,
-äre, adv. [A.S. ar = before, early.]
- 1. Before. (O. Eng.)
" He herde $\quad$ new tlding
That ho hend never are

2. Early. (Scotch.)

Are morrow: Early in the morning. (Scotch.)
är'-ĕ-a (pl. är'-ē-aş or är'-ě- $\infty$ ), s. [In Ger. areal; Fr. aita; Ital., Sp., Port., \& Lat, area $=$ (1)an open sirace, (2) Med. (see B., 4).]
A. Ordinary Language
I. Generally:

1. Any open spsce, as the floor of a buildiug, the part of a chureh not occupied by pews or other fixtures, the srens in an amphitheatre, the stage in a theatre; or, outside buildings, the open spsce within any enclosure.
"Let us conceive a floor or area of goody length, tude."-Wotion.
"The Alban lake is of an oval figure; and, by reasan of the high mountains that encompass Ho looke like
the area of eome vast axhphithentre, the area of eome vast amphithentre, -Addivon

In areas vary'd with Momalck art,
Some whirl the diak, and eome the
some whirl the diak, and wome the javilin dart."
2. The space enclosed within defined limits, however large or however small.
"Extenslye as was the area which he governed, he had not a Sirigate
"O. Therefore nearly 167,000 mqure milea is the
 (12688), \&386.
II. Specially:

1. The enclosed space or site on which a puilding stands.
2. The aunken apsce, generally enclosed by railings, which exists in most of the larger town houses, to afford light and ingress to the servants in the floor of the house bnilt below the level of the atreet.

## B. Technically

1. Geom., Nat. Phil., Astron., ace.: The space enclosed by the lines which bound my figure. Thus the erea of a circle is the apace enclosed by its circumference, the area of a triangle the space within its three sides, \&c.

Measures of area are the same as square measure, euch as a square inch, e square ioot, e equare yerd, e equare mile, ec.
The unit of area: The area of the aquare deacribed upon the unit of length. (Everett.)
"It in this case Le stands for iength, thoir area is $=$

2. Geol. : Almost in the same sense as A., 1 . 2 (q.v.). A"1. Ind me to conelude that the grast oosans are goes still areas of osclllatlons of level, and the cont nenta areas of elovation."-Darwis: Origin of Bpecien,
3. Mining: A comprss of ore allotted to diggera. (Coxe.)
4. Med. : Baldness, or a bald spot upon the head produced by alopecy ; also slopecy itself.
5. Anat.: Any space in the embryo or mors developed physical structure. (See also the compounds which follow.)

## area germinitiva.

Anat. : The spsce in an egg in proccss of being hatched in which the first traces of the embryo sppear. It is msrked by an opaque roundiah epot upon the germins membrane (Todd \& Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. ii., p. 676.)

## area pellucida.

Anat.: A clear space which appears in the centre of the germ of an egg when the latter is exposed for $s$ few hours to hatching heat. lt ultimstely increases to about a line in dirmeter. (Ibid., p. 582.)

## area vasculosa.

Anat.: An ares aurrounding the A. pellucide in an egg in which the process of incnbation has commenced. (Ibid., p. 583.)

## area vitellina.

Anat.: An area surronnding the A, vasculosa in $8 n$ egg in which the process of incubation has commenced. (Ibid., p. 583.)
†a-rē'ad, ta-réed, +a-rēde (рa. par. '̄-rěd', a-rěd'd), v.t. [A.S. arcedan $=$ (1) to read; (2) to teil, to speak; (8) to conjecture, to prophesy, find ont; (4) to elect ; (5) take counsel ; (6) to care for; (7) to pursue (8) to effect.]

* 1. To read.
* 2. To tell, to say, to declare, to describe, to inform, to teach, to interpret, to explain. [Rede.]

To whom the thus: ' What need me, Bir, to tell.
That which gour eelfo have earst ared so right!'"
3. To sdvise, to counsel, to warn, to order. - At those prowd words that other knight begonne

But mark what I areed thee now. Avaunt:
Fly thither whence thou deddest.


* 4. To guess, to conjecture.
" Of which no man couth areden
The nombre Alisaunder, 5,116.
- 5. To detect as sin imer.) sition.

8o hard thls 1dole was to be ared,
That Flurimell her telfe in sll mens vew
She seen'd to passe: so forged things do finire

* 6. To choose, to elect, to sppoint, to ordain.
" Whose praises having slept in alleuce long,
Me , bli too meaule, the sacred Muse areeds
To bharou broade emongst her learned throng." Spenser: F. Q.IIL. 1
And thom and place convenient to aree In which they two the combat milint darraine ".
TI Aread, though generolly called obsoIete, is still used, though rarely, in poetry.

Imagined in ita little echemes of thought:


* a-rěad'-ǐ-nĕss, s. [Reaniness.]
 Five. Eng.
är'-ě-80. The plinral of AREA (q.v.).
är'- 6 -al," $\alpha_{0}$ [Lat. arealis = pertaining to a threshing-floor; from area.] Pertaining: or relsting to an area
- a-rö́are. [Arrear.]
ăr- ${ }^{\text {é-cą, s. [In Gcr, arek (palme); Fr. anec; }}$ Port. areca. Said to be the Malabar or Ma layalsm name Latinised. I A genus of plants belonging to the order Pblmacea, or Prims. It is the type of the section Arecinse. Among the more notable species are (I) the A. catechu, or Betel nut Palm, e very graceful and handsome tree cuitivated in the hotter parts of Asia. It furnishes the Indian soo-
paree or betel. paree or betel. is remarkable for its narcotic or intoxicating power; there is sometimes
 prepared from it s spurious catcchu. [Catechu.] (2) The $A$, oleracea, or Cabbage-paln, a very tall species growing in the Wert ladies. [Cabbaoen]
" a-rēé'he (1), v.t. [A.S. areccan = to explatn; pret. areaht.]

1. To explsin.
"Crist and Soint Stoveric.
Quoth Hord, areche thy swevene."
2. To ntter.

0 word for pure anguyt areche


- a-rēeg'he (2) (ps. psr. ạ-râu'ght), v.t.
[A.S. arecan, pret. areahte, arehte $=$ to reach out, to extend, to lay hold of.]

1. To reach.
"Al that hy" ax areche myght."
Richard, 7,039, (Boucher.)
2. To attain.
the tougue myghte not areche to Bpeke."
3. To strike.
"Hercules araught ons of them namel Gryneus
bytween the eyen." Jaton, ARs. if.
ăr-ě-çi'-nee, 3. pl. [AReca.] A section or family of palms, distinguished by having either no spathe or one or more complete ones. The ovary is three-celled, snd the berry one-seeded. Type, Areca (q.v.)
† a-rĕd', † a-rěd'd, pa. par. [Arean.]

* a-rĕd'de, * ar-rŭd'e, v.t. [A.S. areddan $=$ to free.] To fren.

Legond or ${ }^{\prime}$ St. Catherine: MSs. (Boucher.) "That the lauedi sone aredde." (Boucher.)
Fule A Nightingalo (1557). (Boucher
a-réde, v.t. [Arean.]
*a-re'ed, \&. [A.S. arced $=$ counsel, welfare, safety.]

1. Advice.
2. A discourse.
a-rē'elc, $a d v$. [Eng. $a$; roek.] In e reeking Btate. [REEK.]

> A messenger comes all areek Mordanto at Madid to seek."

Suith

+ ̈̈r'-ĕ-făc-tion, s. [F゙r. aréfuction, from Lst arefacia $=$ to make dry; areo $=$ to he dry, and facio $=$ to make.]

1. The act of making dry
2. The state of becoming dry:
"For all putrefaction, if it dissolve not in arefac ston, willing the end insue into planta or liviug crean
tures bred of putrefaction."-Bacon, Nat, Mite, , \{294.
$+\ddot{a r}{ }^{\prime}-$ e-fy, v.t. $\quad$ [Lat. arefacio $=$ to make dry.] To make dry.
Heat drieth bodise that do easily expiradis.
doth time or -Bacon: Nase. Hist., 1 194.
*a-rěht'e, a. [A.S. yrgtho $=$ (1) sluggishness, (2) fear; earh, earg = timid, cowardly.] Fear. (Hule de Nightingale, 1. 1,794.) [ARGH.]


\#-rētik, ar-rētk, v.t. [A.S. areccan $=$ to get, to attain, to reach, to take.] To reach, to exteod.

And hedis somand to the heuin arreit" 19.

* g-rë'ir, adv. [Fr. arrere = back ward ; Lat. a retro.] Back. (Scotch.)

Thairfoir we reld you rin aredr
A-rê'ise, v.t. [Rarge.] To elevate, to mise (Chaucér.)

- a-rētst, ar-rèlet, v.t. [ARrest, v.] (Scotch.)
* ar'-em, s. [ARM.]
"ar'-gn, "arne. Piur. of presedt tegsa of verb to be. [AAE.]
are'-na, v. joined with adv. [Eng. are, and Scotch $n a=$ ao.] Are not. (Scotch.) ":.- aod in thimpreseat daye, whey things o' that
 ch. xxiv.
s-rë'-na, s. [In Fr. arine; Sp., Port., Ital., \& Lat. arsma $=$ dry earth, ssad ; areo $=$ to be dry.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The floor of an smphithestre, so called from being strewed with sand, one msin object of which was to sbsorb the blood of the gisdiators " butchered to make a Roman boliday."
2. Fig.: A . Fir. A field of contest, whatever its nature, as a battleffeld, the position of a plaintiff or defendant in a law court, or of a con troversalist in a periodical.
"But dragyd ngain ppon the arenz, stood
B. Technically :
I. Architecture:
3. In the same sense as A. 1 .
4. The smphlthestre itaelf. (Gloss. of Arch.)
5. The body of a charch or temple. (Ibid.)

II Med.: "Ssod" or "gravel" in the kidneys.

Xr- $\overline{\mathbf{e}}-\mathbf{n} \bar{a}^{\prime}-c$ cee $\overline{\mathbf{O}}$, in compos. Hsving saod in combinstion with some other mineral substance, sa Areraceogypseous $=$ composed of sand or something sandy, snd gypsum.
ar-è-nā'-çĕ-oŭs, a. [I口 Fr. arénacé; Lat. arenaceus.] Sandy, hsving more or less of sand in its composition, or partaking of the quslities of sand; in the form of saod.
Geol.: Arenaceous or siliceous rocks are those which consist very largely of ssend. This sand msy be loose, though it is generally cemented by siliceous, calcarcous, ferruginous, or srgillaceons mstter into \& more or less compact sandstone. (Lyell: Elem. of Geol.)
ăr-ë-nä'r-1̆-a, s. [In Sp., Port., \& Itel, are Haria; from Lst. arerarius $=$ pertaiaing to ssad ; arena = ssnd.]
2. Botany: Sandwort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyilscea, or Cloveworts, snd the sub-order Alsinese. There are sbout nine British species-fonr belonging to the sub-geaus Alsine, and four to Euarenaria. Many of the species are Alploe ; but the A. verna, or Vernal, the A. sespyllo folia, or Thyme-leaved, the $A$. trinervis, of Three-nerved sandwort, with other species, are found opon the plain
2. Zoot.: A genus of Scolopscidæ (Snipes), contalning the Redshsok, now eslled Totanus calidris.
Kar- $\overline{\mathbf{e}}$-nä'r-1-oľs, a. [Lat. arenarius.] Sandy.
$\uparrow$ ar-ēnà-tion, s. [Fr. arenation; Lat. orenatio $=$ the laying of fine mortar on a wall. old Med. : A ssnd bath io which the pstient sits with his feet upoo hot sand, or has it prinkled over him. (Glossog. Nov.)
a-rěn'-dạl-īte, s. [In Ger. arendatit, named from Arendal in Norway, near which it is foand.] A mineral, s sab-variety of ordinary Epidote It mostly occurs in dark-greed crystals.
ar-ĕn-dā'-tor, 8. [Low Lat. arendator, ar rendator, from arendo, arrendo $=$ to pay rent arenda $=$ rent : $a d=$ to, and renida $=$ rent. (Rent.) In Russ arend is = lease, form, rent, and in Spanish arrendar is $=$ to let out to rent.]

In Livonia and other provinces of Russia: One who farms the rente or revenues, On who contracts with the Crown for the reata of the farms.
Crown-arendator: One who reats sa estate belonging to the Crown. (Tooke: Russia, ii. 288.)
$\boldsymbol{a}^{2}$-rěng, z. [Nstive Malay osme.]

1. A palm-tree, formerly called Areng saocharifera, but oow more generally denominsted Saguerus saccharifer. It belongs to the section Cocoinz. 1t grows wild in the islands o Southern Asia, sad is cultivated in Iodia. It furnishes sago and wine, whilst fts flbres are mavufsctured loto ropes.
2. An old geaus of palms, now altered into Saguerus. [See 1.]

## *a-rĕng'e, adv. [AяENKE.]

ăr-e-niccóol-a, s. [Lat. arena $=$ and, and colo $=$ to inhabit.] A geous of Anoelida, the typleal one of the family Arenicolldæ. $A$ piscatorum, the Lumbricus marinus of Belon sud Linnens, is a worm which buries itself in the gronad oae sad s -half or two feet in depth, betraying its lurking-place, however, by lesving on the surisce little cordons of saad, closiog the entrence to its hole. It has large, eyeless hesd, amall feet st its snterior part, snd fine branchia (gills) on its middle segments. It is sbout elght inches long. Fishermen call it the Lobworm, and dig it up for bait.
 family of Annelids, arrsnged under the order Eirsitia. [Arenicola.]
ar-ē-nil-lit'-Ic, a. [Lat. arena $=$ ssad Gr. Ai ${ }^{\text {oos }}($ itithos $)=$ stone.] Pertaining to sandstone. (Kirwan.)
a-rĕnke, ạ-rĕng'e, $a d r$. [O. Eng. $a$; renke $=$ rank.] In a row; in a series.

> And ladde him aud his moteke In to a Fell fair halle.
> And sette him adoun erente And woeche here fet alle."

x-e'-nose, a. [Sp., Port, snd Ital. arenoso; Jat. arenosus.] Full of ssod; sandy. (Johnson.)
*a-rènt:, s. [Contraction for Eag. annual rent (?).] Aunual rent (Scotch.)
Chas." $i$, the moseyle, or arent, or lyfrent
ar-e'-nullous, $a$. [Lat. arenula $=$ fine ssnd; diminutive of arena $=$ sand.] Full of fine sand ; composed of fine-grained sand ; gritty. (Glossog. Nov.)
är-é- $\mathbf{\theta}-\mathrm{la}$ (Lat.), är'-ē-ōe (Eng.), s. [ln Fr. aréole; Sp. \& Port. etreola; from Iat. areola $=(1)$ a smsll open plsce, (2) a small garden-hed; dimin. of area.] [AREA.]
Physical Science: Any small area; any minute surfsce. Specially-

## I. Anatomy d Medicine:

1. A dark-coloured circle eurrounding the nipple. (Barclay, dc.)
2. A similar one surrounding the pock in vaccination.
3. The interatices in oreolar tissue.
theoc cure are of course converted betweed the rown thee cupe se of course converted into cloned areola
of boDe -Todd \& Bosman: Physiol. Anat, vol. l.
p. 11s.
II. Entom. (Pl., Areoles): The small sreas, spsces, or interstices ioto which the wings of insects are divided by the nervures. They are important for classificstion.
III. Bot.: The little spaces or areas on the surface of any portion of a plant. Thas if, as is often the case, the eurface of a crustaceous lichen is cracked in every direction, then the apsces between the cracke are the areole. (Loudon: Cycl of Plants, Glossary.)
är-ë'б-lar, a. [Eng. areol(e); -ar.] Pertainlog to an areola
rodid 'the cutis or arrolar framework of the shin."-

## areolar tissne.

1. Anat.: A tissue widely diffused through the body, sod composed of white and yellow fibres, the former imparting to it strength and the latter elasticity. The two kinds of fibres interlace with esch other agaio and agaio lo the most complex manoer. The in terstices left between them are of very unequa size, and should not be called, as for a loog time they wore, cells. Areolar tissue protect from injury the parts of the body in which it occurs, 8 nd when placed in the interstices of other tissues it keeps the latter from moving as freely as otberwise they would. The cuti vera, or true skin, is coniposed of It , and i abounds in the exterior parts of the muscies and in the intersticee between their fibres benesth the skin, ou the surface of the pharynx, sad the cesophagus. (Todd \& Bono man: Physiol. Anat.)
"This adipose thange is generally found ansoofiated pith the arroiar or connective timase."-Beals; Bio
2. Bot.: A term occasionally applied to cellular tissue.
är-包-ot-làte, a. [Mod. Lat. areolatus; from area.]
Phys Science: Divided into a number of irregular squares or angular spaces.
Spec. Bot.: Pertaining to such markings as are left on the receptacles of certain coin posite plants when the seeds have fallen off or to similar areolatiods. [Areola.] (Lindley.)
Entom.: Pertaiaing to the small spsces into which the membranous wings of insecta are divided by the nervures which traverse them.
är-ē-ö-lā'tion, 8. [From Eng. areolate.] Any smsll irreguiar equsre, sngular space, mesh, or cell in a tissue or other substance.
är'-ē-ōle, s. [Areola.]
är-ē-ŏm'-ě-tẽr, s. [In Ger. arcometer; Fr oriomètre; Port, areometro; from Gr. ©paió (araios) $=$ (1) thin, (2) porous, snd Mécpov (metron) $=\mathrm{s}$ measure $\mathrm{A}_{\text {an }}$ instrument dosigned to measure the specific gravity of liquids. The simpler sreometars measure anly the relative weights of liquids. They consist of a tube of glass, terminated in s ball st its lower part, sod divided into equal portions through ita whole length. Another ball filled with mercury is soldered below to ksep it vertical. The depth to which it sinks in various liquids is in the inverse ratio of their relative specific gravities. In Fshrenheit's areometer there is sn adjustment by weights, so thet the Areometer volume of the part immersed is constant, and thus the absolute speciffc grsvity of the liquid tested is ascertained, that of wster being previously fixed, (Glossog. Nov., ©c.)
är-ē-̄̄-mĕt'-rícal, a. [IuGer. creometrisch; Fr. ariomitrique.] [Areometer.] Pertaining to the areometer. Measured by means of the areometer. (Webster.)
är-ēm'-ĕt-ry. s. [In Ger. areometrie; Fr. aremetrie.] The act or process of measuring the specific gravity of liquids. (Webster.)
$\dagger$ Ar-ē-ŏp'-a-gist, a. [Eag. Areopag(us); -ist.] The same as Areopaoite (q.v.). (Pen Mag.) (Worcester.)
Är-ē-бр'-a-gite, \& [Fr. areopagite; Sp., Port., Itai., \&Lat. Areopagita; Gr. 'Apecotayirys (Areiopagites).] A member of the Areopagus (q. r ).

Är-ē-óp-a-gitit'-ic, a. [In Ital. Areopagitico; Gr. 'Aperdraytrıkós (Areiopagitikos).] Pertaining to the Areopagus. (Knowles \& Worcester.)

## 

 - [From Areopagitic (q.v.).] A work by Milton, which he describes sa a " apeech for the llberty of anllcensed printing. It has been chsrscterised hy Prescott as perhaps the most splendid argument the worid had the witnesaed on behalf of intellectual liberty. The oame is taked either from the Areopagu as the great fount of justice, or possibly from the Areopagitica of Isocrates.
## tate, făt, fíre, ąmidat, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt, 

## The truth if that the Juat Vindication connista chiofy of garbled oxtructa from the Arropuc

Är-ē-б̆p'-a-gŭs, s. [Ger. Areopag; Fr. Aréopage; Sp., Port, \& Itsl. Areopago; Lat. Areopagus; Gr. 'Apecómayos (Areiopagos), a hill sacred to Ares (Mars), on the west side of the Acropolis st Athens ; *Apctos (Areios), adj. = pertsining to Ares or Mars ; from 'Apps (Arēs) = Mars, and xáyos (pagos) =a peak, s rocky hill.] 1. Spre: The highest court at Athens, 80 called from the fact that lts place of meeting was upon the hill of Ares (Msrs' Hill). It was of great sntiquity, and was said to have taken of great sntiquity, and was said to have taken its name from the legend of Ares having been
tried thene by Posedon for the murder of his son, Halirrhotius. The judges belonging to


THE AREOPAOUB.
it sat lo the open sir. They consisted of sll who had filled the srchonahip without heving been expelled from it for misconduct. The cases which came before the court were specially thoae which milght result in the Infliction of capital puaiabment. When Paul pleaded the cause of Christianity before the Court of Areopagus he addressed the most (Acts xvii. 19, 22.)
2. Gen.: A conference or congress consiating of ambassadors or other dignifled personages represeating the several Europesn powers.
"We shall know how to prove to Enrope by the attitude we now observe that Roumania deserved 1878 ; Speech of Prince Charloas of Roumanta.
är'-ē-stȳle, s. [ARfostyle.]
är-ē-б-š̆s'-tȳle, s. [AR.EOSYSTYLE.]

icks, s. [Io Fr. areotectonique; Gr. "Aptios $($ Areiob $)=$ devoted to Msrs, msrtial, andl tek toverós $($ tektonikos $)=$ practised or skilled in building; тéкт $\omega \nu($ tekton $)=$ a carpenter.]
Fortification: That part of the science of fortification which teaches, or at any rate sttempta to teach, how to encounter an enemy as advantageously as possible. (Glossog. Nov., 2nd ed.)
 dpatós (araios) $=$ (l) thin, nerrow, slight, (2) porous, spongy.]

1. As adjective: Pertaining to an attemuant: hsving the property of dissoiving viscidities. [See the substantive.]
2. As substantive: An attenuant; a medicine designed to dissolve viscidities, to promote the removal of morbific matter by mpans of perspiration, snd healthfully to sttenuste the Prame.
ar'-er (pl. är'-èr-iss), s. [Apparently from Low Lat. hareditarius = an heir.] An heir. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
a-rere, v.t. \& $i$. [A.S. arceran $=$ to rear ap; arcernes $=$ \& rsising.]
A. Transitive:
I. To raise.
 2. To uxcite.
"Cryatendom bow they gonac arere."
B. Intransitive: To rear, to stand on the hind-lege, as a horse.

Är'-èş, s. [Gr. "Apms (Arēs).] The god of war in the Greek mythology, bon of Zeus and Hero, corresponding to Mars in that of the Romans He wes worshipped prioci wally in Thrace priaci pallion Thrace and Greece proper, though Greece proper, though constantly engaged in
war, seem to have paid but little attention to his worship.


 Hithe. of Greese, pti.,


- a-rè'se, v.i [A.S. areasan = to fall down, to perish.] To totter. (Sevyn Sages, i. 215.)
* a-ré'son, * a-ré'sol̆n, v.t. [Fr. arrai soner $=$ to attempt to persuade by reasons; O. Fr. aresoner $=$ to intsrrogats, to reason; Low Lat. arrationare.]

1. To reason with ; to attempt to persuade. "Ther foure ot Rome was to areson the Pope."-
2. Tolnterrogate. (Sir Tristrem, p. 34, st. 51.)
3. To censure.
4. To arraign.
-a-rěst', * a-rěst'e, s. [ARREst.]

* a-rë'ste, * a-rē'est, * a-rē'est-y̆d, "réest-yd, a. [Restr.] Rancid or "resty," as fleah. (Prompt. Parv.)
* a-rē'ste-něsse, s. [O. Eng. areste ; nesse.] Radcidity. (Prompt. Parv.)
*a-rěst'-ẽr, s. Old spelling of Arkester.
* a-rĕs'-ty̆n, v.t. Old epelling of Arrast.
ăr-ě-ta'-ICs, : [ARETOLOGV.]
ă-rê'te, s. $\quad[F r .$, from Lat. arista $=$ sn ear of corn; cf. acer and aro.l (See extrsct.)
"I have heard an arte described on an infnitely narrow ridge of rock with an everlasting vertical pre.
cipice on one side, and one longer and nteeper on the other."-Rev. J. F. Hardy, in Peaks, Pasos, 4 Glacier

Xr-ě-thū'-sa, s. [Lat. Arethusa; Gr. 'Apé Oovaa (Arethousa).

1. Class. Myth. : One of Disns's nymphs, who was transformed into $s$ fountsin.
2. Ancient Geog.: The name of seversl fono tains, snd notebly one at Syrscuse.
3. Astron.: An asteroid, the ainety-fifth found. It was discovered by Luther on the 23 rd of November, 1867.
4. Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Orchldaceæ, or Orchids. The only known species is A. bulbosa, found in North America.
a-ré'-tǐ-a, s. [From Benolt Aretio, a Swiss, Professor in the University of Berne. He died in 1574.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaccer, or Primworts. The apcies, which are bronght from swizerland rock-work.
 a $\rho є$ गi $($ aretê $)=$ manlincss, virtue in the Roman sense, goodness, excellence; (2) $\lambda$ óyos (logos) $=$
discourse.] That psit of Ethics which treats apecially of virtue.
a-rĕt'te, v.t. [Araet.]
a-rét'-ty̆t, pa. par. [ARAET.]
a-reu', "arcghwe (a-rû) (gh ailent), [Argh.] Fear.
-That he not areghase hit ne Porlete.
Hule \& Nyghtingale, 1,404. (S. in Boucher.)
a-rew' $(\mathbf{r e w}=\mathbf{r u})$, v.t. $\quad[$ RoE, v.] To compassionate.
" Jhenu Crist aren hem sore,
WS Harl, wolde meche hem thore."
2s, 1. se. (S in Boucher.]
a-rew', a-rew'e (rew $=\mathbf{r u})$, adv. [Old Eng. $a$, and rew $=$ row.] In 8 row.
Wag wan and leane, that nll her "Heeth arew
And nill her bonen might through her clieekes be red. Spencer: F. $\mathrm{Q} . \mathrm{e}$, V. $x 11.29$.
ar-fvĕd'-son-ite, ar-fwed'sonn-ite, a [In Ger. arfwedsonit; from Arjwedson, the diacoverer of lithia, and Eng. auff. itte.] A. mineral classed by Dans under his Amphibole group and sub-group of Biailicates. Its crystala are probably monoclinic. Ita handners is 6; its ep gr. $3 \cdot 329$ to 3.589 . the lustre vitreous; the colour pure hack in megse deep green or brown in thin acales Composition: silie 40.57 to 5122 ; aluma 2.00 to 3.41 ; protoxide of lron, 0 to $24^{\circ} 38$; protoxide of manganese, 0.62 to 7.46 ; mag, protoxide of manganese, 0.62 to $7.46 ;$ mag-
 It occurs io Greenlend, Norwsy, \&c.

- ar'gal, adv. [Corrupted from Lst. ergo = therefore.] Therefore.
argai. the gillowe may do well to thea."-shakesa : Bamiet, v. 1
ar'-gal, 8. [AROOL]
ar'ge-la, s. [Hind.]
Zool. : Ciconia argala, the adjutant (q. v.).
ar'-ge-1i, s. [The Mongolian name.]
Zool.: A wild alieep, Ovis ammon, or 0 . argali, perhapa the dishon of the Pentateuch, from the mountains and steppes of Northern Asia.
ar'gǎnd lămp, s. [So called after Aime Argand, a Genevese, who levented it about

the yesr 1782.] A lamp with the wick msde hollow, so as to admit air to both surfaces of the flame with the effect of much increasing the light and heat. The same principle has alao been sdapted successfully to gas-lumers.
Ar'-gë-an, a. [Lat. Arg(o); Eng. suffix -ean. In Lat. argous, from Argo, Jason's vessel (see Argo).] Pertaining to the old ship Argo, that in which Jason is represented as having sailed in quest of the golden fleece.
ar'-gĕl, ar'-ghěl, s. [Mod. Syriac.] A name given in Syria and the Levant to the Cynanchum or Solenostemma arget, an aselepiadaceons plant, the leaves of which are used in Egypt for adulterating senna (Lindley.)
ar'ger-ma, s. [ln Sp. \& Lat. argema; Gr. а́руєноs (argemos), ápүєнои (argemon), and ăpүєна (argema); from ápyós (argob) = alining, bright.] A small white speek or ulcer partiy on the cornea, and jartly on the sclerotic cost of the eye.
ar-gěm'-©̈-nē, s. [Fr. argémone; Sp., Port., \& Ital. argemone; Lat. orgemone; Gr. ápyєны́v argemona $)$, either a kind of yoppy or an adonia; from Lst. argema $=$ Gr. apyera (argema) $=\mathrm{s}$ small ulcer in the eye, for which the argemons was believed to be a proper application.] [Argema.]
* A. Ordinary Language: The wild tansy. (Minsheu.)
B. Technicolly :

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the family Papaveracere, or Porpy-worts. It has three sepals and six jetals. The $A$. Mexicana, believed, as its name imports, to have come from Mexico, is now common in India and other warm countries in the old World as well as in the New. It has conspicuous yellow flowers. From having its calyx jrickly, it is often called Mexican Thiatle. The yellow juice, whea reduced to consistence, resembles gamboge. It is detersive. The seeds sre s gamboge. It is detersive. The Be
more powerful narcotic than opium.


ar'gent, "ar'-gente, s. \&a, [ln Fr. ar gente: 8p. argen; Port. \& Ital. arpento; Lat argentum; Gr. appupos (arguros) $=$ the white metal, silver; dapos (argos) = shiniag, bright Sanae, ragalam $=$ Bllver; ragatas = wbite; ra garm $=$ to ahine $;$ argunas $=$ light, from the root arg. The Tetutons have quita a different word for silver, wbich is in A.S. seolfer, selfor, sylfor; Sw. silfver; Dan. solv; Dnt alver; Oer. silber. Probably, therefore, the diacovery of silver was not made till the Teutonic race had separated from the old Aryan tonic race had separated from the old Aryan nearly all the European natlons. Or they nearly all the European nations. Or they
may have forgotiten it, and after some ages re-discovered it independently.]
A. As substantive: Silver, figuratively rather than literally.

1. Ordinary Language: Used of the silvery colour of certain clouds or their margine, or anything white and ohiniog.
"The polliwh'd argent of her breast to might

- And soft, retected clouds of pold and For Women
"And soft, reGected clouds of gold and argent I' $^{\prime \prime}$

2. Her.: Uaed of the silvery colour on coats of arma. In the arme of princea it is somar times called Lune, and Io thome of peers, Pearl. In engravings it is generally represented by the natural colour of the paper. It is intended to aymbolise purity, innocence, beauty, or geniledess, graces which add a lustre and attractiveness to their possessor like that of eilver lit up
 like that of 8ilver lit up

> He beareth gules upon hit mbleld,
> A chevron argent ini the feld. B. As adjective: Silvery-white, brilliant white ; shining.

1. Ordlnary Languags:
"Orak of yonder argent felde above
2. Technically. Used-
(a) Zool.: Of the sealea of fishes, or of silvery markings on the wings of insects.
(b) Her.: Of the colouring on coats of arms.

Anwift as fiery lightnhas kindied
His argenteaglowith ber kilver wing in
un feld of sure fair Erminia knew.-Fairfas.
argent and sable moth. The Mela. nippe hastata. lits colour is delicate creanywhite, with jet-black markings. It belongs to White, with jet-black m
argent content. Ready money. (Sootch.) King Wylyam sal pay nine hundreth thousund


## argent-horned, a. Silver-horned.

Bright ne the argent. horned moone."
argent-Lidded, a. Having silvery or ahining lids. (Poetical.)

Serene with argent-lidded egees.
Tennyton: Recol af ehe Arab *argent-vive, *. [Fr.] Quicksilver,
ar-gĕn-tal, a. [Fr. argental; Ital. argentale.] Pertaining to ailver; conaisting of silver: containing silver as the of ita ingredienta; having silver combined with it.
ar-genn'tan, s. [From Lat argentum $=$ silver.] "German allver;" an alloy of nickel with copper and zinc.
ar-Een-tā-tion, s. [From Lat. argentatus = plated or ornamentad with allver.] A coating with silver. (Johnson.)
ar-gĕn'-tic, a. [Lat argent(um); Eng. suffix -ic.] Pertaining or relating to silver; composed in whole or in part of silver ; obtained from allver.
Chem.: Argentic salts are diatinguiahed by giving with hydrochloric acld a white precipltata of argentic chloride (AgCl), which is insoluble in boiling watar and fo nitric acid, but disaolved by ammonia without blackening. Argeatio sulphide ( $\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ ) fa black; argentic phosphate $\left(\mathrm{Ag}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)$ is yellow ; argentic chro-
mate $\left(\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)$ is brick-red; $\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ is white ingoluhle in water, soluble in nitric acid or in ammonia. Caustic alkalies give a brown pra clpitata of $\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, which is soluble in ammonia Argentic lodide (AgI) is a pale yellow colour maoluble in ammonia or in nitric acid.

Argentic Chloride (AgCl) is obtained as a curdy-wbita precipitata by adding a soluble chloride to argentic nilirate. It is insoluble in water and in acids; but dissolves in emmo nia, in potasaic cyanide, and is slightly dis solved by a saturated aolation of sodimu chloride. When melted it looks like horn hence it has been called horn silver. It is acted upon by light. The chlorlde, iodide, and bromilde are used in photography.
Argentic nitrate $\left(\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}\right)$ is ohtained by disaolving allver in nitric acid. It cryatallises In transparent anhydroiss colourless tablea soluble in their own weight of cold water, and in half thelr weight of boiling water; It is also soluble in alcohol. When fused it is called lunar coustic, and la used for narking ink and to dye hair. It is uned in medicine as a caustic for wounda, and is administered in ternally in amall doses as an astringent ani alterative to the mucons coata of the stomach. Iti alao acta as a tonfe; but it atains the akin a blue leaden colour when it has been taken for a long time. It has been given for epilepsy. Argentic axils $\left(\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$ is a brown powder, which is obtained by adeling caustic potasli to argentsc nitrate. It is a powerful base, decomposed at red heat into silver and oxygen.
ar-gen-ti'-na, s. [From Lat. argentum $=$ silver.] A geaus of fishea belonging to the Salmonide, or Salmon family. Linneus founded it for the Argentine, described below.
ar'-sen-tine. a. \& s. [In Fr. argentin; Port. \& ltal. argentino.]
A. As adjective:
I. Pertaialng to ailver
2. Made in whole or in part of stlver.
" With au antick desurato with letters orgentine. 3. Silvery in aspect.
4. Sounding with a tone like that of silver. B. As substantive

1. Min. [In Ger. \& Fr. argentirs.] A miner.l, a pearly laneliar variety of Calcite. It is of a white, greyish, yellowiah, or redulish colour. [Calcite.]
2. Zool. : Any species of the genus Argentina. Spec., a amall fish of brilliant aspect,
the Scopelus humboldtii of Cuvier, and the Argentina sphyrana of Penuant and Fleming It belongs to the Silmonide. Yarrell, in $1830^{\circ}$, mentioned that it had been taken three times on the British coasts.
3. Geog.: An inhabftant of some one of the provinces belonging to the Argentine Conjederation; a La Platan.

## Argentine Confederation or Ar-

 gentine Republic: A South American Republic-that of La Plata-lying along sud sonth from the great La Plats river. Its capital is Buenos Ayres. Though there sre ailver mines within this vast region, yet it is not after them that the territory is named. Argentine, from Sp. argento=silver, is simply a synonym for plata = silver, in the term Rio de la Plata = river of silver. Under the reflection of the sun's rays, esery river presents a silvery aspect, the Rio de la Plata in this respect not surpassing a multitude of others.ar'-gen-tite, s. [Lat. argentum = silver, and Eng. suffix -ite.] A mioeral placed by Dana at the head of hia Galena group of minerals. It occurs in isometric erystals; slso reticulated. arborescent, and filiform. The hartness is $2-2.5$; 8p. gr., $7 \cdot 196-7 \cdot 365$;
lustre, metallic. It is opaque, has a sub-conchoidal fracture, and is perfectly sectile. It consista of about 12.9 parts of sulphur, and $87 \cdot$ I of silver. It is fourd in Cornwall, also In Germany, Norway, Hungary, the Ural Mountains, and America. It is closely akin to Argeotopyrite and Salpaite (q.v.).
ar-ǧn argentum $=$ silver, and Or. тupings (purites), adj. $=$ of or in fire; $6 .=$ pyrites; $\pi$ vop (pur) hausen, but now ahown to be a paeudo-morph, composed of argentite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, and pyrargite. Dana classes it with the firat of thess specles.
ar-gěn'-tơ̆s, a [Lat. argentum, and Eng auffix ous = full of. In Fr. argenteux; Port \& Ital. argenteo; Lat. argeriteus.]

Argentous oxide is prepared by heating asgentic citrate in a stream of hydrogen to $100^{\circ}$ The residue is mixed with potash, which pre cipltates the oxide as a tlack powder. lts salts are of no importance.
 $=$ silver.] [ARaENT.]
Chem.: A monatomic metallic element symb., Ag ; atomic weight, $108 ;$ sp. gr., 10.5 melting point, $1023^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. A white malleable ductile metal. It is not acted upon by sir or moiature. When melted it aboorbs oxygen, which is uberated when the metal cools. It is scarcely acted upon hy liydrochloric acld, is acarcely actad upo hy hydrochioric acid, grest affinity for sulphur, and tarnishea in the air. [Silvien]
argentum albam, s. [Literally $=$ white gilver.] Formerly, ailver coln or pieces of silver which passed for money.

* argentum Del. [Literally $=$ God's silver. $)$ "God'a penny:" earneat monoy
given to confirm a bargain.

*argh, ergh, arch (ch guttural), v.t. [A.S. eargian.] To healtate; to be relnctant. "Antenor arghee with austorne wordes"
arghe, *ar'-we, *ar'-qgh, *örke (0. Eng.), *argh, airgh, *êrgh, * arçh, " ẽrçh (Scotch), (gh, ch guttural), a. [A.S. earg, earh $=(1)$ inert, weak, timid, evil, wretched, (2) awift, feelng through fear; arg [-wicked, bad: arh = mean; Icel. argr.] [Arch, a.]

1. Timld.

That day nought so anghe he ee
Nasyngton: Myrnur
Ny, Myrour. (S. in Boucher.)

2. Indolent; averae to work from timidity or other cause.
"And if that dede be not erke."
Romaune of the Rose, 4.858.
ar'gh-nĕs, "ar'ch-něss, 8. [0. Eng. \& Scotch argh =arcli; and Eng. auff. -ness.] (O. Eng. \& Scotch.)

1. Reluctance, backwardness, aluggishness.

Arphurs of goode dedo to begyn."
Alasyngion: $ע$ yrrour. (S. in Boucher.) and must regret their archness to finprove

2. Sarcastically: Niggardlinesa. (Scotch.)

For archners to had in agrote
He had no wlll to to a vore"
Legend Bo.
ar'-gil, \&. $\quad[$ Fr. argile $=$ clay; Sp. \& Port argilla, arcilla; ltal. argiglia, argilla; Lat. argilla; Gr. apyinlos (argillos) or apyinos (argilos $=$ white clay, pottera' earth.] [Argent.]
I. White clay, potters' earth.
2. In compos.: Alumina
"Clay, arrictly apeaking, is a mixture of sillex, or dint with a large proportion, usually about one-low, th,
of alumine or orgil -Lyell: Manual of Geology, th ed., London, 1852, p. 12.
ar-gíl-1ā-çě-oŭs, a. [In Fr. argilace: Port. argillaceo; Lat. argillaceus; from argilla.] Consisting in whole or in conaiderable measure of clay ; clayey.
argillaceous rocks. Rocks into the composition of which alumina pretty largely enters. Whes breathed upon they give out a peculiar earthy odour, arising from alumina apparently combined with oxide of iron. Example: mud, clay, shale. (Lyell: Geology.)
argillaceons schist. Another name for Clay Slate (q.v.). (Ibid.)
ar-ǧil-lir Lat. argilla $=$ white clay, and fero $=$ to bear.] Producing white clay; applied to earths abounding with argil.

+ ar-gn'-līte, s. [ARGILlyTs.]
ar-gil-lǐt'-ic, a. [Angllytic.]
ar-gil-10 , only in composition.
[AROTL]
Alunina, or clay, In chemical combination with some other nineral aubstance. [Argile]

[^32]
## ergillo－arenaceous，$a$ Containing

 alumina，or clay，in combination with sand． ［Aresaceova．］argillo－caloareous，a Containing
almina，or clsy，in combination with lime，
or rather with carbonate of lime．
argillo－oalcite，s．［In Ger．argillo－ kalcit A mineral or rock cousisting of alu－ mina in combinstion with lime，
argillo－ferruginous，a．Containing ainmina or clay in combination with iron． ［Ferrooinocs．］In Phillipa＇Mineralogy，2nd ed．（I819），there figurea among the varieties of limestone one，the third in order，called argillo－ferruginous limestone．Under it are included Calp，$\Delta$ berthaw limestone，and blus and white liss．These are now looked at almost exclusively from the geological polnt of viaw，and are arranged not according to thelr chemical composition，but according to their relative sges as aseertained by their atratigraphical position and their foasil re－ mains．
＊argillo－marite，s．IIn Ger．argillo－ murit；from Lat．（1）argillo and（2）muria $=$ brine，salt water．］

Old Min．：A variety of Magnesite not now recognized．
 white clay，and opvs（ornis）＝a bird．］
Palceant．：A genus of fossil birda fonnded by Prof．Owen on remains obtained by Mr． W，H．Shrubsole from tha London clay of Sheppey．The A．longipennis（Owen）was pro－ bably a long－winged natatorial bird most nearly related to Diomedea，but exceeding the D．exulans，or Albatross in size．（Q．J．Geol． Soc．，vol xxxiii．，1877．）
$\dagger$ ar－gil＇－loŭs，$\alpha$ ．［Lat．argillosus $=$ consist－ ing of clay，from argilla＝white clay，In Fr ． argileux； Sp ．arcilloso；1tal．argigltoso；Gr．
 lodess）．Consisting in whole or in part of clay；pertaining to clay；derived from clay．

Albuquerque derives this redness from the sund and argill
Errourt．
ar－gill＇lýte，† ar－gill－lite，s．［Gr．äpyidios （argillos）＝white clay ；and suff．－yte，given by Dana to rocks，as contradistinguished from minerals，which receive the termination－ite． Both are from Gr．atms（itis）＝of the uature of．$]$ Another name for Clay Slate（q．v．）．
 tiluguishable state＇－Dans！yin sthi ed．p． 539 ．
ar－gill－ly̆t－ic，$\dagger$ ar－gil－lǐt＇－ic，a．［Eng． argillyte（q．v．），and sutt．－ic．］
Ar＇－give，a．\＆s．［Lat．Argives；Gr．＇Apyeios Argeios）．］
A．As adjective：Pertaining or relating to Argos，the capital of Argolis，in the Pelopon－ nesus；or to the Greeks generally．

I see thee trembling．weeping．captive led，

B．As substantive：A native of Argob hence，a Greek in general．

$$
\begin{gathered}
" \text { Leat auy Argive at thile hour awnke." } \\
\text { Pope: Homer's lliad, hk. xxiv., } 818 .
\end{gathered}
$$

Ar＇gō，s．［Lat．Argo；Gr．＇Apy（Argō）；from apyós（ nrgos ）$=s$ wift．］
1．The ship，fabled by the poets to be the first vesbel ever made，in which Jason and his crew sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece．＂
2．The constellation Argo Navis（q．v．）．
Argo Navis．$\quad[$ Lat．$=$ the sblp Argo． In Sp．Argonave．］
Astron．：A very extensive sonthern constel－ lation introduced by the ancients．lits incon－ venient extent has led Sir Jobn Herschel to subdivide it into four parts，by which sitera－ tion the stars are more readily referred to． These aubdivisiona are Carina，Puppis，Vels， and Malus．Its principal atar is Canopns （q．v．）
Ar－go＇－an，a．［Lat．Argous；Gr．＇Apywōs （Argöos）．］Pertalning or relating to the good ship Argo．
－ar＇－goil，B．［Argol（2）．］
ar＇－gǒl（1）；s．［ARCHIL．］
ar＇gơi（2），tar＇gal，t ar＇－gil，＊ar＇－goul， 8．［From the same root as argil（9）（q．v．）．］

Comm．：An impure acld potasslum tartrate deposited during the fermentation of grape juice，as it is lesa aoluble in dilute slconol than in water．Tartarle acid is obtained from it．It to much used in dyeing to dispose the etuffs to take their colors better．Wher properly purified by chemical processea it then becomes cream of tartar．
Ar－ǧ1＇－Ic，a．［Lat，Argolicus；Gr．＇Apүo入ıxós （Argolikos）．］Pertaining or relating to Argolla， a district in the Peloponuesus．
ar－gǒl＇－あ－Ěy，s．［Gr．àpyo入oria（argologia）； frum doyós（argos），contr．frons áe eyós（aïrgos $=$ not working．idle ：$\dot{\alpha}, ~ p H i v$. ，snd epyov（ergon ＝a work；$\lambda$ dóyos $(\log 0$ ）$)=$ a discourse．］Idle speaking．（Cockeram．）
ar＇－gonn，s．A new constituent of the atmos－ phere discovered in 1894 hy Lord Rayleigh and Prof．Rambay．It is possibly a triatomic form of nitrogen．
Ar＇ǧ̌－nânt，ar＇－gǒ－nâut，ar－gǒ－nâ＇u－ ta，s．［In Fr．Argonaute；Sp．\＆Port．（pl．） Argonautas ；Ital．（pl．）Argoneuti；Lst．（sing．） Argonauta；Gr．Apyovaúms（Argonantęs） ＇A $\rho \gamma{ }^{\prime \prime}$（Argó），the ship so called，and （nutés）$=\mathrm{a}$ aailor；from vaûs（naus）$=\mathrm{a}$ өhip．］
A．Of the form Argonaut（Argonant in the singular，and Argonauta in the piural）：
1．Argonaut：One of the heroes who accom－ panied Jason in the ahip Argo when he satled on his mythic voyage in queat of the＂golden fleece．＂（Generally used in the 1 lural，Ar gonauts．）
the King Aere the boxing contest took place betwee

this wae a sigual to the Argonauts．＂－Fbid
2．A cephalopod molluse．［B．，Ahgonaita．］
B．Of the form Argonants：A genua of cepha lopod mollusce，the typieal one of the fanuily Argonautida．The best known species is the Argonsut，or Paper Sailor．The shell is thin

and translucent．Aristotle ampposed that it floated with the concave side up，the anima holding out its arme，after the manner of sails， to catch the brseze．Poets have ever aince repested the fable ；but naturalists know that when the Argonant floats the sail－shaped srmss sre applied closely to the sides of the shell， and when the animal crawls st the botton the so－called boat is reversed like the shell of a snail．In 1875，Tate estimated the known apecies it four recent and two fossil，the latter being from the tertiary rocks．
Ar－ǧ－nâ＇nt－ic，a．［Eng．Argonaut；－ic．］ Pertaining to the Argonants or their cele－ brated expedition．
the Argonrustic expeditioa ．．．＂－Thirtwall．
Ar－gǒ－nấut－ics，s．［Anoonautic．］Any poem of which the Argonautic expedition is the theme．
ar－gǒ－nà＇ut－1－dw，s．pl．［Anoonavta．］A family of dibranchiate cephalopodous moi－ luscs，the first of the section Octopoda or Octopods，The dorsal arms（of the female） sre webbed st the extremity，secreting a sym metrical involuted shell．The mantle is sup－ ported in front by a single ridge on the funnel （Woodward）．It containa but the aingle genue Argonauta（q．v．）．

A＂＇－g＇Na＇－VIs，s．［ARoo．］

 Raguss itself appeara in sixteenth century Engliah as Aragouse，Aragoaa，whence the naturai aubstltutlon of argueea for taguta （Athencerm，March I，1884．）］A large vessel designed for carrying ruerchsndise；a currack． ＂Your arposies with portly will，
Do oreepeer the petty trafickers＂
ar＇－gōt（ $t$ ailent），s．［Fr．］A torm originally applled to the language $\ln$ use among thievea and bad characters generally in France；now extended to sny slang．
ar＇－gut－b－ble，a．［Eng．argue；－able．］Which may be argued；which cannot，prima facie，be set aside as sbaurd．（Ed．Rev．）（Worcester．）
${ }^{\text {TH }}$ The peutralization of a cortain area of arguable deines theorogical or at least eplicopal thanke＂－ Daily Tolegraph，June 11， 1874
$\boldsymbol{a r} \boldsymbol{x}^{2}$－gue，v．e．\＆i．［In Fr．arguer $=$ to speak againat，to acense．Prov．，Sp．，\＆Port．arguir； ltal．arguire；from Lat．arguo，v．t．$=$ to make clear，prove，assert，declare；possibly from the root arg．］［ARgent．］

A．Traneitive：
I．Ordinary Language：
＊1．［Directly from Fr．arguer．］（See etym．） To find fault with；to aceuse ；to charge with． （Gften followed by of．）
＂The falize Matabrune．Teproved her of the coults．that her self had made，arg
＂I have piended gullty to all thoughts and ex
pressions of mine，which can be truly argued of ob－ ccenity．profaneness，or immorality，and retract hem．－Dryden：Fables
2．［Directly from Lat．arguo．］（See etym．）
（a）To dehate a question．（See II．）
（b）To prove，to show，to evince；to exhibit by reasnuing，perception，or some other satis． factory process．
＂Not to know me，argues yourselves unknown．＂
（c）To persuade；to conduct by argument to a certain intellectual conclnsion，or to a course of conduct．
 II．Technically：
Law：To debste a question in law，or in fact by means of oprosing counsel，each doing his best to establish his case to the satisfaction of a judge and jury．
B．Intransitive：
1．To reason in favor of a proposition or against it ；to attempt to establish or refutc a statement．
＂＇If the Consention－it was thus that he argued． was not A Parlingent．how can w
Macaulay：$H$ int．Eng．，ch．xv．
2．To reason with or agrinst an opmonent to attempt to convince or silence him ；or if that be not practicable，then to show others that he has been beaten in the intellectual encounter．（Followed by ngainst or with．）
＂He that，ly often arguing against his own sense， impanest inimeticunt．
＂I do not eee how they can argne with any one
without settiug down ktrict bundarles．＂－lidid
ar＇－gūed，pa，pat．\＆ar［AROVE，v．t．］
$\mathbf{a r}^{\prime}-\mathbf{g u}$－ẽr，s．［Eng．argu（e）；－er．］One who argues ；s disputant，a controversialist．
＂Men are ashamed to be proselytes to \＆weak arguer．
as thlukung they must part with their reputation aie as thlakluy they，must part with their reputation a
$\mathbf{r}^{\prime}-\mathrm{gu}-\mathbf{f} \overline{\mathbf{y}}, v . t$ \＆$i$ ．［Eng．argu（e），в．；－fy（q．v．）．］ A．Trans．：To signify，（Shenstone：To a Friend．）
B．Intrans．：Tosrgue．（Combe：Dr．Syntax， Tour ii．，c．v．）
ar＇gu－ing，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Areval
A．As pr．par．\＆a．：（See the vert）．
B．As subsl．：Argumentation． ＂It will in time
Wha upon power，and throw forth greater themee
For insurrection＇s arguing＂，＂shakp．：Corbolanus，i．i．
＂But what doth your arguing reprove．＂－Job vi． $\mathbf{X}$
 Entomostracans belonging to the order para－ sita，or，by another arrangement，to the ordar Siphonoatomata，and the flrat tribe Pelto－ cephala．［Anoveus．］
ar-gu-lŭs, :. [Diminative from Gr. dejobs (argos) $=\ldots{ }^{a}$ wifl. A genus of Entomostracass, the typical ons of the family Argulide. The $A$. foliaceus is a comnon parasita upou varioui fresh-water fishes
ar'gụ-mĕnt, "ar'-gụ-mĕnte, s. [In Sw. $\dagger$ argument; Fr. argumient; Sp. \& Port. argumento; Itsi. argomento, argumento; Lat. argumentum $=$ (1) proof, evideoce ; (2) a iogical conclusion; (3) the aabject of any written compoaition, theme, plot, \&c. : from arguo.] [Abues.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act or process of reasoning, argumentation, contention, controveray.
 man. $\mathbf{x i l}$
II The stste of being argned abont: as, "whilst thls was under argument;" meaning, whilat it was in the state of being argued sbout.

IIL. That about which arguing, debate, or reasoning takes place, or the reasous adduced.

1. Gen.: A theme or topic for argumentatioa; the subject of any reasooiag, diacourse, or writiag.

Ilinmine; what is low ta me is dark,
That to the height of this sreat argument;
I may anmert Eternal Providence,

2. Spec.: Tha contents of any book premented as an abstract.
a The argumbent of the work, that in, Its princtpal
action, the peconomy and diaponition of It, are the action, the oeconomy and diaposition of lt, are the
things which diatinguish coples from originals.
Dryder.
IV. The reasons adduced in support of any assertion. (This ia now the most common use of the word.)
xiil. and fll my month with argumenta"- -00

- When it is not atated whether one reasons for or againat a proposition, the word argument is followed by about, concerning, regarding, or aomo such preposition. Whon it is ong, or soms such preposition. atsted, then an argument to establish a pro-
position ia said to be for or in favour of it (to position is said to be for or in falete); and when to controvert it, then against is the term used.
"It the lden be not agreed on betwixt the sperker and hearer. the
nenses "-Locke.
"The best moral argument to patieace, in my oplaion, is the advantage of patience itsolf."-Tillotson. "Thla, before that rovelation had onilghtened the - Atferbury.


## B. Technically:

1. Logic: An expreasion in which, from something laid down as granted, something else is deduced, i.e., must he admitted to be true as necessarily resulting from the other. Reasoaing expressed in words is argument, and an argument atated at full length, and in its regular form, ia a syllogism. Every argument conalata of two parts-that which is proved, and that by which it is proved. Before the former is eatablished it is called the question, and when eatahlished, the conthe question, and when established, the con-
chasion, or inference; and that which ia employed to effect thia result, the premises. ployed to effect thia result, the premises.
(Whately: Logic, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 1.) [ARGDMENTATUM.]
2. Astron.: Any namber or quantity by Which anothar may be found. (Hind.)

Argument of latitude: The distance of a body from one of the aodee of ita orbit upon which the latitude depanda. (Hind.) [NODE.]
"Argument of the Sonn" hatitude fis her Dlstance Noden"-Glosiog. Nova.

- ar-gụ-mĕnt, v.i. 【From tha substantive. In Sw. argumentera; Fr. argumenter; Sp. \& Port argumentar; Jtal. argomentare, argu. mentare.] To reason about anything.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bat yet they arguretenton faste } \\
& \text { Upoa the pope and his eatate." }
\end{aligned}
$$

Upon the pope and his entate.
Oower: Conf. Am., Prolog.
$\dagger$ ar-gut-mð̃t'-a-ble, a. [Eng argument; -able.] Which admits of argament. (Chalmers.)
ar-gu-mĕn'-tal, a [Lat. argumentalis.]
Pertaining to or contsiaing argument. "A flleted rense thou Lindir dout set free, And routed reason find \& sale retreat
ar-gụ-mĕn-tā-tion, *. [Fr. argumentation; Sp. argumentacion; Port. argumentogao; Ital. argomentaxione; Lat. argumentatio, from ar-
gumentor $=$ to adduce proof; pa par. argu-
mentatus, from argumentum $=$ an argument. $]$ mentutus, from argumentum = an argument.] Logic and Ondivary Language:

1. The act or process of reasoning; that fe, of drawiag a deductive tnfereace from pre mises givon, or of inductively making a generalisation from a multitude of facts carefully brought together sad sifted.
whereby we lufer one proposition from of the or mind proposilions premied, oritis the dra wing or concla slou, which before wan makrown or douhtful, froun tome propositions more kzown and evident: ©0 when mind of mann doth think; we conclode that therefore the mind of man is rot matter. "- Watts: Logick.
2. The etates of being argued or reasaned upon.
"I suppose it is no II toplck of argumentation, to intueuces of reapect" - South
3. That which contains argument, or is a topic for argument.
ar-gut-mĕд'-ta-tive, a. [Formed hysnalogy as if from Lat. argumentativus, from argumen. taius, pa. par. of argumentor.]
I. Of things:
4. Conaiating of argument, or containing argument.
"The argwnowative part of my discourse."-Atten bury.
t 2. Which may be adduced as an argument for. (Ta this aense followed by of.)
"Aaother thing argumentative of Provideace, Is
that pappous plumage growing apon the tops of some teeds ; wherehy they are wafted with the wind."-Ray.
IL. Of persons: Haviag a natural tendency to have continual recourse to argumentetion; diaputatious.
ar-gu-mĕn'-ta-tive-1y, adt. [Eng. argumentative; $-l y$.$] In an argumentative manaer.$ "Nor do they oppose thlngs of this nature argu-
mentatively, to much an oratorionsly."-BP. Tuylor. mentatively, much an arstor
ar-gu-mĕn'-ta-tive-nčss, [Eng, argumentative; -ness.] Tha quality of being argumentative
ar-gu-mĕn-ť̌ze, v.i. [Eng. argument; suffix -ize.] To adduce arguments, to argue. [ARgOMENTIZINO.]
ar-gu-mĕn-ti'-zèr, s. [Eng. argumentiz(e); -cr.]
"This ergumentiser shejud, to have made this story more probahle have eited this proclama
-Brady: Jnsrod to Old Eng. Bist. (1684), p 241
ar-gu-měn-tīz-ing, pr. par. [AroumenTIZE.]
sophy.: . . the unmixed and argumentiting philo-
ar-gut-mĕn'tưm, s. [Lat.] An argument. [ARGUMENT, B. 1.] (Uaed ia Logic.)
argumentum à posteriori. [A PosTERIORL $]$

## argumentum à priorl. [A Paroni.]

Argumentum ad baculum. (Humorously.) An appeal to the stick, as when a schoolmaster renders an argument which lias produced only limited conviction among hia pupils conclusive, at least to tha extent of aileacing gainsayers, by the nse of the birch. The phrase may be amployed also ina vaguer aense for any appeal to phyaical force; as when a French political party "deaceads into the atreet 8 ."
argumentum ad hominem. [lit. = argument to a, or to the, man.] An argument drawn from an appeal to tho man himself : that is, fouaded on his professed principles, his conduct, or the concessiona he has made. St. Paul's srgumeat, in Rom. 11. 17, \&c., ia an argumentum ad hominem.
argumentum ad ignorantiam. [Lit. = an argument to ignorance.] An argument in which a too confident disputant is reminded of his ignarance. When John Foster, reasoning against athelam, remiada the man who categorically and dogmatically declares that there is no God, that hif peraonal experience has been limited to what has accarred in one fragment of the esrth, and one very brjef period of time, and that posaibly, had ha traversed the univerae and lived through a bygone eternity, he somewhers or at some time might have found proofa of the Diviae exintence which would have convinced evea him, the argument is one ad ignorantiam.
argumentum ad verecundiam. [Lit. = an argument to modesty.] An appea to a person's ruodesty; as if one were to say to an opponent, "Well, Sir Isaac Newton was of a differeat opinion; but perhapa you are noore competent to judge than he was.

Ar*-gŭg, 8. [In Fr., Lat., \&c., Argus; Gr. "Apyos (Argos), from apyós (argos) = ehining bright, because Argus' eyes were 80.1

1. Class. Myth.: A son of Arestor, eaid to have had 100 eyea, of which only two alept a one time, the aevaral pairs doing so in eaccession. When killed by Mercury, his eyes were put into the tall of the peacock, by directio of Juno, to whom thia bird was ascred.

II Argus was deemed a highly appropriato name to give to a vigilant watch-dog.
"Argus, the dog, his anclent master krew." Pope: Bomer's odyasey, bik. xiL 24.
2. Zool.: A genus of birds of the family Phasianids, and the aub-family Phasianina. It contains the Argus, ar Argus Pheasant (Ar gus giganteus). The male mbasures between five and six feet from the tip of the hill to the extremity of the tail, and ia an emineatily beautiful bird, the quill-feathers of the winga which often exceed threa feet in length, being Which often exceed threa feet in length, being ornameated ali along hy a seriea of ocellated
apota. Tha Argus Pheasant inhabits the apota. Tha Argus Pheasant inhabits
larger islands of tha Fastern Archipelago.
Th The aame Shetland Argus is given to a starfish (Astrophyton scutatum). It is cailed also the Basket Urchin or Sea-basket. The arms branch again and again dichotomaualy, so that their ultimate fibres are aupposed to be about 80,000 in number.
argus-eyed, a. Very obaervant; allowing little that is cognizable by a moneotary glance of the eye to escape one's notice.
argus-shell, \%. A apecies of porcelainahell, beautifully yariegated with spots aome what reacmbling those upon a peacock'a tail.
ar-gu'te, a [In Sp. agudo; Itsl. arguto: Lat. argutus = (1) made clear; (2) wordy ; (3) witty, sagacious ; from arguo.] [Afoue.]
I. Shrill (Glossog. Nova.)
2. Witty, aagacious. (Glossog. Nota.)
ar-gū'te-nöss, s. [Eng. argute; -ness.] The quality of being argute. Mentsl aharpuese, sagacity.
argutemest, [Plutarch] tickles you hy starta with his
Ar-gy̆n'-nis, *. [Gr.'Appurvis (Arqumnis), and 'Apyovvis (Argonnis).] (Sea defnition 1.)

1. Greek Mythology: A name of Aphrodite (Venus). The Greeks derived it from a sscred place near the Cephissus, where a boy, Argynaus, beloved hy Agamemnon, ia said to have died; but Max Mbller traces it remotely to the Sanscritarguni $=$ the bright or splendour, an appellation of the dawa, (Max Müller: Science of Language, 6th ed., vol. 1i., 1871, p. 409.)
2. Entom.: A geana of hutterflies belonging to the family Nymphalidæ. Several apecies occur in Britain. They are marked on the lower aurface of the winga with ail very apots. The A. Paphia, or Silver-washed Fritillary, is ous of the most common. The other species ara $A$. Lathonia, or Queen of Spain Fritillary are A. Lathonia, or Queen of Spain Fritilaryd A. Adippe, or High Brown Fritilary ; and A. Aglaia, or Dark-green Fritillary. (
Nat. Lib., vol. xxxix., pp. 150 to 158.)
ar-sy̆yr-eī-a, s. [Gr. ápyopecos (argureios) $=$ ailvery. $]$ A genus of plants belonging to the order Convolvulacex, or Bindweeds. They have large flowera and fine ailvery leaves They occur in the East Indies.
 = of ailver, ailvery.]
Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finued fiahea belonging to the Scomberidæ, or Mackerel family. They are akia to the Zeus, or Dory.
ar'- $\mathbf{g} \mathbf{y r} \mathbf{r}-\mathrm{ite}$, s. [In Ger. argyrit; from Gr. apypor (arguros) $=$ white metail, ailver, alivor money, and Eng. suff. -ite.] $\boldsymbol{A}$ minerai, the same as Argentite (q.v.).
 (arguros) $=$ silver ; (2) posaibly кератітьs (keratitis) $=$ horned, from кépas (keras), genit. кépatos (kerafos) $=$ a horn. $]$ A mineral, the asme as Cerargyrite of Dama, and Chlorargyrite (q.v.) of the British Maseum Collaction.
 = ailver, and $\mu \dot{\mathcal{v}} \mathrm{com}_{0}(m u z \sigma)=\ldots$ to ouck.] A genua of mothe belonging to tha family Yponomautides A. sylvella, the dark porcelain, is mautiden A. sylvella, the dark porceiain, is occasionally ound near London. Three other Lib., vol. xL., pp. 263-4.)
 gilver, and pussibly vqrós (nētos) = heaped up, from $\nu$ féw ( $n$ eó) $=$ to hesp; or vprós (nêtos) $=$ spuo, from vew (neó) = to apin.] a genus of spiders belongiog to the family Araneidæ. Tha A. aquatica, or Diving Spider, weavee for itaelf a beli-shaped dwelling at the bottom of the water, to which it descends with its prey to devour it. it carries down air entangled among the haire which cover ita body, and sats bub bla after buhblafrea inside ite abode till there is sufficient for respirstion ; for
 provided with ing
the diving geiner. provided with fills it cannot brestha after the mannar of a fish in the water.
 allver, aod obis (ophis) $=$ a serpent.] Silversnake. A geous of Saurians so like aerpents in oppearance that, as wili be observed, the word ophis (serpent) enters into the composition of their nama. They belong to the family Typhiopida.
ar-安Yr-ōse, s. [Gr. äpyw̆pos (arguros)=silvar.] Min. : The bama as Abgentite (q.v.).
ar'$=$ ailver, and épu日pós (eruthros) $=$ red.]
Min. : The sams aa Pyrahovrite (q.v.).
ar'-1-a, s. [Ital.]
Music:
I. Gen.: A rhythmical song as contradistinguished from a recitativa ooe.
IL. Specially:
3. Formerly: A measured lyrical piece for ona or for aeveral volces.
4. Now: A aong inteodad for one volce sapported by instrumants. it ia introduced into a cantata, orstorio, or opera [Air.]
Är-ĭ-ăd'-nē, s. [Lat. Ariadne; Gr. 'Aptáסm (Ariadnē).]
5. Class. Myth.: A danghter of Minos, king of Crete, who, falling in love with Thesens, then shut up by her father in the labyrinth, gave him a clue by which he threaded his way ont. Afterwards she was the wife of Bacchus, who gava her a crown, which nitimately became a constellation cailed by her nama.

Conper (tranal trom Vinceot Boarn): The Maze,
6. Astron.: Ao asteroid, the foriy-third fonnd. It was discovered by Pogson, oo the 15 th of April, 1857.

## arian, suffx. [Lat. -arius.]

As adjective: Pertaining to: as riparian $=$ pertaining to the bank of a river.
As substantive: An ageot, ona who: as librarian, an agent in books, ooe who looks after booka.
Är'-i-an (I), a. \& s. [In Ger. Arianisch (a.), Arianen (8.) ; Fr. Arien; Lat. Arianus; Gr. Apıavós (Arianos).
A. As adjective: Pertaining to Arius or bis doctrine. [See tha substantive.]
B. As substantive: A follower of Arins, presbyter of Alexandria in the fourth century A.D., or one holding the system of doctrine associated with his name. During tha first three centuriea of the Chriatian ars what was subsequently callad the doctrine of tha Trinity had becoma the aubject of controversy, chiefly in ona direction ; it had been dacided agaiost Sabellius that there are in the Godhead three digtinct persons, whercas Sabellius had in effect reduced the thres to ooe . [SABEL -
Linnam.] in the year 317, Alexander, Biahop LiANisM.] an the year 317, Alexander, Biahop
of Alaxandria, having publicly expreased his
opinion that the Son nf God is not only of the aama digoity as the Father, but of tha sama essence [in Gr. ovicia (ousia)], Ariua, one of tha preabyters, conaidered this view as leaning too wuch to Sabellianism, and, rushiog to the othar extreme, he declared that the son of God was oniy the first and nobieat of created beinga, and though the maiverse had been brought ioto exiateace through Hla instrumentality by tha Eternal Father, yet to that Eternal Fathar He was inferior, not merely in dignity, but in easence. The viewa of Arius commended themselves to multitudes, whils thay wera abhorrent to still mors; fieree controversy respactlag them broke ont, and tha whola Christian world was soon compelled to taka eides in the atruggle. Constantioe, the first Christian emperor, was then the reigning sovereign, and after he had failed by private means to restora peace and unity, he aummoned a conncil to meet at Nice, in Bithynia, which it did in A.D. 325. It was the first wharai council and tha moat celebrated of ail.
 It declared Christ to be ofoovalos same easence as tha Father, whereas i.e., of the same essence as that Father, wheres (ho-
Arius regarded Him as oniy ócovocos Aris regarded him as only orotovocos (hopreabyter was deposed and exiled; but his pumerous followars maintained hila doctrine, and were at timea so successful that each party had in turn the power, of which it had no scruple to avail itsclf, of using carnal as well aa spi,itual weapous against ita adver sariea; indeed, it is believed that Arius himself died by poison. It would accupy too much spaca to datail the vicissitudes of a highly-chequered struggle ; suffica it to say that tha Arians greatly weakened themselves by aplittiog into sects [SEmi-arian], and the doctrines regarding the relation of tha threa Divlne Persooages anthoritativeiy proclaimed et Nice wera at last all but universally adopted. They may be found detailed in what are popularly termed the Nicena aod the Athanasian Creeds. [Nicene, Ataanasian ] They were held almost without a disseatient voice through the Middle Ages, and were corChurches of Rome, England, and Scotland are Churches of Rome, England, and scotiand are Trinity, as are also the most powerful bodies of English Nonconformists. Arianism has from time to time appeared in the churches, but as a rule its adherents hava sooner or later gone back to orthodoxy or forward to Unitarianiam; and of 164 English religions aecta qnumerated by the Registrar-Geoeral as posseasing certified places of worship in England during the year 1878 there was not oue officlally designated as Arian.

Är'- $\mathbf{1}-\mathrm{an}$ (2), a.\& s. A rare form of Aryan.
Är-l-an-issm, s. [Eng. Arian; -ism. In Fr. Arianisme; Port. Arianismo.] The aystem of theological doctrioe held and tanght by Arius and his followers.

- The Snevians in Spaln wero Arot Catholic. thea fell


Är-li-an-i'ze, v.t. \& i. [Eag. Arian; -ize.] A. Trans.: To reoder Arian in teoeta; to imbue with Arianism.
B. Intrans.: To speak after the Arian manner, or accordiag to the Arian teneta.
 "These some were the Christians. that lived after
the downtail of the Arianizing Vandals and the exthing of their power."-Worthington: Mincellanies.
ar'-i-çine, s. [From Arica, the principal seaport io Southern Peru.]
Chem. : Cinchovatine, $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{28} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$. An alkaioid contaioad in Arica bark and in Cinchona ovata.
ar'-1-çīte, s. (Apparently from Ital. Ariccics, Lat. Aricia, in Italy, near Monnt Albano, where it occurs.] A minersl, the aama as Giamondite (q.v.).
ar'-1d, a. [Fr. aride; Sp., Port., \& Ital. arido; Lat. aridus $=$ dry; from areo $=$ to be dry. Dry, parched, wanting in moisture.
dry nand.hillocks and ard plainn, where not
drop of water can befound. ${ }^{-}$Darioin: Foyags anngle drop of water can be found."-Darwin: Yoyag
round the World, chap.
ar'-i-das, s. [From some of the Indian languages. 7 A kind of taffeta from the Enst Indies
woveu from flbres darived from variona planta.

Ar'-a-dedd, s. [Corrupted Arabio (1).] A fixed star of the first magnitude, callad also Deneb Adige and a Cygni.
a-rid'-i-ty, s. [Eog.arld;-ity. Fs. aridité; Ital. aridita, ariditade, ariditate; Lat. ariditas.]

1. Lit. : The quality or state of being dry, aridness, dryoess, drouglit; ahsenca of moiature. (Used of soil, a country, of the bodily that of the genus of rushes termed Xerotea.) " salt takea in great quantities, Fill roduoo an aess."-Arbuthnot on Altments.
2. Fig.: Absence of propar feeling, as if the affections and other emotione had dried up.


a-rid'-1-ŭm, s. [Altered from Iridium (\%).] The name given by Ullgren to what he he lieved to be a new metal in the chromairon ores of Röroa, in Sweden. Further ex amination has not coafirmed hia opinion. (Graham: Chem., 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 59.)

* är'-Ie, s. [Eyrie.]
$\ddot{\text { Arr'1-el, 8. [Eag. Ariel }=\text { an eiry spirit }}$ (Shakesp. : Tempest); Heb. (Ariel) = Lion of God; the name of a person (Ezra vill. 6), and of Jeruaalem (Isar. xxix. 1, 2; Ezek. xliil. 16). But is the latter case Geseoius brings it from Arab, ari $=$ fire-hearth, and Heb. $\mathcal{N}(E l)=$ God: fire-hearth of God.] $\Delta$ name given by Sir John Herschel to one of the interior satellitea of Uranus.

Är'-iéss, s. [Lat. aries = (1) a ram (the animal), (2) the sign of the zodiac, (3) a batteriog-ram, (4) \&c. ...]
I. Astronomy:
I. The coostellation Ariek, or the Ram, one of the ancieot zodiacal constellations, and geaerally called tha first sign of the zodiac.
2. The portion of the ecliptic between $0^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ}$ long., which the sun enters on the 21st of March (the vernal equinox). The constellation Ariea, from which the region derives its name, was ooca within ita limits, but now, by the precession of the aquinoxes, it has gradually moved into the space anciently assigned to Tauruk. [Precession.] ]t is denoted by the symbol $\gamma$, which remotely resembles a ram' head. (Herschel: Astron. §§ 380,381 .)

At last from Aries rolle the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull recelves him.
Thomson : Neat
The first point heavens where the Aries is the alut in tha the vernal equinox. It is not marked by the preseoce of any star, but it is not very far from the third atar of Pegasua, that called Algenib. It ia the point from which tha right asceusion of the heavenly bodies ara reckoaed upon the equator and their longitudea apon the ecliptic. [Rioht Ascension.] (Airy : Popul. Astron., \&c.)
II. Astrol. Ariea was considered a cholerie or hot sign.

In Aries, the coierik, the mote figne, Chaucar: C. $\boldsymbol{T}: 1,10,384-5$,
är-i-e-täte, v. [ltal. arietare; Lat arietatum, supine of arieto; from aries =a rsm.]

1. To butt. (Uaed of a ram.) (Johnson.)
2. To strike in such a maover as a ram would do. (Johuson.)

I. Lit. : The act of butting like a ram.
II. Figuratively :
3. The act of battaring of walls by means of a hatteriog-ram.
"Esoondiy, the atreagth of the percussion, wherein Ilke wise ordmance do exceed all arbotionsand ancien
4. The act of atriking against aoything; quite apart from the metaphor of the ram' buttiogs.
"Now thone heterogenous atoms by themenel ves, hit so exactirinto thoir proper resideace, particlee ${ }^{-1}$-Gianville.
ar-1-ět'-ta, s. [Ger. \& Fr. arielte; 8p. \& Port arieta; both from Ital arietton]
Music: A short lively air, tune, or song.
bonl. bӊy; pout, Jowı1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=$ i. -cian, -tian =shạn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn, -tious, -sions, -ceous = shŭs. -ble, -die, sc. $=$ bel, del.
a-rǐght, * a-ryght (gh silent), ady. [Eng. 1 As adverb: Rightly, directly to what is almed at ; properly, becomingly. to some good purpose ; without failure of any kind.
"Falr queen, he mald, direet iny dirt arighe";
*aright-half, aryght-haif, adv. On the right side, on the one side, on this side.
"Ariou-half and alefthalt." A yorbite (ed. Mortis), p. 2s.
 wrapper.]
Bot. : Anything which proceeds from the placenta, and does not form part of the eeed itself. Before the time of Richard the term was yet more vaguely epplied, as to the testa in Orchldacea and other planta, and the endocarp of some Rublaceæ and Rutaceæ. endocarp of some Rublaceæ and Rutacez.
The mace surrounding the seed in the NutThe mace aurrounding the seed in the Nut-
meg, and the envelope cnclosiog the seeds of meg, and the envelope cnclosiog the seeds of
Euonymus, are genuine instances of the aril. Euonymus, are genuine in
(Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
a-rı̈'lāte, a-ríl'-lä-těd, är'-Iled, $a$. [Fromaril (q.v.).] Furnished with an aril. Botany. po 15.
ar'-lıl-1ōde. s. [Ahil.] A false aril ; one not proceeding from the placenta.
är'ǐ-1ŭs, s. [A proper name. (Agassiz.)] A genns of Bugs of the family Reduvida. One species, the Arilus serratus, or Wheel-bug, is said to possess electric powers.
Ar'-l-ma, Ar'- $\mathbf{1 - m a n}$, 3. Another form of Abriman.
*a-rime, *a-ri-men, v.t. [A.s. ariman.] To cunit, to reekon. (Layumon, iii. 158.)
 Lat. ariolatio, or oftener hariolatio; from hariolor $=$ to foretell ; hariolus $=$ a soothsaycr.] Soothsaying; divination.
"The priests of elder tinne deluded thelr apprethen-

A-ri'-òn, s. [Gr. 'Apíw (Arion $).]$
5. In Greek Myth. : The horse of Adrastins, who lived during the Theban war. It was fabled to have the power of utterance, and to foretell future events.
6. In Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluses of the fimily Limacide, or Sluga. The A. ater is the eommon Black soail. Tate, in 1875, estimated the know'n reeent species at twenty and the fossil at one, the latter from the Newer Pliocene of Maidstone. The sub-gems Plectrophorus, ranked under Arion, has five species, ali from Tenerifte.
ar-i-o'so, $a$. [From 1tal. arioso (q.v.).] Characterised by melody as distinguished from harmony.
ar-1-0̈'-sō, adv. \&s. [1tal. (1) lightsome, airy ; (2) pretty, graceful : from aria $=$ air, tune.]
A. As culverb: After the manner of an air, as distinguished from recitative.
B. As substantive:
7. A kind of melody bordering on the style of a capital air.
8. A short solo in an oratorio or opera, like sin air, but not so long.
a-rīge, * $\mathfrak{a}-\mathrm{rizze}{ }^{*}$ a-rȳge (pret a-rō'şe, * a-rist'; 12. inr. a-riss'en), v.i. [A.S. arisen $=$ to ariae, rise, rise up , rise again.] [Rise.]
I. To move from a lower to a higher place.

Specially:

1. To aseend as rapours do.
"Be Behold, there a riseth a lltile clood out of the sea,
2. To emerge from beneath the horizon, as the sun, the moon, or a star (lit. \& fig.).
"The sum arineth, they gather themselven together,
IL. To assume an upright positinn from a sitting, kneeling, or reenmbent attitude.
3. To rise from a bed or from the ground (lit. or flg.).
"How long witt thon theep, 0 slugyard? when wilt
thou arise out of thy sleep ? Prou vis thou arise out or tay seep i - Prow. N..

4. To rise from the seat with the view of engaging in some work (lit. \&fig.).
"Slife ye, and dopart: for this is not your reet."-
witeah LA . 10 .
5. To riee from the dead (lit. \& Ag.).
"Wherefore ho salth, A wnke thow that eleepest and arise irom the
III. To swell as the waves of the sea in a storm, or a river during heavy rain.

IV. To be excited against; to break forth against.
6. As anger.

2 "And if so be that the king'e wrath artre . ."-
2. As an assailant rushing against one (iti. \& fig.).
arainit and wheo he [the llop? or the bear r] arose and slew him."-1 sam. xyl. 3 s . "Let ood arise, let his evernies be scattered."-Pa.
V. To advance from a lower to a higher conditlon with regard to social standing, freedom from trial, intellectaal, moral, or apiritusl advancement.
Amo. viL 2 whom shall Jacoh arise $\%$ for he is mall."-
VI. To commence, to begin.

1. To begin, to commence, to origioate; to spring up, to rise, to eonerge.
Aci $\times i$. the pernecution that arose sbout stephen.""Nerven are said to arise or have their origio in the nervoras centre to which they are ou the one hand Attached
2. To begin to act a part; to rise up in a flyurative gense.
"I Now there arope up a now king over Egypt, which
knew hot Joseph."-Zxad. i.
a'-rish, s. [Persian.] A Peraian measure of leagth $=$ about thirty-eight Eaglish inches. If is not now in use.
a-ris-ling, pr. par. \& a. [ARIse.] The mua's ariting oleam."
Scots: Lord of the Ites. iil. 12.

* a-rist: Old pret. of verb Aarse (q.v.).
a-rǐs'-tạ, s. [Lat. = an awn. In Sp, arista.] Bot.: The awn or beard in grasses. It is formed by the elongated midrib of a bract, and sometimes diverges from the lamins luefore reaehing its apex. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
$\dagger$ ăr's-tarch (1), s. [Gr. ápíqtapXos (aristarchos) $=$ best ruling; ápurचapXéw (aristarcheō) $=$ to rule in the beat way, from apotos (aristos) $=$ best, and $a \mathfrak{a} \rho \times \omega($ arch $\overline{0})=$ to rule. Or from ápıotos (aristos) $=$ best, and äpXos (archos) $=$ aplotoser (aristos) as best, and apxos (archos) = a leader, from apx (archo.) A ruler who is
slso the best man in the community. (Ogilvie.)
Ǎr-is-tarch (2), s. [In Ger. aristarch; Fr. aristarque; Sp., Port., \& ltal. aristaren. Called after Aristarchus, a grammsrian of great celebrity, who lived at Alexandria during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He had great critical acutenees, which he used in correcting Homer and the other poets.] An acute and severe critic.
Xr-is-tar'-chĭ-an, a. [From Aristarchus, the severcecritic.] [Aristahch (2).] Pertaining or relating to Aristarchus, or to aevere critician.
ăr-1s-tar-chy̆, s. [In Ger. aristarchie. From Gr. äpı $\sigma$ tos (aristos) $=$ the best ; ápxи́ $(a r c h \bar{e})=$ govereignty.] The rule of the best ; government by the best. Etymologically; almoat the same in meaning as aristocracy.
"The gromnd on which I would hathd hin chiet praise, to some of the aristarchy and sour censuree of Brtef View of the Ch. of Eng., p. 158.
ar-is'-tāte, a. [Lat. aristatus, from arista $=$ an awn (q.v.). Awned: furnislied with an awn or swns; hearded; as the glmmes of larley and many other grasses. (Lowion: Cycl. of Plants; Gloss.)
ăr-iss-tǒe'-rạ-çy̆, * ăr-ĭs-toce'rạ-tice, * ăr-1s-tŏc'-ran-ty̆, s. [In Sw. aristocrati; Dut., Ger., \& Fr. aristocratie; Sp. \& Port aristocracta: Ital. aristocrazia; Gr. ¿puaroxpazía (aristokratia) $=$ (1) the government of the bestborn, (2) the rule of the best; aptoros (aristos) $=$ the best, and крaric $(k r a t c \bar{o})=$ to be atrong,
mighty, or powerful; hence to rule
(krutos) $=(1)$ strength, (2) power over.]
L. Of persons :

1. Government exerciaed by the best-borm class in the community-in other worda, by the nobles.
"As to the other form4 of governmment gocrates mer of the wero lodged the the hande of a minali numa-
 "The word arifoocracy, which is now made to mens nobility, means, hy right not men at ell, but unly atate.wielding hy the nobles oud in Eaglard there is no aristocrateia hut thet of the House of Lords "-
Barnes: Early England and the Saxon Engith ( 180 )
.
2. The nobles and other people of position and wealth in a country, taken collectively or in a more extended aense, those who rise above the reat of the community in any important respect: thus, in addition to the ariatocracy of rank, there is one of inteliect, one of knowledge, one of high moral fceling, \&c.
"Than our democracy was, trom an early period, the most aristocratle, and our aristocracy the most dema
cratic in the worid."- Uacaukay: Hize. Eing, eh. $L$
IF For the views and feelings of aristocracies sce the following examples.
"The pridiciple of an aristocraey in equality within Its own body, aceendancy overall the rete of the com
$\dagger$ II of things: Rule, dominion, dominathon, control, ascendancy.
of pasions expeling from his mind the Wild democracy expreasion and eatabliahing accorling to the qualat
 vol. ir., p. 257 .
ăr'-iss-tŏ-crăt, s. [In Sw. aristokrat; Fr. aristocrate; Port aristocrata.] [ARIstocracv.] I. One who is a member of a omall govern ing class in a mation, or who, even if he takee no part in government, is of high rank.
"We were thus accompanied by the two greatest aristocrais in the conntry, as was pininly to be seen in the manner of all the puorer Indianis towards then,"
3. One who conaiders the best form of government to he that whieh places the chie? power in the hands of the aristocracy of birth and rank.
4. Onc who really is, or at least is considered to be, despotic in temper.
"What his frieads call ariseocrats and deapote" "-
ăr-ĭs-tŏ-crăt'-ǐc, * ăr-iss-tŏ-crăt'-ick, ar-is-to crăt'-io-al, as [Fr. aristocratique; Sp., Port., \& Ital aristocratico; Gr. apoatoкратєкós (aristokratikos).] Pertaining or relsting to a government conducted by the noblea or other persons of rank in the com munity, or pertaining or relating to those. nobles or people of raxk themselves.
"Foar chlef powers rill be found on ex mingation to Tofuenee and divide politieal society-the kirigly, the

 Government. Worka, voi, i., p. 230 .
ăr-is-tŏ crăt'-ic-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng. aristocratical: -ly. $]$ In an aristocrstical manmer; as the ariatocracy are wont to do.
Is the whole Christlan wowd. the pinversal Chnreh, Is hy ame pretended to be molarchically, or hy others 11., pt. in., p. 97. (Atchardson.)
ăr-is-tǒ-crăt'-ic-al-něss, s. [Eng. aristocratical; -ness.] The quality of belng aristocrstic. (IVebster.)

## * ăr-is-tŏc'-ra-tie, s. [Amistocnacv.]

+ ăr-is-tŏo-ra-tīze, v.t. [Eng, aristocrat; -ize.] To render aristocratic. (Ogilvie.)
* ăr-1s-tŏc'-ra-ty̆, z. [ARIя'OCRACT.]
 10'-chy̆ (Eng.), s. [In Fr. aristoloche; Sp. aristoloquia; Ital. aristolochia, aristologia; Port. \& Lat. aristolochia; Gr. ápıбтoえóxeta (aristolocheia) $=$ an herb promoting childbirth: aprotos (aristos) $=$ best, and $\lambda o x c i a$ (locheia) $=$ child-birth.)
A. Ordinary Languare. (Of the form aristoAehy.) Birthwort ; any plant of the genus Aristolochia. [See B.]

tâte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marfine; gō, pơt

B. Bot. (Of ths form aristolochia.) A genua of plants, the typical one of the onder Aristotordiacee, or Birthworto. They have curiously inflated irregular flowers, in sonte casea of large alze ; theae consist of a tubular coloured calyx, no corolla, six stamens, one style; and - aix-celled capsular fruit, with many seeds. One species, the $A$. cienatis, or Cominou Birthwort, a plant with palc-yellow tubular fowers, owollen at the base, is naturallaed anmong old ruing in the esst and south of England. Most of tie Aristolochias are emmenagogue, especislly the European speciez, A. rotunda, Longa, and elematitis, and the Indlan A. Indica; tho last-named species is also antarthritic. $A$. bracteata ia anthelmintio; when bruised and mixed with castor-oil it ie used in casea of obstinate paora A. odoratissima, of the West Indiea, is alexipharmic. The A. fragrantissima of Peru ia given in dysenteries, fevers, rhenmatism, \&c.; A. aerpentaria (the Virginian Snake-root), besidea being given in the worst forme of typhus fever, is deemed of use againat snake-bita: as is also A. trilobata. (Lindley.) suake-bita: as is siso A. irloobata (Lindey.) The Treasury of Botany points out that faith in the efficacy of soma anistolochis or other, as in America, Egypt, and India, ita, existenca in regions so remote from each other affording atrong evidence of its truth.


## 

 LOCHIA.!Bot.: An order of planta plsced by Lindiey nnder his last or Aaaral alliance of Perigynous Exogens. It has hermaphrodite flowers, six to ton epigynous stamins, a threa or alx-celled inferior ovary, and wood without concentric zones. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known apeoles at 130. Many are climbing plants. In their qualities they are tonic and atimulating. [Aalstolochia, Abarom.]
 ródanns (Aristophanés). (See def.).] Pertaining to Aristophanes, the Athenian comic poet, whose plays were exhibited on the stage between B.C. 427 and 388 . (North Amer. Rev.)
Xr-Is-tŏ-tē'-lĭ-an, a. \& s. [Lat. Aristoteli (us); Eng. suffix $-a \pi$.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to Ariatotle, the greatest philosopher of all antiquity, who was born in B.C. 384, and died in 322. His natal place being stagira, now Stauroz, a town of Macedonia, he is oftan called " the Stagyrite." He waa a disciple of Plato, tutor of Alexander the Great, a highly distinguisbed teacher at Athens, the author of treatises on nearly every subject of human thought, and the founder of the Peripatetic Philosophy, his writings on tbe last-named theme and on Logic being vanerated during the Middle Ages as no other book was but the Bible.
 B. As substantive: One who regards Aristotle as his master. Spec., an adherent of the Peripatetic Philosophy. [Pempatetic.]
"The Aristotelians were of opiaion tint superfluity Oir Miles Sandys: Eseays, p. 玉io.
Xr-iss-tǒ-té'-iilan-ǐsm, s. [Eng. Aristotelion; -ism.] The peripatetic aystem of philoaophy founded by aristotle. [Peripatetic.]
Xr-ĭs-tŏ-těl'-ic, * Ǎr-iss-tŏ-tĕl'-ick, $a$. ital. Aristotetico; Lat. Aristotelicus.] PerAnistotelian.
"The Aristoeelick or Arabian philosophy continued of Ene compo chiefly by means of the Jewn."-Warton: of Eniope chiefly by $m$
ILee. Eng. Poetry, L
 $=$ a number, snd mavreiu, (manteia) $=$ prophesying, divination ; pávis (mantis) $=a$ diner, a prophet. $]$ Pretended divination of future events by mesna of numbers.
a-rith'mĕt-ic, * a-rith'-mĕt-ick * a-rîth'-mĕt-ioke, *ars'-mět-rike, " ars'-mĕt-ry̆k, s. [In Ger. arithmetik; Fr. arithmétique; Port. arithmetica; Sp. \& Ital. aritmetica; Lat. arithmetica; Gr. upı $\theta_{\mu \eta \tau \iota \kappa \eta}^{(a r i t h-~}$ mētikē) [aupply $\tau \dot{e} \chi \bar{\prime}$ (technê) $=\mathrm{art}$ ], the fem. of ápı $\theta \mu \eta \mathrm{t}$ ко́s (arithmétikos) $=$ of or for numbering; ¿ $\rho, \theta_{\mu}$ ós (arithmos) = number.] In its broadest sense the science and art which treat of tha properties of numbers. This definition, however, wonld include Algebrs,
which is considered a distinct branch. AlgeLra desls with certain letters of the alphsbet, such as $x, y, s, a, b, c$, de., standing as aymbots for numbers; sifthmetic opmontes on numbers thenuselves, as $1,2,8,4$, se: Viewed as a acience, arithmetic is a branch of wathematies; looked on as an art, its ohject is to, carry out for practical purposes certain rulea regarding numbers, without troubling itself to investigate the foundation on which those rules are sed
It is variously divided, as into Integral and Fractional Arihmetic, the former treating of int cgers, ath the latter of fractlona, lutegral arithmetic is sometimes called Vulgar or Common Arithmetic; and from fractional arithmetic is aothetimea separated Decimal Arithmetic, tresting, as the name implien, of decimais. Thera are alsu Logarithmic Arithmetio for computation by logarithms, snd Instrumental Arithmetic for calculation by means of instrumenta or machines. Another division is into Theoretical. Arithmetic, treating of the scienca of numbers, and Practical Arithmetic, scienca of numbers, and Practical Arithmetic,
which points out the beat method of practiWhich points out the beat method of practi-
cally working questions or sums. Political cally working questions or sums. Political
Arithmetic is arithmetic applied to political conomy, as is done in the statistical retnrns so continually presented to Parliament. Finally, Universal Arithmetic ia a name somatimes applied io Algebra. The chief subjects generally treated under the science or art of Arithmetic ane (1) Numeration and Notation ; (2) Addition; (3) Subtraction; (4) Multiplication; (5) Diviaion; (6) Reduction; (7) Compound Addition; (8) Compound Subtraction; (9) Compound Mult lplication ; (10) Compound Division; (11) Simple Proportion (Rule of Three); (12) Compound Proportion; (18) Vnlgar Fractions; (14) Decimal Fractions; (15) Duodecimals ; (16) involution; (17) Evolution; (18) Ratios, Proportions, and Progressions (19) Fellowahip or Partnership; (20) Simple Interest; (21) Compound Interest; and (22) Pozition. (Hutton, dc.) Of these, the most Snportaot are the simple processes of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, the judictous use of which, singly or in combina tion, will solve the most complex arithmetical questions.
"At the ame time one of the founders of the Society,
eir William Pety, created the science of political arithmetic, the baimble but the science of politich of pontical philosophy."-Nacauay : Bist. Eng., ch.
if. iii.

Arithmetic of Infaites: The aumming up of an inflnite series of numbers.
ăr-ǐth-mĕt'-ic-al, a. [Eng, arithmetic; -al.] Pertaining to arithmetic.
principles should his courprehension of arithmetical Principles be whit, 2nd od., vol. it., \& 388, p. 312
arithmetical oomplement. That which a number wants to make it reach the next highest decimal denomination. Thus the arithmetical complement of 4 is 6 , for $4+6$ ara $=10$, and that of 642 is 338 , because $642+358$ are $=1,000$. The arithmetical complement of a logarithm is what it wanta to make it reach 10 .

## arithmetical mean

1. The number, whether it be an luteger or a fraction, which is exactly intermediate between two others. Thus, 5 is the arithmetical mean between 2 and 8 ; for $2+3$ are $=5$, and $5+3$ are $=8$. To flad sucb \& mean, add the two numbers together, and divide their sum by 2 ; thus $2+8=10$, and $10 \div 2=5$.
2. More loosely: Any one of several numbers in an arithmetical ratio (q.v.) interposed between two other numbers. Thus, if 6,9 , and 12 be intarposed between 3 and 15, any one of them may be called an arithmetical mean between these twu numbers.
arithmetical progression. A aeriea of numbers increasing or diminishing uni-
formly by the same number. If they increase, the arithmetical progression is said to be ascending, and if they decrease, descending. Thus the seriea 3, 6, $9,12,15$ is an ascending arithmetical progression mounting up by the continued addition of 3 ; and the series 8,6 , 4, 2 , is a descending ons, falling ragularly by 2. [Progheasion.]
arithmetical proportion. The relation existing between four numbers, of which the first is as mnch greatar or less than the second, as the third is than the fourth; the equality of two differences or arithmetical
ratios. In auch cases the eum of the extreme is $\equiv$ that of the meatis. [Proportion.]
arithmetical proportionais. The numbers so related to each other. (The term ts opposed to geometric proportionals.) (ProPORTIONAL.]
arithmetical relation. The comparison of numbers in an arithmetical progression with the view of ascertaining how much they differ from each other.
arithmetical ratio. The difference be tween any two numbers constituting part of a seriee in arithmetical progression.
 metical; -ly.] In an arithmetleal manner; after the principles of arithmetic.
"Though tha fith part of a xeoten, being a aitrople part of that measure."-Arbuiknoc: On Coins.
ar-ith-mĕ-tí-clan, s. [Eng. arilhmeitic; -ian. In Fr. arithméticien.] One skilled in arithmatic; a proficient in arithmetic.
"Gregory Klng. Lancanter herald a polition nrthlay: Hist. Eng., ch. ill
 number.] Arithmetic. (Sir E. Arnold, v. 132.)

 The rule of mere numbers. (C. Kingaley. Alton Locke, pref.)
n-rith-mð-crăt'-IC, a. [Anitnmocnacr.] Pertaining to an arithmocracy (q.v.). ( $\delta$. Kingsley: Alton Looke, pref.)
ăr-ǐth-mŏm'-ě-tẽr, s. [From Gr. ipi $\theta_{\mu}$ ós (arithmos) $=$ a number, and $\mu$ ípov (metron) $=$ a measure.] A machine which enables a per. aon, however nnskilled, to perform the opera tiona of multiplication and division with facility, rapidity, and unfailing accuracy The arithmometer of M. Thomas (De Colmar) highly commended by General Hannyngton (Journal of Actuaries, vol. xvi., p. 244) and by Mr. Peter Gray, F.R.A.S., and nthers, doee more, for, in forming the product of two given numbers, it can either add that product to or subtract it from, monther given number, according to the pleasure of the operator The machine is provided on its face with spaces for the reception of three numbers say $P, Q$, and $R$. These being properly placed, the turning of a handle brings out the value of $\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{Q} \mathbf{R}$ or $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} \mathrm{R}$, according as the regulstor waa adjusted for addition or aub tractiva. ark,
Sw., Dan., and Dut. ark; ${ }^{\text {a }}$; Ger. and $\operatorname{Fr}$. arche; Goth. arka; Gael. airc; Prov. archa; 1rizh airg, airk; Sj1., Port., Ital., and Lat. arca From the aame root as Lat. arceo $=$ to enclose.]
I. A chest, a box, a coffer with a lid. Specially-
3. The ark used in Jewish worship, called the Ark of the Covenant (Numb, x, $33, \& \mathrm{c}$.), the Ark of the Testimony (Exod. xxx. 6), the Ark of God (2 Sam. vii. 2), the Ark of Mis (God's) Testament (Rev. xi. 19), the Ark of

jewish abk. (from calmet.)
Thy (God's) strength (P3. exxxil. 8), and the Ark of the Lord (1 Kings ii. 26), it was an oblong cheat of acacia-wood overlaid with gold inside and out. On ita top was the mercy geat, and inside it st firat were the two tables of stone, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod which budded (1 KIngs viii. 9 , and Heb. ix. 4).
$\Delta t$ each of the four cornert was a ring into which staves or poles might be fitted to carry It when it required to be mnved.
4. A large chest for holding meal (Sootch.) ark ind the girmal."nsooct: Ovid thortality, chap xin the
II. A chest-like vessel or ship. Specially-
5. Literally:
(a) Noak'a ark, e chest-like vessel about the dimansiona of the Great Eastern ateam-ship.
"Make thee an ark of gopher-wood."-Gem. vi. 14.
(b) The ark made of bulruehes, rendered watertight by a coating of bitumen, in which Moses when an infant was committed to the Nile.
sxodi it she took for blim an ark of hulrushen, ..."-
(c) In America: A large boat used on the American rivers to trsisport produce to market. (Webster.)
6. Fig.: Life.
'But thou.' satd I. 'haut mise'd thy mark,
Who soughtot to wreck my noortal grt.'
Who sought ot to wreck my noortal ark.
ark, v.t. [From the zubatantive.] To enclose within an ark. [Arked.]
ark'-an-site, s. [From Arkassas, where it is found.] A nuineral, a variety of Brookite (q.v.). It occurs in thick black crystals.
arke, s. [Aвc, Авсн.]
"The arke of his artifficis day hath l.rovoe
The four the part, of hall an hour and more" "
Chaucer: C. T., $4,42 \mathrm{~s}$.
arre-e九d, pa, pat. \& a. [Апк, v.]
"When arkod Noah and ceaan with him."
Worner: 1 Abion's Ang., hi. I., chap i.
ark'-īte, s. \& a. [Eng. ark; -ite.]
A. As substantive: Ao inmate-of the ark. (Bryant.)
B. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to Noah's ark. (Bryant.)
ark'-sû-tite, ark'-sû-dite, s. [From Arksut Fiord, in South Greenland.] A mineral classed by Dana in his Cryolite Group of Fluorine Compounda, it is a white, transluceat, and brittle speciea, with vitreous lustre, except on cleavage faces, where it is pearly. lts composition is-fluorine, 51.03 ; alumina, 17.87 ; lime, 7.01 ; sods, 23.00 ; and water, $0 \cdot 5 \pi$, with $\cdot 74$ of iusoluble matter.
ark'-y̆s, s. [Gr. äpxus (arkus)=a net.] A genus of spiders. The A. lancier is yellow with red at the sides. It is a native of South America.
$\dagger$ ärle, *äirle (pl. ärleş, äirles), s. [A.N. earles, yearles (pl.). (Generally in the plural.) ] Farnest-money ; money given to a person hired as a gervant as an earnest that in due time the wages for which he has atipulated will be faid.
tock of mor Morton, he exthusted his own very mieader stock of moniey in orier to make Cuddie such a present,
under ebe name of artes, as might show his sease of the vaine of the recomanneodation delivered to him. ${ }^{\circ}-$ scoat: Old Hortolity, chap. vili
arle-penny (sing.), arles-penny (pl.), s. A penny given for auch a purpose.
*arled, a. [A.S. orl = a welt, the border of a garment, a robe.] Ring-streaked.
"Sep or got has wed, arled, or grei"
Sxory of Gen and Exod. (ed. Mortu), 1,723.

* ar'-Iy̆, a. \& adu. [Earlv.]
arm (I), *arme, s. [A.S. arm, earm; Sw., Dan., Dut., Mod. Ger., Q. I. Ger., and O. H. Ger, arm; O. Fris. erm; O. Icel. arme; Goth. arms; Arm. armm; Lat. armus = an arm; Gr. d́ppós (harmos) =a fitting, a joint ; ápo (arõ) $=$ to join, to fit together; Lat. anil Gr. root ar = to joiu, to fit.]
A. Ordinary Ianguage:
I. Lit.: The portlon of the human body on either side, extending from the shoulder to the hand; the corresponding part also in a quadrumanous animal, a monkes for example. More rarely, one of the forelegs is a digitated quadruned of asy kind.

"The hilir of the orang-outang is of a browniah-rod bis hands sod feet. ${ }^{2}$-(Arigitio Cuvier, 1 . 239 .
 biccooril are bordered with a heantiftul meriea of halre."
-lbid.. iil. 182 .
II. Figuratively:

1. Of material things: Anything which atands nut from that of which it constitutea a part, as an outstretched arm does from the human body. Specially-
(a) A. hranch of a tree, especially when it is tolerably horizontal.
"A browd oak, etretching forth ity jenty arma",
(b) The projecting supports for the human arms on the two sides of some chairs, hence called arm-haits. [ARM-CHAIR.]
(c) [See B. 2, Naut.]
(d) A narrow inlet running from the ncean some distance inland. The White Sea, the Baltic, and the Adriatic Sea may be conaldered arms of the sea.
this vailey was formerily occupigned for belle ping that sea."-Darwin: Voyage nound the World, chap. in.
2. Of things not material:
(a) Power, phyaical, mental, moral, or spiritual; aupport of any kind
"Behold, the days come, that I will cat off thine ormil and the arm of thy fathers hovse, that there
(b) Trusi, dependence.
"Cared be the men that trusteth in man, and maketh neah his arm. and whote heart departeth from
B. Technically:
3. Her. The human arm is often found constituting part of a creat. [COBIT-ABm.]
4. Naut. The word arm is used for the extremity of a yard. (Generally called the yard-arm.)
arm-and-arm, adv. \& a The asme as AFM-1N-ARM (q.v.).
"Go tool : snd arm-andi-arm with Clodio, plead
your cause belore a bar you ilttie dread. " Error.
arm-bone, s. The bone of the arm (the humerus).
"The The bone of the orm (humerus) is of remarkable length." - Owoen: clasifite. of the Kommatia, p. 66 . seft" armbone"- Ibld, p. 90.
arm-chair, s. A chair with arms. It is written also armed-chair.

- Her tatber lett his good arm-chatr,

And rode his hunter down." Tennydon: The Taking Oak
arm-ful, $a_{n}$ [AnMFUL.]

* arm-gret, $a$. As great or as thick as the arm.

A wrethe of gold arm-grel, and huge of wight,

arm-hole, s. The arm-pit.
Thickling is most in the soles of the feot, and under the arm-holes, and on the sides. The cause ti the thiouess of the akin io thoee parts, Joined with the
II Ezek. xiii. 18, the word rendered "armhole" should probably be translated "fore arm, cubit," though some make it the wrist
arm-in-arm, adv, \& $a$. With one"s arm interlocked with that of aoother; arm-andarn.

- When arm-in-arm we went alons"

Tennyson: The Niller:Daugher.
arm's-end, $s$. A metaphor derived from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing. (Lit. fig.)
at "For iny, sake be comfortable; hold death awhille
arm-shaped, $a$. Shaped like the arm.
arm's-length, s. A phrase derived from boxing [Aru's-Exo], and signifying to keel a person at a distance, not to permit him to attenipt familiarity.

She ceased, and Parts heid the costly fruit
Out at armis-length. . $. "-T e n n y i o n: ~(E n o n e ~$
arm's-reach, s. The rasch of the arm, (Todd.)
arm-strong, $a$. Powerfui in the arms. (Greene: Memaphon, 1. 56.)
arm (2), s. [ARMs.] A weapon of war.
If Generally ia the pl., Arma (q.v.).
$\operatorname{arm}$ (1), w.t. [From the aubstative $\operatorname{arm}$ (1).] 1. To offer the arm to; to take by the arm to take up in the arms.

Make him with oor pikes and partianns
A grave: come, arm him. Sh
Shakesp: Cymbedine, iv. 2
t2. To furniah with bodily arms.
"Her shonidera hrond and loug,
arm (2), v.t. \& $i \quad$ [From Eng. arm (2). In Fr armer; Sp. \& Port armar; Ital armare; Lat arma $=$ to furnlsh with implements, and spec. with warlike wespons; from $a r m a=$ arms.]
A. Transitive:

1. Ondinary Language:
2. Lit.: To equip with weapona, defensive or offensive.
"And And armed David with hle armour, and he himo withe coat of mail. -1 Sam. a vil. 88 .
3. Figuratively
(a) Of material things: To add to anything what wili give it greater atrength or efficiency. "You must arm your hook with the line in the
(b) Of things immaterial: To impart to the miad or heart any thing that will make it mure fitted for offence or defence; to provide againgt.
-1 Pes ${ }^{\text {arm. }} \mathrm{iv}$
II. Technically:

Magnetism. To arm a magnet is to connect its polea by means of a soft iron bar. [AbmaTURE.]
B. Intransitive: To equip with weapons of wer. (Used of individuals or of commuoities.)


* arm, * arme, * ar'eme, $a$. [Sw. O. Icel., and Mod. Ger. arm $=$ poor.] (Moral Ode, ed. Morria, 223.)
ar-mà-da, *ar-mā'-dō, s. \{Sp. armada = a war fleet as contradiatinguiahed from fota $=$ a fleet of merchant vessels; Lat. arma $=$ arms. From Spaoish, armada has passed tinto German, French, sre, and ia $=\mathrm{Ital}$. armata = a navy, a fleet.]
(I.) Spec.: The celebrsted fleet, called at fixst, by anticipation, "The 'Invincibla' Spanish armada," which was sent in 1588 to asssil Eng land, but whicb, utterly failing in its object and coming to a tragic and inglorious end, and coming to a tragic and inglorious end, armada," the word "invincible" being dropped.
"They melt into thy yenat of waves, which mar Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 181.
Hence (2.) Gen. : Aay war fleet.
80 hy e roariog tempeat on the flood
A whole ormado of couvicted sail
A whole armado of eotyicted sati
Eing John, ill 4.
For them that triamph, will oot leare, who grieve,
With that armada gay." Leord of the Iotes, 1 L ir.
ar-mą-dill'-la, s. [In Fr. armadille; from Sp. armadilla, dimin. of armada.] A small armada.
ar-ma-dill'-10̄ (plural -lō̧̄ aod -lōesp), \& [In Ger. armadill and armadilthier. From Sp. armadillo.]

1. The Spanish American name, now lmported into English, of various Mammalia belonging to the order Edentata, the family Dasypodidæ, and its typical genus Dasypus. [Daspeca.] The name armadillo, implying


ARMADILLO.
that they are io armour, is applied to theee animals because the upper part of their body is covered with large strong acalea or pistes, forming o helmet for their head, a bucklet for their shoulders, trsnaverse bands for their
fite, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sĩ, marîne; gō, pơt.

back, and in some species a series of rioge for the protaction of their tsil. Another pecn liarity is the great number of their molar teeth; thess amonnt in one species to more than ainety. There are flve toes on the hinder feet, and four or five, according to the species, on the anterior ones. The fore feet are sdmirably adapted for digging, and the anlmal, when it aees danger, can extemporise a hole and vanish Into it with wonderful rapldity. If actually caplured, it rolls itself hito a ball, withdrawing Its head and feet under lts strong armour. Thera ara several speciessuch as the Greet Armadillo, or Tatu (Dasypus gigas), the Three-banded Armedillo, or Apara (D. Apar), the Slx-banded Armadillo (D. sexcinctus), and the Hairy Armadillo (D. villosus). They feed chiefly on ants and other insects and worms, and are peculiar to South America, whera s giant-adimal of similar organisation, the Glyptodon, lived in Tertiary times.

2. A genus of Crustscesns belonging to the order Iaopoda, and the famlly oniecida, the type of which is the well-known wood-louse. It is so called pertly from its being covered with a certain feehle kind of armour; but chiefly from its rolling itself ap into s ball after the fashion of the South American manmalian Armadillos.
armadillo-like, a. Like an armadillo, covered with natural armour.
"In the Prmpean depoalt at the Bajadia I fonnd the oseous armour of a gigatic armadillo-like animal."
ar-mā'dō, s. [ARmada.]
ar'mą-mĕnt, s. [In Fr. armement; Sp., Port, \& Ital. armamento; Lat. armamentum $=$ the outfitting of a ship, the appplying it with everything excepting only ita hull : arma $=$ to furnish with implements ; arma $=\mathrm{im}$ plements, . . . the tackle of a ship.]
I. The act of arming a fleet or army ; the state of being armed.
II. That which constitute the equipment or which is itself equipped.

1. That which conalitutes the equipment. (Often in the pl., armaments, signifying everything jeedful to render the naval and military forces of a country efficient.) Spec., weapons and ammunition.
and the increase lof expenditurel for the

2. The forces equipped
(a) A naval expedition fitted out for war; a fleet, with the men, guns, ammunition, and stores on hoard.
"Eaglifh aillor, with more resoon, predictod that the first gaie would poad the whole of this fair.-Wes ther Hitt. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{z v i}$
(b) Land forces fully equipped; an army ebcamped for war. (Lit. \& fig.) (Byron: Siege of Corinth, xx.)
'ar-ma-měn'-ta-ry̆, s. [Lat. armamentariumi.] $\Delta \mathrm{D}$ armoury, an arsenal. (Johnson.)
$\mathrm{ar}^{\prime}-\mathrm{man}$, s. [Fr.] A confection for restoring appetite io horaes. (Johnson.)

- ar'-ma-ry̆. s. [Lat. armarium $=$ a chest, s coffer.] [ALMERV.] A chronicle or archive. (Wyclife: 1 Esdras ii. 15.)
ar'-mat-türe, s. [In Ger, armatur; Fr. armateur add armature; Sp. armadura; Itsl. \& Lat armatura = (1) armour, (2) armed soldiers, (3) a kind of military exercise.]
A. Orainary Language:

1. Armour worn for the defence of the body, or, more frequently, the armour in which some adimals are enveloped for their protection againat their natural foes.
*ithers ohould bo armed with hard shell, otbers With prickles ; the rest, that haye wo evch armature, should be euduod with great swiltocss and pernicity. -ray: Creation
2. Offensive wespons.
"The doubie armarure is a more destructive ongine than the tumalteary weapon."-Dr. B, More: Decay - Piet,
B. Technically:
3. Magnetism: The armatures, called also the keepers, of a magnetic bar are pieces of soft iron placed in contact with its poles. These, by being acted on inductively, become magnets, and, re-acting in their turn, not
merely preserve, but even increase, the magnetiam of the original bar. Magnets thus provided ara said to be armed.
4. Electricity:
(a) The internal and externalarmatures, or coatings of a Leyden jar, are the coatings of tinfoll on its interior, and part of its exterior, surface.
(b) Siemens' armature or bobbin: An armetrie designed for magneto-electrical machinee,

migmeng cylindmical armature.
5. Cylloder, b. Cylinder on which covered copper wiro if Pole B. Sonth Pole.

In which the insulated wire is wound longitn dinally on the core, instead of transversely.
3. Arch. : Iron bara employed for the con solidation of a building. (Gloss of Arch.)
armed, $a$. [From arm, e.] Furnished with arms in a literal or figurative sense. Specially in comp., as long-armed, strong-armed, \&c.
armed, pa. par. \& a [ARM, v.t]
A. Ordinary Language:

I Literally:

1. Equipped with weapons offensive or defenaive, or both. [B., 1, Mil.]
"So the armed men left the captiven and the apoil
2. Having its natural efflejency increased by mechandcal appliances.
$\because$ Bot they cootlnualls grow larger, and pass hy inrensible gradations iato the state of cloud, whe they of Scionce, ord ed, vii. 150 .
II. Fig.: Strengthened in mind and heart against danger.
B. Technically:
I. Military and Naval:
3. Of men. An armed body of men is a military detachment provided with arma and ammunition, ready for an engagement. [A., 1.] (James: Mih Dicl.)
4. Of ships
(a) Armed in fute, that is, armed after the manner of a transport. Having had part of her guns removed to make more room. In such a case the effective armament of the vessel is less than that at which she is rated. (Webster.)
(b) An armed ship is one taken toto the Government service, and equipped in time of war with artillery, ammudition, de. (James.)
5. Of shot. A croasbar shot la said to be armed when some rope-yarn is when some rope-yarn the
rolled round the end of the ron bar running through the shot.
6. Of procedure. Armed neutrality. [Nevtrality.]
II. Heraldry:
7. Furniahed with arms.

II A man armed at all points (seb the ancered figure) is a man covered with armour on every portion of him excepting only his face.
2. Adding to anything that which will give it greater strength or efficiency.


- The term armed, followed by of, is applied to a beast of prey
wher his teeth and clawe, or to a predatory
bird when his talons and beak, ara differently coloured from the reet of his body.
III. Biology. Used-

1. (Zool.) Of the natural armature of various parts of the body of man or of the inferio parts of the body of man or of the inferior climals, \&c.
"".isif. of" Mammatlarmidably armed Jawn." -owen
Clasiff. of Nammzla, p. 76
2. Botany: Of thorne, prickles, dic., on plants.
IV. Magnetism. An armed magnet : One provided with an armature (q.v.).

* ar'-mēe, s. [ARmy.]

Ar-mé'-nǐ-an, $a$ \& s. [Eng. Ambení $(a)$; -an, 10 Fr. Arménien; from Lat. Armenia; Gr. 'Appevia (Armenia). Armenta, in 2 Kinge xix 37, is in the original Ararat, and should have been so rendered.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to Armenia, a country situated on the mountainous ragion between the Black and the Caspian Seas, between latitudes $37^{\circ}$ and $42^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$., and long. $39^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.
B. As substantive:

1. A native of Armenia.
2. The language spoken by the Armeniane who are not confined to their native land, but are many of them successful merchants in Indis and other parts of the East. The Livin comes from the Old or Dead Armenian, ranked comes Max Müller under the Irmic Branch of the Southern Division of the Aryan Languages.

## Armenian bole.

Mineralogy: A kiod of boid from Armenia [BOLE.]

## Armenian stone.

Mineralogy: A blue carbonate of copper brought from Armenia.

## Armenian whetstone.

Min.: Dans's rendering of the Grepk term גxóm é "Appevias (akonè ex Armertias), the name given by Theophrastus to emery (q.v.).

* ar-měn'-tal, a. [Lat. armentatis; from armentum $=$ cattle for ploughing or for draught.] Pertaining or relating to a herd of cattle. (Bailey.)
ar-mĕn'-tīe, a. [Lat, armentum (Anmen Tal), and Eog. auffix -ine.] The same as Armental (q.v.). (Bailey.)
* ar-měn'- tōse, adj. [Lat. armentosus.] Abounding with cattle. (Bailey.)
ar-më'r-ǐ-a, s. [From the term Flos Armeria, applied by the botsniats of the Middle Ages to some of the Sweet William Pinks. Flos Armeria again is, according to Clusius, the French word armoiries (armorial bearings) Latinised. (Hooker and Arnot.).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Plumbaginacese (Leadworts). It containa two British speciea The first is the A. maritima, the Comman Thrift, Ses-pink, or Sea-gilliflower so abun Thrift, Sea-pink, or Ses-gilliflower so abua-
dant on cur coasts, and the A. plantaginea, or dast on our coasta, and the A. plantaginea, or
Plantain-leaved Thrift of the island of Jersey. A variety of the former species occurs on the tops of mountains. Next to the Box, $A$ vulgaris is the best edging for walks.
ar'-mét, s. [French $=$ armour for the hesd.] A helmet used in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It is represented in the annexed illustra-
tion.
armet-grand, s [Fr. grand = great.] An armet worn with a beaver.


## armet-petit,

[Fr. petit $=$ ititle.] An armet worn without a beaver. It had a guard for the face, consisting of three


ARMET. consi
arm'fin, *arm'-ftul, o. [Eng. arm; full In Ger. armvoll.] As much of anything as an arm can hold.

He comen so lavily on in enimite, with his 'armfule wreds," . . ."-Milcon: Apoh for smectymnuus.
" As an especial favour, he Alowed tos to purchaed, Voyage round the World, cliep. zv

- arm'-gâunt, a [Eng, arm; gaunt.] As gaunt-i.e, as slender-as the arm ; no thicker than the arm.
" So ho nodded.
And soberis did monant sharmpaunk steed."
$\dagger$ ar-mif - er -oŭs, $a$. [Lat. arm Ufer $=$ weaponbearing: $a r m a=$ arms, and fero $=$ to bear. 1 Bearing arms. (Ogilvie.)
ar'-mì-gẽer, s. [Lat. armiger, in inscriptions armigerus; from arma $=$ arms, and gero $=$ to wear, to bear about with one.] An esquire, properly ona who sttended on a knight, to bear his shield and otherwise render him service [Esquine]
" Sender. Ag, and rataloruts too; and a gentiemana

ar-mĭğ'ẽr-oŭs, a. [In Sp., Port., \& ltal. armigero $=$ martial (see ArmioEh), "bearing arms."] Pertaining or relating to an esquire or nerson who attended on a knight. [See Esquiae.]
"Tbes belonged to that armigerous part of the popu-
lation."-De Quincey. (Goodrich \& Porter.)
ar'-mĭl, s. [Lat. crmilla $=$ a bracelet.] [Az-
Mech. \& Astron. : An ancient astronomical instrument. It was of two forms : an Equinocitial Armil, constructed with a single ring placed in the plane of the equator, for deter mining the line of the equinoxes; and a Solstitial Armil, in which there were two or more rings, one of them in the plane of the meridian, for ascertaining the solstices. (Hhewell.)
ar-mil-lâu'-sa, : : [Lat., according to Isidore, contract. from armiclausa = a military cloak. 1 A cloak covering the shoulders, worn in England in medireral times.

The book of Worcester reporteth that in the year of ourtal weed which they called m cloak and in Latin armilauth, hs onety coverivg the shoulders."-Cum den: Remains, 99.
ar-mil'-1a, s. [Sp., Port., Ital, \& Lat. = (1) an arm-ring, a bracelet, (2) a hoop or ring; from $\boldsymbol{a r m u s}=\mathrm{arm}$.

1. A bracelet.
2. Mech.: An iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gulgcons of a wheel move.
3. Anat.: The round ligament which con-
fines the tendons of the carpus. (Parr, ec.)

- ar-mil- $\mathbf{1 a}-\mathbf{r y}$, a. [Is Fr. armilaire; sp. armilar; Port. armillar; Ital armillare; Low Lat. armillarius; from Class. Lat. armilla $=$ ao armlet, an arm-ring, a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet in form ; circular. (Rarely useil, except in Astronomy.)

He (Hipparchus) is niso nsid to have erected armil

## armillary sphere.

Mech. \& Astron.: A sphere not solid like a modern celesfial globe, but consisting of aeveral metallic or other circles mechanically fixed in such relative positions that one represented the celestial cquator, a second the ecliptic, and two more the colures. It was capahle of revolving no its axis within 3 movable horizon. Astronomers used the ar millary sphere for purposes of instruction not nerely in ancient times, bat on to the age of Tycho Brahe, in the sixteenth century. Now, however, it has fallen into disuse, having been superseded by the celestial globe. [Astrolabe, Celestial.
*When the eircles of the mundane spherg are supwhich is bollow within, and, after this yon maxit all parts of the spheres surime to be cut away, excep thoe parth ou which such ei rele are deseribed, then that sphere is called an arminary sphere, because it apease put together in adue position."-Aarris: Descrip.
 ing bracelets. (Johnson.)

* ar'mille, * ar'my̆lle, s. [Lat armilla (q.v.).] A bracelet
"W ben be had seue the rynges on his systers eeres, had her poynerted or armyltes
- ar'-mín, s. [Dut. arm = poor.] a beggar. "O hear Grod!-so young an armint
M. FTow. A Amin, wweet heart, I know not what you N. Flow.
By than

By that, bot I am numost a begrar. London Prod., Supp, bh., ii. sis. (Na+en.)

- ar'-mined, a. [Ermined.]
arm'-ing, pr. par., a, \&s. [Anm, p.t.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and participial adj. In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:
I. Ondinary Language

1. The act of equipping one's self with
reapons, or the atate of being 80 equipped.
(a) Lit.:
"For the arming was now universal."一Hacaulay: Eft. Eng., ch, xill.
(b) Fig. : Conflrmation of a susplicion, or of a truth previously but half-believed.
"2 Lord. Hath the count nil this intelligenoe? 1 Lord. Ag, nud the particular confirmations, point from point to the tull arming of the
2. That which constitutes the equipment.
II. Techrically (Nautical) :
3. Plur.: Waist-cloths; clotha hung about the outside of the ahip's upper-works fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are also hnng ronnd the tops, called top armings.
4. Sing. (in woundings at sea): A preparation of tallow, placed in the concavity at the bottom of the lead used for soundings, and designed to ascertain the character of the ocean bed at the place.

The sonndings from whieb this section is lald down were taken with great card by Copt. Fitaroy himseif: he used i bell-shaped lesd. hiving a dianeter of foor
nehes, and the armingt each triue were cat off and
 arought on board for ille to examine. The arming is bottom oi the lend. sand, and even zonall trasment of rock, will athera to it, and it the bottoin bo of rock, coin: On Coral Reefi ( 1852 h h ch. L. p. 7 .
D. In composition: Applied to varinus things nsed in, and for the purpose of, arming.

## arming-buckle,

Her.: A lozenge-sbaped buckle. (Gloss. of Heraldry.)

## arming-doublet, s. A surcoat

"Arming-doublet
of the inner Temple (1612). (Ballineoll:" Contr. to
arming-points, s. ph The fastenings keeping the several pieces of armour from aeparating.
arming-press, s. A press used in bookbinding. [Blocking Press.]
Ar-min'-1-an, a. \&s. [Lat., \&c., Armiai (us); Eng. suffix -an. In Ger. Atminianer, s.] Per thining to Arminins, the Latinised form of the surname of James Harmenseo, s noted Dutch theologinn. [B.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to Armlnus or to his tenets.
"The Arminian doctrine a doctrine lese asterrely Infical than that, of the early Reformers, but more

B. As substantive

Church Hist.: A pollower of Arminius, or in other words, of James Harmensen (sce etym.), first a Jutch milister in Amsterdsm, and afterwards Professor of Theology in leyden University. The views of himself and bis followers were summed up in five proints, which may be bricfly stated thus:-1. That God from all eternity predestinated to eternal life those who He foresaw wonld have permanent faith in Christ. 2. That Christ died for all mankind, and not simply for the elect. 3 . That man requires regeneration by the Holy Spirit. 4. That man may resist Divine grace. 5. That man may fall from Diviae grace. This last tenet was at first held but doubtfilly; ultimately, however, it was firmly accepted. Arminitus died in the year 1609 . In 1618 Arminias died in the year 1619 the Synod of Dort condemned the Arminian doctrines, the civil power, as was the general practice of the age, enforcing the decreea of the council by pains zod penal tiea. [Remonstrants.] Nevertheless the new views apread rapidly. Archbishop laud intro-
duced them into the Church of England duced them into the Church of England
the Wesleyans also are essentially Arminians whilst the remainder of the English Noncon ormists and the Presbyterians in Scotland and elsewhere are mostly Caivinists. The only English sect formally called after Arminins is that of the "Arminian New Society."

Ar-minn'-ĭ-an-ĭsm, s. [Eng. Arminian; -ism ln Gel. Arminionism.] The distinctive relirious tenets held by the Arrainians.

-min'-i-an-iso, v.t \& \& [ARmintam.]
A. Trans. - To make Arminisn; to imbue with Arminian doctrines.
B. Intrans. : To tefch Arminianism.

Ar-min'-İan-iz-ẽr, s. [ARMIsiAnize] Ono who teachea Arminianiem.
ar-milp'-t-tẹnçe, s. [Armipotent.] Puls. bance at arms. (Bailey.)
ar-minp'-t-tent, a." [Sp., Port., \& Ital, armipotente; Lat, armipotens $=$ mighty in arms (an epithet of Mars) : arma=arms, and potens =powerful, possum = 1 ann nhle.] Powerfui or mighty in arms ; mighty in whr.
"I Lord, This te yonr devoted friend, sir, the monh Alft Wett, iv, 2.
ar-mis'-b-nant, a. [Lat. arma = arms, snd sonans, pr. par. of sono $=$ to sound.] Heving aounding arms or rustiing armour. (Ash.)
ar-mis'-б-noŭs, a. [Lat, armisonous: arma $=$ anns, and sono $=$ to sound.] Having sounding arma or rustiing armour. (Balley.)
ar'-mis-tiçe, s. [Fr. armistice; 8p. \& Port. armisticio; Ital. armistizto; from Lat arma $=$ arms, and $s i s t o=$ to cause to stand.] $A$ short cessation of arma for a certain atipulated time during a war; a truce, designed for negotiation or ot her ends.
"Lastiy, he required porng guamatet that the king would not tnke duvaitaye of the armittice or the purpose of introduclug ereneh

- Now that na armintice has hoon nocepted, and a

arm'-1ёss (1), * arm'-lĕs, $\alpha$. [Eng. arm (1), 8., and suff. -less $=$ withont. in Ger. armlos.] Withont arms.
"And asugh an hood armles, that wroot tast.".
arm'-1ěss (2), a. [Eng. arm (2), s.; suff. -lesa] Without weapons, defenceless.
arm'-lĕt, s. [Eng. arm; euffix-let, used as a diminutive.]

1. A small arm.
2. A brecelet worn on the npper arm as contradistinguished from one of the ordinary type encircling the wrist Armlets are of two kinds.
(a) Those worn by med in the East as one of the insigKitto thinks that the dak), or so-called "bracelet," which the Amalekite said he took from the arm of the slain Sanl, was an armlet of this symbolic character (2 Sam. i. 10). The same Hebrew
 word, again ren-
 dered " bracelet,"
oecurs in Nnmb. xxxL. 50, and probably with the same meaning. Ammlets of this nature are still seen on Persian, Hindon, snd other sovereigns, and in most cases they are atudded with expensive jewels.

Armiet. Althown the word ba the same meapsively ned to denote the ornmment of the wrime. that it seems proper to distinguish by armiet the minilar ornainent which is worn on the upper arm. There is also this diference hetween them, that, ind armlats only by men. The armle, however, is in use atuong men onls as one of the intipnila of sovereiga power."
Kitto: Aib. Cyci-. A rt. "A mmlet -
(b) Those worn by women in our own and other countries simply for ornament.
" Every nymph of the acod her trease reuding,
Dryden: Albion d dibianuse, ill.
3. Armour for the arm.
| ar-mór-ni-a, s. [HARMONIA.]
tāte, fät, fiare, ąmidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wět, hëre, camọl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pot or, wöre, wọlf, wõrk, whô, sồn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, ụnite, cưr, rûle, fùll; trȳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\overline{\mathbf{e}}$. ey $=\overline{\mathbf{a}} . ~ q u=k w$.

- ar-moō'-nileac Old form of Amonosiac.
- ar-mon'-1-gel. [Harmomical]
- ar-matn-y, s. [HиRMOry.] (Scotch.) ar'-môr, tar'-mō̄r, *ar-monre, *armare, ${ }^{\text {m. . [In Fr. armure; 0. Fr. armaxre; }}$ Sp. a equipment, outfit, armor; arman= to fit ont with implements, to equlp; arma $=$ imple ments, arms.]


## A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit, : Dafensiva arms; a covaring designed to protect the body, eapecially in war, from being injured by any weapon the foe could use. In the authorised version of the Bihle it is frequently mentioned under Its appropriate name ( $1 \mathrm{Sam} . \mathrm{xvii} .54$; I Kings xxii, 38, \&c.) and several times under the pane harmess, which was a term for armor common during the fifteenth and airteenth centuries (1 Kings xx. 11 ; xxii. 34; 2 Chron.ix. 24). [Harness.] The heroes of the Trojad war are described by Homer as wearing it. It was in nse among the other pations of antiquity, but it was not till the age of chivalry that it reached its full development. From the liat of pieces of arnor enumerated in the subjoined example, quoted by Narea from Warner, it can be well nederstood that a knight "in compleat armonr" was too well protacted to be in much danger from a foe, and too nowieldy to put that foe in moch danger. Mail ormor was in use from $106 i i^{\text {to }}$ 1300. It was tegulated, cousiating of little imbricated plates sewn npon a hauberk withont aleeves or hood; ringed or chain, consisting of futerlocking rings; gamboised, consisting of padded work stitched; scaled, of small circular plates like fish scales. Mized armor to 1410 chain and plate. Plute arnaor to 1600 , composed of large plates, and entirely enclosing the body. Ilalf armar to eiphteenth century, conaisting of helmet and boily armor only. Armur has almost disappeared in modern warfare, its has aly rominant being the defence againat aword only remnant belag the defence againat sword blows worn ly cavalry. Recently, howaver, a
bullet-proof coat has been devied, which may bullet-proof coat has been d
we worn by future infantry.

To them in compleat armour seen'd the greene tright to appeare.
The hurgonet, the bever, buffe, the coller, curates, and The poldrona, grangard, vambraces, gaunclets for
The talshes, ou
be talshes, oushies, aud the graves, staff, peoselt
The greene kuight earst bad ifthed with, that beld her love bis thral.

Ab. Lngl., hk. xil., p. 291. (Na
2. Fig.: Anything designed and fitted t prove a defence against spiritual enemies.
TT The "armour of light" (Rom. xiii, 12) oppoged to "the works of darkaess," would eeem to be holy deeds. "The armour of righteousness" ( 2 Cor. v1. 7), as the nkme implies, ia righteonsneas, juatics. Tha "armour of God" (Eph. vi. 11, 13), is described at length In verses 13 to 20.

## B. Technically:

1. Saw. The Stalutes of armor, repealed in the raign of King James I., were ancient enactments requiring every one, according to hia rank and estate, to provida s determinate quantity of tha weapons then in use, that if reqnired he might aid in the defence of his conntry mgainst domestic commotion or foreign invasion. (Blackstone's Comment., bk. i., chap. 13.) Embezzling or destroying the king's armor or warlike stores was, by 31 Eliz., 3, 4, falony. (Ibid., iv. 101, 102.)
2. Ifer. Coat-armorer: The same as CoAT or AsMg. [ARMs.]
3. Mranetirm: The "armor" of a magnet is the sume us its amnature (q. v.).
あr'-mor-bêar-èr, s. [Eng. armour; bearer.] One who carries the weapons of war belouging to another.
"Then he called hastily unto the foung man his armotr-bearer, snd gsid unto him, Draw thy aword apd slay me, ...."-Judg. ix. 54.
ar-mör- $\overline{\mathfrak{a}}$ '-çॅ̌-a, s. [Lat. armoracia, armoracea, armoracium; Gr. apuopaxia (armorakia) $=$ horse-radish; from Armorica, the Latin name of Brittany, where it was aaid to grow abundantly.] Horse-radish or Water-rsdish A genua of plants belonging to the order Brassicaces, or Crucifers, It contaiss one
pecies, the 4 . camphobia, or Great Waterradich, wild in Britain ; and another, the $A$ ruatioana, or Common Horso-radish, natural lattior white

## | ar'môr-èr,"ar'-moūr-ẽr,"ar'-snèr-ẽr, "ar'-mür-ér. A. [Elag. armour; er. In Fr. armurier.]

1. One who dresseg nnother in armor.
"The armorsra, socomplishing the knighta

2. One who manufactures of repairs armor and weapons.
"Thila tet the armourer with speed dispose."
3. One who has charge of the amill armis of \& ship or regiment.
ar-mö́r-\-al, a. \& \& [Fr. armorial, from armoires = arma, coats of arms ; Lat. armarium $=$ a place for tools; hence a chest for clothing, money, \&c.; arma $=$ tools, implements.]
4. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to heraldic arme.
Ancient Armorict Quarterlnga."-Nichols: Herald
5. As substantive: A book containing coats of arms. Thus the phrases occur, "the French armorial, the Spaniah ermorial," \&c.

Ar-mŏr'-ǐc, a. \& s. [Lat. Armoricus. From Armorica, aaid to he derived from two old Gallic words, ar (Gallic air) = upon, and mor (Lat. mane) $=$ the aea.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to Armorica, the weatern part of the conntry between the Seine and the Loire. it was inhabited in Cosar's time by a confederacy of tribes called the Armorican League. He mads war against them and sabdued them. Long afterwarls it received the name of Bretagne, in English Brittany, from being inhahited by tha Britons. Now it is divided into aeveral F'rench departments.
B. As substantive: The language of Amorica. It is called by the French Bas Breton It belongs to the Celtic family, and is akin to the Welsh and the extinet Cornish. (In the etymologies of this Dictionary it is cited as Arm.)

Ar-mŏr'-ĭc-an, a. \& s. [Eug., \&c., Armoric; In Ger. Armotikaner.]
A. As adj.: The same as Armoric, adj. (q.v.).
B. As subst. : A person born in Armoricen
ar'-mõr-ist, ar'-moür-ist, ${ }^{\text {g }}$ [ [Fr. armor iste.] One well acquainted with coats of arms ona akilled in heraldry. (Bailey.)
ar'-môr-y (plar. ar'-motr-ies), s. [Eng. armor; -y. In O. Fr. armaire, armarie, armairie armari; Sp armeira. From Lat armarium $=$ a place for tools, a cheat for clothes; arma $=$ tools, implements, arins.]
A. From Eng. armor, in the sense of a coat of arms:

1. Cuat armor ; conts of arms.
2. Skill in heraldry.
B. From Eng. armor, in itr ordinary sense: 1. Defensive armor, also offensive weapons, or both taken together.

Celeatind armory, shields, heims, and hand Hang high, with diamond lanning, and with gold."
2. A place for keeping weapons ; a magazine in which all kinds of weapona are deposited and maintained in good order till they are required. (Lit. \& fig.)
whereor the thewor of Dang a thild, hullded for an armoury, of mighty men, "-Song of Sol. iv. \&\%
"The lord hath opened his armoury, nud, hatb brou
3. (Occasionally.) A place where arms are manufactured.
ar'mó-zēen, ar'mot-zine, s. [Fr. armasin,
an ssland in the Persian Gulf.] A thick plain silk, generally black, used for clarical robes. (Goodrich \& Porter.)
arm'-pit, s. [Eng. arm; pil] Tha plt or hollow under the arm whene it is joined to the body. The axilla

Hisic. Eing., ap ehap. $x$ vi
armes (1), a. pl. The plural of ARM (1) (q.v.).
armes (2), 8. pl. [In Gael. nrmachd (aing.) $=$ armonr, arms; Fr. armes, pl. of arme; Prov., Sp., \& Port. armas (pl.); ltal. arme (sing.); from Lat. arme ( pl. ) = implements, especially of war, notably a shield. Probably from root $\boldsymbol{a r}=$ to fit or join.] [ART.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Weapons offensive or defensive.
stacke. "- Mid their armu behind wainscote or it hay-
T War is so exciting, that when it breaks ont it powerfully attracts the attention of the general public in every country; hencs a number of phrases, at first porely military, now occur in ordinary English authors. [For these ses B. 1.]
2. War, a state of hostility; the set of taking arms. [B.]
B. Technically:
I. Mil.: In the same sense as A. I. Military arms are of two kinda : arms of offence, or offensive arms, aud arms of defence, or defensive arms. Under the first category are riffea, pistols, muskets, cannons, swords, haronets, \&c.; and nnder the latter, shields, helmets, cuirasaes, greaves, or any similar defence, for the person. Of offeusive weapons, those in which flame is generated are called fire-arms.
Ams of parute or courtesy: Those nsed in ancient tournaments. They were unshod lances; edgeless and pointless swords, some of which, moreover, were of wood; and, finally, Which, moreover, were of wood;
even canes. (James: Mil. Dict.)

Bells of arms, or Bell-tents: Bell-formed tents, formerly for the recention of arms, now for men also, when an army is in the theld.
In arms: The atate of having assumed weapona and commenced war or rebellion.
"Roses ир in arms, conquered, ruled."-*acaulay:
Pass of erms
on medieval : A kind of condbat in which, in mediæval timea, one or more cavalier undertook to defend' a pass agaiust all nttacks. (James.)

## Passage of arms:

(a) Lit.: A combat in which the armed oppodents exchange blowa or thrnsts with each other
(b) Fig.: A controversial enconnter with the pen or some similar weapon.
Place of arms (Fort.): A part of the covered way onmosite to tha re-entering angle of the way olnosate to the recting outward in an angla. connters
(James.)
Smull arms: Those which can be carried in the hand, as muskets, swords, de., in place of requiring wheel-carriages for their trausportation.
Stend of arms: A complete set of arms for one soldier, as a rifla and bayonet.

To arpeal to arms: To put a dispute to the arbitrament of war.
"The House of Anstrin, Indeen, had aprealed ta
arms."- Muctulay: Bixt. Eing., chap. $x \times v$.
arms.- Mactulay: Birt. Eng., Ehap. Xxv.
To arms: An exhortation or commat to assume weapons and cormmence rebellion or active warfare.

To take arms: To assume wealons and commence war or rebellion.
"Many lords and gentlemen, who had, In Decenber.
taken arms for the Erince of (onange and a free Yarlian taken arms for the Prince of (range alld is ree
Under arms: In the state of having one'a weapons borne on one's yerson, or otherwiss ready for immediate use
"The trininlande were ordered under arme."-齿acaulay: Hwt. Eng., chap. x.
II. Law: Anything which one takes in his hand in anger to strike another with or throw at him. Pistols and swords are, of course, arms in the legal acusc, but so also are stones and sticks.
III. Herallyy, Armorial bearings: In the days when knights were so encased in armonr that no means of identifying them was left, the practice was introduced of painting their
tosignia of hononr on their shield, as an easy method of distinguishing them. For a time these wera granted only to individuals, but Richard I., during his crusade to Palestine, made them hereditary. The reason why they are called coats of arms is that they used to be introduced on the surcoat of their possessor, but the term once Introduced was afterwards retained even when they were displayed elsewhere than on the coat. These are usually divided into (1) public, as those of kingdoms, provinces, bishoprics, corporste bodies, \&c. and (2) private, being those of privats families. These again ara separated into many subdivisions, founded mainly on the varied methods by which arms can be acquired. [Asthods by which arms can be scquired. [As-
scmption, Cantino, Dominion, Feudal, \&ic.]
The Collegs of Arms, or Heralds' College, is situsted in Queen Victoris Street, London. It has at present one Earl Marshal, three kings of arma, called respectively Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy; aix heralds, and four pursuivants, with a Secretary to the four pursuivsits, With a
IV. Falconry: The legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot. (Webster.)
V. Bot.: The same as Armature or Arkor (q.v.).

## - ar-müre, s. [Аамол.]

©r'my̆, *ar'-mēe, 3. [In 8w., Dan., \& Ger. armee; Gsel armailt; Irish arbhar, armhar; Fr. arméc, all meaning an srmy; Prov., Sp, \& Port. armada $=$ a nsval armsment; Ital. armata = an srmy ; from Lat. armatus (masc.) armata (fem.) =armed, pa par. of armo.] [Ahm, v.t., Armadn, Abms.]

1. Lit. (Ord. Lang. \& Miiit.): A body of men, enlisted, brought together, drilled and armed for warfare. The three chief arms of the aervice are Infontry, Cavalry; and Artil lery ; all other branches, such as Engineers, the Commissariat, Tranaport, Police, Postal Medical, and Chaphains departments being suxiliary. The officera of the British army conaist of field-marahals, generals, lieutensntgenersls, major-generals, colonels, lieutensntcoloneis, majors, captains, and lleutenants. An army ia composed of srmy corps consisting of divisions, these of brigades, and these of battalions. Each has a separate steff, but the division is the firat nnit that has a proportion of esch of the three arma and of the several departments. It is arranged for bsttie in two or more linea, the infantry occapying the centre, the cavalry one or both lanks, the artillery, as far as posaible, conveniently massed. Cavalry ia organized in regimenta, one attached to esch diviaion, the remainder as the cavslry brigsde, which, with a battery of horae srtillery, is attached to 8 corps. Artiilery is organized io batteries of six guns esch. Milton representa Satan, lesding the inferosl hoats, as bringing np his troops in "a hollow cube" (a solid aquare), having

Oc every side" Wla devilish enginery tmpeled
When all is ready, then, according to the poet, DIFIded, to and to ofther flauk retired."
The way thus clesred, the guns are onddenly displayed and fired. (Mifton's P. L., bk. vi.)
I (a) A blockading army is one engaged in blockading or investing a pisce. [BLockade.] (James.)
(b) A covering army is one guarding the approaches to a place. [Cover, v.] (Ibid.)
(c) A fying army is one continually in motion, both to cover ita own garrisons and alarm the enemy. (Ibid.)
(d) An army of abservation is one in a for(Ibrd position engaged in watching the enemy. (Ibid.)
(e) An army of reserve is one not itself at the moment engaged in fighting, bnt sil ready to furnish men to snother army which is so, or, if need arise, to go en masse to its assistance. (Itid.)
(f) A standing army is an army 80 embodied that it continues from year to year without requiring for lits perpetnstion sn annual legislative vote. The British arny is not a standing one, the Legislature during esch successive year authorising its continued existence, and fixing the number of men of jealoua were the people of a standing army, that after the peace of Ryswick, concluded in that atter the peace of Ryswick, conclided in
1697 , majority of the nation wiahed to diaband all the highly-trained and experienced
soldiers of England, and trust the defence of the country to the militia alons. King Whilian and his ministor somers conld with difficulty obtain permission to keep 10,000 professional aoldiers; and to make sure that they did not illegally enlist more, the expenses of the army were fixed as low as E350,000. The etanding army of the United States Is limited by the law of 1874 to 25,000 men, this being conaidered an amply हufficient force in times of peace.
"Fhat he [Sotuens] recommended wai not a stand
 Which Parliament ornd annually frame e military
coden
2. Figuratively:
(1) A great number, a mighty host, though not embodied for war.
"The cankerworm, and the enterpillar, and the
(2) A body of people organised for a common object, as the Salvation Army.
army-list, s. The official liat of commissioned military ofticera.
army-worm, s. The larvs of the Leucania unipurctata

* ar'-my̆n, *ar'-my̆íg, s. [ARMino.] Armor, arms. (Scotch.) (Barbour.)
- arn, 'ar'-ĕn, v. [ARE.] Are, the so-called plural of the present tense of the verb to be.
"Criateos men oren ben eo fageo.
so fooles nTm quan he it seo dagea."
Story of Gen. $\&$ Exod. (ed Morris), 15, 18.
* arn, * orn, * ourne, v.t. [A.S. arn = ran, pret. of yman $=$ to run.]

1. To run.
ho arnd vorth the noble knygt Robord Court-
chese.
Rob. Oloucest, vol il., p. 397.
2. To run in the sense of flowing ; to flow.


* arn (1), s. [A.S. earn = sn eagle.] An eagle - John wan aothliat his folanu,

* arn (2), s. [Wel. uern guernen; Arm. vern guern; Ger. erlen-baum; Fr. aulne; Lat. ainus.] [ALNus.] The elder.


ar-năt'-ť, s. [ARnotro.]
" arn'-dẽ̃rn, s. [Undern.]
When the sad orndorn ohetting in the light."
Ar'-nđbb, s. [Corrupted Arabic (!).] A fixed atar of 31 magnitude, called also a Leporis.
ar'-nðde, s. [Errand.]
* ar'-n㐅̆-měnt, s. [A corruption of Lat. atramentum = any black liquid, . . . ink; ater = black.] Ink.

As blak as ant arnement."
Sevyn Sages, $2,27 \mathrm{ta}$. (Doucher.)

* ar'-nðst, a. \& s. [EARNESt.]
ar'sul-ca, s. [Corropted from Ptarmica.] $^{\prime}$ [Acbillea.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteracee, or Composites.
2. The English nsme of plants belonging to the above-mentioned genus, and specially of the A. montana, the Mountain Arnica, or

armica montana: hoot and flowers.
German Leopard's-bane. It is not a British species, but if common in the alpine parts of

Germany, Sweden, Lapland, and Switzerland It is a perennial, of a alightly fetid odonr, and a bitterish acrid taste. Given in large quantities it produces deleterious effects, but the powdered lesves, in moderate doses of five to ten graius, have been found serviceable in peralysis, convulsions, amsurosis, chlorosis, gout, and rheumatism. (Castle: Lexia Phatmaceut, 2nd ed.) As an outward spplicstion, arnica is in constant use as a remedy for sores, wounds, broises, and ailments of a similar kind. It is also employed as an internal medicine.
ar'-nǐ-çíne, 8. [Annica.] A bitter principlo contained in the flowere of the Arnica montama. [Arnica.]
Ar-nold-ist, J. [From the Arnold mentioned below.]
Ch. Hist.: A follower of Arnold of Brescia, who, in the tweifth century, when the papal power was st ita maximum, opposed the the Chrirch should be disendowed and left for its eupport to the freewill offerings of the people. For sdvocating these views he was strangled to death at Rome in the year 1153, and to prevent the people psying veneration to his remains his corpse was burnt and the ashes thrown into the Tiber. All the more on acconnt of his cruel iste, his name was enshrined in the sffections of many, snd the Arooldiste from time to time gave trouble to the Prpacy. (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Cent. xh., pt. iit, chap. $5, \$ 10$.)

## + ar'-nŏt, † ar'-nŭt, s. [EARTH-NUT.]

 not'tan, a-năt'-tǒ, s. [Etym. donbtful, perhaps the native American name.]

1. Comm.: The waxy-looking pulp which envelopes the seeds in the arnotto-tree. This is detached by throwing the seed into water, sfter which it is dried partially, and mado up first into soft pellets, rolied in leaves, in which state it is called fag or roli arnotto. Afterwards, becoming quite dry, it is formed into cakes, and becomes cake arnotto. The South American Indians colour their bodies rad with it; farmers here and elsewhere use it to stain cheese; in Holland the Dutch em-
pioy it to colour butter; the Spaniards put ploy it to colour butter; the Spaniards put
it in their chocolate and saups ; dyera use it to produce s reddish colour, and varnish makers, to impart an orange tint to some varnishes. As a medicine it la slightly purgative and atomachic.

T This eubstsace ls very frequentiy adulterated. Previous to the pasaing of the Adulteration Act it was found almost impossible to obtain a pure ample, the adultersnts being fionr, rye mesl, turmeric, chalk, gypsum, Venetian red, snd, in some cases, red lead; this last substance belng s polson. At the present time the only adnlterants used are flour, turmeric, snd small quantities of either chalk or gypsum. Pure arnatto should not contain more than six per cent. of ash. Adulterated samples contain as much as twenty or even thirty per cent. The organic adulterants are easily detected by the microscope.
 Wuoo cloth, ze belog not apt to penetrate luto a thick
 society. p. 299.
2. Bot. : The Arootto-tree, the Biaxa orellana of Linnæus, has a five-dentate calyx, ten petals, many hypogynous atamina, and a twovsived hispid capsule, It is from twenty to thirty feet in height, snd grows in tropical America. [Bixa.] It is the type of the old order Bixacex, now more generally called Flacourtiaceæ (q.v.).
† ar'-nŭt, s. [EARTH-NUT.]
ir'-old, a. \& s. [ARoIde.E.]
A. As adj. : Aroideous.
B. As subst. : A plant allied to Arum (q. $\mathbf{\text { r. } ) ~}$
a-roi'de-m, s. pl. [Lat. arum (q.v.9, and Gr. eidos (eidos) = appearance.] An order of endogenous planta, the same as Aracere (q.v.).
a-roid-č-oŭs, an [Eng. aroid; -eous.]
Bot. : Allied to the genus Arum (q.v.).
a-roint, "a-roy'nt, a-rǒn'-yt, interf.
or imper. of verb. [Provincial Eng. of Cheshirt or imper. of verb. [Provincial Eng. of Cheshiro



## NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS

1 GERMANY.
2 BRAZIL.
8 RUSSIA.
1 ARGENTINE REPCBLIC.
5 ITALY.
6 AUSTRIA-RUNGARY.
7 SPAIN.
8 CHILE
9 PORTCGAL
10 LNITED STATES OF AMERICA
11 BELGILM.
12 GREECE
13 SWEDEN
14 NETHERLANDS.
15 DENMARK.
16 PERSIA.
17 FRENCH EMPIRE
18 REPTBLIC OF FRANCE
19 GBEAT BRITALN.

witches, as in the proverb-" Rynt you, witch, quoth Beasie Locket to her mother;" but the expression is more commonly addressed to a cow by milkmaid, when she wishes the animal to move out of the place it occupies. (Boucher.)
I A word used apparently as a standard formula for exorclaing witches. it eeems to have mesnt, "Avaunt thee! be goae, be off !" In Eaglish literature it io hardly found elsewhere than in Shakeapeare.
"A Ad aroint thee, witch ! aroint thee.", ill
Shakesp. : Lear, IL.
"Aroint thee, witch 1' the rump-fed ronyou cries"."
日-ro'-ma, $\dagger$ a-rórmat, s. [In Fr. arome, anomate; Ger., Sp., Port., \& Lat, aroma; Gr. apw Pott, is from Sansc. ghr $i=$ to amell; but according to Max Muller, is from the Aryae root ar $=$ to plough, and $r=$ to go.] The quality of fragrances in a plant, in a apice, or in anything else.
"Suffered zo wasto nor los, though filling the alr - Oristes body nohle hope of line to byde. In oynt he was wryt aromat holl witit to fulle."
Hore de Cruce (ed. Morris), ग1, 22.
 Fr. aromatique; Sp., Port., \& ltal. aromatico; Lat. aromaticus; Gr. ápшцатькós (arōmatikos).] [AROMA.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language: Pertaining or relating to an aroma; fragrant, aweet-amelling, odoriferous, spicy.
"Her sweetest Alowern, her aromatic gums" Cowper: Taek, bk. U.
"Of clanamon and aandal blast,
Like the woft aromatic galon Thike the woft oromatic galon Through the Moluceas, and the seas That Wanh the shores of Caleben.
Longfollowe: Tales of a Wayoide Inn: Prelude.
II. Technically:

1. Chem. Aromatic acids: Aclds whose radical has the form $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n}-8 \mathrm{O}_{2}$, as the benzoic, the toluic, and the cummic or cunic. There are algo Aromatic aloohols, aldehydes, hydroare also Aromatic a
carbons, and ketones:
2. Pharm. Aromatic Mixture of Iron, and Aromatic Powder of Chalk, with and without opium, are described in Garrod'a Materia Medica.
B. As substantive: A plant or a aubetance which exhales a fragrant odour, conjoioed in which exhales a tragrant odour, con
general with a warm pungent taste.
(Plur.) : Aromatics, spices.
"They were furnished for exchange of their aroma-
ticks and other proper commodities"-Raleigh.
ar-o-măt'-10-al, a. [Eng. aromatic; -al.] The same as Aromatic (q.v.). (W. Browne.)
ăr-ŏ-măt-1̌-zā'-tion, s. [Fr. aromatisation.] The act of acenting or rendering aweet-amelling or fragrant; the atata of being so aceated. (Holland.)
a-rō-ma-tíze, v.t. [In Fr. aromatiser; Sp. \& Port aromatizer; ltal. aromatizzare; Lat. aromatizo, v.i.; Gr. ápu $\mu a \tau i \zeta \omega$ (arōmatizó), or fragraat ; to perfume, to a ceat. (Thompson.)
a-rō-ma-tīzed, pa. par. [Aromatize.]
a-rō-ma-ti'z-ẽr, s. [Eog. aromatize; -er.] That whlch readera any peraon or thing aromastic ; that which imparts fragrance.
"Ot other stre logas, and aromatizers, to eorlch our
a-rō-ma-tīz-ĭng, pr. par. [Aвоматize]
a-ro'-ma-toŭs, a. [Lat. aromatis, genit. sing. of aroma, and Eng. suffix oous.] Full of fragrance, impregnated with a fine odour. [Aromatic.] (Smart.)

* ar--ŏph, \& [A cootraction of aroma philosophorum, the philoaopher'a aroma.] A aane given to aaffron.
* A. Paracelsi: A name given to a kiad of chemical fiowers resembling the Ens Veneris, prepared by sublimation from equal quantities of lapis hæmatites and sal ammoniac.
* a-rö're, adv. [O. Eng. $a=o \mathrm{o}$; rore $=$ roar (q.v.).] With a roar.

 Ablae (q.v.).
"Mait. vili. 15 she arose and ministered unto thom,"-
"Vor oure lhord aros uram dysthe to lyue than

a-rố'm, adv. [A.S. geroum: as subst. $=$ room; as adj. = roomy.] [Room.] Far apart. " He saih him-eoll that harde stour,
Whan godus Armne weore reut oroum."
Dispust between Stary and che Crou (ci. Morris).
a-rou'nd, a-row'nd, prep. \& adv. [Eng. $a=0 n$, and round (q.v.).]
A. As preposition:

1. Surrounding, encompassing; everywhere about, on all eldes of.
' Or rather, an we stand on holy earth,
And hove the dead around ua,
And hove the dead around un,..."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk, v.
2. Mors vaguely: From place to place.
B. As adverb: All round; in a circle, in a manner to aurround.
"Tho, Wrapping up her Frothed aterne orowna",
*For sll around, without, and all withln. L. 1. 1s.
" For all around, without, and all withln,
a-rou'-ras, s. [Lat. arura; Gr. ăpovpa (aroura); from Lat. aro; Gr. apow (aroō) = to plough, to till.]
3. Corn-land, a corn-field. [ARURA.]
4. A Grecian measure of auperficial extent, a quarter of a plethron, and containing oce and a-half hektoi. Porter makes it equivalent to 9 poles, 107 - 37833 square feet.
8-r6üs'-al, s. [Eng, arouse ; al.] The act of arousing; the state of being aroused. (N.E.D.)
† \#-rouge', s. [AROVEE, v.] A single act of arousing; an alarum.
a.rolise, v.t. [See Rouse (1), v. The prefix, meant to be intensive, is a needleas addition. (Skeat.)]
5. Gert.: To exclte, to stimulate any peraon, aoy passion, \&c., at reat or torpld, into a state of activity.
" But absent, What fantastick Foon arous'd
Rung lu each thonght, hy reatleas musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and hlast the bloom of
6. Spec. : To wake a person from aleep.
" And now loud.howllog wolves arouse the Jades, That drag the tragie melaceholy night, FI. iv, 1
g-rou'sed, pa, par. [AROUSE.]
a-routs who srouses.

## a-roul's-ligg, pr. par. [ARouak.]

a-ro'w, adv. [Eng. $a=0 n$, in, and row.] In a row ; one after the other.
"My master sod him man are both hroke loose, Beates the maids arrow, and bound the doctor.", " But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode a-row, DTyden.
*a-roy'nt, interj. or imper. of verb. [AROINT.]
 $=$ to play upon the harp; arpa, arpe = a harp.] Music. Of keyed instruments: Playing after the manner of the harp, that is, striking the

notes in rapid succeasion in place of aimultaneously.
"The funeral song, Was sung in rectiative over ally eustalned hle volce with orpeggios ewept over the atrings of the harp."-Walker: Hitt. Mem. $Q^{\prime}$ the
Irith Bards, g . 17 .
ar-pĕg'-gì $\overline{\mathrm{g}}, ข$. [ARPEOGIo, s.]
Music: To play or aing as an arpeggio.
*ar'-pĕnt, "ar'-pĕn, s. [Fr. arpent; Norm. Fir. arpent, arpen; Prov. arpen, aripin; $\mathbf{0}$ Sp. arapende; Low Lat, from Domesday Book, arpennus, arpendus; Class. Lat. arepennts, ara pennis (said to be of Gaelle origin), equal according to Columella, to a Roman aemijuge rum, i.e, half an acre of ground.] [ARPENTA. TOR.] An ohsolete French measure of land varying in amount in different parta of the country. The standard arpent was that of Paria, which contained 100 aquare perches (about flve-sixtha of an English acre).
*ar'-pฮ̆n-tā-tör, s. [Anglicised from O. Fr. arpenteur = a measurer of land, from arpenter arpenteur = a measurer of iand, from arpenter
$=$ to measure land.] [ARPENT.] A land aur$=$ to measure land.] [ARPENT.] A
veyor. (Bouvier.) (Worcester's Dict.)
ar'-qnā-tĕd, a. [Lat, arquatus, from arquus an old way of writing arcus.] Bent like a bow, curved. (E. James.) (Worcester': Dict.)
ar'-qué-bǐs-āde, s. \& $\alpha$, [Fr. arquebusade. A. arcabuzada,
A. As substantive:

1. The diacharge from an arquebuse
2. The name of an "aqua" (water), formerly used as a vulnerary in guashot wounds, whence its aame of arquebusade. It was prepared from numerous aromatic plants, as thysoe, balm, and rosemary. It was called also Aqua vulneraria, A. sclopetaria, and A. catapultum. (Parr: Med. Dict., 1. 165, 166, 181.)
B. As adjective: Pertaining or consisting of the "water" deacribed under A. 2.
"Yon will find a letter from my sinter to thath yon
or the orquebuad wister which you tent her" for the orq
Chesterfield.
ar'-qnĕ-bĭse, ar'-qnĕ-bŭss, "har'-quĕbŭse, s. [Fr. arquebuse; O. Fr. harquebus; Sp. \& Port. arcabuz; Ital. archibnuso; Dut hpa \& Port. arcabuz; Ital. archibuso; Dut. howkbus, from haok = hook, and bus = box,
urn, barrel of a gun. This is preferable to urn, barrel of a gun. This is preferable to
the old view, to which Planche adherea, that arguebis is $\mathrm{Fr}_{\text {r }}$ arc- $\dot{d}-$ bouche or arc-a-bousa $=$ bow with a mouth or aperture or opeoing.]


An old hand-gun, longer than a muaket, and of larger calibre, supported on a rest by a hook of iron fastened to the barrel. It was an im provement on the old band-gua, which wan without a lock. Heary VII., in eatabliahin the yeomen of the guard in 1485 , armed half of them with arquebuses, whlist the wespons of the other half were bows and arrowa. (James: Mih. Dict. Planche: Costume, \&c.)
"A harguebuse, or ordoance, will be farther heard from the month
" Each armid, as best becomes m man,
Bhan." By : The Ohaour
ar-qǔ-bŭs'-イ-ẽr, * har-quĕ-bŭs'-si-ẽr, s. [Fr. arquebusier. In Dan. arquebuseer; Port. arcabuzeiro.] A soldier whose offensive weapon ia an arquebuse.
"He compassed them in with fiftees thousand
orquebusiers, whom he had brought with him woll arquebursiers, whom
appointed.
Knolles.
Buciori . . ."-Planche : Brit. Covtume (1847), p. 284
ar'-quẽr-īte, s. (From the mines of Arquero, in Coquimbo, a department of Chill, where it abounda.] According to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of Amaigam; but Dada makes it a diatiact apecies, which he places between amalgam and gold amalgam. In between amalgam and gold amalgam. In appesrance it resembles aative silver, and is
composed of about 86.5 of ailver, and 13.5 of composed of about 86.5 of a
mercury. Its 8 p . gr. is 10.8 .
ar-qui-foux (oux as û), s. [Fr.]
Comm.: An ore of lesd used by pottera to give a green varnish to the articles which they manufacture. (McCulloch.)

* ar'-ra, s. [ARrha.]
ar-ra-ca'-çha, s. [From the South American Iadian aame of various tuberous plants.] 1. A geaus of plants belonging to the order Apiscere, or Umbellifers. A. esculenta ls cultivated for the sake of its root in the elevated portions of equinoctlal America. Several attempts have been made, bot without auccess, to introduce it into Britaio.
bon, bбy: pout, jowl; cat, gell, ohorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, thiss sin, aşj; expect, Xenophon, ex̧ist. ph = 1


2. A species of Wood Sorrel (Oxalis oremata). (Treas. of Bot.)
*ăr'-saçe, v.t. [Arace] The Scotch form of the Eing. Aracz (q.v.)

* ar'-rach (ch guttural), s. [Orache]
 t räcle, 3. [In Sw. \& Fr. arack and rack; Dan. \& Dut. arak; Ger. arrack and rack; Turk. raki; Mahratta arka = distilled aplrit, the sun; Hind. araq-sharab; Arah. araq= (1) perspiration, (2) juice, sap, (3) spirituous liqnor; araqa.] a term used, in the countries to which the Arabs hava penetrated, for distilled spirite In Indis, whers the word is continually used by Anglo-Indians and others, arrack is made by double distillation chiefly from " todi" or "toddy," a eweet juice derived from the unexpanded flowers of various palmtrees, and notably of the coco-nut (Cocos mucifreas, and notably of the coco-s mondy.] It is manuetured also from the succulent flowers of the Bassia genus of trees [Bassia], from rice, nind from other vegetable products. Liberty to sell it in the several districts of Lndia is farmed out to native contractors at a atipulated aum, not withstanding which it is obtainable at a yery cheap rate, which leads to a good deal of drunkeuness both among European soldiers in the Fast and the low caste natives of India The beverage arrack may be imitated by dissolving forty grains of flowers of benjamin in a guart of rum. Dr. Kitchiner calls this "Gauxhall nectar."
"I sead thia to be better known for ehoice of china
spectator.
arrack-punch, $s$. Punch made of arrack.
"They treated me with port wiae and arrach
."-Gravos: Recolloci ion af Shendeone, p. 16.
* ar'-rage (age = ig $)$, a. [Averace.] (Scotch.)
| arr-rag'-ǒn-īte, s. [Aragonite.]
- ar-rä'ied, pa par. [Arrayed.]
ar-rāign ( $g$ silent), w.t. [O. Fr. arraigner, aragnier, aregnier, aregnir, aranier, areisnier, aresner, araisnier, areisoner, araisoner, arraisonner; Prov. arrazonar; Low Lat. arrainate. arrazonare, arrationare $=$ to address, to call before a court, to require a prisoner to make pleadings : $a d=$ to, and rationo $=$ to speak ; Low Lat rotiones = pleadings, pl. of Class. Lat ratio $=$ the mode or art of thinking.]
I. Law:

1. Of persons: To summon a prisoner to the bar of a court to answer a matter charged against him in an indictment. On being thus called he is required to respond to his name, or in soma other way algnify that he is the person whose prasence is required. Then the indietment is distinctly read over to hm in indictment is distinctly read aver to him in the vernacular tongue, after which he
whether or not he is guilty. He may atand whether or not he is guilty. He may atand
mute, or confess the fact alleged, or plead to mute, or confess the fact alleged, or plead to
the indintment. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 25.)
"When the tirae was come, thoy were hrowyht bedore
thetr animiles, sind arraigned. - Brayan: The Pil. their atiernies. sind
grim: Arograus, pt.
2. Of things. To arraign a urit in a county is to fit it for trial before the juatices of the circuit.

## II Ordinary Language:

* 1. The same as Arranae. (Apparently an erroneous meaning founded on a wroug etymology of arraign.)
"" Arraion. is to pat a thing in order or in itu dae. Place: aldo to noditet and pat
- Glossog. Nowa, 2nd ed. (1719).

2. To bring an accusation against, to complain of, to find fault with, to denounce ; to stigmatise persons, actions, arrangements, or institutions.
". . had been an accomplice in some of the mis-
 reano

Wind the arraigns the eteragh doom.

gr-rálgn (gsilent), s. [Arratgn, v.] Artaignment.

Clerk of the arraigns: Clerk of the arraignments.
"The clerk of the arratipns atood up in great disn., ch. .
ar-rā'igned, * ą-rêgn-y̆d (g ailent), pa. par. \& a. [ARRAION, v.]
ar-riign-ẽr ( $g$ silent), s. [Eng. arraign; er.] One who arraigns. (Coleridge.)

##  v.]

ar-rāign-mĕnt, * ar-rāigne-měnt, * ar-rếlgn-mŏnt (g silent), 3. [Eing. arraign; -ment.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of arraigning, acensing, complaining of, or finding fault with; the state of ing of, or finding tault
being ao arraigned.
[B.]

1. In the same sense ss B. (q.v.). "Bat yet in Layeris case, A.D. 17 z2, 0 . the prisoner stod at the batin chains daring the time of his ar
ratiymment. - Blacktone: Commont, bk. iv, ch. 25
2. In a more general eense.
"Wrathful at taet arraignment foul,
Dark lowered the oflenemnn's ssble sicow ${ }^{\text {Soote }}$ : Lady of the Lake, v.
II. The charge made against one.

- Ia the silth satire, Fbich soemz ooly an arraign.

B. Technically:

Lav: The act of calling a person to suswer before a court of law to an indictment brought against him, or the indictment to which he is required to plead. [A.]

* ar-rā́l-mĕnt, ar-rā'y-měnt, s. [Eng. array; -ment.] The same as Raiment (q.v.).
ăr'-rand, [Emrand.]
ar-rä'nge, *ar-räynge, v.f. \& i. [In Ger. rrangiren; Fr. arranger; (Fr. rangr $=$ to put in order, to draw up in rank; rang $=$ rank); Prov. arreagor, rengar; Portarranjar.] [See Range, Rank.]
A. Transitive:

1. Essential mearing: To put in rank. Spee, to put in order, to put persons or things in the places where it is requisite for the carrying out of a purpose that they should be locisted.
ill... candies were arranged in the windows for han
Of baby houses ". curion a prond ahow $\begin{gathered}\text { Hronanged" }\end{gathered}$
2. To plan, to prepare heforehand, to settle particulars before contmencing action.
a "A place and a time were mamed; and the detalls of a batchery were fromietitly discuased. if not defixitel
B. Intrans: To assume a form of orde

- But scoo, within that mirror. hage and bigh,

Was reen a seli-emitted light to plean:
And forpis apon hts bremt the ear gan epy:
Cloudy and indtstinet, as feverish drean:
Till, slow arrapgin. and defined, they seem
To forma ardy ajd a lofty room.

## ar-rā'nged, pa. pat. [Arranoe]

ar-rānge-mĕnt, \&. [Eng. arrange; -ment. Ger. \& Fr. arrangement.
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of putting in rank or in order ; the state of being so put in order.
"There iz a propor arranpoment of the parts in
elasticl bodise, which may be facilltated by use."Cheyne.
II. The ranks thus formed, the disposition made, the order evoked, the gettlement resulting.

1. Of material things: Things placed in rank or in certain defined positions.
"Taklng a aliee of white Hight from the beam of an
electric lamp, I canee that isht to pazs throurn an electric hampe. I canae that light to pass throuph all arrangement od.
2. Of things immaterial:
(a) Dispositions, needful preparations.
"Donelagh made the arranpements for the night." (aeautay: mil
(b) Stipnlations, conditions of adjustment of outstanding difterences.
"It was 1 mpowible to make an arrangement that
would please everybody, and difficult to make an
 arnanger
B. Technically:

Nat. Science: Classification; the placing of snimals, plants, and even minerals, along with the species most nearly akin to them.
"I bolieve that the arrangeraont of the groups whe other croups in obarduation Origin of Bpecien ed. 1859, chap. xili., p. 420.
ar-rā'n-gèer, в. [Eng. arrang(e); eer. In Fr. arrangeur.] One who arranges.
"None of the list-makera, the amemblers of the molh the dirrotors nul ruramoers, have been ewu
कr-rā'n-gíng, pr. par. \& \& [ABRANGE.]
A. As pr. par.: See the verb.
B. As subst.: The act of settling detalle of placing in order.
 rauint, a. \& e. [A form of Eng. errant, from Lat. errans = wandering.]
A. As adjective:
I. Errant, wendering, roaming in eearch of adventures.
"Come ye to seek a ohamplon's ald.
Like arrant damotel of yore haar,
Scote: The Lady of the Lake, vi. 2.
II. Pre-eminent in some quality, good or bad. + I. In some good quality.
"A Aarmath honest womat."-Direrton.
2. In some bad quality.
(1) Ofpersons: Notortous, manifest, thorough, downright.
"This ehfee had been a notorious murderer, had was. the World, chap. xyiit.
(2) Of things.
"Weeds, arrant weeds" Cowpar: Hope.
(3) Used as a predicate:

OYour juaticcatioa ta but a miserable ahittiag off those test tmonies of the anceateat qathery affeged


- B. As subst.: A good-for-nothing fellow, B person of no reputation. (Breton, in N.E.D.)
ăr'-rant-lŭ, adv. [Eug. arrant; -ly.] Shamelessly, impudently, infamously.
"Funeral tears are as arrantly hired ont an mourne
log clokes"-LEtramgs. tog clokes."-LEatramg.
ăr'ras, s. []n $\mathrm{Fr}_{\text {r }}$ tarrás; Ital. arazzo; Port. raz. So called becausa it was menufactured chiefly in the French city of Arras, the capital in bygone times of the province of Artois, now of the department Paa da Calais. Both Arras and Artois, the former called in Flemish Arras and Artois, the former called in Flemish Atrecht, are fromi Atrebotes, a barbarian tribe
described by Cæsar as inhabiting the region (De Bell. Gall. vi. 6).]

1. Tapestry, hangings with interwoven figures, hung, in the Elicabethan age, around the rooms of old mansions, often at so great a distance from the wall as to leave a convenient hiding-place behind.

WTith goodity arrar of great migesty.
Wovea with grold and ailke so close and nere.
That the rich metall lurked privily.
Spenser: : E. $\mathbf{Q}$, IIL IL 28.
2. A hanging screen of arras.
arras-cloth, s. Arras.
ă'rased, a. [Armas.] Provided or hung with srras.
"The shadown cast on the arrased wall.".
ăr-ra-sēne', s. [Formed from Eng, arras: (q.v.).] A mixed material of wool and silk, gomething lika chenille, used for a kind of embroidery 6 mething like crewel-work.
ar-răs'tre (re as ẽr), ar-răs'-tra, s. [Sp. arrastra,arastra, from Lat. rastrum $=2$ harrow.] Mining: A rude kind of machine, common in Mexico, and used to gome extent in the United States, for grinding and amalgamating ores containing free gold and silver. It consists of a pan in which the ore is placed, and

mexican arrabtra.
A, apright ahaft: $B$, arman, to which the monlers $C$ are nttached; $A$, ine contral block of wood io which the lower bearing work.
a vertical rotating post with horizontal arms attached to it. To those arms blocks of rocks, or mullers, are fastened by chains and dragged over the ore in the pan.
fāte, făt, fáre, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, süre, sĩr, maríne; gö, pöt,

 Tha pret. of Areche (2) (q.v.).
ar-rá'y, "a-xāy, *a-xāyo, " IIn Fr. arroi $=$ traln equipage; O. Fr. arroi, arrai arrei, from ral, rei, roi $=$ order, arrangement Prov. arred Sp . arrea $=$ ormament -dress horse-trappides: Port, arreio - Itsl arredo $=$ furniture implements. Cognate also with As pered peredit, peredro $=$ housing harnas gerea, geraedit, gercadro $=$ housing, harness, trappings ; SW. reda $=$ order ; Gael. earradh $=$
dress; Irisht earradh $=$ armour, accontrementa, wares.] [ARRAY, v.]
A. Ordinary Languaga:

I The act of arranging, putting in order, or decorating : the state of being so arrayed adorned, or decorated. Specially:

## 1. Equipment, equipage.

" Bat for to tailio yon ot his aray.

2. Order of battle in soldiers.

In array: In military order, with the view of immediately fighting. [Used of an army, a "battle" (the maln hody of an army) (?), or rarely of a single fighting man.] [II.]
 ". . . and set the battio in armay againat the Philic tines $"=1$ Sarn xVIL. 2
orray, ilkethe thanal ride apon hornes, overy one put in
3 .
3. Adorament.
(a) Lit. Of persors: Dress, especlally when Iich or beentiful.

> The sux in bright ; the felds are gay
> Of stole and doublet, bood and soart, Along the ballet of the errytal Wharf."
(b) Of things: Regular order, with adorn ment.

Again his waves in milder tiots unfold
Their long array of aspphire nnd of gold."
II. The persons thus arrayed or piaced in order. Syec., the whole body of fighting men. [Ses also B .]
${ }^{4}$ The whole array of tbe etty of London was ander
arms."-Macaulay : Biet. Eng., chap. I.
Who now may sleep amidst the tor the day !
Through tower and wall, a path for therr remaing,
Through tower and wall, a path for their array
B. Technically (Law):

- 1. The Commisalon of Array was a commission of arranging in military order, for merly issued from tine to time by the Englizh saveraigns and put in regular form by Paria ment in 5 Henry IV. It empowered certaio afflcera in whom the Govermment conld con fide to muater or array-that is, aet in milltary order-the inhabitants of every district. (Blacketone : Comment., bk. i., chap. 13.)

2. The act or process of setting a jury in order to try cauaes; also the jury thus pnt in order to try cauges; slso the jury thus p
order, or their names when impanaclled.
"Challenges to the array ure et once an exception
to the whale ponel in which the fury sre atrayed, or to the while panel in which the jury ase arrayed, or eat in order hy the sherifl
Comment., bli. Ili, oh. 23 .
 arraier, arreier, arreer, arroier $=$ to bet in order, to prepara; Port. arreiar $=$ to caparison, to harness; Prov, aredar, arrezar ; Ital. arredare $=$ to prepare. Cognato alao with A.S. geradian $=$ ta make ready, to arrange, ta teach, to decree: Sw. reda = to disentangle (io Scotch, to redd); Dan. rede $=$ to comb, to "make" a bed ; rede = ready, prepared; Dut. make ${ }^{2}$ bed ; rede $=$ raady, prepared; Dut.
redderen $=$ to arrange; Ger. redderen $=$ to redaeren $=$ to arrange; Ger.
dresa bails.] [Redo, Reany.]
A. Ordinary Language:
3. To put in order. Spec., to put in military order for a battle or for a review.
"The Eaglish army had lately been arrayed agalnet
were arrayed in Hyde Park, and passed in reviep
before the Queen betore the Queen. ${ }^{\text {Ho }}$-loid., chap, $x$ vili.
4. To invest with raiment, especially of s plendid kind.
(a) Literally:

Gen. xil. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ arrayed him in vestures of one linen."-
" And the woman was arrayed in purple and ecarlet colour, and decked with gold and prectous stones and

## (b) Figuratively

Eryig and he shall array himself with the land of Jer.xlidi in
in gelid cavee with horrid glocms arrayed."
2. Twhnioally:
Law: To set a jury in order for the trial of an accused person.
by the sherifich tha hury are arracul or at in order be. iil., chap. 2s.
ar-rā'yed, ar-rā'led, *
 (Seotch), pon par. \& a. [Arbay, v., Aray, v.] So wel arraiod bous as ther wan of

क्षे-rā'y-ẽr, s. [Eng. array; er.]

1. Gen. : One who arrays.
2. Spec.: One of the ofticers whose fanction In medireval times it was to see the soldiers of an army dnly equipped with armour, and wha had therefore charge of the annour and accontrements. (Cowel.)
 ray, v., Abat, v.]

- ar-rā'y-měnt, *ar-xā'iy-mĕnt, *ar-ri'l-mornt, s. [Eng. array; -ment.] The asme as Raiment (q.v.).

Whooe light arradment wno of lovely green".
Bea umont : Hermaphrodite. (Rchardeon.)

* arre, z. [Icel, örr, ör.] A scar.
"If it is brokun, if it hath a wounde or an arre."Wracifa : Lenic. Xxit. 22
ar-ré'ar, *ar-rë'are, * \&-rë'ar, * a rë'are, * \&-rë're, adv. \& 3. [FT. arriere; as ady. = back wards, behind, la srrear, in debt; aa $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{t}}=$ the hideder part of anythiog, especially the etern of a ship; Prav. areire; arretrato ( pl ) $=$ arrears, from lat. $a d=$ to, snd retra $=$ backwards, behind : $r e=$ back, and sult. -tro.] [ARribre.]
A. As adverb:

1. To the rear; implying mation to any place ; behind one.
2. In the rear; lmplying rest; behind one. "To leave with apeed Atlants in aproar." $\begin{gathered}\text { Fairfax: Taso. }\end{gathered}$
3. Behindhand, falling back; not ao far forward as might have been expected; becoming Alaw.
"From perll free he a way her did beare:
B. As substantive. Spenear: F. Q., III. viL, $r$.
4. That payment which is behind. The remainder of money owing, of which a portion mainder of money owing, of which a portion money overdue, of which not even the first instalment has been received (gen, in ph.).
"If a tenant run away in arrers of some rent, the
land remaina ; that cannot be carried awar or loat."land
Locke.
5. The rear. (Heylin : Reformation. i. 92.)

## ar-rë'ar-aǵge, *ar-rë'r-qge (qge = Íg )

 8. [Fr. arrerages (pl.) = arrears, from arriere $=$ behind.] [Arrear, Armikre.] The remainder of a sum of maney, of which s portion has been paid; or generally, any money unpaid at the due time; arrears."Ther couthe noman briage him ta arreagee". ${ }_{\text {Chatucer: }: \text { C. }}$ T., 60 .
"He'll grant the tributa, send the arrearages.""
ar-rë'ar-ançe, 8. [Eng. arrear: ance.] The same as Arrear (q.v.).

* ąr-rĕct', v.t. [Lat. arrectum, aup. of arrigo $=$ to aet upright: $a d=$ to, and rego $x=$ to stretch, to lead in a atraight line; rectus $=(1)$ drawn in a atraight line, straight ; (2) correct, proper.]
I. Lit. : To set upright; to point enything directly npwards. (Fulter: Ch. Hist., X. i. 20.) II. Figuratively:

1. To address, to direct to a Being or peraon "My supplication to yon I arrecte."
2. To impute, to attributa.
"Rut God, because he hath from the hoginnyng chosen them to cueriaatyngo hlinse, therefore he ar:
recteth no blame of theyr deedes nnto them.
ar-rĕct', a. [Lat. arrectus, pa par. of arrigo.] [Arrect, $v$.]
3. Lit.: Painting directly upwards; upright. "Having large cars, perpetually exposed and arrect."

- Swoft: fole of a $7 u b ;$ in.


## 2. Fig. : Attentive.

 nothelus) $x$ mule and female, of uncertain n daubtful sex.] Androgyneus, uniting the characters of the twa sexes in one person.
"Mr. Bancroft woma to ma to nuchpt tha arromothele Brinuon: Wythe of the Now World, p. 121
ar-rưn-tä'-tion, s. [From Fr. arrenter; Sp by lease.] [Rent] to rent, to farm, to tak by lease.] [Rent.]
English Forest Laws: Licence granted as owner of lands in a forest to enclose them with a low hedge and a small ditch, on condition of his paying a yearly rent for the privilege. (Johnson.)

- ar-rŏp'-tion, s. [From Lat, arreptum, aup. of arripio $=$ to eeize or draw ta one's self : ad $=$ to, and rapio $=$ to seize and carry off.] A evizing and carrying sway. (Bp. Hall.)
$\dagger$ ar-rěp-tri-tious (I), a. [In Sp. arrepticio $=$ possessed with a devil; Let. arrepticius or arreptitious $=$ seized in mind, inepired; arreptus, pa par. of arripio $=$ to seize: ad $=$ to. and rapio $=$ to aeize.] Snatched away.
$\dagger$ ar-rëp-tì-tipus (2), a. [Lat. arreptus, pa par. of arrepo $=$ to creep towards : $a d=$ to, and repo $=$ to creep.] Crept in privately.


* a-rē'est, * a-rěst' (Eng.), * ar-rē'tst,

草-re'lat (Scotch), v.t. [In Sw. urrestera; Dan. arrestere; Dut. arresteeren ; Fr. arreter $=$ to march, to cease, to fix, to attach, to decide, to make priaoner, to interrupt . . ; O. Fr arrester, arester, arestiar, aresteir; Prov., Sp. \& Port. arrestar; Ital. arrestare; Low Lai arresto; Class. Lat. ad $=$ to, snd resto $=t_{1}$ stand behind, to keep back, to withstand.] [Arret, Rest.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. To cat short the comrse of anything which previausly was in unimpeded matian ; to ston, to stay. Specially-
(a) To stop the motion of running water.

b) To then the in
(b) To stop the advance or the flight of a
eoldier in battle, the progress of a conquering army or nation, or the course of law.
"The fatal lance arrest, him ne He flien,"
"His diplomatia skill had, twentr years betore
arrerted the progress of the French power. - Macau arrerted the progress of the French power. - Macau
tay: Hirt. Eng., ch. Ill.
2. To fix, to sttach; to call in wandering thoughts or affections, and cancentrate then on an object. (It is not now followed by upon.)
"We may arrest our thoughts apon the divine
3. To seize an offender or his property. [B Lavo.]

* IT But areist used adverbially = forthwith, without delay. (Scotch.)

> Dressit to obey his gisat buteist, behest."
B. Technically (Law):
I. To spprehend or seize npoo a persol either that he may be imprisoned, or that security may be obtained for his appearing when called upon to answer to a charge about to be brought against limm. [Ahmest, s., Arret.]
"Constnhlea were unwiltiug to arreat the offenders.

- Mocautlay: Hige. Eng., ch. xxi.
II It is sometimes followed by of yrefixed to the alleged offeace.
"I arrest thee of high treasoa, by the mame of


2. To seize property in virtue of althority received from a magistrate.
"He hath enloyed nothling of Ford's, but tweuts, pounds of money, which must be prald to master
.
ar-rĕst', * a-rěet', * a-rĕst'e, s. LIn Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., O. Fr., \& Frov, arrest; Mod. Fr. arrêt ; Sp., Port., \& Ital. arresto; Low Lat. arrestum, arresta.] [Arrest, v.]
A. Ondinary Language: The sct of arresting; the atate of being arrested; eeizure, detention.

Specially:

## * 1. Stoppage, delay, hindranca.

And in ha goith, withouten more arast,
Thar as ho syw mont perell and meat dred."
Lanceloc of the Lake (ed. Skeat), hk iii., $, 072,8$
2. The seizure of a person chsrged with 2. Trime, or that of his goods [B., 1.]; detention, custody.
"And dwelleth eek in prioun and arresto", Chavorr: $\bar{i}$ i, 1,12
To make arrest upon or of: To arrest, to seize.
"Was lik an hound, and wold have mand arreat

Under arrest: Into or in the state of one who has been and remsins arrested, seized, kept in custody, or at least under restraint. (Generally preceded by the verb to put or to place.)
"Whlliam refused to ree h1m, and ordered him to be pnt under arras." - Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. I. "The governor was placed under arreat."-lbid. T See
See sloo examples given under Arket, 3.
B. Technically:
I. Law:

1. Of persons: The seizure of s suspected criminal or delinquent that security may be taken for his appearance st the proper time taken for his appearance st the proper time
before a court to answer to $s$ charge. Orbefore a court to answer to a charge.
dinarily a person can be arrested only by a warrant from a justica of the peace; but there are exceptional cases in which he can be spprehended by an officer without \& warrant, by \& privste person also without a warrant, or by what is technically called a hue and cry. An arrest is made by touching the body of the person accused, sad after this is done a bailife may break open the houss in which he is to take him; but without so touching him first it is illegal to do so. The ohject of arrest being to make sury that lie snswers to a charge sbout to be brought against him, it does not follow thst after being seized he is incarcerated; if bail for his appearance ot the proper time be given, and the case be not too aggrsvated \& onl for such security to be sccepted, he will be released till the dsy of trisl. The privilege of exemption from arrest is granted to peers of the realm, members of Parliament, and corporations, clerks, attorneys, and others sttending the courts of justice, clergymen whilst sctually engaged in performing divina eervice, and some other classes. No arrest can take place on Sunday, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.
I In the Unked Staten the law of srrest differs in certain respects from that in England, though the same general principles underlie both. [Abaesthent.]
2. Of things. Arrest of judgment : The act or process of preventing a judgment or verdict from being carried out till it shall be ascertained whether it is fanlty or legally correct. Judgment may be srrested (1) when the declarstion msde varies from the original writ, (2) where the vardict materially differs from the where the verdict materiang and issue thereon, and (3) wherg the pleadings and issue thereon, and (3) wherg the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in law to sdmit of sn sction being founded upon
it. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. ini., ch. 24.) it. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 24.) led to sa arrest of judgment ; but now, under the New Common Law Procedure Act, 15 and 16 Vict., c. $76, \S 143$, the omitted facta may, by leave of the court, be suggested.
II. Biology: Arrests of development. [Sae Arregted.]
they are due ehiefly to arrews of developraent."
Clasifc. of the Mammatia, 99 Oroen: Classidc. of the Nammatia, pp9
III. Veterinary Science: A mangy humour between the hsm and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. (Johnson.)
ar-rĕs-tā'-tion, s. [F'r, arrestation.] The sct of arresting ; the state of being srrested. (Webster.)
ar-rĕs'-tĕd, pa. par. [ARREST, v.]
Biol. Arrested development: Development arrestad st some stage of its progress. (See the example.)
"Arrested developmeat differs from arrested growth, as parts in the former state stin contioue to grow, whint atill retaliuing their eariy conditiou. Various ruonstrowities come under
cent of $M a n$, pt. $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{ch} . \operatorname{iv.}$
anc-rĕs'-tēe, s. [Eng. arrest; ree.]
Scots Law: The person in whose hands property sttached by arrestment is at the time when It is thus dealt with.

## ar-rěs'-tẽr, ar-rěs'-tôr, s. [Eng. arrest;

 -er, -or.]Scots Law: The person who obtains legal permission, on which he acts, to arrest a debt or property in another's hands.

## ar-rěst'-ing, pr. par. [ARREST, v.]

ar-rěst'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. arrest; -ment. In Ital. arrestamento $=$ sct of arresting.]

Scots Law: The process by which a creditor detains the effecta of hie debtor, which are in the hands of third parties, till the money owing him is psid. It is of two kinds :-(1.) Arrestment in security when proceedinge are commencing, or there is reason to believe ths a claim not yet in a state to be enforced will speedily become 60 . (2.) Arrestment in execucution, being that which follows the decree of a court, or when a debt is otherwise settled to be legally owing.
ar-rět', ar-rĕt't, "a-rèt'te, "a-rǐt'te, v.t. [From Fr. arreter; Low Lat. arreto; the sams as arresto.] [ARREST, v. \& 8.]

1. To reckon, to lay to the charge, or put to the account of
Wsclifte: Rom, fis, fath is aretted to rightwysneme."-
2. To charge with a crime. (Scotch.)
" And gud Schyr Dawy of Brechyn
. To assign, to sllot; to adjudge, to decree.
"But, after that, the Judges did arret her
hatit loved her better."
Spenser : R. Q., IV. $v$. s.
'The othor five five soodry wayee he sett
Against the sve great Bulwarkes of that pyle,

† ar-rět', s. [Fr. arrét = sn arrest, a sentence, a judgment; decree of a sovereign or other high authority.] Old apelling of AnRest, $v$. \& $s$.

* ar-rět'-ěd, * ar-rět'-ť̌d, * a-rêt'-těd (Eng.), \&-rět'-y̆d (Scotch), pa. par.
* ar-rê'yşe, v.t. [ARaise.]
* ar'-rha, * ar'ra (pl. ar'-rhæ, ar'-ræ), s. In Fr. (plur.) arrhes; Lat. arrha, arra,
 $=$ a pledge $; \underset{\sim}{2}($ arăb $)=$ to promise, to pledge one's fsith.]


## 1. A pledge.

poniny of his have not onely oor arra and earnest Phenymn Beredictus (1573).
2. Scots Law: Earnert money (in Scotland popularly called arles).
ar-rhĕn-ăth'-ẽr-ŭm, s. [Gr. äpp ${ }^{\circ}$ (arrēn) $=m s l e$, and $\dot{\boldsymbol{a}} \theta \dot{\eta} \rho(a t h \bar{r} r)=s n \mathrm{swn}$. Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Graminacea, or Grasses. A species grows wild in Britain-A. avenaceum, or tall, oat-like grass. lt is also cultivated occasionally in England, and much more frequently in France, but is not very nutritious.

+ ar-rho'-a, s. [Gr. i, priv., and jéw (rheos) $=$ to flow.] The absence of any flux. (Parr.)
ăr'-rǐ-age (age as İg), s. [AvERage.] Used only in the expression, Arriage and carriage, signifying plough snd cart services formerly demsnded by lords from their vassals. They were sbalished by 20 Geo. 11., c. 50. (Scotch.)

ar-rīde, v.t. [In Ital. arridere $=$ to amile, to fsvour; Lat. arrideo $=$ to smile upon especislly, approvingly (opposed to derideo $=$ to laugh st, to deride). 3

1. To smile upon pleassntly, as s symbol of spprobation. Fig., to please.
"Her form answers my affection,
It arrides mo."
Marmion: Antiquary, II. 1. "I have bad more care to suite the capacitio of the
 Prefo. p 1.
2. To laugh at, to deride.

II Bell Jonson in Every Man out of his Humour (ii. 1) ridicules arride, evidently regarding it as an affected Latinism.
ar-rid'ge, s. [A.S. hrycg $=$ the back of a man or beast; a ridge.] A ridge.

arrière (ar-ri-ére), s. [In Fr. arrière a $=$ the rear; also arrear or arrears ; adj, $=$ hinder, back, behind; adv. = behind.j

## 1. In the rear.

(a) Of anarmy:
"The horsomen milght froae forth withoot diturbwith the battuil or arrize."-R
(b) Of anything
2. Atrears. [Arrear.]
arrière-ban, s. [Fr. arrière-ban; O. Fr. arban, heriban, herisban; Prov. auriban; Low Lat. arbaunum, herebannum, heribannum ; O. K. Gcr. hariban, heriban; N. H. Ger. herbann $=$ the calling together of an army; O. H. Ger. heri $=$ sn army, and $b a n=s$ public call, a proclamation. (Abandon, BAN.) The French, not understanding the old Teutonic term heri $=$ an army, have supposed arrièreban to have the word arriere in ita composition, which is believed to be su error. (Mahn.).]

1. Lit.: A general proclamation by which the old Firench kings summoned to their standard, for the purpose of war, their feudstory dard, for the purpose of war, their feudstory of vassalage to them.
2. Fig.: Any general summons issued by an suthoritative voice.
"Thus Vice the standard rear'd; her afrier-ban
Chomson: Castio of Indolence, ii so.
arrère-fee, arrière-fies, s. [Fr. ar. riere-fief.] A fee or a tiet depending on one above it. These fees commenced when dukee and' counta, rendering their governmenta hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of ditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domsins, and permitted those officers to msnuer. (Johnson.)
arrière-vassal, g . The vassal of 8 vassal. (Trevoux.)
arridre-7onsture, s. [Fr. voussire (Arch.) = coving.] A secondary arch. An arch placed within an opening to form a larger one. Sometimes it has the effect of taking oft the bearing upon a wooden lintel. [Disoff the bear
ar-ry- ${ }^{\prime}-\mathbf{r} \overline{\mathbf{O}}$, s. [Sp.] A muleteer. "'in:-' an 'aygeriero,' with hts ten mules . . ."-Dar.
ar'-rí-önt, s. $A$ doubtful word in Chsucer (C. T., 15,686 ), prob. an error for appetite.
ăr'-ris, s. [Fr. arète $=(1)$ a flah-bone; (2) (Arch.), see def. ; O. Fr. areste.]

Architecture:

1. The line in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body forming an exterior angle meet esch other. This intersection forms the edge of the body.
2. The same as Arrig-gutter (q.v.).
arris-fillet, s. A trisngular piece of wood used to raise the slates or lead of a roof agsinst the shaft of a chimney or a wall, so as more resdily to throw off the rsin. It is used also for forming gutters sround skylighta. It is sometimes called a tilting-fillet.
arris-gutter, s. A wooden gutter shsped like the letter V. (Gwilt.)
arris-wise, adv.
3. Ord. Lang.: Diagonally, edgewsys, so as to present \& sharp ridge.
4. Her.: With ane angle towards the spectator; showing the top and two sides (said of a rectangular bearing, is an altar).
$\dagger$ ar-rix-sion, s. [Lat. arrisio, from arrideo.] [ARADE.] A smiling upon with approbstion.

* ar-ri'-våge (áge as Iğ), s. [Fr.] Arrivsl.
"At his frat entrance and arrivage, he[Pertinsx] masied by rough hald to supuresse the revellious of
ar-ri'-vąl, s. [Eng. arriv(e); -al.]
I. The set or state of arriving.

1. Lit.: The set of reaching any plsce, or the state of being brought to it, by water, by land, or in any way.
"The onravelligg is the arrival of Ulysaes upoo bie
2. Fig.: The sct of sttaining to, or the state of beling made to attain to, any object of desire.
fate, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sirre, sĩr, marine; gō, pð̛t, or, wöre, wolf. wôrk, whô, ston ; māte, cŭb, cüre, ụnite, eũr, rûle, sùn ; try̆, Ş̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e}, ~ e y=\bar{a} . ~ q u=k w$.

## II. Tha people who reach the place indi-

 cated.Thoday the Lady Psycha will harangue.
ar-riv-ançe, s. [Eog. arriv(e); ance.]

1. The aama as Arbival ; meaniog the act of erriving, or the atate of being made to arrive.
2. Peopie arriving ; company coming.
"For every minute is oxpectancy
nce." Shaketp. : Ochello, it. 1.
ar-rive, *a-rīve, * a-rȳ've, "rȳve, v.i. \& t. [Fr, arriver $=$ to disembark, arrive, from rive $=$ bank of a river; Prov aribar; Sp. \& Port. arribar ; Ital. arrivare, Low Lat. arrivo, arripo, adripo; from Class. Lat. ad = to, and ripa $=$ the bank of a river more rarely the shores of the sea.]
A. Intransitive :
I. Lit. : Properly, to reach the baok of a river or the shore of the aea; but it is now quite as commonly used for one finishing a ladd journey.

## 1. To reach by water.

"At length a ehip arriving lrought
ther Cown Tate, June, 1798.
"And they arrived at the country of the Gadarenes, tili. $20_{2}, 27$.
2. To reach by land journey.
"When wa were arrived upon the verge ot his estate, wo stopped at a - there

II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: To reach any aim or other object towards which one has for aome time been moviag. (Generally foilowed by at, rarely by $t 0$.)
"It is the higheat wikdom by desplelag the world to
arríe at heaven."- Taylor.


## 2. Of things:

(a) To reach, to attain to.
"If some things ane to luxurinnt, it is owing to the
richness of the noll; and if othere are not arined to rlchness of the moll; and if othera are not arrived to
perlection or maturity, it is only beeause they are pertection or materity, it is only because they are
overrun nop opprest hy his of of atronger nature, Popet: Pref ace to Homer's Miad.
(b) To come, to happen, to occur, to take place.
"Happy it thom this giorloun death arrives;

* B. Transitive: To reach.
"But ere we conld arrita che point proposed,
Cexar cried, "Help me, Cassios. or I Ins. Shakesp.: Julium Casiar, 12
*ar-rive, *a-rīve, s. [From arrive, v. In Fr. arrivée; Sp. arriba; Ital. arrivo.] Ao arrival.

At many a nohle "̈rive hadde the he." heete nee
ar-rív-ing, pr. par. [Afrive, v.]
ar'-ról-ba, s. [lo Fr. arrohe; Sp. \& Port. arroba; from Arab. ar-rub or ar-mebre $=$ a fourth part.]
A. In Spain :

1. An old weikht = twentr-five English pounds. (Fornandez: Eng. d Sp. Dict., 1811.) 2. An old measure, as yet only partially suycrseded by the French metric syatem of weights and measures introduced into Spain on January 1, 1859. It is of two capacities: (1) The arroba for wine contains $3 \frac{1}{3}$ imperial galloss. (2) The arroba for oil contains $2 \frac{1}{3}$. galloos. (Statesman's Year-Book, 1875.)
B. In Portugal: An old Portuguese weight of about thirty-two pounds. (Simmonds.) It is too conpletely disused to be mentioned in the Statesman's Year-Book.
ar-rōdo, w.t. [Lat. arrodo; from $\alpha d=$ to, and rodo = to gnaw. $]$ To gnaw; to nibble. (Johnson.)
ax'-rò-gănçe, † ăr'ró-gan-gy̆, s. [1n Fr. arrogance; Sp. \& Port. arrogancia; ltal. arroganza; Lat. arrogantia; from arrogans, lir. par. of arrogo.] [Arrogate.] Properly, the act of taking to one's self in an insolent way that which one najustly claims, or of helping one's self to that which, though ooe's own, should have been handed to one hy another: tho taking too much upon one's aelf': exorbitant pretensions, insolence.
"The fent and hatred inspired hy the greatnena, the
injustice, aud the arrogunce of the Freuch king wore at the helght.--Mucarulay : Alse. Eng., ehap, ir.
ar'-rb-gant, a. [In Dan. \& Fr. arrogant; Sp., Port., \& Ital. arrogante; Lat. arrogans pr. par. of arrogo.] [annogate.] 1. Of persons: Taking in an overbearing manner eomething which oue claims, but not justly, ae one's own, or that which, though one'a own, should have been passively received by him; aasuming, overbeariog, manifesting too higb an appreciation of one's self; insoient.
"In the hour of perll, the most arogant and

2. Of things: Marked with arrogance; the oflspring of arrogance.
"The pride of arrogant distinctious fall"
ax'-ró-gant-lyy, adv. [Eng. arrogant; -ly.] Io an arrogant manoer; with undue assump tion.

Himself admire the forton" of hib poet may
And atay
And arrogantly, as his fellows do
Think he writos woil, bechuse he pleases you."
ăr'-rt-gant-něss, s. [Eng. arrogant; -ness.] The quality of being arrogant; arrogance. (Johnson.)
ăr'ródgāte, v.t. [1n Fr. arroger; Sp. arrogarse; Ital. arrogare, arrogarsi; Lat. arrogatum, supios of arrogo $=$ to ask, $\ldots$. to claim what is not one's own: ad = to, and rogo $=$ to ask. ] To put forth undnly exaited claims, the offspring of aelf-conceit ; to manifest assumption, to put forth baseless pretenaions.
"Henurogated to hiruself the right of deciding doematically whst wha orthodox doctrine and what wia latth, and of giving rellgions imetruction to his poople. -Macaulay: Hive. Eng., chap. i.
ăr'-rò-gā-těd, pa. zar. [Anrogate.]
ăr'-ró-gā-tíng, pr. par. [Anrogate.]
ar-ró-gā'tlon, s. [Lat. arrogatio; from arrogo = to ask, to adopt as a son : $a d=$ to, and rogo $=$ to ask.]
I. The act of arrogating ; ciaiming or taking to ove's self more than is one's due.
 (Boucher.)
2. Among the old Romans: The act of for mally adopting an adult as a son.
called arreourse was then had to ndoptlon, properly

ăr'-rob-gā-tive, a. [From Lat. arroga $=$ to arrogate.] Arrogating, claiming or taking what one has no real right to ; putting forth unfounded pretenaions.
"Mortification, not of the body (for that is suff ciently inssited upon), hut of the more spiritual

$\dagger$ ạ-rŏn'-dëe, 4 ą-rŏn'-di, † ar-ŏn'-die, $\dagger$ a-rŏn'-dy̆, s. [Fr. arrondi=(1) rounded, (2) round, (3) roundish, (4) full (in face), pa. par. of arrondio $=(\mathrm{J})$ to round, (2) to enlarge.] Her. : Made round. (crloss, of Her.)
ăr'-ròn-dĕll, s. [Fr. hirondelle.] A swallow. (Scotch.)

Butes Pug. The arondell so swift of fight."
ăr-rŏn'-disse-ment (ent =ŏn), s, $\quad[F r$. arrond issement $=$ (1) a rounding, (2) roundness, (3) a district or ward : aronder = (1) to ronnd, (2) to enlarge ; rond $=$ round.]
In France: \& territorial division of the country, less than a department, but greater than a canton, which again is higher than a commune.
"France was divided, In 1866, into 89 depariments,
 and ${ }^{\text {and }}$. 6 .
*ăr-rŏu-ly̆, adv. [Arrantly.]

* ar-rōse, v.t. [Fr. arroser; Lat. ros = dew.] To wet, to bedew.
ar-ros'-sion, s. [Lat. arrosus, pa. par. of arrolo $=$ to gnaw, to nibble : ad $=$ to, and rodo $=$ to gnaw. $]$ The act of gnawing, or the state of being gnawed. (Johnson.)
"ar-round', v.t. [Pref. ar = Lat. ad, and Eng. round, s.] To eurround. (Heath: Odes of Horace, 1. 7.)

 s. [A.S. arewe, aruwe, arwe; from $a r=$ ore (Bosworth), earh =an arrow going, archery; O. Icel. or, plur. orvar $=$ arrow (Stratmann Wedgwood, se.). Mahn brings it from Wel arf, arv = weapon; Arm., Fr., \& Gael, arm Lat. arma =arms. Other derivations hevó been given.]
I. Lit.: A missile weapon designed to be propelled by the impulse communicated by the snapping of tha string of a bow, temporarily beot into an angular form, back to ita normal atate of reat in a atraight line. To make the wound it inflicts more deadly, and prevent its weing easily pulled out, it is barbed at the tip, and ofton poisoned, whilst at the other extremity it is feathered, to make it move more directiy forward. [Anchenv.]
"An lamech droge is arwe ner."
Story of Gen \& Ezod. (ell. Morris), ays.
that which commanndeth bow es and arrowos. -Spenser: Present State of Ireland.
"i And as the lad ran, he shot an arrow beyond him."
II. Fig.: In Scripture arrows aignify or symbolise (1) bitter words (Pa. Ixiv. 3) ; (2) false words (Jer. Ix. 8); (3) a false witness (4) affiction divively aent (Iam, iii. 12, 13 Job vi. 4: Ps. xxxvili. 2); (5) the judgmenta of God on ainful nationa or individuala (Numb. xxiv. 8 ; Deut. xxxii. 23), or more specifically (c) famiae (Ezek. v. 16, \&c.), (b) lightning (2 Sam. xxii. 14, 15 ; Ps. xvilii. 14; Zech. 1x. J4) ; (6) children, eapeciaily atalwart gous (Pa. exxvii. 4).
I. Her. : Arrowa are often represented on coats of arms, either aingly or in aheaves, i.s., in bundles.

A broou arrow is one with a head reaembling a pheon, except in wanting the engrailing or jagging on the inner edge. [See 2.] (Gloss. of Heraldry.)
2. Surveying: A "broad arrow " is the name apptied to the mark cat by the officera of the Ordaance Department conducting the trigonometrical survey, to note the points from which their severai
 Ahrow." measurements are made.
3. Fort.: A work placed at the aalient angle of a glacis. (James: Mil. Dict., p. 247.)

* arrow-case, s. A quiver. (Wyclife: Gen. Xxvit. 4.)
* arrow-girdle, s. A quiver. (Wyclife: Ezek. xxvii. 11.)
arrow-grass, s. (The English name of the botanical genns Triglochin. There are two Britiah species, the Marsh Arrow-grass

armow-grass (throlochin palustre).

1. Flower. 2. Frult. 3. Base of leal.
(T. palustre) and the Sea-side Arrow-grass (T. maritimum). They have small greeniah flowers. [Triglochin.]

## arrow-head, s.

1. The head of an arrow
2. Cortography: A mark like the following
$\leftarrow$, used to indicate the direction of a road or river, or line of march.
3. Bot.: The English name of the botsnical renos sagittoris. It is se called because ita genos sagittaris. It is ac called because ita
lesves resemble an arrow-bead. There is ons British species, the Common Arrow-head (Sogitlaria sagitifolia). [SAOITTARIA]

## arrow-headed, a.

Bot., Archreol., de.: Shaped like the head of an arrow ; sagittate.
Arrow-headed characters: [Conerform].
arrow-maker, s. A maker of arrows. Arrow-makers were formeriy called fetchers and bouyers, and were deemed persons of
portance. [Seg ex. nnder ARROW-HEAD.]
arrow-poison, s. Poison used by savages to tip their arrows with. Thst of Central Alterica is Cararine. (Fownes: Manual of Chemistry, 10th ed., p. 903.)
arrow-seed, s. Seed shsped like an arrow; srrowy. (Tennyson: The Poet, 19.)
arrow-siain, a. Killed by an arrow. (Tenryson: Vivien, 415.)
*arrow-smith, g. An arrow-maker. (Destruction of Troy, 1,588.)
arrow-wounded, a. Wennded by an arrow. (Tennysan: Princess, ii. 251.)
ar' rōw-lĕt, s. [Eng. arrow, and dimin. suff. -let. 1 A little arow. (Tennyson: Gareth \& Lynutte.)
ăr'-rōw-rôot, s. [Eng, arrow; root. The irsmslation of a term originally spplied by a tribe of native American lndisns to the root of Maranta arundinacea), which had long been used by them to countersct the effect of wounds inflicted by poisened strows. Other derivations have been given. It is, however, noteworthy that in Ger. arrowroot ia pfeilwurz: pfeil being = arrow, and wurz = root.]

1. Bot.: The English nsme of the botanical genus Maranta, the type of the endogenous orler Marsntaceæ, called by Lindiey, in his Nat. Syst. of Bot., the Arrow-Root tribe; but altered in his Vegetable Kingdom to Maranta. The flowers of Maranta are in losg, close, spike-lika psaiclea, with irregular corollas, eich having s aingle perfect stamen, with half an anther. The veins of the leaves run out obliquely from the midrib to the margin. The ohot is a fleshy corm, which, when washed, root is a flesily corm, which, when wained,
grated, sirained through a sieve, and again grated, sirained through a sieve, and again
repeatedly washed, furnishes the substance repestedly washed, furnishes the sobstance
so mnch prized as food for invalids, which is described under No. 2.
2. Comm.: The starch extracted from the rhizomes of a Maranta, snd imported into this country in large quantities from the East and West Indies, and from Africa, each importation taking the name of tbs plsce from which it comes. Thus wa
have East Indian arrowroot, Bermuda arrowroot, coot, Nstal arrowroot, \&o. Attempts have been mads to call every starch arrowroot which bore the slighteat resemblance to the
 true Maranta; for example, Potato or British arrowroot, from the Solanum tuberasum; Teua-ies-mois, or French arrowroot, from the Canna edulis; Tspioca, or Brazilian arrowroot, from the Maninot utilissinus, \&c. This has failed since the passing Adul it is now Act, derstood by public derstood by public
analyats,
magistrates, \&c., that arrowreot must consist entirely of is extracted from the rhizomes of s


WEST INDIA ARROWROOT. Magniged 100 diameters. Maranta, snd that any sdmixture of potato or other starch la regarded as an adulteration.

East Indlan atrowroot is sald by some to be prepared from the tubers of the Curcuma angustifolia Such we beligve to be the case in Sonthern India, where it is a favourita food among the natives; bot the article sold in this country as East Indian arrowroot is certainly the starch of a Marant, and not a Curcuma. This is readily determined by the microscope.
Natal arrowroot has given much tronble to the public analysts, owing to the granules aomewhat resembling those of potato-starch. It has, however, been lstely proved to be a genuine Maranta starcb.

Portland arronoroot: A name applied to a atarch prepared, qome years ago, in Portland, from the roots of the Arum maculatum. It is not now an article of commerce.

I Arrowroot is adulterated either by the mixing together of various qualities of arrowroot, or by the admixture of other atarches, such as potato or tapioca. Neither of these methods renders the arrowroot deleterious; methods renders then we consider that the price of the different qualities of genuine arrowroot varies from 6d. to 2s.6d. per pound, and that the prics of potato or tapioca flour seldom exceeds 6d. ner pound, we then see how the public may be cheated in pocket. The sdulterstion by potato or tapioca four is readily detected by the microscope.
あ $\mathbf{r r}^{\prime}$-rǒw-y̆, a. [Eng. arrow; -y.] 1. Conaisting of arrows.
"He sww them, in tbely forms of battle rant"d,
How quick they wheel and fyimg, behind them shot
 2. Resembling an arrow in form or appearance.

And beside it outstretehed the skin of a rattlesmake Filled, filitered, quiver, with arrown; a eigual and Bronght by the Indian, ad speaking with arrown tingues of definace."
Longfellon : Corrthip of whes standith, Iv.

* ar-rii'x-a, s. [ARURA.]
ar-ry've, v.i. Old spelling of Ahrive.
*ars, s. [ART.]
A.R.S.A. An sbbreviation for (I) Associate of the Roysl Society of Arts; (2) Associate of the Royal Soottish Academy
ar'se, * ẽrs, s. [A.S. ars, ears; Sw. ars; Dut. aars; Ger. arsch ; Pers. arsit, arst.] The buttock' or hind part of an animsl. (Chaucer: C. T., 3,732.)

To hang an arse: To be tardy, sluggioh, or diatory. (Vulgar.)

> Aor wisely knowing band bis mur; To actire trowing, could be stir The othor would not hang an ate.

Eudibras.
arse-smart, 3.
Bot.: (1) A vulgar namg for the plant Polygonum persicaria; (2) P. Hydropiper.

- $a x^{\prime}-\mathrm{s}$ 厄̆-dĭne, * ar'-sa-dīne, ors'-dĕn, 5. [A vuissr corruption of arsenic (q.v.).] Yellow orpiment. (Nares.)
 Stufto.
är'sē-ēne, s. [A.S. ATsc-hen, ersc-henn $=\mathrm{n}$ quail ; from ersc = a park, a warren ; and hen quain, from.] A quail. (Scotch.)
- Opon the sand yit 1 baw, as the tanarare tane.

The ATseene tbat ourman ay prichand." (Jamieson.)
ar'sen, in compos. [From arsenic (q.v.).] Containing arsenic ; as arsen-monomethyl, arsell-dimethyl, arsen-diethyl, arsen-chloro
dimethide, \&c. (Fonones: Manual of Chem.)
ar'-sčn-al, s. [In Swr., Dan., Ger., Fr., \& Arm. arsenal; Dut. arsenaal; Port. arsenale; Sp. arsenal $=$ dockyard; atarazana $=$ dock, sr senal, rope-yned, wine-cellar ; Ital, arsenale arsanale, arzanale $=$ a dock ; Arab. d $A r$ cina ${ }^{\circ}$ a =house of industry or fahrication: date $=$ house, snd cinit $\hat{a}=$ industry.] A magazine of military stores, containtig wespons of all kinds snd ammunition for the supply of the military force belonging to s country. The chief srsenal in Britain is at Woolwich.
great many of the stores are manufactured as well as kept there.
"The Spaniah Aeets and arronats wery doubtless in
wretehed condition"- - Jucaulay: Fict. Eng., cu. xxiv.
arr-ẳn-äte, ar-sē'n-i-ãte. [See Arsenic AcID.]
arsenate or armeniate of cobalt. [ERYTHRITE.]
arsenate or arseniate of copper. [TPichalctite, OLiventte, Liroconite.]
arsenate or arseniate of Iron. [PGARMACOSIDERITE.]
arsenate or arseniate of lead. [Mimettre.]
arsenate or arseniate of Lime. [Pharmacolite.]
arsenate or arseniate of manganese. [Chrondarsenite.]
arsenate or arseniate of nickel.

1. \& 2. Two allied minerals placed by Dana as an appendix to his Oxygen Compennds. One is dark-green or brownish, and the other snlyhur-jellow.
2. [See Cabreritre]
arsenate or arseniate of nickel and cobalt (called Blso Hydrous bibasic Arseniate of Nickel and Cobalt. A mineral akin to Annabergite (q.v.). It is found in the desert of Atacama.
arsenate or arseniate of zinc. [Kotrigite.]
ars'e-nic, * ars'e-nǐck, * ars'e-nicke, * ars'-nĕk, s. [In Sw. \& Ger. arsenil; Fr. \& Prov. arsemic; Sp., Port., \& Ital. arsenico, Lat. arsenicum, arrhenicum, which, however, is not native srsenic, but sulphuret of arsenic, orpiment: Gr. ápaevexóv (arsenikon), גןpevı кóv (arthenikon), not arsenic, but orpiment appevixós (orrhenikos) = masculine; äpp ך (arrhēn), older form áponv (arsē $n$ ) male. From soms one of these comes Arsb. zir nakon; Syr. zarnika. Arsenic is so called from its powerful effects.]
A. Ordinary Language: The substance da scribed under B. 1 (Chem.)

## Armek, mal armoaiak, and brimatoon."

B. Technically:

1. Chem. Arsenic is a trisd seml-metallic element, but it may be a pentsd in some of its compounds. Symbol, As; stomic weight, 75 ; vapour denaity, $150(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{I})$; atomic volume, ; ; sp. gr. 5.75 . It volatilises when hested with out fusing, and ita vspour smells like garlic. It is obtained by distilling native alloys of arsenio and iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel also by heating srsenicus oxide $\left(\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$ with charcoal in earthen crucibles. Arsenic has a steel-grey metallic lustre, is very brittle, and crygtsllises in rhombohedrons. It unites with metals when fused with them, forming with metals when fused with them, formic is added to lead used for making ehot, to make added to lead used for making ehot, to make
it run into regular globulea. Metallic arsenic it run into regular globules. Metallic arsenle is often called black arsenic, to distinguish it from the white arsenic of ahops, which is arsentous oxide. Arsenic forma two axides, arsenious oxide $\left(\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$ and arsenic oxide ( $\mathrm{AB}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ), butonly one chloride, $\mathrm{AsCl}_{3}$ (srsenious chloride). It is prepared by distilling one part of metallic arsenic with six parts of corrosive sublimste or arsenious oxide with atrong hydrochloric acid. It is a colourleas, oily, poisonous liquid. Arsenic umites with nascent hydrogen, forming hydride of arsentic, Ass ${ }_{3}$. Arsenic forms sulphides (q.Y.). It also forms Arsenic formas sulphides (q. Y.). It also forms
organic bases (see Caconvi and Arsine). organic bases (see CAconvl and ARSINE). Arsenic is easily detected lin cases of peianing, srsenic, as traces occur in zinc and in mineral scids. Compounds of srsenic, when heated on charcoal, give off fumes of metallic arsenic recognised by its garlic-like smeli. If hested with charcesl in a test-tule it fortns a metallic ring. Arsenic is precipitated from solutions in the presence of hydrochloricacid by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ (ee ANALYSis), as a yellow sulphide, $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$, solut la in sulphide of smmonium, also in carbonate of ammonium. A piece of bright copper heated in s golution containing arsenfous oxide or an arsenite rendered acid by hydrochloric acid, becomea covered with a grey film of metallic srsenic. Any arsenic compound treated with

Cate, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sīr, marine; gō, pơt

aine and hydrochloric acid gives off arseniuretted hydrogen $\left(\mathrm{AsH}_{3}\right)$, which burns with a grey-blue fume, and deposits metallic arsenlo grey-blue amwe, and deposits metallic arsenlo may be distingniahed from antimony hy dissolving in hypochlorite of sodinm. Metallic arsenic, heated in a current of sir, yields the characteristic actohedral crystals of arsedious acid. Nitrate of silver givea \& rellow precipi tate with arsenites, and a brick-red one with arsenistes Arseniates requlre to he reduced or hested, before they are precipitated hy sulphuretted hydrogen. Arseniates give s white orystalline precipitate with magneaium mixture and ammonia like the phosphates.
2. Min Arsenic occurs astive in rhombohedral crystals, or massive, reticulated, reniform, and stalactitie. The hardness is 3.5 the sp. gr. 5.93 ; the lustre, sub-metallic; the colour and streak, tin-white, soon tarnishing dark grey. It oecurs with various metals in crystalline aod schistose rocke. It is found In Norway, Hungary, Sitesia, and the United 8tates. [For ather ores of it see Renlear, Orpiment, de]
White arsenic is the esme as Arsenollte(q.v.)
arsemio-glance. in Mineralogy, a variety of Arsenic.
arsenio oxide. In Mineralogy, the same as Arsenolite (q.v.)

## armenic sulphides.

Chem.: There are three sulphldes-As $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$, snd $\mathrm{AB}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{5}$

Disulphite of arsenic (As $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ ) occurs nstive as realgar ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.). It can bs propared by melt ing inetallic arsenic with sulphur. It is used to prepare Indian white fire, a mixtime of twenty-four parts of nitre, seven parts of suiphur, and two parts of realgar. Heated with strong sulphurio acid, As $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ forms arsenious and sulphurous acids. It is used as a pigment.
Arsenious sulphide (Asps3) oceurs native as orpiment It is obtained in a pure stata by yassing hydrosulphnric scid ( $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ ) through a solution of sn arsenite acidified by hydrochloric acid. Arsenions sulphite is used as a pigment, called King's Yellow, also as a a pigment

Arsenic sulphide $\left(\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{5}\right)$ does not exist in a separate state, but in combinstioe with metal lic sulphides, as sulpharsenates.
ar-sěn'-Ic, a. [Forned from the substantive but distingnished fron it by belng sccented on the second syllable instead of the first. In Fr. arsenique; Port. arseniaco.]
arsenic oxide, $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, called in the hydrated state arsenic acid. This compound is prepared by oxidising arsenious oxide with nitric scid, also by passing chlorine into arneous arsenious acid. Arsenic oxide forms three hydrates anslogous to phosphoric scid - monhydrate $\left(\mathrm{HAsO}_{3}\right)$, dihydrata $\left(\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}\right)$, and trihydrate $\left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{AsO}_{4}\right)$; the last forms salts isomorphous with ths phosphates Arsenic oxide, when strongly heated, is decomposed into arsenious oxide and oxygen, and is reduced to metallic arsenle by charcoal or cyanide of potassinm st red heat. St phurous snhydride, $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ reduces $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ to $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ Hydrosulphuric seid, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$, passed through warm solution, acidified with hydrochloric acid, of arsenic acid or of an arsenate, gives precipitats of $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}+\mathrm{S}_{2}$. Arsenic oxide is used in dyeing and in preparing sniline colours. The salts of arsenic acid are called arsenates or arseniates. The salt of maghesium and ammonium is a white erystalline sslt like the corresponding phosphate. Nitrate of saver gives a hriek-red precipitate, and with bssic seetate of lead a white precipitate, which is redueed by hesting with ehsreoal with evolution of srsenic, recognised by the gariic-like smell.
gr-sĕn'-ic-al, a. [Eng. arsenic (sdj.), snd suff. -al. In Fr. \& Port. arsenical.] Pertain ing to arsenic; having srgenic ss ons of its constituents.
arsenical antimony. A mineral, the sams as allemontite (q.v.). It is not identical with Antinonial Arsenic (q.v.).
arsenical bismuth. [In Ger. arsenik wismuth.] A miperal consisting of ninety seven per cent. of argenic and three per cent. of bismuth. It was known to Werner.
arsendeal cobalt. A mineral, called also Smaltite (q.v.)
arsenical oopper. A mineral, called slso Condurrite (q.v.), a variety of Demeykite (q.v.).
armenical copper pyrites. A mineral, called also Whita Copper
argenical iron A mioeral, the sama as Mispickel (q.v.). There is a variety of it called Argentiferous Arsenical Iron.
arsenical mickel. $\Delta$ minsral, called also Nickeline (q.v.).
arsenical pyiftes. A mineral, called also Mispickel (q.v.)
armealaal silver. A mlneral, a varisty of Dyscrasite. Thers is also on Arsenical Antimonial Silver.
arsenical silver blende. A mineral, called eiso Proustite (q.v.).
ar-mĕn'-Y-cāte, v. \&. [Eng. arsenic (sdj.), and suff. -ate.] To combine with arsentc.
ar-sĕn'-ǐ-cà-těd, pa, pat. [Arsexicate.]
ar-sern'-I-¢ite, \& [Eng, arsenic, and suff. -ite.] A mineral, the sams as Pharmacolita (q.v.)
ar'-sĕn-ide, \& [Eng. arsen(ic);-ide.] An
adloy of arsenic with a metal alloy of arsenic with a metal. These alloys are generally brittle. Metallic arsenides, when fused with nitre, are converted into basic srseniates. Arsenides fased with sulphur and an alkaline carbonate yield a sulpharsenite or aulpharsenate of the alkall metal, sad the other metal remains as a oulphide free from arsenic.
ar-ă̈n'--o.] Containing arsenic.
arsenio-spiphuret, or sulpharsenite. Compounds of arsenious sulphide (As $S_{3}$ ) with metallic suiphides. They are generally of a red or yellow colour. (Sea Watts: Dict. Chemn)
ax-sen-1-0.-sid'-er-īte, s. [Eng., sc., arsenio (q.v.) ; and siderite, from Gr. $\sigma$ ionpos (sidëros) = iron.] A mineral, called by Glocker arsenocrocite, it being his helief thst srsenlosiderite was so alike in sond to arsenosiderite that it was expertient to alter ons of these terms, and arseniosiderite had the precedence in tims. [ARsEnesidearte.] It is a fibrous species of a yellow goldan colour and a silk ${ }^{2}$ lustre. Ilardness, $1-2 ;$ sp. gr. 3.520-378. Compos. Arsenic acid, 37 g; sesquioxide of Iron, $42 \cdot 1$; lime, I1 1 ; water, $8 \%=100$. It oecurs in France.
ar-sēn'-1̆oŭs, a. [Eng. arsenu(c); suff. -ous.] Pertaining to arsenic; having argenic as one of its constituents.
arsenious oxide, or arsenions anhydride, $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, csiled in the hydrated state arsenious acid. It is formed hy hurning arssnic in the sir, bat is ohtained by roasting srsenical nyrites, ores of tin, cobalt, \&e., which contain arsenic, in furmsee sumplied with gir, and condensing it. Araenious oxide erystallises in octohedra, It volatilises st it cos in is condensed on 8 hou suriace solnble in water than the crystalline variety: somble in warter than the crystaline variety: thirty parts of cold water; no definite hydrate exists. It is insolubls in aleohol and ether. Arsenious oxide is a violent irritant poison two grains producing death, but by com mencing with small doscs it is possible to take even four grains without injury. The Tyrolese eat arsenic to increass the power of thes respiratory organs, as they have to climb mountains. Arsenions oxide is ased in medicine in small doses in skio diseases. It is rapidly absorbed into the hlood when it is applied to a wound. The best antidote is obtained by adding magnesia to ferric chloride the mixturs of sesquioxide of iron and mag nesia can be used at once, without washing it Arsenious oxide reduces chromic acid, man ganic acid, \&e.; but it is reduced to metallic srsenic by potassium, charcoal, snlphur, and phosphoris st red heat. Arsenious oxide unites with bases forming arsenites, but they are not very stahle compounds. Their solutions give s yellow precipitste with argentic nitrate, soluble in acetic acid, also in caustie potash; a light-green precipitate (Scheele's green) with cupric salts. Aceto-arsenite of
copper (Schwelnfurt green) is used as a plg ment for wall papera, and is very polsonous Arsenite of sodium, formed by dissolving $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ in canatic soda, la used to prepare the papers to poison flies. Arsenious oxide is used to poison rats and as a finx for glass, also in calico printing and for making pig Mydrosulphuric acid ( $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ ) givee a yellow pre cipitata, Ass $S_{3}$, from a solution of an arseaite in lydrochloric acid.
ar'sěn-ite, s. [Eng. arsen; ile. In Fr. arsenite.]

1. Chem. [See Arsenious Oxide.]
2. Min [ln Ger. arsenit.] The same as Arsenolita (q.v.)
 de., arses (q.v.); suffix -iuret, -uret (q.v.).] Arsenic
senide.]
ar-ă̈n'-1-ür-ĕt-těd, a [Ěng. arsenuiret; -ed.] Combined with arsenic.
arseniuretted hydrogen, arsenet ted hydrogen arsendo trihydride arsencus hydride, or araine. A gas, obtained pure by ths action of strong hydrochloric acid on sn slloy of equsl parts of zine and arsenic; also formed when hydrogen is llberated in contact with arsenious oxide. Arseniuretted hydrogen $\left(\mathrm{AsH}_{3}\right)$ is a colourless poisonous gas smelling like garlic; it burns with s blue flame ; ite sp. gr. is $2 \cdot 695$.
ar-aĕn-б-crō'-cite, s. [Eag., \&c, arseno (q.v.), and crocite; fron Gr. кро́кп (krokē) = flomons character. In Ger. arsenokroktt.] A flbrous character. In Ger arsenokrokit.] A
minersl, the same as Arseniosiderite (q.v.).
ar-sĕn'-む-līte, a. [Eng, dc., arseno (q.v.) and snff. -lite. Altered by Daok from the name artenite, which is used in another sense in Chemistry.] A mineral, the sams as White Arsenic, Oxids of Arsenic, and Arsenious Acid. It is isometric, occars acta hedral, ususlly in minnte stelliform crystals, or crusts, investing other suhstances, or botryoidal or stalactitic. The hardness is 1.5 , the sp. gr. 3.698 , the lustre witreous or silky the eolour white, occasionally tinged with yellowish or reddish, the taste somewhat sweet. Composition: Oxygen, 24.24 ; arsenic, $5^{\circ} 76=100$. Oecurs at Wheal Sparnan, in Cornwall, also on the Conijinent.

- Dana has an Arsenolite Group, containing this mineral and Senarmontite. It is the first placed under "Oxyds of elements of the Arsenic and Sulphur Grompa, Series ii
ar-sěn-ǒ-p $\overline{\mathbf{y}}^{\prime}$-rite, s. [Eng arseno (q.v.), and pyrite, from Gr. $\pi v p i \neq \eta s$ ( $p u r i t e s)$ ), $\mathrm{s} .=$ pyrites ; adj. = of or in fire; mup $(p u r)=$ fire. A mineral, msde in the British Museum Catalogite synonymious with Dufrenoysite, but
ranked by Dana as a listinet snecies, which he places in his Marcasite Groun of the Pyrite Division of minerals, and calls also Mispickel. It is orthorhombic, hess a harduess of $5 \cdot 5-6$, sip. gr. $6 \cdot 0$ to 64,8 metallic lustre, and a
silvery-white or steel-grey colour. Its commosition is-arsenic, 46 ; sulphur, $19 \cdot 6$; iron, $34 \cdot 4=100$. It is found at wheal Mawdlin snd Unanimity, and other spots in Cornwall, at the Tamar mines in Devonshire, in Sweden, Norway, Germany, snd North and South America. Dana divides it into Viar. (1) Ormontite and Akontite ; (3) Niccoliferous ; (4) Armentiferous.
ar-sen-ŏ-sid'-ẽr-ite, s. [Arseniosiderite.] Min. : An obsolete nsms for Lölliugite (q.v.). [See also Arseniosiderite.]
ar'-sěn-oŭs, $a$, [Eng. arsen (q.v.), and suff. -ous. In Port arsenioso.] Pertaining to [Arsentous.]
arsenous acid. The same as Arsenolite (q.v.)
ar'se-vêrr-š̆, * ar'se-vẽr-sie, "ar'-sł̌e vèr'-sy̆e, adv. [E1g. arse (q.v.), and Lat. versus $=$ turned.] Reverse; turned backwards.

But the mattere belng turned arswe varrye, they decaye. ${ }^{n}-$ Valat: Jamen, 0.5 .
"Arsourrie, preposterounly, perversely, without
order."


ars'-foot, s. [Eng. arse; foot.] An English nams for a bird-the Great-crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus).

Small arsfoot: The Little Grebe (Podiceps minor).
†ar'shèen, $\dagger$ ar'-shine, s. [Russ. arschin; Iron Turkish or Tartar arshin, arshim $=$ an ell, s yard.] A Russian measure of length, 2 feet snd 4.242 inches; but the English foot of 12 inches has since 1891 been the common measure of length in Russia (Statesman's Year-Book, 1875.)
ar'sine, In compos., as a prefix or a suffix. Chem.: A name given to $\mathrm{AaH}_{3}$, arsenious hydride. A name alao given to the organic arsenic bases, as Triethylarsine, $\mathrm{As}^{\text {"" }}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{3}$, obtained by distilling sn slloy of arsenic smd oodium with ethyliodide. It is a colourless, stinking liquid, boiling st $140^{\circ}$. It unites with ethyliodide, forming a crystalline substance, As $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{9}\right)_{4} \mathrm{I}$, from which freshly precipitated silver oxide separates the hydrate $\Delta s\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2}(\mathrm{GH})$, a powerfully alkaline compound. [See silso Caconvl.]
ar'-siss, s. [In Ital. \& Lat. arsis; Gr. äpots (arsis), from aipw (airō) = to raise.]
I. Prosody:

1. A raising of the voica st sny part of a line. It is opposed to what the Greeks called Beas (thesis), which was s depression of the voice.
2. The point in s line on which the stress is laid.
3. The rhythmic accent, metrical sccentuation. It has been a subject of controversy whether this was produced bys higher tone, greater force, or more prolonged time.
II. Music:-
I. The raisiog or depressing the hsind in beating time.
4. The part of the music where this occurs.

- ars'mĕt-rike, "ars'-mět-ike, s. [See ARITHMETIC.]
- ars'-nĕk, s. [Argenic.]
ărs'-röpe, s. [Eng. arse, and rope.] A gut, an eutrail. (Wyclife: 1 Kings v. 9.)
ar'-sön (1), д. [G. Fr. arson, arsion, arsun; Prov. arsum, arcio, from Lat. arsum, sup. of ardeo $=$ to burn.] The malicious snd wilful burning of a dwelling-house or out-house belonging to annther person by directly setting fire to it, or even by igniting some editice of one's own in its immediate vicinity. If a person, by maliciously setting fire to an inhabited house, cause the death of one or more of the inmates, the deed is murder, sod capital punishment may be inflicted. When no one is fatally injured, the crime is not capital, but is atill heavily punishable; it is a penal offence also to attempt to set a house on fire, even if the endeavour do not succeed.
ar'sôn (2), *ar'soûn, s. [In Fr. arcon; Ital. arcione; Lat. orcum =s bow.] A saddlebow.
" Berween wol. the baddle and the artoun."-Guy of
* arst, odv. [A.S. cerst, cerost, erest, superl. of $a r=$ before, early, first.] First.

art, * ard, v. [A.S. arth.] The second person aing. pres. indic. of the verb to be. Formerly it was used in speaking to men; now it is rarely employed except in addresses to the Deity.

Of alle thine riche weden
Nu tha ard ai skere.
and
Death, $\times x$ alisi (eere. Morris), 179, 180.
art, *arte, ${ }^{*}$ ars, s. [In Fr. \& Prov. arte; Sp., Port., \& ltal. art, from Lat. artem acc. of ars $=$ srt, of which the root is ar $=$ to fit, to join.] [AnTe, $v$.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

I. Subjectively:
I. Skill, dexterity, tact in planning and in carrying out a project.
"It is not बtreagth, hat art, obtains the prize." Pope: Homer's liad. hk. xxili. s8s.
2. Cunning.
"More matter with lese art."
3. Speculation.

I have as much of this io art an yoa;
Bat yet my zatare could not bear it sharkesp.: Julius Cosar, iv,
II. Objectively: The results of such skill or dexterity. Specially-

1. The princlples of science prsctically carried out: a series of rules designed to aid one in acquiring practical skill or dexterity in performing some specified kind of work, manual or mental. The several arts may be arranged in two groups-(a) the mechanical, sud (b) the liberal or fine arts. The Mechanicat Arts are those which may be successfully followed by one who does not possess genius, but has sequired the iscility of working with his hands, which long practice imparts. Such are the sits of the carpenter, the blacksmith, the wstchmaker, \&c. They are often called trades. The Liberal or Fine Arts sre such as give scope not merely to manual dexterity, but to geniua; as muaic, painting, sculpture, architecture, \&e
"But it is assurediy an orror to speak of any las-
gange as an ant lo the sense of to haping been elaboc gange as an art ha the sense of tis haping been elabo of Man (1872), vol, i., pt. L, $1,6 \mathrm{~L}$.
2. Spec.: The visible expression of the sublime and beantiful.
"A thousand lamentanle objects there:
In scorn of nature, art gave iffeless life", "
Shakera:
Raps of
Lucrece, $1,8 i \mathrm{~L}$
3. Anything planned; s device, a project, s scheme of operations.
"They omployed every art to woothe and to divide
the discontented warriore" - wacaulay: Hist. Eng . the discontented warriors."- Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,
4. Whatever has been mads hy man, as orposed to what is nstural.
-a Fanewhere we find towna like 8t. Petersharg, puilt

B. Technically:

Mediceval Education: The "arta" signified the whole circle of aubjects studied by those who sought \& liberal education. This included science as well as art. The seven liberal arts were thus divided: 1. The Trivium-viz., Grsmmar, Rhetoric, and Logic. 2. The Quadrivium-viz., Arithmetic, Music, Geometry, sud Astronomy. It is a remnant of this classification, which was in vogue as early as the fifth century, that we still speak of the curriculum of arts at a university, and that graduates become bachelors or masters of "arts."
"Four yeara mpent in the arts (as they are called in
colleges) is, perhaps laying too laborions s fourda-

tart and jure. [Eng. art, and Lat. jus, (genit. juris) = law, equity.] Arts [ART, B.] and jurisprudence. (Scotch.)
"And thereafter to remame thre yeria at the acules


## art and part.

I. Scots Law: Instigstion, sbetment.

OOne may be guilty of a crime not only by ver.
petrating it, but by beiug nceessory to or abettiag petrating it, but by beipg aceessory to or abettiag.


 presses the biare that one takea to himseif if it by the ald or ansictance which he gives the criminalin the
commmission of it"-Erkine: Institutes, Bk.1V., iv. 10. 2. Fig.: Share, participation.
art-union, s. A union of persons interested in 8 rt [ART, II. 2], and who desire to promote it specislly by purchasing the pictures of meritorious sitists. These sre generally distributed to the membera by s lottery, which is legal in this case, though the reverse in most others. There is sn art-union in London, and others exist in aome of the leading provincial cities.

* art, v. [ART, s.]

1. To lnstruct in art or in the srts.
2. To mske artificiai.
-art, -ard, as a suffix. [ARD.]
 fasten, and Bórpus (botrus) = a cluster of grapes. So called because it possesses tendrils.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Anonacese. A. odoratissima, or Sweet-scented Armakes a fine covering for walls.
*ar-tā’ll-yĕ, s. [ARTLLERV.] (Scotch.)
ar-tăn'-thē, s. [Gr. àpzáw (artaõ) = to fasten or hang one thing upon another, and aveos (anthos) $=$ a blossom, a flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Piperacese
(Pepperworts). The stems are jointed; the flowers are in spikes opposite to the leaves,
which are rough, and are uaed with good effect for stanching blood. $A$. elongata, in
Peru, furnishes $s$ kind of cubeb; and $A$. Peru, furnishes 8 kind of cubeb; and $A$.
adimia, in Brazil, ls 8 pungent, aromstic, and adimia, in
stimnlant.
*ar-tä'-tion, s. [Low Lat. artatio, from Classical Lat. arto, arcto $=$ to press close.] [ARTE, v.] Exhortation, Incitement, encouragement. (Scotch.)
-Balf him gret artation to purseu the third weird."
art'e, *aro'te, v.t. [G. Fr. arter = to force; Lat. arius, arctus = pressed together; hence close, confined, from arto $=$ to shat up, to confine.] To constrain, to force, to urge, to compel, to prompt.

## And over al this, myche more he thoght And what to arrym." Chaucer. Troilus A Creselde 1 seat " Love arted me to do my observaunce To his estate, and done him obel saunce." Chaucer. Court of Lore, 46-7.

ax'tě̌l, s. [Rnssian (\%)]
Comm.: An association of labourers who became responsible as a body for the honesty of each individual member of the brotherlood. They plsced their earnings In a common fund, whence each received enongh for his support, the rest being distributed among the members st the cloae of the year. Many were Russian crown serfa, chiefly in the province of Archangel.

## ar'tẹl-rieş, so pl. [Artillery.]

Ar-tē'-mǐ-a, s. [Gr. 'Aptenis (Artemis), a goddess ususlly identifed with the Roman iana.
Zool.: A genus of Entomostracans belonging to the family Brsuchipodidæ. The A, salino, or Brine Shrimp, loves water so sslt thst most other marine animsls die in it. At the saltpans at Lymington, Hsnts, the workmen call them brine-worms.
Ar'-těm-iss, s. [Lat. Artemis; Gr. *Apterı's (Artemis)]

1. Class. Mythology: A celehrated Grecian goddess, worshipped in Arcadia and elsewhere. She corresponded to the Roman Disns, (q.v.).
2. Astron.: An asteroid, the 105th found. It was discovered by Wstson on Sept. 16, 1868.
ar-tě-miss'-1̌-a, s. [Lat. artemisia, snd Gr. ápteretia (artentisia) = wormwood. Cslled after Artenis, the Greek goddess corresponding to the Romsn Diana.] Wornwood, Sonthernwood, or Mugwort. A genus of planta belonging to the order Asteraces, or Composites. It contains four British species-the A. campestris, or Field Sonthernwood; the A. vilgaris, or Common Mugwort; the A. absinthitem, or Common Wormwood: sind the $A$. maritima, or Sea-wormwood. [Absinthius, Absinthic, Wormwood. $]$

Where Cuckew-pints and Dandelions aprung,
Trose mames hid they our plaiaer sires sumo
And Artemitrin grows where woumwood grew."
Crabbe's Poems; The Parith Register.
ar-tër-1-a, † ar-të'r-ĭ-ŭm, s. [Lat. arteria, $\dagger$ arterium; Gr. ápтpia (artēria) $=$ (1) the windpipe, (2) in artery.]
Anat.: An artery.

- Not used as the ancient Greeks did, for the windpipe.
ar-të'r-i-al, a. [Fr. artériel; Sp. \& Port. arterial; Ital. arteriale.] Pertaining to an artery or to arteriea; contained in an artery or arteries.
"Ong the the opposite sides of those sir--Lledders,
Arterial blood is scarlet in colour. It Is obtained from the left side of the heart, and from the arteries. (Todd \& Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. ii., pp. 290, 291.)
Arterial navigation: Navigation through the interior of a country by mesns of estusries, rivers, inland lakes, cansls, \&c., which, to \& certain extent, present 8L analogy to the arteries in the bodily frame.
ar-tër-ĭ-al-1-zà-tion, s. • [Eng. arterialize: -ation.] The process of converting venous biood, which is dark-red, or even slmost blach, into arterial blood, which is bright scanet.
câte, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, tâll, father; wê, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pŏt,


This is done by chemtcal ection; the venous blood, while passing through the lungs, sbsorbblood, whene passing through the lungs, sbsorbfog oxygen crom the sir inhaled, and giving forth the carbonio seld which
ar-tër-i-al-i'ze, v.t. [Eng. arterial; -ize] To convert venous into arterial blood. [ARterialization.] (Prout.)
ar-tër-ǐ-al-ízed, pa. par. [ARTERLALIze.]
ar-tër-ǐ-al-īz-íng, pr. par. [ARTERiALize] ]
 Fr. arteriologie; Port. \& Ital, arteriologia; Gr. ajpmpia (arteria) $=$ an artery, and $\lambda$ óyos (logos) $=$ a dtacourse., a discourrae reganding the arteries. Thst part of medical setence which treats of the arteries. (Dunglison.)
ar-tër- $\check{1}-\boldsymbol{\gamma}_{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{t}^{\prime}-\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{my}$, s. [In Fr. arteriotomic; Sp., Port., \& 1 tal. arteriotomia; Lat, arteriotomia; Gr. apmptorouia (artēriotomia), from apтрротонén (artiriotomed) = to cut the wiadpipe or artery; aprnpia (arteria) = artery, and to $\mu \dot{\eta}($ tomē $)=s$ cutting; ré $\mu \nu \omega($ temnō) $=$ to cut.] The operation of making an incision in an artery and drawiog blood.
ar-tẽr-i'-tis, s. [Eng. arter(y); -itis] Inflammation ocenrring in the arteries. It may be acuta or chronic. Its anatomical characters are redness of the internal membrane of the heart and arteries, an effusion of plastic pseudo-membranous lymph on tts surfsce, and thickeaing snd ulceration of its substance. In chronic, which is much more common than acute inflammation, the internal membrane of the artery is thickened, softened, and coloured a deep dirty red, especially to the victaity of calcareous sud other degenerations. (Dr. J. Hope: Cych. Pract. Med.)
ar'-tõr-y, s. [Ger. arterie; Fr. artère; Sp, Port., Ital., and Lat. arteria; Gr. dompiá (arteria) $=$ the wiudpipe or traches; (2) an artery, from ${ }^{\prime} \eta_{\rho}(a \bar{e} r)=$ air, and mpéw (tēreō) $=$ to watch over; mpos (teros) $=8$ watch, 2 guard. So called hecsuse the ancieats, findiag that, in the dead bodies which they examined, the arteries were empty of blood, took up the very erroneous notion that they were designed for the circulation of sir through the system. Thus Cicero says, "Spiritus ex pulmone in cor recipitur et per arterias distribuitur, sanguis per venas." (Cicero, De Nat. Deorum, 1i. 55, 138.) This error was not ahaken by Herophilus. I One of the vessels designed to convey the blood from the heart. The arteries are long cylindrical tubes, with three coats, an external tunic commonly caliced the cellular coat, a middle or fibrous tunic or coat, and an epithelial tunic. The coating of the arteries is very elastic. The largest arteries which lsave the heart are the aorta and the pulmonary artery; both apring from the base of the heart in front. They branch and anastomose to a large extent. The contractility of the arteries forces the blood to the extremities from the heart, the vaives of which prevent its return. "The prominent differeace between blood drawn from the arteries and that from the veins is to be found in the bright scarlet colour of the former and the dark red, almost black, of the latter." (Todel and Bowman : Physiol. A nat., vol. ii., p. 310 .)
"The chtef arteries so frequentily run in ahoormal
courses that it has been fouad useful for surgical courses that it hat been fouza useful for surgical course prevaile Darwin: Deacent of Mon, vel. i. (1971), pt. i., eh. iv

Ar-tè'-şi-an, a. [In Fr. Artésien.] Pertaining to Artois, an old province of France. [Arbas.]
Artesian well. A well of a type copied from those in use in Artoiz, though it is asid that similar ones previonsly existed in Italy, Egypt, China, and probably elsewhere. If at any place the strata bend into a trough or tmpermesble beds are separated by one or more strata which water can penetrate, then more strata which water can penetrate, then the rain will percolate into the porous beds at
any poiat where an outcrop takes place, and, prevented from moving far up or down by the impermeable strata, will accumulate till It reaches the outcrops. If now a bore he made in the centre of the basin the water will be forced up by that standing at a higher level than itaelf, and may reach or even rise above the aurface of the ground. Artesian wells now exist very widely in the Uaited Btates and Earope.
art'-rth, a. [Eng. art, and -ful.]
I. Of persons: Disposed to have recourse to schemes contrived with art ; cunning.
 II. Of things:

1. Performed with art.
"The last of theoe was certainly the moat eney ; but, 2. Crafty, cunning.
animais. the long-delayed and arthul revengo of rarious
2. Artificial as opposed to natural.
art'-2ti-1y, adv. [Eng. artful; -ly.]
3. In a manner to evince art; in an artful manner ; craftily.
4. By the operation of art, as opposed to naturally; by the operation of nature.
" He knowe indeed that whether drees'd or rade,
art'-rtil-něss, s. [Eog. artful; -ness.] The quality of being artful.

* I. Skill.
"Considor with how mnch artiulness his bulk and situntion ir contrived, to have jast mattar to draw
round him thene roneay bodies.-Cheyne. 2. Cunoing. (Johnson.)
ar-thăn'-it-in, s. [From Arthanita aficinalis, plant now called Cyclamen Europacum.]
Chem. : A crystalline substance which may be extracted from the roota of the Cyclamen Europeum, Primula veris, Anagallis arvensis, snd Limosella aquatica. It is calied slao Cyclamin. It ts purgative in to effects, besides producing vomitiag. (Watts:Chem.)
ar-thrit'-ic, ar-thrit'-íc-al, adj, [Lat. arthriticus; Gr. apopıtixós (arthritikos), from ap $\rho$ pov (arthron) $=a$ joint.]
t I. Relating to the joints.
"Sorpeats, worms, and leeches, though some want arthritical nnalogles ; nad, hy the notloo of throus and museolar partis, are able to make progression."

2. Relatiog to the gont, as affecting the jointa; gouty.

> Oh, may I live exempted (while I live Guiltleas of pampered appetite obeceae) From pangs arthritic, that infest the toe Of jibertiae Excess. Cowoper : Ta\&k, hk i.
ar-thri'-tis, s. [Lat. arthrilis; Gr. dpopitis (arthritis) $=$ belonging to the joints.] Disease of the joints, especially gout. (Quincy.)
ar-thrō'-dǐ-a, s. [Gr. ápopwiia (arthrodia), from ápopov (arthron) =a joint; apw, the obsolete radical form of apapiokw (ararisk $\bar{o})=$ to joint, to fit together.]
Anat.: A particular kiod of articulation. (See example.)
"The rarietices of the diarthrodial joint are an are plane, or one is silightly coachve, and the other arightly coover. The motion is that of giidiag. limited in extent and directioc only by the ligameots of the

ar-thro'-dil-al, a. [Eng. arthrodi(a); al.] Pertaining to the kind of articulation called arthrodia (q.v.).
"Arthrodiat Joints are genernily provided with + ar-thro'dic, a. [Eng. arthrod(ia); -ic.] The same as Abthrodial (q.v.). (Webster.)
ar-throb-dy̆n'-1-a, s. [Gr. äpөpov (arthron), a joint, snd oduv $($ odune $)=p a s a$.$] Pain in the$ joints; chronic rheumstism.
ar-thrǒ-dy̆n'-ic, a. [English, \&c., arthrodym(ia); -ic.] Pertainiag to arthrodynia.
ar-thrǒ-g【̌'-tra, s.pl. [Gr. äpopov (arthron) $=\mathrm{s}$ joint, and yaorip (gastēr), genit. yacrépos (gasteros), by ayncope yartoos (gastros) = the belly.] In Prof. Huxiey's classification, an
order of Arachnids (Spiders), in which the order of Arachnids (Spiders), in which the
abdomen ts distinctly divided into aomitessbdomen is distinctly divided into somites-
i.e., into segments-each with an upper and lower pair of appendages. The leadiog genera are Scorpto, Chelifer, Phrynus, Phalanginm, and Galcodes. (Huxley: Classif. of Animals, 1869, p. 123.)
ar-thrơg'-ra-phy̆, a. [Gr. äpopov (arthnon) $=$ a joint, and ypa $\phi \dot{\eta}($ graphè $)=$ description.] Anat. : A description of the joints.
ar-throt-lo'-bI-ăm, s. [Gr. apepov (arthron) $=$ a joint, and $\lambda$ opos $=$ a legume.] Joint-vetch A genus of plants beloagiag to the Leguminoue order. It contaline one British apecies the $A$ ebracteatum, or sand Joint-vetch, found in the Channel Islands.
ar-thror'-o-sy, s. [Gr. äpopov (arthron), and $\lambda$ joyos (logos) $=\mathrm{e}$ discourse.] A discourse concerning the joints; thet part of auatomical science which treats of the jotnts.
ar-throt-nomm'-q]-Ľs, s. [Gr. ápopov (arthron) $=8$ joint, and ávípalos (anōmalos) = uneven, irregular ; a ${ }^{2}(a n)$, priv., and d juaiós (homalos) =even, level ; óós (homos) = one and the same.]
Zool. A genas of centipedes. The A. longicornis, \& Britioh specles, ia phoephoreacent.
ar-thrŏp'-o-de, s. pl. [Gr. apepov (arthron) =a joint, and rou's (pous), genit. nooós (podos) $=$ a foot. Animals with jointed feet.]
Zool.: A sub-division of the Annulosa, or Articulats, containing the classes belonging to that sub-kingdom which are of the highest organisation. The body is very distinctly divided tnto rings or segmeots, sometimes, ss in the Myrispoda (Centipedes and Millepedes), mere repetitions of each other, but more frequently with some of them differentisted for special ends. In general the head, thorax, special ends. In gencral the head, thorax, snd abdomen are diatiact. Under the sub-
division Arthropods are racked in sn ascending series the classea Myrispode, Crustscea, Arachnids, and Insecta.
ar-thrö'sis, s. [From Gr. äpepov (arthron) $=$ a joint.]

Anatomy: Articulation.
$\boldsymbol{a r}^{\prime}-\mathrm{tǐ}-\underset{Z}{\boldsymbol{z}} \mathbf{d}$, s. $\quad[G r$. äprios $($ artios $)=$ complete ; even, opposed to odd.]
Chem. : A name given to elements of even equivalency, as dyads, tetrads, sic.; those of naeven equivalency, as monads, triads, \&c., arc
 evea].

* ar'-tilo, ${ }^{*}$ ar'-tick, $a$. [Anctic.] Thesame as Anctic (q.v.).
"But they would have winters like those beyond the
artick circie; for the sun would be 80 degrees from artich. circie; for
them. $-\rightarrow$ Browone.
ar'-tǐ-chōke, s. [In Sw.ärtstocka; Dan. artischok; Dut. artisjok; Ger artischoke; Fr. artichaut; Sp. artichoka; Ital. articiocco, earciofo, carciofano, or corciofalo; O. Ital. archiciocea.] Cynara Scolymus, a plant belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites, the sub-order Tubuliferæ, and the section Carduiaeæ, the same to which the thistles belong. It considerably resembles a huge thistle. The receptacle on which the florets are situated, and the fleshy bases of the scales sre eaten. The modern Arabs consider the root as aperient, and the gum, which they term kunkirzeed, as an emetic. Artichokes were introduced iato England early in the sixteenth century.
Artichokesgrew sometipues ooly in the istie of ficily nod since my Yemembrance they were so dainty in $\because$ - Mofatt : Health's Improvement.
- The Jerusalem Artichoke, in Ger. erdartis. choke, is not from Jerusalem, and is not an artichoke. It is a sunflower (Helianthus tuberosus). The word Jerusalem arose from a misprommaciation or corruption of the Italisa girasole, meaning turner to the sun, which is the most obvious peculiarity of the Helianthus genus. The tuberous roots of this species are in general use as vegetsbles. [Hell anthus, SUNFLOWER.]
ar'ti-cle (ole as kẹl), *ar'-ty̆-cule, s. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., \& Ger. artikel ; Fr. article; sp \& Port. articulo; Jtal articolo; Lat. articulum $=(1)$, a little joint, a joint, a knuck le ; (2) Fig., (a) a nember of a discourse, (b) a moment of time ; dimin. of artus $=$ a joiat: Gr. apopov (arthron).] [AATH RODIA.]
Essential meaning: A separate portion of anything connected, in some way, with the other portions of the aame thing. Specially-
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit. Of material things:
$\dagger$ I. Gen.: A separate portion of a meterial thing. [B. 1., Bot.]

2. Any particular commodity or material substance. (Most frequently used of things manufactured, or of thinge exposed for sale.)

## "There were fow articles important to the working

man of whied the price was uot, in 1685 , morr than

- The large farpoer has sozae advantage in the article

II. Fig. Of things essentially immaterial:

1. One of a series of facts, priaciples, or propositions presented wilh logical preclsion and clearness in their natural order. When these are all viewed as a whole, the plural is used
(a) (Reduced to writing.)
${ }^{4}$. . he roight loy on the table article of impeach. ment against all tho cy
"Artiole of capitulation were speedily aijusted."-
(b) (Not necessarily reduced to writing.) "Coa. You have hroken
The articita of your oath; which you shall never
Have tongue to charse mie with. shakesp.: Anomy ard Cleopatra, 11. 2 each articte of human daty."-Patey.
2. One distinct portion of a printed newspaper or other periodical too important to be called a paragraph, aud not consisting simply of a reportel speech
"For the copyright Drydeo recelved two hundred and fiftypounus, less thau ja our dayn has tomotime been paid for two artictes in a review."-dacuubsy

- A leadingarticle is one of the cblef articles In a newspaper. It is supposed to be written by, or at least express the views of, the editor, and is accorded larger and more conspicuous type than that used in inost other parts of the paper.

3. A point of time : in the phrase, "in the article of death," a translation of the Latin in articulo mortis, meaning $=$ at the exact moment of death.
B. Technically:
I. Bot.: The part of an articulated stem between the joints
1I. Gram.: A part of speech consisting of the particles $a$, an, or the, placed before a noun to impart to it a more or less limiterl gignification. In Greek the srticle is thus written : $\dot{0}, \dot{\eta}$, to ; in Fr. le. la, in the sing. and les in the pl.; in Ital il, lo, ha in Eng lish a or an, the former used before a consonant cound, and the latter before a vowel one, is called the indefmite article, because it does not define or limit the exact person or thing to which it points: and the is called the definite article, because it does thua define or limit the person or thing which it indicates. [A, An, and The.]
"The arricles nre of great value in our language."-
Brizi: Figher English Grammar (ed. 1874) p. 38.
4. History and Law:
5. English History and Law:
(a) Articles of the Navy: Certain express regulations, first euacted soon after the Restoration, but since modified, which enumerate punishable offences in the gavy, and annex specific penalties to each. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. i., ch. 13.)
(b) Articles of War: Similar regulations for the army of much later origin, the delay being caused by the reluctance with which Parin ment almitted the principle of a stsading army. [ARMv, 1,f.]
(c) Areicles of the Peace: A recognisance or obligation whereby certain parties acknowledge themselves indebted to the crown in a certain sum, but to be void if they appear in court on a certain day and meauwhile keep the peace. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv. ch. 18.)
6. Oll Scottish Histomy and Law:

* Lords of the Articles. (See example.) "It had long been the custom of the Parliaments of
Scotland to entrust the proparation of Acto to a slect
number of unernbers whowere deaignated as the Lords if the Articles."-Macutelay: Histe. Entg., ch. xiil

3. American Hist. © Law. Articles of Confoterction: The compact eatered into by the thirteen States, the confederation of which formed the United States of America. These "Articles" were adopted on March 1, 1781 and remained the supreme law till 1589. (Gondrich \& Porter.)
IV. Theolnty, Church History, Civil History, and Lave. The Thirty-nine Articles: "Articles of Religion," amounting to that number framed and arlopted as the recognised creed of the English Church during the progress of the Reformation struggle, having been "agreed upon by the Arehbiahops of both proviaces and the whole clergy," first in a Convocation
held in 1562, and then in another in 1571 The ratification of successive sovereigne was also given, the tirst of them, in conformity whit the spirit of the age, adding, "from Which "Doctrine and Discipline of the Chure of England now established] "We will not endare say varying or departing in the least degree." The Thirty-nize Articles give promineace to the distinctive tenata which sever the Chureh of Eagland from that of Rome. They assail the supremacy of the Pope (Art. 37 ); the asserted infallibility of the Church of Rome and of General Counclls (Arts. 19\&21) ; the enforced celibacy of the clergy (Art. 32); the denial of the cup to the laity (Art. 30); transubstantiation (Art. 28); and (ive out of eeven of the alleged seven sacraments (Art. 25); purgatory and relies; the worship of images (Art. 22); and finally, works of supererogation (Art. 14). The Thirty-nine Articles agree in doctrine, as distinguiahed from discipline, with those of the other Proteetant communions at home and abroad. Assent to the Articles is required from every one who aspires to the office of a clergyman and pastor in the English Church. Till lately a almilar aubseription was demanded from every atudent taking a degree at one of the two oldest English Univeraities, but the Act 17 \& 18 Vict., c. 81 , removed this disability from Oxford, and the 19 \& 20 Vict., c. 88 , did so from Cambridge. [Degrees, Subscription.]
V. Commercially
4. Articles of Association: Rules, apecificatinds, \&c. framed as the basis of commercial agreements.
5. The agreement or conditions on which an appreatice, dc., is articled.
ar-ti-cle (cle $=$ kel), v.t. \& i. (From article, s. In Fr. articuler.]
A. Transitive:
6. To draw up in the form of articles, or a statement of particulars, either for a legal accusation against one, or for nome similar purpose.
"He whose lifo seame fair, yet if all bis errours and vicious and misershle. -Taykor: $\boldsymbol{Z}$ ulf of Living $\boldsymbol{H}$ oly. 2. Io biad an appreatice to a master by a covenant, agreement, articles, or stipulations.
7. Intransitive: To make a covenant with, to stipulate with.
"If It be sald, God chose thasuceensor; that is menl.
festly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he articted festly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he articted
with the people, and they made him judge over them.
$r^{\prime}$-tǐ-cled (cled =keld), pa. par. \& a [Anticle, $v$.]
articled clerk. An spprentice bound by articles requiring him to serve an attorney or solicitor for a certain time on coudition of being iustructed in his profeasion.
ar-tíc'-u-lar, a [In Fr. articulaire; from Lat. articularis.] Pertaining or relating to the joints.
"minence"-The hedd of the thigh-houte an arricular p. 205.
$\qquad$
ar-tić-u-lar-ly̆, ado. [Eng. articular; -ly.] In separate lieads or divisions; ander separat sectioos.
ar-tic-u-la'-ta, s. pl. [Lat., n. pl. of articulatus = divided into joints, pa, par. of articulo $=$ to divide into joints.] [Article.] Cuvier's name for the third great division or sub-king dom of animals. The speciea so designated have their boily divided into riags, with the muscles attached to their interior. Their aervons aystem consists of two cords extending along the under part of their body, and swelled out at regular intervals into knots or ganglia One of these is the brain, which is not mach larger than the other ganglia. Cuvier divided the Articulata into four classes, arranged in an ascending order--the Amelida, the Crustacea, the Arachnida, and the Insecta. Professor Owen incladea under the proviace Articulata four classea-(1) Annulata, (2) Cirripedia, (3) Crustacea, and (4) Insecta. With the insects proper be combines also the Myriapoda, or Centipedes, and the Arachaida, or Spiders. (Owen: Paloront., 1868.) The name Articulata (jointed animals) being a somewhat indefinite one, Annulosa (ringed animals) has been sabstituted for it by Macleay and other naturalists. Prof. Huxley divide Cuvier'a

Artlculata into Annulolda and Annulosa

ar-tic'-u-1ăte, v.t. \& i [From Lat. articulatum, supine of articulo $=(\mathrm{I})$ to divide into joints, (2) to ntter distinctly.]
A. Transitive:

1. Lit. : To connect by mesns of a joint ; to joint.

## "Although the foot be articulatod to

IL. Figunatively:

* 1. To draw up in articles

Theee things indoed you have articitated,

2. To enunciate, to ntter, to pronounce.
"Paristan aesdemistas in their nustomy of arion, tell uatre to arriculate a word, were wholly like to thowe of
B. Intransitive.

1. To joint ; to form a joint with.
2. To treat with; to attempt to form articles of agreement with.


To ntter distinctly separated, and there fore intelligible sounds; to speak.
"The prisonar, stopefied hy illises, was tuahle to Biet. Emp., chap. $v$
ar-tic'-y-late, $a$ [From Lat ariiculatus, pa. par. of articulo (see the verb). In \$p. articulado; Ital. articolato.]
A. Ondinary Langwage:

1. Divided into joints.

* 2 Put into the form of articles.
"Heary instructions were extremely curious and articulate mad, ill them, more articles touchiog in.
guisiliou than negotiation: requiring an anawer is distiuct articles to hin youstione - Bricon

3. So uttered as to be intelligible.
(a) Lit.: So spoken that each sound is separated from the rest, and each word and lhis is a special glory of man ; the inferior animals do not possesa it lo any considerahle degree.
"The first, at least, of thene I thought denled
To beasts. Whom God, on their crearion-day,
Crested mate to all articulate eound."


Hist. Eng., chap. xyv
(b) Fig. : Intelligible, bowever ultered or communleated. In this aense it may be applied even to a written document as well as an oral communication.

Therever articulate contemyorary declarations hava been preserved, ethoological in not less certais chap vili, $\$ 1$.
B. Technically:

Scots Lave. Articulate Adjudication: An adjudication proceeding at the lastnnce of a aingle creditor for several debts, each placed quite distinct from the other, so that if the evidence for one fail, that for the other may not be damaged. [ADJudication.]
"Thls is called an articulate adjudication, and is

ar-tic'-u-lā-těa, pa. par. \& a. [ARticuLate, v.]
A. Ord. Lang.: In seases correaponding to thoae of the verb
"They would ntrance in krowledge, a, ad not deceive

## B. Technically :

1. Zool.: Having joints.

Articulated Animals: A common English name for the animals called in Latin Articulata and Anrulosa (q.v.).
2. Bot.: (I) Uaited to another body by a real or apparent articulation. (2) Possessed of jointa, of which the separate portinas al a certain stage of development fall asunder, or at least may be resdily separated, as the joints of some legumes. (Lindley.)
ar-tic'-u-late-1屰, adv. [Eng. articulate; l. In the form of a joint; sfter the mannes of a joint.
2. In the form of articles or scparated particulars; article by article.
3. With distinet enunciation of the separate sounda, and therefore intelligibly; or intelligibly, without refereace to sounds st all.
fäte, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hc̃r, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sîr, marîne; gō, pŏt,

 -ness.] The quality of being articulate. (Johnson.)
ar-tic'-g-2a-ting, pr. par. [Aaticulate, v.] ".
ar-tic-ul-1à-tion, a. [In Ger, artikulation; Fr. articulation; 8p. articulacion; Port. articulaço; Ital articolaziona From Lat, articulationem, acc. of articulatio $=$ tha patting forth of new joints or nodes]

## A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of articulating. Spec., the act of forming sounds distinctly separated.
"I concelvo that an extrome smanll, or an estreme great soumd cannot be artiovinto: but that the articu-
II. The etate of being articulated.

1. Lit.: The atate of being jointed. [B., Zool., Bot.]
2. The atate of being articulately aounded, $\rightarrow 0$ as to be intelligible, or simply of being intelligible without indication how
"Tho looks and gestares of their griats and leare
Have all articulation in his earan
II The Coneper: Th Anat., \&e.; 2. Bot.]

## B. Technically:

1. Anat., Zool, Painting, Sculpture, de.: A joint; the particular kiad of connection between two bones. This is of three kinds, Diarthrosia, Synarthrosia, and Symphyєis (q.v.).

- A jotnt, or articulation, may be defined to be the ontion of any two egsientets of an animal hody, through
 2. Bot.: The nodes of an artieulated stem.

3. Gram.: A consonsnt, so called beeause It is formed by the bending of the orgsins of volce into the joint, sa closing the lips, de.
ar-tić-u-lē-tõr, \& [Eng. articulat(e), and auft. or.]
4. Ona who articulates or pronounces.
5. One who articulates boges or skeletons.
ar-tio'-u-līte, s. [Lat. articulus $=8$ little joiat, and lite $=$ Gr. $\lambda i \theta$ os (tithos) $=$ stone.] Itacolumite, a varicty of Quartz (q.v.).
ar-til-fiçe, B. [Fr. artifice; Sp. \& Port. artificio; Itai. artificio, artifzio $=$ (1) handicraft, trade, srt, (2) akill, fingenuity, (3) theory, oyatem, (4) dexterity, akill : from artificem, acc. of artifex $=$ an artist or an artificer ; ars $=$ art ; facio $=$ to make.] [ARTIFICER.]
I. The act or practice of making anything by art.
6. Lit.: A handicraft, a trade ; art in general.
-7he Golden Bote, ch. 42 (Richandion.) 2. Fig.: Skill.

Maice. such as illustrate tbe artifer of ita [the sun's]
(Aichavdon.)
II. Anything contrived by art; anything skilfully devised.

1. (Not necessarily in a bad sense): Anything framed, devieed, or contrived by man, as contradistingnished from that whieh emanates more directly from God.
" Hhetoric $\mathrm{j} \boldsymbol{n}$ artiftoen, the work of man."
2. ( $n a$ a bul sense): A stratagem, a trick, a piace of low cunning.
"Tha ringleaders, the men of rank fortune, and education, whose power and whose artinges have led severity."-Macaulay: fiver. Eng., el. v.
ar-tifi'-l-çẽr, s. [Eng. artifice; $e \mathrm{er}$. In Fr. artificier; Spl., Port., and Ital, artifice. From Lat. artificem, sce. of artifer = (1) oae who exercises a liberal art, an artist; (2) a maker of aaything: ars $=\mathrm{art}$, and facio $=$ to make.] I. Lit.: One who is proficient in, or practises, any art. (Origiaally applied especially to one practising a liberal art, but now generally to a simple artizan.)
hands of artiducrs, manner of work to be made by the II Fig
IL Fig.: One who frames, contrives, or triver, a deviser, a forger, a framer.
I. In a good sense. (Used of God, the great Framer of all things : rarely of man.) " But by the great $A$ rtiflecer endued Wordnauts: Ezeurston, bk. Iv.
3. In a bad eense: One who devises anything bad. Spec, a cunning persou, a trickster.

Ench perturbetion "He, soon awneth'd with ou
Shit proutifed faliehood wander anint
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.
ar-tifi'-1-cèr-shĭp, s. [Eng. artificer; suff. ship.] The state of being an artificer; the whole body of artifleers taken collectively.
ar-tiofić-ial (c as sh), a \& s. [In Fr. artifteiel; Sp . \& Port. artificial; Ital artificiale and artifizlate; Lat. artificialis, from arti-

## ficium.] [ARTIFTCE.]

A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Framed or produced by art Instead of by nature ; in aome way modified by art rather than by nature.
(a) Framed, made, or produced by art instead of by nature.
"Artifcial fountaine opouted among the fuwer-beds
(b) With which art has had to do. Spec., cultivated, as opposed to growing or arising apontareously. (It may be used in a good sense, as an "artifieial grass" $=$ a cultivater one; or in a bad aeuse, as in the aubjoined exampie.)

They swathe the forehead, drag the limping limh,
And vex their lesh with artificial soren", Cowpori Tuk, i.
(c) Not conformahie to nature; unnatural, as opposed to natural.
"Thess seem to be the more artifictar, ns those of il Tomple
2. Contrived with aome messure of art or akiil, as opposed to what is artless, undesigned, or unskilful.
(a) (In a good, or at lacst, in an indiferent sense) : Ingenious.
(b) (frb a bad sense): Containing or involving aome kind of trickery.
IL. Technically:

1. Rhet. Artifcial arguments: Proofs on considerations which arise from the genins, induatry, or invention of the orator. They are thus called to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be inartificial argunents.
2. Astron. Artificial horizon. [Horizon.]
3. Mathematics:
(a) Artificial lines: Lines, on a sector or acale, ao contrived, as to represent the logarithmic sinea and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry navigation, de.
(b) Artificial numbers: Logarithms.
4. Bot. The artificial system of classification That of Linnæus, founded mainly on the number of the atamens and pistils; the chitef aim belog to facilitate the naming of apeeimens, and not to rank tagether the plants which are most elosely akin. The Nstural as which are most eloseiy ain. opposed to the Artiticial System makes this
latter objeet its special one, and the classification of Linnæus, which in its day rendere immense service in popnlarising Botany, has now all but aunk into disuse.
$\dagger$ B. As substantive: Aaytling produced by art.
"There ought to be added to this work many and

| ar-til-fiç-i-ăl'-ī-ty (ç as sh), s. [Eng. artificial; -ity.] The quality of beidg artificial. "Trees in hedges partake of their arrifcedrtity."
ar-ti-fiç-ial-i'ze (¢ as sh), v.t. [Eng. arti fcial; -ize.] To render artificial.
 ficial; -ly.]

* I. Artfuliy, skilfully, with contrivance.
"How cunaingly he maide his fanlesiness less; hupy artiffrially he set

2. By art, not by nature.
"The tail of the kiraffo luoka like an artifficinly coustructed dy -flnpper."
(ed. 1839), ch. vi., p. 196.
 Rcial; -nese.] The quality of being artificial. (Johnson.)

* ar-ti-fiç-ioŭs (f ns sh), a. [Lat. artiflctosus; Fr. artifcieut.] The obme as ARTIviCLAL (q.v.). (Johnson.)
* ar-til-i'se, v.t. [Eng. art, formed on the analogy of naturalise : aee exarople.] To make to tesemble art. (Uaed of operations upoa nature.)
"'III was a phllosopher.' saye Montaigne, "I would pression is odd, but the nemse is good.'- - Bolingbroke to Pops
ar-til'-lër-ist, s. [Eng. artiller(y); -ist.] An artillerymsn ; ons practically acquaioted with artillery or gunnery.
"The artillery is all English, as the Government has never seen fit, etnce the muliny of 1657. to train

ar-till-lër-y̆, *ar-till'lẽr-ie, *ar-ty̌1'-ẽr-゙̆, * ar-till'-yẽr-y̆, * ar-til'-rǐe, * ar-tĕl'-rie (Eug.), * ar-tā'il-y̆e (Scotch), 3. In Ger. \& Fr. artillerie; O. Fr. artillerie In Ger. \& Fr. artillerie; 0 . Fr. arthuerie,
arteillerie, from artiller $=$ to render strong by arteillerie, from artiller $=$ to render strong by
art, to work with artifice, to fortify, to arm art, to work with artifice, to fortify, to arm
Prov. artilharia, artilheria; Sp. artilleria Prov. artilharia, artilheria; Sp. artilleria Port. artilharia; Ital. artiglieria; Lnw Lat. artillare $=$ to make machines; artillaria, artil lerict $=$ warlike engines, vans laden with military arms; Class. Lat. ars $=$ art.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Implements of war.

1. Literally:
(1) Gen.: Warlike implesgento of whatever kind.

And at bla vethir areityery also
Hi dowblith hath, that mer well was to pen."
II Formerly it might be used in the plural ; now onfy the singular is amployed.
"8wiche ss han cantelles and other manere editices

## (2) Specially:

* (a) Bows and arrows.
"And Jonathar gwe his artille
unto this 1 md . . . -1 Sum. $\times x .40$.
(b) Camons or other great guns, and also all appliances needful to keep them in a state of efthency for use in time of war.

2. Figuratively:
(1.) Any weapon used in intellectun, moral, or spinitual warfare.
"He laughs whatever weapon Trath may draw,
And deeman her sharp artillery mere straw."'
Cowper : Hope.
(2.) The "electric fluid" in the clouds whea flashing forth lightning aceompanied by the roar of thander.
"And heaven"s artillery thunder in the skies",
II. The seleace sud art of gumery.
"In artithery practice the heat generated is usually enncentrated upon the frint of the boit, and on tho Sortion of the target

- Here tbe word is used almost adjectively.
III. The men constituting the military corns in charge of the canaons, and who are trained to fire them in war.
"But there was no regiment of artillery, no hrigade
of sapjern and miners, .. ."Macaulay: Hist. Eng., of sap
B. Technically:

Mil.: For the aeveral usea of the word artillery, see A., I., II., \& III. James, in his Military Dict., considered the artillery in the sense A., MI. as consisting of (1) the royal Reginent of Artillery, (2) the Royal Horss Artillery, (3) the Royal Artillery Drivers, and (4) the Commissary'a Defartmeat. It is now often divided into (1) Horse Artillery, (2) Field Artillery, and (3) Garrison Artillery. In the Unitef states, the prineipal artillery In the United states, the nrincipal artilery
 of the arnyy) are in constant training.
Field Artillery: Artillery designed $t o$ be takea with an army to the thell of hattle. Fark of Arillery [Pank]: Artillery, with the carriages, hurses, and stores of all kinda necessary for its effrective use.
Siege Artillery: Artillery of heary motal,
desinned to be cmployed in breachug in, inif. desianed to be cmployed in breaching hitilio cations.
Train of Artillery: A certain nuaber of pisces of chmon monnted on carriages, with
bôl, boy ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, exist. -fič.

ar-til'-lẽr-y̌-mån, s. [Eng. artillery; man.] One who belongs to the artillery or who eerves a gun.
from the artulperymen being in partienurer
untod upon the cartottending tiog brigadea. case monnted upou the crata.
ar-ti-b-daco'ty $=$ equal, and סákтunos $($ daktulos $)=$ a finger or toe. Having equal toes.] In the classification of Mammalia by Professor Owem, the first (highest) order of the Ungulata It is divided into two families or aections: Omnivora, as the Hog; and Rnminantia, as the Sheep.
ar-tī-б-dăc'-tȳle, a. [ARTIODACTYLA.] Having even toes, that is, toes even in number. (Used also as a substantive.)
"In the even.toed or "artiodactyte ${ }^{\text {" Dngnlates," }}$
Owen : Clasif. of the Hammalia, p. s9. Owen : Clasif. af bin Mamalia, p. 80
ar-ti'que (tique $=$ tific), $a d j$. [Anctic.] The same as Arcric (q.v.).

From troplek, e'en to pole artinue**
Dryden : To Sir G. Ehh
ar'-tis (Old Eng.), äirts (Scotch), s. pl. Quarters of the sky. [AIAT.]
euery day. putand sprelt in all that lyt beris."
Wisdom of sotomon (ed. Lamby), 850 , sis2.
Of a the airts the wivd can hiaw
I desily like the west."
I desrly like the weat.
ar-ti-săn, [Fr artisan. Sp, ortesano: Ital artigíano. From Lat. ars = acquired akill, art.
I. One who practised any of the arts, including the liberal ones, auch as sculpture and painting, or was a student of books
"Zeuxis [meanlog the eelebrated painter], a pro-
fessed artisch, Trench: Select Gioss., pp. 8, 2)
2. One trained to practise a mannal art ; a handicraftsman, a mechanic, a tradesman.

- Thia meaning, though not the original one, has atill long existed ; for instance, Bullokar, in the edition of bis Engtish Expositor, pnblished in 1656, defines an artisan to be ": A handy crafts-man; an artificer."
"Even in the torns the artitam were very few." Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.
ar'-tist, s. [Fr. artiste; Sp., Port., \& Ital. arisia; from Lat. ors =art.]
I. Of a person's profession, occupation, crafl, or study:
* 1. One who has had a liberal education, or at least is a reader, and has in consequence acquired knowledge, as contradistinguished from one who is unread.

Shakesp. "Troilus \& Cressida, i. 3 . . The and unread."
It was used especially (a) for a cultivator of classical learning
"Some will make me the pattern of ignorance for making this Scaliger tho pattern of the gecrerslartise",

- Fuller: Holy State, bl. ii., ch. 8. (See Trench Selea Glomary. pe. B, i.
Or (b) for a coltivator of science. In the aubjoined example it probably meana " astronomer," or if it be "constructor of the telescope," the example will illustrate signi fication 2 instead of 1. [Ant (B.), Amtsman.] Through optic glass the Tuscan certist vlew At evening from the top of Fesole." P, Lilto ble
+2. One who practises an art of whatever kind. (The variety of accupations to which the term may be applied may be seen in the example from Pope under No. 11.)
"Then from his anvil the lame artiet rose,
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk xiii. 482.

3. One who practises any of the fine arts as inusic, bainting, sculpture, engraving, or architecture. (This is now the ordinary signi. fication of the word.)

## (a) Literally:

"Rich with the spoils of many a conquer da land, Ah arts and artists Theseuk could colnmand, The master paintera and the carvors came.

## (b) Figuratively:

Well hast thou done, grest artibe, Memory.

* II. One who is posseased of trained akill In any art or occupation, as distinguished from one who is destitute of such training. (Lit. \& Fig.)
"It is not strength, hat art, obtalus the prize
And to be s.int is less than to be wise,

The more hy art than force of nnmerous strokes By art the pllot, through the boiling deep And howling tempeat, theere the fearlems ship And tis the artint wins the giorious conres, In vain, unskilful, to the gond they etrive, And short or wide th' nngovern'd courser drive While with sure akill, thongh with inferior steed
Pope: Homer's lliad, ble xxili, s8s-9e
*artist-god, s. [Here the word artist ia used in the senae 1., 2.] Vulcan.

To her the artift-god. Thy griefe resigu, Pope: Homer's Iliad, hk. xvilí, 5s1-2
artist-like, $\alpha$. Like an artist.
Ever retiring thon "Áristetika,
Ever retiring thon doot gaze
On the prime labour of hine carly dayn."
ar'-tiste, s. [Fr.] Ona who practises an art and professes to do 80 in the highest atyle. (Often used of play-actore and musicians, but not unfrequently also of milliners and cooks, who, deriving their inspiration from Paria, wish to be designated by a word current in that capital rather than by one of indigenous growth.)
ar-tís'-ticc, ar-tis's'třc-al, a. [Eng. artist; -ic, -ical. In Fr. artistique.]

1. According to the rulea of art, or in the way which a proper artist might be aupposed to adopt. (Webster.)
2. Pertaining to en artist. (Webster.)
ar-tiss'-tic-al-1Y̆, adv. [Eng. artistical;-ly.] In an artistic manner. (Quarterly Review.) (Worcester's Dict.)
art'-1ĕss, an [Eng. art ; -less.] Without art. Specially-
3. of persons minds:
4. Not understanding art ; destitute of all acquaintance with art. (Rarely followed by of.)

The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land.
2. Guileless, aimple, undesigning, too innocent to try to deceive, and not likely to aucceed even if the attempt were made.
"Susplelon lurks not in her ariless hreast;
II. Of things:
I. Destitute of art; not evincing the possession of art in its or their constructor.
-".... these asemblages of artless and massy pillars."
2. Conceived in simplicity and sincerity ; not designed to produce an effect, but producing it all the more on account of this.

Oh, how unlike the complex works of man,
Heaven's ensy, artless, unencumber'd plan!
rt'-1ĕss-1y̆, adv. [Eng. artless; -ly.] In an artless maoner. Specially-

1. Without skill.
2. Without craft ; simply, guilelessly, undesignedly, sincerely.
"Nature and truth, though never so 10 or volgar. are yet pleasing, when openly and artesuly repre-
art'-lěss-něss, s. [Eng. artless; -ness.] The quality of being artless ; simplicity, sincerity, unaffectedness; absence of guile or affectation. (Todd.)
art'-1y, odv. [Eng. art; -ly.] Artificially, by hunan skill or contrivance.

A crabstecle, if it have a cyen of some delleate apple artyy grafted upon it, they, the branches
follow the nili sil
nature of the stock. "-anderson? Workz L 431.
ar-tŏ-car-pā-çĕ-ゅ (Mod. Lat.), ar-tǒ-car'-păds (Eng.), s. pl [Artocahpua.] Au order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his Urtieales or Urtical Alliance. The female flowers are collected into fleshy masse. or heads. The stipules are convolnte and shesthing, as in the genus Ficus. In 1647 Lindley estimated the known species at fiftyfour. [Ahtocarpus.]
ar-tŏ-car'poŭs, ar-tŏ-car'-pĕ-oŭs, a. [Antocabpus.] Relating to the order Artocarpezs, the genus Artocarpus, or to the Bresdfruit.
ar-to-car'-puss, s. [In Ital. artocarpe; Mod. Lat. artocurpus ; from Gr. ädros (artos) $=$ bread, and карто́s (karpos) $=$ fruit. Bread-

Pruit.] A genus of plants-the typical one of the order Artocarpaceæ, or Artocarpads. It contains various apecies. The most notable is the A. incisa, or Bread-Iruit tree. It is a

middla-sized tree, with large varionsly-cut and lobed leaves. It has a round, curiously-muricated fruit. [Bread-Fhuit.) It flourishes in tha South Ses Islands. Dampier, Anson, and Captain Cook made it known in Eurone, and the expedition of Captain Bligh of the Bounty, diapatched with the view of introduciug it into the West Indies, ended in the mutiny of the crew, the capture of the vessel, mutiny of the crew, the capture of the vessel,
and the aettlement of gome of the mutineers and the aettlement of aome of the mutineers in 1790 on Pitcairn'a 1sland, whence their in July, 1856. The A. integrifolia is the Jacktree. [JACK-TREE.]
ar-tŏ-ty̆r-i'-tēs, s. pl. [Gr. ג́pтóтupos (artoturos) $=$ bread made with cheese : äpros (artos) = a loaf of bread, and tupós (turos) =cheese.]
Ch. Hist.: A sect in the primitive Church who celebrated the Lord's Supper with bread and cheese, on the ground that the first oblations of men were not only the fruita of the earth, but their flocka ( $\Theta$ en. iv. 3, 4).
ar'-tow, * ar'-tou, * ar'-tû. [Eng. art; thou.] A contraction for art thou.
" Why artow so discoloured on thy face !",
"Chyld, Whartoun not a-schamed?"
Disputo between (ary \& the Cros (ed. Morris), it 22.
art'-ship, s. [Eng. art; -ship.] Artistic ekill. (Sylvester: The Vocation, 118.)
*arts'-măn, s. [Eng. arts; man.] A man akilled in any science or art.
 the artman differ from the inexpert, is in the middde propositions, Which in every particular knowledge aro
akken from tradilion and experience. - Bacon (euota tion from Plazo): Adv, af Learn, bl. iv.
är'ŭm, \&. [In Ital. aro; Sp. yaro; from Lat. aros, aran, arum = the cnckow-pint ; Gr. apow (aron). Hooker and Arnott think the Greek word may come from the Heb. (or), in the sense of fixe or flame, and may refer to the burning or acrid character of these plants.] A

genus of plants belonging to the order Araceas, or Arads. It contains one British species, the well-known A. maculatum, the Cuckow-pint (meaning point), Lords and Ladjes, or WakeRobln. The solitary spikes of bright searlet
tâte, 低, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, höre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pŏt,

berries may often be aeen under hedges in winter, after the leaves and spadix have disappeared. They are polsenous. The rhizomes ape used in Switzerland for soop. There is in are used in Switzerland for soap. There is in them an amylaceous substance, which, arter the scrid matter has been presse
te employed in lieu of bread-flour.
A-rŭn-dēl'-i-an, a. [Eng. Arundel; -ian.] Pertaining to any of the successive Earls of Arundel.

Arundelian or Oxford Marbles: Certain marbles brought from the East by Mr. Williain Petty, whe purchased them for Thomas, Ear of Arundel, iu 1624. Arriving in London in the yesr 1627, thay were placed in the gardens of Arundel House, which then occupied the site on which Arundel, Norfelk, Surrey, and Howsid Streeta, running off the Strand, in London, new stand. In 1667 the Hon. Henry Hewsrd, grandson of the firat purchaser, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk, presented the collection, which had met with Vandal treat ment in London, to the University of Oxford. It was either from his ancestor or from him that the term Arundelian, applied to the marbles, was derived. The marbles contain the Parian Chronicle (q.v.).
arundo $=\mathrm{a}$ reed or cane; and fero $=$ to bear. Reed-bearing, cane-bearing. Bearing reeds or canes. (Ogilvie)
a-rŭn-dí-nā-çě-oŭs, a. [Lat. arundina ceus.] Resembling a reed or cane.
a-rŭn-dĭn-är'-1-a, s. [From arundo (q.v.).] A genus of grasses containing the Cant-brake of North America (A. macrosperma).
a-rŭn-dĭn'-ě-oŭs, a-rŭn-dĭn-ō'̧̧e, adj. [Lat. arundineus, arundinosus.]

1. Made of reeds.
2. Ahounding in reeds.
3. Resembling a reed.

Q-rǔn'-dē, s. [Lat. arundo $=\mathbf{a}$ reed.] $\Delta$ Linnxan genus of grasses, formerly made to include several British species; but all these are by some botanists now remeved from it,
and placed in other genera. Bentham partly and placed in other genera. Bentham partly
returns to the older view, and gives one returns to the older view, and gives one
British Arundo - viz., A. phragmites, the Common Reed. It is Phragmites communis of most modern botanists. It is a stout peren nisl, five, six, or more feet high, with long creeping root-stock, long leaves, and a omail or large panicle of flowers. It occurs in Britain in wet ditches, marshes, \&c. flowering towards the end of summer and in autumn. [Ammophila, Pgamma, Calamagrostis.] A. domax supplies matcrial for fish ing-rods, and is Imperted for the purpose from ing-rods, and is imported for the purpose from
the south of Eurepe, where it is indigenous. the south of Europe, where it is indigenous,
The striped-leaved variety, formerly more commen than it now is in gardens, is called Gardencr's Gartera.
a-rûr-a, * ar-rûr-a, s. [Lat. arura; Gr. apovpa (aroura) = tilled or arsble land, corn land ; apo $\omega$ (aroб̄) = Lat. aro $=$ to plough, to till.] A day's ploughing. [Anocka.]
a-rŭs'-pĕx, + hạ-rŭs'-pĕx, a-rŭs'-pĭçe 8. [In Fr., Sp., \& Itsl. aruspice; Port. aruspice, haruspice; Lat. hamespex; + aruspex, from (the empty gut; Sansc. hird $=$ th (cholix); Old Norse gar-nir = the intestines and (2); specio or spicio = to look at.]

Among the Etruscans and Romans: A sooth sayer or diviner who pretended to foretel future events by the inspection of the entrails of victims.

Adornid with bridal pomp, she sits in stato
Mryden: Juy, sat. 10.


- Though the form amu. Hiseory, ch. xl . Dictionaries, the exanples cited to illustrate it, being in the plural, do unt establish it existence, for aruspices might be the plural of the Lat. aruspex, as well as of the English aruepice.

The second sort of miniteters mentioned by Cicero were not priests, bnt nugurs and aruspices, designed Story on the Priesthood, ch. B .
aruspices, "The urzed to make their pred augurs an aruspicas, Who used to make their predlctions sonpeGowedl: Lettera, ili. 23.
a-rüis-pī-ç̆, 3. [From Lat.artspicem, accus of aruspex = a soothsayer.] [Araspex.] Pretended divination of futura eventa by inspect ing the entrails of victims.

A dam more senseless than the roguery
Of old arusuin snd nugury.
Ander:
*ar'vąl, "ar-věl, " ar'-vil, * ar'-thěl, s [Dan arfued $=8$ solemn feast in honour of a decessed chieftain, fromi cerf $=$ an heir, and ol $=$ ale.] A funeral. (Used chiefly in the north of England.)

* arval-bread, s. Bread given to the por in the north of England on occasion of funerals.
*arval-feast, * arvil-feast, s. A ferst made at a funeral
"I had au Inclin on't nt th' arnil-fease".
* arval-sapper, s. A supper in connection with a funeral.
ar'-val, a. [Lat. arvalis = arable.] of or pertaining to ploughed land.

Arval Brethren, s. pl
Roman Afythol.: Priests whe offered sacriflee to the divinities of the field in order to evecure the fertility of the soil
ar-Vić-ol-a, s. [Lat. arrum =a fleld, and $\operatorname{colo}=$ to dwell in, to inhabit.] A genus of rodent mammalis beionging to the family rodent mammalis belonging atso close affiniCastoridx, thongh they have also ctose anmaties with the Maridæ, or Mice. Its represen-
tatives in Britain are the A. amphibius, the tatives in Britain are the A. amphibius, the
Wster-vole, or Water-rat; the A. agrest is, the Wster-vole, or Water-rat; the A. agrest is the
Field-vole, Short-tailed Field-mouse, or Jiea-Field-vole, Short-tailed Field-mouse, or Miea-
dow-mouse ; and the A. pratensis, or Bank dow-mouse; and the A. pratensis, or Bank Newer Pliocene strata and caves in Britain.

Ar-vō'-nĭ-an, a. [From Arvonia, the Roman uane of a district in Wales.] Pertaining to the above-meutioned Arvenia.

Geol. : Noting Pre-Cambrian formation in Pembrokeshire, Carnarvonshire, and Anglesea. Dr. Hicks divides the Pre-Cambrian forma tion into Dimetian, Arvonian, and Pebidian. Each of these must have been many thousand feet in thickness, and their horizontal exten sion is very wide. The Arvonian formation contains the quartz-felsites and porphyries, called hallefinta by Törell, and petrosilex rocks by Hunt. (Used also suhstantively.)


* ar'-wĕ, v.t. [A.S. eargian = to be a coward.] [ARWE, a.] To render timid.

Hast aruoed many herry men that hadden wil to
figh hite." Plowman.
(Boucher.)

* ar'-wē (plural * ar'-wčş, * ar'-wĕn), s. [Ankow.] An arrow.
hright and kene".
Chuucer: $C . T$., 6,99 s.
* är'-wy̆g-y̆ll, s. [EARwio.]
-ary, as suffx. [From Lat. suff. arius, -arium.]

1. An agent in performing any aet or doing any work; as lapidary (Lat. lapidarius) $=\mathrm{a}$ worker in stone.
2. A place for; as library (Lat. librarium) a place for books
3. Connected with or pertaining to.
 Arya (as substan.) =(1)a tribe or nation-th Aryas ; (2) in later Sanserit (as adj.) $=$ nohle of good family. India was called Arya-duarth $=$ the country of the Aryas. These Arya were invading Brahmans, Kshatriyas (warriors), and Vaisyas (merchants); whilst the aborigines of India were called in the Velas Dasyus. In later Sanscrit Arya sperially meant the third or merchant class, the most numerous of the three, whence it came to stand for the whole nation. It seems to nean one who plouglis or tills, and to be connected with the Latin word aro $=$ to plough, to till. It was opposed to Tura, in Sanscrit meaning (1) as adj. = swift; (2) as substan. = a nomad. [Turanian.] In Zend airya (adj.) means venerable, and (substan.) the Persian people. (The Persians and tha Indian Aryans were originally the same nation.) Persia was called by Hellenicus, who wrota before Herodotus, Aria. Herodotus says that the Medes called themselves Arii. in the cuneiform inserip-
tions Darius denominates himself Ariya Many other words, ancient and modern, appear to contain the tern, as Iran (Persia); Ar menis; Aria, in Thrace; the Arit, in Germany; and even our own Erin and Ireland (See Max Muller on the Science of Language times been written Arian; but Aryan is more tines been writen hrian; hut Aryan is more correct, besides having the great sdvantage of
discriminating the term from Arian, pertaining discriminating the term from Arian, pertaining in discussions regarding the dectrine of the Trinity.]
A. As adjective:
I. Philol. \& Ethnol.: Belonging to the grest family of human languages described below.

Aryan family of languages: A great family or languages, sometines, though rarely, and not quite accurately, called Japhetic ; more frequently designated as the Inde-European or Indo-Germsnic family of tongues. They lisve reached a higher development than those of the second great family, the " Semitic," better d scribed as the Syro-Arabian family, and are far in advance of the next one-that comprising the Turaniau tongues. [Lanouades.] Like the Syro-Arabian forms of speech, they are inflectional [Inflectional]; while those of Turanian origiu are only agglutinate. [A0cioctinate.] Max Müler separates the Aryan family of languages primarily into a Southern and a Northern division. The former is subdivided into two classes-(1) the Indic, and (2) the Iranic ; and the latter into six-(1) the Celtic (2) the Italic, (3) the Illyric, (4) the Hellenic. (5) the Windic, and (6) the Teutonic. [See these words.] (Max Muller: Science of Language, ve ii., 187T, p. 411.) It is often said that Sanscrit sloken by the old Brahmans, is the root of all these classes of tongues. It is more correct to consider it as the flrst branch, and assume the existence of a root not now accessible to dircet investigation. As an illustration of the affinity among the Aryan tongues, take the common word doughter. It is in Sw. doter Dan. datter; Dut. dochter; Ger, tochter; O. H. Ger. tohtar; Goth. douhtar; Lith. duktere; Gr. $\theta$ vүáтnp (thugatēr); Armenian dustr; Sanse duhitri; the last-named word signifying primarily, "milkmaid," that being the func tion, in the early Brahnan or Aryan honse hold, which the daughter discharged. No only are the roots of very many words akin thronghout the several Aryan tongues, but (a more important fact) so also are the inflections. Thus the first yerson aingular of a well-known verb is in Lat. do; Gr. סidwul (didōmi); Lith dumi; Old Slav damy; Zend dadhami; Sanse dadami; and the third person sing. present indic. of the substantive verb is in Eng. is, Goth. ist, Lat. est, Gr. ©́ $\sigma \sigma_{i}^{(e s t i), ~ S a u s c . ~ a s t i . ~}$
there exista in India a gort of rivalry between the Aryan languages, or rather, between the three
principal ones H 1 nd considering itself superiur to the others. Compar. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India, vol. I. (1872)
II. Ethnology

1. Gen.: Pertaining to the old race sleaking the primeval Aryan tongue [A.], or any of the numerous forms of apeech which have sprung from it. The ancestors of most modern Europeans lived together as one people, speaking the primeval Aryan tongue, in Central Asia, and apparently near the Panir steppe. Their aepration took place at so remote a period that, while they seem to have known gold silver, and colper, they were unacquainted with iron, the name of which is different in all the leading Aryan tongues. (Max Muitter, Scipnce of Language, vol. ii., 1871, p. 258.)
2. Spec:: The Aryan race which invaded India at a periou of remote antiquity, possihly 1700 B.C., and atill remains the dominaut findoo race there.
B. As substantive: The racc or racen doseribed under A., II. (q.v.).

* a-ry'ght (gh silent), adr. [ARIoнt.]
ar'- $\mathbf{y}^{\mathbf{y}}-\overline{\text { oll }}$, s. [Lat. hariolus $=$ a sootheayer.] A soothsayer, a diviner
for aryotes, nygromancers brought theym to
ctors of their goo."-Trevisa de Prop. Rerum, t.
* a-rysse, v.i. [Arise.]

And made forward arly to aryse". Chaucer: C. T., sa
"a-ry̌st'e, s. [A.S. cerest, cerist $=$ resurrection (trisan = to arise.] Resurrection.

As heo stode and speken, and weren at wenynge,
The Pastion of Out Lord (ed. Morri)), 599 , 590
boll, boy ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=2$ -cian, -tian = shan. -ticn, -sien = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -slous, -elous = shŭs. -ble, -die, dc=bẹ, del.
ar－y－té－noid， $\mid$ ar－y－twonoid，a．\＆s． IIn Sp．arytena＝the larynx ；Lat．arytena or arntena；Gr．apvtaiva（arutaina）or apusíp （arutèr）＝ladle or cup；apinu（arué）＝to draw water．）Ladle－shaped or cup－shaped．

## A．As adjective：

Arytenoid cartilages：Two pyramidal bodles articulated by their bases with the oval arti－ cular substances which exist on the npper margin of the cricoid cartilage in the human larynx．（Todd \＆Bowman：Physiol Axat．， vol．ii．，p－434．）
Arytenoid muscle：Muscles which pass from one of the arytenold cartilages to the other． （Ibid．）

B．As substantive：
Plural．Arytenoids：The cartilages described above．
＂The mobtilty of the artionlation of the arytenofds
ith the cricoti，and their connexion with the vocal ligaraeate give them great importauce in the mechau－
s，＊Z．se，adv．，conj．，\＆pref．［A contraction for Eng．also As in A．S．is calsura，alswa， Dut．\＆Ger．als；M．H．Ger．alse；O．H．Ger

A．As an adverb of comparison．（Bain： Higher Eng．Gram．）
L．Denoting comparison resulting in the discovery of likeness．
1．Like，similar to，resemhling．
＂And the Lord God anid，Behold，the man ta become as oue of us．＂－Gen．ini． 22 ．
2．In the sams manner as；like that or those whichl．
＂Aoe we hit fladeth 1writea

＂Tho Lord seeth oot as man seeth；for mau looketh
on the outward appearauce，but the Lord looketh on on the outward appearanc
the heart．${ }^{-1}-1$ Sam．$x=1.7$ ．
II In some cases，especielly when the com－ parison is presented at length，as is either pallowed or preceded by so．（Seealso B．，11．2．） ＂As your fathors did，wo do ye，＂－Aots ril． 51 ．
＂And he said，Ko the thigdom，of God，as if a
F To render the so more emphatic，even is sometimes placed before it．

－When so is oor．xv． 22.
as 10 is not present it is anderstood． ＂As in my speculations I have endenvoarad to ex doing same good iu thio particulis．＂－specator．
－T Such is necasionally employed as the word in relation to as．

3．With．
．apou the like devotion as yourselves．＂
4．Than（Scotch．）
＂Better be dead as out of the fuchion＂
II．Denoting proportion；in the same de－ gree with，equally with，as mach as．
＂Thou good old man，bearevoleat as wise．＂

## A mandred doore an hundrod pince <br> A hmpirgd doora z hundroil eitries grace： As many voices issue，and the sound

－In this sense it is generally succeede after an interval by another as，with which it Etands ln relation．
＂＇：in his personal quallites were as nmiable as his
III．Redundant ；bat this use of the word is vulgar．［See As how．］
B．As a subordinating conjunction of reason and cause．（Bain ：Higher Eng．Gram．）
I．（Implying time）：While，whilst．
II．（Implying reason）：
1．（Denoting a cause）：Since，because，be－ canse of being．

＊2．（Denoting a comeequence）：That．
＂The relations are wo uncertain，as they require＊
C．As an intensifying prefix：Erequently used in Mid．Eng．，as asswerthe，astyte，de．
D．In special plirases，with varying signifi－ cation，according to the words with which it is combined．
1．As far as：To the extent．

＂Every offence comuntited in the state of natures may in tho stato of nature be also punished，mad us har ＂．．．at far at can now be nseertatued， cauilay：Hiat．Eng．，oh．Xx．
2．As for：$\Delta s$ far as relates to，with regard to，with respect to．
＂At for such as tura mide unto their crooked ways
3．As how：How，the word as being con－ sidered redundant（Vulgar．）
＂As how，dear Syphax ！＂－Addicon ：Cata
4．As if：Like what it would be if．

－In poetry，when the necessities of the metre require it，the if is occasionally omitted．
＂He lies as he his bliss did know．＂－Waller．
＂．．．$\alpha s$ they would dance．＂Milfon：P．$L_{\text {，}}$ ，bk．vi．
5．As it were：Like，resembling．
＂ac of the Iowr beaste mying the noive of thunder，and wes＂－－Reo．
vi，of the lour beasts mying，Corne and wo
6．As long as：Nating（a）exilea purse，
He draws b bonnj silkea purse，
As lang＇s my tail．
Burnt ：The Thoo Doga．
Or（b）Duration of time．
＂Because ho hath inelined hthear natome，therofore 7．As soon as：Whenever．
ix＂＇．．．as noors as I am goas ont of the eity．＂一Exod． 8．As
8．As though：As if．
nnder coloar as though they would have east
out of the foreshly $-A \cos \times x$ vil． 30 ．
9．As to：With respect to，conceruing．
＊I pray thee，apeak to mee，os to thy thinklings，
As thou doot ruminate：and give thy worst of

10．As well as：Equalty with，po less than．

${ }^{\text {not }}$ inferior to you the words as well are separated from the as．
Iand．＂．as well the stranger as he that to borm in the II．As aet：Up
＂Though that P 保 hath Though that war continned nine yearn，bund this more action in the present war．＂－diddison．
－ăs， $2 n d$ \＆ $9 r d$ pers．sing．pres．indic．of verb． ［IIAve，Has．］Hast，has．

－ăs（1），s．［Аงн（1）］
Kis（2），s．［In Ger．asz；from Lat．as，geait．assis， whence are the Eng．，Fr．，\＆Sp．ace，and the Port．axe］

Among the Ronünis：A weight，coln，or meastre．
I As a weight of twelve ounces，the same as a libra or ponnd，and divided into twelve parts called uncix or annces．These were ： parts called uncia or anmees． $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)=3$ oz．；quincunx $=5$ oz．；semis $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=6 \mathrm{oz}$ ． septunx $=7 \mathrm{oz}$ ．；bes $=8 \mathrm{oz} ;$ dodrans $=9 \mathrm{oz}$ dextans，or decunx $=10 \mathrm{oz}$ ；deunx $=11 \mathrm{oz}$ ．
II．As a coin，which，in the time of Tallus Hostilius，is said to have weighed twelve ounces．After the first Punic war had ex－ hansted the treasury，it was reduced to two ounces．The second Punic war brought it to one ounce；sad，fiaally，the Pzpirian law fixed one ounce；and，fiualy，the and first it was atamped with a sheen，an ox，a ram，or a sow， but under the empire it had on one side a two－faced Janus，and on the other the ros－ trum or prow of a ship．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ". . threo miano of s,000 ases for each prisoner."- } \\
& \text { Arrad : Hist. Rome, ch. xliv. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## III As a measure：

1．（Square）An acre．
2．（Linear）A foot
As in Latin lias other slgnifications， among which may be noted（in law）a por－ tion divided among heirs．［ACE］
As．The contraction and symbol for Arsenic． Atomic weight， 75 ；density of vapour， 150 ； hydrogen being taken as 1 ．
A．S．［Contraction for Lst．Artium soror $=$ Sister of Arts．］An American degree con－ ferred upon women．（Times，Dec．91，1873．）
has＇a，s．［Mod．Lat asa：corrupted from Class． Lat．laser，genit．laseris $=(1)$ the juice of the plant Lasorpitiwm ossufotidn，（2）the plant plantf．ln Pers．asa is＝mastic；and in Arab．
$a s 2$ is $=$ healing，isd $=$ a remedy．］The pame of a gim．
asa dulcis．$[L l t=$ sweet asa，as opposed to asa feetidu＝fetid ass．］Benzoiue（q．v．）．
asa footida．［ASAFETIDA．］
ăs－a－fět＇－i－da，ăs－a－foot＇－i－da，ăs－sa－
 In Ger assafotida；Sp．asa fetida．From Mod．Lat asa（q．v．），aud Classical Lat．foetida ＝fetid，having a had smell．］
1．The Eaglish name of two，if not more， plants growing in Persia，the Ferula asafoctida


AgAFETIDA．（BRANCH，FLOWER，AND SEED．）
and the $F$ ．Persica．They belong to the order Apiaces，or Uubellifers．

2．The drug made from them．Old plants being cut across，jnice exudes from the wound This，being scraped off，is exposed to the sun to harden it，and la sent in large Irregular masses to thts conntry for sale．It is a useful medicine in hysteria，asthma，tympanites， dyspuce，pertussis，and worms；it is some－ times given also es a clyster．
＊a－sāile，v．t．［Absail．］
ăs＇a－phēs，s．［Gr．áaa申p＇s（asaphës）$=\mathrm{dim}$ ， indistiact：á，priv．，and cadŕs（saphess）＝ clear，distinct．］A genas of Ichneamons，of when the best known species，$A$ ．vulgaris， deposits its eggs in aphides，on which the larve，when hatched，prey．
ăs－ar－a－bact－ca，s．［Lat asarum（q．v．），and bacea $=$ a berry．$]$

Bot．：The English name of the Asarum Europeum．It is a plant with binate reniform lcaves and solitary fiowers，containiag twelve stamina，a six－ldbed stigma，and a six－celled many－seeded frust．It is naturalised in afcw woods in the North of England and in Scot－ woods The leaves are emetic，cathartle，and land．The leaves are emetic，cathartic，and
diuretic．Used as sunff，they produce a diuretic．Used as sanff，they pr
as＇－ar－ōne，s．［From Lat．asarum（q．v．）．］ Camphor of asarum．

Chem．：A crystallised substance obtained from the Asarum Europeum．
ăs＇ar－him，s．［In Fr．asaret；Sp．，Porto，\＆ Itail．asaro；Lat．asarum；Gr．äcapoy（asaron）； from á，priv，and ctipa（seiro）$=$ a cord string，or band．The plant was bo called becanse it was rejected from the garlands of flowers made up，by the ancjents．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Aristolochacee， or Birthworts．It contains a species पi－ turalised in Britain，the Asarum Europouth， or Asarabacca（q．v．）．
＊a－sāye，＊a－sā̀y，v．t．［Assay，v．，Essay，v］
＊a－sā＇yie，＂a－sä＇y－lĭ，v．t．［Assall］
＊a－sā＇yled，pa．par．［Asavle．］
aş－bč－fër＇－rite，s．［Eng．，\＆c．，asbestos； ferrite．From Lat．ferrum＝iron，sid Eng． suff．－ite．］A mineral，a variety of Amyhi－
bole．it is of a grayislı－white or ashy－gray bole．lt is of a grayish－white or ashy－gray colour．Dana classes Asbeferrite With Dan＊ Amphibule．
as－běs＇－tic，a．［Eng．，\＆c．，asbest（0s）；ia］ Pertaining to asbestos；made of asbestos．

Gite，făt，färe，ạmidst，whãt，fall，father；wè，wĕt，hërc，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sïre，sĭr，marine；gō，pôt，

, thès-tr-forma, a. [Lat. asbestos, and forma $=$ form.] of the form which as beatos generally assumss; fibrous.

?-bés'tine, a. [In Sp. asbestino; Gr. $\dot{\alpha} \sigma$ Biorrvos (asbestinos) = made of asbestos. Applied especially to the cloth made from it.] 1. Made of asbeatos.
2. Like asbestos; lacombustible. (Johnson.)
 and eidos (eidos) $=$ form.]

1. As adjective: Of the form of asbestos fibrous.
2. As substantiv: A mineral resembling asbestos in form. It is called also Byssolite (q.v.).

 Port. asbesto, Lat. asbestos; Gr. ä $\sigma \beta$ ecros (asbestos), as s. (sea def.) ; as adj. = unquenched, unquenchable: in, priv., sad $\sigma$ Beorós (sbestos) $=q u e a c h e d ;$ from $\sigma \beta \in \sigma \omega$ (sbesō) $=$ first fat. of ofèvvpu (sbenaumi) = to qnench.]
*I. Among the ancients:
3. Quicklime.
quickitimo, whleh is named (anys Procoplun, 1. it., c.es) rícayes (tttanos) by the anelenta; by the modernu d $\sigma \beta$ Reotos (anbertos)", Gibbon: Deok. \&Fall. Note under ch. xli
IT By moderns, of course, Procopins meana the men of hia own time, viz., tha aixth century A.D.
4. Tha mineral described under IL I.
II. Now (Mineralogy):
5. A variety of Hornblende, which itself ia classed by Dana as a aynonym or subdivision of Amphibole. Ha eaya that the several varieties of Amphibole, and notably Tremolite and Actioolite, when they have hittle alamins in their compasition, tend to become fibrons, in which case they are called Asbestos. Haily regarded the fibres as rhomboidsl prisms. As the etymology imports, as bestos is exceedingly infuaible, at least in a mass. It contaiaa a considsrable percentags of magneyis in ita composition. It ocenra in many localities in Britain and elsswhere, moatly in aerpentins districts. The varieties
$\qquad$ (a) Amianthus, in which the fibres are so exceedingly long, flexihle, and slastic, that hey masy be woven into cloth. [Aminntrus.]
(b) Common Asbestos, with the fibres much less flexible. It is heavier than ths first variety. It is dull greea, aometimes pearly in Justre, and nactnous to the toach.
(c) Mountain Cork, light enough to float on water.
(d) Mfountain Leather, also very light, but thinuer and more flexible than ths lsst

* (e) Mountain Paper, a designation formerly given to flas thin specimans of Mountain (f) M
(f) Mountain Wood, which, in the external aspect, resembles dry wood.

2. The fibrous varieties of Pyrocens. It is difficult to distingniah these from tha former.

- Dlue Asbestos: [Crocidolire].
asbeston-stone, s. [Asbestos.]

Kas'-bôl-ine, s. [Gr. äनßodos (asbolos), í $\sigma \beta$ ód $\eta$ ( asbolē) $=$ soot.]
Chem. A yellow, oily anbotance, very acrid and bitter, obtained from soot.
 (asholaino) = to cover witb aoot; n̆ $\sigma$ ßodos (asbolos), $\tilde{a} \sigma \beta \mathrm{\beta o} \mathrm{\lambda} \eta$ (asbolē) $=$ soot.] A mineral, called also Earthy Cobalt. Dans makes it a variety of Wad (q.v.), and conaidera it to be that mineral combined with oxids of cobslt.
 phos). A word in Aristotle, apparently meaning a kind of owl.]
Entom. : A geana of Neuropterous inaects belonging to the faniily Myrmelcontidæ, or Ant-liona. Thay differ from the Myrmeleon proper in having much longer anteane and horter hodjea, whilst their larva do not conatruct a pitfall. None are British.
 Zool. : A family of inteatinal worms belong-
ing to the class lntestins Entozoe of Rudolphi Cuviar, doc., the class Entosos of Owsn and otbera, and the doubtful class Beolecida, group or oub-clssa Namatoidea (Thread-worma). They coustitate the highest type of intestinal worms. [Ascaris.]
 a $\quad$ каap, to throh, to palpitate.
Zool.: A gsnus of intestinal worms, the typical ons of the family Ascaride A. lumoricoides, or Round Worm, is the commones intestinal parasite of the hnman species geaerally occupying the small intestines; it is found also in the hog and ox. In the human apaciea it is much more common in children than in adults, and is sxtremely rare in aged persons, it reaches seven inches in length. A sacond apecies, the Ascaris or Oxyurus vermicularis, is ons of the moat troublesome parasites of childran, and occasionally of adulto. It infests the larger intea tinaa, eapacially tha rectum. The mala is tinaa, eapacially the rectum. The male is
two or thres lines long, and the female five. two or thres lines long, and the female five.
(Owen: Compar. Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals, 1843, pp. 66, 67, dc.)
* ss-câ'rnçe, " as-câ'nns, adv. [Askance.] *as-oâ'unt, adv. [Aakant.]
 ć $\sigma$ woí (askoi), pl. of $\dot{\alpha} \sigma$ кós (askos) $=$ a bottle.] Bot.: The same as Asci (q.v.).
*as-cen-ci-onn, *. [Ascension.]
as-çĕnd', *as-sĕnd', v.i. \& t. [In Sp. ascender; 1 tal. ascondere; Lat. ascendo; from $a d=$ to, and scando $=$ to climb.]


## A. intransitive

L. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To move from a lower to a higher place. It is opposed to descend (q.v.).
(a) Of animated beings: To climb up, or even without actas climhing to move from a lower to a higher elavation.
(ed. "Lumby). 2nt. and asent to hevyne."-The Craft of Deyng ""- beending hpon the the ladderl" Goom ansomizing and
II is often followed by $u$ p.
And no man hath asoondot up to heaven
(b) Of things: To go up, as smoks or vapour does by the operation of the law of gravity, or as any material anbstance goes ny without actual climbing.
warling smoke aticends."
Wordsoorth : Exiceursion, hk.
"The platon elther ascented or deacended."-Smith
ram samem atcat
2. Figuratively:
(a) To proceed from recent to remote timea, or trace back a course of development.

> Their noble birth, conduct us to they boast Of thelr forefathers and, from are to age Ascending, trinmph their llustrions race.
(b) To monnt up from what is materially feebls to what is materially strong, or from what is morally or intellectually low to that which is in thess respects higher.
"As when the winis, ascending hy degrees,
Firat move the whitening eurfice of the aeas."
(c) To proceed from particulars to a inore or less wida generalisation, or from trifing matters to mattera of greater momeat.
"By these step we shall ascond to more jnst tdens to God, and to one with Him, "Wat Wautimatimpro anited Mind. II. Technically:

1. Astmn.: To rise higher ahove tbe horizon, snd proceed more or less directly towards the zenith.
2. Music: To pass from a lower to a higher note.
B. Trans. : To climb or move into, on, or upoa, from a lower place.

And anve a lite, the Ascend thy car,
Deci. "and Pall ghe shlleys ascended the river,"-Gibbon:
as-çĕnd'-a-ble, a. [Eng. ascend; -able.] Able to be ascended. (Johnson.)
as-çĕnd'-ana-çy̆, \& [Ascendency.]
as-çand'-ant, a. \& \& [Ascendent.]
asp-pĕnd'-ðd, • ss-ģ̆nd'-Id, pon par. \& a [Ascend.]

 Fr. ascendance: Sp. ascendencia $=$ anceatry Fr. ascendance; Sy. ascendencia = anceatry; Port. ascendencia; Ital. ascendenza; frons Lat.
ascendens $=$ asconding.] trolling tofluance; governing power.
" Barington howover, admita that aupariority in song gives to hirds on amazing ascemadancy over ot hera of Mratl known to hir
"Tho amondency of the ageerdotal order was long tho arcondency which nattrally and properly belonga ch. 1
ass-çøัd'-gnt, asp-pěnd'ant, a. \& s. [In Fr. ascendant; Sp. ascendient; Port. aud Ital. ascendente; from Lat. ascendens, pr. par. of ascendo $=$ to ascend.] [Ascend.]
A. As adjective: (Formerly ascemdant, now scondent.)
I. Ondinary Language:

1. Lit.: Moving upwards.
2. Fig. : Dominant, predominating, ruling.

II. Technically:
3. Astrol. : Abova the horizon.
"Let hime study the sonstaliation of Pegssua, which Erroura
4. Bot.: Ascending. (Applied to a procumbent atem which rises gradnally from its base to ovules attached a ifttle above the basa of the ovary, and to hairs directed to the upper part of their support.)
B. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
5. Lit.: Aacent, slope, acclivity.

HyiL"- thell : Henry VIM., nai. his calied Blackheth 2. Figuratively:
(a) Height, elevation ; point of elevation.
"He was initisted, In onder to gin instruction in
sciences, that were there in their highest asocmdant."
(b)
(b) Snperiority of any kind, as in power, Wealth, influence, intellect, or morality.
"The friends of the Rnglish allifnce were now ro corering the ascendant."-Froudz: Hist. Eng., vol
iv., 17 .
$\because$ Br the ascendant he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him
very nuch."-clarendon.
(c) An ancestor. (Opposed to descentant.)

The moat nefarlous kind of bastarda are incestuous bastards, Which are begotten bot ween ascendants and far as the divine prohlbition."-Aytifí: Parergon.
II. Technically:

* Astrol.: The degree of tha ecliptic which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the moment of a persoo's birth. This, whea ascertained, was supposed to indicate his tastes or proclivities, and enablo his horoscope to be drawn out. In the celestial theme, other namea are given to the ascendant: viz., the first house, the sangle of the east, an oriental angle, and the house of life.
"Wel cowde he fortune the ascendent

his sjgne, his houre, his ascenient." ${ }^{*}$-Gower : Conv. Amank., bk. vt
TI In the ascendant: Dominant, predominant. "The French occupation of Rome led the way to the
reaction, and by the end of 1849 albolutisn was in the reaction, and by the end of 189 absolutiss was in the
ascerdent. - Times, Feli 8, 1876 .
II Lord of the A scendant :

1. Lit. (Astrot.): The planet or other heavenly body which rules in the ascendant or first house whas the latter is just rising above tha horizon.

Merciry being zord the ascendant."-Quotation in Pen. Cycl., his. 527 .

Mercury, lord of the ascondant, being in Gernin
2. Fig.: One who poasesses commanding power or influence.
*as-çănd'-id, pa. par. [Ascenned.]
ạs-çĕnd-ing, pr. par. \& a. [Ascenn.]
A. Ordinary Language:

As present participle and adj.: In seuses corresponding to thone of the verb.
' Dark o'er tho fielde th' ascending vapour fles.".

[^33]
## B. Technically:

I. Astronomy:

1. The assending node of the moon is that in which the moon passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic. It is opposed to the descending node. [DescendiNo. 1 (Herschel: Astron., \& 406.) The mesining is the same in the case of a planet ( $\$ 498$ ).
2. The ascending signs of the zodiac are those through which the sun passea whilst he is approaching his greatest northern declination, the one which to us is many degrees above the horizon. They are Cspricornns, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Tsurus, and Gemini. The other six are called descending signs.
3. Ascending latitude: The increasing latitude of the moon or a planet.
IL. Arat. : Directed upwards.

Ascending vessels: Those which carry the blood upwards, that is, from the lower to the higher parts of the body.
III. Bot.: Sloping upwards. (Lindley.)
4. An ascending embryo is one the apex of which is pointed towards the spex of the frnct. (Lindley.)
5. An ascending omale is one which grows from 8 little above the base of the ovary. (Ibid.)
IV. Genealogy: Koting ancestors in a direct line bsckwards, excluding collaterals.


as-çĕn'-sion, * as-cen-ci-onn, * as-sen-t1-oun. s. IIn Fr. \& Sp. ascension; Port. ascensaio; Ital. ascensione; Lat. ascensio, from assensum, sup. of ascendo.] [AeCEND.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of ascending ( $l i t$. or fg .).
6. In a general sense:

"Ne eek oure spirites ascencioum "- 1 Bid 12,708 .
7. Spec.: It is spplied to the ascent of our Saviour from the earth, in view of his disciples, some time sfter his resurrection.
"That traditional scene of the Arcension is one of the
 + II. That which ascends.
 the hrain doth only suffer from vaporous ascensions
from the stomach. $-B$ Broune: Vular
III. The distance by which snything ascends. [B. Astron.]
B. Technically:

Astron. Right ascension: The distance of a heavenly body from the first point of Aries, measured upon the equstor. (Hind.) The sre of the equinoctial included between s cersre or point in that circle, called the Vernal Equinox, and the point in the same circle to Equinox, and the point in the same cirche
which it is referred hy the circle of declination psssing through it. Or the angle included between two hour-circles, one of which, called the equinoctial colure, passes through the vernal equinox snd the other through the body. (Herschel: Astron., §§ 108, 293.) It is opposed to oblique ascension (q-v.).

- The terms right ascension snd declination are now generslly used to point ont the position in the heavens of any celestial ohject, in preference to the old method of indicating certain prominent gtars by proper names or by Greek letters. By means of the transit in strument, or by an equstorially-mounted telescope, a star or planet may be readily fonnd, when once its right ascension and declination are known. [Equatorial Telegcore, Tranart are known. [E
INGTRUMENT.]
+ Oblique ascension: The arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and the point of the equator which rises with a star or other heavenly body, reckoned sccording to the order of the signs.

Ascension-day, s. The day on which our Ssviour's ascension is cormmemoratedthe Thursday but one before Whitsuntide, sometimes called Holy Thursday. It is ooe of the six leading festivals for which services are assigned in the Liturgy.
"This, on A toontion-day, each year,"
Scote: Marmion, It. is.
s!ecén'-sion-al, a. [Eng. ascension; -al. In Fr. ascensionnel; Sp. ascensional.] Pertaining or relating to ascension.

Ascensional difference: The difference between the right and ohlique ascensions. (Glossog. Nova, Hind, \& Ca.)
as-çĕn'-sǐve, a. [Lat. ascens(us), pa. par. of ascendo, and Eng. suffix-ive.] Ascending, on an ascending plan.
" which we gradations of the Mamamalian etructure, -Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia. p. 51 .
as-çĕnt', s. [In Sp. and Port. ascenso; Ital. asccondenza and ascesa. Lat, ascensus (s.), from ascensus, pr. par. of ascendo.]
I. The act or process of ascending or moving from a lower to a higher place.

1. Literally:
(a) of persons:
 (b) Of things:
"1... the ancent of moap bubbles, ...-Darveln.
2. Fig : Progress upwards.
3. Fथg.: Progress upwards.
"In regard to animal life, and tte asigned work inn this planet, there has therefore plainly been an ascent Nammalia, p. 60 .
"... steepe and hard of ascent."-Holland: Liey,
II. That which is ascended.
4. Literally:
(a) Thst by which ascent is made-a fight of steps, an inclined nanae artificially formed, or the nstural acclivity of a hill.
of the his ardeent by which he went up into the
(b) The eminence ascended; or generally an eminence, a hill.
"'A wide fat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fielda
niess it be diversified with depressed valley* and ewelling arcents."-Bantley.
(c) The slope or angle of the eminence ascended.
5. Fig.: Gradation, series, order.

- Large store of slesming erimson-spotted tinta,

Ranged side by side, in regular ascent,
One after one, still lessening by degrees
One after one, still lessening by degrees,
Up to the dwart thep tope pinamie"
Wordsworth: Excurvion, bk. wit1.
*as-cen-ti-oun. [Ascersion.]
ass-çẽr-tã'in, * ạs-çẽr-tã'ine, *ą-cẽr' tain, v.t. 10. Fr. ascertainer, acertainer, acertener, acerteneir, acerter; Sp. acertar, from Fr., O. Fr., sc. certain.] [CEERTA1N.]
I. Of persons: To render a person certain of snything, or st lesst inspire him with confidence respecting it.

Mer But how shnill I be ascereained that I also II. Of things :

* I. "To assert for certain, to assure." (Glussog. Nova.)

2. To render \& thing certain which before was doubtful.

* (a) By making that fixed which before was fiuctuating, or at least lisule to chsnge.
' For nonght of them is youre, but th' onely umance
Of a emali time, which none ascertaine may."
Spenser: Daphilitida.

* (b) By arranging matters previously. To insure.
"The ministry, in order to averetain a majority in
the House of Lords, persoaded the Queen to create the House of Lords, persiaded
+3. By divine revelstion, or at least by credible teatimony regarding snything.
"The divine law both ascertaineth the truth, and
applieth unto wis the want of other laws"-Booker. applieth unto ws the want of other laws"-Hooker. quantity of sifiver from uncoined sitver in thie, that the tamp."-Locke

4. By instituting en inquiry, investigation, examination, or experiment. (This is now the almost exclusive use of the word.)
"The extent to which parliamentary support was ascertained."-Macaulay: Hise. Eng., ch. ov.
"Their periods may, therefore, be regarded as ascer-
tained with the ntrnoot exactness."-Sir J. Ferschel: tained with th
Axiron. 5486 .
I Ascertain may be followed by s substan tive [examplea under No. 1I. 1, 2, 3 snd 4], by that [exampie under No. I.], or by whether.
but he was there only for the parpose of ascertaining whether a descent on Englind
as-qẽr-tān-a-ble, a. [Eng. ascertain; -able.] Capable of being ascertained.
":"- if truth in Irish matiers was ascertainable at
as-çẽr-tā'Ined, pa, par. \& a [Ascertain.] difference.... compared firat with the amonnt of ascertained
ii., p. 104. ii., p. 104.
as-çẽr-tā'in-ẽr, s. [Eng. ascertain; suff. er.] One who ascertatns snything; one who establishes snything beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt.
as-çẽr-tā'in-ing, pr. par. [Ascertain.]
as-çẽr-tā'in-mĕnt, s. [Eng. ascertain; -ment.] The act of ascertaining; the state of being ascertained.
tha positive ascartainment of ito limits "-
Burne: Fronch Reorunion.

* as-çés'-san-çy̆, s. Old form of Acescency.
* as-çĕs'-sant, $a$ [Acescent.]
as-çět'- ̌o, as-çĕt'-1ck, a. \& e. [In Ger. ascetisch (adj.), ascet (substan.); Fr. ascétique;
 (askèticos) = industrions, belonging to an athlete; a a $\quad$ nTys (asketes)= (1) one who practises any art or trade, (2) s hermit ; a $\sigma \kappa n \sigma t s$ (askesis) (askeo) $=$ (1) to form by art, (2) to practise, to exercise.]
A. As adjective :

1. Retired from the world, and engaged in devotions snd mortifications.
Weil ing entered into such an aseetic course an had Burnet, ch. 1\%
2. Severe, harsh, rigid, precise.
B. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Spec.: One who retires from active and adopts a contemplative life spent in devotion, in mortification of the body, \&c.; a hermit, s recluse.
"I arn far from commending thowe asouricha, that, ont of a pretence of keeping themaelves unspotied
from the world, take up their quarters in devarte. $\xrightarrow{\text { yom }}$
4. Gen.: One who, whether he retires from active life or not, adopts habita of self-mortification.
II. Ghurch History: A class of persons who, aspiring after higher sttainments in holiness than other Christisns, thought they would best attain their object by self-mortification. They therefore abstained from wine, flesh, matrimony, and worldly business; and moreover emsciated their hodies by long vigils, fasting, toil, and hunger. Both men and women embraced this sustere mode of life. During the second century of the Christian era, when they first attracted notice, they lived by themselves and dressed differently from others, but did not altogether withdraw from the society and converse of ordinary men. During the course of the third century they gradually withdrew to the Egyptian desert, and early in the fourth (about A.D. 305) were associsted hy Anthony into monsstic communities. [Anchorite, Monasticiem.]
"The Ascetics Who obeyed and sbused the rigid pro-
cepts of the Gospel"-Gibbon: Dech, $\$$ Fall, eh, xxxvii
as-çět'-1̌-çişm, s. [Eng. ascetic; -ism. In Fr. ascitisme.] The mode of life of an ascetic; mortification of the body.
"There ara two classes of nuen of very different como.

 tham's Works, vol. ., p. 4.
as-cect'-1cs, s. [Ascetic.] A treatise on the subject of asceticism, or giving rules to be observed by ascetics.

* as-çhäime, v.b. [Ash/ME.]
* ạs-çhā'med, a. [AGHANED.]
* as-chare, $a d v$. [A.S. on cyrre $=$ in the act of turning; cerrar = to tnrn.] Aside.
${ }^{"}$ Ener after the dogges wer zo starke,
Thei stode aschare When thel zehuld barke"
Aunting of the Bare, 25\%. (Eoucher.)
* asçhe, s. [Ash (1).]
ăsçhe, s. [Ash (2).]
*as-çhê'-pǒn, pret. of v. [A.S. gesceapen $=$ formed, created.] [SHape.] Shaped, formed, devised.

Wate neuer so hlysfol a bour na waiz abos thenne Nu na schroude bous so scheffe na asthepon thara" * ăsçh'-ĕt, s. [ASHET.] (Scotch.)
rate, ratt, fare, ạmidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt


- aschewele, v.l. [Shewel.] To scare sway

 pl. of $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \kappa \delta \dot{o}($ askos $)=s$ leathern bottle.]

1. Tuhes in which tha sporules of licheas are coataiaed whilst to the pucleus. (Lindley.) 2. Tubee in which ths sporidia of fuagi sre placed. They are called also ascelli or thece.
$\chi_{s}^{\prime}$-çi-an (pl. As'
 without
Bhadow.)
Plural: Thase who st midday of ons or two dsys of the year are deatitute of s shadow. Those liviag to the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are se at midday oace a year, and those living between those circles are so twica a year.
 ¢1id'-i-anş (Eng.), s. pl [Ascidium.]
Zool. : The first order of the Tunicated Class of Mollusca. It contalos four families : the Ascidiade, or Simpla Ascldians; tha Clsvel lioidx, or Social Aseldians; the Botrylidx, or Componad Ascidians; and the Pyrosanatidx, an aberrant family tending to the order Biphora. [Ascluevida.]
 Ascldians. The typicsl family of the Ascidian order of Tunicated Mollusca. Professor Garrod considers them to be degenerate Vertebrata, which should be placed quite at the end of that sub-kinglenn, sfter Amphioxus. The saimals are aimpla aud fixed; they are solitary or gra. are aimpla atd fixed; they are solitary or gres-
gariens, with their branchilil sac simple or dis. posed in 8-18 deep and regular folds. Their exteraal integumat is provided with two apertures, maklag them leok liks doublenecked jars. When tonched they squirt a stresum of water to some distrace. They look like shapeless cartilaginous masses. Some are highly coloured. Io Brazil, China, sad the Mediterracean they are eateu as food.
as - cididi-i-form, a. [Mod. Lat. ascidiu(um), sud Lat. forma, shape. 1 Bottle-shaped, like the leaves of Sarracenia and Nepenthes.
ăs-çĩa-ǐ-Oi'-da, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. asciduúum), and Gr. elios (eidos) = appearance.] Professer Huxley's name for the class calted by soras othere Ascidia or Ascidiza He classes it nader his great division Molluscoida.
 onov (askidion), dimin. of i $\sigma$ xós $($ askos $)=a$
leathern bottle of leathern bottle of goatskio or similar material. ] 1. Zool. : The typical genus of the Tunicated Mollusea, belonging to the family Ascidiadæ snd tha order Ascidia. The apecies vary in sid tha order Ascidia to he apecies vary in
lengtit from an inch to five or six inches. Niuetten oceur ill Britain. Example, the Eea-squirt (A. hyolinum). The Ascidian genas,


ASCIDIOM (SEA SQUIRT).
A. Ascidium meнula. B. Asckdia echinatum
family, and order have recently acquired Breatly-increased interest from the fact that Darwin has taken this part of the anims] kinglom $8 s$ his point of departure in tracing the process of development which he believes to have altianately resulted in tha production of man.
2. Botany: The pitcher in such plants as

Sarracenia and Nepenthes. (Lindley.)
 pl. of ' $\dot{\text { ankós }}$ (Ascl); (2) Lat. gero = to wear, to carry about. - Having asci. (Loudon: Cyclop.
of Plants; Gloss.) of Plants ; Gloss.)
Le-gi'-tac (Lat.), As-ci'-tans (Eng.), s [From Gr. íakós (askos) = a leathern bottle.]
Ch. Hist.: A sect of Montanists who arose
signed to express the fact that some Bacchsnsls of their party believed the passage in Matt. 1x. 17, which speaks of peuring new wine into new bottles, required them to blow up a skin or bag, and dsnce sround it when inflated, which sccordingly they did with suitable vigour, as sa set of solema worehip.
axs-ci'tēss, [In Fr. ascite; Port. \& Lat. ascites; Gr. $\dot{n} \sigma x i \neq \eta s$ (askitēs); from dáós (askos) $=$ s leathern bottla.]
Med.: Effusion of fluid of any ktnd into the sbdomen; specially sffusion of fluid within the cavity of the peritoneum, as distingulshed from ovarian dropsy and dropsy of the uterus. There is sa idiopathic ascites, which may be of a tonic or acute form, or of an asthenic type; and s sympathetic or consequentis] ascites. Aaother division is into sctive ascites, that in which there ts a large effusion of serum into the cavity of the peritoneum, after uadue exposure to cold and wet ; and passive ascites, that produced by disease of the heart or liver.
 [Eag., \&c., ascites; Eng. suff. -ic, -ical. In Fr. ascitique; Port. ascitico.] Pertaialug or relating to the disease called ascites.
"When it in part of another tumour it is hydropical,
either snasarcous or ascitical."~Wíeman: Surgery,
as-çi-tí-tious (tious as shŭs), a. [Low Lat. *ascititius; from Lat. ascitus $=$ rpproved sdopted, ps. par. of ascisco $=$ to spprove, $t$ adopt.] Not originally existent; adopted, additions], suppleinental. [ADsciritious.]
"Homer has boen reckoned an ascititious name from
mome accident of hil life.
ăs-clè'-ph-ăd, s. [In Fr. asclépiade: Sp asclepiadeo; Lat. Asclepiadeus.]

Ancient Prosody: A kiad of verse used by Horace and other writers, and divided int two primary types: (1) Asclepiadeus minor, consisting of a spondee, a choriambus, consisting of spondee, a choriambus, a
dactyl, a trochee, and a czanra, as Msēcē| bās
 ătavis il èdite ' rêgi | bŭs (Horace) ; snd (2) two choriambuses, s trochee, and a ceesura, as Quīs pơat | vină grăvem | millitian aūt | paūpê̌iēm f'crěpăt? (Schmitz: Lat. Gram. 1860, p. 306.)
ăs-clè-pŭ-ą-dā'-çe-a, s. ph [Asctepins.] Asclepiads. Aa order of plants closely sllied to the Apocynacere, or Dogbanes. Lindley places them under his slliance Solsoales They have a 5 -divided persistent calyx ; a monopetalons 5 -lobed regular caralla ; 5 sta mina, with the filaments usually connate sathers 2-sometimes alnost 4-celled; the pollen at length cohering in masses, or sticking to 5 processes of the stigma; styles 2 ; stigma I, tipping both styles, dilated, 5 -coraered; ovaries, 2 ; fruit, 2 follicles, of which one is sometimes sbortive; seeds numerous. Shruns, or more rarely herbs, aimost always milky, and Prequently twining. Leaves entire, opposite; flowers umbellate, fascicled, or racenose. Their favourite habitat is Africa, They occur also in India, and the tropics generally. In 1846 Lindley estinated the generally. In 1846 Lindley estinated the known. The milk, which in some species kaown. The milk, which in some species bitter, through appareatly not so delcterious as that of Apocynaceæ. That of Calotropis gigantea, the akund, yercum, or mudar plant elephantiasis, and some other diseases. The roots of Cynanchum tomentosum, and Periploca emetica are emetic. Gymnema lactiferum is the Cow-plant of Ceylon [Cow-plant]. Pergularia edudis and Periploca esculenta are eatable. Diplopepis vomitoria is expectorant and diaphoretic, and is used like iplecacuanha in dysentery. Hemidesmus Indica is the Indian Sarsaparilla [Sarsaparilla]. The leavea of Cynanchum Argel are used in Egypt for adulterating seuna. Marsdenia tenacissima is employed for bowstrings by the mountaineers of Rajmahal, whilst $M$. tinctoria and Gymnema tingens yield sn indigo of excellent quality. (Lindley.) [Asclepias.]
ăs-clē-pĭ-ăd'ĕ-an, a. [Lat. asclepiadens.] Pertaining or relating to the metre called Asclepiad (q.v.).

The distichs used hy Horace are-(1) The second Arclepiadean metre, consisting of a Gly cone eus and
the Asclephadeue minor. - Schmits: Lat. Gram. (1860), p. 306 .
ăs-cle-pi-ăd'-ic, a. [Eng. asclepiad; -ic.] The same as Asclepiadean (q.v.).
ăs-clë'-pī-ăs, s. [In Fr. asclépiade; Ital. asclepiads; Sp . asclepiada; Lat. asclepias; Gr
 wort (Asclepias vincetoxicum?); from "Aoк入ךtrios (Asklepios), the Roman Esculapius or Esculapius, the fabled god of medicine.] A genus of plants, the typical one of tha order Asclepiadaces. The species are found chiefly along the eastern portion of North America, in Bermuda, \&c. Though all more or leas poisonous, they are used medicioally. $A$ decumbens excites geaeral perspiration without in any perceptible degree increasing the heat of the body. It is used in Virginis as a remedy sgainst pleurisy. Anether variety, $A$. tuberosa, is a mild cathartic and diaphoretic. The root sad tender stalks of $A$. volubilis create sickness and expectoration. A. tuberosa (Butterly Weed) snd A. curassavica, sometimes but incorrectly called ipecacusahs, are also mediciual plants, whllst $A$. lactiferc yields a sweet coplous milk used by the Indians, de; hence the ordinary name milkweed. A. aphylla and stipitacea are eatalle. (Lindley.)
 $=\mathrm{a}$ bag, aad $\mu \dot{\kappa} \kappa \eta s($ mukes $)=$ a mushroom.] A group of fungi whose spores or sporidis are contained within asci
ăs-č-my̆-çé-toŭs, $a$. [Eng., \&e. aseomyce$t(e s)$; -ous.] Belongiog to or connected with the sscomycetes (q.v.).
a-scri'-ba-ble, a. [Eng. ascrib(e); -able.] That may be ascribed.
which seenis to be more flity ascribable to the welgh whid apring of the air..$^{-1}$-Boyle, vol, i. p. 17.
a-scribe, v.t. [In Ital. ascrivere. From Lat. ascribo $=(1)$ to add to ar insert in a writing (2) to impute : $a d=$ to, and scribo $=\ldots$ to write.]

* 1. To write dewa.
- Hereupon the Athenians do aseribe that day for a 2. To attribute, to impute, to assign. Used-
(a) Of qualities ar actions attributed to a person or other being:
xii. a
"They have ascribed unto David ten thousands, and ome they have ascribed but thousands."-1 sam (b) Of effects attributed to causes:

The mind, indeed, euli ghten tid from above,
The grand effect ; , ." Cozeper: Tusk, bk. iit.

- Regarding the difference between tho verbs to ascribe, to impute, and to attribute, Crabb considers that to ascribe is to assign anything in one's estimate as the possession or the property of another; to impute is to form an estimate of a person, and to attribute is to assign a thing as a cause. What is uscribed is generally honourable: what is imputed is generally dishonourable." (Crabb: English Synonyms.)
a-scrībed, pa. par. [Ascaide.]
a-scrīb'-ing, pr. pur. [AscRise.]
a-scri'e, * a-skríe, *a-skry'e, v.t. [Cf. Sw. anskr $i=$ an ontery, scream, cry; old shout to.

Seraphe whs of hem wel war and faste him a-scrien Joueph of Arimathie (ed. Skeat), 580 .
a-scri'e, * as-scrī' * a-skri'e, * es$\mathbf{k r y}$ 'e, * a-skrỳ e, s. [Aschte, v.] Aa outcry, a scream, a cry.

In whlch eampe, about a xi. of the clock at night, beraul alarme."-Hail: Hen. VITI., An, 5. (Richardoon. "Theu the Bretaynes made an askrio and sette their eacons on fire."-/bid.
a-scrip'-tion, s. [Lat. ascriptio = at addition in writing: from ascribo (AsCR1BE); or from $a d=$ to, and scriptio = the act of writing; scribo $=$
write.]
I. Tha act of attributing, imputiag, or assigning, as an effect to a cause, or qualities or actions to any being; the state of being sttributed.
der *imply thohle subsequent life which would ren.

bôl, bోy; pout, Jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, this; sin, ass ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.


## 2. That whlch is ascribed.

日g-crip-ti'-thous, a. [Lat. ascriptitius = enrolled.] Ascribed, imputed, assigned.
"An acertprition
don : Borm,
8.egy'-rŭm, s. [Lat. ascyroin; Gr. äศкvpov (askuron), a kind of St. John'a Wort.] A genus of plants belonying to the order Hypericacere, or Tutsans. They occur in North America

- łaşe, conj. [As.]
* ą-sé' $\dot{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{e}$, p.t. [Assece.]
- a-Bë-gìjd, pa. par. [Assmaid.]
a-se'-1-t举, s. [As if from Low Lat. aseitas.] The state or condition of having an independent existedce. (Prof. W. R. Smith.)
- à-sél, s. [Aygelin]
* a-séle, v.t. [A.S. ascolan $=$ to bind, fasten.] To seal.


## 


Zoology: A family of laopod Crustaceans. Some species are marine, and athers freshwater. The Limnoria terebrans, so destruetive to woodwark immersed in the ocean, belonga to the family.
a-aěl'-lŭs (pl. a-sěl'-111), s. [Lat. asellus= a little ass.]

1. Zool.: The typical genus of the Asellidæ. It contains the A. aquaticus, or Water-hog Louse, common in freah water.
2. Astron.: Two stars in the constellation Cancer. The Greeks, through whom we hsve received the sign Cancer, placed two asses in It, where they etill remain, under the titles of Asellus Boreas and Asellus Australis; snd near them in the asterism Presepe, or the Manger, in which there are about forty small stars visible in the telescope.

* a'serl-y̆, v.i. [Hovsel]
*a-bĕm'-ble, v.t. [Asssmble.]
a-aěp'-ta, s. pl. [N. pl. of Gr. äनทีтos (asēptos) $=$ not liable to putrefy: a, priv., and
 putrefy. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ Substances not liable to putrefaction.
 ic.] [ASEPTA.] Not lisble to potrefaetion.
a-sěp'-tō-lĭn, a. [From Gr. asēplacasgainst putrefaction.
Phar.: A preparstion of phenol or carbolic acid designed to be used as a aubcutaneous injectlon for the cure of phthisie; 80 named by its inventor, Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, whof first annonnced bis discovery in February, 1896. It is ensentially a germicide; sud, since carbolic acid is known to be fistal to the tuberculosis bscilli, which are regarded as the germe causing and promoting pulmonsry conaumption, it seema probable that aseptolin may be fonnd efficacious providing it can be borne by the patient in quantities oufficient to produce the intended results. A published formala reads as fullow's: $\mathrm{C}_{1} 1 \mathrm{H}_{48} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{OH}-\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3}$.
- a-sëre, v.i. [A.S. asearian $=$ to become dry.] Ta become dry.
a-sẽrue, " sencte, v.t. \& i. Tomerit, to deserve.
* a-sĕs'se, v.t. [Fr. cesser $=$ to cease.] To cause to cease. [Acrsm.]
a-sěth'. [Assets.]
* a-sĕt'-nĕg, s. [A.S. asetrys $=$ what is set or fixed; a statute, slaw.] A regulation.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{s c ̌ x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{u}-\mathbf{a l}, a$. [Gr. $\dot{\text { a }}$, priv., and Eng. sexual.] Bot.: Without sexas. Applied to the fiowerless plauts in which stamina and pistils are wanting.
- às-fa'ste, adv. [Fing. as; fast.] Anon, quickly. (Prompt. Parv.)
Xe'gard, s. [Norse] The heaven of Scandinavian mythology.
A. S. G. B6 An shbreviation for the Aëronautical Socfety of Grent Britain.
 "aske, "axe, " ease, " as (Eng.), ai'be, Xas (Scoteh) (plur. Ash'-es, "asegh'-0n,

 [A.S. asce, acse, cesce, axe, abse, azse, ase; Sw. [A.S. asce, acse, asce, axe, ahse, azss, ase; ; Gw. asche; O. H. Ger. auche; Goth. argo.]
A. Ordinary Languaga:
- I. In the singular: Rarely used as a simple word, except by geologista and chemista. In composition, however, it is very common. (See words under C. and II. Plur.)
${ }^{*}$ With fyre fomo Henuln consumit was Fith as
For that forle stinkand sin of Lychorio. -
"Collocted, my leddy! what would ye collect out of the sii.

II. In the plaral:

1. Literally:
(a) Gen. : The residuum left sfter the burning of anything combuetible.

- Aud take up the athes which the fire hath
(b) The remains of a eremated dead body preservell in an urn or coffin; or more figuratively, the remains of a body buried without cremation.
"And the arkes of Johne the baptyate"
The Stacyous of Rome (ed. Furivill), 417. "The coffins were broken open. The asthes were "Een in our askes liva their wonted frea" $\begin{gathered}\text { aray: Elegy }\end{gathered}$

2. Fig.: Whatever is worthless or expresses humilistion: referring, hawever, to the fact that of old a person in calamity would at times put ashes upon his hesd, or, grovelling on the put ashes upon his hesd, or, groverng on if he ground, bury his hils ar
"Ho [tho idolater] foedoth on auhes: deceived heart hath turned bim aside . . "-ha. xliv. 20.
"Ho hath east me into the mirro, and I am become
ke duat and ashes."-Job YIx. 18.
B. Technically:

Geol. Volcanic ashes, volcanic ash: The poroua remains of certain molten rocks thrown out by ancient volcanoes, and in many cases laid down in beds stratified by the gravitation of the falling badies themselves, or by the action of water. (For example see A. 1.)
TFor the diatinction between ashes and tuffs see the anbjoined example.
"In anawer to the queation an to what was the dif. ference beween altes and turf, he [Mr. David Forbers, F.R.S) defned athes as pursiy sub-a rial formations, thrown out of the Yolcanic orifioe, and falling down od
land or seen as the case happened; whilat tauts, on the cond or sea, as the case happeneu, hill tarts, were moltan lave pourod ont iata or more ofton under, wator, and thus pumtentaneozsily quenched end disinitegrated Into framente or powder, more or less ine, io proportion as the action of the watcr was
ovarpowering. In ashes each separate particle bore on ovarpowering In ashes each separate particle bore on the ation of fre in the thruat of the volcano, and ex. terrally is altored glazed, or conted with ocrust or
 nace Which in never to be observ
Geol. Soc., vol. $\mathbf{x x x i}$ (1875), p. 421 .
C. In composition: Denoting varinus objects having certain eimilarities of form, colour, \&c., to ashes.
ash color, a A color like ash or asbes. [A8H-COLOREn.]
ash-colored, a. Colored like ashes. Between brown and gray.
"Cloy, ash-colored, was part of a strstum which ley above ithe strate of stone." A nameard: Montagu's Ilarrier (Circus cineraceus).

Aoh-calored Harrier: Another name for the same bird.
ash-fire, s. The eubdned or low fire nsed in chemical furnsces. (Todd.)

## ash-gray, $a^{2}$

Bot., de: A mixture of pare white snd pure black, so sa to form an intermediate tint. (Lindley.)

## ash-grayish, 0.

Bot., \&c.: Ash-gray, but with more of the white sdmixed. (Liniley.)
ash-hole, s. A receptacle for ashes beneath a furnace.
ash-pan, s. A pan benesth of furnace or grate for the reception of ashes.
ash-tub, s. A tub benesth a furnace grate for the reseption of ashes.

Ash-Wednesday, s. [Eng. Ash; Wednes day. In Sw. and Dan. Askeonsiag; Dut. Ash dag; Ger. Avchermittwoch.] The first day of Lent, the connection of which with "ash" or ashes seems to have been that, according to the Injunction of Pope Gregory the Great, in the sixth century, ashes, whicl firet had been blessed, were sprinkled on the heads of worshippers, or the form of the cross was traced with ashes upon their foreheads, one main object at first being to put them in remembrance that their bodles were bnt "dust and ashes." As on the eame day notorions sinners, profeesing penitence, had to appear in church profeesing penitence, had and with tears solicit elothed in asekcloth, and with tears solicit absolution, repentance in sackcloth and
ashes" was also suggested, and added a reeh association with the dsy. At the time of the Reformation the law or practice which required applicants for pardon of sin to be subjected to this eevere discipline was swept sway, and the "Commination" Service, still in ase, was lutroduced in ita room, "until the said discipline may be restored again, which fo much to be wished." (Liturgy: Comminoion.) To s certain extent Ash-wednesday is recognized in England by the nation well as ly the Charch.
 comp. [A.S. assi; Sw. ask; Dan. ask, askietre; Dut. esch, esscheboom; Ger. esche; O. H. Ger. asc, asch; O. Icel. askr.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Languags:

1. The name of a well-known tree, the Fraxinus excelsior. It hss pinnste leave. The flowers, which come out before the leaves, are destitute of calyx and corolla. The stamens are two, the fruft s two-celled and two-seeded samara.
"And ash far-utretching his nmhrageous arm" Conemer Taste hk ,
(Fraxinus excelsior).
2. The wood of the ash (Fraxinus excelsior).
It is nsed for the construction of varions It is nsed for the construction of various agricultural implements. The qualities to be sought in good asb-wood are stren
ness, and elasticity. ." Let me twine

Mine arms obout that body. where against,

II. Scripture: The ash of Scripture, in Heh. Tiर (ōrěn) (Iss. sliv. 14), is probably not Fraxinus, but what it is has not yet been decided.

B. As auljective: Made of ash; pertaining to the ash ; resembling the ash. [ASEES (2).]
C. In composition: Denoting = made of, or pertaining to ash.
ash-keys, a. pl. The seed-vessels of the ash. [Ashen Keys.]
 ash-spear, s. A epear of which the wooden 1 portion is made of ash.
"The tough ash-speat. so stout end true,
Scott: Lay of the Last Minatel, ilil a
ash-tree, s. Fraxinus excelsior, described above.
"Then the engry Hiawatha
Raised his mighty bow of
Rsised his mighty bow of ash-tree,
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, in
ash-weed, s. A nsme sometimes given to the Gont-weed (AEgopodium podarraria). from the resemblance of its leaflets to those of the ash-tree.
ash-wood, s. The wood nf the ash-tree


* a-shāme, as-chāme (past par a-shä'med, *a-shā'-my̆d, "a-sçhä'my̆d) v.t. [Eng. a; shame. A.S. ascamian
$=$ to be ashamed; gesceanian $=$ to make sahsmed; from soama = sbarne; gescamian $=$ to shame, to blush. In Lut, beahaaznd is sn sdj. =ashamed; Ger. beschämen $=$ to shsme.]
A. As a verb in contradistinction to a garts ciple it is obsolete: Ta put to shame; to causo to blush.

[^34]
3. As a past participle (ashamed, * ashamyd - aschamyd), it is in common use: Made to hinsh, or fast abashed or confused, from consrinusness of secret gailt, from e feeling of inferiority, from the humiliation produced by the exposure of disreputable moral conduct or of intellectinal folly with which one is chargeabie.

Ne bo ye not aschamed, that daun Johan

IIn Scripture it is followed hy of, or more raruly by for or because, applied to that which catises the ahame.
at Ald Momb ehnill be ashamed of Ohemosh as the bonse ut israel was an andill 13.
". . they ghall see, and bo ashamed for thele envy at the people."-Jan. xxvi. 11 .
"* " - they thall b
In Ordinary Language: To be ashamed for a person is to biush on account of his miaconduct, the desire being felt that he should not disgrace himaelf.
0-shā'm-ad-ly, adv. [Eng. ashamed; -ly.] So as to msnifest shame ; bashfully. (Huloeh.)
àsh'bŭd, s. [Eng. ash (2), and bud.] A bud on or from an ash-tree.
"Darker than darkest pantiea, and that helr

- ashe, v.t. [Ask.]

Kish'- $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{n}}$ (1), a. [From Eng. ashes.] Of \& colour between brown sud grey.

> On the Earl's cheek the fiuth of rage
> oscame the achom hue ol age. Namtose vi. 14
 and suff. -en. in Ger. eschen.]

1. Pertaining to the ash-tree.
2. Made of ash-wood.

ashen keys. The seed-vesseis of the ashtres. They sre called by botanists Samaras, i.. , dry, indehiscent, winged, two-celled, two-aeeded capeulgs. [Samaza.] Their length and lateral compreasion creste the reaemblance to keya. [Ash-Kevs.]
Her.: The aeed-vessels of the ash-tree, which are occasionaliy represented on an escutcheon. (Gioss.
 of Heraldry, 1847.)
 a treachar.] A large fiat plate on which meat is brought to the table. (Scotch.)
ไan'-lar, ăsh'-lẽr, " a-chĕ1'or (Eng.), ais'-lěr, *āis'lair, * èst'-lẽr (Scotch), s. a [O Fr aiseler from aisselle $=$ the armpit; Lat. axilla $=$ the armpit.] [AxIL.]

## A. As substantive:

Arch : Hewn or squsred stone used in ballding, as contradistiaguished from that which is rough, as whea it cams from the

querry. " J. H." in Boncher's Dict, states that the earliest instance of the use of the rrord ashler which had been discovered when he wrote, was in connection with the erection of the College of Fotheringhsy. [See example.] "... the ground of the body and islen be mand within

unto the tuil hight of tha mald quire, with elene hemne "sther, a trogedir in the ontar gide unto the fill hight Angtia, vi. 1,414
If In Somersetshire it, was formeriy used of paping stonea. (J. H., in Boucher.)
Nigged Ashlar: Stone hawn with a piek or with a pointed hammer, instead of with a chiasl. The term ia nsed principally in connection with the hewing of the hard Aberdeen sranite. (Weale: Rudiment. Dicl. of Terms used in Arch., 1850, pt. iii., p. 304.)
B. As adjective: Pertaining to hewn or gquared stones ; made of or with ashlar or bewn atones.
"The ashler buttrees braves its force"
Seott: Oudson Oastla "It is no squarebuilt gloomy palace of hlack ashlar marble, shroaded in nwe and horror, Ho Gray gives it
ăsh'-1ẽr-İig, s. [Eng. ashler; -ing.]

## Architecture:

1. Piecea of wood, about three feet high, placed in garrets ao as to cut off the acute anglea formed by the juaction of the roof and floor.
2. The act of bedding ashlar in mortar.
a-shō'ca, a-sö'ca, s. [In Bengall, \&c., ashoka.] A magnificent tree, the Jonesia asoca, called after Sir William Jones, founder of the Asistic Socisty, who asys that the vegetable world searce affords a richer sight than an ashoca-tree in full bioom. The fowers, which are in cymea, are of a rich orange colonr. The fruit is leguminous. The tree is wild in the Malayan peninsula, and also cultivated in ladiau gardens.
e-shö're (1), adv. [Eng. $a=0 \mathrm{n}$; shore (2).]
3. Aslope, slsntwise. (Babees Book (sd. Furnivali), p. 121.)
4. A-atraddle. (Ibid., p. 186.)
a-8hö're (2), $a d v . \quad[$ Eng. $a=$ on ; shore (1).]
5. To the ahore; upon the shore from the sea. Used (a) of a person landing from a ship: - Yet then, When ealled auhore, he sought The tender peace of rural thourght." Wordsworth: To the Daisy Or (b) of the ahip itself flang ashore, or anything from the deep similarly lurled upon the land.
" May thy bullowa rowl ahore
6. On the ghore as contradistinguishad trom being on board a ship or in the sea.
"Our poiltion whe otten ashore."-Hooker : Hima-々арап Јоитиa, ch. in.

 tōreth), pl. חiר (Astartē); Assyr. Ishtar; Pers. Istarah; Gr. a $\sigma$ rip $($ astēr $)=a$ atar.] [STAR.] A goddess worshipped in Phenloia, Philiatia, and else where. She was aymboliaed by the moon, sud also by the planet Venns. The plsce Asteroth Karnaim (Gea. xiv. 5) means the horned or mooned Astartes, probsbly from imsges of that goddesa set up and worshipped there.
She is appposed to be the "Queen of Heaven," mentioned in Jer. vii. 18 and xiliv. 17. העִ and "grovs" or "groves" in Judg. vi. 25, 2 Kings xxiii. 4, and various other places, seems to sigvify an lmage of Astarte. It is connected with TWָ (esher) = happiness, good fortune, Astarte being the goddess of good fortune. She repreeented the female principle, and was wor shipped with impure rites. She is frequently shipped with impure rites. She is frequentyy
connected with Baal, the corresponding male connected with Baad
divinity. [BAAL.]

ăsh'-y, a. [Fing. ash; -y.] Of an ash colour, or tending towards ons; whitish-grey, pale. "And dying eyes gleam'd forth their ashy Hghts,

## ashy-pale, $a$. Psle like ashes.

Himatayan Journalh vol ii and haggrad."- Hooker
ashy-green, a. \&s.
A. As adjectivs: Coloured green, commingled with ash colour.

## B. As subst. : The colour now described.



## I'-sta (sia as sha), s. [Sw. \& Dan. Asien;

 Dut. Azie ; Fr. Asie; Sp., Port., Ital., \& Lat. Asia; Gr. 'Avia (Asia).]A. Classical Mythology:

1. A daughter of Ocesaus, mentioned by Hesiod, the first Greek writer who used the term Asia, and then not in s geographical cense
2. The wife of Prometheus.
B. Geog. [Asia in this aense is said to be derived from the daughter of Ocaanus mentioned above.]

* I. Apparently the region eaat of the Archipelago once ruled over by King Attalua, sud extending from Pergamos, in Myaia, to Caris. Herodotua is the first writer in which thiathe oldeat-geographical aenae of the word Asia is known to occur. Livy also uaes it with the asme signification, generaily known as Asia Minot.

2. The Roman province of the nsme, inclnding Phrygia, Mysis, Lydia, and Caria Thia is the Now Testament gense of the word. ". © the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judsan and Comppodocia, in Pootus, and Atia. Parygia, and
3. The great continent east of Europe and Africa. When thia extended aense was introdnced, then the region between the Black Ses the Archipelago, sad the Mediterranean, withthe Archipelago, sad the Mediterranean, within which the Roman proviace of Aaia was
situated, came to be called in Latin, by wsy of situated, came to be called in Latin, by wry of
distinction, Asia Minor (Lesaer Asia) The first anthor known to have used the istter term for Asia weat of the Taurus was Orosina, in the fifth century, A.D. (See Treuch: On the Study of Words, p. 96.)
C. Astron.: An ssteroid, the aixty-seventh fonnd. It was discovered by Pogaon on the 18 th of April, 1861.
 Belonging to Asia.
"From Astan Tauras, from Imaus streteh'd""
$\mathbf{A}^{\prime}$-si-arch (or $\mathbf{s i}=\mathbf{s h i}$ ), s. [in Ger. Asiarch; Fr. asiarque; Lat. asiarchus; Greck $\dot{a} \sigma$ ápXMs (asiarchés).]

Under the Romans: The director-general of relighous ceremonies in the province of Asia. The expression pccurs in the Greek Teatament, Tlvès Asiarchōn), "And certain also of the Aaiarchs" (Acts Iix. 31). Properly speaking, there was but one Asiarch residing at. Ephesura; the othera referred to were his subordtnates.
 a. \& 8. [In Fr. Asiatique, adj.; Sp., Port \& 1 tai. Asiatico; Lat. Asialicus ; Gr. 'Letath xós (Asiatikos).]
A. As adjective: Pertaining, relatiag, or belonging to Asis in any of the goographical seases of that word.
Now (Spec.): Referring to the Asiatic contineat.
"The commerce of Arintic Ruusie beare a manll probortion to that of Europenm Raming the proportion (1872), p. 467 .

Asiatic Society: The name given to sny society which makea Asia snd its Inhsbitants the main subject of inquiry. The first modern society of the kind was the Asistic Society of Bengai, founded at Calcutta by Sir William Jones, in Jannary, 1784. The Royal Asistic Society of Great Britain and Irelsnd was Soclety of Great Britain and relsnd was
formed in March, 1823, snd incorporated ia formed in March, 1829, snd incorporated Angust, 1824. Iftholds its meetings in Lonst Bombay and Msdras. The Bengal Society also, though earlier in point of tims, is now virtually a third branch. Other Asiatic Socicties exist among the Continental nations the hest known being that of Paris, founded in 1822.

TI For terms in Zoology, Botany, \&c., commencing with Asiatic, such as Asiatic elephent, see the substantives aubjoined.
E. As substantive: A nstive of Asia in any of the geographicai senses of the word. Spec. a native of the Asiatic continent.
"If the Japanese nod the Manazs oxhlinit atha-
 the other A Aivztic.
ed. (1834), $\mathrm{p}, 629$.
 -cian, -tian = ohan. -tion, -sion, cioun =shŭn; -tion, -sion=2hŭn. -tious, -sious=shŭs. -ble, -dle, \&c. - bol, dẹ.

Z-si-ut'-ī-çişm, s. [Eng. Asiatic; -Lom.] An imitation of Assatle manners.
3-sìde, adv. [Eng. $a=$ on or to ; side.] [StDe.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. To one slde.

1. In a general sense:

As neeless, to the moizs are cant ashdo,
2. Specially:
(a) To or at a little distance from the rest to be left in waiting, or for sone other purpose. "ing thon shalt set aside that which is full, . . ."-
(b) To \& solitary spot ; outside a crowd.
"And he took him aside from the multitnde,
II. At one side. Spec.,-

1. Out of hearing, privately, or to one's self. Then lords and ladies spake andde. And sugty looks the error chide o,
Scott: The Lond of ihe fite, i1. 7.

- So in dramas a speaker makes certain statements aside.

2. Away from the body, as a garment taken off and then laid down.
"He riseth from supper sud laid aside his garments."

- In Scotch it is sometimes used as a preposition $=$ beside.

Since Masgie I am in aside ye."
Tannukill Poeme, p. 153.
(Jamieson.)
III. Figuratively:

1. Morally separate; sway from the soul, or sway from the right'direction.
 (The metaphor is that of a long flowing garment hovering around us, and tripping the feet when we attempt to run.)
2. Away from the morally right path.
"They are all gone aside, they aro all togethef B. Technically:

Law: To set aside a verdict is to render it abortive, to quash it, to overthrow it. To set anything aside $=$ to destroy it, or render it abortive.

* a-sī-dĭs hă1f, adv. To one side; aside. (Wycliffe: Kings ini. 27.)
2s-ī-ĕn'-tō. [Assiento.]
* a-síle, s. [Asylum.] A retreat; a plsce of safety. (Wycliffe: 2 Macc. iv. 34.)
a-sĭl'-1-dæ, s. pl. [AsILUs.]
Entom.: A family of insects belonging to the order Diptera, and the tribe Brachycera They are generally called Hornet-flies. They are fierce and voracious, mostly feeding on other insects, which they catch on the wing. In flying they make a humming nolse.
ăs'-1 $\mathbf{1}$ - ǔs, s. [Lat. asilus $=$ a gadfly, s horsef. 1 A genus of two-winged flies (Diptera), the typical one of the family Asilide.
* $\mathbf{a x s}^{\prime}$-ĭn-ar-y̆, a. [Lat. asinarius.] Pertaining to an ass.
 $=$ a small ass.]
I. Iit.: A small ass.
"We togyed leisurely on upon our mules and assi-
negoes."-sir $T$. Herbert: Travelh, p. 127 .

2. Fig.: A stupid fellow.
"Or are you so anhitifous bove your peers,
Youd be an assinego by your years! ${ }^{\text {B. Jontso }}$ : Expose woith Intgo Jones.
aso-in-ine, a. [In Sp. \& Ital. asinine; Lat. asininus.]
3. Pertaining or relating to sn ass, as the animal actually is.
"You shall have more ado to difive our dullpat youth, our stocks and stubs, frons such nurture, than we have now, to hale our choicest and hoperuliest. "its to that 2. Stupid, ailly, as the ass is popularly believed to be. [Pons Asinorom.]
ăs-i-nǐn'-1-ty̆, s. [Eng. asinin(e);-ity.] Asiniue bebaviour ; obstinate atupidity.
ass'in-üs, s. [Lat.] A genus of mammals, of the order Pachydermata, and sub-order Soli. pedis. It contains the 8ss. There drift and cave period, snd in the marl beneath the peat (Owen: British Fossid Mammals \& Birds, pp. 396-398.)
ăs'-1-0, s. [Lat.] The name nsed by Pliny and adopted by Swainson for the " Horned Owls." It is not now generally used, Bubo having taken its place. [Bubo.]
a-si'-phǒn-ate, a. [Or. גं, priv., and Eng. siphonate.]
In Conchology: Destitute of slphon.
"Some holostumatous and ariphonate Gaatropods." ammalia, p 61.
a-sit'-ǐ-a, s. [Or. a $\sigma$ ctia (asitia) $=$ want of food, loss of appetite; s. sitréw (asiteō) = not to eat; joviros (asitos) = without eating : á, priv., and $\sigma$ iros (sitos) $=$ wheat ; also food.]

Med. : Loss of sppetite, loathing of food.
ask, * aske, "asche, * ashe, * ask'-1-ĕn, * ĕsk'-1-ĕn, * ask'-ěn, * ask'-in, * ass, * ăxe, ax'-1-ěn (pret. asked, * ask'-ěde, * ăsch'-九̌d, * ăc'-sěde, " ăsch'-ĕde, * ĕ-ăsk'ed), v.t. \& i. [A.S. acsian, ascian, ascian, ahsian, axian, acsigan, axigean. In Sw. cestia; O. 1cel. aeskja; O. Fris. askea, aschia; Dut. eischen; Ger. heischen; O. H. Ger. eiscon; O. L. Ger, escon $=$ to zsk ; Sansc. ish $=$ to desire.]
A. Transitive:
I. To solicit or demand a reply in words to a question put.
I. To question, to inquire of, to interrogate. when yonr children ask tholir fathers in time to come, saying, What mean ye by these stones?"-
If Sometimes the word question is put after the interrogatory verb, as-
"A A Deither durst any man from that day forth
2. To inquite about, to solicit informstion tegarding.
"Adikk counsel, wo pray thee, of Ood, . . ."-Judg. I Ast in this first sense of inquire is followed by the objective of the person, and concerning or regarding or of prefixed to the thing about which information is solicited.
Hagg. fi. .1. A. prients concerning the law...."-

$$
\text { "A sk me of things to come . . ."-Ina. Ifv. } 11 .
$$

* IL. To lay to one's charge; the originsl meaning probably being to demand from one an answer to a charge.
"Pase wituesses did rise up they laid to my

III. To solicit or demand any desirable thing, as contradistingnished from mere words.

1. To solicit hy prayer or petition; to beg.
" Where-fore I aske yon pardoun and youre grace,
 $\because \cdot \because$ Ye shall $a \neq k$ what ye whll, and it shall be done anto
least least, to expect (from).
"To whom men have committed much, of him they
will auk the more."
IV. To invite: as, To ask one to a party. (Colloquial.)
*To ask after one: To enquire after one'a health.
V. Fig.: To require, to need, to stand in need of.

To carry nature lengths unknowa before
To give a yilton hirth

"- Man's collish disposititon anks the thong. ${ }^{-}$Cotrper : Progress of Error.
If Or it is followed by two objectives, the one of the jerson and the other of the thing: I will ask thee 3 thing: hide notblng frous
(Properly speaking, there is an ellipsis, of being omitted before the person: "I will ask [of] thee.")
In the sentence, " Ask us a king" (1 Sam. xii. 19), there seems an ellipsis of for: "Ask [for] us a king.
-I Or it is followed by the ohjective of the thing, and of, from, or at of the person the last named:


## B. Intransilive:

1. To inquire, to put a question, to solicit divine direction.
". 1 ask therefore for what intent ge have went for 2 To pray
to solicit.
" But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering."-

- Ask, \%.i., is followed by of or af prefixed to the person addressed.
"Ould hive given theo livtag water." John iv. 10 .
". . have not astied at my mouthe"-lac. $\times x \mathrm{xk} .2$ Or before a noun of multitude among may be used.
"dek yo now among the henthen, who hath heard
such thtogs ....-Jer, x viii. 13.
TThe object inquired about or petitioned for is preceded by for or after.
"That any oplr, othlr znan or wise,
That ihesu criat ou hanged was."
Finding of the Crows (ed. Mortis), 128-1
and waik thoreio. the old patho, where in the good was
"Why ackest thou thas after may name, . . ."-Jude
*ask, * aske, * ăsk'-ẽr (O. Eng.), "ĕsk (Scotch), s. [A.S. athexe = a lizard, a newt; Ger. eidechse $=8$ lizard ; O. H. Ger. egidehsa.] A water-newt, an eft. Any of the Tritons or Lissotritons. (Scotch.) [Triton, Lissotriton.]


## as-kă'nt, " as-kâunt, * as-cấunt, adv.

 [Connected on the one hand with askance, snd on the other with aslant (q.v.) ; O. Fr. a scanche $=$ obliquely (Palsgrave).]'Obliqnely sskance, askew, aslant, slantingly. (Used specially of the eyes.)At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyea
At this Achilles rolld his furious eyes,
Fixd on the king aukaunt, and thus replian:
O. impudenten.
as-kă'nçe, *as-ká'unçe, * as-cá'unçe, *as-câ'uns, adv. [Wedgwood derives this from O. Fr. a scanche = awry, crosswiss; Ital. schiancio, as adv. = oblique, sloping; as snbstantive $=$ a declivity.] [ASKANT, ASKlENT, Aslant, Sklent, Slant.] Obliquely, sideways ; or applied to the eye, squintingly.

For eavy; yet with jealous lear mylien

TI A contemporary of Spenser's, who wroto a glossary to that poet's Shepherrds Calender, included askance in his list of old words, hut since then it has completely revived.
as kănçe, v.t. [Askancer] To turn away. (Shakesp. : Rape of Luerece, 637.)

## asked, * ask'-ěde, pa. par. [Ask, v.t.]

* ask'- ĕn, v.t. [Ask.]
ask'- $\mathbf{e r}$ (1), s. [Eng. ask; -er.]

1. One who asks in the sense of questioning or inquiring; an interrogator, sn inquirer. IEvery azker belng satisied, we may conclude that
all their conceptlons of being in a place are the same.sll their conceptlons
2. One who asks in the sense of petitioning a petitioner.

ăsk'-ẽr (2), \& [Ask, s.] A newt.

* ăsk'-ěş, s. pl. [Ashes, Ash.]
as-kew' (ew $=\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ ), * as-kūe, "as-cū'e, adv. \& adj. [Eng. a; skew. In Dan. skiav is $=$ crooked, oblique; Dut. schuin $=$ slant, aloping, oblique; schuins = slopingly; schuints $=$ blope ; scheef $=$ wry, slanting, sloping Ger, schief; Lat. scogvus;' Gr. oкaios (skaios) $=$ on the left hand ; Sanse. sarja $=$ left.] [SKEW, Shunt.]


## A. As adverb :

1. Askance, asquint. (Used of the eyes.)
" For when ye unildy look with lovely hue,
Then is ruy soul with Hife rud love haspir'd
hat when ye lowre, or look on ne askev.
Kut when ye lowre, or look on nne askew.
Then do I die."-Spenser: Sonn. 7 .
"Ho loked ascue unon him, As one he envied ar
2. In an oblique direction. (Used of snything else.)
"All things are now discovered to proceed ankue,
the round world and all."-Gajton.: Slotes on Don Quirot p. ${ }^{3 \%}$
B. As adjective: Oblique, awry.
"Thus in time the hail bicomes quite quteve, and is as
tolerable gulde to the len th of tinue the hind has been tolerahle gulde to the length of timie the hivd has beed eitting. "-Mr. Ramsay,
$Q^{\prime} . \mathrm{Man}_{2}$ pt. il., ch, xv.'

* as-kewsc, v.t. [ExCuse.] Excuse, acquit.
ask'-ǐing, " ask'-y̆ng, pr. par., adj., \& a [Ask, r.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& adj.: In senses cor responding to those of the verb.
"With many an azking smile, and wonderng stare,
They whisper round, and zaze upon oulnsree ill, is.
fäte, fât, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wčt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sir, marîne; gō, pǒt

C. As subst. : Petitioning, expressed wish olicitation.
"Here, too, lands may be had for the apking."
 inquiring manner ; interrogatively.
ask-lĕnt', ask'-lĕnt, adv. [Aslast.] (Scotch.)
* a-skŏf', adv. [O. Eng. a; skof= scoff.] In a acoffing manner; deridingly.
"Alisaunder loked aukaf no nef nought therot."
Alisaunder, 774 (Aouchor.)
*a-slä'ke, v.t. \& i. [Eng. a; slake $=$ alack A.S. aslacian $=$ to slacken, to loosen, to untia, to remit, to diaselve, to enervate.] To cause to become alack, to alacken, to extiaguish. "That thurgh your deth your lignage achald achake"
ass-lâ'-ní, 8. [From Turkish and Tartar astinn, arstan $=$ iA lion: as, Alp Arslan $=$ Alp the Lion.] An old Turkish coln worth from 115 to 120 aspers. [ABPER.] It ia not included in the Statesman's Year-book among the coins now current in Turkey. Goodrich and Porter mention, on the authority of Buchanan, that the name astani is aometimea applied to the Dutch dollar in the Levant.
A-sla'nt, " a-slět', " a-slont', * a-slö'wte, (Eng.), "ask-klěnt', "as-kclint' (Scotch), adv. \& prep. [Eag. $a$; slant. The $k$ of the Scotch askient connecta it also with askant. In Sw. slinta $=$ to slip, to alide; Dut. slinks =obliquely, slinksch =obllque; Wel. ysglentio $=$ to slip or alide; O. Fr. esclincher = to slip or slide; Ital, a schianco=crosswise, sloplagly; in a wrong sense.] [Askant, Askance, Slant, Glance]
A. As adverb:

1. Lit.: Not at right angle; slantingly. obliquely. Not io a straightforward madoer. [B.]
"Mrggie coost her head fu' hitgh,
2. Fig.: In a moraliy oblique manaer. " 8 in" thou came to the world aktlont"
B, As prep. : In a alanting direction to any. thing; obliqnely to anything.

The swelling upland, where the utaclong sun
1 llant the wooded slope, at evening goee,
Longleulow: Spirit of Poetry.
T The old forms *aslet, * aslout, aod * aslowte are from Prompt. Parv.; and aslout in the Bubees Book (ed. Furnivall). p. 155. Posaibly they may be connected with aslope rather than with aslant.
2-slâ'we, pa par. [A.S. aslegen, aslagen $=$ alain.] Blain.

a-slë'ep, $a$. or adv. [Eng. $a=0 n$, and sleep; A.s. aslapan = to be asleep.]
I. In aleep. (Applied to rest in the atate ! sleep.)

1. Lit. : In literal sieep, aleeping.
"The shlp was covered with the waves: bot be was 2. Figuratively:
(a) Dead; in the aleep of death.
"We which are alive, and remain nito the coming of the Lhorl, hail not provent them which are asleep. -I Thest iv. 15.
(b) Benumbed, numb. [II. 2 (b).]
II. Into sleep. (Applied to the passage from the state of waking to the atate of aleep.)
2. Lit.: Into literst aleep.
3. Figuratively:
(a) Into death.
"When he had said this he fell asteep."-Actatil, 60. (b) Benumbed; into a benumbed atate.

a-slět', adv. [Aslant.]
a-slö'pe, a. or adv. [Eng. $a=o n$, and slope.] With a alope ; slopingly, aslant, obliquely.

*a-slö wte, adv。 [Aslant]

* a-slŭg', adv. [Eng a.; slug.] After the manner of a slug-i.e., in a sluggish manner, sluggishly, lazily. (Fotherby.)
as-mest-ŏg'-ra-phy, s. [Gr. í $\sigma_{\mu a}$ (asma), genit. iquaros (asmatos) = a oong, from ä $\omega$ $(a d \overline{0})=$ to $\operatorname{sing} ; \gamma \operatorname{co\phi n}(g r a p h \bar{e})=a$ writing.] A writing about songs; a treatise on aongs.
a-smear, a. [Eng. $a=0$, and smear, Smeared over; befouled. (Dickens: Great Expectations, ch. $\mathbf{x x}$.)
 [From Asmaneus. (See def.)]
A. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to Asmoneus, the great-grandfather of that Mattathias who commeaced the Maccabee revolt. (Josephus: Antiq., bk. xii., ch. vi. § 1.) Or (Josephus: Antiq., bky rii., ch. V.,
pertaining or relating to the illustrious Jewish famify of patriota and princea called after him.
B. As substantive: A member of the Asmonean family described above.
a-sōak, a. or adv. [Eng. a; soak.] Soaking, in a aoaking atate. (Holdsworth.)
a-s $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{o}}^{\prime}$-ca, s. [Asвосл.]
* a-soil, v.t. [Assoil (1)]
a-sorm'-a-toŭs, a. [Lat. asomatus; Gr. áváMaros (asōmatos), from a, priv. and $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$, $\bar{\mu} \mu a$ (soma) $=$ body.] Destituta of a body; incorporeal. (Johnson.)
* a-sóm'-ón, n.t. [Summon.]
* a-sŏn'-dẽr, adv. [Aausuer.]
* asonghe, v. [O, Fr. essoyner.] To excuse. "And for-do all that wertew fare. Ratil Raving, hk, 1 (ed. Lumby), 999, 1,000
S-50'-pi-a, so [Frem Gr. "Acwios (A\& the " god" of the river Aaopus in Achaia (tbere was anotber in Bootia).] A genus of motha belonging to the family Pyralidx. A, farinalis is the so-called Meal-moth. [Meal-mote.]
Xap (I), s. [AgPEN.]
asp (2), as'-pic, $\dagger$ as'-piok, [In Sw. esping; Fr. aspic, Prov. aspic, aspis; Sp. aspid; Port. aspide, aspid; Ital. aspide; Lat. aspis;
asp.] asp.]

1. The kind of serpent which has obtained great celebrity from having been choaen by Cleopatra to give her an easy death. It is believed to have been the Naia Haje. It is tha aame genus as the Cobra Capello, but differs in having tbe neek less wide, snd having the colour greanish, bordered with brown. It is probably the "asp" [a $\sigma$ tis (aspis)] of thie New Testament (Rom. ini. I3), and the "asin" [ 9 융 (pethen)] of the Old (Deut. xxxii. 33 ; Job Ex. 14, 16: Isan xi. 8).
 "The poinon of asps is under their lips."-Rom, tii. 13. For tin of afyici bosom, with thy fraught,
The Common Asp or Chello, 13.3
aspis) is olive above, with four rowa of black

tBE COMMON ASP (VIPERA ASPIG).
spots. Its poison is severe. It is common in Sweden and some other parts of Europe.
2. (Potically): Any venomous serpent. Describing the Laocoon, Byron says:-

*ăs-păl'-a-thŭm, s. [Aapalathus.] AD obsolete name for Calambac wood. (See Parr'a Med. Dict.) It is the rame as Agalloce, agila, Eacle-wood, or Lion aloes (q.v.).
ăs-păl'-a-thŭs, s. [In Fr. aspalat; Lat. aspalathus; Gr. dormádafos (aspalathos), a thorny shrub, the bark and roota of which yielice a fragrant oil. It has not been certainly identiffed. It was called from the island of Aspalathus, on the coast of Lycta, where it
3. The unideatified ancient shrub
"I gave as weot smell like cinnamon sud ozpala-"yrrh."-Ecdus. xulv,
4. A plant called the Rose of Jerusalera, or Our Lady's Rose. (Johnson.)
5. Mod. Bot.: A genus of planta belonging to tha order Leguminosa and this sub-order Paphiosacea. It contains sbout 150 shrube and under-shruls, some of them cultivated in British gardens, The genus stands in classif British gardens, The gen
cation dear Ulex (Gorse).
ăs'-pạ-lăx, s. [Or. í $\sigma \pi a ́ h a \xi$ (aspaliax) or $\sigma \pi d-$ da ${ }^{\xi}$ (spalax) $=$ a mole.] A genus of Rodentia, to which belongs the $A$. typhlus of Turkey, Southern Ruasia, and Persia. It has no real affinity to our mola, which ia ranked under the Insectivors, and not the Rodentia

## 

 pl. [Asparaous.]Bot. : A tribe or aection of the order Liliacem (Lilyworts), conaisting of species with succulent fruita. Type, Asparagus (q.v.). They have usually the atem fully developed, and aometimes, Indeed, even arboreacent, with branches. Sometimes it is forming. Somstimes, again, there is no atem; in which latter case the leaves are often coriaceous and latter case

## * ass-păr'-a-gī, s. pl. [Agraraous.]

ast-par'-a-gín, as-păr'-a-mid, s. [In Ger. asparagin; from Eng., \&c., asparagus (q.v.). marshical subatan the ahoots of asparagus, marsh-mallowa and ther brilliant, tasteless, treneparent, and colourless. They have a faint cooling taste, and are soluble in water, especially if it is hot. The formula is $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. It is somewhat formula $18 \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$.
akin Malamide. (Fownes.)

Čs-par-ắg-In-oŭs, a [Mod. Lat. azpara gin(ea), and Eng. suffix -ous.] Pertaining or relating to asparagus.
Asparaginous vegetables (Gardening): Those vegetahlea the tender shoots of which are eatea like those of asparagus.
89-parr'-a-gǔs, s. [In Sw. sparris; Dan. asparges; Dut. aspersie; Ger. aspergie, spargel; Fr. asperge; Sp. esparrago; Port. aspargo; Ital, sparago, aspirago; Russ. sparsa; Lat
 gos), Attic d́ $\sigma \phi$ ápayos (aspharagos), from $\sigma \pi \dot{\beta} \rho-$ acow (sparassī) = to tear. So called hecause of the strong prickles with which some of the aperies are armed. Formerly written sperage or sparage.]
A. Ord. Lang.: A culinary plant, the tender ghoots of which are eaten. It is the Wild Asparagus (Asparagus afficinalis), developed by cultivation.

Pardons for murder, for robbery, for arsoan were 201d at Whitehall scarcely less openly than aspuragua B. Bot.: A genns of plants belonging to the order Liliacee, or Lilyworta, and the tribe Asparagus, of which it is the type. it contains the Common Asparagus (A. offcinalis), which is a plant with drooping, greeniah-white flowers and red berries, growing here and there on the Britigh coasts. As mentioned above, it is the origin of the Garden Asparagua.
In the Plural. Asparagi: A name given by the old botaniata to the shoota covered with scales, like those of the asparagus, which ars aent forth by some planta. The name now gived to such a shoot is turio. (Lindley: Introd. to Boh., 3rd ed., 1839, p. 72.)
Mineralogy. Asparagus-stone: A minersl, a variaty of Apatite, found in Spain. Dana couples it with Moroxite, and places both as a first aub-variety of ordinary Apatite, its only distinctive cbaracteristic being its sellowishgreen colour.
as-par'-tāte, : [Eng. aspart(ic); -ate.] [As-ast-păr'-a-mǐd, s. [Eng. aspar(agus) and amid (q.v.).] The same as Abparaonn (q.v.). (Watts.)
as-par'tic, a. [Formed from asparagin (q.v.).]


aspartic acid $\left(\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{NO}_{4}\right)$. An scid formed from animal or vegetable proteids. (Watts.)
As-pà'-sì-a, a. [From Aspasia, ths compsnion of Pericles; or from Gr. áraiotos (aspasios) = gladly welcomed ; $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi \dot{\alpha} \zeta \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ ( aspazomai) $=$ to welcoms kindly.] A genus of plants belong ing to the order Orchidace: or Orchids.
 $=$ greatly welcomed, and suffix-ite.]

Min.: According to the Britisl Museum Catslogue, a variety of Oosite, a mineral placed by Dana under Pinite. He regards Aspasiolite as a variety of Fahlunite. It is of a green or greyish colour. It occurs in Norway with Lolite, of which it may be only an altered state. [Fahlinite, Oosite, Iolite.]
*aspe, 8. [ASPEN.]
ăs'pěct, * as-pěct', * as-pĕct'e, a. [In Sw. \& Den. aspelt; Ger. aspekt, aspect; Fr. aspect; Sp. aspecto; Port. aspecto, a speito, ltal. cuspetto; Lat, aspectus = (1) \& seeing, view; (2) the sedse of sight ; (3) (by metonomy) the look, aspect, mien : from aspectus, ps. par. of aspicio $=$ adspicio $=$ to look to or st : ad $=$ to, at ; specio = to look si, to behold.]
A. Ordinary Language:
$\dagger$ I. The sct of looking, a glance.
"The tradition is no less ancient, that the basilisk killeth by aspect, axd that the woif, if he see a man Bitr., Cent. x., ! 024.
II. The appesrance presented
I. Of persons:
(i.) Gen.: Connteusnce, Jook, stso mien. (Applied to s man, or st least to a living being.)

Which when Beeleebub percelved, than whora

(ii.) Spec. Figuratively: (ln the astrological sense.) [3. 2.]

* To praise the clenr an matched red and white Where mortaphed in that ghy of hia delight, With pure aspects did him peciliar duties.' akesp.: farquin and Luerece. another Pollio shine,
With aspeet open, shull erect his heal,
And Pound : Moral Essays: Epistle v. it-ob

2. Of things:
(i.) Of material things : The sppearance presenterl by a place; also the adaptation which 3 buidding or other station possesses for affording an outlook in any particular direc tion. (Used with more or less tacit sllusion to the astrological sense.)
"The whole aspect of the place has been altered."-
Macaulay: Hitut. Eng., ch. Ix.

TOften in the piural, both with this snd other significations.
"The anpec's of nutura are more varied and impres:
eive to Alpine regious thall elsewhera, "-Tyndall:
Frag. of Science, srde 4.
(ii.) Of things not essentially material: The sppearance presented to the mind instesd of to the eye.
"The aspect of affarrs was, oo the whole, cheering." - Macaulay: Bis., Eng., ch. xvii
fid., ch. $x i l$
B. Techrically:
3. Old Astron. : Tha position of s planet in the heavens, especially with respect to other planets. Five differentappects received nsmes. If two planets lad the same longitude, they were said to be in conjontion; if $60^{\circ}$ austt the aspect was sextile: if $30^{\circ}$, quartile; if $120^{\circ}$. trine; if $180^{\circ}$, then the two bodies were gaid to be in omposition. The symbols were the following

Coniunction
Sextil:
Qumtile
Trine

\section*{| 8 |
| :--- |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 8 |
| 8. |}

Of these terms only the first and last are now retainer. [Conjunction, Ophosition.] In the suhjoined example, square is the same as quariile, and opposite means in opposition.

> Her office they premeribld: to the other five,
> Their plapetary motions and aspecta
> usextite, Bquar", fund trine mad opposite he.
2. Astrol. This pseudo-science, recognising the different aspects of the planete described under No. 1 (Old Astron.), futher superadded
the notion that thess could, on the une band, exert good, and on the other, su evil or malign influence on human aftirs.

## Among the constellations war were sprung <br> Two planets, rushlug from espect zanige <br> of fiercest opposition, in mid sk 5 <br> found ablt, and their jarring ppberea conand the astrologera call the evil infloences of

 the stan3. Her.: The position which sn animal occupies with regard to the eye of the spectator. pies with regard to the eye of the spectator. It may be (1) full aspect, that is, full-fisced, thst is. with its side towards him; or (3) of rian aspect, that is, neither the one nor the other, but between the two
4. Painting. A double aspect: A single figure represonting two or more different objects. (Glossog. Nova.)

* as-pĕct', v.i. [From aspect, s. (q.v.).] To look at, to bchold, to contemplste.

Happy in thelr mistake, those people, whom
The greatest of all human, fears, neer moves
as-pěct'-a-ble, a. [Lat aspectabilis.] Thst may be looked st or beheld.
"To this use of informing us what is in this agpect, Creation.
as-pěct-ant, a. [Lat. aspectans, pr. par. of aspecto $=$ to look st. $]$ Looking st.

Her.: A term applied to two birds facing one another, or looking st one another. (The term aspecting has the sams mesnidg.)
as-pěot'-èd, pa. par. \& a. [AsPECT, v.]

1. As pa. par.: Looked st, beheld.
2. As adj.: Hsving sn sspect.
as-pěct'-ing. pr. par. \& an [Aspect, v.] L. Ordinary Language:
3. As $p r$. par, : Looking st, beholding.
4. As adj.: Having an aspect.
II. Hsr.: The same as Aspectant (q.v.)

* as-pěc'-tion, s. [Lat. aspectio $=\mathrm{s}$ look, s view.] The set of looking at anything.

A Mourith queen upon aspection of the picture of Andromedz coaceived and hrought forth a fair one."-
 (A.S. assp, apse, epse $=$ an sspen; apse (sdj.) $=$ tremulous; Sw. asp; O. keel. asp; Dsn. espetro: Dut. esp, espeboom; Ger. espe, aspe, àspe; O. H. Ger. aspa)
A. As adjective: Pertaining in sny way to the trembling poplsr. [See A., subst.] Spec., consisting or made of its wood.
" You see those lifeless stumps of asper wood"
Vordincorth. Hari-Loujj well, pt. 11.
B. As substantive: A tree, the Populus trenula, or Tremblling Poplar. The leaves are wearly orhicular, sud sre hluntly simustetoothed. They scon become glabrous on both


(1) Tree, (2) leares, and (3) enthine

sides. The tremulons movement of the leaves which exists in sll the poplars, but culminate in the aspen, mainly srises from the lengti and sledder character of the petiole or leaf stalk, and from its being much and latersll compressed. The aspen is more unequivacally a native of Fritain, and especially of Scotlsnd thsn the other poplars, being often found in the middle of large woods remote from cultivation.

Willows whitev, atpent quiver.
Tennyson: The Lady of Shaloch

## aspen-1ear,

1. Lit.: The leaf of the aspen.

Ahd hin fointa with nerven of iron turinod Scote : Lay of the Last Hinderel, il 24
2. Fig.: The tongue
"For if they (Le. wines) myghto be suffored to begtn nes tra the congregacioo to finli in disputing, tho appen feaues of theirs would nouer leaxe waskyng.

## ăs'-pẽr, as'-pre (pre as pẽr), a. \& \& [Lat

## sper $=$ rough.

A. As adjectiva:

1. Rongh ; not smooth on the surface
he saith that the way to heacen Is struito and aspre ind
Boucher.)
Boucher.
"Cold maketh the arteries and liesh mose asper and 2. Sharp in sound.
"All base notes, or very treble notes, give an aspew
und."-Bacon : Nat. $B$ iec., Cent. hi., ji7a 3. Bitter in spirit.

For if Creeeide had erst complatined sore, And in her aupre plaint thus the selde."
B. As substantive:

Greek Grammar: The rough breathing (Lat spirifus asper) (") plsced over the initial letter of many Greek words, when that letter is itself s vowel, snd over the second letter if s diphthong. It indicates that the vowel is to be aspirated, i.e, pronounced as if $h$ pre ceded it, as imnos (hippos). It is used also before $p$, st the beginning of s word, to indi before $\rho_{\text {, }}$ st the beginning of s word, the it should be pronounced like $r h$, as cate that it should be pronounced like rh, as
pódov (rhodon). When s double $p$ occars in podov (rhodon), When s double p occurs in
the middle of s word, some authors msrk the the middle of s word, some authors msrk the
first with the soft breathing (Lak spiritus first with the soft breathing (Lat spiritus
 omit '", writing the word simply éfpovov; hut whether " be inserted or omitted, the second $\rho$ must be pronounced with su aspirate.
as'-per, s. [Low Lat asperus, asprus, asperum asprum; Mod. Gr. ä $\sigma \pi$ pov (aspron); from ajapos (aspros) $=$ white; the rendering of Turkish aqtscheh, alitsche, as adj. = whits ; as substan $=$ an old Turkish coin, called by Europeans atsche or atche (q.v.). (biohn.).]
Numis: An old Turkish coin of silver, the third of \& medine. It was worth sbout an English hsifpenny.
*as'-perr-a, a. [The fem. of Lat. asyer, a, $-u m=$ rough.]

* Anatony. Aspera arteria: The windpipe.

T The ancients considered all arterise to contain sir, snd not hlood.
 Tifit
†気s'-pẽr-āte, v.c. [In Ital., asperare = to ex asperate ; Lst. aspero $=(1)$ to make rough (2) to sharpen, (3) to exasperate.] To roughen; to make rough.
"Those corpuscles of cologr insinuating themzelvee ints superficies, nccordlaz to the biguess and texture of the corpuxcles, "thoyle

+ ăs'-per-à-ted, pa. par. \& a. [Asperate]
$\dagger$ ăs'-pẽr- $\overline{\boldsymbol{a}}$-tĭng, pr. par. [Asperate]
äs-pẽr-ā'tion, s. [Lat. asperatio.] Rough ness. The act of msking rough ; the state of being made rough; that which imparts the ronghness. (Johnson.)
* às'-põr-âunt, a. [Lat. asperans, pr, par. nf aspero.] [Asperate.] Bold. (Alisaunder, 4,871.)
as-pẽr'-ğĕs, s. [Lat. = thon shslt sprinkle.]

1. The rod for spriukling holy wster.
2. The Antiphon, "Asperges me, Domins," which is sung before s High Mass, or a Misse Csntata, while the priest is sprinkling the congregation with holy wster.
as-pěr-gill-lǐ-form, a. [Low Lat. asper inus (q.v.), and Lat. forma $=$ form, shspe.] Bot. : Shaped like sn sspergillus; hrush shaped. Example, the stignas of grasses.
as-pèr-gill'-lŭm, \&. [From Low Lat. asper. gillus (q.v.).] Wstering-pot shell. A genus of mollises belonging to the family Gastrochanidæ. The shell, which is smsll, is of mented to the lower end of a long shelly tahe This tube is closed st the end by s perforated
rate, 能, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pilt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pơto

disc like the spont of a watering－pot，The
specles occur in ths warmer seas．In 1875， Tatecle occur In ths warmer seas，in 18 m ， Tate enumerated twenty－oae rece
fossil，the latter from the Mlocene．
coperr－iti＇－1tis s．［Low Lat．aspergillus； from Lat．aspergo＝a sprinkling；aspergo＝ to acatter，to sprinkle．］

1．Roman Catholic Ritual ：The brush nsed for sprinkling holy water in Roman Catholic churches．

2．Bot．：Mouldiness．A genus of fungl be－ longing to the cohort Conconycetea．The speciea are found on rotten substancea，on decaying fungi，on damp playts，in berbaria， and in similar aituations．
an＇－pẽr－goire（oire as wãr），s．［Fr．as－ perge；Lat．aspergo $=$ to sprinkle．］

Roman Catholic Ritual：A sprinkling with boly water．
 and fotiw $m=$ a leat．］Linnæus＇s name for the nstural ordar of plants now called Boragi－ nacee，or Boragaworts．It was given because， as a rule，they have hairy leaves．
ás－për－1̆－fō＇－lil－äte，a．［Lat．asper $=$ rough， and folictus＝leaved ；from folium $=$ a leaf．］ Having rough leavea，i．e．，lesves roughaned with hairs．
abs－pĕr－1̌－fo＇－linoŭs，a．［Lat．asper＝rough， and fotium $=$ a leaf．$]$
Bot．：The same as Agpehifoliate（Todd．）
ăs－pěr＇－íty̆，s．［In Fr．asperitt ；Ital．as－ perita；Lat．asperitas ；from asper $=$ rough．］ L．Of things tested by the senses：
I．Roughness of surfsce ；nnevenuess of surface．
＂Sometimen the pores and aupertites of dry bodles are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor，
that they slide over the surface．- －Aoyle：Works，vol． i．，p．632．
2．Reaghness of sound，unpleasant sharp－ ness；also harshness of proounciation．
3．Roughness of taste；tartness，sourness．
II．Of things tested by the mind：
1．Roughness to be encountered in one＇s path，difficnities in ons＇s way；something distasteful to the feelings requiring to be done．

2．Sourness or bitferness of feeling；bitter－ ness in soul．
3．Roughness of temper，morosenssa，sour－ ness，crabbedness．This msy be temporsry and produced by provocation，or it may be permanent and resulting from long－indulged ill－11ature．
＂．．and was answered with equal asparity and even more than equal ahility hy

- Afacauclay：$H$ tut．Ang．，sh．xvi．
－प̆s＇－pẽr－1y̆，＊ăs＇－pre－1క్（pre as pér）， adv．［Eng．\＆Lat．asper，and Eng．suff．－ly＝ like．］Roughly．
and there assalted them so asprely，that the Cipianine of the Romans，called Lueretus，milht
easily take them．＂Sir Thomas Elyot：The Governor， penily．
－врёr＇－moŭs，a［Gr．д̈бперноs（aspermos），
 Greipw
deatitute of seed．（Brande．）
苃－pèr－nä＇－tlon，s．［Lat，aspernatio，from aspernor $=$ to spurn awsy ：$a b=$ from，and spernor -T
despise．］Contempt，disdsin．（Johnson．）
＊Žs＇－pẽr－nĕsse，＊as－pre－nesse，s．［Eng， be．asper；O．Eng．sutf．－nesse．］Roughness， ings；adverseness，calanitousness．
＂The aspernesse of bis entate．＂－Chaucor：Boachus，
4－pěr－才－lite，s．［Lat．asper $=$ rouzh：o， euphosious；and lite，froun Gr．$\lambda^{i}$ 㩆（lithos） Its great brittleness．＂（Dana．）．］A minersl a variety of Chrysocolla It is of a bluish， green colonr，and comes from Tagilsk，in Rnssia．
－ăs＇－pẽr－oŭs，a．［Eng．\＆Lat．asper．］Fuli of roughuess，very nneven．
（1063）．The（Hupherous edge Comi：to Lexic．）Wilson：Great Britain （10e3）．（Hullwoell：Comi．to Lexic）
－Bhack and white are the meot asperous and un－ equal of colours mo 11 ke that it it hard to
them ；hiack is the moot rough．
Bowle．
 sum $=$ to scatter or strew upon，to besprinkle $a d=$ to，and spargo $=$ to throw＇here and there． au $=$ to，and spargo $=$ to throw here and ther
Cognate with Gr．$\sigma$ reipen（speiro）$=$ to eow．］
＋1．Lit．：To besprinkle ons，to seatter or cast over one．
2．Fig．：To bespatter one with calumnlea； to set in motion injurious charges against one， made either to his face or behind hia back；to vituperate one．
＂For he who tempts，though in vain，at least

as－perrsed，pa．par．\＆a［Asperse，v．］
1．Ord．Lang．：In sensea corresponding to those of the verb．
2．Her．：Strewed or powdered with a num－ ber of small charges，such as feur de lis， cinquefoils，\＆c．It is the same as Fr．seme （q．V．）．（Gloss of Her．）
as－pẽr＇－sẽr，s．［Eng．aspers（e）；－er．］One who besprinkles or bespatters another，either in a literal or in a figurative sense．（Todd．）
as－përs＇－Ĭng，pr．par．［Asperse，v．］
as－pẽr＇－sion，s．［In Fr．\＆Sp．aspersion； Jort．aspersao；Ital．aspersione，aspergine； Lat．aspersio．］
I．The act of sprinkling ；the state of being sprinkled－
11．Lit．：With water or other liqnid；or with any material thing capable of division into minute drops．
tough ．as when the armourers make their stoel more
2．Fig．：With anything not of a material kind．Spec．，
＊（a）With allusions or references to，or illustrations derived from，certain departments of human knowledge．
＂And if the book of Job be torned over，It win bo
fonnd to have wuch asperaian of natural philowophy．＂ f－Aacon：Jnier．of Nat．，eh．I．
（b）With injurious or calumnious charges．
＂The enme aspersions of the king，and the same
1 II．That with which one is aspersel spec．，an injurious statement against one．
 that Is（edi．1839），vol．iii．，p． 35 ．
ass－pẽr＇－sive，a．［Eng．aspers（e）；suff．－ive．］ lavolving aspersions，containing aspersions ； calculsted to asperse．（Ogilvie）
ass－pẽr＇－sǐve－1y，adv．［Eng．aspersive；－ly．］ By way of sspersioa．
those many oavious and Injurious detractions whieh the igearant may azzersively cast thereon－＂－
as－pẽr－sö＇r－ĭ－ŭm，s．［Low Lat．aspersorium， whence the Ital．aspersorio．］

The stoup，or holy－water basiu，in mediæ－ val chnrches．
2．The sspergillus，or sprinkler．（Gloss．of Arch．）
as－pẽr＇－sotr－y̆，a．［Eng．aspers（e）；－ory．］ Tending to asperse，calculsted to asperse； delamatory．（Webster．）
ass－pẽr－$\overline{\mathrm{u}}$＇－gō，s．［In Sp．asperugo；Ital．as－ perugine；lat．asperugo，a plant with prickl leaves ；from asper＝o rough．Madwort． genns of plants belonging to the ordcr Boragi－
nacea（Borageworts）．It contains only one naceæ（Borageworts）．It contains only one
species，A．procumbens，or German Madwort， species，A．procumbens，or German Madwort，
a very hispid plant，with golitary blne flowers in the axils of the leaves．It is naturalised in Britain．
as－pěr＇－ų－1a，s．［In Fr，asperule；from Lat． asper $=$ rough，so called on sccount of the roughness of some species of the genus．］ Woodrnff．A genus of nlants belonging to the order Galiareæ，or Stellates．It contains two gennine British species－Asperula orlorata，the geunine British species－Asperula ondrata，the in a whorl；And A．cynanchica，the Small Woorl－ in a whorl ；And A．cynanchica，the Small Woot－
ruff，or Squinancy－wort，which has but four． Ths former species has white flowers，snd grows in woods and other shady places；the latter has lilac or pinkish flowers，and is found chiefly on chalk downs．At least one other species has heen naturalized．

 Dut．\＆Ger，asphalt；Fr．aspinalte；Port．as－ phalto； 8 p ，asfalto：Ital．asfalto，aspalto； Mod．Lat．aophaltum，asphaltus；Gr．á $\sigma \phi$ алтos （asphaltos），according to Liddell and Scott， not a proper Greek word．Mahn deema It of Phenician origin；but in Hebrew，which is ciosely akin to Phoulcian，aspicalt to （chhémar）（Gen．xi． 3 ；xiv． 10 ；Exod．li．8）， which is from quite another root．］
A．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language（of the forms asphalt， asphalte，and $\dagger$ asphaltus）：Bitumen，Jews pitch．
II． 1 ．
＂Uowholenome losy heng perpetualty over the lake， tum．which are constanily hulhulns op from the bot

2．The artificially－made substance described under II． 4.
1I．Technically：
I．Mineralogy（of the form asphaltum）：A mineral placed by Dana in the Appendix to his Hydro－carbons．Pliny called it bitumen，a nsme still in common use．More apecifl cally，it is compsct bitumen．It has been termed also mineral pitch and Jews＇pitch．It is amorphous； the apee grav．， 1 － 1 ？；the colour，brownish black and black；the lustre，pitchy；the odour，bituminous，especially when it is rubbed．There are more fluid and mora solid kinds or it．It melta at $90^{\circ}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．，and burns with a bright flame．It may be dis－ solved either in whole or in part in oil of tur－ pentine，ether，or alcohol．It consists of oila， yapourabla at different temperstnres，resins， vapourabla at difterent ter brownish－black substances，and hack or brownish－black substances，and tains about eighty per cent．of carbon，eight or nine per cent．of hydrogen，with varying proportions of oxygen，nitrogen，snd 8sh．it exists in and along the shores of the Dead Sea，which was thence called Lake Asphaltites or Asphaltitis．（Josephus：Wars，uk．iv，，ch． viii．）The＂sline－pits＂with which the＂vale of Siudim＂was＂full，＂were of asphalt（Gen． xiv．10）．It also constituted both the＂slime＂ and the＂pitch＂（there is only one substance mentioned in Hebrew）with whitch the ark of Lulrushes designed for the reception of the infant 3oses was danbed（Exod．ii．3）．It was found at Hit，sbove Babylon，on the Euphrates， aud wss the＂slime＂which the builders of the tower of Babel employed instead of mortar （Gen．xi．3）．It occurs also near the Tigris and in the Caucastis．In America，it is inet with in the island of Trinidad，where a large lake of it exists［see A．，11．2］；in Pern，and in California In Enrope it is found in the island of Zante；in Albana and Dalmatia； in Carinthia；in the Harz，in Germany ；in France ；and sbondantly in the Yal de Travers， Frauce；and stondanty Canton of Neufchatel，in Switzerland： besides smsll quantities in our own conntry， in Derbyshire，Cornwall，and Shropshire． ［Bitumen．］
2．Geod（chiefly of the forms asphaltmin and asphait）．Asphaltum is apparently of vege－ table origin．Treating of the pitch laks of Trinidad，Sir Charles Lyell mentions that fluid bitumen is seen to noze from the botton of the sea on hoth sides of the island of Trinidad， sad to rise up to the surfuce of the wrster． He also atates，on the authority of Gumilla， that＂sbout seventy years ago＂［ahout 1780？？ a spot of land on the west coast of Trinidad sunk suddeoly，and was replaced by a small like of pitch．The celebrated＂Pitch Lake＂ may have bad a similar origin．The Orinoco has for sges been rolling quentities of vegetable matter into the adjacent ocesn．Sulterramean fres may have converted them into petrolenin， which being forced nowards by similar causes，has been inspissated and transformed into different varieties of asphaltum．（Lyell： Princip．of Geot．，ch．xvii．，8th ed．， 1850 ．）it Princip．of Geoi．，ch．Xarious sges，but most abundantly in those of very recent date．
3．Chem．（of the forms asphalt and asphat－ tum）．Asphalt is said to consist chiefly of a substanca called by boussingsult aspheltene． Asphaltene．］Dioa，however，considers Boussingault＇s conclusions as by no mesna fonally established．

4．Art and Commerce：
（a）Most of the asphalt of antiquity was brought from the Dead Sea．The Egyptians


used it in embalnaing their dead．Solid as－ phalt is still used in Arabia，Egypt，and Persia instead of pitch for abips，and the fluid asphaltum for varnishing and for burning in lamps．It is also used for covering roads and pavsments，being omooth，impermeable to water，and durable．Much，however，of the asphalt used for covering atreets，pavements， iridges，roofs，\＆c．，in American ad European citiee，fo not that of nature，but is manufac tured artificially from bitumen，pitch，and travel，or from a brown bituminous limestone gravel，or from a brown bituminous limestone
found near the Jura mountains．When em－ ployed for paving，it ia melted in large iron caldrons and laid down hot，that it may con－ solidate into a continuous aheet of impermea－ ble material．It is the same as asphaltic mastic．
（b）A composition of asphalt，lamp black， and oil of spike，or turpentine，used for drawing black figurea on dial－plates．（Nichol son．）（Webster＂s Dict．）
B．As adjective：Pertaining to asphalt；con－ oistiag of，or at least containing aspbalt．
asphalt－like，a．Like aaphalt．
 R ． z 51 ．
àn－phăl＇－tēne，s．［Eag．，\＆c．，asphalt；auff． ene．］
Chem．：Bouasingault＇s name for a aubstance which consists for the major part of asphalt． Its formula is $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{32} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ．It arises probably from the oxidation of petrolene．［Asphalt， A．，II．3．］（Forones：Man．of Chem．，Ioth ed．， А．， 58.1 ．）
ăs－phäl＇－tic，＂ăs－phăl＇tick，a．［Eng． asphalt；－ic． 1 Pertaining to asphalt；consist ing of asphalt ；contsining asphalt．

The fowery dale of sibini clayond with vines，
And Elefile to the asphalic pool．t
Yillon：P．$L$ ．，bk 1
at－phăl＇tite，a．［In Fr．asphaltite；from Gr．áopalitys（asphaltitess）．］The same as Abpealtic（q．v．）．（Bryant．）
そ̌s－phăl＇tơs，ăs－phăl＇tŭm，ăs－phăl＇－ tŭs，s．［Asphalt．］
ǎs＇－phot－dĕI（Eng．），ás－phơd＇－ěI－ŭs（Lat．）， s．［In Sw．asfolillrot；Ger．asphodille，affodil， aforille；Dut．afodil；Russ．asfalt；Yr． asfodelo；Lat．asphodelus：Gr．a $\sigma \phi \dot{0} \dot{d e \lambda}$ ；Itas（as－ phodelos）．Possibly from a，priv．，and $\sigma \phi a ́ \lambda A \omega$ （sphallo$)=$ to balk，to foil．In this case it would mean a flower which cannot be balked or foiled when in competition with others． Now corrupted into dafodil．］
A．Ord．Lang．（of the form asphodel）：The English name of the plants belonging to the genus Asphodelus （q．v．）．The yeliow and white speciea were introduced into this country during the sixteenth century－ the former about the year 1596 ，and the year 1596 ，and the
latter in 1551 ．Im－ menae tracts of land menae tracts of land in Apulia are covered which affords good nourishment to sheep The asphodels，being sacred to Proserpine were used in classic timea in funeral cere monies，and the soula of the departed were oupposed by the poets
 dows adorned
lows adorned with these beautiful flowers．
＂Resting weary llmbe at last on beds of asphodel．＂ Tennyson：Tho Lotus－aters；Choric Song， 8 flowers were the conch．
and violets，and asphodel， And hyacintha
$\qquad$
B．Bot．（of the form Asphodelus）：A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceas and the section Anthericex．Abont eight species are familiar，and are cultivated in English gardeas，the beat known being $A$ ．luteus，the fellow：A．albus，the White；and A．ramosus， the Branched Lly or Asphodel，called also King＇a Ror．
ăs－phǒ－děl＇－6̆－m，s．pl．［Asprionelus．］
Bot．：An old order of plants，aeparated by Robert Brown from tbe Liliaceer on sccount of their possessing a black，crustaccous，brittle seed－coat；but this character has been since deemed unimportant，and the Asphodelez are now ranked as a asction of the order Liliaceer， or sre suppressed even as a section．
ass－phód＇－bl－us，s．The Latin form of the Euglish word A8Phonel（q．v．）．
＊as－phü＇r－̌－1ātes，＊ass－phü＇r－č－lā－ta， 8．pl．［Gr．a，］riv．，and $\sigma \phi$ ррi丸azos（8phurẽ－ latos）$=$ wrought with the hammer；$\sigma \phi \hat{v} p a=$ （sphura）$=$ a hammer．］An old designation for sustals deemed immalleabls．Under it were iacluded hiamuth，antimony，cobalt，zinc，and mercury．
as－phyx＇－1－a（Modern Latin），as－phy̌x＇－y （Eng．），s．［1n Fr．asphyxie；Mod．Lat．as－ phyxia；Gr．ä $\sigma \phi \cup \xi i a \quad$（asphuxia）$=\mathrm{a}$ atopping of the pulse；$\sigma \phi \dot{\xi}$ ss（sphuxis）$=$ the pulse
 throb．
I．Originally：Syncope，fainting．
2．Now．Suapended animation：An inter－ ruption of the arterialiation of the blood causing the suspension of sensation and voluntary motion．It may be protuced by breathing solle gas incapable of furnishiag oxygen，by submersion under water，by sufio oxygen，by submersion under water，by sufio－
cation，from an impediment to breathing cation，from an impediment to breathing lation，or by great pressure，external or in ternal，upon the lungs．If asphyxis continue unrelieved for a ahort period，it is neceasarily followed by death．
ass－phy̌x＇－1－äte，v．t．［Mod．Lat．asphyxia，snd suff．－ate．］To 1 revent the arterialisation of the blood；to suffocate．（Generally，if not exclusively，in the past participle．）
as－phy̆x＇－1－ā－tĕd，pa．par．［Asphivinte．］ ＂Bhe died like one asphyxialed．＂－Todd a Bowmam
＋as－phyx＇－ied，pa．par．［Aaphyxy，v．］ ＂Like higher organising，the bacterial gonur are poisoned by the excese and asphyxied by the defect of

oxygen．＂－Prat．Tyndall，quoted in Times，2tth May， | $0 \times 18$ |
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$\dagger$ ass－phy̌x＇－y，v．t．［From asphyxia，s．（q．v．）．］ † as－phyx＇－y，s．［Asphyxia．］
 Fr．aspic＝an asp．］［Asp（2）．］
$\dagger$ A．Ond．Lang．：The same as Asp（2）（q．v．）． B．Technically：
1．Bot．：The French name of the Lavandula sprica，the plant which yielda the oil of spike． ［Lavandula．］
$\dagger 2$. Gunnery：A piece of ordnance weighing about 4.250 pounds，and carrying a twelve－ pound shot．（James．）
3．Cookery：A savourv jelly；meat or eggs enclosed in a savoury jelly．
ăs－pid＂－ěl－ite，s．［Apparently from Gr． $\dot{a} \sigma \pi / s$（aspis），genit．$\dot{a} \sigma \pi i \delta o s(a s p i d o s)=(1)$ a amall round ahield，（2）an asp；$\delta \bar{\eta} \lambda o s(d e \overline{e l o s})=$ clear，manifest，and auff．－ite；Gr．di $\theta_{\text {os（ }}$（lithos） ＝stone．］A mineral，a variety of Sphene， wbich again is placed by Dana under Titanite． Aspidelite is of a palc yellowish－green colour， and occura at Arendal in Norway．
ass－pld＇－itum，s．［Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi$ iotov（aspidion）$=\mathbf{a}$ small shicld；$\dot{a} \sigma \pi i s(a s p i s)=a \operatorname{small}$ round ahield，which the involucres of the geveral apecies more or less resemble．］Shield－fern． A genus of ferns belongiag to the order Poly－ podiaces．The sori are roundish，and the invelucre covering them orbicular or kiduey－ shaped．There are ten British species．Some have orbicular reniform involucres fixed by their sinuses，while others have orbicular and peltate involucres．To the former，sometimes called Lastrea，belong the A．Filix mas，or Blunt ；the A．spiculosum，or Prickly－toothed； the A．oreopteris，or Heath；and the A．The－ lypteris，or Marsh Shield－fern，with other species more rare：and to the latter，the $A$ Ionchitis，or Rough Alpine；the A．lobatum or Close－leaved Prickly；the $A$ ．aculeatum，or Soft Prickly a and the A，angulare，or Angular Soft Prickly：and
leaved Shield－fern．
ăs－pld－ŏph genit，a oridos（uspidos）$=$ a small round aineld， and фopos（phoros）$=$ bearing，carrying；фép （phero）＝to bear or carry．］A genus of aghes the order Acanthopterygii and the ramly with hard cheeka．The species，six inciod long，callsd A．Europous（Cu） Bull－head，Pogge，Lyrie，Sea－Poacher，Pluck， or Noble，occur in ths British seas．
＊a－spi＇e，＊a－apy＇e，v．t．［Espy．］To espy．
 Thityally uche gan of hem aspye，

1bid．，15，00esh
＊a－spi＇e，＊a－spȳ＇e，s．［From aspic，\％． （q．v．）．］［Spy．］A apy．
＂For it
Wera impossihie to roy wit，
Thourh Fame had all the prise
In all a realine and dil appies，
How that yet he should heare all this．
Fave her my tronth as than art his a，il． 180.
Tel wher he is，or elies thon schait die．
Chaucer：C．T．，14，its，14，17L
＊a－spi＇ed，＊a－spȳ＇ed，＊a－spȳ＇yd，pa．par． ［Aspie，v．］
＊a－spi＇e－ing，＊a－sp̄̄＇－y̆nge，pr，par．\＆\＆ As substant．：Spying，exploration．（Prompt Parv．）
＊a－spri＇te，v．t．［A．S．spillan $=$ to spill，spoll， deprive of，destroy，kill．］To apill，to destroy， to kill．

às－pi＇r－ant，a．\＆s．［In Fr．aspirant，a．\＆\＆．； Port．aspirante；Ital aspirante，adj．；from Lat．aspirans，pr．psr．of aspiro $=$ to breath or blow upon．］
A．As adjective：Aspiring，aiming at．
B．As substantive：One who penta aftor aome object of attaiament ；one whose desiro or ambition it is to gain a certain object．
＂In consequence of the reaignatlons which took
 Eng．，ch． 11 ．

あぁ＇－pir－āte，v．t．\＆1．［From Lat．aspiratum， supine of aspiro＝to breathe or blow upon $a i=$ to or on，and spiro＝to breathe or blew：
 eqphonic，and $\sigma \pi$ aipw（spairo）$=$ to pant or gasp．］［Aspire．］
A．Transitive：To pronounce with a full breath，the effect being to prefix the aound of $h$ to the vowel＂aspirated．
B．Intransitive ：To come forth，or be pro－ nonnced with a full brentb．
＂Where $a$ vowel ends $a$ word，the next beging eitures
with a consonant or whit is ite exulvalent for our

ăs＇－pir－ate，a．\＆5．［From Lat，aspiratus，pa－ par．of aspiro．（Aspire．）In Ital．aspirato $=$ aspirated．］
$\dagger$ A．As adjective：Pronounced with a full breath．
＂For their being pervions，yon may eall them，if you please，persapirate int yet they are not
B．As substantive：A letter pronounced with a full breath，$h$ ．（For the Greek aspirato see Asper，1．）
＂With this he mingled the Atife contractione the hroader Doric，and the feehler Ftolic，which orten rot jects its asmidatat
Pref．to
Homer．
あ．s＇－pir－à－těd，pa．par．\＆a．［Aspimate，v．］

ás＇－pir－ā－ting，pr．par．［Asplrate，v．］
as－pir－ā－tion，＊as－pir－a－ci－on，＊sds pir－a－ci－on，8．［In Ger．\＆Fr．aspirotion； Sp．aspiracion：Port．aspragao；ltsl．aspira－ zione ；Lat．aspiratio，from aspiro $=$ to breatho or blow upon（Aspire）．］
A．Ordinary Language：
I．The act of breathing upon or after ；the act of aspiring to or after anything．

1．In a literal sense．［Sce B．（a）．］
2．Fig．：The act of panting after，or ear－ nestly aiming at，some high object of attsin reent．（Shakesp．：Troilus \＆C＇Cressida，iv．5．）
rate，fat，fare，amidst，whãt，fall，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sire，siry，marine；gō，pǒt


II．The state of being thus breathed upon．
III．That which is breathed upon or after．
1．Lif．：That which is aspirated．［B．（b）．］ 2．That which one greatly desires to attain， and at which he earnestly aims；that to which ons aspires．
＂A sool inapired with the warment aspirations after
B．Technically：
1．Grammar：
（a）The act of pronouncing a letter with a full breath，aod in consequence imparting to it the $h$ sound．
（b）That which is oo pronounced；the letter $h$ ．
2．Surg．：The removal of the llquid conteats of a cavity without the admisaion of sir． ［ASPIRATOR．］
Y＇s＇－pir－ā－tor，s．［Eng．aspirat（e）；or．］
Surg．：An explorstive instrument for the evacuation of the fluid contenta of tumours， eerous and synovisl effnsions，collections of blood and pus，\＆c．It resembles a subcuta－ neous injection syringe，with s terminal and lateral tube，fitted with stop－cocks．
4－pir ${ }^{\prime}$ a－tor－y，a．［Eng．aspirate（e）；suff －ory．］Pertaining to aspirstion or breathing．
as－pirre，＊as－py＇re（yr as ir），v．i．\＆t．［Io Fr．aspirer；Prov．，Sp．，\＆Port．aspirar；Ital． aspirare ；from Lat．aspiro $=$（ I ）to breathe or blow upon；（2）to be favoursble to；（3）to endeavour to reach ：$a d=$ to，and spiro $=$ to breathe，to blow．］
A．Intransitive：
＊I．（Of the form aspyre）：To inepire．
＂God allowed，ansyated，and aspyred them hy bis
grace therein．＂
II．To alm at rising hlgh．
1．Lit．：Of persons：To pant after some high object of attajoment；to aim at some－ thing great oocially，politically，intellectuslly， morsily，or epiritually．（It is followed by to， after，or an infinitive．）

2．Fig．：Of things；To rise higher，to tower to reach a considersble elevation．
＂＇Cross the calm lake＇s Wige shadee the ellima arpire．＂
B．Transitive：To aim at
－There le properly an ellipais of to or after， Which being eupplied，the verb becomee the ordinary iotraceitive one．
＂That gallant apirit hath aspired the eloudn．＂
－as－pi＇re－měnt，s．［Eng．aspire：ment．］ the samess Aspiration（q．v．）．

By whlch anpirement she hor winga displays．＂
an－pi＇r－ẽr，s．［Eng．aspir（e）；－er．］One who aspires．

The aspirer oroo netsinged anto the to
Cata off tho means by Which himmelif got ap＂，

A．As present participle：In eenses corre－ sponding to those of the verb．
B．As participial adjective：
I．Of persons：Aiming at what is high；am bitious．
Hint．Eng．，ch， $\mathrm{v}_{0}$ aspiring atntenmea．＂－Nacuulay
2．Of things：Rising to a considerabie eleva． tion，towering．

Or some appiring rock that shroads
1th perilluas tront in mists and clonde
C．As substantive：
1．Aspiration after ；ambition．
＂＇Proud，art thos met！thy hope wat to have
The height of thy aspiring unopposed．${ }^{\text {reach }}$
If It is sometimes followed by to．
＂．．．．All inclinastion and aspirings to knowledge and
2．A point，s stop．
＂Norare those so fantidions in pyramidical aspirings． nor curione In Architectine or insyde glory．No in many
es－pi＇r－ing－1号，adv．［Eng．aspiring；－ly．］ In sa aspiring manoer．（Webster．）
†an－pi＇r－ǐng－nĕsg，s．［Eng．aspiring；－ness．］ The quality or state of being aspiring．（Web－ ster．）
 Lat．asplenium；Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi \lambda \eta \nu o v$（asplēnon）$=a$ fern，Spleenwort：\＆，priv．，and $\sigma \pi \lambda \eta \nu$（splēn） $z=$ the spleen，in Lat．also splen；the as－ plenium having been eupposed to be a remedy for diseases of the spleen．］Spleenwort．A genus of ferns belonging to the order Poly－ podiacea．Ten species occur in Britain， among which are the A．Riuta muraria，or

asplenium．
1．Applenium Septentrionale．，2．Under surface of troad 8．Asplenium Trienomanes．4．Under sarinco of pinnule．

Wall－rue ；A．Trichomanes，or Common Wall the A．Adiantum nigrum，or Black－stalked and the less common A．septentrionale，or Forked Spleenwort．
＋ass－pör－tä＇－tion，s．［Lat．asportatio，from asporto $=$ to carry away ：abs $=$ from，and porto $=$ to carry．］

1．Ordinary Language：The act of carrying awsy；the etate of being carried away．
2．Law：The removal of goods with the intention of stealing them．If a person，de signing to steal siver plate，be surprised when he has done no more than remove the plate from the chest in which it was and put it on the floor，thie is enough to coostitute the felonious offeace of larceny．（Blackstone： Comment．，bk．Iv．，ch．17．）
＊as＇－pre，a．［Asper．］
 asper $=$ rough．］A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales， and the family Slluridæ．They are the only known fishes which have no mobility in the operculum．They have six or eight barbels． They are skin to the famous Silurus electricus， the Electric Silurus or＂eel，＂of the Nile and Senegal rivers．
－Xas＇－pre－nẹase（pre as pẽr），s．AspEr－ nesge．］
 ＝rough．］A genus of spiay－flnned fiches belonging to the Percldax，or Perch family． They inhsbit the Rhone，Dsoube，\＆c．
＊a－spỳ $e$ ，v．t．［Aspie，v．，Espy．］
${ }^{x}$ a－spy＇e，s．［Aspie，s．，SPY．］
＊a－spy＇re，（yr as ir），v．t．［Aspire．］
＊a－squä＇re，adv．［Eng．$a=0$ ；square（q．v．）．］ On the square；at s safe distance．

Xf ha hym myght fynd be nothing wold bym That herd the pardoner wete，and heid him bettor auquare．＂
Prod to Hiad af Berym，591．（Boucher．）
a－squãt＇，adv．$\quad[E n g . a=0 n$, and squat（q．v．）．］ los cowering manaer．（Richardson：Clarissa， i．101．）
a－sqnint＇，adv．［Eng．$a=$ on，and squint（q．v．）．］ With s squint；with the eye directed to oos side，obliquely，not in the direct line of vision．
＂A aingle rulde may direct the way hetter than five
hundred，who have contrary viewz，or lcok aequint，or had their eyes．＂－sooift．
 ＊ás＇－yn－Is），s．［A．S．assa＝a he－ass；asse $=$ a she－ass；also，asal，esol，cosol，costel $=$ an ass without distinction of geader．In Sw． asna；Dan．asen，asel $=$ he－ass；ceselinde $=$ she－ass ；O．lcel．asni，esne；Dut．ezel；Ger esel；O．H．Ger．esil；Goth．asilus：Lith asilas；Boh．osel；Pol osiol；Ruse ocet；Gsel． asal，as；Irish asan；Wel．asyn；Arm．asen；

Mod．Fr．Ane，coutracted from O．Fr．asne， asen，ase；Prov．aze，azne；Sp．asno $=$ a he－ ass，asna $=$ a she－ass ；Port．asno；Ital．asino ＝a he－ass，asina $=\mathrm{a}$ she－ase ；Lat．asinus $=$ a he－ass，asina $=$ a she－ass．］
1．Lit：A weli－known mammalian quadru－ ped．It is the Equus asinus of Linoxus，and is now sometimes made the type of the genus or sub－genus Asinus．It is konwn from the most nearly allied animals by its long ears，the turt at the end of the tail，and the black stripe tuft at the end of the tail，and the blsck stripe
on the shonlders．Ita aative country seems to on the shonlders．Ita oative country beems to be Centrsl and Southern Asia，whers troops of it are still seen，though whether aboriginal or descended from domesticated individuals escaped from servitude it is not easy to deter－ mine．［Wiln Ass．］
＂Na he qedde atede qe no palefray
Ae rod vppe on aste．
Pasion af Our Lond（od．Morris），87．68．
＂And Abrabam rose up early in the morning，and saddled hia ass，＂一Gem．xxil．S
IT The sexes are often distinguished by the terms he－ass and she－ass．
and she－asecs．＂－Gen aheep and oxen，and he－ames．．．
IT The young of the ass is called an ass＇s colt （Gen．xlix．I1；also Matt．xxi．5y
TT The wild ass is the sane species as the domestlcated one，but very uolike it in cha－ racter，being high－spirited and untamsble．

（For a fossil ass or zebrs see Asinus．）
2．Fig．：A person destitute of understand－ log，the deficiency of the ass in this respect． being popularly exaggerated，from the fact that the specinens of the animal seen in this country sre much uoder par．

That auch a crafty devil an is hle mother
Should yleid the world this ass！Cymbel．
Shokesp：Cymo
thiak them athey thiak our Doctors astes to them，wedl Digby（1717）．

## asg－camel．［ALLO－CAMELU6．】

ass－head，8．A person of dull intellect，a blockhead．
＂Witl you help？an arehead and ocosconnh and a
knave，a thin－taced knave，agull ？＂－shakeppo i Twolfth

ass－1lice，a．Resembling an ass．（Sidney．）
ass＇s ear，$s$
Conchol．Haliotis asininus：A flne irides－ cent shell used in the manufacture of buttone and for inlaying is the darker woods．
＊Ăss（2）．［Ash．］（Scotch．）
＊Z．ss，v．［Ask．］To ask．
as－sa－foat＇－1－dag（ 0 as as）．［Agafetida．］
† as＇sag－găi，† as＇－są－gāy，s．\＆a．［Ass］ GAI．］

## Čs＇－są－gāl，v．t．［Assegai，v．］

Ǩs＇salgäied，pa．par．［Asaeoal，v．］
as＇－sai，adv．［Ital．＝eaough，much，very Fr．assez＝enough ；from Lat．$a d=$ to，and satis $=$ enough．］

Music：Very；as largo assai＝very slow ； presto assai $=$ very quick．
as－sāil，＊as－sā＇ile，＊as－sāyle，＊a－ sà＇ile，＊a－sā＇yle，＊a－sā＇y－lin，v．t．［In Fr．assaillir；O．Fr．assailer，asailir ；Prov．as salhir；Ital．assilire；Low Lat．assilio，adsalio Class．Lat．assilio $=$ to lesp，spring，or jump upon：$a d=$ to，and salio $=$ to leap，spriag， bound or jump．］［Assaver．］
I．Lit．：To lesp or rash npon
1．Of persons：To rush upon a person with the intention of doing him some mors or less serious bodily injury

2．Of armies，navies，forts，or communities To attack with military or naval forees，with the view of overcomiog，capturiag，slaying or plundering ths people on whom the wsrlike aggression is made．［Assault．］
．．．he ne tholeth that no vyead ous nondy one oure mighte ne non adnerani ous asayld thet wa no noghe overcome．＂- － y ybite（ed．Morti），p． 170.

Remember，if He guard thee and zecure，

b⿵人一，bбy ；pout，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çin，bençh；go，gem；thin，this；sin，as ；expect，Xenophon，exist．ph＝

II. Figuratively

1. Of persons:
(a) To attack a person without doing him bodily violence; as by bringing a true or false charge against him, or ridiculing bim or his work. (Used lit. or fig.; in the latter case, a ehing instead of a person, may make the attack.)
"MJ graclous lord, here in the parliament
Let as asoait the tumluy of York." Honry FI., i. 1.

- Diddolning life, deoiring leave to dye.
(b) apenier: P. C.s. 1.2
(b) To attack a peraon'a moral principlea by takiog meana fitted to aeduce him or her from the paths of virtue, or from his or her immediate duty.
thei he and nye the the viec nighte huer ha zighth 157.

How have I fenr'd your fate 1 but foard at most,
When luve assaild you on the Libyan const." 91.
2. Of things:
(a) To attack by word or writing.
"Au books he reads, add aid ha reads askajs."
(b) To molest.

Nature hnsh'd in ainm ber sweet.
No rude noise mine earre ascriling."
Cowper: Watching with "ood, No. 2
as-sā'il-a-ble, * as-sāile-a-ble, a [Eng. assail; -able.] Able to be assailed.

There's comfort yet, they are asachable".
as-sā'il-ant, a \& s. [Eog. assail; -ant. 1u Fr. assaillant.]
A. As adjective: Assailing; attacking. - And as an evening drugon came And uests in order ranged Of thine villatic fowl."
Hillon
and
B. As substantive: Ons who assails or attacks a jerson or peraons, or a thing.

1. One who sttacks a person. (In this sense it, is properly opposed to a defendant.)
"The Duke of saint Albans, witb the help of his Eng., chis sxiii.
2. One who assails an enemy in a military way.
'It fe ten to one.' sarg a late writer on the art of war , but that the asarailant who attacks the ene eny Esanys, iv
3. One who assafls anything, as a philowophy, a religion, de.
both the Christian ansatlants, ns well as the
ers, of paganisus. "-Grote: Hivt. Greace, vol. defenders, of $p$
i., pt. i . cb. i.
ass-sāiled. "as-sā'yld, pa. par. [Assail.] ass-sáill-ẽr, a. [Eng. assail; er.] One who assails; an assailant.
assails; an assailadius heated no pareued uar assaikers, thatone of thern zlew him."-sianey
as-sā'il-1ng, pr. par. [AasAll.]
8he will not stay the siege of loving terms,
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor bide the encounter of anatizisg eyes, } \\ & \text { Nor ole her lap to anint. educing gial }\end{aligned}$
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juifet, i. 1.
$\dagger$ as-s̄̄̄1l-mĕnt, s. [Eng. assail; -ment.] The act of arsailing, an assault ; an attack of disease, a malady.

- His whost frequent asailment was the hendache."
-Johnoon: Lije of Pope.
s'sa-mar, s. $\quad[$ Lat, $a s(u s)=$ roast, and $\operatorname{amar}_{\text {min }}(u s)=$ bltter. (N.E.D.)]

Chem.: A bitter sulstance contained ia the brown of obtained by the deatructive distillation of cane augar.
̌s'sa-păn, ăs-sa-păn'-10, s. [Native American nume.] The nane given to a habits Canada and the United Statea. [PTEnhabits Cl
as-sä'r-ǐ-ǔs, s. [Lat. assarius; Gr. áббópıov (absurion) ; both from Lat. as.] [As.]
In Classic times: A copper coin equal about $3)_{\text {farthings. In Matt. } x .29 \text { it is translated }}$ "farthiag."

- as-sart', v.t. [Mod. Fr. essarter; O. Fr. essarter, assarter; Prov. eissartar $=$ to grab up trees or buahes; Low Lat. exsarto, anpine exsartum; exsarito, supine exsaritum; Class. Lat. sarrio, sup. sarritum; surio, anpine sari-
tur $=$ to hoe, to weed.]

1. Gen.: To root up trees or bashes. "The king granted to him froe chane and tree wrien th A those hit landz \&ic, and dio yower to
2. Spec (Old Lavo): Unauthorizedly to root up the trees which are required in a forest to furnish thicketa or coverts.
as-ma'rt, a. \& 8. [Mod. Fr. (as aubstan.) essurt ; O. Fr. (as aubstan.) essart, essartage, assurtement.] [Assart, v.]
A. Aa adjective: Cleared; reclaimed.

Assart Lands: Forest laude reclaimed, or cleared of wood, \&c., and put into a state of cultivation. (Boucher.)
Assart rents: Rents paid for aucb lands. (Hutchinson's Hist. Durham, ii. 410 ; Ibid., iii. 60 ; and hia Hist. Cumb. and Westm., 1. 882.) (Boucher.)
B. As substantive:

1. A piece of land cleared. (Ash.)
2. A tree plucked up by the roots. (Ash.)
3. Old Law: The offence against the forest laws of plucking up by the roots the trees requisite to furnish thickets or coverts.
as-săs'sĭn, As-săs'-sĭn, s. [Ia Ger. Assassinen (pl.) ; Fr. \& Prov. assassin, Sp. asesino; Port. \& Ital. assassino (all sing.); Arab. Hasen so $h i n=$ as substantive, a meniber or the sect haschisch, an intoxicatiug. liquid or drug called in India bhang, prepared from the powcalled in Iadia bhang, prepared irom or common dered leaves of Cannabis aciva, Many Eastern desperadoes, when Hemp. Mmy they wish to do some nefariour deed, deadeu what remnants of conscience they possess and stimulate their passions by means of this bhang. (Bhang.) Some etymologists derive assassin fromı Hassan bea Sabah, the founder of the order ( $\mathrm{T} ., 1$ ).]
I. Literally:
4. Hist.: A military and religioas order which constituted an offshoot from the is maili branch of the great Shiah aect of Mohammedans. It was founded in A.D. 1090 by Hassau ben Sabah, at the hill fort of Alamoot, in Persia. A section of them afterwarda removed Irom Persla to Mount Lebanon, where they came in contact with tha crusaders, and throngh them acquired infanous aotoriety in Europe. By the rules of their founder, they were bound implicitly to carry out the cormmands of their chief (popularly known iu the West as the "Old Man of the Mountain "), even to the extent of mardering aay king or inferior person in Europe, Asia, or snywhere, with whom he might have a quarrel. Several proud potentates are said to have paid him black mail for aafety'a sake; but thes gallant Knights Templars had more of a kiogly apirit, and defied his power. The Mongols made a general massacre of the Persian branch of the order in 1256 , and Sultan Bibars all but rooted out the Syrian offshoot in 1270, hut traces of out the syrian alls to exist iu both countries, especially at Kalat el Masryad, in Persia, Despite their origia, the Assassins were not pure Shiahs io faith; their religion was a mixture of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedism. There was a certaio resemblance between their tenets and those of the Druses in Monnt Lebanon.
5. A rafian who, either from personal anlmosity, or from having been hired to do the atrocious deed, murders one by open violence or by secret or sudden assault.
of all the Jacobites, the most desperate assmas-
oncepted, ... Hacanlay: Fist. Eng., ch.


When, on the 9th Thermidor, 1794, the French National Convention would no longer allow Robespicre to domineer over it, and would not permit him evea to defend himself almost the last words he addressed to it before his arrest were these, "President of assassins, for the last time I ask liberty to apeak.
II. Fig.: One who criminally destroys the polity of his country.

The hird ascastits of the commonweal!

## assassin-like, a. Like an assassin. <br> ne man, aseasting kikng, who, to surprise <br> me man, unproclaim'd. - Mition: $P$. Z, ble xi.

* ass-shes'-sin. v.t. [From the substantive. In Fr. assassiner; Sp. asesinar; Port. assassinar; Ital. assassinare.] The same as Assasainate ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v)}. \mathrm{)}$.
 Bxalingreot: serm, $p$. wis
*as-axs'-sin-s-çy, \& [Eng. assassin; -acy.] Assassination. (LUt. \& fg.)
"Thir ppiritonal amonentinafy, thin deopest dye of Hammond: Serm.
as-săs'-sin-āte, v.t. \& i. [Eng. assassin: ate.] [Assassin, v.]
A. Transitive;

1. To murder by open violence or by sacret and andden assault.

What could provoke thy madness,

- Sometimes it is only half-serinusly applied to the ioferior animala, as Cowper does it to a. tame bullinch killed by a rat
"Oh, share Maria'e grlef!
Her lavourite, even in hus cage,
(What will not honger'm croel rage
Cowper: Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullineh
- 2. Exceedingly to maltreat.
- Snch usago as your honourable londs, Afford me, assactiuated and betray d.
Milton: Samon agonteta
B. Intransitive: To perpetrate murder. " You who thowe woys feared of liste., Sandya: Paraphrawe of Sacred Song; Judget 7.
* as-săs'stin-ate, a. [Assassinate, v.]

1. An assassia.
Ii. Tbe old king is Inst mundered, ard the nermon thet did it is unknown-Let the Eoldiers seize bim for onenfterwards. - Dryden.
2. An assassination; a marder.

Were not all aseasinates and popular insurrections. Wrongfully chastined, if the nemuess of the
indeunaifid ther from puniehment.
as-săs'-sĭn-à-těd, pa. par. \& a [AssasSiNATE, v.]
as-săs'sin-ā-tĭng, pr. par. [Assassivate, v.]
ass-săs-sinn- $\bar{a}^{\prime}-t i o n$, s. [Eag. assassin; -ation.]. The act of assassinating; the act of murdering another by open violence or aecret and sudden assault; the state of being assassinated.
-The English regard cusassination, and have during some ages regarded it, with torining pec
as-săs'-sĭn-ã-tõr, s. [Eng. assassin; -ator. In Port. assassinador.] One who assassinatea; an assassin. (Johnson.)
as-săs'sinn-oŭs, a. [Eng. assassir, -ous.] llurderous. (Cockeram.)
ăs-sā-tion, s. [From Lat. assatum, aup. of asso = to roast or broil ; Gr. ă $5 \omega(a z \overline{0})=$ to dry up.] Roasting.
"The egg expiring less th the elixation or bolling: whereas in the auschion or roasting it will sometiule
as-sâ'ult, *as-sâ'ut, * as-sâ'ute, *asấnght (gh silent), s. [In Fr. assaut; O. Fr. assault, asalt; Prov. assalh, assaut; Sp. asalto; Port. \& Ital assalto; Low Lat. assah tus; Clasa. Lat. assultus = a leaping upon sa attack; ad $=$ to, and sultus $=$ a leaping ; salio $=$ to leap.] [AssaiL.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit. : A violent attack made upoa aay person, persons, or place, with the hands or with materiaI weapons. [B., 1, 2, 3.]
"And by acsaut he wan the citee after.". Chaucer: $^{\text {. }} 9.9 \mathrm{~L}$
"But whanne there was magd an araught of the
beibene men."- Kyetfoe: Dedis iv. (Ruchardion.) "And when there was an assault made botho othe Gentilies, and alss of the Jews with their rulerr, to
use them despitef uily and to atone them."-A0. xiv.
"They resisted bis arscults desperatels, and obliged him to turn the siege into a blockade."-A irnold: $H$ liu. Rome, ch. $\mathbf{I l i v .}$
II. Figuratively

1. (In which the attackiag force consists of a person or peraons.)
(a) An attack by means of a charge against onc; sbusive language, calumny, \&c.

After some unhappy asauts upon the presogative
the parimanent, which produced its ulwolution. there fonlowed a composure. "-Clarendon.
(b) An attack upon one's virtuc, which may be by aedaction rather than violence.
(c) An attack upon a thing, as upon a religion, an opinion, sic.
"Theories built npon narrow foundp tions are very arrd to he supported against the astaukt of opporif
fâte, fat, fare, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hễ, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt,

2. (In which the attacking force is a thing.) spon a person or thing.

Ot their most dreaded foe, the etrong anuanule
3. Teehnically

1. Mil.: A furions effort to carry \& fortifled post, cainp, or fortress, where the assailants do not screen themselves by any works. (James.) It is the appropriate termination of a siege which has not led to the capitulation of the garrison.
"On the 8th of September [1855] after afurloue bombariment of three days, the Alliks casaruced the town

To give an assault: To sttack any post (James.)

To repulse an assault: To cause the assail ants to retreat, to beat them back. (ibil.)
To carry by asauult: To gain a poat by stomn. (Ibid.)
2. Fencing, ec. Assault of Arms: An attsck on each other (not in earnest) made by two fencers to exhibit or increase their skill. (Sometimes it is used in a wlder seuse for other military exercises.)
 Artillery Company washeld last evening. . . .oxing.

3. Law: A movement which virtually implies a threat to strike one, as when a persou raises his hand or hie cane la a monacing manner, or strikes at another but misses him. In common law it ia not needful to tonch one to constitute an assault. When a blow actually takes effect the crime is not simple asaanlt, but assault and battery. If two people fight in private, they are held to have committed ansaults on each other; but if they do so iu public, they are chargeable with affray. [See Affray.] A person assaulting amother may sad may also be pnnished by the criminal baw for the Injury done to the public. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iil., chsp. 8 ; iv., chape. 11, 15.)

II In Scots Law the word assault has a somewhat more comprehensive seuse than In England, the word battery not being used; but what is bere called asscult and battery is in Scotland regarded aimply as a more aggravated kind of assanlt.
-s-sâ'ult, *as-sâ'nt, v.t. [O. Fr. assaulter In Sp. asaltar, assaltar, assaltear; Ital. assal tare; Low Lat. assalto.] [AssavLT, a.]
L. of persons :

1. To make a hostile attack apon a person, a people, a fortification, a house, sc., nsing for the purpose msterial weapons.

Struck at the aight, the mighty Ajax glows
With thirat of vengesnce, and a a


2. To attack one in another way than by warlike weapons; to do so, for instance, hy making a charge against him, calumniating him, writing against bim, \&ic.
"TTle a mercy I do not ausautt you with * number of orig inal sonnete and epigrams."-Pope: Letter to
II. Of things: To do that which is fitted to injure (applied to things rather than persens), to threaten with injury.

Before the gates the crien of babee new.born.
Whom fate had frum their tender mothera to
Anault his ears."
as-mâ'ult-a-ble, a [Eng assault; able.] Able to be assanlted.

A hreach, be it mande never so aseaultable, having
 Lore Countrias, p. 106
\#s-sâ'ult-ant, a. \& s. [Eng. assault; -ant. Ital. assoltante.]

1. As adj.: Leaplog upon, assaulting, asaailing.
2. As subst. : An assailant; a term applied to a predatory snimal when represented on the eacutcheon as if leaping on its prey.
(ertoss. of Her.)

4e-bấult-ĕd, pa. par. [AssaULT, v.]
"So long, as tha asaulad pernon is in nctual danger."
as-sâult-ẽr, s. [Eng assanlt; er. In Ital. assalitore.]. Ons who assaulta another; an - assailant.


## 

## asp-an'ut, s. [Assault, 2]

 essai; O. Fr. assai, asaie; Pruv. essay; Sp. ensayo; Ital saggio; Lat. exagium = a weighing, a weight; exigo, sup exactum $=$ to arive lead ordrive ; Gr. ésáprov (hexagion) $=8$ weight lead la later times; ejsucáco (hexagiazō) = to ueed in later tiraes; esaylaco (hexagiazo) $=$
[AssAY, v., and EssA y, s. \& v.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of trying or experimenting; a trial, an experiment, an attempt, essay.
"Quod this chauoun, "Yet woll I make aspay."
To give the anay of iarme nevainst yore mour mejesty",
*2. The state of being tried ; trial, suffering, hardship.
For they be two the prowast knighta an grownd.
And oft approved in many hard assay.". , II. ili. 1s.
2. The reault of such trial or experiment spec., purity, value.

The goodly workee, and beholding of rich away-
4. The thing aubjected to trial or examins tion. (B., 1, 2.)
If Originally assay and easay were the aame word, but now assay is obsolete, except for the testing of metals, while essay is used for bodily or mental attempta. [Essay.]

* At all essays = in every way.


B. Technically:
I. Chemistry:
I. The determination what percentage of a metal, especially of a preciona one, ia in any particular ore or alloy. An ardinary or a simple assay is designed to ascertain how much a compound of gold or ailver variea from the prescribed standard, whilst a parting assay is deaigned to separate tbe two metala from each other in the specimen examined, that the proportion in the bullion of which it is a fair portion in the bullion of Which it is a fair aample may be ascertained. In a gol parting
assoy, the amonat of ailver in the gold ia ascertained; and in a bilver parting assay, the amonnt of gold in the ailver. [Assayina, Touch.] The aualysis, or assay, of an slloy of gold and copper is usually made by cupellation with lead. The weight of the hutton remaining on the cupel gives directly the amount of gold in the alloy after certalin corrections similar to those required in the casc of silver. (Graham: Chem., 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 362.)

2. The alloy or metal assayed.

Dar*in: Iike an amay foysed round the World, ch. int.
II. Law: The examiaation or testing of the weights and measures of this or any other country by a fixed standard.
"Oold and shall... make the asays of those monays of be in welght nud fmeness recording to the standard weight sor weighing and teating the molns of the

assay-balance, $s$. A delicate balance used in assaying. It is furnished with a rider (q.v.).
assay-furnace, s. A furnace used in assaying.
assay-master, s. An assayer; an offlcer sppointed to ascertain the amount of the two precious metals in coins and bullion.
ass-sā'y, *atisi'y, v.l. \& i. [In Mod. Fr. essayer; O. Fr. asaier, assoyer; Prov. essaiar; Sp ensayar; Port ensaiar; 1tal. assagiare $=$ to try, to attempt; to assay a metal ; saggiare $\overline{=}$ Essay, $v$, , to eassy, to taste.] [Assay, s.
A. Transitive:
I. To try anything or any person.

1. Of things:
(a) In the same sense as No. II. (q.v.).
ticahility by the test of experience try its prao ticability by the test of experience.

## "Mysues, and his hrave matornal rrice

- 2. Of persons: To try a person's strength courage, skill, and fortitude by attacking hima. "But seeing thou fall't on me so lockily.
- II. To proffer.

Whom thrie amitotod when sad Eve beleld,

IIT Ah dratom: P. Le, x. sot.
III. Chem., Metall., ecc.: To subject a ring, a coin, an alloy, \&c., to examination, trial, or experiment, with the view of ascertaining what its component parts are, and specislly, in the latter case, what proportion of the precious or other metals enters into Its composition.
B. Intrans. : To sttempt, to endeavour.
as-sà'yed, pa. par. [Assay, v.]
as-sāy-ẽr, s. [Eug assay; -er. In Dut. \& Fr. essayeur.] One who asssys billion. Spec. an officer of the Mint, whose function it is to try the purity of the precious metals used for coin.
miner conidential man of businesa, a practical quired "-Darvin! Troyage round the World, ch. avi
 Assay, v.]
As substantive: The act or process of subjecting coins, quantities of bullion, or slloys, to examination and experiment, with the yiew of ascertaining what proportion of each of the precious metals they contain. The proportion in gold coin in the British Isles ia $\frac{14}{3}$ of gold and is of alloy. This is called the standard. That it is actually reached is proved by the Trial of the Pyx, which from time to time takea place. [PYx.] The proceas adopted to assay the precious metais ia cupellation (q.v.). The assayer's work has been much facilitated by the diacovery that the application of snlphuric acid can separate gold and silver. The French call cupellation the dry method of assaying, and adopt snother of their own called the humid one. [Assay.]
"This method is also oonsetlmes aned in the owaynilver required in the cupellation."-Graham: Chem. 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 362
as-man'yle, v.t. [Assail.]
*assçh'-ĕn, s. pl. Old form of Ashes.
'His eyen holwe, grisly to blholde;
$\qquad$
ăssçh-rěint', * ăssh-rěint', ăssh-rěynt'。 pa. par. of a verb, presumably asschrenche, assh-
renche. [A.S. screncan $=$ to deceive.] Deceived.
"Al dame. he eside. ich was aschroint,
Ac so olch fyyde in the bork,
$\mathbf{H y}$ were ankreynt
Hy were amhreytut in her crook.
as-sề-cle (cle $=\mathbf{k e l}$ ), s. LLat. assecla, assecula $=$ an attendant, a follower, a langer. on, a aycophant ; assequor = to follow on, to pursue.] An atteadant. s follower.
 What life and conversation their sh.
$\boldsymbol{M}$ iracles of $A$ ntichriat $(1616)$, p. sis
ăs-secc-tā'-tion, a. [Lat. assectatio; frem assector $=$ to accompuny to attend; asseguor $=$ to follow on.] Attendance on one, waiting ujюл one. (Johnson.)
 Ger. assecuranz; Port. segurancit: Low Lat. assecurantia $=$ assursnce.] Assmance.
"What may be thought of thase ansecurances which they glve, in the Popish Church, to sil such as dio menta hnd thelr own merits? "-Sheldon: Aviractes of Antichrist, p. 320 .

- ăs-sĕ-cür-ā'-tion, s. [Low Lat. assecuratio, from assecuro.] [Assecure.] Assurance, making sure. [Assumance.]
"How far, then, reaches thit ansecurationf so far As to exclude all fears. ${ }^{\text {nit }}$
* ăย-8е゙-cü're, v.t. [Low Lat. assecuro, from $\mathfrak{a d}=\mathrm{to}$, and secarus $=$ secure $; \operatorname{cura}=$ care.] To make one sure or certain; to give one assurance. (Bullokiar: Dict., 1656.) [Assure. Secure, Sure.]
 a following，parsuing ：$a d=$ to，sud sequor $=$ to follow． 1 The act of acquiring or obtaining． full py the canoesion of aw，a perron，after he has been in

as－sě－dā＇－tion，s．［Lat．assedo $=$ asseasor．］ A term in the Scottish law，importing s settle－ ment，or tenure in landed property for a long term，being genersily conpled in deeds and other isw instruments of writing with tacks， assignations，trsnslations，\＆c．（Spottiswode： On stiles，p． 272 et seq．，and p．402．）（Boucher．） （See example under Astent．）
ăs＇－š̌－gāi，† ăs＇－sa－gāi，† ăs＇sa－gāy， ＊za＇－gâye（Caffre），s．\＆a．［In Fr．zugaie； Sp．azagaya；Port．zagaia，zagaglia＝javelin； Arab．allchazeqqah．］
A．As substantive：$A$ nissile weapon，like s javelin，used by the Caffres，Zulus，and other Sonth Áfrican tribes in war．It is of some


## $\square$



## ASSEGAIS

considerable length．Thers is also a short tsbbing assegai．

Alert to fight sthirst to sisy．
They shake the dreaded assegai＂＂
Straeford de Redclif a （Times，March 29．1879．）
TI is sometimes used in connection with other nations than thoas of South Africa

Then a terror fell on the Kiog Bucar
And the Libyan kinge who had jolidd blo war：
And their hands could not wield an assagay．
B．As adjective：Pertaining to or produced by the spear described under $A$
＂No lese than thirty－seved asegai wounds．＂O Pietermari
ApFil， $187 \%$
 substantive．］To pierce with sn assegai． ＂Many were drowned，many asegatod，a few shotw＂
 ［Assegal，v．］
＊ast－sēize＇，v．t．［SEize．］
as－bĕm＇－blage，s．［Fr．assemblage＿］
$\dagger$ 1．The act of assembling
$\dagger$ 2．The stste of being assembled．
With innocence and meditation jolned．
3．The peraons or things asaembled．
（a）The persons assembled；s gathering of individuals；an asaembly
＂Cantlle enjoyed the supremacy in that grent ass （b）Of thinga assembled
＂The bases of an assemblage of pyramids．＂－Herichel：
as－sĕm＇－blançe（1），as－sĕm＇－blaunçe， s．［Eng．assemble）；－ance．］Assembling，as－ sembly．
＂He chaunst to come，where happily be epide A rout of many people farre away i
To weet tho cause of their astemblaunce wide．＂
－as－sem＇－blançe（2），s．［Lat．ad＝to，snd Fng．semblance（q．v．）．］Semblance，resem． blance．
＂Care 1 for the ilmb，the thewes，the stature，holk，
and big astemblanee of a imn！＂－Shakesp．i Eenry and big ast
－九九－sĕm－blä＇tlon，s．［Assembiy，s．］
4s－sěm＇－ble，＊a－sěm＇－ble，v．t．\＆え［In Fr， assembler ；ensemble $=$ together；Prov．assem－ blar；from Lat．simul $=$ st once，together，at the aame time．Cognata with Dut verza－ melen $=$ ．．to assemble；zamelen $=$ to col－ lect；from samen＝together ；Ger．sammeln $=$ to assemble；zusammen，beisammen $=$ to－ gether．］

A．Transitive：
1．To compare，to liken．（Latimer：Works， 1．188．）
2．To convens，to call together．（Used both of persons and thlaga．）
If（a）Sometimes it is followed by two objec－ tives－the one of the person or being for whom the gathering is brought together，and ths other of the persons or things assembled． But before the firat objective thera is really an ellipais of to or for．
＂Then mald the king to Amase，Aesomble me the present．＂-2 Sam xx． 4
（b）It is sometimes used reciprocally．
And all the men of Israel acsembled themeelves unto king solomin at
B．Intransitive：
1．Gen．：To come together，to meet together， to gather，to congregate．

＊2．Spec．：To meet in a hostils manuer，to encounter．
＂Now Eualac and Tholomer tares hat a－semblet．＂
as－sěm＇－blē，s．Old spelling of Absembly． （Early English Alliterative Poems．）
as－sěm＇－bled（bled＝bẹld），pa．par．\＆a． ［Assemble．］
＂Lordinges，the needes for whiche we ben assemblic in this place，is ful hevy thing，．．．＂－Chaucer：Tale of Melibous．

Assembled armies oft have I beheld；
Bot de＇er till now auch numbers charg＇da feld．＂
ass－sĕm＇－blẽx，s．［Eng．assembl（e）；－er．In Fr．assembleur．］
1．One who convenes su assembly，or bringe \＆number of people together．

＂Nome of the list－makers，the aseemblers of the moh ${ }_{1}$ | the directors and arrangers，have bean convicted．＂－ |
| :--- |
| Hurke：Reflections on the $\operatorname{lx} e c u t i o n s ~ i n ~$ |

2．One who himself constitutes part of such a gathering．
＂For your confession of faith，whloh yon eay thall be pohlished hy your assembler＇，
Cheynel．（Hammond：Works，i．198，
ass－sĕm＇－blíng，pr．par．\＆s．［A8sEMBLE．］ As subatantive：A gathering together， meeting together．
 banished from this day of rest and bolinees．＂－Bishop Fledimod：Charge
as－sem＇－blít，pa．par．［Assembled．］
as－sĕm＇－bly，＊as－sĕm＇－ble，s．［In Fr． assemblee $=$ s meeting of persons（originally， it is believed，a deliberative political assembly ； afterwards also one of the clergy）；assemble＝ one of the ateps in a dance；Prov．assemblada； Sp．asamblea；Itsl．assamblea $=\mathrm{s}$ meeting of persons；Sw．assemble．］［Assemble，v．］
A．Ordinary Language：
I．In a passive sense ：
1．Gen．：Thst which is convoked；s gather－ ing together of persons，or，in soms cases，of things，for any purpore．
：＂I sat not lu the assembly of the mockers＂－Jer． ＂I was almost in all evil in the midst of the congre－ gation and aseembly．＂－prov．v． 14
2．Specially：
（a）A great gathering of people for religious or political purpoaes，or for both．In Old Teatament Seripture it is frequently used of the whole congregation of the Israelites con－ vened for any religious or national ohject， especially of their assembling at Sinal to re－ ceive the law．［See also B．］
＂．on the elghth day shall be an holy convocation nnto son，sad ye shall ofter an offering made hy fire
 sente：Heh．riL 25．）
spaike with you in the nount，out of whe midert of the pake with you in the mount，ont of the midist of the also Deut x．if xvith，18．）
（b）A deliberatlve zody exerclsing legislatlve functions，and bearing rule over a pation， province，or diatrict．
onficera and men mottered that a vote of a foreign assembly whe nothing to them．＂－Macaulay：Hist．
（See also Acts xix．39．）
II．In an active sense：That which convokes． （B． $2, \mathrm{Mil}$ ］

B．Technically
1．Church Hist．，ac．：The term now given to the highest deliberstive body in some Presby terian churches，and apecially to what，wheo fully named，are termed tha＂General Assembly of the Estshlished Chureh of Scotland，＂and the＂General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland＂These consist of ministerisl and lay or half－lay representatives，equal to esch other in number，eent from each presbytery， other in number，ent from each presbytive， legislative，judicial，and exccutive functions． The word Assembly，in this second sense geems to hava been introduced Into Scotland from France，whilst the natives of the former country had much intercourse with Calvin From 8cotland it passed to England，where the＂Westminster Asaembly＂was an assembly of I2I divines who，with certala lay assessors， met st Westminster in I643，by suthority of the Parlisment，with the view of sttempting to produce eccleatastical formularies which might lead to unifornity of worship in Eng might lead to uniformity of worship in Eng－ land and Scotland．It sat five years，pro－
duced the Directory of Public Worahip，ths duced the Directory of Public Worahip，thas Shorter Catechisms，and was ultimstely dis－ solved by Oliver Cromwell．
2．Mil．：The second beating of the drum in \＆camp to summon the soldiers to strike their teats．
assembly－room，s．A room in whicb public assemblies are wont to be held．
＂ひ．）nor eoold she enter the asmombly－rooms，．．．＂
as－send＇e，vi．Old spelling of Ascend．
－as－š̌n＇－dy̆t，pa．par．An obsolete spelliag of Ascend
＊そ̌s＇－sĕn－ěl，s．Old spelling of ABsenic．
as－sěnt＇，＊a－çĕnt＇e，s．［O．Fr．assent，as－ sens；Port．assenso；Lat assensut；fr．assentio or assentior $=$ to assent．］［AssENT，v．］
A．Ordinary Language：
1．The sct of admitting the truth of say statement．Such assent emsaates from the understanding，and differs from consent，which is su operation of the will．［See ¢ below．］
＂I trowe ther seedeth litel perrinonyng

＂Her straort reach，historical azent， $\qquad$
The doctribes warp＇d to what they he ror meant．＂
2．It is not unfrequently，however，used as aynonymous with consent．
＂．．．the talenta whilob ohtain the assent of divided and tomultious assembilies to great practical reformm，
3．Accord ；agreement．
the worda of the prophets doclare good to the
th one asens．＂－2 Chrom xvili．12．
－We assent to what we sdmit to be true； we consent to what we allow to be done Assent may be given to anything，whether positively proposed by another or not，but consent aupposea that whst is consented to is proposed by some other person．If cssent and consent are both used of speculative proposi－ tions，then assent is the act of an individual， sind consent that of many，as in the phrase， ＂By the commoo consent of mankind．＂Ap－ probation，which is a much stronger word，is is species of assent and concurrence of consent The latter term is properly used only of num The latter term is properly used only of
bers，not of aingle individusls．（Crabb．）
B．Technically：
Law．The royal assent signifies the consent of the king to have his signature affixed to Acts of Parlisment which have passed both Houses of the Legislature．This assent gives them the force of law．

All those acta of the Loag Parilament which hed

as－sĕnt＇，v．i．［In Fr．assentir；Sp．asentir； Port．assentar；Ital．assentire；Lat．assentio $=$ to assent ：$a d=$ to，and sentio $=$ to discern by the senses，to feel．］
1．To admit s statement to be true．
$\therefore$ And the Jews aleo ancented，maying that theom 2．To consent to a proposal affecting one＇s interests．
＂The princess assented to all that was suggested by
her husband＂＂－（acaulay：Hist．Eng．，ch．जiL
＊3．To yield to the geductive lafluence of say vice．

fate，fät，fire，ạmidst，whãt，fâll，father；wè，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sïre，sïr，marine；gō，pơt


TFor the difference between assent and con－ gee $\operatorname{ASSENT}$ ，

Ye－п．ă－tā＇－tion，8．［Lat．assentatio＝flatter－ ing assent，pretended concurrence with every． thing that e person says ；assentor $=$ to assent habitually，with insincerity ；assentior $=$ to assent to ：ad $=$ to，sud sentio $=$ to feel． Bypocritical sssent to everything which an－ other says；pretended concurrence in avery opinion，however absurd，which he broaches ths implied olject being，for the most part，to flatter him for selfish ends，or at lesst to avoid giving him offence．
＂It to a fearful presage of ruid when the prophets conspire in asempation－－Biesop Hall．
t Y̌s－sěn－tā＇－tőr，＊ăs－sěn－tā＇－toũr，Q ［Ital．assentatore；Lat assentator．］A flatterer． ＂Octher there be which， 10 mora honest term，may dililenenty what th the form of the epeece and peotitra of their matar，and allos other his mpaneere and luhion

 $-i,-l y$ ．］After the manner of a flatterer．
＂I have no purpose，vainly or aseantatorily，to re－

st－sĕnt＇－ēr，s．［Eng．assent；－er．］One who assents to anything．
＂She ha not an assenter（though thounands be）to

 tiens，pr．par．of assentio $=$ to assent to．］ Assenting to，as opposed to dissentient．Used also substantively．
1．－ačnt＇－ǐhg，pr．par．\＆a．［Assent，v．］

 In an assenting manaer；in such a mander as to express or imply assent．（Huloet．）
気－ant＇－Īve，a．［Eng．assent；－ive．］Assent－ ing．（Savage．）（Worcester＇s Dict．）
Y－－ĕ̛nt＇－měnt，s．［Fr．assentiment；Ital． assentimento．］The same as Assent．

－九̌ョ＇
ás＇－arr，s．［Lat．asser＝a small beam or lath．］ Arch．：A thin rafter，board，or lath．
et－wẽrt＇，v．t．［From Lat．assertum，supine of avero $=$ to put or join to，$\ldots$ to affirm：ad $=$ to，and sero，pret．serui $=$ to pat in a row， to join．In Ital．asserire．］
I．Of persons or other beings：
1．To affirm，to declars positively ；to aver．
auserting，on proper cocastons the dignity of oh ix countri．and of his mantor．＂－Nacaulay ：Bioct．Eng．，
2．To vindicats one＇a rights by actions as well as words．
 ＂Soch just examples on offendera，shown，
Bedition sileace，and aseer the throne＂，
Pope：Homer＇s IVad，bk iL，
II．Of things：（Used figuratively in aenses caalogous to I．I，and 2．）
＂Bat，lo ！from high Hymettus to the plaio
The queen of night aysertt her tiline preign＂
Byron：Curse of Liner
asesêrt＇－ěd，pa．par．\＆a．［Assert．］
t ges－sërt＇－ẽr，s．［Assertor．］
ass－sêrt＇－ing，pr．par．［AssERT．］
as－sẽr＇－tion，s．［In Fr．assertion；Ital．asssr－ zione；Itsl，assertio＝（1）a formal declaration regarding the freedom or servitude of any one； （2）as assertion generally．］
I．The act of assertiag，affirming，or declar－ ing positivaly
2．The ststement asserted or affirmed posi－
tively．
＂The government，oo full eounideration．gave credit
to his assertion that he had beea guilly of s doable treason．${ }^{-}$－Jacaulay ：Hitu．Eng．a ch．xXI．
at－sert＇－ive，$a$ ．［In Fr．assertif．］With strong ＂He wastion dogmatical，peremptory．
＂He was ato so food of the principles be undertool

 So as to assert ；affirmatively．
＂Road it intorrogatively，and it is an atrong for Soto Catherine and the Joenita－Bp．Bodelli Letorin $p$ ．
ass－mĕrt＇－õr，t as－seart＇－ẽr，s．［Eng．assert； or and－er．］Ons who asserts，affirms，sup－ ports，or maintains anything．
＂The assortors of liberty suld not a word ．．．＂－ fanitio an assorter of the hereditary princtples of his ph iil．， j \％i．
as－sert＇－or－y，an［Eng．assert；－ory．In Ital． assertorio．］Involving an assertion；designed to support an assertion．］
Joremy Poth with anths promissory and avertory．＂
＊as－sẽr＇ve，v．t．［Lat．asservio．］To ssrve ； to assist．（Johnson．）
ass－gěss＇，v．t．［0．Fr．assesser $=$ to regulate， settle；Low Lat，assesso $=$ to value for the purpose of taxation；Class．Lat assessum，sup． of assideo＝to sit near，to be an assessor ：ad $=$ to，or near，and sedeo $=$ to sit．］
A．Ordinary Language：
1．To fix by authority the exact portion of s tax which any particular person is required to pay．（Dyche．）
2．To make a valuation of property in any place，with the visw of settling what amount of local or other taxation its owner or occupier ahould be required to pay．
B．Law：To fix the amount of damages， costs，de．，in a law case．
as－sonss＇，s．［From assess，v．（q．v．）．］Assess－ ment．
＂Taklug of anestes，levien，and free－quarterings，
ass－sĕsss＇－a－ble，a．［Eng．assess；－able．］Able to be assessed．（Webster．）
ass－ăss＇－a－bly̆，adv．［Eng．assessabl（e）；－y．］ By means of an assessment．（Webster．）
as－躬s＇ed，par．par．\＆a．［Assess，v．］
I Assessed Taxes：Taxes fixed，not by Act of Parliament，but by assessment．
ass－sűss＇－ĭng，pr．par［Assess，v．］
as－ačs＇－sion，s．［Lat assessio：$a d=\omega$ ，or near，sud sessio $=$ a sitting． 1 A sitting near one to give one counsel．（Johnson．）
as－ş̆s＇－ston－ar－乌̆，a．［Eng．assession；－ary．］ Pertaioing or relating to assession．

astsěss＇－měnt，＊as－sěss＇e－mĕnt，s． ［Eng．assess；－ment．］

A．Ordinary Language：
1．The set of fxing a certain aum，after consideration of a person＇s means，as the portion of a tax which ha should fairly be required to pay；or the act of valuing property for purposes of taxation，and adjudging the proper sum to be levied on it．（It is followed by on or of．）
＂It was determulned that the greatar part of this som alould be levied hy an astesmene on real pror ＂．．．the husiness of the census involving the onv：
meration of persons and the asessment of property．：艮艮， 8 ，
2．The atate of being assessed．
3．The arnount which ia imposed on an in－ dividual after consideration of his resourcea， or on property after valuation．
B．Law：The act of assessing darnages by means of a jury．

2s－eess＇－or，s．［ln 8w．，Dan．，Ger．，\＆Port assessor ；Fr．assesseur；Sp．asesor；Ital．as sessore，from Lat．assessor＝（1）one who sits by another，so assistant ；（2）（Law）the as sistant of a magistrate ：ad＝to or near，and sedeo $=$ to sit．］
1．Ons who sits near another－
（a）As being next to him in dignity ：
＂That hivg grent purpose He might so fulal．
Upon his enemples，and to declare
Alpower on Hig minanferr＇d：whence to hls son，
The assestor of His throne，He thus began．
Or（b）to render him assistance．

In this latter senes it specially signified an assistant to a jndge．（Drydon：Virgil； Eneid vi．583．）
2．Ons who assesses people or property for
as－sĕs－8ö＇r－i－al，a［In Fr．\＆Port．assesso－ rial；Lat assessorius．］Pertaining to an assersor．（Coxe．）
ass－mĕms＇－õr－ship，s．［Eng．assessor；－ship．］ The poaltion or function of an assessor．
＂日sg－sĕth＇．［Assets．］
 ＂a－see＇the，＂as－sy＇th，＂a－ceéth，s．，a．， \＆adv．［Fr．assez＝enough；O．Fr．aset，asez， asses；asseiz，asses＝exough；Prov．assatz； 0 Sp．asaz；Port．assaz ital．assai＝enough ； from Lat．$a d=$ to，and satis＝enough．］
A．As adj．\＆adv．（chiefly of the form＊as： seth）：Sufficient，enough．
＂Yot neuer shall make his rlchease
Atsecth unto ble grediaesse．＂Romant of the Rose．
B．Aesubstantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
I．Formerly（of some among the obsolete forms
given above，and especially of the form＂aseth）：
（a）Compensation for an injury，satiafac－ tion，or acceptable offering or concession． ［Assith．］
＂And Pilat，willynge to make aseth to the puple
left to hem Barabas．＂－Wyolife：Nark $x \mathrm{~V}$ ．
（b）Assets．
＂And it it suffice aot for aspep，
2．Now（of the form asseta only）：The same as $1 a$ and $b$ ．
II．Technically（of the form assets，s．pl．， with a sing．form asset $=$ a singte item on the credit side）：
1．Book－keeping，Bankruptcy，©．All a peraon＇s property，every part of which may be made lishle for his debts．In balancing accounts assets are put on one side and debts on the other－the assets on the Cr ．side，and the debts on the Dr．one．The amonnts of a merchant＇s debts and assets are always ascer－ tained and recorded if he become insolvent．
2．Law：Property left by a deceased person which is saleable and may be converted into ready money．It receives its name，assets－ meaning enough，or sufficient－because its meaning enough，or suficient－because its poasession is sufficient to render tha executor or administrator hable to discharge the debts and legacies of the deceased person，so far as
the assets may be sufficient for the purpose． tha assets may be sufficisnt for the purpose．
Assets obtained in this way are called per－ Assets obtained in this way are called per－ assets by deacent，or real assets．If a person covenant that he and his heir shall keep a house in repair，tha heir is bound only as ha has assets enough inherited from the pro－ miser．（Blackstone ：Comment．，bk．ii．，chaps． $15,20,32$ ．）
 Sp．aseverar；Port asseverar；Ital．asseverate； Lat．assevero $=$ to act with earnestness，to pursue earnestly；（2）to assert atrongly or lirmiy：severus＝severe．Cognate with Eng． Swear（q．v．）．］To affirm with great solemnity or very positively．
 os music the harmony or heaven．that ho not only
assereret it，hut slos endenvoureth，with great paing
aud lebour，to set out the true musicel proyortion of and lecour to set out the true musicel proyortion of
It．＂－Fotherby ：Atheom．，p．slt．
as－Bĕv＇－ẽr－鳥－tĕd，pa，par，［Asseverate．］
as－sě̌v＇－ẽr－ā－ťing，pr．par．［Asseverate．］
ats－sěv－ẽr－ā－tion，s．［ln Sp．aseveracion； Port．asseveragao；Itsl．asseverazione；Lat． asseveratio．］
1．The act of assevarsting，or positively asserting saything．

2．That which la asseverated；a positivs affirmation made．
＂He denied，with the most solemn assevarations：
thothe had taken ois money for himself．＂－Macalay Hitt．Eng．，ch．$\times \times 1$ ．
：ạ－sĕv－ẽr－ä＇－tõr－y̆，a．［Eng．asseverate）； －ory．］Emphaticaliy asserting．

as-sib-il-1ä'-tion, s. [Sibilintion.]
As-sǐ-dæ'-ans, As-mì-dé'-ang, Chass-r-dse'-ans, Chăs-1-de'-ans, s. pl. [In Gr. -Aatoaior (Asidaiot); from Hebrew DiTp (chhăsidim) = the pious or the righteous; הֶָּ (chhēstd) = eagermess, specislly (1) love to one; (2) envy, animosity; eager, to be vehemeat.] a term given in 1 Macc. ii. 42, and 2 Macc. xiv. 6, to those Jews who were zealous for the purity of their faith when Grecian idolatry was beginning to pervade the land, and who, with their awords, supported the Maccabee revolt till it established the partial independence of their country. It is possible that the term may originsily have been a nicknsme, like the word Puritan was in the sixteenth snd sevenword Puritan was
ăs'si-dent, a. [Lat. assidens, pr. par. of assideo $=$ to sit by or near : $a d=$ to, and sedieo $=$ to sit.]
Med. : Attendant on a diseass as a rule, but stitl not invarisbly present. Assident sre opposed to pathognomonic symptoms, the latter never heing slbsent in any case.
as-sǐd'u-ate, * as-sy̆d'-u-ate, *as-sid'-u-at, a. [Lat. assiduatus, pa. par. of assidue $=$ to spply constantly.] [Assidnous.] Constant, naremitting, \&e.
kgige © grace, for to hato and dayly meanes nito the

as-sin-dū'-1-ty̆, s. [In Fr. assidutté; Port. assiduidade; Ital. assiduitd, assiduitade, assiduitate ; Lat. assiduttas $=$ a constant sitting by or near attendance, . . . constant care.] [Assiduous.]

1. Properly: The sct of sitting down, or the state of remsining seated, in order to work ateadily at any business which ons luas to do. Hence close application, diligence.
"Some caltivated rhetoric with such astiduity and enecess that their disoonarues are still justly Valu
models of style "-Hacaulay: $/$ Iist. Eno., ch. iii.
2. Careful sttention to a person.
as-sǐd'-ư-oŭs, a. [In Fr. assidu; Sp. asiduo; Port. and Ital. assiduo; Lat. assiduus = (1) sitting by or nesr in constant sttendance ; (2) muremitting: from assideo.] [Assident.]
3. Of persons or other animated beings (Lit.): Sitting closely and uniatermittingly to one's work, instead of getting up from time to time to take relaxation; hence giviag elose or conatant application to one's work, diligent. (It is used both of specific instances of such unintermitting spplication, and of ones general character.)
"The public were too strencously empioyed with thelr own tollies to be assiduou
"Thus au the bee, from bayk to bowor,
4 *siduous sipm at every flower."
Cowper: A nmas Memorabills (1789\%
4. Of things: Performed with unremitting constancy and ditigence.
"irsi. mondiers became, पnder assiduous traiaing, the 1861 och $\mathbf{x x i l l \text { . (Note). }}$
 Anally, caviduous nuc oft-repeated effort
-Tyndall : Frag. of Science (3nd ed.), Pretace, vi.
nss-sǐd'-u-oŭs-1y̆, cdv. [Eng. assiduous;-ly.] In an assidnous manner; with uninternitting regularity sud diligenee.

as-sĭd'-u-oŭs-nĕss, s. [Eng. assiduons; -ress. ] The quality of being assiduous.
"Persons that wili have the pratienoe to underotand,
and press with art and assiamoumess."-Lett. dat. 1637 : Sidney State-Papers, vol. 11., 509.
*as-siē'ǵe, "a-sé'ge, v.t. [Fr. assiéger.] To

*as-slé'ǵed, *a-mégĕd, pa. par. \& a. [As-
*as-slég'-ẽr, s. [Eng. assieg(e); er.] A besieger.

No lease to koepe then coole th" asedegery' pride"
Hudbon: Judith,
Zas-si-ĕnt'-ist, s. [Eng., \&cc., assient( 0 ) ; -ist.] A shareholder or stockholder of the Assiento Company; also one holding the Assiento contract (Bancroft.)

## 

 a seal, . 8 contract or lease; from Lat. assideo $=$ to sit near.] [Assident.]Commerce \& Histary: A contract or convention between the King of Spain and other powers for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in Americs. The contract of the Assiento was made on Maroh 26 th, 1713 .
Assiento Company: Any company entrusted with the fonction of folfilling the Assiento contract. The first ons which agreed to undertake the degrading task was the French Guinea Company. In July, 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht handed it over to Great Britaln and for twenty-six years the South Sea Company dld something towards readering the odious service required. But the breaking out of war in 1739 placed the $\Delta$ ssiento coutract in sheyance. It was never revived, and uitimately Britain becams the mortal foe, first of the slave-trade, sad then of slavery itself.
 v.t. [ln Fr. assigner; Prov. assignar; Sp. asignar; Port. assignar, assinar; Ital. assegnare; from Lat. assigno $=(1)$ to mark ont, to assign, to allot, (2) to ascribe, to impute, (3) to consign, to seal : ad =to, and signum=s mark.] [SiGn.]
A. Orainary Language:

1. Properly, to sign over to another righto or property which have hitherto belonged to one's self. [B., J. \& 11.]
2. To mark out, to allot, to apportion.

Pharioh, for the priestis had a portion astigned them of gave them. "-Gen xivit, 22.
or other ieading asrigned eacb bsttie, or war, or sits proper consuls - ,

3. To designate for a speeific purpose; to name, to fix upon.
"And they appointed Kedesh in Oatilee in Mount Naphtali.
Jericho emart ward, they ou the other aide Jordan by
and
[mernitug,

4. Tq attribute to ; to allege speeifically
 (185s) \& 36 L . aspigned."-Hersehat: Astronomy, sth ed.
B. Techrically:
I. Lav:

1. To transfer to snother by means of a signed docmment.
2. To apportion; to allot.
"If the heir or his guardinan do not awion her dower fairly, she has her memedy at anw. and the sherifif is appointed to assign tic"-blacksoone: Comentat, his.
3. To appoint s deputy. [Aspionee.]
4. To set anything forth specifically, or with the full particntars given. Thus, to assign error is to show in what part of the process error is committed; to assign folse judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is nnjust ; to assign the cessor, is to show how the plsintiff had ceased or given over; to assign waste, is to show wherein espeeially the waste has been committed. (Cowel.)
II Comm. (In the same seuss $88 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{I}$, and B., I. 1.) To sign over to another rights or property which have hitherto belonged to ones self. To transfer money or property to person by the endorsement of a cheque or bill, or by a similar document signed.
as-si'gn (pl. as-si'gns) ( $g$ silent), \& [From assight, v.] (Generally in the plural.)
I. Ordinary Language \& Law:

* 1. Appeadages; sppurtenances.
asigios, nix Firdench rapiers and ponizrds, with thelr

2. Law: Persons to whom sny property is or may be assigned.
"Afterwards man seems to have been at litborty to port with all his own acquatitions, if he had pre-
viousif purchased to bim and hil assions by oame


as-sign'-a-ble (g silent), a. [In Fr. assignA.
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Able to be assigned, sllotted, or given over as property to an individusl named.
3. Abls to be speeified or pointed out.
is "So frice at that elemeot is comcerned, prodoction

B. Technioally:
L. Law \& Comm.: Abls to be transferred so as to pass from hand to hand, as an endorsad chsque.

## II. Mathematics

1. Assignable magnitude or quantity ; magnitude or quantity which, not being infinite, is capabls of being definitely stated.
2. Assignable ratio: A ratio capable of ancb deftite statement.
ags-si-gnat' (gnat as nyăt), s. [Fr.] An annuity founded on the secnrity of tands. Specialiy, French Republtean paper money. When the revolntionary Frenth Assembly of 1790 took the decisive step of disendowing the church, and appropriating all ecclesiastica property to the state, the prodigious quantity of church lands, amounting to about one-third of the soil of France, thrown npon ita hands conld not be disprosed of all at once. The labour of selling it was therefors devolved on each commune or parish, which was required to pay the proceeds, when reslised, into the state treasnry. Meamwhile the government being without adequate revsmue, issued jsper money on ths security of the funds to be paid it by the communes. The bonds issued for the purposs were called assignats. Ulit niately over-issue of these paper notes greatly depreciated their value, so that in the year 1795, 3,000 instead of abourt twenty-four of them were given in change for a lonis-d'or. (Evans Crove's Hist. of France; Cabinet Cyclo podia, 1831, rol. ii., p. 304 ; vol. iii., p. 121.)
ăs-sǐg-nà'-tion, 3. [In Fr. assignation; Sp. asignacion; Port. assignaya, F Marking out zione; from Lat assignatio $=$ a marking out
sin allotment ; assignatum, 6 ipine of assigno. $]$ gin allommen
[Asign.
A. Ordinary Language;
I. The act of assigning. Specially-
3. The act of transferring property by written deed, or io a similar way.
"1t could be converted into prlvate property only by purchase or cazignation; and ausignation niway proceeded on requiar mrinciplies, and awarded equal vol. i., ch. xiv., p. gos
4. The set of making an sppointment of time and pIsce for love-intervisws.
"The lovere expected the return of this stated hour with as much unpatieo
II. The state of being assigned.
III. That which is assigned.
$\because$ That by new instances are cot alway to be nnder-
 ch. xili. p . 888
B. Technically:
I. Law \& Comm. : In the same sense as A., 1. 1. (q.v.)
5. Comm. (In Russia): A bank-note or bll; paper money.
as-sīgned (g silent), pa. par. \& $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$. [Assion, v.] "In thelr astignd and nativo dwelling plase".
Shakesp: Al Fou Like it, il.
ass-sig-nē'e $(g$ silent $)$, s. [1u Fr. assigne $=$ defendant st Law.]

In Law:

1. A person to whom any duty or property is sssigned. An assiguee may be one in deed or in law. He is the former if appolnted by 8 person, and the latter if appointed by the administrators of the ts $w$.
2. Assignees in bankruptcy: Persons to whom a bankrupt's estate is assigned, and in whom it shall be vested for the benefit of his whom it shsil bee vested for the benefit of his
creditors. (Blackstone: Comment., bu. it, eh. cred
31.$)$
as-sīgn-ẽr (g silent), 2. [Eng. assign; er.] One who or that which assigns. [Assignor.] "The goapel that onos the assifner of our tagks and
the magarine of our utrangth."-Dr. $H$. Hore: Decay the magas
ess-sígn-íhg, pr. par. [Assion, w.]
as-sīgn-ment, s. [Eng. assign; -ment. In
Ital. assegnamento.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The ret of assigning or of designing any person or thing to s particuler use.
I. The aet of assigning or allotting my person or thing to 8 particular use.
"Triumving tor the acoilonement of tands asd the recelpt of namash are apront.
fate, făt, färe, ạidust, whãt, fall, father; wê, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt

*2. The act of deeigning anything ; deelgn.

II. The state of being assigned.

4I bellave the years of amignment are puand away ound the World, eh. xix
III. That which is assigned; also the document by whicb assignment is made, auch as elgned or endorsed cheque or bill, a lease, be.

 Prelim. Rem, p 17.
no "dimicu an aesignmens of hearth money thare was

## B. Technically :

Law, Comm., dcc. :The set of signing over to nother rights or property which have hitherto belonged to one's self. [A., I. 1.; Ill.]
Assignment of estate is a transfer, or making over to another, of the right $s$ person has in any estate. It is usually spplied to an estate for life or years. It differs from a lease, for in a lease he grants an Interest less than his own, reserving to himself a reveraton; while in an assignment he parts with the whole property, whtch from that time absolutely belongs to the assignee. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 20.)
As-sign-or' ( $g$ stlent), s. Of the same meaning as Assioner.
perty. In and the mentigne he parts with the whote pro-
 Comment., bl. il., ch. 20.
ass-sĭm-11-a-bill-r-tyy, s. [Eng. assimilable: ity.] Capsbility of being assimilated. (Coleridge.) (Reid's Dict.)
as-surm'-In-a-ble, a. \& s. [In Fr. assimilable.] A. As adjective: That may be assimilated. Able to be msde in one or more particulars to resemble something else. (Webster.)
B. As substantive : That which is capable of being assimilsted.
"The mpirits of suany will find hut naked habita-
tions, meeting mo asimulables wherein to roact their natorea'-Brotene: Fulgar Errourt
as-sim'-ill-äte, v.t. \& $\boldsymbol{i}$. [In Ger. assiniliren; Fr. assimiler; Sp. asimilar; Port. assimilar; Ital. assimigliare, assimilare: from Lat. assimiLis = similar; ad=to, and similis = like; or from Lat assimulo (there is not an assimilo) = to make like, to compare.]
A. Transitive:

* I. Ordinary Language :

1. To eompare.
${ }^{4}$ To these 4 hrutes, liviog in this entate.
 De quanwor lementis. 77. 78.
2. To create a likeness between two or more different things; to render one thing like nother.

A fering and necensitoual kind of 1 ffe would easily antmidate at lemat the next generation to barbarisun

Descending, and with "The downy diakes
softly allg giting upon all beliow,
A stimilate ali objects.
Coworer : Task, iv. ase
3. To convert into a substance identical with, or at least similar to, that operating upon it. [II. Physiol.]

## And corporeal to digeat antimilate <br> And corporeal to incoryoreal tarn

silton: P. La, v. 112.
"Hence also animals and vegetshles suay asomidaze their nourishment, moist nourishment enily changing
fte texture fill it beomes like the deuse exth. Nenton.
II. Animal and Vegetable Physiol.: In the sam. sense as I. 3. (Used of the power possessed by plints and snimsls of converting their appropriste nourishment into portions of themselves.)
B. Intransitive:
I. Ordinary Language : To becoma similar. (Followed by the preposition to.)

Whith regard to the spelling of native namess,
I bave adopted that which asermilates most to the mafi. rol. L. Preface, p. - viii.
II. Animal and Vegetable Physiol: To be converted into the substance of an snimsl or plant.
as-Bǐm-in-ä'-ted, pa. par. \& a. [Assimilate, v.]
as-mim'피-ante-něss, s. [Eng. assimilate; - wess.) The quality of being sinilar to ; likeness. (Johnoon.)
as-sim-ill-áting; pr, par, [Assimilate, v.] ast-sima-il-a'-tion, s. IIn Dan \& Fr. assimilation; Port. assimilaçao; Ital. assimilazions; Lat. assimulatio $=$ likeness, similarity.]

1. Ordinary Language: The act or process of assimilating, i.e., of making ons being, person, or thing similar to snother ; the state of son, or thing similar
being so assimilated.
"It it an well the ingtinct as duty of our nature to aspire to an ansimelowion with God. oven tho Tiety.
2. Animal and Vegetable Physiol.: The process by which an antmsl or a plant. converts into textures, Identical with its own, such foreign molecules as are fitted for ita nutriforeign molecules as are fitted for ita nutriment. (See Glossary to Owen's Comparative
Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals, 2nd ed., 1855, p. 669. )
These two processec, astervetion, of the expnielon of

as-sim'-Il-a-tive, adj. [Eng. assimilate; snff. -ive.] Assimilating; heving the power of assimilsting.
"'. . an attractive, an retentive, an astimilative, and
† as-sím'-il-a-tôr-y̆, a. [Eng. assimilate; -ory.] Tending to assinilate. (Webster.)
as-sim'-ul-äte, v.t. $\quad$ [Lat. assimulo $=(1)$ to make like; (2) to counterfeit; similis $=$ like.] To feign, to counterfeit. (Johnsom.)
as-sym-ul-ä'tion, s. [Lat. assimulatio $=$ (1) similarity; (2) Rhet., s feigning that an sudience is unfavourable to the views the orator expresses when he knows it to be the very opposite.] A dissembling, a counterfeiting. (Johnson.)
 Port. a peraon.
thou hast no more brain than I have in mine elbows; An ansineso may tutor thee: thou scurvy
valiant sss! thou art here put wo thrash Trojane.. -Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii 1.

- as siige, s. [Assize (2).]
as-sis' $-\hat{o}$ r, s. [Assizer.]
† ăss'-ĭsh, a. [Eng. ass; suff. -ish.] Asinine. (Mrs. Cowden Clarke.) (Goodrich and Porter.)
as-sist', v.t. \& $i$. [In Fr. assister: Sp.asistir; Port. assistir: Ital. assistere; from Lat assisto $=$ to stand at or by: $a d=$ to or near ; sisto $=$ to cause to stand.] Properly, to stand by one; hence to help, to sid, to support one, whether in setion or in sorrow.
A. Transitive: In the above sense.
". . . that ye ascist her iu whatever husiness she
B. Intransitive: To give help or aid.
- Myeeli assimetng in the nocial joy.".
as-sist'-ançe, s. [In Fr. assistance; Sp. asistencia; Port assistencia; Ital assistenza; Low Lat. assistentia.] Help, aid; whatever in the circumstances will enable one to do his work more easily or in a shorter time, or will encourage him with more fortitude to sustain his sorrow.
"Let as entreat this necossary assistance, that by
ag-sìst'-ant, c. \& s. [In Fr. assistant, 8. \& s. ; Sp. asisteate, s. ; Port. assistent, adj., assistant, s.; Ital. assistente; from Lat. assistens, pr. per. of assisto.] [Assigt.]
A. As adjective: Aiding, helping, suxiliary.

Aroznd, a tram of weeping sistere atands,

B. As substantive : Properly, one who stands by or attends npon another, an sttendsnt; but now the word means one who aids or helps snother in suy way.

Of lour astivants who bls labour share,
Pope: Homer's Odyssen, bk xiv., 27, 28.
† as-sist'-ant-1y, adv. [Eng. assistant; -ly.] In a manner to assist.
"He hath holpen np asditanetly,
wagnipeat, in Sternhold's Paslms (ed. 1598),

as-sist'-Ihg. pr. par. \& ar. [Assist.]
Th' acolerivo toroes of neat too demands
as-sist'-1. Withont assistance. (Poetic.)

Btrupid he atares, nud all amitities standi"*

* as-sith', *as-my'th, v.t. [Assetr.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To sutisfy.

Manchtul or evyno pwniscionne,
hatis Raving, ble, i. (ed. Lumhy), 2a91-2
2. Scots Law: To maks compensstiou for an tnjury.
" as-sith'-mĕnt (O. Eng.), as-sȳ'th-mĕnt (Scotch), s. [O. Eng. assith $=$ to compensete, and suffix -ment.]

* 1. Old Eng.: A weregild, or composition by a pecmilary mulet.

2. Scotch: Indemnification from persons injured, without which, in former times, Iardon could not be granted by the king. (The term assythment ts not yet obsolete in Scots Law.)
"For this reason it was not competent to ans one giveusewrity to to nderunifyd the remination till he had
 wite or execotors of the deceased who were entitied of our statutes aryythment to nutmeribe letters of diains acknowledging that they had receired satishac
tion, or ot therwice to concur in solicting for the tion, or ot herwice on concur in roilcelthed for the pardon before it could be ohtained (1592)."-Erskine:
as-sīze (I), s. A layer of stone, or one of the cylindrical blocks in a column. The number of assizes in the Grest Pyramid was 203. (Knight's Dics. of Mechanics.)
as-sīze (2), * as-si'se, *as-sȳ'se, * a-sīge, "a-sÿ'se, " a-sy'ce, s. [In Ger. assisen; Fr. assises (pl.), from asseoir $=$ to make one sit down ; 0 . Fr. assise $=$ a set rate, a tax ; assi $=$ set, seated; assire $=$ to set; Prov. asi:a $=(1)$ an assemhly of judges, (2) a decisiun prononnced by them, (3) a tax; Low Lat. assisa, assisia; Class. Lat. assessus $=\mathrm{o}$ sitting by; assideo $=$ to sit hy : $a d=$ to, ...by, near, and sedeo $=$ to sit.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. A formal session or sitting; or in the pl., sessions or sittings specially for judicial purposes.
3. Literally:
(a) In a general sense: A sitting for any purpose, as for worship, to hear confessions,

## In daunger be hadda at hfo owna asise

The yonge gurles of the diocime." Chaucer: c. $\boldsymbol{T}$., ses-s.

- In daunger is $=$ under his jurisdiction.
(b) (Generally pl.) : With the same signification as that given under B., JI. 3.
"Thenceforward his writs ran and his fudges heid astizesin in every part of lreland ..
(c) The time or place of hniding a judicial sitting.
"The law was never executed by any lurtices of lrotand.

2. Fig. : The last judgment,

The fuditig God shinil clow the book of fate.
And there the last cusizen keep.
For those who walic and those
II. The result of such fudicill or, 152 sitting.

* I. A statute. [B., II. 5.] Btroknen thine seuen whe That ban iwrowtayen the acrise."
Seuyn suges, 2,40 . ${ }^{\text {Boucher.) }}$
*2. A judgment. [B., 1I. 5.]
Ur elder God did Jhesumn rise

-3. A regulation. [B., II. 5.]
"Aud on the same anise servect nnd nllowed
 - And after unete the lordys wyse. To daunce went by ryght asyue:

Octoutan, 81. (Bouchar.)
II. ${ }^{*}$ I
"Whan ther comes marehaendise,
With corn, wyn, and steifl, othis other asils,

IV. Their weight or measure ; measuremant, dimension. (Now contracted into Size.) [B., II. 6.]

## "Than was it coborter than the awise. <br> Thrise wroght thal with it on this. wise. The Story of the Boly Rood (ed. Morris), 64, 844. "On higb bill top I sw a atately frame, An hoadred cublta hiqh With handred piliner

Sperwer: Pisions of Bellay, it.

- V. Form, fashion.
" So al wata dobbet on dare aryza**
VI. Service.
" That we may lere hymo of lof, an oure lyste blddez. As in the Afyst. Poem (ed. Mortin); Cleanness $\alpha 43-1$
B. Technically :
I. Law \& Government: An assembly of knights and other aubatantial men met at a certain place and time for the discharge of public buainess. In thla aenae, the General Council or Witenagemot of England was called the General Assize. Glanvil, who wrote in the raign of Henry 11., saya it had never yet been ascertalned by the general assize or assembly, but was left to the custom of particular counties. (Blackstone: Comm., bk. i.., ch. 2.)
II. Law:
I. A jury, so called from their sitting together Blackatone thinks that jury was the original meaning of the word assize. The grand assize, or grand jury, was instituted hy Henry 1I., and might be appealed to by one who preferred it to trial by battle. (Blackstone: Comm., bk. iii., chaps. 10, 22, and 23.)

2. The court which summons together auch jury by a commission of assize, or ad assisas capiendas. (Ibid., ch. 10.)
3. The aittings held, by the commission of the aovereign, at atated intervala, by one or more judges in the county towna of England, for the trial of civil and criminal casea. for the A., 1., I (b).] The judgea ait on auch [See A., l., circuita by virtue of five authorities-the
commission of the peace, that of oyer and commission of the peace, that of oyer and of assize, and that of nisi prius. The foundation of the present system was laid by Magna Charta, and by the statute Westm. 2, 13 Edw. I., c. 30. The commiasion of assize was ao called because it was sent to take tbe verdict of a particular kind of assize-that ia, jury. (Ibid., bk. iii., chap6. 22, 23.)
4. An action at law for recovering the posaession of lands. It is applicable to no more than two species of injury-by ouster, viz, abatement [ABATEMENT], and recent or novel disseisin. [DISSE1sin.] If the abatement happened upon the death of the demandant's father, mother, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, the remedy ia by an assize of mort $d^{\prime}$ ancestor; if by that of relatives different from these then various other terms are applied to it. An assize of novel disseisinthat is, of recent disseisin-does not essentially differ from that now deacribed. These actions were called writs of assizz. (Ibid., bk. iii., ch. 10.)

- A certificate of assize was a second trial granted when a miscarriage of juatice appeared to have occurred. (Blackstone: Comm. bk. iii., ch. 24.)

5. A statute or ordinance. [A., II., 】, 2, 3.]
(a) In a general sense: A atatute or ordinance of any kind. The assize of arms was an enactment of Henry II. that esch person should provida arms suitable to his rank, which on his desth should descend to his aon or other heir.

- The assize of the forest meant rules for the management of the royal foresta.
- Rents of assize are certain establiabed rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor, which cannot be departed from or varied. They are also called quit-rents [Quit.] (Blackstone: Comm., bk. ii., ch. 3.)
(b) Spec.: An ordinance for regulating the measure and price of the srticles aold in the
market; alao ona for aimilarly fixing the atandard weigbta and measurea.

II To break the assize of bread la to violate the lawa regulating the sale of bread, as by uaing false weights or giving ahort weight. (Blackstone: Comm., bk. iv., c. 12.)
6. The articlea officially weighod and measured; aloo the standard weights. [A., III., IV.]

## *III. Chess : <br> "The long aseina, spparentiy a term of chem, now <br> "And witio he hath the long arise, <br> And endred betb ther inne: <br> Trisprem deleth ath to arize <br> Sir Triterom, F. $J_{n}$ st. xxi. (s. in Boucher.)

as-si'ze, v.t. [From assize, o.]

1. To fix by a legal ordinance the weight, measure, or price of articles to be exposed for aale.
*2. To assess as a tax-payer. (Buners.)
as-si'zed, "as-si', sed, pa. par. [Assize.]
as-síz-ẽr, as-si'şẽr, as-sí\%-or, as-si'z-ör, s. [Eng. assize, v. ; er, or.]
A. Of the forms assizer, assiser, and asaiaor (Eng.): An officer who fixes the "assize"-that is, the weight, measure or price of articles to be sold.
T Danlel (Hist. Eng., p. 169) mentions "faise assisors" among those against whom the writ of Trailbaston was iasued. (Davies.)
B. Of the form assizor (Scots Law): A juror.
as-sō'-bẽr, as-só'bre (bre as bẽr), v.t. [From Fr. sobre = aober.] To sober; to make aober; to keep aober. [Sober.]

Aud thun 1 rede thou ausobre,
Gover: Cons $A$ mants, bl vi.
as-sō- oli-a-bil'-1-ty̆ (or ci as shĭ), [Eng. associable ; -ity. In Ger. assoziabilitat.] The quality
"Wheo dealing witb the Associabdity of Fselingsand the $A$ unociabitity of Relatious betweo Foeling
as-sö'-cì-a-ble (or ci as shil), $a$. [Formed as if from a Lat. associabilis, on the analogy of sociable.]
A. Ordinary Language:
*I. Of persons: Sociable in disposition, companionable. (Cotgrave, Todd, \&c.)
2. Of persons and things: Capable of being united; joined or associated together. (Johnson, \&c.)
B. Technically: Capable of being associated together. Used -

1. (Psychol.) Of the feelings.
proved we know feeling to be aseoiabite oply by the

2. (Med.) Of organa of the body in aympathy with other organs.
as-sō'-çi-a-ble-nẹss (or cl as shǐ), s. [Eng. associable; -ness.] Aaaociability. (Webster.)
 the adj. In Fr. associer; Sp. asociar; Port. associar = to associate.]

## A. Transitive:

I. Of persons:

1. To join with one as a companion, a friend, a partner, or a confederate; to associate a person with one'a self in some one of theae relations; to unite together in friendship or confederacy, as two persons or partiea may do.
" One of our order, to astociate me, Here in this city visiting the sick.
Shatesp.: Romoo and Juliet, v. 2
"A fearrul army, led by Calus Merelus, Aspocizted with Aundium, rages
Upos our territorien Shakesp.: Coriotanus, iv. 6.
"Assoodate yourselves o ye people, and ye shall be
broken in pleces. $-1 /$ sa. viil 9 .

- 2. To ahow aympathy with, by tears or otherwise, as a sincere asmociate or friend, even in one's woe.
- Shed yet some amall drops from thy teoder spring

Brieoda ebould associate fritends in ariol and wo."
Shacesp: Titus Andronicus, v. \&
II. Of things: To unite, klend, or join together, as feelings, mental conceptions, or material aubstances may do.

- Menbers of the three great groope of feelings
 ed. 1870 , vol. 1., p. 253 .
"A Native silver is alwayb asociated. with gold."-
Groham : Chemivery (zad ed.), vol. 1 l. p . \%4.
- Formerly tha verb to associate was at least occasionally followed by to; now with is employed. (See the aubjoined example and the examples above.)
"Some oteagloous particles unpercelvedly antociated
themselves to it."-Boyte.
B. Intransitive:

1. Of persons: To keep company (with), to have intimate friendship with, to be in confederacy with.

## "They appenr in a manner ao "wy asoor with whom they must aseociate."--Burte

2. Of things: To unite together in action, to act harmoniously. (The elder Darwin.)
ass-só'cy-āte (or ci as shì), a. \& \%. (From Lat. associatus, pa. par. of associo: $\alpha d=$ to, and socio $=$ to unite together ; socius $=\mathbf{a}$ partner, a companion.]
A. As adjective :
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Of persons :
(a) United in interest or for the prosecntion of a common purpose; confederate.
"Ampbinomus surver'd th" areociate band""
(b) United with another In office; aharing with another a common office; as "an associate jndge."
4. of things: Acting in common, exerting a sympathetic influence on each other. [B.]
II. Technically (Med.): Connected by hablt or aympathy, as associate motions, such as oceur aympathetically in conaequence of preceding notiona. (The elder Darvin.) (Webster's Dict.)

## B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Of persons:
(1) A comparion, a mate; one whom a peraon keepa compaoy with.

- Sole Eve, associate mole, to me befond

Compare, alovo all living creatures dear." $\begin{gathered}\text { Milton: } P \text {. Le., bix. is. }\end{gathered}$

- How dull! to hear the volce of thoee

Whom raak or chanee whom wealth or power, Have made, thougb peither frie"
$A$ socociate of the festive hour."
(2) A partner in some office or enterprise.
(a) In a good, or at least an indiffermb serse: A comrade, a partner, \&c.

- I calld my fellows, and these wotds addressid:

(b) In a bad sense: An accomplice.


2. Of things: A concomitant.
"Good heal th, zod, its associate in the most,
Coowher: Task, ble 1.
B. Technically: Ona who holds a certain honorary title in connection with the Royal Academy or any aimilar, inatitntion. The dignity of asaociate is inferior to that of academician. Ita abbreviation la $A$.

- If.R.A. is = Associate of the Royal Academy; A.R.S.A. is $=$ (1) Associate of the Royal Society of Arts, or (2) Associate of the Royal Scottiah Academy.
as-sō'-çǐ- $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$-těd (or ci as shí), pa, par. \& a [Associate, v.]

With strictly soclat animala the felling will be more or less exteoded to all the associato

- Darwin: Descent op Man. pt. l , ch. Iil.
as-sō'-çĭ-āte-ship (or ci as shi), s. [Eng. associate, and suff. -8hip.]

1. The atate of one associated with another person, or with a party, or sharing with some one else a common office.
"And that, under the proseat aystem, rising men were hardly ever admitted to associateship wutil the
were past the ase ot which the recognition of the Were past the ape of which to recog Sillar chate Acaderay could be of service to them, -Sir charie
2. The position or dignity of being an associate. [Assoc1ate, s., ll.]
as-sō'-çĭ-ā-tĭng (or oil as shĭ), pr. par. [Absociate, $v$.]
as-sō-çi-á-tion (or ci as shĭ), s. [In Ger \& Fr. association; Sp. asociacion; Port. asso ciaça.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of associating, uniting, or joining together.
3. Of persons, or other beings capable of action:

Cuvier has obserred that all andmall that rendily onter ioto domestlcation cousider man mes
menber of their oww society, ad thus fulifl their weuber of hercawn mociety, sod thus fulinund World, ch. vili, p. 150.
fāte, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father: wë, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pð̛t,


## 2. Of things:

". . His fmanicl moatal powers in areociation with - Yammalia, p. 4 .
II. Ths state of being so associated, united, or joined togsther. (Used of beings, of persons, or of things.)

1. Of beings or persons:

Helf-denial ion kind of holy astoctation with God and hy making you his partuer, intervith you in all bie happiness - Boyle

## lin cilli.

2. Of things. [B. I.]
III. An aggregata of persons or things associsted together.
3. Of persons: A soclaty of any kind; persons in noion with each other for any purpose, civil or ecciesiastical, political or non-political. [B. 2.]
"The 2 nociation also holds theilt tupblo to print in etaich it hase requeston particular poiate or inquiry which it has requested. Madividusia or mocieties to viil.
4. Of things: An aggregate of things so associated togethgr, as mental conceptions with each other, a mental feeling or thought with nerve sction, or material substances with esch other.
We may huild more aplendid habitations
hin oor rooms with paiotiugs and wit
Boy with gold the old axpociations:-
Longfellone: Birds of Pasage (Gotden Nilestone)
"Here n anme of uohle intellect tual anociationa
IV. A contrset containing the rules or articles hy which persons unitiog with each other mutuslly pledge themselves to carry out the common objects of their socisty.
${ }^{\text {" }}$ "He. . had been the anthor of that Anociation
 to man
$\because .-$ was toreed to content himself with dropplug the Aspociation lato $n$ fower-pot which
parlour pear the kitchen. ${ }^{-1 b i d ., ~ e h ~ x v i L ~}$
B. Technically
5. Mental and Moral Philosophy:
(a) Association of ideas: The connection in the miad. especislly in matters relating to memory, between two idsas, so that one tends to recali the other. If, for exampls, oo walking out, ons come to a spot where on s previous occasion something exciting hsppened, the sight of the place will almost cercainly recall the occurrence. Dugald stewart considers that ths ideas which tend to suggest each other are those connected together by resemblancs, analogy, contrariety, vicinity in time or in place, the relation of cause and effect, of mesns and of end, or of premises and conclusion.
Masociation of ideas Is of great importance, and
(b) The association of feelings is a similar connection anong the feelings.
. the nitimato law to which the association of

6. Science, Literature, ©c.

The word Association, though not so common as society, is still in genersl use in the sense detailed under A., IlI. 1. A well. known assoclation in Britain is fully and for mally designated "The British Associstion for the Advancement of Science," but it is generally called simply "The British Association." At its first meeting, that held in York on the 27 th of September, 1831, the Rev. Willism Vernon Harconrt thas defined its aims :-
"I propose then. gentlemen, in the frst place, that ment of sclence, having for its objecta, to give tronger impulse, and nore systemstic in otive give a acientific inquiry, to obtalu a greater degree of oatiouna attention to the objecta of science, and a removal o: promote the intercourse of the coutivators of science

The British Association has since greatly developed, having now (1879) sbout 4,000 members. It is divided into the following sec tions:-Section A. Mathematics and Physics B. Chemistry and Mineralogy ; C. Geology D. Biology; E. Geography and Ethnology F. Statistics; G. Mechanical Science. These sections are again divided into what till 1865 were called sub-sections, but hsve since been termed dspartments. (Brit. Assoc. Rep., 187 p. xxxvi.) The associstion meets, on invita tion being sent to it, in any of the larger towns or cities (London excepted) which can givg it accommodstion, doing ita best at esch
place to communicate sn impulse towards the cultivation of science which may continus to operata after it has gone.
as-sö-ci-ä-tion-al, a. [Eng. associalion; -al.] Pertaining to the act or atate of sssocistion, or to persons or things associstod; per. trining to associationism (q.v.).
8.5-sō-qL-ä'-tion-ism, s. [Eng, asrociation'; Tim
Philos. : The doctrine of the association of ideas. [Association, B. 1 (a).]
ass-8ō-ci-a'-tion-ist, s. [Eog. association (fsm); -ist.] (1) An adherent or supporter of associationism (q.v.); (2) A msmber of an association.
 associat(e); -ive. $]$ Possessing the quallty of associsting. (Coleridge.) (Reid.)
as-sō-çi-ā-tor (or çĬ as shì), 8. [Eng. associate ; or.] One who associstes with others for any purpose.
"In Wentminutor there were thirty never thousand associatorst, in the Tower Hanmets elght thousald. it Eng.. ch, xxi.

* as-Boil' (1), v.t. [From Lat. $a d=$ to, snd Eng. soil. Io Fr. souiller $=$ to soll, to defils.] [Sorl.] To soil ; to stain.

Can with unthanktulnesat astoike me.
Beasum. \& Foech: \& © Corinth, ili. 1. (Richardson.)
 soyl'e, as-sō1e, * a-solle, * a-soyle (0. Eng.), as-soil'-zie, * as-soll'-yie (zi as yii) (O. Eng. \& Mod. Scotch), v.t. [O. Fr. assoiler, assaurre, assaudre, assoldre, absoiler, absouldre; fron Port assoivar; Ital assolvere; Lat. absolvo $=(\mathrm{I})$ to loosen from, (2) to free from, (3) to scquit, (4) to pry off, (5) to finish $a b=$ from, and solvo $=$ to loosen, to antie.] [Absolve.]
A. Of the Old English forms assoil, ©c.:

1. To let loose, to set free ; to deliver.

- Mili from her boods the spright asooilod is.".

2. To ahsolve s sio, or fault, or error; or to ahsolve s person from a charge, to acquit him.
"Well meeting how their errourt to awoylo. "The Papo thern asooled."-Chron. of Rob. do
Brunne, p. 205. "When he wanazoyled of the Pope."
3. To pay.
"Tlil that you come where ye yoar vowes anoyle"
4. To remove.
"Io seeking him that shonld her payn asoyle." so.
B. Of the Scotch forms assoilzie, * assoilyie :
5. Scots Law: To sequit or absolve by sentence of a court.
 the de
6. To absolve from ecclesiastical censure.
as-soile, $s$. [Assoil, v.] Confession.
"When we speak hy way of riddle of which the ansoile. -Putienham, 1i1. 15\%. (Nares.)
*as-sóll-ing, * as-sôl'-1y̆ng, *as-soyl' inge, * a-soyl-y̆д, pr. par. \& s. [Assoll, v.]

As substantive: Absolvtion.
"And to sywi this mansinge, and the assoulinge ai so, we ansigneth the biason of Winchestre to."-Robert "Anytre ot synuys" Pron
Asoylam of synuys."-Prompt. Parb.
" For cnra wol slee right as asoillyng saveth."
as-soul'ment, s. [O. Eng, assoil, and Eng, suff. -ment.] The sct of assoiling; shsolution. (More.) (Speed.)
as-soil'-zie (z silent), *as-ső1'-yre, v.t [Assoll (2), B.]
as-soll'-zied (z silent), pa. par. [Assoll (2), B.]
as-soil'-zĭng ( $z$ silent), pr. par. [Assoil (2), B.]
ăs'-sön-ănçe, s. [1n Dan. assonants; Ger. assonanz; Fr. assonance; Sp. asonancia; Ital assonanza.]

Rhetoric \& Poetry: A term used when the words of a phrase or of a verse have the asme sound or terminstion, sad yat do not properly rhyme. (Johnson.)
ăs'-stn-ănt, adj. \& s. [Fr. assonant; Sp. asonante (s.); Lat. assonans, pr. par. of assono or adsono
A. As adjective: Sounding eo sa to resemble another aound. (Johnson.)
Assonant Rhymes: Verses not properly rhyming. [Assonance.] They are deemed legitimate in Spanish, but in English are considereo blemishes in composition.
B. As substantive: Spanlsh verses not pro perly rhyming. [Ses the edj.]
*assoneia, v.t. [Essoin.]
ass-sö'rt, v.t. \& i. [Fr. assortir = (1) to sort, (2) to match ; Itsl, assorlire $=$ to sort, to choose by lot.] [SORT.]
A. Transitive

1. To arrange or dispose in such e way that one person or thing will suit another, to match; to sdapt ons person or thing to another.
"They appear an may azorted to those with
2 To distribnta into sorts.
ts; srrange thing of the ssme kind into different classes, or into bundles, hesps, \&c.
2. To furnish with articles so arranged [A Ssorten.]
B. Intrans.: To suit, to agree, to match; to be in congruity or harmony with
*as-sö'rt, s. [Assort, v.] Sir Ferumbras. "(ELuis, voi, ii.) (Richardnon.)
as-sö'rt-ðd, pa. par. \& a. [Assort, v.]
"To be found in the well-asorted warehouses of de. enting congregationa."-Burke.
as-sört-ing, pr. par. [Assort.]
as-sört-mẹnt, s. [Eng. assort; -ment. Io Dsn. assortement ; Fr. assortiment ; Ital. assorti manto.]
I. The sct of assorting, or disposing in a suitable msnuer; the state of being assorted.
II. The aggregate of things assorted. Speci-ally-
3. Quantities of various articles, each arranged separately from the rest sud put in its own proper place.
4. Particular varieties of the same article, so selected as to match with each other; or various articles so selected that esch is harmonious or in keeping with the other.

Tis a curions asort mene of dainty regales.
Pine chains for the neck, and a cat with aine tadie.
Cowper: Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce.
Adve., Times, soth Nov.. 1875 .
"The above assortments are easily displayed, and have full instructions for firing on each article."-as-sơt', v.t. [Fr. assoter $=$ to infatuste with a passion.]

1. To besot, to infatuate ; to cause to doto upan, [BESOT.]
"That monstrous errour which doth some assot"
2. To bewilder.

Spenser: F. Q. II. x. 2
"A acoted had his mence, or lured wrs his eye."
Spenser: $F$. Q., IL. vii. 22.
as-sǒt', a. [Assot, v.] Infatuated; foolish.
Tho willye, I wene thou bee assot.
*as-sǒt'-tĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Assot, v.t.]

* as-8oyle, v.t. [Assoil.]
* as-8oyled, pa. par. [AssoIL.]
* as-noyl'-inge, $p r$, par. \& s. [Assoll, v.]
* as-s6y'ne, * as-soin, *as-soy'gne ( $g$ silent), "a-soy'ne, s. [Essorn, s.]
*as-s6y'ne, v.t. [Essoin, s. \& v.]
as-8py'e, 2.t. [Espy.]
as-muäde (suă ss swā), v.t. [Pref. as-a ad- Iotens. sod Lat. suadeo.] To urgs persuasively.
"A chance of asauguing his own bettor judgmeat (N.E.D.) multitade" - Annual Repiev, iv. 240.


 © i. [0. Fr. assouager, as it from Lat. assua. vio: Lat, $a \dot{d}=$ to, and suavis = sweet, agreeable. 1


## A. Transitive:

I. Of anything in the arrangements of nature which is extrems: To temper, to allay, to mitigate.

## " Betreshing wind the surmmert hesthacruage:-

II. Of human feeling or emotion:

1. Of pain, woe, fear, or aught else depressing to the mind : To mitigate, to aoothe, to allay, partly to remove.
"Unlea he ould atunage the woe

2. Of the exciting emotions, and specially of anger, hatred, \&c.: To appease, to pacify, to diminiah, to allay.
"Tt's eath his ydle furs to aennage.

- On me on me yonk kiduled wrath asurage

A ad bid the roice of hayless riot raye." 1 , 1 , 82
B. Iniransitive: To abate, to subside.

AAd God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the watern ousajed."-Gen, viii. 1.
as-suā'ged (suă aa swā), $\dagger$ ags-swā'ged,
A-swa'ged, par par. [Assuige, v.t.]
ass-suà'ge-měnt (suā as swā), *as-swä'ge-měnt, s. [Eng. aspuage: -ment.] The act of assuaging; the state of being as auaged ; mitigation, abatement.

Tell me when shall thess manry woen have end,
Butall my deys in pioning imaguor neerd.
Witbout hope of amuagemento or prelese.".
as-suā'-gèr (suā as swă), s. [Eng, assuage; -er.] One who or that which assuages.
tas-suā-sive (sūa as swā), a. [Formed from assuade (q.v.) on model of persuasive.] Persuasive, aoothing.
"If In the breast tumnituous foys arige,
as-sŭb'-ju-gāte, v.t. [Lat. $a d=$ to, and subjugate. 1 To subjugate to, to subject to.

This thrice wortby and right vallant lord
For, by my wlit assubjugate his merit.
and Troilus \& Oressida, is
às-sŭbt'-ile (b silent), v.t. [SobTle.] To render aubtle
+ăs-suĕ-făć-tion (ue as wǒ), s. [Lat, as suefacio $=$ to accustom to, from assuetus $=$ accustomed : $\alpha d$, and suesco $=$ to become accustomed to, and focio $=$ to make.] The atate of being accustomed.
"Right and left, as parts inservient unta the motive fhcultt, are differenced by degrees from aze and assue Jaction, or acoording whereto
$\dagger$ ăs'-suĕ-tũde (ue as wĕ),
[In Ital. assue tudine: Lat. assuetudo.]

Accustomedness, custom, habit.
"We see that astuetude of things hurtful doth make
them lese the force to bort,"-Bacon: Naz. Hitc. $1 \mathbf{1 6 7}$.
as-sūme, p.t. \& i IIn Fr. assumer; Sp. asumirse ; Port. assumir ; Ital. assumere. Froin Lat. assumo $=$ to take to : $\alpha d=$ to, and sumo $=$ to take up.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
I. To take to one's gelf
(I) To take to one's aelf that which 18 one's wn, or anything held in common of which one haa the right to make use. Used-
(a) Of man or other real or imaginary being:
"Twers pew indeed, to see o havd all ere,
Cowjer: Table Taile
a Hle majeaty might woil asume the complaint und expresslon of King David."-CTarendon.
Trembling they stand, whili Jore cusumes the
throne." Pope: Homeris Iliad, bk. L , 6 .
(b) Fig.: Of nature or any other thing as ontrodistinguished from a person or being.

- Nature, asmuming mora lovely face

Borrowing a beanty droca the works of grace"
(2) To take to one's gelf what one is not enitled to ; it being eminently characteristic of those who "assume" or take to themselves anything that they take too much.

## The Bi ind and Punther, fi. Note

At git about by demoas, who qumme
The words of God, and terapt us with our own
Dies tistied and curfoun thoughts...:" cate, i,
t (3) To adopt or receive into a soclety
The sixth was a Joung knight of lesser renown and

- Seatt. (Goodrich and Porter.)

2. To take npon one's self, to arrogate to one'a self anthority.

## Whe monsreh hoars <br> Asfumes the god.

And seems to shake the spharea.
II. Technically:

Logic: To take anything for granted without proof. Thia may be done either through inadvertence or because what is assomed is really axiomatic.
"In overy hypothesia something is alluwed to be assumed."-Boyle.
"'.... we must not theratore assume the liberty of getting nide wollascortained rulee of historica
B. Intransitive
I. Oxdinary Langwage: To be arrogant or pretentions; to claim more than is one'a due.
2. Law: To undertake an obligation of any kind as by a verbal or other prombe to do anything.
as-sü'med, $p a, p a r . \& a$. [Azsume.]
As participial adjective:
I. Gen.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
the asmumed niformity of tho oxciting
canises. $\therefore-$ Darwin: Descent of Man,
ch iv. Spec.: Pretended, hypocritical.
'Disamtrons ne wng' dark Wycliffe esid
Asrumal despondence bent bis head,
Azumoir despondence bent his head
While troubled joy was in his eze.
The well-feigned sorrow to belle. "Brutus now throws off hin assumpod character, .

* ạs-sī'-měnt, s. [Lat. assumentum, from assuo $=$ to sew on, to put e patcb on : $\alpha d=$ to, and swo = to sew.] A patch.
"This assument or addition Dr. Marshal says be "This azsument or ndition Dr. Marshal says he never couid .ind anywhere but in thit Anglo
tranilation."-Lewf: Mif. Eng. Bibles, p. 9.
as-sū'-mẽr, s. [Eng. assume; er.] One who takes to himself more than he is entitled to, or takes npon himself what he has no right or is unable to do; a pretender; also a woman who does a0.
"Can man be wite in ans coorse in which he is not safe two? Butcant thens high assomers, an
as-sū'm-ing, pr. pat., $a_{\text {., }}$ \& \& [Assume.]
A. As pres. participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective: Pretentious, arrogant, pregumptuous, aelf-confident.
" His hanghty leoks, and his nssuming a iry
C. As substantive: Assumption, presumption.

† as-sū'm-ing-něss, s. [Eng. assuming; -ness.] Assumption, preswmption.

as-sŭmp'-sǐt, s. [Lat. 3 person aing, pret. (him).]

Law:

1. A verbal promise made by any one, or which be may in justice be held to have more or less directly made. [See No. 2.] in the former case the assumpsit or promise is said to be explicit, and in the latter, implied. One may actually promise to pay a sum of money or build a house by a certain day, in which case the promise is deemed explicit, and an case then lies againgt him if he violate his verbal action lies against hain contracta are, however, engagcment. Certain contracta are, however, so important that the law requires liem to be in writing. Invpled promises are such as certain articles, is in the habit of obtaining them at a certain shop. Having done so, it is not legally competent for him to turn round on the ahopman and aay, "Prove that I ever promised to pay for the articles I received."

The law rightly judges thet if there was not an axplicit there was at least an implied promise to pay for the goods, else the ahoppromise to pay for the goods, elise She ahopman would not have given them. so also if a person contract to build a house, and erecting it tumble to pieces before his eyes, he is not allowed to plead that he knew nothing of bulldiag. His having taken the contract is held to imply that he gave himself ont as competent to perform the work which he undertook to do.
dant." the aspunspat or undertating of the deten
2. An action at law brought for the enforce ment of auch a promiae, express or implied. (Blackstone: Comm.)

* as-sŭmpt', v.t. [From Lat assumptus, ps. par. of assumo.] [Assume.] To take np.
"The souls of such thois worthies es were departed the number of thetr gode"-sheldom: Jiriracies ef Antichrist, p. L1s.
as-sŭmpt; : [In Port assumpto; Ital assunto. From Lat assumptum, nenter of assumptus, pa. par. of assumo.] [Assome.] anything assunted.
"The sum of nill your asermpers, collocted by your-

as-sŭmp'-tion, * as-sump ci-on, \& [In Fr. assomption; O. Fr. assumption; Sp. asuncion; Port. assumptao; Ital. assunzione; Lat. assumptio, from assumptum, gup. of assumo.] [Assume.]
A. Ordinary Language
I. The act of assuming or taking to, $n \mathrm{p}$, apon, or for granted.

1. The act of taking to or upon one's eelf, or taking $\mu \mathrm{p}$, or adopting.
"The perwonsi descent of God himself, and his armumption of oor riesh
mond: Frindamercala.
"Now, war with China muat maan the acqaisition power."-Tvimes, Nov. 10,1875 .
[See alao B., I. I.]
2. The act of taking for granted without proof.
"By showing that by the assumption of this wonderful intangible zther shl the phenomena of opties are). ix. 2mat.
II. The state of being assumed in any of the ways now mentioned.

Adnm, after a cortain period of years, would have been rewarded with an astumption toeternal folleity."
-These, by way of asumption under the two general propowitions, "re intrinticaly and naturally good or
III. A thing or things assumed. Spec, a thing taken for granted withont proof. (Followed by that.)
"imption thas Torkeep a compact based on the ar fike a civilized Stato. - Times, Nov. 9, 1875.
B. Technically:
I. Theol., Church Hist., de. According to the Greek and Roman Churches:

1. The taking of the Virgin Mary up Into heaven.
"Upon the feast of the ausumption of the bleased wilingricet.
2. In an elliptic sense: The featival commemorating this alleged occurrence. It is kept by the Roman and Greek Churches on the I5th of Allgust. The English Church does not observe the festival, being dissatisfied with the evidence that the event which it commemoratea ever took place.
II. Scots Law. A deed of assumption: A deed executed by a trustee or tristeea uader a deed of settlement, appointing and associating with themselves a new trustee or new trustees.
III. Mer. : Arms of assumption are those which a person may, in certain circumstances,
legitimately assmme. They are now distinlegitimately assume. They are now distian assumptive arms. [Assumprive.]

1V. Logic:
I. The minor or second proposition io a categorical syllogism.
12. The consequacice drawn from the major and minor. (Dyche.)
3. Anything taken for granted without proof or postulate. [A., III.]
"There are, however, geclocists who maintain that



 asoumptiva; from Lat. assumptivus. 1 Which to assumed, or which may be assumisd; capable of being assumed.

## Heraldry. Aesumptivs Arms

*1. Originally: Arms which had been assumed in a legitimate way.
in Heroiury, asumplive arme are onch za a
 fouse or partormed ly himi which by birth be coould shuuld, in fawfal War, eake a primar or nobleinan
prisoner, he has from that time a right to bear the
 quat the douninion of ththys takeu io lawful war 2. Now: Arms assumed without proper enthority; those legitimately taken being called arms of assumption, and not assumptive arms. (Gloss. of Her., 1847.)
as-Bŭmp'-tive-iy̆, adv. [Eng. assumptive; -ly.] By means of an assumption. (Webster.)
qs-sü'r-ạnçe, *as-sü'r-âunçe (sür as shür), \& [Fr. assurance, fron assursr $=$ to render sure; sûr $=0$. Fr. séur, segur; Lat. securus $=$ (1) free from care; (2) free from dsuger, safe, secure: se (old form of sine) $=$ alsrit from, without: cura $=$ care] [Assect bance, Assure, Stcure, Sinecune, Sure.]

## A. As substantive:

## I. Ondinary Language :

1. The act of assaring or insuring.
(i.) The set of imparting to another, who distrustfal or anxious, grounds on which confldence may be based, or of gctually inspiring him with confidence itself. (Lit. \& fig.)

Bot, lordes, wol ye msken asuraunes,
As sinal zasy susentyug to my lore
And I schal make us suut for evermote
"Not a house but seem. T., 4, 861
To give asmerance of oontoat within."
Wordmoorth : Bxcursion, bk. v.
(ii.) The act of "insuring one's life." [A., II. 3.1
2. The state of being assured, or being in. stred.
(i.) The state of being assured.
(a) The state of receiving statements, designed to inspire confidence either with resipect to one"s personal security or sny other matter whieh elso would be doubtful.
"Wo have as great anewraroe that there is a God, ns
re could expect to tuve, supposing that be wore. "Fe could
IT To take assurance from an enemy: To numit on condition of receiving protection. (Scotch.)
(b) Firm belief in such statements, unwavering conviction.

Such an akrurarce of things an will make men tareful to avoid a lemer danger, ought to a wakea mee (c) Confflence, trust, produced by such convictlon.
"Thou shalt tear day and ulght, and shatt bave "And the work of righteousness shail be peace; and the effect of righteousuem quietuess aud pasen; and tor ever."-Iza. xxxi. 17.
T To make assurance dotbly sure: To take steps which seem much more than sufficient to remove every cause of apprehension, and produce trsagnil confidence.
"Macb. Then live, Macduif: What need I fear of thee,
d) The confidence produced by comparing one's self with others. This may be moderate and therefore legitimste; indeed, it may be only the absence of false modesty or overonly the ab
beshfilness.
"Men whose consideration will relleve our modeaty, and give us courage and usurance in the duties of oor thit."-hogers.
With all th assurance Innocence ean bring,
it may be iumpierate and Dryden. wardoess or impudence.
"This is not the grice of hope, bat a good natural aseurance or couifdeure of hope bat a good natural
 to.-Hammond.
Or again it may be supported by a feeling of duty, and become intrepidity or fortitude, whioh is highly commendable.
"They. Ilke resolute maea, stood lu the face of the
breach witb incre atrurance thon the wall itselt: anolles.
(ii.) The state of being insured. [A., II. 3.]
3. That which is designed to render a person or thing assured or insured.
(i.) That which is designed to assure a person, or inspire hirn with cenfldenes.
"A enverances of sapport encue pouring in dally from "4. The naswer returned to these effectionste as
(ii.) That which is intended to insure s person or his life, or, more truly, his property. [A., 11. 3.]
fue, bath conce buig ngain hy reaton of some over-
II. Technically

1. Theology: The unwavering conviction, divinely produced, that one is now acceptable to God, and will, through the mediatiou of Christ, at last infalibly attain to heavenly Christ,
"And we desire thet every one of you do ahew the earae diligence to the
"Though hope be Indeed a lower nad lessor thing than ausurance, yet, as to all thio prapposes of a plous
2. Law: The conveysace of lands or tene. ments by deed; legal evidence of the conveyance of property. The legal evidences of this translation of property are called the common assurance of the kingdom, whereby every assurance of the kingdom, whereby every
man's estate is assured to him. (Blackstone's Comment., II. 294.)
3. Arithmetic, Comm., Insurance, \&c.: The set of "insuring" a person's life; the state of being insured; also a coutrget between a person on the ope hand and a company on the other, by which the former agrees to pay a atipulated sum at fixed times, and the latter promises a certain amount to be given over to his heirs in the event of his dying during the period for which he has psid. The sum for which the individusl insured becones responwible is called the premium. If givenallat once it is called a single premium; if at the commencement of each year, on annual premium.

While the time of a single person's denth is not ascertainable beforehand by man, the percentage of deaths out of 10,000 , or 100,000 , or a million, is wonderfully fixed, the variations beconing less as the number from which the percentage is calculated grows greater. It may, therefore, become the aubject of arithmetical and algebraicsl calculation. [Annurties, Lafe, Expectation.]
To find the present value of $\$ 100$, to be paid at the end of the year in which the assurer, A, dies: Find the present valna of sn annuity of \$I for Find the present valne of sn annuity of $\$ 1$ for
the life of $A$. If this be cailed a, then $(a+1)$ the hife of A. If this be called a, then $(a+1)$
multiplied by the present value of $\$ 1$ due a year hence, with a subtracted from the result, and the remsinder then multiplied by 100 , will give the sum required. Or, find A's expectation of life, and calculate the present value of $\$ 100$ that number of years hence.

To find the annual prewinm which would furwish such a sum on the death of $A$ : Divide the present vaiue of \$IOO, as ascertained in the previous paragraph, by the present value of previous paragraph, by the bresent
T The business of Assurance or Insurance has grown enormously during the present
century. The amount of life insurance now century. The amount of life insurance now
in force in the United States is more thau in force in the United Ststes is more that $\$ 3,000,000,000$. Assessment or Co-operative Inwithin recent years.
B. Atiributively: Pertaining to assurance of lives, more rarely of insurances against fire, "s the "Standard Life Assurance Company," "Hand in Lland Fire and Life Assurance Society."
as-sür'-an-cẽr (aür as shür), s. [Eng. assuranc(e); -er.] One who mskes great professions. (N.E.D.)
as-sür'-ant (sür as shür), s. [Eng. as. sur(e); -ant.] One who takes out a policy of Insurance. (N.E.D.)
as-sü're, *a-sü're (sür as shür), v.t. [ln Ger. assecuriren, assekuriren. Dut. assureeren; Fr. assurer; Old Fr. osseürer, sureeren; Fr. assurer; © old Fr. osseurer, assürer; Sp. asegurar; Port. assegurar; Ital. assecurare; Low Lat. assecuro, from ad $=$ to,
and secumis = free from care or from danger.] [Assurance, Assecure.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. To adopt means for inspiring belief or confideacs.

1. To make one's self sure; or to mske promises or statementa, once or ropeatedly, with the deaign of inspiring another person with belie: or confidence.
"But whence they aprons, or how they wore begoth
Unenth is to asmure. ..-Spender: F. Q., II. x . C



* 2. To betroth.
"This drudge, diviaer haid olaim to mo: eniled ma

3. To render property or any other desirable acquisition secure to one; to impart an indis putable titie to certain property. To confirm, to guarantee.
thea he shall sad the ffth part of the money of thy eatimation anto it, and it thath be aspured unto
him. -Lov. XYMi. 18
4. To insure, as a life in an insurance office. "One pound the shlilings per annum on the sum
II. Actually to inspire belief or conffeuce.
5. To convince.

With all the oroiontures, and their man ahall live
tilton : P. L., bk
2. To embolden ; to render confdent.

His helgh astate asered him in pryde;
But fortune cast him doun, add ther he
But fortane cast him doun, and ther he lay,"
"A A d hereby we kaow that we aro of the truth, and
B. Comm. Insurance, \&c, : To insure on agalust some of the pecuntary consequences to hls tamily which death would otherwise produce [Assubance, II B], or to insure one's self or property against certain coutingencies.
as-süred (sür as shür), pa. par. \& a. [Assure.]

As adjective:

1. In senses corresponding to those of the verb. Specially-
(a) Certain; undonbted.
$\because$-ier. xiv. 13 will give you aurured peace in this place."
(b) Secure.
2. Impudent.
as-sür-ed-ly̆ (sür as shür), adv. [Eng assured; -ly.] With the secnrity produced When a trustworthy assursnce has beeugiven; certainly, undoubtedly.
"Dol. Moet noble ennpress, you have beard of me:
Cleo. I cannot tell.
Cieo. I cannot tolt.
Doi. ALsuredy. you know me." and CTeopatra, vi 2
"Therofora let all the house of liracl know assuredly
as-sü'r-ěd-nĕss (sür as shür), s. [Eng. assured; -ness.] The quality of being assured assurance, certainty.

as-sü'r-ër (aür ss shür), s. [Eng. assur(e); er. In Fr. assureur.]
3. One who seeks to inspire another with beilef or confidence.
4. One who insures any perbon's life or pro perty.
the geveral body of aew asurers are to have
no ciainin on either of the existing Asurauce funds -
John M. Candlish: Timen, City Article, 22ud Feloruary John
5. 

as-sũr'-gęnt, a. [Lat. assurgens, pr. par. of assurgo $=$ to rise up : $a d=$ to or up, sud surgo $=$ to rise.] Rising up; rising out of.
1847.) Her.: Rising out of. (Gloss. of Her., 1847.)
2. Bot. : Rising nuward. (Loudon: Cycl of Plants, 1829, Glossary.) The same as As. cevoino (q.v.).
as sü'r-ĭng (sür as shür), pr. par. \& a [Assune.]
as-sü'r-ĭng-ly̆ (sür as shür), adv. [Eng. assuring; -ly.] In a manner to assure. (Webster.)

## † as-swa'ge, v.t. \& i. [Assuage.]

† as-swà'ged, par. par. [AssuaoEn.]

+ as-swā'-ğing, pr. par. [Assuaoma.]
*as-sw'̈'the, adv. [A.S. swith $=$ strong great, vehement, with preflxas. (q.v.): Quickly. To super thay gede ansuythe."
(Bow it the Grer.)
As-ay̌r-i-an, a. \& s. [Eng. Assyri(a); ar. In Fr. Assyrien; Lat. Assyrius; Gr. 'A $\sigma \sigma$ ópıos (Assurios). From Lat, Assyria; Gr. 'Aoovpia (Assuria) (Josephus), and 'Aбrovip (Aszour): Ilsb. רשen (Asshür); apparently from Asshur, the son of Shem.]


## Assyriologist-asteriatite

## 1. As adjective: Pertaining to Assyria

"There is Bir Heary Rawlinon's, Sayrian Canov
2. As substantive: A native of Assyria, especally if belonging to the dominant race.
"The Asyyrlan came down 11 lk e the woll on the fold." Assyrian Language: A dead language he longing to the Aramæan, or Northers group of the Syro-Arabian tongues. Ita nearest living analogue is the Neo-Syriac It is only in the present centory that it has been recovered preseut century ther tormed " The Somarit of late Dr. Hincks terne The sanacrit of the Shemitic family of languages. The re searches of Sir Henry Rawlinsou on the trilingual inacriptions of Behistun proved the language of Babylonia, in the time of Darius to be essentially the game as the Assyrian of Tiglath Pileser. (Trans. Bib. Archwool. Soc. 1872, voi. i., p. 281.) The Biblical Archeo logical Society's publications are full of infor mation regarding Old Asayria, ita language, and ita history; and the general appearance of the characters in which the language is written is written ia frequenter of the British Jinseam, the Assy numerous specimens in one portion of the buildiag.
As-sy̌r-1̆-ŏ1'-ó-g'ist, s. [Lat. Assyria; from Gr. 'A $\sigma \sigma v p i a$ (Assuria), and $\lambda o ́ y o s(l o g o s)=a$ diacourse.] One who makes the antiquities and history of Assyria his special study.

There is no question amoot Asyuriologints, includ ing Mr. Smith, that . ."-Trans. Bib. Archoosh soc vol. iii., p. 4.

* as-sy'th, v. $\ell$ [Azsith.]
as-sy'th-mĕnt, s. [Assithment.]
* qus-tä'at, s. [Estate, State.]

Ne of hir highe attat no remembraunce
30, C. T., a, 799, 3,800.
a-sta' $-\mathbf{b I L}$, v.t. [O. Fr. establir = to eatabliah, to settlle. 1 To calm, to compose, to assuage. (Scotch.)

Thara ndis mesis and artables be,
And gan thame promys rest in time cumming.*
ethen'-çi-an, s. [Astacur] An animal belonging to the geans Astacus, or at least the family Astacidæ.
sp-täç-i-dec, s. pl. [Astacus.] A family of crustaceans belonging to the order Decapoda and the aub-order Macrura. [Astagus.]
 for the Astacidx.
Xs'-ta-cite, g. [Lat. astacus (q.v.), and auff. -ite.] Any fossil crustaceas resembling a lobster or crayfish. [A8TAcua.]
 s lobater, and $\lambda$ ioos (ithos) $=$ stone.] The same as Astacite (q.v.).
Y's'ta-cŭs, s. [In Ital. astaco; from Lat. astacus, Gr. árawos (astakos), a kind of lobister or crayfish.] a genus of decapod, long-tailed Crustaceana, the typical ona of the family Astacidx. It contains the $A$. marinus, or Lobster, and the A. Auviatilis, or Crayish. [Lobstea, Chayfish.]
*as-tā1e, v.t. [O. Fr. estailer $=$ to display, to show.] To deck or set out. (Scotch.) "Bye bynt to ane hte hail,

Gavan \&Gol.. i. s. (Jamdenon)
*a-stănd'-an, v.i. [A.S. astandan = to stand out, to endure.] To stand up. (Layamon, i. 277.)

* s-start', * a-stẽrt', * æ̈t-stũr'-tĕn,
* at-stir'-tĕn, *ĕt-stẽr'-tĕn (pret
* a-start'-ed, *a-stěrt', " æ̈t-stürt'e,
* at-sturt'e], v.i. \& $t$. [Eng. a; start.]
A. Intrans: To start from, to escape; to flee, to get free.

That oft out of her bed she did cusart.
As one with vew of ghotly feends affight"
Spenser: F. Q., InL ii. 28.
He to his hous is gon with sorweful herte.
Chaucer: C. T., 11, ,sest

1. To causa to atart, to startle, to terrify, to affright; to befall, to coma upor anddenly.
"No dannger there the shepheard can astert."
2. To release.

Ther might arcert him no pecunina peyna,",
3. To avoid. (Scotch.)

Giff ye a goddese be, and that ye like To do one payne. $\bar{T}$ many it not athert."
Xs-tax'-tē, s. [Gr. 'Aorápry (Astartē).]

1. Myth.: A Phoenician goddess corresponding to tha Ashtgreth of Scripture. [AshTORETH.]

## Came Astoreth, whom the Phesenicians calld Aztarte, quean of hea then, with creacent horns; Sidoninu virgius paid their vow and songa" "e itton.

2. Zool.: A genus of bivalve mollusca belonging to the family Cyprinidx. They hava 2-2 hinge teeth, and are auborbicular, compressed, thick, amooth, or concentrically furrowed shells. In 1875, Tate estimated the recent species known at twenty and the fossil at 285. The former belong to the temperate and arctic zones, and the latter to the rocks from the Carbonifcrous formation npward.
a-stā'te, * as-tā't, s. [Estate, State] And kepte so wel his real astat,
That ther was nowher such a ryal man."
Choucer: C. $T, 10,340-41$
 standing atill ; from \& , priv., and the pass. of iarnuc ( $h i s t e m i)=$ to canse to stand. Not inflienced by the earth"s magnetism.

An astatic needle is a needle movabla abont an axis in the plave of the magnetic meridian, and parallel to the inclination. When so aituated, the terrestrial magnetic couple acting in the direction of the axis cannot impart to the needle any determinate direction, and therefore it ia astatic.
An astatic system is a combination of two needles of equal force joined parallel to each other, with the polea in contrary directions. They connterbalance each other ao that the aystem becomes completely astatic, and seta at right anglea to the magnetic meridian.
a-stä'y, adv. [Eog. a, and stay.]
Nout.: A term need of an anchor, which, on being hauled up, temporarily takea anch a position that the cable or chain from which it dependa forma an acute angla with the aurface of the water.
*as-të'er, $a$ or adv. [Astir.] (0. Eng. \& Scotch.)

* a-stë'Ir, v.t. [A.S. ostyrian $=$ to excite.] To rouse, to excite, to stir. (Scotch.)

My plesoure prikis my palne to prouoke. E. Herry's Test. Poems, 15 th cent., p. 262
ăs'-tĕ-ism, s. [Lat. asteismos; Gr. áбтeiซןós (asteïsmos); from dं $\sigma$ reios (asteios) = urbane, polite, witty, clever ; $\ddot{\sigma} \sigma \tau($ astu $)=$ a city.]
Rhet. : Reflnement of apeech; urbanity.

* as-tel, *as-telle, * as-tyl, s. [O. Fr astelle, estelle, from Low Lat, astula.] A thin board or lath. (Prompt. Parv.) [Astyll.]
*es-těl', pret. of $v$. [A.S. astalan $=$ to ateal ont.] [Steal, v.] Eacaped, atolen from.

* as-tě1'-1ĕд, v.t. [A.S. astellan, asieallan $=$ to appoint, to eatabliah.] (Stratmann.)
as-tĕl'ma, s. [Gr. a, priv., and orìho (stelma) = a girdle, a belt; $\sigma$ тidh (stello $)=$ to to the order Aaterachus or planmosites. Th apecies are beantiful Cape shrubs with "ever lasting" flowers.
äs'-tĕ1-y̆, adv. [Hastilv.]
* a-stěnt', s. [Partly connectad with Eag extent, and with Scotch stent (q.v.).] Valua tion. (Sectich.)

That Dauld Holyday, and his moder sal brnk and foys the xt worthit of land of ald artent of Dalruskei, Act Atudit. is 1478) p. 89.
ass-teor-ven, v.i. [A.S. asteorfan = to starve. $]$ No starve; to die. (Stratmann.)
as'tẽr, s. [In Ital. astero; Dut, Ger, Fr., Sp., \& Lat. cuter: Gr. dorip (aster) = a atar from Sansc. as $=$ to shoot, in which case it means the "shooters of raya," "the darters of light," or more probably from Sansc. star about or sprating forth their sparkling light.
(Max Müller.)] [Star.] A geaus of planta, the type of the order Asteracea, or Composites. It is 80 called becanse the expanded flowera resembla stars. There is but ona British apeciea, the A.tripolium, Sea Starwort, or Michaelmas Daisy. It is common in salt or marshes. Tho American species ara numerous,
IT The popular nama Aster is applied to some apecies not of thia genus. Thus tha China Aster is Callistephus chinensis, and tha Cape Aater Agathoea amelloides.
ăs-tẽr- $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$-çĕ-se, s. [From the typical genus aster (q.v.).]

## Batany:

* I. Formerly: An order, tha fourth of fiva arranged uader the allianca Composite, or Asterales, the othere being Calyceraces, Matisiaceæ, Cichoraceæ, Asteraceæ, and Cynaraces. These, excluding Cynaracese, consitute the Composite proper. The term Asteracea in this aensa is called also Corymbiferm (Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot, 2nd ed., I836), and comprehends the larger portion of the modern Tubutifore

2. Now: A vast order, comprising the whola of the Composity proper. [Ses No. 1.] It is placed by Lindley, in his Vegetable Kingdom (1846), as the lati order of his Campanales, or Campanal Alliance. The English equivalent term for it is Composites. It includes plants like the daiay, the thistle, the dandelion, and others, posaessing what, to a superficial observer, appears like a calyx, but ia in reality an involncre, surrounding a receptacla on which are situated not, as might as first sight appear, numerons petals, but many fioreta. Their calyxes very frequeatly taki the form of pappus; the corollas are tubular, ligulate, or both; the atamina, four or flve, syngenesious, that ia, united hy the anther into a tube ; their atyla aimpla; and the ovaries single, one-celled, with a solitary erect ovule. in 1846 . Lindley estimated the known apecie at 9,000 , placed io 1,005 genera. They are believed to conatitute about one-tenth of the believed to conatitute about one-tenth avery whols vegetahle kingdom. They are every-
where diffused, but in different proportions in where diffused, but in differeut proportions in
different countries ; thas they constitata onedifferent countries; thua they constitate one-
geventh of the flowering planta of France, and aeventh of the flowering planta of France, an divided into three anb-ordere: I. Tubuliflora II. Labiatifiorm; and III. Liguliflore. AI are bitter. For more specifle information re garding their qualitiea, sea tha aub-ordera and gome of the genera.
a-stë'r-ĕn, v.t. [A.S. asteran $=$ to distorb.] To excite, to resuscitate. (Stratmann.)
as-të'r-i-a, a. [In Fr. asteric; Port. \& Lat. asteria; Gr. ब̀бтepia (asteria).]

Min.: Pliny's name for tha sapphire when it ahowa a ailvery gtar of six rays, if viawed in the direction of the vertical axia of the crystal. [Aateriated Sapphire.]
as-të'r-ǐ-as, s. [Gr. dंбтерias (asterias) $=$ starred, spotted; from $\dot{a} \sigma r \eta_{p}($ astèr $)=$ a star, ..a atar-fish.] $\Delta$ genus of radiated animals,

the typical one of the family Asteride Ii containa the aeveral apecies of atar-flabes. [STAR-PISH.]
as-tè'r-1 - $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-tĕd, a. [Gr. dं $\sigma$ 'éplos (asterios) $=$ atarty.] Radiated, with rays diverging from a centre, as in a atar.
asteriated sapphire. A variety of sapphire, having a stellate opalescence when viewed in the direction of the vertical axis of the erystals. It ia the asteria of Pliny. (Dena.) [Aateria, Astroise.]
as-të́r-ǐ-a-tīte, s. [From asterias (q.v.), and sdff. -ite.j A fossil atar-fish of the genus Asterias, or at least resembliog it.
rate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt,


Es'tẽanid, s. [Eng., dic.; aster; snflix ,-rd.] An English name for an snimsi belonging to the genus Asterias, or at least the frmily A
teridex. (Huxley: Class. of Animals, p. 45.)
 tratas.] A family of radiated enimsis belong ing to the clase Echidodermsta, order Stel

Keterr-idi-๔-a, s. pl. [From the typical genus Asterias (q.v.).] $\Delta$ word used by Proleasor Hurley and others to designste the Asterida.
X.t-tẽr-i'-ng, 3. [Lat. aster; snff. -ina.] A genus of Star-flohee. A. gibbosa io the Gibbous genus of
 \& Ital, asterisco; Lat. asteriscus; Gr. aбтepio$\cos ($ asteriskos $)=(1)$ a small star, (2) an asterisk, dimin. from áorijp (aster) $=$ \& otar.]
I. Ordinary Language.

1. Lil.: A well-known atar-like mark used in printing or writing to refer to \& foot-note. When notes are so numerous thet they exhaus the eeparate symbolic marks, $t, f, \delta, \|$, ,, then commences a new beries. sometimes portion of s word or sentence, as Lord $D * * * *$ portion of \& word or senteace, as Lord "[He] noted by asterriks what was defectiva, and by
${ }^{*}$ 2. Fig.: Anything in the shape of a star.
II. Eccles. \& Ch. Hist.: A star-ahaped frame placed over the paten in the Greek Church, to prevent anything coming in contact with the sacred bread.
ăsf-tẽr-Isk, p.t. [Asterien, 4.] To mark with an asterisk. (North: Examen, p. 279.)
Xétẽr-inm, a, [In Sp, Port., \& Ital. ars terismo, Gr. do
I. A constellation; any amall cluster of atars. "Poetry hasi alled the akides with arterisme, and his. + 2. An asterisk. (Dryden: Dufresnoy.)

## 㐅es'-tẽr-ite, s. [Astroitr.]

-stẽrn', adv. [Eng. a, snd stern.]
I. In a ship, near the atern.
I. In the hinder part of a ship. (Used of any person or thing st rest there.)

The galleg gives her side end turne her prowt
While those astern, desceud fag down the stoep Thro' gaplag
2. Towsrds the hinder psit of a ship. (Used of a person on bosrd moving, or a thing being moved, from the bow towards the stern; or of the ship itself going sternwards.)
II. In or into the water or elsewhere s greater or less distance behind n ship.
"Between latitudes $50^{\circ}$ and $5^{*}$ ecuth ot Cape Horn,
the net the net was put astern several tium
Voyage round the World, ch vili.
II Astern is opposed to ahead.
*as'-tẽrne, a. [Eng. a; sad sterne = stern.] Stern, sustere, severe. (Scotch.) (Douglas:

Xis'têr-oid, a. \& s. [In Ger. asteroid; Fr.
 form.]
A. As anjective: Presenting the aspect of a tat.
"The astoroid polypes nre ell compound animal.

## B. As substantive:

I. Astron.: Any single individual of s great group of minute planets plsced together between Mars sad Jupiter. Prof. Titius, of Wittenberg, having drawn sttention in 1772 to the fact thst, measuring from Mercury, esch pianet, with the exception of Jupiter, hiss an orbit just about double thst nearest to it on the side of the sun, Prof. Bode, of Berlin, drew the nstursl infereace that the one exception the nstursl inference that the one exception
to the rule would probably be removed by to the rule would probably be removed by
the discovery of $s$ planet less remote from the discovery of s planet less remote from
the sun than Jupiter, snd more distant than the sun than Jupiter, snd more distant than Mars. A society was formed io 1800 for the
sjecisl purpose of exploring the zodise with specisl purpose of exploring the zodise with
the hope of discovering the supposed planet, but ita efforts were not crowned with success. On the first day of the nineteenth ceatury (Jsn. $1,180 \mathrm{I}$ ) s planetary body, afterwards called Ceres, was found by Piszzi (who did not helong to the society) in the part of the solar system theoretically indicated; it wss, however, far more diminutive in aize than had
been expected. Within the next six year three more asteroids (PBllas, Jnno, and Veeta) were found in proximity to Ceres, snd the suspicion arose that s goodly sized planet hasd picion arose that a goodly sized planet had
either bean blown to pieces by Interaal Iorcea either been blown to pleces by Interaal forcee
of sa explosive character, or spllatered in a of sa explosive character, or spllatered in a collision with some other heavenly body. Sir of "Frevster boldy Effirms this in his edition Herschel at one time ridiculed the ides. It was reasoned that if auch s catastrophe had taken plsce, many more than four fragments of the ghsttered planet would probebiy exist but the eesrch having been considerod futile, it was sbandoned in 1816 . It was subse quently resumed by M. Heacke, sad from 1845 to July, 1879, no fewer thas 200 have been met with. All are of minute eize, snd some sngulsr in plsce of spherical. According to Mr. Daniel Kirkwood, sn American astroMr. Dasiel Kirkwood, sn American astronomer, they would collectivel
The term asteroid, applied to these small bodies, is now becoming obsolete, the appellation minor planets taking its place. Planetoids is adother nsme. They are sometinues also called extra-sodiacal planets, from their orbits stretching outside the zodiac, which Is not the case with those of the normsi type. Anthorities differ respecting some minute pointa in the list of asteroids. [PLaNET, SOLAR-svetzm.]
Among those who have been particularly successful in the search for asterolde may b nsmed the astronomers: Hind, who discovered ten in the years 1847-54; De Gasperie, whoee discoveries reached nine, between 1849 and 1865; Goldschmidt, whose reeesrches between 1852 and 1861 added fifteen to the liet; and Luther, who discovered nineteen, in the yesre 1852-1873. Still more successful in their planetary researches have been Petere, of Hamiltod College, United Statee, who, aince 1861, has discovered forty eight; snd Palisa, of Vienna whose first find was in 1872, and whose total discoveries number more than seventy, five of which were found in a single week. The number annually discovered has varied from number annually discovered has varied from
four or five to seventeen, which number was found in 1875 , while during the last twenty years 236 asteroids have been added to the preceding list. In fact, as the number of observers fncreased, the power of telicscopes developed, and the chartiog of the stars became more full and exact, it grew more and more difficult for an laterloper in the celestial spaces to eacane detection, while those of a minuteness that would bave made them quite imper ceptible in former years, ylelded the secret of their existence to the increasingly powerful telescopes that were directed towards them, nad the drier and clearer atmospheres io which nad the drier and clearer atmospheres
What we have bo far baid is, however, in a measure ancient history as regards the search for asteroids. It applies only to the years preceding 1892. In that and the subsequent years the search for these pianetary bodies has been conducted on a dew method, of a far more effective character, and new examples are being added to the planetary chart with a remarkable rapidity; an annoying one, indeed, remarkable rapidity; an annoying one, indeed, to astronomers, who are beglinning to find the
crowd of small bodies thus gliding through the crowd of small bodies thus gliding throngl the
starry spaces, and needing to be recognised and oamed, something of a burden. Tbe naming of them, i iodeed, has been no small
task. The larger planeta having been named task. The larger planeta having been named after the princpan mong them for a single, with a the first four and largest of the asteroids were named sfter the remaining godesses of high estate. When, later, smaller asteroids began to be added in rapid numbers to the list, they were given the names of the minor goddesseg, were given the names of the minor goudesses,
the nymphs and other defic beings, the Scanthe nymphs and other deific beings, the Scan-
dioavian mythology supplying a few names to dioavian mythology aupplying a few names to
the list. At a later date the "embarrasement of list. At a later date the "embarrassment taken from other sources than mythology, and the women of history, literature and legend were drawn uyon, such titles as Virginia, Sappho, Antiope, Hecuba, Cassandra, Hermione, and varions others from ancient times being applied, whije more modern times furnished the titles of Bruahilda, Hilds, Bertha, Eva, Ophelia, Maria, sud others of the same general character. More recently the method of numberiog has been adopted, the available names threateulng to become exhausted. This, however, is a matter of curious interent only; the new method by which asteroids are discovered
is of much more moment, and calle for a brie deacription. The system employed is that of photography, a method which is being applled photography, s method which is being applled
to the secreta of the hes vens generally, with a to the secreta of the hes vens generally, with a
variety of unexpected and important resulta. variety of unexpected and important resuita,
Previous to 1892 the searcher sfter asterolds wa Previous to 1892 the searcher sfter asterolds was
obliged to prosecute his sespch hy a flow and lsboriaus process. Ile was first obliged to make a careful snd sccurate chsrt of all the stare visible within certsin fixed localitieg of the heavens, inserting in his map, in their correct placee, all the stars visible io the field of his telescope. This done, he gave himself to a careful re-exsminstion of those spsces, as they come one by one opposite the sun, and took their place in the midnight skies, observing them minutely, and watching to see if any star appeared not siready on his chart. If such a atar were seen it might possibly be a variable atar, but was fer more likely to be a planet. To settle thls question s few hours' observation alone was needed. If as star, it would remsin fired in relative place; if a planet, it wonld move, olightly changing it place smong the atare. Once shown to have a motion of its own, a few days observation would serve to determine its orbit, sad decide whether it was a new planetoid or a re-discovery of one of the older ones, since some of the listter hsve escaped from observstion and bave been "adrift" for msny years, the original determinstion of the elementa of their orbita not having been sccurate.

This tedious process of star-charting, and slow compsrison, star by star, of chart and aky, are no loager necessery. The photographic camera doee the work far more aurely and satisfactorily, and sleo servee to traco asteroids of s size below the level of felescopic reach. At present the asteroid hunter does his work with s apecislly constructed lene of his work with ss apecisily constructed lens of
from sir to eight laches in dismeter, mounted from air to eight aches in dismeter, mounted like an equatorial telescope, and so adjusted
and stranged that it can be made to follow, hour after hour, the diurnal motion of the stars. By this instrument a photogreph can be taken of a field of the heavens several huadred times as great in srea as can bo commanded by the field of view of an ordinary telescope. Seversl hours are needed for the process, the light of the stars being so faint that it takes hours to impress itself upon the sensitive film. But this exposure for hours is necessary for the discovery of an asteroid, necessary for the discovery of an asteroid, since it gives time for the motion of the latter to declare itself. If sll goes well, each of the
thousands of stars in the field of the jastruthoussads of stars in the field of the instru-
ment will be impressed upon the photographic ment will be impressed upon the photographic planet among them it will be indicated by a streak or line, due to its movement, and the length and direction of the line will indicate how the body is moving. In some instadees wo or three such asteroids have been detected on a single plate. This new nethod of research has proved highly effective. In 1893 no less than forty such discoveries were made. Some of these had been seen before, and some are doubtful, but twenty-one of them have been doubtful, but twenty-one of them have been added definitely to our system, sud received their appropriate numbers. It is to be feared
that the photographic plate may eventually add several thousands to the number now known, and that they may come so fast and numerously se to be unwelcome additions to our family of planeta.
The largest of the asteroids is believed to be not over 450 miles in diameter. The smallestto be hereafter discovered-may be but a very few miles. The whole body of them cannot contain more than one-fourth the mass of the earth. Their orbita differ greatly; bome of them being of great eccentricity and inclination to the ecliptic, others of small, while their distances from the sun vary similarly, 80 that their orbits are intricately interlaced and, if viewed perpendicularly, would form a kind of net-work. of those traced up to 1891, Meduss (No. 149) has the ehortest period of revolution 1137.69 days; and Hilda (No. 153) the longest 2869,92 dsys. The latter is nearly twice as far from the sun as the former. Polyhymuia's orbit has the greatest eccentricity, amoudting to 0.33998 ; Lomia's the Jeast, 0.2176 . The nearest spproach to the sun is made by l'hocea, ita perihelion distance being 1.787 the earth' mean distance. Freis recedes the farthest, its aphelion distance heing 4.002. Msssalia's orbit makes the smallest angle with the ecliptic of any planet known, it being only $41^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$; whlle the inclination of the orbit of Pallas reacheo the high sagle of $34^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 41^{\prime \prime}$.

2．Pyrotechnics：A firework which projects star－1ike bodies into the air．
＂．．．rockets with pearl stars．．．ditio with magents

As－tẽr－oi＇－das，s．pl．［Gr．áornf（astēr）$=\mathrm{s}$ star ；eldos（cidos）$=$ form，shape．］An order of radiated snimals，the second of tba class Polypi．All the species are compound animals inhabiting a polypidom．The polypes have eight flat tentacles arranged round the month in a single circle．The order consista of four in a single circle．The the Tubiporidæ，the Alcyonidæ，the Gorgonide，and the Pennatulde．
（xs－terr－oi＇－dal，a．［Eng asteroid；－al．］ I．Astronomy：
I．Gen．：Relating to any star．
2．Spec．：Relating to the asteroids．
II．Zool．：Relating to tbe Asteroida（q．v．）
as－tër－ó－ite，s．［Gr．ärin（astēr）＝s star， and suff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］A mineral，e va－ riety of Augite．
 star，and $\lambda \in \pi$ is（Lepis）$=$ e acala，from deitw（lepō） $=$ to strip off a rind，to peel．］A geans of ganoid fishes us roed on account of the star－like mseking of what were at first supposed to be scalea，but which were afterwaris found to be the dermal plates of the head．$A$ bona of a species belonging to this genus，found st strom－ ness，the capital of Orkney，suggested to Hugh Miller the writing of his beautiful volume entitled Footprints of the Creator；or，the $A s$ terclepis of Stromness．It was sn elaborate argument against the development bypothesis． According to that hypothesis，the first species of say class appearing on the scene should be low in organisation，and probably sinall in size，Mr．Miller showed that the Asterolepis was large iu size and high in organisation． and yet it was at that time believed to be the oldest fossil vertebrate forind in Scotland． His argunent was subsequently weakened by the discovery that the Stromness rocks were the siscovery that the stromness rocks were
less ancient than the Forfarshire beds，con－ less ancient thas the Foriaishire beds，con－ taining Cephalaspis snd other fish geaera subsequently discovered，mostly
though not of low organisation．
 ＝a star；$\phi$ úd ov $(p h u l l o n)=$ a leaf；and suff． －Ths（ités）$=$ of the nature of．］A genus of Cryptogamous piants，allied to Calamites，be－ longing to the order Equisetacez．All are fossil，and belong to the Carboniferons period． Their name was given on account of the starry appearance of the verticillate follage．Their stems were articulated and branched，and it is now known that the fossils termed Volk is now known that the fossils termed．
＊a－stẽrt＇，v．i．\＆e t．［Astart．］
＊a－stê＇ynte，v．t．［ATtaint．］
 （asthenia）；from $\dot{a} \sigma \theta$ evis（asthenēes）$=$ without strength ：$\dot{\alpha}$ ，priv．，sad oeivos（sthenos）$=$ strength．］

Med．：Abseace of strength；debility．
Kg－thĕn＇－ic，a．［Gr．áa日evicos（asthenikos）．］ In Medicine：
1．Of persons：Weakly，infirm ；marked by dability．
2．of diseases：Produced by debility；the result of exhausted excitability．
＂Upon these prineiples he［Brown］foanded the charricter and mode of treatment of all diseased，which were aupposod to oonsist but of two familles，the mulnted，the latter by exhaupted，oxeltabllity，and marked hy indirect dehllity．＂－Dr．Twoedie：Cych Pract．Med．vol．1i．，p． 180.
［See Bronenians．］
 and $\lambda$ óyos $(\operatorname{logos})=$ a discourse．］A disconrse concerning ssthenic diseases．The depart－ ment of medical acience which treats of those diseases in which debility is a marked festure．
梩＇th－ma，s．［Ger．asthma；Fr．asthme；Sp．， Port．，\＆ltal．asma；Gr．ä $\sigma \theta \mu a$（asthma）； frome aw $(a \bar{c})=$ to blow．］

In Medicine：
1．Gen．：Curonic shortness of breath，from Whatever cause it may arise．Till a compara－ tively recent period good medical writers used
the term in this wide sense，and non－profes sionel writers and the publio do 80 still．
2．Specially：Asthma，or spasmodic asthms， Is＂a difficulty of breathing，recurring in paroxysms，after intervals of compsratively good heslth，and usually unaccompanied by fever．＂It is most common in peraons poseess ing tho nervous temperament，After some precursory symptoms，it commences，often at pight，with a paroxysin in which there is a great tightness and constriction of tbs chest． The patient breathes with a wheering aonnd， and flings open the door or throws np the window in the effort to obtain more sir．After a time the paroxysm passes away．Other fits a time the paroxysm passes away． of it probably succeed on snbsequent days， mittent fever．It is produced by s morbid contraction of the bronchlal museles．There are two leading varieties of the disease，a nervons sid a catarrhal，the former of pure sympsthetic end symptomatic forms，and the latter latent，hameral，snd mncous chronic sub－varieties，besides an acote congestive， and an acute catarrhal form．
ăsth－măt＇－ic，＂ăsth－măt－iok，adj．\＆－ ［In Fr．asthmatique；Sp．，Port．，\＆Ital．asma tiko；Lat．asthmaticus ；Gr．acepatixós（asth matikos）$=$ asthmstic，panting，breathing hard， from $\dot{a} \sigma \theta_{\mu a}$（asthma）．］［Asthma．］
A．As adjective ：
I．Pertaining or relating to asthma
ved or the asthmatic paroxymms ．．．－byod Pract
2．Affected or threatened with ssthma．
＂He was authmatio and consumptiva＂－Nacaulay Bist．Eng．，ch．vii
B．As substantive：A person sffected or threstened with asthma．
＂Athmaticks cunnot bear the nir of hot rooms，and cities where there is a great deal of fuel burat．＂ a
p．18s．，The old acehmatic．＂－Cycta．Pract．Med．，vol．i．
ăsth－măt＇－1c－al，a．［Eng．asthmatic；al．］ Pertaining to or sffected or threatened with astlima（q．w．）．
－In arshmatical persons，thongh the lungs be very moch staffed with tough yhegn，yet the paik
asth－măt＇－10－al－1 ${ }^{\mathbf{y}}$ ，adv。［Eng．asthmatical； －ly．］After the manner of one affected witb asthms．（Richardson．）

## ＊astighen，v．［ASTVEN．］

ăs－tig－măt＇－ic，a［Astiamatism．］Per． taining to or characterized by astigina－ tism．
† 4－stig－ma－tism，s．［Gr．a，priv．，snd बтьүнаті弓ы（stigmatizō）$=$ to prick，to puac ture．］［Stigma．］

Med．：A defect in eyesight attended with dimuess of vision，arising，it is believed，from s structural error or sccidental malformation of the lens of the eye．If，in such cases，a Inminous point be viewed by the eyc，it will not appear like a point，but will put on gonue other appearance dependent on the nature of the error or malfornation．
＂The cure of a tronblesome a fiection of the tear－ dacte together with autigmatiom．＂－Daily Tregraph，
－a－stint＇，v．t．d i．［A．S．astintan．］To stop， to cease．（Ancren Rivole，p．72．）
＊a－stǐp＇－uluàte，v．i．［Pref．a representing Lat．$a d=$ to；stipulate．］To atipulate；to agree．［Stipulate．］
＂All，but an hatefal Eplearus heve antipesated to
in
a－stip－u－lä＇－tion，8．［Prel．a representing Lat．$a d=$ to ；stipulation．］Stipulation；agree ment．［Stipulation．］

a－stir＇（Eng．），a－ste＇er（Old Eng．，also Old \＆ Mod．Scotch），©．Stirring，active ；is motion fo commotion．
＂Liff had long been azetr in the villaze．
Longfellon：Evangeline，p．1．， 4. ＂To sot thlags antesr again．＂－Stoou：Oud Mortality
－tire，＂ais－tre，as－tre，s．［0．Fr．］The as－tire，
＂Bad her take the pot that sod oner the fre
And set it zboure von the autire＂．（Soucher．）
Schole House of Women，620．（Sol
－as－ti＇t，＊as－ty＇t，＊ss－ty＇ton adv．（Eng as，used as a preax；Icel．titt＝ready；A．S． tid＝tlme，tide．］
I．At once ；immediately，snddenly．
＇I echal telle hith，aetti，se I in tows berde
Sir Gawayne \＆Ohe Orven Knyght（od，Morris），81－2． 2．Quickly．
Theretore trewely aseyt he told him the sothe．
＂He dyde on hys clothys arevte．＂（Botuiter．） 3．Rather．（Jamieson．）
ăs＇－tǐ－ûne，\％．［Astaios．］A certain kind of precions stone．
＂Ther in sophire and noinge，
Warton：：Bist，Eng．Poetry，1．11．（ S ，in Boucher．）
a－stǒm＇－a－ta，s．pl．［Gr．i，priv．，and oróma （stoma），genit．orómaros（stomatos）＝mouth．］ Zoology：An order of Infusoria，contain－ lng those animslenlea which have no true or dsterminate month．It contains the families Astacide，Dinobryides，Peridinidse，and Opali－ nide．
a－stǒm＇－a－toŭs，a［Astomata．］Pertaining to the above－mentioned astomata．Without a month．（Owern．）
ăs＇－tóm－oŭs，a．［Gr．äqтopos（astomos）；from a，priv．，snd ото́на（stoma）$=\mathrm{s}$ mouth 1．Zool．：Mouthless．
2．Biol．：Without a month or similar aper－ ture．（Used of some snimals low in organi－ sation，of mosses whose capsules have no aperture，\＆c．）
＊as－tǒn＇－ay，v．t．［Astony．］
＊as－tōne，v．t．［Astony．］
＂as－tŏn＇－ǐed，＂as－tŏn＇－ayd，＂as－tǒn＂－ ëyd，as－touin＇－ied，as－tơn＇－y̆ed， ＊as－tön＇－y̆d，＂as－toyn＇－ed，＂as－ton＇－ ĕd，＂stơn＇－ěyed，pa，par．［Astony．］As－ tonished，dismayed．
＂Then was kiog Belshazar，greatiy troubled，and his conotenance whe changed in him，and his lords were aftonied．＂－Dan．$\vee .9$ ．

The Was nostonyed of that dente ad hys lyft reate．＂
Richand， 421.
（Bowcher．）
＂Sho whs areonayd lo that stownde
For in hya free sho sww woede＂，（Boucher．）
＂No wonder 15 though that sche were astoned，

＂For which this Ernelye areoneyed Wre＂， 2 ens．
＂urit：ireland，wonderfully thereat asconyod．＂－Stant－
＊ass－tŏn＇－ied－nĕss，s．［Eng．astonied；－ness．］ The state or quality of being astonied． ＂A Aloniedness or dalaene of the mind，aot percelving
whit is done．＂－Baret：Dich，＂Benumming．＂
as－tŏn＇－ish，＂as－tơn＇－ysh，v．t．［Old Fr estonner，estoner；Mod．Fr．etonner；from Lat． attonitus $=$ thunder－struck ；atlono $=(1)$ to thunder at，（2）to stnjety ：ad $=$ to，and tono ＝to thunder（cf．A．S．astunian $=$ to ston） Closely skin to Astony，Astound，and Sten． ＊I．To strike with a hard body，as if one ad been smitten with a thunder－bolt． （Trench．）
2．To send a shock through，so as to be－ numb the part smitten，or to stua by a blow．
＂The cramp－fish the torpedol knoweth her own Prce to Bible to astonide others．＂－Aolland

And sure，had oot his massy iron wall
It would have cleft him to the girding place：
astonish bim loys spece＂
Spenser：F．Q．，IV．vili．43．
3．To inspire suddenly with great amaze－ ment，as if ons had been struck by lightning， or at least appalied by a lond peal of thunder． To strike with sudden terror，surprise，or wonder ；to amaze．
＂aiti vif the poople were astonisted at his doctrine．－
as－tŏn－ished，pa par．\＆a［Astuxish．］ For lo！the god ta dugky cloads enshrin＇d
His spear in shivera falla；bis buldric atreme tbe
The cornelet hls ant onith＇d hreast forsaken．＂ Pope：Bomer is litad，ble xV1．，954－48．
And start the astonth d shadees at tamala eyea
And thuadering tube the aged Anglier heark，
tāte，fat，färe，amidst，whãt，tảll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pitt，sire，sĩr，marine；gō，pót

at-tra'-isth-Khg, pr. par. \& a [Astomse]

act-ton'-Ysh-Ing-1y, adv. [Eng. astonishing; ty.] In an estonishing manner; wonderfully. We croesed a large tract of land accomitaingly troittul. "-swinburne: Spainh Lett. 14
Smith bit hold itiot be denled that the trot house of the agee ${ }^{-2}$-Daily Tolegraph, Decenhber 4,1877 .
as-tǒn'-ish-Y̌̆g-něss, s. [Eng. astonishing; -ness.] The quality of being fitted to exclte astonishmant, or of actually exciting it. (Johnson.)
athorni-ish-mernt, s. [Eng. astonith; ment. In Fr. êtonnement.]

1. The sct of astonishtng.
2. The state of belng astonished ; the emotion produced when something stupendous, stunning, wonderful, or dreadful is presented to the mind.
"The Lord shall smite thee with madiness, aud hlind-
3. The object exciting such an emotton.
"A And Bahylow ahall become heaps, Adwelling.place
or uragous, an astonishment, and a hissiag, without for uragous, an abenishment.

* ass-ton'-y, * as-tŏn'-age, * ass-t欠un'-y, * an-t6yne, *as-tō'ne, " as-tư'-ní-ĕn, .t. [From O. Fr. estonner.] To 8tun; to astonish. [AsTONTAH, AstoUND, STUN.] (A]most always in the pas par.) [Astonied.]
II It may be followed by at. With is now obsolete.
I Astony and astonish co-existed for \& considcrable period, commenclog at least as early as the first part of the sixteenth century. Richardson giver sn instance of the use of astonish in A.D. 1535. [AsToNI8H.]
"as-tŏn'-y̌ed, "as-tǒn'-y̆d, " as-t6yn'ed, pa, par. [AsTonied.]
 tǒyn'-y̆̈ge, pr. par. \& s. [Astonv.]
As subst.: Stupefsction, amszement. (Prompt. Parv.)
*a-störe, * a-stö'r-y̆n, v.t. [0. Fr. estoire = provisions, equipage.]
A. (Ofthe form astoryn): To store. (Prompt. Parv.)
B. (Of the form astore): To provide with stores.

> " For eevene yer, and yitt more
> The castel he gand aitore, in book;
> Fy loite, that ofte for to lookon ;

Richard, 6,486. (Boucher.)
as-tônd, v.t. \&i. [From O. Eng. astounied, pa. par. of cestone (q.v.) In A.S. astundian $=$ to astound, to grieve, to guffer grief, to besr; O. Fr. estonner.] [Astonish.]

1. Trans. : To stua; to strike with amazement.

These thoughts may startlo well. hut not areound The virtnous mind, that ever waike attended By a etrons siding champlou, conscience." Millon: Comus.
"."- but Preaston, astounded hy his master's fif ${ }_{8}$ ht, 2. Intransitive: To send oound; to peal forth as thunder.
"The lightolngs fash a larger curve, and more
The ooise artounds."-Thomson: Summer, h. 13
as-tou'nd-ěd, + as-toùnd, pa par. \& a [Astound.]
as-tou'nd-ing. pr. par. \& a. [Astound.]
as-toùnd-mĕnt, s. [Eng. astound; -ment.] Astonishment.

* as-totin-ied, pa. par. [Astomed.]
* as-toy'n-y̆n, "as-toy'n, v.t. [Astony.] To shake, to bruise. (Prompt. Parv.]
X:-tra-căn', As-trạ'-rnhăn, s. \& a. [For etym. aee def.]
A. As substantive:

1. Geog. : A province of Russis, on the north-west of the Caspian.
2. Comm.: A name given to curled, woolly skina, obtained from the sheep found in the province of Astracan, and in Persia and Syria; a fabric with a ple in tmitation of this.
B. As adj.: Made of, or resembling, the okina or fabric deacribed uader A. 2.
 I. Class Myth. : The goddess of justice. Like other divinttes, ohe lived for a time
on the esrth, but betng disgusted with the inlquity of menkind, she was obliged to quit it, being, however, the last of the deltiee to depart. When at length she went away she was tranaformed into a constellation (Virgo).
"This our land osatamea
TYmes Whisthe, E. $E$. Text Stoc, mat $4,1,1,695$

- In this lifoof prohation for rapture dirime,

4 atrea declares that some penapee in due"
Byron : Loeis Lust Adtove
II. Astronomy:
*I. The coustellation Virgo, called also Erigone and Isis. [See No.' I.]

Hung forth in heaven his goldev geales, yet seen
Botwixt Atrea and the Bcorininn sign." L., wk iv.
2. An asteroid, the fifth found. It was discovered by Heacke on the 8th Deceniber, 1845.
ăs-treo'-a (2), s. [From Gr. àorpaios (astraios) $=$ starry, starred; äorpov (astron) =a star; generally in pl. ácтpa (astra) $=$ the atars.]
Zool.: A genus of radiated animals, the typical one of the family Astreide. It received the name Astrea because the animala are thickly studded over it like stars in the sky. There ars many recent and also many fossil epecies.
As-trem-an, a. [From Astraa (q.v.).] Pertaluing to Astrea; favoured by the presence of Astrea.

Intent on her, who rapt in glorious dreams,

ăs-tres'-1-d $\theta^{2}$, s. pl. [Fronastroea, the typical genus.] [AsTREA (2).]
Zool.: A family of radiated animals belong. ing to the class Polypi and the order Helianthoida. It is specially to this family that the formation of corsl reefs ts to be attrihuted. It contains the geners Astrea, Meandrina, \&c.
ăs'-tra-găl, s. [Astradalus.]
ăs-tra_gal'-ĕ-m, 3. pl. [Astragalus.] A tribe of Papilionaceous plants, of which the genera Astragalus and Oxytropis have representatives in the British flors.
as-trăg-al-ŏ-măn'-çy̆, s. [Gr. iбтраүáios (astragalos), in the plur. = dice, and mavteía (manteia) $=$ divination.] Pretended divination performed by throwing down small dice with marks corresponding to letters of tbe alp habet, and observing what words they fornied. It was practised in the temple of Herculea, in Achaia.
ass-trăg'-al-ŭs, ăs'-tra-gă1, s. [ln Fr. astragale; Sp., Port., \& Ital. astragalo; Lat. astragalus; Gr. áatpdiyajos (astragalos) $=$ the ball of the enkle-joint. A leguninous plant. so called because its knotted root resembled an ankle-joint. In Arch., a inoulding in the capital of an Ionic column.]
A. (Of the form astragalus) :
I. Anat.: One of the bones belonging to the tarsis.
"The tibia rests upon the ane ragalus, and throngh
that bone transmita the weight to the foot."-Todd 4 that bone transmita the weight to the
Bocman: Physioh Anat., vol. 1., p. 146.
2. Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaceæ and the sub-order Papilionaceæ. The Engliah name is Milk Vetch. The genus contains three British species, of which the best known one is A. hypoglottis, the Purple best known one is A. hypoglottis, the Purple
Mountain Milk-vetch. It is not an Alpine plant, but is found at the sea-level. It has large bluish-purple flowers. A. verus furnishes Gum-tragacanth (q.y.). It is ${ }^{8}$ pative of Northern Persia The seeds of A. beticus, after being roasted snd ground, are used in Hungary as a substitute for coffee. There are many other foreign apecies of Astragalus, many of them ormamental
B. (Of the forms aatragal and astragalus) :


Arch.: " A amall aemi-eircular moulding or Bead, aonetimes termed Roundel." (Gloss. of Architecture.)

## "I presume tho three nats of donblo askragale at the 

As'-trey-Icqn-ite, E. [In Ger. astrakanit. From Astraksn, near which it occurs.] A mineral, with whittsh crystais. It is the same as Bloedite (q.v.)
ăs'-trall, a. [Ger., Fr., Sp., \& Port. astral (adj.); Ital. astrale (adj.); Lat. astralis (adj.), from astrum =a star; Gr. á $\sigma$ тpa (astra), pl. = the stars.]

## A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the stars ; starry
"Some antral forman I must lovoko hy pras'
Not in their uatures simply good or ill

2. In Theosophy: Noting an ether-like substance said to pervade all space.
B. As substantive:
3. The same as Astral Lamp (q.v.).
"The tallow candla ata adreal honone" Whittior.
4. An astral body.
astral-body, s. A wraitb, a donble; an theresl body.
astral lamp. A limp similar in chan racter to an Argand Lamp (q.v.).
astral spirits, or spirita dwelling in the heavenly bodies, in the demonology of the Middle Ages were conceived of sometimes as pislicn angels, sometimes as souls of dead mea, orlicn angels, sometimes as souls of dead mea, or as spirits originating in fire sad hovering
between heaven, esrth, and hell without bebetween heaven, es
belonging to cither.
a-gtrănd', $a$. or $a d v$. [Eng. $a=00 ;$ strand.] Stranded.

As the tall ahip,
Amll the brenkera iies astrand."
Scutt: Lady of the Lake, vi. 13.
as-trăn'-ti-a, s. [In Ger. astranz; Fr. as. trance; Port. astrancia.]
Bot. : Master-wort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiacea, or Umbellifers. The A. major has escaped from gardens liere and there in Britain, but is not wild.
 $=$ pertaining to lightning; a a $\sigma \rho \alpha \pi \dot{\prime}$ (astrape) longing to the order Sterculiacee, or Sterculiads, and the tribe Domberæ. It has larga heads of flowers so splendid in colour that they suggested the choice of the generic name. The A. Wallichii was introduced into Britain from Madagascar in 1820.
a-strā'y, * a-strā'ye, $a d v ., v .$, \& s. [Eng. a on ; stray.]
A. As adverb:
I. Lit. : Ont of the right path, or enclosure, or place, where the person or animal described as straying ought to be.
"For ye were as sheep going astray hut are now -1 Peter ii. 25 .
2. Fig.: Out of the path of truth, of propriety, or of inoral rectitude.
"Yoa ran anray; for whifst we talk of Irelank, yon
*B. As verb: To stray away.
"They autrayed from God" Hudson: Judith, 11.852 C. As substantive: An animal or a persoo out of the right way or place. (Prompt. Parv.)

* a-strā'y-1̆y, adv. [Eng. astray; -ly.] The same ss Astray, adv. (q.v.). (Prompt. Porv.)
* as'-tre (tre $=$ tẽr), s. [Fr. astre, fromi Gr. ãotpo $\nu($ astron $)=$ a star.] A star. (Scotch.) "The gitthering astres bright." (Jamieson)


## As-trē'-a, s. [Astran (1)]

as-trĕ-la'-bre (bre =bẽr), s. An old spelling of Astnolaze.

* a-strěngth'e, v.t. [A.S. strengar $=$ to streagthen ; strengthu $=$ streagth.] To strengthen.
"Thts is si vaire miracle thet thet godspel of te day as telth. Therefore sail hure be-ifsue his the betere
a-strět'çh-y̆n, * a-strĕt'ọhe, v.t. [A.S. astreccar, astrecan, astracan, pret. astrehte, pa, par. ostreht $=$ to stretch out, to bow down.] To stretch out, to reach. (Prompt. Parv.)
boli, bøY: pout, Jowl; cat, gell, ohorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expeot, Xenophon, eqist. -inge,

ptrict，v．L．［From Lat．astricius，pa．par． of astringo：$a d=$ to，and atringo $=$ to draw tight；Gr．$\sigma$ rpáryou（strangô）$=$ to draw tight．］ ［Astrinoe．］
A．Ord．Lang．：To contract by means of en application；to bind fast．
＂The zolld parta were to be relaxed or astricted，an they let the humours pazs，elther in tore
B．Law：Legally to bind．（Scotch．）
None anide holdin nor astricetit to mak．forder pay． ${ }_{V I}$ ment（1585）．
－\＄trict，a．［In Port．astricto；Lat．astrictus， pa．par．of astringo．］Contracted，concise． ＂An epituph is a snperacription，or as aserict plthy alagram．－Of rever：Puneral inon
e－stric＇－tion，s．［In Fr．astriction；sp．as－ triccion；Port adstricgao；Lat adstrictio．］ ［Astrict，v．］
A．Ordinary Language：
I．The set or capability of bindiag closely Used－
（I）Of the body：
＂Thle virtue requireth an astriction，but such an aseriction he not grateful to the body fur for a finan expel them：and therefore such axtrietion is fond it things of an harsh tate．＂－Bacon：Nat
（2）Of the mind and will：
＂ So of marriage he fo the anthor yet bence will not follow any divide azeriction mare than what is pubor
dinate to the glory of Ood，and the main good of either
 （Richandson）
II．The state of being so bound，physically or mentally．
＂Leaitive snbstances are proper for dry atrabllarian

III．That which binds closely；an astriu－ gent．
cold and ion in in＂a nubinace that hath a virtual cold doth．＂－Bacon．
I See slo example under I．（1）
B．Technically：
1．Med．：In the same senses as those under A．1．（1），II．\＆III．

2．Scots Law：An obligation，whether by contract or by old lsw，to have corn ground at \＆particulsr mill，where it is subject to an impost called multure or thirlage．

日－strict－ive，a．［Eng．astrict；－ive．］Pos－ sessing
．The naved branches and hunches whereupon there ere grapes have an astictive vertue，＂Holland Pliny，He．$\times$ x ini．，ch． 1. （Richardson）
a－strict＇－ör－y，a．［Int．astrictorius．］Pos． gessing the quality of contracting or binding astringent；actually contractiug or binding．
a－stri＇de，odv．［Eng．a；stride．］
1．Lit．：With the legs across，as when a persom is on horseback．
＂Aad yet for all that rode autride on a beant．＂－c
2．Fig．：Supported on either side of sny thing，as spectacles on the nose．
and glaseen with horn bows
ose，witha look of wisdom supernal
Long＇ellow：Evangeline，pt．， $\begin{aligned} & \text { ．}\end{aligned}$
as－trif－ẽr－oŭs，a．［Lat．astrifer；astrum＝ a star，and fero＝to bear．］Bearing stars starry．（Johnson．）
as－trig＇－erroŭs，a．［Lat，astriger，from as－ trum $=$ a star，and gero $=$ to carry．］Carrying stars；starry．（Johnson．）
－a－atrik＇－lcǐt，pa．par．［Astrict．］（Scotch．）
a－btrĭng＇e，v．t．［In Fr．astreindre；Sp．as－ tringir；Port．adstringir；Ital astringere； from Lat．ostringo．］［AsTRICT，v．］
1．Lit．：To bind together，by compressing the parts which till then hive remained separate ；to compress．
＂Tenrs are caused ly a contraction of the spirits of
the bran ；which contraction，by consequence，ast penh the uroisture of the brain，and therehy sendeth ．io to the eyes＂－Breon．
2．Fig．：To bind the mind or conscience by an ohligation．（Wolsey．）
 Port．adstringencta，astringencia；1tal．astrin－ genaa，astringensul ；from Lat．astringens，Pr． par．of astringo $=$ to draw close，to bind．］ ［AsTringe．］The sct or power of binding or contrscting any part of the bodily frame．（It is opposed to Relatation）．
cinee，astriningeutsinhibit potrefinction；and hy aztrin－ pency，some sumill quantity of oil of vitriol will krep tresh water long from putrefying．＂－Bcoon：Nat．Hisct． ＂Acid，acrld，wustere，and bitter Eubotancen，by their aflerng．- Arcy uthnot．
a－strĭn＇－雒ent，a．\＆s．［ln Fr．astringent； $\mathrm{Sp} . \& 1$ lal．astringente；Port．adstringente from Lat．astringens，pr．par．of astringo．］ ［Astringe．］
A．As adjective：
1．Contracting snd condensing the muscular fibre．（lit is opposed to Laxative．）

Astringent medicines are Mading，Which act by the asperity of their particles wherehy they corrugate
the membranes，and make them druw np closer．＂－ Quincy．
2．It is sometimes used of tastes which seem to contract the mouth．
B．As substantive：
Med．：A substance which produces con－ traction and condensation of the muscular fibre：for instance，when applied to a bleeding wound they 80 coutract the tissucs as to stop the hemorrhsge．The contrsction thus pro－ duced is different from thst effected by an ordinary stimulsnt，and from that caused by the administration of s tonic［Stimulant， Tonic．］They may be divided into（1）those Tonic．］They may be divided anto（1）thon bined with gallic scid ；also sulphuric，acetic acids，\＆c．；（2）those which have s sedative effect，as the sslta of lead；snd（3）those which operate chemically，as chalk or other variety of carbonste of lime．Astringents ars useful in various diseases．（Dr．A．T．Thomson，in the Cycl．of Pract．Med．）

Bacon：Nat．Hist．autringents inhibit putrefaction．＂－
a－string－gěnt－1y，adv．［Eng．astringent；－ly．］ In an astringent msnner ；in the wsy that astringents sct；so as to bind or contrsct． （Richardson．）

## ta－strin＇－gẽr，＊an－strin＇－ger，os－tregg＇

 1－ēr，s．［Low Lat．ostercus，austercus $=$ a Gosbawk（Nares）；O．Fr．austour，ostour，astorr ostor；Mod．Fr．autour ；Prov．austor；O．Sp aztor；1tal．astore；from Lat．acceptor，accipi ter＝s goshswk．］A falconer；spec，one who keeps a goshswk．－Eneer a gentle Astringer

a－string＇－íng，pr．par．［Astanoe．］
as－trip＇－o－tĕnt，adjj．［Lat，astrum＝a star， and potens $=$ potent，powerful．］Ruling the stars．
＂The high aseripatent auctor of all．＂
MS．Warh，2，251，i． 80 b．
ăs＇－trī－ōn，s．［Lat．，dim．from Gr．à $\sigma \pi \eta \rho$（astēr） $=\mathrm{s}$ star．The asteriated sapphire（q．v．）．
＊ås＇－trīte，s．［ASTROITE．］
as－trŏ－cär＇－${ }^{\mathbf{y}}$－йm，s．［Gr．äarpov（astron）$=$ a star，and kapuov（karuon）$=$（1）nut，（2）the stone in stone－fruits
Bot．：A genus of palms belonging to thif family Cocoiner，from the tropical parts of America．The species sange from 10 to 40 feet in height．
ạs－trŏ－dẽ $\mathbf{r}^{\prime}$－mŭs，s．$\quad[$ Gr．äorpov（astron）$=$ a star，snd סeoua（derma）$=$ the skin．］A genus

of spiny－finned fishes belonging to the Scom－ beridx，or Mackerel family．A．guttotus is from the Mediterranean，and is somewhat akin to the Coryphema．
 star，and yevvaw（gennaō）$=$ to bring forth，to produce．］The coming into existence of the celestial bodies．
as－trǒ－gno＇ş－i－a，as－trǒ－gnō＇－sy̆，s．［Gr． ärspov（astron）$=a$ star，and yumoss（gnösis）$=$
inf．of $\gamma$ เүvím $\times \omega$（gignosko $)=$ to learn，to know to perceive．］Knowledge of the stara．
as－trŏg＇－ra－phy̆，${ }^{2}$［Gr．á $\sigma$ rpov（astron）$=$ a atar，snd ypa申ฑ゙（graphe）$=\ldots$ a writing a description．］A writing or treatise on the stars ；a description of the stars ；\＆delineation of the stars．（Johnson．）
ăg－trō－i＇te，＊as－trō－ī＇t，＊ats－tri＇ta， ＂ăs－tẽr－i＇te，s．［In Fr．astroite；Lat．ass terites，astrites；Gr．äoupoy（astron），or áaтip （astēr）$=\mathrm{a}$ star，and suif，ito $=$ like．］ ［Asteria．］

1．Gen．：Any star－stons，i．e．，stone of a radiate structure or superficially radisted， whether a mineral or a fossil organism，ths necessity of precise identifications in such mstters never hsving been populsrly uuder stood．Hence various radisted minerals，also jointa of fossil encrinitea，snd anything sinuilar have by one unscientific person or other been designated as astroites or star－stones．

＂In the arable grounds towards Barton．lying on a bed of stone，has bree fonnd a precles of the antroite or atarry－stone，very benutiful，deeply intagliated or
engravea like in voni，Warton＇：Hist，of Kiddington． en． 2.
2．Spec．：An ancient gem，called by Pliny asteria．Some hsve thought this the mineral nanned cats－eye，which possesses a certain faint nainemblance to a star，in having a fibrous sub－ resemblance to s star，in having a fibrous sub－
stance；others，amisnthus or asbestus encloeed stance；others，amisnthus or asbestus enclosed
in quartz ；but both Phillips and Dana regard in quartz；but both Phillips and Dana regard called the asteriated sapphire．［Asteria．］
ăs＇－trŏ－Lābe，＊ăs＇－try̆－lābe，＂ăs＇－trŏ－ byre，8．In Dan．，Dut．，\＆Ger．astrolabiam； Fr．astrolabe ；Prov．astrolabi；Sp．，Port．，\＆ IT，astronstroiabio；Low Lat．astrolabium；Gr． \＆Itsl．astrolabio：Low Lat．astrolabium；Gr． á $\sigma$ тpodáßos（astrolabos），íatpodaßıкóv（astrola－ ajtpodasos（astrolados），aatponasıкov（astrola－
 $=$ to take．］In its etymological sense，sny instrument for taking the sltitude of a star or other heavenly body，s definition which would iuclude not merely the astrolabe properly so called，but slao the sextant，the quadrant，ths equatorial，the altitude snd azimuth circle， the theodolitc，or any similar instrument． But，practically，the word is limited to the three following significations ：－
1．A planisphere，s atereographic projection of the sphers upon the pline of one of ita grest circles．This msy be either the plane of the equator，in which case the eye is sup1osed to be at the pole；or of the me－ ridian，in whichease the eye is considered considered
to be at the point of inter－
section of the equi－ noctisl and the hori－ zon．

2．An armillary
sphere or sphere or
any simi－ lar instru－ ment．［AR－
 millary．］ This type of astrolabe was in use among astronomers at least from the early part of the second century A．D．，if not even from the second or third century B．C．
" His astrylabe, longyng Ior his art. C. T., s,200.
＂Liv＇d Tycho now，struck with this ras，which More brigh
More bright i＇the mon，than others bearm at noon Hed take his anspolabe，and seek out here
What aew atar twas did gild out hemisphere．＂
What oew atar twag did gid out hensingere th．
－The former use of the word was common in tbe sixteenth and reventeenth centuries， such an astrolsbe as that first described was the badge of an astrologer．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { She sente for him, and he came; } \\
& \text { With him him ast rolabe he namae, } \\
& \text { Whth points and circlea mervelious } \\
& \text { Which wise of fine gold preclons." } \\
& \text { Gonecr: Con? }
\end{aligned}
$$

The forms astyllabyre and astylabs Prompt．Parv．
fāte，făt，färe，ạmidst，whãt，fall，father；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pît，süre，sirr，marîne；gō，p̌̆t



#### Abstract

  3. A graduated circle, with sights attached, In use early in the eighteenth ceantury for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies st mea It was ultimately auperseded by Hadley's quadraat, introduced to public notice about quadraat, introduced to ${ }_{1730}$. (Penny cycloppedia.)


 Pertalning to an astrolsbe
 stars, and atpecia (latriciad = worship.] The worship of the etars. (Cudworth.)
 $=\mathrm{z}$ atar, $\lambda i$ oos (ithos) $=8$ stone, and $\lambda$ oros (logos)
posed
by Professor shepard to diacsignate the the posed by Professor shepard to designate the (Sowerby: Popular Mineralogy, 1850 ; Aërolites, p. 218.)
 trologue, from Lat. astrologus, from aotpodoivos (astrologos) $=\mathrm{an}$, astronomer: ă ärpov (astron) (=a atar, aod $\lambda e^{2} \omega$ (lego) $=$ to tall, to speak of.] As astronomer.

## Tillirin ant matron <br> Thil ony paltrothon tany any <br> and out this day.".

 astrolog(y); -er.] [Astnoloov.]

- 1. Originally: An astroaomer.
"A worthy aetrologer, hy pernpoctivo glemeses hath
found in tho atari many thinge unknown to the allclents. "-Raleigh. I As moat, if not all, the anciant astroan mers believed thst the hesventiy bodias bave one who predicted fortunes from the poaition one who predicted fortunes from the poaition
of the stars, required to study their movements, no need was at first felt for drawing a distioction between so astrononver and an as trologer in the modern sease of these terms.

2. Subsequently and now: An astrologer, as contradiatinguished from so astronomer. A man of unscientific miod whe studies the man of unscientifc bodies, not to ascertaio the lswa heavsnly bodies, not affect their existesce and movements, which affect their existence sading the future but in the vain hope of forec
destiny of himself or others.
 cotours of Good and Evil, ch. $x$.


- Ye-trt-10̄'-gi-an, s. [Eng. astrolog(y) ; -ian In Prov. astrologian.] The ssme as AstroLOEER (q.v.).
*The twelve houses at heaven, in the form whtch
Thet in hir works asid sunch astrologian
Bhould be the day of deom.

 Bp., Port., di Ital. astrologico; from Gr. troaomy.J

1. Pertaiaiag or relating to astronomy ; commingled, as the old astronomy was, with astrology.
2. Relating to astrology ; believing, profeasing, or practising astrology.

No antrologick wizard honour gains
Who has not oft been banished, or in chaina?
Dryden: Jutenal, ait.
Ks-tro-lŏg'-ĩo-al-1y̆, adv. [Eng. astrological; -ly.] After the manner of astrologers, or according to the rules of sstrology. (Johnson.)
*at-trðl'-ó-gie, z. [AstroLogy.]
 In Gr. iarpoioyé (astrologen) = to study or
 stara, and $\lambda$ oryos (logos) $=$ discourse
or practiae astrology. (Johnson.)
ăs'-tró-lŏgue, s. [Astroloae.]
 Gor. ${ }^{\&}$ Fr. astrologie; Dan. \& Sw. astrologi; Sp., Port., Ital., \& Lat. astrologia = (1) \& koowiedge of the stars, astronomy, (2) astrology ; Gr. áotpodoyia (astrologia) = astronomy; from ' $\sigma$ тpov (astron), generally used of stars
in the plural, doring (astēr) $=$ a single atar, $\lambda$ jóyos (logos) $=$ discourse, slso reason. A dis course concerning ths stars, or the reason of the etars.]

1. Originally: The word astrology, as yet uoepecializad, included both the true scieace of astronomy and the paeudo ecience defined undar No. 2. [See etymology.]
2. Now: The word hsving become special ized, olgaifes the pseudo aciance which pre tands to foretell future eventa by studying the position of the stars, and ascertaialing thei alleged infiaence upon human destiny. Na tural Astrology professes to predict changes in the westher from studying the stars [AstroMETEOROLOAY), and Judicial or Judiciary Astrology to foretell eventa bearing on the destiny of individual human beings or the race of mankind generally.

I In the infsncy of the world, when the atars were assumed to be, as they seemed, sparkles of light, whose diminutiveness markediy contrasted with the hugeness of the earth, it was a perfectly legitimata conjecture or hypothesis thst ooe main function which the shining specks served in the economy of nsture might be to influeace human dastiaies, Heace the Chinese, the Egyptians, the Chal dæans, the Romans, and most other sncien natioce, with the honorable exception of the Greeks, became implicit believers in astrology. It was pertly the cauae and partly the effect of the prevalent worship of the hesvenly of the pravalent worship," of the hesvenly ferred to by Isatah (xlvii, 13), were evidently ferred to by Isaiah (xivil. 13), were evidently
astrologers: so siso wers what are called in astrologers: so siso wers what are called in the margin " viewors of the heavens" in but 20 ; ii. 2,27 ; iv. 7 ; v. 7 , ia s much vaguer one, meaning thoae who practise iacantations, without indicating what the character of these ocsatationa msy be. The later Jews, the Arsbs, with other Mohammedan rsces, and the Chriatians io mediæval Europe, were sil great cultivstors of astrology. The ordiaary method of procedure in the Middle ages was to divide a globe or a planisphere into twelve portions by circles ruaning from pole to pole, ike those which now mark meridians of longiunds. Each of the tweive spacea or intervals between these circles was called $s$ "house" of heaven. The ano, the moon, and the stars all pass ouce io twenty-four hours through the portion of the heavena represented by the twelve "housea;" nowhere, however, except st the equator, are the same stars uoiformly together in the aame houae. Every house has one of the heavenly bodiea ruliag over it as ita lord. The houres aymbolize different advantages or disadventages. The first ia the honae of life; the aecond, of riches; the third, of brethrea; the fourth, of pareats; the fifth, of childrea ; the sixth, of health ; the seventh, of marriags; the eighth, of desth ; the aioth, of marriags; the eighth, of desth; the aiath, of religion; the tenth, of dignities; the
eleventh, of frieuds; and the twelfth of eleventh, of frieuds; and the twelfth of
enemies. The houses vary ti strength, the enemies. The houses vary in strength, the
first one, that containing the part of tha first one, that containing the part of the
hesvens about to rise being the most powerhesveos about to rise, being the most power-
ful of ali: it is called the ascendant [AscenDANT]; whilat the point of the ecliptic just rising is termed the horoscope. The important matter was to ascertain what house and star was in the ascendant st the moment of a persoa's birth, from which it was deemed possible to augur his fortune. It followed that all people born ja the same part of the worid at the same time ought to have had the same future, so allegation which experience decisively contradicted. Even apart from this, astrological predictions of all kinds had $s$ fatal tendency to pass sway without being fulfilled; snd when, finally, it was discovered that the tioy-looking atars wers suns like thst irrsdisting our heavens, sud the earth not the centre of the universe, but only a planet revolving round snother body, snd itself much exceeded in aize by several of its compeers, every acientiflc mind ia Europe felt itaelf uaable any loager to believe in astrology; which has been io an increasingly lsnguishing state since the middle of the seventeenth century. It still flourishea in Asia and Africa Thus when a Brshman boy comes into the world means are at oace takan to conatruct his "horoacops," indicating what his future deatioy Io to be. But io America, st this advanced period of the nineteenth century no one can profess to believe in aatrology withoat exciting the gravest doubt regarding his intellect, hia knowledge, or his good faith. It is legal to publish a work diaflgured with
astrological vatictnations; but the momen epts payment for telling, by the help of the atars, the "fortane" of an individual he or she becomes liuhla to arrest, Io Eagland as a "rogue aod a ragabond." No belief, exteaaively hald and loog pravalent, ever pasae $s w a y$ without leaving traces in lsoguage, sad ascendant, ascendency, dinaster, disastrous, evil starred, influence, mercurial, jovial, saturnine, \&c. ara all astrological terma.
bat The Margarow of Funtly Fie in thaking's intoresta
 (Richardison.)
あ. (astron) = a star, and Eng. meteorology (q.v.).] The investigation of the influeace exerted by the sun, moon, and stars upon the westher The sun, of course, exerts transcendent influ once. The uotion that changes of the westher take place at changes of the moon is not borne out by impartial inquiry. The stars seem absolutely void of perceptibis effect on the westher.
 (astron) = a atar, and Eng. meteoroscope (q.v.). I An spparatus invented by of the optical lsntern, the effecta of persisteace of vision.
 atar, sad $\mu$ épon (metron) $=$ a measure.] An instrument iavented by Sir John Herschel for measuring
as-trŏm'-ět-ry, c. [Astrometer.] The mesonrement snd the numerical expression of the sppsreat magnitudes of the fixed stars.
 from O. Eag. astronomien to make it fit more easily into a line of poetry.] An astronomer, an astrologer, or both in one person.

Of gold he madra a table
it ful of steorren, , $\operatorname{san}$ table.
And thougte to eyn, amonges men,
That he it an artromyet, 1 Ise (Boweher)
as-trơn'-бm-êr, *as-trŏn'-бm-ẽre, * ass-trồn'-ŏm-yẽr, s. [Eng. astronom(y); auifix -er. In Sw. astronom; Fr. astronome; $\mathrm{Sp} .$, Port., \& I tal. astronomo; Lat. astronomus; Gr. áorpovópos (astronomos), as adj. = classiog the atars, as substan. = an astronomer ; ă $\sigma$ pop (astron) =a atar, äotpa (astra) (pi.) = stars, sad véu (nemō) = to distribute,
pasture (s flock). Hence ao astronomer is a classifler of the stars, or, sccording to Herschel, a "Ahepherd of the stars."] [Astroschel,
nowv.]

Essential signification: One who atudiea ths stars, the word giviag ao iadication as to hia motive in so doiag. During sncient and mediæval times the keenest apur to the explorstion of the heavens was furnished by the belief, thea sll but universsily entertained, that the stars tofluenced humsn destinies; beace astronomer sigoifled-

* I. Originally: In the msia an astrologer; one who studied the atars, partly, ao doubt, from scientific curiosity, but chiefly because be believed they influcaced humsn destinies.

It astronamorasay true, every man at his birth by his constoliation hath divers


## The what was entered into Capricorn.

Which, he this bat astronomer's sccount.
Dryden: Find and Panther
2. Subsequently: As study of the heavena sdvsaced, the more gifted minds discovered the fallscy of the old notion that the stars influenced human destinies, whilst the lesa taleated firmly sdhered to the popular deluaion on the aubject. It conscquently became needful to distinguish the two classes of men. The word astronomer was therefore reserved for any really gcientific student of the stars, whilst the term astrologer was sbandoned to the credulous, if aot even iasincere, star-gazer. Convenience dictated thia arraogement : if otymology were followed, an astrologer would be regarded as the equal, if not the superio of an aatronomer. [Astrologer.]
"It [Enckp's comet] wan predicted and generally discover th that two now comets were found la look.

Astronomer Royal: The oppellation given to the eminent astroaomer entrusted by the

British Government with the care of the Greenwich Observatory, and who is expected to turn to the best account the splendid in struments erected there for the eurvey of the heavens. Thers are also Astronomers Royal for Scotiand and Ireland.
 trt-nŏm'-io-al, a. [In Fr, astronomique; Sp., Port., \& ital. asironomico; Lat. astro nomicus; all from Gr. ג́бтрокорикós (astro nomikos).] Pertaining or reistiog to astro nomy, or to the methods in use anons astronomers.

Can he not pass an astronomick line $1^{\prime \prime}$-Black


astronomical instruments. Instruments used for observing the heavenly bodies. The following list includea some which are now superseded, but the great majority are still in use :- Armil, armillary sphere, artificial horizon, astrolabe, astrometer, astroscope, azimuth circle, azimuth dial, back-staff, chronometer, clock, collimator, comet-seeker, compass, costrolabe, dipleidoscope, dip sector, equstorial telescope, gnomon, heliometer meridias circle, micrometer, mural circle orbit-sweeper, orrery, pendulnm, planetarium, quadrant, reflecting circle, refraction circle, sextant, apectroscope, telescope, tellurian, transit instrument, zenith sector, zenith tube.
astronomical measurements. The measurement of the are of the heaveus inter cepted letween two points, as between a star at a certain moment and the horizon. Or a measurement of the exact time of some oveat, say a trsnsit. This is done by means of a clock, or, more generally, \& chronometer. (Herschel: Astron., § 150.)
astronomical observations, Obser vations of the heavenly bodies made to further the science of astronomy. ( $\mathrm{Bid} ., \S 136$.)
astronomical year. A year, the precise length of which is determioed by astro nomical observations. It embraces both the tropical and the sideresl years. It is opposed to the civil year, being that which each nstion has adopted for itself. [Year.]
ecliprebuhis thinks that the allusion is to a mint on the rist of June, in the actranomical your ss9 B.C.
as-trò-nơm'-1-cal-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. ostromomical; -ly.] In an astronomical manner after the manner of astronomers; in conformity with the principles or methods of astronomy.
ăs-trón-nŏm'-i-cŏn, 8. [Gr. úatpovoucкós ncut. -Kov.] A treatise on astrononny.
as-trŏ-nŏm'-1-ĕn, * as-trǒ-nŏm'-y̌-ĕn, [O. Eng. astronomie; Mod. $\dagger$ Eag. astronomy 8uff. -en.] Ao astronomer, an astrologer, or both combined in one individual.

Astronomyens al day hare art fallen
That whdeu warred mea hyiore what shoulde bytile siter.
"Lic attronomyent camen tro the eest to Jerasalem.
t as-trŏn'-o-mize, v.i. [Eng. astronom(y); -ize.] To atudy astronoray, as botanize meaos to study botany
Chrisi. Mor. iti. 9 .
as-trŏn'-o-my̆, *as-trǒn'-o-mia, * ap-trŏn'-o-my̆e, * as-trŏn'-óm-1̆ge, s. [In Sw. \& Dsn. astronomi ; Ger. \& Fr. autronomie; Sp., Port., \& Ital. astronomia; Lat. astronómia; Gr. áбтроуонia (astronomin): ¿aтрои (astron) $=\mathrm{s}$ star, snd voús (nomos) $=11 \mathrm{sag}$, custom, law ; veres (nemí) $=$ to desl out, to distribute.]
*1. Originally: The psendo science which studied the movements of the stars, with the view of obtaining joformation (which they were not fitted to give) regarding the destin of individuals or bodies of men; astrologs [Astrologv. See also Astronomer.]
"And hem leredo witter like
dstronomige and arametike."
Story of Gen ond Exod. (ed. Morris), TP1-2.

* Not tron the stars do I Iny judgment, plock,

2. Subseruently and nows: The sublime science which treats of the distancea, magni science which mases, composition, motions, and all that is discoversble regarding the heavenly
hodtes, meaning the sun, the earth, the noon, the planets, the fixed stars, the comets, the meteorites, the nebule, and all other materia bodies really or spparently moving in infintte space. It to founded on carefal and oftrepeated observations, made. chiefiy with elaborstely-constructed instruments [AsTRONomical Instruments]; these observations being next made the basis of reasoning founded, wherever it is practicsble, as it generally is, on mathemsticst demonetration Astronomy may be variously divided. A eimple distinction is sometimea mado into
geogry, which treata of the earth, and usanography, the subject of which is the " heavens." Sometimea the branch of ecience which describes the celestial bodies as they are is called Descriptive Astronomy. When the apecific subject treated is the "fixed stars, it becomes Sidereal Astronomy. The sciences now mentioned have sought rsther to record than to explain phenomens; but what is called Physical Astronomy proposes to itsel the high aim of accounting for the facta ob oerved. Ita chisf ally in this arduous task is mathemstics, with which every astronomer worthy of the nsme requires to be very familisr
II The vanlt of heaveri being visible in all tts glory alternately by day snd night in every portion of the world, absolute ignorance regarding celestial phenomena canoot have existed in any place or at any time. The peopie beloaging to some nationa were, however, more observant in this respect than others, and clsims to early proficieacy in astro nomy, in some cases lesding to vehemen controversy, have been preferred in favour of the Chinese, the Chaldæans, the Egyptians and the Hindoos. In these snd other coun triea, in early times, the stars were not so much etadied as worshipped, thers being atrong temptation, even in the most pious miads, to this form of religions error (Joh xxxi. 26-28) Hipparchus of Bithynia and Rhodes (?), who flouriahed from B.C. 160 to 125 , catalogued the stars visible above the horizon, aotiag down 1,080. Among his numerons discoveries may be reckoned the precession of the equinoxes trigonometry, sad apparently the stereogra phic projection of the sphere. The next very grest name was that of Ptolemy, the geo grapher and astronomer of Alexandria, A.D $130-150$, who discovered the luaar evection refrsction, de. [Evection, Refraction.] He was also the suthor of the Ptolemaic system with its primum mobile, its eccentrics, and its epicycles.

Oh, how unllke the complex works of man :"
The Arabs translated a work of Ptolemy's called Méyogty (Megisté) into their own lan guage, and rrefixing to its name their article $a_{l}=$ the, transformed it into Almagest. The Christians during the "dark ages" deriving their knowledge of astrononiy from the Arsbs rather than from s atudy of the heavens, received from their instructors the Ptolemaic system and the Almagest, which did not lose credit in Western Europe till the seventeenth century. [Almagest, Ptolemaic.] in 1472 or 14 ust before bis desthernicus, who in 1543 just before his on the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies, composed more than thirteen years before It propounded the Copernican system [Copernicas'], which, modified and im proved, is now received as cstablished truth being supported by an amount of evidence of
which Copernicus had no conception. The next very grest name is that of Tycho Brahé a Dane by birth, but of Swedish ancestry He was born on the 14th of December, 1546 . and died in 1601. Though not sccepting the Copernican system, but hotding viows partly Ptoleny [Tvchosic] his extensive and sccurst Ptolemy [TvCHONic], his extensive and sccurst observetions gave a great inipulse to astrooomy, snd prepared the way for further dis coveries, in sddition to those which he had himself made. Two grest names now conie together upon the sceae, those of Kepler and of Galileo. The former was s pupil of Tycho.
He will for ever ve remembered for the discovery of the three lawa which bear hia name the first snd second made known in 1609, and the third io 1618. [KEPLER's LAWs.] About 1581, Galileo had discovered the isochronism of the pendulum [Pendulum] having constructed a telescope, he discovered in 1610 the satellites of Jupiter, the phases of venus, the In 1642, the year in which Gslileo died, Sir

Isaac Newton was born, and in 1687 he published his fmmortal Principia, in which the
law of gravitation was announced, thus eanstituting an epoch in tho history of science Which probe

Natore and Natureco laws lay hld in wecht;
The year that Newton died ( 1727 ) was the one in which the discovery was made by Bradiey of the aberration of lipht, which irreframally proved the motion of the earth, and gave the death-blow to the Ptolemaic and Tychonie systeus, both of which were founded on the hypothesis that it was etationary. As we pproach modern times the discoveries become from most be found to mention the Ferschel room mnst be found to mention the Rerschel
famiiy - the first of the name, Sir William farniiy-the first of the name, Sir William
Herschel, who was born m 1738, and died in 1 s 22 , having, among other great discovefies, sdded nine new members of the solar system, one of them, the planet Uranus, to the eightern previously known. The work on astronomy often quoted in these pages was penned by his son, Sir John Herschel, also a great discoverer; and the third generstion of the family are now at work. Many discoveries will be found recorded under other articles. Asteroid, Comet, Conetellation, Gravitation, Planet, Solar Svstem, Star, \&c.]
"Iv ontronomy, for tnstauce the superior depart

as-trŏn'-бm-yĕn, s. [Astronomien.]
as-trǒn'-öm-yẽr, \& [ASTRONOMER.]
 (astron) =s star; sccond element douhtful.] A bitter herb; probably what the old botanists called starwort.

And My lit tle flock, whom earst I lov'd so well, Feode ye henceforth on bitter aetrofoll And etiuking smallage aud wasverie rue." Spener: Daphe, 34 "The gods, which all thlngs see, thits ampe beheld. And pittying this paire of lovers trew. into
one flowre that ifie both red and blew: Into one fowre that in both red dad blew :
t first growes red, nid then to blew doth fade,
Like aserophel. . it

## rodd'a Spencer, vol. vili., p. $6 a$

as-trö̀-phō-to-mét'-ríc-al, $\alpha$ [Gr. ärpov (astron) $=$ a star ; \$wrós (ghotos), genit. sing. of фaus $(p h a ̈ s)=$ light, and $\mu$ ítpov (metron $)=a$ measure.] Pertaioiog to the roeasurement of the light which reaches the earth from the several stars.

ăs-tró-phy̆l-1r'te, s. [In Ger. astrophyllit; Gr. actpov (astron) $=$ s star, snd фúllov phutlon) $=8$ lesf.]
Min.: An orthorhombic minersi classed hy Dana under his siica Group. The hardness is 3 ; the sp. gr., 3.324 ; the lustre, sub-metallic, pearly; the colour, bronze-yellow to goldyelow. It is translucent in thin plates. of iron, 18.06 to 25.21 ; protoxide of manganese, 9.90 to 12.68 ; titanic scid, $7 \cdot 09$ to 8.84 , with lesser qusntities of potasss, sods, zirconia, alumina, and other ingredients. It is found in Norwsy.
 star, sad фurov (phuton) = that which has grown: (1) a illant, (2) a creature. "Starry creature."] A genus of starfishes, containing the Shetland Argus. [AROUs.]
ăs'-tró-soōpe, s. [Ia Ger. astrasiop; Gr. aorpov (astron) = a star, and $\sigma \kappa 0 \pi \epsilon^{\dot{c} \omega}$ (skopeo) for observing or refreshing the memory with resprect to the relative position of the stars. These are delinested on two cones. A celestial globe, however, is both more accurate and more convenient. (Webster, dic.)
ăs'-tró-scŏp-y̆, s. [In Ger. astroscopie.] [AOtroscope.] Ohservation of the stars. (Johm son.)

## a-stroto, adv. [Astrut.]

 logie; Gr . aotpon (astront) = a star, and beoho Yia (theologia) $=$ theology ( $q, v$.). Theology bodies and the laws which reguiste their movementa.


"That tho darurnal sud sunnal sovolotione are the


9-Etrǔt', "g-strō'te, adv. [Eng. $a ;$ strut (q.v.).]

* A. (Of the form astrote): In a swelling manner:

Hys yuc itodo owto astroce forthy." (semchon)
B. (Of the form astrut): With strutting
gait. (Cowper: Tusk, v. 268.)
ds'-try-lābe, s. [Astrolabe.]
яe-tū'çe, a. [In. Fr. astucieux; Ital: astutaceio.] [AstuTE.] Astute.
 lamd, p. 1si.
as-tin'clons, a. [Fr. astucieuc.] Astuta, cunning. (Scott : Fair Maid of Perth, ch. xxt.)
ă-tū'-çi-ty̆, s. [As if from Low Lat. ustucitas.] Astuteness. (Carlyle: Fr. Revol. pt.i.i, Dk. t., ch. iii.)
a-stŭn', v.t. [Eng. a; stun. In A.S. astunian $=$ to astound.] To stum. [Astound, Srus.]

- He reill rebounding; hroethiess and ascunnech,

Bis truak extended lay.
Somore
Q-8tŭnd' $e$, $a d v$. [Pref. $a-=01$, for; A.S. stund $=$ a moment, time.] [Astuntr.]. For a time.

## Bothe in boskes and in bank, laout me havet astunde."

4 Song on the Patsion (ed. Morriah, 13, 14.

- \&-stunt'e, pret. of verb. [A.S. astintan = to etop.] Stood, remained. [Astist.]
- The barons artunee withoot toun beside

Aod virire sende onto the toun to tbe king har sonde,
That he solde, vor Goder loue, him bet vaderataude...

ast-tưr, 3. [Lat. astur, whence Ital astore and Fr. an tour.]

Orwithology: 4 geuue of raptorial birds belonging to the family Falconidx and the subfamily Accipitrinm, or Sparrow-hawks. It has a British representative - the A. palumbarius, or Goahawk [806 is figured in which companying iltuacompanying innaare various foreign apecies.

a-mty'-liar, a. [Gr. áarvios (astulos) $=$ without pillar or prop: $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., and arijoos (stulos) $=$ $s$ pillar.].
Arch. : Without columns or pilasters.
ă'-tyII, s. [Low Lat. astula; O. Ger. ast and asti; Goth. ast.] A ahingle; a thin board of wood. (Pxompt. Parv.) (Boucher.) [AgTEl.]
 s. [Astrolabe.]
as-tyl'-lěn, s. A emsll ward or stoppage in an adit or mine to prevent the full passaga of the water, made by damming np. (Weale)

* ag ty゙t, "as-ty'to. [Astrr.]
 "a-son'-dẽr, * a-\&ŏn'-dy̆r, " a-вy̆n'-dre (dyr as dir, dre as dër), adv. [Eng. $a=$ on, and. sunder; A.S. onsundran = asunder, spart, alone, privately; Gar. auseinander; Sp. asundre.] [SONDER.

1. Into different pieces, into different. pleces; separately, apert. (Lit. \& fig.)
"I thok my ataff, even Bemuty, and out it asunader." - zech xi. 10.

What therefore God hath Joined together, let not
2. In differant spart; in a divided stata.

a-sŭn'-dẽr-ly̆, adv. [Eng. asunder; -ly.] Separately; apart.
"Asunderty. Disjunctina . . ."-Prompt. Parv.

* a-sŭn'-ari, adv. [Asunder.]
* a'- ģũr (ȩurur as zhür), a. [AzURE.]
a-sû'r-a, s. [Sanacrit.]
Indian Mythology: A demon; an enemy of tha gods. The Asuras sepm to have heen at one time tha Turanian aborigines in conflict with the Aryan invaders of India, and at enother the Booddhist religionists in conflict with the professors of the Brahmanic faith.
" ä-şĩre (esur as zhür), a. [Azure.]
* a-8wà'ge, v.t. \& i. [Assurae.]
* a-swělt', v.i. [A.S. asweltan $=$ to die, to depart.] To hecome extingnished.

No the fuyr for theo niow anmert."

## Alincunder, 6.639

* a-swe've, v.t. [A.S. aswefan (trans.) $=(1)$ to soothe, to appease; (2) to strike with astonishment; (intransitive) $=$ to be atunned, to be made insensible; swefan $=$ to go to sleep.] To strupefy.

For I came np, 1 ny yute how.
Wa every vertu in my heved
What with hiss soura and with my drede,
That al ny fetynge gan to dede it,
For whi hit wastorrete sitray.,
Chaucer: House of Fame,
-stũrt'e, pret. of verb. [Asta tr.] Started.
"Mid thine vaise cosse tho trayest monnes sune.
Gywes vp caturte that leyen in the grunda."
The Possion of Our Lord (ed. Morria), 194-5.
en-tū'te, $a$. [O. Fr. astut; Sp., Port., \& Ital. astuto; Lat. astutus, from astus = cleverness, craft, cunning (a singla act, as distinguished fromastutia = habitnal craftiness).] [Aatoce.] Penetrating, diacerning, bubtle; wily, cunning "Wa torme those moat anture which are most ver
IF Neither astute nor any one of its compounda is in the last edition of Johnaon's Dictionary.
at-tū'te-1Y, adv. [Eng, astute; -ly.] In an astute manner: cleverly, penetratingly, discerningly. (Webster.)
4.e-tū'te-năss, s. [Eng. astute; -ness.] The quality of heing astute ; penetration, discernment ; mental subtlety.
"The poiley of the Freach Government was marked
 especially Athena. (In Anglicising Grech words, $v$ becomes $y$; thus asty exactly correeponds to the Gr. $\alpha \sigma$ тv (astu).]

Archilecture: A city or town.

* as-ty-en, v. [A.S. astigan $=$ to go, proceed, atep, or mount; astignes = an asceut; ascendLug. ] To ascend.
"Orto he heom myd rpek ther hi weren to-gedere Tho Passion of Our Lord (ed. Morrial), 623-4.


## " Ye mown theo the warld anoynde 

*- a-y'ge, s. The same as Assiza (q.T.):
 through dulness, to enervate, to pine away.] To aink: to become faint of heart.

 Fr. asile; 8p. \& Ital. asilo; Port. asylo, asilo; Lat. asylum ; Gr. äoviov (asulon)= an asylum properly the neut. of the adj. ancuios (0sulos) $=$ safe from violence, inviolate: $\dot{\text { e , priv., and }}$ oviáw (sulao ) $=$ to strip off, to pillage.]
I. A place of refuge and aecurity.

1. Originally: A sanctuary, a plsea which it was deemed aacrilege for one to invade, and which, therefore, proved an inviolable retreat for criminals, dehtors, and other people liahla to be pursued. (See Archcoslogia, vili., A.D. 1787, p. 3.) [Sanctuahy.]
 2. Now:
(a) Gen.: Any place of rafuge; ary place where ons is sheltered, as a foreign land used as a retreat for political or religious refugees.
for dintruction, had thenemelves to be marked oot for doutruction, had wought an asylhin
(b) Spec.: An institution designed for tha reception and shelter of those who are incapacitated from successfully fighting their own way in the world, as the blind asylum, the lunatic asylum.
II. Tha protection accorded in auch place ; refuge, ahelter.

Much he wourd speak not, bat benenth his root:
They found asylum oft, hut ne'er reproof."
Byron: Lara, it. s.
$\dagger$ a-sy̆m'-mět-ral, a. [Eng. asymmetr(y); -al.] Unsymmetrical; destitute of symmetry; having perfection marred by conspleuous defects.
LLong hefore this time the church had hecome
asymmetrat."-Aore: Against Idolaty, ch. C .
$\dagger$ a-sy̌m-mět'-ri-cal, a. [Eng. asymmetr(y); -ioal.] Unsymmetrical; incapable of adjustment.
"Asymmetrical or unsociahle, that his such os wo
see not how to reconcile with other things evidently
and railne chi. a

* a-sy̆m'-mẹt-roŭs, a. [Eng. asymmetr(y); -ous.] Unsymmetrical. (Barrow.) (Horcester's Diet.)
a-sy̌m'-mĕt-ry̆. s. [Gr. i $\sigma \nu \mu \mu \in \tau p i a$ (asummetria) ; fromi à $\sigma \dot{v}_{\mu \mu \in \tau p o s ~(a s u m m e t r o s) ~}^{=}$(1) incommensurable, (2) unsymmetric. Or from
 try ; ои́миєтроs (summetros) = cominenвигате with : ouv (sua) = together, and $\mu$ étpor (metron) $=$ a measure.]
J. Ord. Lang. : Want of symmetry ; want of proportion.
"The arymmerier of the brain, ns well so the deformitien of tha lega or fuce, may ba rectified ia time."
$\dagger$ 2. Math.: The incommensurability of two or mora numbers; that is, that the numbers stand to each other in wnch a relation that they have no common measure. Such, for example, is the relation betwaen the side and diagonal of $e$ aquare which are in the ratio of $1: \sqrt{ } 2$.
a-sy̆mp'-tōte, s. \& a. [In Ger. \& Fr. arymptote; Port. asymptota; Gr. ívíntтьтos (asumptôtos) $=$ irregular : $\dot{a}$, priv., and $\sigma \nu \mu \pi i \pi \tau \omega$ (sumpiptō) $=$ to fall together ; ouv $($ sun $)=$ together, and $\pi i \pi r \omega($ piptit $)=$ to fall ; perf. rien тшка (peptôka).]
A. As substantive. Geometry: A term used in describing the cheracteristics of a hyperbota.
An asymptote of a hyperbola is a dismeter which, the farthar it ia produced, always approaches mora and more nearly to the curve, and yet, thongh produced ever 80 far, does naver ectually meet it. (The word is generally used in the plnral, asymptotes.)
B. As arif.: Pertaining to such a line as that now desoribed; continnally approaching another line without ever reaching it:


## ＂Asymptote lines，though thoy mey approach nearer together，thil they are aparer than the least andguable meet．＂

 ［Eng．asymptote；ic，－ical．In Fr．asympto－ bique．］Pertalatng or relating to the asymp－ totes of a hyperbols ；perpetually approaching anything，but never meeting it．
＂Curves are anld to be axymptorical when thoy con－ tinually approach without a possibility of meoting．＂－
a－sy̆n－ar＇－tēte，a．［Gr．àovváprpros（asunar－ tétos）$=$ not united，inconsisteut ；$\dot{\dot{c}}$, priv．，and ovvaptaw（sunartaí）$=$ to hang up with，to suilt or joln together ： $\operatorname{\sigma iv}$（sun）$=$ together， sud deráw（artaô）＝to fasten to．］Not fitted or adjusted；disconnected．
Asynartete sentences（Gram．）：Those of which the members are not united by connective particles．［As\％noeton．］（Brande．）
Asynartete verse（Pros．）：A verse consisting of two members，having different rhythma；as when the first consigts of lambures and the secolk of trochees，or the first of dactyles and the second of iambuaeg．（Webster．）

日－8צ゙ロ＇－dě－tŏn，s．［In Ger，asyndeton．From Gr．aбivberov（asundeton），neut．of adj．éoir－ סetos（asundetos）＝（1）unconnected，（2）without conjunction；i，priv．，and नívdetos（rundetos） $=$ bound together ；ơvodew（sundeō）$=$ to bind together．］
Gram．：A figure in which the copulative conjonction and is omitted in a sentence，as in Lat．Feni，vidi，vici，＂I came，I asw，I conquered，＂instead of Veni，vidi，et vici，＂I came，I saw，and I conquered．＂In most cases，as in that now given，the omission of the copulative givee increased force to the statement or eentiment embodied in the sen－ tence．It io oppored to Polysyndeton（q．v．）．

娟，＂atte，＊at＇－ĕn，prep．\＆adv．［A．S．cet， at＝（1）at，by，near，to，next，with，against， in，（2）of，from．In Sw．at＝（1）sign of the infmit．mood，（2）that；Dan．att（same mean－ Ing），$a d=$ to；O．Sw．；O．Icel．，O．Dan．，O． L．Ger．，and Goth．at $=$ at；O．Fris．et ；O．H．
 Sanse．adhi＝upon．］

## A．As preposition：

L Denoting nearness to in place or tn time． I．Denoting nearness in plsce，i．e．，that a person or thing is at rest in proximity to a certain place．As a rule，the proximity is not so great as that indicated by on，and con－ siderably less than that designated by in．
（a）In iminediate proximity to．
＂This custom continued among many，to ay their （b）In withim；ooerpying
（Lit．\＆Ag．） （Lit．\＆Ag．
the at here tabernacle was．＂
Story of Gen．\＆Exad．（ed．Morriz），2，790， ＂beest from the Lord．＂－2 cor． v ． 6 ． （c）On；upon．

Their varloun oewa i heard，of love and strifte．
（d）In a position，attitude，state，or condi－ tion，as al gaze＝in s gazing attitude．［GAzE．］ （In this aense it is rometimes followed by a sulerlative．）
＂We bring ioto the world with us e poor，needy ua－ beat．＂－Temple
2．Denoting nearaess in time．
＂At the same time that the etorm besto apoo the
whole apectea，we are falling foul apon one another．＂－

IL．Denoting motion towards any person， place，or thing，io place or in time ；denoting also motion through any place．
1．Literally：
（a）Denoting motion towards the place where a person or thing is，a verb being under－ stood，sa，＂Up，guards，and at them，＂an ex－ clamation popularly attributed to Wellington at Waterioo．（Colloquial，and often with a tinge of the indicrous．）
（b）Denoting motion through a place． ＂Here，puah them out at gates．＂
2．Fig．：Denoting effort to realise an aim． ＂We find some arrived to that sottishoess，as to own
III．Denoting the effect produced by prox－ imity of one person or thing to another in place and in time ；cansation，operation upon．

1．With the preposition prefixed to the source
（a）
（a）Io consequence of．
Buch sanotity hath hearen giveo bie hand
They premently amend．＂
Shakesp．：Nacheth Iv．a．
 （b） On ．
＂Others，with more helptul care，
Cry＇d out，eloud．＇Beware，hrave youth，bewera l＇
At this he furned．＂Dryden ； 1 Cong．of Grar．Li
（c）Under．
Bat thon，of oll the kinga．Jove＇care below．
（d）From：of．Dryden：Bomer ；Miad L．
＂Mal he no loue at hira taken．＂
2．With the preposition prefixed to that which is operated upon：To，into．

For to hilissen awilc elounes same，
story of Gen \＆Exodus（od．Morris）， 8524
If Sometimee when at occurs in O．Eng，and Scotch $\mathrm{ft} \mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{s}}=$ at the；atte is a contraction for at the，snd atten for at then，thenjbeing the dative case of the A．S．article．
B．As adverb：
1．So as，at ever，soever．
2．To（used as a prefix to the infnitive mood）．
＂Thoo art to old at hykyr and fyytur＂， 1 ，
－I This use of the word is borrowed from the Danish．
in the feithe and sacrameatis of haly kyrk，dols wyolentiy at euer thai doe＂－The Craft of Deyng
C．Subjoined are the chief expresaions and phases of the word at：

1．At after（Scotch）．After；afterwards． 2．At all：
（a）At all events．
That he thet etnads may ataud，ead oooht do fall，

＊（b）Altogether．
＂The firt of thal foor priaclpall
Ratis Raving，bik i．（ed．Lumhy），1，18s－9．
（c）Of any kind．
＂Mcat womeu have qo charactera at all＂－Pope．
（d）To any extent，in any degree，in the least．
nelther hast thon delivered thy people at an．－Ex：nod． v ． 2
3．At arms：Furnished with arms．（Used only in the phrase，＂a man at arms＂$=$ a man furnished with arms．）

4．At a＇will（Scotch）：To the utmost that one could wish．（Jamieson．）
5．At end．［Atre Enoe．］
6．At first ：At the begianing of any effort， enterprise，or event．
7．At gaze（Her．）．［Gaze．］
8．Al hand：
（a）Near in place．
＂raie．ixehold，he is at hand that doth betray me．＂－
（b）Near
（b）Near in time．
the hour is at hand．．．－Natr．xxvi．As．
9．At it：Engaged with it zealously．（Collo－ quial．）
＂t＂To make pleasare the vehicle of health，in a doctor
at it in good earuest．＂－Collior：Friendship．
10．At targe：
（a）Not under any restraint．
Henco walkd the bend at large in mpacious feld．＂
（b）Copiously，diffusely，at length．
11．At last，＂atte laste：Denoting that an event long foreaeen and expected has，after much deiay，happened．

Aod hoth mo loag aly，as we may nee
Yet atte lacte wastod is the tree．
12．Ai length：
（a）In an extended form；diffusely
（b）The aame as At Last（q．v．）．
13．At once；all at once：
（a）Without any delay；promptly，as opposed to dilatorily：or at one operstion，as opposed to s eeries of acts or efforts．
＂One warms you by degrees，the other sat you on
sreall at once．＂ODryden．：Pables（Pref．）
（b）At one time；at the same moment； eimultaneously．
14．At pleasure：To any extent，in any place， or in any way that one prefers，with uncon－ trolled freedom；ad libitum．

## ＂The rest，for whom so lot lo yet doorved，

15．At the trouble：Prepared to take the
trouble． trouble．
＂What they will not be at the srouble to deduce by
＊at－anis，＊atanis，＊at－enes，＊atene （old Eng．），atanis，attanis，atany atainze（Scotch），adv．［O．Eng．at；anis＝ once．］At once．
＂Baith irne and atolit and Aesch and bante，
 ＂Apeche grace，and roile mehul oprioge of thit tonges
And alle turne to thi month hilleche atenet． 4 rimathie（edi．Ekent）， 60.
＊at erst，＂at earst．［Eng．at，and A． 8 ． arsit，from cerost，cerest＝first，euperi．of ar $=$ ere，before．］Properly＂at firat，＂for the firat time；but cometimes means also＂at present，＂and in certain cases may，with ad－ vantage to the oeuse，even be rendered＂at last，＂＂at length．＂［Ersir．］
 speneme ：©．Q．，V．，introd，i，it
at one，＂atone，＊at oon，adv．［Rng at；one．Used as adj，at one，specially in feeling，in unity with in agreement or harmony with instead of being at variance． ［ATONE， $\boldsymbol{v}$ ．，ATONEMENT．］

Wert vroth，or other of his contrb，
Wor＊wroth，eche wolde hrymge hem at oom
80 mye and rype rordee hadde ech
So boene they both at one，and doen apreare
Thur bevers bright each other for to preot．
Goodly compourtaunce esch to other beare．＂
＂And the goxt doy he phewed himsif unto them a they strove．end would have not theme ant one saln
＊at－our，adv．Over and above．
 atoour al thaim tat wan befor men in Jeruu．
Widodom of Solomon（ed．Lumby）， 41,419 ．
－alt，pro．［Contr．from Eng．that（pro．）（q．v．）．］ Who，which，that．（Eng．\＆Scotch．）
＂For in easampill thareot he gali to the malot aynare maist mercy and grace，ek ot potyr at
He anlle hime fgether］garlands of the gay sowrys
At in that sesoune Early soottioh 「ers，iv．（ed．Lumhy），46，47．
＊九t，＂atte，conj．［Contr．from Eng．that （conj．）（q．v．）．］That．（O．Eng．\＆Scotch．）

Thai come tille him that ilk night．
How the Bati cros was Fundin be Sernt Elaine（ed Mortis），41， 42
－He has the hajghed at mast con ken，
And the sulle mensk ai crister men
＊$\overline{\mathbf{a}} \mathrm{t}$, pret．of $v$ ．［ATE．］
att＇－a－băl，s．［Sp．atabal＝a kettle－drum．In Fr．atabale；Port timbale；Arab．＇at－＇tabl＝a drum；＇tabala $=$ to best a drum．］A kind of tabor or drum used by the Moors．
＂Theo answered kettle－drum and atabol＂
Scott：Vifion of Don Roderick
a－tac＇－a－mite，s．［1n Ger．atakamit．From Atscama，a region partly belonging to Bollvia and partiy to Chili．］An orthorihombic，trana－ lucent mineral，classed by Dans under his Oxychlorids．The hardness is 3 to 3.5 ；the ep．gr． 3.7 to 4.3 ；the lustre verging from adamantine to vitreous ；the colour bright green，with an apple－green atreak．It is mas－ sive or pulverulent Composition ：Chiorine， 14.51 to 16.33 ；oxide of copper， 50 to 66.25 ： copper 13.33 to 56.46 ．water， 10.91 to 22.80 ． copper， 13.33 to 56.46 ；Water， 10.91 to 2280 ． Occurs in Atacama，in Chili；jo Australia；in
at＇－a．－găs，s．Another form of Attagas（q．v．）．
at＇－a－ghăn，＊at＇－ta－ ghăn，yat＇－a－ghän（ $h$ silent），s．［Fr．yataghan， from Turk．yatagin．］＂A long dagger worn with pistols in the belt，in a metal scabbard，generally of silver，and among the （Lord Byron：Note to The Giaour．）The manner of wesring it is ahown in the illustration．
＂And sliver－meathed atagham＂


[^35]- 9 -täare, v.t. [Eng. a; take.] To overtake. "'Fiet havri I pritrod' quod he 'for your nake.

Xt-a-Iarn'tą, s. [Lat, Atalanta, Atalante Gr. 'Atadávtr.]

1. Classical Mythology :
(a) A daughter of Schceneus, king of Scyron, who from her besuty had many suitors, but would marry none unless she obtained a man whe could outrun her. The lover started first, the following and slaying him if ahe overiook him. At last, by one account Hippomanes, and by another Milantoo, safely reached the goal, by dropping in succession three beautiful apples given him by Venus. He therefore became the husband of Atalanta
(b) $\mathbf{A}$ daughter of Iasius, who was the first wonnd the boar in the mythic hunt st Calydon.
If Some think the two Atalantes were the same pereon.
2. Astronomy: An asteroid, the thirty-sixth found. It was diacovered by Goldachmidt at Paris on the 5 th of October, 1855, the date on which Fides was first seen at Bilk by the sstronomer Luther.
A-tal'-ys-Gha'-zēe, a. [Hindat., de., atalik $\overline{\bar{H}}$ a private tutor, a preceptor ; ghaze, Arab., cially If victoricus in battle agalngt the einadel."] A title given to the last independent roler of Eastern Turkiatan.
 Tursistan aliall

## tat-g-măn, s. [Hetman.]

Xt-a-maxs' the Zephyranthes atamasco, a native of North Ainerica, jotroduced into Britain.
*at-än'-1s, adv. [AT-ANI8.]
tơt'-ar, s. [Attan.] Attar, otto.
atar-gul, s. [From atar (Atpar), sid Pers. gull $=$ a rose.] Atter, generally called otto, of roaes. The Persian is the inest.

Byron: Bride of Aydos, i. 10
tăt'-ąr-ăx-y̆, ăt-ąr-ăx'-̆-a, s. [In Fr. ataraxie; Port. ataraxia, from Gr. àrapagía (ataraxiá) $=$ freedom from passion: $\dot{\dot{d}}$, priv., and rapáनow, (tarassō) $=$ to atir up to rouse, to disturb.] Freedom from passion; calmness.
"The sceptick kaffected an Indiffernteq equiponderana neutrality, st the oni iy meang to their gataxaxia, and Sreedom
at-a'rne, v.i. [Atonn.] To run away, escape. [Rob. Glouc.: Chron., p. 339.)
a-tā'ste, v.t. [0. Fr. ataster.] To taste.

> Atatten, Prequato. - Promp. Paro.
a-tâ'unt, a-tâ'un-tơ, adv. [Eng. a; taunt.] Naut. : In the atate of being fully rigged. (Used of vessels.)
a-tăण-ĭc, a. [Fr. atavique.] [Atavism.] Pertaining to or derived from a remote ancestor.
att-a-vism, s. [Lat. atavus $=$ ( 1 ) the father of the great-great-grandfather or great-greatgrandmother; (2) an anceator, forefather ; avus $=$ (1) a grandfather, (2) an old man. 1
1, Biology: The reveraion of a descendant to some peculiarity of a more or leas remote ancestor.
2. Med.: The recurrence of a discase from Which a more or less remote ancestor suffered, but which has not appesred in the intermediate generations.
基-a-als'-tic, a. [Eng. atavis( $m$ ); -istic.] Pertaining to or exemplifying atavism (q.v.).
e-tax'-i-a, e. [Ataxv.]
-t-tăx'-ic, a. [Eng. atary (y); -ic.] Pertaining to ataxia; irregular. [Ataxy.]
atazio fover. A form of fever attended with cerebral excitement and delirium. It was believed by Pinel to have ita chief seat in the brain and nervous aystem.
 $\&$ Port. ataxia; from Gr. irasia (ataxia) $=(1)$ want of discipline, (2) disorder : $\dot{\mathrm{i}}$, priv., and rakts (taxis) $=$ arrangement, especiantiy of soldiers ; тáơow (tassō) = to arrange.]
†A Ondinary Languaga (of the form staxy): Wsit of order ; Erregularity in anything. "I. . . poaftasion mononst them, and at inatt the rull zend
B. Med.: Irreguiarity in the functions of the body, or in the course of a disease. [Locothe body, or in
at-blĕn'ghe, v.i. [A.S. at = from, and blencan $=$ to start sway from. (Blank, Blink.) In combinstion with at, ss at barst = eacaped.] To escape.

## And cunnen at--blenche

And from tite awikelnessa
Sinners Bescars (ech. Morrls), spo-2
 Mr. Atkinaon (or the Scotch pronunciation Atcheson), an Eoglishman, who was assaymastar of the nint at Edinburgh in the beginning of James VI.'s reign.]
Numis. : A bllon coin, or rather a copper coin, washed with silver, struck in the reign of James VI. Its value whs $=$ eight pennies Scotch or of an English penny. It had on Scotch or $\frac{1}{2}$ of English penny. It had on
it the royal arma crowned; "Jacobus, D.G. it the royal arma crowned; "Jscobus, D.G.
R. Scot, R. Oppid. Edin;" and a leaved R. Scot, R. Oppid. Edin.)

I Bishop Nicolaon says that atcheaons were coined firet in the time of James III., and were four to the peany.
*at-ghiē've, v.t. [ACHIEve.] doeds of armı atchiomed"

- at-ghiō've-męnt, s. [Achievement.]
*āte, s. [Hate.]
"And nith, and ritrif, and aree, and ann."
Story of Gem. and Exod. (ed. Morrin), s7a
ăt'-è, prep. [Eag. at (ih)e.] At the. [AT,
ATtAN.] His wyl ate done he bet." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Setyn Sages, } 220 .\end{aligned}$
āte, * àt, or ét, pret. of werb. [Eat.] Did eat. (The preterite of the varb to eat.)
 and ate the sacrifices of the dead. ${ }^{\prime \prime}-P s . c v i .28$.
$\overline{\mathbf{A}}^{\prime}$-tē, s. [Gr. "Am $(A t \bar{e})=$ the goddess of mis chief, authoress of all blind and fooliah actiona; ăT $\quad(a t \bar{t})=$ ( 1 ) bewilderment, judicial blind. neas, (2) sin, (3) destruction; from ia $\omega$ (aa $\overline{\text { ) }}$ $=$ (1) to hurt, (2) to go astray.]

1. Class. Myth.: The goddeas tbus deacribed (the term heing used by or attributed to persons who may have believed her to have had a real existence)
" Not hy myself. hut venge ful Ate, driven."
"ADd Cesaris spirit ranging for revenge,
shakesp. : Julius Cesar, iii.
2. Gen.: Miachief or destruction personifled (the term Ate being used by, or attribnted to. those who did not believe in its classical mythology).
"Come, taik not of her. you shall end her the inter oal Ate in good apparel. - Shakesp. : Much Ado about
-ate, in compos. [From the Lat. suffix -atus, the pa. par. of verbs belonging to the first conjugation, or aometimes from their supiae -atum.]
I. As a termination in adjectives it is equivalent to the participle or participial adjective ed; as animate, adj., the same as animated $=$ possessed of breath, life, or apirit; determinate $=$ determined.
1I. As a termination in verbs it is in almost every case formed from the adjective. It aignifiea either to make, or to act, or do that which is indicated by the adjective or auiatantive to which it corresponds; as propitiate $=$ to make propitious ; dominate $=$ to act as a dominus or lord over; radiate $=$ to make or emit radii, i.e., rays.
III. As a termination in nouns
I. In ordinary words it is $=$ office or dignity as tribunate $=$ the office or dignity of a tribune. 2. In chemical terms it is used in naming salts. The -ic of the acid is changed into -ate, and the word thns formed is connected by of with the name of tbe substance combined with the acid. Thus, from acetic acid comes acetates as acetates of lead, copper, alumina, \&c. From sulphuric acid comea sulphates; as of soda, lime, and alumina.
a-tēal, at-téal, at-téllie, at-tile, a. [Teal. The Scotch name of a duck, the Widgeen (Anas penelope), or sn allied apecies.

- a-tê'late, v.t. [Cid Fr. atincter.] To give a colouring to.
* at'-6-1ēne, a. [Gr. dredýs (ateless)= without end, . . imperfect: i, priv., and rédos (telos) = end, . . . perfection.]

Mineralogy : Imperfect; wanting regular forma in the geaus. (Shepard.) (Webster.)
 end, . . imperfect : in, priv., and vé $\lambda$ os (telos) $=$ end, completion.] A genus of Cebide, o American monkeys. They have a facial angle of $60^{\circ}$; the thumba of the fore-hand concealed under the skin, and the prehenaile part of the tail naked underneath Thera are severa species. They are generally called Splder Monkeys. They inhabit Brazil and the neigh bouring regions.
 end, ... imperfect, incomplete; and sulfix -ite.] A mineral imperfectly known, contain ing bismnth. It in found at Schneeberg Dana places it in the espendix to his Anhy drous Silicates.
† 8 atudio.

II The word han other meanings in French.
A-tel'-lan, a. \& s. [Lat Atellanus, from Atella, an ancient Campsnian town belonging to the Oacl.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to Atella, or to the farcea there acted.
"Their Fasenuln and delllan way of wit was in
B. As substantive: A popular kind of farce scted by the young men of Atella. They aeem to bave conaiated of burlesque metrical imitationa of the dialect and manaers of the peasantry.
 p. "L20. p. 542
 imperfect.]
Med.: Imperfect, as atelo-gnathia = malfor mation of the jaws.
ą tĕm'-p $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{o}}$, ą těm'- $\mathbf{p o}$ prî'-mō, used as adv. [Ital., the same as Lat. in tempore $=$ io time, or in tempore primo $=$ in the first time.]

Musio: In the original time, aignifying that after any change of time in a musical compo aition the original time is to be resumed
a tčm'-pō gir-ûs'-tō, used as adv. [Ital, the same as Lat. in tempore justo $=$ in juat time.] Music: In just, marked, or proper time.

* ăt'-ĕn, prep. [AT, ATTE. Contracted from at then.]
aten end. At end; finally.
a-tě'nd, pa. par. [A.S. atendan.] Set alight, set fire to. (Sir Ferumbras, 3,280.)
* at-é'-nęs, adv. [At-Anis, Enes.]
*a-tĕnt', s. [From attentum, sup. of attenda] [Attend.] An object, an inteation. (Sir Amadas, 372. .)
a-tē'ŏn, $v$. [A.S. teonan, tynan = to make angry.] To make angry. (Chron. of Eng., 61.)
a-tê'yn, v.t. [Fr. tanner $=$ to tire, to tease, to weary. 1 To overfatigue.
"Kyag Rlchard was almost atenyt."


I. As adjective: Pertainiag to a widely distribnted family of North American laoguage: and tribes.
II. As substantive: A member or a language of that family
 not verdant, withered.] A genus of saw-flies (Tenthredinidæ). A. spinarim or centifolia i the Turnip Saw-fly, a called because its larve, which are the animals called blacks or niggers feed on turnips. The perfect insect is common in some years from May to August. It has a
black head, a red thorax, with two large and several smaller spots on the back, and sn
orange-coloured abdomen. (Curtia.).


## cath-a-mâunte, s. [Aparant.] The same

as Adamant (q.v.).
Thid world with hyndyng of youre word eterne, Youre parie toent table ot ath umaumie Chaterue grannte:"
P-tha'-nas, \% [From Gr. áávatos (athanatos) $\Rightarrow$ undying : $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., and Өavares (thanatos) $=$ death. $]$ A genns of Crustaceans, of the family Alpheidep. Athanas nitescent, or Mon tague's Shrimp, inhabits the southern cousts of England. It is thought, but erroneously, by the flehermen to be the young of the lobster.
Xth-an-á'sy̌-an (or slan =shan), as \& s. [Eng. Athanasi(us); suffx -an.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to Athanaslus, who was raised to the aee of Alexandria iv A.D. 326, and from that date till his death in 979, smid many trials, acted as the great cham plon of Trinitarian doctrine. (See example under the substantive.)
B. As substantive: A follower of Athanasipa, or one holding hils viewe with respect to tbe Trinity.


 tand: Atianuian of the Athanasian otreer,
Athanasian Creed. The creed which the framers of the English Liturgy, with the framers of the Engitical acumen, designate as "this Confesaion of our Christian Faith commonly called the Creed of Saint Athanasius," thus avniding any expression of belief as to its real suthorship. Though correctly expressing the doctrine of that Christian father, it seems not to have been penned till after hia time. Dr. Waterland ascribed it to Hilary, Bishop of Arles from A. D. 430 to 449 . It was about the begimning of the eighth century that it commented to be read in liturgic worship. The English Prayer-book enjoina that it be used in the churches on the principal feativals, when it is to take the place of the Apostlea Creed, aud to be sung or said "by the minister and people standing." The Greek Church has nowified the article relating to the "Procession " of the Holy Ghost.
ath'a-nor, s. [In Ger. othenor; from Arab. at-tann2r: Heb. 7 ? (tannür) $=$ a farnace.] A digesting furnace formerly in use among chenists. It was designed to maintain an onvarying anount of heat, which conld be increased or diminished at pleasure by opening or shutting apertures with aliders over then called registers. (Quincy, de.)
Xth'ar-ist, s. [Catharist.] (Scotch.)
A-thar'-va-na, s. [Sanscrit.] The fourth of the lndian Vedas. Its language is more modern than that of the other three. The Sanhitá or collection of prayers and invocations, is comprised in twenty books. The nomber of verses is atated as 6,015 ; the sections more than 100 ; and the hymns upwards of 760 . The theological treatises, regarded as fifty-two in nomher, called Upanishads, are arpended to the Athervan Veda.
āthe, āith, s. [OATH.] (Scotch.)
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-thĕ-issm, " $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-thĕ-isme, s. [In Ger. atheism, atheismus; Fr. atheisme; Sp. \& Ital. ateismo; Port. atheismo; from Gr. a, priv., and Oeods (theos) = God.] Literally, disbelief in a
God, if auch an attainment is poasible ; ar, God, if auch an attainment is poasible; Or,
more loosely, donlt of the existence of a God; practically, is denial that anything can be known about the supernatural, snppoaing it to exiat. [AONOSTICISM.]
"It is true that a little philotophy taclineth man's
midud to athrima bat depth in philosophy bringeth
 Hiet. ch. Ph.
Hist. \& Philos. : Amnng the Greeks atheism consisted In a denial or non-recognition of the gods of the State. [PYMaHonism, Sceptics, Soparsts.] Socrates was put to death for asserting the auperiority of the Divine Wisdom ( $\phi$ poimats) to the other gode, as the ruler and diaposer of the universe, thus contradicting to Zens, In Latin times atheism still con-
tinued to be a negation, with no pretension to rank as a system. Voltaire syeaks of it as having destroyed the republic, snd saye that it was factious in the time of Sulle and of Cæsar, and slavish under Anguatus and Tiberius. It was closely akin to that cnltured uobelief which extensively prevailed at. the Roman Caria during the early part of the Renascence. Macaulay (Ranke's History of the Popes) is very severe on the "men who, with the Latinity of the Augostan age, scquired its athelstical and scoffing spirit." The atheism of the eighteenth century was s protest against the pergecution of fanaticiam; and, like its predecessore, pnt forward little or nothing to replace the syatem it attempted to destroy. The athelsm of the present century may be taken to include every philosophic aystem which rejects the notion of a personal Creator: In this sense it ranks as a genus, of whlch Atonilsm, Pantheism, Positivism, \&c., are apecies. 'Strictly, it is the doctrins that sees apecies. Strictly, it is the doctritio that sees Popularly, atbelam consists in the denial of a Popularly, atbeism consists in the denial of a
God : this view is probably fonnded on the God: this view is prolkably fonnded on the
mistranalation of Psalm xiv. 1, and liil. 1, mistranalation of Psaltm xiv. 1, and liil. 1 ,
whive should be, "The fool hath sald in his heart, No God for me"--i.e., he wilfally rajects God, at the same time knowing that He is.
$\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ '-thĕ-1st, s. \& a [In Ger, atheist; Fr, athee, t atheiste; Sp. \& Itat. oteista; Port. atheista Lat. otheos; from Gr. a, priv., and $\theta$ eós (theos) = God.]
A. As substantive: One who holds any of the opinions described under Atheism (q.v.).
B. As adjective: Entertaining any of the opinions described under atheism (q.v.)
atheist-wretch, s. A contemptuous term for an atheist.
"The woakest atheterodpetch all heaven defles,
 atheist; -ic, -ical. In Ital ateistico. 1

1. Of persons: Disbelieving or dounting the existence of a God.
It Is an knorat conceit, that eaquiry Into nature thons: The Sages and Star. (Richardson,
Jeremy Taylupid, an atheisticat, on trelligioae (hoal."-9 vol ili. p 2 .
2. Of speeches, writings, \&c.: Containing or involving atheism.

$\bar{a}-t h e ̆-18 t-1 c-a 1-1 y ̆$, adv. [Eag. otheistical; suff. -ly.] In an atheistic manner; inclined towards atheism.

ā-thĕ-ist'-ic-al-něss, s. [Eng. otheistical; ness.] The quality of being atheistic
"dealncss. Durgo oat of all henrts proinneness and atheis-
a-thĕ-ize, v.t. \& i. [Gr. a $\theta$ eos (otheos) $=$ without God; denying the existence of God; and Eng. -ize $=$ to make.] [See suffix -ize.]
A. Transitize : To render atheistic.
they endeavoured to atherize one another
B. Intransitive: To speak or write in an atheistic manner.
Who aith to see he be we can find nay other philosophars what form of atheispr they entertained. -Couworh intell syse. Di (zichariton
ä-thě-i'z-ẽr, s. [Eng. atheize: eer.] One who atheizes; onc who teaches or encourages atheism.

 il, "ăth'-ill, * hăth'-ill, "hath'-ĕ1, *hath'-ĕlle," açh'-ill, "酋çh'-ill, adj., s., \& in compos. [A.S, othele $=$ (1) noble, eninert not only in bload or by descent, but in mind ; excellent, famons, ainguiar: (2) very young growing fast. (BOSworth.)] [ATAEL, ADELino, Athelino.]
A. As adjective: Noble, illustrions.
"The athil Euprour annon rycht him nair," $\begin{gathered}\text { noutnte, 1if 4. } \\ \text { (Jamieson, })\end{gathered}$
At the moner, aod after
Gawayne and the Grene $\begin{gathered}\text { Mnyght. (s in Boucher.) }\end{gathered}$

## B. As substantive: A prince, a nobieman

 an illustrious personage.

## C. In emposition:

In Anglo-Saxon proper names: Noble, well born, of honourabla extraction; as Atheling $=$ a noble youth; Ethelred or sithelred $=$ nohle in counsel Ethelard or Athelard $=$ a noble genius ; Ethelbert or Athelbert = nobly bright, genius; Ethelbert or Athelbert = nobly hright,
eminently noble; Ethelvard or Athelvoand $=$ a nohle protector or defeader.
ăth'-ěl-ing , ăd'-ĕl-ing, ęd'-九̌l-ing, ěth'
Líng, ěth'-ěl-ing, $\varepsilon$. [A.S. wetheling $=(1)$ the aon of a king, a priace, one of the royal blood, the heir spparent, s nohleman next in blood, the heir spparent, suohleman aext in (Bosvoorth.).] [ADELINo, ATHELENO.] Pro (Boswoorth.).] [ADELiNo, ATHELivo.] Properiy, a title of honour belonging to the heir apparent or presumptive It was first con-
ferred on Edigar by Edward the Confessor, ferred on Eagar by Edward the Confessor,
his grand-uncle, who bestowed it when he designed to make him euccessor to himself on the throne.

## "Thral unbuxoum, Atheltng brithelin

us Cott., Colfo., A. Ix., \&. 2360. (S. in Boucher.)
 athente: Port atheneo; Lat. athenaxm, athe neum, a place bullt by Hedrian, and conse crated to Minerva, in which poets and other authors read aloud their productions; Gr .
 (Athèna)] [Athexe.] A tarm naed to designate various institntions mora or lese connected with literatnre; ss-
I. A public resding-room turnished with newspapere and other periodicals, with possibly a library attached.
2. A periodical specially deaigned to record the progress of art and review new books as the well-known Athenceum published in London; or aimply a newspaper, as the Madras Athenceum.
 in Hom. Atrim (Athenax , Aonvain(Athernate). Max Muller belicves which A therve came was ah, which yielded also the Sanscrit ahana, aghuyd, i.e., ahuya= the dawn, and ohar = day. (Max Müller: Science of Lang., 6th ed., vol. ii., pp. 548 , 549.).] The Grecian goddess corresponding to the Roman Minerva She was the tutelary goddess of Athers, which was said to have been called after her. She was the goddess of war, of
wisdom, and of the
 wisdom, and of

A-thé-nĭ-an, a. \& s. [In Fr. Athenien; Lat. Athencus; Gr. "Atpraios (Athënaios), from Aӫ̆vai (Athenai) $=$ Athens.]
A. As odjective: Pertaining to Athens or its inhabitants.

- Atherian Owl: A name given to the Eagle Owl (Bubo maximus). [Bubo, Eagle OWL.]
B. As substandive: A native of Athens. No breath of air to hreak the wave
Thast rulls below the Athenian's gra

Byron: The glaour.
" $\overline{\text { - }}$-thě-ŏ-10'-gi-an, s. [Gr. dं, priv., and Eng. theologian.] A person destitute of thealogical knowledge or acumen.
"They of your mociets [Jesuite] as they took their origianil from soldier. wo they are the ondy atheoto gians, whose hemle entertain tho othar object hot the fusiot and blow wiod - $-H$ ay wornd: Ans. to Doleman.
=̄-thĕ-ŏ1'-ó-ğy, s. [Gr. a, priv., and Eng. theology (q.v.). Atheism. (Swif.)
a'thĕ-oŭs, a. [Lat. atheos; Gr. ävos Atheistic; not believing in God, or acting as if one did not do so.



## Thy Father，who in holy，Fise，and pure， Suifore the hypocrite or atheout pribet  <br> ＊©’－thõr，comj．［Erthirr．］（Scotch．）

－thör－i－ze＂－tite，8．［From Gr．àeplaaròs （its discoverer atys），which io a word not in Liddeli and Scotk Should it be deiporros （atheristos）＝unhecded（？）．I mineral，a variety of Scapolite，placed by Dana under the mineral Wernerite．It is of a greenish colour， and is found at Arendal，in Norway．
Kith＇ẽr－ine（Eng．），ăth－ẽr－i＇－na，s．［Mod． Lat．atherina；from Gr．àeepim $($ atherinē）$=0$ kind of smeit（Aristotle）．］

A．Of the form atherine ：
Ordinary Language：A pretty little fieh， from five to six inches long，called also the Sandsmelt．It is the A．presbyter of Cuvier． It is fonud aiong the couthern coasts of Britain，occupying a region distinct from that in which the smelt（Osmerus eperlanus） occurs．It is used as food．

## B．Of the form atherina：

Zool．；A genus of fishea of the order Acan－ thopterygii and the family Mingilide（Mullets） Several species are known in the Mediterranean and eleewhere．The young，which congregate together，are the Aphyes of the ancients． Now，in the south of Europe，they are called Now，in
 （athermentos）＝not heated；ä0epuos（athermos） $=$ without heat ：$\alpha$ ，priv．，and $\theta$ epuós（thermos） $=$ hot．］The term used by Melloni to expres． the power which certain bodies have of stop－ ping radisut heat．［Diathermancy．］（Atkin－ son：Ganot＇s Physics，§ 973．）
4－thẽr＇－man－oŭs，adj．［From Eng．ather man（cy）；－ous．］［Athermancy．］Pertaining or relating to athermaucy（q．v．）．（It is opposed to diathermanous．）
 （atheroma）$=\mathrm{a}$ tumour apon the head filled
 （athara）；Attio i日ipp（atharē）＝groats or meal．］A species of wen filled with curdy metter．It does not canse pain，discolour the skin，or yield easily to the touch．
＂II the matter forming them resembles milt curds the tamour is called arheroma；if it le he hke honey neliceris ；and if composed of fat，or a suety eubatance steatomia－shary
 （athēromatos），gevit．of ì $\theta \dot{\eta} \rho \omega \mu$ a（athērōma） （атнeroma），and Eng．suffix ous．］Pertaining or relating to atheroma．Curdy in sppearance and consistency
the atheromatous deposits which are so com life．＂in pechliar dietheses，or at an advanced peried of
－th－ĕr－б゙－spẽr＇－ma，s．［Gr．á $\theta \dot{\jmath} \rho$（athēr）$=$ the beard or spike of an car of corn；$\sigma \pi \dot{e} \rho \mu a$ （sperma）$=$ seed．So called from the seed being crowned by a permanent hairy stylo．］

Bot．：A genus of plants，the typical one of the order Atherospermaceæ（q．v．）．
＊th－ĕr－ǒ－spẽr－mā＇－çĕ－$\infty$ ，s．pl．［From the typical geaus atherosperma（q．v．）．］
Bot．：An order of exogenous plants placed by Lindley in his Meniapermal Alliance． Their Englioh name is Plume Nutmegs．They


PLUME NUTMEG．
are unisexual plants，having neither calyx nor corolla，but only en involucre．In the male
fowers the stamens are numerons：in the females they are lese so．Bach infoluere has several ovarles，with solitary erect ovules， several ovaries，with solitary erect ovules， which afterwards become faathered int the snmmit by the peraistent atyiea．They are natives of New Holland and South America In 1846 Lindley eatimated the known opecies at four only．
ăth＇－12，＂Xth＇－111，a．\＆\＆［ATHEL．］（Sootch．）
＊首－thintr＇，impers，v．［A．S．afthyoan．］To re pent．（Wycliffe：Genesis vi．7．）
＊$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$＇－thir，＊$\overline{a^{\prime}}$＇thyr，conj．［EITHER．］
$\bar{a}^{\prime}$－thinr，＊ $\bar{a}^{\prime}$－thyr（yr as ir），$a$ ．［OTHER．］
a－thirst＇，＊\＆－thyrst＇（ $\mathbf{y r}$ as Ir），a．［Eng． a；thitst．］［Thirst，Thirsty．］
I．Lit．：Having a necersity and a longing for water or some other liquid wherewith to slake the thirst；craving after something to drink．

When thod art athrist，go nuto the vessels and

## II．Figuratively：

1．Gen．：Feeling an intense longing after something．
＂Athirus for battle＂．Cowner：Homer＇s had，hk．viil．
2．Spec．：Feeling inteuse dissatisfaction with worldly pleasure，occupation，or care，and eager loaging for spiritual good．
of the water of uife himeely．＂－Kev．$\times x i$ ． s ．the fountaln
ăth＇－lēte，† ăth＇－lēt，s．IIn Dau．\＆Ger athet；Fr．athlete；Sp．\＆Ital．atleta；Port athleta；Lat．athleta，athletes；Gr．a日入ทrns （athletes）：from Lat．athlon and athla；Gr． ádion（athlon）＝a struggie，s work，a labonr．］
I．Literally：
1．Originally：A maa traincd to contend in sone ons of the physical exercibea estsblished among the Greeks and Romans．These were five in number－viz．，rumning，lesping，boxing， wrestling，and throwing the discus or quoit．
－David＇s combat coumpared with that of Dlozippua
the Atheuina dinete．－benany：hive af David．
2．Now（in a mora general sense）：A person with strongly－developed muscles，and trained to contend in exercises which require for success much physical strength．
＂Having onposed to him a vigoroul ailhete．＂－A
II Figrait
IL Figuratively：An intellectually strong －heducated man who contends against opionenent．
＂But I suhmith that the dictum of a mathematical
 the verdict of that great pedestrian，Captaln Barclay． would have had in eettling a disputed point in the physiology of loconzotion．
ath－lĕt＇－1̌0，＊ath－lĕt＇－ick，a．\＆3．［Eug athlet（e）；－ic．In Fr．athlétique；Last．athleti

A．As adjective
1．Pertaining to the games or contests in which the ancient athletes atrove．［Athlete．］ ＂The athletick diet was of pulse，alphitton，maza， 2．With great muscular development，tike that possessed，after training，by the aucient sthietes．
＂The hundreds of athetic Celts whon he sax in the ir pational order of bathe were evidently not allies
B．As substantive：＂The art of activity．＂ Athletics．
．．art of activity，which is called athretic；and art voluptuary，which Tacitus truly calletli eruditus
ath－lět＇－ic－al－ly̆，adv．［Eng．athletical；－ly．］ In an athletic manare；with exertion of much physical strength．（Barrow．）
ath－lĕt：－1－çişm，a．［Eng．athletic；suffix －ism．］The art of training one as an athlete； the state of being so trained；athletics． （Mazander．）（Reid＇s Dict．）
ath－lět＇－ics，s．［Athletic．］The art of de－ veloping musculsr streagth for the sake of prize or other contests，or for the ordinary physical work of life．
＂Can parents and schoolmasters posaluy go on any
longer preteadian to think tbat cricket boting and longer preteadjag to think thati cricket．boasting and

 same as Athleticibu（q．v．）．（Webster．）
Ath＇－${ }^{\prime}$ ，Xth＇－ole，Xth＇－б14，s．［Ceitic．］A district in the northern pert of Perthshire．
Athol brose：Honey mixed with aqua vite， used in the Highlands as a opecific for cold． Meal ie somctimee aubstituted for honey． （Jamieson．）
＂The captain cwallowed his morniog draught of lothian，ehap．xlviii．
＊at－hō1d，＊ąt－hû1d，v．t．To hoid back， to withhold．
＂And bad himg go and hir athotd．＂
A＇－thor，s．An asteroid，the 161st found．1t was discovered by Watson on April 18th， 1876.
a－thort＇，prep．\＆adv．［ATHWART．］（Scotch．）
a－tho＇－üss，s．［Gr．à $\theta$ wos（athōos）＝unpunished； harmless ：$\dot{\alpha}$ ，priv．，ond $\theta \omega{ }^{\prime}(t h \bar{\partial})=$ e penalty．］
Entom：A genne of beetles belonging to the family Elsteridx．The larve of the several speciee－A．longicollis，the Long－necked Click Beetle；A．niger，the Black Click Beetle；and A，ruficaudis，the Red－talled Click Beetle－ produce＂wire－worms，＂but not all destruc－ tive to farm crops．（Curtis．）
＊a－thrē＇e，＊a－thrē＇，＊a－thrē＇－o，adv． ［Eng．a；three．］In three．
＂Thia lond was deled athre among thre mones y wry．
Robert of Gloucester，p． 23 （Atchardsom）
a－thrĕp＇－sǐ－an s．［Gr．a priv．，and $\theta \rho \in \psi i{ }^{\circ}$ （threpsis）$=$ nourishmeot．］Want of nourish－ ment ；the bad halit of body resulting there－ froma．
 and $\theta \rho i \xi$（thrix）$=$ hair，in s！lusion to the ab－ sence of haira from the recentacle and the stigmas of the ray．］

Bot．：A geaus of plants belonging to the order Asteracee，or Composites．A．capensis is a pretty greenhouse shrub，with narrow lanceolate leaves and bright crimeon solitary heads of flowera．
＊a－thrŏb＇，a．［Eng．$a=0$ on，and，throb，s．］ Throbbing，palpitating．
－a－thrö＇te，v．t．［O．Eng．a；and A．S．throte $=$ the throat．］To strangle，to choke．
＂And if thou wolt algates with surperfuity of riches
be chrofed．＂Chatucer：Text．of Loue，bk．il．
a－thwa＇rt（Eng．），a－thort＇（Scotch），prep．\＆ adv．［Eng．a；thwart（q．v．）．

A．As preposition：
I．Ordinary Language：
I．Literally
（a）Across，transversely；from one aide to the other．
＂He nate him down at a pllar＇s hase，
And pass＇d his hand athwart his face，＂
yron：siage of Corinth． 18.
（b）So as to cross，without reference to whether it is transversely，longitudinally，or diagonaliy．

## Athort the lights．whit hiseying eerie din <br> Athort the lift they start and shiit．

2．Figuratively：
（a）So as to cross ；so as to thwart．
＂trikes the rough thrend of errour right ath ware
cowper：Exppostulation
＊（b）Through ；in the midst of．
－Now，athourt the terrors that thy vow Has phanted round thee，thou appear＇s more fair．＂
II．Technically：
Naut．Athwort hawse：A term applied to the situation of a ship when she lies scross the stem of another one，either in immediate con－ tact with her or a short distance off．

Athwart ships：Reaching across the ship from side to side；transversely across the ship．

Athwart the fore－foot：A term applied to the direction of a cannon－ball fired by one ship across the bow of another as a signal or 2 command for her to lay to．

B．As adverb：
I．Lit．Of material substances and their direction：
1．Seized by the middle，oo as to be cross－ wise．（Pope：Homer；Miad jii．111．）
2．Across，so as to pass from side to aide． （Thomson：Spring，509．）


II. Fig. of adverse influence

1. So as to thwart ; croasly, vexatiously, perplexingly.

A post from Wales, loaden with there came
A Awry, wrong; to destruction

## The bahy beats the nurse ; and quil to atheare

a Awry, wrong , to destredion.
3. Abroad; far and wide. (Scotch.)

a-thy'-mī-a, s. [Gr. iovpia (athumia), from $\dot{\alpha} t \mu \mu$ éw (athumeó) = to he down-hearted: i, priv., and ovpós (thumos) $=$ the soul as the ment of passion.] Faint-heartedness, despondency.

- \#'thyr (yr as ir), conj. [EITHEr.] (Scotch.)
* E'-thyr (yr as ir), a. [OTHER.] (Scotch.)
a-thy̌r'-i-ŭm, s. [Gr. á, priv., and ovpov (thurion) = a littla door, a wicket.] A genus or anb-genua of ferns contsining, of Britiah plants, the A. Alix foemina and the A. fontanum. [Asplenium.]
- $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}-\mathbf{t I I}$, * $\bar{a}^{\prime}-\mathbf{t y} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{e}$, v.t. [Old Fr. attiler.] To equip, to anpply with necessary stores.

Upe in atede l-armed is, and atiled thorn out al."

 ture, necessary supplies.

And al here atyl and tresour wan also naseynt."
Rob. Glowi: © Crom., p BL
II In another M8. it is catel, and in a third attyre. (S. in Boucher)
E-tillt, at till', $\alpha d v . \& a, \quad$ [Eng $a$, and tilt; at till.] [Tilur.] As if tilting; as a person would do who tilta.
I. As adv.: As if thrusting at an antagoniat. Thou ran"t at when in the city Tours,
And stol et away the ladies hearts of frrance",
shakepp. 2 Hen. $V I$. .,
2. As adj.: In the poaition of obarrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.
"Buch a man io al ways atilt: his favoura come
 $\boldsymbol{a} \boldsymbol{a} \mu \boldsymbol{a} \boldsymbol{\omega}(\operatorname{atima} \overline{0})=$ to dishonour: $\dot{\mathbf{a}}$, priv., and $\tau \mu \mu \dot{\eta}(t i m \bar{e})=$ worship, honour ; $\quad \tau i \omega(t i \bar{o})=$ to pay honour.]
In Ancient Grecce: Infamy; public diograce inflicted on those who had been guilty of certain offences.
a'-tion. [Eng. suff., from Lat. atio, as oblation, from Lat. oblatio $=$ an offcring.] It signifies (1) the act of, (2) the state of being, and (3) that which. "For example: "God'a creation of the world " means "God's act of creating the world;" "the world's creation" signitios "its state of being created," and by the expressiou "the visible creation" we mean "the persons who and things which have been created.
at-lan'-ta, s. [From the Atlantic, in which the species occur (\%).] A genus of mollusca, the typical one of the family Atlantidæ ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.). The shell, which is minute, is glassy, with a dextral operenlum. though it is a dextral shell, a phenomenon of a nnique character. According to Tate, in the year 1875 there were known of recent species eighteen, from the Canary Ialands and the warmer parts of the Atlantic. A sub-genus Oxygyrus added four more to the A sul.

## At-lăn-tē-an, +At-lăn'ti-an, at-lăn'-

 tě-an, *At-lăn'-ticc. a. [Lat. Altanteus; Gr. 'Aviávrecos (Atlenteios).]A. (Of the forms Atlantean and atlantean only):

1. Spec.: Pertaining to Atlas or the mountains called after him. [Atlas.]
2. Gen.: Strong; capable of bearing great weight. (Used chiefly of shonlders.)

> With Allantean shonldere, fit to bear
> The weight of mightient monarchles
> What more than Aclansean shoulder $\mathbf{L}$, bk 11 . The noumbent load.
> Young: Night Yhoughts?

+ B. (Of the forms Atlantlan and Atlantean): Pertaining to the probably fabulous island of Atlantis (q.v.).

At-lăn'-tēs, s. pl. [In Fr. atlante (sing.); Sp. atlantides. From Gr. Av Aavres (Atlantes), pl of "Avdas (Atlas), genit. "Ardarros (Atlantos).]

Arch.: Colossal statues of men used instead of pillars to support an entablature. Roman

architects called them reגaû̂ves (telamones). (Vitruv., vi. 10.) When statues of women support an entablature they are generally called Caryatidea (q.v.).
At-lăn'-tǐc (I), a. \& 8. [In Fr. Allantique: Sp., Port., \& Ital. Atlantico; Lat. Atlanticus; Gr. 'Avala
A. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to the ocean ao designated.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "The marmurs of th" Atlanute wave.", } \\
& \text { Cower: Task, bk. Iv. }
\end{aligned}
$$

B. As substantive: The great ocean between Europe and Africa on the one side and America on the other, divided into the Northern, the intertropical, and the Southern, or simply into the Northern and Southern Atlantic.
"The doctrine that there has been a continnons formatiun of Olobigerima mud on the bottom of the thanic from the Cretaceous epoch to the preazelit limprobible hypothesin., "Dr. W. Carpenter. (Ency.


* At-län'-tic (2), a. [Atlantean.]

At-lăn'-ť゙-cạ, s. [ATLANTIs.]
at-lăn'-tí-dă, s. pl. [Atlanta.]

1. Ethn.: According to Latham, one of the primary varieties of the human species. The maxillary profile is projecting; the nasal ono generally flat; the frontal one retiring; the cranium dolichocephalic, the parietal diameter being generally narrow. Eyes rarely oblique. Skin often jet black, very rarely approaching a pure white. Hair criap, woolly, rarely a pure white Hair criap, woolly, rarely atraight, atill more rarely light-coloured. Languages with an agglutinate, rarely an amal-
gamate inflection. Distribution, Africa. In. gamate inflection. Distribution, Africa. Insiderable.
II. Zoology: A family of mollusea belonging to the class Gasteropoda anll the order Nuclenbranchiata. There is a aymmetrical discoidal shell, sometimes closed by an operculum. The gills are contained in a dorsal mantle-cavity. Geners : Atlanta, Bellerophon, \& man.

At-lăn'-tǐ-dēeş, s. pl. [Lat. Atlantides, Atantiodes.]

1. Class. Myth. : The danghters of Atias, seven of whom were called also Pleiadea, after their mother Pleione. After their death they were supposed to have been transformed tnto the constellation Pleiader.
2. Astron.: A designation sometimes given to the atars constituting the Pleiades

At-lăn'-tǐs, At-lăn'-ti-cą, s. [From Gr. 'Ajdartis (Atlantis).] An island, said by Plato and others to have once existed in the ocean immediately beyond the Straits of Gade's, that la, in what ia now called the Atlantic Ocean, a
ahort distance west of the Straits of Gibraltar. ahort distance west of the Straits of Gibraltar.
Horner, Horave, and aome others made two Homer, Hora"e, and anme others made two and the Elysian Fields, and believed to be the alrodes of the blest. The patriatic view, of course, would gladly nake these Great Britain and I reland. Plato atates that an easy passage existed from the one Atlantis into other islands, which lay near a continent exceeding in aize all Europe and Aaia. Some have thought this America. Atlantia is repreaented as having ultimately sunk beneath the wavea, learing only isolated rocks and shoala in its
place. Geologists hava diacovered that the coast-line of Weatern Europe did once mn farther in the direction of America than now : but its submergence seems to have taken place long before hiatoric times, so that the whole ancient atory abont Atlantis was probably founded on erroneons information, or arose from a clever guess put forth by a man of lively imagination.

IT The New Atlantis: The title which Lord Bacon gives to a literary irsgment, in which he sketched out an ideal commonwealth.
ăt'-las, Xt'-las, s. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Fr., Sp ${ }^{\circ}$ \& Port atlas, Allas: Lat. Allas, genit. Atlantis; Gr. "Ardas (Atlas), "Ardavros (Atlantos); äTגas (atlas), äтdavtos (atlantos).]
A. Of the form Atlas:

1. Class. Myth.: A king of Mauritania, believed to have been trsnsformed, by looking at the head of Medusa, into the range of mountains of the sama name. He was supposed to aupport tha world on his ehoulders.
"Atlas har gire, to whose far-piercing eye
Th oternal columns which on earth he rears
End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres,"
2. Geog.: The range of mountains mentioned above. The highest peak, which is in Morocco, is about 11,400 feet in elevation.
B. Of the form atlas:
I. Ordinary Language
I. A collection of naps, probably so called from the fact that some volumea of maps used to have as a frontispiece a representation of Atlas supporting the world on his shoulders The celebrated geographer Mercator was the first to use the word in this sense. He lived in the sixteenth century.
3. A large square folio, externally resembling a quarto or a book of maps, but which consiata of large engravings, as, for inatance, anatomical plates or landscapes illustrative of a country.
"Owend report of $\kappa$ geological survey of Wiscousin Iowa, and Minnesota, and hart of the Nebrakka Terri
tory, with attas of coloured pintes."-Name of Book.

- This use of the word is somewhat rare in England and America, but very common in Frsace.

13. A book in which the information is presented in a tabular form.
$\dagger$ 4. In the same sense as B. 3 .
II. Technically:
14. Arch.: The snpporters of a bullding. [ATLANTES.]
15. Anot.: The first cervical vertebra, this one on which the head ia balanced. It is very atrong, and has great freedom of movement.
"The first and second cervical vertehrre, called respectively athat and axin."-Flower: Onteology of the
16. Silk-weaving: A rich kind of silk or atuff manufactured in the East, and designed to be used in making articlea of female attire.
"I heve the conveniency of huying Dutch attane
17. Paper-making: A large kind of drawing paper, $26 \mathrm{in} . \times 33$ or 34 in
IT Atlas Beetle: A tine lamellicorn beetle found in prortions of the East. It is the

atlas beetle.
Chalcosoma atlas. The male is brilliant metallic olive-green; the female dullar. The male is a bout three inches long.
$\dagger$ atlas-fine, a. \& s. A kind of paper, opposed to atlas-ordinary (q.v.). [Atlas, B., 11. 4.$]$

+ atlas-ordinary, a. \& 8. A kind of paper, opposed to otlas-fine (q.v.). [ATLAs, B., 11.4 .4

The preservation of this faith is of more conve on broken glase, or aflus-ordinary, or demy-fine, of on broken glasi, or aikz-ordmar,

[^36]Xt'-Las-ite, s. LApparently from Ger., \&c., atlas satin, named from the satiny or ailky character of the mineral. The term correaponds with Ger. atlasers = fibrouta melachite. $]$ mineral bellieved by Dana to bs not aufficiently distinct from Azurite to constitute a quita in dependent apeciea. He believes that it may 1 part of Atscamite. It is from Chill.
【t-mil-dǒm'-ět-ẽr,
From Gr. $\dot{\alpha} \tau \mu i \delta i o s$ (atmidos), genit. of $\dot{d} \gamma \mu$ 's (atmis) $=$ the ateam
 ATMOMETER.] An instrument atill in use, invented hy Babington, for meaauring the evaporation from water, ice, anow, \&e. It conaiats of two glass or metal buibs, one of them placed abova the otber, with catea by a narrow neck. The lower one is weighted with shot or mercury, and the upper has on it a amall glaas or metal atem, with a acate graduated in graina and halfgraias. On the top of all there is a shallow pan. The
instrument immersed in a vessel of water through a circular hole in
 which the steam rises, distilled water is gradually poured into the pan above, cansing it to aink to ine point at which the zero of the steam ia on a level with the cover of the vessel. As then the water in the pan gradually evaporates, the stem alowly ascends, the amount of evaporation heing indicated in grains on the graduated scale. (Brande.)
 and phenomena of aqueous vapor.
 amoke or steam; (2) $\lambda$ úous (lusis) =a loosing or setting free; $\lambda \dot{\prime} \omega{ }^{\circ}($ luō) $=$ to loose.] To separate, at least partially, two gases or combined with each other. (Fownes: Manual of Chemistry, 10 th ed., p. 140.)
 That which produces atmolysis, the partial aeparation of gases or vapoura of unequal difmaibility.
Tube atmolyser: An inatrumeat for effecting this result. It consists of a tube of uaglazed earthenware, about two feet in length, placed within a shorter tube of glasa in coatset with kn air-pump. The air between the two tubes being to a large extent exhausted, the mixed gases are allowed slowly to traverse the esrthenware pipe, when much of the lighter one escapes through the pores into the other (Fownes.)
lt-moti-y̆s-is,s, [ATMOLvse.] The act or operation of separating two gases in combination from each other. (Fownes.)
 smoke, steam, vapour; Sansc. atma = spirit, soul; and Gr. $\mu$ étpov (metron) $=$ a measure.] Ay Sir John Lesliented measuring the Leslie for measuring the quantity of moisturc exhaled in a given time from any humid aur face. It consists of a very this ball of porous earthenWare, Irom one to three inches in diameter, having a small neck firmly cemented to a long and rather wide tube of class,
to which is adapted a brass cap with a narrow collar of lesther to fit clasely. It is filled with distilled or pure water, and its eap screwed tightly. It is then suspended ont of
doors $\ln$ a situation where it la exposed freely to the


ATMOMETER. action of the wiad, but is As the wher avan
surface of the bsll, it transudea through its porous eubstsnce, and the waste ia measured by the correaponding deacent of the liquid in the atem. To test the amount of this deacent there is a floely-graduated scale. When the watar has aunk to the bottom of the atem the latter requirea to be flled anew.
át'-mot-sphëre, s. [In Sw. atmosfer; Ger. atmosphäre; Fr. atmosphère; Sp. \& Ital. atmosfera; Port. atmosphera; from Gr. áruós (atmos) $=$ amoke, steam, vapour, and $\sigma \phi$ aipa (sphaira) = a ball, s sphere.]

1. Lit.: The air aurrounding our planet, and which, as the etymology implies, is, speaking broadly, a "sphere" (oot, of courae,
a aolid, but a hollow one). With atrict accuracy, it ia a hollow apheroid. Its exact height ta unknown. At 2.7 milea above the aurface of the earth half its denaity ia gone, and the of the earth half its denaity is gone, and the remainder is again halved for every further riae of 2.7 miles. Some amali density would remain at forty-flve milies high. At cighty miles this would have all but disappeared. But from sundry observations, made at Rio Janelro and elsewhere, on the twilight arc, M. Liais infera that the extreme limit of the atmasphere is between 198 and 212 miles.
 In the lower atrata of the atmosphere the temperature falls at least a degree for every 352 feet of ascent; hence, even in the tropics, mountaina of any considerable elevation are nowntains of any considerable elevation are anow-capped. The atmosphere appeara to us
blue, because, absorbing the red and yellow blue, because, absorbing the red and yellow
solar rays, it reflects the blue onea. It revolves with the earth, but being extremely mobile, winds are generated in it, ao that it is rarely loag at reat. [Wino.] For its compoaition, aee Arr. Evaporation continually at work aends into it quantities of water in a gaseoua state; clonds are formed [Clouds], and in due time descend in rain. [Rain, Meteoroloov.] The atmosphere alwaya contains free electricity, nometines positive and tains free electricity, sometimes positive and
sometimes negative. There appears to be no sometimes negative. There appears to be no
atmosphere around the Moon; hut the case geems different with the Sun, Venus, Mars, Jupitar, and Satura.

## This atmonghere conveya thi enplit <br> Reflects, inflects refracts the orient ray benm, Anticipsting sheds the rising day." <br> Oniversal Beauty. (Richardson.)

 2. Figious : ar ay pervading intellectual, moral, religious, or other influence by which one isaurrounded; as io the expression, "He lives aurrounded; as in the expres

* Electrical Atmosphere: An obsolete name for the sphere inmediately surrounding an electrified body and operated upon by it.

Magnetic Atmosphere: The sphere within which the attractive force of the magnet acts.
ăt-mó-sphčr'-ic; ăt-mó-sphĕr'-ic-al, a. [Eng. atmospher(e); -ic, -ical. In Fr, atmospherique; Sp. atmosferico.] [Атмоapheae.] Pertaining or relating to the atmosphere. Specially-
I. Conatituting or pervading the atmosphere; made of air.

2. Existing within the atmosphere.
 great wall, the entare elepth of the lower at monpheric
current.
3. Produced by the atrosphere.
"Measure of armospheric presaure,
+4. Under the iufluence of the atmosphere affected in temperament by the atmosphere. (Pope.)
$\dagger$ atmospheric alr. The ordinary air belonging to the atmosphere, as contradistinguished from other "airs," the old term for guished from other airs, the old term for
gases. Now that the word air has come gases. Now that the word air has come the expression atmospheric oir is a tautology, and will probably sink into disuse.
atmospheric or atmospherical clock. A machine planned by Sir Davi Brewater for measuring the miean temperature of the atmosphere.
atmospheric engine, An engine in which the piston was forced down by the pressure of the atmosphere, when the steam which caused it to rise, was condensed 80 as
to produce a near approach to a vacuum in the cylindrical chember beneath it. Such was Newcomen's engine, constructed in 1705, and subsequently improved by Smeaton, Brindley, and others, till auperseded by Watt'a aingle-acting engine, which was a genulne steam-engine. The atmoepheric engine was used only for pumping water
Mech.: A tine drawa upon an indicator-card by a pencil worked by the ateam of a ateamengine, and deaigned to register the equilibrium line between ateam preasure on the piston and the extent of the vacuum produced on the other. The former ia indicated hy numbere ascending above the atmospheric line; the iatter by numbera deacending below it ; while itself it atsnda at zero. [INDICaton-CAR.D.]
atmospheric pressure. The pressure exerted by the atmosphera, not merely downwards, but in every direction. It amounta to 14.7 lbs. of weight on each aquare inch, which is often called in round numbers 15. On a square foot it is $=2,160$ lbs., or nearly a ton. It would act upon our bodies with crushing effect were it not that the preasure, operating in all directions, produces an equilibrium. If any gas or liquid presa upon a aurface with a force of 15 lbs . on a square jach, it is generally described as haviag a pressure of one atmo sphere; if 60 lbs , of two atmospherea; if 120 lba., of four atmospheres, and ao on.
atmospheric railway. A railway in which the propulsive force designed to mave the carriages along is that of the atmosphere. The notion of auch a method of loconotion seema firat to have auggested itself, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to the French physician, Papin, whose nanie is for ever associated with the celebrated digester. [Dioester.] In 1810 Mr. Medhurst published a work entitlad A New Method of conveying Letters and Gonds by Air. His proposal was to construct a cloged tunnel, in which the carriages - the last of them provided with a piston fitting the tunnel-ahould be propelled by air forced in behind thein. Vallance, of Brighton, in 1825, recommended as an improvement on this plan the exhauation of the air in front. About 1835 Mr. Henry Pinkus, an American gentleman residing in England, patented a acheme for placing the carriages in the open air, but connecting them below with a small tunnel, having a narrow slit above, with ingeniously-constructed apparatus to render the tumel temporarily air-tight notwithstanding the slit. Not much was done to carry out the patent; and Pinkus's scheme of what he called a Pnenmatic Railway was considered as having failed, when, in 1840 , Messrs. Clegg and Damuda binught forward a aonewhat similar project under the nane of the "Atmospheric Railway." Ao experinental fragment of line laid down near Wornwood Scrubs, on the Great Western line, was successful, as was one designed for actual use from Kingstown to Dalkey, in Ireland, another between London and Croydon, and a third io South Devon; all, however, have been since abaudoned. For nassengers at least, and to a great extent even for the transmission of letters, the railways of the ordinary type, on which steam is the impeling force, have triumphantly held their owo against the innovation of the Atmospheric or Pneumatic Railwty, and all that now remaina of the latter method of propulsion are the pneumatic dispatch tubes, used in Landon, and recently introduced in some American cities, for transmitting mail and parcels to short distances. [Pnecmatic.]
atmospherio tides. Tides which must exist in the atmospleere as they do in the ocean, from the attractions of the moon aud the sun.

## atotó, adv. [ATwo.] (Scotch.)

a'tǒ̆k, s. [South American name.]
Zool.: A varlety of the Mephitis Americana found at Quito, whence Humboldt called it Gulo Quitensis. It is sometimes termed the Zorra.
a'tǒll, s. \& a. [A Maldive word Anglicised. In Fr. atollon.]
A. As substantive: The name applied by geologists and others to any one of the lagoon islands or annular coral reefs found in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, the Red Sea,
and some other parts of the tropica. An atoll is a ring of coral rock, oval rather than circular in form. One reaches eighty-eight miles in its longer, by tweaty in its shorter, diameter; but in gensral they are of much more limited but in gensral they are of much nore on the ton of the corack, which rises but slightly sbove the ses-level, is Which rises but slighty sove the ses-level, is
vegetation of some luxuriance-the cocoa-nut

being the most conspicuous plat. On the convex circumference of the ring is a beach of white sand, exterior to which is a line of breakers, and a few feet beyoud them the unfathomable ocean. The ring of land, which is less than half a mile across, encircles s lagoon of comparatively still water, which, from reflection, is of a bright but pale-green colour. In the view of Mr. Darwin, now almost universally adopted, there was oace an island, possibly even containing high land, in the place now occupied by the lagoon. It was the place now oceupied by the lagoon. It was surrounded by a "Eringing reef" of living coral close to the shore. As, front geological causes, it slowly subsided into the deep and this-
appeared, the corai snimals built uly to the surface of the water, and formed the ring of rock constituting the modern island. In the larger atolls there are generally two or three breaks in the ring, affording ship-channels into the lagoon; these mark the apots where fresh water, discharged from the old aubsiding land into the spa, prevented the coral animals, which are marine, from locating themselves or building. [Coral.]

Hence I bave invariably ured in this volume the terin a atoll' Which is the name given to these circular groups or coral inlets iy their inhabitants in the Darwin: Coral Reefs (1842). D 2
atoll-building, $a$. Building atolls.

atoll-formed, $a$. Of the shape of an atoll.

The three classes, atonlformed, harrier and fringing
 formations anywhare exinting." - -Darwin: Coral Reefs,
atoll-like, $a$. Like an atoll.
Ooral Reefs, p. pe.
atoll-shaped, $a$. Shaped like sn stoll. Coral Reefs. p. 10r.
atoll-structure, s. The structure of an stoll.
Reajs, p. 169. true atoll-k ructure . . "-Daractn:'Coral
B. As odjective: Pertaining to an atoll.

 óm-ŭs, s. [In Sw., Dan., \& Ger. atom; Fr. atome; Sp., Port., \& ltal. atomo; Lat. atomus, as substan. = an indivisible element; as adj. $=$ undivided, indivisible; from Gr. áromos (atomos) $=$ (1) uncut, (2) that cannot be cut, indivisible: from $\dot{\alpha}$, priv., snd $\tau \dot{\epsilon} \mu \nu \omega($ temnō) $=$ to cut.]
*A. Of the form stomus, pl. atoml. (This form is found in Bacon.)
B. Of the forms atom and * stome. [Атому.]

## L. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Aaything composed of matter which, to our senaes, aeems ton small to be divided again: anything very minute, without reference to whether or not it can be divided again.
[Atomy.] [Atomy.]
"Meanurea an alom, and now girds a world",

'The sun.' says Dantol Culvorvall "discovors

2. Figuratively:
(I.) Any immaterial thing, viswed as very small; the smaliest amount.
"He [King James 11.] would yield notblug more, not an atom; and, after bla kashion, he vahemently repeated many ti
Fite, Eng., ch. ix.
(2.) Man, viewed as no more thsn a speck or invisible poiat in creation.
"And teach theme atoms, thon hast made, thy praise?"
Conper: Glory to God Alone.

## II. Technically:

I. Mental Phil.: A particle of matter so infinitely small that it cannot agrain be subdivided; the jdea of a divided etom-tbat is, of a division of that which cannot be dividedbeiag self-contradictory. It is s mental conception simply; for the senses cannot take ception simply; for the senses cognizance of snything bo minute.
2. Nat. Phil.: One of the exceedingly minute ultimate particles of matter, aggregates of an immense number of which, held in their place by molecular forces, constitute all material bodies.
3. Chem.: The emallest particle into which an element can be divided. An stom cannot exist in a separate state, but unites with one or nore stoms to form a molecule. The atoms of differeat elements have definite relative weights fixed sud invarisble for each, the weight of an atom of hydrogen being regarded as unity. [Elemetrr.]
atom-like, adj. Liko an atom; exceedingly minute.

They all would vanish. aud not dare appeare
Wha atom-like when
Dancd in his beame
Browne:
a-tŏm'-1c, *a-tŏm'-ick, a-tŏm'-ic-al, $a$. [Eng. atom; -ic, -ical. In Fr. atomique.] Consisting of atoms, or otherwise pertaining or relating to an atom or atoms.
"Vitrified and pelinctd bodles are clearer, in their
continuities, than in powdereand atomical divisions." continuities, than in powder
"Vncuum is another principal doctrine of the atome
cal philosophy."--Bentley: Sermons.

## atomic heat.

Chem.: A term introduced by M. Regnault. The atomic heat of the elements in a solid state ls nearly a constant quantity, the mean valute being 6.4. This number is obtained by multiplying the specific heat of an element by its atomic weight. The atomic heat of an element represents the quantity of heat which element represents the quantity of heat which
must be imparted to or removed from atomic must be imparted to or removed from atomic proportions of the several elements, in order (See Watts' Dict. Chem.)

## atomio or atomical philosonhy.

Mental and Nat. Phil. The Doctrine of Atoms: A doctrine or hypothesia originally broached hy Leucippus, sfterwards developed by Democritus, and which underwent further modifications at the hands of Epicurus. It represented atoms as possessed of gravity and motion, and attributed to their union the formation of all things. Demoeritua is reported to have said that they come together in different order and position like the letters, which, though they are few, yct by being placed in conjunction in different ways produce innumerable words.

## atomic theory.

N"ct. Phil. \& Chem.: A theory first propounded by John Dalton in his New System of Chemical Philosophy, publisbed in 1807. He tated that the atoms of each element were incapable of being subdivided, snd esch had a definite relative weight, compared with that of hydrogen as 1 ; that the composition of a definite chemical compound is constant; that if two elements, $A$ and $B$, are capsble of uniting with each other in several jroportions, the quantities of B which unite with a given quantity of $A$ usually bear a simple relation to one another. If an element $A$ unites with certain other elements $B, C, D$, then the quantitiea $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}$, which combine with A , or simple analtiples of them, represent the proportions in which they can unite among themportions in which they can unite anong them-
gelves. Dalton supposed that one element replaced another atom for atom, but it has since been found that one atom of an element can replsce ons or more atome of enother
element, sccording to. their respective stomi. cities. [ATomictrv.]

## atomic volume.

Chem.: A term introduced by Graham in lieu of the phrase "apecific volume", used by Dr. Kopp. (Graham's Chemistry.) It aignifies the volums or measure of an equivalent or atomic proportion in differeat aubstaaces. It is obtained by dividing the molecular weight of \& compound by its specific gravity. The speciffc gravity of a compound gas or vapour referred to hydrogen as unity is equal to half ita atomic welglit; therefore the atomic volumes of compound gases or vapours referred to hydrogen as uaity are, with few ex ceptions, equal to 2. The densities of isomorphoua solid compounds are proportional to equal stomic or specific volumes. The differences of specifio or atomic volums of organic liquids is oftea proportional to ths differences between the correspondiag chemical formulw. Thus liquids whose formulse differ by $n \mathrm{CH}_{2}$ differ in specific or atomic volume by $n$ times 22. (See Watts' Dict. Chem.)
atomic weight. (Symbol and ahbrevis. tion, At. Wt.)
Chem.: The weight of an atom of an element compared with the weight of en atom of $H$, which is regarded as unity. Thus the atomic weight of oxygen is 16 ; that is, sn atom of 0 is sixteen times as heavy as an stom of H. The sum of the atomic weighta of a chemical compound is called its molecular weight, and, with a few exceptions, the epecific gravities gaseous atate are equal to half their molecular weights. The specific heats of many of the elements are nearly proportional to tbeir atomie weights. (For atomic weights, see Element.)
a-tŏm'-cal-1 $\mathbf{1}$, adv. [Eng. atomic; -ally.] After the manner of those holding the atomic philosophy:
"Empedocles, wha was a Pythagorean, also did p. 14.
a-tom'-i-çinm, s. [Eng. atomic; -ism.] The doctrine of atoms or of the stomical philosophy. (Cudworth.)
ăt-öm-iç'-i-ty̆, s. [Eng. atomic; -ity.]
Chem.: The combining capecity of an elemsat or radical. It is neeasured by the number of atoms of $H$ or other monatomic elements with which the element in question can directly combire, or can replace in a subatance. When an element does not unite with $H$ its atomicity may be measured by the number of atoma of Cl or some other monatomic element with which it can directly combine, since the atomicity of these elements is equal to that of atomicity of these elements is equal to that of
H , and they may be substituted for it, atom H , and they may be substituted for it, atom
for atom. The atomicity of an element cannot be estimated by the number of diatomic or polyatomic atoms that it can take up, as this number is indefinite. A diatomic elemeat like oxygen may attach itself to another eloment, or group of elements, ly one of its combining bonds, leaving the other free; and to this again another diatomic or polystomic element may be attached, and so on indellnitely. The atomicity of an element is also called its quantivalence.
$\dagger$ ăt'-öm-ǐșm, s. [Eng. atom; .ism.] The doctrine of atoms or of the atomical philosophy; atomicism (q.v.). (Todd.)
ăt'-om-íst, 3. [Eng. atom; ist.] In Ger. atomist.] One who holds the doctrine of stoms or of the atomic philosophy.
"The atomists, who define motion to be a parsage from whe place ta another, what do they more the
put one synuny mons word for auother ?"-Locke.
ăt-òm-ist'-10-al, a. [Aтоміс.]
ăt'-óm-ize, v.t. \& \%. [Eng. atom; -ize.]
A. Trans.: To convert into atoms, to reduce to atome. (Baxter.)
B. Intrans. : To sdopt the teneta of the atornic philosophy. (Cudnvorth: Intell. Sya., p. 26.)
ăt-бm-i'z-ẽr, s. [Eng. atom; -lzer.] An instrument used for reduciag a lignid into spray for disinfectiag, coollag, perfuming, and similar purposes.



 tam－Lo（Scotch），s．［Contr．from anatomy．］ Ludicrously：A skeleton
 ＂They grow liko atomion or akeletone：（Jamieton）：
－atone（at－wŭn），$a d v$ ．［At One（q．v．）．］
क－［öne，at－tōne，v．i．\＆t．［Eng，at；one．］ IE．］
A．Intransitive：
I Ordinary Language：
－1．（Properly．）To be＂st one，＂to be re－ conciled；to cease from strife with，to agree， to accord．［AT ONE．］

The and Aufldius can no more atone
2．To make expiation or satisfaction for ame crime，sin，or fault．
－1＇．io that large clase of persons who think that there s no oxcess on wiekednoes for Which eourrage alli 3．Specially．［See II．Theol．］
II．Theoh：To expiate sin．（Used of the death of Christ，viewed as a sacrificial offering．） The Lamh，the Dove net forth
Whoee bloot of matehless worth
Sheuld be the soul＇s defencs： Fur he who would for sin atone


## B．Transitive ：

1．To malke at obe；that is to reconcile those who before were in feeling two；to create syalpatby between those who before had antipathy to each other；to make peace where before there was strife or war．Used－ （a）Of individuals ：
 Slnce we canot apo yon werlo

Or（b）of nations：
French，it 1 was glad 1 did atone my cauntry－ men to yoth；it had been pity you should have been
pore，tor－Whakesp．Cortat purpose as theo eacli ore，．．．－Shakesp．：Cymbeline，i． 5 ．
－To atone together：To unite together．
2．To sppease ；to render propitious．
 Neptune aton＇d，ble wrath sball now refrinin， Or th wart the yynod of the gods in vain．＂
Pope：Homer＇s Odyesy，UL $i, 100,101$.
3．To expiate；to afford satisfaction for． King Jarnes，the Donglins，＂Oomed of old， Aud vainly aoughi for near，and far A victim to atone the war，＂
＊＊－tō＇ned，pa．par．\＆a．［ATone，v．t．］
II It is also the pret．of the v．i．\＆$t$ ．，and the perf．par．of the vi．
＊Xt－one－mä＇kẽr，＊at－tone－mä＇－kẽr （one as wun），8．［Eng．at；one；maker．］ One who makes two persons or two beings， whom he finds at variance，one with each other in feelings；a reconciler．Spec．，Christ． ＂Paul myth（1 TMma．It．h One God，one Medjatour maker）betweent God sud man：the mai Christ Jesus Which gete himeelfon ransom for all men，－Tyndall： Worken，p $15 \%$ ．（Richardtom）
（1）Mind，that there in one mediatoor，Christ，an Pau （1 Miker，a pence－ranker，and wry understand an atone

－tōne－mĕnt，＊at－tōne－mĕnt，＊at
tō＇ne－mĕnte，s．［Eng．at，and O．Eng omemt＝agreement，harmooy；from Eng one，and suffix－ment．（Onement．）Or from Eng．ot，one，and suffix－ment．］［AT ONE．］

A．Ondinary Ianguage：
＂1．Originally \＆properly．＂At－one－ment，＂ a making＂at one＂of thoee who before were ＂two＂in point of feeliag；that is，who were In antipathy to each other；reconcilistion， agreement，harmony，peace．＇Used－
（a）Or reconciliation between men at vart ance．
Buck．Ay madam：he deatren to make atonemon
Betwoent the duk of Glottor mand your brothers

（b）Of reconciliation，not merely of inen to gether or among themselves，but of God，to men，and men to God．
＂And like an be mindo the Jewee and the Gentllee a one one with God thit thene should be then both at one with ood，that there should be pothine to
brake the atonement，but that the thinges in hearen
 Richardoon
2．Expiation of a sin against God，or of a crime or offence against man or anything simiisr．［B．，I．I．］
－Groat An sawyers，＂fremace were，he had mane great
B．Technically：
I．Scripture：
1．Old Test．：In the suthorised version of the old Testameat the word atonement occurs not less than fifty－eight times io the text，and once in the margin；all but five of the places in whioh it is found being in，the Pentateuch． It eignifies－
（1）Expiation of sin by means of a typical sacrifice，geaerally of a victim，offered ta faith
${ }^{2}$＂For the lifte of the flesh is in the hlood：and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonemont or your sonls tor it is the blood th
atonemnent for the boul．＂－Les．xvil． 1 l ．

And one kid of the gonts for a sin－affering，to mak natonement for you．＂－Numb．Xxix．b．（Bie eulso Lev．

（2）The removal；by a sacrificial offering，of ceremonial impurity（Lev．xii．7，8）．In this seace the term was eometimes osed of faani mate thiazs－Damely，of the altar（Exod．xxix 36， 87 ：Lev．xvi．18）；of a house infeoted with the＂leprosy＂（xiv．53）；of the holy place，on account of the sins of the worshippers（xvi．16） of the holy of holies（ver．33）；of the tabernacle of the congregation（ibid．）；and of the work of the Temple（Neh．x．33）．
（3）Ransom．
＂Then he is gracious nato hlim，and salth，Dellver him from going down to the pit：I have fouud a raul
om［margin，atonement］．－Job $x \times x i l i$ ． 24.
（4）In oae place atonement is nsed for what was，in lits essential features，a thank－offering （Namb．xxxi．50）．

II（a）Atonement money：Money paid for purposes of atonement．
＂And thou shatt toke the atonement－money of the ahildren of larae．－txoa．xxi． 16.
（b）The Day of Atonement or the Great Day of AtoDement was on the tenth of the eeventh month．（For details regarding it，see Lev． xxiii．26－32；xxv． 0 ．）
2．New Test．：la the New Testament the word occurs only once－viz．，in Rom．v．11： ＂And oot ooly bo，but we also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ，hy whom we have now received the atonement＂（in the have now received the atonement＂（in the
margin，reconciliation）．The Greek word is karatiayiv（katallagen）＝（1）the exchange of one thing for another，as，for iustance，money for an article；（2）a change from enmity to friendship；reconciliation；from ката入лá⿱㇒日， （katallassoi）$=$（1）to change money ；（2）to change a person from enmity to friendship to reconcile．The marginal rendering is evi－ deatly correct．And in 2 Cor．v．18， 19 ，the same Greek substantive is twice rendered ＂reconciliation，＂and the same Greck verh， also twice，＂reconcile．＂［A．，1．］

II．Theology：The ascrificial offering made hy Christ in explation of the aids，according to the Calvinists，of the elect only；according to the Arminians，of the whole humba race．
a－tō＇nẽr，\＆［ATONE．］One who atones elther in the sease of reconciling alienated persone，or in that of making expiation．
a－tō＇－ni－a，s．［ATONY．］
a－tön＇－ǐc，an \＆t s．［Gr．ärovos $($ atonos $)=$ not etretched or strained；relexed．］［ATonv．］

## A．As adjective

1．Med．：Pertaining to stony；having no tone in the system．
2．Gram．：Not having an accent．
B．As substantive（Gram．）：A word not having an accent．
a－to＇n－ing，pr．par．\＆a．［ATONE］
With an atoning smille R more than earthly crown．
ătt－t－nys，a－tō－ni－a，s．［In Ger．\＆Fr．atomie； Port．atonia；Gr．irovia，（atonia）$=$ slackness enervation ；droviw（atomoí）＝ta be relaxed or Jangudd：a，priv．，and ronbe（tonoo）or rowia （toned）$=$ to stretch，strain，brace up；tovo （tonos）＝that by which anything is braced np；\＆rope；the einews；the tone on a word reirw（teino）$=$ to etretch．］

Medi：Want of tone in the system
a－torp＇，adv．［Eng．a；top］．On the top，at the top．
＂What is extracted by water from coftee lo the oll which often ${ }^{\text {sin }}$
＂at－orn＇，＂gt－orm；v．i：［A．S．（at）rennam， （at）cernan $=$ to run away．］To run awsy．
＂He atornd an baste as he myght that way his bett．
won．＂Rob．of Olowe，p． 419 ．（S，is Boucher．）
＊a－tô＇ur，s．Old spelling of ATtiRz
＊\＆－tô＇ur，prep．\＆adv．［Attour．］
ăt－rą－bil－ä＇ire，an［Fr．］Atrabiliary，stra－ bilious．［Atrabilarian．］
＂A preposterous fove of mirth hath turned you ell independent Whis to the atrabilaire blaspliemer of the niriccles．＂－W Warburlon：Divint Legation or ASoust Dedice（Richardom．）
ăt－ra＿bull－a＇r－í－an，a，［Fr．alrabilaire； Sp．atrabilari（o）；Eng．suff．－ian or－an．From Fr．and Ital．atrabile； Sn ．\＆Port atrabilis $=$ black bile ：Lata atra，fem，of ater＝black，aod bilis＝gall；bile．Cognate with Gr，xoㅅ́（chale）， xódos $($ cholos $)=$ gall，bile．］［ATaABLLis，Cho lebio，Melaneioly．］Pertaining to＂blgek bile，＂which the ancients supposed to he the cause of the melancholic temperament and its product melancholy；hence atrabiliarian and the cognate edjectives signify also melenoholy．
＂The atrabilarian conatitution（or A hlack，viscous，

at－ra－bil－ä＇r－i－oŭs，$a . \quad[\mathrm{Pr}$, atrabile $=$ black bile，and Eng．suffix oous．In Sp．atrabilario．］ ［Atranilabian．］Full of kiack choler；atra－ bilarious．
＂The blood，deprived of its due proportion of serum． or finer nud nure volatile parta is atrabilarious，
wherely，it is reudered Eross black，unctuous，and Wherely it is re
at－ra－bil－ír－i－oŭs－něss，s．［Eng．atra－ bilarious；－ness．］The state of being affeeted with＂black bile ；＂the state of being melan－ cholic or melancholy．（Johnson．）
ăt－ra－bill－i－ar，at－ra－bil＇－i－ar－y̆，a ［From Port．\＆Ital．atrabiliario，aad Eng．buff． $-y$ ．］The same as Atrabllabian（q．v．）． ＂＊e．eplenetic atrabiliar reflections（in his own Lect． $1 i 1$
FI The form atrabiliory is in Dunglison， Webster，\＆c．


## atrabiliary capsules．

Anat．：Two small glad－like bodies situated one on the upprer and interior edge of eath kiddcy．They are called also the renal or suprarenal glands or capsules．
ăt－ra－bil＇－1－oŭs，a［Fr．atrabile，and Eog． suffix－ous．In Sp．afrabilioso．］［ATrablla－ hian．］Tbe aame as Atrabilahious（q．v．）．
$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{a}}$＇－tra－bī－lĭs，\＆［Lat，atra and bilis．］［ATRA－ bilinay．］
Old Anatomy：Black bile；a thick，black， acrid fluid，which the ancients believed to to accreted by the spleea，the paacreous or tha atrabiliary capaulea，but which was really only the ordinary bile altered by morbid infueace．
ăt－ra－cäs＇－plis，s［Qr．ärpactos（atraktos）a （1）a spincila，（2）an arrow，（3）the top of a mast ；and $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi i s(a s y i s)=a$ round shield， an esp．］

Zool．：A geans of venomous saakes，tha type of an African family in which the poison－ fangs are exceediagly long．
a－trăct－ĕn̄＇－chy̆－mp，s．［Gr．áтрактоs（atrak－
 fusion ：$\dot{\epsilon} \nu(e n)=$ in，and $\chi \dot{\epsilon} \omega$（cheó）$=$ to pour．］ Bot．：Professor Morren＇s name for fusiform， that in，eppindle－shaped tissue．It is the fourth division of his Parenchyma（q．v．）．
＊a－tră＇1d．pa par．［Atrav．］

[^37]at－rab－měn－tā＇－çě－oŭs，a．［Lat．atramen－ tum $=$ enything black $;$ ink ；from ater $=$ dull－ black，and Eng．－aceous（q．v．）＝Lat，－aceus．］ Pertaining or relating to ink；inky，black as ink．（Derham．）
at－ra－měn＇－tal，a．［Lat．atramentum $=\ldots$ ink；Eng．suffix－al．］［Ataamentaceove．］ Inky，black as ink ；atramentaceous，stramen－ tarious；helping to produce such a colour． （Browne：Vulgar Eirrourz，bk．vi．，ch．xil．）
ăt－ra－mĕn－tär＇－1－oŭs，$a$ ．［Lat．atramen－ tarí $(u m)=a_{n}$ inkstand，and Eng．suff．ous．］ ［atramentaceoua．］Suitable to be employed in the manufacture of ink．Applied especially to copperas，one of its ingredients．（Fourcroy．）
at－ra－mĕn＇－toŭs，a．［Lat．atramentum＝ ink，and Eng．Buff．－ous．］
Lit．：Inky，inky－looklog ；very，black（lit．\＆ fig．）．（Swift：Battle of the Books．）
a－trā＇y，v．t．［A．S．tregian $=$ to vex，to trouble，to grieve．］To vex，to tronble．
＂Swithe sore ache him atrail．＂．
＊a－trä＇yyed，pa．par．［Atrav．］
＊$\overline{\text { a }}$－tred（tred as tẽrd），$a$ ．［Lat．ater＝dull blsck，not glosay－black．］Coloured bleck．
＂It canoot express auy other humour than Jeilow
choler or atred or a mixture of both．＂－Whtiaker：

＊ăt－re＇de，v．t．［A．S．（aet）rcadar．］To strpass In councel or wisdom．（Chaucer：C．T．，2，45I．）
－九t－rĕn＇ne，v．t．［A．S．（cet）rennan．］To out－ run，to best in runnigg．（Chaucer：C．T．， 2，451．）
＇a－trē＇te，＂a－treēt＇，＊at－rēed＇，adv．［Fr． a trait $=$ at is draught．］Continually，dis－ tinctly．（Prompt．Parv．）
a＇－tril－al，a．［ATRIUM．］
Biol．：Pertaining to the strium（q．v．）．
＊ăt－ri＇de，v．t．［A．S．（at）ridan．］To beat in riding，or on horsebsck．（Layamon，ili．264．）
＊a－tri＇e，v．t．［O．Eng．a；trie＝try．］To try as a judge．
＂Chitef justice he satte the sothe to airie
Rob．de Brunne：Chron．，p．B9．（S．in Boucher．）
a－trip＇，adv．［Eng．a；trip．］
Naut．：A term used（1）of an anchor，which is atrip when it is drawn out of the ground at right angles to it ；（2）of the topssils of a vessel， when they are hoisted as high as possible on the masts，or just started from the caps．
渿＇－rip－lĕx，s．［In Ital atrepice；Lat，airiplex， originslly atriplexum；Gr．àpáфa太̌s（atra－ phexis）$=$ an orach plant：ás priv．，snd тpédw （trephō）$=\ldots$ to nourish．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiscex（Cheno－ poda）．Eight apecies are indigenous，and one or two more partially naturalised，in Britain． Of the former msy be mentioned the $A$ ．laci－ niata，or Frosted Sea－orache；the A．Babing－ toni，or Spreading Fruited；the A．patula，or Spreading Halberd－leaved；the A．angustifolia， or Narrow－leaved Orache ，and the A．littoralis， or Grass－leaved Sea－orache．The leaves may be used as pot－herbs．
－ $\mathbf{b}^{\prime}$－trǐ－ŭm，s．［lat．In Itad．atrio means в portico or vestibule．］

athiom of a boman hodse．
1．Architecture：
（1）The hall or princlpal room in an aneient Roman house．It communicated with the
street by the vestlbule and the front door． There was in the centre of its celling a large sperture，called compluvium，designed to admit light［Compluvium．］Beneath it there was scooped ont in the pavement a cistern called impluvium．［Impluviom．］In a large house rooms opened into the strium from all sides， snd were lighted from it．
（2）A covered court，Bomewhat on the model of the anclent atrinm，constrncted in front of the principal doors of 8 B edifice．
（3）The charchysrd．
2．Biology：
（I）That part of the auricle into which the venous blood is diacharged．
（2）The large cavity into which the intestine opens in the Tunicates．
a－tro＇－cious（cious as shŭs），$a$ ．［In Fr． \＆Ital．atrace；Sp．\＆Port．atroz ；from Lat． atrox，genit．atrocis；cognate with trux $=$ wild，rough，eavage．］

## A．Ordinary Language：

L．of deeds：
1．Excessively cruel，or eaormonsly wicked In eny other respect．
＂Whed Catillae was tried for toms atrooious mur． （Richardson．）
＂An adrocato is aecosary，and therefore andiecoce ought not to be deuied himin in defending causen，unleas
2．Stern，expressive of cruelty．
＂The Dierce atrocious frown of sinewed Mara＂＂
3．Collaquially（in a hyperbolical and bu morous sense）：Very bad，as when it is said， without any real imputation of moral guilt， that one＇s handwritiog is＂atrocious．＂
II．Of persons：Savage，cruel，fleres，harsb， severe．
B．Technioally：
＊Old Medicine．Of diseases：Very volent； angry．
a－trō＇－çious－1y（cious as shŭs），adv． ［Eng．atrocious；suff．－ly．］In an atrocious manner；with much cruelty or ather flagrant wickeduess．
．As to my publishing Four letters，I hold myseli fully justiled by the Injury you have done me by TYarburton，Lett． 2
a－trö＇－çious－nĕss（cious as shŭs），s． ［Eng，atrocious；－ness．］The quality of being strocious．
＂Ha（Herod）thonght of John in character，the atro－ wouncess of toe murder，and the oplinion，which the Life of St．John Baptivt，p．218．
 atrocité；Ital．atrocita；Lat．atrocitas $=$ fierce. ness．］Exceasive cruelty or other flagrant wickedness；strociousness．
＂．．．in this case there was no peculiar arrocisy，no cautay：Hist．Eng．，ch．Ixv．
If It is often used in the plural for exces． aively cruel deeds．
the disgrace and scand dal brought upoo Liberty by the atracitiez cominitted in that holy oame．＂－De
Quincey：Works（ed．1863），vol．1i．，p．185．
IT The expression＂Bulgarian atrocitics＂ has become historic．It is used to signify the cruel deeds perpetrated by the Turks in 1876 whilst repressing an abortive rising of the Christians in parts of Bulgaris．The defiance by the Porte of the moral sentiment of Europe， when the punishment of those who were the active agents in perpetrating these crimes was called for hy this snd other countries，led to the Russo－Turkish war of 1877－8，which resulted，smong other effects，in the emandi－ pation of a large part of Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke．
＂On September 21 ［1876］．Lord Berby expretsed the called on the porte to punish the chief authors of the atracities．＂一Annual Register，1876，p．273．
ăt＇－rot－pa，s．［In Sp．\＆Ital．atropa；from Gr．＂Aтporos（Atropos），one of the three Fates，infernal goddesses，sumpsed to deter－ mine the life of man by spimning a thread． The genus Atropa is so called from its deadly effect．］Nightshade，or Dwale．A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanacex，or Nightshadea．It contains but one British suecies，A．belladonna，or Deadly Nightshade． It is three or more feet high，has its ovate
leares paired．large and small together，droop－ ing lorid purple flowers，and black berries，of


DEADLV NIGETSHADE（ATROPA BELLADONNA）
the size of a small cherry，which if eaten pro－ duce delirium，dilation of the puplls of the eyes，snd death．
at＇－rot－pal，a．Another form of Atropoe （q．v．）
ăt＇－ròph－Ǐed，a．［Io Fr．atrophie，pa．par．of atrophier：Gr．átpoфos（atrophos）$=$ not well fed；átpoфím（atropheo）＝to have no food， and therefore to waste away：$\dot{\alpha}$ ，priv．，and трoфéw（ tropheos），or tpé\＄w（ trepho）$=\ldots$ ta nourish．Or from a，priv．，and $\tau \rho o \phi \eta^{\prime}$（trophe） $=$ food，nourishment．］Unfed，not supported by their proper nourishment：hence wasting or wasted awsy．（It is used of muscles， nerves，\＆c．
＂The musoles were in so atrophiod ecoudition that the experime Anat．，
Whao the aye fie destroyed the optjo aerve ofman pt．i．，ch．iv．
ăt＇－ró－phoŭs，$a$ ．［ATropev，8．］Character ised by atrophy．
ăt＇－rot－phy̆，s．，［In Fr．atrophie；Sp．\＆Ital． atrofia；Gr．àтpoфia（atrophia）．］［ATRO－ phied．］
Ord．Lang．\＆Med．：A continual wssting of the body or its organs through disesse or old age．

Marasmas，and wide－wasting＂peatileaco
All the oryans，even the bones tend to atr，in in adrancing life．＂－Todad \＆Boomant：Physiot．Anat， vol． 11 ，p． 270 ．
at＇－rot－phy̆，v．t．\＆i．［ATropav，s．］
A．Trans．：To starve，to cause to wrste away
B．Intrans．：To become strophied．
a－trŏp＇－10，a．［Eng．atrop（ine）；－ic．］Per－ taining to stropine（q．v．）．

## atropio acid．

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．A crystalline acid ob－ tained，together with a basic compound tropine，by the action of alkalies on stropins． （Fownes．）
ăt＇－rǒ－pine，s．［From atropa（q．v．）．］
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{23} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$ ．An orgenic base ob－ tained from the Deadly Nightshade，Atropa belladonna．It eryatallises in coloarless needles，and is used in medicine．It dilates the pupils of the eye．
 to be turned：$\dot{a}$ ，priv．，and трótos $($ tropos $)=a$ turn；трє́т $\omega$（trepô）＝to turn．］
Bot．：A term used in describing the position of an ovule in the ovary．An etropous（lit．， an unturned）ovule is erect，with the chalass at its base and the foramen at its apex．It is the same as Orthotropous（q．v．）．（Lindley： Introd．to Bot．，srd ed．，1839，pp．214－15．）
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$＇troŭs，a．［Lat．ater（mase．），atra（ferm．） atrum（neut．）$=$ dead black，corresponding to the Gr．$\mu$ einas（melas）．It is opposed to niger ＝glossy black．］
Botony，\＆c．：Pure black；black without the admixture of any other colour．（Lindley．）
ăt－roût＇e，＊ạt－rût＇e，v．［Eng．at，sod nout， v．］To escape．
fate，făt，färe，amidst，whãt，fall，father；wê，wĕt，hëre，camç，hẽr，thêre；pine，pǐt，sïre，sĩr，marine；gō，pơt，

-try $\bar{y}, a d v$. phr. [Eng. $a-=$ on, snd try.]
Naut.: With the bead to the sea (sald of a uhip in 8 gale).

## -trÿ's, s. pl. [Appsrentiy from Fr, atour $=$ French hood.] An article of femsle attire pparently about the middls of the Beventeenth century. (Scotch). <br> (Jänieson.) <br> -try'st, s. [TRyst.] (Seotch.)

- at-sitt', * at-sit'to, * at-sy̌t'e, v.t. \& i. Eng. at ; O. Eng. sitt $=$ sit.]
A. Trans. : To sit agsinst, to withstand.
"In ye ryght hond ya lance he nom that cluped wan Long and gret ynd atrong ynon hym ne myghte Rob
Thas in lonstes schulde atolte the : Chron., p. 174. Bavelok 2,200 . (Boucher.)
B. Intrans.: To remain sitting; to stay, to remain. (O, E. Chron., N.E.D.)
ąt-stănd' (pret. at-stō'de), v.t. [Eng. at; stand.] To stand against, to withstand, to oppose.

That hym ne nyghte no rasi ne genunt atatonde.",
Rob. of Glouc.: Chrom, p. 15. (Boucher.)

- at-stö'de, pret. of verb. [ATsTand.]
t-taxc'-ca, s. [Ital. attaceo $=$ a sticking, 2 cleaving to ; attacare $=$ to hang, to fasten.]
Music: A direction given st the end of s movement to proceed to the next one without atopping for any intermediate pause. (Often with the word subite.)
ett-tł̧̌h' (Eng.), at-tē'Içh (Scotch), v.t. [In Fr. attacher $=$ io faaten, to tie,.. to allure, tec. $\mathbf{S p}$. atacar $=$ to lace, to tie up, to ram in, to sttack, to tease; Port. atacar $=$ to fasten to, to lace, to tag; atocar, attacar $=$ to attack: ltal, attoccare $=$ to hang, to fasten, to spply the mind, to quarrel, to kindle war. Cognate with Eng. Atrack, Tack, Take, de. (q.v.).]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. To fasten, to tie, or in some similar wsy to connect one thing with snother.

Then, homeward, every man attach the hand
Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Last, iv. 8 .
Ir mrce against one's will.

1. Lit. (Used apecially of seizing s person or his goods by jndicial anthority.) [B., 1.] (a) Of seizing himself.

- Par I do dety thy conjuration,
thad formerly of betore the ofence II It

(b) Of seizing his goods. [B., 2.]

Franoo hath saw'd the league, and hath attach'd
Shakesp.: Benry VIII., i. 1.
2. Fig. (Used of the irresistible influence of natural agencies or forces.)

## Who am mysele cattach'd binme thee; To the dulling of my spirits.

The foregoing example shows the identity of the verbs attach and attack.
III. To canss one to adhere to another by mors instead of material force; to unite one to another by the ties of self-interest or of affection.

God, working ever on a noclal plan,
By various ties attaches msil to man
by various ties attaches man to manh "charity.
"The great and rich depend on thoge whom their
power or their wealtis attaches to thein."-Rogers.
IV. To attribute; to ascribe.
"The other party wondered that any importance acribhler of the thirteenth century." - Macaulay irt. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x}$ i.
B. Law:

1. To arreat a person by judicial suthority.
[A., II. 1. (a).]
It is now used specially respecting the process sdopted in cares of contempt of court. (See Blackstone'a Comment., bk. iii., ch. 27.) [attachment.]
2. Similhsty to srrest or acize upon one"s goods by process of lsw. [A., 11. 1 (b).]
at-tagch'-a-ble, a. [Eng. attach; -able.] That may be sttached by a legal writ or process issued for the purpose. (Webster, êc.)
attaché (at-tänh'- $\bar{a}$ ), s. [Fr.] One sttsched to a person or thing. (Specially used with respect to an attache of an embassy, one connected with an embassy, who, being of mnch inferior dignity to the ambasssdor, can move abont without attracting mach notice, and in consequence can often pick up items of inforastion valusble to his chief or even to his country.)
at-tăçh'ed, pa. par. \& a. [ATTAcE.]
at-tăç̧'-Ǐng, pr. par. [ATTACH.]
at-tăçh'-měnt, * at-tăçh'e-mĕnt, s. [Eng. attach; -ment. In Fr. attachement; Ital. attacamenta.]
A. Ordinary Language: The set of attaching ; the atate of being attached; that which is attached. Specially-
3. Lit.: The state of being attached to a person or thing in a literal sense.
A". . and when the rest of the cranium 18 modrfed. concomiltantly, for the attuchment of mumiles
to work the jaw."- Owen: Ca aufl' of the Mammalia,
4. Fig.: The statg of being bound to a person, a party, or a principle, by moral or other ties not of a material kind; as by affection or self-interest.

But Friendship can vary her gentle dominion;
The attachment of years in a nornent expiren. Byron: To George, Earl Delawarr


But though he wau very unwilling to dia, attachment to his party was in his mlud a sironger sentiment than the fear of death."-lbid., ch. xxil
It may be used in the plur, for friendahip with various individuals.

Attachments hy fate or hy falsehood reft."
Pringle: Afar in the De
II Drawing the distinction between inclinaion, attachment, and affection, Crabb shows thst inclination is the weakest of the thrce words. Inclinations, hes says, srise of themaelvea, attachments are formed; inclination, moreover, has respect chiefly to thinga, attachment to elther persona or thinga, and affection to persons only. "Attachment, ss it regards persons, is not ao powerful or solid as affection. Children are attached to those who will minister to their gratifications; they have an affection for their nearest and dearest relatives. Attachment is sometimes a tender sentiment between persons of different sexes; affection is an affair of the heart withont diatinction of aex. The passing attachments of young people are aeldom entitied to aerious notice although sometimes they may ripen by long intercourse into a landable and ateady affection. Nothing is so delightful as to see affection among brothers and sisters."
B. Technically (Law) :

1. Of the ordinary courts: The set or process of sttaching, i.e., arresting a person or his goods. It is especially nsed of cases in which contempt of court is being shown. If a person cited to appear before a court as defendant sttachment is issued against him. If he keep ont of the way, so that it cannot be put in force, then an attachment with proclamation follows, that is, an attachment coupled with a publie proclamation requiring him to surrender himself. If this also have no effect, other measures follow, till finally, failing himself, his goods are attached or seized by judicial anthority. Others than defenclants can incur attachment for conternpt of court. Con. tempt.] (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch 23, 27 ; iv., eh. 20.)
An attachment out of Chancery is a process designed to be used to enforce answers and obediencs to the decrees and orders of the Chancery Division Court.
A writ of attachment or pone is a writ issued to the sheriff requiring him to attach a person by taking gage, that is, certain of his goods, or requiring him to find security for his appearance in the court. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 19.)
Foreign Attachment : A local custom exiating in parts of England to arrest the money or goods of a foreigner within a certain liberty or city (like srrestment in Scotland), till some claims against him be satisfled.

## 2. Of the Old Forest Courts

Court of Attachments, wood-mote or fortydsys' court : A court formerly held befors the verderors of a foresi every forty dsys to in verderors of a forest every orty dsys to invenison, snd report offences to higher courts. venison, sid report ofences to higher courts.
[REaARD, Sweinmote, Justice-bear.] (Blaci[REAARD, SWENMOTE, JUSTICE-6
stone : Comment., bk. ili., ch. 6.)

An attachment of the forest is the proceeding. in the old courts of sttachments, wood-mote or forty-dsys' courts.
at-tăck', v.l. \& i. [In Fr. attaquer; Sp. \& Port. atacar : Ital. attaccare $=$ to hang or fasten, to engage in bsttle. Cognate with attach this specially sppearing in the Italian.]
A. Transitive:
L. Ordinary Language :

1. Of assaults, direct or indlrect, upon persons: To make an assault on an ariny, a forti fleation, de., with weapons of war, or on a person with material weapons of any kind

Unite thy forces and attack thelr lines."
(1) To assail a person by hostile words writings \&c., with the view of damaging his reputation with the community or insulting himself; to censure, to find fanlt with.
 Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x x i v}$.
(2) To asssil a person, the asssilant being a thing. (Specially used of diseases.)

On the fourth of March he wae attacked hy fever
2. Of assaults on things instead of persons:

Specially: To sttempt to gsin knowledge by what may be figuratively considered as a hostils assault on some portion of nature.
of the we have never been ahle to attack those parte (Times, Aprit $20,+1675$.)
II, Technically:
Mil. To attack in front and fank: To sttack the salient angle or both aides of a bastion. lt is also nsed colloquially in the army for military attacks made by bodies of men on each other.
$\dagger$ B. Intransitive: To make sn ssssult as contradiatinguished from atanding on the defensive.
"Thone that attack generally get the victory, though I Attack, $v . \&$ a, is not in Bullokar's Dictionary (1656), though "sttache" snd "attachement" are. Richsrdson says that attack is not an old word in the English lan guage, and that the term preceding it was assault.
at-tăck's s. [From the verb. In Fr. attaque; Sp. \& Port. ataque; Ital. attacco.] [Attack, v.] A. Ordinary Language:
L. Of assaults, direct or indirect, on persons:
l. An assault upon an army; a place, or upon an individual with material wespons, whether natural or scquired.
a tumultuary aftack of the Celtic peasantry."
2. An assault upon a person's feslings, reputation, \&c
"But, whenever any perronal ate ack ha been mad

II It may be used where the assailant is a disease or some other thing.

II. Figuratively. Of assaults upon things:

1. When the asssilant is a person. [Atrack, .]
"The Committee of the Royal Boclety 1aid wo much streas upon this thrt of the attock that no lese than party alone, . . ."-Transit of Yenus. (rimes, Aprlizo 2. When the assailant is a thing the dark raynafter hatlng paasecr through the receiver, still posuessing nuthlelent puwer to igntite the charoan, and thus initiate the attack of the uxygen.

- rynutall: Frag. of science, 3 rd ed., viii. $\bar{t}, \mathrm{p} .191$.
B. Technically:

Mil. : Any general assault or onset mada to gain a post or hreak a body of troops. (James.) Attack and Defence: A part of the drill for recruita learning the sword exercise. It is carried on first on horseback; afterwarda, when more proficiency is gained, at a walk, and finally "in speed," which, however, does and inally, in speed, which, howe ever, does
trained suldier would attain were be really pursuing or being pursued. (Ibid.)
False attack: One carried on to compel the enemy to divide his forces, thus weakening bis position in front of what is meant to be the real sttack. (Ibid.)

Regular attack: One carried ont sccording to military rules. (Ibid.)
st-tăck'-a-ble, a. [Eng. attack; able. In Fr. attaquable.] Able to be attacked. (Webater.)
at-tack'ed, pa, par. \& a. [ATtsck, v.]
at-tăck-ẽr, s. [Eng. attack; -er.] One who attacks.
"To oromneh roason the attaceiers preteud to answer."
-Elyhinkons: Prim of Eng. Lang., it. 468 -Elphinseone: Prin of Eng. Lang., ii. 488,

at-taxck'-ĭng, $p r$. par. \& $\alpha$. [ATTACK, $v$. ".-. it would have been dificutt for an attacking, | army |
| :---: |
| p. 14. |

at-tăc'- ${ }^{\prime} 1-\mathrm{ite}$, s. [ln Ger. attakolith. From Gr. itrakevis (attakeus), a salmon which the mineral resembies in colour (Dana).] A pale-red minersl, of which the chief constituents, according to Blomstrand, are-Pbosphoric acid, 36.06 ; alumina, 29.75 ; lime, 13.19 ; and water, 690 . It occurs in Scania, in Sweden.
枸"ta-cŭs, s. [Lat. attacus; Gr. ȧтtaxós (attakos) and árrákns (attakess), a kind of locust.] A genus of moths belonging to the family Bombycidæ. A. cynthia is the Ailanthus Silk-

attacus chethia (one-third real gize).
worm, so called because th caterpiliar feeds npon the Ailanthus-tree (Ailanthus glandulosus). It is a hardy insect, living well in this country, though it is a native of China. The country, though it is a native of China, The the Atiacus ailkworm npon it is an easy process. (Wood, \& © . )
 (attagas), a long-billed bird, fond of the water, and esteemed a great dclicacy. The Godwit (?). (Liddell \& Scott.) Aiso drrayp̀ (attagèn); Lat. attogen $=$ a hazel-hen or heath-cock (Tetrao bonasio, Linn., or T. alchata, Linn.), found in Spain, the south of France, \&c. (Dr. Wm. Smith.).]
Ornith.: A asme applied by early writers to different birds, chiefty gallinaceons, though it was employed for one of the frigate-birds. It has also lheen for a genus of grouse, and for the sand-grouse (q.v.). As a popular name it is obsolescent, but when used it is a sy. nouym of frsucolin (q.v.).
撸'-taphan, s. [Ataohan, Yataohan.]
st-tāin, "at-tā'ine, "at-téine, "attêyne, vi. \& t. [Apparently from Lat. attineo $=$ (1) to hold on, to hold fast, delay, (2) to atretch to, to reach to; from $a d=$ to, snd teneo $=$ to hold fast, to hold, ... to reach, attain. The corresponding word in Mod. \& 0 . Fr. is atteindre $=$ to attain, to reach, overtake, grike, catch, equal, come to ; Port. attingir: atrike, catch, equal, come to ; Port. attingir:
these are not from Lat. attineo, but from atthese are not from Lat. attimeo, but, from at-
tingo $=$ (1) to touch, (2) to assaolt, to reach, tingo $=(1)$ to touch, (2) a 0 assalt, to reach,
to arrive at $: a u l=$ to, and tango $=$ to tonch, to reach, to strike. The Eng. attain agrees better in signification with the Fr. otteindre and Lat, attingo than with Lat. attineo, though ita form is modified from the last-mentioned verb. $\}$

## A. Intransitive:

1. To reach, grasp, or arrive at some object of pursult or of desire, physical, mental, moral, or spíritual.
the more part advised to depart thence also,
 Cotisxvil. 12.

wise covinsed man ot under "encyi"; how long wis
"It ho any min. II by any menns I might at
"Bnt to her purpos sehul they nerer attyma",
2. It is used also of material objects in process of reaching a certain state.
${ }^{4}$ Mik will soon neparate itealf luto crearn, and a more sergur iquor, whioh siter twave dnys, attaims
It is rarely followed by an infinitive. In the subjoined exampie "attain to know" is $=$ sttain to the knowledge of.

The offence that man "". Ahould thus wherein lien
l., hk ix.
B. Iransitive (formed from the intransitive erb by the omission of the preposition $t$ )
I of persons:

1. Lit. : To reach a place at which one aeeks to arrive, or a person with or at whom one wishes to be.

- Canaan he now attains; l soe hids teuts

Pitch'd above Sichem, and the ueighbouring plain
Of Moreh."
Silton: P. L., bk, xil.
Of Moreh." "The earl hoping to heve overtaken the Soottish
king, aud to have given him battie i but pot attaining
bim io time, set down before the castio of Aton."
Bacon.
physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, at which physical, ment

- To say that a person attains a thing is not the aame as to say that he obtains it. Attain implies that one is making active efforts, or at least indolging earnest wiahes, to gain the object; whilst obtcin can be used though he be passive, or even inditferent.

The eminence on which her spirit etood,
Mine.was unable to atfain.
Mine. was unable to attain"" Fxourtion, bk. iil.
II. Of things: To reach.
"Thingee that rigour never eholde atteline",
"It is when the sun has ateained its greatest helght that such sceuee ghould be Fianed."-Darwins: Voyage
round the Worlh, chap. xxi.
*at-tāin', s. [ATtain, v.]

1. The act or process of sttaining
2. The thing attained.
at-tāin-a-bill'-i-ty̆, s. [Eng. attainable, - tty; or attain, snd -ability.] Attainableness. (Coleridge.)
at-tā'in-a-ble, a. [Eng. attrin; -able.]
3. Able to be attained; able to be reached by proper effort.

Peace tin ourselveso sid onion with orir ord."
Fordneorth: Excurtion hic. iv.
2. Less properly: Obtainsble; that 1 s , which may possibly be reached without its being implied tbst effort has been put forth at all.
at-tà'in-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. attainable; ness.] The quality of being attainsble.
"Persons become oiten enamoured of outwind beauty. without nny particular knowiedge of its pos at-tāin' ant, $\alpha$. [O. Fr.oteignant $=$ proper to gain an end.] Snitable, appropriate. (N.E.D.)
at-tā'in-dẽr, s. [From O. Fr. atteindre $=$ to corrupt or attaint, or to reach, to strike, to bit, to injnre; Port. atingir; from Lat. attingo (Attals.) The meaning has been confused by erroneons asaociation with 0 . Fr. taindre, Fr. teindre $=$ to dye, to stain. (N.E.D.)

## A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of attainting a criminal ; the etate of being so attainted.
"A hill ior revereing the atteainder of Stanford was pasod hy the Op
2. That which constitutes, establishes, or declares an attainder; an act or a bill of attainder.
Här. Eng., che gront Act of Atainder."-Nacaulay
"The torrilile
nowneod.
word,
Binl 3. Piguratively. Trint
3. Figuratively: Taint upon one's character, Whether of proved crime or fanit, or of suspis ciou ooly.
"Somemooth he dsuht his vice with show of virtue,
Thatived from all atratiner of minpect"



3 To corrupt，a the blood of a person under sttainder was anpposed to be legally ＂corrupted．＂．［ATtaint，particip．adj．（2）］
B．Old Lave：
＊1．To declare a jury infamons，and inflict on them a punishment eevere sven to extrava－ gnace，on aocount of their having given a falss verdict．－［See Ampanst，a，B．I．］（Blackstome： Comment．，bk．1iL，chaps．23－25．）
2．To place ona under an attsiader，which ts done upon sentence of outlawry，or on that of desth for treason or fislony．（Blackstone： of desth for treason or islony．（Blacisene：
Comm．，bk iv．29．）［ATrainder．］Formerly a Comm．，hk iv．29．）［ATrAinder．］Formerly a
man might be attainted in two waya：（1）By mppesrance，by which was meant that he really pressnted himself in the court，sud was sub－ ject to sttainder，hsving confessed his crime， been vanquished in battle，or sdjudged guilty by 8 verdict．Or（2）by proceas，when having fled and failed to onswer，after being five times called publicly in the county，he was at last outlawed for noo－appearance．
et－tā＇int，＊at－téinct，s．［From the verb． In Fr．atteinte；O．Fr．attainte．］［ATtaint，v．］ A．Ordinary Language：
I．Literally：
1．Gen．：A stain，a blot．（Now shortened into TAint．）
＂No man hath a virtue that he hath pot a glimpse of inor may man an attaine，but he oa
2．Spec．：In the legal aense described under B． 1.
shall be aned of an atteinct，and bound to
and the Starre Chamber．＂－Holinked：Chron Apreere at the
＊IL Fig．：Anything injurious；as illness， weariness．

## Nor doth be dedicate one dot of colour <br> But freshly lcoks，and overbears atcain With eheerful serahlance．

8．Technically：
1．Old Law：A process commenced against a former jary for bringing in a falss verdict． The jury empanelled to try such s case was the grand ons，consisting of twenty－four of the best men in the county；the appellation ＂grand＂beiag used to distinguish it from the ＂petit，＂or smell jury－the first one．If con－ victed，they were 1 ronounced infamous，thei goods wers forfeited，their wives and fsmilies were turned out of．doors，their houses razed， their trees rooted up，\＆c．At length the practice of setting saide verdicts，upon motion made for the purpose，and granting new trials， superseded the old aystem of attaints，which was fiasliy swept sway by 4 Gro．IV．，e． 50 ． （Blackstone：Comment．，Hk．iii．，ch．25．）

2．Veterinary Medicine：A hlow or wound on the hinder foot of a horse．
1\＆t－tā＇int，particip．adj．［Fr．atteint；O．Fr． attainl．］［ATtaint，v．］
1．Under an attainder；sttainted．
－He is then［when couvictod of a capitad crimo and
hackened＂－Bhuckstoms．Comment．，bk V．，ch．29．
2．Corrupted．
＂My teuder yonth was never yet attaint
With any ymaion of indaning love．＂ shakesp．： 1 Honry VI．，r．\＆
et－tā＇int－ěd，＊at－tā＇ynt－ĕd，pa．pur．\＆a ［Attaint，v．］
As participial adjective ：
trom beir Majestie，then athe hath now possessions in from Irelar Majestie，then she hath now posession ：Present state of Ireland． Whether Plora Macdonald was Jastifed in con．

pt－tálnt－ing，pr．par．［ATTAINT，v．］
\＃t－tā＇int－mĕnt，s．［Eng．attaint；－ment．］ The atate of being attainted．
VIII．to than great man［Cardinal Wolsey］upon whose VIII．to that great man（Cardina，Wolsegl upog whose atraintmene，that sacrilegious prince re
the crown－Athmole $:$ Berkshors，i． 45 ．
at－tä＇tn－türe，s．［Eng．ottaint；－ure］The act of attainting ；the state of being attainted the writ or Act of Parliament sttainting one． Hame＇s knavery will be the duchess＇s wreck；
And her attainiwro will be Humphrey＇s fall．＂

㩆－tal＇－豸－a，s．［From Attalus III．，Phlometer king of Pargamus．］A genus of psims be longing to the aection Cocoina．The apecies
are fonnd in the tropiesl parts of South

America．A．funtera is called by the Braw zilians Piasaba，Its fibres afford ths inest cordage for the navy of their country．Here it is used for hrooms to oweep ths streets， The seeds are．called ooquilla nuts．They are hard，and being large，are used in tarnary for making the handles of doora，umbrellas，and other articies A．compta is the Pindave Palm of Brazil．Ths seeds are ested as a deli－ Palm of Brazi．leas seass are ested as a deli－ cocy，and the leaves used for thatching，for making bsta，\＆c．A．speciosa and A．excelsa
furnish nuts，which ars burnt to dry the juice of Siphonia，elastica，whence indis－rubber is obtained．A．cohune，s native of Honduras prodncea nuta called oahoun nuts，which fur nish e valnable oil．
 v．t．［A．S．atsmian $=$ to tams．］To tame． And spectally hle pride gan attame＂
Bochaz ：Fall of Princes，p．
（Boucher．）
＊at－ta＇me（2），v．t．［Fr．entamer $=$ to maks an incision into，．$\therefore$ to touch，．．．to begin， ．to attack，sce．］
1．To commence，to begin．
Chaucer：© ight ano（ed．Urry）taie be hath atamed．＂
TT The reading is tamyd in more moders editions．
2．To make an incision into．
＂I pray ye yr omporouro，she we me thy minde， preseante fyrsts at the heade or st the toyte The em perourc answered shortiye and sayde，At the herd the yeshe eball be tyrate attamed．＂- Fabian：Chron．，
（Boucher．）

## ＊át＇－tam－ie，s．［ATOMY．］

＊at－ť̌m＇－ĭn－āte，v．t．［From Lat．attamino $=(1)$ to touch，to attack，to rob，（2）to con taminate，to deflis．］To corrupt，to spoil． （Coles，1685．）

If Contaminate is now used instead of it．
＊a t＇tan，prep．［ATte．］
＊att－tà＇－niss，$a d v$ ．［AT－ANis］
＊ăt＇－tar（1），8．［ATTER．］
ăt＇－tar（2），$\dagger$ a＇tar，ơt＇－tor．［In Hindustani， Mshratta，\＆c．，ăttär ；from Arab．itr $=$ per－ fums，a＇tira $=$ to smell swsetly．］Essence eapecially of roses．
attar or otto of roses．The essential oil obtained from roses by diatillation．It is said that 100,000 roses yield anly 180 grains of sttar；hence the temptation to adulterate it is very great．The oil is first paic－green，then after being kept，it becomes darker，aod ex hibita varions tints of greeo，yellow，and red It is manufsctured in various villages and towns of Turkey just south of the Balkans，as well as in ladia
＂And actar of rose froin the Levaot．＂
attar－gul，atar－gul．［（1）Attar，and （2）$g u l_{\text {，in }}$ various Indian languages $=\mathrm{a}$ rose．］ The rame as Attar of Roses（q．v．）
which the Attenr Gulth onty those rarest roses from

at－ta＇shr，v．t．［Old form of Task（q．v．）．］ To take to task，to blame．
＂You are much more attank＇d for want of whatom． Than prais＇d for barminul milduness．＂${ }^{\text {Shakesp．}}$ King Lear，1．4．
at－tā＇ste，＊a－tā＇st，v．t．［O．Fr．taster．］ ［Taste，$v$ ．］To taste．

This is his own staff，thou seyst，therof he thail atase．＂－Chawoor：The Pardonere and Tapstere Richardson．）

For gentiemen（they aldd）was nought so fit， Af co attarsf hy bold at tompts the cup Nirrour for Mag．， p ． 207 ．
＊atte，＂at＇－tĕn，＂ăt＇－tăn，s contraction for at the．］［AT．］At，at the

K yng Willimm atte laste．＂
$\boldsymbol{R}$ Glouc．，p．879．（R．$T$ ．in Boucher）
＊atte，pret．of v．［Hatte．］
＊at－tēlech，v．t．［Atiach．］（Scotch．）
＊at－té＇ine，v．t．\＆$\dot{4}$ ．［Atrain．］
at－tě1＇－a－bŭs，s．［From Lat．attelabus；Gr． aтte入aßos（attelabos）$=0$ small，wingless species of locust．］

Entom．：A genus of Coleoptera（Beetles） belonging to the iamily Curculionide（or

Weevila）．It was originally Introdiced by Linneens with the character，＂Head attent ated，behind inclined． Antennee somewhat thick the 13 she apex．In Systema Naturae（ 1767 ）as many as thirteen opecies mate anumeted Most of these，however，are now transferred to other gensra of Coleoptera In Stephens＇Illustration of British Entomology（1828）， only one species is mentioned，4．curculto－ noides．
ăt＇－tĕle，v．t．［ErTLE．］
＋at－těm＇－pôrr，v．l．［1n O．Fr．attemprer； Ital．attemperare；Lat．attempero $=$ to fit，to adjuat，to accommodste；from $a \bar{a}=$ to，snd tempero＝duly to proportion．］［TEMPER．］

1．To mix snything with another in just proportions ；to regulate．
2．To temper ；to dilute or reduce to s more moderate strength or smount anything that is excesaive．

Nohility attempers sovereignty，and draw tha royal．＂－Bacon．
3．To soften ；to mollify．
＂His early providence could likewise have attem－ pered his nature therein．－－Bacon

Thone miling eyea attemporing avery ray Tope：Eloisa to Abelard，6s－4
4．To fit to somethigg else．
＂Phenlus ！let acts of gods and heroes old． Attempered to the lyre，your voice einploy．＂
Pope：Homer；Olyssey 436.
at－ť̌m＇－pẽr－ançe，＊at－těm＇－pẽr－ aunçe，s．［Eng．attemper；－ance．］Tenıper－ ance，modsration．
1．Gen．：In all things．
The felawes of abstinence ben attemperance，that hoideth the mean in aile thinges；alse shame，thit
eobheweth ail dishonesty．＂－Chouner：Peroonce Tule
2．Spec．：In the use of liquor，or of food，or of both．
＂By the virtue．attomperaunce，the crenture reason．
abto kepeth ymu from to nath drinke，nad from to moch meto．＂－lnstírution of a Chritian Man
＊at－těm＇－pẽr－āte，v．t．［Attemperate，a．］ ［ATTEMPER．］To render proportiona to any－ thing，to regulate
Nath Lectures，bect．actlons accordingls．＂－Barrow：
＊at－těm＇－pẽr－ate，a．［Lat．attemperatus， pa．par．of attempero．］［AtTEMPER，Attem－ perate．］Regulated，proportioned．
 Practical Catechism．
† ạt－tĕm＇－pẽred，＊at－tĕm＇－pred（pred as pẽrd），pa．par．\＆a．［Attemper，v．］ And to ber guesten dotb bounteous banket dight Attempred goodly well for heal th and for dellitht．＂ spenser：P．Q．，II．X1． 2. 4 bard amid the joyons circle sings High airs，attemper＇d to the vocki stripgs．＂
Pope ；Homer＇s Cassey，bk，il．， $23-4$
＊at－tĕm＇－pẽr－ĕl，a．［？Error for attemperate or attempre．］Temperate，moderate．
＂But though attemperel wepyng be graunted，out
geous wepynge certes is defanded．＂－chaucer：＇Tale of deeliberus
＊at－tĕm＇－pẽre－ly̆，adv．［Attemperly．］
$\dagger$ at－těm＇－pẽr－ǐig，＊at－těm＇－prịigg，pr． par．\＆a．［ATTEMPER，v．］
at－tčm＇－pẽr－1y̆，＊at－tĕm＇－pẽre－1y̆， ＊att－těm＇－pre－1y̆（pre as pẽr），adv．［Eng． attemper；－ly．］In a temperato manner； moderately，in moderation．

Whan it is y－graunted him to take thilke vea： geaunce hastily，or attemperei
＂Goverraeth you also of your diete
Attompraly，and namely in this hete．

## Ibid．：Shipman＇s Tale．

at－tĕm＇－perr－mĕnt，s．［Eng．attemper；－ment．］ The act of tempering，or the state of being tempered．（Dr．Chalmers．）
＊at－tĕm＇－pre（pre as pẽr），a．［ATtemper．］ Temperate．

Attempro dyete was al hir phisilk，
And exercles，and hertes suffisance＂，
Chauper ：C． $\boldsymbol{T} .$, 16，324－5．
boh，boy；pout，jofrl；cat，çell，ohorus，ghin，bench；go，gem；thin，thits；sin，aç ；expect，Xenophon，eqist．－ing．

at-těmpt', * at-tĕmpt'o ( $p$ mute), v.t d i. [in Old Fr. attempter, atempter; Mod. Fr. altenter; Prov. \& Port. attentar; Sp. atentar ; Ital. atientare; Lat. attento $=$ to reach after to try; freq. from attendo $=\ldots$ to attend (Атtend) : $a d=$ to, and tendo $=$ to stretch.]
A. Transitive:
I. Gen.: To make trial or experiment of; to try, to andeavour.

1. Followed by an sdjective of the person or thing of which one makes trial or experiment, or after whom or which one puta forth an endeavour.

2. (Followed by the infinitive.)
"The governmant regarded these inlaat oolonies \#th aversion, ond attempted vioiently to stop the 11. Specially:
*1. To try in the aense of tempting; to tempt. (In this sense the word tempt has taken its place.)
"Who In inl things wiee and just,
Hindered not Satan to attempt the miad

## 2. To attack.

"Tript rne behind, got"pralies of the king.
For him attempting whe wha selt-subdued.
For hima attempting whe wan aelli-subdued." $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakespa i Lear, ili. } 2 .\end{gathered}$
B. Intrans. : To make an attack.
"I have been so hardy to attempt apon a name, Which, rmong nome ts yet very tacred."-Glandill: Sceprib scientijuc.
at-tempt', *at-tömpt'e ( $p$ mute), s. [From the verib.]

1. An endeavour, an effort.

Ao atrempt was made with great ouccose to set ap
2. An attack, an assault.
"If we be ajweys prepared to receive a onemy. we
ahall long live, in peace and quictnesm, withovt any ahali long live, in, yeace and quietnesa, without any
ât-tēmpt-a-bII'-i-ť̌ (p mute), s. [Eng attempt; ability.]

1. Capability of being attempted.
2. A person or persons, or a thing or thinga capable of being attempted
"Short way rhead of us, it in ail dina; an unwound
 ties, vacue-looming hopem
Boroworinip. Lect
at-těmpt'-a-ble, at-těmpt'-i-ble ( $p$ mute), a. [Eng. attempt; -able,-ible.] Capabie of being attenspted; capable of being attacked.
"The gentieman pouching hia to be more falr, pir.

at-tĕmp'-täte ( $p$ mute), s. [Lat. attentatum, reut. of attentatus, pa. par. of attento.] In Fr. attentat.] An attempt, an endeavour, eapecially to commit a crime. In 1589 , Put-
tenhaiu ranked this word as one quite recently tenhalu ranked this word as one quite recently
introduced in the language. It arose, however, some what earlier.

at-tempt'-ĕd ( $p$ mute), pa. par. \& a. [Atтем ${ }^{2}$, $v$.]
at-těmpt'-ẽr ( $p$ mute), a. [Eng. attempt; er.] One who attempta. Specially
3. One who assails a person or hia virtue; an assailant; a tempter.
"The Son of Gord, with godlikg force endued, Againut th' attempter of thy Fathers thront." 2. One who endeavoura to do anything. "You are no factore for glory or treanure hat disln: Scepsid Scientinca.
at-témpt'-i-ble ( $p$ mute), $a$. [ATTEMPTABLe.]
at-těmpt'-īng ( $p$ mote), pr. par. \& 3. [ATAPT,
A. As pr. par.: (In senaea corresponding to those of the verb).
B. As subst.: Perpetration, commiasion (in a bad senae, followed by of.) ( $500 t \mathrm{ch}$.)
"The attemping of sic foul and achameful enormolties.
at-těmpt-1ĕss ( $p$ mute), a. [Eng. attempt; -less.] Without trying. (Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, 1i. 5.)
at-těnd', v.t. \& i. [In Fr. attendre $=$ to wait, atay, put off, delay; Prov. atendre; Sp. atender: Port. attender; Ital, attendere. From Lat. attendo $=$ (1) to atretch or bend auything material-a bow, for example ; (2) to atretch or material-a bow, for exampis; (2)to atretch or - stretch, implying that one who attenda to aoy person or thing is as if he atretched ont his neck to hear and see more effectively.]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit. (When the subject of the verb is a person.)
4. To turn the thoughts towards; to apply the mind to.
(a) To bend the desires towarda attaining a ay object.
"Their hunger thns appeased, their care attends
The douhtiml Lortune of the ir abseyt Triend ${ }^{2}$
(b) To fix the mind upon anything; to listen to anything ; to turn the eyes fixedly upon it, or reflect upon it earneatly.
" 8 ling then, and Damoa shall attend the itraln."
5. To wait upon or for a peraon.
(i.) In a good sense :
(a) To wait upon a person as a aervant does upon a master. (It may be used when a aervant ministers to his laaster at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompaniea him on a journey.)
istionds companion, yoathtul Yalentlone,
Attonds the emperor ia his royal court"
with devoted loyaity, thoush with it s. beart and a gloomy hrow, ho prepared to aztend wil.

(b) To coms to a anperior when summoned; to preaent one's aelf in obedience to a aummons.
"The ford mayor and the sheriffo of Loodua were Eng. ch ix
(c) To wait for the expreasion of a auperior will. (It is nsed by Milton in an analogona sense for the Son of God reverentially and aubmissively attending to the will of his Heavenly Father.)

Glad to be offerd, He attende the will

(d) To wait upon a person in a professional capacity, as a physician may do upoo a patient.
"The fifth had charge sick persons to attend,
And comfort those in polint of death which lag."
(ii.) In a bad sense:
$\dagger$ (a) To accompany with hostile intentions.
"He was at present strong enough to have stopped
or attindend Waller in hia westorn oxpedition."
Carendon.
(b) To lay wait for.
"Thy interpreter, ful3 of desplght, hloody as the
hunter, atcendsthe at the orehard end."-shakenp.

3. To wait for or expect sn event, whether one desire or deprecate its coming.
-I This signification is possessed also by the Freach attendre.
"Three days I promis'd to ateend my doom.
And two long days and nights are yet to coma", "So drendful a tempest, as all the people attenced
therela the very end of the world and judgment day." -Raleigh: Bistory.
II. Fig. (When the subject of the verb ia a thing.)

1. To accompany, to be appendant to. - Dangers of every shape and name Attend the followers of the Lamb."
2. To follow upon, to be consequent to. - Secure of conquest, whers the prize Attends superior worth.
3. To await, to be in store for
"To him who hath a prospect of the state that

B. Intransitive:
L. To bead the mind to, or concentrate it upon, some object of study or pursuit.
" Eince man canaot at the asme time attend to two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a hook or a
bouilly latmur, you have no room jeft for sensual texp--Taylor
4. To yield attention to; to listen to anything andible, or turn the eye fixedly on anything visible.
"Hear, ye ehlidren, the instruction of a father, and
attend to know anderetandiag."-Pror. In, I. II It in used in Scripture in the aense of God's "hearing a prayer " and anawering it. "Bat verily God hath heard me; he hath attended
othe velce of my prayer." $\rightarrow$ Ps
III. To be present or within call ; to wait upon, as a aervant may do on a master.
(1.) As a companion or servant of the person accompanied, or to render professional aervice, sacred or secular.
" His wquire, attending in the rear,
Scost: Lay of the Last Minitrel, Iv. It
"Look how thy pervanta do aftend on thee,
Each in his office ready at tiy beck." Shaketp.: Taming of the Shrcw ; Induction, il.
Or (2), in obedience to a aummons, in com. pliaace with a wiah.
"The nurre attendod with her infanat boy,
The young Astyanex, the hope of Troy,
IV. To wait for, to wait, to delay. [See Fr. attendre in the etym.]
" Plant anemonles after the firat raing, if yon will heve flowers. very forw
till Uctober. - Evelym.
II (a) Crabb thus diatinguishea between the verbe to attend, to mind, to regard, to heed, snd to notice:-Attend ia the genaric ; the reat aro specific terms. "To mind is to attend to a thing, so that it may not be forgotten; to regard is to look on a thing as of importance: to heed is to attend to a thing from a principle of caution; to notice ia to thiak on that which atrikea the aenses . . . Children ahould slways attend when spoken to, and mind what is aaid to them; they ahould regard the counsels of their parents, ao as to make thern the rule of their parents, an as to make themathe rule of their conduct, and heed their warnings, a as
to avoid the evil; they ahould notice what passea before them, ao as to apply it to aome useful purpose."
(b) Attend to and wait upon are thus dia-criminated:-"Attendance ia an act of obligation ; waiting on, that of choice. A physician attends his patient; a menber attends on Par liament; one gentieman waits upon another."
(c) The following is the diatiaction between to attend, to hearken, and to listen:-"Atteno is a mental action; hearken, both corporeal and mental; listen, simply corporeal. To attend is to have the mind engaged on what we hear; to hearken and listen are to atrive to hear. People attend when they are addressed; they hearken to what is said by others ; they listen to what passes between others." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
at-tĕnd ${ }^{\prime}$, s. [ATTEND, v.] Attendance (Greene: Looking Glass for England, i. I.)
at-tĕnd'-ançe, * at-tčnd'-âunçe, s. [0. Fs. attendance.]

I The act of attending.

1. The act of waiting upon a persoo or npon people ; aervice, miniatry ; as that of
(i.) A servant waiting apom a master, or followers ulpon a chief.
"And the meat of hls table, and the aittlug of ble therr apparel..."-a Caron. ix 4 .
"Attendance is a hribe, nnd then "tis bought."

- For the difference between attendance and waiting upon, ses AtTEND, IV. (b)
(ii.) A professional man making a point of being present at proper times at the place where he discharges his public duties.
ance at another the nitar."-Beb, vii. 1 s . no man gave attond
"The
The nest morning he held A Frivy Councth, dis charged Chief Justice Keating from any further af.
tendance st the buard, ...-ifacaulay:
Fite. Eag. ch. $x$ ii.
IT (a) In attendance: Attending, attendant upon.
" A guard of honour Wan everywhere io attondance
(b) To dance attendance upon: To wait apon a auperior who is regardleas of the comfort of his inferiors, or a government similarly inconaiderate, and find one's self kept in lively aiderate, and find one's self kept in lively moment, the that of a dancer, no prontable from all this activity.

They had parted so much honegty anong 'em
At least, good manners, as not thas to suffer
A man of hia nlace. and wo near our farour.

Shakesp.: Menry VIT., v. 2
2. Concentration of the mind upon; attention.
doctrine. تive attentance to reading, to erbortation, to

## 3. Expectation.

"That which causeth bitterneas in death, If the languishing atten
come."
II. The atate of being attended

[^38]III. The persons attending; a train, a retinue. (Milton: P, L., hk, X.)
At-tönd'-ant, $c_{0}$ \& s." [From Fr. attendant, pr. par. of attendre = to attend ; Ital. attendent.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Languags

1. Accompanying; beiny present with and ministering or lending dignity to.' (Applied in 8 titeral cense to peraons, or figuratively to things.)

Not to the court (repiled thr attendant tralu),
No milions witeepy tower she bent her way
To flion suteepy tower one bent her way
Pops : Homeri' Illiad, hk, VL, 478-682.
. . . in the rigu of Henry the Seventh, freah moat
 Hire. Eng., of tii .

Why did the fat of a God give birth
yon lair sua, and hita attendant Earth ""
Cowper: Tirocinium,
2. Following as \& coneequence of ; related o, as an effect is to a cause.
II. Technically:

1. Law: Dependent on or doling duty or service to. [B.]
2. Music. Attendant keys: The keye or scales on the fifth sbove snd fifth below (or fourth above) any key-note or tonic consilered in relation to the key or scale or that tonic. (Calcott.)
B. As substantive
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Of persons:
(a) One who waito upon another, as a earvant on a master or mistress, a courtier on a sovereign, or one of a train upon its hesd.
"Yet the Queen, whooe kindnens had endeared her
to her humhiest actendarts. ..."-Macoulay: Hirf. to her numbit.
(b) One who waits upon s person with the view of preferring some request to him, or transacting eome business with him.
"I eadeavour that my reader maey not wait long tor civility."-Burnee: Theory.
(c) One present at a meeting or at any gathering.
"He was a constant autendant at all meetings re-
4. Of things: A consequent, s concomitant of anything related to another, as an effect is to 8 cause.
"He had an unllmited mense of fame, the attendan of nohis. spirita
"It is hard to tolke luto view all the attendants or consequente that will be concerned ia a question."Watts
II. Law: A person who owes a duty or service to another, or in some way depends npon him. (Cowel.)
ąt-tĕnd'-ĕd, pa. par. [ATTEND.]
† at-tĕnd'-èr, s. [Eng. attend; suff. eer.] An attendant.

The gypales ware thare,
Lice iords to a ppear;
With such their attenders
Ah you thought offouders."-Ben Jonson
ât-ť̈nd'-ǐng, pr. par. \&a. [ATtend.]
' Th' ateending heralds, as hy office bowad,

*at-tĕnd'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. attend; euffix ment.] That which attends.
Mhigar Encoumprtable attendmonts of hell."-Browons
t at-těnd'-rěss, s. [Eng. attend(e)r; -ess.] A female attendant. "A female attendress at the table." (Fuller: Worthies; Somersztshire.)
at-téne, vi. [From Lat. attinere $=$ to per tain to: $a d=$ to; tenere $=$ to hold; Fr s'attenir $\dot{a}=$ to be linked to.] To pertain to. VIThat aterente to the partio defevidur."-Acts James
at-těnt", $a$. [in Sp. atento; Port. \& Ital attento; Lat. attentus.] Attentive.
"Now. noy God, let, I beaeech thee, thine eyes be opea, and jet thiae ears be attent unto the prayer that "a with has piace. -2 Chron. vi. 40.
t-tĕnt'; s. [In Fr. attente = waiting.] Attention.

And kept her sheope with diligent attent.
Watching to drive Lhe ravenious Woite
Spenser : F. Q.. YL. $1 \mathbf{I X}$.
at-tǒn'-tātes, 8. pl. [In Fr. attentat $=$ an sttempt ; Lat. attentata, n. pl. of pa. par. of attento $=$ to stratch out, to sttempt.]

1. Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, sud after an inhibition is decreed. (Ayliffa)
2. Things done after an extra-judicial appeal. (Ibid.)

* 㐅t-tĕn-tä'-tion, s. [As if from Low Lat. attentatio.]

1. Attention. (Hacket: Lifs of Williams, 1. 89.) 2. Temptation. (Davies.)
at-tメn'tion, a. [In Fr. attention; Sp. atencion; Port. attencao; Ital. attenzione; from Lat. attentio $=a$ bending of the mind, attention; from attentum, sup. of attendo.] [ATTEND.]

## A. Ordinary Languags:

L. The act of attending.

1. Gen.: The act of concentrating the mind on sny object of sense or on any mental couception.
"Yet, while 1 recommend to oor actreseses akiififul attention to geature I Youd thot have them atudy it
2. Spec.: An act of civility; thoughtful conaideration, kindnese, or love ahown to a person from sppreciation of his or her character. (Often in the pl.)
"The secretary ahared liargely in the attentions
which were paid to hia chief." Hacoulay : Hite. Eng., Which weere paid to hia chief." Macoulay: Eitar. Sing.,
oh. xxiii.
II. The atate of heing attended to.
the labour bestowed dy him upon what he bas heratoiore and now lasd before the public, entitled him to candid attention "-Wordreores: Prefac
III. The power, ability, or faculty which man possessee to sttend to anything. [B. 1.]
"Harliy nuy faculty ts more important for the intoiliectual prooreess of maut than the power of atton
TTo draw or to call the attention to: To point out to any ene an object calculated to a greater or less extent to attract the notice.

My aztention ras cafled to this subject "-Darwon.
B. Technically:

1. Mental Phil.: Intelligent consciousnesa voluntarily applied; consciousuess concentrated in order intellectually to conquer a particular ohject ; the positive act of concentrating consciousnees.
it Attention is conselousaess and something more. of hroitstious, to some deterninate object it is con sclousneas coucentrated. "-Sir W. Hamiton: \#etaph voi. i. p. 238.
A Atention is conseloumness applied hy an act of will
or desire under a particular law... This taw, which Fre call the law of hicuitatian, is, that tha iateasioc of our knowledge is in the inverse ratio of its extea aloti-in other words that the fewer objects we con
sider at ance the ciearer and nore distiact will be our sider at ouce, the ciearer and more
know iedge of them. -1 ibi., p. 246 .
"Attention, then, is to consciousness, that the coa. triction of the pupitis to sight ; or to the eye of the mind what the microscope or telescope is to the
bodiliy eye. The tacaity of attention is yot, theretore, s special faculty, hut merriy cousciousness acting But whatever he fits relation to the apecial faculties, attention doubies all their effliency, and affords the in wow of which they would otherwise be destitute

2. Mil.: A command given to soldiers, who for a time have heen permitted to "stand at ease," to resume a more normal military attitude. When "Attention" is ordered, the hands are to fall smartly down the ontside of the thighs, and the right foot to be brought up on a level with the left.
at-těn'-tǐve, *ạt-tŏn'-ty̆ve, a. [Fr. attentif.]
3. Of persons: With the mind fixed on the object to which the person is gaid to be attending; heedfut. If the object be one of which the eye takes cognizance, then the eyo is directed keenly to it; if one cognizabla by the ear, then the ear ia similarly intent ; if on a book, then the eye and the mental powers are in operation; if its own thoughts are the subject of reflection, then the mind introverted becomea vividly conscious of its own working.

In heads replete it ith thowiedge dwelle
Wisdom in miads attentiec to theit ther men; Wisdom in miads attentiec to their own."
If may be used also figuratively of God.


## 2. Of things:

I bring a trumpot to awake hta car;
And then to speak,", shaken. : Trodt. 4 Cresm, 12
"Ita various parts to his attentive note."
 In sn sttentive manner; heedfnily ; with the mind fixed on what is in progress.
"Hear atcentively the noive of hta polee, and the
cound that greth out of his moath."-Job $\times x \times v i 1.2$
ąt-tenn'-tive-nčss, s. [Eng. attentive; -ness.] The state or quality of being sttentive ; attention.

$\dagger$ at-těnt'-1y, adv. [Eng. attent; -ly.] In an sttentive manner; attentively.
"Those who attently regard a looust or a caterpillar
at-těn'-n-ant, $a$. \& s. [In Fr. attenuant ; sp. atenuante; Port. attenuante; Lat. attenuans, pr. par. of attenuo $=$ to make thin.] [ATtenuate.]
A. As adj.: That has the power of making liquid thin, or diluting it.

B. As substantive (Pharm.): That which possesses the power of imparting to the hiood a mors thin and fluid consiatency than it previously poseessed. Water, and other aqueoun fluids, have this property to a greater or lees extent. (Castle.)
at-ten'-up-āte, v.t. [From Lat. attenuatua pa. per. of Lat. attenuo $=$ to make thin : $a d=$ to, snd tenuo $=$ to make thin ; tenuis $=$ thin (Thin.) The Fr. attenuer, Sp. atenuar, Port attenuar, Ital. attenuare (ps. par. attenuato) correspond in signification to our English word.]
L. Lit.: To make thin.

1. Of liquids: To make thin in the aense of less dense; to render more watery and of iess consiatence.

Of such ooncernment too th drink rod food
Dryden : Lucretius, hk. Iv.
2. Of solids: To render finer, as a wire which is fled away or partially dissolved in an acid.
"It is of the asture of acids to dissoive or attenuate: apeict.
II. Fig.: To lessen, to diminish.
divers larke resioun in Africk, in Thatiod her out of

at-tĕn'-u-ate, $a$. [From Lat. attenuatus, or Ital. attenuato.] [ATtendate, v.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Of liquids: Made thin in consistency: rendered leas dense.
"Vivifcation ever consisteth in spirite attenturee
which the cold doth congeal and congulate." - Bacon.
2. Of solids: Rendered finer or more alender
B. Bot: : Made thin or slender; tapering (Loudon.)
at-tĕn'-ư-ā-tĕd, pa. par. \& a. [ATtenuate, v.]
at-tön'-u-ā-ting, pr. par. [ATtenvíte, v.]
at tǒn-u-ā'-tion, s. [In Fr. attenuation; Sp. atenuacion; Port. altenuacao; Ital. attenuazione; Lat. atteruatio.]
3. The act of rendering thinuer; the state of being rendared thinner.
-I Used specially (a) of a liquid or gas rendered leas dense.
"... : the dimialshed density, or attenuztion of the wort,
"Chiming with a hammer opon the outgide of a heil, the sound wili be accorriigeto the inwationopeave of can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell. "-Eacom.
Or ( $b$ ) of a solid rendared finer or more alendex in form, ss, for instance, ductile wire drawl out to a greater or leas extent of tenuity.
f 2. A person or thing attenuated.
"I am ground
Devotions, p. 117 .
boil, b6y; pout, jown; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expeot, Xenophon, esdist. ph $=\mathrm{f}$.


- ăt'tẽr, "ăt'-tyr (yr = ir), s. [A.S. atter, attor, ator, ater = poison; matter, pus. In Sw. etter; Dan. edder.] Poison venom; pus from an uicer.

> And nithful neddre, loth and lither,
> Sal gliden on hise brati, nether
And erthe freten wile be mai
> And erthe 1reten wile be mai liuen,
> And att or on is twage chluen."
Story of Gom ensen), 869-72.


 3. [A.S. attorcoppa $=$ a aplder; from attar $=$ peison, and coppa, prob. = spider. Cf. Dat. spinne-cop = spider.] [Cobweb.]

## I. Literally:

1. A apider. (Prompt. Parv., \&c.)

Araneds; an adercop or, a pyner."
Vocab. Stanb., Big. D, 2 Db . (Boucher.)
2. Less properly: A apider's web.
 Boucher.)
II. Figuratively: A peavish, ill-natnred person.

## Thon yreful attercap, Pyint, Apostata,

Jadas, Jew's janglor, Lollard Lawreate."
Ever (Areen, Hi, 74.
(Boucher.)
TI Trench says that it was first in general nae among the English race ; then it became confined to a portion of them, includine those of the Irish pale and of the north of England, whilat now is is confined to these last. (Trench: Eng. Past and Present, p. 84.)
*at'-tẽr-fixth, s. [O. Eng. atter, and Eng. filth.] Corruption. (Prompt. Parv.)

- àt-terr-1äthe, s. [A.S. atterlathe, aterlathe = betony, penny-grass.] A plant, betony. (Stratmann.)
* at'-tẽr-ly̆, adv. [From O. Eng. atter (q.v.) and suttix -ly.] With polaon; venomously (Chaucer.)
at'-tẽrne, "at'-tẽrn, a. [A.S. etterne attren, cettryn = poisonous; M. H. Ger. viterin.]

1. Venomous; poisonous. (Stratmann.)
2. Fierce, cruel, snarling, ill-natured. (Grose.)

* 㐅̀t'-tẽr-něsse, s. [From A.S. atter= poiaon.] [ATtEr.] Venomousness. (Stralmann.)
ăt'-tẽr-rāte, v.t. [Lat. $a d=$ to, and terra, * tera $=$ dry land, as distinguished from the heavena, the sea, the air, dc.] To add to the land, to form into dry land.
ăt'-tẽr-rā-těd, pa. par. [Attehhate.]
àt'-tẽr-rā-tı̆ng, pr. par. [ATtehnate]
àt-tẽr-rà'-tion, s. [Eng, atterrat(e); -ion.] The process of adding to the land, or of forming into dry land
at-těst', v.t. \& i. [In Fr. attester; Sp. atestar, atestiguar; Port. attestor; 1tal.attestare; Lat. attestor; from oud $=$ to, and testor $=$ to be a witneas ; testis = a witness.]
A. Transitim:
* I. To call to witness.

II. To bear witness.

1. Lit.: Where the witness is a person.
(a) Properly: To bear witness to the gennineness of a docrment and the truth of its contents by appending one's signature to it; to certify.
(b) In any other way, whether by word or deed, to confirm the trutb of an allegation or fact.

Live thon: and to thy mother dend attess
spenser: F. Q.. IV. in an
of matehlems deeds. fields attest
Pope: Homer's oitysey, hix xix., s11-22.
2. When the witness is a thing, as, for instance, a book, a passage or passages in a book, colncidences of fact in a statement, or anything aimilar.
in " Piny. they Pormerly did so, na is atterxed by parangeas ". . the casual colncidences of frct, with which narrative of the historian, and to conimim ita veracity."
Le. Early Rom. Hiat., Ch. V1., $\frac{15}{}$
B. Intrans. : To bear witness.
"TH11 from the fifeet our prene nts be convey'd,
And, Jove atterring, the frin compact made.".
Pope: Homer's Itiad, bk. x $\mathbf{x}$., 180.90.

+ at-tost', s. [From the verb.] Attestation. Such bigh atteext was given to whom
at-tĕs-tā'-tion, s. [In Fr. attectation; Sp. atestacion; Port. attestaçao; Ital attestazione; all from Lat. attestatio.] The act of attesting; the atate of being attested; that which attests.
Specially:

1. Of persons: The act of bearing witness to any docmment by appending one'a aignature to it; also the act of witnessing any opinion or atatement in a less formal manner
lives in the atescat won of that which they know their ontrue" - Tyndall : Frag. of sclence (3rd edi), ifi. 56 .
2. Of things: That which attests anything specially historical evidence of an external character to the anthorship or events of a hiatory.
the external atteration, corroborated by the interini evidence of the narrati
at-těs'-tą-tǐve, adj. [From Lat. attestatus, perf. par. of attestor (ATTEst), and Eng. suff. sive.] Atteating.
"Of attatatime satisfactlon: Satisfaction arising from entablinhing truth by evidence against a frlate
statement prejudicial to oue."-Bocoring: Beniham ${ }_{F}^{\text {starks, vol. }}$
att-tĕst'-ěd, pa. par. [ATTEst, v.]
at-těst'-ẽr, at-těst'-ör, s. [Eng. attest; -er, -ar.] One who attests.
tions.' -J. Spencer: Prodipies, p . 297.
This arch -attester por the pnbllck good
By that one deed envobles all his blood.
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophet
at-tĕst'-ing, $p$ r. par. [ATTEST, v.]
"Nor speak 1 rashly, hut frith faith averrid, And what 1 speak atterting Heaven has heard," Alternate each th' atteating sceptre took.

at-těst'-ive, a [Eng. attest;-ive] Attesting containing an attestation. (Worcester.)
at-těst'-ör, s. [ATTESTER.]
at-téyp-ant, a. [From Lat. attinens, pr. par. of attineo.] [ATTAiN.] Appertaining, belonging.

That to my dull wytte it fs not atteynant."
Fabian: Chron. (Prologue, p. 2). (S. in Boucher.)

* at-téyne, v.i. \& t. [ATtain.]

Xt'-ticc, at'-tǐc, $^{*}$ At'-tick ${ }^{\text {a }}$, \& s. [In Fr. Attique; Sp. Atico; Port. \& Ital. Attico; Lat Alticus; Gr. 'Adtuos (Attikos), from Altica.]
A. As adjective:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or belonging to Attica, a province of Greece, or to Athens, its world-renowned capital ; to the inhabitants of Attica or Athens; or, finally, to their writings and other productions.

Who, scarcely skill'd an Engligh line to pen,

2. Classical. (Used especially of poetic or other compositions, in whatever language they may be written.)

How can I Pult'ney, Chesterfield forget,
Poph: Epilogue to the Sutires : Dtato 12.848.
II. Technically:

1. Philology:

Attic dialect: The dialect of ancicnt Athens. The old Attic was the same as the Ionic, from which the Attic properly so called somewhat diverged. The latter was the accepted stan dard of the Greek language ; the other dialect were regarded as provincial forms of speech.
2. Architecture:
(a) Attic base: A peculiar base which the ancient architects nsed in buildings of the Iouic and Corinthian orders, and which Pal ladio introdnced also into the Doric style.
(b) Attic order: An order of small square pillars placed by Athenian arctitects at the uppermost parts of a bnilding.

## B. As substantive

L. Ordinary Itanguage:

1. A native of Attica. Spec., an Athenian. "A time when the dericks were ns unlearned as their
neighbourm,"-Bentley: Diseert. upon Phataris, p. 900 .
2. A room or geries of rooms at the top of a house juat under the roof; a garret.
"". . betaking himself with his books to a small
II It ia often used in the plnral.
The wild wind rang from park and plain,
II. Arehiteoture:
3. A low atorey placed above an entablature or a cornice, and timiting the helght of the

attic on the arch of constantint.
main part of an clevation. It ocenrs chicfly in the Roman and Italian styles. (Gloss of Arch.)
4. In the same aense as B., 1. 2.

Attio muse. A fine poetic veln.

+ Ât'-tri-cạl, a. [Eng. Attic; -al.]

1. Lit.: Of or belonging to Attica
2. Fig.: Pure or classical in style.
"If this be not the eomman Autioal accerthon of th, yet It will seem agreable to the pennh11g of the New find words and yhrases, which perhaps the sticich purity, perhaps grammar, will not approve of "-
Xt'-tǐ-çǐşm, s. (In Ger. atticism; Fr. atticisme; Port. atticismo; Gr. à $\tau \tau \iota \kappa \iota \sigma \mu$ ós (attikismos)= (1) a siding with the Athenians ; (2) the Attic atyle ; an atticism.]

+ 1. Attschment to the Athenian people. (Used specially in narrstivea of the Pelopon(Usian war.)
"Tydius and his accomplices were put to death for
Atticism. sten)

2. A mode of expresaion characteriatic of the Attic dialect; claasic elegance; a wellturned phrase.
"They made sport and I laughed: they mlspre nounced, and I nisiiked. and to nake up the attieltim they were out,
Smed ymnuи,
"There la an elegnut Atticiom which ocenrs, luke

at-tio- $\boldsymbol{g}^{\bar{z}} \mathbf{z e}$, v.t. \& i. [In Lat. atticisso; from Gr. $\dot{\text { ártıís }}$ (atikizō).]
A. Transitive: To cause to conform to the idiom of Attica, or of its capital, Athens.
B. Intransitive: To apeak or write like a rative of Attica
"If any will still excuse the tyrant for atticiring in those circumstance
Phalaris, p. 917.
$\dagger$ Ât'-tics, s. pl. [From Gr. 'Atriká (Attika), the title of the first Book in Papsanias's the title of the first Book in Pausanias
Itinerary of Grecee, which treats of Attica and Itinerary of Greece, which treats of Attica and
Megaris.] A geographical, topographical, hisMegaris.] A geographical, topographi
torical, or other description of Attica.

TI Attics, the pl. of attic, haa a slightiy different etymology. [ATTic, B. 2.]

* at-tig'-u-oŭs, a. [Lat. altiguus, from at tiga, old form of attingo.] [ATtiNoE.] Contiguous, bordering on, near, hard by. (Ogilvie.)
at-tig'-u-oŭs-ness, s. [Eng. attiguous; -ness.] The quality of being attiguous; contiguity. (Ogilvie.)
at-tin'ge, v.t. [Lat. attingo $=$ to tonoh, to handle: $a d=$ to, and tango $=$ to touch.] To touch lightly or gently. (Cales: Dict., 1685.)
at-tíre, "a-ti're, v. i. [Connected apparently with two classea of worda. It has affinity with O. Fr. attiver, attyrer, atirer $=$ to provide, to array, to dispose, to adorn. (Thia is not
cosoly akin in signiffcation to Mod. Fr. attirer, Which is $=$ to attrant, to procure.) From 0 Pr. tier = rank, order ; Prov. atieyar ; 8p ataviar $=$ to adorn. Compare aiso Ger. ateren $=$ to adorn ; sier = ornament. The Eng. at tire has alao Intimate relations with 0 . Fr astourner $=$ to clothe ; Mod. Fr, atourver $=$ to adorn ; from 0. Fr. atowr, attour = (I) a hood, (2) a head-dress for a voman. The En word tire woman to a certain extent, The eng. both classea of words.] [ATTine, connecta both classea of words.] [ATMine, s., Tire, Tire-woman.] To clothe one in garments, eapecially of a gorgeons character. (Used
lterally or gguratively, followed by with or in.) -"'.ien. avi with the linen mitre shall he be attired."
"Religlion, if in beaventy truthx attired.
Cowper : Expuctwation.
at-ti're, * a-ti're, at-ty're, * a-ty're
(yr as ir), *at-to'ur, s. [0. Fr, atirier $=$ to attire.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. (Of the form atour): $\Delta$ woman'a head dress.


## Thin lady was of good eotaile, <br> RIght woudirfulle of apparale; <br> Moo myght perceevo wolla, and sere, <br> Bhe was oot of reliploan. Nor it aelle make mencioun <br> Nor of robe, mor of tresour <br> 

II. (Of the other forms of the word): Dreas, spparel, vestmanta.

1. Spec.: Of a aplendid kind.
"Cno,n mald forget har ornaments, or a bride her
2. Gen.: Whether apiendid or not.
"Not hrothers they in fenture or attira." ${ }^{\text {Whordsworth: }} \mathrm{Exc}$.
II In ordinary language it is rarely used in the plural.
"Bot when return'd the good Ulysuen' ton
His greet Pops": Bomer's Odycey, blk. xiv, bsions.
B. Technically:
3. Old Bot.: The nam given by Grew to the atamena, pistils, se., of a plant included within the calyx (called impalement) and the corolla (denominated foliation).
"Attire. © [Tn Botany] The flower of apiant in tlon, and the ottire which is either Iorid or semllorm. Florid attire, called thrums or anits, wh in the flowera
 the body or files is divided at tho top like the cowconulitis of two parta-the chiven and spictas ; ona upol
4. Her.: (I) Clothing; (2) a aingle horn of a stag. The plur. attires is used for two horns. (Gloss. of Her.)
et-ti'red, pa. par. \& a. [Attiae, v.] 1. Ord. Lang. With a aignifica.
tion correspondfing to that of the verb.
5. In Heralary: Ormamented with horns or antlera. (Used of the Stag
or Hart.) A reinor Hart.)
dear is reln-
represented inHeraldry with double attires
 and the other drooping. (Boutell: English Heraldry.) have octired ion to speak of the horned of a Buck or 8ung."-Bullokar: Exag. Expos. (ed. 1 abs).
4 at-tïre'-měnt, s. [Eng. attire; -ment.] Ootflt, dreas, apparel, furniture, decoration, adornment. (N.E.D.)
at-tïr-ẽr, s. [Eng. attir(e); -er.] One who attires another; a dreaser. (Johnson.)
at-ti'r-ìng, pr. par. \& s. [Attine, v.]
A. As present par.: With a signification correaponding to that of the verh.
B. As substantive:
6. Spec. Plur.: The head-dress of women. their heads, redimicuta. which gentleworasn wear on 2. Gen.: Dressing; dress of any kind. (a) Literally:

(b) Figuratively: Ornamental covering of any kind. (Sidiney: Attrophel \& Stella.)
att-tir-ting s, s. [A.S. "attor, aterpoison.] A shrew, a villain.
"Meekely thoo him anowere, and not as an ateiniling."

* at-ti'-tle (tle = toll), v.t. [Lat. attitulo.] To entitle.
II Its place is now anpplied by Entitle (q.v.).


## Thin A rien out of tha twelva

> aid lior hymelta."
ăt'-tī-tūde, *ăt-tǐ-tu'-dō, s. [In 8w.
attitud; Fr. \& Port. attitude = posture; Sp. actitud; 1tal. attitudine $=(\mathrm{I})$ aptness, fitness, (2) posture) ; Low Lat. aptltudo ; from Class. Lat. aptus = fitted, adapted. (APT.) Whilst the aignffleation aptness, fitness, auggests the aignifl cation aptness, fitness, auggests
Low Lat. aptitudo, frou Class. Lat. aptus $=$ Low Lat. aptitudo, froun Class. Lat. aptus = fitted, adapted, the Sp. actitud points to Class.
Lat. actio $=$ doing, action, and to actus = an impulse, an act ; from actus, pa. par. of ago $=$ to drive, ... to do. The Ital. attitudine also is connected with Ital. atto $=$ action, deed, which comes from the Lat. actur. (Act.) Richardson and Mahn adopt the first of these ultimate etymologies; Johason, Webster, and Wedgwood the second.]

1. The posture in which a person atande, or in which a human being or animal is represented in a painting or aculpture.
"They were famous orlginals that anve rise to
etatues, with the same alr, posture, and atitudes. stathes,
Addom.
" Declining was hls attifuce."
2. The posture or position of a nation of person's mind or heart, or even of inanimate things.

 | sceptics |
| :--- |
| $\mu$ |
| -12 |

- I Malone points out that in Evelyn'a Idea of the Perfection of Painting (A.D. 1688), attitudo occurs instead of attitude, and even it is defined as being a word littis known. (Todd.)
at-ť̌-tū'-ainn-al, $a_{n}$ [Apparently from Ital. attitudin(e), and Eng. suff. -al.] Pertainiag or relating to attitude. (Smart, Worcester, de.)
ăt-ťi-tü-dïn-är'-I-an, s. [Apparently from Ital. attitudin(e), and Eng. auff. -erian.] One who gives particular attention to attitades. (Galt, Worcester, \&c.)
ăt-tí-tū-din-ízize, v. [Apparently from ltal. attitudin(e), and Eng. auff. -ize.] To practíse
or assume attitudes. or assume attitudes.
"They had the air-:- of Agurantes, attieudinising
for offect."-De Quincey: Workus. vol. v., p. 158 .
+ ${ }_{\text {at'the }}$ (tle = tel), s. [Cognate with Adode (?) (q.v.).] (Mahn.)
Mining: Refuse or rubbish, constating of broken fragmenta of the rock, rejected after examination as coataining no ore worth ex. traction. (Weale.)
at-torl'-lent, $\alpha . \&$ a. [Lat. attolens, pr. par. of aftollo $=$ to lift up : $a d=$ to, and collo $=$ to lift up.]
A. As adjective: Lifting up, raising, elevating. (Used chiefly in Anatomy.)
"I shall farther take notice of the exquinite Hibratlon Physico-Theol.
B. As subatantive :

Anat. : A term applied to one of the muscles whose fuoction is to ralse any portion of the bodily frame.
at-tonç'e (onçe as wrunçe [?]), adv. [Eng. at; once.] At once; together in place, or
gimultinneously in point of time. [ATrone.]

Tho mov'd with wrath, and shame, and Ladies Eake,
at-ton'e (one as wŭn), $\alpha d v$. [O. Eng. att $=$ at ; and Eng. one.]

1. Of proximity or identity in place: Together, connected with; aide by aide.

- But what sre you whom tike nnluck jot
the sine chnins attonol"
Spenser : $F$. $\mathrm{Q} . \mathrm{IV}, \mathrm{viL}$ is


2. Of proximity or identity in time: At once; aimultaneously.
and from one relt both ifto and light ationa"
"The warlke Dame wan on her part aemuld
IT For AT ONE as quite saparata words, wee
AT ONE, ATONEMENT.] At One, Atonexent.]

## - at-tóne-mĕnt, s. [ATonement.]

at-tornn' * at-türn', v.t. \& i. [O. Fr. at. torner $=$ to direct, to diapose, to attorn; from torner, tourner $=$ to turn; Ital attorniare $=$ to ancompass, to enclose ; attorno $=$ abont ; Low Lat. attornare, allorniare, atturnare $=$ to commit husiness to another, to attorn; from Class. Lat. ad $=$ to, and torno $=$ to turu in a lathe, to round off; Gr. topvus (tornus) $=(1)$ a carpenter's tool, like our compasses, for drawIng a circle, (2) a turner's chisel, a lathe chiael, (3) a circle.] [Tuan.]
A. Transtive:

Old Feudal Law or Cuatom: "To transfer the feudal allegiance of a vassal, or the vassals generally, to a new lord on hia obtainlag an estate from lts former poaseasor.
"In some case a lord might atturn and ausigu has
vasails sarvice to some other: hut he might aot artirn hlm to his doandy foo,"-Sodler: Rifints or the ingdom, p. 1 a .
B. Intransitive :
I. Old Feudal Law or Custom: To profess to become the tenant of a new lord; that is, to give consent to one"g landlord transferring hia estate to another, and intimating one's willing. ness to become the tenant of the new proprietor.
"This consent of the vassal was exprosed by What
wais callid atcorning. or professing to beome the was oalled attorning. or protersing to boceme the 11., ch. 29.
2. Mod. Law: To agree to become tenant to a Iandlord to whom the estate on which one is located is abont to pass hy reversion. [ATTORNMENT.]
a.t-tôr'ney̆, * at-tũr'-ney̆, " a-tũr'-ney̆, (pl. at-tõr'neys, at-tбr'-niess), s. [From O. Fr. attorné, atorné, atoumé, ps. par. oí attorner, atorner, atoumer; Low Lat. attornatus, atturnatus, pa par. of attorno, atturno $=$ to commit business to another; Lat. $\alpha d=$ to, and torno $=$ to round ofti] [ATTORN.]
A. Ordinary Language:

* I. Formerly, in a general sense: One appointed to act for another in important matters, and eapecially in thoae pertainiog to law.

1. Literally:

Rich. Tell ue, how fares our loving mother:
Shan. I, by attornay, bless thee from thy ruother.
Who prays coatiluually for Ruchmonde good.
Shakosp.: Richerd IIT., v. 2
And I chaneage law: attorntes are dentied mo:
And therfore personinly Ithy hy clalin
To my inheritaure of free descenti". Shard II., HL a
2. Figutatively:
' But when the heart's attorney one to mute.
The olient breaks, ga desperate in hits snit.
II. Now. Spec. : (Ia the same senae as B.) "He frequentiy poured forth ou planintiffs and de
fendants, barriztere and attorneys, wine fendants barristere and attorneys, Wrinesses sud fury-
neon, torrents of frantle shuse, jiternixed with oathis and cursees." Hucualay: Hiak. Eng., oh. iv.

* B, Law: One who managed suy legal matters for another in a common law conrt in this differing from a solicitor who practised in a court of equity. He correaponded to the procurator or proctor of the civilians and canonists. The attorneys were formed into a regular body, to which no new inembers wer admitted, except those who had conformed to the regulations laid down in the Act 6 and 7 Vict., c. 73. By the Judicature Act of 1873 , §87, what were previously called attorneys are now denominated solicitors of the Supreme Court. In the United Sitateb, the term at torney-at-law is used for one who acts in the interest of another in matters of law, and takes the place of the several Engligh and Scotch terms of advocate, attorDey, barrister counsellor-at-law, la wyer, proctor and solicitor. All thees terms, except barrister, are used to a greater or less extent in this country, bat at aoted above, attoroey-nt-law is the general term in ybe.
Letter or Power of Attorney: A legal document by which a person appoints another to act for him in some particular matter, as to claim or receive a dept due to him. One who acts in consequeace of being named in auch a document is called a private attorney, and need not be a lawyer at all.

attorney-general, s.
* 1. Gen.: A lawyer permanently retained by a general commission.
"If you do wrongfolly selze Hereford'a righth
By hin attorneyt-general to sue
His invery, and deny his oferd
Thakesp : Richarga". II. It. 1.

2. Spec.: The bigheat legal functionary permanently retsined, on a salary, to take the part of the Crown in any auits affecting the poyal (by which is really meant the public) interest. In precedence, he ranks above the Solicitor-General. Under the Uuited States Sovernment the Attorney-General is a member of the President's Cabinet, and is at the head of the Department of Juatice. Nearly all the of the Department of Juatice. Neary alles states have attorney-generala, their to gerve as legal adviser of the exentive being to serve as legal adviser of the executive of auits at law

Attorney-Generalship, s. The office or dignity of the Attorney-General. (Mon. Rev.) t at-tõr-ney̆ (pa. par. at-tõr'-neyěd, at-tõ'-niéd), v.t. [ATTORNEY, s.]

1. To employ as one's deputy or proxy.

## Advertising and hery to wour then timess

 Not chanigits heart withAttornied to your service.
Shakesp. © Hea
2. To perform an act by attorney, deputy or proxy.
". . their encounters, though not personal, havo
been roysily attorneyed with interchantse of gifts heen royally attomeyed wilh interchanse of gifts,
lettors,
loving embassies."--shakesp. Winter: Fale,
at-tõr'-ney̌-shĭp, s. [Eng. attorney, and suff. -ship.] The office of an attorney, in its first ard more general sense; or, in the modern and sjecific one, of an attorney-at-law acting for one in a legal matter. [Attonney.]

Marriage sa a matter of more worth
Than to be dealt in hy "utturney hitp."

at-törn'-ing, pr. par. [ATTORN.]
at-tõrn'-měnt, s. [O. Fr.attornement; frum Low Lat. attornamentum.] [ATTORN.]
old Feudal Law: Consent given by tenants or vassals to a lord's alienating his estate. By the old feudal arrangements, both lords and tenants were aupposed to have mutual obligations, so that the former could not sell his eatate without the attornment or permission of the tenant, or the tenant tranafer his land to another tenant withont the lord's permission. But the lords very apeedily manamed to wriggle out of their part of the obligation, though for some time afterwards they suchaough for some thme afterwards they suc(Blackstone : Comment., bk. ii., chaps. 5, 19.)
at-tô'nr, *at-tô'ure, *at-toure, *atô'ur, *a-tóu're, *at-tûre (Old Eng. \& Scotch), prep. \& adv. [Fr, autour $=$ round abont: or Eng. out, over (prononnced rapidly and indistinctiy).]
A. As preposition: Over, acroas, beyond, above, further onward than, exceeding in number, past. (Scotch.)

- Na, na lad! Od ! she le, masbe, four or five years yonaer than tho iike o me by and cutour her geatle B. As adverb: Moreover.

T Attour alquhare: Anywhere, anywhither. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
"Attour, the king shs 11 remafn in thy, government
and keeping till he como to perfect age. -Pitsoottie, and keeping, till h

- To go attour: To remove to some distance. (Jamieson.)
To stand attour: To keep off. (Jamieson.)
By and atour: Besides all that, moreover, over and above.
"- By and autour, the same few inrm duty allanerly."
at-trăct', v.t. [Low Lat, ottracto; from attractum, sup. of attraho $=$ to draw to or towards; $a d=$ to, and traho $=$ to draw. In Mlod. Fr. attirer; O. Fr. attraicter; Sp. atraer; Port. attrahir; Ital. attrarre.]
L. Lit. : To draw any material subatance to or towards another one, or exert an infinence which, but for connteracting causes, would ao attract it. [ATtraction.]
- The single atoms each to other tend,

Attract, atetracted to, the next in place
Fornal and impelied its neighbour to embracte"
"The law of gravitation enuncistod by Nowton is
that evers particle oo mantier in the univerree atereact overy other particlo with $a$ force which diminishos as the square of the diatance increaser "-Tyndall: Prag.
II. Figuratively:

1. To draw hearts by infinences fitted to operate upon them ; to allure.

She mis indeed, and lovely, to attract
Thy love not thy
This stlpend, coupled wit Mitton : P. L., bk. $\mathbf{x}$. not atcrace the Eaglish youth in a penstion, numbers."- Macaulay : Histo Eng., ch. ili
2. To arrest, to fix (applied to the mind or attention), to draw the notice of.
"The former in tho error of minds prono to revereace whatever is old i the latter of minds readly ar-
tracted hy whatever in new."-M acaulay: Hirc. Eng., $\stackrel{\text { chacted }}{\text { chi }}$

-at-trăct', s. [O. Fr. attraict.] Attraction, gen. in pl. = charms, attractions.
"Feel dawta and charras, ottroct, and fiames,

at-trăct-a-bil'-ǐ-ty̆, +at-trăct-i-billty̆, s. [Eng. attract; ability.] Capability of being attracted.
"Thore is a strong propenslty, which dances through
every atom, and stracts the mintest particle to every atom, and stiracts the midutest particle to corpupcle destitute of that inatural atera dibitity."Sir IF. Jones: Tr. of Shirin and Ferhach (Asiat. Res.,
at-trăct'-a-ble, $\dagger$ at-trăct'-i-ble, $a$. [Eng. attract; -able.] That may be attracted. (Kert, Lavoisier.)
at-trăct'-ĕd, pa. par. \& a. [ATTRACT, t.]
t at-trăct'-ẽr, s. [ATtractor.]
*at-trăct'-ı̆c, * at-trăct'-icc-al, a. EEng. attract; -ic, -ical.] Possessing the power of drawing to or towards.
" Somee atones are endued with an olectrical or
attractical virtue
at-tract--ile, a [Eng. attract; -ile.] Having the power to attract anythiog. (More cnmmonly written Atrractive.) [Attractive.]
at-trăct'-ĭng, pr, par. \& $a$. [ATTRACT, v.] has "an expecially if that thing apon which they look Bunyan: P. P., pt. 1 L
at-trăet'-ing-ly̆, adv. [Eng. ottracting; -ly.] So as to exert attraction. (Todd.)
at-trăc'-tion, s. [In Ger. †attraction, tattraktion; Fr. attraction; Sp. atraccion; Port. attracgao; Ital. attrazione. All from Lat attractio, from attraho = to draw together ; ad $=$ to, and traho = to draw.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act or power of attracting.

1. Lit.: The act of one material body in drawing another to or towarda itaelf; also the power of doing so. [B.]
by the interactions of the planets. "-Aerschel: Atrom (1859). $\$ 364$
2. Fig.: The act or power of drawing a person by moral means to one's aelf; the power of alluring.

There is a fastering "attraction his eve
Fixes my futteriug eyes on him: thy heart
Beats quick; he swes me, and yet draws me pear,
Byron: Cain, ir
Nearer, and neaser.
IL. The state of being attracted, either in a literal or in a figurative sense.
"Since Newtol", time the attraction of matter by matter was orperimentally e taiblished by Civendish.
III That which attracts,
III. That which attracts, either in a literal or in a figurative aense; attractive qualities.
Fing, . . th to xemale attractions. . ."-Macaulay: Hise.
B. Technically:
I. Nat. Phil., or Universal Altraction: A force in virtue of which the material particles nf all bodies tend necessarily to appronch each other. It operates at whatever diatances the bodies may be from each other, whether the space between them be flled with other masses of matter or is vacant, and whether the bodies themselves are at rest or are in the bodies themselves are at rest or are in
motion. When they are not closely in contact, the attraction between them is called that of gravitation or of gravity.
that of gravitation or of gra
It is of various kinds :-
(I) The Attraction of Gravitation or of Gravity is the operation of the abova-mentioned attraction when the bodies acting and acted upon are not closely in or Gravitation, often called the Law in this case meana aimply but the term Iaw in this case meana aimply generaisation. not really account for it By act, but does not really account for by his law or go tween any two material pacter airectly proportional to the prodnct of their masses, and inveraely proportional to the
their distanca asunder. [GRAvity.]
"Thas the attraction of gravity at the earth' surfaca is expressed hy the number s2 becaume whon parts to the body velocity of thirty-two peet a secnnd. - rynalu. rag. of scionce (ard d.)
(2) Molecular attraction differs from the former in acting only at infinitely small distances. It ceages to be appreciable when the distances between the molecnles become appreciably large. It is divided into Conzaidn, Affinity, and Adhesion (q.v.)
"And for the attraction or gravity wubetitute thas of chemleal affinity, which in the asme giveu to the
molecular attraction."-Tyndall: Frag. of Science molecular attr
Capillary Attraction (from Lat. capillus $=$ a hair), meaning the attraction excited by a hair-like tube on a liquid within it, is, properly apeaking, a variety of adhesion. [ADHEsion, Capillary.]
II. Chemistry. Chemical Altraction: The also I., 2.]
sil.,
III. Mragnetism. Magnetic Attraction: The power excited by a magnet or loadstone of drawing and attaching iron to itself.
IV. Electricity, Electrical Attraction: The power possessed by an electrified body of drawing certain other bodics to itself. The repnlsions or attractions between two electrified bodies are in the inverse ratio of the aquares of their distance. Tha distance remaining the same, the force of attraction or repulsion between two electrified bodies is directly as the product of the quantities of electricity with which they are charged. (Atkinson: Ganot's Physics.)
at-trăct'-ǐve, a. \& s. [Eng. attract; -ive. In Fr. attractif; Sp. atractivo; Port. attractivo; Ital, attrattivo.]
A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Drawing, or having the power to draw to or towards. (Applied to the action of gravity, cohesion, \&c., on material bodies.) [Attract (q.v.).]

By hin attractive virtue and thers own
Belted, dance about him various round
Thest waidering course now high now low; then hid
rogressive, retrograde, or 3hillon: P. L., hk vill
"The reasoo of this ntahillty is that two forcen, the ono attractive and tha other repuliviva, are in opere
tlon betwee overy two stoma -Tyndall: Frag. seience (3rd ed.), x., 251
2. Fig.: Drawing the mind or heart; alInrement.
(a) Chiefly by physical beanty. Hence an attractive " female as a rule means a beantiful one. The term may be applied, in at analngous sense, to the inferior animals.
"". pluage auccessive males display their gorgeown which. standing hy as spectators, at last choose the most attractive pritne
(b) Chiefly by mental or moral graces, of by both combined.

The mosi averse, thee chiefty with graces won
As substartine. That which draws; an attraction, an allurement.
"The condition of a servant staves hin off to $\operatorname{dis}$ tance ; hut the goopel 8p
and nvitation. - South.
at-trăct'-ive-ly̆, adv. [Eng. attractive; -ly.] In an attractive manner. (Johnson.)
at-trăct'-ive-něss, s. [Eng attractiv; ness.] The quality of being attractive
Worits the shise attractiveneas in riches."-South.
at-trăct'-ôr, at-trăct'-ẽr, s. [Eng. attract; and suffixes -or, -er.] One who or that which atiracts.
and most prevalent attracter, the earth..
Dernam: Physico-2hed.
11 the atraws be in onl, amber draweth them not 0.11 makea the straws to Ahere eo thst they camno
rise unto the attractor."- Brovens: Yulgar Errours.
fâte, fàt, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pǒt


Xt＇－treq－bĕnt，a．\＆s．［In Fr．attrayant，attir ant；Port．attrahente；all from Lat，attrahens， pr．par．of attraho＝to draw to or towards ： $\underset{\alpha}{d}=$ to，and traho＝to draw．］
A．As adjective：Drawing to or towards．
3．As substantive：
1．Gen．：That which draws to or towards． ＂Our eges will inform us of the motion of the eteel oIto attrahent－－ilambilla；scepvic
＊2，Specially．old Med．：An external appli－ cation，which was formerly aupposed to draw the humours to the part of the body on which it was put．It is now known thet the sction， it was put．it excited，is that of the part itself． easily excited，is that of the part itself．
Sinapisme，rubefacienta，\＆e．，fsill under the category．
－鲁t－trăp＇（1），v．t．［From Lat．ad，and Eag． Mrap（q．v．）．In Sw．arapera；Fr．draper＝to line with cloth，especially with black cloth to drape ；drap＝woollen cloth，stuff，sheeta Sp．and Port．trapo $=$ a rag，tatter，clout， cloth；a snit of sails；ragged people；Low Lat．trapus $=$ cioth ；trappatura $=$ trappings．$]$ ［Drape，Trap，Taappinges．］To clothe，to dress．
（a）In ornata etyle．
＂Attrapped royally；＇iontratus ornatu regio．＂＂－ （b）In piebeisn fashion．

## With onken lenves auttrapix，yet soemed <br> For salvage wight ．．．＇sponcer：F．Q．，IV，Iv． 3

－at－träp＇（2），v．t．［From Fr，attraper $=$ to $_{0}$ catch，to seize，to deceive，to trick．］To en trap．
＂．＇．：he was not attrapped eyther with net or
－at－tryp＇ped（1），＂at－trăpt＇，pa．par．［AT－ trap（1）．］
－et－trăp＇ped（2），pa．par．［ATtanp（2）．］
Xt－trěe－tā＇－tion，s．［Lat．attrectatio，from attrecto $=$ to touch，to handie：$a d=$ to，and tracto $=$ to drsg about；freq．from traho $=$ to draw．］The act of handling frequently：the state of being frequently handled．（Johnson．）
－Xt＇－tri，＂跎＇trreo－a，a．［ATTRY．］
（t－tryb＇－u－ta－ble，a．［Eog attribut（e），－able； Fr．attribuable．］That may be attributed，as－ cribed，or imputed to．
＂The errore which were almost entirely attibisutabte to caren Journals，vol．il．，Appendix $L$
pt－trib＇－nte，＂at＇－tri－būte，v．t．［In Fr． attribuer；Sp．atricuir；Port．ottribuir；Ital． attribuire ：Lat．attribuo ：ad $=$ to，and tribuo $=$ to distribute，grant ；tribus $=$ the third pert of the Roman people，hence a tribe．］
1．Of persons：To ascribe to，to impute；to consider as having been done by one．
（a）That which is aacribed to one being good or indifferent．
LLttie as eltber the totellectual or the moral eha noter of Blount may meem to deserve respect it is in girant pation of the Euglinh press．＂－Macaulay：Hisk． Kng．，ch 12
（b）Thet which ia ascribed being bad． altogether to treason ot Godolphin is to be attribute ch evii
2．Of things：To ascribe to as when a cer tain effect is ascribed to a particular canse．
 to the action of natural eelection．or the nurvival of
If In one place，as Nares remarks，Spenser accents the verb attribute on the first ayllable like the substantive

To attribute their folly unto inte．
In another，however，he does ao on the becond as is now universally done
＂Ye may actribute to yourselvea as $\begin{gathered}\text { Kinga．＂．} \\ \text { Ibd．} \\ \text { ，Coant．on } \\ \text { Autab．}\end{gathered}$
at＇－tri－būte，s．［In Sw．，Dan．，Ger．，\＆Fr attribut ；8p．atributo；Port．\＆Ital．attributo from Lat．attributus，pa．par．of altribuo．］

A．Ordinary Language：
1．That which is sttributed，ascribed，or tmputed to any person or thing，as an easen－ tial characteristic of hime or it．A charac teristic quality of eny person or thing．
＂Reflect hie attributes，who placed them thero＂＂
Cowper：Tiroctnium

2．That which is aymboilic of one＇s oftce or character，or of anythiag．［B．，2］
＂A arown，an attribute of eoveroign power．＂，Wherdmorth； W ．
3．Honour，reputation．
＂The pith aud marrow of our attelbute．＂
B．Technically：
I．Logic：Thst which is predicated of any subject that which may be bfirmed or denied of anything．Sir William Hamilton divides attributes into Primary，Secundo－primery，and Secoadary．Herbert Spencer，objecting thist these words have direct reference to the Kan tian doctrine of Space and Time，from which he diesents，and that they are in another reapect insecurate，divides attributes into Dynemical，Statico－dynamical，and Statical （q．v．）（Herbert Spencer：Psychol，2nd ed．， vol．ii．，p．136， 8 317．）
2．Painting and Sculpture：Tist which is represented with one as being symbolical of one＇s office or character．Thus the trident is the attribute of Neptune．［A．，2．］
at－trib＇－n－tŏd，pa．par．［ATTriaute，v．］
at－trib＇－n－ting，pr．par．［ATtribute，v．］
ăt－tri－bū＇－tion，s．［In Fr．attribution；Port attribuigao；Ital attribuzione；Lat．attributio $=(1)$ the assignment of a debt ；（2）an attri bute．］
1．The act of attributing or ascribiag any thing；the atate of being ascribed．
in the attribution and distribution of which hosours，we see，antiquity made this difference．＂ 2 That which is ascrib
2．That which is ascribed．Spec．，commen dation，honour．

Bot．Well sid，my nohle Scot：If speaking truth Such attribution whould the Douglat have， shakesp，：I Henry IF．iv． 1
at－trib＇－u－tǐve，a．\＆s．［Eng．attribute；－ive． In Fr．attributif；Port．attributivo．］

A．As adjective：Attributing．
＂And the will dotes that is att ribuztive＂，
B．As substantive（Gram．）：A term intro－ duced by Harris to designate words which sre significative of sttributes．He classifies them as Attributives of the first order，or those which are attributes of snbstances，nsmely， Adjectives，Verbs，and Particies ；and Attrily， tives of the second order，or those which tives of the second order，or ardese whites－ denote the attrib．
＂Proper subjects of the ateributives，good and bad，

- Bowring：Bentham＇s Works，voi．1．，p． 216 ．
at－trist＇，v．t．［Fr．attrister．］To sadden． （Walpole：Letters，iit．382．）
at－tri＇te，o．［Lat．attritus，pa．yar．of attero $=$ to rub at，towards，or against ：ad $=$ to， snd tero $=$ to rub．$]$
I．Ordinary Language：Rubbed；snbjected to the action of friction．（Milton ：P．L．，x．1，073．）
II．Roman Catholic Theology：Sorry for hav－ ing committed sin，but soiely on account of the punishment associsted with it．
at－trite－něsss，s．［Eng．attrite；－ness．］The quality of being rubbed away or worn down by friction．（Dyche．）
at－tri＇tion，＊at－try $\boldsymbol{q}^{\prime}-\mathbf{y}-\boldsymbol{\jmath} \mathbf{n}$ ，s．［In Fr． attrition；Ital．attrizione ；Lat．attritio．］

1．Ord．Lang．Nut．Science：The sct or process of rubhing down or away ；abrasion： the state of being rubbed sway．（Used of rocks，teeth，\＆c．）
ol It this great bed of pebbles，without foclodiug the mad peceesarily derived frou their attrition，was
piled ipto $a$ mound，it would form a reat nountalu piled into a mound，it would form agrent mountain ＂̈．${ }^{\text {the }}$ the posterior concavity having beev smoothly
deepered ty attriton， deepened hy attrition，
2．Roman Catholic Theology：Sorrow for having committed sin，not，however，through hitred of the sin itself，but merely on account of the punishment brought in its train．It is considered the loweat degree of repentance．
＂He the whyche hath pot playne contrycyon，hot cyon unpariyte and unsumycyent for to have the grace of God．Inveitution of a Ehrition $A$ an，p． 162 ．
 ator，ater $=$ poison，venom．］Venomoua．
＂That the attri heorto sent up to the tunge．＂－NS．
Cott．，Nera，A．xiv．，i． 21 ．（S in Doucher．）

at－turne， 0.1 ［Lat ad，and Eng．tune．］ I Literally：
1．To tane to ；to render one musical ingtru－ ment or ons sound accordant with another one．

2．To render musical．
II．Fig．：To render accordant．（Applied to human hesrts，the passions，se．）

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Attun'd to bappy nuplan friende } \\
\text { Thomson: The Seasous', Summer. }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { il their paspions into love." }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

at－tū＇ned，pa．par．\＆a．［ATTUNE．］
at－tū＇n－ing，pr．par．［ATTUNE．］
＊at＇－two（two as tû），$\alpha d v$ ．［Eng．$a$ ；two．］ ［ATwo．］
－tŭn＇，s．A fish，the Thyrsites atun，belong－ tag to the family of Trichiurider，or Hair－tailed fishes．It feeds vorscionely on the cslamary， is found in the ocean near Southern Africa and Anstralis，sud is prized for the delicacy of its flesh．
＊a－tú＇o，adv．［ATwo．］
象－twàin，＊a－twàine，＊a－twin＇ne， ＊a－twy̆n＇ne，＂9－tuy̆n＇ne（ny as wi）， aiv．［Eng．a；twain（q．v．）．］In twaio，in two；asunder，apart．（Lit．\＆fig．）
＂He zondred the Saraxios ounnone，and fought as e
（Angoo．＂－ －I wil not that the compare
wit not that this compaignse parted o－trynne＂
＂Flesch and velpes nou fteo a－twinne，
Wheriore Mary ond the Crom（ed．Morris），16， 17.
＂Tearing of paperi，hreaking ringe a－twain．＂
＂Edgel with sharp lsughter，enta at enain
a－twè＇el，adv．［Eng．at＝wot；weel $=$ well， or it may possibly be a corruption of awcel．］ I wot well．（Scotch．）（Scoft：Old Sfortality， ch．xxxviai．）
a－twe＇en，＊a－twe＇ene，＊a－twëne，adv \＆prep．［Eng．a；twain．］［ATwain，Twain． Cf．blso Between．］Between．
－I The form Atweene ta now obsolete．
From her faire eyes wiplag the denwy wet
Which eoftly stild，aud bisesling theill atweene．＂
II English the form atween is obsolete in prose，but is empioyed in poetry．Ia Scotcb it is still used colloquially．
－It what．I wecu，a lovely spot of ground；
And there a meason at ween J une and Muy．＂
Thomson：Castle of Indolence， L ＂Low－tickled with a bell－like flow
Atween the blossoms．＂Tenn Atween the blossoms．＂Tennyzon：Song． we＇ll gulde hlm atween us，．．＂－S＇Sott：Anth quary，ch． $\mathbf{x v}$
a－twe＇esh，prep．［ATwixt．］（Scotch．）
＊atwend，v．t．［A．S．at，deuoting opposition； wendon＝to go．］［Wend．］To turu eway． －Heo wal hire gult arvende． $\begin{gathered}\text { Arue and Nighin }\end{gathered}$
atwindan，＊atwinde，v．i．\＆$t$ ．［A．S．at－ windan．］

A．Introns．：To depsrt，to go away，to cease．
B．Trans．：To escape from（with dative）．
－a－twin＇ne，adv．［ATwain．］
＋a－twist＇（ 0 ．Eng．），a－twe＇esh（scotch），a． ［Eng．a；twist（q．v．）］Twisted．（Seager， Reid，\＆Worcester．）
＊a－twi＇te，＊a－twi＇－tĕn，v．t．［A．S．tiwitan．］ To $t$ wit，to reproseh，to blame for，to upbraid． ＂Thing most slanderous thelr bohles to atwite．＂
Chaucer：Certain Ballades， 1,066 ．（Boucher．）
＊a－twixt＇，＊a－twy̆x＇，＊a－twy̆x－y̆n（0． Eng．），a－twèe＇sh（0．Scotch），prep．［Oid form of Eng．betwixt．From A．S．a；snd tweah $=$ two．］［Two，Betwixt．］Betwixt．

With that an hideous storm of whud arose．
With dreadful thonder and ilightning atwixt．
With dreadful thonder and ishtuing atwixt．
＂Atweesh themaelves they best can pase thelr palo．＂
Shirref：：Poems．p．ss．（Jamieson．）
－a－two＇，＊at－two＇，＂a－tu＇o（two and two as tû，or $8 \mathbf{s} \mathbf{t w} \hat{0}$ ，see the first example），＊a－ twse＇，$a d v$ ．［Eng．$a=\mathrm{in}$, two．］Into two， in two；asunder，in twain．
bon，boy；pбut，j6wl；cat，çell，chorus，chin，benç；go，fem；thin，this；sin，as ；expect，Xenophon，exist．ph $=$ f． - cian，- tian $=$ shan．$\quad$－tion，- sion $=$ shinn；- fion，－ 13

## Angt an a amerd for-kattoth and for-karvoit

 An arm atua my dear wone, right ao- atwond', pret, of v. [ATwindan.]

At'-wood's ma-chîne', s. [See def.]
Physics: An apparstus invented by Mr. George Atwood (1745-1807) to illustrate tha theory of accelerated motion. it conaists of a wooden column about ten feet high, resting a wooden column about ten feet high, resting friction wheels, which support a largs central roller, over which passes a cord haviag equal weights at esch end, so as to be in equilibrio. By means of a graduated staff at one side the rise of one weight and fall of the other are indieated in feet snd inches. A small sdditionsl weight, being added to one of the large weights, causes it to descend with a velocity due to its excess of gravity over the other. The constant scceleration of speed in s falling bordy can also be ahowo sud ineasured.
*a-twot', pret. of $v$. (as if from * a-twi'te $=$ to go away). [A.S. $\alpha t=8 \mathrm{t}$, and witon $=$ to deprart.]

## * a-twy̆n'ne, adv. [Atwain.]

a-t $\bar{y}^{\prime}-\mathbf{a}$, s. $\quad$ From Atys; Gr. *Atus (Atus) $=$ the name of several persons mentioued in classic history or mythology. The most cutable was an effemloate and foppish youth, killed by Tydeus in the Theban war. 1 The name given by Leach to a genns of decepod lons-tailed crustaceaps.
 ani тímos ( tupas) $=\mathbf{a}$ model, type.]

1. Possessing no distinct typieal characters.
2. Producing loss of typical chatacters.
a-ty̆p'-ic-al-1Y̆, adv. [Eng. atypical; ly.] Jnan atypic mauner.
ăt'-y̆-pŭs, e. [Gr. ${ }^{\prime}$, priv., sod тinos $(t u p o s)=$ a tyle. Not typical.] A genns of spiders beloaging to the family Mygalidx. The $A$. solzeri excavates in the ground, to the depth of seven or eight inches, a cylindrical tube, which it lines with silk. It is found in France.

* a-ty ${ }^{\prime}$-zar, a. [Corrupted Arabic.] Astrol.: Inflamed; sngry (?). A technical word of old applied to the planet Mars. ( $R$. Bell, in the Glossary to his edition of Chaucer.)
Au. [The first two letters of Lat, aurum $=$ 5,! ! 1.]

Chemistry: The symbol for aurum $=$ golld. [Ataum, Golo.]
$\hat{\mathbf{a} u}, \overline{\mathbf{o}}, \hat{\mathbf{o}} \mathbf{u}$, interj. [Dan. $\mathbf{a u}=\mathrm{oh}$, expressive of lain.]
A. Of the form au: Au exclanation expreasive of surprise.
B. Of the forms au in Aberdeenshire, and o or ou in the southern connties of Scotland: An exclamation expressive of aurןrise.
auale, $v . i$ [Avallu.] To deseend. (Douglas: Virgil, 150, 41.)
aualk, v. [A.S. awoeccan $=$ to swake (?).] To watch. (O. Scotch.)

* âu'-ant, s. [AVaunt.] (0. Scotch.)

Au-bade, s. [Fr.] Open-air music performed at daybreak before the door or window of the person whom it is intended to hoyour.
âu-bāinc, s. $\quad$ [Fr. aubaine $=$ an escheat to the crown; from anboin = a atranger not naturalised. From Lat. alibi $=$ elsewhere, aml suff. -anus. Comp. also alienus $=$ an alien.]
Droit d'aubane, or Jus albinatus: A so-called Fipht which the King of Franee formerly pospossed to seize the goods of any alien dying within his dominions, culess the person deceased had in his lifetime been formally promised an exemption from the operation of the law. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. i., ch. 10.)

- The atural effect of this unjust and slisurd law was to preveat foreigners from settling in Frsncs, and thus to deprive the king not of native growth. It was repealed in 1819 . âube, s. [Alb.]
$\mathbf{a f u}^{\prime}$-bẽrge, s. [Fr.] An inn ; a place of entertainment for travellers.
"At the nuberge near the foot of the Rhone glacler.
.ATynlall: Mrag. of Science, and od., fi. sz.

An'-bēr-gine, s. [Fr.] A name for the fruit of s species of Bolanum.
"That of solarium tyeoperaiewn and melongena is
eorved at tahle in various forma, under tie nama of morved at cable in vartous forma, under the mama of Planti (1829), p. 1,078.
âu'-bĭn, s. [Fr., from O. Fr. hobin, cog. with Eng. hobby (q.v.).]
Horsemanship: A galt or movement of a horsa intermediate between a gallop snd a trot or smble; whst is generally called a "Canterbury gallop."
âu'-bürn, * á'bũrn, á'bũrne, "âu' bôrne, "á'-brōn, *al'-bürn, a, [Webster and Richardson coonect this with A.S. brernan, bernan $=$. . . to burn ; bryue $=\mathbf{s}$ burning; Ger. brenien $=$ to burn, with which the form abron seems akin. On this hypothesia auburn hair would be of a colour like that produced by burning, viz. brown. (Baows.) But the form alburn, which occurs in Skinner's snd Johnson's Dictionsries, points to the Ital. alburno $=8$ white hazel-tree; Lat. alburnus $=8$ white fish, the Blcak or Blay; albus $=$ dead white, not dezzling white (Albuanum); in which case, auburn hair must originally have aignified white inatead of brown hair. Mahn and Wedgwood adhere to this latter etymology. According to the Promptorium, awburne colour = citrinus-i.e., a pale yellow colour.] A term used chiefly of hair.

* 1. Originally: White (?). (See etym.)

2. Now: Brown, with a tinge of red or russet. (Byron: Corsair, i1. 2)
A.U.C. A contraction for Anno urbis conditce $=$ in the year of the city founded, i.e., from the foudation of the city of Rome.
âu'chann, a'chan, a. [Deriv. uncertain. Probably from some obscure place.] A kind of pear. (Scotch.)
$\hat{a} u-c h \bar{e}^{\prime}-\mathbf{n i ̆}-\mathbf{a}$, a $\quad[G r$. avxiv $(a u c h e ̄ n)=$ the neck. 1 A genus of Mammalis of ths order Ruminantia snd the family Camelidx. It includea the Llamas, which sre the American representatives of the Camels so well known to the Eastern world. They have no dorsal humps, and their toes are completely divided. There are about four species of Auchenis: the A. guanaco, or Guanaco [Guanaco]; the A. glama, or Llama [Llama]; the A. paco, the Paco or Alpaca [Alpaca]; and the A. vicunia, or,Vicugna [Vicugna].
aucht, u.t. [Ovant.]
aucht,s. [OUGHt.]
*âucht, a. [AUHT, EiaHt.] (Scotch.)
âucht, âught, âwcht (ch \& gh guttural), pret. of verb. [ln Scotch au = to possess, to
owe; from A.S. aht, ahte, cehte, pret. of agan owe; from A.S. aht, ahte, white, pret. of agan
$=$ to own.] [AoH.]
3. Possessed ; owned. (Scoich.) [Avoht.] - Oi kyyls, that aucht that reawte. And mathe."

4. Owed; waa indebted; ought.

âu con'-rant (ant as ang), $a$. or adv. [Fr all $=$ to the, In the, with the; courant $=$ cur rent, runding stream, course, way, custom progress.] "In the current" of propress with regard to anything ; well informed with reapect to everything which is being said or done in connection with it.
${ }^{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{a n c} \mathbf{c}^{\prime}-\mathbf{t a}-\mathbf{r y}$, a $\quad$ [From Lat. auctorium $=\mathrm{sn}$ addition, an overweight; auctum, supine of argeo = to increare.] Increase, amgmentation. (0. Scotch.)
"An large auctury to the bilprary."

* âno'-tĕn-ty̆, a. [AUTHENTIC.] (o. Scotch.)
*ânc'tër, s. [Altar.] Altar.
" He mate alr runter on Godes nama." Nory of Gen. \& Exod (ad. LJorris), 025.
âuo'tion, s. IIn Sw. \& Ger. tauktion; Dan. auction $=$ an anction: from Lat, auctio $=$ (1) an increasing. (2) an anction ; augeo $=$ to ctuse to incresse.]

1. The public disposal of goods to the highest bidder. None but those who have taken out an auction licence are at present allowed to conduct auch sales. To ascertain who the
highest bldder Is, two leading procermes may be sdopted. The goods may be put up at a low ligure, and then competitors for them, bidding against each other, will raige this to a higher price. This is whst is generslly done in this country. In what Ja called a "Dutch in this country. In what la called a "Dutch
euction," however, the process is reversed. The goods ars put up at a price mnch sbove their velue, sud gradually lowered till a bid ia giveu for them, and they are then forthwith knocked down to him from whom it proceeded.
"Then Lollowed an auction, the strangest that
2. The goods sold by auction.
"Akk you why Phine the whole auction bovi?
auction-catalogue, 8 . The catalogue of the goods to be disjosed of at an auction.
anction-mart, a A place where goods are sold by public auction.
anotion-room, a A room used temporarily or permsuently for the disposal of goods by public auction.

+ anci-tion, $v$ [From the substantive.] To sell (goods) by auction.
anco-tion-ar-y, a [Eng. auction; ary.] Pertaining to an suction.

And much more honest, to be hir'd, and atcud With aucumary hammer in thy hand Provoking to give more and knockiug thrice
For the old houshold atuif, or picture a pirice."
âuc-tion-ëer, s. [Eng. auction; -eer.] A person whose occupstion it is to ecll goods by Bnction.
" Even the auctioneer wan at waya a character in the
dramn"-Da Quincy: Forkn (ed. 186), a .6
auo-tion-ë'er, v.t. [From the nubstantive.] To disposa of goods by suction.

Entater are landucapeen, gazed upon awhiste.
Then advertised, aud auctioneer'd awhy
Conper: Tauk, hk. HL
âuc-tion-ëered, pa. par. [Auctioneer, v.] âuc-tion-ë'er-ìng, pr. par. \& adj. [Avc TIONEER, $v$.]
$\dagger$ ande'tǐve, a. [From Lat. auctus, pa. par, of ougeo.) Increasing. (Johnson.)

* âuo-tor'-i-té, s. [Fr. autorite.] Authority. and certes rightifully viay ye taike no vengearice, is
of Helibeu
* âuc'-têur, \& [Author.]
âu'-out-ba, s. [Japanese name.] A genus of plats belonging to the order Cornecese, or Cornela. The only known species in A. Japonica, a well-known evergreen, with leavea like thoss of the laurel in form and mottled with yellow. It grows in British gardens.
ân-cul-pä'tion, s. [Lat. aucupatio; from aucupor $=$ to go a bird-catching; auceps, contr. For aviceps $=8$ bird-catcher; avis $=$ lird, and capio $=$ to take.] Bird-catching; fowling. (Johnson.)
âu-dà'-cious (clous as shy̆s), a. [From Fr, uudacieux ; Sp. \& Port. audaz; 1 tal. audaon] Lat. avdax; [rom audeo $=$ to dare, to venture.] Adventurons, bold, daring, apirited.
+ 1. In a good or an indifferent sense: Brave; vsliant.
-A miaciour Hector if the godp ordsin
What toils atteud thee, and what woee remadn ("،

2. In a bad serse:
(a) Of persons: Bold, impudent ; with shsmeless effrontery; with contempt for law, human and divine.
"Of the members of the House of Commona whe were numated by these feelinge, the fiercest and moiv.
(b) Of conduct: Proceeding from and indir eating boldness in a bed sense; the offspring of shameleas effrontry:
"Such 15 thy audacious witckeduess,

âu-dà-clous-ly (cions as shüs), adv. [Eug. audacious; auff. :ly.] In an audacious manuer ; boldly, impudentily. (Shakesp. Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.)
âu-dà'clous-něss (cious as shŭs), [Eng. audacions; -ness.] The quality of belog andacious ; boldness, impudence, andacity (P. Holland: Livy, p. 458.)
[^39]An-daso'-1-ty, s. [From Lat auducis, gentt. of audax = andacions, bold, and Eng, suff: auducian] Capacity for doting daring deeds. 1. In a good, or ai least in an indifferent sense: Courage, daring, valour, gallantry.
 2 In a bad sexse: Hardihood, effrontery, impudence ; capability of boldty doing deeds involving contempt for law, haman and divine.
 di'-an-1ssm, s. [From Audous or Audius, a native of Meaopotamia; who lived in the fourth century. Ha became a syrian bighop; but having incurred odinm aniong his brothren for censuring their avarice and luxury, he was banished to Scythia.] The followers of the Andæus or Auding mentioned above who was said to have held the anthropomornhic vew, founded on Gen. i. 20, 27, that God had a body in the image of which that of man was created. [ANтвноромонратте.]
âu-dī-bli'-1-ty̆, s. [From Low Lat. audibizis; and Eng. auffx -ty.] Andibleness ; capability of being heard. (Journal of Science.)
âu'-dí-ble, $\alpha$. \&\&.a. [In 1tal. audibila; from Low Lat. aulitilis $=$ audible audio $=$ to hear. Cognats with Gr. à̛́áw $($ oudu $\overline{0})=$ to utter aounde, to apeak, and ai $\dot{\delta j}($ (aud $\bar{e})=$ the human voice: from the root and or aus, in Sansc. wod = to sjeak; also with Gr. oves (ous), genit. $\dot{\text { útóc }}$ (ötos) $=$ an ear.] [EAR.]
A. As adjective: Which may be heard ; lond enough to be heard; actually heard.
" His reapsration quick aud axatitha*
$\dagger$ E. As substantive: Anything which may
be heari or whtch is heard. be heard or which is heard.
quaveringit
Au'-dY̌-ble-něss, s. [Eng. uulible; -ness.] The quality of being able to be heard; audibility. (Johnson.)
ân'-dǐ-bly̆, adv. [Eng. audible); -ly.] In an andible namaner. So as to be heard.
"Mordswowth: Fiew from the Top of
Au'-dY-ençe, \& [In Sw. audiens; Ger. audienz; Dan. \& Fr. audience; Sp. \& Port. audiencia; Ital. audienza, audienzia; all from Lat. ardiéntia.]

## A. Ordinary Language.

I. The act or opportunity of hearing ; hearlng, listening ; attention.

To give audience is to give ear, to listen, to attend.
"Men of I Irael, and ye that fear God, give audience." II. The stats or opportunity of being heard, liatened to, or attended to.

1. In a general sense.


2. Spec.: A formal interview granted to important personages, particularly to an anbassaddor presenting his credentiala or making a communicatiou to a sovercign; also a private interview with a monarch given to a court favonrite.
 audience, . . "-TYimes, Nov, 24, 1878.
"He was every day eummoned from the gallery into peers were kept waitling in the ante-chanimbers.apeers were kept waithing in
III. The person or persona hearing, listening, or attending.
Gen.: Anassemblage of hearers; an auditory.

Uranha, and it audience fint thongh few."
the the ping mexn while surveyed hin ardimence from the throne with that tright ente eyo wh
B. Technically:
3. In England: The sama as Audiencf. COURT (q.v.).
"None We bette into the arches ap audience, but dwellers within the arch bishopil dioces or peculiars.
4. In Spain: One of the aeven aupreme courts.
5. In Spanish America before it became independent: The aupreme court of justice and its juriadiction.
regarded the authority of the Spuminh Viceruye nition regarded the authority of the Spunith Vicervye and
1 waiences. -Naculay; Hix. Eng., ch. ixiv.
audience-ohamber, s. A chamber in which formal-andiencea are granted.
"He summoned all the princes now rosident in this

audience-court, a A court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Being accuatomed formerly to hear causes extra-judicially in his own palace, he usually requested that difflcult polnts ahould be discussed by men learned in the law, called auditors, whence ultimately sprung up by alow degrees a court held to have equal anthority with that of Arches, though inferior to it both in dignity and antiquity. The audience-court is now naerged in the Court of Arches, the duties of its former preaiding officer being discharged by the Dean of the Archea.
àu'-di-ent, a. [Lat. audiens, pr. par. of $a u d i o=$ to hear.] A hearer.
"The audients of her sal story felt grent motions Soth of pity suld adzulration for her misfortune.
âu-dĭ-ŏm'-ĕt-ẽr, âtu-dĭm'-ĕt-ẽr, s. [Lat. audio = to hear, and Gr. Mépoy (metron)= measure. ] An instrument devised by Prof. Hughes, the inventor of the microphone, and described by Dr. Richardson at a meating of the lRoyal society in 1879. Its olject is to measure with precision the sense of hearing. Among its conatituent parts are an induction coil, a micropbone key, and a telephone.
âu-dǐ-ŏm-ĕt'-ric, a. [Evg. ondiometer; -ic.] Pertaining to or connected with audiometry.
âu-di-ŏm'ĕt-ry̆, s. [Eng. audiometer; - $y$.] The act or practice of testing the sense of hearing, hy means of the avdiometer (q.v.).
âu'-di-phōne, s. $\quad[$ Lat. audio $=$ to hear, and Gr. фovi (phonē) =: a sound.]

Acoustics: An inatrument which enelles deaf mutes to hear, and by which they can be taught to speak. A trianguler plate of hardened cautchouc, very sensitive to sound vibrations, ia its essential part. The patient, holding the audiphone, places the upper edge againat his upper teeth; the sounda are gat hered and conveyed to the anditory aerve by the teeth, and not by the tympaunm.
âu'-dit, s. [Lat. auditus $=\mathbf{a}$ hearing.]

1. The examination of an account by persons appointed to test its accnracy, by comparing each item with vouchers, adding ap each jrage, and at last authoritatively stating the 6 mm owing or at credit. (Used literally or figuratlvely.)

## Yet I cau make my audit up, that all Fronn me do back receive the four of all. And lenve me hut the bran." <br> And leave me hut the bran,"

"To steal from spiritual leisure a brief upan,
To keep your earthid.: King Henty VIII., 111. 2 2. The acconnt as thua tested and verified. (Used lit. or fig.)

He took my tather grosnly full of hread,
With all his crineenlwoul hown, and fusk
And how hie quedie manda who kiows nave henv My, Shakerp.: Hurnlet, ili, s.
audit-house, s. A house appendant to most cathedrala, and designed for the transaction of business connected with them.
or three cherch of Canterhury (tills withing this two or three years) hal the monning prayers at seven or
elght of the clock in the nurning: the sermon st torn
in the audit-house : nud then the rest of the cent In the azdit-house $\dot{\text { nnd }}$ then the rest of the cumpSir G. Wholor: : Acc, of churches, p. 15 .
andit-office, s. The office in which the public accounts of the empire are audited.
$\hat{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{u}^{\prime}$-dĭt, v.t. \& i. [AvDit, s.]
A. Transitive: Carefully to examine (the account of another person), and fomally and authoritatively certify to (its) accuraey

B. Intransitive: To ascertain and certify the accuracy of an account.
"I hore pxact dealling and let Hocus audt: he
know how the money was dishursed."-Arbuthnot.
âa-di'-tion, s. [In Fr . audition: from Lat. auditio.] Hearing. (Walpole: Letters, ii. 333.)
ât'-dǐ-tive, a. [In Fr. auditif; Sp. \& Port auditivo.] Having the power of hearing. grave.)
âu'-dǐt-tr, * ann'-dǐ-tour, s. [In Ger. auditor $=$ a regimentsl judge; Fr. audizeur $=$ a hearer, an auditor of accounta ; Sp. auditor, a hearer, an audth auditore $=$ an inferior judge; Lat auditor $=$ (1) a bearer, (2) a pnpfl, (3) the reader of a book; from audio $=$ to hear, to understand, to learn, to examine.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. A hearer; one of an andience.

"His yigorous and anlmated discourse dowbtlesm
called forth the loud hams of his auditors."
dracaulay atacamlay: Hite. $A$ mpg., ch. $x$.
2. One appointed to examina accounts, compare the several itema with the correaponding vouchers, and finally certify to the accuracy of the whole. In general, two accuracy of the whole. give general, towo anditors act together, to give greater weight the account.
Cill mane if you suapect my nusbandry, or the exnehood,
Call me before the exnctest a $u$ titorn
And set me on the proot
And sot ine on the prook, Shakesp. Timon of AThens, it is
Auditors are, of conrsa, reqnired for the Government accounts.
 Eing., cl. xix.
B. Technically:

Account-keeping

1. In the United Kingdom:

* (a) Auditors of the Impresl were oflleers of the Exchegner who formarly andited the accounts of the Customs' receipts, the naval and military expenditare, \&c. Thia office has been entirely abolished, its functions leing now discharged by commiasioners anpointed for anditing the pululic accounts, who at first were five in umbluer, but were suhsequently raised to ten.
(b) Auditors of burgh accounts: By 5 and 6 Williain IV., c. 76, the burgesses of each municipal corporation annually elect from among those qualified to be conncillors two Ruditors to andit the accounts of the Lorough. By subsequent acts they have been rendered diaqualified to be councillors.

2. In Scotlend, the Auditor of the Court of Session is a functionary who, when costs are awarded, examinea the several accounts, taxes awarded, examinea the severg accounts, taxes
the charges if needful, and finally givea a certificate, without which the money cannot be paid.
âu-dǐ-tö'r-ĭ-ŭm, s. [AODrTORY, s.]
3. The place allotted to au audience as in a a church or public hall, or to vieitors, as in a mowastery.
4. Also (U. S.) a building for public meetinga or public performances.
âu'dít-otr-shĭp, s. [Eng, anditor; and suff. -ship.] The office, diguity, or functions of an auditor.
Live of Hatifaz. (Aichardison, thehequer."-Johneon:
au'dǐt-ör-y̆, * âu'-dǐt-ör-ie, a. [From Lat. auditurius = relating to a learer or hearing ; from audio $=$ to hern:]
5. Ord. Lang. \& Anat.: Pertaining to the organs of hearing.
6. Perceived ly meana of the organs of learing.
the reultory perception of the report."-Airs
on Sound (1868). 1. 135. the liternal carotid one, the several branches of which are distributed through the brain.
The Auditory Canal, or external meatus of the ear, is considercal to belomg to the extermal portion of that orgall. It extenda inward from the concha for rather more than an inch. Part of it is cartilaginona and part osseons. (Tould \& Bowman: Physiol. A nat., vol. i ., 1. $\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{GT}$. .)
The Auditory Nerve, called also the Aconstic Nerve, entera the car by the internal auditory canal, and divides into two leading branches, which again guhdivide to an amazing extent It is remarkahly soft in texture. The auditory and the facial nerves tngether constitute the aeventh pair of nerves in Willia's arrangenent.

We wish to extend our inquiries from the auditory nerve to the optic
(3rd ed.), vil. 138.



Au dít-br-y̆, * ân'-dit-ot-íe, âu-dito r-I-ŭm, e. [In Fr. auditoire; Port. auditoria $=$ the tribanal of an auditor; auditorio $=$ people assembled for hearing; Sp. \& 1 tal . auditorio $=$ a court, a aeasiona house; Sw., Dan., \& Ger. auditorium, from Lat. auditorium =(1) a lecture-room, a hall of justice; (2) a school; (3) (by metonymy) an audience, pergons assembled for hearing.] [AUDITOBy, adj.]
A. Of the form auditorium :

Arch. In ancient curches: The nave; that part of the church in which the audience eat.
B. Of the forms auditory and "auditorie:
I. Of places or thinge :

1. A hall, an apartment, or a portion of s hall or apartment in which an audience aits.
2. A bench on which a judge aits in a law. court.
II. Of persons: An andience; people essembled to hear.
"Several of thin auditory were, perhapa, entlire
trasers to the person whooe death we now lament." Atterbury.
Gu'di-trĕss, s. [The feralnine form of Eng, auditor. 1 A femala hearer.


+ âu-dit'-ụ-al, a. [From Lat. auditus = hearing, and Eng, quffix -al.] Pertaining to hearing. (Coleridge.)
* aue, auen, $v$. Old forms of Have
*anede, pret. of v. Old form of Had.
ân-ẽr-bach'-īte, s. [Named after Dr. Auere bach.] A mineral, believed by Dana to be simply alterad zircon.
a'uf, s. [Dut. alf.] A fool, a ailly person. [OAF.]
antult (it silent), used as an adj. [Pr. (lit.) = to the deed; also in fact, indeed, in reality.] Acquainted with, skilled in.
- au'-fald, an The same as AFALD (q.v.).

Au-ge'-an, an [From Lat. Augeas, in Gr. Aivias (Augeas), or Aiveias (Augeias); snd Eng. antt. -ar.]

1. Cluss. Myth. : Pertaining to Angeas, one of the Argonants, king of Elis, who was represented as having a atable, or cow-houae, which had been occupied for thirty years by 300 of his cattle, without ever once having been cleansed. Herculea undertook the great task, and succeeded completely in his endeavour, by turning the course of the rivera Alpheus and Peneus through the polloted atable. He next glew the king, who had defrauded him of his hire, and put on the throne Phyleus, the aon of the erring monareh.
2. Pertaining to whatever has been too long neglected, and cannot now, withont Herculean labour, be put right.
âu'-gěl-ite, s. [In Ger. augelith; from Gr. airvi $(a u g e ̀)=$ bright light, radiance, and suff. -ite.] A colourlega or pale-red mineral, with its luatre atrongly pearly on cleavage aurfaces. The compoaition la-phosphoric acid, 35 . 3 alumins, $51^{-9}$; and water, $13 \cdot 4=100$. It is found in the province of Scania, in Swedan.
âur-gẽr, * âu'-gre (gre as gẽr), \&. [A.S. gar=a borer, piercer; nafe-bor = a nave. borer, an anger. Bosworth asks if nafegar has not alzo gar = a dart, javelin, spear, lance, or weapon; in Sw. nafoare; licel. najarr; Dnt. avegaar: Mod. Ger. naber; 'O. II. Ger. nabager mean Ger. nabager mean $=8$ auger. Thas n hes been dropped from the beginning of the word.] 1. An instrument nsed for boring holes in wood, or other aoft substance.
 It is used by carpenters, shipwrights, joiners, wheelwrighte, and cabinet-makers, it con-
sists of a wooden handle and an lron ahank, with a steel bit terminating it at the bottom.
"The auger hath handie and blt: its office in to make great round holea, When you une the the atue Yoa may the enser use your strength; for in twinting the bit aboat by the force of both your hadde, on each ond of the handle one, it cute great oh
"Men. What'e the new a? what'I the newal Four frunchivem, whereof rou in theoir cement, and Into an augre's bore" shakesp. Coriolanue, ir 2. An instrument of a aimilar kind, but on a much larger acale, used for boring into the soil, or through the geological atrata for water to ascertain the character of the subaoil or of the beds traversed. It has connecting roda to adapt it to the different depths required.
anger-hole, *angre-hole, s. A hole drilled by an auger.

auger-shell, 8. The English name of the alielis belonging to the genas Terebra. It ia given in consequence of their being long and pointed. None of the recent species are Britigh, [Terebra.]
$\hat{a} u^{\prime}-\mathbf{g}_{\text {cht }}$, âu'-gětte,s. [Fr. auget $=\mathrm{s}$ trough.] Mil.: A wooden pipe containing the powder designed to be used in exploding a mine. (James.)
âught, tought (ou as â), *anht, *aght, *aht (gh and $h$ guttursl or mute), s. \& adv [A.S. aht, awht, auht, awiht, awriht, owiht, owtht $=$ anght, anything, some; a or $0=$ one; wuht, wiht $=$ (1) sught, something, anything; (2) s thing, s creature, a wight, an snimal ; 0 . H. Ger. wiht; Goth, vaiht = a thing, anything. $]$ [Aоht, A ©oent, Whit, Wiont.]
A. As substantive:
3. Generally: Anything, whether great or small.
"Wha digking, roand the plant, still hangh his head.

4. Spec.: The smallest portion of anything, a whit, a jot, or tittle.
B. As adverb: In anything, in any reapect.
"Thy aire and I were oue: nor variod aught
In pablic sentence. or in private thourgit. iss-s.

- Aught $=$ anything, is sometimea erroneously spelled ought, and thus confonnded with ought $=$ ahould, or is under an obligation. It wonld tend to clearness if the former were uniformly spelled, 23 correctnees requires, with $a$, snd the latter with 0 .
âught, âncht (gh and ch guttural), s. (AOHT, AOHT.] Poasession, property. (Scotch.)
"Edie Ochiltree caught hoid of the roin, and stopped his further proceeding
- Boott $A$ Aneiquary.
Bad Aught: "A bad property." (Uaed of an obatinate ill-conditioned child.) (Jamicaon.)
âught, âuoht ( $g h$ and ch guttural), pret. of v.t. [AGh.] Posaessed as one"a property. (old Eng. d Scotch.) [Aucet.]
* â'ught-and, * âght-and (gh guttural), pr. par. [Avort, Aоht.] Owing.

That the debta aughtand be our armie-or propertio (1. (ed. 1814), v. 34i.

* Ánght-whëre (gh guttural), s. [Eng. aught; where.] Anywhere.
"Ci. . that he had aughtwheres wife for his estate."
-ciacor: Legend of Good Homen, 1.588 . (S. in Boucher.)
 1,at. augiles; Gr. ajyims (augites), a precious stone supposed by some to be the turquoise; stone, $\begin{gathered}\text { supposed } \\ \text { augé })=\text { bright light, radiance.] An im- }\end{gathered}$ avin $($ auge $)=$ bright light, radiance.] An im-
portant mineral, interesting from its geoloportant mineral, interesting from its geoloThe term has not always been used in the aame senae.

1. Formerly: The angite of Werner was the oame as what has been called volcanic achist and volcanite.
2. Now: Dana applies the name augite to the greenish or hrownish-black snd black kinda of sluminous pyroxene, found chiefly in ernptive, but sometimes also in metamorphic rocks. [Pynoxkne] When altered into hornblende it is called Tralite (q.v.). Augite was once suspected by many mineralogists to be
essentially the same mineral as hornblende, differing ouly in this respect, that the former species reaulted from rapid and the latter from slow cooling. But Dana separates the two regarding hornblende as an aluminous variety of amphibole [Amphibole], sad not of pyroxene [Honnbiende.] Whatover its exact place in the ayatem, it 1 s 80 mach akin to pornblende that Ginstav Rose, fusing a mass of the latter mineral, found that on cooling it uniformly became augite. Both are found in modern and in ancient volcanic products. The green and dark kinds of eruptive rock have hornblende or angite predominant, whlle the reddish ones owe their colour to the abundance of felspar in their composition. In Britain augite occurs aeparately as a mineral in the trap rocks around Edinburgh and elsowhere.
augite-rock, s. A kind of basalt, or greeustone, composed wholly or chiefly of granular augite. (Leonhard, Lyell, \&e.)
âu-git'-Ic, âu-git'-Ic, a. [Eng. augit(e); -ic.] Pertaining to angite, or composed in greater or lesser amount of augite.
"It wis also remarked, that in the cryatalline alag! of fornaces augitic formas were frequent the horn. homblende might be the resolt of ilow, and augite of rapld cooling."-Lycll: M Man of Goot, th ed., p. 260 .
angitic porphyry. A volcanic rock, consisting of Labrador felapar and augite on a green or dark-grey base. (Rose, Lyell, da)
âng-mĕnt', v.t. IIn Fr. augmenter; 8p. \& Port. augmentar; 1tal. aumentare; from Lat. augmento, -avi, -alum, v.t. $=$ to increase ; augeo, fot. $a u x i=$ to increase; Gr. avj̧́vivu (auxano), and $a v \bar{j} \xi \omega(a u x \overline{0})=$ to increase.] [See WAI, Eke.]
A. Trans.: To increase the size of anything; to make anything larger, in reality or to the imagination.
old taxes were augmented or continued. Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. xxil.
"At half this distance the atitraction would be awg monted lo
"A mgment the fane and horror of the fight", The B. Ittrans. : To increase.

- Atrength lo derivid from splitite and from blood; And those augment hy generous Fine and lood.
Pope. Aomer's IViad, bi. Iix., $150-00$
âng'-męnt, 8. [In Ger. 4 augment; Fr. aupment: Port. augmento; ltal, aumento; Lat. augmentum, from augeo $=$ to increase. ]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of augmenting or increasing ; the atate of being angmented or increased.
2. That by which anything is incrensed; also the time during which increase take place.
"Yoi shill find this augmene of the troe to be rith. out the dininntion
Walton: Angher

- Discutionta are fonproper in the berinning of ins In the augment. - - Wiverman
B. Techrically:

1. Philol. \& Gram.: In Greek grammar, a prefix to the past tenses and to the panlopoat future, intended to distinguish them from other tensea. The augment to the perfect and the paulo-post future prefix the inithal conaonant with e, and retain the syllable thas formed through all the moods. In this caso the augtont is called the reduplication. Thus from túrtw (tuptō) comes téruфa (tetupha), тeтífoual (teiupsomai), where re (te) is the augment. Constituting, as it does, a syllable, it is called a syllabic augment. Sometimes it is called a sydabic augmenh. the angment is formed by aubstituting for the angment is formed by qubstituting for a
ahort vowel its correaponding long one, as ahort vowel its correaponding long one, as
i $\lambda \pi i \zeta \omega$ (elpidzon), $\bar{n} \lambda \pi c \zeta$ (elpizon); the aug-
 augment.

- Dr. Doualdson, in 1839, published the hypothesis that the augment is properiy a pronominal particle, denoting distance or remoteness, originally in space and then in time; a view which has aince been adopted by Bopp, a view which has aince been adopted oy bopp:
Garnett, Curtius, and others, (Donaldson: Garnett, Curtius, and others, (Dontldson:
New Cratylus, 3rd ed., 1859, p. 508 , Note.) There is an angment in Sanscrit as well as in Greek.
âug-mĕnt'-a-ble, $\alpha$ [Eng. augment; able.]
Able to be ailgmented; able to be increased.
"Our eixime he augrmentable infinttely".
fâte, făt, fare, ạnidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wăt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sire, sïr, marine; gō, pơts


Aug-menn-tã'-tion, B. Min Pr. augmentation; Sp. augmentaction; Port. augmentacsac ; Ital. augumentazione, aumentazione.]
A. Ordinary Langucipe:

1. The act of augmenting or increasing.

Thoy wonld not ho thought, be much alarmed by oblu -racanay
2. The atate of being angmented.
"What moditucation of matter can make one enabryo another is coninned to the minutences of an fnnect: 3. The amount added to prodnce the incroase.
ridiculous to atteunt of the anymentation it would be vol. 11, p. 101 .
B. Technically:

1. Astronomy. Augmentation of the Moon's Semi-diameter: The increase in her apparent magnitude, dne to the difference between her dietance from the observer and the centre of the earth.
2. In Heraldry. Arms of Augmentation of Honour are a grant from one's sovereign of an additional charge ou a coat of arms for a meritorions ervice reudered, or for oome other canse. (Glossary of Heraldry, 1847.) They are called also Arms of Concession of Honour.
angmentation court. A court enected by King Henry V11I., for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries.

Aus-mĕnt'-g-tive, $a$. \& 3. [10 Fr. augmen tatif; Ital. augumentativo.]
A. As adjective: Hsving the power of increasing any particular thing, or actually increasing it
"Some of them [torminatione of yorbal nouns] being
sumentasive some diminative "-Inatructions for oratory, p. 8 g .
3. As substantive: A word which expresses In an angmented form-that is, with increased force-the idea conveyed by the simple word from which it was derived. Thus the Indian trom Mhich it was derived. Thus the Indian term Maharajah (in Mshratta maha = great,
rajah $=$ king) is an sugmentative of the simple word rajah. It is opposed to diminutive. To the latter category belongs the word kinglet (king, snd let = little).
Aug-mĕnt'-ðd, pa. par. [Avosemr, v.]

Ang-mĕnt'-ẽr, \&. [Eng. augment; er. In Fr. augmenteur.] One who or that which angments or increasea anything.]
"The Egyptland who were tbe world's seminariee augmenter:-Waterhous: 4 pot. for Learn., to. (1653) p. 177.

Aug-měnt'-ling, pr. par. \& a. [Aоомеnt, v.] increialing populstion, is sometimea rainod in ant aup menting cost by hisher cultivation,"-J. A. Milis molit. Econ., vol. 1., ble. i., ch. xili., 52

- Aur-gre, s. [Avaer.]
* ân'-grym, I. \& an [ALGorithm] Arithwetic
augrym-stones. Stones or connters formerly nsed to sid in arithmetical calculation.
" His ougrym-rones, loyen taire apart,"
Augg'-bũrg, si \& a. [From the city of Augsburg (called by the Romane Augusta), in Bavaria.]
Angsburg Confession. A confession of faith, rough hewn by Lather and polished by Meianchthon, which, being onbscribed by the Reformers, was read before the Emperor Charles V., at the diet of Angsburg, on the 25th of June, 1530. It is sometimes called the Augustan Confession. (See the etym.)
An'-gũr, s. [In Sw., Ger., \& Port. augur ; Fr. augure; Sp. (pl.) augures; Ital. auguratore. augura, augures (m.), and auguratrice (f.); all from Lat. augur.] [AUOUNY.]

1. A menber of the college of angurs at Rome, a highly dignified corporation who pre tended to predict future events by the methods described under Avoury (q.v.). Being consulted on ali important occasions, they long possessed enormous powers in the Roman State; hnt as knowledge increased they were
aplied to only for form's sake, and at last not tall.
"Cowar. What ayy the augury 1 , yon etir forth to-day: Plocking tha entraulla of an offeriag forth, herrt withiu the beenst",
Shakecp. : Julius Comar, iL : Po an ouguris consecrated hesd",
2. Any person who attempts to read futarity, end predict events which heve not yet occurred.
Twair false thoo know'st-bot let such sugura rue,
la'-gũr, v.i. \&t. [Io Ger. auguriren; Fx. augurer; Port. augurar, agourar; Ital. augurare; from Lat. auguror = (1) to act se angur, (2) to forebode; auguro $=$ (i) to conenlt by means of sugurs, (2) to consecrate by means of augurs, (3) to forebode.] [Avour.]
A. Intrans.: To form suguries, prognostieations or gnesees regarding future eventa; to anticipate, to cobjecture.
"They deomed him now onhappy though at firat
,
B. Trans. : To prognosticate; to preasge; to forbode : as, That augured mischief. (Ueually
of thing.) of things.)
an'-gur-al, a. [1n Fr. \& Port. augunal; Ital. augurale; Lat. auguralis.] Pertaining to an sugur or to augury.
"The augural crook of Romulum."-Lowis : Cred.
zarly from Aist., ch. iv., ${ }^{2}$. "Perrons versed in augural lore. ${ }^{-}$-/bid., oh. x., g .
au'-gur-äte, s. [AuGunate, v.] Tha oflice or dignity of an angur.
"The powers of tbe augurate."-Penny Cyclop., iif. ss.
$\dagger$ au'-gur-äte, v.i. \& $t$. [Lat, auguratus, pa. par. of auguror.] [AUGUR, v.]
âu-gur-ix'-tion, s. [In Sp.auguracion; from Lat. auguratio.] The act, practice, or art of pretending to preasge future eventa, either in the manner of the Roman augurs, or in any other way.
"Claudlus Pulcber underwent the llke success wben he continued the tri pudlary augurations."-Browne: Vulgar Arrours.
âx'-gũred, pa. par. \& a. [Avaur, v.]
$\dagger$ âx'-gur-ẽr, s. [Eng. augur; -er.] The same as Auour (q.v.).

âu-gür'-1-al, a. [In Sp. augurial; Lat. augurialis, for auguralis.] Pertaining or relating to angury.
"On thin fonndation were built the conclusions of stona " Brotona
Âr'-gur-íhg, pr. par. \& a [Auont, v.]
The poople love me, and the sea is wine:

âa'-gur-ist, s. [Lat. augur, and Eng. suff. -ist.] One who practisee allgury ; an sugur.

* án'-gur-ize, v.t. [Lat. augur, and Eng. suff. -ize.] To augur. (Johnson.)
âr'-gur-oŭs, a. [Lat. augur, and Eng. suffix -ous.j Full of angury ; prescient, presaging. foreboding.

The fair-man"d borses, " that they few back, and their
charlots turnid,
Presaring in their ougurous hearts the laboura that

ân'-gũr-ahip, s. [Lat. augur, and Eng. suff. -ship.] The office or dignity of an augur. ""bility was mora respected than that the angurthip Q Lite and Doath (1658). (Richardson)
anu'gur-y, * Aa'-gur-ies, s. [In Fr. augure; O. Fr. aür, whence in Mod. Fr. comes malheur $=$ misfortnne $=$ Old Fr. mal aür; in Lat. malum augurum $=$ evil sugury. In Sp. aguëro; from Prov augior, augur $=$ an omen; Port. \& Ital. augurio; Ger. \& Lat. augurium; from avis $=$ hird, and gut $=$ telling. Gur appears again in Lat. garrio = to chatter, and garrulus = chattering, and is from Sanse. gur snd $g r i=$ to shont. (Max Müler: : Science of
Language, 6 th ed., vol. 1 i., 1871, pp. 265, 266.).
I. The act or prsctice of pretending to prognosticate future eventa.

1. After the manner of the old Roman col lege of angurs [Auovi], namely, by noting the filght or elnging of particular birds; the svidity or otherwise with which the sacred chickene devonred their food; the movements of quadrupeds; end the occurrence of lightning, thunder, or both, in particular parts of the eky.

2. In any other way.
"The very children who pressed to see him pree obsorved, and long remembered, that his leok wan and and
full of ev augury."-Macaulay: Hitt. Eng., ch. v.
3. An angural rite or ceremony.
II. That which is angurad; an omen ; a prognostication; a prophecy; a vaticinstion.
" IT such thy will, dispatch from yonder oly
Thy nacred hird, celestial augury ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
ân-gŭst', a. [In Fr. auguste; Lat. augustus $=$ (1) sacred, venerable, (2) majeatic, sngust either from augeo $=$ to cause to therease, or from augur. A title given by the Roman Senate to Octavisnue when confirming him in the imperial dignity.] Sacred, majestio ; fitted to inspire reverence ; not to be tonched without awe. Used-
4. Of royal or princely personages:
"Her Majesty, and three, at least, of ber auguet daughters, were amongst the subseribers to the
5. of anything appertaining to such dignataries:

- He was far too wise a man not to know, whon he consented to shed that august blood [that of Charles I. that he was doing a deed which was leexplable-

3. In a more
and magnificent: general sense, of anything grand and magnificent:
"And still let man his sabrien rear.
August in boanty. Erace, and birength."
4. Of the Divine Being or His arrangement for the government of the universe:
"The trumpet-will it nound, the enrtaln rije,
An'-gŭst, s. [1n Dan. \& Ger. Avgust; Sw Augusti; Dan. Augustus, Oogst; Fr. Aout Sp. and Ital. Agosto; Lat. Augustus, from Augustas, the first Roman emperor.]
5. Formerly: The sixth month of the oId Alban or Latin year, which hegan with March and not with January. At first it was called in consequence Sextilis, from sextus = the eixth Afterwards the senate altered that name into Augustus, in hononr of Augustue Cessar, the first Romsn emperor, who during this month wss created consul, three times over ohtoined triumphs, oubdued Egypt, and teminated the civil war.
6. Now: The eighth month of the year in this and other parts of the Chriatian world. In England the first Monday in August is a Bank holiday. [Bank Holiday.]
" A uqust was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cosar, because in the same wonth he was created con sul, thrice triumphed in tome, subdued Easpt to tbe before called sextilis, or the sixth from March." Peacham
Au-gǔs'-tan (1), a. [Lat. Augustanus.] Pertaining to Augustus Cæsar. As literature in anclent Rome reached its highest development during the reign of Angustus Cæsar, the ex pression " the Augustan age " of literatnre in any country means the age in which it is at its highest point. It was once common to regard the reign of Queen Anne as the Angustan age of English literatnre, which, however, there can be little donbt, to etill future.
"The Genius of the Augutan age
Conoper: On the A wher of "Letters on
Au-gŭs'-tann (2), a. [From Augusta, the old Roman name of Augsburg, in Bavaria.] Pertaining to Augsbarg.

## Axgustan Confession.

Theology © Church History: What is now commonly known as the Augsburg Confession (q.v.).

Au'-gǔs-tines, Àu'-gŭs-tinş̧, s. pl. [From Augustine.] [Acoustiniane.]
Au-gŭs-tin'-ǐ-an, a. \& 3. [From Argustine or St. Aumustine, the very eminent theologian and Christian father, born at Tagaste, to Numidia, on November 13th, A.D. 354; a
presbyter of Hippo Regius (now Boos, in Algeria) from 391 ; snd finally bishop of the same Hippo from 395 to his death on the 28th of August, 430.1
A. As adfective: Pertaining to St. Augustine. Augustiniax Canons regular: Canoos whose mode of life was regulated by what was considered to be the rule of St . Augustine. [Canowe.] (Mosheim: Church Hist., Cent. xi.., pt. Ii., ch. ii., § 29.)
Augustinian Eremites: The same as AuousTINIANS [B. ${ }^{2}$ (q.v.)] (Ibid., Cent. xiii., pt. 1i., ch. it, §§ $\left.{ }^{22}, 23.\right)$
B. As substantive:
I. Gen.: Any follower of Augustine.
II. Spec. (Plural):

1. Those who follow Augustine in bis views of the doctrines of grace, which were essentislly what are now called Calvinistic.
2. An order of monks called after Augustine. Other English designations for them are Augustines or Augustins, and they are also sometincs called Augustinian Eremites, or simply Eremites. They were formed into an order by Alexander J., in 1256, he heving required various societies of Eremites-of which some followed the rules of William the Eremite and others those of st. Angustine cremite, and - to unite into one body. When, in 1272 , the orders of Mendicanta were reduced by Pope Gregory X. to four, the Augustinians were one of these four. They are the same that are called Austin friars. Their garb is black.
Au-gŭs'-tĭ-oŭs, a. [Avoust, a.] The same as AUGUst (q.v.). (Hacket: Lide of Williams, i. 169.)
ân-gǔst'-ly̆, adv. [Eng. august; -ly.] In an august manner ; in a highly digaifed manner ; in 3 inamaer to inapire veneration or awe.
âu-gŭst'-něss, s. [Eng. august ; -ness.] The quality of lueng angust ; dignity, venerableness. (Johnson.)
âuht, *anhte, *aght (O. Eng.), âucht (Scotch) (gh and ch guttural), a. (A.S. cahta = eight.] Eight. [Aght, Eioht.] (Rob. de Brunne, 1. 122.)
âuht (hguttural), s. [AAHT, Ant.] Property. (S. in Roncher.)
âuht'-ĕnd, (hgutiural), a. [A.S. echta-tyne.] Eighteenth.

> In hie auhtend year." Rod. de Brunne, p. हs. (S. in Boucher.)
âuk (in Provinc. Eng. alk), \& [Icel. aulka; Sw. alka $=$ a puftin; Dan. alke; Ger. alk; Mod. Lat, alca] [Alca.] The name given to aeveral sea-birds, especially the Great and the Little Ank.

1. The Great Auk is the Alca impennis of Lianeus. [Alca, Alcioe.] It was from two to two and a-half feet high, with short wings almoat uaelese for flight. In the water, how ever, it moved with satonishing rapidity. It occasionnlly visited Britain, unt was essentlally a Northera bird. Its bones left behind show that it was formerly abundant on the shores of Jceland, Greenland, snd Denmark. This apecles becarne extinct towards the close of the flrst half of the aineteenth ceutury.


TAE RAZOR-BRLL (ALCA TORDA)
2. The Little Ank of Pennant and others, called slso the Common Rotche, and the Little White and Black Diver, is the Mergulus melanoleuros of Yarrell's British Binds, the M. alle of Carpenter and Dallas, snd the Alca
alle of Linneus. It has the breast, the belly, dot above the eyes, and a atripe on the wing. white; the rest of the plumage black. Its length is nine inches, sad the extent of ita wings eixteen. Its dimensions are thas about those of a laree pireon it nestles in holes or crevices on the bare rocks, laying one blujah crevices on the bare rocks, Laying one blush green egg. It is abundant in the Arctic seas. It occurs also in Britain
3. One of the Euglish names given to a bird, the Razor-bill (Alca tordu).

King of the Auks: A Scotch name for the Great Auk (Alca impennis). [See No. 1.]

## $\dagger$ ank'-ward, an [AWKWARD.]

†âul.s. [AwL]
âu'-lạ, s. [In Sp., Lat., sc., auta. In Gr.
 the court or quadrangle around which the house itaelf was built; (3) any court or hall ; (4) (later) the court, or aula regia.]

1. A court baron. (Spelman.)
2. In some old ecclesiastical writers: The nsve of a church.
3. A. regia or regis: A conrt established by Willism the Conqueror in his own hall, and comprised of the great officers of state nsually attendant on hia persou. It was ultimately traosferred to Westmiaster Hall.
âu'-1æ-ŭm, s. [Lat. aulceum; Gr. aviдaia (au laia) $=$. . . a curtain; tapestry.]
*Bot.: A term sometimes applied by Linneus to a corolla.
âu-lä'r-1̌-an, a. \& s. [In Sp. \& Ital aula = a royal palace; Lat. aula; Gr. aìn $\quad(a u l e \overline{)})=$ the front court of a Grecian honse.)
4. Asadjective: Pertaining to a hall, (Smart, Worcester, ©c.)
5. As substantive In Oxforl University: The member of a hall as distinguished from a collegian.
$\because$ Dr. Adams [Principal of Magdolen Hail] made a little speech, and entertained the vice-chancellor and
aulurians with a glass of wine."-Life of A. H'ood, $p$.

âu'-lăx, s. [Gr. aủnał (aulax) =s furrow, in allusion to the furrows on the nnder aide of the leaves in one species.J A genus of plants belonging to the order Proteacea, or Proteads. The apecies are pretty shrubs, with narrow leavea.
Auld, a. [A.S. ald, eald.] Old. [Old.]

* I. (Formerly English.)

Then pride that puils the country down :
Shakesp.: © heilo, il \&

## 2. (Now only Scotch.)

Hall the peuple of the barony know that their poor ould daird is nomewhere here about."-Scoof: IF avertey
auld-farrant, a. Sagacious.
 quary, ch. xlli.
auld lang syne, [Scotch ould $o$ Eng. old; lang $=$ long ; syne $=$ aince. $]$ Long, long ago; referring to the time when Iriends now ago; referring to the time when friends now in full maturity, if not even begining to de-
cline, were boys accustomed to 1 lay together.

> " But sen bet ween us brald ha'e roar'd, $\sin ^{2}$ auld lang syne."

Sin auld lang synee" $\begin{gathered}\text { burns: Auld Lang Syn }\end{gathered}$
auld-warld, $a$. Old world; antique: belonging to a atate of things which has nuw passed away. (Scotch.)
âu-lět'-İc, a. [Lat. auletictı; Gr. aùdクriкós (aulétikos) = suitaule for a pipe or filute; aú入ós (aulos) $=a$ flute or other wind instrunent: $\alpha \omega(a \hat{O})$, änui (aēmi), or av (auo) =to blow.j ai (aO), anut (aemi), or av (auo) = to biow.
Pertaiuing to the pipe or fute. (Johnson.)
âu'-lic, * âu'-lick, $a . \&$ s, [In Fr. aulique: Sp., Port., \& Ital. aulico; Lat. aulicus = pertaining to a princely court, princely; Gr. aidducos (aulikos) $=$ of or for the court, courtierlike. In Ital. aula is $=$ a royal palace; Lat. auta $=(1)$ the front court of a Grecian house, (2) a palace, a castle, (3) princely power, (4) the court, courtiers ; Gr. avin (aule) $=(1)$ the open court before a house, or its wall, (2) (later) the court or quadrangle, (3) the hill or veatibule, or any chamber, ( 4 ) (latest of sII), or veatibule, or any chamber, (4) (latest of sil),
the court, conrtiers. Fromaw, à ${ }^{2}(a \bar{c}, a \bar{c} m i)$ the court, conrtiers. From aw, anju (as, acmi)
$=$ to blow-the court-yard Ueiug necessarily opell to the wind.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to a royal court. T Aulic Council:
(a) In the old German Empire, the name formerly given to the peraonal council of the Emperor, as contradistinguished from the imperial chamber, which was the supreme court of the empire. It ceased when the emperor died, but a fresh one was immedistely called into existencs by his successor. The supercession of the Germsn Empire by the Coafederation of the Rhine, established under the auspices of Napoleon I. in 1806, terminated the old Aultic Council.
(b) A conncil at Vienna, established for the mansgement of the military affairs of Austria.
B. As substantive. At the Sorbonne, and some foreign universities: The ceremony observed when oue receives the degree of Doctor of Diviuity. Firat an oration is eddressed to him by the Chancellor of the Univeralty, then he receives the car, and finally presides at he receives the capputation. Whilst the term aulic is the disputation. used generally of the whole ceremony, it it
âul'-nage, s. [ALNaOe]
âul'-någ-ẽr, \% [Alnaoer.]

* âuln, * âulne ( sileot), s. [AUNE.]
âulned ( $l$ silent), an [Appareatly altered from AWN (q.v.).]

Heroldry: A wned, bearded. (Used of ears. of corn.)
âul'-qp-ŭs, s. [Gr. aùdós (aulos) =a fluta, and novis (pous) =a foot.] A genus of fishes. belonging to the family Salmonidue.
âu-lǒs'-totm-a, âu-lŏs'-tōm-ŭs, s. [Gr aìós $($ aulos $)=8$ flute, a ad aróua (stoma) $=$ mouth. Flute-mouthed.] A genus of spingfinned fishes, of the family Fistularidæ. Like the rest of the family, the snout cnds in a tube. The only known specles is from the Indisn Ocean.
âu-1ठ-stơm'-ǐ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. aulosto$m(a)$, and Lat, fem. pl. sdj. suff. -ide.] [FigTULARIDEA.]

* âul'teẽr, s. [Altar.] The same as altar: (q.v.).
* âul'-trage, *âul'-tẽr-age, s. [Altaraoe.] The same as Alteraje (q.v.). (Scotch.).
* âu'-mäil, * âu'-māyl, v.t. [AMEL, v.]
* âu'-māyld, pa par. [AUMAIL]
"âum'-ble, * âum-bęl. [AMBLE.]
* âum'-bry̆. [Ambry.]
âume, s. The same as AAM (q.v.)
* $\hat{a}^{\prime} \mathbf{u}^{\prime}-\mathbf{m e ̨ n}$-ẽr, * âu'-mẽre, z. [ Fr . aumonier =sn almoner.] An slmoner
* âu'-mòne, s. [Fr. aumone $=$ alms, clisrity.] Law: A teoure by which laods are given in alms to aome church or religioua house.
 [Ancient.] Antiqnated. (I'rompt. Parv.)
* âun'-çě-tre (tre as tẽr), s. The same as ANCESTOR (q.v.).
âun-çĕ-try̆.s. Old spelling of Ancestry (q.v.).
*âune, âulne, s. [Fr. aune, aulne; Lat. ulna $=$ (1) the elbow, (2) the arm, (3) sn ell.] Formerly: A French measure for cloth, varying in length in different places. At Rouen it was $=I$ English ell, at Calnis $=I \cdot 52$, at Lyone $=1.06 \mathrm{I}$, and at Pariv $=0.95$.
Now: The metre has takea its place.
* âun'-gĕl, *aun'-gill Old forms of AnaEl "And an an aungel lad himup and donn." Chaucer: $C$. $T, 8,80-1$
At Lucifer thongh he hn awnat were
aunt, *aute $(a u=a)$, s. [In Ger. and Fr. tante: 0 . Fr. ante; Prov. amda, from Lat, amita $=$ annt by the father'a aide, thet by the mother'a side being quite a differcnt word, viz., matertera.]
cate, făt, fare, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wĕt, hëre, camệ, hẽr, thêre; pire, pǐt, sïre, sǐr, marîne; gō, pǒt,



## 1．Lut：The alstar of ons＇s father or mother ［Auntie．］ <br> Who maoto ne here my niece Plantagonot Led in the hand of her kind asne or wionter．

## II．Figuratively ：

I．In a good sense：A kindly eplthet for an eideriy woman of no kinship to the speaker， as uncle was for en elderly man．
TI Modryle of Evoytlr＝aunit and uncle，are used similarly in Welah．（Barnes：Early England and the Suxon English，p．135．）
2．In a bud sense：A cant term for a woman of bad character，whether proatitute or pro－ curess．（Narea）（Shakesp．：Winter＇s Tale， iv．3．）．
＊âun＇－tèr，＊Aun＇－tre（O．Eng．）（tre as tẽr）， ＊ân＇－tẽr，＂̂̂un＇－tyr（tyr as tir）（Provtnc．）
．［Contr．from Fr．aventure $=$ an adventure．］
I．An adventure
2．Fortnne．（Prompt．Parv．）
Fro Nabugodonowor the kyog that him hade
Called this pateja A untres，and formot he sed Joosph of 1 rimathic（ed．Skeat）， 319.20 ，
＊âun＇－têr，＂ann＇－tre（tre as tẽr），v．t．\＆ 1 ［From Fr．aventurer $=$ to venture，to risk． To venture，to dare；to encounter danger，to tuenr risk．

1 woil
1 woil arise，and auntre it．in good faith．＂ （1）© ${ }^{2}, 207.8$
 ous a．［Abbreviated from adventurous （q．v．）．Adveaturous，courageous，enterpria ing．［Aunter．］
＂And for he wat＂kngght auntroust．＂
ann＇－tie（an＝a），s．［Eag．aunt；and dimin． －ie．］A familiar aaine for an aunt．（Eng．and Scotch．）
＂I wad get my mither bestowed wi＂her anld granlug Sittie．auntie Meg．In the Gall
＊Aun＇－tre（tre as tër），s．新vit．［AUNTKR．］
＊aun＇－troile，a．［AUNTEROUA．］
＊anonge，v．t．［A．S．afon $=$ to receive，pa．per afongen，afangen．］［AFONoE．］

Bele him that ich dele mote and the olle of mylce
＊auote，adv．［Eng．$a=0 \mathrm{on}$ ；vote $=$ foot．］On foot．［AFOOT．］
＊a＇－ra，s．［1n Sp．，Port．，Ital．，\＆Lat．aura； Gr．aüpa（aura）＝air in motion，a breeze：＊aw $(a \bar{o})$ ，$a_{\eta \mu i}(a \bar{e} m i)=$ to blow，snd $a \tilde{v} \omega(a n \bar{o})=$ to shout ．．．to roar ；Sanse．or $w d=$ to blow．］
I．Gen．：Any aubtle，invisible fluld，gaseous or other material emsnation from a body，as an effluvium ；the aroms of flowers．

II．Specially：
1．Electricity．Electric Aura：A so－callen electric fuid emanating from so electrifled body，and forming what has been called an electric stmosphere aronad it．

2．Med．Epileptic Aura（A．epileptica，or simply Aura）：A sensation as if a current of air，a stream of water，or a slight convulsive tremor ascended from a part of the body，or of the extremities，to the head，on reaching which the patient falis down in a flt of epilepay．（Dr．J．Cheyne：Cyol．Pract．Med．，
vol．ii．，p．86．）
âu＇－ral（I），a．［Lat．aura；and Eng．suff．－al．］ Pertaining to the air．（Mcunder．）
Au＇－ral（2），a．［From Lat．auris＝the ear．］ Pertaining to the ear．
Au＇ra－līte，s．［In Ger．auralit；from aura（？）， and $\lambda$ íoos（lithos）＝stone ］A mineral；ac cording to the Brit．Mus．Catalogue，a variety of Dichroite；but sccording to Dans，the ssme as Fahlunits（q．v．）．Borsdorff calied it
IIydrous Iulits．It is from Abo，in Ficland．
 ourantium，the specifle name of the orange （Citrus aurantium），the remoter deriystion apparently being aurans，genit aurantis，pr par．of $a u r o=$ to gild ；aurum $=$ gold，referriag to the fine yellow colour of the fruit．］
Bot．：An order of plants，classed by Lindley In his Rutales，or Ratal Allisuce．They have from three to flve petals，atamina the same in
number，or twica as ！many，or aona multiple of the petals，bypogynous．The fruit is pulpy， and is many－celled．It，with the reat of the plant，is covered with an abundance of oily recentaclee．The leaves，which are alternate， are ofted compound，frequantly with the petiole winged．There is nn genus Aurantum（eee etym．）The typlcal one is Citrus，which contans the orange，the lemon，the lime，\＆c，
［Citnus．］In 1847 Dr．Lindley estlmated the known apecies of Aurantiacea at 95，nearly all from India．
Au＇－rite，a．\＆s IIn Ital．aurato；from Lat． ancatus $=$ gilt，, pa．par．of auro $=$ to gild，from aurum $=$ gold．］

A．As culjective：Of a golden yellow hue； a pure bright yellow，duller than lemon－ coloured．

## B．As substantive：

1．Horticul．：A kind of pear．
2．Chem．：Auric oxide in combluation with an alkali．（Fownes：Chem．，10th ed．，p．421．） IT Tbere are aurates of potash，of ammonia， tec．
âu＇－rä－těd（I），a．［ln Ital．aurato；Lat．au－ ratus $=$ gilt，from aurum $=$ gold．］［AUAATE．］ I．Ord．Lang．© Science generally：Contain－ ing gold ；gilded，or resembling gold in colour． 2．Chemistry：Combined with auric acid． ［Aunic．］
âu＇－rā－ťed（2），a．［From Lat．auris $=$ the ear．］Eared．
auré（âu＇－rä），a．［O．Fr．］Bestrewed with golden drops．（Gloss．of Her．，1847．）
âu＇－ré－āte（Eng．\＆Scotch），＊alw＇－rĕ－āte （Scotch），a．［Lat．aureatus＝adorned with gold．］Golden．
＂Amidio ane rank tre lurk lip a golden hench
With aursate lenis and fexibel twistia teuch．＂
ân－re＇－lĭ－a，s．［In Sp．aurelia＝a pupa，chry－ salis ；Lat．aurelia $=$ pupa of a golden colour， from aurum $=$ gold．Several Roman ladics were called Aurelia．］
Entom．：A chrysalls；a pupa．［Chryealis．］ ＂The aolltary maggot，found in the dry head of of

âu－ré－ľ－an，a．\＆s．［Lat．aurelia（q．v．），and Eng．suffix－ar．］
A．As adjective：Pertaining to an eurelia． （Humphreys．）
B．As substantive ：One who studies butter－ flies．
＂Fow hutterdies are greater favourites with aurs－ rann than thils（White Admitraj．＂－Jardine：Nacu
âu－ré－o－1a，s．［In Fr．aureole；Port，aureola； from I．at，aureolus＝golden；aureus＝golden； aurum $=$ gold．］The circle of rays with whith painters surround the head of Christ and the saints．Trench is in error when he says that this word is in noae of the Dictionaries．It is in Webster，ed．1848．The Archbishop says that the following citation from Donne should be inserted withit：－＂Becanse in their translation，in the vulgate edition of the Roman Catholic Church，they［the Roman Catholles］find in Exod．xxv． 25 that word aureolam．Facies coronam aureolam，＇Thou shalt make a lesser crown of gold；＇ont of shalt make a lesser crown of gold ；＇ont of
this dininutive snd mistaken word they have this dinninutive snd mistaken word they have coronce auree，those crowns of gold which are communicated to all the ssints from the crown of Christ，some saints have made to themselves， sud produced out of their own extraordinary merits，certaill aureolas，certain lesser crowns of their own．．．And these aureolas they ascribe only to three sorts of peroons－to Virgins，to Martyrs，to Doctors．＂（Donne： Sermon，73．）（Trench：On some Def．in our Eng．Dict．，p．42．）
aun＇－ric，a．［From Lat．aurum $=$ gold，and Eng．snffix－ic．］
A．Ordinary Language：Of gold；having more or less of gold in its composition，or in any way pertaining to gold．

B．Science gencrally：
Chem．：With gold as one of the conatitueat elements．In auric compounds the gold ia
trivalent，whllst lu aurous compounds it la univalent．There are auric sulphldes，chlo－ ridea，anoxides，bromidea，and indides．If alloys of gald be dissolved in mitromuriatic acid，and a ferrone salt be added，the pure matal will be precipitated．The chief tests fur gold in solution are ferrous aulphate and what is called＂purple of Cassiua．＂
Auric chloride or trichloride of gold（AuCls） is formed when gald la dissolved in uitro muriatic acld，forming a yellow solution．It crystalliges with hydrochioric acid，which it glve日 off on heating，forming a red cryotalline mass of $\mathrm{AuCl}_{3}$ ．Anric clloride is very dell－ quesceut，soluble lo water，alcohol，and ether it forms double salte，as $\mathrm{NaCl}, \mathrm{AuCl}_{8}, 2 \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}$ ， a donble chloride of sodium and gold．

Auric oxide $\left(\mathrm{Au}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$ ls obtained by adding magnesia to auric chloride，and digesting the precipitate with nitric acid．Auric oxide is g chestnut－brown powder，rednced to metallic gold by hest，or by exposine to light．Auric gold by hest，or by exposire to light．Auric
oxide is soluble in atrong nitric acid，sod easily dissolved by hydrochloric or hydro bromic actda．It le eoluble in alkalies．By digeating it in ammonia it forme fulminating gold．Its salts，with alkallea，are called aurates．
Auric sulphide $\left(\mathrm{An}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\right)$ is formed when hy－ drogen aulphide $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right)$ is passed into a cold dilute aolution of aurle chloride．It is yellow brown，and is goluble in ammonium sulphide．
an－ri－chăl＇－gite，s．［From Lat．aurichalcum， better spalled orichalcum；Gr．opeixa入кos（orei chalkos $=$ yellow copper ore，also the brase miade from it；öptos（oreios）＝mountainous ópos（oros）$=$ a mountain，and xa入кós（chalkos） $=$（1）copper，（2）bronze，（3）brass．］A minera placed by Dans under the fourth section of his Hydrous Carbonates．It occurs in scicu－ lar crystals，forming drnsy iacrustationa also colnminar，plumose，granular，or lami nated．Its lustre is pearly；its colour，psle green，or sometimes azure．The lisrdness is 2．The composition ：Oxide of copper， 16.03 to $32 \cdot 5$ ；oxide of zinc， 32.02 to 56.82 ；carbonic seid， 14.08 to $24 \cdot 69$ ；wster， 9.93 to 10.80 ；lime， 0 to 8.62 ．It is found at Roughten Qill，in Cumberland；at Leadhilis，in Lanarkshire；in Spain，Asia，and America Buratite，by some calied lime－aurichalcite，occure in France add in Austro－Hungsry．
âu＇rircle（cle $=\mathbf{k e q l}$ ），s．［In Fr．auricule； from Lat．auricula $=$ the externsl car，dimin． of auris＝the ear．］Anything shaped like an ear．（Used，sylec，in Aoatomy．）

1．Auricle of the ear：The pinna or external portion of the ear，coasisting of helix，authelix， concha，trague，\＆c．
－The auricles of the ear act llko an aconstic instrus． ment to collect．fricrease，and pass to the internal ear the sounds which reach it from without．＂－Todd and Buwman：Phystoh Anat．，voi．il．，pp．65， 89 ．
2．Auricles of the heart：Those two of the four cavities of the heart which are much smaller than the others，sad each of which， moreover，has falling down upon its external face a flattened appendage，like the ear of a dog，from which the name of the whole struc－ ture is derived．The right anricle has a con－ munication with the right ventricle，and the lett anricle with the left ventricle．The two auricles are irregular，cuboidal，mueculst bags，separated from each other by a thin fleshy partition．The main portion of each consists of what is called the sinus venosus， into which the veins pour their blood．（Todd \＆Bouman：Physiol．Anat．，vol．ii．，p．333，\＆c．）
＂The part of the heart which recelves is called the auricto or receiring cavity；and this opeos into the
vemericle or propelling cavity．＂－Beale：Bioplam renzericle or pro
（1872）p． $24,540$.
âu＇－ri－cled（cled＝keld），a．［Eng．auri－ cle）；－$\ell($ ．］
I．Gen．：Eared ；possessing esrs
2．Bot．：Possessing two zmall lobed appen－ dages，like minute ears，at the base or the leat，as in Salvia offeinalis．It is called also auriculate；in Lat．auriculatus．
âu－ric＇－u－Ia，s．［In Dan．\＆Ger．aurikel； Fr．auricule；Lat．auricula $=$ a little esr． Sometimes called Bear＇s Ear．］
I．Ord．Lang．\＆Hortictel．：A well－known and besutiful garden flower，the Primula auricula． lt is a native of the Aipine districts of ltaly， Switzerlsnd，and Germsny，sud occurs also io Astracan．In its wild state its colours are generally yellow and red，mora rarely purple， and occasionally varisgated or mealy．A atill
boll，bбy；pout，jowl；cat，çell，ohorus，chin，benç；go，gem；thin，this；afn，aş；expect，Xenophon，eşst．－Yig．

greater variety of colours has been introduced by cultivation.
"From the soft wing of vernal hreevees ahod, Anecanales ; aurioulas, enriched
Whith shining meal." thomson: Spring, 857. 2. Zool.: A genus of pultnoniferons molluses, the typical one of the family Auriculdx in the brackish awamps of tropical islands. Tate in 1875 , enumerated ninety-four recent and twenty-eight fossil epecies, the latter apparently Neocomian ln age. There are geveral sab-genera.
auricula Jude. The typical specles of the genus Anricula. It occura in mangrove and other swamps.
auricula Midee. The Voluta Auris Midee (Linn.), the Midas's ear-shell. It comes from tropical Asia or the Asiatic Archipelago.
âu-rǐo'-u-lạ, a. [In Fr. auriculaire (adj.); Sp. \& Port, auricular; Ital. auricolare, auri culare (adj.); Lat. auricularis = belonging to the ear; auricula $=$ a little ear, dimin. ot auris $=$ an ear.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit. Of the ear:
i. Pertaining to the ear or any part of it.
2. Heard by the ear; depending upon the ear.

Edm. If your honour judge it meet, I will place you where you shell hear us coufer of thaz, and $b y$ in aurcuther nssurince have
3. Whispered in the ear ; secret. [B., II.]
4. Passing from ear to ear; traditional.
"The alchymista call iu many verieties oot of astro logy. a uricular traditions, and feigned testimoniou"-

+ IL Fig.: OP anything ear-like in shape. [B., 1. 2.]
B. Technically:
I. Anatomy:
+1 . Pertaining to the ear.

2. Pertaining to anything ear-like. Spec., pertaining to the two anricles, or to one or other of the auricles of the heart.
"The anticular septum, however, remslas Incomplete through. vol. ju., p. 00 ,
" "Auricular appendage, or proper auricle: That " Auricular appendage, or proper auricls: That
porition of each ot the aurticles of the heart which re-
nemhlea an ear."-tbid., p. a34.
II. Theology, Cherch History, \&c. Auricular Conjession: Confession of ain privately made to a priest, with the view of obtaining absolntion.
" Shell auricular confession be retainod or not rotained in the Church?
Au-ric'-ular-lă, adv. [Eng. auricular; suff. -ly.] By means of whispering in the ear eecretly.
 orting
Qau-ric'-ụ-lāte, âu-ric'-u-lā-tĕd, adj. Mod. Lat. auriculahus; from auricula $=$ a little ear, dimin. of auris = an ear.]
L. Generally. Biol.: Having actual ears, or with appendages like ears.
II. Specially:
3. Zoology:
(a) Of the Vertebrata (chiefly of the form auriculated): Eared; with the ears 50 con spicuons as to require notica in a deacription.
(b) Of the Mollusca (chiefly of the form anriculate): Fared; that is, with a projecting earshaped process on either side of the apex of the shell. Example, the genus Pecten.
4. Bot. (of either form): Eared; having at the base two small appendages shaped like ears. (Applied chiefly to leavea.) The same as Auhichen. Example, Jasminum auriculatum. (Lindley, Loudon, dc.)
àu-ri-cu'-IXX-des, s. pl. [From the typical genus Auricuta (q.v.).]

Zool. : A Pamily of Gasteropodous Mollusca belonging to the order Pulmonifera, and to the section Inoperculata. They have spiral shells, of which the body-whorl la large and the eperture elongated and denticulated. They frequent salt marshes, damp hollows, and placea overflowed hy the sea.
ân-rǐc'-u-10̄-, in compos. [From Lat.auricula.] Auricle.
auriculo-ventricular orifion The orifice throngh which the blood passes from the auricle in to the ventricle. It is guarded on either side by valves. (Todd \& Bowman Physiol. Anat., vol. 1i., p. 333.)
âu-rif'-êr-oŭs, a. [In Fr. aurifere; Sp . \& Port aurifero; Lat. curifer; from aurum = gold, and fero $=$ to bear.] Gold-bearing ; producing gold.
"Whence many a bursting stream auriferous playn.
auriferous native silver. Amineral, called also Kiistelite ( $q$. $v$ ) It passes gradu ally into argeutiferous gold.
auriferous pyrites, auriferous pyrite A species of pyrites containing pyrit it is generally found in quartz rock gola. it with gold of the minerals there associated with the gold. (Dana.)
au-rif-rc, $\alpha$. [Lat. autrum $=$ gold, and facio $=$ to make.] Having the power of changing other substances into gold. (Southey: The Doctor, ch. clxxxvi.)
ân'rix-fămme, s. [In Port. auriflamman] [OBiflamie.]
âu'-ri-form, a. [Lat. auris =ear, snd forma $=$ form. $]$ Having the form of an ear; rebembling an ear. (Webster.)
Âu-ri'-gă, s. [sp. \& Lat. aurigo = a waggoner, from aurea = a bridle, and ago = to drive . to manage.]

1. Astron.: One of the sncient northern conatellations, the Waggoner.
2. Anat.: The fourth lobe of the liver. (Quincy.)
3. Surg. : A bandage for the sides. (Quincy.)
âa-ri'gal, a. [Lat. aurigolis.] Pertaining to a waggoner or charioteer. (Bulwer.)

* âu-rígä'-tion, s. [Lat. ourigatio.] The act or practice of driving a carriage. (De Quincey.)
âu-rig'-ra-phy̆, s. [Lat. aurum =gold, and Gr. ypádi $(\mathrm{graph} \overline{0})=$ to write.] The act or process of writing with gold in place of ink.
* Au'-ri-mð̆nt, s. [Lat. auri $=$ of gold, genit. of aurum $=$ gold ; mons, genit. montis $=$ s monnt, a mountain.] An imsgined monntain of gold.
âtr'rǐr, s. [From Lat. aurum $=$ gold, ond suff. -in, the same as -ine (q.v.).]

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. An aromatic compound prepared by heating phenol, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{CH})$, with oxalic acid and anlphnric acid. It is used as a dye under the name of corallin or rosolic acid. it crrstallises from alcohol in red needles, which are aoluble in alkalies.

* âu-rì-pig'-mě口t, * âu-ri-pig-mĕn'tŭm, s. [Lat. auripigmentum: arri $=$ of gold, genit. of aurum $=$ gold, and pigmentum = a pigment, from pingo = to psint. Named from its brilliant yellow colour, and from the old idea, now known to be erroneous, that it containe gold.]

Min.: Orpiment, the seaquisulphuret of arsenic. [ORPiment.]
"Alchymy is mide of copper and auripigmentum."
-Bacon: Physiol Rem.
"Red alchemy is suade of copper and auripigment." -loich, $\%$.
 auriscalpium: auris $=$ the esr, and scalpo $=$ to scrape.]

* 1. An ear-pick.
- 2. Surgery: A probe.
âu'-rist, s. [Lat, auris = an ear.] One whose special study is the ear, and who is therefore an anthority in the diseases to which it is liable. (Ash.)
âu-ri'-těd, a. [Lat. autritus,] 1. Zool : Eared; furnished with ears, or with ear-shsped aypendages.

2. Bat.: Eared; furnished with lobes resembling eara. Not differing essentislly from athicled and Aubiculate (q.v.).
âu'-ri-ŭm, \& [Lat., genit. pl. of auris =an ear.]

Med. Aurium tinnitus: Tingling of the ears, i.e., in the ears.
an'-rochs, s. [Ger. urochs; from (1) ur = original, and (2) oche $=$ an ox.] Zoology:
1: Bos primigenius, the Urus of Cusar (de


AUBOCHS.
Bel. Gal., vi. 28). It formerly ranged over Europe and the British Isles, and the opectes eurvived in Poland and Lithnania till comparatively recent times. The word has been mistaken by some for a plural form, and has thus given rise to a spurious singnlar curoch.
2. 1 mproperly applied to the Enropean bison (Bos europcus).
 as a combining form of aupa $($ aura $)=$ air, wind and кópes (koris) $=\mathrm{a}$ bug.]

Enfom. : A synonym of Geocores (q.v.)
 Port., Ital., \& Lat. Aurora, aurora; Fr. Aurore, aurore. Mahn considers this as = durea hora $=$ polden hour, or Gr. avpios wpa (aurios hora- $=$ "morning hour" ("morning time of (höra) $=$ "morning hour ( morning time of day, rather, the) or finally from Sansc. being e late one); or, finally, from Sansc. ushisa $=$ the dawn. Smith derives aurora from a root ur $=$ to burn. Compare with this Hel. 7 ( $\bar{u} r$ ) and $\overline{\text { in }}(\bar{o} r)=$ light, from $(\bar{o} r)=$ to give light, to shine.]
A. Of persons (of the form Aurora only). Roman Myth.: The goddess of the morning. She was sometimes represented as drawn in a rosy-coloured chariot by two horaes. She appears as the forerunner of the sun.
T In some examples it is difficnlt to determine whether Anrora means this mythio female or only the dawn.

Boon ar Aurora, daughter of the dewn,
Bpriukled with roneate light the dewy liswn." 1

B. Of things (of either form):

1. Poetry: The dawn of dsy.
"The morning planet told th epproach of light,
 - His bosora of the hue

With which Aurora decks the skies
Wheup piping winds shall soous arise
Cowper: Death of Mre Throckmorion's Bulytnch. 2. Ord. Lang., Meteorol., \&c.: The generic term for that illumination of the night sky which is so common within the polar circles, and is called Aurora borealis or A. australis, secording as it is seen near the North or near the South Pole. Even as far outside the arctic circle as London the prenomenon is not circle ane in winter. and when the aky over rare antron is flon by an aurra there the metropolis in reddenediny in from the is a difficulty in distinguikhing it from the reflection of a great fire. sometimes the light is of the ordinary flame colour; green has been more rarely obscrved. The shapes it assumes are infinite in number and very transient. Sometimes there is an arch, in which case it la placed at right angles to the magnetic meridian, showing its connection with magnetism. It affects electrical wires also : thus in France and elsewherc the aurora of Angnst 30 and Sentember 1, 1859, noise lessly worked the telegraphic needles snd violently ring the alsrm-bella. The anrora is believed to be produced by electric carrent belle in in the higher reghe the harth is evident from great elevation above the eartio is the fact that the same aurora has beell wit nessed at the eame
Rome, and Cadiz.
3. Bot.: A species of Ranunculus.
fäte, fut, färe, quidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hõr, thêre; pīne, pit, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pðt

anrora anstralis. [AUROBA (B., 2.).]
aurora borealis. [In Fr. aurore bo-

## An-rör'al, a. [Eng. auror(a); -al.]

1. Pertainiog to the dswn of day; roseate. "Her cheeks sufthued with an aurorat hlueh."
2. Pertaining to the Aurora borealis or to the A. australis, as an "auronal arch."
âu-rō-těl-lü'r-ite, s. [Lat. aurum $=$ gold tellurium (Mod. Lat.), the metal so called (q.v.) ; and Eng. suff. -ite.] A mineral, the esme as Sylvanite (q.v.)
Au'-roŭs, a. [From Lat. aurum = gold.]
3. Ordinary Language: Full of goid ; (more loosely) containing more or less of gold.
4. Chem.: With gold univalest in its composition.
IT The eurous compounds are of little importance. Aurous chloride ( AuCl ) is prepared by heating the suric chlorids ( $\mathrm{Au}^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$ ) to $227^{\circ}$, till it ceases to give off chlorine. It is s yellowish mass, decompoaed by water into metallic gold snd suric chloride.

Aurous oxide is formed when caustic potash solution is poured on aurous chlorids. It is a green powder, easily decompoaed into metallic gold and suric oxids.

Aurous sulphide $\left(\mathrm{An}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right)$ is a blsck-brown precipitate, formed when hydrogen sulphide is passed intos boiling solution of auric chloride. It is soluble in ammonium sulphide.

An'-rǔm, s. [Lat. aurum, whence Fr., Gsel., \& Ir. or; Wel. \& Corn. aur ; Sp. \& Ital. oro; Port. ouro, oiro. The root is aur, ur $=$ to burn, which occurs also in Lat. uro, aupine ustum = to burn ; Gr. av̈c (auō) = to dry, to kindle a firs; Sansc. ush. Mahn suggests O Prussiad ausas ; Lith. auksas; Biscayan urrea $=$ gold.]

Chem.: A tristomic metallic element. It may be monstomic in the surous compounds, Which sre quickly decomposed into metallic gold and auric salts. Symbol, Au; atonic weight, 197 ; specific gravity, 19.50 ; melting point, $1102^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Gold is a soft yellow metal, ductils and malleabls. It dissolves in nitro muriatic acid, sad it is obtained pure by precipitation from ita solution by s ferrous salt. [GoLD.] The following are teats for aurum (gold) in solution. The sulphides are precipltated from scid aolutions by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$, and are soluble in ammonium sulphide. Ferrous gulphate ( $\mathrm{FeSO}_{4}$ ) gives a brown precipitate, fuai ble by the blowpipe into s besd of metallic gold. Stannous chloride $\left(\mathrm{SnCl}_{2}\right)$ gives a sius) $O$ purple precipitata ( P . the metallic state. Potassium cyanids gives a yellow precipitate, soluble in excess. A piece yellow precipitate, soluble in excess. A piece
of paper dipped in a solution of gold becomes of paper dipped in a solution of gold becomes purple on expoaure to the laght. All salts of
aurum fulminans. [Lat. (lit.) = fuIminating gold; gold darting lightuing.] An explosive compound made by disaolving gold in aqua regia, snd precipitating it with salt of tartar. A very gmall quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. (Quincy.)
"Some aurum tulminans the fahrick shook"

* aurum graphioum. $\quad[$ Lit. = graphic gold.]

Min.: Aa obsolete asme for Sylvanite (q.v.).
aurum mosaicum, aurum musiFum. [Jit. = Mosaic gold.]
Old Chem.: An old name for bisulphuret of tio. It is of a spsrkling goldeo hue, sad used as s pigunent.

## aurum paradoxum,

Min.: Lit., an old name for Tsllarium (q.v.) (Dana.)
Aus-cŭl-tā'tion, s. [In Ger. tauskultation; Fr. auscultation; Lat. auscultatio $=(1)$ a listening to, (2) an obeying; ausculto = to hear with sttention, to listen to. Probably from O. Lat. ausculo, ausiculo, from ausicula, sn obsolete form of auricula $=$ the external ear, the ear ; auris = the ear.]
A. Ordinary Language: The act of listening to.
B. Med. : The art of discovering alseases within the body by meane of the eense of hearing. Being carried out most efficiently by means of an instrument called a stethoscope, it is often called meciate auscultation. It is used to otudy the natural sounds produced within the body, especislly the action of the lungs and heart, both in health and disease. Its operation can be facilitated by percussion of the surface. [STETHOscope.]

âns-cŭl-tā̈'tõr, s. [Lat. auscultator $=$ one who hears or listens.] A person who practises auacultation.
Johin Forbes: Cyck of Pract. Ned, vol, L, p 24 L ,
âus-cŭy-tag-ttor-y, a. [Eng. ausculator; - $y$.] Perisining to suscultation; ascertained by means of suscultation.
 easers: $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{p}$ 23s,

## * âu'-şi-ẽ̃, s. [Osier.]

Au-sí'-ni-a,s. [Lat. Ausonia, from the Ausones $=$ the inhabitants of Ausona, a town in Latium, near Lacus Fundsnus, now the Lake of Fondi, in Italy.]

1. Old Geog. and old and Mod. Poetry: An sncient name of Italy. (See etym.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { With all her vines; ior for warmer France } \\
\text { Of golden fruitage, and her inyrtia bowere: }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Astron.: Au asteroid, the sixty-third found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, on February 11, 1861.
$\dagger$ âus'-pǐcātes, v.t. [From Lat. auspicatus, pert. par. of auspicor $=$ (1) to take ths auspices ; (2) to make s beginaing; or froin auspicatum, sup. of auspicatus, pa yar, of auspico, with the same preaniag.]
3. To sugur from certain circumatances that su event about to take place will be a happy one, or an eaterprise to be commenced will have $s$ fs $v o u r a b l e ~ i s s u e . ~$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { As ominous th conve live, and nee me thus oppear, } \\
& \text { Uuto thy reign : ms that dld auspicate } \\
& \text { Bo lasting glory to Augustur' state }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. To mske a favourable beginning of enterprise, or simply to commence it.
"The day of the week which Kiag James observed to auspicate bis great alfairs.
bishop Williams (1693), p.
"Oue of the very first acta hy which it [the govern. "One of the very first acti hy which It the govern.
mentl a a picaled its entrauce into function."-Burke. On a Regicide Peace.
âus'-picc-a-torr-y̆, a. [Eng. auspicat(e);-ory.] Pertaining to auspices. (Ogilvie.)
$\dagger$ âus'-pĭçe (sing.), âus'-pí-çēş (pl.), s. [In Ger. auspicien (pl.) ; Fr. auspice (sing.), aluspices (pl.); Sp. auspicio (sing.), auspicios (pl.); Port. \& Ital. auspicio (ging.); from Lat. auspicium (sing.) = (lit.) s bird seeing or wstching; auspex, \& contraction of avispex, from avis $=$ a bird, and the root spec = to see.]
A. Of things:
3. Lit. Among the Romans: Omeos, apecially those drswa from the flight or other movemeats of birds, or less properly, from the occurreace of lightaing or thunder in particular psrts of the sky. These were supposed to be indications of the will of Hesven, and to reveal futurity. At first only the sugurs took the auspices [AUGURS], but after a time civil officers, discharging important functions, had the right of doiug 80. Two kinds of auspices, however, arose-a greater and a lesser; the former reaerved to dictators, consuls, cenaors, protors, or the commander-in-chief in war; protars, or the commander-in-chinelted war; the latter permitted to less exalted func-
tionsries. In the long struggle which the tionsries. J the long struggle which the permision to share in political power, one chief argument used by ths opponents of change was, the impossibility that a plebeisu could take the ausjices; but when, in B.C. 307, the flinging open of the augural college to sll classes permitted him to try the experiment, it was found thst he did the work as effectively (not to say sa ineffectively) as any patrician whstever. The glory of a successfin enterprise was universally assigned to the enterprise was universally assigned to the person who took the auspices, and not to the
arose, to carry on a wsr " ander the ausplces of the empesor or some other high authority.
 Etory: Priethood, ch. v .
ning accordingly takikes the auspicess, aud the light
, 1 ,
t least. Beaeficial inftnence descending, or gaged is arduons or perilons upor from some being or person of higher dignity thsa themselves. Specially-
(a) From the heathed gods:

- Great father Mara and greater Jove,

Hy whose bigh auspice Rowe hath stood
So lowg.
Or (b) from a king or queen supposed to call down blessing from hesven
"It [the armida] was eo grest,
B. Jonaon: Natques at Court.
(c) From the directors of sa enterprise, who, though probsbly not themselves present with those engaged in executing it, are still seoding them support, counsel, snd sid of various kinde. Thus when s natiunal army is fightang in some foreign lsad, it is doiag so "under the auspices" nominally of the Executive, realy of the Home Government, if not even of the nation itself; snd a missionary goes of the nation "under the auspices" of the society or church which pays his salsry snd gives him church which pays his salsry snd gives him
more or less specific directions how to act. more or less specific directions how to act. When success is schieved, those who directed the enterprise from home sre contented to claim, as in fisirness beloags to them, part of the glory; the modern angur or other dignitary, unlike the Roman one, has not the effrontery to sppropriste the whole.
TI The sing. tuspice is now sll but obsolets in this firat sense; the pl. is frequently used.
$\dagger$ B. Of persona: Persons who went through certain ceremonies when a marriage took plsce, not forgetting to wish good luck or happiness to the wedded pair.
"Yn the maldst weat the auspices; after them, two
aus-pi'-çial ( $¢$ ss sh), an [Eng. auspiof(s); ial.]

## 1. Relsting to prognostics.

2. Of fsvourable omen.
ăns-pi'-clous, a. [Eng. auspic(e); -ious.] AUsplce.]
L Lit.: Hsving the omens favourable.
II. Fig.: Alluding-
(1) To the time choaen or the appearances presented: Propitious, favourable.

> and admonish how to cotch
> The auspicious noment, •官"uper : Task, bk, iil
(2) To the enterprise undertaken, and spevially to its commencement: Prosjerous, fortunate.


(3) To the higher being able to aid or thwart che enterprise:
(a) Auguring or promoting bsppiness, or at ieast prosperity.
(b) Kind, benignsnt

Betwixt two seasons comes the auspictous heir."
Dryden : Britannia hediviva.
"Parent of golden dreams, Romance:
A uspicious queer of childish joys." $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron: To Romance }\end{gathered}$
âus-pi'clous-ly̆, adv. [Eng, auspicious; In sn auspicious manner; with favourable prognastications; favourably.
âus-pi'-cious-nĕss, s. [Eng. auspicious; -ness.] The quality of being auspicious; prosperity. (Johnson.)
ans'-pi-çy, s. [Auspice.] The drawing of omens fron birds. (N.E.D.)
âus'-tẽr, s. [From Lat. auster, whence Fr. auster and Ital. austro $=$ the south wind.] The south wind.

As vapoure hlown by Auster's suitry breath
Preguant with plagues, nnd sheelding seeds of death."
"On this rough Auster drove thi lupetuors tide."
âus-tëre, * âus-të'er, a. [Jn Fr. austère; Sp., Port., \& Ital. austero; Lat. austerus; Gr. sp., Port., \& ital. austero; Lat. austerus; Gr.
 -cian, -tian =shan, -tion, -tion = shŭn; -tion, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shŭs, -ble, -dle, dc. = bel, del.
dry and rongh, harsh, rough, bitter; (2) stern, harsh; from Gr. aü $\omega(a u \delta)=$ to dry.]
I. Lit.: Harsh, tart, or rough to the taste. -soes amstere."-Concpor: Tack, he. i.
"A Aa autere crab-apple . . ."-Hooker: Himalay an

## II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: Harsh, sevare, crabbed in temper; permitting no levity in one'a self or others.
"For Ifeared thee, because thou art an auseore man." Luke xix. 21.
2. Of things: Severe.
"He clothed the rakedness of autiere truth."
kedness of autiere truth."
 austere; -ly. 1 In an austere manoer; aeverely, harshly, rigidy.

If I have too austerely punish'd you.
Hour compeosotion makes tumends for 1
Have iven you here a thread of mioe own Or that for whleh I live

Shakesp: Tempers, iv. 1.
"....an excellent digest of evideoce, clear. passionxx.

Aus-tëre-něss, * âus-të're-něsse, * âus-te'ere-nĕsse, s [Eng, austere; -ness.] The quality of being anstere, either in a literal or in a figurative sense. Austerity.

My unoil'L nerine, the austerenes of my Iffe,
Will so your aceusation overwelanh." ${ }^{\text {and }}$ it
Will so your ncusastion overweizh." Shater, it. 4.
âus-tĕr'-ǐ-ty̆, s. [In Fr. austérite; Sp. austeridad; Port. austeridade; Ital. austerita; Lat. austeritas; Gr. av̌aтnpóms (austēotēs).]
I. Lit.: Harshness or sourness to the taste. "The weetuess of the ripened frult is not the less

II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: Harshness, aeverity, crabbedness of temper.

- Blair thus distinguishes between austerity and some of the words which approach it in meaning:-" Austerity relates to the manner of living; severity, of thinking; rigour, of punishing. Te austerity is opposed effeminacy; punishing. Teausterity is opposed efeminany, A hermit is austere in his life; a casnist severe in his application of religion or law ; a judge rigorous in his sentences." (Blair: Lectures on Khetoric and Belles Leftres. voi. i., 1817, p. 228.) Crabb takes essentially the same view. "The Puriten austerity drove to the King's faction all who made pleasure their busineas, who sffected ganlantry. Miendour of dreas, or tant
arts." Maciutiay: Hift. Emg , ch. i .

2. Of things: Harshness, ruggedness. inith sot cant a wide nod tender light down the howr
Of rugked deeolation,
Byron : Manfred, iii. \&

- âus-teัrn'e (Old Eng.), âus'-tẽrn, astẽrn'e, äws'-trēne (O. Scotch), a. [A forın of austere (q.v.).] Stern, harah.

Eat Who is yond, thou lady faire,
That looketh with wic sin dusterns face? ${ }^{n}$ Northumberland Betrayed. Poncy, vol, L. (Richardson.)

- âas-tẽrn'-1年, adv. [Eng. austern; suffix ly. 1 Harshly. (Scotch.)

For the heycht of the heyte happyne astl wer, Aarly Scotion Verne, iv. (ed. Luxnay), 15, 17.
Aus'-tral, a. [Fr., Sp., \& Port. austral; ]tal. australe ; Lat. australis $=$ southern, from auster $=$ (1) the south wind, (2) the south.] Pertaining to the south, southero.
Aus'-tin, a. \&s. A syncopated form of Augrastinian (q.v.).
Lus-tral-a'-sian (s as sh), a. \& s. [From Austral = Southern, and Asia.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to Australasia, a divition of the globe containing the land and water between the equator and $50^{\circ}$ south latitude on the one hand, and $110^{\circ}$ and $180^{\circ}$ east longitude on the other. it comprises New Guinea, the Australian contincnt, Tasmanla, New Zealand, and various Polynesian islands. It is a part of Oceania, and is sometimes called, from the generally dark character of ita inhabitants, Melanesia. It is not to be confounded with Anstralia. [Australian.] The term Australasia was introduced by the President de Brosses in 1756.
B. As substantive: A native of Australasia.

Aus'trall-ène, s. [Eng. austral, and auffix -ene The word austral is from australis, in

Pinus australis, the specific name of an American pine.]

Chem.: A liquid called also austraterebenthene, produced by neutralising Engliah turpentine oil with an alkaline carbenats, so as to purify it, and theo distiliing it first over a water-bath, and thea in a vacunm. It turna the plane of polarisation to the right. Engliah turpentins eil is made from Pinus australis and $P$. toeda. treea which grow in the Sonthern Statea of America. (Fownes.)
Âus-trā'-1ī-ạ, $a . \&$ \& [From Australía), and suffix -an.]

1. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to Australia, formerly cailed New Holland, an isladad of dimensions like those of a continent, lying aonth east of Asia.

Austratian languages: The native languagea apoken in the several parts of Anstralia. (Latham aays that these all show an agglutinate atructure.) [AOOLUTINATE.]
2. As substantive: A native of Australia. Two great racea inhabit the islands lying to the sonth-east of Asia, and scattered in amall groups at intervals over the warmer parts of the Pacific. The higher of these is the Malay race; the lower is called, from its resemblance to tha African aegroes, Negrito. The native Australiana are Negritos. They are so low in organisation that it is adid they can count oniy 3,4 , and 5 ; thongh some who liave taught them have gived a much mors favourable opiaion of their capacity.
aus-tral-i'ze, v.i. [Eng. austral; -ize.] To tend in a southerly direction; to tend to point towards the aouth.

âus-trạ-těr-ĕ-běn'-thēne, s. [From Lat. australts $=$ austral, and terebenthene.] [AUstralene, Terebenthene]

Âus'-trǐ-an, a. \& s. [Eng., \&c., Austria, and Eng. auffix -an. In Fr. Autrichien, a. \& a.]
A. As adjective:

1. Pertaiaing or relating to the Archduchy of Austria, the nucleus around which the Austrian ampire, at present called AustroHungary, was agglomerated.
2. Pertaining to Austro-Hungary itself.
B. As substantive: A pative of Anstria.

Âus'-trine, a. [In Sp. \& Itai. Austrino; Lat. Ausirinus.] Southern. (Johnsonn.)
Aus-trot-, in compos. [From Lat. Auster, genit. Austri (q.v.).]

1. Southern, aa Austro-Egyptian = SonthernEgyptian ; pertaining to the Southern Egyptiana.
2. Pertaining to Anstris, as contradistinguished from Hungary, as Austro-Hungary.
âus'-tró-măn-̧̧y̆, s. [From Lat. auster $=$ the anth wind, and Gr. pavreia (manteia) = divination. $]$ lmagined divination by meana of observations made upon the winds. (Webster, dc.)
âus-tū'çe, \& [Fr. astuce; Sp. \& Port. astucia $=$ aubtilty.] Suhtilty. [Astuce.]
"They lay at tha vacht iyik the nid subtill dogris
bydand quhil conspiratione or dissenzione and ryes bydand quht conspiratione or dissenzione muld ryot
anakny you, than be theres awe wee thel furnoet vitht

a'nt, â'uth, a. [All the rapidly pronounced.] All the. (Craven Gloss.)
âu'-tăr-chy̆, s. [Gr. aírapxia (autarchia)= absolute power; aivápxps (autarchēs) $=$ an absolute sovereign ; avitap $\boldsymbol{i}^{\circ} \omega($ autarcheō $)=$ to be an absolute aoverelgn: avizós (autos) $=$
 aelf, and apxevw (o command, to rula.] The government of a single person; absolutiam.
"It mas as well boant an aukarchi and selt-suff-
cenole.". Falentine: Four Sarm. (1635), p. 10 . * âd'tẽr, s. [Jn Fr. autel.] An altar.

Thy tompel wol I wornch ipe evermo,
I wol do sacrifice, . .".
âa'-tẽr, a. [Norm. or Law Fr. for autre = 8nother.] Another.

In Law:
En auter droit: In right of another. (Used eapecially with respect to the helding or inheriting property in right of another, as when one marrying an heireas obtains property in one marrying an heireas of hia being her huaband.) (Blackstone : Comment., bk. iL., ch. II.)
Per auter vie: By the life of another. (Used apecially whan one obtaina the posseasion of an estata to continue as loug as a certain other persen lives.) (Ibid., ch. 8.)
âu'-tẽr-fois (fois as fwâ), adv, [Frmm Norm. or Law Fr. auter = snother, and fois = time; Fr. antrefois.] Before, previoualy.
Law. (Used eapecially in the phrases $A$. acquit $=$ previoualy acquitted; A. convict $=$ previously convicted; and A. attaint = previously attaioted. Any one of these three pleas, if eubstantiated, will prevent an indictment from being proceeded with, on the ground that one should not be tried twice for the aame offence.) (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 26.)
âu-thěn'-tic, * âu-thěn'-tick, * âuthĕn'tíque (tique = tilz), * âu-tĕn' tioke, * âu-te̛n'-tǐke, * âw-těn'-y̌k (o. Eng.), * âuo-tën'-ty̆, * àu-tĕn'-ty̆fe ( 0 . Scotch), a. \& s. [Dut. authentick; Fr. authentique; Sp. \& Itsl. autentico; Port. authentico; Low Lat. authenticus; Gr. avidevtcoós (authentikos) $=$ warranted, anthentic ; oppesed to ádíarotos (adespotos) =(1) without a master or cwner, (2) (used of books) anonymeus. Gr. aưtévrns (authentēs), contracted from av̀roivin (autoentess), applied to one who doas anything with hia awn hand; av่ós (autos) = one's self. Cognata with the Eng. word Authon.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:
*1. Writtell with one's own hand; orlginal.
"There is as much differentee between the present and forrer timese as theres is. . . te tween a copy and an uthentick" $=$ Soush, vol. viL, Ber. 14. (Rithardsom)
2. Bearing the name of an author; having a gignature attached to it; not anonymons. [A., 11. 2.]
"Being examined on these material deffects in the anthenticalluses of appuar produced by them ns authentick, (they) could give uo mart of accourt how it happened to he without astgnature" -Bushe : Report on
3. Trustworthy, credible, a what is sulbscribed with the name of an author is likely to be.
"Awtenyk bnk ys nod storin alde and yew,"
"This man regulerly sent to the French hend quarters authentic intormation couching the denign
4. Unadulterated; not counterfeit.
(a) Of persons :

Far. Both of Oalen and Farncelans.
Par. Ritht leartied and authentic follown-
Shakesp. Ailis Woll shat Ende Woll, il. - She shall not have It back: the child shall grow
To prize the amenontic roother of her mind
Tenvyson: The Princest,
(b) Of things:

Mellowe and maken the speech 1 ance it for use. Cowper: Conversation. to be aveuged
On him who had stole Jove's auphewie Are.",
II. Technioally:

1. Christian Apologetics, Historical Criticiom, \&c. Writers on the evidences of Chriatianity have had to define the words genuine and authentic, and have increased rather that diminished the obscurity attending on the aubject. Thus Bishop Watson gaya, "A genuine book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it. An authentic book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened." matters of fact as they reaily happten ii.) (uratoin: Apology for the Bible, Leter inat
Some other writers, adverting to the fact that Some other writers, ad verting to the fact that cally connected, call that genuine which Watgon terms authentic, snd that authentic which he denominstea geruine. It would tend to clearness if all Christian apologists would in future adopt thia latter use of the word. A present each author has to define the aenss in which he individually employs it in his writings.
2. Law: Veater with all legal formalities, and legally attested


3. Music: Having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic. It is contradistio guished from plagal, i.z., having a corresponding relation to the fifth, or dominant, in the octave below the key-note.
Authentic Cadence, cslled also Perfect Cadence [Capence.]
Authentic Melodles. [Melody.]
Authentic Modes, Authentic Tones. [Moos, TONE]
B. As substantive: An authentic book or docnment. [A, I.] (Fuller.)
ân-thĕn'-tio-al, a. [Eng. authentic; -al] The eame as Authentic, adj. (q.v.).
Ân-thěn'-tiocal-1y (Eng.), *ao-tern'tio-
 authentical; -ly.]
4. In an suthentic msmaer ; properly supported by anthority so as to be credible, and therefore trustworthy.


"I will not we all alude to the many heart-slckentug atrocities whith I aukhonctically heard ot." $\rightarrow$ Darwint: 2. Authoritatively.
"This polit fs dalions, and not yet outhentically Consence never eommanudz or forbids anything


Án-thĕn'-tio-al-nĕss, s. [Eng authentical; -ness.] The quality of being authentic, i.e.. of being properly supported by suthority, aud therefore trustworthy.
"Nothtng oon be moro plenenut than to ree virtuosos

ân-thĕn'-trc-āte, v.t. [Eng. authentic; -ate. In Fr. authentiquer; $\mathbf{S p}$. autenticar; Port. authenticar; Ital. autenticare.]

1. To give proper validity to any docnment, as by signing the name to it, or going through suy other formalities needful to impart to it authority.
"To Correspondents. - No notice cen be taken of
monywors connunnications whatever is jutended amohywoas wolnmnnications Whatever is jutended miduress of the writer : not necessarily for publication, hat as a guaravtee ot goond feithr."-Stonding intimat eton in Times Newapaper.
2. In a more general sense: To impart anch suthority to suything as to reuder it valuable or trust worthy.
carioui evideplete with repentch and nuthenticated by ton, PreL., p. vi.
ân-thĕrn'-tic-ā-tĕd, pa. par. [Authenticate.]
"We learo, however, from Livy that there wae no nnifforn or well-authenticated report of the origio of
the dictatorshly in the carly histordans."-Lewis:

âu-thěn'-tic-ā-tïng, pr. par. [AUTHENTICate.]
ân-thĕn-tic-à-tion, s. [Eng. authentic; -ation. In Sp. antenticucion; Ital. autenticazione. $]$ The act of authentication; the act of furnishing such evidence of authorship, trustworthiness, or both, ss may accredit a book or a document, or even a apoken statement.
*The reign of Tullun Hootilium, Mke those of his

âu-thĕn-ťẹ'-I-ty̆, s. [In Ger. authenticität Fr. anthenticile; Sp. autenticidad; Port au thenticidade.] The quality of being authentic. [Authentic.]
rather a work of commanal and imagination than of nuthenicity. - Wutpole: Anec of Pointing,
 těn'-tique-1y (tĭque = tik), adv. [Eng.
authentic; $\cdot l y$.] In an anthentic manner.
 on.)
ân-thĕn'-tíc-nĕss, *âu-thěn'-tick-nčas, s. [Eng. autheatic; -ness.] Authenticity.
"They wonld receive no hooks as the writings of

âu-thĕn'-tǐcs, s. pl. [In Fr. authentiques.]

Civil Law: An anonymous but vaiuable collection of the Novels or New Conatitutions of Justinian. (Bouvier.) (Goodrich \& Porter, ©.)
ân'-thठr, *Ano'-thour, * Âno'-tôr, * âm'-
 [In Fr. auteur ; Wel. audur ; Prov. auctor ; Sp. autor; Port. autor, author; 1tal, autore; from Lat, auctor (sometimee incorrectly written autor sud author) = obe who enlarges or confirma anything; apecially (I) an originator, (2) a fither, (3) a founder, (4) sn artist, (5) an suthor of books, ( 6,7, tec.); from auctum, sup. of auges $=$ to increase, to auguent.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Of the Divine Being or of persons:
I. Gen.: The originator, beginner, producer, or efficient cause of anything.

In that blesid monent Nature, throwing wide
Her veil opaque, discloses with a sulle Her veil oppaque, disclosess with a smyle Behind fis own creantion, work $\begin{aligned} & \text { unetirell }\end{aligned}$ By the impure, and hearn hifpower demped."
Covper: Task, bk. "The serpent autor was, Eva did proceed; Adum not aulor, anctor was indeed." Opon' Epigrams.
unto in them hecame the author of eternal malvation " We the chief patroo of the commonwealth You the regariless auhor of to wowe.
Cowper: Tesk, bk, v.
2. Spectally:
(a) An ancestor, a predecessor. (Old Eng. \& Scotch.) [B. 1.]
(b) Ooe who writes booka, acientific papers, \&ic, with \& certain measure of originality, as distinguished from s compilar and a transhator.

"All the rage of a multitude of authors, frritated at once by the singo thank and the ating of vanjty. cutloy; Ifish Eng., eh. xxiv.
If Although there is a special term, Authoacss (q.v.), for a female who writea booka, yet the word author is sometimea used in the bame sense.
"To due of the Author's Chlfdren on his Birthday."
II. Of things: The efficient cause of anything that which originetes or prodnces snything.
"That which is the strength of their aunity, ghall
ove the fionmediate anehor of their variance."Srove the inmmerlinte aufhor
B. Old Scots Law:

1. An ancestor, a predecessor. (The word is frequently used in this sense in old Acts of Parliament.)
haldin be the said James Maxwell or his
2. One who legally transferred property to another.
"He who thua transmite a teudal right in his lifetime. is chled
inse., bk. hi., $\$ \mathrm{l}$
anthor-craft, The craft or art of an suthor; skin in literary composition.

## 

† âu'thõr, v.t. [From the anbetantive.] To be the callse or anthor of act as the doer of a deed ; to do, to effect, to perpetrate; to support ly authority, to accredit.
"‘... When such sn overthrow
of hrave tribnds Ihave duthored
Chapman: Homer's Jliad, bk. iii. (Alchardson.) What havd "Ohth execrahle alaughter.
What hatad hath author'd it?" Bloody Brother.
$\dagger$ tau'-thõred, pa. par. [AUTHOR, v.t.]
ân'-thoัr-ěas, s. [Eng. author, sud fem. buff.

1. Gen. : A female author, cense, or originator of anything.
"Albeit his |Adanis s Jons, without God's mercy, was her asely irfocovernhle of his dil. we never hind he twitted Luke xiv, 20
When otbora curs'd the nuthoress of their woe,
Thy wity cleck d my morrowis in their flow.
2. Spec.: A female author of s book.
"This woman was anthoreses of scandalous bonks."-
Warburtom: Notes on Popers Dunctad
T This sense is zoore modern than the former one.
âu-thör-1-al, a. [Eng. author; ial.] Pertaining to sin suthor. (Scott : Antiq., ch. ziv.)
au'-thôr-iq̧o, p.t. [AUTHorize.]
 Authorship. (Walpole: Letters, ii. 269.)
An-thorr'-I-ta-tive, adj. [Eng. authorit(y); I. Possessed of authority ; founded on authority.
3. Given forth with authority.
"With the practice of the vhole Christian morld the
authoritatiove temehine of the CCureh of Engand ap
peared to bo in atrict hannouy."-Mocaulay: Bitit.
4. Making or implying an assamption of authority.

And questions in outhorleative tone."
Wordsworth: Excursion, hk, Vit
ân-thor'-i-ta-tive-ly, adv. [Eug. authoritatlve; -ly.] In an authoritative manuer; by proper suthority; with an assumption of authority.

"No law toreign lindes in England till
eelved, and anchoritatively ougrafted, into the law of
-
âu-thor'-i-tạ-tǐve-nêes, s. [Eng. authoritative; -ness.]. The quality of being or appearing authoritative. (Johnson.)

## 

 * âuc-tor' tor'-i-tēes, s. [ln Sw. \& Dan, autoritet; Ger. mutoritat; Fr. autorité; Sp. autoridad; Ger. Mutoritat; Fr. autorite; Sp. autoridad;
Port. autoridade; Ital. autorita; Prov. aucPort, autoridarde; Ital, autorita; Prov. auc-
toritat. From Lat. actoritas $=(1)$ a cause, (2) an opinion, (3) advice, (4) a precept, (5) a proposed legislative measura, (6) power or authority to act, (7) reputation, inflience, (8) a pattern, (9) a warrant, credibility, (10) legal ownership; from auctor.] [AuThor.] Authority being connected with the word author, In ite older and wider qignification, meaning one who enlarges, confirms, or glves to a thing its complete form, hence one who originates or proposes anything, authority is, properiy speaking, the power to act in the
A. In an abstract sense: The right of elaiming belicf and deference, or of demauding obedience.
I. Of belief or deference:

1. Claimed on behalf of persons:
(a) Legitimately: The right which a truthful person has of claining belief in his testimony on matters of fact which have fallen muler his immediate cognizance; also the right which a man of intellect, knowledge, and character possesses of claining deference to his opinions, even if they cannot be accepted.


> " 1 reealuto theae seat. alimeuts, confirn'd By your aufhortey."

Wordseorth : Excursion, h. k . $\nabla$.

- the authortey of a crowd of illustrious names
Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xxiil.
(b) Illegitimately: A claim to belief or deference not sustained by proper evilence.
"It was known that he was so profaue as to nheer at
 2. Claimed on behalf of things: The title which a book or a document has to a greater or lesser amonnt of credit, according to its character.
"They consider the main consent of ait the churcles in the whole world. wituessing this sacred cuthoridy of
scriptures. ...C-Hooker. - But on whit drotority y wan recorded by the first
Roman chroniciers, we cantot now diucover. "-Lewis: Early Rom. Hise., ch. sit., pth i., $\$ 13$.
II. Of obedience:

1. Claimed on behalf of persons:
(i.) (The right to demand obedience may be fonnded on natural law, as the authority of the country, as that of a magistrate over those brought before him; or a master over an apprentice.) Delegated power given hy superiors.
"When the righteous are in muthorty, the people

"And here he hath authority from the chlef prieste
to hind ail that call on thy anile."-Acts 1 x . 14 . "Tyroomul, before he departed delegated his ef 1 ll
outhority to one council and his nilitary authority to outhority to one council, and his nilitary authorty to
another. - Hacauday: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.
(ii.) Assumption that auch a claim has been acknowledged; bold exercise of 1 wow.

[^40] (iii.) Power restiry on the
ledgment of the claim made to it.
"Power aristag froma etreagth is always in those that are governed, who are mauy: but outhority arising

trom | trum opioton is in those that guvern, who are few. ${ }^{\text {rempl }}$ - |
| :--- | 2 Clai

2. Claimed on behalf of thi
which a law has to be obeyed.
"The recent ntatutes were surely not of moro au" thority than the Great Charter or
B. In a concrete sense: The persons for whom or the things for which belief, deference, or obedience is claimed.
L. of persons:
3. Of persons legitimately or illegitimately claiming helief or deference.
 2 Of persons ctaiming obedience viemed 2 Of persons ctaiming obedience, viewed as individuats, or regarded coltectivety as one. "In the former case the word is in the pharal, tiea," "t the ecclesiastical authorities," "the municipal authorities," or simply "the authorities ;" in the latter it is in the singular, as in the ahstrset word "authority."
"'Tho provinclal authorities seot coples to the muni"A uthorizy herself oot seldom zlesps.

II may be used, in an analogous sense, of particnlar ordera of superhunan beings holding a place in the heavenly hierarchy.
". Who is gone into heaver, and is on the right hand ublect unto him. - -1 Peter iii. 22
II. Of things (specially): Books or doenments regarded as so deserving of credit that people in general are afraid to dissent from them in opinion.

We urge aschorities io thing* that need not, and introdoce the textimony of oncilent writers, to corErrours.
"I cantoat here give references and authorities for
 Iotrud., p 2.
âu-thõr-īz-a-ble, adj. [Eng. authorize; -able.] That may be authorized.
Auntin's "rensure authorizabte by that part of St Auntin.
âu-thõr- $\overline{\mathbf{i}}$-zà-tion, s. [Eng. authorio(e): -ation. In Fr. outorisation; Sp. autorization; Port. autorizaçao.] The act of anthorizing; Port. autorizaçao. 1 The act
"The obligatiou of laws arises not trom theirmatter, that from their admission and reception, and outheri zution in the Figdom. - Hua
âu-thõr-ize (now more usually âu'-thõrise), v.t. [Engs, author; -ize. In Fr. autoriser; Sp. antorizar; Port. nutorisar; Ital. autorizzare; from Lat. auctoro $=$ to prodnce; from auctor.] [AUTHOR.]
I. Of authority given to persons:

1. To give a person warrant or legal or moral authority to sct in a particular way permanently; or to do so teniporarily, till a certain commission is executed.
declared that he was authorized, by those who had sent him, to assure the
Lasy: Hist. Eng., ch. $x$ xili.
2. To give one that authority, infivence, or credit which the possession of character, knowledge, or yeara does; or to a truthfinl person befief when he nakes statements founded on his personal observation.
II. Of authority given to things:
3. To give tegal samction to anything.
"Lawful it is to devise eny ceremony, and to ano thorize any kind of regiment, no spee.
ment being thereby viopated."- Hooker.
4. To give the sanction of custom or public opinion to.
"'Thove forma are beet whlch have beeo longest recelved and authorized in a natlon by custom and
use.-. Temple
5. To justify, to give moral sanction to, to permit.
"All virtue lies in a power of denylog our own
desires, where reason does not authorize them."Lesires,
6. To impart credit or vitafity to an opinion by bearing testimony in its favour.

Shakesp. : Macbeth, iis. 4.
Au-thõr-i'zed, âu-thõr-i'şed, pa. par. \& [AUTHORIZE.]

- His radeneus so with his authorizol youth Shakesp.: 1 Lover's Complains.
Authorised Version of the Bible. or cimply Authorised Version. The version of the Bilule into Eaglish, mads at the suggestion of James I . by forty-seven learned dividea. It took three yeara-viz., from $160^{\circ}$ to 1610 -to execute, and was first published in 1611. It is the onfy one "appointed to be read tn churches," and till quite recently its title-page contained the worde "printed by authority." It has held its place so long more by its own great merits than by the artificial support of law ; and while there are arineroua minute defects, which have been numeroua minute defects, which have been corrected in the Revised Version of the New Testament, it remains, in all essential respects, the same Bibla which for very vearly three centuriea has been the most potent factorin the spiritual education of the English speaking race.


## 

 [Authorize.]âu'-thõr-lěss, adj. [Eng. author; -less.] Without an author or authors, anony mons.
"The falee aspersions some authorless Lougues bave
âu'-thõr-1̆., a. [Eng. author; -ly.] Like an author. (Cowper, Worcester, \&c.)
âu'-thõr-shìp, 3. [Eng. author, and suffix. -ship.] The profession of an author; the state of being an author; or the exercise of the fuoctions of so author on any occasion; origination.
"That wate chaon of auehorship by trade."-Carlyle. Beroes and Hero-W orship, Lecture V.
âu-tǒ-, 1 ref. [From Gr. av̇тós (autos) $=0$ t one's self or of itself = astural, independent, alone, \&c. Sometimea auto is used auhjectively, as autograph $=$ that which ons himself writes; and sometimes objectively, as autobiography $=$ a writing about the life of one*s self.]
âu-tŏ-bī-ŏ'ra-phĕr, s. [Eng. autobiograph(y); -er.] A person who writes his or her own life, or memoirs of one'a self.
 grăph'- cal, a. [Eng. autobiograph(y); -ic, -ical.] Relatiog to or contaiaing autobiography.
âu-tǒ-bī-o-grăph'autobiographical; suff. $\cdot l y$.] By way of antobiogrsphy.
† áu-tŏ-bī-ŏg-rạ-phĭst, s. [Eng. autobiogroph(y); -ist.] An antobiographer.
âu-tŏ-bi-ŏg-ra-phy̆, $a d v$. [Gr. autós (aulos) $=$ self, Bios (bios) $=$ course of life, life, and $\gamma \rho a \phi \eta^{\prime}(g r a p h e \overline{)}=$ a writing-] A narrative of the most memorable incidents in one's life, written by one'a self.
Truth. Aubiography of an Atheist ; or, Testimony to the
âu-tó-car'-poŭs, $a$. [Pref. auto-, Gr. картós (karpos) = truit, and Eng. suff. -ous.]
Bot.: Consisting of pericarp alone (said of a fruit).
âu-tó ecech'-a-10ŭs, a. [Pret. auto-, Gr. кєфad $\dot{\eta}$ (kephatē) $=$ the head, and Eng. suff. -ous.] laderendent of the jurisdiction of an archbishop or a patriarch. (Said of bishopa and churches.)
âu-tó chrŏn'- ${ }^{\text {grăph}}$, so [Gr. autós (autos) $=$ self, Xpovos (chronos) = time, and ypaфn (graphe) $=$ a writing, or
struntent for the instantaneons self-recordiag strunient for the instantaneons
or printing of time. (Knight.)
âu-tǒch'-thŏn (plur. ãu-toch'thŏn-ës), 8. [in Fr. autochthone (sing.) ; Port. \& Lat. autochthones (pl.); from Gr. AutóX ${ }^{\boldsymbol{\theta} \omega \nu}$ (Autoch-
 $=81$ rung from the land itself; avios (autos) $=$ self, and $\chi^{\theta}{ }^{\circ} v($ chthon $)=$ the earth, the ground.] Onimal, or plant belonging to the race which seema to have inhabited the land before all other races of a aimilar kind.
âu-točn'-thòn-al, a. [Eng., \&c., autochthon; all.] A boriginal, Indigeoona.
âu-toch-thorn'-Ic, a. [Eng, autochthon; H.] Autochthonal.
âu-tŏch'-thotn-ism, [Eng. autochthon; -ism. 1 Birth from the soil of a country; aboriginal occupation of a country. (N.E.D.)
âu-tơch'-thơn-ist, s, [Eng. autochthon;-ist.] One who believea in the existence of autochthons. (N.E.D.)
âu-tǒch'-thón-oŭs, $a$. [Gr. av̇róx $\boldsymbol{\theta}^{\theta}$ vos (autochthonos).] Autochthonal.
"... and the decillon efther of the autochthonous Cecrops, or of Erechtheus, awarded to her the prefer-
âu'-tŏ-cläve, s. [Gr. à̇ós (autos) $=$ self, and apparently clavis = key, from clavdo = to ahut. That which shuts itself.] A form of Papin's digester, consisting of a French atew-pan with 3 ateam-tight lid. To render it safe it should have a safety-valve.
âu-tơc'-ra-çy, âu-tŏc'-ra-sy̆, s. [In Ger. autokratie; Fr. autocratie; from Gr. avioкра́тсєа (autokrateia), from aivós (autos) $=$ self, and крáros (kratos) $=(1)$ strength, might, (2) power.]
I. Literally:

1. Of a ruler: Power or authority, the limits of which nominally depend solety on ose's own will.
".. . Who belleve that an outocracy if necesary for

2. Of a state: Independence of other atates; possession of the right of self-govermment, with the ability to vindicate it if it be called in question. (Barlow.)
II. Fig.: Independentand controlling power over anything.
"Another lofuence has favoured the extablishment of this autocracy azang the faculties." ${ }^{\text {and }}$. ${ }^{\text {and }}$.
âu'tǒ-crăt, $\uparrow$ âu'tor-crăte, s. [In Dan. autocrat; Dut. autokraat; Ger. antokrat ; Fr. autocrate; Gr. aítoxparyंs (autokratēs), adj. $=$ ruling by one'a self : aưós (autus) = self, and кратé $\omega($ krateō $)=(1)$ to be atronz, (2) to rule; крáтos (kratos) = (1) strength, (2) power.] Properly, one ruling by his own power, a sovereign of uncontrolled authority; an absolute ruler. Specially-
I. Formerly. Among the old Athenians: A designation sometimes given to particular generala or ambassadors when they were isvested with almost absolute anthority.
II. Now:
3. Any absolute sovereign, especially the Emperor of Russia.
"... the dutocrat of the immense region stretching Saczutay: \#ires. Eng., ch. xxiii.
4. Half sarcastically: A person who rules with undisputed away in a company or other association.
Company."-Hacaulay : Hut. Eng., ch. xviii.
âu-tơ-crăt'-ic, âu-tŏ-crăt'-1-cal, adj. [Eng. autocrat; -ic, -ical. In Fr. autocratique; Gr. avioopatin's (autokratēs) = ruling by one's self, absolute.] Pertaining to autocracy; absolute in power, or at least nominally so.
âu-tö-crăt'-1-cal-1̆̆, adv. [Eog autocratical; -ly.] After the manner of an autocrat; agreeably to one's own will, and that only.

* âu-tŏ-crā'-tor, s. [Gr. av́roкрátwp (autokratōr).] An autocrat.
âu-tǒ-cra-tŏr'-i-cal, a. [Eng. autocrator; -ical.] Pertaining to an autocrator, that is, an autocrat.
"The Father, Son, and Holy Ghot, in respect of the
 dominton, and authority. -Peareon on the creed
âu-tŏc'-ra-triçe, s. [10 Fr. autocratrice.] A female autocrst.
$\dagger$ âu-tǒ-crā'-tríx, s. [Eng.autocrat(o)r; -ix.] A female autocrat. (Tooke.)
âu'-tŏ-crat-shĭp, s. [Eng. autocrat; -ship.] The office, position, or dignity of an autocrst.
$\hat{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{u}^{\prime}-\mathbf{t o}$ de fê, s. ISn. auto-le-ft; Port. auto-da-fé $=\mathrm{an}$ act of faith; Fr. autto-da-fé; Ger. auto da-fe: Sp. \& Port. auto, from Lat, actum $=$ an act ; Sp. \& Port. fe, from Lat. files $=$ faith.]



Chureh Hist．：The words literaily mean ＂sn act of faith，＂but are nsed for（1）the judicial sentence of the Inquisition，（2）the carrying out of anch a sentence，especially the pubiic burning of a heratic or heretics． In thia case，after mass had been ssid publicly and a eernion preached，extracto were read from the recosds of the trial conducted and the sentences pronounced by the judgea of the Inquisition，For aome of the condemned there were minor，and for othera capital sen－ tences prescribed．Tha unfortunstes were then handed over to the civil power．Heretics who recanted and aimilar penitents were firat strangled snd then burnt；but those who re－ mained obstinate were burnt alive，like the martyrs of Smithfield．
The first auto－de－fn was held in spain in 1481，the last in 1818．The priaonera who suffered minor or capital punishmenta were， in all，341，021．［INQUIsition．］
Au－tot－dy̆n＇－ăm－ic，a．［Gr．aùrós $(a u t o s)=$ self，and $\delta$ vuauckos（dunamikas）$=$ powerful， from sívapts（dunamis）＝power，atreugth．） Operating by its own power or force without extraneous aid．
antodynamio elevator．A water elevator．An inatrument in which the weight of a failing coinmn of water elavatea a amaller column to a certain heigit．
Au－tog＇－m－my，s．（Pref．auto－，and Gr．yauia （gamia），comlining form of fáhos（gamos）$=a$ wedding．
Bot．：Self－fertilization；the fertilizatlon of a flower by its own pollen．
 Bot．：Characterised by，or adapted for，self－ fertilization．

 genesis（q．v．）．］Seif－production，Used in Bich．in the aame sense as abiogeneris（q．v．）．
 to－gĕn＇－九－al，adj．［In Gr．núroyevis（auto－ geness）：from autós（autos）$=$ aeif，and yevvá （gennaō）＝to beget，to engender；yevva（gen． come into being．］Self－encendered，self－pro－ duced；arising spontaneongly．
＂The various processes of the vertebro have beeo
 grow thpatrum oither of the just－mextionound or out－ vertobral constituenta．－Fiower：Onteol．of the AMam－ malía，p． 18.
antogenous or autogeneous solder－ ing．Soldering hy meiting together parta of two metals and ailowing them to mix together
and unith as they cool． and unite as they cool．
 －ly．］In an sutogenous manner；aponta－ neously．］
＂The nnterior，or more properly inferior，bar of the travaversa procesar of the weventh，nud occasionally of

 yevis，aúroyovos（autogeriés，autogonos）$=$ aelf－ produced．］

Biol．：Hackel＇s nama for a kind of aponta－ neous generation，in which he supposes a most simple orgsuic individual to coine into being in an inorganic formative fluid．（Hist．Crea－ tion，Eng．ed．，1．339．）
Au＇－to－graxph，s．\＆a．［In Fr．autographe；
Sp．\＆tal．autografo：Port autographo． sp．\＆Ital．autografo；Port．autographo；Lat autographus（adj．），aulographum（subst．）；Gr． aúroypaфos（autographos）（adj．），and autóypa－ \＄op（autographon）（ainbst．）：from aúrós（autos）
 （graphō）＝to write．］

A．As substantive：
1．Auything written with one＇s nwn hand， as a letter or a signaturs；an original manu－ cript，aa distinguiahed Prom a copy．
＂To enrich obecure collectora of autographs．＂－
Times，wov，13， 1878.
2．An antographic presa（q．v．）．
B．As adjective：Written by one＇s own hand． ＂Carried a aecond autograph lettor from Fravis to
Henr．＂－Froude：Bist．Eng．，vol．iv．，p．\＄4．2．

## Âu－t直－grăph＇，v．t．［AUTOGRAPH，8．］

1．To write（as a letter，etc．）with one＇s own hand．
2．To write one＇s autograph on or in．
3．To copy by an antographic preas．
＋âu－tŏg＇ra－phạl，a．［Eng．autograph；－al．］ The saine as Autographic（q．v．）．
＂The autographat subecription of the Coopocestion Uf 1512 to the mame Artiolea in itill extant．－Bennet：
âu－tठ－grăph＇－ío，âu－tठ－grăph＇－1o－al，$a$ ． ［Eng．autograph；－ic，－icah．In Fr．autogra－ phique．］［Autograph．］Written by one＇s own hand；pertaining to an autograph or sutographs；autographal．（Johnson．）
antographio ink．Ink used for execut－ ing writings or drawinge on prepared paper， and of such a character that it is poasibie afterwarda to transfer them to atone．
antographio paper．The prepared paper used in sucb a process．
autographic press．The printing prees used in printing sutographs．
autographio telegraph．An instru－ ment for transmitting antographic messages， or in sorne casea portraits executed in inaulat－ ing ink upon metallic paper．
âu－tot－grăph＇－ic－al－1y，adv．［AUTOGRAPHic．］ By an autographic proces．
âu－tŏg＇－ra－phys，s．［Eng，autograph：－y．
In Fr．autographie．］ Fr．autographte．］
1．Ord．Lang．：An autograph．
＂Persons onknown hut in the aonymons auto－ oraphy of their requinitlon，denoluinuting themaselvea
the gentiemen of this theitre＂－Dr． $\mathbf{\Delta n o x}$ ：Narra－ the gentlemer
tive，
dc．（
（7933）．
2．Lithography：A procesa for transferring a writing or an engraving from paper to atone．
âu－tǒ－kī－nět－ic－al，a．［Gr．aúrós（autos） $=$ self；Eng．kinetic，and suff．－al．］Self－mov－ ing．（More：Immortality of the Soul，I，ii．25．）
âu－tŏm＇a－līte，s．［Automolite．］
âu－torm＇－a－tăl，a．［From Lat．automatos； Eng．\＆c．quff．－al．］［Automaton．］Automatic． －The whole oniverse is as it were the automatal
harp of that great sind true Apolln．- Annot．on Glas． harp of that great and true Ap
âu＇－tot－măth，s．［Gr．à̀ ［rom núrós（autos）＝self，and $\mu$ uөeĩ（mathein）， 2 aor．infin．of $\mu$ av $\theta_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{v}}$（manthanö）$=$ to learn．］ A self－taught person．
âu－tot－măt＇－Io，âu－to－măt＇－íc－al，a．［In Fr．automatique；Port．automutico；Lat．euto－ matos；Gr．aviтópatos（automatos）．］［AvTo－ MATON．］
L．Ord．Lang．Of material things ：
1．Pertaining to an sutomaton．
2．Pertaining to aelf－acting machinery，as automatic brake，automatic coupling，auto－ maic telegraph，\＆c．
II，Physiol．a Mental Phil．：Oarried on un－ consciausly．
＂Uoconacious or automatic rensoning．＂
automatic fire．A compoaition made by the Greeka，which ignited under the raya of the aun at ordinary temperatures．
âu－tǒm－ăt＇－1̆c－al－ly̆，adv．［Eng．automati－ cal；－ly．］In an automatic manner．
âu－tŏm＇－ạ－tişed，a．［Eng．automalf（on）； －ised．］Mads into an automaton（q．v．）．（Car－ lyle：Diamond Necklace，ch．i．）
âu－tǒm＇－a－tişsm，s．［Eng．automa（ton）；－ism．］ I．Automatic action．
2．The theory that animals are mere auto－ mata，acting mechanicaily and not voiun－ tarily．

3．The power of originating motion，as seen in the atreaming motion of Ameba．
au－tŏm＇－a－tist，s．［Automatism．］One who holds that animals are nere animala．
authom＇－a－tơn（piur．âu－tǒm＇－a－tons or âu－tơm＇－a－ta），s．［In Sw．，Dan．，\＆Ger． automat；Dut．automaat；Fr．automate；8p．， Port．，\＆Ital．automato；Lat．automatus，adj；
 （autos）$=$ self，and
after，to attempt．］

## I．Literally：

1．Gen．：Any self－acting machiue ；or，as a self－scting machina ia，st least in most cases impossible，a maching which，like \＆watch or clock，requires to be adjnsted only at remote intervala，and during the interinediato periode goes of itself．
＂The particular circumatancee for which the auta to sour，＂－Wikkins．
2．Spec．：A flgure resembling a humau being or animal，ao conatructed that when wonnd up it will，for a certain time，make movements like thoae of life．
II．Fig．：This earth or the universe．
matomaton balance．A elf－acting machine for weighing coin and rejecting any piecea which may be of light weight．
âu－tǒm＇－a－tõr－y，a．［Eng．automat（on）； $i_{i}$ ，ch．］xiv．）Altic．（Urquhart：Rabelais，bk．
alu－tðm＇－a－toǔs，$a$ ．［Lat．automatus；Gr． aúróparos（automatos）．］［AUTOMATON．］The same as Automatic（q．v．）．
＂Chocks，or automatous organs，wherzhy we distln－
êu－torm＇－b－līte，âu－torm＇－a－lite，s．（In Ger．automalit ；from Gr．aivípo入os（automolos） $=$ a deserter，aitó $\mu$ odos（automolos）adj．$=$
 to desert ：aivós（autos）$=$ gelf，and modsiv （molein）$=$ to go or come．This mineral is said to be a＂deserter，＂because it has de－ parted from the aspect of a metallic one，and yet has much zine in ita composition．］A mineral，called aiso Gahnite，a variety of Spinel（q．v．）．Dana characterises it ss Zinc－ gahnite．The composition is oxide of zinc and alumina，with aometimea a little iron．It is found at Fahiun，in Sweden，and in America．
Au－to－mor＇－phicc，a．［Gr．aúró $о \mathbf{0} \phi$ os（auto－ morphos）$=$ aelf－formed．］Concelved after the form or fashion of one＇s aell．（H．Spencer．）
Au－tb－morph＇－ism，s．［AUTOмовPнIC．］The act or practice of conceiving other things or oxplaining sets by analogies from one＇s self． （H．Spencer：Sociology（Inter．Sci．Ser．），p．117．）
 antonomasy（q．v．）．（N．E．D．）
 Pertaining to antonoiny．
âu－tơn＇－ot－moŭs，a．［Fr．autonome；Port autonomo．In Gr．áv́cóvopos（autonomos）．］ Pertaining or relating to autotiomy ；posaess－ ing and exercising the right of self：govern ment ；independent．
 autonomia；Gr．av́rovopia（autonomia），from aivóvouos（autonomos）＝living by onc＇s owu
 $=$ custom， $\mathrm{taw} ; \boldsymbol{v} \mu \omega($ nemo$)=$ to distribute．］
I．Ord．Lang．：The right，and that not iying dormant，but acted on，of self－government Independence ；the state of being，within cer tain limits，a law to one＇s self．（Used of nations or of individuals．）
＂It is rurooured that the autonomy of Bulgaria will 2．Mental Phil．In the Philosophy of Kant： A term employed to designate the absolute aovereignty of reaaon in tha aphere of morals．
＊âu－torp＇－a－thy̆，s．［Gr．núzoriditia（auto－ patheia）＝one＇s own feeling or experiesca． More defines this as＂the being self－atrucken， to be sensibie of what harms 119 ，rather what is absolntely eviil．＂（Davies．）
An＇－tio－phone，e．A form of barrel organ of which the tunea are determined by perfora－ tione in a sheet of mill－board cut to correspond with the deaired notea．（E．H．Knight．）
âu＇－tó－piss－ty̆，s．［Gr．núvómı $\sigma$ тos（autopistos） $=$ credihle in itself：nưzós（autos）$=$ aelf，and $\therefore \sigma \tau o ́ s(p i s t o s)=$ trustworthy；reí $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\omega}$（peitho） －to persuade．］Self－ovidencing power； credibility on internal evidence without its being requiaite to aeek corroboration from external sourcea．
âu－tðp＇－š̌－8．，s．［AUTOPSY．］
âu－tðp＇－sic－al，s．［Eng．autops（y）；－ical．］ Pertaining to autopsy ；autoptical．［AuTop－ tical．］
âu－top＇－sy̆，ân－top＇－sī－a，s．［10 Fr．autop－ sie；Port．autopsia；Gr．aviro廿ia（autopsia）， from auzós $($ autas $)=$ self，and $\alpha \psi(o p s)=$ tha eye．$]$ Observation of a phenomanon mada by means of one＇s own eyes，as distinguished from testimony with respect to it．

In thooe that have forked tails sutopoy convinceth －Med．：Used of a post－mortem eya
t âu－tŏp＇－ticc－al，a．［In Gr．av̇тortixós（au－ toptikos）．］
Ord．Lang．\＆Med．：Pertainiag to autopby； seen hy ona＇s own eyes ；autopsical．
ch．ivin．， y 2 z by autoptical experience．＂－Evolym，b．lii．，
t ân－tŏp＇ticc－al－1y̆，adv．［Eng，autoptical； －ly．］

Ond．Lang．\＆Med．：By means of one＇s own eyes．
AThat the galaxy in a meteor，wa the accoant of Arlstotle；but the telescope hath autoptically con
tâu－tó－schě－dǐ－as＇－tic－al，a．［From Gr．
 porary；avioo $\chi$ eঠiajw（autoschediazo）$=$ to do， act，or speak off－hand；àjrogxédos（autosche－ dios）＝（1）hand to hand，（2）offrhand ：aùtós $($ autos $)=$ one＇s self；$\sigma$ xécos（schedios）$=$（of place）near，（of time）suddea，on the apur of the moment，off－hand；oxedóv（schedon）＝ near；exw（echō）＝1 have：$\sigma x e i v$（schein）， infin．$=$ to have．$] \quad$ Exteraporaneous，extem－ porary．
＂You so mach over－valae my a worchediaction and
Indigested ceusure of St．Peters prinuoy over the rest of the apostles，．．＂－Dean Martin：Letiers，p．p1．
t âu－tó－thé－iscm，s．［Gr．aủтós（autos）＝ aelf，and Eng．theism（q．v．）．］The doctrine of the self－existence of God．
 and Eng．theist（q．v．）I One who is his owa god．（S．Baring－Gonld ：Origin of Religious Leliefs，it 136．）
हीu＇－tö－tȳpe，s．\＆a．［Gr，avirós（autos）$=$ self， and $\tau$ intas $(t u p o s)=$ a blow，．．．the impress of a seal．］

A．As substantive：
$\dagger$ 1．A reproduction of an original．
2．A process for reproducing photographs and gictures in permazent monochrome．
3．A print produced by thia procesa．
B．As adj．：Produced by autotype．
$\hat{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{u}^{\prime}$－tō－type，$v$ ．［Autotype，s．］To reproduce （as a picture）by autotype process．
au－tô－ty－pŏg＇ra－phy̆，s．（From Eng．auto－ type（q．v．），and Oi．poa $\phi$ 万（graphē）$=$ a deduc－ tion，drawing，paintrug，or writing． 1 A proceas invented by Mr．Wallis，by which drawings made on gelatine can be transferred to soft metallic plates，and afterwards used for priat－ ing from，like ordiary copper plates．
ân＇－tó－t̄̄－py̆，s．［AUTOTYPE．］The art or pro－ cess of reprotucing autotypes．
âw－tŭmu（in mute），s．［In Fr，automne；Sp． otono；Port．outwno；Ital．autunno；Lat．auc－ tumnus（autumnus is less correct），cuctus＝ increase，growth，abundance ；auctus，pa par． of augeo $=$ to increase．W＇lule the words spring，summer，and winter came to us from our Anglo－Saxon ancestors，the term autumn was lorrowed from the Romans．］
1．Lit．：The season of the year which follows sunmer and precedes the winter．Astronomi－ cally，it is considered to extend from the antumnal equinox，September 23，in which the sun entera Libra，to the winter solstice， December 22，in which he enters Capricorn． Popularly，it is believed to embrace tha montha of August，September，and October．
2．Fig．：The decline of human life；the Fhole term of man＇s existence being tacitly compared to a year．
＂Lhe＇s autumn past，I stend on winter＇s verge．＂
Fordsworth．Excursion，bi．v．
antumn－field，s．A field as it looks in altumn，when harveat is in progress．（Tenny－ son：The Princess，iv．24．）
antumn－leaves，a．pl．The leaves which 80 abundantly fall towards the close of autumn． （Longfellow：Evangeline，1．4．）
antumn－sheaf，s．A sheal of grain gathered io autuma．（Ternyson；Two Voices．）
 ［Eng．autuinr；－al，tan．In Fr．automnal； Lat．anctumxulis，lesa properly autumnalis．］

A．Aa adjective：
1．Lit．：Pertainiag to，or produced or placked in，aatumn．

The will wood＇s on autumnal dny
Wordsworth：Yarrow Fisited，Sept．， 2814. ＂As when a heap of gethered thorna \＆s cast， Together clung，it rolls aronnd the fild
2．Fig．：Pertaining to tha declining period of human Mifa，
＂A pudden Innees seized ber in the streugth Wordroorth：Excurston，hit नL．
Autumnal equinox；The time when the daya and nights in autumn becoma equal，the in－ fiuence of twillight not being taken into con－ sideration．The aun is ther vertical at the equator on his journey aouthward．This happens ahout the 22 nd or 23 rd of September．
Autumnal point：Tha part of the equator from which the aun passea to the southern hemisphere．

Autumnal signs（Astron．）：The algns Libra， Scorpio，and Sagittarius，through which the sun passes dnring the autumn．

B．As substantive：A plant which flowers in antumn．
＊âlu－tŭm＇－ní－an，a．［AUTUMNAL．］
t âu－tǔm＇－ni－ty̆，＊ân－tŭm＇－ňi－tǐe，s． ［Eng．autumn；－ity．From Lat．$\dagger$ autumni－ tas，auctumnitios．］［AOTUMN．］The aeason of autumn．

Hot steame of＂Thy farnace reeks
The dranken aloof descrie

Au－tün＇－ite，s．［So mamed because found near Autun，io tha department uf Saone－et－ Loira，in France．］
Min．：An orthorhombic miaeral，of a citron or sulphur－yellow colour．The hardness is 2 to 25 ；the sp ．gr．， 3.05 to 3.19 ；the lustre on one face pearly，on others adamaatine．It is a translucent and optically biaxial．Com－ position：Phosphoric acid， 1340 to 1520 ； qessuiloxide of uranium， 56.47 to 61.73 ；water， $15 \cdot 48$ to 20 ；with smaller amounts of lime， magnesia，protoxide of manganesa，baryta，and oxide of tin．Formerly found at South Basset， Wheal Edwards，and near St．Day，in England； now at St．Symplorien，near Autua，in France； in Russia，America，\＆e（Dana．）
âu－vẽr＇－nass，s．［From Fr．auvernas，a name given at Orleans to certain kinds of black raisins．］A heady wine，made near Orleans from the raisins mentioned in the etymology． Kept two or three years it becomes excellent．
$\hat{\text { âux }}$
 （auntesō）＝to make large，to cause to increase．］ Rhet．：Amplification，a figure by which a dignified word is purposely subatituted for one of a more ordinary character．
âux－čt＇－ic，a．［Gr．aí§ŋтькós（auxētikos）．］ Pertaining to an auxeais ；containing an am－ plincation．
＂This ruxatic power of the preposition is ohservable In the Enist to Philemon，ver．ts．＂－Dr．Hutchinson
$\dagger$ âux－11＇－i－ar，a．\＆s．［In Fr．auxiliare；Sp． \＆Port．auxiliar ；Ital．ausiliare；Lat．auxi－ liaris and auxiliarius，from auxilior and auxi－ lio $=$ to help；auxiliun $=$ help．$]$

A．As adjective：Auxiliary．Used－
1．Gen．Of things in general：

＂The glorioua haht by whleh sense ls made
The glorious hahit by which sense is
suliservient atill to moral purposes，
Auxiliar to divine
．Spec．of troms： ＂Auxiliar troops comh
roops comhind，to conqner Troy．＂．
Pope：$:$ Homeres Odymey，bk．xix．，
B．As substantive：Auxiliary troope；ansi－ liaries．
＂Ye Trojuan，Dardans，nud nuxithars，hear！＂， 419.
âux－il＇－1－ą－1eş，s．pl．［Auxiliary，s．］

Quys－ix＇－1－ax－1y，adv．［Eng．auxiliar：－ly．］ By means of help．（Harris，Worcester，de．）

## âur－il－ Li＇－lï－ar－y̆，a．\＆s．［Ávxiliar，］

## A．As aujjectivs：

I．Ordinary Language：Renfering assist－ ance，helping，aiding；anbsidiary to．
＂Ald trom his hrother of the sens he cravee，Drydon II．Techrically：
1．Mil．Auxiliary troops．［Acxiliart，B．， I．I（2）．］
2．Gram．Auxiliary verbs：The verbs which are used to conjugate others．They are tha varha to be，to have，shall，will，\＆c．
IIn almost all languagea，worne of tho commonest
nouns and verbs have nuany irrerularitiee：such are nouns and verbs have nuany irregularitiee ：such are
the compon auxiliary verte，to ln and to have， 60 do the comnon auxiliary verbe
3．Anatomy：Pertaining to any organ or part of an organ which assists another one in its operation．
＂Thers if not the gmalleent capillary vein hit it ts
present with，and auxitiary to it，accordiug to its ure．＂ present with，and auxiliary
Auxitiary muscles：Muscles，tha action of which assists that of others．（Used specially of the pyramidal musclea of the abdomen．）
4．Music．Auriliary scrites；The slx keys or scales，consiating of any key major，with its relative minor，and the attendant keys of each．

B．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Of persons：
（1）Any person who heips another；a helper， an assiatant．
＂Thero are，Indeed，a eort of underling ouribiaries to the diffouity
（2）Troops，often from another aationality， taking a subordinate place in a military enter－ prise．
＂Highlasd auritiaries might have been of this
Hestest use to him ：but he had few such auxiliarich： greatest use to him；hut he had
2．Of things：Anything wbich assists．
＂In the strength of that power he sulght，without
the auxitiaries of any further lufuence，have deter－ the auxiliaries of nuy further lnfuence，have deter－
mined his will to a ful
cholce of God．- Sout II．Technically：
1．Gram ：An auxillary verb．［A．，II．2．］
2．Math．：A quantity introduced with the view of simplifying some complex operation．
＊âux̧－il－ aid．
âux－11＇－1－a－tor－y̆，a．［From Lat．auxiliatus， perf．par．of auxilior $=$ to help．］［Auxiliar．］ Aasiating，helping．
the purchasing of zmasses both ourilintory
隹
âux＇－is，\＆．［Gr．aikis（auxis）．］A genu of spiny－finned fishes belonging to tha scour－ beridx，or Mackerel family．They ara found in tha Mediterranean，the Antilles，\＆o Some are of large aize．Thcy resemble the tanoy．
âux＇－ünge，s．［AxDNaE．］
a－ $\boldsymbol{v}^{\prime} \mathbf{a}^{\prime}, \mathbf{a}-\boldsymbol{\nabla} \mathbf{a}^{\prime}, a d v . \quad\left[\right.$ Scotch $\alpha v=o f$ ，and $a^{\prime}=$ all．］（Scotch．）
1．Of all，as denoting arrangement io place． （Mayne：Siller Gun，p．22．）
2．At all；in any way．
to be sure，for my part．I hase nae right to be
．＂－Scott：Ord Mortatity，cha miv，
$\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$－vą，s．［Native language of the Sandwich Islands．］
1．The Sandwich Island name of a liliacenus plant，a species of Cordyline［Conoyane］， which furnishes an intoxicating liquor．
＂＂．．the stremm Whe shaded hy the dartirea 1ts Intoxicatiyf effectur，－Darwin：Foyage round eho World，eh．xvili．
2．Tha native name given in the Sandwich Islands to an intoxicating liqnor diatilled from the plant deseribed uitder No． 1 ，or to intoxicating liquor in general．
＂But when It did a general search was nade，In which even the houxes of the gilssionaries were of ardente apirita）was youred on the ground＂－Darwin： oyage round the World，ch，xvili
3．A kind of pepper，Macropiper methysti－
ăv＇－a－da－vat，s．［Amadavat．］Au Indian blrd，the same as Amadavat（q．v．）．

[^41] －a－văy－ly̆u，＊a－vàyl，a－uà＇lle， －a－uā＇yle，a－mêlle（u as v），v．i．\＆$t$ ［From Fr．valoir $=$ to be worth；Old Fr． valoir，valer，valat ；Prov．， Sp ，\＆Port．valer， Ital．valere；Lat．valeo＝（1）to be etrong or vigorous，（2）to be worth．］
A．Intransitive：To be of sufficient atrength， validity，or effectlveneas to gain the eud which it was designed to accompligh
The offectual ferveat proyer of a rightoons man

＂Farewell I if ever tondest prayer
For other＇wesl avait＇d on high．＂
B．Transitive ：
1．To proft，to eerve the purpose of
＂Bnt ilte mayy such gutle then now orayl．＂
＂Yet wil thls avarieth me nothing．＂EEuther v ．is
I（a）It is rarely followed by an lafinitive．

（b）It is often used reciprocally．

2．To promote，to favour，to assiat．
＂Meantime hav vogse do to exviore the wil
What mesos might best this exfo return quaz＂＂
－a－vāll（2），＊a－vā＇lle，＊a－vā1e，＊a－uāille
 $=$ to awallow，take down，let down；aval＝ downwards．In Ital．ovallare is $=$ to let down， from Low Lat．avalo，or avallo，with the same meaning．］
A．Transitive：
1．Lit．：To causa to deacend，to let fall．
\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " By that, the weiked Phobus gan availa } \\
& \text { His wasry waice . . }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

spenser：Sheph．oal． 1.
2．Figuratively：To depress in position and to spirita；to render abjact．
He did shase and avale the sorerelgnty into more roton

## B．Intransitive ：

## 1．Lit．：To descend．

＂And from their aweaty coursers did apa／n＂
2．Fig．：To eink，to become depressed in spirits，to feel one＇a pride humbled．
＂That could so meokly make proud hearta apole＂，
4－vāil，＂a－vāile，＂a－vā＇yle，＂a－uā＇ile， －a－uã＇yle $(u=\nabla), s \quad[0$. Fr．azaile］$]$

## A．Ordinary Language：

1．Worth，value，profit，advantage，use，pro－ duce．

 It la often preceded by no，much，little， and other edjectlves，indicating quantity， number，or proportion；thus，＂Of no avail，＂ ＂of mucch a vall，＂\＆c．
－Truth hight opon thi
 12．Means，property．（Geacrally in the plural，avails＝proceeds，profts．）
B．Scots Lav：A0 old feudal practice which gradually acquired the force of law，by which a lord or other superior exacted from any vassai＇s son，who happenad to be unmarried at the tima of his Eather＇s death，but after－ warla antered tha matrimontal＇atate，the entire tocher，that is，dower of the lady． entire was called single avail．Nay，more，the Thie was called single avail．Nay，more，the ouperior believed himseff entitled to choose a
Wife for the young man，and take from him Wifo for the young man，and take from him
double avail if，rejecting her，he wedded another．When the Court of Session gained 2 voice in thees matters，the judges，almost as recalcitrant as the hridegroom himselt against double avait，were never known to have given the amallest aasistsoce to an ag． grieved chief lo carrying out his modest claim． （Erkkine ：Instit．，bk．ii．，title v．，$\S \S 20,21$.
－v－vāil－a－bli＇－1－tyy，s．［Eng．avail，ability； or available，－ity．］The quality of being available．
9－vā＇11－a－ble，＂a－vā＇11－a－ble，＊a－nā＇yle－ －- －ble $(\mathbf{u}=\mathbf{v})$ ，a［Eng．avail；－able．］
＊I．Powerful，ia foree，valid．
＂Laws homad are awaflable by consent．＂－Honker． ＂Drake put one of hie men to death，haviog

2 Proftable，advantageous，of beneft． ＂It wat man mach a paikate to pray to saidta as to Whirlit stong asciast

## 3．Capable of being employed．

manid avaizabsi for purpoess of colleotive luxury or
a－vā＇11－ą－ble－néss，s．［Eng．availcble；ness．］ 1．Tha quality of being available．Spec．， capability of effecting the purpose for which it was intended．
＂Wa diffor from that enmpeition of the efficacy，or anaila
2．Legal force，validity．
a－vilil－a－bly̆，ady．［Evg．available）；－y．］
－1．Powerfully，io force；spec．，with legal vuldity．（Johnson．）
2．Profitably，advantageously ；of beaefit （Johnson．）
a－vāil＇－㒸g，pr．par．［avail（1）．］
＊a－vàill，s．［From avoil（2）．v．］Abase－ ment，humiliation．（Scotch．）

> The lanour toot, and lail 2 errvice;
> And tha Iytill rewarde agane,
> For to considder fisane pane.
> Durbar: Maitland Poems, p. 11s. (Jamieton.)
＂a－văil＇lôur，＂a－va＇lôur，B．［Fr．valeur $=$ value，price，.$\therefore$ valour．］（Scoch．）
1．Value．
to tha wall retain na mair withio thair awin hounds， the govillour of ili d．．．．－－Balfour：：Prach，p． 65 （Jamieson．）
2．Avail．
＂That the saidis preceptid bemof als grete strenthe， avalour and effectie
$\dagger$ ą－vā 11 －měnt，a．［Eng．avoil；ment．］Profit， advaitage．（Johnson．）
a－vàills，a pl．［Avall，s．］
ăv－a－la＇nçhe，f av－a－la＇ng̀e，\＆［Fr．ava－ lanche，from avaler $=\ldots$ to let down．］［Avail （2），0．］A onow－slip；the descent from the upper parts of a mountaia，down its alope，of an immense masa of snow and ice，acconpanied by earth gravel，and auch fragments of rock as they have been able to detach．Such ave lancher are otton destructive to Alpine houres or hamleta．Avalanches on a miniature scale may be seen whenever anow is melting on may be ge
＂Huge tragmenta，sappid by the ceavelesn flow
Till white and th undering down they go．
Till white and th undering down they go．
On the Alpine vales below．＂
Byron：The siege of Corinth， 24
－a－vā1e，v．t di．［Avall（2）．］
a－va＇－1bur，s．［Avalc，s．］Avail．（Scotch．）
＊a－vançe，v．t．［From Fr．cvancer．］［Ad－ vance．］The same as advance（q．v．）（old Eng．© Scotch．）
＂It le not hovest，it may not a arance．＂
＊a－va＇nge，＂a－va＇unçe，s．［From Fr．avance．］ ［ADVANCE］Advancement．
＂To another a greter araunce．＂
Plers Plowoman＇s Fale，165．（ S in Sowcher．）
＊a－va＇nçe－mĕnt，＊a－vâ＇unçe－měnt，＊a－ uainçe－mĕnt（uançe $=$ vançe），s．［From Sp．avancement．］（Old Eng．\＆Seotch．）Tha same as advancement（q．v．）．（Prompt．Parv． same sa advanc
Jamieson，\＆c．）
à $\nabla^{\prime}$－and，$p r$ ．par．［Fmm Scotch $c w=$ to owe．］ Owing．（Scotch．）（Jamieson．）
＂Safere se sal be fundin afond of the salde tochire
the said Robert aili pay the aninyn，＂\＆c，A Ct．Dom Conc，$A$ 14ss，p． 98.
a－va＇nt（I），s．，and in compos．［Fr．avant：（as prep．）$=$ before；（as adv．）＝far，forward；（as subst．）$=$ the bow of a ship．］
A．As subst．：The van of an army．［Van．］
B．In comp．：Arant is an adj．＝foremost which，in military phrases， $18=$ most advanced against the ewemy
avant－courier（ $F r$ ．\＆Eng．），＋avant currier（Scotch），s．（Fr．avant－coureur；fron ovant $=$ before，and courir $=$ to run．］

1．Gen．：A forerunaer，a precuraor．

2．Spec．，plur．（Mil．）：Forerunners of an army，perhape what are now called＂piequet guards．＂
in＂Tho avave－curriorz of the Enylian hoast were eome In elght，whilest the Scota were sound at supper and （Jomara gone to rest．＂－Hume：Bitt．Dous．，p． 82
avant－fosse，s．［Fr．］
Fortif：：The ditch of a counterscarp next to the country．It is dug at the foot of the glacis．（Jamea．）
avant－guard，s．sing．or pl．［Fr．avent－ garde．］
Mil．：Advanced guard．
 with the battail or arricre．＂－Hayward．
＊a－vánt（2），s．［Avaunt．］A veupt，b boast． ［Avaunt，a．，Vaunt，s．］
＊a－vâ＇nt，à－vâ＇nte，v．i．［Fr．vanter．］ ［Avaunt．］To vaunt，to beast．［Avaunt，v．，
＊a－va＇n－tage，a［Fr．ovantage；Low Lat． cvantagium．］［Abvantage．］The same as Advantage（q．v．）．（Prompt．Parv．，\＆c．） ［Sea also Evantage．］
＋a－văn＇－tür－ino，s．［Avenvurine．］
ăv－a－riçe，y．［In Fr．avarice；Sp．avaricla； Port．arareza；Ital．avarizia；Lat evaritia， from avarus＝engerly desirous of．］
1．Splec．：An excessive craving after wealth ； greediness of gain ；inordinate love of money； covetousnesa．
 thou hast not；and avarice if tu withbolde and kepe
suche thingee sa suche thingee as thou hast，
－Chatucer：Pertones Tate．
＂Avartce is rarry the viee of a yonug men：it it
rarely the vice of a great man．．．＂－Nocuulay：itit． Tarely the viver
Eng．，eh．＊iv
2．Gen．：Insatiabla desire of something elsa than money．
＂Aud all are taught an avarice of pralse．＂
ăv－a－rí－çious（çlons as shŭs），a．［Eng． avaric（e）；－ious．In Fr．avaricieux；Ital． avaraccio．］
1．Insatiably eager to ncquire wealth； covetous．
＂Lusurions，avarichous，fise．deceitful．＂
Shakeap．
：
Macbeth，ip
2．The result of covetousness；produced by covetousness．
＂An norelenting，avaricious thilft＂
Wordeworth ：Excurion，bk．vi．
ăv－a－rǐ－çious－ľ̆（çious as shŭs），adv． ［Eng．avaricious：－ly．］In ao avaricious manner ；covetously．
ăv－a－rí－çions－něss（çious as shŭs），s． ［Eng．avaricious；－ness．］The quality of being avaricioua；covetonsness．
＊ăv＇－a－roŭs，＊ăv＇－ẽr－oŭs，a．［Fr．avare； Sp．\＆Port．avaro，adj．；Ital．avaro，a $=\mathrm{a}$ miser．From Lat．ovarus，from aveo $=$ to desire．］
 men to hing owen，and turnith it bak ward ngalng af more hope in his catel than in Jhesu Crist，hath －Persones Tale．
a－va＇st，interj．［Etymology uncertain；prob． a corruption of Dut．houd vast $=$ hold fast．］
Nout．：Enough，cease，stay，hold，desist from．
＂A yast halling！dou＇t you know ale，mother Part
avast heaving．Desist from heaving．
âv－a－tar＇，द̆च－a－ta＇－ra，s．［Sanac．awatara， aratara，from ava $=\mathrm{from}$ ，and tri $=$ to crosa over，to pass over．］

I．Hindoo Myth．：The descent of a deity to the earth；the incarnation of a deity．（Spe－ cially applied to the ten incarnationa of Vishnoo．）［Incarmation．］
2．Figuratively：
（1）Manifestation or presentation．
（2）Phase．
＊a－vâ＇unçe，s．\＆v．［Obsolete forms of A． － vance．］
＊日－Fâ＇unçe－mĕnt，s．［Fr．avancement．］ ［ADVANCEMENT．］
＊\＆－vâ＇nu－çy̆d，pa．par．The same as $\Delta D$－ vanced（q．v．）．（Prompt．Parv．）
a－vánnt＇，adv．\＆interj．［Fr．arant＝forward， from Lat．$a b$ ante $=$ from before．］
${ }^{*}$ A．As adv．：Forward．
B．As interj．：On I off 1 awsy 1 begone 1
－Avaunt／thou hateful vilimils，get thee goae．＂
＊a－vâunt＇（1），vi．i．\＆t．［O．Fr．avanter：$\alpha$ ， intens．，snd vanter $=$ to boast，to vaunt（q．v．）．］

A．Intrans．：To boast，to brag．
－Used also reflectively．
＂Let now the Papistz avaunt themselvee of their trmisulstanthetion＂一－Abp．Cranmer：Answer to $\theta$ ar－ diner．p． 333 ．
B．Tronsitive
I．To bosst of．
2．To praise，to commend．（N．E．D．）
＊a－vâunt＇（2），v．i．\＆t．［Avaunt，adv．\＆interj． This verb hass been jufluenced in meaning by avatint（1）sid by advance．］
A．Intransitive ：
I．To advance，eapecially in a haughty or boastful way．（Spenser：F．Q．，Il．，iii．6．） 2．To depart．
B．Trans．：To raise，to advance（q．v．）．
a－vánnt＇（1），s．［Avaust，adv．］An order to depart，dismissal．
＂To give her the avaunt．＂
．．Genry VIII．，is． 8
＂a－vâunt＇（2）s．［Avaunt（1）v．］A vaunt，a boast．

r To make avaunt： T 0 boast．（Chaucer： Prol．C．T．，227．）
a－vannt－age，s．［From Fr．avantage．］ ［Anvantage．］The same as Advantage（q．v．）．

For ther nas noon so wya that now the seye
That any had of other carcurneoge
Chaucer：C．T．，2，592．s．
a－vaunt－ance，s．［Eng．avcunt，snd suffix －ance．］Vainting，bossting．

The vice，cleped avauntince．
With pride hath take him ncquintance．＂
Qower：Cont Am b i
＊a－vâunt－ẽr，s．［O．Eng．avaunt；－er．］One who ratuts；a boaster．

＊a－vâunt－ing，＊a－vâ＇unt－y̆n，pr．par． ［Avaunt，v．］
＊a－vâunt－ry̆，a－váunt－rǐ－č，s．［Eng． wowunt，and Eng．suff，－ry．］

Through pride of his antre onerie，
He toumeth into vilanie．，＂
＊a－vāyle，s．［Availn］
$\overline{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{v}$＇－ $\mathbf{e}$ ，imperat．of verb，sonetimes used as a subst． ［Lst．＝hail．］［Ave．MARY．］

A．As imperative of verb，as when the ex－ pression Ave－Mary is used in sn eisculatory manner．［Ave－Mary．］（See the examples from Scott and Tennyson．）
B．As substantive：An Ave－Mary or Ave－ Maris（q．v．）．
he repeated Avea and Credos：ho walked io
 Sp．，\＆Lat．Ave Maria；Dsn．Avemaria；Dut． \＆Port．Ave－Maria；Fr．Avé Maria；Ital． Avemaria，Avemmaria．From Iat．ave $=$ hail $=$ God save you，and Eng．Mary，Lst． Maria；Gr．Mapia（Maria）＝Mapoá（Mariam）； Heb．$\Xi_{\square}$（Miriam），from（mërí）$=$ con－ tumacy（Gesenius），or（marar）$=$ to be bitter；or from $\mathrm{al}(\mathrm{ram})=$ to be high．Ave Maria sre the first words of the angel＇s ssluta－ tion to the Virgin Mary，ss given in the Latin Vulgate of Luke i．28．］［Hail Marv．］
A．As imperative of a verb：Hsil Mary 1 a salutation to the Virgin Mary，conatituting part of the Romsn Catholic worship．

He joyed to see the cheerful light，
And he said Ane Mry，on well he might，
Scote：Lay of the Last Minetel，il
＂But＇Ave Mary．＇made the mosn．＂
Tennyson：Mariana in the south．

B．As substantive：A prayer to the VIrgin Mary，in which the words Ave Maria occur．
－The chaplets and rosaries which some Roman Catholics use，are divided into a cer－ tain number of Ave Marias and paternosters．
＂Numbering our Ave－Marles with our beads．＂ 1
＊ $\bar{a}$＇ved，${ }^{*} \bar{a}$＇－něd（ $\boldsymbol{\mu}=\mathbf{v}$ ），pret．of verb．［Ap－ parently from have，with $h$ guppressed，before have had become an irregular verb．］Had．
＂Rr the fulthe of time was comen，
MS．Coll Med．Kdinb．，H．III．，XII．\＆BL （S．in Boucher．）
＊a－věl1＇，v．t．［Lat．avello．］To pull away． ＂The boaver ta chase makezame divalsion of parts， yet ireaene．
a－věl＇－lāne，s．［Fr．ave－ line；Sp．avellana；Port． avelan；1tal avellana $=$ a tilbert，a hazel－nut．］
Her．：A cross resem－ bling four tllberts．（Gloss． of Heraldry．）
＊a＇ve－long，a．［Old form of Eng．oblong．］Oblong． （Prompt．Parv．）It is atill
 used in Suffolk．
a－vé＇－na，s．［1n Fr．avoine；Sp．avena；Port． avea；ital vena；from Lat．avena $=$ an oat．］
Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the order Graminacex，or Grasses．It has six representatives in the British flora－the A． fatua，or Wild；the A．strigasa，or Briatle－ pointed；the $A$ ．pratensis，or Narrow－lesved pointed；the A．pratensis，or Nsirrow－lesved perennisl；the A．planicuimus，or Flat－stem－ med；the A．pubescens，or Downy；and the


## anoup or avene．

L Avena elatior（False Oat Grass）．${ }^{2}$ A pena fatua


these species is akin to the A．saliva，or Culti－ vated Ost．It is a cereal suitable for cold climates，not reaching proper maturity in the South．It sitains perfection in Scotland，and is largely grown there．A．nuda is the Nsked or Hill－oat，or Peel－enrn，formerly cultivsted or Hill－oat，or Peel－enrn，thermeriy cultivsted and used extensively by the prorer classes in
the North of England，Wales，and Scotlsnd． ［see also Oat．］
a－vén－nā＇－çeoŭs（ce as sh），c．［Lat．aven－ accous，pertaining to oats，oaten，from avena $=$ the oat．］Pertaining to the botanical genus Avena，or to the wild or cultivsted oats．
ăv＇－o－nage，s．［Fr．avenage；Low Lat．ovena－ gium；from Lat．avena $=$ an oat．］［Avens．］ A stipulsted smount of oats paid by s tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent（Kersey：Dict． 1702．）
＂ăv＇－ĕn－âunt（Old Eng．），ăv＇－ĕn－ănd， （Scotch），a．［Fr．avenant；OId Fr．advenant both＝handsome snd courteous．］Elegant in person snd manners；prepossessing，engaging．

And hyd hym bende pue his doghter gre
nd hya hym mende she his doghter avenaunt．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Le Bone Mrorence，128．} \\ \text {（Boucher．）}\end{gathered}$ ＂He wes yhount，and arenand，

Wyworm，vi．，13，16L（Jamieson．）
ăv＇－ĕn－âunt－liche，adv．［O．Eng．avenaunt， and snffix liche $=-l y$ ．］Besutifully．

＊ä＇－vĕnçe，s．［Avens．］
＊a－vöne，8．［Avena．］An ear of corn ［AWN．］

Avene of corne：Arista＂－Prompl．Parr．
＊a－vé－nẽr，a－vē＇－nõr，＂a－vey－ner，a． Norm．Fr．From Lat．avena，and Eng．，\＆e． anff．－er，or．］
Feudal Law：An officer of the king＇s atables， who provided oats for the horses
Eaquire do Quyre and the Avenour．${ }^{\text {and }}$－Ordin．Royal Houbeh，p． 172,17 Hen．VIII．（ $\Omega$ 组 Boucher．）
＊ $\bar{a}^{\prime}$－věng，＊ $\bar{a} '$－nĕng $(\mathbf{u}=\boldsymbol{v})$ ，＂ $\bar{a}^{\prime}-$ feng， pret．of $v$ ．［AFonge，Avonoe．］
a－vĕng＇e，＊a－uĕng＇e（ $\mathbf{u}=\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ ），v．t．［From O．Fr．avengier，vengier，vangier，vanger；Mod． Fr．venger；Prov．vengar，venjar ；Sp．vengar； Port vingar；Ital．vengiare，vendicare：Lat． vindico $=$ to avenge，to vindicata；vindex $=$ （1） s elaimant，（2）a punisher，an svenger．］ To mske a retum，or take satisfaction for a wrong by inflicting punishment of soms kind or other on the offender．
1．Gen．：Formerly it was often used，as it aince sometimes is，to imply aimply the return of pain for real or imagined injury，withont its being decided whether the retribution is legitimate or the reverse．
＂He had avenged himself on them by havoc snch at
England had never before seen．＂－yracaulay：$B$ tit． Eng．，ch．vil．
2．But now it is generally confined to cases of punighment for injury in which the retri bution is legitiuste in character and not dis－ proportioned to the offence；the word revenge being used in cases of another character．
－（a）Sometimes the object of the verh is the offence for which reiribution is inflicted， followed by upon or on applied to the persons punished．
bouse of Jellu，．．．＂－Hasea L 4 ．
Formerly of was sometimes ured instead of on or upon．
＂．．．and arenge me of miat enemies．＂－Ira，i．it
（b）Sounetimes in place of the offence atand ing as the ohject of the verh，it is followed by for．
ouch are the practices by which koed and
 Eng．，ch．xiv．
（c）The word is often used reciprocally，the person inflicting punishment for wrong being at once the subject snd the object of the verh x×v．．as．avenging mysels with my own hand．＂－1 Sam
－See also various examples given sbove．
＊a－vĕng＇e，s．［Avenae，v．］Revenge，ven－ geance．

And if to that avenge hy yon decreed
This hand may helpe
＂a－vĕng＇e－ançe，$s$ ．［O．Eng．avenge；－ance．］ Punishment；vengeance．
signol avengeance，such pug as overto

a－věng ed，pa．par．［Avenoe，v．］
a－věng＇e－fīl，＊a－vĕng＇e－fīll，o．［O．Eng avenge；Eng．suff．－full．］Revengeful，vango fuI；full of or expressive of vengeance．
＂Frame thunderboits for Jove＇s avengefult threate．＂
a－věng＇e－mĕnt，＊a－uĕng＇e－měnt（ $\boldsymbol{u}=$ v），s．［O．Eng．avenge；－ment．］Vengeancs revenge of sul illegitimate character；also legitimate pumishment or retribution for wrongs inflicted．

For of his hands he had no governement
e car d ior blood in his avengement．＂i．iv．
 Ansmer to Eiton Bariliza
a－vĕn＇－gẽer，＂a．uĕn＇－gẽr（ $\mathbf{u}=\mathbf{v}$ ），s．［Eng． aveng（e）：－er．In Fr．vengeur；Sp．vengador； Port．vingar；Ital．vendicatore］［Vindica ToR．］One who avenges himsclf or a wrong by inflicting punishnent，either of a legiti－ mate or of sn illegitimate chsracter，upon the offender．Used－
I．In a general sense：
that thou mightest still the anemy and the avenger，$-P s$ ．viil． 2

Achilles absent was Achilles still．
Yet $A$ short sjace the




## II spocially:

1. Of God, as the Being to whom it epecially eppertains to punlsh unexptated wrong or other sin or crime.
the Lord is the A venger of all such, . . .

Them. Iv. $\frac{1}{6}$
It is used in a corresponding eenee of the beathen Jupiter or Jove.
"Then Dicoord, eext hy Pallas from above,
Steru daughter of the great arenger Jove."
2. Of the Jewish "avenger of blood." [See 可 below.]

- Avenger of blood:
(a) Spec.: The dealgnation given in the Moeaic law to the person on whon it devol ved to punish death by violence. He was the nearest male relative of the person killed, and was eccorded the right of slaying the homicide, if he could overtake him before the latter reached a city of refuge. But if the person who had killed another reached 8 city of refuge, he had then a fair trial, with the view of deciding whether the offence was manslaughter or murder. [Refuge]
öbiood, that he may diver minto the hand of the avenger (See else Numb. xxxv. 9-34; Josh. xx.
(b) Gen.: Any one who insists that the mijust taking of life ahall be expiated by the death of the person, high or low, who perpetrates the deed.

The first Llenteoant-Colonel wna CTelant, that iraphacahlo avongor of blood who had driveli Dundee xiii.
' ą-vĕn'-gèr-ěsse, s. [O. Eng. avenger; -esse $=-$ ess. In Fr. vengeresse.] A female avenger. $"$ Yett there that cruell queese a dengerease.".
Spenser : P. Q., IIL. vill. 20.
-vĕnġ'-ìng, pr. par., $\alpha_{0}$, \& s. [Avenge, v.]
A. \& B. As participle \& participial adjective (used in senses corresponding to those of the verb):

1. Of God, angels, men, or other beings capable of inflictiog retribution for wrong. He heard the wheels of ao avenging God
Groan heavily along the distant road." Groan heavily along the distant road. Wheo Englasd 'midst the battle. atory, The avenging angel reared her form."
Hemans: To the Nemory of Sir $H y$. $E-z-$
2. Of the blow or stroke isflicted, or the bolt hurled to avenge a wrong.
"Troy yet may wake, and oue avenging blow


Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 81 .
3. Of the day of vengeance.
C. As subst, : Vindication of a person or people by punishing those who have don him or them wrong.
"Praise yo the Lord for the avenging of lurnel."-
a-vē'nõr, s. [AVENER.]
a- $\boldsymbol{v e}^{\prime}$-noŭs, $a$. [Eng. $a=$ Gr. i, priv., and venous (q.v.).]

Bot. : Wanting veins or nerves.
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-vĕns, " $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-vĕnçe, s. [Wel. avan $=\mathrm{a}$ rsspberry. $]$ The name applied to plants of the genus Geum or their allies. [Geum.] The


Howers, qussile heada of fruit, and small yellow flowers. It is common in woods and hedges. The Water Avens, G. rivale, has drooping flowera, stalked heads of fruit, large
flowers with parplish calyces, and ereet dull orange-coloured petals. It is not unfrequent in marshy places and moors, Both epeciea heve the qualitiea of cinchona.

Mountain Avens, called also White Dryas, Dryas octopetala, is akin to the other species. It has, however, elght large white petale, whilst the petals in its congener are only five. It is rot uncommon in alpise diatricts. [Dryas.]
ăv'-en-tāyle, àv'-en-tāile, ăv'-entäille, s. [ $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{Fr}$, aventaii, ventaille; Mod. Fr. ventail; Prov. ventalh; ltal, ventaglia $=$ the cheek-piece of a helmet; from Lat, ventus $=$ wind.] The part of a helmet which bifts up, and is so contrived as to admit fresh air. and is 80 co
"For, as be drough a king by th" aventaite."
Chaucer: Jroul. \& Cress, v. 1,570 . (S, in Bouch "Gweet wa her blue eyed modest anile,
Rost hidden by the anemtayle. Erst hidden by the anontayle" ${ }^{\text {Seott }}$ : Mormion, Introd. to canto v. Aod litted bis barred aventayle.
To bail the Monk oist Mary
Scote: Lay of the Last Minstr
\&-věnt'e, v.t. [O. Fr. esventer.] To open for the purpose of breathing.

And as he acholide bys helme avente, A quarreil smote hym varanent. Lo Bone Florence, 1,911. ( $\mathcal{1}$. in Boucher.)
Av'en-tine, a. \& s, [Lat. Aventinus.]
A. As adjective: Pertainisg to the Mons Aventisus, one of the sever hilla on which Rome was built.
B. As substantive: A military refuge, a tower, a defensive fort, a redoubt. - Into the castle'
The owner
The


* a-vĕn'-tre (tre = tẽr), v.t. [Etymology doubtful ; perhaps from ltal, arventare $=$ to cast, to throw.] To throw or push forward.


## "With that, her mortall speare She mightlly arentred to wards one, And down him amot.

* a-vĕn'-tred (red = ẽrd), pa. par. [AvenTRE, ADVENTURED.]
* ạ-vĕnt'-rǐng, pr. par. [Aventre, Anventuring.]
a-ษ̌̆n'-türe, * aun'-tẽr (old Eng.), - âwyn'-tyr (tyr = tĩr), (O. Scotch), s. [Fr. aventure.] [ADVENTURE.]

1. An adventure.
"They toldea him ot aventures that they hadde
founde."-Chaucer: $C . T$., 7 L L 2. Chance ; accident.
'' in i for the hov orabill support of his estate riale, 1814, p. 860 ).
2. A mischance causing the death of a man; as where e person ia suddenly killed by any accideat It is opposed to death by felonious crime. (Old Eng. \& Scotch.) (Cowel, Spottiswoode, ace.)
In aventure: Corresponding to Fr. ì laventure, d'aventure = perchasce. Lest, perchance.
"The medcinaris iuhibit thir displesouria to be
scliswin to the Kyng io aventure he tuk gic malancholy thair throw, tbat it my cht haisty him to his deith."-Bellend: Cron., bk. xi., ch.
a.-vĕn'-tür-ĭne, + ạ-văn'-tür-ine, s. [Fr. from Ital. avventura $=$ chance, with refereace to the accidental discovery of No. 1.]
3. A brownish glass with gold-cnloured spangles, first made at Nurano, near Venice. The chance dropping of brass-flings ioto a pot of melted glass led to the discovery.
4. A brownish-pirk colour.
5. Min.: Quartz, spangled with scales of mica or sone other mineral. The best specimens have been found in spaio.

## aventurine felspar.

1. A variety of Orthoclasc.
2. A variety of Albite or Oligoclase.
aventurine oligoclase. A reddishgray or grayish-white mineral, with tire-like reflectiona, produced by minute diaseminated reffectiona, produced by minute d
crystals of hæmatite and gothite.

* a-vĕn'-tür-oŭs, * a-vĕn'-trǔse, a. [ADventurous.]

1. Adventurous.
"A oe Egte of the est, ande ane aventruse hyrde."
Early Scottish lerse, Iv. (ed. Lumby). 22.

## 2. Of nacertain lesue.

""̈.
 from avenir $=$ to come. in sp. \& Port. avenida; Lat. advenio $=$ to come to $: a d=$ to, and venio $=$ to come.] A road or opening of any kind leading to a house, a city, de.
"lonly the avenues lending to the city hy land wore
Spec.: An alley bordered by rowe of trees, whether leading to a house or not.
"The ronds were bordered by hedges of Mimosh and
near maoy of the houses there were apenues of the near magy of the houses there were avenues of th TI A ine broad street. (Originally Americal but coming ioto use in England.)

* à'-vẽr (1), s, [In Sw, hafre, hafra= osts; Dan. \& Dut. havre; Ger. hafer.] The oat oats. (Scotch.)
* ăv'-êr (2), "ăv'-ẽre, " ăv-oir'e (oire as wâr), s. [Fr, avoir = that which ooe lossesses; from avoir = to have; Sp. haber = aubstance, wealth, riches; from haber = to have : Port, haver (sing.), haveres (pl.); 1 tal. avere =estate, riches; from avers = to have; Low Lat. avera, averia ; from Lat. habeo = to have.]
A. (Of the forms avoire and avẹre.) Gen.

Property of any kind.
B. (Of the form aver.) Spec. : As in the old pastorsl times property in the main consisted of the domeaticated animals, the word aver became confined to them [AFFri, Aiver, AverCORN, AVER-LAND, AVER-SILVER, AVERIE], and next, becoming yet more specialised, terminated by aignifying a work-horse. (Scotch \& N. of England.)
"An inch of a ning is worth the spas of an avor,"
Forguson: Scotch Proverbs, p . 7. ( $\mathcal{S}$ is Boacher.)
aver-corn, s. [So called, according to Skinner, because it is corn drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle, or avers, of the tenanta.] A reservod rent in corn, paid by farmers and tenanta to religious houses. (Jacobs.) (S. in Boucher.)
aver-land, s. Land ploughed by the tenants, with their cattle, or avers, for the uae of a monastery or of the lord of the soil (Cowel.) (S. in Boucher.)
aver penny, averpenny, s. Mones formerly paid in lieu of arrage and carriagre
(A word of frequent occurrence in our old (A word
"Averpeuny, money paid towarle the kiog's car;

aver-silver, s. A custorn or rent go called, originating from the cattle, or avers, of the tenanta of the soil. (Jacobs.)
a-vẽr', "a-vẽr're, v.t. $\quad$ [Fr. avérer $=$ to declare positively; Prov, averar, aveirar; Sp \& Port. averiguar; Ital averrare; Low Lat. avero, odvero; from Class. Lat. ad $=$ to, and verus $=$ true.] [Verify.] To assert positively, as one does who is convinced he is "peaking the truth ; confidently to declarc.
"Early one morning it was confidently anorred thal
theret had beea a mattle, ..."-Muctulay : Aist. Rng.
ch. xxi.
ăv'-ẽr-age (1) (0. Eng.), * au'-ar-atge (an $=\mathbf{a v}$ ), * ăr'-y̆-ago, * ăr'raǵe, "ăr-age (o. Scotch), s. [in Dan. hoveri is = average, soccage-duty, service due to the landlord; hoveritonde $=$ soccager, boodman; hoveripliptig $=$ obliged to soccage-duty; hovarbeide = service due to the landlord, soccage-duty, average; hovdag = the day on which soccageduty is performed. (Tauchnitz: Dun. Dict.) wedgwood derives this group of words from Dan. hof $=$ a court residence or palace, and Dan. hof =a conrt residence or palace, and
believes that in this direction the etymology of Eng. average (1) ahould be sought. The derivation generally given is from Low Lat. averagium and averia, in the sense of a portion of work done byanimals of burden; alao a charge upon carriages. So, also, the heriot fommerly paid to the lord of a manor on tha death of a tenant was the best live beast, or averium, which the deceased tensnt had pos sessed.] [Aven (2).]
Old Feudal Law: The duty or service which the tenant was bound to pay to the king or to the lord of the mavor by means of his animals of burden and his carriages.
"Arage v.t.. pervales Average algoifes service
quhlik the tempent ancht to hia mater the horse or

boil. boy; pơt, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, chin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = t.


TI The term arriage in the legal phrass ＂arriage and carriage，＂is the word average modified．［Arriace．］The feudal obligation now mentioned was abolished by 20 Geo．II， c． 50 ．The money paid for exemption from the burden of arage was called aver－penny （q．v．）．（Jamieson．）
幺ャ＇－êr－age（2）（age $=1$ Ig），s．\＆a．［In Dnt． averij $\doteq$（1）sverage，（2）damage；Sw．averi $=$ sverage ；Dan．hareri＝（1）sverage，（2）damage wich a ship recelves（3）waste of wares．Ger Which a ship receives，（S）wasto of wares，cer avarie，avarei，hafere
avarie $=$ haverei＝iamage done to a shlp，or any damage avarie $=$ damage done to a ship，or any damage；
O．Fr．average ；Sp．averia $=$（1）sverage，（2） O．Fr．average； Sp ．averia $=$（1）sverage，${ }^{(2)}$
dsmsgs done to s ship ；Port．avaria $=$ allow－ dsmsgs done to s ship；Port．avaria＝allow－
soce out of freight to the master of a ship for dsmage sustained，or a contribution by in snrers to replace losses；Low Lat，averagium， in ths sense of loss of goods in transportation． Santa Rosa and Marsh derive this from Turk． avaria $=$ aid，s government exaction in the Levant ；but Wedgwood considers it to be from arab．dwar＝s defect or taw．
A．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language ：
＊1．Formerly：The spportionment of losses by sea or elsewhere in just proportions among different individuals concerned．［A．，II．1．］ from this the second sense of the word gradiu－ ally arose．
2．Now：The mediam or mean proportion between certain given quantities．It is ascer tained by adding all the quantities together and dividing their aum by the number of them For instance，to aacertain the sverage income of a number of parochial clergy，their severa incomes must all be added together，and the sum total be divided by the number of clergy men．The more that the extremes vary，the men．The more that the extremes vary，the less jossible is it to reason out aly individus
case from a study of the sverage．Thus the case from a study of the average．Thus the
knowledge of the average age at which people knowledge of the average age at which people
die in America affords no aid whatever towards die in America affords no aid wbatever towards
discovering whea any particnlar person will die，for soine do so almost at the moment of hirth，and others linger on for nearly，it not even quite，a hundred years．But for finding ont genersi laws，the study of averages is of immense value．The average of qualities is ascertained in a similar way to that of guan－ tities．
among them than nmong their order gene Wai higher among them than nmong t．
＂Including the period of the kings，the first decade assauneraro －On an average：When an average is taken II Technically：
1．Law，Nautical and Commercial：
（a）Average，or general average：A contribn－ tion made by merchants proportionally to the value of the goods which each has on board is particular vessel，to meet the loss which sriges when in a storm the goods of one have had to be cast overboard to lighten the ship．
＂This contribation seems so estled becane it is so poonte carried．＂－Coree．
（b）Particular averags：The sum required to make good any fortuitous injury to the goods belonging to one person．It falls on him or on 5 inaurers．
（c）Petty arerage：An estimste of the pro－ bable sggregate smonnt of varions petty charres，as for harbour dues，pilotage，\＆c． which the captain of a vessel must in the first instance pay，but which，of conrse，do not fall on him nitimately．Formerly they wers often met，as they still are，by agreement hetween ths ownera of the vessel aod thoge to whom the goods sent in it belonga．Heace io bills of lading the words occur，＂paying so much freight，with primage and aversge sccus tomed．＂
2．Corn－trade averages：The medium price of grain in the lesding markets．
B．As adjective：Ascertained by taking a medinm or mean proportion between gives quantities．

＂Mesuwhlle，however，the nodes of the rigid ring


average－sized，a of medium size． ＂Captain sulifyn informos me that the hide of nn Darein：loyage found the Werld，ch．ix．
av＇－ër－age（age $=\mathbf{I} \dot{g})$ ，v．t．\＆i．$\quad[$ Prom aver age，s．（q．v．）．］
A．Transitive．
1．To ascertain or state a mean proportionsl between different nambers．
2．To divids an sscertained loss in just pro－ portions among the several individuals on whom it should fall．
B．Intransitive（as a copula or apposition verb）：To be on an aversge，to smount to， when a mean proportional between certain given numbers is ascertained．
＂Ot this total the properties fic Francel averaging cores 500,000 numbered Statesman＇s Year－Book（1875），p．Bo．
 From Fr．hiver $=$ wioter，and Eag．catage． （Todd．）．］

1．Winter eatage．（Craven dialect．）The breaking of corn－fields，edish，ronghings． （North in general．）（Grose．）
2．Stubble．（S．in Boucher．）
 age；－ly．］According to sul aversge．
tends to render llving more diffealt for every averagely－sitanted individual in the community．${ }^{\text {N．}}$
ăच゙－êr－ağ－ing（age＝ig），pr．par．［Aver－ AGE，v．］
a－『ẽr＇－dant，an［Eng．a；verdant．］［VER－ DANT．］

Her．：Covered with green herbage．The term is used specially of a mount in hase． （Glass．of Heraldry．）
＊ăv＇－ẽr－dû－pois，s．old spelling of Avoir Dupors．
aroteerre， 8 ［AVEn（2）．］
 ［From Welsh avan $=\mathrm{s}$ wild strawherry．］ ［Avens．］A wild strawberry．
＂Apd sples \＆spot of averens ere lang．＂
关＇－ẽr－ënes s．［From $O$ ．Scotch aver $=$ Money payable as custom－house duty on osts． （Jamieson．）
＂With powar to vptak the tolis．customes，pryu－

 Sw．hafrebod．］［Aver（2）．］Live stock，as including horses，cattle，zc．
＂Calculation of what money and victuals will yearly furnizh Rud eustan their Moj．
 ＊$\overline{a^{\prime}}$－vẽr－nle， $\bar{a}^{\prime}-\nabla y r-$ yle（yr as $\mathbf{i r}$ ），（ 0 ． Scotch），8．［Fr．Avril．］ApriL．

Thes furste wail cleped mars，May Thoe furthe sunye，the touke diy livanstider，5L（8：in Boncher．）
 A senseless feliow．（Scotch．）（Allan Ramsay．） ＂Thou scowry hipplt agly a aeril．＂ $\qquad$
＊ăซ゙－ãr－İsh，\＆［averaos（3）．］
ăच＇－ẽr－l⿳⺈⿴囗十一日儿，a．［Etymology doubtful．］
Heraldry ：The same as Asperseo（q．v．）．
a－ver＇－ment，s．［O．Fr．averement．From Low Lat．averamentum．］［AvEE，v．］

A．Ordinary Language：
1．The act of positively affirming anything． or of verifyiog it，that la，proving it true；the state of being affirmed positively，or of being or having been verifled．
＂To avold the oath，for avermene of the coatinuance
of some estate．Which it eigue，the party will axe a pardon＂－Bacon．
2．That which is positively sffirmed；su affirmation．（More rarely，the proof offered．） Deceit，arerments incompatilise，
Equivocatious Eypuivocatione
hat Lady Byron was th． B．Law：An affirmation alleged to be true， and followed by the words＂and this he is ready to verify．＂（Blackstone：Comment．，bl． iii．，ch．20；bk．iv．，ch．26．）
a－vẽr＇nat，s．［Fr．avernat．］A kind of grape grown specially at Orleans．
A－קẽr＇－ni－an，a．［From Avernus，in Gr． ＇Aopvos（Aumos）：d．priv．，and ópves（ornis）$=$ a bird．Without birds．］Pertaining to Lake

Avernns，near Puzzuoli，which was formerl a volcanio crater．Birds are found in and abont it now；but Lyell believes that it msy abont it now；but Lyell believes that it msy
once have been，as its etymology imports， once have been，as its etymology imports， ＂without birds，＂the escape of mephitio vapours at that period preventing their living
in the vielnity．（Lyell：Geology，1850，p．347．）
＊ă＇－ẽr－oŭs，a．［Avarous．］
ăv＇－ẽr－pěn－ny̆，\＆．［AVER－PENNY］］
a－vẽr＇red，pa．par．［AvER，v．］
Av－ẽr－rhö＇s（h silent），s．［Nsmed from Averrhoes or Averroes，the Arabian philosopher and physician．］［AvERAOLST．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Oxalidacez （Oxslids）．The A．carambola，called Kurmul， and the A．bilimbi，the Anvulla or Bilimhi， are trees cultivated in Indian gardens．They have compound sensitive leaves，and intensely acid fruit，which sometimes grows on the trunk itaelf below ths lesves．It is a five－ celled poms．The juice of A．bilimbi is misde into syrup，and the flowers，conserved，are iven in fevers and bilious diseases．The fruit of $A$ ．carambola is eaten，and is sleo used in dyeing．
a－vẽr＇－rǐng，pr．par．［AVER，0．］
Ǎv－ẽr－rō＇－ist，s．［Named after Averroes or Averrhoes（in Arsbic Ebn Roshd），an Arsbian philosopher and physician，born at Cordova， In A．D．1149，and died，by one sccount，in 1198；by snother，in 1206．His best known work is his Commentaries on Aristotle．］
Hist．and Philosophy：One of a sect deriving their nams from Averroes．They held that sil men have one common soal－a doctrine akin to Pantheism．They flourished in the tifteenth century，snd were a brgnch of the Aristotelians．（Mosheim ：Church Hist．）
 quer；from Iat．averrunco＝to s．vert．］

1．To turn away to avert．
Sure some mischlef will come of it，
Unless，hy providentint with
Unless，hy providentint with
Or force we averruneate it
Butler：Hudibras，pt．L．，e．i．
2．To root up．
＋av－ẽr－rŭn－cä＇－tion，z．［Edg．overrun－ cat（e）；－ion．］

1．The act of wsrding off．
－Whether averruncation of epidemical diseases，by

2．The act of rooting up．
ăจ－ẽr－rŭṅ＇－cà－tõr，e．［Eng．averruncat（e）； －or． 1 An instrument for pruning trees，con－ sisting of two blades fixed st the end of a rod， made to operate like a pair of shears．
a－vẽr＇－sant，a．［From Lat．aversans，pr．par． of aversor $=$ to turn one＇s self away．］［Averbe．］
Her．：Turned away；s term applied to 2 hand，of which only the back is visible．It is called also Dorsed（q．v．）．
†権－ẽr－sà－tion，s．［Lat．aversatio．］The set of turding away from on account of snti－ pathy to：great dislike to．（Obsolescent．）
＂It detesta hatidg of our hrother，hy the smmo aver． Jation which it sxpreseen agkingt to
I Aversation is followed by from，or by 10 ， or towards．
＂Original sic and nsturnal aversation from goodnesa－＂ －Taylor：Great Exemplar，p． 6 ．
－Anersation towards soclety．＂－Bacon：Escay on ant $p$
a－vẽr＇so，a．［In Sp．averso，from Lat．aver－ sus，ps．par，of averto：$a=$ from，sud verto $=$ to turn．］
L．Lit．：Turned awzy．
＂Which needs not thy belief，
If earth，indoatrioca of herself，fetch disy．
From the sund ben，meet night，her other part
till luminous by her ray．
II．Figuratively：
1．With an satipathy to，the natursl conse－ quences of which would bs，that one would turn awsy from the object thus hated or st least morally disapproved of ；nofavourable； unpropitious．

Their conrage languished ne thatr hopes decayod ：
Drydon．Virghl ；Eneid H． $\mathrm{H}^{22 \%}$ ．
2．Unwilling，Indisposed．
all conpromise，findiog Old Company obetinately averve to
fate，füt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sire，sir，marine；gō，pð̆t，


T Averse was formarly followed by from，as the etymology would lead one to expect． －．．．：them thet pane by recurely as men avorso from
From is still occasionally employed．

Generally，howavar，to is employed．
＂They wero averre to an armistice ．．．＂－Saoaulay：
evõ̃r＇se－ly，ady，［Eng．averse；－ly．］ 1．Lit．：Backwardly．
it＂Not nnis they want thooe parta of secretion，hnt Browne：$Y$ ulgar Brrourc
2．Fig．：Unwillingly，reluctantly；with re－ pugnance．
\＆－vẽr＇se－něss，s．［Eng．averse；－ness．］
I，lt．：A being turned away from；but gene－ rally used figuratively for repugnance or un－ willingness．
＂The corruption of man it io nothing mare manl－ tost，than in his aversevesesto eatertala any friencl－ thip or familliarity with God．＂－dterbury．
4－vẽr＇－sion，8．［In Fr．\＆Sp．aversion；Port． aversao；Ital．aversione．From Lat．aversio．］
I．The act of turning away（iit．or fig．）．
1．Lit．：The act of literally tuming eway． （Used of persons or of material substances．）

+ （a）Of persons：The act of literally turning round and departing．This may arise from a deaire to bave no more to do with a person dialiked［2］．
（b）Of material substances：The procesa of separating from，or the tendency to separate from，another aubstance from which there is a chemical，an slectrical，or other repulsion．
2．Fig．：The act of mentally turning away， when antipathy ia felt to a person or thing； dislike，repagnance to，bnt not so strong as that implied by the word hatred．
＂The Khasian， $\begin{gathered}\text { have an avertion to milk．＂－}\end{gathered}$
II．The state of being turned away from，in a literal or figurative sense．
＂．．his oordid rnpacity had made him an object of acaulay：Hidt．Eng．，ch．xxi．
III．An object of dislike；the person or persons from whom，or that from which，one turns away．
＂They took grest pleasure in componandias low． evits emoug their oelghtoura：for which they were the avervion of the gentlemes of the long robe．＂－ drazknot：Hist．of John Bull．

Self－love and reason to one end asplre；
Poin thelr avertion，plegaure thelr desire．
Pops：Essay on Man，11．B8．
TI Aversion is now followed by to，or for，or from；formerly it might have from，to，for，or towards．
－＂A freeholder in bred with an averston to auhjection．＂
－The same adherion to rice，and aversion from good－ aess，will be a reasou for rejecting nay proof whatso－ ever．＂－Atterbury．
 non＂＂－Addionx．
＂His aversion towards the house of York．
＊a－věr＇sǐve，a．［From Lat aversum，sup． of averto，and Eng．suffix－ive．］Turned away （literally or figuratively），werse．
＂Those strong－bent humours，which areardue grew．＂
＇a－vẽrst＇，＊a－uĕrst＇$(\mathbf{u}=\mathbf{v})$ ，$a d v$ ．［O．Eng． $a$ ；and verst，apparently a pronucciation，by the ear，of at first．］At the first．
＂Auers hyeth the bestes ten， WS．Arundel，57，f．1．（S．in Boucher．）
\＆－vẽrt＇，＊a－vẽrt＇e（1），＊a－uẽrt＇e（u＝v）， $v . t$ \＆$i$ ．［Not from Fr．avertir，which is $=$ to appriae（not to avert）．In Ital．avertere $=$ to turn away ；Lat．averto $=$ to turn away ； $a=$ from，and verto $=$ to turn．］
A．Transitive：
1．Lit．：To turn away．（Used of thinga material．）

With eyes averred，Hector hastes to turn
The loli of fight，nd shakes the brazeo orn．＂
2．Fig．：To turn away；either to prevent from coming at all，or，if this be impractiesble， to compel to depart after it has arrived．（Used of evil，misery，de．）
＂From me，ye kods，anert enchl dire dingrace＂＂


Fordscorth：White Doe of

IT It in often used in prayers．
＂O Lond l overt whitever ovil our sworving many
hreatou unto his church ！＂－ $\boldsymbol{H}$ ooker．

## B．Intransitive：

1．To turn evil away．
＂Cold，sad avertiong from our noighboaris grod，＂
2．In prayers：To prevent，to forbid．
＂Yot Heaven avert that evor thon Bhouldst weep，and haply weep in valn．＂

－a－vẽrtie（2），v．［From O．Fr．evertir；Lat． everto $=$ to overthrow．］To overturn．（Scotch．） ＂His hous to be an averrit，that of lt all remane na
a－vẽrt＇－ĕc，pa．par．\＆a．［Avert，v．］
＂But with averted eyes ．$\because$ Cowper：Truth
a－vẽrt＇－ër，e．［Eng．avert；－er．］He who or that which turna［anything］away．
＂Averters，nud purgera must go together．＂－Burton

## a－vẽrt＇－ing，pr．par．［AvERT．］

＊a－vèrt＇－1t，pa．par．［Averte（2）．］
$\overline{\mathrm{a}} \cdot \mathbf{v e ̄}$ ，s．s．pl．［Pl．of Lat．avis＝a bird ；Sansc． vii＝a bird；as if a wera a prefix simply．］ Birds．
If An the terms used in modern zoological clasaification are moatly of Latin type，the clasaincation ara moatly of Latin type，the
clasa of Birds is generally called Aves．It conatitutes the aecond class of the aub－king conatitutes the aecond class of the aub－king－
dom Vertebrata，and stands below the Mam－ malia，and above the Reptilia．［Birds．］
呙守－9－trŏl，s．［O．Fr．avoltre，avoutre．］A bastert

Thou a vectrot，thou fooln wreche．＂
Aissaunder，2，60\％．（S．in Boucher．）
＊ạ－vèyle，v．t．［Avalt．］
$\bar{a}^{\prime}-\mathbf{v i}-\mathrm{an}, a$ a．［Lat．avis $=$ a bird．］［Aves．］ Pertaining to birds．
the examination of the mammallan and avian remains in the Mineratucical Departinent on
the Britiah Museum．monent Britioh fossil Mum mats and Birds．p．ix
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-\boldsymbol{v i}-\mathbf{a}-\mathrm{ry}$ y e．［In Port．aviario；fron Lat． aviarium；from aviarius $=$ pertaining to birda；a bird．］［Aves．］A building，or a

portion of a building netted off，or a large cage designed for，the keeping of birds．
＂In aviaries of wire，to keep blich of all sortz，the of ground．variety of burbees，trees of good height
 conternper the air in the winter．＂－Woton：Arch
ăv－1－çěn＇－ní－a，s．［Cslled after Avicenna，the celebrated Arabian physician，who was born near Bokhsra abont A．D．980，and died apr－ parently about 1030 or 1038．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Myoporaceer Mvoporads）．A．tomentosa lo the White Mangrove in The bark is used at Rio Janeiro for tanning．
a－vic＇－u－la，s．［Lat．avicula $=$ a little bird； dimin．of $\dot{i} v i s=$ a bird．］A genus of Mollusea， the ty pical one of the family Aviculidæ．it the typical one of the family Aviculidx．it has a very inequivalve shell．The type is $A$ ．
hirundo．A．Tarantina is Britiah．（Tate．）
a．－vĭo－u－lär＇－í－a，s．pl．［Lat．avicula＝a little bird．］

Biol．：Bird＇a head processea．Small pre－ hensile processes shaped somewhat lika a bird＇s hesd，in some of the marine Polyzoa．
 taining to，reeembling，or characterised by avicularla．
\＆－vic＇－q－ix－dee，e．pl．［Avicula．］Wing ahells，or Pearl Oystere．A family of Mol－ lusca belonging to the class Conchlfers and the section Asiphonida．They are akin to the Ostreadea，or Oysters，but hava the um－ bones of the ohell eared，the pusterior one so bones of the heli eared，the posterior ona so much ao as to appear wing－like．They have
also two mnsenlar impresalona．The fosail greatly exceed tha living species in number． The genera Avicula and Pinna heve Britiah representativen．
a－vio＇－u－10－pěo－tĕn，s．［From avicula and pecter（q．v．）．］A genus of Mollnsea placed donbtfully in the family Aviculidæ．They combine the charactera of the geDera Avicula and Pecten．All are fobail．They are found in Britain and elsewhere，from the Lower Silu－ rian to the Carboniferous rocks．
à＇vǐ－cŭl－türe，s．［Lat．avis＝a blrd，and Eng．culture．］The breading and rearing of birda．
$\dagger$ ă $\mathbf{r}$－1d，a．［In Fr，avide；Sp．，Port．，\＆Ital． avido；from Lat．avidus；Wel．awyddus＝ greedy．］Greedy，covetous．（Brydges．）
† a－vid＇－1－oris，a．［Avin．］The same as Avid． （Bale：Image，pt．il．）（Richardson．）
$\dagger$ a－vid＇－1－oŭs－1䯩＊a－चy̌d＇－y－oŭs－1y，adv． ［Eng．avidious；－ly．］Greedily，covetously． $\because$ Nothlag is more owdiously to be desired than in
a－vid＇－1－ty，s．［Fr．avidité；from O．Fr． arvyd $=$ veliement desire； 1 tal．avidita，avidi－ tade，aviditale；Lat，aviditaa，from avidua $=$ eager ；aveo or haveo $=$ to be joyful or lively．］ Insatiable deaire；exceasive eagerness；appe． tite，especially of an inordinate kind；covetous． nesa．（Used of the sensual appetites，or of otber desirea．）
＂Has hin aot varped with equal avidity the oity of Boophoras on the frozen Miseotia，sud the vale of paim－
trees on the shores of the Red sea and $\begin{aligned} & \text { trees } h_{1} \text { ，ch．xilli．}\end{aligned}$
ăv－i－gà＇tós，s．［Avocado．］
$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{v i}-\mathbf{f a ̂ u}-\mathbf{n a}$ ，s．［Lat．avis＝a bird，and Eng． fauna（q．v．）．］
Biol．：The birda of any district or country The term is also used as a title for a treatise on the birds of any given area．
A， $\mathbf{v}^{\prime}$－ign－on（ignon as inn－yǒi），\＆．［Avignon or Avenio，a communa and city in the aouth of France，the place celebrated for having
been thas residence of the Popes from 1329 to 1377．］
Avignon－herry，s．The berries of Rhom mus infectorius，saxatilis，and amygdalinus． They are used for dyeing yellow．When they are ripe the juice is mixed with alum，to make the sap－green of the paintera．
＊a－vile，v．t．［Fr．avilir＝to debase，to de－ grade．］To render＂vile，＂cheap，or of little acconnt；to depreciate．［Vice．］
＂Wnat makes us know the price of what wo arile．
a－vil＇－loŭs，a．［In Fr．avilissant，from avilir $=$ to debase．］Contemptible ；debased．

 from the bond of matrimony．］

Law：Divarce in its fullest aense，and not simply separation for the time being：＂a mensa et thoro $=$ from table and bed，i．e． from bed and board．
ă『゙－1－rotun，prep．\＆adv．［Fr．environ．］ Around．
＊－They wentea and segedyn aviroun．＇
Lisaunder，2．671．（S．in Boucher．）
＊a－vi＇s，＊a－vi＇se，＊a－vi＇k，s．［Fr．avis＝ advice，intelligence，instruction，warning，ac－ count，advertisement．］Advice；opinion．
＂Aud if you thinketh this le wel l－ayde，

＊a－vi＇－şand，pr．par．［Avise，v．］
ăv－iş－ăn＇－dŭm，ăv－iz－ăn＇－dŭm．［Law Lat．］Conaideration．（Scotch．）

Law：To take any case ad avisandum or to avizandum $=$ to take it for the private
eonslderation of the judge, outside the coart. (The phrase is generaliy used of cases which hare been fully debated in court by the lawyers, and now only reguire careful reftection on the part of the judge, before sentence is pronounced.)
n a-vi'şie, pret. of verb. [Avise.]

* a-vi'sुe, v.t. [Avize, v.]
- a-vi'ģe, * a-vê'yşe, an [Fr. avise.] Circumspect.
"Ot werre and of batate he was fulle avite,
*a-vi'ģe-měnt, s. [Eag. avise, and suff, -ment.] Advisement, counsel, consideration, deliberation.
wu think thero never
Ben Jonson: Tole of a Fub, ii 1
* a-vi'-ģi-1̆y, adv. [O. Eng. avis(e); -ily.] Advisedly.
"But for illtil epeche arfity
Chaucer: C. T., 17, $258,17,280$
† a-vi'sion, *a-vi-si-oun, s. [Vision.]

1. A vision, a dream.
2. A warning in a dream.
"Macrobius, that writ the avirioun"
( C. T., 16,605
\&-vi'sŏ, s. [In 8p. \& Port. aviso = advice, prudence ; Ital. avviso = advice, opinion, advertisement, newa.] [ADvice, a, B. 1., Avis.] "I had yonrs of the tenth current; and betide your avteos, I must thank you for thone rich fourshes -Havoell: Letters, il. 68 .
*a-vi'-toŭs, a. [ln Ital. avito; Lat. avitus, pertaining to a grandfather; ancestral : from avus = a grandfather. 1 Ancestral.
*a-vi'-zand, pr. par. [Avizino.]

* a-vi'ze, "a-v $\bar{y}^{\prime} z e,+$ a-vi'şe, "a-चy'şe,
${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{a}-v \overline{\mathbf{y}}^{\prime}-\boldsymbol{\xi} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{n}$, v.t. [Fr. aviser $=$ (1) to perceive; (2) to inform. Often used reciprocally s'aviser = to bethink one's self.] Used-
I. of perception :

1. To perceive, to see, to view, to regard, to take note of.
"' Fond squire' full angry then snyd Paridelt, Seent not the Lalle there before thy fact Weend, an he kidd by that her outward grace, That fiyrest Florimell was prevert there in phace."
2. To examine, to look over.

As they 'gan hin library to view.
TI Aviseth you (2 pers. pl. imper.): Look to yourselves.

Avibeth you now and put me ont of hlame", $C$ Chaucer: C. T., ${ }^{2}, 185$.
II. of reflection:

1. To consider, to reflect.

They stayd not to a arize who first should be
Ner, iast as they mote fy" ${ }^{\text {Spenser : }}$ F. Q.III. 1. 18.

If In this aense it is used reciprocally $=$ to betlink one's self.

- Then gan gir Calidore himp to adcize
of his tirst queat which he had long forlore".

2. As the result of auch reflection to form a resolution.
"Bat when his uncoath manner he did vew,
He gan awize to follow him no more.
III. Of advice: To advise.

But I with better resuon hirp avis $d_{1}$ And she w'd him how.
encer: F. O., IV. vili. ss
" a-vi'zed, " a-vi'zd, " a-vi'şed, pa. par. [Avize, v.]

* a-vi'ze-f立Il, a. [O. Eng. avize, and auffix full.] Ohservant, vigilant.

When Britomart. Fith sharpe abiefull oye Beheld the lovely face of Artegnil
spenser: F. Q., IV. VL se.

* a-vi'-m̌ig, *a-vi'-zand, *a-vī-sand, pr. par. [Avize.]
 from Port. avogado, culvogado $=$ an advacate.] A West lndian fruit, called also A vocado-pear, alligator-pear, subaitern's butter-tree, avigato, and sabacca. 1 t belangs to the order Lauracea (Laurels), and is the Persea gratissima. The
fruit is abont the size and shape of a large pear. A considerable part of it is believed to

avocado.
consist of a flxed oil. It is highly esteemed. The fruit itself is very insipid, on which account it is generally eaten with the juice of lemons and sugar to give it poignancy.
ăr'-ŏ-căt, s. [Fr.] A French lawyer, corresponding in many respecta to an English barrister.
"These bebbllng A wocats op at Paris-ail talk and ăच'-č cāte, v.t. [Lat. avooatus, pa. par. of $a v o c o=$ to call off or away: $a=$ from, and $2000=$ to call upon.] To call away from.
"From hence it ts evident that all secnlar erapioy.
ment did not-hoo ipso-avocate R elergyman from his
 pacy Atuertad, $\$ 49$. (Richardeon.)
ăv'-o-cā-těd, pa. par. [Avocate, v.]
* ăv'-ǒ-cā-tingg, pr. par. [Avocate, v.]
"Their divesture of mortality dispenses them from those linborious and awocating dutite to diatressed requisite." $\rightarrow$ Boyle.
ăv-б-cā-tion, s. [ln Sp. avocacion; Port. avocacao; Lat. avocatio = a calling off, a divert ing of the attention: from avoco.] [Avocate.]

1. The act of calling one away from any business or work in which he may be cngaged the state of being called away.
"The soul with pleasing anacation strays."
2. The buainess which calls or summons one away from society, from idleness, from pleasure, or from other work.
(a) It is generally used for an engagement of a trifling character, or at least for one which is not the main businesa of a person's life.
"Ay the secular cares and arocations which accompapy inarriage, the clergy have been furnished with
(b) Sometimes, however, it is used for one's primary vocation or husinesa in life. [VocsTION.]
gentleman misht posseas. woetry whs hy no meais his gentleman might, posseas, yoetry wh hy no meats big
proper avocution Hoore: Lalu Rookh: Sequel to tho ligna at ma ram.

* a-จǒc'-a-tive, a. \& s. [Eng. avocate; -ive.] A. As adjective: Having the power of calling off or actually doing 80 .
B. As substantive: That which calls away from.
" Setting this apart, all other fincentives to virtue. and avocatives Srom vice,
- Barrow: On the Creed

 Fr. avocette; Sp. avoceta; Ital. avosetta; from Mod. Lat. avocettal] The Engliah name of a
genus of birds, with their feet so webbed that they might aeem to belong to the Natatores (Swimmers), but which, by the other parts of their atructure, are placed in the family Scolopacldæ (Snipes), and the sub-family Totaninse (Tatlera). Their great peculiarity is a long feeble biil, curved backwards, with which they explore the aand for prey. Recurvirostra avocetta is a British bird. it was formerly abundant in the fenay districts, bat is now only an occasional visitant. $\boldsymbol{R}_{0}$ Americana differs from it by having a red cap; and there are a few other foreign spectes.
" ạ-vó'-ẽr-y̆, s. [AvOWERY.]
Xv-ö-gad'-rō, s. [The name of an Italian phyaiciat who flourished in the early part of the aineteenth century.]
Avogadro's law. The law that under like conditions of pressure and temperatures equal volumes of different gases contain the same number of molecules.

 $v . t$ \& i. [From Anglo-Fr. avoider ; O. Fr. es vuidier $=$ to empty out, to clear out.] [Vo1D Wide.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To void; to render void, empty, or of no effect.
(1.) Literally:
(a) To void; to reader empty by expelling or emitting that previously contained in any thing.
"A tond contains not thoso urinary parta which arg found lio other animals twa ato
(b) To evacuate, to quit, and thus render empty, so far as the person evacuating the place is concerned.
"What have you to do hare, fellow ? pray you, a ooid
the hous."- Shakesp, : Coriol., iv, s.
"If aun rebel shonld be requlred of the prince con.
sederate the prince confederate should command him federate the prince confederate should command him to aboid the country.-Bacon.
(2.) Fig.: To render void of effect ; to annal or to vacate.
"How can these granta of the king's be aroided, without wronging of those lords which had thene lands and lordships siven them:-Apensor
2. To keep at a distance from.
(1.) Lit.: To keep at a distance from; to keep away from a persen or place.
"He, like an honcot man, took no advantage of het -1 acaulay: $\mathrm{Bi} \mathrm{ik} . \mathrm{Eng}$, , ch $\times \times \mathrm{F}$.
(2.) Figuratively:
(a) Te shun; to abstain from.
"He still hoped thitht he inlght be shle to wlo mome chief who remwined neutral. And he carefally aroided. - very ret which conld gond thent

- Maeaulay: Hit. Eng., ch. xiil.
(b) To escape.
"If thou art privy to thy countrys fate,
O speak 1" shakesp: Hamiox.
II. Law: To defeat.
B. Intransitive:

1. To become void; to become vacant.
"Bishopricks are not Included under heneficse; mo that if a person takea a hirhoprick, it does not aroid by force of that lew of pluralities, but by the ancieat
2. To withdraw, to retire, to depart.
"And David nvoided out of his presence twioc."1 Sam. aviii. 1 l .
" Descend to darkness, and the hurning lake:
a-void'-a-ble, a. [From Fng. avoia; -able] 1. Liable to become vacant or to be declared void.
"The charters were not apoldable for the king'A nonae thand if there conld have been uny sich pre tence, thet slone would not avoid them."-Hate. 2. Able to be escoped ar shunned.
"To take several in ing for granted is hardly avois able to wny one, whose task it is to show the talsehood or improbability of any truth. - Locke.
a-void'-ançe, * a-void'-бns, * a-vбyd'âwnçe, s. [Eng. avoid; ance]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of vaiding, or of avoiding.
3. The act of volding, or declaring vacant or vaid. [B.]
4. The act of avolding or shunning. (Lit. \& fig.)
 p. der
fâte, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wê, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pht, sirre, sīr, marino; gō, pott


## I．The atate of being volded；also the atata

 of being svoided．
III．That by which enything is voided，as a chandel to carry off water．
＂Fin the upper gillory too，I whoh that thare may

B．Law：
1．The act of mnnulling．（Used of a law．）
2．The state of becoming vacant．（Uaed of an office．）
＂troddance of an ecclendactieal bouence in－1 By henth，thich as the met of Gool ${ }^{2}$ By resiguation the neceptance of a beneffce inoompatibie，which also So the act of the nincurnbent \＆By deprivation Which the sct of the ordinary．\＆By the act of the 1 nW ： Dectaration ；or nut ；readiluy the Articlee or the Com mon Prayer．＂${ }^{\text {™urn }}$
क－viold＇ěd，pa．par．［A void，v．］
＂O．Euliz True，when a voluied grace innken deatiny ：
MI babee were deatined to a giirer deenth．
grace had blessid theq with a fairer life．＂
Shakesp．$:$ Richard It．，iv． 4
－vold＇－ẽr，s．［Eng．avoid；er．］
I．Of persons ：
1．One who voids，expels，or carries off any thling．
2．One who avoids，shuns，or escapes any thing．

A curious avoider of wornen＇s company．
II．Of things：That which carries off any thing，or a vessel in which anything is carried off．
＊－vold＇－屰g，pr．par．［Avoin，v，］
－vold＇－1ĕss，a．［Eng．avoid，and anff．－less ＝without．］Incapable of being avoided ；in－ avitable．
＂That apodides，ruin in which the
would be luvolved．＂－Dennis：Letters
 IFr．avoir du poids ；from O．Fr．avoirs de pois $=$ things that sell by weight，and not by nees－ surement．（Wedgwood．）Or from Fr．avoir $=$ to have（in Iat．habeo），and Fr．poids＝ ＝we：ght，load，．．．；O．Fr．poix，pois；from we：ght，load，$\pm$ ansum $=$ ．Fr．poix，pors；from Lat．pensum $=$ anything weighed；pensum，
snp．of pendo $=$ to weigh．The $d$ of poids was snp．of pendo $=$ to weigh．The $d$ of poids was
introduced in tha French becausa it was erro－ introduced in the Frencl because it was erro－
neously thought that the word came from Lat pondus＝weight．］［Porse．］The name of a series of weights，that by which groreries and aimilar commodities are weighed．The pount avoirdupois consists of 7,000 graina troy，and contains sixteen ounces，whilst the pond troy has only twelve．A pound avoirdupois is $=453.52$ gramnes．
＊－จor＇ra，a－จar＇－ra，a＇－a－vör＇－a，s，［A native Sonth Atuerican name．］
1．The name given in portions of South Amarica to palms of the genus Astrocaryum Astrogaryum．］（Von Martius：Palms，vol． （ii．，p．287．）
8．Tha name given in parts of South America to a palm．Desmoncus macrocauthus（Von


Fartius：Paims，vol．11．，p．86．）Along the Amazon it is called also Jscitara．［Des moncus．］
－Ky－oir＇e，8．［AVER（2）．］
－g－vòze，v．t．［Lat．avoco＝to call away ：$a$ $=$ from，and $2000=$ to call．］To call away；to keep off．
＂All were mimitted to overy consultation there anout ；yet the aheonce fron the wolghtieat consulti－
tious of prime nobleicen and burous，aud all minister hut twa was not minch remarked，nor thoir presence

＊ăv－t－lāte，v．i．［Lat，avolatum；supine of avolo＝to Hy from or away ：$a=$ from，sad volo $\approx$ to fly．］To fly ewsy，to escape．

$\dagger$ àv－б－1ā＇－tion，s．［Lat．avolatio：avolo $=$ to fly away，］The act of flying from or away； flight，escape．

Thene airy vegetnhlea are mada by tha relicka of
 $u$ gtrangere ＂Strangors，or the fungoun parooin about candies， only dignizy a pluvious anf，hinderiog the a

日－चönge，＊a－fönge（pret．a－věng a－reng），v．［A．S．afon＝to recelve ：afeng＝ recelved．］To take，to receive．

And，ftor his fader dethe，aueng tha kinedom．＂
a－vö＇re－ward，adv．［Old Eng．a．；vore－ ward $=$ forward．$]$ At first
＂Mo that avorovoard
The hissop bll ohose of Beth．set．（S．in Boucher．）
＊a－vor＇th，a－nor＇th（u＝v），v．t．［In Dut． bevorderen $\rightleftharpoons$ to forward；voorwit，voorwarts $=$ forwards．］［Aporthe．］To forwsrd．

Wether he shai aworth the abak．＂
Hule A Nightingale， 812 （ 8, in Boweher．）
あマ゙－t－8ёt，s．［AvOCET．］
a－vö＇te，a－uö＇te，adv．On foot．［Apoot，］ ＂So that vastivde a day auote he dude this dede＂ Robert of Gloucester：Chom．，p． 345 ． ＂Spermen auotn，and bowines and aigo arblasters，
a－vou＇çh，a－vou＇çhe，v．t．［0．Norm，Fr． advoucher；0．Fr．avochier，avocher，advoquer， avoquer，avouer；from Norm．Fr．voucher； old Fr，vochier，vocher＝to call，to pray in aid，to call to aid in a suit，to summon；from Lat．adruco $=$ to call，to summon ：$a d=$ to， and voco $=$ to call．Wedgwood believes that vouch in the sense of＂call to＂apecially refers to the case of a tenaut calling on his feudal lord to defend him in the matter of a right impugned．Finally，however，the word be－ coming transferred to the landlord，lost its coming transferred to the came to mean＂taka meaning of＂call to＂snd came to mean＂take the part of the tenant against his assailant，
openly acknowledge，avow，positivaly affirm， openly acknowledge，avo
vonch．］［Avow，Vouch．］

I．（Apparently with tacit reference to a tenant＇s calling on his landlord for aupport of a claim．）（See etym．）To adduce in support of anything．
＂Such antiquities could have bee
ish．＂－Spenser ：State of Ireland．
II．（Apparently with tacit reference to landlord＇s acknowledging a tenant and de－ fending his rights．）（See etyon．）
1．Solemnly and deliberately to acknowledge a being or person as standing to the avoucher In a certain relation．
（a）As a superior acknowledges an inferior， or as the Supreme Being owns the people of God．
＂And the Lord hath arouched thee this day to be
（b）In a more genersl gense，withont refer－ ence to the auperiority or inferiority of the persons or beings avouching and avouched．
God，and to walk in his way，Lord this day to be thy
2．To assent to or aupport the petition or the understood wishes of any person．
＂Nem．Great Arimoesa，doth thy will avouch
3．To aupport a cause believed to be just to justify，to vindicate．
＂You will think you made no offence．If the duke avoueh the Justice of your dealing．－－Shakesp．：Hea－

4．To assert poaitively，to affrm ；to main－ tain，to aver．
hnt that it is so constantly avouchod hy many．＂ －bacon：sac Buc，Cent x． 891 L
$\dagger$ a－voucch，s．［Avouch，v．］Evidence，teati－ mony；avouchment．
＂Hor．Before my God，I might not this belleve，
of mine own eyes．－- Shakesp．：Bamies
† a－vou＇çh－g－ble，a．［Eng，avouch；able］ That may be avouched．（Sherwood．）
a－vor＇çhed，pa．par．［Avouce，v．］
क－จourçh－ẽr，s．［Eng．avouch；－er．\} He who or that which avouches．
－Even Cardinal Bollarmina can ahide to come in au an avoucher of
a－จou＇çh－ing，pr．par．［Avouch，v．］
a－vou＇çh－měnt．s．［Eng．avouch；－ment．］ The act of avouching；the atata of being avouched；that which is avouched．
＊a－vou＇r，＂a－vou＇re，s．［In Fr，avouer $=$ to avow．］Acknowledgreent，confersion．
a－voure，8．［O．Fr．advoyer，avoyer；Lat． advocator．］A patron saint．
 จou＇－trẽr，＂a－vou＇－trẽre，＊a－vou＇－ti－ ẽr，＂a－vow̄－tẽre，s．［O．Fr．］
1．An adulterer．
＂Or avoutror，or ollis a paramour．＂
2．An adulteress．
A poutrer：Advitrm＂－Prompt．Parv．
a－vou＇－tẽr－ie，＂g－จбu＇－trie，＂ad－vou＇－ tẽr－İe，s．［O．Fr．avoutrie．］Adultery．
＂Of ditmmacloun，and avoutrie．＂
Chauceric C．T．，6，族
 ［Fr．avouer $=$ to own，to confess，to approve，to ratify；avoue＝an avowea，a proctor，attor－ ney，solicitor，patron，or supporter ；avoueris $=$ right to present to a benefice．The idea is that of a auperior acknowledging an in－ ferior，which connects the word，as Skinner and Wedgwood inkintain，with Avouch（q．v．） Mahn connecta it with Fr ．vouer $=$ to vow．］ ［Avow（2），s．］
A．Ordinary Language：
1．To declare openly the aentiments one holds in the belief that，even though they may be unpopular，he cau defend then ；or to deciare openly a deed which one has done， either in the conviction that it was a right either in the conviction that it was a right
deed，or because one is so hardened in wicked－ deed，or because one is so hardened in wicked－
ness that he is incapable of feeting shame ness that he is incapable of feeling shame
when he justly falls under the censure of the virtuous．
which she harphang gitrl arowed the stera delight with father＇s inurlerer．＂－－M acaulay： $\boldsymbol{H i z t}$ ．Eng．，ch．xL
12．To acknowledge，to confesa，though more disposed to hide the deed than to jro－ claim and glory in it．

3．To take the responsibility of stating；to state，to allege，to declare．
the relation of some credible person avowing
tupon＇his own experience．＂－Boyla
B．Law：To sdinit that one distrained goods belonging to another，but alleging that lie can and will justify the deed．

＂a－vow＇（2），＊a－vow＇e，＂a－vow＇－en，＊a－ uбw＇en（ $\mathbf{u}=\mathbf{\text { ® }}$ ），＊a－wow＇－yn，v．t．\＆is old form of Vow（q．v．）．
A．Trans．：To devote by a vow．（Scotch．）
＂Tultus．．．．avowit xii prelstis，quhilifis war namit sie．p．49．（Jamieson．）
B．Intrans．；To vow．
to＂．．．restore．．What maide him．．．sethyn to arone to restore．＂What he had borive awny．＂－Monaut．

＊a－vow＇（1），＂a－vow＇e，s．［Avow，v．］
1．A discovery，declaration ；avowal．（Old Eng．a Scotch．）

## At kirk and market when we meet． <br> Minstrelay Border，il．86．（Jamieson）

## 2．Patronage．［Avowerv．］


＊a－vow＇（2）（ 0. Eng．），a－vow＇－y｀（ye＝ié）
（O．Scotch），s．［Old form of Fing．vow．In Fr． voeu；Sp．，Port．，\＆Ital．voto；Lat．votum．］ ［Vow．］A vow．
boll，boy ：pout，j6wl；oat，gell，chorus，ghin，benç；go，gem；thin，this；sin，ass；expect，Xenophon，ex̧ist．ph $=$ f．


## But here I will make mine anono， To do her mill e turn．＂

 Martiage of Sir Gawain4－vow－a－ble，a．［Eng．avow；－able．］Able to be avowed；which one can without bluah ing avow．
＂The proceodings may be apert and ingenuous， and candid，and avowable；for that gives ant．
a－vow－a－bly，aulv．［Eng．avowabl（e）；－y．］ In a way that can be avowed．
a－vow＇－al，8．［Eng．avow；－al．］An open declaration of septiments entertained or of deels done．
＂He frankly confeased that many abominable and aud by this ancere a poreal，he gare oceasion of mnch triumph to the Lutherans，＂－Hume：Hist Fing．； Henry $\boldsymbol{V}$ III．
This absurd avowal woald alone have made it ＂Thposisibie for Hough and his brethrea to yleld．＂－

9－vow－ançe，s．［Eng．avow：－ance．］Evi－ Cence，teatimony．（Fuller：Worthies；Bucks．）
－Vow＇－ant，8．［Fr．avouant，pr．par．of avouer．］［Avow．］

Law：＂A person making cognizance，＂or admitting that he distrained certain goods belonging to another，but maintalning that he was justified in doing so．
－sincitione a Comment．，hke iil．，ch． 9 ．
a－vow＇ed，a－vow＇d，pa．par．\＆a．［Avow， v．］

The hasty heat of hls avoud reveage delayd＂＂
Spenter ：F．Q．，II．VL．
Hisi．Eng．，ch．ix．
$-\nabla \sigma$ w＇－ed－ly̆，adv．［Eng．avowed；－ly．］ Openly，confeasedly，admittedly．
＂Tample eplan of goverament was now avowedy absuduned and very moon forgotten．＂－Macoulay： Hast．Eng．，ch．it．
 （formerly）the protector of a church or reli－ gious community；（now）a lawyer．］

A．Ord．Ling．：An acknowledged friend．
＂That thou beo heore avovee．＂
B．Law，dc．：A verson to whom tha vowson of a church belongs．
＂＇．．．and so findured Sir Robert Marmyon and yle of Willian the Bastarde．＂－Monast．Aroglic，li 178．（S．in Boucher．）
a－จюพ＇－ẽ̃r，8．［Eng．avow；－et．］
1．One who avows（any sentiment or deed）．
2．A proclaimer．
＂Virgil niakes Fineas a bold anowar of his own
virtues．＂－Dryden．
a－vow＇－ĭng，pr．par．［Avow，v．］
 8．［From O．Fr．avoueric，avowerie；Low Lat． advocaric．］［Avow，v．］
A．Ord．Lang．（0f the forms avowery and avoery）：Patronage of an individual of a religious cause or of a church．［B．1．］

B．Law：
1．（Of the forms avowery and avoery）：The right which the founder of a religious house or one who had built or endowed a parish clurch had to its patronage．
＂And so in thys manner was the Iord Marmyon put Pollesworth．＂－Monast．Aaglic．，iL． 198 （old ed．）．（S．in Boucher．）
2．（Of the form avowry）：A term uaed when， on a person sueing replevin of goods，which he alleges that the defendant distrained，the latter，in reply，avows or openly doclares that he did take the goods，but adds that he had proper juatification of the deed，as that the distraint was for rent due，for damaga done to hia property，or for some similar cauae． （Blackstone：Comivent．，bk．iii．，ch．9．）
＊a－vow＇－s．cal，s．Old apelling of Avowal．
＊a－vow＇－try̆，s．［ADvoutav，Avoutry．］
a－vŭI＇sed，a．［In Port．avulso；from Lat． avulsus，pa par．of avelo $=$ to pull away or off ：$a=$ Prom，and vello $=$ to pluck． ］

Who scatter wenlth，Ru though the radiant crop Like that the Trojan gatherd，once avuls d， Were hy a spleadid succesor supplied， Iustant，mpontancous．＂
a－v九̌i＇－sion（Eng．），a－vŭi＇－ši－o（Scotch），s． ［In Fr．avulsion；from Lat．avulsio＝a young slip torn off a plant inatead of being cut off； avulsum，sapine of avello．］［Avulsen．］
A．Ordinary Language（Of the form avul－ eion only）：

1．The act of pulling anything away from another；the set of tearing away or vlolently separating；also the state of belng pulled away．
＂The pressura of any ambleat fuld can be no latel． ligible enuse of the colvobion of muntter；though such a presure may himder the opulion of two yolinhed to themu．＂Lacke
2．That which is pulled away；a fragment torn off．（Barlow．）（Goodrich \＆Porter．）
B．Law．（In English，of the form avulaion； in Scotch，of the form avulaio，the latter being simply the Latin word left unmodified）：Tha wrenching away of lands from the property of one man，and their transference to another， cauaed by river floods，by the alteration in the course of a atream，or any similar operation of nature．［Alluvium，Alluvion．］
a－vŭn＇${ }^{\prime}$－cu－lax，$a_{n} \quad$［In Ital．avuncolo $=$ an uncla；Lat．avunculus $=$ a maternal uncle， from avis＝a grandfather；Eng．auff．－al．］ Pertaining to an uncle．
＂I these rara inatances，the law of pedigree whet her
direct or aruncular，glves way． \＆Porter．）
＊a－ $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ йn＇－cnl－ize，v．i．［From Lat．avuncul（us）， and Eng．guff，－ize．］［Avuncolarm］To follow in the atepa of one＇a uncle．（Fuller：Worthies； Hants．）
FT Trench believes that Fuller did not Intend thia as a permanent addition to the language． （Trench：English Past and Presemt，p．62．）
a－ $\boldsymbol{\nabla} \overline{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{\prime} \mathbf{s}, 8$ ．［AVIS，ADVICE．］
＊a－vy＇se，s．［Awise，8．］（Scotch．）
－a－vy＇se，v．l．［Avize，v．］
＊a－v̄＇sed，＊a－vシ̈＇－sy̆d，pa．par．［Avized．］
＊a－vȳş＇e－měnt，s．［Avisement．］
＊a－vy＇－sloun，s．［Avisioux．］

âw，a．［All．］All．（Scotch \＆N．of Eng． dialect．）
âw，s．［AWE．］
âw，âwe，v．t．［A．S．agan＝to own；（1）to possess；（2）to give，．．．to restore．］［AOM， Owe．］
I．To owa，to be under obligation．（Scotch．）
 （1551）．
2．Ought．
That tre ve oul forto do honotre
Finding of the Craw（ed．Morris），5，a
a－wa＇，adv．［AwAy．］Away．（Scotch．） ley，ch．＂lings．awe in the morulug．＂－Scott：Faver
＊a－wa＇1，adv．［AwAy．］
＊a－wa＇11，＊a－wä＇ill，$\varepsilon$ ．［Avail，s．］（Scotch．）
＊a－wa＇ll，a－wā＇1，vot．\＆$\ddagger$［Avait（2），v．t．\＆ i．］（Scotch．）
＊a－wāill，＊a－waī1－yĕ，چ．i．\＆t．［Avall （1），v．i．\＆t．］（Scotch．）
a－wāit，＊ą－wāle，＊a－wàte，＊a－ wāyte，v．i．\＆i．［Eng．a，and wait（q．v．）．］ A．Transitive：
1．To wait for．Used－
（o）Of persons：Waiting for a person or thing．

Which with jacessanat force and endlesse hate
They hattred day and nilght，and eatraunce did
＂And，plung＇d within the raukn，awaite the fight．＂
（b）Of things：Left for a ccrtain event，pur－ pose，or action．
＂The Abjuration Bul and a money bill were avoat 2．To be in store for

Awaiks the＂To chew thee what reward
A woults the good ：the resh what puulshment．＂

B．Intransitive：To wait．
＂If ounting party lilis an animal，onamber

－a－wā＇it，＊g－wā＇íte，s．［Awart，v．］Wait－ lig，wait，ambush，watch．［Wart．］

Caught hoid Delay io close awate
a－wä＇lt－exd，pa．par．\＆a．［Await，v．］
a．－wā＇tt－ǐng，＂a－wā＇yt－ľnge，pr．par． a－wàke（pret．a－wō＇re，＂a－wōk；pa．par． a－wăked，＂a－wākd，＂a－wā＇hte，＂a－ wê＇ightte，＂a－wāte），v．t．\＆i．［A．S． awacan（pret．awoc），awcescan，awecoan＝to awake．］［AWaken，Wake．］
A．Transitive：
I．Of persons or other beings capable of sleep： 1．To aronse from natural sleap．
＂He marvelld mure，and thought he get dild drearae
＂And he was in the hlader part of the Ehlp，a aleop And he wag in the hinder part of the Ehlp，asleop Mamer，carrat thou not that we perish $\xi^{*}-$ Hark $\operatorname{lv}$ ．Bi
2．To arousa from a atate of phyaical，mental， moral，or apiritual lethargy；to excito to ac－ tion or new life．
＂But they ohall And，araked 10 ，weh a kind， shakesp．i Much Ado About Nothing，iv． 1
3．To causa to ariae from the dead．
＊－Whorofore he went sgaln to meet him，and told
II．Of things：To put into action anything which to the imagination may appear to be dormant；to putanything quieacent into active operation．

Thatefore take heed how you Impawn our person，
How yon aloake our eleeping eword of war．
－In this first or tranaitive aense the mot common verh is not awake，but auraken． ［Awaken．］
B．Intransitive：
I．Of persons or other beings capable of sleep：
1．To waken up from natural sleap．
＂As a dream when one a waketh ．．．＂－Pr．1xxill， 20 2．To waken up or become aroused from physical，mental，moral，or apiritual lethargy

And frow the xtndllag of his aye．there broke
Hemans ：Sfurizu at Carthage
＂A A oke thou that sleepest，And arise froun the doed
3．To arise from the sleep of death．
＂And inany of them that aleep in the dust of the
arth shall awake ．．．－Dan xil． 2
IL Of inanimate things：To remain no longer dormant ；to cast off lethargy or inaction．
＂A A wake， 0 sword，egainst my shepherd．＂－－Zech．zill．
a－wāke，a．\＆s．［AwAKE，v．］

## A．As adjective

I．Of persons or other beings capable of sleep：
1．Not in a state of aleep；not asleep．
＂And，like an sutsut trouhtesome nouke．
Is left to sleep for peace and quietin sake．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Cowper }{ }^{2} \text { Truth }\end{gathered}$ 2．Not in a state of lethargy．
II．Of things：Quiescent；not in action．
＊B．As substantive：An arousing from aleep or death．
＂In the hope of
a－wāked，＊a－wākd，＊a－wākte，par par． ［Awake，v．］
a－w $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-\mathbf{k e n}$ ，o．t．\＆$\overline{\text { E }}$［A．S．awrecnian $=(1)$ to awake，arouse，revive；（2）to stir up，originate， arise，vegetate．Cognate with Awake（q．v．）．

A．Transitive：
I．Of persons or other beings capable of sleep： I．To arouse from natural aleep．
＂I a anakened the arriero to know if there wa any
danger．＂－Darwin：Voyage round the Worth ch． XV ． 2．To aronae from a state of physical，men－ tal，moral，or apiritual lethargy：
＂The picture of the clown avorkered to consclous ness of life and ranuhood by the sight of the sleeping nymuh lin Cwmon and／iphtjenit ${ }^{\text {is }}$
kind．＂－Dryden．The Fables，lntrod
3．To raise from the sleep of death．
II．Of things：To put anything previously dormant or quiescent into action．
B．Intransilive：To return to consciona． ness or activity after having been for a lunger or shorter time under the lethargy of sleep．
fãte，făt，färe，ạmist，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，bẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sïre，sĩr，marîne；gō，pŏt。


## ＂The book ende abruptly with his asoakenting <br> －In tha intransitive sense，awake is more frequently used than awaken．［Awake，v．］

（－wä＇－kened，pa，par．\＆a．［AWAKEN．］
a－wä＇－kィゥ－ër，a［Eng．awaken；－ar．］He who or that which awakens．
＂As mueh ohilged to his awakener an Philemon （Faichardion．）

Oh！the carme，
To he the avoakener of divioneat thoughtu，
Aud，to whole uations bound iu servito atrmite
Tho liberal donor of oapacificea．
－wä＇－kepn－ing，pr．par．，a．，\＆8．［AWAKEN．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．and adj．：In sensea corresponding to those of tha varb．
－And then you think of this，remenber too
Thix Always moraing womewhere，ah at to The avearening continente：from ethore to ehore， Longfellow：The Merry Birds of Kiling woorth．
C．As substantive：
1．Gen．：Tha act of arising from alssp， lethargy，or death，or of being excited to action；also tha atate of being aroused from sny of these．
＂Sulposing tho hahaitants of a conntry quite aunk
in aioth，or eron fast asleop，whether apon the graduai ache or eqon fast altep，whether apon the griduai awoakiaing pad exertiont arat of the sensitive and ioconuctive sacultied，next of reasou and resexiorh
thien of justice and piety，the momentan of such country or stata，would not，in proportion thereunto， becime ritil more and more considerabla＂－Bishop Berkeley ：Querite， 892.
2．Speca：A religious revival in the soul of an individual or in a portion of the community． ［REVIVAL．］
：－wā＇－Kẹn－Ľg－1y，odv．［Eng．awaliening； ly．］In a manner to awaken．（Webater．）
 \＆a．［Awake，v．］
＂Who brought the lamp that with ancaking beams． Diapelled thy sloom，and hrok a away thy dreauls．＂
 adv．［Etym，doultful．］（Sea extract．）
＂When fat eheep roll over apou their bocks nad Cannot get np of themselves，they are asid to bolyilep．

＊q－wäle，s．［Value．］Value．
＂Mane sel thi corne and als thi victuale For mequrabyt vynuyge protet and awale＂，
Exrly Scotidi Ferve，
日－wa＇nt，v．t．［Avaunt，v．t．］To boast． （Scotch．）The same as O．Eng．to avaunt，to taknt．
－wânt＇－figg，part．adj．［Eng．wanting，with prep．a－pref．］Wanting，missing．

## ＂a－wä＇pe，v．t．［Awhape．］

g－wârd＇，＊a－wârde，＂a－gârd＇，v．t．\＆i． ［0．Fr．avorier＝to give a decision regarding the competence of judges，from $a=$ Lat．ad ＝to，and vararder＝to observa，to take heed of，to keep；Norm．Fr．agardetz＝awarded； agarder $=$ to regard，to award；parda，garde $=$ judgment，a ward．$]$
A．Transitive：
1．Ord．Lang．\＆Law：To adjudge，to decide anthoritatively，after carefuliy＂regarding，＂ looking into，or axamining the facts requisite to the formation of a correct judgment．（Used sppropriately of the decision of an arbitrator， but sometimes alao for the vardict of a judge in sn ordinary court of law．It ia generally followed（ $a$ ）by the objective of the thing awarded；（b）more rarely by the objective of the persons for or against whon the dectsion is given；or（c）by that．）
＂That lant fudgment whiche ahall awoarde mome
 （Richandson．）
 Atchardson．）

Thus early solomon the troth explored．
Theright ama Dryden：To Nr．Northeiph ＂A eluurch which aliowe malvation to none withont
th nor awards dannation to almost any within it＂－ ＊2．To ward off，to avert．
lend suppticatiou was preferred that the tempors1 Wisely wwarded hy Chichiey．＂－Fuller；Korthies；
Radnor．

B．Intransitive：To make an award；to determine，as arbitrators do， 8 point aubmitted to them．
＂Th＇unvise avarard to lodge it in tho towers＂
a－wârd，＊ạ－wâ＇rd，eatgârde，s．［In O．Fr．avard，avoart；Scutch warde $=$ deter－ mination；Norn．Fr．garda $=$ gward or judg－ ment．］［AWARD，v．］
1．Ord．Lang．\＆Law：The decision of arbi－ trators on a casa snbmitted to them，or a ver－ dict of tha ordinary judgea in a court of law．
been oxpected rather from a disintereatod might have
 ix．
If the the award wan legal，nobody was to hiame and and It the cweard was iliegal，the binme lay，not with the
2．Ord．Lang．Gen．：A decision given after careful inquiry by one who is in a position to give sa suthoritativa jndgment
＂With olafiris is nose but hin onty mon，
M1 awaiting the aire＇a ducard＂＂
Byron：The Bride of Abydom 1.3
a－wârd＇－čd，＂a－wârd＇－ǐt，a－wârd＇－ĭd， pa．par．\＆a［AWARD，v．］
did to the peypye the vengeance of ayouterye Is awar peoitenca－Chaucer：C． 3. ：The Perwnes Tule
a－wârd＇－ẽr，s．［Eng．award；eer．］One who awards．
＂Tho high avarders of immortal Iatna，${ }^{\text {Thomron ：Ltberty，}}$
Thomron：Liberty，pt．ii．
＊a－wârd＇－ĭd．pa．par．\＆a．［AWARDED．］
a－wârd＇－ing，pr．par．［AWARD，v．］
＊a－wâ＇rd－ship，s．［Eng．award，and suffix －ship．］An sward．
＂That hee would atand to your awardahiy，＂－Foxe：
Actes © Monum Queen Mary；Death of Latiner． （Richardson．）
a－wä＇re，$a_{\text {．}}$［Eng．a，ware；A．S．gewarian， gewarenian $=$ to take heed of，to beware，to shun ；O．S．giwar；Dut．gewaar；Ger．gewuhr； O．H．＇Ger．gowar．］［Ware，W ARY．］
＊1．Excited to caution；watchful，vigitant． 2．Apprised，cognizant ；possessing know－ ledge．（Followed by of．）
＂Ot all thin Lewis wns perfectly anoare．＂－Nacau lay：Hist．Aing．，ch．xxiv．
If Formerly it was often used to signify cognisant of the presence of s person in con－ sequence of coming in aight of his unex pectedly．

> And rlding towarda Nottiugham
> Some pusstime for to any
> As ere he beheld with hie eye." Hobia Hood, if. (Boucher)

3．Convinced，assured；knowing．（Followed by a clause of a sentence introduced by that．） ＂A ware that alght in such a sea
Alone evuld rescus them．＂
Cowper：The Castawaxy．
＊a－wä＇re，v．i．［Awane，a．］To beware，to be cantious，to be on one＇a guard．

So warn＇d he them，azaare themselves，and soon
In order，quit of afl intpelimeut：
－Some understand thie passage to mean ＂Those who wara aware of themaelves．＂ （Johrson．）
a－wär＇－10，v．t．［A．S．awergian $=$ to curse．］ To curse．
＂And draf of the awedde anoariode wihtes＂
＊a－wârn＇，v．t．［Eng．a，wurn；A．S．gewar nian＝to admonish，to defend．］［Warv．］To make aware，to warn
＂That every hird and benst anoarned made

ą－wârp＇，v．t．［A．S．a weorpan $=$ to cast a way．］ To cast sway．
＂And asoarpe the wit of those world wittile＂＂
MS．Coct．，Titus，D．xvili．，f． 136 ．（S．in Boucher．）
a－wa＇－wards 3．［Fr．avantgarde．］［AD vanceo，B．（2）．］The vsngusrd．

The asozseard had the Erie Thomas，
Burbour，xiv，59．，Ms．\｛Jamieson．）
 ＊a we＇y，＊－wét，adv．，v．，\＆a．［Eng．$a=$ on，and way（q．v．）．In A．s．a－weg，anvereg onweg $=\mathrm{awsy}$ ，out ；from $a=$ from，out，away；
and $\operatorname{wog}=$ way：awegan $=$ to turn aslde of away．In Ger．，also，woeg＝way，and M．EL． Ger．en weg＝away．］
A．As adverb：
I．of thinga materlat：
1．With rest implied：At a greater or leas distance ；abaant，without its being indicated where；departed，removed．
＂He nagh orth drle aud to water croad．＂， 61 ． ＂They could wake
Love to your dress，Although your hace were nooay＂，
2．With motion implied：To a greater or less distance from a person，a place，or a thing （Used with such verbs as lead，drive，send，go put，\＆c．）

Loth and in agto ohlldre and wif． slory of Gen．\＆Exod．（ed．Morris），s59－0． Oh，I an sent from a diatant clime， Five thousand miles aweay， Scott ：The Gray Brother．
IL．Of thinga immaterial：
1．With rest implied：Mentally conceived of as absent；not occupying the attention at the moment．
＂It in impossiblo to know propertlas that are 20 an－ nexcd to it，that any
18 not there，
2．With motion implied：From one state－ Into another，as from heing one＇s own to be－ coming the property of another，from proa－ perity to adversity，from existence into． non－existenca，\＆c．
＂It concerns every man，who will not trife away his soul，and fool himeif int to irrecover
eaquire into these matters．＂－Tillotson
＂He piny＇d his iffe away．＂－Pove
If To make away with a tife is to extinguish． it ；to make away with money is to carry it off．
B．As a verb：
L．As an imperative of a verb：
1．Go away，begone，be off，start off I

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { - Her euminoms drend, hrooks no delay; } \\
\text { Stretci to the race-aworiy } \text { a aocky }{ }^{\prime} \text {; }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

2．Coma away 1
Anoty，old man ；give me thy hand ；azoay
King Lear hath Juet，he and shak dadgliter ta＇en．＂
II Away with，nsed in an imperative sense， is properly an elliptical expression，interpreted secording to tha verb which it is needful to aupply．
（a）It may be go away with，begone．
Or（b）make away with．


## Or（c）put away．

－If yon dare think of deserving our charms
A way with your sheephooks，and take to your arms，＂
II．As an infinitive of a verb：Used only or chiefly in the expression，＂away with，＂mean－ ing to endure，to bear，to tolerste，to abide Perhaps there msy be the ellipsia of a verb like go，and the original meaning may be to refuse to go with，not to allow sach a person to accompany one on a journey．
＂．．．．the calliag of nasembilies，I cannot asoay with
－Shatlow．She never could avoay weth me
 could not
III．Aa an indicative of a verb：To go away， to depsrt．（Evidently formed by the ellipsis of go．）．

Whither away：Whither ara youll goin away．
＂8ir Valeutine，whither woay no last？＂－Shakesp．
C．
C．As a substantive：A way．
＂And shall denarte hia aroaye from thence in
＊a－wä＇y－gö－íng，a．Departure．（ 0. Scotch．）， Wheu we wore expecting the Marquila away－going
－Baillo：Latern 16，（Boucher．）
＊a－wà＇y－měn－tis，s．pl．［O1d Fr．avoyer＝ to put in train．］Preparstiona，preliminariea （ 0. Scotch．）

This done，and the awaymentis
Conaswyd fall in thre intentis，＂
Consawy dull in thare Intentis．＂（Jamiemon．）
＊a－w＇̃＇yte，s．The same as Await，s．（q．v．）． （l＇rompl．parv．）
＊a－wà＇yte，v．t．［Await．］
＊a－wä＇yt－ǐnge，pr．par．\＆8．［Awnitivo．； （Prompt．Parv．）
*a-wā'y-ward, *a-wê'i-ward, adv. [Eng. away; -ward.] Away, implying departure.

"This Phehus gan away-ward for to wryen."
âwbe, *awlbe, 8. The aame as Ala (q.v.). (Prompt. Parv.)
" âw'-bĕl, " $\hat{e}^{\prime}$-bělle, * $\hat{e}^{\prime}$-bel, s. [Abele.] (Prompl. Parv.)
âw-bla's-tẽr, s. [ARalaster.]

1. A cross-bowman. (Barbour.)
2. A croas-bow. (Wallace.) (Jamieson.)

* âw'bürne, a. The same as auburn (q.v.). (Prompt. Parv.)
* aw'-byr-çocune (byr as bir), " áw'-bếr-ghěón, s. [Habergeon.]
* âwcte, pret. of verb. [Aon.] Posseased. [AUGHt.]
âwe, * âw, " âw'-ẽre, * âghe, * âhghe, *age, s. [A.S. oga, ege $=$ fear, terror, dread; egesa, egsa = horror, dread, 'alarm, fear, a storiu; Icel. agi; Dan. ave = awe chastisement, correction, discipline. (See Awe, v.) Old Eng. agt, agte, hagt = thought, anxiety, sorrow, grief, care, fear, has a different etym ology.] [AGT.]
A. (0f the forms awe and awere): Doubt, fear or anxiety, the result of uncertainty or verplexity; also a thing doubtful. (Prompt. Parv.)
B. (Of all the forms except awere) :
I. Yeneration, fear mingled with love; as for God or His word, or for a parent, a teacher, or other earthly superior.
exix. isi. my heart standeth to awe of thy word."-Ps
"
His frown wsa full of terrour, and his voice
As jeft him dot thentil wenith such fits of awe
Dread, unmingled Cowper: Task, bl, il.
mingled with love.
" His queen, whom he did not love, hut of whom he
atood greatly in awe, . xxiii.

To stand in awe of: To remain with some permanence under the emotion of fear or veneration.
"Princes have persecuted mo withont a cause: but
my heart standeth in a 200 of thy word. $-P$ an Spe also the example under No. 2.
I Regarding the distinction between ave. reverence, and dread, Crabbe considera that awe and reverence both denote a atrong sentiment of respect, mingled with a certain measure of fear, but the former is the stronger of the two; whilst dread is umningled fear for one"a personal aecurity. Sublime, sacred, and solemn objects awaken awe, exalted and noble ones produce reverence, and terrific ones dread. The solemn stillness of the tomb will inspire owe, even in the breast of him who has no dread of death. Children ahould early be taught to show reverence for the Bible.

## awe-commanding, $\alpha$. Commanding awe.

Her lion port, her ave-ommanding face
Attemperd aweet to virgin grace." The Bard
awe-compelling, $a$. Compelling awe (Crabb.) (Worcester.)

## awe-inspiring, $\alpha$. Inspiring awe.

In Tonic Sol-fa notation: An epithet applied to Fah, the fourth note of the scale, from the mental effect which it is fitted to produce.
awe-struck, $\alpha$. Struck with awe.
"Not so-the dead, the dead t AD aventruck bend In silenee gathering round the silent atand.* $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hemans : Scene in a } \\ & \text { Dalecarlian Mine }\end{aligned}$ "The factions of the Parliament Ho ose, awe-gtruet hy the common danger, forgot to wraigle"- Wacautay: But. Eng., ch. nin.
âwe (I), v.t. [From awe, a. (q. v.). In Icel. aegia $=$ to strike with fear ; Dan. ave $=$ to keep in awe, to discipline, to chastise, to correct; Goth. agan, ogan $=$ to fear.] To inspire with veneration or with aimple dread.
"His aclemn and pathetic eshortation areod and
melted the bystanders."- Hacaulay:Hitu. Eng.eh. iv. mel The rode "The rods and nxes of princes, wid their depaties guodnens, lustice, and other virtues, will work oo noore."-Aterbury.
âwe (2), âw (O. Eng.), âwe (Scotch), v.t. * auxil. [A.S. agan $=$ to posseas.] [OwE, Ovart.]
A. Trans.: To owe. (O. Eng. \& Scotch.) "Wzel. nir, your house awes them this siller."-
B. Auxiliary: Ought. (O. Eng.)
"It in nedinll to al men, in tha tyme of that dysegh, pwuysioune than he may tholl ${ }^{-}-$The Craft of Deyng pod. Lumby), 116 .

* a-wē'ald, v.t. [A.S. wealdan, waldan $=$ to rule.] [Wield.] To govera.
"Aweald thurh thi wisdom have worldiche wit Boucher.)
a-wëar-y̆, a. [Eng. a; weary.] Weary (lit. \& fig.)

1. Literally:
"She said, 'I amn oveary, aveeary.
2. Figuratively :

When will the cloods be awoary of fiseting ${ }^{\text {n }}$
a-wěath'-ẽr, adv. [Eng. $\alpha$, and weather.] Nout.: To the weather side, as oppoasd to the lee aide.

* âw'e-bănd, s. [Eng. awe, and band.] A check, a restraint, either of a phyaical or moral kiud. (0. Eng. \& Scotch.)
that the suid castel suld be an pwoband againis them."-Belleme
âwed, pa. par. \&i a. [AWE, v.]
*a-wē'de, v.i. [A.S. awedan.] To become mad.
* a-wŏd'de, pa. par. [A wede.]

Wives ther lay in child bedds.
oryeo, $362, M S$. ., Auchinlech. (s. in Boucher.)
a-w $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{e}} \mathbf{e}$, adu. [Eng. a; Scotch wee = little.] A little, or a very little. (Scotch.)
"I trust bowle will row right though they are awese
stee onow." Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxvi.
a-wéel, adv. [Eng. $a$, and Scotch weel = well.] Well. (Scotch.)
"A Areol, Duncau-did ye say . . ."-Scott: Waverldy, ch. $\mathrm{xx} \times \mathrm{x}$.

* a-wê'i, udv. [AWAY.]
a-wêlgh' (gh silent), adv. [Eng. $\alpha$, and weigh.] Nout. (of anchors): The aame as ATAIP (q.v.).
* a-wél-ward, adv. [AwAYward.]
* a-weld, v.t. \& i. [A.S. gewatdan.]
A. Trans: To control, to subdue.
B. Intrans. : To have power, to be able (followed by infinitive)
âw'e-lĕss, * âw'lěss, $a . \quad$ Eng. awe, and suff. less.]

1. Subjectively: Not feeling awe; not ims bued with veneration; not inspired with fear
"The awess hon could not wage the fight"
2. Objectively: Not inspiring or fitted to excite veneration or dread.

The tyger now hath seis'd the geutte blad Insuiting trramny herius to jet Upon the innocent and avelefs throne.
Shacesp. : Aschard il
âwe'-lěss-nĕss, g. [Eng, aweless; -ness.] The quality of being awelesa.
awelong, $a_{0}$ [Oblozg.] (Prompt. Parv.)
*a-wĕnd', p.t. \& it. [A.S. awendan.] [Wexd.] A. Tronsitive:
I. To turn, to turn away.
2. To change. (Used also reflexively.)
B. Intransitive

1. To depart, to go away.
2. To change (with to).
*a-wene, v. [Pref. a-, and A.S. wenan $=$ to ween (q.v.).] To think, to suppose.

* a-wê'r, adv. [O. Eng. a; wer = where.] Any. wlere. (The Holy Rode (ed. Morris), 150.)
a-wēre, s. [Were.] Doubt. (Prompt. Parv.)
* a-wẽr'-ty̆, * a-uẽr'-ty̆ (u as v), $\alpha$. [Fr. averti, pa. participle $=$ warned, advertised. Cautious, experienced. ( 0. Scotch.)


## That wes both mya and akerty,

âचe'sóme, a. [Awaome.]
"a-wê'y, adv. [Away.]

* $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-wĕy-lǒíg, adj. [Oacona.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* âw'-făll, a. [AFAld.] (Scotch.)
 awe: julu.] Full of awe.
$\dagger$ I. In a subjective sense:

1. Inspired with great awe; feellug great awe; full of awe.
"It is not nature and strict reason, hnt a wonk zad anful reverellc.
2. Timorons, fearful, afraid.
"Mooarch of hell, noder whose black survay,
Pry Jarbowe: Faust.
3. Reapectful in a high degree; dons or performed with great reverence.
"To pay thelr awoful daty to onr presence,"
II. In an objective sense:
4. Fitted to inapire veneretion, or actually inspiring it.

And felt how Absh'd the devil stood,
And felt how nupulh goodness is, nid saw
Titt in Millon: P. L., hk. Ir.
2. Fitted to inapire dread unmired witb love, or actually inspiring it.
"Prophetic sounds along the earthquairis path
Foretellit the hour of nature and all throen"
Bemans: Death of the Princess Charlote.
The womun: then, sir avefu odes she wrote
Too auful, sure, for whit they treated ol.

3. Sublime, majestic in a high degree.
4. Extreme, excesaive, very great; often as an intensive, the actual aense beitg understood from the connection in which the word is nsed. (Slang, orig. Amer.)
IT The following adjectivea are more or less synonymous with one or other of the senses of awful: Alarming, appalling, direful, dreadful, fearful, horrible, horrific, porton. tous, solemn, terrible.
awful-eyed, a. Having eyea fitted to inspire awe.
awful-looking, $a$. Having an appearance fitted to inspire awe.
"The ruins of a strange aud aseful tooking tower."-
Moors: Lalla Rookh: Paradise and the Peri.
âw'-full-ly̆, adv. [Eng. awful; -ly.]

1. Subjectively: With a feeling of awe; in apired with awe.

On each thasjestic form they cant niew
Pope: 'Homer's Odyury, bl, xxir., 125 s.
2. Objectively: In a manner to inspire venera tion or dread.

Aggin, and yet agaln !-from yon high dome,

3. Extremely, excessively, to a prepoaterous degrec. (Slang.) [Awrul, 11. 4.]
âw'frulinĕce, s. [Eng. awful; -ness.]
$\dagger$ I. Subjectively: The atate of being full of veneration or dread
"An help to prayer, producing in no revereuse and
a woflinest to the diviue majesty of God. "- Taylor.
Ruie of Living Holy.
2. Objectively: The quality of being fitted to inspire awe.

While every cave and deep recess
Frowas in nore shadowy ozffuiness."
Hempus: Tale of the Fourteenth Century.

* Aw'fȳn, s. [Lat. alfinus.] Ona of the piecea used in the game of chess.
"Awfyn of the cheker: Allinue."-Prompt. Part.
- âw'-grǐm, * âw'-gry̆m, * ân'-gry̌m,
 İァm, *al'-gór-isme, s. [In Lat. algoris mus; Arab. Al Khowdresmi, properly meaning the Khariamian, that is, the native of Kbarisme, in Central Asia. The reference is to Mahommed ben Musa, who lived in the first balf of the minth century, and wrote an Arahic treatize on algebra, which was soon after translated into Latin. He was quoted in that language as Alchoresum magister Indorum. (See Renaud's Memoire sur l'Inde, p. 363; Max Niller's Science of Language, 6th ed., Max Mullers Science of Language, vol. ii., IS71, pp. 300, Avgrvm.] A name nsed in the
for arithmetic. (Prompt. Yoarv.)
fāte, fät, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt

* \%-whā'pe, * \&-wā̀pe, v.t. [Webster derives this from Wsl. cwapiaw $=$ to strike smartly ; Mahn, from Eng. whap = a blow, weapon; A.s. $h$ weopan = to whip; and Wedgwood, who believes the primary meaning to be $=$ to take awsy the breath with astonishment from Wel. chwoaff = a gust; Goth. afhrapuan $=$ to be choked; Sw. quaf = shortness of breath, suffocation.] To strike, to confound, ,to terrify.

Au hardy heari. i. - that conld awhape IV. vil. \&
"Ah! my deare dossip, snewer'd thou the Ape, Deeply doo your spa worls ny with awhape Iate.
-whā'ped, pa. par. [Awhape, v.]
af-whé'els, adv. [Eag. $a=0$; ; whells] On wheels.
क-while, $a d v$. [From Eng. $a=$ to, for, and while, in the senss of "s short time."] Some tims, a little.

## Stood on the i, iritike the hary, find

Millon: P. L, bk. II.
-whit', a whit', adv. [Eng. $a$; whit (q.v.).] In the least.
"It does not me auchit displenee."-Coweley.

* E-whỳ $l^{\prime} \mathrm{e}$, s. [Avarl, s.] Emolument, profit. (Prompt. Parv.)
- Aw-In, a. [OWN.]
* a-wing'-is, s. pl. [Owina.] (0. Scotch.)
- \&-wi'se, " a-vy'şe,s. [A.S. wisa.] [W1sE, d.] Manuer; fashion; wise. (Scotch.)


## Apout his stryngis playit he mony sue enpring :

Layes and rymes apoun the best "woise", Doug. : Virgh, 2,069.
"Ho commandit be geperal prochaunationit al fen. mhyl men to bo reddy in. thayr best apye to resist
-wi'ge, *a-w'-sēe, a. [Fr. avist = prudont, cautious, considerate ; A.S. wis-wise.] [Wise.] Prudent, considerate, cautious. ( 0 . Scotch.)


- E-wi'se-1y, adv. [Eng. aurise; -ly.] Prudentiy, circumspectly. [ADYıSEDLY.]
 (Jamieson.)
- $\frac{0}{}-$ wit', $^{2}$ v. [A.S. witan = to know.] To know, to percelvs. (N.E.D.)
- Awr, * âwke, a. \& adv. [Etymology donbtful. Ons of two hypotheses given by Richard son is that it is from Dut. averechts = wrong, the wrong way, backwards, preposterously. Trench derives it from A.S. aweg = swsy, out. [Away.] Mahn considers it sn abbrevistion of Eng. gawk; Fr. gauche = left, awikward, clamsy. Stratmann deems it $=$ avek, snd connects it with O. Icel. öfugr. O. H. Ger. abuher $=$ averse, perverse, sinister; and Wedgwood derives It from O. Icel. af (Lat. ab) $=$ Eng. off, of, with $k$ as an adjectival termlnation.]
A. As adjective:

1. Lit. (Used chiefly of things material):
2. On ths left hand.
"That which we in Greek call ápof $\sigma \tau \rho o{ }^{2} \nu$, that 1 s to any, on the auke or left hand, they say in Latide sirie. 2. Awry; turned round. (Used of a staff or anything similar.) (Golding.) (Trench: Select Gloss.)
II. Fig (Used chiefy of things immaterial): 1. Wrong.
"A whe or wrong : einister."-Prompt. Paryo
3. Perverse in temper, for the moment at least; sngry.
"Aromps, or angry. Contrarius, biliosus, perversus"
B. As adv. : Odd; ont of order; perverse; untoward.
"We have heard an arrant janglirg in the pulpita as the steeples; and professurs ringing as awor as the bella

- âwk, s. The sams as Avk (q.v.).
afwr'-ond, s. The butt-ead of a rod or wand. Tho anokend of hir charmed rod upoo oor heades and
apake."
 1\%, adv. [Eng. awk; -ly.]

1. On the left nand ( (it. © Ag.)
 (Recelve har aukly."-F. Holland: Plutarch, p. 122
2. Oddly, clumsily, in an angainly manner. II know a camel paseeth in the Latin proverh ither for thlog aukely or ungainly camelus ealtat in Ahller: Forchies ; Cambridgeentra
3. Perversely; wrongly; angrily.
"Awolly, or wrongly : smidetre"-Prompt. Parv.
"Adidely, or wrawely : Porworse, contrarte, bilove,"-
âwk'-nĕss, 8. [Eng. awk; -ness.] The quality of being awk (q.v.) ; oddness ; ungainliness ; perversity of whatever kind. (Royers: Naaman the Syrian, p. 378.) (Trench: On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict., p. 15.)
âwk'-wạd, * âwk'-ard, * âuk'-warde, "âuk'e-wạrde, adv. [Eng. awk, snd suff. ward.]
I. Perverse. (ln a physical, mental, or moral sense.)
4. In a physical sense: Turned to the left side ; sinister; awry; contrary ; untoward.

Was I for this nifh wrecked upou the eea,
Ald twice by awkioard wida rron England's bank
Dow Shakesp:2 Henry VI., ili, 2
2. In a mental or moral sense, or both: Perverted, perverse; twisted, cross; one-sided. (Used of persons or of things.)

But was Implecalile and awdward
. Buttor: Budbras.
religionynde guydes, which beinge of an aukwoarde camel.- Udat: Nat (hew, ch. 23 .
II. Clumsy. (Used of persons or things.)

1. Of persons: Not dexterous; unskilled; with no Implication that this arises from natural or intentional perversity.
"Makiog war in any other way, we shall be raw and
awkwoard recruits."-Mocaulay: Bize. En ., eh. siil.
2. Of things:
(a) Not easily managed; not effected with facility.
"The Lowlandera prepared to recelve the shock; Mracaulay: Bifu. Emp., ch. xilit.
(b) Not skilfully managed; badly executed. "And drop'd an awdeocariz court'yy to the knight."
âwls'-wạrd-1y, adv. [Eng. awkward; -ly.] In sn awkward manner.
"... it they move awkwardly."-Darwin: Descent of
"Yet eveu here homage was paid, awhwardly hudeed
and suilenly, to the literary upremacy of our neigh-

âwlx'-ward-nĕss, s. [Eng. awkward; -ness.] The quslity of being awkward.

* 1. Untowardness, physical or moral. (See exsmpls under AWKWARD, 1. 1.)

2. Want of dexterity; clumsiness.
"All his alra of behsvlour bave a certaln owkwardnexs lo them, but these awk ward airs are woru sway
$\hat{a} w 1, ~+\hat{a} u l,{ }^{*}$ âwle, *âule, s. [A.S. awel, al, wl; Icel. alr; Dut. els; Ger. ahle; O. H. Ger. alausa, alasua; Fr. alene; Sp. lesna; Ital. lesina.] An instrument with a wooden handle and an iron cylindrical blade sharpened at the end. It is used by shoemakers and cobblers for boring holes for stitches in leather.

 his ear unto the dorr..."-Dout. xv. 17.

## awl-shaped, $\alpha$.

Bot.: Shaped like an awl, subulate; as the leaves of the gorse (Ulex Europreus). (Lindley: Introri. to Botany, 3rd ed., 1839, p. 456.)
awl-wort, 3. The Euglish name of Subularia, a genus of cruciferous plants, of which one species, S. aquatica, Linn., is found in Britain. The nsme Awl-wort is derived from the shaps of the leaves, which are of the form of awls. Ths flowers, which are small, sometimes appear even under water.

* âwl'-äte, v.t. [A.S. wlatian, wlatan $=$ to nauseate, to loathe.] To disgust.
"Vonc., the kilug (S in Bourher.) somdel avolated..."-Rob.
âwlbe, * âwhe, s. [ALb.]
* âw'-lěss, a. [Aweless.]
* âwm, * âum, s. Old spelling of $A \Delta x$.
* âwm'-blare, s. The same as Amscer (q.v.) (Prompt. Parv.)
* âwmi-brêre, g. Tho same as Almoner (q.v.). (Prompt. Parv.)
* âwm'-bry. \& [AMBRY.]
* âwm'-byr * awmi-yr, "hm'-byr (yr as ir), s. [Low Lat ambra.] [AMerr.]
* âwm'e-bryy, s. The same as Ambry (q.v.) (Prompt. Parv.)
* âw'-měn-ẽre, "âwm'-nẽre, " âw-mĕner, * am'-nẽr, *am'-nẽre, s. [Almoner.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* Awm'-ẽr-y.s. s. The same ss Ampav (q.v.).
* âw'-mill-ẽre, s. Ths same as Ambler (q.v.). (Prompt. Parv.)
* awm'linge, pr. par. \& a. Ths same as Amblina (q.v.).
* âw'-motn, * hew'-món (hew as hū), s. [O. Fr. hewre $=a$ helmet.] A helmet. (0. Seolch.)
âw'-moŭs, s. Old spelling of Alms. (Scoteh.)
 Mad telt while distr
awmous-dish, anmous-dish, 8 . The wooden dish in which mendicants recelve their alms when these taks the form of food, and not of money.

Bhe held ap her greedy gab,
Jubt ilke an aumous-dish."
Just 11 ke an aumous-dish."
Burns: Jolly Beggara.
" áw'-myr, s. [AWMBYA.]

* âwn, v.t. [OWN, v.]
* âwn, pa. par [AwR (2).] Owed. (Scoteh.)
"âwn, a. [OWN, a.]
âwn, " âwne, * âwnd, * anne, " âw'-ęne,
 In Sw, agnar (pl.) = chaff, awn, awns; Dan. avne; Gr. äXM (achnë) $=$ anything shaved off, as (1) tbs froth of liquids, or (2) chsff in winnowing. 1 a bristle, called also in English beard, and in Latin arista, springing from beard, and in Latin arista, springing from florescence of grasses, and produced by a prolongation of ths midrib. (Lindley: Introd. to Botany.)


## * âw'-nar, s. [Owner.] (0. Scotch.)

* âwn'-çět-ry̌e, s. The same as Ancestry (q.v.). (Prompl. Parv.)
* âwn'-çé-tyr (yr =ir), s. The same as Ancestor (q.v.). (Prompt. Parv.)
* âwnd, s. [AWN, s.]
* âwn'dẽrne, * $\hat{\mathbf{a} w n '-d y r-y ̆ n, ~ * ~ a ̂ w n ' ~}$ dyrn (yr as ir) s. The same as Anolron (q.v.). (Prompt. Parv.)
* âwne, a. [Own.] (O. Scotch.)
âwned (1), a. [Eng, awn; -ed.] Abruptly terminated in a hard, straight, awl-shaped point

of lesser or greater length, as ths palexs of grasses. (Lindl.: Introd. to Bot., 1839, p. 458.) In Her. [See Adlned.]
＊âwned（2），a．［A bad formation from Awr－ ino，8．］Awninged（q．v．）．
＊âwn＇－gély，s．Tha same aa Anorl（q．v．）．
âwn＇－ie，a．（Scotch．）［Awny．］
àwn＇－ing，s．［Prob．from Fr．auvent＝peot－ housa；Low Lat．axvarna，which may have had an Oriental origid．］

I．Nauticully：
1．A coveriog of tarpaulin，canvas，or other material，spread over a boat，or part of a vessel， to keep off the sun＇s raya．
＂Our shlp became eulphureous，do docks，no azon． inge，nor invention possibie，belag able to refresh us． －Sir T．Rerbert ：Traves．p． 7.
2．The part of the poop－dack which is con－ tinued forward beyond the bulk－head of the cabio．Called also Awning－deck．

II．Ord．Lang．：Any covering or shade aimilar to that deacribed uadar I．I（q．v．）． ＂Rows of square pillirs．．．to $\theta \times$ awnings to，that
such ra sit there for the benefit of the sea－hreeze may such ra sit there for the neneint of the sea－hreeze may be sheltered frow the rays of the sum．＂－shoinhwrne：
Travels $\ell h r o u g h ~ S p u i n, ~ L e t t . ~$
awning－deck，s．［A wnina，I．2．］ awning－decked，$a$ ．
Nout．：Furnished with an awniog－deck．
âwn＇－ǐnged，a［Awnivo．］Furnished with no awaing．
âwn＇－žng－lěss，a．［Eng．awning；－less．］ Having no awning．
âwn＇－lĕss，$\alpha$ ．［Eng．awn；－less．］Destitate of an awn．（Hooker \＆Arnote．）
＊âwn＇－sçhĕn－y̆d，＊âun＇－çĕn－y̆d，a． ［Ancient．］Antiquated，ancient，veterad． （Prompt．Parv．）
＊âwnte，s．Old spelling of AUNT．
＊âwn－tẽr－oŭs，a．The game as Aunterous （q．v．）．
＊awn－ter－ows－ly，adv．fA contraction of adventurously（q．v．）．］Perhaps，possibly． （Prompt．Parv．）
＊âwn＇tre（tre as tẽrr），a．IContracted from Fr．aventure．］Adventure，peril．（Scotch．） The same as O．Eng．Aunter（q．v．）．

And sil le＇l1 men sall lyif thamo on thar lyffla a wenter： Thai salle rueeand hryne，add dmenkyli reversaemake．
＊âwn＇－trơn，＊âwn＇－try̆n，＊a－vĕn－try̆n， v．t．［Old form of ADVENTURE，$v$ ．（q．v．）． See also Auster，v．］To put to hazard，to venture，to dare；also to render fortnate or prosperoas．（Prompt．Parv．）
âwn＇－y̆，＊âwn＇－ǐe（Eng．\＆Sootch），a．［Eng． aun，－$y_{0}$ ．］Furnished with an awn or awns bearded．
＂Let husky wheat the haughs sdorn．
And aits set np thelr averie horn．
T shager wave the
In shargy wave the asony grala
Had whitened owre the hill and
Had whitened owrs the hill and plain．＂
Picken：Poems（1788），p． 144.
n－wō＇ke，$v$ ．The praterite of AwAKE（q．v．）． ＂And the sadd，The Phillstines be upon thee，Samson．
a－wō＇Id，v．t．［A．S．wealdan（prat．weold，pa par．wealden）$=$ to rula，to govern，to com mand，to direct．］
1．Te cause．
＂He herde hem murnen，he hem frelnde for quat： Harie dremer ogen awold that．
Story ©f Gen．and Exod．（ed．Morris），2，053－4． 2．To avail．

Luwitc wernise and so songe told．＂
Siory of Gen．\＆Exod．（ed，Morrje），1，071－2 3．To signify．
＂Ma this thistornease，ofd nod dep
Quat so his dremes owen awoold ${ }^{\text {n }}$
Story of Gen．\＆Exod．（ed．Morris），1，942－4．
＊a－wón＇－dẽr，＊a－wŭn＇－dẽr，v．t．\＆i．［Old form of Wonder（q．v．）．］
A．Trans．：To astonish．
Than al his barnes anoondend ware Story of the Holy Rood（od．Morris），S6s－a B．Intrans．：To wonder．

＊a．wón＇－dẽrd，pa．par．［AWONDER．］
＊a－wōnt，a．［A．S．awunian＝．．to be wout．］Accuatorned to．（Scotch．） Abeini．arane the oceupacioun of the mald land．＂－
＊a－wõrk＇，＊a－wõrk＇e，adv．［Eng．$a=o n$ ， and work．］At work，into work．
${ }^{\text {＂Set }}$ a good face on＇t，and affront him；and III set uy fingera aworke presently，＂－Hotidny：Techno－ Aroused vongeance set biln new puwark． Shakesp．：Gamber，11． 2
a－wõrk＇－ǐng，a．［Eng．awork；－ing．］Into the state of working；working．

Long tbey thus travelled，yot never met Adventure whek might them aworking set．＂
＊a－wõrth＇，adv．［Eag．a；worth（q．v．）．］ Werthily．（Scotch）

＊a－wow＇，v．t．\＆$i$［Vow，v．］（ 0. Scotch．）
＊âwp，s．［Whaur．］（Scotch．）
＊a－wrăn＇－goŭs（ $w$ mnte），a．［Old Eng．a； wrang＝wrong；and auff，－ous．］Feloaious． （0．Scotch．）
＂Awrangous awaytaklng．＂－Aberdeen Reg．，Cent．
＊a－wrēke（w mnte），v．t．［A．S．awrecan $=$ to revenge，avenge，vindicate，defead，free．］To avenge，to take vengeanca on；in passive，to be revenged of．（Now written Wreak．）
＂He suor be wold awreke be of hys brother Roberd．＂ RT，Glowc．，P．388．（B．in Boucher．
＂Thus schal mes on a fals theef ben aureke．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Chaver ：C．T．，ir，2 }\end{gathered}$
＊a－wröth（w mute），v．i．［Eng．$a$ ；wroth．］ To be wroth or angry．
＂Ne nogbt so giad that hit ne aurotheth＂
Bule \＆Nightingale， 1,266 ．（ $(\mathbf{i n}$ ．Sotucher．）
 $a$ ；wry．］［Wav，Whithe．］
I．Literally：
1．Gen．：Oblique，slanting，uneven，leaning to one side．

Til mend Your crownin avory： 10．and Cloo．，v． 2 2．Of vision：Oblique，asquint．

Like perspective which，rightly gar＇d apon， Shew nothing but confuslou jeyed awry，
Distloguin form．
Shatejp：
Afch．
II， II．Fig．：In a wrong direction，intellectu－ ally or morally viewed；perversely．

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Draws him aieryy or by her charms } \\
\text { Milton: samson Agonizes. }
\end{gathered}
$$

äws，awes，s．pl．［Etymology noknown．］ Tha buckets or projections on the rim of a mill－wheel designed to receive the shock of the falling water．（Scotch．）（Jamieson．）
＊âwsk，s．The aame as Ask ，s．（ 0 ．Scotch．）
âw＇－söme，a．［Eng．awe；and sufl．－some．］ 1．Appalling ；causing terror．
＂so a woome a night is thls＂－Seott：Antiquary．
2．Expressive of fear or reverence．

＊âws＇trěne，＊as－tẽr＇ne，a．Tha same as Austerne（q．v．）．（o．Scotch．）
＊Âw＇－täyne，a．［Havorty．］（o．Scotch．）
＊âw＇têre，s．The same as Altar（q．v．）． （Prompt．Parv．）
＊âw－tẽr－stōne，8．The same as Altan－ sToNe（q．v．）．
＊${ }^{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{w}^{\prime}-\mathbf{y} \mathbf{n}, a$ ，［Own．］（O．Scotch．）
＊a－w⿳亠口＇－şëe，a．［AWISE．］
＊ăx，v．t．\＆i．［AXE，v．］
＊ăx，s．［AxE，3．］
ăx＇－āy－a－căt，ăx＇－āy－a－cătı，s．［Mexican．］ A Mexican fly，the eggs of which，deposited abuodantly on rushes and flaga，ara collected and sold as a species of caviare．Tha uss of these as an articla of diet was learned hy the Spauish aettlers from their predecessors，the native Indian Mexicans，who called tha dish now described ahuauhtic．（Clavigero，Webster， ©
＊Ǩre，＊axx（pret．and pa par．＊axd，pr，par． ＊axung），v．t．\＆ L ［A．S．acsian，axsian，axian， acsigan，axigean $=$ to ask．］To ask
－Formerly classic Eaglish，but now con－ fined to tha vulgar．Tha word ask was de－ rived from ascian，ascian，other forma of the A．S．verb，the numerous variations of which are given above．［Axid，Axuno．］
＂Selut Jame eek saith：If ony fellow have neede of
sapiens，axe it or Ood，－Chaucer ：Tale of Nellous．
 acase $=$ anything that is brought to a sharp edge，an axa，a hatchet，a knife．In Sw．yxe； Ital．öx，öxi；Dau．öxe ；Qer．axl；O．H．Ger． achus；O．L．Ger．\＆O．S．acus；Goth．aquaz； Lat．ascia；Gr．$\dot{a} \xi i v \eta$（axiné）$=$ an axe．$A d z s$ or addice，and hatchet，though to a certain exteat resembling axe in aoued，are from other roots．］An instrument for cuttiog or chopping roimber，or amaller pieces of wood．It consists of an iron head with one edge sharg，and a of an iron head with one edge sharn，and a
handle or helve，generally of wood．Aa a handle or helve，generally of wood．As a
rule，it is used with both hande，whilst a hatchet，which ia amaller，ia intended for ona．［Hatchet，Battle－Axe．］
ooll of there whe nelther hammer nor axe nor any huilding． 1 in heings vi． 7 ．
I（1）To deserve an axe：To deaerve to be beheaded as a traitor by meana of an axe．
his Englisb counclllors and exptaina were perjured traitors who richly deserved axes and balterfo and might perhape，get what
Nacaulay：Hitut．Ang．，ch．xxil．
（2）To get an axe：To be beheaded with an axe．［（t）．］
axe－formed，$a$ ．The sama as $\Delta x \mathrm{se}$ shafed （q．v．）．（Webster．）
axe－head，＊ax－head，\＆Tha head of an axe；the cntting portion of an axe，as con－ trsdistinguished from its handle，tha former being generally of iron，and the latter of wood．
＂But ha one was felling a beam，the axohead fell Into the water．-2 Kingi vi． 5 ．
axe－helve，a．The helve or handle of an axe．（Webster．）
axe－shaped，$a$ ．With ona border thick and straight，the other enlarged，convex，and thin，dolabriform，as in the leaves of Mesembry－ anthemum dolabriforme．（Lindley：Introd．to Bot．）
＊arre－stone，a．Aa old designation for a minersl，called also Joule，Nephrite，Ceraunite， and Amazanian stons．It is a hard，tough atona of a greenish colour．It is found in Cornwall along with diallage in Serpentina． It ia not racognised by Dana．
ăx＇－ěş（1），8．pl．of AxE（g．v．）．
$\mathrm{ax}^{\prime}$－ĕş（2），s．ph．of Axis（q．v．）．
＊ăx＇－ĕs（3），＊ăx＇－ĕsse，＊ăx＇－čěsse，＂há çĕsse（ 0. Eng．），＊àx＇－ǐs，＊ăck＇－sy̌s（ 0. Scotch），8．［Fr．acces；Lat．accessus＝a pa－ roxyam of internitteat faver．］［Access．］ I．Gen．：Aches，pains．（ $O$ ．Scotch．）

II．Spec．：Fever in general，or yet more precisely intermittent fever，ague．（0．Eng． \＆Scotch．）［Accesse．］
＂This axes hath made him so weake that his legges ${ }_{(\text {Wamieson．})}^{\text {net }}$
axes－grass，8．An infusion of buckthern and other herls，nsed as a cure for agua． （Jamieson．）
－ひ̆x＇－fütçh，＊ăx＇－vĕtçh，s．［O．Eng．axe，and vetch．］An old name for a kind of vetch，so called from tha axe－like shape of the legumas． it is called also AXE－WORT．
when it should not hring forth anything hnt mustand－seede，hlew，bottles，axfetch，or anch 11 ke （s．in Boucher．）
ax＇－I－al，a．［Eng．，sc．，axi（s）；and Eng．aufl －al．］Pertaining or relating to an axis．
＂Practically，thongh oot morphologleally，the pelvis

## axial line．

Sfognetism：Tha line taken by tha magnetic force in paasing from ona yole of a horse－shoe magnet to the other one．（Faraday．）
ăx－1－al－1̆̆，adv．［Eag．axial；－ly．］（Prout， Worcester．）
fate，rät，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wè，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sïre，sĩr，marine；gō，pơt，


Xx－l－ole（cle＝kẹl），a［Dimin．of $\Delta x i l$ （q．v．）」 A eheave．（Hyde Clarke．）


ar－If－ẽr－ouss，a．［Lat axis，and fero $=$ to bear．］Bearing en exis．
axt＇－1－forme，a．［From Lat，axts，and forma $=$ form．In Ger．axiformig．］Of the form of an axis．
X프파－ fugal（q．v．）．］Noting s tendency to fly from
the axis；chiefly in the phrase axifugal force．
ax＇－in，s．［Fr．axille，from Lat．axilla（q．v．）．］ Bot．：The point where the base of the upper side of a ieaf joine the stem．Also the point where two branches diverge．It wis called by old botanists the ala．
axil－flowering，$a$ Floweriug in the
iis Chionanthns axilaris．
ax＇－ile，$\alpha$［From Lat，axis．］
1．Situated in the axio of anything．
2．Having the asme direction as the exls．
axile bodies，s．pl．Another usme for tactile corpuscles（q．v．）．
Xx－Il＇－la，s．［Lat．dimin．from an obs．axula．］ 1．Anat．：The armpit．
＂Numerous owent－glands oriot in the axilla．＂－ ＊2．Bot．：An axil．
ax－il＇－Lar，ax－II＇－lar－y，a．［Lat．axill（a）； Eng．6nff．ar，ary．］

1．Anat．：Pertaining to the armpit．
Axillary Artery：The natoe given to the sobelavian artery at that part of ita conrse in which it passes the armpit（axilla）．Inportant vessels are thence sent off to the ehoulders and chest．
＂Aztlary artery is distrinuted into the band； Axillary Vein：The vein corresponding to the sxillary artery．It eprings from the eub－ clavian vein．
2．Botany：Pertaining to the axil（q．v．）； arising from the axil；placed in the $3 x i l$ ． （Lindley：Introd．to Bot．，srd ed．，1839，pp． 112，490．）

## Kx＇ine，ar \＆\＆［From Jat．axis（2）（q．v．）．，

 d Eng．suff．－ine．A．As adjective：Pertaining to a group of stags，of which Cerous axis，Jion．，the Spotted Axis，is the type．（Griffith＇s Cuvier，vol．iv．， p． 116. ）
B．As rubstantive：A member of the Axine group of Stags．［Axie．］（Griffth＇s Cuvier， vol．1v．，p．116．）
（x＇－ing，pr．par．［Axe，v．］Asking．（O．Eng． \＆Scotch．）
＂Are ye axing me as a magistrate，Monkbarna ．．．e＂
 aufi．form．］Shaped like the head of an sxe．
 axe，and Eng．suff．－ite．］
A．As suistantive：A triclinic mineral，called siso Ysnolit snd Thomite．The crystals are brosd with their edges sharp．The harduess is $6 \%-7$ ，the sp ．gr． $3 \cdot 271$ ，the lustre glassy， the colour clove－brown，plain the，and peari－ grey，these hues varying greatly secording to
the direction in which it io viewed．It has strong donbte refraction，Compmsition：Silics， $11 \cdot 50$ to 45 ；alumina， $18 \cdot 56$ to 19 ；lime， $12 \cdot 50$ to 25.84 ；segquioxide of irnn， 736 to $12 \% 25$ ： sesquioxide of msnganese， $1 \cdot 16$ to 10 ；broric acid， 0 to 561 ；magnesia， 0 to 2.21 ；and potassa， 0 to＇s4．It is found，with garnet and tourmaline，at the Botallack mine in Cornwall．It ocenrs also，both in its normal state and altered，in Devonshire，as well as on the continent of Europe and in America．

B．As ndjective：Having so its type the mineral now descriluel，Dana has an Axinite group of ninerals．（Dann．）

 $=\mathrm{sm} \mathrm{sxe}$ ，and $\mu$ nureta（munelin）$=$ divivation．

Pretended divination by means of an axe．One way of doing this was to tix a hatchet on a round stake， 80 as to be exactiy poised，then the names of persone ouspected of a specified offence wore repeated，and the name at the mention of which the hatchet moved，or was imagined to move，was pronounced guilty．
 （lithos）$=2$ stone．］

Geol．：A aame given to an aggregation of incipient crystallisation or fibrous structure， occurring in some rocks．It is not unlike spherulita（q．v．），but the srrangement diverges from a line，not from aingle point．
ăx－i－t－litt＇－ic，a．［Eng．axiolit（e）；－ic．］Re－ eembling or pertaining to axiolite．
ах＇－i－tm，s．［In Sw．，Dan．，\＆Ger．axiom ；Fr． axiome；1tal．assionve；Dut．，Sp．，Port．，\＆Lat axioma；Gr．a $\xi i \omega \mu n(a x i o m a)=$ that of which one is thonght worthy，an honour．In acience， that which is assumed as the basis of demon－ gtration ：$\dot{a} \xi$ 埳 $(a x i o \delta)=$ to think worthy $\ddot{a} \xi \cos ($ axios $)=$ worthy． 1
1．Math．：a self－evident proposition，a proposition so evident at first eight thst it reqnires no demonstration，but commends itself at once to the acceptance of every one capable of thinking．The first axioms in Enclid sre－＂Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another；＂＂If equsls be added to equals，the wholes are equal．＂

2．Gen．：A self－evident principle in any de－ partment of thought，or，more loosely，one which，though requiring proof，is considered to rest on irrefragable evidence．

Inflilithe axioms and precents of sared truth

 ［From Gr．$\dot{n} \xi \dot{\xi} \dot{\omega} \mu a \sigma_{0}$（axiōmatos），genit．of
 －atic，－atical．$]$ Pertsining to an axiom or axiome；self－evident；containing axioms．
of orposition have made their way arainst all kinds J．8．Hill：Potit．Econ，bk．L．，ch．x．，$\{2$
＂Hippocrates dild well to front his axtomatical ex periments the book of Aphorisms）with the grand - Whitlock：Man，of che Eng．，p．109．
ax－1－t－măt＇－10－al－1y，adv．［Eag．axiomati－ cal；－ly． 1 In an axiomatic manner，by the employment of an sxiom or sxions．（Webster．）
 pistia）；from nistos $(a x i o s)=$ worthy，and $\pi$ 浣tis （pistis）$=$ trust，trustworthiness．］The quslity of being worthy of credit；trnstworthiness． （Webster．）
ax＇s＇－Ls（1），e．\＆a，［From Lat．axis＝（1）s刀 axle，s chariot；（2）the axis of the earth ；（3） the pin on which s hinge turns；（4）the valve of $\mathbf{s}$ pipe；（ 0 ）（Arch．）the axes of a volute；（6） a board，a plank，from ago $=$ to drive．Akin in Eng．axle；A．S．$\alpha x$, eax $=$ an sxis，sn axlo tree；Dut．as ；Ger．achse，axe；O．H．Ger． ahsa；Dan．\＆Fr．axe；Sp．exe；Port．eixo； lunss．os，osi；Lith．assio；1tal．asse；Gr． $\mathfrak{n} \xi \omega \nu(a x \bar{O})$ ，cognste with $a \mu a \xi a$（hanaxa）$=\mathrm{s}$ wagon，a chsriot；Sassc．akshas $=\mathrm{s}$ chariot．$]$ ［AXLE．］

A．As substantive
I．Ordinary Language．（Essentislly a scien titic word，though in some of its technical significstions it has made way into ordinary language．）

I．A strsight line，real or imsginary，passing through a body，and around which that body revolves，or at least may revolve．Spec，the imaginsry line connecting the poles of a planet， and around which the planet rotates．［11． Astron．］（Lit．\＆fig．）

## （1）Liternlly

On their own axie has the plation run，
And make at once their circle round the sun．＂
（2）Figuratively：
Meanwhile，the heart within tbe heart，the seat
on its pewn axis restlestly revolves，
Yet nowhere Auda the cheering light of truth．＂
2．A strajpht line，real or imaginary，passing through a boly，sround which the several parts of the bondy are symmetrically arranged．


## II Technically：

1．Geom ：An imaginary line drawn through a plane figure，and ebont which the plane figure is supposed to revolve，with the result of defining the limits of a solid．Thus，a circle revolving about one of its riameters and at right angles to that diameter，will constitute s sphere；hence the axis of a sphere is any one of its diameters．If an isoscele triangle revolve around an imaginary iine connecting its apex with the centre of its base，it will constituts a cone；hence the axis of a cone is an imaginary atraight line drawn from its apex to the centre of its base．A rectangle revolving around a straight line con－ necting the centres of sny two of the oppo site sides will prodnce a cylinder ；hance the axis of a cylinder is a atraight line drawn from the centre of its apex to the centre of its base． The axis of a parabola is the dismeter which passes through its focus．For the abscisbs of the axis，the subtangent，\＆ic．，of the axis，see Abscissa，Subtangent，de．In an ellipse the axis major（Lat $=$ greater axis）is the disneter which passes through the foci ；and the axi minar（Lat．$=$ lesser axis）the diameter a right angles to the axis major．In a hyper bols，the axis major is the diameter which passes through the foci；the axis minor i the distance between two points formed whe a straight line drawn throngh the centre of the hyyerbola，and at right angles to its major axis，is interaected by a circle described around a principal vertex sa its centre，and with radine equal to the ecceatricity of the hyper－ bols．
Conjugnte axis of an ellipse or of a hyperbola： The straight line drawn throngh its centre perpendicnlar to the transverse axis．
Transverse axis of an ellipse or of a hyperbola The straight line drawa through the two foci．

The axis of symmetry of a body：Any line in a regular polygon bisecting an angle or bisect－ ing a side perpendiculariy．
axis of a rotation of $n$ body of regular spurs about its 156
2．Astron．The axis of the earth，or the oxis of rotation of the earth，is that diameter about which it revolves．It is the one which has for its extremities the north and south poles The term is bimilsrly used of the sum，the moon and the pianets．（Herschel：Abton． srd ed．， $1858,8 \S 22,5 i$ ，sc．）
both Yenus and Mercury have been concluded to revolve on their axes in ahout the same thme as the
Axis of the celestial sphere：The imaginery line around which the hesvens appear to re volve．It is the axis of the earth prodnced．

Axis of an orbit．The major axis of the of bit of a planet is the line joining the aphelion aod perihelion pointa．The mioor axis is the lime perpendicular to the former，and passing throngh the centre of the ellipse．
3．Min．The term axis of a prismatie or other crystal is used in the sante sease as in other crystal is used in the sante sease as in
Geometry．（ 7 hillips ：Mineral．，2nd ed．，1819， p．Ixxiii．）

4．Mechanics：
The axis of suspension of a pendnlmm is the point from which it is suspended，and conse－ quently around which it turns．
The uxis of oscillation of a compound pendu－ lum is an axis constituted by $\Omega$ series of poists so situated that their motion is neither re tsnded nor sccelerated by their constituting part of a bolid body，which，of course，can mony move together．（Alkinson：Ganot＇s Physics， 3rd ed．，1868，§ 70．）

Axis of a balance：The line sronnd which it turns．
Axis in peritrochio．［Gr．$\pi$ epi＇（peri）$=$ round about，and tooxas（trochos）$=8$ whecl．］Th 6sme as the wheel and axle．One of the six mechanical powers，consisting of a peritro chium，or wheel and an axle．
5．Magnetism：The line supposed to con－ nect the north and south poles of a magaet．

## 6．Optics

Axis of a lens：A line passing through the centre of its curved，and perpendicular to it plane，surface．（Brewster：Optics，1831，§ 34．）

Optic axis：The line corresponding to this in the cye The ray of light passing along it is the oniy one which is not refracted．The other ravs of light entering the eye hsve axes
si60，buit this is the only one to which the si60，but this is the onl
term optic axis is splied．
boli，boy ；pout，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，bench；go，gem；thin，this；sin，as ；expect，Xenophon，exdst．－ing．


Visual axes: Tha axes of the several raya of light which enter the eye. [See Optic Axis ghove.]

Axis of refraction: A atraight line drawn perpendicular to the plane of a transparent body, and passing through the point of incidence of a luminous ray, striking it from without
Axes of double refraction: All doubly roo fracting aubstances have one or more linea, or one or more planes, along which no doubly refracting force exists. If there is one such line or plame, then the body is said to have ons axis, or plane of axes, of double refractlon; if two, two axes, or planea of axes, of double refraction, and ao forth. A real axis, or plane of axes of double refraction, is one in which the doubly refracting force really does not exist ; whilst a resultant axis, or plane of axes, or an whis or plane of compensation, is one in whicls axis or plane of compensation, is one in whicls it exists, but ia neutralised by a counter force
of equal intensity. A positive axis of clouble refraction is the term used when the refracted ray is bent towards the sxes, or plane of axes, of the body; and a negative oxis of double re. fraction is the expression employed when it is bent in the contrary direction.
7. Architecture:

Spirul axis: The axia of a apirally-twisted column.
Axis of an foric capital: A lina passing perpeadicularly through the middla of the eys of the volute.
8. Geology: An imaginary line on the oppoaite aides of which the strata dip in different directions. If the angla formed at their point of junction be a salient one. they form an anticlinal axis, or Antichinst (q.v.); but if anticlinal axis, or ANTiccinal (q.v.): but if it ia a re-entering one, then they constitute a
synclinal axis, or Srachanal. (q.v.). (Lyell: Man. of Geol, 4 th ed., 1352, p. 57.) [I., 2.]
9. Botany: The axia is that part of a plant around which the organs are aymmetrically arranged. The ascending oxis means the stem. (Lindley: introd. to Bot., 3rd ed., 1839, p. 69.) The descending axis is the root. (Ibid.) Recessory caxes are axes in addition to the main cessory cexes are faxes in the atelns of Calycanthus, Chione, found in the aterns of Calycanthus, Chi-
monsnthus, and some other plants. (Ibid., monsnthus, and some other plants. (Ibid.,
p. 96.) The appendages of the axis are seales, leaves, bracts, flowera, sexes, and truit. (Ibid., p. 110.) The axis of inflorescence is a peduacle which proceeds in a nearly straight line from the base to the spex of the inflorescence. (fbid., p. 153.)
10. Anatomy:
(a) The axis of the body: The vertebral column around which the other portions of the frame are arranged.
When the skoll remains in eonnection with the
vertebral column, it will be soen that tha axis is a vertebral column, it will be seen that ith axis is a
continuntion forwards of the axis of that coluran, con-
 of the Nammaitia, p. 96.
"In the Dees the axis of the face ie neariy th the
anae line with that of the cranium. anae line with that of the craniuma $A$ p. The
(b) The second vertebra of the neck, or the joint by which it is comnected with the firat vertebra. [Atlas.]
atlas' ' 'the vertebral being nilightly bent between the atian hud nx.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to an axis in the anatomical gense. [II., ]0.]
'I On onturing the Innermost camule, the nerve-tube auddenly loses its envelope of white sulytance axd
becomes pale, the axtis cylinder alone remaluing ...

ax'-is (2), s. [Iat. axis = an Indian quadruped, probably the deer deacribed below.] A apeciee of deer, the Cervus axis, found in india. It is spotted like the Fallow-deer, from which, however, the adult males at ieast may be distinguished hy their posseasing round horns without a terminal paln. There are several varieties, if, indeed, they are not distinct species. All are called by Anglo-Indian aportsmen Hog-deer.
あx'-1 -ŭs, s. [Gr. ásia (axia) $=$ dignity.] A genus of Crustaceans of the family Thalassinidze. I contains the Slow Shrimil, A. stirhynchus.

## axc-le (le =eql), *ax'-el, *ax'-ell, * ăx'-y1,

 [A.S. eaxt $=$ a a shoulder-joint; Icel. oxll; Lat axla, dim. of ala $=a$ wing. Cf. O. Fr. aissel.
essel. In Sw. \& Dan. axel; Dut. as ; Oer. achse; Sp. exe; Port. eixo; Ital. asse.] [Axis.]

1. Lit. : The pin or bar in the centre of a wheel around which the wheel itself turns And now the twentieth aun, descending, laves His glowiug axile in the weatery wavee. 1r., 487 s.
2. Fig.: The axia of the heavens, around which they seem to revolve.
"There riew'd the Pleiads, and the Northern Team, Tad great orion'z more reftyent beam,
The Benr, revolving, points his golded eye
Who ahines exalted on th' ethereal plaln.

axle-tree, *axyl-tre, * exyl-tree, * ax-treo (Eng.), *ax-tree, *ax-tre ( 0. Scotch), 3 .
3. Lit.: The axle of a wheel. 1.
tellioes the their azteorece, , whe their nares and their
and ii. ${ }^{33}$.
4. Fig.: The axis of the heavens.
ite poles or axle-treeot hesven, . . ."-Bacon:
axx'-led (ax'-eld), a. [Eng. azl(e); -ed.] Furnished with an axje. (Wharion.)
ax'-ŏ-lǒtl, s. [Mexican.] A apecies of amphibious vertebrated animals, belonging to the order Amphipneuata and the fanily Proteide. It is the Siredon pisciforme. It has four feet, and has on eithcr side of the neck a very large aperture, within which are dis played bronchial arches, the gills, however, being attached to the opercuia, or flaps which close the orifices. It is found in the lakes gurrounding the city of Mexico, where it is said to have once been very abundaut. It ia esteemed a great luxury
 an axle, an axis, and $\tau 0 \mu \dot{\eta}^{\prime}($ tomé $)=a$ cutting; from rénv (temñ $\bar{o})=$ to cut.]

Crystallog.: Having its cleavaga perped dicular to the axia of the cryatal. (Dana.)
ăx'-stōne, s. [AXe-stone]
 (O. Scotch), s. The game as Axle-tree (q.v.).

 $=$ cart-grease; axis $=$ axle, and $u n g o=$ to amear.] Hogs' lard. (Ure.) (Webster.)

* タ̌x'-větçh, s. [Axpitce.]

Xx'-wěd-nĕş̧-dāi, s. [Old Eng, axse = ash, and Wednesdai.] Ash Wednesday. (Rob. of Gloucester.)

* ax'-wort, s. [O. Eng. ax, and sulfix -wort.] [AXFFTCH.]
* ăx'-̀ _os, pr. par. \& 8. [Axe, Asking.]

And they him swore his axyng fayre nnd wele."
$\boldsymbol{a} \bar{y}(\mathrm{I}), a d v . \quad[\mathrm{Ave}(3)$.
| $\overline{\mathbf{a} y}(2), a d v . \quad[\mathrm{Ave}(2)$.

* $\mathbf{a y}_{\mathbf{y}}$, interj. [AH.]
* ay me, interj. \& a
A. As interjection: Ay mel an ejaculatory expression of sorrow, regret, or anxiety.

B. As substantive: The otterance of such an ejoculation.

Ay-meet, nnd heorty heigh-hoes Are sallets fit tor soldiers! Beaum. \& Flet.: Bonducu, i. 2. Sonaber from the melting lover'a hrain.
Aymeal and elezies. Aymees and elefies.

* ay̆ (I), (pl. eyr-ĕn) (eyr as ïr), s. (Ger. ey (sing.), eiren (pl.) $=$ au egg.] An egg.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "And a facon heotun amyddes, } \\
& \text { An ay be laide." Alisander, bso-7. }
\end{aligned}
$$

ay-schelle, s. An egg-shell. (Alisaunder, 557.) (S. in Boucher.)

* ây (2), s. [Awf.] The same as Awe (q.v.).
(Rob. de Bminne, p. 220.) (S. in Boucher.)
$\mathbf{a y} \mathbf{y}-\mathrm{ah}$, s. [Port aya, aia; Ital. aia =a governess, a chambermaid ; cognate with Port. aio, ayo =a tutor; Sp. ayo; Ital. aio = a tutor, a governor of youth.]

Anglo-Indian: The ordinary appellation given by Anglo-Indians to a lady's or nurse. maid of Hindoo or Mohammedan extraction, or who, whatever her faith, belougs to one of the native races of India. The term, originally borrowed from the Portuguese, is oow tending
to become naturalised in various Hindoo languagea.

+ àyd'e, v.t. [Alw, v.] Obsolete, except in poetry, and than in imitation of antiquity. "When the bells of Rylstone play'd Their Sabbath music- God us a yde $f^{\prime \prime}$
Wordsworth: White Doo Rylutome, viL
aye ( 1 ), adv. [Aven.]
āye (2) $+\bar{a} y$, " $\bar{a} 1, a d v$. [A.S. $a, a a=$ always, ever, for ever ; awa = away ; Icel. aesi; O. Icel. a; Ger. ewig; O. H. Qer. eo, io, ewa; Ooth.
 I. Always, perpetually, for ever., (Poetic.)
"Fro that time we tellen ay" " Morris), ह\%. The soul, thongh made in time, survives for ayo;
And, tboughit hath beginning, sees No end. Davise

2. Always, ever, in all casea, on all occasiona; through all bygone time. ( 0 . Eng. \& Scotkh prase and poetry.)
 "For ai wan rigt and kire heforn
On man, on wif, titl he was burris),
Story of Gen \& Exod. .
I daur any, Mr. Waverler, yo never kend that a the egsz that were. sue well roasted at alpper in the
Ha
house wers aye turned by our Davie? Wa house wers ay
3. Always; without intermission.

Th" astoniah'd marinera aye ply the pump:
No stay, nor rest, till tbe wide breach is clos'd
I Ay-forth: Ever after.
" His odhede lees he nought thei he come lowe,
God ay forth la bis grete atrengtho"
Joceph of A ramathie led. Skeath i2s-a
 ology somewhat doubtful. Perhapa it ia connected with Eng. yea; A.S. ia, gea; Sw. ja nected with Eng. yed; A.s. ra, gea; sw. ja
(pronounced ya); Dan. ja $=$ yes, yea, nay; jo (pronounced $y a) ; ~ D a n . ~ j a ~=~ y e s, ~ y e a, ~ n a y ; ~ j o ~$
$=$ yes, yea; Dut. ja $=$ yea, nay ; Goth. ja, jai. Mas, yea; Dut. ja $=$ yea, nay; Goth. ja, jai.
Mahn considers it more probsble that aye ia connected with Ger. ei, ey=why, bey, ay well, ah ha; M. H. Ger. ei, eia; Dad. ej; I Oer. ih. Wedgwood believes it to have developed by a process which he illustrates from aye = alwaya, and in fact to be that word.] Yes, a particle of affirmation or assent, used in the same way as yes.
A. As adverb:
"What say"st thon? Whit than be of our consorts
Say ay, and be the captain of ue all,", Shakeps: Twoo Gent. of Ver., IV. I

- The form $i$ occura in old editions of Shakespeare and other dramatic works.
Nautioal: Ay, ay, sir, or Aye, aye, sir: $\Delta$ common phrase in the moutha of sailora, who mean by it to express their willingness cheerfully to carry out the command just iazued to thein by their auperior.

Heard the volces of men through the mirt, the
Throwion the deck, the ahouts of the mate, and the

B. As substurtive:

1. Of things: A vote in say legialative body or elgewbere in favour of a motion as opposed to No e equals a vote agaiost it.
"There were a hundred and ninty $A$ yes to a hundred 2. Of persons: One who io such a case voted sffirmatively.
oplinion. - the Ayes did not ventures to dispate he
āye'-ăye, s. [So called from the cry of the adimal.] The Cheiromys Madagascariensir, an

aypeave.
animal placed by Cuvier among the Rodentis, and by othera with the Lamurides As its
fäte, răt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pít, sire, sir, marine; gō, pơt

apeciflc name imports, it In a native of Madagascas. It is about the size of a cat. Its fur is brown and its tail black.

- Aȳ-ē'en, Alr'-bẽr-y̆, s. [Hindust. ayeen = institutes, and Akbar, a celebrated Mogul Emperor of Delhi. who reigned from 1556 to 1605.] A very yaluable statistical deacription of the Mogul empire as it was in the reign of Akbar. It was compiled by his vizier, Abul Fazi. There is an English translation of it by Gladwin.
 Lat. aviolus, dimia. of avus $=$ grandfether.] $\Delta$ grandfather.
"I wm thine oyel ready wh thy WIIL"
Chaucer: $\boldsymbol{C}$. . $\boldsymbol{T}, 2,472$.
" a-yĕn', " an-yĕn' $\theta$, adv. [A0ain.] (Chaucer.)
* a-yern'-bite, s. [Eng. (1) ayen = sgain (like yett for gate), and (2) bite] A bita or biting again; remerae.
"Dan Michel", Ayenbite of Inwst, or Remorse of
Conscience." Edited by Rlchard Morrin, Eng. London: Tríbmer and Co.
* a-yĕnst', • a-yĕns', prep. [AgAinst.] Against. (Chaucer.)
-iniention of the Holy Croce (ed. Morrish p 159.
* a-yĕn'-wąrd, adv. [O. Eog. ayen $=$ again, in the sense of againast, in the reverse direction.] [Aoann.] Beckward. (Chawcer.)
1 \&-7̌n'-włHe, adv. [O. Eng. ayen, and wylle $=$ will.] Against one's will, unwillingly. (Prompto Parv.)


## 



* $\mathrm{ay}^{\prime}-\mathrm{g} \mathrm{url}_{1}$ ět, 2 [Fr. aiguillette.] An aiglet. [Alolet.]
- aȳle, a [Fr. aieul.] $\Delta$ grandfather.
*aȳle, o.t. [Ail, v.]
"Noot I nougbt why, ne what menchaunce it ayled."
tīy'-1厄̌t, \&. [Deriv. uncertain.]
In Heraldry: A name used to designata the Corniah Choagh (Fregilue graculus). (Gloss. of Her.)
- ayme, s. The same as Aim (q.v.). Spec., guess.
"That knowee her port, and thither seyles by ayme."
* ày'-mẽtes, s. pl. [Embers.]
- Aynd, s. [In Sw. anda = lureath, ande = ghost, spirit ; Dan. aande $=$ breath, aand $=$ gheat; Wel. anade $=$ breath.] Breath, life. (Chiefty Scotch.) [AUNDE, AiND.]
"Quoth wome wha malat had tint thair annds.",
Chrite" $\Sigma$ Itrk ot the Green, ii. (S in Boucher.)
* Bynde, v.t. [In Dav. aande $=$ to breathe; Sw. andan = to breathe out.] [Aynd, s.] To breathe upon. (Scotch.)

- äyn'-dít, pa. par. [Aynde.] (Scotch.)
*Ēyne, a. [ANe, One.] One, a.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { And his cornge on has hezed he dede, }
\end{aligned}
$$

a-yơnt', prep. \& aiv. [Eng. $a$; yont.] Beyend, on the further aide; remeta from. (Scotch.)

## A. As preposition:

iike. ." mas he wod thrum them ower and ower to the Antiquary, eb. $\times \times x$ L

## B. As adverb:

A burn ran in the laigh, ayont there lay

ay'-quëre, adv. [Old Eng. ay (AYe), and ywëre, old form of Where (q.v.).] Everywhere.
"With mony golde frenges,
Ayquere naylet ful nve."
Gowan and the Ayrueren naylet ful n wo. is in Boucher.)
äyr'-ant, a. [EYRANT.]
*äyre (1), s. [Heir.]

## "ayre (2), s. [ATR]

" Shonting, and olapping oll their hands on hyigh That all the ayre it ailk, and spyes to heaven bright.
" ayr'-ðn (yr as iry), s. pl. [Ar, Eoos.]
A'yr-thirese (Ayr as Xr), s. pl. [From Ayrshire, a Scottish county.]

Farming: A breed of cattle brought from Ayrshire. The enimsis 90 deaigusted ere in general parti-coloured, red and white being diffused over them in patches. They are horned. Their special value arises from their being excellent for the dairy.
$\ddot{\mathbf{a}} \boldsymbol{y} \mathbf{y}-\bar{y}\left(\ddot{\boldsymbol{a}} \mathbf{r}^{\prime}-\mathbf{i}\right)$, s. [AERIE.]
"I mhould discourse on the brapcher, the haggard,
and then treatof their coveral ayriet"-Wston: $\Delta n$.

* āyşe, v.t. [EASE, v.]
* āyse, s. [EAse, s.]
 gar.] Vinegar.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { "The veseol of uyyple ond of galle, } \\ & \text { Thord, keve ray from the synuys alle } \\ & \text { The Symbots of the Paktion (ed. Morris), }\end{aligned}$
The Symbots of the Pawtion (ed. Morris), 105-6.
ăx-ä'lĕ-a, \& [In Dut., Dav., \& Mod. Lat. azalea; Fr. azalè; Gr. á̧a入éos (azaleos) = dry, parchicd, either because in such places the plant grows, or from the brittle, dry nature of its weor.]

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the ordor Ericaceæ (Heathworts). It contains a British species, A. procumbens, or Trailing Azalce, a low shrib with woody tortuous stems and crowded leafy branches, occurring in patches on moors in the Scottish Highlands. There are numerous speciea in America, some of them of great beanty. The nearly allied genus, Rbododendron, also abounds in the American mountaina. Several apeciea are cultivated on account of the abundance and beauty of their flowers, and in mome casea their fragrance. Azaleas are best cnltivated in a peaty soil. The most delicate speciea is Azaleo Indica.
a-zā'-lĕ-ine, s. [From Mod. Lat azalea, and Eng. suff. -ine.]

Chem. [Robaniline.]
व̌z'a-rōle, s. In Ger. azerote $=$ the berry, and azerol baum = the tree; Fr. azerole $=$ the berry, and azerolicr = the tree; Port. azerola $=$ the fruit, and azeroleiro $=$ the tree; Ital. lazzeruola $=$ the berry, and lazzeruolo $=$ the tree.] The English name of a species of hawthern (Cratcegus azarolus.]

A-ze'-zerl, \& [Heb. ThN (azazet); in the opinion of Gesenius, the same as hrive (azal$\left.{ }_{2 i l} \mathrm{l}\right)$; from bry (azal), disused in Hebrew, but occurring in Arabic $=$ to separate.]
I. In Scripture: A word occurring in Lev. xvi. 8, 10 , and 26, where it is translated "scapegoat;" but the antithesis which makes the one goat be for Jehoval, and the other for Azazel, ia best preserved by supposing Azaze! to be auch a being as Satan or some other evil spirit.
2. In Milton: An evil spirit, standardbearer to Satan.
'Then stradght commanda, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud and clarions be upreared
Of trumpets loud and clarions be apreared
Hal mighta tandard: that proud honour
Mla mighty atandard: that proud honour clalmo
Azasel an his right, a cherub tall.
a-ž̌d'-a-raxoh, s. [Io Fr. azedarach, from Arab. azadarach.]
Pharm.: The bark of the root of a tree, Melia azedarach. [Melia.]
ǎz-el-ā'-ic, a. [Eng. azote, snd Gr. èaikós (ela?k08), pertaining to the olive-tree; diacov (elaia) = olive-nil, or oil in general; inaia (elaia) $=$ the olive-tree.] Pertaining or relating to azote (nitrogen) and oil io combination.

## nzelaio acid, 8.

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{14} \cdot(\mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH})_{2}$. A bibasic acid formed along with suberic acid by exidising castor oil. It is aoluble in cold ether and in boiling water. It forms large white needle crystals, which melt at $106^{\circ}$. By heating with caustic baryta, it yields heptane, $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{16}$.
A'-zêl-fa-fage, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A flxed star, numbered $4 \frac{1}{1}$ in the scale of magnitude ; it is called also $\pi^{1}$ Cygni.

Ms:-Y-mitht, [In Dut, Ger., \& Sp. asimuth; Fr. \& Port aximut; Ital. azzimutto; from Arab. assamt, pl. as-sumut =a wey, a path.] [Zenithe]

## Astronowy:

1. Sing.: "The angular distance of a celestial object from the north or south point of the horizon (according as it is the nerth or soutb pole which is elevated), when the object is referred to the borizon by a vertical circle." Or "the angie comprised between two yertical planes, one passing through the elevated cal planes, one passing through the elevated generally reckoned eastward or westward, from the north or south peint for $180^{\circ}$ either way; but Herachel prefers always reckoning It from the points of the horizon most remote from the eleyated pole westwind, so as to agree in lts general direction with the apparent diurnal motion of the stark. Of course Agtron., 5 thl ed., 1858, $\$ 103$.)
2. Plural : Azimuths, called also verlical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles in all the pointa thereof. On these are reckoned the altitude of the stars, and of the sun when he is not in the meridian.

- Magnetical Azimuth: Magnetical azimuth is an arch of the horizon, contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.
azimuth and aititude instrument. An astronomical instrument designed to ascer tain the altitudes and azimutha of the heavenly bodies at any particular time. It has two axea, the principal one vertical and the other horizontal; the former, therefore, correspond ing to a vertical circle of the heavens, and the latter to the celestial horizon. The angle measured on the latter are therefore azimuth or differences of azimuth, and these on the former zenith diatances, according as the former zenith diatances, upper point of the graduation ia rom the upper $90^{2}$. (Herschel: Astron., §§ 182-187.] [Altazimuti.]
azimuth compass. An instrument used for finding the sun'a magnetical azimuth, or for amplitude of any other heayenly body.
animuth dial. A dial, the stile or gnomon of which is at right angles to the piane of the horizon.
 Eng. suffix -al. In Fr. and Port. azimutal; Sp. azimuthal.] Pertaining to the azimuth.

azimuthal error. The deviation of a tranait instrument from the plane of the meridian. Ita cffect is greateat in the horizon, and vanishes io the zenith., it is sometimed called the "meridisn error." (Hind.)
ăz-ō-bĕn'-zēne, s. [From Eng. $\alpha z \sigma(t e)=$ nitrogen, and benzene (4.v.).]
Chemistry: $\stackrel{\mathrm{C}}{6}^{\mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}}{ }_{\mathrm{C}}^{11} \mathrm{C}_{6}$. Obtained by distilling nitrobenzene with an slcoholic solntion of potash. The slcohol is oxidised to aldehyde. Azobenzene can be ohtained by the action of aodium amalgam and water on an alcobolic solntion of nitrobenzene. Azobenzene crya solntion of nitrobenzene. Azobenzene crya
tallises io large yellow-red plates, which melt at $66^{\circ} 5^{\circ}$, and boil at $293^{\circ}$. Concentrated nitric at $66^{\circ} 5^{\circ}$, and and at $293^{\circ}$. Concentrated nitric pounds. Bolling aulphuric acid converts it into azobenzene-sulphonic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3} \mathrm{H}$. Reducing agents convert azobenzene into hydrazobenzene, $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C}_{6} 1_{5} \mathrm{NH} \\ & \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NH} .\end{aligned}$
azr-o-ben-zō-ic, $a$. [Eng. azo(te), sad benzoic (see def.).] Pertaining to nitrogen, and slac to gum benzoin, a resin produced from Styrar benzoin, a tree from the Malay archipelago.


## azobenzoic acid.

$\mathrm{NC}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH}$
Chem.: ${ }^{11} \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{CO} .0 \mathrm{H}$

Obtained by the setion of sodium amalgam and water on nitro-benzoic acid. A yellow solid, almos insoluble in alcohol, ether, or water; it forms sparingly seluble salta.

[^42]立－x X －di－phĕn－yl－di＇－an－mine，s．［Eng． auso（te），diphenyl，diamine．］ $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{~N}_{3}$ ．A chemical aubstanca produced by passing nitrous
sniline．

 $=$ to live．］Deatitute of life，or the remaina of what once were animated beings．
Geology．Azoic Rocks：Those in which no traces of organic remains exist，and which are by some assumed to have been deposited before life commenced in this planet．

IIs ths conatant tendency of geological investigation has been to find traces of fossil in sedimentary rocks previously deemed azoic， and as，moreover，there is good reason to belleve that in many cases in which they have not been found they once existed，hut have since been destroyed by metamorphic action students of nature requira to be very careful as to what rocks they venture to characterise as azoic．
 trogen，and methan（q．v．）．
Chem．［Cyantien］
ăz－ō－par＇－af－fĭnş，s．pl．［Eng．azo（te）； parodins．］

Chemistry．［Nithiles．］
ăz－0̈－phǒs－phŏr＇－1c，a［Eng，azo（te），and phosphoric（q．©．）］Pertaining or relating to azote and phosphorus in combination
azophosphoric acid．An acid ob－ tained hy Dr．Gladstone，and which he re－ garded as jhnsphoric acid conjugated with au atom of the group P．N．
az－or＇－ite，s．［From the Azores，nide islands in the North Atlantic，about 800 miles dis－ tant from Portugal，to which they politically belong． 1 A white mineral，trausiucent or opraque，crystallising in minute octahedrons． The hardness is 4 ＇45；the lustre vitreons on fractured fragment．Hayes considers it car bonate of lime．It is fonud in an albitic rock in the Azores．
a－zo＇te，s．［In Fr．azote；from Gr．a，priv．，and Surtuos（zotikos）＝fit for giving and maintain
 A nane once all but universally used for what is now more frequently termed nitrogen． ［NITROGEN．］It was so callad because when breathecl，uncombined with oxygen，it has fatal effects upon animal life．
＂a＇－zŏth，s．［Arabic（9）．］
1．Alchemy：Mercury，which was supposed to exist in every metallic body and constitute its basis．（Glossog．Nov．，\＆c．）
2．The liquor of sublimated mercury．
3．Brass．
4．Paracelang＇s unlversal remedy．
a－zŏt－1c，a［In Fr，azotique．］Pertaining to azote．
＊azotio acid．The same as Nitaic Acid （q．v．）．
＊azotio gas．Nitrogen．

az－ō－tī＇ze，v．t．［Eng．azot（e）；－ize．］To im－ pregnate with azote．
azz－ō－tizzed，pa，par．d a，［Azotize．］


azotized substances．Nitrogenous compuunds，or thoae containing nitrogen，the most essential element of food，yet，by itself， unahie to sustain life．Foods，which build up the bodies of men and animals，are divided into two great classes，wiz．－flesh－formers，or those which repair the waste of tissue；and heat－generators，or those which keep up the heat and movements of the hody．The former are calied nitrogenons，and the latter non－ nitrogenoua or carbonaceoua．The principal aninal nitrogenoua compounds are albumen， fihrin，gelatine，and casein，all of which are almost identical in compoation，and contain from IB to 18 pert cent of nitrogen．Albumen， fibrin，and gelatice are found in the muscles，
blood，and bones of animals，whilst casein ta found in the milk．Similar nitrogenous com－ pounds occur in vegetables；than we find albumen in potatoes，turnipa，apples，\＆cc， filrin in wheat，barley，and the other cereals and casein in peas，beans，and lentils．The natritive value of an infusion of tea or coffee is very smail，the amount of nitrogen present being alrnost inapprecialle．The nou－nitro－ genous foods are sugar，stareh，and fat or oil These，by oxidation in the borly，produce heat and motion，and are bence termed heat－givers or force－producers．

そ̆z－ō－ti＇z－ing ，pr．par．［Azotize，v．］
a－zō＇tŏ－，as a prefla［20Mm azot（e）；－o．］ Combined with azote，as azoto－sulphuric．
azoto－sulphuric acfd（of De La Pro－ vostaye）A chemical compound．Formula $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{9}$ ．
ăz－б̆x－y̆－bĕn＇－zēne，s．［From Eng．azot（e）； Gr．ósús（oxus）$=$ aharp，and Eng．benzene （q．v．）．］

Chem．：Azoxybeazene，

$$
\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}
$$

$>0$ ． 1 l is
formed，together with azobenzeue，by reducing nitrobenzene with alcoholir protash．It crys－ tallisea in long yellow needlea．

Az＇ra－ĕl，Az＇－ra－ill，s．［Arab．，Turk．，\＆c．］ Among the Arabs and Turks：The angel of death．

Even Azraed from his deadly quiver
When flies that thaft，and fly it uust，
That parts all else．fhall doom for ever That parts all else．Whall doom．
Our hearls to nudivided dust．－

Byron：The Bride of Abydos，is 11.
9－zū1－mic，$a_{3}$［Eng．az（ote），and ulmic，from ulmin（q．v．）．］Pertaining to azote and ulmin．

## azulmic acid．

Chem．：Azulmic acl，, $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{5} \mathrm{O}$ ，obtalned by the spontancous decomposition of an rqueous solution of cyonogen gas；also by the action of cyanogen， $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$ ，on aqueous ammonia．By bolling it with water it is con－ verted into myeomelic acid， $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{IN}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．
 $(z=\mathbf{z h}), a$ \＆$s$ ．（The tirst syllable of the word is occasionally pronounced $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ ）．（In Fr．， Welsh，Prov．，and O．Sp．azur；Ital．azurro， azzeolo；Sp．aztr，azul；Port．azul；from Pers．lajjavardi，lajuwardi＝blue，azure ；laja－ ward，lujuword $=$ lapis lazul，the second word in which ia the Persian one altered． From Arab．azul＝heaven．］【Azubine，Azub－ ite，Azers．］

A．As adjective：
Ord．Lang．：Of that tint of blue which is seen in the vault of heaven duriug the absence of clonds．Used－

1．Of the sky
＂Inverted trees，wod rock n，sud azure skyy＂
2．Of the gea in certain states．
Far through his arure tarhalent domenin
omion：spring，il
3．Of some eyes，and apecially of Minerva＇s．
Minerva，graceful with her nzure eyen．＂
Pope：：Famer＇s Odysey，bik．
4．Of sea－goddesses．
Leocothoe aaw．and pity tonched her breant
（Herself a nortal once of Cuimus＇
Hut now an azaure once of Commus＇strain，
But now an＂zure nister of the muxin）＂，
Pope：Hionner＇s Odyusey，ble $\mathbf{v . ,} 425-7$.
B．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language ：
1．The colour of the sky，soft or pale hlue．
＂Goid sud seluer he seis and anar forsothe．＂，
the height of hypothetical sheli were lifted to twice we mhould otill have the atrire overhead＇－7ynutall： frag．of Sclence，sro ed．，vii．132－3
2．The vault of heaven，so called from its soft blat colour．

Up to the lights above us，in the azare，
Which are so beautilut．＂－Byron：Cain，i，
II Her．：Bright blne．Used especially in deacribing the eacutcheons of gentlemen be－ neath the degree of harons，The same eolour oll a nobleman＇s coat and that an the coat of a sove－ reign prines Jupiter，from sove－ planet of that name．Engravers conveationally represent azure，

or asure as it is sometimes spelled Its heraldry，

Polee in foler fakerande hitweue，

azure－eyed，$a$ Having eyes of Rn azure－ colour，or what may be poetically described． as auch．
＂Pairhaired，asuroayed，with delicato saxion com－ Longollow ：Courtahtp of Jiles standith， 1.
azure－pencilled，$a$ ．Pencilled witb azure，with radiations of sn azure hue．

And where profoge the wood－veltch cling
tound zsh and elin，in verrani ring
Should canopy Titaniai bower．＂
Scotz：Eokeby，Iv． 2
azure－spar，azure spar，s．A min－ eral，called also Lazulite（q．v．）
azure－stone，azure otone，\＆The aaje as Azure－spar（q．v．）．

## azure－tinted，$a$ ．Tinted with azure．

－On bla hairy arm innprinted
Liko Thor＇hamioer，huge and dinted Whs his hrawny hand．＂
Longellow：The Saga of Ing Olat，xiv．
ăz＇unre（ $\mathbf{z}$ as $\mathbf{z h}$ ），v．t．［From the adjective or substantive．In Sp．\＆Port．azular．］To colour azure．
azz＇－ũred（ $\mathbf{z}$ as $\mathbf{z h}$ ），pa．pars．\＆$a$ ．［AzURE．］
A．As past participle：Coloured azure；made o assume an azure colour．
B．As adjective：Of an azure colour．
The flower that＇：Iike thy face，pale primrose；nor The caured hare bell，like thy veins no，not The lenf of egle utipe，whom no
Outesweetend not thy hreath

Shathesp．：$\because$ Cymbeline，Iv． 2
ăz＇－ũr－ine（ $\mathbf{z}$ as $\mathbf{z h}$ ），a．\＆\＆［Eng．asur： －ine In Ital．azzurino．］

+ A．As adjective：Or an azure colour． －Fhereapon they lay a coloar which con－ tinnet
B．As substantive：A fresh－water fish，called also the Blue Roach，the Leuciscus coeruleus of Yarrell．It belonge to the Cyprinidæ，or of Yarrelit family．It is fonad in Lancashire and in some of the swiss lakes．
ăz＇－ũr－īte（ $\mathbf{z}$ as $\mathbf{z h}$ ），s．［Eng．azur；and suff． ite．］
I．（In Ger．lazulit，lazulith．）A mineral， called also Lazulite（q．\％．）．
2．（In Ger．lazurit．）A brittle，transparent or subtranslucent mineral with monocinic crystals．The hardness is $3 \cdot 5-4 \cdot 25$ ；the sp ． gr．， $3.5-8.831$ ；the lustre vitrenus or verging on adamantiue；the colour azure－blue，passlng into Berlin bsiue．Compos．：Carbonic seid， into Berin biue．Compos．：Carbonic sela
24 24 to 25.46 ；oxide of copper， 68.5 to 70 ；and
water， 546 to 6 ．it oecurs in England，in water， 546 to 6. it occurs in England，in
Cornwall，Devonalire，Derbyshire，\＆ic．；as Cornwall，Devonaliire，Derbyshire，dc．；as （Dara．）
$\mathrm{az}_{\mathbf{z}}-\mathrm{u} \mathbf{u r n}(\mathbf{z} \mathbf{a k} \mathbf{z h}), a$ ．［Ger．azurn．］The same－ as AzURE．

> My aliding eharfot stays,
> Thicik set with grate sud the azurn sheea
> Milton: Comu4, sos.
 wedded，not constituting one of a pair；$a_{\text {，}}$ priv．，and Suyos（zugos），ofteaer Suypu（tugon） ＝a yoke．］
Anat．：Pertaining or relating to anything oceurring singly as contradistinguiahed from one of a pair．
－Ringle or azygous bones＂－－Plower：Onteot of the ammatin，p．105．
 $=$ leaven．［Azymous．］Unleavened bread．
$\bar{A} z^{\prime}-\breve{\mathbf{y}}$－mite，s．［In Ger．Azymiten（plural）； Fr．Azymite（sing．）．］［Azymous．］
Church Hist．（Plur．）：Those who use an－ leavened bread in the administration of the Lord＇s Supper．
ăz＇－y̆－moŭs，a．［In Fr．azyme；Sp．azimo； Port，azymo；Lat azymis；Gr．asvuos（azi－ mos）：$\dot{\alpha}$ ，priv．，and（iun $(z u m e \bar{e})=$ leaven．） Unleavened；unfermented．（Used of bread．）
fäte，füt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wět，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pìt，sire，sĩr，marine；gō，pǒt，


## B．

B．The second letter and the first consonant in the English alphabet，as it is also in the other fauguages of the Aryan family spoken in Europe．The characters in use in theae aeveral tongues haviag come through the Greak from aome old form of apeech，probably the Phoenician，belonging ta the Semitic（better called the Syro－Arslian）family，it was to be expected that the letter corresponding to $\mathbf{B}$ would occnpy the aame place in the Semitic as in the pretiously－mentioned $\Delta$ ryan alpha－ bets．Investigation shows this to be the case，to a considerable extent at least．A sound and character correaponding to the English $b$ and the Oreek $\beta=$（beta），is the second letter and the first conaonant In Phoe－ nician，Hebrew，Samaritan，Aramaic，Arsble， and Coptic．In Ethiopic，however，beth stands tenth instead of second in order． Turning next to aome of the Aryan languages of Asia，we find that in armenian be is the twenty－sixth of thirty－eight letters ；and in Sanacrit，Mahratta，\＆c．，bū or bu is generally placed twenty－third in the list of consonants， where it la preceded by phü and followed by $b h \vec{u}$ ．Returaing again to the Semitic， （beth），the name given to the aecond letter of the Hehrew elphabet，is really Aramæen． Like the corresponding word in Hebrew，$\Gamma$ ？ （baith），it aignifice a house，to which it has some faint resemblance．The Hebrew coin－ letter 9 ，the Samaritan 9 ，and the Phee－ nician $\$ 9$ ，have a somewhat greater one； and probably the old hieroglyph from which theae symbols were abbreviated may have been the most like of all［A，Alphaget．］
$B$ is a flat mute［MuTe］，the voice not being so entirely shut off in prononacing it as it is when one of the sharp mutea，$p$ or $f$ ，is uttered The $b$ sound is prodnced by compressing the lipa，a vowel being added to render it audible． It ia hence called a labial，from Lat．labium $=$ a lip，plur．labia $=$ lips；its other associates in the aame category being $p, f$ ，and $v$ ，with which it la often interchanged in the cognate languages．Thns to bake is in O．H．Ger prachan，and in Slav．peshtshi．The Eng．life is the Ger．leben；and while life is the sab－ stantive，live is the verb．So the Lat．balcena is from the Gr．фád入acva（phallaina），фádava （phalaina）with $p h$ pronounced as $f$ ，whilst from one or other comes the Eng．whale．The Eng．have is from the Lat．habeo．So also the Sanscrit vyagra $=$ a tiger，becomes the Mahratta vagh（pronounced wagh），and is transformed into the Hind bagh．Othe letters than the labials can be interchanged with $b$ ：thus the Greek $\mu \dot{0} \lambda u \beta \delta$ or（molubdos） and the Lat．plumbum＝lead，unlike as they appear，are akin，$m$ beligg exchanged for $p$ and the old form of the Let，bellum＝war，was duellum，whence our Eng．Words bellicose and duel．
1．B，as an initial，is used－
1．In designating University degrees：
（a）For Lat．Baccalaureus，as Artiurn Bacca jaureus＝Bachelor of Arts
（b）For Bachelor；as B．A．＝Bachelor of Arts B．D．$=$ Bachelor of Divinity ；B．M．$=$ Bachelor of Medicine；B．L．＝Bachelor of Laws
2．In Music：For bass．Similarly B．C．is used for basso continuo $=$ thorough bass．
3．In Chemistry：For the element boron，of which it is the symbol as well as the initial．
IL．B，as a symbol，is used－．
I．In Numeration，in Greek，Hebrew Arabic，and even occasionally in English，for 2．But $\beta_{1}$ in Greek is the diacritical mark for 2，000．In Latin $B$ atands for 300 ，and $\overline{\mathrm{B}}$ for 3，000．
2．In Music：As the seventh note of the diatonic scale．it answers to the Italian and French si，In Germany it is $=\mathrm{B}$ fat．
3．In Chem．［1．，3．］
4．Biblical Criticism．Of Codices： $\mathbf{B}=$ the Codex Vaticanus．［Codex．］
III．B，as a part of speech，is used－
1．As an adjective：as＂the $b$ sonnd．
2．As a substantive：as＂Capital $B$ ；
to know a $B$ from a bull＇s foot．＂
Ba（Chemistry）．The symbol for the element barium．

Da＇，a．［Eng．ball，with the permanent ellitysia of the last two letters．］$A$ ball（Sicotch．）
Dâ，$a$ ，［A．S．ba ee hoth．］［Bort．］Both．
 ba，v．t．［BAsse，v．］
bas（Eng．），bāe（Scotch），s．［From the sound．］ The utterance of a aheep in bleating，from which it is manfestly imitated．

Speed Such Therefore thon art a ahoep． hakesp．Two Genth of Vor．，i． 1.
baa（Eng．），bāe（Scotch），v．i．［From the aub－ stantive． 1 To emit the aound which a aheep does in bleating．
＂Or iliga a lamb，whooe dam a way ts fet，
Bä＇al， from Hebrew hes（Baal）；Aram．Gasi．（Baal） and husband（generally with the article it $(h a)=$
 Báa入（ho Bcal）＝the Baal（masc．）（Judg．1i．13）； $\dot{\eta}$ Báal（he Baal）＝the Baal（fem．）（Jer．xix．5）．］
1．LIL．：The chief male divinity smong the Phomicians，as Ashtoreth was the leading female one［Ashtoneth．］The Cartha－ ginians，who aprang from the Phoeniciana， carried with them hie worship to their new settlements，as is proved，among other evi－ dence，by the names of some of their world－ renowned heroes ；thus Hannibal，written in Punic inscriptions（Hannibaal），signifies ＂The grace of Baal；＂and Hasdrubal，or Aa－ drubal，＂עֲ The worahip of Basl early existed among the Canasnites and the Moabites，whence it apread to the laraelites，becoming at last for a time completely dominant emong the ten tribea， and to e cartain extent evan emong the two， in consequence of the ill－advised murriage of Ahab with Jezabel，daughter of Ethbaal（the name means＂With Baal，＂）king of Sidon， A number of places in Pelestine end the neighbouring countries commence with Baal， such as Bagl－gad（Josb．xi．17），Basl－meon （Numb．xxxii．38），but whether in the gense of＂lord，＂＂possessor，＂or signifying＂Baal，＂ is a matter of dispute．One place is simply called Basl（i Chroa．iv．33）．This divinity seems to have aymbolised the sun，and less frequently the planet Jupiter．He was wor shipped under different forms or in different relations：thus there were Baal－berith $=$ the Covenant Baal or lord；Baal－zebub［BeEs zeave］＝the fiy－lord；Baal Peor＝the Baal of Mount Peor，or Baal of the opening，the Moabitish national divinity．Perhapa the Bahylonian $\operatorname{Bel}$ was ouly Baal with a dialectic difference of spelling，though Prof．Rawlinson thinks differently（lsa．xlvi．1）．［Bel．］There wns an affinity between Baal and Moloch wns an amnity between Balland moloch．
［Moloch．］The Beltein or Beltane fires，lit in ［Aloloch．］The Beitein or Beltane fires，lit in early gummer in Scothand and Treland，seem
to be a aurvival of Bal＇s worship．［BELTANE．］ even＇until nooth may the name of Baal from migning

IV The Heb．plural Baalim often occurs．It may signify images of Baal，or that imaginary god in different relations．（Judges viii．33．）
2．Fig．：Any one held by the person using the term to be a false priest．
＂The priest of Baal was reviled and insulted，nome－
timea beaten，monetinua dacked．＂－Nacaulay：Hit． Eng．，oh．xilii．
Baal－adorer，s．One who adorea Baal．
The Eaal－adorer bows on Btand＇s steep．＇
Bā＇－al－ĕst，s．［Eng．，\＆c．Baal；－ist．］A wor－ ahipper of Baal ；a contemptuous epithet ap－ plied to a Roman Catholic or to an Anglican （Sylvester：Tobacco Lattered，190．）
băb，s．［Bos，s．（Scotch．）
băb，v．t．\＆i．［Bos，v．］（Scotch．）
ba＇－ban \＆［Mahratta（1）Baba，a proper name borne by many men；（2）baba，a term of en－ dearment for a young child of the male aex Akin to Eng．baby．］

Among Anglo－Indians：Used in the second of these senses．
băb＇－ble，＊băb＇－le $(1 e=e l), v . i$ \＆$t$ ．［in Dut．babbeien；Ger．babbein；Fr．babbiler Imitated from the sound．］［Basel．］

A．Intrans．；To eend forth vague unmeat ivg sounds in an unintermitted stream．

1．Of persons：Used－
1．Of the imperfect attemptes at speech which characteriee the period of iufancy．
2．Of the talk of persous whose powers art failing through oid age or serious sickness．
3．Of the copious，unintermitting，and shal－ low epeech of talkers，who habitually weary every company into which they may galo ad－ mittance，and betrsy every secret entrusted to them to keep．
II．Of inanimate things：To emit such aounda as are made by a running brook

And runlete babbling down the glen．＂
B．Trans．：To prste；to utter．
＂John had connod over a cataloguo of hard worda；
these he used to babbla indifferently in all coupanion．
IT The participial edjective babbling，derived from babble，is more common than any part of the verb atrictly ao called．［Babblino．］
băb＇－ble，＂bab＇－Ie（le＝pl），＊bab＇－bel，s． ［From the verb．In Dut．gebabbel；Fr．babil．］ 1．Emanating from human beings：Uamean－ ing prattle；shallow，Foolish talk．
＂The hasble，impertinence，and folly，I have taken notice of in diaputes．－Graneilh
2．Emanating from inanimate things：Such a aound as that made by runaing water．
If Hounds are said to babble when they give tongue too loudly after having found． （Gent．Rec．，p．78．）
bǎb＇－ble－měnt，s．［Eag．babble；ment．In r．babillement．］
I．The act of babbling
2．The foolish talk which la uttered
 tul know ledge．＂一Milion ：Education．
bǎb＇－blẽr，＂bǎb＇－lěr，s．［Eng．babbl（e）；er In Dut．babbelaar；F＇r．babillard．］
A．Ord．Lang．：An unintermitting and ahallow talker．

I found him garrulously given， A babbler in the land．
uking oak By arnt for the Rablers）：The English the Turdidx，or Thrushes．It atands between the True Thrnshes and the Orioles．The species are small birds confined to India，the Eastern Archipelago，and Australia．Some have imi tative powers，and many sing sweetly．
＊babb＇－bler－
1．Prating，chatter，garrulousness．（N．E．D．）
2．Confused with Babeav（q．v．）．
băb＇－blĭigg，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［BAsble．］
A．As present participle \＆participial adj． In aenses corresponding to those of the verb．

And have the Rntee thy babbing age ordatid
Pope：Homer $\leq$ Odyssey，bk xix．， 568.4 ．
B．As substantive：Vain，shallow，foolishtalk ＂Avoluing protane and vain babblings．＂－1 7 im
babbling－thrushes，s．pl．［Bagelen，B．］
$\dagger \mathbf{b a ̆ b}-\mathbf{b l y}, ~ a . \quad$［Eng．babbl（e）；－y．］Given to babbling；garrulous．（Carlyle：Frederick the Great，IV．177．）
bābe，8．［Mid．Eng．babe，bab，babon，from the last of which，probally of Celtic origin，the first two are contracted．］

I．Lit．：An infant，male or female．［Basv．］ A ati，Dehold，the babe wept．＂－Exodi ii．\＆
II．Figuratively：
1．A doll．［Doll．］
－Bearlng a trusse of trydea at hya backe， As bells and babes And ylasses in hys Imicke．
2．A childish peraon．
3．In Scripture：A person who has just undergone the new birth，and is as yet very immatnre in spiritual development．
＂As new．born babes．desire the sticere $m!l k$
－bābe＇－hood，s．［Eng．babe；－hood．］Infancy．
Bā＇bel，s．［ $\$$ w．，Dan．，Dut．，Fr．，Port．，\＆c．，
 （2）Babel，（3）Babylon；for Bat（Balbel）； from tha（balăl）＝（I）to pour over，（2）to
confound (Gesenius); or from $B a b-i l u=$ the gate of God, or Bab-ili= the gata of the gods; the reodering into Semitic of the Accadian Ca-dinirra. (Sayce in Trans. Soc. Bibl. Archozol., vol. L., pp. 298, 309.).] A piace or circumstances in which confusion of sounds or circumstances in which coniuslon of sounds at oocs-is the predominating characteristic The refereoce is to the confusion of tongues diviaely sent in consequence of the bnilding of the Tower of Babel (Gen. xi. 1-9.)
"The poor man most have ehought the roied came from the mhore: such n Babol of trite issued at once from the ship

- babelary, "babelery, s. [Babsqeay.]

Bā'-bel-ísh, a. [Eng. Babel; -ish.] Resem bling a bavel; confused. (Blount: Glossog.)
Bā'-bel-1.sm, s. [Lng. Babel; -ism.] Noisy confused speech. (Athenaum, Jnly 15, 1865.)
" băb"-ẽr-1y̌pped, * băbyr-1y̆pped (yr as Ir), a. [First element doubtful.] Thick-lipped. ${ }^{\text {" He whe byttel-hrowede and baber-lypped, with two }}$
bā'-be-ry̆, s. [Eng. babeury (q.v.), but modified in meaning by confusion with babe (q.v.).] Finery designed to please $s$ baby or child
"So have I seen trim books in velvet dight, Of eecly boys, please nuawquinted sight.
bā'be-ship, s. [Eng. babe; -ship.] Infsncy. (Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus, p. 194.)
ba'-beür-y̆, * bā'-bũr-y, s. [Probably a corruption of bahwynrie = baboonery (q.v.).] Grotesque ornamentation, especially in sculptare or pictures.
"As babeuries and pinnaclea,"
Imageries and tabernacles."
Chauct: Eonce of Fame.
ba-bi-a'-na, 8. [From Dut. babianer, the name given by the Dutch colonists in South Africa, from the fisct that the baboon, or baviaan, ia fond of it.] A gedus of plants belonging to the order fridacex, or frids. The species are sll from the Cape of Good Hope, and are beautiful flowers. One is dark red, another red and blue, and more than one are scented. One of the commonest species is Babiana sulphurea.
bä'-bǐe, g. The same as Baby. (Scotch.)
bable-pickle, s. The small grain lying in the bosom of a larger oze, at the top of a stalk of oats. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)

## - ba'-bîe, s. [Bawbee.] (Scotch.)

Băb'-ing-tŏn-ite, s. [Named after Dr. Babington, who, besides being a distinguished physiciaa, published several important works on mineralogy in 1795-1709. A small gathering of mineralogists at hls houss ultimately ing of mineralogists ato the great Geological Society of London.] A mineral placed by i)ana under his Amphibole Group, the Pyroxena Sub-group, and the section of it with triclinic crystalliaation. The hardness is $5 \cdot 5$ to 6 ; the sp. gr. $3.35-3.37$; the lustre is vitreous, splendent; the colour dark-greenish blsck. Com position: Silica, 47.46 to $54 \cdot 4$; protoxide of fron, 10.26 to $21^{\circ} 3$; lime, 14.74 to 196 ; sesquioxide of iron, 0 to 11 : protoxide of manganese, 18 to 17.91 ; magnesia, 0.77 to 2.2 ; alumins, 0 to 6.48 . ft occurs in the Shetland 1slands, at Arendal in Norway, and in North America.

## băb-ǐ-rôus'-sa, s. [Babyroussa.]

bā'-bĭsh, * ba'-bishe, * bā'-by̆sh, "bā'by̆she, $a$. [Eng. bab(e); -ish.] Childish, as a babe woul
A "If he be beahfol, and will soon hush, they call him
bā'-bishh, v.t. [From Eng. babish, adj. (q. v.).] To render babish; to trest as if one were a baby.
"The Pharisees had babished the mimple people with talned and colds religion, and had tangled theyr con-
sclences with mannez ordinaunces.
diat: John vil. sclencer with
(Rchardron.)
bä-bish-ly̆, adv. [Eng. babish; ly.] Childishly; in a baby-like msnner.
"One that apake to babiehty." "-A rehbiehap Uther
Anower to the Jesuit Nellone, p. *Ot.
bā-bish-něss, s. [Eng. babish; suff. -ness.] The quality of being bahiah; childishneas. (Ogilvie.)
bab'-lah, s. [Perhaps akir us Peraiso and Mahratta babul and babhue $=$ the Gum-Arabio treg (Acacia Arabioa). The rind of the legume of a plant-Mimosa cineraria of Linnæas, now Prosopis spicigera. It contains gallic scid and tannin, and has boen used in dyeing a drab colour. (Ure.)
ba'-bôo, ba'-bû, s. [Bengalee.] A term nsed in Calcutta and other parts of Lower Bengal for a Hindoo gentlernsa, or sometimes for a nstive geotleman of any purely Oriental race.

ba-bôon', "băb'-1-on, "băb'-1-an, a. [In Sw. babian; Dan. bavian; Dut. baviaan; Ger. paviar, bavian; Fr. babouin (mase), babouine (fem.); Sp. babuino; Ital. babbuino, dimin. of bubbo $=$ papa; Low Lat. baboynus, babuynus, babovinus, babewynus, babuynia, and papio. Skinner sud Menags think it cognate with babe, whilst Wedgwood considers that $b a$ and $p a$, being syllables requiring the lips for their utterance, came to mean the motion of the lips in framing them; also the fipa theraselves. Deriving batoon from this root ba or pa, he considers it etymologically to mean = the ngly-fipped animal.]

1. Lit.: The Eugtish nsme of those Simiadæ (Monkeys) which hsve s facial sogle as tow ss $30^{\circ}$, a long, dog-like snout, great canine teeth, large caliosities, and capscious cheekteeth, large caliosities, snd capscions cheek-
pouches. They are classed by naturalists pouches. They are classed by natiralists

are the lowest in intelligence of sll the Simiadæ, and the most ugly and animai ju look. They are ferocious when full-grown, though the young of at least one species has been domesticated. The mandrill, the dridl, the derrias, and some other monkeys of similsr affinity, sre regarded as baboons. Africa, throughout its whole extent, ia their appropriate habitation, though one apecies is found also in South-westera Asia Some other monkeys, less closely allied to Cynocephall, are popuarly koown as baboons.
s. And I am neither your minotaure, nor your cen. Revela
2. Fig. (in vituperative larguage): A man who, for ugliness, for want of intellect, for a snarling temper, or some other quality, recalls to mind a baboon.
ba-boôn'-ẽr-y̆, s. [Eng. baboon; ery.] An aasemblage of baboons. (Chapman: Mfasque of Middle Temple.)
ba-boôn'-ǐsh, a. [Eng. baboon;-ish.] Resem bling a waboon. (Miss Ferrier: Inheritance vol. i., ch. ii.)
ba'-bû, \%. [Baboo.]

* ba'-bũr-y̆, s. [Babery.]
 Eng. babe, and $y$, denoting little.] [BABE.]
A. As substantive:

1. An infsut, male or female; s babe.
-The baby beats the zurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum."' Shakesp.: Meanure for Measure, i. \&
2. A doll such as girls play with.

The archdoke anw that Perkin would prove an ruunsate: and it wan the part of
3. An idol.
" Stnce no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honour Him by your toolith puppet
and babiea of dirt and clay. ${ }^{-}$- itilingreek. B. As adj. : Likes haby ; infantlle, childish (Tennyson: Eleänore, i.)
baby-farm, \& A place where yonng chitdren are received to nurse, for psyment.
baby-farmer, s. One who recelves infants to nurse, for yayment, when the parents are nowilling or unsble to do so.
baby-farming, 8. The busleess of a baby-farmer
baby-house, s.

1. A doll's house.

2. A weather-house (q.y.).
baby-oak, \& An oak as yet very small In size, and which has passed through only the first stages of its deveiopment.
" The riper Hife may magnetie
The buby-oak within.
Tennysons : The Tatking oak.
baby-rose, s. The rosy blush on the cheeks of an infant or young person.

The the hightalng lanaghtera dimple
baby-show, s.

1. A show, aight, or spectacle which s baby will appreciate.

## What way look, my Infant, lo

 Wordroorth: Kitzen \& the Falling Leaven.2. An exhibition of babies.
baby-treat, s. A treat for s baby.
"THs a pretty baby treat:
Nor, Ideem, for me unmeet."
Wordimocth: Kiften \& the Falltng Leaves.
bā'-by̆, v.t. [Baby, 8.] To msks a baby of, to treat like a baby, to keep in $\mathbf{s}$ state of infancy.

- At best it babies no with endless tors

And keepe us children till we drop to durt"
bä'-by̆-hood, s. [Eng. baby, and suff. -hood.] The atate of being a baby ; infancy or chiddhood in the reatricted sense. (Ash.)
$\mathbf{b a ̈} \cdot \mathbf{b} \breve{\mathbf{y}}-\mathbf{i s h}, a$. [Eag. baby, snd suffix -ith.] Like a baby, as a baby would do; infantlle, childiah. (Bale.) (Worcester's Dict.)

- This is s much mors modern word than BABISH (q. \%.).
bā'-by̆-íşm, 8. [Eng. baby, and suffix -iem.] The characteristics of s baby. (Booth.) (Reid, Worcester, \&c.)
Băb-y̆-1ö'-nǐ-an, a.\& \& [Eng. Babylon, -ian; from Lat. Babylonius; Gr. Baßvinveos (Babwlönios); from Lat. Babylon; Gr. Baßu入év (Babulion), the grest city on the Euphratea celebrated in Scripture, ancient classics, and elsewhere.] [Babel.]
A. As adjective:
I. Lit. : Pertaining either to the ancient city or to ths country of Babylon.

Sir Henry [Rnwluson] publimhed the frst authentic 1 ist of early Chaldesh and Babylowian
monarche- Mr. Goorge Smich in Trano Soce Aib. $A$ rehued., vol. i., p. 28 .
2. Pertaining to the mysticaj Babylon nuentioned in Rev. xvi. 19 ; xvii. 5 : xviii. 10, 21.
"Early may sy the Andylonian wee".
B. As substantive:
f. Lit. : A native of, or, more loosely, a resident in, the sncient city or country of Babylon.
 2. Fig. (Arciently): One who professes astrology, the Babyionlans being so much addicted to this atndy that the term "Baby Ionian numbers," in Horace, Odes, ${ }^{1}$. xi. 2, signiffes astrological calculations similar to fortune-teiling.

- There is an distinctive Babylonisn 1anguage. In early times Babylon had sin Accadian population and tongus of Turanizn origin, with a atrong and increasing Semitic origin, with in it. (Sayce.) From these Semites element in it. (Nayce.) From the "cuneiform inscription of Bshylon," came the "cuneiform inscription ath those of Which Max Muller conjoina thith Aranaic, or Nineveh, placing both under tha Aranaic, or
Northern class of the Semitic family of lan Northern class of the Semitic family of lan
guages. [Abamean, Chaldee, Cuseifobm.]
 [From Eng. Babylon, -ic, -ical; Lat. Baby Tonicus, Babytoniacus; Gr. Baßvגwrıaкós (Ba bulöniakos)] [Babylonian.]

1. Lit.: Pertaining to either the litersi or the mystic Babylon; Babyioniad.
rata, rât, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hêre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sîr, marîne; gō, pơth or, wöre, ẉlf, wõrk, whô, sôn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, ụnlte, cũr, xûle, fùll; trȳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e} . \quad$ cy $=\bar{a} . ~ q u=k w$.
2. Fig. : Confused, tumultuous; disorderly. ${ }^{\text {"He }}$ He ant plainly their nutiquity, novelty; their Church, p. 97 .

BZb-y-lðn'-1̌0-al-1\%, adv. [Eng. Babylonical ; -ly.] After the manner of the Babylonlans; hence, luxuriously, sumptuously.
"He [the herringl is atteyded opoo most Babylon
cally."-Nache : Lenten Staffe (ed. Hindley), p. 60 .
BYb-y-1On'-ICs, s. pl. [BAByLonic.] The Eogliad designation generally given to s frag ment of universal history prior to 267 B.C. composed by Berosus, s prieat of Babyloo.
Băb-y-lōn'-ish, a. [Eng. Babylon; -ish. Io Dut. Babylonisch.]

1. Lit.: Pertaloing to Babylon; derived from Bsbylon; of Babylonian manufacture. "A goodly Babylonish garmeot."-Jozh. vili. 21.
2. Figuratively:
(1) Outlaodish, barbaric; ostentatiously grand, but in bad taste; Babel-like, marked by confusion of tongues.

Whlch learned "A Babylants ranish dialect affect."
(2) Popiah.

Bab'-y-16n-ism, a. [From the city Bainlon; .sm
${ }^{*} 1$, Popery
2. A Babylonian word or phrase. (N.E.D.)
blıb-y̆-rôus'sa or băb-ř-roûş̧-รุa, s. [A name given by Bootius. [ln Fr. babirousse; Port. babirosa, babirussa.] A species of log, sometimes called the Horned Hog and the Hog-deer, from the fact that its upper tusks,

which are of great length snd curved in form, plercing through the upper lip, grow upwards and backwards, like the horns of a ruminant. It has longer legs than those of the common hog. olts native country is the Indian Arehihog. olts native country is the Indian Archipelsgo, yet it seems to have been known to
the ancients. It is the Sus baburussa of Lhe ancients. It is the Sus babyrussa of flesh is good eating.
bà'-by̌-ship, s. [Eng. baby; -ship.] The state or characteristics of a baby; babyhoorl, infaney. (Minsheu.)
băc, s. [ВАск (2).]
 Codtish.
baccaleo-bird, s. A Newfoundland asme for the Guillemot. (Gosse: Land and Sea (ed. 1879), p. 44.)
be'ca, s. [Lat.] A berry. Botany:

1. A berry ; sny fleshy fruit
2. Now: A many-celled, many-sceded, indealsceot pulpy fruit, in which at maturity the seeds lose their attachment aud become scattered threugh the pulp. (Lindley.)
bacea-sicca, s. [Lat. (lit.)=s dry berry.] Bot.: In Prof. Link's arrangement, a fruit which when unripe is fleshy, but which when ripe becomes dry, when it is distinguishable from s capsule only by uot being browo.
*bado-ca-lâur, s. [Baccalaureate.] A bachelor of any faculty. [Bachelor, B., I. 1.]
bàc-cạ-lân'-rĕ-an, a. [Baccalaur.] Belongiog to, or connected with, a bachelor ( $q . v$. )

## bǎc-osp-1ân'-rơ-åte, \& [In Dsn. baccalau-

 reat; Ger. baccalaureat, bakkalaureat; Fr. baccalaureat; from Mediæv. Lat. baccalaureus. (Baccalaureus.) The genersl opinion is that baccalaureate is oompounded of Latin bacca $=$ a berry, and laureatus = crowned with laurel, from laurea $=$ the lsurel or bsytres; the reasou, according to Calepinus, being that atudenta, on gaining the B.A. degres, were crowned with a garlsnd of laurel or bay berries; s statement resting on very doubtful historical authority.]In Universities: The degree of Bachelor of Arts. [Baccalaureus, Bachelor.]
băc-ca-lâu'-re-ŭs, 3. [In Dan. \& Dut. baccalaureus; Ger. baccalaureus, bakkalaureus; sll from Mediæv. Lat. baccalaureus, s corrupt form of baccalarias, a Low Lat. adjective deseriptive of a msn who worked on s bacalaria $=\mathbf{s}$ farm, s division of lsud of uncertain size.] [Bachelor.] One who has taken the first degres lo a university; sachelor (of Arts).
băc'-cą-rat (t silent), băc'-ca-ra, s. [Fr. baccara.] A game of cards in which one player takes the bank agaiost several others, who deposita stake which is doubled by the banker, sfter which he desis two cards to each player, himself included. The object is to decide each bet by comparing the value of the cards held by each player with that of the bsnker's hsnd. Each court card counts ten, and the others count sccording to the pips. The gane is illegal in England.
băc-căr'-ĭ-nĭne, s. [Formed from Mod. Lat. baccharis (q.v.)
Chem. : An alkaloid obtained from one of the species of Baceharis.
băc'-cāte, băc'-cà-tĕd, a. [From Lat. baccatus $=$ set or adorned with pearls; from bacca $=$ a berry, . . . a pesrl.]
A. Of the form baccated

4 1. Set with pearls. (Johnson.)
2. Having many berries. (Johnson.)
3. The same as Baccate. [B., 2.]
B. Of the form baccate:

1. Having as its fruit $s$ bacce. [Bacca.] Berried; having s fleshy coat or covering to the seeds.
Baccate seeds: Seeds with a pulpy skin.
2. Faving in any part of it a juicy, succulent texture, as the calyx of Blitum. (Lindley.)
băc-câu-lä'r-ì-ŭs, $\alpha$. [Thc first part is from Lat. bacea = a berry; the second apparently from Gr. à̀ dós (aztos) = hollow.] The name given by Desvaux to the type of fruit called by Mirbel, Lindley, sod others, Carcerulus (g.v.). It consists of several one or two-seedul dry carpels collering around an axis. Exsmple, Malvaceous planta.
băc'-chạ, s. [Gr. Bákरך (Bakehè), s mythological name.] A genus of dipterous insects belanging to the family Syrphida. Several occur in Britain.

Bxac'-cha-nal, s. \& a [In Fr. (l) bacehanale, bacchanal (no pl.) = great ooise sind uproar, a noisy and tum or Bas (2) Bucchanales $(\mathrm{pl})=$. festivals of Bacchus: Sp. Bacanal (arij. \& 5.), Baccanales (s. pl.) = Bacchanals; Port. batchancl (adj.), Bacchanals (s. pl.) = feasts
of Bacchus; ital. Baccanale $=\mathrm{s}$ tumultuous of Bacchus; Ital. Baccanale =a tomul, a bacchanal; all from Lat. Bacchanalis (adj.) $=$ relsting to Bacchus, Bacchanalisn ; also Dacchanal, old orthography Baccanal (s.) $=$ (1) a place of Barchus, (2) a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus: from Bucchus (q.v.).]
A. As substantive
I. Of things. (Plur. Bacchanales and Bacchanalio):

1. An orgie celehrated in honour of Bacchus. (Often in the plursl.) The worship of Bacchus was perhaps of Oriental origio. Various festivals in his honour were held in Greece. The colonists from that catuntry in Sathero Italy intraduced his worship into Eome, where Bacchanalia, attended by moch immorality, wacchanalia, attended by moch immorality, were secrety held for aome tima, tinhibited
were discovered in B.C. 186, sad prohiber were discovered in B.C.
by a decree of the Senate.
"They perform these certaln bacchanals or ritea in
2. Any similar orgie.

## Theo Genlun danced a baechanal; he crownd The brimming goblet, seized the thyruse bound of wild tragimation, aud there reold. The rictim of bis own lacelvious ares, <br> 

II. Of persons. (Plur. Bacchanals only) :

1. Lit. : A worshipper of Bacchus. the Bacchanald nor witivisultahhe to the reckleas fury weut, . . ."-Grote: Bist. Greece, pt. L., ch. i.
2. Fig.: One who prefers drunkeuness snd debauchery to all high sod noble aims.

Byron: Don Juan, ill. 86
B. As adjective: Characterised by drunkenness sud revelry.
"Your molemne and bacchanal fensta, that you ob-
Bact-chą-nā'-11-8., s. pl. [Latin.] [BAO chanal.]
Băc-chą-nā'-11-an, a. \& s. [Eng. bacchanal,
-ian; from Lat. bacchanalis.] [Bacchanal]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to a bacchsnal resembling the characteristics of a bacchsnal.

There, beauty woos him with expanded arme;
Eveu Baechanatian madness has its charme.
.

## B. Assubstantive:

1. Lit. : A worshipper of Bacchus, specially in the state of excitement in which he was st the festivals in honour of the divinity whom he specially worshipped.

## So, when hy Eachanatians torn, Oin Thracinu Helrus side <br> The tree-echanter 0 side

Cowper: Death of Mrs, Throckmorton's Bullfnch
2. Fig. : One whose actions on sny special occasion, or habitually, resemble those witnessed st the ancieot orgies in honour of Bacchus.
 nalian; -ly.] In Hacchanalisn fashion; after the manner of bacehanals.

+ băc'-chant, s. [From Lat. bacchans, pr. psr. of bacchor $=$ to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] A priest of Bacchus. (I'orcester.)
băc-chăn'-tē, s. [1n Fr. \& Port. Racchante, bacchante $=$ (1) s priestess of Bucchus, (2) sn immodest female; Ital. Raccante; from Lat. bacchans, pr. par. of bacchor.] [Baccuant.] A priestess of Bacchus. (uften used in tbe plaral, Bäc-chăn'tés.s.)
"Plaintive at first were the touss and sad ; theo

băc-cha-ríd'e-es, s. pl. [BACchafus.] A family of Composite plants belonging to the order Asteraceie, the first sub-order Tubuliflore, and the third tribe Asteraidee. It has no wid British species. Typical genus, Baccharis (q.v.).
băc'-chat-rǐs, s. [In Ger. baccharis; Fr. bacchante; Lst. bacear, bacchar, and bacharis; Gr. Báккарьs (bakkerris); from the Lydisn lao guage. A plant yielding oil (Baccharis dioscorides?).] Plowman's Syikenard. A genus of

plants beloaging to the order Asteracea, or Composites. Upwards of two hundred species arc known, all of which belong to the Western arc known, all or which belong ts shrubs, or Hemisphere. They are herbs, shrubs, or sometimes small trees, many of them resinous and glossy. B. microcephala is used iul Parana
for curing rheumatiam, snd B. genistilloides in Brazll in intermittent fever.

[^43]Băc'-chio, Băe'-chi-cạl, a. [ln Fr. Bachique; Port. Boochico; Lat. Bacchicus = relating to the Bacchic metre ; Gr. Baxxixos (Bakchikos).] Pertaining or relating to Bacehna, or to any such orgie as tbose which were ao objectionable a feature of his worship.
"He cared them by introducing the Baechbe dance
and fanatleal exeitemeath"-Grote: Grece, pt. 1 ., ch. $i$.
'băc-chï'-ŭs, s. [Lat. bacehitus; Gr. Baxxeios (balicheios).]
Pros. : A foot consisting of three syllables, the first and aecond long, and the third short, as $p \bar{e}|j \bar{j}| r \check{a} ;$ or, according to others, the first short and the second aud third long, as că $|r \bar{i}|$ nà
Băe'-chŭs, s. [Lat. Bacchus; Gr. BaikXos (Bakchos).]
Classif Myth. : The Roman god of wine, generally identiflesl, whether correctly or not, with the Greek Dionysos, the divine patron of wine, inspiration, and dramatic poetry: His worship, or at least the frenzied form of it, is said to have arisen in Thrace and reached Rome through the Greck colonies in Southern 1taly. Like Dionysos, he was one of the Dii Selecti, or "Selected gorls." He was Juipiter and Sumele. He Ggures in peremial youth, with acerown of vine or temples, anel holding in his hand a spear bound with jvy. Tigers, lions, or lynxes jvy. Tigers, lions, or cynxes
are yobse to his chariot, whist he is accompanicd by bacchanals, natyrs, and his foster-father and preceptur silenus. He is said to have conquered India, and his worship [Baccha-

bacchus. nal] has more an Oriental than a European aspect. In the foregoing articte the most commion form of the myth is given; there are others so inconsistent with it, and with each other, that possilly, as Cicero, Dindorus, and others think, several personages have been vonfonmel together under the name of Dionysos or Bacclius. [Dıos ssos.]
Bacchus-bole, s. A flower, not tall, lut very full and broal-leaved. (Mortimer.)
băc-çŭf'-ẽr-oŭs, $a$. [1n Fr. baccifere; Port. bewrifera: from Lat. hnccifer; bacca = a berry, and fero $=$ to bear. $]$ Berry-bearing, producing berries; using that term either (1) in the extendel and popular sense, which was also the old scientific one-
"Baceciferous trees are of yur kinds (1) Sueh ns bear a caliculute or inked berry; thie fluwer and calix
both falling orf together, and feaving the lerry hara: both falling ofit together, and leaving the lerry hera: bperruus fruit: that is, containine in it only one seed;


 ova marina,"-Ruy
Or (2) in the more limited and modern scienWic one. [Bacca.]
băc-çŭv' ór-oŭs, a. [Lat. bacca $=$ a berry, and voro $=$ to swallow whole, to devonr.] Berry-devouring; fecding ou berries. (Glossog. Nov., 2nd ed.)

## * bāçc, a. [Base, adj.]

* bāce, s. [BAse, 8.]
băch'a-răch, băck'-răck, băck'-răg, s. [From Bacharach, a town upon the Rhine, near which it is produced.] A kind of wine from Bacharacis.

> " With bacharach and aqua vitse""

* baçh'-ĕl-ẹt-Ǐe, s. [Eng. bacheler; suff. -ie. From Low Lat. bachelerin $=$ commonalty or yeomanry in coniradistinction from baronage.] The state, condition, or dignity of a koight ; knights collectively, the whole hody of knights.

> "Phebus that was floor of bacinolerit, As wel in troelom as lo chlvalrie."

Chancer: C. T., 17,074.
băç' ör, " bătçh'-ĕl-lor, * bătçh'-lèr, *baçh'-ěl-ẽre, băçh'-ĕl-c̃r, " băçh'-ఫ̆-lẽre ( 0 . Eng.), * baçh'-ĕl-ạ (0. scotch), s. [From

Fr. bachelier =(1) a young gentleman who aspires to be a knight, (2) a student who has taken his first degree at a university, (i) an nnmarried iuan, a lover; O. Fr. bachelier, bachellier, bacheler, bachiler $=\mathrm{a}$ young man, from Med. Lat. baccularius, sald to be from Late Lat. bacca for vacca =a cow.] [Baccalaureate.]
A. Ordinary Lang.: A person of the male sex, of inarriageable age, who has not in fact been married. When he has passed the time of life at which the majority of men enter the matrimonial state, he is called an old bachelor.
"Fsir maid, sead forth thine eye : this youthral parcel


## B. Technically:

I. University degrees:

1. In the expression bochelor of arts (B.A.), one who has taken the first degree at a university. The B.A. degree was introduced in the thirteenth century by Polue Gregory IX. In the opinion of Jamieson, in this seuse the In the opmion of Jameson, in this seuse the term bachelor was lrobably borrowed from the arrangement in the University of paris, whe the two of the four orders into which the thec-
logical faculty was divided were called Duccalogical faculty was divided were called
"The Buchelars met in the chamber alowe the
echool of Huramitie."-Crauy? Hist. Univ. Edin., 1. school of Huraznit
2. (Jitmieson.)
*2. The same as Master of Arts. (0. Scoteh.) "At auy of our Universitiex, the studenta, after four
years" study, take the degree of Bachelor, or, as it is
 cuminonly

## II. IIeraldry

1. Formerly
(a) A person who, though a knight, hal not a sutficient number of vassals to have his banner carried before him in hattle.
*(b) One who was not old enough to display a banner of lis owa, and thertfore had to follow that of another.
"A kuyghte of Romeand his bachylere.

* (c) A chevalier who, having made his first campaign, received a military girdle.
*(d) One who, on the first occasion that he took part in a tournament, overcame hits adversary.

2. Now: A member of the oldest but lowers order of Engish kithithood-the knights hachelors. [Ksiort.] King Alfred is said tu have conferred it on his son Athelstan.
III. Among the London City Companies: One not yet admitted to the livery.

* Bachelor's buttons: A name given by gardeners to the double-flowered variety of one of the Crowfoots, or Buttercups (Ranunculus acris). Sometimes thia species is further designated as Yellow Bachelor'a Buttons, after the example of the French, who denominated it Bontous d'or, while the name White Bachelor's Buttons (in' Fr. Boutons d'argent) is bestowed on another Crowfont (Ranunculus aconitifolius). Varions other plants, especially the campion, the burdock, the scabions or Bluebottle, have also been called Bachelor's Buttone, or Buttons.
băçh'-el-ôr-dốm, s. [Eng bachelor; -dom.] Bachelors collectively.
băç'-c̣l-õr hoọd, s. [Eng. backelor; -hood.] The condition of a layhelor; cellilacy.
băçh'el-õr-işm, s. [Eng. bachelor; rism.] The state or condition of a bachelor. (ogilvie.)
băch'el õr-shĭp, s. [Eng, bachelor; and suff. -ship. $]$ The state or condition of a tachelor.

1. In the sense of an umnarried person.
"Her muther. livina yet, can testify
She was the firat fratit of my breheloruhip."
Shuckesp. : Her.
2. In the sense of one whe has talien the first or lower degree in a university. [B.A.]

* bach'-lane, pr. par. [Bachle.] (Scotch.)
ba'-chle, s. [Baccele.] (Scotch.)
băoh'-lĕit, pa. par. $[0 . \mathrm{Fr}$. baceoler $=$ to lift up and down.] To lift or heave up or down. (Cotgrove.) (Used of some modes of exposing goods for sale.) (Jamieson.)
băç'-ill-lar, a. [Mod. Lat. bacill(us); -ar.] 1, Pertaining to or resembling the genus Bacilins (q.v.).


## 2. Bacilliform.

baç'-ĭl-lär-i-a, s. [From Lat. bacillus (q. v.).]

Bot. : A genne of Diatomaceous Alge. The
species consista of rectangular aegments ar.

bacillaria (magnified 100 diameters)
ranged tabularly or obliquely, and the frustules are constantly in motion.

* băç-ŭl-lär-ĭ-ā'-çě-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. bacillari(a); Lat. fem. pl. suff. -acere.]

Bot.: $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ aynonym of Diatomaceer (q.v.).
băç'-11-1ar-y̆, ar. [Mod. Lat. bacill(us);-ary.] 1. Consisting of, or characterized by, bacilli. 2. Having the shape of small roda, sometimes applied to the layer of rods and cones in the retina.
bą-çǐl'-lì-çīde, s. [Mod.Lat.bacillus, and-cido, combining form = to kill.] A substance used to destroy poisonous gems; a disinfectant.
ba-ç̌l'-lŭs (plur. ba-çi'-lī), s. [Lat. bacillus $=$ a little staff; dimin. of baculvm $=$ a ataff.]
1, Anat.: Any minute rod-like body.
2. Diology:
(1) A so-called genus or division of microscouic rod-like organisuns. Several species are diatinguished; some associated with, and believed to be the causea of certain diseases; others are the active agents in fermentation and putrefaction.
(2) Any indivilusd of this genus or dirision.
3. Entom.: A genus of Phasmida (q.v.).
băck (1), * băcke, * băk, s., a., \& adv. [A.s. brec, bac; Sw. \& O. Icel. buk; Dan. kag, bagen; O. Fr. \& O. L. Ger. bac, bak; O. H. Ger. bacho.]
A. As substantive:
I. Literally: The npper part of the body in most animals, extending from the neek to the loins.
II. Figuratively:

1. Of man:
(a) The whole hinder part, upon which a burden is naturslly carried. (Opposed to the front or any part of it.)
"Those who. hy their accestors, have bern set free. from a coostant drudgery to their bucks sad thery bel. (b) The entire body, as in the expression, he has not clothes on his back."
(c) Whatever, in any portion of the human frame, occupies a relative situation analugns to that of the back in the body itself. Thus the back of the head is the hinder part of the head; the back of the hand is the convex part of it--that on the other side of the palm.
(d) A body of followers; rersons to beck one. [Backing.]

Fi A thin bach: A small party. (Jamieson.)
(e) In football: Those players who are stationed at the rear of their own side, and nearest their own goal. [Half-back.]
2. Of things:
(a) Of knives, axes, and similar implements: The thick blunt pertion; that on the other side from the cutting edgc.
(b) The pertion of anything most remote from its face or from the place
"Trees set upon the backs of chimbies do xipen fruit

"The source of waves which 1 shall choose for then which a oteady bieet of fame is, vermithed to play."rymilall: Frag. of Science (urd ed.), viil. 4, p. $\mathbf{1 5 L}$
III. The word back is used in the following apecial phrases :-
3. Behind the back:
(a) Lit: : To or at any spot so situated.
fâte, tàt, färe, quidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pơt,


## (b) Fty.: The theae when ono is abeent: [See 2 The back of my hand to you: I will have nothing more to do with you. (Jamisoson.) <br> 3 To be up (used of the back): To become irritated agaiost a person. The metaphor is derived froin the procedure of a cat or similsr antmsl, which raies ite spine and bristies up its histron.) before sttacking an adversary. (Jamiesom.)

 4. To bow down the back: To humiliste. and bow down their back oiway."-Rom xL. 1 . 5. To east behlnd the back:
(a) Used of law or of persons: To despise.
 Nehninst the
ack. : thon hast forpotton me, and cast nup behind thy
(b) Used of sins: To forgive and forget
thon hast cast all wy alus behind thy back,"-
6. To give the back: To turo bsck, to abandon an expedition or enterprise
back:- he would not thus lightly have given us the
7. To have the bact af
pifortuate ata (Jumiewall. To ke io an 8. To plough upon the back: To inflict upo one gross oppression, injury, and insult.
"The plowers ploved upon mock they made
9. To sea the back, used of anldiers in a battle, means that they have turned to flee.
eneiny had ever meen."-Macaulay: Ititt. Eng., ch, i.
10. To turn the back:
(a) To tura in battle with the intention of fleeing, or in sa eaterprise with the design of sbandoning it
"O O Lownt, whet thall I kay: when Jrnel turneth their
(b) To go sway, as, "Scarcely had the teacher turned his back when the scholars grossly misbehaved." (la this sease it masy be followed by on or upon.)
(c) Actually to turn the baek upon one in the street, either undisguisedly or nader the preteace of not seeing him.
B. As auljective:

1. Pertaining to or supporting the back, as the " lack-bone."
Ler. iil. shall he tike of hard by the back-bone
2. Behind anything in situstion, as a "backysrd;" hence remote from the aceessible parts of the country; ula country inland, as "the back settlements of North America
I Back and bottom noils: Naiis made with flat shanks that they may hold fast, and yet not open the grain of the wood. (Glosseg. Nov.) C. As adverb:
I. of a person or place:
3. To the quarter behind a person or thing; backward.
" And when Judah looked back, lehold, the battle
4. To the direction opposite to that in which motion has been made; to the place whence one has departed or been taken away. strong eand whe hord caused the sea to go brck hy "Why are yo the last to hring the kiug bact to his holve?"-2 Sam. xix. 11 .
TTo give back in bottle: To recele from a position before orcupied.
 P. P., ptit.
5. To a person er public body whence anything has been obtaiacd; to one's seif sgnin ; again ; in return.

6. So as to remain behind; with no progression in suy direetion (lit. \& fig.); retalned instead of being paid over.
honour." but. lo. the Lomb. xxiv. 11. hath kept thee bnek from ACiA. Activ. \&
7. With progression, yet so ss to fall more and more behind another body; ss "Compsred with the Christian powers, the Mohammedans are fshing back in the worid," meaning not that they are stationary or retrograde, but that their forward motien is so slow in comparison with that of the Christan nations that they are more and more falifing b,hind.

## II. Of tianc:

1. To or at a time gona by
"I hed nlways a curicosity to look back muto the wing aud prograss of a ristug worid
2. A secoad time, suew, sfresh sgain.
"The oplistles heing written from ladien foraken by Iivers letter. "-Driden
III. Of state or condition: To a forner state or condition ; again.
"Forer lyran slideth back as a beckaliding heifer.
I Crabb thus disttnguishes (a) between the adverb back and backwand:-Back denotes the situation of being and the direction of going; backward simply the manner of going. A' person stands back who would not be in the way; he goes backword when he wonld not turn his back to sa object. (b) Between back snd behind: Back marks the situa tion of a place; behind, the situation of one object with spother. A person stands back who stands in the back part of a place; he stands behind who has any one in front of hint; the back is opposed to the front, behind to before. (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
D. In composition: Back is generally sn sdjective, as back-bons, back-5srd, though in solne rare instances it is sdverbisl, as in ihe case of back-filliag, \&c.

## * back-band, s. [BACK-воND.]

back-bedroom, s. A bedroom st the lack of a house

## back-board, s. \& $a$.

1. As subst(ntive:
(a) A board for the support of the back.
(b) A board across the stera of a bost for he passengers to leau against.
(c) A board attached to the rim of a waterwheel to prevent the water running off the wheel to prevent the water running off the floats or paddics in
(d) A part of a lathe. (Goodrich \& Porter.)
2. As adjective: Behind the ship. (Glossog.
(b.)
back-bond, * back-band, * bakband, $s$.

Scots Law: A counter-boul rendering another one mall and void. It is a deed corresponding: to what is ealled ho Engiand a cleclaration of trust. (M(tchenzie: Institutes, de.)

## back-boxes, s. pl.

Typography: The boxes on the top of the upper ease ased fur printers' types, usualiy appropriated to smali capitals. (Webster.)
back-cast, a. 8. (Scotch.)
A. As alljective: Retrospective.

- Ill ofteu kiudiy think on you

As substantive. Auything (Jamieson.) Be baek from a atate of prosperity to throws sdiversity.
"Ther"li get a buck-cast o' his hand yet, that think

back-chaln, s. A chain whok passes over the cart-sadde of a liorse to sumport the shafts. (Eooth, Worcester, dc.)
back-end, 8. The latter part of anything. Spec., the latter part of the year.

back-fear, s. An ohject of terror from behind. [Backehales.]
- He needed not to iread po back-foar in scotland



## back-filling,

1. The act or precess of restaring to its phace, as in the case of a grave, for instanee, earth which has been removed. (Tanner, H'orcester, \&ic.)
2. The carth thos restored to its piace (Tanner, Worcester, \&c.)
back-leanlng, $a$. Leaning towseds the hinder part. (Savage, Worcester, dc.)
back-light, s. A light refleeted upon the hinder part of anything. (Fenton, Worcester, de.)
buck-Ioos, e. A look to what is past io
time, (Chiefy Scoteh.) u. (Chiefy Scoteh.)

back-pariour, s. A parlour situated at the back part of $s$ house.
back-plate, s. A plate on the hinder yart of armour; the efme as Back-PIECS (q.v.).
back-spaul, 8 . The hinder part of the
houlder. (Scotch.) shoulder. (Scotch.)

## 

## back-tack, back-take, s,

In Scollanul: A doed by which s wad-setter instead of himself possessing the isndis which he has in wadset, gives s lease of them to the reverser, to continue in forcs till they are re deemed, on condition of the payineyt of the interest of the wadset sum es rent. [DUETY.]
"Where land are affected with wadsets comprys. Ing assignments or brict-tukes, that the same roay li

back-tread, s. Retrogression. (Seotch.
tollowed the baektreat of our defection." Iraifesto of the Secto Army (164)).
back-trick, s. A minde of attacking behind.
bach-yard, s. A yard behind a house (Blometield, Worcester, ec.)
II Other compond words will be found further on io their proper alphabetical order.
băck, v.t. \& i. [From the substantive.] A. Trunsitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) To get on, or to piace on, the back of an aninnal; to ride.

## Great Jupiter, upon his eagle backid. <br> Appear d to me, with other spritely showe

(2) To canse to move backwards. (Used of horses, railway engines and the trains attached to them, the engines in steam-homes, or anything similar.) iSee If. 2, where some special phrases are given.]

One of the aifen mercenaries had bratkerd his horse

(3) To write on the back of ; to direct a letter; to enderse a bill or other doenaent. [11. 1.]
2. Figuratively: To atand at the back of, to aid, suplort.
(1) Of persons: To stand as a seeond or supporter to one; to suphort or maintain one'a cause.

Ihave nut ridden in Bcotiand since
Warme hack that Flemish of that novek prince,
Whu ou the gibbet pid the chemt,"
doubt whether it would :Marmion, i. 1s, contind doubt whether it would he posible for hima to
English strmy."- Jfocthen they were backed by an (2) Of things:
(a) To justify, to support
apecions reason."- toy blect their experiments with a
"pecions resson. "- boyte
"We liave 1 know not how many adages to sack tha
rasun of this uorad, "-L'Estrange. (b) To second.

Fuctlous, and faviring this or tother side,
Their wagere back their wishes." ". I am come forth to withstand them, and to II. Technically

1. Law. To bact: a warront: To enderse a warrant with the signature of a justice of the beace, so as to give it force in the connty or other distriet over which his authority extends. This is done when as accused person, for whose alprelension a warrant valid only in one connty is out, pisses into another (Blachstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 21.)
2. Nautically:

To back the sails of a shij): To eause thein to press dackwarus on the masts justead of forwards. The effect is to make the alip move sternward.

To buck the engine in a steamboat: To reverse the action of the engine, with the effect of naking the vessel go backwards
bôl, boy ; pout, Jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş ; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.


To back a vessel: To make her go backwards.
To back the oars of $a$ boat: To reverse the cotion of the oars and make the boat move stern foremoat, the phrass for which ia, to back astern.
To back an anchor: To lay down a amal] anchor in advance of a large one, the cable of the former being fastened to the crown of the latter one to prevent its coming home.
3. Horse-racing:
(a) To back a horse: To bet that ons of the horscs in a race ahall ontrua the rest.
(b) To back the field: To aupport the aggregate of the horses in a race against a particular, horse.
B. Intransitive: To move backwards:

To back out of a promise, a project, or an enteririse: To retreat from the forward position one formerly occupied with respect to it.
băck (2), băc,s. [In Sw. back $=\ldots$ a bowl; Dut. bak = a bowl, a pan, a basin, the boot of a coach, the pit in a theatre, a trough, a crib mess; Fr, bac = a large ferry-bot for men and animals ; Arm. bak, bag=a bark.]
A. Ord. Lang.: A wooden trough for carry ing fael; a "backet." [Buckeт.] (Scotch.)
 ch. $\mathbf{B i i i i}$.
B. Technically:
I. Nevigation: A ferry-boat or prsam, apecially one of large size, moved by a rope or chain, for transporting animals, as well as men. from one aide of a river to the other. (Webster.)
II. Brewing \& Distilling

1. A cooler, a large flat vessel or tub in which the wort is cooled. (Webster.)
"That the backs were about 120 inches deep."-State
2. A vessel into which the liquor designed to he fermented is pumped from the cooler in order to be worked with the yeast. (Webster.)
băck (3), s. [Ger. backen = to bake.] An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It is like a griddle, but is much thicker, and is made of pot metal. It is akin to the Yorkshire backstone. (Jamieson.) (Scotch.)

* băck'-bẽr-ǐnde, băck'-bẽr-ĕnd, $a$. [A.S. boc-berende $=$ taking on the back; boc = back, and berende, from beran = to bear.]
Old Law: Beariag upon the back. (Used specially when a man was apprehenled bearing upon his back a deer which ha had illegally shot.)
băck'-bite (pret. băck'-bĭt, pa par. băck-bǐt-tẹn), v.t. \& i. [Eng. back \& bitc.]
A. Trensitive:

Literally: To bite on the back, as a dog coming treacheronsly behind one might do ; but used figuratively, mearing $=$ to attack the character of the absent, censuriog or slanderjag them behind their backs.
"Nont untruly and mailciously do these avil tongues backbize mund
B. Intransitive: To speak disparagiagly, if not even slanderously, of the absent.
" He that backbiteth not with hie tongue
Ps. xv . \&
băck'-bī-tẽr, s. [Eng. backbit(e); -er.] One who is given to backbiting; one who censures the actions or attacks the charscter of the absent.
"Nobody is bound to look upon his backbiter. or his underminer,
friend.
South.
băck'-bī-tǐng, * băck'-bī-ty̆ṅg, * băck'-bȳ-ť̌íge, " băck'-bȳ-ty̆nge, pr. par. \& a. [Eng. back; -biting.]
A. \& B. Corresponding in aignification with the verb. (Used apecially of the tongue.)
"The north wind driveth awsy rain: so doth an
angry conntenauce $n$ backbiting
tongue." $-f$ rove $\mathbf{x \times v .} 23$.
C. As substantive: The act or habit of attacking the character of the abaent.
" Leaxinges, backbytinget, nud valn-glorious crakes,
debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbiting whiperinge, sweliings, tuinuits. ${ }^{n}-2$ Cor. $x i i$
băck'-bī-tīng-Ĭ̌, adv. [Eng. backbiting; -ly.] In a way to backbite. (Beret.)
bǎck'-bit-tẹn, pa. par. \& a. [Backsite.]

## bǎck-bö'ne, s. [Eng. back; bone.]

1. Lit.: The apine; the spinal column; it consiats of numerous vertebre. [Verteera.]
"The backbone shonld be divided into many verte-
bres for commodious bending, and not to be oas eatire

2. Figuratively:
(1) Anything reaembling a backbone.
(2) Firmneas, resolution, atability of cha rscter.
băok'-bōned, a. [Eng. backbon(e); -ed.] Furniahed with a backbone; vertebrate.
"The cat then in ooe of the group of backboned
băck-brēde, s. [BAKgrede.]
băck'-căr-ry̆, s. [Eng, back; carry.] Law: The act of carrying on the back. "Manwood, it his forest laws, noteth it for one of the four circumstances or cases wherein a forestor forest, viz., stahle.stand, dog. draw, backcarry, and
băek'-cóme, v.i. [Eug. back; come.] To return. (Scotch.)
"II it happened Montrose to be overoome in battie before that day, that they were thes to be inee of theer
parole in back-coming to him. (Jamieson.)
băck'-còme, s. [From Backcome, v. (q.v.).] 1Return.

An ill-backcome: An unfortunate return. (Jamieson.)
băck'-cồm-ĭng, s. [Eng. back; coming.] Return.

băck'-döor, s. [Eng. back; door.]

1. Lit.: A door at the back part of a house, leading generslly to a garden or other enclosure connected with the building.
"The procession durst not return by the way it caune but, atter the derotion of the monk,
2. Fig.: An indirect or circuitons way, course, or method.
" Popery, which is so far shnt out as not to reenter openy, is
băck'-draught (ugh = f), s. [Eng, back; draught.] The convulsive inspiration of a child during a fit of whooping cough. (Jamieson.)
băcke, s. A bat. [BAT (3).]
băcked (Eng.), băck'-1̆t (Scotch), pa. par., a., ond in compos. [BAck, v.]
A. As audj.: Having a baek of a particular type determined by the context.
"Sharp-beaded, barrel-beliied, hroadly backed.".
B. In compos.: Having a back of a particular type settled by the word witb which backed lar type settled by the wo
" There by the hump.bact'd willow."
Tennyson: Walking to the Nail.
băck'-ĕn, v.t. [Eng. back; -en.] To hinder.
băck'-ẽr, s. [Eng. back; -er.]
A. Ord. Lang.: One who backs; a aupporter; one who bets on particular horses against the field.
B. Arch.: A small slate laid on the back of a large one at certain points. (Brande.)

## băck'-ět, s [Bucket.] (Scotch.)

băck'-ět-stāne, s. A stone at the side of a kitchen fire on which the saut-backet rests. (Scotch.)

* băck'-fâll, s. [Eng. becte ; full.]

1. A falling back in spiritual matters; back aliding.
2. A trip or fall in wrestling in which one is thrown on the back.
3. A lever in an organ conpler.
băck'-fâll ẽr, s. [Eng. backfall; eer.] A backalider, an apostate.
"Onlas, with many like backfollera trom ood, fied
ăck'-friĕnd, s. [Eng. back; friend.]
L. of persons:
4. A go-called friend who, behind one's back, becomes an enemy. (Eng.)
"Far in our ehureh from enerovening apon the oivl
power, as tome who are daekfritends to both, would

5. One who aeconds or eupports ancther ; an abettor. (Scotch.)
 ay a good ba
(Jamiceon.)
II. Fig. Of things: A place of strength behind an army. (Monro: Exped., pt. ii., 140.) (Jamieson.)
băck' $f$ fu', s. [Eng. back, and Scotch fu', contracted from Eng. full.] As much as can be cartiod on the back. [Cf. Back-berinde.]
"A Backfr' of peals"- Blackwood" Mag., March.
băck-gā'-in, băck-gā'-ĕn, partictpial adj. [Eag. back, and Scotch gain, gacn = going.] (Scotch.)
I. of things: Going back ; ebbing. (Used of the tide, de.)
II. Of persons
6. Declining in health; ill-grown.
7. Declining in worldly circumstances.
"The backgaen tenants fell nbout

- The Hurst Rig, st, 40. (Jamlesom)
băck-gam'- mốn, băg-găm'-môn, s. [A.S. $b$ cec $=$ back, and gamen $=$ game, becauss, under certaia circumstances, the pieces are taken up, and obliged to go back and reenter at the table (N.E.D.). This etymology ia given by Strutt, Sports ard Pastimes, bk. iv., ch. 11 and quoted with approval by Prof. Skeat.]

1. A game played by two persons on a table divided into as many portions, on which there are twenty-four black and white spaces, called "points." Each player has et his disposal tifteen dice, black or white, called "men," which he manceuvrea upon the points.
"A gentlewan, with whomi I am milighty nectuninted
 fiewiewera (Yote).
2. A special kind of win at this game. It consists in the winner carrying off all his men before the loser has carried hia men to his own table.
backgammon-board, s. A board on which tackgammon is played.
"Neither the carl-table nor the backgammons
board. - Hfactulay: Hitt. Eng., ch. xvi.
băck-găm'-mòn, v.t. [Backоammon; 2] To beat at backgammon. (N.E.D.)
băck'-gāne, participial adj. \& s. [Eng. back, and Scotch gane = gone.]
A. As participial adj.: 1ll-grown. (JamioBon.)
B. As subst.: A decline, a conaumption. (Jamieson.)
băck'-gate, s. [Eng. back, and gate.]
I. Lit.: An entry to a house, court, or area from belind.
"To try ul their own backgates clower."-Spaldimg. II. 109
II. Fig. Of conduct :
3. Shaftiing, underhand, not straightforward.
4. Immoral. (Jomieson.)
băck'-ground, s. [From Eng. back, and ground. In Dan. baggrund.]
A. Ordinary Language:
5. Lit.: The ground in a landscape situated towards the horizon.
pround, the colours were not much diuninished in hacli. Hancy."- Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3rd ed.l, x. 285 2. Fig.: In obscurity, with some degres of darkness or indistinctuess of outline; alao in an inferior position, as in such phrases as "to atand, or be left, io the background."
B. Painting, Photography, dc.: The representation of the more remote portion of a landscape, or of the space and objects behind the principal figures.
băck-hănd'ěd, adj. \& adv. [Eng. back: handed.]
A. As adjective:
6. Having the hand directed backward; delivered or given by means of the hand thus directed, as "a back-handed blow."
7. Oblique, indirect, not straightforward, as "a back-handed compliment."
B. As adv.: With the hand directed backward, as "the blow was given back-handed."



blok-hou'- -ain-a, a. [Named stter Mr. Jsmes Backhouse, a botanist and traveller in Australis and South Africa.] A genus of plants, with showy fowera, belonging to the order Myrtacees. Backhousia myrtifolia in a small

tree, with opposite ovate leaves and stalked corymbs of whitish flowers.
Whex'-ingg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Back, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& adjective In senses corresponding to those of the vert.
C. As substantive :
I. Ord. Lang.: In senses corresponding to those of ths present participle.
II. Technically:
8. Harsemanship: The operation of breaking a colt for ths ssddle. (Gibert.)
9. Book-binding: The preparation of the bsck of a book with glue, \&c., before putting on the cover. (Webster.)
10. Stereotyping: A thick costing of type metal affixed to the back of the thin shell of copper deposited by mesns of a voltaic battery.

I Backing-up (Cricket-playing): A term used when one fielder runs behind another, so ss to stop the bsill, should the front one fsil to do so.
bǎcl'-lĭnş̧, adv. [A.S. on-baceling $=$ backwards.] (Scotch.)
baoklins-comin, particip. adj. Coming backwards ; returning.
"An' backlins.comin', to the ienk, Burns.
back'-log, s. A large log placed st the back of su open wood-lire. (C. D. Warner.)
băcr'-man, * baxr'-măn, s. [Eng. back; man. 1 A follower is war; $s$ henchman. (Scotch.)
Dactr'-WWre, a. [Eng. back, and Scotch owre = over.] A considerabis wsy bsck. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
băck'-päint-ing, s. [Eng. back; painting.] A term sometimes spplied to the painting of mezzotinto prints pasted on glass of a size to fit them.
bhar'-plëge, s. [Eng. back; piece.] The plecs or plate, in a suit of srmour, covering the bsck.
"The morning that he wa to Jold hattie, his ar. mourer puton his
băcle'-plăte. [See Back-plate.]
backererole, s. Another form of Bacharack (q.v.).
băcle'-rĕnt, s. [Eng. back; rent.]
In Scotland: Rent paid by a tenant after he hss reaped the crop. It is contradistinguished from fore-rent, which has to be settisd previous to his first harvest.
bäclr'-ré-tũrn, s. [Eng. back; return.] A return s second time, if not sven more frequsntly.

All tha cocurrences, whate or chit

bhak'-rôom, s. [Eng. back; room.]

1. $\Delta$ room in the back part of a house.
"It you bava a bair prospect backwards of gardona, it many be convemient to muke
2. A room behind spother one.
bǎcles, s. [In Sw. \& Dut. balk $=\mathrm{A}$ beam, s partition, a joist, a rafter, s bar; Gsr. balken ( pl . $)=\mathrm{a}$ beam.)
Carpentry : The principal raftera of a roof. [Roof.]
Leather-dealing: The thickest sod stoutest hides, ased for sole leather.
băck'-scrătçh-ẽx, s. [Eng. back; scratcher.] An instrument spplied to ths backs of people by practical jokera wherever holidsy crowds assemble, as st races, fairs, or illumiostions.
băcrèsest, a. [Eng. back; set.] Set upon behind.
"He suffered the Israelites to be driven to the hriak of the sens, backse wien Puaraons whole power."
baxcr'-aĕt, s. [\$cotch set $=\mathrm{s}$ lease ; set $=$ to give in lease.]
A. Ordinary Language:
3. Of persons: Whstever drives one back in any pursuit.
"The people of God have got many backesta one aftor
another.
Woodrow : Hist, 2. Of things: Anything which checks vegetation.
eren thone [weeds] they lenvo camaot aftor Auch ' ' Back bet And discourghelineat comes to seed so
lato in the season."-Maxwell: Scl. Trans, 82
B. Old Law: A "sub-tack" or sub-lesse in which the possession is restored on certain conditions to thoss who were formerly interested in it or to some others.
having got this tack eets the same cnutions in
to soure well-affected burgesses of Alerdeen." backeref, to souie weil-anfected burgesses of Aberdeell.

- Suataing, i. 334 . (Jamieson.)
băck'-shîsh, s. [BAKgнеEs日.]
băck-síde, s. [Eng. back, sad side. In Sw. baksida; Dan. bagside.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: The losck portion of anything, ss of $s$ roll, $s$ tract of country, \&c.
withla and on the blhookn wers formeriy rolis] writteo

of the speculum, . . .-Nereton
2. Spec.: The hinder part of sn auimal ; ths rump. (Vulgar.)
"A poor nat carrles a grain of eurn, clinhing up a sdation.
B. In old conveyances and pleadiags: What now is called a back-yard; that is, a ysrd at the bsck of a house.
"The wash of paatures, fields, commons, razds, streets, or bacctridee are of great adivautage to all morts
of laud. "-Mortimer.
băck'-slīde, v.i. [Eng. back; slide.]

+ 1. Lit.: To slide bsckwards, as a man or sn snimal climbing s steep ascent might do. [See ex. under Backslaming, particip. adj.]

2. Fig.: To slide or lapse graduslly from the spiritual or moral position formerly sttained.
"That such a doctrine should, through the grossoess and hillduess of hor protestora and the fraud of de-
ceivale traditions, drag so downwarl as to backlide
 and atumblie forwa
băck-sli'd-ẽr, s. [Eng. backslid(e); er.] One who slides back or declines from s spiritual or morsl position formerly reached; sn spostate.
"The backnlider in heart ahall be filied with hie own
bǎcle-slï'd-ing, pr. par., a., \& \&. [BackGLIOE.]
A. \& B. As present participle o participial adj.: In ssnses corresponding to those of ths vsrb.
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            O sacksiaing axughter ...--Jer. Milix, t
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            backstiding larael . . ."-Jer. 1ii. 8, 8.
    C. As substantive:
$\dagger$ 1. Lit.: A sliding backwards. (Rsra or unused.)
2. Declension from s spiritual or moral position formsrly reached.
thoir backectidinga their increased bersaions are many, and
". . . 1 will henl your backslidinga. -Jar. iii. 22.
back'alid-thy-năag, E. [Eng. bachaliding: -ness.] The quality or etate of backsliding. (Webster.)
baxck'spaxhg, s. [Eng. back, and Scotch spang $=$ to spring.] A trick or legal quirk by which one takes the sdysntage of another sfter ths listter had thought thst everything in s settlement was sdjusted. (Jamieson.)
băok'-päre, a. [Eng. back, and 8cotch spare =a hole. $]$ A hole, a rent. "Backopare of breeches, the cleft. " (Jamieson.)
bǎck'-spëar-ẽx, s. [Eng. back, sod Scotch spearer, trons speir, spear, v. (q.v.).] A crossexaminstion.
bǎolx'-spëar, bx̌ck-spëir, v.t. [Eng. back, and Scotch speir = to ask.]

1. To trace bsck $\&$ report with the view of ascertaining where snd from whence lt orig1mated. (Jamieson.)
2. To cross-question.
"Whilk mald me. it be grently resiectod by Diary ; LVe of A. Selvilus, ii. til. (Jamikes.)
băck'-sprĕnt, s. [Eng. back, snd Scotch sprent = a spring; snything elastic.]
3. The backbone.

 Tules, 1.272
4. A reel for winding yarn, which rises as the reel goes round and gives s check in fsliing, to direct ths person employed in reeling o distinguish the quantity by the regulsted knots.
5. The spring or catcl which falim down sod enters the lock of $s$ chest.
6. The spring in the back of a clsap-knife. (Jantieson.)
băck'staff, s. [Eng. back; staff; the word back being used becanse the observer had to stand with his back to the sun.] An instrument invented by Captain Davies, sbout A.D. 1590, for taking the sititude of the sun at sea it consisted of two concentric sres and three vanes. The sre of the longer tadius was $30^{\circ}$, and that of the shorter one $60^{\circ}$; thus both together constituted $90^{\circ}$. It is now obsolete, being superseded by the quadrant. [QuadRANT.]
back-stä'irş, s. \& a. [Eng. back; stairs.]
A. As substantive:
I. Lit.: Stairs st the back of a house, whesther inside of it or outside. Used specially of the private stairs in a palace or mansion, as distiuguished from the state or grand staircase.
7. Fig.: Circuitous, and perhsps not very reputable means of benefiting a friend or gsining s personal object.
B. As adjective (fig.): Conducted by the ronte of the backstairs; tortuous, not straightforward. [Backstairg-influence.]
băck'-stāy§̧, 8. pl. [Eng. back; stays.] Stays or ropes which prevent the masts of a ship from being wrenched from their places.
băck'-stitch, s. A msthod of gewing in which esch stitch backe upon or overlaps the preceding one.
băck'stítch, v. To sew with bsckstitches. [BACKSTITCH, 8.]
bacls'-stōne, s. [Eng. bake, A.8. bacons; tone] The heated stone or iron on which ost-cake is bsked. (Scotch \& N. of Eng.)
"As nimhie an a cat one hot backatona" - Torkshire

## băck'-stơp, 8.

I. The same as Lono-stop (q.v.).
2. Buseball: A fence locsted behind the catcher; (rarely) the catcber.
băck'-string, s. [Eng. back; string.] One of the strings tied belind a young girl to keep her pinafore in its proper place.

băck-swörd (w silent), s. [Eng, back; sword.]
I. A sword with ons sharp edgs.
"Bull dreaded not old Lewla at backmord."-1m
2. A stick with s basket handle, used in rustic smusements. [BASKET-Hilt.]

[^44]back'-ward, * băck'-warde, * băk'wạrd, băck'-wậdş, adv., a, \&s s. [Eng. back; -ward, or -wards.'

## A. As adverb:

L Of place:

1. With the back intentionally turned in the direction towarda which one ia moving.

- but I did oot see a place where any oue nafght not have walked over bachioarch

2. So that the body naturally moves in the direction towarda which one's back is situated. Upon the back, or tending thereto; downward, apon the back.
of the gate, and hiem neck the brake, ...chward hy the sum ive 3. Towards the back. (Used not of the whole body, but of part of it.)
"In leapiog with wefghts, the arroe are first catt ackimards, and then forwards with mo much the take their rise. -Btcon.
3. In the direction opposite that in which a person or thing has beennoving, so as to convert a forward into a retrograde movement ; regreasively, retrogressively.

The foremort, who rush oll his strength bot to die:
Thus agaitnst the wall they wellt,
Byron: The Siege of Corineh, ss .
"Are not the rays of 1 tght, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies betit severral linges bock torarde hind
5. Back to or towards the place whence a person came, so as to compel retreat. Also to the person or place whence a thing came.
(a) Of persons

We might have met them dareful, beard to beard.
And beat them backward home."
, Macbeth, v. 5
(b) Of things

Andendineike and reasons were sent backeara How under our : Hist. Eng., ch. Xo. Bochwarri like a river flowed.

II of time:

1. Towarda bygone times.

To prove the presibility of a thtug there is no argunent equil to that which looks backupurds lor
2. In bygone times; past ; ago.
"They have spreal oure of the worat languages in the
wordt, if we book upon it some retgos backeard."lock
III. More figuratively:

1. Reffexively. (Used of the mind iurned upon itself.)

No duubtless; for the mind can lickioard cast
pon hersell her understauding light"" J. Davies.
2. So as to fail in an endeavour ; into failure, into foolishmess, or into foals.
absine that wishme me dril "-Ps, xil it.
"That frustratetlo the tokens of the diars, and "That Irustrateth the tokens of the limx and xiv. 23 .
3. From what is good towards what is bad. Spec., so as to lose moral or spiritual attainments already made.

But they hearkellen not, mor inclined their ear. hat whilked in the counsels and in the inuarination of 1. (See Mso xv. 6.)
4. In a perverse mamer; with an intellectual or moral twist, or with both

But she would siell hium onackiward; If fair faced.
Slie d dwear the gentleman should be her sister
II Hinck, Why unture drawing of an autick.
Made a foul blot: it tail, a a ance Nocesing. : Much Ado about Nothing, iii.

- And Judgment is turned nwny backorard, and youtice standeth afar oirf: for truth is fallen
vireet, nud equity camnot enter. --


## B. As adjective:

1. Late in point of time. (Applied to flowers, fruits, \&c., expected to come to maturity at a certain season of the year.)
2. Behiod in progress. (Applied to mental or other attainments, to inatitutions which have not kept pace with the times, \&c.)
"Yet, backocard as they are, and long have been."
"In a very backieard state of molety, like that of Econ., vol. l., i,k. i., ch. $\boldsymbol{x}$., ; ${ }^{\text {E }}$.
3. Of dull comprehension ; slow.
"It often falls out, that the backward learner meken amends anuther woy. --sown.
" Nor are the slave-ownew geuerally backoard in learuing this leess
4. Averse to ; unwilling.
(a) From indoleace.
"The mind is backloard to nuderso the fetigue of
(b) From not having sttained to complete
conviction of the expedlency of doing what is proposed.
 nakesp.: Henry $\boldsymbol{V}$,
-Our motahility makes the friouds of oor antion
(c) From posaessing the atroug conviction
(c) From possessing the atroug c

Cities latd wate, they oturm'd the dens and caves:
C. As substantive: The apace behiud or the time which has goue by.

In the dark backoard or alysmo of thine?"
or alysm of thiue? ", 1 a
băck-ward-à'-tion, s. [Eng. backward; -ation.]
On the Stock Exchange: A consideration given to keep hack the delivery of stock when the price ia lower for time than for ready money.
băck'-ward-ly̆, adv. [Eng. backward; -ly.] L. Lit.: In a backward direction.

Like Numid flous by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do by, yet backwardiy do go
With nroud mepect, disdining greater baste"
Sidney : Arcadia, ble
II. Figuratively:

1. Iu a backward manner ; with as indiaposition to come to the front, or if brought thither, then with a tendency to retreat; re luctantly, uawillingly.
2. Sbort of what might have beed expected or is due; perversely.

That e'er receiv'd git from hima:
And does he think so backwardly of me,
That 1 '11 requite it last.; shaketp, : Pimon, ili, s.
băck'-ward-něss, s. [Eng. 'bachward; -ness.] The quality of being backward.

1. Of persons: Reluctance, unwillingness: hesitancy to remain on the foreground of action, or to come to the front and undertake action at all
"The thing by which we are syt to excuse on back-
"onrdnes to guod works, is the ill muccess thit hath
heen obeerved to attend well-designing charities."Atterbury.
2. Of things: The staie of remaining behind the development which might have been expected at the time; lateness. The opposite of forwardness or precocity.
bǎck'-wạdss, adv. [Backwano.]
băck'-wâ-tẹr, s. [Eng. buck (adv.), aud water.]
3. Gen.: Water in a siream which, meeting with some impediment in its progreas, is thrown backward
"Mr. Temple, ou reaching the backuater of a Friver It ten feet deeph. -- header, vol. in, No. 47 : Nov.21, 86 bit 2. Spec.: Water in a mill-race thrown back by the turning of a waterwhee, by the over flow of the river below, or by ice, that it cannot flow forward. When its course is unmotpeded it is called in Scotland tailwater.
băck-woodss, 8. [Eng. back, and wood.] The partially cleared forest region on the western rontier of the United States. (Burtleitt.) Hence used of uncleared forest tand generally
băck-wôods'-mạn, s. [Eng. backwoods: man.] One whose residence is in the wooded parts of North America, and who has acquirel the claracteristica which lit him for the gituation in which he is placed, (Byron.)
băck'-wõrm, s. [Eng. back, and worm.] A smin worm found in a hawk's body nea the kirneys when the animal is labouring fron disease. [Filandea.]
bā'-cồn, * bā'-cồun, * bā'-cŭn, s. [From O. Fr. \& Prov. bacon. In O. Dut. bake, Urec $=$ hain ; O. H. Ger. bucke (acens. becken); Low Lat. baco, bacco, bacho = a bacon hog, ham, salt pork.]
4. A term applied to the sides of a pig which have been cured or preserved by aalting with salt and saltpetre, aud afterwarls drying with or withont wool-smoke. By the the process of rubhing in the salne mixath

The method now generally adopted on a farge
scala is to place the prepared fitchea in a fluid pickle. The pickiing, drying, and staoking pickle. The pleking, drying, and seeka. The now occupy not more than aix weeks. The Wiltshire uacon is considered the ineat, that prepared in lreland is almoat equal to The nitrogenoua or flesh-forming matter in bacon is amall, one pound of bacon yielding less than ona ounce of dry muscular aubstance, whilst the amount of carbon compound, or heat-givera, ia large, exceeding aixty fer cent. Its digeatibility, however, owing to the large proportion of fat it containg, is not lesa than that of beef or mutton. Bacon is exported in large quantities from America, of a quality superior to tbat prepared in many parts of England and Ireland.

## *2. A rustic, a chawhacon. <br> On, Bcoons, on

To save ore's bacon: To save oue's solf from bodily injury or pecuniary loss.

## What frightens you thum, my good son? says the

 priestYou nuurderd, are sorry, nod have been confees.
Ofthert my sorrow willacarce yues my bacon:
For'twas not that I murderd, but that was take."
Bā-cō'-ň̆-an, a. [From Eng. Bacon; -ian. See def.) Pertaining or relatiog to Francia Bacon, Lord Verulani, who was hern on the Bacon, Lord Vernlant, who was horn on Jannary, 1561 , was created Baron Yeru22nd of Jamary, 1561, was created Baron Ycrulan on July 11, 1 G18, pnblighed his Namm
Organon in 1626, and died on 9 th April, 1620 .
Baconian philosophy. The inductive philosophy of which it is sometimes said that Lord Bacon was the founder. [A POateriort, induction, Inouctive.]

## băc-të'-rǐa, s. [Plural of Bactealum.]

băc-tër-r-al, a. [Eng., \&c., bacteria; and Eng. suff. -ul.] Pertaining to bacteria.
băc-tër-i-ó-Iŏg'-icc-al, a. 【Eng. bacteriolog(y) ; -iccl.] Pertaming to hacteriology. (Athenaxm, Nov. 20, IS87, p. 710.)
băc-tër-i-ŏl'o-gist, s. [Eng. baderiolog(y); -ist.] One skilled in bacteriology; a bacteriological student.
băc-tër-1-ŏ1'-ö-ğy̆, s, [Eng.s\&c., bacteri( $(u m)$; -ology.]
Bial.: The systematic study of microorganisms which cause fermentations, putrefaction, and disease.
băc-tër-i-ŏs'-cot-p̆y, s. [Eng, sc, bacterium, and Gr. бкотtє, (skopein) $=$ to view.] Biol.: The microscopical examination of microbes.
 Lat. from Gr. $\beta$ aктipion (baktè rion) $=$ dlm. from Báktoov (baktron) $=\mathrm{a}$ staff. The word is thus akin to bseillus (q.v.).]

1. A genus of Schizomycetous Fuagi consisting of one elliptical or cylindrical cell, or two such eella joined end to end, nud capable of automatic siotion, B. termo necurs in antnimal and vegetable infusious. (No plural in this sense.)
2. Any individual of this genus
3. A microbe ; a Schizonycetoua Fuagus; one of the minute organisms which cause putrefaction, and are found assoctated with certain diseases, of which they are congidered to be tile cause.
băc'-tĕr-ôd, a. [Mod. Lat bacter(ium); -oid. According to the general rules of formation the word ahould be becterioid.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, lacteria.
băc'-trĭs, s. [From Gr. $\beta$ а́ктроy $($ baktron $)=0$ staff, also a cudgel, a club. The genua is so called because the species which it contains are made into walkmg-stick3.] A genus of Palms (Palmacez), of the scetion Cocoine The sprecies, which are about forty in number, are slender in form, only about the height of a man in stature, and so armed with thorna that when growing together they coustitute an impenctrable thicket. They are found ia the west Indiea, in Brazil, and the parts the west Indiea, in Brazi, Gmater Bactris, adjacent. Bactris mejor, or Greater eaten in has a large nut with a solid kerncl, eaten the Carthagena, in South America, of which the gpecies is a native. $D$. minor, or Lesser
râte, rat, દäre, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sïr, marîne: gō, pơt

purple frult abont as large as a cherry, with an acid jnice, which is made into wine. It is apecisily from this opecies that the walking sticks mentioned sbove are obtained. They are sometimes imported froin Jsmsics under the nsme of Tobago canes.
băc'-ūle, s. [Bascule.]
 (Mod. Lat.), s. [Iu Ger. baculit. From Lat. baculum or baculus -a stick, and -ite $=$ Gr Aitos (lithos) $=8$ otone.]
A. As substantive. (Chiefty of the form Baculites.)

Palceont.: A genus of clistubered shells beenging to the family Ammonitida. From the typical genus, Ammonites, it is at once distinguished by the form of the sliell, which a long sad straight. The operture is guarded by a dorsal process. In 1875, seventeen species were koown, sll fossil. They extend from the Neocomian to the Chalk and ocenr in Britsin rance, sud India. There is a auburemus called Baculina, with two known species tron the French Neocomian rocks. (Tute.)
B. As adjective. (Of the form Baculite.)

Geol.: Containiag aumerous specimens of Baculites.

Buculite limestone: A name applied to the chalk of Nornandy on account of the abundance of baculites which it contains. (IFood ward: Manual of the Mollusat, 1851, p. 97.)
băc-ụ-lơm'-ět-ry̆, s. [Lat. buculum, baculus = a stick; Gr. $\mu$ ípon (metron) = a measure.] The act or process of measuring a distance by means of a stick or rod. (Glossog. Nov.)
blác'-u-lŭm, accus. of Lat. s. [Accus. of Lat. baculus or bacuium $=8$ staft.]
Humorously. Argumentum ad baculum. [Abgumentum.]
bad', bădd'e, a. \& s. [Etymology doubtful. Prof. Zupitza with great probability sees in bud-de the Mid. Eng. reproduction of O. Eng. breddel $=$ a hermaphrodite; assuming a later suljcctival nese, and the loss of tinal $l$, as in mikel, muche. (N.E.D.)]
A. As adjective: The opposite of good; s worl of very general application, signifying whatever persou or thing is ao exceedingly mferior to the average of his or ita class as to require a positive word to express the notable deniciency.
I. Of persons:

1. Morally depraved.

And one brd "Thoo may"nt repent, with maoy deeds woll done,
May'it cover."- Milton.
2. Very inferior in intellectual character istics, as in skill, knowledge, de.
-In every age there will be twenty bad writere to one good one: and every bad writer will think himaels
3. With msrked physical defects.
4. Sick. (Followed by of.)
II. Of things:

1. Notably defcient in that which constitutes excellence in the thing specifled. Thus a bad road is one rough, innddy, stony, or with other evil qualities; bad weather is weather unsuitable for out-door exerelse and for agricultural labonr, \&c.; bad sight is sight much beneath the average in power of defining objects with clearness; \& bad coin is one in soine way debased, ao as not to be worth the aum for which one attempta to pass it current.
"And therwithal it was fal pore and badde."
And hast thou sworn on every anight pretence.
Till perjuries are common as bad pence. Cowper: Expakutation.
2. Pemicious, hurtful; producing nexious effects. (Followed by for.)
"Reading was baul for his eyee; writing made his

## B. As substantive

I. Of persons: Wicked people.
II. Ofthings:
I. That which is bad or evil.
sood or bad."-Gen. tixxi. 24 . aponk not to Jacoh olther
2. Badnesa, wickedneaa; s wicked, vicious, or corrupt state.

## "Thus will the latier, an the formar, worid

Crabb thus distipguighea between bad wicked and eatl Bad respects moral and phyaical quatities in moral qualities: evil, in its full extent onl prehends both badress and wickednese What prehends bo bal nas ever ofend rational being is baderg., wad food, bad sir, out books. Whstever is wicked offends the moral principles of a rational agent : e.g., any yiolation of the law is wiched; an act of lajustice or cruelty is wicked-lt opposes the will of God and the feelinge of humsnity. Evil is elther moral or natural, and spplicable to every object contrary to good; but used oaly for what is in the higtiest degree bad or wicked. When used in relstion to veraons, bad is more general than wiched; a bad unsn is one who generally neglects his duty; a wicked man one chargeablo with sctual viols. tions of the law, human or Divine-such an one hes an evil mind. A bad character is the consequence of immoral conduct : but no man consequence of immoral conduct; but no man bas the character of being wicked wio bas not been guilty of bome known and flagrsat vices the inclinations of the best a)
times. (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

T To be in bad bread?

1. To be in necessitous circumstances in regarl to the means of sustenance. (Scotch.) (Jumieson.)

## 2. To be in a state of danger.

bad-hearted, a. Having a bad heart; having ball hesrts.


## * bad, pret. of verb. [BaoE.]

băd'-dêr-lčcks, s. [Etymology doubtful.] One of the names given to a aea-weed, Aluria esculenta. [Alaria.] (Scotch.)

+ băd'-dö́rdş, s. [Corrupted from bad words.] Bal words.

bäde, băde, * băd, pret, of verb. [Bid.] "But bade them farewell. . "-Acta xvilil. 21
bāde, bāic, s. [Old forma of Abide, Aaode.] (Scotch.)
I. Delay, tarrying.

But bade: Without delay; immediately. Feil ind the bed. . bade
2. Place of residence, abode. (Cl. Sibb.) (Jamieson.)
bădġe, * băǵge, * băge (E'ng.), băd'-ğle, bâu'-gìe (Scotch), s. [In the Anglo-Saxon beug is $=\mathrm{z}$ crown, and becth $=$ a bracelet, a neck-ring, 8 lace, garland, or crown; Dut. bag $=$ a pendant, an ear-drop, a ring; Fr. bugue $=$ 8 ring; Lat. bacca $=$... the link of a cham. Skinner, Minshen, Mahn, \&c., connect badge with these words. Mahn admits the affinity of boulge to the A.S. beug and beah, and adds as cognate words, Fries. beage = bandage ; Low Lat. bauga, bauca, boga $=$ bracelet, and bagia, bagea =sign. Wehster ventures on no hypothesis; Johnson believes it to be from Lat. bajulo $=$ to carry a heavy burden; and Wedgwood, with some nisgiving, makos it one of a group with botch and patch.] [BALGE, v.] (See example)
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: A mark or cognizance worn on the dress to show the relation of the wearer to any person or thing. [B., Her.]

Yet now I spy hy yonder stone,
Five men they mark us, and come on;
And by their bade on bonnet Torne,
I guese thera of the laud on Lorn.
seat: Lard of the 7ates, 111. 18.
${ }^{4} \mathrm{He}$ wore the garter, a badge of houour which haw sovereigu priaces "-dracaulay: Hist. Eng., oh. xii. II. Figuratively:
I. That by which any peraon, or any clase or rank of anen, ia conspicuonsly and cbarsceristically marked out.
"Furtherminere. he made two changes with reapect to Rom. Hist., ch. xill, pti. 1.14 .
"The outward spiendonr of his office is the badpe
and token of hat macred character which be inwardly
beens."-
to barrow in the ground. It feeds chiefly on roots. It can bite fiercely when bronght to bay. It is of a light colour above, and dark bay. It is of a light colour above, and dark offensive odour. Country people speak of a dog sod a hog badger, but they sre not distinct even as varieties.
"That as brock, or badger, hath legs of one elde
iorter than the other,
is shorter than the other, fil received not ouly by theorists and fuexperienced b.
2. The English designation of the genus Melea, which contains one or two other мресіев.
II. Technically:

1. Her. The badger is often introduced in heraldic blazonry: it is sometimes called g "brock" (see example under B., I. I), and sometimes a gray, (Gloss. of Her.)
2. The Badger of Scripture, Hebrew (tachhash), has not been identified with certainty. The Septuagint translators reoder the Heb. tachhash, not by a substantive, but by the sdjective vaxivetya (huakinthina) $=$ hyaciathine, hyacinth-coloured : as, however, the word is at times need in the plural, it cannot be an adjective. It is probably an cannot be an adjective. but which is from determined. animal, but which is far from determined.
Geseains thinks it the seal or badger itself Geseains thinks it the seal or badger itself;
the Talmud an animal like a weasel or marten ; the Talmud an animal like a weasel or marten; Col. Hamilton Smith s kind of antelope, auch
as the tachmotse, tacasse, or pacasse of Eastern as the tachmotse, tacasse, or pacasse of Eastern
Africa. Otber opinioas mske it a dolphin or s sea-cow, or a dugong, or a kind of hyæns. Such diversities of opinion make darkoess visible instesd of removing it.
"Aud thou shalt make a covering for the tent of
rams bking dyed red, aud a coveriug above of budgers aluas."-Exod. xavi. 14 .
Cape-badger. [Hvrax.]
Honey-budger: A name sometimes giveu to the ratel. [Ratel.]

Pouched-badger: The English name of a genus of Marsupial Mammalia. [Parameles.] Rock-5eddger: The rendering in Griltith's Cuvier of Klip-daassie, the name given by the Dutch colonists st the Cape of Good Hope to the Myrax of southern Africa. (Grifith: Cue., vol. iii., p. 429.)

- The word badger, in the general sense of a hawker, still tingera in the Nidland counties of Englaud and some other localities, ufted under the form bodger.
badger-baiting, s. A so-called "sport" of a cruel character-the setting of dogs to fight a badger and attempt to draw it from its hole.
badger-coloured, $a$. Colunred like a badger (an epithet applied by cow per to a cat).

A beast forth sallied on the gcout,
Auc budger-coloured hlue. ${ }^{\text {th }}$ whiskerd suont,
Cowper: Afrs. Throckmorton: Bullinch
badger-dog, s. A dog used for badger arawitg; a dachshund.
badger-legged, $a$. Having legs like those of a baiger; having legs of unequa leggth, as those of the badger are popularly avploged to be. (See the example from Browne, under B., I. 1.)
"His body crooked atl over, hilshellied, budger-
badger's-bane, s. The nsme of s plant (Aconitum meloctonum).
badd'-ger, v.t. [From the substantive.] To worry, to tease, to annoy like s badger baited by dogs. (Colloruial.)
băd'-gęred, pa. par. [Bangea, v.]
băd-ger-ǐng, pr. par., $\alpha$., \& s. [BalgaER, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& participial adj.: I seuses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:
*1. The act of buying corn or other provision in one place and carrying it to another to aell it there for profit, as, on the principle of free trade, one is thoroughly entitled to do. It was, however, deenred an offence, and do. It was, however, deened an mafe legal only since the passing of the 7 and 8 Vict., c. 24 .
2. The act of teasing, tormenting, or worrying; or the state of being teased, tormented, or worried like s badger whom dogs sre sttempting to "draw."
Dad'-ğe, s. [BADGE.] (Scotch.)
băd-ia'-gạ (i as y), băd-1̌-a'-ga, s. [Rnss. brdyagal a genus of sea-weeds belonging to the family or section Amphibola. There is a species common in the north of Enrope, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks left by bruises
9I Badiaga was considered by Linnæus a sponge, snd by otbers a fungus.
ba-dĭ-a'-nē, †băd'-i-an, s. [From Fr. badiane, badian; Ger. badian, from Pers. bādyän $=$ fenvel, snise. (N.E.D.).] $\Delta$ tree (Illicium anisatum), belonging to the order Hagnoliacez (Magnoliada). It is called Star Anise, or Chinese Anise. The deaignation sear Anise, or Chinese Anise. The deaignationstar refers to the fad it designsted anise from ita possessing 8 pungent aromatic fisvour snd smell like that of snise. Its native land is China, where it is used, as it is slso in the conntries adjacent, as a condunent in food, small quantities of it being slso chewed sfter dinaer. (Treas. of Bot.)
băd-ǐ-ër'a, s. [From Badier, s Freach botanist, who collected plsats in the Antilles. A genus of plants belonging to the order Polygalacee. Badiera diversifolia is the Bastard Ligonm Vitæ of Jsmaica
bạ-dïg'-cồn, s. [ $\ln \mathrm{Fr}$. badigeon.]

1. Among Statuaries: A mixture of plaster and freestone gronod together snd zifted; used to fill the small holes sod repair the defects in the stones to be sculptured.
2. Among Joiners: A mixture of sawduat sod glue, used to remove or conceal defects in the work done.
băd'-in-age, s. [Fr. badinage; from badiner $=$ to play ; badin $=$ playful.] Light, jest ing, sportive, playful discourse.
"When you find your antagonist beginning to grow warn, put an end to the dinge."-Lord Chesterfield.
*băd-ĭn'-e-ríe, s. [From Fr. badinerie.] The same as Badinage (q.v.).
"The fund of sensible discoarse is limited ; that of
bā'-díoŭs, $\alpha$. [Lat. badius $=$ brown and chestnut coloured (used only of horses). Ia Fr. bai $i=$ bay, light brown, hay-coloured; ${ }^{\text {che }}$. bryo; Port. \& 1tal. baio.] [ ${ }^{\text {FAv a }}$ a.]
Nat. Science: Chestnut-brown, dull brown, a little tinged with red.
ba-dǐs'tẽ̃r, s. [Gr. Baíctท's (badistēs)=a walker, a goer; קadisw (badizō)= to walk or go slowly.] A genus of predatory beetles belonging to the family Harpalifx. Three or more species occur in Britain, the best known being Badister bipustulatus, which, Stepbens says, is a common insect throughout the metropolitan district, abounding during the winter months beneath the bark of felled trees.
băd'-1̆̆, *băd'-děl-ǐche (che guttursl), adv. Eng. bad; -ly.]
I. Gen.: Like something bad; in $s$ bad manner; evilly.

## II. Specially:

## I. Unskilfully

"It is well known what has heen the effect in Eng-
land of badly-aduninistered poor laws, ..."-J. S Mal land of badly-zulministered poor law
Potic. Econ, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xil,
2. Imperfectly ; with notable deficiency of some kind.
bady armed . . ."-Amota: Hist. Rome, vol
iii., ch. xliii.
3. Seriously, grievously, disastrously
"IK. John. How goes the day with us? Oh, tell me, Hubert.
Hubert. Badly, I fear.
How fares your majesty ? "
Shakes, : King John, v. 3.

- Crabb thus distinguishes between badly and ill: "These terms are hoth emplosed to modify the actions or qualities of things, but modly is always annexed to the sction, and ill to the quality: as to do anything badly, the thing is badily done; an ill-judged scheme, an thing is baily done, an andiliudged scheme, ant (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
băd'-ly̆ng, s. [Bentumo.]
băd'-něss, s. [Elug. bad; -ness.] The quality or state of being bad in say of the senses of that word.
"The travelling was very tedious, both from the badnesk of the romds, and rom the number of great
failen trees,,$-\rightarrow$ Darein: Foyage nound the World, thilen $x$ iv.

ba'-dơch, s. [Scotch.] A gull, the Aretic Skua (Cataractes parasiticus). (Scotch.)
băd-rặs, $s$. [BAUDRANs.]
bāe, s. [BAA, 8.] (Scotch.)
bāe, v.i. [BAA, v.] (Scotch.)
bæck'-1-a, a. [From Abraham Reck, physicisn to the king of Sweden, and a correspondent of Lipnæus.) A genus of plants belonging to the order Myrtacee, or Myrtle-blooms. A
few heve been introduced into British gsrdent from Australia and Cbina.
* bead'-1ing ( 0. Eng.) " băd'-1y̌íg ( 0. Scotch), s. [A.S. bodling $=$ a bermsphrodite, an effeluiaste man.] [Bad.]
I. An effeminate person, of the kind reforred to by St. Panl in 1 Cor. vi. 9."

2. A low scoundrel.
bæ-ŏm'-y̆-cēs, s. [Gr. Batós (baios) = amall, and $\mu$ ن́кns (mukess) = mushroom, fungus.] A. genus of lichens much resembling minnte fungi.
bā-e'tilis, 8. [Lat. Baetis.] A genns of insects belonging to the order Neuroptera and the fanily Ephenteridx. They have fonr wings and two setre. There are many British species.
bæ'-ty̆l, s. [Gr. קaírulos (baitulos).] A sacred Heteoric stoae. (Tylor.)
băff, s. [Etymology donbtful.] A blow, bang, lieavy thump. (Scotch.)
they durstna ou ony errand whatsoever garg Hear the door-stane after, or some siccan dare-the-de'il, should Heatherbluttr, or some siccan at them...-Scott : Waverley, ch. lxxi.

* băf'fe, * băf'fĕn, * băf-fy̆n, vi. [In Dut. baffer = to bark, to yelp; Low Lat baffo $=$ to bark.] To yell as hounds.
""Baffyn ha howndys : Bauto, bafo, zatra"-Prompt.
"Bafyn as houndes after their prey: Nicto." (1bia
băf-fĕ-tăs, baf-tăs, bas'-ť̌s, s. [In Ger, baftas. Possibly from Pers, bafti $=$ woven,
wrought. (Mfahn.) A plain muslin brought from Iadia.
băf'-finge, pr. par. \& s. [Baffe, v.]
As substantive: "Batfinge or bawlynge of howndy." (Prompt. P'arv.)
băf-fle (fle as fel), "băf-full, v.t.\& $i$. [From Low Scotch bauchle. In Fr. bafouert = to treat with derision, to scoff at, to haftle; O . Fr . befler, beffer ; Sp. befar = to scoff, to jeer ; l tal. befare $=$ to rally, to cheat, to over-reach. Comp. Dut. boffen = to bark, to yelp; Ger. briffen, bafzen $=$ to yelp; Hind. befaida $=$ to baffle.]
A. Transitive:
I. To subject to some public snd degrading punishment. (Used specially of \& knight who hund shown cowardice or violated his pledged allegiance.)
$\begin{aligned} & \text { And giter all for greater infamie } \\ & \text { He hy the heels himbung upon a tree, } \\ & \text { And bufuld su tbat all which passed by }\end{aligned}$
The picture of his puuishanent mivht bye,"
"In this atate I contlnued, thll they huig me up hy have bakid meat After this I railed and est quietly. for the wiole kingtum took notice of tue for
and whip'd fellow. - King and Ao $K$ ing, ii. 2 .

2. To eltule, to escape from, especislly by artifice.
"By wily turns. by desperate bounds,
Had $b$ titea Percy's best hluodhounds,
Had bayted Percy's best bloodhuuds.", 1.
3. To thwart, to dufeat in any other wsy. (In this case the haffler and the baffed msy in a man, one of the inferior animala, or a thing.)

- But, though the felon on his back oould dare

The dread ful leap more rational, his steed
Deched is boof had press d the crumbling verge,
Bufted his rider, saved against lils will.
Across a hare wide common I was toiling
With lanuid feet, witch by the slippery ground
Were baffed. "Wordmearth: Exceurtion, bi. i .
 lecience, sild ed., v. 105.
bayde the microscope."-Ibid., xi. $\mathbf{3 0 6}$
B. Intransitive:
I. To practise deceit, with the view of elnding any being, persoa, or thing.
rete, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father ; wë, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pöt


2. To atruggle ineffectually against, as when abip is said to bafils ineffectually with the winds.
I (a) Wedgwood beliaves that thers are two distlnct verbs apelled bafte, which have besa confounded together. Uader the one he would place the signification given above as No. 1, vlz., to degrade, to inault. The second and third algnificationa of the transitive verb, and that rauked under the intrsusitive one, he would rslegate to his second yerh, of whlch the prinary form was intranaitive, aignifying to act in an ineffective mamosr, and trsnsitively to cauas one to act in such a way. This secoud verb he connecta with the Swiss baffeln $=$ to ehatter, to talk idly. (Wedgwood; Dict. Eng. Etym., 2nd ed., p. 39.)

I(b) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to bafle, to defeat, to disconcert, and to confound: "When applied to the derangement of tha mind or rational faculties, bafle and defeat respect the powers of argumeat, disconcort and confound the thoughta and feeliaga. Bafle expressea less than defeat ; disconcert leas than confound. A person is baffed in argument who is for the time discomposed and ailanced by the superior addreas of hia oppoasat: he is defeated in argument if his opponent has altogether the advantage of him la strength of reasoning and jus tmess of aentiment. A person is disconcerted who loaes hia preasnce of mind for a moment, or has his feelinga any way discomposed ; he is confounded when tha powers of thought and consclousness become torpid or vanish." "When applied to tbe derangement of piana, bafle expresses lesa than defeat; defeat less than confound; and diseoncert less than all. Ohatinacy, perseverance, akill, or art boffles; force or violence defeats; awkward circumstarces disconcert; the visitation of God confounds. When wicked men atrive to obtain their ends, it is a happy thing wben their adversaries have sufficient skill sad address to baffe all their arts, and sufficient power to dejeat all their projecta ; but gometimes when our best endenvours fail in our own behalf, the devicea of men are confounded by the interposition of Heaven." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
bafr-fle (fle $=$ fel), s. [From the verb.] A defeat.
Baffe."-South.
"The anthors having mingsed of their nime are fa
to retreat with a frustratiou aud a Eaffe."-ibid.
bart-fled (fled =fẹld), *batr-fuld, pa. par. [Baffle, v.]

You met the
 "And, hy the lirond lmperious Mole repelid, Thomson: Liderly, pt v.
blafr-lẽr, s. [Eng. baffle) -er.] He who or that which baffies, thing.

Enperience, that great bafler of speculation. .
băfr-līng, pr. par. \& a. [BAFFLe, v.]
Naut. A baffing wind: Ona which frequently shifts from one point of tha compass to another.
† băfr-liñg-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. baffing; -ly.] In a manner to haffle. (Webster.)
† băfǐ-lĭñg-nĕss, s. [Eng. baffing; ness.] The quality of bafting. (Wehster.)

* băr-rŭld, pa. par. [Baffleo.]
băg, * băgge, s. $\quad[$ From Gael. bag, balg $=$ a bag; bag= a bag, a big belly; bolg= a pair builg $=$ to bubble, to blister; Wal. balleg $=$ a purse: Norm. Fr. bage = a bag, a coffer; Low Lat. baga=a coffer. In A.S. beelg, bolig, bylig, belg=a bulge, budget, bag, parse, belly ; bellowa; Goth. balgs = a skin, a ponch; Dan. balf $=$ asheath, a acabbard.] [Belly, Bulae.]
A. Ordinary Languags:
I. Of sacks, pouches, or anything similar manufactured by art.

1. A pouch or amall sack, made usually of cleth or leather, and generally with appliances
for drawing it together at the mouth; or any similar article.

A Fovdre that where ounce Ulywes held the wiuda
Pope: The Rape of the Lock. IV., B1-2
2. A term used by sportsmen to signity the reaulta of the day's aport. Thus, a good bag =a large quantity of game killed and brought bome.

- Bag and baggaga [Bacoare]

3. A purse or anything aimilar.
(a) Generally:
"For some of theme thought, because Judas had the
buo, that Jesus had watl wuto Milu, Buy thuse things that wa have ueed of natiunt the feast; or that he
ahould give momething to the poor."Joinn xiti
4. of hoarring abbota $;$ imprison'd Bet at hilielery.

- (b) Spec. (for namenta (foce. (formerly): An ormen's parse of ailk tied to anis, as anown in the aned illustration.


4. A quiver. (Scotch.)

Then bow and bag trad him ha bac-wiO.
keilet."
II. Of anything similar in natur

1. Gen.: A miaute ace in which some gecretion is contained, as the honey-hag in a bee end tha poison-bag in a vecomous serpent. (Lit. \& fig.)
"The ewelling poison of the neveral sects,
Which, wasting vent, the nation's heaith iofecten,

* 2. Spec.: The udder of a cow.
". . ovely her bag or udder would ever be white. Weallh (ed. 1657), p. $72{ }^{\text {no }}$ (S. in:Boucher.)
B. Technically:

1. Weights and Measures (used as a measure of capocity): A fixed or customary quantity of goods in a sack.
2. Law:
(a) Petty Bag Offce: An offics in the Common Law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, in which was a small sack or bag in which were formerly kapt all writs relating to Crown business.

* (b) Clerk of the Petty Bag: The functionary who had charge of the writa now described. (See the aubjoined exainple.)
The gext cisuse ordainathast at any time after the
compencement of the Act her Malesty's Treasury miny with the concurrence ot the Lord Casincelior suid the Master of ithe Rulis abolish the office of Clerk of
 hy isy ment, that Peety Bug was abolizhed some yeary Ago. His name is certainly not to be fuund hut the Diary and Almanack fur the current year.
There were once three Cheris of the Petty Bag. The soie survivor is doomed; hut, Phenix-like, he rises gain in the Clerk of the Crown."--Daily Telograph,
băg, *băgge, v.t. \& i. [From the substantive.] A. Transitive (of the form bag)

1. To put into a bag.
"Hops ought not to be bagged up hot."-sortimer. 2. Used by sportsmen of killing aod carry ing home game.
"It whe a spectal sport to fund and bag and inark
down the whirrong coveys in such ground ..."-Daily relegraph. Sept. 1. 187
2. To load with a lag. (Only in the pa. par. in the sense of loden.)

3. To cram tha atonach by over-eatiog. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
4. To gather graio with a hook. [Bagoino.] 6. To distend like a bag.
B. Intransitive (of the forms bag and bagge) : 1. Lit.: To be inflated so as to resemble a full bag; to taka the form of a full hag.
"The ekio seomed much cobtracted, ,yet it bagged,
5. Fig. : To awell with arrogance.

8he goeth upright, and yet she halte;
That baggilh touie, and lokith faire.
${ }^{\text {and }}$ Chaucer: Dream, i. 1,0un

* băg, pret. of v. big $=$ to build. (0. Scotch.) [B1G, v.]
" My duldie bag his housie well."
aoobito Relics, i. Br. (Jamianon.)
bap-gas'-sa, s. A genns of Artocarpaces (Artocarpade). The fruit of ons species is eaten in Guiana, whers it grows wild.
bas-gran'se, s. [In Fr. bagasse is $=2$ slut, a husay.] The augar-cane when crushed and dry. It is used as fual in the hoiter parts of America. (Ure.)
băg-s,tål2e, băg'-g-tylle, s. [Fr. bagatelle $=$ (1) a trinkat, (2) a trifie, (3) the play ; $8 p$. bagatela; Port. \& Ital. brgatcla from Prov. \& tal. bagala $=\mathrm{A}$ trife;
baga $=$ buadle.]
[BAa.]

1. A trifle; anything of littie importance. One of those bapatellos Which sometimes apring up rriting, or just before 1 beglu."-Cowper: Lotwr to Vout on, Nov. 27, 178 AL .

## The elory yobr malice denles: <br> Although but a mere bagatole <br> And eveo a poet dhali esy.

Nothing over wha writtea \&o well."
2. A game in which balls are struck by rod and made to run along a bosrd, the aim being to sead them into certain holes, of which there are nine, towards its further end.
băg'a-จ̌̌1, s. [From A.S. byegan, bycgean $=$ to buy, and gavel = tax.] A tribute granted to the citizens of Exeter by a charter from Edward I., empowering them to levy a duty upon all warea brought to that city for the purpoas of sale, the producs of which was to be employed in paving the atreets, repairing the walls, and the general maiotenance of the town. (Jacob: Law Diot.)
băg'a-ty, bag'-gett-y, s. [From bag, auggested by the gibbons aspect of the fish.] The femsle of tha Lamp-fiah, or Sea Owl (Cyclopterus lumpus). (Scotch.)
I"Lumpus alter quibusdam piscie githosus dictus I thke it to be the same which our hishere cail the
Hush. Padie, or Bagaty, they say it is the female of
the tormer.

* băǵe, * băg'ge, 3. [Badoe] A badge. (Prompt. Parv.)
* băǵ-ẽard, s. [Badoer.]
băg -finl, s. [Eng. bag; -ful.] As much aa a bag will hold.
băg'gage (1) (age =Ig), s. \& a. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Fr., \& Sp. bagage; Prov. bagatge; Port. bagagem, bagajem; Ital. bagaglia, bagaglie (pl.), bagaglio(sing.). Probably from Sp. baga = a cord which ties the packs upon horses. Or possibly, is Mahn thinks, from O. Fr. bague; Prov. bagua = a Lundle.]
A. As substantive:

1. The tents, furniture, ptensils, snd whatever clse is indispensable to the confort of an army.

2. The trunks, portmantesus, and carpet bags which a traveller carries with him on his journey; Luggage.
whiris awisy his this bagaves of a torrent which suddenly Whirls awisy his buggage and forces himp to
life... - Macaulay : Hist. Eng. ch. xiii.
3. Rublish, refuse, trumpery.
B. As adjective:
4. Used for carrying luggage.
"The daggage horses"-Vacaulay: Hist. Eno.n
5. Worthless, rubhishy.

Bag and Baggage (generslly used as an adverb) : With a person's all ; root and branch. It seems to have been used originally of the defenders of a fort who have surrempered on terms, being allowed to carry out with them their knapsacks and other lugeage. From this it passed to other more or lesa anslogous this it
cases.
"And the men were letten pass, bag and bagjage
and the chastie caster down to the ground." - Pitecotite and the chstie cat
"Dolsbelia designed, when his affairs grew dezperate in Egypt to pack
Italy.
Arbuthnot
II The phrase bay and baggage, which had long existed both in Engliah and Scotch, acquired new vitality in 1876, when Mr. Gladstons recommended, as a panacea for the woes of Bulgaria, that the official part of the Turkish popalation ahould be requeated to Turkiare from that province "bag and bargage" remove from that province "bag and baggage."
His visw on the subject was deacribed by His visw on the subject was deacribed ly
anma newspaper writers as the "bag and anmg newapaper
băg'-gage (2) (àge = Lig̀), s. [Fr. bagasss =baggage, worthless woman, harlot; Prov. baguassa; Sp. bagasa; Ital. bagascia; from
O. Fr. bague, Prov. bagua = a bundle. ' Dr. Murray considera that it is a particular use of baggags (I).]

1. With imputation on the moral character: A woman of loose character, specially oas following an army.
"Hang thee, young baggage, disobedient wretch."
"When thle baggage meets with n man who baan
vaity to credit relations, ahe turns bim to account." -spectator.
2. Without imputation on the moral character (familiarly): A young girl not worth much. (Formerly used sometimes in mock ceasure as s term of affection.)
 Wakereld.
baggage car s. A railroad car uaad for tha carriage of the truaksand othar luggage of passengers who are travelling ou the traiu.
baggage-master, s. A railroad offclal who has cluarge of the baggage.
băg'gà-lą, băg'-10, s. [Arab.] [BUDGEnow. 1 A two-masted boat, more generally called a dow, used by the Arabs for commerca and also for piracy in the Indisn Ocean. They vary from 200 to 250 tons burthen.
bägged, pa. par. \& a. [Baa, v.t.]
3. Gen.: la aenses corresponding to those of the verb.
4. Bot., dc.: Resembling a bag or aack.

Example, this inflated petala of some plants.
băg'-gĕt-y̆, s. [Baaatv.]
bhg'-gie, s. [Eng. bag; ie, diminutive suffix.] A ginsll bag.

##  <br> Burne, Auld Farmer to Jis Auld Nuro suggie.

* băg'-gȟ-ěr, s. [Fr. baguier.] A casket. (Scotch.)
""Abaggier contelulug xill ringis . . ."-Inventorias
băg'gǐng, pr. par., $a ., \&$ s. [BAO, v.]
A. \& B. As adj. \& particip. adj. : In senses correspouding to those of the verb. In the following exsmule with the aense of distended. [See Bag, v., B. 1.]

T Fo kids that in the valley stray'd
They drain two bagging addera every day." H.
C. As substantive :

1. The sct of making into bags; the state of being oo msde.
2. The set of putting into bags.
3. Cloth, canvas, or other material designed to be mada into bags. (Webster.)
4. A method of reapiog grain by the hook, by a striking instead of a drawing cut.
bagging-time, s. [Appareatly from the practice of the country people working in the practds to hava recourse to thelr bags at a fields to hava recourse to ther bags at a feeding time.


* băg'-ging-1̆̆y, *bxg'-gy̆ṅg-1y̆, adv. [Eng bagging suf. -ty. 1 orten her hoastfully , but ganty; ins swemag manaer, boastuly; but Tyrwhintingly, and with the latter visw the consquintingly, and wit

I enugh Envie io that perntyng,
Hadde a wondirful jokyns
For she ne lokide but awrie,
Or overthart, alle brggyngly."
Romalut of the Rove, 289-292
băg'-gǐt, pa. par., a., \& s. [Bacaed.] (Scotch.) A. \& E. As participle \& particip. adj. : ln eenaes corresponding to those of the verb latraasitive.

## B. As substantiva (of persons):

1. A term of contempt for s child.
2. An insignificant littls person, a " pestilent creature."
3. A feeble sheap.
bag'-nĕt, s. [Eag. bag; net.] A net in the torm of a bag. it is used for catching fish, insects, \&c.
bag'-nī-ō (g silent), \& [From Ital. bagno Sp. baño: Port $=$ cistern, hathigetub. from
baigner = to bathe ; Lat. balneum, a contractlou of balineum $=\mathrm{s}$ bsth; Gr. Badayeion (balancion) $=$ a bath or bathing-room. Liddell and Scott consider it to lave s connection with $\beta$ ádavos (balanos) $=$ an scom, but do not know in what wsy.]
4. A bath, a bathing establishment, house, or room.
"I have known two funtances of mallguant fevers proir.
5. A brothel.

+ 3. In Turkey: A prison for slsves, the name eppsreatly being given to it on accoant of the bsths which those places of confinement contain.

Băg'-nŏ-lı̆sts, Băg-nŏ-lĕn'-si-qņ̧ or Baī-б̆-1ěn'-sĭ-ą̧ş, 8. pl. [From Bagnoles, in Provence.]
Ch. Hist.: A Chriatisn sect existing in the twelfth ceatury. They belonged to tha branch of the Cathari, whose great principle was to admit only a single First Csuse. They were ons of the bodies termed Albigenses. [AlbiGENSEs.] (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Ceat. xii., pt. ii., ch. 5.)
ba-gō'-üs, s. [Lst. Bagous and Bagoas; Gr. Baýwas (Bagōas) ; from s Persian proper nsme belisved to sigoify an eunuch. 1 A genus of beetles of the fanily Curculionidæ, or Wsevils. Ths species, some of which are British, are small insects found in marshes.
bag'-pipe, s. [Eng. bag; pipe So called hecause the wiad is received in s bag.] A musical instrument which has existed in various parta of the world from an unknown period of satiquity, but is now sasocisted in the minds of the Eaglish chiefly with the Highlands of Scotlsnd. Though lass kuown in lreland, it is still in use thera also. It consists of s largs wind-bag mada of greased leather covered with woollen eloth, a valved mouth-tube, by which the player inflates it with his breath, three reed drones, and a reed chanter, with inger-holes on which the tunes are performed. Ths drones are for the bass, and the chanter, which plays the saelody, for the tenor or treble. The compass of the bagpipe is three octaves.
"And theo the hagptpes be could hlow.".
II If wo may judge from the following passaga of Shskespesre, the nstionality of thi instrument was not so limited io his time as it is now.
1 Henry ${ }^{\text {the }} \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{L} 2$ drow of Lincolnsblre bagpipe."-
$\dagger$ băg'-pipe, v.t. [From the substantive.] To cause, in some way or other, to resembla a bag-pipe (Uaed ouly in the subjoined nautical phrasa.)

To bagpipe the mizzen: To lay the mizzen absek by bringing it to the mizzen shronds, as shown in the accomjanying engraviug.
băg'-pī-pẽr, s. [Eng.
 racg: piper.] One who BAOPIPINO THE plays the bagjipe.

Some that will evernore peep through their eyes, Aud laush like parrots at a bagpiper." Venice, 1. 1.
Shakesp. : Norch. of Ven
$\mathbf{b a g}^{\prime}-\mathbf{r a ̈ p e}, 5 . \quad$ From Icel. bagge $=\mathbf{s}$ buudle (?), and Scotch rape $=$ rope. 1 A rops of atraw or heath, double the siza of the cross-ropes used in fastening the thatch of a roof. This is affixed to the crosa-ropes, then ticd to what is called the pan-rape, and fastened with wooden pias to tha easing or top of the wall on the other aide. (Jamieson.)

Ba-grā'-tí-ón-īte, s. [Named after its discoverer, P. R. Bagration. 1 A nsme given by Kokacharof to a mineral which oceurs in back cryatals at Achmatorsk, in the Ural Moun tains. Dana makea it identical with Allsnite, sud the British Museuns Catalogue of Minerals ranka it as a variety of Orthite, under which it places slso Allanite. The Bagrationite of Hermana is the aame as Epidote (q.v.).
ba'-gre (gre $=$ ger), s. [Badarus] Aay flsh belonging to the genns Bagrua (q.v.).
băg'rēef, s. [Eng. bag; reaf.]
Nauth: A fourth and lower reef used in the - British Navy
băg-rǐe, s. [Etymology doubtful.] Trash. (Scotch.)
" 1 sifh when I look ou my thread bare cont,

ba'-grus, s. [Latin Bagrus, a proper name. A geaus of fishes of the order Malacopterygij Aldominales, sad the family Siluridæ. None of the species occur in Britain.
Băg'-whŏt, s. \& a. A village in Surrey, ten miles south-west of Windsor, which gives its name to the following.

## Bagshot Sands.

Geol. : A geries of strata now considered Middle Eoceoe. Mr. Prestwich, who first gave them this position, considered them coeval with the Brackleshsm beds. Hs divides them into Lower, Middle, and Upper Bagshot Sands. (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1847, vol. iil., pt. 1., pp, 378 to 399.)
ba-guět'te, †ba-guĕt' ( $u$ sllent), s. [Ja Fr. baguette $=s$ switch, s rammer, a drumstick, s rouad moulding; Sp. \& Port baqueta; Ital. bacchetta $=\mathrm{s}$ rod or msce; from Lat. baculum, baculus $=\mathbf{a}$ etick.] [BAcULUM.]

Arch.: A round moulding, emaller in gize than an astragal. It is sonetimes carved and enriched, and is then generslly known as a chaplet. In its plain form it is often called: bead. [Bead.]

Băg'-wy̆n, s. [Etymology doubtful.]
Her.: An imaginary aulmsl, like the heraldle antelope, but having the tail of a horss and long horns curved over the eara.

Ba-ha'-ma, s. \& a. [For etym. see def.]
As adjective: From the Bshama 1slands In the West Indies, between Ist. $21^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. and long. $71^{\circ}$ to $79^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.

Bahama red-wood. The Eaglish name of s plent, Rhamnus colubrina.
ba-har', bar're, s. [Arab. baliar; from bahara $=$ to charge witlı slosd. (Mahn.).] Two weights which are current in certain parts of the East Indies.

The Great Bahar is 524 lus. 9 oz . evoirdupois. It is used for weighing pepper, cloves, nutmegs, \&c.

The Little Buhar weigha 437 lus. 9 oz avoir dupois, and is used for weighing quicksilver, vermilion, ivory, silk, \&ic.
bahr'-gĕist ( $h$ sileat), 8. [Banguest.]

- bā'-1̆e, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A chiding, a reproof.

Let baies amead Cinley or shift her dside."
bāide, pret. of Bioe [BIoE, AsIDE.] Waited, staysd, lived, eadured. (Scotch.)
" Oh. gif I kenn'd but where ye badde,
Id send to you a maried piand

* baigne, v.t. $[\mathrm{Fr}$. baigner $=$ to bathe, to wash. $]$ To soak or drench.
"The woinen forshow not to baigne them, puless they pleal their heils, with a worve perfung thinh Jugurit
baī'-ẽr-īte, baī'-ẽr-ine, s. [From Bayern or Bairen, the German name of Bavaria.] A mineral, the same as Columbite (q.v.).
bāik, s. [Beck.] A beck, curtssy; revarence. (Scotch.)
when Mattie and I gac throngh. Fe are tain to mive a baik nad a bow. grencott: Rob Koy, ob xavi.
bāi'-kal-ite, s. [la Ger. Baikalit ; from Lake Baikal, near which it occurs.] A miueral of a dark dingy-green colour. Dana makes it s variety of Sahlite, which again is a variety of Pyroxane. The British Mueenm Catalogue classes it as s variety of Dionside.
bāi'-kẽr-in-īte, s. [Altered from Baikerite (q.v.). A minersl, one of the hydrocarbons. It is brown in colour, translucent, of a balsamic odour, and a taate like that of wood tar. At $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. it is s thick, tar-liks fluid, ond at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. a crystalline granulsr dejosit in a viscid, honey-like mass.
biti-lzër-ite. s. [From Lake Balkal, near which it is found.] -A Wex-like mineral, s hydro-carbon compound Besides occurring in nature, it has been distilled artificially from mineral coal, peat, petroleum, mineral tar, \&a. It is identical with Ozokerite, or it is a variety of 1 t .
bātl. (1), "bāile, "bāyle, v.f. \& i. [From Fr. bailler $=$ to give, deliver, put into the hande of, deal, bestow ; Prov. bailar ; from Lat. bajulo = (lii.) to besr s burden, to carry sulything hesvy; from beyjulus $=\mathrm{s}$ carrier of a burden. Blaekstone considera that the idea in bail is that of the Fr. bailer $=t o$ deliver, because the defendant is bailed or delivered to his sureties. Wedgwood shows that the word bajulus in mediaval times became $=$ the bearer of a chlld, \& nurse, snd then a tutor, a guardian. Hence, one bailing anotber was assumed by a legal fictien to be his guardian, Fho eould produce him st will.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
* 1. To deliver, to set free; to release, to rescue.
"Ne noдe there was to reskue her, pe none to baife."

2. To deliver in the legal senee. [II. I. (a), 2.]
II. Law:
3. Of persons:
(a) To hand an aecused person over to surethes on their giving a bond [Batl-bond] that he will surrender when required to take his trial. [Ball.]
"When they had sailed the twelve bishops who mere in the Tower, the House of coumanor. in great mitted to the Tower." -Clarenion
in an ofience nefusa or delay to bail any person laitahle magistrate, hy common law "
(b) To give security for the sppesrance of an accused peraon.
puhilic, to shat satis thection or fademuity is it to the marderes, if the murderer himeell be auffere to eced a with himpunity ?"-Blacititone: Commont,, bk. iv, ch.
4. Of things: To deliver snything to snother in trust for some parpose, as, for instance, to give over to some Bethnal Green silk-weaver materiai to be woven. The person whe receives the trust is called the bailee (q.v.).
B. Intransitive: To admit a persen to bail.
"Lastif, it is agreed that the Court of Kinge Beuch or any judge thereof in time of vacationi) moy hail k. iv., ch. 22.
baill (2), v.t. [Ball (3), s.] To clear (as a bost) of water, by dipping it $u p$ and throwing it overbosrd. (Used slso intransitively.)
bāil (1), "bālle, * bäyle, s. [In Fry bail = s lease, tenure; O. Fr bail, baile $=\mathbf{a}$ guardian, an administratol.] [Ball, v., Ballile, Balliff.]
A. Ordinary Language:
5. Custody.

So did Diana and her maydeas all. Spenser: $F$ R. Q., VIII. vi. 49.
2. In the sams sense ss B. 1, 2 .
B. Law:

1. Of persons: Those who stand gecurity for the appearance of an accused person at the fitting time to take his trial. The word is a collective one, and not used in the plural. They were se called becanse formerly the person summoned was baille, that is, given into the eustady of those who were security for his appearanee.
"And If required, the bail must justify thempelv
2. Pecuoiary seeurity given by responsible persons that an individual charged with in offence sgainst the law will, if temporarity released, surrender when required to take his trial.

To admit to bail: To permit security to be tendered for one, sud, if sufficient, zecept it.
"The triai of Kwo for this now chare is postponed, ch. xii, ph. 1 iL .587.
II Several kinds of bail either exist or did so formerly st common law. An important one, of whieh much use was once made, was that of Whith much use was once made, was that
called Common Bail, or Bail below. The old
practice being to arrest persons who now would only be oummoned, in excuse was required for again letting those go against whom the charge was trivial. So, gravity, there were aceepted ss their securities John Doe and Richard Roe, two mythio yerboanges whom to one haw to be ntteri the flesh, and who were kuown to be ntteriy unproducible if the friend for whose sppearance they became responsibie thought fit to decamp. If the charge was \& more serious one, Special Bail, called aiso Bail above, was requisite; it was that of substantial men, and in this case no shadowy personages would do. The Act 2 Will. IV., c. 39, 82, so altered the form of process that the necessity for Messrs. Doe and Roe's services was at an end; sad the Common Proeedure Act, 15 snd 16 Vict., c. 76 , passed in 1852, coinpleted the clange which passed in 1852, eolnpleted
bail-court, s. Formerly, a court auxiliary to that of Quren's Beneh. It was called slso the Practice Court
bāil (2), s. [Mid. Eng. beyl, prob. from Leel. beygla $=$ a ring, a hoop, the guard of a sword. (N.E.D.).]
3. Plural: Hoops to bear op the tilt of a boat. (Gilossog. Nov.)
4. The haudle of a kettle or similsr vessel. According to Forby, it is used in Stattordshire speeially for the handle of a pail or the bow of a seythe.

* bāil (3), s. [F'r. baille.] A bueket or eimilar vessel for cleariug water out of a boat.
* bāil (4), * bāyl, s. [From Lat, ballium.] [Balley.]

1. The seme as Bailev (q.v.)
2. A bar or pole to separate horses in 8 stable. When the bar is suspended from the ceiling st one end it is called a swinging.bail.
3. A framework for securing a cow by the head while she is being nilked. (Australian.)
bäil (5), s. [Lat. baculus $=$ a staff.] One of the top or eross-pieces of the wicket in the game of ericket.
bāil'-a-ble, a. [Eag. bail (1); -able.]
4. Of persons: Having committed only such sn offence as to sllow of one's being aelinitted to bail.
is bailable."-Blackutone: Comment., bk. fv., ch. 29 .
5. Of offences: Not eo serious but that one committing it may be admitted to bail.
"Which offences are are
comment., bk. iv., ch. 28
bāil'-bŏnd, s. [Eng. bail (I); bond.]
Law: A bend or obligation entered into before the sheriff by one or more sureties whe by it engage that sa sceused person shall surrender at the preper time to take his trial. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. [9.)
bălle, v. \& s. [Bail (1).]
bāiled, pa. par. \& a. [BAIL, v.]
bā̀'-lēe, s. [Eng. bail(I); -ee] One to whom goods are entrusted for a specifie purpose by another person called the bailer or bailor.
"For as anch bailee is responsible to the hailor, if
the kools nate iost or dauaged."-Blockstone: Com-
bāil'-ẽr, bāll' or, s. [Eng. bail (1); -er, or.] One who entrusts another yerson called the bailee with goods for a specitic purpose. (See example under Baicee.)
bäl'-ley̆, s. IIn Fr. baille; Low Lat. ballium $=$ (1) a work fenced with palisades, or sometimes with masonry, covering the suburbs of a town to constitute a defence to it; (2) the space immediafely within the outer wall of a castle. (James.).] [Bail (4).]

* 1. Formerly: The courts of a castls formed by the spaces between the ontward wall and the keep.

2. Now: A prison, or sny modern strueture ituated where such conrts previonsly existed, ss the Old Bailey in London.
 Ie, s. [Seotch baillie; Eng. suff. -ary.] In Scotland:
I. The extent of a bailee's jurisdiction.
+2. The extent of the jnrisdiction of a sheriff.

Letter of Bailiary: A conmission hy whith an heritabie proprietor appointed a buron baillie to office $\ln$ the district over which the proprietor had feudal eway.

## bāl Iİo, s. [Baillie.]

bāl'-lifi, a, [In Dut. baljuw. From Old Fr. bailiff; Fr. baill = bailiff, inferjor judge, seıeschal ; bailleur = ageat, goveraor; baller = to give, deliver, put into the hands of; Prov. bailieu; Port. bailio = a bailiff; Ital. balivo; Low Lat. baillivus, ballivus, bajulus $=\mathrm{s}$ pela: gogue, a tutor of children ; Class. Lat. bajulus $\stackrel{\text { a porter. Cognste with O. Fr. baillir; Prov. }}{ }$ bailir $=$ to govern ; Ital. balire $=$ to bring up, to govern ; balidto, balia = power, suthority; also with bailo $=\Omega$ kind of magistrate, and balia $=$ a nurse. (Bail, Baillie.) The esbential meaning lo a person eatrusted by a ouperior with power of superinteadence.]
A. In the United States:

1. A sheriff's deputy for serviag processen and maklng arrests.
2. A court officer who has chargs of primonets under arralgnmest.

## B. In Great Britain :

I. Gen.: An officer sppointed for the administration of justiee in a certain huiliwick or district. The sheriff is the kiug's bniliff, whose husiness it is to preserve the rights of the king within his "bailiwick" or county. [Bailiwick.]
or bäifithe hundred is governed by ac highe cingstable i., ch. 9.

1I. Specially:

1. The governor of $s$ castle belonging to the king.
2. A sheriff's offlcer. Bailiffs are either bailiffs of hundreds er speeisl bailiffs.
(a) Bailiffs of Hundreds are officers appointed ty the sheriff over the districts so called, to collect fines, to summon juries, to attend the judges and justices at the sssizes sud quarter essions, and to execute writs and process.
(b) Special Bailiffs are men appeinted fur their adroitness and dexterity in hunting bud seizing persons liable to arrest. They assist the bailiff of hundreds in important work for which the latter have no natural sytitude or aequired skill. Speeial hailifs being compelled to euter into an obligation for the proper discharge of their duty are sometime called bound-bailifs, is term which the common people have corrupted into a thore homely sppellation. [Bum-balliff.] (Rlackstone: Comment., bk. i., ch. 9.)

- Formerly bailifs of liberties, or franchises were functionaries appointed by each lord within his liberty to execute process, and generally to do such work as the lailiffa errant were wont to do in larger districts.
bäl'-lĭ-wick, s. $\quad$ [From O. Fr. baillie $=$ the jurisdietion of a bailiff, snd A.S. suff, - wic $=8$ dwelling, station, village, castle, or bay ; as Alnwick $=$ the dwelling or village on the Aln; Greenwich = the green village; and Norwich the north village or dwelling. (Losworth.) In Ger. baillif and Fr. bailliage are $=\mathbf{8}$ bailiwick.] The preeinets within which s bailiff posserse日jurisdiction. Spec. (in Great Britain),


## 1. A county.

"As the hing's baliffr it is his [the sheriffs] businem to preserve the rlyhts of the king within his baifineick: word introduced by the princes of the Nornan liited in imitation of the French, whuee berritory is divided intackailone: Comment., bk. i., ch. g.
2. A liberty exempted from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of a county, sud over which the of the sherift of s county, mind over which the
lord appoints his own lailiff, with the ssme lord appoints his own withia his preeincts, as that which power within his precincts ss that which of a connty. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., el.. 3.)
bāil'-lǐ-age (age = igg , s. [Fr.] The term in French correspondiog to Bailiwick ia English.
bāil'lĭe (1), bāi'-lĭe, * bāi'-ly̆. s. [From Fr. bailli.] [Bailiff.]

* A. (Of the forms baliy and baillie): A bailiff; a stewsrd.
"Also that the seriaunts be made by the Bailles

bin, bケY; polt, jowl; oat, çell, chorus, çhin, bengh; go, kom; thin, this; min, aş; expect, Xenophon, ežist, -Ing



## B. (Of the form baillie or bailie):

In Scots Law:
$\dagger$ 1. An officer or other person named by a proprietor to give infeftmant.
2. A municipal functionary, in rank next bove a town-councillor. In most respects his functions are the same as those of an alderman in England. He acts as a magistrate.

* bāil'-IIe (2), "bāi'-ly̆e, $\varepsilon_{0}$ [old Fr. baillie $=$ the jurisdiction of a bailiff; from $0 . \&$ Mod. Fr. bailler = to deliver ; Ital. balia, baliato $=$ power, anthority ; Low' Lat. bailia, guardianpower, anthority; Low Lat. bailia = guardianship.] [Bail (1), Bailiff, Baillie (1).] guardianship.
"Than drede bad in her baillis
The keplug of the constahlerie
Toward the Nortb."
Rom. of Rose, 4, 217. (Boucher.)
bāil'-III-ẽr-ie, s. [Bailiary.] (Scotch.)
bāll'-měnt, s. [Eng. bail (1); ment, on aoalogy with 0 . Fr. baillement, from O. Fr. \& Fr. bailler = to deliver, to hand over.]

1. Of the delivery of things: The act of deliveriag goods in trust, or the state of being so delivered, upon a contract expressed or implied that the truat shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee. Thus one may giva cloth in bailment to a tailor to make into a coat, or a parcel to a carrier to be delivered to a third party to whom it is addressed.
"Bailmont, from the French bailler, to deliver, is a delliver or goodi in trust upon a contract expressed on the part of the bailee."-Blackstone: Comment. bi. ii., ch, 30 .
2. Of the delivery of persons: Tha act of delivering an accused person to those who are reaponaible for his appearance; the state of being so delivered.
". . a deli very or bailment of a person to his sure tiocurity for his appearance."-Blackrone: Comment., ble iv., ch. 22 .
bāil'-or, s. [Baller.]
bäl'-piēçe, s. [Eng. bail; piece.]
Law: The alip of parchment oo which are recorded the obligations nuder which thosa bailing an accused person come before he is surrendered to their custody. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 19.)

* bäl'-ly̆, s. [Baillie.]
* bāin, bāyn, bāyne, a. \& adv. [lcel. beinn, straight, direct: also, ready to serve, hos pitalle. (N.E.D.).]
A. As adjective:

1. Ready ; prompt.

To nerve Sir Triatrem swithe bayn swithe"
Sir Tristrem, 1 es.
2. Obsequions, complying; submissive. "To Goddez wylle I am ful bayne. tively.
"The buxumnes of his same."
3. Flexible, limber, pliant.
"Their bodies baine and lytb",
4. Near, short, direct. (Said of a road.)
B. As adverb: With readiness; readily.

* bāin, * bālne, * bāyne, * bāigne ( silent), v.t. \& i. [Fr. baigner $=$ to bathe, swim, soak in; Sp. banar; Port. banhar ; 1tal. bagnare $=$ to wet, to wash; bagnarsi $=$ to bathe, to wash one's self; Low Lat. bralneo; from Lat, balneum = a bath.]
A. Trans. : To wash, to bathe ; to wet.

And when salt teares do bayne my brenst."
Surry.
S. in Boucher.)
B. Intrans. : To bathe one's aclf.
"In virgin'sblood futh baine.", (Boucher.)

* bāin (1), * bāine, * bāyne, * băigne ( $g$ silent), s. (Fr. bain = hath, bathing, bathing. tub, bathing-machine, bathing-place; Sp. baño; Ital bagno $=$ a bath ; bagnin $=$ a cistern, a bathing-tub.] [BalN, v.t.] A bath.
 Figos: Anatomie. Abayne (Boucher.)
- bälin (2), \& [Ban.\}
bāineş, s. [Banns.]
batn-ly̆, adv. [O]d Eng. bain; and suff. -ly.] Readily.
dide as bainly obesed to the brerne his eme."
bai'-ram, s. 【Turk. baïram, beïram; Pers. bayram.] A great Mohammedan reatival, following immediately on the Ramadan or Rhamazao, the month of fasting, and believed to have been instituted in imitation of the Christian Easter. It is called also Id-al-Fitr $=$ the Featival of the Interruption, as "interFuptiag," or, more accurately, terminating, a four-weeks fast. The rejoicings ahould extend four-weeks fast. The rejoicings should extend
one day, but are generally run through a one day, bust are generally run throngh a lesser Bairam, called Id-al-Azha and Kurban Bairam = the Festival of the Sacrifices. It ia in commemoration of Abraham'a willingness to offer his ann Isaac in sacrifice, and lasts four days.
"Millions of lamps prociaim'd the fenst
" bäir'-măn, s. [0. Eng, bair = bare ; and
man. Old Law: A poor insolvent debtor, left "bare" of property, and who had to swear in court that he was not worth more than 5 s .5 d .
bäirn (Scotch and O. Eng.), * bärn, bärne, (O. Eng.), s. [A.S. bearn. In Sw., Icel., Dan., O.S., \& Goth. barn =a child. From A.S. beran $=$ to bear.] [Bear, Born.] A child, whether male or female.
A. Of the forms barn and barna:
"And bringeth farth barnes ayens for-boden lawes")
Piers Plowman, p .172 (S. in Boucher.)
B. Of the form bairn (Old English \& Scotch.)
"Wbych they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairis hreed, wives and selis',"
".
bairns' part, s.
Scots Law: A third part of a deceased pergon's movable effects, due to the cbildren when their mother survives. Should ahe be dead, they recefve one-hall in place of one-third.
* bairn-team (Erg.), bairn-time (Scotch), s. A progeny ; a family of ,chikdren; a brood.

Thao bonnle batrntime Heav"n has lent,
Btili bigher may they heeze ye.. Burns : A Dream
bairns-woman, s. A child'a maid; a dry aurse. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
bälrn'-lĕss, a. [Scotch \& O. Eng. batrn (q.v.); -less.] Childless.
bä'irn-lï-něss, s. [O. Eng. \& Scotch bairn; suff. $-l i=i y$; and -ness.] Childishoess. (Scotch.)

bä'irn-ly̆, a. [O. Eng. \& Scotch bairn; -ly; ln Sw. barmslig.] Childish; having the maw ners of a child. (Scotch.)
"Tbinking the play of fortune bairnely sport",
bāiss-dlie, adv. [Scotch bazed; suff. -lie $=$ Eng. lie. Like one bazed.] [Bazen.] In a state of stupefaction or confusion. (Scotch.) (Jemieson.)

Amaisulie aud the basodice
acht bissillie they ran."
Burel: Pilig. (Wuthons collec.), it. 20 .

* bāişe-māin, 8. [ln Fr. baisemain = kissing of hands at a fendal ceremony, indicating affectionate loyalty: baiser $=$ to klss, and mains = hands.]

1. The act of kissing the hands to, the act of complimenting of an inferror to a superior 2. (Ill) Compliments, respects.
"Domy baisematna to the gentleman."-Farguhar
bāiske, $a$. [Icel. beisk ='bitter.] Sour. "Fon the froite of itt is soure.
ws. Cote. Fautho, bk. vi., f. 12i b. (S. in Brocher.)
bāiss, v.t. [Baste.] (Scotch.)
bāit (I) * bāite, *bāyte, * bāight *beyght ( $g h$ silent), v.t. \& i. [A.S. batan (t.) = to lay a bait for a fish: beta = to pasture to feed, to grize, to unharmess, to tan ; Dan bede (i.) $=$ to bait, to rest, to refresh; Ger beizen $=$ to hait. From A.S. biton = to hitp (Bite.) Wedgwond believes all the significa tions here given to be modilications of the idea of biting.]

## A. Transitive:

1. Of a "bite" of food or other attraction, given with insidious design:
2. Lit.: To place upon a hook some food attractive to the fishea or other aninals which it is designed to catch. Or similariy to place food upon or in a trap, or otherwisa expose it, with the view of luring certain animals into the loas of their lives or liberty
"M Many sorts of tishos feed npon insecte. an is well know.
3. Fig.: To put in one'a way aome object of attraction with tha object of gaining tha mastery over him.

O cunning enemy, that to catch * saint
With anints doth bait thy houl! Most dangerous 1s that temptation that doth gond us on
To elin in loving virtue
Shaksesp: : Neas. for Meas, iti. s.
II. Of a "bite" of food given with na in. sidious desiga: To giva provender for the purpose of refreshment to horses or other animala at some halting-place on a journey
"In tha middin of the day we baded our horsee it
litule inn culled the Weatherboand."-Darwin: Vayage round the Worth, ch. xix
III. Of the incitement of dogs to bite an animal:

1. Lit.: To aet dogs upon an animal to worry it, perhaps to death.

Who seening sorely chaffed at his band
As ohaiued bear whom cruel dogy do bait,
What
2. Fig.: Greatly to harasa or persecnte. ... hunted to the last nyylum, and baited 1 noo ${ }^{\text {an }}$ mood in which meu may be destroyed, but will not B. Intrans. : To atop at an inn or any other place for tha purpose of taking refreshment or obtaining provender for man and beast.
"In all our journey from London to his bouse, wo Spectator.
bāit (2), v.i. [Fr. battre; Old Fr. batre $=$ to beat ; Sp . batir; Port bater; ltal. battere; Lat, battuo $=$ to beat.] [BEAT, v.] To flap the wings; to flutter. (Used of hawks or other birds of prey.) [Baitino, s.]
"Alother way I have to man my haggand,

That bait and bent and will not be obedieut."
Shakesp: Taming of the Shrew. ir, 1
bāit, * bāite, * bāyte, * bāight, " bêyght ( $g h$ silent), s. [la Sw. bete $=$ pasture grazing, bait, lure; Icel. beita =lood; beit = pasture.]
I. Of food or anything else attractive given with insidious design:

1. Literally: Whatever is used aa an allurement to make fislt or other animals take a hook, or come within the operation of a net, amare, or trap of any kind.

The pleasantint angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait." It I
Shakesp.
(a) Gen.: Anything constituting the natural food of fishes ; a worm, for instance, put on a hook. It is opposed to an artiflcial "fly."
(b) Spec.: a coatraction for Whitebatt (q.v.).
2. Fig.: Au allurement of any kind, designed to ensnare one, or at least to bring his will muder the coatrol of the person laying the "bait."

Which grew in Paradise, Fruit like that of
Used by the tempter. ${ }^{\text {s. }}$, ititon: $P$. L., hk. x.

 | 0ut |
| :--- |
| $\times \times v$. |

II. Of fond given or taken with no insidious design: Food or drink takeo on a joumey for jurpose of refreshment.
bāit ěd, pa. par. \& $\alpha$. [BA1T, v.]
and lead bim on with a fine botied deliky, till he hiath pawnid his horses to mine hest of the Garter."
bāith, c. \& pro. [Bотн.] (Scotch.)
bä̀it-ĭngg, pr.par., a., \& s. [Barr (1).]
A. \& B. As prosent participle \& participhal adjective: 1 n senses corresponding to those of the verl,

- Bat our desire's tyrannical extortion

Ioth force us there to set anr chilef delightruiness,
Where but a batining place
C. As substantive :
I. The act of placing bait upon a hook or on or in a trap.
fate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hèr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt,


## 2. The net oi harassing some large or powerful animal by means of dogs; the state of

 being so harassed.bititi-tie (tle = tel), e. [BatTEL, a.] Rich pasture. (Scotch.)
bāize, "bayess, s. [ln 8w. boj; Dan. bay; Dut. baai; O. Fr. bai; Fr. bayette, baiette; Sp. bayeta; Port. baeta; Ital. baietla, from Lat. badius $=$ chestant-coloured.] A coaras woollea stuff, something liks flannel, formeriy used in Englsnd for gsiments, now employed "The fief curtains, covera, \&c. Crabbsays, "The nsmes and the thing were introduced into England by the Flemish refugees." (Scott: Bokeby, vi. 10.)
-baj’'-u-läte, v.t. [From Lat. bafulus $=\mathrm{s}$ carrier, s porter.] To carry snytling, snd specially grain, from one place to another with the view of selling it at a profit. [Badosr, Badgerino.] (Fuller: Worthies; Sussex.)
bijl'-n-rēe, baj'rēe, baj'-ra, or baj'Tury, s. [In Mabratts bajures.] The name given in masy parts of Indis to s kind of grain (Holcus spicatus), which is extensively cultivsted.
-bak-brede, s. [A.S. bacan = to bake, snd bred $=8$ board.] A kneading trough, or a board nsed for the same purpose in baking bread.
(Cathol. Anglicum.) (Cathol. Anglicum.)
batce, "bakke, * băcke (pret bāked, * böke: pa par bāked, + bā'-kĕn,
"bākt), v.t. \& i. [A.S. bacan $=$ to bske. In Sw. \& icel. baka; Dsn. bage; Dut. bakken; Ger. backen; O. H. Ger. pachan; Russ. peshtshi $=$ to bake; peku $=I$ bake; Pol. piec $=$ to bake ; Sansc. patsh = to bake.]
A. Transitive:

1. To dry snd harden in an oven, nader which a fire has been lit, or by means of any dimilar appliance for impartiug a regulated amount of heat. (Used of bread, potatoes, or othsr articlea of food.)
Ioc. $\mathrm{xtiv}$. yoa, he kindieth it, and baketh hread;
" And
maund the peopie wout aloout, and gathered it the and butodit in pans, . . ."-Numb. in .
2. To harden by means of fire in skiln, in a pit, \&c., or by the sction of the sun. (Used of bricks, earth, the ground, geoiogical strata, or anything similar.)
"A boilow scoopd, I judge In ancient time,
Cosoper: The Neediess Alarm
"The lower beds in this great pile of atrata have been dislocated. bithed, orystallised, and alinost
bleuded together.,-Darim: Foyige round the World, hleuded
3. To harden by mesns of cold.
"The earth . . . is baked with front."-shakesp. B. Intronsitive :
4. To perform the operation of baking on any oos occasion or habitually.

I keep his house, and I wash, wrlog, brew, bake, cour, dreses meat. aud rake the beds, and do all my:
cil. - Shakesp.: Merry Wives, I. 2. To become dry and hard through the action of heat, or from some similsr cause.

Flllet of a feuny suake.
He callarou loil hind bake."
Shakesp. : Maco
bäke, a. [Contracted front baked (q.v.).] Baked. (An adjective existing only in composition.) [Bakehouse, Bake-meats.]
bāked, pa. par. \& a. [BA KE, v.] "... hills of buked and altered elay-slata,"-Darwen: balred meats. The same as BakeMEATS (I.V.).
"There be gnine houses whereln sweetmeate will
releut and baked meats will mould moter releut, and baked meats will mould, more than others,"
bāke-house, * bāk-howse, a [Eng. bake; house. A.S. bwechus; Dan. bagerhuus.] A house in which baking operatioos ars carried on.
"I have olarked a willugness in the Itnilan artizans under ground."-Wotton.
bāke-mēats, s. pl. [Eng. bake, snd meats.] Meats baked.
 bä'-kęn, pa. par. \& a. [Bake, v.] (Obsolescent.)
bā'-1रër, s. [Kng. bak(e); -or. A.S. bavecre; 1 csl . bakart; 8 w. bagare ; Dan. bager ; Dut. bakker; Ger. bäcker, becker.] One whose occupation is to baks bread, biscuits, de.


* baker-foot, s. A foot like that of a baker, by which was mesnt s badly-shsped or distorted foot. (Bp. Toylor.)
* baker-legged, a. Having legs liks those of a baker, by which was mesut legs beading forward st the knees. (Webster.)
* baker'e dozen [Dr. Brewer (Dict. of Phrase and Foble) says, "When a hesvy penslty wss inflicted for short weight, bakers used to give a surplus number of loaves, called the inbrean, to avoid sll risk of incurring the fine."] Thirteen.
baker's-ltch, s. A disease, a species of tetter (Psoriasis pistoria = baker's psorissis). [Psoriasis.] It is found on the backs of the hands of bakers sud cooks, snd arises partly from exposure to the heat of the fire, and partly from the irritation produced by the continued contact of tour upon the skin.
baker's salt, 8. The carbonate of smmonis used ss a substitute for yeast.
bä'-kèr-ěss, s. [Eng. baker; -ess.] A femsle baker.
bā'-kẽr-y̆, " bāk-kẽrr-y̆, s. [Eng. baker; -y. A.S. bocecern. In Sw. bageri; Dut. bakkerij; Ger. bückerei.]

1. The trade or calling of a baker.
2. A bakehonse, s plsce where bread is made.
† bāke-stẽr, s. [Eng. bake, snd suffix -ster. A.S. brecestre $=(\mathbf{I})$ s womsn who bakes, (2) a baker.]
I. Originally (fem. only): $\Delta$ femsle baker. (Old Engtish.)
3. Subsequently (masc. \& fem.): A baker of either sex. (Obsolets in England, but still existiag in parts of Scotland.)
IT The nams Baxter is almply bakester differently spelled.
băk'-gard, s. [Scotch bak = Eng. back; snd Scotch gard = Eng. guard.) A rear-gusrd. (Scotch.)
"The Erie Malcoun he bad byd with the stnitl,
To folow thailu, oukgard for to bee.
Hullace, 1x. $1,7+2$, M $\mathbf{S}$. (Jamieson.)
bä'-kǐe, s. [Eng. bake; -ie.] The name given to s kind of peat. (Scotch.)
". When brought to a proper cousisteuce, a woman, on each side of the line, hineads or bakes thlo paste into masses of the shape and size of peats, and spreads
them in rows on the grnas Fron the manoer of the operation. these grats are called Bakies."-bry.

bā'-kǐng, pr. par., o., \& s. [BAKE, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As substantive :
4. The sct or process of spplying heat to undred bread, bricks, \&c.
5. The quantity of bresd produced st one operation. [Batch.]
baking-dish, s. A dish for baking.
baking-pan, s. A psn for baking.
baking-powder, s. A powder used in baking as a substitute for yeast. It consist of tartaric acid, bicarbonate of sods, and rie or potato Aour. These ingredients must bt powdered and dried sepisately, and then thoroughly mixed together. Ths flour is added to keep, the powder dry, and prevent it absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. As the combination of tartaric seid with bicarbonate of soda produces tartrate of soda, which is sn sperient, it would be better if mannfacturera of haking powders would substitute sesquicarhonate of smmonia for the bicarbonste of soda. Baking powders sre gencrally free from sdulteration, although slum has sometimes been found, but in very minute qusulity.
băkk, s. [In Ger. backe.] A check.

## 

băk-păn'-èr, s. [O. Eng. bak = the back, and paner = pannjer.] A pannier carried on the back.
 nisted ce. phusternes."-Caxton: Vegecius, sie. Li, vi D. (s, in Boucher.)
băr'-shēesh, băk'shish, bŭk'-shēish, baxck'shish, băck'shēesh (the vowel of the first syllsble has s sound intermediats between a snd $u$, nearer the latter than the former), s. [Arab. \& Pera. balhshish =a present; from bakhshidan $=$ to give.] A gratuity.
bakishoesh to the unworthy nuinlous of the barem.". Times, 20th A pril, 1876
II Egypt sud other parts of the Turkish empire (not, ss is sometimes ssid, in India), the traveller has scarcely set foot on shore before clsmoura for "baksheesh" on the most frivolous pretexts, or in simple beggary, without pretext at all, sssail his ears from every quarter. "Baksheesh" is the firat Arsbic word with which he becomes scqusinted, and he scquires it unwillingly. It will be for his interest, as soon as possible, in self-defence, interest, as soon as possible, in self-defeuce, mesniag, "there is none."

* bak'-stāle, $a d v$. [O. Eng. bak = back, snd perhaps A.S. stellan $=$ to spring, leap, or dsnce.] Backwards.
"Bakward or bakztale; a retro . . ."-Prompt. Pary.
băl, s. [A.S. bel $=(1)$ a funeral pile, (2) a burning; leel. bajel $=$ a strong fire.] [BaAl, Beltane.] A fisme.

Drif thaim down in to the hell.
And duat the doveles theder lis,
Curror Mundi, MS. Edin., I. 76 . (S. in Boucher.)
ba'-1a, s. [Celt. bal = plsce (?). In Goth. slso bal is = donticile, s residence, s seat, s vills; from $b 0=$ to $g o$.
Geog.: A siosll msrket town in the north of Wales, in the county of Merioneth.

## Bala limestone, s.

Geol.: The sppellation given by Professor Sedgwick to s caleareous deposit oceurring in the vicinity of Bala. lts age is nearly that of Murchison's Llandeilo Rocks in the older part of the Lower Silurians. [lLandeilo Rocks.]

* bayl-ad, * băl'-ade, s. [Baliad.]
bà-1z'-ną, s. [Lst. balcena; Ital. bolena; Port. balêa, boleia; Sp. ballena; Fr. baleine; Gr. фалдalva (phallaina), фadalva (jhalaina),
 hvalfisk; Sw. hval; Icel. hvalr; A.S. hwoel; Eng. whale (q.v.).]

the greenland whale.
Zool.: The typical genus of the family Bslanide (q.v.). There is uo fin on the back. B. Wysticetus is the common Greenland or Right Whecies in the Southern Hemispliere. [Whale.]
ba-1æ'-nĭ-da, 8. pl. [From Lat. bolan(a); and suff. -ide.]

Zool.: The true whsles, the most typical fimily of the order Cetacea snd the sub-order Cete. They srg known by the absence of teeth and the presence in their steat of 8 horny substance caled whalehone, or baleen. The family contains two geners, Balæna and Balenoptera (q.v.).
băl-m-nŏp'-těr-a, $\delta$. LLat. balena $=\mathbf{s}$ whsle, and Gr. $\pi$ repóv (pteron) $=$ a feather, a wing, or anything liks one-a fin, for example.]

[^45]Fin-backed Whales.' A genus of Balæuldre, charactarised by the possession of a seft dersal fin, and by the shortaess of the plates of baleen. Baloenoptera Boops, the Northern of baleen. Baloenoptera Booss, the Northern Rorqual, or Fin-fish, called by aailors the
Finner, is net rare in the British seas. It is Fimner, is net rare in the British seas. It is
the largest of known snirals, aemetimes the largest of known snimals, aemetimes smaller species, B. musculus, inhabits the Mediterranean.
băl'-ade, z. [Ballat.]
bȟl'-ançe, * băl'-lâunçe, s. [Im Dut. balans; Ger. (in Mech.) t balance; Fr. balance; Prov. balans, balanza; Sp. balanza; Ital. bikncia; Lat. bilanx = having two scales: $b i$ (in compos. only) = two, snd lanx $=$ (I) 8 plate, platter, dish, and apecially (2) the scalc of a balance. Compsre slso Low Lat. ballancia, valentia $=$ price or value. (See Ducange.).]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. An iastrument for weighiag.

1. Lit.: That which has two scales; viz., the instrument, deseribed under B., I. 1, for weighing bodies., It is called "a balance," "a pair of balances," or, more rarely, "balances." "'A Just welight and batance are the Lord"s: all the
hal a pair of bulmees in hatshand."-Rev, vi.s.
"Juat onalances, juast weights, a just ephah, and o 2. Figuratively:
(o) What may be called mental acales; those powers or facentities which enable one to estimate the relative woight, alvantage, or importance of two things, neither of which can be cast inte material scales.
'If a person suffer much from sea-sickness, let him
weigh it heavily in the badance, -Darwin: Yoyage
(b) The emblem of iustice, often fighred as a bandared person holding in equilibrio a pair of scales.
To sway the balance: To administer justice.

> - Discernuent, eloquence, and grace,
> The pratince in the hilghest place, And bear the palm away.
> Cowper: Promotion of Thurlow.
II. The state of being in equipoise

1. Lit.: The equipoise between an article and the welight in thie oppesite scale; or sny similar equipoise withent actual scales being used.

## "And hung a bottle on each side,

"I found it very diffcuit to keep no balance. Darwin: Voyage round the Yorld, ch. xvii
2. Figurativety :
(a) The set of mentally comparing two things which cannot be weighed in a material balance.
"Upon a fair briance of the alvantazes on either sider it will appear that the rules of the gopyl are
mora poweriut meang of conviction than such
measage. - Atterbury measarge."-Atterbury.
(b) Mental or raoral equipoise or equilibrium; good sease, stesdiness, diacretioa
the English workmen completely lose their
(Notel S. Mill: Polit. Econ., vol i., bh. L. balance "
ch. vil
(Notol
III. That which is needful to be sdded to one side or other to constituta aa equilibrinm; also the preponderance one way er ether before auch adjustment is made.

1. Lit.: Used in connection with the weighthg of articles or the msking up of accounts. [B.]
2. Fig.: Used in the estimating of things immaterial which cannot be literally weighed or calculated.
Fsy.:-J. S. Hatance of bardship turns the other
B. Technically:
I. Mechanics, \&c.:
I. Common balance: An instrument for determining the relative weights ar masses of bodies. It consists of a beam with its fulcrum In the middte, and ita arms precisely equal From the extremities of the arms are sas pended twe scales, the one to receive the object to bs weighed, and the other the conaterpoise. The fulcrum consists of a steel prlsm, called the lnife-edge, which passes through the beam, and reats, with ita sharp adge or sxis of suspension, upon twe supports of agate or polisher steel. A needle or
peinter is fixed to the beam, snd oseiliates peinter is fixed to the beam, and oseiliates
with it in front of a graduated arc. It points to zero when the balance is at rest. When
the beam is horizeatal, the centre of gravity of the instrumeat ahould be in the same vertical line with the edge of the fulcrum, but a little beuesth the latter. A good balance possesses beth sensibility and stability. A balance ia said to be aensible which so easily revolves upen its fulcrum that, when in equipoise, the addition of the minutest partlcle of matter to one acale makes it seasibly move. lt is stable when, owing to the low positiou of the ceatre of gravity, it does not long oscillate on being disturbed. This first type of balance may be modiffed in varieus ways.
(a) A fulse balance of this type is one in which the arms are nnequal in leugth, the longer one being on the side of the scale inte which the'article to be weighed is to be put. Ws the balauce is really a lcver [Lever], it is Asident that a smaller weight than that in the scale will put the beam into equilibrium. The fraud may at once be detected by putting the article to be weighed in to the scale containing the weight, and vice versa.
(b) Hydrostatic balance: A balance designed fer the weighing of bodies in water, with the view of sscertaining their specific gravity.
3. A "Roman" balance, the same as the steelyant. [STEELYARD.] Of this type the Chiacse, the Danish or Swcdish, and the beut lever balances arc medifications.
II. Mechanics and Netural Philosophy:

Balance of Torsion: An instrument invented by Conlomb for compariog the intensities of very small forcea. It consists of a metallic wire suspeaded vertically from a fixed point, to the lower ead of which a horizoatal ncedle is attached with a small weight designed to keep the wire atretched. The magnitude of a small force acting on the end of the needle is measured hy thic ameunt of "torsion," or twisting of the wire-in other words, by the are which the needle passes over measared from the peint of repose.
III. Mechenics and Horology:
I. Patance of a Wotch: The circular beop or ring which takes the place of the bob of a pendulun in a cloek. The action of the hair spriag canses it to vibrate.
 balance bents, think; and it is zufticleutly
that my watch thoug all hast night. -Loctio.
2. Compensating Dalance of a Chronometer spring with metals of differcnt expansibility so adjuste 1 that, in alterations of tempera ture, they work against each other and render the movements of the chronometer uniform.
IV. Astron.: A constcllation, one of the signs of the zodiac, gencrally designated by its Latin name, Libra. [Linra.]
V. Book \& Account Keeping: The exceas on the debter or creditor side of an account, which requires to be net by sn identical sum entered under some heading on the other side if an equilibrium is to be established between the two.
VI. Comm. \& Polit. Econ. Balunce of Trade Properly an equilibrinm between the value of the exports from sud the imports into any colntry, but more commonly the amount required on one side or other to constitute such an equilibrimm.

Whole doctrine of the balance of trade. Whard than thin



VII Politics. Balance of Power: Such a condition of things that the pewer of any one state, however great, is bslanced by that of the rest. To maintain such an equilibrinn all the nations jeslously watch each other, and if sny powerful snd smbitious one seek to aggrandize itself at the expedse of a weaker neighbor, all the other states, partiea to the system, hold themselves bound to resist its aggressions. The aocient Greek states thus combined frst against Athenian and then agsinst Spartan domination. Several of the moderu European states did so yet more syatemstically, first against Spain, then against France, and more recently against Russia Many of theae wars have tended to the viadi cation of internstional law and the preserva tion and increase of human liberty; but ethers have been detrimental to humsoity and the "balance of power" does net now override every consideration to the extent
that it did formerly. Those whe advocate it have no other armbition than to maintain the "atatus quo," however arbitrary or obaolete. They are logicaliy bound to coudemn aolete resurrection of Italy, the unlfication of Germany, the destruction of the Pope's temGermany, the destructiou of the Pope's temparal power, and the curtailment of Turkey-
events which have reconstructed a great porevents which have reconstructed a great por-
tion of Continental Earope on a basis more tion of Continental Earope on a basis more
natural than that previeusiy existiag, and therefore mare likely to maintain itself spontaueonsiy, in place of requiring, at intervals, a great expenditure of blood and treasure to prevent it from being overturned.
balance-beams, s. pl Beama constituting part of the naschiuery for lewering a draw bridge, aud which, moving "upwarde, canse it to descend.

## Full harshly up its groovo of stone, <br> And down the trembing drawhridse cast," Becat : The Bradal ot Triermain,

balance-electrometer, s. An instrament iuvented by Cuthbertson fer regulating the amennt of the charge of efectricity designed to be sent threugh any substance. Essentislly, it consists of a besm with both its arms terminsting in balls. One of these is in contact with a ball beaestl it, anpported by a bent metallic tube, proceeding from the same stand as that on which the beam resta. mest, the two balls repel eacls other, and the beam is knocked up. Its other extremity conscquently descends, the ball there coming in contact with another one at the top of an insulated column, and a diacharge will thare take place The weight, overcome by the repulsive force, will measure the intenaity of the latter. It has been superseded by inatruments on other principles.
balance-fish, s. A uame semctimes giveu to a ahark of the genus Zygæna
balance-knife, s. A tahle-kuife with a haudle which balances the blade.

## balance-reef, s.

Naut. The closest reef of a fore-and-aft sail, making it nearly trisngular.
balance-sheet, s. A atatement of debits and credits in tabalar form.
balance-step, s. [Goose-stmp.]
băl'-ançe, † bǎl'-lançe, * ball'lâunçe, v.t. \& $i$. (From the substantive. Iu Sw.
balansera; Dan balancere; Fr. balancer; Prev. balansar, balanzar ; Sp. \& Port. balancear; 1tal. bilónciare.] [BALANCE, s.]

## A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Iangucge
I. Lit.: To adjust the scales of a balance so that they may be equally poised; to render them what is called in Anglicised Latin in equilibrium, or in classtral Latin in equilibrio.
2. Figuratively:
(a) So to adjust powers or forces of any kind as to mske them constitute an equili brium ; to canse to be in equipoise; to rendar equasl. (Used whether this is done by man or by nature.)

Now by some futting stone, that seems to dwell
Haif in middealr, as oanancad by appll.
Hemans: The Abencerrage, a "The furces were so wenly baktnced that $A$ very
slight scecideat mikht have turned the scale. - -acalu lay: Hitct. Eng., ch xix.
"In the country, parties were ruore nearly balancoa (b) To make the two sides of an sccount agree with each other, or to do anything analogous. [II. I.]

 on which side the odds lie. "-Locke.

To balance the account of Blenhelm"s das. " ${ }_{P}$
(c) Mentally to compare two forces, magnlrelative potency or importance
"A fair result can be obtained only hy folly stating of each queation."-Daruin: urigin of spocies lod. 1859, In trod., p. 2.
(d) To adjust one thing to another exactly.
"While chief haron Ear sat to balance the liwes
80 tamed for his talent in nieely discerning."
so tamed for his tajent in Report of an didudged oame

Ete, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, sall, father ; wë, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre ; pīne, pǐt, sïre, sĩr, maríne ; gō, pơt


## II. Technically

1. Account and Book Keeping: To ascertain and note down or pay the sun which is necessary to make the debtor and creditor aide of an account equal
2. Dancing: Reclprocally to move forward to and backward from
B. Intransitive:
I. Ordinary Languags:
3. Lel.: To be in equilibrio; to be exactly poised. (Ured of scales.)

## 2. Figuratively

(a) To be equal on the one aide and the ther, as "the account balances"
$t$ (b) To beaitate between conflicting evidence or motives.
"Were the astisfaction of lunt, and the joys of heaven, offred to any one
Fould not briance, or err in tbe determinatiou of his choice, "-Locks
"Stine there if nothing that cau offend I see not why you should balence \& moment about printing it," -Aclerbury to Pope.
II. Dancing: To move forward to, or backward from, a partuer.
bxi'-ançed, pa. par. \& a. [Balance, v.] For Fagland aleo the marae mobering procoan of offect.- Times, Nov. 18, 1857
băl'-ançe-měnt, s. [Eng balance; -mant. In Fr. balancement.] The act of balaseing; the atate of being balanced.
bă1'-an-çẽr, s. [Eng. balano(e); er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Ha who or that wbteh balaucea or poises a pair of acales, or who, by this or any other method, produces equilibrium in anything.
2. Entom (Tha balancers of a dipterons inaect): Tbose drumstick-like processes well seen in the fly and other familiar species of the order.
băl'-an-çǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [BALANCE, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In eenses correaponding to thoas of tbe verb.
C. As substantive:
3. The act of reodering equal or in equilibrio or poised; the atate of being thas aqual or in equipoisa.
4. That which prodaces equilibriom, poiae, or equality.
"Dost thou know the balaretiges of the clouds.
bą-Iănd'-ra, a. [Sp. \& Port. balandra.] [Brlanaer.] A kind of vessel with oge mast, uned in South Ameriea and elsewhere.
"I was coupelled to return hy a balandra, or onewa lwoud to Buenos A yres - Darwine: Toyaga rourd ho World th rit
 two families into whieh the crustaegoua order called Cirriopoda is divided. It inclades the animals popnlarly called Sea-Reorma, from the remote resemblance which their ahells bear to the fruit of the oak. They eonstitute the fixed Cirrhopoda so frequently seen covering atakes and rocks within high-water mark. [Balanue, Barnacle, Cirrhopoda.]
balla-ni'-nŭs, a. [Gr. Bidavos (balanos) $=$ an acorn, probably from the aimilarity of ahape of aome of theas beetles.]
Entom.: A genua of bectles belonging to the family Curculionidæ. The species have a long sleader rostrum, fursithed at the tis with a minute pair of aharp horizontal jaws, which they use in depositing their egga in the kernels of eertain fruits. Balaninus nucum is the Nut-weevil. It attacks the hazel-mut and the filbert, whast B. glandium makes ite assaults oo the acom.
ball-an-ite, s. [In Ger. balanit; Fr. balanite; Lat. balanites; Gr. Baravions (balanitēs) $=$ (as odj.) acorn-shaped, (as s.) a precious stone. (Pliay.).]

Pulcont.: A fossil Cirripede of the genus Balanus, or closely allied to it.

## băl-ăn-i'tils, s.

Path.: Infammation of the glans peois.
băl-an-ŏph'-ör-ạ, s. [Gr. Bá̀avos (balanos) $=$ acorn, and $\phi \dot{\rho} \rho \boldsymbol{\omega}($ phern $)=$ to bear. Acornbearlag.] Tha typical genus of the above order. The H1malayan species make great
knots on the roots of oake and maples, acooped by the mattrea dato drinking-caps. In Java the wax of Balanophora elongata is used in making candles.

## bă1-ăn-ŏ-phŏr-ā'-çĕ-m (Lindley), bă1-ăn-

ó-phŏr'-é-ze(Richard), s. pl. [Balanopmora.] Cynomoriums. Au order of plants placed by Lindley under tbe class Rhizanths or Rhizagens, but believed by Dr. Hooker to hava an affinity to tha Exogenoua order Halorsgex, or IIfppurids. They are aucculent, fungus-like, leafless plante, usually yellow or red, parasitical learess plante, usulaly yellow or red, parasitical
npon roota. The flowers are mostly uniaexual; they arg crowded together in heade or cones. The perianth in the malea is generally three or alx eleft ; the ovary haa one or two atyles, but only one cell end one penduloua ovule. Lindley eatimated tha number known in 1896 at thirty. They occur in America; at the Cape of Good Moper and in other jarts of Africa ; also in Asia. Ons species occurs la Malta. In properties they seem to be atyptic. Cynomorium cocci. ueum, called lay apothecariea Fungua Melitensis, Is aо, as are aome apecjes of Ielosia. Embrophytum ia eaten in Pern as if it were a fungus. [Balanophora, Cynomoriums.]
băl-ăn-ŏ-phŏr'-6-88, s. pl. [BalanophoraCE.E]
bal'-ann-ŭs, s. [Lat. balanus; Gr. Bá入avos (balanos) $=(1)$ an aeorn, (2) any aimilor fruit.] Acoru-shalls. A genus of Crustaceous animals, tha typical one of the family Balanides (q.v.). Their ahell conaists of aix valves, flrmly unitel Into a ahort tube, which is fixed by its base to the object to wbich the animal seeks to adhere. From two to four valves more close the npper fortlon of the tube, with the exception of a slit or orifice, through whitch the inhabltent protrudes its cirri in quest of austenance. Though fixed when adilt, it awims about when immature, and in that atate aomewhat resemblea an entomontracan. [ACORNSHELL.]
ball'as, hal'-ass, a. \& s. [In Ger. ballass: Fr. balais and rubis balais; Prov. balais, balach; Sp. balax; Port. bclicx, balais; Ital. balascio; Low Lat. balascus. Named from Balashon or Balaxiam, erroueons spelling of Badakshan or Budakshan, a city of UzLee Tartary or Great Bokhnra; capltal of the province of Kilan; lat. $37^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ N., long. $68^{\circ}$ $50^{\circ}$ E.]
A. As adjective: Partaining to the kind of ruby deacribed ander B., as the Balas Ruby.
B. As substantive: A name given by lajidaries to tha roae-red varietics of tha Spinel Ruby. Thesa are not to be confounded with the Oriental ruby, or sapplire, whiel is of far greater value. [Sea Ruby and Spinel, of whicb the ruby is a variety.]
bal-ăs'-tre (tre =ter), s. [Lat. balistarius.] [Arblestae.] A cross-bow
 quarelles. sowes and nitowes.
bal-âus'-ta, s. [Lat bolanstium; Gr. $\beta \alpha-$ גaviatoo (bulaustion) $=$ the flower of the will pomegranate.]
Bot.: The name given by Richard, Lindley, and others to the kind of fruit of which the pomegranate is the type. It consists of a many-celled, many-seeded, inferior indehiscent fleshy pericarp, the seeds in whleb have a pulpy eoat, and are distinctly attached to the placenter. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
bal-âus'-tine, a. \& s. [Lat bulaustium; Gr. Badaviatoo (halaustion).] [Balausta.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to the pome-granate-tree. (Coxe.)
B. As substantive: The pomegranate-tree.

* bạ-lā yn, s. [Fr. balain = a whale.]

1. A whalc.
2. Whalebone (The meaning, however, in the following example is doubtful.)

> Wer thater whrt, withouten fonle
> That wer schapeu nolle and large.
> Oi balayn, both sheeld nall turge.
> Richard Cour de Lion, 1, 202

* băl-bū'-tī-ãte, v.i. [In Fr. balbutier; Port bolbuciat; Ital. balbuzzare, balbuzzire, ballet tare, onlbutire; Low Lat. balbuzo; Class Lat. balbutio $=$ to stammer; from balbus $=$ btamuer ing. $]$ To stammel. (Johnson).
bal-bu'-ti-ent, a. [Lat, balbutientem, ace. of balbutiens, pr. par. of balbutio.] [Balbettate.] Stammering, hesitatiag in apeech.
"Bpeech.... imperfoct, balbutient, anul luartlea-
bal-bu'-tieess, s. [In Fr. balbutie = inarticulateneas, lad pronunciation; Port. balbucie; Ital. balbuzie $=$ atammering, stuttering ; from Lat. balbus = atammering.]
Med. : Stanmering; hesitancy in speech.
* bâl'-cón, * bâl'-oồne,s s. [Balcony.]
băl-cot-nětte', s. [Formed from Eng. bal con(y) ; din. suff. -etle.] A small or nimiature balcony aerving for ormament rather than use.
băı-côn-red, a. [Eng. bolcon(y); ied.]
Having latconies. (Sumetlues used in com. Having laalconies. (Sometlues used in com position.)
"The house whe double-baloonfed in tront."-Roger
bxi'côn-y̆. * baxl-cō'ny̆, "ball-côn, * bâl'-cơne, " bĕl'cờne, s. [ln Sw., Ditt., \& Ger. balkon; Dan. balkon, balcon; Fr., Prov., \& Sp. balcon; Port. balcao; Ital. balcone; Low Lat. balco. Cognate with ltal. balco or pelco $=$ a floor, stage, acaffild, the box of a theatre, the horna of a deer, eud Eag. balk $=0$ besm.] [BaLk.]
Ord. Lang. \& Arch.: A gallery or projectlag framework of wood, iron, or stone, in front of a house, generally on a level with the lower part of the windows in one or more floors. Balconies are supported on brackets, cantilevers, rails, consoles, or pillars, and are often sarrounded by iron rails or by a lalustrads of stone. They are very common outside the better houses in large towns. When they are sufficiently strong the Inmates of the house can use them for standing or sitting in the open air; when more feebly supported, they may be employed as form-atands for pllants in fower-pots.
"The streets, the balconies, and the very housetope 5f (a) The form balcone occurs in Howell'a Letters (dated 1650.) (Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexic.) It is found alao in Holyday's Juvenal (1618). This is probably the earliest instance.
(b) In 1836, Snart noted that the change of accent from the second byllable of the word to the first had taken flace withia the previous tweaty years.
bâld (1), a. [BoLn.]
bâld (2), * bâlde, * bâll-ěd, * bâll-ěde, * bâl'-lǐd, a. [Orig. a dissyllable, the - $d$ standing for an older -ed, the adjective being stans formed from a sulistantive. The original meaning seems to lave been (1) shining, (2) White, as a bold-faeed stag, or horse. From Gael. \& Ir. bal, boll $=$ a spot, o mark, a freckie, eogn. with Breton bol = a white mark on animel'a face. (Shect.)]


## A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Uf man: Withont hair apon the crown of the head, one of the characteristic marks of ajproaching old age.
 " Both the great and the snall shanl die in this land, they shall hit be buried, yeither shall men lamemt fur
them, nur cut themsolves, nor make themeel 2. Of birds: Withont feathers on the crowa of the heak, a characteristis: seen in soma vultures, which ean in consequence bury the ir head in the carcase of an animal without having their feathers rendcred clotted and disagreeable by blood.
II. Figuratively:
2. Of covering or adornment essentially of a materinl kind:
(a) Of plants: Destitute of foliage, flowers, or fruit. [See also B.]
Under an oake, whone lougha were moty witb age,
Aud high top bald whikesp. As fou $L$ ik $n$, Iv. s.
(b) Of any inanimate part of nature: Destitute of its natural eovering. (Uaed of roeka, the earth, \&c.)
3. Of covering or adornment essentially of an mmaterial hind:
(a) Of literary composition: Unadorned. (Used both of original compoaition and of tranalation.)
bôll, bôy ; pøut, jowl ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aş; expect. Xenophon, eselst. -这g.

"Hobbes in the preface to his own batd translation of the have onded it. - Dryden: Fub., Pret
"And that, thongh labourd, line must bald sppear,
(b) Of a person's character, manners, or status : Unsttractive, undignified.
" What should the people do wlth thees bald tribunes ? On whom lepending their obedilences falls
To the greater bench.
Shukesp, $;$ Cortol., iil 1
B. Agric. \& Bot, Of grasses: Without a beard or awn.
bald-buzzard, s. A name sometimes given to the Osprey, or Fishing-hawk (Pandion haliuetus), and to the genus to which it belongs.

- Bald-buzzard is sometimes corrupted into Balbuzzard.
bald coot, s. An English name for the Common Coot (Fulica atra).


## bald-head, bald head, $s$.

1. A head which is bald, or destitute of hair.
2. An offensive designation for one affected with baldneas.
olty, And mocked hime forth sittlle children out of the

bald-locust, bald locust, s. [Heb. 묵 (salgham, salëam, or salam), from East Aram. סַלִּ (salgham, salĕam, or salam) $=$ consumed. In Sept. Gr, árrákns (attakēa); Lat. Vnlg. attcocus.] A winged and eatable opecies of locust, not yet properly identified. i. 2 . , and the batd locust atter hin kind. . ."-Ler
bald-pate, s. \& a.
A. As substantive: A "pate", or head, desti tute of hair.

B. As adjective:
3. Having a head of this description
4. Devoid of the accustomed covering of anything.

Nor with Dubartas bridie up the floode,
Nor perriwig with snow the buthepute woois"
Soame ond Dryilen: Art of Pootry.
bald-pated, $a$. Having the " pate," or head, destitute of hair.
"' Yon buddprret, lying rascal, you must be hooded,
bald-tyrants, s. pl. The English name of a genus of hirds, Gymnocephalus, which belongs to tho fainily Ampelidm (Chatterers), and the suh-family Gyinnoderinæ, or Frnit crows. Its habitat is South America. Its name is derived from the absence of feathers on a considerable portion of the face.
băl'dạ-chín, băl-da-chí'-nō, bâu'-dĕ-
kin, s. [In Dan. baluakin; Ger. baldachin; Fr. baldaquin; Sp. baldaqui; Ital. baldackino $=$ canopy ; Low Lat. baldachirus, baldech inus $=$ (1) rich silk, (2) baldachin; from Ital. Baldacco, Baldach $=$ Bardad, the well-known Baldy near the eastern limit of Turkey in Asis, city near the esstern limit of Thrkey in Asis, whence the r
chins came.]

1. Properly: A rich silk cloth erected as a canopy over a king, a saint, or other person of distinction, to jucrease his dignity.
"No baldachino, no eloth of state, was there: the
leing beiug absent."-Sir T. Herbert: Trav, pips. 2. Eccles. Arch, A canopy, generally supported by pillars, but sometimes auspended from above, placed over au altar in a Roman

[^46]Catholic Church, not so much to protect it as to impart to it additional grace and dignity.

It is generally of a square form, covered with alk or other rith cloth, fringed at the margin. It is supposed to be copied from a structure called lu Latin ciborium, and in Greek кıß́pıov (kibörion), erected by the early Christiana over tombs sud altars. Baldachine were first iniroduced into the Western Church abont II30, and into England about 1279. Some baldachins are of great size. That in St. Peter's at Rome, the largeat and finest known, reaches the elevation, including the cross, of 1264 feet. On the other hand, some are amall enough to be removed from their places and carried over the host in Roman Catholic processions.
bâ'lde-ly̆, * bâ'lde-liche (ch guttural), adv. [Boldly.]

* bâlde-moyne, s. [Etymology doubtful.] [Balimonev.]
$\dagger$ bâld'en, v.t. \& i. [Eng. bald (2); -en.]
A. Trans. : To make or render bald.
B. Intrans: : To become bald, to lose one's hair.
bâl-dẽr'-dăsh, s. [According to Malone, balder is from Eng. ball, and dash is also the ordinary English word, the reference being to the practice of barbers dashing their balls backwarda and forwards in hot water. The exannple from Nashe given below is in favour of this etymology. But Joseph Hunter, writirg in Boucher, suggests that balderdash may be from Wel. baldardd, baldordd $=$ to babble, to prste, to talk idly; baldarddus $=$ prating, babbling, talking idly. With thia view Wedg, wood agreea, and adds Tentonic and other affinities. In Gael. ballartaich, ballardaich is $=$ a loud noise, shouting ; Sw. butler 3 noise clamour, bustle; Dan. bulder = noise, rumbling noise, bustle, brawl; Dut. buldering = bluster ing, All these, however, are at best only conjectures. There is no evidence as to th origin.]
I. Lit. : Mixed, truahy, and worthless liquor

1. That used by barbers for washing the head. [See etymology.]
"They would no more live under the yoke of the mea, or have their heads washed with his bubly
spuaie or barber balderdath."-Nathe: Lenten Stupe (1599), p. .
2. Poor, thin Iiquor.

Tt is agalust my freehold, my inhertance,
To drink sucb balderdash, or honuy elabber !"
B. Joman: New inn,

> "Mine is such a drench of balderdafh. Beaum, \& Fet.; Womann's
II. Fig.: Confused speech or writing; a jar gon of words without meaning, or if they possess any, then it is something offensive or indecent,

To defle the ears of young boys with this wick
bâl'-dẽr-dăsh, v,t. [From the substantive.] 1. To mix.

Whenl monarchy began to bleed,
And treasou had hine new name:
Wheu Thames was balderdash dwit
Auct pulpits did like beacous fime. The Geneva Banlad (1674),
2. To adulterate with inferior liquor,

bâld'-i-coôt, 3. [Eng. baid (2); i cornective, and coot (q.v.).]

1. Iit,: The Common Coot (Fulica atra).
2. Fig.: A monk, probably from his dark garments and shavem erown.
"To boh ond nob with these black batdrcootn",
bâld'-ish, a. [Eng. bald; -ish.] Somewhat bald. bâld'-1y̆, adv. [Eng. bald; -ly.] In a bald manner; nakedly, irelegantly.
Pluthey do allegouze but very baldly."-P. Holland
bâld'môn-ey̆y *bâld'-mōn- ${ }^{\text {y }}$, bâwd' món-ey̆, * balde-móyne, s. [A corrup tion of Lat. valde bona = exceerlingly goor (Prior). Dr. Murrsy says that the early forms point to a Fr. baudemoine (which is not found).]

* A. Of the forms baldmony, * baldemoyne A gentian. (Johnson, dc.)
B. Of the forms baldmoney and bawd money: An English name applied to the Meum, a genus of umbelliferous plants. One speciea occura in Britain, the M. athamanticum $=$ Common Baldmoney or Meum. It has
multipartite leafiets, yellowleh flowers, and a fusiform root eaten by the Highlanders as an

aromatic and carminative. The whole plant has a strong emell.
bâld'-něss, "bâl'-lěd-něss, s. [Eng. bald] ness.] The quality of being bald.
I. Literally:
I. Partial or total absence of hair on a human being, whether arising from disease or from old age. [Alopecia.]
". ble shode shamed not the harme of ballednease and whenue hie is iclipped in squarme the furheene, be (She in Boucher.) $n$ yourus visage."-Hob. of Glouc. $p$ sea (S. in Boucher,)
beard cut off." tbeltr hend shsll be baldness, aud evers

2. Abseuce of feathers from the crown and back of the head in a vulture or other bird.
"Make thee baid, and poll thee for thy delicate
-In the exanple from Micah the word translated "eagle" is probably a species of vulture.

## II. Figuratively:

1. Such destruction as leaves a city bare of thhabitante, if not even of edifices.
"Buldnese is cone noon Gaxa; Aflikelon is cat of with the remuant of their
cut thyeelf $母^{\prime \prime}$-Jer, xlvi. $s$.
2. Absence of all ornament or even elegance. (Specially of composition.)
"Borde has all the serdeness of allusion, and bar barity of versificution, belonging to Skeltosn, without Eng. Poeiry, fil. 74.
bâld'ric, * bâld'rick, * bâuld'rǐck, * bâud'-rick, * bâu'-dẽr-yk, bâwd'rǐck, * bâwd'-ry̆cke, * bâw'-dêr-y̆ke, * bâw'-dry̌k, * bâw'-dríkke, bâld'rey̆e, bow'-drěg, bâw'-dry̆g (au or aw in some of these words is softened from ald, which is the older form), s. [Ir M. \& O. H, Ger, balderich. According to Mudge, from Low Lat. baldrinqus; accorling to Dueange, from Low Lat. baldrellus, In either case, remotely from Class, Lat, balteus =a girdle, a belt, .. the zodiac In A.S. belt; SW. balte, Icel. balti; Dan. boelte; Fr. baudrier; O. Fr. baudrier, baudre; Ital budriere.] [Belt.]
3. Literally:
4. A richly. ornamented girdle or belt, liassing over one ehoulder and around the orprosite side, as shown in the accompanying figure. It wss designed to be ornanental and to show the to show of the wearer, besides being of use as a aword - belt, or, $i \mathrm{in}$ some cases, for carry
 ing a bugle.

A radiant baldric. óer his shoulder tied,
Buotain'd the zword that gliter'd at his mide" - His bugle-horq hang by his side.

Scose: Lay of the Last Arinstrel, ili. in is bugle $:$ Itrom his boldric drew, $_{\text {Byron: The Corsatr, it }}$
2. A collar.
"A baldrick for lady'e neck."-Pa ligrave
-3. Ady one of the subsidiary ropes used in ringing church bells (Boucher); or the rope by meane of which a bell is rung.
 Bowcher.)
II. Fig.: Ths zodiac viewed as a gemstudded belt encircling the heavens. (See Lat. balteus in the etymology.)
"That like the Twins of Jove they wermid in sight,
Which deck the baldriote of the hemvene hrigkt, baidric-wise, bauldrick-wise, $a_{\text {a }}$ baldric.
"And not the mennst bat, bauldrick-rive, doth wear some goodily garland Drajton, Iv. 1,464. (Bouchor.)

- bale (1) 8. \& a. [A.S. bealu, bealo = (1) bale, woe, evil, miechief; (2) wicked nesa, depravity balence $=$ miserable, wicked; balewa $=$ the baleful or wicked one, Satan; Icel. bal, boil; Dut. baal = misery ; O. Sax. balu; O.H. Oer. balo; Goth. balos. In Ir. beala is $=$ to die; and abail = death.]


## A. As subslantive:

1. Mischief, danger, calamity. "Ae of sende thil son therfore,

T Sometimes, though rarely used olural Sometimes, though rarely, used in the plural.
"Of such falee buisese as there ta eet for stales,
$T$ entrap un wary tooles in their eternal bates",
Sponser : F. Q., VI. . 4.

## 2. Sorrow, misery.

 "For llght she hated an the desdl

B. As adjective: Evil.
"e. .". Bring me forth toward hilise withe ee bale Bowcher.)
bāle (2) s. [In Sw. bal; Icel. böllr; Dan balle; Ger. ball, balle, ballen; M. H. Ger. bal, balle; O. H. Ger. balla, palla, pallo; Fr. balle, O. Fr. bale; Prov, balla; Sp. \& Port bala; Ital. balla; Low Lat. balla, bala $=$ a bale, a ball.] [BaLl.]

1. A package or certain quantity of goods or mercbandiae, wrapped or packed np in and numbered with figures corresponding to those in the bills of lading for the purpose of identification.
"Every dis ten or twelve sales of parchment coverel feet "-Macaulay: Hist, Eng., ch. xxi
-*. - the mont frequent object being an bullock$\rightarrow 2$ no

## - 2. A pair of dice.

"It If a false die of the esme bate bot not the same
cut."-Overoury: Charact, sign. q . z . "For exercise of armis a bale of dice."
bale-goods,s. pl. Goode done $\mathrm{p} p$ in bsles.
bage (1), v.t. [From bale, 6. (2), lo Ger. emballen; F'r. emballer; Sp. embalar; 1tal. imballars.] To form into a bale or bales.
bāle (2), v.t. [Bail (2), v.]
bāle (3), s. [BaiL (3), s.]
bāle (4), s. [A.S. brel $=$ (1) a funeral pile, (2) a burning.] [Beltane.] A fire kindled upon an eminence, on the border or coast of a conotry or else where, to give warning of the approach of danger.
"For, when they see the hlazing bale,
Scots: Lay of the Last Minutrel, IL 97.
bale-fire, 8 . A fire of the kiod now described.

Sweet Tevlot! on thy silver tide
The glarluy bate-fire blsze no more
Scote: Lay of the Last dinstret, Iv. I.
Dale-hills, 8. pl. Hillocks on which balefires wers formerly kiadled. (S. in Boucher.)
bāle (5), s. [Fr. bale, bale, balle, from Wel. ballasg, ballau = a skin, a glume ( littré), balleog = a prickly skin (Pughe.).] De Candolle's name for one of the bracts in the flower of grasses called by him elao glumella.
f Bă1-9-är-i-an, a. [Lat. Balearis = Balearic, from Baleares, 6., or Baleares insulee; Gr. BaAcapeis (Baliareis).] Pertalning to the Belearic Ioles. [Balearic.]
 lome vol. ill., ohi slill., p. 140

Ba-p-ăr-ǐc, a [Lat. Balearicus.] [BaleaRIAN.] Pertaining to the Balearic Isles In the Mediterranean. In Sp. and Lat. Baleares, probahly from $\beta$ aitheo (ballo) = to tbrow, the inhabltants anciently being excellent slingers. There are fivs islands-viz., Majorca, Minorca, lviza, Formentera, and Cabrera. They are subject to Spain.

Balearla crane, e. The Crowned Crane (Balearica pavonina), found not merely la the

balearic crane.
islande efter which it la named, but in North Africa. Its occipnt is ornamented with a tuft of yellowish filaments or feathers tipped with blackish haira. Its voice is like a trunpet.
bą-lĕc'-tlon, bĭ-lěo'tion, bǒ-lěc'-tion, s. [Etymology not obvious.] a balection moulding.

## balection moulding, $s$

Architecture: A projecting moulaiog, bitusted around the panels of a framing. (Gwilt.)
bạ-lĕc'-tioned, a. [Balection.] Furnished with balection mouldiogs.
bä'led, pa. par. [Bale, v. (1).]
bä'led, pa. par. [Bale, v. (2).]
ba-Ie'en, $s$ [In Fr. baleine = (1) a whate, (2) whalebone; Lat. balcena; Dut. balein = wbalebone (q.v.).]
${ }^{*}$ I. A whale.
2. The sea-breara.
3. Whatebove.
"The family ot the Batanidz, or true Whales. in Fhich the teeth are deficient, and the moutti is wrull knownan whletrous, or buleen."-Dallas: Animal Eingdom, p. 6\%\%.
baleen-knife, s. A curved kuife, with a handle at each end of the blade, used for oplittiug whalcbove.
bā'1e-fìl, † bā1e-fùll, a. [Eng. bale (1); -full.]

1. Subjectively: Full of grief or miscry ; sorrowiul, sad, woeful.
"Such storny stourea do hreede my batef fill amart,
As if my yenre were wast and woxen old ". ${ }^{\text {Spenser: }}$ Shep. Cal., 1.

2. Objectively: Pernicious, harmful, deadly.
"He cast about, and searcht his baleful lokes againe."
". . . by bateful Furles led .i. o" Pope: Thebais of Statius, 05 ,
" It Is Count Kugo of the Rhine,
The deadilest foe of ell our mice,

bä1e-fül-1̆̆, adv. [Eng, baleful; -ly.] In a baleful manaer; perniciously, harmfully. (Johnson.)
bā2e-fìl-nĕss, s. [Eng. baleful; -ness.] Per. niciousness, harmfulness, ruin.
"But that thelr miss be turned to batefulness" ss.

* ba'-lĕs, $s$. [Balass.]
* băl'-ĕs-tẽr, s. [BaLISTAR.]
* băl'-ĕtte, s. [Ballad.]
* băl-hew (ew as $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ ), a. [Balwe.]
bā'-Ĭng (I), pr. par. \& s. [Bale, v. (1).]
A. As present par.: Making up into bales.
B. As substantive: The act or process of puttiog goode into balee. (Webster.)
bā'-līgg (2), pr. par., a., \& \& [BALE, v. (2).] A \& B. As present par. \& adj.: Freeing from water by throwing it out.
C. As substantive: The act or process of freelng from water by throwing it out.
 sür $=$ sandhog : bálu $=$ sand, and sür $=\log$.] Zool. : The Indian badger (Arctonyx collaris) It is larger then the European form.
ba-IIs'-tan, bx1-1is'-ta, a [In Fr. baliste; Ger. balliste; Port. balista; Lat. ballista, balista snd ballistra; from Or. 阝ädh (ballo) $=$ to throw.] A large military engine used by the ancients for hurling atoncs, darts, and othe

missilss by meane of a spring tightly drawn and then let looss.

2. Anat.: The bone of the tarans, more commonly called the astragnlus.

* bạ-Iis'-tạ, * bạ-Iěs'-tẽr, s. [Contracted from Arbalister (q.v.).] A crobsbow-man. bateviers. and ca carpentera." -Caxton. hundred Slg. L., vi. b. (S. in Boucher.)
ba-Lís'-tẽr, băl-Iĭs'-tẽ̃r, s. [In Prov, balestier, balestrier; Lat. balistarium, accus $=$ cross bow, from batista (q.v.).] A crossbow.
"A Apiodie full of raw thread, to mikes false string
ba-lis'-tēs, s. [Lat. ballista or balista (q.v.). The resemblance to the method of working the bolista is in the way the fishes to he described elevate a long spine which they have upon their backs.] A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Belistidse. The aprecies are connmon in the tropics ; and on the strength of a specimen taken off the Sussex coast in August, 1827, the Balistes capmiscus coast in August, 1827, the Balistes capriscus
(of Cuvier), the European Filc-fish, is now accorded a place in the British fauna.
ba-lĭs'-tícs, băI-Iĭs'-tícs, s. [In Fr, bolisique, Port. balistica.] The science of thro wing missilo weapons by meaua of an engine.
ba-IIs'-tri-das, s. pl. [From the typical genus balistes (q.v.).] File-tishes. A family of fishea of the order Plectognathi. Their skin is rough or clothed with liard scales. They have a long muzzie, and few but distinct teeth.
* băI-ĭs-trär'-ĭ-a.s. [From balista (q.v.).] 1. A loophole throngh which crosshows were discharged.

2. A roon in which crossbows were kept.
ba-I''ze, s. [From Fr. balise $=$ a sea-mark, buoy, beacon, floating beacon, quay, water-mark; $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{p}}$ baliza; Prov. palisa; from Lat. palus $=\mathrm{a}$ pale.] [Pale, s., Palina, Palisade.] A pole raised on a bank to constitute a sea-beacon; a sea-mark. (Webster.)
bâlk, * bâlke, * bâulk, * bâuk, * bâwk ( $l$ usually mnte), s. [A.S. balco $=(1)$ a balk, heap, ridge, (2) a beam, roof, covering, balheap, ridge, (alk a beam, roof, coverng, joist, rafter, bar ; Sony; balk, bjelke = a beam, Dan. bielke; Ger. Sw. batk, bjelke $=$ a beam; Dan. bielke; Ger. balken;
from bal =a prominence; Fr. balk.] [BALk, from bal =a
v., Balconv.]
A. (Apparently connected specially witb Dut., \&c., balk $=\mathrm{a}$ beam. See etym.) A beam, a rafter.
"There's mome fat hena sits oo the bawks."
Taylor : Scotch Poeme, p. 62. (Boucher.) "On Saturday lant a heavy baik of timber. Weightog gome three quarters of a ton, was being holited to the
frist fioor of the bullding by menn of a crank, whed
the rope the roppay in iti, gave.
B. (Apparently conoected opecially with Wel. balc $=$ a ridge between furrows.)

## 1. Literally:

1. A ridge of land left anploughed between the furrows or at the end of a fleld; land over which the plough alips without turning it up.
"Dlkers and delvers digged ap the batkes."
" Making no bathes, the plough was traly held.".
2. The boundary line betwean flelds, constituted, as is sometimes the casa, by such an unploughed farrow; or in a more general zenae, a houndary made by a ridge or tract of land of any kind. (This use of the word atill obtains in Suffolk.)

Dolas end morks, which of azclent time were lafil

3. Baseball: A false or unlawful movement of the pitcbor in delivering the ball to a bateman.

## II. Figuratively:

1. Anything passed by in the way that an unploughed furrow is.

The mad steele about doth fiercely fly;
Not aparing wight, ne leaving any butike,
But makiug way for death at arye to walke
2. The disappolntment heuce resulting; frustration of plans or projects.
"There cannot be a greator balk to the tompter, nor
3. A part of a billiard-table.
bâlk (1), *bâlke, * bâulk, * bâulke (l nsually mute), v.t. \&i. [Fng. balk, s. (q.v.).]
A. Tranaitive:

1. Lit. of land: To leave untouched by the plough; to plough, leaving "balka" or furrows unturned up.

So rell halt no man the plough
IL. Figuratively:

1. Of the deod in battle: To leave lying untouched (\%). (Various authors consider it to mean in the following example, "heap up.")
Tent thoukad bold scots, two and twenty kuights,
Butk id in their awn hood, did Sir Walter see 2. Of roads, paths, dc.; also of things immaterial: To avoid, to turn anide from, to misa, to leave unneddled with.
"". Which made them baulk the benten road, and Rem., p. 213.
"I whall balk this theme."-Bp. Ha $l$ : Rem., p. 238.
2. Of persons in friendly discussion: Coyly to say the opposite of what one thinka, or believes to be maintainable in argument, with the view of drawing out a person with whom the sleaker wishes to be in friendiy or loving diajute.
"But to occasion him to further talke,
To feod her hunor with his pleasing style,
Her list in stry full ternes with hill to balke,
And thus replyde." Spenser: F. Q., IIl. ii. 12.
3. Of persons having ony wish, hope, or with any aim or project in contemplation: To thwart, to frustrate, to render nugatory, to disappoint.
' The thoray ground is sure to balk
All hopes our harvest here: Cowner: Olney Hymns; The Sower.

B. Intrans.: To turn aside, to awerve, to diverge.

- When as the ape him heard zo much to talke
Of habour that did from his

* bâlk (2), * bĕlk, v.t. \&i. [A S. bealcan, bealcetten $=$ to beich, emit, utter, pour out. $] ~ T o$ enuit, to belch. (S. in Botcher.)
bâlked, " bâlkt, * bâlk, pa. par. [Balk (1), v.] "This was looked for at your hand, and this was
balkt,"shakesp: Tweyth Night, lii. 2 ,
bâln'-ẽr (1), s. [Eng. balk (1); -er.] One who balks.
bâle'-ẽr (2), s. [Balk (2), v.] Ona who stands on a cliff, or high place ou the shore, and gives a sign to the men in the fishiug-boats which way the shual of tish is passing.
"The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fieh, called a plusher, who leapeth above water and bewrayeth thenn
bâlk'-ǐng (1), pr. par. [BaLk, v. (1).]
 pr. par. \&a. [Balk, v. (2).] As substantive: Eructation

It lia a balkyuge of yenterdayes raeel."
Horman: Vulg.,
balk'-ing-ly̆, adv. \{Eng. balking; -ly] In a manuer to balk, so as to frustrate or disappoint. (Hehster.)
bâll (1), s. [In Sw. boll. bal; Dan. bold; Dut. bal; Ger. ball; O. H. Ger. balla, palla; Fr. balle, boulet, boule, bille; Prov. \& Sp, bola = a ball; ball $a=$ bullet ; Port, bala; Ital. palla $=\mathrm{s}$ ball, bowl, bullet; Lat, pila $=\mathrm{a}$ ball.] [Balloon, Ballot, Bowl, Buleet, Pill.]
A. Ordinary Langnage:
I. Anything in art or nature which is globular or nearly so.

1. Of things made by art:
(a) A globular body for play. It may be formed of leather and stuffing, or any hard aubatance, or be inflated with air, and can be used with tha band, the foot, or a racket.
"Those I have eeen play at balt grow exiremely
(b) A globular body of wood, ivory, or other aubstance, used for voting by ballot or in any other way. Also one of a aimilar character for experiments in natural philosophy.
" Lot lots deelde it
For every uamber'd eaptive put a a bal
Into an urn, three ouly black bo there
Into an urn, three oaly bleck bo there,
The rest all white are asfe."-Dryden.
" Minos, the strict inquikiter, appears;
Abrolves the Just, and doons the sut
Anow Dryden: Virgll; A noid vi. $589 .-85$
(c) A bullet, a globular piece of metal deaignad as a projectils to be expelled from a be ejected from a cannon (Often used in the aingular as a noun of multitude to aignify a large number of balls.)
"Thelr powder and ball were apent Cries were heardorummultion Ior God
(d) A globe of metal carried as a aymbol of sovereign or other high authority.
"Hear the trayedy of a young man that hy right ought to hold the ban of a kingdom; but by fortune is fraru place to place, - - Bacon.
2. Of objects existing in Nature:
(a) Gen.: Anything in nature which is globular or nearly ao.
"Like a balt of snow tumbligg down a him, be
(b) Spec.: The earth when viewed with reference to its nearly spherical shape. It may lave some explanatory adjective, such as "earthly" prefixed, or may have no such adjective.

II. A game in which the globular body described under I. 1. (a), or anything aimilar, is used.
B. Technically:
I. Heraldry. Balls, occasionally tasselled, are represented ou some charges.
II. Mechanics:
3. Ball and socket: An instrument so adjusted that it ean move in all directions, horizontally, vertically, and oblispuely, like the ball-and-socket joint of the shoulders or of the hip. It is used in trigonometrical surveying and in astrouomy. The theodolite approaches this construction.
4. The ball of a pendulum: The heavy piece of metal at the bottom of a pendulum. The nane is not appropriate, for the "ball," instead of being globular, is much compreased on two opposite sidea. [BOB.]
III. Veterinary Science: A bolus of globular shape administered as inedicine to a horse.
IV. Pyrotechnics: A firework made in a globular form, and consisting of combustible materials of various kinds.
*V. Printing: A cushion covered with leather or skin, and stuffed with hair or wool the whole affixed to a hollow piece of wood called a ball-stock. It was formerly used hy printers for applying ink to the types, several appllcations of the ball leing necessary to apread the ink over the entire surface when a number of pages were printed at one time: but now this is done much more rapidly and efficiently by means of rollers made of a composition of treacle, caoutchouc, and other lagredients.
VI. Anatomy:
(a) Any part of the bodily frame globular iu form.

To no sight but thins " Be sublect mine, favishble
(b) Aoy part aub-globular or protuberant


Ball-and-socket joint: A joint coustituted by the insertion of the roand end of one bone in a socket or cavity its reception. It is called also an dal joint. Thoas of Those of der and of der and of
tine hip are
 of thia con-
struction. [Enarthaoidal, Enamthrosta.] an enarthroidal or ball-and-eacket foine." Todi \& Bownan: Physioh A nat, vol. L., p. 71.
VII. Bot.: The round central part of the flower of Stapelia.
If For such compounda as foot-ball, snono. ball, , ee tha word with which ball ia conjoined.
ball-cartridge, s. A cartridge containing a ball, as distinguished from ons which has only powder.
ball-cock, 6. A water-cock furnished with a ball, which allowa the fluid freely to enter till it rises to $s$ certain line, when the ball is floated to a level with the aperture by which ingress is made, and closea it for a time.
ball-flower, s.
Arch. : A kind of ornament in Gothic architecture of the fourteenth century, in which

the petals of a moulded or aculptured flower encloae, not atamena or pistila, but a ball. The moat numerous examplea are found in the dioceae of Hereford.

## * ball-steck, s

Printing: Tbe "stock" to which the cushiou was affixed in the old appsratus for applyidg auperseded by compositioo rollera.)
ball-vein, s. The appellation given by miners to a particular kind of irou ore found in balls or nodules.
bâll, v.i. [From Eng. boll (s.). In. Ger, ballen.] 1. To unite so as to form a ball.
2. To have a ball attached to it
bâll (2), s. [In Sw., Dut., Fr., \& Prov. bal; Ger. ball; sp. \& Port. baile; ital. bollo. From O. Fr. baler; Prov. bakar, ballar; Sp. \& Port bailar ; Ital. ballave; Low Lat. bollo = to dance; Gr. Badríse (ballizo) = to throw the $\operatorname{leg}$ about, to dance ; $\beta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \omega$ (ballō) $=$ to throw. $]$ A dancing assambly, a social party at which guests assemble, specially that they may apend the evening in daneing.

Or court. and ball, and play: those venal sous.
Corruption's veteran unireloniting bauds.

- To open a ball:
(1) Lit.: To lead off in the first dance.
(b) Fig. (among soltiers) : To commence a battle, or a cannuade against a furtification.
bâll (3), s. [For etymology, see Bald.]
l. A white blaze or streak, especially on the face of one of the lower aninals.

2. A white-faced horse or cow.

* b̆ll'-laçe, v.l. [Ballast, v.]
 * băl'-ette (Old Eng.), * ball-lant (Ola Scotch), s. [In Sw. ballad; Dan., Dut., Ger., \& Fr. ballade; Prov. balluda; Ital, ballate $=$ a daace, a ballad; from ballare $=$ to dspee.] [Ball (2), s., Ballet.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Originally: Any composition in verse, or even in measured lines. Such a productior might be serious, or even religious. Thus is
rate, fât, färe, ẹmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pđ̛t


Coverdale's Bible Solomen's Song is called "Salomon's Balettes," and in Cranmer's and tbe Bishops' Bibles ".The Ballet of Balleta." Harding also calls ble Chronicle a "Balede." (Boucher.)
"Bsilad once algulfied a solemn and sacred song as
well as trivial, wheo Solomon's Bong was enlled the ballud of bolladici but bow it is ayplled to nothing
2. Nart: A poem in spirited style, in most cases celebrating some herole exploita. It Was a much brieter and less elaborate comjosition than an epic. Ballsds of this type have oxiated in nearly all countries. They have been used with great effect to perpetuate and jucrease the martiel spirit, besides furnishing s tolerably authentic narrative of important oceurrences ere history of the ordinary kind had arisen. Before the revivad of letters had directed sttention to the great classie models of epie peetry, native ballads were highly appreciated, even by persens of rank and culture, and the bard was a welcome guest at things was in full force between the elevently and thirteen centuries, during which period and thirteen centuries, during which period celebratiag lieroic exploits, legan to embraee wider range of subjects. [BARD.]
"A great part of their history is to be learned often
from their bullads"-Macuulay: Aist. fing., ch. ili. "I know a very wise man that belleved that if a man were permitted to make nil the bulleds, he need
not care who should make the laws of n nation."-

3. Now: A more or less dougerel poen sung for money in the street. (This is sinmply the old ballad degeaerated.)
B. Music

1. A short aimple air repeated in two or more stanzas, with an accompaniment of a strietly aubordiaate character. A nore elaborate composition of an analogous kind is called aseng or canzonet.
2. A plece of concerted vocal music of the madrigal class, perhaps originally of a danceliks rhythm, and generally baviag a short "burden" such as $j a, l a$, \&c.
3. A term used by Bach and other writers to designate one of a "suite de piéces."

- A ballade in German music may be a long dramatic and descriptive song, or even assume the form of a cantata with solos and choruses with orchestral accompaniments.
ballad-maker, s. A maker of ballads. "Such a deal of wonder ls hroken out within this hour, that ballad-makerz crun
ballad-making, $s$, The art of composing ballads.
"How he fund time for dress, politics, love-making.
and batrad-making wau n wouder."-Mactulay: Hisc
Eng., ch. xi.
bailad-monger, s. A contemptuous epithet for a composer of ballads.

With eagle pisions sonring to the akies
Byron: English Bard.
ballad-opera, s. An oyera, the musical portion of which is not a connected and congecutive whole, but a series of ballails intro. duced, as occasion erises, into the spoken dialogue.
ballad-singer,s. One who sings ballads. A famoun man is Rohiu Hood, Batladsinger's joy :"
Wordstoorth: Rob Ray's Grave.
ballad-singlng, s. The act or practice of singing ballads. (Garrich, Worcester, \&c.)
ballad-stylo, s. A style suitable to be nsed in the composition of ballads.
"Tha familiarity which Dr. Milles assigna to the
ballad-gtyte."-Warton: Rovoley Enq., p. 46.
ballad-theory, s. A theory whieh ac. counts for the brevalence of belief in certain that they may have been derived by assuming that they may have been derived from old and
veracious ballads. veracious ballads.
"There fo another circumstance which nhows the futility of Nlehuhr's balluder heory, as a hlstorlcal hypo-
thesis, . . -L-Lewis: Rarly Rom, Bist., ch. vi., 15 .
ballad-tune, s. A tuge to which a ballad is set.
and fitted to the baltad-tuno which each liked
Warton: Hast. of Eng. Poetry, $\$ 1.163$. 16 .
ballad-writer, s. A writer of ballads
"Thomas Deloney, A famons ballod-writer of the times, woeutioned by Kemp, one of the original sctors
Io Ehakepeares plays."-Varton: Zisc. Qf Engtish
băk-lad, v.t \&i. : [From Eng, ballad, es (q, v.).] A. Transitive : To assall with or in ballads. (Followed by the objective of the person against whom the ballad is directed.)

## Will catch at us like strumpete, and ecaly d rhimers

Ballad us onto tume Shakesp. Ant, and Cloop, v. 2
Z. Intransitive: To compose or sing ballads. "Theas envious Hbellers ballad against them."-
ball-lade', s. [Fr.] A poem of one or mnre triplets of seven or cight linea, each with the same refrain. There is, or should be, sn eavoi.

+ ball-lad-ẽr, s. [Eng. ballay; -er.] Ono who composes or sings ballads; a balladist.
băI'-lad-íng, pr. par. \& a. [BALLAD, v.]
"A whining ballading iover."-B. Joneon : Hasquen
+ bal'-lad-ist, s. [Eng. ballad; -ist.] One who composes or who sings ballads; a ballader. (Quart. Review, Worcester, \&c.)
băl'-lad-ry, s. [Eng. ballad; ry.]

1. The singing of ballads.
"Atay, till the abortive and extemporal din
2. The ballad style of composition.
"To hring the gravity and serionnness of that sort of musict Italian into vogue and reputation yuing
 3. Skill in composing ballads.
bă1'-1Z̆n, s. [Etym. doubtfol, cf. Ball (3), s.] The English specitic name applied to a lieh, the Ballan Wrasse (Labrus bergylta). It is blue or greenish above, whito beneath, e verywhere chequered with fawn colour. It occurs in the Labrus ballan of Pennant.
băl'-lant, s. [Ballad, s.] (0. Scotch.)

* băl'-la-răg, v.t. [Bulliras.]
băl'-lạst, * băl'-ast, s. [10 Sw., Dut., Ger., \& Rnss. ballost; Dan. baglast; apparently from $b a g=$ the back, behind, and last $=$ burden, charye, load, weight; Sw. last = load, cartload ; Icel. hlass; A.S. hloest $=a$ burden, loading, the londing of a ship, freight, mer chandise; O. Fries. hest; O. Ir. Ger. hlast : Dut. \& Ger. last ; Fr. balast, lest $=$ ballast, Dut. \& Ger. last; Fr. balast, lest $=$ ballast,
lastage, cargo ; Sp . lastre $=$ ballast ; Port. lastage, eargo ; Sp lastre $=$ ballast $;$ Port.
lastro. The second half of the word seems lastro. The second half of the word seems suggested by the Dutch word bug = back. Wedgwood believes the metaphor to be that of a ship coming back in hallast when it is nuable to obtaia cargo. Webster and Mahn give as an alternative view Celt. becl = sand, and suggest comparison with Wel. balasarn = ballast. Or the substantive may be from the verb to ballast, aad it again from A.S. behlestan $=$ to load a ship.] [Ballast, v.t., Lastage.]
I. Literally:

1. Stones, iron, or other heavy substances placed in the bottom of a ship or boat to lower its centre of gravity and nake it less liable to be capsized when tossed by the wiad and wayes.
"They had scarcely time to hide themselves in a
dark hote auons the grivel which was the bullant of

II A ship is said to be in ballast whet she has no cargo on board.
2. Gravel, shingle, or anything similar, lain on a line of railway to make it solid. (Grodrich \& Porter.)
II. Fig.: Whatcver is necessary to give stability to the character of a person, of a form of government, or anything similar.
"Why should ho sink where nothing zeem'd to press?
His tading little, and his ballast less."-Sweift.
"There muat be middle counseliors to ketp things
stead, for without that ballast the ship will roll two ach. - Bracon.
ballast-waggon, s. A waggon used on railways for carrying ballast and other materials for the construction or repair of the permanent way.
băl'-last, * băl'-laçe, v.t. [From ballast, s. (q.v.). In A.S. behluestan = to load a ship; Dan. baglaste; Dut. \& Ger. ballasten.]

* A. Of the form ballace: To stuff.


3. Of the form ballast:
4. LiL.: To place stones, inon, or other heavy gnbstances in the bottom of a ehlp or boat to - diminieh the risk of lta belng capsized

## "If thin be wo ballasted tos to be of eqpal weight wita the like magritude of watcr, to will be moveahie.-

2. Fig.: To connteract the action of anything too light by superading something solid to it; to impart stability to anything liable to be nverturned.
-Whilst thus to baltart love I thought
A maw inore iteddily th have gouse.
"Now you have given me virtua for my gnide,
And with true houcur ballasted my pride.
băl'lạst-ag̀e (age $=\mathbf{I g})$, z. [Eng. ballast; -age.] A toll pald for the privilege of taking up ballast from the bottem of a port or harbour. (Bouvier, \&́c.)
băl'-lạst-ęd, pa. par., a., \& s. [Ballast, v.]
bal'-last-ĭng, pr, par., $a_{n}, \&$ s. [Ballast, v.
In Dan. baglustning, s.]
A. As pr.par. \& partictpial adjective: Noting or deseribing the act of placiag literal or figurative ballast in anything.
B. As substantive :
I. Ord. Lang.: The act of ballasting, the state of belng ballasted; the ballast itself.

To thee Hust so more equal balluting Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iti. a
2. Engineering: Gravel, pebbles, cluders, slags, or similar material used as a foundaa common road or of a railway.
băl'-lat-ęd, a. [From Ital. ballata $=\mathbf{a}$ dance, a ballad.] [Ballao.] Sung in a ballad.
of whit it ordimary hut reteetition
And bathated and woudd fato talk
And batlated, nd would be plindid o the stage
But that vice miny timen fiuln such loud friends.
But that tice many timen fiuln such loud friend
That preachers are charnid silet...
bal'-la-tôon, s. [Russ.] A heavy luggagehoat employed in the transport of timber ia Russia.
bal'-1at-ry, s. [From 1tal. balluta $=$ a dance, a baliad.] [Ballet.] A jig, a song.
"The ballatry rud the ramunuth of every mudicipal
fider."- Jilitan: Areopagiticu.
bâlled, par. par. \& a. [13acl, v.]
bâll'-ẹd-nĕss, s. [Baldness.]
băl'-1ĕn-gěr, * băl'-ěn-gẽer, "băl'-innger, s. [From Anglo-Fr. balengier $=0$. Fr. buleinier $=$ a whale-ship, from baleine $=a$ whale. (N.E.D.)] A smail sailing vessel, formerly ia use in France, England, and Scotland; a barge, a water-vessel, a nan-of-war.
"Quhen schippes of Tour and ballingeris of weir.
bâll'-ẽr, s. [Eng. ball; -er.] One who makes up thread into balls.
bal-lĕs-tër- $\overline{\text { onderen }}$-site, s. [Named after Lopez Ballesteros.] A mineral, the stamiferous variety of Pyrite or Pyrites. It contains tin and zinc. It is found in Galicia.
băl'lêt (1) ( $t$ ailent), † băl'lětto, s. [Ib Drn., Dut., Ger., \& Fr. ballet; Ital. balletto; from ballure $=$ to dance, to shake; Lat. ballo $=$ to hop, to dance; Gr. Bid $\lambda \omega$ (ballo) $=$ to throw, and Bad入ísw' (ballizō) = to throw the leg about, to dance.] [Ball (2), Ballad.]
Dramatic Art: A dramatic representation, consisting of daneing and pantomime, regulated by the atrains of music, and gencrally attended by tha suberdinate accessoriea of scenery and decoration. It was first introdiseed by the Greeks, was conied and developed by by the Greeks, was copied and developed by
the Romans, and was revived in more modern times by the Italiana, whose example diffused it over most civilised countries. Our own nation received it from the French. Till the decline of the Ronan empire, the performers were men, then women were introduced, and hava aince been the chief actors in the ballet. The bad taste of the play-going public has always tended to drag down the ballet to the low level of a mere exhibition of gymnastic skill in dancing, whereas its original and specific aim was to act by gesture instead of words a drama illustrativa of the life, mawers, and costumes of fereign nations.
bonl, boy; pout, jown; cat, ̧̧ell, chorus, ghin, henọ; go, gem; thin, ṭis; sin, aş; expect. Xenophon, exdst. -ing.


## ballet-ballot

mai'-lĕt (2), s. [Dimin, of Ball (1).]
Her. : \& kind of bearing in coats-of-arms. It conaists of bezadts, plates, hurts, \&ce, distinguished from each other by their colour. *
$\dagger$ bă1-1il-age, s. [Bail (1), s.] A duty payable to the City of London on the goods of aliens.

* băl'-lǐ-ard, a. \&s. [Brluiand.]
 mos) = a jumping about, a dancing; Baddi\} (ballizō) = to throw the Ieg about, to dance.]
Med.: A variety of palsy, called by Parkinson Paralysis agitans, or shaking palsy, of which the symptoms are the trembling of the limbs even when they are supported. When the patient tries to walk he is compelled to adopt a running pace. The disease is a rare one, and generally terminates in death.
băl-lis'-ta, s. [Balista.]
băl-lis'-tẹr,s. [Balister]
bł1-11s'-tǐc, $\alpha_{n}$ [Lat. ballista; Eng., \&e., suff. (q.v.).] Pertaining to the ballista; pertaining to the method of ahooting missilea by means of a ballista; now used with reference to modern guns and projectiles
ballistio-curve, s. The actual path traversed by a projectile.
ballistic-galvanometer, s. A galvanometer used to measure a current that acts only for a very short time.
ballistio pendulum, s. A machine invented by Mr. Benjamin Robins for ascer taining the force of projectiles. It consiats of a large block of wool alfixed to the end of a atrong iron atem, having at the other end a cross ateel axis, ]laced horizontally, about which the whole vibrates together like the pentulum of a clock. When a projectile is discharged against the wooden block or hall, the pendulum is set in motion, and the are through which it vibrates measures the force with which the machine has been atruck
băl-1Ǐs'-ticcs, s. [In Ger, ballistitif; Fr. ballistipue ; Port. balistica.]

1. The art, or the principle underlying the art, of shootiog missilas by means of a ballista.
2. The science of projectiles.
băl-Ľs-trär'-li-a, s. [Balistraria.]
bă1'-lı̆-ŭm, s. [Med. Lat. ; qee Bailey.]
I. Originally: An outer bulwark
3. Afterwards: The area or courtyard comprised within an outer bulwark. it contained the barracks for the garrison, the chapel, and sometimes other buildinga.
" With battled walls and huttress fast

> Sican and ballium vast" Scott: Brilal of Triermain, ilh, 9.
bal-1ốon, * bǎl'-1bn, * bạ-lô'on, * bạ1ow'ne, $s$. [From Fr. ballon $=(1)$ a football, (2) a bladder, (3) a baloon, augmentative of a Ger ballon: Sp balon. Port balao: Ital pallone; Wel. pelhen; from pel $=$ a ball.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Originally:

* I. A large as contradistinguished from a small ball; baloon, as mentioned in the etymology, being the augmentative of ball. "Spec, ball," nsed in the game defined under No. 2 .
"'Like balloones full of wind the more they are (1655), p. 115

F Tould tbinke that the foregoing example suggesta the existence of a machine for traversing the atmosphere as early as 1658 . But may it not refer to a ball pressed against the ground, and again elastically apringing up?
2. A kind of game somewhat resembling tennis, played in a feld with a large ball of leather infiated with air, and driven to and fro with the urin.
Whachumd for match at onloon eoo, with my Lord play with the arm. -Oud Play, iv. 150. (Boucher.) "Foot-ball, balluon, quidtance, \&c. Which are the Anat. of Mel., M . 266 .
1I. Subsequertly

1. Gen.: Anything large and spherical, or nearly so, especially if at the same time it is hollow. [B.
2. Spec.: The machine for aerrial navigation described under B. 4
B. Technically

- 1. Old Chem.: A large spherlcal receiver with a short neck, used in distillation.

2. Arch.: A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar. (Johnson.)
3. Pyrotech.: A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a coDsiderable height in the air, and then bursta into bright aparks of fire reand then bursta into bright
aembling stara. (Johnson.)
4. Acronautics: A machine deaigned for aërial navigation. The sight of soap-bubbles rieing into the air, and of the flight of birds, must have made men in all ages give at least an occasional stray thought to the sulject of aerrial navigation; but the first deliberately considered scheme recorded seems to have been that of Francis Lann, a Jesuit, who, in 1670, proposed to raise a vessel into the atmosphere by means of four metallic globes, having a vacuum inside. The acheme, if tried, would have failed; the globes of metal, if intenaely thin, would have been crushed in a moment by the surrounding air ; whilst if moment thick enough to resist the pressure, made thick enough to resist the pressure, The only type of balloon which as yet las succeeded was invented early in 1772 , by the brothers Stephen and Joseph Montgolier, paper-makers of Annonay, near Lyons, who publicly exhibited at Annonay the first balloon ascent ever witnessed, on June 5, 1783. Their balloon was filled with air rarefed by a fire lighted in the car. In December of the same year, M. Charles, Professor of Physics in Paria, aubstituted hydrogen gas for rsrefied atmospheric air. On November 21, 1783, the Marquis d'Arlandea and M. Pilatre ascended 3,000 feet or more in a balloon, and, passing over Paria, descended again in safety. Since then many daring aëronautic feats have been then many daring aeronalutic feats have been anceessfully achievcd, whilc aome fatal acci-
dents have occurred. M. Blanchard, ascenddents have occurred. M. Blanchard, ascend-
ing from Paris on March 2, 1784, was the first ing from Paris on March 2, 1784, was the first
to carry up with him a parachnte to aid him in his descent if a eatastrophe occurred. On Novernber 25, 1783, the first English balloon was sent up from London, with no person in the car; on September 15, 1784, Vincentio Lunardi ascended from London; on January 7 , $1785, \mathrm{M}$. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries crossed the English Channel from Dover to the forest of Gniennes; un September 21, 1802, M. Garnerin safely descenced in London from a parachute. Twice in 1804 M . Gay-Lussac ascended from Paria for meteorological and other acientific research, the first time, accompanied by $M$ Biot, 13,000 feet; the second time, alone 23,000 feet. It will be olscerved that in the early history of balloons France takes undiaputcd precedence of England. At a later period, however, England gained a triumph not yet paralleled on the Continent or elsewhere, Mr. Glaisher, a celebrated aëronant, having ascended from Wolverhampton, on September 5, 1862, to the amazing altitude of 37,000 feet. This was one of twenty-eight ascents he made for scientific purposcs, uncer the anspices of the British Asrociation, between July 17th, 1862, and May 26th, 1866. America has had a number of daring acero nants, some of whom have mada hundreds of ascents.

A great drawback on the utility and aafety of aërial travelling is the inability, in the present state of scieuce, effectively to guide the machine in the air
A balloon of modern type is made of long bands of silk gewed together, and renderet air-tight by being covered with canutchonc
varnish. It is filed with hydrogen or coal gas. At the top there is a safcty-valve, under the aëronaut'a control. He sits in a light wicker-work boat or car, suspended by means of corde from a network covering the ballonn. A balloon abont forty-eight feet long by thirty aix feet broad and thick will carry theed persons ; with its car and
Coptive Bulloon: A balloon fixed by a rope or chain to the ground so that it is not free to aamend beyond a certain height

Fire Balloon: A balloon constructed of paper or anme light material, which, at pyrotechnic diaplays, is sent up into the nir, carrying a tire or light instead of an aeronaut.
ball-1ôon'-ing, s. [Eng. balloon; -ing.] The art of constructing lalloons, or of using them for the purpose of aerial navigation.

Since then ths art of oulooning has been greatly : Garot's Phyiks, 3nd ed (1868), p. 13
Military Bollooning: the art of using balloons for military parposes. Sometimes captive balloons have been employed to reconnoitre ihe enemy in war; and on Friday, October 7, 1870, during the inveatment of Paris by the Germane, the celebrsted French deputy, Gambetta, escaped from the beleaguered capital in a balloon. The first use of balloons in the British Army was at Suakim in 1855.
bal-1ôon'-ërr, s. [Eng. balloon; -er.]

1. Ord, Lang.: A ballooniat.
2. Naut. : A balloon-like sail, (N.E.D.)
bal-lôon'-1̌st, s. [Eng. balloon; -ist.] A person who constructs or who steers a balloon, or ascends in one from the earth; an aëronaut. (Knox, Worcester, \&c.)
bạl-1ôon'-ry̆, s. [Eng. balloon; -ry.] The alt or practice of ascending in a bailoon. aëronautics. (Quarterly Review.)
băl'-1ott, s. [Fr. ballot $=$ a bailot, a voting-ball, a panajer, a basket; Sp. balota; Port, balote; Ital. ballotta $=$ a little ball, dimin. of balla $=$ a ball.]
3. A bali used for the purpose of voting. In casting a ball for or against an individual, the arrangement sometimes is that if the vote be designed in his favour, then a white ball ia uaed; but if it be intended to be against him, then one of a black colour is employed -whence the phrase "to blackball one." Other methods, however, may be adopted thus, a ball of any colour put through a bola into one drawer may indicate a favoureble vots, and into another an unfavourable one. Used in thia sense, lit., for such a ball as that described, or fig., for anything, even though not a ball, employed in secret voting.
4. The method of yoting in a secret manner, by meana of balls of different colonrs, or put into different compartments, or in any other way; secret as opposed to open voting. Admiasion into acientific societies, clubs, the
direction of banks and other large commercial estation of banks and ot been conducted by ballot. In ancient Athens and the other Greek states it was in use wben votes had to be taken on political questions. It has long been eatablished in Ameriea, and for a shorter pariod in France. In Great Britain it constio tuted one of the five points in the Chartist in the state being at first opposed to it, as deeming it a revolutionary project. Grsdually, however, the mass of the Liberal party ceased to fear the ballot, and oppoaition to it on the part of the Conaervatives became less pronounced, till at last, while Mr. Gladstona was in the plenitude of his power, a bill, legalising it as an experinent for elght years,
was passed during the cession of 1872 . Its was passed during the session of 1872 . Its merits are that it constitutes a considerabls bribery, and thms encourages the voter to express hia real sentiments, beaides making elections much less likely to result in riot than when the old system prevailed. Within recent years a apccially secret syatem of voting
has been devised in Auatralia, and adopted in asveral other countries, Dotably in many of the日everal other countries, Dotably in thany orpose
gtates of the American Union. The purpor of this is to prevent intimidation of the voter, by enabling him to keep tha characte of hio vota strictly secret, m result which was not achieved under the old system of the so-called Beeret ballot.

A motion was male that the committee should be instructed to add a clause enacting that all elections
should be by ballot." $-M a c a u l d y: H i s t, ~ E n g$, ch. $\mathbf{x x l}$.
ballot-box, s. A box for the reception of ballot-balls or jalers when a secret voto is being taken.

> A weapon that comen down as atill
> As snow-flakes fall unon the sod,
> As lightning doest the will of God:
> And from its force nor doore nor lock
bă1'-1ot, v.i. \& $\ell$. [From ballot, I. ID SW. bellotera : Dan. ballotere. Dut. ballotecren: Fr ballotter; Sp. balotar; 1 tal. ballotare.]
A. Intransitive:
I. Specially: To vots by means of ballot balls. [BALLOT, s.]
2. Generally: To vote secretly, whatever be the inethod adopted.


3. Transitive: To submit to the operation the ballot.
n No competilion Arriving to a aumbiont number of
ball, they fell to ballot mome otherm "-Wotion.
Mal-1ō'ta, s. [In Dnt. \& Fr. ballote; Lat. ballote; Gr. ßallowif (ballotet), from ßälico (ballo) $=$ to throw, to throw awsy, to reject, the sllusion being to ita unpleasant smell.] $\Delta$ genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiacea, or Labiates. The calyx bas ten Lamiacea, or Labiates. The calyx bas tea ribs. The plant ia two or three reet high, Fith whorls of purple or rarely of white lowers. It flowers from July on alroost to winter, and is mora frequent in the south thsn in the north of Britsin.
 Fr. ballotade ; from Fr. ballother, v.t. = to toss.] In the Menage: The leap of a horae percormed between two pillars, and of such a chsracter thst when his fore-feet sra in the air, be shows nothing but the shoes of his tinder feet. It differs from a capriole, for When a horse works at caprinlea he jerks ont the hinder legs with all his force, whereas he abstains from jerking them ont when he makes a ballotade.
bandor-tā-tlon, s. [Eng. ballot; ation. In
Ital. ballotazione.] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate nod curious, consisting of tean reveral ballotalions."-Wotton.
băl'-1ర̌t-ẽr, s. [Eng. ballot; -er.] One who votes by bailot, or conducta balloting operations. (Quart. Rev.)
bal-1व̌t'-i-dwo s. pl. [From ballota (q.v.).] A family of Labiate planta, ranked under the tribe Stacher. The only British genus is the typicsl one, Bsilota (q.v.).
t bla'-1ott-in, s. [Fr. ballottin $=\ldots . .8$ boy who receives a voting ball.] One who collects ballots.
bali'-1tt-ing, pr. par., a, \& s. [BALLOT, v.] A. \& B. As. pr. par. \& participial adj. : In snees corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of voting by ballot, or secretly.
"Giving their votes by balloting, they lia under no
bal'-1ot-ist, s. [Eng. ballot; -ist.] An advocata for the bsllot. (Quart. Rev.)

* blu'-1ow, s. [See def.] A word found only to the Shakespeare Folio, 1623 (Lear, iv. 6), and probably a mispriat for batton $=$ baton (q.v.).
-bal'-1ōw, an [Etym. naknown.] Gaunt, bony, thin.
"Whereas the ballow nag outstrips the wiod to
bâll'-rôom, s. [Eng. ball; room.] A room used temporarily or permanently for balls, i.e. for dancing sssemblies.
ithe land of corn. fields and vineyards, of gitled eoachee and laced cravats, of buribr
- Macactay: Hist. Eng., ch. Xvi.
balm ( $l$ silent), * bâume, * bâwme, s. [In Prov. balme: Fr. baume, from Lat. balsamum; O. Fr. bausme, basme; 'Sp., Port., \& Ital. bal. samo; Sw. \& Ger. balsam; Dan. balsom ; Dut. balsem. Thus balm is a contraction of balsam q.v.).]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. The juice, asp, or gum of highly odoriferous trees, shrubs, or herbs.

Batm trickles throurh the heeding velns
Of happy Ehrubs in Idomean plaina"
. Anything possessed of a highly fracrant and agreeable odour, ss, for example, anointing oil.
"Thy place is Alld, thy aceptre wrung from thee :

3. Anything soft and grateful to the feelings, or which mitigates pain, irritation, or distress.
"Wide fush the fields ; the softening ait is balm."
"Nor steep our brows in slumber's holy balm.".
Tennyson: The Lotus-eaters : Choric Song, 2
B. Botany, Horticulture, Commerce, \&c.
I. Generally: The Eaglish name of several botanical genera.
II. Specially:

1. Loudon spplles the term balm specislly to Nielissa, which Arnoit sud others call bastard-balm.
2. Balm of Acouchi: The gum of the Icica acuchini, a ylant of the order Burseraceæ. [Icich.]
3. Balm of Gilead:
(1) Seripture: The gum of a tree and the tree litself, the latter growing, as its name suggests, in Gilead, a region east of Jordan, belonging chiefly to the tribe of Gsd. It is called '? (tsěri) in Heb., sud piqiin (rhetinē) in Septuagint Greek. It was used for healing wounds. givit Greek. it was used for healug wounds. For reference to it ses Gen. xxxvil. $25 ;$ xlini 11; Jer. viii. 22 ; xlvl. 11 ; Ezek. xxvii. 17.) It has not been eatisfactorily identified by modern botanista. Royle thinks it may pessibly hsve bsen the Elceagnus angustifolius of Linnæus. [ $\operatorname{Ses}$ (2) $a$.]
(2) Botany:
(a) A tree, Balsamodendron Gileadense, the speciflc name being given becsuse it was once supposed to be the scripture "Balnt of Gilesd" -an opinion probably erroneous, for it does not st present grow in Gilead, either wild or in gardens, nor has it been saiisfactorily proved that it ever did. [(1) Scripture.] It is called also $B$. opobalsamum. It is a shrub or small-spreading spineless tree, ten or twelve feet high, with trifoliate leavee in fascicles of 2-6, and reddish flowers having four petals. It is found south of $22^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat. on both sides of the Red Sea, in Arahis, Abyssiaia, and Nubia it does not occur in Palestine. (Dr. Trimen, ©c.)
(b) Its gum: This is olvtained from the trees by incision. It is called also Balm of Mecea sad Opobalsamun. Two other kinds of gum sre obtained from the same tree : the first (Xylobalsanum) by boiling the branches and skimming off the resin, which risea to the surface of the water; and the second (Carpobalsamum) by pressure apon the truit.
Balm of Gilead Fir: A tree (Abies balsamea), which furnishes a turpentine-like gum. It is a North Anerican fir, having no geographical counection with Gilead.
4. Balm of Afecoc: The same as Balm of Gilead (2), b (q.v.).
balm-breathing, $a$. Breathing balm, or prodncing a highly sgreeable effect npon the senses or heart.
sioce the balm. breathing kisn of thin magical miss
Can sueh wooderful trausports produce. Strephom.
balm-cricket, s. A cricket whose carol is fitted to soothe.

The balmucricket carols clear
In the greeo that folds thy grave."
alm-dew, s. Odorifero
Odoriferous dews, or dew fitted to soothe.

- All starry cnlmination drep

Balm-dews to bathe thy feet! Talking oak.
Tennuson: The Tal
balm (l silent), * bâume *bâwme, v.t. [From balm, 8. (q.v.).]
I. Lit.: To anoint or impregnate with bslm or with ady other odoriferous substance.

Balm his fonl head with wsrm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood to make the louging sweet. And burn sweet woor to make the viging sweet.
Shakesp. Taming of the shrew, i., Indnct.
2. Fig.: To soothe, to assuage.

This rest might yet have balma ' Lhy senzea.
$\dagger$ balm'-ī-fy ( $l$ sileni), v.t. [Eng. balm(y), and suffix -fy.] To make balmy.
"The fuids have been entirely sweetenel and
balmified."-Chegne: Engliah Halady (1733), p. 306 .
$\mathbf{b a l m}^{\prime}-\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{1} \mathbf{y}$ ( $l$ silent $)$, adv. In s bslmy manoer.
balm'-y (l silent), a. [Eng. balm; -y.]

1. lmpregnated with balm; having the qualities of baln ; highly snd pleasantly odoriferons.
" Broke into hills with balmy odomrs crown'd."
"Where, acatterd wild, the lily of the vale
Its balmy essence breathea where cowslips hang
the dewy head, where purple violeta lurk.
2. Producing balm.
" Let India bant her groves, nor envy we
Pope: Windarer Forest.
3. Mitigating or assuaging hodily pain or mental distress; soft, soothing.
"The lamp of day is quenchd beneath the deep.
And soft approach the balmy hours if aleep.
Pope: Homer's Odyasay, iif. 42 . 128.
băl'ně-al, a. [From Lat. balneum=a hath, snd Eng. suff. -al.] Pertaining to s bsth.
bà'-nă-a-ry̌. s. [Lat. bainearis, balnearius $=$ pertaining to $s$ bath.] $\Delta$ bath room.
"The balnearies, and bathlug.places, he exposeth
băl-nĕ-ā'-tion, s. [From Lat. 'baineum $=8$ bath.] The act or operation of bathing.
"In balneallona, and fomentatious of that part."
bal'-nĕ-a-tor-y̆, a. [Lat. bulneatorius = per taining fos bath.] Pertaining to a bath.
bă1-ň̌-ŏg'-ra-phy̆, s. $[$ Lat. balneum $=\mathbf{A}$ bath, sud Gr. үрафך (graphē) $=8$ writing.] A treatise on baths and baihiug.
 -icol.] Pertaining to balneology (q.v.).
 suff. ology.]

Med. : The study of baths and bsthing.
† bal-ǒ-tāde, s. [Ballotade]

- ba-1ō'w. * bạ-1ốo, interj. \& 8. [Prohably of no derivation. Jsmieson thinks it is derived from Fr. en bas le loup $=$ the woll (ls) below but thers is 10 evidence.]
A. As interj. : A nursery term designed to frighten chuldren into sileace, if not into sleep.

Balow, uy habe, Ile atill snd aleipe.
It grleves ne mir to see thee weilio."
It grieves mo shir to see thee weile.
Ludy Anne Both well's Lament. (Boucher.)
B. As substantive: The nsme of a tune referring to the sbove-mentioned exclamation. "Yuu musicinnis, play Baloa"
Beaum, Flet: Knighe of the Buraing Pettle, it.
băl'sa, băl'-za, ${ }^{3}$. [Sp. \& Port. balsa.] A raft or tishing-boat, need ehiefly on the Pacitic coast of Sonth Americs.
bâl'-sam, s. [In Sw. \& Ger. balsam; Dsn. balsom; Dut. balsem; Fr. baume; O. Fr. bausme, basme; Sp., Port., \& ltal. balsamo; Iat. balsanzem; Gr. Bä̀oauov (balsamon) $=$ (1) a fragrsnt gum from the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead; (2) the balaam-tree; also Bä^бацоs (balsamos) =the bslsam-tree.]
A. Ordinary Language:

L Literally:

1. Aoy usiural vegetable resin with s strong and fragraut odour.
If Jobnson defnee it as "ointment, unguent, an unctuous application, thicker ihan oil and softer than aalve.
2. A well-known sad beautiful plant, Impatiens balsamina, or any of its congeners.
II. Fig.: Anything sgreeahle to the recipient, and which scts upon him with medicinal effect.
"Christ's blood our balsam; it that cure ua here
B. Techin Denham.

## B. Technically:

I. Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, Comm., Ac.:

1. Originally: A term for any strong-scented vegetable resin. It was applied also to many resinous and oleaceous componds
2. Then: It was next limited to those containing, or supposed to contain, benzoic acid, and specially to the Balsams of Tolu and Peru, to storax, benzoin, and liquid anber.
3. Now: It has again been extended to substances not containing benzoic scid. According to the present use of the term, balsam io Chenistry may be defined as a nsiursl mixture of resin with volatile oil.

balsam of copaiga: flant, flower, and fruit
TI Balsam of Capevi or Copaiba: A gum which flows from inciaions of the wood of

Copalfera officinalis，a Souih American tree． it is at firsi clear and colourless，but ac－ quires a yellowish tinge by age．［Copalrera．］

Balsam of Mecca，Balm of Mecoa：The eame as Balm of Gilead，an odoriferous resin from an Amyridaceoua tree，Balsamodendron Gilea－ deuse．［Balm of Gilead，Balsamodendron．］
Balsam of Peru：A balsam，the prodace， aecording to Muts，of Myroxylon，or Myro－ spermum，an Amyridaceous genus．

Bulsam of Tolu：A balsam，the produce of Toluifera，or Myrospermum，already mea－ thoned．
＊II．Old Pharmacy．Balsam of Sulphur ： A solntion of sulphur in oil．
III．Botany and Horticulture
1．Sing．：The Euglish nama of Impatiana，a genirs belonging to the order Balsaminaeere， or Lalsama．Impatiens balsamina is the much－ admired＂balsain＂so often grown in gardens， in boxes，or pota in wiadows，and in other


YLOWER OF THE OARDEN BALSAM．
places．Cultivation has made its colours now very dreerse，and the plant has run into many varieties，but none of thens is per－ nauent．The juice of the balsam，prepared with alum，is used by the Japanese to dye their nails red．［lmpstiens．］
2．Plural：Balanins．The English osme of the orler Balsaminacea，in Lindley＇s nomen－ clature．
balsam－apple，balsam apple，s． The fruit of a Cucurbitaceonsplant，Momordica bulsamina．It is a fleshy ovate fruit，partly smmoth，martly with longitudinal rows of tubercles，and red in colour when ripe．In Syria the unripe pulp，mixed with sweet oil， and exposed to the sun for some days，is used for curing wounds．It is applied in drops let fall upon cotton woal．

## balsam－herb，balsam herb，s．

Among Garteners：A plant，Justicia comata．

## balsam－seed，s．

Among Gardeners：Any plani of the genus Myrospermum．
balsam－sweating；$\alpha$ ．Sweaing or yield－ ing balsam．

## balsam－tree，

1．The English rame of the Clusia，a gentis of plants coustituting the typleal one of the order Cluslacea，or Guttifers．

2．The＂Balin of Gilead，＂or any other tree belonging to the genus Balsamodendron．［see Balyf，B．，II．3；Balsamodendron．］
balsam－weed，s．Tha name given in America to a plant，Gnaphalium polycephalum， used in tha manufacture of paper．

## balsam－weod，s．

Among Gardeners：Any plant of the genus Myroxylon．
＇bâl＇－sam，v．t．［From balsam，a．（q．v．）．］ 1．Lit．：To impregnate with balsam．
2．Fig．：To make agreeable，as if impreg nated with balsam．
＂The gitta of oor young and flonrishlog ago are very Hackett：When they aro balamed with discretion．＂－A
bax－sam－ä＇－çĕ－m，s．pl．［From Lat．bal－ samum．］［Balsam．］An order of plants，gene－ rally called Altinghiaceæ or Balsamifluæ（q．v．）．
bal－sạm－ä－tion，s．［Eng，balsam；－ation．］ The act or operation of impregnsting with belsam．
＂Mr．Hook producod a paper，which he had roeelved from sir．Hank，beiny an account of the several thing Which paper Was read．It ooutalnod en aceount of ．${ }^{\circ}$ ． Toche）
bâl－săm＇－10，＊bâl－săm＇－Yck，$a$, \＆$\varepsilon$ ，［Eng． balsam；－ic．In Fr．balsamique；1tal．bal samico；from Lat．balsamictig．］

A．As adjective：Pertainiag to balsam． Specially

## 1．Having the qualitiea of balaam．

 The Tuscap olive mild batamic jnice2．Mitigating，assuaging，or removing pain or mental distress．
to beiliteve lo the balsamic virtues of the roy aifected －Macaulay：Hise．Eng．，ch，xiv．
B．As substentive：Anything having pro－ perties like those of balsam．（Berkeley．）
bâl－săm＇－ic－al，a．［Eng．balsamic；－al．］The aame as Balsamic，aulj．（q．v．）．（Hate．）
bâl－săm＇－ǐc－al－1号，adv．［Eng．balsamical －ly．］After the manner of a balsamic．（Dr Allen．）
bâl－sạm－îf－êr－oŭs，$a$ ．［Làt．balsamum，and fero $=$ to bear．］Bearing balsan．（Smith．）
bǎl－sam－if－1u－m，s．pl．【Lat．balsamum＝ balsam，and fuo $=$ to flow．l
Bot．：Blames name for an order of plants mora gencrally called Altinghiaces or Balsa－ macere（q．v．）．
băl－sạm－i＇－nạ，s．［Lat．balsaminus；Gr．Ba入－ $\sigma \alpha_{\mu}{ }^{2}$（balsaminos）$=$ of balsam．］A genus of plants，in which some finelule the Garden Balsam，which is called by them Batscmina hortensis，but is more alyropriately designated by the name Linneus gave it，Impatiens bal－ samina
băl－sam－inn－ã＇－cé－se（L！udley），băl－sam－ in＇e－m（Ach．Licharti）（Latin），bâl＇sams （Eng．），s．p．［Balsamiva．］

Botany：An order of plants phaced under the Gerabial Alliance．The flowers are very irregular．The selals aud petals are both coloured ；the former are properly five in num－ ber，but generally ly abortion three，one of them spurred；tha latter five，rednced to two lateral ones，each really of two combined，and a large broad concave one．Stamens five，un－ eombined．Fruit generally a five－celled cap－ sule，with one or more auspended seeds．No involucre．The large genus Inpatiens is the type of the order，which in 1846 contained 110 described apecies，chithy froto the East Iudies． ［Balsamina，impatiens．］Some make the Balsaminaceæ only a sub－order of Geraniacee．
bâl＇－sam－ine，s．［In Ger．balsamine；Fr． balsumine；Gr．Baraauivn（balsaminē）＝the balsam－plant．］A name sometimes given to a plant，Impatiens balsamina．
băl－sam－ĭn＇－ĕ－æ，s．pl．［Balsaminacee．］
b̆1－sam－ī－tą，s．［In Port．balsamita；from Lat，baisamu Gr．Baidनapov（balsamon），and Biл $\sigma$ anos（balsamos）＝the balsam－tree，called from the balsamic smell．］A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteracea（Composites）． B．vulgaris is the Costmary or Ale－cost．［Cast－ many，Ale－cost．］The species are plants of no beauty from the south of Euroje．
 （balsamon）$=$ halsam，and serofov（dendron） $=$ a tree Balsam－tree．］A genus of phats belonging to the orter Amyridaces．They have often pinnate leaves，spinous branches amall green axillary，unisexual flowers，and a two，or by abortion，one－celled fruit with solitary seeds．Belsumodendion myrrha，foumd in Arabia Felix，yields the resiu called Myrrin． B．Gileadense（Balm of Gilead），called also B． opobalsamum，produces Balm of Gilecul or Balm of Mecax（q．v．）．B．muthul yiclda a resin believed by Dr．Stacks to be the Bdellium of Scripture and of Dioscorides．［Boelliose］ B．africanum furniahea African Bdellium．B． kataf furnishes a kind of myrrh，and $B$ ．pu－ bescens yields Bayee Balsam．B．ŽyLanicum is cultivated in Britain as a stove－plant．［BALM．］
＋bal－sam－oŭs，a．［Eng．balsam；oous．］ Full of，or containing，balsam．
bal＇－samoz，à［Eng，balsam；－y．］Balmy aromatic，fragrati．（N．E．D．）
－bâll－tẽr，＊bâu＇－tẽr，v．\＆\＆t．［Prob．from leel．；cf．Dan．baltre，boltre $=$ to wallow．］
A．Intransitive：
1．To dance clamsily．
2．To become cloited or tangled．

B．Transitlve：
1．To tread down．
2．To tangle，to llat．（N．E．D．）
＊bâl＇－tèr，s．［Baltea，v．］A clot，a lump， anythiug coagulated．（N．E．D．）
Bâl＇tǐc，＊Bâl－tǐck，a \＆s．［Etym．some－ what doubtful．The word was firsi used by Adam，canon of Bremen，at the end of tho eleventh century．In Fr．Baltique；Porto Bollico；Mod．Lat．Mare Ballicim．Probably from Sw．bälf＝a belt（Bect），in allusien to its form，and also to the fact that two of the aitrats connecting it with the ocean are called the Great and the Little＂Belt．＂It has also been derived from Sclav．or Lettonian balt $=$ white，from its being frozen part of the year or from Ballus，an old king，or Baltea，the old tame of an island．］
A．As atjective：Pertaining to the aea do acribed under B．
＂We know that it the Scandidaavinn ceesheell not
 Age，zud ed．（1857），p． 404
B，As substantive：An intand sea，enclosed by Sweden，Russia，Germany，and Demmerk， and commmieating with the German Ocean by tha＂Sound＂aad the Great and Lille Belts．
＂Hence we may confidently infer tiant in the dhs freer access than how to the Balic．$-1-L y$ ell ：A ntiq of Jan，4th el（ $18 \mathrm{Bi3}$ ），p． 14
Bâl＇－tř－mörc，bâl＇－tǐ－möre，s．\＆a．［Named after the second Lord Baltimore，a Roman Cathelie nobleman of Yorksliire，in Fngland and Longford in Ireland，who，in A．D．1634， fonnded the colony of Maryland，in Nurth Anerica．］
A．As substantive：
1．（As Baltimore）：A city and county in Maryland，in tha United States．
2．（As baltinore）：The bird described under Baltimore Bird（q．v．）．
The nave never met with anythlug of the kind in the nest of the batitimore－Wizon and Bonaparter
B．As adjective：Pertaining to Baltinore found at Baltimore．

Baltimore bird，Baltimore oriole Baltimore hang－nest，baltimore．A hird of the family Sturnidse（Starlings），and the anb－family Oriolinæ（Orioles）．It is the

baltimone biad and negt．
Oriolus Bathimore of Catesby，now Icterus Baltimorii．The name Baltinore was applied Baltimorii．The nama Baltinore was appsed
or attached to thls bird not merely because it
fiste，fät，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wë，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pirt，sïre，sir，marine；gõ，pơtu

ocenrs at the place so ealied, but according to Catesby because its coloura, which are black and erange, were the same as those on the eoat of arms or livery of the Lord Baltimore who was formerly proprietor of Maryland. (See etym.) The appellation "Hang Nert," or sometimea "Hanging Bird," is given because it builds a penaulors nest-that is, like 2 cylindrical pouch, ametimea newed with herse hair; the curions structure being suspended from the end of a branch or a twig. Anctiter name given to the baltimore is "Fire Bird," because when its bright hue is seen throing the green leaves the appearance acmewhat resemulies a flame of fira. Yet another name is "Golden Robin." It extends from Canada to Mexico, or even to Brazil, migrating to the northern part of this area about May, and to the sonthern one about the end of August ar in September. (Wilson and Bonaparte, \&c.)
bâl-tǐ-mör'-īte, 8. [From Baltimore (q.v.), where it occurs, and suff. -ite.] A nineral, considered by Dana os ideatical with Picrolite (q.v.), and ranked in the British Museum Catalogne aa a variety of Serpentive (q.v.). It Is composed of longitudinal filbres, adnering to one another. Its lustre is ailky. When thick it is opaque, but when thin it is transparent
on the edges.

## băl'-ŭs-tẽr, + băl'-lŭs-tẽr, † băl'-lĭs-tẽr,

 t băl'-las-tẽr, s. [Fr. balaustre; 1tsl. balaustro; Lat. balaustium; Gr. Baגavotiov (balaustion) $=$ a wild pomegrabate flower, because the usual double-curved form of balusters somewhat reaembles the shape of that Cower.]In Architecture:

1. A small pilsster or column, often adorned with mouldings. It is usually made circular, and swelling towards the lower part. Rows of such balusters are often plsced in the front of galleries in churches, on the outaide of terracen and bridges, or to support rails on stairs. In the lsist case, the word is generally corrupted into banister [Banister], whilst a row of balusters constitutes a balustrade (q.v.).
"Rayled with turned ballatere of Pree-ntone."-Sur "This nhould fret have been pinoched over, nod ailed ubout with balukera."
"The unt of the baluster wen nokidowo to the adlualy, and it may be conal dernd an lovnition which arnt appeared on the revival of the arta ill that coluotry. Chambers: Civil Architect. (ed. Gwilt), p. 922
2. The lateral part of the volute of an Ionic capital. (Gwilt.)

## baluster-shaft, $s$.

Arch.: A shsft somewhat resembling a baluster, occurring in Anglo-Saxon architecture. Used speeially in windows.
baluster-stem, s. A bulging stem, as of a chalice, \&c.
ba-lı̆s'-tẽrcd, băl-lŭs'-tred (tred as terd), adj. [Eng. baluster; -ed.] Having balusters. (Soames.)
bal'-ŭs-trāde, + băl'-lŭs-trāde, s. In
Sw. \& Dan. ballustrade; Dnt. \& Fr. balusSw. \& Dan. ballustrade; Dnt. \& Fr. balus-
trade; Sl. balaustrada; Port. balaustrada, balaustuda; Ital. balaustrata.] [Baluster.]

baldestrade.
Arch.: A range of emall pillara called balusters, resting on a plisth, and supporting a coping, cornice, or rail. They are frequently employed to form a parapet around a flatroofed building, or sloog the sides of a bridge, terrace, staircase, or bilcony, or to fence ronad an altar or a font. The material most
frequently used in their construction is atone, thongh iron and wood ama alao occasionally employed.

* balwe, "balhew, "baly, a. [Etymology doultful.] Plain, omooth.


## "Balow or pleyna" "-Promph Pare.

* bal'-we, * bal'-1 $\hat{u}$, s. The same as Bals (1).
* bāl'-jĕ, s. [Bailliz (2).] Domlaion, custody. "To harl hime til his bulye."
* bä'-1y-ahìp s. [O. Eng baily = billis (q.v.), sad euti -ship.] The oflee and positlon of a bailiff.

Balyzhip, baliatua."-Prompl. Parv.

+ balz, s. [Ger.]
Ornith.: The love-dance and leve-seng of the blackcock.
"The elder Brehn pives a curfous account of the
 11., ch. xiil.


## balz-place, s.

Ornith.: A place where blackcocks perferm their love conrtshipe.
"re. and the mame blakcock, in order to prove his course of oue morning severral bain-places, which reDunlo thas same during nuceens
bǎl'za-ríne, s. [Fr.] A light mixed material of worsted and cottun, used for ladies' dresses. (Simmonds.)
t băm, s. [Bhmboozle.] A sham; a quiz. $\because$ The nird, whose bumble efforts nt jocularity were
hieay coutned to wbat was theu called bites and chiedy coutned to wbat was theu called bited mud finirent possible nubject of wit in the uusuapectivg Domioie."-Scott: Guy Mannering, ch, 1u.
$\dagger$ b㐅m, v. [From bam, s.] To cheat.
băm-bî'-uб (pl. băm-bí'-ní), s. \{Ital. =a child. A a child, a laby; a bgure of the Holy Child, esp. thast one reputed to he miraculous, preserved ia the Church of Ara Carli, Rome.
băm'-bôo, s. \& a. [In Sw. bamburör; Dan.bana busrör; Ger. bambus-rohr and bambus; Dut. bamboesriet and bambees; Fr. bambou; Sp. rana bambes; Port. bambu; Ital. canna bambu. From Mahratta bamboe or bambú; or from Malay bamboo or bamba, also mambu.]
A. As substantive: Any ppecies of the botitaical genus Bambusa, and specially the best-known one, Bambusa arundinacea. [ВАмbusa.] It is a giant-grass, sometimes reaching the height of forty or more feet, which in found everywhere in the tropics of the Eastern IIemisphere, and has been introduced into the West Indies, the Sonthern States of America, and various other regions in the Western world. It has the usual characteristies of a grass-the cylindrical stem, of flinty hardness externally, while soft or even hollow within; the separation of the stem into nodes and internoles; and the inflorescence of a type found in many genera of the order, namely, in great panicles made up of a series of spikes of flowers. In some cases a suhstance called tabasheet [Tanasheen], consist ing of pure silica, is found seereted in the nodes.
The uses to which the several species of bamboos are put in the regions where they grow are almost innumerable. In housebuilding they furnish the framework of the sides sid root, with the joists and other parts of the flooring. Villages of such materials are in many cases rendered very difficult of attaek by being surrounded by a thick fence of spiny species. Bows, arrews, quivers, the shafts of lances, sud other warlike weapons can he made from the stems of bamboo, as can ladders, rustic bridges, the masts of vessels, walkingsticks, water-pipes, flutes, and mady other objects. Tha leavea are everywhere used for wesving and for pseking m mposes. Finally, the seeds are eaten by the poorer classes in tops of the tender shoots are piekled and made tops of the tender shoots are pieks.
B. As adjective: Pertsining to the bamboo; made of bamboo, consisting of barnboo, resembling the bamboo. (See the compounds which follow.)
bamboo-cane, bamboo cane, s. Another name for the bamboo.
bamboo-fungle, s. An Indian jungle in which the wild bamboo abounds.
bamboo-rat, s. $\Delta$ rodent mammal belonging to Gray's genus Rhizomys, which is placed under the Muridæ, or Mouse family
bamboo-stage, s. A atage made of bamboo
"Sitting on a bamboontaga abtern."- Hooker: Fima-
băm'-bôo, v.t. [From bamboo, s. (q.v.).] To beat with a bamboo.
băm-bôo'-zle, *băm-bôu'-zle (zle = zell), vi. \& $t$. [Said hy some to be of gipsy origin, but this statement is unsupported by evidence. The word appears in the early part of the eighteeuth century, and is mentioned in the Taller (No. 230) anoag "certain words invented by solve pretty fellows." Bam may be either the source, or an ebbreviation, of be either the 601
the longer word.]
$\dagger$ A. Intrans. : Intentionally to Involve a aubject in mystery or perplexity. To do so especially in money mattera for purposes of fraud.
"After Nick had bamboozfed nbout the money, John B. Transitive:

1. To mystify for purposes of deceit.
"Let no one be bamboozled by thla kind of talk."Edwara A. Fraenan. Timed, Feb, 10, 1877.
2. Te cheat, to swindle.
"băm-bôo'-zle, s. [Bamgoozle, v.] Mystory, trickery, cheating, swindling.
băm-boo'-zled, * băm-bốn'-zled (sled as zeld), pa. par. [Bamboozle, v.]
băm-bôoz'-lẽr, s. [Eng. bamboozl(e); er.] One who bamboozlee; a cheat, a swindler. (Vulgar.)
There are a set of fellown they call manteretn and bǎm-bôoz'-lĭng, "bàm-bôuz'-lǐigg, pr. jar. \& a. [Bambocazle.]
băm-būş̧"-a, "b̌̆m'-bŏs, s. [Latinised from the Mahratta or Miliyy word bambioo.] [Bamboo.] A genus of grasses, the type of the section Bambusea. It contains tha wollknown Bamboo or Bamboo-cans (Bumhusa arundinacea). [Bamago.] Other species from Asia and the adjacent islands are $B$. maxima, 100 feet high, frem the Malay archipelago ; $B$. asperc, from Amboyns, 60 or 70 feet; snd $B$. apus, from Java, of as ample dimensions, with many others. The American speeies are less numerons, but $B$. latifolia, from the Orinoco, is very fime.
 [Bamatsa.] The family of the order Graminacere, to which the Eambuos belong. It falls under the section Festucez. In most of the species there are six stamens instead of three, the nornal number. The genera aro but few, Banhusa (q.v.) being the clief.
băm'-līte, s. [Nsmed after Bamle, in Norway, where it oceurs.] A mineral, a variety of Fibrolite proper (q.v.). It is of a white or greyish colour and columuar in form.
băn (1), * bănn, * bănne, * bāin, "bāne ( $p l$ bănnş, t bănş, * bâneş, * bàineş), s. [From A.S. bannan = to pruclain, summon. luSw. bann = excommunication; Dan. band, ban = ban, excommunication, outlawry; Dut. ban = excommunicatiou, banishment, jurisdiction; Ger. bamn; O. H. Ger. ban = a public proclamation, spec, exeommunication; Wel. \& Gael. $b a n=a$ proelamation; Fr. \& Prov. ban = bsuns, proclamation, publieation, ban, lanishment, outlawry, exile, privilege; Sp., Port., \& Ital. bando. The word seems to have come originally from the Tentonic tongues, Low Lat. bannus, bannum, bandum. 1 [Agandon, Bandit, Banish.]
I Essential meaning: A proclamation, public notice, or edict respecting a person or thing. Wedgwood thinks that the original siguilication was that given under B., L.
A. Ordinary Language:

I of persons :
I. A public proclamation or edict respecting a peraon, without its being in noy way implied that he has been named in order to be denounced. [B., Ill.]
(1.) Gen.: An edict or proclamation of sny tind.
That was the ban of Keuingwurthe: that wai lo
That ther ne nolde of heie men deverited be none eicetre oue:"
(2.) Specially:
(c) A summons; a citation.

Ther conne to tilys rounde talite at he seude yi ban, Avnsel kyog of Beotimd, and alss Uryan, ys North
Cadwal, and alzo Scater kyng of Sonth Walya"
(b) Plur. : An announcement of an intended marriage. [B., III.]
*Ho gan renew the late forbidden baima."

- I lis it in the interest of my wite.

Aud I, har husbaud, contradict your banne."
Shakerp.
King Lear, v. s.
2. A proclamation or edict denouncing one, and rendering him subject to peualties. Spe-cially-
(1.) In civil matters. [B., II.]
"He proceeded so far by treaty, thint he was proffered
to have the inperial bun taken oif Aitapinus to have the inperial
authimission - -
ow
(2.) In ecclesiastical matters: Excommnnication, curse, anathema. [BAN, v.]
"A great oversight it was of St. Feter that he did all; yet whit need of such a ban, since friar Viucen courd toll Atalailipa that kingalons were the pope t?
(3.) Gen.: A curse of any kind by whomsoever given forth.
"Thou mixture rank of milnight weeda collected.

## II. Of things:

1. A public proclamation or edict, commanditg, permitting, forbidding, or announcing anything [B., Ill.]; hence any prohibition or interdiction of a solemn kind, however announced.

Had it been orily coveturs to eye thas hast
That ascred fruit sacred to absi
Muct more to tasto it, under san to touch ""
2. The penalty inflicted upon a person pub licly denounced
B. Technically
I. Military and Feudal:

1. A proclamation in time of war, aummoning the king's retainers to attend him on an expedition.
2. The retainers thus summoned. The vassals of the feudal Lorda under the king were callet the arriere-ban. [ARMEAE-BAN.] (This nomenclature was originally French.)
II. Hist. The Ban of the Empire: A peralty occasionally put in force under the Old Ger man empire against a prituee who had given some cause of offence to the supreme authority Armulf, Duke of Bavaria, in thic eleventh cen tury, and Otho, of Wittelspach, in the twelfth century, were thus put under the ban of the empire.
III. Law, dc. Banns ( $p l$. .) : The publication of intended marriages in the Church of England ; proclamation that certain parties named intend to proceed to marriage, unless any imjediment to their union be proved to exist Banns of marriage have to be published for three Sundaya before the event in the church three Sundays before the event in the church
or chapel where the ceremony is to take or chapel where the ceremony is to take
place, unless a licence is obtained. [Licence, place, unless
băn (2), 8. [Servisn ban; Russ. \& Pol. pan $=$ a master, a lord.]

## In Austro-Hungary:

I. Formerly: A title belonging to the warden of the eastern marahes of Hungary.
2. Now: The Viceroy of Temesvar, generslly called the "Ban of Croatia." The territory he rules over is called a banat or banate.

- The name Ban in this latter sense was brought prominently before the English public during the war of independence waged by the Magyars of Hungary against Austria in 1840. In that atruggle the Sclavonisns, who conatituted nearly half the pmpulation of the Allstrian empire, sided with the Germans Allstian empire,
against the Magyars.
băn (3), s. [Hind. ban, bun = cotton. (See def.)] Comm. : A kind of fine muslin made from the fibres of the leaf stalk of the banana, brought from the East Indies.
bǎn, v.t. \&. [A.S. bannan, abannan = to command, to order. In Sw. banna $=$ to re prove, to chide; bannas $=$ to bun, to curse Dan. forbande $=$ to excommunicate, to curse Dut. bauden $=$ to excommunicate.] [BaN, s. Banieh.]
A. Trans: To make the subject of a publio proclamation. Specially-

1. Of persons: To excommunicate, to curse to imprecate evil upon.
"And bitter worda to ban her cruel foes.
2. Of things: To forlid; to prohibit.

- And mine hat beeo the fate of thowe Are bannd and barrd-forlidden fare
B. Intransitive

Byron: Pridoner of Cidulom.
B. Intransitive:

1. To imprecate vengeance upon a person to curse s person.
2. To curse and swear ; to use more or less Srofan

## Ne'er cnrse nor bann, y you implore, In neither tun nor passilo.. A. Douglas: Poems, p. 78

bä'-nal, băn'-al, a. [From Fr. banal, adj $=$ (1. Of persons) mercenary, (2. Of things) common to everyone; formerly said of things, as a mill, oven, \&c, provided by a fendal lord and which the people were obliged to use.]

1. Belonging to compulsory feudal aervice.
2. Commonplace, petty; trite, trivial.
"Some facetious fools in the pit aet up the banal
laugh."-Notes 4 Querien, Dec. 10,1864 , p. 480 .
† ba-nă1'-1-ty̆, s. [Fr. banalite = commonplace.] [Banal.]
I. A comnonplace; a commonplace compliment, uttered to everyone alike, and devoid of any apecial significance.
"His house and his heart are open to you Civil
banalitios are not at all in hire line dis friendship is

 b, 1876.
3. The quality of being commonplace.
bạ-na'-na., s. \& a. [Jn Sw. bananastrdid; Fr. banane, the fruit, and bananier, the tree; SP. banana, banano, bananas; Port. banana.]
A. As substantive:
4. A tree, the Musa sapientum of botanists. To the superficial observer it looks like a palm, but the leaves are essentially different. Tearing in long stripes, like those of endogens in general, they differ from the normal type in doing so transversely on either side from the midrih, instead of longitudinally. The flowers also are different, and the nearest affinity of the order Musaceex, of which it or its congener, the plantain, is the type, is with the gingers and arrowroots, and not with the palma. The banana is abont twenty feet high. It re-

the banana and its flluit.
sembles the plantain so closely that some think it a mere variety of that species; but it differs in having the stalk marked with darkpurple stripes and spots, and possessing a shorter, nore rounded, and more luscions fruit. Originally from the Eastern hemisphere, but now cultivated also in the tropics of America
5. The fruit of the banana-tree. It growa in cluaters of long, angular, finger-like fruits, some inches in length. When the rind, which easily comes away, is atripped nff, there is found beneath it a soft pulp like that of a fine pear, but more luscions.

解por: Task, bla 1
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the bsnam feeding on the banaur. (See the compounds.)

## banana-bird,

, s. $A$ bird, Xanthornus (Starlings), snd the sub-family Orioles. It is tawny and black, with white bars on the wiugs. It is gregarious, a multitude of individual nesta hanging from the ends of contiguous twigs. It oceurs in the West Indies and the warmer parts of Continental America. It haa some afflity to the Baltimore Bird (q.v.).
banana-ieaf, s. The leaf of the banana [For ita jeculiar venation, see Bandana, A., I.] "Before morning it raiued very heavily, hut the Yoyage round the Horld, eh xvili.
banana-tree, s. [BANANA, A., I.]
blan'-at, băn'-ate, s. [In Ger. Banat ; from ban (2) (q.v.).]

1. The territory or jurisdiction of a ban
2. Specially: An old province of Hungary, of which the capital was Temesvar.
banc, s. [A.S. bene; Fr, banc $=\mathbf{a}$ bench. $\ldots$
court.] [BANCo.. court.] [Banco.]
Law. In banco, [Banco, II.]

* băn' [Bank.] Deeds of settlement. Money-deeds (?). (Jamieson.) (Scotch.) " Bot quhen my hillis aud suy banchis wan all nelit,
I wad na hanger beir ou brydith bot hraide up my
heid."-Dunbar: Antittand Poems, p. 5 . - Aitered in the edition of 1508 to bauchles, which Jamieson considers atill more unintelligible.
* băicke (1), s. [Bank.]
*báncke (2), s [In Dan. bank=drubbing, cudgelling blowa; banke = to beat, to knock.j A rutf or roll on a drum (?). (O. Scotch.)
To beate a bancke: To beat a ruff or roll on a drum.
"The drumarmer-masor, accompanied with the rest of beare a bancke in head of the reginent."-Monro: Exped., pt in., p. 33. (Jamieson.)
băn' $-\mathbf{c o}$, s. [In Dan. banco $=\mathrm{s}$ bank; Sp. banco $=$ bench, bank; Ital, banco $=$ a bench, slop counter ; metter banca $=$ to be a banker.] [Bank.]
I. Commerce:
I. A bank, eapecially that of Venice.

2. The difference bct ween the price of money at a bank and its value outside.
II. Law. Sittings in banco, or in banc: Sittings of a Superior Court of Conmmon Law as a full court, as distinguished from the sittings of the fudges at Nisi Prius, or on circuit. The judges aitting in banco wear s robe of the time of Henry IV., of dark purple and crmine, except on red-letter days, whed and crmine, ex
† băñ'-côur-is, s. [In Ger. banckwère = tapestry, the covering of a stool or bench Fr. banquier $=$ "a bench-cloth, or a carpet for forme or bench." (Cotgrave \& Jamieson.) A cover.
"Braid hurdis and benkfor, ourheld with bancourts of clecl our with grene elathts."

Houlate, iii. 8, MS. (Jamieson.)
bănd, * bănde, s. [ $\ln$ A.S. banda $=\mathrm{a}$ band, a householder, a husband; band = bound ; pa. par. of bindan = to bind. In Sw. band; De baand; Dut. band $=$ a tie, a string; bende $=$ a troop, a company; Ger. bande, binde; Goth bandi; Fr. bande; Sp., Port., \& Ital. bonáa Hind. bund $=$ an embankment, bund, band $=$ to contine. As Trench proints out, band, bend and bond were not at first distinct words, but only three different ways of spelling the same word. (Trench: English Past and Present, p. 65.).] [Bend, Bino, Bond.]
A. Ordinary Language:
(a) Of things:
I. Literally:

1. A fillet, tie, cord, chain, or other ligament used for binding together things which else would be separate, for ornament or for any other purpose.
(I.) Gen.: With the foregoing significatlon.
[^47]
## So wild a beart, so tame ytanght to be and buxom to hia bends, is joy to gee.

(2) Spee. The rope or tie by whlch black ctitie are festened to the stake (Seotch (Jamieson.)
2. The hinge of a door. (Generally in the pl.) (Scotch and North of England.) (Jamieson.) 3. Formerly sing. (band), now pl. (bands) A form of appendage to the collar or agek cloth formerly worn hy clergymen, iswyers, students in colleges, and others. It consists of two broad stripes of muslin nnited above but separsted below, their upper nsit tifed by string around the neck from or in front of shich around the neck, from or in front of Which they hsng down. The ise of bsnds has been to s great extent discontinued by the elergy, but they are still a recognised feature

> - For hie mind i do oot care, That, a toy that I could spare: Let his titife be but great, His cloathe rich, and band sit neas." Ben Jo
"Ho took hie lodging at the mansion-houar of a ands "-Addison
II. Figuratively:

1. Anything by whlch persone or things are united together or restrained.
(1.) In a general sense:
and made you go npright. "-Lev, xand of your yoke Heros elght that must take hand
Heros elght that must take hade
To join in Hymen's bands"'
Shaketp: As You Like It,
(2.) Specially:
(a) A money-bond. (Scotch.)
"Mr. Novit, ye'll no forget to draw the annond rent thatis due on the yerl's band-if I pay delt to other Eleart of Mid-Lothian, ch. viii
(b) Any bond or obligation. (Scotch.) Thare may na band le maid no ferm.
Than thai can make thare will thare termi."
Wyntoun, ix. 25 , 77 . (Jamieson).
To make band: To coms under obligation; to gwear allegiance.

Vudir thrijlage of mescie of Iaggand.
To that falsa king he had neuir mail sand."
2. Unioa.

To take band: To unite.
"Lord make them corner-stones io Jeruasalem, and Ive then grace, in their youth, to takt bund with the
Lir ehief Corner-stode. -Rutherf.: Lett., p. Wif, ep. 20. (Jamieson.)
(b) Of persone. [Wedgwood considers that of the words from the several lsnguages given in tho etymology, Sp. banda, in the sense of side (it means a scarf, a side, $s$ bend, s band), is the one from which the Eng. band, when used of persona confederated, originsily came.]
I. Gen.: A company of persons united together for sny pnrpoae, or held by sny boad of sffinity.

1. Lit. : Persons so united.
become two bancule."-Ger. $x \times x i i .10$. and now 1 am
2. Fig.: A great assemblage of sny specics ".... vast numbers of hutterflies, in bands or flocks
of countless my riads, extended ns fir as the eye conld
range."-Darwin: Foyage round the World, ch, viii II. Specially:
3. A number of aoldiers, or st least of men capsble of bearing arms, united togetleer for military purposes.
"So the bandn of Syrla
of Irrael."
-2 Kings $v i$. 23.

## And hacked with such a band of horse

Ae inight less minple powers enforce.-
Scott: Roneby, v. at
2. A number of trained musicians in a regiment, intended to march in front of the soldiers and play instruments, so as to enable them to keep step as they nove forward; also any aimilarly organised company of musiciaus, even though they may in no way be eonneeted Fith the army ; an orchestra. (The worl band is slso almlied to the subdivisions of an srchestra, as string-band, wind-band, \&e.)
"".." the hereditary piper and his sons formed the
T Crabb this distinguishes between band, sompriny, crew, and gang:-" Each of these terma denotea a small sssocistion for a particular object. A band is an assoeiation where men are bound together by some atrong obligation, as s band of soldiers, a band of robbers.
a compony marka sn assoeiation for conveniA compreny marka sn asaoeiation for convenience, withont any perticular obligation, as a company of travellers, a company of atrolling players. Crew marks an association colleeted together by aome external power, or by coin-
cidence of plan and motivg; in the forme case lt is used for s ship's crew ; in the latte and bad sense it ls employod for any number of evil-minded persons met together, from dif ferent quarters, and co-opersting for soms bad purpose. Gang is always used in a bad sense for an associstion of thieves, murderers, and depredators in geaersl. It is more in common use thsn band, In Germany the robbers used to form bands and get the Government at deflance ; housebreakers snd pickpockets com monly assocists now in gange." (Eng. Synon.)
B. Technically:

1. Saudilery. The bands of a saddle: Two pieces of iron nsiled upon the bows to hold them in their proper plsee.
2. Naut.: A stripe of canvas sewed scroea s sail to render lt stronger. (Falconer.)
3. Arch.: A fascia, fice, or plinth; sny fiat low member or moulding. (Johnson.)
4. Anat. Flattened band: The name given by its discoverer, Remsk, to whst is better called by Rosenthal snd Purkinge the axis cylinder. It is a transpsrent msterial accupying the $s$ xis of the nerve-tube. (Todd \& Bow man: Physiol. Anat., vol. S., pp. 212, 228.)
5. Botany : Bands or vittæe are the apaces between the elevated lines or ribs on the fruit of umbelliferous plsnts.
6. Bookbinding: One of the cords st the back of $s$ book to which the thread is sttached in aewing.
7. Mach.: A broad endlesa strap used for communicating notion from one whecl, drum, or roller, to snother.
band-fish, s. The English designation of Cepols, s genns of fishes ranked under the Ribsnd-shaped fannily of the order Aeanthop)teri. The Red Band-fish or Red Snake-tish (Cepola rubescens, Limn.) oceurs in Britain.
band-lsitt, s. A large wooden vessel with $s$ cover to it. (Boucher.)
band-master, s. The director of a (military) band. [BAND, 11. 2.]
band-place, $s$. The part of the hat where the band was placed.
band-pulley, s.
Mach.: A flat-faced wheel, fixed on s ahaft and driven by a band.

## band-saw, $s$

Mach.: An endless steel belt, serrated on one of its edges, running over wheels, and rapidly revolved.

## band-shaped, $a$.

Bot. : Narrow and very long, snd with the two opposite margins parallel. Example, the leaves of Zostera marina.
band-stand, s. A platform or pavilion used or oecupied by a band.
band-stane, s. A stome that goes through on both sides of a wall, and thua binda the rest together. (Scotch.)

I am ammist persuaded it's the ghalat of a stane-mason-see siccan band-sunes as he's
rales of my Landord, i. 79 . (Jamieson.)

## band-string, $s$.

1. A string appended to a band; s string going aeross the breast for tying in sn ornanental way.
2. The designation given to a species of con feetion of a long shape. (Jamieson.)
band-wagon, s. A large vehicle deeigned to cunvey a land of musiciana, naed generally ai the head ot a proceasion.

IT To keep up with the band-wagon: To keep at the head; to te furemoat, aiort, progreasive. (U.S. Slang.)

## band-wheel,

Mach.: A wheel with a face nearly fiat or grooved to retain the band that drives it, as in the lathe.
bănd (1), *ănde, v.t. \&i. [From Eng. band, s. (q.v.). In Fr. bander $=$ to bind, to tic Port. bandar.]

## A. Transilive.

†1. Of things: To tie with s bsnd.
2. Of persons: To unite togetber in confe deraey; to form intos band, troop, or society. (In this gense often used reflectively.)
B. Intransitive:

1. To unita together; to onter into agree ment, allisnce, or confederacy.
together.. ." It was diny certatn of the Jown bemod
2. To assemble.
"Huge ronta of people did about them band".

* bund (2), v.t. [Low Lat. bandire = to proclaim, to denounce.] [BAN, BaNrsh.] To in terdict, to banish, to forbid, to expei.

Bweete love such lowdnes bands from his faire com
panee."

* blind (1), pret. \& pa, par. of BAN, v. (q.v.). * And curs'd and band, and blasphomlee forth throw."
* bănd (2), pret. of pa. par. of Band, v. (q.v.) [A.S. band, pret. of bindan $=$ to bind.]
" His hors nntil a tre eho band."
$\boldsymbol{Y}$ seaine and Gavin, $1,7 \%$.
bănd'-age (age $=$ Ig $)$, s. (In Dsn. \& Fr. bandege, from Fr. bander = to band or tie, \&c.] [BAND, s. \& v.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Anything ticd sround another, as a pieco of cloth tied around the syes to blindfold one, or around $s$ wound for surgical , urposes.
I. In a general senee
(a) Literally:
"Cords were Inatened hy hooks to my oandages
which the workmen had girt round ny nock."-shove:
(b) Figuratively:
"Zeal too had a place nmong the rent, with a

2. In a surgical sense. [B. 1.]
my informer. putting his head out to see what was the matter, received a zevere cut, and now wore

+ II. The net or operstion of tying up wounds.
B. Technically:

1. Surgery: A fillet, band, or stripe of cloth, used in surgery for tying up wounds, snd thus stopping the effusion of blood, further injury from the air, from sccident, or from violence. [A., 1. 1, 2.]
2. Arch. (Plur.): The iron rings or chains aurrounding the springing of a dome or the circumference of $s$ tower, to bind the structure together.
bǎnd'aǵe (aġe = ĭg ), v.t. [From bandage, a. (q.v.).] To tie up with $s$ handage or similar appliance.
bănd'-aged, pa. par. \&a. [BANDAOE, v.]
bănd'-ag-ĭng, pr. par. [Bandage, v.]
bănd-a-Iëer, s. [Bandoleer.]
ban-dăn'a, "bạn-dăn'-na, a [ln Fr. bandana; Sp. bandaña, bandaño = a neckerchief made of bast. (Mahn.).] A kind of ealieo-printing in which white or brightcolored gato are placed upou a Turkoy-red or dark-ground.
bandana handkerchief. A handkerchief frinted as deseribed above.
bănd'-bŏx, s. [Eng. band; box.] A box of thin card, used principaly for enclosing hats, caps, or similar articles of attire.

With empty bandbox she detights to range."
Gay: ${ }^{\text {riviva }}$,
bandé (băn'-dê), a. [Fr. = banded.]
Her.: The same as Eug. In Bend. [Bend.]
băn'-deau (eau as $\overline{0}$ ), phur. băn'-deaux (eauk as $\overline{\mathbf{o z z}}$ ), s. [Fr. =s fillet, frontlet, diadem, tiara, srchitrave.] a narrow band or filiet around a cap or other headlress.
" Around the edge of this cap was a stiff bandeau of
bănd'-ĕd (1), * bănd, pa. par. \& a. [Band (1), v.]
A. Ord. Lang.: In sensea corrcsponding to these of the verb.
" Secret and ssye the banded chesty,
Iu which the wealth of Mortham rests."
Scott : Rokeby, iv
B. Technically:

Scott: Nokeby, iv. el.

1. Bot.: A term spplied to vsriegation or msrking when transverse stripes of one colour cross anather one.
2. Her. When s gsrb is bound together with a band of a different tincture, it la asid to be banded of that tincture. (Gloss. of Her.)
bănd'-ěd (2), pa. par. [BAND, v.]
băn'-děl-ăt, a [Bandlet.]
$t$ bănd'-ẽr, s. [Eng. band; -er.] One who bands; a person engaged to one or more in a bond or covenant. (Chiefly Scotch.)
"Moutrose, and so many of the bandery as happened to be nt hoome at that timee were cited to appear."

băn'dẽr-ōle, băn'dẽr-ōlle,s. [BandaoL.]
bàn'-aii-côot, *ăn'-dì-cōte, s. [AngloIndian name, from Telugu pandi-kokku = pigrat.]
3. A name given to the Mus gigenteus of Hardwieke. it is as large as a rabbit, and is found in India. It feeds on grain.
4. The English name given to a genus of Marsupial quadrupeds, named from their reaemhlance to the above apecies. They constitute the genus Peranelea or the family Peramelidx, and are found in Australia. There are several apecies. They are sometimes called Bandicoot Rats. [PEnamelided]
băn'-dĭed, par. par. [Bandv, v.]
băn'-dǐ-lëer, s. [Bandoleer.]
bănd'-ing, pr. par. \& a. [Band (1), v.]
banding-plane, s. A plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and
bands in atraight and cireular work. (Goodrich \& Porter.)
băn'-dĭt, * băn'-dĭte, * băn'-dĭt-tō, * băn'-dĕt-tō (1H. băn'-dít-tĭ, + băn'dits), a. \& s. [1n Sw., Dan., Ger., \& Fr. bundit; Dut. bandiet; Sp. \& Port. bandido $=$ a highwayman. Ital. bandito, as adjective $=$ pruserihed, tanshed $;$ as substantive $=$ an onthaw, an exile, a highwayman; bandita, ontaw, an exile, a highwayman ; bandite, rondo $=$ a lroelamation; bandire $=$
claim, publish, tell, bnnish.] [Ban_]

* A. As urljective (of the old form banditto): Pertaining to an outlaw, a highwayman, or other robber. [B.]
"A Roulan sworder, gny bandtto slave,
B. As substantive (of the modern form bandit):

1. Properiy: One who besides having been banished, has heen publicly proclaimed an outlaw, and, laving nothing further to hope from society, or at least from the government which has taken these decisive sters agninst him, has become a highwayman or robler of som" other type.
2. More generally: Any robber, whatever may be the cireumstances which have led to his adopting his evil mode of life.
"No o ondit ferce, no tyrant mad with , ridde,
TI As robbers generally find that they can more easily carry out their nefarions plans if they go in gangs, the word bandit often oceurs in the plural (bantitti); there is, however, no reason to believe that this is etymologically connected with bond, in the seuse of a company of people assoclated together for some pany.
"They had contrated all the hablts of banditti."-
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch.
bandit-saint (pl. banditti-eaints), $s$. A person combining the profession of a saint with the practice of a bandit.
"Bandittionints disturblug distant tand
And unknown natlons watlering ford home."
Thomson: Liberty. ptit
băn'-dǐt-tĭ, s. pl. [Bandrt.]
$\dagger$ băn'-dle,s. [Irish bannlumh = a cubit: bann $=$ \& meaaure, and lamh $=$ the hand, the arm.]
3. A measure of two feet in length, used in the soutb and weat of Ireland.

## 2. Sce extract.

"Bandle or narrow linen, for home consumption. ts made in the western nert, of the county."-Arliur
Young: $A$ Tour in Ireland, p . 85.
bandle-linen, s. (See extract under bandle, a., 2.)
$\dagger$ bănd-lĕsss-Iİe, adv. [Eng. band; -less, -ly.] (Scotch.) (Jamieson.) vestments; regardleasly. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
† bănd'-lĕss-nĕss, s. [Eng. band; -less, -ness.] The state of abandonment to wiekedness. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
bănd'-1ĕt, b̌̆n'-dĕl-ĕt, s. [In Fr. bandelette.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A small band for excircling anything. (Francis.)
2. Arch.: Any amall bsnd, moulding, or fllet. (Johnson.)
bạnd-hôo'ka, s. [Name in aome languages of lndia.] The name of an Indian ahrub, the Ixora Bandhuca, sometimes called the Jungla Geranfurn. It has scarlet or crimson flowers, and belongs to the order Cinchonacex, or Cinchonads.
băn'-dŏg, * bănd'-dŏg, * bănd'-dơgge, * bơnd e-dðg, s. [0. Eng. band = bound, and $\log$.] A dog of sneh a character as to require the restraint of a band; a larga, fieree dog requiling to be kept chained. Specially, aceording to Harrison, a mastiff; and, according to Bewick, a cross betwcen the mastiff and the bull-dog.
"Bondedog: molosses."-Prompt. Pare.
"Ifate a bundred good brond-doge
Cane running oer the lea."
 "We have great ban-logs will teare thefr eklnne,"
băn'-dodelëer, băn'-de-liër, băn'-dílëer, s. [In Dut. and Ger. bandelier; Sw. hantler; Fr. bandonlière; Sp. bandolera; Port. bandoleirg; Ital, bandoliera; from Fr. bande, 1tal. banda = a band. Named from having heen fastened by a broad band of leather.] A large leathern belt worn in medieval times by

musketecrs. One end passed over the right shoulder, whilst the other hung loose under the left arm. It sustained the musket, and had dependent from it iwelvo charges of powder and shot put up in amall wooden boxes.
"He lighted the match of his bandelter.
cott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii1. 2 L
 (O. Eng.) băn'-down ( 0. Scotch), s. [O. Fr. \&Prov. bandon= command, orders, dominion.] [Amandon.]
3. Command, orders, dominion.
"Alangst the land of Ross he roars,
Evin frate the North to Suthren shoar
Battle of Harlaw, it. 7. Etergreen, i. 81. (Jamienon) 2. Disposal.
"For bothe the wise folke and unwise
Were wholly to her bandon lurought.
Were wholy to her bondon lrought,
so well with yeftes hath she wrouglit,
she wrought, "
Rom. of he Rone, 1,183.
† băn'-döre, † băn'-döre, + măn'-döre, † pän'-döre, tpăn'döre, s. [In Din. pandure ; Ger. pandore ; Fr. bandore, mandore, mandole, pandore; Sp. bandurria, pendola = a luto with four strings, mandolin, pandurria; Poit. bandurra; Ital. mandola $=a$ cithern, port. bandurra; pandura; Lat. pondura and pander†ium; Gr. navסoûpa (pandoura) and $\pi$ aעסovpis (pandouris) $=$ a musical instrument with thrce strings, said to have been invented by Pan.] A musical instrument like a luto or guitar, invented by John Ross or Rose, a famms volin-maker, abont 1562 . The name gave origin to banjo (q.v.).
"Une Garchl Sanchez, a Spanish poet, became dis-
traught of his wits with overmuch levite, and at the

 Eng. \& Scoteh baudoun; ly.] Firmly, conrageously. (Scotch.)
"Tha Sotheron siw how that so bandownly,
Werhand thair chewalry!
Wallace, v. 881, MS. (Jamieson.)

bănd'-rō1, băn'-dẽr-ōle, băn'-nẽr-ōl, băn'-nĕr-ölle, băn'-nẽr-all, s. [In Fr. | (3) (Naut.) a streamer.] |
| :--- |
| ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a bandrol; |

1. A small flag, pennant, or streamer in the form of a guidon, longer than broad, usually
borne at the mast-heads of vessele. (Johnson.)
2. The small aik flag which occasionally hangs from a trumpet. (Johnson.)
3. A banner or lag, usually about a yard equare, were borne at the funerals of the great. The engraving shows the bannerolle wbich was of Cromwell head funeral. (Fair-

holt.) (See also
holt.) (See also
exanple from Camden nuder Bannenol..
4. Her.: A small atreamer depending from tha crook of a crozier and folding over the staff.
5. Arch.: A flat band with an Inscription, nsed in the decoration of buildings of the lienaissance period.
bănd's-mann, s. [Eng. band; -man.] $\boldsymbol{A}$ member of a (military) band. [Band, 11. 2.]
bănd'-stẽr, băn'-stẽr, .s. [Eng. band, snd suffix-ster.] One who linds sheaves after the reapers of tho harvest-field. (Scotch.)
băn'-dy̆ (1), s. [Etymology doubtful. Dr. Mrray thinks it probable that it comes from bandy, v. (q.v.).]
6. A elub hent and rounded at the lower part, designed for striking a hall.
7. A game played between two parties equipped with such sticks or clubs, the one side endeavouring to drive a small ball to a certain apot, and the others doing their best to send it in the oppositedirection. [Hocker.]
"Are nothing but the games they lose nt bandy.",
O. Play, v. 162. (J. W. in Bouchor.)
bandy-wicket, s. An old name of a game like cricket. (J. H. in Boucher.)
băn'-dy̆ (2), s. [Telugu and Karnata(Canarese) bandi, bundi. 1 A cart, a carriage, a gig; any wheeled conveyance. (Anglo-Indian.) [But Lock-bandr.]
băn'- $\mathbf{d} \breve{y}$ (1), a. [Probably from bandy (1), s.] 1. Curvel outwards at the side (said of legs). (See extract from Swift under bandy-leg.)

## 2. Bandy-legged.

bănd'-y̆ (2), a. [Eng. band, s.]

## 1. Marked with banda or stripes.

"goe as the ame clothes helnge but in water ans
 2. Full of (musical) bands.
bandy-leg, s. A leg enrved laterally outwards.
" Nor makes a scruple to expose
Your bandy-leg, or crooked wose." swit.
bandy-legged, a. Having bandy lega.
"The Ethloplans had an one.eged bandy-legaed
privce: sucli a pe ron would have made but an odd priuce: such a pers
băn'-dy̆, v.t. \& i. [Prob. from Fr. bander $=$ to bandy, with some allusion to bande $=a$ aide.] A. Transitive:
L. Literally: To toss baekwarda and forwards, as a hall in the game of tennia or any aimilar play.
"They do cunningly, from one hand to another
"what fromi the trontcks can the enth
What vigorous arou, what renercussive blow,
Bandies the inighty globe atill to and fro?"'
II. Figuratively:

1. To exchange anything in a more or less aimilar way with another person.
(a) It a general sense:
"Had she Affectione and warm youthful hlood.
My words would bandy her to my yweet love.
And his to me." shakesp.: Som. \& Juh., ill i.
(b) Spec: Uaed of the exchange of words or blows with an adversary.

"While ho and Musgrave bandied blown"" ibdu., gr.
2. To agitate, to toss about.
"This hath been so bannitiod Amongst us, that on
can hardly mias books of this $k$ ind."-Locke.
tāte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wè, wět, hëre, eamel, bẽr, thêre; piñe, pĭt, sïre, sirr, marîne; gō, pơt,

"IFver alace men hava been united into Eovernbeut than endasvours ather univerral monarchy have "Let aot obylous and known truth, or some of the $\ln$ a daputation. ${ }^{-W}$ Watt
B. Intransitive:
3. Lit.: To drive ball backward and forward in playing tennie.
"That while ha hat been bandving at tennls...e") 2. Fig.: To drive anything to and fro; specially, to exchange blows with an adversary "A valiant pon-ln-law thou ghalt enjoy;
To rafto in the commoawalt of Rome:
shatesp: : Titus Andron, i 1
bxin'-ay-Yigg, pr. par. \& a. [Bandy, v.]
"After all tha bandying attompte or resolution, $1 t$ is
as much a quention as over."-Glanille.

- bañe (1), s. [Bone.] (O. Eng. \& Scotch.)
bāne (2), s. [A.S. bana $=$ (I) a wound-maker, a murderer (2) destruction, death, tha nndoing; bank, ben, benn =a wound; Sw. bane = bane death; Icci. bani = daath, murder; in compos bana, aa bana-sott = desth-sicknesa; bana-sar $=$ death-wound, from banct $=$ to alay, ben $=$ a deadly wound; Mid. H. Ger. \& Flem. bane $=$ destruction; O. H. Ger. bana $=$ death-blow murder ; bano=murderer; Goth. banja=a blow, a wound (Bano); Irish bana = death. Bane may be connected with Arm. benyn, vinym; F'r. venin; Sp., Port., \& Ital. veneno, Lat. venerum = polaon.] [BANE, v.]
A. of persons: A murderer.

B. Of things:
I. Lit.: Poison of a deadly kind. [Banebermy.]
II. Figuratively:

1. Anything highly detrimental, noxious, or tatal.
"Thus am I dounly arm'd ; my death and life,
Ny bane and sntititote, are both before me
This, in a moneut, bringa me to an ond
2. Anything detrimental to a lesser extent

TI Crabb thus distinguishes between bane pest, and ruin:-" Bane ia aaid of thinga only pest, of persons only. Whatever produces a deadly corruntion is the bane; whoever is as obnoxious as the plague is a pest; ruin is that which actually causes ruin; luxury is the bane of civil society; gaming is the bane of youth; sycophants are the pests of society drinkiug ia the ruin of all who indulge to exceas." (Crebb: Eng. Synon.)
bane-berry, $s$. The English name of the Actoci spicuta, a plant of the order Ranunculacear, or Crowfoots. It is called alao Herb Cliristopher. It growa wild in Britain. The beries are poisonous; with alum they yield a black dya. [Actea.]

* bane-wort, a. One of the old names of a plant-the Deadly Nightshade (Atropa bella donna, Linn.).
- bāne, v.t. [From brne, s. (q.v.). In Gr *фѐ (phenō) =to siay.] To poison.
- What if my house be troubled with a rat,

And 1 be pleasd to give ten thousand ducats
-bäne-fire, s. [Bonfire.]
bàne-fùl, a. [Eng. bane; -ful.] Poisonous, pernicioua, deadly, noxious, harmful, destructive.

For aure one atar its baneful beam display. Oo Priant'r roof and Hippoplacin's shade."
Aad here Pope: Homer's 1 ized , xxii. 610, 611. And here to every thirety waude rer
By sly enticement gives his bunefral cup."
mene-ful-ly̆, ailv. [Eng. baneftl:-ly.] Per niciously, noxiously, harmfully. (Webster.)
bàne-full-něsss, s. [Eng. baneful; - ness.] The quality or atate of being poisonous noxious, pernicious, or harmful. (Johnson.)

- băn'-ãr (Scoteh), " băn'-ẽre (0. Eng.), s [BANsEr.]
-băn'-ẽr-măn, s. An obsolete spelling of Banner-man (q.v.).
* băneş, \& pl. [BaN (I), s.]
batig, v.t. dif. [Imitated from the sonnd. In 8w. bankor; Dan. banke $=$ to beat, to knock Ir. beanuem $=$ to beat.]


## A. Transilive

## 1. To beat, to thump. (Vulgar.)

 "Ono recelving from them nomo affronte mot witb -Howel. "He havitg got some iron out of the earth, put it enowner. -locke.2. To fire a gun, cannon, or anything which makes a report; or, more loosely, to let off or ahoot an arrow, or anything which goes more noiaeleasly to its destination.
him:- he gaed into the wood, and ba nged off a gue at
3. To handle roughly.
". The deapera to tempent hath so bang'd thu Turka."
4. To aurpass.

Oumberland Ballads, p. 25. (S. In Boucher.) Andoroon
B. Intransitive: To clange place with hnpetuosity : as, "He bang'd to fina door" = he went hastily to the door. (Jamieson.) Cf. "to being to tha dour," mearing to shut tha door zo aa to canaa a bang.

- To bang out, v.t. \& i.
(a) Transitire : To draw out hatily.
"Then I 111 bang out my beggar-dish :
song. (Rowi, Heleliove, in 14S.)
(b) Intrensitive: To rush out (Scotch.) "Elythly wald I bang out oer the hirae"

mienon.)

bang (I), s. [Imitated from the aound. In Dan. bank = drubbing, cudgelling, blowa.]

1. A blow, a thump. (Vulgar.)

With many a atiff twack, many e bang,
iudibras.
2. An action expressiva of haste; as "he came with a bang!" (Scotch.)
If In a bang: Suddenly. (Scotch.)
And ayne be married witb him in a bang."
Ross:
3. A great number; a crowd. (Uaed of parsons or things.)

> Of customers she had a bang:
> an did gatys"

The front laair cut square across the for heall (of as woman or gint).
"She wears a most bewitching bang."-Century
băng (2), s. [Buava.]
băniged, pa. par. [Bavo, v.]
bằ'-ghy̆ ( $h$ mute), s. [Compare Telugu bun gah = lasgage in baskets.]

In India: Bagyage suspended from a bamboo pole carried on a man'a shoulders.
băng'-1̆-a, s. [Nanled after Christian Frederick lang, author of a dissertation upon the mants of sacred history (170゙).] A genus of Algw. The species are in broad or siliky tufts.
băng'-ĭng. pr. par. \& a. [Eng. lang; -ing.] A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to
those of the verb.
B. As adj.: Great, large, "beating" in the sense of exceeding anything else in magnitude. ( S . in Boucher, \&'c.) ( ${ }^{\prime}$ aldger.)
băin'-gle, s. [Hind. bangri, bungree $=$ a brace. let.] An ornament ora ringed a bracelet, worn on and ankles of both sexea in sexea in
India, in
india Alrica, of other trolineal coun
tries.
bări'gie, v.i. [Etymology unknown.] To flutter aimlessly. (Said of hawka.)
To bangle away: To waste by little and litila; to aquander recklessly.
Chit we bangle away the legncy of peace left ue by Christ, it in a sizu of
Whole Duty of
Nan.
bangle-ear, s. A looze hangiag ear in a dog; a defective ear in a lorae. (Rees.)
banglo-eared, $\alpha$ Having the ears loose and hanging lika those of a dog. (J. H. in Boweher.)
 city and pariah in Carnarvon. Tha Rev. J. Evan deriven it from Wel. ban $=$ superior and cor = a sociaty. The chief choir.] Per taining to Bangor.

Bangorian coniroversy: A controvarsy ralsed by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor through his publiabing a sermon in 1717 from the text, "My kingdom is not of th1 world" (John xviil. 36). His viewa, which were Low Chureh with e dash of what la now called Rationalism, gave much offence to the High Churchmen of the day. Among Dr. Hoadley's opponents was Dr. John Potter afterwarda Archbishop of Canterbury, and euthor, among other works, of the well known Grecian Antiquities.
"They are Informed of the excellence of the Ban
băig's'ra, s. [From Mahratta, \&c., bhang = henip.] Coarsa herajen cloth mada in North India.
băng'sồme, a. [Eng. bang; -some.] Quar relsome. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
băngs-ring g. s. [Banxalno.]
 [Eng. bang; -ster.]
A. As substantive. Properly: One capable of inflicting " banging" blows; a burly ruffan, a rought, a bully, a quarrelaoma person. ( $O$. Eng. \& Scotch.)

Tlk bangeister and IImmer of this land
With trie brydell sall quilan thai pleis molest."
Pinkerton : Noot ith Poemn il.
B. As adjective: Violent, quarrelsome.
"A' kens they bangzter chiels o' yore,
First amity as Luxrie tore.". 29. (Jamicson.)
a bäng'strie, s. [From bangster (q.v.), and sutfix - $y$.] Strength of hand; violence to another in his person or property. (Scotch.)
"Persones wrangeousile intrusing themselves in the force, . . . - Acta das. Vl. (1544).
"băngue, s. [Bhano.]
băn'-1̌-an (1), băn'-y̆-an (2), s. \& a. [In Ger. baniane, bandanen; Fr. banian; Port. baniano; Sansc. bunik = merchant; panya $=$ saleabla; $7 \mathrm{kn}=$ to sell. (Muhn, dc.).]
A. Aa substantive (among Anglo-ludians):

1. A llindoo merchant or shopkeeper.
2. Spec. in Eengal: A native who managea the montey concerns of a Furopean, and sometimes acts as his interpreter. (Gloss, to Mill's Hist. of India.)
3. A loose flannel jacket or shirt.

## banian-days, s. pl

Naut.: Days on which sailors have no meat given them in their rations.
banian-hospital, s. A hospital in the East for sick ruimals.
băn-i-an (2), s. The same aa Banyan (I).
băn'-18h, v.t. [1n Ger. bannen, verbannen; O. II. Ger. bannan; Dut. verbannen; Fr. bannir, Ir. par. banissant; Port.banir; Pror. \& ltal. bandire; Low Lat. bannio.] [BAN, BAKDIT.]
I. Literally:

1. To aentence to exile; to aend away from one'a country by the verdiet of a judicial authority; to exile for a limited period or for lifc.
therefore we banfikh you our territories."
2. Peftectively: To send one'a self ahroad.
II. Fig.: To drive out or away ; to expel. "It is for wicked men only to dread Ood, and to
endeavour to banish the thoughte of Hirn out of their endeavgur to baniat
ninds.
nillotson.
"And bids the world take heart and banteh fear."
-T Crabb thua distioguishes between tha verbs to banish, to exile, and to expel, and betwecn the corresponding nouns banishment, exile, and expulsion. The idea of exclusion, or coercive removal from a place, is culumon to these terms.
(a) To banish and to exile ars thua diacriminated :-Banishment includea the removal from
b.11, boy ; pout, jowıi ; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

or the irohibition of acrese to some place erile aiguifies the removal from one's home to exile, therefore, is to banish, but to banish is not alwaya to exile. Banishment foltows fron a decree of justice; exile either by the necessity of circumstances of an order of su tharity. Banishment is a disgraceful punish ment inflicted by tribunala upon delinquents exile is a disgrace incurred without dishonour exile removes us from our country; banish ment drives us from it ignominiously. Banishment is a compulsory exercisa of power which musi be submitted to: exile is a state into which we may go voluntarily
(b) The following is the distinction between to barish and to expel:-Barishment and ex pulsion both mark a diggraceful and coerciv exclnsion, but banishment is authoritative ; it ia a public act of government : expulsion is simply coerciva; it is the act of a private individnal, or a amall community. Banishmen always supposes a removal to a distant spot to another land; expulsion never reaches beyond a particular loouse or society-e.g., a university or public schoel, \&c. Bonishment and expulsion are likewise used in a fignrative and expulsion are likewise used in a fignrative gense, althongh exile is not: in this aense, banishment inarks a distant and entire re-
moval exmulsion a violent removal: webanish moval; expulsion a violent removal: webanish that which it is not prndent to retain-e.g., gronndless hopes, fears, \&e.; we expel that which is noxious-e.g., envy, hatred, and every evil passion ahould be expelled from the mind as disturbers of its peace.
băn'-ĭshed, * băn'-y̆shed, pa. par. \& a [BANisH.]
băn'-İsh-ẽr, s. [Eng. banish; er.] One who banishes.]

To be fall quit of those my banishers
Stand 1 beeore thee here.
:Coriotarue, iv. 5
băn'-ish-ingg, pr. par. [Banish.]
băn'-issh-mĕnt, s. [Eng. banish;-ment. In Fr. banissement.] The act of banishiug; the state of being banished.

1. Lit. : The act of sending one from his comutry into exile; the state of being sent into exile.

There was now no pribability that he woold be ch. v. Fig. The act of sending another away specially, the act of dismissing thonght or siental emotion. (Hebster.)
băn'is-ter, s. [BaLusten.]
băn-is-tčr'-ĕ-æ, s. pl. [Banistchia, q.v.] Ent.: A tribe or section of the order Mal. pighiaceæ.
băn-is-tĕr-ǐ-a, s. [Named after tha Rev. Joho Banister, who lost his life searching for plants in Virginia.l A genus of plants belonging to the order Malpighiacea, or Malrighiads, and the tribe ihanisterex. The species are evergreen twiners and climbers, with fine leaves and fiowers. They were introdnced fron America.
ban' $\mathbf{j o}$, †ban'-jer, s. [Probably a corruption of bandore (4.v.).] A innsical instrument with five strings, having a head and neck like a guitar, with a body or sounding-boar hollow at the back, and played with the hand and fingers. It is the favourite instrament of the plantation negrocs of the Sontheru states and their imitators.
bănk, "băñke, "băncke, s. [In A.S. banc $=$ (1) a bench, (2) a bedsiead; benc $=$ a bench. a table; Sw. bank = a shelf, a bar Dan. boenk =a bench, a form, a sest; banh $=$ a bench, form, pew, bank, pawnbroker' ahop, ahelf; Ger. bank, banka; Dnt. bank, Wel. \& Arm. banc, boneq; Fr. \& Prov. banc= a bench, aeat, yew, a bank, aand, a borderohelf; banque $=$ bank, money agency, workman's salary, bench, block; Sp., Port., \& Ital, banca $=$ a bench, a shop-counter, a bank Low Lat, bancus $=$ a high seat. Hence it ap pears that bank and bench were originally the same word.] [Bench.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Ianguage
$\dagger$ I. Of a bench or seat: A bench, a deak, a counter, or anything aimilar to these iu form specially, one of the beacbes on which rowers usually sit.

Placed on thelr banks the lusty Trolans aweep.
2. Of a houss fitted up with such benches or seats; of anything or any person connected with such a building
(a) A counting.honse or offlee fitted up with benches, desks, and counters; specially one for dealing in money. [B.]
Baint."- a finirty good demand is malntained at the
(b) The money dealt in at a bank.
(c) The persons who deal la it; specially the mansger or the directors of the businesa.
the Bank has been able to otom the torrent of
currency . .."-Times, Deed $28,1876$.
(d) The operations carried on; the affairs managed.
some then the past been managed.-Times, Dec. 23,
3. Of anything in nature resembling a bench or seat:
(1) A piece of ground rising above the rest, and coustituting either a long scclivity or an elavation of some other form. This may be-
(a) A river-bank.
the wooded bank of of tho less may be heard howling na Daruin: toyage round the World, ch. Fi
(b) Any slight eminence or knoll.

With fragrant turf, and flowers an wild and fair


- In Fast Yorkshire it is used for a hill (Prof. Phillips: Rivers, Ac., of Yorkshire, p. 262.)
(c) An eminence rising from the aea-bottom even though it does not come near the aurface, as "the bantes of Newfoundland.

And there in no danyer of bank or breaker.
,hi he breeze Longyollow: Golden Legend. v.
(2) A cloud or fog ahaped like a bench, or lika a river-bank or a knoll.
""in it he Woavy bank of clouds. .."-Darwin: Foyage
(4) Anything which, made by man, looks like a natural river-bank, eminence, or knoll; specially, a monad of esrth or other material thrown up with the view of aiding in the aiege of a fortified place.
"He shail not come tuto thls city nor shoot an arrow
there nor corne betore it with alied there, nor conue before it wit
II. Technically:

1. Law:
(a) Originally: Tha beach on which the judges sat.
(b) The whole of the jndges, or at least a number of them sitting together, hearing arguments involving questions in subtle poiots of law, as distinguished from a amaler gathering of theru for hearing cases in Nisi Prius.
2. Printing: A Rat table used by printers on which the priated sheets are laid as they come from the press.
3. Carpentry: A long piecs of timber.
4. Comm. \& Polit. Econ.: An institution in the hands of a joint-stock company or of a private person, for receiving money, keeping it secure till required again by the owners and turning it meanwhile to profitable account. [Banking.]
5. Mach: A crecl for holding rowa of bobbins of cotton.
6. The floor of a glass-melting furnace (Knight.)
7. Music: A row of keya of a atringed or wind instrnment. (Knight.)
8. Mining: The face of the coal at which miners are working ; the aurface of the ground, as in the phrase "so mnch coal came to bank. Also, the coal left atanding between the excavatioos is bank.
9. Naut.: A tier of ears in a galley.

B, Attributively, as in the following com ponads:-

## bank-agent, s. A paid functionary em

 ployed to conduct banking operations in branch of the central office established as a feedar in a provincial town.
## bank-bill,

1. In England: A bill drawn on a bank or a private individual. It is payable at aight, or at a certain opecified time after it becomes due. [B1LL]
"I fet three hurdred pounds be paid her oat of my
ready money, or bank-bils."- 8 self
2. in America: A promissory note; a bank-
bank-book, s. A book in which the cashier or clerk enters the debt and credit of : customer.

## bank-credit,

In Scotland: A apecified gum up to whle one will be allowed to draw money from bank upon proper aecurity being given
bank-fence, s. A bank of earth used is a feace for a fleld or oi her piece of land.

## bank-holidays, 8

Law \& Ord. Lang.: Molidaya upon which banks are legally closed, so that the officen of those establiahmente may obtain needed rest. By the Bank Holidays Act, passed on the 25th of May, ${ }^{1871}$, the following holiday becanue legal in the English Kingdom

1. In England and Ireland: (1) Easto Monday; (2) the Monday in Whitsun week cenerally called Whit Mfonday; (3) the firs Monday in Augnai; (4) the 26th of December populariy calted Boxing Day.
2. In Scotland : (1) Now Year's Day ; (2) the first Monday in May ; (3) the first Mooday in Augnst ; (4) Christmas Day.
Of the above holidaya Christmas Day, Box ing Day, and New Yesr's Day, fall on differen days of the week, and may to consequence fall on Sunday. When any oue of them doea ao, the legal bank holiday is on the Monday immediately following.
3. In the Inited States: Bank-bolldays to this country differ in date in the different atates. The holidays common to ali are Independeace Day, Thankegiving Day, and Christnas Day. Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christnas Day. Year's Day, Washington'a Birthday, DecoraYear's Day, Washington'a Birthday, DecoraDay, Labor Day, and a number of other holidays ara confined to one or a few atates.
bank-interest, s. The interest allowed on money depoaited in a bank. Tha rate is higher on deposit receipts than on curreat accounts. Both, however, fluciuate within certain considerabla limits. Till lately the joint-atock banka and discount offices regalated their rate of interest by that of the Bank of England. In the United Statea each stato has its special legal rate, with differeuces in different atates.

## bank-martin,

Ornith.: A name for a bird, the Sandmartin (Hirundo riparia). (Also called Bankswallow.)
bank-money, s. The credit given by the Banks of Amsterdam for worn coin received by it at the intrinsic value of each piece. The appellation was intended to distinguish it from the current money of the place. (Penny Cycl., iti. 3テ7.)
bank-note, s. A note issued by a bank legally eropowered to aend it forth. It promises to pay to the bearer a certain specific sum of money conspicnously printed upon its face. The Bank of England issuea nutos of the value of $£ 5$ and upwards, which are legal tender throughout England. Certain Scoter banks aend forth notes as low as $\mathrm{EI}_{\text {, }}$ and Irish banka aend forth nutea for ft and sbove. Banks of the United Statea iasue aotes of the value of $\$ 1.00$ and upwards, which notes are aupplied by the National Government, and are based on the Guvernment credit. They largeiy take the place of gold and silver io circulation.
 Pros. Leome Levi! : Brit. Comm $\{1 \% \neq 2\}$ p. 76

## bank-post, e

Stationery: The name for three kinda of paper used for foreign correspondence. Mo aium Bank-post is $22 \times 57 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weighs 13 pounds per ream. Large Band-post is $20 t$ $\times 16 \frac{1}{2}$ inchea, and weighs 11 ponnds per ream. Small Bonk-post, a kind of paper now eeldom used, is $18 \times 154$ inches, and weighs abont 9 ponnda jer resm.
bank-rate, s. The rate of discount at the Bank of England on a particular day. [Discount, finterest.]

When the bank-rate remains apparently (mmor

bank-stock, a. A share or shares in the capital of a joint-atock bank.
"Tha slek man cried out with a feehte volcee 'Pryy. Doctor, how we
Tatler, No. 243



## bant-gwallow, s. <br> Ornith.: A uams. for the Sand-martin (Hirundo riparia.) [BANK-MARTiN.]

băike, v.t. \& i. [Fróm bank, s.] A. Transitive:

1. To pass by ths banks or mounds of. banked their towna"
Shetikp. $: ~ X \operatorname{ting}$ John
2. To place in a banking estsblishmant which invites the doposit of monsy. (Johnson.) 3. To surround with a bank; to embank, to fortify with earthworks. (Johnson.)
T To bank up a fire is to cover tt thickly with slack coal, which will keep slight but burn slowly, as is done by engineers leaving work for a tims.
B. Intrans. : To place money in s bank
bǎing'a-ble, a. [Eng. bank; able.] Of such a character as to be capable of bsing received at a bank. (Webster.)
băĭked, pa. pat. \& a. [Bank, v.]
băṅls'-ẽr (1), "băñq'-nẽr (usilent), "băṅo'qwẽr (Eng.), bằnk'-ẽr, "băik'-üre (Scotch), s. [İ Fr. banquier $=$ a bench-cloth.] [Bank, s.]
I. Of a literal bench or seat :

- I. A cusbion or covering for a sest

WIl on Wm. Akkame (13s9). Testam. Ebior., "- Poekyn:
TI The form banker sppears in Prompt. Parv (1440). It is still in use as a technical word among artisans.
2. A atoae bench on which masons placs ths bloek of stone on which they are operating.
3. A banch ussd in bricklaying for preparing the bricks for gauged work.
IL. Of that which pertains to anything in nature in form like such a bench or seat: A
vessel used for cod-fishing on the banks of Newfoundland.
bănk'-ẽr (2), s. [Eng. bank; fer. In Sw. bankör; Dut. \& Ger. bankier; Fr. banquier; Sp . banquero; Port. bankueiro; Ital. banI Ons whass
I. One whoss profession or occupation it is to conduct banking operstions. He tskes in money for safe keeping, and, as a rule, allows interest on it, to repay which and obtain profit for himself or for his employers, he seeks to place out a great part of what he has received as advantageously as he can. He prospers if his investments sre good, but is the canss of tremendous disaster if, leading what bas been entrusted to him on bad security, he find it not again recovershle.

Whole droves of leuders crowd the banker's doora,
2. One who raises banks as a barrier against ver-floods, encroachments of the ses, \&
3. A drain-digger, ditcher. (North.)
bank'-et (1), s. [Fr. banquette.]
Brick-making: A wooden beach on which bricks are cut.

* bănik'-et (2), s. [Banquet.]
băñk'-ĭig, pr. par., a., \& s. [BaNk, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle o participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of ths varb.


## baniving wers pald hy the questor in billa on the -Arnold: Hist. Rome, vol. ili., ch. xilv., p. 207.

## C. As substantive:

1. Engineering: The act or operstion of raising a bank against river-floods, the encroachments of the ses, or for other purposes. 2. Comm. \& Polit. Econ.: The set or operation of dealing in money; the oceupation or business of a banker; the methods hs adopts in carrying on this oceupation; and the general principles on which these methods are founded.
Though banking cannot have been much required, sud in ail likelihood did not ariss till society had mads censiderable advanees, yet its erigin goes bsek to a remote period of antiquity. The practice of tskiag interest for money, which presupposes operations which, by whatever name cailed, are really banking, Is alluded to in the Mosaic law (Ex@d. xxil.
25 ; Lev. xxy. $35-37$; Dent. xxiii. 19, 20), as it was in ths New Testsment by the Divine Teacher in one of his parables (Matt. xxv. 27). The highly lateresting discovery has recently
been mads that there was a banking eatablishment in ancisnt Babylon, founded by a man called Egibi, which lasted at least from the first year of Nebuchadnezzar M. (B.C. 004 ) to the end of ths reign of Darius Hystaspis (B.C 485), and conducted financial operstions of s magnituds which would have done no dis
credit to the Bank of England. ('rans. Bib. credit to the Bank of England. (T
Archeol. Soc., vol. vi., 1870, p. 582 .)
Banking was well understood at Athens It was estsblished also in ths capitst and the provincial parts of the Roman empirs, though not just on ths scale of magnituds which might have been expected.
it languished through the Middle Ages, hut revived with commerce in general shout the middle of the twelfth century, Italy in this as in many other respects leading ths way Heace, as shown in the etymology, ths Eng lish word bank comes from the Itslian banco, which primarily means a bench, and points to the fisct that the first bankers, while con ducting their business, sat upon a bench, as the Hindoo money-changers do to this day [MONEY-CHANOER.] From ltaly the revival of [Monev-chanoer.] From ltaly the revival of
banking apread to other civilised countries. banking apread to other civilised countries.
Omitting banka of lesser note, that of venice Omitting banks of lesser note, that of Venice times-aross in 1157, that of Genos in 1345 that of Barcelons about 1400, that of Amsterdam in 1669, and that of lamburg in 1619 . in 1694 the celebrsted Wlliam Patteraon founded the world-renowned Bank of England, its charter being dated July 27 th of that year. Ths Bank of scotland followed in 1695. In 1703 arose the Bank of Yienna, in 1765 that of Berlin, and in 1783 that of Ireland. The United States Bank commenced in 1790 , though it was not ineorporated till 1816 ; that though it was not ineorporated till 1816; that Bengal ia 1809.
Banking in the British Isles. The first notable traders in money in England were the Jews; then followed, from abont the middle of the thirteenth century, 1 talians from Lom bardy and other parts of Itsly, whence the name Lombard street for a well-known thoroughfars in London still swarming with bankerg. The goldsmiths combined with their more specifle svocation, first the exchange of coims, next the borrowing and lending of money, and finally banking of the more modern type came gradually into existence sbont the middle of the seventeenth eentary.

Ths object of all bankers is to trade in moacy. This may be done with capitsl which in the strictest sense, is their own; or it may be so that, while employing this, they may
invite deposits and eurrent aecounts from the publie, thus keeping money in safe custody, of whieh the owner might be robbed if he retained it in his own possession, snd making payments for him nore safely and conveniently than he conld do himself. [See Deposit, Cunaent Account.] The last-inentioned operation is generally carried ont by means of bills or cheques. [Bille, Cheque, described are banks of deposit and of discount. To these functions some sdd that of being banks of issue, i.e., a bank which issues notee [BANK-NOTE, lSSUE.]
The banks of the British Isles may be otherwise elassified :-
(a) The Bank of England stsnds in a cate gory by itself, It is ruled by a Governor, its oriminal capitat and twenty-four directors Its original capital of $£ 1,200,000$ was increased reached $£ 14,553,000$. lts charter has frequently reached $£ 14,553,000$. ts charter has frequently
been renewed. it is, of course, a bank of issue. The £5 notes, by which it is best known to the general puhlic, wers first sent forth in the general public, wers first sent forth in sud has helped the Government in return. Though generally prosperous, it has had its vieissitudes, having had to auspend payment of its notes in 1696, and between 1797 and 1820 was restricted from making payments in gold though a flrst step towards the gradual re sumption of the normal system had been made in 1817. The Aet by which banking is now regulated is Sir R. Peel's celebrated Bank Aet of 1844, cne provision of which was that the issuss of the Bank of England on securities ahould be limited to $£ 14,000,000$. The periodical settlement of divideads snd ammities, contrscted for at the National Deht offics in Old Jewry, is made at the Bank of Eng land. The directors of the Bank meet every Thursday, to consider and fix the rate of dia count, and for other business. Till lately
other banks and discount houses ware wont to modify their own rate of interest by these periodical announcamsnts, but of Iste eome of them bave acted more indspendentiy.
(b) The Jointastock Banks of London and the provincial parts of England. The capital of joint-stock bank is mads up of the money sub scribed by its shareholders. Most of these establishments are constituted on the prin cipls of unlimited lishility, by which ia neant that if ths hank become insolvent, the ahare holders ars responsibls to the last farthing thsy have in the world for the debts of the bank: sharing its profits io time of prosperity they must participate in its losses in days of adversity. Nay more, a trustes who holds bank shares is responsibls personslly to the sxtent of his privsts property, though he could not without frsud have appropriated any profits arising from the shares placed in his pame. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1879, these will be permitted on certain con-
ditions to diminish the excessivs liability of ditions to diminish the excessivs liability of
their shareholders. Most of ths joint-stock banks grant interest on the deposits. Nons within sixty-five miles of London are allowed to be banks of issue.
(c) Private Banks: Associations of private persons for banking purposes, not incorporated under Act of Parliament. These, as a rule, give no interest on deposits.
(d) Uniled States: Banking has passed through a series of conditions. Before the Civil War, each atats had ite owa banking syatem, the banks being banke of issue, and their notes often very poorly seeured, with the result of grest loss and distress in every period of financial depression. During the war the present National Banking Syetem was inpresent National Banking syetem was inon the security of Gevernment bonds, purchased on the security of Geverament bonds, purchased hy the banks, and deposited in the United
States Treasury. This system makes note States Treassry. This system makes note
 iag by assuring uniformity in nutea. There are, under more recent laws, some state bank in existence, but these are not baoks of issue
(e) Saungs Bank: Banks established for the reeeption of sinall deposits from the humbler classes of the community. In the aavings banks of ordinary type s larger aum than the money is worth is paid for interest, the considerahle deflcit being made good fron the consolidated fund.

- Post Ofice Savings Banks are estshlished at all the Money Orider Offices of the Rritish Kingdom. Deposits are received from ons shilling np to a certain limit. Interest is paid at the rate of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.


## ance: to both of winch the joint-stock that of insur eminently ch. $\mathrm{X} ., \mathrm{f} 2$.

banking-bnsiness, s. The busincss of banking; the business of dealing in monsy bank business.

## Suriness "-Penny Cyclop., iii. 378. ordinary banking

banking-functions, s. pl. The functions discharged by a bank; the operations of a bank.
funcioions."-Penny Cyclop., ilt. 37 an
banking-house, 8. A house in which banking operations are carried on
"The great banking-house at Benareen."-Penny
cyclop., iil
g78.
bănk'-lĕss, $a$. [Eng. bank; -less.] Without a bank, not defined or linited hy a bank boundless.
bărik'-rŭpt, "bǎnk'-rôts, "băñk'uẽrout (u silent) (Eng.), * bănk'-rout anquerouttier =pue ( 0 . Scolch), s. むA. (Cotgrave) fiom benqueroutte $=$ a bankrupt ( $C$ otgrave), In 3 w bankiruttor: Dan. bankerotär ; Dut. bankroe tier: Ger. bankerottirer; Fr. benqueroutier, from bunque = hank, and Norm. Fr. roupl, Lat. ruptus $=$ broken, pa. par. of rumpo $=$ to break.] (Ses bslow, ths sxampls from skene.)
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Langunge:
I. Literally:
(a) A trader or other person ao deeply indebted that ho has failed to meet his pecuniary


obligations, and has had to surrender his property to be proportionately divided amons his creditors ; more loosely, one who cannot pay his debts, even if no arrangement has been come to with his creditors.
"In Latine, Cederc boni, quhilk 1o moot commonly
 were, or reskiv bis bato, gthlie or seate, quhifr he vised his traffieque of before."-
the words $D$ your, $D$ yoour.
"Every ayium was throoged with contruband - Naceoulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.
(b) (Of the form bankront): Baakruptcy. (Nares.)

Aa unhappy master is he, that is made cuoning
 scham: Schotem., $p .69$.
2. Fif.: Anything which promises more than it can give. (Nares.)
"' Time ts a very bankrupt, and owes more than ine
IL Law and Commerce

1. A trader plunged in debt who abaconds and hides himself, so as to defraud his creditors; or does anything similar in order to avoid meeting his ohligations. (Blachistone: Comment.)
2. A trader who fails to pay his debts, and who, on the petition of sone one of hia creditors or his own, to the court of law which has speeial cognisance of such cases, is required to give in a correct account of his effects, which, after all expenses are paid, are then divided among his creditors in shares proportionate to the amont of their several clains against him. No further legal demands can be made against him, though, if strictly hononrable, he of conrse fecls that, morally viewed, his delts are still owing, and if at any inture time he oftain the requisite resourees, he is in conscience bound to liquidate them with interest from the tine whea his fallure took place. [Bankrypr Laws.]

* Strictly speaking, only a merchant or other conmercial man can become a bankrupt; any one else failing to pay his just debts is sand to be insolvent.
B. As adjective

1. Lit.: Judicially declared unable to meet one's liabilities.
.the officers should not be bankrupe tradere."一
2. Fig.: Unable to do what is demanded or expected of it.

bankrupt laws, bankruptcy laws. Laws which have bek'll turmed with the view of protecting a merchant who cannot pay his dents cron unduly harsh conduct on the part of his erentitors, and those creditors from any delitor. [Debr.] Experience has shown the delitor [Debr.] Experience has shown the first object to he easy of attaimment, the seconch one difficult. The first Engrish hankrupt law was that of the $34 \& 3$; Hen. V1II., c. 4 , which was rendered necessary to protect creditors from the shameless frands to which they were too frequently sulyjected. Other statutes followed, which estallished the present Bankruptey Cunrt. In the Luited States Dational bankruptcy lawz were passed in lson and 1840 , but these were not long inn operation. Another law was passed in 1867, which contime ed operativa until 1878 , when it was repealed.

- Bankruptey laws were passed in England in 1543 and 1571 . These were consolidated nd amended in $1861,156 \mathrm{~S}$, and 1869.
banlurupt gystem. A system of laws designed to regulate all cases relating to bankrupts or bankruptey: [Bankript Laws.]
 the substantive.]

1. Trans.: Tu render or declare a merchant unable to neet his liahilities.
2. Intrans. : To be mable to meet them. "We cast off the care of all quture thrift. becaure wo are already bankrupted."-Arammand.

He that Wins empire witls the doas of tal the
Uut-buies it, and will bankrout." Uut-buies it, and will bankrout.
Thorpe: Byron
bǎnk'-rŭpt-çy̆, s. [Eng. baukrupt;-cy.] The state of being bankrupt; the act of declaring one's aelf bankrupt.
bankruptey law. [Bankhnft Laws.]
bărix'-rŭpt-ěd, pa. par. [Bankrupt, v.]


* banik'-üre, s. [Fr. banguier = a bench-cloth, a carpet for a fomm or bench (Cotgrave); Low Lat. banquerium, bancale.] A covering for a bench. [Bankrr.]

bănır'-sǐ-a, $\varepsilon$. [Named by Lidnæus after the well-known Sir Joseph Banks, who was born Jannary 4, 1748, sailed from Plymouth as asturalist in the exploring expedition commanded by Captain Cook in 1708 , became manded hy Captain Cook in 1708, became
President of the Royal Society in 1778 , was President of the Royal Society in 1778 , was
created a baronet in 1780 , and died Juni 19, created a baronet in 1780 , and died Junse 19 ,
1820.$]$ A genus of plants, belonging to the 1820.] A genus of plants, belonging to the which are somewhat pumerous, are elegant Ilanta, ecattered all over Australia, where they are called Honeygnckle Treea. They have umbellate flowers, with long, narrow tubular coloured calyces, no corolla, four stamens, and hard dry leaves, generally dull green above, and white or pale green beneath. Many apecies are now cultivated in Eagland in greenhouaes.
banissia rose. A species of climbing cluster rose with amall butf or white acentless blossoma.
bănk'-si-dæ, s. pl. [Banksta.]
Bot.: A tribe of plants belonging to the order Proteacea and the section Folliculares. Type, Banksia (q.v.).
băn'-lĭ-eūe, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. banleuca) bannus = jurisdiction, proclanation, and leuca $=$ leagne.] A district or the districts situated locally outside the walls of a city, but legally w*thin the limits; a suburb or auburbs (Brande.)
"băn'-nąt, *ban'-nạte, s. [Bonnet.] A bonnet. (Scotch.) Spec., a bonuct of steel ; a skull cap. (Jumieson.)

Double banmate (doulize in the sense of plate armour and bonnet): A akull cal'; a ateel bounet.
"That Lucas Broiss sall restore to Andrew Gude-
fallow adonble brannate, price vjs. viil d, Aud certane

bănned, pa. par. \& a. [BAN, v.]
*băn'-neoũre, "băn'-coũr, s. [From Enc. banner.] A standard-bearer. (Scotch.) He had the banneoure be a sid. Tyntown, ix. 27, 365. (Jamieson.)
băn'-nẽr, *băn'-ẽr, " băn'-ẽre, s. \& a. [In Dan. banner; Sw. and Wel. baner; Dut. banier, vaan; Ger. banner panier, fahne; Fr. bannière $=$ a banner, bandiere $=$ s file of soldiers with colours at their head; Pror. baneira, banera, bandiera; Sp. bandera; Port. bandeira; Ital. bandiera, consected with bandire $=$ to proclain, to pubish .... Low Lat. $=$ banderia $=s$ banner; bandum $=\&$ bsnd, $a$ flag. Comp. with Goth. bandva, bandvo =a flag. Comp. wit
sight.] [Band.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally: A flag or standard carried at the head of a band marslualled for military purposes. [B. 1.] $1 t$ indicates the way to be taken in marching, and is a conspicnous rallying-point in case of defeat. There are national, imperial, royal, ecclesiastical, and more private lanners. A banner generally consists of a piece of taffeta or other rich cloth, with one side of it attached to a prle, while the rest of it is free to flutter in the wind. Sonetimes the word banner is nsed for s streamer affixed to the end of a lance, or in some similar position. [A., 11. 1.]

All in $x$ monnent thrangh the gloon were se
Ten thousand banners rise into the gir,
With orient colourn wiving."
${ }^{\text {"0 }} \mathrm{He}$ a mad no mure;
But left his ointer and his queen behfind
And waved his royal ban ner in the wind
Fip: Any Beine person or Dryden hich in morsil strnggles one can rally. (In
thia sense Banner is a name sometimes as sumed ly particular newapapers, as the cor responding word Standard is by others.)
II. Technically:
2. Her. : $\Delta$ flag, generslly square, painted or embroidered with the arms of the person in Whose honour it is borne, and of such a size as to be proportionate to his dignity. Theoretically, the banuer of an emperor should be six teet aqnare, that of a king flve feet, that of a duka four feet, and that of a nobleman from a marquis to a knight banneret inclusive, three feet. No one under the rank of a knight banneret is entitled NERET.] [For the different kinds ot banners, aee Coloura, $\mathrm{F}_{\text {lad, }}$ Gon-

banNer of count de barre, Temp. Edward I fannon, Guidon, Oniflamme, Pen-
dant, Pennon, and Streamer.]
-if A Feudal Danner is a square flag in which the arms of a deceased peraon are panelled, but with the helmet, mantle, and aupporters absent. When all the quarterings of the person who is dead are preseat, and the edge fringed, it ia called a Great Banner.
3. Botany: The vexillum-the standard or upper expanded petal in the corolla of s papilionaceous plant.
B. Attributively: In the aense of, in soma other way pertaining to, or being in connection with a banner; as in the following:-
banner-cloth, s. The cloth of which a banner is made.
"The hannerceloth wns a yard hroad and ave

- 

banner-cry,s. A cry designed to simaround a hamer.
"At once there rose eo wild e yeil
As all the fiends, ircon heaven that fell,
Had pealed the donnerery of heil '"
banner-man, s. A man who carriea a banner

My banner-man, advance:
Cost: Lady of the Lake, vi 18.
banner-staff, s. A staff from the npper part of which the cloth of a banner is unfuried.

bãn'-nẽr-âl, s. [BanNER.] A flagorstandard. " Beneath the ahade of stateiy banneral.".
băn'-nẽred, a. [Eng. banner; ed.] Furnished or equiplued with banners.

> " By times from silken couch she rose, While set the © binner dhosth repuse, Scott: Lay of the Lase dinseret, v. in
băn'-nẽr-ět, * băn'-nẽr-ětte, * băn'-ẽrĕtte (Eng.), * băn'-rĕute (O. Scotel), s. [In Fr. bannerel, bunderet; Low Lat. banneretus.] [BanNen.]

1. An abbreviation for Knight-Barneret ; a member of an ancient order of knighthood which had the privilege of leading their retainers to battle under their own flag. They ranked as the next order below the Knifgts of the Garter, ouly a few official dignitaries intervening. This was not, however, unless they were crested ly the king on the field of battle, elae they raiked sfter baronets. The order is now extinct, the last lanneret created having been at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642 , having been at the in gattle of estry in reseuing the standard of Charles 1.
"A gentlemnat told Heary, that Sir Richard Croftes, mata banneret at stoke, was swise man; the king noswored, ho douhted nut $t$,
Lool could know."-Camden.
2. A amall banner or streamer.
3. A . set the ecaris, snd the brnneress about thee


4. A title given to the highest officer in aome of the Swiss Reproblica.
bǎn'-nër-ō1; a [BANDROL]
"Kivy onwsid had abonnerol of sold and purple
bMn'-mět, s. [Bonner.] ' (Scotch.)
Nultit bannet: The square cap worn by the Koman Catholic clergy.
Wi- Mn bischopese trierly, proietis, channones, durst (Jamieson)
băn'-nľhg, pr. par.; ic., \&s [BAN, v.] As substuntive: Cursing.
"Furthormore, who th ther that fo not atrudd of all mailedictions And cursed exerrations, and eapacisily
 bk. xxilit, c. 2 (Micharartbone)

* băn-nǐ'tion, s. [From Eng, ban (q.v.).] [Banish.]

1. Outlawry.
2. Expulsion from a place. (Laud.)
băn'-nずck, * bŏn'-nōck, \&. [Ir. boinneog; Gsel. bonmach.]
3. A flat round cake made of oat or barley meal. (Scotch.)
TThe dough of which bannocks are mado is generally letter than that of which cakes are formed ; a bannock, as a rule, is toasted on a girdle, white a cakc, after having been laid for some time on a girdle, is toasted before the fire: a bannock, moreover, is before the fire: a ban hock, moreover, ${ }^{\text {as }}$ generally of bartey-theal and a cake of oatmeal. (Jsmieson.)
". Fo needuanstick to gie them $n$ waughto drink
4. old Law: A duty exacted at a mill in censequence of thiriage.

bannock-fluke, s. A fish-the Common Tarbot (Pleuronectes maximus). (Scatch.)
. - What are ye for today, your honoury' she said
rather sereaned, to Oldbuck ' 'Caller haddocks sud or rather screamed, to Oldbuck; 'Caller haddocks nud Fhitingars, ch. xi.
bannock-hive. s. [scotch bannock, and גive (q.v.).] Corpulency, induced by eating plentifully.

How grent 'm my loy; it's sure beyond compare!
To see you look sae bale, sae plump an' square.
However thers at tbe wea may thriee
Yeve been nae stranger to the burnore
However jthers at tbe nea may thrive,
Ye've beeu nae stranger to the bunnock-htve,
Horison: Poenh, pp.
Morison: Poeme, pp. 177, 178.
bannock-stlek. s. A wooden instrument for rolling out bannocks.

- Abassie. and a bannock-atick;

Hogg: Jacobite Relics, 1. 118.
bKinnş, s. pl. [Ban.]
 kĕtte, s. [In Dan. \& Dut. banket; Ger. bankett; Fr. bxaquet; Sp. bxnquet =a banquet ; bancueta $=$ a stool, a raised way ; Port. banqueta $=\mathrm{a}$ banquct; 1 tal. banchetto $=$ a feast a little seat; dimin. of banco $=$ a bench.] ¿Bank, Banquette.]
I. Literally:
${ }^{2}$ 1. Formerly: A dessert after dinzer; not the substantial meal itself.
WWe dine in the ereat room. but let the maslo

I (u) "The common place of banqueting, or eatting the dessert," Giffard says, " was the garden-house or arbour, with which almost overy dwelling was furnishcd."
(b) Evelyn uscd barquet in the scrase of a dessert as late as 1085 , though the modern signification lad already cone into partial use. (Nares.)
2. Now: AI entertainment of a sumptuous character, at which choice viands and liquors are placed before the guests. (Used of the Whole entertainment, and not aimply of the dessert.)

II. Fig. : Anything on which the mind can feast with pleasurc.
"In bis commendations I Am : id ;
Banquot-hall, s. A hall for banqueting
fn or a hall in which bangucting bas actually taiken place.

You shall attend me, when I cill,
In the sucestral banquethall.
Longtellow: The Goldon Legond, 1
banquet-honse, s. [BaNquetimo houac.] - Now the queed hy reason of the words of the king
and him lords came into the $b a n$ nget-douse ..."
Dan
vanquet-tent, s. $A$ tent designed for
banquet-tent, s.
bă'i'-quĕt (qu as kw), v.t. \& i. [Ìn Ger. bankettiren; Fr. banqueter; Sp. \& Purt. banquetear.]
A. Transitive: To make a sumptuous feast for; to invite to or entertain at a aumptuons feast.

- Jove feels himself the senon. pports apalu
 Cowper: Tranali, of
B. Intransitive:


## 1. Lit.: To feast luxuriously.

"Born but to tacnquet and to drain the bowl."

" I purpood to unbend the evening bours,
2. Fig.: To obtain luxurious food for the mind or heart.

- The mind shall sangruf, tho tie body piue: Make rich the ribo, Lut fankerout the wita," Shake:ph: Love's Labour's Loxt, i. 1.
băn'-quĕt-ant (qu as kw), s. [From Fr. banquetant, pr. par. of banqueter $=$ to bamquet.] One who banquets.
other great sancuernats, thut you must rid

bæi'i'quĕt-ĕd (qu as kw), pa. par. \& a. [BANQUET.]
bǎn' quĕt ẽr (qu as Kw), * băńqučt të'er, ${ }^{*}$ bănc'-kčt-tốur, s. [Eng. banquet, and suffix -er.]

1. One who is a guest at banquets, or at home feasts luxuriously. (Johnson.)
2. Onc who is the eutertainer at a benquet or bancuets. (Johnson.)
băn'-quět-ing (qu as kw), bæ̌n'-kětting., pr. par., a., \& s. [BANQUET, v.]
A. \& B. Aspr. par. \& participiul adj.: In genses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive
3. The act or operation of feasting luxnriously.

01 long-past banguet ingi with talk'd in plee
2. The viauds and liquors provided for auch an entertainment.
banqueting-honse, banquet-house, 8. A house specially constructed or used for 8. A house specially const
"'... Presented his credentinis in the Banqueting
house"-Macaulay: Hite. Eng., ch. $x$ vi.
banqueting-room, s. A room con-
structed or used for lnxurious entertainments.
bañ-quětte', bắn-quĕt' (qu as k), s. [Fr. $=$ a small bench, a long seat stuffed and covered ; a causeway, footpath, or pavement.]

Fortif.: A small bank at the foot of a para pet, on which soldiers mount when they tire.
† bănş, s. pl. [BAN (I).]
ban'-shēe, be̛n'-shi, s. [Gael. bean-shith $=$ fairy; from Gael. \& Ir. bean $=$ woman, and Gael. sith, Ir. sith, sigh, sighe, sighilh $=$ fairy.] Celt. Mythol.: A fay, elf, or otber supernatural being, supposed by some of the peasantry in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands to aing a mournful ditty uuder the windows of the house when one of the inmates is abont to die.
băn'-strela-1e (le = el) (Eng.), *băn'-sty̆k-yll ( 0. Scotch), s. [A.S. bax $=$ a bonc, and stickel = a prick, a sting.] A name given in Scotland and in parts of England to a dishthe Rough-tailed, Three-spined Stickle-back (Gicsterostents trachurus, Cuv.), in Suffolk a "tantickle." It is a common species in Britain occurring both in fresh water and in the sea.
"Asperagus (quadam piscit), in banstykyll."
băn'-tam, a. \& s. [Probably from Bantam, a decayed village in the north-west of Java, formerly the seat of a Dutch residency.]
A. As adjective. [From Bantam, or otherwise pertaining to it (see etymology).] Spec., pertaining to the fowl presumably from that place. [B.]

## 8. As substantive

1. A amall variety of the domeatic fowl. It has feathered legs.
2. A kind of liainted or carved work like that from Japan, but more gandy. (Goodrich \& Porter.)
bł̌n'-tẽr, v.t. [Etymology unknown. Probally of a similar origin to bamboozle ( $q . v$. ) It occura in the list of words in the Tetler (No. 230).] Mildly to rally one, to make gondnatured mirth at one'a expense; to utter mild raillery upun one ; (vulgarly) to chaff. It is quite conslatent with respect and alfection for the findividual bantered; indeed, there is in it a tacit cempliment to his temper, as it womld not be ventured on were he deened likely to take fire at the remarks made.
"The magistinte took it that he banterop, him, nud
bade ru oficer take him luto

- Wedgwood quotes a passage from Swift ("Tale of a Tub"), in which this worl is said to have rome into England first from the bullies of Whitefriars, from whence it sprcal next to the footmen, and finally to the pedants. It is not looked un as pedautic now.
băn'-tèr, s. [From the verb. In Fr. badinerie.] Mild raillery, pleasantry at oue's expense; a joking upon one'a weaknesses, pro cedure, or surroundings.
-This humour. let it look zever so silly, ns it rassed
 ". . those who ridicule it will be supposed to nuke laziness. F - Fatts.
băn'-tẽred, pa. par. \& a. [Banten, v.]
băn'-tẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. banter; -er.] One who banters.

băn'-tèr-ĭng, * băn'-trĭng, pr. par., a., \& $s$ [BANTER, v .]
A. As pr. par. \& participial adj.:

IIt is no hew thing for in nocent simphicity to be the subject of bameriny drolls. "-LEEs rathge.
B. As substantive: The act of rallying, on treating with mild raillery; the state of being rallicd or mildly jested upon; the remarks constituting the raillery. (Webster.)
bănt'-ling, s. [According to Mahn, from Ger. bänhling = a bastard; according to Wedgwood, from bandling, referring to the swaddling clothes in which a young child is wrapped. A little child, a brat. (Used in contempt.) (Vulgar.)

bănx'-ring, s. [From a Sumstran langugge.] The native name of a small insectivorous niaminal. [Tupaia.]
 trēe, s. \& adj. [Probably from Eng. or Fr banian $=$ a tribe of Hindu merchants: a broker.] [Banian.]
A. As swbstantive: A tree, the Finus Indica or Indian fig tree, celebrated for seuding dowa

new stems from its apreading branches, which, supporting those branches themaelves, nuake a living colonnade of great extent. Colonel Sykea mentions a banyam-tree whicb he saw at the village of Mhow, in the Ponns Collectorate, which had aixiy-etght of the descending atems jnat mentioned, and con atituted a grove capable, when the aun was


vertical, of affordiag ahade to 20,000 men. The tree is well described by both Milton and Southey, except that Milton, misled by Pliny, makes the leaves larger than they are in nature, sod deacribes loopholes cut io the banyan grove, which are wholly mythic-

The fig-tree, not that kind for fruit renowued, But anch as st this day. to Indiane known, In Malabar or Deccan spreauls her arms, Branching so broad andil long, that in the ground About the wother tree, a pillared shade High over *rched, aud echolng walks botween; There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning beat Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds They gathered, broed as Amazonian targe." leaves

## " It was a goodiy sight

That venerable tree to nee
For o'er the lawn, Irregularly ppread,
And many a jong depending shoots head ; Seeking to strike itaproot
8traight ilke a pimmmet 8 rev, towards the ground Fixing their bearded fibres ronnd and their way, With many a ring and wid contortion wound; Sorne to the passing wind at times, with sway Of gentie motion swung:
Othere of younger growth, unnroved, were hang, Like stone-dropsirom the cavern's fre
Nor weeds nor toriars deformed the natural floor, And through the leafy cope which bowered it o"er So like a temple did it seem. that there
A pious heart's first impulse would be prayer.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the tree now deseribed.
banyan-tree, banian-tree, s. [See Banyay (1).]

Wide rouad the sheltering banian-tree." Iemans: The Indian cuty.
*băn'-y̆-ạ (2), s. \&a. [Banian (1).]
ba'-ó-bab, s. [Eth. baobub, abavo, abavi.] One of the names for the Adansonia digitata, called aiso the Monkey-bread Tree. [ADansowia.]
băp (1), s. [Etym, doubtfil.] A Leicestershire term for a lark bituminous shale. (Heale.)
băp (2), s. [Derivation uncertain.] A thick cake baked in the oven, generally with yeast; whether it be made of oatmeal, barley-monl, Hower of wheat, or a mixture. (Scotch.)
"There will be good lapperd-rnilk kebbucks,
And wowena, and fardley, and baps."
: S Solgs i 211 (Jamieson.)
Baph'-ómet, s. [Corrupted from Mahomet, the poyular way of writing the name of the Arabian " "rophet," more aeciratcly desigDaterl Muhammad or Mohammed.] A real or inaginary itlol or symbel which the Knights Templars were sccused of worshipping.
Dăp'-ta, s. [Gr. $\beta \dot{\alpha} \pi \tau \omega$ (baptō) $=$ to dip, to dye.]
Entom.: A genus of moths of the family Geometride. They are thin-bodied, and fly daring the day. baptabimaculata is the White Pinion-spotted, and B. munctata the Cleuded Silver Moth.

## băp'-tême, s. [Baptism.]

 for which some of the species are used.] A genus of leguminous plants, ornamental as border-flowers.
băp'-tǐsm, * băp'-tisșme, * băp'tême, * Găp'-ty̆m, $s$. [In Er. bapteme; O. Fr. \& Prov. boptisme; Sp. bautismo; Port. baptismo; Ital. battesimo; Lat. baptisma; Gr. Bántıora
(baptisma) and Barreouos (Baptismos); from Bartisw (baptizō)= . . to baptize.] [BAFTIzE.]

## A. Literally:

I. The act of haptizing any persom or thing In or with water.

1. The act of immersing any one in water, or peuring or sprinkling it upon him or her as a religions and symbelical rite.
"Baptym: Baptismus, baptisma."-Preept. Parr. Two kinds of bantism by means of water are mentioned ia the New Testament:-
(a) "The baptism of repentance for the remission of sins," administered by John the Baptist in Jordan to thase wheo, under the influence of his preaching, made confeasion of those sins.
"John did baptize in the wildernesa, and preach the

(b) The initiatory rite of the Christian Church, administered first by the apoatle (John Iv. 2) whilst their Divine Maater was on earth, and which has continued to be dispeased to the preseat time.
2. The act of "baptizing" \& thing instead of a persen with water.
IT The washing of a ship with salt water on passing the equinoctial line was formerly called in cant and aomewhat profane language "her baptisin."
3. A term employed by Protestant, not by Roman Cathelic, writers for the blessing of bells designed for wershtp in the Church of Rome. [Baptize, A., I. 2.]
II. The state of being baptized.
B. Figuratively:
I. Scripture:
4. The doctriae, allegiance, or lifs into whieh the initiatory rite introduces one.
"And he sajd unto them, Unto what then were, ye
baptized! And they kaid, Unto Joln baptimm." Acts xix. 3.
5. Death to aia and resurrection to newaess of life.
"Therefore we are haried with him by bapism into
death: that Jike as Christ was raised np from the dead by the giory of the Father, even so wo slas
6. Such a moral and spiritual state as warranta the answer of a good conscience towards God.
"The like figure whereunto even bappism doth aloo now save ga frot the protting a aray of the filth of the
flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward Glesh, but the answer of
7. Suffering, specially that of Christ.
"But I have an baptirm to be baptized with; and
how am I atraitened till it he accomplinied !"-Luke

II. General Literature:
8. The act or precess of refroshing the heart by "sprinkling" it with aomething fitted to effect that end.

- If on the heart the freshuess of the scene Of weary life a moment lave it cleas With Nature's bapism, $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron: } \dot{C} \\ \text {. }\end{gathered}$

2. Initiation into any wort 2. Initiation into any work or occupation
fitted to make a change upon the eharacter, and prevent the possibility of ane's ever being arain what he was before. Thus, when during the Franeo-German war of 1870, Prince Louis Napoleon, the same who perished so tragically in Zoluland, was first exposed, by direction of his father, Napoleon III., and with his own consent, to the lire of the coemy at Saarlorick, the event was called a "baptism of fire." So also during the Indian mutimies of 1857, the revolted sepoys, who had by murdering Europeans eommitted themselves to a course of action from which there was no return, were said to have undergone a "bap, return, were said to have undergone a "bappwas also sometimes profanely applied in cant was also sometimes profanely appied in cant language to the outrageons practical jokes
to which seamen or passengers in a vessel, to which seamen or passengers in a vessel,
who for the first time crossed the equinectial who for the first time crossed the equinoctial
line, were toe frequently subjected, such procedure being deemed legitimate in that zero of latituld.

- (1) Buttism of bloord:

Theol.: Martyrdom for the Christian faith, said to complensate for the want of the Saerament. The sane virtue is attributed to bap tism of desire and baptism of fire.
(2) Baytism of desire

Theol.: An ardent desire to receive the Sicrament, with perfect contrition for one's sins. [ ${ }^{[17}$ (1)]
(3) Baptism of fire

Theol.: The same as baptism of blood (q.v.). Used also of the gifts of the Holy Ghost.
(4) Clinical beptism:

Theol.: Bajitism administered to a person an a siek-bed.
(5) Conditional baptism

Theol. : Baptism administered conditionally to a person whose condition is unknown or about the valility of whose baytism douts are entertained. The form is: "If thou art not baptized, I ba 'tize thee," \&rc.
băp-tiş'-mal, a. [Eng. baptism; -al.] Pertaining to baptism.
"The baptismal service waa repeatedly discussed."-

## baptismal-character, s.

Theol.: A term applied in the Roman aod

Anglican churches to a certaln apiritual mart Which differentiates the aoula of baptized Christians from those who have not received the sacrameat of baptism. This necessarily carriea with it the belief that ths actswhether good or evil-of an unbaptized person can never be the same as thens of one ment of baptism cannot be repeated withont sacrilege. Aiso called baptismal mark or baptismal seal.
baptismal-name, s. A name givem in baptiam; a Christian name
baptismal regeneration. [REOENER-

## baptismal-shell,

Eccles. : A amall shell-shaped metal vesse with which water was taken from the foat and poured on the head of the candidate in baptism. A small shell, poliahed and mounted is precious metal, was sometimea employed.

## baptismal-vows, s. pl.

Eccles.: The promises made by the aponsern for a clitd, or hy an adult for hlmeelf, in the saerament of baptism.
băp-tiš'-mal-ly̆, adv. [Eng. daptismal; -ly.] After the manner of baptiam; through menne of baptism. (Quin.)

Baxp'-tist, băp'-tĭst, s. \& an [In Ger. Baprris (Baptistēs) (Matt. iii. 1) = the Baptizer. [BAPTIZE, ВАРTIGM.]
A. As substantive:

1. Scripture: One who extensively administers the rite of baptism. The term was and is specially applied to John, the forerunner of Jesus.

In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in Jeruasalen. and ail Jnderi, and ail the region to him about Jordinl, and were haptized of him in Jordaa,
contensing their sius "- Matt. iif, 1-6.
2. Theol, Church Hist., \& Ord. Lang.: A Christian who holds that it is not aceording to Scripture to baptize jnfants, but that the ordinance of baptism should be administered only to believers in Christ, and in their cass not by sprinkling, or affusion, but by immersion.
Whether the early Church did or did not baptize infants has been, and still is, a matter of dispute. It is universally admitted that some of the so-ealled heretical sects of the Middle Ages were opposed to infant baptism. at the time of the leformation the question to whom laptism shonkl be adninistered came very prominently before the Chureh and the world, owing to the fact that a considerabls mumber of those who, under the leadership of Luther, Melanehthon, and ather religious chiefs, cast off their allegiance to Rome, ultimatcly abandoned all belief in infant laptism. Their opponents called them Anabaptista, implying that they administered a second bapism, the first one, that dispensed in infancy, still remaining in force; whilst they, of eourse, repudiated this oame, alleging that the first baptism given in infancy being invalid, that whieh they dispensed in adult life was that whieh they dispensed i.
the first, and not the second.
Baptist views first attracted attention in Engand in 1535 f, and the earliest congre zation wa formed there in 1611. The first Baptist in the United states was lioger Willizons, who seceded from the l'uritan communities of New Eogland, was baptized by immersion in Providence in 1639 , and mited with others to found there the first Baptist Chureh in America. He was one of the earlicest of mea to anoounce the principle of religious liberty, and to give utterance to the Baptist duetrine that no one shonld be bound to assist in maiotaining worship against his own ronsent. Two years afterwards anotier emsaent Baptist, Johu Clark, fonnded the colony of lRiodo Island Clark, fonnded the colony of Rhode lsaod chureh was founded in Dover, New Hampshire, abont the same time, while the first in Massachusetts was fonnded at Swansey, in 1663. The growth of the sect in thls conntry was very moderate during the celonisi period, not more than 77 Baptist churches beirge known to exist in America in 1770. Atter the Revelution it grow with considerable rapidity, the civil disabilities under which its members had labored being now removed. In 1784 there were 471 churches and 35,101 members. By 1812 these had increased to 2164 churches and

Gite, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wë, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sire, sîr, marîne; gō, pŏt,


172,972 members. It was not until 1802 that the Massachusetts Missionary Soclety, the first Baptiat missionary aciety in thia country so far as is known, was formed, though missionsry efforts had been previously made. Elder John Leland, born in Massachusetta in 1754, travelied during hia missionary tours 75,000 miles and baptized more than 1500 converts. Since the dates given the Baptiat Church ha had a very active growth in thia country, the number of its members now exceeding thone of .any other religiout denomination. In 1893 it possensed In the United Statea 36,793 churchea and $3,383,160$ members, its church and college property being valued at more than $\$ 100,000,000$. There are lese than 500,000 Baptista in the remainder of the world.
The American Baptists are in favor of a eomplete eeparstion of Church and State, and have alwaye proteated againgt atate support of religion and the infiction of paina and penalties on religious grounds. They were for a long time almost alone in these views, but are low joined in them by all americam Proteo tants. They hold that baptism, according to the Scripture teachings, means immersion, and hold that none but thone who have been thua baptized are qualified to partaka of the Lord'a Supper. The American Baptist Missionary Union grew out of a preliminary organization founded in 1814. During the eighty years of ita existedce it has sent out more than 500 missionariea, who have baptized nearly 200,000 converts. The American Baptist Home Mission Society was founded in 1832, has gent out about 1000 misaionaries and teachers, and has done excellent work among the Southern freedmen.
B As adjective: Pertaining to or connected with the religious body deacribed under A. 2.
 baptistere; Sp. bautisterio; Port. baptisterio Ital. battisterio: Lst. baptisterium; Gr. Ban* Ital. batisterio; Lest. baptisterium; Gr. Bamtoorniov (baptisterion) (1) z bating-place, churcli.]

1. A place in a church or elsewhere for baptizing people. The part of a church in whieh the foot is placed.

The bapciateries, or places of water for bartism In those ellor tinisa, were not, as now our fouts rare, withit the chureh, but without, and oftell in place +2. Baptism.
"The church waters used for baptisery"
Dăp-ť̌s'-tio, băp-tis'-tic-al, a. [Eag. baptist ; -ic, -al.] Pertaining to John the Baptist, to a Baptist, or to baptiam.
"This saptictical profeasion, which he ignorantly

bap-tís'-tic-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng. baptistical; -ly.] In a baptiatical manaer. (Dr. Allen, Worcester, \&c.)
bäp-ti'z-a-ble, a. [Eng. baptize; abble.] That mayं ve baptized. (N. E. Elders, Worcester, de.)
băp-tǐ-zā'-tion, s. [Eng. baptiz(e), -ation, from Lat. baptizotio.] The act of baptizing ; the state of being baptized.

băp-tíze, băp-ti şe, v.t. \& i. [In Fr. baptiser; Prov. bateiar; Sp. bautizar; Port baptizar, bautizar; 1tal. battezzare; Lat baptizo; Gr. $\beta a \pi \tau i \zeta \omega$ (baptizõ) $=$ (1) to dip in or under Water, (2) to draw water or wine, (3) to baptize ; Barte (bapto) $=$ (1) to dip, (2) to dye,
(9) to draw water.] (Lidell iscott) (8) to draw water.] (Liddell \& Scott.)
A. Transitive:
I. Lit.: Of the symbolical use of water or anything similar in conrexion with a person or a thing:

1. Of the use of water in connexion with a person. To immerse the body in water, or pour or aprinkle water ufon the face, pronouncing
at the same time certain sacred words. at the same time certain saered words
( $\alpha$ ) To do 80 with mome unknown formula, as John the Baptist did.

- Haut. ini. 12 (be som and in the name of the Father, of of the Holy Spirit. This is the tiatory rite of the Christian Church
"Go ye therefore, and teach all listions, baptising them in the 1ame of the Father, and
of the Holy Ghost."--Mett. $\times x$ viL 19 .
If When the baptized person is an infant it generally receives its dame, or, at least, has
its name for the first time publicly announced at the time of haptism. This seems to have been the case also with the initiatory rite of the Jewiah Church-circumeision (Luke i. 59) but the naming of the child was no essential part either of the one rite or the other.

2. Of the symbolical use of water or anything similar in connexion with a thing: The cere mony which Protestant writers call "bsptiz ing" a bell, designed for the uae of Roman Catholies in their worship, is carried out by blessing it and giving it the name of nome saint. Roman Catholies do not admit that the expreasion baptize is a legitimate one to employ in this case.
II. Fig.: Divinely to impart the Holy Ghost to any one. [Baftism.]
Ho shall baptize you wit
B. Intransitive: To administer baptism.

Jobn did baptize in the wilderness."-Mark i. 4

băp-ti'z-ẽr, băp-ti's-ẽr, s. [Eng. baptiz(e); -er.] One who administers the rite of baptism. his labours an a preacher of righteousness and

băp-ti'z-ĭng, pr. par. \& a. [Baptize.] Th act of sdministering baptism; the baptismal rite. [BAPTIGM.]
bär, 8. [A.S. bar.] An old epelling of Boar ( a v.).
bax, * barre, s. \& a. IIn Dan. barre; Dut bear = a wave, a bier, an ingot, a bar; Ger barre $=\mathrm{s}$ bar, as of gold or silver; Fr. barre, Prov., Sp., Ital., Gael. \& lrish barra; Arm. bar $=$ branch ; barren = bar ; Wel. bar $=$ branch, bar. Cegnste with Spia (q.v.). Primary meaning, the branch of a tree; hence \& bar.]
A. As substantive
(a) Ordinary Language:
I. Literally

1. Anything which, crossing another, hinders or obstructs progress.
(1.) A piece of wood, iron, or other material long in proportion to itt breadth, place across anything open to entrsnee, and intended to prevent ingresa or egress. Specially-
(a) The traneverse bars of a gate; the bolt of a door.
dmit thewed asunder the bars of the main gates to Hist, Rome, whe chiv, vol. of Arricans..."-Arnold
(b) A boom across \& river.
(2.) Any material body shaper like such a transverse beam or bolt, for whatever purpose it may be designed. Spec., an ingot, wedge, or mass of metal, such as gold, silver, \&c.
(3.) Anything natursl, in place of artifieial, constituting an obstruction. Spec., a bank of silt, sand, or other material deposited by a river st its month, snd, undess cleared away from time to time, tending sooner or later to impede navigation Alao a similar bar laid down by the gea, even where there is no river.

A still walt pool, lock'd in with barr of sand. ${ }^{n}$
-The "bars of the ocean," in Job xxxviii. 10, are ita shores. In Jonah ii. 6, the "bars of the earth" are helieved by Gesenins to mean imaginary holts or bars deacending deen into its lower parts.
(4.) Any line or mark in writing, printing painting, \&c., laid across another one. (In thia aense bar was formerly used specially of cross ehequea $1^{\text {liaced across garmenta, and }}$ differing from them in colour.)

Both the barres of his boit
And other blythe stunes.
Ahat were richely rayled
In has aray clenze.
Gawayn $\pm$ the Green Anyghe, 292 (s in Roucher.)
2. Anything fenced off by auch pieces of wood, iron, or other obstruction. Spec., part of a room rsiled or partitioned of from the rest to prevent intrusion.
(a) In Inns, Taverns, Coffee-houses, and Refreshment Rooms: An enclosed plaee in which the harman, barmaid, or aimllar person atands to aell liquor or food.
"I was under mome apprehonkion that they would appeal to mo; and therefore lald down iny penny
the bar, sud male the beet of my way:- - Addisom
(b) In Courts of Law. [See A. (b), I. 1.]
(c) In the Houses of Parlianent: A partition dividiug the body of both Houses, to which only the members and clerks are admitted from s less ascred space just inside the door To the bar of the House of Lords the Corb mons are summoned to hear the royal opeech read or the royal assent given to bills. When the House of Lords acts as a judicial body councel are heard at the bar. To the bar of the House of Commons those are summoned who are guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House.
"The House of Commons agreed yesterday to the motion of the Chancelinor of the Exchequer to summon pointed to consider the conduct of these pertens $r \theta$

3. The persons thus protected from intrusion. [See (b), I. 2.]
II. Figuratively:

1. (Corresponding to A. (g), I. 1.) : Any thing which hinders, prevents, obstructs, or excludes; also the set of hindering and the state of being hindered.
II In this sense it may be followed by to against, between, \&c.

Must I new sars to my own foys create
Retuse myself what I had fored from fate?"
And had his heir surviv'd him in due course.
What ilimits, England. hadet thon, found ? what bar Dantel: Civil War
Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy bar belween your friendship."
"Lest examinatiou should hinder and let your nro one opinion vewly added."-Hooker.
2. (Corresponding to A. (a). I. 3, \& (b), I. 2.) A being, tribunal, or court of law with alility and right authoritatively to judge of conduct. (Poetic.)

Say, to what bar smauable were man?
(b) Technically: Cowper: The Progress of Error
L. Law:

1. Of plaxes. In Courts of Law: A spac partitioned off from the rest by wooden barrier so as to prevent intruaion from the crowd. It is designed to accommodate the counsel for and against the prisoner, and assign himself a place, which he is required to occuyy whilst his case is veing tried.

Came to the sar," Where to his accu
He pleaded still' Not kuilty." ${ }^{\text {a }}$ accusation
" Some at the bar With subthetety defend.
Or on the beluch the knotty laws untye.

- Hence, to be called to the bar signifiea to obtain a licence to plead as an attorney in suitable litw courta.

2. Of persons: A particular lawyer at the bar pleading a cause ; or the lawyers of zoy particular court, or of the whole country taken collectively.
froin bar, thench, and wituess-box, ...--Macaulay
3. Of trials and pleas:
(a) A plea in bar meana a plea in har or pre vention of a plaintiff's demand. A release, fine, nonage, legal permission to do what was done, the statute of limitation, \&c., are all $1^{\text {lheas }}$ in bar. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii. ch. 20 ; bk. iv., ch. 26.) A plea may be in ch. 20; bk. iv., ch. 26.) A plea may be in (Ibid., ch. 31.)
our It is divided into a bar to common futent, snd our special is bar to a connion hitenn is an ordinary or general bar. Lhat disables the decinration or plef o
the plaintiff: a bar suecial. is thut which is more hima ordinary, mind falls outcine ine case inh hand, upon mome "Rastarly is inicl in the far of somethimg that is princ?
(b) Trial at bar: A trial before all the judges of that particular court in which the action is brought or the indictment laid. A trial at bar is reserved for the more important casea.
(c) Bar of dower: That which prevents a Jointure is the most frequent method of achieving thila reault.
II. Commerce:
4. Gen. Bar of gold or silver: A lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into aort of mould, and never wrought. (Johnson.)
5. Spec. (in African traffic): A denomination of price; payment being formeriy made to the negroes almost wholly in iron bars. (Johnson.)


## III. Musis:

1. A atroke, one of a series, drawn at right angles across the five lines to ahow the posttion of the prioiary acceats. The position of the bars is indieated by the time-signature, which gives the contents of each bar. The waces between every two such strokes contaln notes of equal duration in the argregate antil a change is directed by a new tima-signaantil a charga is directed wars were first introduced into musical notation about A.D. 1574.
2. The portion of music contained between two sach atrokes.
A double bar denotes the end of a complete section or movemant; or the introdaction of a changa of time, or of key
IV. Her. : An ordinary formed like a fesse, but occupying only one-fifth of the field. There is room for lour bars, but not for more, on a shield. [Barbulet, Closet.]


BARS.

bars gemels.

Bar gemel. [From Lat. gemellus = donble.] A bar voided, a bar with closets placed in couples. [Closet.]
In bar: With the charges arranged in two or more rows. It is opposed to in fesse, that is, having the charges io a single row only.
V. Mining: A vein rinoing across a lode.
VI. Farriery:
I. The void apace or interval on each side between the molar and tha canine teeth in tha npper jaw of a horse. It is into this space that the bit is inserted, with tha view of governing the animal. (Generally used in the plural.)
2. Part of a horse's hoof.
VII. Out Games

To play, or "pley" at bar: To play at prisoner's bars or lase. [BASE (3). ] (Jamioson.) The term oceurs as early as 1255 . See also Dyre's Instructions to Farish Priests (ti.E. $7^{\prime} . S$. ), p. 21, 1 .

B. As aljective: Pertaining, relating to, or onnected with a bar ui any kidd. [Bar, s.] Cliefiy io composition, as below.
bar-cutter, $s$
Metal-uprking: A shearing mackine which cuts metallic bars into lengths.

* bar-fee, s. A fee of twenty pence paid to the jailor by prisoners acquitted of felony.
bar-frame, s. The frame which supports the metallic bars of a furnace.
bar-gown, s. Tha gown worn by a lawyer pleauling at the bar.
bar-iron, s. Iron wrought ioto malleable bars.
bar-keeper, s. One who keeps the bar of a public-honse, a toll-bar dic
"The pretty bar-keeper of the Mitre."-atradent,
bar-loom, s. A loon for weaving ribbons. (Knight.)
bar-magnet, s. A magnet in the form of a har.

bar-maid. s. A female who sella liquor and fond at the bar of a public-house or re-freshment-room.
bar-posts, s. pl. Posts affixed in the round into or to which transverse bars may be affixed, with the view of hindering logress tato the field or other apace thus enclosed.
bar-share plough, s. A plough with a bar extending backward from the point of the share.


## bar-shear, 8.

Metal-working: a machine for cuttiog metallie bars.
bar-shoe, $s$
Farriery: A kind of horseshoe having a bar across tha hinder part-ithe open part-of the heel, to protect the tender frog of the foot from injury.
bar-ahot, s. Two half cannon-balls, jolned together by an iron bar, and used in aea-fights to cut acrosa the masts or rigging of an adversary'e veskel. (Johnson.)
bar-tender, s. One who ealle lignor at a tavern har.
bar, barre, v.t. [From bar, s. (q.v.). In Fr. barrer; Sp. barrear; Ital. sbarrare.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(a) To furnish with a bar or a series of bars also to fasten anything with a bolt or bar, or with a series of them.

The scouta had partod on their rearch,

Thy city aganst Derce besiegers barr"d."
Conoper: Tranal. Milton's Elegy to his Tutor
(b) To provida a garment with cross chequea diffaring from it in colour.
of hryght golde eve pon antes moder.
Barreal ful ryche.
2. Figuratively:
(1) To hinder, to prevent, to obstruct; to render impracticable. Used-
(a) Of obstruction or prevention by physical obstacles or torce.

Our hope of Italy nat only lost.
cosst."-Dryder.
It eame to pass, that when he did addres
Himeelif to quit at length this mountain land
Combined roarauders half-way barr'd egress,
And Fasted far and near with glaive ancl brand."
(b) Of obstruction or prevention by moral means, as prohihition by law, haman or divine by authority, or anything similar.

For though the law of artas doth bar The use of venotn'd shot in war."-Hudibras.
"Bar him the playhonses, end you strike hin
dnon."-Addison dumb."-Addison

Your better wisdons, which have freely gone
with this spair along." shakeap. : Kamlet, k.
' Whlle (still superior hleat !) the dark abrupt
prectplace of ill." ${ }^{\text {Phompa }}$ : Liberty. pt. iv.
(c) Of obstruction to the ingress of emotion into the heart through absence of the capacity to feel.

Hearta firm as steel, ra marble hard,
"Gainst faith, and love, and pity barr'd."
(2) (a) To except, to omit as an exception. (Often in the present participle, barring.)

Nigy, but I bir tonight; you ehall not gage me
By what we do tornitht
Shulesp. : Mer, of Fen., iL 2
(b) To object to. (Leaum. \& Flet.)
II. Technically

1. Law: To hinder-
(a) The process of a suit, cause, or action from being carried out.

No time nor trick of law, their action bars
(B) a beryden Or (b) a person from carrying out the process of a suit.
"" If a buhop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates hin adversary, such excommunication shall not

- Fammitry Tobara vein

2. Farriery. To bar a rein. To tie one of a horse's veins above and below, the skin heing first opened for the purpose and the vein dis engaged. The bortion of it confined between the swo ligaments is then operated upon for the removal of its maligiant humours.
T To bar the dice: To declare a throw void. (Dryden: Amboyna, ii. 1.)
bar, prep. [BAR, v.] Barring; with the ex ception of. (As appears from the example, the plep. was originally the imper. of the verb.)

When next thou dost Invite, bar state"
Herrick: Hesperides; C'pon Shoubreu
bär, pret. of verb. [BORE.]
"A bow he bur, and arwen bright and kene

- bärp, $a$ [BARe]
băr-a-1Ip'-ton, 8. [The word to not an ordinary one with an etymology; it is aimply composed of aymbolical letters, apecially the vowela. $A$ is $=$ a infiversal aftrmative, $I=$ a particnlar affrmative, and ton is a termination given for euphony.]

Logie: The first indirect Mode of the first Flgure of Syllogisma. A ayllogism in baralifp
ton is one in which the first two propositions ton is one in which the first two propositions
are universal affirmatives, and the thind are universal affirmatives, and the third particular afflrmative; the middle torm being the enbject of the first and the attribate of
the second. One example generilly given of the baralipton is the following:-

BA. Every evil eught to be feared.
RL. Every violent. peotion tean evi
LiP. Therefore mounething that ou
Tha baralipton is an imparfect lind of ayllogism.
bar'-a-lite, 3. [A corruption of bavalite.] A mineral, called also Bavalite, a variety of Chamoisite.
băr'-ạ-nětz, s. [BaRometz.]

* bear'-a-toüre, s. [Barrator.]
* bar'-a-tryy, \& [Barratry.] (Scolch.)
* błr'-aygn, a. [Babren.]
barb (1), " barbe, s. [In Fr. barbe; Sp., Port., Ital., \& Lat. barba = beard.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit. : A beard, or anything in an anlmal resembling it.
"The barbas, or the barbe or beard, ta nul the hatr of
the higher and lower live. - . Bolme: Acad of $1(16581$
II. Figuratively:

1. A kiod of mask, hood, or muffler, worn by women, and apecially ly widows. It covered the lower part of the face and shoulders.
"Do way your barbe, and shew your tace bare"
Chaucer: Troilus \& Crestce. (S in Boucher.
2. The points atanding backwarde in an arrow or a fishing-hook, which are designed to prevent its being easidy extracted.
"Nor less the Spartan feard befors he fonnd
3. Armour for a horse

And turnlng to that place, in which whylere
He left his lartie steed with yoden nell

"Their horses were naked, without any barbs: for aibeit many brou
B. Technically:

1. Bot. (Plur.): Hairs dividing at the nyex into forks, each proag of the fork being again booked.
2. Mil.: The same as A. II., 3 (q.v.).

* barb, * barbe, v,t. [From barb, a. In Dan barbere; Ger. barbieren.]

1. To shave, to dress or trim the beard.

Sheve the head and tia the beard, and any lt wu
 Meas for Meat, Iv. 2
-In some editions the reading is bared, and not barbed.
2. To arm with a barb or prong. (Applled to fish-hooks, arrows, \&c., lit. \& fg., chicily in pa. par.) [Barseed.]
and it barbed the arrow to her womanly teel. Ings, that Coleridge treated any wnilles of rementmen which might roruetmes escape her ra marrow
3. To equip a horse with armour ; to encasa a horse in armour. (Chietly in pa par.) [Barbed.]
barb (2), s. [In Ger. berber, barbar ; Fr. barbe: Ital. barbero. Contracted frem Barbary, a vast and somewhat undeflned region in the north of Africa. Either from Berber, the name north of Africa. Ether from berber, the Arabs, and still retained by ethno given by the Arabs, and sabiting North Africa; or from Lat. barbarus $=a$ barbarian.] [BARbanian.]

1. A fine variety of the horse, brought, as its name imports, from Barbary. It has large and clninsy head, a short and thick neek a broad and powerful chest, with long, alender legs. It has great apeed and endurance, and fine temper. The breed has wuch degenerated throngh neglect both in Barbary and also in Spain, into which tha Moors introduced it during the period of their supremacy. Only ome of the horses brought from Rarbary are really of the Iroper Barb breed.
"The frpportance of improving our staris by an tnfuzion of uew hlow was arongly yelt and wity been brought into the country."-Nacaulay: Biat. Eng. ch. ili.
2. A kind of plgeon which originally came from Barbary.


## bar'-bą-căn, a [BARbican.]

bar'-bg̣-cann-agge, s. [BarbiciNage.]
Bar-bā'-dǐ-an, a. \& s. [From Barbadoes (q.v.).]
+1. As adjectivs: Pertaining to Barbadoes. (The more common term used is Barbadoes, in an adjectival sense.)
2. As substantive: A dative of Barbadoes.

Bar'-bā-dōeş, s. \& a. [Probably from Port. barladas $=$ bearded. A term spplied to the cscti, which the first Portuguese discoverers found growing on the island abundsntly.]
A. As substantive: An important West Indian island belonging to the Windward grour, and the most easteriy of the whole. It constituted the frst West Indian colony founded by Britain, being settled in A. I) 1624 .
B. As adjective: From, in, or pertaining to the islsnd described under $A$.
Barbadoes aloes. [ALoes, B. (1).]

## Barbadoes cedar.

Bot. : Ths English name of a cedaror Juniver (Juniperus barbadensis). It comes from Florids and the other warm parts of America.

## Barbadoes cherry.

Botany: The English nsme of Maiplghia, s genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Malpighiacee (Malpighiads). The term is specially applied to Malpighia urens and its fruit, the latter, which sometimes reaeinbles a clierry but is far inferior to it, heing esten tn the West Indiea ; so alao is that of M. glabra, cultivated for the purpose. [MALрјаніа.]

## Barbadoes flower-fence, Barba- <br> does pride.

Bot.: A naine given to the besutiful plant Poinciana pulcherrima. It belongs to the Leguminous order, and the sub-order Cesalpiniez. It is a low spiny tree with an odour like saviin. It is a native of the tropics of both hemispheres, and has Barbadoes prefixed to it because there specially it is used for fences.

## Barbadoes gooseberry.

Bot. : A name given to a species of cactus, the $C$. Perestia, Linn., which grows in the West indies.

## Barbadoes leg.

Med. : A disease common in Barbadoes, the prominent symptom of which is the awelling to a large size of some portion of the body, generally the leg. It is called also Elephanit Leg, or Yain, or Galle, or Cochin Leg, snd is the Elephantidasis Arabum of medical writera. [ELeryantiasis.]

## Barbadoes Lily.

Bot. Hortic.: The English name of the Amaryllis equestris, now called Hippeastrum equestre, an ornamental plant from the West Indies.
Barbadoes pride. [Seo Barbadoes FLower-fence.]

## Barbadoes tar.

Min.: An old name for a kind of mineral pitch or petroleum, often of $\mathbf{a}$ greenish hue, sent forth by bituminous aprings in Barbadoes.
bar'-bar, * bar'-boür, a. \& s. [In Sw, Dan., \& Ger. barbar (s.); Dut. barbour (s.); Fr. barbare (a. \& s.); Sp. barbaro (a. \& s.) ; Port. \& Ital. barbaro(a.); Lat. barbarus; Gr., Bapßapos Ital. barbaro (a.); Lat. barbarus; Gr. Bapßapos
(barbaros); Russ, varrar; Sansc. bartyurus, verbarbaros); Russ, rarrar; sansc. barkircrus, vur-
varas. The reduplication bar-bar is designel varas. The reduplication bar-bar is designel
to lmitste and caricature the confused sound of nintelligible speech.] [Babsabian (1).]
A. As adjective (of the forms barbar and barbour) : Barbarous, savsge.
"Abefit the exyinglo bo borbour, and commoom tho
 daym in bret crivuria'
B. As substantive (of the form barbar): A barbarian.
${ }^{\text {and }}$ Ah, Britatn 1 If thou, and ihy housee and jahablth

bar-batra, s. [A word of Latin form constructed not for its etymology or signification ( $=$ barbsreus things), hut thist its letters, snd specially its vowels, may stand ss symbols. (See definition).]
Logic: A muemonic word intended to desicnste the first mode of the first figure of syllogisms. A syllogism in barbara is one of which all the three propoaitions sre universalaffirmatives, the middle term being the subject of the firat, and the predicate of the second. Or it may be thus represented:-Bar = Every $x$ is $y$; $b a=$ Every $z$ is $y$; therefore $r a \mathrm{la}=$ Every $z$ is $x$. Example
"BAR. All men must die.
RA. Therefore they raust dle.
Whotely: Lojic, 9 th ed. (1848), bl. it., ch. 1it., 94
bar-băr'-ě-ă, s. [ln Fr. barbarée; Port.barbora; Ital. barborea; herba de Santa Barbora.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicacex (Crucifers). Barbaren vulgaris, the Bitter Winter Cress or Yellow Rocket, is indigenous to Britain, \&ce. B. preceox, or Esrly Winter Cress. called also the Anerican or Belleisle Cress, has escaped from gardens. [Winten-cress.]
bar-bär-i-an, s. \& an [From Lat. barbar(us), and Eng. suffix -ian. The Latin is only a transliteration of the Greek Bápßapos (barbaros), of uncertain derivation.] [Barrak.]
A. As substantive:
I. Historically:

1. Among the Greeks: A fereigner ; one who could not speak Greek. At first the Ronnans were included by the Greeks under the term barbarian; buts the inhabitants of the great Italian city gradually gained imperial power, and moreover began to consider the Grcek language as a desirsble if not even an indispensable part of a liberal education, they were no longer placed in the category of "barbarians," nor was their apeech deemed "barbarous." When the Greeks lecame the most civilised people in the world the term barbarian csme to be used with some reproach, but less so than among ourselves how.

Proud Greece all nations else barbarians held,
There were not different gods amoug the Oreeks in 3 barbariant. "-Stillingriet.
2. Anong the Romans:
(1) Befors the fall of the Empire: A term applied to a foreigner who could speak neither Latin nor Greek.
"I would they were barbarians, an they are
Though in Rome ittter"d." $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp. : Coriolanus, III. } 1 .\end{gathered}$
(2) After the fall of the Empire:
(a) First: A person belonging to any of the uncivilised Germanic tribes who long threatened, and st last overthrew, the Roman Empire.
(b) Subsequently: A Berber from Northern Africa
II. At the present time:

1. A ssvage; a person belonging to some uncivilised race. In general, but not always, it implies some cruelty or ferocity; a ruffian, a cruel inonster. (Sherborne.)
2. A person of whatever race, civilised or uncivilised, who is savage in manners or conduct.
"Enrope has been threatened with sabjugation by barbarines, compared with whon the barbarians who marched under Attila nnd Alboln were enlightener
B. As cadjective:
3. Pertaining to $s$ barbarian in the Greek, the Roman, or the English sense. [See the substantive. $]$ Specially in the last of these three, i.e., pertaining to a person belonging to one of the uncivilised races of mankind.
"Bome feit the sllent stroke of mould'ring age.
Barbarlan biadness."
4. Barbarous, cruel.

War-bur'-Ic, * bar-bar'-Iols, a. [In Sp. קapßapenós (barbarikos).]
I. Of person: : The same as Barbariay, adj. (1).
II. Of things :

1. Foreign.
" O O where the gorgeoun Eust with richent hand, Stkion: P. L., ble. II.
"Tall minareta, ahining monques, barbaric towers."
2. Evincing the partial or total sbsence of civilisation, such es might be expected from s civilisation,
bar'-bar-ism, s. [In Sw, \& Ger. barbarism; Dan., Dut., \& Fr. barbarisme; Sp., Port., \& Ital. barbarismo.]
3. Of deficiency in civilisation, education, culture, or polish:
4. Of rations : Absence of civilisation; existence in the lowest stage with respect to culture that the human race is at present found. Example, the aborigines of Australia.
"Divers great monarchles have risen from barbarism
to civility, and fallen again to ruiu." Sir J. Davies: to civility
Ireland.
5. Of individuals: Absence of culture, great ignorance, wsnt of manners, incivility.
"Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentions barbaritm untu the love of goodness and
II. Of deficiency in humanity: Cruelty, relentless hardness of heart, whatever be the lentless hardness of heart, whatever be the
anmount of external polish or intellectual smount of external polish or intellectual
culture. In this senge, Barbanity (q.v.) is culture. In this sense,

They must perforce have melted
And barba rimm itself hnve pitied him.
III. Of defeiency in purity of speech: An impropriety of speech; \& form of speech contrary to the rules of a language, snd which a foreigner or uneducated person might be expected to use. Such improprieties may be in a phrase, in a word, in spelling, or in pronunciation. "The languge in as near approaching to it, as nur
modern burbarism will allow, whict if all that cin
be expected from any uow extant."-Dryden: Jurenul be expected [
(Dedication).
bar-băr'-íty, s. \{Formed ly analogy, as if from a Lat. barbaritas. In Sp. barburidad; Port. barbaridaie.]
J. Absence of civilisation.
2. Cruelty, inhumanity.
treating Christians with a barbarify whicb Would. Erg., ch xi.
3. A barbarism in speech. [BARBARISM, No. 1.]

Next Petrarch follow'd, and in him we see
What rhyma, improved in all its heiglit. can be,
At best a pleasiug sound, and sweet barbarity."
bar'-bar-ize, v.t. \& i. [In Sp. barbarizar; Port. uarbarisar.]
A. Transitive: To render barbarous.
"Detested forms, that on the mind imprens d,
Corrupt, coafound, and barbrrize an akte."
Thmason: Liberty, 681.
B. Intransitive: To utter a barbarism in speech.
"Besides tile $1 i l$ habit which they got of barbarizing,

bar'-bar-oŭs, a. [From Lat. סarbarus; Gr. Báp月apos (barbaros).]
I. Of persons :

1. Foreign, as opposed to Greek or Roman, but without any reflection on the humanity of the person to whom the term was spplied.
"And the barbarous people showed us no littie
kinduess."-Ads xarii. 2 .
IIIere the word barbarous is used partly in the sense I. 1, and partly in I. 2.
2. Uncivilised; without education or refinement.
"A barbarous conntry must be broken by war hefore it be capable of goverament and when subdued, it war ism."- Wir fi Davied: Ireland.
"He Jeft governonrs to vex the gntion: at Jeru
salem, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for salem, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for - 2 Maccabeea $v$. 2

## 3. Strsnge in conduct, cruel, inhuman

II. Of things:

1. Emansting from some other people than the Greeks and Romans, snd inferior to whst
the last-named classic nation would have produced.
"Thoee Who restored painting in Germany, not having those relilqoes of an
2. Such as might be expected to emanate from an uncivilised people or individual. Used-
(a) Of anything confused in aound or tumultuous.
"When stralght a barbaroun noise envifons me Or owls and tuekoos, mses, apes, vilton: Sonnet, Ti
(b) Of anything untrained or uncultured. "What need is say more to yon? What ear la no ba
3. Savage, cruel, full of cruelty.
"By their barbaroun usge he died within a few
days, to the griaf of all that koewhim"-Clarendon days, to the grief of all that koaw him. -clarendom. And streagth le lord of all: bot gentio, kind. By cnlture temed, by liberty rerreskid. And all ber froita by radiant truth matured,"
bar'-bar-oŭs-ly̆, adv. [Eng. barbecous; -ly.] Like a barbarian; as a barbarian might be axpected to do; in a barbarous manner.
Specially:
$\dagger$. Without knowledge, polish, or refineurent.
4. Cruelly, jnhumauly, savagely. (Used of persuns or things.)
"But jot you barbarously murdered him."

 3. In a way inconsistent with purity of idiom.

We barbaroualy call them blest,
Whlle owelling coffers break their ownera' rest."
bar'-bar-oŭs-nĕss, s. [Eng. barbarous -ness.] The quality of being barbarons.

1. Absence of civilisation or of polish. ". ... the ignorance of the friar, and the barbar 2. Cruelty.
 of the clergy prevailed to antiquate it "- Hals: com.
mon Laic.
2. Such misuse of words as might be expected from a foreigner; incorrectness in the use of worls; impurity in idiom.
"It is much degenerated as tovching the purebess of speech; being overgrown with barbarousnash "-

Bar'-bar-y̆, bar'-bar-y̆, s. \& a. [In Sw., Dan., \& Ger. Barbariet; Dut. Barbarije; Ger. Berberei; Fr. Barbarie; Ital. Barberia; from Lat. barbaria, a foreign country-i.e., one out of Italy. Or from Berber, the nama given hy the Araba to the native inlabitants of North Africa before the Mohammedan conquest.]
A. As substantive:

1. Geog.: An extensive region in the north of Africa, comprising Morocco, Algeria, Tunia, and Tripoli to the north, with the Beled-ulJered, or Country of Dates, to the aouth of the Atlas mountains.
2. Ord. Lang.: A Barhary horse; a barb. Pin-buttock'd, "They are your dainty buity, Pin-buttock'd like your d
And weal $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ the pastern."
et:- Fildgoose Chace. B. As adjective: Pertaining to the region described umder A
Barbary ape (or Magot). A monkey -the Macacus Inuus, found in the worth of


Africa, and of which a colony exiats on the Rock of Gibraltar. It is the only recent

European quadrumanous animal. It is sometimes called the Magot, and ia the species occasionally exhibited, wheo yonag, by showmen in the atreets. Whan adult, it becomea much lesa controllable. It has a full and moderstely long muzzle, hair of a greeniah-gray colour, and a amall tubercla in place of a tail.

Barbary gum. The gum of the Acacia gummiferc. Tha tree grows in Mogador, in Morocco.
Barbary horse. A barb, [Barbary, A. 2.]

* bar'-bar-ȳne, s. [From barberry (q.v.).] The fruit of the barberry-bush. "Barbaryne frate: Berbenin."-Prompt. Parv.
bar'-bas-těl, bar'-bas-tĕlle, s. [In Fr. barbastelle; according to Agassiz, from 8 proper name, possibly Barbastro in Aragon.] A bat -the Plecotus barboustellus. It is of a deep brown colour, with the end of each hair yellow,
It is found in France and Germany. (Grifiti's Cuvier, dec.)
bar'-bāte, bar'-bā-těd, a. [Lat. barbatus; from barba $=$ a beard.]

Botany: A term applied to hairs wheu they are long and arranged in tufts,growing from different parts of the aurface of a plant, or in 8 solitary parcel. The jllustrstion showa eight varieties:-
 (1) Hair of the
 (2) Virginian Spiderwort: (3) ating of nettle; (4) Whitlow Grass ; (5) Alyssum ; (6) the fruit of Castanea vesca; (7) lesf of tha Prunella vulgaris; (8) Epilobium hirsutum.
*bărbe, s. [BARE.]
bar'-bě-cūe, s. [Sp. barbrcoa, from Haitian barbacoa =a frsmework of sticks aet upon posts. (E. B. Tylor : Prim. Cult., p. 262.)]

1. A hog dressed whoie, as is done in the West Indies. To do this, the carcass of the animal, split to the backbone, is laid upon a large gridiron, under and around which is placed a charcoal fire.
2. A large gathering of people, generally In the open air, for a social entertaioment, one leading feature of which is the roasting of animala whole to furnah the mmerous members of the party with needful food. (American.)
bar'bĕ-cue, v.t. [From the aubatantive.] To roast a hog or other animal whole, in the manner described under Barbecue, s. (q.y.).

Oldifild, with more than harpy throat endned,
Criez, Send me, gois, a whole hog barbecued.
ar'-bĕ-cūed, pa. par. \& c. [Bahbecue, v.]
barbed (1), pa. pat. \& a. [BARB (1), v.]
A. Ordinary Language:
+1 . Having the beard trimmed.
2. Bearded; furnished with jagged or arrowy proints like a hook.
send showers of phatts, thanging ou bows
Send showers of nhast, that ou their barbed points
Then fix, with gentle twitch, the barbort hook.".
Thomson: Searons ; Spling, 110 .
B. Her.: Bearderl. Used chiefly-
(a) Of the five leaflets in the compound leaf of some rosea.
(b) Of the point of an arrow.
barbed (2), pa, par. \& a. [Barb, v. (3).] In Wedgwood'a opinion corrupted from Fr. bardé $=\ldots$ (of horses) covered with armour. [Bargen.] Furnished with any of the varions kinds of barbs (see Barb, s.), as carbed attow, barbed shot, barbed reire, barbed horse, \&c.
"Barbed with frontlet of ateel. I trow..
And with Jed wood-axe at shd Soott: Lay of the Lase Minstrol, is. With his barbed horse, fresh tidiags say. Stoat Cromwell hat redeemed the lisy
Scote: Rokeby, i
barbed-catto, barbed catte, s. A warlike engine. (For details aee the sxample from Caxton which follows.)

băr'-bel, băr'-ble, s. [In Sw. barb-fisk = barbel-fish; Dan. barbe-fish; Dut. barbeel: Ger. barbe, bärbele; O. Fr. barbel; Fr. bar beau =a barbel fish; barbelé = bearded; Sp. \& Port. barbo; Ital, barbio; Lat. barbellus dimin. of barbus, from barba = beard.]
A. Of anything beardlike

1. A small fleshy thread or cord, of which scveral hang from tha mouth of certain flshes.
2. A knot of euperfluous flesh growing in the channels of a horse's mouth.
B. Of a fish looking as if it were bearded: $\mathbf{\Delta}$ flsh-the Barbus vulgaris of Fleming, the Cyprinus barbus of Linnæus, belonging to the


## barbel

order Malacopterygii Abdominsles snd the family Cyprinides It occurs abundantly in the Tharnes and Lea, apawning in May or Juna. It has been known to weigh 15t pounds, but is not prized as food.
"The sarbel io to ealled from or hy reason of the har vote or chappu"- H'ation: $\Delta$ nglor.
bar'-běl-läto, adj. [Formed by analogy as if from Lat. barbellatus, from barba =a beard.] Bot.: Having barbed or bearded briatles.
bar'-bẽr (1) (Eng.), * bar'-boürur (O. Scotch), s. [In Sw. barber, barberare; Dan. barbeer; Dut., Ger., \& Fr. barbier; Sp. barbero; Port. bar: beiro; Ital. barbiere ; from Lat. barba = beard.] A man who shave the beard. Formerly a ruda kind of aurgery was combined with this primary fanction. [Barben-chirurgeon.]

> No worthy metch for valour to sisail,
> But by the barber's rakor beat oubdued."
wilton: Samson 4 gon.
barber-chirurgeon, barber-sur geon, s. A man who combinea the trimming of the beard with the practice of rude surgery. The aeparation between the humbler calling sod the more dignifled profession was made by 18 George II. . but the memorial of tha former union is still aeen io the atriped pole and bason zometimes projecting as symbols from tha front of a barber's shop. The rilibon round the pole is aaid to represent tha bandage for the arm, and the bason that for the reception of the blood.
"He pnt himacly Into so sarber ehirurgeons hende
who, by nufit applications, rarefied the tumour." Hisemun: Surgery.
barber-monger, s. A term of reproach used in Shakespeara. It appears to mean ona who has large dealings with his barber or with barbers in genersl ; a fop.
"Dram, you rogue; for though it be nitht, the moon ehinrs: int make a sop of the wooushine of you: draw, you whoresou cullion
bar'-bẽr (2), s. [Etym. donbtful. Jamieson comparea it with Icel. baer $=$ abundant and of good quality ; O. sw. bara, baera = to shina kiud. (Vulgar.) (Scotch.)
bar'-bẽr, v.t. [From barber (1), s.] To ahave or dress the hair of ; to trim.

Whom ne'er the word of ' No " wonnan heard speak,
Being barber'd tean thaesporer goes to the feast
bar'-bẽr-ĕss, s. [Eng. barber; -ess.] A female barber. (Jfinsheu.)
bar'-bēr-ry̆, bẽr-bẽr-ry̆, a. [In Sw. berberisbär: Ital. berbero, berberi: Dan., Dut, Sp., Port., \& Lat berberis; from Arah.
berys.] The Engliah name of the Berberis, a genus of plants coustituting the typical one of the order Berberidacea (Berberids). The Common Barberry (Berberis vulgaris) is wild in Britain, and is also planted in gardeus or in hedges, being an ornamental ahrib, especially when covered with a profusion of flowers or loaded with fruit. It has yellow flowers with
rate, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pơt,

an unpleasant smell, which, however, are much frequented by bees. The berriee are oblong in form, red in color, except at the


BARBERAY AND FRUIT.
top, where the atigma, which is black, remaina. Their juice is acid, hence they are used for preservea and confectionery. The root, boiled in lye, and the inner bark of the stem, dye a fine yellow. [Berberis.]
barberry blight, berberry blight. Bot.: The English name of a minute fungal, the Acidium Berberidis of Persoon. It occurs on the leaves of the barberry, forming roundish, on the leaves of the barberry, forming roundish, Ecidium, which form little cups full of aporea when they burst. These apores germinate on when they burst. These apores germinate on the leaves or atems of wheat, send out mycelium rust, which was thought to be a distinct fungus. Several generationa of this form grow in the summer, but in the older apecimena a darker two-celled spore ia produced, which remaina on the straw during the winter, and germinating in the spring, produces apore that cause the barberry blight.
barberry-bush, s. The barberry (q.v.). Where the tangled barberry-bushes

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, Introd.
bar'-bĕt, s. [In Fr. barbet, from barbe $=$ beard; or from Lat. barba $=$ a beard.]

1. Any bird of the family Picidee and the oub-family Capitoninæ. The berbets have ahort conical billa, with stiff bristles at the base, ohort winga, and broad and rounded tails. It is from the bristles, which have an analogy to a beard, that the name is derived. These birde are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, the most typical corning from South A merica. (Dallas: Nat. Hist.)
2. A dog. called also the poodle. It is the Canis familiaris, var. aquaticus. It has a iarge round head, with a more considerable cerebral cavity than any other variety of dog, pendent ears, long curly hair, white with black patches, or vice versh. There is a large and a small barbet. (Grifithi's Cuv., vol. v., p. 138.)
3. A name given to a amall worn that feeds on the aphis.
bar-bĕtt'e, s. [Fr.] A mound of earth on which guna are mounted to be fired over the parapet.

Fortification. En barbette: Placed so as to be fired over the top of a parapet, and not tbrough embrasures.


GUN EN BARBETTE.
"The hilla are strongly entrenched, belng fortifed 187

TI Moncrieffe barbette: A special form of the barbette system invented by Col. Moncrieffe by which a gun is elevated at the moment of firing, the recoil causing it to disappear, by a movement like that of a child's rocking horse, into a circular pit sufficiently large to accommodate it and the gunners, thus pro-
tecting both from danger except for the hrief period when the piece is being fired. The iater devices of oimliar character, now being conatructed by American inventore for the U.S. Government, are far superior to the earlier patterns and are in every way satiafactory.
bar'-bi-can, bar'-ba-can, * bar'-by̆can, s. [In Fr. \& Ital. barbacane; Prov. \& Sp. barbacana; Port. barbecan; Low Lat barbacana, barbicana; from Arab. barbakhun $=$ aqueduct, हewer (?).]

Ola Fortifteation:

1. A long narrow opening in the walls of a castie, to draw off the water falling on a platform or terrace.
*2. A hole in the wall of a city or of a castle, through which arrowa and javelins or, in later times, small firearms or cannon might be discharged. (Spelman.)
2. A amall tower connected with the outworks of a city or caatle, designed for the defence of a solitary watchman or the ad vanced guard of the garrison, or to be a cover to the inner worka.

(1) In Castles, the barbican was placed just outside the gate, so that it might be used as a watch-tower.

Within the barbican a portor aste
Day and night dueiy koeping watch and ward;
 (2) In Cities:
(a) An outwork of a city in advance of the other fortifications, and deaigned to cover or protect them.
(b) A fort at the entranca of a bridge, or at the place of exit from a city, having a double wall with towers.
$\dagger$ bar'bi-can-ăge, † bar'bạ-căn-ăge (age as iǵ), a. [Low Lat. barbicanagium, from barbican (q.v.).] Money paid for tha support of a barlicaa. (Bouvier.)
bar'-bĭ-ěrş, s. [A different pronnnciation of Eng., \&c., beriberi (q.v.).] According to Drs. Scott and Copland, a paralytic disease, which often arises on the Coromandel coast of 1 ndia from aleeping in the open air exposed to the land-winds, especially in January, February land-winds, especially in January, February, and March. There are pain, nimbness, and partial paralysis of the extremities, with occaaional injury to the voice. it is an acute
diaease, and different from heriberi (q.v.). disease, and different from heriberi (q.v.).
(Cyclop. of Pract. Mfed.) But the writers now (Cyclop. of Pract. Mfed.) But the writers now
mentioned lad not lersonal opportumities of aeeing the disease. Dr. Malcominson of Madras, and Dr. Carter of Bombay, who have hid this advain tage, consider barbiers the aame as beriberi (q.v.).
bar'-bľ-tonn, s. [Lat. barbiton \& bartitos; Gr. $\beta$ ajo Bitos (barbitos). A manyby the ancients. It is gencrally said to have been invented by the Greek poet Anacreon, but is more It ia not certainly known whether any repregentative Whether any repreaentative
of a barbiton ia actaally in existence, but it is probable that it greatly resembled the instrumest figured here, which is taken from Blanchini's work.
 sthinged lybe.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
Chem. : $\mathrm{CN}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{O}=$ Malonyl ures. dit the action of bromine on hydurilic acid allomobarbituric acid is formed along with alloxan. When this acid is heated with exces of hydriodio acid it is reduced to barbituric acid, which crystallises in prisma with two moleculea of water. It is bibasic, and form salts. Boiled with potash it gives off am monia, and yields the potastium salt of malonic acid.
bar-bles, bax'-bels, s. [In Fr. barbes.] A white excrescence which grows under the tongue of come calves, and preventa them from sucking. (Sootch.) (Jamieson.)

* bar'-bly̆t, particip. adj. [From Fr. barbell $=$ Larbed; or = barbellate.] Barbed. [BARbellate.] (Scotch.)

And surn, with army barblyt braid,
Shat gret mai gain draw to woyd has mald,
That thai gan draw to woyd the place."
Barbour, vili. 57, y.S.
(Jamieson.)

* bar'-boũr, s. [Barber.] (0. Scotch.)
* barbour's knyf. A razor. (0. Scotch.)
bar'-bụ-la, bar'-bule, s. [Lat. barbula =
a little beard; dimin. from barba $=$ beard.]
A. Ord. Lang. (Of the form barhule) :

1. A amall beard.
2. A amall barh.
3. One of the processes fringing the barbs or a feather, and serving to fill 11 p the apace be tween them
B. Bot. (Of the form barbula): The beardlike apex of the peristone in Tortula, and some other genera of moases.

* bar-bûl'-yie, v.t. [Fr. barbouillé, pa. par of barbouiller $=$ to daub, to dribble, to speak badly or confusedly.] To disorder to trouble. (Scotch.)
- This word is still used in Perthshire in thia sense.
- Everything apperit.twae

Charris and Stae, tit 17. Evergreen, 11. 109. (Jamieton)
bar'-bŭs, s. [Lat. barbus = a barbel.] [BARbel.] A genus of flshes of the order Mala enpterygit Abdominalea, and the family Cyprinidæ (Carps). One speciea occurs in Britain the $B$. vilgaris or Barbel, common in the Thamea. [Barbel.]
bar'-ca-rólle, s. [Fr. barcarolle; ltal. bar carolo, barcartolo, barcaiuolo $=$ a waterman from barca =a barge, a boat.] [BARK.] A kind of song sung by the Venctian gondoliers a composition either in music or poetry, or both, aimilar in character to such songa.
bax'-clāy-a, s. [Named by Wallich afte Robert Barclay, of Bury Mili.] A genus o plants belonging to the order Nympracea and tribe Barclayide. They are aquatic planta with root-stocks like tuhers; the flowers con sist of five scpals, distinct from each other five red petale, united at the base into a tube stamina and carpels, many. They are found in the East Indies
bax'-clày-ǐ-dæ, s. pl. [Banclaya.]
Bot.: A tribe belonging to the order Nym pheacex, or Water-lilies. Type, Barclaya (ㄷ. $\cdot$.).
bard (1), * bäird, s. [In Sw. and Dut. bard; Dat., Ger, \& Fr. barde: Port. bardo; Lat bardus; Gr. Bapoos (bardos), all from lrisk \& Gael. bard; Wel. bardd, barz; Arm. barz.] Cognate with Ir. barda $=\mathbf{n}$ satire or lampoon Wel. bardhas=philosophy; bardgan=a song $b a r=$ rage, enthusiasm; Ir. \& Arm. bat $=$ brilliant, glossy, learned, literary.]

1. Originally: A poet by profession, apecially one whose calling it was to celelirate in verse, aong, and play the exploits of the chiefs or others who patronised him, or those of contemporary heroes in general. Bards of this character fiourished from the earliest period among the Greeks, and to a lesser extent among among the Greeks, and to a lesser extent among first century B.C., allude to them under the first century B.C., alude to them under the
name of $\beta$ aipoo (bardoi), and Lucan, in the first name of $\beta$ apoo (bardoi), and Lucan, in the first
century A.D., under that of bardi. Tacitua aeems to hint at their existence among the Germanic tribes. It was, however, above all, among the Gauls and other Celtic nationa that they flourished ioost.

According to Warton, they were originally a conatitutional appendage of the Druid hierarchy. At Llanidan, in Anglesea, formerly inhabited by Druidical conventual societies, veatlges exist of Tre'r Dryn = the Arch-Druid'a mansion ; Bodrudau = tha abode of the inforior Druids ; and near them Bod-owyr = the abode of the Orades, i.e., of those passing through their novitlate; and Tre'v Beirdd = the hamiet of the bards.
They may be even conaidered as essential constituents of the hierarchy, if tha division of it into priests, philosophers, and poets be accurate. The bards did not pass away with the Druids, but flourished, especially in Wales, honoured at the courts of princes, and figuring up to the present dsy at the Eisteddfods or gatherings of bards and ininatrels. They were aimilarly bonoured throughout lreland, and indeed among the Ceits everywhere.
" There is arnongst the Irish a kind of people called bards, which aro to them instend of poets: Whose pro-
fession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in thelr puems or rhine: the which are had in high regard and
+2. Later: A vagrant beggar, who could not or would not work, and who, moreover, preor would not work, and who, moreover, pretended to be wanting in understanding, if,

That nape sall be tholled to beg, neither to hurgh ior to laod betwixt fourteen and seveoty yeares,
that sike as maks thenselves fules or bairdes, or whers sikilke cunners about, being appreheaded ar be put in the king's ward or irunes, gan lang as they havi anygudes of their
3. Now: A symonym for a poet.

Founders of sects and systems, to whom add Whphists, bards, statesmen, all unqoiet things Which reir too strongly the sool's secret springs, Envied, yet how unenviable!

Byron: Childe IIarold, iii. 12
bard's-croft, s. The desiguation given to a piece of land, on the property of a chieftain, farnily.
Highiand dre seed barley than would have eowed bis Highiand lagriassuk, the Bards-Croft as it was called.
bard-like, $a$. Jike a bard.
And all the keener rush of hiood.
That throbs through bard la bard-like mood.
bard (2), s. [Fr. barde $=$ scaly horse armour ; SI', Port., \& Ital. barda.] Defensive armour for a horse. The same as Barbe (q.v.).
bard, * bäird, v.t. [From bard, s. In Fr. burier $=$ to lard, to cover with a slice of lucon, to cover a horse with armour ; Sp. bordar $=$ to fence round.] To caparison, to adorn with trajpings.

His hors was bairdit full brarelie."
Lyndray : Squire Meldrum.
bar'-dăch (ch guttural), s. [From Eng., \&c., bard, or from Icel. barda $=$ pugnaeious.] Impudent boldness, the resnlt of insensibility to danger or shame.

She never minds her. but tells on her tale
Ris he bauld nud barddach, likely-like and hall."
Ross : Helenore, pi Bl. (S. in Boucher.)
bard'-ěd, pa. par. \& adj. [Bann.] Caparisoned; defended by armour. (Used of horacs as equipped in mediaval times. The armour
covered the neck, breast, and shoulders.) coyered
[Banb.]

Bar-děs'-a-nǐsts, s. pl. [Named after Bardesancs, a Syrian of Edessa, in the second century.] A Christian sect which followed the jerson above named. His tenets were founded on the Oriental philoaophy. He anpposed that God at first made mea with ethereal bodies, but Satan tempted these first hunam beings to sin, and then put round them the grosser bodiea which we now possess ; and that when Jesus descended on earth he appeared io an ethereal body, and taught men to subdue their carnal depravity by abstinence, meditation, and fastiog. Bardesanes afterwards returned to the ordinary Christian belief, but his followers long held the tenets which he had abandoned, (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Cent. ii.)
bard'-ic, a. [Eng. bard; -ic.] Pertaining to a bard, to the order of bards, or to their poetry. (Warton.)
bard'-le, bard'-y, a. [Etymology doubtful.] Defiant, audacious. (Scoteh.)

## "Shun the pert and bardy dame" $R$ Ralloway: Poeme, p 202

bar-iKg-ij- $\overline{0}^{\prime}-n \hat{\theta}^{\prime}(g$ nute). s. In Ital. Marmo Bardiglio di Bergamo $=$ marble bar diglio (the mineral anhydrite), from Bergamo, in Italy.] A mineral, the same as Anhydrite (q. v.).
bard'-1-1y̆, adv. [Scotch bardie; -ly.]

1. Boldyy, with intrepldity.

They bourdily and hardily
Thongh often forfougsten,
They never grudg'd the blow""
2. Pertly. (Jamieson.)
bard'-inn, * bard'-y̆nge (plur. bard'-ings, * bard'-y̆n-gis), s. [Fr. barde.] Trappings for horses. (Often in the plural.) and bak geir. with part of anld splentio, wad boirdin to hars "-Inventories, A. 1568, p. 140.
"At list be cumyng of Woichemen and Cornwal, as hage nois raia be reird and wowne of belle that hang on thair bardyngis , "hat the enuymee war afrrat, and sons)
bard'-1-něss, z. [Scotch bardie; -ness.] Petuiant frowardness, pertnesa and irascibility, as manifested in conversation.
bard'-Ish, a. [Eng. bard; -ish]

1. Pertaining to a bard, or to the bards.
2. Rude, insolent in language. (Scotch.)
"The reat of that day. and wouch ajso of posterior bessions, were mishent man, Mogleish, and the yound constanle of Dundee." ${ }^{\text {Aa illie: Lett., } 1}$ SLL (Jamieson.)
bard'-ǐsm, s. [Eng. bard; -ism.] The sentiments, maxima, or ayatem of belief given forth by the bards in their verses (Elton, Reid, \&c.)
bard'-lyng, s. [Dimin. of Eng. bard.] An inferior hard. (Cunningham, Worcester, \&c.)

* bard'-y̆n-gis, s. pl. [Bardin.]
bäre, * bär, $\alpha$. \& s. [A.S. bar, bare; Sw. \& Dan. bar; Ger. bar, baar; Dut. baar; leel. berr; O. H. Ger. par; Russ. bos; Lith. basas, basus; Sansc. bhasad = the sun, and bhas = to shine.]
A. As adjective:
L. Literally:

1. Naked, without clothes. Used-
(1) Of the whole of the human buily.
and leave thee maked und bare"-Ereet. xvi. 39 .
(2) Of any portion of it:
(a) In a general sense. [Badefoot, Barehanded.]
(b) Spec. of the head: Wanting the covering of their heada; uncovered, as a token of respect or for ceremony'a sake.
"Though the londs used to be eovered whilst the bare befure the Scottish commimioners ; and so none were covered, "-Charendon.
2. More loosely: Consisting of raw flesh.
II. Figuratively:
3. Of things material
(1) Of the body: Lean. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
(2) Of clothes: Threadbare.
"You have an exchequer of words, ovd no other
treasure for your tolloweri; for it appears hy their are hertes, that they ive by your bare worda."of tres or orat it
(3) of trees or other plants: Destitute of leaves.
"The trees are bare and naked, which use both to
coath and house the kern."-spenser: ITeland. (4) of a rock, sea-shwre, or anything similar Without soil or verdure.
"The booby lays her ezge on the bare rock,
Darvin: Foyoga round the Work, ch. i., p. 10
4. Of things immaterial, abstract; or in o more general sense:
(1) Plain, simple, unadorned, without ornament

Yet was their mooners then hut bare and plato;
For thi antique world excess and pride did hate,
(2) Detected; brought to light.
spenser.
These false pretexts sod varnish'c coloura failing:
Bare in thy guit, how forit thoo must appour?
(3) Poor, indigent ; empty. Used-
(a) of persons:
"Were tit tor the glory of God, that the clergy thould be left as bare as the apostles when they hat nellher

(b) Of things:

Hiven from a bere treenory, my sacoms has been
(4) Mere, unsupported or unaccompanied by enything else.
"Those who lent him money lent it on no seonrity
TI Sometimes bare ia aucceeded by of placed before that which is taken away.

JT To lay bare: To uncover anything. (Uaed literally and flguratively.)
(a) Literally:
"Theretore lay bare your boanh
(b) Figuratively :
"imio. Nud ho layz barr his dimppointment . . ."-
Bare poles: The masts and yards of a ship when no sails are set.
To run under bare poles: To run with no sails hoisted, as during storms.
B. As substantive:
$\dagger$ Sculpture: Those parts of an imags which represent the bare flesh.
"To make the visugee and hand, and all other dares
 Contract for the Honument of Michard Beauchamp.
T (a) Crabb thus distinguishes the adjectives bare, naked, and uncovered:-"Bare marks the condition of being without some neceasary appendage; naked simply the absence of ex ternal covering; bare is therefore often aubstituted for naked, yet not vice veral-e.g., bare-headed or bare-footed; but a figure or the body ia naked. Applied to otber objecta, bare iodicates want in general ; raked simply something external, wanting to the eye-e.g., bare walls, a bare hoase; naked felds, a saked appearance: bare in this aense is often followed by the object wanted; naked ia mostly einployed as an adjunct-bare of leavea, a nalied tree. Naked and uncovered strongly resemble each other; to be nalied is in fact to have the body uncovered, but many things uncovered are not noked. Nothing is aiaid to be nated but what in the nature of things, or according to the usages of men, ought to be covered."
(b) Bare, scanty, and destitute are thus discriminated :-" All thesa terms denote the abaence or deprivation of some necessary. Bare and scanty have a relative aense, the ratter respects what servea for ourselves, the latter what is provided by others: a supply is scanty. Bare is said of those things which belong to corporeal sustenance: destitute of one's outward circunstances in destitute of one's outward circundstances in general : bare of clothe
(c) The following is the distinction between bare and mere:--* Bare is used positively, mere negatively. The bare recital of some events brings tears; the mere attendance at a place of worship is the smaliest part of a Christian's duty."
bare-handed, $a$. Having the hands, or one of them, bare. (Butler, Worcester, dc.)
bare-toed, a. Having the toea bare.
Bare-toel Day Owl: A name given by Jacgillivray to an owl, Strix passerina, the Little Night Owl of Audubon and Selby, Symia psilodactyla of Macgillivray. [NoctuA.]
bare-worn, $a$. Worn bare. (Goldsmith Worcester, \&c.)
bäre, v.t. [Bare, o. \& s.] To render Lara. UsedI. Literally: Of the human body or any part of it.

Since thy triumph was bought hy thy vow-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ant s bared for thee now!" } \\
& \text { Byron: Jophthas Daughere. }
\end{aligned}
$$

II. Fig: Of anything else capable of being denuded of its covering. Specially-

1. Of material things:
(a) Of a tree which has been diveated of its leaves or branches, or of grass nipped or cut short.

Lopped of their boughe their hoar trupiks bared
And hy the hatchet rudely squared." Lake 12
 In such sort as it will bad
Bacom: Natural Hiutory.
(b) Of a wespon unsheathed.
" But thundering as ho came prepared. and weapon bared.
Scoot: Lady o The Lake, 1 a


(o) Of any other material thing divested of tts covering

## 2. Of thinge immaterial or abatract : <br> - For Virtue, when I point the pon Can thers be wanting to defeud beoceth as star I

re, $v$. One of the preterites of the verb bear.
"ithe the Loviltem, whleh bare tha ark of the covenant Sani, $\because$, the daughter of Aiah
bë're-bōne, a. [Eng. bare; bone] A very lesn person, one who looks as if he had no flesh on his bones.
"Hese comes lexn Jack, here eomse barebone:

II Barebone's Parliament (Hist.): A deriaive aickname given to the first Parliament elected under the nuspices of Oliver Cromwell. was so ealled because it had as one of it members a Puritan leather-seller in Fleet Street known as "Praise God Barebone." It was not a properly representative assembly. Cromwell having requeated the several minis ters of religion to gend in the ammes of the most pious members of their aeversl coogregations, he aelected from the ligts forwarden to him 139 Euglishmen, six Welshmen, four Scotsmen, and six Irishmen, and invited or summoned them to the IIouse of Commons. On the appointed day of meeting (July 4 , 1653), a hundred and tweaty of the selected members actually presented themselves. Five months aubsequently, at the suggestion of Colonel sydenham, they resigned their authority into the hands of Cromwell, who orthwith began to rule under the title of "His Highness the Lord Protector" Bure bone's was sometimes called also the " Little Parlimment." Some of its measures were enlightened. It was econonic of tha puhlic money ; it desired the codification of Enclish law, an ain unhappily not yet accomplished; and it provided for the registration of birtha, marriages, and deaths.
bäre-bōned, a. [Eng. bare; boned.] Having the boues covered with but little flesh (Shakespeare.)
bäred, pa. par. \& a. [Babe, v.]
bä're-fąçed, a. [Eng. bare; faced.]

1. Lit.: Having the face bare or uncovered. "Your Freseh cruwns have no halr at all. and then
you will piay barefaced"--shakesp.: M/ul. vight's 2. Fig.: With shameless boldness in doing what is evil, or avowing something which might have been expected to be concealed.
"The nulnonitles hucreased, and the parties appeared barefuced Rgaiust each other, "-Chiremion.

bä're-fäç-ĕd-1̆̌, aulv. [Eug. barefaced; -ly.] 1. Lit.: With the face bare.
2. Fig.: In a barefaced manner; with shameless boldness in doing an evil deed or avowing something disreputable.
"Though only some proflgnte wretehes own it too

bä're-fäç-ěd-nĕss, s. [Eng. barefacel; ; ness.] The state or quality of being barefaced, either literally or liguratively.
bäre-fit, a. [From Scotch bare, and fit= Eng. foot.] Barefonted. (Scotch.)

bäre-fôot, a. \& adv. [Eng. bare, and font.] Not having boots, shoes, or atockings ; barefooted.
A. As culjective:
pair of shochlel took off what probahly was the oaly of his suen."-Maczulay: IIirf. Eng., Ch. xifi
"That Sarefoot plod I the cold ground upon.".
B. As adverb: Withont boots, ahoes, or tockings on the feet.

Däre-fôot-ěd, a. [Eng bare; footed.] Without boots, shoes, or stockings on the feet. 1. Literally:


## 2. Figuratively:

Thus did that poor noul wander in want and cheoriese

bar'-ége, a. "[From Bareges, a town ln the Pyrences. 1 A lady'e thin dress goods, all wool. (Knight.)
bḯre-gnâwn ( $g$ silent), adj. [Eng. bare; gnawn.] Guawn or eaten bare; guawn or eaten till no more fleeh remaine on the bones. "Know my name in lont,

Shntkos Rul King Lear, v, \&
bäre-hĕad-čd, a. [Eng. bare; headed.] Having the head uncovered.

bäre-hĕad'-ěd-něss, s. [Eng. bareheaded -ness.] The state or quality of being bareheaded; the state of haviug the head uncovered.
"Bareheadedneas was tu Coriu th, an elso fu all Greece
 Rem., p. 237.

* băr-elgne (eigne as ěn), "băr'-ělne, *bar-rein, $a$. Various old spellinga of barren.
* băr'-el, в. [Barrel.]
bä're-lĕgged, a. [Eng, bare; legged.] Having the legs bare.
"He riseth out of his bed in his shirt, haretoot and barelegged, to see whether it be so ; with a dark lantern choly, p. 116 .
bä're-ly̆y, adv. [Eng. bare; -ly.]
I. Literally: Nakedly.
II. Figuratively :

1. Poorly.
2. Without decorstion.
3. Merely; only; withont anything more. "Where the balance of trade barety pays for com.
moditite with eomundities there mouey must he modities with eommodities, there mouty
meut, or else the delits canuot he pad. ${ }^{\text {In }}$-Locke.
4. Hardly; scarcely.
"So apain the two matia divisions of cirripedes, the peduneninted Ind sessile, which differ widely ia ex. stage surely listiuguishabie."-Darwin: Origin of
Spacies, ch. fill species, ch. $\mathbf{x i l i}$.
bä're-něcked, a. [Eng. bare, and necked.] Ilaving the neck bare (lit. ©f fog).
"All thlngz are naked nato him, mávta тetpaxn-
 the orlyinh, beilig a metaphor taken frou the mode
in the Entern countrey, where they go bareneck. In the Eantern evuntr
bä're-něss, s. [Eng. bare; -ness.]
I. Litcrally: Nakedaess of the body or any portion of it.
II. Figuratively:
5. Threadbareness or meanness of clothing. 2. Leannesa.

You barely leave our thonn you have our roses And mock us with our bareness," "ind Woll, iv. 2
shakesp.: Alls Woll that 3. Poverty.
"Were it stripped of its privileges, ond made as like
 4. Alsence of vegetation and warmth : nakedness. (Lit. \& fig.)

How like a winter hath my ahsence beea

What old December's bareness every where."'
Shatesp.: Sonnets, 97.
bä're-picked, a. [Eng. bare; picked.] Picked bare; picked to the bone.

Now, for the bare.pict'd bone of majeaty,
Doth ilogred war hristle his ancry creat
And enarleth in the gentic eyges of peace.
Shakesp: King John, 1v.
bäre-rǐbbed, adj. [Eng. bare; ribbel.] Having the ribs bare in the aanse of poasess ing but little fleah upon them.

A bareribb'd denti, in his finchend esta
To deart upon whole thousnifse of this fay
Shakesps. : King fohn, v,

* bă'-ĕt (I), * băr'-ĕtte, s. [Barrat.]
* băr'-ěyn, a. [Barren.]
bar'-rul, t barr'fiti, a. [Eng. bar; ful.] Full of obstructione.

Whotiar I woo, mysilf sarfuld atrifel be hife"
bar'-gaĭn, "bax'-gane, "bẽr'-gqne, v.t \& i $[F r$. bargaigner $=$ to bargain, hagglo, boggle, waver, hesitate; O. Fr. barguigner, barguiner, barginer, bargaigner, bargeigner; Prov. \& Port. barganhar; Ital. bargagnare; Low Lat. barcaniare = to treffic ; from barca = e bark. (Bark.) Compare also with O. Sw. baria, baerja = to contend ; Icel, berja = to strike; berjast $=$ to strive.] (O. Eng. \& Scotch.)
A. Intransitive:

* 1. To fight, to contend. (0. Scotech.)
"Wallace alid, Nay, or that itk tyme be went


2. To make e contrsct, agreement, or formal atipulation for the purchase or sale of anything; to agree. (In general it has after it for, which is prefixed to the thing purchased or sold.


B. Transitive: To Mransfer to anotlier in consequence of a bargain.
bar'-gain, "bar'gan, * bar-gane, * bẽr'-gane, s. [O. Fr. bargaine, bargagne, bargaigne; Prov. bargan, barganha; Port. barganha; Ital. bargagno. Compare albo Icel bardaga = battle.] [Barionin, v.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Originally: Contcntion, strife, quarrelling. ( $O$. Eng. © Scotch.)

> Ans ithe atrike eke th' affraie,
> This bargaine may never take,
> But that if she thy peee will uake."
"Thare was ane hifluour inttal for to sene
Douglas: Eneid, bk. in. (S. in Bouchor.

## II. Subsequertly:

1. Generally:
(I) An agreement, stipulation, or contract between two parties, the one of whom engagea to part with certain property for a specified price, and the other to give that prtce for it, and accept the property as his own. In important hargains or publice treaties amoug tha ancient Romans, a swine was sacrificed, the person who gave it the death-blow formally expressing the wish that Jupiter might similarly strike or smite the Roman people if they were unfaithful to their stipulations (see Livy, 24). From this, perhaps, came the phrase still conmmon, "to strike a bargain," meaning simply to make a bargain with clue formalities. Or there may be a reference to the atriking hands mentioned in Prov. xxii. 26 ; vî. 1; alao xi. 15 (margin).
."A sargain was struck: A sixpence was hroken. and All the arrmigemente wre made for the voyge. Into the bargcin: In addition, beyond what was stipulated for or expected.
"Glve me but may price for the other two, nod you
shall even have that invo the bargain."-L'Eirange.
"He who is at the charge of a tutor at hame, maty five his mon a wore geiteel arriase, with greater
(2) Mercenariness ; interested stipulation.
"There was a difference be tween courtesites received from their master aliai the duke; for that the dirkeat master's could nut." - Bacom
2. Specially:
(1) Lit. In a favourable sense: An article purchised at an advantageous rate.
"As to bargains, few of them seem to be excelleat
Secruse they all terminate inter one alngie point -
(2) Figuratively :
(a) Chiefly in an unfavourable sense: A ovent affecting one's destiny or interests.
 make the best
of John Buch
(b) An indelicate repartee.
" Where wold he bargains, whipstitch P"-Dryden.
B. Law. Bargain and Sale: A kind of conveyanca introdnced by the "Statute of Uses. it is a kind of real contract in which the "bargainor" for some pecuniary trsnsaction bsrgains snd sells, that is, contrsets to convey, the land of the "bargainee, and becomes by such bargain a trustee for, or seised to the use of, the bargainee. The Statute of Uses completes the purchase; In other words, the

[^48]bargain first veata the use, and then the tatute veats tha possession. (Sea Blackstone'e Comment., bk. ii., ch. 20.)
bar'-gain-ēe, s. [Eng. bargain; -ee.] Law: A person with whom a bargain ia made; the correlativa term to bargainor. One Who accepts a bargain ; one who agrees to accept tha
"A lense, or rather bargain and sale, upon some pecuniary consideration, for oue year, is made by the tenant of the freebold to the leszee or bargainee."-
bar'-gaĭn-ẽr, * bar'-gan-ẽr, s. [Eag. bargain; - er.]
*1. (Chiefly of the form barganer): A flghter, a bully. (O. Eng. \& Scotch.)

> Than hre com on with atart and atryfo He brandelat lyke helr be.
> Bottaris. braggaris, aud barganert Ar him passit into pairis

Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 23, st. 4
2. (Chiefty of the form bargainer) : A person who bargaing with another or others. [BarOAINOR.]
"See, if money fa paid by one of the bargatner*, If (1651), p. 145.
bar'-gaĭu-1̆ng, " bar'-gan-y̆ng, pr. par., a., ts s. [BARCAIN, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \&adjective In senaes corresponding to those of the verb. C. As substantive:

1. The act of fighting.
"This Enets, wyth hydducns barganyng,
The act of making or attemptig a bargain. (Adam Smith.)
bar'-gain-or, s. [Eug. bargain; -or.]
In Law: On who bargains, stipulates, agrees, or contracta to transfer property, for a certain pecuniary or other consideration, to another person called the bargainee.
for onome pecuniary consideration, bargain and sellis, for ane pecunary consieration, hargaius and selis, nent. bk. i1., cb. 20
"bar'-gan, * bar'-gane, s. [Bargain.]
"băr-gan'- dẽr, * bir-gan'-dẽr, * bũr-gan'-der, e. [The first clement is uncertain, but it is probably M. E. bergh = a burrow, from the fact that the bird frequently breeds in rabbit-holes, whence it is also called the burrow-duck. The more geaeral fom of the name is, however, bergander (q.v.).]
Zool.: One of the English popular names of a duck, the Sheldrake (T'adorna vulpanser).

* bar'-gane, v.t. [Bangain, v.t.]
* bar'-gạn-y̆ı̈g, $p r$. par., $a_{0}$, \& s. [Baeoaln1м0.]
* bar'-ga-rét, " bar'-ga-réte, s. [From Fr. bergerette $=$ a sbepherd-girl.] A kiod of dance, with a song, supposed to have been popular among shepherds.

> A lindy for tesing, thichteran anon,
> A bargaret in prisising the dainie.,

ar'-găst, s. [Barohaist.]
barge (1), s. [In Dut. bargie; Fr. barge =a hay-stack, a flat-bottomed bont for pleasure or burden, a pile of faggots ; berge $=$ a beach, a steep bank, a shoal, a bank, a small boat O. Fr. barge; Prov. bara, barga; Sp., Port. \& Ital. barca; Low Lat. barga. Bark and barge were originally the same word.] [Bark.]

1. A sea-commander's boat.
"It was consulted, when i had taken my barge nad
gone ashore that iny shiy should have set Eail and jeft ine."- Ralelgh.
2. A pleasure-boat. A boat fitted up with all necessary equipments for confort, festivity, and show.
"They were put on board of
Sacaulay: $I$ iht. Eng., ch. v.
3. A boat used on rivers for the conveyance of goods.
 the harbour, ..."- Arnord. Fitt. Rome, ch. xxi.

- By the margin, willow verled,

Tennyzon. The Lady of Shaloth
barge-laden, a. Ladeo with barges.
The Nens ararge-laden ware.
Cosper: Bill of Mortalit.
barge (2), s. \& a. [Corrupted from verge (q.v.).]


## barge-couples, s. pl.

Arch. : Two beams mortised Into each other to strengthen a building.

## barge-course, s.

Arch.: A part of the tiling profecting beyond the principal rafters io buildings where there is a gahle.
bar-ge'e,s. [Eng. barge] A man who manages a barge. [BaRGER.]
bar'-gěist, s. [Bahghaist.]
barge'-mạn, s. [Eng. barge; man.] A man whe manages a barge. [Ba roee.] "Ho knew that others, 1ike ely bargomen, looked that why ben their stroke was bent another way."-
Lord Northampton: Proceed, againet Garnet, Elgni. "And back ward yode, as bargemen wont to tare." $\begin{gathered}\text { Spenser ; } \mathcal{F} \text {. } \mathrm{Q} \text {. VII. viL } \\ \text { s. }\end{gathered}$
bargèe-mas-tẽr, s. [Eng. barge; master.] The master of a barge.
cartier, or bargeimaster, to be answerable for the goods calc cartiter. "-Blackstone.
bar'-gẽr, s. [Eng. barg(e); -er.] Ove who manages a barge. [Baroee.]
and the London bargern, forslumpen not to baigue north, 1 , and the London bargert, 1orsil

* bar'ghāist, bar'-goĕst, * bar'-găst, * bahr'-gēist, s. [First elemeat doubtful; and guest, ghaist = ghost.]
Myth.: A demen with frightful teeth, long claws, and staring eyes, believed to have its habitat in Yorkshire, said to arpear near gates and atiles.
 of That art net, I presume, IEnorant of the qualitien of what the saxons of this land cali a Buhr-geist."一
bär'-1̆-a, s. [Banyta.] A name for Bahyta (q.v.).
ban-ríd'-i-ŭs, 8. [From Gr. Bâpls (baris) $=$ an Egyptian boat, a kind of flat boat; eisos (eirfos) $=\ldots$ form, appearance.] A genus of beetles lelonging to the family Curculionidie, or Wcevils. The species are generally 8 malh cylindrical insects, black, and covered with a whitish down. They feed on aquatic planta.
ba-rill-la, s. [Io Fr. barille; Sp. barrille.] The ash of sea-weeds and plants, as Salsolk soda, which grow on the sea-gike. It is jre pared on the coast of Spain, and was formerly the chief source of sodium carbonate. (Erande.)
barilla de eobre (copper harilia). The commercial matme for native copper brought from Bolivia. [Copper.]
bar'-1s, 3. [From Gr. Bápss (baris) = a row boat. Probably in allusion to their shape.] [Banidius.] A genus of beetles belonging to the family Curculionidæ. The apecies feed upen the dead parts of trees. Baris lignarius
preys both in the larva and the perfect state preys beth
ou the elm.
ba-ri'-ta, s. [From Gr. Bapu's (harus) = heavy.] A genus of birls, placed by Cuvier among the Laniadre (Slirikes), but trunsferred by Vigors to that of Corvidr (Crows). The birds belonging to it are called by Buffon Cassicans. They are found in Australia and New Guinea.
Barita tibicen is the Piping Crow of New Barita tibicen is the Piping Crow of New băr'-ite, băr'-ÿt, băr'- $\mathbf{y}^{\prime}$ te, ba $-\mathbf{r} \overline{\mathbf{y}}^{\prime}$-tine, baa-ry'tiite, ba-ry'tēes, s. [Barite is from Gr. Bapus (barus) = heavy ; barytes from Gr. Bapútys (barutes) $=$ weight, heaviness ; baryt,
barytine, and berytite from the same subst. the last two with suffixes -ine and -ite respec tively. In Ger. baryt; Fr. baryte.] [Barium, Baнyтa.] A minerai, called also Baroselenite Snlphate of Baryta, Heavy Spar, and by the Derbyshire miners Cauk, Calk, or Cawk. It is placed by Dana in his Celestite group. It is orthorhombic, and has usualiy tabular crystals, or is globular, fibrous, lamellar, or graoular. Its hardness is $2 \cdot 5-3.5$; spec. gr. as much as 4.3-4.72, whence tha name Heavy-Spar; its lustre vitreous or alightly resinous; its colour white, yellowish, grayish black, reddish or dark brown. It is sometimes trsnsparent, sometimes almost opaque. Wheo rubbed it is occasionally fetid. Its composition is : Sulphuric acid, 34.3 ; baryta (monoxide of barium) $65 \cdot 7=100$, wheace tha name Sulphate of Baryta. It is found as part of the gangue of metalic ores in veius in secondary limestones, \&c. It occurs, among secondary imestones, sc. in occurs, among Durham, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Cornwall ; in Scotland, in Argyleshire, Perthshire, and Aberdecnshire; in many places on the Continent of Europe, in Araerica, adod other parta of the world.
Dana thus gubdivides Barite :-Var. 1.: (a) Ordinary, (b) ereated, (c) columnar, (d) concretiocary, (e) lamellar, (f) granular, (g) compact or cryptocrystalline, (h) earthy, (i) stalactitic and stalagmitic. Bologna stone is included under (d). [BOLOGNA Stone.] 2. Fetid. 3. Allomorphite. 4. Calcareobarita. 5. Celestobarite. 6. Calstronbarite.

It is found altered into calcitc, spathic iron, and a variety of other miserals.
băr'-ǐ-tōne, băr-ǐ-tō'-nō, s. [Sea BakrTONE.]
bär'-lŭm, s. [Iu Ger. barym, from Gr. Bapús (barus) = heavy. It is so named from the great specific sravity of the native carbonate great specific anlphate.]
Chem.: A dyad metallic element; symb. Ba; atomic welght, 137 . Barium is prepared by the decomposition of barium chloride, $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$, by the electric current, or by tha vapour of potassium. It is a white malleable metal, which melts at red heat, decomposes water, and oxidiaea in the air. Barium occurs in nature as barium carbonate and sulphate. Its salts are prepared by dissolving the carbonate in acids, or by roasting the native sulphate of barium with one-third of its weight of coal, which cooverta it into barium sLphide, BaS this is decomposed by hydrochloric or nitric warium is required. All soluble aalts of barium ars very poisonous; tha best antidotes an alkaline sulphatea. The salts of barium ara employed as reagents in the laboratory, and It the manufacture of fireworks to produce a green light. Barium is precipitated as a carbonate, $\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}$, along with carbonates of stroatium and calcium, by ammonla carbonate. [See Analysis.] Barium can be separated by dissolving the carbonatea in acetic acid, and adding potassium chromate, which gives a yellow precipitate of the inaoluble barium chromate. Barium solts give an itamediate white precipitate on the addition of calcium sulphate, an insoluble precipitate with $4 \mathrm{HF}_{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{SiF}_{4}$ (hydrofinosilicic acid), and a white precipitate insoluble in acids with sulphuric acid or with soluble suiphates; this precipitate is not hlackened by $\mathrm{II}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$. Barium chloride gives a green colour to the flame of alcohol, and the spectrum of harium salts contains a nuinber of charscteristic greea lines.

## barium carbonate.

1. Chem.: A heavy white powder obtained by precipitating barium chloride or nitrats with an alkaline carbonate. It is nearly insoluble in water. Formula, $\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}$.
2. Min.: A mineral, called also Witherlte (q.v.).
barium chloride, $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$. A colnurless transpareat selt, crystallising with two molecules of water in flat four-sided tables. A cules of water in flat four-sided tables. A tains 78 parts of the salt dissolved in 100 parts of water.
barium dioxide, $\mathrm{BaO}_{2}$, is obtained by gently heating baryta in a current of oxygea gas. It is a grey lowder, which when heated to a higher temperature gives off oxygeu gas, and is re-converted into baryta
fäte, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marîne; gō, pð̛t,

barium monoxtde (or baryta, BaO ) A grey porous mass olitained by heating barium nitrate ; it forms \& hydrata with watar (barium hydrate), producing crystals, $\mathrm{BaH}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} 8 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{\dot{\prime}}$ which dissolve in twenty parts of coid and two of boiling wster, forming an alksline salt, which rapidly absorbs $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ from the gir, whium rarbonata being preciplated Barium hydrate can slso be olitained by decomposing harium chloride in caustic вoda.
bariam nitrate, $\mathrm{Ba}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{\text {g. }}$ It crystalisises in whydrous tranapsrent colourless octohedra; they dissolve in eight parts of celd and three parts of boiling water' it is mucls less soiuble in dilute scids.

## barfum sulphate.

1. Chemistry: $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$, obtained by adding auphuric acid or s aoluble sulphate to a solution of a barium salt. It is a white hcavy powder, inseluble in water or dilute scids. It is used, under the name of blanc fire, as a substituta for whita lesd in the manufacture of oil paints.
2. Min.: A mineral (sp. gr. 4.5) called also Heavy Spar or Barite (q.v.). The powdered mineral is too crystalline to be used as s white paint.
barium sulphato-carbonato. A miueral, s variety of Witherite
barium sulphide, BaS, is obtained by roasting $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$ with chsreoal. It decomposes by exposurs to the sir; boiled with sulphur, it yields higher sulphides. Bsrium sulphide is phosphorescent and has been used to render the dials of clocks Iuminous in the dark.
bark (1), 8. [From bark, v. (q.v.).] The peculisr utterance of s dog. (Hamilton Smith.)
bark (2), s. [In Sw. \& Dan. bark = bark, find; Icel bärkr; Ger. borke.]
A. Ordinary Language:
3. Generally:
(a) The rind or outer shesth enveloping a tree. [B. 1.]
$\because$ "Trees last according to the atrength and quantity of their sap and juice belug well munulted by their
bark againat the injuriex of tha alr."-Bacon. Nut. Hitory.

## (b) A trea itself. (Poet.)

And rugged barks begin to hod.
Spec.: Peruvisn bark. [B. 2.]
B. Technically:

1. Bot.: Ths outer sheath enveloping the atem in sn exogenous plant, snd protecting the wood, whilst the latter is young and tender, from injury by cold or by externsi violence. It also prepares the proper juices of the plant, which have descended from the leaves, for being transmitted through the medullary rays to the wood. Bark consists of four parts: (1) the epidermis constituting ita outer akin; (2) the epiphlœum, phæum or peridermia within it ; (3) the mesophlconn or cellular integument, and (4) the innermost of all, called endophlocum or liber. [See these of terme.]
2. Medicine. Spec.: Peruvian bark, formerly administered, instead of its product, quiniuc, in intermittent fevers. [Jesuit's Bark.]
3. Tanning: The epidermis of the osk, used in the preparation of leather.
4. Fishing: The epidermis of the birch, used by fishermen for preserving their nets.
bark-bared, a. Bared or stripped of bark
"Excorticated and bark-bared trees. . ."-Martimer.
barls-bed, s.
Hortic.: A bed formed beneath by bark trom s tannery; s bark-stove.
bark-bound, $a$. Bound by means of the bsrk; having the bark so firmly aet as to constitute os reatraint upon growth. In auch cases relief is generally afforded by alitting the bark
bark-feeder, s. An animal, snd specially an insect, feeding upon bark.
"When we aee leafeating insects green, and barkch. IV. mottied-grey. ..--Darsin: origin of Speciet,
bark-galled, $a$. Having the bsrk gslled as with thorns. The biading on of clsy will remove this disease.

## bark-louse, a

Entom: A kind of Aphis infesting the bark of trees.
barix-paper, \& Paper manufsctured from bark.
barlc-pit, s. A pit with bark, \&c.; water into which hidea ars plunged that they may be tazned.

## bark-stove, s.

Hortic. : The sama as Bark-bed (q.v.).
barls (3), barque (que as k), s. [in Dan. \& Ger. barke $=\mathrm{s}$ bark, s lighter; Dut. bark $=$ a bark, boat, or barge ; burkasse $=$ slong boat ; Sw. barkass $=\mathrm{s}$ long best; Fr. barque $=\mathrm{a}$ bark, a small ship, a craft, $s$ lsrge bost; Prov., Sp., Port., \& Ital. barca; Low Lst. barca, barcha, barga; Ir. bare; Russ. barka. Mshn compares also with Wsiach. bareë; Icel. barhr $=$ skiff, berriz = prow; Class. Lat, baris; Gr. ßäpts (baris) = a small and flat Egyptisn rowbeat; Copt. bare $=\mathrm{a}$ amall boat : barake $=\mathrm{s}$ cart, s boat.] [Baboe.]
I. Ord. Lang. (spec. in Poetry): Any small vessel (Lit. afig.)
"The Duke of Parme must have flown, if he would have come fato England; for he could neltier get sark nor me.
" Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind.
Trusta a frail bark with a termpestuous wind."
II. Noutical:

1. A three-nasted vessel, with her fore and main masts rigyed like those of s ahip, and her mizzen like tha mainmast of a schooner, carrying a mpanker and gaff topsail.

bARK.
2. Among coal-traders: A broad-aterned ship, which bears no ornsmental figure on the stern or prow.
bark (1), v.i. [A.S. beorcan. In Sw. barka.]
3. To emit the sound which dogs do when they menace any other animal or msn, or arc fellowing prey. (Followed by the preposition at.)
"Why do your doga bark no? be there bears 1 ' th"
4. To clamour loudly against s person, an matitution, \&c.

Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy baso, to bark at sleeping faue."
bark (2), v.t. [From bark (2), s. In Sw. barka, Usn. barke $=$ to tan.]

1. To strip the bark from a tree, especially for tanding purposes. (Eing. \& Scotch.)
"The severent penalties ought to be put upon bark. (See also example under Bahked.)
2. To cover with bark.
$\dagger$ bark'-ạn-tîne, barqu'-an-tîne (qu as k), s. [Comp. Sp. bergantin $=$ brigantinc.] [Brigantine] A three-masted vessel.
bark'-ar-岛, s. [Eng. bark; -ary.] A tan-
house.
(Jacobs.)
barked (Eng.), bark'-ít (Scotch), pa. par. \&a. [Bark (2), v.]
"He'll glowrat an anld warld barkit aik anag as if it were a queez
Boy. chap.
bark'-en, v.i. [Eng. bark; -en.] To form s "bark;" to become hard or indurated; to become covered with aome hard or compsct suhstance.
"The beat way is to let the blood barken npon the cut-that swes plasters
ch.
xxilit
barlx'-õx (1), s. [Eng bark (1), and auffix -er.] 1. Lit. : A dog emitting the characteristio ound of ita volce.

## II. Figuratively:

1. One who clamours loudly against a person, an institntion, sce.
"The other Spaninh barker. Thging and fonmitug: LVo of A rehbishop Cranmer.
"Bnt they are rather enemules of my tame than ona
2. In London: A tout who, stauding st tha door of sn auction-room or shop, invites passers-by to enter.
bark'-ẽr (2), s. [Eng. bark (2), s., and suffi. -er.] 1. One who strips the bark from a tree. (Kersey.)
3. One who, whether lee does this or not, uses bark thus obtained in tanuing; a tanner.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "I mun a barker, sir, by my trado, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Bar'-kẽr's, possess. of s. [Connected with a person of the name of Barker.]
Barker's mill, s. [MHLL]
bark'-ẽr-y̆, *bark'-ar-y̆, s. [Eng. bark; -cry,-ary.] A tan-house. (Jacobs, Booth, \&ec.)
bark'-hâu-sǐ-a, s. [BORKhaưsiA.]
bark'-ing (1), pr. par., a., \& s. [Bark (1), v.] I. \& II. As pr. par. \& participial adj.: In senses correspondiug to that of the verb. before." "-Bungun: barking dog., of who i1.
Barking and fleeing: Spending one's property in a prodigal way, and belicved to be on the eve of bankruptcy. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.) III. As substantive:

1. The emission of the sound which conatitutes a dog'a veice.
2. The sound thus emitted.

Came on the ".-. and anon the lowing of cattle
ine on the evening breeze: by the barking of dore
barking-bird, s. A bird-the Pteroptochos Tarnu-found in the islands of Chiloe and Chonos off the west of Patagonia. It is called by the natives "Guid-guid." Its voice is like the yelping of a small dog, whence its Euglish name. (See Darwin's Journal of Voy. round the World, ch. xiii., p. 288.)
barls'-ĭ̉g (2), pr. par. \& a. [BARK (2), v.]
barking-irons, s. $p l$. Iron instruments used for atripping the bark off trees.
bark'-ǐt, pa. par. \& ar. [Barked.] (Scotch.)
hark'-lĕss, a. [Eng. bark; -less.] Without a bark. (Drayton.)
bark'-y, a. [Eng. bark $=$ the rind of s tree, and aviftix -y.] Consisting of hark ; posseasing or containing bark; looking like or resembling bark.

*bar'-lŏp, * bar'-lĕ̆-lĕpe, s.
borlic $=$ barley, and leap $=$ basket.] A. bere,
A basket for keeping barley in .
"Barleylepes to kepe sn corne (Barten) Cumeran".
bar-lë'r-1̆-a, s. [Named after Rev. James Barrelier, M.D., a Dominican traveller and writer.] Bot.: A genus of plants, order Acanthacere, family Barleridea. Varioua apccies arc found in India, armed or unarmed, shrubby or herbaceous, with yellow, pink, blue, or white flowers. Some have been introduced into Britsin.
bar-lĕr-ĭd'-ě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. barler(ia); Lat. fem. pl. sdj. suff. -idece.]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to tha order Acanthsceæ; type, Barleria (q.v.).
bar'-ley̆ (1), * bar'-ly̆. * bar'-lı, * bar'liche, * bar'-lich, * bar'-lǐo, * bar'-ligg, * beor'lĭe (O. Eng.), "bar'la ( 0. Scotch), \& \& $n$. [A.S. bsre, berlic $=$ barley (Beat) Wel. barlys (from bara = bresd, and llye $=$ a plant) $=$ corn, barley.]
A. As substantive: The seeds or grains of various species sud varieties of the genus

[^49]Hordeum. That most commonly in cultiva tion is Hordeum vulgare, spring or two-rowed barley, eapecially the rath-ripe and Thanet gorts. H. hexastichon (i.e., with the aeeds growing in six rowz) is the bear or bigg, cultivated in the north of Scotland and elsewhere. H. distichon, two-rowed or common barley, is preferred for malting, which is one of the chief pnrposes for which barley is cultivated. [Malt.] H. zeocriton, or aprat-barley, is more rare. Perhapa the four ao-called apecies now coumerated may be only varietiea of one plant Barley is the hardieat of all the cereals, and was originally a mative of Aaia, but it is oow cultivated all over the world, even as far north as Lapland. In ancient times it was north as Lapland. In ancient farmes but the largely used as an article of food, grown in greater proportion of the barley grown in Great Britain is now used in the preparation
of malt and spirits. For culinary purposes it of malt and spirits. For culinary purposes it is sold in two forms, scotch or pot barley,
and pearl barley, the former being the grain partially deprived of its husk; the latter, by longer and closer grinding, being rounded and having the entire husk removed.
Bread made from barley-meal is darker in colour and less nutritious than that made from wheat flour; but it is cheaper and more easily digested. One pound of barley-meal contains oue ounce of thesh-formers and fourteen ounces of heat-givers.
Barley-meal is somctimes adnlterated with oat-husks, and is itself used to adulterate oatmeal, and occasionally wheat-flour ; but these admixtures are readily detected by the microscope.
"Ich bouhte hore bartiche."-Piers Plowman. (s. in Boucher.)
FIn Scripture "barley," Heb. Tị (siõrah), Sept. Gr. кpı $\theta_{\eta}$ (krithē), seems properly trans-
 $=$ hair, from ${ }^{\text {ens }}$ (saăr $)=$ to he bristly; referring to the long awos of the body.
B. As adjective: Consisting of barley, or in any other way connected with barley. (Sce the compounds which follow.)
barley-bird, s. A local name for the Wryneck (Yunx forquilla). In East Anglia the name is applied to the Nightiagale; and the name is applited to the Nightingale, and Barley-bird.
$t$ barley-box, s. A small box of a cylindrical form, called also barrel-bax, made as a toy for children. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
barley-bread, s. Bread made from barley.

- Lo, a cake of barley-bread. - Judg. vii. 13.
barley-break, barley-brake, barlibreak, barli-breake, barly-break, barly-breake (O. Eng.), ba
I. In England: A game once common in Eagland, as shown by the frequency with which it was alluded to by the old poets, but which is now coafined chiefly to Cumberlaud, where it is denominated Burley-brigs. It was played by six young people, three of either sex, formed into couples, a young man and a young woman in each, it being decided by lot which individuals wera to be paired together. A piece of ground was then divided into three apaces, of which the central one was profanely termed "Hell." This was assigned to a couple as their appropriate place. The couples who occnpied the other apaces then advanced as near as they dared to the central one to tempt tbe doomed pair, who, with one of their hands locked in that of their partner, endeavoured With the other to grasp them and draw them into the central space. If they sacceeded, then they were allowed themselves to ennerge from it, the couple caught taking their places. That the game might not be too speedily finiahed, leave was given to the couple in danger of being taken to break hands and in dividually try to escape, while no such liberty was accorded to those attempting to acize them. Though the name does not occur in the aubjoined lines, the game which they describe is that of barley-break.
- Then conplee three be straight allotted there

The two that ln mid place Hell called were
To catch of them, and them to Hell to bear
To catch of thern, and them to Hell to bear.

- Most She Phitij Bydney: Arcadia, i. 153 Mast authore $3(q, v$ ). Boucher regards it as identical with a gava, called in Cheshire a round, and in Douglas ring-dancer and roun-
dols; but the reaemblance is far from being close (Boucher, Nures, Gifford, \&c.)
"At barley-breaz, they play
The Muset Elysium (Draytoni, iv. 14t1. (Eoweller.) And give her a ner $\dot{\text { garment on tho grae }}$
Alter a course of barley-break or base.
Dert Jonton: Sad Shepherd, v. 109.
" He is at barli-break, and the last couple aro now in II. In scotland. The game is obsolete in the aouth of Scotland, and is passing into disuae also in the north, Aberdeenshire being the county in which it priacipally lingers. Jamie aon says that it is geaerally played by young people in a corn-yard, whence it is called barla-bracks, aignifying "about the atacks.
One stack is fixed 00 as the dule or goal and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company, who run out from the dulc. He does not leave it till they are all out of his sight. Then he sets out to catch them. Any ooe who is taken cannot run out again with his former associatea, being accounted a priaoner; but is obliged to assiat his cal tor in priarsuing the rest. When all are taken, the on pursuing is tonished; and he who is first taken is bound to act as cateher in the next game.
barley-bree, barley-brie, a Liquor distilled from barley. (Scotch.)
"How easy ean the bariey-bree

barley-broth, a.

1. Broth made with barley.
2. A cant term for strong beer.
"Can sodden water,
A dreach for sur-reynd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoet their cold hood to such vallant heat?
Shakesp. Hen J", ill, 5,
barley-cake, barley calke, s. A cake made of barley-meal.
iv. And thoo shalt ent it as bartey-cakes."-Evek.
barley-corn, \& A "corn," or aingle grain of barley.
In Measures: Tha third part of an inch in length.

A long, long pourney, ehonk'd with brake and
Ill-mensured by ten thouand barloy-corns: Tickell.
barley-flour, $a$ Flour made by grinding barley. It is used in Scotland for making a breakfast-bread, eaten hot with butter and honey or cream and angar.
barley-harvest, barley harvest, 8 . A harvest for barley and that portion of the general harvest of which the chief feature is the reaping of barley.

II In Polestine the barley-harvest is gathered in chiefly in April; and in England about July.
barley-loar (plur. barley-loaves), s.
"There is at led hers which hath five barley-loavee
barley-meal, s. Meal mada of barley. Numb. "the 15.
barley-mill, s. A mill for making pot and pearl barley.
barley-mow, so A heap of barley; a place where barley ia atowed away. [Mow.]

Whenever hy yon barley-mono I pass,
barley-shear (pl. barley-sheaves), 8. A sheaf of barley.
"He rode betweeo the barley-sheaven", Shatot.
Tennyson: Lady of Shater
barley-sugar, 8. A well-known swect substauce sold by confectioners and others. It consists of a syrup from the refuse of sugarcandy, hardened in cyliadrical moulds and usually twisted apirally.
barley-water, s. A decoction of pearl barley used in mediciue as a mucilagioous drink. (Crabb.)
bar'-ley̆ (2), s. [Apparently corrunted from Eng. pariey. 1 A word used by boya in scota temporary cessation of a sham-fight to which they are engaged.
*Bar'-lĭche, s. [Barlev (I).]
bar'-lǐng, s, [SW. bärling = a pole, from bära $=$ to bear. (N.E.D.)] A fre-pole. (Scotch.) Razes A. 16ill, p. 2
Bar-lōw lĕnşs, s. [Named from Mr. Peter Barlow, Professor of Mathematice at Woolwich from 1806 to 1847.]

Among opticians:

1. Originally: A modification of the objectglass of a teleacope, suggested by Mr. Peter Barlow, with the idea of avolding the use of fint glass in the construction of objectglasses of large aize; discs of flint glass suit able for optical purposes then belng both expensive and rare. He proposed to enclosa between two convax lenses a fluid lens equal in refractive power to a alint glass of the same dimensions. This proposal was not generally adopted, and the term "Barlow lens" is now mostly applied to the form of lens described mostiy applied

barlow lena.
A, B. Converging rays from object-glass, C. Barlow


 lena at focus E h, is sire of limger formod at E by an ohject-glass of longer focus, and leogthened tuhe,
2. Now: A concave lens Inserted in the eyepiece of a telescope before the raya come to a piece of a telescope before the rays come to a the object-glass or apeculum is increased nearly one-balf, and the effect ia the same as if the tube were proportionally leogthened, the magnifyiog power being considerably"increased. Another advantage of the Barlow lens is the avoidance of the loss of light which would take place if the ame magnifying power were produced by using an eye-glass of aborter focus.

- barm (I), barme, s. [A.S. bearm $=$ the womb, the lap, the bosom; from beran $=$ to bear, to produce, to bring forth; Sw. \& Goth. barm.] The lap, the bosom. [BARM (2).]


- barme-cloth, s. [A.S. bearm; clath.] A bosom-cloth; an apron.

A sedat she Fered, barred all of ellk,
A bame-cioh ores wite cha macer: © C. r., a,2m7.

* barm-hatre, s. [O. Eng. barm; and hatre $=$ a garmeot.] A garment for the breast. "Fadr beth yur barm-hatres, yolowe beth yur fax.


## * barm-skin, * barme-skyn, s. A

 eather apron.Meloten vel melota"-Prompt. Parr.
barm (2), 8. [A.S. beorma $=$ barm, yeast; $8 w$. berma; Dan. burme.] [Compare Barm (I).] The frothy scum which rises to the surface of beer when it, is uudergoing the process of The same as Yeast (q.v.).
That ounctime make the drink to bear no barm,
Shakesp.: Hidsum. Nigh': Drean, iL. 1
$\begin{aligned} & \text { "Try the fores of imagioatioc upon taining the wor } \\ & \text { ng of beer, wheo the barm is put into it.-Bacon. }\end{aligned}$
bar'-man, s. A man who gerves in the bar of a public-house. (Formerly called a drawer, q.v.)

## barm'kín, s. [Barnekin.]

* barm'-y̆ (O. Eng.), * bârm'-ie (Scotch), a. O. Eng. \& Scotch barm; -y.]

1. Lit.: Pertaining to barm or yeast; containing barm or yeast.

Their joviel nlights in trolicks and io play
Ahey phes, to drive the tedious hours way;
enting thought ; at work with creative effect.

Just oow I've trea the fit o ${ }^{\circ}$ rhyme
My barmie noddle's working prime
My barmie noddie's working $\begin{gathered}\text { Bumaze } \\ \text { Burns: To James } s m u k ~\end{gathered}$
barmy-brained, adj. Volatile, giddy headed.
stite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt,

"A wheen cork-honded barnybrained gowky that Winns let puir folk en muekle as dis in qulet,
barn. barne * bẽrne, s. [A.s. bern, berern, lit., a barley-place, i.e., for storing barley, from bere = barley, and ern, arn = a place, secret place, a cioset, a habitation, a house, a cottage.]

1. A house or other covered encloaure dasigned for the atorage of grain
"The aeed is rottee under their alode, the garners
are laid desolate, the barns are hrokeu down ; lor the are laid desolate, the barms,
2. Anything like a barn in outward appearavee
 Tond thein the omicotb hill of coloured rock ss alled Burn"-Dariein: Yoyage round the World, ch. XIL.
barn-door, s. The door of a barn.
"Heavily closed, with a Jarring movod, the valvee of the darn-doorz Lon bartiliono

Evangeline, pt. 1. 2
barn-door fowl, s. A dung-hill cock or hen.
never has there been such slaughteritog of capons
and fat gesese sed barn-door fowh. $\rightarrow$ Sooti : Bride of Lammermoor, eb, ruvi.
barn-Like, a. Lika a barn.
its large barning through several hamiteta, ench with Toyage round the World, eh. xvI.
barn-owl, s Strix flammea, a British bird of pray belonging to the family Strigidie. It ia called also tha White Owl, tha Church Owl, tha Screach Owl, the European Screach Owl (Macgillivray), tha Hissing Ow , tha Yellow Owl, the Gillihawther, tha Howlet and tha Hoolet. Above it la light reddiah-yetlow, motand wlack asli-grey and black and white apots; beneath, it ls white with amall dusky spots. Tha inala ia fourteen inchas long, and the femala fifteen. It praya on the anialler
 mammalia and birds. with beetles and other insects. It is permanantly resident, builds its nest in a ataepla, a dovecot, or a hollow tree, and lays from two to flve pure white eggs.
barn-yard, s. A yard or enclosure, open to the aky, attached to a barn.


- bärn, * bärne, s [Barkn.]

Bar'-na-bite, s. \& a. [Named after the Church of St. Barnabas at Milar, given over to the Barnabite order in 1535.]
I. As substantive. Ch. Hist. : Aay member of a certain religioua order, properly called the Regutar Clerks of St. Paul. Its founders belonged to Milan. It arose in the aixteenth century, was approved by Clement V1I in 1532, and conflrmed by Paul 111. in 1535. The principal occupation of tha Barnahitea was preaching to sinners. (Masheim: Ch. Hist., Cent. xvi., aact. iii., pt. i., ch. 1.)
II. As adjective: Pertaining to any memher of tha order described vader No. 1., or to tha order itself.
 [In Fr. barnacle, barnache; Sp. bernacho; Port. bernaca, bernacha, bernicla; Low Lat. barnicla, bernacula, bernicla, bernicha, bernara, bernax. There is no evidence as to its ultimate etymnlogy, and the history is obscure. Skeat thinks that the name of the crustacean and of the bird are distinct, connecting the former with a supposed Lat pernacula, dim. from perna $=$ a shell-fiah, and tha latter with hibernicula avis $=$ the Irish bird. [See def. 2.] Dr. Murray thinka the two names the same.]
In Zoology:

1. Of Cirripeds:
(a) A general nama for both pedunculated and aesaila Cirripeds. [Lepadides, Balanime.] - Barnacte- - A name somrnouly
(b) Spec.: Tha Engllah name of tha pedunculated Cirripeds (Lepadidæ), as contradistin guished from those which are sessile [aea


Acorn-shells, Barantidel, yet more specially applied to the Lepas, the typical genus of the family and order. [Lepaa.]
2. Of Birds: A nama for tha Bernicle Goose (q.v.). Formerly the absurd belief was antertained that thesa geese sprung from tha bar tained that thesa geese sprung Irom tha uarnacles described under wa. l. Max Mingler believca that tha bird was originally called
Hibernicula, which was converted into BerHibernicula, which was converted into Ber-
nicula by tha dropplng of the first ayllabla, nicula by tha dropplng of the first ayllabla,
after which tha similarity of the name to tha Cirriped led to the two being confounded together and generated the myth. Two species of tha genua Lepas were callad by Linneus Lepas ancerifera and L. anatifera = goosebearing, of conrse with no belief in tbe fabla auggested by the name.
"There are found in the north parts of Scotland, sud iskands adincout called orcaden certatur trees Thereoo do grow sertaine shelis of \& whlto colour tendtures: which shells in time of maturity doe open, and out of themg grow those little 11011 ng thinge which call barnacles, in the North of England brant geese, but in 1,ancashire troe gocese"-Gerard: Herbal, $p$

- As Sarnac

bar'-ns-cle (2), bar'-ní-cle (cle as cẹ1), * ber-nạ-kill, *běr-nak, s. [Wedgwood bellevea the word to have come from tha East, and to have been used originally fir aoma inatrument of torture. Most writers, Mahn included, cousider it the aama as the preceding word. Latham dcrivea it from binocle, and Max Müller from Ger. brille, O. Ger. berulem, a corruption of beryllus. Compara Dan. brems, brandgats = barnacles as defined balow, and Fr. besictes = spectaclea.]
Generally in plural:

1. Farriery: An instrument put upon tba nose of a horse when he will not stand to be ahod or aurgically operated upon. It consists of two brachea, joined at one end with a hinge, and la generally madc of iron.
2. Ord. Lang.: A cant term for spectacles, these resembling the instrument deacribed under No. 1.
tr.ey had barnacted on the handies of their
Tranul. of Bubeiais v. 13 . (Boucher.) 123. (Boucher.)
băr-nạ-dē'-şi-a, s. [Named after Michael Barnadez, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of Composite plants, the typical ona of tha fanily Barnadeaieæ (q.v.). Tha species are apiny bushea with entire leaves and pink
forets. Barnadesia rosea is cultivated in Engliah hothouses.
 family of Composite plants belonging to the order Aateracex, the sub-order Labiatiflorie, and the tribe or aection Mutisiacea. Type, Barnadesia (q.v.).

- barnde, pret. of v. The same as Burnt.
- bärne, s. [Batan.]
* barn'e-kĭn, * barn'-kine, " barm'-kǐn, 8. [Etym. doubtful. Dr. Murray augsests Icel. barmr = brim, edge, wing of a castle; and perhaps dim. suff. -kin.] The outermost atal a castle, within which ward the barna, atablea, cowhouses, se., were placed.
and with in short space wan the brayes, overt hrew the barakine and slue divers withir the castel."-Holint



## And hroed and hloody rowe the sum, And oe tha barmkin sholle.

And oe ths barmkin sholla. .
Border Alinetretay, 11. W1. (Bowcher.]
barn'rilil, s. [Eng. barn; full.] A barn literally full of aomathing, as wheat hay, dec.;
barn-hard't-ite ( $t$ ailedt), s. [Named after Dan Barnhardt's Land In North Carolina, where it occurs.] A mineral, clasaified by Dana under his Pyrite group. Composition: Snlphur, 30.5 ; copper, 48.2 ; iron, $21 \cdot 3$; bardness, 3.5 ; ap. gr. 4.321 . Lustre, metallic ness, 3.5 ; ap. gr. 4321 Lustre, metalic ;
colour, brouze-yellow. Homichlin and Ducktownite may be varieties.

* bärn'-hēde, s. [A.S. bearn = a child, and O. Eng. auffix -hede $=$ Mod. Eng. suffix -hood. 1 Childhood.
"Of olle ilie tetches fn wordo and derie
Hampole Nyrrover, MS. Hune., \&, W. (Boucher.)
* bar'-ni-cleş, f. pl. [Barnacles.]
* barni-kine, s. [Barnekin.]
bạ-rō'oō, bạ-rō'lrō, s. [A word withont etymological meaning, but designed to have tha vowels aymbolic. (Sea def.).]
old Logic: A combination of letters collectively destitnte of mcaning, but which, takan separately, imply that the first propoaltion (A) is an universal affirmstive, the second and third ( $O$ ) particular negatives, and the middla term the predicate in the first two propositions. Baroka is tha fourth Moda of tha aecond Figure of Syllogisms. Example -

All echolars of the first rank have, na obe easentin

Rut tho mase of mankind clo oot possess this first raut of scholarslisp.
băr'-ö-lito, 3. [From Gr. Bápos (baros) $=$ weight, and $\lambda^{\prime}$ (oos (lithos) $=$ a stone.] A mineral, called also Witherite (q.v.).
$\dagger$ ba-rol'- $\mathbf{-}-\dot{\mathbf{g}} \breve{\mathbf{y}}$, s. [From Gr. Bápos (baras) $=$ weight, and $\lambda$ óyos (logos) $=$ a discourse.] Tha department of acience which treats of weight or gravity.
 (baros) = weight, $\mu$ aкpós (makros) $=$ long, and $\mu$ époo (metron) $=$ measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of new born infants.

Bạ-rŏm'-ět-ẽr, s. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., \& Ger. barometer; Fr. baromètre; Sp, Port, \& 1tal. barometro; Gr. ßápos (baros)=weight, and нéтpov (metron) $=$ a measure.) An iastrument used for measuring the atmospheric 1 ressure. coue discovery that this pressure might be ing as high in proportion to the thirty four feet that water in sinilar circumstences atands reet that water in sinuiar circumstences atands
as thecific gravity of water ia to that of as the apecific gravity or water ia the that of perceivad, ia an inverse one), was made ot Florenca in the year 1643 by ope of Galiteo's pupils, the celebrated Torricelli, but was not quite comphete when he died, in 1647.
The most common form or barometer is what is called a consists essentially of a straight glass tube about thirty-thrce inches loug, filled with marcury, and dipping into a ciatern of the same metal. It is affixed to amaho. It is affixed to a maho-
gany stand, on tha gany stand, on tha is a graduated acalc to mark the height in inches at which the mercury stands. When conplete, a thermometer atands side by side with it to note tha teniperature at which tha pressure of the atmoFortin'a barometer
 the base of the cistern the base of the cistern is made of leather, and can bo raised or daof the mercury from which to measure the zero
boil, boy; poutt, jowl ; cat, çell, ohorus, çin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -cion, -tion, -sion = shŭn: -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious. -gious = shŭs, -ble, -dle, \&c, =b९l, dȩl.
of the scale, unattainsble by the ordinary cistern barometer, can be produced by this one; besides whlch the instrument is more portable. Gsy-Lussac.s barometer is in the form of a siphon. It has two scales with a common zero polnt, and graduated in contrary directions. As the one branch, the shorter oae, corresponds to the cistern, and the other or longer one to the tube, the differenca between the two levels is the true height of the mercury. Bunter's barometer is a alight but valusble modification on that of Gay-Lussac. For the aneroid barometer (thst "withont moisture ") see Aneroid. The general mean at the level of the sea is 29.96 inches. A bsrometer is popnlarly termed a weather-glass. In order to adapt it for this purpose Hooke devised whst in called the whel-barometer. It is a syphon barometer, having in its shorter log a float, a string from which passes over a pulley, and is connected with a weight eomeWhat lighter than the float. To the palley is affixed a needle, which mover mound a circle graduated to represent the different variations In the weather. [Weather-alass.] Speaking broadly, a barometer rises for good and falls for bad weather, but there are exceptions to this rule. The more accurate statement is that with S. W., S.E., sad W. winds the mercory falls for rain. If It do so rapidly, the cury falls for rain. If It do so rapidly, the probabllity ia that a heavy atorm is spprosehing; if stowly, continned bad westher is to weather; if gradually, for fine settled weather. A rise, with wind veeriag N.E., may be indicative of rain.
băr-6-mět'-ric, băr-ð-mět'-ric-al, $a$. [Eng. barometer; -ic, -ical. In Fr. barome-
trique.] Pertainig or in say way relatiag to trique.] Pertainiag or in say way relatiag to the barometer.

Himiti: ..-Lardner: Heat, p. 16a
Hi is very accurate in making sarometricat and Phyrico-Theok
băr-ǒ-mĕt'-ric-al-Iy, adv. [Eng. barometrical; -ly.] By means of a barometer.
băr-6-mět'-rǒ-grăph, 6. [Gr. (1) Bápos (buros) $=$ weight, ( $(\underset{\prime}{ })$ Ḿt $\rho$ ov ( metron) $=$ measure, snd (3) ypad ${ }^{n}(g r a p h \bar{u})=8$ drawiag, a delineation, a pieture, \&e.] An instrument used for antomatically inseribing on psper the variations of the barometer.

- băr-b-mě-trăg-ra-phy̆, s. [From Gr. fapos (baros) $=$ weight, $\mu$ нipo $($ metron $)=$ s measure, snd ypa $\phi \dot{\eta}(g r a p h \bar{c})=$ a deseription.] The department of science which ireats of the barometer.
0a-rŏm'-e-try̆, s. [Gr. $\beta$ ápos (baros $)=$ weicht, and метрои (metron) = a measure.] Barometrography.
bàr'ó $\mathbf{o}$ mĕtz, băr-a-nĕtz, so [Russ barane: $=$ club-moss.]
Bot.: A frandulently coastructed natural history specimen, called also the Scythian Lamb, snd represented as beíng half animalsnd half plant. in reality it is a woolly-skinned fera (Cibotium barometz), stripped of everything but its root-stoek and the stipes or stalks of four of its fronds, and then turned opside down. Of course no naturaist would for 8 moment $\begin{aligned} & \text { detected. (Lindley.) [See figure naler }\end{aligned}$ the name Agnus Scythicus (Seythian lamb.).]
 "par'- ${ }^{\text {, }}$ var, " viro, "Virro, "viron, [A.S. baron = a man $($ Basworth ); Sw. Van.,
Dut., Ger., \& Fr. baron = baron; O. Fr. ber Dut., Ger., \& Ft. baton = baron; O. Fr. bet
(aca. baron), bairon; Prov. bar (acc. baro); SI. baron, varou $=(1)$ \& male, (2) \& full-grown man, (3) a man of consideration, (1) a baron Port varao = a male; Ital, barone; Low Lat baro, barus, varo, viro = maa, husband, bsron Menace is the origin of baron, meant \& sirapleton, a blockhead, theugh sometimes it is said to have been used for a brave man, a warrior. Cognsts with A.S. uer = 3 man ; Goth. vair; Gael. bar, ber =a hero, sn emineat man; Ir. Ar, fear; Wel. guer, gevir; Lat. vir $=$ \& maa; Lith eyrus; Sansc. vira. (Virile.) Is Sanse. alao barrem ond bharta sre = husband sad may be compared with baron in the phrase baron and feme (see A., III.). Compare, also Hebrew 7 (geber) $=\mathrm{a}$ man.]
A. of persons:
+ I. Old Law: A hushand in relation to his wife, used In the old phrase baron and fome $=$
husband and wife. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. i., ch. 15.)
II. History \& Law :

1. Formerly:
(1) At first spparently every lond of a manor, of whlch sense the expression court baron is etill a memorial. [Court-Baron.] The Magns Charta granted in King John's time seems to show that originally all lords of manors, who held of the king in capite, had geats in the Great Council or Parllament; but their numbers becoming too large for proper deliberstion, the king aummoned only the greater barons in person, leaving it to the sheriff to convene the smaller ones to another house, which was a very important step in making the separation which st present exists between the Honses of Lords and Commona. (Blachistone, bk. i., ch. 3.) [BARONY.]
Hence * (2) the term baron came to be confined to the lords of manore summoned by the royal writ in plsca of by the sheriff. The writ ran "Hac vica tantum." (Blackstone: Ibid.)
Barons by ancient senure were those who held certain lands or territories from the king, who, however, still reserved the tenure in chief to hímself.
Barons by temporal tenure were those who held their honours, castles, and manora as heads of their barony, that is, by grand aerjeantry. By their tenure they were sammoned to Parliament; now they are not moned to Yarliament; now there till a writ is issued in their favolur.
(3) Richard II. made the term baron a mere title of honour, by conferring it on vsrious persons by letters pateat. (Blachstone, bk. i., ch. 3.)
The first baron by patent was John Beallchamp of Holt, who was raised to the peerage by Richard II., in the eleventh year of his reign, October 10,1387 , by the title of Baron of Kidderminster. No other instance occura until 10 Henry Vi.
2. Now:
(1) Any noblemsn belonging to the lowest onder of the peerage-that inmediately beneath the rank of viscount. His atyle is "The IRight Hon. Lord - -", snd he is addressed as "My Lord." In general, in plsee of being called "Baron, he is aimply termed "Lord A." or "B." Il is coronet has six large pearls aet at equal distances on the charlet. His coronation robes ar
 like those of an earl, except that he has
only two rows of spots on each shoulder. At present (1892) there are 294 temporal barons in the House, with 24 bishops, who are also regarded as barons, but they take precedence over the barons, but the
(2) Anyone holding a particular office to which the title baron is or was attached, as the Chief Baren and the Barens of the Exchequer. [Excaequer.] Formerly there werealso Barens of the Cingue Ports, viz, two to each of the seven following towns: llastings, Winchelsea,
Rye, Romney, Iythe, Dover, and Sandwieh Till the Reform Bill of 18:22 these had seats in Parliament. Instead of these barons there is now a Warden of the Cinque l'erts.

The cloth of honour,.ver ther, are four barons
III. Heraulry. Baron and Feme is the term applied where the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne per pale in the same escutcheon. If the woman is not sn heiress, then the man's coat is on the dexter side, and the woman'a on the sinister; if she is, then her coat must be borne by the husband on an escutcheon of pretence.
B. Of things. Daron of Bef: Beef in which the two sirloins are not cut asunder, lut joined together by the end of the backbone. Dr. Brewer says that it is "se called becanse it is the baron (back part) of the ox, called in it is 'greater' thas the sir-loin."
baren-court, 8. The same as Count Baron (q.v.).

* băr-otn-a-dy̆, 8. [Eng. baron.] The dignity of a baren; the barons collectively; the baronage.

of Gentrie ( 1565 ). (J. H. in Bowchor.) [Eng. baron; age In Fr. barronage; G. Fr.
barnage, barnaige, barnez; Prov. barnaige $=$ baronage; Ital. baronnaggio = barony.]

1. The barons of England viewed colleotively; the whele body of basona.
"That anthority which had belonged to the baron-
age of Eugland ever simee the foundation of the

2. The dignity, status, or position of a baron.
3. The land or territory from which a beron derives his title.
4. A book containing a liat of the barona: - Peerage.
băr'ön-ěss, s. [Eng. haron; -ess. In Sw. baronessa; Dan sud Ger. buronesse; Dut barones; sp. baronesa; Port. baroneza; Ital. of a baren, or a lady who holds the baronial dignity in her own right, as "Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, first Baroness.
băr'-すn-ět, "băr'rotn-ětt, s. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., and Ger. baronet; Fr. baronnet; ltal. baronetto; Low Lat. baronettus, dimin. of baron (q.v.).]
I. Originally: A term spparenily in nse as early as the time of Edward III. for certaln landed gentlemen not of the dignity of lords, summoned to Parliament to counterbalanca the power of the clergy.

KIng Edward the Thirde (an I romember Thoe, being greatly bearded and ed oesed by the lordee writtes to certavie gentellmen of the best ahillity Nad trust entithing then therein tarrons, to zerve and nitt an barroni in the next Farilianent, By which
 frendes, the which barrona, they say, were not atterwarda lordes bat oniy barronetts, of, nudrye of them
II. Subsequently: The name given to three titled orders.

1. Baronets of Great Britain: A tiilled order, the loweat that is hereditary. Speaking broadly, they rank in precedence next after the nobility, or, more specifically, next after the yonnger sens of viscounts and barons; bat in reality they are iaferior to the Knighte of the Order of St. George or of the Girter, certain official dignitaries, and knights-bannerets created on the actual field of battle. The order was institnted by Jsmes I., on May 22 nd, 1611 , to raise money by fees paid for the dignity, and thus obtaln resources for the settlement of Ulster. The number was to be limited to 200 ; but s device for increasing an honour so prefitable to the Treasury was soud found, so that before the death of Charles I. 458 pstents for the crestion of baronets had been issned; and by the end of 1878 there were 698 bareaets in existence. The dignity is generally cenfined to the heirs msle of the graatee. The bsdge of a baronet is sinister, a hand gules ( $=$ a bloody hazd) in a field argent. Etiquette requires that he be ad
2. Laronets of Ireland: A itled order instituted by James I. ia 1019. It is believed that thia dicnity has not been conferred on any one siace the union of Great Britsin and Ireland is 1801, but many of the titles granted before the union still remain in the British baronetage.
3. Baronets of Scotland: A titled order planned by James I., but aetually instituted, net by him, but by Charles I. in 1625 , just after the aceession of the latter menarch to the throne. The object aimed at in the crestion of the order was the planting of Nova Scotis (New Scotland). Each baronet by his patent received eighteen square miles of territory in that colony, with a sea-coast bounding it oa one side; or a tract of land extending stretching for six miles inland. Since the union betwetu England and Scotland in 1707. no baronets have been created holding razk in the latter country alone, hut seme titles existing previously still figure in the British waronetage.
băr'-èn-ĕt, v.l. [From baronet, m.] To reise to the rank of a baroaet; to confer the title of baronet on.
"The nufortuuate gentlemen whom 1 notice 2


[^50] 1. The whole baronets of Britsin viewed collectively ; the order of baronets.
2. The dignity, atatue, or position of a baronet.
3. A complete list of baronets; a book containing such a list.
 title or dignity of a baronet.
bXr-t-nět-ico-al, $a_{0}$ [Eng. baronet; -ical.] Belonging to or having the dignity of a baronet. "Tha baronetical fnmily of Monesmnnk."
beprö̀-nǐ-al, a. [In Fr. baronnial.] Per taining or relating to e baron, or to the order of barons.

## Baroniai conrt oring on from ball to hall,

 barony was held. it was generally that of furnishing a specified number of knights to ald the king in war. [ln Sw. and Dan. baroni; Ger. baronie; Fr. baronnie: Sp. baronia, varonia =male line, - barony ; Port. baronia = msle line; Ital. \& Low Lat. baronia.] The lordship or fee of a baron, either temporal or spiritual. Originally every peer of superior rank had slso barony annexed to his other titles. But their firat creation emanated from the klng. [Baronial Service.] Baronies appertsin also to bishops, as they formerly did to abbots, Willism the Conqueror having changed the epiritual teaure of frank-almoyn, or free alms, by which they held their lands under the Saxon government, to the Normsn or feudal tenure by barony. It was in virtue of this that they obtained seats in the House or Lords. Blackstone : Comment., bk. L., chaps. 2, 12.) The word is common in Ireland for a subdivision of a county
bă'-o-scōpe, (In Fr. baroscope; Ger. ouroskop; from Gr. (1) Bapos (baros) = weight, and (2) бколеं $\omega$ (shopeō) = to look at, to be hold. $]$ An instrument designed to ahow that bodies in air lose as mnch of their weight as that of the air which they displace. it con aista of the beam of a halance with a small st the other. If these exactly balance each other in the air, thea the sphere preponderates in a vacuum.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ohere the winds are not varlable, the altera- } \\
& \text { it the baroscope are very smalli" }-4 \text { riut hnot. }
\end{aligned}
$$

bar'-ot-scǒp-ǐc, băr'-ot-scǒp-ico-al, adj, [Eng. baroscop(e); -ic.] Pertaining or relating to s baroscope; ascertained by mesna of a baroscope.

 from Gr. Bápos (baros) = weight, and Eng. selenite (q.v.).] A mineral, called slso Barite and Barytes (q.v.).
bar-ŏs's'-ma, \&. [Gr. (1) $\boldsymbol{\beta i a j o s}_{\text {(baros) }}=$ weight, heaviness, and (2) $\dot{\sigma} \mu \boldsymbol{\eta}(0 s m \bar{e})=$ smell. Named from its heavy, offensive smell.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutacese (Rueworts), and the section Eudiosmes. Barosma crenata is one of the Bucku plants of the Cape. It has been recommended ss snti-spasmodic and diurctic. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd.) B. crenulata sud serra-
tifolia have also been used with the former as stimulants and tonics, as weil as in diseases of the bladder. (Treas, of Bot.)

banouche.
băr-ôuçhe, s. [In Ger. barutsche; Ital. baroccio, beroccio =a cart, Low Lat barocia, batrotium, barrotum; Class. Lat. birotus =
two-wheeled ; $b$ is $=$ twice, and rota $=$ wheel. $]$ A four-wheeled carriage with falling top, with seat outside for the driver, and two inside, each capsble of accommodating two persons, the two couples facing each other.
bur'-ôu-çhêt (f allent), \& [Dimin. of Eng. \&c., barouche.] A amall light barouche.
barqu'-an-tine (quas kr), s. [BARKANTINE.] barque (que as k), s. [Fr.] (1) $\Delta$ bark or boat ; (2) a barge. [Bark.]

* barre, s. [Bar.]
bă'-ra, s. [In Ger. barre; from Sp. \& Port.
Weights \& Measures: A measure of length nsed in Portugsl and some parts of Spain for measuring woollen and linen cloths and eerges. In Valentis, 13 barras are $=12 \frac{9}{9}$ yards Euglish measure ; in Castile, 7 harras are $=6 \frac{4}{9}$ yards ; and in Aragon, 3 barras ara $=2 \frac{1}{7}$ yards.
băr'-rạ-căn, s. [In Dsu. barcan; Ger. berkan; M. H. Ger. barkan, barragan; Fr. bar racan, baraoan, bouracan; Prov. barracan, Sp. barragan, baragan; Port. barregana; Itsl. baracane; Low Lat. barracanus; from Arab. barrakan, barkan $=\mathrm{a}$ kind of black gown. Mahn compares with this Pera. barak $=$ garment made of camel's hair; Arab. bark $=$ a garment made of camel s hair; Arab
Comm. : A kind of thick atrong cloth or atuff resembing camlet. It is used to mak different kinds of outer garments. Barracana are chiefiy of French manufacture, being made at Valencienues, Lisle, Abbaville, Amiens, and Rouen.
băr'-rack, s. [In Sw. barack; Dan. barrak; Ger. barracke; Fr. baraque = a barrsck, a hut, a hovel, a little paltry house, s room, s shop, i work-sliop, a public-house; \$p. barraca $=\mathrm{a}$ small cabin made ly a Spanish fisherman on the sea-shore; Port. \& Ital. barraca $=\mathrm{a}$ bsrrack.]
$\dagger$ 1. A hut or small lodge. Formerly it was especially used for a humble temporary build. iog of this character, one of many erected to shelter horsemen, as contradiatinguished from similar structures, called luts, for foot from similar structures, called huts, for foot soldiers. Then it was extendelder, to what ever arn of the service belonging.
TThe sepoys of the Indian army arc still housed in this way, and the rese was formerly the same with the ordinary English soldiers. (See an example from Gibbon in Wedgwood' Dict. of Eng. Etym., 2nd ed., 1872, p. 49.)

2. A straw thatclied roof supported by feur posts, capable of being raised or lowered at pleasure, and under which hay is kept. (Bartlett: Dict. Americanisms.)
3. Generally in the plur., Barracks: A large building erected to house soldiers or for aome similar purpose; also a large building used to similar purpose; also a large burpose it may at house solduers, for whit have been built.
firs
"He [Bishop Hall] lived to gee hifg catbedral converted into a, barrack, nud kis palace into uiu ale
house."-T. Marton: Hist, of Eag. Poet, iv, - As a writer in the Perny Cyclop. shows, the word barrack does not occur in our older dictionaries, though it is found in Philiips's World of Words, fol (1706). In 1720 in effort was made to erect barracks in London, under the false gretcnce that they wonld be used as hespitals for those who might be seized by the plaguc, which, though extinct in England, was then raging at Marscilles. The device was, however, seen through, and had
to be abandoued. The first permanent harracks were erected just before 1739; but even as late as the French revolutionary war, opposition was made to their being built on an extensive scale, their existence being considered dangerous to civil liberty. At length the perilous character of the contest with France made it sbsolutely essential that barracks should at once be ereeted in various places, and in 1792 the work was undertaken in carnest. By the end of 1819 more than three millions of pounds bad heen expended in carrying it out.
Shortly after the Revolution of 1688 more vehement resistance than that given to the erection of harracks had been offered to the retention of a standing army. [AFMr.] The fidelity of the Britislı soldiers, 80 markedly contrasting with the frequent disloyalty of the modern Spanish troops or of the old Roman
pratorian guarde, has long alnce procured universal tolerance in England both of a standing army and of barracks for its secommodation.
Thia feellog about barracka never extended to the United States, and our soldiera have elways been well housed, with excellent provieions for comfort and accommodation
barraol-master, s. An officer who has charge of a coldier's barrack and its innutes.
barrack - master - general, s. An officer, real or imaginary, who has charge of all the barracks required for an army or existant within a kingdom. (Swift)
băr'-ra-clāde, s. [From Dut. baar; O. Dut. baer $=$ bare, naked; and klaed =a garment. Clothe undressed or without a nap.]
Comm.: a home-made woollen garment without a nap. (New York.)
băr'-rẹ-cóon, s. [From Sp. barraca = a barrack.] [Barrack.]
old Slave Trade: Any enclosed place, used for the detention of slavea till opportunity arose for shipping them off to America.
bär-ra-cū'-da, ө. [Sp. barrocula.] A fishthe Sphyrcena barracuda, found in the vicinity of the Bahamas and other West Indian Islands.

## bar'-rajege, s. [Fr. barrage.]

1. Engin.: An artificial obstruction placed in a water-course to obtain increased depth of water.
2. Cloth Manuf.: A Normandy fabric made of linen interwoven with worated fiowers.
băr-răñ'-ca, s. [Sp.] A deep break or ravine caused by raina or a watercourae. (Bartlett.)
bạr-răn'-dīte, s. [In Ger. barrandii. Named after Barrande, the distinguished geologist of Bohemia ] A minersl occurring in apheroidal concentric concretions, with india-tinctiy-radiated fibres. The hardness is 4.5 the sp. gr., 2.576 ; the lustre between vitreeus and greasy; the colour pale-bluish, greenish, or yellowish-gray. Composition: Phospheric acid, 39.68 ; alumina, 12.74 ; aesquioxide of iron, $26^{-5}$; water, $21 \cdot 00=100$. Occurs at Przibram, in Bohemia. It is said sometimes to be allied to dufrenite and cacoxenite.
băr'rass, s. [Fr.] The French name for the resinous gum of Pinus maritima, which is the basis of Burgundy pitch.
băr'-rat, *băr'-ĕtte, * băr'-ět, s. [O. Fr. burat, barate, barete = fraud, deceit, confusion; Prev, barat, barata; Sp. barata; O. Sp. barato, barata = fraud, deceit; Ital baratto $=$ truck, exchange, deceit; baratta $=$ a fight. leel. \& Goth. baratta = contest; Wel. barat ton.] [Barratom, Bamiatry, Bafter.]
3. Strife, contest.
"Ther nis baref. nother strif."
Hickea: Thesaurus, i. 231.

## 2. Sorrow, grief. <br> "And all the baret that he bar <br> Curtor Hunli, HAS. Edin.,.f. 34 b. . (S. in Boucher.)

băr'-rat-õr, +băr'-rĕt-õr, * băr'-rĕt-ẽr, * băr'rĕtt-tẽr, * băr'-a-toũr, *băr'-a toüre, s. [O. Fr. barateies; Itsl. baratiere, barattiero $=$ deceiver, cheat ; barattatore $=$ one who trucks; from O. Fr. baratar, bareter $=$ to barter, to cheat in bargainiug; Prov. \& Sp. buratar; Ital. barattare $=$ to harter, to exchange, to cheat ; Low Lat. barato $=$ to cheat ; frem O. Fr. barat, barate, barete = fraud, discord, confusion. (Barbat.) Diez considers that it is cognate with Gr. mpatcelv (prattein) $=$ to do,. to use practices or tricks. (Practice.) Barrater is etymologically connected with Barter (q.v.). See also BarRathy.]
$\dagger$ 1. The master of a ahip who deals fraudulently with goods put on hoard his vessel, and therefore committed to hia custody.
2. One who, for his own purpoaes, stira up litigation or private quarrels among his neighboura.
"Whll it not reflect as much on thy character. Nie, to turn barrator in thy old dass a atirrer-up of quar-
rell amongut thy neigh bours ${ }^{\circ}$ - Arbuthnot :Hitory of John Bull.
"iling, to barretor, who is thns able, as well an tv., cb. 10 .
băr'-ratroŭs, adj. [Eng. barratr(y); -ous.] Pertaining to barrstry ; tnvolving the commission of barratry
băr'-ra-troŭs-1צ, adv. [Eng. barratrous; ly.] In a barratrous manner; as a barrator would do; in a way to tnvolve the crima of barratry.
băr'-ra-try̆, băr'-rět-ry̆, *băr'-rĕt-rie, băr'-a-try̆, s. [ln Fr. barraterie; Prov. burataria; Ital. baratteria, bararia; Iow lat. baralaria.] [Banrat, Barrator.] a law term
I. English Law:
I. The offence committed by the master of a ressel of embezzling or injuring goods committed to his charge for a voyage.
2. The offence of frequently exciting and stirring up law-suita or quarrels among one's neighbours or in aociety generally.

Tis nrrant barratry, that bears
Point hank an action gainst our Laws
II. Scots Law:
*1. The offence of sending money out of Scotland to purchase benefices in that country from the Popedom.
2. The acceptance of a bribe by a judge to influence his judgment in a casa before him.
"Corruption of Judges. Crimen repetundarum, Baratry, Theit-hote," "itterwards crime of exchangin baratria, from the Itailan baratere, to truck or arter .. ."-Erskine: Instit. Lawo Scotland (ed. 1838), p. 1,092
barred, pa. par. \& a. [BAR, v.]
I. Ord. Lang.: In sensea correaponding to those of the verb.
"They [assemblies for divtne worshiv] were very Mroperly forl) ddeasa to asemble
"And they drank the red wine throngh the helnet
Bot, Kitom . With hars of a colour crossing a apace of a darker hoe.

* bar'-rĕin, $\dagger$ bar'rĕine. [Barren.]
băr'-rel, * băr'-rell, *băr'-el, s. [In Fr. \& Wel. baril; O. Fr. bareil, bariel; Prov. barril, burrial; Sp. \& Port. barril = a barrel, an earthenware yessel with a great body and a narrow neek; Ital. barile; Gael. baraill. Compare Fr. barrique ; Sp. barrica $=$ a hogshead. Generally assimed to be connected with $\operatorname{bar}(\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$.). In this case it would mean a vessel barred round with staves or hooped.]
A. Ordinary Languoge:
I. Of anything shaped like a cask:

1. A cask; a vessel bulging in the middle formed of stavea, surrounded by hoops, and with a bung-hole to afford egress to the geno rally liquid contents.
-aud [Elijnh] zaid, Flll four barrels with
"It hath beea olserved by one of the ancient that an empty barrel, knocked upon with the fluger, giveth Bacon. ${ }^{8}$ diapon to the sound of the like barrel full."-
2. The capacity of such a cask, supposing it to be of the mormal magnitude. In one for holding liquida the capacity is uavally from 30 to 45 gallons. [B., 1. 1.]
II. Of anything hollow and cylindrical: The metallic tube which receives the charge in a muskat or rifle. With the stock and the lock, it comprises the whole instrument.
"Thke the barrol of a long guo perfectly bored, wet It npright, with the breech upot the grourd and tait mouth of the barrel ever bo gently, the bullet will come up to forcihy, that it will hazard the strikin out of your teeth." - Ligb
III. Of anything cylindrical, whether hollow or not: A cylinder, and specially one about which anything is wound. [B., III. I.]
"Your wtring rad bow must be accommodated to your drill: 1 it to

## B. Technically

I. Measures: As much as an ordinary bartel wilh hold. Specially-

1. Liquid Measure. In this sense the several liquids have each a different capacity of barrel. "A barrel of wine ls thirty-one gal lons and a half; of ale, thirty.two gallons of bicer, thirty-six gallona; and of beer-vinegar thirty-four gallona." (Johnson.)
2. Dry Measure. In this case also different articles have barrels of different capacity to test their bulk. A bartel of Essex butter contains one hundred and six pounds; of

Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-atr. A barrel of herrings should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herrings." (Johnson.)
" Several collegen, instead of H1miting their rents to a oertain sam, prevalled with their temants to pay the - Suija

II In America the contents of a barrel are regulated by statute. Thus, a barrel of flour in New York coutaing 196 to 228 lbs , or in 1 lbs. net weight. Generally apeaking, the 228 lbs. net weight. Generally apeaking. the
II. Mech.: The cylindrical part of a pulley.
III. Horology :

1. The barrel of a watch: The hollow cylinder or case in which the mainspring works. It is connected with a chain by the fusee, by the winding of which the chain is unrolled from the cylinder, with the effect of winding the mainspring.
2. The chamber of a spring balance.
IV. Campanology : The sonorous portion of $s$ bell.
V. Anatomy. Barrel of the Ear: A cavity behind the tympsnum, covered with a fine membraue.

If The belly and loina of a horse or cow are technically apoken of as the barrel.
${ }^{\text {"The priceless animal of grand eymmetrical form, }}$ VI. Nautical:

1. The main piece of a capstan.
2. The cylinder around which the tiller ropes are wound
VII. Music: The cylinder studded with pins by which the keys of a musical instrument are moved. [Barrel-organ.]
barrel-bellied, barrel-belly'd, a Having a large and protuberant belly. (See V.)

Danatless at empty noises, lofty neck'd,
Bharp-headed, barrel-belly d, bruadly-byck'd."
barrel-blrd, s. A local name for the Long-tailed Tit (Acredula caudata), from the shape of its nest.
barrel-bulk, s. A measure of capacity [BARRFL, B., 1.2.]

## barrel-drain, s. A cylindrical drain.

barrel-fever, s. Disease produced by immoderate drinking. (Vulgar.) (Scotch) (Jamieson.)
barrel-bead, s. The head of a barrel.
barrel-organ, s. An organ consisting of a cylindrical barrel with pins, the revolution of which opens the key-valves and plays the instrument. The atreet-organ is of this type.
barrel-pen, s. A ateel pen which has a split cylindrical shank adapting it to alip upon a round holder.
barrel-pump, s. The piston-chamber of aputap.
băr'-rel, v.t. [From barrel, a. (q.v.) In Fr. embariller.] To put in a warrel.
" Burrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put
in the bottom of a poud."
$\dagger$ băr'-rẹl-ět, s. [Barbulet.]
bă'-rẹlled, pa. par., adj., \& in compos. [Barrel, v.]
A. \& B. As past participle \& adjective :

1. Put or packed in a barrel.
2. Shaped like a barrel.
C. In compos. : Having a barrel or barrela as, "a five-bctrelled revolvar."
băr'-rẹl-lĭñg, pr. par., a., \&s 8. [Barrel, v.t.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& a. : In senses corre aponding to those of the verh.
C. As subst. : The act of putting in barrels the state of helng put in barrels.
băr'-rĕn, * băr'-rěin, *băr'-rěine, * băr'eine, "băr'eĕyn, * bă' elgne (elgne as èn), a. \& s. [Norm. Fr. barein; O. Hr. barraigne, brahaigne, brehaigne, brehaine, brehange $=$ aterile ; Arm. brekhan $=$ sterile.]
A. As culjective:
3. Ordinary Language:
4. Literally:
(1) Of the human race, or of the inferior antmals: Unable to produce ona'a kind, or not
actually producing it; sterile, unfruitful, ma prolifle.
"udig. xili and hla whe was barrem, and bare not" Judg. xill 2.
Thare ohall not be malo or femalo barron among
(2) Of plants: Not preducing fruit; as "the
barren flg-tree.
Violeta, a barren kind,
Wither'd ou the grownd
nnd must lio."
(3) Of the ground : Not Pertile, Foresign. yielding abundant crops.
"̈- ithe situntion of this city is ploasant ; but th
1i. 19. naught, and the ground barren "-2 Kinge
"Telemachus if far from exalting the nature of hir country; be contesses it to be barren."-Pope.
5. Figuratively:
(1) Of the mind: Not intellectually productive, uninventive, dull
"Thare be of them that will make themselve laugh, to set on some quantity of sarren spectators to laugh
(2) Of things in general:
(a) Unproductive, not bringing with it anything beyond ttaelf; not descending from father to ann.

Upou my head they placed a fruitless crown,
And put e barren sceptre in my srijee." Shatesp. Ali. 1.
(b) Scanty, not copiona; deflcient; wanting in number or quantity. (In construction fol lowed by of.)
"The forty-three years of his retgn are as barren of

II. Botany :

A barren flower: (1) A flower which has only atamina, without a pistil : cxampla, the males of monocious and of dioecious plants. (2) Having neither stamina nor pistil: ex ample, some flowers in certain grasaes and aedges
B. As substantive:

1. In the States west of the Alleghany: A tract of land rising a few feet abova the leve of a plain, and producing trees and grasa. The soil of these "barrens" is not barren, as the name imports, but often very fertile. It ia usually alluvial, to a depth aometimas of agveral feet. (Webster.)
2. Any unproductive tract of land, as "the pine-barrens of South Carolina." (Webster.) [Pine-Barren.]
barren-flowered, adj. Having barren flowers.
barren-ivy, s. Creeping tvy which doea not flower.
barren-land, s. Unfertile land.
barren-money, $s$.
Civil Law: Money not put out to interest or so traded with as to yield an income.
barren-spirited, adj. A person of a spirit incs
important
> "A barron-spirised fellow: one that feeds
> On shich, outs, ort use, and stald hy other men Begin hla fashion."

> Shakesp.: Juilus Comar, Ir. 1

bar'-ren-ly̆, adv. [Eng. barren; ly.] In a barren manner, with the sbsence of fertility, unfruitfully.
băr'-rẹn-něss, * băr'-rẹn-nĕsse, s. [Eng. barren; -ness.]
I. Literally:

1. Of the human race, the inferior animals, or piants: The quality of being barren, inabily piants: The quality of teing barren, inabily without offapring.
"I pray"d for children, nnd thought barrenness
2. Of the ground: Infertility, aterility, incapahility of yielding heavy crops.
Within the relf-ssue hamlet lands have diver degrees of value, through the
tllity or barrennes.
II. Figuratively:
3. Of the mind: Want of inventiveness, inability to produce anything inteliectual.
a total barrenness of invention."-Dryden.
4. Of the heart: Absence of proper moral or spiritual emotion.
" The greateet saints aometimes are fervent, and
5. Of things in general: Deffiency of matter or of interest.
fate, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marîne; gō, pơt


## "The importmity of our sdyeraaries hath conpoor semus could have seated either to require or to dmit"-Hooker.

bxrergn-wropt, \& (Eng. barren, and vort = herb.] The Engliah name of Epimedinm, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ber beridaces (Berberida). This ia m nominally British specien, the Alpine Barrenwort (Epimedium alpinum), which grows in some sub alpine woods, but only when planted. It has a creepiog rhizome, a twice ternate stem leaf with cordate leaflets, reddiah flowers in panicles, with infiated nectaries, four aepals, eight petals, four stamina, and curious antliera.
bax'-rĕt, s. [In Fr. barrette; Prov. barreta, berreta, birret; Sp. birreta, birrete; Ital. berretta; Low Lat barretum, birretum, dimin. of Lat. birrus = a woollen overcoat naed to keep off rain.] [Binetta.] A cap formerly worn by aoldiers.
barret-cap, barret cap. The same as Barret (q.v.)

Old Kogland's alrn, St. George's cross
His barrat-aap did grace."
ăr-rĕt-tē'eş, 2. A kind of plain ailk. (Knight.)

- băr'-rĕt-ẽr (1), s. [Barrator.]
* băr'-rĕt-ẽr (2), 3. [Bararister.]
$\dagger$ băr'-rĕt-ry̆, s. [Barratrav.]
$\dagger$ bărr'-ful, a [Barful.]
băr-rícā'de, + băr-xǐ-cä'-dō, s. [In Sw. Farriaal; barricade: Sp. barricada; Ital. barricata From Fr. barrique; Prov. barriqua; Sp. \& Port. barrica $=$ a cask; caska having parently formed the original barricadea.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : A liastily-formed rampart of caska, earth, treea, logs of wood, paving-stonea, waggona, or other vehicles, deaigned to impede the advance of a auddeoly declared foe.

II The word came toto the language in the form barricado. but ia now more frequently spoken and written barricade.

No barricado for a belly."
shatesp.: Winter's Tale, 1.2
The mecesa was by a neck of laud, bet ween the nen on one part, art the hartoor water, or inner sea, oo and barrioado."-Bacon
throwlog barricado accurity still more complete by 2. Fig. Anything
2. Fr.: Anything designed to prove an obatruction, or which actually proves such.
annoy or mbeotutety atop the currents of the atmo sphere." - Derhar.
B. Naval Architecture: A atrong wooden rail aupported by stanchions extending across the fore-part of the quarter-deck in shipa of war. The vacant apaces between the atan corka, or pieces of old cable; and the upper part, which containa a double rope oetting part, which containa a double rope oetting
above the rail, ia atuffed with hamocka, as a defence against small shot in a naval action
 barricade, a. (q.v.). In Ger, barikadeeren; r, barricader.

1. Lit.: To form a barricade, to throw np a hastily-constructed rampart of earth, trees, paving-atones, waggons, or other velicles, with the view of obstructing the progress of an enemy; any barrier raised for a defeoce; ao ohatruction raised to keep a crowd from pressing forward unduly, or to preserve a apot sacred from their intrusion.
${ }^{\text {any }}$ All the great aven
I Like the anbstantive, thia slao first en tered the English language in the forn barrioado.

The dismal gates, and barricadoed strone"
F2g. - To ohatruct in any way by meana of phyaical obstacles.
"A new volcano continually diacharging that
maiter. which, being till than barricuded uip and maiter. Which. being til then barricaded ap and im prianed in the gowed of the earth, was the oceasio
băr-rǐ-cā'dĕd, bŭr-rì-cā'dōed, pa. par. \& a. [Baraicade, v.]
băr-rircāad'-ẽr, s. [Eag. barricade (e), v. ; ter.] One who barrlcadea.

băr'sie, s. [A.S. bder = barc. In Sw. bar. So called becanae it is placed next to the body. A kind of half-petticoat, or swaddling cloth of flannel, is which the llmbs of an infant are wrapped for defending them from the cold. (Seoteh.) (Jamieson.)
 \& a. Formerly prononnced aometimea with the accent on last ayll. [In Fr. barriere Prov. \& Ital. barriera; Sp . barrera.] [BAR.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language.:

1. Literally:
(1) A phyaical obatruction of eny kind erected to bar the progreas of a person or thing, to coostitute a boundary liae, or for any aimilar parpose. Specially-
(a) A fortification, a strong place; a wall raised for defence, a fortified bonodary-line.

The quees is guarantee of the Dutah, haviog pos pession of the ba
(b) Any ohatruction raised to prevent a foe a crowd, \&c., from passing a certain point anything deaigned to fence around a privilege apot, or to mark the limits of a place, as, e.g. a tiltyard, the gateway of a Contincotal town. The lists dread barties to prepare, Agaiss the a 1 ruof dawn. (2) Anything natnral which aimilarly fur-
nishes defenca, impedes movement, or pronishes defenca, impedes movement, or produces aeparation

Around our realin, barn, an ocean tows

ited an [nvieible barrier, two yards in width separsited perrectly calm mir from A atron
2. Fig.: Anything immaterial which hindere advance or produces aeparation.
(1) A mentally-formed obstacle, obstruction or hindrance
"If you value youraelf at a man of learníng, you hre meatn"- $1 \boldsymbol{F}$ atts.
(2) A mentally-formed boundary, limit, or Jine of division or aeparation.

And fix, omuse, the barrier of thy eong
At Edipua."-Pope: Statius.
How iustioct varias in the grovelling owine, Compard, half-reas'niug elephaot! with thine: Twixt that and reason what a nice harfior
For ever toinate, yet for sver uear."-Pope.
II. Fortification: A psliaade, atockade, or other obstacle raised In a passage or retrenchment as a defence agaioat ao eoemy. (James.)
B. As adjective: Impeding, standiog in the way; intercepting anything
". . the barrier monataiun, by excludiog the sun for much of his dally courac, atreng then the gloomy p. 8.
barrier-gate, s. A heavy gate to close the opening through a barrier. (Goodrich o the ope
Porter.)
barrier-Liko, a. Like a barrier.
There is a simplicity in the barrier-like beach."-
barrier-reefs, s. pl. Darwio's aecond great class of coral reefs. In these the wall of coral runs nearly parallel to the coast of a continent or large island, but at some distance from the shore; in this latter respect differing from fringing or akirting reefs, which are in contact with the land. There is a vast barricr-reef along the north-eastero coaat of Australia.
"Before explaining how atoll-formed reefs acquite their peeuliar strueture, we nutst turn to the second
grent clans, namely. Barrier-reefs."-Darwin: Voyage ound wold $x$.
băr'-ri-kět, s. [Dimin. of Fr. barrique $={ }^{*}$ hogshend, a tun, a butt.] A firkin.
${ }^{4}$ Barrut, lerkin or barriket"-coigrae
bar'-ríg g, pr. par., $\alpha ., \& s . \quad[B A R, v$.
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: lo aenses corresponding to those of tha verb

IT It is sometimes used in familiar language as a preposition ; for example, "barring (i.e., excluding, excepting) nodetected errors in the addition, the acconot abould come to so much."

## C. As substautive:

L. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Exclusion by meana of a bar placed across a door.
2. Fig.: Exclusion of any kind, by what over process effacted
II. Her.: The same al Baray or Barevly (q.v.). (Chaucer.)
barring-ont, s. An act of rebellion occasionally committed by achool-boya. It coneist in locking and, if need be, barricading the door against the entry of the teacher.

Not echool-boya at obarring-out.
Baidd over such lucemat rout."
Switt: Journal of a Hodern Fine Lady.
băr-ring $-t 0^{\prime}$-nĭ-a, s. [Named after the Hon Dainea Barrington, F.R.S., \&c.]

Bot.: A genua of plants, the type of the order Barringtoniacea (Barringtoniada). Bar ringtonia speciosa ia a aplendid tree wh ch growa in the East Iodies. It has long, wed ;e ahaped coriaceous leaves, and large, haodso ge purple-and-white flowers. The fruit ia a drupe, the aeeds of which, mixed with bait inehriate flah in the same way that Cocculue indicus does.
bưr-ring ring-tō'-nĭ- $-\infty$ (De Cand.), (both Latin), băr-ríng-tō'-nǐ-ads (Eng.), s. pl. [Bar rinotonial an order of plants claazed by Lindley under hia 53rd or Grossal Alliance Formerly they were regarded as a sub-order of Myrtacex, from which however, they differ in having alternate undotted leaves. Sepals, 4-5 ; petala, 4-5; atameus iodeflnite; ovary iaferior, 2, 4-5 celled; ovulea, indefluite style, aimple; atlgna, capitate; fruit, fleohy. Hatitat, the tropics of the Old and New Worlus. in 1847, the known spacies were Worlds. in 1847, the known epacies were
twenty-eight. [For the propertics of the twenty-eight. [For the propertics of the
various species see Stanadiom, Custavia, various specie
băr'-riss-tẽr, * băr'-rạs-tẽr, * băr'-rĕt-ẽr (2), s. [Apparently from bar, referring to the fact that a barrister pleads at the bar. Other etymologies have bcen given.] A member of the legal profession who has been adiaitted to practise at the bar; a connsellor-at-law. [Counsellor, Counsel.] Io old law lmoks [Counsellok, Counsel.] In old law Looks barristera were styled apprentices, apprentich ad legem, being regarded as mere learners, and not qualified to execute
advocate till they were of aixteen years atand ing; now a barriater of fen years is held competent to flll almoat any kind of office. No one who has not been called to the bar can plead in the Snperior Courts at Westminster, or, as a rulc, in any court presided over by a superior judge. Formerly a distinction was drawn hetween utter ( $=$ outer) barristers, who on public occasions in the Jons of Court were called from the body of the hal to the first place outside the har, whilst the bencters and readers were called inner. In the Inns of Court a distinction was for merly drawn between Inner Barristers, who merly drawn between Inner Barristers, Who on $p$ phlic occasions occupied a place on a
raised dais aeparated from the rest of the hall by a bar, and Utter (i.e., Outer) Barristers, who were called from among the studenta to the first place ontside the har. The distinction has long been aholished, the term barrister being now used for what were formerly termed Inner Barristers, whilst the Outer Barristers have annk again into the rank of students, from which tbey were taken. la Qucea Elizabeth's reign the Onter Barristers wera allowed to practige in law courts, but under most other English aovereigua they simply took part in readings and moots at the lnna of Conrt. A now obnolete regulation, made in 1603, required that no one should be allowed to study for the har nuless he were a gentleman by descent; but at least since 1762 atudy for the bar has been open, on certaia conditions, to any member of the community. A barrister can be disbarred, appeal, howaver, beiag allowed him to the judges. The 1 rish bar is regulated almost exactly like that of Englaod. Io Scotland there is a difference of name, barristers being called advocates. In America Attomey is the ordinary term.
băr'-rồn-y̆, c. [Barony.]
băr'-rōw (1), * băr'- $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$, s. [A.S. bearh (genit. bearges), bearug = a barrow nig, a porker; N.H Ger. barch, borch; О.H. Ger. barch, barug; Sp. verraco; Sansc. bardha, waraha $=$ a
hog. (See alsy Ponk.) Dr. Brewer, in hia hog. (See also Ponk.) Dr. Brewer, in his
Phrase and Fable, says: "A barrow pig: A baronet; ao called because he is not looked
nyon as a nobleman by the aristocracy, nor as a commoner by the people. Ia lika manner a barrow pig ia neither mala nor female, neither hog nor bow.'] A boar, especially if castrated. (0. Eng.)
and hadde an vatte barus yome-"
Rob. Glowoes, D. 207. (S. in Boucher.)

- Webster saya that elthough obsolete in England, the word in this aense is still in common use in America. The former assertion is not quite accurate, for Stevens shows that it figures in the glossaries of East Anglia and Exmoor
barrow-grease, * barrowes-greece, 3. Hig's-lard.
"Por a aswn-tleame or a red-plmpled face, 4 on of barrowsegreace are directed Ito work called A to Dr, Sohnsonie Dics.
a barrow-hogge, s. Tha sama as Barnow (I) (q.v.)

> His life was like a barrow-hogoe
> That liveth many a day.
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yet aever once doth ally good } \\ & \text { Until men will him slay." }\end{aligned}$ (1) (q.v.).
"Gorret, 4 little thent or barrone-Nig."-Cotgrave
barrow-swine, s. The same as Barkow (I) (q.v.).

Notabie Things, gail of a barrom meine."-A Thousand
băr'rōw (2), s. [A.S. berewe $=\mathrm{s}$ wheel-bar row; from beren, beoran $=$. . . to bear, to carry. In sw. bor $=$ a barrow, a hier; Dan ör $=$ barrow ; Dnt.berrie; Ger. bahre. Coms-
are bier (q.v.).]
A. Ord. Lang.: Any kind of carriage moved - the hand. Sjeciolly-

1. A hand-barrow, a frame of wood with two shafts or handles at each end, carried by mer; also as much as such a vehicle will hold.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket like a barrowe of butcher's offal. and thrown into the Thames ?" Shakesp. : Merry Wived of Windsor, tii.s.
2. A wheel-barrow, a small cart with one wheel placed in front, and handlea in the rear, by grasping which one can trundle the barrow before him. It has two uprights to support it wheo stationary.

Bhail mark thy stocking with a miry traca"-Gay B. Salt manufacture: A conical basket employed at Nantwich and Droitwich for the reception of wet aalt till the water lias drained from it.
"A barrow containink six pecin. . . "-White: Kon
nect MS Glose (s. in Boucher.)
barrow-tram, s. (Scotch.)

1. Lit.: The shaft of a wheel-barrow.
2. Fig. (in a jocular sense): A raw-boned person.
""...gather your wind and your senses, ye black Mannering. eh. ylvi
bไ̌'-röw (3), s. 【A.S. beorh, beorg = a lill, a mountain, a rampart, a citadel, a heap, burrow or barrow, a heap of stones, a place of burial ; from beorgan $=$ to protect or shelter, to fortify. Compare also bearo = a barrow, a high or hiliy place, a grove, a wood, a hill covered with wood, \&c.] An artificial monnd or tumulus, of stones or earth, piled up over the remains of the dead. Such erections were frequently made in ancient times in our own land, and they are met with also in many other countriea, both in the Old and New Worlds. In Scetland they are called cairns. When opered they are

often found to contain atone cysts, calcined bones, \&c. Burial in barrowa commencing emid the mists of remote antiquiky seems to
have been practised as late as the 8 th centary A.D. One of the finest barrows in the world is Silbury Hill, Wiltshire, near Marlborough. It is 170 feet in perpendicular helght, 316 along the elope, and covers about five acres of ground. [Cairn, Cist.]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Midst the rudo bagrowe and the moorland ewelld } \\
& \text { Thus undisturbid. } \\
& \text { Hemam: Dartmoor. }
\end{aligned}
$$

bax'-rōw-măn, s. [Eng. barrow; man.] One who carries atones, mortar, \&c. on a handbarrow, to masons when bullding. (Scotch.)
"I will give you to know that old masons are the
best barrowmen"- Perifs of Man 1i. 326 . (Jamieion.)
băr'-rullět, † băr'-rẹ-ět, s, [Dimin of Eng. bar (q.v.). "A little bar."]
Heraldry: One-fourth of a bar; that is, a twentieth part of the field. It is seldam ar never borne aingly. It is sometimes called also a Baacelet. When they are disposed in couples, barrulets are bars-gemels (q.v.).
băr-mul-ět'-ty̆, a. [From Eng. barmulet (q.v.).] Having the field horizontally divided into ten or any number of equal parts. Barry is the term more commonly used. [BARnv.]
bă'-rull-̆̌, a. [Dimin. of barry (q.v.).] Tbe same in signification as Barrv (q.v.).
bar'-xy̆, a. \&s. [Eng. bar; -ry.]
A. As arljective (Her.): Having the feld divided, by means of horizontal lines, into
a certain number of equal parts. [BAR.]
B. As substantive (Her.): The division of the field by horizontal lines into a certaia lines into a certaia number of equal parts. it is called also Barit barring.


- The following are

BARRY BENDY. variations of this division of the field :-

Barry bendy: The term used when a fleld Is divided bar-wise and bend-wise also, the timctures being countercharged. (Gloss. of Her.)
Barry bendy sinister: A combination of barry and bendy ainister.

Barry bendy dexter and sinister: A combination of barry and bendy dexter end sinister It is called also Barry Lozeney.

Barry lozengy: The same as the last.
Barry pily: Divided Into an equal number of pieces by piles placed horizontally across the shield.

* bars, s.pl. The old name of a game. [Bar.] * barse, \%. [Baese.]
 and gemel $=$ a pair; from Lat. genellus $=$ twia.] [BAR.]

Her. : A pair of bars; two horizontal bars on a field, at a ahort distance from esch other.
bar'-s6w-ite, s. [Named from Barsovskoi, in the anriferons sands of which It occurs.] A mineral, a variety of Anorthite, of a granular texture. Haruness, $5 \cdot 5-6$; ap. gr., 2.74-2.75 Instre, pearly ; colour, snow-white Compos. Silles, $48 \cdot 71$; almmina, $33 \cdot 90$; magnesia, $1 \cdot 54 ;$ lime, $15 \cdot 29=99.44 . \quad$ (Dana.)
bargt, * berst, pret. of v. [BuRst.] "And slou to grounde vaste ynoa and barke mony a - Atte laste thoris strunge dunte

Ibld., p. 460. Boncher.) used in North of Euglamal. (S. in Boucher.)
bar'tẽr, v.t. \& i. IIn O. Fr. harater, bareter $=$ to truck, to exchange, to cheat in bargain ing or otherwise; Slo. baratar $=$ to track baratear = to bargain; ltal. barattare.] [BasTEA, s. ; BARRATOR.)
A. Transilive: To exchange one thiag for another. (It generally implies that this is not done through the medium of inoney.)

## (a) Literally:

possinuity) of flocinvenlence and delay (if aot the in poasinlityl of flading some one who bas what you J. S. Mint: Polit. Econ.

## (b) Hatf-fouratively:

Banvenlerce plenty, oleganoe, and arta
 Goldemilh: The Traveiler
TTo barter avoay: Nearly the same as to barter ; but apecial prominence is given to the fact that what ona thus axchanges passea out of hie posseselon and is lost to him in future. (Often used, but not always, when one sells what he ahould have retained, or has made a bad bargain.)
"If they will bartior qwayy thelr time, methlnks they dhouid at least have wo
He alino bartered aveay plume, that woutd have eatiog a whole y, for nato that would last good tor his
B. Intrans: To exchange one thiug for another. [See the verb iransitive.] (Lid.\& half-riguratively.)

As 1 t they scortid to truide and bare
By giting or by takling quarter."- Hutideras.
"A man has not eversthlas. growing apon hib zil.
and thereore is willing to barter with his neigh bour. -cother.
bar-tẽr, s. [From Eng. barter, v. (q.v.). In Ital. baratto. Compare Sp . barata and baratura = a low price.] [Barantor.]

1. The act or operation of exchanging one article for another, without the employment of money as the medium of exchange.
by barier or heration of exchange, whether condactod

2. The article which is given in exchange for another. "He who corrupteth English with forelgn words is
as Wise hs ladies that change plate for china; for
Which the Landable trafick of old clothes is mach the Which the tandable trafic
3. A rule of arithmetic, by which the valuea of commodities of different kinds are com pared.
bar'tẽ̃red, pa. par. \& a. [Barter, v.t.]
bar'tē̃r-ẽr, s. [Eng. barter; er.] One who barters: one who exchanges commodities fo esch other. (Wakefiell.)
bar'-tẽr-ǐng, pr. par. \& a. [Barten, v.]

* bar'-tẽr-y̆, s. [Eng. barter; -y.] The act or operation of exchangiag one article for another.
"It is a reevived opiniou, that in moot anclent anos
there was only bartery or exchange of commodition there whi oaly baritry or exchange of commoditio

Bar-thǒl'-ot-mew (ew as ū), s. \& a. [Gr. Bapөodoнаios (Bartholomaios); Aram. יָ (Bar Tolmai) $=$ aon of Tolmal; or whan Bar Talmai $=$ bon of Talmal.]
A. As rubstantive:

1. Theol \& Ch. Hist.: One of the twelve apostles of Jesua. He was probabiy the same as Nathamael. (Matt. x. 3 ; Mark iii. 18; Luke vi. 14 ; Acta I. 13.)
2. Hist. The Bartholomew: A name often giver to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. [Bartholomew's Tide.]
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the apostle Bartholomew, or to sny institution, time, or occurrence called after his name. [See the compounds which follow.]
Fair (Vulgar). A celebrated fair which was Fair (Vulgzr). A celebrated fair which was The charter authoriaing it was granted by Henry I. in 1153, and it was proclaimed for the last time in 1855.

## Bartholomew-pig.

1. Literally: A roasted pig, sold piping hot at Bartholoncw Fair. The Puritans were against this feature of the fair as well as the fair itself.
" For the very callion it a Bartholomon pig, and to Fair, i, g.
2. Fig.: A fat, overgrown person.

Shakesp. : 2 Hien. 14 ., iti. 4 . . Barcholomow boar-plg."-

## Bartholomew's Eospital, more gene-

 rally St, Bartholomews Hospital. A celebrated London hospital and medical schoel, on the routh side of Sinithfield, belicved to have been founded as lar back as A.D. 1102, by Rahere, usually described as having been a minstrel in the court of Henry I. It is still s highly-fiourishing iastitution, it has receatly been enlarged.fate, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sîr, marine; gō, pðt,


Bartholomewis tide. The featival of St. Bartholomaw la celebrated on the 24th of Auguet, and St. Barthalomew's tide is the term most nsarly colnciding with that date.
ITwo great historical avents have occurred on St. Barthelomew'e day, one in France, tha other in England.
(a) On the 24th of Anguat, 1572, Paris disgraced itaelf by tha atrocions and treacherons massacre of the Admiral Coligny and an immenaa multituda of leas diatinguiahed Hugue nots, one chief instigater of this crime being the queen-mother, Catherine of Medicis, and her son Charles IX., who became an accessery before the event, leading it the sanction of his royal name. A papal medal, with tha In ocription Hugenotorum strages, atruck to commemorate the event, was obtainabla at Rome till $n$ few years ago. The crime of the 24th of August, 1572, is generally called by Protestant writers "the Massacre of St. Bartholomaw," ead sometimea in English narrative simply " the Bartholomew
(b) On the 24th of Angust, 1662, about 2,000 clergymen, unabla conscientiously to sign adherence to the Act of Uniformity, had to leave their livings in the Church of England and make way for othera who could accept that Act.

- bar'-tir, v.t. [Ger. barteeren $=$ to exact e fine.] To lodge, properly on frea quartera. (0. Scotch.)
"In the most eminent parts of the city they placed throe great booliom of foot, the rest werra put in emall
parties sud bartired in the zeverai lanes and suispected parties sind bartired in the several ianes and euspected son.


## bar-tǐ-zăn' (Eng. \& Scotch), * bar-tǐ-şě'ne,

 - bēr-tǐ-şéne ( $O$. Scotch), s. [O.Fr. bretesche $=$ wooden towers ; 3 tal. bertesca $=\mathrm{a}$ kind of rampart or fence of war, made npon towers, to let down or be raised at pleasure; a blockhousa (Altieri) ; Low Lat. bretaschoe, bertescae $=$ weaden towers. In its modern form bartizan the word was probably introduced by Sir WalterScott. The sensa in which he used it was naknewn in medixval times. Dr. Murray calla the word a "apurious antique."] [Bratrice.]1. Of castles or houses: A battlement on the top of a heusa or caatie. (Jamieson.)

bartizan. (olamis castlee.)
Specially: A amall averhanging turret proJacting from tha angla on the top of a tower, or from the parapet or other parts of a build.' ing. (Gloss. of Arch.)

> So near they were, that they might know
The trualnligg harih of each crosshow ; On bsttlement and bartizan
> Olenmed axe, and spear, and partizan.
> Scott: Lay of the Las Mintitrel, iv. 17.
2. Of cathedrals or churches: The battlement surronuding a spire or ateepla or tha roof of a cathedral or church.
"That the morn afternoon the town'a ooloura be pat upon the bertizen of the wteeple, that at three ocllock
the bells begin to ring, and ring on stili, till his Majesty comes hither, and passen on to Anstruther:' - Respras Pittonweem, 1651. (Statht, Acc., iv. ${ }^{376}$.) Jamieng.)
Jecting gateway, the bartizan or flat-leaved roo of of which was aceessible trom the terrace hy an easy sight of low and hroad steps."-scott: Briae of Lammer
bartizan-seat, s. A geat on the bartizan *He pasaed the oourt-gate, and he oped the tower

with madus that on he He found his lady esir." Sic

## scot

Bar'-tle-my̆ Fäir (tle=tẹ). [BartholoMEW FAlR.]
bar'-tonn * ber'-toon, *berr-tone, s. [A.S. beretux = court-yard; from bere = barley, and tun = a plot of ground fenced round or en cloaed by a bedga; hence (I) a closa, a field, (2) a dwelling, house, yard, farm, (3) a village, (4) a class, course, turn.]

1. Tha part of a manorial estata whleh the lard of tha maner kept in his own hand; a demeana. (Spelman.)

II is ured in this bensa in Devonshlre (Blount), and Cornwall (Carew). In the firstnanted county it also algnifiea a large as contradiatinguisbed from a amall farm. (Marshall.)
2. An area in the hinder part of a country housa where tha granaries, bams, atablea, and all the lower offces and places appropriated to domestic animals belonging to a friated are situated, and where the buainess of the farm is transacted. (Spelman.)
3. A coop or placa to keep ponltry in. (Ker sey, Bailey, Phillips, \&e.) (For the whole suhject вee Boucher.)
Bar'tôn, s. \& a. [Compara barton (q.v.).]
A. As substantive:

Geog.: The nama of many parishea and places in England

## B. As adjective:

Barton beds, Barton series: A aaries of beds laid bare in Barton Cliff, in England, in Hampshire and the Jsle of Wight. Lyell conaiders them the equivalents in age and poaition of them the equivalents in age and prench Gres de Beauchamp or Sables tha French Gres ds Beauchamp or Sabies
Moyers. He places them at the base of the Upper Eocene, immediately below the Headon series, and just above the Bracklesham aeries of the Middia Eacene. The Barten sands have been classed by tha Government aurveyors as Upper Bagshot, and the Barton clay as Middle Bagshot, but Lyell considers the evidence insufficient as yet completely to bear out these precise identifications. (Lyell: Student's Manual of Geology, 1871, pp. 227, 233, \&ic.)

* bar'-tòn-ẽr, s. [O. Eng. barton (q.v.), and -er.] One who manages reserved manorial landa. [Barton (1).]
"And the persons who took care of and managed toners or hubbandinen."-Boucher.
bar-t $\mathbf{o}^{\prime}$-nǐ-a, s. [Named after Dr. B. S. Barton of Philadelphia, an American botanist.] A genus of plants belonging to tha order Loasacex, or Loasads. The apecies ara fina planta with larga white odoriferous fowers, which open duriag the aight.
* bar'-tram, s. [In Ger. bertram. Corrupted from Lat. pyrethrum; Gr. тúpe日pov (purethron) $=\mathrm{a}$ hot apicy plant; from $\pi \hat{u}_{\rho}(p u r)=$ fire (Skinner.). A plant, the Pellitory (Parietaric officinalis). [Pahletaria, Pellitory.] (Higgins: Adaptation of Junius's Nomenclator.)
II Parietaria has no botanical affnity to Pyrethrum. [Pyrethaum.]
bărt'-sĭ-a, s. [Named by Linnæus after a friend of his, Dr. John Bartsch, M.D., a Prussian botanist.]

Botany: A genus of planta belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ, or Figworts. Th calyx is four-cleft; there is no lateral com pression of the upper lip of the corolia, whilst the lower lip has three equal reflexed lobes. Three species occur in Britain : the Bartsia odontites, or Red Bartsia, which has reddish purple pubescent fiowers, and is common ; $B$ viscosa, or Yellow Viscid Bartsia ; and B. alpina, Alpine Bartsia, which has large, deep purplish-blue flowers.

* băr'-u (1), s. [Barnow (I)]
ba'-rú (2), s. A woolly material found at the base of the leaves of a particular palm-tree, Saguerus saccharifer.
Bär-ŭch, \&. [Heb. TM, Baruk (= blessed); Sept. ßapoúx (Barouch).]

1. Script. Hist.: A ron of Neriah, who was a friend of Jeremiah's, and at least occasionally acted as hia amanuensis (Jer. xxxii. 12 ; xxxvi. 4, 17, 32 ; xliii. 6 ; xlv. 1; 1i. 59. )
2. Bibliog. : Two apocryphal books or lettera which have been attributed to the abovementioned Baruch.
(a) The firat of theae waa nominally designed to assure the tribe in exile of an ultimate return to their own land. Its date seema to
have been the second century B.C., while the real Baruch lived in the latter part of the seventh-that la, about 600 years before.
(o) The aecond epistle, or book, was nominally designed to counsel thoae Jew who were laft in Palestine, during the tima that their brethren were in captivity abroad, to subml to the Divine will. It was written probably abont the same date as tha former one-i.e. the second century B.C.
bar'-wisce, adv. [From bar, and suff. -wise $\Rightarrow$ manner or fashion.]
Her. : Herizentally arranged in two or mere rewa.
bar'-wood, s. [Eng. bar; wood.] An African wood used in dyeing. It la the product ef Baphia nitida, a tree whtch belengs to the aub-order Cæsalpinieæ.
băr-̌̆-çŏn'-trǐa, adj. [Gr. Bapv́s (barus) $=$ heavy, and кєvтрикós (kentrikos) $=$ of or from tha centre.

Nat. Phil. © Geom. : Pertaining to the centre of gravity.
barycentric calculus. A kind of calculus designed to apply the mechanical theory of the centre of gravity to geometry It was first published by Möbius, Profesae of Astronomy at Leipsic. It is founded on the principle of defining a point as the centra of gravity of certain fixed points to which co-efficients or weights are attached. It has now been superseded by the method of trilinear and quadrilinear co-ordinates, to which itself led the way.
băr- $\breve{\mathbf{y}}-\mathbf{p h o ̄}-\mathbf{n i ̆ - a , ~ e . ~ [ G r . ~ \beta a p v ф \omega v i ́ a ~ ( b a r u - ~}$ phortia); from $\beta a p u{ }^{\prime}$ (barus) $=$ heavy, and $\phi \omega \eta^{\prime}(p h o ̄ r \vec{e})=$ a sound,.. . the voice.]
Med. : Heaviness, i.e. hoarseness of vaice.
băr-y̆-strǒn'-tiann-ite (ti as sh), s. [In Ger barystrantianit. From Eng. baryta, and stron tian (q.v.).] A mineral, called alsonstromnita a variety of Strontianite. [Sea these words.]
băr'- $\overline{\mathbf{y}} \mathrm{t}$, s. [In Ger. baryt.] [Baryta, Barite.] The ame as Barite (q.v.).
baryt-harmotome, e. A mineral, the same as Harmotome (q.v.).
bat-ry'tag, s. [In Ger. bargt; Fr. baryte; Gr. Bapúrns (barutēs) = weight, heaviness; $\beta$ apús (barus) = heavy.]
Chemistry: The monoxide of barium, BaO. [Barium.]

1. Carbonate of Baryta :
(a) Chemistry. [Barium.]
(b) Min.: The aane as Witherite (q.v.)
2. Carborate of Lime and Baryta (Min.): The aame as Bromlite (q.v.).
3. Sulphate of Baryta:
(a) Chem. [Barium.]
(b) Min. : The same as Barite (q. $\mathbf{\nabla}$.).
4. Sulphato-carbonate of Baryta (Mineralogy): Witherite encrusted by barite.
bạ-ry'̈'tēş, 3. [Baryta.]
Nin.: The aame as Barite (q.v.)
bar-y̌t'-io, a. [Eng. baryt; -ic.] Conalsting in whole or in part of barytes; pertaining to barytes. (Watts:Chemistry.)
ba-r $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}^{\prime}$-tine, s. [Eng., \&c., baryt(a), and anff ine.]
Min.: The same as Barita (q.v.).
bab-r $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$-tīte, \& [Eng., \&c., baryt( $($ ), and buff ite $=$ Gr. $\lambda$ icos (lithos) $=$ atone.]
Min. : The same as Barite (q.v.).
ba-ry-tŏ-, in compos. Containing a certain moount of barytum, now called Barium [Bahyto-calcite, Bahyto-celegtite.]
ba-rȳ-tǒ-căl'-çīte, s. [In Ger. baryto-calcit; from baryto, the form in cemposition of haryt or barytes, and calcite (q.v.), Ger. calcit.]
5. A mineral, called also Bromlite (q.v.).
6. A monoclinic transparent or tranalucent mineral, with a hardness of 4 , a sp. gr. of $3.63-3.66$; vitreous lustre, a white, grayisb, greenish, or yellowiah colour. Composition : Carbenate of baryta, 663 ; carbonate of lime. $33 \cdot 7=100$. It occurs at Alsten Moor, in Cumberland.
bout, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, eycist. ph = f -cian = shan. -cion, tion, -sion $=$ Ehŭn; -tion, -sion $=$ zhŭn. -tious, -sious, cious =shŭs, -ble, -dle, \&c. $=$ bel, del.
 celestite.] A mineral, called by Thomson Baryto-aulphate of Strontia. It is fonad near Lake Erie, in North America
băr'-y-tōne, băr'-í-tōne, a. \& a [In Ger. bariton (a.) (Music), barytonum (Gram.); Fr. baryton (s.) ; Port. bariton (s.); Sp. \& Ital. baritono. From Gr. Bapujrovos (barutonas) (adj.) $=$ (1) deep-sounding, (2) (Gram.) (see II.), (3) (Rhet.) emphatic: Bapús (barus)
and $\tau$ óvos (tonos) $=$ a tone.] [Tons.]
A. As adj.: Having a deep leavy tone of voices or instruments; having the character described under B., I. 1.
B. As substantive:
I. Music:
7. A male voice intermediate between a bass and a tenor.

* 2. A stringed instrument inveated in 1700, but not now in use. It resembled the viol da Gaunba. (Perny Cycl.)
II. Greek Grammar: Not marked with an accent on the last syllable. Io such a case the grave accent is understood.
* ba-ry'-tŭm, s. An old name for barium. [Bahium.]
bà-sal, a. [Eug. bas(e); -al.] [BAse, s.]
A. Ord. Lang.: Pertaining to the base of anything.
stinl continue to frout exactly the upper parts of those valleys, st the mouths of which the orithal round the itgorld, ch. $\mathbf{x x}$.
B. Bot.: Situated at or springing from the base of anything.
- In botapical Latin it is rendered basilaris, though the etymological affinity between this and basal is not close.
ba-sâlt', 8. [In Dut. \& Ger. basalt; Fr. ba salte; Port. bascaltes, basalta; from Lat busaltes (Pliny), said to have been derived from an African word, and to have meant basaltoid syenite, from Ethiopia or Upper Egypt.]

1. Gen.: Any trap rock of a black, bluish. or leaden grey colour, and possessed of a uniform and compact texture. (Lyell: Manual of Geol., chap. xx+iii.).
2. Spec.: A trap rock consisting of augite, felspar, and iroo intimately hloded, olivime also being not unfrequeatly preaent. The angite is the predominant nineral ; it is, aometimes, however, exchanged for borrblende, to which it is much akia. The iron is usually magnetic, and is, moreover, often conjoined with titaoinm. Other ninerals are also occasionally present, one being labradorite. It is distinguished from doleryte, or dolerite, by its poasessing chlorine disseminated through it in grains.

The specific gravity of hasalt is 3.00 . It go much tends to become columar that all volcanic columnar rocks are by some people called basalt, which is an error. There are fine columnar basalts at the Giant's Canseway in the north of Ireland; in Scotland at


Fingal's Cave and other parts of the 1sland of Staffa; and along the sidea of many hills in the old volcanic district of Western and Central India. Non-columnar basalts may be amorphons, or they may take the form of volcanic bombs cemented together by a ferraginous paste, or again they may be amygdaloidal. (Lyell: Man. of Geol., chap. xxviii., dc.)
ba-sâl'tic, a [Eng. basalt, suffix -ic; Fr. basaltique.] Composed in greater or amaller
measure of basalt ; colnmnar, like basalt; or in any other way pertaining to basalt.
which indicatea $\quad$ Tith singular prectsion the age of some, at least, of the basult ic sheeti," "piti,
bạ-sâlt'-1-form, a. [Eng. basalt, i, and form. In Ger. bascltiformig.] Having the form of basalt; columnar. (Maunder.)
bà-sâl'tine, s. [From Eng. basalt; -ine.] A mineral, which in the Britiah Museum Catalogue is made identical with Hornblende, whilst Dana considers it a synonym of Augite and perhaps of Fassaite, two sub-varieties classed under his 3th variety of Pyroxene, that denominated "Aluminous Line, Magnesia, Iron Pyroxene."
ba-sâl-tôd, a. [Lat. basaltes (Basalt), and Gr. eisor (eidos $)=$ form, appearance. $]$ Pre aentiag the appearance of hasalt; resembliag basalt; having besalt in its composition.
Smith's Bareatooid Dict., Art. "Basaltes." Fgyptian bualt."-

* bà'-san, * bà'sen, s. [In Fr, basane; Low Lat. basanium, bazan, bazana, bazanna, bazenna.] The skin of a sheep tanned. [BaSIL (2).]
băs'-an-ite, s. [Lat basanites; Gr. Baravitns (basartitès) $=$ a touchstone, from $\beta \dot{a} \sigma a v o s$ (basanos) $=$ a tonchstone.] A mineral, called also Lydian Stooe. It is placed by Dana as one of his Crypto-crystalliae varieties of Quartz It is a velvet black siliceous or flinty jasper If an alloyed metal be rubbed across it, the colour left hehind will indicate the nature and the depth of the alloy; hence arises the name of Touchstoae. [Jaseer, Quagtz.]
băs'-ạ-nō-mĕl-ane, băs'-a-nō-mĕl-an, s. [Gr. Báravos (basanos) = a touchstone, and $\mu \dot{\text { endas }}$ (melas) $=$ black.] A mineral, according to the British Museum Catalogue the same as Ilmevite. Dana makes it his seventh variety of Menaccanite, ranking llmenite as the third, and Menaccanite proper as the fourth. Basanomelane is a tataniferous bematite.
bas bleñ (s silent), an [Fr. bos =a stocking bleu $=$ blue.] A "blue-stocking," originally a lady more attentive to literature than to personal neatuess; bence applied to any literary lady. [BLue-stocking.]
băs'-çĭn-ĕt, băs'-ĭn-ĕt, b̆̌s'-sĭn-ĕt, * băs'-sěn-ĕt, * băs'sĕ́n-ĕtte, " băs'-san-ětte (0. Eng.), " băs'-san-ăt, * băs' sann-ĕt, * băs'-nĕt ( $0 . S c o t c h$ ), s. [Fr. bassinet, bacinet, dimin. of bassin, basin, bacin $=\mathrm{a}$ basin. In Prov. basinet, basonct; Sp. basinejo; Ital. bacinetto; Low 1at. bacinetum, basinetum.] [Basin.]

1. A light helmet, generally without a visor, which receives its appellation from the great similarity which it presents to a basin. The spein the illustration is from the tomb of Sir $H$ tomb of Sir H. 1450 , in Bromsli50, in Broms-
grove Chureh grove Chureh, with a rich
 creet-wreath.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { A diadem of gold was wet } \\ & \text { Above his bright steel bra }\end{aligned}$
And clarp ${ }^{\prime}$ d withlut its glittering twlo
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Was seell the glove of Argentiue." } \\ & \text { veolt." l.ord of the Isteq, vi. } 18 \text {. }\end{aligned}$ "That ilke geatliman hafand ten pundis worth of


2. (Of the form bassinet):
(a) A apecies of gerawium. (Parkinson.)
(b) Aakin with which soldiers covered themaelves. (Blount.) (S. in Boucher.)
băs'cūle, s. [FTr brscule $=$ sweep, sec-saw, counterpoise.] A balancing lever; the plank on which the culprit ia lajd on the guillotine.
bascule-bridge, s. ${ }^{\text {n }}$ A bridge baianced by a connterpoise, which rises or falls as the bridge is lowered or raised.
bāse (1), * bāça, "bāas, a. \& s. [Fr. bas; Sp. baxo ; Port. baixo ; Ital. basso = low ; Low Lat. bassus = thick, fat, ahort, humble.]
A. As adiective:
3. Ordinary Language:
*1. Litcrally: Low in place. (Applied to the poaition of one thing with respect to another.)

Gower: Conf. $\mathbf{A}$ mant., hli. i. (Richardeon) 2. Figuratively:
(1) Of individuals:
(a) Occopring a humble position in soclety, being as it were at or aear the base of the social pyramid.
"It the loris and chief men degenerate, what shall be boped of the peasants and buser people? "-Spenser
(b) Illegitimate in hirth, bastara.
"Why bastard? wherefore base?
When my dimensions are so wel eompact,
My mind as generous, and nuy hapee as true
(c) With the slender infuence or with the moral qualities often seen in those who, being at the base of the social pyramid or of illegitimate birth, are looked down upon by the prond and the muthinking. Mean, andignified, without independence of feeling.
"It evuld not eise be I should prove to basy
o sue sud be denied such comenor grace.",
Shakerp. : Timon, ii. \&
" Unworthy. base, and insincere."
(2) Of communities: Politically low, without power.
"And I will hring agalip the captivity of Egypt, and Fill cause them to return futa the land of Pathros, there s base kinglum. It shali be the baseas of the king oms: neither shalit it exut teself any more mbove the nations: for I will diminish them, that they sha
(3) Ofthings: Mean, vile, worthless. Spec.:
(a) Of metals: Of little value. (Often used of the less precious metals in coins or alloya. In the case of gold and ailver coins or alloys all other metals combined with them are regarded as base, and a coin in which these other metals are in undue quantity ts said to be debased.)
". A quinen is pore gold 18 it has nothing but gold in
t, without any alloy or baser metal."-Wats.
"He was robbed indirectly hy new insoe of any which had yet borpe the image and muperscri ption of Jamen."-Nacaulay : Bist. Eng., ch. nv.
(b) Of any other naterial thing, whether occurring in rature or made by art: loferior in quality, of little value.
"The harrest whito plumb is a base plumb, gid the
white date plum are no very good plumbe. "- Bacom. "Pyrelcua was only famons for counterfeiting all
(c) Of deportment: Suitable to a humble poaition. [BASE-HUMLITY]]
(d) of moral conduct: Such as to involve moral degradation.
"He had indeed atoned for many crimea by oue

crime baser thall all the rest."| crime baser |
| :--- |
| Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x}$ |

IL Lave:

1. Suitable to be performed by persons of low rank. [BASE-SEHVICES.]
2. Holding anything conditionally. Speclally used of one holding land oo some condition, not absolately. [Base-tenant.] (Blackstone : Comment., ii. 9.)
(1) English Law:
(a) Base services: Under the fendal syatem base services were such as werc fit only for peasante or persoos of aervile rank to perform, as to plough the lord's land, to make hia hedges, \&ic (Blackstone: Comment., ii. 5.)
(b) A base tenant is one holding land which he will lose if a certain contingent event occur. (Blackstone: Comment., bl. ii., ch. 9.)

Base tenure is the tenure by which land in auch circumstances is held. A base fer, called also a qualified fee, is one with a qualification attached to it, and which must be determined whenever the qualification anuexed to it is at Whenevcr the quanacatiomade to a person and an end. If a grant he made to a persocupies his heirs 80 long as he or his family occupies a certain farm, this is a beases if the farm longer occupied by the grantee or his heirs. (Blachiston Comment., bk. ii., ch. 9.)

Gite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sire, sir, marîne ; gō, pơt

(2) Scots Law. Base rights are those which are possessed ly a person who has had feudal property disponed to him by one who arranges that it ehall be held under himself and not ander his superior.
B. As substantive: That which is physically, socislly, morally, or otherwise base specially, that which is morally so.

Wtth bave! with baiencri ? britardy thate, baw ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
Plural: Persons low or despised.
Crabb thus distinguishes the terms base, vile, and mean:-" Rase is a stronger tern thso vile, sad vile than mean. Base marks bigh degree of moral turpitude: vile and mean denote in different degrees the want of all value or esteem. What is base excites our abhorrence; what is vile provokes diegust what is mean awakens contempt. Base is opposed to magnanimous; vile to noble mean to generous Ingratitude is base; it does violence to the best affections of our nature: flattery is vile; it violates truth in the grossest manner for the lowest purposes of gain ; compliances are mear which are de rogatory to the rank or dignity of the indi vidual.

## base-born, $a$.

I. Born ont of wedlock.

- But see thy base-born child, thy babe of dhame,
Wha, left by thoe, upon our parish came.--Gay. 2. Of humble, though legitimste birth.

Botter ten thousand base born Cades miscarry Thm you should stwop onto a Preochnaan' n mercy." 3. Mean.

- Shameat thou aot, knowing whence thou art extraught To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart
base-court, base-courte, "bassecourte, s. [In Fr. basse-cour.] The court lower than another one in dignity; the outer court of a mansion, the servants' court, the back-yard, the farin-yard, the atable-yard

T The form basse-court is in Medage.
"Into the baso-court ohe dyd me then lede."
"My lord, in the base court he doth attead, ili.

* base-dance, "bass-dannce ( 0 . Eng. \& Scotch), 8. [Fr. basse-danse.] A kind of probsbly in the minut style. directly opposite to what is calied the high daoce.
It vas ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht
 hrasils and hraughis bofifos vitht muay ly leht dancis, The quhilk ar oger prolixt to
Then came dowo the Lord Frince and the Ladye Leland's coll., v. 381 . (Boucher.)
base-hearted, $a_{n}$ Having a low, mean, vile, or trescherous heart. (Webster.)
- base-hnmility, s. Subjection.

But virtuous women wisely underataod

base-minded, $a$. Having a low, mean, icious mind, cspable of morslly low deeds.
"It siguinoth, as it seemeth, no more than abject,
bavo-minded, false-bearted, coword, or aidget"-
Camden: Rematns.
base-mindedly, adv. In s low, vile, dishonourable manner. (Webster.)
base-mindedness, 8 . The quelity of being base-minded; vileness of mind. (Sandys.)
base-rocket or base dyer's-rocket, . The English name given to a 日pecies of mignonette, the Reseda lutea. It is a British plant, growing on waste plaios end chalky hills. It has yellow flowers.
base-souled, a. Hsving a low, mesn coul, capable of doing dishonourable deeds.
base-spirited, a. Having \& low, mean, vicious epirit. (Baxter, in Worcester's Dict.)
bāse (2), a. \& s. [Bass (3).]

## base-viol, 3. [Bass-Vion]

bāese (1), s. \& a. [ln Sw. bas = bass, pedeetal ; Dan., Dut., \& Ger. + basis; Fr. \& Port base; Prov. baza; Sp. \& ltal. basa, base; Lat. basis; Gr. Baनts (baszs) =(L) a stepping, s movement (2) e step, (3) that with which one steps, a
foot, or (4) that on which he stepe, a base,
a pedestal, a foundation ; Baivm (baino) $=$ to walk.] [BAsts.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
I. The lowest part of anything, cousidared as its support; that part of anything on which the remainder of it stands. (Used of the lower part of a hill, or of a pillar, the dedestal of a atatue, \&c.) [ [A., 11. I. (a).]
" Men of wask ahilities tin great plecea are like ittiln statuoes set on great bat.
2. That end of anything which is broad and thick, as the base of a cons. [A., lI. 3. (d).]
3. An spron.
" Bakers in their Ilinen bases,"-Marstom
4. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as houaings.
"Phalastua was all in white, haring his bases aud
5. The place from which rscers or tilters run; the bottom of the field; the carcer, the etarting-post.

With beatiotheir appolnted base they weat;
And, otartiug hall at ocee, the bayrler leave.

## IL Technically:

1. Architecturs:

(a) The part of a column between the bottom of the shaft and the top of the pedestal. In cases in which there is no pedestal, then the base is the part between | pedestal, then the base is the part between |
| :--- |
| the bottom of the column snd the plinth. |
| [See | example from Dryden under A., 1. 1.]



Corinthian
bases of columas.
(b) A plinth with its mouldings constituting the lower part (ihat which slightly projecta) of the wall of a room.
2. Sculp.: The pedestal of a status. [See example from Bacon under A., I. I.]
3. Geometry:
(a) The base of an ordinary triangle is its third side, not necessarily the one drawn at the bottom of the diagram, but the one which the bottom of the dagram, but the one which has not yet been mentioned Whilst the two
others have. (Euclid, bk. i., Prop. 4, Enunciation.)
(b) The base of an isosceles triangle is the side which is not one of the equal two. (Prop. 5, Eaunciatioo.)
(c) The base of a parallelogram is the etraight live on which in any particular proposition the parallelogram is assumed to stand. (Prop 35.) It also is not necessarily drswn the lowest in the figure. (Prop. 47.)
(d) The base of a cone is the circle described by that side containing the right sngle which revolves. (Euclid, lk. xi., Def. 20.)
(e) The bases of a cylinder are the circles deseribed hy the two rotatory opposite sides of the parallelogram, by the revolution of which it is formed. (Def. 23.)
4. Trigonometry, Surveying, \& Map-making. A base or base-line is a straight line messured on the ground, from the two extremities of which angles will be taken with the view of laying down a triangle or series of triengles, and so mapping out the country to he surveyed. The base or basc-line, on the correctness of which the accurate fixing of nearly every place in Britain on the Ordnance Mspe depends, was measured on the sands of the sea-shore, slong the east side of Loch Foyle, in the vicinity of Londonderry. Baseliues bave been laid widely in the United Stateb, in connection with the Coast Survey.
5. Fort.: The exterior side of a polygon, or the imaginary line connecting the aslient sngies of two adjacent bastions.
6. Ordnance: The protuberant rear-portion of a gun, between the knot of the cascabel and the base-ring.
7. Muttary: Thst country or portion of counthy in which tha cher arength of on of the combatants lies, and from which he draws reinforcemente of men, smmunition \&a. During the Indian mutiny and war of 1857 and 1858, the base of the operations for the recovery of Delhi was the Punjanb.
8. Zool.: That portion of anything by which it is atteched to anything else of higher value or signification. (banc.)
9. Bot. : A term spplied to the part of a lesf adjoining the leaf-etalk, to thst portion of a yericarp which adjoins the peduncle, or te anything similarly situated.
10. Her.: The lower part of a ehleld, or more specificelly, the width of a bar parted off from the lower part of a shield by a horizontal line. It is called slso base-bar, baste, and ptain point. (Gloss. of Her.)
11. Chem.: A metallic oxide which is alks line, or capable of forming with an acid a ealt water belog also formed, the metal replsciog the hydrogen in the scid. Organic bases or aikaloids are found in many plants; they con tain nitrogen, sad sre prohably substitution compounds of smmonia. Artiticial organio bases are called amines. Bases soluble in water render red litmus blue.
12. Dyeing: Any substance used as a mordant. [Mordant.]
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the lower part, the thickest end of anything, a mathe matical or trigonometrical base, or whatever else is similar: as a base-line. [A, IT. 4]

## base-bag,

Baseball: A emall atnffed bag which mark the location of first, becond, and third basea.

## base-ball,

1. The very popular national ball game of the United States; an evolution from the old Engliah game of Roundert. This game is played by two teams of nive playere each. A dianond-shaped upace, 90 feet square, is mark ed dianond-8haped space, avleet square, is marised out, whose angles are called bases ; the batsman
standing at tho home bese, the pitcher about standing at tho home base, the pitcher about
the centre of the diamond. After etriking the the centre of the diamond. After otriking the
ball the bateman ruus to first Lase, and on auccessive strikes endeavors to run from base to base until home base is reached, when he acores a run. The fieldera of the other team seek to catch the ball in the air, when the bataman in declared out ; or to throw it to a bese keeper, who eodeavors to put the bateman out by tonching him with the ball before he can reach the baso. Nine inninga constitute game, and the side ecoring the most runs wine. If the bstaman fails to etrike three balls fairly delivered he must run or is pnt out. Four unfair balls entitle him to a base. This game is highly popular in this country, snd the membership of professional, college and sma mentuership of professional, college and sma of young men and boya.
2. The ball uned in the game.
base-bar, s.
Her. [Bast (I), A., II. I0.]

## base-hit,

Baseball: A hit which enables the bstsmen to reach first base without being retired. A two-base hit (aino calied a "two-begger") is one which enablea the batsman to reach recond base; a three-base hit ("three-bagger") is one on which the bataman resches third base.

## base-line, a

Geom. \& Trig. [Base (I), A., II. 4.]
base-ring, 8 . A moulding on the breech of a gun, between the base sud the first reinforce. (Knight.)
bāse (2) (plursl bā'-sěş), s. [Fr. bas $=$ bottoin, feet, depth, end, lower part, ex. tremity ; stocking, hose.]
In the plural:
I. Armour for the legs.

And put before his lap anpron white
Instoad of curieta and basea fit for fight.

## 2. Stockings

"He had party-colonred allk base of a rioh mervert

* bāse (3), *bäys, *bary, *bar-ry̆s, z. TThe form bars seems the older one, occurring as early as the reign of Edward $\mathbf{I}$. Baso in apparently a corruption of it.] Formerly a game for children, the full name of which wa Prisoner's Base or Prisoner's Bars.

The country twatriplings, lads more like to ran
Shakesp,: Cymbeline, v. 2
bāse (1), r.i. [Contracted from Eng. debase or from abase] To debase; to alloy by the mixture of a less valuable metal.
"1I am donbtiful whether mea have ouffeciontly roArase, and tin be refined to the height ${ }^{4}=$ Becom
bäse (2), v.t. [From Eng. base, s.]

1. To make s pike stand upon its base or lower part, by applying the latter to the ground; or, more probably, to abase or lower it.
"Basod hit pyka" - Plutarek (157\%). (Hallinell.
2. To found.
was bacion" rerify the report on which his statement

* bāse (3), "basse, v.t. [From Base (2), s.).] To spparel, to equip.

bāsed (1) (Eng.), bā'-sitt (Scotch), pa. par. \& a. [Base (I), v.t.]
bāsed (2), pa. par. \& a. [BィөE (2), v.t.]
- bä'-sel, s. [According to Dr. Murray an error in Holinshed for baseling (q.v.).] An old English coin abolished by Henry H. in 1158.
* bā'se-lard, * băs'-la-ẽrd, s. [ln O. Sw. basslare; 0 . Teut. baseler $=a$ long dagger or ahort aword.] A poniard or dagger, generally worn dependeut from the girdle. (S. in Boucher.)
" Bucklere brode and ewerdja long,
Baudrike with buselardio kene
Bnche toles about ther neck thei hong.
Ploughman's Tole in Wriohe's Potit Pomseris 831
IT The weapon with which Sir William de Walworth slew Wat Tyler was a baselard, which is still preserved with veneration by the Company of Fishmongers, of whom Wsilworth was a member. (S. in Doucher.)
bā'se-lĕss, " bā'se-lĕsse, a. [Eng. base: -less.] Without a base, with nothing to stand upon.
"It mast be recepted. .. as an historical fact. o relected as baseless tiction:"- -
ard ed., Preface, vol. 1. p.
* bā'se-ling, s. [Eng. base, a. ; dim. sulf. -ling.] A base yerson or thing.
bąsěl'-1a, s. [Malabar name.] Malabar Nightshade. A genus of plants belonging to the ordet Chenopodisceæ (Chenopods). The species Basella alba and B. mubra are twining succulent plants, with smooth, fleshy leaves, ased in Chins sand India as spinach plsnts B. rubra yields a very rich purple dye, which, however, is difficult to fix.
bạ-sěl-1ā'-çĕ-80 (Lat.), bạ-sě1'-1ạds (Eng.), s. pl. [Basella.] An order of perigynous exogens, placed hy Lindley in his Ficoidal Alli ance. It consists of plents like Ficoids, but with distinct sepals, no petals, the fruit enclosed in s membranous or succulent calyx single solitary carpel, and an erect seca. (Lindley.) All or nearly all tropical. In 1847 Lindley estinated the known species at twelve.
bā'se-1y̆, adv. [Eng. base; -ly.] In s base manner. Specially-

1. Born of low rank or out of wediock, in bastardy, illegitimately.
"These two Mieylene brethren, basely born. crigit out of 8 sin
$-K$ Knolles.
2. In anch s way as one looked down upon in snciety inight be expected to do ; meanly, dishonourably.

The ling lo not himsolif, but basely led
lientenat in in .
" Allieutenant basely gave it up as moon as Eseser in
". . by him left
On whon he most depended, barely left,

bā'se-mĕnt, s. \& a. [Eng. base; -ment.] A. As substantire :

1. Ord. Lang. © Med, : The lowest, outernost, or most fundamental part of a atructure; that above or outside of which anything ts reared.
 ch h. p. Food A Bowman: Physioh Anat., vol. i.,
2. Arch. \& Ord. Lang.: The lower storay of a building, whether constituting s sunken atorey or a ground floor. In ancient architecture the basement was generally low, snd had shove it a row of columns. it is atil low in most charches sad other public bulldings, but high in private housea.
B. As adjective: Lowest, outermost, most fundamental
${ }^{\text {"It }}$ It conxists, like the correaponding part of most other glands, of two leyers, an outer basement mem epithelluta lining the interior."-Toda \& Bowman Phyitom Anat., vol. i., ehep. xiv., p. 223.

## basement-membrane, s.

Anatomy: A membrane lying between the cutis and the epidermis of the skin.
"This expanse cousists of $t$ wo elements, a basement f(enuo composed of simpie membrane, uninterrupted. homogeneous, and transparent, covered by en epithe linm or pavernent of nuceated particles, Underneat tisne are pliced."-Todd \& Bowman. Phye. 4 nak, i 404.

## basement-tissue, s.

Anat.: The tissue of which basement-membrane is composed. (Seo an example under Basement-Membrane.)
bà'se-nĕss (1), * bā'se-nĕsse, s. [Eng. base $=$ low, and suffix -ness.] The quality of being base or low, in place or in any other respect. Specially-
I of lowness in place

1. The state or quality of being low in social standing.
(a) Without imputation on the legitimacy of the birth: Humble rank.

So seldome seene thst one in batenestre set
Doty noble courage shew with curthous mannem
(b) With such imputation: Illegitimacy of birth, bastardy.
With base! with basenoss " braustandy they buse? base?"
II Of the maral qualities likely to be produced by such lowness in place: The atate or quality of possessing, or being supposed to possess, the moral qualitles likely to be found in the low, the despised, and the illegitimately born ; meanness, vileness, deceit.
"Ot crooked baseness sn indignant scorn-"
III. Of debasement in metals: Absence of value; comparative worthlessness in a metal.
"We alleged the fraudnient ohtaining his patent, the baned."-Svoift
bā'se-nĕss (2), s. [Eng. base = deep in sound, and suffix ness. Deepness of aound.
"The Just nad mensured pcoportion of the air perone of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of mounda"-Bucon.
băs'ĕn-čt, s. [Bascinet.]
bā'-sĕş, s. [BASE (2), s.]

* băsh (1), v.i. [Shortened from abash (q.v.).] To be ashamed.
He woone approched, panting, hreathesse, whot,
His countensunce was bold, sud bashed aot.
bush (2), v.t. [Perhaps Scand.]

1. To beat or strike with heavy biows.
2. To beat, to thrash.
3. To flog with the cat or birch. (Thereves Slang.)
băsh, so [Bash (2).] A heavy hlow that breaks the surface.
ba-shâw', s. [In Dut. and Ger. bassa; Fr. bricha: spob bura.] [Pacha.]
4. The old way, still sometimes adopted, of spelling pusha (q.v.).

The Turks inade na expedition into Perain: nnd because of the strait of the mountaings the bushuw
conaulted which way they should yet in."-Bacon.

## "The lady with the pay macaw,

The dancing-girl, the great busha
With bearded Hip aud chin."
2. A haughty, overbearing, and tyraunical person.
băsh'-fй1, a. [From bash v., and Eng. suff. -ful.]

1. Literally (of persons) :
2. Full of ahame; having the eyes abased ; hsving a downcast look from an excess of modesty or conscionsness of demerit. (Used

## of single occasions or of the character in general. <br> the bold youth.

Of monl Impetnoum, ind the bath wil mild."
"And batVivz in his frit attempt to write." Addioon.
2. Sheepish, unduly and foolishiy embar rassed in company, not from genuine modesty, but from latent vanity.

## II. Figuratively (of things):

1. In the concrete. (Of thingy boldly personi fied and poetically assumed to feel like man):
(a) Feellog ahame, and in consequence trying to shun observation
'The Oure dividing tho woll-water'd tand,
Now gititers jo the mun, mad now retirea, As bas Nuh, yet impatient to bowpera." Task, he 1
(b) Shame-produced; caused by shame.
"His basiNul bonds diseloning Berit hroake."
2. In the abstract :
(a) In a good sense: Of natural shame modesty, or any similar quality.
"He burne with backiful ehame."

## No, Leonato, <br> inever tempted her with word too lerge, <br> Bath tul sincerity tad comety, the wid

(b) In a bad sense: Of cunding, or any almilar quality.

And prompt me, plain and holy innocence. Shakesp. T Tempest, it
băsh'-ftul-1y, adv. [Eng. bashful; -ly.] In a bashful manner, whether-
(I) Modeatly. (Sherwood.)

Or (2) Sheepishiy.
băsh'-fill-něss, s. [Eng. bashful; -ness.] The quality of being bashful ; the disposition to blush or show embarrassment in the presence of others.
(1) To a legitimate extent: Shame produced by true modesty.

2) To an illeguitimate extent: Sheepishnes false modesty.
"For fear had bequeathed hia reom to his kiasman badkulners to tench him good monners."-sidney.
"There are others who havo not altogether so mueh optinioa. - brycon.
bash'-1 ba-zôuk', s. [Turk. bashi bozouk = one who fights without science; an irregular combatant.]
In Turkey: An irregular soldier of any kind. Under the direction of British officera the Bashl Bazouks acquired repntation in the Crimean war; but under Turkish leadership in the Bulgarian insurrection of 1876 , they acted with quch inhumanity that the term acted with such inhumanity that the term Bashi Bazouk became one of reproach, and had to be exchanged
$=$ Provincisl militis.
"The troops hitherto known under tho sinister op pellation of Bathi bazouks wit henceforth be calicd Musteheiz, or I rorincial Milit
dent of the Times, April 23,1887 .

* bash'less, a. [Eng. bash (q.v.), and sufix -less.] Without shame, shameless, unblushing (Spenser.)
bā'sic, a. [Eng. bas(e); -ic.]

1. Chem.: Periaining to a base; constituting a base sud a salt.
2. Having the base in excess; having the base atomically greater than that of the acid or that of the related nentral salt ; s direct union of a basic oxide with an acid oxide (Todid © Lowman.)

## basie rocks.

Lithology, Chem., \& Geol. : In Bernard Yon Cotta's classification, one of tha two leadiug divisions of igneous rocka, whether voleanic or platonic. It comprises those which are poor in silica, as distinguislyed from Aciulic Rocks, which are rich in that mineral con atituent. A somewhat anslogons classification had been previously adopted by Bunsen, who called rocks akin to tlia Basic odes Pyroxenio [Pynoxenic], and those allied to the Acidio Rocks Trachytic [Trachytic]; but whlle the Pyroxente division contains only 45 to 60 psrts of silica, the Basic one has 55 to 80 parts. Bernhard Von Cotta: Rocks, translated by Lawrence, ed. 18\%8, pp. 120, 356.)

عate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sïr, marine ; gō, pơt

bä'-licecãr-înc, s. [Lat. basis; Gr. Häocs (basis) $=2$ base; sud Mod. Lat. cerum.] A mineral, the same ss Fluocerine (q.v.).
besid'-I-б-spöre, s. [Mod. Lat. basidium, and Eng. spore (q.v.).]
Bot. : A apore borne on a basidium (q.v.).
 which the spores of fungi sre formed.
bā-sī-fī-ēr, s. [Eng. busify; -er.] Chem. : That which converte any subatance Into a salifisble base.
bā'-ail-fy, v.t. [Lat. basis, from Gr. ßáacts (basis) $=\mathrm{a}$ base $(\mathrm{Bass}$ s), snd facio $=$ to nake.] Chem. : To convert into a salifisble base.
bā'-sǐ-ry-ing, pr. par. \& a. [BABIFY.]
 bsse, and yuví $(g u n \bar{e})=\ldots$ s femsle.] Boh: The same as Gvnophore (q.v.).
băş'-11 (1), s. [In Fr. biseau = bevelling.] Joinery: The sloping edge of a chisel or of the iron of s plane. For soft wood it usasily made $12^{\circ}$, and for hard wood, $18^{\circ}$
"These chisesls are not groo od to sach a baril hasthe joiners sibssels, on ono othe sues. ha are baritio bet Moen both the aidee in the middile of the fool."-- Maxon.
blag'-ill (2), s. I[Probably a corr. of basan (q.v.). The skin of a sheep tsnned in bark, used in bookbinding and for making silipers.
bay'- MI (3), s. [In Sw. besilika; Dan. basilikenart; Dut. basilicum; Ger. basilikum and basilienkraut ; Fr. basilic; ltal. basilico; Lat. basilicum; from Gr. $\beta$ acilickós (basilikos) $=$
 English name of the Ocymum, 8 genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiacese or Labistes. The species are numerons ; many of them come from the East Indies. They sre fine-amelling frisnts.
I Stveet Basil or Basilicum is Doymum basilicum. It is an aromatic pot-herb.
Wild Busil is Calamintha clinopodium.

wild basil.
basil-thyme, s. Calamintha acinos.
basil-weed, s. The same as Wild Basil (Calamintua clinoporium).

* băç’-ill (1), * băs'-sĭl, s. [Abbreviated from Fr. basilic $=$ a basilisk, a kind of cannon.] [Basilisk] A long cannon, or piece of ordnance, carrying a ball of 160 lbs . weight, but practically useless.

basg'-11, v.t. [From basil, a.] To grind the elige of a tool to $s n$ angle. [For example, see Basil (1), 8.]
băa'-1-lar, ba-sill'-ar-y̆, a. \& s. [In Fr. bnsiluire ; Port. basilar ; Mod. Lat. basilaris; from besis.] [Base, Basis.]
A. As adjective:

1. Gen.: Sitnated at the hase of anything.
2. Anat. : Pertaining to any portion of tha frame which forms a basis to other portions.
B. As substantive:

Anat.: (See extract.)

Ba-şil'-I-an, a. [Named after St. Basil, who founded a monastery in Pontus, and an order of monks, which soon spresd over the East, was introduced into the West in 1057, and was introduced into the west iI ion in 1569.] reformed by Pope Gregory XII. in 1569.] Pertail.
ba-gill-ic, ba-şillick, a. \& s. [In Sp. basilico; Lat. basilicus; Gr. Bactuıxós (basilikos) $=$ royal ; from ßarchav́s (basileus) $=$ s king.]
A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or resembling a basilica (q.v.).
2. Anat.: Pertaining to the vein of the arm called the basilic. [B. 2.]
"These aneuriams following alwayz apon hloediag
the basilick veln, mutt be anourinma of the humeral the basiitick vein, must be aneurinmt of the humeral artory."-sharp.
B. As substantive :
3. Arch. [Babilica.]
4. Anat.: A vein which crosses the radisl srtery in the bend of the elbow, and ia separated from it by a tendinons expansion of the biceps muscle. It ia one of the two veina most frequently opened in blood-letting.
ba-sili-ǐca, ba-sil'-ic, *ba-sil'-ick, s. [In Fr. basilique; Sp., Port., \& Ital. basilica;
 likos) $=$ royal ; $\beta$ aordevis $($ basileus $)=$ a. king. $]$
I. In the Greek period: Apparently, as the etymology showa, a royal residence, though proof of the fact has not been obtained.
II. In the Old Roman period:
5. A public bnilding in the formm of Rome, furnished with donble colonnades or aisles.

plan of thajan's basilica.
It was used both as a court for the sdininistration of justice and as an exchange for merchants.
6. Any similar building in obher parts of Rome or in the proviacial cities.
III. In the Christian perioll:
7. A cathedral church. The name is given because under Constsntine many basilicas were changed into Christian churches, objection being felt to transforming the heathen temples, the associations of which had been always anti-Christian, and often immoral. (See Trench's Symon. of New Test., p. 139.)
8. A royal palace.

- The term was also applied in the Middle Ages to the large canopied tomb of persons of distinction. (See Parker's (flossary of Her.)
bâ-şill'ǐc-al, a. [Eng. basilic; -al.] The same as Basilic, $\alpha i j$. (q.v.).
basilical vein.
Anct. [basilic, B. 2.]
ha-şĭl'-ǐc-an, a. [Eng. basilic (sdj.), sud suff. -an.] The vein of the arm described under Basilic, B. 2.
If Soon after the execution of Charles 1. , Howell made sarcastic allusion to the tragic event, by using the word basilican at once in its anatomical and its etymological aense.
"I will attend with pratience how England will
thrive, now that ahe is let bioorl in the basilican vein." thrive, now that ahe is
-Howell. Lett., iii. 24 .
* bą-şill'-1-cǒk, s. [From Eng. basili(sk), and conck or cock(airice).] [Cockathice.] A basilisk. (Chaucer.)
bâ-ssill'-l-cón, s. [Gr. ßacılıcóv (basilihon) $=$ royal, from its "sovereign" virtue.] An ointment called also tetrapharmacon, from its being composed of four ingredients-yellow wax, black pitch, reain, and olive oil. (Quincy.)
"I mide incibion hato the cavity, and pat a pledget of basilicon over it."-Witeman

Ba-mi'-i-dang, s. [Named after Basilides.] (Bee def.)
Church Hist. : The followers of Rasilides, an eminent Gnostic, who lived st Alexandria in the early part of the second century A.D.
bhy-ㄷ-lis'-culs, s. [Lat. basiliscus, the fsbulous snimal described under Basilisg (q.v.).]

Herpetology: A genus of Reptiles founded by Dsudin. It belongs to the family lguanidim. There is a fin-like elevation, capable of being crected or depressed, running along the bsck snd tail ; there is no throat-ponch, snd thighpores are sbsent. On the occiput is a membranous dilatable pouch. The species are partly srboreal, partly squatic. Basiliscus mitratus, the Ifooded Basilisk, is from Guiahs and other parts of tropical America. B. Amboinensis, the Crested Basilisk, is from Amboyna and other parts of the Indian Archipelsgo. Their hsbits are quite nnlike those sttributed to the fabulous basilisk of antiquity. [BasiLisk.]
bă \& Ger. basilisk; Fr. basilic; Sp., Port., \& Ital. basilisco; Lat. basiliscus; Gr. קaनthiokos (basiliskos $=(1)$ a little king or chleftain, (2) s kind of serpent, so nsmed, sccording to Pliny, from a spot upon its head like s crown. (See example noder A. 1).]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. A fabulous snimal, imagined by the sncients to be so deadly that its look, sad much more its breath, was fatal to those who stood near. When it hissed, other serpents fled from it in alsrm. [Cockatrice.]

Maike me not ejighted like the bastick:
Ive looked on thousands who have aped the bettor
By my regand, but Eill Shakesp.! Wintor't Tale, it 2
"The bafilik was zerpeat cat shove three palmes loag, and differenced from other serpeats by aivanclog bis head, and aome white marka or coroanary spota
apoa the crown. - Browe: vuigar Arrours.
2. An obled to reaemble the fabulous basilisk in its deadly effect. [Basil (4).]
"Wo practine to make awifter motione thao any you
have, and to make them etronger and more violent have, nud to make them etronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest cannons and
bosilista."-Bacom.
B. Technically:

1. Her.: The fabulous animsl described under A., 1. In most respects it resemblea the cockatrice, from which, however, it is distinguishable by having an additional head at the extremity of the tail. This peculisrity of its being two-headed makes it aometimes be called the Amphisien Cockatrice. [Amphisien Cockathice.]
2. Zool.: The English name of the genus Basiliscus (q.v.).
 (Eng.), * bā'sing, plur. * bā'-sĭng-ǐs (O. Scotch), s. [ln Wan. A Fr. bassin; O. Fr., O. Ital. bucino; Low Lat. bacchinus; from bacca = a vessel for water. Cognate with Ger. becken $=$ a basin, and Eng. bac, back (2) (q.v.).]
A. Ordinary Language:
L. Of cavities artificially made:
3. A small vessel for holdiug water, desigued for washing or other purposes.
${ }^{\text {"H Hergest dotat this kirk }}$ with cowpis, challicis, Pelvibut, Bocth (Jamicsom.)
"We behold a niece of Eilyer in a baria, wheo water is put droin it. Which we could not discover befure, as under the verge thereot- - Browne: "thulgar Errours. 2. Anything of similar form artificially made for holding water. Specially-
(a) The cavity for receiving an ornamental sheet of water in a plantation, \&c.
(b) A dock in which vessels are received, discharge their cargo, and, if need be, are repaired.
4. Any hollow vessel, even though not designed for holding water. Thus the scales of a balance are sometimes, though rarely, called the basins of a balance. (Johnson.) [See alao B.]

1L of cavities existing in nature:

1. The cavity naturally formed beneath a waterfall.
" Into a chnsm a mighty block
The gulf is deep below a bridg
And in a basin black and gnall
Receives a lofty waterfall."
Receives a lofty waterfall.
Wordsworth : Idle Shepherd Boya
boll, boy; pout, joŵl; cat, çell, chorus, ģhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, ex̧ist. ph=2.

2. A land-locked bay, or even a bay with a de entrance.
(a) With a oarrow entrance.

The luttiog land two arople bays divldes:
A sure deleues from overy storm that biown"
(b) With a wide entrance

Toribey.․․․ Whaceh had assembled round the basin of
3. The bed of the ocean.
"If th la rotation does the reas affect,
The stures, the low capheious covect contain,
And from lts ample basin cast the main."
B. Technically:
I. Mechanical Arts :

1. Among opticiuns: A concave piece of metal, in shape resembling a bason, on which glass-grioders form their coovex glasses.
2. Among hat-makers: A round abell or case of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould a hat into form.
II. Nature:
3. Anat: A round cavity sitoated betweea the anterior ventriclea of the brain.
4. Physioal Geography:
(a) A circular or oval valley, generally forming the bed of a lake, or, if not, then haviag a river flowing through it.
(b) The entire area drained by a river, as the basin of the Amazon; or the channel of ac oceao, as the Atlantle Ocean.
III. Geology
5. In the same aasse as B., II. 2. (a).
 des and that ramagy mad he clanimed an his owu ides, ond that was with regard to the origio of lake-
basim.
His bellet is that in all cases they have basinh, His beluef is that in all cases they have been scooped oot ty glacterx - Leceure at tha London Institurion. (Times, , yareb 7,1978 .)
6. A depresaion in atrata in which beds of later aga hava been deposited. Thus the Luadon basia consists of tertiary strata deposited in a large cavity in the chalk.
7. A circumscribed geological formation in which the strata dip on all sides inward. Coal frequently occurs in the Carboniferous formation in such a depression.
basin-shaped, a. Shaped lika a basin.

* basin-wide, a. As wide as a basin; cf. SALCER-EYED. (Spenser: Mother Hubbard, 670.)
bā'-sinned (i raute), a. [Eng. basin; eed.] Situated in a basin ; enclosed in a basin. (loung.)
bä'sil-něrved, a [Lat. basi(s), aad Eng. nerved.]
Botany. Of leaves: Having the nerves, or "ribs," all sprioging from the base.
băs'-in-ět, s. [Bascrnet.]
* bā'-šíg, 3. [Baans.] (O. Scotch.)
bā-sĭ-rŏs'-trall, a. [Lat. basis (Basss), and rostralis $=$ pettaining to the rostrum or bill of a bird. 3 Situated at the base of the Lith.
"Sereral persois have anppoed or imasined it fthe of enabling the bind to clear away be for the purpowe basaraystri bristles the fracinents of wings or other parth of lepidopterous ingectan which by ndhering haye clogged
p.
s.a.
bä'siss, s. [fn Fr., Port., \& Ital. base; Sp. basa; Dan., Dut., Ocr., \& Lat. basis; Gr. Bäбts (basis) = a stepping, o step, a foot, a Poundation; $\beta$ aive (bainō) = to walk, to step, to go.]
A. Ordinary Language:

I Lit. Of things which are or are assumed to be material: That oa which anything rests, or is supposed to rest ; the lowest part of anything, as the foundation of a building, \&c.

1. Generally:

In altar- Tise a stately pile they rear,
The basis broak below, and top advanced in aly."
"Anceod my charrot, guide the rapid wheels

## Hilito

2. Spectally. [B., I. I. \& 2.]
II. Of things immaterial: The fundamental principle, groundwork, or aupport of anything. poned to rest on the samo basis"-Lewis: Early Rom Hitit., ch, i.. f 1 .
$\dagger$ B. Technically:
L. Architecture:
3. The pedestal of a column; the lowest
part of s column, the other being the shaf and the capital. [Base.]
"Observing an Ruglish iogeription upon the basti,
4. The pedeatal of a statue.

The many timee shall Crear bleed in sport, No morthler than the dust !"
II. Chem.: Tha sama as Base (q.v.).
III. Pros. : Tha amallest trochaic rhythm.
bā'sil-sol-1ūte, a. [Lat. basis = a base, and solutus $=$ unbound, loose, free; pa. par. of solvo = to loosen, to separate, to disengage.]
Botany. Of leaves: Extended downwards beyond the poiat at which theoretically they arise.
$\dagger$ bā'-sist, s. [From Eng, base in music.] Ons who sing's base or bass.

* bā'-sĭt, pa. par. [Based.] (Seetch.)
bask, "baske, v.t. \& $t$. [Oid Norsa bathask; lcel. bathast $=$ to bathe oueself. (Skeat.)]
A. Transitive: To place in the aun with the view of being warmed ly its heat.

Tis all thy humioea, basineex how to nhun,

- It ia aometimes used reciprocally with the word self.
"He was bashing himself in the glearn of the son."-
B. Intransitive (now the more frequent):

1. Lit. : To repose In the sun for the purpose of feeling its geaial warmth; to suo oneself.
A Aroon of nix or sever of thene hidoons reptilea may ofteatimes be seen oo the black rocks. At few fret above the surt. bratring io the sun with out
atretched legs.--Darevin: Toyoge Rownd we Horld, 2. Fig.: To repose anid genial influences.
bask, s. [Bask, v.] A bath or suffusion of genial warnth. (N.E.D.)
basked, pa. par. \& $a$. [Bask.]
bask'-ẽr, s. [Bask, v.] One who basks.
bask'-ĕt, *bask'-ette, s. [A Celtic word. in Corn. basket; Weish basged, bascod, basgawd, basgauda; from bresg = plaiting, network; Irish bascaid, bascaied, basceid; Lat, buscaula, avowedly derived from the Old British. (Seo the below.).]
A. Ordinary Language:
2. A light and airy vessel made of plaited osiers, twigs, or similar flexible material, much used in domestic arrangernents.
T The baskets made by the old inhabitants of Britain were so good that they became celebrgted at Rome, and were called by a Latin name which was confessedly only their wative appellation pronounced by forelgn lips. Martial thus speaks of them : "Barbars da pletis veait bascauda Britannis" (" The berbarian basket came from thi mainted Britons"') By "barbarian" he mrobahly meant mada by foreigners, as contradistinguished from Romans, and did not inean many Freeman ( $O$. Eng. Hist. for Children) instances busket as one of the few Welsh worda in English, and points out that the suall number that do exist are maioly the sort of words which the women, whether wives or slaves, would hring in. From this and other facts, be infers that in what at the end of the sixth century liad become England, the prior inhabitants had been all but extirpated by the Aoglo-Saxea invaders.
a backet of unlenvened bread."-Les. vill 2.
"A Ad they did all ent, and were flled: And they took up of the fragmeots that remsiued twolvo buskefs
3. As a vague measure of capacity: As many of anything as the size of basket generally used for ceataining that article will hold.
"One hrave soldier bas recorded in his journal the
 Kirst cherries ou the yenr was accepted from.
B. Technically:
4. Her.: Winnowing-basket. [Winnowina, VANE.]
5. Mil. [Gabion.]
6. Arch.: The base of a Corinthlan capital. (Gwilt.)
7. Hat-making: A wieker-work or wire acreen used in the process of bowing ( $q . v$.).
basket-carriage, s. A anall carriage with a wicker bed, adapted to be drawn by ponies.
basket-fish, s. Not a gennins "fish," but a "Star-fish" It I of the genux As Ophiuridx. [Amgus.]
basket-hilt, \& The hilt of a weapon, so called becausg it to made in some thing lika the ahape of a basket, ao as to coutaio the whole hand, and defead it whole hand, and defead it from being wounded in
Aghting or fencing. The
 basket-hilt of a siogle atick

- Witb backe-butt that woind hold broth,

And nerve for fight and diuner both." Hudbras.

## basket-hilted, a. Having a baskat-hllt.

basket-osier, basket osier, z . The English name of Salix F'orbyanc. It grows wild in England, and is cultivated for purposes of commerce, being mach eateemed by basketmakers for the finer aorts of wicker-work.
basket-salt, s. Salt made from salt opriags, of a ifaer quality than ordinary salt; ao called from the shape or construction of the vessel in which the brioe is evaporated.
basket-woman, s. A woman who attends at markets with a basket, ready to carry home anything whicb is bought by eustomers.

## basket-work, $s$.

1. Work or texture of plalted osiers or twigs [HICKER-WORK.]
2. Fortifioction: Work invoiving tha tater weaving of withea and atakes-e.9., fascines, hurdies, \&c.
bask' in a basket. (C'orper.)
bask'-et-riul, s. [Eng. basket; full]
3. A basket literally full of aoy aubstance.
4. As much of anythiog as would fill as ordinary basket.
† bask'-et-ry̆, s. [Eng. basket; suff. -ry.] A number of baskets regarded collectively.

## bask'-І̆íg, pr. par. \& a, [BAsk, v.i.]

basking-shark, s. A abark, called in Encish also the Sun-fish and the Sail-flah, and by zoologists Selachts maximus. As its name maximus imports, it is the largest kuown shark, sometimes reaching thirty-six feet in length, but it has little of the ferocity aeea in its immediate allies. It is called "basking" because it has e habit of lying motionless on the water, as if enjoying the warnuth of the
aun. It inhabits the Northern seas, but is occasionally found on our ahores. [SElachue.]

* bās'-nat (pl. bās'-nat-ǐs), s. [Fr. basincte, dimin. from bassin =a bason.] A amall basin; a little bow]. (Scotch.)
"... twa llankatia, prlee vuls: twa targeatiap prion

* băs'-nĕt, s. [Bascinet.]
bā'-sồn (1), 8. [BAsin.]
* bâ'-sồn (2). [Bawson.]

Basque (que as $\mathbf{k}$ ), $a . \&$ s. $[F r$. Basque $=$ pertuining to Biseay or its inhabitaots.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to the Basque race or language.
B. As substantive :

1. Ona of tha Basqua race. This extremely autique race, which probably once occupled the whola Iberiaa zyeninsula, exists in the Spanish provinees of Guipuzcoa, Biscay, Alsve, and Navarre, and in Frauce io Labourd, Basse Navarre, and Soule.
2. The Basque language. It has no close affinity to any European tongue. Eves the numerals are uoique, exeept sei (aix), and bi (two).
3. A jacket with a short skirt worn by ladies, cepied probably from the Basque cos. tume.
Běs'-quǐsh (qu as k), a. [Eng. Basqu(e); -wh. In Ger. Baskisch.]



## 1. After the manner of the Basques.

2. Pertaining to the Basque language.
.. . their worde ware Bosgulih or Cantalarian."-
 ban' -mō rê-1ié'vō (i as y), s. [From Fr. bas or Ital. busso $=$ Jow, and Fr. relief or Jtal. relieto $=(1)$ rellef, foil, set-off; (2) relief in painting and sculpture ; (3) embossing.]
3. Low relief ; a kind of sculpture, a coin, medal, ac., or embossing, in which the figures are "in rellisf," that is, are raised above the plaue in which they stand, but are, raised only slightly, this velug implied by the French Ford bas $=$ low. More specifically, they stand out less than half their proper proportions;

bas rehief. (arce of titus.)
had they stood out half their proportions, the term used would have been mezzo-relievo, meaning, in middle relieff; and had they done $\omega 0$ more than hali, the word used would have been alto-reliceo, signifying, in high, bold, or strong relief
4. A carving in low relief
base (1), 2. [A corruption or altaration of bast ( $9 . v).$.

T See also Bast (1).

1. The inner bark of the lime or linden-tree from which mats wers once made in England me they still are in Rusaia. [See Nos. 2, 3.]
2. The lime or bnden-tree itself (Tilia Europea), also the American species (Tilia Americana). [Bass-woon.]
3. A mat made of the inner bark of the lime or linden-tree, or of any similar material Speciully-
(1) In England: A hassock or thick mat on which people kneel at church.
(2) In Scotiand.
(a) A mat laid at a door for cleaning one's feet. (Jamieson.)
(b) A mat used for packing bales of goods (Jamieson.)
(c) A sort of mat on which dishes are placed at table, especially meant for preserving the table from being stained by those that are hot (Jamieson.)

## bass-wood, s.

1. The wood of the American lime or lindenree (Tilia Americana).

## All the bowls were made of base-mood, <br> White and polisbed very amooulhy",

2. The tree itself,
| bass (2), s. [Basse.]
bāss (3), *bāse, * basse, a. \& s. [Jn Sw. Dan., \& Dut. bas; Ger. bass ; Fr. basse; Sp baxo; Port. baixo; Ital. basso.] [Base.]
A. As adj. (Music): Gf a low or deep pitch; grave, as opposed to acute. (The form base is now obsolete, being superseded by bass.)
"In pifes the lower the aote holes hes, and the B
B. As subst. (Music) :
3. The string which gives is base sound.
"At thy well-eharpend thumb, from ahore to more,
4. An instrument which plays the bass part ; specislly of the violoncello or bassviol, and the contrabasso or donble bass. Both this and the previous sense are found in the following example.
" Mow Mr. Fearing, wa one that played upon the totes aro more doleful than the notes of other music cre; though indeed some my the baco to the ground of musle. And for my part, 1 caro cot at all for that profeaion which begins not in hearluesi of mind, the bast, when he intends to put all in tune God also playe npon this string frist, whell he teta the woul in
5. The lowest of the principal hnman voices; those higher in pitch being resjectively baritone, tenor, alto or contrallo, mezzosoprano, soprano.
6. Plural: The portion of a choir singing the bass part; also the portion of a string band playing the bass part
7. In compound words: The lowest instrument of any class or family of instruments ; as bass-clarinet, boss-flute, bass-horn, basstrombone, bass-tuba, bass-viol or base-viol.
8. Bass-string dr base-string: The string of lowest pitch on 3 string instrument having deep sounds.
9. Bass-clef: The lowest aign of shsolnte pitch used in music; the

B!a$F$ clef.
I A fundamental bass: The supposed generator or foundation of any harmonic combina tion. Thus C is said to be the fundamental base of the chord C, E, G.


HIAMPLE OF FIOURED BABE FROM CORELEI.
TT Thorough or continuous bass: Originally the bass part flgured for the player on a harp sichord or organ. Ifence, the art of adding chords to a figured basa; the srt of harmony [Basso-continuo.]
bass-bar, s. A plece of wood fixed under the bridge inside the belly of instruments of the violin kind, to atrengthen it.
bass-horn, s. A wind instrument of low tone, dexper than the bassoon.
bass-viol, +base-viol, s. [Eng. bass, base; viol. In Sw. \& Dau. bas-fiol; Fr. basse de viole; Port. baixo de viola.] A stringed instrument for playing bass; a violoucello.
"On the awoep of the aroh Les oue of the Muses. playing on a bate-vioh -Drydem.
"At the frat grin he cast every human feature out
of his conotenance sit the eecoud he became the heal of a baseviol."-Addisorn
$\dagger$ bass, v.t. [From the substautive. Comp. Fr. baisser $=$ to lower, to sink, to depresa.] To sound in a deep grave tone.

- Methought the billows spoke and told me of it

The whinds did sing it to me, and the thunder't
The name of Prosper ; it did bisesp, my treespask,",
 (Scotch.)
basse, + bass, * base, * bar (Ord. Eng.), barse, barge (Provinc. Eng.), s. [From A.S. bars, bears, the kind of perch described in the def.; Dut. baars = a perch: Ger. bars, barsch, bärsich $=$ the barse, a perch. Akin, though not so closely, also to Eng. perch; Fr. perche; Ital rertica; Low Lat. parca, porca; Sp. \& Lat. perca; Gr. тє́ркп (perkē), пєрко (perkos) = dark-coloured, dusky.]
A. Formerly (with little precision): Either the marine fish described under B., or some freshwster perch resembling it.

Bar, the fesh called a basa."-Cotgrave,
-Item, there is withln the satd mayor s grent tarne or fish-pond. called Talkeu Tann, wherela are good store of pyke, barcea, trowtes, and eyles."-Hutchison вoucher.
B. Now (more precisely)

1. A fish of the order Acanthopterygil and family Percide. It was known to the Greek es $\lambda d \beta \rho a \xi$ (labrax), and to the Romsus as lupus, and is the Labrax lupus of Cuvier, and the

Perca labrax of Linnæeus. It ls like the perch, but is marine. It occurs in Britain. A Ramsgate it is called the Sea-d for food. It has been known to weigh thirty pounds.
"Por_cetching of Whitiag 'and basse they ung: 2. A sea-fish, caught particularly at the Potomac and Cherspeak Bay. It is highly esteemed in Virginia. (Boucher.)

+ bas'-sĕn-ět, bas'-san-ĕtto, \& [Bas cinet.]
bas'sĕt, † bass-sět', * bags-extt'e, s. \& a [Iu Dan. bassetspil; Ger. bassetspiel; Fr. bas sette; Sp . baceta; Jtal. bassetta $=$ aomewhs less dimin. of basso $=$ low.] [Bass, Basse.]
A. As substantive: A game st cards, said to have been invected by a Venetian noble. It was introduced into France in 1674. The parties to the game are nominally a dealer or bauker; his assiatant, who supervises the losing card; and the punter, to play against the banker.

Soine dreas, eome dance, fomo ylay, aot to forget
Your plequet parties, and your dear basset." Rowe

B. As adjective: Pcrtaining to the game described under A.
"Gamestors wonld no more blastheme; and Lady
basset-table, s. A table upon which basset is played.

The baseet-tabte sprend, the enllifer come;

† bŭs'-sět (1), a. \& s. [Comp. Old Fr. basset, dimin. of bas = low, as Ital. bassetto is dimin. of basso = low.]
A. As adjective (among miners): Having s direction st one side towards the surface of the earth; tending to crop out
B. As substantive (among miners): The outcrop of strata at the surface of the ground
bǎs'-道t (2), $a$. [Comp. Ital. bassetto $=$ somewhat low, dimin. of basso $=$ low. In O. Fr. \& Prov. basset $=$ somewhat low.] [BASSET, adj. \& s.] (Used in composition, as in Basset-horn, q.v.)
basset-horn, s. [Ital corno di basetto.] A musical inatrument, the tenor of the clarinet family, having more than three vetaves in its

compass, extending upwards from $F$ below the bass stave. It differs from the ahape of the clarinet mainly in having the hell-mouth, which is made of metal, recurved.
† băs'sect, v.i. [From basset, a. \& s. (q.v.).] Among miners: To rise to the aurface of the earth. (Applied specially to beds of coal which thus rise in a direction contrary to that in which they dip.)
bas-sět'te, s. [Fr.] The same as Basaet, \& (q.v.) [BASSETTO.]
băs'söt-ǐig, pr. par. \& s. [BASSET, v.]
As substantive (among miners): The rise of a vein of coal to the surface of the earth; the cropping out of coal in the direction contrary to its dip.
bas-sět'-ť̌, bas-ečtt'e, s. [Ital. bassetto ( $\alpha$ dj.) $=$ annewhat low; (s.) counter-tenor.] [Basser, adj.] A tenor pr small bass-viol.
bhas'-sǐ-a, \& [Named efter Fernando Bassi, curator of the botanic gardens st Bologna.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Sapo taceer (Sapotads). $1 t$ consists of large trees which grow in the East lndies. Bassia lati folia (Brosd-leaved Bassia) is common in some parts of India. It is called the Mohra or Moho-tree. The fiowers have a heavy, aicken ing amell, and an intoxicating apirit is distilled from them. B. butyracea is the Jndian Butter tree. The African Butter-tree, that of Mungo Park and Bruce, is slso a Bassia.
bays'sill, 8. [Basil (4)]
 -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -gion = zhŭn. -tious, -sions, -cious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, \&c. $工$ bę. del
$\dagger$ băs'-sing-ět (1), s. [Bascinet.]
băs'-si-nĕt (2), băs-sǐ-nĕtté, a. [Fr. diminutive from bassin $=$ a basin (q.v.).] An ohlong wicker basket with a coveriug or hood over the ead, in which young children are placed as in a cradle.
băss'-măt, s. [Scotch bass (Bast), and Eng. mat.] Matting made of bass, used for vsrious gardening purposes.
thas'-sō (1), s. [Ital. basso.] [Bass.]

1. The bass in music.
2. One who sings or plays the bass part. - Sopraoo, baus, even the coutra mito. Byron: Beppo, x xxil
basso-concertante, s. [Ital.] The principa' bass string-instrument; that which accomladics recitatives and solos.
basso-continno, s. [1tal. basso and continuo $=$ continual.] Continued or thorough kass, i.e., the figured bass written continuously throughout a movement, for the nse of the player on a larpsichord or orgaa. [Bass (3).]
basso-rilievo, basso-relievo, s. [Jtal.] [Bas relief.]
basso-ripieno, s. [Ital. basso asd ripiene $=$ full, filled. $]$ The bass of the grand chorus, which comes in only occasionally.
băs-sṑ (2), s. [Bashaw.] A pasha.
"Great kinga of lbariary and my basenes."
băs'sóck, băs'sóc, 8. [From bass, sind diru. sutf. -ock.] A lass, a mat.
bass-sôo'n, * bạs-sốn, s. [Ia Sw. bassong Dsn. \& Dut. basson; Fr. bassor; Sp. buron Port. baisao; Ital. fagotto $=$ a fagot, so calleni from its similarity is sppearance to a busde of sticks.]
3. A reed instrument of the "donble-reed" class, forming is ordinsry orchestras the tenor and bass of the wood-wind band. it

has a compass of about three octaves, com mencing at the note $B$ flat below the bass stave.

## The wedding guest here beat big breat For he heard the loud bassoon"

2. As organ-stop of a quality of tono simila to the orchestral instrument.
3. A scries of free reeds on a harmonium or kindred instrumest, of a like quality of toae
bạs-sôon'-ǐst, s. [Eng. bassoon; -ist.] A musician whobs instrument is the basboon.
Băs'sốr-a, Bŭs'sồr-ah, s. \& a. [From Arab. basra = a margin.]
A. As substantive: A frontier city of Asistic Turkey on the Shat-el Arab (river of the Arabs), made by the junction of the Euphrates and the Tigris iato one stream. It is about seventy miles from the Peraian Gulf.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to Bassora

Bassora-gum, s. Gum brought from Massora. It is supposed to be derived either from a Cactus or a M esembryanthemum.
bas'-sôr-ín, s. [In Fr. bassorine.]
Chem. : A kisd of mucilage found is gumtragacanth, which forms a jelly with water, but does not dissolve in it.

- A clear, aqueous-looking liquid, apps. rently of the nature of bassorin, exists in the large cells of the tubercular roots of seme terrestrial Orchids of the section Ophyrea. lerrestrisi Orchids of the section Ophyreas. cytoblast; the whole being compactly aggregated iu the ioterior of the parent cell.
băs'-sŭs, s. [Lst. Bassus, a proper name.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family Braconidze. They hsve Jeng nerrow bodies, sad frequent umbelliferous flowers.
* bāst, v.l. [Baste.] (Scotch.)
bāst (1), pa. par. [Basted, BAst, v.] (Scotch.)
bāst (2), pau par. [Base, v.; Based, pa. par.] (Scotch.)
bast (1), băss (1), a. [A.S. bast $=$ the lone bark of the linden-tree, of which ropes were raade; boesten rap $=$ a linden or bast rope lcel., Sw., Dan., Dut., \& Ger. bast; O. H. Ger. bast, past, In Dut. bust mesns also back, rind, cod, busk, shell.]

1. Properly: Tha inner bark of the lime or linden-tree, used in Russia and elsewhere for making mats. [Bass.]
2. A rope made from this msterial.
3. Anything similar. Spec., a strong woody fibre derived from two palms, Attatea funifera and Leopoldiana Piassaba, and used for making brooms and brushes.
T Cuba bast: The fibres of Paritium elatum, a Mallow-wort. It is used for tyiag up plants a Mallow-wort it is used for tyiag up plants sury of Botany.)
bast-matting, bast matting, Rnssian matting, s. The matting formed from the inner bark of the lime. (Hooker o Arom the ammer bark of the lime. (Hooker a
bāst (2), s. [Baste.]
băs'-ta, adv. [Ital. basfa = enongh.]
Music: Enough! stop! A term used when the leader of a baad wishes to stop a performer. (Crabb.)

* băs-tā'il-yíe, s. [Bastille.] (0. Scotch.)
băs'-tant, a. [Fr. bastant, pr. psr. of baster $=$ to be sufficieat, to go on well ; Sp., Port., di Ital. bastante $=$ sufficicnt $; \mathrm{Sp} . \&$ Port. bustar $=$ to suffice, to suphly, to give; Ital, bastare = to be sufficiest; basta $=$ enough.] Possessed
of ability. of ability.
"If we had been provided of ball we were sufflesently Bartant to have kept the passo arainst our eueny."Sonro: Exper., 2 2u. (Janizeson)
băs'-tạrd, * băs'-tạrde, * băs'-tạst, 8 \& a. [Eng. bast(e) = illegitimacy (q.v.), and saff. -ard. In Sw., Dae., \& Ger. bastard; Dut. brstaard: Fr. batard; O. Fr. \& Prov, bastard bastart; Sp., Port, \& Ital, bastardo; Low Lat bastandus. The ultimate etymology is O . Fr. \& Prov. bast; Low Lat. basta, bastumi $=\mathrm{s}$ packssulde. Cf. Fr. fils de bast =a bastard pack saddle child, as opposed to a legitimate chill, the muleteers at the inns being accustomed to use their packsaddles as beds.] [Baste.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: An illegitimate or natural child. [A., 11. 1.]
"To onounce Robert his wooe, that bantarst, was
". There Rob. Glouces., p, 431. (S. in Boucher.)
"I laugh to think that babe $n$ bartard."
2. Figuratively:
(a) Abything epurious, connterfeit, or false.

Tour tongue, though bot sast ards naty syllable
of so allowne somatern. Corloz, iu,
(b) The wine described under A., 11, 3.
II. Technically:

1. Law:
(a) English Law: One born ont of lawful wedlock. (A child begotten out of lawful wed lock may be legitimized if its pareats marry betore its birth.)

I A bastard, being looked on legally as no obe's eon, cannot inherit property, though he may scquire it by his own exertions. Other disabilitics under which be formerly laboured have been removed.

IT Whes a man has a bastard son, and afterwards marrying the mother has a legitimate son by her, the former is called bastard eigne, aod the latter mulier puisne.
(b) Scots Law: In Scotland s child is legitimized if its parents marry at any future period; this was the case alse in the Romsn law, which the Scotch in this respect followed.
2. Hist. (Plur. Bastards). [So eslled because headed by the illegitimate sons of nohlemen, who, on account of being bastards, were incapable of inheriting property.] The name given to certain bandits, who in the fourteenth century rose in Guicnne, and, joining with the English, set fire to various towns.
3. Wine-making: A nsme formerly applied to a foreign sweet wine sometines called muscsdel [Muecadel.]. It came chielly from Candia
"Why, then, your hrown bastard in your ooly driuk." $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp.: } 1 \mathrm{Hen} / \mathrm{T} . \mathrm{il} \text { it. }\end{gathered}$
4. Sugar-refining
(a) (Pl. Bastards): An impure, coarse brown sugar, one of the refuse products in the manefacture of refined sugar. It is occasionally used in brewing, and frequently by publicaus to bring up the colour and gravity of beer which they have adulterated.
(b) Sing.: A large-sized mould in whicb sugar is drained. (Ure.)
B, As adjective:
I Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Begotten out of wedlock ; illegitd mste; natural.
"Peace is a very apoplexy, Iethargy, Inventible....e
getter of more bastard children thail whar a deatroser getter of mone bastard children th
of men."- Shatasp: Corkh. iv, a
2. Figuratively:
(a) Spurious, not geanine; adulterated, im plying leferiority to the thing counterfeited.
Shakesp: Were Merch of Hen of bastard bopo ludeed."

- Meo werch er en., ill. \&.
their own who, onder the disguise of publick good purion attend tbem. - Temple.
(b) Resembling anythisg else, though not idestical with it. Not necessarily implyin isferiority to that which it is like. (Uaed specially of plants or animals resembling others, but not really identical with thera, at the same time they are just as perfect as the species whose "bastards" they are.). [See 1L 6 \& 7.]


## II. Techrically:

1. Military. Of cannon: Or an sbaormal type: for iustance, loager or shorter than ordiusry.
2. Printing:
(a) Bastand or half-title: An abbrevisted title on a page preceding the full title-page of a book.
(b) Bastard fount: A fount of type cast on a smsiler or larger body than that to which it usually belonge. In the former case the lines appear closer together, and in the latter wide apart, than in type cast oo the usual body.
3. Hine-making. Bastard wines (pl.): Those partly sweet, partly astringeot.
"Such winex are calied caungrel or bastard wioce
which. betwixt the aweet and astringent ones, hava neither manitest sweetness nor mianilest astriction but indeed participate and conthin is 2 bera borb qualities."-Narkham: Tran
4. Plastering. Basturd stucco: A kind or stucco, made two-thirds of lime snd one-third of fine pure asad; also, the finishing coat of plastering wheo prepared for paist
5. Painting. Bastard Scarlet: Of a red colour dyed with madder.
6. Zool. Bastard Plover: An English nsme for a bird, the Common Lapwing (Vanellus cristatus).

## 7. Botany

Bastard Alkanet, Bastard-alkanet: The bark of Lithospermum arvense (Common Gromweli) It abounds with a deep-red dye, whlch easily conmunicsted to oily substances like the true Alkaet (Anchusa tinctoria).

Bastard Balm, Basturd-balm: The English name of Melittis, a genus of Lamiacee (Labiates). Specialiy suplied to the Melitti melissophyllum, a plant found wild in the sonth and south-west of England. It has beantiful flowers of variegated colour, and is a herbariun acquires and long retains a smell like that of Authoxanthum.
Bastard Cabbage-tree: The English nsme of Geoffroya, an anomalous genus with papilio naceous flowers, and drupes instead of proper legumes for fruit.
Bastard Cedar, Bastard-cedar:
(a) The English name of the Cedrela, * genus coastituting the typical one of the order Ccdrelaceæ (Cedrelsds). [Cedaela.] Also the wood of various species of the genus. One kind contes from Australis, and seother from the West Indies. The latter is of a from the west Indies. The latter is of a brown colour sud a fragrant odour, whence Jight, soft, Bnd well sdapted for making canoes and other purposes.
(b) The English name of the Bubroma, a genus belonging to the order Byttnerisees (Byttnerisds). The Bubroma guazuma (Elmleaved Bastard Cedar) grows in Jsmsica. The wood is light and easily wrought. The tree is an umbrageons one, and supplies cattle not merely with food, kut with shelter from beat. [Bubroma.]

[^51]Bastard Cinnamon, Bastard-cianamon: A tree, Laurue cassia, which grows io Ceylon. It is decorticated like the True Cinnsmon, but of inferior val

Basiand Dittany, Baotard-dittany: A Rntaceous plant, Dictamnus Fraxinella.
Bastard Flower Fence: The Englieh name of Adenanthera, a geous of planta belooging to the Leguminous order and the Cessalpineous smb-order. [Adenanthera.]

Bastard Hare's Ear: The English name of the Phyllis, s genna belonging to the order Cinchonacew (Cinchonsds). Phyllis nobla, from the Canaries, is an evergreen shrub with beantifnl leaves.
Bastard Hemp: A plant, Datisca cannabina, It belongs to the Datiscacea, or Datiscads.
Bastard Indigo, Bastard-indigo: The English name of a geous of plants belonging to the Leguminous order. There are several speciea, sll from America. Amorpha fruticosa, or Shrubhy Bastard Indigo, was once used in Cerolina as an indigo-plant, but it la now gbandoned.
Bastard Lupine, Bastard-lupine: The English nsme of Lupinaster, a genus of Leguminous plants from Siberia
Bastard Manchineel; The English name of Ckmeraria, a genus of plants beloaging to the order Apocynrceæ (Dog-hznes).

Bostard Orpine: The English oame of the Andrachne, a genus of Euphorbiaceons plants.
Bastard Pimpernel: The English name of Centunculus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Primulacere (Primworts). The Least Bastard Pimpernel (Centunculue minimus) is fonod wild in Britain. It is a gnall plant with very minnte solitary sessile, axillary, pale rose-coloured flowers.
Bastard Quince: The English name of Pyrus Chamoemespilus, which growa in the Pyrenees.
Bastard Rocket: A Cruciferous plant, Brassica Erucastrum.

* Bastard Star of Bethlehem: A name sometimes given to a liliaceous plant, a species of Albuca, The genuine star of Bethlehem is
Ornithogalum umbellatum, which now grows Ornithogalum zubel
half-wild in Britain.
Bastard Stone-parsley: The English oame of the Urabelliferous genus Sison. The Hedge Bastard Stone-parsley (Sison amomum) grows wild in Britain. It has roundish ovata pungent sromatic fruit.

Bastard Toad-fax: The English name of Thesinm, a genus of plants belonging to the order Santalacee (Santalworts). The species are obscure weeds.
Bastard Vervain: The English name of Stachytarpheta, a genus belonging to the order Verbenacce, or Verbenes. Stachytarpheta mutabilis, or Changing Flower, is a beantiful shrub brought originally from South America.

Bastard Vetch: The English name of Phaca, a genus of Leguminans plants, wild on the continent of Europe and elsewhere. They are
pretty herbaceons planta resembling Aatrapretty
bastard file, s. One of $n$ grade between the rough snd the amooth in respect of the relative (Mrominence snd coarseness of the tecth. (Knight.)
bastard-wing, s. Three or four quill like feathers placed at a small joint in the middle of the wing.

| bass-tard, v.t. [Fron bastard, s. (q.v.).] To pronounce to be a bastard.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two and cruelly mardered. ${ }^{n}-B a c o n$.
† băs'-tard-ĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Bastard, v.]
† băs-tard-ĭing, " băs'-tard-y̆дig, pr. par. \&s. [Bastard, v.]
bas'-tard-işm, s. [Eng. bastard; -ism.] The stata or condition of a bastard. (Cotgrave.)
băs'-tard-ize, v.t. [Eng. bastard; -ize.] 1. With a person for the object:

1. To beget a bastard.
"I should have been that 1 am, iad the maidenlleat otar in the frumment twinkled on my bavarditing.

- Shakepp. Lear, i. 2 .

2. To render one a bastard by legielation, or to convlct one of being a bastard; legally to declare one a bastard. (Burn: Just. of Peace.)
II With a thing for the object: To render illegitimate or abnormal. [See example under the participial adjective.]

## băs-tagr-īized, par. par. \& a a

guagei---Darwin: Deccent of Man, voli.i, pt, in, ch. ill
băs-tard-i'z-İ̆g, pr.p.,s., \&a. [Bastardize,]
băs'-tard-1y̆, adv. \& a.
A. As adverb: Like 8 bistard; after the manner of a bsstard. [Used (lit.)' of persons or (fig.) of things.]

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soll disisene, zud hinto cockle Etrays; Inet the nind
B. As adjective: Spurions countcrait not really what it looks like or is called after.
" Bartardly tertian, in". "-Barrough: Nethod of
băs'-tard-y̆, s. [Eng. bastard; -y. Io Sp. \& Port. bastardia; Ital. bastardigia.]
A. Ord. Lang.: The atsta or condition of a bastard.
"There, nt your meetest advantage of the time,
awaray or Edward shildren." HiL o
B. Scots Law :

1. Declaration of Bastardy: An sction raised in the Court of Sesslon to obtain a declaration tbat the plaintiff who has received from the Crown "a gift of bastardy " [see 2] is lawfully entitled to enter on possersion of the lands or other property bestowed.
2. Gift of Bastardy: A gift from the Crown to some one of the heritable or movable effects of a bastard who has died withont law ful issue. Before the donatory can enter upon possession he must obtain s "declaration of bastardy" [see I].

* băste (1), * băst, * baast, s. [O. Fr. bast $=$ a packsaddle used by minleteera as a bed in inas.] 1. Fornication or adultery.
"For he whe bigeten o baste, God it wot.",

2. Illegitimacy.
at wedlock, bastardia . . ."-Frompt Paro.
baste (2), s. [BASE (1), A., II. 10.]
bāste (I) (Eng.), bāst (Scotch), v.t. [In Icel. beysta $=$ to strike, to powitr ; Sw. bösta $=$ to baste, to whip, to flog, to beat, to lash; Fr.
bastonner $\underset{=}{=}$ to cudgel to bastinado $\mathbf{S p}$. bresbastonner $=$ to cudgel, to bastinado; Sp. brostear; Port. bastonar; Ital. bastonare. From O. Fr., Sp., \& Prov. baston; Mod. Fr. baton, Dan. baske $=$ to beat, strike, cndgel ; bask $=$ a stripe, a blow.] [BAstinado.]
3. To beat with a cudgel.

## Quoth she, Igrant it is ln vnlu <br> Beeause the pargs his honez endur

2. To drip fat or an yhing similar on meat when it is turning on the spit or roastingjack to be roasted; to soften by meana of such fat.
"The fat of raasted mutton falling on the hirds will
serve to baute them, And so save tine and butter" Eerve to baute then, and so save time ond butter."-
Switt.
bäste (2) (Eng.), bāiss (Scotch), v.t. [From O. Fr. bastir; Mod. Fr. butir = to huild, tire = to sew with long stitches; from basto $=$ a long stitch. Compare Dan. besye = to sew, to stitch to embroider ; M. H. Ger. bestar sew, to stitch, to embroider; M. H. Ger. bestar,
$=$ to sew.
To sew glightly, with the view of holding the portions of a dress in their proper holding the portions of a dress in their proper
place till they can be sewed more thoroughly. place till the
"The hody of your discourse is mometimes guarded with fragments, and the guards nre but slightly basted
bā'st-ĕd (1) (Eng.), * bāst (0. Scotch), pa. par. \& $a$. [Baste (1).]
bā'st-ěd (2), * bā'st-en, pa. par. \& a. [Baste (2).]

* bā'st-en, pa.par. [Ger. basten.] [Baste (1).]
* bā'st-ẽr, s. [Eng. bast(e); -er.] A blow with a stick or similar weapon. (Todd.)
"Jack took ap the poker, and gave me mach a baster
upon my head, that it was two mouths before 1 per-

* băs-tide', e [0. Fr.] A place of defence: a fortress.
Bas'-tille, bass'tile, * bas-tylle (ylle as in)s * băs'-tẽll, * băs'-tě1, "băs-tí'
 yie ( $O$. Scotch), o. [O. Fr. bastille $=$ a fastness, a castle furnished with towera; from bastir Mod. Fr. batir = to build. in Port. bastilha, Low Lat. bastellum, bastile, bastilia, bastia.]
I. Generally:
* 1. Originally: A temporary wooden tower on wheela, constructed to ensble besiegera safely to approach a town or fort which they designed to attack.
"They had also towres of tymber royng on wheles thint we elepe bustilef or somer crastelles, and ahortly
anle thinges that uedfulle wa in cny maner kyde of Nile thinges that pedfulle wing in eny maner kynde of
werrea the legion bad it."-Trevisa: legecius, Reg. 1B, A. xii., ii. 2. [S. in Boucher.)

2. Later: A amall antique castle fortified with turrets, a blockhouse; also the turrets, bulwarks, or other defences of such a structure.
"Sone efter he gat syndry eraftismen to clenge the towris and basteilyies, rysyis la the strankest maner that myeht be deulsit."- - Bellend. : Cron., bk. v., c. 9
II. Spec. (of the form Bastille): The celebrated Parisisn state-prison and fortress called by way of pre-eminence the Bastille. It was commenced in 1370 by onder of Charles $V$. of France, and was finished in 1882 nuder his

the bastille.
enccessor. Many victims of despntism were immured within its gloomy walls. One of the earliest scenes in the grest drama of the first French revolution was the attack of the popuFrench revolution was the attack of the Iopu-
lace on the Bastille. It was captured by lace on the Bastille. It was captured by
them on the 14 th of July, 1789 , snd soon afterthem on the lith of July, 1789 , snd soon after-
wards demolished. None of the governments Wards demolished. None of the governments
which have since succeeded to power in France Which have since succeeded to powe
bsve ever proposed ita restoration.

With alf the For lambers in its hor rid towers,
Fell to the ground, by violence o erthrown


## * bastell-bowge, * bastell-house, s. The same as Bastille, I. 2.

"And they barnte a stend called Farmelay, and won


* băs'-tǐ-mĕnt, * băs-tī-mĕn'-tõ, s. [From Ital. bastimento $=a \operatorname{ship}$, a vessel; but in Sp . $=$ victuala, provision ; and in $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{Fr} .=\mathrm{a}$ building.] A ship, a ressel, sce.

> Then the bastimentos never Had our foul dishonour seen, Nor the nea the shd receiver of this galiant tran had been.". Glorer: Hosier's Ghost, st. 7.
băs-tǐ-nā'-dõ, băs-tǐ-nā de, s. [In Sw. bastonad; Danl., Ger., \& Fr. bastonnade; Dut. bastinade; Sp. bastonazo, bastonada; Prov. \& Sp. bastonada; Ital. bastonata. From O. Fr. Sp., \& Prov. baston; Mod. Fr. biton; Ital bastone $=$ a staff, a stick.] [BASTINADO, v., Baste, v. (1), Baston, Baton.]
I, Gen.: A cudgelling, a beating inflicted with a stick.
'And all those harsh and rugged sounds
2. Spec.: One administered with a atick on the soles of the feet, as is uswally done in the Turkish empire aud io Cbina.
băs-tǐ-nā'- dō, băs-tĭ-nā'de, v.t. [In Fr. bastonner; Port. bastonar; Ital. bastonare; [Bastinado, s.]

1. Gen.: To beat with a stick
"Nick veized the longer end of the cudgel, and with


[^52]2. Spec. : To do so on the soles of the feet. Christian salloe rover, who threatened to bawinado 2 coming was an odious ruflam."-Nucaulay: $\boldsymbol{H}$ ior. e
bāst'-Y̌ig (1), pr. par., a., \& s. [BAste, v. (l).] A. \& B. As $p r$. par. \& particip. adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb. C. As substantive:

1. The act or operation of beating with a pudgel or aimilar weapon.

Bassings heary, dry, ohtraen,
2. The operation of dripping butter or fst upon meat on the spit or roasting-jack to mpon meat on the spit or roasting-jack
"Sir. I thin in themeat wanter what I have, e buxting." -Shaketp.: Comedy of Errort, il 2
bäst'-ĭng (2), pr. par., a., \& s. [Baste, v. (2).]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& participial adjective In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive : The operation of slightly stitching cloth together as a prepsration for more careful aewing of a permanent kind.
băs'-ti-ōn, s. (Io Sw., Dsn., Dut., Ger., Fr. d Sp. bastion; Prov. bastio; Port. bastiao; Ital bastione. From Old Fr., Prov., \& Sp bastir; Modi. Fr. batir = to build.]

1. Literally:

Fort.: A projecting mass of esrth or masonry at the angle of a fortification having two faces and two tlanks, sud ao constructed that every part of it may be defended by the


Modern hollow bastin, Belfor

flank fire of some other part of the fort. The flanks of adjacent bastions are connected by a curtain. The distance between two such flanks is tenned the gorge. A detached bas. tion is called a lunette
Hist. "Eng., eh. $\mathbf{x i \mathrm { i } .}$.
If (a) A Cumposed Bastion is one which has two sides of the interior polygon very irregular, with the effect of making the gorges also irregular.
(b) A Cut Bastion is one which has a reentering angle instead of a point.
(c) A Deformed Bastion is one in which the irregularity of the lines and anglea prevents the structure from having a regular form.
(d) A Demi-bustion is a bastion composed of one face only, with hut a single flank and a demi-gorge.
(e) A Double Bastion ia a bastion raised on the plane of another one.
(f) A Fiat Dastion is one erected in the middle of a curtain when the latter is too long to be protected ly the hastions at its ends.
(g) A Hollow Bastion is one hollow in the interior.
(h) A Regular Bastion is one so planned as to possess the true proportion of ita faces, flanks, and gorges.
(i) A Solid Bastion is one solid throughout its eutire structure.
II. Figuratively:

1. A person or thing defiant of attack.
"They huild ench other op with dreadfol skill
2. Poet.: An object in nature resembling a bastion in sppearance.

That riess upwari aiwnya hiteher
And onward drags a labouring hreast, A looming baen ion fringed with fire. $A$ looming baefion fritiged with fire
băs'-ti-tned, a. [Eng., \&c., bastion; ed.] Furnished with bastions.

To try at length, if towar and battlement
And bartioned wall be not less bard to win. Hoors: Fellod frophet of Inoracosa
baxs'tite, s. [In Ger. bastih From Baste, In the Harz Mountains. where it was first discovered.] A mineral, called also Schiller Spar. it is an impure foliated serpentine. Ita hard ness is $3 \cdot 3-4$; its spec. gravity $2 \cdot 5-2 \cdot 76$; its lustre like that of bronze, whence the name Schiller in Ger. $=$ of shining lustre. Com position : Silica, $42 \cdot 36$ to $43 \cdot 90$; alumins, $1 \cdot 50$ to 6.10; magnesia, 26.00 to $30 \cdot 92$; protoxide of iron, 7.14 to 10.78 ; lime, 0.63 to 2.70 ; oxide of chromium, $0-2.37$; protoxide of manganese $0-85$; potassa or soda, $0-279$; water, 8.51 to 12.42 Phestine (q.v.) is an allied mineral. (Dana.)
băst'-mat, s. [In Sw, bastmatta.] The same as BAST (1), 8. (q.v.).
bast'-na-site, s. [From Bastnäs, in Sweden.] A mineral, the same as Hamartite (q.v.).
bas'-tō, : [In Dan. \& Dut. basta; Ger. \& Fr. baste; Sp. bastos (pl.) ; Port. basto; Ital. basto = (I) a pack-saddle, (2) the ace of clubs.] The sce of clubs at quadrille and ombre. (Pope.)
băs'-tön, ba-tô'on (Eng.), băs'-tônn (Scotch), s. [O. Fr. A Sp. baston; Mod. Fr. betton; Port. bastao; Ital. bastone; Low Lat. basto.] [Baton.]
A. Ordinary Language: A heavy staff, s haton (q.v.).

Quha best on fute can ryn lat se,
Or Iike ane douchty campioun in to fycht
With bustuous batoun darren stryffe or m
With lustuous batioun darren strytfe, or mafe"
Donglas: 'irgi, 129, 89 . (Jamieson.)
B. Technically:

I of things:

1. Her.: a stafi borne in English coats of arms as a mark of illegitimacy. [Baton, B.]
2. Arch.: The round moulding at the base of a column; a torus.
3. A stanza, a verse. (A rendering of A.S. sud I cel. steff = a staff . . . stamza.)
"Nio this butatun wel usught." Harteian Bus., 913. (s. in Boucher.)
4. A card of the suit of clubs.
II. Of persons (only of the form baston):

* Formerly: A servant of the Warden of the Fleet, whose duty was to attend the King's Courts with a red staff, for the purpose of taking iato custocy such persons as were committed by the court. It was also his duty to attend on anch prisoners as were auffered to go abroad on license.
"It is ordaneel that no... Warden of the Fleet ohat suffer any prisioner to go ont of prison by main-băs'- tón v.t. [Bartos, s! To beat or thrash with a stick or statif; to cudgel.
"I Wold try on the fleysh of hita. or buy abostoned
gown of hiru.-Dea: Diary. p. is (N.E.D.)
 of baston $=\mathrm{a}$ stick.] A kind of bit, now obsolete.
"I hate eeen some horsemen use the bit which w
call the bustonet,
băs'-tòn-īte, s. [From Bastoigne, in Luxemburg, where it was found.] A mineral, a greenish-brown mica, in large foliated phates. it is a variety of Lepidotaelane (q.v.).
băs'-y̆le (or bā'-sy̆le), s. [Gr. ßávıs (basis) $=$... a base, and $\bar{v} \lambda \eta(h u t \bar{e})=$ a wood. . ., $\overline{\text { (Chem.) }}$ s base, a principle.]

Chem.: The same as a radical. [Radical.]
băs'-y̌1-oŭs (or bā'-sy̆l-oŭs), $a$. [Eng. basyl(e); -ous.] Pertaining to basyle; of the nature of basyle. (Grakim.)
băt (I), * bătte (pl. * băt'-tis), 3. [Fr. batte $=$ a beater, battledore $\qquad$ - a rammer, a ham mer. \&e. ; buton $=$ a baton, a stick, a staff; 1r. bat, bata = astick, s staff; 1Russ. bot; Fr. baton. Connected with Fr. battre; Prov. batre; Sp . batir; Port. bater; 1cel. battere; Lat. bottuo $=$ to beat. The origiual root of these verbs, as well as of the allicd substantive bat is, without doubt, imitated frour the sound of beating.] [Best.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. A club, stick, staff, or walking-stick of any kind.
(a) In a general sense:

II Still so used in many Eoglish dialects. "The whilo ha apeka, la Judne. con of the tweive

"But soon diseoverod hy a aturdy clown,
And antuhed them with onts or poliod them down.
(b) Spec. : An instrument of wood, at one end thin and cylindrical for a handle, at the other more expanded, with which to drive a cricket or other ball
2. A substance used as a wreapon, intended to do execution by its weight or beating power, as a brick-bit.
3. A shcet of cotton used for flling quilts batting.
4. A staple, a loop of iron. (Scotch.) (Jamic. son.)
B. Technically:

1. Arch: A portion of a brick, consthtuting less than haif its leogth. (Gwilh)
2. Mining: Bituminous or other shala (Kirwan.)
bat-fowler, s. One who practises batlowling (q.v.).

- The biride of pasaage woild, in a dark dight tm medintely fanke for $n$ lifhthouse, nud destroy them seives by flying with violeace agajust it, ns io wel
bat-fowling, 3. A method of catching birds by driving them into nets fixed on up right aticks or bats. The fowlers, proceeding to the trees, shrubs, hedges, or other plsces where the birda pasa the night, light torebes or straw iu the vicinity, and then beat the bushes, upon which the hirds, flying in their fright towards the fiames, are oaught in nete or by some other appliances.
"We should . . . thew go a bat.foroling."-shokeop.
bat-net, s. A net, fastened on stlcke, used in bat-fowling (q.v.).
bat-printing, \& A method of porcelain printing.
-băt (2), s. [A.S. bat = boat.] A boat.
bat-swain, s. [A.S. bat-swan.] A boatswaiu. [Boatswain.]
băt (3), "băck, *băcke (Eng.), * băelc
* băk, * băck'-ǐe, " bā'-ǩie, " bā'-kǐo bird (Old Scotch), s. [In Sw. natt-backa $=$ night "back" or bat; Dan. aftenbakke. Wedgwood thinks the original word was blak Which connects it with Mediæv. Lat. blatu, blacta, batal [Blatta.]
A. Orl. Lang.: The pipistrelle, or any similar species of fying quadruped. [B. I.]
"After the fitting of the buts,
B. Technically:

1. Zool.: Any animal belonging to the order Cheiroptera [Chelroptera], sud especislly to the typical family Vespertilionide. [VespzaTHLowid.f.] There are numeruus apesies in the F'uited states. In F.ngland the Common Izat is Vespertilio pipistrellus; it is called also the Flitter Mouse, and the Pipistrelle. Ths Great Bat is $V$. roctula; the Long-eared Bat, Plecotus auritus; and the Greater Horse-shoe Bat, Rhinolophus ferrum equinum.
 (âtëlleph), is correctly rentered, the Hebrew being ilentical in meaning with the Englab word. In Isa. ii. 20, the refereoce is to an ordinary insect-eating bat; and in Lev. xi. 19, Deut. Xiv. 18, the apecies meant is appsrently the Eleutherura AEgyptiaca figured on the Esyntian monuments. It is a fruit-consuming species, simiar to the Pteropus edulis, eaten in the Eastern islauds.
2. Her. A bat is often called a reremouse.
bat-haunted, a. Haunted by bats.

* bat-in-water, bat in water, 3. A plaut, the Weter-mint (Mentha qquatica).

bat-shell, s. A species of volute (q.v.)
bat's-wing buyner. A form of gas lurner from which gat isaues at a slit so pro frortioned as to give tho llame the shspe of a bat 's wing.
băt (t), s. [Siamose] A silver coin, called also Tical (q.v.), carrent in Siarn. It is worth about 23. 8. (Stateman's Year-Book.)

băt (2), v.t. \& $t$. (Scotch.) The same as Eng. batten (2), q.v.
bā'-ta-ble, a. [Abbreviated from debatable.] Debatable, disputable.
$f$ - Bataste gronud seerns to be the ground herotofore in question whether it belonged to England
* batt-all, s. [Battle, s.]
* băt'-aill, * băt'-alle, * bat'-āil-ĕn, v.i. \&t. [Bartic (2), v.i. \& t.]
- batt'-aill, s. [Battle (2).] (0. Scotch.)
* bä'-tănd, adv. [O. F. venir battant $=$ to come in haste.] Hastily ; in haste.

Batand to Canterbiri.'
beta'-ra, s. [From the S. Amer. native name.] A word uged to denote all, or a portion of, the geous Thamnophilus (q.v.).
bext'ar-deau, băt'-ẽr-deau (eau as $\overline{0}$ ), s. iFr. batardeau $=\mathrm{a}$ dam, mole Mahn thinks it may ba contracted frovo bastarrie d'euu $=$ water-car. $]$

1. Hydrostatics or Hydraulics: A coffer-dam.
2. Fort.: $\Delta$ wall built acrosa a moat or diteh surronnding a fortification. It is providod with a aluice-gate for regulating the height of the water.
ba-ta'-tas, s. [In Ger. \& Fr. batate patate; Sp. batata, patata; Port. batata; 1tal. patata; Peruvian papa.] [Ротато.]

Bot.: A gemus of Convolvulacere, consisting of plants with a four-celled ovary, ooe atyle, and two atigmas. They are creeping or twining herbaceous or shrubby plaots. About tweaty species are known, chiefly from tropical America. Batatas edulis (Convolvulus batutas Roxh.) is the aweet potato largely cultivated for food in the hotter parts of hoth heoil apheres. The edible part, the tubers, are from three to twelve pounds in weight. In the East and West Indies, where they grow, our common potato, Solchum tuberosum, is called the Irish potato, to distinguish it from the 8 weet potato or Batatas. B. jalapa, from Mexico, has purgative qualities, but is not the true Jalap. [Jalar.] B. paniculata furnishes Natal Cotton.
Ba-tá-vīan, $\alpha$. \& s. [Eng., \&e., Batavi(a) -an. From Lat. Batavus, a. \& s. = pertaining to or one of the Batavi, a branch of the Catti a Germanic uation who, being expelled from their country throngh a domestic sedition settled on an island aince called Betawe or settled on an island aince called Betowe or
Beto, between the Rhine and the Waal. (In Beto, between the Rhine and the Waal. (In island.).]
A. As adjective: Pertaining (a) to the ancient Batavians. [See etym.]
(b) To the modern Dutch.
(c) To Batavia, in Java, the capital of the Dutch possessioos in the East, or to its inhabitants.

## B. As substantive :

I. One of the ancient Batavi. [See etym.] 2. A native of Batavia io Java.
3. A Dutchman io general.

* bxt'-ayle, s. Old spelling of Battle, s.
* băt'-ayl-oŭs, a. [Battailous.]
bătçh, * bătçhe, s. [From Eng. bake; A.s bacan; as thutch comes tbrough Old Eng. thecchen, from A.S. theccan $=$ to cover, to conceal, to thatch. In Dan. boegt; Dut. baksel; Ger. peback.] [Bake.]
I. Lit.: As much bread as a baker prodnces st one operation.
"Bahche, or bakynge, batche : Plstura."-P. Par. atch thaltlug most earnestly tor the hour when the batch that was in the oven was to be
Q Rubelais, iv. 199 . (S. in Boucher.)


## II. Figuratively:

1. Of things : A quantity of acything made at once, aud which may therefore be presumed to have the eame qualities thronghout.
"Except he were of the same meal and batch."-Ben
2. Of persons (somewhat disrespectfully): A crew or gang of persons of the aame profession or proclivities.
"An' theros baeah or mbater lads.
"Another batch of 200 veturmed Communideta arrived here"-7trnee, Sept 10,1979 : Franeh Corrasp

* bătegh'-ชl-ör, s. [Bachelor.]
* bāte (1), s. Old apelling of Boat.
* bäte (2), s. [From A.S. bate = contention; or abbreviated from debate (q.v.).]
Shaikesp.: 2 and broode no bate with telling
bate-breeding, a. Breeding atrife.
"This rour intormer, this batebreeding rpy",
bäte, v.t. \& $\ell$. Abbreviated form of. Eng. Abate (q.v.).
A. Transitive:

1. Literally:
2. To beat down the price of anything from the amount claimed by another, or to beat the smount claimed by anot
down the amouot of anythiog.
"When the landbolder's reat falls, he must either bata the la bo
3. Oe oee's own part to lower the price of anythiog, whether because another has beaten anythiog, whether because anotise to lessen a demand upon ose.

Nor, envious at the slght, will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor bate my plenteous chear.
bata me some, and I will pay you some, and, most debtors do promise you infuitely."-shakesp.
II Figuratively

* 1. To deprive of.

When barepess is exalted, do not bate
The pis honour for the person'a sake." Herbert.
2. To cut off, to remove, to take away.
"Bact but the last, and "tis what 1 would "nyy"
3. To make an exception, either ia favour of or against. (Usad apecially in pr. par bating, q. $\mathbf{v}$.)
B. Intransitive:

1. To become leas, to dimiaish, to waste away.
$\because$ Bardolph, am I not fallen awny vilely sivee this last nctions Do I uot batel Do I uot dwindle: hhy, my shinhangs about me ilik.
2. To latermit, to remit, to retranch. (Followed by of.)
"Abate thy speed, and I will bate of mine."

* bāte, v.t. Old spelliog of Bait (3), v.
* bāte, v.i. Old spelling of Bart (4), $\boldsymbol{v}$.
* bāte, pret. of $v$. [Old pret. of bite (q.v.).] Bit; did bite.
"Yet there the steel stay'd not, but Inly bate
Deep in his flesh and opened wide red dood gate.".
Spenser: : F. Q., 11. v. 7.
băt'-ĕ-a, s. [Sp. \& Port.]
Mining: A wooden vessel used in Mexico and Cabifornia for washing gold-bearing saeds and crushed ores.
băt'-eau, †băt'-teau (ean as $\overline{0}$ ) (pl. băt'eaux) (eaux as ōş), s. [Fr. bateau $=\mathrm{a}$ boat, a vessel to cross the water, as a ferryboat, the body of a coach; Prov. batelh; sp \& Port. batel; I tal. battello; Low Lat.batellus from battus = a boat.] [Bóat.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wide in the middle as compared with what it is at the ends.
bateau-bridge, s. A floatiag bridge supported by bateanx.
bā'-tĕd, pa. par. \& a [Bate (2), v.]
As participial adjective: Used specially in the expression," bated hreath," meaning breath artificially restrained.

With bated hrenti and whindmaria key and whilp' rilg hunbleness,"
Shakesp.: Her. of b'enice, i.
bā'te-fül (1), a [Eng., \&e., bate, and full.] Fnll of strife, proae to strife; contentious.
"Ho knew her haunt, and haunted in the same.
And taught hls sheep her sheep th tood to tiwart
Which soon as it did buter ul question frame,

* bā'te-fŭl (2), a. [Batful.]
bāte-lĕss, a. [Eng. bate; -less.] Without abatement, unabated; unblunted.
"Haply that name of chnsto unhappily get
This bateleus edze on his keen sppetite.
* băt'-91-mb̆nt, a [BATTLEMENT.]
bä'te-mĕnt, s. [Cootracted from abatement.] Among artificers: Dimiaution.
"To ahato, is to wniste s pliece of stnff; instead of anking how muoh whe eut out . orrpentari wik what
Bä'tẹn-īteş, Bä'-tẹn-ǐsts, Bä-tĕn'-ㅍanç, 5. [Arah. (\%) = esoteric (?).] A sect which came originally from the Mohammedane. Their tenets reaembled those of the Assassias [Assassin.]
† băt'-rill, Bă'to-ftil, a [From O. Eng. v. bat = increase.] [BAt (2), v.] [See alao Battel and Batpen.] Fertile.
"The fortile land of bateful Brytannle". "The batful panturea fencel" (l) Pancolon, song \&
bath (1), * bathe (p. bathş), s. [A.S. beth (pl. bathu). In O.S. bath; SW., Icel., Dan., Dut., \& Ger. bad; O. H. Ger. poul; Wel. badh, baz = a bath; Sause. baul, vad = to bathe lost sight of, was originally prominent.]
A. Ordinary Language:

4. The aet of hathiog; the set of immersing the body in water, or applying water to the body for the sake of eleanliness or of health, or as a religions ceremony.

Chaste Dian baithing." the thakesp.inney : Cymbetine, it. 4
2. The water or other liquid nsed for bathing purposes. (Lit \& fig.)
(a) Lit.: In the above sense.
"Why may not the eold bath, into which they planged themselves, have
If For hot latb, cold bath, \&c., see B., I.
(b) Fig.: Anythiog which iovigoratea or soothes and relieyes the ouind as a cold or hot bath does the body.

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3. The cavity or vessel in whieh water for bathing purpuses is held; a building fitted up with appliances for bathing purposes.
4. Baths were not much frequented in the earlier period of Grecian history; they became more common afterwards. The Romans during the period of the empire gave much attention to bathing, and not merely Rome but even the provimeial cities had public baths, often magnifieent. In our own country publie baths are of comparatively reeent iatroduction, throughout the several cities and towns.
" 1 was surprised to see several machiues out, both 26, 1879: The Bathing Aceident at Boulogne.
B. Techrically:
I. Mell. : Any snbstance which constitntes the medtime in which the human boly, or a part of it, is immersed for the maintenanee or recovery of health or strength. The most common media are water of various temperatures, watery vapours, sod air.
I. A Water Bath. This way be natural or artificiul. Rivers, lakes, and the vea afford facilities for a natural hath; various public and private appliances are designed to furnish and private appliances are designed the the toman artificial one. In the latter case the temperature of the water may lee varied at plea-
aure. Arranged by temperature, six kinds of batha are in nse for medical or ether purposes :

Name of Bath.
(a) A cold bath
(b) A cool bath
(c) A temperate bath
(d) A tepid batil
(e) A warm bath
(f) A hot bath

Temperature.
$33^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ}$ Falur.
$60^{\circ}$ to $75^{\circ}$
$75^{\circ}$ to $85^{\circ}$
$85^{\circ}$ to $92^{\circ}$
$92^{\circ}$ to $98^{\circ}$
$98^{\circ}$ to $106^{\circ}$
All baths below $88^{\circ}$ in temperature impart the sensation of cold, those above it of heat. lo aa artificial bath, not merely can the temperatnre be raised or lowered at pleasure, but peratious methods may be adopted of applying various methods may be adopted or apphying
the liquid. A bath may be take by the perthe liquid. A bath may be taked by the per soa walking or plunging into it; by his more
or less completely lying dowe in it: by the or less completely lying dowe in it: by the
sudden affusion of water upo hilm from sudden affusion of water upoo hilm from
above, called the shower-bath; or loy his heiog above, called the shower-bath; or hy his heing
aprinkled with it, or applying it to himself by means of a sponge. Or a atream of water caay be turned upon him, in which case the nam applled is a douche or douse, from Ital. doccia = douche. Or only a part of the body may ba inmersed, as in the hip-bath and the foot-bath Moreever, the water employed may he salioe or impregnated with otber coostitneata, as
bohl, boy; pout, jowı; cat, çell, chorus, ghin, bençb; go, gem; thin, this; sin. as ; expeot, Xenophon, eqiat. -İg.

sulphur，iodins，or，in the case of a foot－bath， mustard．
2．A Watery－vapour Bath．If it is Intended that the vapour should be breathed，there are three grsdes of temperature in the vapour bath：the Arst from $96^{\circ}$ to $106^{\circ}$ ，the $\theta e$ cond from $106^{\circ}$ to $120^{\circ}$ ，snd the third from $120^{\circ}$ to 160 ．If not intended to be breathed，there are also three：the first from $90^{\circ}$ to $100^{\circ}$ ，the second from $100^{\circ}$ to $110^{\circ}$ ，and the thind from $110^{\circ}$ to $130^{\circ}$ ．
3．An Air Bath：The exposure of the naked body to the atmosphere of a room of a cartain body to the atmosphere of a room of a certain tempersture varying from $90^{\circ}$ to $130^{\circ}$
4．Photography：A solutlon in which plates or papers are immersed or floated，or the vessel holding auch aolution．Baths are known as kensitizing［Nitrate of Slliver］， fixing，tonling，or washing．

II．Chemistry：
1．Formerly（Spec．）：A vessel of water in which another one was placed which required a lesser amount of heat than that furniabed by the naked fire．
2．Now（Gen．）：Any medium，such as heated sand，ashes，or steam，through which heat is applied to a body．
III．Heraldry，Occ．Order of the Bath：An order of knighthood，so called because the recipients of the honour were required formally to bathe the evening before their creation． It was instituted by
Henry IV．in $139 \%$ Henry IV．in 1399,
and，having falled into disuse，was re vived by George I． in 1725. Under lationa were modi－ fied，and now there are various sub－divi sions of the order sions of the order－ Viz．，Knights Grand （G．CB）of the Bath （G．C．B．），Knights Commanders of the Bath（K．C．B．），and Companions of the Bath（U．B．）．Under
 each of these classes there are dow a military and a＂civil＂ （meaning a civilian）sub－class．The ribboa worn by the Koights of the Bath is crimson with the Latiu motto，＂Tria juncto in uno＂ $=$ three（England，Ireland，and Scotland，or their emblems，the rosc，slamrock，and thistle） joined in oue．
bath－robe，8．A loose garment or wrap－ per onveloping the entire figure．
brth－room，s．A room erected to contain a public or private bath．
Bath（2），s．［A．S．Bathan，Bathan ceaster； from bathan＝baths．Named from the baths erected over the hot saliae aod chalybeste springs there existing，the result of old vol－ canic action in the locality．］
Geogerset A city，the capital of the county of
Sme
Bath－brick，s．An artificially－manufac－ tured＂brick＂of the usual form，hut formed of calcareous earth．It is used for cleaning knives and various kinds of metal work．
Bath－bun，s．A bun richer than a com－ mon one，and generally without currants．
Bath－chair，s．A small carriacte or chair on wheels，drawn by a chairman，and in－ tended for the conveyance of invalids or others for short distances．So called because either originally or princinally used at Bath， where the steepness of many of the streets rendered such conveyances especially useful．

Bath－chaps，s．Smail pigs＇cheeks cured for the table．
Bath－metal，s．An alloy consistiag of Ihb．of copper and $4 \frac{1}{2 z}$ of zioc，or at least more zinc than in brass．
Bath Oolite，Bath－stone，s．A shelly limestone belonging，with others of similar character，to the Great Oolite．it is much celebrated as a building stoae．（Lyell：Elem． of Geol．，ch．Xx．）［OOLITE．］
Bath－post，s．A term for letter paper， now seldom used．It is a yellow wove post quarto．
bath（3），a．［Heb．$n 3$（bath）$=$ messured ；from ก킄（bathëth $)=$ to measure．］A liquid mea－ eure among the ancient Hebrews．It was the same as the ephah［EPRAH］，each of，these containing the tenth part of an homer（Ezek xiv．II）［Homer．］According to Josephus （Antio，iii．， 8 3），it contai－six hins．［Hin．］ It has been calculated that it contained 198577 Parisian cubic tnches，but there are other estimates as well．
＂Then ranis he ten lavers of brase：ono laver con－
bath，v．t．［BATY（1），s．］To wash in a bath． （Used specially of childrea，and in the North of England of sheep．）
bāthé，＊bēath（preterite bathed，＂bathud， beathed），v．t．\＆i．［A．S．bathian＝to bathe， wash，foment，cherish；from boed $=$ a bath In Sw．\＆Icel．bada；Dat．\＆Ger．baden； 0 H．Ger．padon；Sansc．bad，vedd＝to bathe． 1

A．Transitive ：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：To lmmerse the body or any part of it in water，or to pour water upon it for the parpose of cleanliness，as a medical appli bace，or as a religious ceremony．
＂Then the priest thall whin bis clothea，ood he shall
It is cometimes used reflectively with self or selves．
＂Chancing to bathe himsell in the river Cydous，
he feil sick，oear unto death，tor three dayn＂－Souta
2．Figuratively：
（a）To wash anything with water or any similar hiquid．
the Inke which bathed the foot of the Alban $\underset{x x i f i .}{ }$
（b）To bring a thing in contact with some liquid，or apply some liquid to it，without the purpose of purification．
＂Aod bathed thy aword in hlood，whoso epot
Eterity Ahalil cancel lout？
Hemans：Wallacit Invocation eo Bruce
（c）To immerse in anything，though but laintly analogous to water．

## Fach purple perit，each ninty spire Was bathed in floxde of living fire Scote：Lady of the Lake， 111

II．Medicine \＆Surgery：
1．To foment or moistea a wound for the purpose of cleansing and aoothing it．
2．To aupple or soften by the outward ap－ plication of warm liquers．
＂Bathe them，and keep thelr bodics soluhle the
while by clyators and lenitive boluses＂－W surgery．
B．Intransitive：
1．Lit．：To enter or lie in a bath，or otherwise take means for formal and thorough ablution．

The gailinnts danctng by the river－side，
They bathe in sumuer，and la wrnter al
S. Haul

2．Fig．：To be immersed in anything Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounde，

＊bathe，s．［Bath（1）．］
＊bäthe，a．［Bотн．］（Scotch．）
bāthed，＊bā＇－thŭd，＊bēathed，par．par．\＆ a．［Bathe，v．］
bā＇－thẽ̃r，s．［Eag．bath（e）；er．Ia Ger．bader．］ One who bathes．（Tooke．）
†ba－thĕt＇－icc，a．［From Eng．，\＆c，bathos （q．v．）．］IIaving the character of bathos．
bä＇－thie，s．［BотнIE，Bоотд．］（Scotch．）
bā＇－thĭng，pr．par．，a．，\＆a．［BATHE．］
A．\＆B．As gr．par，and particip．adj．：In senaes corresponding to those of the verb．
C．As substantive：The act or oneration of immersing the body or part of it in water，or some other medium，for the purpose of ablu－ tion，as a medical appliance，or for ceremouial purpuses in connection with religion．
＂Their bathings and moointings before their feasta
bathing－machine，s．A vehicle con－ aistiag of a small room on whecls，provided for a small charge to accommodate peraons bathing in the sea．The bather undresses in the machine，which is drawn out by horses some distance among the breakers，so that a plunge，or even a gentle descent from the door－step，places him at ouce in the water．

bathing－place，s．A place for bathing－ bathing－room，s．A room used for bath ing purposes．（Congreve）
bathing－tub，a a tub or Bimilar vessel for holding water to be used for bathing pur poses（Webster．）
bath＇－mis，s．［Gr．ßatرis（bathmis）．］
Anat．：The cavity which receives the an terior extremity of another boge．
bât＇－hŏrse（ $t$ silent），băt＇－hors，†ba＇w－ hörse，s．［Fr．bat＝a pack－baddle，a pannel， a saddle on which burdens are lald ；and Eng．
horse．］A horse which carries the baggage of military officers during a campaign．（Hacaun lay．）
bā＇－thoัs，s．［From Gr．ßćoos（bathos）$=$ depth or height ；及a甘ús（bathus）＝deep or high．］ The opposite of the sublime in poetry or in style；anti－climax．
＂Thas tunte of tha bochos is implanted by nstars Itreif in the eoul of man：till，perverted by costom or eximple，the ts taught，or rather compelled，wo reli
the aublime．－Arbuchoos and Pope：Mart．Scrib．
＊bà－thre（thre as ther），possessive case of adj．［From A．S．begra $\doteq$ of both，from begen $=$ both．］Of both．［Bотн，Bотвer．］
bâth＇－rönş，s．［Baudrons．］（Scotch．）
＊bā＇－thŭd，pa．par．\＆adj．［BATHe，v．］
＂And bathud every veyne if iwith licoor，
Of which vertae engendred is the flour．
bath＇－vill－Iite，
［From Rathville，near Torbanehill in Scotlsnd，where it occurs，and suff．－ite．］A minersl placed by Dapa ta his Succlnite group of Oxygenated Hydrocarbons． It is sn amorphous fawn－coloured mineral， with an absence of lustre，and resembling rotten wood．Sp．gr．，sbout I•01．Compos． Carbon， $58 \cdot 89-78 \cdot 86 ;$ hydrogen， $8 \cdot 56-11 \cdot 46$ oxygen， $7 \cdot 23-9 \cdot 68$ ；ash， $0-25 \cdot 32$ ．It is akio to Torbanite．（Dana．）
ba－thy̆b＇－1－ŭs，s．［From Gr．Ba大v́s（bathus）＝ deep，and $\beta$ ios $(b i o s)=$ life，course of lifa Lit．$=$ deep lite，life in the depths．］
Diol．：A peculiar slimy matter dredged up In the North Atlantic，in 1857，from depth of 6,000 to 25,000 feet，by the crew of the Cyclops，when examining what has since been called the＂Telegraph Plateau，＂for the depo－ aition of the Atlantic Tefegraph Cable．Speci－ mens of this viscous mud，examined by Prof Muxley in 1358，were re－examined by him with higher microscopic power in 1868，when he came to the conclusion that they contained a protoplasmic substance apparentiy exiatiag in masses over wide arcas of ocean－bottom． Minute bodies，which he had before called coccoliths，of two forms［Coccolith］，were believed to stand to the gelatinous protoplasm in the same relation as the spicula of sponges to the softer parts of the animal．Professor Haeckel，after examining the slimy substance sderted the views of Professor Huxley，and attributed the origin of the protoplasmic sub－ stance，though zot dogmatically，to sponts stance，though wot dogmatically，to sponta．
neous generation．It was named after him， beous generation．It was named after him， naturalists of the exploring vessel Porcupine， in 1868，stated that they had found Bathybins alive，but considered it to be derived from sponges，\＆e．Thase of the Challenger，how ever，failed to find it in the jarts of the ocean which they dredged over，snd yropounded the hypothesis that the Bathy hius was nothing more than a precipitate from the sea－water by the alechol in which the sliecimens had beea preserved．More recently，again，the Arctic that he had found massers of undifferentiated protoplasm in the Greenland seas．The ex． istence of bathyhius is not now admitted． （Q．J．Microscop．Soc．， 1 S68，p． 210 ；Proc．Roy． Soc．，vol．xvii．，190－1；Prof．Allman＇s Presi－
denital Report at British Association Secting at Sheffeld in 1870．）
băth－y̆－mĕt＇－ric－al，a．［Eng．bathymetr＇（y）： －ical．］Pertaining to bathymetry．（Prestwich： Q．J．Geol．Soc．，vol xxmu．，p．xliii．）
ba－thy̆m＇－ět－ry̆，s．［Gr．Bious（bathus）＝ deep，and нетpov（metron）$=$ s measure．］Mes－ surement by sounding of the depth of the sea at various plaees．（Dana．）

Wo-tid'- - -ea, s. pl [Batio.] A doubtrul order of plants, of which the sole representative, as yet known, is the Batis maritima, described under Batis (q.v.). Lindley placed it with healtation, and without numbering it, under his Euphorbial Alliance. It has solitary ascending ovules, the female flowers being naked and combined into a succulent cone.
'bā'-tie-bŭm, * bā-tǐe-bŭm'-mil, s. [Etymology doubtful.] A aimpleton; an inactive fellow. (Scotch.)

-băt'-il-bā-ly̆. s. [Probably the same as battle-baly; battle $=$ to fatten.] An offcer forests, the duties of which are unknown.
"It fepears from the Harlelan MS. 43s, f. is, thet conifrmatioc of his grainte of the oftece of batil-baly
bāt'-íng, pr. par. (used as at prep.). [Bate, v.t.] Excepting, except.
"If we conaider children, we have 1 ittle reason to thiak that they hring many ideas with them, bating, perhaps, some faint ideas of bunger and thirst" "-
bä'tils, s. [Gr. Baris (batis) =a fish plant described by Pliny as akin to a bramblebush.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order or sub-order Batideæ. The species Batis maritima grows in salt marshes in the West Indies. It is a low, shrubby, sucenlent plant, with oppoaite leaves. The ashes yield barilla in large quantitiea, and the plant ia gometimea used in the West Iodies in the making of pickles.
băt'-Ist, băt'-Iste, s. [In Sw. \& Dan. battist, Ger. batist, battist; Sp. batista; Fr. batiste, from baptiste; Lat. baptisto; Gr. Bantcorins baptistes) $=$ a baptiser (BapTIST). Named, accordiog to Mahn and others, either from cordiog to Mann and others, elther from the first manufacturer of batist ; or because it was uaed to wipe the heada of infanta after their baptism.] A flue deacription of cloth of mixed silk and woollen, manufactured io Flanders and Picardy.
băt'-lět, "bătt'-lět, s. [Dimin. of Eng. bat (1). A small bat, a fiat wooden mallet, consisting of a square piece of wood with a handle, used to beat linen when taken out of the buck, with the view of whitening it. It is called also a batting staff and battledoor (q.v.).

bât'-man (1) (t eilent), or băt'-man, s. [From Fr. $b d t=$ a pack-saddle, and Eng. man.] A man having charge of a bat-horse and its load. (Macaulay.) [Bathorse.]
bxt'-man (2), s. [Pers. ba'tman.] A weight used in Persia and Turkey, and varying in weight according to the locality.
I. In Persia, the batman usually weighs from 6 lbs . to 10 lbs , avoirdupois.
II. In the Turkish Empire:

1. At Smyrna and Aleppo it usually containa 6 okes, or 400 drachuns $=$ about 17 lhs. evoirdupois.
2. In the other parts of the Turkish empire there are two batmans: (a) it he greater batman $=$ about 157 lbs. avoirdupois; (b) the lesser batman $=$ about 39 lbs . avoirdupois.
ba'-tô-lïte, s. [Fr. baton (q.v.), and Gr. $\lambda_{i} \theta_{0}=$ a stone.] What was considered hy Montfort a new geous of fossil shells, but was regarded by Cuvier as only Hippuritee (q. v.), formerly described by Lanarck.
băt'-ŏn, * ba-tóon, * băt'-tôon, *băt'ŭne, băs'-tōn, s. [Fr. baton $=\mathrm{a}$ batoon, a staff, a walking-stick, a club, a cudgel, a truncheon, a tield-marslual's staff; O. Fr. \& öp. baston; Ital. bastine = a staft, a aupport, e prop; Low Lat. basto.] [Baston.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Gen.: A staff or club.
"Stralghtways we saw divers of the peopie with
sateons their hands ns it were, fortiddag us to
land hand, -Bacon: Now Altantis.
3. Spec.: A truacheon, or anything similar. It may be ured-
(a) As a badge or symbol of authority, as a field-marshal's baton.
(b) Partly as a symbol of authority, and partly as an offensive weapon, as a policeman'a
(c) For giving directiona, as the baton of one who conducts a inuaical entertainment.
B. Her. : A diminutive of the bend sinister, of which it is one-fourth part the width It is called more fully a sinister baton, and occa sionally, though not with correctuess, fissure. It ia in yariably a mark that ita first bearer was illegitimate. [Dexter, Cross.]
băt'-ön, v.t. [Baton, s.] To strike with a police man'a baton; to chargeta mob)with drawnbatona.


Arms of Fitroy, Duk
bat-tô'on, v.t. [Baton, s.] To cudgel.
bat-rā'-chĭ-a, s. pl. [Gr. קarpáxecos (batracheios) $=$ pertaining to a frog, from Bátpaxos (batrachos) = a frog.] According to Brongniart and Cnvier, the last of the lour orders of Reptiles. In Prof. Owen's classification, the Reptiles. In Prof. Owcn's classitication, the thirteenth and last order of the class Reptilia,
or Reptiles. He places under it the frogs, or Reptiles. He places under it the frogs,
toads, and newts. (Prof. Owen : Paloontology.) Huxley makes the Batrachia the second of his four orders of Amphibia. It contains the frogs and toads.
bat-rā'-chĭ-añ, " bąt-rā'-çī-an, aulj. \& s. [In Fr. batracien.] [Batrachia.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to any member of he order Batrachia. (Iyell.)
B. As subst.: A meinber of the order Batrachia.

## these formidable Batrachiane"-Lyelh

băt'-ra-chïte, s. [In Ger. batrochit; Lat. batrachites; Gr. Barpaximps (batrachites), a mineral of a frog-green colour, described by Pliny ; $\beta$ árpaxos (batrachos) $=$ a frog.] A mineral, according to the British Museum Catalogre a variety of Olivine (q.v.) ; but Dana makes it a variety of Monticellite (q.v.).
băt'-rab-choid, a. [Gr. вárpaxos (batrachos) = a frog, and cioos (eidos) = appearance.] Rea frog, and fiog
sembling a frog.
băt-ra-chð-my̆-om'-a-chy̆, s. [Gr. $\beta$ á $\tau \rho a-$ xos (batrachos) $=$ a frog ; $\mu v \hat{s}$ (mus), genit. $\mu$ vòs $($ muos $)=$ a mouse, and $\mu a ́ x \eta($ machē $)=$ battle, fight.] The battle between the frogs and the mice, a burlesque poem, sometimes ascribed to Homer.
băt-ra-chŏ-spẽr'-mǐ-dæ, s. pl. [Batrachospermus.] The fourth tribe of the Vaucherix, which again are the flist aub-order of the order Fucaceæ, or Seawracks. The frond is polyaiphonoua, composed of a primary t. The yesicles, which are clustered, are terminal or lateral.
băt-rą-chŏ-spĕr'-mŭm, s. [Gr. 及átpaұos (batrachos) =a (rog, and $\sigma \pi \dot{\rho} \rho \mu a($ sperma $)=$ a seed.] A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Algales and the order Confervaces, or Confervas. They are found in marshes, and more rarely in the aea.
băt'-ra-chŭs, s. $\quad[$ Lat. batrachus $=$ a frogfish; Gr. $\beta$ árpaxos (batrachos) =a frog, a frogfish.]
Ichthy.: A genus of flshes of the order Acanthopterygii, and the family with the pectoral fins feet-like. None are found in britain.
bǎt-ra-cóph'-a-goŭs, adj. [Gr. ßáтpaxos (batrachos) $=$ a frog; and фayeiv (phagein), infln. = to eat.] Feeding on frogs.
bats'-çhy̆-a, s, [Named after John George Batsch, a professor of botany in the University of Jena in the latter half of the eighteenth century.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the rier Boraginaceæ (Borageworts). The few species known are pretty Ainerican plants.
băts'-mañ, s. [Eng. bat's, poss. of bat (1), and man.] The person who handles the bat in cricket.
batt, s. $[\mathrm{Fr}$, batte $=\ldots$ the bolster of a aaddle. 1 The bolster of a gaddle. (Scotch.) To keep one at the batt $=$ to keep one steady.

##  Tales, i, 377. (Jamicosom.)

băt'-ta, s. [Hind.] Allowance supplementing the ordioary pay given to the East Indian regimenta, whether European or eepay, when they are on a campaign or occupying a halfconquered country.
băt'-ta-ble, a. [Comp. battel (q.v.); Eng. suffix -able.] Capable of cultivation.
$\because$ Manialeat made many faward parts of Barhery and


* batt-tạil'-ant, * băt'-tẹil-ănt, s. [Fr. bataillant, pr. par. of batailler $=$ to fight struggle, dispute, contest hard.] [BATTLE, v.] A combatant.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { "Soon after this I gaw an elophant } \\ & \text { Adorned with bells and bosses }\end{aligned}$
That on his with bellignd bosses gorgeotelle
A golden towre, which shone orceedinglie.
Spenter: Visions of the World'A Vanitit.


## băt'-taile, s. [Battle (2).]

† băt'-tall-oŭs, * băt'-ayl-oŭs (Englith),

* băt'-ta-loŭss (Scotch), a. [Fr. bataille; Eng. anfflx -ous.]
I. Of persons:

1. Of armies: Full of fight; eager for fight; quarrelsome.

The French came foremost, battailous and bold."
2. Of individuals :
(a) Disposed to fight ; quarrelsome.

A cruell man, s bataytons"
(b) Brave in fight.

At schreftis evin mam wes so batta alones;
That he wald wia to his manister in Azid
Fourty floraws."
II. Of things: Colkelbie Sono, 879. (Jamiewon.)
I. Constituting one of the operations of battle; involving battle; warlike.
"Those same agaioast the bulwarke of the sight
2. Constituting preparation for hattle ; suct as is adopted in battle.

He atarted op, sod did himself prepare
In sun-bright srms and bateailous artay.
bat-t̄̄'-lĭ-a, s. [From Class. \& Low Lat battalia, batalia. In Ital. battaglia $=$ a battle ${ }_{2}$ tight ; Port batalha; Prov.batalha, batailla; Sp. batalla; Fr. bataille. Wachter calls bat talia originaliy a Burgundian word.] [Battle.;
I. Order of battle, battle-array.
 with great fury, but
Reign of King Henry .
2. An army, or portions of it, arranged io order of battle : spec., the maio body as dis tinguished from the wings.

Arm'd and array'd for instant fight,
Ropenchier spearnan, squure nad knight,
And in the poinp of batte brijht
The dread bateatia frownal
băt-ta-line, s. [Compare battlement.] A projection, or kind of verandah, of stone.
 easing of the slates of sald church."-Urem: Descrip.
 llan., Ger., \& Fr. batuillon; Sp. batallon; I. Literally. (Military \& Ord. Language):

* I. An army drawn up for battle.

I In some editions it is "buttalia trebles."

2. An assemblage of companies; the tactical snd administrative unit of infantry-that is, the first body tlat is, as a rule, used indethe first hody that is, as a rule, tised inde(major or lieutenant-colonel). it consists of from four to ten companies, and is generally about 1,000 strong on a war footing.
(a) English battitions are formed of ten companies for administrative and eight for tactical purposes. The first twenty-five regiments have two battallona, the remainder, originally of one battalion each, are now linked in pairs accordfog to their territorial derivation. Linkedbattalions are interchangeabls as regards offlcers, and each shares the honours and advantages of the other. Two regiments of Rifles have four battalions each, and the three regiments of the Guards seven battalions in all.



The peace atrength of a battalion is abont 400 men, bat varies ; its war strength in the held is 1,000 men.
(b) United States battalions, A battalion in this conatry consists of two, four, six, eight, ar ten companies, aceording to circumstances, and is commanded by tha senior officer present. The umber of enlisted men in a battalion varies from 100 to 1,000 in accordance with the minimum or maximum orgadization of the army.
(c) French batlalions. By the laws of the nd of December, 1874, and January 20 and March 13, 1875, the French Infantry is divided into (1) Infautry of the Line, (2) Regimenta of Zouaves, (3) Regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, and (4) Battalions of Chasseurs a Pied. The 144 Regiments of Infantry of the Line bave each four hattalions; a battalion (which is divided into four field companiea) consisting of 12 commiasioned officers, 54 non-eommissioned officers, and 264 soldiers-in all 330 men raised in time of war to 1,000 men The Reginents $Z$ ous here in 612 men Reginents of Zouaves have, 10000 . The Tirailin a hattalion, and in war 1,000 . The Tirail always in Algeria, or at least have been so for always in Algeria, or at least have been 80 for the last eight years, bave, in peace, 652 men
in a battalion, and in war 1,000 men. Finally, in a battalion, and in war 1,000 men. Finaly, and in war 1,000 men.
(d) German boftalions. With the exception of the 116th (Hesse) Regiment, the 148 Line Regiments have three battalions. The Yagers are formed into twenty-six separate battalions. To each line regiment is attached a Landwelir regiment of twa battalions, and these latter bear the aame number as the regular regiments to which they are affiliated. The five Prussian Guard Regiments have 22 officers and 6.8 men per battalion in peace time, the remaining regintents having 18 offeers and $5: L^{\circ}$ men per battalion, and the Yagers 22 officers and 426 men. On mobilisation for war all battalions are raised to a strength of 22 officers and 1,000 men, with a regimental staff of one commandant, one extra yield officer, and one aide-de-camp. Pionecr battalions are practically field encineer bodies, and are divided into Pontoniers (for bridging), and Sappers and Mmers (for siege pritial denoms) of the constructio artincial aceaces). They the former eomprisiug fifteen officers and óso men.
II. Figuratively: A great number of any. thing.

bẹt-tăl-ǐ-ŏned, a. [Eng. battalion; -ed.] Formed into battalions. (Barlow.)

* băt'-talll, s. [From Fr. bataill.] [Battle, 8.] A battalion. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
* băt-tal-lĭng, * băt'-těl-ling, s. [From Fr. bastillé, butillé.] [Bastille, Battlement.] A battlement.
""skarsement, reprise, corbell, and battellingtis"-
* băt'-tar-ăx, s. [Battle-AXe.] (O. Seotch.) - băt'-tart, *băt'-tīrt, ${ }^{*}$ băt'-tard, * băt'-tèr, s. [Fr. bastarde. "A demiecammon, or demie-culverin; a smaller piece of any kind" (Cotgrave).] (U. Scotch.) A cannon of a smaller size.
"Item, tua pair of irue calmes for mossa and
battard.
băt'-tẹll, s. [Battle.]
* băt-tell-ant, s. [Battallant.]
* băt'-tel, * băt'-tĭll, * băt'-tle (1), v. \& \& [From U. Eng. \& Scoteh bat $=$ to fatten, to be fat; and, according to Mahn, A.S. del = deal, portion.] [Bat, v., Batfell, Batten.]
A. Transitive: To make fat.
"A Ashes are a marvellous improvement to hattle barren land, by reason of
contain. "-Ray:
Proverbe.


## B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language: To become fat, to gain fiesh.

The beth nutizement wis, of bad to let he
Sleep out ber fill wit bout encombermert
For Aleep, they kid, would mako ber batilu better." senser indebted in th
II. In Oxford: To stand indebted in the college books for what is expended io pur chasing provisions at the cattery (size is the

Batteler.] [In this sense Skinner and Boncher derive battel from Dat. betaalen $=$ to pay, whence may be derived the Eng. tale $=$ a reckoning, tell = reekon, and tally. In Todd's $J a h m s o n$ it is derived from Sax. tellan $=$ count, with the prefix be.)

* băt'-tęl (1), g. [Battle (1).] An old spelling of the substantive Battse, (Used epecially in Old Law for the absurd practice of settling legal innocence or guilt by single combat.) [Battle, 8., B, 1.]
the barbarour and Norman trial by battel."
băt'-tẹl (2) (0. Eng.), * băt'-tẹll ( 0. Scotch), a. \& s. [From Battel, v. (q.v.).]
A. As adjective: Fertile, fruitful (Used apecially of soil.)
is like noto $s$ fruitful beld or battel sofl"
: Plusarch
p. 943 oluand : Pusarch p. 91.
B. As substantive (in the plural).

1. At Oxford: Provislons parchased at the college buttery; the expenses incurred by the stadent in conneetion with them; the bills or secounts for sueh expenses.
"Bring my klanman's oattels with you, and yon eball bave money
2. At Eton (formerly): A small portion of food given the atudents by their dames in gddition to the college allowance.

* băt'-tẹl-ẽr, băt'-tlẽr, s. 〔From Eng. battel; -er.]

In Oxford:

1. Originally: A student st the university, who paid for rothing except what he called for. He corresponded to what was called at Cambridge a sizar.
2. Later: A semi-commoner, the lowest grade of student, whose parenta wholly paid his way in the university.
"Thong in the menaest condition of tbose that were wholy maintanined in ters Univerity or oxiurul
by their parents, a oateler. or semi-commoner, he was
admited to the conversation and friendsbip of the by their parents, a batterer, or seemi-commoner he was
3. In a more general sense: Any stadent keeping terms or residing at the University of Oxford.
became a battler or stadent at Oxford."Wood: ithernat uxom

* băt'-tẹll, s. [BattLe.]
* băt'-tẹ-mĕnt, s. [Fr. battement $=\mathbf{a}$ beat ing; from battre $=$ to beat.] A beating.
băt'tĕn, f băt'tốn, s. \& a. [Fr. baton $=a$ stick, a staff, or Eng. bat (1) (q.v.).]
A. As substantive:

1. Carn: : A plank of wood from 2 to 7 inches wide, $2 \frac{3}{2}$ inches thick, and from 6 to 50 feet long. They are used for floors, and, reared upright on the inner face of walls, afford supports to which the laths for the plastering may be sffixed. Battens differ from deals in never being so much, while deals are never so little, ss seven inches wide.
 neches brad. zeldom
2. The movable bar of a loon which strikes in or eloses the threads of a woof. (Francis.)
3. Naut.: Thin pieces of woorl nailed to the mast-head and to the midship post of the yard. Battens of the hatches: Scantlings of wood or cask-hoops rendered straight, which are used to keen the margin of the tarpaulins close to the hatches during storms at sea.
B. As audjective: Of or yertaining to battens.
batiten end, s. A batten less than six feet in length.
băt'-ten (1), v.t. [From batten, s. \& a. (q.v.)] 1. To form with battens.
4. To fasten with battens.

Nout.: To batten down the hatches of a ship. To fasten them down with battens, which is generally done when a storm anises [Battea, s., A. 3.]
băt'-ten (2) (Eng.), băt (old Eng. \& Modern Scotch), v.t. \& i. [Comp. with A.S. bet = better Dut. bat, bet = better; A.S. betan, and lcel. batna $=$ to grow better; Goth. gabatnan $=$ to profit.] [Batful, Battel (1), Better.]
A. Transitive:

1. Of persons, or of the lower animals: To cause to become fat, to fatten.

2. Of land: To fertilise, to render fertile [For example, see BıTTENsNo (1).]
B. Intrans. : To grow fat through ginttony and sloth. (Lit. and $\kappa g$.)

Hopes rashly, In dliggut as rash recoils:
băt'-tęned (1), pa. par. \& a. [Batien (1), v.t.]
băt'-tęned (2), pa. par. \& a. [Batten (2), v.t.]
bât'-tẹn-ǐfg (1), pr. par. \& a. [Batten (1), v.] 1. In a transitive sense: Imparting fatnees or fertility.
" The meadows here, with batt'neng oone enrich'd,
Oive apirit to the grus; three cubits high phitpa
The jopnted herbace Bhoots
2. In an intransitive sense: Becoming fat.

Whille paddling docke the standligg lake deatre
Or batt $n$ ing boge roll in the sinkigy mire"*
băt'-ten-ǐng (2), pr. par., a., \& s. [BATTEN (2), v.t.]

As subst.: Nsrrow battens nailed to a wall
to whieh the laths for the plastering ars fixed.
băt'-tẽr (1), v.t. [Fr. battre $=$ to beat ; Prov. batre; Sp. batir; Port. bater: Ital. battere; from Lat. batuo and battuo $=$ to beat.]
A. Ondinary Langrage:
I. To inflict upon any thing or upon any
person a succession of heavy blows.

1. In a general sense :
" And clattering alints batter d witb elanging hoofs." 2. Spec.: In the military sense defined under B. (Lit. \&fig.)

Have batecerd $\dot{d}$ me like bnughty words of horn
hasten to prop the edifice which it was fately our duty to battor." - Macaulay : Biet. Eng., ch. 1
II. To inflict upon a person or thing a continued assault or hard usage, not nceessarily taking the form of setual blows. (In this sense the assailant may be man, one of the inferior animals, wind, rain, and storm, or time.)
" Bacter'dand backened and worn by all the storms:
of the winter." The Courcalip of NiLes Stondish.
Longfollow:

- For other examples see under Battered.

Fig.: Of the effect of passion upon the mind.
"Kiogdom'd Achilies in commotion rages
And batters down himsel:" and Crewida, iL. a
B. Technically:

1. Mititary: To inflict a succession of heavy blows on a wall or other defence with the view of breaking it down. This was of old done by means of a battering-ram, and now by strillery. [Battering-rass.]
2. Forging: To spread metal out by ham mering on the end.
băt'-tẽr (9), v.i. $\quad$ [Fr. battre $=$ to beat,.. to shake.)
Arch.: (Formerly) To bulge out as a badlybuilt wall ; (nove) to slope. [Battrer (1), s.] "The side of a wayt. or any timber, tbat bulkes from
FJohnson says, "A word used only by workmen." But Joseph Hunter, writiog in Boucher'a Dict., gives an example of its oceur rence in general literature (derived, however evidently from the language of carpenters):-
the plom-line whereby the eveaes of the squares be tried. whe ther they butter or hang over.".
Tranul. of Polydore, Fiogil, p. Fi. (J. B. in Boucher.)
băt'-têr (3), v.t. [From batter (2), s. (q.v.).] To laste; to cans of tiscous to adner
nother by means of a viscous substance.
băt'-těr (1), s. [From batter (2), v.]
ATch. : A hackward sípe in a wall to maks the plumb-line fall within the base; as in railway euttings, embankments, \&e. (Weale.)
batter-rule, $s$.
Arch: : A plumb-line designed to regulate he " batter" or siope of a wall not meant to be vertical. The plumb-line itself is perpendicular, but the edge is as mueh to the side of his as th wall is intended to slope. (Francis.)
băt'tẽr (2), s. [Frmm Fr. battre $=$ to beat, to agitate, to stir; that which is beaten, agitated, or stirred.]
3. A mixture of seversl ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its leing so much beaten.
fate, fât, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sãr, marine; gō, pơt


4. A gtatinous substance used for prodacing adhesion; paste used for sticking papera, ac., together. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
5. Printing: A bruise of the face of the type, when arranged in pages for printing; alio a similar defacement of a etereotyped plate.
batter-pudding, s. A pudding made of flour, milk, eggs, butter, and salt. It is aither baked or boiled.

* bàt'-tẽr (3), s. [Corrupted from Fr. bastarde.] A species of artillery. [Batrart.] (O. Scotch.)
băt'-tẽr (4), s. [BATTEA (1), v. t.]
Pottery: A plaster mallet used to fatten out a lump of clay which is to be laid and formad upon the whirling table.


## băt'-tẽr (5), s. [Batsmax.]

băt'-tẽred, "băt'-red, " 乡-băt-red (red as êrd), pa. par. \& a. [Batten (1), v.]
A. As past participle: In senses corre6ponding to those of the verb.
B. As participial adjective. Specially-
I. Of things: Heving marks indicating that it has been subjected to blows.
" But aparoly form'd, and lean withal:
A battered marion on his brow." Soott: Lay of the Last Hinutrel, iv. s.
II. Of persons : Affording obvious indications that time has done its work upon their physical frame. Used-

## (a) Of old men:

 Or (b) of old women:

In di'monds penrls, and rich brocmion
She ehines the firat of batter'd jodea, Pope
băt'-tẽr-ër, s. [Eag. batler; -er.] One who ohnson.)
batt'-tẽr-ing, pr. par. \&a. [Batter (1), v.)
battering-ram, s. An ancient military engine used for battering down walls. It existed among the Assyrians. See the engraving, takeo from a tallet dated ahout $880 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C}$. In its most perfect form among the Romans it consisted of a pole or beam of wood sometimes as much as 80,100 , or even 120 feet in length. It was suspended by its extremitiea from a single point or from two points in another beam above, which lay horizontally across two posts. When at rest it was level, tike


ASSTRIAN BATTERINO-RAM (ABOUT 880 b.C.),
the beam above it. When put in action against a wall, it was spung horizontally by men who sueceeded each other in constant relaya, the blow which it gave to the masonry at each vibration being rendered all the more effective that one end of it was arned with iron. This, being generally formed like a ram's head, originated the name ories (rsm), by which it was known amoog the Romans, sad battering-ram, whieh it obtaias among ourGelves. A roof or shed covered it to protect the soldiers who worked it from hostile missiles, and to facilitate locomotion it was placed or wheels.
bät'-tẽr-y̆, s. [1n Sw. batwri; Dan, Ger,, \& Fr. batterie; Dut, brtterij; Sp. \& Port. bateria; Itsl, batteria, Fromt Fr. battre, Prov. bataria $=$ to beat. (Batrer.) Eseential signification, s besting; hence siperatus for ioflictiag one. 1

## A. Ordinary Languags:

$\dagger$ I. The act of beating or battering.

+ II. The state of beling beaten or battered; a legal action raised in consequence of having a legal action raised in
$\dagger$ III. The wound or other injury prodnced by a beatiag.

1. Lit.: A wound or other injury of the body. [R., I.]
tion ; ; may may ntrone be the dame cue upon at their own discrebattiry But then the oattery nutt likewine be nlleged soc cortainly in the declaration that it may eppear to
be the mane with the battery inspected. "-Blactacone: Comment., b太, iil., ch, ${ }^{2}$
2. Fig. : A wound or impression on the heart.
"For where a heart ts havd, they make no battery",
IV. Apparatus by which the act or operation of baitering is effected.
3. Lit. : In the military sense. [B., II. 1, 2.]
"Alt the southern bank of the river was lined hy the

4. Figuratively:
(a) Heaven's artillery; lightning, with the accompanying thunder.
"A dreadful fre the floating batt'ries make,
(b) An argument.
"Farthly minds, like mud walls, reast the etrongest B. Technically:
I. Law: The unlawful beating of another, or even the touchiog him with hostile intent. It is tegitimate for s parent or a master to give moderate correction to his child, his scholar, or his apprentice. A churchwarden or beadie may geatly lay hends on a person disturbing e coagregation. A persou, also, who is violently assailed by another may strike back in self-defeace. He mey do so slao in defence of his properiy. But to strike eny one in anger, however gently, without these jutificationa, exposes one to the liability to be prosecuted for assault sod hattery, the assault being the menaciog gesture and the battery the actual blow. [Assault.] Wounding and msyhem are a more aggravated kind of Lattery. (Blachistone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 8.)
II. Military:
5. Breaching (siege) battery: One placed as close as possible tu the object to lee destroyed; as the stone revetment of s fortress.
6. Counter or direct (siege) battery: One intended to crush the opponent's tire by an equal number of heavy guns.
7. Cross batteries: Two hatteries playiag on the same point from two different positions.
8. Elevated (siege) battery: One io which the gun platforms are on the oatural level of the ground.
9. Enfiluding battery: One which is placed on the prolongation of the line occupied by the enemy.
10. Fascine battery: One made of fascines.
11. Floating battery: A heavily armed and armoured vessel intended for bombarding fortresses and not for sea cruising.
12. A gabion battery: One built up of gabions.
13. Half-sunken battery: One io which the terreplein is aunk two feet below the level of the ground.
14. Masked battery: One that is concealed from view of the enemy by hrushwood or the non-removal of natural obstacles in front until it is ready to open fire.
15. Mortar battery: One without embrasures in the parapets, and the platform is horizontal. The shells ara fired over the paraget at an angle of $45^{\circ}$
16. Open batteries: Those which are not protected by earthen or other fortifications.
17. Ricochet battery: One in which the guns are placed on the prolongation of the front of an eaersy's battery, so that by firiog low charges the shot or shell may be made to bound alogg inside the work and dismount the guns.
18. Sand-bag battery: One constructed in rocky or sandy sites of sand-bsgs filled with earth or sand.
19. Sereen (siege) battery: One io which the actual gun battery ia protected by a low earthen screen placed parallel to sud a short distanee frow the main bettery.
20. Sunken (siege) battery: One in which the gun platforms are sunk three fcet below the surface.
21. A certain namber of artillerymen united noder the command of a field officer, and the lowest tactical anit in the artiliery. In a battery there are gunners who work the guns, and drivers who drive the horses by which these guns sre transported from place to place. Batteries are usuatly diatinguiahed as Horse, Field, and Garrison. The fint twc consiet of eix guns each.
(1) Horse batteries are those in which the gunners are carried partly on the carriagee and partly oa horses.
(2) Field batteries are those in whlch all the gunners are carried on the carrisges; and these are divided again into (a) Mountatin and (b) Position Batteries.
(3) Garrison batteries are those bodies of foot artillerymen who heve to serve sud mount the heavy guns in forts or coast batteries.

## III. Physics :

1. An Electric Battery: One coneisting of a series of Leyden jars [LEYDEN Jha] the ex-


## battery of leyden jars

ternal and internal coatings of which are respectively conaected with each other.
2. A Mognetic Battery or Magazine: One consisting of a number of magnets joined to gether by their similar poles.
3. A Thermo-electric Battery: One in which s aunber of thermo-electric couples are so joined together that the second copper of the first is soldered to the bismuth of the second the second copper of this to the bismuth of the third, and so on. It is worked ly keeping the odd solderings, for instance, in ice, and the even ones in water at a temperature of $100^{\circ}$ Fahr.
4. A Voluaic Buttery or Foltaic Pile: A battery or pile constructed by arranging a series of voltaic elements or psirs in such s way that the ziac of one element is connected with the copper of another, and so on through the whole series. The first feeble one was made hy Volta, who used only a single pair. [Voltalc Pile. it, a Constant Battery and e Gravity Lattery.

(a) A Constant Battery, or Constant Voltaic Battery: One in which the action continues without material alteration for a considerable portion of time. This is effected by employing two liquids The first and best form of constant battery is called a Daoieli's battery, after ita inveator, who deviaed it in the year 1836. It consists of a glass or porcelain vessel contaiaing a aaturated solution of aulphete of copper, immersed in which is a copper cylinder open at both eads
 snd perforated by holes. At the upper part of the cyllader is an anaular shelf perforsted by holea, and below
the level of the solution Inside the cylinder Is a thin porous vessel of unglazed earthenware, and inside thie last a bar of zinc is suspended. Two thin stripe of copper are fixed by bind-ing-screws to the copper and to the zinc; snd several of these cylinders, connected together by uniting the zinc or one to the copper of the bext, form a battery. To keep it in action, crystals of sulphate of copper to replace those crystals of suphate of copper to replace those in the porous vessel is placed a solution of salt or diluted sulphuric acid along with the bars of amalgamated zinc. As the several chemical elements now mentioned sct on each other, a constad stream of electricity is evolved. To this type belong Grove's, Burn-
sen's, Callaris, Smee's, Walker's, add Marié Davy's batteries.
(b) A Gravity Battery: One in which the separation is produced by the difference of gravity in the substances themselves. To this type belong Csllizud's and Menotti's hateries. (Atkinson: Ganot's Physics, bk. x., ch. 1.)
battery-resistance, s. Resistance oc-
curring io connection with a voltaic or other curving

## băt'-tër-y̆, s.

Baseball: The pitcher and catcber of a team.

* bati-tíe, a. [Batty.]
* băt-till, v.i. [Battle, v. (I).]
bat'-ting, pr. par., a., \&s. [Bat, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.
C. As substantive: The use sid manage ment of a bat in cricket and other games.
batt'-ting, s. [BAT (1).] A shect of cotton prepared for stufting quilts.
băt'-tirt, s. [Battart] (0. Scotch.)
| bayt'-tish, a. [Eng. bat (2); -ish.] Resembling a bat
"To be oat late in a batitish bumour."
ent. Instructed
aat'-tle (tle as tẹl), * băt-tẹl, "băt-tẹll, * băt-tell, " battail, * battaile, * bat ail, * bataile (Eng.), * bataill, * battall, * battayle (old Scotch), s. [Fr. batnille = battle, tiyht, enconoter lody of forces, main body of ao army ; i'rov. betnilla; Sp. batalla; Port. lutalha; Ital. luttergliot; sll from Low Lat. betalia ( $=$ Class. Lat. pugna $=a$ fight, battlet, fron tnitere, hictuere $=$ to beat.] [BAT talia, Battalion, Beat.j
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Ofrorray or equipment for fighting purposes:

1. Order of battle, battle-array.

And in bataill fo gud aray.
And bad Schyr Amery isch to tyoht
Barbourc, ii. 246 (Jamiemon)
2. Military equipnient (?). Quhar he wald our folk assaill,
Durst pane of Wailin breail ride",
Burbout, i. 105. MS. (Ja
IL of the combatants engaged in fighting. equipped for it: Ao army in part or in whole Specially-

1. A division of an army, a battation

T Still used in poetry
In buttles four neneath their ege
Scort: Lord of the Intes, vi. 10.
2. The main body of an army as contradisthuguished from its van and rear.
"Angus led the nvant-guard, hinself followed with the baute a good dis.

- Not quite obsolete yet and ft chanced that Brutus with the Roman horsminen, and Arunz, the sun of King Tarcuinius, with main bustles."-Arnoltt; Ifist. of Rome, vol. $i$, chap. il. p. 108.

3. The whole of an army opposed to another in the field.
"Each battle sees the other's umbered fice."
Shakesp.: Henry $V$ ', iv.,
III. Of a hastile enconnter between two or more armies, or between two or more individuals, or arything analogous to it:
4. Literally:
(1) Between armies or other large bodies of men, or between beings of any kind.
(a) Between armies.
"And the king of Israel diaruined himselt, and went
into the battle, - 1 Kingi xxil. so.
(b) Between beings.
" Foolhandy as th" Rarthes chlidren. the which made
Baterill araiust the Gods, so we B Ood invade

A pitched battle: $A$ battle in which all the forcee on both gides are engaged.
To give battle (of an attacking force): To take the initiative in fighting; aleo (of a force on the defeneive) to be prepared for an attack.

The Englinh army, that divided was
And weanis to give yoo batule presenty."
to engage battle.

T Either (a) the name of one of the comba tants may be a nominative before the verb, and that of the other an objective governed by with:
of Sidiim "nd they foined battes with them in the vale Or (b) the names of both combatanta may be nominativee before the verb.
"Then the Bomanz and the Latine jorned battio by chap. vil., p. 115 .
To offer battle: To give the evemy an oprortunity if not even a temptation to figbt.

II According to Sir Edward Creasy, the foll lowing were the fifteen "Decisive Battles of the World ":
2. The Battie of Marathon, B.C. 490
2. The Defest of the Atheniane ist Syracuee, B.C. 418
8. The Battle of Arbela, B.C. 331. ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ The Bathe of the Metaruue, B.C.
5. The Victory of Arminius over the Roman legions
under Varus, A.D. 9.
5. The Batitle of Chalons, A.D. $45 \mathbf{L}$
7. The Batile of Tours, A. D. 782.
5. The Batitle of Chatons, A.D. $45 \mathbf{L}$
8. The Batlle of Tours, A. . $8 \times 2$.
3. Joso of Arc's victory over the Eanghah at Orleans
A.D. 1429 . Defeat of the Spanish Armada, A.D. 1588.
11. The Battle of Blenheim. A.D. 170 ,
12. The Bitctery of the Americans over Burgogne at

Baratoff, A.D. $177 \%$. The Battle of Valmy, A.D. 1792 ,
14. The Brttle of Wsterlon, A.D
(2) Between individuals. (In the case the word more commonly employed is combat.) [B. 1.]
2. Figuratively:
(I) Of a struggle of ary kina:
(a) A long protracted military, political social, or other struggle

## For Freedom's battle once begun, <br> Bequenthed irom heeding sire to son

The struggle for existence which ever humas being, as also every animal and plant mumas being, as also every anmal and plant must cart

(2) Oi success in a fight or struggle: Victory in Lattle.
tha race 1 not to the 3 with, nor the battle to
ng.

- Eceles. ix. 11


## B. Technionlly:

1. Law. Trial by battle, or wager of battle (or battel, as the spelling was): A barbarons method of deciding in the conrt of last resort by personal combat, all civil and criminal questions turning on disputed matters of fact The practice aeems to have beeuimmermorially in use among the Northern nations; the Bur gundians reduced it to atated forms about the ead of the fifth century; from them it passed ead of the fifth century; from them it passed to the Franks and Nomnsns, and through William the Conqueror cane to be establishee in England. It was used (1) in courts-martial or courts of chivalry and honour; (2) in appeals of felony; and (3) upon cases joined in a writ of right-the last and most sulemn decision of real property. In civil actions the parties at variance sppointel champions to fight for them, but in appeals of felony they had to do so thernsclves. The weapons were batons of an ell long, aod a four-cornered target. The combat went on till the stars appeared in the evening, unless one of the combatants proved recreant and cried craven. If he did an, or if his champion lost the battle, Divine Providence was supposed to have decided that his cause was bad. If the one who cided that his cause was bad. If the one who
thus failed was appellant agalnst a charge of thus failed was appellant agalnst a charge of murder, he was held to have done the felonions deed, and withont more ado was hanged. Henry 1I. struck the first hlow at the sybtem of trial by battle by piving the defendant in a case of property the oution of the grand
assize, then newly introduced. The last tria by battle in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster was in the year 1571, the last In the provinces in 1638 . The case of Ashford $v$. Thornton, in 1818, having nearly led to a judicial duel of the old type, the Act 5 Geo. III. chap. 46, passed in 18I9, finally aboliahed trial by battle Montesquieu trace both duelling and kntght-errantry back to the trial by battle. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii. chap. 22, snd bk. iv., chaps. 27, 33, \&c.)
2. Nah Science. Batlle of life. [A., III. 2 (b).]

II Crabb thns distinguishes the words balte combat, and engagement:-"Battle is a general action requiring some preparation; combat is only particular and sometimes unexpected Combat bas more relstion to the sct of fighting than battle, which is used with more propriety simply to denominate the action. In the battle the combat was obstinate and bloody. In this sense engagement and combat are analo gous, but the former has a specific relation to the ageuts and parties engaged, which is not implied in the latter term. We speak of person being present, or wounded, or fighting desperately in ao engajement; on the other hand, we speak of engaging in a combat, challeoging to single combat, \&c. Baltles are fought between armies only; they are gained or lost. Combats are entered into between individuals, in which they seek to destroy or individuals, in which they seek to destroy or excel. Engagements are confined to no particular number, only to such as are engaged. the whole body is engaged; partial engage ments respect only buch as are fought by small parties or companies of an army.
battle-array, s. The array or order of battle.
"Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite
wide borxee, eermed drawn no in bacto-array one
against the other." Addisom.
battle-axe (Eng.), *battar-ax (Old Scotch), $s$.

1. Lit.: A weapon like an axe, formerly used in battle

- But Hittil effect of tpelr or bartarax."
 Four men-et-arms camas at thelr beck
With haibery, hin, and bate

In the first example In the first example Jamicaon consider that battar-ax may be an error of an early transcriber for buttal-ax; if not, then it is
directly from Fr. batire $=$ to beat.
2. Fig.: Military power. The battle-ax in Jer. li. 20 is the military power by the instru mentality of which God should execate his judgment on Babylon.
battle-bed, s. The "bed " on which a slain soldier is left to repose after a battle.
" Io the atrong faith which hrings the viewleas nigh,
And pourd rich odours on their batetlebed." "iberk.
Hemans: The Bovel of
battle-bell, s. A bell used to cummon people to battle, or for come similar purpose.
"I haar the Florentioe. Who from his phlace
Longfellow: The Artenal at springineld
battle-brand, s. A "brand" or eword used in battle. [lirana.]

battle-broil, s. Broil or contention of battle.

battle-call, s. A call or summons to battle.
tencia roused her at the battle-call"
Scott: Vition of Don Roderick, it. x1vL
battle-cry, s. A cry given forth by troop of certain nations when engaging in battle.

How shall she bear that voice's tooe,
At Whose loud oatele-cry alone
Hoort: Lalla fookh; Fire- Wornhtppera
Occasionally used figuratively for the
watchword of partics engaged in warfare of snother kiod-e.g., political or socisl.
battle-day, s. The day of battle.
The beetle with his radlance maufold, A mailed angel on a hattle-day
battle-del
"The faithful band, our sires, who tell
Here in the narrow bathe-dell!" "sules Song

Cate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wĕt, bëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marîne; gō, pơţ

battlo-sield, 2 A "field,"plain, or other extended area on which hostile armiee fight with each other.
battle-fray, a The Pray, aftray, or collislon of battla.
battle-front, s . The front presented by in army drsmn np in order of battle.
battie-ground, s. The ground or "field" elected for battle, or on which battle actnally takes place.
battio-heath, a A heath on whlch a battle takes place.
to battle-horn, s. A horn eummoning men to bettle.
battlo-plece, a. A plece or plcture, o: oceasionally a musical composition, reprementling a battle.
battio-plain, s. A plain on which a battlo takes place.

## battio-royal, a

1. A hettle of game cocks, in which more than two are engaged. (Grose)
2. A mulle, In which more than two persona cght each other with fiats and cudgels. (Thackeray.) (Goodrich and Porter.)
battle-ship, a. A heavily armored warship of the largest clesa, carrying gune of the haaviest calitre; atrongor and leea speady than a cruieer, larger and more seaworthy than a monitor Battieahipm of to-day are really foating fortresens of toughenad ateel. Their armor rangee from 8 to 18 tnches in thickness, being henvieat amidehips, to protect the machinery. and upon the turret-iike structuree in which the main battery in mounted. Four guns of 13 -inch calitirs are cerriad by the "Indiana" of our navy, which is conceded to be the fioest and most effective battleship afloat. Two of thens monster gune ara located anoa. Two of thens monster gune ars located in each msin turret. The eecondary batteries,
composed of emaliar rifles, rapid-fire guns, and composed of emaliar rifles, rapid-fire guns, and
gatiinga, are located in the sponsons. on the gatiinge, are located in the sponeons. on the
gno-docke and upon the military tope. The gna-docke and upon the military topa, The type, the coustruction of which was began is January, 1896, will have two turrats, oue above the other, at either end of the fortress, the opper turreta mounting two 8 -inch and the lower turrets two 12 -inch rifles. All four of theee gune may be trained on a given epot and discharged at once, delivering blow thet wonld annihilate the atronget adveramy that constructed. The hulle of warships of the "1ndiana" type are so constructed with wstertight compartments and fixed bulkheade that the ceotral portion woold keap affoat even if the ceorral portion would keep sfioat even if both ande of the craft wers ahot away. The average epeed of our battleships is from 12 to
14 knote, with a capacity for making as high as 16 knots under favorable conditione. The total cost of a Arst-clase battleship, fully equipped, is from $\$ 6,000,000$ to $\$ 7,000,000$, hut it la believed that this will be reduced hereafter by improved and more economical methode of conatruction.
battle-shont, s. A shout rsiaed in battle. battle-sign, s. A sign or sigand given or battle.
battle-signal, d. A signsl given for battle.
battle-song, s. A aong sung by troops to animate them when proceeding to bsttle.
battle-strife, 8 . The strife of battle.
battlo-target, s. A round tsrget foraerly used in battle.
battle-thunder, a. Tha thunder-like onnd given forth by the canonon and lesser guns in battle.
battle-word, s. The "word," aignal, or Witchword given forth by a leader to his followers when engaging in battle.
"dlle and Mahomet their battle-word."
[Bat'-tle (1) (tle as tẹl), *bXt'-til, v.t. \& i. [Battrle (1).]
bxt'-tle (2) (tle as tel), * batail, * bat:llen, v.i. \& $t$. [From battle (2), s. (q.v.). In Ir. batailler ; Prov. \& Port. batalhar; sp. batallar $=$ to fight, to fence; Itsl battagliare $=$ to fight, to skirmish.]

## A. Intransitive:

I. Lit. Of a conflict between phystoal forces:

1. To fight a battle; to take part ln a battle.
"Oh! more or leas thau mou-tn high or low',
Byron: Childe Harold, ii1. 88.
2. To struggle ; to contend in a conflict of any kind, even though unworthy the name of a battle.
"Her regred and starving moldiers ofteo mingled Writ batted there for omess of pothafe and convente, erwat of

II. Fig. Of a confict between moral forces: To be in confict or antagonism with anything; to etruggle against anything.

- I own ho hatoe an setion bave,
Hin virtoes bateling with bis plese.
B. Transitive: To contest, to dispute by corce of arms or in any other hostile war (Followed by it, which gives the ordinary intransltive verb a transitive character.)
"I battho it against Him, an I bateled ${ }^{\text {In }}$ hlgheat henven.
blat'-tled (tied as tepld), •băt'-teled, a. [From O. Fr. bataillier $=$ to furnish with battlements.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Possessed of battlerments. [Embattlen.]

> "Bo thou, fair city : dikarrayed Of battled wall hod rempartio aid." battled rall nod rampart'o ald."
Scott: $\boldsymbol{k}$ armion, lutrod. to cunto v .
2. Her.: Having the clief, chevron, fesse, or anything similar borne on one side in the form of the battlements of a castle or fort.
băt'-tle-döor, băt'-tle-döre, băt'-tledẽr, "băt'-yl-döre, * batyldoure (tle as tẹ1), s. (Etyinology doubtful, probably from Sp. batidor $=$ one who or that which beats ; batir $=$ to beat.]

* 1. A washing beetle.
" Batyldoure or washynge betyl, Feriforium."-

2. The instrument with which s shnttiscock is atruck. It consists of a handla and a flat expanded board or palm at the top; a racket.

Lockn 3. A gams played witha shuttlecock, which battledores.

* 4. A child's hornbook. (Todd.)
băt'-tle-mĕnt (tle as tẹl), *bat'-elment, ${ }^{\text {s. . [From O. Fr. batillement ; bastille }}$ = made like a fortress ; Low Lat. bustilla, bastillus $=$ tower, fortification.] [BabTille.]


## A. Ao substantive:

I. Lit. (Arch. \& Ord. Lang.) :

1. A wall or rampart built around the top of a fortified building, with interstices or em-

battLements.
brasures to discharge arrows or darts, or firs guns through.
2. A similar erection around the roufs of churches and other Gothic buildings, where the object was principally ornsmental. They are found not only upon parapets, butas orna ments on the transoms of windows, \&c.
3. A wall built around a fiat-roofed house In the East and elsewhers to prevent any ons from talling into the street, srea, or garden.
II. Fig. : A high and dangerous social a politlcal elevation.
"That otande apon the battlemenes of state:
B. In sn attributive sense in ench a com pound as the following :-
battlement-wail, s. A wall forming the battlement to a building.

And the moosbeam wat bright on hie botiteman
blat'-tle-mănt-pa (tle as tel), an [Eng. battlement; ed.] Furaished with battioments ; defended by battlements.
 mented that thay could not fall--3ir T. Berbwt:
băt'-tiër, s. [Batteler.]

* batti-1才t, o. [Batuer.]
 ( $10=$ = 1 ), pr. par. [BATTLE (1), v., BATTEL, E ]
bătt'-lĭng (2), pr. par., adj., \& 8. (Battle (2) v.] The act or operation of fighting, ln a literal or figurative senss; contest, fight struggle.
". The livid Fury oprend-


$\dagger$ bat-tol'-o-gist, s. [See Batroloaize, o.t.] One who repeats his words uanecessarily.
"Should a truly dull battologite, that if of A

 tologeos) (Matt. vi. 7, Gr. Test.) = to stammer to repeat the same syllable, word, clause, or sentence over and over again : $\beta$ cictos (bations) = a stammerer, $\lambda$ ojos (logos) $=$ discourse, and Eog. suff. -ize = to make.] To repeat the same word or Idea with unnecessary frequency.
bowing their heade, and batzologiving the the polimet Allough Whoddawn ood Nahumet very ofter."-Sirr ert : Travels: 191
 Barrodoyia (battologia) $=$ stammering.] [See
v.t.] The repetition of the same word or idee w.t. The repetition of the same word
* bàt'-tŏn, s. \& a. [Batten, 4. \& a.]
* bat-tó'on, 2. [Baton.]
băt'-tòr-y, s. A nams given by the Hasae Towns to their magazines or factories sbroad


## batts, s. [Borts.] Colic. (Scotch.)

batt: oce the last thing ye wout Cudde when he hed the tality, ch. vii
băt'-tûe, s. [Fr. battue = beating; from battre $=$ to beat.]
Among sportsmen: The process or operstion of beating the bushes to start game, or drive it within prescribed limits, where it may be more easily shot.

* bat'-tụ-läte, v.t. [A Levantive word. Etymology doubtful.]

Comm. : To prohibit commerce.

* băt-tı-1ä'-tion, s. [From Eng. battulata (q.v.).] A prohibition of commerce.
bat-tû́-ta, s. [Ital. battuta $=$ time in music, . . the beating of the pulse; from batters = to beat.]

Music: The measurement of tims by beat ing. [a Battuta.]
băt'-ťy, *băt'-tǐe, $a$. [Eng. bat(t); -y.] Betlike ; pertaining to a hat.

Till ${ }^{\circ}$ or thelr hrow deanth-counterfelting sleen
With iendeu legs and batty wingo doth creep

" băt'-ŭne, s. Old form of Baton.
bat-ward, a. [From A.S. bat = bost; and Eng. ward, A.s. weard =a keeper.] [Boar, WARD. 1 A " bostkeeper," i.e., a bostmar (Scotch.)

Bot icho batward eftyr that
Til hyr apowsyd husbraud gat.
Ettyr that mony a dey
Tha Batwardia
and that cally thas:
băt'-y1-döre, d. [Batruedoor.]
(batz, batzes, 2. [In Ger. bats, butze, batzen; Low Lat. bacco, bacius, bacenus $=$ of the Swiss caotoo of Berna, having on it the figure of a bear; from Ger. bätz, betz = bear.] $\Delta$ coin of copper with a slight admixture of oilver, formerly current in parts of Switzerisod and '́armany, Its value was about a halfpenny sterling.
bâub, s. [Apparently imitated from the aonod.] Beat of drum. (Scotch.)
". . for thet effect, ordaine a daus to be bentt throw the town, uhat none may pretend jgnorant."-Deod of Town Councll of Jedburgh (1714) Patition of Phethers, A. 1814, (Jamieson)
bâu-bē'e, s. [Bapbee.] (Scotch.)
bâu'-ble (1), babulle, * bable, s. [From Eng. $b a b$; Scotch $b a b$, as $v_{0}=$ to move smartly up and down; as $s .=$ a lump, a bunch (Bob.) Wedgwood aets the exampa of separating this from Bauble (2), with which it is generally united.]

1. Originally: A stick with a lump of lead hanging from ita summit, used to beat dogs with
"Babulte or babre : Librills pegma" "Lstrilla dies. tur instrumentum librandi: anable or ${ }^{\text {an }}$ dogrs

2. Later: A short stick or wand, with $a$ head with asses" ears carved at the ears carved at the carried by the fools carried by the fools or jesters of former times. (Malone's
Shakespeare, iit. 455.$)$ (Jamieson.)
If (a) Perhaps this aecond meaning of ander Bauble (2)

batble.
(b) When Oliver Cromwell, losiog patience with the then existing House of Commons, and with parlianentary goverument io general, turned the members unceremonionsly out of doors, feeling himself-

Forced (though it grieved his soul) to rule aloue." his words were but few, but among thnse few (as all will remember) there came forth the notabla direction as to the disposal of the prliamentary mace-"Take away that was "'What shall be accounta, his language do) with these fool's boubles? Here, carry it away !'
bâu'-ble (2), bâw'-bic, * bable, s. [From Fr. babiole $=$ a toy, a bauble, a trifle, a gewgaw, a plaything.]
A. As substantive:
I. Lif.: A gewgaw, a tinsel or other ornament of trifling value: any material thing which is showy but useless.

This shall be writ to fright the fry oway,

"i.. Almost every great honse in the kingdom concaulas: Mist. Eng., th. $\mathbf{x i}$
II. Figuratively :

1. Of things: Anything not material which Is specions or showy, but worthless. Speci-ally-
(a) Trilling conversation; pretentious nonense
" 14 , in onr contest, we do not interchange useful notious we shail
ment of the Tonque.
(b) A composition of little value.

Our author then, to please you in your way, In intiling rhyme."-aranvilla
(c) A sham virtue; a virtue attributed to one by people who look from a distauce, but which would on closer iospection prove counterfeit.

A prince, the moment he is crownd
wherits every virtue round.
As enbieme of the sovereiky pow'
2. Of persons: One small In size and unimportant. A contenptuous or pretendedily contemptuous term for a wife or other female.
"She haunts me in avery place 1 wa the other and thither comes the bauste, and, by this hend, falls
B. Altributively: Toy, miniature ; ahowy,
but not much worth. but not much worth.

Delighted with my bauble cinch.
ban'-bly̌ng, "bâw'-blỉg, a. [From Eng bauble (2), and -ing, dimin. sufix] Trifing; contemptible.

## A bawozting ressel was he captain of For hhallow drueht and Shukesp. : Twelfth Nighe, v. I

## bâu'-çę-ant, s. [Baveeant.]

bấuch (ch guttıral), bâugh ( $\mathrm{gh}=\mathrm{f}$ ), a. [Scand. bigr = poor.] Indifferent, poor, withont subatance or stamina. (N.E.D.)

* bâu'-chle, bâ'-chle, bâ'-chel (ch guttural, chle as chel), s. [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from bauch (q.v.).]

1. Lit.: An old ahoe used as a alipper.
"Through my anld bachle peep'd my muckle toe";
2. Fig.: Whatsoever la treated with contempt or diaregard; a ne'er-do-well.
(a) To mak a bauchle of anything = to ase it so frequently and faniliarly as to ahow that ooe has no respect for it.
(b) To mak a bauchle of a person=to treat him as the butt or the laughing-stock of a company.
bâu'-chle, bâ'chle (chle as chẹl), p.t. [Bavchle, 8.] To distort, to vilify. (Jamieson.)

* bấuch-lĭng, s. [Badcale.] Taunting, scornful and contumelious rallying; "chaft.
"And alawa because that bauchling and reproving

 sutject of the opposite realme (jomenor
Voris: Anyour's Proct, p. 600 (Jomeson)
bâuch'-1y, adv. [Bavch.] Sorrily, indifferently. "Compar'd with hers, their ingtre fa', Her beanties, sbe extels the tall $n$." Ramaly: Poems, 11.307.
bâuch'-něss, s. [Bavcr.] Want, defect.
Bâu'-çis, s. [Lat. Baucis, (1) the wife of Philemon, a Phrygian; (2) any pious old woman who is poor.]
Astronomy: An asteroid, the 172 nd found It was discovered by Borelli, on the 5th of February, 1877
$\dagger$ bâu'-cle (cle as cęl), s. [Bywd.]
bâa'-dě-kĭn, s. [BaLdachin.]
* bâud'-ẽr-ǐe, * bâud'-rie, s. [Bawdry.]
bâu-dǐs'-sẽr-īte, s. [From Baudissern, near Turin, where it occurs.] A minersl of chalky appearance aod adhering to the tongue. Dana places it under his Earthy Sub-variety of Ordibary Magoesite. [Maonesite.]
*bâud'-rǐck, * bâud'-ẽr-y̆k, 'bâud'rick, *bâud'-ry̆, s. old spellings of baldaic.
bâud'rồnş̧ bâud'-rauş̧, bâd'ranş̧̧, bâth'-rôns, 8 . A nick-baune for a cat, like "grimalkin" in England. (Scotch.)
- The term is appreciative rather than conternptuous.
on his happer beard too, and whiskers turned rywaris Antisuary, ch. ix
* bâud'-y., a. [BAwdy.]
bâu'-ẽr-a, s. [Named after two brothers, Francis aod Ferdinand Bauer, highly eminent hotanical draughtsmen. 1 A genus of plants belonging to the order Hydrangearex, or Hydrangeadq. It conaiats of amall A ustralian ahrubs with opposite aessile trifoliolate leaves and handsome rose-coloured or purple dlowers.
 [Bavera.] According to some lotanists, an order of Exogens akin to Hydrangeads; but it has not beea geoerally accepted.
* bâu'-frey̆, s. [Beafrav.]
bâu-gè', z. [Named from Bange, a town of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire.] A drugget of tbick-sinue thread and coarse wool, manufactured is Burgundy.
* bâu'-gẽr, a [Etymology doubtful.] Bald, barbaroua, bad.

- bâu'-gìe, s. [A.S. beag, beah, beg =s bracelet, a collar, a crowa; Fr. bague =a ring.] Ao
ornament, as a ring, s bracelet, or anything similar ; an ensign. [Badon.]
" His echingng schelld, With his baught tuks ba"
bân-hYn'-1.-a,s. [Dut. bauhinia; Fr. bauhine. Named by Blumier after John and Caspar Banhin, the plants which have two-lobed leaves being deemed auitable for readering honour to two brothers, instead of to ons person eimply.] Mountsin-Ebony. A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaceas, or Leguminosz, and the sub-order Cæsalpiniex The species, which are mostly climbers belonging to the East or West Indies, have beantiful flowers
bâu-bǐn'-ǐ-ĕ-es, s. pl. [Baviinia.]
Bot.: A tribe of the aub-order Cresalpinieas.
* bâuk, bâulk ( $l$ usually mute), s. [Balk, s.] (Scutch.) Uncultivated places between ridgea of land. (Scotch.)
"Upon a baulk, that in, an monponghed ridge of hnd Interposed moxian, ch. xxvi.
* bank-height, bawk-height, adv. As high as the bauk (i.e balk) or beam of a house or barn.
bâuk, v.i. [Balk, v.]
* bâuld, an A form of Bald, a.
bâuld, a [BoLb.] (Scotch.)
bâuld'-lie, adv. [Boldly.] (Scotch)
bâuld'-nĕss, s. [BoLdness.] (Scotch.)
*bâuld'-ricks, s. [Baldric.]
bâu'-lite, s. [From Mount Baula, in Iceland.] A mineral, a variety of Orthoclase. It is called also Krablite. It is a siliceous felepar thic apecies, forming the basia of tha Trachyts Pitchstone and Obsidisn.
bâulce, s. [BAUK, s.]
bann'scheadt-ism, s, [Named for the ioventor, H. Bannecheidt.]
Med.: Acupuncture by means of needlee that have beeo dipped in ao irritaot substace.
bâun'-sey̆, s. [Bawson.] A badger. "Baunsey or bauston beet: Taxus, melota."-
Prompt. Paro.
bâu'-sĕ-ant, beau'-sě-ant (eau as ō),
* bâa'-çĕ-ạnt, s. [Fr.; from beau = well, and seant $=$ aitting.]

1. The bancer borne by the Kuights Templarg in the thirteenth century. it was of cloth, striped hlack and white; or in heraldio language, sable and argent.
2. The Templars' battle-cry.
bâu'-sö̀n, s. [Bawson.]
bauson-faced, a. [BAWson-FAcED.]
bâu'sy̆, a. [O. SW. basse $=s$ atrong man.] Big, stroog. (Scotch.)
aud hencbes narrow.

bâu'-tẽr, vi. [Etymology doubtful] To bocome hardened. (N. in Boucher.)

* bâat'e-rōll, s. [Borte-RoL.]
bâux'-ite, s. [Beadoite.]
ba'-va-lite, s. [Etymology donbtful. It has been derived from Fr. bas vallon $=\mathrm{a}$ low vals or dale.]
Min.: A variety of Chamoisite.
Ba-vär-1̌-an, a. \&s s. [From Eng. Bavarl(an). In Fr. Bavarien, adj.]

1. Pertaining to Bavaria, now kingdom constituting a portion of the German empire (Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.)
2. A natlve of Bavaria. (Stanhope: Hist. Eng., 1870, p. 153.)
 (Scotch), s. [From Fr. Bavarois = Bavarian] 1. Lit.: A great-coat; properly, oos made meet for the body.
3. Fig.: A disguize ; anything employed to cover moral turpitude.

Didna uno to hide yer sin.

fito, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camẹı, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sĩr, marino ; gö, pät

-bä'-vĕnş s. [Etymology doubteuli] Akind of caka. (Howell.) (J. H. In Boucher.)
bäroin, büv-夭n, * banen, s. \& adj. [Deriv. noknown. Mahn comparas it with Gael. \& Ir. baban $=a$ tuft or tsssei. Wedgwood saggests also bab, bab $=\mathrm{s}$ cluster (BAB,
Bob), and Fr . bobine $=\mathrm{s}$ bobbin (BoBBIN), besides quoting from Lacombe O. Fr, baffe $=\mathrm{s}$ laggot.]
A. Ae substantive: A word ased in tho timber trade, with differeat meaniags in differsnt parts of the conatry.

1. Brushwood in general.
2. A laggot of the type of which bundles sre used tor the heating of bakers' ovens or ths kladling of ordinary fires.
"He'e mannted on a hazel bavim
A crop'd malig nant baker gava him."
Hudibras.
"The trunaheons make billet, bawin, and coala"
3. In Warwickshirs, it la used for the chips of wood, scraps, and refuse of brushwood and laggots which sre either given to the poor, or are gathered together to be burnt as useless. John Floris, William Lily, sad Shskespests (Bavin, a.) used it in this sense. (Timber Trade Journal, de.)
B. As afj.: Like faggots, or liks chips of wood, easily kindled but soon burnt out. $\because$ He rumbled ap and down
With thallow jesters and rash baern otte,
Soon kinled Shakesp.; 1 Henry IV., ili. q.
t bâw, v.t. [Fr. bas = iow.] To hash, to lull. (Scotch.)
"They grap it, they grip it, it greete and they grain
$\dagger$ bawn, in compos. [Probably from Goth. bag, O. Sw. bak = left.] Left ; to the left hand, as bawburd = Lsrboard. (Scotch.)

- bâw, z. [Bow, e.]
* bâw, * bâwe, interj. [Wedgwood considers this word formed by the expirstion naturally had recourse to as defence against a bsd smell. In Welsh baw is $=$ dirt, filth, excrsmeat.] An expression used to signily contempt and disgust.
"Ya baw for bookes . . ."-Pborn Plownan, p. 205. in "Youehaver.) quath a brewere . . ."-rbid., p. abt. (s.
- bâw'-wâw, s. Aa oblique look, implying contempt or scorn.

vâw-bē'e, bâu-bē'e, bâw-bíc, bâ-bé'e, bấ-bî'e, bâ-bē'i, s. [Etymology doubtful. From a scottish mis-pronanciation of $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ bas-piece $=\mathrm{s}$ low piece. (Pinkerton.) From Scotch babby = baby, infact, becsuse first struck in the reign of James 1l. of Scotlsnd, who, on his accession, was only six yesrs old (Boucher.) Possibly from Fr. bas = low, snd billon = copper coin, debased coin. (Webster.) A corruption of Eng. halfpenny. (Mahn.) Scotch copper coin, equivalent to the English halfreany. Jamieson says that the first mention hs had pound made of it in Scottish Jiteraturs wss in Acts James VI., 1584 (see first turs wss in Acts
example), sud that then the term was spplied example, sud that then the term was applied not to a purcly copper
copper mixed with silver.

According to Sir James Balfour, it was first introduced in the reign of James V., and was then worth three farthings. In the reigu of Jsmes V1. it was valued at six, and contioued to be of the same value ss long as Scottish money was coined.
plakis. . . "-A tye James FI. (1534). babele, and suld "Bina reken weel enough thers' rang o' them Prinex himell, an the Chief gas them the wiuk. .
bawbee-row, s. A hall-penny roll. (Scotch.)
mapa and they may hido in het ahop window wit the

bâw'-ble, a [Bauble (2)]
bâw-bling, a. [Baubina.]
bâw'-bürd (1), s. [ $\$ \operatorname{cotch}$ barb, io compos. $=$ left : A.s. bord = a boand.] The larboard, or the left side of a ship.
"On bawoburd fast in finner way he lete ohip,
And wh before the forment whilp in hy. Douglas: Vrgit, wes, 12.

* bâw'-bürd (2), "bâw'-brăt, s. [BakeBOARD.] The board on which bread is baked.
" bâw'-ơock, s. [From Fr. beau = fine, and Eng. cook.] A fine fellow.
"Why, how now my bawoont' how doot thou,
$\dagger$ bâwd, a. [A corruption of bald (q.v.) $]$ (Occurs only in the expression bawd or bald money, q.v.)
bawd-money, a $A$ nams given to Meum athamanticum, s well-known umbelliferous plant. [Baldmoney, Medm.]
bâwd, *bâud, "bâude, s. [Bawdstrot.] I. Literally (af persons): One who procures femsles for an immoral purpose ; one who brings together lewd persons of differeat sexes with vicious inteat. (Formerly masculine as well as femiaine.)
* 1. (Masc.) A procarer.
"He was if 1 shal yeven him his laud
A theed, nud exe $a$ wouphour and a baud."

2. (Fem.) A procuress.
"I your worship will take order for the drabe and the knavea you need not to fear the bawds." Shakesp.:
II. Figuratively (of things):
3. Whatever readers snything else more sttractive thsn it otberwise would be, with the view of gsining the favour of spectators.
"Our author cnils colouring lena sororid. tha baned her, ,.he procures for the design, nud makee lovers for her." - Dryden.
4. Whatever involves the taking of a bribe for perpetrsting wickedness.

This bawd, this broker. "This alis commongitity,
Heth drawn him from hitown deterinind ald."
bawd-born, a. Born of a bawd.


* bâwd (1), vi. [Eng. bawd, s.] To sct ss a procuress or as a procurer.

And in four months a batterd harridan; To bavod for othern."

* bâwd (2), v.t. [BAwDy (2).] To foul, to dirty, to defile

Her shoone smared with tallow
Oresed upon dyrt
Oresed upon dyrt
Thet baudech her okgrt."
bâwd'-e-ky̆n, s. Old form of Baldachino. (Scotch.)
bâwd'-1-1̆y, adv. [Eng. baudy (2); -ly.] In s bawdy manner, obscenely, issciviously.

bâwd'-1-něss, 2. [Eng. baudy; -ness.]

* 1. Greasiness or filthiness of spparel or body. [From bawdy (1).] 2. Obscenity, lewdness, (Johnson.)
bâwd'-ing, s. [From batod, s., or the pr. par. of bawd (1), v.] The act or practice of a
* bâwd'rǐck, bâwd'-ry̆cke, * bâwd'-©̈r-y̆ke, *bâwd'-ry̆k, " bâwd'-rikke, * bawd'-ryg, s. [From Old Fr. baudric, baldret.] [BALERic.]
'Fresh garlands too the virgina' tomples crawn'd:

bâwd'ry̆', "bâud'-rie, " bâwd'-ẽr-ǐe, $\dagger$ bâud'err-ie, "bâld'rye, s. [Eng. bawd; -ry. In O. Fr. bauderie, balderie $=$ boldness, joy.] [Bawd.]

1. The practice of a bswd-that of procuring femsles for an immoral purpose, or of bringing together vicious persons of different sexes with evil intent.
L.EAtrange. 2 llicit
2. llisit commerce of the eexes ; obscenity in composition or otherwise; unchaste lan-
guage. guage.

1 hare no ault : no bawadry he doth menn :
For witty. iu his lavguage, is obscene."
Ben Jonson.
" bâwd'-shíp, s. [Eng, bawd; -ship.] The
persocality of a bawd. (Used, in mock courtesy, as a form of address ; cf.' Lordship.]

* bâwds'-trơt, s. [O. Fr, baudetrot. Murray suggests that the first element is O. Fr. baud bauds $=$ bold, wantoo, merry, and the second the Tent. strutt. Hs considers that the Eng the Tent. strutt. Ho considers that the Eag. bawd, s., is only a shortened form of this word, Which occurs in one MS. of Piere Plowman,
where the others read bowd.] A bawd, a Whare the others real
pander, a procuress.
bâwd'-y (1), " bâud'-y, a, [Etym. anknown. Skeat suggests Wel. bawaidd = dirty. Iron bawo $=$ mad.] Foul,dirty, defiled in a physical sease. "Ot his worship relketh he solite
overest suppe it
not worth $A$ mite
His overest stippe it 10 not worth 2 mit
As In effect to him. so mote I go;
It is all baudy and to-tore Aiso." Chancer: c. T., 16,
bâwd'-y (2), a. [Eng. bawd; -y.] Pertalalag to or like a bawd; obscene, unchaste.


## That eome to hoar a "Ouly they play, <br> Shakesp.: Henry VIHI., Prolegue <br> " Not one poor bavdy jeet shall dare nppear; Fror now the hatter d veteran atrumpeta here

bawdy-house, o. A house of evil reputation; s house in which, for lucre's sake, unchaste nersons of opposite sexes are allowed opportunities sad facilities for illicit interopport
"Has the pope lately ghnt up the ba way-Nousee, or
does te continue to lay a tax upon ain?"-bennies

* bâwe (1), s. [Bow.]
* bawe-line, s. [Bow Line]
* bawe-man, s. [Bowman.]
* bâwe (2), s. [Wel baw = fllth (?).] A kind of worm formerly used as bait in fishing; perhaps a maggot of some Musca or other dipterous insect.
"The barta in May and June and also the worma
that ys callyd a bawe and bredythe yn a donghylle."-

bâw'-gie, s. [Norse.] Ons of the Norse names of the Black-backed Gull (Larus marinus).
* bâw'-horse, s. [Bathorse, s.]
bâwles s. [BaLk, 9.] (Scotch and N. of Eng. dialects.)

A rose-hud by my arly walk. Burns: A Rosebud.
bâwl, v.i. \& t. [In Icel. baula $=$ to bellow, to low, as a cow does; Sw. böla; A.S. bellant; Ger. bellen $=$ to bark ; Dut. baldercn $=$ to roar: Wel. ballaw; Fr. piauler = to squall, to bawl, to scold; Low Lat. boulo = to bark; Class. Lat. balo $=$ to bleat. Imitated from the sound.] [3ELLow.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To enit a loud sound with the voice; to shout.
"And every soul cried out ' Well done $i^{*}$
2. To cry londly $8 s$ a child.
"." Alitle child was baweling, and a woman chiding B. Transitive
3. To shout ; to shout against s hostile measure ; to effect by clamour.

To cry the cause up heretofore
And bavel the bishore out of door."-Hudibrat.
2. To proclaim or sulvertise with a lond voice, as a town-crier does.
"It grieved me when f saw labours whieh had ${ }^{\text {cost }}$ soijt

- Bawl is always used in a contemptuous
bâwl, s. [Eng. bawl, v.i. \& t.] A ioud shout or cry.
bâwled, pa. par. [Bawl, v.t.]
Bâwl'-ẽr, s. [Eng. bawl, v., and sufix -er.] One who bawls.
"It had been much better for such an imprudent
and ridiculous bavier, as this, to have been condemned and ridiculous baveler, as this, to have been condemned

bâwl'-ĭng, * bâl'-lıng, pr. par., adj, \& \& [BAWL, v.i. \& t.]
A. \& B. As present participle or partioipial adjective: fn senses corresponding to those of the verb.
bon, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, çin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing,

" From his loved home no jucre lifin can draw;
The sen sto $i$ mad decrees he never taw.
Nor heard at bawting bars corrupted lis
Dryden
C. As substantive: Loud shonting, cryling, or clamour.
"', We have at the Muzzy Club.' anye he 'no riotura mirth Dor nwk ward ribaldry
báwme, vol. [Fr. embaumer $=$ to embalm.] (Scuth.)


## 1. To eminalm.

That ilk harit than, as rneu aspd,
In-til
Wyntoven, viili. s, is (Jamieson.)
2. To cherish, to warm.
"We strike at aichthand ou the dry gandis Did bateme aud beik oure bodyta fete and handia")
bâwn, bâwne, * rân, s. [lr. bábhun, ultlmate ongin unknowa. O'Clery in N.E.D.]
A. As an ordinary Old English word:

1. Gen.: Any habitation, dwalling, or edifice, of whatever materials constructed. (Richardson.)
2. Specially: A quadrangle or base-court. (French.)
B. As a voord used by the English living within the Irish pale. (See Treach's Eng. Past and Present.)
3. A hill.
"These round hille and square bavenes, which you see sy at first ordstived for the same purpoee, that people mylat frirt orrala thed orselves therein, aid therefore aniciently they were called folkmotes, that is a place of people to tuete, or talke of anything that coucenued any differeact bet

## 2. A house.

"This Haunilton's bawn, whilut it sticks on my hand, But how to diapose of it to the beet bidder
For a bartrict or malthouns, Pbow must consider."
Suift The Grame Question Debated. (Richardson.)
FIt is still uaed in connection with lrish history

3. A place near the house enclosed with mud or stone walls to keep the cattle from being stolen in the night. (Notes to Swifl's Granl Question Debated.)

- bâw -rěl, s. [Compars Ital. barletta $=\mathrm{a}$ truefalcon, a hobby.] A kind of hawk. (Johnson.)
- bâw'-sạnd, *bâu'zêyn, * bâu'-zain, * bau'-zein, a. [From Fr. balzan, bauzan $=$ a black or hay horse with white lega above the hoof: balzane $=$ a white apot or mark in any part of (a horse's) body (Cotgraze) ; Prov. bausan, and ltal. balzuno $=$ a horse msrked with white; from Breton bal $=(1)$ a white mark on an aninal, (2) an animal with a white mark upon it.]
of horses and cattle only: Streaked with white upon the face.

Apoun ane bore of Trace dappill gray
Herand nubis forment feit layth tua


*bâw'-sòn, * bâw'-sône, "bâu'sôn, "bâ'soòn, * bâw'-sĭn, bân'-sene, " bâu'-çy̆ne, " bâw'-stốn, " bâu'-stōn, * bâu'zodn * bâu'zén, * bâun'-sey, s. [In O. Fr. hauzan, baucunt, batchant $=$ spotted with white, pied.] Originally, no doubt, the sanus as the preceding word.
A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: Ona of the English names of the bailger (Meles taxus). It is given on account of the streaks of whita on the face of the animal. (See ctym.)
"Bedoue: a Gres. Brock, Basom, Radger."-Coe2. Fig.: A large or fat person. (Coles.)

TIt is still used in the dialeet of Craven, in Yorkshire, in which it signifies an imperious, woisy fellow.
B. Attributively: Pertaining to or taken from the badger.

His mittena were of bauzen akinna.
Drayton: Doweabbell ( 1593 ), th. $1 a$.
bawson-faced, bauson-faced, baw-int-facod, a. Having a white oblong spot on the face.
"Yo might try it on the bauson-faced year.nuld
bâw-ty, y. [From O. Fr. baud $=$ a white dng.] A name for a dog, especially for a white dog of large size, and slso for a hare. (Scotch.)
băx-tẽry, s. [Old form of Bakfr (q.v.); originally a female baker; A.S. beccestre, from becere. In the sixteenth century backstress, a double feminine, came into use for a short time. [Bakester.] A baker.
 browst bett
Băx-tër'-1-an, $a$. \& s. [From the proper uatue Baxter (see def.).]
A. Aa adjective: Pertaining to Richsrd Baxter, the eminent Puritan leader, who was lorn in 1615, and died in 1691.
B, As substantive: One holding the doctrines of Baxter.
bāy, bāye, a. \& s. [O. Fr., Mod. Fr., and Prov. bai; Sp. bayo; Port. baio; Ital. bajo, baio; from Lat. badius $=$ chestnut coloured. Compare Gscl. buidhe = yellow.]
A. As adjective: Of a reddish-brown, approsching to 8 chestont colour. (Applied chiefly to horses, many of whom are of the hue now described, with s black mane and tail.)

Good word the other day of a bond, yourserve
1 rode on. "Tis youre becauso ynu liked li"" Shethesp. : Tim. of Athene, 2
B. As substantive:

1. The colour described nader A.
-A bay horse is what is inclining to a cheatnat: and this coiour is Marious, eit ther a light oay or a dark bay, according as it is leus or more deep There are also
coloured horses that are called dappled bay. All bay coloured horscs that are called dappled bayd. Almbay pooplii bay horses have black manes, which diatingulab them from the sorrel that have rod or white Thare are light baye and gidded bays which are
"Therbat of a yellowish colour. The cheatmit bay is zome whit of a yellowish colour. The cheatrint bay is
that which comes nearest to the colour of the cheotthat which conses nea
2. A horse of that colour.


(See also the example noder B. 1.)
bāy (1), * bāye, s. [In Fr. baie ; Prov., Sp., \& Port. bahia; ltal, baia, beja; Low Lat. baia; Ir. \& Gael. badh, bagh; Bisc. baid, \&y. bahia the original form, and derives it from Catalan badio $=$ a hay, sud badar $=$ to open, to gape. (Sleat.)]
A. As substantive:
3. Geog. \& Ort. Lang. : An arm or inlet of the sea extendiug into the land with \& wider mouth proportionally than a gulf. Compare in thia respect the Bay of Biacay with the Gulf of Yenice
"And as the oceap many bays will meke",
4. Hydraulics \& Ord lang.: A pond-head raised to keep a store of water for driving a mill.
5. Arch. \& Ord. Lang.: A term used to signify the magnitude of a building. Thus, " if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two bays. These bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floms from ten to twelve broad, and usually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn." (Builder's Dict., John son, ic.)
"1t thio law hold in Yienna ten yeare, r"ll reat the Meas. for Meas. it 1 .
"There may ve kept obe thousand bushels in esch
but there being sixteen baytu, ench eighteen feet long, arout seventeran wide, or thiree handred square feet in
B. Attributively: As in the following com-pounds:-
bay-like, $a$. Like a bay.
"In this haland there in a large bay-zike epace, compowed of the flaest white sand."-Darwin: Foyage

## bay-salt, bay salt, s

In Chem., Manuf., \& Commerce

1. Originally: Salt obtalned by evaporating water taken from a " bay "or other part of the sea. This was done by conducting the water Into a shallow pit or basin, and then leaviag It to be acted ujen by the heat of the sun.
2. Now: Coarse-grained crystals obtaiaed by slow evaporation of a saturated solution of chloride of sodium.

bay-window, 3 .
Arch. A window projecting legond the line of the front of a house, generally either in a semi-hexagon or semi-octagon. Strictly


BAY WINDOW.
speaking, a bay window rises from the gromed or basement, while sn oriel is aupported on a corbel or bracketa, and a bow window in always a segment of an arch; but in ordinary use theas distinctions are seldom accurately observed, all three words being used a synonymous.

bāy (2), s. [Fr. abois, abbois = barkings, bayings: abbayer $=$ to bark or bay at. The original form of the word was ahay, abaye, or abey.]

1. The atate of being otopped by anything, as by amorous feeling or by some restraint on motioa interposed by others; a standatill
"Euere the dogge at the hole held it at abaya"-
When as by chaurce a comely squire he fornd
That thorough zoupe more mighty enemies "'
Both hand aid foote unto a tree was bound.
Unhapoy Suuire! what hard mithap thee brought Spenser: F. Q., VI. 1. 11, 12
2. The act or the atate, position, or attitude of standing flercely facing one's foee after having vainly attempted to escape from them by fight. (Used in the expressions at bay, at the bay, and to bay.)
(1) At bay, * at abay, at the bay:
(a) Of a stag or other animal: The state, position, or attitude of a stag or other animal hunted by hounds when, despsiring of eocspe, it turns round and faces its pursuera.

Like as a mastiffe having at abay
A saivage bull, whoee cruell honies doe threst
Spenser: F Q. VI. vIL 47. hounds at the bay, and was sieged and fought with n turn by betecin great ahips.-Bacon: War weth
pain
(b) Of men: In the state of men driven to desperation, who, having turned, now flercely face their assailants, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible.
that ithe boldest and mighticat uppressor could mot hut dread the audacity of their deapsir."- Macaulay: (c)
(c) Fig. (of things): Wsrded off.
"The aost terrlble evile are Just kept at bay hy th(2) To boy: From a atate of flight into one like that described under At bay (b)
the inperial race turned desperately te bay.' - Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii
băy (3), 8. [From bay, v. (q.v.).] Barking; a bark.

From such onpleasant zounds as haunt the ear
bāy (4), biye, a [Probably from Fr, baie; Sp. baya $=a$ berry. Remately from Lat. bacou (q.v.) 1
A. As substantive
+1 . A berry, snd apecially one from some species of the laurel. [Sce No. 2.]
2. The Engliah name of the Laurus nobilis. A fine tree with deep-green foliage and a pro fuaion of dark-purple or black berries. Both of these have a sweet, fragrant odour, and an aromatic, astringent taste. The leaves, the berries, and the oil mado from the latter are narcotic and carminative. The leaves were anciently used to form wresths or garlands

Stite, fat, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, bëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sīr, marine; gō, poth

ith which to cucircle the brows of victors. The bay is common in Spain, Italy, Greece and the Levant. [Laurel.] It is cummon in English gardcna, the leaves being often used


BAT.
2. Brysioh of Lauruu notitis, in male fower (ono-Afth
 alse).
for flavouring certain dishes. There are several trees calted by the same name. The Red Bay of the Southern States of America is Laurus Caroliniensis. Tbe White Bay ia Magnolia glauca.

If In the United Statea bay ia locally used alao for a tract of land covered with baytrees. (Drayton : S. Carolina.)
3. Plur. (Poetic.): An honorsry crown, gar land, or any aimilar reward bestowed as a prize for excellence. [See No. 2.$]$
(a) Such a reward, literally, of bay-leavea
(b) An honorary reward of another kind.

Shall roysi fnstitutions miss the bays,
And small acadomies win all tha pratie?
. Of the Scripture Bay-tree. [Bav-tree, 2.]
B. Altributively: In such compounds as the following :-
bay-laurel, s. A name gometimes given to the common laurel, Prunus laurocerasus.
bay-rum, s. An aromatic, spiritnone liquid, used by hair-dressers and perfumers prepared in the West Indies by distilling rum in which bay leaves have been steeped. As imported it is almost colourless, and contains eighty six per cent. of proof-spirit. It is difficult to obtain genuine bay-rum, except directly from the importer, more than one-half of that consuned in Great Britain being an artiflicial mixture of oil of bry, alcohol, aod water.

## bay-tree, bay tree, s.

1. Ord. Iang.: The same as Bay (4), No. 2. It is sometimes called also the Sweet Bay-tree 2. Scrinture. The bay-tree of Ps , xxxvii. 35, heb. Titu (ezrachh), from Til (zarachh) = to spring up. may be the Liuurus nobilis, though this is by no means certain. Gesenius makes it simply an indigenous tree, as distioguished from one transplanted. The Septuagint iranslators, mistaking for TIN (ezracch), called the tree "the cedar of Lebanon."
"t haveseen the wicked in great power, and apread
6āy (I), w.t. [From Eng. bay (I) $=8 \mathrm{a}$ arrn of the sea.] To embay, to shut in, to enclose, to encompass, to surround, as a bay is enclosed to a certain extent by land.

And bay'd about with mane the atemike. ${ }^{\text {" }}$
Shakeap.: Juluua Coearar, iv, 1,
bāy (2), v.i. \&t $t$. [In Fr. aboyer ; O. Fr. abbayer Ital. abbautre, abbajare, batare, bajare $=$ t hark ; Lat. baubor = to bark geatly; Gr.
 bau, corresponding to the bow wow of English children, imitated from the sound of a dog's barking.]
A. Intrans. : To bark like a dog. Used-

1. With at of the person or thing barked at. While her vexed spanilet. from the beach, Bayar Scate: Lady of the Lake, it
2. Without a preposition following.
"The watchdog Cay'd beyoud the Tyber." $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron: Man/red, } \\ \text { ili. }\end{gathered}$
B. Transilive: To pursue with barking; to
bark at. usel-
3. Lit. : Of dogs pursuing an anímal
4. Fig.: Of human enemies pursuing person or an army.

He leaves his hack unarm'd. the Franch and Weloh
Baying him at the heels
IJ Also [from Bay (2), se, 2] to drive to bay.
When in tho wood of Crete they bay'd the bear.

## Shakesp: : Mxd. Night \& Dream, |v.

bāy'-ard, * bāi'-arde, s. [O. Fr. bayard ${ }_{\text {: }}$ from bay, s., and suffix -ard (q.v.).]

1. Literally: A bay horse. (Often applied specially to an old blind horse frequently meationed it old poetry.)
"Blind Bayard moves the mill."-PNulipe.
2. Figuratively:
(a) $A$ man bliuded with self-conceit.
"Onoty the bald and blind bayords (who usually out of seli-conceit are so exceediugly cowhdent of their electioa apd aalvation) . . ."-Barrow, vol. HIL, Ser, 42
(b) An unmannerly baholder. [Fr. baycr $=$ to gape.]
bāy'-ard-1y, a. [Eug. bayard; -ly.] Done in a blind or stupid manner. not a Rormal and bayardly round of daties."--
bāy'-bẽr-ryy, s. [Eng. bay; berry.]
3. The berry of the bay, Laurus nobilis.
4. One of the names given to the Myrica cetifera, or Wax Myrtle of North America, a ahrub or cmall tree bearing berries used for making into cavdles, sosp, or sealing-wax. The root is used to remove toothache. The name is aaid to be derived from the fact that the plant is found on the ehores of bays.
bayberry-bush, s. The same sa Bapberry (q.v.).
bayberry-tallow, s. Tallow for caudles made from the fruit of the bsyberry.

* baye, v.t. [Bathe.] To bathe.
- Hee feedes upon the cooling shade, and dayea,

Hia ameatie lorehead in the breathing wyid."
Spenser: $F$. $Q$. I. vii.
bāyed, a. [From bay (1), s., and a., A. 3.] Having a bey or bays.
"The large bayed bam."-Drayton

* bā'ye-1y̆, s. Old spelling of Baillie.
* bāyeş, s. [Baize.]

Bäy-eux (eux as ū), s. \& a. [Fr. Bayeux (see def.), O. Fr. \& Low Lat. Baiocas, Baiocr, and Baiocasses, from a tribe formerly inhabiting it.] A French town, cspital of an arrondissc ment of the same name in the department of Calvados.

Bayeux-tapestry, Bayeux tapes try, 8. Tapestry preserved in the Cathedra of Bayenx, representing the events in William

bayeud tapestry.
of Normandy's conquest of England, and aaid, apparently with correctness, to have been wrought by his queen Matilda.
bāy'-童g (I), pr. par. \& a. [BAY (I), v.]
bāy'-ing (2), * bāi'-y̆nge, * bāy'-inge, $p$ r par., a., \&s. [BAy (2), v.]
A. \& B. As adj. and particip. adf.: In eenbes corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The barking of a dog. Until he heard the mountadnas round

bāyl'-dö̀n-ite, s. [Named after Dr. John Bayldon.] A mineral occurring as minute mammillary concretions, with a dingy sirface. It ia sonuetimes reticulated. Its hardness ia 4.5 ; its Ap. gr. $5 \cdot 35$; its lustre strong resinous; its colour grass-green to blacki6h-green. Its
composition is : Arseule acid, $3 \mathrm{I} \cdot 76$; oxide 3 copper, $30 \cdot 88$; oxide of lead, $30^{\circ} 13$; watc. 4*58. It is found is Cornwall,

- bāyl'-lẽr-1e, s. The same as Railiary (q.v.). (Scotch.)
bāy'-ly̆-ship, s. [Old Eng. bayly $=$ baillie; -ship.] Tbe offlce or jurisdiction of a baillie.
- bāyne, s. [Bain, s.]
* bāyne, v. [Bain, v.]
* bāyne, a. [BAin, a.]
bāy'-ón-ĕt, "băg'-б-nĕt, s. [In Sw. bajo nett; Dan. \& Nut. bajonet; Fr. baionette, bayonette; Sp. bayoneta; Port. baioneta, Ital. baionetla. Frum Bayonne, a Freach city in the Basses Pyrénées, near which layonets were first manufactured in 1640 Derived from Basque baia $=$ good, snd ona $=$ bay, port.]

1. Military \& Ord. Lang. : A military weanon formerly called a dagger, made to be fitied to the muzzle of a gun or rifle, to convert the latter into a kind of pike. At tirst it was so flxed that it required to be taken off before the gun was fired; but since the battle of Killiecrankie ahowed the danger of auch an arrangement, it bas been screwed on in buch a way at not to interfere with the firing of the weapon.
"The musketeor was generally provided with
 dagker, but which, trom the time of Willam MI has been known among us hy the Fren
bayonet."-Nacaulay: Giur. Eng., ch. ill
2. Mech. : A pin which plays in and out of holes formed for its reception, and which by its movements engages or diseogages parts of a machine.
bayonet-clasp, 8. A movable ring of metal surrounding the nocket of a bayonet to streugthen it.
bayonet-clutch, 8. A clutch, usually with two prongs, attached by a feather-key to a shaft-driving machinery. When in gear the pronge of the cintch are made to act upon the ends of a friction-atrap in contact with the side bose of the wheel to be driven.
bayonet-joint, s. A kind of coupling, the two pieces of which are so interlocked by the turning of the complex apparatus that they cannot be disengaged by a longitudinal moveinent.
bāy-ôn-ĕt, v.t. [From bayonet, z. (q.v.).]
J. "To put to the bayonet," to stab with the bayonet.
3. To comyel by hostile exhibition of the bayonet.

Yous send troop to anbre and bayonet us foto sub
bā'-yoû, s. [Fr. boyau = (1) a gut, (2) a long and narrow place.] A word used in Lonisiama (which belonged to the French before 1803 when the Unitel States purchased it), and signifying (1) the outlet of a lake; (2) a channel for water.

Tato the atill baynu."
Lonafellow: The Quadroon Girk.

* bāyt, * bāyte, s. The game as Bait, s.
* bāyt, v.t. The same as Bait, v. (Scotch.)
* bāyte, a. [Вотн.] (Scotch.)
* bāyte, v.t. \& i. [BATE, v.]
bāy-yarn, s. [From Eng. bay, a., or bay, s. (1) (it is doubtrul which), and yurn.] The same as woollen yarn. (Chambers.)
* bāyze, s. [Batze.]
bä'-za, s. [Bazat.]
ba-zaar', bą-zar', s. [In Dut., Oer., Fr., \& Port. bazar; Ital. bazar, bazari, all from Pers. bazar = a ale, exchange of goods, market.]
I. In Persia, Turkey, India, de.: An Eastern market, whether in the open sir or roofed in. "Attached to the harracka [id Madran] is a bazar for
the supply of the troope".-Thornton : Gazetter of the supply of the
India
(15


## 2. In other countries:

(a) Au establiahment for selling various kinds of fancy goods for personal proft.
(b) A sale for some benevoleut object.
băz'-at, băz'-a,s. [In Oer. bazak. Apparently from Arab. $\dagger$ busr $=$ cotton.]
b61, bofi; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expeot, Xenophon, exist. ph $=\mathcal{L}$


Comm. : A long fine-spun cotton, often called Jerusalern cotton, as belng brought from that city.
bāze, bäşe, v.t. [Dut. rerbazen = to nstoniah, to smaze.] To confuse, tostupefy, to daze (q. v.)

- Into his face ehe glourd and greed.

Aod wist not well, sile was so buzod
what hand for to turu her: " H'ation: coul. i. 47.
bā'-zĕn (Oud Eng.), băs'-sĭn (Scotch), a. [Bass (1).] of or belonging to rushes " Under the fett of this flik bysoyng jipp; About the nek knyt mouy bassin ralp. (Jameron) B.C. Initials and abbreviations of Before Christ. (Used in chronology and ordinary language.)
baěl'-11-dæ, a. pl. [From Gr. $\beta$ ©édia (badella) =a
Zoology: A family of Arachnida (Spiders), nf the order Acarina. They have a rostrums and palpi of extreme leogth, have their bodies damp moss.
bděl'-lilum (b silent), s. [In Ger. and Fr. bellium: Port bdellio: Lat. bdellium and bedella; Gr. BsiAdıov (bdellion). Apparently akin also to Heb. ברּלִר (bedholachh), from (baulhäl) $=$ to serarate, to select. ]
I. Scripture. The "Vlellium" of Scripture Is in Heb. בּוֹלִ (bedholachh) (aee etym.), rendered in the Septuagint of Gen. il. $12 \dot{a} v \theta \rho a \xi$ (anthrax) (literally, burning coal) $=$
carbuncle, ruby, and garnet (Liddell and Scott) the red sapphire (Dava); whilst in Numb. xi. 7 it is translated «oviaraidos (krustallos) $=$ rock erystal. Some modern writers, following rock erystal. Some modern writers, following the Seputuagint translation, make it a mineral as are the "gold "and tha "onyx stone "with
which it is associated in Gen. ii. 12 . Others Which it is associated in Gen. ii. 12 . Otherthink that it was the gum described under II
and III. 2; while the Rabbins, Bochart, ant and III. 2; while the Rabbins, Bochart, anel
Gesenius consider that it was a pearl or pearls.
-A And the gold of that land ds good : there is bdellium
and the onj x -stoute. "-Ger, ii. 12 .
" And the manna, was as coriander-geed, and thy
II. Cluss. Nat. Hist. The bdellium of Pliny was once supposed to have been the gum o the Palmyra Palm, Borassns flabelliformis, but was more probably a Balsanodendron, appa rently B. Wfukul (III. 2).
III. Modera Botany, Old Pharmacy, and Commerce

1. Indian bdellium or False Myrrh: A gum resin produced by Bulsamodendron Roxburghi or Amyris Pdeilium. It appears in light coloured pellicles in the bark of the tree,
which peel off from time to time; they diffuse for sonee off from time to time; they a de dightful kind, but not equal to that of myrrh. 1t was formerly used in plasters.
2. The Blellium of the Persian Gulf: A gum resin derived from Ealsumadendron Mukul.
3. African bdellium: Two gmm resina, the one from Bals:modendron Africanum, which grows in Abyssinia and Western Africa; the other from a composite plant, Ceradia furcata. (I'reas. of Bot.)
4. Sicilian bdellium: A gum resin produced by a species of carrot. Daueus Hispanicus (De Cand.), D. gummifer (Lamarak), or by D. gingidium (Linn.).
Dděl-lŏm'ĕt èr, в. [From Gr. $\beta \delta$ éd $\lambda a$ (bdella) a leech, and $\mu$ íspor (metron) $=$ a measure.] Surgery: A cupping-glass, to which are ttached an exhausting syringe and a suarificatior. It was introduced as a substitute for leechea, and shows the amount of blood drawn.
b̄̄, *b̄̄, "běn (pr. par. beang, * beeing, "be ynge (Eng.); * beand (O. Scotch) (pa. par. been *ben, *be), v.i. [A.S. beon, beonne $=$ to be, to exist, to become. It ia thus declined: ic beo $=\mathrm{I}$ ain ; thu beort , best, byst $=$ thou art ; he byth, bith, we beoth, beo, sc. Gael. bi= to be Ger. ich bin = 1 am ; O. H. Ger. bun, bin = to be; Goth bunan; Slav. byti: Llth. buti Sansc. bhi $=$ to be Compare also Lat fii I was ; Gr. фiw $(p h u v)=$ to bring forth, to produce.] The substantive verb. It ia used-
I. As a copula connecting the subject and its predicate: in which case it denotes exiat nce in relation to that predicats; existence the character of which is to be explained by the word with which the aubstantive verb is
connected ; to be ; to continue, to remain ; to be present in a place; to happen in a particular way; to happen accordlag to ordination or appolntment; to become; to aim; with various other shades of meanlag. Rankng as a copula or apposition verb, now echnically viewed as one of incomplete predlcation (see Baina higher ing. Gram., It is followed by a nominative in apposition with it, and not with an objective as would be the case were it a transitive verb. Thus in the example from Acts xii. 15 , given below, " 1 t is his angel," the noun angel is in the nominative and not in the objective case.

I Be is defective, the omiasions being supplied by parts from other verbs not in the (from A.S. com $=$ to be), were, was (from A.S. (from A.S. com = to be), were,
wesan $=$ to be). [BEAND, 1s.]

1. In a general sense, in which case it may be joined with au sdjective, an adverb, a substantive, a pronoun, de-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I was cnvioas at the foolish."-Ps. lxxili. } \\
& \text { 10, he is there . . ."-Mark xlli. } 21 \\
& \text { It is his angel."-Acts xil. } 15 .
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Specially: As an auxiliary verb, naed
(a) Before a past (properly a perfect) participle, so as to constitute the passive voice.
"Blesme
(b) Before the present (properly the imperfect) participle, ao as to constitute a form of the active, implying that an action has commenced to be performed, that the doing of it is in progreso, but is not yet completed. the oxen were ploughing, and the asses feeding
hem. ${ }^{-1}-$ ob i. 14
1I. In an abstract sense denoting aimple existence. This is the reason why it is ealled the substantive verb. If the being existent be a living one, then the aubstantive verb denotes to live

## To be or not to be, that is the question.

III. Special phrases:

## 1. ${ }^{*}$ Be als mekil $=$ forasmuch.

Alle so tit is ordeyned, be on assent of the hrethrea, be als meckit as the lyght formeide ge may nout be meyntened in the tyme for to
(Esr. Eng. Text Soo.), pp. 49, 50 .
2. Be it $\mathrm{so}=$ let it be so. A phrase used ( $a$ ) by one giving authority to do anything which he lias the power to perinit or refuae to have done, or (b) by one conceding what an oppo nent in argument has demanded.

Be 't so she will no thacre bethere yodr grace.
Cousent to marry with Demetrine
Let be $=$ let alone, leave unmeddled with
Let be, said he, my prey."-Dryden.
T The following examples illustrate how interchangeably $b e, b i$, and ben were once used
(a) Be, used where been would now be em ployen.

Fenyeand ano oblantione, as it had be
For promper returnsog hame in thare cuatre"
Foug. : Firgil,
(b) $\operatorname{Ben}(=$ beon) for be.

A manly man, to ben an abbot able."

## an abbot able." ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 107

 Be was also used where we now employ are.Be they better than these kingdoms?"-A mos vi. 2. It was also used in $O$. Scotch for let or let be $=$ not to inention, not to speak of. to except. (Jamieson.)
(a) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to be, to exist, and to subsist:-" $T o$ be is spplicable either to the accidents of things, of to the substances thenselves; to exist only to substances or things that stand or exist of themselves. We Gay of qualities, of forms of actions, of arrangement, of movement, and of every different relation, whether real, ideal or qualificative, that they are: we say of matiter, of apirit. of body, and of all aub starces, that they exist. Man is man, and will be man under all circumstances; he exists under every known climate, de. O being and existence as nouns, the fornaer not only designates the abstract netion of being, but is metaphorically employed for the sen aible object that is; the latter is confined altogether to the abstruct sense. Hence. luman beings; beings animate and inanimate; liuman beings; beings animate andinanimate; God, of innumerable worlds, of evil. Being may in aome cases be indifferently amployed or existence, partlcularly in the grave style when speaking of animate objects, as the being of $a$ God; our frall being; and when
qualified in a componud form is preferable, as our well-being. Subsist is properly s species of existing; it denotea temprary or partial existence. Every thing exists by the creative and preservative power of the Almighty; that which subsists depends for ita existence upon the chances and changes of this mortal life. To exist therefore designates simply the event of beirg or existing; to subsist convers the aresory ideas of the mode and duration of existing. Man exists while the vital or apiritual part of him remaina ; he subsists by what he obtaine to support life."
(b) To be, to become, to grow, are thus dis-ciminated:- De is porlis withnut regard to what he was io not before. We judge of a man by what he is, but we cannot judge of him by what he will become. To become includes no idea of the moda or circumstance of its becoming; to grow is to become by a gradual process: a man may become a good man from a vicious ona, in consequence of a sudden action on his mind ; but he grows in wisdom and virtue by means of an increase in knowledge sod experience. (Crabb: Eng Synon.)
bë, prep. [Be as prefix = by.] By, to, towards. (Scotch.)
be-east, $a d v$. Towards the east. (Sootch.)
be-than, adv. By that time.

## "Sternys, bethan, began tor till apper." Wallace, v. 135, ws

be as n prefix. [A.S. be, bi, big; O.S. be, bi Sw., Dan., \& Dut. bs; N. H. Ger. be, bei; M H. Ger. be, bi; O.H.Ger. bi, pi, pi; Goth. bi.I

1. Denoting nearness to ; as beside.

- Originally it was the same as by, and beside in Old English la often written biside or byside.

2. Denoting a surrounding of any person or thing, as beset $=$ to set on one all ronud; or a doing of auything all over a person or thing, as beshaver $=$ to glaver all over
3. Denoting priority; as bespeak $=$ to apeak beforehand for auything
4. Denoting causation or generstion, as beget compared with get; or converting a aimple verb generally intransitive into a transitive one, as to moan, to bemoan one's hard lot.
5. Adding intensity to a aimpla verb, thoogh in some casea the meaning seems scarcely in some casea the meaning seema scarcely
altered. It is difficult to say how much or aitered. It is difment in to say how in case of each of the wonds bedeafen, bedraggle, begrudge, and becalm, as compared with deafen, draggle, gridge, and calm. Prof. Craik, Eng. of Shakes peare, considers that in mast cases be is the relic of the preflx ge, which was the favourite and most diatinguishing pecullarity of the language in what is called "the Anglo-Saxon period.
Be. In Chemistry, the initial letters and aymbol for the elenent Beryllium.
beach, s. [Of unknown etymology. Not in A.S., Sw., Dan., Dut., or Ger., in which the word for what we call a beach is strand; nor it in the Celtic nor in the ltalic languages. Compare with Dan. bakke, Sw. backe $=$ ascent acclivity, rising ground, hill, hillock.] A sandy or pebbly sea-shore, the atrand on which the waves break. (Used also for the ahore of a lake or of a large river.)
Hail to the welcome shout:- the frleudy epeech
boach-head, \& The beach at the head of a creek.
their detritus ofic the beach-heads of lone narrow armis of the seas first bigh up the valles, then Darwin: Joyage round the Worli, ch. xv.
beach-line, s. The line marked ont hy the waves ou a bearh
such depposits. consequently. would hare $A$
nce of rexisting the wear nad tear or successiva.

bēagh, v.t. [From beach, s. (q.v.).] To run, drive, or drag upon a beach. (Used specially of boats, or of laaky and sinking vessels, or of vessels which have sunk in a river and are impreding navication. Thus the ill fated Princess Alice steambont, amk in the Thames in a collision with the Bywell Castle, on the 3 rd of September, 18 i 8 , was sald to be
fate, fât, fare, amtdst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pợt


## ＂beached＂whss her broken hull was hauled or driven ashora

beaçhed，pa．par．\＆a．［Brach，v．］
As participial adjective．Spec：Exposed to the action of the waves on s beach．

Upon the becched varge of the sult food．＂
bēaçlo－Ing，pr．par．，a．，\＆\＆．［Beach，v．］ A．\＆B．As participle \＆porticiplal adjective： In a sense corresponding to that of the verh．
C．As substantive：The sct or operation of munning a leaky vessel on the beach，or of hanling a ship or boat up upon the beach to repair her，or to afford her shelter till the time arrives for har again putting to sea
Y＇açh－y̆；＊bē＇açh－Ie，a．［Eng．beach；－y．］ Having a beach or beaches．

The bsachy girdie of the ocens
Too wide
Shakesp．： 2 Hen．IF．，ifi． 1
I Beachy Head，the loftlest headlsnd on the southern coast of England，does net take Its nama from the sbove，but from a corruption of beau chef（Bee Isace Tayler＇s Words and Places）．
bēa＇－ctn（or o silent，as if bē＇cn），＂bēa＇ kón．＊bér－kōn，＊bekne（ne二 $\rho \boldsymbol{n}$ ），s． ［A．S．beacen，becun，becer，becn＝a beacon，a sige，a token；coapected with beacnian，bic－ nian，bycnian＝（I）to beckon，（2）to nod，to show，signify form．（Beckon．）In O．S．bohan； Fries．baker，beken＝sign，signal；Dut．baak $=$ a beacon．Compare with Eng．beck and beckon（q．v．）． 1
A．As substantive：
I．Literally：
1．Ignited combustibla materials plsced in an iron cage，elo－ or any other patu－ ral elevation，so as to be seen from a wera used to guido wera used io guide unfrequisnted parts of the country，zod to alarm the ta－ habitants on the invasionce of an bellion．The＂cres－ sets＂formerly used in London and other cities to light the streets were
 first described．

As less and less the distance grows
Algh and more hich the Deacon roese＂
2．A signal，specially by mease of fire，to Farn marinera of danger．
IL．Fig，：Aoythiog calculated to give light to those who are in darksess，perplexity，and danger，re－sminating their cournge，whils warning them of the perils they should avoid． ＂He that in mountsin－holds hath mought
A refuge for unconquer d thought
A charterd hine where Freedomn＇s child And ix her queuchless torch on hig bearon fur eteralty＂。
B．Attitibutively：Constituting a bescon ； snpporting 8 beacon；proceeding from or otherwise pertaining to a beacon．（Sea the examples which follow．）
beacen－blaze，s．The binze made by a beacon．（Used literally or figuratively．）

Is yon red glare the western start－
Oh，toott：Lay of the Lave Mifinscrel，IIL．2s
beacon－fire，s．The fire of a beacon．
With me must die the beaconffires
That stream at miunight rom the mountain－hold．
beacon－flame，s．The flame of a beacos．

beacon－11ght，s．The light of a beacon． （a）Literally：
－By thee，as by the beacon－light，
Our pilots had kept conres aris
Our pilots had kept conrse aright．＂
（b）Figuratively：
By the britht lamp of thonght thy care had ted
From the far beacon－llghts of ages fied．
From the lar bedcon－lights of agea fied．
Hemanu：Phe Soptic．
beacon－tower，s．A tower on or from which a beacon is displayed．
－And in the fortress of his power
Byron：The Glaour
bēa＇－ctn，v．t．［From beacon，a．］To light up with beacon fires．

As up the vale of Tees ther wind，
Beciconed the dale with mhlunight Area，＂
bēa＇－ón－ate（age＝Ig），』．［From Ebg． beacon；－age． 1 Money paid for the mainten－ anca of a beacon ；a system of beacous．

bēa＇－cóned，pa．par．\＆a．［Beacon，v．］
As participial adjective：Having a beacon．
＂The foss that skirta the beacon＇d hill．＂
T．Warton：
bēa＇－còn－lĕss，$a$ ．［Enl．beacon；－less．］With－ out a beacoe．（Dr．Allen．）
bēad，＊bēade，＊bēde，＂bēd，s．［A．S．bed， gebed＝a prayer In Dut，bede；Ger．bitte； bead，hot a prayer．From the Roman Cathollc practice of counting off a bead upon a rosary when one of s series of prayers has heen effered，the word has obtsioed its modern meaning of a perforated ball．］

A．Ordinary Language：
＊I．Prayer．
 Glderman and ye bretheren ben
II．One of $s$ number of simall globular bodies of glass，coral，metal，or other material， perforated so as to be huag on a string． Specially－
1．Those for keeping count of prsyers offered．［See etym．］These are strung thirty or sixty together．Every tenth one is larger and more embelished than the rest；it is called a gaude．The gaudes are used for count－ ing paternosters，and the ordinary beads for Ave Blarias．［GaUDE．］

Ere yet，in scorn of Peter＇s pence，
And numberd bead，aud shritt： To bid one＇s beads：To say one＇s prayers， apeciaily when use is made of beads to keep count of them．［Bid．］
＂Bidding his beades all day for his treapas＂＂， seady in King Heppry the sy the form of oidding the Fas arst for tho preacher to name and open his text， and then to call oa the peoplis oto go to theiei prayers，
and to tell them what they were to pray for ；\＆fer and to tell them what they were to pray for；after
 To tell one＇s bcads：To number one＇s beads for the purpose of sumbering ooe＇s prayers； （less specifically）to be at prayer．
＂The wits of modern time had told thelr beads，
And monktigh legends been their only sumins：＂
Thomon：Castla of Indolence，ii． 52
2．Those worn round the necks of children， of women，and io the East of meo，for orna－ ment．

With acaris and fans，and double change of brav＇ry，

III．Anything artificiai ne natursi resent－ bling a bead in its globularity，eveu if it differ in being imperforate；as，for instance，those glass globules which，before the alvolition of the slave trade，wers used in hartering with the natives of Africa．
1．Artificial．［Sce B．，I，asd Bead－proof．］
2．Natural．［See the examples．］
Thy spirituithin thee hath been wo at war，
That seads of swent bavo stood nupon thy hrow．＂
＂Sereral yellow lumpe of amber，almost Mike ooedts， with one side flat，had lastened thernselves to tho
bottorm．- －
B．Technically：
1．Distlllation．Wirson or Lovis＇s Beads． ［Bead－Proof．］
2．Gun－making；A small piecs of metal on a gua－barrel，used for taking a sight before firmg．
3．Bookbinding：A roll on the head－band of a book．
4，Architecture：
（a）A round moulding，cut or carved in short embossments，liks besde in necklaces， occurring chiefiy in tha Corinthisn and Roman orders of architecture．It is called also As－ trabal（q．v．）
（b）The strip on a sash－frame which forms
a guide for the sash．There are inside，outoide and parting beads．
I Bead and butt（Carp．）：Framing In whioh the pearls are flush，having beads stack of rua apon the two edges．
Bead and quirk：A bead stuck npon the edge of a piece of atuff flush with its aurface．
5．Astronomy．Baily＇s Beads．［Named after Francis Baily，an Englishman，who discovered them during the solar eclipse of
1836．（Mem．As－ tron．Soc．，vol．x．）．$]$ Certain laminoue bend－like promi－ nences arranged in a curved line round the margia of the moon＇s disk upon towarda the sun towarda the and towards the
 asd towards the oliscuration in a total or annular eelipse of the latter lumizary．Once attributed to the pro－ fection of a range of lunar mountains oo the fsce of the sun，they are now suppesed to proceed from lrradiation．

## bead－butt，s．

Carpentry：Formed with bead and butt． ［Butr．］Doors have a combination of head－ butt and square－work．
bead－furnace，s．A furnace in whicb beads，first cut into short cylinders，sre rounded．
bead－like，a．Lika a bead．
Phisioi the spsces bead－fte，．．＂－Todd \＆Bowman
bead－loom，s．A gauze loom in which there are beads strung at the spots where the threads intersect each other．
bead－maker，s．A maker of besds
bead－mould，s．A fungus of low organt－ sation，the stems of which consist of cells loosely jnitued together so as to resemble string of beads．［Pemicillium．］

## bead－plane，s．

Carpentry：A semi－eircular moulding plane．
bead－proof，a．A term formerly used among distillers to mean that the spirit was of a certain density，as ascertained by throw－ ing into it Wilson＇s or Lovis＇s beads，which were all of different densities，sud ascertaintng which bead remained suspended iostead of floating or sinking．
boad－snake，s．A beautiful jittle saske （Elups fuivius），variegated with yellow，csr－ mine，and jet black．It belongs to the fanilly Elapida of the Colubrine sub－order of Suskes． Though venomons，it rarely uses its fangs．It is alout two feet long．Its chosen halitat is in the swe
bead－tool，A．A tonl for turning cobvex mouldings．
bead－tree，s．The Englisla name of the Melia，a genus of plants constitutiag the ty of the order Meliacee（Meliaus） rach has compound leaves；flowers not very mnliks those of the orange－tree，hut smaller and bluish in eolour；and yellow berries with poisonous pulp．It is indigenous to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean， and has been introduced into India snd other warm countries as an ornamental tres．The Indian Neem－tree，or Ash－leaved Bcall－tree，is sometimes called Melia azedirachta，but more frequently Azadiracta Indica．［NEEM．］
bead－work，s．Ornamental work in beads．
t bēad，v．t．［From Eng．bead，a．］To orna ment or distinguish with beads or beading．
bēad＇－éd，pa．par．\＆a．［Bead，v．］
"Tis becadod with bubhles."

## beaded wire．

Metal－working：Wire with bead－like prow－ berances placed upon it at intervals for the purpose of ornsment．
$\dagger$ bēad＇hourse，s．［Bederouae．］
bēad＇－Ing，pr．par．\＆a．［BEAD，v．］
bēa'dle, bé-del, bé-dell, " bé'dele, -běd'-ačl, běd'-ǔlle, s [A.S. bydel = a besdle, crier, officer, messenger, herald, or preacher; from beodan $=$ to commend, order, bid (Bid). Sw. \& Ger. pedell; Dan. pedel; Dut. bode, pedel; Fr. bedeau; O. Fr. badel, bedel, bedeax; Prov., Sp., \& Port. bedel; Ital. bidello; Low Lat. bedellus, pedellus.]

1. In Law Courts: An apparitor, a suramoner; one who carries cltations to the permonar; who are zequired to present themaelves In the conrt.
2. In Parachial Economy: A petty officer, now in most cases maintained as much for show as use, but who in former times had the anbstantial duty of flogging offendera.
"May. Sirrah, go fetch the beadle hither etraight."
(Euter a Beadle with whips.)
3. In Universities (with the spelling bedel or bedells): Ao offcer who carries a mace before the vice-chancellor and the univeraity preachers. They are of two grades-esquire bedels, who are graduates of the university, and yeomar bedels, of a lower social grade.
"Be prucured an addition of fyo per annum to each of the inferiour beadles: he restored the practice of
the vice-chancellor's couit: snd added several other the vice-chancellith coudtinical economy."-Warton: $\boldsymbol{I} \downarrow$ e of Bathurst, p. 89 .
"If the vaiveraity would bring in some bachelore of art to be yeomen-bedels. Which sre well grouuded nind towardly to serve that preas ain composers:- they. be preferred to we eqpuire-bedels: and so the prets

4. In old Guilds: A similar functionary, nsed as a messenger or to keep up the dignity of the body employing him.
 derge of the body,
Soch n. 3 .
"And to t
rbid. p. 4ts.
bēa'dle-ry̆, $\varepsilon$. [Eng. beadle; -ry.] The office or jurisdiction of a beadle. (Blount.)
bēa'dle-shĭp, ${ }^{5}$. [Eng. beadle, and suffix ship.] The office or functions of a beadle.
"There wat courocation for the election of his suc
be'ad-lĕt, s. [Eng. bead, snd dimin. suff. -let.] 1. Gen.: A little bead.
5. Zool.: A name for the most common Sea-snemone on the British shorea (Actiuia mesembry"nthemum). [A'TINIA.]

## béad-rōll, * bède-rōll, s.

Among Roman Catholics

1. Lit.: A catalogue of those for the repose of whose sonls a certain number of prayers are to be offered, the count being kept by the telling of beads.
prayng for the saules of the seid John Tanfleld and Agnes hys whif yerely Vppur Sondsys by by belle Text Soe.) p. 145.
2. Figuratively:
(a) A catalogne of men worthy of enduring tame.

Dan Chaycer, well of English nodefyled
On fame's eternall becudrolt worthy to be fyled."
(b) A catalogue of those who are execrated, unstead of being prayed for.

The king, for the better credit of his eaplala sbroad,


- bēadş-bíd-dǐng, * bēdeş * by̆d'-dy̆ǹg, 8. [Eng. bead (q.v.).] The act of saying ${ }^{\text {is }}$ bedes, i.e. prayers, specially when the memory is assisted by blie use of material meads. [Bead, Bin.]

God of hus goodnense, wech huy greto wil
With oute mo bedies byddyng." (Richardon.)
bēadș-man, béde-man, bēdeş-man,

- bèd-manu, s. [Eng. bead, s. (q.v.), ant] man.l A man who praya for snother person. Specially-

1. A priest, whose duty it was to pray for "he aouls of the dead.
the deand, and for the sonla of apray for the soul of oont of the gild."-Englikh Gilld (Ear. Eng. Text Sne)
2. A man who reeided in \& hospital or almshouse, who was supposed to be praying for the aoul of the "pious founder."

Conamend thy grievance to my holy prayero;
3. Now: One who residea in an almahouse formerly called a bete-house, or ia suplorted from the funds left for the purpose (Janieson.) taining poor or decsyed persons. (Janieson.)
scoot $\because$ i thinituary, your poor bedesman the das. -
King'a bedesmen:" What were s.]
bēadş-w!m-an, * bēdeş wom'-an, s. [From plural of Eng. berd ( $q, v$. ), and woman.] a woman aimilarly engaged, and still morg frequently than in the case of the opposite aex, living in $8 n$ almshouse.

And honour done to your poor beder-woman"."
Ben Joneon: Sad Shepherdi ii \& (Richardson.)
bëad'-y, a. [Eng. bead; -y.]

1. Like $a$ bead, small and glittering. (Used of eyes.)
2. Covered with drope or beads (as of perspiration).
3. Frothy.
bēa'-gle (gle as gel), "bé'gele, s. [Etym. unknown. The Fr. bigle, as adj. = aquinteyed; as $s_{-}=\$$ beagle, from the English word.]
4. Lit.: $A$ small variety of the hound, formerly much nsed for hunting harea; now generally replaced by the Harrier (q.v.). There ars aeveral sub-varieties: (1) the Southern, srasller and shorter, but st the same time thicker than the deep-monthed hound; (2) the Northern or Cat Beagle, amaller and finer in form, and a more untiring rnnner; (3) a crosa between these two; and (4) \& dwarf variety used for hunting rabbits or young hares. Qneen Elizabeth had little "r young hares. "Qneen Enizabean beagles" so amall that they could be placed in a mann's glove.

About her feet were litile beagles seen,
hat watchd with upward eyen the motions of their
2. Fig. : A spy, an informer.
bēak, * bēake, *bĕcke (English), bēlk (Sotch), s. [Ir.; Gael., Fr., \& Prov. bec $=a$ point, a beak: Arm. N Dut. bek; Ital. becco; Port. bico; Sp. pica; Wel. piq. Compare also A.S. becca $=$ a beck, a pickaxe, a mattock piic, s little needle or pin; and pic $=$ a point, a top, a head.] [Penk.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. The bill of a bird.
" Headed life owles with becken uncornely bent."
Taelr anoke assail'd his atartied beak,
And thade him hither suar and ghrjek,
2. Anything pointed like the bill of a bird ss thee prow of an ancient war-vessel, a pro mantory of land, \&e.

With boiling pitch, another near at hand,
From friendy gwedea brought, the seams instops
And shakes them from the rising berk in dropa.
B. Technically.

1. Zoology:
(a) The bill of a bird. [A. 2.]
(b) Anything in another snimal aimilar. Thus, in describing a genus (Chelys) of tor toises, Gray saya, "The beak very broad."
(c) The snout or the elongated termination of the head in the Curculionida, or Weevi family of beetles. (The term more frequently used for this is rostrum.)
(d) The part of some univalve shell which runs into a point and containe a canal.
(e) The nmbo or spex of a bivalve shell. (S. P. Woodward.)
2. Botany: Any projection resembling the beak of a bird; sny short and hard-pointed projection, as the ayex of the fruit in the genus Anthriscus. [Beaked Parsley.]
3. Naut. Arch.: A piece of brass shaped ling the prow of an ancient galley; it was designed to plerce a hoatile vessel, like the hostile vessel, like of similar weapon of
offence in a modern "ram." Now the beak or beak-head is the external part of a ship
 before the forecastle, which is fastened to the stem snd supported by the main-knee.
4. Carpentry: The cronked end of the holdfast of a carpenter'a bench.
5. Forging: The polot of an anvi. [Beakiron, Bickiron.]
6. Farriery: A little shoe, at the toe about an fuch long, turned np and fastened in upon the fore-part of the hoof.
7. Chem.: The rostrum of an alembic by which the vapour is transferred to the worm.
8. Gas-fiting: A gas-burner with a circulat hole it of an inch in diameter.

## bealt-head, s. \& a

## A. As substantive:

1. The same as Beak, B. s.
$\because$ By shoting a plece out of our forecantie, belng
elose hy her, we ared mat on her beakhead which elose hy her, we tred s mat on ber brak. head, which
more and taore kindled, and rai from thence to the more and nore kindled, and ran from thenee ot the p. 200.
2. Arch.: An architectural ornsment, eapocially of the Norman and Early English style, resembling the head of a beast united to the beak of a bird.

## B. Ao adjective:

Beal-head beam: The largest beam in a ahfp.
beak-rush, s. [The English osme of Rhyncospora, $s$ genus of plenta belonging to the order Cyperacea (Sedges). It is called from the beaked tipa of the "seed," or rather the fruit. There are two British speciea, the Whita Beak-rush (Rhyncospora alba), sad the brown one ( $R$. fusca). The former is common, the latter principally confined to the aouthwest of England and to 1reland.
bēak (1), v.f. [From Beak, s. (q.v.).]
In Cockfighting: To seize with the beak. (Vulgar.)
bēak (2), * bēek, bēyke (Old Eng. * sotch), v.t. \&i. [Bake.]
A. Trans.: To bask, to wsim.

I tomde the ©re and beked me aboute"
Chaucer: Cvesoides Teutament, so.
my cauld limba sfore the aln
And beeking my camidymbantie Shepherd, it.
B. Intrans. : To warm one's self, to bask. To shun tho storm thei drove they carefo' steeke And mang the auld fowk round the ingle ieck
bēaked, pa. par. \& a. [Веак (1), v.]

## A. As participial adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having a beak. (Used of birds or other animals.)
".... he feeds a long and a ahert-beaked ptroon on
2. Having \& sharp-pointed prow. (Uaed of ships.)

Upifted, ind the foating vesesel arum
Rode tilting over the wavesilion: P. L., hk at
3. Ruoning to a point or tip.

And question'd every guct. of rugged wings,
They knew not of his otory." Niluon: Lyctuas.
B. Technically:

1. Heraldry: Hsving the beak and legs of a bird of a different tincture from the body. 10 uch a case the hird is said to be bectied and membered of that tiocture
2. Botany (applied to fruits): Having a long hard terminal, straight, horn-iike projection.

## beaked-parsley,s.

Bot.: The English name of the umbelliferous cenus Anthriscus. It is so called from its fruit terminating in a beak. There are two wild British species, the Wild Beaked Parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris), which has smooth fruit, and the Commod Beaked Parsley (A. vulgarit), of which the fruit is nuricated. Both are common. Besides these the Garden Beaked Parsley, or Chervil (A. cerifolium), has escaped from cultivation.
be'alx-ẽr, s. [From O.S. bikeri. In Sw. bi gare; Dan. beger ; leel. bikarr; Dut. beker; Ger. becher; O. H. Ger. hechar, pechar, pechare ta bichfere: Lat bicarium $=\mathbf{a}$ wine-veasel wine-glass.]

1. A large drinking-vessel, \& tumbler.

He lives, and o'er his trimming beaker basetn."
2. A vessel used for experiments in natural philosophy, chemistry, or any other acience It hiss an open mouth, and a lip for pouring.
IIto Vriflous quantitien of diatilied water were weighed London. pt. ili, P . 56.


bë'alk-Ing, a. [Eng. beak;-ing.]

## beaking-joint, 8.

Carpentry \& joinery: A joint formed by the miceting, in a floor or door, of neveral heading joints in a line.
bérak-ir-ton, s, [The aame as Bickern (q.v.).]
bēal, s. [In A.S. byl, bil = a boil, blotch, sore; Sw. bulnad, blimma $=$ a awelling, a morbid tamour, from bulna $=$ to swell, to become filied with matter; Dan. byld, blegn; Fries, beil; Dut beul: Ger. beule $=$ a a awelling or protuberance ; 1tal. bolla $=$ a bubble, blister, pimple.] A pimple, an infammatory tumour. (Scotch and North of England dialect.)
t bēal, v.i. [From the ambatanitive. In Sw. bulna $=$ to awell, to become flled with matter; Dan buldne.] To gather matter or pus. (Scotch and North of England (lialect.)

Beāle light (gh silent), s. [Froun the inventor.] A iorm of Argand burner in which a column of air under presaure promotea combustion.
t bē'al-ingg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Beal, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle $x$ participial adjective: In seases corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst.: An inflammatory awelling containing matter or pus.
bē-â'll, s. [Eng. be; all.] All that is to be.
Might be the beecull aud the the blow.all here."
: Wereth 17
bēam (1), * bēame, bēem, * bēme, - bēm, * bealme, s. [A.S. beam = (I) a tree; ; (2) a beam-post, a stock of a tree, a splint ; (3) anything proceeding in a straight line, a suntheam; (4) a wind instrument, a horn, a trmpet (Bosworth, de.). O. Sax. bom, bam; O. Fries. bam; Sw. \& Dan. bom = a bar, a boom; Ger. baum = a tree, a beanl, a bar, a boom; O. H. Ger. ba am, boum, poum; O. L. Ger. bom; O. Icel. badhmr = a beam; Goth. bagms = a tree.] [Воом.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of trees: A tree, i.e., one living, and not dead and cut up. The same as the Ger. baum. (See etym.) This sense of the word is obsolete, except in a few cases, as Hornbeam, Whitebeam.
2. Of wood from trees, or anything similar:
(I) A large, long piece of timber "squared," or rather mado rectangular, on its several sides; specially one used to aid in aupportiog the ordinary rafters in a building. It is diatirguished from a block by being longer than broad.
"A A beam is the largest ploce of wood in a huilding, Which al was y lies cross the building or the wails, serving to support the principal raiters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal ratters ares Iramed head. numding has less than two boams, one floor are also traned; and if the building beot tianter, the teazel.tenons of the poats are insmed. The propor tions of beams, in or ment London, are fixed hy Act of
Parlisment. A beam fifteen feet long nnmt be sever triches on one side its. square, and tve on the other ; If it bo sixteen feet long, one side uusst be eight Inches, the other silx, and so proportiouabie to their leng ths.
"For many a busy hand toiled there,
For many a busy hand toiled there,
Strong pales to
soo hape and beame to square."
In Matt. vil. 3-5 the ward the Lrse .1/instrel. v. 9.
(2) A aimilar support to rafters, though mada of iron aud not of wood.
(3) The pole of a carriage which passes betwcen the horses.
"Juturns heard, and, soiz'd with mortal fear.
Forc'd from the beam her brothers ohanioter."
Mryden: Virgit; Eneid xill $\theta 8$, 688.
(4) The transverse iron rod or har in a balance, from the extremitiea of which the cales are suspended.
"If thus th" important cruna is to be tried,
Suppose the seam should dip on the wrong slde."
(5) The rood-tree, the cross.
tils bodi biedde on the beem." Rog, Boly Rood, 14e
Leg
ITo kick the beam: To be outweighed, surpassed.
(5) A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to a weaver's looin, on which the web is gradu ally rolled as it is woven. This is called the cloth-beam, or breast-beam. A similar one, on which the yarn is wound, is called the yarnbeam.
and in the Egrptian's hand was a apear like a
(6) The main part of a plough, that to which the handiee are attached, and to which also the animala dealgned to draw it are yoked
3. Of what is branched: The third and fourth antlera of a atag's horns. (The metsphor seems antlera or a atag s horni. (Tre metsphor seems
to be that of a branchiog tree.) (See No. 1.) "And tanght the wools to echo to the etream
4. Of what radiates or is radiated:
(I) Lit.: A ray of light, or, more atrictly, a collection of parallel rays of Iight, emitted from a luminous body; anything resembling such a ray or collection of rays.
(a) Emitted from the sun.
"To make the aun a bauhle without ase,
Cosper: Hope.
(b) Of an electric spark or flash of light.
"The effects, moreover, obtained with the electrig Tymall: Arag. of Science (3rd ed.), x. 260 , the sun. ${ }^{\prime \prime}-$
(c) A radiating line.
(2) Fig. : Anything imparting inteliertual, moral, or apiritual light; a ray or emanation of splendour.

Where fancy's fire, affection's mental beam,
Thought, senlua, passlon, reign inturn tupreme.*
II. Technically:

1. Arch. There are many kinds of architectural beams, such as a tie-beam, a collar-beam, a dragon-beam, \&c. [See these words.]
2. Nuval Arch. © Naut. Language:
(1) The beams of a ship are the great msin cross-timbers which prevent the sides of the ship from falling together, and which also aupport the deek and orlops.
Broad in the beam: Broad from the bulwarks on one side to those on the other
"Broad in the beam, that the atress of the blaut,
Pressing down rpon ail and mast,
Might not the sharp bowa overwholm

- Beam is also used technically for width of a ship.

The beam nearest the mainmast is called the main beam, the next to it the second beam, the next again the third beam; and ao on with the rest.
The midship beam is the one, as its name indicates, situated in midships. It is the greatest one in the vessel.
Abaft the beam: In an arc of the horizon aubtended by the angle of which one side is constituted by a line crossing tha ship traus versely from beam to beam at right ancles, and the other by a line running from the atem and the other by a line ru
Before the beam: In an are of the horizon intervening hetween that now described and the bow of the vessel.
(2) The beant of an anchor: The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.
3. Mach.: A beavy fron lever in a steamengine, one end of which is connected with the piston, and the other with the crank of the wheel-shaft. It transmits motion from the piston to the wheel-shaft.
4. Math.: An axial line, a radius.
5. Curriery: The bard on which skins are laid to be shaved.
1II. Beam is used attributively in compounds like the following: -
beam-bird, s. A birl so called from often buidding its nest on a beam or rafter belonging to a house. It is better known as the Spotted Flycatcher (Muscicapa grisola).
beam-board, s. The platform of a steelyard or balance.
beam-centre, s. The pin on which the working beam in a steam-engion vihrates.
beam-compass, s. An instrument used in describing larger circles than can conve aiently be done by meana of common cont passes. It consists of a beam of wood or brass, with sliding sockets bearing steel or pencil pointa. It is called also a trammel.

## beam-ends, s. $p l$.

Nout.: The ends of the beams of a ship. A ship is on her beam-ends when she is 80 far driven over on her side that the ends of the beams, horizontal when the vessel is at rest, are thrust mors or less nearly joto a vertical position.
beam-engine, s.
Mech.: A ateam-engine, in which power in tranamitted by a working beam, in contradistinction to one in which the platon-rod in attached directly to the crank of the wheol. shaft. Newcomen's atmospherio engine is an example of this form of engine.
beam-feather, s. Oou of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk. (Booth.)

## beam-filling, s.

Building: The filling-in of mason-work be tween beams or joists.
beam-gudgeons, s. pl. The bearings on the centre of the beam, or the central pivot npon which it vibrates.
beam-knife,s.
Curriery: A two-handled knlf used to shave hides stretched upon a beam.

## beam-line, $s$.

Ship-carpentry: The line showing where the ops of the beams and the frames meet.
heam-trawl, s. A trswl-net having its mouth kept open by a beam.
heam-tree, s. A species of wild Service, ao called probably from the beam-like aspects of its corymbiferous flowers. Its full name fa the White Beam-tree. It is Pyrus aria. It has downy leaves and red fruit, larger than that of its near ally, P. aucuparia, the Mountain Ash, or Rowas-tree. The wood is extremely
bēam (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] Only in the phrase bote of bean $=$ remedy, improvement. "Dunkan suluh his eme had, ",
iob. de Brumne. (S. in Bouchor.)
bēam, v.t. \& $i_{\text {. }}$ [From beam (1), s. (q.v.). A.s. beamian $=$ to shine, to enit beams.)
A. Transitive: To emit, to send. (Chiefly used of mental, moral, or spiritual sight.)
"God beams this light into man's understanding."-
"Eyes beaming courtesy and mild regard
B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To send forth rays of light ; to show forth. (Used of the sun, or other luminous body, or of the morning.)
"But alowiy fade the stars - the night is o'er-
Morn beams on those who hail her light wo more."
Hemant: The Abencerrage.
2. Fig. : To shine forth. (Used of intel lectuai, moral, or spiritual light; the light of happiness, the radiance of beauty, or anything similar.)

> "O... the interest high
"To paint those charms which varied as they beame \&
His speech, hls form, his aetion full of grace,
And all his country beaming in his face.
cowper : Table ralk
bëamed, pa. par. \& a. [Beam, v.]
"Like crested leader proud and high,
bē'am-finl, a. [Eng. beam; full.] Full of beams, beaming.

bō'am-ǐng, pr. par, a., \& s. [Beam, v.]
A. \&E B, As pr. par. \& participial adj.: 1n senses corresponding to those of the verb.

Where ruddy fire and beaming tapers join
To cheer the gloons ". Thom: The Seasons ; Winter
"And rubed the Holy one's beniguant mien
In beaming Mercy, majenty serene"
"Come, to the beaming God your hart unfold $1^{\text {" }}$
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Lit.: The state or quality of emitting light, in a literal or figurative aense.
2. Fig.: The emission of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light.
"The doubtinl beamings of his prince's soul."
rhomson: Literty,
II. Teshnically:
3. Weaving: The operation of winding yarn upon the beam of a loom.
4. Curriery: The operation of workiog biden with a slicker over a bean.
beaming-machine, s. A machine for currying hides on a carriage, and thns effecting
the operation more usually performed during the time that they are stretehed upon a keam.
bē'am-lĕss, a. [Eng. bean; ; less.] Withont a bealn. (Thomson: Seasons; Summer.)
bēam'-stër, s. [Eng. beam (1);-ster.] A currier who works hides with a slicker over a bean.
bē'am-y̆, a. [Eng. beam; y.]
5. Having the massiveness or weight of a beam.

- His doonhle-bting axe, and beamy pear ;


2. Having horns or antlers.

- Roune from their deeert denn the bristled rage
enyse.": virgit.

3. Emitting beama; ahiniog, radiant, hrilHant.
(1) Literally:

(2) Figuratively:

So 1 ith animated hopes behold.
And tuany an aching "1sn, yourn beamy fres"
4. Broad in the bean.

Berimy shallow bonta"-G. Davies: Norfolk Broade ९ean, * bēane, * bēene, " bēnc, s. [A.s.
 boon; N. H. Ger. bohne; M. H. Ger. bóne; O. H. Ger. póni. 1

## A. As substantive:

I. Botuny and Horticulture:

1. A well-known cultivated plant, Vicia faba ne Linneus, now called Fubrr vulgaris. it helongs to the order Leguminoser. The atem is quadrangulse and hollow ; the leaves are giternate; they are pinoate with two so four leafets. The flowers, which are frayrant, are phailionaceous. white, with vinlet-coloured veius and blotchea looking alunst blark. The speds are prartly kidney. slayed. The native comntry of Faha vulgaris is believell to the the rezions near the Caspinn Sei, the Levant, and Egypt. The word bean seid, the Levant, amise in Scripture (in 2 Sam. xvii. 28, and Exck. iv. 9). The Delrew term is he
 (1ui), Septuagint Grek кuanos (iwumas) (see
etymotory), and spens correetiy transated. etymoney), and seents corpect tounansated it, and hie flamen lialis, or priest of Jupiterat Rome, was fur jiduen to touch it. Faba vulgaris may te trimarily divided into the Garden Bean anil the Field Bean. Of the former thereare numerons sulh-varieties. The earlipst is the Mazasan, which is sunal-seeded : whilst the laryest is the windsur. The Fichl Bean runs into two lealing gub-varieties, a larger
and a smaller one: the litter is called Ticks. The horse-lean is the variety equina.
2. (Topula rly.) Any leguminous plant resembling it hean, though not of the genuine genns
Filat. (See French or Haricot bean, under Sith. I1.)
3. (Topular'y.) Any phant with some vague resemplande to a bean in truit, even thanghin Bean Yenyanthes trifoliata is pronerly of the Gentian order, and has no real affioity to Faba. [Burc-bens.]
II. Commorce, ec.: The name given to the geels of certain plants lelonging to the natural ord, Leguminosed. The Common Field Bean is the seed of the Fabo vulgaris, the Broal or Windsor Bean, being a cullivated variety of the same plant. The French or Haricot Bean Is the seed of Phuseolus multititoRonner (whleh is

 forner)
pulparis.
Dulgaris
Beans
Beans hise used for feeding horses, as also for fattening hogs. When fresh they also sometimes appear at table as a

orantles of beanculinary vegetable : STARCH. but dried beans are selanm used in this ponntry as an article of food, partly owing to their atrong flavaur, and
partly to the difficulty with which they are digested. Scarlet-runners snd French besna are used in the pod, in the green atate, and eaten as a vegetable. Bean-meal, which is more easily digested than whole beans, containa twice as much nitrogenous matter as wheatfour, and is mare nutritious. It is sometimes used to adulterate four and bread : thls can be readily detected by the microscope. The cella of the bean are larger, and ths cell-walle much thicker, than thoas of the wheat. The starch granules are also different, being oval or kidney-shaped, and having an irregular, deep cleft down the centre. Roasted beans were formerly used to adulterate coffee.
B. Attributively: Pertaining to the bean; consisting of plants allied to the bean.
"Order CX.: Leguminose or Fahaces, the Bean
bean-caper, bean caper, s. [Eng. bean, and caper (q.v.)] The English name of the genus Zygopliyllun, the typical me of the botanical order Zygophyllacem. The species, which are not particularly ornamental, have Which are not marticullarly ornamentan, yellow flethy leaves and yellow or Whitish-yellow
flowers. They come from the Cape of Good flowers. They enme sr
Hope and ather places.
In the Plural (Bean Capers): The name given by Lindley to the arder Zygophyllaceæ (q.v.).
bean-cod, bean cod, s. The legume of $s$ bean. [CoD.]
bean boand bean-cralke, s. A local name for a bird, the Corncrake ('rex pratensis).
bean-feast, s. A dinner in the country given ly an employer to his workmen. The given ly an employer ouns workmen. name inay be held to inply that originally
beans were really the chief dish on the talle beans were really the chief dish on the table ;
but the term "bean-feast," which cones from but the term "bean-feast," which comes from
the Northern cauntiea, where the bean-geose the Northern cauntiea, where the bean-goose
is common, refers to that bird and not ta the vegetable bean (see Brewer's Phrase and Fable). [BEAN-GOOSE, WAVZ-000SE.]
bean-fed, $a$. Fed on beana.
4st and beanyed hrsee Die". il 1.
bean-fly, s. "A beautiful fly of a palepurpla colonr found on heaus, produced from a magiot called Nida." (H'ebster.) The terin Nida is from Gr, $\mu$ ísus (midos), an insect stated by Theophrastus to be destructive to pulse.
bean-goose, s. A kind of goose, the Anser scgetum. It is so called from the resemblance which the upper mandible of the bill bears to a horse-bean. It is a migratory birl, coming to this country from the North in sutumn, and returning thither again in spring.
bean-harvester, s. A machine for cutting and hraping together bean-haulm when ready to be gathered. There sre various kinds.
bean-meal, s. [Sec Beas, 11.]

## bean-ore, $s$.

Mining: Brown iron ore, occarring in ellijusoidal enneretions.
bean-sheller, s. A machine for shelling beans.
bean-shot, s.
Metul-working: Copper formed ioto shot like gravel by being poured in o melted state into water.
bean-stalk, s. The stalk of a bean.
"Taking this ground, o man may maintain the the ecience in the world - Tydall: Frag. of Science

## bean-tree, s.

1. The Swedish bean-tree, Pyrus intermedia. 2. The bean-tree of Australia, Castanospermum australe, a leguminous apecies letonging to the section Sophorez.

## bean-trefoil,

1. The Euglish name of Anagyris, a genus of plants belonging to the Papilienaceous sultorder of the Leguminosx. The species are amall trees with legnmes curved inward at the extremity. They grow in the south of Europe, North America, and perhaps elsewhere.
2. A name sometimes given to Menyanthes trifoliata. [Mpnyanthes.]
3. A name formerly applied to the Laburnum (Cytisus laburnum). [CvTiscs.]
bēan (1), bäne, a [Gael. bar = white ; beinue $=$ whiteness.] White. (Scotch.)

bean (2), a [Probably from Fr. bien (as: aubst. $)=$ wealth, property,
adj. $)=$ well.] comfort; ; as:
[Bere.] Comfortable, ang. adj. $=$ well.]
(old Scotch.)

- beand [Beyono.]
* be'-and, pr. par. [A.S. beand, pr. par. of beon $=$ to be.] Being. ( 0. Scotch.)
 4. (Jamiesom)
bē'an-shâw, s. [Benshaw.] (Scotch.)
- be-ant-ler. "be-an-cler, * be-an-feler, s. Ubsolete forma of Bezantlea (q.v.).
bēan'-y̆. a. [Eng. bean, s.; -y.] Spirited, freah; io good condition (like a horse fed on beans).

beär (1), " bêre, "bære, "beore, "ber'-ฮ̌n, * bêr'-ĕn, " belr'-ĕn. "bueren (pret. bore, + bare, " bar, "bear, *bar, *ber; js. par. born, borne) (are, eore, eir, and ner as är), v.t. \& i. JA.S. beran, beoran (pret. Brer: pa. par. boren) = to bear; geberan = to bear; geberan $=$ to behave, to conoduct one'a aelf; aberan = to hear, carry, suffer; O.S. beran, giberan; O. Fries. \& O. 1cel. bera; Sw. bära: Dan. bere; Dut. baren = to give birth to, to bring forth : heuren $=$ to lift ; beren $=$ to carry, to hear; Goth. bairan = to carry; Ger. gebaren $=$ to bring forth ; führen = to carry; O. I. Ger beran: O H Ger beran peran = to benr: eogn with Lat fero $=$ to bear or carry ; pario $=$ to hear $;$ porto $=$ to carry whet carry ; pario $=$ tn hear ; porto $=$ to carry whet
is heavy; Gr. фépo (pherō), фopé $\omega$ (phoreo) $=$ is heavy; Gr. фépw (pherō), фopew (phoreo) =
to bear nr carry ; $\beta$ apús (barus) $=$
heavy, snd
 Bajos $($ baros $)=$ welght ; Sansc thur, bhrmami,
bifharmi $=$ to carry, to sustain.] [BarRs, Barinde, Berinde, Beak (2), Bere, Bier,' Birth, Burden.] A word of very various gignifications. Thus Watta says-
Wr We ay to bear a burden, to bear enrrow or reor to, bear chifidren. The word bear le ueed in very differeat senser."
A. Transitize:
I. To support or to carry as a burden.

1. Literally:
(1) To support, sustain, or carry any person or thing nossessing a greater or less amount of material weight.
thet thon shouldest say unto me, Carry them In thy booom, as A nursing father be creth the fucklag chind, unto the lamp which thous warest nuto their ther!-viomo. xi. 12
(2) To causo avy person or thing to be sustained or carried, or conveyed, withont literally bearing the burden one's self.

2. Figuratively:
(1) (Of any mental or moral instead of any physical burden): To support, sustain, or carry.
(a) To sustain, to maintain, to anpport.
"For he al whya nw passing events, not in the polnt of vere in whit they commony aphear tw one who ch. it.
(b) Ta endure, in suffer to stand, to tolerste, without giving way under the load, or being otherwise injured by it.
"I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for hitherto Je were not ebl
". . he could not benr the eyes of the har and of the eudience, - Nacaulay : Hitr. Eng., eh. $\begin{gathered}\text {. }\end{gathered}$
(c) To endure without resentment; to tolerate, to stand
"Not the gode nor angry Jove will bar
(d) To anffer, to undergo; to be aubjected to as a punishment, siekness, calamity, or loss.

I have borne chastisement, I will not offerd any more "-Job xxxiv, si.
"That which was torn of beasta I brought not unto
thee: 1 bare the loss of tut of my hand didst thou re thee: 1 bare the lose of $1 t$;
(e) To stand the temptation resulting from anything.
II was carried on to observe. how they did beay:
their tortunes, and how they did employ their timea -Bacom.

Gite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, bẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sîr, marine; gō, pơt,

(f) To be responsibla for ; to be answerable for.
 Eings that whth thou putteet on mo will 1 bear."-
(g) To carry
den To carry or convey an immaterial buror any shilar.
My metzags to the ghont of Priam bear:-
(2) (When no tiea of burden is implied, but in many cases the reverse): To sustain, sapport, possess, or carry snything. Specially-
(a) To possess a name.
"His plowa hrother, sure the bent
(b) To possess a title or other mark of houourabls distinction, as "to bear arms."
"Ho may not bear so fair and ao noble an image of
the diviee glory, wo the nuiverse in sts fall syatem,"-
Eale
Bale. In write the talsehood on thelr creet.
I write the falkehood on thalr
If hy the hause I mark aright,
Thon bear'a the beatt hand papar of knight."
Soot : Lady of the Lake, Iv,
(c) To possess in the sense of being the object of.

In be your tather, and your hrother too
Let me hut bear your love Jill bear vour caree."
(d) T'o possess ss power. (Used specislly in such phrases as "to bear sway.")
"When vice prevails, sid impious men bear owns.
The post of hoovur io a private station." $\begin{gathered}\text { Addion : Cato. }\end{gathered}$
(e) To carry in the mind, to entertain, to harbour. (Used of good snd of bad snd indifferent smotions.)
"That inviolable love I bear to the land of my
nativity. prevailed ypoa me to engage io so bold aut nativity prevaile
"As for this gentleman. Who is fond ot her, she
beareeh hhia in invineible bistred."-fied.
(3) Used of things:
(c) To be capable of, to admit, to be suffcient for.
"Hal h not been eager to And mistakea, be would
nut have strained my worls to such a sense an they til nut bear. -Atteroury.
(b) To supply.
(c) To tolerate, sdmit of.
lowith, or than at ther the judgmeot of win mea al-
II. To produce, to britug forth.

1. Lit.: To give birtb to, to produce, to bring forth. Used-
(c) Of the female sex of man or that of the inferior animals.
"Ben. Xvatic. 2L. Which Sscrah shall bear unto theo . . ."
(b) Of plsnts.
"Nor yet the bswthorn bore her berries red."
2. Figurutively:
(a) To give birth to, as the earth ls poetically said to do to the snimais and plants generated upon it, or as onc's natal spot is said to give him birth.
"Here dwelt the max divise whom Samos bora"
(b) To bring forth, producc, adduce, givs. - Thenn v. 32 s.
III. Reflectively: To sct; to behave. (The radical signification prolably is to aupport or to carry one's self.)

How I miy bear me here. © instruetioo give,
"Hith he borne himeelt Shakesp.: Temp., i. 2

IT This sense appears to have been derived from A.S. beran $=$ to behave, to conduct one's froll. (See etym.)
IV. To weigh down, press npan, drive, or urge. (Here the signitication points not st the person sustaining the burden, but at the burder viewed as weigling down the person.)

1. To press upon, even wben motion or sction on the part of the person thus pressed does uot follow.
"Cosear doth bear me bard; bat he loves Brutus."
"These meo bear hard ypon the suspected party,
purnue her close through all her windings."-A dution. 2. To drive or urge in some direction, as forward or backwerd.
2. (c) Chielly by physlcal means, [Sea C. 3,
3. (b) Chietly or wholly by moral mesus.

- But confleoce then bore thee on; nectura,
Bither to meet no dauger, or to Aud
Matter of siortou trigat Bither to meet no dayger, or to fud
Matter of slorfouu triag.
Matom: P. L., bk. ix.
B. Intransitive:

1. To suffer.
"Thes bore an heroea, but they felt an men."-Popen
2. To be patient; to endure without murmuring.
"J cannot, cannot boar, 'tí pact, tis done:
3. To act npon, or againat. [See C. 15.] " Spplaola, with his shot, did bear upon those within, 4. To produce, to bring forth its like; to be fruitful.

"A frutt-tres hath been hlown up almoest by the | poota, and wet up |
| :---: |
| ceediogly. $-\rightarrow B a c o n$ |

5. To succeed, to take effect.
"Having pawned a full solt of clothes for s som of money. Which ing operator neaured me was the linst Guardian
6. To be situsted with respect to. W.A. W., about tencelved os low double disnd, bearing W.s.w.: abont ten leagues distant
7. To move in the direction of.
C. In phrases in some of which bear is transitive, in others intransitive.
8. To bear against :
(c) To be In contact with ; to press more or less forcibly against.
" Becnow the operations to be performed hy tho tee th require a considerable streogth to the smatrumente
which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong mupcles, to wake it boar lorcilily uguinst the upper Jaw."-Ray.
"UYon the tops of mountalung the sir which bearn
againe the restagnant quicksilver is lens pressed." againu
Boyle
(b) To move towards, to epproach.
9. To bear awoy:
(a) Trans. : To win, to carry ewsy ; as, for instance, s prize.
"Because the Greek and Latin have ever borne omay
the prerogative frum an other torgues, they shail the prerogaive frum an other torgues, they shail (b) Intrans.: To move one's self off; to depart, to flee.

> Never did men more Joyfully obey. Or moner understand the slge to fiy, With auch alacrity they bore csoay.
3. To bear back or backward (trans.): To thrust or drive back or backward by physical force.

Their broken oars, and tluating planks, withstand
Their passage, while they labour to the land :
Aud ehbing tides bear back upon th' ancertain annd."
Dryden.
"Clan-Alpine's best are backwand borne."
4. To bear down (trans.):
(a) Lit.: To thrust down by physicel force.

(b) Fig.: To do so by other means.
"Truth is borne down, attestations neglected, the
testimony of sober persons desplsed."-Suift. (c) Naut.: To sail towards. (Followed by upon.)
5. To bear hand to: To support, to lend assistance to. (Scotch.)
"'... to beare hand to the trueth..."-Druce:
T Bear a hand (without to) is very common in English in the sense of help: "Bear a hand here!"
6. To bear in: To move in.
" Whose navy like astiff stretch'd eord did shew,
7. To bear in hand: To smuss with fslse pretences; to deceive; to accuse.
" Your daughter, whom she bore in hand to lova
With such integrity, she did confeng
Wan an scorpion to her sight"
With such integrity, she did confeng
Wian an scorpion to her sight."

8. To bear off (trans.):
(a) Lit.: To carry sway.
"Give hut the word, we'll match this dameel ap
And bear her off."
Adiron: Cato. (b) To bold; to restrain.
"Do you suppone the state of this realm to be now
9. To bear on hand; * to bar on hend:
(a) Trans.: To tell, to inform, to spprise.
(Scotch.) ${ }^{\text {In }}$ In till this tyme that Umphramelll ,


(b) (Introns.): To affirm, to relate.

##  Ary Indo hord men be <br> 10. To bear out (trans.):

(c) To sfford a warrant for; to give legits mste defance, or at least excuse, for:
it will bear one the doed,"
(b) To support ; to sustain by power or eny
(b) To support ; to sustam by power or en
" Quoth starophel I do not doubt
Hutibra
"Southpany only can bear a man out in an ill thitur.
(c) Intrans.: To stand forth.
"In a convex mirrour, we whew the figares and anl other things which bear out with
11. To bear the bell: To lead. [Bell, A., 1II., 4.]
12. To bear the cross; to bear one's cross:
(a) Lit. (of Christ): To endure the agouieing physical snd mental sufferings of which the cross was the symbol.
" Subuita to death, nay, bears the cross,
In all ita shame and woen
(b) Fig. (of His followers): To endure sufferings, especially those to which their devotion to their Divine Master may expose them.
"And whosever doth not bear hit eross, and some
13. To bear the sword:
(a) Lit.: To carry or bear $s$ sword for a longer or shorter time as the enblem of suthority.

The unstafu'd do cominit toto your hand
sout have nad to
The unstaiu'd sword that you have hand to bear."
shakesp.: 2 hen. IV., v.
(b) Fig.: To be in sn offlce conferring suthority, even when no sword is carried.
in wifin. for he the magistrate] beareth oot the amord
14. To bear up (trans. a intrang.):
(1) Transitive:
(a) Lit.: To sustain anything by physical means, so that it cannot fall or sink
and It what the watere increased and bare up the arth "And Samson took hold of the two aildele pllars upon which the house ${ }^{\text {and }}$
(b) Fig.: To sustain any inmaterial thing by suitable means.
"A rellgious hope does not only bear up the miod
nuder her suffriuga, but nakes her rejoice in theinnnder her
(2) Intransitive:
(a) Lit. : To move upwards or on wards.
"The ofly drops swimming on the spirt of wine,
moved restlessiy to aud fro, gonitetimes beurtug up to
 then fay
Boyle.
(b) Fig.: To manifest fortitude, to be unmoved; to retain composure under calamity. " Yet, evell aysinst sueh secumulated disnaters and
disgraces, his vigorons and lispiring mind bore up. Misgraces. his vigorous and Mnspiring mind bore up. -
15. To bear upon:
(a) Lit. : To carry upon, ss s ship upon a rock:

Whe were encounterd by a mighty rock,
Wur helplese ship was splitted un the midst."
Shskesju: Com, of Errors, $i$.
(b) Fig.: To have a certain reference to; to restrsin one's self.

> And sue for fenr he clean sud apoil the aport
> Gin anes his sliepherdess sud tak the dirt,
He boore upun him. sud neer leot her ken.
> That be was ony ways shout her frin.."
16. To bear with: To endure something distasteful to one.
"If he ta willing to Lear with their scrupulont ty . .."
-Hacaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.

- ( ( $)$ Crsbb thus distinguishes betwecn to bear and to yield:-"Bear conveys the idea of creating withlu itsclf; yield, thst of giving from itself. Animals bear their young; inanimate objects yield their produce. An apple-tree bears apples; the earth yields fruits. Beur masks properly the naturai power of bringing forth something of its own kind yield is ssid of the result or qusntum brough forth. Shrubs bear lesves, flowers, or berries, according to their natural properties: flowers yield seeds plentifully or otherwise as they are yiveld seeds plentifuly or othed circumstances."
(b) To bear, to carry, to convey, and to transport sre thus discriminsted :- "To bear is simply to put the weight of sny sibstance upon one's self; to curry is to remove it from the spot where it was: ws always bear in


oarrying, but not vice versd. That which cannot be easily borne must be burdensoms to carry. Since bear is contined to personal aervice, it may be used in the sense of carry, when the latter implies the remova of anything by any other body. The bearer of a letter or parcel is he who oarries it io his hand; the carrier of parcels is he who employs a oonveyance. Convey and transport are siecies of carrying. Carry in its particular sense is employed either for nersonal exertions or sctions performed by the help of ather or sctions performed by the help of other for auch actions as are performed not by infor auch actions as are performed not by infolediate personal intervoution or exertion : a porter carries grouls on his knot; gooda are conveyed in a waggon or cart ; they are transported in a vessel. Convey expresses simply the mode of removing; transport anoexes the ideas of place and distance. Merchants get conveyed into their warehouses goods which have be n transported from distant countries." (Crabb: Eng. Synoti.)
beär (2), v.t. [Bear, s., II. I.]
On the Stock Freharge : A cant phrase mean ing to attempt to depress the price of stock.
beär (1), *êaro, bêre, * bếcre, \&. (A.S. bera = lear; 10nt. beer; Ger. bär; M. H. Ger. ber ; O. H. Ger. bero, pero; lcel. \& Sw. bï̈rn, björn; cogn. with Lat. fera $=$ a wild beist.]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
(1) Zool. : The English name of the varioua species of Plantigrade mammals belonging to the Ursus and some neighbouring genera. The term plantigrade, applied to the beara, intimates that they walk on the solea of their feet ; not, like the digitigrade animsla, on thei" toes. Though having six incisor teeth in each jaw, and large canines, like the rest of the Carniand large cannes, like the rest of the molar vora, yet the tubercular crowns of the molar teeth slow that their food is partly vegetable They grub up roots, and, when they can obtain it, greedily devour honey. They hiber nate in winter. The best-known species i Ursus arctos, the Brown Bear, of which there are several varieties. The general length is about fonr feet, with a height of some thirty inches at the shoulder. The colour alao varie conaiderably. The flesh is used for food, and the hang aod paws are eateemed as delicacien; the fat is marle into pomsde, and the akin is dressed for robes. They are xild on the continent of Enrope, in Asia, and in part of America; formerly they were found also in Britain. Other species sre the Syrian Bear Britain. Other species sre the (CrsusSyriacus, which is the bear of scripture); the Annerican Black Bear ( $U$. Americanut);
the Grizzly Bear of the same continent ( $U$. the Grizzly Bear of the same continent (U.
ferox); and the Polar Bear, $U$. or Thalassarctos moritimus, \&c.
". they be chafed in their minds, 8 a boar rohbed
(2) Palacontology
(i.) The Family Ursido. The earliest repre sentative of the Ursida, or Bear family, known at present, does not belong to the typical genus Ursus. It is called Amphicyon, aod is of Miocene age.
(ii.) The Genus Ursus. Of the True Beara belonging to the Ursus genus none have as yet been fonnd earlier than the Pliocene
(a) Pliocene Bears. The best known species is Ursus arvernensis.
(b) Post-pliocene Bears. One of these, Ursus priscus, seems the same as U. ferox (the Grizzly Bear). [A., I. 1.] Several bears, Ursus sjelews, arctos, and others, have been found in caves in England and elsewhene. of these, $U$. speleves, from Gr. $\sigma$ rínalos (spèlaios) = a grotto, cave cavern, or pit, is the one called specially the Cave-bcar. It is a giant species, occurring in the later rather than the earficr Post-pliocenc beds. (Nicolson: Palcont., ic.)

2. Figuratively: A person brave, fierce, and rough io his treatment of others, whom owe holds in his control.

Fork. Call hither to the stak my two hrave beart
That with the very shaking of their chains
They niny natonish these fell Iurking curs
(Enter the Earls of Warpick and Salisbury.
Cif. Are these thy bears) wetl bait thy
Clif. Are these thy bears f we'll bait thy bears to
And nunacle the bear-ward in their chains
If thon dareat bring them wo the baiting-place.

## II. Technically:

1. On the Stock Exchange: A cant phrase for one who cootracts to sell oo a specified day
certain stock not beionging to him, at the market price then prevailing, on receiving imaginary payment for them at the rate whicll ohtains when the promise was made. It now becomes his jnterest that the stock on which he bas speculated shonld fall in price; and he is tempted to effect this end by circulating adverse rumours regarding it ; whilst the purchaser, called a "bull," seea it to his advantage to make the stock rise. The origin of the term is uncertain. Dr. Warton derives it from the proverbial expression of selling the skin befora the bear is caught, but he does not assign any explanation to the contrary term bull; others point out that the action of the former is like that of a bear pulling down something with his paws, while that of the latter ia euggestive of a bull tossing a person up with his horns. [BULL.]
2. Astron. : One or other of two constellations, Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, called respectively the Great Bear and the Little Bear. [Ursa.] When the word Bear stands alooe, it signifiea Ursa Major.
"Ren then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The Bear oppot to hright Orion ahone."-Creech.
3. Naut.: A block, shaggy below with mat ting, used to acrub the decki of vessels.

IT The word bear is used in an attribntiva sense in compounds like the following:-
bear-baiting, * bear-bayting, s. The aport of baitiog bears by dogs set upon them. [Baitino.]
"Bat bear-baiting, then a favonrite diversion of strongly stirred the wrath of the nustere wectaries."Macaulay : Hikt. Eng., ch. ii.
bear-berry, s. The English name of the Arctostaphylos, a geaus of plants belonging to the order Ericacere (Heathworts). Two apeciea occur in Britain, Arctostaphylos Uva ursi and A. alpina. They are sometime ranked under the genua Arbutus. The flowera ara rose-coloured, the berry of the Uva ursi in red, whilst that of the other is black. They afford food for moor-fowl. The former is used in nephritic and calculous cases, and aome times even in pulmonary diseasea; it more over dyes an ash colour, and can be used in tanning leather. It ia found on the Continent especially in alpine regions, while its choaen habitat in the British lslea ia in tha Scottish Highlands.
bear-bind, s. The Engliah name of the Calystegia, s genus of plants belonging to the order Convolvulacere, or Bindweeda. It is called also Hooded Bindweed. The Calystegia sepium and $C$. solidanella occur in Britalo.

bearbind.

1. Calymegta reptem. ${ }^{2}$. Calyz. Whth its leafy

The former has large showy flowers, pure White, or sometimes rose-coloured or striped with pink; it is found in moist woods and hedges. The latter, which has large rose coloured flowera, is usually found on sandy sea-shores.
bear-fiy, s. An unidentified insect
"There be of ties, caterplilars, canker-fles, and bear

## bear-garden, 8 .

## A. As substantive

1. A garden or other place in whicli bears are kept for "sport" or exhibition.

Hurrying me from the play-house, and the scones there, to the bearega
"I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the galiantry of Britona, manely, to the bear-garden."

- Spectator.

2. An sasembly in which those present behave with bear-like mudences
B. Attributively: Resembling the manners of a bear-garden; rude, turbulent, aproarione. enough to bear-parden frellow that is a man rade Beargarden aport is used for inelogent entertain.

## bear-antc, s. Quercus iliefolia

bear's-breech, ${ }^{3}$. Th8 English name of the Acanthus, the typical genns of the botanical order Acanthaces. [ACANTHU8.]
bear's-ear, s. The ordinary English name of the Cortusa, a genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaceæ. Another English appellation for it is Sanicle. C. Matthioli, the Common Bear's Ear Sanicle, is a handsome little plant from ths Alps.
bear's-foot, s. The English name of a plant (Helleborus foetidus). It is a busby plant, two feet high, with evergreen palmate leaves globose flowera, fetid amell, and powerfally cathartic propertiea. It is wild in Hampshire and elsewhere in Sonthern England, but in the Scottish localitics where it occurs it haa escaped from gardens.
bear's-grape, s. A plant, $\Delta$ rctostaphyioe Uva mrsi. [Arctostaphyios.]
hear's-grease, s. The grease or fat of bears, used exteosively as a pomade for the bair, and in medical preparations.

## bear-skin, 3.

1. The skin of a bear.
2. A ahaggy kind of woollen cloth used for overcoats.
bear's-whortleberry, s. A name for the bear-berry (Arctostaphyios). [See Bensberry, Arctostaphylos.]
bear-whelp, s. The whelp of a bear.
bear-wort, s. Ao umbelliferous plant, Meum athamanticum, called also Men, Bald money or Bawdmoney. [See these words.]
bëar (2), bëre, bëtr, bëer, s. [Bere.]
3. As subst.: A cereal, "six-rowed bariey" (Hordeum hexastichum). [BERE.]

Our kintrais rifo wid bear and corn, Wheat, beank, and peana, 101 (Boucher)
2. Attributively: Pertaining to the cereal deacribed under A.
bear-land, s. Land appropriated for a crop of barley, (Jamieson.) (See examplo under Bear-seed.)

## bear-meal, s. \& $a$

## 1. As subst. : Meal composed of bear.

2. As adj. : Pertaining to such mesl.
 scones.
ch. $\mathbf{x i i}$.
bear-mell, s. A mallet for beating the hulla off bariey. (It is called in Scotch also knockin mell.) (Jamieson.)
bear-seed, beer-seed, beir-seed, s.

## I. Barley, or big.

"The shower "Il do muckle guld to the beer-ued Ity
been a sair drowth this three weeks." Curd Beaton, p. 113
2. That portion of agricultural labour which is appropriated to the raisiag of barley.
". ${ }^{\text {and }}$ vacance to be for the beirseid during the 3. The season for sowing barley. "A dry season is not at all desirahle for ploughing
and nowino bear-land because it directly yncouryge
want of soldity. That defect is mach supplifed hy
 rainy bear
(Jamieeon.)
bear-stane, s. A hollow stone, anclently used for removing the huska of bear or barley. "It is what was formerty cailed in thls conotry use of to unhuak the bear of barley. as a preparation
 bariey-milis
beär'-a-hlo, a. [Eng. bear; -able.] Abic to te borne. (Edinburgh Review.)
beär'-a-bly̆, adr. [Eng. bearabl(e) -y.] In * bearable manner : in a manner to be eodurec tolerably, endurably. (Westminster Review.)
fate, fât, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sîr, marine; gō, pơt


## dax-4nge, a. [Eng, bear; -ance.] Tolaration. (Scotch.)

"Whan for your lien yon metk a bearance,

bësard, " beärd, " bërd, b bërde, s. [A.S. beard; Fries. berd; Dut. baard; Ger. bart Fr. barbe; Sp., Port., Ital., \& Lat. barba Wel. barf; Pol. broda; Russ.boroda; Lith barmda.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of man:

1. Lit.: The hair on the lower parts of the isce of man, conatituting one of the most noticeable msrks by which he is distinguished from the opposite sex.

Fre on thy chfin the spriaging beard began
2. Figuratively:
(1) The faca (in phrases implying to the tace) ; openly, defisntiy.
I (a) To do anything offensive to a man's "beard": To his face, for the sake of sffront in open defiance of.
"Rnild at their coreunnt, and feerd
Their rev rend persons to my berard.
To make the beard of: cive, to overreach.
" He aysd. I trow the eierkes were a ferde,
Maugre one's beard. In spite of ons
(2) Time of Hife.

I (a) Without a beard: Not yet having reached manhood; without virility.
"Rome thin remaina of chastity appeared
b) A grey beard, literaliy $=$ a beard thst is grey, and figuratively $=$ an old man (in most oases contemptuously); and a reverend beard Is literally $=\mathrm{s}$ beard white with age, snd figuratively $=\mathrm{s}$ very old man (respectfully).
at Thit of hilent rumian, nir, whoee life I have opar"d Well overreach the greybeand, Gremito,
Shald it oot be ineop.: Tam. of the Shrew, iil. 2 bic suthority of forty yeara staudiag. confirmed by ceaeral trndition and a reverend beard, overtaraed by
II. Of the inferior animals: Anything besrIng a more or leas close anslogy, or even s remota similarity, to the hirsute sppendage of the chin in man. [B. 1.]
and when he feither a tion or a bearl arome
me, I caught hlm hy hls board, and emmote him, against me, I caught him hy his board, and esnote him,
III. Of plants: The awns in cereal or other grasses.
"A certain farmer complnined thet the beands of
his coru cuit the rewpers and threshers' fingers"-
L'Evrange
IV. Of things inanimate. Specially-

1. The barb of sn arrow. [Bearnen, B., I s,
2. The tail of a comet, esnecially when it appears to go before the nucleus. [BEARDED, B., 1. 3, $a$.]
3. The foam on the sea.

- The ocean old,

And tar aud ${ }^{*}$ wide
With cereeleas fow
His beardi of now.
Hearee with the heaving of his hreast."
4. The inferior part of a joint of meat.
5. The coarser part of s tleece.
B. Technically:
I. Anthropology: The hirsute sppendage of chin in man. [A., I. 1.]
II. Zoology :

1. Among mammals :
(a) The hirsute sppendages of the lower part of the face in some genera and specics.
A., II., and Beardedr(B., 1. 1, example).]
(b) The appendages, though not hirsute, to the mouth of some Cetacea.
2. Among birds: The small feathers at the base of the bill. [Bearned Tit, Beardy.]
3. Among fishes: The sppendages to the mouth of some fishes. [Bearnie.]
4. Among insects: Two small oblong fleshy bodies placed just above the antlia, or spiral sucker, in the Lepidoptera, and the corresponding part of the mouth in some Diptera,
like the gnat.
5. Among molluscs :
(a) The byasus by which come genera affix themseives to the rock. Example, the byssus in the genus Pinna.
(b) The giils in eome genera. Example, Oatrea (the oyster).
III. Botany:
6. The arista, or awn, of grasses; the bristle. into which the midrib of the bracte in the flowera of msny grasses is prolonged.
7. Long haira occurring in tufts.
IV. Farriery: The beard or chuck of s borae is that pisrt which bears the curb of the bride.
V. Printing: Thst part of the type above and below the fsca which allows for ascending snd descending letters, such se $h$ sod $y$, sud preventa them from coming in contact with sdjscent letters in the preceding or fol lowing live. Dieny types, mostly capitals, ara cast with very little beard.
VL Carpentry : The sharp edge of a board.
VII. Mechanics:
8. The hook st the end of a knitting needle in $s$ knitting machine. It is designed to bold the ysin.
9. A spring-piece st the back of s lock to prevent the internsl psits from rattling.
beard-grass, 8. The English nsme of Polypogon, s genns of grasses. Two speciesthe annusl Beard-grass (Polypogon Monospeliensis), snd the perennisi Beard-grass ( $P$. lit-toralis)-occur wild in Britain. Both are rare. [Polypogon.]
beard-moss, s. A botenical nsme for s lichen, Usnea barbata, fonnd in Britain. This or some other apeciea of Usnea is believed to be Milton's

And buwh with trixidd hair implicit."
beard-tree,s. The hazel-tree. [Filbeat.]
bëard, v.t. [From beard, s. (q.v.).]
I. To provide or furnish with a besrd. (Generally in the pa. par., bearded.)
"The youth aow bearded, and yet pert and raw."
II. To taks or plack by the beard in contemptuous defience or uncontrollable anger.

1. Lit.: With the foregoing meaning.
2. Fig. : To defy, to oppose to the fsce, to stront. Used-
(a) of persons:

No man wo potent hreathes apon the ground
But 1 will beard himi. Shakenp. : 1 Henry IV., iv.
(b) Of things:
$\begin{aligned} & \text { The mennest weed the woll there bare } \\ & \text { Her breath did wo refine }\end{aligned}$
That it with wooth dor refine,
$\begin{aligned} & \text { That it with woodblae durst compare } \\ & \text { And beard the eglantiue. }\end{aligned}$
Drayton : Question of Cynthia, p. 024
III. Carpentry: To chip or plane awsy timber, so as to reduce the concavity of s curve, to modily s atraight line, de.
bë'ard-ðd, pa. par. \& a. [Benrd, v.]
A. As pa. par.: In aenses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As participial adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of man or the inferior animals: Hsving s beard.
"The bearded Turk, that rarely deigns to apeekk" $\begin{gathered}\text { Byrm : Childe Baroli, } \mathrm{ii} .58 .\end{gathered}$ "". Awo large bearded monkege" - Darwin:
2. Of plants: Inving swns, as barley and
other grain, and some grasses. [See alsoll. other grain, and some grasses. [See also 11. 2.] "In among the brarded barley."
"On the chalk-hill the bearded the sot. is dry and dewless.".
3. Of things inanimate:
(a) Having anything long and hair-like connected with it.
"Some beardrd meteor, tralling light."
(b) Barbed, jagged.
"Thou should'st have palld the secret from my hreast, II. Technically:
4. Zool.: Possessed of a "beard." [A. 1.]

If The Beorded Tit, Bearded Titmouse, Brarded Pinnock: A bircl, called also the Least Butcherbirch. It is the Calamophilus biarmicus of greyish-blue-the general colour light red;
the wings variegated with black and whito; mystacinal badds and lower tail coverts black: The feraale is lighter, with the head merely tipped with grey, no mystachial bands, and the lower tail-coverts light red. Young liko the female, but with the head and back black. Male: length $6 \frac{3}{2}$ inches ; extent of wings, 7f: female, 61 inches. It lives smong reeds and aquatic plsnts in the eouthern counties of England. 1ts nest, made of reeds, sedgea, \&o. and lined with reed-tops, is placed in s tuft and lined with reed-tops, is placed in s tuft
of grase or rushes near the ground. Its eggs of grase or rushes near the ground. Its eggs
are five or six, white, with a few light-red are five or six,
lines and dots.
2. Botany: Hsving long hsirs occurring in tufts; barbate.
bö'ard-Ǐe, s. [Dimin. of Eng. beard.] A neme given to a fish, the Loach (Cobitis barbatula, Linn.). [Cobitie, Lonch.]
bë'ard-ing , pr. par., a., \& 8. [Beard, v.t.] As substantive (Noutical): The angnlar forepart of the rudder in juxtaposition with the atern-post; slso the corresponding bevel of the stern-post.

## bearding-line, s.

Ship-building: A corved line made by bearding the desd-wood to the slispe of. the ship's body.
bë'ard-lětss, * bë'ard-lěs, *bë'rd-lĕs, a [A.S. beardleas ; Dut. baurdloos; Ger. bartlos. 1 1. Without $s$ beard.
"There are mome colns of Cunobelin, King of Eneer
and Middeser. with a beardiese image, inacribed
2. Youthful, immsture.
" To scoff at withered age and bearcleus yonth".
bë'ard-lěss-nð̌ss, s. [Eng. beardless; -ness] The quality of being beardless. (Smart.)
bë'ard-lĕt, s. [Eng. beard, snd dimin. -let.] Bot. : A little beard.
bë'ard-lět-ěd, $a$. [From Eng. beardlet (q.v.).] Bot.: Furnished with amell swns, ss Cinna arundinacea

* bëard'-ly̆ng. s. [Eng. beard; -ling.] One who wears a besrd; heoce a lsymsn. (Cf Seavelino.]
beär'-dom, s. [Eng. bear, s.; -dom.] Beariah nature or personality.
bë'ard-y̆, s. [Dimin. of Eng. heard.] A name for a bird, the White-throated Warbler, or White-throat (Sylvia cinerea).
* bëare, s. [BiER.]
beär'-ẽr, s. [Eng. bear; -er. In Sw. bärare; Dan. barer.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: One who bears or csrries anything.
2. One who carries sny materisl thing, as a body to the grave, a palanquin, a pall, or a letter. Hence the compounds pall-bearer, palanquin-bearer, standard-bearer, \&c.
(a) In s general sense. [1., 1.]
"acaulay: Hiss. Eng. ch. wvi. he was the bearer."-
vacaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.
(b) Plural: Those who carry s body to the
grave upon their shoulders This grave upon their shoulders. This was once the universal practice, and is atill seen in many parts of the country. (Boucher.)
(c) In Indin: A palanquin-bearer; also a native aervant who carries sbout $s$ child; s wirse.
3. One who bears or csrrics any intangible thing, snch as a verbai message.

- No gentleman sends a servant with a messaref down to the camaity of the bearer. -swut.
II. Fig.: One who werrs or supports aoything, as an office or dignity.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { When thou dust Dinch thy "O maraestry thou dost ait } \\ & \text { Like a rich Armour worn in heat of day }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { When thou dust pinch thy bearer thou } \\ & \text { Like a rich Armour worn! in heat or day, } \\ & \text { That scalds with ssfoty. }\end{aligned}$
III. An animal or plant producing its kind. This way of procuring qutumpal roses, in some
that are gool bearers, will snceeed." "Re-prune apricots, saving the young shooth; for
the raw bearers connmonly perish."- Evelyn
B. Technically:

1. Comm., Benking, de.: One who bears or carries, and specially who presents for ingment a draft, cheque, bili, nr note, entitling him to receive a certain sum of money.
2. Arch.: 1 post or brick wall reised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten 1 ts bearng, or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.
3. Her.: The supporter of a shield on an escutcheon. Animals generally figure in such a case.
4. Turnery: The part of the lathe supporting the puppets.
5. Machinery:
(a) A bar beneath the ordinary bars of a furnace, and designed for their aupport.
(b) The housings or standards of a rollingmili in which tha gudgeons of the rollers revolve.
6. Printing: Small pieces of metal, wood, or cork used to "bear off" the impressina from those parts of the type where it would otherwise be too heavy.
7. Stercotyping: Borders of metal or wood placed around a page of type for the purpose of forming a boundary to receive the mould frnm which the metal fac-simile cast is to be taken.
8. Music: One of the thin plecea of hard wood fastened to the upper side of the soundboard in an organ. It is designed to form $s$ guide to the regular alides commanding the apertures in the top of a wind-chest with which the pipes forming stops are conoected.
9. Horticulture [A., III.]
beär'-hẽrd, s. [Eng. bear, and herd.] One who herds or looks after hears.
"He that is more than a youth. In not for me; and he that fo iess than g man, 1 anu not for him: therefore I with event take sixpence the earnest oi the bearherd,
sud leund his apes into hell. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$-Shakesp.: Much Ado, ii. i. ${ }^{4}$ In some of the editions it is bearward, which is the more common form.
beär'-ĭng (1), * ber'-ĭng, * ber'- y̆ngg, * ber'-y̆nge (Eng.), * ber'-inde (er as är), * bär'inde ( 0. Scotch), pr.par, a., \& s. [In A.S. berende = bearing, fruitfll.] [BEAR, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In sensea corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive :
10. Orlinary Language:
11. Capability or possibility of being borne ; endurance, toleration.
"Well, I protest, "tis past all bearing."
12. The way in which one bears himself; mien, port, manner, conduct, or behaviour. (Used specially of one's manner or carriage as seeu by belolders.)
" Ancther tablet register"d the death,
Alvil praized the ghllant bearing of a knight,
Tried in the sea.tilits of the eecond Charles

" He hathas atately bearing,
Hemani: The Jeaper
13. Relation to; connectiou with.
by patiently accumulating and reflecting on all sorts of facts which could possihly have suy bearing
on it."-Darwin: Origin oy Specice (ed. 1808), Introd." 4. The aet of producing or giving birth to. II. Technically:
14. Arch.: The space between the two fixed extremities of a piece of timber, or hetween one of the extrenities and a post or wall placed so as to diminish the unsupported length. Also and commonly used for the distance or length whish the ends of a piece of timber lie upoo or are ioserted into the walls ar piers" (Gwilt).
15. Mochanics:
(a) The portion of an sxle or shaft in coatact with the cellar or boxing.
(b) The portion of the support on which s gudgeon rests and revolves.
(c) One of the pieces resting on the axle and eupportiog the fransework of a carriage.
(d) One of the ehairs supporting the frsmework of a railway carriage or truck.
16. Ship-carpentry (phur.): The widest part of a vessel below the plank shear.
17. Her.: A charge; anything included within the escutcheon. (Geoerslly io the plaral, as armorial bearings.)
18. Naut., cc.: Observation as to the direction hy the compass in which an object liea from the vessel, or the direction thus ascertained. (Sometimea in the plural.)


## bearing-binnacle, s.

Naut. : A small binnacie on the fiferrall on the forward part of the poop.
bearing-chair, s. A chair in which an invalid, a lady, \& dignitary, or other person is carried in semi-civilised states of society.
Baias in Agripping. © Baias in a beal
(Richardonh)
bearing-cloth, * bearing cloath, s. The eloth or mantle with which a child is usually covered when carried to the church to be baptized, or shown to the godfather and godmother by the nurse.


## bens ing-neck, s.

Mech. : The journal of a shaft, the part of a shaft which revolves.
bearing-partition, s. A partition supporting a structure above it.
bearing-pier, s. A pier supporting a atructure above it.
bearing-pile, s. A pile driven into the ground to support a structure.

## bearing-rein, s.

Saddlery: A rein attached to the bit, and looped over the check-hook in carriage-harness or the hasoes in waggon-harness.

## bearing-wall, 8.

Arch: : A wall supporting a beam someWhere between the ends, and thus rendering it much more aecure than it would otherwise be. [BEABEA, B. 2.]
beär'-ı̆̈ng (2), pr. par., a., \& s. [Bear (2), v.]
A. \& B. As present participle © participial adjective: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.
C. As substantive. On the Stock Exchange: A cant term for tha practice of depreciating the value of certain stocks for one"s own pecuniary advantage.
"The stopynge of the systeme of ' bulling and 'boar-
ing on the stoke Exccange woud tive immense ing on the stock Exchange would be of immense
benefit to the community. - Timed, July 14,18 .
beär'-is bĕ-för, s. pl. [Scotch bearis,
froin A.S. beran $=$ to bear; and befor $=$ before.] Ancestors. The aame as Scotch Forbears (q.v.). (scotch.)
"Yhit we suld thynk oae nur bearis befor,
Watlace, i. 18 , $M S$.
beär'-1̌sh, o. [Eng. bear; -ish.] Having some of the qualities of a bear, as, for instance, its roughness of procedure.

beär'-lĕss, a. [Eng. bear (1), v.t.; -less.] Barren, unfruitful.
beär'-līke, a. [Eng. bear, s.; like.] Like a
They have tided me to a stake: I cannot Ay,
But, bearitike, I muat indit the course."


* beärn, s. The same as Barne, Batrn (q.v.).
bcär'-wârd, * beär'e-wârd, " beär'-ârd, [Eng. bear ; vearu.]

1. Lit.: A keeper of a bear or bears; a protector of a bear. [See also Bearmero.]
"The bear is led atter one wanuper, the nultitude
iter anuther: the betroard lend but one brute, and after anuether: the berer ward lemis but one brute, a
the mouncebank leide a thousaud. "- Entrange.
2. Fig. : One who takes charga of a human bear.
3. The star Areturus, fancifully supposed to follow Ursa Major, the Great Bear, and look after its safety. This ootion may be found in Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and other languages. [ARCTURUS.]
"'Apcroupoor, is (ovंpos, guard): Areturus, Beared. (1803), ip iz3. Liddell \& Soott: Gr. and Eny. Lex., sth
bēast, "bēeste, "bēste, "Bēst, s. [In Sw. best; Dan. best,; Dut. \& L. Ger. beest; H. Ger. bestie; Fr. bete; Old Fr. best, beeste; Port.
bésta; Sp, , Prov., 1 tal., \& Lat. bestia $=\mathrm{a}$ beast, 8 n irrational ereature opposed to man. It differs from animal, which includes msn. Corn. best $=a$ beast; Gael. biast.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
4. Any of the inferior animals as contratistinguished from msn. [See above the etym. of Lat. bestio.]
5. A quadruped, especially a wild one, and of a kind usually hanted. [B. 2.] "The man that ouce did well the lionithitn 3. Scripture: A quadruped, se distinguished from s bird, 2 Alsh, and $s$ creeping thing; $a$ quadruped which is widd, in contradistinction to cattle or other domesticated animals ; a horse, or ass, or other anlmal for drawing a carriage or for riding ou, as distinguished from aninals, like oxen, kept primarily for food or dairy purposes, though in fact frequently used also for draught, or even occasionally for riding on.
"But aik now the beark, and they ,hell tench theo: and the fowls of the air, and they ghall toll thee: ' it . the f.
fowi"-Pst cxiviii, 10 . and and crepling thinge, and aying a cxivili io.

Nicatil 18.
. . . and set him oa hile own beart, . . ."-Luke x. at 4. Among farmers the term is applied apocially to cattle as distingulshed from other kiods of iive atock.
To put the beast on one's self: To take shame to one'a self. (O. Scotch.)
".... putting the boast upon ourselpon, for havtng II Beasts of the fella: Quadrapeds which walk as distinguiahed from birds which fy.
U Upon hia rula shait all the fowls of the heavon
remain, and alt the beast of the feld shall be upoa him branchea. ${ }^{n}-E 20 k . \times \times \times x \mathrm{i} 18$.
Will beasts of the field: Those of the former class which have remained undomesticated.
"I know all the fowin of the mountains: and the
wid beats of the feld Are mine - Ps. l . 1 l .
If In various prophetic pasaages in the Book of Revelation the Greek word $\zeta$ फov (nōon), which is transtated " benst," "uhould rather be reudered " living being " or "living creature."
"And the four beast sald, Amen."-Ren. $\mathbf{~ r . ~} 14$.
II. Figuratively :

1. A nasn destitute of intellect, of bratal cruelty, of filthy habits, or in any other respect approaching the inferior animals in mind, conduct, or habits.
"Were not his words delicious, I e beast
To take them as Idllon
Tennyson : Edwein Morria.
B. Technically:
*1. Old Natural Science: A heterogeneons " geaus," or " order" (it would now be called "elass"), comprehending quadruped warmblooded mammals, quadruped rejtilea, and even serpents.

- Avimate bodies are divided tato four grent genera or orders: Beastr, Birds, Flisbes, Aud Insects. The


2. Law: A wild quadruped, especially one of a kiod usually liunted.
"Beasts of chase are the buek. the doe, the for, the martern, and the rue. becusk of the Gorest are the
3. Gaming: A game at cards aimilar to loo.

I1. Mark of the Beast:
(1) Lit. © Script: : A mark impressed on all the followers of the mystical Beast of the Apocalypse (xiit. 16-15; ef. 2 Mace. vi. 7).
(2) Fig.: The distinguishing sign of any nect or purty.
2. Number of the Beast:

Script.: A number (666) representling the name of the myatical least (Rer. xiii. 18), which the early Christians identified with Nero (Farrar: Eatly Days, vol. j., bk. i., ch. iv.) Many commentators coosider this number cad
only be interpreted of the Papacy.
beast-fly, s. A gadfiy.
beast-milk, s. [BeEsT-MiLK.]
bē'ast-ēe,s. [Bheestie.] (Anglo-Indian)

* béast-ĭ-al, a. \& s. [Bestial_]

bēast-ǐe, s. [Dimin. of Eng. beasl.] Little beast. (Generally used as expressive of sffection or aympathy.)

Wee, aleskit, cowrin'. tim"rous betarite
Burns: To a youse

* bē'ast-ĭnges, s. pl. [Beestinos.]
béast-ǐsh, a. [Eng. beast ; -ish.] Partaldng of the qualitios of a beast. (Webster.)
râte, rât, fiare, gmidst, whãt, fâll, દather; wê, wět, hëre, camêl, bẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, eĩr, marîne; gō, pơt, or, wöre, wọlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, ụnite, cũr, rûle, fûll; trȳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e} . \quad$ ey $=\overline{\mathrm{a}} . \quad \mathrm{qu}=\mathrm{kw}$.
 desig. benashy, and sulf -head. 3 An apithet designed to be a respectiul or fattering sppel adion for a beast in the subioined example the "Foxe" thus addresses the "Kidd.
"gicke, oleke, alan I and little lack of deed.
bē'ast-līiso, a. [Eng. beast; like.] Like a beast.
"Her 1 He whe bease.like, and dovid of pity."
bèast-1ĭ-něss, "bē'ast-ly̆-nĕss, c. [Eng.
cawt; ly, -ness.]
*1. Brutal want of intellect. [See example from North's Plutarch, p. 763, in Trench's Sel. Gloss., pp. 20, 21.]

2. A beast-like act; an act, practice, or conduct in any respect resembling that of the brutes rather than that of man; or in whicb it is aupposed, perhaps erroneously, that brutes would shanelessly indulge, if they had the opportunity.
p. ".... beastiness of drumken men."-North : Phutarch, p. 732.

## They held this land, and with their flth! ace That their own mother loathid their be, Aud 'gau abhor her brood's unkindly crirue."

bēast-lĭ-wişe, adv. [Bestlvwise.]
béast-ly̆, * bēest-lŭ, * bē'ste-Ĭy, a \& dv. [Eng. beast; -ly.]
A. As ailjective:

1. Resembling an animal, or anything possessed by an animal
2. Like anything possessed by an animal.


Beas? dy divinities, and droves of goa
3. Possessed of animal rather than huma quslities, or at least supposed to be so ; acting like the brutes.
the herdsman of the beastly plebelans
B. As adverb: As if a beast had done it; as by a beast.
"Whe neigh'd so hith, that what I would have apoke Shakerp.: Anton
béast-n-al, a. [Bestial.]
bëat, * bēte (pret. beat, * beot; pa. par. beaten, beat, * beten, "beoten), v.t. \& i. [A.S. beatan (pret. beot, pa par. beaten); O. Icel bouta; Sw. bulta; O. Sw. beta; Fr. battre; Prov. batis; Sp. batir: Port. "bater; Ital. battere Lat batuo, battro; Pol bic: Russ. bitj Serv. bafati. Imitated from the sound of a smart blow. 1

## A. Transitive:

I. Literally : To inflict blowa oa a person or thing.

1. To give to a human or other sentient being rewated blows with an instmment, or with the closed or open liand: in fithtime for the sake of assault, for punisliment, or for any other ohject
"And that mervant. which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself. neither did arcording to hi
will, shall be beater with many stripes. $"-$ Lute xil. iT

Than dogs, that are as of of no brat for bark bing
2. To give sucressive blows to such an inatrument as a drum, to elicit from it music. "Orat their chamber-door rit beat the drum,
3. To giva blows to anythiag to modify Its form or consistency, or for any similar purpose. Specially
(a) To hammer a metal into a required form, as gold into wire or leaf, or hecated iron on an anvil.
"They did boat the gold into init plates, and cut it
(b) To pound any sulstance in a mortar.
"The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills,
or berit it in a mortar, and baked it."-Numb. xi. 8 .
(c) To thresh out corn or any other cereal, or such a plant as hemp, by rneans of a flail or a threshing-machine.
They save the laborious work of beating of hemp. by making the nxle-tree of the mala wheel of their
 and fuling mills, with which they beat inost of theip
hemp."- Wortimer
(d) To give blows to trees or bruahwood,
with the view of ahaking down fruit or atarting
game. [Beat Down.]
"When thoo beatere thine alve tree, thoa shalt not for the fatherles and for the thal bo or the rerangen "When from the envo thou riseot with the dny
(e) Gently to strike by means of a spoon, or to amitate a liquid by means of a tremulous, a rotatory, or any other motion.
"By loag boating the white of an ogg with a lump
4. To strike with the feet in place of the haads. (Used of walking, dancing, \&c.; or of treading the ground till 8 path is formed.)
"Oonue knit hands, and beat the ground
In a light tantastio round."-Nitton: Comus.

- While I thia naexampled thisk easay,

5. To cause to pulsate or throb

I would glady paderstand the formation of $s$ ooul and see it bent the first conscious pulse."-Coltier.
6. To strike against by means of wind, water, or other natural agency.

> "I anw a crag, a lofty stode As ever tempest beat," Wordseorth: The Gak and the Broom.
II. Figuratively :

1. To overcome by means of a beating administered to a person, an army, \&c. ; to overcome in a contest of any kind, physical, mental, or moral ; to surpass, to leave behinel.
" Poth arniles, however, were unsuceesafut, and
both. after having hees beaten by the enemy, fied. ${ }^{2}$ -


That bear the shapes of souls of geese.
From sloves that apes would bear have yoa rua
"Hence, the more common forms. in the race for life, will tond to bent and supplant the less cotnmon p. 17\%.
2. To stimulats. (See also C. 10.)
B. Intransitive
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To strike against anything.
(1) With mai for the agent: To strike upon snything with the hacd or with a weapoa; to krock at a door.
the mea of the city beset the house round abrot, and beat at the door, and spake to the mister
(2) With a thing for the agent: To strike against, as a storm of wind or rain, the acitated waves of the ocean, or the ress of the aun during flerce hest. (itit. or fig.)
(a) Literally:

Your brow. which doen no fear of thunder know.

 (b) Figuratively
"Publle envy beemeth to beat ehieffy uron minis-
(3) To vilurate, giving a succession of hlows, as a clock striking, or a bell tolling.
" But I heard a heart of tron beafing in the ancleat

- In (1), thongh the form of the werbis intransitive, the sense is alnost transitive ; in (3) it is almost passive in reality. So we speak of drums beating, meaning really leing beaten.

2. Of the heart or ceins: To pulsate or throb, especially when one is mentally agitated;
also of a swelling containing pus. (Licerally also of a swelling containing pus. (Literally and figuratively.)

His natral protros, hutse surinil keep
TThere is a different reading in some other editions.

Thy heart these two weeks has been beating fast
With many hopes. .".
II. Nautt.: To make way against thic wind by tacking to and fro.
C. In compound terms or special phrases :

1. To beat a path is, by means of frequent walking in a particular direction, to beat down herhage, the mud, or inequalities of surface so as to make a path where none existed before. [Beaten, 4.]
2. To beat about: To scarch for, like a person going through buahea and beating them for game.

I am alway beating about in my thoughts for countrymen"-Addisom

- To beat about the bush is to approach a question in a cautious and roundabout way.

3. To beat beck: To draw back by violence or to compel by some inaurmomntabla diffl
culty in the way to return. (Applied to men to the ocean beaten back from the shore, sce.) "Twiee have I auly'd, and was twice beat back."
 Beat back the turge, -and where Hiberolia thoota To beat down:
(a) To knoek down by literal blows inflicted on the body of a sentient being, or by engine of war nsed to batter forts.
they weat on beating down one another." ${ }^{-1}$. Sam xiv. 16.
"And he beat donon the tower of Pennet, and elew the men of the city."-Judg. vilt 17
(b) To terminate, or to render powerless by setive effort of sn antagonlstic kind.
"E. . the purty which had long thwarted him had
been boaten donon.--Macaulay: Fis: Eng., ch. Iv. (c) To endeavour by stipulation or by haggling to reduce the price asked for sa article
" Surveys rich movahbles with curious eye
(d) To lessen price in some other way

4. To beat hollow: So completely to bear, distance, or surpass, that the reputation of the vanquished person or thing, formerly looked on as solid, is now seen to be hollow. (Colloquial © vulgar.)
5. To beat into:
(a) Literally: To beat till an entrance in effected
"And there arose a great storm of wind, and the
Wavee bae into the dilp, so that it was now full "-
(b) Figuratively: To introduce into by constant repetition. (Used apecially of the painful effort to introduce knowledge into a dull brain.)
6. To beat off:
(c) To drive sway by llows, or less securatcly by threats of blows.
and an attempt to beat of the lictore, and to resene her fron the hands of M. Claudius, is
threntened. . .-Lewis: Eurly Fiom. Hint., ch. xif. pt. iil., $\$ 51$.
(b) To drive away by anything unpleasant for the mind or heart to endure
"The younger part of mankind might be beat of

(c) To separate mechanically. (Uned of things.)
"And st shall come to pass in that day, that the
7. To beat out :
(e) To cumpel one to quit a phace by beating him ; to drive out, to expel. (Lit. and fig.) "He that nroceeds upon other princlples fn his inquiry dues at least phast himse if in a party, which he "He caunit boat it out uf his hend, Wut that it was a
ardinal who picked his packet"- duduson. (b) To overcome with fittiguc. [Generally in the passive, to be beaten out (Collonuial). Very common also in the plirase "dead beut." 3
(c) To thresh ont, to selarate from the busk by Llows. (Used of the threshing of grain.) "Sn she gleaned in the fllud until even, and beut out
(l) To beat something which is malleable-a metal, for instance, till it takes a more extended form than that previously possessed.
"And he made two cheruhims of gold, beaten out of
one piece..."-Exod. x $2 \times x i$. 7 .
(c) Fig.: To count out or mark, as by the beat of a pendulum or angthing ly which time is noted; hence to deffine clearly.
"In the dusk of thee the clock
Mieats ous the Hitle live of nuen."
Tenyyum:
Tennyson: in Mem
but pure in deeds.
"Perplexed in faith, but pure ind deeds
At last he beat his music out."
8. To beat the air:
(a) Literally: To aim a blow which strikes only the nir. A pugilist might do this in private exercise, as a preliminary flourish to aerinus fighting, or in that serious fighting itself, by missing his antagoaist.
(b) Figuratively: To put forth fruitless aims in spiritual or other contests. (See also C. 14.)

9. To beat the brains: To attempt to stimnlate the hrain to exertion beyord what ia natural to it ; to "cudgel" the breins.
sorains, nis motnt of wisdonn for a mant to beat his srains, nnd
sipend hille."-Ilakewill.
10. To beat the chest (in the menage) : A term used of a horse, when at each motion he fails to take in ground enough with hia fore-legs, or when he toakes curvets too precipitately or too low.
11. To beat the head: The same as to beat the brains (4.v.).
"Why any one should wasto his time and boar hif hoed dourt the Latia gr
12. To beat the hoof: To walk; to go on foot. (Johnsom.)
13. To beat the wind: To strike at the sir with s sword. In sncient trials by combat, whes one of the parties did not sppear, the other was aimply required to make somt fiourishes in the air with his weapon, on executing which he was entitled to all the bonours of victory.
14. To beat the wing: To strike the sir with the wiugs.
"Thrice have I beat the wing, and rid with nlght,
15. To beat lime: To note time in music by a movement of the hand or baton.
16. To beat to arms: To beat a drum with the view of sssembling the soldiers or armed citizens of a town. (James.)
17. To heat to quarters: To give the aignal on bnard war-ships for every man to go to his proper station.
18. To beat up: To attack suddenly, or to alarm. (Used specially in the phrase "to beat up the quarters of sD enerny." (See also No. 20.)
"They lay jo that quitet pheture, Without making his quarters, which might easily have been done." $=$ carendoth
19. To beat up for: To go hither snd thither in curest of. (Used specially in the expres sion "to beat up for recruits," to search through markets or other places for them, formerly with actual beat of drum.)

- Beat up is alsn used in the same sense without for; as "he is beating up recruits for the society," \&c.

21. To beat upon:
(a) Lit.: To strike upon, ss s persod msy do with his hand or a weapon, or s tempest by the air which it sets in motion.
(b) Fig.: To revert to repeatedly.
"We are drawe on into a parger speech, by renson of their so great taineztness, who beak mure and more "How frequentis and ferventily doth the Scripture
22. To beat upon a walk (in the menage): A term used of a horse when he walks too short.

T (a) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to beat, to strike, and to hit. To beat is to redionthe blows; to strike is to give one single blow; but the bare touching io conse quence of an effort constitutes hitting. We never beat but with design, nor hit without an aim, but we may strike by accident. It is the part of the strong to beat; of the most vehe ment to strike; of the most sure-sighted to hit.
(b) To beot, to defeat, to orerpower, to rout, and to overthrow are this discriminated :--"To beat is an indefinite term expressive of no particular degree: the being teaten may be attended with greater or less damage. To be defected is a specific disadvantage; it is a failure in a particular object of more or less importance. To be overpowered is s positive loss; it is a loss of the power of acting which nay be of longer or shorter duration. To be ronted is a temporary disadventage; a rout alters the course of proceeding, bat does not disable. To be overthrown is the greatest of all mischiefs, and is applicable only to great armies and great concerns: an overthrow (cmo monly decrues a contest. Beat is 8 terin which reffects more or less dishonour on the gencral or the army, or on both. Defeat is au indiferent term : the best generals may sometimes be defeated by circumstances which are sbove human control, Overpowering is coupled with no particular honour to the wimer. nor disyrace to the loser; superior power is oftener the result of good fortune than of akill: the bravest snd finest troops may be overpowerel in cases which exceed human power. A rout is always disgracefur, particularly to the army ; it always arises from want of firmmess. An ouerthrow is fatal rather than dishonourable; it excites pity rather thau coutempt." (Cralb: Eng.synon.)
bēat, 8. [From beat, v. (q.v.). See also Bat.] A. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of beating; the state of being beaten:

1. A stroke with the hand or with a weapon for the purpose of assanlt.
2. A stroke with $s$ hsmmer or similar instrument for forcing a metal into the required shape. (Lit. and fig.)
3. A series of atrokes on a drum or similar instrument, to play a tune or make a signsl

Iist. Eng beat of the drum was heard"- M(acoulay
4. A pulsation of the heart or wrist, or the throbbing of s swelling prodnced by inflam mation.
(a) Lit.: In the seuse bere defined.
"Whea one beat among a certala number of stroses
is omittod, as in the intermitting pulse. ."-Cyocop is omltead, as in the internitting pulse..."-Cyoobp
(b) Fig.: The House of Commons as throbbing responsive to the vibrations of the nation's heart.

Nobody could matake the beat of thot wooderful pulse which had reccently begun, ad hes during five seneratlous continued, to 10 dics to tbe variations
II. Thist which is beaten, trod over, or persmbulated.
I. A certain assigned space, regularly traversed at more or less statel intervals. (Used specislly of the space prescribed to a policeman to be perambulated in the interests of the public.)
" Every part of the metropolis ts divided ioto beafo
3ij, article "Police." game.

## B. Technically:

I. Music:

1. The rise or fall of the hsud or foot in regulating time.
2. A tranaient grace-note struck immedistely before the one of which it is designed to heighten the effect.
3. The pulsation of two notes not completely in unison.
II. Mil. Beat of drum: A aeries of strokes upon a drum, so varied as to convey different militsry orders to the soldiers who hsve been previously instructed as to the meaning of each.
III. Horology. Beat of a clock or watch: A ticking sound made by the action of the escapement.

In beat: With such sction st intervals of equal length.
Out of beat: With the sction at intervals of unequal length.
bēat-en, †bēat, "bēt-ẹn, pan par. \& adj. [Beat, v.t.]

As participial adj. : In senses corresponding to those of the verb. Specially-

1. Suljected to blows. (Used of persons struck, or of metals hammered ont.)
"And thod shalt make two cheruhtris of gold, of 2. Defeated, vsnquished.
$\ddot{C}$ covered the fight of
Macaulay:
2. Pressed or squeezed between rollers or in some similar way.
Exod. ixne fourth part of no hto of bearen of "4. Rendered smooth by the traraping of multitndinous feet (lit. or fig.).
(a) Literally

Without a gride and this, no beaten raud (b) Figuratively:
"He that will know the truth of things, must lesve the conumou and beaten track. "- Rocke

ฮ. Prostrated by the wind.

And hathg their heads with zorrow, "rith, v. 4.

- Beaten is sometines used as the latter part of a compound word, as "weather-beaten."
bèat-ěr, s. |Eng. bent: eer. A.s. beatere $=8$ beater, a fighter, a champion ; Fr butteur ; Sp. batidor; Port. butedor; ltal. Juttitore.]

1. Of persons
(a) Ons who is addicted to the prectice of Inticting blows.
becter. -A Accham: Schootmaster. (b) One who is employed by sportsmen to beat up covers for game.
2. Of things : An instrument for beating or comminuting anything.
" Reast all your mortar with a beater three or foar
times over betore you veit it for therohy you lacorpo times over betore you nas it: for theroty you lacorpo
rate the and and lime well together."- ouan
Specially (Machinery).
(a) The portion of a thrashing-machine which strikes.
(b) A beating mschine or scutcher used in the cotton mannfacture. [Beating-machine.]
(c) A blade used for breaking fisx and hemp.
(d) The lathe or batten of s loom for driving the weft in to the shed ; the movable bar which clazes up this woolshed; a beating-bracket.
(e) A hatter's mallet.
( $f$ ) The sack in s knitting mschine. [See SACK.] (ínight.)
beater-press, \& A press for beating balea into smaller bulk, they being packed first by beating, snd theo by cootinued pressure.
beater-up, s. A person who or a thing which beats ul

* beath, v.t. [A.S. bothian $=$ to foment (N.E.D.).]

1. To stralghten by heating at a fire. (Used chiefly of green wood.)
"Yokes, forkee, and sach other het bailiff opy eat,
Aod gither the asme as he walketh aboat;
And aiter at leterure let this be his hire
To beath them and trim then at home the then
Tussor: Bubandry, pien
2. To foment, to bathe with warm liquid (N.E.D.).

* bēathed, pa. par. [Beath.]
bē-a-tuf'-1̆0, "bē-a-tif'-ick, bē-a-tif'-icc al, a. [In Fr. beatifique; Sp., Port., \& Ital beatifico, beatificus; from Lat. beatifico $=$ to make blessed or happy; beatus = happy, and facio $=$ to make.] Hsving the power of facio $=$ to making one suremely blessed or happy.

Beatific or Beatifical Vision: The aver poweringly glorious sight which shall break on those hmman beings who shall enter heaven or which is st all times visible to sugels in habiting that plsce of blisa.
"Wo masy cootemplate apon the greatuess and shonid beso fortined. ti to bear ali thowe glories thin streate from the foutailo of uncreated light" "-South. Fuligar Eajoyiog the beatifical vision
bē-a-tifif-10-al-1̆y, adv. [Eng, beatifical;-ly.] In a beatifical msnner; go as to produce supreme or unalloyed happiness.
"Beatifloaly to behold the face of God, in the folnew of Windom, righteonsuess, and peace, is besoeduess no way ineld
bè-ăt-íf-ǐ-cà'-tion, s. [Eng, beatifc, -ation; Fr. beatification; Sp. beatificucion; Port beati ficagao; Ital beatificazione; from Lat. beatifico, v.] [BEATIFIC.]
I. Gen.: The sct of rendering supremely blessed; the stste of being readered supreinely blessed.
2. Spec. (in the Church of Rome): An sct by which the Pope declares, on evidence which he considers himself to possess, that a cer tain deceased person is io the enjoyment of supreme felicity in heavea. It is the lirst step towards canunization, but is not canonization itself.

- Crabl thus distinguishes between beatia cation and canonization:- "In the act of beatification the Pope pronounces only as a privste person, and uses his own authority only In granting to certain peraona, or to \& religious order, the privilege of paying s particulss worship to a beatified object. In the act of canonization, the Pope speaks as a judge after a judicial examination on the state, and decides the sort of worship which ought to be 1aid by the whole chnich." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
bē-ăt'-1-fied, pa. par. \& a. [Beatify.]
"I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ne
 those beat fired spirits, iro
my archankel."-Dryden.
fate, făt, färc, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wè, wět, hërc, camel, hẽr, thêre; pıne, pǐt, sïrc, sĩr, marîne; gō, pŏth

be-at'-II-fy, v.h. [In Fr, beatifer; Sp. \& Port. beatus $=$ blessed, and facio $=$ to make.]

1. Gen.: To rander supremaly biessed or happy.
"We thall know hlm to bo the fulloct good, the nearest to us, and the mot certain ; and consequently 2. Spec. (in the Church of Rome): To declare, on tha Pope'a authority, that a cortain de ceased person is aupremely happy in tha unseen world. [Beatification, 2.]
"Over againet thie church stande an hospital, never sainted."-Adulion.
bē'at-ingg, pr. par., a., \&s s. [Beat, v.t.]
A. As pr. par.: In sanses corresponding to those of tha v.t. and of the v.i.
B. As participial adjective: Chiefly in senaea corresponding to those of the v.i.

> Protect froin beating surnbeams.
> Wordstoorth: White Doe of Rytstoma.
> To still my beating mind." ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 'll walk

As substantive:
I. Ordinary Languags:

1. The act of beating.
(I) The act of atriking a sensitiva being with the hand closed or open, or with a weapon.
". ${ }^{\text {an }}$ bearsugs of freemen, expuisiona from the city, were the oruii. pt. ifi. \% 54
(2) Tha act or operation of striking anything, as part of soma manufacturing process. [II., 1, 2.]
2. The atate of being beaten.
3. Tha succession of blowa inflicted.
"Playwright, coovict of puhilic wrongs to men,
4. Pulsation, throbbiog; the movement of the heart, the ticking of a clock or watch, \&c. The beating of eo atroag a pasion
As love doth give piy hart.'
II. Technically :
5. Bookbinding: Formerly, the act of beating with a broad heavy-headed hammer a biock placed above the folded abeets of a book to make it more easy to bind them neatly, and to opeo the aeveral pagea after they are in use.
6. Flax and Hemp Manufacture: The beating of rolls of flax or hemp, placed for the purpose in a trough. Thia operation renders them more flexible.
7. Gold- or Silver-vorking: The operation of hammering gold or ailver into thin leavea.
8. (Music) Beats: The alternate reinforcement and interference of sound beard when two aounds are nearly, but not quite, consonant. The wave-lengtlis of the two notes being alightly different while the velocity of propagation is the same, the phase will alterntely agree and disagree in their course. The nomber of beata is equal to the difference in the frequenciea of vibration of the two aounds producing the beats.
9. Naut.: The uperation of making way ot sea agaiast the wind by tscking backwards aed forwards.
beating-bracket, s. Tha aame as Beater, 2 (d) (q.v.).

## beating-engine, 8 .

I. Paper Manaf:: AD engina for cutting rags to piecea that they may he converted into puip. It consiats of two concentric cylinders, the outer one hollow, each armed with knives to oprerate as they revolve.
2. Cotton Manuf: The same as Beatingmachine (q.v.).

## beating-machine, $s$.

Cotton Manuf: A machine for opening, loosening, and cleaning cotton from dust or other rubbish before commencing to olerate npon it. It is called also a scutcher, a witlover, an opener, a wolf, and a devil. (Knight's Dict. of Mechonies.)
böat'-i-tūde, s. [In Fr. bedatitude; Sp. beatitud; Ital. beatitudine; Lat. beatituda; from beatus = happy; beatum. aup. of beo $=$ to make happy. Trench aaya of the Latin beatitudo that it was a word coined by Cicero (Nat. Deor., f. 34), which scarcely rooted itself in Latin, but was adopted by the Christian Church. (Study of Words.).]

## 1. Ordinary Language: Supreme falicity great happinese. with toy my opirit whe ontranoed <br> We

 2. Theology: Tha nina intimations in tha with tha words "Biesaedare . . ." (Matt. v.). "̈- Bi the beattrudes must not be parallolluad with

Bě-à'trǐx s. [Low Latin, from Clasaical Lat. beata, ferm. of beatus $=$ happy; beo $=$ to Lat. beata, fem. of beatus $=$ happy; beo $=$ to biess.] An asterold, the 83rd found. It was
discovered by Da Gasparia, st Napies, on discovered by
April $26,1865$.
bean (bō), s.; plur. beaus, beanx (bōs). [From Fr. adj. beau, bel (m.), belle (f.) = fine.] [Belle.]

1. A gentleman whose chief accupation in life is to dress well or faahionably, or in whoae thoughts dresa holda an undua placa.
2. A gentlaman who is escorting a iady.
bean catcher, s. A ringlet of hair worn by women oo the temptes. (U.S. colloq.)
beau-clerk, or bean-clere, ${ }^{8}$. [Fr. (iit.) $=$ a fine acholar.] A name given to King Henry 1. of England.
beau-esprit, s. [Fr. (lit.) = a floe apirit ; a man of fine spirit.] A man of a gay and witty apirit. [BEL Esprit.]
beau-ideal, s. [Fr. beau idéal.]
3. A fanltless ideal ; an ideal of beanty, in which the exceilences of all individuals are conceived as combined, whiie their defects are omitted.
4. The higheat conceivable perfection of anything, whether beautiful or not.
"A discussion on the beau-ldeal of the liver, lungs, Kidueys Sc, as of the human tace divine, sounds
Brange in our ears --Darwin: The Descent of Man.

bean-monde, s. [Fr. beau $=$ fine, and monde $=$ world.] Tha fashiouable world.
"She courted the beau-monde to-night."-Prior.
bean (bō), v.t. [From beau a. (q.v.).] To act as beau to, to eacort. (Uaed of a gentleman eacorting a lady.)

## beaufet (bō'-fā), s. [BUFFET.]

beau-för-tǐ-a (beau as bō), s. [Named after Mary, Duchess of Beaufort, who died in 1714, and who, while her hushand lived, had possessed a fine collection of plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Myr-
tacew (Myrtleblooms). The apecies, which are tacex (Myrtleblooms). The apecies, which are
not nnmerous, come from Australia. They are splendid evergreen ahrubs.
beau'-frey̆ (bean $=$ bö), s. A beam or joist. (IVeale.)

* beaugle, s. Old spelling of Bugle.
bean'-ĭsh (bean as bō), a. [Fr. beau, and Eng. auffix -ish.] After the manner of a bedu, like a beau, foppish.
"He was led into it hy a natural, beautoh, trifing
aticy of his own."-Stephens: Abridg of ackett's tancy of his ownin-Stephens; Abriay
lifo of Archbp. Wiliams (1715), PreL.
Beaumaris (Bō-mŏr'-1s), s. \& a. [Fr. veat $=$ fine, and marais = marsh. $]$
A. As substantive: A town, the capital of Anglesea.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to the town mentioned under A.; as Beaumaris Bay.
Beaumaris shark. [Named from Beaumaris Bay, at the northern entrance to the Menai Straits. 1 The English Dance of the Porleagle (Iamna cornubica), a shark often canght in the Menai Straits.
beau'-mòn-tīto (beau as bō), s. [Named after the celebrated Elie de Beaumont, Professor of Geulngy in the School of Mines at Paris, born 1709.] A mineral, a variety of Ifemandite found near Baltimore, U.S.
* bean-pere * beau-phere (bō'-pär), s. [ Not from Fr. beaupere, which is = wife'a father, but from Fr. weau = fine, and pair, O. Fr. peer. per, par = peer, equal, companion;
from Lat. par $=$ equal, or from A.S. fera $=$ from lat. par $=$ equal, or from A.S. fera $=$ companion.] A fair companion.

Now leading him into a secret shade
From his beauperes.'spenser : P. Q., III. i. 35.
bean'-a夭-ant (bean as bōh i. Another form of Bioseant.
bean'-shipp (bean as bō), as [Fr. beau (q.v.)
and Eag. suffix-ship.] The procedure or the and Eag. suffix -ship.] Tha procedure or the
qualities of a beau. (Dryden.)
beanté (bō'-tā or bū'-tā), s. [Fr. beautte.] [Beauty.]
beañ'-ť-ŏ̆s, bew'-ť-ohs (bew as bū), a. [From Eng. beauty, ous; or O. Eng.
beaute, \&c.] Full of beauty; eautiful. (Chiefly poetic.) (Uaed aithar of a living being, of loanimato nature, or even of anything abatract, as ordar.)

beaū'-tě-oŭs-1̌̆, adv. [Eng. heauteous; -ly.] in a beauteous manner; beautifully.
"Look iupon pleasures pot upon that side that, it next the
beaū'-ť̌-oŭs-nĕss, s. [Eng. bearteous; -mess.] The quality of being beanteous; great beauty.
"From lest virtue and less beauzeousmess,
The Gentiles iram'd them godian and soddeses."
beaū'-tǐed, a. [Eag. beauty.] Beautified, adorned.

The harlot's cheek, beautied with plast'ring art, Is not muore ugly to the thing that holps it,
Than is my deed to my most painted word.
beaū'-tǐ-fied, pa. par. \&i a. [Beautifv, v.] tyicd with wost pleassant, mountainous country, boaver Aloo, with siriog and fountains, very delectathle to "And those hright twins were eide by side, And there, hy fresh hopes beautified."
Wordsoorth : White Doe of Rylstons, il
beaū'-tī-fi-ẽr, s. [Eng. beautif(y); er.] Ong who beautifies; one who renders anything beautiful.

- Time 1 the beautifier of the dead,
Adorner of the ruin, comfore

 a. \& s. [Eng. beauty; -ful.]
A. As adjective: Full of beauty. [Beauty.] (1)
(1) Of the human (and apecially of the female) face or figure, or of both combined.
" Young and beautiful was Wehun."
(2) Of anything io art or in nature tastofully coloured, finely symmetrical, or both.


3. Of anything which flaely illustrates a principle. Thus medical men sometimes allow themselves to speak of a "beautiful casa," meaning one specially worth study.
B. As subst.: One who, or that which, in beautiful.

## "Her beautijul. her $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron: }{ }^{\text {own }} \text { " Juan, iv. ss. }\end{gathered}$

The beautiful: Abstract beauty; the notion of the assemblage of qualitiea that constitute beauty.

- Crabb thus distinguishes between the words beautiful, fine, handsome, and pretty:"Of these epithets, which denote what is pleasing to the eye, beautiful conveys the strongest meaning ; it marks the possession of that in its fullest extent, of which the other terma denote the possession in part ouly. Fineness, handsomeness, and prettiness are to beauty as parts to a whole. When taken in relation to persons, a woman is beautiful who in feature and complexion possesses a grand assemblage of graces: a woman is fine who with a striking figure unites shape and symmetry; a woman is handsome who has good features, and pretty if with symmetry of feature be united delicacy. The beautifut compreheads regularity, proportion, and a due distribution of colour, and every particular which can engage the attention ; the fine must be coupled with grandeur, majesty, and strength of figure; it is incompatible with that which is small: a little woman can never be fine. Tha handsome is a goman cal assemblage of what is agreeable; it ia geaeral assemblage of what is agreable, in is
the alsence of all deformity. Prettiness is always coupled with aimpileity; it is incompatible with what is large: a tall woman with masculine featurea cannot be pretty. Beauty is peculiarly a female perfection; in the mal aex it is rather a defect; but though a male may not be beautiful or pretty, he may be fine or handsome. When relating to other objects, beautivul, fine pretty, have a strong analogy but handsome differs too esaeatlally from the rest to admit of coninerisor With reapect to the abjects of nature the beautiful is dis thed in the of whe played in thears it is marked by elegance, variety it appears it is marked by elegance, variety, harmony, proportion, but a bove all, that sott neas which is peculiar to female beauty; the fine, on the contrary, is associated with the
grand, and the pretty with the aimple. The aky presents either a beautiful aspect, or fine aspect; but not a pretty aspect. A rura sceoe is beautiful when it unites richness and diversity of natural objects with superior cultivation; it is fine when it preseats the bolder and more impressive features of nature, consiating of rocka and mountains; it is pretty when, divested of all that ia cxtraordinary, it presents a smiling view of nature in the gry attire of shruba and many coloured fower and verdant meadows and luxuriant glelds. Beauti/ul sentiments have much in them to interest the affections, as well as the under standing; they make a vividimpression. Fine entiments mark an elevated mind and a lofti ness of conccpition; they occupy the under standing, and afford scope for reflection; the make a strong impression, Pretty idcas are but pleashug associations or combinations that anty amuse for the time being, without pro dueing any lasting impression. We may seak of a beautiful poem, although not a beoutiful tragedy; but a fine tragedy, and a pretty comedy. Inagery may be beautiful and Aute, but seldom pretty." (Craib: Eng, Synonyms.)
beautiful-brewed, a. Having a beauiful brew or forchead.

Beautiful-broved (Enone, my own soul."
beā̄'-tī-fūl $1-1 \breve{\mathbf{y}}, ~ a d v$. [Eng. beautiful; -ly.] lu a beantiful manner

Yet pult not down my phane
so IIGhtly, beautifuly yuitit.
The Pataee of Art.
beaü'-tî-futl-něss, * beaū'tĭ-full-nčsse, * bew'-ty̆-fùl-nĕs (bew as bū), s. [Eng. ful ; beauty
benis irinine and restored their anmour to the former
beaū'-tıй-fy, v.t. \& i. [Eng. beauty; -fy.]
A. Trens.: To wake beantiful.

Time, which had thus afforiled willing help This rutic tenenent
B. Intrans.: To becone beautiful
' It must bo a prospect pleasing to Gom himaelf. to

beā̄'tili-fȳ-ĭng, pr. par. \& a. [Beautify.] beau'-ti-lěss, *beaū'-ty̆-lĕss, $n$. [Eng. beauty, and suff. -less.] Without beauty.

beaū'ty̆, * beaū'tēe, * beruté, s. [Fr. beanté; O. Fr. bertulte; from beate or bel (m.) belle (f.) = beautiful. in Sk:- \& Port. belleza $=$ benuty; bello = beautiful: ital bella = beauty; bello $=$ beautiful ; Lat. bellitas = beauty; bellus $=$ goodly, handsome; contracted from bemuhus, dinain of benus, snother form of bonus $=$ good.]
I. In the obstract: That quality or assemblaye of qualities in an ohject which gives the eye or the ear intense pleasure ; or that cha racteristic in an object or in an abstraction which gratifies the iatelleet or the moral feeling.

1. The assemllage of qualities in a person or thing which greatly pleases the eye.
(I) In a person:
(a) Manly beauty.

T This must be of a kind to anggest that the Individua! possessing it is endowed with the higher qualities of manhood-intelleet. courage, atrength of will, and capacity for
ruling other men. Rosy cheeks and fanltless ymmetry of feature do not conatitute manly beanty if they are of a kind to anggeat that the person posaessing them is effeminate in haracter.
"But io all Itrael there wha pons to be mo much praised as Absalom for his beauty: from the eole of his tu him. ${ }^{-2}$ Sam. xiv. 2 si
(b) Womanly beauty.

- This muat indicate that the person possessing it belongs to a high type of woman, with no commingling of masculine characteristics. In this case the exceliences to be booked for ara faultless aymmetry of form and of feature and complexion, varying in hue a the mind is affected by internal emotion, but ith expression of purity sentleness, sensibillty, reflnement, and intelligence.
"But 4 that thoo wilt praysen wy beauts" $C$.
Thts was aot the beruty-Ob, nothlag like thls Dnt to yourtine lorms. ever in motion, mhich plays Lilice tbe light npon autumn's noft hadowy day
Now here and now there, giving warnth an it file From the lips to the cheek, from the cheek to the eye Now melting in unist, and now breaking in cieams
(c) Similarly boyish beanty must surges that the person possessing it is of the highest ype of bothood, girlish beanty of girlhood type of boyhom, girlish beauty of girlhood proach perfection each type must be itself and no other.
(2) In one of the inferior onimals: This con sists of coiour, symmetry, form, grace, snd everything clse that showa the rdaptation of the structure of the animal to the purposes of its being.
adequet both must iail in conveying to the milud Ay adequate jdea of their surpassing Becmety [that of
the Trochildde, or Humulug Birds] The rainlow colours of the incat resplondent gemi are here superadder to a living form, which in itself is exquisite graceful and animated in ail jus movements dhe fight
(3) In a place or thing: This consists of colour, symmetry, and adaptation to the end for which it was erected or made.

The uncertainglory of an April day,
And by and hy zelowat thke sillamay- sun,
2. The assemblage of qualities in an object which are fitted to inspire analogous though not identical pleasure to the ear.
" Recornising the simple resthetic pleasure deriv.
ole frums rhythme and euphony... the feelings of arauty yielded by foetry nre feeings nezotely repre-
3. That characteristic in an object or in an abstract conception which gratifies the inteliect.
"With incredible pains have I endeavoured to cony has " - Arbuthme
4. That characteristic in an object, in an action, or in an atstract conception which gratilies the morat feefing. This is generally called morai lveruty
II. In the concrete: A person or thimg fitted 1. i person or persons fitted to do ao. Specially-
(d) A beautiful woman, indivilually

(b) The same, taken collcetively

And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her Brauty and her Chivalry, And bright
Her Bratuy nad lier Chivalry, and briyht
The lampanone oer falr womeu and brave men
Byron: Childe Maradd, in. m.
2. A thing or things attractive to the eye to the car, or to the love of order, symmetry, and grace existing in the mind
"The beauties of tbat country are indeed too ofteu
hidden in the mist and rain.
beauty-beaming, $a$. Beaming with beauty.

Swarming they pouriad of all the varite once
beauty-breathing, $a$. Breathing heant
"When from his beauty-bresthing lencll horn

beauty-spet, s. A spot placed upon the lacc to direct the eve to something clse, or to heighten aome beauty ; \& patch; a foil (lit. \& fig.).
"Tho atthinew of owine makes them the samaty
beauty-waning, $a$. Waning in reapect of beauty ; declining in beauty.

beanty-wash, s. A wash designed to increase or preaerve beauty; a coamctic.
worid : the only true commetlek or beauty wash in the

- beaü'ty
beau'-voir (bōv'-wâr), z. An old apelling
of BeAven (2).


## beaux (bëg), s. pl [Beav.]

beaux esprits, s. pl. [Beau Esprit, Beis Espait.]
beaux'-ite, baux'-ite (beaux or baux as bēfes s. [From Beaux or Baux, near Arles lu Frazce, where it occurs.] A mineral placed by Dana among hia Hydroma Oxides. Its sp. gr. la $2 \cdot 551$; its colour from whitish or grsyith to ochne yellow, brown and red; its composition -aiumina $52^{\circ} 0$, sesquioxide of iron 276 , and water $20^{\circ} 4$, It occurs at Beanx and some ther parts of France in concretionary grajn or oolitic. An earthy and clay-like variet from Lake Wochein in Styria is called Wach enite (q.v.)
béa-vẽr (1), * bē'-vẽr, * bié'-vẽr, s. [A.S beofer, befer, befor, beber; Icel. viofrr; 0 Icel. bior, biur; Sw.bäjuer; Dan. buever; Dut bever ; Ger. biber; O. H. Ger. biber, piber Fr. biéure; Sp. bibaro, tbevaro, befre; Port bivaro; ltsl. bivaro, bevero; Lat. fiver; Gael. beabhar; Russ. bobr; Lith. bebru, bebras. t is an old Aryan name with the meaning, brown water-animal. (N.E.D.)]
A. As sutbstentive:

1. The Eaglish name of the well-known rodent mammal Custor fiber, or, more loosely, of any species helonging to the genus Castor, [Castor.] The znimal so designated has th cach jaw two powerful incisor teeth, coated with hard enamel, by meana of which it is enalied to cut across the trunks of the trees which it requires for its engineering achemes. [Deaver-dam.] The hind feet are webbed, and one of the five toes has a double pail. The tail is flattened horizontaliy, and covered with scales. Large glandular nouches secrete an odoriferous aubstance caited Castoreum much prized by the ancieats, who regarded it as of high medical value. [CAstoasum.] The Castor fiber exists through the temperate and colder parts of North America. A species generally believed to be the same one (though this has been doulted)exists in Europe on the various Eurojean rivers, snch as the Rhine, the Damube, and the Weser, and has attracted admiring notice since the days of llerodetas. It formerly existed in historic times ia Britain. Beverley in lorkshire (ia Anglo-Saxon Beforleag or Before lage = Beaver place (Bowrorth), or Beafarlai = ISeaver's lea, or Beverlat $=$ Beaver's lake) has still a beaver on its cont of arms, the tradition lueing that the aminal inbathited the river Hull in the vicinity. In Wales it existel as late as A.D. 1188, on the Teify. In Scotland it was found to or beyond the fifteenth century on Loch Ness.
a For an exceflent account of the living beaver sce The Amcrican Bearer and his Works, by Lewia H. Morgan, Philadelphia, 180s, 8vo.

Remaina of the comuson beaver have been met with in Euplizulin pout-tertiary peatbeds in Cambridgeshire and Eisex. In 1850, When excavations were heing made for the servoirs, a Iittle north of the Lea, between the stations of Cliapton and St. Jaimes'a Street, Walthamstow, oa the Chingford Branch of the Great Eastern Railway, aloundant remains of the beaver werc discovered, whilst the accumutations of fallen timber favoured tha conclusion drawn Ly Dr. H. Woodward that formerly ancient neaver-dams existed on the Lea, then (as now tha America) causing floods, which inundated and destroyed much of tha furast. (See Brit. A ssoc. Rep. for 1869 , ii. 104.) An allied but much larger species, Trogontherium Cuvieri (Owen), has lueen found fossil in the Norfolk Forest bed, and another in North America, the Castoroides Ohioensis (Foater).
2. The fur of the animal juat deacribed.
3. A hat madie of euch fur or hair.
(âte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹ, hèr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sir, marîne; gē, pơt


a tree fall $\ln$ a particular direction across a atream, is by nibbling it round, not horizontally, but 80 as to slope or dip in the direction in which it lutends the tree to fali.
"Tha anthor exprensed hin belief that the deponits of forest having been, to ath nppeararice, sulhmerged

beaver-house, s. A "house" bullt by beaver. It is made of wood, mud, and atones. When a beaver fiads that its openly inhabiting such an edifice in the vicinity of a human $e$ ettlement exposes it to unnecessary risk, it abandons it, burrows in a hole which It has dug, and is in consequencs called a "terrier," in the broad eenss of an earth antunal or burrowing animal of an earth onimat or burtowing animal, Whate social, the beavers inhabiting
"The situation of the beaver-houses is various."
beaver-rat, s. A name bometimes given to a small specice of beaver, Castor Zibethicus (Linn.), one of the animals called Musk Rat $t$ is only the size of a rabbit, and inlabits Canada.
beaver-skin, s. The skin of the beaver The beaver bas been so ruthlessly slaughtered in Britiah North America to oltain this, that now it is much rarer than it was a century ago.
beaver-tooth, s. The enamelled tooth of the beaver, once naed by the North Americar Indians as a cutting instrument.

beaver-trec, s. The English name of the Magrolia glauca, a fine fragrant and or ammental tree growing in swanps in North Anerica, and so aftractive to beavers that they are canght by means of it. It is calleel also the White Laurel and the Swamp Sassairas.
beaver-works, s. pl. Either tho encineering or the arclitectural works of the beaver [See example under Beaver-dam.]
bē'a-vẽr (2), * bē'e-vờr, *bē'-vôr, * bē' vèr, "bä'-vĭ-èr, *beau'-voir (böv' wâr), s. [Fr. bavière $=$ the bib put before s slavering infant (Cotyrave); bavette $=a$ slavering-cloth; baver $=$ to slabluer, slaver drivel, dribble, foam ; Fr. bave; Ital. bava; Sp . and Port. baba= fonm; Ital. baviera $=$ the vizor of a head-plece.] The part of a helmet which, being made novable, can be rajed to show the face or be put down to protect it.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { So beene they both nt one, and doen upreare }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Ob, yeh, my lord. he wore his beaver np,", } \begin{array}{c}
\text { Shakesp.: Hamle, i } 2
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

bë'a-vẽred, * bé'-vẽred, a. [Eng. beaver -ed.] Covered or protected by a beaver

## "Hia beaver'd hrowe birchen gariand beark Droping"

bê'a-vêr-tēen, s. [From beaver, the animal] Manufactures and Commeroe:

1. A cotton twilled cloth in which the warp Is drawn up lato loope, forming a pile, thus diatingulahing the fabrio from velvet, in which the pils is cut
2. A kind of fustlan mads of coarse twilled cotton, shorn after it has been dyed. If shorn before being dyed it is called mole-skin. (Simmonds in Goodrich and Porter's Dict.)

* beb-băl'-ly̆, a [Etym. unknown.]

Her. : A word used by aome old writers for party per pale. (Parker: Gloss. of Her.)

- běb'-bẽr, s. [Bibeer.]
běb'-ble, v.t. \& i. [Apparently from Latin ${ }_{\text {bibulus }}=$ drinking readily; bibo $=$ to drink.] (Scotch.)
A. Trans. : To swallow eny liquld, whether intoxicating or not, in small but frequent draughts. (Jamieson.)
B. Intrans.: To tipple. "He's ay bebbling and drinking " $=$ he is much given to tippliag. (Jemieson.)
bë-bë'er-ine, be-bír-ine, bĭ-bír-ine, s. [Fron bebeeru (q.v.).]

1. Chem An uncrystallisable basic nabstance, $\mathrm{C}_{19} \mathrm{H}_{21} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$, extracted from the bark of the Greenleart Tree of Guiana, Nectandra Rodioi. [Bebeeru.]
2. Pharm. The sulphats of bibirine is a very valuable medicine, being nsed like quiniue as a tonle and felrifuge. It can be given with advantage to patients who are unable to take sulphate of quinine. Unfortunately, owing to the supplies of the bark being very uncertaln, this drug is at times scarce and difficult to obtain.
bĕ-bë́er- $\hat{\mathbf{u}}, \mathrm{bĕ}$-bë'ar- $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$, s. [A Gniana word.j A tree, the Nectandre Rodicei or $N$ leucantha, var. Rodicei, a species belonging to the Lauracee (Laurela). it is called also the Greenbeart Tree. It grows to abont seventy feet high, and has strong, durable timber, much prized for shipbuilding. The bark is a tonic and a febrifuge. [Bebeerine, 2.]

* bĕ-blē'ed (pa. par. * bebled, * bebledde), v.t. [Eng. pref. be, and bleed. la Dut. bebloeden $=$ to ensanguine, to stain with blood; beblood $=$ bloody; Ger. bebluten. 1 To make bloody, to atain with blood, to "beblood."
"The open war, wlth wound sall bebledde"
"The feast, inine into bioud:
The tishe forthwith, the cuype and all
Bebled they weren over all:" Conf. Am., bk. u.
Gower:
* bĕ-bli'nd, v.t. [Eng. pref. be, and blind.] To make blind, to bliud.
"Home courage quasiles where love beblintes the sense."
Ouscoigno: Workis, p. 103.
" bĕ-blôod', * bě-blôod'-y̆, v.t. [Eng. be, and blood, blonly. In Dut. bebloeden; Ger. bebluten.] [Bebleed.] To make bloody, to stain with blood, to " bebleed."

You will not nitnit, I trow, that he was ao boe btoxded with the hlowi of your nacrament giod."-
Shelcion: Mir. \&f Antich, y. yu.

* bĕ-blŏt', * bě-blơt'te, v.t. [Eng. pref. be, and blot.] To hlot.
- Beblote It ulth thy teria eko a lite."

Chicucer: Tr. and Cress., ii. 1.027.
bĕ-blŭb'-bẽr, v.t. [Eng. pref. be, and blubber.] To cause to blubber, to nake to swell with weeping.

## bЄ-blŭb'-bẽred, pa, par. \& a. [Bebludeer.]

 A very beautiful lady did call hitn from a certaln Tr. of Don Quixoce, I. ili. 13 .bĕc-au-fî'-cō, bĕc-ca-fí'-cos, s. Itsl. = figpecker.] [Ficeldla.]

1. Gen.: Various apecien of birds belouging to the genus sylvia.

The robin. redlureast, till of late, had rest,
Alil becaficas mollu so .. dear.
Tu one that was, or would have been, a peer." Pope 2. Spec.: The Sylvia hortensis of Bechstein.

* bĕ-câll', v.t. [Eng. pref. be-, and call, v.] To ciatlenge.
bécalm (l silent), of [Eing. be; aalm.] To render calm or still, to quiet, to tranquillise by removing the cause of agitation. U'min


## 1. Literally:

(a) Or the rendering water, as that of the ocean or of a lake, calm by stilling the wiad which sweeps over its surface. [See example under the participial adjective Becalmen.]
(b) Of a salling vessel made to He nearly motionless by the stilling of the wind which formerly flled its sails.
"During many hours the fleet was beoulmed off th
Godwin Smuds. - Muocutay: Biok. Eng., ch. xviit
(c) Of a man who cannot proceed on hi voyage through the motionless state of the ship on board of which he is.
"A man becalmed at sea, out of sight of land, in $n$ hour, and perceive no motion."-Locko.
2. Fig. : Of the pasaions or other emotions which at times agitste the human boul, which sre quieted by removing their exciting causes.
" Soft whiat'ring air, and the lart'a matin song.
Perpiex'd with irkkime thoughts." mind $p$ hilipe.

- Ranish his eorrown, and bocalm hle sonl
"Perhaps prosperity becalm'd his hreast,
Perhaps the wind just ahifted from the emt."
bĕ-ca 1 med ( $l$ bilent), par par. \& \&. [Becalm.]
The moon shone clear ou the becalmod flood."
bĕ-calm-ing (l silent), pr. par., a., \& Becalm.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and particip. adj.: 10 senses correspouding to those of the verb.
C. As subst.: The act or operation of making caln ; the stste of being made calm; a calm st ses.
"Thou art a meerchant: Whit tellest then me of crosse winda, of Michaelman flaws. of ill wenthers, of
tedious bectimings, of piraticall bazurds ?"-Seaton ablo Serm, p . 30
bĕ-cāme, pret. of Весоме.
For such aul higlı priest became un . . ."-Heb. vil 26
bě-câ'uşe, *bĕ-câ'uşs, * bicause, * bycause, *blecause, conj. [EDg. by cause.] A. Ordinary Language:

1. By cause of, by reason of, on sccount of, for.
Testament perwecutoth vz bucauso we abuse his Holy Teatament, and buccuse whes we knowe the truth we
folowe it not."-Tydall: Worts. p. 7 . (Richardson.) "̈... but bicuuse she hath refused it afore."-Bale Apilogue, fol. 82. (Aichardson.
"We love blm, bectuse he frst loved us." -1 John
it is correlative with therefore. The normal insition of the clause containing becouse is before that of the one conving therefore in it more rarely the positions of the two are reversed.
 Il the therefore the levites shanl be mine: because It is often followed by of, and a notu, which because of goverus, almost like a preposition.
nithit."- Mathet se sxall be offended because of we this

* 2. That, in order that.
"And the inultitude rebuked then. because they
should hold therr peace."-Afuft, $\times \mathrm{x}$. 31.
B. Grammar. Because is classed as one of the Conjunctions of Reason rand Cause, whicl again are placed in the category of subordinating Conjunctions. (Bain: Eng. Gram. 1874,1 1. 68.)
bĕc-ca-bŭng'-a, s. [From Low Lat. becca bunga; ital. beccabunga, beccabengra: Sp beccubunga; H. Ger. \& Sw. baclibunge. bach bohne; L. Ger. beckalunge; Dut. bechbuge back. Sw. back, H. Ger. bach, all meaning =a brook, a rill, a rivulet; and H. Ger. bunge. oronk, a rill, a rivulet, and H. Ger. bunge,
 [Beck (2), Bnooklime, Veronica.]
* běo'-č, s. [ital. becco =a buck, a goat a cuckold.] A cuckold. (Marston \& Webister The Malcontent, i. 3.)


## pnke, how hart a becco, n cornato How? <br> P. How? <br> cuckold." Maraton <br> . aucontent, iv. $90 .^{\text {a }}$

begh'-a-měl, s. [From Fr. bechamelle; Ger bechamel $=$ a kind of broth or sauce (see defl. nition), called after the Marquis de Bechamel
bon, b6y; pout, jowl ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing. -dian, -tian =shạn. -tion, -sion, cioun = shŭn; -tion, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, \&c. = bẹ, dẹl.
stewand of Lonis XIV., by whom it was first concocted.]
Cookery: A kind of fine white broth or sance
thickened with cream. (Cooley, in Goodrich \& Porter's Dict.)
bĕ-çhan'çe, v.i. \& t. [Eng. be; chance.] 1. To chance to, to happen to.
"All happiness bechance to thee in Milan.
2. To befall.
"My soms, God knows what hath bechanoed thern."
be-çhan'ço, adv. [O. Eng. be = by, and Eng. chance.] By chance ; perhapa.

* b厄-çhan'çed, pa. par. [Bechance, r.]
* bě-chan'ç-ĭng, pr. par. [Bechaxce, v.]
t be-charm', v.t. [Eng. pref. be, and charm.]
To charm, to fascinate; to attract and subdue
by exciting inteasely pleasurable feeling.
' 1 sm amak'd, and with clear eyes behold Hath been becharm in ${ }^{\text {min }}$ reason loug Beaumont and Fietcher : Lawt of Candy.
bĕ-gharm'ed, pa. par. \& a. [Becharm.]
bêche, s. [Fr. beche $=$ a apade; bècher $=$ to dig, pierce, or turn up with a spade.]

Well-boring: An instrument for seizing and recovering a rod used in boring when it has become broken in tha process.
beçhe-de-mêr,s. [Fr. = a spada of the aca; a sea spade] The Sea-slug or Trepang, a marine animal, Holothuria edulis, eaten as a luxury by the Chinese.
$\dagger$ bēch'-ic, a. [In Fr. béchique; Port. bechico: Gr. $\beta \eta \times$ «oo (béchikos) $=$ anfiering from cough ; $\beta \eta x^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ (bëchos), genitive of $\beta \dot{\eta} \xi(b e x)=a \operatorname{cough}$; $\beta \dot{\eta} \sigma \sigma \omega$ (bëssō) $=$ to colugh.]
Pharmacy: Fitted to relieve a cough. (Used siso sulstantively.)
běch'-I-lite, s. [From Bechi, an Italian mineralogist. 1 A mineral ciassed by Dana with hia Borates. It coasists of boric acid, 51.13 ; lime, 20.85 ; water, 26.25 ; with 175 of silica, alumina, and magnesia. It was found by Bechi as an incrustation at the backs of the boric acid lagoons of Tuscany, belng formed probably by the action of hot vaponr on lime.
The South American mineral Hayesite may be
the same species.
běch-le (le as el) (ch guttural), s. [From
Gr. $\beta_{j} \dot{\xi}(b \bar{e} x)$, genit. $\beta \eta$ oós (bëchos) $=$ a cuugh. $]$ A settled congh. (Scotrh.)

- bĕck (1), "bĕcke (1) (Eng.), běck, * bĕk,
* bāik (Scotch), s. [A contraction of Eng.
beckon. (Mahn.)] [Beckon, Beacon, Beak.]

1. A bow or curtsey. (O. Eng. a O. Scotch).
" $\because$ Sek or lowle: Conquiniucio. inclinacto. --Prompe.
2. Any nod of the head.
(a) In a general sense.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thoe
Quips and cranku and wanton wiles
Quips and cranky and wantons wiles
Nods and becks and wreathed smilem
() Spec. A nod of commandton: L'Allegro.
(B) Spec.: A nod of command.
"Thes forthwith to him takes a chosea band

TI To be at any one's beck and call: To be entirely at his service and disposal.
běck (2), s. [lcel. bekkr=8 brook, a rivulet, a small rapid stream; Sw. bäck; Dan. bঞrk; Dut. beek; Ger. bach.] A brook, a rivulet. Used-
+1. As an ordinary word, chiefiy in poetry.
Ws when g sunbeam wavers warm
Withla the dark and impled berk.
Ternnyon. The Hiller, $D$
2. As entering intn the composition of various geographical names in East Yorkshire and in the North of England generally, viz., Millbeck, Srystale Beck, roldasiliseck \&c. See of Yorkshire, p. 262.)
bĕck (3), s. [Bac, Back, s.] The same as back (2) is used in such comprounds as a dye-beck or a soap-beck. (Knight.)
běck * becke ( $E n g$.), bĕck, "bĕk ( $S$ cotch), v.i. \& 2. [See BECk, s., also Beckon and Beacon.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To make obeisance; to cringa. (Scotch.)
2. Gen.: Or the obeisance made by either sex iodiscriminately.
"Thay late thy lieges pray to stok his and stanes,
And padonit paiparis, wattia nocht suhat thay And puiatit paiparis, wattio nocht subat thay
Thay bedin thame bet and bynge at defd mennis
banea Bannatyne Poems, 198, st. il. (Jamieson)
3. Spec.: To curtsey (restricted to the obefsance made by a woman, as distinguiahed from the bowing practised by a man)
II. To give a nod of the head for command or other purpose.
B. Trans. : To call or command, as by
means of a nod (lit. \& fig.). means of a nod (lit. \& fig.).
"Bell, book, and candle ehall oot drive me back,
Whea gold and silver beck ne to come on.
Shakerp.: Eing John, ili. I

* bĕcke, s. [Beak.]
"Headed Mke owles, with beckes uneorneiy bent.".
Speneer: F. Q., IL. xi.
běck'-êr, s. [See def.] The Cornish dialectal name of, the brsize (Pagrus vulgaris), a fish of the family Sparidr. [See Braize.]
běck'-ẽrn, s. [Brckern.]
běck'-ĕt, s. [Etym. doubtful.]
Nout.: Anything used to confine loose ropes, tackles, or spars, as a large hook, a rope with an eye at one end; a bracket, pocket, 100 p, \&c. (Generally in the plurs,
bĕck'-ět, t.t. [Becket, s.] To furnish with, or fasten and secura by, beckets. (N.E.D.)
běck'-ǐng, pr. par. [Beck, v.]
běck'-ite, béck-īte, s. [Named after Dr. Beeke, Dean of Bristol, by whom it was first discovered.] A mineral, a variety of pseudomorphous quartz. It consists of altered coral in which a portion of the original carbonate of
lime may yet be detected, though most of it lime may yet be detected, though most of it
has been replaced by chalcedony. It occurs has Devonshire.
běck'-lĕt, bäin'-lĕt, s. [Scotch beck, etym. doubtiul; -let = little.] An under-waistcoat. (Scotch.)
bĕck'-tn, " bĕck'-ẹn, *béc'ne, belcne ( $\mathrm{ne}=\mathrm{en}$ ), v.i. \& t. [A.S. beacnan, becnian, bycnan, bycnian = to beckon; Icel. bakna = to nod; O. H. Ger. bauhnjan, pauhnen, pauhan.
Comp. also Sw. peha: Dan. pege $=$ to point at with the finger.] [Beek (1), s., Beacon.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To make a signal to one, as by a motion of the hand or of a finger, or tha nodding of the head.
"Yooder snow-white clond, that fonts is the ether
seems like a, hand, that is pointiog and beckoning
over the ocean.,
over the ocean."
Longet llow: The
Tourtship of Miles Skandith, v.
2. With the preposition to.
B. Transitive: To aummon or atgnal to by means of a motion of the hand, a nod, de. (Followed by the oljjective of the person signalled to.)

It beckons yoo to go way with it
As if it it some impartment did desire
As if it some impirtment did desire
To you sione.
Shokesp: : Hambet, i. 4.
bĕck'-on, s. [From beckon, v.] A aignal conyeyed to one by a movement of the hand, the head, or in some similar way.
"So the came forth. and entered the river, with as
beckon of inreweli to those that followed her."-

bĕck'-ổned, pa. par. \& a. [Beckon, v.]
běck'-ön-ǐn̆g, pr. par. \& a. [Beckon, v.]
" bĕ-clĭp', "biclip, v.t. [A.S. beclyppan.] To embrace.
of And he tcok a chlld, and sett him in the myddil
 ${ }_{\text {nx. }}^{\text {ney }}$ nam

* bě-clĭp'ped, * bě-clĭpt'c, * biclipped, * biclupte, pa par. [Beclip.]
bĕ-cioudd, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and cloud, v.] To cloud; to cover as with a cloud. Becloud his eyee, which sormn incid sumiling clearn,
bĕ-cloutd-ěd, pa. par. \& a. [Becloun.]


## 

bĕ-cloûd'-ĭṅg, pr. par. \& a." [Becloud.]
bě-ctm'e, "bě-ctm'me, bi-ctm'e, bi come, by come, v.i. \& $t$. [Eng. pref. be, and come. The v.i. is from A.S. becuman (pret. becom, becomon; ps. par. becumen) $=$ (1) to go come together ; (2) to come, to happen, to fall ont, to befall. Io Sw. bekomma, Dan. bekomme, Dut. bekomen, Ger. bekommen all $=$ to get, to receive, to obtain; the German verb ala being = to have; O. H. Ger. pique man; Goth. bikurman. From A.S. cuman; (Come.) Comp. also $8 w$. bequam $=$ fit, convenient, apt, proper, qualified, easy; Dan. bequemmelig; Ger. beem $=$ commodious, easy.] [Comely.]
A. Intransitive, or more exactly, a Copula or Apposition Verb like the verb to be: [Directly from A.S. becuman. (See etym.).] In a general aense to pass from ons atate or condition into another, more especialiy to grow Into aomething more developed, greater, more powerful, or in other respects more satisfactory, or to recede into aomething amaller, more degenerate, more withered and decaying.
"And oato the Jown I bearmene a $\mathrm{J}=\mathrm{w}$, that I misht
gala the Jews."-1 Cor. ix, 20 . ". . . the cant
become the Camppells, the ehildren of Diarmid, had become in Europe."-Macaulay: Bht. Brg., ch. xili

## Becomes a. .e.d. , and doth best the alms

Shakesp: Meas for Moas, HiL i
T To become of: To be the final atate, condition, or place into or to which any apecified person or thing has as yet passed; to be the present fate of. (Ueed only after the interrogation what, which may refer to a person or a thing.)
"The Arat hints of the eircuiation of the hood were taker from s common person's wondering what bmam:
of ant the blood which linadod out of the hoert:Graunt.

- We very frequently find such a pbrase as become of him." Thus in Gower's Conf. Amant. ii. 120, "per wiste non wher he becam." Sea alao Joseph of Arimathie, 607, \&c.
B. Transitive. [Directly from A.S. becuman $=$ to pleass. (See etym.).]

1. To be auitable for, to befit, to be congruous with, to be proper to or for, to be in harmony with. Used-
(a) As an ordidary personal verb.
 "Brit gpeak thou the thing
(b) As an imperaonal verb.
"Only let yoar converation bo ne it becometh the
goopel of Christ. ..-phil. $i$ 27.
2. To be the present fate of, to bave become of. (See v.i.) (In the subjoined example, Where is become = what has become of.)
"I canaot foy, nutil I be resolv'd

T To become of (nominally as v.t.): To he the present fate of. Tha expression "What is "Wecome of you?" is a leas proper way of saying "What has become of you?"
bĕ-cóm'e, * bĕ-cóm'ed, * bĕ-cóm'-̨̨ *bĕ-cöm'-in, * hicomen, pa. par. \& a. [Become, v.]
A. Asa. par. (of all forms excent bethe verb.
B. As participial adj. (of the form become): Becoming, fit, suitable, appropriate.
bĕ-cóm'-íng, * bĕ-cóm'-míng, pr. par., a, s. [Become, v.]
A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb, whether intransitive or traasitive.

## In such a time This is, sir. a doubt

In such a time nothng becoming you,
Nor satisty ying us
Shakepp.: Cymbeline, iv.
B. As purticipial adj.: Befiting, suitable. proper; in harmony or keeping with; graceful in conduct, in attire, sc
"And many a compliment politely penn'd;
But unatired in that becoming vest
Relligion wesves for her. Concper: Table Ta

- It is sometimes followed by in, for, or of, the last being obsolete.
 of them, and of them ouly."-Dryder.
C. As substantive :
I. In the abatract : That which is befitting, suitable, proper, ln harmony with, or graceful.

*2. In the concrete: Ornameat.
" Sir, forgive me,
Smpe my becomings kill we when they not
If (a) Crabb thus distinguighes the ierms ecoming, decent. rt, aod suitable:-" What is becoming respects the mauner of being in society, auch as it ought, as to person, time, and place. Decency regards the manner of displaying one's aelf, so as to be approved and respected. Fitness and suitableness relate to the diaposition, arrangement, and order of either being or doing, according to persous, thinge, or circumstances. The becoming consists of an exterior that is pleasiog to the view: decency involves moral propriety; it is regulated by the fixed rulea of good breediag : finess is regulated by locsl circumstances, snd suitableress by the eatablished customs and usagea of society. The dress of 8 woman is becoming that reoders her person more agreeabla to the eys; it is decent if it no wise offend modesty ; it is fit ir it be what the occasion requires; it is suitable if it be accorling to the rank and character of the wearer. What is becoming varies for every individual ; the age, the complexion, the stature, and the habits of the person must bs consalted in order to obtain the appearance which ia becoming; what becomes a young famale, or one of fair complexion, may not become one who is farther advanced in life, or Who has dark features. Decency is one and the atame for all ; all civilized oatioos have drawn the exact line between the decent and indecent, although fashion may sometimes draw females aside from this ling. Fitness varies with the seasons, or the circumstauces of peraons What is fit for the wioter is unfit for the summer, or what is ft for dry weather is unfir for the wet; what is fit for town is not fit for the country; what is fit for a healthy person not fit for one that ia infirm. Suitableness coommodates itaelf to tha external circum tances and conditions of persoos; the house the furniture, the equipage of a priace, must suitable to his rsok. tha retioue of an mbassador must be suitable to the character which he has to maintaio, and to the wealth dignity, and importance of the nation whose monarch he repreaeata.
(b) Becoming, comely, aod graceful are thus diacriminated:-Theae epithets 'are employed to mark in general what is agreeable to the eye. Becoming denotes less than comely, and this less than graceful: nothiog can be comely or graceful which is untecoming; although many things are becoming which are neither comely nor gracefut. Becoming respects the decorations of the person, and the exterior deportment; comely respects natural embellishments; graceful oatural or artiticial accomplishments: manner is becoming: figure is comely; air, figure, or sttitude is gracefut. Beooming is relative ; it depends on taste and opinion, on accordance with the prevailing zentimenta or particular circumatances of soclety. Comely and graceful are absolute; thay ara qualities felt and acknowledged by all," (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
b-com'-1̌hg-ľ̆, adv. [Eng. becoming; -ly.] In a becoming manoer; auitably, properly, befittiogly.

bê-cotm'-İig-něss, s. [Eng. becoming; -ness.] The quality of being proper or becoming propriaty.
Nor is the majesty of the divine government greatsr io its extent than tine


## - bě-còm'me, v.i. \& t. [Весоме.]

- h\%-com'-ming, pr. par., $a$, , \& \& [ [Becoме.]
- běc' quê (qu as k), a. [Fr. becqué, Heraliry : Beaked.
b6-crip'-ple (ple as pel), v.t. [Eng. pref. be, and cripple.] To cripple, to lane.

Thowe whom you bed wart and bectippte by your
polsonous mediclnee."-Nora: Mytery of Godunnaur (1800), p. 27\%.

## be-cni'-bat (cu as ixw), s. [Bicuiba.]

* bě-cũrl', v.t. [Eng. pref. be, and curl.] To curl ; to cover or adorn with curls.
- Is the hearu compelled against hie will to practise winning airs berore the glizs or omploy the thuyht withusdo his nodde to be powder and bocurl the oatside?
bĕd (1), "bědde (1), s. [A.S. bed, boed, bedd $=a$ bed, conch, pallet, tick of a bed, bed in a garden; O.S., Icel., Dan., \& O. Fries. bed; Dut. bed, aud in coinpos. bedde; Ger. bett; M. H. Ger. bette; O. H. Ger. betti, pettion M. H.
bed.]


## A. As substantive:

## I. Ordinary Language :

1. Lit.: Aa article of domestic furniture to aleep upon. Origioally a bed was tha skin of a beast stretched upon the fioor ; then rushes, heath, and after a time straw were subatituted. A modern bed consiats of a large mattress atuffed with feathers, hair, or other materials, with bolater, pillow, aheeta, blanketa, \&e, the whole raised from the ground on a bedatead. The term bed sometimes excludes and aometimes includes the bedatead. In Iadia, and other Eastern countriea, the bed of a native, other least on his travels, is aimply a mat, a rug, at least on his travels, is aimply a mat, a rug, scarf or plaid. "Bed" and bed-clothea he has scarf or plaid. "Bed" and bed-clothea he has "I nay nnto thee, Arise, and take np thy bed, ond
go thy way into thine toune And immediatiy he
arose, took up the bed and went forth before them arose, took up the bed, a
all. ...-Mark in. 11, 12.

- To make a bed: To put a bed in order after It has been used.

I keep his house; and wash, wring brew

2. Half figuratively:
(a) A aleepiag-place, a lodgiog.

(b) Marriage, or its lawful use.
"Cleorge, the eldest non of this second bed, was siter
the death of hin father, by the singular care and affection of his mother, well hrought up."-Clarendon.
(c) Child-birth.

TT To be brought to bed: To be delivered of a child. It is often uaed with the particles of as "aha was brought to bed of a daughter.
"Ten monthr atter Florimel happen'd to wed,
And ${ }^{\text {na }}$ oroughe in a laudable manner to bed."
To put to bed: Either to do bo in a general gense, or, spec., to aid in child-birth, to deliver of a child.
3. Quite figuratively
(a) The grave in which the body reposes in death. (Used specially of the calm sleep of death, appropriate to the righteous as distinguished from the wicked.)
"... this bed of death."一Shakesp. : Rom. \& Jut., v. S. We thuught as we hollowed his narrow be
That the foe and the stranger would tread oer hia And we fa

Wy on the blllow."
Woufe: Burtial of Sir John Joore
(b) In a more general sense: That in which anythiog lies.

See hosry Albula's infected tide
Oer the warm bed of smed
O'er the warm bed of smoaking sulphur glide."
(c) A bank of earth raised slightly above the ordinary level in a garden, and plaated with flowers or whatever other vegetable produc. tions it was designed to receive
"Herbs will he tenderer and falrer, if you tak them out of beds when they are newly come up, and remove
them into pots with better earth."-Bacon
(d) The channel of a river.
"The great maracine for all kinds of treasure la
supposed to be the bell of the Tiker."-Adutison. (e) A layer. [II. 8.]
(f) Sorrow, pain, affiction, judgmeota. (Rev. ii. 22.)
IL. Technically

1. Law. Divorce from bed and board (in Lat. a mensa et thoro): Divorce of a husband and wife, to the exteot of separating them for a time, the wife receiving support, under the name of alimony, during the scverance.
2. Roman Archozol. Dining bed, discubitory bed: An article of domeatic furniture amon the Romans, upon which they reclined at
meals. Three such "beds" wers generally placed around threa aides of a table, the sttendants baving access to the fourth. [Tai cliniun.]
3. French History. Bed of justice:
(a) Lit. : The throue on which, before the revolution of 1789, tha king used to ait when he went to Parliament to look after the affairs of State, the officers of Parliament attending him in scarlat robes.
(b) Fig. As thia interforence of the king with the Parliament was aot compatible with free goveroment, sittiag on the bed of justice came to aignify the exertion of arhitrary power.
4. Mach.: The foundation-piece or portion of enything on which the body of it rests, as the bed-piece of a steam-engine; the lower gtoce of a grinding mill; or the box, body, or receptacle of a vehicie.
5. Gunnery:
(a) Bed of a mortar: A solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle to receive the breech and half the trunnione.
(b) Bed of a great gun: The thlck plank which lies immediately under the piece, and constitutes the body of the carriage.
(c) In a rifte: The hollow atock deaigued for the reception of the barrel.
6. Printing: The level surface of a printing press on which the forme of type ls laid. In the old wooden preasea, now auperseded by iroo, the bed was usually of stoae.
7. Ship or other Carpentry:
(a) The cradle of a ship on the stocks.
(b) The thickeat part of a bowaprit.
(c) The surface in a plane-atock on which tha plane-iron is aupported. (Knight.)
8. Masonry:
(a) The direction in which the seversl layers of stons lie in a quarry; also a course of atones or bricks in a wall. In the case of bricks or tiles in position the aide specially called the bed is the lower ooe.
(b) The toy and bottom aurface of atones when worked for building.
(c) A place on which a brick or tila ia laid, or a place prepared for the rearing upou it of a wall.
9. Geol. : A atratmo, a layer of rock.
"Among the Knglish Pliloceae beds the next in Entiquity is the Red Cray.
10. Billiards: The fiat surface of a billiard table, covered with green cloth. Formerly it was of wood; now cearly all billiard tablea have slate beds.
11. Nautical: The impression or "form" made by a ship'a boiton on mud after being left by an ebb-tida. (Smyth: Sailor's WordBook.)
B. Attributively in the sence of, pertaining to, or connected with a bed, as in the follow ing compounds :-

* bed-ale, e. An entertainment at a country wedding among poor peopla; chrib tening ale.
bed-bottom, $s$. The sacking, iron apring bars, or anything aimilar, affixed interiorly to the framework of a bedstead to support the bed.
bed-bug, s. The Cimex lectularius, in some places a too well-known inaect. [Buo, Cimex. 1
the bed the discusting suimal in question, namely xv. 237.
bed-chair, s. A chair with a movahle hack, intended to support a aick parson sitting up in bed.


## bed-chamber, s. \& a

1. As substantive: A chamber contaioing a bed or beds.
"For when they came into the honse, he lay on bit
bed in his bedchamber, . ."- Sam iv. 7

* ${ }^{\circ}($ a) Grooms of the Bedchumber: Certain functionaries in the Lord Chamberlain'a de psrtment of the Royal Honsehold. These are now called Grooms in Waiting. Besides then there are five "Extra Groons in Waiting." [Groom.]
(b) Laulies of the Bedchamber: Certain ladies who render service, under the Mistress of the Robes, to her Maiesty the Queen. There are Robes, to her Majesty the Queea. " all titled, two of them being duchesses, one a marchio-
böl, bôy ; pout, fowl; cat, çell, chorns, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aş; expect, Xẹenophon, ex̧ist. ph=f. -clan, -tian =shan. -cion, -tion, -sion =shŭn; -tion, slon = mŭn. -tious, -sions=shŭs. -ble, -die, dc. = bel, del.
ness, and one a countess; six "Extra Ladles of the Bedchamber," four countesses and two of the Bedchamber," Pour countesses and two
visconntesses ; eight "Bedchamber Women," one a viscountess, and even the humblest with "Honoorabla" prefixed to their names ; and, finally, three Extra Bedchamber Women, one designated "Lady" and the other "Honourable." These are not to be confounded with the Maids of Honour, of whom there are at present eight, all with the offictal title "Hon." before their names Similarly in the princess of Wales's household there are four Ledies of the Bedchamber, four Bedchamber Women, and two Extra Bedchamber Women ; in that of Princess Christian two Honorgry Bedof Princess Christian two Honorgry Bedchamber Women: and in that of the Princess
Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) one Lady of Louise (Marchion
$t$ (c) Lords of the Bedchamber: Certain officers belonging to the Royal Household, ueder the Groom of the Stole. or, as he is now designated, the Groom of the Robes. They are now generally called Lords in Waiting. Ther are eight in number, all members of the nobility. They wait in turn. They are not the same as Grooms of the Bedchamber. [See A., II (a) above.]
dotiles of to frequent the Courf, and to diecharge the Hitt. Eng, ch. xv.

2. As adjective: Pertaining to a bedchamber, attached to a bedchamber, or performing service in one, as "a bedchamber woman."
bed-clothes, s. pl. "Clothea " or coverlets, such as sheets, blankets, and a counterpane apread over a bed for warmth'a aake.
"For he will be swlne-drook, and Io his sleep he
does little harm, sava to his bed-clothes about hine"

Bed-clothes clasp: A clasp for keeping the bed-clothes frotn being to any extent displaced.
bed-enrtains, s. pl. Curtains partly or entirely aurrounding a bed to keep tha aleeper from dranghts of air.
bed-evil, s. Sicknesa or indisposition which conflnes a person to bed. (Scotch.)


bed-fast, $a$. Confined to bed.
bed-hangings, a. pl Hangings or cursins for a bed.
ing in water work of the prodlgal, or the Oemman bunt

bed-head, s. The head of a bed.
$\dagger$ bed-lare, s. \& a. [Eng. bed, and 0 . Scoteh lare = bed; from A.S. Kger = (1) a lying down, (2) canse of lying down, a disease, (3) place of lying down, a bed.] (Scotch.)
3. As substantive: A bed.

IT Chell bed-lare: Child-bed.
2 As adjective: Bedridien; confined to bed. bediare the prytt that Johne of Kerse wen seke and And how sure he deit therettir," sc.-Act. Audit., A
bed-lathe, s. A lathe of the normal type in which the puppets and rest are supported upon two parallel and horizontal Leams or shears.
bed-linen, s. Linen, i.e., sheets and pillow-cases for a bed.
bed-pan, 3 .

* 1. A warming-pan.

2. A pan or uteusil for one confined to bed.
bed-plece, bed-plate, s.
Mech. : The foundation piece, plate, or franing by which the other parts are held in place. $1 t$ is called also a sole-plate.
bed-post, s. One of the posts of a bed, surporting the canopy or curtains.
man: : surg. head teaning to a bed-port . . "-Wine
*bed-presser, a A great lazy person. borsebeck threaknguing cowndid this betpromerk this Hen. IV., IL 4
bed-quilt, s. A quilt for a bed, [Quilt.]
bed-rid, bed-ridden, $a$. [Eng bed; and rid, ridden, pa par. of ride. in A.S. bedrida, beddrida, bedredu, beddredda.)
3. Of pirsons: Conflined to bed by age or sickness.

##  Milton : sameon Agonieter

 ch. Fif2. Of things: Characteristic of a person confined to bed by sickness.
" Disturt his hours of rest with restless tranoes,
Amict him in Shakeop: : Targulnond Lueroce
bed-rite, \& The rite, ceremony, or privilege of the marriage-bed.
"Whose vowa are that no bei-rsee shall be puld,
Till Hymen is toreh be lighted.
Dr. Johnson, Mre Cowden Clarke, del
Ti Bed-rite gives a more logical meaning to the passage than bed-right (q.v.).

## bed-room, s.

*1. Room in a bed.
2. A room designed for the accommodation of a bed, to be oceupied during the night.
${ }^{\text {In }}$ "The collectors were empowered to exambe the interior of every bouse in the realun, to disturb lamilies nay: Birt. Eng., ch. xi.
bed-screw, s. A screw nsed to pnt and hold together the framework of wooden bedateads and bedposts. Also a powerful machina for lifting large bodies, and phaced againat the gripe of a ship to be launched for starting her. (Smyth: Satior's Word-Book.)
bed-sick, * Bed-seik, s. Confined to bed hy indisposition.
ing a la enfolned, that it ode be prevented from obeying a legal surmous by sichioess it be provilu he a testimponiad.

bed-side, s. The aide of a bed.
"" Wheu I was thus dressed, I was carried to a bed-
bed-sore, s. A sore produced by long lying in bed. Usually a result of careless uursing.

* bcd-staff, " bedd-staff, s. A wooden pin fornerly affxed to tha sides of a bedateal, to hold the clothes from slipping on either side.
"Glve her a rememhrance with a beide-rafti, that she is furced to wear the Nurthunberland arms a ween
after."- ${ }^{\text {noetpa }}$ Ingenious Charaetera ( 1688 ). (Iloll well: Contrib. to Lexicog.)
- Hostess, necommodate ob with a bed-ztaff"
Ben Jonson: Every Man in his $1 /$ umour.
bed-steps, s. pl. Steps for ascending a bed.
bed-stock, s. A bedsterd.
bed-straw. [Bedstraw.]
* bed-stre, s. Materials of a bed.

+ bed-swerver, s. One who awerves from faithfulness with regard to marriage ows.

She's a bel.swerver, ever a a bad as those
That vulgars give the buldest titiest tur ${ }^{\circ}$.
bed-tick, s. [1n Dut. beddetijk.] Cloth made into a huge bag to contain tha feathers or other material of a mattress; a mattress, without the material used for stuffing it (Pennant.)
bed-time, $s$. The time for retiring to bed

> Rell ! thou soundent merrily;
> Tellest thou at everimg.

Longfeilow: Trantations; song of the Boll.
$\dagger$ bed'-ward, adv.
As aljective: Towards bed or rest, or the time of resting.
-Couchd. and now fir't wieh pasturs gas iug sut,

- In the examples which follow beduard looks like a sulstantive; but in reality towari is split into two words, to and ward, and the aubstantive is only bed.
"While your poor fool and clown, for fear of peril,
weats houry for a dry lirown cruat te bedicerd.
As merry as when our nuptini day was done,
Shakesp: Cortol, Le.
bed-winch, s. An implement used to tighten up or to loosen and extract bedscrews in wooden bedsteads. (Frequently apelt and pronounced bed-wrench.)
bed-work, s. Work done in bed without any great exertion of energy; work performed with no toil of the hands.

- bēd (2), \&. [Bead, e.]
* bed-howse, \%. [Bedenovis]
- bed-roll, s. [BEad-RoLL.]
běd, *bědide, v.t. \& \& [From bed, s. (q.v.) In Ger, better.]
A. Transitive:
I. of a literal bed, or of literal bedaing, for
man or for beast :
$\dagger$ 1. To place in a bed.
(a) In a general sense:

$\dagger$ (b) Spec.: To cohabit with.
III to the Tuscin wara and never moit her."

2. To make partaker of the bed.

Bedded with hit indy."- rippecon. wh. whe ther Arthur wa
3. Reflectively: To make one'a aelf a bed or place of rest anywhere.
"A soake bedded himself under the threahold of a
4. To supply a horse or cow with litter
II. Of a plant-bed in a garden:

1. To lay out plants in rectangular or other plots.
2. Tn sow or plant in earth.
"Lay the turt with the grass elde downward, npon Which iny soune of your beot mould to bed y
III. Of cnything hollow and bed-lihe: To lay in anything hollow and bed-like.
IV. Of anything which lies flat: To lay in order; to stratify ; apecially of laying a course of bricks or stones in mortar or cement
B. Intransitive: To cohablt.
$\because$ if he be married, and bed with hila wife, . . ."-
běd (1), pret. of BID (q.v.).

- Nor leave hia stand nutill hin Captaind bed."
* běd (2), pret. of B1DE (q. ण.). [A.8.bad; trom bidan $=$ to abide.] Abode.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 'Then sped up to chirnch sone. } \\
& \text { Whalr they bed nil that pight." }
\end{aligned}
$$

Battell of Bubrinnes. (Poems 15ch Cent., p. 250)
bĕ-dăb'-ble, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and dabble.] To sprinkle over ; to wet
bĕ-däb'-bled, pa. par. \& $a$. [Bedabble.]
"Betabsted with the dew. and torn with hriar "
Idols of gold from heathen temples torn,

bě-dăb'-blŭng, pr. par. \& a [Bedabble]

* bĕ-dăff, v.l. [Eng. prefix be, and O. Eng. $d a f f=$ a foul.] To make a fool of.
"Be not bedafed for your limocence".
* bĕ-daffed, pa. par. [Bedafr.]


## * bě-daf-fĭng, pr. par. [Bednff.]

+ bĕ dăg'-gle (gle as gel), v.t. [Eng. preflx be, and duggle.] To soil the clothes by allowing them to touch the mud in walking, or by (Now generally spelt bedraggle, q.v.)
"The pure ermine had rather die than be bedoggtad ( 1026 ), p. 392.
bĕ-dăg-gled (gled as geld), pa. par. \&a. [Bedagale.]
bĕ-dăg'-glĭṅg, pr. par. [Bednacle.]
* bě-da'gh, v.i. [A.S. prefix be, and dagian $=$ to dawn, to become day.] To dswn uyon.
"Leat the day va bedaghe nind aor deeden knowen*
* bĕ-dä're, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and daral To dare.
- The eagle .i. is embeldenod

* bě-dä'red, pa, par. [Bedare.]
* b§-dä'r-ingg, pr. par. [Bedare.]
fate, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pirt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pờ

- by-darkt, "bedoarkr, "v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and darki $]$ To darken.
"Whan the hlagke Finter nighte,
Bederked hath the water tivonic",
- be-darićed, pa. par. [Bedabk.]
b\%-dark'-epn, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and darken.] To darken ; to cover with gloom.
oned him. When this gitoony day of nisfortune bedark. pt. i, p. 65.
bě-dark'-eped, pa. par. \& a. [Bedarkex.]
be-dark'-९n-ìng, pr. par. [BEDARKEN.]
* be-dark'-ing, pr. par. [Bedank.]
bĕ-dăsh', v.t. [Eng. preflx be, and dash.] To dash over ; to wet by dashing a liquid over or agsinst.
*When thy warlike fether, 1iken child,
 That all the standers-by hal wet their choekn,
bŏ-dăshed', "bě-dăsht'e, pa. par. \& a. [Bedash.]
bĕ-dăsh'-ǐng, pr. par. [Bedasf.]
bĕ-dâ'ub, * bédâ'wb, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and daub.]

1. Lit.: To daub over, to besmear. (Followed by with, more rarely by $i n$.)

- A piteous corse, a bloody piteous corse,

Yale, paie as no hes.
All in
cesp.: Rom. and Jul., $1 i .1$ Here, therefore they whlawed tor a wime hejng P. P., pit. i.
2. Figuratively:
(a) To disfigure by nnsuitable vestments.
"Every moderato nuan is beduubed with thess goody habiliments of Arminlanisio, Yoper,
not. - Mountagu: $\Delta$ ppeai to Cosar, $\mathbf{p}$. 139 .
(b) To flatter in a coarse manner; to offer fulsome compliments to.
"Parasitom belaws us with talse encomiumas"-
bĕ-dầnbed. * bĕ-dà'wbed, pa. par. \& a. [BEDAUR, v.t.]
Ђě-dâ'vb-ĭng, pr. par. [Bedaud. v.t.]
Běd'-a-wēen, *Bedwin, s. \& a. [Bedouin.]
bĕ-dăz'-zle (zle as zẹl), v.t. [Eug. prefix be, and dazzle.] To dazzie.

Parnloin, old father, my mistaken eyes,
That have Leen no bediazaed with the sur
That every thing 1 took ous seenieth ereen :
Now Irerccive thou art a reverend father:
Pardon, 1 pray thec. for my mad mitstaking,"
bĕ-dăz'-zied (zled as zeld), pa. par. \& a. [Bedazzle.]

Full through the guesta' bodazzled band tiess flithled the levin-hrand."
Scoot: Lay of the Las Minstrel, v1. 26.
bě-dăz'-alŭng, pr. par. \& a. [Bedazzle.]
bě-dăz'-zlǐng-1y̆, adv. [Eng. bedczuling: -ly.] In a bedazzling manner ; so as to dazzte. (Webster.)
běd-bōlt, s. A horizontal bolt passing throngh both brackets of a gln-carriage near their centres, and on which the forward end of the stool-bed rests. (Smyth: Sailor's WordBook.)
běa'-çām-běr. [Bed-chamnen.]
bed'-clōtheș. [Brid-clothes.]
běd'-cũr-taĭng. [Bed-curtanso.]

* bĕd'-dal, * běd' del, * bĕd'-dĕll, s. [Beadle.]
bed'-dẹd, par. par. \& a. [BED, v.t.] Embedded.
Let conrse bold hands rom slimg nest.
The bedded tidh ju bauss outwrett.' Donne.

2. Stratified, deposited in layers.
3. Growing in leeds; transplanted into beds.
běd'-dẽr, s. [From Eng. bed; -er.]
I. One who puts to hed.
4. One who makes mattresses, or beds; an upholsterer.
5. The nether stone in an oil-mili.
6. A bedding-plant.
bed'-dYing, pr. par., a, \& s. [Bed, v.]
A. \& B, 13 present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive. [From Eng. bed, -ing. In Dut. bedding = bed, layer, stratum; Sw. bäddning; Oer. bettung.]
7. Ordinary Language:
8. A bed with the clothes uponit; materisls for rendering a bedstead comfortable to a sleeper.
"'The disease had generally mpared thowe who had warm garmeuts nud betiding. - llacaulas: Hitc. Eng.,
9. Litter for the domestic animals to lie upon.

- Firtt, With anandnous care from Winter keep,

Well totherd in the stall, thy tender aheep;
Then spread with struv the bedding of thy fold.
II. Technically:

1. Geol. : Stratification, or the line or plane of atratification.
"The planes of cleavage stand in raost cases at a
high sugle to the bedding."-Tyniall: Frag. of Science, ard ed., xiv. 410.
2. Mech.: The seat on which a boiler or snything similar rests.
bedding-monldings, s. pl. [BEDmouldinos.j
bedding - plants, bedding - outplants, s. pl. Plants intended to be set in beds in the open air.

## bedding-stone, 3 .

Bricklaying: A level marble alab on which the rubhed side of a brick is tested to prove the truth of its fsce. (Knight.)

* bed'-dyy, a [Etym. donbtful.] Eager to seize prey. (Used of greyhounds.) (Scotch \& North of England dialect.)
" But il my pappies ance were rendy"
$\begin{aligned} & \text { And ne er neglect } \\ & \text { To cllak it tije their ancent deddy, } \\ & \text { The famous Heck. }\end{aligned}$
The famous Heck.". Watson's coll., 1. 7o.
bēde, * bĕd, pret. of v. [A.S. bead, pret. of beodan $=$ to command, to hid, will, offer, enjoy.] Offered.

I bed hem both londe and lede."
The Kyng of Tart, 124 ( S . in Boucher.)

* bēde (I), s. [Bead.]
* bēde (2), s. A miner's pickaxe.
* bě-dĕad', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and dead.] To deader; to deprive of sensation.
"There are others that are bedeaded and stapeffed as
 p. 1
* bĕ-dĕadi-ĕd, pa, par. [Bedead.]
* bě-děad'-ing, pr. par. [Bedead.]
* bĕ-dĕafi-en, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and deafen.] To deaten.
- Forth upan trackleas darkness gazed.

Lecte : Bredal of Triermain, Hi, s.
S.

* hĕ-děaf'-ened, pa, par. \& a. [Bedzafen.] * bĕ-děaŕ-e日-ĭng, pr. par. [Bedeafen.]
bĕ-děck', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and deck.] To deck out, to adorn.

bĕ-děck'cd, "bě-děckt', pa. par. \& a. [BEDECK, v.t.]
"So that I was bedeckt with double praise . . ""-
bĕ-deck'-ĭng, pr. par. [BEDEck, v.t.]
bě-dĕg'-up-ar, bĕ-dĕg'-ar, s. [Pers. badaward or bid- $\hat{\omega} w a r d a h$, a kind op white thorm or thistle of which camels are fond from $b a d=$ wind, snd aurard $=$ battle, or arcardah $=$ introduced. (Mahn.).] The gall of the rose, found especially on the stem of the Eglantine. It is as largc as an apple, snd is covered with long reddish and pinnsted filsinents. It ia produced by a puncture of a small hymenoy?terols insect, the Cynips rosce. It has been employed agsinst diarrhea, dysentery, acurvy, stone, and womns. (Griffith's Cuvier, vol. xy., p. 427 .)
bēce'-house, "běd-howse, s. [Oid Eng. beds, bead = a prsyer, and house.] An almshonse. [Beadhouge.]

* bë'-del, s. Old mpelling of Beadia.
- bé'-del-ryy, a [Beadlery.]
- bĕ-iăl'-vin, *bedeluin, pa par. [A.s bedelfan $=$ to dig In or sround, to bury, to inter,] Buried; hid underground. ( 0 . Scotch.) " haue ane houze rleht full of mohillios sere,

* bē'de-mạn, bē'deş-man, *. [BeadsMAN.]
e béde-rōlle, s. [Beadroldu]
- bě-dět'-tẽr, s. [From Eng. bed.] The same as Bedder (q.v.).
bedevil (bĕ-dĕv1), v.t. To trest with disbolical violence or ribaldry.
"I have been informed, since the present edition went to the gress, that my trusty nad weli-beloved
counina, the Elinhurgh Reviewers, are preparing a most vethenent cititique on my poor, gencle, uraresistmgg Muse, whom they have already so bederilled with
their nagodly Ibaidry."-Byron: Engtish Bards and their nugodly ribaldry."-Byron : Engtish Barde and
Sooech Reviewers, P.S.
bĕ-dĕv'-illed, pa.par. \& a. [Bedevil.]
bě-dĕv'-ill-ling, pr. par. [Bedevil.]
bě-dew' (ew as $\bar{u}$ ), v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and dew.]

1. To moisten with dew-iike drops of any liquid or viscous substance.
": The countasa recelved a letter from hira, whereunto Nil the whill enhe wras witing her ans wer, ahe bedeweed Maper will

- Balan, from a bilver box distill'd around,
hall all bedese the roots, and scent the necrat gronnd
Dryden: Theucrilus i Idyy
"Though Freedom's blood thy plain bodew.",

2. To moisten with water or other liquid trickling more continuously than if it simply fell in drops.

bě-dewed' (ew as $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ ), pa. par. \& a. [Bedew.]
bĕ-dew'-c̃r (ew as $\bar{u}$ ), s. [Eng. bedew; -er.] A person who or that which bedews.
bĕ-dew'-ing (ew as $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ ), pr. par. \& a. [BeDEW.]
bĕ-dew'-̌̆ (ew ss $\bar{u}$ ), a. [Eng. prefix be, and dewy.] Covered with dew.

běd'-fĕl-lōw (Eng.), * bĕd-făl-lōw (0. Scoteh), s. [Eng. bed; fellow.]
L Literdly:
3. Gen. One who sleeps in the same bed with another is bedfellow to that other, and vice verst. In mediaval times it was common for two inen, even of high rank, to oceupy the same bed; thus Lord Scroop was said to have been bedfellow to Homy V. Poverts, of eourse, has in all ages nepessitated the amme brrangement. [Bedsate.]
"Yry, but the man who wis his betfollnes,
"With consent of our sald, souerame Lord, hiss Ma-
 "Misery nequaints a man with strange bedfellowes."
4. Spec.: One's married spousc. (Scotch.)
II. Fig.: Anything for the time being lying on the bed with one.


běd-hăing'-ĭngs, [Bed-hangings.]

* bě-dīght (gh silent), v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and $d$ ight $=$ to 1 repare, to put in order.] To dress, especially in splendid rsiment; to equip, to deek, to adorn.
bĕ-di'ght, bĕ-dīght-ŏd (gh silent), pa, par.
\& a. [BEDIOHT, $v$.]
A, of the form bedight:

B. Of the form bedighted. (Ured chiefiy in composition ; sa, ill-bedighted $=$ " ill bedight," disfigured. [lle-aedioht.]



bé－di＇gbt－lıng（gh ailent），pr．par．［Bedicht， v．］
bð－dĭm＇，＂bĕ－dy̆m＇n（ $n$ ailent），v．t．［Eng． prefix be，and dim．］To reader dim；to ob－ peure．Used－
1．Of a body pearly hidden from vision by something only partially transparent．

> That occupy their places, "Aid, thotars Are not to be extinguinh'd or tmpaird. ${ }^{\text {m }}$, hace,

2．Of the eye looking at a body．
＂Celestial teara bedimm＇d her larga blae eys．＂
bĕ－dĭm＇med，＊bĕ－dy̆m＇ned（ $n$ ailent），pa． par．\＆a［Bemm．］
be－dim＇－mingg，pr．par．\＆a．［Bedim．］
＂Eyen ag a dragon＇s eye that feela tha stress Of a bedimnning sleep
bě－dirt＇，＊bě－drǐt＇e，v．t．［Eng．pref．be，and dirt．］＇ro befoul with ordure．（Scotch．）
bě－dirt＇－en，＊bě－drǐt＇－ten，pa．par．［Be－ Dint．］（Scotch．）
＊beb－dirt＇－⿹\zh13一⿻上丨𣥂，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and dirty．］ To make dirty，to daub，to smear．（Lit．\＆fig．）

＂bĕ－dǐs＇－mąl，v．t．［Eng．be；dismal．］To render dismal．
＊＂Let us see your next number not only bedismalled marrow－bones，hut sewed with hlack thread！lis Student，ii． 259
bě－dizz＇en，be－di＇－zẹn，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and dizen $=$ to dress，to clothe．］To deek out，with little regard to good taste，in over－ gaudy vestiments，or with a auperabundance of tinsel finery．

bĕ－dĭz＇－ened，be－di＇－zened，pa．par．［Be－ DIZE：．．］
bĕ－dǐz＇－en－ing，be－di＇－zen－ring，pr．par． ［Bedizen．］
Běd＇－lam，＊Bĕd＇－lâw，Běth＇－lĕm，B̌̆th＇－ lé－hem，s．\＆a．［Eng．Bedlam is a contraction from Bethlehem，the hospital for tunatics de－ scribed under A．，I．1．It again is from Beth－ lehem，the little town，aix miles south of Jerusalem，everywhere and for ever celebrated as the birthpiace of David and of Jesus Christ． In Latin of the Vulgate Bethtehem；Sept．\＆ New Testantent Or．Bqөлeíp（Bëthleem）；Heb． （TV）（Beth Lecchhem）$=$ IIouse of Bread．］

A．As substantive：
1．Of things：
1．The Hospital of St．Mary Bethlehem，of which Bedlam ia a corruption．This was first a priory，founded in 1247 by an ex－sheriff，Simon Fitz Mary．Ita original site was in Bishops－ gate．The Priory of St．Mary Bethlehem，like the other Eunglish monastic establishments， the other Ellglish monastic establishments， was diasolved at the Reformation，Henry Yiri，
in 1547，granting its revenues to the Mayor， in 1547，granting its revenues to the Sayor， the commenaity，and the citizens of London．
They made it a hospital for lunatics．In 1670 the original buitdings were superseded by those of the＂New Hospital of Bethlehem，＂ erected near London Wall，the original one being thenceforward knewn as＂Old Bethle－ hem．＂Finally，in 1815，the hospital was tranaferred to Lambeth．
＂ut is fon Intellect in the most manhppy of all otation not aufficientiy disordered for Bedtam，－－Aacalliay： Hiw．Eng．，ch．xpil
2．Gen．：Any lunatic asylum．
 3．A place of uproar．
II．Of persons：An inhabitant of Bedlam， \＆Bedlamite；a madman．
Let＇s follow the old earl，and get the bedlam
To lead him whers he would；his roguish madness B．As adjectire：
1．Belonging to Bedlam or some other mad． house．［BedLay－begoar．］

2．Such as might be aupposed to emanate from a madhouse，and wonld be in place there． ＂Anscron，Horace play＇d in（Broce and Rome Cowner：Table Talk
bedlam－beggar，s．Oue who，having formerly been an inmate of Bedlam，was now allowed to go again at large，as being hald to Le couvaleacent．Unable，or in aome cases perhaps unwilling，to work for a livelihood， he，as a rule，took up the vocation of a vagrant beggar；the fact that he had actually been in the institution from which he profeased to lave emerged being vouched for by an in－ aeribed armlet which be wore upon his left arm．［ABRABAM－MAN．］
－Tho country gives me proof and precedent
Strike in their numb＇d and mortiota hare a
Fins，wooleo pricks．．．0－Shatesp．；Lear，it．a．
Bĕd＇－lam－1te，s．［Eng．Bedlam；－ite．］An inmate of Bethlehem Hospital for Lunatics， or one who behaves like a madman．
＂In these poor bedtamites thyself survey
běd－IĬn＇－ěn．［BED－LLNEN，］
běd－mā－kẽr，s．［Eng．bed；maker．In Ger． bett－macher．］
1．Gen．：Ove who makes the beds in a house．
2．spec．：A person in tha oniversitles， whose office it is to maks thes beds and clean the chambers．
＂I Was deeply in love with，my bedmaker，upon
bēd＇－man，s．［Beadsman．］
bĕd＇－māte，8．［Eng．bed；mate．］A bed－ fellow，one who occupies the same bed with a jerson．［Bedfellow．］

Should roh my＂bed nuark of hut hesing company．＂business
Pa
bēd＇－môn，s．［A．S．beodan $=$（1）to ask，to pray，（2）to bid，to command．］A beadle ；the pray，（2）to bid，to command．
man who bids or aummons．


## běd＇－mould－ingss，s．plo

Architecture：The mouldings of a cornice in Greeian and Roman architecture immediately below the corona．It is called also Bed－meund and Beddino Mouldivos．
bě－dēte，v．t．［Eog．pref．be，and dote．］Te cause to dote．

To bedod thls queene was their intent＂

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ene was their intent } \\
& \text { Chaucer: Leg. of Hips., } 130 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Bĕd＇－ôn－in，＊Běd＇－û－ĭn，＊Bĕd＇－a－wèen，

＊Běd＇－wǐn．s．\＆a［1n Fr．Bedouin．Prop． ph．of Arab．bedowi＝living in the desert； bud $u=$ desert ；badat $=$ to live in the desert， to lead a waudering life．］
A．As subst．：A wandering Arab，an Arab of the nomad type living in a tent in the desert， as distinguished from one living in a town．

B．As adj．：Pertaining to the wandering Arabs，nomad．
＂The Bedwein women ．．．＂－Eeth Johnston：Gazet
bě－doy f，pr．par．［A．S．bedofen $=$ drowned．］ Besmeared，fouled．
＂His face ha achew besmottrit for ane bonrde， And all bis membris in murte nad duns bedoyff：＂
běd＇－pōst．［BED－post．］
běd＇－quilt．［BEO－QUILT．］
b̛－drăg＇gle（gle as gel），v．t．［Eng．pref． be，and draggle．］To draggle，to soil the clothes by allowing them to trail in the mire．
－Poor Patty Blonnt no more be scen，
Bedragoled in my walk so green－- Sveft．
b̌̌－dräg＇－gled（gled as geld），pa．par．\＆a ［Bedraggle．］
bじ－drăg＇－glingg，pr．par．［Bedragole．］
bèdral（1），s．sac［An altered form of the English word bedel or beadle．］［Beadie．］ 1．A beadle．
＂Th hae ber before Presbytery and Smod－J＇m half a minister mysel inow that Im bedral In an inhablted
parish．- Scone：Bride of Lammermoort ch．$x \times x i$ ．

2．A aexton，a gravedigger．（Scotch．）
＂Oodi I wud put in suld Elupeth，the bedrals widow．＂
$\dagger$ bǒd＇－ral（2），s，\＆a［From bed，and ral，cor－ rupted from rid（？）．］
A．As subet．：A persen who is bedrid． Jamieson．）
B．As adj．：Bedrid．
＊bĕ－dreint＇e，pa．par．［A．S．drencan，drencean （pret．drencte），gedrencan（pret．gedrente）$=$ to give to drink，to drench．to drown．］Drenched．
bé－drĕnçh＇，v．t．［Eng．pret．be，and drench．］
［Bedreinte．］To drench；thoroughly to wet．
＂Mise Esch erimson tompest eheuld bodranch
bĕ－drĕnçh＇ed，par par．\＆a［BevRench．］
bě－drěnçh＇－ǐng，pr．par．［BEDRENCH．］
＊bed＇－repe，s．［A．S．beodan $=$ to bid，and reo－ pan＝to reap．］A day＇a work performed in harvest time by temants at the bidding of their lords．
běd＇－right（gh ailent），s．［Eng．bed；right．］ The right appertaining to the marriage－bod． ［Bed－hite．］
－Whooe vows are that no bridight shall be paid
Shakegn：Tempeat，iv．in（Olobe ed．）
＊bĕ－drĭt＇e，v．t．An oider form of Bedirt （q．v．）．（Scotch．）
＊bö－dř̌t＇－tĕn，pa．par．A corruption from Bedirten．［Bedhite．］（Scotch．）
běd＇－rêem．［Bed－ROom．］
bě－drǒp＇，＂bĕ－drŏp＇pe，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and drop．］To bespriakle or beapatter with dropa．
＂On the window．pape bedropp＇d with raln．＂
Yordinworthi Cottager to her Inta
bě－drŏp＇ped，bě－drŏpt，pa．par．\＆a．［Bz－ DROP．］

## bě－drŏp＇－pìng，pr．par．［BEDAOR．］

běd＇－sīde．［BED－side．］
běd＇－stěad，＊běd＇－stěde，s． Thng．bed； stead（q．v．）．In Dut bedstede．］The wooden or iron framework on which a bed is placed．
＂Only Og king of Bashan，remalned of the remnant
of glanta；bebold，bis bedsead was of iron．－－Deut． iil 1 L ．
bĕd＇strâw，s．［Eng．bed；strav．In Ger． bettstroh．］
1．Straw placed beneath the mattress or clothes on a bed．
2．Bot．and Ord．Lang．：The English name of Galiunt，the genus of plants constitoting the type of the order Galiaceæ（Stellatea）．This corolla is rotate and four－cleft，tbs atamina are four，and tlie fruit is a dry two－lobed indehiscent pericarp；whilst the leavea are in indeniscent pericarp；whilst the leavea are in Wherls．About fourteen species exist in Britain；most have White flowers，thongh
two，Galium verum（Yellow Bedatraw），a very two，Galium verum（Yellow Bedatraw），a very
commen plant，and $G$ ．cruciatum（Crosswort commen plant，and G．cruciatum（Crosswort
Bedstraw or Mugwort），have them yellow，and Bedstraw or Mugwert，have them yellow，and
ona or twe a greenish bloom．Among the ona or two a greenish bloom．Among the acxatile（Smooth－hcath Bedstraw），which is very commen，G，aparine（Goose－grass or Cleavers），and G．mollugo（Great Hedge Bed－ straw）．［Galius．］
běd－tīme．［Bed－time．］
bě－aŭck＇，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and duck，จ．］ To duck，to plunge（one）under water，to im－ merse in water．
＂How without stop or stay ho fiersly lept，
And deepo himself beduched in the same

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tucked in the same". } \\
& \text { Spenter: :F. Q. II. N. } 42
\end{aligned}
$$

－beduelen，v．［A．S．dwellan，dwolian $=$ （1）to deceive，（2）（i．）to mistakc．］To deceive． Our guden some ells thai him helde， Cursor \＃undi，Ms．Edino，i．129．
bĕ－dün＇－dẽr，v．t．［From Eng．，A．S．，Dan．，\＆c． be，and Dan．dunder＝thumler． 1 To atupefy to confound，to deafen by noise．（Scotch．） （Jamieson．）
bĕ－dŭng＇，v．t．［Eng．pref．be，and dung．］To apply dung to，as，for instance，with the view of manuring a plant；to cover as with dung．


[^53]-b才-dŭstr', vit. [Eng. be; dusk.] To make (Colgrave : Fr. Dict., under the word basaner.)
be-dilistr, v.e." [Eng. pref. be, and dust.] To sprinkle with dust, or to cover over with dust.

bo-dŭst'-ing, pr, par. [BEnost.]
b\%-dwãrf, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and dwarf.] To dwarf, to stunt in ststure.
"Tis shriakiog, not elone weaving, thut hath thus
Wed-wāy, s. [Eng. bed; way.]
Min.: A certain false mpearance of stratltication in granits.
b-ay'e, "bĕ-di'e, v.t. [Eng. prefix be; dye.] To dye, to tinge or stain with colour.
"And Briton felds with Saruinin blood bodyde."
b\%-dy̌ed, * bě-dy'de, * b夭-díde (Eng.), - be-dỳ'-1t (0. Scotch), pa.par. \&a. [Bedye.] Your ar rin first into the Secll me
Bedyut weil and benedit oft mon be Doug.: Virgh, 81, 2
bگ-dȳ-İg, pr. par. [Bedye.]
*be-dy̆m'n ( $n$ silent), v.t. [Bedik.]
bēe (1) [pl. bēeş ( 0. Eng.), *bēeşe, * bēş (Wycliffe), * bé'is, * beem], s. [A.S. beo, bi; Sw. bi; lcel. by i Dan. bie; Dut. bij. (N. H.) Ger. biene; M. H. Ger. bie, bin; O. H. Ger. pia; Gael. \& lr. beach; Sp. abejc; Fr . abeille; Port. abelha; Ital. ap

1. Literally:
2. Spec.: The well-known insect half domeaticated for honey-making in hives. It is the Apis mellifica, Linn., and is still found wild or escaped from man's control in Rassia, in portiens of Asia, in Italy, and in France. Bees are nocial insecta. Their secieties consist of three classea-neuters, females, and males. The firstnamed are abortive females, and de all the work of the society; they are armed with a sting, and their larven, if treated with apecially rich food,


BRES.
a. Droue. b. Queen. a Worker.
can develop into perfect females. The solitary emale ia the hive is popularly called a queen; she ja fecundated in the air, and then deposits her eggs in hexagonal combs which tha workera have prepared for the purpose. The eggs ars hatched into maggot-like larver, which are fed on a mixture of wax and honey, are then ahut by the workers into ths cell, which they enclose witha lining, and finslly emerge as perfect insects. A single femate will produce In s yest from 12,000 to 20,000 bees, of which all but abeut 8,000 die at the approach of winter. The malea are called dronea. A well. peopled hive will contain from 200 to $800^{\circ}$ them. Being destitute of a sting, they have not the power of defending thenselves, and after their appropriate function has heen performed, they sre remeraelcssly put to death formed, they are remoraelcssly put to death numerous in a hiva, a fresh queen is nurtured, under whose anspices they swarn .

> And bees in hiver he idly wait The cal of early spring:Cototer: To the Ren

Gen.: Any insect of s simily to the hive-bee, as the Humhle Bees etructure penter Bees, the Mason Bees Bees, the Carpenter Bees, the Mason Bees, zolitary bees in general. In the same aense the plural bees is the technical English name for the aection of the Hymenopterous order Anthophila (q.v.).
II. Figuratively:

1. A husy persen. (Colloquial.)
2. An assemblage of persons for s specifle purpose, as to units theirsfforts for $s$ charitable ohject, or io carry on a contest with each other in spelling, soms simils intellectual or other sxercisa.
Spelling Bees crossed the Atisntic, and becans for a time quita the rage in Britain during the latter part of 1875 snd in 1876. After a time, however, their popularity ceased. During the latter part of their sojourn in that country, Definition bees were attempted as a relief to the monotony of perpetual spelling.
I (a) To hate a bee in one's bonnet: To be harebrained; (b) to be giddy. [BEE-READIT.]
(b) In the bees: In a state of confusion (Jamieson.)
bee-bird, s. A local English nams for the Spotted Flycatcher, Muscicapa grisole.

## bee-bread,

1. A kiud of "bread," composed of the pollen of flowera collected by beea, and which after it has been converted by them into a whitish jelly by being received into their stomachs, and there perhsps mixed with honey, is finally used for the feeding of their larva (See Kirby \& Spence's Introd. to Entomolojy, Letter 11th.)
2. A plant, Borago eficinalis, often grown purposely for bees.
bee-culture, s. The rearing of bees; apiculture.

## bee-eater, $s$.

1. Sing.: The English name of a genus of birds, Merops, and eapecially of ths $M$. apiaster [see Merops], more fully called the Yellow throated Bee-eater, which ia an occasioual visitant to this ceuntry from Africa, its nstive contiment. It has two long tail-feathers projecting behind the rest. its general colour above is brownish-red; the forehead is pale blue ; a hlack band croases tbe throat, meeting a atreak of the same colour along the side of the head, the space thus enclosed being yellow ; the lower parts, wings, sud tail are green.
2. Plur. (Bee-eaters): The English name of the family of Meropidx, of which the genus Merops is the type. Residents io Indis have at times the opportunity of seeing a beatitiful green species, Merops Indicus, darting out from among trees, and returning again, much as the fiy-catchers do.
bee-feeder, s. A device for feeding bees in bad weather or protracted winters. It consiats of a amall perforated piece of board which fleats on the liquid food.
bee-flower, a. The same as the Beeonchis (q.v.) ; the name also of the Wallflewer.
bee-fumigator, s. A blower for driving smoks into a hive to expel the bees from the smoks into a hive to expel the bees from the
hive, or a portion of it, while the honey is hive, or a portion.
bee-garden . A garden or enclosed place planted with flowers, and designed for the accommodation of bee-hives.
bee-glue, s. Propolis, the glue-like or gummy substancs with which bees affix their combs to the hive and close their cells.
bee-gum, \&. A hollow gum-tree, or a section of one, used as a bec-hive. ( $U$. S. .)
bee-hawls, s. A predatory bird, the Pernis apivorus. lts full designation is the Brown Bee-hawk. It is called also the Honey Buzzard. It feeds chiefly on wasps and their larve. [Peanis, Honey Buzzard.]
bee hawk-moth, s. The name given to some species of the genus of Sphingide called Macroglossa. They have a certain resemblance, which, however, is one of anslogy and not of affinity, to bees. The Broud-bordered Bee Hawk-moth is Macroglosbe fuciformis, aod Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth is Mocroglossa bombyliformis.
bee-headit, a. Harebrained; unsettled. In scottish phrase, "having a bee in one" bonnet."
bee-hive, s. A hive designed for the reception of s swarm of bees or sctually iuhs. bited by one.
bee-house, s. A building containing a number of hives for bees; an apiary.
bee-larkspur, s. A well-known flowering plant, Delphiuium grandiforum.
bee-inne, ${ }^{3}$. The shortest route to any place, that which a bee is assumed to take though, in fact, it often does differently in its fight through the air.
bee-master, s. One who kseps bees.
"They thatarobeo manters, and havenot care enough of them, murt not expect to remp aily cousiderabl
bee-moth, a. A name for the Wsx-moth, Galleria coreana, which lays ita eggs in beehlves, the larve, when hatched, feeding on the wax. [WAX-мотн.]

## bee-nettie, s. Galeopsis telrahit.

bee-orchis, a Ths name of a British Orchis, the Ophrys apifera. It is so called because a part of the flower resembles a bee It is large, with the sepals purplish or greenish white, and the lip brown variegated with whille,
bee-parassites, s. pl. A name semetimes given to the order of insects called strepaiptera, which are parasitic on bees and waspa (Dallas, Nat. Hist., Index.)
bee-scap, s. [Icel. skeppa $=$ a measure, a basket.] A bee-hive.
"When I got home to my lodging 1 was Junt like demmented unas; my hend way bizzing like a bee-cup wearyful woman"t tongue."-stcam-Boat, p. 83. (Jamio som.)
bee-wax, s. The wax formed by bees. It is not, as some suppose, the farins collected from flowers, bat exudes from between the aegments on the under-side of the bodies of the bees, eight scales of it emanating from each.
bee (2), s. [A.S. beah, beh $=$ s ring, bracelet.] Naut. : A ring or hoop of metal.

## beo-block, $s$

Nout.: One of the blocks of hard wood bolted to the sides of the bowsprit-head, for reeving the foretopmast stays through.
bēeçh, * bēeçhe, * bēçhe, s. [A.S. bece, beoce, boc; Sw. bok, boktröld; 1sel bok = a beech-tree, beyki $=$ a cellection of beechtreea, a beech-wood; Dan. bög, bögetrex; Dut. beuk, beukeboom; N. H. Ger. buche; M. Il. Ger. buoche; O. H. Ger. puocha; Rusa. buh'; Ger. oufoche; Ital. fer. puocha; Rosa. Ital. fagus; Gr' Port. faia; Ital. faggio; Lat. fagus; Gr.
$\phi$ yyos (phegos); Gael. faibhle $=$ beech wood $\phi$ ryos (phegos); Gael. faibhle = beech wood;
Arm. fao, fov; Wel. ffawy. The Anglo-Saxon Arm. fao, fav; Wel. ffawyd. The Anglo-Saxon
bece or boc, meaning beech, seems connected bece or boc, meaning beech, seems connected
with bec sud boc $=8$ book, as if at one period or other our ancestora bad used some portion of the beech-tree, yerhaps the anooth bark, as writing material.] A tree, the Fagus sylvatica or the genus Fagus to which it belongs. It is ranked under the order Corylacea (Mastworts) The nuta are triquetrous, and are placed in pairs within the enlarged prickly involucre. They are called mast, and are devoured in autumn by swine and deer. The wood is brittle and not very lasting, yet it is used by turners, joiners, and millwrights. The five thin bark is employed for making baskets and band is boxes. The country people in some parts of boxes. The country people in some parts of
France put the leayes under mattresses in France put the leayes uncter mattresses iu-
stead of straw, their elasticity rendering tbem well adapted for such a purpose.

II (a) The Australian beech is Tectona Australis, a kind of teak.
(b) The beech of New South Wales: Monotica elliptica, an Epicrad.
(c) The Blue or Water-beech: Carpinus Americana, a kind of hornbeam.
(d) * The Dutch Beech: Populus alba
(e) The Horn Beech: Carpinces betulus.
(f) The Sea-side Beech: A nama given in Jamaica to the Exostemma Caribeum, a Cinchonsd.
(g) The Water Beech. [Blue-brech.] (Treas. of Bot.)
beech-ccal, * bechene-coal, s. Charcoal made from beech-weod.
"The charounes bechene cole." c. T., 13,124
beech-finch, s. A local name for the Chaffinch (Fringilla caelebs, Linn.). (Ogilvie.)
beech-gall, s. A gall on the leaf of the beech-tree.
beech-green, $a$ of a colour like the leaves of the beech-tres; almost the same an olive-green,



Entom. Beech-green Carpet Moth: A Britlsh Geometer Moth (Lareniti olivata).
beech-nut, s. The nut of the beech, two of which lis in the prickly capsule.
beech-oil, a. Oil expressed from beechmast. It is uaed in Picardy and come other parts of France in lieu of butter, for which it is a poor aubstitute.
beech-owl, n. A local name given to the Tawny Owl (Syrnium stridula).
beech-tree,s. The same as Beecr (q.v.).

+ be'eçh-en, a. [A.S. becen. In Ger. buchen, buichen.l Pertaining or relating to beech. Specially-

1. Consisting of beech-trees, prodaced by beech-trees.

Ayd Dati and Francini both have made My name familiar to the beechen shade"
Coxper: Tram of Muton (Dealh of Damon).
2. Diade of beech-wood.

- In beechen gobleta let their heverage shlne,

T This form is now practically obsolete, except in protry; its place being aupplied by the Bulstantive beech used adjectively.
beeçh'-mast, 2. [Eng. beech; mast. In Ger. buchmast. 1 The mast or fruit of the beech-tree.
bēeçh'-whēat, s. [Eng. beech; wheat.] A plant, F'olygonum fogopyrmm. (Nemnich.) [BUCKWHEAT.]
bèeçh-y̆, a. [Eng. beech; -y.] Full of beech, consisting of beech.

Who knows not Melvillef beechy grove,
-cf beep, (3) (of inersons) a bect-eatar: 0 , (2) beed, (3) (nf jursons) a becr-eater; O. Fr.
bof, buef; Sp . buey $=\mathrm{sn}$ ox ; Prov. bou; Purt. boi $=$ beef: Ital. bue $=$ an ox: all from Lat. bos, accus. bovem; Gr. Boús (bous), genit. Boos (boos) = an ox. Compare in Sw. bifinn, biff stek, and Dut. biefn, bief-stuk = Eng. beef-steak. A word introduced by the Normans. Trench directs attention to the fact that while in English the domestic animals, as long as they are living, are called by Saxon names, their tiesh, after they are dead, has, as a rule, some Norman abucilation, as if the Saxons had tended then while living, and the Normans eaten them when dead. "Thus." he says, ox, steer, cow, are Saxon, but beef Norman sheep is Saxon, but mutton Norman. So it is severally with swine and pork, deer and vemison, fowl snd pullet. Bacon, the only flesh which perhaps ever came withln his (the Saxon's) reach, is the single exception." (Trench: The Study of Words.).] (See slso Scott's Ivanhoe.)
A. As substentive:

1. An ox, s cow, or a bull, regarded as fit for tood.
II In this sense it has a plural beeves.

2. The flesh of the ox or the cow, used either fresh or salted. It is the most butritious of all kinds of meat, and is well sdapted to the most delicate constitutions. It should be well cooked, as it has been proved that underdone beef frequently produces tape worm. Good beef is known by its having a clear uniform fat, a firm texture, s fine open grain, and a rich reddish colour. Meat which feels damp and clammy should be avoided, as it is zenerally unwholesome. Fresh beef loses in boiling 30 per cent. of ita weight; in roasting it loses about 20 per cent. The amount of nitrogenoas matter found to be present in one pound of good beef is about four ounces. In the raw state it contains 50 per cent. of water. [Dx.]

B. As adjective: Conaisting of the flesh of the ox, cow, or even the bull.
of a if you are employed in marketing, do not accept butcher." - Sioftr
beef-steak, s. A thick shice of beef, cenerally cut from the runip, for grilling.

- Illke a beefsteak, too, as well as any;

Byron: Beppo, ss.
beef-tea, beef tea, s. A kind of "tea" or broth for invalids made from beef.
beef-witted, a. Having a beavy, or-lika intellect; dull of understanding, atupid. Troik it thou mongred bed-witced lond 1 " -Shatcesp :

## beel-wood, s.

1. The Eaglish name of the Caguarina (q.v.).
2. The name given in New Sonth Wales to the Stenocarpus salignus, a tree belonging to the order Proteacea, or Proteads.
3. The name given in Queensland to Danksia compar, also a Protead. (Treas. of Bot.)

## bēef'-ēat-ẽr, s. [Eng. beef; eater.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. One who eata beef, a term contemptuously applied to well-fed servants.
2. Plur.: A name aprlied to the yeomen of tbe roysl guard.
" Bome better protectlon than that of the trninB. Oruith. (Pl.): The Buphaginese, a subfamily of African birds, called also Ox-peckers. They belong to the family of Sturnidx (Starlings). Buphaga africana, the species called lings). Buphaga africana, the species called by way of pre-eminence the Beefeater, perches on the bsick of cattle, licking from wnours
on their lide the larve of Bot-fies (Estridx), on their hide the la
bēef'-1-nĕss, s. [E̊ng. beefy; -ness.] Beefy condition; tendency to $p^{10}$ on fleah.
be'el sū-ět, s. '[Eng. beef; suet.] The suet or kidney fat of beef. [SuET.]
beef suet tree, s. A shrub, Shepherdia argenter, belonging to the Flreagnacese (Oleasters). It is called also Buffalo-berry, and grows in the United Statea.
bēer'-y̆, $a$. [Eng. beif: -y.] Abounding in, resembling, beef; fat, flcahy.

- bēek, v.t. \& i. To bask, warm. [Brak.]
bēek, s. An old spelling of Beaz.
béek-ite, z. [Beckite.]
beel, n. [Borl.] A boll, ulcar.
"The akyane in the whiche a beet if growar."
Wychaf (Lerii, Ilii. 18 ).
* bēeld, " bēild, s. [BeILd, Breld.]
bēele,s. A kind of pickaxe used by mizers.
Bě-ěI'-zě-bŭb, s. [In Gr. Beє入̧єßov́ $\beta$ (Beel-
 $=$ lord of, and $2 x 2 \%=$ a fly.]

1. The fly god, a god worshipped in the Plilistine town of Ekron. (2 Kings i. 3.)
2. An evil spinit. [Beelzebul.]
3. Fig.: Any person of flendish cruelty, who is 80 nicknamed by his adversarics, or in contempit of noral sentiment, spyropriates the sypellation to himself and cherishes it ss if it weresn honourable title.
". His [Viscount Dunde'sl old troopera, the Satals and Beetzebubs who hal sbared hin erinies, and who now bis hight -Nacaulay: orm. Eng., ch. xim.
 from Heb. hal lord of, and לili (zebul), in Old Testament $=$ a habitation, in the Talmud $=$ dung.] A word used in the New Testament for the prince of the demons (Matt. x. 25 ; xii. 24,27 ; Mark iii. 22; lake xi. 15, 18, 19). Beelzehul, not Beelzebub, is the correct reading in those passages. Probsbly signifying lord of dung, the dung-god. A contenptnous apprellation which may, horeover, have been, as Hug auggests, a dung-Tolling scarabæus beetle, like that worshipped by the Egyptians.
"bēeme, s. [Beam.]

+ bēe'-mǒl, s. [Вемоц]
bēen, *bëne, *bën, v. [A.S. bron $=$ to be, to exist, to become.]

1. Past participle of the verb to be. waite ixy, thou hast beon falthful over s few thlnga, .. *2. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons plural indicative of the verb to be.
" Soms aren se seneschnlo mind serven other lordee,
"- . thay be desceyved that say thay bom not

## been, s. pl. [In A.S. beon $=$ bees, pl. of $b \times 0 \mathrm{~m}$ a bee.] An ofd plural of Bee a bee.] An ofd plural of Bee (q.v.).

* beênge, "binge, v.i. [Apparently with the initial oound of bow, bend, and the closing aound of cringe. (N.E.D.)] To cringe, in the way of making muck obeisance; to fawn.

By beenging to your 1oppish hrlthers."
Fergution : Poemp, il 88 (Jumieson.)
bëer (I), " bëere, s. \& a. [A.8. bear = (I) beer nourishing or strong drink, (2) metheglin (f) (Bosworth); Icel biort; Fries. blat: Dut a Ger. bier; O. H. Ger. bior, plor ; Fr. biere;
Ital. birra: Wel. bir; Arm. byer, bir, ber.]
A. As substantive: A fermented aqueous infuaion of malt and hopa, or of malt, augar, and bops. The term is now applied to all mal liquors prepared by the process of brewing.
Beers are divided into two great, classee, ales and portera, the former being chiefly propared from pale malt, and having a pale amber colour, whilst in the preparation of the latter a certain proportion of roasted or black malt is used along with the pals malt. Thia increases the colour, and gives to the porter a somewhat bitter flavour. These two classes are subdivided into a great many varieties, depending on the atreagth of the wort used and the amoust of hopa added. Thus we have pale ale, mild ale, bitter ale, barley wine, table beer, \&c. Stout, bruwn stout, double brown stout, \&c, are merely richer and stronger kinds of porter.
Gearine beer should conaist of water, malt extract (dextrine and cilucose), hop extract, and alcohol. The quantity of alcohol in beer varies from two per cent. in table beer to ten or even twelve per cent. in strong ale, and the extract from three to fifteen per cent, the latter giving to the beer ita nutritive value. The alcohol present alwaya bears a relation to the smount of sugar fermented. A good aonnd beer ahould be perfectly transparent and have a brilliant colour sad a pleassant snd have a brilliant colour sad a pleassat
tlavour. Sour beers and beers that are thick are very unwholesome.
Legialative acts have been passed imposing severe penalties on any brewer or publican who shall have in his pussession, or who shall sell adulterated beer, sod a further heary penslty on any druggist or other person who shall sell sny adnlterant to a licensed brewer. Notweer has been, and atill is very largely adulterated. The adulterants used at the present time are, however, of a comewhat harmless character. The publican purchases from the brewer a cask of gennine bear. To this he adds, for the sake of profit, a large proportion of water. The beer being now reduced in colour and flavour, must be "doctored." Molasses, foota-sagar, liquorice, or caramei is alded to increase the colour; gralns of paradise, cayenne, and in some cases ereo tobacco, to give pungency ; and mustard, copperas, aalt, and alun to impart a frothy hesd to the beer. The nitrogenous matter extrscted from the mait, and present in the original beer, is thus reduced to a minimum, and the beer-drinken pays for a liquor which may be sweet and pleasant to the taste, but is almost destitute of nourishuent. Sait is added, not so moch (as aome publicans aay) to preserve the bear, as to increase the thirst, sad thereby impart as craving for more drink. Cocculus indicus, pieric scid, atrychnine, snd opium, asid to be picric scid, atrychnine. snd opium, asid to be
adulterants, are now seldom, if ever, ased to aduiterants, are
adulterate beer.
"Fluw. Weistod flow, like thine ingpirer, beer!
Tho staite, niut rine ; tho thin, yet ever clear:

B. As adjective: Intended to contaln or actually containing beer; designed for the sale of beer, or in any other way jertaining to beer. (See the anbjoined compounds.)
beer-barrel, 8. A barrel used to contain beer. [Baprel.]
" i.. of aarth we make loand, and why of that
aseer-barrel " $=$ Shakesp.: Hamlec, v. .
beer-cooler, s. A large shallow vat or clatern in which beer ts exprosed to the aatural sir to be cooled; a tub or cistern in which air artifclally cooled ts used to reduce the tempersture of becr.


## beer-engine, s. [BEER-machine.]

beer-faucet, s. A machine conalisting of a piston for ejecting air into liat beer to make it foam.


beer-float, E. An areometer or hydro meter floated in grain-wash to ascertaic its ensity and tha percentage by voluma of proof apirite which it will probably yield.
beer-fountain, a A yump nied to draw beer into a gisss for immediate consumption. [Bfer-machine.]
beer-glass, a. A glass to drink beer from.
beer-hopper, e. A vat or beck in which hops are infneed before being added to the wort.
beer-house, a $A$ honse where beer is sold; a beer shop.
beer-machine, beer-engine, \& A machine or engine in nse in pubis-2-honses and other beer-shops of London and most otiler citfes. It consiste of a row of force-pumps in cittes. It conith caska below, each containing connection with caska below, each containing a difierent quality of hquor. The hsudes of the pumps are visibla at the bar; and asink below conveys away sny liquor
apilt is the process of drawing.
beer-saloon, s. A place where beer is sold and may be drunk. (U.S.)
beer-shop, s. A shop Ilcensed for the uale of beer and other malt liquors only.
beer-vat, s. A vat in which malt is infused in the manufacture of beer.

Bëor (2), Bëre, s. \& a. [A survival as a placename of A.S. bearo $=$ Mid. Eng. bere $=$ a grove. )
A. As substantive (Geog.): A market-town and parish about ten iniles west of Lyme Regis, and seven north-west of Wareham, in Dorsetshira. Its full name is Beer-Regis or Bere-Regia ( Regis signifying of the king)
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the place described under A.
Beer-stone, s. A species of freestone quarried at the place described under A.

- bëere, s. [BiER.]
bëer'-i-něss. s. [Eng. beery; -ness.] The quality or condition of being beery. (Slang.)
bëer'-y, a. [Eng. beer; -y.] Pertaining to or abounding in beer; under the influence of beer. (Slang.)
beess, s. pl. [Plural of Eng. bee (2).]
Ship-carpentry: Piecea of plank bolted to the onter end of the jib-loom to reeve the fore-topmast ataya through. [BeesLock.]
bēe'sha,s. [Native name ia parts of Further India (8).]
Bot.: A genus of bamboos differing from Bambuss in having the seeds enclosed in a fleshy pericarp. There are two apecies, Beesha Pagu Tulla, and E. fox, from the Malayan Archipelago.
* beest, * bē'est-y̆ng, " bestynge, " best nynge, "blēst'-ing, " be'est-in, " beēst'ligg, - bē'est-lĭng. "bé es-tĭn-ing, * bē'est-ny̆ng. * bē'est-ny̆nge, s. (sing.) \& a.; *béest-ings, * blést-ings, "bēest-ins, bĕs'-in̆ngş, s. pl. in form, with oing. meaning, and also used attributively. A.S. beost, bysting $=$ the first milk of a cow after calving (Bosworth) ; Dut. biest; L. Ger. beest ; (N. H.) Ger. biestmilch.]
A. As substrntive: The first milk taken from a cow after calving, or from any other mifch beast after having borne offspring.
Prompt. Beunyrge mylke (bestnyngek): collustrum."-
Bo may the first of all our fells be thine.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the first milk from a cow after calving.
"A bestings puddin' an. Adam's wine."
- beest-milk, " biest-milk, s. [In Ger. biestmilch.] The first milk of a cow after calving. [Beestr.]
be'en-waxx, s. [Eng. bees; wax.] The "wax" of bees, used by them for constructing their cella. It is a secretion elaborsted within the body of the animal from the aaccharine matter of honey, and extruded in plates from beneath
the rings of the abdomen. It is not the same as the propolis which bees may be seen carryting on their thighs when retarning from their daily excuraions among flowers. Also, the daily excuraions among flowers. Also, the
same wax melted down and purified, as an same wax melted d
article of commerce.
bees'-w̌ing, s. [Eng, bees; wing.] A fine, flluy deposit io old Port wine; often nsed for wine having the deposit.
bēet (1) s. \& a. [A.S. bete; Ger. beete; Dut. beete : Dan. bede; Wel. betysen: Fr. bette or beiterave; Sp. betarraga, beterraga; I tai. bietc or bietola; Sw. \& Lat, beta; from the Celtic bett $=$ rei, or from bywd or biadh $=$ food or nouriah ment, the plante being used for that purpose.]
A. Ao substantive: The English name of the Beta, a genus of piants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). Beta vulgaris, or Common Beet, is indigenous it England, and at least the sonth of Scotland where it growa on the sea-shores, eapecially Where it growa on the eea-shores, especially
where the soil is muddy. It is widely cultivated where the soil is muddy. It in widely cultivated
to be used in the manufacture of to be used in the manufacture of rugar, the
green-topped variety being preferred for the green-topped variety being preferred for the
purpose. The smail red, the Castelnaudary, purpose. The smail red, the Castelnaudary, boited, as ealad. Beet is also used for plekling, for furnishing a varnish, and for other pur poses. Much of the crop of beetroot sugar ia made not from the Beta vulgaris, but from the B. ciclu, the White Beet, called alao the Chard or Sicilian Beet. (Cicla in the opecific name means Sicilian.)
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the plant deacribed under A.
$\dagger$ bēet (2), bēat, 8. 10. Sw. bylte = a buadle bita = to hind up.] A sheaf or hundle. (Scotch.) Beat of lint: A aheaf or bundle of flax as made up for the mill.
"The frat row of the int is put in slop-wayg with the erop-end down wurd till the reat with the root-end
downward; the cropof the eubsequent soats or theave

bēet (1), v.t. [From beet (2), s. (q.v.).] To tie up. (Used of flax in aheaver.) (Scotch.)
(Jamieson.) (Jamieson.)
beet (2), v.t. [A.S. betan $=$ to make better, improve.] To remedy, improve, mend.
Makynge ayein or beetynge her nottia"-wyelife
(Matt. 1V. 21).
To beet a mister: To anpply s want. (Scotch.) "If twa or threo hunder pounds cant beet a mister
 Of fire $=$ to mend, improve, or add fuel to a fire (foruratively).
"Or nohle "Elgin' Beets the hearn-ward farme."
bēet (3), v.t. [Beir.] To heip. (Scotch.)
béet-ax, s. [From Eng. beet (2), s., and axe (?).] An instrnment for jaring tnrf.
bēet'-In-bănd, s. Anything used to tie bundles of flax. (Jamieson.)
beèe'tle (1) $(\mathrm{tle}=\mathrm{tel})$ ). s. [A.S. bytel, byth, biotul $=$ a mallet, a staff; from beatan $=$ to beat. in L. Ger, betel, bötel = a ciog for a dog ; N. H. Ger. beutel =a bag, a purse, a beater a reaping-chisel; M. H. Ger. boszel $=$ a beater.

1. A mani, a heavy wooden mallet for driving stones, stakes, or tent-pega into the ground.


## beetle.

"If I do. fillip me with athreo-man beethe"-
beetle-brow, s. A projecting brow, like one of the transverse projections on the head of a malle.t. It is the portion just above the eyes cailed the auperciliary ridge, made by the projection of the frontal kinus. [Beetcy v. (2).]

A down-icook, middle stanture, with binck hat
downileok, middle statare, with hiack hair."
Sir R. Fanshaw: Tr. of Pastor Fkdo, p. 175 .
II It is aometimes used in the plural.
" His blohber lipe and beotle-browe commend,"
beetle-browed, *itel-browed, a Having a projecting brow.
"Enquire for the beell-brow'd critic, se."-Shoith.

beetle-head, a. \&s.
A. As adjsctivs: Having a heal assumed to be as destitute of understanding as the head of a wouden maul ; a "wooden head."
B. Ao substantive: The weight generally called the " monkey" of a plle-driver.
beetle-headed, $a$. Having a " wooden" head; utterly deficient in intellect; stupid exceedingly.

## Sheaded, Aap-ear' d knave." Shaketp. : Fam. of Shrew, iv.

beetle-stoolc, $s$. The atock or handle of a beetle.

- To crouch, to pleane, to be a beellontock
of thy grent manaters willi. Hubbord's Tate
bēe'-tle (2) (tle as tell), s. [A.S. betl, betel bitel = (1) a beetle, a coleopterous inaect; (2 a "blackbeetie," i.e., a cockroach; from bitan $=$ to bite.]

1. Entom.: Any member of the enormously large order of inaects called by naturalista Coleoptera, meaning Sheathed Wings. [Coleoftera. $]$ They have four wings, the inferior pair, which ara membranous, being protected by the superior pair, which are horny.
"The poor beefle that we tread npon,
In corporal suff rance
As when a giant dies." Shuken.: Mecus. for Meas., Iti. 1.
To be as blind as a beetle is an expression founded probably upon the habita of aome beeties of the Scarabrua family, which coma cironing into houses in the evening, are at tracted by the giare of the lamp, fly round it and through the room, ending by tumbling backwards on the ground, and finding a difticulty in getting up again. No beeties are really blind, except a few cave apecies.
 as baectes in foresecing thilg great
2. Popularly: A "black beatle," viz., a cockroach, which, however, is not properiy a beetle at all, but beiongs to the order Orthop tera, and is akin on one aide to the cricket. on the other to the earwig.

* beetle-stones, s. pl. An old name given to nodules of clay-ironstone fonus at Newhsven, near Edinburgh, and elsewhere The appeliation was given from the erroneous notion that the nodnies were of insect origin [Clay-ironatone.] (Buckland: Geol. \& Mineralogy, 1856, vol. i., p. 199.)
beé-tle (I) (tle = tel), v.t. [From Eng. beetle, s. (1) (q.v.).] To heat with a heavy mallet.
"Then lay dt [yarn] out to dry in your uleaching-
yard blyt be sure never to beat or beelle it "Maxward: 'Sel. Trans., p. Hit. (Samienon.)
bēe'tle (2) (tle as tell), v.i. [A.S. bitel = biting or aharp.] To jut out or hang over, some cliffs do.

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff:
That beethes o i , his base into the sea.
bēe'tled (tled as teld), pa. rar. \& ad [Beetle, v.t.]
bēet-lĭng, pr. par. \& a. [BEETLE, v. (1).]
bē'et-lĭng, pr. par. \& a. [BEETLE (2), v.l.]
"On beetting cliffg, or pent in rulna deep
They, till due time shail serve, were bid fence."
Thomon. Castie of Indolence, it 4.

* beetling-machine, s. A machine formerly in use for beetling or beating cioth as it was slowiy wound on a revoiving roller.
bēet'-răd'-ǐsh, s. [Eng. beet; radish] A plant, the same as Beetrave (q.v.).
bë'et-rāve, s. [Fr. betterave $=$ beet ; from bette $=$ beet, and rave $=$ a radish, a ront. 1 plant, the Red Beet (Beta vulgaris). [Beet.]
béet-rôot, s. [Eng. beet; root.] The root or the Beet (Beta vulgaris). [Beet.] A vaiuable food, owing to the large amount of sugar it contains. Neariy all the sugar used in France is made from the beet, and in America many of the augar refiners use it in their sagar factories. In Germany a coarse spirit is mannfactured from the beet, a large proportion of which ia imported into Britain and mads into methylated spirit. Several attempts mads into methylated spirit. Several attempts heries in that country, wut the great difficuity has been to obtain a clean spirit, the flavour of the beet belng very peralstent. Beetroot contains ten per cent. of sugar, add about two per cent. of nitrogenous matters. It was formerly need to adniterate coffee.


beetroot-sugar, s. sugar msde from the rrot of the beet. It seema to have been first made in the year 1747 ; it was largely manufactured in France during the wara of the revolution, when English cruisera cut the French off from access to the West Indian canesugar. It has bees considerably developed in Anerica. "Ths beetroot is first washed in a rotatory drum immersed in water, tben rasped into pulp, and squeezed in woollen rasped into pulp, and squeezed in woolen
sacks by hydraulic pressure, or in contiouous revolving presaes, or the augar is removed by diffusion in iron tumblers. The juice is clarified with lime filtered through aninaal charenal, crystallised in vacuo, and drained by a centrifugal machine."
beeveş, s. pl. [The plural of Eng. beef(q.v.).] Oxen, black cattle
"They sought the beeves that made their hroth."
- bēe'vŏr, s. [Beaver (2) (q.v.).]
* bée-zĕn, a. [Bison.] (O. Scotch.)
bě-fâlı, * bě-fàl; * bĕ-fầ $11 e$ (pret. befell, *hefelle, * befel, *bi fel, * by fel; pa. par. befallen), v.t. \&i i. [A.S. befeallan; O.S. bifallan: Ger. befallen.]
A. Transitive (followed by the object with or without a preposition):
I. To happen to, to affect one. (Uaed at first indifferently of favourahle or of unfavourable occurrences in one's career.)
"Bion maked an envious man, that was very and, Befallen unto anvther man. ${ }^{\text {W }}$ - Bacon.

2. The tendency being to take mora note of what is unfavourable than limourable io one'a lot, the word now has generally an unfavourable sense.
"Por the common people. Wheo they hear that mome frightifuit thing has sefoillem such a one in such
B. Intrans: : To happen, to take place. "But rou at feast may make report Wordsicarth: White Doe of Rytseone, if
bě-fàl-Iẹ, pa. par. [Befall.]
O teacher, some great inischief hnth befallen
To that meek man
Jilion: P. L., bk. xi
bě-fâl-lĭng, pr. par. \& s. [Befall.]
A. As present participle: In senses correaponding to those of the verb.
B. As subst. : That which hefalls, an occurrence, an incident; an event especially of an unfavourable character.
bĕ-farr-í-a, s. [BEJARIA.]
bĕ-fĕll', "bĕ-fĕ1; pret. of Befall

* beffr, * baff, v.t. [Ger. puffen, $\dagger$ buffen $=$ to cuff, hang, or buffet.] To beat, to atrike. (Scotch.)
B.t the wrath of the goddur has doun beff

The cietio of Troy from top $\begin{gathered}\text { nito the ervind." } \\ \text { Doug. - Mirgi, }\end{gathered}$
bĕff, baff, s. [From baff, v. In O. Fr. bufe, buffe, bouffe $=a$ blow from the fist, a cuff. $]$ [Burf, Buffet.] A blow, a stroke, a cuff. The same as Scotch BAFF (q.v.).
-bĕf-froy, s. [Belfiy.]

* bĕ-fight (gh ailent), v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and fight.] To fight, to combat.
bex-fit; $v$. To be suitable to or for; to beconne, to be becoming in. Used-
(a) Of persons:
"He was not in the frame of mind whtch beles one Who is alsout to strike a decisivo hiow."-Macaulay:
Hiet. Eng., ch. v. (b) Of things:

Well do a womans teara belt the eye
of him whoknew hot as s man to die. anan. The Abencerrage Ui
bě-fit'-těd, pret. of Befit.

- Befited as a pa. par. scarcely exiats. To bear our heasta io grief ne befted
bêfít'-ting, pr. par. \& a. [Bepit.]
An answer beffting the hoetilio zoesszge ond menace-
bě-fit'-ting-ly̆, adv. In a befitting msnuer.
+ bĕ-flăg'ged, pa. par. [Eng. prefix be, and flegged = decorated with flags.] From an imaginary present, beflag.

* bě-fiàine, pa par. \& a [Beflay.]
bĕ-fiăt'-tẽr, v.t. [Eng. prafix be, and fatter.] To load with flattery. (Webster.)
bě-flăt'-tẽred, pa. par. \& a. [Beflatter.] bě-filat'-tẽr-ǐng, pr. par. [Beflatter.]
* bĕ-fă'y (pa par. beflaine), v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and flay.] To flay.
"Out of his otkin he wha bellaine"
Goner : Cons. Amane, hk. vil (Aichardson.)
b๘-flow'ẽr, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and flower.] To besprinkie, to acatter over with flowera or with pustules. (Hobbes.)
† bĕ-flum', v.t. [Eng. prefix be; and fum, contracted from Aummery (q.v.).] To befool by cajoing language, to cajole, to deceive, to cajoling language, to cajole, to deceive, to boozle.'
Colonei Theibot, the other hand, I beflummid them wi
bĕ-flŭm'med, pa, par. [Beylum.]
bĕ-flŭm'-mǐǹg, pr. par. [BEFLUM.]
bě-fō'am, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and foam.] To bespatter or cover with foam.
"At last the dropplug wipgs befoam"d all ofer With flaggy hesvinees, their inaster bora"
Eudden: Or. Moc, iv.
bĕ-fö'amed, pa. par. \& a. [Befonм.]
bě-fō'am-ing, pr.par. [Веғолм.]
bě-fŏg', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and fog.] To involve in a fog. (Irving.)
bě-fog'ged, pa.par. \& a [Befoc.]
bĕ-fŏgg'-ǐng, pr. par. \& a. [Befoo.]
bĕ-fóol, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and fool.] To make a fool of. (Often uaed refiexively $=$ to make a fool of one'a aelf; for in reality no one can make a fool of another.)
"". and how thes carne back ngalo, and befooved $\cdots{ }^{-1}-$ Bunsurn, $P$. P., pt. ii.
bĕ-fóoled, pa. par. \& a [Befool.]
bĕ-fóol-ĭng, pr. par, \& a [Befool.]
bĕ-för'e, * bī-fõr' $e_{\text {, }}$ " by̆-för' $e_{\text {, }}$ * bī för'e, bȳ-uör'e, *bī-för'n, " bĕ-för'ne, "bī för'-ĕn, * bě-för'-ĕn, qrep., comj., \& adv. [A.S. and O.S. beforan, biforan =(1) before (2) for; Dut. bevorens = before; (N. H.) Ger. bevor; 'O. II. Ger. bifora, pivora.]
A. As preposition :
I. In space:

1. Gen.: In front of, not behind ; situated in front of the face, not behind the back. Used(a) of persons:
"Their cummoo practioe was to 100 k no further
Or (b) More loosely (of things): Situated nearer a spectator than is suother thing with which it is compared in situation.
the hill of Hachilha, which is before Jeshtmon."
-1 Sum. xxi. i.
2. Spec.: In the presence of, as noting-
(1) When used of persons:
(a) Exposure to the eyes of the peraon or persons in whoae presence onc is.
"And Shalium the son of Jabesh conspired nagast
him, and smote himb before the people."一 -3 Kingi iv 10 .
him, and atmote him before the people."- 3 Kinginv. 10 "Before one, in the expression "Thou shalt have nn other gods before me " (Exod. xx. 3; see also Deut. $v .7$ ), practically means anywhere; for as a falae god worshipped any where is worshipped "before," i.e., in the pesence of the All-seeing One, the commandment can be obeyed only by him whe forbears to worship a false god anywhere.
(b) Great respect or even actual adoration for.
"On kneos heo gon beforen him falle."
1he Kyng of Tars. 221. (1s. in Boucher.) before the Lord. "-Lev. $\$ \mathrm{v}$. 24 , kill the burnt-offerling (c) Submission to the jurisdiction of.
"If a sait be begran before an erchdescon, the ordi(d) In the power of, as if apread out in front of them.
"The world was all before them. where to chooes"
(2) When used of places (Spec.): Encampment or the construction of military works for the purpose of besieging a place.
"And all the people, even the peoplo of mar that
were with him, weat up. and drew nigh, and ewne befors the oity.:-Joak. vili. 1 L
(3) When used of things:
(a) Proximity to, elther for worship or any other purpose.
before the tabernacle of witness wht thee ehall mindstet
(b) The intruise of somethlag behind; as in the common nautical phrase "to run before the wind," i.e., moving in the same direction as the wind and lmpelled by its full force.
" Her part, poor woul! geeming as hurdened
Was carried witt more epoed befors the wind."
II. In time:
3. Preceding.
". Particular advantages it has before all the boola 2. Prior to.
"The eldest [elder in son in before the youngar in
4. Not yet arrived at ; future.

III. In a figurative sense:
5. In preference to, rather than.
"We think poverty to be infilitely dearrablo safore
6. Superior to.
""..:" he is before his cornpetitora both in right and
B. As conjunction :
I. Sooner than, earlier in time.
"Before two monthe thelr orh with 1 g ght adorn,
7. Previously to, io order that something may be.
"Aefrore this elaborate trestine can become of une to
my conntry, two pointe are necan
C. As adverb:
I. of place:
I. Furtber onward, in advance, in frout of. "Thon'rt so for before,

8. In front; opposed to in the rear, or to behind.
II. of time:
9. Up to thia time, hitherto.

10. In time past:
(a) Gen. : At an indcfinite period of bygons time.
sepher.": and the name xv 15 . of Debir before was Kirjath-
(b) Spec.: A short time ago.
"I shall resume somewhat which hath boen opfore a. touching the question beforegoing."-Hak
11. Already.
"Yoo tell me, mother, what I knew before,"
before-casting, s. Forethought.

before-go, v.t To precede, go before.
"Merci and treathe shal befor-go thi face."-wyelifo
12. 

before-goer, s. A messenger before.


* Other MSS. read before-renner.
before-set, $a$. Prefixed. (Prompt. Parv.)
before-showing, pr. par. A previous
disclosure; a tore-warning.
"We bothe asten a dreem in onyght bifora-scheryng
of thing is to cumyuge."-H yctife (Gen sil. 11).
before-speaker, a A spokesman.
"Profete that is interpretour ether bifor spetera""
before-wall, s. An advanced rampart.
"The wal and the biformal,"一 Wryciffe (la. sivi. a).
¢ Otber MSS. read bifor-walling.
bĕ-för'e-çī-těd, a. [Eug. before; cited.] Cited before. (Dr. Allen.) t bĕ-för'e-gō-ing, a. [Eng. before; poing.]
Going before. (Now abbreviated into ForsGoino.) (MiLon.)
bĕ-för'e-hănd, * bĕ-för'e-hănde, * bl-
för'-nănd, " binoren-hond, $a$. \& adv. [A.S. beforan, and hond $=$ hand. in Sw. forhand.]
 or, wöre, wọlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; māte, oŭb, cüre, unite, cũr, rûle, fûll; trȳ, Sy̌rian. $\infty, \infty=\overline{\mathbf{e}}, ~ e y=\bar{a} . ~ q u=k w$.


## A. As adjective:

1. Possessed of accumulations or stores previonsly acquired.
"Stranger' house in at this time rich, and much beren years."-Bacon.
2. In a state of forwariness; well prepared, all but ready.
"What Is man's contending with insuporable diff.
 -hich is zoon be

## B. As adverb

## 1. Previously, befors.

"Heo biurenhond leorneth hore meister."-Aneren
2. In a state of priority, first in time. (In this sense often followed by with.)
"A they therefore deterintned to bo beforehand 3. Previously.
(a) By wsy of preparation.
"When the inwyers hrought extravagnot mllk, Sfr Roger used to hargan beforethand to cut off s quarter a yard in any parition bill -Arouknnat
(b) Without wsiting for a certain event; antecedently.
"It would be resisted hy such an had beforenand
reaisted the general proots of the gospel."-Acferbury.
bě-for'e-měn-tioned (tioned as shŭnd), a [Eng. before; mentioned.] Meationed before, wbether by word of month, by writiag, fore, whether by word of moll
or in a printed page. (Foster.)

* bŭ-för'-ĕn, prep., conj., \& adv. [Bepore.] (Chaucer.)
bö-före-time, adv. [Eng. before; time.] Formerly; specially, in the olden time.
"Beforetime is Israel. whea aman went to enquire
- Ja-tör'ne, prep., conj., \& adv. [Before]
bě-ror'tune, v.t. [Eag. be; fortune.] To bsppen to, to betide.

As mash I wish all good befortune you , iv. a
be-for'-tnned, pa, par. \& a. [BEFORTUNE.]
bě-för'tunn-ing, pr. par. [BefontuNe.]

* be-fot'e, adr. On foot.

Parrefote, or on fote (afote). Pedestre."-Prompt.
bĕ-foul', v.t. [Eng. be; foul.] To foul, to render dirty, to soil. (Todd.)
bě-fôl 1ed, pa. par. \& a. [Befoul.]
bĕ-foul-ling, pr. par. [Befool.]
bě-frěck'-ie (le as eql), v.t. [Eng. be; freckle.]
To spot over with freckles. (Drayton.)
bĕ-friĕnd', v.t. \& i. [Eng. be ; friemi.]
A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To bs s friend to or of, to act with kindness to, to favour, to counterance, to sustain by sympathy.
"Be thon the firat true raerit to befriend:
His praise in lost who stays till all compend."
Pope: Esay on Criticism,
2. Fig. : To fsvour, to be prolitious to (Used of things.)
B. Intransitive: To be friendly, favourable. But night defriends-through patbe obscure he
pased.
Hemans: The Abencerrage,
bě-friĕnd-ĕd, pa. par. [Befriend.]
be-frlĕnd'-Ing, pr. par. [Befriend.]
Doen what she can, for she polote overmore np to
beaved." Longfilow: The Cxildren of the Lord's Supper.
be-frlĕnd'-mĕnt, s. [Eag. befriend; -ment.] Ths act of befrieading; the state of being befriended. (Foster.)
botring'e, v.t. [Eog. be; fringe. In Ger. befransen.] To plsce fringes upon, to sdorn with fringes.


bě-frìng'ed, pa.par. \& a. [Befrinok.]
bĕ-fring'-ĭ̀ng, pr. par. [BEfRnNos.]
bĕft, pa. par. [BEFF.] (Scotch.)
be-für', v.t. [Eng. be; fur.] To cover or clothe with fur. (F. Butler.)
bð-fürr'ed, pa. par. \& a. [Befva.]
bĕ-für'-ř̌̀g, pr. par. [BEFUR.]

* beg, s. [Beroh.]
bĕg, " bĕgge, " bĕg'-gĕn, v.i. \& t. [Of uncertain oribin. Sweet sud Skeat agree in referring it to A.S. bedecian $=$ to heg. Dr. Murray admits that this has much to recommend it, thongh the phonetic connection between ths Old Eng. beggen aud ths still older form bedecian is, in his opinion, by no measa established. He thinks thst "the inost liksly derivstion is from 0. Fr. begart $=$ beghard. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ [Beghards.]
A. Intransitive: To ssk for slms, spec., to ask habituslly; to bea professionsl beggar, to be a msndicant.
"I cannot dig : to beg I am ashamed."-Luke xvi: \&
B. Transitive:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. To ask earnestly ; to ask as a beggar does for slms.

## Hecomes an "ag. <br> i. Ror all thy bleesed youth . and doth beg the alms

Sinakesp: Mean for Meas., ill 1.
2. With similar earnestness to request anything, solicitation for which does nut make one a mendicant.
"Ho went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesuan."-
3. To take for granted. [II. I.]
4. Td apply for one's guardianship. [II. 2.]

Bo begg'd at court unless you

II. Technically:

1. Logic. To beg the question: To perpetrate the fallacy called Petitio principii : to sssume, if sn opponent will permit $i t$, the very thing to be proved.
*2. Old Law. To beg a person for a fool: To apply to be his gusrdian. The petition was presented in the Court of Wards.
"Lenve begging. Lynus, for sucb poor rewards,
Else some will beg thee, ia the court of wards,
FT There is a play upon ths words beg you for in the following passage :-

> "And that f great minn Did meau to beg you for his daughter." eity watch (o. Al.), 144 . (N
$\qquad$

- (a) Crabb thas distinguishes between the verbs to beg and to desire:-" To beg marks the wish; to desire, the will and determination. Beg is the sct of an inferior; desire of a superior. We beg s thing as sa favour, wo desire it as a right."
(b) To beg, beseech, solicit, entreat, supplicate, implore, crave are thus discriminated:-The first four of these do not misrk such a state of dependence in the sgent as the last three: to beg denotes a state of want; to beseech, entreat, snd solicit a state of urgent necessity ; supplicate and implore, a state of abject distress; cruie, the lowest state of physical want. One begs with imporiunity ; beseeches with carnestbegs with imporiunity; besceches witsoning and ness; entreats by the force of reasoning ant
strong representation. One solicits by virtue strong representation. One's interest; supplicates by a humble of one's intertst; supplicates by a humble
address; implores by every mark. of dejection and humiliation. Begging is thic act of the poor when they need assistance; besceching and entreating are resorted to by friends sud equals, when they want to inflaence or persuade; besecching is more urgent, entreating more argunsentative. Solicitations are used to obtain favours which have nore respect to the circumstances than the rank of the solicitor; supplicating sad imploring sre resorted to by sufferers for the relief of their misery, and are addressed to those who havs the power of sverting or increasing the calamity. Craving is the consequence of longing; it marks an is the consequence of longing; it marks an earnestaess of suppic
bĕg, s. [Turkish beg= prince, chief.] [Bey.] In Turkey, Tartary, ©c.: A title for a provincial governor, or generslly for su official of high rank. In lndia it is occasionslly met with as part of an ordlnary proper uame, borne by persons presumably of Mogul Tartar descent, hot possessed neither of officisl rank nor of aristocratic birth. Beg is essentislly the ssme word as Bey, used in Tunis and other parts of Northern africa.
"Togrul Beg, however, the son of Micluacl, the son of the Turkh - Mill: $\#$ ist. India (ed 1848), vol $11 ., \mathrm{p}$. 254
be'tga, bé'e-gah, "big'-gah, s. [Mahratta, Hind., \&c., bigha.]

In India: A land measure. That of Bengal is ahout 1,000 square yards, or one-third of an English acre. That of the Mahrstta country contains 3.926 square ysirds; consequently $1 \$$ begas will be $=$ an Eaglish acre.

* bě-găb', v.t. [BYoAB.]
* bĕg-äir'-ieş, s. [From O. Eng. begare = variegate.] Stripes or slips of cloth sewed on garments, by way of ornsment, such as are now worn in liveries; pessidents. [Beaarie.]
lyning thereut onite naith of sold, or silver velvo sutine damask, taffatices, or ooy begairies. frenylea pactile Juts ior broderie of gold, silver, or silk
* bĕ-gâll', * bĕ-gâl', v.t. [Eng. be; gall.] To gall, to chafe, to rub till soreness srise. And shake your atardy trunks, yo prouder pineen, With the deep turrowes of the thunder stone.

> en of the thuinder.stoae". $B$ p. Hall: Detance to Env.

- bě-gâlled, " bě-gàld', pa. par. [Beanlц]
* bĕ-găl'-1ǒn, v.t. [A.S. agaluan $=$ to stupefy.] To frighten, to terrify. (N.E.D.)
* bě-gàne, a. [A.S. begangan = to surround.] Covered, overlaid. (Scotch.) [BEGone.] Aad hous of bricht Apollo goid begane." $\begin{gathered}\text { Doug.: } \\ \text { Virgit, } \\ \text { 162, }\end{gathered}$ ss.
* bĕ-gär'-ĕlt, "bĕ-gär'-y̆-xt, pa, par. [Bxgable.]
* bĕ-gär'-ie, " bĕ-gäx'-ĕ, v.t. [Prob. from Fr. bigarrer $=$ to diversify.] (0. Eng. © Scotch.)

1. To variegate.
(a) Gen. : To deck with various coloura. "Begareit all in auadry hewis," Lyndeay: S. P. R., li. 103 (Jamieson.)
(b) Spec.: To stripe, to variegate with lipes of varions colours, to streak.
" All of gold wrocht was thare riche sttyre.
Tbar purpoure robhis segaryie nehyoand brycht.n
Douglas: : Virgil, 25i, 15. (Jumean.)
2. To besmear, to bedsub, to bespatter.

Bome Whalley's Bible did begarie,
By letting flee st it canarie." $\begin{gathered}\text { Colville: } \mathbf{H o c k} \text { foem, pt, L, se. }\end{gathered}$
be-găsse', s. [Baoasse.]
bě-găt', pret. of Beget (q.v.).
"Shers
flood And shat Arphaxal two years after the focen. x. 10, 11.
bě-gà'-věl, s. [Eng. be, and gavel (q.v.).] [Baqayel.] it is called slso Bethugavel, or Chipping-gavel (q.v.).

* bĕ-gâw', *bĕ-gâwd', v.t. [Eng. be; gaw (q.v.).] [Gewasw.] To deck out with gewgaws.

Begreoted with chsins of gold and Jewels."
North: Plutarch, p. 127. (Richardson.)

* bĕ-gâw'ed, " bĕ-gâwd'-ĕd, pa. par. \& a [Begnw.]
* bc̆-gâw'-ingg, "bĕ-gâwd'-ĭngg, pr. par. [Begaw.]
bĕ-ḡètk, s. [BEGUNK.]
bě-gěm', v.t. [Eng. be; gem.] To adorn witt 1 recious gems, or snything similarly beautiful snd lustrous.

The doe awoke. and to the lawn
segemmed with dowdrops, led her fawn
bĕ-ğm'med, pa. par. \& a. [Begem.]
bĕ-gém'-ming, pr. par. [Bеоем.]
*běg'ěn-illd, * běg'-èn-ěIde, s. [O. Eng. begen $=$ to beg, snd yido, yld, eld $=$ age, seniority, a man.] A mendicant.
"A bastardes, 8 bounde on, a begenelces douhter."
Ifers Plowm in, p. 158. (S. in Boucher.)

* bě-gĕs', *bĕ-gěss', adv. [Eng. pref. be = by, snd gesse = guess; Dan. gisse.] By chance. st radoio.
"Thou lichtiles sul trow propertien
And marks qunen nilirn ityme thou sein,
And bits begess:"
Scoet :
Eysrgreen, 1,1
" I bapnit in a wilderness
Quhair I chanst to gantin beqes."
Bursh Pilg. (Warsons Coll.), iL so
b夭$-\mathrm{gext}^{\prime}$; br-gět'e, * by̆-gy'te (pret. begot, begat, *begatte, * begale; pa. par. begotien, bigeten), v.t. [Eng. be; get $=$ to cause to get; A.S. begytan, bigitan (pret. begeat) $=$ to get, to obtain ; A.S. preffx be, and getan, gytan, gitan $=$ to get.] [GEx.]
boil, b6s; pout, jowil ; cat, cell, ohorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ass; expect, Xenophon, escist. ph $=f$ -cian, -tian =shan. -gion, -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, sion = zhŭn. -tione, -sione = shĭs, -ble, -dle, dc. = bel, del

1. Lit.: To engender, to generate, to procreate, to becorae the father of. (Used of the procreation of children.)
2. Fig.: To prodace, to engender, to generate, to cause to conie into existence. (Used of projects, ideas, or anything simllar, or generally of anything which man can bring Into being.)
"Till carried to ex coses in each domasn,
This far rite goud bogers peculiar jaio.
bex-gět'-tẽr, s. [Eng. heget; -er.]
3. Lit.: One who begets, one who procreates; a father.
"For what their prowesg galn'd, tho law deelares Is to thetuselves alove, fnd to their heirs:
No share of that goes hack to the begeteor.
4. Fig.: A producer; as "a begetter of disense.
beg'-ga-ble, a. [Eng beg; able.] Able to beohtained if hegged for, or at least able to be begged with a donbtful resolt.
"He finds it his boat way to be almaya craving, beCause
posed of, or not beggabie. 1 - - Butier's Characters.
běg'-Gar, "běg'-gẽr, "běg'-gẽre, s. [Eng. beg, -er; Dut. bedeladr: Ger. betller; Ital picaaro
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
5. One whose habitnal practice is to implore penple for alms, whether becanse he has some physical or mental defect which wholly or partially incapacitates hin from working or herouse (if such a thing le conceivalle) al his efforts to obtain work lave been uniforinly abortive; or finally, in tho many cases, because he is tno idle to work and too shameleas to blush nt the meanness of casting his support oo others perhaps less strong in body, and even less rich in purse, than himself.
"Bet than a laxer, of a brggere."
Anll there was a certain beggar nomed Lazarus Which wa inud at hin gate full of sores and desiring to fe ted with the crumul) which fell from the rici
unai's table. . "-Lute xyit 20,21 . 2. One who is dependent on others for erpport, whatever his position in aociety.
"They the noo-Juring clergyl naturally became 3. One who asks a favour, however legitimate; a petitioner for anything.
"What aubjects will precariuus klogs regard"
II. Fig.: Ore who, in a logical matter " loegs" the question; one who assmmea the point in dispute, or, in a more general sense who assumes what he does not prove.
"These shameful beggur of principles, who give
his precarious account of the originat of things, as this ne to themselver to be men of remonn. "- Thingemen
B. Ild faw and Ord. Lang. Sturdy beggar An ahle-bodied man quite capable, if he likrd. of working, tut who will not do it because he prefers to quarter himself upn the induc trions. The Act 14 Elia, c. 5 , passed in 1572, definel rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars to the "all persons whole and mighty in boly, able to labour, not having land or mister, nor using any lawful merchandise, craft, or mysusing any lawful merchandise, craft, or mys
tery." whese, and coupled with them, un tery, "hasp, and coupled with them, unhappily, "all common labourers able in looly,
loiteriog and refusiog to work for such reasonable wage as is commonly given "-that is, what now would he called all agricultural or other labourers on strike-were, for the first offence, to be grievously whipped and he bumed through the gristle of the right par with a hot imn an inch ronnd; for the serond should be deemed feloos; and for the third euffer death, without benefit of clergy. The cruel severity of the Act made it fail of effect. The aturdy beggar continued to Howish; be does ao still. He may be aeen daily almost saywhere, alike in Europe and the Uaited syyubere, alike in Europe and the vaited
States; and as lung as the thonghtless continue to give firm alma in the street, there is no 11kelihoud of his condescending to work.
beggar-brat, s. A contemptuous appellation for a chlld engaged in begging. A beggar's child.
beggar-maid, s. An unmarried female beggar.

Young Adra Cupld, bo that shot so trim,
beggar-man, A. Ama who lea beggar.

## "Gla. In it a beggarman? Old Mant Madiano and beggar too."

Shakegn. king Lear Ir. 1
Beggar-man's Oatmeal: A plant, Alliarta officinalis.
Beggaris Besket: A local name for a plant, Pulmonuria officinalis.
beggar's-brown, s. Alight-brown anuff. which is made of the etem of tobacco; what In England is generally denominated scotch sпuf. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
beggar's-lice, s. A vulgar name for an American boraginaceons plant-the Echinospermum virginicum, the hooked prickles of whose auts or bur-hike fruits adhere to the clothes of passers-by.
beggar's-ticics, a A similarly vuigar name for two composite plants, alen from America-the Bidens frondosa aud the B. connata, the fruit of which, having two teeth or prickles, adhere to the clothes.
beggar-weed, s. [So called by famuers and others from its growing only in im poverished soil, or because of itself it beggars the land.] A name given by farmers in different parts of England to various weeds, specially to Polygosum aviculare, Cuscuta trifolit, Herclium sphondylum, spergula gonus, Cuscuta, dic.]
beggar-woman, s. A women who is a begear.

The elder of them, being pot to ouree,
Shakesp.: King Hemry ir., tr. 2
bĕg'-gar, *bĕg'-gẽr, v.t. [From beggar, e.]
L. Lit.: To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. (Used of persons.)

Cowper: Tauk, ble 11 .
II. Figuratively:

1. To impoverish. (Used of an exchequer or of finances.)
custoiness her deroyed ownts, were to he underoold, ber Nacaulay: Hite, Eng., ch. xxiv.
2. To deprive. (Followed by of.)

Will nothing "Nessity, of matter beggard
In ear $n$
3. To exlaust; to tax to the utmost the power of.

It beggarid all deseription.
beggar-m cards, etther the aame with, A. game at of Catch-honours. (Jamieson, da) (Eng. Scotch.)
bĕg'-gared, par par. \& a. [Becoar, v.]

běg'gar-ĭng, " bĕg'-gẽr-ĭñg, pr. par. \& a. [Beggar, v.]
bĕg'-gar-II-nĕss, * bĕg'-gẽr-ly̆-nĕsse, $s$
[Eng. beggarly; -ness.] The quality of being beggarly; meanness.
"They went aboat to Minder the fourney, by ralling on the beggatilinest of tho nud diacrelitingy it it
Lard Wimbledon to the Indea Buckingharn. Cabala Lard Wimbredon to the
(1054), $\mathbf{p}$ 13Q (Todd.)
běg'-gar-1̆̆, *bĕg'-gẽr-1̆̆, "bĕg'-gẽr ly̆e, a. \& adv. [Eng. beggar; -ly.]
A. As adjectire:

1. Of persons: Like a beggar, poor-looking, mean.
"Who that teheld euch a bankrupt beggariy fellow as Cronwell entering the parlingievt house witho supw the that be should, by the morrier ut vue kyyy South the buishued of another, ascead the thrule?"
2. Of things: Suitable for a beggar ; like that of a begrar ; mean, contemptible
"As children multiplied and grew, the household
of priest mecame more and more begguriv." Nacaulay: Huthe. Eng, choriti. and mora beggarly."-
B. As adjerb: In a manner sultshle to a beggar: meanly, indigently. (In a literal or in a flgurative sense.)
"Tuuching God himseif, hath he revenled that it it
his delight $w$ dwelt begrarty", And tbat he thketh wo

 8. [Eng. beggar; -y.]
I. Of persons: The state or condition of en habitual beggar ; indigence.
"Ganut Beggary, and scorn."
3. Of things: Poverty; indigence.
"Theroi: begoary io the love that ean be reotond."
bĕgged, • běg'-gěde, pa, par. \& an [Bea.]

* begor-gild, s. [O. Eng. beggen $=$ to beg; fem. ending-ild.] A beggar.
"Filt is begodde ribto anto beren bagge ou bac."-
bĕg'-ǧing, " bĕg-gy̆ǹge, pr. par., a., \& \& [BEG, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: Iu aeuse corresponding to those of the verb.
a Begging Friar (Ch. Mist.): A friar who having taken a yow of poverty, eupporte himself by begging. [Jendicant Orders.]
"The monga of minstrele shd une talee of beging C. As substantive:

1. The act of begging for, or aoliciting any thing. Spec., the act of sollciting alms.
 our condity of oireeco getem more witb berpinp than we 2. Logic: The act of assuming what is not conceded, as in the phrase "a begging of the question.'
bĕg'-gĭng-1y, adv. [Eng. begging; -ly.] Like a beggar; as a beggar wnuld do.

"bĕg'-gǐng-něas, s. [Eng. begging; -ness.] Neediness, beggary.
"Thar shat come to thee a' thi beggingmowe as a
Bĕg'hards, Bĕg'vards, Bŏg'-ards, 6. pl. ILow Lat. beghardus, begehardws, begi andus, from Lambert Begue, who sppears to have been the founder of some religious lay brotherioods in the twelfth ceatury.)

Church History:

1. Certain religious people who associsted themselvea into a kind of monastic lodging bouse nader a chlef, whalst they were unmarried, retiring when they pleased. As they often supported themselves by weaving, they were sometimes called "Brother Weavers," They first attracted notice in the Netherlands in the thirteenth century. Thes were established at Antwerp in 1228, and adopted the third rule of St. Francia in 1290. (Mosheim.)
2. The body described under 1 seems to have lingered in diminiahing numbers till the seventeenth cent., when they were sbsorbed by the "tertiaries" of the Franciacans. By the third rule of St. Francis, thnse might have a certaia loose connection with thls orler, wbo, without forssking their worldly busineas, or forbearing to marry, yet dresaed poorly, were continent, prayerfal, and grave in mannera.
3. Used loosely as an abusive epithet for the Alhigenaes, Waldenses, \&c.

* bĕ-ghōst', v.t. [Pref. bo, and Eng. ghost.]

1. 'To make a ghost of.
2. To endow with a spirit or senl. (N.E.D.)
bč-gilt', a. [Eng. be; gith.] Gilded over.

bĕ-gĭn', * bč-gĭn'nc, * bі̆-gy̆n'ne, vi\& \& \&. [A.s. begirnan (pret. began, pa. par. begunnen), aginnan, anginnan, ingingar, onginnan, oxgynnax; from $a, a n$, in, or on, and gynnan = to begin; O. 8. di O. H. Ger. beginnan; 8w. begynna; Dan. begynte; Dut. \&i Ger. beginnen; Lat. gigno $=$ to bring forth; Gr, yiyvomai (gignomai), and yèw (genō); from the root gen, Salnc. gun $=$ to be born, and odganmi $=$ to beget, or to briag forth. $]$
A. Transitive :
3. To commence action; to pass from inaction to action.
"ernite ishul keper and bequnnen her deuocioun on yo
 euen of ye feste of ye
4. To trace the first ground, element, or existence of anything.
"The apoutio begins our knowledgs in the eroateres
Whteh lepds us to the knowledge of God."-hockee B. Intransitive:
5. To come into being or commence or enter nn any particular state of existence.
(a) To come into belig. (Used of persons or thlags.)

Eate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pð̂t


## 

(b) To commence or enter on any particular tate of existence; to commence, to ariss.

All ends, in lore of "All begian,' love man."-Popa
2. To commence any setion or courae of action: to take the first step from non-sction to sction; to do the first sct, or part of sn act. "Then ther deqaan att the anclent men which ware
of Begin is often follow by sa infinitive.
" Now and then a sigh he stolo,
To begin with: To commence welect any particular peraon or thing ith to first of a series.
"A lesson which requires so mnch time to learn, had
need be earis begun with" - overn. of the Tongua.
I Crabb thus distinguishes the veriss to begin, to commence, sand to enter upon:-" Begin and commence are so strictly allied in signiflcation, that it is not easy to diacover the difference in their epplication, although a minute difference does exist. To begin respecto the order of tims ; to commence, the exertion of setting sbout a thing. Begin is opposed to end; commence, to complete: a person begins s thing with a view to ending it; he commences with the view of completing it. To begin is With the view of completing it. To begin is either transitive or intransitive; to begine by apologising; he commences his speech with an spology.' To begin is used either for things or persons; to commence, for persons only: all things have thetr beginning; in order to effect anything we must make a commencement. Begin is more colloquial than commence: thus we say, to begin the work, to commence operations. To commence and enter upon sre as closely allied in sense as the former words; they differ principally in application: to comnence seema rather to denote the making an experiment; to enter upm, that of first doing what has not been tried before: we commence on undertaking; we erter upon an employment." (Crabb:' Eng. Synon.)
-b゙̄-gìn'ne, \&. [From begin, v. 1 Beginning.
The hard beginns that meets thee dismay
Spenser: P. Q. ., III. iil. 21.
bě-gin'-nẽr, s. [Eng. begin; -er. In Dut beginner; Sw. begynnare; Dan. begynder.] 1. Ons who originates anything; one who is the first to do anything.
"Socrates maketh Ignatius, the Blizop of Antioch,
he first beginner thereof, eved under the apostles themselves. - Hooker
2. One whose study of a science or practice of an art has just commenced ; one inexperienced in what he is doing or profesaing to do; a young learner or practitioner.

Our choir wiald scarcely be excuzed, Byzon: Ilourt of dalenew ; Granta.
bě-gin'-ning. $p r$. par., $\alpha$., \& \&. [Begin.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& participial adj.: In senses correspondiag to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:
I. The act of commencing to do.

Onliles.". Deginnting of miracies did Jeaus in Cans of
IL. The state of commencing to be.
" Youth, what manpe age is like to be doth show:
We may our end ly our beginning know."
III. The commencement or cause of soy thing.

1. The time or date of the commencement of saything.
(a) The moment in bygone time in which the heavens and the earth-i.e. the material niverse-came into existence at the flat of the Creator.
"In the beginning God crested the heaven and the
(b) From everlasting, from eternity.
"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was 2. The first psrt of anything.
"The causes and designs of an action tre the brgtn
ntag; the effects of these causes, and the difficultios nfng; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties
 3. That which causes anything.
"Wherever we place the beginning of motion, Whether from the head or the heart, the body moves
2. That from which enything grows or develops.


bZ-gin'-ayng-lags, a. [Eng. begianing; -less.] Without s begioning.
 Beginningless,
Serm it
ant,
bð-gird', † bð-girt' (pret. \& pa. par, begirt, begirded), v.t. [A.S. begyrdan, begredan $=$ (1) to begind, to surround, (2) to clothe, (3) to defend, to fortify; Ger. beguirten; Goth. begairdan.]
I. Literally: To encircle with a girdle ; to place a literal girdle round the body or saything else.
II. Figuratively: To encircle with saything eise than an aërial girdle.
3. Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
"Add, Lentulus, begirt yon Pompey's housa-"
4. Spea: To edcircle with hostile works with the view of beaieging.
"It was so closely begirt before the king's merch foto the wost, that the counterl| humbly digesired his
majesty that he would relieve it."-Clarendor.
bĕ-gird'-ěd, bĕ-girt', pa. par. \& $a$. [Beaird.]
bĕ-gird'-ing, * bě-girt'-ǐng, pr, par. \& a. [Begird.]
"He describes them as begirting the hal r hulha"
běgirt' (1), v. [Beorrd.]
b6-girt' (2), pa. par. \& a. [BEGIRDED.]
bĕg'-1ẽr-běg, bĕg'-lǐ-ẽr-bêy, s. [Turk. = lond of lords.] [BEG.]
In Turkey: A title for a proviacial governor, next in dignity beneath the Grand Vizier. He has uader him several begs, agas, sc.
bĕg'-lẽr-bĕg-lĭk, s. [Turkish.]
In Turkey: The province ruled over by s beglerbeg (q.v.).
bĕg'-líenr-bêy, s. [Begleabeo.]
bĕ-glô'om, v.t. [Eng. pret. be; gloom.] To cast gloom over; to render gloomy.
"I ahould rather endea rour to support gour mind.
 Co Dr. Whate (1787).
bĕ-gnâ'w $(g$ silent), v.t. [Eng. prefix be gnow.] To gnaw (lit. © fig.).

The worm of conscience still begnaw thy monl."
Shakesp. : Eichard $/ 1 / .$, i. as
bě-gnâw'ed, pa. par. \& a. [Beonsw.]
bě-gnâw'-ǐng, pr. par. [Begnaw.]

* bě-g ${ }^{\mathbf{o}}$ ', v.t. [A.S. begangan $=$ to go after, to perform, to dispatch, to attend, to be near, to surround, to worship.]

1. To perform, to accomplish. (S. in Boucher.)
2. To surround. (S. in Boucher.)

- Occurs only as past participle and particlpisl adjective. [Beoone.]
† bĕ-gŏd', v.t. [Eng. be, and god.] To make a god or, to deify.
+ bĕ-gǒd'-děd, pa. par. \& adjj. [Begon.]
- High-sown perfectionista,- what is yet more exe crable, when they are come to the height of thel
begodded coadition, sc., cannot sin, do what they will begoded condition. 太de., Csanno sing
+ bĕ-god'-dingg, pr. par. [Becon.]
" bĕ-gón'e, * bĕ-gŏn'ne, * bě-gö', * bǐ-gō', ${ }^{*} \mathbf{b} \check{\mathrm{y}}-\mathrm{go}^{\prime}$, pa. 2urr. \& a. [A.S. begangan $=$ to go after, to perform, to dispatch, to lie near to surround, to worship.]

1. Gone far, sunk deep, especially in woe or in weal; beset with.
Amant., is wit v . treasour so full begone."-Gower: Cons. Amant., bik, v
so deep was her wo bagonne."
Rom. ef the Rose.
" He is rich and well bego."-Gower: Cont. A mant.

- It still appears in the word woe-begone (q.v.).

2. Surrounded.

- The hridles were, for the nonee,

Chron. of Eng. in Rition's Romances. (S, in Bowcher.)
bě-gori'e, interj. IImperative of verb to be, and last partictple of go.] Begone, get you gone, go, go awsy, depart, quit my preaencel

## 

 a Frenchman born in 1638, who promoted botany.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Begoniacere (Begoniads). [Begox]-


Acere] Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, in flower-pote, in houses, sad in sinsilar situations.
 (Eng.), s. pl. [Begonia.]
Bot.: All order of plants, classed by Lindiey under his XXIVth or Cucurbital slliance The flowers are unisexual. The sepals aupe rior, coloured; in the males four, two being within the others and amaller than them; in the femsles five, two being smaller than the rest. The stamina are indefinite; the ovary is inferior, winged, three-celled, with three double polyapernoons placente in the exia. The fruit is membranons, three-celled, with sn indefinite number of minnte aeeda. The flowers which are in cymes, are pink; the leaves are slternate, snd toothed with scarious stipaleg. Geners, 2; species 159 (Lindley, 1847). Lucallties, the East and West Indies, \&e. [Begonia.]

* bĕ-gǒn'ne, pa. par. \& a. [Beao, v., snd Berone.]
$\dagger$ bě-göre, v.t. [Eng. pref. be, and gore.] Ocenrs only in vast jar. begored $=$ besmesred with gore.

Besides, ten thounand monsters tule abhor'd
Did wait about ia zaping sriesly, all beprid"
Did wait about in zaping eviresly, all bef.r'd."
bĕ-gǒt', bĕ-gơt'-tě̆ı, pa. par., a., \& a [BEOET.]

1. Lit.: Generated, produced.
"Found that the Lesue was not hla begnt.",
Shukesp: Wichard HII., iLL 5 ,
ien Son of God."-John IIL. 18 .
2. Script.: To be the Divine cause or the human instrument in producing regeneration within as sinful soul.
not We know that whoogever is born of Good sinneth not hat he that is bogitten of God keepeth himaelf
and that wickel oue tuacheth him not."-1 John v. 18 a. . . my mon Onesinus, whou I have begotten in

3. Script. Of God: To stand to the eterna "Son of God" in such a mysterious relation as to warrant the latter to le called "the only begotten Son of God.
"For Ocd so loved the world, that he gave his ouly begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him shoul Scotch gowk, gawk = a fool.] The set of jilting or making a fool of.
"It he bas giten you the begown, lat him gang, my Goman; ye'ly get anithe
bĕ-goû'th, bě-goû'de, pret. of verb Brans. Began. (Scotch.)
"The West Kyaryk begouth to Trs
As the Enat begouth to fayle."
As the Enst begouth to fayle.. (Jiment.

- bĕ-grā'çe, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and grace] To endow with grace. (Occurs only in the past participle.)
* bð-grä'çed, pa. par. \& a. [Begracr.]
* begrauin, pa. par. [Bearaved.]
* bě-grā've (1), v.t. [A.S. begrafan, bigrafan.]

In Dut. begraven; Ger. begraben = to begrave

Goth. bigraban = to dig up.] To commit to the grave, to bury.

That he wald sumfir to be earyit from theoce Thay corpis dede. .irein for to te."

* b̋-grā've (2), v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and grave, v.t. a pa par. begrave.] To grava, to engrave.
 OI work manship it was begrnpe" Gover: Cons. 4 m ., hk. 1
* bě-grā'ved, bě-grāv'-en, * begrauín, pa.par.\&a. [Begrave (1).]
- bě-grāv-íng, pr. par. \& an [Beqrave (1).]
bé-grē'aṣe, v.t. [Eag. pref. be, and grease.]
To cover with grease. (Minsher.)
bě-grē̄aşed, par par. \& a. [Beonease.]
bě-grē'aş-̌̌ig, pr, par. \& a. [Beorease.]
- bĕ-grē'de (pret. bě-grăd'de), v.t. [Eng. \& A.S. pref. be, and A.S. groedan; O. Eng. grede $=$ to aay, to cry, to call.] Te cry out against. "The fugheles that the or begradde."
- be-grět'te, pa par. [A.S. gretan =(1) to go, to meet, to approach: (2) to greet, to salute ; (3) to touch.] Saluted.

The teris lete he fall, and tendirly

bě-gri'me, v.t. [Eng. pref. be, and grime.] To soil with soot, the black material which adheres to the outside of pots and pans, or anything similar.
riding. bands of dragonne, spent with running and Bng., ch $\times \mathrm{vl}$.
bĕ-grimed, pa. par. \& a. [Beопiме.]
bě-gri'm-íng, pr. par. \& a. [BEORime.]
bě-grŭdg'e, r.t. [Eng. pref. be, and grudge.] To grudge.
in None will havo cause to orgrudge the beanty or
bě-grŭdg'ed, pa. par. \& a. [Beonudge.]
bě-grŭdg'-ĭ̀ng, pr. par. [Begrudge.]

- bǒ-grût-těn, a. [Sw. begräta = to weep for to deplore.] Having the face disingured with weeling. (Jamieson.)
bě-guīle, " bĕ-gīle, "bī-gy̆ 1e, *bȳ g v.t. [Fing. be, guile. O. Fr. guiler $=$ to decive.
I. To deceive by means of guileful conduct or words.
* 1. To cover up with guile; guilefully to

> "So beguitd With outward honesty Shakesp.
2. To deceive by meane Rape of Luerece. ment.

II. To allure or lure to or from any place, course of conduct, sc.
(a) To anything.
and And the woman andi, The rerpent beguiled me.
(b) From anything.

Beguile his wharger from the combotil rage,"
III. To cause to mistake, to cause to commit an error, without reference to the means by which this has been brought about. (Scotch.)
Falker: ink mark God he never beguiled me yet.-
alker: Remark, Passoges. p. 10
"I'm saer beguil'd" is $=1$ have fallen into - great mistake. (Jamieson.)
IV. To thwart ; to disappoint.

1. To thwart or elude by artifice.

II In this sense the object of the verb may be a person or a thing.
${ }^{4}$ In wrotchednese depriv'd that benefit,
To oud itself sy deathy 'That yetwente comiort,
When misery could begulie the tyrante raga,

## 2. To disappoint.

"The Lord Aboyn comeen to the rond of Aberdeen beguided.--spataing. i. 165 . (Jamiteonon,
V. To remove tedinin or weariness; to giva pleasiug amnsement to the mind, and $s 0$ make time alip pleasantly away.

## "Nought, without thee, zus weary moal beguites" <br>  deception, a trick; "the slip;" a disappointmeat. <br> "Rre 1 camo hack, and weli I wat ghort while, WM I a coining, I gete the beguil, <br> Ros: : Helenore, p. 7a (Jamiseon) <br> b欠-guī1ed, *bč-guỳ 1d, pa, par. \& a. [Beaule.] <br> bĕ-guīe-mĕnt, s. [Eng. begutlement.] The act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled that which beguilea. <br> bĕ-guīl'-ẽr, "bĕ-gil'-ẽr, s. [Eng. beguile, -er.] Ona who beguiles; an allurer, a deceiver, a cheat. <br> > y a bequaler, tomorrow begulled.- <br> <br> I A begualer, to-morrow begulled."

 <br> <br> I A begualer, to-morrow begulled."}bĕ-guīl'-1̌ng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Beovile, v.]
A. As present participle \& participial adj.: Tis fown-the visioo: and the sense

Wordscorth: WAite Doe of Rylecone, 10
B. As substantive: The act of deceiving people by living or apeaking falsehood.

For further I could say, This man's untrue.
And knew the patteras shakesp. . Lover's complaint.
bĕ-guīl'-ing 1 ly, adv. [Eng. beguiling, -ly.] In a mantuer to heguile. (Webster.)
† bě-guil'-tied, pa. par. \& a. [Beavilty.]
$\dagger$ bě-guin'-tyy, v.t. [Pref. be-, and Eng. guilty (q.v.).] To render guilty.
"Dost at once beguilty thine own conscience wlth
bĕ-guîl-ty̆-̌ìg, pr. par. [Begullty.]
bĕg'-nin, s. [Frorn Fr. beiguin, the masculine form of beguine.] A Beghard. [Beguards.]
beguinage (as bĕg'-in-azh, or bĕg' in-ig), s. (Eng. begutn(e); age; Fr. beguinage $=$ a house for heguines (q.v.).] A community of beguines; a religions house for beguines. In the Low Countries the name is often osed for the quarter of the town in which such a house is situsted.
"The house at Little Oldding bore no resenhlance Whatever
bě-guĭne', běg'-uĭne, s. [F̌r. béguine, from Med. Lat beguina, begina $=$ a follower of Lambert le Begue, the founder.] [Beoharis.]

Church History:

1. A name for a member of one of the associations of praying women which arose io the Netheriands in the thirteenth century, the first being formed at Nivelles, in Brabant, in A.D. 1226, and spreading rapidly in the adjoining colntries. They were founded by Lambert le Begue (i,e., Lambert the Stammerer), a priest of Liege, in the twelfth century. They used to weave cloth, live together under a directress, and leave on being married, or indeed whenever they pleased, for they were bound by no vows. They still exist in aome of the Belgian towns, notably at Ghent, where they are renowned as makers of lace, though under different rales from those formerly observed.
"To write at once to the Superior of the Béguines.
2. A name given also to those members of the commonities described alove who in the seventeenth century joined the tertiaries of St. Francis.

- Used also attributively: as, a beguine convent.
"The Buguine convents whlch they visited."-Wr.
bě-gŭll', v.t. [Pref. be-, and Eng. gull (q.v.).] To ilupose upon; to gull; to deceive.
bĕ-gŭm', $v . t$. [Eng. be, gum.] To cover or athear with gum. (Swift.)
be'-gǔm, 8. [Hindustani bequm.] A lady, princess, or woman of high rank. (Used chiefly of Mohammedan queens regnant, as the Begum of Bhopal.)
bê-gŭn' (Eng.), "bé-gŭn'-ny̆n (0. Scotch), rel. \& pa. par. [Begin.]
A. As preterite of begin

Thone nysteries, that tines the world begum
Lay hid in darkoess and eternal oight" Sir J, Davies
B. As past participle of begin
"Belng conident of this very \&hing, that he which hath day of Jeacua Cbrist "-Phok i, 6 .
† be-gunne', v.t [Beaunk, v.] To cheat, to deceive Spea, to jilt in love.
"Whoo sweotheart han begunk od him won migheart, Fitlage Fatr: Blachwo Mag., Jono 1821, P. 128. (Jameenon)
bégixink', bĕScotch prefix be, and A.S. geac, gace $=$ (1) cuckoo, a gawk, (2) a aimpleton.] [GAWx, Gowk.]

1. Generally: A trick, or Illusion, which exposea ona to ridicule.
"Now Cronwell's gane to Nlck, and ane end Monk
2. Specially: The act of jliting one In love. (Used elther of a male or of a female.)


* bé-gŭn'-ny̆n, pr. par. The same as Beonr-
Nino. (Scotch.) Nino. (Scotch.)
bě-gŭt'-tse, s. [Low Lat., from O. L. Ger. and Dut. begutte.] The bame as Begunima (q.v.).
* bĕ-guȳ2d, pa. par. \& adj. [Beoviled.]
* bêh, pa par. [A.S. beah, pret. of bugan= to bow, bend, aubmit, yield.]
" Hire love me luatinde och word

be-ha'd, pret. of v. [Behold.] (Scotch.)
* bĕ-hâld to, v.t. [Berold тo.]
bě-hâl'-den, bě-băd'-dẹn, pa, par. [BrHoLDEN.] (Scotch.)
bě-half', "bě-half'e ( $l$ silent), s. [Mid. Eng. behalve, bihalve, found only in the phrass in, on, or upon behalve, used for on halre, frotn A.S. on heolfe $=$ on the side or part of. This has been confused with Mid. Eng. behalve, behalves = near, by the side of.]

1. Favour, advantage, support, or vindication. (Noting action for the advantage of.)

For unto you it is grven in the behaly of Chrint not ooly to botieve
2. Lien, stead (noting aubstitution for) (Used specially when one appears instead of another, as an advocate for a clicnt, \&c.)
bë-hăp'pęn, v.i. [Eng. be, happen.] To harpen to.
Whithis is the groateat ehame, and foulest acorn,

bĕ-hăp'-pen-ingg, pr. par. [Berappen.]
b九̌-hā've, v.t. \&i. [Eng. prefix be, and have; A.S. behabban, behabban = (1) to compass, surround, or contaim; (2) to restrain, to detain; Ger. gehaben $=(1)$ to behave, (2) to fare.]
A. Transitive:

1. Not reflexively: To exercise, to employ. to discipline.

> With such sober and onnoted passion He did behare hls anger ere twras spentht As if he had hot provd an argument

Ao
2. Reflexively: To conduct (one'a selt, to cornport (one'z self).
"Thou hant worthily behaved thyself. ..."-Buagens
B. Intra
B. Intransitive:

1. Of persons: To conduct one's self; to comport one'a self. (Uaed in a good or in a bad sense.)
"Though severely mortified, he behared llke aman
trense and spirit -Maculduy : Hick. Eng., ch. avih
2. Chem. : Of things: To act or appear when treated in a certain way.
 tree," $\rightarrow$ Tyndatt: Frag. of Science ( 3 rd ed.h iv. 85
bĕ-hā'ved, pa. par. [Behave]
bě-hāv'-ǐng, pr. par. [Behave.]
bĕ-hāv'-ĭng (plur. "bĕ-hā'v-ŭng-is), a Behavionr, manners, deportment. (Scolch.) "The scottls began to rise glk day in experanes of
 ayteis of his realm " "-Bellemh. Crom, bik r., ch \& (Jamieson.)
 ehav(e) ; tor, or tow.]
A. Ordinary Langwage:
I. Oatward deportment; snch condnct as is visible to the eye ; carriage.
3. Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
 II hits otehatiour on on fied or hatto. millee thouls biv.
T Shakespeare has behaviours in the plural fust as ws say mannera. (Jul. Cose, i. 2 ; Aus. Well, i. 8.)
4. Specially:
(1) Snch ontwsrd deportment as is Atted cavourably to impress.
"The beatiful prove accomplishod, but not of great than virtae."-Bacon
(2) Gesture, posture, sttitude, specially of $s$ graceful kind.
"He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsonse behaviour. "Sidney.
"... the gesture of constancy becometh og bent in looker.
1II. Conduct, inclnding whst is within the heart and unseen, no less than what is visible. To him who hath prospect of the state that st,
teods men after this life depending on thelr beha-
viour here, themesures of good and evil are changed. - viour her

I (a) To be on one's behaviour: To be so situated that ons is likely to suffer consider ably if, following the nstural beat of his inclinstions, he bebsve ill.
"Tyrants themselves are mpon their behaviour to a
mperiour power."-L" Latrange .
(b) To hold an office on one's good behaviour To hold an offies whils ons's behaviour continites good.
B. Technically:

1. Scots Law (of persons), Behaviour as heir (gestio pro harrede): Procedurs as if ons were the admitted heir of an estste. If on the desth of $s$ ianded or other proprietor, the son, or the person entitled to claim to be his heir, forbear to do this in any formsl wiy, bnt st the same tims quietly assume the privileges of hairahip, as, for instance, by drawing rent from the tenantry, hia "behaviour" as if he Were "heir" makes him iisbis for the obliga tions of the previous posaessor. Having informally assumed possession of his asseta, he carnaly assumed repudiate his debsta.
2. Chem (of things): Appearance presented In certain specified circumstances.
"When the behavior of $n$ aubstance containing Thth bormx. $=$ Plattiner: Uo of the Blowpips (Mus
Crabb thus distinguishes between the worda behaviour, conduct, carriage, deportment, and demeanour:"" Behaviour respects corpo real or mental actions; conduct, mental acHons ; carriage, deportment, and demeanour are different speciea of behaviour." "Behaviour respects all actions exposed to the notice of othere ; conduct, the geaeral line of a peraon'a moral proceedings: we speak of a person's behaviour st table or in company, in a ball room, in the atreet, or in public; of hia conduct in the msnagement of his private concerns, in the direction of his family, or In his different relationa with his fellow creatures. Behaviour sppliea to the minor morals of society; conduct, to those of the first moment : in onr intercourse with others we may adopt s civil or polite, \& rude or boiaterous, behaviour; in our serious transactions we msy adopt a peaceable, diacreet, or prudent we mash, dangerous, or miachievous conduct. A behaviour is good or bad; a conduct ia wise
 manner of carrying the body; deportment inclndes both the sction and the carriage of the body in performing the action; demeanour respects only the moral character or tendency of the action; deportment is aaid only of thoae exterior actions that have sn immediate reference to others: demeanour, of the general behaviour as it relatea to the circumatances and situation of the individual: the carriage is that psirt of behavioutr which is of the first importance to attend to in young peraona." (Crabb: Eng. Symon.)

ऊ-head', v. t. [A.S. beheafdian.]

1. Lit.: To deprive of the head, to decapitate, to decollate. (Uaed of mon, rarely of
animais.) animsis.)

## "Bnt when Ferod heard thereo whom I beheaded

## Dontitixi :

## 2. Fig.: To destroy.

decijas thereof by beweading made wat to repair the docaja thereof by beheading anperstition, wha King
Henry the Eighth."- Hooker: Eoek. Poh, bl. iv., ch.
xiv., 7 .
be̛-hĕad'-ø̆d, pa. par. \& a. [BEEEAD.]
bé-hĕad'-ing, pr. par., a., \& \& [Behead.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and participial adj. In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst. (A.S. beheafdung): The sct of beheading; the atate of being beheaded; a kind of capital punishment in which the head is severed from the body by the stroke of some sharp instrument. The Romans inflicted it at an earlier period, by an axe, or subsequently by a sword; the Engliah by sn axe, the Scotch by an instrument called a "maiden" the French by the guiliotine. It has generally een regarded as a more honourabie method of death than thist by hanging, and in England was reserved to the nobility.
"His beheading he anderwent with all Christian ragnanimity. -Garencon.

* beh-hĕcht' (ch guttural), v.t. [A.S. behatan $=$ to Vow, to promise; behat $=$ s promire.] To promise. (Scotch.) [Beniant (3).]

For hir departing foult I you behecht,
For hir departing followachip rody made."
Douglus : Virgil, 24, 25.
(Jonteson.)

* běhěcht' (ch guttural), bě-héte,s. [From behecht, v.] Promise, behest. (Scotch.)
"Now ye have oxperience how faclll the Britonia
bene to nuone new truhill, so full of wyndie and vane bene to zuone new truhill, so full of wyndie and vane
-bě-hX1', v.t. [Eng, prefix be, snd hel $=$ hell.] To torture as with ths pains of hell.
"OStan, Death, nnd Hell, were hla Lnvetorato foes Wrack him with the expectation of them. - -Hewyt
serm ( 1658 ) serme (1658) § 72
be-held', pa par. \& pret. [BEHoLD, v.t.] "And Mary Magdalene sind Mary the mot
Joses bohold where he was laid."-Mark $\mathbf{x v}$. 17 .
be'-hě-mǒth, s. [In Ger., \&c., behemoth. From Heb, תוֹה? (behemoth), (i) the plural of intin (behemah) = beasta, specially the domeatic quadrupeds, but also wild beasts; from obsoieto root Dतָ (baham) $=$ to shut, to be dumb. In this latter case the plural form is the piurai of excellence or majesty" (Plural), unlesa indeed the opinion of Jsblonski be correct, that there is in the old Coptic (Egyptian) language a word pehemout $=$ wstar-ox which could easily be transformed into the Heb. behemoth. Compare also Arab. bahaym = beasta, brutes, wild beasto, bahimat = a quadruped, sn animal wild or tame.] The animal described io Job xl. 15-24. It is probably the scribed in Job xl. 15-24. It is probably the
hippopotsmus, which in the time of Job hippopotsmus, which in the time of Job the cataracts, though now it is said to oceur only above them. A second opioion entertained is thst Job's behemoth was the elephant; whilst a few scholara make the less probable conjecture that it was the rhinoceros. "Bohold now behemoth, which I made with thee: he
- 

bé'hĕn, bĕk'-ĕn, běn, s. [Said to be corrupt Arabic.] $A$ name given to several plants.

1. Silenc infata, formerly called Silene Behen, and Cucubalus Behen, a caryophyllaceous plsnt, 2. Serratula Behen, a composite oae. [See also Behenic Acid.]
bĕ-hěn'-1c ăç'-1d, bĕn'-1¢ ăç'-1d, $\quad$. [From behen (q.v.).] A monatomic fatty acid, $\mathrm{C}_{21} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{43} . \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH}$, obtained by the saponification of oil of ben, which is expressed from the fruits of Mfominga Nux Behen. It is a white cryatallifs fat, and melts at $76^{\circ}$.
be-hest', * bé-hěst'e, * beheast, s. [Iл A.S. behas $=$ a self-command, s vow, a promise ; Ger. geheiss = bidding, commsnd.] [HEST.]

* 1. A promiae
of Reypte caused Moisea to conusy his whole people oot
orks (s. in Bowcher.)

2. A command, s precept, s mandate.

The high beheac," And overy heart obey hear
Wordenorth: Excurtion, bk. ix

- bë-héte, v.t. [Beniont.]
- bǒ-höte', s. [Brarcit.] (Scotch.)
- be-heve' (hewe as hī), v.t. [Fing. bs:
htra] To render of a cortain hne. "For it wae all of golde behowe".


## 

 hē'tē, " by̆ highte, " bȳ-hēet, * by - bĕ-ho'te, bĕ-hō-tyn (pret. * behote - behot, *yhote, pa. yar. behight, behighte - behighten), v.t [A.S. behatan $=$ to promise, vow, bid, or order.]
## 1. To promias, vow

"And for his painee s whistle hlm behight."
"Thernor ych byhote God that. '"
2. To give; to carry out a promise; to bestow. (a) To entrust, to commit.
"Thet most slorious house that glistrireth bright,By wise Fidelia." are to thy hand behight I in m (b) To adjudge.
"There it was judged, by those worthy wights,
That gatyrane the orrat day best had donne :-
3. To inform, to assura.

She was, with storm and heat. Truy behighe"
Chawcer: Flower and Laal
I Promise is still used in this sense (se Венеснт, v.).
4. To mean, to intend.

The suthor's meaning shonid of right be heard,
Words Eometime bear nore than the heart behteoth."
5. To reckon, to esteem.

A knight much better thap thyself behight,"
6. To call, to name, to denominste, to addreas as. [Hiont.]
"Whan soone as he boheld he ksew, and thusbehighe"
7. To ordain, to comasand, to dectare the wili of.

It fortuned (as henvens had behight),
That in this gardiu. .
bĕ-hight ( 0 h mate), s. [From behight, v.] A promise.

* bŏ-hi'ght, bĕ-hi'ghte, * be-hight-qn (gh silent), pa. par. [ВЕніонт, v.]
"At hat him torning to his charge behighe."
b九̌-hīnd, * bĕ-hīnde, *bĕ-hȳ'nde, * byhynde, ${ }^{*}$ bi hynde, prep. \& adv. [A.S. behindan; be, and hindan $=$ behind.] [Hind.]
A. As preposition:
L. Literally:

1. In place:
(1) Of persons:
(a) At one'a bsck. (Used whether the person or thing behind ons is quits near or st a greater diatsnce.)
"̈hid, It is a prosent sent anto my lord Esau: and,
(b) Towards one's back.
the Beajnmites looked behind tham. "-Judg.
(2) Of things: On the other side of aoms. thing, as reckoned from the place where the thing, as reckoned from that paser stands, or from what la nal apeaker stands, or
front of that thing.

Froun llght retir'd, behind his daughter'a bed,
He for geproaching sieep composd his hedi."
He for approaching sleep compos"d his head." ${ }^{2}$
2. In time:
(a) Remaining after the desth or departure of the poasessor.
" What he gave me to publish was hut a amanl part of what he lett behind him. - Pope.
(b) Of an effect remaining after the cause is gone.
"Flety and rirtae are not only delightfui for the present, hut they
II. Figuratively :

1. In place: Uaed io ons or moro phrases Behind the back (Scripture):
(a) Away, in contempt.
(b) In intentional forgetfulness
for thon bast cast all my wins bohind thy
ack."-fsa. xity.
2. In dignity: lnferior to in worth, position, or digulty.



I was not is whit bekind the vory chlefent apostion

## B．As adverb：

1．Literally（in place，and thence，in time）
1．In place：Implying（a）position，or（b） motion．
（a）At the rear or back of one．
＂A certain woman came in the prean benind＂－
（b）To the rear or back of ons，as to＂look behind．＂

2．In time：
（a）After ons＇s departure；at a distance back ；in time．
the brook Besor．Where those that were left betind stayed．＂－1 Sam xxx ${ }^{2}$ ．
（b）Inferior in point of rapidity．
That Such is the ewirtness of your mind
Dryder，
（c）Futnre，remaining to be done or suffered also simply remaining．
＂Ions of Clirst fll up that which is behind of tho affic II．Figuratively：
1．After something elss has been taken away or considered latent，which has not yet attracted notice．
＂We cannot be apro that wo havo nll the partleulars bel unseed，that may catt the probability on the ofthe Hide．＂－Locke．
2．Deficient in means，Lehindhand in money matters，unable to mest one＇s obligations．
3．Negligent about requiting benefits or meeting obligations；behindhand．（Followed by with or in．）（Scotch．）
He was nover behind weith any that pat their trne In him：and he will not be in on
If In this and the previous case the word has apparently an adjectival use equivalent to behindhand．
bě－hind＇－băck，bĕ－hind＇－băoks，a．\＆ adv．［Eng．behind；back．］Literally，at th back of ons ；or fig．，underband，deceitful．
bě－hīnd＇－hănd，a．\＆adv．［Eng．behind； hand．
A．As adj．：Dilatory，tardy，backward．

> Ot my bohindhand "Interpreterz
hakesp．：Hinter＇Tale，v． 1
B．As adverb（but in some cases used with slmost adjectival force）
I．Spec．：Financially in arrears，not able to make one＇s payments at the proper time，or tn colioquial language，to make both ends meet．
＂Your trade wonld suffer，if your being behindhand has made the satural use bo hilgh，that your tradesman cannot Jive upon his iabour．＂－Locke．
2．Gen．：Not so far advanced in action， Fork，development，or anything，as might b expected from one＇s promises or admitted obligations，the progress liade in similar circumstances by others，or from the cours of nature．
and all joined in the chorus of the seamen＇ wongs，but the manner in which they were invariabl boytife bchindiand was quite ludicrous．＂－Darwin
If In this aense it is sometimes followed by with，and sometimes by $i n$ ．
behindhand whether it in not better to be a half yea behindhand weth the tashionable part of the world
beh－hïte，v．L［Behionт．］
beh－híth＇－ẽr，prep．［Eng．prefix be $=$ by，be side，and hither．］
1．On this aide．
＂The talian at this day ly like arrogance colleth tho Frenchman，Spaniard，Dutch，Euglish，and at Tramonteani，in whor should my barbarous．Apenuizen aam：Are of Engl Poesie，p．210．（Narex）
2．Except．
occastoried no may one thing．beht her vice，that hath

bě－hōld＇，＊bě－hōld＇e，＊bĕ－hûld＇e，＊hī－ hōld＇e，＂bihulde（Eng．）bĕ－hâ＇d，bě－ hald＇，（Scotch）（pret．beheld，＂biheld；pa．par beheld，beholden，biheld），v．t．\＆i．［A．S．be healden $=(1)$ to behold，to see，to look on 2）to observe，to conalder，to beware，to re－ gard，to mind，to take heed，to mean，to aignify（Bosworth）：from be，and hoalden $=$ to hold；Dan．beholde＝to keep．to hold；Ger．
behallen $=$ to retain，to keep；Dat．behonden $=$ to keep，preserve，save；gehonden $=$ obliged，bound．So the Latin abservo and tueor combine the significations of to see，to observe，and to keep．］
A．Transitive：
I．Literally：To ftx the eyes upon，to turn the sight to，to observe keenly or stedfastly．
－Behokd my hands and my feent，thas it is I myeels：
II．Figuratively：
1．Not merely to look at，but to do so with aith．
 2．To permit．（Scotch．）
＂They desired him oot of love（withortany warrant）
that he wouid bo piensed to behola thom to go oun．．． that be wouid be piensed to behotd thom to go on ．．
3．To take no notice of．（Scotch．）
＂The hishop in piafn ternan gave him the lie．Lorne
and this lie was given to the lorda not to bim，and shld this lie was given to the（lords，not to
4．To view with an eyo of watchfulncss， scrutiny，or jealousy．（Scotch．）（Jamieson．）
B．［From A．S．behald，behalden $=$ beholden in the sease of being bound．］To warrant，to guarantee，to become bound（trans，© intrans．）．
＂Ill behad hell do it．＂－Samieson．
＂＇III behad her she＇ll come．＇I engago that this
I．To fix the eyea upon an object，to gaze， or simply to look

And I beheld，and lo，in the mildst of the throne
．To turn the attention to ansthing unseen by the bodily eye but visible to the mind．
＂And I beheld，and I beard the voice of many
3．To have respect to，to view with favour or partiality．（Scotch．）

Saturnus douchter Juno，that full bald is，

4．To wait，to delay；to look on for awhile． （Scotch．）
＇＇The match is toer for feer．＇
＇Thate truue，qua she＇but well behad，a wee
Rous：Helenore，p．21．（Jamienon）
In the imperative behold is used almost as an interjection，meaning See，lo！It is used apecially to call attention to an important announcement immediately to follow it．
Jer．And，behold，I sm with thee，and will keep thee＂
と̌－hōld＇－en（Eng．），bě－hâId＇－en，bě－hâd－ den（Scotch），pa．par．［The past participle of behold．Specially from Dut．gehouden＝obliged， bound．］［Benold．］Obliged to，indehted to ander ohligation of gratitude to．（Followed by to of a person or thing conferring the benefit．）

Little are twe beholden to yonr love．＂
Shakesp．：Richard II
（hatesp．Nichard II．，iv． 1
＂bě－hōld＇－ẹn－něss，s．［Eng．beholden；－ness．］ Obligation．［Beholdinoness．］
Sidney：© Ao acknowledge his beholdenness to them．＂－
bě－hō1d＇－ẽr，＊bě－hōld＇－óũr，s．［Eng．be－ hold；－er．］One who looks upon snything；a spectator．
their niccessors，whome wild sad equalid appearance
Eng．ch． vi ．
bĕ－hōld＇－ǐ̆̀g，＊bĕ－hōld＇－y̆́ng，＊bī－höld＇ y̌ige，pr．par．，pa．par．，\＆s．［Behold．］
A．As present participle：
1．In senses correspunding to those of the verb．
＊2．A corruntion of Berolden．Olliged， indebted to，under obligation to．
＂We anglern are all beholding to the good man that
made this bong．＂－Wallon：Angler，p．b7．

## B．As substantive：

1．The act of seeing ；the statc of being seen． ＂̈．beino on mother should not nell him an hons from 2．Obligation．
＂Love to virtue，and not to nny particular behold ings，hath exprested this my testimony．－－ciaren．
－bě－hōld＇－ǐng－nĕss，s．［Eng．bekolding，a corruption of beholden（q．v．）；－ness．］The state of being under obligation．

bĕ－hơn＇－ăy，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and honey．］ To sweeten with honey．（Sherwood．）
bĕ－hô＇of，＂b大－hô＇ofe，＂be－hóufe，bx hófe，bč－hâ＇fe，＊bð－hô＇ove，be－ hough，s．［A．S．behof（as a．）＝gain，ad－ vantage，benelit，behoof（as adj）＝noceseary， bebooveful；Sw．behof；Dan．behov＝need， necessary obligation；Dut．behoef；Ger．behuf， ［Behoove，Behalf．］That which＂behooves， that which

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b夭－hô＇ov－a－ble，＊b̌－hô＇v－a－ble，＊b
hô＇ve－a－ble，a．［Eng．behoov（e）；－able．］ Needful；profitable；advantageous．
＂．＇．In which it had been chefely of all expedient lidat：Luke，el．iil．（Richardson）
$\dagger$ b̌－hô＇ove，s．［Beноог．］
bĕ－hô＇ove－fitla，a．［BEHOVETUL］］
bě－hô＇ove－fíul－ly̆，adv．［Behovefllef．］
bĕ－horn＇e，v．t＇To put horns on，to cnckold． （Taylor：Works，1630．）（Nares．）
bé－hǒtt＇，＂bě－hö＇te，pret．of v．［Behiour．］ romised．

bĕ－hôn＇－fíll，$a$ ．［Behooveful．］
＂behough，＊behouve，s．［Beноor．］
bĕ－hō＇ve，t bĕ－hô＇ove，＊bi－hô＇ve，by－ hô＇ve（Eng．），bĕ－hû＇ve，bĕ－hû fe（Seotch） v．t．\＆i．［A．S．behafian $=$ to behove，to be fit to have need of，to need，to require，（impers．） t behoveth，it concerns，it is needful or neces sary ；Dan．behove．behöve ；SW．behoffuca；Dut． bchocven＝to want，to need，to be necessary behooven $=$ to behove，to be fit，suitable；Ger． behufen，behuben．］［Beноог．］
A．Transitive：
11．Personally：
$t$（a）In the active voice：To put under the necessity，to imposs upon one the necessity （of doing something）．
$t(b)$ In the passive voice：To be needful for to be required，to be fitting，whether as re garda necessity，duty，or convenlence
＂Jut．No．Inadam：we have enild ench necomarion
Shatesp．：Romeo \＆Julitet，iv，\＆（Soms editiona） 2．Impersonally：It is neadiul ；it is fit； fitting，suitable
＂He did so prudently temper his peosions，an thut none of them whe bity wauthing in the offices ur life Bury．
B．Intransitive：To require，to need． A kynge behoueti eko to fleo

Gower：C Conf．Am．，hk，Til
bě－hō＇ve－ful，＂bě－hô＇ove－fül，＊bě－hô＇o－ füll，＊bĕ－hô＇v－füll，a．［Eng．behoof，be－ hoove $=$ behoof；and full．］
1．Needful．
And that they the samo Gllde or fraternate Mg ght agumente and enlarge，as ofte and when it Englith Gilds（Ear．Eng．Text Soc．），p． 10 ．
2．Advantageous；profitable．
Anl．No，madam：we have cuilid nuch necmerariop

bĕ－hō＇ve－fūl－1̆̆，＂bă－hôove－fill－1y̆，adv． ［Eng．behoveful；－ly．］Advantageously；pro－ fitably．
＂＇Tell us of moro weighty dinlikes than theee，nod
that may more behooverully import the retormation．＂ －spenser：stafe of Ireland．
＂bĕ－howl＇，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and howl．？ To howl at．

Now the hungry ition roarn，
And the Woll behoola the moon．＂
bě－hû＇fe，bě－hû＇ve，v．t．［Behove．］（Scotch．）
＊bé－hífe，s．［Beнооғ．］
bě－hû＇vo，v．t．［Behove．］（Scotch．）
＊bě－hy＇nde，prep．\＆adv．［Behind．］
＂bēid＇－măn，s．［Beadman．］
＂beien，a．［A．S．begen＝both．］Both． Ne bean ghit bnto tweien，
Mino sunen ghit beoth brien．＂（Jamlown）

beight, s. [Biant, Bovart.] (N. of England dialect.)
*bëlk, * bēke, *bēek "beak, v.t. \& $t$.
[a.s. bacan = to bake.] [BAKE, BAsk.]
A. Transitive:

1. To bask. (Somotimee used reflexively.)

- Ane atandyng plice, quhar skartis with thare

Forgana thin mon giwills thaym prunyols and bekis."
Doug. : Virgut, 181, 46
2. To warm ; to communicate hest to.
"Then fing an coale and ripe the ribs, Rameay: Poems, 20.h. (Jamieson)
3. Intrans.: To warm ; to flush. "Her cheek, where roses free from stain.


* bêik, a. [From beik, v.] Warm. Aad dittand at ane fyre, beik and hawld"
Bannatyne Poems, p 2 2 b , at 2 (Jamieson.)
- bëlk (1), s. [Beak.] (Scotch.)

1. The bill of a bird.
2. Figuratively:
(a) Contemptuously: A man's or a fabnlous monster's mouth. Of the Cyclops it is saidAn horribll sorte, Fyth mony camachol bett,

(b). As a cant word: A person; as, "sso suld beik," "a queer beik," \&e. (Jamieson.)

- bētle (2), 8. [Beach.] (Sootch.) Apparently the same 88 Beack. Of the Castle of Dumbartou it is said-
markem, on the beit soe singill faitcoun of thenad 1330, p. sco. (Jomiceon.)
*beik, 8. [Bvke.] (Scotch.)
-bäl'-kat, s. [Byкat.] (Scotch.)
- bēll, v.i. [Beal, v.] (Scotch.)
* bēlld (Scotch), " belde (O. Eng.), v.t. \& i., [ $0 . \mathrm{Sw}$. bylja $=$ to build; 1cel. boelf, byli=sn abode.] [BELD, Buila.]
A. Trans.: To supply ; to support.
"This land fs purd off fud that suld us beibd"
B. Intrans.: To take refuge.

bēlld, biēld (Scotch), "bēild, * bēeld, "belde (0. Eng.), s. [From beild, v. (q.v.).] I. The act of sheltering or protecting; the thate of being sheltered or protected.

1. Shelter, refuge ; protection.
"I will or bear, or be mysif, thy shied,
Aod, to detend thy liff. will lose iny owno
This breast, this tionom soft, bhall be thy beeld 'Gaiost atorms of arrows." Fairfax: Tusto, xvi. 42. Fock masuo bow to the husb that they seek betid 2. Support sute 10.
stay, mesns of sustenance.
His fader erit and sew ane pece of felld
That Doug.: Virgit, 42 ?, 7.
II. That which ahelters or protects ; a placs of shelter. Specially-
2. A house, $s$ habitation.

MMy Jack, you're more thay welcome to our beild:
9.
" 2. The ehelter found by going to leeward. " In the beild of the dike" = on that side of the wall that is free from the blast. (Jamieson.)

* bëild, a. [A.s. beald.] Bold.

bē'lad-y, a [Scotch beild; -y.] Affording shelter.
"The eryutal upring. nod groenwood echn", Ramay: Poevis, il, sta
bëlled, pa. par. ti Corrupted from Eng. bolayed, or connected with scotch beild $=$ shelter.]
Naut.: Moored, secured by ropes or chains against danger (i).
beioc " and the matter noght to wee the shlp fyit and not bo quit to ony danger or sksith. ${ }^{-1}$-Ship Lawest (Balfour's Pract., p. 828 )
bēin, bëyne, a. [Benk.] (Scotch.) Wealtby; pleasant.
bein-1ike, blen-Hke, a [Scotch bein, bien, and iike.] Pleassut, comfortable in apреarance. (Scotch.)
bèin, v.t. [BEin, a.] To render comfortable. (Scotch.)
 s., $\&$ conj. [BE.]
A. As present participle: Existing; living as a sentient being, or existing as s thing inanimate.
"TJoshua]died, being an hundred and ten yearn old."
B. As substantive:
I. The state of existence.

1. Lifetime.

Wart follower of "his iortunes in" his beis
(1054) (Goodrich \& Portor.)
2. Existence, with no dirsct refersucs to Its duration ; existence as distinguished from non-existence.
"Mercifal and gractoun thou gavest us being; rais-
ag us from nothing to bo wn exeellieut creation."Tay nis from aothing to Guide to Devotion an excelieut creation.
II. He or she who, or that which exists.

1. A conscious existence, crested or uncreated; he or she who exists or lives. Used-
(a) Of man or other created existences; or, more rarely, of the human mind.
"What a sweet doing is an houest miad!"-Beau-
And with thern the Being Beaotooves,
Who unto nyy yanth Yas given,
More than all thinge selse to love me."
Longrelloso: Footrepa of
(b) Of the one uncrested Existence, God.
"That thap proceasion of our fate, howe'rer
Of iof iite benevolones aud yower.'
Wordreorth: Excursion, bk. 1v.
C. As conjunction: (Contracted from it being so, this being the case, or some similar expression.) Since; since this is so,

$\dagger$ being-place, being place,s. A place of existence; a place in which existence may be maintained.
" Before thin world's great frame, In which glt things
Aro aow containd. Ronad any being place" Hym Love
bē'in-ly̆, adv. [Benely.] (Scotch.)
bē'in-nĕss, s. [Scotch, bein; -ness.] Moderate wealth, comfort.
"D During the dear years, an bouent farmer bad been reduced frumb beinness to poverty."一Edin. $\mathbf{M q g}$. (Oct.,
Li818). p. 329. (Jamieson.)
bëir, v.i. [BIRr.] (Scotch.)
bëir (1), s. [Birn.] (Scotch.)
bëlr (2), s. [Bere.] (Scotch.)
beir-seed, s. [Bear-seed.]
belral (eir as är), s. The sams se Bard (q.v.). A bard, a minstrel. (Scotch.)
"Wyth betindis as beggaris, thocht byg he thare banys." $\begin{gathered}\text { Doug.: } \\ \text { Hirgil, 238, } 22 .\end{gathered}$

* bëre, s. [A S. beorh $=$ a hill, . . : s barrow, a place of burial ; s plsce of refuge.] A grove, a shady place.
Wthal: Dict. (xd. 1008), p. ges. (Halliwell.) apring."
be'-ǐs, 3 rd pers. sing. subj. of v. [A.S. byst.] Be, is. (Scolch.)
" Bot gif as beif, that rnder thy reqnest,
More hie pardonn lurkis, I wald thou celst."
Poug.: Firgit, 840, 55. (Jamieson)
* bels, s, pl. [Bee.] (Scotch.)
* bēist, * bēis'-ty̆n, bēist'-ings, s. [Biestinoe.]
* bē1t, * bëte, * bēet ( 0. Eng.), bēet (Scotch), v.t. [A.S. betan, gebetan $=$ to make better,
to improve, to klindle or to mend anre, to mend, to restore.] [Beer.]

1. To help, to supply; to mend by making addition.

2. To blow up, to kindle (applied to the fire) Quhen ha liat gant or blaw, the fyre is bol,

3. To bring into a better state by removing calamity or case of sorrow.
"Allace, quak sall the beit now oft thl bailh!
bē'lt-ing, bet'-ing, s. [Beir.] The act of helping, improving, mending, supply.
realme teadlas to the bif hienes burrowid within thin
 1594 (ed. 1814), iv. Bo. (Jomieoson)
*be-jàde, v.t. [Eng. prefx be, and jade, v.] To jade, to tire, to fatigue.
"It you have nomerey upon them yet apare yourrelt. lest you bejade the good galloway, your own opinistro
wit - Miton: Anim upon the $R$ em. Defence
bé'-jan, ba'-jan, \& \& a. [Fr. bejaune = young sud ailly bird; s silly young man: ignorance, rswneas.] (Sontch.)
A. As subst.: A student belonging to the " bejan " class (q.v.).
"The plafue moch relenting, the other claseen ro-
turoed to their wonted frequeacte, only po Bujans
 coovened all that year."-Crawford: Eist. Univ, Edin.
B. As adj.: Belonging to the "bejan" class (q.v.).
bejan-class, bejan class, f. A name given to the first or Greek class in the Universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrews, as it formerly was to that in Edinburgh University. (Jamieson.)
bĕ-jāpe, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and jope] To laugh st, to ridicule.
"I sball befaped ben a thounaud tirne Chaucer : Tr. and Cr., 1.532

* bĕ-jā ped, pan par. [Bejape.]
bě-jä'r-ǐ-ă, s. [Named after Bejar, s Spanish botanist.]
Bot. : A genus of plsuts belonging to the order Ericacez (Hcathworts), and the section Rhodorex-that in which the Rhododendron and Azalea are placed. Bejaria racemosa is 8 sweet-sceuted evergreen shrub, with pink
flowers, growing in Florids on the banks of flowers, growing in Florids on the banks of swamps and ponde. The genus is called also Befaria.
bĕ-jâun'-diçe, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and jaundice.] To give one the jaundice. (Quar. Rev.)
bě-jĕs'-u -ǐt, v.t. [Eng. preflx be, and Jesuit.] To make a Jesuit of one; to teach one Jssuitical methods of procedure. (Milton.)
bě-jŭm'-ble, v.t. To jumble together.
bĕk, s. [BECK (1), s.] (Scotch.)
bêke, v.t. [Beix, v.] (Scotch.)
* bĕ-kĕn'ne (1), v.t. [A.S. prefix bi, snd cennan $=$ to beget, to bring forth, to produce.] To give lirth to. [Akerine.]
"Ure onefic loverd wis. thatt of de holigoat biken-
* bĕ-kĕn'ne (2), * bȳ-kĕn'ne, "bi'-kĕn, v.t. [O. Fris. bikenna.] To entrust, to commit to.
"'Ich botenne the Crist,' quath he, 'that on the croice
deide.
And lich seids 'the same asve you fro mesclannco."
Piers Plowoman, p . 169 . (Jamieson.)
bě-kisss', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, snd kiss, v.] To kiss.
"Shee's sick o the young shepard that bekiat her."
* bč-kǐst', pa. par. [Bekiss.]

Wěkke, v.t.\& i. [Beck.] To nod. (Chaucer.)
bě-knā've ( $k$ silent), v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and cnave.] To call a knisve.
" Mar entire ae'er befool ye or betnave ye." $\sim$ Popa

* běkr'-ny̆ŭge, s. [Beckonino.] (Scotch.)
* bě-knit' ( $k$ silent), v.t. [A.S. becyntian $\neq$ to knit, bind, tie, or enclose.] To knit.


". . . her Aithy arme beindt with snakee ebont."


## bX-lenít' (k silent), pa. par. \& a. [Beknit.]

- bĕ-knō'w, *by'-ken'ōच, ‘by̆-knō'wo,
*bi-EnōT ( $k$ silent), v.t. \& i. [The full form is to "be aknow." [Aknowe.] A.S. onenawan $=$ to acknowledge. In Ger. bekennen $=$ to acknowledge to confess, to svow.] To confess, to scknowledge, to be sware.
A. Trans. (followed by objective):
"For 1 dar nought byknowe myn own name"
B. Intrans. (followed by clause of a sentence):
- Thie messager tormonted wat, till ho

Mcate biknows and Lelle it plat and playn.
Fro nygtt on night in what pliace bo had iayn."

- bê-knōw'en, "bë-knō'we, "bī-knō'we ( $k$ cilent), pa. par. [Beknow.]
"When men come to tho koke, he wha be-knooe oone Whaiam and the Terewoty, is. 79. (s in Boucher.)
- băk'-ny̆ñge, s. [Beckowino.] (Prompt. Parv.)
- bĕl, a. [Fr. bel, sdj., before a vowel or $h$ mute.] [Beav, Belle.] Beautiful.

A fol bet lady, an-like hure of grace"
piers Plowman p. 124 ( in Boucher.)
Bel esprit (plur. beaux esprits) $=\mathrm{s}$ wit; a fine genius.

* bĕl (1), s. [Bell.]

Běl (2), s. [Heb. ${ }^{2}$ (Bet), sccording to Gesenius contracted from Arsm. ${ }^{5 \%}($ Beel $)=$ Heb. 27
 Rabylonisn, Assyrian, and Accadian Bel, Belu. Elu $($ EL $)=$ Lord.]
Accadian, Assyriar, \& Bobylonian Myth.: A "god" mentioned in Scripture, in Isa xlvi. 1: Jer. 1. 2; 1i. $44 ;$ in the Septuagint, in Baruch vi. 40 , snd in the apocryphal additions to the Book of Daniel (Bel anothe Draoon), as well as by classical authors. Much new light has recently been thrown on Bel's characteristics and position io the heavenly hierarchy, by the examination of the cuneiforn tablets and sculptures. It has been discovered that, prior to $1600 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}$. , the highly interesting Turanian people called Accadians, the inventors of the cuneiform writing, who wielded extensive authority in Western Asia before the Semitic Assyriana and Babylonians had come into notice, worshipped as their first triad of gods Anu, ruling over the heaven; Elu, Belu, or Bel, over the earth; and Ea over the sear. Bel's three children, or three over the sea. Bel e three children, or three
of hia children, were Shamas, the Sun-god; of hia children, were Shamas, the Sun-god; Sin, the Moon-god; and Ishtar, the Accadian
Venus. Sayce shows that aome first-born Senuls. Sayce shows that rome first-born
chilimen were vicariously offered in sacrifice by fire to the Sun-god. From the Accadians human sacrifice passed to various Scmitic tribes and nations. Bel's name Elu identifies him with the Pbenician El, who, in a time of trouble, offered his first-horn son, "the beloved," on a high place, by fire. It is not settled whether or not Bel was the same alao as the Phenician Baal. To the wrath of Bel the deluge was attributed. In Scripture times he was known exclusively as a Babylonian divinity, being distinguished from both Nebo and Merodach. In the later Babylonisn empire, however, Merodach came to be generslly identitied with Bel, though sometimes distinguished from him, being called "the lesser Bel." (Sayce, Boscawer, Fox Talbot, Bosunquet, icc, in Trans. Bib. Archaol. Soc., rols. 1-vi.)

- Bel enters as an element into various Babylonian names, as Belteshazzar $=$ the Prince of Bel (Dan. i. 7; Iv. 8, 9, 19).
Bol and the Dragon, s. One of the books of the Apocrypha or, more precisely, certain apocryphal chapters added to the canonical Book of Dsniel. The Jews consider them as no part of their scriptures. They were peaned probably by an Alexsndrisn Jew, the language used being not Hebrew, nor Aramean, but Greek. The Church of Rome accepts Bel and the Dragon as part of the IIoly Scripture: most, if not all, Proteatant chnrches reject it. In Roman Cstholic worship it is resd on Ash Wednesday, and was 80 in the old lectionsry of the English Church on the 23nd of November. The new lectionary has it not either on that or sny other dste. The story of Bel snd the Dragon tells how Daniel enlightened Cyrus, who is represented as having been a
devoat worshipper of Bel, by proving that the immense supplies of food laid before the idol were really consumed, not by it or by the inhabitiag divinity, but by the priests and their families. On Cyrus arging that the dragon, also worshipped, was at least a living God, Dasiel pnisoued it, for which he was thrown lato a lions" den, where the prophet Hzbakknk fed him. Ultimately he was released, sud his persecutors put to death.

T The above narrative mast not be confounded with one called also "Bel and the Dragon," translated by Mr. Fox Talbot from the cuneiform tablets.
Mr. Talbot believes that the dragon, seven. headed like the one in Revelation, would, if the tablets were complete, prove the ssine being that seduced some of the hesvenly "gods," or ancels, from their allegisnc (Rev. xii. 4; Jude 6), for which he was alain by Bel. The resemblance is not to the apocryphal book now under consideration, but to the combat between Michael ond the Dragon in Rev. xii. 7-17. (H. Fox Talbet in Trans. Bib. Archeol Soc., vol. iv., 1875, p. 349.)
bëla'-bor, v.t. [Eng. prefix be; labor.] 1. To labor upon; to cultivate with labor. "If the earth is belaboured with culture it yioldeth
corn"- Barrono, vol. Hil, Serm
2. To beat; to give a sound drubhing with a cudgel or aimilar weapon.
"... if but they po belaboured him, being sturdy. men at arms that libey m

* bĕl-ac-coyle, běl-a-coil, "bĭ-ăl-acoi1, s. [Fr. bel $=$ beautiful, fine, good (BEL), and accueil $=$ reception, accueillir $=$ to receive kindly.] A kind reception, a hearty welcome.

And hor nalewd with neemely bel-accoyle
Spenser: : P. Q., IV. Vi. 25.
II In the "Romsuat of the Rose" the quality is personified under the aame o Bislacoil.

Al gaty bnchetere,
of good stature and of good hight,
And Bialacoil foreothe he hight."
bélā'çe, v.t [Eng. prefix be, and lace. In Sw. belayga.]
I. To lace, to fasten with lace.
"To belace a rope."-Johnsom
2. To adorn with lace.
(a) Lit. : In the foregoing sease.
(b) Fig. (of poctic numbers): To describe in soft and graceful rather than bold sud martial atrains.

How to belacs and fringo mott hove 1 know .
Fur all my ink was now Castalian dew.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Castalian dew. } \\
& \text { Beaumant: Payche, il } 45 .
\end{aligned}
$$

bĕ-lă'ģed, pa. par. \& a. [Belace, v.t.] Adorned with lace.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { And moot belaced servitude dost strut. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Unto its antick yoke durst not hut bow. }
\end{aligned}
$$

bĕ-1à-çǐng, pr. par. [Bf.LACE, v.t.]

- bă-la'm, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, sud O. Eng. lam = to beat.] To beat.
belam, Bate: to beat, thwack, hump, swindge, endgel ;
běl'-a-môur, *bĕll'-a-môur, s. [From Pr. beile $=$ beautiful, and a mour $=$ love.]
A. Of persons (of the form Belamour): A fair lover, a fair friend.
B. Of things (of the form bellamour): An obsolete name for a jarticular flower. Mason thinks it was Venus'a Looking-glaas.
"Her snowy brow like unto bella moura,
Her lovely ejes like pinks but uewly spred."
* běl'-a-my̆, "bĕl a-my̆', * bĕl'-a-my̆e, * běi-a-mí, s. [Fr. bel=beautiful (BreL), and ami $=$ friend, well-wisher, sweetheart, companion.] A fair friend, a companion, an asso ciate. (Used of a man's friend of the same sex.)

1. In ondinary narrative:

Wise Socrates; Who, thereof, quaffing gled,
To the fayre Critim, his dearest Belamy," ",

## 2. In salutations:

"To him I spak tal hardily.
Ywaine \& Oavis, i. \%78 (S. Sn Boucher.)
běl-ăn'-gẽr-a, s. [Named after the French treveller Chsrlea Belangere.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical ons of the tribe Belangerea (q.v.). Tha species are Brazilian trees with sir-parted calyx, no corolla, many stamens, and opposed-stalked compound lesves.

Bot.:- A tribe or famlly of plants belonging to the order Cunoniacee (Cunonlads). Type, Belsugera (q.v.).

* bĕ-Làte, v.t. [Eng. bs ; late] To cause to be late. (Generally in pa par. or the corre sponding adjective.) [Belateo.]

Cantion retard. nor promptitndo deceive
Blownom belate, nor hope drive on too fait
bĕ-lā't-ed, pa. par. \& a. [Belatz.] 1. Too late, behind time.
 Arcot's Debta (Richardson.)

## 2. Out late at Dight.

Whose middifght revela by a foroat eide

bĕ-lā't-ěd-nĕss, s. [Eng. belated; -ness.] The state of being belated.
"Thyself, youd do tayke notice of cometimen anplecions of mo. 1 nm the bolder 2 wend yon come of my nutht
bě-lâ'nd, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and laud.] Greatly to praise.
| bě-1àve, v.t. [Eng. be; lave.] To lsve, to wash. (Cockeram.)

* bĕ-lâw'gǐve, v.t. [Eng. prefix be; law: and give.] To give law to. (Spec. coinage.)
"The Holy One of larnel hath belaregiven his own
poople with this vory allowance,"-Aileon: Doce and
bě-lâw'-gǐv-en, pa. par. [Belawaive.]
$\dagger$ bé-lăy' (I), v.t. [In A.S. belecgan $=$ to aurround ; Sw. belayga; Ger. belegen $=$ to cover to overlay, to beset, to encompass.] [BEleaoueh.]

1. To hlock up, to stop up; to beleaguer, to beaiege.
" Oayngi such atronf castiea needeth greater might
Then those suall forts which yo wera wont belay", Spenser: Sonnct, yliz
2. To waylay.
 Twien (Nave.)
bĕ-läy' (2), v.t. [Dut. beleggen $=$ to cover, overlay, cognate with A.S. belecgon $=$ to lay upon, cover.]
3. To adorn; to ornament.
"All in a woodmanis jacket he was elad

4. Naut.: To fasten a rope securely by winding it round a kevel, cleat, or belaying pin.
"O Oet ap the pick-axe mako step for the mat-
make the chair phat with the rattllin-haul tought end belay. - Scote: Antiquary. ch vili
bĕ-1ā'yed, *bĕ-1ā'yd, pa. par. \& adj. [BE LAv.]
bĕ-lāy'-íng, pr. par. [Belay.]
belaying-bitt s. A frame of wood ixed perpendicularly in the fore-part of a ship to fasten ropes to.
belaying-cleat, s. A cleat for the purpose of belaying the runuing rigglag to [Cleat.]

## belaying-pin, s.

Naut.: A atout pin in the side of a vessel or round the masts to which ropes may be "belayed," i.e., fastened, or sround which they may be wound.
bělçh, * bělk, "bŏlk, w.t. or i. [A.S. bealcan, bealcettan, belcettan $=$ to belch.]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit.: To eructate; to expel from the mouth with violence wind from the stomach, commingled sometimes with portiona of food.
" Rough as their asazag lords who rangd the wood
And fat with acorns belchd their windy food Dryden: Juvenat, eatit
IL. Figuratively:
I. To eject from the heart.
 2. Of things: To eject from an sperture with violent suddenness snd noise.

[^54]
## stood open - widn belitheng gates, that now <br> Far lotwe Chaos, ...

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To eject wind with spasmodio foree by the mouth from the stomach; to eructate. (Lit. \& fg.)

IV.
2. Fig.: To issue from the mouth of anything, as eructed matter does from the human nouth.

The watere boll, and, belching from below,
Bleck sends
loh (1), * bolke, s. [From belch, v.]

1. The act of ejecting wind by the mouth from the stomach.
Benodicito
knoked." be bygan wit obolke, and hus hrest
Pieri Plowman. (Alehardson.

- 2. A cant term for a windy kind of malt liquor.
bělçh (2), * bailçh, * bliçh (ch guttural), 8. [From A.S. bealcan = to belch, hence something ugly, horrible, or from $O$. Sw. someining bulg-ia = to swell. (Jamieson.).] A molg-ia, ouler. (Scolch.)

And Plato ofk the fader of hellis se

bělẹ'-ẽr, z. \& a. [From Belcher, a noted Bristal pugillst, once champion of Eagland.]
A. As subst.: A silk handkerchief or scarf, pruperly of Belcher's colours. (Dickens : ketches by Boz ; Miss Evans.)
B. As adj.: Resembling the handkerchief or ecarf described under A.
bĕleh'-ingg, "bělk'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Belch, Belk, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle de participial adjective: In senses correspoading to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of ejecting wind by the mouth from the atomach.
"Often belkinge [are] a token of ill digention."-
Earot: Alvearife.
bĕld, $\alpha$. The same as Bald (q.v.). Bald. (Scotch.) (Burns: John Anderson, my Jo.)
ball, v.t. [Beild.] To protect. The same as Scotch Beild.
"The abbesse her gan teche and beld."
*běld (1), " belld, s. [Beild.]

- běld (2), 3. [Beelde.] Pattern, model of perfection. (Jamieson.)
bĕı' ${ }^{\prime}$-dăm, $\dagger$ běl'-dāme, s. \& a. [Fr. belle dame = tine lady ; from belle (f.) = handsome, fine, and dame $=$ lady. A term of respectful address, used in all good faith to old ladies.]


## A. As substantive :

*I. Respectfully:

1. Gen.: A fine lady ; a good lady

*2. Spec.: A grandmother.
"The beldam and the girl, the grandsite and the boy
II. Disrespectfully:
2. An old woman, wrinkled and destitute of beauty.
3. A hag.

Have I not resaon. beldames, as you are, Bavey and overbold?
B. An adjective: Pertain.: Macbeth, ILL. 5 . mother or to anythiag old.
"Then sing of secret things that came to pass Niton: College Exerctie.

- belde (pa par. beldit), v.t. [Sw. bilda, Ger bilden, both $=$ to form, to model, to fashion.] [Build.] To image, to form. (Scotch.)

belde (1), s. [A.S. beald = bold, brsve.] Courage, valour.
"When he bluschen therto. his belde never pryred"
-belde (2), o. [Build.]
"That wan so atronge of balde." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Byr Cowghter, } 11 .\end{aligned}$
bel'-dift, pan par. [Belde (2), v.] (Scotch.)
- bele, v.i. [From bele, 8. (q.v.).] To burn, to blaze. Possibly $=$ bellow or perthaps $=$ boil in rage: compare-
"My bresto in bale bot bolne and bola"
"All breme ha belyd into berth."
* bele, * bale, * bail, s. [A.S. bal = a funeral pile; a burning.] A fire, a blaze. [Bale.] (Jamieson.)
bě-lēa-guẽr (u mute), * bð-lēague (ue mute), v.t. [Eng. be; leaguer. In Sw. belögra; Dan. beleive; Dut. belegeren; Ger. belagern; from be, and lagern $=$ to lie down, to reat, to encamp.] [LAhoEr.]

1. Lit. : To besiege, to lay siege to a place with the view of capturing it.
"That a midntight host of spectres, pale
2. Fig. : To make efforts to capture an deatroy.
"That an army of phantoms, vast and wan, Longrellow: The Beloaguered City.
bě-1ē'a-guẽred, pa. par. \& a. [BeleaOUER.]
"A amp and a beloghuod town."
Gordnoorth: White Doe of Ryletone, iv.
bě-lē'a-guẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. beleaguer; -cr.] One who beleaguers or besieges.

bě-1ē'a-guẽr-ĭng, pr. par, \&a. [Beleadover.]

* be-lē'ave, v.t. [A.S. beloefan, belifar $=$ to remain, be left.] To leave.

Wondering at Fortune's turus, and scarcs is he,
Aelefe. relating his own nisery
Beleft. relating his own misery. "
May
Lucan, bk. viil.
† bĕ-lĕo -ture (ture = tyür), v.t. [Eng. be; lecture.] To lecture. (Coleridge.)
bě-lěc'-türed (ture = tyũr), pa. par. \& a [Belectuae.]
bĕ-lĕc'-tūr-ingg (ture = tyũr), pr. par. \& a. [Belectune.]
be゙-1e'e, v.t. [Eng. be; lee.]
Naut.: To place on the lee, to place to leeward, to shelter. (Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.)

* bĕ-lēfe, *bĕ-lēve, s. [Belief.] Hope. (Scotch.)

Ne neuer chyld cummyn of Triyane blude,
In sic belefe and glorie and grete gude
In sic belefo and glorie and grete gude
Bal rayls his forbearis Italianle.


- be-left, pa. par. [Beleif (2).]
* be-leif (l), "be-lewle (pa. par. *belewyt), v.t. \& i. [A.S. belofon $=$ to leave, relinquish.]
A. Trans.: To deliver up.

Unto thy parentis haudia and sepultre
1 the becteif to be enterit, quod be."
The becleif to be enterit, quod be.: Virgil, 849, 42
B. Intrans.: To remain. (Skeat.)
"That be beleovent of hys duelling.
Barbour, xlii. b44, M. (Jamiesan.)

* be-leif (2), (preterite beteft), v.t. [A.S. beloefan $=$ to leave.] To leave.

Quhom now
isicievus deith beleft haze I."
Doug.: 1irgil, 343, 5 . (Jainiesom.)
bĕl'-em-nīte (Eng.) bĕ-lěm-nïtes (Mod. Lat.) s. [In Ger. belemuit; Fr. belemnite; Sp. belemnita; Ital. belenuite; Mod. Lat. belemnites; Gr. Bencuvitns (Belemnitess) (Liddell \& Scott), from Gr. $\beta$ èdepvov (a word used only in poetry and in the plural), the same as Bédos $(b e l o s)=$ a dart, a javelin, from Baidhw (ballo) $=$ to throw, and auff. -ites, from aioos (lithos) $=$ a atone.]
Paleont. (Of the form Belemnites, rendered in English Belemnitc): A genus of fossil chambercd shells, the typical one of the family Belemnitida. The slow progress of the human mind towards scientiffe truth, and the circuitous ronte which the limitation of its powers compel it to take in reaching that goal, are beautifully exemplified ly the ancceasive hypothesea broached as to the nature of the belemnite. The firat was that it was a product of the mammal called by the Romans lynx, and by the Oreeka dúys (lunghx), prolably the Caracal (Felis caracal). It was therefore called Lapis (lungkourion), though oome think that by these
words were meant reddish amber, or the mine ral tourmaline or the hyacinth, the Scriptural jacinth. The puzzling fossils figured next as Idai daclyli, that is, "fingers from Mount lda," freely translated or transformed in the Middle Ages into "devil's fagers." Then electricity was called in to account for them, and they wers named Thunderstones (Lapides Mulminantes) and Picks, or, less hypothetically, "Arrow Stones." At a more advanced period they were looked upon as stalactites, or as crystals which never had pertained to living beinga. At length the true view struggled into existence that they were organic remains. Held by Von Tressau, Klein, Breynius, Da Coata, Brander, and Plott to be shells, the proper position of which they could not determine, Cuvier and Lamarck made a great etep forward in ranking them as cephalopods with an interual ahell, a conclusion confirmed by thers. The lastnamed palæontologiat placed the belemuite in the Di. branchinte order of Cephalopods.
One cssential part of the shell is a belemnite restoned. phragnocone [see a. Ink bag. b. Proostracum. chambered cone, that is, a jortion conical in form and divided transveraely by septa or partitions, like a pile of watch-glasses, into shallow chambers, connected with each other by a ajphuncle or small pipe or siphon near the margin of the con The entirs cone is enveloped in a sheath, which rises above the chambers and givea sulpport to the aoft body of the animal (called the pro-ostracum), and this again in a conical cavity or alveolus excavated in the hase of a cavity or alveolus excavated in the hase of a
long tapering body rcsembling the head of long tapering body rcsembling the head of a javelin, and called the guard. It is from
this fact that the name Belemnite has arisen. this fact that the name Belemnite has arisen.
Dr. Buekland and Agassiz discovered in Dr. Buckland and Agassiz discovered in
specimens from Lyme Regis, collected by specimens from Lyme Regis, eollected by
Miss Anning, a fossil ink-lag and duct. There have been found also traces of the contour of the large sessile eyes, the funnel, a great proportion of the muacular parts of the mantle, the remains of two lateral fins, eight cephalic arma, each apparently provided with twelve to twenty pairs of alender elongated horny hooks. Owen considers that the belemnite combined characters at present divided among the three cephalopodona genera sepia, Onychotenthis, and Sepiola.
These animals seen to have been gregarioua, living in shallow water with a muddy hottora living in shallow water with a muddy hottona
rather than one studded with projecting corals. rather than one atudded with projecting corals.
Owen thinks that they preserved a tolerably Owen thinks that they preserved a tolerably
vertical position when swinuming, at times vertical position when swinuming, at times
rising swiftly and stealthily towards the surface rising swiftly and stealthily to wards the surface infixing their claws in the ablonven of a supernatant fish, and dragging it down to the doiths
to be devoured. Betemnites are found all over Europe, and also in India. The knowa apecics are estimated at more than 100 , ranging from the Lias to the Chalk.
bĕl-čm-nít'-Íc, a. [Eng, belemnit(e); -ic.]

1. Pertaiving to the helemnite shell; constituting the fleshy portion of the lelemmite. Cuttle belemmitic animal, a dihrsuchiate eight:armed 2. Pertaining to the animal 2. Pertaining to the animal enveloping the shell called belemnite.
"O' a a bpecimen of a Belemnite in which not only

běl-ěm-nit'-i-dæ, s. [BELemNite.]
Polomat.: A family of mollusca belonging to the elass Cephatopoda, the order Diliranchiata, and the section Decapoda. The shetl consists of a "pen" terminating posteriorly in a chambered cone, technically called a phraga chambered cone, techmeally called a phragmocone, from фpayuos (phragmns) $=$ a henge,
fence, paling, fortification, or encloaure, and fence, paling, fortification, or encloaure, and кйvos $(k \overline{0} n o s)=$ the mathematical figure termed a cone. The phragmocone is sonetimes invested with a fibrous guard, and it has air-cells connected ly a siphuncle piercing the aeveral chambers close to the ventral side. Dr. S. O. Woodward arranges the Belemnitidx between

[^55]the Teuthide, or Calamariee sud Squids, on the one hana, and the Sepiada or sepias on the other. In geological time they extend from the Lias to the Chalk. The geaers are Belemnites, Belemuitella, Xiphoteuthis, Acaathoteuthis, Belemaoteuthis, and Coaoteathis. The following Belemnitide cbaracteriae the Lower Lias : Be acutus, B. pencillatus, B. clavatus.
Middla Lias: B. compressus, B. breviformis, B. paxillosus.

Upper Lias: B. acuminatus, B. Lavis, B. Ilminsterensic.
Midford Sands: $B$. irregularis
Inferior Oolite: B. canaliculatus, B. Gingenis, B. ellipticus.
Stonesfield Slate : B. Bessinus.
Oxford Cley: B. hastatus, B. Oweni.
Coralline Oolita : $B$. abbreviatus.
Kimmeridge Clay: B. explanatus.
Neocomiaa: B. jaculum.
Gsult: B. minimus, B. ultimus
Lower Cbalk: Belemnitella plena.
Upper Chalk: Belemnitella mucronata
a belene, vic [Possibly a miereading of the MSS. for belewed (A.S. belafan $=$ to remaln).] To tarry, or perhaps to recline, to rest.

Helenca with "Dame Gehir Gawnyn, gayest of all,-
; bê-lēne, s. [From A.S. bella =a bell; bel lan, gen. So called from the bell-shaped cap aules.] A plant, Hyoscyanus niger. [HEN bane]
| bě-lĕp:-ẽr, v.t [Eng. be; leper.] To lafect with leprosy.
" Imparity, and church-revenue, rushing la, corrupted and belppered all the olergy with oworse
běl čs-pritt ( $t$ mute), s, [O. Fr. bel = fine esprit = spirit.] A fine spirit, a mad of wit.

* bĕ-léve, s. [Belief, Belefe.]
* be-lew'yt pa. par. [Beleif (1), v.] Remained. (Jamieson.)
- bel-flow'-ěr, s. [BELL-FLOWEA.]
* bĕl-foùn-děr, a Old apelliag of Belle ,
běl'-fry̆, * bĕf-froyy, e. [Fr. befrot $=a$ watch-tower, a belfry, a bell-chamber; $0 . \mathrm{Fr}$ beffroit, befreit, berfroit, berfreit, berefrelt, belefrol $=$ a watch-tower; Low Lat. belfredus, bat fredus, berfredus, verfredus. From M. H. Ger. bercurit, berurit $=$ a tower for defence, from Ger. berc $=$ protection, and $\mathbf{O} . \mathrm{H}$. Ger. fridu $=$ a tower ; (N. H.) Ger. friede = peace ; Sw. \& Dan. fred: Dut. arede. Thus at first there wan. no connection between bel of the word belfry and the English word bell.]
* I. Mil. (In the Middle Ages): A tower erected by beaiegers to overlook a place be sleged. Sentinels were placed on it to watch the avenues and to prevent surprise, or to give aotiee of fires by ringing a bell.

2. That part of a steeple in which a bell is kung, the campanile; a room in a tower, a cupola or turret in which a bell is, or may be, bang.

Distant and soft on her ear fell the chimes from the
bebry of Carlat Church, "llow: Evangelina, ii 5.
3. The framing oo which a bell is aupended. (Eng. Cycl.)
† běl'gard, 'bĕll'-gard, s. [O. Er. bel = fine, gard. Mod. Fr. regard $=$ a look, a gaze, a glance, attention.] A kind, affectionate, or a glance, attent
amorous look.

belghe, ${ }^{*}$ belgh, $s$. [BeLch.] A belch, an eructation (lit. \& fig.). (Scotch.) (Jamieson.) "This age is defled with 8 illie beloghes of has. phemy Bith in custom wan to deole the Aire with most pp. $1,002,1,186$. (Jomieson.)
Běl'gǐi-an, a. \& s. [In Ger. Belgien; from Lat. Belgium, a part of Gallia Belgica (Cossar).] [Belaic.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to the ancient delgre, to the modern Belgiana, or to Belgium. B. Ae subat. : A pative of Belginm.

Bel'-gic, a. [Fr. Belgique; Lat. Belgicus = pertaining to the Belgre. (See No. 1 def.).]

1. Pertainiag to the anclent Belgre, esteemed by Cesar to be the most warlike of tha Gerraanic tribes whom he encountered. They occupied the country between the Marne, the Fhiae, the Seina, and the English Channal.

Dull as their lates that alnmber in tha stoma.
houvg, poor, conteat, nugoveriantly botd-
2. Pertaining to the modera Belgians, to Belgium, or to the Belgian language or dialech.

Bé-lǐ-al, s. [In Ger., \&c., Beiial; Gr. Be入íap (Beliar), $r$ belng aubstituted for $l(2$ Cor. vi. 15) ; Heb. but from (1) ha (beli) $=$ withont, and (2) probably ${ }^{2}$ (yaal) $=$ usefulaess ; meaaiag a person without usefuloess, a worthlesa fellow, a good for aothing.J
I. In the Old Testament (Authorised Version): Mistranslated as if it were a being, probably Satan or one of his aagels.
Beliat, Let not my lord, I pray thee, regard this man of
2. In the New Testrment: Satan.
"And whant concord hath Chriat with Bellal!. . .
3. in bilton: A particular falleu angel. (See P. L., bk. i.)
bé-li'-bel, v.t. [Eng. preflx be, and libel.] To libel; to calumniate.
 Bist. of she Holy War, p. 168.
bel'-ic, \& [Fr. belic, belif, bellif.] A red colour. Her.: A term a
be-lick', v.t. [Eag. be; lick (?)] To lick.

- be-lick'-it, pa. par. [Belick.]
"They were ey ae ready to coive in ahint the haunt

厄̌-li'e, * bĕ-ly'; * bĕ-lỳ'e, v.t. [Eng. be lie. A.S. beleogan (pret. beleag) $=$ to impose, falaity, belie, secuso falsely, forge or commerfeit; be, and leogan = to lie. In Dut. beliegen. Ger, belügen: Sw. beljuga $=$ to belie.] To tell lies. Specially-

1. To tell a lic against a person or thing; to calumniate, to slander.
"If Armstrong was not belied, he way deep in the Worst necrots of the
2. To fill with lies.

Rides oo the Tis slandering whindse and doth beil
Rides on the postiag winds, and doth belo
All corners of the world
3. To give the lie: To prove to be hollow or deeeptive. (Used aprecially when actions prove previous words hollow and untrue. As a rule, it ía not used offensively.)

The first n oymph nf Hively Gaul,
Whose eay Btepand langhing oye
Her borruw Rir
Whose easy step and laughing oye
Her borrowed nir of awe betio.
4. To mimic, to imitate, to ape.

Which durst with horsen hoofs that best the ground
bě-lī'ed, pa. par. \& an [Belie.]
bĕ-liét, * bĕ-lē've, * bi-lē've, * by̆-léve, * by lyve, s. [A.S. geleafa $=$ consent, assent, contidence, belier, faith; leafa $=$ belief (compare also geleaf = leaf, leave, license, pernis gion) ; Dut. geloof = faith, ereed, belief, credit trust; Ger. glaube, glauben = faith, good faith.] [Believe.]
I. The mental act or operation of accepting as true any real or alleged fact or opinion on the evidence of testimony, or any proposition on the proot afforded by reasoning. It is opposed to the conviction prodnced by peraonal observation or experience, which is atronger than that resting on testimony or reasoning. The term belief may be used for full and uwwavering acceptsuce of anythin as true, for an zeceptance weak and fuctuat-
ing, or for anythiag iotermediate between the ing,
$\dagger$ II. The atste of being accepted as trus on the evidence of reasoning or testin.ony.
III. That which is accepted as true on the ovidence of testimony or reasoning.

1. Gen.: In the foregoing gense.


## "Bolleg it great, lifogiviog."-Carlyle: Eerom end

2. Specialiy:
(a) Religions belief, 2 creed, the system of doctrines held by the professors of any faith ; yot more specially, Chiristianity.
"In the heat of genernl pervecution, wherevoto thon, It zuch condinned the weeker milud, wheurg rela unteringu of martyra --Bcoker.
(b) The atatemeat of such system of doctriae. (Ueed epecially of the Apostles' Creed.)
3. Christian Theol.: The Implicit acceptance, by the aid of the Holy spirit, of every statement which there is reason to believe comes from God. Spec., the acceptance of sll that Ha has revealed regarding the divinity and souship of Jesus Chriat, His miasion to the earth, His hee, His death, Hia reaurrec tion and ascension. For thia faith is used more frequeatly than belief. [PAITH.]
"Paith in a firm belief of the whole word of God, of

- Crabb thus distiaguishes betweea the terme belief, credit, trust, and faith:-"Belief is geaeric, the others are sprecific terms; we believe whon we credit and trust, but not alwaya vice versa. Belief rests on no particu lar person or thing; but credit and trust rest oa the anthority of one or more individuale. Everything is the eubject of belief which produces one'a asseat: the events of humsn life are credited upou the anthority of the aarrator: the words, promises, or the fategrity of individuale are trusted ; the power of persous and the virtue of things are objects of faith Belief aad credit are particular actione or Belief aad credit are particular actione or sentimenta : trust and faith are permanent
disjositions of tha mind. Things are entitled to our belief, persoas to our credit ; but people repose trust or have faith in others.
"Belief, trust, and faith have a religions application, which credit has not. Belief is simply an act of the underatanding; trust and faith are active moving principles of the mind in which the beart is concerned. Belief doee not extend beyond an assent of the mind to any given proposition ; trust and faith are lively sentimenta which impel to action. Belief ia to trust and faith as cange 10 effect : there may be belief without either truat or faith; but there can be no trust or faith witheut belief. Wa believe that there is a God, whe is belief. Wa believe that there is a God, whe is we therefore trust in Him for His protection We therefore trust in Him for His protection
of ourselves. We believe that Jesus Christ of ourselves. We believe that Jesus Christ faith in His redeemiag grace to sava us from our aias." (Crabb: Eng. synon.)
- Professor Hain considers that belief largely dejends upon the will. He aays, "It will be readily admitted that the state of mind called belief is, ia many cases, a concomitant of our activity. But I mean to go farther than this, activity. buffirm that belief has ne meantug, ex and to afirm that betief has ne meanag, ex cept in reference to our actiona; the essence or inport of it is auch as to place it nuder the
region of the will. We ahall soon see that an region of the will. We ahall soon see that an Indispensable to the aet of believing; but ao mere conception that does not directly or ia directly implicate our voluntary exertioue, can ever amount to the atate in question. (Bain: The Emotions and the Will, chap. Belief," 1, 524.)
bĕ-11é-full, a. [Eag. belief; full.] Full of belief; disposed to believe.
 2on.)
bĕ-lié-fùl-nčase, \%. [O. Eng. beliefui, resse.] The quality of being disposed to believe.
"Thei dideyne to hote the godiy Seliafutnexe of the heathento be praised, and yet do they not nalt the While amende ther owne
bĕ-liēv'-a-ble, a. [Eng. beliel(e); -able.] Able to be believed; credible. (Sherucod.) "The witnentingis be
bĕ-liē'v-a-ble-nĕss, 2. [Eng. believable ness.] The state of belog believable.
""tho. the credithilits and believasloness, any I all it.

bĕ-lū́ve, *by-lēve, *bl-leve, *by leve, byleyve, "bylyve, v.t. ti.

[^56]Dut．gelooven：Ger．glauben ；M．H．Ger，glou－ ben，gelouben：O．H．Gor．galeupjan；O．S． pilóbian；Goth galaubjan，laubjan．Compare also A．S．laef $=$ permission．］
A．Trans．：To accept as true，not on one＇s personal knowledge，but on the testimony of others，or on reasonlngs which appear more or less conclusive．It is used when the assent to the statement or proposition is of a very frme character，and slso when it is weak and wsering．（It may be followed hy the objective of the person whose word is accepted as trus，or by the objective of the statement made．）
OCMHA，IL L L
＂Tea thonsund things there are whlch we betieve epolien or written of them．＂－Wacts：Logia
B．Intransitive ：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Gen．：To sccept a statement or proposl－ tion as true on the evidence sfforded by the testinoony of another peraon，or on reasonings
2．Specially：
（a）Calloquial：To accept with some degree of doubt．
（b）To exercise the grace of Chrisiian faith． ［8ee II．］
II．Theology：
1．To assent to the claim which Jesus Christ put forth to be the Messish，the Son of God put forth to be the Messish，the Son of God， efficacy of his sacrifice for sin．
II In Rom．x． 10 this belief is attributed to the heart．The opposition in that verse is not however，so much between the heart and the intellect ss between whst is secret snd peraona and what is openly professed by the lips．
＂For with ths heart man believoth uuto rightoous－
It is followed（a）by in or on placed before the persont or Being who is the ohject of frith．
xivi，i．ye belleve in God，believe also in we＂Tohn
＂Aod they sald，Felieve on thy Lord Jesas Christ， Or（b）by the clause of a sentence expressive of the tenet or proposition to which oue publicly or tacitly assents．
＂And Phillp shid，If thou bollevent with all thlue henrt，thou mayest．And ho answered ande wid．I vili． 37.
2．To express such faith by the public enan－ eiation of a crecd．Thus the＂Apostles＇ Creed，to be sung or ssid by the minister and the people，＂In the Liturgic worship of the Church of England，commences thus：－＂I believe in God，the Father Almighty，．．．＂＂
b勺－1iēved，pa．par．\＆a．［Believe．］
 er．］

A．Ordinary Language：
I Gen．：Ons who believes or who gives credit to anything．
＂Disoipline began to entor into conflict with it＂Holoker．
II．Spec．：One who holds a deflinte religious belief．
1．A Christian．
have boen matntalued by the nuiveral body a irine betievere，fron the days of the apostles，and
2．A profersor of soms other faith．
Enigip the eoul of one believer outweigh all earthly Heroes，Lect．ii．
B．Ch．Hist．（plur．）：There are three Britigh religious sects at present thus named－
（a）Believera in Christ．
（b）Belisvera meetling in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ．
（c）Believera in the divine visitstion of Joanna Southcott，prophetess of Exeter．
TI The second of these，that named（b）， appears for the first tirne in the Regietrar－ General＇s List for 1873.

A．\＆B．As pr．participle \＆adjective：In enses correspondiag to those of the verb．

Now God be praidid，that to botioning souik，
ghakesp ； 2 Benry $1 I_{n}$ i．i． 1.
C．As substantive：The act or operation of accepting as true．（Rom．xy．18．）
b§－liē＇v－化g－ly，ady，［Eng，bolioving；－ly．］
In a believing manner，as a bolievar would da． （Johnsorn）

＂bð－light＇（ $\rho \mathrm{h}$ sllent），v．i．［Eng．be，and lighe．］ －To illumine，to shine on．

bĕ－1ī2ce，＂bメ－Ly̌ze，adv．［Eng．be；tike．］ Perhsps；there is a likelihood that；probably． II It is becomlag rare in English，and is not very common in Scotch．
＂Beotite，boy，thea you are in lova．＂－Shatiepa ：Twoo
Gent．of Yerona，ii．L ＂Thinge that I know not of bolkn，to theo are dear．＂
bð－līke－ly̆，adv．［Eng．belike；ly．］Pro－ bsbly；there is a likelihood that．

bĕ－lìme，ot L［Eng．be；lime．］To besmear with bird－lime．
＂Ye，whose fonl hands are belimod with briberry：
sud beanearod with the price of hlood＂$-8 p$ ．Hall！： and beameared with the price of hlood＂－Ep．Hall．
bĕ－lī＇med，pa，par．\＆an［Belime］
bĕ－1I＇m－ing，pr．par．［Belime．］
Bĕl－i－sāi－na，s．［A female name．Etymology doubtful．］
Astron．：An asteroid，the 178th fonnd．It was discovered by Paliss on November 6， 1877.
bě－Ǐ̌t＇－tie（tle as tẹl），v．t．［Eng．be；ititle．］ To make little ；to dwarf．（Jefferson．）
bě－lít＇－tIed（tled as teldd，pan par．［Bz－ LITTLE．］
bĕ－lit＇－tling，pr．par．［Belttrle．］
bš－lī＇ve，＊bëe－li＇ve，＂be－līve，＊be－lyue， ＊bi－li＇ve，＊by－li＇ve，＊īive，＊blyve， adv．［Eng．prefix be，snd live．］

1．By－snd－hy，speedily，quickly．（Obsolets in English，but still used in Scotch．）
＂But Hably of Cetoford will be here bolion
2．At leagth．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { roy1s wallys, to be ayne doan let "* } \\
\text { Douglas: }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

＊bĕ山k，＂bĕlke，v．t．［Belch．］To belch． this belng done it was uot half an hour hut
 Prom Martino Noonthis Mind（1589］，${ }^{2}$ 2L（Boucher．）
běll（1），＂bĕlle，＂bhl，s．［A．S．bella $=\mathbf{z}$ a bell， sel；Old Dut．belle．Connected．In Dith Dut． bellan $=$ to bellow（Bellow），snd with peal （Peal）．］

## A．Ordinary Language：

I．Literally ：
I．An instrument of a particular form and material for producing sounds．It consists of a reversed cup，bearing at its apex an ear or canon，by which it is suspended from s beam or oiher fixed body sbove，and having hung internally a clapper or hanmer，by the percussion of which on the reversed cup the required sound is generated．It is genersliy formed of bell－metal（q．v．）．Golden velis are mhip in Erod ship in Exod．xxviii．33，34．They alternated with pomegranate－like knobs on the lower part of the Jewish high－priest＇s blue robe of the ephod．Bells were found by Layard at Nimroud，near the site of old Nineveh，the slley of which they were formed belng ton parts of copper to ons of tin．The Greeks and Romans nsed hells in camps，markets， snd baths，as well as in religious observances． The introduction of large bells into churches is attributed to Paulinus，Bishop of Nola in Campanis，gbout the year 400．Bede men－ tions their use in England towards the end of the seventh century．They were first cast in this country about A．D． 940 ．The great bell of St．Paul＇s Csthedral，in London， cast in 1709，is 6.7 feet in diameter；it weighs $11,470 \mathrm{lbs} . ;$ and Big Ben，of Westminster， cast in 1858，30，324 lbe．These dimensions are，however，dwarfed by some Russian bells． Thet of the Kremlin，the greatest ever con－ structed，when re－cast in 1733，was enlarged
till It woighed 432,000 lbe It in sald，thongh some deny $t t_{\text {，that this enormous mass was }}$ actually suspended for four yeark，In 1737，
howevar，a fire caused it to fall，in 1897 howevar，a fire caused it to fall．In 1837 ： chapel was oxcavated below it，of which it Was made to constitute the dome．Next，it is
eaid，in gize to the Russian belis are one at Amárapoora in Burmah， 260,000 lbs．；and one at Pekin，180，000；both，of course，are for Booddhist worship．Belle sre often affixed． both in Eagland and elsewhere，to cattle sheep，\＆c．，when tarned loose to feed，and are useful，especially in forests，to fadicate where the aninals are feeding．Sheep－bells of whenze，nsed la sncient Italy，are still to be Been in the museum st Nsples．
2．A small hollow glube of metal，perforated and having within fif a aolid ball．This type of bell occurs in the hawk＇s bell．It is affixed to the snimsl，striking sgainst its eides during flight，with the effect of enitting a cound．


## II <br> II．Figuratively：

I．A clock．

2．Anything shaped like sn ordinsry bell，or at least like the cup－shaped portion of it． Specially
（a）The bell－ike monopetalous corolla of varions heaths，of the Campsuuls，\＆c．［See the compounds which follow．］So，in seotch． Lint in the bell means＂flax in flower．＂ （Jamieson．）
＂Where the bee sucks there enck I，
Shaters ：Tempers，Vi．$L$（Song．）
＂The humumprebees，that hut the golden dew， In anumer e heat on tops of luises seed，
almy eoed－
（b）The mouth of a funnel or trumpet ；also of several wood wind iustruments．
III．In special phrases：
I．Bell of the brae：The lighest part of the slope of a hill．（Scotch．）
I Janieson thinks this may be，perhaps， connected with bell（2）（q．v．）
2．For＂curfew bell；＂＂passing bell，＂ ＂saints＇or Sanctus bell，＂dc．，see＂curfew，＇ ＂passing，＂\＆c．，with wbich beill is in connec tion．
3．To bear away the bell：To win the prize at s race，where a bell was the usual prizg．
＂Anone the Rommas it［a horse racel was an

4．Te bear the bell：
（a）Lit．：To be the bellwether of a flock that 1 s ，the sheep which carries a bell ；or to be the hoge to which a hell is affixed，and which is mate？en go first in a drove of horses．
（b）Fig．：To be the first；to be enperior to sll others．
5．To carry away the bell：To carry off the prize in a race or other contest in which that
prize is a bell．［Nearly the ssme as 3 （q．v．）．］ prize is a
（Lit．$\&$ be
）
＂The Italians have carried avoay the bell from all
other nations，ma may appear bots by thelr bookity other nations ha may
sad works．＂Hakewill．
6．To gain the bell：To win the prize st ： race．［5．］
＂Here lye the snan whoee horse did gaine
The bsh，In race on Salisbury plain， Camaden：Liemains，p．348．（Nares） 7．To lose the bell：To be worsted in a con－ test，so that the sntagonist gains the bell or other prize．
＂But whea in single fight he Last the bell．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Faiffax：Taso，xili．} 89 .\end{gathered}$
8．To curse by bell，book，and candle（in the Roman Cathoic Church）：To excommunicate ； a bell being tolled，the book of offces for the purpose used to be read from，sud a candle （or，according to Nares，three caudles）extin－ guished with certain ceremonies．A form of excommunication，ending，＂Doe to the book， quench the candle，ring the bell，Amen， Amen，＂was extracted from the Canterbury Book by Sir Thomss Ridley or his smotstor， J．Gregory．（Nares．）

Reil，book，and candle shall not drive me brik
（
9．To ring a bell bsckwards：To do so in the wsy described，ss was formerly the practice．
（a）Spec．：That warning might be given of

Or (b) Gen.: On the rise of any sudden danger in a city or town.
*Dundee io is mounted, he rides op the street:
The bells are rumg backspard, the drums they are
(c) As a mark of sorrow.

Not coneloded with any epithalamlums or mongs of Joy. but contrary -hi
10. To shake the bells: A figurative phrase taken from the shaking of bella tied to s hawk or falcon, which takes place when the bird or falcon, w
lies. [B. 1.]

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds on lancaster,
B. Technically:
I. Her. : Church bells sre used as an heraldie emblem; so alao are hswk's bells.
II. Naut.: At sea the sub-divisions of a "watch " of four hours' duration are noted by a half-hourly striking of a hell with a clapper. Thus the phrase, " it is two bells", means an hour of the watch has elapsed; three bells, an hour and a half; and eight bells, the whole four hours, after which a new watch is set and the process is repeated. (Admiral Smyth: Sailor's Word-Book, 1867.)
III. Architecture:

1. The body of a Coriothian or Composite eapital, with the foliage stripped off. (flossary of Architecture.)
2. The similar body of a capital in the Early English and other forms of Gothic architec. tare. (Ibid.)
bell-animalcules, or bell-animals, The English name for the fimily of lnfu sorial animalcules, called Vorticellidæ (q.v.) The species of the type-genus Vorticells con sist of a fixed simple contractile stalk or


ABLL-ANIMALCULE (VORTICELLA) MAGNIFIED
stem, terminated at its upper extremity by a body in the form of a bell. Cilis draw to the month the creatures still smaller than themselves on which the bell-animalcules feed.
bell-bird, s. A bird, called slso the Arapungs (Arapunga alba), belonging to the lamily Ampelidie and the sub-family Gymnoderinæ (Fruit Crows). It is pure white in colour, about a foot In length, and has a volce Hike the tolling of a bell. It inhabits Gniana.

At thí season the beak and naked skiu about the howl irequently change colour, as with some herons, Darwin. Descent of Nan, pt il.ch. xiiL

## bell-buoy, $s$

Nout.: A buoy to which a bell is sttached In such a way as to be rung by the motion of the waves.
bell-cage, s. A timber frame, also called a bellry, carrying one or more large bells.
bell-canopy, s. A canopy contaioing a bell in harness.
bell-chamber, 8. The room containing one or more large bells in harness.
bell-cot, s. A structure presenting the appearance of s steeple.

## bell-crank, .

Mech.: Such a crank as is used st the Dpper angles of rooms to give the bell-wires thst alteration in direction which they there require. it is s rectangular lever, having its
fulcrum at the spex of the sngle. The direction of a motion is changed by it $90^{\circ}$.
bell-fashioned, a Fashioned is the form of a bell.
bell-flower, "belfower, s.

1. The English name of the great genus Campanula. It is ao called because the corollas panula close resemblance to a bell. About ten opecies are found in Britain, the most common being Campanula ratundifolia, the Round-leaved Bell-flower or Harebell; and after it C. trachelium, or Nettle-leaved Bellflower; and C. hederacea, or Ivy-leaved Bellflower. The tineat species is the Giant Bellflower (Campanuia latifolia). [Caspanvla.]
T The form belfower is the oniy one given in Johnson's Dictionary.
2. An endogenous plant (Narcisus Pseudonarcissus).

Autumn Bell-flower: A pladt, Gentiana Pneumonanthe.
bell-founder, "bel-founder, a One Who founds or casts bells.
bell-foundry, bell foundry, s. A foundry in which bells are cast
bell-gable or bellturret, s. A gable or turret in whtch a bell or bells are suspended thst they may be rung.
bell-glass, s. A glass vessel shaped like s bell opes on the lower side, and having on its top a knob placed there for convenience of handling. Such a glass is used (a) to constitute the receiver of an air-pump, or (b) to contain gases for purposes of
 experiment, or (c) as a cover
bell-gable. for delicate plants.
bell-hanger, s. One who hangs bells.
bell-hanging, s. The act or process of hanging s bell or belis.
bell-heather, 8. Cross-leaved heath (Erion tetralix). (Jamieson.)
bell-less, $a$ Without a bell.
bell-1ike, $a$. Like a bell.
With many a deep-hued bell-uke fower
of tratant trile
bell-man, bel-man, s. A crier, s man who goes round s town to make some intimstion, and prefacea his statement by ringing a bell.
"The belman of each parish, as be goes bin cercult,
bell-metal, * bel-metal, s. An slloy of copper and tin, constituting a kind of bronze : 75 parts of copper to 25 of tin, or 78 of copper to 22 of tin, are proportions fre quently employed, while sometimes the alloy is made of copper, tin, zinc, snd lead.
Bell-metal Ore: A mineral, called also Stannite or Stannine (q.v.).
bell-mouthed, an Fashioded like the mouth of a bell.
bell-pepper, s. A plant, s species of pepper (capsicum grossum).
*bell-polype, $s$. Any species of Vorticella. [Bell-Animalcule.]
bell-pull, s. That ly which a bell is pulled ; the rope or handle connecting the hand of the operator with a bell-wive, and enabling him or her to ring the bell.
bell-punch, s. An Instrument containing a signal bell, used for insrking tickets. When the handle is compressed the bell is rung, and the piece punched out of the ticket serves as a check on the number of fares paid.
bell-ringer, " bell-rynger, s. One who rings a bell. (Used speclally of those who ridg church bells.)
bell-roof, s. A roof shsped like a bell.
bell-rope, s. A rope for ringing or tolling a bell.
bell-rose, a. A plant, Narcissus Pseudonarcissus.

## bell-shaped, $a$

1. In a general sense: Shaped like a bell.
2. In Botany: A term spplied to a corolls, a calyx, or either organ in which the tobe is a calyx, or either organ in which the tube is
as to resemble a bell ; campunulato. Example, the corolla of Campanula. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot., p. 452)
Bell-the-cat, a A nickname given to Archibald Donglas, Earl of Angus, in the relgn Archibald Donglas, Earl of Angins, in the reign of Jsmes Ill. of Scotland. The noblemen under this monarch having no aympathy with the king's love of the flne arts, and being specially irritated that he hsd made an archi-tect-or as they frreverently said a mason-by name Cochrane, Earl of Mar, plotted forclbly to remove the plebeian whom they disliked from the royal presence. At their secret conclave, which was held in Lauder Church in 1482, Lord Gray, who was fearful about the result of the enterprise, told the apologue of the mlce failing to "bell the cat." [See Bell the cat, under Bell, v.t.] To which the daring Angns replied, "I understand the moral, and Angns replied, propose may not lack execution. I will hell the cst."
"And from a loophole whlle I peep,

bell-trap, s. A trap like s bell or an inverted cup, to prevent the reflux of foul air from drains.
bell-turret, s. [BELL-gable]
bell-ware, $s$ [So called from the aesweed of which kelp ts made.] A plant, Zostera mariza.
bell-waver, v.i.
3. To luctuate ; to be inconstant.
4. To tell is story incoherently. (Jamiesom)
bell-wavering, pr. par. \& \& [Bell waver.] (Scotch.)
A. As present participle: In a aense correaponding to that of the verb.
B. As substantive: The sct of atraggling.
bell-wether, * belwether, bell weather, belweather, *bel veddir Weather, belweat, snd, wether (g.v.).] A
(Scotch), s. [Eng. bell, bell is placed that the
sheep on whose peck a bel animal may lead the flock.
"Thp fock of cheep and belwether thlaking to hreek Into another's pasture and boink to paes over nother
bridge, lootiod till both fell into the ditch.- - Howeh
bell-wheel, s. The wheel by which a church bell is ewring.
bell-yeter, \& a bell-founder. (Prompt Parv.)
běll (2), * běl, s. [Dut. bel = a bell, a bubble : Lat. bulla $=$ s bubble.] A bubble. (Scotch) [Beller.]
bell (3), s. [Compare Gael. ball =a spot or mark : Bret. bal $=$ a white mark on the face of an' animsl.] [Baln.]. A white mark on a horae, or od any other animal.
bell, a [Corrupted from beld = bald.] Bald. (0. Scotch)

* bell-kite, s. The Bald Coot. (Jamieson.)
bĕll (1), v.t. \& i. [From Bell (1), s. (q.v.)] ]
A. Transitively:

2. Lit.: To put s bell upon.
3. Fig.: At great peraonal risk to sttempt to render the assault or hostility of an adversary futile. The signifleation is derived from the following apologue. A colony of mice, the following apoinge. some their number through the delosing some of cation held a confcrence to try to predations of a cat, held a confcrence the When all were perplexed, a young monse stood up, all were perplexed, a young monse sto a forid speech proposed that a bell snd in a florid speech proposed the cat. This, should be affixed to the whil of the cat. Tovis, and thus give warning of her spprosch. The young mouse sst down amid loud spplause, on which an old and experienced mouse asked if their young friend would now be kind enough to inform them who would bell the cat. The orator had pever thought of this, and was speechless. [Bell the cat, under BeLL, 8.]
B. Intrans. : To develop into the form of a bell. (Used specislly of planta with campanulate corollas, sometimes, however, also of flower-buds.)
bĕll (2), v.i. [From Bell (2), s.] To bubble op, to throw up or bear bubbles.

Wher the ecum turns hlae



－běll（3），＊bǔlle，v．i．［A．S．bella $n=$ to bellow． to roar，to bark．］［Bellow．］
1．Lit．（of animals）：To roar，to bellow． （1）Gen．：Of the cry of varions animals．
＂Bellyn or roryn as netto：Nugla．＂－Prompt．Part．
Bollyn ar roryn an netw：Nugta＂－Prompt．Paro．
（2）Spec．Of tho roar or bellow of the otag in rutting time．

 $\theta$ toceary，p．iL
2．Of anything inanimate capable of making $s$ beliowing zound．
＂He ginn to blasen out a mona，
As loud as belleth winde in H ，
Chame，ith．71s．
bă1－la－dŏn＇－na，s．［In Fr．belladonne．From Ital bella $=$ beantiful，fins；and donna $=$ lady，the same as Lat domina $=$ the miatress of a family，a lady．］Pobsibly because used as an aid to beauty．
A．Properly：
1．A name for the Deadly Nightshade or Common Dwale（Atropa belladonna）．［ATropi， Nto tranade．］The＂beauty＂Implied by the name ia in the berries，which are alining black， but are poianous．The best known antldote to them is vinegar．
2．Pharm．：Tha leaves of the plant defined under No．1．They ara useful as a medicine， being given in intermittent fevers，palsy，per－ being given in intermittent fevers，palsy，per－ tussis，amauroais，cachexia，epilepsy，and tic－
doulourenx．A remedy much used in homco－ pathic pharmacy．
B．Less properly：A amb－diviaion of the genus Amaryllis，containing the apecies of lily mentioned below．
belladonna－1iy，${ }^{8}$ ．The English name of a plant，the A maryllis belladonna，a fine lity brought from the West Indiea．
－ber－Ign，s．［An obsolete form of baleen （q．v．）．］Whalebons．
běl＇lan－dine，s．［Bellan．］A broil，a squabble．（Scotch．）
＂There are the chapa alrady watehing to hoo a．


Běl＇－lạ－trixx，s．［Lat．bellatrix＝a female war－ rior，such as Minerva，from bellum $=$ war．So called from the nature of the astrological in－ fluence which it was anpposed to exert．］

Astron．：A star of the aecond magnitude，the smaller of the two bright ones in the shoulder of Orion．It is called aiso $\gamma$ Orionis．
běll－bind＇－ẽr，bĕll－wind＇－ẽr，s．A local name of a plant，Convolvulus sepium．
belle（1），＊bele，a．\＆s．［Fr．belle（as a．）＝a beantiful female，tm．of beau or bel ；（adj．）＝ pleasing to the eye，beantiful，handsome，fine．］ A．As adjective：Fine．
＂That ben eoblaunched with Bele paroles and with
bele clothen＂－Piers Plowman，p．278．（Richardoon．） B．As substantive（of the form belle［1］）：A beautiful young lady；a fine or fashionable young lady，even though not distinguished for beauty．
＂Your prudent grandmammas，ye modern bellet ${ }^{\text {Coatent with Bristol，Esth，adi Tunbridge Weils．＂}}$
＊belle－chëer，＊bele－ohëre，z．
1．Good cheer．
2．Good company．
＂And eabelyso hla burg with hit bele－chere．＂
belle（2），s．［BELL．］
＊bělle，v．i．［Bell（2），v．］
bĕlled，pa．par．\＆a．［Bell（1），v．］ l．Ord．Lang．：Furnished with a bell or bells．
2．Her．Of a hawk or falcon：Having bells mixed to his legs．
Beh＇e－isle（s silent），s．\＆a．［Fr．belle $=$ fine， and O．Fr．isle，Mod．Fr．tle $=$ an island．］［Iale．］ A．As substantive：
1．An island on the coast of France，eigbt miles south of Quiberon Point．
2．An island at the entrance of the Straita of Hellelale，between Newfoundland and Lab－

3．The straita themselves．
B．As adjective：Pertaining to any of those Belleialea．

Belleisle－cress or American－cress， ［From the American island or strait，A． 2 and 3．］A cruclferous plant，Barbarea pracox， now frequently cultivated in Britain．
běl＇l－lěr，v．i．［Bell（2），s．］To bubble np．
（Seotch．）
 Gr．Be入入epoфผ̄े（Bellerophon）．］
1．Class．Mythology：A virtuous hero fabled to have killed the chimæra，vanquished the Amazona，and achieved other successea．


2．Palcoont．：A genus of gasteropodous mol－ luscs belonging to the family Atlanttdæ．The apecies have aymmatrically convoluted glo－ bular or diacoidal shelis，some of them whorled， and with a deeply－notched aperture．In 1875， Tate eatimated the known apecies at 128， Tato eatimated the known apecies at 12a， boniferous rocks．
bhlles－lĕttres（es mate），s．pt．［Fr．（lit．） $=$ fine lettera．］A term borrowed from the French，and algnifying polite literature，what
wera of old called the humanities．＂it wera of old called＂the humanitiea．＂It
has been beld to include amch kinda of litera－ ture as require for their production imagi－ nation and taste，rather than atudy and re－ flection．Littre，without doubt，giving the actual usage of the term belles－lettres in France， makes it include grammar，eloquence，and poetry．In England，poetry，flction，rhetoric， philology，and even hiatory，are generally included within its limits；but whatever may have been the case in a more backward atate of thought than that which at present axists， it is a satire on philology，history，and grammar to regard them as studies in which imagina－ tion is predominant．
＂The exactaeas of the othor，fa to admlt of some－ thing like discourse，especially in what regards the
bellestettres．＂－Fatler．
＊běll＇－gard，s．［Belgard．］
＊bĕl＇－li－bōne，$s$ ．［Fr．belle $=$ fair，beautiful， and bonne，fem．of bon＝good，or the corre． sponding words in Lat．bellus and borns．］A beautiful and good woman ；a bonny lasa．
＂Pan may be proud that ever he begot Spenser：Sheph Cal．，iv．
f bĕl＇－lĭc，＊běl＇－lí－cạll，＊běl＇－lĭck，a． ［From Lat．bellicus＝warlike ；bollum＝war．］ Warike．（Used of persons or things．）
běl＇－lĭ－cöse，a．［Lat，bellicosus，fond of war， martial；from bellum＝war．］Warike，dis－ posel to fight on slender provocation，adapted for war．
＊běl＇－lí－coŭs，a．［Lat．bellicus＝pertaining to war in Fr．belliqueux．］Warike，martial． （Now Bellicose is used instead of it．）
sum borier men，quhala mondls ot na tyme are at ther martiall，or bellicous，but ooly given to rieff
and spulilie．
（Jamienon （Jamieron．）
běl－lĭd＇－ĕ－æ，s．pl．［Bellis．］
Bot．：A family of composite piants belong－ ing to the tribe Asteroidea．Type，Bellis．
běl＇－1̌－ĕ－æ，s．pl．［BELLiUm．］
Bot．：A pamily of plants belonging to the tribe Asteroidea Type，Bellium（q．v．）．
bĕ＇＇－Ľed，pa．par．\＆a．［Ber．．．v，v．t．］
A．As a simple word chiefy in Bot．：Swel－ ling at the midde，ventricose．（Mariyn．）
B．In compos．：Having a belly of a cha－ racter described by the word which precedes it；as＂white－bellicd swift＂（i．e．，the swift of which the belly is white），Cypselus alpinus．
＊běl－líg＇－ẽr－āte，v．i．［Lat．belligeratum，sup． of belligero，from bellum $=$ war，and gero $=$ to carry on．］To carry on war．（Cockeram．）
běl－l̆̈g＇ser－ençe，s．［From Lat．belli，genit． of bellum＝war，and geren（tis），gen．of gerens ＝carrying on，and suff．－ce．］The state of being at war．＇（W．Taylor．）
běl－Iİg＇－ẽr－enn－çy̆，s．［Eng．belligerenc（e）y．］ Warfare ；the atate of being at war．
＂Macnalay ever ：steeps oa ln an atmonphere of
běl－lĭg＇－õr－ęnt，+ bĕl－ľg＇－err－ant，a \＆\＆ ［In Fr．belligérant；Port．belligerante；Lat． belligerans，pr．par．of belligero $=$ to make or carry on war；lat．bellum＝war，and gerens， pr．par．of gero＝to carry，to carry on．j
A．As adj．：Carrying on war．
＂Pere Bougenat＇a third volume will give you the the naveral viow of the bolligerenc and cootracting
B．As substantive：
1．Literally（Ord．Lang．and Law）：A natlon or a large section of a nation engaged in carrying on war．
IT When a revolted party of great numerical atrength are able to form a regular govern－ ment and rule over the whole or part of the territory which they claim，humanity dictates that they should not be treated as rebels guilty of treason，but should，if captured，be regarded as prisoners of war．To attain this remult，it is needful for those who have risen in arma against the govermment to make every effort to ohtain for their party the position of belligerents．In the contest between the Federals and Confederatea in tbe war of 1881 -1865 ，the latter section of the American people，at the very commencament of the atruggle，claimed the privileges of beliigerents． Their demand was promptly acceded to by the British Government，on which the Federal anthorities took umbrage，contending that the recognition had been，contending that the recognition had been premature，whilst the British maintained t
＂Boou arowe veratlouz questions of maritime right questions auch as，in al limoth every ortensive war of modern tlmes，have arisen between bellige
neutrala
＋2．Fig．（Ord．Lang．only）：A political， religious，or any aimilar party carrying on a wordy conteat with another one to which it is opposed．
＂̈．．．hot out of Parliament the war was ferces
thai ever and the belligerents wern hy no meana than ever；and the belligerents worn hy no meenna
scrupulous about the means which they employed．＂－
Hacaulay：Hist．Eng．ch．xvili ，
＂běl－ľ̆s＇－ẽr－oŭs，a．［In 1ta］，belligero $=$ warlike，martial，valiant；Lat．belliger $=$ waging war，wariike；bellum＝war，and gere $=$ to carryon．］Carrying on war．（Now super aeded by Bellioerent，q．v．）（Bailey．）
běl－lĭǹg，pr．par．\＆a．［Bell，v．］
$\dagger$ A．Trans．：Putting a bell upon．
B．Intrans．：Taking the form of a bell．
bĕl＇－1ĭng，＇by̌i＇－lĭnge，s．［A．S．bellan $=$ to bellow．j．A bellowing．（Used specially of a stag making a noise in rutting time．）
＂Bellinge of nette：Nugitus．＂－Prompt．Parv．
＋bĕl－lip＇－o－tẹnt，a．［Lat．bellipotens，from bellum＝war，and potens $=$ powerful ；from possum＝to be ahle．］Powerful in war，inighty in war．（Johnson．）
＊běl＇－líque（que as k），a．［A quasi Fr． form．］［Beclic．］Warlike．
 1i． 52.
běl＇－IIs，s．［Lat．bellis，perhaps cognate with bellus＝handaome，pretty．］A geaus of Aste－ racez（Composites）which contains the well－ known daisy，Bellis perennis；the latter term，
meaning perennial，being applied to it to dis－ meaning perennial，being applied to it to dis－
criminate it from the $B$ ．annua，or Annual criminate it from the B，annua，or Annual
Daiay，which is found in Southern Europe，and has been introduced into England，as has also the B．sylvestris，or Large Portugal Daisy．B． perennis has run into several varietiea，of which the chief known here are the $B$ ． hortensis，or Large Double Daisy ；B．fistulosa， or Double－quilled Daisy；and B．prolifera，or the Hen and Chicken Daisy．
＊běl＇－1̌－tūde，s．［Lat．bellitudo＝beanty； bellus＝goodly，handsome．］Handsomeneas ； beanty．（Cocheram．）
běl＇－lí－ŭm，s．［Bellis．］A genus of Compo－ site plants differing from Bellis chiefly in the pappus of the seeds．Two apecies are culti－ vated in Britain，B．bellidioides，or Sinali，and B．minutum，or Dwarf Bellium．They come， the former from Itaiy，and the latter from the Levant．
běl＇－1あn，s．［Etym．doubtful．］
Med．：A kind of colic produced by lead－ poiaoning－lead colic．It is attended by aevere griping of the inteatines．

Byl-1 $\bar{\prime}-$ na, 2 . [Lat Bellona, formerly Duellona, from bellum, formerly duellum $=$ war.]

1. Roman Myth.: The goddess of war, sister and wifs of Mars; sometimes used for war personifled.
With pulves lorid and rninoris to ear lese peal'd Oreat thinge witb emali) than wbent forlona atorms"
2. Astron: An asterold, the 28 th found. 1t was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 13t of hisch, 18j4, the same date that Amphitrite was first seen by Marth and Pogson.
bel'-10̄w, 'bǒl'-ōw, v.i. \& t. [A.S. bylgean $=$ to bellow, from bellar = to bellow, to roar, to bark; Dut bulken.] [BeLL (3),v.]
A. Intransitive:
3. Of the inferior animals: To emit a loud hollow bound. Used.
(a) Of s bull, or of cattle in general.

Becamo a buil, and belloweil; thap reen Neptave
(b) Of any other animal making a similar sound.
 ardance. (on:
2. Of man (contemptuously): To raise an outery or clamonr, to bawl, to vociferate.
"Thio gentiomsn is accustomed to roar nud bellono 3. Of things inanimate: To emit such a lond hollow sound as the sea does in a storm, or the wind when bigh.
"Rocks the bellouring voice of boittng seas reboand."
B. Trans.: To utter with a lond hollow voice.
"Tho dull fat captalo, with g hound's depp thront,
beli-10w, $s$. [From bellow, $x$.] The roar of a bull or any similsr sound. (Todd.)
bel'-10w-ẽr, s. [Eng. bellow; -er.] Ooe who, or that which emits a sound like the roaring of a bull.
(Tom Weveral of the in the town $I$ heard an zccount trom severtid the inharitants of a hill in the neigh or bellower. "-Darwia: Foyago round the Burld, ch. -
bél'-1ōw-ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [Bellow, v.i.] A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: $\ln$ senses corresponding to those of the verb.
-Or the loud bellowing herds of buffaloes ruah to tbe $\begin{gathered}\text { river." } \\ \text { Longtellow: Epangeline, is. }\end{gathered}$
"From all his deep the bollowing river roara"
Pope: Amers /liad, bk. xxi. 25 s .
C. As substantive: The roar of a boll or any similar sound, whether proceeding from another anirnal, from man, or from anything Inanimate.
"Dart follows dart; lance, lance; lond bellowings

## Byron: Childe Harold, 1.76

běl'-10̄wş, *běl'-lōwes, *bel'-ous, s. [A.S. blast-belg, biast-belg =a blast-bac, a bellows; from blost $=$ a blast of a whd or burning, and beelg, beelig, bylig, bilig, beih, bylg= a hulge, budget, bag, purse, belly: Sw, blasbaig; Dan. blasebelg; Dut. blaushalg; Ger. Wasebalg, from blase $=$ a bladder, blasen $=$ to blow; $\mathbf{O}$. H. Ger. batch, palc =skin, bellows. blow; O. H. Ger. balch, pale $=$ skin, bellows.
in Goth. balgs, byig, bylga $=$ a mail, a budgct; In Goth. balgs, bylg, bylga $=$ a mail, a budgct;
Ir. buila, bolg $=$ a bellows; Oael. belg-seididh $=$ a bellowa; Lat. follis $=$ a leathern sack, hence (2) a bellows; cognate with pellis, the hide of an snimal. Wedgwood considers it akin also to Lat. vulva, + bulpa $=$ the womb, and Gir. $\beta_{0} \lambda \beta \dot{\eta}$ (balbê) [ $\beta \dot{O} \lambda \beta$ a (bolba), Lidhtell d Scott] = the womb; but considers tho wond most nearly the primary one, Gsel. balgon $=$ - water bubble.] [Bao, Belly.]
I. Ordinary Language
I. Lit.: An instrment for blowing the fire In mannfactories, forges, or private housea. Its aides are so formed and worked that the upper one alternately rises and falls, with the effect of compelling the cheat or blsdder-like instrument first to expand and then to contract; the former process causing the air to enter the interior, and the latter one to leave it by means of \& pipe or tube designed to conduct it to the portion of a fire which it ia to blow. in a hand-bellows there sre handles to be grasped; in a larger instrument detigned for a manofactory, and called a blowing-
machine, the propulsive power ts obtained by machinery.

Woek in, week mat, from morn till night,
I
I Bellows may be eingular with the article a beforo it, or may enter into the phrase a pair of bellows," in which case it is plural.

Thou zefther, 1 kko a belloose. ewell ot thy fice, As lit than wert to blow the buming m
Of melting ore."
2. Fig. : 1 t is used-
(1) Of the lungs.
"The lungs, as bollown, aupply a foree of bresth; collect and convey the breath . -ffolder.
(2) Of sighs or other manifestations of eniotion.

Sluce sigha, into my inward fornace turn'd,
For bellunes nerve, to Kladio more the ofre?

## II. Technically:

1. Mechanics, Preumatics, \&c. :
(1) The simple instrument described ander A., 1. 1, for blowing fires in houses. A pair of bellows, worked chiefly by the feet, is figured on an Egyptian monument attributed to the

anctent egyptian bellows.
time of Thothmes III., B.C. abont 1490, and one is mentioned in Jer. vi. 29 ; both of these were used for smelting metals [No. (2)]. The representation of a bellows for the band, snd presumably for domestic use, is foand on an old Roman lsmp; it is exactly of the modern type.
(2) An instrument or maching worked by machinery, and designed to blow the fire of a furnace used in smelting metals. The name more commonly applied to such a machine is Blower (q.v.)
(3) The bellows of an organ, harmonium, concertina, or any similar instrument: An instrument for supplying wind to the pipes, tongnes, and reeds. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
"Twolve pair of bellowe. ranged in atated row.
These the full force of seventy men requile
Who ceneeless toil, find ylenteonaly perspire
Each alding each, till all the wind be prost
In the close coninnes of the incumbent chest,
To which for hundred yipe in order rige.
 onk Woustan, 1oth cent,
2. Hydrostatics, ©c. Hydrostatic Bellows: An instrument designed as a toy rather than for use. It is, however, of some utility as illustrating what is called the hydrostatic paradox. Two horizontal flat bosrds, united by leather rolded st the sides so as to be capsble of expansion, constitute a chamber, into which water is introluced from a long narrow pipe rising vertically. By bydrostatical law this water will act with such pressure on the interior of the clamber that it will fonee the ppper board to rise as far as the leather will permit, even if heavy woights be leather will permit, even if
put upon it to keep it down.

- In composition: Enitted by, or in any other way pertaining to, a bellows, as in the following componads:-


## bellows-camera, 8 .

Phot.: A form of expsnding camera in which the front snd after bodies are connected by an expansible partition, like the sides of s bellows or accorlion. Its chief value consists in the small space it occupies when closed up, as well as the ease with which its length may be fncreased or vsried at pleasure.
bellows-engine, s. A contemptnous name for an organ.
the manke and ashes thereof (in there Judg.
ment Halla aud Churchyardif, , ned its belloweonginea

bellows-ish, s. The Cornish name of the Trumpet-lish or Ses-onipe (Centriscus scolopax of Linneeus).
bellows-maker, a. A maker of bellows.

## bellown-pump, s.

Hydraul. : A form of atmospheric pump in which the part of the piston la played by the upper leaf of the bellows
bellows-sound, \& The sound of bellows.

- bǒl'-ragges, s. [Prov. Eng. beller, biller = a water-cress.] A plant A species of waterBroven) or N. palustre (De Candolle). (Britien \& Holland.) [Bilder, Biller.]
${ }^{\text {m }}$ Laver, or Shoo, is called of nowo Englighmen BoltNamen (1548).
běl'-1u-x, s. pl [Lat. pl. of bellua or belua $=$ a beast, eapecially a large one, a moneter.] In the system of Linneus, the fifth of the six orders of the class Mammalia, containing hoored snimals with incisors in both jaws. He includes under it the genera Equus, Hjppopotamas, Sas, and Rhinoceros. (Linnaeus: Syst. Natura.)
bĕl'-1u-ine, a. [Lat. belluinus, beluinus.] Bestial, beaetly, brutal, snimal.
"If buran aotions were not to be Judged, men Fould have no adrautage over beasts At thin mete Atterbury
běll'-wõrt, s. [Eng. bell, and suffix -wort.]

1. In America: The English name for any plant of the genus Uvilaris.
2. In the Plur., Bellworts. Spec.: Lindley's English name for the order of plants called Campannlacex.
běl'-1y̆, * běl'-y̆, * belu, * below, * baly, "ball, s. [A.S. beelg, boelig, bylig, belg =a hulge, budget, bag, purse, or belly; 0 . lcel. belgr=an inflated skin, a leatherri sack, a bellows, the belly; Ger. balg =a skin, an urchin, a paunch, the belly, a bellows; 0 . H. Ger. balg; Goth. balgs; Gael. bolg=a pair of bellows, the womb; Ir. bolg = the belly, a bag, ponch, budget, blister, or bellows; Lat. bulga, an adopted Gallic word $=(1)$ a leathern knapsack, (2) the womb. Essential meaning, anything swelled out.]
A. As substontive:
I. Orlinary Language:
3. Literally:
(l) That part of the human body situated in front which extends from the breast to the inscrion of the lower limbs; also the corresponding part in the inferior animsls, and especially those of high organisation. Ht contains the stomseh, the intestines, and other organs.
 sartor Rasarkut ba hil., ch.

- In the case of auch an animal as os aerpent, the belly means the whole under-part of the body.
"And the Lord said unto the serpent. . . Upon thy belly sbalt thou go. . . .*-Gen. iii. 14
(2) In a more limited sense, a part being put for the whole:
(a) The stomach.

(b) The womb. [Used in Scripture (Ps. xxil. 10) with sIl solemnity; later, more liglitly; now, only vulgarly. (Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., iii. 5.).]

2. Figuratively:
(1) That part of man which demands food, in oplosition to the back, or that which requires clothes; hence the craving of the stomach for food, appetite.
"They were content with a Ifeentious life, wheretn they might fill thei
Labour."-liayward.
See aiso Rom wod is tbeir beUy. . . ."-Phat. ini. it
(2) The front or lower surface of an ohfect.
(3) Anything swelling out or protuberant
"In those muscles which have a bulgting centre or
elly, the bleepe of the sim."-Todid Aowman: belly, at the blecpe of the
Phytiol. Anat., vol, i., p. 376 .
"An Irtsh harp hatb the cnncave or bewy, not aloes
the strings, but at the end of the striugan "-Bacon.


(4) Anything eacloeing another within ite eavity.
"Out of the belly of hatl orled I , and thon beardat II. Technically:
3. Music: The npper part of inatruments of the violin family. The eound-board of a planoforte.
4. Engraving: Thè lower edge of a graver.
5. Saddlery: A piece of leather attached to the back of the cantle, and forming a point of attachment in some saddles for valiae-straps.
6. Mach.: A awell on the bottom aurface of anything; as a depending rib beneath a grate-bar, iron beam, or girder, to atrengthen it from downward deflection between supports. The central portion of a blast-furnace.
7. Metal.: The upper rounded part of the boshes.
8. Locksmithing: The lower edge of a tumbler against which the bit of the key plays.
9. Railway Engineering: The belly of a railway rail; a descending flange between bearings.
10. Wheelwrighting: The wooden covering of an iron axle.
11. Shipwrighting: The hollow of a compass timber; the convexity of the same is the back.
12. Arch. : The batter of a wall.
13. Naut. : The swell of a sail.
14. Mineralogy. Belly of ore: An unusual swelling out of the vein of ore.
B. Attributively in the following compounda in the aense of pertaining to the belly.
belly-ache, a. Ache or pain in the belly. (Vuloar.)
bellyache-bush, bellyache-weed, 8. A Euphorbiaceons plant of the genus Jatropha.
bolly-band, s. A band passing round the belly of a horse, and keeping the saddle in its proper place ; a girth.
belly-beast, a. A glutton. (Coverdale.) belly-bound, $a$. Confined in the region of the aldomen ; very costive.

## belly-brace, s.

Mach.: A cross-brace atayed to the boller between the frames of a lncomotive.
belly-oheer, s. Good cheer for the atomach; food grateful to the appetite or nutritious in its character.
"Senseless of dirine doctrine, and capable only of
lonves and belly-cheer."-Milton: Animado. Rem. De lonves.

## belly-fretting, 8 .

1. The chafing of a horse's belly with the foregirth. (Johnson.)
2. A great pain in a horse'a belly, caused by worms. (Johnson.)

## belly-god, s.

1. Onc whose chlef object of thought seems to he his "belly," or atomach, and who therefore may be supposed to worshipit.
"What inflite waste they made this way, the only
story or Aniclus, \& famous belly-god, may suffice to
story. of Aniclus,
2. In India: The idol Gunputtee, which has a very protuberant stomach. The "god" so named is held to he the patron of wisdom.
belly-piece, s. The peritoneum.
The muscles of the belly piece,." belly-plnched, $a$. Pinched in matters
relating to the stomach; starved. relating to the stomach; starved.
"The lion and the belly-phinched wolf"
belly-rail, s.
Railway Engineering: A rail with a fin or web deacending between the portions which rest on the ties. It ia seen in the improved Penrhyn rail, introduced in 1805, and in Stephenaon and Losh's patent of date 1816.

## belly-roll, s.

Agric. Nfuch.: A roller, of which the central part ia protuberant. It is used to roll land between ridges or in hollows.
belly-slave, s. One who cannot resist his or her appetites; a glutton, a drunkard, especially the former.
belly-timber, s. A cant desiguation for food. (Vulgar.)
belly-worm, s. Any worm that breeds In the belly, i.e., in the intestines. [ExTozon.]

A. Transitive: To cause to mwell out, to render protuberant.
"Tour breath of foll consent belly'd ha salin."
B. Intransitive :

1. To awell or bulge out, to become protaberant.

Heav'n bellioe dowawards, and desoends in rain."
12. To atrut.
bel'-ly̆-rul, s. [Eng. belly ; full.]

1. As mnch as filla the belly, as mach food as aatisfies the appetite.
2. In coarse humour: As much of anything as atisfies one'a deeires. (Vulgar.)
have hin thun King James told bis son that he would
běl'-ly̆-ing̀g, pr. par. \& $a$. [Bellv, v.]
A. As pr. par.: In sensea correaponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:
3. Ord. Lang.: Swelling, protuberant, bulglog out.
"Midst these dioports forget they not to drench
4. Bot. : Swaliing unequally on ons aide, as the corolias of many labiate and personated plants.
bě-16ck', v.t.] [A.S. belucan $=$ to lock np, pa par. belocen.] To enlock, to faaten frmily as with a lock
bĕ-1ǒck'ed, pa. par. \& a. [BeLock.]
"This is the hand which. Witb a vow d contract,
hakesp: Meas. for Meas., v. 1
bě-lǒck'-íng, pr. par. \& a. [Belock]
bĕ1'-ó-măn-ç̆y, s. [From Gr. Be入opavria. (belomantia) $=$ divination hy drawing arrows out of the quiver; from $\beta$ eidos (belos) =a missile, as an arrow, a dart, and mavteid (manteid) $=$ prophesying, yower of divination; $\mu \alpha \nu \tau$ vío (manteuomai) = to divine, to prophesy, from $\mu a v \tau t s$ (mantis) $=$ one who divines, a seer, a prophet.] Divination hy means of arrows or other missiles. It la alluded to in Scripture in Ezek. Xxi. 21 (in IIeh. ver. 26), where Nebuchadnezzar, standing at the divergence of two roads, in uncertainty as to whather le should first go against Rahbah or Jerusalem, had recourse to divination, and, according to our versinn, "made hia arrows bright." Gesenius renders the words " moved ahout his arrows" or "shook together his arrowa." Perhaps, as some think, he inseribed the name of a city on each arrow, shook them all together, and then drew one out at random, resolved to attack the city whobe name came first forth
"Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in renuest with Scythiths, Alans, "cermans. with the
Africans sad Turks of Algier." - Browne: Fulgar
$\dagger$ běl'- ${ }^{\prime}$-mănt, s. $[\mathrm{Gr}$. $\beta$ éros $(b e l o s)=$ an arrow, and $\mu$ avics mantis) $=$ a diviner. $]$ One who divines by meane of arrows. [BeLomancy.]
bě1'- $\mathbf{o}-\mathbf{n c}$, s. $\quad$ LLat. belone $=\mathbf{a}$ fish, the Sea Adder, Syngnathus acus; Gr. $\beta \in \lambda \dot{\partial} \nu \eta$ (belonē) $=$ (1) any sharp point, a needle ; (2) a aharp-nosed fish, the garfish, from $\beta$ cidos (belos) $=$ a wissile, an arrow, a dart; $\operatorname{Baid\lambda \omega }$ (ball̄$)=$ to throw.]

Ichthy.: A gemus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii Abrlominalea, and the family Esocidæ (Pikes). It contains one Britiah species, Belone vulgaris, found, though not abwndantly, in Britain. It is known as the Garfish, the Sea-pike, the Mackerel-guide, the Green-bone, the IIorn-fish, the Long-nose, the Gore-bill, sud the Sea-needle, names mostly founded on peculiarities in ita structure. It la two feet in length. It is occasionally sold and eaten in Loudon.
bë-1ర̆ng', $v, i$. [Eng. prefix be, and O. Eng. long $=$ to belong, to belong to ; A.S. gelang $=$ along, owing to, in consequencs of belonging to, proper; Dut. belangen $=$ to concern; belangen $=$ to reach, to fetch; Ger. gelangen $=$ to arrive at, to come to, to attain, to ohtain.]
I. To be the property of, to be under the control of.

1. Of things: To be the property of.
aeld bolongting onto Boax. to Hight upos a part of the
2. Of persons: To be under the control of (Ueed apectally of a child, a ward, a servant, or a elave.)
and whd Darid alld unto him, To whom belongert thoo it and whence art thon 9 And ho natid, I am a young man
II. To appertain to, to be connected with.
3. Of things:
(1) To be appendant to, to be attached to to be a dapendency of, or to be a portion of though now detached.

(2) To be the proper businese of, to appertain to one as a duty to he discharged or a work to be executed
beion joeth. and unto whom the oxeoution of that law
(3) To be the quality or attribute of.
"That faculties belonging to the supromo apirit, are
unllmited and boundless, atted and designed for inlimited and oblect., -Cheyne.
(4) To have a certain fixed relation to, to relate to, to have an esaential connection with. "He that in anmerried eareth for the thinge that
belong to the Lord...${ }^{-1}$ Cor. viL 82 .
(5) To be auitable for, to be appropriate to, to be the concomitant of.
" Your tributary drops betong to woe"*, ili a
4. Of persons:
(I) To be connected with a place by birth or rasidence.
-Wreekly Scot Conan, Jand to belong to Edinburgh, ...
bě-lŏňg'-ing, pr. par. \&s. [Becono.]
A. As pr. par.: In aenses corrosponding to those of the verb.
B. As subst.: Anything belonging to one a quality or endowment. (Uaually in the plural.)
"Thyself and thy belongings
Are not thine own so proper.
Shakesp.: Mocas. 'Jor Neas., i. 1
Alao in the senes of human belongings, rela tions.
"Decreases his welfare, and perhaps infures bis be
bĕl-ồn-ite, s. [In Ger. beloxit; from Gr. Bedón (belonē) = any aharp point, a needle $\beta \in \lambda o s=$ a inissile ; $\beta$ à $\lambda \lambda \omega$ (balla $)=$ to throw.]
5. A mineral, called also Aikiuite ( $\mathbf{q} . \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{o}}$ )
6. An undetermined mineral, eonsisting of colourless and transparent microscopic acicular crystals, found hy Zirkel in some aemiglassy volcanic rocka.
bĕ-1ook', v.i. [A.S. bilocian = tolook at.] To look to, consider.

Bithemkenn and bilokenn
Off all thatt tatt be wile don.
bel-op'ter-a, s, [Gr Bèas (belos) $=$ a such as an arrow, a dart, from $\beta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \omega$ (ballō) $=$ to throw; птepóv (pteron) $=$ a feather, a wing; $\pi \tau \dot{\sigma} \theta a \mathrm{a}$ (ptesthai), 2 aor. inf. of nétopa (petomai) $=$ to Hy .]
Pakeont.: A geuus of fossil shells belonging to the family seliadx. The name is given becanse the shell is externally winged. In 1875 two species were known; both of them from the Eocene of France and England. (Tate.)
bě-lord', vi. [Eng. prefix be, and lord.] To act the lord over, to domineer over. (Calmet.)

+ bĕ-1otv'e, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and love.] To love greatly. (Used now only in the past participle [Beloved], and more rarely in the present one [Beloving].)
"It beauty were a string of silke I would wear it

bĕ-lotved', pa. par., a., \& s. [Belove.] Loved greatly.
A. As past participle \& adj.: Used-
(1) Of a lover to his mistresa, and vice versa; or members of one fanily to each other.
(2) Of a peraon in aociety manifesting specially amiable qualitiea.
" He was belowed by all, and most of all by the chilidren." Longfolloso: Exangeixino, i. 3.
(3) Of persona conatituting one political or religious brotherhood.


## (s) In a poneral sense: <br>  retrore the giar <br> (b) Spec.: Ueed of members of the Christian

 Church with warm feelings of affection to each other."... our belorod Bernabas and PanL"-detexv. is
IT Hence the apostolic phrase "dearly beloved" has been introdaced from the New Testament (Philemon i., \&a) Into liturgic Torship.
"Dvarly beloved brethren, the Scriptare moveth Prajor."- iturgy: Morning Prayor ; Joik, Evening
(4) Of a pious man loved by God, or yet sore, of the Eternal Son of God viewed as an shore, of infinits affection on the part of the Eternal Father.
Nei. xili Solomen. . . Whe wa beloved of hte God."-
"And io, "roice from heaven, eaying, This io my
B. As substantive:

1. Of earthly beings: One greatly loved.
2. Of heavenly beings: The Son of God, the econd person of the Trinity.
"Of all on earth whom God wo mach doth grace,
And leta hit owne Betooed to behold"
Bpenser : Hymne of Heacenly Beautia.
| Bé-1óv'-ing, pr. par. [Belove]
be-1ō'w, prep. \& adv. [Eng. prefix be, and low.] A. As preposition:
I. Literally:
3. Under 8 place ; beneath; not so high as another object, with the sense of motion to, or position in.

## . Ror all belme the moon

T Some editions have beneath instead of below.
2. Nearer the sea than anything else situated at a certain apot on a river
".... belone that joactiou [of the rivern)"一Eeith
II. Figuratively:

1. Inferior in rank, digpity, spleddour, or scellence.
"The noble Veaetians think themselves equal at leant to the electorn of the empire, and but one degree
2. Unworthy of, unbefitting, unsuitstle to; beneath what might be expected of one's character, status, or profession.

## - Tix mach belone me on hin throue to ait

B. As adverb:
I. Literally: Really or apparently in a lower place as contradistinguished from an object in s higher one, the spectator being supposed to look from a certain portion of the earth's sorface. Specially-
On or near the surface of the gromnd, as distinguished from up in the air, up a hill, on $a$ housetop, de.

This said, he led them up the moantains hrow,
II. Figuratively :

1. On earth, as opposed to in heaven.
"For one that's bless'd above, immortaliod belon".
2. In hades, in the state of the dead, as diatinguished from on earth.

The gludsome ghosts in circling troops attend:
Drlight to hover near, and loug to krow
What bur'ues brought him to the realma belowe."
3. In hell.

Whea suffring aninta aloft ia beams sball glow.
Add proeprous traitor" gash their teeth below." $\begin{gathered}\text { Ticketh }\end{gathered}$
4. Inferior in dignity, as " the conrt below," meaning the court inferior in dignity, and nobordinate to the other.

- be-lowt', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and lowt.] To use abusive language to; to call bsd nsmes. $\cdots$. returniag homes, rited and belonted his cook wan ignorant sculfon . . .-camaen
-bělsçh, v.t. [O. Fr. bele, beal = handsome, fair.] To adorn.
"Bolichyd or made ingre: Vonurtus decoratue"frompl Par.
* bul'-sire, *běl'-syre (yr as їr), a [Fr. bel =fine, and sire = lord, air.] 1. A celebrated ancestor.


## 2. A grandfather.

"Here bought the barne the betryrdig gyitec"

* bě1-swăg'-gẽr, a. [Eng. bell, and noagger.] A cant word for a whoremaster.
"You ane eharitable belanagoser: my wile eried
* bell'-myre (yr as ïr), s. [Belsire.]
bělt (1), bělte, s. [A.S. belt $=\mathrm{a}$ belt, a girdla; $a$. Icel belti; Dan. belte, boelt; B́w. balt; O. H. Ger. bale; Lat. balteus (sing.) and baltea (nent. pl.) $=8$ girdle, a belt, such as a sword-belt; Gael. balt = the welt of s shoe, border, belt ; Wel. gwald, gwaldas $=$ the welt of a shoe, a border. $]$
A. As substantive:

L Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A girdle; a band around the body ; a cincture. Specially-
(a) A girdle, generally of leather, from wich a sword or other weapon is hung.

Brave Gael, my pass, in danger tried
Hangu in my bolt, and hy my nide.
(b) A girdle round the waist as an article of attire or ornament.
(c) A bendage used by aurgeons for anpporting injured limbs, or for any other purpose.
2. Fig.: Anything naturel or artificial shaped like s sword or other belt.
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense. [See also 11. 4.]
-".-..ive came to surne belt of sand-dapen . . ."
(2) Spec. : A long narrow nstural wood or artificial plantation of trees.
"A gleamiag crag with belus of pinea"" Toicen.
(3) Restraint of any kind.
"He eanuot hackle his dotemper'd eavee
II. Technically:

1. Her., dc.: A badge or token of knighthood. " If hy the haze I mark aright,
Thoa bear'st the belt sud spar of knight."
I Pugilistic bell: $\mathbf{A}$ belt won by the champion pugilist or athlete, but which he must give up to any one who challenges snd vanquishes him.
2. Mach.: A strap or fexible band to communteate motion from ons wheel, drum, or roller to another one.
3. Masonry: A range or course of plain or futed stones or bricks projecting from the rest.
4. Phys. Geog. : Anything shsped llke a sword or other belt. [1. 2.] Specially (pl.): Two passages or straits connecting the Baltic with the German Ocean, viz. (a) the Great Belt, between the islands of Seeland and Laland on the north, snd Fühnen and Langeland on the north, snd Funnen and bangeland on the west. (b) The lind of Denmark on the weat, and the mainland of Denmark on the
the island of Fühnen on the east.
 of Swoden with an army cromed the
Haydn: Dict. Datea (ed. 1878$)$, 7 LL
5. Astron.: A varying number of dusky belt-like bands or zones
encircling the planet encircling the planet
Jupiter parallel to his Jupiter parallel to his
equator, as if the clonds oquator, as if the clonds been forced intos geries of parallels through the rapidity of his rotation, and the dark body of
the plsDet was seen the plough the comparatively clear spaces be-
 tween.
6. Veterinary Science: A disease among sheep treated by cutting off the tail, laying the sore bare, casting mould on it, snd applying tar and goose-grease.
B. Attributively in compounds like the following in the sense of pertaining to a cincture for the body or any of the other kinds of belt described above.
belt-clasp, s. A device for attaching belts to each other by the ends, so as to make a continuous bsnd.

## bolt-coupling, $\varepsilon$.

Mach.: A dovice for joining together the ends of ons or more belts or bands. One
way of doing this is to make holes near the extremities of the bands, and conple them by thongs of lacing leather or calf-skin.
belt-cutter, s. A mschine or tool for slitting tanned hides into atrips for belting. for harneas, or for any similar parpose.
belt-lacing, a Leather thongs for lacing together the adjacent ends of $s$ belt to make it continuous.

## belt-pipe, :

Mach.: A steam-pipe which surrounds the cylinder of s ateam-engine
belt-punch, s. A panch for boring holes In a belt
belt-saw, s. An endless serrated steel belt running over wheels and cansed to revolve continuously. It ls called also a BaNDsiw.

## belt-ahifter, 8

Mach.: A device for ehifting a belt from one pulley to another.

## belt-mpeeder, s.

Mach.: A pair of cono-pulleys carrylng a belt, which by shifting become the media of transmitting varying rates of motion.
belt-spllcing, A method of tastening the ends of belts together by splitting one and cementing the tapering end of the other betwed
belt-stretcher, A device for drawing together the ends of a belt that they may be aewed or riveted togather so as to make the belt itself continuous.
belt-tightener, s. A device for tightening a belt.
belt-weaving loom, s. A loom for weaving heavy narrow stuff suitsble for making belts for machinery.
bělt (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] An are.
"Bolt or axe: Securis."--Prompt. Pare.
bĕlt, v.t. [From belt, s. (q.v.).] To encircle with a belt.

They doue. His sons were with bimanill
tane sul tǒin,
Bel-tane bealtuinn $=$ the nsme for May $I_{1}$ when aummer was considered the word has no connection with unknown. The word

1. Celtic Myth.: A auperatitions observance now or formerly practised among the Scottish and Irish Celts, as well as in Cumberland and Lancashire. The Scotch observed the Beltsne festival chiefly on the 1st of May (old style), though in the west of that country St. Peter's Day, June 29, was preferred. In lreland thera Day, dwo Belteins, one on the list of May, and were two bettins, one on the 21st of June. The ceremonies varied in different plsces, but one essential paried of them everywhere was to light $s$ fire. At Callander, in Perthshire, the boys went to the moors, cut a table out of sods, sat ronad it, lit a fire, cooked and ate s custard, baked an oatmeal cake, diyided it ioto equal seginents, hlackened one of these, drew lots, and then compelled the boy who drew out the blackened piece to leap three times through the fire, with the view of obtsining for the district a year of prosperity. In lreland csttle wers driven through the fire. Originally human sacrifices may have been offered, and then, as primitive society began to discern the cruelty of this practice, it may have been deemed enough for the victim to pass been deemed enough for the vicing burnt to through the fire in place of being burnt to
death. Then, eattle would be substituted for death. Then, eattle would be substituted for human beinga, sid, last of sil, cakas, meal
and fruit wonld be offered in the natural and fruit wonld be offered in the natural
course of transition from bloody to unbloody sicrifices. [Sacrifice, $\delta_{0 .}$ II. 1.] Merrymakings came at length to attend the Beltane festival. [See the examples under the compound words.]

> At Beluane, quhen ilk bodie bowats To Peblis to the Play, To heir the aingin and the soundis, The solice, suth to shven Pebtio to the Play, at. 2

Beltane-fire, s. The fire lit on occasion of the Beltane featival.
Beltane-game, s. The game played at the featival.



Boltano－troe， ，The trea，branch，or Hegot burnt by the coltus at the rastival．
${ }^{\text {＂Bat o＇er his hilis on feetal d }}$
Scott：Elemintas
wat＇－̌a，pa par．\＆a．［Belt，v．t．］Encircled．
A．As past participle：In senses corre－ sponding to those of the verb．
B．As adjective．Specially－
1．Wearing a belt．
＂Whars wit＇purrd cheek the belted buntar blow．＂
2．Affixed by a belt．

8．Surrounded as with a belt．


## Oprivid AdvL

belted－plald，belted plaid，s．The ppecies of mantle worn by Highlanders in full military dress．
＂The uniferm wai eccarlet jacket，tee，tartan pinid of twolve yands piatted round the middle of the boidy， the apper part being fixed on the left shoulder reend



2aj－tyln，z，［Beltane．］
thiti－ãr，2．［Prob．from belt（1），a］$\Delta$ suc－ cession of browe；a pelting．

belt＇－lig．s．［Belt．］A flexible band，or syetem of dexible beada，employed to com－ manicate motion to＂hoele，drums，and rollers．
WIt＇－ľen，a．［13ug．belt；－less．］Having no belt．
－belu，s，［A．S．brilic．］［Bellows．］

WI－A＇－ga，s．［＇Rues．］
1．A epecies of fish－the Great or Hausen Sturgeon，the Acipenser huso．It is some timee 12 to 15 feet in length，and weighs 1，200 lbs，or in rare casea even 3,000 ．The beat ininglass is inade from ite 9 wimming－hisdder． Its feesh，though sometimes eaten，is occasion－ ally nn whalesome．It is found in the Caspian and Blach Seas and the large rivers which flow into thera．
2．A cerlacean，Delphinapterus leucas．It is called also the Whita Whale it belongs to the tamly Delphinidæ．It is from 18 to 21 feet in langth，and inhabits Davie straits and the otror portiong of the Northern Seas，and sometines ascends rivers．
Pe＇－3Lis，s．［BEL］The Roman name of the Apsyrdan and Babylonian divinity called Bel in lsa．xlvi．l．［BEL．］
Hy＇－vĕ－dëre，bĕl＇－vi－dëre，s．［In Ger． belvedere；Fr．belvedere，belveder；Port．belve der；Ital．belvedere＝（ （iit．）a fine view，from Lat．bellus＝fine，and videre $=$ to see．］
1．Arch．：A room built above the roof of an ediflce，for the pnrpose of viewing the sur－ rounding country．
II In France the term belvedere is used occasionally for a summer－honse in a park or occasion．
2．Bot．：A plant，Kochio scoparia．It be－ longs to the order Chepopodiaceæ（Chenopods）．
Bel－vǐs＇－1－a，s．［Named after its discoverer， Palisot de Beauvois．Originslly called Napo－ leona，after the firat Napoleon，but altered from polltical reasons to Belvibia．］A genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Belvisiacex（q．v．）．
 б－w（R．Brown），s．pl．［Belvieia．］
Bot．：A amall order of plants，called by Lindley，in Eugliah，Napoleonworts．They are allied to the Myrtaceas，which they re－ semble in their inferior several－celled ovary， their numeroua atamina turned inwards in the bud，\＆c．；but differ in their plaited petala， twisted into a rotata lobed corolla，and other characters．They are ahruba or treea，from Africs，and，it is believed，from Brazil．In I\＆：6 four apecies were known，in two geners．

＊bé－1y（2），v．t．［Compare Eng，beloaguer；Sw．
belägra；Dan beleire；Ger．belagever．］To be－ belagra；Dan beleire；Ger，belagerer．］To be－ siege．
＂In the sooth the Lairdit of Ferahesst and Beoleugh

－bel－yag，s．［An old spelling of the word Bealino（q．v．）．］Sappuration．
＂Insenien ：Belyng．＂－NS．Reg．，17，B．xनLL，i u d．
－be－lyve，adv．The same as Belive．（Scotch．）
－Bă1＇－š̌－bðb，z．［Beelzebur．］
－bem（1），s．［Bray，s．］
Heuene bem：The ann（1）．（Morria．）
＂And siep and sag，oun so the drem

－bem（2），s．［Beme］
bē＇－ms，s．［Gr．$\beta \hat{\mu} \mu a$（bëma）$(\mathbf{l})=$ a step，pece， or atrpie，（2）a rostrum，a raiaed platform from which to speak；；aivw（bainó）$=$ to step，（2） to stand，（3）to go．］

Arch：The sanctuary，preebytery，or chan－ cel of a church．［Chancel，Sanctuary．］
 blahope snd pris．
－bě－măd＇，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and mad．］To
make mad．
＊bě－măd＇－d䏍g，pr．par．\＆a．［Bexad．］
Of how ninatiaral mading just report
The king bath cauding to phain thang inath cause io plais，Shakep．：Lear， 11.1.
＋bor－măng＇－le（le as el），v．t．［Eng．preflx be，and mangle．］To mangle（lit．or fig．）．
＂Those bemangted limbe，whieh scattered be
Aboot the pleture，the sad ruins are
Beoumont：Payche，Ix．\＆
＊bĕ－mar＇－tyr（yr as ir），v．t．［Eng．prefix be， and martyr．］To maka a martyr of，to put to death for ooe＇s faith．
＂Bee here how he bemartyreth such who
aurvive．＂－Fusler：General do
$\dagger$ bě－mask＇，v．t．［Eng．preflx be，and mask．］ To mask，to hide，to conceal．
beauty whith have thus bemakied your alngular D． $84 \mathrm{ixatet}_{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{I}$ iv． 1
＋bě－măt＇－tẽr，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and mat． ter． 1 To daub or bespatter with matter． （Swift．）
bĕ－mâ＇ul，v．t．［Eng．preflx be，and maul．］To maul，to beat severely．
Didius＇s hands，in order to bemachel Yorick．＂
bĕ－mā＇ze，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and maze．］To cause to be in a maze．［Maze．］
bĕ－mā＇zed，pa．par．\＆a．［Bemaze．］
1．Lit．：Bewildered with regard to the pro－ per road to choose．
＂stock－still there be stando like a travelher bemazed＂
2．Fig．：Bewildered with regard to other matters．

Which whoso thy lamp，mysterious word no ionger wanders iost，
With inteliecta bemazed in eudiese doibt，
Cowoper：The Tavk，hk v．
 top，（2）a whirlpool，（3）a buzzing insect．］
Entom．：A genns of Hymenopterous in eects，the typical one of the family Bem blidx．The species，which have a certain resemblance to waspa，are solitary burrowers； they store up fies for the support of their larve．They occur in hot countriee．None are British．
bǒm－biç＇－i－dw，s．pl．［Bembex．］A family of insects belonging to the order Hymenoptera， the tribe Aculeata，and the sub－tribe Fossoria． Type，Bembex（q．v．）．
bĕm－bì－dī－1－das，s．pl．［Bembidium．］A family of heetlea belonging to the tribe Geode－ phaga（feeders on land）．It conaista of minute predatory beetles，generally bright blne or green， with yellow spots and a metallic lustre．They frequent damp places．Typical genus，Benl－ bidium．Various other genera，as Notaphus， Lopha，Tachypus，Ocye，\＆c，oceur in Britain．
băm＇－ble＇－i－imm，${ }^{2}$［A diminutive formed from Gr．$\beta$ é $\mu \beta \downarrow \xi(b e m b i x)=a$ buzzing inseet．］ ［Bembex．］
Entom．：A graus of foreign beetles，the typl－ cal one of the family Bembidilds．They have

Băm＇－bridge（ $d$ eilent），s，\＆a．［Eng．proper name of place－Bem；bridge．］
A．As aibst．（Geog．）：A village and weter－ ing place in the parish of Brading in the Isle of Wight．
B．As adj．：Pertaining in any way or relat ing to the village deecribed under $\mathbf{A}$ ．

## Bembridge meries．

Geology：A qeries of beds of Upper Eocena age，about 120 ft ．thick，coneisting of
（a）Upper marle，contalning abundance of Melania turritissima，
（b）Lower marls，containing Cerithium muta－ bile，Cyrena pulchra，and renisine of Trionya．
（c）Green marls，full of oysters．
（d）Bembridge IImestone，a compact，cream－ coloured limestone，alternating with ehello and marla，containing land ghelle，Bulimus ellipticus，Helix ooclusa，and fresh－water ahells， as Lymnea longiscata and Planorbis discus；it also contains Chara tubercula．Severai mam－ malis have been found，as Palootherium and malis have bee
Anoplorium．
－beme，＂bem（2）（pl．＂bemes，${ }^{2}$ bumes， ＂be－men，O．Eng．；${ }^{4}$ be－mys，O．Scotch）， ［A．8．beme，byme $=$ á trumpet．］A trumpet．
＂Than sal be herd the blast of bom．＂Curoor Mundi， 1 S．Edin．
＂Trompors gunne heire bemes hlowe．＂
＂Anon he doth ble bemen hile or Tare， 490
－Anou he doth bis bemen blowe．
－bĕme，v．t．\＆i．［From beme，s．（q．v．）；A．s． bymian＝to eound or play on a trumpet． Imitated from the aound．＇］［Bem YNo．］
1．Trans．：To call forth by sound of trumpet． （Scotch．）

Furth faris the folk，bat feayeing or fab山，
That bemyt war be the lord luffium of lint．＂
Gavoan ard Gal，iii 8 ．（Jambeon．）
2．Intransitive：
（1）To sound clearly and loudly like a trumpet．
＂Ase ye willeth thet ower beoden bemen an dreamel
ine Drihtoces eurea．＂－A neren Rivele， D ．$\{30$ ．
（2）To resonnd，to make a noise．（Scotch．）
＂The skry sad ciamoure followin the oist within．
厄－méne，v．t．［A．S．bemaenan $=$ to bermoan．］
［Bemoan．］Tolament for．
The kyng of Tars ont of hie miel fel，
The hlod out of his wounde wel，
Mouy moa hit bement．＂wel，
ryng of Tarm，1，08s．
－bĕ－mẽr＇－¢̧̆y，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and mercy．］ To treat with mercy．（Only in pa．par．） ＂I was bemercied of the way so spesk，misericordia donatuan iil．c．${ }^{2}$
－bě－mète，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and mete；A．s． bemetan $=$ to measure by，to find out，per－ ceive，esteen，consider．In Ger．bemaseer．］ To mete，to measure all over．Fig．as in the following ：－
－Or shail 1 so bemete thee with thy yand，
As thou shaid think ou prating while thou liviot ？ º $^{-1}$
＋bĕ－mĭng ${ }^{\prime}-10$（le as ell），v．t．［Eng．preflix be， and mingle．］To mingle．
$\dagger$ bĕ－min＇g－led（led as eld），pa．par．\＆a ［BEMINOLE］

This biade．in haody hand which 1 do bear
And all his gore bemingled with this giew
ningled with this giew．＂
bě－mi＇re，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and mire］To soil by neans of mire．
bĕ－mirred，pa．par．\＆a．［Bemire．］ ＂．．or if they be．men．throngh the dizzicesa of
their heeds，step beeide，and then they are bemired to their heade，estep beaide，and then the
purpowo

- Bunyan：P．P．，pt：
bĕ－mist＇，v．t．［Eng．preflx be，and mist．］To envelop or involve in mist．
bě－mist＇－ěd，pa．par．\＆$a_{n}$［Bemist．］
＂How can that jadge walk right，that is bomutred in his way 9 ＂－－Feltham＇s Resolvet，ii 4
bĕ－mī＇tred（tred as têrd），a．Wearing a mitre．

-mō'an, bĕ-mōne, v.t. \& $i$ benoan, to lameot.]
A. Thans: To moan over, to deplore, to bewail, to lament.
neither Eotoe not inmont thor the homene of mourning.
It la aometimes used reflectively.

B. Intrans: To moan, to lament.
beart "- and wan bemoantno of the hardneeu of my
bě-mō'an-ą-ble, a. [ENg. bemoan; able.] That may be bermoaned, lamentahle.
bĕ-mō'aned, pa. par. \& a. [ВемолN.]
bĕ-mō'an-ẽr, s. [Eng. bemoan; er.] One who bemosos, lameats, bewails. (Johnsom.)

A. As pr. par.: In the aame aenaes as the verb.
B. Ao subst. : The act of lamenting, bewailing, or deploriug; the words uttered under the influeace of grief.
of How didst thon spend that restless night in mntuan expostulations nend bemoanings of your lom"Bp, Hall: tiorkt, ii, 8.
bě-mǒck', v.t. \& i. [Eng. be, and mock.] A. Trans.: To mock.
"Bemock the modeat moon."-Shakeesp: Cortok, 1: 1
B. Intrans. : To mock, to practiss mockiog.
bĕ-mŏck'eld, pa. par. \& a. [Вемоск.]
bĕ-mŏclr'-ǐng, pr. par. [Bemocr.]
* bě-môil', p.t. [Eng. prefix be and moil; from Fr , moniller $=$ to wet. $]$ [Mioil.] To moil, to bedraggle, to bemire' ; to callss to be soiled with mud or something similar.
* bĕ-mêlĕd, par par. \& a. [Bemoll]
"Thou shouldst have heard in how niry pidace

* bě-moil'ing, pr. par. [Bemorl]
bě-mồst'-en ( $t$ silent), v.t. [Eag. preffix be; moisten. $]$ To cover with moisturs; to moiated. (Dr. Allen.)
bĕ-mồist'-ẹned, pa. par. \& a. [Bexorsten.] bě-môst-en-ingg, pr, par. [Вемоіттеn.]
$\dagger$ bē-mŏI', †bē-mŏnl', s. |FIr. bémol. In Ital. bemolle. From Fr. $b$, and the adj. mol, the same as mou ( m. ), nolle ( t ) $=$ soft ; Lat. mollis $=$ soft.]
In France: A musical sign, $b$, formed like a small $b$, placed before a note to indicata that it sbould be lowered half a tone.

In England: A half note.
"Now there be frtervenient in the rise of ofght in
tones, two bemolls. or hall-notes"-Bacon: Nar. $\#$ Iist. tones, two bomot.
bĕ-mŏn'-stẽr, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and monster.] To make a mouster of, to reuder monstrons.
" Thou chang'd and self-covered thing! for shanne,

* be-möurn, * bi-mcirne, * by-mo'rne, v.t. [Eag. prefix be, and mourn; A.S. bemeornan = to mourn for.] To mourn for or over. "Wrmanen that weillden and bymornedon bim."-
be-mow, v.t. [Eng. be; mow (3), v.] To moek at.
"The Lord shal bemose them."-Wyciffo (PI. iL 4).
bě-mŭd'-dle, v.t. [Eng. pref. be, and muddle.] To make a muddle of ; to put in confusion. Modole.]
bě-mŭf-fle (fie as fel), v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and mufle.] To muffle (lit. \& fig.).
be-mŭf-fled, pa. par. [Bemufrled.] ". . and is bemaffed with the exteruale of religion."
bě-mŭlçe, v.t. [Lat. mukcere $=$ to soothe, paclfy.] To pacify, appease.
"Saturne whe efteoonea bemulced and appayned."-
sir T. Blyot, Governour, p. ©n.
bě-mñ'ge, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, sud muse.] Gederally in pa. par. (q.v.).
bĕ-mū'ped, pa. par. \& a. [Bemusz]

1. Under the influedce of the Muses; en chanted.
onco ir so when those fncortigible thlinge, Poota are

2. Having the senses confused or dayed, as e.g. in drioking.
"In there a parson moch bemurd in beer? Pope: Prol. to Satives.
bě-mū'g-īig. pr. par. \& a. [Bemrar.]

* bem'-yng,pa.par.\& \& [Bumune.] (Scotch.)
* ben, portione of a verb. [Be, Been.] Various pertions of the verb to be.
A. The 1, 2, \& 3 persons pl, pres. indic.: Are. "These ben the poynts and the articles ordeyned Londona" - Ewplith Guldt (Rar. Eing. Text Soci), ${ }^{2} 6$.
B. The infinitive: To be.
"To Son a trawo knight.
And now thou woldeat falsly ben aboute
c. $7.1,144-5$
C. The perfeet participle: Been.
"A ehereve had he ben."
ben, † bĕnn, prep., adv., \& (1) \& [Eng. be; $\mathrm{in}^{2}$ A.S. $\mathrm{be}_{\mathrm{s}}=\mathrm{hy}$, near to, to, at, in, npon above, with ; and in $=10$, into. The Scotch ben (Eng. be, $i n$ ) as distinguiahed from Scotch but; Eng. be-out ; A.S.butan, butun (be, utan) $=$ withont.] [BET.]
A. As prep. (of the form ben): Inside; to wards or into the interior (of a house).
Scoiz: © that she might run ben the bouso...."-
B. As odverb (of the form beD):
I. Lit.: Inside.
"Now bott an' bem the change-houan filla"

2. Figuratively:
(a) Towards iatimscy, in fanailiarity.

Thero in e peran well I keln,

(b) Ioto intimacy with the evemy's forces in battle, that is, into the midst of then.
u. though I odmit I could not be wo tar sen a you inds seemg that it wha my point of duty to veey
together our haudful of horve. Scoct: Waverley, ch. xiviii
C. As subst. (of the forms ben and benn) The interior spartment of a two-roomed cottage. (It is opposed to Scotch but or butt, the outer one.) [BuT, s.]
"A tolernble hut is divided in to three parts-a butt. Which is the xitchent: benh, an maner room: and a Catedonian Skeeches. in ios. (Jamieaco.)

- Byre is the ordinary spelliog of the nama for a Scottish cow-honse.
ben-end, s. Inner part of a cettage.
"He pu'd up his bit shapble of a $日$ word an" dang aft my botnet, when I was a tree man my ain benend.
ben-house, s. The iuner or principal apartment of a two-roomed cottage.
běn (2), s. [Gael. beinn, bheinn $=$ a mountain, a hill, a pinnacle.] [PEn.]
A. In compos. (Geog. \& Ord. Lang.):

1. In Scotland: The common appellation of the higher Scottish monntains, as Ben Nevis, Ben Mac Dhui, Ben Lawera, Ben Lomond, Ben Cruachav, Ben Hope.
+2. In Ireland: (a) A hill, as Benbann, Bengower; (b) a rocky promontory, as Bengore Head.
$\dagger$ B. As a distinct wond: A moantain. (Scotch.)

And the river that fow d from the Ben" Jacobite Relica, ii. t21. (Jomiecon.)
bĕn (3), s. [A contraction for behen; from Pers. \& Arab. bahman, behmen = (1) a herb, the leaves of which resemhle ears of corn saffroo; (2) \& medicine, of which there were two kinds, oae red and the other white; (3) the dog-rose (Rosa canina), from Pers. \& Arab. baihan = the dog-rose. (Mahn.).]

1. Chiefy in compos: 'The Horae-radish Tree (Moringa pterygosperma). [Moninon.] The flowers, leavea, and tendar seed-veasels are eaten by the nativea of Indla in thair curries. The winged seeds are the Ben-nuts mentloned below.
2. As an independent word: Ben, or White Ben, a British plant (Silene infata, Linn.) Formerly it was designated Cucubalus behen, wheoce came the abbrevietion Ben.
ben-nuthe s. $p /$ [Eng ben; muta. In Ger Behennuss.] [Bxx.] The seeds of the Horse rahish the Oll of Ben was extracted.
bon-ofl, ofl of ben, a [Eng. ben; ofl In Ger. Behenöl.] Oil expressed from the Bennuto described above. It is used by mana. facturers of perfumery, and by watchmaker.
Bðn, s., prefix. [Hob. (ben). A frequent prefix to Hebrew proper names $=$ son of, a Benjamin = son of the right havd.]

- bénāmé, v.t. [A.S. benoemnan.]

1. To promise with eo osth.
2. To mention by name.
3. To call, to name,
bĕnçh, "bĕnçke, "bĕnic, a. \& a. [A.s. benc $=$ a bebch, a table ; banc $=$ a bebch, bank, or hillock; O. Sax. bank, benki; Sw. bunk Dan. bazk; O. Icel. bekkr; Dut., Ger., \& Wel bank; O. Fries., O. L. Ger., \& Corn. benk; Ir. binse; Gael. binnse; Fr. banc; Sp. \& Port banco; Ital. pance = a bench or atool. Bench and Bank were originally the same word.] [BANK.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Langrage:
4. Of things:
(a) Gen. : A long aest made of wood or other material. It differs from a atool in ita greator leogth.
"Indeed, 4 the lectureroom could hotd 2000
in-

(b) Spec.: In the same aenas as II. 1 (a).
5. Of persons: In the same sense as II. 1 (b).
II. Technically:
6. Law:
(a) The sest which judges or magiatrates accupy officially in a court of justice.
(b) The judges or magistrates sitting together to try cases.

* T The Court of King's Bench (named when a female sovereign is on the throne The Court of Queen's Bench): What formerly was one of the three chied courts in England. It grow up rather than was created in the early Norman times. Tha judicial business of the Great Council of the pation coming to be transacted in the king'a palace, the court which attended to it was called that of the Aula Regis, viz, of the king's palace. It gradually separated lito three-the Courts of King's Bench, of Commen Pleas, and of the Exchequer. The first of these exercised control over tha inferior courts, and took special cognizancs of trespasses aga nst the king's peace. [Seb Ac Etiam.] F? ina its very outset it was a Court of Record. Its separate existence was abolished hy tha Its separate existence was abolished hy the Quecan's Bench Division of the High Court of Quesn's Ben
Hacouilay : Hixt: Eng, Justise of the King's Bench:-

2. Carp., Joinery, \&c. : A support for tools and work in varions meclanical operations, as carpentry, Detal and leather work, die.
3. Engineering: A horizontal ledge on the side of a cutting; an embankmevt or parapet, a berme, a banquette.
R. As adj.: In anything pertalaing or to lating to $s$ bench.
bench-olamp, s. A jaw-tool attached to a work-bench, for bolding an article to be operated oo to place.
bench-drill, s. A drill adapted to bo used on a machinist'a or carpenter's bench.
bench-hammer, s.
Metallurgy: A finiaher's or blacksmen'a hammer.
bench-bole, s. The hola of a bench.
"We"ll beat em into benci holes"
bench-hooky, $s$.
Carp. \& Joinery: A stop or ahntment which occupies a vertical mortiae in a carpenters beach. It is designed to prevant the wood in process of being operated on from getting dir. placed.

## bench-lathe, *

Corpentry: A emall lathe such as may be monoted on a post which stands in a sockot in a beoch

## benolb-tiaresc, 8.

Sterpying: A mark showing the startingpoint in levelling along a line; also one of a series of similar marks affixed at convenient distances to substantial or permanent objects, fo elow the exact points upon which the levelling-staffe were plsced when the various levels were read, thus flecilitating reference and correation.

## bench-plane, 8.

Joinery: A joiner's plane for working a flat surface. There are various types of it, named in the order of thelr fineness, jack, long, tryingpanel, smooth, and jointer planes.'

## bench-reel, $s$.

Sail-making: A sptaning-wheel, on the pirn of which the sailmaker wiuds the yarn.
bench-sarew, s.
Carpentry: The wooden screw which works the movable jaw of the joiner'a bench-vice.

## bench-shears, \&.

Copper, Zine, Iron, and Tin-plate Working: Hend-ahears, the end of whose lower limb is tarned at right angles, and is received in a socket in the bench of a workman.

## bench-etrip, 8

Carpentry: A batten or strip on a carpenter's bench, which may be fixed at a given distance from the edge to assiat in steadying the work.

## bench-table, s.

Arch.: A low stone geat on the inside of the walls, and aometimes round the bases of the pillsrs in churches, porches, cloisters, \&c.

## bench-vice, s.

Carp., Metall., dc. : A vice provided with means for attachment to a wood or metalworker's bench.
bench-warrant, 8.
Law: A proceas issued against a person by court of law.
bĕnçh, * bĕnç̧e, * y-bençhe, v.t. \& i. [From benah, 8. (q.v.).]
A. Transitive: To seat upon a bench.

- His cupbearer, whom I from menuer, form

3. Intrans. : To sit on a bench or in a court of justice.
bơnç'-ed, bĕnn'-kědd, pa. par. \& a Furniahed with benches.
"Tett hridailess hua wase all
(1)
" 'Twas bench'd with turf"-Dryden.
bench'-ẽr, s. [Eng. bench; -er.]
A. Ordinary Languag6:
4. Oen. : Any one whe aita npon a bench.
"II the pillows be of silver and the beaches of gold, let. 7. (S. in Boucher.)
5. Specially:
(a) One who sits upon the bench within or in front of a tavern, an idler
(b) A judge, s magistrate, a aenator.
"You are well nuderstood to be a perfecter giber for
the table, than a necensary bencher lo the $C$ aptol the table, than a necensary bewcher lo the Cupitol--

## B. Tuchnically:

* 1. Municipalarrangements: A councliman. "This Corporation [Vew Wlndisor] consiats of a who rire to le ehosel out of the linhatitnuty of the borough, thirteen of which are called fellows, and ten
of theio andermes or chied benchera - A Ahmole: Berkhise, ili. 88 .

2. Law (Iuns of Court), Piur. Benchers: The aerior meinbers of the legal societies known as the Imns of Court. Formerly they werc called ancients. They were admitted within the bar, and were therefore alao denominated inner barristers as distinguished froin utter (outer) barristers, whose appropriate place was onteide the bar. [Babrister.] They govern the Inns of Conrt, and are themselves practically the Inna, notwithstanding which they exercise the national fuaction of decidieg who shall be admitted to the bar with the privilege of practising in the law courts, and who shall be prevented from obtaining this privllege. They can also disbench or diabar a barrister; an appeal, however, lying from them to ths judgea.
"He He [Keldeal qeidom or never appeared pallicl at
counueL-Wood: Athen. Oxon.
bencher-ship, s. The dignity or office of a bencher. (Lamb: Essays of Elia.)
běngh'-ing, bennicinnge, s. A row of benches.

## " Theme waen an benritinage lah""

bŏn-qhü'-ç̣, \& [A South American word.]
Entom. : A black bug of the geans Redavius, found on the Sonth American Pampas.
bĕnd (1). *bende (pret. bent, * bended pa. par. bent, "bended, *ibent), w.t. \& i. [A.S. bendan $=$ (1) to bend, incline, or lean, (2) to stretch, to extend ; O. l cel. benda; Fr. bander stretch, to extend; O. Icel. benda; Fr. bander
$=$ to bind, stretch, bend, used in the sense of = to bind, stretch, bend, used in the sease is derived from band) band and bond were but derived from band) band and bond were but
different methods of writing the same word. different methods of writing the sam
(Trench: Eng. Past \& Present, p. 65).]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit of things material: To employ the appropriate means to render anything temporarily or permacently curved or crooked; to incline. Used specially-
(1) Of a bow: To make it temporarily curved by pulling the string, the desiga being that by suddenly returning again to a more nearly rectilinear form it may impel an arrow.
"They band thair bows, they whirl the ellogx around."
(2) Of portions of the humar body: To render them arched or curved, or angular, or tura them in a particular direction.
(a) of the back: To make it for the time being arched or curved.
" But bend hin sturdy back to ny toy
That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy.".
Coovper : Tirociniuns.
(b) Of the knees: To make them take kon angular form by more or lass decidedly adoptjing a kneeiing attitude.
"Unto my mother's prayers I bend my knee.",
(c) Of the brow: To knit it ; that is, to throw the muscular part of it into a seriea of curves or wavy furrows.
"Some have heen seen to bite thelr pen, grrateb
their head, bend their browo, bite their life, beat the board, and tear their paper."-Camden.
(d) Of the eyes, one of the ears, or of the footsteps: To turn towards or in a particular direction.

Why doot thou bend thing eyes upon the earth,
Si Shakesp.
2. Fig. of things immaterial: To incline
them, to turn them in a particular direction.
(1) To put in order for use. (The metaphor is taken from bending a bow.)
"As a fowler was bending bie net, a hlack
(2) To conquer a person or people; to subdue by force; to humble.

What cared he for the freedom of the crowd
He raised the humble hut to bend the
To Bym: Larc, ii 2
(3) To infiuence by gentler methods; to rule by means of the affectiona.

As ninto the bow the cord is,
Bo nuto the man la woman,
Though she bends him, she obeys him.'
(4) To cause one's own mind or self to be coucentrated upon any object of thaugbt or aim. To apply (one's self) closely to. [BENT.] Men will not bend their wits to examine whether
things. wherewith they heve been accistomed, be good
or eril.
(5) To direct to a certain point.
"Octaviut and Mark Antony
Came down upon a with a nighty nower,
Bending their expedition tow rd Phillphi"
TTo bend up: To holden up. (Scotch.) (Used in pa. par. bendit up.) (Pitscottie.)
II. In Cant Language: To drink hard. (Scotch.)

To draw tippony bld adieu,
Which we with greed

B. Intransitive:

I Literally:
I. To assume the form of a curve; to be incurvated.

Now drawing back, and now descendiug.
2. To jut over, to beetle over, as a cliff. BEndino, a.]

Thers in a cliff, whone high and bending hoad
Looki fearfully on the confoed does Shakeep. $:$ Lear, iv. 1.
3. To incline, to tam.
II. Fig. : To be submiasive; to yield con'u will to that of another.
"Unur'd to Dend, tmpatient of oontrol."
Thomeon: : Liberty, ph
III. In special compounds or phrases:

To be bent on or upon: To be resolved or determined upon, to have a fixed purpose or an irresistible propensity to do some partica. lar thing. In this sense generally in pa. par.

Not so, for ouch indulg'd they weep the main.
Deat to the call, or, hearing, hear in vail:
But bent on michiel, bear the weves botore."
Drgdo
běnd (2), v.i. [Probably from Fr. bondir $=$ to bound, jump, or frisk; bond $=$ a bound, lasp, jump, or apriag.] To apring, to boand. (Scolch.) (Jamieson.)
bĕnd (1), "bende, 2 . [From Eng. bend, v. In A.S. bend $=$ that which tiea, binds, or bends spec., (1) a band, bond, or ribbon, (2) a chaplet, crown, or ornament ; from bindan = to bind. 1n Dan. band $=$ a band, a company, a bend Sp. banda = a scarf, a aide, a bend, a band.] Bend, v., Band.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. That which is bent:

1. Lit.: A bending, a carve, a flexure; an ncurvation.
"One, howevor, which was less regular than the others, deviatod from a right line, at thie most con aiderable bend, to the amount of thirty-tiree

* 2. Fig. : Purpose, end, turn. [Bent.]
"Farewell, poor a wall, thou art not for my bend."
* II. That which binds :

1. A band, a bond, a ribbon, a fillet. ( $O$. Eng. \& Scotch.)

This is the benct of this blame

2. A muffler, a kerchief, a cowl. (Scotch.)

TIt is uaed in O. Bcotch (Jamieson thinks improperly) for a fleece.

Of hir frat husbaud, was ane templll bet
Of marbill, nad held to ful grete renerence,
B. In Cant Language: A pull of liquor.

Woll nam mair o't-come gr's the other bond,
Well drink their healtha, whatever way it end",
Tf Originally band and bond were the same
C. Technically:

1. Shipbuilding:
(a) Pl.: The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. They are num bered from the water up, as the first, the aecond, or the third bend, \&c. The beams, knees, and futtocks are bolted to them. They are more generally called wales (q.v.).
(b) The cross aection of a building-draft A bend represents the moulding edge of a frame.
2. Naut.: A knot by which one rope is fastencd to another, or to au object, such as a ring, spar, or post.
3. Her.: An ordinary of two kinds, the Bend Dexter an! the Bend Sinister. Said to be derived from bend $=a$ horder of a woman'a cap. (N. of Eng. dialect.)
(a) An ordinary formed by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the siaiater base point of the escutcheon. Formerly it occus. pied one-third of the hield when charged, and one-fifth when plaia; now the latter dimension is almost alwaya adopted. It may poasibly have been originally deaigned to repreaent n baldric [BaLDAIC], or, in the opinion of some, a scaling-ladder At frst it was a mark of ca-
dence ; but afterwards it be-

came an ordinary charge of an honourahle kind.

- The diminutives of the bend are the bendlex, garter or gartior, which ie half its with; the cozt or cotties
which le olle-fourth: aud the riband, which in one eighth. ${ }^{-G l o l o s . ~ o f ~ B e r . ~}$
(b) Bend Sinister: An ordinary resembling the bend in form, but extending from the sinister chief to the dexter base. Its diminativea are the scarpe, which is half its width; and the baton, which is half as wide as the acarpe, and couped.
In bend: A term used when bearings are placed bendwise.

Per bend. [Party.]
4. Mining: An indurated argillaceons aubtance.
T Crabb thas diatinguiahes between the torms bend and bent:-"Both are abstract couns from tha verb to bend, tha one to ex. press its proper, and the other its moral application: a atick has a bend; the mind has a bent. A bend io anything that ahould be straight la a defect; a bent of the inclidation that is not sanctioned by religion is detrimental to a person'a morsi character aad peace of mind." (Crabb: Eng. Symon.)
bend-leather, s. Leather thickened by tanniag for the roies of boots and ahoea; a superior quality of shoe-leather. It is sometimes called simply Bend.
"If any tanner have raiped with any mixtarea nay Mido to bee converted to hackea, bend-rouxtere, clowt.
ing leather."-Lambands: Juetce of Peace, iv, 454
Wänd (2), s. [Fr. bond $=a$ buond, a rebound, a leap.] [Bound, s.] A apring, a leap, a bound
"Scho lap apon me with ane bend."
Lyndray.
bend'-a-ble, $a$. [Eng. bend, v., and ouffix -able] That may be bent; that may be idclined or curved. (Sherwood.)
bơnd'-od, bănd'-It (Scotch \& O. Eng.), pa. par. \& a. [Bend, v.] Chisfly as participial adjactive. The most common form of tha past participle is bent (q.v.).
"Bonaste and ppearr, and bended bows"
delivered to the hishop on bended knee.

Bendit up: Boldeaed up. (Scotch.)
bĕnd'el, s. [From O. Fr. bandel.] 4 bendlet (Scotch)
"With three gryfornn depaynted wel,
And, ofr asur, fayr dendel
bĕnd'-ẽr, s. [Eng. bend; -er.]
I. He or she who bends any person or thing.

1. Gen.: In the foregoing sense.

The eugh, obedlent to the bender's will."
Bpenser: $\boldsymbol{F} . \mathrm{Q} . \mathrm{L}$.
i.
2. A cant phrase for a hard drinker. (Scotch.) (From Beno, v., A. II.)

Now lend your lugs, ye benders, ine,
What kent the benent of wine."
II. That which bends any person or thing Spec., an instrument for bending anything.
"These hows. being somewhat llke the long hows diate strensth, without the help of any mender, or ract that are used to othere."- Wilkins: Hath. Nagick
TI Goodrich and Porter give, oD the authority of Bartlett, the signification "A apree, a frolic, a jollification," cslling it American and vulgar.
bănd'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Bend, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In aense corresponding to those of the verb.

To abape the circle of the bending wheel." Pope Homeris liad iv, os.
C. As substantive

1. Ordinary Language:
2. The act of crooking, curving, flexing, or inflecting anything; the state of being so crooked, curved, flexed, or inflected.
3. A bend.
män: Phyatioh A nater, i. 13 s .
II. Technically:
4. Metal.: A process applied to plates to form them into cyliadrical or angular ahapes for boilers, angle-iron, \&c.
2 Heraldry: The aame as Bendv (q.v.) (Charucer.)

## bending-strake, 8.

Ship-carpentry (pl.): Two strakes wroaght near the coverings of the deck, worked all fore and aft a little thicker than the rest of the deck, and let down between the beams and ledges, ao that the upper aida ia even with tha rest.
bŏnd'-lĕt, s. [Fr. bandelette $=$ a littla band.] Her: : A dimioutiva of the bend, nominally half the width of that ordinary, though oftea much narrower.
I A bendlet ainure over a coat was of old trequently used as a mark of cadency.
"A Bendled are oecastonally oublanced or placed in
evief siniver."-Gloss. of Her.
" bǒnd'-rōle, " bănd'-rō11, *běd'-rō1, a. [Bandrole.] The reat formerly used for a heavy muskat. (Scotch.)

bł̌ndes, a. pl. [BEND, s., C., I. (a).]
bĕnd'-y, a. [Eng. bend; -y.] [BEND, a, C. 3.]

Her. Of an escutcheon: Having bends which divida it diagonaliy into four, aix, or more parts. When of the normal type, lines con atitutiag the bend are drawn tn tha direction deacribed under bend dexter; when in the contrary direction, they are said to be bendy sinister. [Baray, Bendino, C. II., 2.]
Bendy barry. [BaRav Bendy.]
Bendy lowengy: Haviag each lozeage placed in bend.
Bendy pily: Divided into an equal number of pieces by piles placed bendwise across the eacutcheon. It is called also Pily bendy.

- Bene, vo [A.S. beon, beonne $=$ to be, 1 ist pers. plur. aubj. iadef. we beon $=$ wa be.] Various parts of the aubstantive verb to be

1. (1st, $2 n d$, \& 3 rd pl. pres. indic.) : Are. ${ }^{4}$ To whom the Palmer fearioeso anawared:
Cartes, sir knight, yo bene too mach to hloma
2. (Infinitive): To be.

- His donhter with the quent wat for hit waisouns

And wo fella to to bend hir fader leas the coroun
Chrom. of Rob. di B Bunno, p. 19s. (Boweher.)
3. (Past participle): Been.
"Theu to have bewe minliked?"-Sponaor : Pravent

* bene (1), s. [Bean.]
- bēne(2), s. [A.S.betn, béne.] Prayer, petition. "What is good for a bootleas bere."
bơn'-と (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The American name of Sesamum orientale.
bēne, bèin, * bēyne, "bi'-ēn, a, [BEin.]
bē'nĕ (Lat.), bēne (Scotch), adv. [Ital. \& Lat. = weil.] Well.
A. (Of the Latin form).

Nota bene: Mark well (Generally abbreviated into N.B.)
B. (Of the Italian form.) [See Bene-placito.]
C. (Of the Scotch form).

F Full bene: Full well.

- He. full bene

bene-plactio, adv. [dtal. bene $=$ well, and plucito = will, pleasure.]
Music: At pleasure; ad libitum.
$\dagger$ bě-néaped, a. [Eag. prefix be, and neaped.]
Of ships: In the position that a ship is when the water does not flow high eaough to briag her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. (Johuson, Crabb, dc.) [NEAP.]
bĕ-nēath, *beneth, *benethe, *by nethe, "binethe, "byneothe, prep. \& adv. [A.S. beneoth, beneothan, benythar $=$ bebeath, from prenx be, aneoth = down. Dut beneder ${ }^{\text {E }}$. Comp. also neoth dowa, Dut. nedan; icel. nedhan; Dad. neden; (N. H.) Ger. nieden; O.H. Ger. nidanan; nidana.] [NETHER.]
A. As preposition:
L. Literally: Below, under, in point of place. (Used of the position of one carrying a load, of the base of a hill, sc.)

IL. Figuratively:

1. Under the preasura of some burden.
"I think our country einks beneath the yoka",
Shakesp.: Maceeh, iv.
2. Sustaining the responsibility of ; bearing, as a dame.

They envied even the faithless fame
a Monlem nama
Byron: Arege of Corinth, 12
3. Below or inferior to in rsnk, dignity, ability, or aome other desirable thing.
-Wy have renson to be persualed, that there aro far unors speciee of creatures above un, thani there are
4. Unworthy or unbecoming of one. "He rill do nothing that in bengeath his high etetto Bury.

## B. Aa adverb:

1. Lower in place than some person or thing.
2. Below; on therearth, in hades or in hell as oppoaed to in heaven.
"Trembling I view the dread abywis bemeath
Hellis horrid mansions, and the realms of death"
Yolden"
"". "the the Lord he te God in heaven obove, and
3. Low as opposed to high in rocial or political position
the And the Lord shall make thoo the head and aot not be demeath . . ."-Deut Ixvilil. is,
IIn a sort of substantival ure: Earth contradistinguiahed from heaven.
John vili 28 from beneath: I am trom above . . .

* bene-day, a [Properly a day for prayer, from A.S. bene $=$ of a prayer, add doeg $=$ day. Glossed by precare in Prompt. Parv, hat 20 cording to Way's note probably = Rogation day (q.v.).
 benedicite, 2 pere. plur. imper. of benedico $=$ to speak well of, to praise, to bless. It in common in tha Vulgate tranalation of the Book of Psalma, and occurs in Roman Catholio liturgic worship.
 cand (1346). p. 112
A. As 2 person plural imper. of v.: Blass ya (Used with reference to tha occurrence of the word io Roman Catholic worship.) (See def.) - Christ bring na at last to hin felloity Longfollow: Gouden Logenc, il
B. As substantive:
(a) The utterence of the word Benedicite m Bless ya.
"Up apruag the apoars through brush and tree,
Scost : Lond of ins Ithen, r. 1
(b) In Christian worship: Tha nama given to the aong of the Thres Holy Children, one of the Canticles in tha morniag service, also a musical aetting to the same.
bĕn'-ě-dict, a. \& s. [From Lat. benedictus = spoken well of ; pa. par. of benedico $=$ to speak well of; bere $=$ well, add dico $=$ to eay.]
*A. As adjective:
o. Med. : Having mild and alubrious qualltiea.
- This uss of the word comea from the old Romans, who called a certsin plant (Trifoliwn arvense) Benedicta Herba in modern botany there is a thistla called Carduus benedictus. [B.]
 ns gitrong porgers as those that are not without somo
B. As substantive (sportively)
B. As substantive (sportively): A married

II In thia sense taken from Shakespeare's use of the proper name Benedick, either originally or at aecond hand. (Shatiesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, 1. 1, \&e) In the aama plsy reference is mada to the thistle called Caro duus benedictus (Ibid. tii. 4.)
Bĕn-ě-dĭc'-tine, a \& s. [Eng. Benedictine, a. \& a. ; Sw., Dan., and Ger. Benediktiner, s.; Fr. Bénédictin (m.), Bènédictine (f.); Ital. Bentdettini (a pl.).]
A. As adj. : Pertaining to St. Benedict of Nursia [B.], or to the Benedictina moaks. "Black wad her garb, her rigtd rule
B. As substantive:

Church Hist. (pl. Benedictines): The followen of St. Bezedict, of Nursia is italy. He was born in A.D. 480, and was educated in part a Rome. At the age of fourteen ha left that city for sublacum, now Subiaco, a place about forty miles distant, where be spent thirty-five years, at ona time as a solitary recluse, st another as head of a monastic establishment. In 529 he removed to Monte Cassino, tifty miles further south, where, converting some pagaa worshippers of Apolio, ha transformed pagaa worshippers of Apolio, ha transformed ita abbot. Ha composed rules for ita

[^57]managemeat，making every monk pledge him－ self to perfect chastity，absoluta poverty，and implicit obedience in all respects to his snpe－ riors．He was to live in the monastery
enbject to his abbot．These vows wers irre－ oubject to his abbot．These vows wers irre－ vocshle，whereas up to that time the monke hed been allowed to alter the regulstions of thelr founder at their pleasure．The date of St．Benedict＇a death is generally placed in 643，though another account makee it 547. The rule he instituted wes adopted at an early period by various other monastic com－ manities；it was confirmed，about fifty－two years after the deeth of its Conader，by Pope Gregory the Great，and was ultimately ac－ cepted with more or less enthuaiasm by nearly anl the moakish communities of the wast with the lspee of time
As long as the Beoedictises remeined poor they were a bleesing to the countriss in Which they lived，and eapecially to Germany， apeading as they did several hours a day in gandening，agriculture，and mechanical labour， and another portion of their time in reading， besides keeping school ontside the walls of their convents．Science and literature are also indebted to them for having copled many of the classical authore end preserved such know－ ledge as existed in their age．But when at length their merits had drawn much wasith to their order（individually they were potallowed to retain property），iuxury and indoleace sapped their virtues and diminished their ia－ fluence for good．Afterwards becoming re－ formed，especially in Fraface in the seventeenth century，the Benedictloea sgain readered ser－ vice by the igsue of an excellent edition of the Fathera．
The Benedictine habit seems to heve been introduced after the age of St．Benedict．It consisted of a loose black coat or a gown reachiag to their feet，asd having large wide aleeves．Under it was a flancel habit white in colour and of the asme size，whilat over all was a scepular．The head－dress was a hood or cowl pointed at the tip，and boots were worn upon the feet．From the predominantly llack colour of their attire they were some－ times called Black Monks．They must not be confounded with the Black Friars，who were Dominicans．［Black Faiars．］
There were Benedictine nuns as well as monks．When they originated is macertain． There were first and last ausny branches of Benedictinea，as the Cistercians，Celestines， Brandmontensians，Priemonstratensians，\＆c．
The rule of St．Benedict was little known in Eagland during the eariy Saxon period，and， Eagland during the eariy saxon period，and，
though it received an impulse in the time of Ethough it received aa impulse in the till the period of William the Conqueror．At last however，it rooted itself thoroughly，and a the diasolution there were 113 abbeys，priories and cells for monks，and 73 for nums，with a total reveaue of $£ 65,877$－nesrly half the aggre－ gate revenues of all the monastic ordera．
bĕn－ĕ－dǐc＇－tǐn－ǐsm，s．［Eng．benedictin（e）； －ism．］The rule of the Benedictine order；tbe order itself．
＂The history of Benediceinism in Encland requires
băn－ě－díc＇－tion，s．［In Fr．bénédiction；Sp． benedicion；Ital．benedizione；from Lat．bene－ dictio＝（1）an extolling，praising ；（2）a biess－ lng；（3）a consecrated or sacred object； benedico＝to apeak well of，to bless；bene＝ vell，and dico＝to say．］
A．Ordinary language：
I．Specially：The act of blessing God；more rarely of thanking man，or any other being，or of conferring edrastages upon．
$\dagger$ II．The state of being bleased．
＂Prosperity
ma the hlessing of the Old Testanuent： the grenter benediction．$\rightarrow$ Butcon．
III．That which constitutea the bleasing．
1．The advantages conferred by one＇s being the object of blessing．
＂Speaking of 11 fe and of death，and imploring divine
Longfellow：Courthhip of Miles Standish，1x．
2．Thanks ；acknowledgment of favours re－ ceived．

Than glory and benodiction，that ins，thank Nuton：P．A． 1 ll ． 186
B．Eccles．（in Christ
1．The form of prayer for blessing pro－ nounced by the minister at the end of Divine service，usually either that tsken from 2 Cor．
xili．14，or that given at the end of the Com munion Service of the Church of England
＂Then canne the eplitle，prayery antiphonies，and

## 2．In the Roman Catholic Church：

（1）A solemn function，in which，after the Host has been exposed in a moastrance for the adoration of the faithful，the priest gives e soleian blessing therewith
（2）The form of instituting an abbot． is＂What abonsecration io to s hishop，that benediction
bĕn－$\widehat{\text {－dio＇tion－ar－y，s．} \quad \text {［Eng．benedic }}$ tion；－ary．］A book containing benedictions． On the benedicitonary of Blahop Athelwold＂－
bĕn－ð－dǐo＇－tive，a．［From Lat．benedictum， upine of benedico $=$ to speak well of，to com mead（Benediction），ead Eag．sult．－ive．］ Containing a blessing，expresbing a bleasing， mpartiag a blessing．
＂IHIN patarnal prayern and benodictive oompreca
b̌－ņ̌－dro＇－tõr－\％，a．［From Lat．benedictum， sup．of benedica（Benediction），and Eag．auffix －ory．］Imparting a blesaing．
bĕn－ひ్－dio＇－tüs，s．［Lat．$=$ blessed．］
Ecoles．（in Christian worship）
1．The name givea to the hymn of Zachs－ rias（Luke 1．68），used as a Canticle in the Morning Service of the Church of Englend to follow the Lessons．This poestion it bas accupied from very ancient tiraes．It is alao used ia the Church of Rome．
2．A portion of the Mase Service in the Church of Rome commencing＂Beaedictus qui venit，＂followiag the Saactur．
3．A musicsl setting of either of the above， but more generally of（2）．
běn－ĕ－Iao＇－tion，s．［From Lat．benefactio $=$ beneficeace；s benefaction．］
$\dagger$ I．The ect of conferring a beaefit．
II．A benefit conferred．
t1．In a general sense．
Leap down to different＂Teas，and as they ro row deep and still，and their majestic presence Becomeg a benefaction to the towns
2．A charitable donation，money or lasd given for a charitsble purpose．
TJ Crabb thus distinguishes between benefac tion and donation：－Both these terms denote an act of charity，but the former comprehends more than the latter．A benefaction compre hends acts of personal service ia geaeral towards the indigent；donation respects simply the act of giving and the thing given． Benefactions are for private use；donations are for public service．A benefactor to the poor does not confine himself to the distribution of money：he enters into all their necessities， consuits their individual cases，and suits his berefactions to their exigencies；his donations form the smallest part of the good he will do．

## bentéfac＇－tõr，＊běn－e－făc＇－tõur，

From Lat．berefactor＝one who confers a ，rom benefacio＝to do good to ；bene $=$ well，and facio $=$ to do．In Fr．bienfaiteur Itsl．benefattore．］
1．Generally：One who coafers favours upon aoother．

ch．xiv．
In the authorised version of the Bible （Luke xxii．25）the word is given as the tranala－ tion of the Gr．Evegyernt（Evergetai），the pl．of evepyérps（euergetés）＝a well－doer，a benefactor fron ev̀（eu）＝well，and épyov（ergon）＝a work， frome ev（ext）$=$ well，and epyou（ergon）$\#$ a work，
a deed．This is described as an honorary title among certain of＂the Gentiles＂for nien title among
in authority．

2．Spec．：One who gives a charitable dona－ tion or aubseription．
bĕn－Ø－fäa＇－trĕsss，\＆．［Fem．fomn of Eng． benefactor．In Fr．bienfaitrice．］A woman who confere benefits

## But if he play the gintton and excoed， His benefuctress bluahes at the deed

Cower：Progress of Error
＊bĕn＇－厄̆－feǐt，$a$ ．［Low Lat．benefucia $=$ to en－ dow with a beneflce；Fr．bienfait，O．Fr．bien $f e t=a$ benefit．］Beaeficed．［BENEFIT．］
 ficent，from bene $=$ well，and facio $=$ to do． Kind，beneficent．
＂What ontefde wan noon
Paleo．through thy lowenged blue，to mook bomale
moon．＂
bĕn＇－九－fice，z．［In Dan．†benefice；Fr．béneftce； 8p，Port．，\＆Ital．beneficio；from Lat bene fluium $=$（1）well－doiag，（2）a distluction， favour，a grant ；（3）a privilege，a right ；froin benefous，adj．＝well－doing；bene＝well，and facio $=$ to do．Benefice and benefil were ori ginally the same word．（Trench：On the Study of Words，p．157．）．］
$\dagger$ A．Ord．Language：Bearfit or advantage arerred upon enother．
1 ＂rim．vi．parceneris of bemation．＂－Fryolufe（Pursey）：
B．Technioally：
1．Feudal system：An estate held by feudal tenure，the name being given becanse it wa assumed that anch possessloas were origia－ ally gratnitous donationa，＂ex mero beneficio＂ of the donor．At firat they were for ilite only， but afterwards they became hereditary，re ceiving the name of feuds，and giving that of benefices over to chnreh Liviaga．（No．2．）
2．Eccles．Law，Ord．Lang．，dc．：Formerly， and even cometimes yet，an ecclesiastical living of any kínd，any church endowed with a revenue，whether a dignity or aot．More a revenue，whether a dignity or aot．More
generally，however，the term is reserved for generally，however，the term is reserved for
parsonages，vicarages，end donatives，whilst parsonages，vicsrages，end donatives，whilat beadariee are called dignities．In the oploion beadariee are called dignities．Io the oploion
of Blackstone a cloae parallel exiated between of Blackstone a cloae parallel exiated between
the procedure of the popes when they were in the procedure of the popes when they were in the pienitude of their power and that of the
contemporary feudal lords．The former copled from the latter，even to the adoption of the feudal word benefice for an ecclesiastical living． （See No．1．）Blackstone вays ：－

běn＇－ĕ－ficed，a．［From benefice，s．（q．v．）．］
Possessed of a benefice
all benefted clergymen and all peraons hold－
demical oftices．－－Ma cauluy：Hist．Eng．，ch
t．běn＇－ē－fiçe－lĕss，a．［From Eng．benefice， and suffix－less＝without．］Destitute of a besefice．
＂That conpetency of manns Which our benefcelem
precisians urite of．＂－Shellon：Wir．of Ant．，p．wo．
bĕn－ब̆f－í－çençe，＊běn－ěf－y̆－çençe，s．［In Fr．bienfaisance；Itai．beneficenza；from Lat beneficentia $=$ kinduess，beneficence；from bene $=$ well ；and faciens＝making，doing，pr par．of focio＝to make，to do．］The halitual practices of doing good；active kindness，beae－ practice of doing good；active
volence in operation，charity．
＂I Iove and charity extends our beneficences to the
běn－ĕf＇－1－çent，$a$ ．［In Fr．bienfaisant；Ital． benefico；from Lat．（1）bene，and（2）faciens $=$ well－doing．）
1．Of a person or other being：Kind，generoun， doing good

Ood，benefcent In all his ways．
Benefcene Nature sends the mista to fect thene．
Lonatellon：Goulen Legend，v． velence；kind．
－Crabb thus distinguishes betwees the terms beneficent，bountiful，or bounteous，muni ficent，generous，and liberal：－＂Beneficent re－ pects everything done for the good of othere bounty，munifcence，and generosity are specles of beneficence：liberality is a qualification of

[^58]all. The first two denote modes of action; the latter three efther modes of action or modes of sentiment. The sincere well-wisher to his fellow-creaturee is beneficent according to hie means; he is bountiful in providing for the comfort and happiness of others; he is munifoent in dispensing favours; he is generous in imparting his property; he is liberal in all he does. Beneficence and bounty are the peculiar characteristics of the Deity: with him the will and the act of doing good are commensurata only with the power: he was beneficent to us as our Creator, and continues his beneficence to us by his daily pretinues his beneficence to us by hie daily pre-
servation and protection; to some, however, servation and protection; to some, however, he has been more botniffulthan to others, by
providing them with an unequal share of the good things of this life. The beneficence of man is regulated by the bounty of Providance to whom much is given, from him much will be required. Good men are ready to believe that they are bot stewards of ail God's gifts, for the use of such as are less bountifully pro vided. Princes are munificent, friends ar generous, patrons liberal. Munificence is mea sured by tha quality and quantity of the thing bestowed; generosity by the extent of tine sacrifice made: liberality by the warmoth of the spirit discovered. Munificence may spring alther from ostentation or a becoming sense of dignity; generosity from a generous temper of digaity; generosity froma generons temper, or 8 easy unconcern about property; woe warm heart and an expanded mind."
bĕn-ĕf゙-i-çant-1y̆, adv. [Eng. beneficent; -ly.] In a beneficent manner, kindly, generously charitably.

All mortale once benefcently great.
Parnell: Queen Ann's Prace
bĕn-ĕ-f1'cial (çial as shal), * benef clall, * benyfycyall, a. \& s. [Lat. bentficium $=$ (1) well-doing, (2) a distinction, favour, a grant, (3) \& privilege; bene $=$ well and facio $=$ to do.]

## A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Advantageous, profitable, helpful, fitted to confer benefits upon, or actually doing so. (Used with to of the person benefited, or standing alone.)
to The war, which would have been moni beneftial 2. Kind, generons.
boneretal toe. -B. Jomon
3. Medicinal, remedial.
"In the first accesa of such " diaease, any deob-
atruent without wach ncrimody is benefical." Arbuthno
IL. Old Law: Of or belonging to a benefice. Acian mathe directiond of lettrez of horning in benequharby it occurrua dalie. that the beneficit man bis Cakisured ave or cua, . . ."-Acts Ja. F.', 1592 (ed. 1814

* B. As substantive: A beactice.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { For thet the ground worl is, and ead of all, } \\
& \text { How to ohtaiu a beneficiel." }
\end{aligned}
$$

bĕn-ĕ-fí'çial-1̌̆ (çial as shạl), adv. [Eng. beneficial; -ly. 1

1. Gen.: In a beneficial manner, sdvantageously, profitably, helpfully, usefully.
" There is no literary or perhaps nopractical useful print of knowledge to which hif literary researches could be more beneffrulll d
St udy of intiguitics, p. 68.

+ 2. Spec. Feudal law or custom: 1n such a manuer as one acts who holds a "beneficc," and is consequently in subordiastion to anather.
běn-ĕ-fi'-çlal-něss (çial as shal), s. [Eng. beneficial; -ness.] Tha quality of being beneficial ; usefulness, protit, advantagcousness, advantage.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curloaity. Yet Mceount of their usi

+ bðn-ð-fr'-ciar-y (çiar as shar), s. \& a. (In Fr. béneffier (s.); Sp. \& 1tal. beneficiario (3.). From Lat. beneficiarius (as adj.). $=$ pertaining to a favour, (as subst.) $=8$ soldier who had received some honour or soms special exemption from service.]
A. As adj. : Holding something in subordination to snother; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign au thority.
${ }^{\text {n }}$ The Dukg of Parnas wao temptod by no leen pro ofine than to be mede foudstory, or beneftiary 1 Eing
B. Ay substantive:

1. In the foudal sense: One who is possessed of a beneflice. [Benefice.]
2. In the ecelesiastical sense. [Bensficr.]
"A benofioe is elther asld to be a benefice with the cure of soula, or otherwien. In the frit cave, if it be annexed to another beaefice the donefciary 1o obiged
to merve the paribh eburch in his own proper percon. to erve t.
3. Gen.: Ons who receives a favour of any kind from another.

His benefictaries frequently made it thoir wonder how the doctor should either know of

+ bŏ-nĕ-fí-çien-̧̧̆ (çien as shẹn), s. [From Lat beneficentia, in some MSS, benefi cientia $=$ kindness, beneficence.] [BENEFIcence.] Kindness, beneffence.
"They \{the ungratofoll discounge the inelinations of ohligation, wherehy the grtiteful vorld should and iot and bave their consolation."-Arown: Chr. sior
- bě-ně-fí-cient (çient as shẹnt), a [From Lat bene $=$ well, and faciens $=$ doing.] Doing good.
- Now Beneficent has taked to place.
"As its tendeocy in necessarily bensifient, it is the proper whject of gra
bĕn'-ě-fit, * benefet, *beneflte, *bynfet, s. [Fr. bienfait; $O$. Fr. bienfet ; Lat benefactum = a benefit, kindness, and berefi-
cium $=$ (1) well dolig, (2) a favour; benefacio cium = (1) well dolag, (2) a favour; benefacio $=$ to do good to: (1) bene $=$ well, sad (2) jacio the sarne word (Trench).] [Benefice.]
A. Ordinary Language

1. The act of conferring favour or advantage руои.
2. The state of receiving favour or sdvantage. Luc When expect you them?
Cap. With the vert beneft of the wiad
Shakesp. : Cymbeline,
"s. in. yt have 1 the benoft of my benses as well an
3. The favour or advantage itself.
(1) In a general sense:

And in this confdence I was miuded to come vato 2 Cor. i. 15
(2) In theatres, music halls, dc.: The proceeds of a particular evening given to an actor or sloger as part of the remuneration of his services. Simidarly, the proceeds of a par ticular yerformance given for some charitable object or for some jerson.
B. Luc: Benefit of clergy (Privilegium clericale): The advantage dcrived from the Thefment of the plea "1 am a clergyman." When, in medix val times, a clergyman was arrajgnod on certain charges he was jermitted to pit forth the plea that, with respect to the offeace of which he was accused, he was not under the jurisdiction of the civil courts, bat, being a clergyman, was entitied to be tried by his spirituol snperiors. [Clergev, Clenk.] lis such cases the bishop or ordinary was wont to demand that his clerks should be remitted to bin out of the king's courts as soon as they were indicted; though at length the custom became increasingly prevalent of deferring the plea of being a clergyman till after conviction, when it was brought forward in arrest of undgment. The cases in which the benefi of clergy might be urged were such as affected the life or limbs of the offender, high treason however excepted. In these circunstances laymen often attempted to pass themsel ves otf as clergymen, when the practice was to bring a book sud ask the accused person to read a passage. If he conld do so, his plea of being a clergyman was admitted; if he failed, it was rejected. The practical effect of this was to give the bishop, the power, if he felt so disposed, of removing every reader from the urisdiction of the ordinary courts.
In 1489, Heury V1i. restricted the privilege. A layman able to read who pleaded his clergy " could henceforth do so only once and in order that he might be identified if he attempted it again, he was burnt in the hand. Ilenry VIil., in 1512, nbolished benefit of clergy with regard to murderers and other great criminsls. The practice of requiring the accused person to read was put an enc to in 1700 ; but it was not till $182 \%$ that the swept the benefit of clergy itself sway.
(a) Crabb thus distinguishas between the Words bengeft, favour, kindness, and civilily:-
"Benefits and favours are granted by moperiors; kindnesses and civilities pass between equals. Benefits serve to relieve actnal want; favours tend to promote the interest or convenience. Kindnesses and civilitias eerve to afford mutual accommodation by ereciprocity of kind officas. Kindnesses ane Dore endearing than civilities, and pass mootly between those known to each other ; civilities may pass between atrangers. Dependence affords an opportunity for conferring benefits; partiality gives rise to fanours; kindnesses are the result of personal regard, civilities of general benevolence. Benefits tend to draw those closer to each other who by station of life are set at the greatest distance from each other: affection is engendird in ino benefis, and de voted attachment in him who is benefited. Farours increase obligation beyond its due limits: if they are not asked and granted with discretion, they may produce servility on the one hand, and baughtiness on the other Kinchuesses are the offspring and parent of affection; they convert our multiplied wants into so mauy enjoyments: civilities are the sweets which we gather in the way as we pass along the journey of life.
(b) Benefit, service, and good office are thus discriminated:- These terms, ike the former ( $v$. Benefit, favour), agree in denoting some netion performed for the good of another, but they differ in the principle on which the action is performed. A benefit is jerfectly gratuitons, it produces an obligstion : a service is not altogether gratuitous; it is that at least which may be expected, though it cannot be demanded : a good office is between the two ; it is in part gratuitous, and in part sucb as one may reasonably expect, Benefits flow from superiors, snd services from inferiors or equals; but good offices are performed by cquals only. Princes confer benefits on their subjects; aubjects perform services for their princes: nelghbours do good offices for each other. Benejits consist of such things as serve to relieve the diffeulties, or advance the interests, of the receiver : services consist in those acts which tend to lessen the trouble, or increase the ease and convenience, of the person served: good offices consist in the use of one's credit, influence, and mediation for the advantage of another; it is a species of voluntary service. Humanity leads to benefits the zesl of devotion or friendship readers services; general good will dictates pood ofices." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
benefit-night, s. The night on which 2 benefit is given to an actor.
benefit-play, s. Tha play scted on the ccasion of a benefit
beneft-society, s. A bociety in which, in consideration of the payment of a certain sum weekly, monthly, or annually, certain advantages are given on occasion of sickness or death; a friendly society. [Friendly Sociers. 1
bĕn'-ĕ-fit, v.t. \& i. [From beneft, s. (q.v.).] A. Trans.: To do good to, to confer s favour or an advantage upon.
"He wan so far from benenting trade, that be did th furnine. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - Arbuth hot.
B. Intrans. : To derive advantige from.
"To tell you therefore what I have benefied heroln
anoag old renowued sutbora, I hall spare."-Mikem.
bĕn'-ě-fit-ed, pa. par. \& a. [Benefit, v.h]
bĕn'-ĕ-กIt-íng, pr. par. \& a. [Benefir, v.t. sv.i.]
$\dagger$ bě-nē'grōe, v.t. [Eng. pref. be, sad negro.] To maks black as a negro.
the smn shall be bonegroed in darknoes, . . ."
éne-1y̆, bē in-1y̆, bé in-1̌̌e, br'en-1y,
bi-en-1le, adv: [Scotch bene, bein (Bein) and Eng. sliff. ely.] (Scotch.)

1. In the possession of fuluess.

- Yooe carle (quod scono) my Joy, dols seinly dwell.

2. Well, abundantly.

Ahe's the laly $\mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ \& yand
3. Exhiliting the appearance of wealth.
"The chlldren were likewise betriy spparelied.
4. Happily.
făte, fãt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâl, father: wē, wĕt, hëre, camel. hẽr, thêre; piñe, pît, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt


thay cead ancust the whinteu etore"

- ny-möme (1), * be-nemp-ne (prot \& pa par. benempt, benempte, oynempt, v.t. [Eng. \&. A.S. prefix be, bi; O. Eng. nempne npon, to entreat.] [NEMPNE.] To name; to call ; to promise.
" He to him called ns fiery-footed boy Benempt Dispatch:" "Mnch greater gyfta for guerdod thon shalt gayne Spenser : Shep Cult, xi.
- be-neme (2), v.t. [A.S. benceman $=$ to de prive, to rob.] To take from.
"Tho Crysteno men, off lyff and leme,
Richard, 1,404.
- bè-nĕ-më'r-ent, $a$. [Lat. bene $=$ well, and merens, gen. merentis = deserving, pr. par. of mereo $=$ to esrn, to deserve.] Well deserving. (Hyde Clarke.)
* be-nemp-ne, v.l. [Beneme.]
"be-nempt, "be-nempte, "bynempt, pa. par. [Beneme, Benempnki.]
* bē-ně-plăç'-it, * bē-nĕ-plăç'-itt-y̆, s. [See definition.] The same as Beneplaciture (q.v.).
* bé̀-nĕ-plăc'-1-türe, s. [From Lat. bene $=$ well, snd placiturus = ahout to please, fut. par. of places $=$ to please.] Good plesaure, will, choice.
of "Hath he hy his holy penmen theld us. that either of the other ways why peroe suistable to his bene
* bĕn'-ĕ-sốun, * ben'ĕ-sôn, s. [Benison.]

1 bě-nĕt', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and net, v.] To enclose as in a net, to aurround with toils to ensmare. (Lit. or fig.)
"Belng thus benetted round with villaniea",

* be-nethe, *be-neth, prep. \& adv. [BsNEATH.]
* be-neth-forth, adv. [From O. Eng. beneth $=$ beneath, and forth.] Beneath.
"Item, that no citezen be putte in comyn Mrison,
bot in on of the chambers bereethforth. ${ }^{2}$ Enplish Gilds (Ear. Eng. Taat Soch., y. Sis.
Bĕn'-et-nasch, s. [Arab. Banat = daughters, and naasch = bier. Corresponds with Heb. (banéha aisch) = sons of the Bier, mis tranelated sons of "Arcturue "in Job xxxyiii. 32. To the Semitic imagination, the four stars constituting the hind quarter of Uraa Major (but mueh liker the body of a plough) ; $a, \beta, \gamma$, and $\delta$ Urse Majoris, resemble a hier; and the three stars, $\epsilon, \zeta, \eta$ (Ahioth, Mizar, and Benetnasch), which constitute the tail of the Great Bear, or the handle of the Plough, sre like mourners following the Bier. [Arcturves, I. 2, sud the accompanying fiskure.] (Richard A. Proctor: Handbook of the Stars, 1886 , ch. i., p. 4, \&c.)

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude 2等, called also Alkaid and $\eta$ Ursæ. Majoris.

* bĕn'-čtt, s. [O. Fr. beneit, from Lat. beredictus = blessed.] The third of the minor orders in the Roman Church, eorresponding to what is now called "exorcist." (Prompt. Parv., p. 30, note 4.)
t bŏ-nĕt'-tĕd, pa, par. \& a. [BENET.]
t bĕ-nĕt'-tĭng, pr, par. [BENET.]
bé-nĕv'- $\mathbf{6}-\mathrm{I}$ ençe, s. 10 . Fr. benevolence; Mod. Fr. bienveillance; Sp. benevolencia; Prov. benvolensa; Ital. benevolenza, benevoglienza; al from Lat, benerolentia $=$ good-will, kinduess, (in law) indulgence, grace; benevolens $=$ well wishing : bene $=$ well, and volentia $=$ will, inclimation; vola $=$ to will, to $w i s h$.
A. Ordinary Language

1. The diaposition to look with kind feeliug on man and other living beings, and to do them good. Used -
(a) Of God, as the Being entertaining such kind feeling.

- Grasp the whole worlda of reason. Hife, \#ad senve,



## (b) Of msn, 86 doing 80.

"Bonevolence is mild; por borrown help.
Wordsoorth: Excurrion, bk. vil
2. An act prompted by kind feeling towards tto object.

## B. Technically:

1. Phren.: The organ of benevolence is fixed by phrenologista on the middle of the anterior part of the head, behind the apot where the forehesd and the halry ecalp meet. [PhrisoLoav.]
2. Law de Eng. Hist. (pl. Benevolences): The attractive name formerly given to compulaory loane to dleguise their real charactar. Every one, however, saw through the transparent device. It is behieved that benevolences were levied as eariy as the Anglo-Saxon thmes. They were inconsistant with the provisione of Magns Charta, gained in 1215. yet they continued to be exacted. One notable benevolence was that raised by Edward IV. In 1473. In 1484, Richsrd IlI. gained popularity by procuring : parliamentary condemnation of the system, and the next year imposed a benevolence, as it nothing had happrened. Henry VII. in 1492, and Jsmes I. In 16I3, raised money in a similar way ; and in the reigu of Charles $I$. the exac tion of benevolences was one of the popular grievsnces which produced the clvil war though less potent in the effects which it produced than the celebrated "ship-money." [Ship-monev.] The Bill of Rights, pasaed in February, 1689, once more declared them illegal, and thls time with effect." "Benevolences," "sida," and "free gifts," have now given place to taxes, boldly called by their proper name.
"After the terrihe lenson given hy the Lang Parlia ment, ever the Cahal did not venture to recommend
beneolences or ship-money."-Mcuaxulay: $B$ itr. Eng.,
(a) Crabb thus distinguishes between benevolence and beneficence :-"Benevolence is literally well willing; beneficence is literally well doing. The formuer conaists of intention, the latter of action ; the former is the cange, the latter the result. Benevolence may exist without bereficence; but beneficence alwaya supposea benevolence: 8 man is not said to be beneficent who does good from sinister views. The benevolent man enjoys but half his happineas if he cannot be beneficent; yet there will atill remain to him an smple store of enfoyment in the contemplation of others' happiness. He the contemplation on others gratified only with that happlness who is gratitied only with that happiness which hmascif has been instrumenta in produc,
(b) The following ia the distinction between benevolence, benignity, huma nity, kininess, and tenderness:-Benevolence snd benignity lie in the will; humanity lies in the heart; kindness and terderuess in the affections. Benevolence indicates a general good will to all mankind benignity a particular good will, fowing out of certain relations. Humanity is a general tone of feeling; kindness and templerness are particular modea of feeling. Benevolence conparticular modea of the wish or intention to do good; it is confined to no station or object : the beneis confined to no station or object: the bene-
volent man may be rich or poor, and his volent man may be tich or poor, and his
benevolence will be exerted wherever there is benevolence will be exerted wherever there
an opportunity of doing good. Beniguity is always associated with power, and sceonpanied with condescension. Pienevolence in its fullest sense is the sum of moral excellence, and comprehends every otber virtue; when taken in this acceptation, benignity, humanity, kindness, snd tenderness are but modes of benevolence. Benevolence and benignity tend to the communicating of happiness humanity is concerned in the removal or evil. Benevolence is common to the Creater the former has the knowledge and power as well as the will to do goorl; man often has the will to do good without having the power to earry it into effect. Benignity is ascribed to the stars, to heaven, or to prinees; ignorant and shperstitious people ore appt to ascribe their good fortune to the benign influence of the stars rather than to the gracions dispengations of Providence. Humanity belongs to man only; it is his peculiar characteristic, and is as universal in its spplication a benevolence; wherever there ia distress, humanily fliea to its relief. Kindness and tenderness are partial modes of affection, confined to those who know or are related to each other: we are kind to friends and acquaintancea, tender towards those whe are nesr snd dear.
bĕ-nĕv'-ob-len-cy, s. [Direct from the Lat. benevolentia.] A benevolence.
b厄-nĕฐ'-t-lent, "be-nev-o-lente, a. [In Fr. bienveillant; Lst. bervevolens (adj.) $=$ well

Fishing, kind-hearted ; from bene $=$ well, and volens = wishing, pr. par. of volo $=$ to wioh $]$

1. Of persons: Wishing well to the haman race ; kind, loving, generous, and disposed by pecuniary contributione or in other way: to give practical effect to the feelinge enterteined.

Helored old rann
2. Of things : Charecterised by kindness and generosity; manifesting kindness and generosity.

Come, prompt mo with benevolont denires."
Cowper: : Ohirty
bĕ-nĕv'-o-lent-1̆̆. adv. [Eng. benevolent; -ly.] In a benevolent manner; kindly, gener ously.
prone and beneuolently nindel toward his adeceion."Sir 7 . Aore: Works, M . 4 . (Alchardion.)
† bĕ-nĕv'-t-lent-nĕss, s. [Eng. benevolent; -ness.] The quality of being benevolent; kind neas, love. (Johnson.)

T Benevolence is very moch the more commion word.

* bĕ-nĕv'-óloŭs, a. [In Sp., Port., \& Ital benevolo. From Lat. bene $=$ well, vola $=$ to wish, with Eng. auff. -ous.] Benevolent.
"A benevotous inclination is implanted into tha very Pullor: Moderation of the Oh of England, p. 509 .
* bene-with, s. [Sw. beenwed = woodbine Icel. beinwid (lit. = bone-wood) $=\mathrm{a}$ kind of woody honeybuckle; or simply Eng. bindwith (q.v.).] For deflinition bee Benewith-tree.
benewith-trce (Eng. \& Scotch Borders) * benewith tre, * benwyttre, s

1. An old name of the Woodhine (Lonicera periclymenum.) (Notes to Prompt. Parv., \&ic.) 2. The Ivy (Helera Helix) [?]. (Britten © Holland.)

* ben-ewr-ous, a. [Fr. bienheureux.] Happy, blessed.
"He took the righte benewrous reste of deth."-
Bĕn-gâl, s. [In Sw., Dut., \& Ger. Bengalen; Fr. Bengale; Sp., Port, \& Ital. Bengala Sanse. Bangga, Vangga, Mishn compares with Sanse. vangg = to go, to limp; vangka = bend of a etreant; vangk $=$ to go crooked.]
I. Geography:

1. The Indian province on the Lower Ganges, inhaited by the race squeaking Bengali.
2. That province, with Behar and Orissa, ruled under the Governor-General by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal."
3. The Bengal Presidency, including the North-Western Provinces.
II. Commerce
4. A thin stuff for women's appsrel made of silk and hair, hrought at tirst from Bengal.
5. An imitation of striped muslin. [Bengal Stripes.]

## Bengal light, Bengola light, $s$

Pyrotech.: A kind of firework, giving a vivid and sustained blue light. It is used for signals at sea. It is composed of aix parts of nitre, two of sulphur, and one of antimony tersulphide of suphur, and one of antimony tersuphide Theae are faly pulverised and incorporated earthen bowls or aimilar shallow vessels.
Bengal quince, s. The English name of the Agle, a genus of phants belonging to the order Aurantiacea (Citronworts). The thorny Bengal Quince ia the Eigle murmelos. [EGLE.]

## Bengal stripes, s. pl.

Comn. \& Hanuf: : A Bengalee striped cotton cloth.
Bengal tlger, s. The Common Tigel (Felis tigris), which lives in the marshy jungles of the Soonderbunds in Lower Bengal.
Bĕn̆g'-a-Iēe, Bŏńg'-ạ-lî, a. \& s. [In Ger. Bengatische (s.), Bengalen (s.) ; Fr. Bengali.]
A. As adjective:

1. Gen.: Pertaining to Bengal slmost exclusively in the frat of the senses given above, i.e., pertaining to Lower Bengal.
2. Spec.: Pertalniug to the langusge of Lower Bengal, or to the race epeaking that tongue.
B. As substantive:
3. A native of Lower Bengal, epecially one of Hindoo as distingulahed from Mohammedan descent.

[^59]2. The language of Lower Bengal. It is of the Aryan type, with the great mass of its words of Sanscrit origin. In its present form it in modern, no literature in it being known to exist earlicr than the gixteenth century, and even then it was not differentiated from Sanscrit ncarly to the same extent as it is now.
; Bĕng-a-lē'se, a. \& s. [Eng. Bengal, and suff. -ese; as in Malta, Nfaltese.]

1. A native or natives of Bengal.
2. The language of Bengal. [Bengalee.]

- bon-ger, *bengge, *byg-ger, * hyngge, s. [A.S. bin, binn =a manger, a crib, a lin, a hutch.] A chest, cbiefly auch as is used for containing corn. (See also Prompt. Parv.)
Bĕn-gō'-1a, s. [Corrupted from Bengal or Bengalee.]
Bengola-lights, s. pl. The same as Benoal-liohts (q.v.).
be-ni'ght (gh silent), v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and night.
L. Literally:

1. To cover with night, to lnvolve or shroud in darkness; to obscure.
"Thowe bright stars that did adorn our hemtephere, anovte.
"A torm hegine. the rayling waves rum high."
2. To nvertake with night. (Not much used except in the pa par. \& larticip, adj.)
the diay yen, slono. now I sun like to be benightod, for
II. Fig. : To debar from intellactual, moral, or spiritusi light.
"But he that hides a dark soul end foal thoughta,
Benighted walks under the mid-dig suu: Comus
Hinself is his own dungeon.
be-ni'ght-ęd (gh silent), pa. par. \& a. [Benioht, l. 2.]
be-ni'gn ( $g$ silent), * be-nignc, * be-nygne, (adj.) (m.), bénigne (f.): Prov. benigne; Sp., Port, \& Ital, benigno: all from Lat. benignus $=$ (1) kind-learted, (2) beneficent (applied to action), (3) abundant, fertile; from ben, the action) (3) abumdant, fertile; from of bours $=$ good, and gen, the root of gigno $=$ to beget. $]$
A. Ordinary Language:
I. of persons :
3. Kind-hearted, graclous, mild ; full of good feeling.
"And she in gone :- the rogal and the young.
In sonl conilnanding. snd in heart benignin
4. Carrying that good feeling into aetion, generous, liberal in hestowing gifts.

Ao thy kind hand has founded many citien,
II. Of things:
II. Of things.

1. Favourable.

## 

2. Exerting a salutary infivence; salutary. " And they perthning err lenat, the lowly clase Whon a benign necessity compels
To follow reasoni leant amithous courre
B. Technically:
3. Pharm. Of medicines, \&c.: Wholesome, not deleterious.
"These salta are of o benign muld netare in henlthy persons: but, in others, retam their origival qualitien,
4. Med. Of diseases: Mild in character; running their course favourably and without any irregularities. (Quincy.)
5. Astrot.: Favourable; opposed to malign.
bX-nig'-nant, a. [Eug. berign; -ant. From Lat. benignus.] [Benion.]
A. Ord. Lang.: Gracious, kind, benevolent.
(a) Of persons.
 (b) Of things.
"And he lookod at Hiawatha
With wlee look and benign

B. Exerting a favourable as opposed to a malignant influence.

With tar like virtae in it place miny sonf
Shedding benignant infuence. mine;
Shedding benigna ti Infuence.i." The Recluse
Wordsworh:
bĕ-nig'-nant-1y, adv. [Fng. benignant; -ly.]
In a benign or benignant manaer; favourably, kindly, graeioualy. (Baswell.)
ben-nig'-nǐ-ty, be-nig-ni-tee, bonyngnett, , In Fr. benignite ; O. Fr. bé, Port benignidade: Ital. benignitá ; Lat. benignitas; from benignus.] [Benion.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Kind-heartedneas, good feeling, lovingkindness, tenderness of feeling.

> "All thene are not holl that I owa
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { To me ever reedy to shew } \\ & \text { Bentiguity friendship, and truth." }\end{aligned}$

Cowper: Gratitude.
2. The feeling carried into action; a kind deed or deeds.
"The king was deainous to establish peace rather by
benignity thin hlood "- Euyword. B. O. Med \& Pharm.: Salubrity; wholeeoneness.
"Bones receive a quicker agglatination in annguine
than in cholerick bodies than in cholertick bodies, ny reasou of the benignity of the werum, \#hich
bë-ni'gn-1高 (g silent), * be-ning-en-11, * be-nygn-y-1i, * be-nyngne-li, *be-nygne-liche, adv. [Eng. benign; -ly =A.S. suff. -lice (adv.), lic (a) = like. ] in a benign manner, kindly, graciously, favourably. Used(a) Of persons or beings:
mother."-Herefore beningenti he callod Matal)run bis
(b) Of things (connected, however, with pereons).
"Her gentle acceuts thns benignty nay"*" $\begin{array}{r}\text { Hemans: Petrarch. }\end{array}$

* be-ni'm, * be-ni'me, * be-noo'me, v.t. [A.S. beniman $=$ to takeaway.] To take away, to deprive.

His body "Wherd, which be of lifee be eft

| Mirr. for Mag., p. $4 s 6$. |
| :--- |

ber'-in-cā-ses, a. [Named after an Italian nobleman, Count Benincass.] A genns of plants belonging to the order Cueurbitscea (Cucurbits). Benincasa cerifera ia the White Gourd which grows in the East Indies. The Gourd which grows in the East Indies. The being supposed to have the power of procuring beling supposed to have the power of
felicity to the newly-married couple.
be-min'-gne-li, * be-nyn'-gy-li, adv. [Benignly.]
be-nĭt'-i-ẽr, s. [Fr. bénitier.] A vessel for holy water placed at the door of Roman Catholic churches.
 *ben-i-soun, *ben-e-son, *ben-esoun, *ben-J-son, s. [Contracted form of Fr. benediction. Compre also benissant $=$ hles ing, pr. par. of bénir = to bless. Ia Sp. bendicion; Port. bengao; Ital. benedizione; Lat. benedictio.] A blessing, a benediction. [Benediction.]

1. Used chiefly in poetry.
"Withoot our grace, our love, oor Sontion.".
"The boanty aod the benizon of hesvin.". it i.
2. More rarely in prose.

Bĕn'-ja-min, s. [In Ger., \&c., Benjamin. Corrupted from Benzoin. [Benzons] The proper asme Benjamin is quite another word, being the Hob. $\dagger^{4 p-q \%}$ (Binyamin) $=$ son of the right hand.]

## 1. The same as Benjamin-tree (q.v.)

2. A gum, Benzoin (q.v.).

Benjamin-bnsh, s. A bush-the Benzoin odoriferum. (American.)
Benjamin-trec, s. The name given to several speries of trees.

1. The name of is tree. Styrax benzoin, found in Sumatra, Java, and other islands in the Malay Archipelago. It yields the resin called
benzoin. benzoin.
2. The English name of a deciduous shrub, Benzoin odoriferum, ealled by Limmeus Laurus benzoin. It is found in North America.
3. The English name of a fig-tree, Ficus balsamina, with shining polished leaves. It
grows in India, and is called by the Mahrattas grows in India, and is called by the Mahrattas
Nandrook.
bĕnic, bǐnle, s. [Dan. benk; A.s. benc $=a$ bencb, a table.] [BENCH.] (Scotch.) A bench, a seat ; spec., a seat of honour.
"For fonit of wine mel fuole sit on benke. (A \&coteh
proverh) spokent when we munwrthy perwons in proverh) Syokenl when wo se unwort
enthority.

- 

bĕn'-mòst, a [Superlative of ben, a. (q.v. .] Innermost. (Scateh.)

## " The bonmout yart $0^{\circ}$ my kint nook I'll ripe for thee." <br> Foryuston: Poeme, it it. (Jamiecon)

bennn, s. $\quad$ CCorrupted from bend, e. (q.v.)]
(Scotch.) A sash or ornamental beit placed (Scotch.) A sash or ornsmental belt placed
around the body. (Statist. Acc. of Scolland, xi. 173.) [BEND.]
běn'-nĕt (1), a. [Corrupted from bent (2), s. (q.v.)] The name sometimes given to any of the plants called bents.
Way Bennet: A kind of barley, Hordeum murinum. (Gerard.)
bĕn'-nĕt (2), s. [In Ger. benediktenkraut ; Fr. benoite; from benit = blesaed, holy, sacred; benir = to blesa. From Herba benedicta(Blessed Herus), the old name of the Horb-bennet mentiuned below. Britten and Holisnd quato this as the reaaon why the name was given, When the root ia in the house, the devi is blessed above all ot from it, wheratore it is biessed above all other herbs." (Ort. San. ch. clxxix.).] That which is blessed and itself communicates blessing. (Only io compound terms as Herb-bennet and Bennet-fish, q.v.)
If Herb-bennet: A name given for the reason just stated to various plants.
(a) Spec:: Geum urbanum, the Common Avens. (Prior.)
(b) Conium maculatum, the Common Hemlock. (Gerard.)
(c) Valeriana oficinalis, the Great Whld Valerian.
bennet-fish, s. An unidentified fish having scales of a deep purple colour, streaked with gold. It reaches two feet in length, and is found in the African seas.

* běn'-nǐ-sö́n, a. [BEnison.] (Chiefly Scotch.)
* ben-o'me, pa par. [Benim.]
* ben-o'ome, v.i. [Benim.]
be-nor'th, prep. [Eng. prefix be $=\mathrm{by}$, and north. $]$ To the northward of, as opposed to besouth $=$ to the aouthward of. (Scotch.)
for those preseot nct the watler belln ouly, sind take offect of Felruar next: and for those benorth the samme, apay
 ,
bě-nôte, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and note.] To make aotes upon, to annotate.
4." They should be benoted a littic."-Bonwelts Johnoom
běn'sell, hĕn'-sẹil, běnt'-sall, s. [Apparently from Eng. bent-sail = a sail bent and driven forward by the foree of the wind.]

1. Force, violence of whatever kind.
"All the sey vertouris with an quildder,

2. A severe stroke ; properly that which one receives from a push or shove.
3. A aevere rebuke. (Shirreff: Glossary.)
bĕn'-shâw, bēan-shâw, : [Bowschawe.] (Scotch.)
bĕn'shǐe, bĕn'-shĭ, băn'-shēe, s. [Irish Gael. ben, bean $=$ a woman, and sighe $=$ a fairy or hobgoblin.] A spirit supposed to be attaehed to certain fsmilies and to foretell the death of an inmate of the house by wailing under the window at night. The superstition is Celtic.
"Iu certain places the death of people in suppoed to
be foretold by the cries end sluriek of Benstio or the


běn'-sĭl, s. [Bensell.] (Scotch.)
bĕnt, pa. jar., a., \& s. [Bend, v.t.]
A. \& B. As pa. par. and particip, adj.: In genses correaponding to those of the verb.
"A Aud my people are bent to backaliding from me."-
Bent on: Having a fixed determinstion, resolved on, determined on or ujon.
"We had not proceeded far before we were forined hy a wownan ald two boys, who were bent on thisa name
jouruey."-Darwin: Toyape round the Wortd, eh. xir.

Gite, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, râll, father; w $\overline{0}$, wĕt, hëre, camel, bẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marîne; gō, pơt,


## C. As mubstantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally (of things material):
(1) The atate of being carved ; fierare, curature.
(2) The amonnt or degree of the curvature, degree of flezure.


(3) The declivity of $s$ hill.

Threatining from mighutanin stood. and overiook'd the wood:
Beneeth the low'righ brow, and on e benc,
Dryden: Palamon \& Arcte, 11 eve-4s
2. Figuratively (of what is immaterial more ropuently than of what is material):
(1) Tendency. Used-
(a) Of matter ander the operation of natural hwr.
"If for example. ho wishee to know how man of Biquid rould shape itselt if it inberty to sollow the sefencos, zad ed., xiv. 405.
(b) Of the mind or of the heart : Inclination, disposition, proclivity, whether slight or irre distibly powerful.
In this sense it may be followed by to, covards, or for.
the Ho kne of Yoric. trong bent of the country towarde "Let thore bo propenalt a and bent of will to religion. mdustry."- South
(2) Full stretch, atmost power of the mind, the heart, or the will. The metsphor is that of a bow drawn back to the utmoat.
"They fool me to the top of my bent."-Shakenp:
(3) A turning point; a change of aubject, or of anything else.
"The exerciaing the noderstanding in the nevern appiy it reolif nompre dexterousty to bents and turns of the rohes. + Locke
II. Technically:

1. Arch \& Corp.: One section of the frame of \&uilding, which is put together on the round or foundstion, snd then raised by olding the faet of the posts and elevating the apper portion. A bent consists of posts anited by the beams which pase trsnsversely by the beame of the side to the other benta. (Knight.)
(a) Crabb thus diatinguishes between bent, curved, crooked, sind awry:-"Bent is here the eneric term, sil the rest are but modes of the bent; what is bent is opposed to that which is otraight ; things may thersfore be bent to any decree, but when curved they sre bent only to a amall degree; when crooked they bre bent to \& great degree : \& stick is bent any way; it is curved by being bent one pecific way; it is crooked by being bent lentent waya. Things may be bent by sceident or desiga; they sre curved by design, or according to some rule : they are crooked by is bent by the force of the hand; a line is is bent by the force of the hand; a line is
curved 80 as to make a mathematical figure; it is crooked 60 as to lose all figure. Awry marks a species of crookedness, but crooked is applied as an epithet. and awry is employed to characterias the sction ; hence we speak of a crooked thing, snd of sitting or atanding wry."
(b) Bent, bias, inclination, snd prepossession are thos diseriminated:-"All these terma dedote s preponderating influence on the mind. Bent is spplied to the wills, sffections, snd powers in general ; bias solely to the judgnent; inclination and prepossession to the sate of the feelings. The bent includes the genersl atate of the mind, and the ohject on which it fixea a regard; bias, the particuist influential power which sways the judging faculty : the ong is absolntely considered with regard to itself; the other relatively to its resnlts snd the object it acts upon. Bent is sometimes with regard to bias as canse is to effect; wa masy frequently trace in the particular bent of a person's likee and dislikes the principal bias which determines his opinions. Inclination is a faint kind of bent; preponsession is a weak opecies of bias: an inclination is a atate of 6omethiog, namely, a state of the feelings ; prepossession is an sctual somethiag, namely, the thing that preposseases." (Crabb:Eng. Synon.)
2. Mining: The term used when the ore suddenly deviates from its usual course in the mine.

## bent-gange, a

Wood-working, \&a: A gange whose blade forms an sigle with the handle. (Used by wood-workers and sculptors.)

## bent-gonge, s.

Wood-working: A gouge bent towards the basil, snd used for acooping or hollowing out concave ourfaces; s bent-neck gouge.

## bent-graver,

1. Jewelry: A bcorper
2. Engraving: A graver with s blade so beat as to reach a surface whose plane is lower than a marginal rim. (Used in chasing and in engraviog monograms in chasing and in
bent-lever, s. A lever the two arms of which form an angle st whose spex is the fulcrum, as a bell-crack lever

Bent-lever balance: A weighing-scale In which the scale-pan wis sttached to the ehort end $A$ of the bent-lever, which is pivoted on the summit of a post b, and whose


BENT-LEVEA BALATCE.
weighted end ctrsverses a gradoated aro to a distance proportioned to the weight in the pan $w$. As the weight $c$ ascends, ita leverage becomes greater, sad it balances a correspondingly greater weight in the pan w. It leverage in the poaition ehown is lodicated by the vertical dotted line dropped from D . (Knight.)
bont-pipe, s. A pipe with a curve or sagle in it.


Bent-pipe filter: A tube whose bend forms \& receptacle for a certaio quantity of sand through which wster passea, enteriag at one leg and being discharged st the other.
bent-rasp, s. A rssp having a curved blade. (Used by gunstockers and sculptors.)
bĕnt (2), s. [A.S. beonet (Mahn; not in Bosworth); O.S. binet ; Ger. binse = a ruah ; M. H. Ger. binuz, binz $=$ s bent, s grass; 0. H. Ger. ріпиз.]
I. In England:

1. Of the plants so called. Bent (eing.), bents (pl.) : A general form meaning usually-
(1) The old stalks of various grasses. Thns near London the word is applied chiefly to the Reed Canary-Orass (Phalaris amudinacea) in South Buckinghamshire and Cumberland principslly to the Crested Dog'a-tail Grsss (Cynosurus cristatus); in the north of YorkGhire to the Fine Bent-grass (Agrostis vulgaris); in Suffolk to the Rushy Sea Whestgrass (Triticum junceum); snd io the East of Eugland generally, as in Scotland, to the Sea Reed, Psamma arenaria, called alao Ammophila arundinacea.
(2) Various stiff-stalked endogenous plant not admitted by botanists to belong to the Orsminacea, of order of Grasses proper. Grsminacea, or order or Grasses proper. Thus Bailey spplies the term bent to the Lalse Cluhrush, or Bull-rush (Sotrpus lacustris). In Yorkshire and the north of England generally it
is used of the Heath Rush (Juncus squarrosus), is used of the Heath Rush (Juncer (Rushes).
one of the Juncacer
(3) Farious dry or stiff-stalked plants not even belonging to the Endogenous sub-kingdom. Thus in Wilts and East Yorkshire the name is spplied to the Grester Plantain (Plantago major), and the Ribwort Plantain ( $P$. lanceo. lata); in Wilta to the first of these two planta. in Cheshire to two Heating, the Fine-leaved Heath (Erica cinerea), and the Common Ling (Calluna vulgaris).
2. Of the place where they grow: A place overspread with bents. [II. 2.]
3. Generally: $\Delta$ ay fleld or meadow.

On felde they faght wat they were wodo,
An hurne apoa bent his hate horence, 1,0es
In Scolland:

1. Of the plant so called:
(1) The Ses Reed, Psamma arenaria, called also Ammophila arundinacea
(2) The Rushy Sea-wheat grass (Triticum junceum)
2. Of the place where they grow: A place overspread with say of the plants now described, and especislly with the Sea-reed mentioned under 1., 1, sad 1I. (1).
To gae to the bent (Scotch): To go to the bent. The same as to tak the bent (q.v.).
To tak the bent (Scotch): To take to the bent ; to sttempt to hide one's self smong the bents when fleeing from battle.
Black Bent: A grass (Alopecurus agrestis, Lina.).
Broad Bent: A grass (Psamma aremaria. Beauv.) (Scotl., Edmonston's MS.).
Hendon Bent: A grass (Cynosurus cristatus, Linn.,-Midd.) "The hay of Middlesex is often of good quality. Hendoo, perhaps, produces the hay which has the best osme io the market. (Journal Royal Agric. Society, 1869, p. 25.)

Mother of Bent: Elymus arenarius, Lino. Outer Hebrides. (Macgillivray: Journ. Nat and Geogr. Science, ii. 93.)
Narrow Bent: Elymus arenarius, Lian. (Edmonston's MS.)
Way Bent: Hordeum murinum, Linn.; Cynosurus cristatus, Lian. (Martyn's Flora Rustica, 1793.) (Britten \& Holland, de.)
bent-grass, s. The Eoglish name for Agrostis, a genns of grasses. [Agrostis.] Six blecies oceur in Britain. Two-the Fine Bent-grass (Agrostis vulgaris) and Marsh Bentgrass (A. alba)-areswolesa; both are common. The ooly common awned species is the Brown Bent-grass (A. canina)

White Bent Grass: Agrostis alba, Lino.
bĕn-tha'-mĭ-a, s. [From Mr. George Bentham, F.R.S., an eminent English botanist born ebont 1800, and in 1880 still living.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cornaceæ (Corneis). Benthamia fragifera is a plant, oometimes aeen in English gardens, with four flaky petals and a red, cherry-like fruit.

Běn'-thạm-ǐşm, 3. [From Eng. proper name Benthsm (see def.), snd suffix -ism.] The philosophy of Jeremy Bentham, a celebrated jurist and writer on law and other cognate aubjects, who was born in London 15 th Feb. 174ī-8, and died on 6th June, 1832. The essential principles of Benthamiam were that the aim or end of all human life is happiness -of the kind derived from the absence of pain and the preseace of enjoyment. To pnt forth efforts, theo, for the greatest happines of the greatest number ahould be the supreme sim of governments and of private individuals and io itself the highest morality
"Yos, hollow Formulism, groes Benthamirm, and
other unherolc atheistic Insincerity is visibly and other unherolc atheistic Insinceritye is visibly and
even rapidy declining.--Carlybe: Meroes, Lect. $v$.

Bĕn'-tham-ite, $n$. A follower of the philosophy of Jeremy Bentham.
"A faithtui Benthamite traversing an age stili
dimuned by the mista of trinscendentaikm."dimued by the miste of tri,
 Capt. Bentinck.]
A. As substantive ( $p l$. Bentineks):

Naut. Bentincks: Triangular courses used as try-saila in America, but anperseded here by storm atay-sails.
B. As adjective: Invented by Capt. Bentinck.

## bentick or bentincls-boom,

Nout: A boom stretching the foot of the foresail in small square-rigged merehant-men.

## bentick or bentinck shrouds,

Naut: : Shrouds extendiog from the wrencher bottock atavea to the oppoaite lec channels. (Admiral Smyth.)
běn'-tir-něss, s. [Eng. benty; -ness.] The state of being covered with bent. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.) [Bent (2).]
běnt'-Ing, $a$. [Eag. bent (2), and -ing.] Pertaining to beots.
Benting time: The time when (it is said) pigeona feed on beats, before peas are ripe. "Bare benting times and moulting mon thas may come."
 The Brazilian name of a bird (Tyrannus sul phuratus, Vieillot). It belooga to the Laniadre, or Shrike family.
běnt'-wood, s. [Binnwood.] A name given in the birder counties of England and Scotland to the Common Ivy (Hedera helix).
bĕnt'-y̆, † bent'-ey, " bent'-ie, a. [Eng. bent ; -y.]

1. Aboundiog in bents; overgrown with beots
Sencey." "- thenroe: Friehe: it is is very gaide for sore, being 2. Resembling bent.
"The stalke is very small and bentie,"-Gerarda:
bě-nŭmb', * bě-nŭmbe (b sileat), * benome, * bě-nŭm', v.t. \& i. [Eng. prefix be, and numb; A.S. benumen, pa par. of beniman $=$ to deprive, to take away. From prefix be, and niman $=$ to take away; Ger. benehmers $=$ to take away.]

## A. Transitive

I. Literally:
(1) To render torpid; to deprive a portion of the body of senation by the application of cold, by impeding the free circulation of the blood, or in any other way.
*(2) To cause to look as if torpidity of circulation existed; to render yallid.

Her heart does quake, and deady pallled hew
Benumber her cheekes."
Figuratively: To deaden, ©., (II HII. 40
2. Muratize do deaden, to render torpid the intellect, the emotions, or the will.
"There are some feelings time cannot benumb."
B. Intransitive : To make numb.

- If the objective, which is implied, were expressed, it would beconie trausitive.
of thet forgetful hake benumbe hoot still
bĕ-nŭmbed' (b ailent), *be-no'me, pa. qar. [Benumb.]
bě-nŭmbed'-nĕss ( $b$ qilent), * be-num' mednesse, s. [Eng. benumbed; O. Fing. benummed, and suffix -ness.] The state of being beaumbed: torpidity of the sensations, the intellect, the emotioas, or the will. Spec.-

1. The state of being physically benumbed. Preternatural sleep is a committing onpe upon the body and ruind wherehy the uffensive superfluities. reas for its deatructioll"-Smith : Old Age, p. 131
2. Torpidity of spiritual feeling.
the grand there of sin benumbendreas, or searedneas, ppon past feeling." -South. Sermons, ix. \&
bĕ-nŭmb'ĕr (bsílent), s. [Eng. benunub; -er.] One who or that which benumba.
be̛-nŭm b-ing (b silent), * be-numm'-ing, pr. par., a. \& s. [Benoma.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

## death's benumbing oplum

C. As subst.: The set of benumbing or ren dering torpld; the atate of being benumbed "arain: : Penumming and eongelation of the body."
b夭-nŭmb-měnt (o silent), \& [Eng. benumb -ment.] The act of benumbing; the state of being benumbed. (Kirby.)
bxn'-wart, adv. [Scotch ben = the interior, and wait = Eng. ward.] Inward, toward the interior of a house. [BEN.]
"Than bemwart thay Yeld quhair brandin was hricht."
bðn'-wēed, s. [Scotch ben, of donhtful etym and Eag. weed.] Ragwort (Senecio Jacoboea).

- benwyttre, 2 [Benewith.] (Prompl. Parv.)
* běn-y̆ng', a. (Scotch.) The same as Eng. Benion (q.v.).


## 'ben'-y-son, s. [Benison.]

běn-za-mid-ă-çět'-ic,a. [Eng. benzamide;

## benzamidacetic acid, s.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{NH}\left(\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CO}\right)$
Also called
Hippuric Acid. It occurs in large quantitica in the urios of sraminivorous aoimala in the form of alkalins salta. It crystallises in loag, slender, white, aquare prisms; it dissolves ia 400 parts of cold water, also io hot alcohol. Whea mixed with putrid matter, it forms bethzoic acid. Hippuric acid ia monobasic ; hipzoic acid. Hippuric acid ia monobasic; hippuratea of the ankinea are very solubol chlorile we formed by the action of benzoyl chloride
on silver amidacetate. It is decomposed by alkalies into amidacetic acid aud beazoic acid.
bĕn'-zạ-mīde, s. [Eng. benz(oin); amide.]
$\square$ Obtained by heating $\mathrm{C}_{8} 1 \mathrm{I}_{5} \mathrm{CO}$. ammonium benzoate: also by oxidising hippuric acid with lead dioxide. Beozamide is a crystalline anbstance, nearly insoluble in cold but easily soluble in boiliag water, also in alcobol and ether. It melta at $115^{\circ}$, and volatilises at $290^{\circ}$.
bĕn'-zène, s. [Eng. bent(oin), and auffix -ene.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{6}$. An aromatic hydrocarbon, also called benzol or phenyl hydride, discovered in 1825 by Faraday io the liquid coodensed during the compression of oil gas; it was called by him bicarburet of hydroget. Io 1849, it was found in coal tar by C. B. Mansfield, who lost his life while experimenting with it on the 25 th of February, 1855. Aalline is produced from it, which again is the source of the celebrated modern dyes, mauve, magenta, \&c. It is obtained from the more volatile portion of coaltar oil. It is also formed by distilling benzoic acid with time. Benzene is a thin, colourless, strongly refracting liquid; it boils at $82^{\circ}$. It dissolves fats, resins, iodine, aulphur, and phosphorus; sp. gr., 0'885. Benzene is formed when acetyleue is prased through a tube heated to dull redness. Many substitution producta of benzene have been formed. The stoms of C and H are arranged as shown ia the figure. The numbers placed against the $\mathbf{C}$ denote the ngainst the chenote the with regard to each other. Benzene cao, when two atoms of $\mathbf{H}$ are replaced by chlo-
 rine, \&c., or mooatomic radicala, form three modificationa, according aa the repluced II is in the position 1-2, or 1-3, or 1-4. Benzene unites with chlorine or bromine in direct snolight, forning alditive compounda, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{6}$
běn'-zile, s. [Eing. benz(oin), and suffix-ile.] Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{IH}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. A crystalline aubstance obtained by the action of chlorine on benzoin it melts at $90^{\circ}$. It is isomeric with dibeazoyl.
bĕn-z11-1c, a. [Eng. benzil(e); -ic.] Of or belonging to benzile

## benalle acid,

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. It is called also diphenyl glycollic acid. It is obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on benzoin. On saturating the alkaline aolution with hydrochloric acid the beazilic acid aeparates in small, colourless, travapareot cryatals, which melt at $120^{\circ}$.
bĕn'-zîne, s. [Benzoline.]
bĕn-z $\overline{\mathbf{o}}$ '-āte, 8. [Eng. benzo(in); suff. -ate.] [BENzoIC Acid.]
bXn-ž gly-col'-1Ic, a. [Eng. boneo( $\mathrm{m} n$ ) gls (cerin) (al)cohol.]
benzogifcollic acid, 2
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{4}$. Formed by treating hippuric acid with bitrous acid ; then nitiogen fa liberated. Beazogly collic scid contains the elements of benzoic sod glycollic (oxyacetic) acid, minua one moleculs of weter tallises in coloutlesa prisms.
běn-zб-he̛l'-1-ç̌̆n, B. [Eng. benzo(in); helicin (q.v.).]

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{15}\left(\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{O}\right) \mathrm{O}_{7}$. Produced by the action of dilute nitric scid on benzo-salicin. it is resolved by boiling with alkalies or acid into benroic acid, sallcyloI, and glucose.
bĕn-zō'- I e, a. [Eng. benzo(in); -ie.] Pertaining to benzoln, existing in benzoin.

## benzoic acid,

Chemistry: $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{CO} .0 \mathrm{H}$. It is called slas phenylformic acid. It to obtained by oxidatlon of benzylic alcohol by aqueous chromicacid; by oxidation of benzoic aldehyde, methyl-benzene, de. ; from benzene by actiag oD its vapour by carbonyl chloride, which converts it into benzoyl chloride, and decompoaing this aubstance by water; by boiling hippuric acid with HCl ; or by besting the calclum salt of phthalic acld with lime. Benzole acid exiats io a large quantity in gum-benzoin, from which it ia obtalned by aublimation. Benzoic acid ia a mooobasic aromatic acdd; its salts are called benzoates, and sre soluble, except the basic ferric salt. Calcium benzoate by dry distillation is resolved into calcium carbonate and benzophenooe. But dry benzote acid distilled with excesa of quieklime is decomposed into carbonic dioxide and benzene. Beazoic acid has a slight amell when warmed: it melts at $121^{\circ}$, boils at $250^{\circ}$. It diasolves in it melts at $121^{\circ}$, boils at $250^{\circ}$. It diasolves in
200 parts of cold and in 25 parts of boiling 200 parts of cold and in 25 parts of boiling
water, snd also in alcohol. It forms light, feathery, colourless crystals.

## bcnzoio alcohol, s. [Benzyl Alcohol.]

## benzoic aldelyde, s.

Chemistry: Bitter-almond oil, $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{5}$. CO.II. It is the aldehyde of benzyl alcohol, and is obtained by the oxidation of amygdalie with nitric acid; by digeating bitter slmoada and water for six hours at $30^{\circ}$ to $40^{\circ}$ : by the action of nascent hydrogen on chloride of benzoyl ; or by distilling a mixture of calclum benzoate and formate. Pure benzoic sldehyde is a thin colourleas Ilquid with a peculiar odour, ap. gr. 1.043 , and boils at $189^{\circ}$; dissolvea in tbirty parts of water, and mixes with alcohol and ether. Exposed to the air, it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into benzoic acid. It forms cryatalline compounds with alkaline biaulphites. Ammonia cyserta it into hydrobenzamae, a wite crystalline boly, which, when bouled
benzole chloride, s. [Benzoyl Chloride.]

## benzoic oxide,

Chem. : Penzoic anhydride, $\left.\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CO}\right\} 0$. It ia ohtained by the action of benzoyl chloride and potassium benzoate. It crystallises in ohlique rhombic prisms, which melt at $4 z^{\circ}$ and distil at $310^{\circ}$
benzoil, s. [Benzoin, 1.]
 - ben-zoil, běn'-ja-miñ, s. [tu Sw. benzoe; Ger. benzoebaum, the tree, and bensoe, benzoin, the gum; Fr. benjoin; Sp. benjul; Port. beijoim; Ital. belzuino. Mahn anggests comparison (I) with Pers. bandist, binasad, banasab, bandsib = terebinth reain, from ban van $=$ terebinth grain, asab $=$ an excreacence on the body; and (2) with wanizad = turpentine of the pistachio-tree. Benjamin is a corruption of benzoin, and not benzoin a corruption of benjamin. All the chemical words beglaning pith benz are derived from thla word, 86 beazoic acid was tirst obtained from the gum.]

1. (Generally of the corrupted form benjamin.)

Botany, Comm., dc.: A kind of reain obtained from a tree, the Styrax benzoin, which belongs to the order Ebenacese (Ebenads). It growa in Sumatra, Borneo, and the adjacent islands. lncisions are made in the tree from which the resin exudes, the latter when it comea being left to dry, and then beiog removed by a koife. Each tres ylelds
rate, rât, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wöt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sirr, marine ; gü, pơth

annually about three pounds of resin．It is need as a medicine in chronio diseases of the pungs，as an ingrediont in perfurmery，and in the incense of Roman Cstholic and Rituallst churches．［STYMAX］
＂Beoloin or or
2．（Of the form benzoin，never benjamin．）
（1）Bot．：A genua of plants belonging to the order Lauracem（Laurels）．The apecies are found in North Almerica and in Nepaul．The berries of Benzoin odoriferum yield an ara matic stimulant oil．They are said to have been used during one of the American wars as 2 substitute for allspice．（Treas．of Bot）
（2）Phar．：Asa dulois as opposed to $A$ ． fextida．［ABA．］
（3）Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{9} \quad$ A polymeric modiff－ cation of benzoic aldehyde，which remains in the retort when the crude oil is distilled with lime or iron cxide to free it from hydrocyanic acld．

## benzoin－tree，benjamin－tree，\＆

Botany：A tree，Styrax benzoin，described under Benzoin（1）and Stybax（q．v．）
băn＇${ }^{\prime}$－zðl，s．［Benzene．］
běn＇－zēle，bĕn＇－zǒ1，s．\＆t a．［From Eng benzo（in），and Lat．ole（um），ol（eum）$=$ oil．］ A．As substantive：
1．Chem．（of the form benzol）：［Benzene．］
2．Min．（of the form henzole）：A fluid mineral letected in 1856，both in Rangoon tar and in the Daphtha of Boroslaw in Galicia（Dona．）
8．As adjective（of the form benzole）：Con aiating of，contzining，or allied to，benzole．
Min．Benzole Group or Series：A group of ninerala，placed by Dana under his simple minerala，phaced by incma under his simple liydrocarions．He includes under it benzole，
toluole，xylole，csmole，snd cymole．All are toluole，xylole，csmole，and cy
fluid at ordinary temperatures．

L．n＇zö－lìne，s．\＆a．［Eng．benzol；－ine．］ A．As substantive：
1．Chem．：Amarine，an organic base obtained from hydro－benzamide by boiling it with squeons potash．Insoluble in water，lut dissolves in alcohol，forming an alkaline solu－ tion which deposits small colourless pris－ matic crystals．It forms sparingly soluble salts．Ita formula is $\mathrm{C}_{21} \mathrm{H}_{19} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$
2．Comm．：Benzine，a name given to any volatile inflammable liquid hydrocsrbon which burns with a luminous fiame，chiefly to the following：－（1）Coal－tar naphtha，consisting principally of benzene and its homologues． It is used for removing gresse from fabrics and as a nolvent．Our lady readers should however，be warned thst if they wash kid gloves in benzoline with the view of removing atains of grease，they must not afterwards put the gloves on their hands，and hold them to the fire to dry．If they do，the vapour of the benzoline will ignite the gloves，which will flame fiersely．Within the last few years at least three cases of most fearful injury have at least three cases of most fearful injury have
ariaen in thia precise manner，one of them with arisen in this precise manner，one of them with
fatal results．（2）Petroleum spirit，consisting fatal results．（2）Petroleum spirit，consisting
of heptane， $\mathrm{C}_{-} \mathrm{H} 14$ ，snd other paraffins．It is of heptane， $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{14}$ ，and other paraffins．It is
nised as a solvent and also to burn in lamps． nsed as a solvent and also to burn in amps． together ；their vapour is explosive when mixed with air．［Petrolecm．］On the 2 nd of October． 1874，at $4.55 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. ，a loud explosion wss heard over all London and far into the countr aronnd．It was found that a barge enlled the Tilbury，proceeding aloag the Regent＇a Cansl freighted with about five tona of gunpowder， and carrying in addition a quantity of benzo－ lime，had blown up，killing three men on board，deatroying itself，demoliahing a bridge over the canal，and damaging many houses Investigation was held which showed that the vapour of the benzoline escaping was igraited by a fire or light in the cabin，and at once exploded the gunpowder．It is not now per exploded the gunpowder．It ts not now per－
missible to carry gunpowder and benzoline together in the same boat
B．As adjective：Composed of lenzoline； fed hy benzoline，supplied with benzoline，in which benzoline is burnt．
běn＇－zōne，s．［Eng．bent（oin），and（ket）one．］ ［BENzOPRENONE．］
bên－zð－ni＇t－rile，s．$\quad$［Eng．benzo（in）；nitrile
（q．v．）．］ （q．v．）．］
Chem
Chem．：Phenyl cyanide， $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CN}$ ．Formed
by the sction of phosphoric oxide on ammo－
nium benzoate．It is an olly liqnid，bolling at $190^{\circ} 6^{\circ}$ ．
bメ̌n－zé－phě－nōne，s．［Eng．benso（in）； phen ine（q．v．）．］ v．）］${ }^{\text {nin }}$
Chemistry ：Diphenyl ketone $=$ benzone $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}$ or $\mathrm{CO}^{\prime \prime}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \\ \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6} .\end{array}\right.$ The ketone of ben－ zoic scid．Prepared by dry distillation of potasaium benzoate．A cryotalline substance； melts at $48^{\circ}$ ，diatila at $306^{\circ}$ ．Hot fuming mitrio acid converts it into dinitro－benzone， $\left.\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ．An isomeric modification， $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{Hg}_{8} \mathrm{NO}_{2} \mathrm{~g}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ．An isomeric modification， menyl methane with chromic acid mixture．
bメn＇－26y1，s．［Eng．benzo（in）；and Gr．ì入ク （hule）＝．．．matter．］

Chem．：An organic monad aromatic radical， having the formula（ $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CO}$ ）．［Dibenzoyl．］

## benroyl－benzoic aoid，s．

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH}$ ．An crganic monatomic ketone acid，obtained when henzyl benzene，benzyltoluene，or benzylethylbenzene is oxidised by chromic acid．It crystallises in white silky needles，which melt st $194^{\circ}$ and by reducing agenta is converted into benzylbenzoic acid．

## benzeyl chloride，a．

Chemistry ：Benzoic chloride， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{Cl}$ Formed by the action of phosphorus penta chloride on henzoic acid．It is a colourless liquid with a disagreeable pungent odour sp．gr．I 106．Its vapour burns with a greenish flame．It is decomposed by water into ben zoic and hydrochloric acids．It boils at $196^{\circ}$ ．
běn＇${ }^{\prime}$ žyl，s．［Eng．benz（oin）；and Gr．ì $\eta$ （kutē）＝．．．matter．］

Chem．：An organic monad aromatic radical having the formula $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} . \mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)^{\prime}$ ．

## benzyl acetate，$s$

Chemistry ： $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} . \mathrm{CH}_{2} . \mathrm{O} .0 \mathrm{OC} . \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ ．A liquid having the odour of pears，boiling at $210^{\circ}$ ．It is an ether formed by distilling acetie scid， benzyl－alcohol，snd strong sulphuric acid to－ gether．

## benzyl alcohel，s．

Chem．：Benzylic sleohol，benzoic alcohol， $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{5} . \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OlI}=\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}$ ．A monatomic aro matic altohol，obtained along with benzoic acid by the action of alcoholic potash on benzoic aldehyde；also by distilling benzyl chtoride with caustic potash．Benzyl alcohol is a colourless，strongly refracting，oily liquid， boiling at $207^{\circ}$ ；spl．gr．at $14^{\circ}$ is 1051 ．It is insoluhte in water，but soluble in alcohol， ether．It is converted by platinum black into beazoic sldelyyde；by aqueous chromic acid into benzoic acid．Strong HCl converts it into benzyl chloride．

## benzyl－benzene，$s$

Chemistry：Diphenylmethan，benzylbenzol， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} . \mathrm{CH}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ ．An sromatic hydroearbon obtained by boiling a mixture of benzene and benzyl chloride with zine dust．It is a colvurless liquid，boiling at $261^{\circ}$ ．

## benzyl benzoic acid，s．

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5}, \mathrm{CH}_{2}, \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH}$ ．Anorganic mon－ atomic acid obtained by the action of reducing agents on benzoylbenzoic acid，into which it is re－converted by the action of oxidising agents．It crystalliaes in white needlea， meiting at $154^{\circ}$ ．

## benzyl chloride，s．

chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5 .} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$ ．A colourlesa Hquid boiling at $176^{\circ}$ ，obtained by the action of chlorine on boiling toluene．If ohlorine be passed through toluene in the cold，the princi－ pal product is monochlortoluene， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Cl} . \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ ．

## benzyl－ethyl－benzene，s．

Chemistry：Benzyletbylbenzol， $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{18}=$ $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} . \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ ．An aromatic hydro carbon，obtained by the action of zinc dust on s mixtare of benzyl chlorids and ethyl beuzene． it is a colourless aromatic liquid，which dis solves in alcohol，ether，sud benzene．It boils at $295^{\circ}$ ，snd is oxidised by chromic scid into benzoyl－benzoic acid， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \cdot \mathrm{CO}_{6} \mathrm{C}_{6} . \mathrm{CO} .011$ ．

## benzyl－telnene，s．

Chem．：Benzylmethylbenzene，benzyltoluol， tolyiphenylmethan， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ ．An aromatic hydrocarbon，formed when a mix ture of tolnene and benzyl chloride is boiled with zine dust．It is a colourleas liquid， boiling at $279^{\circ}$ ．
ben＇－2yl－t－mine，s．［Eng．benzyl；amine．］ Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)$ ．An aromatio base metsmeric with toluidine．It is obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on benzy chloride．It is a colourless liquid，boiling at $183^{\circ}$ ；it disaolves in water，and unites with actds，forming crystalline compcunds．
ben－myl－1c，a［Eng bensyl；－ia］Of or belonging to benzyl（q．v．）．
＊bee，v．i．［A．S．beo $=1$ am or shall be；from beon $=$ to be．］［BE．］
＊beo，prep．［By．］By．
The doughter dude overoome hem bothe，

＊beode，v．t．［A．S．beodan $=$ to commend rder，bid，will，offer，enjoy．］［Bid．］
1．To summon．

## Dheriore，Jordyages，out－riht， <br> Let yor folk out beode，＂．

2．To proffer．
＂Fyi kynger were of heigh parayle，
niyng \＆＇Tars，i，017．18．
＊beod，s．［A．S．bed $=$ a prayer．］［BEad Bede．］A prayer
＊beon，v．i．［Be．］To be
＊bear－yng（1），s．［O．Eng．for Buryino．］ linterment．

beor－yng（2），s．（O．Eng．for Bearino．］ Birth

In his bearyng，so feol a cas
Theo eofthe schiok．the geo bycan grene：
bĕ－päint＇，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and paint．］ To paint over．

Thou know＇st the mask of night is on my face，

$$
\text { _ onaketp: Rom. \& Jut., in. } z_{2}
$$

bĕ－pāle＇，v．t．［Eng．ırefix be，and pale．］To render pale．
＊bĕ－pāled，pa．par．\＆a．［Bepale］
Bepald with blacting sighinge．
Carev：Pooms，p．76．
＂bě－pā1－ing，pr，par．［Bepale：］
bé－part＇，$\because . t$ ．［Eng．prefix be，and part．］To divide，share．
＂Hiero counsaiied him to beparte his importable
＊bě－pēaçh＇，＊bi－peche，v．t．［A．S．beprcan．］ To deceive，betray
＂No，saltu uevere knowen，wande he the wole of
bĕ－pẽarl＇ed，$a$ ．［Eng．pref．be，and pearled．］ Covered with pearl－like lustrous spots．
＂This primrose all bepearld withdew．＂
Carew：The Primrowe
bě－pép＇－pẽr，v．t．［Eng pref．be，snd perper．］ To pelt with anything，as if one had thrown pepper at s person；to pepper over．
＂．．．．levowdering their ribs，bepeppering their
$\dagger$ bĕ－pĕp＇－pêred，pa．par．\＆a．［Berepper．］
† bě－pĕp＇－pẽr－ĭng，pr．par．［Bepepper．］
$\dagger$ bě＇pér－í－wĭgged，$a$ ．［Eng．prefix be，and periwigged．］Equipped with a periwig． （Nuttall，Hyde Clarke，\＆e．）
bě－pinçh＇，v．t．［Eng．profix be，and pinch．］ To pinch all over；to 1 ark with pinches．
bè－pínçh＇ed，＋bĕ－pĭnçht，pa．par．\＆a ［Bepinch．］
－In their sides，arms，ehonlders，oll bepinche，
bě－pinçch＇－ing，pr．par．［Bepinch．］
bě－plă＇it－ěd，bĕ－plāit＇－ed，a．［Eng．prefix be，and plaited．］Plaited；covered with plaita． （Mrs．Butler．）
bĕ－plas＇－tẽr，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and plaster．］ To plaster；to plaster over．
＂Like an all．Judgling benuty．his colours he apread，
bě－plas＇－tẽred，pa．par．\＆a．［Beplaster．］
b6n，boy；pout，Jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，bench；ge，gem；thin，this；ain，as ；ezpect，Xenophon，eyist．－ing．

be－plas＇－tẽr－İg，pr．par．［Beplaster．］
－be－plot－mele，adv．［Pref，be $=\mathrm{by}$ ，and plotmele．］Bit by bit；in bits．（Prompt． Parv．）
bĕ－plû＇med，a．［Eng．prefix be，and phumed．］ Posaessed of a plume；decked out in a plume． The younc in armour hright which shone like gold aptumed with ench gay fest
be－pow＇－dẽr，v．t．［Eng．pref．be，and powder．］ oo cover with powder．
F See example under Brcurl．
bě－pow＇－dẽred，pa，par．\＆a．［Bepowder．］
bĕ－pow＇－dẽr－ihg，pr．par．［Bepowder．］
bé－prāles＇e，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and praise．］ To praise greatly；to praiae． ＂Oeaoralk who onea hatd crowds hallcoing after now papers and magwinee have long sunk into merited obecurity．＂$=$－Goddemith：EEM，
bé－präif̧̣＇ed，pa．par．\＆a．［Bepraial．］
bě－prälş＇－íng，pr．par．［Bepraise．］
－be－prō＇鲁e，v．f．［Eng．prefix be，and prose］ To convert into prose．

Wich was his doom lmpoo d hy Henvorif decres，
The low to imell，to levell the enalimall not
To ble to Mallet：Verbal Criticiom（Rymen＂，
4 be－phak＇－äred，a．［Eng．prefix be，and puckered．］Puckered．（Webster．）
－bé－pŭd＇－dled（dled as deld），a．［Eng． prefix be，and puddled．］Bemired by the muddy feet of those passing over it．（Lit．\＆ fig．）
ad not so baile their traditlon was elear and orident， mixture of heretick striving to spoil that which did to mach mischief to their causes．${ }^{-}$－Bp．Taytor：$E p$ p copacy Ausrted，is 18
bě－pŭfred，a．［Eng．prefix be，and puffed．］ （Webster．
＊bĕ－pür＇－ple，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and purple．］ To render purple in colour；to dye or tinge with purple．

Like to beaty，when the liswn，
Wo bosity cheeks bepurpled $0 \cdot$ er is dravn To boast the loveligess it seems to bide．

－be－pम̆z＇－zlĕ，v．t．［Eng．pref．be，and puzzle．］ To puzzle greatly．
${ }^{4}$ A mastter that egregiously bepuzted sad entranced Ciy sppreheusloa．＂－Nashe：Lenton Stuple，p．
＊bĕ－quãl－1－fy̆，＊bĕ－quâl＇－i－fie，v．t．［Eng． prefix be，and qualify－］To attribute or assigu high qualities to；to characterise as

bé－quê，a．（Fr．bec quee，bequee $=$ a beak－ beak．］


Her．：Beaked．The term is used specially of a bird which has its bill enamelled differ of a bird which has its bill ed．
bequéath，＊be－queathe，＊be－quetthe， ＊by－quethe，v．t．［A．S．becwethen，bic－ vethar＝to bequeath，to give by will；be， snd cwethan $=$ to say，speak，to call（bequesta originally being made by word of mouth， scarcely any layman being able to write）．In O．S．quethan；O．H．Ger．quethan，quedan； Goth．quithan；Icel．queda；Sw．quodid；Dan． Goth．quithan；Icel．queda；Sw．quaaral with querede $=$ to chant，
1．Lit．：To leave by will or testament．
Aod dying montion it withia their wills，
Bequenthing it，，an a rich legacy，
Shakesp．：Julius Cosar，ilil 2. 2．Fig．：To transmit by death，withont the formality of will，to one＇s children，to a snccessor，a aympathising friend，or a political or religious party，or to posterity generally．
（a）To children．
his nirme had bequacerthed to his ehlidrean nothing but
（b）To a political party
＂For Freedon＂e battle ones begun，
Though bafled oft in over mom．＂
（c）To poaterity generally．
 eh．xiv．
bĕ－qnē＇athed，bequethid，pa，par． ［Brqueath．］
bě－quē＇ath－ẽr，＊be－queth－er，a．［Eng． bequeath；－er．］One who bequeathe property of any kind to another．（Lit．\＆fl．）
＂IIt the beguether or maker of any will
bĕ－quē＇ath－边g，pr．par．\＆a［BEqUEATH．］
bě－quéath－měnt，s．［Eng．bequeath；－ment．］ The act of begneathing；the stats of being bequeathed；that which is bequeathed；a legacy．（Johnson．）
bě－quěst＇，＊be－queet＇e，＂blquesta，＂by quyste，＊by－quide，a［From Bequeath．］ 1．The sct of bequeathing；the atate of being bequeathed．

Hp claimed the crown to himself，protonding an Confoseor．＂－Bate
2．That which is bequeathed．
（a）Literally．Law \＆Ord．Lang．：A legacy． ＂Not conteatyd with anch bequeste an his seder to sm gane．＂－Fabyan，vol．1．，ch． 46.
（b）Figuratively：Anything bestowed．
Than those resplondent lights，his rich beguest，
A dispeneation of his evening pownin
＊bé－quĕst＇，v．t．［From Bequest，s．］To give as a legacy．

So hur is all I have to bequent，
And this if all I of the world request．＂
bě－quō＇te，v．t．［Eag．prefix be，and quote．］ To quote often．（Eclectic Review．）
bé－quó－ted，pa．par．\＆a．［Bequotre］ bě－quō＇t－ing
＊ber（pret．＊ber），v．The game as Bear（q．v．）．
＊ber（I）（pl．＊ber－ren），s．［Berry．］
＊ber（2），s．［Bier．］
＊ber（3），s．［Bere．］A cry．（S．in Boucher．）
＂bĕ－rag＇－gěd，a．［Eng．pret．be，and ragged．］ Very ragged．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Host tout chipoilt, } \\
& \mathrm{He} \text { is all to beragged." }
\end{aligned}
$$

cotgrare．
＊bě－rā＇in＇，＊be－reln，berayn，byryne， v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and rain．］To rain upon， to wet with rain

And with his taires nalt her breet berained．＂
be－rā＇inedi，pa．par．\＆a．［Berain．］
bĕ－ràin－íng，pr．par．［Berain．］
＊be－ram－pire，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and ram－ pire $=$ rampart．］To protect with a rampart； to fortify．

Virgut，hix witis stronglye berompyred．＂－Stanyhuro．
bĕ－rā＇te，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and rate．］
1．With a person for the object：To rate much，to acold．
Werated the fell finto furious＂it of choler And all to viil．ch． 12
2．With a thing for the object．
＂ 80 is the veritio of the Enspell berated and laughed
bě－rā＇－těd，pa．par．\＆a．［Berate．］
bĕ－rā＇t－ing，pr．par．［Berate．］
bĕ－răt＇－tle，ot．［Eng．prefix be，and rattle．］ To make a rattling sound，to rattle．
＂Theso are oow tha fashion：and so beraztle the mmoo stage（to they call them），that many，wearing Tapierg are grruid of goome quiliz and dare scarce come
bê－răt＇－tled，pa．par．\＆a．［Beratile，］
bĕ－răt＇－tlĭAg，pr．par．［Berattue．］
bër－âun＇－īte，s．［From Beraur，in Bohemia， where it occurs．］A mineral，$s$ variety of Vivianite（q．v．）．It is a hydrous phosphate of sesquloxide of iron，occurring not merely at Beraun，In Bohemla（gea etym．），but at Wheal Jane，near Truro，in Cornwall．
＊bĕ－räy；v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and O．Pr． $r a y=\operatorname{dirt}(\mathbf{q} . \mathrm{v}).$.$] \quad To defile．$

Beraying thg font and water，while tho biahop wis bk．vi．
be－rä＇yed，pa．par．\＆a．［Berar．］
bě－rā＇y－ǐng，pr．par．［Berap．］
bẽr＇－bẽr，s．［Barbernvy．］（Scotch．）
＂Ot bor，and of berber，higgnd ful bena＂－
bẽr＇－bẽr－al，an［Formed by analogy as if from s．Lat．berberalis，from Lat．berberis．］Pertain－ ing or allied to，or associated with the genus Berberis（q．v．）

Bot：Berberal Alliance．［Berberales］
 from berberis（q．v．）．］The Berberal Alliance． Bot ：Lindley＇e 33rd Alliance of Plants．He places it under hia 2nd Exogenous aub－clase－ Hypogenous Exogeus，and－includes under it the orders Droseracese，Fumariacee，Berberi－ dacee，Vitaces，Pittosporaces，Olacacee，and Cyrillscese（q．v．）．
bẽr－bẽr－1̌－dā＇－çé－w（Lindley），bẽr－bër－1d＇－人－w（Ventenat，Lat．），bër＇－bẽr－1d둑（Eng．久 8．pl．［Berberis．］
But．：An order of plants，the typical one of the Alliance Berberales．The sepals are three four，or aix in a double row，sad sarrounded by petaloid scale日．The petals are equal in number to the aepals，or there are twice as many．The stamens are equal in number to the petals，and oppoaite to them；the anther valyes are recurved．There is a aolitary free one－celled carpel，with sutural placentæ． Seeds，many or two．Fruit，berried or cap－ aular．Leave alternate．Compound ahruba or perennial herbs found in Europe，Americs
and India．Species known in $1846=110$ （Lindley）．Their prevailing quality is astrin－ （Lindley）．sleir prevaitiog quality details see gency of sligbt acidity．［For details seo Tice．］The order is divided iuto iwo aections， （1）Berberidez，and（2）Nandineæ（q．v．）．
bẽr－bẽr－ĭd＇－ě－es，s．［Berberis．］
Botany：
1．A term used by Ventenat as a synonym of Berberaceæ．
2．A section of Berberacese（q．y．）．Type， Berberis．
bẽr＇－bẽr－ine，s．［Lat．berber（is），and Eng． suffix－ine．］
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{21} \mathrm{H}_{19} \mathrm{NO}_{5}$ ．A feeble base，slightly aoluble in water，extracted from the root of Berberis vulgaris．It crystallises in yellow needles．It is a bitter powder，and has been need in India，in the treatment of fevers，as a aubstitute for quinine．It is，however，infe－ qubstitute for quinine．It
rior to quiniae in its effects．
bẽr＇－bẽr－ǐs，s．［Barberrey．］
Botary：A genus of plants，the typical one of the order Berberidacee（Berberida）．The sepals，petals，and stamina are each eix in number，and the berry is 2－3 seeded．Berberis vulgaris is the common barberry．［BaR－ Berryy．］It is the only species indigenous in Britain．B．aristata，ilicifolia，emarginala，and fascicularis are cultivated species more or less ornamental in their aspect．Of foreign apecies，
an extract of the root，stem，and branches of an extract of the root，stem，and branches of
the Indian or Ophthalnic Barberry，B．lyeium the Indian or Ophthalmic Barberry，B．lyeium Dioscorides，is of use in ophthalmia．The Dioscorides，is of use in ophthalmia．The
fruits of $B$ ．asiatica are dried in the sun lika raisins．［BARBERRY，BERBERAY．］
bẽr＇－bẽr－ry̆，s．［From Lat．berberis．］The same as Barberty（q．v．）．［See alao Ber－ BERIS．］
＂Some never ripen to be sweet，as tamarinda，bere
berries crabs，lloes，dc．－－Bacon ：Nacural Hitery．
berberry－blight，s．［Babberey－ вlioht．］
＊bẽr＇－çěl s．［Berseel．］

[^60]ber-cel-et, "ber-cel-lett, * [Corr. from
O. Fr. berseret $=$ hnoting dog.] $A$ small connd or beagle.
"And orery day for his arrant and hia barcolete
uring the eajd time twelve ponce, - Plot: Nack, Hive. $\checkmark$ \&tafondehirs, p. 44

- berd, s. [Beard.]

1. Mawgre one's berd : In apite of one

Gave Chatr berd"
2. To run in one's berd: To offer opposition to. "The contre mone he fond in his berd redy ran".
Chron. Rob. de Brunnee (S in Boucher.)
†bẽr'-dăsh, † bũr ${ }^{\prime}$-dăsh, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kiad of neckeloth; applied slso to a fringed sash worn round the waist by men in the reign of George I. [Haberdasber.]


- berde (1), s. [Beard, Berd.] (Chaucer.)
- berde (2), s. [Etymology doubtful.] The margin of a vessel.
"Berte or hrynke of a wesselle or other tyke: Marga" -Prompt. Paro.
berde (3), s. [Biad.]
bere (1), v.t. [Bear, v.] To bear. (Wycliffe, dc.)

To bere upon: To charge with.

- As lich am giltleen of that dede term ore-bag, s. One who bears a bag. A term of contempt applied by Minot to the Scotch, who were eaid to carry a bag of oatmeal when they went on a campaign or plunderiog foray.


## With bow redy bent.

Minot: Poems, p. 41. ( $($. in Boucher.)

- bere (2), v.i. [BERE, s. (5).] To cry out, clamour.

The people beryt lyk wyld beetis." allace, FIL 457.
bęre (3), v.i. [Birr.] To bitr. (Scotch.)
bêre (1), s. [Bira]] (Scotch.)

- bere (2), s. [Boar, Bear.] (old Eng. \&
- bere (3), * ber (2), s. [BiER]
- bere (4), s. [Pillowbere] a pillow or eushion-cover.


## Many a pelowe and every bere

 Chaucer: Bloke of the Ducheas, 254.-bere (5), s. [A.S. gebare.] A poise, clamour.
bëre (6), bëar (2), bëir (2), bëer (1), s. [A. 8 . bere $=$ barley ; O. I cel. barr; Meso-Goth. bari ecin (adj.) = of barley, as if from baris = barley; Lat farina $=$ cora, $f a r=$ apelt, a kind of grain Heb. $\mathfrak{7 z}$ (bar) $=$ corn or grain, especially when eleparsted from the huak. [Barlev, Barn, Faninaceous.] The name given in Scotland, end to a certain extent through the Empire, to Hordeum hexastichum, a cereal with gix rows of seeds on its spike, hence called six-rowed of seeds on its spike, hence called six-rowed
barley. It is cultivated in the north of Scotbarley. It is cultivated in the north of scot-
land and Ireland, being valued for its hardy properties, and is used in malting, and for the manufacture of spirits. Bere is a coarser and less natritious graio than barley, but thrives in the poorest soil. It is also called bigg.

As bere-malt pays a less duty than barley malt, malsters sometimea attenipt to defraud the revenus by malting a mixture of bere and barley, and presenting it for assessment as bere-malt. This fraud can be detected by the microscope.

Of all corne thare Is copy gret.
Pese, and atys, bere, and q whet,
Wymown, i. 13 , 6 (Jamieson)
Bě-ré-an, a. \&\&. [From Eng. Berea; Lat. Bercea; Gr. Bepoia (Beroia), and Eng. suff. -an.] A. As odjective: Pertaining to Bercea, a town in ancient Macedonia (Acts xvii. 10, 12 ; Ix. 4), now called Verria or Kars Verria.

## B. As substantive:

1. Geog. \& Hist. (sing.): A native of the foregoing town.
2. Ch. Hist. (pl.): A Scottish religions sect founded by the Rev. J. Barclsy io 1i73, on which account they were celled also Barclayans. Their aim was to become entitled to the commendation bestowed by St. Luke on the inhahitsots of Bercea (Acts xvii. I1, I2).

The Bereane do not figure now, by that name at least, in the Registrar-General's list of Scottish or English sects.
bö-rē'ave (pret. \& pa par. bereaved, © bereved, * beraued, bereft, * berefte, "beraft), v.t. \& it From Eng. be, and reave. A.S. bereafian $=$ to bereave, geize, rob, or spoil : be, and reafian $=$ to aeize, to rob. In Sw. beröfva; Dan. beröve; Dut. berooven; Ger. berauben.] [Rasve, ROB.]
A. Transitive:
I. With a person or an animal for the objective:
t 1. Gen. : To deprive, rob, or apoil of anything.

The genersl gense of the word, though not yet extinet, was formerly much mors common than it is now
"There was never a prinet bereaved of his dependen-
cles by his council, excopt there hath been on overeles by his council, except, there bath been
grentress in one counsellor. "- Bacon: Estays.
2. Spec. : To deprive of relatives, as a persora does who causes the death or departure of any one, or as ia dona by Death itself personified.
" Aud Jaoob their father sald unto them, Me have
ye berearad of my childrea."
If (a) Bereave in this sense is followed by the ohjective of the person deprived of any. thing, while the thing itself has before it of (aee examples uoder 1 aod 2 ); or (b) in poetry the of may be omitted:

Who this high gift of otrength committed to me ,
In
II. With a thing for the objective: To ts way, to remove In this case that which is reft ia put io the objective, aod the person or thing losiog it is preceded by from, or thence is used, or some similar word.

That no new loves impression ever oonld
Bereave it thence.
Bpencer: :F. Q., V. VL. 2
B. Intransitive:
aus death." abrowd the sword bereaveth, at home there in
$\pi$ Crsbb thus distinguishes between the verhg to bereave, to deprive, and to strip:To bereave expresses more than deprive, but less than strip, which in thia sense is figurative, and denotes a total bereavement: one ia bereaved of children, defrived of pleasures, and stripped of property: we are bereaved of that on which we set most value. The act of bereaving does violence to our ioclinatina; wo are deprived of the ordinary comforts and conveoiences of life; they cease to be oura: we are stripped of the things which we moat want; we are thereby rendered as it were naked. Deprivations are preparstory to bereavements ; it we cannot bear tha ona patiently, ws may expect to aink uader the other. Common prudence ahould teach us to other. Common prudence should teach us to Christian faith ahould enabla us to consider Christian faith ahould enable us to consider every bereavement as a atep to perfection; maty be invested with those more exalted and lasting honours which await the faithful disciple of Christ.

## bě-rē'aved, pa. par. \& a. [Beaeave.]

bĕ-rē'ave-měnt.s. [Eng. bereave: -ment.] The state of being deprived of. (Specially used of the loss of relatives by death.)
bĕ-ré'av-ẽr, s. [Eng. bereat(e); tr.] Ode who or that which bereavcs
"Yet hast thou lost at once all these. and he thine
onl bereaver."-Speed. Hist. of Ge. Dritaine: The only bereaver.

## bĕ-rè'av-inğ, pr. par. [Bereave.]

bě-rěft', pa. par. [Bereave.]
For to my care a charge is left,
Dangerous to one of ald bereftem
Bĕr-ěд-gär'-1̆-an, a. \& 8. [Lat., \&c, Beren garius, and Eng, auff. -an.]
A. As adjective: Pertainiog or relating to Berengarius or his views.
"In this history of the Berengarian
Mosheim: Ch. Hist. Note by Reid.
B. As subst. Ch. Hist. (plur.): Berengarians. The followers of Berengarius or those who shared his views regarding the Sacred Communion. Some Berengarians held conaubstan tiation, but others anticipated the Zwinglian doctrine that the communion elements were only symbols and signs of the body and blood of Christ, and not that body and blood themgelves. [Berangarianigm.]
 rian; -ism.]
Ch. Hist. \& Theol.: The system of beilef held by Berengarius, or Bereager, canon and master of the achool at Tours, afterwards Arcadeacon of Angers, who about the year 1045, or by other acconnts 1047 or IO49, rejected the doctrine of the real presence, teaching, according to Mosheim, doctrine identical with that afterwards propounded by Zwinglius and Calvin; but documents siaca discovered have shown that what he held was conaubetsntiation, the doctrine afterwards put forth by Luther, and still maintained by the Lutherans. [Congubstantiation.] Though the Church had not atrictly defined ita belief, yet the great majority of its members held the doctrine of the real presence [Trassubstantiation], and the viewa of Berengarius were condemned io councils in 1050, 1055, I062, 1063, 1073, 1079, and 1080. Under the infiuence of fear he mystified, and even recanted, his of fear he mystifled, and even recanted, his returned to it again when the immediate daoger was over.
bĕr-ěn'-gĕl-īte, s. [Named from St. Juan do Berengela, in Peru, whene it occurs.] A mioeral closely akin to, if not even a variety of, asphalt, said to form a pitch lake in the jocalities where it is found.
Bĕr-ě-nī'-çē, Bẽr-nī'-cēes, s. [Lat. Berenice, Bernice; Macedonian Gr. Bepeviкn (Berenikè), Bepvík (Bernike); Class. Gr. \$epevikn (Pherenikê); Irom фepévixos (pherenikos) = carryiag off victory, victorious ; фép (pherô) $=$ to bear or carry, vikn (nik $\overrightarrow{\text { e }}$ ) = victory.]
A. Of the form Berenice : The mame of various Egyptian queeos of the Macedonian dynasty of the Lagidm.
B. Of the form Bernice: The eldest daughter of Herod Agrippa I, and the sister of Agrippa 11. (Acts Xxv. I3, 23 ; xxvi. 30.)

Berenice's Eair. [Called after Berenice (the third of the Dame), wife, about B.C. 243. of Ptolemy Euergetes, king of Egypt. Whilat her husband was fightiog in Asia she vowed her hair to Venus, in whone temple it was consequently placed. It was stole⿻, or elas the prieats flung it away, and then Cnnon of Samoa at once allayed the anooyance of the king at its diaappearance, and made religions capital for ths temple, by proclaiming that it had been takeo up to the aky and placed among the aeven atars in the tail of Leo.]
Astron.: The English rendering of the words Coma Berenices, one of the dine constellations introduced by Heveliua. It ia io the northera hemisphere, and consiats of indistioct stsrs betweea Bootes and the tail of Leo.

- ber-ere, s. [Beaher.] A beargr or carrier. "Barris on the schuldrig of the sereris."-Wycluf*
* bēre'skyn, e. A bear's akid.
"He had a bereskyn coleblak tor old."
chaucer: C. T., $2,244$.
* bere-warde, s. [Bearward.] (Prompt Parv.)
* ber-frey̆, * ber-fray, *bew-fray, s. [O. Fr. berfioit, berfreit, belefreit.] [BeLfav.] 1. A movable tower, generally of wood, employed in aieges.

> Alisaundre and his folk alle Fate assailed heore wallis Myd berfeese. with all gyn Gef they nyyghte the cite wyne Alisaunder,
2. A tower built of stone. It was so ap plied to a stone prison at Berwick. (S. in Boucher.)

- From this came the word Belfry (q.v.).
bẽıg, s. [A.S. berg, beorg, beorh, gebeorh = (1) a hill, a mountain, (2) a rampart, a fortifcation, (3) a heap or barrow; Sw, Dut, \& Ger. berg; Dan. bierg =a mountain, a hill.j

1. As the half of a compound word:
I. A mountain, a hill ; as ice-berg, a mountsin or hill of ice.
2. (Altered to Berk): A barrow, a heap of stonea, a burial mound ; as Berkhampstead stonea, a burial mound as Ber
(A.S. Deor-hamstede). (Bosworth.)
II. As an independent word, most frequently of ice:
3. A mountain, a hill, a bigh mass.
bergs of leo."
Tennyfon:
＊2．Fig．：A Belng，a person，or a thing which protects ；a protector，a defence． ＂After this eppec god to abram：

berg－butter，s．A minersl，a varicty of Halotrichite It is an effforescence of a con－ siatence like that of butter，consisting of an impure alum or copperas．It，occurs in Con－ tinental Europe and Agia，bnt is not known as a British mineral．
I On the Continent the designation Berg－ crystal（snalegous to our word rock－crystal）has sometimes been giveu to quartz．
bẽr＇－ga－mō，ө．［Beroamot，IV．］
bẽr＇ga－mŏt，s．\＆a［In Sw．bergamott （päron），bergamot（pare）＝bergamot（pear）； Dut．bergamot；Ger．bergamotte；Fr．bergamote； Sp．bergameto，the tree，and bergamota，the pear；Port．bergamota；Ital bergamolto，the in Italy．］
A．As substantive ：
I．Of cdoriferous plants or their immediate proiucts：
1．A kind of orange，the Bergamot Orsnge （Citrus Bergamia）．It is very fragrant．Both the fowers and fruit furnish an essential oil of a delicious odour，much prized as a perfume． The term is used－
（a）Of the tree now described．
（b）Gr its fruit．
（c）Of the essential oil or perfume derived from it．

The better hand more buay gives the nose Cowper：Tast，ble it． 2．A garden plant，Monarda fistulosa，of the Mint order，the smell of which ia exsctly that of oil of bergamot．（Britten \＆Holland．） 3．A kind of mint，the Bergamot Mint （Mentha citrata）．（Britten \＆Holland．）
II．of the fruit of plants luscious to the taste： A kind of pear luacions to tbe taste．
III．Of substances scented with bergamot：A kind of snuff prepared with leergamot．
IV．Of other products of Bergamo，in Italy： A coarse tapestry with flocka of wool，silk， cotton，bemp，snd ox or goat＇s hair，said to have been first manufactured at Bergamo have been first many
B．As adjective：Pertaining or relsting to the bergsuot in sny of the senses given above； as bergamot oll，the bergamot pear．
bẽr－găn＇－dẽr，8．［Mid．Eng．，\＆c．，berg＝ shelter，sud gander．In Ger．bergent．］One of the nsmes given to the common sheldrske， Shieldrake，or Burrow－duck，Anas tadorna of Linnæ⿺𠃊， It occurs in Britain．［Sheldrake，Burrow－ duck，Tadorna．
＊ber＇－gane，v．t．［Baboain，0．t．］
＊ber＇gane，s．［Baroain，s．］
－bergo，＊ber－gen，p．t．［A．S．beorgan $=$ to protect，to fortify． 1 To protect．

Aod he so deden sla he hem bead．
He witteun him bergen fro the deal．＂
Story of Gem \＆Exod．（dil Horrig）， $1,059-0$ ．
＊bẽr＇－gĕr－ĕt，s．［In Fr．bergerie＝a sheep－ fold，（pl．）pastoral poetry ；bergerette $=$ a young sbepherdess；berger＝a shepherd．］A pastoral song．

A lady for＂To Thery begso anon
A bergeret io pratuligh the dilis．e．＂
berg＇lĕs，a．［Eng．berg＝a ahelter（Вена）， and O．Eng．suff．－les＝less．］Shelterless，un－ protected．
bẽrg＇man－nite，s．［Named after Torbernus Bergmann，s mineralogist who flourished in the latter half of the eighteenth century．］
Min．：A variety of Natrolite，white or red in colour，occurring flbrous，massive，or in long prisms．It is found in Norway．
bẽrg＇mas－tẽr，s．［A．s．beorg $=a$ hill，and Eng，master．In Dut．bergmeester；Ger．berg－ tain ；bergmesh $=$ a mine；meister $=$ a master．］ The bailiff or chief offcer among the Derby－ shire miners．
bẽrg＇mēal，s．［In Ger．bergmehle．］ Min．：［Rock－meal．］
bẽrg＇monte，${ }^{2}$［A．S．beorg $=$ hill，and mot，
gemot $二 厶 力$ meeting，an assembly；frem metan $\stackrel{\text { gemot }}{=}=$ meet．$]$ A court held in Derbyshire for settling controversies among miners．
Bẽr＇－gotmask，a \＆s．［From Ital．Berga－ masco＝an old provincs in the atate of Venice．］
A．As adjective：Pertaining to Bergamasco． （Used of the people of that old province，who were ridiculed as being mors clownish in were ridiculed as being mors clownish in italy．The Italian buffoons used to imitate their peculiarities．）
－Bergomask Dance：A rustic dance as per－ formed by the people now deacribed．
＂Will it please you to see the epilogue，or hear a Shikemp．－Widk Night＇s Dream，v．
B．AB substantive：The dance now deacribed． B＂Bot，eorne，your Bergomask：Jet your epillogue
＊ber－guylt，s．The Sbetland name of a fish， the Black Goby．（Edmonstone：Zetland）
bẽr＇－gy̆lt，bẽr＇－gil，bër＇－gle，bẽr＇－gěll，s， ［Etymology donlitul．（The form bergylt is in Yarrell ；bergle and bergell in Jsmieson．）］
1．The name given in Shetland，and sdopted by Ysrrell，for a fish（the Sebastes Norvegicus of Cuv．，the Perca marina of Lina．），belonging to the order Acanthopterygii and the family ＂With hard cheeks．＂It is called also the Norway Haddock，but has no real affinity to occurs occasionslly on the coasts of Scotland．
2．A fish，the Balisn Wrasse（Labrus bergylta （Ascanius）Labrus tina（Linn．），found in Orkney，\＆c．（Burry：Orleney．）
ber－hed＇（plur．＂ber－hedis），s．［ $Q$. Scotch bere＝boar，snd hede＝Eug．head．］A boar＇s head．（Scotch．）
＂Thre berhed is he balr．＂
Garain and Gol，13．23．（Jamieson．）
bě－rhỳme（h silent），r．t．［Eng．pretix be，and rhyme，v．In Ger，bereimen；Dut．berigmen．］ To rhyme about，to introduce into rhyme． （Used in contempt．）

bĕ－rhȳmed（ $h$ silent），pa．par．\＆a．［Be－ RHYME．］
bĕ－rhȳ＇m－ing（ $h$ silent），pr．par．［Веннyme．］
＊běr＇－all（1），s．［Bervi．］The ssme as BERYL（q．v．）．（Scotch．）

The oew collour allchting all the laodis，
Forgane the stanryia scheoe and berinal strandie．＂
＊bĕr＇－1－all（2）s．［Burial．］（Scolch．）
běr＇－1－bĕr－í，bĕr－1－bër＇－1－ą，běr＇－rǐ－běr－ ry，bar－bi－ẽrs，\＆．［From Cingalese beri bhayree $=$ weakneas，inabllity；the redupli－ cation beriberi or bhayree bhayree implying that thia weakness or inability is present in donble measure or in a very large degree． But it has been denied that such a word exista in Cingalese．Dr．Herklots derives it from bharbari $=$ paralysis with anasarca，and Dr．
Carter from Arab．bahr $=$ astbms，and bahri $=$ marine．］

Afed．：An scute disease characterized by oppression of breathing，by genersl cedema， by paralytic weakuess，and by numbness o the lower extremities．It is generslly fatal It occurs in Ceylon smong the coloured troops， and on some portions of the Indian coast． Earlier authorities consider beriberi snd bar biers distinct，but more recent medical ob－ servers regard them as idenifical．（Dr．Carter： Trans．Med．Soc．Bombay，1847．Dechambre： Cycl．，Ac．）
bĕr＇－Ie，s．［A．S．bearo $=8$ high or hilly place， a grove，a wood，a hill covered with wood．］ A grove or garden．

The cell a chappell had on the easterng alde．
sir J．Harrington；Url．Fur．1․，в7．
bĕr＇－ǐ－ĕng，pr．par．［Burviva．］
＊bĕr＇－1－1̆s，s．（Scotch．）［A．S．byrigels $=$ a sepul－ chre．］A sepulchre；aepulture．［Biriel．］
 he lx．，ch 29．（fosmieron）
be－ril＇－lí－um，s．［Berylliem．］
＊ber－inde，pa．par．［Beaa，v．］
＊ber－ing，s．［Brarina，］
＂ber－inge lepe，s．［A．S．bere＝barley，leap $=$ a basket．］$A$ basket wherein to carry barley or other grain．

Beringe lope ：Canitatre＂－Promph Pars．
běr＇－Is，：［From Gr．$\beta$ n̂pos（bēros）$=\mathrm{a}$ gar ment．（Agassiz．Not in Liddell \＆Scott．）］
Entom．：A genus of Diptera（two－winged flies）belonging to the family Xylophagidx （Woodeaters）．They ars small metallio－ coloured insects，the larver of which feed on decaying wood．
＊bĕr＇－isch v．v．［Beay，Buay．］
＊bẽr＇－lcar，s．［Barker．］（Prompt．Pare．）
＊bêr＇kĕn，＊bẽr－ky̆n，v．i．\＆a To bark ［Baнк．］（Prompt．Parv．）
Berrk＇－1̌y－a，s．［Named after the Rev．M．J． Berkeley，ai eminent cryptogamic botanist．］
Bot．：A genus of Diatomacese，of the anb－ order Naviculeæ．Berkeleya fragilis is para aitio on Zostera marina and on some Alge．
＂bẽr－ky̆ng，＊bẽr－ky̆nge，s．［Barkino，］ （Prompt．Parv．）

## $\dagger$ ber－1e，8．［Beryl．］（Houlate．）

＊ber－lep， 8 ．［Berinoe－lepe．］A basket．

＊bẽr＇－lǐkc，a［Babley．］Made of barley． （Scotch．）
＊berifk－malt，s．Malt made of barley． A．，itiss，p．1474．（Jamieson．）
bẽr＇－lĭn（1），＊blër＇－linn，＊biër＇－lĭug，＊ ［From Gael．birlinn $=$ a galley．］A aort of gslley．（Scotch．）

Bẽr－Lin＇（2）（occasionally as lo example undou II．bẽr＇－IIñ），s．\＆a．［For etymology see A． I．，11．，and B．below．］
A．As substantive：
I．Geog．：［Sw．，Dsn．，Ger．，\＆c．，Berlin；Dut． Berlijn．From Vendic berle $=$ uncultivated land．］The capital of Prussia and of the modern German empire．
II．Coachmaking：［In Sw．Berliner－vagn＝ Berlin－waggon ；Dan．Berlinst－bogn；Dut．\＆Ger． Berline；Sp．\＆Ital．Berlina；Port．Berlinda． A apeciea of four－wheeled carriage baving a sheltered seat bebind the body aad separate from it．It was introduced previous to 1073 by Philip de Chiese，of Piedmont，who was in the service of William，Elector of Brandenburg．
＂Beware of Latin，anthors all！
Though with a golden pen you cura
And scribilie io a berlin．
B．As adjective：Pertaining to，or in soy wey connected with Berlin city．
Berlin or Prussian blue，\＆［Paussuas Buev．］
＊bẽr－ling，s．［Eng．bear，and dim．auff．ling．］ A young bear．

All the berlingis hrait out at ones．＂．II．in is
bêr＇－lin－ite，s．［Named sfter Prof．N．H． Berlio，of the University of Lund．］

Min．：A masaive and compact qoartzy－ looking minersl，colourless or grayish or pale roae－red．Its hardness is 6，its sp．gr， $2 \times 6$ ． Compos．：Phospboric acid， 5599 ；alumina 40.5 ；water， $3 \cdot 6=100$ ．It occurs in Scania．
＊bẽr－1y（1），a．［Bunlv．］（Scotch．）
＊bẽr－ly̆（2），a．［Corrupted from barry（\％）．］
Her．：An old term for barry．
bêrm，bêrme（1），s．［In Fr．berme；Ger． berme，brame，bräme $=$ the border of a field．］ 1．Fortification：A narrow，level epace at the foot of the exterior slope of a parapet，to keep the crumbling materiala of the parapet from falling into the ditch．［Abatris．］

2．Engineering：A ledge or bench on tha side or at the foot of a bsak，parapet，or cut－ ting，to catch earth that may roll down the slope or to streagthen the bsnk．In canals，it is a ledge on the opposite cide to the tow－path， at the root of a talus or alope，to keep falling


into the water. Slopes in soccessive benches have s berme at each notch, or, when a change of slope occurs, on reachling a different 6 oll.

- ber-man, 8. [A.S. borman $=\mathbf{a}$ man who bears, a porter, bar = bare, pret. of beran $=$ to bear.] A porter.
"Berman, bermen, hyder swthe."
- berme (2), s. [Balic.] (Promph Parv.)
- bẽr-měn, s. [From Berme (2)] To foam. "Berman or apurgya an alo or other lyka: Apuma."-
bẽr-mil'-II-aņs, e. pl. [Etym. donbtful.] In Commerce : The name of linen and fustian materials.
Bẽr-mn̄'-da (pl. Bẽr-mn̄'-das, Bermoothes, Bar-moo-das), s. \& a [Named after Jnan Bermudaz, a Spaniard who is sald to bave tonched at the islands in 1522 ; or, as May thinks, from a Spanish vessel called Bermadas being cast away there.]
A. As substantive:

1. Geog.: A group of Jalands in the Atlantic Ocean, between lat. $32^{\circ}$ and $33^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$., about 580 miles from Capo Hatteras in North Carolina, on the American continent, and 645 miles from Atwood's Keys, the nearest point of the West Indian Islands.
" Thon call'dat me ap at midaight to fetch dew
If Shakeap. Tempest, i. 2
II If Ben Jonson may ba trusted, when tha Bermudas were firat diacovered, a practice seems to have prevailed for fraudulant dabtors to ellude their creditors by embarking for these beantiful coral islands.

Thereis an old debt of forty, I gn' my ward
For one in rul oway to the Bermulane"
Hence aross the second meaning of the word. [2.] (Nares.)
2. Topography (plur.): A place in London, called also the Straights = slraita. The term is supposed to hava referred to the narrow pasaages north of tha Strand, near Covent Garden, Which wers admirahly adapted to the necessities of frandulent debtors [1], and yet more to those of educated literary men and olkera who had to keep up a good appearance on alender resources.
Hs - their Bermudurn pyrates here at land,
Eon: Epht. to Sir Edw. Dorset. vol. vil. 361.
3. A kind of tobacco probably brought from

Bermuda, where the tobacco-plant flourishes.
"Where being fursished with tinder. match, and an
portion of dectayed farmoodus, they smoake it most
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the Bermidas.
Bermudas cedar, Bermudian cedar: Juniperus Bermudiana, a species of cedar wbich covera the Bermuda islands. The timber is made into ships, boats, and pencils. The wood of Juniperus Barbadensis, tha Barbadoes Cedar, is sometimes imported with it under the same name.
Bẽr-mū'-dǐ-an, Bõr-mâ'-dĭ-an, a. \& s. [Eng. Bermud(a); -i-an.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to Bermuda ar tha ermudians; growing in the Bermudas.
B. As subst. : A native of the Bermudas.


- Bermudian Cedar. [Bermudas Cedaf.]
 from Rermudian (q.v.), and suttix a.] A beantiful plant of the Flag ordcr-the SisyBermudas, whera it growa wild, the Blue-eyed Grass.
bèr'-my̆n, vit. The same as Bermen (q.v.). (Prompt. Parv.)
bern (1), * bẽrne (1), s. [BaRv.]

- bẽ̃rn (2), běrne (2), s. [A.S. bearn =a child, a man.]

1. A warrior.

4 The Erle of Kent, that cruel berne and bauld. -
2. A man of rank or antharity.
"The renk raikit to the Roy, with his rithe rout;
Guwain \& Gok., Iv. 22

## 3. Any man <br> "Foz fore of houndik, end that evrall berne"

bẽr'-ną-cle, " bẽr'-năcic, "bẽr'-năk (1), s [Barmacle (1), Bernacle.] (Promph Parv.)
 kyll, s. [Bernacle (2), Bernicle, Barnacle (2).] (Prompt. Parv.)
Bër-nar-dine, Bēr-mar-dín, a. \& s. In Sw., Dan., \& Ger. Bernhardiner (s.) ; Fr. Bernardin; Sp. \& Port. Bermardo (s.); Ital. Bormardini (s, pl.). From Beanard (B.).]
A. As adjective: Partaining to the monks of the order of St. Bernard.
${ }^{*}$ Hard by, in hospitahle ehade.
Well worth the whole Bernardine brood. (ant: Marmion, vi. 18
B. As substantive (pl. Bernardins):

Church History: Tha name given to the Cistercian monks, a branch of tha old Benedictinea, from the very eminent St. Bernard who, entering the order, gave it such an impulse that ha was considered its second fonnder. St. Bernard was born at Fontaine near Dijon, in A.D. 1091 ; in 1115 became near Dijon, in A.D. 1091; in 1115 becama abbot of a Cistercian monastery at Clairval or Clairvanx, in the territory of Langres; in 1127, before the Canncil of Troyes, advocated and in 1146 carried out his nost notable achievement, inducing the kings of France and Germany to enter on a crusade (the second of the aeries), which ended, contrary to bis expectations, in grest disaster. He died in 1153. His order was revived in 1664 by Arwand Jean Bouthelier de Rance, and long flourished under tha namg of the Reformed Bemardinea of La Trappe. (Mosheim: Ch. Hist. Cent. xii., xvii.)

- bérne (1), s. [Bers (1).] (Chaucer.)
berne-yard, s. [BARN-YARD.]
- bẽrne (2), 3. (Scotch.) [Bern (2)]
- bẽr'-nět,s. The crime of arson.
bẽr'-nĭ-cle, bêr'-ną-ole, bar'-na-cle (cle as cẹl), "bar'-nä-ky̆lle, * bếr'nack, * bẽr'-năk, s. [ln Low Lat. barnacus, barnita, barnites (Prompt. Parv.).] [Bannacle.]

1. Tha cirriped called a Barnacle (q.v.).
2. The bernicle-goose
bernicle-goose, bernacle-goose, barnacle-goose, s. A species of goose, Anser leucopsis, sometimes called also Anser bernicla. The connection in nams with the cirriped called a barnacla was that the bird Was supponed to be developed from the cirriped. Tha Solan Goose was alao aaid to be so


## bernicle ooose.

developed. [See examples under Baranacle.] Gerard, in his Herbal. wrate in 1636 as if he had aean the growth of the bird from the cirriped; but the celebrated Ray, in his edition of Willughby, published in 1678 , rejected the myth, as the French naturalist Belon had done more than a century before. Tha Bernicle Gooss bas the upper part of the head, neek, and sboulders black; the rest of the upper parts inarbled with blue, gray, black, and white ; the sides ashy.gray; the lower, parts whita; the head and tail black. It apends the aummer in the Norlhern latitudes, appearing in antumn abnndantly in lreland and on the north-west shores of Britain. On the eastern and sonthern coasts it ia rarer, the Brent or Brant Goose (Anser torquatus) there taking its place. The food of the bernicle-goosa consists chiefly of alge and the Zostera marina.
bër-notse', s. [Burnous.]

* bern'-stom, s. [Binmstone.]
"Thou seeit yuinde ver and bernstom
* bern-team, s. [A.S. bearn-team $=$ poaterity, from bearn $=$ a child, and teamian $=$ to genorata] Posterity


## And chore moynez eam



- be-rob', v.t. [Eng. preflx be, and rob. In Sw. beröfva; Dan. beröve; Ger. berauben.] To rob. [Bereave.]
- bě-rǒb'bed, pa. par. \& a. [Berob.]
" ghe sald, "Ah doarset Lord: What evill starre That of your welfo ye thus berobbed arre.'".
* bĕ-rŏb'-bl̆̀g, pr. par. [Beron.]
 1. Class. Myth. \& History: A daughter of Oceanus Also the nama of aeveral women connected with Thrace, lllyria, de.

2. Zool.: A genus of animals, the typical one of the family Beroide (q.v.). The Baroes are nvail or globular-ribbed animala, trans parept and gelatinons, with cirri from pole to pols, and two lang tentacles fringed witb cirri, which aid them in breathing and in locomotion. They have a mouth, a atomach, and an anal aperture. They are free awimming organisme iuhabiting the sea, sometimea rotating, and at night phosphorescent.

Zool. : A family of animals placed by Cuvier, Owen, and othera in tha class Acalephor, by Carpenter and Dallas in that of Discophora (the equivalent of Acalephe), and by Huxley in the Coelenterata and the order Ctenophora. [Beroe.]
bĕr-ō-sŭs, s. [From Lat. Berosus; Gr. B $\eta$ pwoós (Dērōsus), Bŋpoofos (Bērossos) = a celebrated historian, a priesl of Belua, in Babylon, in the 3rd ceotury B.C.]
Entom: A genus of beetles belonging to the family Hydrophilidæ. They bave prominent eyes, a narrow thorax, a dusky-yellow hue, with dark metallic bronze markings. They swim in ponds, often in as inverted yosition. Several spectes occur in Britain.
bĕr-ōwe, * bex-we, s. [Fram A.S. bearo =a grove, beraue $=$ to a grove.] A shadow. [BERse.]

> Berowe or shadowe."-Prompt. Pary. Berve or shadowe."-lotd.
bĕr'-rǐed, $a$. [Eng. berr(y); -ied.]
In Bot.: llaving a juicy, succulent texture ;
Or when I feel about my feet
Tennyson: The Talling oak
ber'-ry̆ (1), * ber'- ${ }^{\text {y }}$, * ber'-ie, * ber ( 1 l. ber'-rieş, " ber'-ieş, " ber'-rčn), s. \&a. [A.S. berie, berige $=$ a herry, a grape; lcel. ber; Sw. bär; Dan. barr; (N. H1.) Ger. beere; Mer. besing; Dut. bes, bassie; Goth. basi. Compare Lat. baca, and Sansc. bhakshya $=$ food; bhatish = to eat.]

## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Any fleshy fruit

Nor, creeplag through the woods, the gelid race
Of berries
Thomson: Seasons : Nismmer.
II Locally used for a gooseberry (q.w.). 2. One of the eggs in the roe of a fish or of a lobster, which, when in spawn, are said to be in berry.

## II. Botany

* 1. Formerly: Any fleshy fruit.

2. Now: A "bacca," a many-celled and seeded inferior, indehiscent, pulpy fruit, the seeds of which beconing detached, when they are mature, from their placentze, are loosely acattered through the pulp of the fruit.
B. As adjective: Bearlug berries, composed of berries, or in any other way pertaining to herries.
berry-bearing, a. Bearing a berry or berrics.
and berry-bearing thorns.
Cowiper: The Task, v, ks.
berry-brown (Eng.), * bery-browne (0. Scotch), $\alpha . \& s$.
A. As adjective: Brown as a berry
B. As substantive: A ehade of brown approaching red.
berry-coffee, s. The coffee ahrub; coftee ungroand.
"Ortainly this berrroophe, the root nud ieaf beette, the lear tobacon, id do all conde
berry-formed, $a$. of the form of a berry.

- běr-ry (2), s [Corrupted from barrowo (q.v.).] 4 barrow.


## bǒr'-ry̆ (1), v.i. \& t. [From berry, a.]

A. Intransitive: To bear a berry or berries.
B. Transitive: To impregnata with spawn.

- běr'-ry̆ (2), v.i. [From O. Sw. baeria; Icel. beria $=$ to beat, to flight.]
"To berry a halrn : to beat a ehild. "-Jamiesom
I In the south of Scotland it is used chiefly for threshing corn.
berr'ry̌-a, s. [Named after Dr. Andrew Berry, a Madras botadist.]
Bot: A genus of trees belonging to the order Tiliacere (Lindenblooms). The only known species, Berrya ammonilla, grows in the Philippine Ialands snd Ceylon. The wood is colled Trincomalee wood, and is used in the conatruction of the Madras massoola boats.
- bêr-вēel, * bẽr'sěll, * bẽr'-tơl, "byselle, * bĕr'-gĕL, s. [Compare Gaslle baraille $=$ a hutt.] A mark to shoot at, a butt. " Bersech: Meta."-Prompl. Pare.
- Bêr'-aél-ĕt " bar'-@ěl-ětte, s. [From Ger. bersen $=$ to ahoot (?).] A apecies of bow (?) (Boucher); an cngina employed for ahooting, poesibly the cross-bow (Stevenson).

With bow wind wit
-
ber-ser-kar, bêr'sêr-kẽr, [Scand. berserkr. Remote etymology uncertain, but prob. = bear-asik, or bear-coat. See example.] A name given to the Norse warriors, said to have been poasessed of preternatural atrength and ferocity; hence a pirate, a bravo.
"The sagan ot the Bcalds are full of descriptions of these champions, and do not prormit un to doabt that armour."-Sir Heater Scost: Pirates, note b.
©f Uaed silso attribatively, especially in tha expression, berserker rage $=$ frenzied fury.
bẽr-sĭm'-lǐ-chi. s. [Mod. Gr.] A aort of ailk used for embroidery.

* bẽr'-sis, s. [O. Fr. barce, berche.] A kind of cannon formerly used at sea, resembling the fancon, but shorter and of a larger calibre. "Mak reddy your canuous of pasoolans, berris. dofrie doubul borsis, hagbutis of croche, hulf hagria,
- ber'-gtěl, s. [Bmistle.]
- ber's-ten, v.t. \&i. [Burst.]
bẽrt, as a termination in the names of men. [A.S. beorht $=$ bright.] Bright, in the sense of illustrious or famous; as Egbert $=$ eternally famous, from ece $=$ eternal ; Sigbert $=$ famous conqueror; from sige, sege, sigor $=$ victory.
bẽr-tẽr- $\bar{o}^{\prime}$-a, s. [Named after Charles Joseph Bertero, a friend of De Candolle's.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous plants. B. incana, or Hoary Berteroa, bas been found in one or two places in the south of England, but is certainly not indigenous.
bẽrth (1), + birth (2), s. [Etym. doubtrul Wedgwood considers it the sama word with the provincial barth $=$ a shelter for cattle, and derives it from A.S. beorgan $=$ to defend (Barrow, Burbow); Mahn, Skeat, \&c, deduce it from Eng. birth.] [Biath.]

## A. Technically:

I. Nautical:

1. A proper distance between ships lying at anchor or nider sail. (Harris.)
To give a wide berth to: To keep far awsy from. (Lit. \& fig.)
2. A convenient place to moor a ohip in.
3. The berth of a mess: The proper pisca ou board for the mess to put their cheats in. (Harris.)
4. A sleeping-place of llmited dimensions on board ahip. It consiata of a box or ahelf, usually permanent, occupying a space against the wall of a atate-room or cabin.
II. Railway iravelling: A sleeping - place, like that described under A., 4 , in a Pullman' or other railway aleeping-car.
II In railway cars berths are usually made at two elevations; the lower oas ia made ap by bridging the apace between two adjacent seats, the upper berth by letting down a shelf from above. [SLEEPING-CAR.]
B. Ord. Lang.: A eitustion, an appointment. (Used apecially in the phrase, "A comfortable berih," by which is meant an official situation in which the pay is handsome and the duties light.)

## berth and space.

Ship-building: The diatance between the moulding-edge of ona bent or frame of a ahip and the moulding of another bent or frame. The asme as Room and grace.
berth (2), \& [Icel. \& O. Sw. brada = rage 3 w. bräd = hot, eager, keen.] Rage (?) (Wyntoun.) (Scotch.)

Than paet thal tra the Kyng in werth, Wyal heryid in thare berth,
Wyoun, viL, 9, 47. Ja,
bërth, birth, v.L [From berth, s.] To allot each seaman a place for his hammock. (Totten.)
Berr'tha, s [Tentonic female name. A.S. beorht $=$ bright. The Greeks eubstituted Evidogia (Eudoxia) = good name, good raport, fame, for the Teutonio Bertha.]
Astron. : An astsroid, the 154th found. It was discovered by Prosper Henry on the 4 th of November, 1875.
bêrthed, $\dagger$ birthed, pa par. \& $a$. [Bertr, v.] bêr-thĕl'-lă, s. A apecies of marine mollusks. - ber'-thene, blr'-thun, z. [Bunden.] Wycliffe (Ps. IXxrli th)
bẽr'-thĭ-êr-ine, a. [Named after Berthiter, a French chemist and mineralogist, with suffix -ine.] A mineral, called also Chamoisita (q.v.).
bẽr'-thǐ-ẽr-Ite, z. [From Berthier, a Freach chemist and mineralogist.] A mineral occurring in elongated prisms, or massive, fibrous masaive, plumose, or gramular. It has a metallic lustra and a dark steel-gray colour, ofted with irideacent spots : the hardnesa is $2-3$, tha ap. gr. 4-4.3. Compos: Sulphur, 29.9 ; antimony, 57.0 ; and iron $13.1=100$. It occura in Cornwall; in Frauce, Saxony, Hungary, New Brunswick, and California.
bẽrth'-ing, + birth'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Beath, v.]
A. \& B. Aa pres. par. \& par. adj. : In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive (Noutical).

1. The act of giving an anchorage to.
2. The act of furnishing with a berth.
" berth-in-sek, " bird-in-sek, * burd-in-seck, s. [A.s. geburthyn in suecce = a burden in a sack; or from gebeora $=$ to carry.] Law of Berthinsek: A law, according to which no man was to be punished capitally he could carry on his back in a aack. (Scotch.)

- Be the lave of Birdinek ba man suld die, or be hanged for the thilielt of ane acheepe, ans weale or for ane seck: bot wil sik thieues suld pay ane schiepe or

bẽr-thǒl-lět'-ǐ-a, s. [Named after Berthollet, a celebrated French chemist, who was born on the 9th of December, 1748, and died on the 6 th November, 1822.]
Bot: A genus of plants belonging to the order Lecythidacea. The only apecies is a large tree, growing 100 feet high, with a diamater of two feet, found in the forests which fringe the Orinoco. it has yellowiah-whita flowera, with six unequal petals, and a fleshy ring consiating of many white atamina The fruit is tha aize of a man's head, with four cells and six or eight nuts. Thesa ara called Brazil or, from the place where they are abipped, Para nuta, are an articla of com-
merce, being eatable, besiden furnishing bland oil used by watchmakers and artieta


At Para the flbrons bark of the tree is usod th place of oakum for caulking ehips.

- bẽr-ti-ģēne, s. [Bィrtiznn.] (O. Scotch)
bẽr'tram, s. [In Ger. bertram; corrupted from Lat. pyrethrum (q.v.)] The name of two plants.

1. According to Lyte, the name of a Compo site plant, Pyrethrum parthenium.
2. According to Parkioson, n name of Amacyclus pyrethrum, also one of the Composits.
bẽr-ty̆n, o. c. [Prom A.S. brytan = to break] [BRITTVN.] To strike; to batter. (Scotch.)

- ber-u-ham, \& [Berwham.]

Bêr'-vie, a [Contracted from Inverbervie (See def.).

1. Geog. Inverbervie, a village and parish in Kincardineshire.
2. A haddock cured there.
bervie-haddock, s. A haddock split and half-dried with the emoke of a fire o wood. These haddocks racelve no more heal than is necessary for preserving them properly.

- ber-ward, s. [BEAAWARD.] (0.Eng. 4 Scotch.)
ber-we, " ber-owre, z. [A.S. bearo, beam = a grove.] A grove, a ehady plsce.
"Berves or ichadewe (berous of ahadowah, wembre


## * berwen, o.t. [Bunwen.]

*ber-wham, * ber-n-ham, bargheame (Old Eng.), barls-ha-am, barkham, bran-chin (N. of Eng. dialect), bre chăm, breoh-ame (ch guttaral) (Scotch), a Etymology doubtful. Dr. Murray auggests that the first element may be from $\triangle 8$. beorgan $=$ to protect. Tha second is prob ably hame (q.v.).] The collar of a draught horse.
"Berwham, borsyo colere (beruham for hory . . .f romph Par

* běr'-y̆, "běr'-y̆e, s. [Berat.]
* běr'-y̆, v.f. [Burv.] (Scotch.)
bĕr'-y̆, "bĕr'-y̆ss, " ber-ísçh, v.t. [Bcar,] (Scotch.)
* be-ry-chen, v.l. [Bunwen.]
* beryd, pa. par. \& a. [A.S. berian $=$ to strike, beat.] Trodden.
"Rumberi x berive weye we oholen goon"-Wyollas
* bĕ-ry̆e, \% [BERRv.]
* ber-y-el, "ber-y-els, a. [Brarich]
* ber-y-en, v.L [BURwen.]
bẽr-号-inge, s. [Burvino.]
bẽr'-y̌l, "ber-ile, s. \& a [In Sw. \& Dan. beryl; Ger. beryll; Gael. 1 berit; Fr. béryl; 0 . Fr. beril bericle: Prov. berille bericle; Sp . brerylo: Port \& Ital. berille: Lat berillus $=$ the beryl, and various other gems ; Gr. A ppoddos (berullos) $=$ a jewel of sea-green colour. the beryl. Compare Arab. ballûr = crystal (Catafago), ballawr, bilawr = beryl, crystal (Mahn); Pers. bullur, bulưT = crystal.]

[^61]
## A．As substantive： <br> 1．Mineralogy：

I．As a genus：A mineral genas，compre－ hending both the emerald and the beryl pro－ perly so called，the former bright emerald－ green，from the presence of chromium，and the latter of other colours，from haviag iron iostead of chrominin．［Emerald．］The com－ iostead of chrominm．［Emerald．］The com－ position is silica， $66 \cdot 8$ ；slumina， $19 \cdot 1$ ；glncins， $14 \cdot 1=100$ ．The hardneas is $7 \cdot 5-8$ ；the op． gr．2．63－2．76．It is in lustre vitreeus，more rarely resineus．It is brittle，transparent or translucent，sad with feeble double refraction． The genua is slways cryatalline，bever in say circumstances massive．Its crystals belong to the rhombohedral system，and are hexaganal prisma，either of regular form or varieusly modified．
2．As a species：A minersl species consisting of those varieties of the beryl geaus which are transpareut sad coleurless，or yellowish－ blue，pale green，or rose－red，as diatinguiahed from these which are bright green．The varieties are distinguished by their colours． Pliny recognises four or five of the following varietiee：－（1）Colourless．（2）Bluiah－green． ［Aquamamine．］（3）Apple－green．（4）Greenish－ ellow to iron－yellow and hober－yellow． is the sacient chrysoberylus，but not the modern ehrysoberyl．［Chrysoservi］David－ sanite falls under this variety．（5）Psle yel－ lewish－green，the aacient chrysoprasus，but net the modern chrysoprase．［Canvsorrase．］ （6）Clear sapphire blue，the hyacinthozontes of Pliay．（7）Pale sky blue，the aëroides of Pliay． （8）Pale violet or reddiah．（9）Opaque （8rownish yellow，of waxy or greasy lustre．（10） brownish yellow，of waxy or greasy lustre．（10）
Colourless or white．［Goskenite］（Dana．） Trsnsparent beryis are found in siberis， India，and Brazil．The best Aquamarine is from Brazil；Dsvidsonite is from Rublalsw and other quarries near Aberdsen．Other varieties of beryl accer in Cornwall，near Dublin，and sbroad．The beryl is a lapidary＇s gern．
11．The beryl of Scripture ：
1．A gem，the Heb．世＇ทำ（Tarshish），so called presumably as having been brought rom one of the two places，perhaps Tartesaus In Spain，denominated in Scripture Tarshish It was probably the chrysolite or topaz，though some，with less likelihood，think it was amber． It constituted the fourth row of stones in the high－priest＇s breastplate．（Exod．xxviii． 20 high－priest＇s breastplate．（Exod．xxviii． 20 ；
xxxix．13．See zlso Song v．I4；Ezek．i． 16 ； xxxix．13．See also Song
z $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ ；xxvili．13；Dan．x．
2．A gem，the renderiog of ths Sept．Bypuid－ $\lambda_{\text {cov（ }}$（berullion）in the Septugint Greek of Job xxviii． 16 sud Ezek．xxviii．13．The Hebrew werd is（shoham），translated＂onyx＂in those passages，and＂osyx－stone＂in Gen．il． 2；Exod．xxviii． 9 ；xxxv．9，27．The species has not bee a properly identified．
3．The rendering of the Gr．Bípudios（be－ mullos）$=$ the beryl（Rev．xxi，20）．It is made to constitute the foundation of the New Jeru－ salem．

B．As adjective：Of or belonging te the beryl m any of the foregoing aenses．
colour of and the apperyl atone．- ERance of the wheols was an the
＊beryl－crystal，s．An old name for the beryl，presumably derived from the fact that it is always crystalline．［Bervd．］

## beryl－itike，$a$ ．Like a beryl．

＂It il scarcely possibie to imasine naything more beactivi than the beryhlite blue of these
Darvin：Voyage round the World，ch． x ．
ber－y̆＇－lí－a，s．［From beryllium（q．v．），BeO．］ Oxide of beryllium＝glucina．A light，taste－ less，colourless prowder，separated from alu－ mina by its solubility in a cald concentrated solution of ammonium carbonate．It is soluble in caustic sikalies．It forms acluble colourless salta，which do aot form aluma nar give a blue colour with cobsit aitrate whea tested by the blow－pipe．These salta have a sweet taste， beace the name glucina．Beryllium aalts are precipitated as beryllia hydrate by $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right) \mathrm{S}$ ； the precipitate is dissolved by long boling with $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ ．
běr－－̌I－line，a［Eag．beryl（（t）ine．］Pertain－ ing to \＆beryl，resembling a beryl．（Webster．）


Byjpulios（berrullos）$=$ a sea－green mineral，the beryl（q．v．）．］Beryllium ：symb．Be；st．wh． 9.8 ．$\triangle$ rare white malleabls metal，the asme as Glacinum ；sp．gr．，2•I．It does not decom－ poss water．Ite melting－point is below that of ailver．It is dissolved by canstlo potash and dilnte acids with the solution of hydro－ gea．It occurs as s silicate in Phenacite， also in the mineral Beryl along with alumi－ nium silicate．［Glucinum．］
＊ber－yz，v．i．［BEAR，v．］
－ber－yne，v．t．［BURY．］

## ＂ber－y－nes，＂ber－y－niss，a．［A．8．byrignes， byrigednes $=$

And he deyt thareftir mone
And ayne wea brocht till bormen＂
Barbour，iv，But，XS．（Jamievon）
ber－yng，＊ber－ynge，pr．par．\＆\＆［Bear－ No．］（Chaucer，dc．）
A．As pr．par．：The same as Bearino，pr． par．

## B．As substantive：

1．The act of carrying．
＂Berynge：Portagium，latura＂－Prompt．Pars．
2．The act of behaviag，behavieur．
berying．＂－Eng．Echul bo of good loos，Euadiclona，and 3．The lap．
＂Him thoughto a goahank with gret Ayght
Alisaunder，
gotith or hin beryng．＂
bĕr＇－y̆x，s．［Gr．$\beta$ pputs（bërux）（Bescherelle，not in Liddell \＆Scott，\＆c．）＝sn nakoown fish．］ A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii， sud the family Percida．They have no repre－ sentative in Britain．
bẽr－zēl－1－ann－ite，s．［In Ger．Berzeliit． Named after the great chemist and mineralo－ gist the Baroa Jaceb von Berzelius．］A miaeral placed by Dsns is hia Galens gronp． It consists of selenium， 38.4 to 40 ；copper， $61 \cdot 6$ to $64=100$ ．It is a selenide of copper． It is a silvery－white apecies with a metallic lustre，occurriog in Swedees sad in ths Harz．
bẽr－zöl＇－1－ite，s．\＆a．［In Ger．berzelitit，berze－ lit．Nsmed after Berzelius．］［Berzelianite．］ A．As substantive：A minersl，called also Kuhnite（q．v．），but Dans prefers the nsme Ber－ zeliita．It is masaive，clesvlag in ane direction， is brittle，with \＆waxy lustre，and a dirty－white or houey－yellow celour．Hardness，5－6；sp gr．，2．52．Compes．：Arsenic acid， 50.46 to 58.51 ；lime， 20.96 to 23.22 ；oxide of magnesis $15 \cdot 61$＇to 15.68 ；oxide of manganese， 2.13 to 426．It occurs in Sweden．

B．As adjective：Of or belouging to Berze－ iiite．Dasa has a Berzeliite group of minerals．
bẽr＇－zĕ－lîne，s［Alse named sfter Berzelius．］ ［Berzeltanite．］A miberal，called also Ber－ zelianite（q．v．）．
bẽr＇zěl－ite，s．［Alse named after Berzelius．］ A mineral，called alsa Mendipite（q．v．）．
bésanānt＇，v．t．［Eug．prefix be，sad saint．］To make a saint of．

> old Jezebei for shairiuy how to paint John Hall : Poem
＊be－şanint（ 0. Eng．），＊beş－and，＊bei－ sand（ $0 . S c o t c h$ ），s．［Bezant．］
＊bĕş－ay̆I＇e，\＆．［From Norm．Fr：besayle（O．Fr beseel；Mod．Fr．bisaïeul）$=$ a great grand father ；Fr．\＆Lat．bis＝twice，and Fr．aieul $=$ graadfather；Lat．avolus，dimin．of avus $=$ a gradfather．］
O，Law：A writ dssued whea one claims redress of an sbatement，which he slleges took place on the death of his great－grandfather or great－grsadmother．It is calied also a vorit de avo，Lat．$=$ concerning ene＇s grandfather． 1 t differs from an sasize of mort de ancestor，sod from writs of ayle，of tresayle，snd of cosinage （see these terms）．
blescăt＇－tẽr，v．t．［Eag．prefix be，\＆scatter．］ To scatter over．

Her goodiy lockes adowae her backe did fow Spenser：F．Q．，IV．xi．to
＊bé－scatt＇－tẽred，pa．par．［Bescatter．］
＊b夭－Bcat＇－tẽr－ling，pr．par．［Bescatter．］
－bě－scorn＇，v．t．［Eng．preflx be，and scorn．］
Te scorn，to treat with scern，to contemn．

## ＂Then was he bworrmed，that onoly Ahovid mon

＊bĕ－scorned，pa，par．［Bescosx．］
＊be－woorn－1九g，pr，par．［BescoRn．］
＂b§－worăm＇－bla，v．t．［Pref．be，and Eag．soram；
ble，V．］Toscratch，to tear．（Sylvester in N．E．D．）
－b̌－scrătgh，
To scratch． ［Eng．prefix be，and seratch］］
＊ble－scrăt＇oht，＂bescracht，pa．par．［B－ SCRATCH．］

bĕ－serấwl，v．t．［Eng．pseftx be，and scruwl．］ scrswl over；to cover with scrawls． ＂These wretched projectors of ours，that semound

bð－scrâ＇wled，pa．par．［Bescrawl］
bХ－scrâ＇wl－ing，pr．par．［Bescrawh］
be－scrēen＇，v．t．［Eng．preftx be，and acreem．］ 1．Lit．：To screen，to cever with a gcreen． 2．Fig．：To conceal，to hide from view． What man wrt thou，that than bescroan＇d in nighty So stumbiest on my couaresel？
b仑̌－sorēen＇ed，par．par．\＆a．［Bescreen．］
bメーscrēen＇－边g，pr．par．\＆a．［Bescbeen．］
bæ－scrilb＇－ble，v．t．［Eng．pref．be，and acribble．］ To scribble over．
＂＂．．．bescribled，with a thouand trifilag impor：
bê－scrib－bled，pa par．\＆a．［Bescaibale］
bé－scrib＇－blíng，pr．par．［Beacribble］
＊bĕ－scŭm＇－bẽr，v．t．［Eag．preflx be，and $\mathbf{O}$ Eag．scumber（q．v．）．］To besmear，to befoul． ＂Did Block beacumber

＊bĕ－acŭm＇－bêred，pa．par．\＆a．［Be BCUMAER．］
＊bě－scŭm＇－bẽr－染g，pr．par．（Bescumaer．）
＊bौ－scrutchi－eठn，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and scutcheon．］To adorn as with sn escutcheon． In $A$ superb fonther＇d hearres， Beacutchoon＇d and betrged with vorse

Churaill：The Ghot，hk iv
＊bě－sé＇e，＊be－seye，＂be－se，＊bl－se，＊by 80，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and see．］To see，to cactemplate．（Sometimea used with a refiexive pranoua．）
＂And thei seiden，What to vil bese thea＂－Wycifa
b̌－sēeçh＇，＂be－seche，＂bl－seche，by－ seche，by seche，be－seke，bl－6oke ＊be sege（pret．besoucht，besought，bysoughts， beseeched；pa．par．besought，beseeched），v．t ［From Eng．prefix be，and seek；serhen，seken； A．s．secan．
［SEEK．］To entreat，to aupplicate，to implore， to pray earnestly，to beg．It is followed by－
（a）A simple objective of the persen im－ plored．
 ＂．．．and besought him，saylng，Lord，it thoo wilt Or（b）by 8 n objective and a clsuse of a seotence introduced by that．
＂Byechyng him of gruee，er thast thay wentyn， Or（c）by an ohjective chaucer：C．T．，a，054k infinitive．
＂And ba besech＇d ma to entreat your mojeatien＂，
Or（d）by an objective of the thing earnestly begged for．
＂．Beforr I come to them， 1 beseech your patience．
＊b̌̌－sēeçh，s．［Frem Beseech，v．］A supplt cation．
＂Good rosiam，hear tha nuit that Edith urgee
With euch suiumiss besooches； With euch sulumiss besoeches＂；Blody Brother
Bocum \＆Fh：Bloder
bb゙－seēgh＇－ër，a［Eng．besech；－er．］One who bespeches．

Let no nnkiad，ap fair besecchers kill ：
Think all bat one，and me in thit oae＂will＇＂

- 2lo-sēeçh'ed, pa. par. [Now Besovort.] [Bessech, v.t.]
 A. \& B. Ag pr. par. and particip. adj.: In censes corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of supplicating, anpplication.
"This tame beseeching of relocted posce."
b夭-sēegh'-ing-ly̆, biselcandlitc, adv.
[Eng. beseeching; ly.] In a beeeeching manber, imploringly. (Neale.)
* bĕ-sēeçh'-mĕnt, a [Eng. beseech; -ment.] Supplication, an entreaty.
"Whlle besochment deaoten. . ."-Goodvin: Fork of the Hoty Ghoat, bl. 11L., ch. 1
- bð-sēek', * bĕ-बēelce, v.t. [Besescr.] To beseech. And myld eatroanty lodging thd prayers moeke her beeeke"
bĕ-sēem', "bĕ-séem'e, " be-seme, v.t. \& i. [Eng. prefix be, and seem.]
A. Trans.: To become; to be fit, suitable,
proper for, or becoming to.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be fit, suitable, or proper.
 2. To seem; to sppear.
bé-gēem'-ing, pr. par., a., \& g. [Beseem.] A. As pr. par.: In senaes corresponding to bose of the verb.
B. As participial adj.: Befitting.

And thade Verona's ancient oltizens
Cast hy their grave seseeming ornamenta, 1
C. As subst. : Comelineas. (Baret.)
bĕ-sēom'-l̆ng-Ĭy, adv. [Eng. beseeming; -ly.] lua veseeming manner, becomingly, fitly, suitably, properly. (J. H. Newman: Dream of Gerontius, v. 40.)
b九̆-sēem'-Ing-nĕss, s. [Eng. beseeming; -ness.] The quality of being beseeming; fitnesa, suitableness. (Webster.)
be-sāem'-Iy̆, a. [Eng. beseem; -ly.] Like what beseenis ; fitting, snitable, bccoming, proper.

## See to their seats they hye with merry glee.

And in besecmly order sitteu there.
henstone: Schoolmistress.
"b̌-sēen', "bē-seene, "bē-seine,pa.par. [Besee.] In senses corresponding to those of the verb. Specially-

1. Of persons: Having well acen toanything ; well acquainted or conversant with; skilled. (Gencrally with well preceding it.)
welll benetine ln histories hoth new and old. "2. Of then
2. Of things or of persons: Who or which have been well geen to; provided, furnished,
$\because$ His lord wet forth of his lodglag with all hls attondant in very gooll order and
scoltie: Cron., p. . 3 .
. (Jamieson.)
Well beseene: Of good appearance ; comely.


* be-selk', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, snd seik.] [Beseech, Beseek.]
"be-scin ( $O$. Eng.), be-seine ( 0. Scotch), pa. par. [Besee, Beseen.]
*beselse, v.t. [Beseech.]
bě-sět', " bĕ-sĕtte", " be-sete, " by-sette, * by-set-ten, " by set (pret. besel, biprefx be oy sel; par par. besel), v.l. (Eng. to place (from be, and settan = to cover, to eit, to set; Sw. besaitta; Dan. bescette; Dut. bezetten = to occupy, to take, to invest, gartibezetten = to occupy, to take, in Ger. besefzen; $\stackrel{\text { eon, border, or edge ; N. H }}{\text { O. H. Ger. bisazjan.] [SET.] }}$
${ }^{*}$ I. To set, ta set on, or to

1. More lit. : To place, to put, to atation, to ox, to appoint, to employ, to bestow.
"Therefors the love of everything that is not bean 2. More fig. (chiefly from O. H. Ger, bisazjan
(chancer.) To cause to serve; to serve (as a table). (Chancer.)
(2) To serve for ; to beoome; to be suitable to. (Scotch.) [Besir.]
"... If thon be the childe of God, doe as boods thy
p. 2se (Jarnheom.
II. To set upon ; to fall upon.
"At once spon him ran, and him
With strokee of mortal stoel"

II. To set around.
2. More literally:
(1) Gen.: To ect around, as jewels around a crown, or anything similar.

(2) To eurround with hostile intent; to besiege; to set upon; to infest, as a band of robbere do, a road.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { shakesp: Treo Osme of Verona, V. } 2 \\
& \text { "Though with his boldestat his back }{ }_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

2. More fig.: To aurround (used of thin of dangers, mobs, or other obstructione); to perplex, to entbarrass, to entangle with enares or difficulties.

## Poor England! thon art a devotod deer. Beset with ev'ry ill hat that of fear."

Couper: Table Talk
bě-sĕt', "be-sětt'e, pa.par. [ln A.S. beseten, besetien.] [Beser.]
bĕ-sĕt'-tingg, * beseting, pr. par., a., \& s. [Beset, v.t.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& participial odj. : In sensee corresponding to those of the verb.

A besetting sin: The ain ever present with one; the special ain to which, from constitutional proclivities or other canses, one is in constant danger of yielding. The expression is founded on Heb. xii. 1, "Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth an casily beset us." The metaphor seems to be that of 8 long flowing garment which tends to embarrass the movements of a runner, if not even to trip and overthrow hin.
"A disposition to triumph over the fallen bas never
beea ope of the beselfing sins of Englishmen" Macoulay: Hizt. Eng., ch yiv.
C. As. subst. : The act of amrounding. Sir John Che beke: :The of one house to sedition.
be-sew, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and sew.]
"The dend bodle was besewed
Ia olotho of golde, and lifde thertn."
aner: conf. Amant. bl vill
be-seye', besey, pa par. [Beseen.]
Evil besey: In beseen; of a mean sppearsnce. (Chaucer.)
Richly beseye: Of a rich appearance; well dressed
bě-shā'de, v.t. [Eng. be ; shade.] To shade; to hide in shadow.

bê-shâ'n, s. [Arab.]
Botany: The Balm of Mecca (Balsamodendron opobalsamum).
be-shed, * bi-sched, v.t. [Eng. be, and shed.] To besprinkle, wet.
"Azzel took the cloth on the bed, and bischedde
with witir."-Wyelfo (/I: $K$ ing vili. 15 ).
" bĕ-shĕt', "bě-shĕtte, pa. par. [Beshut.] Shut up. (Chaucer.)

* bê-shi'no, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and shine. In Ger. bescheinen.] To shine upon; to give light or brightness to ; to enlighten, to illuminste.
"When the sun is ete it beshineth not the world."-
Golden Boke, ch. 86. (Aichardson)
besh'-met, s. [Native name.] Grapes made into a consistence resembling honey, a staple article of commerce in Asis Mioor.
bऊ-shrew', "be-shrewe, * be-schrew, *bi-schrewen, "be-schrew (ew as û), v.t IEng. prefix be, sud shrevo.]

1. To imprecate a mild curse upon; to wish that a trifling amount of evil may happen to (with a being, a person, or a thing for the object).,
"Des. It lo my wretched forinne.
laga. Bethrew hlu for t.
How comes this trick upou him?" 2. Under the guise of nttering sn imprecs-
tion against one, really to utter an exclamation tion against one, really to utter an exclamation
of love, tenderness, or coaxing. of love, tenderness, or coaxing.

## 

3. To deprave, make evil.
"Who goth almplill, goth trostli: Tho torathe bo (Prow I. 8)
II Generally in the imperative, signifying. "woe be to" (see examples above) Once is Shakespeare in the pr. indicative with $I$.
"1 beschreve all shrown."
Shategn : Low't Labour Loce, v. 2
Beschnew me, beschrew my heart: A form of asseveration; indeed. (Schmidt, Shakespeare Lexic., de.)

## bě-ahroud', v.t. [Eng. preflx be, and shrouch]

 To shrondbě-shroutd'ed, pa. par. [Beshnevo.]
bě-shrould'-ligg, pr. par. [Besnnood.]
"be-shưt', "bě-shět', 'bě-shětt' $e$, :. [Eng. prefix be, and shet.] To shut up.

## Sith Blalacoll they bave berther, Fro me in prison wickedly.

Rom. af ine Rose, 4,4sa.
bĕ-gi'de, be-si'des, bi-si-dis, "by-
eyde, "by syde, "bi syde, prep. \& adø. eyde, by syae, bi syde, prep. ta ad. [Eng. prent be, snd side; be and bi = by, near, and sidan, dat. of sid $=\mathrm{s}$ side.]
A. As prep. (originally of old form akin to both beside and besides; now chiefly, and indeed all but exclusively, of the form beside) :
I. Lit.: By the slde of; hence, near, in immediate proximity to.
"In that dal Jheous yele out of the houn and ant "in. he leadeth me beride the etill watera."-Pasim
II. Figuratively :
I. Over snd sbove; in sddition to.
"". . Ionr thousand men, beside women and chll"Thus we find in South America three birde which nse their wlogs for other purposes besides Jightr-
2. Outside of : apart from, but not
to.
"in is beed de my present businoss to eularge apon.
3. Ont of ; in a state devisting from and. often contrary to.
(a) Without a reflexive pronoun:

## "OA vaghtonda we say" That they are neer beside their way." Hudibras.

(b) With a reflexive pronoun: (Used in the phrase, "To be beside one's self," meaning to be out of one's senses, to be mad.)

Fentua said witb a loud volce. Paul, thon art
B. As adverb (chiefly, though by no mects exclusively, of the form besides): Moreover, over and above; in addition to this, more than thet ; not of the number, class, or category previously mentioned.
"And the woen said onto Lot, Huat thou bere awy

- Beside the mark: Awsy from the point aimed at; heace irrelevantly.
"A dest mno. Who arrues bestde the mark"-
acauny.
(a) Crabb thus distinguighes between besides and moreover:-Besides marks simply the connection which aubsists between what goes. before snd what follows; moreover marks the addition of something particular to what bas already been aaid. Thus, in enumersting the good qualities of an individual, we may say, good qualities of an individual, we insy say, coneluding any aubject, we may introduce a coneluding any aubject, we may introver, we farther clanss by a moreover: moreover, we
must not forget the claims of those who will auffer by such s change."
(b) Besides and except are thus discriminsted: Besides expresses the idea of addition; excent that of exclusion. "There were many there besides ouraelvea: " " No one except ourselves will be adnitted." (Crabb: Eng, Synon.)
ba-sié'ge, " besege, "bi sege, v.t [Frota Eng. prefix be, and siege. In Fr. assieger; from siéger $=$ to set; siége $=\mathrm{s}$ seat siege.] [STEOE.]

1. Lit. : To sit down before a place with the view of eapturiog it; to vest a place with hostile armamente; to open trencles against it, and when suitable preparations have been made, to assanlt it, with the view of cepturing it by force or compelling its aurrender.
Sami-ria, and bosiegod it ing of Aenyrin onue np againat



2．Fig．：To beset，to aurround a person or place with numbere of people，as，for instance，
with a multitude of beggars clamouring for relier．
＇bě－stēge＇，s．［From bestegs，v．（q．v．）．］Siege； besiegemsnt．
Fackinyct：Vounagast，in．for the baslege of Sagittan．＂－
bë－iēgea，＂beseged，pa，par．\＆a．［Be－ sieae，v．］
be－siē＇ge－ment，s．［Eng．besiege；－ment．］ The act of besieging；the state of being be－ sliged．
＂Eche person reting before their eles besiegoment， hongar，and the arrogant
 who besieges a place．（Generally nsed in the plural．）


＋be－slēg＇－Y̌̀g－ly̆，adv．［Eng．besieging：－ly．］ after the manner of an srmy prosecuting s slege．（Webster．）
bĕ－sil＇－vẽr，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and silver．］ o cover with，or array in silver．（Lit．\＆fig．） ＂Though many streams his hauks beriluered＂．
bĕ－вñ－จěred，pa．par．［Besilver．］
＊be－singe，＊be－zenge，v．t．［Eng．be，and oinge． 1 To sioge．
＂The prive cat becength ofte his acin＂－dyenb．，p．2sa．
 To act the siren to；to lure ss the sireos were fahled to do．（Quarterly Review．）
†bě－sir＇－ø̆ned，pa，par．［Besiren．］
$\dagger$ b૪－sïr＇－Øn－Yigg，pr．par．［Besiren．］
－bě－št＇，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，sud sit．］To sit well upon，to suit，to befit．［Beset，1．2．］

Me ill berite，that in der dotng armes
And honour＇o sult my vowed duien do mpend．＂
－be̛－sitt＇－tǐng，pr．par．［Besit．］Beflting． ＂And that which is for ladies mont borittiteq． To atint ali otrite，and foster friendiy peace＂．
＊be้－alab＇－bẽr，v．t．［BesLobser．］ ＂Thanne come alen the al bidabered，with two alymy
eijen．＂Ploveman，bk $\nabla$ ．， 892
be－slä＇ve，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and slave．］To enslavs；to make s slave of．（In general figuratively．）
beaity．And hath beslaved himseis to a bewitchiug
＂It \｛covetouraeas $]$ ．beshares the affictione，．．．＂
be－sLä＇ved，pa．par．\＆a．［Beslave．］
bĕ－slăv＇－ër，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，snd slaver．］ To slsver；to defile with alaver．
ali the paper he comes by，．．＂－Revurn from Par． nassus， 1 s
bě－slăซ＇－ẽred，p $\alpha$ ．par．\＆a．－［Beslaver．］
bĕ－slăv＇－ẽr－ǐg，$p r$ ，pat．［Beslaver．］
bĕ－slā̀－víng，pr．par．［Beslave．］
běs－1ë＇r－1̌－a，8．［Named after Basil Besier，sn spothecary at Nuremberg，joint editor of a sumptuous betanical work．］
Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariscea（Figworta）．The apecies are ornamental．Several hase been introduced from the West IDdjes and South America．
bê－slīme，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，snd slime．］To daub with slime．

Our iry of writers may bestime his fame，
And give his hation that aduterato mami
And give his haction that adut terato nemie＂
B．Jonson：Postamer Pral．
lbe－sli＇med，pa．par．\＆a．［Beslime．］
bě－slī＇－mingg，pr．par．［Beslime．］
bě－slð̌b＇－bẽr，＊bě－slŭb＇－bẽr，＂by slob－ er，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，snd slobber，slubber．］ To beslobber，to beamear．
hieed；and then bestubber our garments with $B \mathrm{~m} . J V$ ，if ． 4 ．
bð－sið̋b＇－bẽred，＊bĕ－slŭb＇－bĕred，＊by slob－bered，pa．par．\＆a［BEsLOBBER， Beslubber． 7
 par．［Beslobeen，Beslubser．］
bě－slı̆r－ryed，pa，par．\＆a．［Beslunry．］
b勺－sĭux＇－ry，v．t．［From Eng．prefix be，and $N$ dislect of Eng．slurry＝to dirty，to smear ；E dislecteiur $=$ thin wsshymnd（？）．Compare Dut slyk $=$ dirt，mud．］To smear，to soll，to defile． ＂And belng in thle olteons case，And all besturriod head and face．＂

Draston：Nymphidia，
＊besme，＊beesme，＊bisme，s．［Besom．］ ＂he eummynge tyndeth it Foide，clensid with
bĕ－gmö＇ar，＂be－mmeare，v．t．［Eng．preflx be，and smear．A．s．besmired，besmyred $=$ be－ smeared；be and smyrian，smyrigan，smerian， $\operatorname{mirian}=$ to smear，to anoint ； smeru $=\mathrm{fat}$ grease，butter．In Dsn．besmöre；Dut．be smeren；Ger．beschmieren $=$ to besmear．］
I．Literally：
1 To cover over with something unctuous， wheh adheres to what it touches．
（a）The unctuous substance not being neces－ sarily fitted to defle ：
＂But lay，en in a drearo of deep dellight．
Actwoard with precions bain，whose virtuous might
（b）The unctuous substance being fitted to defle：
＂First，Moloch，horrid king，brosmear＇d with hiood
Or human sacrince，and parentstears．M．L．，bk． $\mathbf{L}$
2．To cover with somethiag not uactuous． ＂．．．groome bermear＇d with gold．＂${ }_{\text {Wilton }} P$ ．$L$ ．
II．Fig．：To soil ；to defile in a moral sense． ＂My honour would not let ingratitude Bo much beamerar it．＂．
Shakesp，：Ner．of Ven．，v．L
b⿳彑－smëar＇ed，pa．pat．［Besment．］
bĕ－smëar＇－ẽr，s．［Eng．besmear；－er．In
Ger．beschmierer．］Ono who besmeare．
bĕ－smëar－1ing，pr．par．［Bebmenr．］
bě－smïrç＇，＊be－smïŗhe，＊be－smyrgh，
＊be－smerçh，v．t．［EDg．prefix be，sad smitch，cognste with smear．］［Smirch，Smear．］
1．Lit．：To besmear，so as to defile，with mud，filth，or anything similar．（Used with s materisl thing for the object．）
＂Our gayness and our gilt are all bemmirchia，
With rainy marchivg in the painui fead．＂＂，iv．a
Shakesp．：Bem．
2．Fig．：To defile，to sotl，to put a con－ apicuous blot upon．（Used chiefly with what is immsterisl or abstract for the object．） ＂Perhaps，be loves yon now：

bگ－smirçh＇ed，＊besmyrçht，pa．par． ［Besmirch．］
bě－smirçh＇－ing，pr．par．［Besmirch．］
＊be－smit，＊be－smette，bi－smit，v．t． ［Pref．be，and A．S．smiten $=$ to smite．］To iofect，to contaminate．
＂Thet is a nice hnerol al the wordia is besmet：－
yenbite，p． 32 ．
bě－smöke＇，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and smoke．］
I．To spply smoke to；to herden or dry in smoke．（Johnson．）
2．To soil with smoke．（Johnson．）
bĕ－smölk＇ed，pa．par．\＆a．［Besmoкe．］
bĕ－smō＇－lkǐng，pr．par．［Besmoke．］
bě－smôo＇th，＊bě－smôothe，v．t．［Eng． prefix be，and smooth．］To make amooth．
＂And with immortal balm beemooth her skin．＂
＊bĕ－smơt＇－tẽred，＂bĕ－smŏt＇－trĭt（ $0 . S c$ ）， particip．a．［Apparently from a verb besmot－ ter，which is not found，nor is ths simple verb smotter．But for the fsct that smut does not occur till much later，besmotter might be taken for $s$ dim．or frequent．from besmut or smut． Skeat compares smoterlich（q．v．）．］Bespat－ tered or befouled with，or ss with，mud or dirt．
＇Ot funtian he wore gipon
chaucer ：C．T．， 7 ．
b豸̌－smăt＇，v．t．［Pref．be，snd Eog．emut，v．］ To cover or blacken with smut．（Lit．\＆ fig．）
b̌－smint＇－ted，pa．par．\＄a［Besmur．
Covered or blackened with smut；effected with smat．（Sald of wheat．）
＋bě－nōw：＂be－snew，v，h［From Eng prefix be，and enow（q．v．）．In A．8．besniwod＝ snowed；Dsn．besnee $=$ to snow upon；Dut besneeuved $=$ covered with snow；Ger，be schneien $=$ to cover with snow．］

1．To cover with snow，to cover with any－ thing thlck as snow－flakes．
＂The presents every day ben newod，
2．To rendsr white like snow．
Impearl thy toeth，Another shall
Halt and thatil besmow．＂thy white and emall
Carewo ：Poems， p ．
b夭－snōw＇ed（I），＂be－snewed，＊by－snywe， pa．par．\＆a．［Besnow．］（Todd．）
bě－snŭff＇，v．t．［From Eng，prefix be，and snuff．］To besmear，soil，or defle with snuff． Un wash＇d her hands，and mnch besuif＇d her face．＂
Foung：Satire $e$.
bĕ－snŭff＇ed，pa．par．\＆a．［Besnufy．］
be－snŭf＇－f号边，pr．par．［Besnuff．］
＊bě－8011，v．t．［Eng．be，sud soil．］To defils， soll．
${ }^{48} \mathrm{Hi}^{\mathrm{Hi}}$ ewende，all besoylod with blode．＂－Merlin，I．iL
be＇－sobm，＂be－some，＂bee－some，＂be－ sym，＊be－şowme，＊beş－me，s．［A．S besma，besema $=\mathrm{s}$ besom， s broom，rods， t wigs Dut．bezem；（N．H．）Ger．besen；M．H．Ger beseme，besme：O．H．Ger．besamo．］A broon made of twigs thed together．
I．Lit．：A handy domestic implement for sweeping with．
II．Figuratively ：
1．Anything which sweeps swsy what is morally worthless or offedaive from the human heart
2．Anything which completely sweeps sway or otherwiss destroys the habitations or works of man，destruction．
＂．
3．A contemptuous designstion for s low womsn ；s prostitate．（Scotch．）
＂Ill－fa ard，crazy，crack－brained gowk．that she is． the set up to be sae muckte better than ither foik． ii．206．（Jamicion．）
besom－clean，$a$ ．As clean as a besom can make s fioor without its having been washed．（Scotch．）（Jamieson．）
＋bē＇－şòm，v．t．［From besom，s．（q．v．）．］To sweep with a besom．
＂Roils back nli Oreece and bevoms wide the plain．＂
† be＇s－şòm－ẽr，s．［Eng．besom，and－er．］Ona Who uses a besom．（Webster．）
＂bo－sort＇，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and sort．］ To befit，to become，to suit，to be auitable to， to be congrbous with．

＊bě－sort＇，s．［From besort，v．（q．v．）．］Com－ pany，attendsnce，train．
－Due reference of place，and exhibition，
As levels with ber brexding．＂${ }_{\text {Shakesp．}}$ ：Othello，$L$ \＆
bĕ－sǒt＇，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and sot（q．v．）．］ I．To make sottish，to stupefy，to take away the power of thinking，to dull the intellect， the senses，or both．

Or fools besated with their crimes，
That know not how to shift betime
${ }^{2}$ Hudibras
2．To cause to date upon．With on followed by that of which one is enamoured．

Which he，bensted on，that face and ayes，Dryden or without on－

Conscious of impotence，they qoon grow drunk
step forth to notice jand，besorted thus．

bĕ－sơt＇－těd，pa．par．\＆a．［Besor．］
Orama，and hinephemes hishatitude feeder．
bĕ－nðt＇－tĕd－1y，adv．［Eog．besotted，and－ly．］ In a besotted manner，sfter the manner in a sot．Spec．－
b6il， 6.5 ；pout，jowl；eat，gell，ohorus，çhin，bench；go，gem；thin，this；aln，asp；expeot，Xenophon，exdst，－ihg．


## 1．Stupidly senseless． <br> 2．With foolish doting

－After ten or twolve years＇prosperous war and con－ Entation with tyranny，bazely and betortooty to run their neckk arin inio the yoke，which they heve roken＂－Millon
\＄bě－sŏt＇－těd－nĕss，s．［E0g．besotteda；－ness．］ The state or qnality of being besotted．

1．Stupidity，senselessness．
hardnees besottedness of hearh，．．＂－Nition： Religiom，te．，ad nn．
2．Foolish doting，infstuation．
bě－sott＇－tingg，pr．par．\＆a［Besor．］
bê－sott－tíhg－ly̆，adv，［Eog．besotting；－ly．］ ia a besoiting msnaer，so as to besot． （Webster．）
bě－sought＇（sought as sât），pa．par．［BE－ geech．

1．Past participle of beseech
Delight like these yo nensulal and profane，
Conoper：Progress of Error． 2．Preterite of beseech． ＂．．．when he besought us and we would not hear．＂
－bŏ－sóur＇，＂be－sowre，r．t．［Eng．prefix be，and sour．］To render sour（lit．and fig．）． ＂How should we abhor and loath，and detest，this old leaven of woregenerate caroul nature，thinch minkes our best works
Works，yol．ive ser 15
bě－south，prep．\＆adv．［Eng．prefix be，and south．］To the south of（Scolch．）
－bĕ－spāke，s preterite of Bespeak（q v）
Beapake a lleopy hand of yut her herevec
bé－spăng＇－le（le as $\rho 1$ ），v．t．［Eng．prefix be， and spangle．］To powder over with spangles， to besprinkle over with snything glittering，as with starlight or with dew．
Not Berenlce＇s lockx firt rose so bright．
The heav＇ne bespangling＂ith dishorvelid light＂
bĕ－spăng－led（led as eld），pa．par．\＆a ［Bespangle．］

bð－spăng＇－lĭing，pr．par［Bespanole．］
－be－spar－age，v．t．［A wrong formation for dispurage（q．v．），sparage being taken，Instead of－parage，as the stem ］To disparsge．
＂These men should come to besparage gentlemen＂
－Nash： $\boldsymbol{P}$ ．Penilease． bě－spăt－tẽr，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and spatter．］ 1．Lit．：To defile or soil by flinging mud， clay，water，or anything aimilar st a person or thing．
＂Hit weapons are the same which wornen snd
 2．Fig．：To asperae with reproaches or calumnies，to fing calumnies against． ＂ön＇with many other such ike vilifying termus， of our town．－－Bunyan：P．$P$ ．，pto
b夭－spăt－tĕred，pa．par．\＆a［Bespattea．］ bě－spăt－tečr－ĭng，pr．par．［Bespatter．］
－bě－spăt－tle，＂be－ppatle（le as el），v．t． ［Eng．pretix be，snd sputtle $=$ apittle．］ ＂They bespatled hym and byapitted him．＂－Bale：
Englith Vocaries，phtin．

## －bĕ－spăt＇－tled，bĕ－spăt＇－led（led ss eld），

 pa．par．［Bespatite］＊bě－spâwl，＂bĕ－spâul，＂bě－spâula， v．t［Eng．prefix be；snd spawl＝to disperse spittle in a careleas and filthy manner．$]$ To bespatter with syittle（lit．and fig．）．
＂Soe how this remonstrant would invest himself oonditionally with milt the rbeam of the towne that he Milkon Animad．upon Remonu．
－bě－spâwled，＂bĕ－spâuled，pa par．［Be－ erawl，Bespaul ］
＂And in their sight to spunge bis fonm－bespawoled
beard．＂
Drayton．Polyollon，ac．2．
b̌－spēak＇，＂be－speake，＂bo－spe－kin， －bi－speke，bes＇peke（preterite be－spoke， t be－spake），vot．\＆i．［From Eng．prefix be， tell，pretend，complain，sceuse，impeach；
trom A．S．prefx be，and sprecan＝to speak sproce sprec $=$ apeech，a word；in Dut． bespreken；Ger．besprechen $=$ to bespeak．］

A．Transitive：
－1．To speak to，to sddress．（Poetic）

2．To speak for or on behalf of，beforehsnd． Specially－
（a）To solleit suything，or to arrange be－ forehand tor the purchase of an article before anyone else can engage it，to pre－engage

（b）To spologise for beforehand．
Hy My reface looks as if I wero afritd of my render
3．To fore bode，to anticipate the coming of a future event．
＂They tarted foars，bespoke dangern，and fonned
om thous progucticks，in order to scare the allies．＂ om thoum progecoticks，in order to scare the shlies．＂ switt
4．To betoken by means of words，sounds， or even by gomething visible to the eye or cognisable by the reason instead of audible to the ear．
＂What uld that suddeo sound bespenk！＂
－B．Intransitive：
1．To speak．（Poetic．）
＂And，to her modest manuer，thus bespake，
Dear kuight．．．＂manuer，thus bespake，Spender ：P． 2．To consult，debate．

bĕ－spēak＇ẽr，s．［Eng．bespeak，and er．］ One who bespesks．
［Eag．bespeak，and－er．］ ＂They miean not with love to the bespeaker
work，hut dallight in the work itself．＂－Wotton
be－spēak＇－ing，pr．par．\＆\＆［BESPEAK．］
A．As present participle：In senses corre－ sponding to those of the verb．
B．As substantive：A speaking beforehand， to make an engagement，obtain Isvour，or remove cause of offence．
bě－spăok＇－1g（la as el），v．t．［Eng．prefix be， and－speckle．］To apeckle over，to scatter over with specks or spots（lit．and fig．）
＂And al anang tire bespecktd her with all the giody ill ch． 9.
† bŏ－spĕnd＇，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and spend．］ To weigh out，to give out，to bestow．

## ｜bĕ－spĕnt＇，pa．par．［Bespend．］

About the＂bed．－All his craft berpent
Chapman：Homer ；Odysey，hk，vili．
＊bé－spet＇，v．t．［Bespit．］Also pa par，of bespit．
bé－spew＇（ew as $\overline{\text { ut }}$ ），v．t．［From Eng．prefix be，and spew．In Sw．bespy；Dan．bespytle．］ To soil or daub with spue．（Ogilvie．）
bĕ－spi＇ce，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，snd spice．］To impreguate or season with apice or spices．］ ＂Thou might st bespice a cup
To give mioe enemyklasting wink， Shakerp：Hinzer＇s Tate， 1
bĕ－spirt＇，v．t．［Bespurt．］
bě－spitt＇，be－spet，＊by－speete， bl－ spitte，＂by－spit（pret．bespat，bespit，be－ spet），v．t．［Eng．prefir be，and spit；O Eng． spet＝a spittle．$]$ To daub with apittle
${ }^{4}$ Then was his visage，that ouyht to be desired to be
ueen of and mankind vialnaly bespet＂－－Chaucer： zeen of wil
Paron＇s Tale．
TThe：schaien scorne him，and byipeete him＂${ }^{-1}$
bě－spît＇－tǐng，pr．par．［Bespit，v．］
bě－spō ko，bě－spok＇－en，pa．par．［Bespeak．］
bŏ－spŏt＇，v．t．［From Eng．prefix be，and spot．
In Dut．bespatten $=$ to mock at，to deride．I
To spot over，to mark with apots．
A mightier river winds froun reaim to realno：
And．ilize a serjent．shown his alittering back And．Iike B serzent，showa bis plittering back
Bespoted with innumerabie siles．
bĕ－spŏt＇－těd，pa．par．\＆a
［Bespot．］
bě－spŏt＇－tĭng，pr．par．\＆a
［Bespot．］
bĕ－sprĕad＇（pret．bespread；1a par．bespread， beapredd），v．t．To apread over，or in different directions；to adorm．

With curlous peedles wrought，＂His is apptinl bed

be－sprĕad＇－边g．pr．par．［Bespread．］
 －bè－sprĕnt＇，b九－sproynt，be－ sprinkled；sprinkled over
＂The savoury herb
Or kootgrase dow beprone．＂
Hition ：Come，the
bĕ－sprîkr＇－10，＂be－pprinck＇－le（le an el），v．t．（pa．par．besprinkled，＊besprent，\＆c．） （From Eug．prefix be，and sprinille．In Dan． bespraenge；Dut．besprenkelen；Ger．bespren－ keln，besprengen．］To sprinkle or scatter over to bedew（lit．\＆fig．）．
＂She suw the derv of eve besprinkting
The pastures green beneath her oyot
Byron：The Ghour．
＂Herodotus，Imitatige the hather poet，whoue lite ho had writtee，histh bea
bě－sprìnk＇－1ěr，s．［Eng．besprinkule）ir．］One who besprinkles．（Sherwood．）
－bé－sprink＇－líng，pr．par．\＆a．［Bb－ gpainkle．］

A．\＆B．As pr．par．and particip．adj．：In senses corresponding to those of the verb． C．As substantive：
1．The act or operation of sprinkling water or say other liquid over a person or thing．
2．Tbst which is used lor the sprinkling
＊be－sprint，pa．par，［Besprent．］
be－spürt，bĕ－spirt，v．t．［Eag．prefix be，and spuert，spirt．］To spirt or squirt over．
spuride＂And to sead home his hanghtives well be spart．Dejence．
bě－spunr＇－těd，bĕ－spir＇－těd，pa．par．\＆a ［Bespurt，Bespiat．］
 erurt，Bespiat．］
bě－mpŭt＇－tẽr，v．t．［From Eng．prefix be，and sputter．In Dan．bespytte］To sputter or cast spittle over a person or thing．（Johusom）
－besquite，s．［Biscuis．］
＂Armour theil had plonte，and god beaquite to mota．＂
－Langtoft：：Chron，p． 17 ．
Bĕs＇－®九̆m－ẽr，s．\＆as a．［See definition．］
As adj．：Named sfter its inventor，Mr．H． Bessemer（born in Hertfordshire in 1813）

## Beasemer process．

Metalh：A metallurgic process which serve as a aubstitute for pudding with certain do scriptions of cast iron，and for the manulac ture of iron or ateely－iron for msny purposes． It consists in the forcing of atmospheric aif into melted cast iron．It was first snnounced st the meeting of the British Assoc．in 1856.
běst，＊beste，a．，s．，\＆adv，［A．S．betst，betest $=$ the best．It stands in a closs relation to the compar，betera，betra，betere，betre $=$ better ［BETTEA］，but has no real affinity to the posi－ tive god $=$ good［Goon］10 Icel．beatr，beat Sw．büst；Dan．best，beste；Dut．best；Ger． beste；O．H．Ger．pezisto；Goth．betizo，ba－ tista．］
A．As adjective：Excelling in the moral or intellectual qualities which reuder a person nore distinguished，or the physical qualities nore distinguiahed，or the physical qualities Which make a thing more valuable thsu all
others of its clss．Thus，the best boy in a others of its clsss．Thus，the best boy in a and attaimments surpass those of all the other pupita ；the best road is that most adapted to one＇s purpose ；the best field，the most fertile field or the field in other respects more vala sble thas others
 xili．ii．take of the bert truits is the land．＂－Gom xlifi in．
＂An evll inteotion perverts the bert actions，and
B．As substantive（through omission of the real substantire）：The persons who or the thing which gurpasses all others of them or its class，in the desirable quality or qualitie with respect to which comparison is made Used－
（a）（Plur．）of persons：
（b）（Sing．）Of things：
＂The best．alas，is far from un＂－Carlyle：Broven



C．As adverb：
1．In the highest degree beyond all othars vith whom or which comparison msy be made． he，I thatak，obet loves you－＇
Shationp．Theo Gent．ar Vor， 1.2
2．To the most advantaga，with most profit or unccess．

## 

8．With the most ease．
bow＇tin bate to bas It，＂
4．Most intimately，most particularly，most correctly，in the higheat degrea．
．．thoa beec know＇st what，．Femp， 1.2
D．In special phrases：Best is often used in upecial phrases，generally as a substantive．
1．At best or at the best：When the most tivoursble view is taken，when all advantages are properly estimated．
2．Best to do or to be done is elliptical，mean－ ing the best thing to do or to be done．
3．One＇s best ：The beat which one cen do the atmost effort which one can put forth．
＂The duke did hle bece to evme down．＂－Bacom．
4．The best may atand for the best persons or things．［B．（b）．］
5．To have the best of $1 t$ ：To heve the advar－ tage over，to get the better of．
6．To make the best of anything：To succeed in deriving from it the maximum of advantage which it is capahia of rendering，or，if no ad－ vantage be derivable from it，then to reduce tte disadvantages to a minimum
＂Lot thore be freedom to carry thair commoditles
where they may make the best of themi except thert be where they may make che bert or them．
7．To maks the best of one＇z way：To proceed as quickly as possible on one＇a way．

We set alll，and made the best of our way，till we
I Best occurs alao in an infinite number of compounds，such as best－beloved，too obvious
in their construction and meaning to require insertion．
best aucht，best－anoht，s．The most valuahle article of a particular description thst eny man possessed，commonly the best horse or ox used in labour，clsimed by a land－ lord on the death of his tenant．（Scotch．） （Jamieson．）［Copvhold，Heriot．］
best－beloved，a．Beloved sbove all others．
＂And in their erew his best－beloped Beafamin．＂
best－man，best man，s．
1．A man who vanquishes saother in any Find of bettle．（Eng．）
Corioi，in．${ }^{2}$ proved best man $1^{\circ}$ the Aeld＂－Shakesp．
2．A bridesman or attendant upon the bride－ groom．
${ }^{*}$＂Preaently after tha two bridegrooms entered，aco companied each ly his friend or beek－man．＂－st．John－

## best－work， 8 ．

Mining：A miner＇a term used of the beat or rehest class of ore．
batt，v．t．［BEsT，a．］To get the better of，to cheat，to outwit．（Vulgar．）
－bêst，pa．par．［Bagte．］
1．Struck，besten．（Scotch．）
2．Fluttering，ahsken（？）．（Barbour．）
＂Jvo＂Sam bett（Jumin woundyt，aum ale alsyne．＂－Barboum
＂bêst，＊bĕste，s．［Beaar．］（Chaucer：C．T．， 1，311．）
－by－stad＇，＊ber－stadde，pa．par．［Be－ OTEAD．］
${ }^{-b y-s t a ̄ i n ', ~ v . t . ~[E n g . ~ p r e f . ~ b e, ~ a n d ~ s t a i n .] ~ T o ~}$ staln，to mark with stains ；to apot．（Lit．\＆fig．）
－bo－stāin＇ed，pa．par．\＆a［Bestain．］ ＂Wo will uot line his thin，Bestained cloke
With our pure haopurn，
Shakesp．：Bing John，iv．a

 mtadde；：bl－sted，v．t．［Eng．pref．be，and stead．A．S．stede，strede，styde $=$ a place，station， tead．］Essential meaning，to place or dispose， mo as to produce certain results．Specially－

1．So to place as to be to the profit or ad－ vantage of，or simply to profit；to produce advantage to．

## ＂Eence，ratu deluding Joys tho brood of Folly．without ther hrod i On How the Exied you modind with all yoar toyil＂

2．So to place as to entertain，to recelve，or accommodate，or aimply entertain；to receive， to acenmmodste．

They shall pase through it hardly bewtaced and
3．So to place az to beset，surround，en tangle，overwhelm，or overpower；or almply to beset，surround，entangle，overwbelm，or overpower．

＂Thus 111 bestodd，and fcarifull more of ghame
Then of the certolas perin he stood ili，I．i． 24.
 stêd＇ačd，＂bé－stad，＂Bと－stadde，＂bi－ mtôd＇，pa．par．［Bestean．］
＂A Aad there the ladie， 111 of frieads bestodided．＂
－be－steal＂be－mtele •bi－stele，v．i
［Steal．］To ateal awsy ［Steal．］To ateal awsy．

bĕs＇－tǐal，bĕs＇－tǐ－all，a．\＆g．［In Fr．， Prov．，Sp．，\＆Port．bestial；Ital．bestiale；from Lat bestialis＝like 6 besst，bestial；from bestia $=$ a besst，an irrstional creatura as oppoaed to man．］

A．As adjective：
1．Pertaining to the inferior sammale，and eepecially those which are the moat savago and repulsive．
＂Part haman，part bential．＂－Tatler，No． 49.
2．In qualities resembling a beast ；brutal， beneath the dignity of reason or humanity， suitable for a beaat．
－Moreover，orge his hateful luxury
appetite is change of luat＂，
Shakerp．；Richaru $M I$ ．，Hi．
－B．As substantive：Bestiality．
＂Bestial nonogy reasonables is forboden In ouery lawe and auery secte，both in Christen aod othern．＂
II All the cattle，horses，aheep，sce，on s farm，taken coliectively．
＂And bendide all other kiadeg of bettiall，frutoful of mares，for breedius of horse．，
t bĕs＇－ti－al，s．［Fr．bastille．The form bestial protably arose from a miswriting of bestaille．］ ［Baatille．］An engine for a siege．

Ramany gert hyg atrnag bestials off tre
Be gud urychtion，the best in that cuntre．

－běs－tǐ－ă1－1－tê，s．［From Old Fr．bestial．］ ［Bestial，s．］Cattle．
＂There he ante hil felicite on the manuring of the corne iand，and ta the kepting of bettialite，＂－Com
bĕs＇－ti－al－ism，\＆．［Eng．bestial；－ism．］The condition of a beast；irrationality．
bés－tri－al＇ti－ty̆，s．［From Fr．bestialité．In Dan．bestialetet； Sp ．bestialidad；Port besti－ alidade．］
1．The qnality of being a beast or acting like one．
＂What can be grontor absurdity than to affirm
 2．Spec．：Unnstural connection with a beast．

běs－til－al－i＇ze，v．t．［From bestial，and auffix －ize．］To render bestial，to make a beast of； to reduce，sa far aa it can be done，to the level of a beast．

＊bes＇－ti－al－liche，a．［Eng．bestial $=$ beasts， taken collectively，and A．S．lic $=$ like．］ Beastiy；beast－likg．
＂These llupe be thorow names departed in throe maner of klyds as beetiathiche，manlyche，and reason－
bĕs＇－tǐ－al－1y̆，adv．［Eng．bestial；－ly．］After the mannar of a beast，in a beastly way ； brutally．（Johnson．）
＊bĕs＇－ti－āto，v．t．［Lat．bestia＝a beast，and suffix－ate $=$ to meke．］To beatialize．

be－stick＇，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and stcck．］ I．Lit．：To atick over with．

2．Fig．：To scatter over with misailes which infix themselves．
bě－stilly，v．t．［Eng．prefix be，and rill．］To make still or silenk．
${ }^{*}$ Cormmerce bextur＇d her many－mationed tongae．＊
be－still＇ed，pa．par．［Bestille］
bð－still－lĭng，pr．par．［Bestillo］＊
＊bestiout，＂bestyous，a．［L．Lat．bestius．］ Monatrous．

## Thea came fro the Yrishe eee， <br> A bextyour tyahe

Hardyng ：Chrom．ch．xxvi．
bě－stir＇，＂b㐅－stirre＇，＂be－stere＇，＊be－ sturre，v．t．［Eag．prefix be，sad stir．］
I．Of things：
1．Lit．：To atir or agitate snything material．

> - 1 watoled it an it sank : methought 8ome motion from the current enugh

Bome motion from the eurrent enught
Bentirr＇d itimore．＂
Byron：The Giaow
2．Fig．：To atir anything not material． ＂Kent．No marvel，you have so beatrred your valoces you cowardly raccal！－Shakesp．：Lear，it 2.
II．Of persons（generally with a refiewn pronoun）：To bestir one＇s self，i．e．，to star one＇a aelf up to activity with regard to any－ thing．
＂Lord ！how he gan for to betitroe him tha，＂
＂It was indeed necessary that he should bectir hime
celf，＂－Macaulay：Hiv．Eng．，oh．xviL
bĕ－stir＇red，pa．par．［Bestir．］
bĕ－ttir＇－rǐng，$p r$ ．par．［Bestir．］
† bĕst＇－nĕss，s．［Eng．best；－ness．］The stato or quality of being tine best．
call it is is best discerned by the necessary wee．may mo Nortion：Episcopacy Aserted， 54 ．
＊bě－storm＇，v．t．\＆i．［Eng．prefix be，and storm．］
A．Trans．：To involve in atorm；to carty by atorm．
aheitar so．when sll is calm add serene within，he ma． aheltar himself there from the lersecuthins of the
orld：hut when both are berormed he hinth in refuge to Ay to．＂－Dr．Soott ：Works，vol．ii． 253.
B．Intrans．：To storm；to rage．
staks under us，bestorms，and thea devesuri

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { der us, Bestorman, nd thea devorirs." } \\
& \text { Young : Night Thoughts (iichardon) }
\end{aligned}
$$

＊be－storm ed，pa．par．［Bestorm．］
＊be－storm＇－illg，pr．par．［Bestorm．］
bě－stō＇w，＊bě－stōwe，＊bĕ－stōw－ěn，
＊bi－stō＇w－ĕn，v．t．［A．S．prefix be，and stowen $=$ to place，to put．lusw．besta；Dut． besteden．］［STow．］
1．To atow，to put in a place，to lay up．
＂And when he came to the tower，he twok them from their $h$
$2 \pi i n g \mathrm{v}, 24$
2．To use or apply in a particular pisce．
＂The ses was not the Duke of Marlborough＇element，
otherwise the whole force of the war would infalinhty otherwise the whole force of the war would infallinh

3．To lay out upon；to expend upon
＂And thou，，halt bestow that modey for whetsoever
4．To give．
（a）Gen．：To give as a charitable gift or gratuity，or as a present ；to confer，to impart． ＂Honours were，ns unual，libernlly bestowed at thir
festive sermon．Anacaulay：$H i x t$ ．$E n g$ ．，ch．xi．
（b）Spec．：To give in marriage．
＂I conld have beatowed her upon e fine geatleman，
T Formerly bestow was sometimes followad by to prefixed to the object．Now on or upon is employed．
（a）With to．
＂ Sir Jolitus comar had in his office the disposition $\mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ the six clerks places，which he had besowed to euch
（b）With on or upon．Sec ex．under 4 （b）．
－bess－tō＇w－age（age $=\mathbf{i} \dot{\mathrm{g}})$ ，s． ，［Eng．bo－ stwo；－age．］Stowage．（Bp．Hall．）
bタs－tō＇w－al，s．［Eng．bestow；al．］
1．Bestowment ；the act of beatowing，giving， laying out upon or up in store．

2．The atate of being bestowed．
băs－tö＇wed，pa．pat．\＆a．［Bestow．］
bĕs-tō w-ẽr, a [Eng bestow ; er.] Ona who bestows.
nome at the bextovers of thronea . . ."-stiv

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the varb.
B. As substantive: Power or right to bestow; bestowment.
"Fair mald. send forth thlue eye ; this youthtul parvel

bĕs-tōw-mĕnt, s. [Eng. bestoro ; oment.] The same ea Besrowal, which is the more common word

1. The act of bestowing ; the atate of being bestowed.
$\sim$ II we consider this bestorment of gifta in this
view. . . 2. That which is bestowed.
"They almost refune to give dine prale and credit to
Ood's own bestoroments-
č-străd'-dle, vit. [Eng. prefix be, and straddle.] To bestride. (Todd.)

+ bĕs-trâught" (gh silent), 'bes-trât', * bĕ-stract', a. [Eng. prefix be, sud *straught, ousolete pa par. of stretch.] Distracted in mind; "distraught," from which the signification of bestraught is borrowed. According to Dr. Murray this was also assumed as the present of a verb, sud the partic, adj. bestraughted, and verbal subs. partic, adj. bestraughthed, and
"A Ak Marian, the fal alewife of Wincot, if she know

bĕ́strēak', v.i. [Eng. prefix be, and streak.1] To streak.
" Two beautoous kids I koop, bestrent'd with white."
bĕ-strew' (ew as $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ), † bĕ-strōw', * bi-strew-en, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and strew. A.S. bestreowian $=$ to hestrew. 1

1. To strew over; to strew.
"That from the withering branches cast,
2. To lie scattered over. Scott : Roteby, iL. 9.
3. To lie seattered over.
"Where fern the fifor bestrons"
Wordsworth: Guill \& Sorrovg.
bě-strew'ed (ewed as ûd), "be-strōw'ed, † bĕ-strōw'n, pa. par. \& a. [Bestrow.]
bĕ-strīde, * bĕ-strȳd'e, *by stryde (pret. bestrid, bestrode; pa, par. bestridden.

+ bestrode [poetic]), v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and stride. A.S. bestridan (Lye); Dut.beschryden.] I. Of persons:

1. To place the legs across.
(1) Lit.: To placs the legs across a person or thing, remaining for a time atationary in that attitude. Spec., to place the legs across(a) a horse.
"The wealthy, the laxnriona, hy the Etrees
 of the fleet ooursers they bestrule."
(b) a falien friend in battle, to defoed bok il "If you soe me down iu the batte, nnd bestridio $m$, $\stackrel{8}{8 . D^{2}}$
(c) a fallen enemy in battle, to triumph over .
" Th" Lusultiug victar with disadnin bererodo
 (2) Fig.: To exert dominant power over. "Clea. His legs best rid tho occan."
2. To step momentarily over, as in walking. "Than when I firet roy wedded roistress snw
" Strives through tho surge, bestrides the beach, and Ascellds the path familiar to him eya" Ryron: Cor
II. Of things: To span. (Used of a bridge, a rainbow, \&c.)

Meantime, refractod from yon eastern cloud. Betriding earth. tho grand e thereal bow _ Thonson: Spring, 2014
be-strǐd'-den, † be-strō'de, pa. par. [BEatride.] (Poetic.) Ridden, as a horse. "The grant steed to be bertrode hy Denth. As told in the Apocalypsencon: Manfred, if 2.
be-stri'd-ing, pr. par. [Bestaide.]

+ bĕ-strō'w, v.f. [Bestrew.]
 ETROW.
 - Nor spares to thoop her head, and tuato Fordsworth : Fitio Doe O Rylutone, 2
bĕ-stŭck', pan par: [Bestick.]
bě-stŭdd, v.t. [Eng. preflix be, and stud.] To atud over; to ornament by placing in anything ehining atuds or similar ornaments.
bĕ-stŭd'-dẹd, pa. par. \& a. [BEsTUD.]

b6-stŭd'-ding, pr. par. [Bestun.]
* be-stür'-ted, an [Ger. besturzen $=$...to startle.] Startled, alanned, Affrighted. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
bě-sure (sure as shûr), adv. [Eng. be, and sure.] Certainly. (Nuttall.)
* běs'-ty̆l-nêsse, s. [O. Eng. bestyl $=$ beastly, Mod. Eng. beastly, and nuff, -nesse = ness.] The aame as Beastliness (q.v.). (Prompt. Parv.)
* běs'-ty̆l-wysse, $a$, or adv. [0. Eng. bestyl $=$ beastly, and suff. -wyse = wise.] Beastly; in a beastly manner. (Prompt. Parv.)
bě-swăk', v.t. [Pref. be, sad * awak (q.v.).] To dasb, to strike.
"And aft benarke with an owre hie tyda
Dundar: Evergreen, is. (Jamiesen.)
* bĕ-swĕat', * bl-sweat, v.t. [Pref. be, and Eng. sweat, 8.] To cover with aweat.
"All has burne wes bisicoet."-Layamon, 9,815 .
* be-swike, * be-sweik, " be-swyke, v.t. LA.S. beswican $=$ to deceive, wesken, escape, offend; Icel. svikia; Sw. suika = to disappoint.] To deceive, to lure to ruin.

With notes of so great likynge.
Whereof the shippes they beserke,
That passen hy the costos there""
$*$ be-sy, an [Busy.]

* be-sym, s. [Besom.] (Wyctiffe.)
bĕş-y̆-nes, s. [Business.] (Scotch.)
bĕt, s. [Etymology doubtful. According to Webster, Mahn, and others, from A.S. bad = a pledge, a stake ; wed = a pledge, earnest, or promise. If so, then cognate with Sw . vad;
Ger. wette $=$ a bet. But Wedgwood and Skeat both consider bet as eimply a contraction for abet, in the sensc of backing, encouraging, or supporting the side on which the peraon lays his wager.] [BET, v.]
I. Lit:: A wager, a sum staked upon the event of a horse-race or some other contimgency. It is generally placed against the wager of some other nuau whose views are sdverse to those of the first. Whoever is proved right in his vaticination regains his own stake, and with it takea that of his opponent.
that heard of a gentlemen laying a bet with another,
Darwin: Voyage rount the World, ch. xvL

2. Fig. : Rash confidence.
"The horry fol who many days
Renews his hope, aud liludy hays.
The desprate bee upon tomorrow," Prior.
bĕt (1), v.t. \& t. [From bet, \& (q.v.). According to Webster, Mahn, \&e, from A.S. badian = to pledge, or to seize as a pledge; Dut. weeden $=$ to wager ; Oer. wetten $=$ to bet; Goth. vidan = to bind. But Wedgwood and 'skeat reject this etymology.]
A. Transitive: To wager; to stake upon a contingeacy.
"John of Oannt loved him well, and betted much
money upon his hemd."-Shakesp. 2 Hem. $/ V$. lii. 2. B. Intransitive:
3. Lit. : To lay a wager; to stake money upou a contingency.
4. Fig.: To trust something highly valuable to a contingency.
${ }^{\text {"Ho }}$ Ho began to think, as ho woold himatip havo ex-

bêt (2), v.t. [Beit.] To abate; to mitigato. (Scotch.) (Jainieson.)
bêt (3), v.t. [Beat.] (Scotch.)
5. To " beat," to strike
6. To defeat.


- bêt, pa. par. \& pret. [Brat.] (O. Ring. ©
Scotch.) Beaten, beat. con.) Beaten, beat.
"Quhen thay way oumyn to Inoheonthill, thay fand
"Ho otald for s better hour, till the hanmer hed
wrought and bed the party more pliant. -Lacom
* bêt, "bêtt, pa. par. [Berr.] (Scotch.)
I. Helped; supplied.

2. Built ; erected.

Of hir frst haighidithin wir pailice yot -Döng.: Fingth 11s, 2 (Jamicaon)

* bêt, *bêtte, compar. of a. [A.S., bet, bett $=$ better.] Better.
"For ther in no cloth sittith bet
On damyselle, thin doth roket" The Romaunt of the Rove. "The dapper dittien, that I wont devike

be'ta (1), s. [BEET.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Clienopodiscee (Chenopods). A speciea grows in Britain, the Beta vulgaris, or Common Beet, under which the $B$. martima is placed as a variety. It has a large, thick, and fleshy moot, encculent oub-ovate root-les ves, feshy rots, oncculeng. There are numerons and calline ones oblong. There are numerons
apikes of flowers. It growe on muddy seaapikes of flowers. It growe on muddy Bea-
shores in England and the South of Scotiand. [Beet.]
bé'-ta, bé'ta, s. [Lat. beta; from Gr. $\beta$ iña ( $b \vec{b} \vec{b} r$ ), the second letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to B in English, Latin, sce: beth in Hebrew, ba in Arabic, and vida in Coptic, \&e, Its sound in the words into which it enters is that of our b.]
beta-orcin, s. Wrom the Gr. latter $\beta$ (beta), snd orcin.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$. A diatomic phenol obtained hy the dry distillation of uspic acid, and of other acids which occur in lichens. It crystallises in colourless prisms, melting at $109^{\prime \prime}$, which sre soloble in water and in alcohol. Its ammoniacsl solution turns red on expo. sure to the air.
beta-orsellio acid. [Prom the Greek letter $\beta$, and orcin.] [ORCBIL.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{31} \mathrm{H}_{32} \mathrm{O}_{15}$. An organic acid found in Roccella tinctoria, grown st the Cape. baryta-water it yields orsellinic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{2}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)(\mathrm{OH}), \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH}$, and rocellinin, $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}$, which forms hair-lika silvery erystals.
t bĕ-tăg', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, snd tag.] Te tag or tack.
"Bescutcheoned snd betapoed with verse" Churchill: The Ghore hl.
| bĕ-tăg'ged, pa. par. [Betao.]
| bě-tā'lled, $a$. [Eng. prefix be, and tailed.]
Furnished with a tail. Furnished with a tail.
"Thus betailees and bepowdered, the nuas of tanto
fanctes he jitipruves in beanty, fancties he innpruves in beanty, ..."-Goldamiah:
Citizen of the World, Let 2
be'-ta-ine, z. [From Lat. beta $=$ beet.] [Beet, BetA.]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$, or $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}<\mathrm{CO}_{\mathrm{CO}}^{\mathrm{OCH}} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$. It is called slso trimethylglycocine. Betaine occurs as a matural alkaloid iu beetroot; it has the constitution trimethyl-glycocine. It can be oltained by the oxidatioa of choline hydrochoride. Choline nccurs in the bile sud brain of animals; also in the white of eggs. Betaine can be outained as a hydrochloride synthetically by heating trinnethylamine, (CII 3) $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{N}}$, with monochloracetic acid, $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl} . \mathrm{CO} .0 \mathrm{H}$. Betaine crystallises from alcohol in shining deliquescent needles cantaining one molecule of water. It is neutral, has a swect taste, snd is decomposed by boiling alkalies, giving off trimethylamine.
be̛-tāke, "bli-tāke, "by-take (pret. * betook, "betoke; 1י. par. betaken, * betaught), v.t. \& i. [Eng. prefix be, and take. A.8. betoecan $=$ (1) to show, (2) to betake, impart, deliver to, (3) to aend, to follow, to pursue.]


## A. Transiliee:

* I. To take, to take to, to deliver, to entrust. [BETECH.]
sate, \&ăt, färe, quidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt,



## - Dama Phase to © Nymphe her babe betooke

2. To give, to recommead. (Chaucer, \&C.) Ieb btrakes mit sonio Olod
3. With the reflasive pronoun:
(1) Lit. : To take one's aelf to s place; to repair to, to remova to, to go to.

(2) Fig.: To have recoursa to ; to sdopt a course of action; to apply one's self to.
suci. That the adverso part Mo. betakting Iteels to ${ }_{5}$

Ta nothing therefore deepair." theo
B. Intransitive (by suppression of the pronoun): To go, resort.
"But haro is downe, and to thy rest betake"
b̌-tāk-ө̨, pa. par. [Betake]
bettāk-hing, pr. par. \& s. [Berake.]
A. As present partictpie: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As substantive: The act of taking or of repairing, or having recourse to.
t be-tâ 1k ( $l$ sileat), v.l. [Eng. preffx be, and talk.] To taik.


$\dagger$ bě-tăl'-lōw, v.t. To cover with tallow.



- be-tane, pa. par. [Betake.] Pursued. (Sooteh.)


## sekyrly now may ye se



- bo-taucht (ch gattural) * be-talc, pa. par. [BETECH.] Delivered, committed in trust; delivered up. (Jamieson). (Scotch.)
- bêt-ayne, s. [Betony.]
-bête (I), v.l. [Beat, v.] To beat. (Chaucer.)
"bête (2), v.t. si. [Bate, r.]
bete (3), v.t.
Seotch.) [Beet, v.] (O. Eng., O. \& Mod.
bě-tëar'od, ac [Eug. be; teared.] Bedewed with teara.
"'Alas, madnm,' monwered Philoclea, 'I know not Whether iny tears become my eyes, but i am sure my
- be-tech' ${ }^{\text {b }}$ b-tegh'e (pret \& pa. par. betaught), v.i. [A.S. betacan $=$ (1) to show, (2) to betake, imprart, deliver to, (3) to sead, to follow.] [Betake.]

1. To show ; to teach.

2. To deliver up, to conaign. (Scotck.) The smma as Betake (d.v.).

- Thai wald, rycht with ha augry tace
bê-têd', pa. par. [Betide.]
" bě-tēem', * bě-tēeme', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and teem. A.S. tynan $=$ to teem, to beget, to propagate.]

1. To deliver, to give, to commit, to eatrust.


2. To allow, to permit, to auffer.
 Visit her tace too roughy:"

Shakeip: Ham, 12
bé'tell, + ${ }^{-1} \bar{e}^{\prime}-$ tle, s. [Prob. from \& Port. forni of the native name.]

1. The Euglish name of tha Piper betle, a atrubby plant with evergreeo leavea belonging to the typical genua of the order Piperaeez (Pepperworts). It is extensively cultivated fon the East Indies.
2. Ite leaf, used as a wrapper to enclose a few alices of the areca paliu not [Areca, Beter NUT-TAEE] with a little shell lime. The Southarv Asiatics are perpetanlly chewing it to sweetea the breath, to strengthen
the atomach, sad, if hunger be present, to deaden its cravings. It is called pan, or pant sooparee. It la oriered by nallives is the zast to their Earopeaa visitors, and is ottea all that 18 lasd betors one accepting an invitation
to their honees. to their honees.
"Opinia, coffee, tha root at betel, tears of poppy, and
tolvacio, condense the spirits." - Sir $\boldsymbol{x}$. Perbert: tolvacco, conde

## betel-carrier, s

In the East: One who carries betel, to have it ready when his mastar calls fur it
shle posts of Becel-carrim, Fandiadean, the Taster of Shery proft. ..." - Nowre: $L R$; The Firs worshippors.
betel nut-tree, \& An English nams of tha-Areca catechu, an exceedingly haodsoms and graceful palm-tree, cultivated ia Indin and gracernl paim-tree, cultivated ia Indin and elsewhere. It is sometimes called also the Medicinal Cabbage-tree. The nat is cut io alices, wrapped in tha aromatis leaves of tha betel-pepper, sud
of the East. [BETEL]
 gaēse, \&. [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A bright star of tha firat magnitade situsted near the right shoulder of Orion, the oas occupying a nearly corresponding position of the left shoulder being Bellatrix (q.v.). Betelgeux is called also a, and Bellatrix y Orionis.

* be-ten, pa, par. \& a. [Beates.]
* bêth, " beeth, v.i. (A.s. beoth=are; beoth = be ye.]

1. Be, be ye. (Chaucer.)
2. 1s, are.

Than he for olane in morwe beth"
Story of Gen. and Exod., 182
3. Shall be. "Till ihesus beth on rode dead."
Scory af Gen and Story of Gen and Exod., 888 .
bě-thăňk', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and thank.] To thank. [For example see past partieiphe.]
bě-thănk'-1t, pa.par. [Bethank.] (Scotch.) 1. Gen. : Thanked.
2. Spec: A "grace after meat," uttered by ons constratned by his conscience or by regard to public opinion to return thataks for what be has received; but who, having no heart io the dnty, hurries through it, sinply uttering the word "Bethankit," "AB be to whom he considers the thanks to ba due
" Then auld gridman, maint like to rive,
Burne: Tb a Haggis
 (Bèthèt), Bquip入ך (Bēthelê); Heb. (Beth el),
 conatract state of $\quad$ ? def. 1.).]
I. Scrip. Geog.: A village or amall Canaanite town, originally calted $n$ ( $L u z$ ) Almondtrea; but altered by Jacob to Bethel = tha Honse of God, in conaequence of a divina Honse of God, in conaequence of a divina
viaioo granted him in its vieinity (Gen. $x \times v i i i$. viaioo granted himin its vieinity (Gen. exviii.
19). the name heing given it anew at a aubse19). the name heing given it anew at a aubse-
quent period (Gen. xxxy. 15). it becama forthwith a aacred place. It was apecially colebrated during the period of the old Jewish monarchy, one of Jeroboam's calves being placed there (I Kings xii. 29). It is now called Beitin.
 28.
2. Ordinary Language:
(1) A church, a chapel, a place of worship, "the Mouse of God." In England the name has been almost entirely surrendered to Dissenters, and "Little Bethel' a a term ofteo used by High Churchmen with a certaia contempt.
(2) A church or chapel for seamen. (Goodrich and Porter coosider this an American nse of the word, but it exists also ia Englad.)
-bêth-ẽr-ĕL, * betch-rọ̆, s. [Bedral (1), Beadle.] (Scotch.)
béthifk' * by thenk, "by thenche Hiret liethought), v.t. \& $i$ [Eag. prefix be, think, remember (pret. bethoht, bethohte); 'Sw. betänka; Dav, betanke; Dut. \& Ger. bedenken. ]
A. Trans. (with a reflexive pronoun): To
summon the thoughts; to consider any matier:
to rellect. to rellect.
 the at hat
$P . P$, phour
B. Intrane. : To think, conaider, reflect.

bĕ-think'-І̆hg, pr. par. [Bethink.]
Bĕth'-ľ-hĕm, s. [Ger., \&c., Bethlehem; Gr.
 hem $)=$ the housa of Bread.]

1. Scrip. Geog.: The well-known village in Judes (six miles sonth by west of Jerusalem) celebrated as the birth-place of King David and of the Diviae Redeemer. It still exista, with the Arabic name of Beit-lahm.
2. Ord. Lang.: [Named after the above.] A London religioua house converted futo a hospital for lunatics. It is generally corrupted into Bedlam (g.v.).
Bĕth'-lĕ-mite, Bĕth'-lě-hęm-ite, s. [In Ger. (Ch. Hist.) Bethlehemit, Bethlehemitenbinder.]
3. Scrip. Geog. A Hist.: An inhahitant of Bethiehem in Judæa.
".... Jesse the BanA-lehemitia"-1 Sam. xvi. 1.
4. Ord. Lang.: An inmate of Bethlehem or " Bedlam " Hospital for lunatics.
5. Ch. Hist.: An order of monke which arose in the thirteenth century, and was in troduced into Fngland in A.D. 1257. They dressed like the Dominicana, except that they wore oo their breast a five-rayed atar in memory of the star which guided the Magi from the East to the house in Bethlehem where tbe infant Saviour lay.

* běth'-Iõr-Is, s, pl. [Corrupted from bechleris = bachelora.] [BacheLor.] (O. Scotch.) (Houlate.)
'be-thought' (thought as thât), pret. of $v$. [BETHINK.]

†bě-thrâll', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and thrall.] To enthrall, to enslave, to bring into subjection. Now enthrall has taken its place.
"For ahe it is that did my lord bethrau',
My dearest lord, and deepe in dungeon lay.
+ bĕ-thrâlled', pa, par. \& a [BeTERalle]
* b̌-thrōw', v.t. [Eag. prefix be, and throw.] To twist, to torture. (N.E.D.)

Tluat I with lone am wo bethrube knowe
And all my herte fe so thirvupli sonke Thit $I \operatorname{san}$ verillehe drouke. tower: Conf. Am., he.
$\dagger$ bĕ-thümp', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and thump.] To thump, to beat all uver (lit. or fig.)

I whe never so betAumpt with words
Since when 1 calid my brother father dad.,
Shakesp.: Aing John, il, $z$
běth'-y̆-Iŭs, s. [From Gr. Bŋ\#ivas (bēthulos) $=$ the name of an unidentitied tislı.]

1. Tha nama given by Fabricina and Latreille to a genus of amall hymenopterous insects beloaging to the family Proctotrupidæ. There are aeveral in Britain. They have large depresged heads, and look like ants, but are more akia to ichneumons.
2. A oame for a genus of passarine birds, for which the older uame Cissopis ahould be used.

* bĕ-tǏd', "bê-ty̆d, "be-ty-ded, * bé tidd'e, *bl-tid, ${ }^{\prime}$ by-tyde, *be-ted, * be-tydde, * by-tyde, * be-ticht, prot \& pan pat. [Betioe.]

> af and lot them tell thee tales of woefui ages, long ngo betid.:

Shatesp.: Aichard I., ' $\mathbf{T} .1$
bê-tīde', * bĕ-tȳde', "bitide (pret. "betid tbetided ; pa. par. * betid, sic.) (q.V.), v.t. \&i [Eag. pref. be, nad tide; A.S. tidan = to be tide, to happen.]
A. Transitive:
I. To befall, to happen to. (Used of favous abla or unfavourable occurrencea.)
II (a) It ls often followed by to.
"To Held me ottea tuding" neither knaw I
shakeasp: Cymbeine, tr. a
(b) More rarely by of. To bettde of is $=$ to becume of.
"It he were dead, what srould betide of mop",
2. To betokan, to omen, to foreshadow, to signify.

Awaktag, how could I but muse
B. Intransitive: To happen, to come to pass.
"And all my bolnce is to know.

-be-tight, pa. par. [Betid.]
t bĕ-tīme, bê-tīmeş̧, *by-times, * bityme, by-tyme, adv. [Eng. prefix be, and time, times.)

1. Early in the day.

To business that we love wo rise betime,
And go to it with dolight." ree betimen
betimes in the morulag.
Gen. xxvl. 31 .
2. In good time, in time; befora it is too late.

That we are boond to cast the minds of youth
din heaveuty truh.
3. Soon, speedily.

There be some have an over-arly ripeneas in their Yeus which faddeth oefimes; theso are rirst such as Bacon. By and by; in a little. (Scotch)
5. At times; occasionally. (Scoteh.) (Jamieoon.)
*bĕt'-iñg, s. [Bete, Beit.] Reparation. bé'tle, s. [BETEL.]

* be-toghe, pa. par. [Perhaps from A.S. toh $=$ tough.] Strongly clad.
"Ac for that atrok had he non hoghe
${ }^{\text {sume. }}$ Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 4,840-4L
*be-toke', pret. of v. [BETAKE.] (Chaucer.)
be-tōk-en, *be-tokn, *be-to-kin, "bi-token-en, * bi-tocn-en, * bi-tacn-en, t.t. [From Eng. prefix be, and toker. In A.S petocnion = to token, to show; Sw. beteckna Dan. betegne; Dut. beteekenen.]

1. Ta be a token of ; to be a pledge of ; to signify; to afford evidence of ; to show fortlı; to symbolise.

A dewy clood, sind in the clond a how
Cousprizous with three listed colours gny,
Betokenimg peace froun Goll
Hillon: P. L., xi. 867.
2. To foreshow; to omen ; to predict.

Wike a red morn, thast ever yet betoken'd,

The kindling azure, and the mountsin's brow Betoken glad."
be-tō-kened, pa. par. [Beтокен.]
bě-tōk'-en-ĭng, * be-tok-ninge, * bi-tok-ninge, pr.par., a., \& s. [Beтокем.]
bé'tŏn, s. $[\mathrm{Fr}$. béton $=$ tbe concrete described below.j

Masonry: A concrete, the invention of M. Coignet, composed usually of sand, 5 ; lima, 1 ; and hydraulic cement, 25.
bě-tŏn'-1-ca (Lat.), bět'-ön- ${ }^{\text {y }}$, " bĕ-tāine, * bǒ-taȳne, * bĕt'ŏn, * bĕ-tṑn-yŏ, * bā-tan-̆. * by-ten (Eng.), s. [In A.S. betoce, betonice; Sw. betontegrios; Dan. betonie; Dut.betonic; Ger. betonika betonie: Fr. betoine; Ital. befonico; Sp., Port., d Low Lat. betonica. According to Pliny (Nat. Hist., xx v. 46) first called Vettonica, which he says was the name of the plant in Gaul, from the fact that it was discovered by the Vettonea, a people of Spain.
A. Of the Mod. Lat. form Betonica:

Bot.: A genns of planta belonging to the order Lamiacee (Labiates). The calyx is tenribued, with five awned teeth, and the lower iip of the corolla is trifid. Betonioa officinalis, or Wood Betony, occura in Britain. It ia called by Bentham aud othera Stachys betonica.
B. Of the forms Betony, Betaine, Betayne, and Beton: The English name of the genus Betonica ( $q . v$.), and aprecially of the B. officinalis, or Wood Betony. It is common in England, but not so in Scotland. When fresh
it bas an intoxicating effect; the dried leave excite sneezing. Tha roots are bitter and

very nauseous, and tha plant is used to dya wool a fina dark yellow.

II Brook Betony: A plant (Scrophularia aquatica, Linn.).

Paul's Betony: A plant (Veronica officinalis, Linn.).

Water Betony : Tha same as Brook Betony (Scrophularia aquatica).
bě-tô'ok, " be-tooke, pret. of v. [Betake,]
bě-tö'rn, pa. par. \& a. [Eng. prefix be, and torn.] Torn.
"Whose hast betorn out of his panatigg breast With thilue own hand idili: Trag. of Gorboduc.
t bě-tǒss', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and to6s.] To asitate; to put into violent motion. To tosa (lit. or fig.). What and my man, when my betosstid boul
: Romeo and dutiet, v.
bĕ-tőss'ed, pa. par. \& a. [Betoss, v. t.]
bĕ-tŏs'-sing pr. par. [Betoss, v.t.]
" betowre, " bitowre, "bittore, "bitture, 8. [Bitters.]

> 1. befonere, and shovelere e" Baboes Book led Faraivall, p. 153.

* be-traişed, pa. par. [Bethaved.] (Chaucer.)
bě-trăp; v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and trap. In A.s. betreppan.] To entrap, to trip, to ensnare.

And othir mo, that coudin frll wei preche, Betrapped were, for sugbt that they could roche.
Cocleve: Letter of Cupide, ver. 252

* be-trăshed, pa. par. [Betrayed.]

And he thereof was all abushed
His owne nhadow had bius betrinhed."
ĕ-trāy, * bi-trai-en, * bi-trad-in, * be-tray-yn, * bi-traie (Eng.), * bě-trêy'ěss, "bé-trä'se (O. Scotch), v.t. \&i. [From Eng. prefix be, and 0 . Eng, traie $=$ to betray In Fr. trahir; O. Fr. trair, trahir; Prov trayr, trair, trahir, tradar, trachar; Port trahir; Ital. tradire; Iat. trado $=$ to deliver to betray; $\operatorname{trans}=$ over, beyond; and $d a=$ to give.]
A. Transitive:
I. To give up.
I. To deliver up a peraon or thing unfaithfully or treacheroualy. (Used of the aurrender of a person to his enemies, or an army, or a military post to tha foe.)
hande of thell."- of math xyli. 22. be betrayed into the
2. To injure by revealing a aecret eutrusted to one in confidence; or make known faults which one was bound in honour to conceal.
(1) Lit: In tha foregoing aensa.
"Joned who was perfectly willing to serve or to
decray any goverument for bira"- acacaulay: Hize. oetray any goverument for bira"- Macaulay: Hise.
Eng., ch. xvL
(2) Fig. (of things): To reveal, to make known. spec., to reveal or make known anything not intended to be communlcated.

## And soemed 1 mpartiont and airald

That our taidy fight ohould le betrnyed.
By the wound oar hornes hoot-beats nisde".
II. To act treacherously, even when there ia no giving up of any person or thing.

1. Gen.: To violate the trust reposed in one.
2. Spec.: To viulate a promiae mada in courting a female, especially to seduca her under pronisa of marriage, and then abandon her to her fate.

## Far, far bemath the shallow mold

II. To mislead ; to lead incautiously into nore or less grave arror, fault, sin, or crime. "The bright genius Is ready to he so forward as
oftes betrays itsell luto errours in ludgmeut "-Warts IV. Kig. (of things): To disappoint expectaton.
5. Intransitive (formed by the omassion of the objective): To act treacherously; to difappoint expectation.

Who telle Whatefer you think. Whate'er jou any.
And If he lie aoth must at teast ber ray.
bĕ-trā'y-al, s. [Eng. betray; -al.] The act of betraying; the atate of being betrayed. Specially-

1. The act of handing over an individual, a inilitary post, or the supreme interests of one's country to the enemy.
 to his multiplied cerimes*-A rnold: "tiot. of Rome,
2. The act of violating a trust.
 1877.
3. The act of revealing anything which it was one's interest or desire to conceal ; or simply the act of revealing what was before hidden; also the state of being ao revealed.
${ }^{\text {in }}$ "This it it be olmple true, barmontous, ilitellike. It eems in in osesible for atter ages to counterifith widhout much treacherous betrayal of an lator hand "-
bě-träyed, *be-traied, *bi-trayde, pa, par. \& a. [Bethav, v.t.]
bĕ-trā'y-ẽr, s. [Eng. betray; er.]
I. Lil. (of persons): A person who betrays; a traitor.
4. Ger. : In the foregoing sense.
". They are ouly a few betroyers of thelr country:
 2. Spec.: One who seduces and abandous a female who contided in his good faith.
II. Fig. (of persons or things): Any person who or thing which, apparently acting for one's beneft, is really injuring one seriously.
uife in a geviler very bast to but a betray eit of human Pops: Lether to siceste (11713).
bĕ-trā'y-ithg, * be-trail-ynge, pr. par. \& a. [Betray.]
"Tilla betraying bickflioess wa seen
To tingo bil cheek,
Fordeworth: Excursion, bk VL
† bŏ-trā'y-mĕnt, be-trai-ment, s. [Eng. betray; -ment.] Tha act of betraying; the state of leing betrayed.

II Betrayal is the more common word.
"Ene confesulug them to be linnocent whose betrat

* bŏ-trĕnde', v.t. [Trend.] To surround, to encircle.

Lerrtage hym gan betrende"-Sir Ferumbras (N.

* be-trifie, be-trnfle, v.t. [O. Fr. trufter $=$ to trifle.] T'o mock or deceiva with trifles. "Thros and othre truftes thet be bitruitech mond
men uide."-Aneren Siuple, p, 206,
bǒ-trim', v.t. [Eng. pref. be, and trim.] To render trim, to deck, to dress, to grace, to render trim, to deck, to dress, to grace, to
adorn, to embellish, wo beautify, to decorato.
"Thy bauks with pioued and twilled brimg,
thy hest betrims"
Shakesp.: Tempast, Iv. 1.
†bĕ-trim'med, pa. par. \& a. [BETRIM.]
| bĕ-trim'-mĭng, pr. par. \& a. [Betnum.]
bĕ-trŏth', bĕ-trōth, " betrouth, v.t. [Eng preflx be, and O. Eng. troth $=$ truth. 1
I. Lit.: To affiance, to form an engagemant.

1. To promise to give a woman in marriage to a certain person.
" Fryre Una to the Rederosse Knight
Beirouthed is with joy. sporner : F. Q., I. II.
2. To promise to take a certain woman as one's wifa.
"And what man fs there that hath becrothed a wifa
add bate sot taken her ?"-Deut. ax. 7
3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order that consecration may taka place.
"If any peraon be oonecrated a blohop th that dhell not receive the halit of collsecration, an not ohell not receive the habit of conse
sate, fat, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camệ, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pit, sïre, sirr, marine; gō, pð̌to

II. Figuratively
4. Divinely to eeiect a people to stand in a upecial reiation to God with reapect to worship and privilege.
"And 1 will baveratis theo nnto me lor evor ; yen I
ndpiment and th unto me in righteousness ond in
ill even be the th loving-kindnen, and in merctos. I
Hak il 19, 22.
5. To promiae to a thing rather than a person.
"By Sould public promice she
Cowley: The Davideti, he. Hi
b-tröth'-al, e. [Eng. betroth; -al.] The act of betrithing ; the atete of being betrothed; affance.
"Under the open aky in the odorous alr of the orchard,

b九̌-trōth'ed, " be-trouthed, pa, par., an, \& 2. [Bitroth.]
A. \& B. As pa. par. \& participial adj.: In
senaea corresponding to thoae of the verb.
C. As mubst. : A person betrothed to one
"My Ariphilis this my doar botroth'd".
bê-trōth'-İ̇g, pres. par. \& a. [Betroth.]


Dð-tröth'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. betroth; -ment.] The sct of betrothing ; the state of being betrothed ; betrothal.
"Sometimes eetting out tho apeeches that pass bewoen them, manking out were therehy the becrothment - Kxporki ion of the cantiches (15s), p .

- be-trüm'pe, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and Fr. tromper $=$ to deceive.] Te deceive.

tbĕ-tristst', v.t. [Eng. prefix be and trust.] To entruat, to give in trust. Used-

1. Of truating anything to a person.
"Betruer him with all the good which our capseity mll allow us "-Grev.
2., Of trusting anything to the memery.
"Whataoever yon woold betrust to your memory.
t bð̌-trŭst'-Ø̌a, pa. par. \& a. [BetrusT.]

+ bĕ-twŭst'-ing, pr. par. [Betruat.]
† be-trŭst'-měnt, s. [Eng. betrust; -ment.] The act of entrusting; the thing entrusted. (Worcester.)
"bět'-sa, " bět'-sō, \&. [1tal. bezzo.] The omallest coin carrent in Venice; worth about 2 farthing.
 uary, lif. 1
'bĕtt', a. [Better.] (Spenser.)
bet'těd, pa. par. \& cu. [BET, v.]
-bet-ten, v.L. [A.S.betan $=$ to make better.] To anend.

Betten misdedes, nud clene lip leden $\operatorname{Strry}$ of Gen. and Exad., s,637.
bět'-tẽr, " bĕt-tyr, " bêt-ẽre, " bêt-ẽr, * bêt, * bêtte, a., s., \& adv. [A.S. bet, bett (adv.) $=$ beiter; betera, betra (adj. m.); betere, betr: Dan, bedre: Dut beter. 0 , 1 eel. and 0 Fris. bet; O. L. Ger bet, bat; N. H. Ger. besser; M. II. Ger. bezzer; O. H. Ger. beziro, peziro, baz; Goth. butisa, from buta $=$ good. Compare Sanac. bhadra $=$ glad, happy. Better js generally called the coniparative of good, as Bosworth terms the A.S. betera, betra, the comparative of god. This arrangement ia only conventional; goon, A.S. god, ia from one root, and better and best (A.S. betst. betest), from another, of which the real positive is $\mathbb{O}$. Eng. and A.S. bet.] [Best, Good.]
A. As adj.: In signification the comparative of good.
I. of persons:

1. Having good qualities in larger measure than thoae possessed by aome person or pereons with whorn a compariaon ia made or a contrast ia drawn. The ahades of meaning are infinite. The following are only aome leading ones.
(1) Superior in phyaical, mental, moral, or spirtual qualliea; or in akill, knowledge, or anything gimilar; or in two of those qualities
combinec.
"Troilus is the better man of the two" "He la a better meholar than I."

Having thene good qualitie in actua ercise ; digharg duties in an excellent manner.

2. Jmproved in heaith.
"I I rojoice, I groatly rojoice to hear that you are
3. Improved in circumatancea; apecially in the phrase better off.
II. Of thinge:

1. Concomitant to or eviacing high physical, mental, or other qualities.
"I have neen better froes in my time
2. Produced hy more intellectual knowledge, good taste, or anything aimilar.
"And taught his Romaus in minch boteer matra" $\begin{gathered}\text { Popa: } \mathrm{Epil} \text { to Sotiret }\end{gathered}$
3. Moreadvantageous; more to be preferred; preferable.

4. More acceptable.
"Behold to obey in better than merince" " 1 sank.
5. More prosperous, as in the phrase, to
have seen, or to have known better days.


T Better cheap, better cheape (Eng.), better schape (Seoteh), ueed as adv. or adj. = more: A better bargain, cheaper.

Thou shalt have it hack ngain better cheape
By a hund red markea than I had it of thee.:
B. Religues, ii 191
B. As substantive :
I. Of persons: Superiors; persons of higher rank or qualities than the one with whom comparison ia made; rarely in aingular.

- If our bexters plisy at that grame.



## II. Of things:

1. Superiorily, advantage. (Used specially in the phrase to bave or get the better of; zneaning to have or gain the advantage of, to have or gaia tha auperiority over.)
The vogage of Drake and Hawklins was unfortunate: Yet, in such sort as doth uot hreak our preseriytion, to
have hail the beter of the spanlardia - Bacon "You thiuk fit
To get the better wo me. Southerne. 2. Improvement. (Used apecially in the phrase for the better = ao as to produca improvement.)
"If I have altered him any where for the better, I must at the sane time acknowlelge that I could have
2. A larger number than ; as
3. A larger namber than; as "better than a dozen " = more than twelve. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
4. A ligher price than; as "paid better than a shilling," i.e., more than a shiling. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
C. As adverb: In a auperior manner; to a degree greater than in the case of the person with whom or the thing with which compari is used whatever the nature of the (The word is used whatever the nature of the suleriority.)
5. In a superior manner to; in a more exaucuessfully, preferably.
th the dead.
Shacesp,
Macbet
th. 112
-He that woald know the ides of infnity, cannot do boter than bly
trinuted "-Locke.
6. In a auperior degree; to a greater extent.

bět'-tẽr, v.t. \& t. [From betler, a., a., \& adv. (q.v.). $\ln$ A.S. betrian, beterian $=$ to be better, to excel. to make better: Sw. bä́tra; Icei. betra; Dan. bedre; Dut. beteren; (N, H.) O日r. betra; Dan. bedre; Dut. beteren; (N. H.) Ger.
bessern; M. H. Ger. bezern; O. H. Ger. beziron, peziron.]
A. Transitive:
-1. To excel, to exceed, to gurpars.
still sectera" What is douno."



Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Betulscees (Birchworts). There are two British species, the Betula alba, or Common Birch [Binch]; snd the B. nana, or Dwarf Birch. There are, besides, a number of farelgn species. [Binct.]
bĕt'-u-Iā-̧̧ĕ-m (Bartling, Lindley), bĕt-ū-lī'-Iě-m (L. C. Richard), s. ph [Betula.]
Bol. : An order of plants ranked by Lindley under his Ameutal silisnce, and called by binn in English Birehworts. They have nonæceous in Engers, with amentaceous inforescence; falyx of small scsles ; corolla, none. There is calyx of small scsles ; corolna, ane. in There is snd two-celied, with a solitary pendulons ovule io each. The leaves sre siternate, simple, with the primary veins often rumning straight from the midrib to the margin. The stipules are decidnous. There are but two genera, Betula (Birch) and Alnus (Alder), both colltaining trees or shrubs belonging to temperate climates Known species, sixty-five.
bět'-u-līne, s. [From Lat. beticla (q. v.), and suff. -ine.] A reainous substance obtatned from the bark of the Black Birch (Betula nigra). It is called almo Birch Camphor.
bĕt-ụ-Linn'-ĕ-æ, s. pl. [BETCLACE,E]
bě tŭmb'-led (led as old), a. [Eng. prefíx be, snul lumbled.] Tumbled about; put in disorder.
"Thls sald. from her betumbled couch ahe starteth. shakiosp.: Aape of Lucrece, $1,085,1,038$.

* be-turn, * bi-torn, *bi-turn, v.t. \& $i$. [A.S. betyrnan.] To turn back, गeturn.
"A Revertere ad me... Biturn the and cum agian."
bě-t $\vec{u}^{\prime}$-tõr, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, snd tutor.] To tutor thoronghly; to act tha tutor to, to instruct. (Colerilge.)
bě-tü'tõred, pa. par. \& a. [Berutor.]
bĕ-t̄̄'-tõr-ľ̀ng, pr. par. [Betutor.]
$\dagger$ bě-twãt'-tIed (tied = teld), a [Eng. pref. be, and twattle $=$ to prate, to chatter.] Confounded, overpowered, stnpefied.
II Still used in the porth of England. ( $T$ ofld.)
be-twéen, * be-twene, * by-twene, * by-twyne, * by twene, prep., adv., \&s. [From Eug. be = by, and twoin $=$ two. In A.S. betweonum, betweonen, betwynan $=$ between, annong; from prefx be, and twegen $=$ two.]


## A. As preposition:

1. Of space: In the spisce intermediste between two persons, places, or things.

2. During the interval between two dates or portions of time, mors, or less interinediata portwons of timie, mors, or less interinediata "achal and the whole asemhly shanl kirl tit [the rain)
3. More fig: : In an indefnite namber of senses. Specially -
(1) Standing in a certain intermediste relation to two parties or beings.

(2) Shared or mutually held by two beings or persons.
thein... Castor and Pollax, with ouly one mool between
(3) Mutually affecting jarties or beings in s certain relstion to each other.
"A, and will pot enmity between thee and the wotii. 15.
(4) From one to snother.
"He zhould think himself anhappy, it things ohoold Ro so ber ween theen, ,as he phould note be thle e onequit
(5) As notlng persons who or things which differ.

How long halt yo betceeen two opinione ? . . ."
In strict accuracy between is used only of two. When there are more than two, the proper term to 1888 is among; but this distincfon is not siways observed.
B. As adverb (produced by the omission of the substantive after the preposition between): In the same senses as between, prep. (q.v.) gin!.
C. As substantive :

Neadle Manuf., pl. (Betweens): Needles intermediate between sharps and blunts. (Knight)

## between-deoks, twixt-decks, $s$.

Na ut. : The space between any two dscks of $n$ vessel.

- bet.oreen-put, *itwene-putte, v.t. To insert or place between.
"Y soughte of hem a man that shulde beromo-puzte an hegge and ntomde netero enein
be-twixt', "be-twix, * be-twixe, * be-twix-en, * bi-twixe, *bl-tnex (Eng.), *be-treesh ( 0 . Scotch), prep. \& adv. [From Eng. prefix be, and twixt. In A.S. betwyxt, betwyx, betwuxt, betwux, betweax, betweohs, betweoh, beiwyh, betwih, betwy = betwixt; from pretix, be, and troy = two.]


## A. As preposition:

1. Lit.: In the spsce intermediate between two persons, places, or things.
xxxixं $4^{\circ}$ by the gate betwixt the two malla."-Jer.
2. Intermediate between two times, quantities, qualities, or degrees.
3. More fig.: In relation of intercourse or partaership with; in distinction from; from one to snother. With the sans variations of signification as Between (q.v.).

"Pive years since there was some apeech of marriago
Betwixt myself ald her." Shatean: Heas for Mear, v. 1
B. As adverb (produced by the omission of the substantive after the preposition betwixt): Ia the sensa between.
"". and commonndeth it not to thine by the clond
bĕ-tȳ-den, v.t. \& i. [Betide.] (Prompt.
Parv.) -

* bé-ty̆lle, a. [Beetle] A mallet. (Prompt. Parv.)
* be-tyne. * bi-tyne, * bitune, v.t. [A.S. betynan; from tun =an enclosure, s town (q.v.).] To bedge in, to enclose.
"The Loaerd situnde hlma withtnaen the meldeaes wombe Maria.-4neren Riwit, p. 7
* bē-ty̆nge, pr. par., a., \& 8. [Beatino.] As subst.: An instrument for inflictiag stripes or other beating with.

" bé'tyss, s. [Beet.] Beet.
"Botys herbe: Beta pel bleela"-Prompl. Para
beūch (ch guttural), a [Bобан.] (Scotch.)
beū-chěl (ch guttural), v.t. [From Dut bochelen $=$ to plod.] To walk with short steps, or in a constrained or laalting manner; to stamble. (Scoteh.) (Jamieson.)
beū-chěl (rh guttura]), s. [From Dut. bochel $=$ s hump back. Coinp. also Dut. beugel; Sw. bygel = a ring, s stirrup, sad Ger. bügel = a hsrp, a bow.] A little feeble crooked creature (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
beū'-chǐt (c silent), pa. par. [A.S. bugan $二$ to bow, to bend, to stoop.] Bowed, crooked.
"Keat down thare benchip ankerls ferme of grip"
Doug.: VIrgil, 16i, 23. (Jamicion)
beū'-dan-tīte, $\dagger$ beü'-dan-tine, s. [Named after T. 8. Bendant, who published a work on mineralogy st Paris, the first edition in I824, mineralogy second in l832. Suffixes -ite snd-ine.]
I. Min. (of the form beudantite.) A mineral, having its crystals modified acute rhombohedrons. Its hardness is 3.5 to 4.5 ; its sp. gr. 4-4.3; its lustre vitreous, sub-adamantine, or resinous; its colour, various hues of green, black, or browa. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 1.46 to $13 \cdot 22$; srsenic acil, from a trace to 13.60 ; sesfunioxide of iron, $37 \cdot 65-49 \cdot 69$; oxide of lead, $23.43-26.92$; oxide of copper, $n$ trace to $2 \cdot 45$; wster, $8^{\circ} 49-12.29$. It oceurs at the Glendone iron mines near Cork; it is lonnd also on the Continent at Nsssan. There are two varieties of it, the ons containing
phosphoric acid with little or no arseaic, and thospotheric acid with little or no arseaic, and scid. (Dana.)

2. (Of the forms beudsntite and beudantine.) Nephaline (q.v.). (Brit. Mus. Cat, \& Dana)
 (Scotch.)

## Sgma lop ou horse-hack lyke a rac, <br> 

*beu-gle, a [A.S. bugan = to bow; Ger. brigel $=a$ hoop, 8 bow.] Crooked.
beugle-backed, a. Crook-backed: shaped like the body of a beetle (Watson: Coll., il. 54.) (Jamieson.)
beük, \& [Book.] (Scotch.)
Mygrannle ahe bought me a beuts,
Aud 1 hold awa to the school.

* benke, pa. par. [A.S. boc, pret. of bacan 3
to bake. 1 Baked.

bëurre (as bũr'-rê), a. [Fr. beurré = buttered, like butter; beurre $=$ butter.] A name for very mellow kind of pesr. (Used aiso adjectivsly, as a beurré pear.)
beūs'-tite, s. [In Ger. beustit. Named after Freiherr von Beust.] A mineral, called also Epldote (q.v.).
- be-văp'-ĭd. pa, par. [See def.] Añ old form of Bewzapeo (q.v.).

- be-var, "be-vir, "be-vis, s. [0f doubtful origin and meaning; perhaps connected with L. Ger. bevern = to treuible, shak (N.E.D.).] One who is worn out with age
"The bevar hoir and to this berly beria",
bĕv'- 91 , † błv'-11, s. \& a. [Fr. bivears, buveáns.
O. Fr. beveau, beauveau; Sp. bayvel, baivel.]
A. As substantive:
I. Lit. a Tech. (in Masonry, Joinery, de.).

1. An obtuse or an acute angle ; any angle oxcept one of $90^{\circ}$. The hrethren of the mystic level,
May hing their hend in woenu beve.
Burns: Tam Nammoniostegy.
2. An instrument for setting off any angle
or bevel from a straight line or surface, much or bevel from a stralght line or surface, much used by artificers of all descriptions for adjusting the abotting surfaces of work to the sams inchnation. It is composed of twe jolnted arms, ons of which is brought up square sgainst the line or surface from which the sugle is to be set off, and the other then adjusted to the desired level or inclination. (Knight.) [BEVEL-SQoaRE.]
3. Stereotyping: A slug cast nearly typohigh, and with cbsmfered edges.
4. The ohliquity of the edge of s saw-tooth cross the face of the blade.
II. Fig.: A violent push with the elbow: astroke. (Scotch.)

Pennearik. (Jamteron).
B. As adjective: Having an sugle not of ${ }^{\circ} 0^{\circ}$, oblique ; pertaining to a bevel. [A.]
bevel-angle, s. An oblique angle. [Bevel, A. I.]
bevel-edge, bevil-edge, \& (Chiefy Scotch.)
Among masons: The edge of a sharp tool floping towards the point. (Jamieson.)
bevel-gearing, $s$.
Gear: Cogged wheels whose sxes form an angle with each other, the faces of the cogs being oblique with their shafts, the surn of the singles of the teetis with their respective shafts being equal to $90^{\circ}$.
bevel plnmb-ruie, $s$
Engineering: A surveyor's Instrument fol adjusting the slope of embinkments.
bevel sorcll-saw, s. A machlne for sawing slip-timber to the proper curve and bevel. The ssw is mounted on a circular frame, sul reciprocsted by means of a rod sud eccentric. By inclining the saw in its frame any required bevel may be cut, the curve being given by moving the carriage on fth circulsr track, so as to vary the presentation of the timber.

[^62]
bevel-tool, s.
Turning: A turner's tool for forming grooves and tapera in wood. Right-hand or left-hand bevels are used, according as the w

## bevel-wheel, \&

## Machinery:

1. Properly: A wheel, the angle of whase working-face is more or less than $45^{\circ}$.
2. More loosely: A cog-wheel, the workingface of which is obilqua with the axis. lis use is nsaally in connection with another bevel-wheel on a shaft at right sagles to that

of the former, but not always so. When tha whsels are of the same size and their shafts have a rectangular relation, the working-faces of the wheels are at an angle of $45^{\circ}$ with the respentive shafts. When the shafts are arranged obliquely to each other, a certain obliquity of the cogs of the wheels becomes necessary. (Knight.)
běvoel, †bĕvo-il, v.t. \& t. [From bevil, s. (q.v.). $]$
A. Transitive:
3. Of objecte of human manufacture: To cut to a bevet angle.
"These rabbets are ground square ; but the rabbets on the gronndsel are beeelled downwards, that radin 2 ar
4. Of objects in nature: To cause to possess a bevel.
B. Intrans: To deftect from the perpendicular.
"Thelr houses are very ill bullt, their walls beota,
without one right anglo in any apaitment."-siojif.
bev'elled, t běv'eled, ibě'-illed, pa. gar. \&a. [Bevel, i.]
A. Gen.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. Technically:
5. Min. (of the form bevilled): The term nsed when the edges of 8 crystal are replaced by two
planes, separated only by an edge (Philips.) Slight bevelments donot, as a rule alter the form of a crystal; larger ones change it completely.
6. Heraldry (of the form Hevelled.) of ondinaries: turned in a sloping direction.

bevelled

## bevelled-wheel, s. The same as Bevel-

 Wheel (q.v.). Bevel, $v$.]
A. As present participle: Forming to a bevel angla.
B. As adjective: Stanting towands a bevel angia; not in a straight line.
C. As substantive:

1. Technically:
2. Carp.: The sloping of sn arris, removing the square edge.
3. Shipurighting:
(a) The opening and closing of, angleiron frames to order to meet the platea which form the akin of the ship, so that the faying surface of the aide-arm of the angle-iron may exactly correspond to the shape of the plating. The bevelling is performed by omitha while the iron is tyiag hot apon the levelling-block.
(b) The angles which tha sides and edges of each piece of the frame make with each other.
I A standing bevelling is made oo the ontside; an under bevelling is one on the inner surface of s frame of timber.
1L. Ondinary Language. of objects in nature: The same as Bevelment (q.v.).

- degree of benealing of anye with the dentatod mangins



## bevelling-board, s.

Shipbuilling: A flat plece of wood on which the bevellinge of the severat piecas of a ship's structure are marked.

## bevelling-edge, s.

Shiphuilding: One edge of a ship's frame which is in coatact with the skin, and which fs worked from the monlding-edge or that which is represented in the draft.

## bevelling-machine, s.

Bookbinding: A machine fo which the edge of a board or book-cover is bevelled. The table on which the material is laid is hinged to the bed-piece, and may be supported at any desired angle by the pawl-hrace and orack so as to present the material at a ay inclination to the knifa. (Knight.)
běv'-ol-měnts, s. [Eag. bevel, sad suff. -ment.] Min \& Crystallog.: The replacement of the edge of a crystal by two similar planea equally inclined to the lactuding faces or adjaceat plaves.

* bë'-vẽr (I), "be-uer, s. \& a [Beaver (1).]
A. As substontive: A beaver.
"Besyde Loclunes-ar mony martrik fa, bouers, quh.
B. As adjective: Made of beaver.
" Uppon bis heed a Flaundrisch bever hat"
* bé'-vẽr (2), s. [Beaver (2).]
"Wbich yeelded, they their bevers up did reare."
Spenser: F . Q . IV. Vi.
bév-êr, * be'tuer (3), s. [O. Fr. beore, beivre, baiure, boivre; Prov. bewrs; Ital bevere; from Lat. bibo = tó dríuk.

1. A driaking time; drinking.
$\Delta$. What, at your bever, gallants?
Hor. Willt please your lamiyship to drink $q^{*}-B$.
2. A small collation, lunch, or repast between meals.
"The French, ns well men as women, besiden dinner and supper, une breakinata and bevert"- -dioryvon:

- bēv'er (1), v.L. [From bever (3), s. (q.v.).] To take a luncheon between meals.
"Vour gallanta never sup, breakfast or bever with-
out me (appetite]. - Brower:
Lingua,
* Bêv'er (2), v.l. [L. Ger. bevern.] To shake, tremble.
"Mani kulghtos shoke and beveret "
Morte diArthur, L is. (Niratmann.)
běv'-êr-age (age as igg), * bev-er-ege,
* beu-er-eche, * beu-er-iche, *. [Ia O. Fr. bevraige, bovraige ; Mod. Fr. breuvage O. Fr. evraige, bovraige ; Mod. Fr. breubage Ital. bevercugio; Low Lat. beveragium.] [BEItal. beveraggio; Low Lat. beveragium.] [BE-
vER (3), s. \& $v$. BigaEr.] VER (3), 8. \& v. BigaEr.]
I Of liquors themselves:

1. Gen.: Any liquid used for drinking.
"He knew no bererags but the Aowing atremin"
Thomon: Catle of Indolence ii
2. Spec: Water-cyder. (Mortimer.)
*II. Of treats of liquor or thelr equivalent in money demanded in certain circumstances, or anything similar:
3. A treat formerly demanded by one's fellow workmen npon one's putting on a naw suit of clothes. (Johnson.)
4. A treat of oid demanded trom a priaoner on first being incarcerated It was called aiso в "garnish." (Johnson.)
5. A salute given by a man to a woman on tha former patting on a new articla of dress ; as, "She gat the beverage o" his braw new coat. ${ }^{*}$ (Jamieson.)
 adj. [Bever, v.i. (2).] Trembling. (Soatch.) He gliseed up with bis elghon, that gmay mat and WIME his


## - bē'vẽr-hūad, a [Eng.* bever (1), and hucd.]

 Coloured like s beaver; reddtsh-brown. "Brode uryght wata his banda, and al boworthomes"-- bē'-vẽr-ȳne, a. [Eng. bever (1).] Roddish brown.
"Alle barehavede for beaje with bevoryw loikikes"-
bêv'-le (1), a [Beveri] A Jog: a puast (Scotch.)


## bĕv-「e (9) \& \& (Bcry.]


IThe form bevil is apec. in Heraldry.
tbe̛r-nied, pa par. \& a [BeVELLED.]
IThe form bevilled is npec in Heraldry.
bơv-ill-wāyg, adx [Eng. bevil, and suffix -ways $=-$ woise.

Her.: At a bevel (Used of charges or anythiug aimilar.

- bé'vis, \& [Bevar] (Scotch.) (Jamiesom.)
běv'-ör, s. [Beapre (2).]
běv-y̆, "běv'-ie, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Apparently from O. Ital, beva $=\mathrm{s}$ bevy, as of pheasants (Florio); Mod. Ital bevu $=$ a driaking; from bevere (in which casa bery would be properly a drinking party) $=$ to drink Skianer, Johuson, Wedgwood, and Skeat ar of opinion that this is the most probable etymology. But Mahn prefera to derive bery from Arm. beva $=$ ijfe, to live; bev=living in which case tha proper meacing would be lively beings.]

1. A flock of birds, specially of quells
2. A company, an assemblage of people Most frequently aphlied to females.

"O. ing the whole bovy or renegades, Dover, Petor Macaulay: Hiac. Eng., eh. viit.
II A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glosary to the poet's "Shepherd's Calendar," ancludes bevy in his list of old words, but since then it has completely revived. (Trench: English Pust and Present, p. 65.)

- bê'-vỹr, s. [Beaver (1)] (Prompt. Parv.)
- bew, a. [Fr. beau = beautifil, fine, good.] Goad, honourabia.

I Bew schyris, bew schirris: Good sirs.

- Sa faris with me, belo schurls wll ye herk,

Doug.: Virgiu, 2:2, 3L (Jamieson.)
bĕ-wāll', "bé-wāilc, * béwāyle, * byweyle, v.i \& i [Eng prefx be, and wail.]
A. Transitive:

1. To cause to wail for ; or aimply to cauke, to compass (?).

As when a ablp that figes fayre under aayle That ny in waite ber wruck for to beverile"
2. To wail, to lament for; to bemoan.

## II It is sometames ased refiexively

 woif. $\therefore$ : the danghter of Zion, that bevaileth herB. Intrans. : To express grief, to make la mentation.

My henst is beworiting." in Nebruary.
I Crabb thus distinguishes letween the verbs to bewail, to bemoan, and to lament: "All these terms mark an expression of pain by some external sign. Bewati is not ao strong as bemoan, bat atronger than lament; beuail and bemoan are expressione of nirestrained grief or angulsh: a wretched mother bowails the loss of her chitd; a person in deen diatress bemoans his hard fate Lamentution may arise from simple sorrow or even inuaginary grievances: a sebanalist laments the disappointances: a senanalist taments the disapprintEng. Synon.)
b̌-wāil'-a-ble, a. [Eng, bewall; -able.] 2hat mey be lamented (Sherra00d.)

- be-wãlle; v.t. [Bewarl] (Spenser.)
ó-wāilled, pa.par. \& an [Bewallu
b-wath'er, s. [Eng. bewail; er.] One who bewails.
 Mad calamiltous tid
bĕ-wäil'-ìng, " be-way-lyng, pr. par., $a$., te. [Bewail.] The act of expressing grief for ; bemoaning, lamentation.
"As lf he had alio peard the porrowinge zod boe inc World
 Mournfully, with lamentation. (Websttr.)
| b̌̌-wāll'-mĕnt, s. [Eug. bewail; -ment.] The act of bewsiling. (Elackwood.)
bĕ-wäke, " bi-wake, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and wake.]

1. To awaken thoroughly; to keep awake ; to watch.

1 wote that night was well bewaked.", bk.
2. To " wske " a corpse.
"He was biwaked richeliche."
Sisayn Sages, 2,b78.
bĕ-wā\}red, par, par. \&a. [Bewnke.]
bě-wāk-ĭhg, pr. par. [Bewake]
be-wä're, "be ware, " be war, v.i. \& $t$. [Eng. verb be, and ware $=$ be wary; A.S. warian $=$ to be on one's guard, wor $=$ (1) wary, cautious, provident, (2) prepared, ready. Compare also A.S. bewarian, bewarian, bewerian $=$ to defend ; bewarnian $=$ to beware, to warn; werian, werian = to wear, to fortify, to defend; Sw. bevara; Dan. bevare = to preserve; Dut bewaren = to beware, to preeerve, to guard; Ger. bewahren $=$ to protect to save.] [Ware, Wary.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To be wary regarding; to be on one's guard against ; to take care of.
TI Formerly it was used, though perhaps only by poets, in the pres. indic. sud in the pa. par.

Look after hougrrand and bewares to act
What etraightway he must labour to retract."
B. Jonton: Trunth of Horace
Now it is only found in the infinitive and in the imperative. In both theae cases be is the part of the substantive verh required by the inflexion; where been sad not be is re quired, beware, which really consists of the cwo worda be and ware, is not employed.
(a) The infnitive.
"Every one onght to be very careful to beware what
(b) The imperative.
" Beware of all, but most baware of mal 1 ', -I It may be followed by of, lest, or the lause of a sentence introduced by what. ITI and $b$.]
B. Trans.: Formed from the intransitive verb by omitting of. (Used oniy in poetry when the necessities of the verse require it.) To be on one's guard against.

Rewart the pine-tree withered branch,
Beware the uwful avaluthent
Longellows: Excelsior.
bě-wāste', v.t. [Eng. be, sad waste.] To waste utterly.
"My oildrifed, lamp and time-bewauted light"-
t.a-wā've (1), *be-wane, v.t. \& 亿. [A.S. waftan $=$ to tose, knock sbout.] To wsver.
A. Transitive: To cause to wsver.
B. Intransitive: To toss.

béwāve (2), be-wane, v.t. [A.S. bewocefon $=$ to befold, to cover round.] To cloak, to shield, to hide. (Jamieson.)
bŏ-wěd', v.t. [Eng. be, sad wed.] To marry, wed.

bč-we'ep, * be-wêp'e, *by-weop, "be-wreep-en (pret. bewept, " bewepte, "bewope), o.t. \& $i$. [Eng. prefix be, and weep.]
A. Trans.: To weep over.

Beveepp this calseye aginn
B. Intrans.: To weep.
"I do boweep to many simple gulle.
bè-wēep'-ing, pr. par. [Beweep.]
bě-wěpt', " be-wope, pa.par. \& ar. [Beweer.] Which bewept to the grave did ga, ive i.
bĕ-wěst', prep. \& adv. [Scotch be (prep.) = by; towards.] Towards the west.
bê-wot', v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and wet.] To wet over, to moisten over, to bedew, to water. ${ }^{-1}$ His onpkio, with his true tears all beveet.

Shukesp.: Titus A ndrontetce iii.',
bewr-ět (ew as ū), s. [BEwit.]

- be-weve, *bl-weve, "by-weve, v.t. [A.S. bewajfan = to befoid, to cover, to clothe ; befen $=$ to beweave, to clothe.] To clothe.
- Hyro ryche elothes were of ydo, boto that heo was Hyre body, wyth a mantel, a wympel aboute her
henod.
* be-weved, " bi-weved, © by-weved, pa. par. [Beweve.]
* bě-whāpe' v.t. [Another form of awape (q.v.).] To bewilder, to contound. (Only in pan par.)
"A Ad thue bewhaped in my thought.
I utood anased for while.", © Gower: Conv. vili.
† bĕ-whöre' (w ailent), v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and whore.] Generally in pa. per.

1. To render uachaste ; to prostitute.
" Had you a daughter. fand) perhaps bewohor'a"
2. To apply the epithet " whore" to.
"Emft. Alns, Thyo, my lord hath so bewhored her.
An true hearts cannot bear." Shakesp. : ochello, iv. 2

* bĕ-wiéld, " be-weld, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, sind wield.]

1. Literally: To wield
$\therefore$ I conld speak of Gerard' etaffe or lance, yet to be which is so great and long that ny man can beweld it. Wharrion: Description of Britaine, ch. \&
2. Fig.: To rule over, to govern.
bis "ather dyat."-Fabian: Chron, p. 124.
bĕ-will'-dẽr, v.t. (Eng. prefix be, and Prov. Eng. wildern $=$ a wilderness (Skeal.) In Sw. forvilda; Dan. forvilde = to lewilder; Dut. verwideren $=$ to grow wild, to bewilder; Ger. verwildern $=$ to reader wild.] [WiLoernees.] To make one feel as if he were logt in a wilder ness. Used-
(1) Lit.: Of a person who has lost his way and does not know in what direction to proceed.

Drear ta the state of the beulghted wretch
Who theu, bewilder d. wandere through the dark".
Thomon: Searons : Autumn.
(2) Fig.: of one who is perpiexed, conounded, or stupefied.
(a) With eome stupendous inteliectusl dis. covery which the mind is too feeble completely to grasp.
the rngnitudes with which we have bere to do bewflder "A equally io the opposite direction- -
(b) With some misfortune with regard to which one does not know the best course of sction to adopt.
"The evil tidings, which terifiled and bevildered
If It is sometimes naed reficxively.
"It la good sometimes to lose and bewilder ourselves
in such studica -Watts.
bê-wil'-dẽred, pa. par. \& a. [Bewhler.] Confused, ill-asaorted.
-Cartyls : Heroes and heroworship, $\$ 11$.
bě-will'-dẽred-nĕgs, s. [Eng. bewildered -ness.] The state of being bewildered. (Bentham.)
bě-wil'-dẽr-ĭñg, pr.par. \& a. [Bewilder.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& part. adj. : In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

And dim remembrances, thet still draw birth
From the beowdering music of the earth. Emars: Elus
C. As substantive: The act of leading int perplexity; the state of being in perplexity.

- Can this be the bird, to man so good.

That, ater their bevoiddering
Did cover with leavea the obitile obldrod.
So palufuly in the woody"
Wordswort : Redbreast and the Butterfy
b夭-will'-aẽr-ingely̆, adv. [Eng. bewildering; -ly.] In a bewildering manner: 80 as to con fuse, confound, or perplex. (Webster.)
bĕ-wil'-aẽr-mĕnt, s. [Eng. bewilader;-ment]
The atate of being yerplexed; perplexity.


bě-wǐn'-tẽr, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and winter.] To render wintry.

> "Tears that bowintor all my year."-Cowtay.
*bew-is (I), s. pl. [Bovor] Boughs. (Sc.) "And crouny" about with funerel becown grene".

* bew-1s (2), s. pl. [O. Fr. beau = beauty.] Beauties, (Scotch.)

> Of indyes bewtio to declals
> Sueit sueit to te:t thair bewice"
bew-it, bewfort (ew as ū), s. [G. F. beue =a collar.] The leather to which a hawk's bella are fastened
bě-witçh', * by-witọice, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and witch.]

1. To practise witcheraft egainst a person or thing.
"Lork how I am bewiftch'd; behold, miloe arm

2. To practise deceit upon.
"... that of long time he had bewotchad them with
3. To plesse to such a degree as to deprive of all power of resistance to the enchanter's will ; to charm, to fascinate, to allure.

And every tougue more moving than your own,
Bewitching like the wantou mermald osogas.",
Shakerp. Fenus and Aconte.
bě-wítçhed', "be-witçhd, "by-witçhd, pa. par.\& a. [Bewitch.]

* bě-wítçh'-ěd-něss, a. [Eng. bewitched; -ness.] The quality of being bewitched, deceived, or faschnated. (Gauden.)
bĕ-wĭtch'-ẽr, [Eng. bewitch; er.] Ono who bewitches. $\because \because$ those bewitchers of benutie, . . ."-Staford:

* bě-wǐtçh"-ẽr-y̆, s. [Eng. bewitch; ery.] The act of fascinatiag, fascinstion; the atate of being fascinated.
wordhere is a certain bevitchery or fascinstion in what we can give an nccount of."-south
* bě-witcch-fül, * bĕ-witcch'-fíll, a. [Eng. bewitch; full.] Full of witchery; bewitching. fascinsting, slluring.
"There is, os the othar alde, ill more bewitchsul to
entice away "Milton: Letcrs.
,
béwitçh'-ing, pr. pat. \& a. [Bewitch.]
A. As present participle: In senses corrosponding to those of the verb.
B. As participial adjective: Fitted to fasciuate, allure, or charm; fascinsting, alluring, charming.
bě-wǐtç'-ing-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. bewitching; -ly.] In s bewitching monner; charmingiy, fasclnatingly.
$\dagger$ bĕ-wítçh'-ing-neess, \& [Eng. bewitching; -ness.] The quality of being bewitching. (Browne.)
† bĕ-wǐtçh'-měnt, s. [Eng. bewitch; -ment.] Power of fascinating ; fascination.

I will counterfit the bewit chmone of nowe popular man, "-shakesp: Coriol, ii.
bë'-wĭth, s. [Eng. verb to be, snd prep, with.] A thing which is employed as a substitute for another, although it should not snewer the end so well. (Scotch.)

This bewith, whea cunyie is scanty,

bě-won'-dẽr, v.t. [Eng. prefix be, and vonder.] To till with wonder. (Generaliy ia the past participie.)

- The other seefng his astonishmeot,
How he bewonderad wes."-Fairfax: Tawo
* bě-wōn'-dẽr-ǐng, pr. par. [Bewonoer.]
* bě-wö'pe, pa. par. [Beweer, Bewepr.]
bex-wrăp' ( $w$ silent), v.t. [Eng. preflx be, and erap.] To wrap up or round.

His sword, that many amgan stont had shento
Bewrape with fowere hung idly by hie side "rano
fite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, we̛t, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sīr, marine; gō, pð̛̣

bé－wrapp＇ped，bð－wrexpt＇（w silont），pa par．\＆a．［BEwRAP．］
bð－wräpp＇－pitg（w silent），pr．par．［BewRAP．］
t＇bð－wrāy＇（1），＂be－wrêy＇，＂be－wrêy＇， ＊be－wrie，＂be－wrye（w aillent），v，l． （1）to accube，（2）to put offe to drive： 0 ． orrogan；Dut．wroegen；lceL roegia；（N．H． Ger．ragen；O．H．Ger．Tuogian．Qoth．vroh． Gan．Thus bevray Ger．Tuogan，Goun．vroh fray，but a wholly independent word．］
+1 ．To scense．
MI do not any yt thou shonldeet souray thyself
 2．To betray ；to diacover perfidiously．


3．To reveal，without any perfidy implied．
thy apeech bewrayeth thee．＂－Natt．xxvL 72 4．To aignify，to mean，to imply．
 $\stackrel{\text { saxons，}}{\text { of }}$
T Berroy is obsolescent，betray having taken its place．
＊be－wrāy＇（2）（w silent），v．t．［Berav．］
$\dagger$ bě－wrāy＇ed（w ailent），pa．par．\＆a．［BE－ wrav（1）．］
$\dagger$ bĕ－wrāy＇－ör（w allent），a．［Eng．bewray； Tr．］One who betrays，diseovera，or divulges．

$\dagger$ bĕ－wrāy＇－ǐhg（w silent），pr．par．［Bewrav （1）．］
 weraying；－ly．］In a manner to betray．（Web－ ster．）
bě－wrāy＇－mĕnt（ （w silent），s．［Eng．bevoray； －ment．）The act of betraying；betrayal．（Dr．
bĕ－wrĕck＇，＊bewreke（ $w$ stlent），，p．l．［Eag． prefix be，mid wreck．］To wreck．
b九－wrĕck＇ed，＊be－wreked，＊be－ wreckt（ $w$ ailent），pa．par．\＆a．［BEwneck．］ Yot whs I，or I parted thence，bewrecke，＂
Mir．for Magistraces，p． 120.
bě－wrěck＇－ing（w allent），pr．par．［BE－ WRECK．］
＊be－wreke＇（w ailent），u．t．［BEwreck．］
＂be－wrey＇，be－wreye，＊be－wri＇e（ $w$ ailent），v．t．＇［BEWRAY．］（Chaucer．）
＊be－wronght（pron．be－rât），pa．par． ［Eng．prefix be，snd wrought．］Worked all over．

And their amock sll berorought
With his thread which they bought．＂
Ben Jonson：Jinasques．
＊bew＇ter（ew $=\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ ），s．［Bittenn．］The bittern．
＂Ther is great store of capercalegs，back waks， heroms，dowes，steares or stirlings，＂\＆a－Sir $A$ ．Gordon： Sucheri．，p．\＆（Jamienom．）
＂bĕ－wry＇（ $w$ allent），v．t．［Eng．preflx be，sad cry．］To pervert ；to diatort．（Scotch．）

Than wrid I knaw the caase snd resoua quby，
That ony mycht peruert or yit bevery
－bew＇te，s．［Beauty．］
＊by－wy̆m＇－pled，a．［Eng．prefix be，and Dut．wimpel $=$ streamer，pendant．］Veiled； covered with a veil．［Wimple．］

And sought arout with his honde
Where lisie becule tyll hhat he tonde，
That was he glad in his courrge．＂
－bey，a．［Beye．］
＊bey，s．［Boy．］A boy；apecially one who plays the bufloon．（Prompt．Parv．）
bêy，s．［Turkish bey $=$ a governor：the same word as beg $=$ a lord，a prince．］［BEa．］

Among the Turks：
1．A governor．
 2．Any nobleman or other person of rank， though not a governor．

## ＊bey－yāt＇，pret of 0 ．［Beaet．］

－Yif haluendel the ohlld wera thyn，
Nis bit not myn that teh beyatr Eyng of Tar，7es．
＂beỹe，o．t．［Buy．］To buy．
＂If Lovo hath caught hym in hls laoes，
${ }^{*}$ beye，＊bey，a．［A．S．begen＝both．］Both．
－Nere yoome out Yrond，wyt gret power bay
Chron of kob，of aloumest，p 107.
＊beye，s．［Bee．］

Coberdate：Bitble；Evay（［sainh），नiL
＂be－yen，a．［BEyn．］
be＇－yete，pa．par．［Beaer．］Begotten． （Chaucer．）
be－yete，s．［From beyete，pa．par．（q．v．）．］A thing gotten；possession，advantage．
－ 0 o that thel lcost the beyets
Gower：Con．Am．Prol．
běy＇－lĭc，bêy＇－lǐk，＂bêg－lic，s．［Turkish； from bey，and lik＝jurisdiction．In Fr．，sc．， beylik．］

běy＇－lic－al，a．［Eng．beylic：－al．］Of or per－ tainiog to a beylic．（N．E．D．）
bey＇－lìc－al，s．［Bevurc．］$\Delta$ beylic（q．v．）．
＂beyn，＂be－yen，a．［Compare Yorkshire and Somersetshire dialect bane $=$ near，con－ venient．］Pliant，flexible．（Prompt．Parv．）
＊beyne，a．［From A．S．begen＝both．］Both． ＂Ther was no reste betwene hem to，bot lalde on
yerne beyne．＂－Sir ferumbras， 661 （ed．Herrtage）．
bĕ－yond＇，＊bě－yŏn＇de，．$b 1$－gon＇d，＂bǐ－ gŏnde，＊bi－yende，＊bi－yen－dis（Eng．），
bê－yont（Scotch），prep．\＆adv．（A．S．begeont， beg－yont（Scotch），prep．\＆adv．［A．S．begeon＇， begeondan（prep．\＆ad v．）$=$ beyond，from prefix
be，and prep．：throngh，over，as far as，after，beyond as adv．：yonder，thither，beyond．］［YONDER．］
A．As preposition：
L．In place，at rest or in motion：
I．Situated on the further alde of，withont its being atated whether it be in a place near or more remote．
＂The syrians that were beyond the river ．．．＂－
2．To the further alde of，to a greater dis tance than．
＂He that sees of derk snd shady grove
II In line：
1II．In time：
I．Farther back than．
2．Farther forward thao．
III．More fg．：Above．Specially－
1．In a greater degree，or of a greater amount than．
＂＇．haw that boyond measure I persecoted the

idfenesh，and quarrels amoogst bis servant den
2．Further than．
God．：In cannot go beyond the word of the Lord my
3．Surpassing；above in excell nce．
＂His antires are locomparably beyond Juvenol＇s．＂
4．Out of the reach of．
＂Beyomel the inflnito and bound less reach
Ot mercy．it thou did＇st this deed of death，
Art thou damod，Hubert．＂Shatesp ：K．John，Iv．a
5．Out of the sphere of．
＂With equal mind，what happens，let us bear；

B．As cudverb：At a greater distance than something specified；further．
＂Lo！where Seyond be lyeth languishing．＂
C．In special phrases，
（1）Back－o＇－beyont，adv．At a great distance． （Scotch．）
（2）To go beyond．To overreach，to deceive， to circumvent．
＂＂．Any that ao man go beyond and defraud his brother
bey＇－rạ－ghēe，s．［Byraquee．］
$\dagger$ beyrd，a．［From bier，and auffix－ed．］Laid on a bier．（Scotch．）
bêy－riah＇－1⁄－a，s．［From M．Beyrich．］ genua of minite fossil crustaceans，blvalved， and found attached to other crustaceans as parasites．（Stormonth．）
＊Bêy＇－tinge，＂beyj－ty̌uge，pr．par．\＆a．
［Barrina．］ ［Bartina．］
＊bey－ton，v．t．［B＾rt，v．］To bait．（Prompt． bé＇－man，s．［Bengalee．］

Cloth Manuf．：A Bengalee white or atriped cotton cloth．
bভ－zănt＇，＊bオ－ģănt，＊be－saunt，＊be－ saunte，＊by－zant（pl be－zants，be－ sanntis），s．（In Ger，bezant，byzantiner： Sp．bezante；Low Lat．besans，bixantius，be zantus，byzantius，byzanteus，byzantinus．From Byzanitium，the Latin name of an old Oreek city（Bu̧̧avrtov，Buzantion），the site of which is occupied by part of modern Coostantin－ ople．］
I．Numismatology：
1．Properly a gold coin struck at Constanti－ nople by the By zantine emperors and which，between the ninth and the fourteenth century，
was the chief gold was the chief gold
piece of money piece of money
known in Europe． It varied in price but was generally worth about 9a Other bezants were coined by the Moors
 of Spain，and others atill at Malines，in Flanders．Bezants，chlefy from Constantinople，were circulated in Eng－ land from the tenth century to the time of Edward III．，whed they were gradually auper－ aeded by the Engliah noble．［NODLE．］The Constantinople bezant was generally in the form of an umbo，or of a dish，baving on it representation of the Saviour．
2．A white bezant，made of silver，and not of gold，worth，it is believed，about 2 s ．Thif ia the bezant mentioned by Wycliffe and Pur－ vey．That it was circulated in England ape peara from the extract from the＂English Gilds＂（about 1389）given below，though the word was aometines uged in a more general sense for any eimilar piece of money．［BY． zant．］
II．Her．：a gold roundlet represent－ ing the coin describ－ ed under I．，1．It was introduced into English heraldry probably by the eru－ agders，who thad re－ ceived tha coin which it represented in pay while on military service in the East．
बI A Cross Bezant： A cross composed of
 ezants joined to gether．（Gloss．of Heraldry．）

## bě－zăn＇－tê，a．［Fr．］

Heraldry：Senié of bezants，studded with bezants．
bĕz－㐅̆nt＇－lẽr，a．［From Lat．bis＝twice， and Eng．antler．］The eecoud antler of stag．
běz＇－ĕ1，běz＇－ĭl，băş＇－ĭl，s．［1n Fr．biseau； O．Fr．bisel＝a sloping edge（Skeat）；Sp．bisel $=$ the edge of a looking glass or of a crystal plate；Low Lat．bisalus＝a two－angled stone． Skeat thinks the remote etymology may be Lat．$b i s=$ twice，and ala $=$ a wing．$]$
Hatchmaking \＆Jewelry：A term applied by watchmakers and jewellers to the groove and projecting flange or lip by which the cryatal of a watch or the stone of a jewel ia retained in its setting；an ouch．

## bèzíqu＇e，s．

1．A double－packed game of carda baving for its object the winning of the aces and tana and the aecuring of various combinations．
2．A combination in this game，anch as the queen of spades apd the krave of diamonde，or the two queens of spades and the two knaved
of diamonds，the latter being etyled double bezique．

－aian，－tian＝shan．－tion，－sion＝shŭn；－țion，－sion＝zhŭn，－tions，－sions，－cious＝shŭs，－ble，－pled，sic＝bel，peld
běz'-0̈ar, bě-zō'-ax, s. [In Sw. bezooraten; Dau. bezoarstean. Ger. bezoar; Fr. bézoard; Sp. bezar, bezoor; Ital. bezzuarro. From Pers $p a d-z a h r=$ the bezoar stone $; p d d=$ expelling $z a h r=$ poison. $]$
*Old Pharmacy
I. Lit.: A name formerly given to
(1) A morbld secretion sometimes found in the intestinea of the wild goat of Persia (Capra Egagrus), or any other Eastern ruminant. It conaisted of a portion of the undigested food of the animal agglutinated into a ball. Ita full name was Lapis bezoar orientole $=$ Oriental Bezoar stone. Not often met with, and having bezarstone. Not oren mot with, and havihad mastributed to it, without a partiolidote to denct, the power of acting as an antidote to all poisone, as well 68 curlag many discases, it cometimes fetched in the market ten times its weight in gold. Need it be added that it has disappeared from the modern pharmacopreia of Europe and America, though faith in it atill lingers in the East.
(2) A similar concretion from the intestines of the Ameriean lamas (Auchenia Mamu and A. vicugna). This was known as the Lapis bezoor occilentale (Occidental or Western bezocir occulentate (occidental had never quite the reputabezoar stone). 1t had never quite the reputation of its Eastern compeer, but has shared ita fall in being at last contemptuously dislands.

* II. Fig. : Ang antidote to poison or medicine of high reyutation in the cure of disense, wherevar foumd or however manufactmred. The name woo specially given to certain metallic prepentions prescribed for the cure of disease.
bezoan-goat, s. $A$ kind of gazello which roduces the bezoar.
bĕz-ō-ar-die, *běz-ŏ-ar'-dich, $a . \& s$ Fr. brzoartique, bézoartique; Sp. bezoardico; Port. bezourtico. 1
A. As odj. (0. Med.) : Pertaining to bezoar, compounded of bezoar
bezoarilck vinegar."-Lstudent, 1i. 344.
B. As stitht. (O. Med.): A medicinc compoundel with bezoar.
"The bezar milics are neessarc to promote sweat,
běz-̄-ar'-tĭ-rą, a. [Entg bezour; tic; -al.] 1. The garie as Bezoardic, adj. (q.v.).

2. Fig.: Fizaling like the bezoar.

bĕ-zō-nĭ-an, s. [From Fr. besoin; Ital. bisogno = want. $]$ A person in waut, a beggar, a low fellow, a scoundrel.
"Psat, Under which king, Rezonian s speak or die." "Great men oft die by vite beroniuns.". 1 ifli, iv. 1
běz'-zle, "bǐz'-zlo (zle = zel), v.t. \& i. [Mid. Eng, besil, from O. Fr. vesiler = to lay waste, to ravage.] [Embezzle.]
A. Trensitive.
I. To pluader, to spoil ; to embezzle.

1 lavelaid pp a little for my younger son, Miclinel. and thul thak st to bezte thati--Bea.
2. To consme (as drink); to squander.
B. Intrans. : To drink hard, to tipgle, to sthpefy the senses with liguor.
. Wath Y Ye: I wonder how the inside of a tavern
běz'-zle, * bĕz'-ell (zle = zell), s. [From bezzle, v. (q.v.).] A bezzler, a hard drinker, a drumkard.

A neel what odds there neemeth 't wixt tiselr chere Amin the swolne bezell at analehumse fire

běz'-zled, "běz'-eled, * bǐz'-zled (zled $=\mathbf{z e l d}$ ), pa. par. \& a. [BezzLe.]

When wonder of thy errone wili strike dumb Thy beeeld senso." Marstom: Malcontent.
bĕz'-zlěr, "bezz'-el-ẽr, s. [O. Eng. bezzie; -er. $]$ One who drinks hard, a drunkard (Marston.)
běz'-zling, * běz'-el-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [BEZzLe.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and participiat adj. In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subet. : The act of drinking hard, or tippling.

## "That divino part in sonk'd awny in oing as  "They that spend their youth in loltering, bezzing, and harioting. Mition: Animadw Rem. Def. <br> bha'g-a-vat gita, bhag-a-vad gita, a

 [Sans. Bhagavad = a name of Krishna ; gita = song.]Sans. Liter.: A cong relsting a discourse between Krishns and his pupil Arjun in the midat of a battle. Schlegel constders it the most beautiful and pcrhaps the only truly philosophical poem in the whole range of pnown literature. Its teaching is pantheigtic. It consists of eighteen lectures. It has been translated into many langnages.
bhang, s. [Mabratta, \&c. bhang.] An intoxicating or stupefying liquor or drug made toxicating or stuperying liquor or arig made from the dried leaves of hemp (ition is used with deleterious effects sativa). It is used with deleterious effects
in India. It is what is calied io Turkey Haschisch.
bhêl, bāle, bîl'-wa, s. [Mahratta, \&c.] An Indian name for the Bengal Quince (Egle marmelos), a thorny tree with ternate leaves, belonging to the order Aurantioceas (Citronworts). The astringent rind is used for rlyeing yellow. The pulp is taken by the Hindoo in cases of chronic diarrhoea.
bhû-căm'-pae, s. [Mahratta, bhooi champa, bhom champa,bhoomi champaca. From bhoomi, $b h \hat{m} i=$ the earth, the ground; and champaca, the name of the plant defined below.] Tie Heart-leaved Snspdragon, or Round-rooted Galangale (Kompferea rotunda), a plant of the order Zingiberaceæ (Gingerworts). It to a fragrant herb, with flowers of various shades of purple and white. It grows in Indian gardens.
bi, as an independent word, prep. [BY.] Old Eug. for by.
"That quyk wole selle hir m hir lyt".
Romaunt of the Rose.

* bi nethe, prep. \& adv. [Beneath.]
bi, as a prefix.
I. Ordinary Lenguage:
(a) Of Anglo-Saxon origin: A prefix in msny old or, more precisely, Middle English words, which afterwards came to be gpelled with be; as bicome for become, or bifore, iiforn, biforen, for before.
(b) Of Latin origin: A preflx of which the oldest form was dui; as duidens for bidens. This brings it into close union with Lat. duo, Gr. $\delta v o$, $\delta v \omega(d u o)=$ two, and other cognate words. ['Two.] Similurly the oldest form of Lat. bis = twice, was duis; as, bellum of old was spelied duellum. $B i$ in composition signifies two or twice. It corresponds to $\delta \mathrm{c}(\mathrm{di})$ in Greek, and $d v i$ in Sanscrit.
II. Chem.: A preflx before words beginning with a consnnant, the form before those commencing with a vowel being bin.
(1) $B i$ or bin is sometimes used to denote that two atoms of chlorine, sulphur, or oxygen de., are united to an element, as bichloride of mercury, $\mathrm{HgCl}_{2}$; bisulphide of iron, $\mathrm{FeS}_{2}$ binoxide of tin, SnO ${ }_{2}$ Instead of bi, thic suffix $d i$ is now generally used; as carbon dioxide, $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$.
(2) Bi has alao been used to denote an acjd salt; that is, a salt in which only part of the hydrogen of the dibasic acid is replaced by a metal ; as, bicarbonate of sodimn, NaHCO (properly called hydric-8odic carbonste); bisulphate of potassium, $\mathrm{KHSO}_{4}$ (hydric potassic sulphate). These terms are now only used in commerce and pharmacy.
III. Comm. \& Phar. [BI, as a prefix. Chem.]

B1, as initial letters, an abbreviation, \& a symbol, stand for the meigllic element bismuth.
Bï'a, s. [Etymology dothttul.]
Commerce: A money cowry shell, Cyprcea moneta, brought from the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

* bi-af-ten, * bí-êf-těn, * bā f-těn, * bí-wf-tĕn, "heff-tĕn, prep. [A.S. be-offan =after.] Behind. [A8sat.]

bi-agt', pret. of $v$. [old Eng. pret. of owe (q.v.).] Ought, should.
"Qucso his ait him biragt.". Morris), 284.

bi-ăng'-u-lăr, $a$. [From Lat. bf, in compos. $=$ two, and angularis $=$ sngular $;:$ anguins $=$ an angle, a corner.] Having two aingles; two angled; biangulato. (Ogiluic.)
 [From Lat. angulatus =angled; argulus $=a n$ angle.] Having two angles; two-angled; blangular. (Webster: Johnson.)
bī-ăng' full of corners; angulus $=$ an angle, a corner.] Ilaving two angles; two-angled; biangular; biangulate. (Martin, 1754.)
bī-ar-tióo'n-lāte, $a$. [Lat. (1) bi (in compos.) $=$ two, sad (2) articulatus $=$ jointed from articulus =a little joint, a joint.] Having two jointa; two-jointed.
bi'-as, *bi'ass, * by'-ass, * bi'-ase, *bi'$\mathbf{a z}{ }^{*}{ }^{*} \mathrm{bi}$-ais, a, $\alpha, \&$ adv. [From Fr., Prov., \& 0 . Catalan biais = (1) obliquity, (2) bies $=$ Mod. Catalan blax, biaix; Walloon biaiz; Sardinian biasciu; Ital. sbiescio; Nespol. sbiaso; Piedm. sbias (Littré, ©e.); Arm. bihais, bihays.]
A. As substantive:
I. Of things material:
* 1. Obliquity ; deflection from a straight line; inclination to. [See examples sugsesting the meaning ander B. and 0. 1
+2. A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line.

Madam. we7l play at bowle-
And that my lortune rums nawast the biana"
Heing Ignorant that there is a concealed biat
witbin the afiherold which will in nil protwinlty werve away..."-W. Scott. (Goodrich \& Porter)?
+3 . A wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken ont of the waist of a dress to diminieh its circumferenco. (Foodrich \& Porter.)
II. Fig. Of things not material: The state of mentally or morally inclining to one side; of inentination of the mind, heart, or will ; that which causes such an inclination, leaning, or tendency.
 valit in 1. 43

- Crabb thus dietingnishes between bias, prepossession, and prejudice: "Bias marks the state of the mind ; prenossession applies either to the general or particular state of the feelings. prejudice is employed only for opiaions. ings ; prejudice is employed only tor opiaions. Children may receive an early dios that intue ences their future character and destiny.
Prepossessions spring from casualties; they do Prepossessions opring from casuslties; they do
not exist in young minds. Prejudices are the not exist in young minds. Prejudices are the
fruits of a contracted education. A bias may be overpowered, a prepossession overcome, and a prejudice corrected or removed. We may be biassed for or against; we are always pre possessed in favour, and mostly prejudiced against." (Crabb: Eng. Synoa.)


## * B. As adjective:

1. Slanting.
"We cannot eiteve her ohliquee and byass declins
2. Swelled like a bowl on the biassed side.

C. As adierb: In an oblique directlon; obliquely, slantingly.
 ${ }^{\text {ming }} 953$.
bias-drawing, s. A turn awry; partiality.
"In thil extant moment, faith and troth
In thin extnnt moment inith and troth
Straind purely from ail hollow biandraving,
Blads thee. with most dilvine integrity,
From heart of very beart, great Hector, welcome Shakesp: Troil torean it
bī'-as, * bi'-ass, v.t. [From bias, s. (q.v.) In Fr. biaiser $=$ to slope, to cut aslant, to decline, to cquivocate.] To incline in a particular direction. (Used figuratively of a prson, or of his mind; heart, or will; of person, or of

- Onting used as playthings or convenient toolis

As interest biacsed knaves os tashion footh ",
"So completely bianed were the views of this iilus
 nhytiol. Anat., vol. 1 ., Introd., p. is
bi'-as-něss, s. [Eng bias; -ness.] Inclingtion to one side; bias. (Sherwood.)
site, făt, färe, ạmldst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hèr, thêre; pine, pitt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, poth.

bi-quect, bi'-ased, pa. par. \& a.

bi-âu-rio'-u-lāte, $a$. [Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and auriculu $=$ the external ear ; trom auris $=$ the ear.]
Bioh: Having two aurictes. [Auricle]
bi-ax'-1-al, $\mid$ bi'-ăx-al, a. [Lst. prefix $b i=$ two, and axis $=$ an ixle, . . . an axis.] [Axis] Having two sxes.
 London, pti i., p. s .
*bib * bibbe, \#ybbe, v.t. \& i. [From Lat. $b i b o=$ to drink.]
A. Trans. : To drink.
"This miller has so wisely bitboed ale."
B. Intrans.: To tipple, to drink a emall anount of liquor at brief intervals, constitnting in the aggregate e large consumption without excess at any one time.
"To appense of roward chlld, they gave him drink
as otten as he cried; so thit hie was constautiy bibs ni often as he eried; so thit he was constantly bibs
bing. and drank more in twouty-tour hours than I
did.-Locte.
bIb, s. [In Sp. babador, bahodera; Port. babadouro; Ital. bavaglie. From Lat. bibo $=$ to drink.]

1. A piece of linen put over the front of the clothes of children to preserve them from being wet or dirtied whilst they are eating or drinking

Even mises, at whoee age their raothers wore
The backstring snd the bib, assume the dreas The backstring gind the byb, assume the dress
Of womanhood"
Coroper: Task, hk. iv.
2. A fish, the Morrhua lusca of Flem, Jt is called also the Pout and Whiting Pout. It belongs to the family Gadidex. It is found in Britain.
bib-oravat, s. A crsvat resembling a child's bib.

But only fools, and they of vast estate,
The extremity of modea will imitate,
Dryden: Prol. on Opening the New Howe.
bib-cooks, A cock or faucet having a bent down nozzle; a bib.
bib-valve, s. A valve In a bib-cock.
bi-ba'-clous, $a$ [From Lat, bibax, genit. bibacis $=$ given to drinking; from $b i b o=$ to drink.] [Bib.] Addicted to drinking. (Johnson.)

- bī-băg'-1-ty̆, s. [From Lat. bibax, genit. bibacis.] [Braacious.] The quality of driniking much. (Johnson.)
bi-bā'sic, a. [In Fr. bibasique; from Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and basic $=$ pertaining to a chemical base.] [Babe, Chem.]

Chem.: An acid is anid to be bibasic when it contains two stoms of hydrogen which can be replaced by other metals ; as $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$, anlphurie scid, the H can be replaced atom for atom by a monad metal, ss $\mathrm{KHSO}_{4}$ (hydric potassium) and $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (dipetassium sulphate), or hy a dyad metal, as $\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (barium sulphate). Organic acids are ssid to be bibasic when they contain the monad radical carboxyl (CO.OH) twiec, as (CO.OII)'\% (oxalic arid), or $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}(\mathrm{CO.OH})_{2}^{\prime}$ (succinic acill). An scil can be triatomic and dibasic, as $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3}(\mathrm{OH})(\mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH})_{2}$ (malic acid), or tetratomic and dibasic, as $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}(\mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH})_{2}$ (tartaric scid).
bī-bä'-tion, s. [Bıb, v.] A driak, draught. Het of the frequent bibationk"-Carlyte : Paut and
biblbed, pa. par. [Bib, v.]

- bib'-bel-er, s. [Bibler.]
bib'-bẽr. s. [From Eng. bib. In Fr. biberon (in.), biberonne (f.); Sp. bebedor; Port. bewho drinks s little at s time but freqnently; Who arinks s ititle
(a) As an independent word.
"And other ahhorreth his hrother because be is a

Or (b) in composition, as wine-bibber (q.v.). "Behold a mand cluttonous and a wine-bibber."-
bib'-brig, pr. par. \& a. [Bib, v.]

bilb'-ble-băb-bla a [A reduplication with a variation to avoid identity of gound. In Fr. babil, bubillage.] [BABBLe.] Idie talk.

bib'-ble-prĕas, s. [Etymology of bibble doubtful, sud Eng. press.] A press for rolling rocket-cases.


## * BI'b'-blër, s, [BiBLRR.]

bibbs, s. [Etymology doubtful.]
Naut.: Brackets msde of elm plank, and bolted to the hounds of the masta, for the purpose of supporting the trestle-trees. (Falconer.)

* bl-ber-yen, v.t. [A.S. bebeorgan $=$ to defend, to take care of.] To ward off. (Layamon.)
bib'-1-ō, s. [Lat. bibio $=$ a amall ingect said to be generated in wine.

Entom. : A genus of dipterong insects belonging to the family Tipulidæ. Many apecies occur in Britain.
; bIb'-1-tõr-y, a. [From Lat. bibitor =a drinker, a toper; $b i b o=$ to drink.] [Bib, v.] Pertaining to drinking or tipphing. (Ogilvie.)
bri-bla, * by-blo (Eng.), *by-bill (0. Scoocdk), s. \& $\alpha$. [Sw. bibeln; Dan. \& Ger. bibel; Dut. bijbel; Gael. biobull; Russ. biblips; Fr . bible; Prov. bibla; Sp. \& Port. biblia; Ital. bibbia; Ecel. Lat. biblia; Ecel. Gr. Bußגio (biblia), plur. of $\beta_{2} \beta \lambda i o v$ (biblion), and $\beta u \beta \lambda i o v$ (bublion) $=$ (1) a paper, a letter; (2) a book It is a dimin. of Class. Gr. Bípios (biblos) $=(1)$ the inner bark of the papyrus; (2) the paper made of this bark first in Egypt; a paper, a book, Búplos (brublos) $=$ the Egyptian papyrua (Cyperus papyrus, sometines called Papyrus antipuorum) ; (3) its coate or fibres. Thus "a bible" was originally any book made of paper derived from the papyrus or paper-reed.]
A. As substantive:
-1. Gen.: Any book.
"To telleo al, wold passen euy bible
Alle these arnes thather: C. T., 1278S. "Alle these armes that ther weren, That they thus wa her cotes beren, Men nyy hite nare of homan bibl Twenty House of Fame, hic ili.
2. Spec. : Pre-emineatly "the book," in comparison with which other literary productions are not worthy to be dignified with the name of booke; or, if they be called books, it then becomes "the Book of books." The idea just expressed is funnded on the etymology derived originally from the Christian Greeks, but now rooted in the languages of all the nations of Christendom. The first to use the term $\beta \iota \beta \lambda i a$ (biblia) in this sense is aaid to have Leen Chrysostom, whe flourished in the fifth centary. The word scripture or scriptures, from the Latin scriptura $=$ writing, scripture $=$ writings, conveys the analogons idea ture $=$ writings, convers the malogons idea
that the "Scriptures" sre alone worthy of that the "Scriptures" " 8re alone worthy of
being called writings. This nse of the woud being called writilggs. This nse of the word
cance originally from the Latin fathers, but it has been adopted not inerely by the English, but ly the other Christian uations of Europe. The high appreciation of the Bible implied in the use of these words arises from the fact that it is telieved ly the vast majority of Christians to be (with allowances for minute diversitics of reading and errors of translation) the actual Word of God, and therefore infallibly true. This is implied, though not expressly stated, in the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles.
"Holy Seripture containoth all things neceasury to


The Westminster Confession of Faith is mor specific.
The authority of the Holy Scripture. for which it oug it to be beiteved or obeyed, dependeth not upon
the teatimaony of myy mana or churgh bot wholly unou
Gud who is
 theretore it in to be received because it is the Word of God."-Heatminuter Conf. of Prith, ch.1., it 4.
The Chnrch of Rome does not differ from the several Proteatant denominations reapecting the divine authority of the books which the latter accept as canonical ; it combines, however, with them the spocrypha and church traditions regarding faith and morsls which Protestanta reject.

Articles of Faith and symbolical books do not always express the real belief of all whe nominally essent to them; and scattered through the beveral chrurches are a very larg number of persons who hold that the Bible contains a revalation from God, tretead of being of itself "the Word of God;" whilst a omall pumber deny the scriptures all epecia inspiration, and deal with them as freely as they would with the Mohammedan Koran, the Hiadoo Vedas and Puranas, the Sikh Grunth or the Persian Zend A vesta.
The Bible consists of aixty-six books, constituting an organic whole.

In the autherised Engligh Version the Bible Is divided into the Old and New Teatamenta, the former containing thirty-nine, and the latter twenty-seven books. These degignations are taken from antiquum testamentum, in the Vulgate rendering of 2 Cor. iit. 14 and novum testamentum in verse 6. The Greek word is 8،aO restament being H manala scä̀̀кп (Hè palaia diatheke $=$ the Old Diatheke), and the Greek
 (Hè kainé diathèke = the New Diatheke). Bia Oriкn (Diathekek) in Class. Greek, and in Heh. ix. 16, 17, algnifies a testament or will, hut generally, throughout the Septuagint, the Greek Testament, and the Greek ecclesiastical writers, it mesus a covenant. Hence the two primary divigions of the Bible had better have primary divigions of the Bible had better have been called the Ok and New Covenasts rather
than the Odd and New Testaments. The old covenent is the one made with Adam or that entered into with Abraham and aubsequently developed at Sinai; the new one that formed in conaection with the advent and desth of Christ.
The Old Textament was ariginally written in Hebrew, except Jer. $x .11$; Ezra iv. 8 to vi. 18 ; vii. 12 to 26 ; aud Dan. ii. from middle of verse 4 to vii. 28, which are East Arameean (Chaldee). The New Testament was originally written in Greek, with the exception perhaps of St. Matthew's Gospel, which the Christian fathers Paplas, Irenæus, Pantænne, Origen
 originally in Aramæan.
The order of the books in the Hebrew Bible is different from that which obtains in the English Scriptures, which in this respect follow the Greek Septuagiut and the Latin Vulgate. The Jews divided the Old Testament primarily into three portions, called the Law, the Prophets, and the Kethuhim or in Greek the Hagiographa. The Divine Redeemer alludes to this classification in Luke xxiv. 4 $\because$. . . that all things night be fulfilled which are written in the Law, and in the Prophets and in the Psalms." The Psalms are the first book in the Hagiographa, and agreealuly to the Jewish method of quoting, stand for the whole division. Such words as Genesis, Exodus, Deu teronomy, \&e, are Greck, and taken from the Scptuagint; the IIcbrew gencrally mames theso and some other books hy their initial word. Thus Genesis is called תיטvin (Berestith) $=$ lin the begiming. The following list exhilhite the order and classification of the books in the Helrew Bible :-
L. דֶin (Torah), the Law: Genesig, Exodns, Leviticns, Nunbers, and Deuteronomy.
II. E'v̌M (Nehíim), the Prophets:
(1) The former prophets: Joshna, Judges, Samnel, Kings.
(2) The later prophets:
(a) The great prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah Ezekiel.
(b) The small or minor prophets: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Joush, Micah, Nahum, Ilabakknk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zeeharish Malsehi.
LII. (Kethubim) = books; in Greek Hagiographa = Holy Writings:
(1) Truth: Psalins, Proverbs.
(2) The five rolls: Job, Song of Solomon Rnth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Eara, Nehemiah, Chronicles
It is startling to find that in this arrangemant Daniel does not figure among the prophets bnt is relegated to the Hagiographa It is remarkable also that Joshna, Judges, Samuel, and Kings are classiffed not as historie, but as prophetic writinga.
A convenient clausification for modern use divides the Old Testament books into threa classes :-
(1) The Historical Books: Geneais-EIria
bon, b6y; pout, j6wl ; cat, çell, chorus, chin, bench; go, fem; thin, this; sin, as; expeot, Xenophon, eycist. -Yig.
-dian, - tian $=$ shan. $-t i o n,-s i o n=s h u ̆ n ;-t i o n,-s t o n=z h u ̆ n . ~-t i o u s, ~-s i o u s, ~ c i o u s=s h u ̆ s, ~-b l e . ~-d l e . ~ \& c . ~=~ b e l ~ d e l . ~$
(2) The Poetical Books: Job-Song of Solomon.
(3) The Prophetical Books: Isaiah-Malachi (The weak puint about this division is that most of the prophetical books falling under the third category were written not in Hebrew prose but in poetry.)
A aimilar division for the New Testament is into-
(1) Historical Books: Matthew-The Acta of the A postles.
(2) Epistles: Romans-Jude.
(3) The Prophetical Book: Revelation. [Fora description of the several booka, see Genesis, Exoous, \&e.
The Bible has given rise to aeveral sciences of its own, and apecially to the following:-
(1) Apologetics, not a good name, for it la Mable to be misunderstood, as it was even by George 111., who, on being told that Bishop Wataon had published "an apology for the Bible," remarked that he did not betore know that the Bible required an apology. The word is used in the Greek aesae of defence, the Christian apologist does not admit the exist ence of error in the Bible which ha defends. [Apologetics, Apolooy.]
(2) Biblical Criticim, which seeka to ascer tain preciaely what books are inspired, and briag the text of these to the most perfect state of purity. [Biblical Caiticism.]
(3) Hermeneutics, from the Gr. épunveutixós (hermēneutikos) = of or for interpreting: ita aim is to ascertain the principles which anould be followed in biblical interpretation. [Hermenrutics.]

Fo: the aeveral versiona of the Bible aee Verbiona and Authorised. Altogether apart from the claims put forth by the Bible to be a or rather the, Divine Revelation, the Authorised version is the firat English classic; and the hiatery of Europe and the world would be a hopeless enigina to any one who knew nothing of the Bilue.

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
Piltow and bobblns all ber little store
Junt knows and knows no more her Bible truo: Atruth the brilliant Frenchana never know:
And that charter reals, with prirling eyes,
Her title to a treasure in the nkies.
B. As culjective: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the Bible. See the compounds which follow.

## Bible-Chrlstians,

Ecclesiology: A Chriatian oect, called alao Bryanites. it was founded by Mr. William 0 . Bryan, a Westeyan local preacher in Curnwall, who senarating in 1815 from the main body of the Wesleyans, began to form separate societiea. in 1829 he left the body he had formed. in In 1829 he left the body he had formed. the religious cenaus of 1851 (the only one hitherte taken) they are credited with 482 places of worship, attended, on the censua by 14,902 in the forenoon, 24,345 in the after noon, and 34,612 in the evening. The atrength of the Bible Christiana is in the anuth-west counties of England. (Mann:Relig. Census.)

## Bible Defence Association.

Ecclesiology: A Christian aect figuring in the English Registrar-General'a returna

Blble-oath, s. An oath sworn upon the Bible.
Blble Socicty. Any saciety constituted for multiplying copies of the Bible and, as far
as the flnancial resources at its disposal will mnit, diffusing them ahroad. Of these ao cretiea the following may be enumerated:-

1. The British and Foreign Bible Sociely: Aa there were brave men liefore Agamemnoa, ao the Word of God was circulated before thia great Society came into existence. The fol the Scrincures olie of the objects at which they the Scripures olie of the ohjects at which they ailned:-The society for the Proparation of the
Goapel in New Eugland, incorporated in 1649 , and ayain in 1661 ; the society for Promoting Chriatian Knowledge, established in 1698 ; the Society for tha Propazation of the Gospel eatabliahed in 1701 ; the Society in Scotland for Propagating Chriatian Knowledge, incorporated in 1709 ; the Soclety at Halle, founded in 1712 ; the Society for Promoting Religions Knowledte amning the Poor, established 1750 ; Encouragement of Sunday Schoola, established

In 1785. Two societiea made it their primary sim, vix. :-The Bible soclety for Soldiers and Sailors, establighed in $1 i 80$ and the French Bible Society, commenced in London in 1792, ita object being the circnlating of the Soripturee in France. In 1803 was organized The Britísh and Foreign Bible Society, the largeat and moat important in the world. Ita riae to a leading position was rapid, and the aphere of its operatiuna lias enormously extended. Its work ia enpplemented by that of the Ilibernian Bibla Society, founded in 1806, and the National Bible Society of Scotland, founded ja 1860.
2. Bible Societies in America: Next to the Britioh and Foreign Bibla Socjety, in the extent of its operationa, comes the Amealcan Biale Society, funnded in New York ia 1816, and which has its headquarters in the large and magnificent huilding, in that city, known as the "Bible honae." The atory of the Bible in Anjerica, however, begina earlier than this Every bible in the English language in Anerica before the war of the Revolution was bruugit from the other side of the Athatic Ocean, tha English goverument holding a monopoly over the sale of the Wurd of God in the colonies as over ao many articies of ner chandise besides. Tha first English Bibla printed in America was issued at Philadelphia in 1782, by Robert Aitken, the proposal to publish it calling out a resolution of high approval from Congress. The firat Bible society inatituted in the United States was that of Philadelphia in 1808. It was followed in May, 1809, by the Connecticut Bible Society at Hartford; in July, 1809, by the Massachu setta Bible Society, at Boston; in November, 1809, by the New York Bible Soclety, at New York; and in December of the aame year by the New Jeraey Bibla Soclety, at Princeton. By 1816 between 50 and 60 of auch local societica had been formed, with no lond of noion layond the fsct that they were al davoted to the publication of the same book The need of a national institution was by this time atrongly felt, and in 1816 a convention of repreaentativea of Bible Societica was held in New York, which orgsnized the American Bibla Society, an institution which was incor porated in 1841, twenty-five yeara later, and has had a career of usefuluess only aecond to that of ita Britiah predecessor.

As regarda the work done by these societie it hay be remarked that the British and Foreign Bible society has distributed aince it formation conaiderably more than $100,000,000$ Bibles, and that it has, in Britaln and the colonies, between 5000 and 6000 auxiliary and branch societies. The American Bible Society has fully 7000 auxiliary societies, in al parta of the United Statea, fanuea annually alout $1,50,000$ Biblea, New Testaments and other yarts of Scripture, and has diatributed in all about $35,000,000$ copies. Its income is over $\$ 500,000$ per annunu. Thia Society has promoted the tranalation of the pible, in whole or in part, into $8: 3$ lsnguages and dialects, includ ing those of the ruost populous non-Christian countries, as China, Japan, Turkey, Arabia Persis, and Egypt. The Britiah Society has had translationa made into 226 languagea and dialects, the Bible being now printed in the Isnguages of 800,000, mo of the human race other Americall mocieties embrace As8ociation of Friends in America, org Bibl Soclety, organized in 1836, end the American Bible Unlon, organized in 1850.
3. German Bible Societies: The first asbocia tion ever formed for the bole purpuse of providing copiea of the Scriptures for those who were destitute of them, was founded a Halle in Germany, ia 1710 , by baron Hilde brand von Canstein. This institution down to 1834, when other Bible Societles had become engaged in the same work in that country, had dintributed over 2,750,410 copies of the Biblo and about $2,000,000$ copies of the New Testament. Of the existing numerous Bible Societies of the country, the Prussian Central Bible Society, founded in 1814 in Berlin, is the mont important. It has banches in all parts of the country, and distributea about 80,000 biblec and Testaments yearly. The britieh and Forejgn Bibla Society aupplies Germany with great quastitiea of libles, numbering over 350,060 annually. Bible socicties were pru
hibited hy the Austrian government in 1817 .
Bible aocietiea, though wide in their conatitution, are practically Protestant inatitu
tions; and on June 29, 1816, a hall denouncine them was launched by Pope Pius V11.
bible-woman, s. A woman employed to read the Bible to the poor and eick of her missions.
${ }^{4}$ bi-bled, $a_{\text {. }}$ [Eng. and A.S. pref. bl and bled.] Covered with blood. [The same as Bebled (q.v.).] (Chaucer.)
brbi-lẽr, "bib-bel-er, * bib-bler (Eng.), * beb-ble (Scotch), o. [Dan. dial. bihle $=$ to [rickle; Ban. pible $=$ to p

## "I perceive you are no great bybler (L.e. yesder of tha 

birb'-lĕss, a. , [Eng. bib, and -less.] Without a bib

## "B. itblese p .27

bib'-lin-cal, a [Eng. bibl(e); -ical. In Fr biblique: Sp., Port. \& 1 tal. biblioo.] [Brble.] Pertaining to. the Bible.

biblical archeoology. Biblical antiquities; antiquities illustrative of the Bible.
IJ Society of Biblical Archreology: A society founded in London on 9th December, 1870, "for the investigation of tha Archeology, Hiatory, Arts, and Chronology of Ancient and Modern Aasyria, Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, and other Biblical Landa; the promotion of the atudy of the Antiquities of those countries, and the Record of Discoveriea hereafter to be made in coanection therewith." The araciation has already risen futo great power and reputation. It was before this aociety that Mr. George Smith, on tha Brd December, $18 i 2$, read his paper on "The Asayrian Account on "Deluge Tablet." That evening the attendance at the meeting, then ordinarily about: afty, rose to about 800 .
blblical oriticism. The ecience which has for ita objects (1) to decide which books are entitled to have a place in the Scripture canon [CAnon]; and (2) to bring the text of these canonlcal hooka to the utmost possible degree of purity.

In proaecuting the firat of these eims, the Biblioal critic muat not be confuunded with the Christian apologiat: the function of the former ia a atrictly judicial one, whilat office of the latter is that of an advocate.
One important aubject of inveatigation in as to what Old Testament booka were recogniaed as divine by the ancient Jewish Church or eynagogue ; am also what New Testament booke were at once and universally welcomed by the early Christian Church [Homologoumena] ; and what othera were for a time partially rejected, thongh they ultimately found acceptance everywhere. [ANTILeoomena.]

In aeeking to purify the text the billical critic must do much toilaome work in the collation of "codices" or manuscripts. [Conex.] He does sot put the whole of these on one level and admit whatever reading has a majority of MSS. in its favour; but attempts to test the value of each one aplart, forming an hypotheaia if he can as to when, where, and hypotheaia if he can as and from, what otber from whom it emanated, it was copied at first, or, in technical Mss. it was copied at irrst, or, in belonged. [Recension.] Those which he valuee most for New Testament criticism are the Coder Sinaiticus, written probably ahout the middle of the fourth century; and the codex Alexandrinus and Codex Vaticanus, dating, it is believed, from about the middle of the fifth century.

Subjeined is a list of a few of the chief passagee in the New Teatament on which $9-26$; John v. 4 ; viii. $1-11$; Acta viii. 97 ; 1 John $\mathbf{v}$. 7 , and nerhaps the doxology eppended to the Lord'a Prayer, "For thine is the kingdoin," \&c. (Matt. vi. 13). These omisaiona will not overthrow any theological doctrine held by the Churchea.
bib'-11-cal-ly̆, adv. [Eng. biblical; -ly.] In a biblical manner, by process derived from the Bible or according to biblical princlyles (Hebster.)


tib－11－clast，［Eng．blblical）；－ist．］One whose epecial study is the Bible，and who is well acquaintad with ita contents．（Eain． Rev．）
bib＇－lī－$\sigma$－gnōate（ $g$ sllent），s．［From Gr．$\beta, \beta-$
 $=$ one who knows．）One who knows the history of books and the matbod of their production（see ex．）
colophous and in editions：tho placo aud titopares and colophons，and in editions：the placo and fear when

blb＇－li－b－gnös－tio（ $g$ silent），a．［Eng．biblio gnost（e）；ic．］Pertaining to the studies of a bibliognoste，acqusinted with books．［Biz－ hoonoste．］（Saturday Review．）
Dlb－1I－og＇－ra－phẽr，s．［Eng．bibliograph（y）； er．In Ger．bibliograph；Fr．bibliographe； 8p．\＆Ital．bibliografo；Port．bibliographa， from Or．$\beta$ с $\beta$ лıoүpáфos（bibliographos）$=$ writing
 to write hooks ：$\beta<\beta$ ciov（biblion）$=$ a book，and poáфw（graph $\overline{)}=$ to grave，to write．］One who writes about books and their history，or at least catalogues and describes booke．
blib－lí－t－grăph＇Ic，＊bib－li－o－graph－ lok，blb－li－b－grăph＇－ícal，a．［Eng． bibliograph（y）；－ic，－ioal．In Fr．bibliogra phique；Port．bibliographico；from Gr．$\beta$ ¢ $\beta \lambda 10$ yod́фos（bibliographos）＝writing books．］［Bie Lographer．］Pertaining to literary history， or the cataloguing and describing of books．
＂The most namerous claes of bibingraphical works
blb－1i－6－grăph＇－i－aal－1y̆，adv．［Eng．bib－ liographic；－ally．］As is done by a biblio－ grapher or in bibliograpby
bib－ly－Zg＇－raph－y，s：［In Ger．\＆Fr．biblio graphie；Sp．\＆Ital．bibliografa；Port．biblio－ graphia；Gr．$\beta$ iflıoypapia（bibliographia）$=$ the writing of books．［Bibliographer．］The science or kno wledge of books，their authorship， the dates of their firat pnblication，and of the everal editions tbey bave gone through，with all other pointa requisita for literary history． This，it will be perceived，is not tbe meaning of the word in Greek．（See etym．of biblio－ graphy and bibliographer．）The Greek term generated the French bibliographe，with tho mesning（Identical with neither the Greck nor the English one）of acquaintance with ancient writing and skill in deciphering ancient writings and skill in deciphering them．Abord was arising，though modern sense of the word was arising，though the old one stil held ita ground．Finally，in 1763，the publica－ tion of De Bure＇s Bibllographie Instructive established the new meaning，and gave the death－biow to the old one．It was not the Arst book which had appeared on literary history，Conrad Gesner＇s Bibliotheca Univer salis，containing a catalogue of all the Hebrew， Greek，and Latin books he knew，had long preceded it，having sppeared in 1545 ．Among the standard works on Bibliography which have been published in Britain may be men tioned Watt＇s Bibliotheca Britannica，in I824 and Lowndes＇Bibliographer＇s Manual in I834． The Catalogue of the British Museum or of any other library is a bibliographical production ； ＊o，also，is every publisber＇s circular．

Bibliography is a matter of busin ess，and munt be Times，Feb．27，1874．
｜blb－lì－ol＇－a－trist，s．［Eng．bibliolatr $(y)$ ； －ist．］
1．Geir．：One who idolises books．
2．Spec．：One who idolises the Bible．（Used of belicvers in its verbal inspiration．）（ De Quincey．）
 $\overline{=}$（1）a paper，a letter，（2）a book，dimin．of Bipdos（biblos）［Bible］；and datpcio（latreuē） $=$（1）to work for hire or pay，（2）to be suhject to，（3）to serve the gods with prayer and sacri－ flees，to worship：$\lambda \mathrm{d}_{\text {phes }}$（latris）＝a hired servant ；גátpov（latron）$=$ pay，hire．］
1．Fervent admiration，carried to the verge of idolatry，for books．

If to adure an inaze he lidolatry．
To deity a book jo bubloplaerv．
 2．A similar feeling towards the Bible．
－bib＇－lī－す－līte，s．［In Ger．bibliolit；Fr． bibliolithe；from Gr．$\beta \iota \beta \lambda i o v$（biblion）$=$
book，and ditos（lithas）$=$ stone．］An obsoleta name for a schlstose rock exhibiting between ita laminæ dendritic markings，mechanically produced by the infiltration of iron manganese， sc．，and not really consisting．of the leaves or other organic remains to which they have been compared．They were called also Bookstones， Peyllobislia，and Litsoaiblia（q．v．）．
 －cal．］Pertalning to bibliology．（Pen．Cycl．）
 $=$ a book，and $\lambda$ óyos（logos）$=\ldots$ a discourse．］ 1．A diacourae or treatise about books； the acience or knowledge of books，now generally termed Bipliography（q．v．）．
ledge in one wort o titio page and colophon know． aperor
2．A discourse about the books of the Bible， or about Bible doctrine，history，and precepta． （Pen．Cycl．）
bib＇－1̌－ot－maxn－çy，s．［In Fr．bibliomancie； from Gr．$\beta \iota \beta$ aiov（biblion）$=$ a book（Bible）， and Mavteia（manteia）$=$ prophesying， vination；from щavтeioual（manteromai）$=$ to divine；from $\mu$ ávics（mantis）$=$ one who di－ vines，a seer，a prophet．］Divination by means of the Bible；as，for instance，opening it and applying the firat passage on which the eye falls to the satter of anxiety by which eye falls to the matter of
one is perplexed．（Southey．）
 IIn Ger．\＆Fr．bibliomanie；Port．\＆Ital．bib－ liomania；from Gr．（I）Biphiov（bibion）$=\mathbf{a}$ book（Bible），and（2）$\mu$ aria（monia）$=$ mad－ nees，franzy；мaivoцal（mainomai）＝to rage to be furious．］A mania for books，book－ madness ；a passionate desire to possess or be occupied with books．（Dibdin：Bibliomania．）
bib－11－t－mā＇－nǐ－ăo，＊blb－li－o－ma－ni－ ack，s．［1n Fr．bibliomaniaque；from Gr． （1）$\beta_{1}$（ $\lambda_{i o v}$（biblion）$=a$ book（Bible）；（2）$\mu a v e$－ Kos（manikos）$=$ belonging to madness ；pavia （mania）＝madness，frenzy．］One wooks of a rara and curlour cbaracter．（Todd．）
biblini－o－ma－ni＇－a－cal，a．［Eng．biblioma niac；－at．）Pertaining to blbliomsuia；having a passion for books．（Quart．Rev．）（Dibdin．）
 bibliomania，$n$ euphonic，and suff，－ism．］The asme as Bibliomania（q．v．）．（Dr．N．Drake．）
† bib－1i－o－mā－nist，s．［Eng．，\＆c．，biblio－ mor books．（C．Lamb．）One who has a mania for books．（C．Lamb．）
† bib－li－ó－pĕg＇－1c，a．［Eng．bibliopeg（y）：－ic．］ ［Bialiopecr．］Relating to the art of binding books．（Webster．）
t bǐb－11－ó－pě－̇̇is＇－tic，a［Eng．bibliopeg（y）； －istic．］The gaine as Bibliopeojc（q．v．）．
 （biblion）＝．．a book（Bible），and míyvupl （pignumi）$=$ to make fast．$]$ The art of binding bouks．（Daily Telegraph，Dec．18，I882．）
bĭb－lĭ－t－phĭle，s．［In Fr．btbliophile；Port． bibliophilo；from Gr．$\beta$ i $\beta$ 人iov（ fiblion）$=\mathrm{a}$ book（Brace），and dihos（philos）＝a friend； from фiरos（philos）＝loved．］A iover of books． ＂I fail to recognise in himn either the grip or coun－ Times，Fob．2t， 1874.
† hib－lĭ－ŏph＇－īl－ism，8．［From Gr．$\beta \iota \beta \lambda$ io （biblion）$=$ a book（BIBLE），фidos（philos）$=$ a friead，and－ism．］Love of broks．（Dibdin．）
$\dagger$ bĭb－lĭ－ŏph＇－ǐ－lĭst，s．［From Gr．$\beta_{1} \beta \lambda i o v$ （biblion）$=$ a book（Bible），фidos（philos）$=$ a fricnd，and suff．－ist．］One who loves books； a bibliophile．（Gent．Mag．）
 （biblion）$=$ a book，and фóßos（phobos）$=$ fear ； from $\phi \in \beta$ ouac（phebomai）＝to fesr，to be
afrail．］Fear of books．（Dibdin．）
bïb－lï－ò－pō1e，s．［Fr．bibliopole；Port．＊ Lst．bibliopola；from Gr．Bçnooncinss（hillio－
 book，and $\pi \omega \lambda \lambda \omega \omega$（pöleô）$=$ to exehange or
barter goods，to kell．］A bookseiler．（Eclec． Rev．）
 bookseller or to bookselling．
IT The form bibliopolical occurs in C．Lamb．
 －ism．］The occupation of a bibllopole；book－ selling．（Dibdin．）
bǐb－lǐ－ðp＇－d1－Ist，s．［Eng．bibliopol（e）；－ist．］
A bookseller ；a bibliopole．（Todd．）
bĭb－1il－t－pol－ǐs＇－tic，a．［Eng．bibliopolist； －ic．$]$ Pertainlng to a bookseller or to book－ selling．（Dibdin．）
 lion）$=$ a hook，and rapos（taphos $)=$ a burial， a tomb．I One who shuts up his books as if in a sepulchre．
＂A biblotaphe buriee hid bookn，by keeping them

＊bib＇－ly－ס－thêc，s．［Bibliothege．］（Scotch．） bib－lilot－thé＇－cal，a．［From Lat．bibliothe－ calis．］［Bieliotheke．］Pertaining to a biblio－ theke or library．（Johnson．）
† bib－lif－t－thē－cär＇－in，s．［From Lat． bibliothecari（us），and suff．－an．］The same as Bisliothechay（q．v．）．
 thêo－ar（Scotch），s．［In Sw．blbliothecarie： Ger．bibliothekar；Fr．bibliothécaire；Ital bibiotecario；from Lat．bibliothecarius $=$ librarian．］［Binliotheke．］A librarian
＂Master Doctor James the Incomparally indus：
Hious and leared bibithocary of Oxford．＂－Bp．Bull： Honour of the sarried clergy．i． 28.
＋bilb－li－t－thêke＇，＊bib－lu－t－thêqu＇घ。 ＊bib－1y̆－t－thêke，blb－11－क－thê＇－cs （Eng．），bib＇－II－t－thêo（O．Scolch），s．［In Ger． bibliothek；Fr．bibliotherue；Sp．\＆Ital．biblio－ teca；Port \＆Iat．bibliotheca；Dut．biblio－
 case，（2）a librsry；from $\beta \iota \beta \lambda i o v($ biblion $)=$ a book，and Lat．theca，Gr．$\theta \eta \times \eta(t h e \hat{e} \vec{e})=$ that in which anything is enclosed，a case，a box，a chest；from $\boldsymbol{\tau} i \theta \neq \mu$（tithèmi）$=$ to pisce．］
 Donne：：Btth of the septuagine（（663），p． 16.
bilb＇－list，${ }^{\text {s．}}$ ．［In Ger．biblist；Fr．biblista rom bible．
1．Among Roman Catholics：One who re－ gards the Bible as the sole authority in mattere of religion．
2．One who is conversant with the Bible．
bîb＇luss，\＆［Latin；from Gr．Búphos（bublos） ＝the Egyptian Papyrus（Papyrus antiquo－ rum）．［Bible．］［Papyaus．］The Papyrue．
bl－bod，s．［A．S．bibod $=$ a command．］$\Delta$ command．（O．Eng．Hom．，i．25．）
bi＇－bör－äte，s．［Eng．，\＆c．，bi；borate（q．v．）］ Chem．［Borax．］
b1－brăc＇－tē－āte，$a$ ．［（1）From Eng．，\＆c．，b twice or two，and（2）bracteate（q．v．）．
Bot．：Having two bracts or bracteas．
bǐb＇－ụ－loŭs，$a$ ．［Lat．＇bibulus $=(1)$ drinking readily or freely，（2）ready to sbsorh moistura， （3）listening readily ；bibo $=$ to drink．］

1．Of things：Readily ahsorbing moisture． 2．Of persons：Having proclivities to the imbiling of liquor．
bĭb＇－u－loŭs－ly̆，aiv．［Eng．bibulous：－ly．］
In a bibulous manner，so as to absorb fiquid． （De Quincey．）
bl－bur＇－len（pa par．hebered；pret．biburiede）， v．t．［A．S．bilurized $=$ haried．］To bury．
（Legend of St．Kutherine，2，227．）
（Stratmonn．）
b1－bu－yen（pa．par．biboyen），v．i．To avoid， to flee．
bi－cach－cn，＊bi－kache（pa．par．＊bicaught， besaught，bikaht），v．t．［Eng．Irefix be，and 0 ． becought，bikuht），vit．（Eng．Irefix be，and
Fr．$_{\text {r }}$ cache $=$ eatch．］ To catch，to deceive－ （Relig．Antig．，i．183．）（Stratmann．）
bǐ－oăl＇car－āte，a．［From Lat．prefly bi＝ two，and Eng．calcarate＝spurred；from Lat． calcar＝aspur．］［Calcarate．］
Bot．：Having two spurs；doubly apurred． （Brande．）
boli，boy：pout，16wl；oat，cell，chorus，chin，bench；go，gem；thin，this：sin，as；expect，Xenophon，exist．ph $=1$

*bi-calle, * be-calle, v.t. [Fbom Eng. and A.S. prefix bi, and call.] To call after; to accuse.
"And of-eallech of harme and seatha"
bi'că1-10̄șe, bi'-cal-loŭs, $\alpha$. [Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and callosus = thick. skinned; from callum = hardened skiu.]
Bot.: Having two callosities. (Used of the lips of some Orchids.) (Gray.) be seen below the middle of the lip in the genus Spirenthes, of which three representatives have a place in the British
 fiora.

- bi-cam, pret. of v. [Become.] Became. (Rom. of Rose, \&c.)
bǐ-căp'-í-tā-tẹd, a. [Lat. prefix bi $=$ two, and Fing. Latin oxpitatus $=$ Latin axputatus $=$ puting head.] ; caHer: : Having two heads. The -arms of Austria consist of a twoheaded eagle; so also do those of Ruszia.

bl-cap'-sul-lar, a. [In Fr. btcapsulaire; from Lat. pref. $b i=$ two, and Eng. capsular, baving a capsule; from capsula $=$ a small box or chest.]

bicapsular.
Bot.: Having two capsules. [Capsule.] (Used chicfly of pericarps.) (Johnson, ©c.)
bǐ-car'-bŏn-āte, 3. [In. Fr. bicarbonate; Ger. bikarbonat. From Lat. preex bi =two, and Eng. carbonate.]
Chem. \& Fhar.: A name given to the acd carbonates of potassium, sodium, \&c., or to hydric solium carbouate ( $\mathrm{NallCO} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ), hydrie potassium carbonato $\left(\mathrm{KIICO}_{3}\right)$, \&c. Also to a carbonate dissolved in water containing carbonic acid gas, as carbonate of calclum thus dissolved, reprecipitated nn boiling. Bicarbonate of potassinm, $\mathrm{KHCO}_{3}$, is olitained by passing $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ gas through a saturated aqueous passing $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ gas through a sabuated aqueong solution of $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ (potassinm carbonate). It crystalises in colourless rhomble non-deliquescent crystals, which are soluble in four
tinies their weight of water. it does ant give tinies their weight of water. It does ant give
a precipitate with $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$ in the cold. Bicara precipitate witb $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$ in the cold. Bicar-
bonate of potassimm is a direst sntacid, and bonate of potassium is a direst antacid, and
is employed in the treatment of acute rheuIs employed in the treatment of acute rheu-
matism, and for renoving uric acid from the aystem.
bicarbonate of sodium, $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$, hydrogen sodium carbonate, obtained by exposing carbonate of sodium to the action of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, carbonic acid gas, which is liberated from limestone by hydrochloric acid ; the gas is absorbed by the crystals af the $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3.10} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, which lose their water of crystallisation and become opaque. Bicarbonate of aodiom is osed as an antacid: it is suppossd to influence the secretions of the liver, snd not to produce nausea like the potassium salt. It is
ased in the manafacture of efferveacing porders and drinks, which are usually a mixtare of this salt with tartaric acid, and also enters into the composition of baking-powders.
bi-ca-rí-näte, bī căr'-ǐ-nāte, ${ }^{\text {[From }}$ [From Lat pref. bi
$=$ two, and carinatus = keel $\cdot$ formed ; $\operatorname{carin} \alpha=$ a keel.]
Botany : Twokeeled ; having two ribs or keels on the under sida. (Used epecially of the palears of soms grasses.) (Gray.) Thus in the genus Holcus, of which there are two Britieh representa-tives-Holcus mollis
 and $H$. lanatusthe upper palea is bicarinate.
* bi-cas, "by-cas, adi. [O. Eng. and A.S. $b i=b y$, and cas $=$ chaoes, hazard ; from Lat. casus = that which happens, chance.] [Case.] By chance.
". . . . ther forth com blear."
* bi-caste, bǐ-casten, v.t. [Eng. prefix bi, and cast.] To cast round, to clothe, cover. (St. Brandan.) (Stratmana.)
* bì-câ'use, adv. [Because.]
* bloch-id, " bicch-ed, byoh-ed, a. [A different spelling of Eng. picked or pecked (Sleat). In Dut. blikiel; Ger. bickel is $=\mathrm{a}$ die, but the English forms bicchel and bickel were simply invented by Tyrwhitt.] Pecked, pitted, or notched, in allusion to the spots marked on dice. (Man of Lawes Tale (ed. Skeat), p. 159.) Dr. Murray says that the origin and precise meaning are unknown; origin and precise meaning are unknown; buits the context.
- bicchid-bones, bicched-bones, * byched, bicchel-bones, pl. Dice.
'This fruyt cometh of the Bicchid boones tuo, Furswering. ire, falsmes, homilicide." C. T., M,071-2
II In tha "Towneley Mystery," called the Processus Talentorum, the executioners of our Lord are represented as casting dice for his garments, and one of them, who had lost, ex-clains-
'I was Alalsly begylyd withe thise byched bomas,
* biçe (1), s. [Compare Sw. byssja $=$ a bed of boards.] A small temporary bed made up in a cottage kitchen (Halliwell: Contrib. to ${ }_{\text {Lexicog. }}$ cot
biçe (2), bise, s. [From Fr. bis (m.), bise (f.) $=$ gray, grayish-blue ; Part. bis; Sp. bazo $=$ brown; ltal, bigio = russet-grey, brown; Low Lat. bisus. In Sw. berming; Ger. blassblar and blassgrün. The ultimate origin is unknown.] A paint, of which there are two leading colours. (Also used attributively.)

1. Bice, or Blue Bice: A paiat of a pale blue colonr prepared from the native blue carbonate of copyer or from smalt.
2. Green Bice: A paint prepared from blue bice by adding yellow orpiment or by grinding down the greert carbonate of copper.
"Take green bice, and order it as you do your blue biee: you may diaper upur it with the water of deep
greein "-peacham.
bi-cecl'-iu-lin, s. pl. [Lat prefix bi, and cellula $=\mathrm{a}$ small store-room ; cella $=\mathrm{a}$ store $-\mathrm{rom}, \mathrm{a}$ cell.]
Entom.: A subsection of hugs of the section Geacores or Aurocorisa. The name bicelluli is given because the membranous portion of the hemelytra has two basal cells. The bugs ranked under this subsection are generally small red insecta with black epots; they feed on plants.
bi-çĕph'-al-oŭs, o. [From Lat. prefix $b t=$ two: Gr. кeфa人ウ́ $($ kephalē $)=$ head; snd suff. -ous.] Having two heads; two-headed. (Webster.)
bī'-çĕps, a. [Lat. biceps $=$ two-headed; from $b i=$ twice, or two, and caput $=$ head.]
3. Gen.: Two-headed.
4. Spectally:
(a) Anat. Of muscles: Having two hesde or origing. Three museles of the human body have this name applled to them. One ls the Biceps humeri, or Biceps internus humeri, snd a second the Biceps extensor, both of which are in the arm, and the bicens femoris, which is the atraight muacle of the thigh.
radius. . the boops Inserted into the tuhercle of the
(b) Bot. Of papilionaceous corollas: Having the claws of the two petals composlog the keel distinct instead of united.

* bi-charme, bi-char-men, v.t. [The sams as Becharm (q.v.).]
* bi-cherre, * bi-cher-ren, *bi-charren, v.t. [From A.s. becerran, becyrran $=$ te turn to, to give up, to betray.] To deceive (Morris: O. Eng. Miscellany, 46.) (Stratmann.)
bī-chlōr'-ide, s. [Lat. preix bi=two, and chloride (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term used in chemistry to denote a compound containing two atome of chlorine, which are united to an atom of an element, as $\mathrm{Hg}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ (bichlorda of mercury), or to an organic radical, as $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right)^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ (ethylene bichloride). These are usually called dichlorides, as ethylene dichloride.

## bichlaride of gold.

A compound of chlorine and gold eupposed to be containad in the aubcutaneous injection advocated by come for the cura of inabriates.

## biohloride of mercury.

Phar.: $\mathrm{Hg}^{\prime} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$, slso called perchloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate. It is prepared by heating a mixture of mercuric sul phate, $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{So}_{4}$, with dry chloride of oodium, NaCl , and black oxide of manganese, $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$ the corrosive suhlimate sublimes; hence its дame. Bichloride of mercury occurs in heavy white masses of prismatic crystals ; it is soluble in twenty parts of cold water, also in alcohol and ether. (For tests see Mercuric.) It is a very powerful irritant-whea taken in large doses it causes vomiting and purging. It is very poisonous; the best purging. it is very poisonous; the best skin; it is employed in very sunall doses as an skin; it is employed in very small doses as an
alteratlve in skin diseases, externally as a alterative in skin diseases, externslly as ${ }^{8}$,
lotion, injection, or gargle in chrouic skin diseases, ulcerated sore throats, and chroulc discharge from the mucous membranes. $\mathrm{HgCl}_{2}$ is a powerful antibeptic; it is used to preserve anatomical preparations. Ammonia added to $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{gCl}}^{2}$ throws down white precipitate, $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{HgCl}$, which is used in plaarmacy in the form of ointment
bi'-chord ( $h$ silent), $a$. [Eng. prefix bi, and chord.]
Mrsic: Having two strings to each nots. (Stainer \& Burrett.)

## bichord pianoforte,

Music: A piano possessing two strings to each note.
bi-chrō'-mate, s. [Lat. \&c., pref. $b i=$ two, and Eng. chromate (q.v.).] [Chromic, Снromiom.]
bich'-y, s. [A West African negro word (?).] One of the names for a tree (Cola acuminata), a native of western tropical Africa, but introduced into the hotter parts of America. It furnishes the Cola-nuts of commerce. [CoLA.]
bi-cĭp'-ítal, a. [In Fr. bicipital; from Lat biccys, genit. bicipitis = two-headed (Buceps), and suff. -al.] Two-headed. The same as Bicipitous (q.v.). (Used especially of one of the muscles belonging to the arm.)
"- A piece of flesh is excharsed from the sicipital
muscle of elther party
bi-çĭp'-ǐ-toŭs, a. [Erom Lat. biceps, genit. bicipitis $=$ two-headed, and suff. -ous. $][\mathrm{Br}$ CEPs.]

1. Zool.: Two-headed ; bicipital
"Bicipitous serpents. . . "- Browne
2. Anat. Of muscles: Having two "heads" or origins.
3. Bot. : Dividing into two part at the toy or bottom.
*Bick, s. [Bitcre.] (Seotch.)

* biolee, s. [Bitch.] (Prompt. Parv.)
tāte, fat, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wŏt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pít, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pơt,

 (Evn.) ' Whyr-lxyr (0. Soobch), v.i. [Probably a series of blows given with a piek. "(Wedgaced.) Compare Dut. bichemer $=a$ pick. $\Delta \mathrm{gain}$ pick $=$ to pick, is akin to the verb to peck. (Compare ltal. beccare $=$ to peck.) Cognate with Wel. bikra = to fight, to bicker biere $=$ confliet, skirmish.] [Beak, Peck, Pikr]
I. Of persons:

1. To make the noise which is produced by successive strokes, by throwing stones, or in any similar way.
(1) Specially:
(a) To fight by throwing stones.
(Scotch.)
[See Bicken (s.), 1.]
(b) To fight by sending forth flights of arrows, or in sny similsr way. (Scotch.)

Mugite archaris, that hardy war and wicht.
Amang the scottis bykkerit with all their mycht
(e) To carry on petty warfsre; to skirmish, without reference to the weapons employed.
"Nor is it to be comaldernd to the breaches of con-
 $f(2)$ In a general sense: To fight.
" And at the field fought before Bobriacum, ere the
 together
2. To move quickly, with the clatter of feet.

Three lusty fellowe gat of sim a clank.
And round about hina bicker 'd at anes a
3. To engage In altercation, especisliy of petty bind, by word of mouth. [Bickerino.] II. Of things: To move rapldly forward, or to play to snd fro with a certain amount of poise; to quiver, to be tremulous.
" Meantline unnumberd glttering streamleta phay'd And hurled every where their watarn shoeo ?

blck'-ẽr (1), "bik-er, "bik-yr, "byk-er by-kere, s. [From bicher, v. (q.v)] 1. Gan: A quarrel, cootention, strife, fightlug.
Botwene the castel of Gloucester and Bribefeld al so (Richardson)
2. Spec.: A fight carried on with stones (Scotch.) A terin used among schoolboys.

Tiickers were formerly held on the Calton hill, Edinhurgh, every evening a little before dark. In these encoonters idle boys, chiefly apprentices, siuply threw stones at each other. (Campbell: Journey.)
3. A sliort race. (Scotch. Used chiefly in Ayrshire.)
" Tho' leeward whyles, agannst my will,
Burns: Death and Doctor Hornbook
blek'-ẽr (2), †bi-quour, s. [Gnel. biceir =a emall wooden diah.I A wooden versel made by a cooper for holding liquor, brose, \&c. (Scotch.)

- Secoit: And teart of Pegy to gl ye a bloter o' broth
bick'-ẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. bicker; er.] A skirmisher. (Sherwood.)
hiok-ẽr-fi', s. [Scotch bicker, and $f u^{\prime}=$ Eng. full.] As much of sny thing, whether dry or liquid, as fille a bicker.
"It's jnst ooo degree better than hand-quern-it
canna grind a bickerfu' of meal in a quarter of an canna grind a bicterfy' of meal in a quarter of an
hour. ${ }^{\text {giscots: }}$ : Pirate, cb. $x i$

Blok'-ẽr-ǐhg, * bĭk'-ẽr-ľig, "bǐk'-kẽrİge, " by゙̆-kër-y̆́nge, pr. par., a., \& s.
A. As pr. par.: 1n senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As participial adj. (chiefly of things): Moving rapidly, with or without a certain mount of noise Used-
(a) Of a quivering fiame, or of a faggot, or anything else buruing.
"Ot amoke and bickering flame, and sparkles dire."
(b) Of water in motion in a river or streamlet.

(o) Of a eword rapidly whirled round in battle.
"Or whirl aronod the bichering blado."

## C. As mbstanive

* The set of giving reaonnding blows in betve; fighting.
"In this so terriblo o bicikering. the Priace of Wales Ediwand III., nn. 1:46. (Atichardiom.)


## 2. A akinnish; a petty fight.

"... the feeble bickerings rather thana warr of the Inv, vol tili, a 2001.
3. Altercation, strife, or contention by word of moath.
"I. .. btckerings between the Whigs and the Torien and sometimes by etioter ings betweot the tords and
$\dagger$ biolx'-ẽr-mĕnt, s. [Eng. bicker; -ment.] The same as Bickerino, e. (q-v.).
"Did etay awbllo their greedy bickernent.
bick'-ẽrn, a. [Corrupted from beakiron.]
Metal-working: A gmall snvil, with a tang which stands in a hoie of a work-bench.
"A hincksmith's anvil 18 sometimes mado with a

* bì-clar'te, bes-clart' bi-clar'-tem [Eng. prefix bi, and O. Eng clart (q.v.).] To [Eng. prefix bi, and O. Eng. clart (q. v.).] To danto, to smear, to dirty (in Prov. Eng. and
Scotch, to clart). (Old Eng. Hom., i 279.) (Stratmann.)
" bi-clipe, bi-cLi-pe-an, bi-clu-pi-en, bi-cleop-i-en, v.t. [A.S. bi-cleopiun $=$ to call, name, accuse.] To appeal, to accuse. (Morris: 0. Eng. Miscell) (Sitratmann.)
* bi-clippe, bi-cluppe, bi-clup-pen, v.t. [A.S. biclyppan, becigppan.] The same as Beclir (q.v.)
* bi-clipped, bi-clupte, pa. yar. [BECLIPPED.]
* bì-clû'şe, bì-clû'-sen, v.l. [A.S. beclysan $=$ to enclose.] To enclose.
* bi-clûsed, bi-ciê'-set, pa, par. [Brcluse.]
*bl-clū'to, v. [A.S. bi-cluitan.] To patch mp.
"He beclute the hit nowiht."
" bǐ-cnâ"-wĕn (c silent), v.l. [The same as Beknow (q.v.).]
bī-cơl'-lĭg-āte, a. [From Lat. prefix bi=two, snd colligalus, 1 ia. par, of eolligo $=$ to bind or fasten together ; $\operatorname{con}=$ together, and ligo $=$ to tie, to hind.] [Collioate]
Ornith.: Having the anterior toes connected by a web. (Brande.)
* bǐ-cǒl'-měn, v.t. [From A.S. prefix bt, and col, coll $=$ coal (?).] To llacken with soot. (Horn., ed. Lumby, 1,064.) (Stratmann.)
bi' -cól-õur, a. [Lat. bicolor = two-coloured; $b i=$ two, nad color $=$ colour.] Of two colours.
bi'-còl-õnred, a. [Eng. and Lat. bicolor ; with Eng. suffix -ed.] Of two colours.
" bi-come (pret. *bi-cam), v.i. [Become.] (Chaucer.)
* bi-com-en, pa. par. [Become.]
bī-cŏn'-cäve, $a$. [From Lat. prefix $8 t$, snd concarus = hollowed out, concave.] [CoNCave.] (Carpenter.)
hī-cŏn'-grě-gãte, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and congregitus, ps. par. of congrego $=$ to collect into a fiock.] [Congregate.]
Bot.: Arranged in two pnira; bigerninate, biconJugste.
bī-cŏn'-jun-gāte, a. [From Lat. prefix $b t$, and comjugatuis, pa. par. of conjugo $=$ to join together.] [Conjocate.]
Botany: A term of two secondary petioles bears psir of leaffets. It is called slso bi-
 -the leaves of Mi mosa unguis Cati Biconjugate pinnate, biconjugate pinnate: A term biconjoonte pinnate. used of a leaf when the secondsry petioles, on the sides of which
the leaftets are arranged, proceed in twos tive the apex of a cormmon petiole. It is celled al Twin-digifate pinnats, and Bidigitate pinnats.


## - BTi-corn, <br> Bicornite.]

## Lit. \& Fig. : Two-horned.

bỉ-cŏn'-vex, $a$. Convex on both ofdes.
bì-cor'-nis, a. \& s. [Lat. bicornis $=$ twohorned : pref, bf $=$ two, and cornu $=a$ horn.]
A. As adjective:

1. Anatony:
(a) Gen. : A term epplied to a muscle when it has two terminations.
(b) Spec. (a): A term applied to the flamor oarpi radialis, and the extensor carpi radialis. 2. Bot.: Having two horns; termin. ating in processea like two horns. Example - Tnapa bicornis, the fruit of which is like the
 face of an ox witli-
bloonnis. ont the eyes, nose, and mouth, but with two our the eyes, nose, and mouth, but with two
lorns attached. [Brconnous, $a_{\text {. }}$; Bicorn, a.] horns attached. As substantive:
Bot. (pl. bicornes): LInnæus'a twenty-fourth Natural order of plants. He included under it the geners Azalea, Myrsine, Demeclyon. Santalum, \&c.
bī-corn'-oŭs, a. [From Eng. bicorn (q.v.), or Lat. bicorn(is), and Eng. sofflx ous.] two horned.
"Wie should be too critical, to question the letter $\mathbf{Y}$, or becorrious element of Pythabras: that the the making of the horns equal." - Browna: Vulg. Err.,
bi-cor-nūte, a. [From Lat. preflx bt, and cornutus = horned.] The same as Brcons and Bicornous (q.v.)
bī-cor'-pòr-al, a [From Lat. bicor or bicorpor (eus), and pretix $b i=$ two, and corpus, genit. corporis $=$ a Loody, snd suffix -al.] Having two bodies, bicurporate, bicorporated. (Johneon.)
bī-cor'-pòr-āte, bī-cor' por-ă-tĕd, a. [From Lat. pretix bi, and Eng. corporate, derived from corpus = the body.] Having two bodies; bicorporal ; having the binder parts in duplicate whilat there is only one pair of fore paws snll a pairgle head, as in the ac-
 single head, as in the ac-
companying figure.

BICORPORATE

- bi-cra-nen, v.t. [Eng. and A.S. prefix bi, and crave. $]$ To ask, to crave.
bī-crē-nāte, a. [From Lat. prefix bt, and Eng. crenate $=$ hsving convex teeth.]
But. : Twice cremated, that is, crenated snd having the crenntions ngain cut into by more minute crenstures. (Lindley.)
bi-crēscern'-tic, a. Hsving the form of a double crescent.
bī-crû́r-al, a. [From Lat. pref. $b i=t w o$, sud crus , genit. cruris $=$ the leg, the shank, the shin.] Hsving two legs. (Hooker.)
* bl-cŭ'm-el-ǐc, adv. [Fron A.S. prefix btand cumblie =comely.] Becomingly. (Hetio. Antiq., 亡. 131.)
* bǐ-cŭ'm-ĕn, v.i. \& t. [A.s. bicuman, becuman.] [Becomb.] (Story of Ger. and Exod., 960.$)$
bī-cŭs'-pid, a \& s. [From Lat. prefix $b i=\mathrm{two}$, and cuspidutus, ps. par. of cuspido = to make pointed; cuspis $=\mathbf{a}$ point, a spike.]
A. As adjective:

1. Anat.: llaving two points or tobercles. (Dunglison.)
2. Botany: Twice pointed, as the fruit of Carex lugopodioides.
B. As subst.: The name given bicuspid to the two teeth situated between the caninea and the molars. (Ellis: Anak. 1878, p. 133.)
bǐ-cǔs'-pìd-āte, a. [Bicuspid.] The same as Bicuspin, adj. (q.v.).

[^63]in-cŭs'-pis, a. [From Lat. pretz $b$, and ouspis = a point, a apike.]

Anat.: A tooth with two points. (Brande.)
bi'-gy-cle, s. \& a. [From Lat preflx bi, add Gr. кvंкגos (kuklos) $=a$ ring, a circle, a round.]
A. As subst.: A two-wheeled velocipede. The rider aits on a saddie, aud propela the machine by meane of pedals.
B. As adj. : Pertaining to, or connected
with, a two-wheeled velocipede. [A.]
bī'-ğ゙-cle, v.i. [Bicycle, 8.] To ride a bicycle.
bi'-cy-clêrr, s. Same as Bicycher.
bi'-çy̆-eling, a, \& s. 「From Eage bicycle); -ing. 3
A. As adjective: Pertaining to, connected with, or derived from performances on a bicycle.
"The handred miles bleycing champlonship . . ."Times, March 30,1880 .
B. As substantive: The act or operation of propelling a bicycle.
"A Another notoworthy feat of bicycling was per-
bi'-çy̆-cllst. 8. [From Eng. bicycl(e), and suffix -ist.] One who rides a bicyele.
bid (1) * bǐdde (1), * bǐd'-dẹn, * běd'-dẹn, *bede. "by̆d'-dy̆n, v.t. [A.S. biddan, imp. bide, $1^{\prime 3}$. par. beden $=$ (1) to ask, pray, intraat, or beseeph; (2) to bid, declare, command, demand, requira, cnforce, compel. (Bosworth.) A.S. and O.S. biddian = to pray; O. Icel. budja, beitha $=$ to pray; $D u t$. bidden $=$ to pray; (N.H.) Ger. bitten $=(1)$ to re$=$ to pray; (N.H.) Ger. bitten $=(1)$ to re-
qucst, to ask; (2) to ask, to invite; $\mathbf{O}$ H. quest, to ask: (2) to ask, to invite; O.H. Ger. bitjan; Goth. bidjan, bidan. Compare
Lat. peto $=\ldots$ to beg, heseech, ask. Though Bosworth gives command as ona of the aecondary significations of A.S. biddar, yet, as the common A.S. Word for command is beodan, and there are aimilar duplicate terma in the other Teutonic languages, we follow Wedgwood and skest in geparating this bil from the one which follows.] [B1D (2).]

1. To pray, to ask, to entreat.
"Alle he fellea hisa thor to fot
To ivethea methe and beaden o
Story of Gen ani Exod., 2497-8. Lord, , nadigae and vuworthy
I am to thilk hoouour that ye me bede.
To bid beads or bedes:
2. Originally: To pray prayera with or without a rosary to count them upon.
3. Subsequently: To connt the beada of a rosary, eacl bead dropped passing for a prayer. (Nares.) [Bead, Bede, Biddino.]

- Fitz. Fustace, you with Layy Clare

May oud your beads and patter Hayser."
2. To care for, to value. (Scotch.)
"As to the frat place, now bid I not to craif it
Nor Ibta not to grififo And wyn the gre ", Doug.: Tirgil, $181,2 \mathrm{Lt}$. (Jamieson.)
bid-prayer, s. [BidDING-PAAYEA.]
bĭd (2), "bidde (2), *by̆d', *bide, *bede (pret. bade, bid, bad, "badde; pR . par. bul, bidden, * bydden), v.t. [A.S. beodan, pret. bead, pa par. boden = to command, order, bid, will, offow, enjoy. (Bosworth.) la Icel. bioda; SW.
buda $=$ to bjuda $=$ to bid, to command; Dan. byde, both $=$ to offer, to Invite ; Dut. bieden, gebieden $=$ to offer, to tender; Ger. bieten $=$ to offer, tender, preaent: gebieter $=$ to command, to order; O.H. Ger. biutan, biotan; Goth. biudan.]

1. To consmated, to order, to enjoin.
(a) Literally:
-8 "ringsive not thy riding for me except I bid thee.
(b) Figuratively:
"For his was not that open artless soul
That feels relief by bidding sorrow flow."
Byron: Childe Marold, i. 2
2. To invite, to ssk, to request to come to a feast, a party, or anything aimilar.
-". Matt: an many he ye chall find, bsd to the marriage"
3. To announce, to declare.
(1) Publicly:

Spec.: To proclaim, to announce by means of a public functionary, or at least publicly.
(a) In a favourable sense: To announce to friends and the public.

IT To bid one's banns: To announce one'e banns.

(b) In an unfavourable sense: To denounce; to proclsim publicly with hostile feeling or intent.

Thyeelf and Oxford, with five thousund men.
Thus it is often shaked in the phrase io
bid defiance to, meaning to defy openly.
"O1 nature ferve, untameable, and proyd,
(2) Privately: To declare, to pronounce in the domestic circle.

## These unk nown fritends to to swelcome

Probably aunh God apeed" (2 John phrases as "to bid one well " (Acts svili. 21), ara a moditication of this meaning, though the opinion of Jobnann is worth consideration that they may mean to pray God that one may apeed well, to pray that one may fare well, ir which case the verb bid is No. 1, and not No. 2.
4. To offer, to make tender; to ammonnce what price ona is prepared to give for a apecified article. (Used especially in counactiod with auctions.) (Lit. \& fig.)
"To grve fotorest has ehare in frieadship, in to sell it by hoch of candlo, he
Collier: Priendship.
I (a) To bid fair (fig.): To offer a fair prospect ; to afford a probability of; to have a well-grounded hope.

> "A ad Joplter bids foit to rule again." Cowper: Cons
(b) To bid high: To offer a high price for anything at a resl or inaginary auction.
"And each bado high to win bim to their elde."
bǐd, bǐd'-den, pa, par. [Bid.]
T Bidden is used also as a participial adjactive. [BidDen.]
bìd, s. [From bid, F. (2).] Thst which is "bidden" at an auction; an offer at an auc tion.

* bridäf-fén, vet. [The game as Bedaff (q.v.)] (Chaucer: C. T., 9,067.)
*bǐ-dag'ged, pa par. [Bidacoen.]
* bi-dag'-gen, v.t. [From A.S. ti, and dech gean $=$ to dye, to colrur (9).] To aplash.
bid'-ale, s. [Eng. bid, and ale.] An invitation
of frienda to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity.
bǐd'-da-ble, a. [Eng. bid, v. (2); -able.] That can be bidden; obedient; pliable in temper. (Scotch.)

bĭd'-da-ble-nĕss, s. [Scotch biddable; -ness.] Diaposition to obey ; compliant tempar. (Jamieson.)
bid'-da-bly̆, * bid'-dạ-blǐe, adv. [Eag. biddab(le); -ly.) Obediently. (Jamieson.)
bíd'-den, "by̌d'-den, "be-den, pa par. \& a. [BiD.]
Bunyand: Phere they were btiden to alt down"
- bld'děr (1), * bid'-dẽre, "by̆d -dẽr (1), s. [Eng. otd (1), v., and autfi. eer.] a begyar.


Richardton.)
bǐd'-dẽr (2), 8. [From Eng. bid (2), v., and auff. -er. In Dut. bieder; Ger. bieter.] One who makes an offer at an suction.
 ch $\mathbf{x x i}$.
Eid'-dẽr-y̆, s. [Corrupted from Beder, Bi-der, Bedar, a town in the Nizam's conntry in ladis, slout sixty miles from Hyderabad.]

## biddory-ware, s

Conm.: An alloy made at Biddery or Bidar. Dr. lleyne atates its proportions as-Copper, 8ilead, 4 ; tin, 1. To thres ounces of this slloy aixteen onnces of zinc nre added when
the alloy is melted for use. It is caloured hy the alloy is melted for use. It is coloured hy
dipping into a solntion of sal-ammoniac, saltjetre, common aalt, and sulphate of comper.

This colours it, and the colour formas a ground for the ailvar end gold inlaying. Chisels and gravers are employed, and after the inlaying is complate, the ware ls polishad and atained lead 4, tin 2. (Knight, iel)
 - by̆d'-dy̆n (1), pr. par. \& \& [BID (1), v.]
A. As present participle: In senses corrosponding to those of tha verb.
B. As substantive: The act of prsying, specially with a rosary of beads.
"Byddynge or praynge: Oraclo . . ."-Promgt. Paro - Bidding prayer

Eccles. : An expression used in pre-Reformation times in the aenas of "praying prayers," i.e., praying. In the tnedieval church the prieat was accustomed to read ont a list of persona and things for which the prayers of the faithful were requested. In England, in the sixteenth century, this list was replaced by a form aetting forth the aubjecta to be remembered by the people when bidding thair beada (that la, saying tha rosary, in other beads (that ia, saying tha rosary, in othor
words, saying their prsyara, or praying). Wrards, saying their priyara, or praying). When the two verbs $[B i o(1)$, Bid (2)] were
popularly confounded the uriginal meaning of populary confounded the uriginal meaning of taken as an adjective = that enjuina or commands. Bidding prayer then cane to mean "an exhortation to iutercessory piayer," and is ao used by aome Roman writers (cl. Rock: Church of Our Fathers, il. 354). In the Eng: lish Church tha bidding prayer is an invita tion to the people to pray for the Royal Fantily, Parliament, \&c. It ia sald before the aermon at viaitations, assizes, aud ordinations, and before the university aermons, and is followed by the Lord's Prayer.
bǐd'-dĭñg (2), "bid-dunge, * bǐd'-dy̆ṅg, "by̆d'-dy̆̀ng, * by̆d'-dy̆ıge, "bid'diunge, pr. par., a., \& a [Bir (2), 0.]
A. \&B. As present participle ant participlal adjective: lu sensea correaponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:

1. The act of commanding or ordering; the atate of being commanded or ordered; command, order.
(a) Literally:

So sore 1 dradde hle mamaynge
I duret not breke hit biddyng.
(b) Figuratively:

2. An iovitation to a feast or party. "e 0. . the particulars of the fenst, the invitation, (t)

3. A
(Sometimes in the piural.)
hroinght the anowd of huyern. Fhowe apirited budidnge hrought the male to a rery
Dudiy Tolegraph, Oct $25,187 \%$
bǐd'-dy̆ (1), s. [Gf unknown origin.] A domestic fowl, apecially a chicken. (Cob loquial.)
"As, Biddy come with men Shakesp.: Tweith Nighe, till 4
bld'-dy (2), s. [A familiar dimin. of Bridget.] An lriah servant-girl; a maid-aervant. (Chiedy Atuer.)

* bide (1), v.t. $\quad$ [Bid (2). $\rceil$ (Spenser.)
bide (2), "bi-den (Eng.), bīde, *bȳde (Scotch), v.t. \& $i$. $[$ A.S. \& O. L. Oer. bidan $=$
to bida, abide. wait, remain, tarry, enjoy, to bida, abide. wait, remain, tarry, enjog,
expect; Sw. and O. I cel bida; O. G. Ger. pitan; Goth. beidan.] [Aarde.]
A. Transitive

1. To await ; to wait for


2. To alide, to endure, to autfer.

* (a) Obsolete in English.

Poor anked wretches, wherenoer joa are.
That bide the pelting of thlt utiless storit

(b) Still used commonly in Scotch.
" Frove we our fate-the hruat well ohe ${ }^{\circ}$ "
B. Intrarsitive:

1. To alide, to dwell, to stay, to reside, to liva in a place.

[^64](a) Obsoiete In Engllsh
"Ph. It not et court.
(b) Still common In Scotch
$\sim$ Bat, my yood frend. Wood bonne he not burned:

2. To continue; to remain.
(1) In a place.

WIth twenty treuched pathe bldes,
Shaketp. : Macboth, ill 4
(2) Io a state.
"Happy, whose atrength In thee doth bida"
C. In special phrases :
(1) To bide at, to byde at.
(a) To perslst.
"ointritif he will saye and byd autt that the mena is, App., p. isa (Jamieocon)
(b) To adhere to; to abide by. [Abide.] the" inclent yo walt hait bidden att the judgement of Fethit Hist., App., p. 198. (Jamieson.)
(2) To byde be, to bide by: To stand to; to adbere to. (Jamieson.)

- bidd'-el, s. [The same as Beadle (q.v.).]
- bǐ-dê-le, * bĭ-dê'-lĕn, v.t. [A.S. bedoctan= entirely to divide, to deprive.] To deprive. (Ormulum 4,677.) (Stratmann.)
- bí-dê'-Iİd, bídé'-lěd, pa. par. [Bidele.]
- bi-děl've, * bíděl'-văn, bi-děl-uĕn, v.t. [A.S. bedelfan $=$ to dig in or around, to bury.] To digin, to bury. [Bedelvin.] (Rélig. Antiq., i. 116.) (Stratmann.)
* bì-dên'e, adv. [From A.S. pref. bi, and ene (?). (Stratmanin).] Together. (Ormulum, 4,793.)
bi'-dĕnş, s. [Iu Fr. bident; Sp.\& 1tal. bidente. From Lat. bidens = having two teeth; bi, prefix = two, sud dens, geoit. dentis = a tooth. So called from the two awns or teeth crowning the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteracee (Composites), and the suborder Tubuliflore. Two species occur in order Tubuliflore. Cwo species occur in Britain, the Bidens cernua or Nodding Bur, [Bur-marigold.]
bi'-dent, s. [From Lat. bldens $=$ having two teeth or prongs; prefix $b i=t w o$, and dens, genit. dentis $=$ a tooth.] A kind of spear having two prongs.
bī-dĕnti-al, +bī-dĕn-tial, $a$. [From $b i=$ doubly, and dentalis, from dens = a tooth.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Having two prongs more or Less like teeth.
2. Zool. \& Palowont.: Having two teeth; or two tecth or tusks 80 conspicuous as to cause the otherg to be passed over without notice.

## bidental reptiles, $s$.

Palcoont. : The name given by Mr. Andrew Geddes Bain, surveyor of military rosds in South Africa, to certain notable reptiles found there about 500 miles east of Capetown. The name was given becanse of their possessing two long curved and sharp-pointed tusks. Professor owen founded for them the gepus Dicoyodon, and considered them to belong to a new tribe or order of Saurians. (Q.J. Geol. Soc., vol. i., pp. 317, 318, \&c.) [DicNyodon.]
bī-dĕnt'-àte, bī-dĕn-tã'-ted, a. [Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and dentatus $=$ toothed ; from dens, genit. dentis $=$ a tooth.]

1. Zool.: Having two teeth or tooth-like processes.
2. Bet.: Two-toothed; having two projections like teeth. Doubly-toothed has a quite distinct meaning, viz., that the teeth are themselves again toothed, or the serrations themselves serrste, as may be seeo in many leaves.
bi-děnt'-ěd, a. [In Fr. bidenté. From Lat. bidens $=$ having two teeth or prongs.] The bame as Bidentate (q.v.).
bi-dĕn-tǐd-ひ-w, s. pl. [Bidens.] A family of Composite planta belonging to the tribe Senecionidex. Type Bionss (q.v.).
Wi-det' (pron. bĭd-ĕt and bì-dā), s. [Fr. Irxit ; Ital. bidetto: Gael. bideach = (as adj.) $v e \mathrm{Y}$ little, (as s.) little creature; Welsh bidun $\therefore+$ [seble man.]
t1. A small horse.

3. A form of sitting-bath uaed for washing the body, the sdministrstion of Injections, and the body, the sdmlnistrstio
treatment of hemorrhoids.
bid'-hook, a [Etym. of bid doubtful, and Eng. hook.]

Naut.: A emall bost-hook.

- bí-düd'-rŏn, v.t. [A.S. bedydrian = to deceive, to charm.] To delude. (Ormulum, 15,391 .)
bi-dis'li-tāte, $a_{n} \quad$ [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and digitalus $=$ having fingers or toes; from digitus =a finger.] [DLarr.] Having two fingers or two toes.
Bot. Bidigitate pinnate, Bidigitato-pinnate: Twin digitate planate. [Biconjuoate pinnate.]
bī'dingg, * by'-ding, pr. par., a., \& s. [Bioe (2).]
A. \& B, As present participle adjective : In senses corresponding to those of the verb. C. As substantive:

1. Plural: Sufferings. (Scotch.)
"Or fore'd to byde the bydingy that I baid."
2. A residence, a habitation.
.1. they brought us Into their bidingr, sbout two mil. 809 from Harborough, . .-Hackluyt: Voyages
"At Antwerp has my constant blding been
bi'- dồn, s. [Fr. bidon.]
Weights \& Measures: A measure of liquids of about five quarta, used by seamen.

* bĭ-drăb'-eled, pa. par. [Bedrable.]
* bĬ-drăb'-lĕn, v.t. [L. Ger. bedrabbeln.] To dratble.
* bi-dri've, v.t. [A.S. bidrifan $=$ to drive off, to constrain, to follow.] To drive about. (Layamon, 6,206.) (Stratmantr.)
* bi-drŏp'pe, v.i. (The same as Bridaop (q.v.). ${ }^{\text {(iii. To drop. (Piers Plouman, passus }}$ xiii. $32{ }^{2} 1$.)
* bi-dróp'ped, pa. par. [The same as BeDHOPPED (q.v.).]
bĭd'-n-oŭs, $a$. [Lat. biduus = continuing two days; trona prefix $b i=$ two, and dies $=$ day.] Lasting for only two days. (Treas. of Bot.)
*bĭ-dwĕ1'-1-ĕn, v.t. [A.S. pref. bi, \& dwelian, dweligan $=$ (1) to err, to mistake; (2) to obacure, mislead. 1 To lead astray, to coofound. (Legend of St. Katherine, 1,258.) (Stratmann.)
*bie, * bye, v.t. [ABV.] To suffer, to "aby." (Chaucer.)
bie, * bee, * bighe, s. [A.S. beah, beh, boh $=$ a circular ornament of metal, as a bracelet, a neckring or necklace, a garland or a crown Icel. bagua; Dut. bigge; Fr. bague; Ital bagua.] A gen or oruament of jewelry. [Berohe.]
" Bies of gold or erowns of leurere",
" With a round bye that did about gone
Of goide, and perre, and etonea that were fine ${ }^{-}$
- In the eastern counties females' ormaments are atill called bighes. (J. S. in Boucher.)
bië-bẽr-īte, s. [From Bieber, a plece near Hanau in Hesse Cassel ; suffix -ite.]
Min.: A subtransparent or transfucent mineral nsually stalactitic or investing other minerals. Its sp . gr. is 1.924 ; ita lustre vitreous; its colour fiesh and rose-red; its composition: bulphuric acid, 19.74 to 30.2 ; oxide of cobalt, 16.50 to $38 \cdot 7 \mathrm{l}$; water, 38.13 to 46.83 , with traces of other ingredients. Found at Bicber in Germany (see etym.), in Austria, and in South America. It is called also Rhodalose (q.v.). (Dana.)
biē-bẽr-steīn-ǐ-a, s. [Named after Marshall von Biebersteio, a Russian naturalist.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceer (Rneworts), and the tribe Rutex. The species are herbaceous plants having pinnate leaves and racemose fiowers, with five sepals, five petala, snd tive ovaries. They occur in Central Asia.
blē-bẽr-steīn-ě-m, s. pl. [BieberSTEINIA.]

Bot. : An order of Endlicher's not now me. cogoised. Type Birberastimin (q.v.d

## - bieohe, s. [Brica]

blēld, bēlld, \& [BEILD, a.]
blēld, bēlld, v.t. [BeILd. t.] (Scotc
biēld'-y, bēl-y̆, bēlld-y; a tBen
(Scotch.) (Scotch.)

- blen, pres. india of 0. [Be.] Ars. (Eins) Gilds: Ear. Eng. Taxt Soc., p. 27.)
* blēn, bēin, " beyne, a \& ado. [Bmy.]

A As adjective: Wealthy: well provided. Scotch.)
B. As adverb: In a etate of comfort.
"What is the tane but a waetu' buneth o' avidrite when the persecuted reinnant were warstling ${ }^{\text {wi }}$ hunger, and cauld, and fear of death..."-sooce

- blen-fait, s. [Benefit.]
bi-ðn'-nìal, a [In Fr. biennal, bsannuel; Sp. bienal; Port. biennal; Ital. biennio From Lat. biennis, biennalis = lasting two years; $b i$ (prefix) $=$ two, and $a n n u s=a$ year.]
A. As adjective:

Bot. \& Ord. Lang.: Requiring two eeasons to reach maturity and ripen its eeeds, and then dying.
 increation.
B. As substantive:

Bot. \& Ord. Lang.: A plant which reqnires two geasons to reach maturity and ripen it seeds aod then dies. Botanists sometime mark euch a plant with $\delta$, which ie the symbol of Mars, because that planet is two years in making a revolution round the eun.

Bienniats are planto Ilving for the space of twe cars ons and left eutirely to themeelves The carn Weys. carrot, (1837), p. 2x celery are examples.'- Eoith: Bw
bī-ĕn'-ni-al-l̆y, adv. [Eng. biennial; -ly.] Once in two years; every two years. (Todd.)
bi-e-ode, pret. of $v$. Went around. (Laya mon, 1,188.) (Stratmann.)
biër (1), "bi-ere, be-are, be-ere, *bere, a. [A.S. bar, bere =(1) a bier, (2) 2 portable bed, from benan $=$ to bear. lik-bar $=$ a bier (lik =a corpse); Dan. baar.
$=$ a haod-barrow, a bier ; Dut. bacur; (N.H. $\overline{=}$ a haod-barrow, a bier; Dut. bacer; (N.H.)
Ger. bahre $=$ a hand-barrow, a bier; O.H. Ger. bahre =a hand-barrow, a bier; 0.H
Ger. bara; Fr. biere; Prov. bera; ltal. bara; Lat. feretrum; Or. фं́ретpov (pheretron) $=\mathrm{i}$ bier, a litter.] [BEAR, v.]
I. Literally:

* 1. A person or thing borne; a burden ; coryse on a bier.

The dolefulst beare that ever man die yee,

2. Spec.: A hand-barrow adapted to carry : corpse, or coffln, or bath. The only difference between a bier and a stretcher, litter, or ever

ancient egyptian bier
a haod-barrow, arises from the sacred purpoen for which it was employed. Auciently, thr wealthier classes were carried to the grave or funeral couches.
"And he came nad touched the bler, and they that
bare him atood still."- $\langle$ ukte viL is
II. Figuratively:

## I. A coffin. (Poetic.)

"Add the falr wreath by Hope entwined,
Hemans: To the semory \& General Sir E-d P-k-m.
2. A grave In which a deceased person hat been laid. (Poetic.)
" Drop upon Fox'agrave the tear,
Twill trickle to his riyal's bier.". Scote : Marmion; Introd. to anta
If To bring to (one's) bier: To bring to tha grave, to put to death; to cause the death of.
bbil, wờ; pout, fowl; cat, çoll, chorus, çhin, benç; go, gcm; thin, this; sin, ass; expect, Xenophon, excist. ph = 2


+ bler-balles s. The aharch road siong Which funerals pass. It was popularly be Weved, and atill is in many places, that tbe passage of a corpse ever afterwands gave a pussage of way
"Where their ancentors left of thefr land, a Brond and sufficieut blerbalk to carry the corps to the Christian tepelture; how men plnch ot ouch bien
fer-right An ordeal by which person, accused of murder, was required to person, accused of murder, was required to approach the corpse upon the hier, when it was alleged that if ha was the murderer the wound
-i... the grant of a proof by ordeal of beer-ripht, nnless any of thera should prefer
- bler ( 0. Scotch), * beer ( 0. Eng.), a. [Ets mology douhtrul.]

Weaving: A count of forty threads tn the warp or chain of woolicn cloth. The namber of warp-threads is counted by biers; the threads are termed ends.
"Also another coarse coloared thread through ever two hundred thrends to as to distinguish the mmber

-biord-ly, *bier-ly, a. [Burnly.] Large and well-made. ( 0, scotch.)

Then out and spake the oferdy bride


* bler-1y, a. [Burly, s, (0. Scotch.).]
* bies, * bijs, s. [Contracted from O. Eng. bissyn (q.v.).] Fine linen.
W"ycifife (ed Purvey): Apoc. xvith of purpur ...."apoc. xvil. 12
tēs'tiog boès'-ting as tifg, bees ting (Gally in th plural biest-ings), s. [A.S. bysting $=$ beestings, the first milk of a cow after calving.] [Beest.]
$\dagger$ biett-le, beet-le (le as el), v. Dimin. from A.S. beten $=$ to make betier, to improve.] [Bert.] (Scotch.)

1. Of persons: To grow better is bealth. (Jumieson.)
2. Of plants (apec. of crops): To look better; To recover from injury. (Jamicson.)
bī-ta'-ci-al (el as shy̆), a. [Lat, prefix bi, and facies $=$ a face.] Having two faces. (Dana: Zoophytes, 1. 285.)

* bi-fal-den, r.t. [Bifozo.]
*bi-falle, *bi-fallen, v.t. \& i. [Berall.] (Romenat of the Rose; Chaucer, C. T., 679, dc.)
* bĭ-räng-ĕд (pret, bifeng, bivonge), w.t. [A.S bifon (1rep, bi-fangen, bi-fongen) $=$ to eacom pass.] To take about. (Layamon, 829.) (Strotmann.)
bi-fa'r-i-oŭs, a. ILat. bifarius $=$ two-fold, double; from prefix $b i=t w o$, and fari $=$ to speak.]
A. Ord, Lang.: Capable of a two-fold iaterpretation. (Johnson).
B. Bot.: Ranged in two rows, the one opposite to the other, as the florets of naay grasses. Called also Distichous.
bī-fär'-1-oŭs-ly̆, adv. [Eng. bifarious; -ly.] in a bitariaus manner
TI A stem or twig is bifariously hairy when between two joints the hsirs are on the ante. rior and posterior parts, whilst in the next ene they sre on its twa sides. (Martyn.)
bi-fel, pret. of vo [Befalin] (Story of Gen. and Exad., 963.)
bi-fell'-lĕn, * bí-vě'ol-lĕn, v.t. [A.S. befyllen = to foll, slay.] To fell. (Layamon, 82.) (Stratmann.)
bi'-fěr-oŭs, bĭf'-ěr-oŭs, a. [Lat. bifer, from prefir $b i=$ two, and fero $=$ to bear. Double bearing; produciag snything, as fruit, \&c., twice in one season. (Johnson.)
"Some [treen] are biferous and triterous." $-8 i r$ T.
biff-fin, $\dagger$ beau-fin (eau as $\overline{\text { o }}$ ), + bēe-fĭn, $s$ [Though the spelling beaufin seems to suggeat a French atymology, yet according to Wright Mahn, \&e, the word is derived from Eng. beef, to which, in a rsw atste, the pulp has beea compared.]

1. A kind ef apple cultivated in Norfolk.
2. A baked appie crushell into a flat cake.
bi'-fid, a. [1n Fr, bifide; Lat. bitdut = olaft in two; prefix bi $=$ two, and sl , the rout of findo $=$ to cleave, to split.]

Bot. : Split partly into two half divided into two ; two-cleft. (Johnson.)
t bi'-fid-ā-tëd, a. [From Lat. biftatus.] The same as Bigid (q.v.). (Johnsom) of ther

* bǐ-fille, pret. of v. [A.S. befeol.] [Berali.]
(Chaucer.)
* bi-fin-den (pret blvond; pa par, blfunden) v.t. To flad. (Rob. of Glouc., 267 .) (Stratmann.)
* bi-fle-an, t.t. [A.S. beftean = to llay, io skin. The same as Beflay (q.v.).]
bi-fle-den, v.t. [Ger. befuten.] To flood. (Layamon, 25,738.)
bl-fle-on, v.L [A.S. befleogan, befleon $=$ to fiee, to escape.] To मlee, to escape. (O. Eng. Hom., і. 169.) (Stratmann.)
bi-flor--āte, a. [Fa Fr. biflore; from Lat. pretix bi, and foreo $=$ to bloom, to blessom Ros, genit. floris = a flower; suffix -ate.]
Bol.: Bearing two flowera, biflorous.
bi'-fior-oŭs, $^{-1}$ a. [From Fr. biftor(e); Eng. suffix ous, or Lat. prefix bi; Mos, genit. floris $=\mathrm{a}$ Hower, sad suffix -ous.] [Bifloante.] Bot. : Bearing two flowera, biflorate. (Crabb.)
bi'-foll, s. [In Fr. bifolié $=$ two-lenved ; from Lat. 1 irefix bi $=$ two, and folium $=$ leaf.] A
British orehid (Listera ovata), the common Twayblade. [Listena.]
bi'fō1d. a. [From Lat. preffx $b i=t w o$, and Eng. fold.] Twofold, double.

Bifout cance mets up with and againat thyself!
Shakesp: Trodl. and Creas, v. 2
bí-fold'e, bi-fal-den, v.t. [A.S. bifealdan = to enfold.] To enfold, to envelop. (Ayenbite, 8.)
(bi-fo-1en, pa. par. [A.S. bifeolar $=$ to com mit, deliver.] To commit, place.
"Helle the we werefr in sifolen."一0. Eng. Hom, 1
bī- $\mathbf{f o}^{\circ}-\mathbf{l i}-\mathbf{a} t e, \quad a$. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and foliatus = leafy; from foltum =a leaf. Ilaving two leaves. (Webster.)
 two; and dimin. of folium = a leaf. $]$

Bot.: ITaving the comnon petiole of its lea terminated by two leaflets, springigg from the same point.
bl-fon, bivon, v.t. [A.S. $b$ bon $=$ to en comjuass.] To comprise, to encomplass. (old Eng. Hom., 1. 9.) (Stratmanr.)
bi'for-ate, a. [From Lat. biforus = baving two doors; prefix bi=two, and foris $=s$ door.] Having two perforations. (Bronde.)

* bl-for-en, prep. \& adv. [BIFOAN, BEFORE.]
bī'för-ineg, 8. IFrom Lat. biforus = haviag two doore; $b i=$ two, and foris $=$ a door.]
Bot.: The name given by Turpin to cells in certain plants of the order Aracese, which have an apening at each end, through which the raphidea generated inside them are sfter s time expeiled. (Lindley: Introd to Botany.)
bi'-form, a. [From Lat. bifurmis and bifurmalus $=$ twe-foraed ; prefix $b i=$ two, and forma $=$ form, figure, shape.] llaving two forms exeelling in two forms, figures, or shapes.

Rrom whose moneter teembug woinb the Earth
Recelv
Croxall: Transh of ovil. Metam. s.
bi'-formod, a. [Eng. biform; -ed; from Lat. biformis $=$ two-formed.] [Bifoaic] Compounded of two forms. (Johnson.)
bi-form'-li-ty̌, s. [Eng. biform; -ity; from Lat. biformis = two.formell.] [Bifoam.] The state of existing in two distinct forms of shapes.

Strange thtngs he spake of the biformbly
Of the Dizonasis; what uongrel sort
And hing wights; how unowstrous-hherd they, be;
More: Song of the Soul, P. W, C. s, st io.

* bl'-forn. * biforen, prep. \& adv. [Before.] A. As prep.: Before.
"Whanne sich oon thou seest thee byorn."
B. Ay adv.: Before-hand.
"Whan that our Lord hed warnod himo bloot
bt-ertn'texd, a [From Lat. bifrons, genic bifrontis $=$ with two foreheads or faces; prefix $b i=t w o$, and frontis, genit. of from $=$ the forehead.] Having two ronts.
"Pot a ense of rizards e'er hid head,
That be may look foriromed no he peaks."
- bifûlen, v.t. [A.S. befulan = to befoal. The same as Bepoul (q.v.).] (Ayenb.; 178.)
bī-für'-cāte, bī-für'-cā-těd, pa. par. \& a [BIFURCATE, v.i.] Two-forked.
two, and finely reticulated all over." Wranehtug into
bl-fũr'-cāte, v.i. [In Fr. bifurqué. From Low Lat. bifurcatus; pa par. of bifurcor $=$ to part in two directions ; Class. Lat. bifurcus $=$ wo-proaged; prefix bi, and furea $=a$ fork.] To divide iato two branchea. (Crabb.)
bī-für-cia'-tion, s. IIn Fr.bifurcation; from Lat. bifurcus.] [Bifcreate.] Division lato two prongs or parts.
$\mathrm{th}^{\text {a }}$ bifureation, or divistom of the root into two par
$\dagger$ bī-fũr'-coŭs, a. [From Lat. bifurcus; prefix $\mathrm{bi}_{\mathrm{i}}=\mathrm{twa}$, and furcu $=\mathbf{a}$ two-pronged fork. [Fonk.] Two-forked. [Bifurcate.] (Coles.)
big, *bigg, *bigge, a. \& adv. [Etymology gomewhat doubtiul. Mahn considera it \& contraetion from Wel. beichiog, beichiavog = burdened, loaded, pregnant with child ; from bardened, loaded, pregnant with chila; irom baich $=$ barden; Arm. beach.
rivea it from O. I eel. boega $=$ a swelling, which rivea it connect it with Eng. butge, belly, bag. would connect it with Eng. bulge, belly, bag, [Bao, Belly, Bulge]
A. As adjective:
I. Disteaded.

1. Lit.: Distender, swelling, protuberant with special reference to female pregnancy.
(1) Of the femates of man or the inferior arimals:
(a) Formerly followed by of.

(b) Now with is used instead.
"Acom bear bis with young hath seldom been seen.
(2) Of niants:

Lately on yooder swelling bosh
Big widh many a common rose,
2. Figuratively:
(1) Of persons:
(a) Swelling with joy, grief, anger, or other emotion, making the heart feel as if it would burst.
"Thy heart to big; get thee apart and weep-"
(b) Swelling with pomp or vaiaglory, tunid, proud.
seem some the menner man, or onk onown the the court talk, and answer. - Ascham: schoohmuser
(c) Swollen with consciousness of kncaing qoiae porteatons evant alproaching.
"Now oip with knowledgo of approaching, woen,
( ${ }^{2}$ ) Of things :
(a) In the abstract, standing for persons, in senses 2 (1), (c), (b), or (c).
"Bto paskions struttIng on a petty stage",
(b) Of events: Preguant with something to which immediate or more remote futurity will give birth.

Big with th important day
addison. . Requring no distention to make thero great, they being so naturally and truly.

1. Of material things: Literally great in space or in bulk.
"A troubled ocesin, to onan who saits in it, ts, I spectator. 5. . Wheu the idea under the consideratiun be comes very big, or very malli."-Locke.
2. of persons: Without pretence; mentally or morally great, brave or magosaimous ; or admittediy of high social stsuding.

fäte, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sirc, sīr, marîne; gō, pđot

B. $A s^{\circ}$ adverb: In a pompous manner pompously, tomidly, with swelling words.
"' Mg good. Emg.ch. irly talke bigi' he mald."-Vacautey:
big-bellied, $\dot{a}$. (Vulgar.)
3. Of persons:
4. In an advanced state of preganncy.
(a) Literally:
"Children and birdelliod wamen roguifo antidotot

## (b) Figuratively:

When we had lavght to soe the milla concelve
And grow $b i g-b e l l i e d ~ w i t h ~ t h e ~ w i n t o n ~ w i n d ~$
And grow bigbellaed with the wanton wind, it 2
2. With a protuberant stomach, fat.
"He [Wulien Rufur] was ha staturesomewhat bolow the usav sive, an
II. of things: Protuberant,

Wow shalt thou never aee the salt benet
Bp. Uuil: Sutíres, ble M, e. 1.
big-coat, 3. A greatcoat; an overcoat. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
blg-cormed, a. Having large grains. Dryden : $\mathbf{A}$ neruls yirablis, 149.
big-game, s. A collective name for the larger wild animals of a district.

+ blg-named, $\alpha$. Having an Illustrions or lofty name.
" Some big-nam'd compontition."
Crathaw: Poems, p. 108
Blg-sea-water, $s$. The rendering of a North American Indian word meaning gea.


Londfellow: Song of Iliavatha, r.
blg-sounding, a. Loud sonnding, sonnding pompously.
"Btg-sonding seenteoces, and words of state."-Bpon
blg-swoln, big swoln, $a$. Swollen to a (a) extent. seu-
(a) Of the waves of the sea.
"Tho ofg swooth waves in the Iberian atream.",
(b) Of the heart under the influence of enotion.

Vout all its griefs, aud givea loone to norruw."
blg-wig, 3. An official of high standing: a person of note or importance. (The term refers to the large wigs formerly wora by persous of rank and position.)

T Other obvious compontads are: Big-bonel or big boned (Sir T. Herbert: Travels, p. 180; Draden: Pal. and Ancite); big-uddened (Pope: Odyss., bk. tx. 282)
big, s. [Biga.] (Chiefly Scotch.)

- bi-gab'-ben, v.t. [A.S. prefix $b i$, and gabban $=$ to scoff, to delule.) To deceive. (Rob. of Glouc., 458. 15.) (Stratmann.)
- bi-ga-len, v.t. [A.S. prefix bi, and galan = to silg, to enchant.] To enchant. (Layamon, 19,256.) (Stratmann.)
-big' amm, *big' am-ŭs (pl. big'-ams, bĭg'-am-1), s. [1n Fr. bigame; Sn., Port., \& Ital. bigamo; Eecl. Lat. bigamus = married to two women. From Lat. $b i$, and Gr. yiuos (gamps), (1) a wediling, (2) marriage.] A biganist.
(a) Of the Latin form bigannus, pl. bigami: "Anl therefore was lt glleved against this goldsmyth "No bignmi, that is, ume that hail been t married, of such as married wiotown, were caparlle of

(b) Of the English form bigam, pl. bigams :


- blg'am a, s. [A fem. fonu, not classical, of biganist.] [Bigamist, B.]
"Greater is the wonder of your strickt chastitio. than
it would ive nouell to nee you a bignma."-Warner: Addit. to Albion's Englant, Uk. ii. (Athacharlson.)
WIg'-am-ist, s. [O. Eng. bigam; -ist; or Eng. bigam (y); ist; or Lat. bigam (us); with Eng. suffix-ist.]
A. Of a man: Ona who commits bigamy, Gue who marriea a aecoud wife before the death of the first.
" By the popal canons, e elerigyman that ban wife
 - $A y l i f / 2$
B. of a voman: A woman who marries a second husband while the first one lives.
big'-am-ohs, a. [From Latin bigamus.] [Bionac.] Pertaining to bigamy; involving tha commistion of bigamy, as "a higamous marriage."


## * big'-qum-йs, 2. [Bigax.]

 orta, Ital, \& Low Lath bigamia.] [Biк^M.]
A. Ondinary Language:

1. Formeriy. (Generally). In the etym. sense: The wedding of two woinen in euccession, marrying twice [B. I.]
" Wh ioh is a plain proofo yt enncerning ye prohibl. biga my by yo wedding of one wife otter another. was the eppecial ordinnuce of God and not or Aalut Poule" tse, p. 299.
2. Now. (Specially): The marrying of another woman while the firet wife is still living, or of a man while the first huaband still lives. [B. I1.].
"He zettied in a third parish, and wan taken np tor
ogamyr

B. Law:
I. Canon Lavo:
3. The marrying of two virgina, one after the other, the sin or crime being held to be committed even if the first had died before the seeond was wedded.
4. The marrying of a wldow.
5. The marrying of a woinan who, though not ceremonially wedded, has still allowed not ceremonially wedded, has still allowed sone one to have intercourse with her. If
bigamy of sny of these kinds were committed, the offender could not take holy orders.
II. Common Law: The sct of marrying s second time, while the first husband or wife is still known to be living. By 5 Edward 5 ., passed $\ln$ 1276, it was punished with death. made felony, without beneft of clergy. By 35 Geo. 111., pasaed in 1794 , the carital penalty $35 \mathrm{Geo} .111 .$, pasaed in 199, the capital penalty
was modified into dmprisonmer. or transportiwas modified into mprisonmer.tor transiortation. If a person marry a third wife, while
the first two are living, the offence ia atill called the inst two are liring, the offence ta still called bigumy. In the C nited Statea bigany it every-
where treated as erime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, diftering in the different states.

IT Digamy signifies simpiy a second marlade, bigamy implies that such a marriage cakes place whilst the first wife is still alive. [Digamy.]
" bi-găn', pret. of v. [Begw.] Began.
He sette foot ou erthe, and fart bigin to to fiea."

* b1-găn'g-ĕn, v.t. [A.S. begangan, bigangan $=$ (1) to gin over, to perambulate; (2) to foliow sfter.] To compass, to surround. (Layamon; 23, $\mathbf{7} 02$. )
- bĭ-ga'-pĕn, v.t. [A.S. prefix bi, and geapan $=$ to gape.] [BEoAPE.] To gape at. (J.egend of st. Kutherine, 1,262.) (Stratmann.)
bǐg-a-rôon', s. [Fr. bigarreau (').] The large whitc-heart variety of cherry.
* bī-găs'-tẽr, $a$. [From Lat. prefix bi=two and gaster; © ir. रaorip (gastēr) $=$ the belly.] Anatomy: A name given to muscles which have two "bellies" or protuberant portions.
bi-gat, pret. of v. [Beaet.] (Story of Gen. ana Etood., Tus.)
bï-ğčm'in-āte, $a$. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and geminatus (pa. par. of geminu) $=$ to double, from geminus $=$ born as a twin, gemini $=$ twins.]

Botany: The term apulied when each of two sccondary jetioles in a plant bears a pair of leaflets. (Lindley: Introd to Bot., 3rd ed., 1. 465.$)$
bi-gen, v.t. [A.S. bygan, bycgan.] [Buy.] (Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,166.)
 bigener, descended from two different races, hybrid; $b i=\mathrm{two}$, and genus $=$ birth, descent. $]$ Bot. : A hybrid between planta belonging to different genera. Such mule plants are ahortlived and aickly ; it is only those which ariae
betwean cloaely aliiod species which manifed any considerable amount of atrength.
dificront sugenera that is to my mulee betwoen (12se) p. \&

- bi-gêt'a, * biyête, *bi-gat'a, s. [From bigeten, $\mathbf{v}$. ( $q . v$. .).] Winnings, apoil, acqulaition.

Hatiram gaf him the tigthe del
Of alle la bogete sion' of foon and Exod., b06-s.

- bl-gête, v.t. [Beaer.]
" bl-gě't-ě1, a. [From O. Eng. biget; and suff. el.] Advantageons.

- bř-gĕt'-هn, v.t. [A.S. begitan $=$ to get.] [BEaEt.]

1. To acquire; to ohtain. (Story of Gen and Exod., 911.)
2. To beget. (Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,180.)
3. To reqnire.
"' Incoh,' weth hee 'quat Filta bt-peten.'"
4. To prevail.
" for serith ne thret, ne mai ghe bigeten
for to doun him ehanthed tor

bigg, big, * by̆g (Scotch), * bigge ( 0 . Eng.)
v.t. $i$ [ioel, byggia; Sw. bygia.] To build
A. Transitive:
(a) Old English :
" Kirkes and houses breat nouht than wild be grare,位
II Still used in the borth of England.
(b) Scotch:
 Naniering, ch. lv.
B. Intransitive :

bigg, $\dagger$ bĭg, ${ }^{\text {s. }} \quad[$ lleel. bygg $=$ barley ; Dan. byg $=$ barley; O . Sw. biugg.] Another name for bere (Hordeum hexastichum). [Bere, Bear.]
"Bear or bigg (a kind of grain with four rows on


bíg'-gax, s. [Scotch bigg = to build, and sufflx -ar.] A builder, one who carries on a building. "Item, to advise git the chaphaine hes the anumell Acts Mary 1551, Co 10. (Hurray.) (Jumieson)

- bĭg-gĕn, v.t. [Bugaen.]
blg'-gĭn (1), s. [Biooino.] (Scotch.)
* big'-gin (2), *bĭg'-gěn (O. Eng.), * big'-gón ( 0. Scotch ). [In Fr. beguin $=$ a cap or huod worn by Beguines.] [Beounde.] A cap or hood, worn-

1. By Beguinea or other women. [Biggonet.]
Massinger: The Pidurure, iv. 2 . 2. By children.

I From the biggin to the nightcap: From infancy to old age.
ca4.:- being a courtier from the biggin to the night
3. By men.
(a) A night-cap.

For lil his he had got alout his brayne

(b) See also Shakespeare, 2 Hen. IV., iv, 4. A part of the dress of a barrister, perhaps the coif of a serjeant-at-liaw.

Old man. his uncle, kept to the good
And would in tine hat mate him liarrister,

bĭg'-gĭn (3), s. [Corrupted from piggin (q.v.).] 1. A small wooden vessel, more accurately called a piggin.
2. A small bag or metallic vessel perforated below with gmall holes to hold coffee-gromens white boiling water is poured upon them. (Wright.)
big'-ging, * big-gin, *byg-gynge, * byg-gyn, pr. par., a., \& s. [310, v.] [1n lcel. bigging $=$ buildiag.] A building; a house, properly of a larger size as opposed to a cottage.
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In aenses corresponding to thoae of the verb.
bofl, bбy; pout, jowı; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ass ; oxpect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.


## C. As substentive:

1. The act or operation of building.
"I mind the bigging o't."-Scott: An'iquary, olh, iv. "Fyre blesia in his hie biggingis a wakkic"" $\begin{gathered}\text { Doug : Virgih dev, } \\ \text { (Jumienon.) }\end{gathered}$
2. Sojourn, abode, dwelling.
"long bigging if here nugt god".
3. A bnilding: a houso.

- Tho was non biging ur at egipte

Story of Giem anid Exad, 8,163-4

-bígin'ne, vit. \& i. [The aame as Beoln (q.v.).]

- bĭ-gĭn'-nǐng, bǐ-gĭn'-nĭñge, pr. par. \& s. [Bealn.] (chuucer.)
big'-git (1), pa. par. \& a. [B1ao.] (Scotch.)
biggit-land, s. Land on which there are houaea or kuildings, ss opposed to land with no shelter upon it for a peraon in a storm. (Barbour.)
"And quhen they com in bigatriand,
W'ittuil and mete yneuch thai fund."
biggit-wa's, s. [Scoteh biggit = Eng. built, and wos = Eng. walls.] Buildings, honses
II Woeds mee: the time has beea, that I woyld have liked ill to hinve sate in bigit-rwis waiting for the Scott: Old Afortaliky. ch. xix.
* big'-git (2) pa. par. \& a. |A.S. bigan, bugan, bygan = to bow, to beud.] Bent, inclined (?). (Scotch.) (King Hart.)

Bot Era thai saw thair sute, and thalr semblie,
It culd thame brc, and bigoit thame to byde" It culd thame brc, nind biggit thame to byde,
bĭ'-gon-ět, $\dagger$ big-òn-ĕt, s. [Dimin. ot Eng. biggin (q.v.) = a coit or cap, a biggin.] [Bugoln.] (Scotch.) A linen cap or coif, of the tashion worn by the Beguine sisterhood.
"Good humour and white digonets ohail be Guards to my face, to keep his love for me."
Guards to ny frce, to keep his love for me, "
hamay : Poems, il. 84. (Jamieson.)
"The young gude-wife, atrong in the charrog of her Bundry gown nud digoonef, threw herself in the wyy
of reeiving the first attack, while her inother .. . of reeeivilg the first nttick, while her
Scoatt: Bride of Lummermoor, oh. xili.
*bighe, s. [Bie, s.]
Hig'horn, s. [Eng. big; -horn.] An American aheep (Oris montana), found in the Rocky Mountains.
bïght (gh silent), s. [A.S. bige, byge $=(1)$ a turning, corner, hending, angle, hosom ; from bigan, buean, bugan $=$ to bend. In' Sw., Dan., \& O. lecl. bugt = a flexure, a bay, a gulf, a bight; Dut. bogt; Ger. bucht.] [Bow.]

1. Geog. : A hend in the aea-coast, forming an oper bay; as the Bight of Benin.
2. Nautical: The loop of a bent rope, a round of rope or cable when coiled, any round bend or coil except the end ones.
3. Farriery: The inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore-knees. (Bailey.)
© The bight of the arm: The hollow of the elbow-joint. (J. H. in Boucher: Article Bie.)

- bl-gile, v.t. [Beguile] (Romaunt of the Rose.)
* bi-gir dle, *bí-gũr-del, s. [A.s. biggyricl, bu-gyrdeb: M. II. Ger. bigürtel.] A girdle, a purse. (l'iers Ilowman.)
bĭ-girt, pa. par. [The same as Bearat.]
bi-glăn'-dụ-lar, a. [From Lat. prefix bi, snd Eng. glandular $=$ furnished with glands.] [Gianv.]

Bot.: Furuished with douhle glands, double glanded. (Webster.)
bíg'-1y̆, * by̆g-1y, a. [Etym. doubtful.] 1. Comumdieus, habitalle.
" Scho wimit fan a bigy bour :
Plessant, delightful (Ronder Mantan.)
2. Plă * big-II adv, [Eng big: -ly.] Binsterlagly, pomprously, conceitedly.
"To be the may'r of nome poor paltry town;
Bigty to lcok, and luatirvaily to epeak".
big'-něss, s. [Eng.big; -ness.] Drydom.
I. Large aize.
"The brain ot man, in respect of his body is much
arger thana nuy other anilonily exceedur in bigness Mnger than nuy other anionill i exceediug in bigness
2. Size, whether great or amall.



3. Pomposity, swagger. A puffed and unessy jomp, a bigness instead of greatuess. (Leigh Hunt: Men, Women; and Books, ii. 15.)
TI Bigness is now obeoleacent, size taking its place.
bigg-nö'-nĭ-a, s. [In Fr. bignone; Dnt., Sp., Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV., and patron of the botanist Tournefort.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, that of the trumpet flowera, constituting the typical one of the order Bignoniscea or Bignoniads. It has four perfect stamens, two long and two short. The species, which are mmerous, are nearly all


## blononia

of an ornamental character, owing to their flae large trumpet-like monopetsious corollas, colored red, blue, yellow, or white. They are trees or shruus, in the latter case often climbing; tonnd inor sometimes even beyond stitnting a feature in the fora of the regions which they inhabit. Many are from the warmer parts of America; India also has varions apecies. One of the latter, the Bignonia Indica, called in the Bombay presidency Taetoo, has snpra-decompound lesves, from tour to six feet long, panicles of fowers about five to six feet long, and legume-like capsnles more than two feet long by three and a halt mehes broad. Several bignonias have been introdnced into the hot-louses and greenhouses of this country, and one-the Bignonia houses of this country, and one-n the bighonia
radicans - will grow in the open air. It is a radicans - will grow in the open air. it is a beauliful climber with root
enable it to adhere to walls.
big-nō-nī-ā'çĕ-se (R. Brown, Lindley, acc.), bignoniæ (Jussieu) (both Latin), blg-nō'-nï-ădş (Eng.), s. [Bignonta.]

Bot.: An order of plants, ranked hy Dr. Lindley as the type of his Bignonial Alliance. The stamens are five, but aiwsys one and sometimes three are abortive, so as to make the apecies tetradynamous or diandroua piants. The ovary is two or spuriously four-celled and polyspermons. The capsule is two-celled, and sometimes so long as to appear like a legume. The intorescence, which is terminal, is generally aomewhat panicled. The leaves are mostly compond. The bignoniads are trees or sliruhs, as a rule climbing. They are highly ormamental plants from the tropics of both hemispherea. The kuow species mamber about 500 .
big-nö'-nĩ-al, a. [From Low Lat. bignoniales $=$ bertaining to the Bignonia (q.v.).]
Bot.: Pertaining to the Bignonia genus.
Bignnmial Alliance: An alliance of plants. [Bienonialeg.]
 bignoniales $=$ pertaining to the Bignonia (q.v.).]

Botany. The Bignonial Allience: Lindley's forty-uinth alliance of plants. It is ranged under hia sub-class Perigynous Exngens, and Includea the orders Pellaliacea, Gesneracere, Scroplulariaceæ, and Lentibniariacee (q.v.).

* bi-gold, s. [From A.S. bi = ... near to (i) sud Eng. golu, referring to the yellow hue of the corolla.] [Marigocd.] An obsolete aame for a plant Chrysanthemum segetum, the Corn Marigold or Yellow Ox-eye. (Gerarde.)
- bǐgon, pa. par. [Beoo.] (Layamon, 24,598.) (Stratmann.)


## $\dagger$ blg'-ón-ět, s. [Bioconet.]

*bi-goon', pa. par. [Begone] (Chaucer.)
big'-ott, s. \& a. [In Dan. $\dagger$ blgot (s.); Ger. bigott (a.) ; Fr. bigot (the modern sense of the word not arising till the fifteenth century); Low Lat. bigoti, pl. A word for which a supperflnity of etyinolngies have been given. It is deeply rooted only in the English and Freach tongues. Barbazan, Malone, and Michel conaider it a corrupition of the word $V$ isigoth, which might become Visigot, Bisigot, Bigot, a view which Littré thinks prosigot, Bigot, a view which Littre thinks pro-
bshle. According to an old chronicle quoted by Du Cange, Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, being required to kiss the foot of King Charlea, as having received Neustria in fief, contemptuously replied, "Ne se Bigot" = Not so, by God. Hence the king and court nicknamed him Bigoth. Llttre, however, thinks it probable thist this story was invented to explain the word. Wace, as quoted by Dn
Cange, ssys that the French called the NorCange, ssys that the French called the Nor-
mans bigoz or bigos. Cotgrave affirms that mang bigoz or bigos. Cotgrave affirms that Bullokar (ed. 1656) thus defineo it : "Btgot, an hypocrite; also a scrupulous or supersti. tious person. The word came into England out of Normandy, where it continnee to this day in that sease." Trench derives the word droin Sp. bigote. a mustachio, and supposes that the people of that nation, wearing on their lips the hiraute appendsgea now apoken of, while the other nstions of Europe had smooth faces, came to be called bigots, that is, men of the mustachio. Standing afterwards as the type of religious intolerance, they so degraded the word bigot that it came to have its present meaning. (Trench, on the Study of
Words, 2nd ed., pp. 80-82.) A number of authora derive bigot from the Franciscan ter tiaries called Begutte, Bigutte, Beguince, Beguins, or in ltal. Bizochi, the latter-named word peing from bigio $=$ russet-grey, brown which weing tham color of the hablit thay wore. To this view Wedgwood assents, while Skeat considera that Wace's statement given above insidera that Wace's statement given above in-
dicates the correct etymology. He believes bigoz or bigos to be of Scandinavian origin, though its modern signification has come from its application to the Beguine or Begutte.] [Beguls, Bequtte]
A. As substantive:

1. A peraon unreasonably wedded to his own opinions on religious or other matters, and disposed to think hardly of, and, if opportunity arise, to persecute thoae whose views ditfer from hls own.
"His theological witiags, though too moderate to
be pleasiug to the bigote of uny party, had an framence be pleaning to the bogota of tuy party, had and
reputation."- Hacoulay: Hist. Eng. ch. iv.
2. A Venetian liquid measure contsining the fonrth part of an amphor or half a boot.

## $\dagger$ B. As adjective:

1. Of persons or nations: Unreasonably wedded to one's opinion.
Limbicham a conntry more bigot than ours."-Dryden : Limberrham, Dpist. Ded
2. Of things: Expressing disalproval of a peraon or persons for holding opinions in which one does not concur.
. contracts with bigot frown her sullen brow."
Hadon : Elegy on the Death of a Lady.

- bi-got'e, pa. par. [The aame as Begotren (q.v.)] (Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,618 .)
big'-oे-těd, $\dagger$ big'-ott-těd a. [Eng. bigot; -ed.] Onstinstely wedded to one's opininns, and intolerant to those who hold other views.

The extreroe ectinn of one cinas consists of
dotaris. . .-Nucaulay : Mise. Eng.ch. $i$
bĭg'-ott-ĕd-1̆y, adv, [Eug. bigoted; -ly.] In a ligoted manner; with oliatinate prejudice and relentless intolerance. (Todd.)
bĭg-ŏt'-1-cal, a. [Eng. btgot; -ical.] Bigotecl.
sigotical religicnists."-Cudworth: invet. Syst., po is.
bĭg-ŏt'-1-cal-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. blgotical; -ly.] In a bigoted inanner; bigotedly.



＂blg－ot＇－icls，a：［Eng，bigot ；－ick．］Bigoted． syen， p bes
blg＇t－tryy，＊blg－ót－tryy，s．［In Sw，\＆Ger． bigotterie；＇Fr．bigoterie．］
1．Unreasonable，blind，and obstinate ad－ herence to one＇s own reltiona or other opiniona，with intolerance to those who hold other views．
－＂Ficcaulay：Hist．Eng．，eb．iv． －Sucaulay：Hist，Eng．，cb．iv．
I It is sometimes，though rarely，followed by $t o$ ．
＂Were it not for the bigotry to our nwa tenata，，．＂
－Wacts． 2．The opinions thus tenaciously lield，or the intolerant actions to which they bave led． ＂Our ailance makes our adversariea think we persist
in those bipotries，which all good and sendible menl
desyise＂ desyise＂- Pape．
－bǐ－gras－dẹn，v．t．［The aame as Beorede （q．v．）．］
－bì－grā＇－vẹn，pa．par．［Bearave．］
－bri－gri＇－pen，＊b̧－gripe＇（pret．bigrap），v．t． ［A．S．begripan $=$ to gripe，to chide］To con－ prehond，to reprehend．（Gover．）（Stratmann．）
－bi－gripte，pret．of $v$ ．［M．H．Ger．begripfen．］ Took，caught．（Gawaine and the Green Kright， 214．）
－bi－growe，pa．par．（Eng．pref．bi，and growe $=$ grown．］Grown around．（Gower．）
$($ Stratmann．
－bǐg＇sobue，an［Eng．big；auff．some．］Some－ What big．（Trench．）
－bir－gyije 19 ，v．t．［Beocile．］（Chaucer ：C．T．，
－bǐ－gȳl＇ed，pa．par．［Beavile．］［Romaunt of the Rose．）
－bilgy̆nne v．t．\＆i．［Bean．］（Chaucer： Tale of Melibous，\＆c．）

－bǐ－hal－ven，＊bihaluen，v．t［O．H．Ger． behaibon $=$ to surround．］To eurround． ＂Hardie ha bisaluen ther moysen．＂－Story of Gen． und Krod．2， 1.35 ．
 bihangien $=$ hung round．］To hang round．
bī－hâr＇－ite，s．［In Ger．biharit ；from Bihar－ berg，near＇Retzbanya in Hungary，where it oceura．］
Min．A mineral coloured yellowieh to green，brownish，or dull yellow．The hard－ neas is $2 \cdot 5$ ；the ap．gr． 2.797 ；the composition nilica， 41.74 ；alunina， $19 \cdot 47$ ；magnesia， 28.92 ； lime， $4 \cdot 27$ ；potassa， $4: 86$ ；water， $4 \cdot 46$, with traces of sesquioxide of iron and soda．The loatre and the feel are greasy ；the mineral is doubly refracting．
－bǐ－hâ＇－tĕд，v．t．［Bıheet．］To promiae．
－bř－bâ＇－wŏn，v．t．［A．S．bihawian $=$ to see clearly．］To look at．（Manning：Hist．Eng．， ed．Furnivall．）（Stratmann．）
＊bi－hêdde，＊bi－hêde，＊bi－hềd－en，v．t． ［A．S．behedan $=$ to watch，heed，or guard； O．H．Ger．behuoten． J To heed，to guard． （Reliq．Antiq．）（Stratmann．）
＊bl－hede，＊bl－heede，＊bi－heaf－di－en，v．t． ［The same as Behesp（q．v．）］To behead． $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { Wycliffe（ad．Purvey），Matt．xxiv．} 10 \text { ；Luke } \\ \text {（x．9．）}\end{array}\right.$ （x．9．）
－ot－heelde，pr．\＆pa．par．of $v$ ．［BEHELD．］
＂Where thou biheelde her fleshly face＂＂ ＂Whers thou biheelde her fleshly face＂．
The Romaunt of the Rose．
－bl－heest，s．［Behest．］

> "And youre biheest take at gre", Chusucer: The Nomusut et Chuucer：The homunt of the Rove．
－bl－heet，＊bi－heete，＊bi－hoote，＊bl－hô－ ten，＊hl－haten，v．t．［Behloht．］
＂For to holde myu avow，as I the biheet．＂${ }^{\text {Chaucer ：C．} \text { T．，}^{374} .}$
－bi－hee－terc，s．［A．S．behatan $=$ to vow，to promiae；suttix ere．］One who promisea． ＂．＂．：Jhesun is mand biheretere of the betere testa－
－bl－hee－tinge，pr．par．［Biheet．］（Wyclife （ed．Purvey）， 1 Tim．il．10．）
＊bi－hef－dunge，pr．par．\＆e．［A．S．bihent dung．］［BIHEDE．］Beheading．
＊bi－hen－gen，＂bi－hon，v．t．［A．S．bthangen， bihongen，pre par．of bihon $=$ to hang round．］ To hang round．（Ormulum．）（Stratmann．）
＊bi－heol－den，＂bl－hel－den，v．t．［A．s．＇bi－ hellan，bihylla $n=$ to pour over．］To pour over．
＊bi－heete＇，＊bl－hoste＇，s．［The same as Behbst（q．v．）．］
＊bǐ－hêve，＊bǐ－hēeve，a．\＆s．［A．S．bihofie．］ A．As udj．（of the form hiheve）：Prontable． （O．Eng．Hom．）（Stratmann．）
B．As subst．（of the form biheve，biheeve）： Profit．［Behoor．］
＊bĭhlōn，pret．of v．［A．S．bihlyhhan $=$ to laugh at．］Langhied at．（Shoreham，102．）
＊bihof，s［A．S．behof（9）．］Behoof．
＊bi－hoide，＂blhulde，＂bihalde，＂bi－ healden，v．t．［The same as Behold（q．v．）．］ ＂How he le nemely bitholde aud see．＂ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tha Romaun of the Row }\end{aligned}$
＊bihon，v．t．［Bheivaen．］
＊bř－hô＇－tŏn，pa．par．［Beaioнr．］
－bǐ－hö＇ve（pret．bikofte），v．t．［Behove．］ And it auch cunve thou havet that thee Bihoweth to gone out of contre

The Romaunt of the Rowe．
＊bi－hōve－li，＊bl－hof－lich，＊bi－hal－li－ 1ik，a．［A．S．bihofic．］Needful，necesaary； profitable．
＂Alswite alm hem buhulthit bee．＂－Story of Gen．and
Exod．，408，
＊bī－hö－ven，＊bì－hō＇－f1－¢̆n，v．t．［The same as BEHoVE（q．v．）．］
＊bǐ－hôve－sŭm，＊bǐ－hố－sam，a．Proft－ able．（Ayenbite．）（Stratmann．）
＊bi－ku－den，v．t．［A．S．behydan．］To hide， to conceal．（O．Eng．Hom．）
＊bí－hȳn＇de，prep．，a．，\＆adv．［Berisd．］
＊bi－jäp＇e，v．t．［The eame as Bejapr（q．v．）．］
bi＇－Jou（jou as zbî），s．［Fr．bijou；prob． from Arm．bizou，bèzou，bezeu $=$ a ring，a circle an ornament worn on the fingers；from biz $=$ a finger．］
1．Lit．：A Jewel，a trinket．
2．Any，amaill object of great beaoty a＂gem．＂（Used almo adjectively．）
＂The bijou houve in Park Lane．＂－Situs Sraddon：
bî－Jonte＇－ríe，bî－joût＇－ry（ $\mathbf{j}$ as zh），s．［Fr． ${ }^{\text {bijouterie }}=$ jewelry ；bijoutier $=$ a jeweller． ［Bisou．］Jewellery，trinkets，for peraonal adornment；articlee of vertu．
＊blje，a．［Biee．］
bī̀－ju－gāte，a．［Lat． bijugis，bijugus $=$ yoked two together； bi＝two，and jugum ＝a yoke（YOKE）； auff．－ate．］

Bot．：The term ap－ plied when a pinnate leaf has two pairs of leaflets．
bí－ju－goйs，ch．［From Lat．bijugis，bijugus， and suff．ous．］［Bi－
 a UGATE．］BIJUGATE．
bǐk，bikh，bǐlsh－ma，vish，vǐsh－a，or àt－i－vish－a．［lu Mahratta vish $=$ poison．］ In India ：
I．Gen．：Any poison，
2．Spec．：The root of the Indian aconite．
＊bi－kache，v．t．［Bicachen．］
bīke，by̆ke，＊byelk＊belk，s．［Icel．bükar $=$ hive．］

1．Literally：
1．A building；a hebitation．
＂Mony bnrgh，mony bour，mony blg blke．＂
2．A bive，nest，or habitation of beea，wasps， or ants．

## ＂Af heen bux ont wri angry fiko <br> <br> II．Figuratively：

 <br> <br> II．Figuratively：}
## 1．An association or collective body．

 ＂tion beyond seasi I $A$ bit，prison－houne，and tranaport $\rightarrow$ soott：Heart of Mia－Lothian，che xiL．IT $T 0$ skail the byke ：To diaperse an assembly of any kind．
2．A valuable collection of any klnd when acquired without labour or beyond one ex pectation．（Jamieson．）
＊bl＇－lsĕn（1），v．t．［Bekenne（1）．］
＊bi－ken（2），（pret．bikenede），vot．［The same as Beckon（q．v．）．］（Wycliffe（Purvey），Acte xxi．40．）
＊bi－lat（1），3．［Beaker．］
＊bils＇－ẽr（2），＂bils＇－y̌r，s．［Bicker．］（Promph Parv．）
＊bǐ－kẽr－『ěn，＊bi－cor－věn，v．t．［A．S．becor－ fen＝cut off，beheaded ；pa．par．of beavorfan． To ent off．（Seint Marherete．）（Stratmann．）
＊bl－know，＊blicnowen，v．t．\＆i．［Beknow．］
＊bil（1），丶．［Bill（1）．］
＊bil（2），s．［Bill（2）．］
bī－lā＇－bľ－āte，a．［In Fr．bilabit；from Lat． pretix $b i=$ two，and labia $=$ lipe；plur．of labium $=$ a H p. ．）
Bot．：Having two lipe
bi－Lạ－çin＇－i－āte，a．［From Lat．prefix bi＝ two，and lacinia＝the lappet or lap of a garment．］［Laciniate．］
Bot．：Doubly laciniate．
＊bi－lac－chen（pa．par．bilagt），v．t．［A．s． geloccan（pret．gelahte）．］To take，to catch． to aeize，to take awsy．

Rxad．＇ing tone him was sarray bilagt．＂－Story of Gen．and
＊bi－la－den，v．t．［A．S．belcedan $=$ to bring，lead by，mialead．］To lead．（Stratmann．）
＊bi－lalcke，v．t．［Bilk．］
bí－lā＇－lō，s．［A local Phillppine word．］
Naut．：A two－masted passenger boat of a peculiar type in uae in the Bay of Manilla，in the Plilippine Ieland，called also gullalo．
bī－lăm＇－九̌l－Lāte，bī－lăm＇－ૉ̌－lā－tẹd，a In Fr．bilamelle；from Lat．prefix $b i=$ twa and lamella $=$ a amall plate of metal ；dimin． of lamina $=a$ thin plate of metal．］
Bot．，\＆c．：Formed of two lamelixe or plates Example，the atigina of Mimuius．
bī－lăm＇－̌n－ate，$a$ ．［From Lat，preflx $b i=$ two，and lamina $=$ a thin plate of metal．］

Phys．Science：Fornsed of two laminæ os thin plates．
＂＂A tranaverse bilaminate partitiou ．．．＂－Todd \＆
＊bi＇－lănd，s．［From Lat．preflx bi，and Eng land．J a peninsula．
I Trench aays it was used before the word peninsula was introduced into English．
 demn wiate Narcellinus，bk，xxii．，ch．vili．Holland：$\Delta \mathrm{m}$
bil＇－and－dẽr，běl＇－an－dẽr，s．［Eng．by $=$ ncar；land，and sulf．－er．In Dut．byiander Ger．binnenländer：from binnen $=$ within．

eh．anden．
land＝land，and oufr．err；Fr．beliandre；Sp．A Port．balandra A amall two－masted vesse

fitted, as its name imports, for coasting near the lamd, or for internal river or canal navigation. Bilanders are fin use on the canals of Holland sud alsewhere. They sre in general about eighty toas hurden, and are used for the earriage of gooda. They ars rigged like hoys, to which type of vessel they belong hoys, to which type of vessel they belong, and are managed by four or flve nen.

## Like oranders to creep

Along the const, whd land in view to heep," Dryden: Hind \& Parther, i. 128.

* bĭ-lăp'-pĕn (pa. par. bilapped), v.f. [A.S. pretix bi, and lapian, lappan = to lap.] To lap or wrsp abont. (Ornulum.)
bil-lăt'-ẽr-al, a. [In Fr. bitateral; from Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and latus, genit. later is $=a$ side or flawk.] Having two sides. Spec. in Biol., having the two sides bymmetrical.


## bilateral eymmetry, s.

Zool.: Symmetry on the two opposite sides, ss is the case with most snimals, excepting the Radiata.
bi-lăt'-ẽr-ăl-Ism, 2. [Eng. bilateral;-ism.] Bilaterality.
bī-1ăt-ẽr-ăl'-íty̆, s. [Eng. bilateral; -ity.] Bilateral coudition; bilateral symmetry.
bi-lăt'-c̃r-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng. bilateral; sly.] Oa both sides.

* bĭ-lày', " bľ-là'i, "bilayen (pa par. oilitn), v.t. [A.S. bilecgan $=$ to lie or extend by or ahout, to surround, encompass, destroy. Tolie by, abont, or with. [Bilegge.] (Richard Cour de lion, in Heber's Metrical Romances.)
bil-bčr-ry̆, s. \& a. [Ot uncertain origin. Dr. Murray thinks that it is Norse, and suggesta comparison with Dan. bollehor = the bilbery: for which the first element bofle is also used as an independent word.]
A. As substuntive:

1. The name given to one or two species of Vaecininm, 8 genas of plants belonging to the order Vrecinfacez (Uranberries). It is espe cially used of the Vaccinium Myritlus, called also the Whortleberry. It has angular stems drooping, urceolate, almost waxy flowers, greenish with a red tinge, sud black berries very pleasant to the taste. lt grows in wools and heatlyy places. The Great Bilberry or Bog Whorthelerry is an allied species with rounded stems, smaller flowers, and lesa agree-ally-tilstell fruit. It grows io monotain bogs. It is called also the Blesberry or Blaeberry.
2. The fruit of the speeles described under No. 1. That of the Bilberry properiy so called is eaten in the phacea where it grows, either as it is or with milk. It is made also into jellies and tarts. It is astringent, and may be used in diarrhcea and dysentery. The fruit of the $V$. uliginosum is acid, and prodnces giddiness and headache when eaten in too large quantity.
a hlue as bilberry."-Shrkesp. : Merry Wires,
II (1) Bear Bilberry: Arclo staphylos L'va-ursi.
(2) H"hortle Bulberry: Vaccinium Myrtillus. .
B. As adjective: Composed of, or otherwise
pertaining to, the whortleberry or its fruit.
bil-bō (pl. bil'-bōeş), 2. \& a. [Fron Billboa in Spain, where it was formerly believed that the best weapons were made.]
A. As substantive:
3. (Sing.): A flexibe-bladed cutlass from
 2. (Plitr.) Bilboes, "bll-bows: A kind of fetters for prisoners, also from Bithoa, where they were msnufactured in large quantitios, to be shipped on board the Spanish Armadia for use upon the Engliah sailors sfter thet should be vsiquished and captured. They wonld be available also against insuhordinste members of the Spanish erews. They consisted of a long bar of irom bolted and locked to the deck; on this har a shackle slinped loosely, and was secured to the ankle of the prisoner.

B. As adjective (of the form bilbo): Per
taining to the cutlass described under A. I, or to Bilboa, Whencs it came.
"Nor Bubo oteel, nor limeae from Corlnth fet""

## bil'-bŏ-quet (quet $=$ kět or $k \hat{e}$ ) (Fng.),

 bil-bo'-caxtch (Provincial Eng.), s. [From Fr. bilboruet; from bil for bille $=$ bsll, and boequet (Her.) = the Iron of a lance. (Littré.).] The toy called a cup and a ball. (Todd, ec.) It was in use st least as early as the time of Henry 111. of France.buloh (ch guttural), \& [Belch (2), a.] A lusty person. (Scotch.)
"bild, "bin'-děr (pret. \& pa. par. bilded, bilt),
v.t.
[BuILD.]

* bil-děre, s. [Bulloer.] (Chaucer, ecc.)
billdẽrs, s. [Billerss.]
bild'-stein, e. [In Ger, bildstein; from bild $=$ image, tigure, picture, portrsit, snd stein $=$ a stone.]
Min.: A mineral called also Agalmstolite.
bile (1), a. [A.S. bil, bill = any fastrument or wespon made of steel.] [Bill (1).]

1. A bill, s beak.
2. The iron handle of a bueket.

* bīle (2), z. [BoIL.] (Shakeep., te.)
bile, s. \& a. [In Dan. byld; Fr. \& Port bile Sp. \& Lat. buis = lile; Lat. fel $=$ the gall bladder, gall, bile.]
A. As substantive:

1. Physiol. \& Ord. Lang.: An sumal fluid secreted ly the liver. It is made from venous snd not from srterial blood. It is a viscid transparent liquid of a very deep yellow or greenish colour, darkening by exprosure to the sir. Its olvur is disagreesble; its taste nsuseoua and bitter. It has an slkalins reaction. Sirecker has shown that it is essentially a mixture of two seids, the glycolnolic and the taurocholie seld, the first codtaiming nitrugen without aule p hur, and the latter having both. The principal colouring mastter of the bile is called bilirubin or cholepyrrhin. In 1,000 parts it contains-

Water ... ... from 823 to 008 parts.
Solid matter
Bile-acids with
Fat and chole-
Fterin chole 10 to 50
Mucus and co- " 47 to 40
louring matter , 24 to 15
Ash
11 to
When the hile is elaborated in the liver, it is received from the secreting vessels by very minute tuhes, which uniting form the hepatic duct. The bile is conveyed into the grillbladier by means of the cystic, or into the duodenam by the choledoch duct; that which makes its way into the former receptacle is called the cystic bile, and that which cuters the hatter the heqatic bile. Cystie bile is deeper is colour and more viscid, pungent, and litter convert chyme into cliyle as one step in the convert chyme into

In its progresslon, soon the lahour'd chyle
Wherives the oollinnert rilly of butter bile;
 2. Fig.: Anger; uholer.
B. As adjective: Containing bile: in any Way jertoinimg to hile.
bile-aluct, s. [Eng. bite; duct. Or from Lat. bilis $=$ bile, and ductus $=$ a leading, a conducting ; duco $=$ to leall, to conduct.]
Physiol:: A dnct, passage, or vessel for the onveyture of bile.

## bile pigment, bile-pigment, s.

Physiol.: Colouring matter existing in the bile. This consists chietty of Bilirubin (i. v.). On heating sn alkalise solution containing bite with nitric acid a green colour is formed, which changes into hate, volet, red, sud lastly to yellow. It is called also Cholepyrrhine. Another bile digment is Biliverdio.
bile-stone, s. A gall-stone; s biliary calculus. (The elder Durwin.)
bli-lêaf, * bǐ-lêf, * bǐ-lê’ph, pret. of v. [A.S. belofan (1ret. beiaf) $=$ to remsin.] $[\mathrm{Br}$ L.ve.] (Slory of lien. and Exod., 1,332, 671 , 2,662.]

4bl-leaue, bï-lē'ave, "bě-lēave, a
[Ths same es Belief (q.v.)] (Ayenbite, da)
† bī-lěo-tion, a [Balection.]
bilection moulding,
Arch.: [The same as Balisction nouldura (q.v.).]

* bile'-dame, s. [Beldame] (Scotch.) 4 great-grandmother.
- Ae my biledama old Gurganuald told me,
* bl-lat't, pret. of v. [Bileven.] Remained abode.


## He bilet al wlyht men mas

* bľ-lĕg'ge, "bi-lĕg'-gěn, v.t. [BeLay.] To belay, to cover with.
bloyd with batelna gold. "-Ormulum, 8,167 .
*bri-lĕn̆'ge, a. [BeLono.] Belonging to. (Or (ulu, 2,20.)
- bi-leo-vi-en, v.t. [The same as Belove (q.v.).] (Layamon: Brut., about 1205; ed.
blles, "bilis, "bylis, s. [Prob. from Fr. bilte $=$ a billierd ball.] A sort of game of bowls for four persons.
"I had the honour, ald Randolnd to Oeell, to pley Bis niust the queen and my my milstres Beton and I

* bl-leve (1), v.t. \& i. [Believe]

* bi-leve (2), bi-le-uen, bi-le-wen * bi-lie-ven, * bi-lec-fen, v.t. [A.S. bo lcefun = to leave.] To leave, to relinquish.
- bi-le-ven, pa. par., used as 8. [From A.S beloffan $=$ to remsin over, be left.]
"Exod, "The sileven hreonen he bead."-story of Gen, awd
bilf, s. [Belch (2).] The same as Belch or Blich. A monster. (Scotch.)

bilige, 2. \& $a$. [A different wsy of spelling BULGE (q.v.).]
A. As substantive:

1. The botton of a ship's floor; the breadth of that part of her on which elie reats when aground.

To ply the pump, nud no meane elack,
May clear ber bige, and keep fron wr keep froun wrich "
Oties siocra $\{1648)$,
2. The protubersnt middle of a cask constituting ita grestest circunferencs.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to or collected in the bilige of a vessel, as bilge-board, bilgewater (q.v.).

## bilge-board, 9.

Shipbuilding: The board covering the limbers $\uparrow$ here the bilge-water collects.
bilge-heels, s. The same as BiLor-pieces (q. v.).

## bilge-keel, s.

Shipbuilding: A longitudinal beam or plate on the bilga of a vessel, for protection from


A, A. RLAE-KEEL
rubblog ; or, in the case of iron vessela without true keels, to prevent rolling. Used in describing vessels liaving flat bottoms and light dranght. The Wurrior and some other British ironclads have litge-keels. (Knight.)

## bilge-picce, 8.

Shipurighting: An sugle-iron or wonden stringer placed at intervals along the bilgo of an fron uhip to stay and stiffeu the frame.
eite, făt, räre, amidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sire, sĩr, marine; gō, pŏt.


## silgo-planice, a

Shipurighting: Strengtheniug planks of the inner or outer akln, at the bilge.

## bilge-pump or burr-pnmps, s.

1. A pump designed to carry off a ahip's olige-water.
2. A pump to withdraw water when the hip ls lying over so that the water cannot reech the limbere to which access is had by the main pumps.
blige-water, s. The water whlch tends to lodge on that portion of the fioor of a ship which is beneath the level of the well of her pump. It is derived from leakage or condenaatlo.
barrela of beer which smelt worse than bilgo-vator."-Macuslay: Hist. Eig., ch. xiv.

## bilge-water alarm.

Naut.- Ao alarm for calling attention when there is an abnormal amount of water in the bilge of a vessel. It ordinarily consiato of a well In the hold and a flost whose rise is made to free an escapement and sound an ordiuary clock-alarm mechanism. (Knighl.)

## bilge-water discharge.

Naut. A device to aecure automatic discharge for the bilge-water. A tube extending from the limber through the outer skin has a rear opening throngh which a current is induced as the vessel passea through the water. (Knight.)

## bilge-water gauge.

Naut.: A device for showing the depth of blige-water in the hold. A graduated atem extending upward from a float in the wel Where the bilge-water collects. As the float rises, the graduations are read by the officers of the wateh. (Knight.)

## bilge-way, bilgeway, s.

Shipbuilding: The fommation of the cradle nupporting a ahip upon the sliding-ways during boilding and launching. The sliding ways consist of 1 links three or four inches wide supported on blocks, and the bigeways of the crade alp thereon. The bilgeways are about Gve-sixths the length of the ahip, and are about two feet six inchea square. The cradle is the carriage which bears the ship into the water, and separates from the ship by the act of floating. (Kright.)
bige, vi.i.si. [Frombilge, s. (q.v.)] [Bulge.] Naut.)
A. Intrans.: To apriog a leak; to let ia water. (Skinher.)
B. Trans. : To cause a ahp, to have her bilge broken is, so that ehe apringe a leak. (Skinner.)
bHged, pa. par. \& a. [BILAE, v.e.]
' Fin'-gét, a. [Bulae.] Bulged, juttiag out. (Scotch.)

bll-g'ing, pr. par. [Bilge, v.]
bII'-1-a-ryy, a. [In Fr. biliaire; Port. \& Ital. billario.] Pertaining to the bile.
"In this way, nimo. nren. lithic acid, and bilhary

biliary duct, s. The same as bile-duct (q.v.).
"Yornclous animals, and anch as do not chew, have a great quastity of tail and some of therm have the
©billi-ä'-tion, s. [Eng, lile; -ation.] The excretion of bile. (Dunglison.)
-bl-il-bre (p]. bi-li-bris), s. [From Lat. bilibra = two pounds, jretix bi=two, and libra $=$ a pound.) A weight of two pounds.
"A buibre of whete for a peng, aud thre bilibris of

- bi-lie', * bileoyen (pal par. bilowen). [The ame as Belie (q.v.).] (Piers Plowman, bk. v., 414.) (Stratmann.)

Mh-İ-fŭs -çĭn, s. [From Lat. bllis = bile, and foscin.]

Chem: Bilifuscin $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{20} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$. It is a darkgreen raass, dissolving in alkalies and in alcohol, with a lrown colour. It is insoluble In water and in chloroform; it occurs in biliary caleuli.

* bl-High'te, v.L [From A.s. pref, ge, \& leohtan, lyhtan $=$ to enlighten. l : To ligbt, to illumine. (O. Eng. Hom)
bi-lim'-bi, bi-lim'-bing, ${ }^{8}$. TThe Malay aame of a plant.] The frult of the Averrhos bllimbi, a Molncea and Ceylonese tree, belonging to the order Oxalidaceæ (Oxalida). The fruit is of oblong trin, and obtusely angled. It possesses an agrecable acid flavour and is sold in Indiao bazars. The tree is a amall one, with pinnate leavea. [Averrion.]
- bi-líme, * bǐ-lǐm'-ien, v.l. [A.S. pref. bl, and $\lim =$ a limb.] To dismember. (Arthur and Merlin, 5,775 .) (Stratmann.)
* bi-lìm'-pĕn (pret. bilamp; pr. par. bllum pen), v.i. [A.s. belimpan = to concern, regard, - happen; bilimp, gelimp = an event.]
bī-lĭn, s. [Io Fr. biline; from Lat. bilis = bile.] Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{26} \mathrm{H}_{45} \mathrm{NSO}_{7}$ it la also called Taurocholic Actd. It is obtained from oxbile, the glycocholic acid, mucus and colouring matters being first precipitated by neutral lead acetate; the basic lead acetate is added, which precijitates lead taurocholate, which is decoinposed by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$, and the free acid separates in needle crystals, which, when heated with water, are reaolved iuto cholic acid and tamrine.
bī-lǐn'-ĕ-ar, a. [Prbf. bi = two, aod Eog. linear (q.v.).] Composed of or relatiug to two lines.
* bill'-inggs-gāto, s. [Billingsgate.]
bī-ling'-ual (u as W), a. [In Fr. bilinguc $=$ ing two languages; 1 tal. bilingue $=$ twotoogued; from Lat. bilinguis $\Rightarrow$ two-tongned pretix bi = two, and lingua $=$ the tongue, apeech, language; auffix -al.]

1. Of persons: Speaking two langnages. (Gent. Mag.)
2. Of things: Written in two languages.
"A bilingual tablet."-Trans, Bib. Arch. Soc., ili 49a
$\dagger$ billing'- $\mathbf{u} a r(\mathbf{n}$ as w), a. [From Lat. bilingu(is), and Eng. suthx -ar.] [Bilingual] nitwo lauguages.
bī-lĭu̇g'-uĭst ( $\mathbf{u}$ as w), s. [From Lat. bin lingu(is), and Eng. sullix -ist.] [Bilingual.] One who speaks two languages. (Humilton.)
bi-linge uoŭs (n as w), a. [From Lat. bilingu(is), and Eng. suff.' -ous.] [Bilingual.] Speaking two languages. (Johnson.)
bil'-1-oŭs, a. [In Fr. bilieut; Sp., Port., \& Ital. bilioso; from Lat. bitiosus = full of bile ; Lat. bilus $=$ gall, bile.]
3. Lit. : Pertaining to bile, consisting of or containing line; prowtuced to a greater or less extent by bile; atfected by bile.

Why dizions fulce a golden light puts on.
2. Fig.: Choleric in temper for the moment or permanently ; passionate.
bill-i-oŭs-něss, s. [Eng. bilious; ness.] The quality of being affected by bile.
Adve. in cure costiveluess, hendache, nul bitiousness."-

- bi-lirten, v.t. To deprive of by frand.
"Sulen adaus bititrten of hike lit."
bī-lı̆-rû'-bĭn, s. [From Lat. bilis $=$ bile ruber $=$ red ; and suffix -in.]
Chem: Bilirubin, $\mathrm{C}_{36} \mathrm{HI}_{18} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, forms the chief part of the coloming matter of the line. It is insoluble in water, sparitugly goluble in alcohol and cther, but readily soluble in chloroform and carbon disulphide. It dissolves In alkalies, forming an orange solution, which, on exposore to the air, turns green; on the addition of au acid it gives a green precipitate of biliverdin, $\mathrm{C}_{26} \mathrm{H}_{20} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, which crystallises out of glacialaceticacid ingreen riombic plates.
bi-IǏt'-ẽr-al, a. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and literalis $=$ pertaioing to letters or writing litera $=$ a letter.]
Philol., de. : Consisting of two letters.
"\$ 1s5. Biliteral roots : Fromn some appearances in contained a greater number of bilteral rints than at present" ${ }^{-1}$ (tsect Stuart: Heb. Oram. (ed. 1839), p. \%.
bl-lîve, * bl-liven (grat. * bilef, * bilief), $v . i$ [A.S. belifan $=$ tis vemain.] To remain. (Relig. Antiq.) [Belesave.]
* bl-live, " bl-leve, * bl-leave, 2 [A.B. blgleofa $=$ food; 0. H: Ger. bilibic] LIVIng, austenance. (Pliora Plowman, ble xix., 430.) (Stratmann.)

"And down to Pulloo't hoene are come sutve" il


## bi-ii-verr'-din. s. [From Eng. bile, verd (ant), and auffix -in.] [Bilirubin.]

bille, v.t. 10 ancertein origin. This form rrob. arose from a miocing pronunclation of hillh, a technical term at cribbage, with which buc was afterwarda interchanged. (N.E.D.)]

1. With a person for the object:
(1) To cheat a person, to "make a fool" of hlm by awiadling him or in some elmiler way. "They never bilt'd the poet of his pay.-"
(2) To leave in the lurch, to abaudon deceit (2).
ni. an muknown conutry girl wnadellivered as him under itree. Where she bitht , "hlin; he was fotur hy Sec. Hith. of the House of Mediel (1880), p. 249.
2. With a thing for the object:
(I) Of a debt: Fraudulently to evade payment of.
"He campot drink five bottles. bigk tho soore,
(2) Of hope: To disalpoith [See Bilked 2 ex.$]$
bilk, " bilke, s. [Bilk, v.]
3. A cheat, a fraud, a swindle.
 2. Nothing.
"' Tud. Hoe will ha' the last word, though he take High, Bitke ? what's that?
Hurowed here to expiss word agnifyiug nothing, and Bni Jonson: rule of a rub, L, L
bilk'ed, pa. par. \& a [BiLk, v.] Used(1) Of a peraon cheated.
"Bilk'd stationers for yeomen atood prepared."
(2) Of hope : Disappointed.
"What couvedy, what farce can more dollght
Than grinuling hulzer, aud the pleauilug sight
Dryden
bilk'-íng, pr. par. [BiLk, v.]
bill (1), " bille, * by̆lle, *bil, *bile, s [A.S. bil, bill =(1) any instrument or weapon made of steel, as an axe, hoe, bill, faulchion, 6word; (2) a bill, beak, or nib of a bird, a pro boscis, horn, forc-part of a ahip (Bosworth). ln O. S. $=$ a sword; Sw. bila $=$ an axe, bill $=$ a ploughshare; Icel. billdr, bilda $=$ ao axe Dut. bijl =an axt, hatchet, a bill; (N.H1.) Ger. beil=an axe, a hatchet, a bill; M. H. Ger. bill, bûle, bîhel; O. H. Gcr. bille, bial bthel. Comprare Sans. bhil $=$ to split.]
A. Of the forms hill, * bille, and bile
4. The beak of a bird, or other animal consisting of two
mandibles.
mandibles.
(a) Of a bird: they gie ruflled or diacontiweed, rufthe or dis.
with her bill with her bill, can

 $1,1+8$

- In the figure ( $\alpha$ ) is the upper mandible (b) the lower one, ( $f, d$ ) the commissure formed by the meeting of the mantilles, (d) the tip, point, or apex of the bill, ( $e, e$ ) the ridge (crib $m e n$ ) of the upher mandible, ( $f$ ) a nostril, $(b, g)$ the keel (gonyx) of the lower mandible: $(a, f, e, g, c)$, the fleshy slieath eoveloping the base of the bill, is called a cere
(b) Of a species of turtle

Is the Hawk's. iell Turtle (Chelonia imbricata) one so called frond the chryed and whint centaumy presents no very distan
 Dallus: Nat. Hist, p 419 .
(c) Of a cephalopod: More generally, however, this is called not the blll, bint the beak. It is sonnetimes fond fossil. [Rhyncolite.]
2. The front as opposed to the hack; or (adverbially) in front, not in the rear.

TI Dok and bil: Back and front.
". . And to hawe the Sarasyng bothe bok and bu. hare herte hlod Mad they owete."-Sir Perumb. led
Eerrthet), 2,651.


3. The "boom" or hollow boomlag noise made by the bittern.
"The mittern' hollow bul was heard:"
B. Of the forms bill, "bil, and *bylla: This econd use of the word is 80 rooted in the Teutonio languages as compared with the limited extent that the aignification A. obtaine emong them, that it may be the primary one. On tha other hand, it is diffeult to resist the bellef that auch an inetrumant as a pick-axe was imitated from a blrd's beak, in wbich case the relativa arrangement of $\mathbf{A}$ and B. would be as it is here made.

## 1. Mechanics:

(1) A pick-axa, a mattock.
(2) Tha poiat of a hook.
2. Milltary:
(1) A apecies of halberd, consistling of a broad blade, with the cutting part hooked like a woodinan's bill-hook, and with a apike both at the back and at the top. It was mounted on a staff about six feet long. It was known as a "Black Bill" from the colur of the varnigh used to protect it from rust, and was largely used by iofantry soldiers. Ont of a levy of 200 Ont of a levy of 200 Irish wars eae-fourth were ordered to be furwere ordered to be furnished with " good Black Bills." The armament of the Mary Rose contained as many bills as arquebuses. They were stterwards carried by oheriff's officers attending execution, and finally


1. black bill 2. halberd. by watchmen. Dr. John- con states that as late as 1778 they were uaed by the watchaman of Litchfield.
(2) A person whoae weapon is a war-bill.
" Lo, witha band of how mex and of piken

2. Agric.: Aa iron instrument with an iacurvated edge, and fnrnished with a handle. It is used by woodmen for tha purpose of Iopping trees; plumbers and basket-makers also employ it in their respcetive vocations. When sloort it is called a hand-bill, and when Iong a hedge-bill. Both forms ars sometimea terned wood-bills or forest-bills.
 Teinple.
3. Naut.: The point on the ead of the srm of an anchor beyend the fluke or palm; tha pree. It is the first part to penetrate the ground, and is mada alightly hooked.
4. Shipwrighting: The end of a compass or koce timber.
5. Her.: Stone-bill =A wedge.

## bill-board, 8.

Ord. lang.: A board used for posting advertistug lille or placards.
Ship-bullding: Aa iroa-covered baard or douhle planking, which projects from the alde of the bhip and aerves to aupport tha loner fluke of the anchor.
bill-cock, s. Ooe of the Engliah names for a bird-the Water-rail (Rallus aquaticus).

## blll-fish, 8 .

Ichthy: A flish (Belone truncata) fonod on the coast of North America.

## hill-head, s.

Her. : The head of a blll, whether a woodbill or a war-bill. It is more frequently borne on a charge than the entire instrmment.

## bill-hook, $s$.

Agric. Implem. : A thick, heavy kalfe with a hooked end, useful for chopping off small branches of trees or cntting ajart entangled vines, roots, \&e. When a short handle only is attached, this implement is sometimes called a hand-bill.

II A long-handled hill (a in the Fig.) is aometimes called a scimitar; it has a haudle about four feet lony

A short-handled, light-tool bill (a in the Fig.), is called a dressohook, and is used for trimuing off twigs, praving or cutting back
the emaller limbs to preserve the ehepe of a hedga, ahrub, or ornameatal tree. Other ferme of the implement are $C$ and $D$.

blill (2), 8. A hull. (Scotch.)
"As yeldia the bifl"
Burns: Addrest to the Dell.
blil (3), "bille, "bil, ${ }^{*}$ hyl, s. \& a. [Ia Ger: bill =only a pariameatary bill, evideatly borrowed from Eng. In Fr. and Port bill; 0 . Fr. bille =a label, noting the valua of anythiag; Low Lat billa =a sesl, stamp, anythiag; Low Lot, or writers bring the Eng. edict, or roll. Soma writers bring tha Eng. bill from the Low Lat. billa, Littre revarsces
the process, and derives Low Lat. billa, from the process, and orillas bolla =a round piece of metal marked with a seal; Ital. bolla $=a$ aeal, a stamp; bolla $=(1)$ a bubble, a blister, a pimple; (2) a stamp, a aeal, a Pope's bull; Class. Lat. bulla = (1) a bubble, (2) a boss, knob, or atud upon a door, girdla, \&e.; (3) a boss worn upen the neck of free-born children.] [Billet, Bull (2), Bulletin.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Originolly: A sealed inatrumant. (Wedgwood.) A formal, solemn, and public docnment, presumably acaled; or, specially-
(1) A document formally drawn out and presumably sealed, in which complaint is made against a person in a law-court or elsewhere. [Law: Bill of Indictment.]
"As doth uif right uypu this pitous biut.
And it that he woll sayn it it inot thus.
Thal sot prove, and finden good withesse. Chaucer: C.T., 12,100—— (Riciarimon)]
*(2) A petition.
"This bil putteth he fourth in ye pore heggrie (3) A bond or contract under which oae has come to pay a certain sum of money or other property.
"Bo he lthe unjust ateward called every one of his lorda debtors unto hin, and said unto the firnt How much owest thou unto my lord bind he shid, Au Take thy bill, aud sit dowa yuickiy, aud writo hety."
(4) A Jewiah letter of divorce. [B, I. 1.]
let him write ber a bill of divorcement. .
Deut. xxiv. 1.
*2. A amall billet, writtel or printed, as, for instanee, a fragment of paper, card, or other material, inscribed with a name, to be used as a lottery ticket.
lottery.:-Holland: Prutarch, p. 157. (Rechardson.)
2. A written or printed document issucd for the public information.
(1) A printed broadaheet givan away by hand or affixed to aome public place, to serve for an advertisement. Now, the best-knowu form of auch a document is a theatric playbill.

Aud it despair, their empty pit to fill. Dryden. (2) A bill of fare: A written or printed japer, enumerating the several dishes at a dinner-table; or, in the case of hotels and public eating-houses, enumerating tha prices of the several artieles which may be ordered for meals. (Lit. ©f fg.)
iul may nem somewhat difficult to make out the Arsuithot.
4. The draft of an Act of Congress or Parliament nobmitted to the leginjuture for discussion, or ann Act whicb has been passed into a law. [B., III.]
(a) The draft.
 (b) The Act iteclic

He Act itself.
reneminer woul, nud that I loft me to toll yoa that I Which needs no opay warrant, or secret conveynu19e Atwerbury.
5. A weekly record of mortality. [B. V.] 8o livid our dired, ere doctora learn'd to kill

## 6. A phystcian's prescription.

 "Like him that tonk the doctor's bilk,Aud awallow'd instoad 0 the pill."
7. An account epecifyiog the ltems which the reciplent owes, with the prices of each, and amming up tha whole.

Anticipated renta and buts nnpald
8. A document for the transfor of money
[B. IV.]
T Bill of exchange:
(1) Lit. [B. IV.]

AIt that a bul of exchange can do, to to dirset it
whom mouey if due, or taken up upou credith in forelgu country, thall bo patd."-Locke.
(2) Fig.: Exchange of anxiety forcomposure through resting on the divine promise.
"The comfortable sentences are bill of ezchange B. Ton Taylor.

## B. Technically:

## I. Law:

1. Jewish Law, Bill of dlvorce or dlvorec ment: A paper given by a husband to him wife when ha had found her unchaste. The haading of thls document entitied him to tura her out of his house. (Deut. xxiv. 1 ; Jer. iii. 8 ; Mark x. 4.)
2. Eng. Law: In various вagee, which will be noderstood from the details which follow.
(1) Bill of Attainder: A bill declaring that the person named in it is attainted and his property contiscated.
*(2) Bill in Chancery: A bill fled in Chancery. Tha same as a Bill in Equity (q.v.).
(3) Bill of Conformity: [Conformity.]
(4) Bill of Costs: A bill of the charges and expenditure of an attorney's selicitor incurred in the conducting of his cliant's case.

* (5) Bill in Equity: Formerly a petition to the Lond Chancellor for relief from some injustice or grievance for which the Common Law afforded no redress. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 27.) Now that law and equity have been fused together this procedure a loager obtains.
(6) Bill of Exceptions : A bill of the nature of an appeal froin a jndge who is held to have misstated tha law, whether by ignorsacs, by ioadvertenca, or by design. This the judge is bound to seal if he be requested by the couasel on either side so to do. Now few bills of exceptions are given in, the prectice of asking for a new trial having become very prevalent. (Blackstone: Comment.: bk. iii. ch. 23.)
(7) Bill of Indemnity: An Act of Parlisment passed each aession to grant indemnity to those who have not taken the oatha requisite on eatering certain sitnations.
(8) Bill of Indictment: A written accusation roade against one or more persona of having committed a apeelfied crime or misde meannur. It is preferred to and presented oo oath by a grand jury. If the grand jury find the allegatyons murroved, they ignore the bill, giving as their verdict "Not a trua bill," or " Not found a true bill;" if, on the contrsry, they consider the indictment proved, their verdjct is a "True bill." in harbarone legal Iatin "lulla vera." (Blackstonc: Comment., bk. N., ch. 23.)
(9) Bill of Middlesex (from the county of Mudtesex, where the Court of King's or Queen's Bench sits): A kind of capias diracted by the Court of Queen's Bench to the sheriff of a county directing him to bring thence a certain defendant and deliver him at Westmineter to answer to a plea of trespass. The words ac efiam then hrought him into tha jurisdiction of the court on some other charge. [Ac ETlast.] (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 19.) The firititions charge of trespass was qwept away by 2 Will. IV.c. 39 , and personsi actinns in the aeveral divislons of the lligh Court of Jnstice are now commenced by bummons.
(10) Bill of Pains and Penaltics: A hill inflicting pains and penalties (short howaver of capital munshment) on persons supposed to be puilty of treason or felong, even though nont judicially convicted of these crimes.
(11) Bill of Particulars: A paper atating a plaintiff's casc, or the sat-off on defeadaut'a
side.


## 


(12) Elll of Privilege: A bill deaignad to aue those Who are privileged against arrest. [AR-
arst.] (Blackstone: Comment., bk, ili., ch. I9.)
(13) * Pill of Reviev: A hill nr petition for tha review of a decree in Chancety, erroneons in law or olitained in ignorance of new facts sfterwards brought to light.

## (14) Bill of Rights. [II. Hise.]

3. Scots Law: Every aumnary application by way of petition to the Court of Sesaion. (I)
(1) Bill of adrocation to Court of Justiciary : An application to tha Commisalonars of Justiciary praying that the procsedinga of an inferior court in a criminal casa may be advocated or hrought for review to the Court of Seasion.
(2) Bills of Signet letters: Warranta suthorislog the keeper of the king'a signet to affix it o certain writs.
(3) Bills of surpension of Court of Justiciary: An application to tha Lords of Justiciary praying them to suspend or atay tha execution of a aentence passad in an inferior court in a criminal case.
II. History and Law. Bill of Rights: A bill Which gava legal validity to the "claim of righta," i.e., the declaration presented by the
Lordsand Commons to tha Princeand Princess Lords and Commons tn tha Princes and Princess
of Orange on the 13th February, 1688, and of Orange on the I3th February, 1688, and
afterwarda enacted in Parliament when they became king and quean. It declared it illegal, without the annction or Parliament, to suapend or diapense with laws, to erect commisaion courts, to levy money for the use of the crown, on pretence of prerogative, and to raise and maintain a standing army in the time of peace. It also declared that snbjecta have a right to petition the king, and, if Protestants, to carry arms for defence; also that inembera of Psr lament onght to be freely elected, and that their proceedings ought not to be impreached
or questioned in any place ont of Parliament. or questioned in any place ont of Parliament. oot to be required, or excessive fines imposed, or unusual punisliment inflicted; that furies should be chosen without partiality; that all grants and promises of fines or forfeitures before conviction are illegal; and that, for redress of grievances and preserving of the laws, Parliament onght to be held frequently. Finally, it provided for the scttlement of the crown.
IIL Parliamentary Procelure \& Law: A draft of a proposed Act of Parliament, which,
If it auccessfully pass the Honses of Commons If it successfully pass the Honses of Commons
and of Lords, and obtain the royal sssent. will become law, but which will almost certainly undergo soma moditlcations in its pa sage through the House, and may ultimately prove abortive. Tha classification of anch bills is into private and public. If the reliet sought be of a privste nature, then the House rally referred to a committee to report on the facts. Only in the event of this report being favourable is leave given to introduce a bill. A private bill is not printed or published among the other laws of the session. Relief has been granter against it when it has been abtained by a fraululent statement of facts. No judge or jury is bound to take notice of it onless it be specisily set forth and pleaded before them. It remains, however, enrolled among the public records of the nation. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 2I.)
Formerly, public bills also were drawn in the form of petitions, but aince the reign of genry VI. they have been skeletons of bills modificatinus To modifications. To pass into lsw, a bill must be read three times in each House of Parliamant, with intervals between each reading. Arter the second reading, which is suppposed
to settle the general principle, it is referred to to bettle the general principle, it is referred to a committee, which, if the matter is to be
discussed, may be of the whola house. [Commitree ] Then the third reading of it takes plare. $1 f$ it has commenced, ns most bills now do, In the Commons, it is then aent up to the Honse of Lords to undergo the anms processes there. If it began in tha House of Lords it is simibill has gona from the Lower to the Upper House, amendmenta are proposed upon it by the Lords, these are aent hack to the Commons for reconsideration. If the Conmmoos assent to these amendmenta, the bill is sent bsck to the Lords to pass. In important billa, when
the two housee cannot come to an agrecment about the amendments, a conference may take place between then. It in fall at any of the stages of tite progress it tail at any of the stages of ite progress it
cannot be reintrodnced again the sama aeasion. cannot be reintrodnced again the sama aeasion. Whan a bill has pasaed through both Housea of Parliament it then, almost as a matter of course, recelves the royal assent [Aasent], after which it is called an Act of Parliament.
This statement applies alse to the procedure In the American Congress and Legislatures.
IV. Comm. \& Law : A writing in which ona man is bound to another to pay a sum of money on a future day or presently on demand, according to tha egreament of tha parties at the time when it is drawn; and on Which, in tha event of failure, execution may
be summarily done to enforcs pavment.
(1) Bank bill. [Bank-bill.] Wheu" forged of the forgyng, altuering, or wiltering as or true When torged, of any benk-bils or wotes, or oth
(2) Bill of Adventure: A writing signed by a merchant, in which he atates that certain goode ahipped in his naina really belong to another yersou, at whoae risk tha adventure ia made.
(3) Bill of Credit :
(a) Among merchants: A latter sent by an agent or other preison to a merchant, desiring hims to give tha bearer credit for goods or money. It is frequently givan to one about. to travel ahroad, and empowers him to take up inoney from the foreign correspondents of the person from whom the bill or letter of the person from whe was received.
(b) Among governments: A paper issued by a government on ita credit, and designed to circulate as money.
of bills of credit issued from the Exchequer."
T By the constitution of the United States it is provided that no atate shall isaue billa of redit.
(4) Bill of debt: A bill acknowledging a debt, and promising to meet it at a specified time. It is called also a bill obligatory.
(5) Bill of Entry: A written account of goods entered at the custom-houge, whether goods entered or designed for exportation.
(B) Bill of Exchange: A bill or gecurity originally introduced for enabling a merchant in one country to remit money to a correspondent in the other. It is an open letter of request from one man to another desiring him to pay to a third party a apecifed smm and put it to account of tha first. If $A$ in London owe $£ 500$ to $B$ in Melbourne (Australia), and C be about to travel from Nelbourne to London, then C may pay tha Es 00 to B before leparture, and carry a bill of exchange on A in London for the amount. If the last-maned gentleman be honest, and it he be solvent, he will repay the money to C on reaching London, will repay the money to Con reaching London, and C wing the casll in the form of a bill, which it having the casli in the form of a bill, which it
was safer for him to carry in this form on the was safer for him to carry in this form on the
passage than if he had had it in notes or gold. passage than if he had had it in notes or gold. In such a transaction, $B$, the person who writes
the bill of exchange, is called the drawer: $A$, the bill of exchange, is called the drawer; A time that he accepts it, the drawee, and after ha has done so the acceptor: and C , his order, or the bearer-in short, whoever is entitled to receive the money--the payce. The lill nay be assigned to another by simple endorsement: the person who thns transfers it is namer the endorser, and the one to whom it is assigned the endorsee or holdcr. Every ona whose the entorsee or holdcr. Every ons whose nama is on the bsck of a bill is responsible if the person on whom payment should legi-
timately fall fail to meet his engagement. timately fall fail to meet his engagement.
The first bills known in England were about The first bills known in England were about A.D. 1328. Bills of exchange are aometinea
called drafts. Formerly it was deenned imcalled drafts. Formerly it was deemed important to divida then into foreign, when abroad or his correspundent in England, and inlard whell both the drawer and the drawe reside within the kingdom. Now, tha distinction is little atteuded to, there being no legal difference between the two clasea of bills.
(7) Bill of Lading: A document by which the master of a ship acknowledges to have received on bosid hia vessel in grood order and condition certain specified gooda consigned to
him ly some partienlar shipner, and binds himself to deliver them in similarly good order
and condition-nnleas the dangers of the nea, ire, or enemiea prevent him-to the assignees of the shipper at tha point of destination, on their paying him the stipulated freight. Uanally two or three coplea of a bill of lading are made, worded thina: "One of which bills being accomplished, the other stands void" A bll of lading may be transferred by endorsation lika a bill of exchenga.
(8) Bill of Parcels: An account given by a aeller to a buyer, giving a list of the aeveral articles which he has purchased and their (0)
(9) Bill of Sale:
(a) In Fngland: A deed or writing under aeal designed to furniah evidence of the sale of personal property. It is necessary to have anch an inatrument when tha sale of property ie not to be immediately followed by its transference to the purchaser. It is used in the transfer of property in shipa, in that of atock in trade, or the coodwill of a business it is employed also in tha ssla of furniture, the removsl of which from tha house would call attention to the embarrassed circumstances of itg owner; hence the statistics of the bills of sala act as an index to measure the amount of secret diatreas exiating in timea of commercial depreasion. In not a few cases bills of cial depreasion. In not a few cases bills of sale are used to defeat just claima against the
nominal or real vendor of the gooda trananominal
(b) In the United States: A writing given by the seller of personsl property to the purwithont geal.
(10) Bill of Sight: A form of entry at the custom-houne by which ona can land for inspection, it presence of tha efficers, such goods as he has not had the oplortunity of previonsly examining, and which, consequently, he cannot accurstely deacribe.
(11) Bill of Store: A license granted at the custom-house to merchants to carry such atores as are necesssry for $n$ voyage, withont paying enstoms duty upen them.
V. Statistics. Bill of Mortality: A statistical report of the number of deaths within a certain locality in a year or other specitied period of time. To make the figures as useful as poasible for scientific purposes, the causea of death are now specitied. Bills of mortality for London wera ilrst issued during the ravages of a plague in 1592. After an interval they were resumed during another visitstion of plague in 1603, snd have been published weekly from that time till now.
VI. Nautical. Bill of Health: A certificate given to the master of a ship clearing out of a port in which contagious disease ia epidemic or is suspected to be so, certifying to the atata of health of the crew and passengers on board.
bill-book, s. A book in which a merchant keejs an account of the notes, billa of exchange, \&c., which he issues or receivea in the course of business.
bill-broker, s. A broker of bills; one who negotiates the diacount of billa.

## bill-chamber, s.

Scots Law: A department of the Court of Session to which suitors may repair at al timea, vacstiona included, in emergenciea which require summary procedure. It is here that interdicts are applied for and sequestrations in bankruptcy obtained.

## bill-head, s.

Printing: The printed or lithographed forms used by tradeamen and others at tbe head of their bills or memoranda.

## blll-holder, s.

J. A peraon who holds a bill.
2. An instrument by mesna of which bills, menorandums, or ather alips of paper are aecured fron being lest, and retalned in order. There are varieus forms of it. The bills or other papera may be put between an upper and a lower plate of netal, which can be kept to the requiaite degree of tightness by acrewn; or there may be a apring clnap, or a wira on which the hills are itnpaled.
bill-sticker, s. Ona whose occupation is to stick up bills on walla, hoardings, de. for advertiaing purpoaes.
bill (I), vi. [From bill, 8. (1), in the eenae of the heak of a hird. Referring to the practice
of deves to insnifest affection for each othor
b6n, boy; pout, jowl; oat, gell, ohorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, צonophom, exist. ph = 2

by piacing their bills in conjunctlon.] To caress, to foadle, to show special affection for. (1) Of doves:
"Doven they nay, will bilt, Niter their peoking and
their marmurng.
(2) Of human beings.

Still amorous, and fond, and binling
Like Philly aid Mary pa shilling
| bill (2), v.t. [From Bill (3), 8.]

* 1. To register, to record. (Scotch.)
" In Booke of Lyte, there ahan
Author's Afeditation in Forbee's Bubulus, p. we.
*2. To give a legal information againat; to indict. (Scotch.)
behaif and that bill the personis offendouris in that behair sagais
(ed. 181); $\mathbf{p} 455$.

3. To advertise by means of bills; (af a building) to cover with advertising bills.
${ }^{\text {MHin manterpiece was a compositivo that ba billed }}$ $\stackrel{A}{2}$ houn
bli'-lağe (age as İg̀), s. [BuLge.] The aame as Bilge, v. (Nout.) (q.v.).
bil'-lard, s. [Etym. donbtful.]
4. A bastard or imperfact capon.
5. The coal-fish (q.v.).
bin-lar-di- $\hat{e}^{\prime}-\mathbf{r a}$. A. [Named after Jacqnes Julien Labillardiere, a French botanist.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the onder Pittosporace: (Pittosporads). The English nane of the geous is APPLE-EERRY (q.v.).
billed, a. [Brll.] Having a bill. Generally in composition as short-billed, tooth-billed, de.
 doubtful. Probably bilders is the olderst form.] A plant not yet properly identified. 1t is called also zell ragges (t.v.). T. Cooner (ed. of Elyots, A.D. 1559) says that some name it Yellow Watercresses. The name Bilders is still applied in Devonshire to Helosciadium nodiflorum, which, hrowever, is white iosteal of yellow. (Britten and Holland.)
bil-1c̆t (1), * byl-et, s. [Jn Sw. biljett; Dut. bitjet; Sp. boletta; Port. bilhete; Ital. bulletta; Dan., Ger., \& Fr. billet, dinin. of O. \& Norm Fr. bille.] [Bill, Bullet.]
A. Ordinary Language:
6. A small paper, a note.
"This billet way intercepted in ita way to the post, ch. $\times \times$ ii.
7. A ticket, directing soldiers at what house they are to lodge; also the soldiers' quarters in the house.
© In the proverb "Every bullet has its billet," the seuse of billet $=$ appointed cod and destination, probably comes from A. 2.
B. Heraldry:
8. A small oblong figure, generally aupposed to represent a sheet of paprer folded in the form of a letter. Its proprortion is ${ }_{\text {Her }}^{\text {two aquares. (Gloss. of }}$ Her.)
9. A staff as a hillet, raguled and trieked, meaning a ragged ataff in
 pale. (Gloss. of Her.)

## billet-doux, s. [Fr.; from billet, and

 doux = sweet . . . aoft.] Love-letter.* In the sulljoined examplea olserve the different words with which Pope makes billetdoux rhyme in the singular and in the plural.

Tha then. Beliodn, if report say true.
Thy eyea Brat operd ou a billet-dioux."
"Here iles of pins ex tond their shining rown,
Ibde, 237-s.
billet-note, s. A folded writing paper slx by eight inches.
bil'-lět, *byl-et, s. [From Fr. billette $=a$ faggot of wood cut and dry for firing; billet $=$ a block, a clog; Prov. bitho. Billot is dimin. of Fr. bille, . . a piece of wood.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. A small log or faggot of wood for firing.
"Their billet at the 8 Ire was tound."-Prior.
2. A bar, or wedge, or ingot of gold, or anything simallar. (Act of Parltament, 27 Edw, III., c. 27.)

## B. Technically

1. Arch. [BileETMouldino.]
2. Saddlery:
(1) A atrap which enters a buckle.
(2) $\Delta$ pocket or loop which recalves the end of a buckled strap.

## billet-head, s.

Naut.: A plece of wood st the bow of a whale-boat around which the harpoon-line runa; a loggertiead.

## billet-moulding, s.

Arch. : An ornament used in atring courses and the arehivolts of windows and doors. It

billet mouldino.
consists of cylindrical blocks with intervala, the blocks lying lengthwise of the cornice, gometimes in two rows, breaking joint. (Knight.)
bill-lĕt, v.t. [From Billet (l), v. (q.v.).] I. Military:

1. To diract a soldier by a billet, note, or ticket where he is to louge.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - Retire thee : go where thoo art dulueced, } \\
& \text { Awhy, I savest: } \\
& \text { Shello, }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. To quarter soldiers upon householders or others.
"The countles throughout the kiugdonin were so incensed. and their sfections puisoned, that they refused
to sufter the soldicre to be billeted upou thenn."Clarendion.
II. Fig. (of people in general): To send to quarters or temporary residence in any place.
bil'-lĕt ĕd, pa. par. \& $a$. [Billet, v.]

## billeted-cable, s.

Arch: Cabled moulding with cinctures.
bil'-lĕt-íhg, a. [Billet, v.] The act or operation of directing a soldicr where to lodge or quartering him on a apecificd house.
billeting-roll, s. A set of rollers for reducing irou to ahape, to merchantable bar.
bill-lêtş, s. ph [Etyan. doultful.] One of the English wames for the Coal-fish, Merlangus carbonarius.
bı̆l-1ĕt-ty̆, bĭl-lĕt-e, a. [Fr. billeté.] Her. : Semé of billets.
Billety counter billetty: Barry and paly, the divisions of the former being as wide again as thosa of the latter.
bill'-iard (pron. bil'-yard) (pl. blll' lardş, * bal-1iardş), s. \&a. [1п Sw. biljarl, biljardepel (s. pl); Dan. billiardspil (a. H.); Dut, biljartspel (s. 11.); Ger. billurd, liluraspiel; Port. bithand; 1tal. bigliardo; Fr. billard $=$ the game of billiards, a cue; Burgundian billard = a cripple, because he walks with a crutch, also called bilherd. From Fr. bille =a picce of wood, a atick.]

## A. As substantive:

1. Sing. (of the form billiard): The same as plural Billiards (q.v.).
" With aching heart, and discontented looks.
Heturua at hooun to Silliard or to laxiks "
Cowerer : Rectirement.
2. Plur. (of the forms billiards, balliards): A game of shill, said to have been invented in 1371 by Hearique Devigue, a French artist, though claims have been put forth on wehalf of laly rather than France. It is played on a level and suooth rectangular table with ivory balis, which are drivea by a tapering stick called tha cue, according to tha rules eatabliahed for the particular game plsyed. (For these games, gind the terms used in describing thella, see Bhicole, Cafabbole, ILazards, Pool, Pybambs, WinNing-game, LOBINa-GAME, and Focr oasse.)
"With dice, with cards, with ballharde Inrre unft" Cleop, it alous; let" to buliancs" "-Shakesp: Ant. *
B. As adjective ( $0 f$ the form billiard): of or pertaining to blliards, or in any way connected with bluliards.
bllliard-ball, s, An frory ball naed in the gama of billiards.

Even nowe and cheek withat,
Suooth as is tha billjurd-bale.
blliard-cloth, . The fine green clotb covering a blliard-table.
billiard-cue, s. A cue or atick, diminishing gradually to a point of balf an joch or less in diameter, with which billiard-bsils ars driven along the table.
billiard-mace, s. A long straight atick with a head at the point formerly used for playing billiards.

## billiard-marker, \&

1. A person, generally a boy or young man, whe marks the pointa and gamea at blliands.
2. A counting apparatus for antomatically registering theae.
$\dagger$ billiard-stick, s. The stlek, whether mace or cue, with which billiarda are played.
" When the bali oiveys the stroka of a billiardstich, It in
Locke
billiard-table, a An oblong table on which billiards are played. It is generally about twelve feet long and aix feet wlde, covered with fine green cloth, aurrounded with cuahiona, and containing aix holes or " pockets."
"Soine are forced to bound or fly npwarde ainnot
like ivory bells aneetiug ou n billicrd-toble. $=$ Bayla
T Obvious compounds : Billiard-room, bil liard-player, \&c.
bill'-ling, pr. par., a., \& 8. [Bill (1), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& porticipial adj: In aeoses correaponding to those of the verk.
"The atroug ponnc'd eegie, and the blling dove"
C. As substantive:
3. Tha act of joinlug bills as doves do in token of affection.
4. The act of caressing or fondling.
"I aever nuch valued your biblage and coolnga"-
Bil'-lǐñgş̧-gāte, Bill'ingz-gate, s. \& a. [Said to have been so called from Belinns Magnus, a mythic British prince, father of King Lud, about B.C. 400 . More prolably from some unkuown person called Billing.]
A. As substantive:
5. Topog. \& Ord. Lang.: The celebrated London fish-market existent at least 8 s early as A.D. 979, mada a free market in 1699 , extended in 1849, rebuilt in 1852, and finally exposed to the rivalry of another market lecgu 1874, completed 1876. (Haydn: Dict. Dates.)
6. Foul abnsive language, such as is popnlarly supposed to he mutually employed by those who are nuable to come to an amicable understanding as to the proper price of the fish about which they are negotlating. Language of the kind described, however, ean come into cxistence without the presence of a called Billingsgate by whatsoever ftys it may be uttered.
(a) In a quarrel about fish.
"Much bulthaggate was exe'banged betweea thu bonte [of tile etrwilers and those who objected to trawlung
(B) Fish not being the subject of contention.
"Let Bawdry, Buningate, my dallghtern dear,
Support his front, abdi onthis bring up the raxp"
B. As adjective: Characteristic of Billingsgate.
hut that Rome Venice. Park, and all vory


* bil'-lings -ry.] Abuaive language [Billingsoate.]
"Atter ngreat deal of Billingogatry agningt poeta" Boushar.
bill'-1-ón, 3. [In Dut biljoen; Ger. \& Fr. billion; Port. blthao. From Lat. prefx bi= two, and (mi)lion. Trillion is on the same model.] A million times a million in English notation. It to writted, 1 with twelve cipher after it, or just twice as many as a million
bas. The notation in France and the United States ja different, billion being spplied to 1,000 millions, and both of these countries use the rard crilion for what the Engigah call s billion.
-W0'-2irt, a [From A.S. bu, blll = any jnstrument or weapon made of steel.] Slod with $\rightarrow$ (Rudd) (Scotch)

With the wols steltit nid bradd batte nx."
will'man, "bil'-man s. [Eng. blll (1); and man.] A msn furnished with, or srmed with, or who is in the habit of using, a "bill."

## Advaucing from the woed are zeen, To back nud gumnl the archer bend <br> To back nud gunnl the archer band

ord Sacce s billmen were at hand", Lay of tho Last Mindtral, Iv, 14
bili-lǒn, s. [Fr. billon $=(1)$ copper coin, (2) debased coin.]

Numis.: A German coln-bioy of copyer and ailver, the former predominating.
bil'-lott, s. [Fr. brllot =(1) \& block, (2) a clog; Prov. bilho.] [Billet.] Goid or silver la the bar or mass.
bil'-1ōw, "bill-1రwne, s. In tsel. bylgja; Sw. bölja; Dan. bölpe; Low Ger. builge; (M. H.) Ger. bulge. Cognate with Eng. bulge q.v.).] A great swelling or crested wave of the sea or large lake, or less accurately of a river.

Are vain as billones in a tossiug sean"
(2) beaten.] Beaten by the billows (1) billow. and fig.)
"i towering thaobeaten fate
Sondan: Divinity and Morality in Poetry, 3, b.
bil'-1öw, v.i. [From billow, s. 'q.v.).] To swell into surges ; to surge ; to become hollow and crested. (Johnson.)
$\dagger$ bI'-Lōwed, a. [Eng. billow; -ed.] Swelled like a billow., (Webster.)
6ill'low-ing, pr. par. \& a [Billow.]
The billowing saow . . ."-prior.
bit-10w-y, "bi'-1才w-ie, a. [Eng. billow; -y.]

1. Of the sea: Swelling into billows.

2. Of foam: Tossed from the surface of billows.
"Deacends the bullowy fonm,
Thomson : Seasous:
3. of the roar or murmur of the sea. Pro duced by the billows.

Bot thou art swelling on, thou aeep
Throagh many an oldeal clime,
Thy 5 Howy enthery ne'er to sleep Hemans: The gownd of the sea.
4. Of a grave: Among the billows.
 Hemant: Sornet, 80
TThe expression now common is a watery grave.
Bil'-1y (1) s. [ Pionin, of Bill =William. Such name might be expected to log given to a bird, as Robin Red-breast, Tom-tit, \&ce.]
billy-biter, 8. A name for a bird, the Blue Iit (l'arus cceruleus). [Blue 'Tit.]

## billy-button, 3

Hort.: The double-fowered varicty of Saxifraga granulata.
Other plants are also locally designated by the same name.
billy white-throat, s. A name for a bind, the Garden Warbler or Pettychsps (Sylvia horlensis).
bII-ly (2), bill-lie, s. [Not a dimin. of Bill = William. It may be one who bills, caresses, or fondies another (\%).] (Scotch.)
I. In a goot sense, as a term expressive of affection and familiarity :

1. A companion, a comrade.

Twas then the bialter croasid the Tweed,
And lyy Traquaif-house ecanifer'd."
2. A brother.
" Treome to Xlafti ${ }^{\prime}$ ' your man fair Johnie Armstrong,

5. $A$ lover.
ous to your billy
Cous to your billy." Evergreen, it. 19.
II. In an indiferent or in a alightly bad 1. A boy; a young fellow; a bearty good fellow bent on pleasure.
"And there 1 nuet wi' Tamo 0 Todshaw, and a wheen
 ch. $\times \times \mathrm{V}$
2. A fellow. (Used possibly rather contemptnously.)
III. A policeman's baton. (U. S.)
billy-bentie, s. [Etymology doubtful.] A sinart, roguish boy. (Jamieson.)
bllly-blinde, billy-blin, 2. [Scotcb blinde $=$ Eng. blind.]

1. A name for the Brownie, or iubber fiend. (S. of Scot.)
2. Blind-man's buff; he who sustained the principal character of the gane being formerly clad in the skin of an animai, making bim look like " brownie." [1.]

## billy-blinder, bilyblinder, s.

1. Lit.: One who biindfords another at blind-man's buff.
2. A bind or imposition. (Jamieson.)
bil'-ly (3), s. Etym. doubtful. Dr. Murray considers this word the same ss $B i l y y$ (1). Cf. Betty, Jeany.]
3. A policeman's baton.
4. Wool-manufacture: $\mathbf{A}$ slubhing-mschine in which the partially compacted slivers of wool, in the condition of cardiogs or rolls, are foined end to end snd receive s slight twist. [Slubbino-Machine.]
5. A kettie, a pad, a teapot. (Australicm.)
blliy-gate, $\delta$. The moving carriage in a slubbing-maschine.
bil'-ly̆-cǒck, s. [Apparently a corr. of bully. cocked, a term used early io the eighteenth century, prob. $=$ cocked after the fashion of the bullies of the period. (N.E.D.)] A biliy. cock hat. (Used also adjectively.)
billycock hat, s. A vulgar term for the stiff felt hat, slso called a deer-stalker. It is not to be confonnded with the soft felt hats technically named Kossuths, \&sc.
bil'-man, s. [BiLlman.]
$\dagger$ bi'lō $\mathfrak{b}-$ àte, $a$. [From Lat, prefix $b i=$ two, and Gr. $\lambda 0$ obos $($ lobos $)=(1)$ the labe or lower part of the ear, (2) the lobe of the liver, (3) a legume. (Loare.) In Fr. blobé.] Twe-lobed: partiy, but not connpletely divided into two segments. Lilobed is the more common word segments. Litobed
bi'-lōbed, a. [From Lat. prefix bi, Gr. גoßós (lobos) (Bilobate), and suff. red.] Bilobate ( $\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$.).

* bi'-lǒc, pa. par. [Biluken.] Surrounded. "He brloc hem and smette nmwong." Exod, 2684
b1-1ŏo'-ņ-1ar, a. [In Fr. biloculaire. From Lat, prefix $b i=t w o$, and loculus $=a$ little place; s coffn, s bier, also a compartment a smali receptacle with compartments ; dimin of locus = a place.]
Bot. : Having two cells or compartments (Specially used of the interior of ovaries and rige pericarps.)
bi-lŏc-u-li'-na, s. [From Lat. prefix bi= two, gnd locuil.] [Bloocular.] D'Orbigay's name for a genus of Foramiajera.
* bĭ-10'-kcĕn (1a, par. beloked), r.t. [From A.S. gelocian = behold, see.] To [rok shout. (Ormulum, 2,917.)
* bi-1ŏh'g, prep. [Eng. prefix bi, and inng.] Alongside of.
"The reching wurth on God bilong.
Story of Gien. \& Exod., 2,05R
bl-loved, pa. par. or $a$. [The same as Be loved (q.v.).] (Chaucer: C. T., 1,429.)
" bi-lî́'-Ikĕn, pa par. [A.S. belucan (pret. beleac, pa. par. belocen) $=$ to iock np, to enclose, to ahint up.] Enctosed; shut up. [Belock Bilec.]
" Al is bruken in godey hand."
godes hand."
Scory of Gen. $\&$ Exod. 104.
* bl-lüm'-pĕn, pa. par. [Bilimpen.]
bil'-wa, bäle, a. The name given in the Mahratta conntry and some otber parts of India, to a tree of the Orange family-the Bengai Quince (Eigle Marmelos), sthorny tre: with teruste leaves snda smooth ysllow fruit with a hard rind. [Egle, Quince]
 [From Lat. prefix $\mathrm{bi}=\mathrm{two}$, snd maculalus, ps. par. of maculo, to make spotted; macula, a spot, suff. edd; in Fr. bimacule.]
Biol.: Having two spots,
* bìmâ'-1ĕn, v.l. [From A.S. prefix bi, snd mal = \& spot, a mole.] To spot. (Piers Plow man, B. xiv. 4.)
bi'-mą-na, s. pl. [From Lat. preflx bi=two and manus =a hand.]
Zool. : Cuvier's name for the firat and highest order of Manmalis. Its characteristic is that the two anterior extremities are formed into hands, whilst the two hinder ones are real feet. This difference does not oltaln even in the highest member of the Monkey or Quairumanous order. Cnvier includes under the Bimans only a single genus-Homo, or Man.
† bi'-māne, a. [Fr, bimone. From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, sDd manus = a hand.] Having two handa.
bi'man-noŭs, $^{\prime} a_{0}$ [Lat. $b i=$ doubly, and manus =a hsnd.] Two-handed.
C"A Alcal Live bimanous animaL"--a. Elioe: Scence of
bī-mar'-gin-ate, a. [From Lat, prefix bi= two, and marginatus, pe. par. of marglno $=$ to furnish with a margin or border; margo genit. marginis $=$ an edge, a border, margin. In Fr. bimargine.]
Biol. : Donlle-bordered.
* bi'-măt-tèr, s. [O. Eng. $b t=$ by, and bye and matter.] Unimportant matters.
"I eschewe to rse nimulation in bimattera"-Fox:
"bĭ-ma'ze, "bí-mà'sen, v.t. [The same as Bemaze (q.v.).] (Chester Mysteries.) (Strut manr.)
bī-mē'-dǐ-al, a. [In Ger. bimedial. From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, snd medius $=$ middle. ]
Geom. : Made up of the aum of two nedial lines.
Bimedial line, First Bimedial Line: A line produced by adding together two medial lines, comurenzurabie ony in prower; it is inconmensurable with either of these taken singly. Thua, if two atraight lines, $a$ snd $\sqrt{ } 2 a^{2}$, stand to each other the one as a side and the other as a diagonal of the same square, they are incommensurable, though $a^{2}$ and $2 a^{2}$ are not. Their sum (the bimedial line) is $a+\sqrt{2 a^{2}}$ which is incommensurabie with both $a$ and which
"bǐ-měl'-denn, v.t. [Jn Ger. bemelden.] Todonounce. (Wriyht: Anecdota Literaria.) (Strat mann.)
$\dagger$ bī-měm'-bral, $a$. [From Lat. $\quad b i=$ two, membrum $=$ members, and Eng. suffix -al.I Ilaving two members. (Used chiefty of sentences.)
-bĭ-mên', 8. [From A.S. bemenen, จ.] [Bimene.] Complaint, cry.
"Aad lhel to god made hise bimen".
* bl-mene, * by-mene (pret. *biment, *bimente), v.t. [A.S. bemernan (pret. bimaende) mente, v.t. [A.S. bemonan
$=$ to bemoan.] [Bemoan.]

1. To bemosn, to weep for, to wail for.

2. Reflexively: To make one's complaiat; to complain.

## "Ghe bimente hire to nbraham" $\begin{gathered}\text { Story of ben \& Exad. } 1,915 .\end{gathered}$

Chímên'-ing, pr. par. [Bimenen]
$\dagger$ bi-měn'sal, a. [Lat. prefix $b i=t w o$, snd mensis, a month.] Ocrurring once in two months. [Bimonthly.]
$\dagger$ bī-mëst'-rǐ-al, a. [From Lat. bimestri(s), and Eng. suffix al. In Fr., Sp., Port., and ltal. bimestre.] Coutipuing for two months.

[^65]bī-mĕ-tǎl-Lǐン, a. [METALEjc,]
bi-mĕt'-al-liģm, s. [METALu]
bī-mēt'-al-List, s. [Metal.]
bim'morlle, s. [Ital.] Music: $\Delta$ flat, b. [Вемоц.]
 Eng. monthly.] Happening, leaving, atarting, dc.. once in two montha; aa, a bi-monthly mail, a mail which is despatehed oncs in two mouths. [BImENSAL.] (Goodrich \& Porter.)

* bi-mör'ne, " bi-mâr'-nĕn, v.t. [The same as Bemorrn (q.v.).] (o. Eng. Hom., i. 49.)
"bi-mowe, " by-mowe, v.t. [O. Fr. moue =a grill, a laugh ; Eng. mow, with the aame meaning.] To mock, laugh at.
"The Lard achal bimove bem"-Wyellye (Parvoy),
bi-mŭs'-oụ-lă, $a$. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and Eng. muscular $=$ pertaining to the muacles.] [MUSCLE.]
Conchol.: Having two muscles, and consequently two muscular inpressions on the otell. (Kirby.)
- hin, portions of verb. [A.S. beonde, par. of beon, beonne $=$ to be ; we bean = we are.] Portions of tha verb to be. [Be, Bex.]

1. Been. (Halliwell: Torrent of Portugal.) 2. Are.
" 1 than hast formed right truau vertues face hereily, Vertuu here siffect can best discerne to whore they
2. Were. (Nares.)
3. Ia.

II It occurs in this aense in aome editiona of Thakespeare, but in a song which ha may have intented to be archaic.
"With every thing that pretty sin."
In the Globe edition of Shakespeare bin ia altered to is in this quotation.
bin, s. [A.S. bin, binne $=$ a manger, crib, bin, hutch, or trough. In Dan. bing ; Dint. ben = a basket, a hamper; Lat. berna (oripinally a Gael. word) = a kind of carriage; Wel. ben, men = a wain, a cart.] A hox, or other enmensed phate, where corn, bread, wine, or anychosed piate, where corn, bread, wine, or any-
thing sinilar is keyt. Hence anch compounds thing sinuilar is kelit. He
as corn-bin, coal-bin, \&c.

The numt conveninent was of picking hoph is in to
binn, intery. [Corrupted from ban, v., In the geuse nf curse, anathema upon.] A curse, an imprecation. (Jamieson.)
"Bin thae bitiug clegs."-Jamieaon
bǐnà', vínầ, s. [m llindust. bin; Hindi bina; Mahratta, vina.] An Indian guitar, with a loug finger boart, and a gourd attached to each end. Seven strings or wires wonnd

round pegs in the usnal way are attached to the finger-board-four on the surface, and three at the sides. The instrument has alout twenty frets. In the performance one gourd is rested on the left shoulder, and the other on the right hip. (Stainer \& Barrett.)

## $\dagger$ bin-a-cle, s [Binnacle.]

$\dagger$ bī'-nal, a. [From Lat. binc(i) $=$ two, and Eng. auflis -al.] [Binaby.] Doulle, twofold.
-bi-nam, pret. of $v$. [Benim, Binimen.]
*bi'-näme, s. [Bvname.] (Chaucer: Boeth. 2,333.)
bī'-nar-y, " bī'-nar-ie, a. \& a. [in Fr. brnaire : Sp., Port., i ltal. binario. From Lat. binarius $=$ consisting of two $;$ bini $=$ two by two, two spiece ; from bi, with the diatributive term nus.]
A. As adj. : Colasisting of two, doume, dual.

"To maket woor a binary, Which is the fret number,
atd but one unto oae. atd but one unto oae. - Poihorby : Athoomatis,
I Binary was of old rsed as an antithesis to nuity; now in such a cass duality ia the word employed.
" Ia nature are two supreme principles,
As mauely, unity and binary,"
As hamely, unity and binary.". ${ }^{\text {Davies: Witres Pidgrimage, 0. 4, h }}$
Binary arithmetic: A method of notation invented by Leibnitz, but which appears to have bean in use in China about 4,000 yeara ago. As the term binary implies, there are only two characters in this notation, these are 1 and 0 . By it, our 1 ia noted by 1, our 2 by 10,3 by 11 , 4 by 100,5 by 101,6 by 210,7 by 111,8 by 1000,9 ly 1001,10 ly 1010, \&c. The principle is that 0 nulutiplies by 2 in place of by 10 , as on the common system. Some properties of numbera may be more aimply presented on thia plan than on the common ona; but the number of places of figures required to expresa a amm of any maguituds is a fatal expresa a anm of any magnitude is a fatal did not recomuend it for practical adoption.

Binary compound:
Chem. : A compound of two elements, or nót. an element, and a compound perfonning this function of an element, or of two compounctls performing the functiona of elements.
s" Aniong the secondary orgaile producta of the veget the
ehtie class we meet a few instances of binary cotime ehle class we meet a few instances of binary ootrin-
pounds of simplieelements." Aust., Vol 1. (Introd.), p. 8
Binary engine: Uanally an engine having one cyliader, the piaton being impelled by stearn, whicli, having done ita work there, is steara, which, having done ita work there,
exhansted into another part of the apparatus, exhausted into another part of the apparatus,
where it ia allowed to communicate its unwhere it ia allowed to communicate its unutilised heat to some liquid volatile at a lower
temperature; the vapour of this second liquid, by its expansion in a aecond cylinder, yields additional itseful force. Ether, chloroform, and bisulphide of carbon, have all been tried. (Knight.)

Binary form:
Music: The form of a movement which ia founded on two priacipal themas or anbjects. [Sonata form.] (Stainer \& Barrett.)
Binary logarithms: A system of logarithms devised by Euier for facilitatiog musical calculations. Iustead of having, lika the common system of logarithms, 1 as the logarithon of 10 , and $43,424,448$ as the modulus, it had 1 as the logarithm of 2, and the modulus 1,442,695.
Binarymeasure: Common time, that is, in which the time of rising ia equal to that of falling. [Tonic Sol-FA.]
Binary number: A number composed of two waits.
Binary scale:
Arith.: A uniform scale of notation, the ratio of which is two.
Binavy star: A star which, closely exanuined by the telescope, is found to consist of two stars revolving around their common centre of gravity. 1 n aome cases they are coloured differently from each other. In 1803 Sir Williant Herschel discovered that $\gamma$ Leonis, e Bootis, $\zeta$ llerculis, o Serpentis, and y Virginis are revolving doulsle stars, and others, including Castor, have aince been added to the list. The beriod of revolution in various cascs lias been detcrminer. It is fuund to vary from 43 to 1,200 years.

Binary system:
Zool., dc. : A aystem of classification ly which each sub-kingdon, class, order, \&c. is perpetnally divilled into two, the one with a positive and the other with a negative character, till genera aro reached. For iustance, on this system, the animal sub-kingom is divided into Vertelrata and Invertebrata, that is, animais which have, and animals which have not, vertebre. The first is a fatural comhination; the aecond is not ao, for several of its more or less subordinate
sections, such as Articulata, Moliusca, \&c., are as distinct from each other as the Vertebrata are from the lnvertebrata in general. Tha Rev. Prof. Fleming was the great advocate of the Binary or Dichotomons ayatem, which he carried out in his "Philozophy of Zoology" and lifa "Britiah Animals," whilst Swainson, one of the gneat apostles of the rival Quinary oyatem, was its determined foe.
" Binaryor dichotomnons systems, althoogh regulated ments that hive been ever invented."-swatuson: Ooog. Chas. of Animula, $\$ 250$.

## Binary theory:

Chem. : A hypothesis proposed hy Dary to reduce the haloid salta (as NaCl) and the oxygen salta (as $\mathrm{NaNO}_{3}$ ) to the sama typo, the monad $\mathrm{Cl}^{\prime}$ being replaced by the monad radical containing oxygen ( $\left.\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)^{\prime}$. Aclds are hy. containing oxygen $\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)^{\prime}$. $A$ elds are hy-
drogen salts, as HCl , or $1 \mathrm{I}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)^{\prime}$. A radical is only part of a molecule which can unite with is only part of a molecule which can unite with
or replace sa element or anothar radical, atomicity for atomicity. Thus the dyad radical $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)^{\prime}$ can replaca two monad radicals, $\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}^{\prime}$ as in the equation $\mathrm{Pb}^{\prime \prime}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}+$ $\mathrm{Mg}^{\prime \prime}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)^{\prime \prime}=\mathrm{Ph}^{\prime \prime}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{Mg}^{\prime \prime}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}^{\prime}{ }_{4}$ radical cannot exist in a separate state. [Sce Radical.]
bi'-nāte, a. [From Lat. bini = two by two, and Eng. suftix -ate.]
Bot.: Growing two together. Having two


## binate leaf.

leaftets growing from tha same point at the apex of the common petiole. The same as bifoliolate.
bind, " bynde, bin-dĕд, © b̄n'-dyn, (pret. bound, * bownd, * bond; pa par. bound, bounden, *bownd, *bond], v.t. \& i. [A.s. bindan, pret. band, bunde. pa. par. bunden $=$ (1) to bind, tie, capture, (2) to pretend; gebindan (aame meaning) ; sw. \& feel. binda; Das. binde: Dut. binden, inbinden, verbinden; Ger. binden; Goth. bindan, gabindan; Pers. ban
dan, bandidan $=$ to lind, to alnut ; Hindust. dan, bandidan = to bind, to alnut ; Himdust, Sansc. bandh.]
A. Transitive
I. Literally:

1. To tie or fasten artificially.
(1) To tia a peraon or thing by means of conds, ropes, chains, or anything aimilar. In the case of persous this may be to prevent oue from becoming free, to bandage a bleeding wound ; to serva for utllity or ornamant, or for any other jurpose.
binding and delivering futo prisons both mes Onen, -Acr xx. 4
is bundlea ye torether first the tares, and oind theme "Thou shat bind this 一, Matc. xiti. 30.
Wiudow, which thou didst let us dowa hyr.- Joeth.
(2) To keep in shape and strengthen by meana of an artificial band or border, boards, backs, or anything similar. Used-
(a) Of the border aewed on a carpet, or anything sinuilar
(b) Of the fastening a wheel by means of a line.
(c) Of ihe stitching, pressing, and cutting a book, and of placing covers upon it. [Boombindina.]

Wha ever book, contaiaing such vile matter,
so tairly bound
So tairly bound ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Shakesp : Rom. \& Jul., IIL. 2
Those who could aever read the ermamar,
When why dear volumentouch the haminer,
May thiuk books
May thiuk books vest, nurichest bound )
2. To confine or restrain by phyaical retion. (Used of the operations of nature under the divine control.)
(1) Operating upon persons: To restraln by morhid action from movement Specially-
(a) In tha case of one bent douhle by disease. "And, behold. there was R woinan which had ${ }^{\text {a }}$


 roosed from
(b) Any hindering the fux of the bowels, or making them costive.



Rhabart hath mantfetly in it parts of contrary
overatiuns : parts that purge, and parts that bind the geratiours ipart
body. ${ }^{\text {a }}$-Bucon
(2) Operating upon things: To restrain by the opreration of the law of gravitation.

II. Figuratively:

1. To exercise restraiat or moral compulsion upon the human mind, heart, consciauce, or will, or upon the will of any of the inferior snimals.
(a) Upon man: By natural or by human Jaw, by an oath, a contract, a promise, a vow, considerations of daty, kindness shown to one, an overmastering morsl inpulse, or some other influence or necessity to do some set or abstsin from doing it.
"The law, by which all ereatures else are bound,
Binds man, the lord of nal.
. . . traitors who were ready to tako Task, bk L. Fhom no conch who were ready to take any anth, and (b) Upon one of the inferior animals.
"You will gooner. by imagination, bind a bird from
alng!ng, than frum eatiugor fytug."-Bacon. 2. To establish by a judicial decision; to confirm; to rstify.
"ound in heaveluer thon ehalt bind on enrth ohall be

## B. Intransitive:

1. To contract its own parts together: to grow stiff and hard.
2. To make costive.
3. To be obligatory.
"The promises nand bergand for truck, between a
Swiss and on lidian in the woods of Americe, are Siniss and on lindian in them, the
C. In special phrases: (In those which follow, bind is uniformly transitive.)
(1) Round in the spirit: $\delta \in \delta \in \mu$ évos $\tau \hat{\varphi}$ пreviMarı (dedemenos tō preumati), lit., bound to mate apirit = bound to my own spirit, the ardent spirit leading forwsrd the captive body arcent spirit leading forward

(2) To bind an apprentice. [Bind oul.]
(3) To bind down. To restrain one from perfect freedom on any matter by inducing him to come under formal writtea stipulations with regard to it.
(4) To bind in: To shut in, so as to make one feel like a prisoner. Used-
(a) Of a physical restraint around one. " In such o dismal place.
Whero joy ne'er entera, which thia esen neer cheers,
Bound in with darkneas, overpyread with danpurg
(b) Of a moral restraint pryder.
" Now I'm cabln'd, cribbed, confind, bound in
To sancy doobts and feara"
(5) To bind out, or simply to bind an spprentice, to draw out indentures, guaranteeing his services to a particular master, on certain conditions, for a specified time.
(6) Law. To bind over: To oblige to make appearance in a court of law nuder peoalties for failing to do so.
"Sir Roger was stag sered with the reports concern-
ing this woulan, Ald would have bound her over to the ing this woullan, Ald would
connty wessiona. - - dadioon.
(7) To bind to:
(i.) To place under indentures or contract, or any other obligation to a person.
1 "Art thiou bound to a wife, meek not to be loosed."-
(ii) To impel to a course of action.
(a) By considerations of duty.

Though 1 nom bound to overy act of daty.
I am not bound to that als
Shavesp. are free to
(b) By the lower propensities of one's asture.

The same in thou art bornd to vice, and still a allave"
Dryden.
(8) To bind up:
(i.) Lit.: To tie up with bandeges or anything similar. Used-
(a) Of a wound tied up with bandages.
b". and when he eaw him, he had compasesion on Luke x . 38,34
(b) Of anything eles.
disciplea "Pithaiah vili. 16." seal the law among my
(ii.) Fig. : To coofine, to reairain.


II (a) Crabb thus distinguiahes the verbs to bind snd to tie:- "Binding is performed by clrcumvolution round a body ; tying, by involution within itself. Some bodies ara bound without being lied; others are tied withont being bound; \& wounded leg is bound but not tied; s string is tied but not bound; a riband may sometimes be bound round the head, and tied under the chin. Binding therefore serves to keep several things in a compact form together; tying masy serve to prevent one single body separating from another; s criminsi la bound hand snd foot; he is tied to a atake." "Binding sad tying likewise differ in degree ; binding serves tu produce adhesion in sil the parts of a body ; tying only to produce contact in a single part." Similarly, in the figurative uss of the terms, a "bond of union is applicahle to a large body with inasy comproent parts ; s tie of sffection marks an adheston between individusl minds."
(b) To bind, to oblige, sad to engage ars thus discriminated:-"Bind is mora forcible and coercive that oblige; oblige than engage. We are bound by so oath, obliged by circumstances, and engaged by promisea. Conscieacs binds, prudence or necesaity oblige, honour and principls engage. A parent is bound no less by the law of his conscience, than by those of the community to which he belongs, to provide for his helpless offspriag. Politeness obliges men of the world to preserve a frieadiy exterior towsids those for whom they have no regsid. When we are engaged in tha service of our king snd country, we cannot shrink from our duty without exposing ourdebtor is bound to pay by virtue of s written iostrument in law; hs is obliged to pay in consequence of the importunate demsuds of the creditor; he is engaged to pay in coosequence of a promise given. A bond is the strictest deed in law; sn obligation biods under pain of a pecuniary loss; sn engagement is mostly verbal, and rests entirely on the rectitude of the parties." (Crabb: English Synon.)

## bind, * bȳnde (English), bīnd, Binde

 (Scotch), s. [From bind, v. (q.v.).]A. Ordinary Language:

* I. A tendril; s flexible shoot; a twiaiog or climuliag stem.

*2. A name formerly given to ths cominon Honeysuckle or Woodbine (Lonicera periclyтенит, Lin.)
(es Bynde, or wode bynde: Corrigiola, witella, Cath.
(edera volubilie, K.)."-Prompt. Parb,
- Common bind: Probably boith Convolvulus arvensis and C. sepium. [Binoweed.]
*3. Dinnension, size. (Scotch.)
(1) Literally:
(a) Size, specially with reference to the circumference of anything. Thus a barrel of a certain bind is one of certain dimeusions.
"It is statute-that the harrell bind of salmound

(b) Size or dimension in general.
"The wide geese of the greit bind, ...*-Acts, Mar.
15s1. . 11 (ed. 1566).
(2) Fig. : Power, sbility.

Tamieson.) my bind: Beyond my power. (Namieson.)
B. Technically:
I. Hop-growing: A stslk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being tied to it.

II Music:
I. A curved line, $s$ sign which, when placed over two notes of the same name or same pitch, enharmonically changed, directs that the two ara to be sustained as one. It is of frequent occurreace st points of syncopation aad suspension. It is not the same as a alur (q.v.).
2. A brace (Fr. accolade) which binds together the separate parts of a score. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
III. Metcl-working: Indurated clay when mixed with oxide of irom.
IV. Fishing. A bind of cels: A quantity consisting of ten strikes, each containing twenty-five sels, or 250 in all.
" bind-pocik bind-polse, os. One
who blads up his poke or sack, or pocket,
instead of opeoing it for charitable purposes;
\& niggard (Scotch.)
"The Boots call Andgrardly man a Bmad-poka"-

## bind-rail, s.

Hydraulic Engineering: A piece to which the heads of pilespara secured by mortisilig or otherwise, servfig to tio several of thenu together and as a foundation for the flooringjoists or striagers. A cap.
bind'-corn, s. [Eng. bind; corn. So calied
fiom ita twioing around the stems of corn.] from ita twiaing around the stems of corn.] A plant, Polygourem convolvulus. (Scotch.)
bind'-ẽr, "bin-dẽre, s. [From Eng. bind;
v., and suff. -er. Io DBn., Dut. \& Ger. binder: V., and suff. er. Io Dsn., Dut., \& Ger. binder; Sw., lo compos., bindare, binder.]
A. Ordinary Languags:

1. One who blads.
(a) Shesvea, or snything like them literally tied up.
" Three binderr atood. and took the handfuls reapt, (b) Books. (in this sense generally in composition, as bookbinder.)
2. Thai which binds.
(1) A fillet, s band.
 (2) An astringent.
"Ale in their eating and thoir drinking earoly:
which yeepp thelr bodtes clear and zolnble. Bread lof:
 Beaumont \& Fletcher: Scornful Lady.
B. Technically:
3. Carp.: A tie-beam, a binding-foist supporting tranaversely the bridging-joists above and the celling-joists below, to shorten the bearings. (Knight.)
4. Shipbuilding: A principal part of a ship's
frame, such as keel, transom, beam, knee, dc. frame, such
(Knight.)
5. Timber trade ( $p l$. binders): The long plisnt shoots of hazel, ash, willows, and ainilar trees which have elssticity and strength enough to make them useful io fastening down newly-plucked sedges, la makiog close fences round rabbit-warrens, sheep-folds, sc. ; io forming hurdles, and in tying up faggots and hrooms. In variousa
parts of the country they are calied also parts of the country they are calied also
Withens, Weers, Edders, or Roders. (TimWrthens, Weefs, Ed
ber Trade Journal.)

## 4. Agriculture:

(1) An attachment to a resping-machino which binda the gavels into sheaves.
(2) A wian of straw, a cord, wire, or other band for binding a sheaf of grain.
5. Weaving: A lever applied in a shuttlebox to arrest the ahnttle and preveut its reboundiog.
6. Sewing-machine: A device for folding a binding about the edge of a fabric and sewing
it thereto. it thereto.
7. Bookbinding: A cover for music, magszines, or papers, forming a temporary binder to keep then in order for convenient reference.
hinder-frame, s. A hanger with sdjustahle bearings by which the ongular position of the shafting may be regulated to suit the plane of motion of the belting.

## binder's-board, $s$.

Bookbinding: A thick aheet of hard, smooth, calendered pasteboard, between which print d sheets are pressed to give them a smouth surface. Also the atiff pasteboards which form the basis of the aidea of book covera.
$\dagger$ bind'-ẽ-y. s. [Eng. bind; ery. In Ger. buchbinderei; Dut. binderij.j A place where binding is carried on. Specially a place where books are bound. (Pen. Cycl.) Said to be recent in its origin, and to have come at firat from America, where it is very common.
bind-hei-mite, s. [Nsmed after Bindheim, who analyaed and described it. Eng, \&c. also bleinlerite, the British Museum Catalogue having the latter name, whilst Dana prefers the former one. It occius amorphous, reniform, spheroidal, encircling, or In other forms or ways. The hardoess is 4 ; the sp. gr. $4.60-5 \cdot 05$; the lustra resinous, dull, or earthy ; the colour white, gray, brownish, or
yellowish Composition: $\Delta$ ntimonle acld, $32: 71-4738 ;$ oxide of lead, $4073-61^{\prime 38 ;}$; water, $5 \cdot 43-1198$, with other Ingredienta. It is prodnced by the decomposition of various antimonlal ores. it occurs in Cornwall and entinnon
Siberia.
bind'-ing, *byn-dinge, byn-dynge, pr. par., $a_{2}, \&$ so $_{0}$ [BLND, v.]
A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As participial adjective. Specially-

1. Astringent.
2. Stliff and hard.
" It the land is a binding land, you must mako it ane hy harrowing of ic. -Mortimen
3. Hindering; restraining.
"Even adverse mavies blew'd the oinding gala" C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
4. The act of binding tying, fastering, or otherwise restraining: the etate of being so tied, fastened, or otherwise restrained.
5. That which binds, ties, fautens, or otherwise restrains.
II. Technically:
6. Book-binding. Spec.: The art of putting covers on a book. [Book-bindino.]
7. Fencing: A method of securing or crossing an opponent's sword by means of pressure accompanied with a spring of the wrist.
8. Naut., Shipbuilding, dc. (pl. bindings):
(a) The timbera of a ship which hold the frames together. Such are the beams, knees, clampa, wster-wsya, \&c.
(b) The iron wrought around the dead-eyes.

## binding-cloth, s.

Cloth manuf. : Dyed and stamped maslin fer covering books. The dyed eloth is passed between engraved rollers, or ia worked after being ent into patterns of the required aize. The engraved cylinders of hard steel confer the impress characteristic of the back and aides along with embossed designs over the surface in sharp relief. It is a cheap and good substitute for leather, which it has nearly superaeded for general use. (Knight)

## binding-guide, t.

In Sexing-machines: A device adspted to receive a binding and fold it abont the edge of a piece of material to be boand. Two methods have been tried. 1. A flattened tube folded gradually on itself longitudinally from near its receiving to its delivering end, bat with a apace left for the edge of the material. 2. Adjustable hooka projecting through the face of a guide and facing each other; the binding is directed by the guide aud hooks, the material to be boand rests between the hooks, and the lattur are adjustable, to lap the binding more or less on either side. Some binders turn in or hem the edges of a bias strip of cloth as it is applied for a binding. (Kuight.)

## binding-joist, f .

Carp.: A binder, a joist whose enda rest upon the wall-plates, and which sppport the mridging or floor joists above and the ceiling bridging or floor joists above and the ceiling joists below. The binding-joist is employed to carry conmon joists wher the area of the
floor or ceiling is so large that it is thrown floor or ceiling is so large that it is thrown
into bays. With large floors the bindlaginto bays. With large floors the binding-
joists are supported by girders. [Ginoen.] joists are supported by girders. [Ginoen.] mensions :-

| ugth of B | Depth | Whith. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fset. | Incher | 1ncbee |
| 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 8 | 7 | 4 |
| 10 | 8 | 5 |
| 12 | 9 | 51 |
| 14 | 10 | 6 |
| 16 | 11 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 18 | 12 | 7 |
| 20 | 13 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |

blnding-plate, s. One of the side piates of a puddling or boiling furnace, which are tied together by bolts across the furmace, and by flanges, and serve to bind the parts of the furnace together and prevent the apreading of the arehed roofs of the furnace and iron chamber. [Puddling-Furasace.] (Knight.)

## binding-rafter, s.

Carp.: A longitudinal timber in a roof, supporting the rafters at a polnt between the comb and eave. (Knight)
binding-sarew, s. A set-serew which binds or clamps two parts together. The tern is applied especlally, in inatruments of graduation and measurement, to a screw which clamps a part in a given position of adjustment. For instance, the acrew by which the wire of a galvanic battary to held in close contact with other metallic portiona in the circuit is regarded as a binding-screw. (Knight.)

## binding-screw ciamp,s.

Gaivanism: A device need with voltale batteries: the lower portion is a clamp for the zinc or copper element, which is unspended in the bath; the npper has a hole for the con-ductor-wire, and a gerew which comes forcibly down upon it to ensure contact. (Kuight.)

## binding-straises, s. pl.

Shipbuilding: Thick etrakes, planking, or wales, at points where they may be bolted to knees, shelf-picces, \&c. ( Knight.) $^{\text {n }}$
binding-wire, s. The wrapping-wire for attsching pieces which ere to be soldered together, or to hold in intimate contact the parts concerned in a veltaic circuit. (Knight.)
bind-ing-IY̆, adv. [Eng. binding; ly.] In a binding manner; so as to bind. (Webster.)
bind'-ing g-něss, s. [Eng. binding; -ness.] The quality of being binding; that is, of having force to biad. (Coleridge.)
bind'-ingss, s. pl. [Bindina.] Ship-building. [Binding, C. II. 3.]
bin'-dle, s. [A.S. bindele $=8$ binding, tying, or fastening with bands. ln Sw. bindel = bandage, a biliet; Dam. \& Dut. bindzel. From Sw. binda; Dan. binde; Dut. \& Ger. binder $=$ to blnd.] The cord or rope that binds anything, whether made of hemp or etraw. (Scowh.) (Jamieson.)
bind'-weed, s. [Eng. bind; queed $=$ the weed that binds, so called from its long, elender, twiniog stem.]

1. The English name nf the plants belonging to the extensive genus Convolvalus.
II Bindweeds ( pl. ) is the English designation given by Lindley to the order Convolvulaceie. 2. Smilax aspera, a clinabing shrub, a native of the south of France, of Italy, se
© Bindweed is the focal name of eeveral other species of plants. In ayrshire it is applied to the Common Ragwort (Senecio Jucobrac), but in this case it is really a corruption of Bunwsed (g.v.).
Black Bindwwed: Pebygonwm convolvulus, L. Blue Bindweed: Solanvm dulcamara, L. (Ben Jonson: Vision of Delight.)
Hooied Bindweeds: Plants of the family Convolvalacere and the genus Calystegia. It is only a book name.
Isy Bindroeed : Polygonum convolvetus, L. Nightshade Bindweed: Circcea lutetiana, L. Sea Bindweed: Convolvulus soldanella, L. Small Bindweed: Convolvulus arvensis, L.
bind'-with, s. [Eng. bind, and with, s. So called because it is used in place of "withs," or withies, for binding op other llants. (Prior.)] The Clematis vitalba, or Travellera' Joy.
bind-wood (d of bind mate), s. [Eng Scoteh name for Ivy (Hedera helix.) (Jamieson.)
$\dagger$ bine, - bȳno, s. [From bind.] The running or climbing stem of a plant. (Used especially of the hop plant.) [Bind, a., B. 1.] (Gardner.)
F Great Bines: A plant, Convolvulus sepium, L. [BINEWEED.]

* bin- $\bar{e}-\overline{\text { onthe, }}$ * bīnē-then, prep. \& ade. The same as Beneath ( $q . v$. )
bi-nẽr'-vãte, $a$. [From Lat, preflx $b i=t w o$, Rnd Eng. nertate = pertaining to a nerve.] [Nerve.]

Bot. : Two-perved. Applied to lesves which have two raised "nerves" or "veins" along their leaf.

* bi-nethe, * bi-ne-then, prep, \& aiv. [Baneath.]
bing'-wēed, s. [Bine = bind, and rooed.] A name snmetimes given to a plant, Corvolvulus sepium, more commonly called Bindweed ( $($.v.).
Britten \& Holland.) (Britten \& Holland.)
bing (1), (Seonch \& 0. Eng.) ${ }^{\circ}$ [Sw. binge =a hesp; lcel. bingr. Binge in Dan. mesns not a hesp, but a bln.]


## 1. Gen.: A hesp.

Quhen thay depulyo the mekll bing of qua ela.
" Potato-bingz are enugged up frac aknith
$4 y r$
2. Spec. : A pila of wood, immediately dosigned as a funeral pile.

## "The grete bing was vpbeildit wele. <br> 

-I Bing In the last example is the rendering of Lat. pyra.
bing (2), Dynge, a. [Dan bing = a binn, a bin; A.S. bin $=2$ bin, a trongh.] A trough. The same as Bin, Binne (q.v.).
Mining: A place for receiving ore ready for smelting.
bing-hole, a. The opening through which ore ready for amelting is thrown.
bing-ore, s. The largest and best of the ore.
bing-stead, a. The place where the best of the ore (bing-ore) is thrown wheu ready for the merchant.
blag, ovt. [From birg, a. (q.v.)] To putinto heap. Used-
(a) Gen.: Of anything.

(b) Spec. : Of the accumulation of money.

Tarras: Posma $\mu$ 4. (Samieson)

- bi-nime, "be-nome, "bi-ni-men, *bi-no-men (ргеt. binam, pa. par. benumeu), v.L [A.S. beniman, pret. benam, ple. par. berumen = (1) to deprive, to take away, (2) to etupefy, to cennmb; be, and rimar = to take awey.]

1. To take away.
"Fro mé thine doutres bi-nimen."
2. To rescue.

Story af Ger \& Exod, 1,7
3. To place.

4 To use.

- Sichem, althon, hitre fly simans.:
setury of den é Exod., 1,700.
bĭnle, w. L. [Etym donbtful.] To press down, 80 as to deprive anything of its proper shape. so as to deprive anything of its proper shape.
(Uaed principally of shoes when, hy careless wearing, they are allewed to fall down in the wearing, (they are a
bingls (1), s. [In Dut. bank $=$ a bench, a pew, a bank, or a shelf.] [Bank, Bench, Benk.] ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Scotch.)

1. A bench.
(a) In a general sense: Any bench or seat.
(b) Spec.: The long aeat before the fire in a conatry-house.
2. A bank; an acclivity.

I Bink of a reat-moss: The perpendicular part of a peat-moss from which the labourer who stsnds opposite to it ents his peats (Statist. Acc. of Scotlanul.)
3. A plate-rack, consisting of shelves on which plates are kept.
 good-buraoured fine to a bruken mirror, rived opon
the bint (the shelvee on which the pleves are ditspoed) the bint (the shelves on which the pletes are dispoed)
for her epecial accommodation. - Scoct: Bride of for her special arco
bink-side, s. The side of the long seat before the fire. (Tarras, Poems.)
binhk (2), [From English bin, or Scotch bunker (?) (q.v.).]
Cotion Manuf.: A sack of cotton in a bin or on the floor, consisting of buccessive layers of cotton from different bales laid in alternating strata, in order to blend them. The supply down ther the machinery ls taken by of the enccessive layera at oach take.
binn (1), 2 [Biv.]
-blmn (2), [Etym, doubtfal. Jamiesoe saggests Wel byddin = a troop, a company.J The whele of the reapers employed on the: harvest-field. (Jamieson.)
binn'-ng, pres. indic. \& $2 n d$ per. imper. of $v$. [Be, and na = not.] Be not. (Scotch and Pro vincial Eng.)
-II, ken naehody bot my brother, Mouklarna him. youi, Mr. Lovel."-Acoth: A ntigwary, ell xL.
bin'-nạ-cle, † bin-a-cle, * bit-ta-ole, s. In Sp. bitucora $=$ a binnacle ; Pert. bitacola $=8$ binnacle ; Fr. habitacle $=$ a babitation, a bineacle; Lat. habiticulum $=\mathbf{a}$ dwelling place, a habitation; habito $=$ to dwell, to inhabit; frequest of habeo $=$ to have.]
Naulical:

1. (Of the older and more correct form bittacle): Same meaniog as 2 (q.v.).
 (1719)

- The asme form is in Martin's Old Euglish Dict. (1754) and Johnsoe's Dict. (1773). In these and others of similar dates, bittecie alone occurs, Sheridan' Dict., 4th ed. (1797), has both binacle end bittacle, and under the latter these words occur: "now usually called binucle." Thus apparently the transition from bittacle to binncele was made betwcea the years 1773 and 1797. Todd (2nd ed., 1827) omita binnacle and goe back to bittacte. Webster (ed. 1848) has both binnacle and bittacle, giving the full explanation of the word under the former spelling.

2. (Of the modern and corrupt spelling binnacle, probably from ita being erroneously exppoaed to mean a little binn or bin): A wooden case or bux lo which the compass ou board a ship is kept to promet it from injury.


BINNACLE.
A light is placed within it at night to ensure that its indicationa ara seen. It is placed immediately in front of the wheci or ateeringapparatos, and secared to the deck, usoaliy by metal atays. The after portion has glass windows, so that the conter poss is at all times visible to the helmsman, who stands et the wheel.
-binne, s [A.S. binne $=$ a bin, a trongh.] A temporary enclosure for preserving grain. [Bin.] (Scotch.)

- bin-nen, prep. \& adv. [A.S. binnan $=$ with. in.] Within.
$"$ Aad it worth soth binnen swilc sel.".
ELoory of Gorn \& Exod, $, 1,032$
t bin'-nc̃r, v.i. [Perhapa from Wel, bucnacor $=$ swift; buanred $=$ rapid.]
Of wheels: To move ronnd rapidly with a whirring gound (Jamieson.)
bln'-nite, s. [From the valley of Binn or Binnenthal in Switzerland, where it occurs; Buff. -ite (min.) (q.v.).]
Mineralogy:

1. A brittle mineral with isometric cryatals; hardness. 4.5 ; sp. gr., $4 \cdot 477$; lustre, metallic ; color, brownish, greeaish, or on a fresh fracture biack ; streak, cherry red. Composition: Sulphur, $27 \cdot 55$ to $32 \cdot 73$; arsenic, $18.98-30.06$; copper, $37.74-46.24$; lead, $0-2{ }^{\circ} 75$; silver, $123-101$; iron, $0-0.82$. It occurs in dolomite at Binn (see etym.). It ia called also Dufresoysite. (Dana.)
2. (In Ger. binvit.) The bame as Sartorite (q. $\mathrm{\nabla}$.).
$\dagger$ bin'- ${ }^{\circ}-$ ela, ${ }^{2}$. [From Fr. binocle; Ital. bino oulo: Lat. bini = two by two, and oculus = eye.] a binocular telescope (q. v.).
bī-nŏc'-u-lar, as [In Fr. binoculairs; from bini = two by two, and oculus $=$ an eye.]
3. Haviag two eyes.
"Most auinaala are binocular. apiders tor the moat 2. Pertaining to both eyes; as, "binocular vision
4. Haviog two tubes, each furnished above with as eye-glass, so as to enable one to see with both eyee at once. Many opera-glasses, telescopes, nad microscopes are now bloocu
lar. (See compound words.)

## hinocular eye-piece, a

Optics: An eye-piece 80 constructed and applied to the object-glass as to divide the optical pencil transmitted to the latter, and form, as to each part of the divided pencil, is real or virtual image of the object beyoud the place of division.
binocular-glass, s.
Optics: An eye-glass or talencope to which both eyes may be appilied.

## binocular microscope, s.

Optics: A microscope with two eye-glasses, so that both eyes may use it simultaneously.

## binocular telescope, s.

Optics: A pair of telescopes moinsted in a stind, add having a perallel adjustment for the width between the eyes. The tabes have a coiucident herizontal and vertical adjustseat for altitude and azimuth.
bī-nǒo'-u-lāte, a. [From Lat. binl $=$ two by ${ }^{t w o}$, orulus = an eye, and anff. -ate.] Having two eyes. [Binocular.]
bī-nocc'-n-lŭs, s. [From Lat. bint $=$ two by two, and oculus $=$ an cye. $]$
Zool.: The name given hy Geoffrey, Leach, de., to agenus of Entomostracous Crustaceana, Dow more gederally callad Apus ( $q . v$.).
bī-nö'dal, a. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two and Eng. nodal = pertainiog to a aode; from Latin noiks=a knot. J
Bot. Having two noder. It is used apecially of the infloresccnce called the cyme, as existing in sone monocotyledonoua plants.
bìnō-mì-al, a, \&s [Lat. prefix $b i=$ two nom(en) = a name; $i$ connective; and Eng Guff. -al. In Fr. binome; Port. binomo.]
A. As adjective:

1. Phys. Science: Having two distiact names. [Binomial System.]
2. Algebra: Pertaining to a quantity consisting of two terms united together by the signs + or - . If $\times$ joins them, they are only a monomial. A binomial is rankad under the a monomial. A binomial is ranked under the
general term polynomial.
[Binomial Thegenem.]
B. As substantive: A quantity consiating of two terms united by the gigns + or -

## binomial system.

Nomenclature of Animals, Plants, \&c.: A syatem (that which now ebtains), which gives to an animal, a plant, or other batural ohject, two names, the first to indicate the genus and the second the species to which it belongs, as Canis familiaris (tha dog), Bellis perennis (the daisy).
"This system lof zoological nomenciature] Is called the binominh sy'fem from the circumatance that, ac. cording to this method, every annurl reelves two
names, one belonging to ithelf exclusively, the other names,
in coue belonging to itnelf exclusively, the other which it is with alled the other specios of the genus in Wing., p. 1 L

## binomial theorem.

Algebre: A theoren. or it may be called a law, discovered by sir 1 saac Newton, by which a binomial quantity can be raised to sey power without the trouble of a series of actual multiplications. Actual multiplication shows that the 7 th power of $x+a$ is $x^{7}+7 x^{6} a+21$ $x^{3} a^{2}+35 x^{4} a^{3}+35 x^{3} a^{4}+21 x^{5} a^{5}+7 x a^{5}+$ ${ }^{7}{ }^{7}$. It is evident that the asveral powers of the two letters $x$ and $a$ and the co-efficienta stand so related to each other that atudy of them might enable one to educe a law from
them. $1 a$ its mont abotract form it is tble:If $(x+a)$ be ralsed to the $n$th power, that la $(x+a) n_{0}$ it $=x+n+n-1 a+n \cdot(n-1)$ $x^{n-1} a^{2}+\frac{n \cdot(n-1)(n-2)}{2 a^{2}-3} a^{3}+\ldots .280$
t bī-nŏm'-inn-oŭs, a. [From Lat. binomin, the root of binomen, gsoit. binominis $=$ having two anmee; rrom preflx $b i=t w o$ and nomen, gen. nominis $=$ name; suff. -ous. Haviog two names.

## bin-nôt' (t silent), s. [Fr.]

Agric.: A kind of donble-mould board plough.
bī-nǒt'-あn-oŭs, $a$. [From Lnt, prefix bin two; Eng. not(e), snd suff. -onous.] Copalst ing of two notes, as the song of some birds. (Montague.)
bi'-noŭs, a. [From Lat bint a two by two ; sutf. -ous.] Deuble.
 two, and Eag. oxide (q.v.).]
Chem.: A combination of two atome of oxygen with an element. [B. L, Chem.]
bī-ŏç'-ěl-lāte, a. [From Lal. pref. $b t=t w o_{1}$ sod Eng. ocellate (q.v.).]

Entont. : Having two ocelli co its wings.
 or pertainiog to biocbemistry.
 (bios) $=$ life, and Eng. chemistry (q.v.).] That branch of chenistry which treata of the compo. sition of animal and vegetable tiberesand fluida.
IT The new Biochemic Systed of medicias was fonaded by Dr. Schuesler, of Oldenburg, Germany, about 1875 and baa gained riany ad berents in this country. Its method is to directly supply certain reil-salts the deficiency of which ia indicated by the preaenca of disease.
bī- $\mathbf{0}-\mathbf{d y}$-năm'-1cs,, , [From Gr. Bios (bios) $=$ life, and Eng. dynamics (q.v.).] Tiue dypsmice of life, the doctrine of vital forces or activity. (Dunglison.)
 (gen-) root of yevâَ (gennaō) $=$ to beget.] (See extract.)
"The subunce of the noul, to whtch I apply the
nawe biogen."-E Conct: Biojen, $p$. 8. .
 үере $\sigma$ Ls (genesiv) $=$ generation.]
Biol.: A scientitic word invented by Prop. Hoxley, and first used ly him in his addreas as I'resident of the British Association at Liverpool, 1870, to indicate the view that living matter can be produced only from that which is itself living. [A ologenests and Parthenogenesis.] Frof. Huxley, after summing up the arguments for and apainst Redi's great doctrme of tiogenesis, adids the wowls, "Which appears to nie, with the limitations I have expressed, to be victorious along the whole line at the present day." (Huxley: Eritish Association Report, isio. pp. (xxvi.)
bi- -
 and Eng. genetic.] Pertaining to biogeny.
bi-ŏ'g'-ĕn-ist, A. [Eng. biogen(y); -tst.] One skilled io biogeny.
bī-ŏg'-ĕn-ك̆, s, $\quad[G r . \beta i o s(b i n s)=1 i f e$, and yevvác (gennaō) = to beget, to engander.)
I. The history of organic evolotion. (Haic kel: Evolution of Man (Eug. ed.), i. 6.)
2. Biogenesis (q. v.).
"If the doctrine of biogety in true the air muat be Brtw. 4 ssoc., $18 \% 0, \mathrm{p}$. $1 \times \times \times 1$.
bï-o-graph, s. [Biography.] A blography ; a biographical article or notice.
bi'-o-graph, v.t. [Biograph, s.] To write s biographical notice of.
bī-бg-ra-pheé, a. [Brography.] The subject of a biography.
bi-ŏg'-raph-đx, s. [From Exg. biograph(y): er. In Sw. biograf; Dan \& Ger. biograph: Fr. biographe ; Port biographo; 1tal. biografo;
all from Gr. Bios (bios) $=$ the time or course of lifa, life, and ypadw (grapho) = to write, ] [B1oorarify.] One whe write

II It is used-
(1) As a simple word:
siographer Mr Madustrions And exact, antluyury nod
(2) In compos.: In the term autobiographer $=$ one who is is biographer of himself, i.e., who writes his own life or memoirs. [AuroBIOGRAPHER.

- bī-
| bi-ō-grăph'-icc, bī-ō-grăph'-ícal, $a$. [In Fr. biographique; Port. biographico; from Gr. Bios (bios) $=$ course of life, and ypaфıкós (graphikos) = capable of drawing, painting, or writing.] Psrtaining to biography. [BlograPHV.]
"The thort siographical ${ }^{2}$, oticea which were in. many cases derived from au early date."-Lewis: Ear. Ram. Tike., ch. vi., i2, vol. i., p. ta
bi-ō-grăph'-ícal-1̆̆y, adv. [Eng. biographical; -ly.] After the manner of biography or of a biographer. (Ec. Rev.)
bi-og'ra-phïge, v.f. [Biograph(y), term. -ise.] To write the lite of a person
Lettere i Lis. poet, I blographise him"-Southey:
bī-ðg'-ra-phy̆, * bi-ō-grăph'-ī-a, s. [In Ger. \& Fr. biographie; Port. biographia; Ital. $\&$ Sp. biagrafia. From Gr. $\operatorname{\beta ios}$ (bius) $=$ course of ife auch as insn leads, as opposed to swn (zoc), that led by the inferior animsls. Bios (Bios) is used also to mean biography. Graphy is from Gr. ypaфŕ (graphē) =a delinestion, a writing, description: үpáde $($ graphō $)=$ to grave write.] The written iife of an eminent person. It is supposed to be fuller than memoirs, which simply record the more memorsble scenes in his histary: The word biography is quite recent. As Trench shows, it came intn the language first as biographia. This latter term, though it looks Greek, or Latin horrowed from Greek, is really in neither tongue, thaugh it occurs in Pertuguese, and anslogaus words exist in French, Italinn, and Spanish. [See etym.] Though the term biography ia modern, the kind of literature which it describes is ancient. Is the book of Genesis there are biographies, or st least memoirs, of Adam, Norh, Abraham, Isane, Jacob, Joseph, and others. Homer's "Odyssey" may be conaidered to be an extended biography of Ulysses, himited, however, to the most interesting period of his life-that of his wanteresting period of his life-that of his wanderings. Though the " lliad " m8y be loosely accurately, it is a chapter from the biogranhy of Achilles, describing calamities brought apon ths Greeka by the revenge which he took on Aganemnon for carrying off his demsla captive Briseis. The most elaborate wacient Greek biegraphy was Plutarch's Parallel Lizes, Bion Mapádindoc (Biai Paralzloi), consisting of forty-six memoirs of Greek, Roman, and other celebrities; it was pubislied about A.D. 80. In B.C. 44, Cornelius Nepos had ant forth a biographical work is ite Imperatorum, Lives of Commanders, In more modern tímea very extended biographies hsve been attempted. Thus France has its Biographie Universelle in fifty-two volumes, published hetween 1810 snd 1828, and England, among other works, possesses ts Biographia Britannica (ive volumes) (174T1766), ita English General Biographical Dictisnary, eleven volumes (1762), and Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, thirty-two volunes ( $181^{\prime \prime}-1817$ ), sad the great Dictionary of National Biography (commenced in 3885 , sud plansed to make fifty volumes.
Anong works of more limited sim msy he noted various lives of the saints, Foxe's Book of Martyrs, "arious Lives of the Poets, Boswell's Life of Johnson, and finally Men of the Time, in which last work sre memoirs of living inin which last work
One branch of biography is autobiogrephy, in whieh a person gives his own life or me moirs. Cresar"s Commentaries ia most valuble example of this kind of writing.
Biography is properly a department of history which, as Macanlay ebows, ahould be a biatory not solely of kinga or similar peraonages, but of the people also over whom they
rule. The more prominent a person has been the more nearly does his biography become identical with history in the ordinary sense. A life or memoir of Martin Luther, Napoleon 1 . or the first Duks of Weilington is in essentisl particulars history, sud that not of a essentisl particulars history, sud thst not or a solitary na
the world.


## II Biography is used-

## (1) As a simple word.

" Blographia, or the bistory of partlcular mea* ceme more
ao specles of writing seems more worthy of ainly enchain the heart by irresistible in terest, o more widely difuse iastruction to every diversity of condition. -Johnson: Rumbler, No. 60.
(2) As a compound, in the term autobio graphy (q.v.).
bī-ó-lŏ'̇'-1-cal, a. [1n Fr. biologique; from Gr. Bros (bios) $=$ course of life, and doyicós (logikos) $=$ pertaining to speech or reason; $\lambda$ oүós (loyos) $=$ a word,... a discourse; suff. -al.]

Phys. Science: Pertsining or relating to the science of biology.

The state of biolapical science" - Dr. Allen Thom
 ly.] In \& biological msnner.
 life, and doytofทrs (logistes) =a calculator, reasoner; доуiऽоцає (logizamai) = to count reckon.)

Phys Science: One who caltivates the science of biology.
"\% . the problomanad argumentatlonk familiar to
bī-ŏ1'-0 - $\mathbf{g} \mathbf{y}$, s. [In Fr. biologie: from Gr. Bios (bios) = course of life (Biography), and dóyós (loges) $=\ldots$ discourse.]
Phys. Science: A term, first introduced by Treviranus of Bremen, recently adopted by the leading British naturalists, and now ob taining universal currency. It is used in two renses -
(1) (In a more restricted sense): Physiology. the word Biotogy in at present unod in two senses, the one wider. the other more rentricted in older and stit more currently uned worrd Physiology."
(2) (In a wider sense): The science of life in its widest acceptation. It snecially soddresses itself to scientific inquiries into the first origin of life and the changes it has undergone from the earliest traceable period until now. There has been since the year 1865 or termed sionlogy of the British Association American Association. It is divided into three departments (formeriy called sub-sections) departments first named Zoology and Rotany, the second Anthropology, and the third Analomy and Anthropolog.
-It is in tho wider neune that the word in used when peaking of this as being tbe section of Bidogy: and his wider genne io a very wide cat, for tit comprehend eecondly, ethnolygy and Anthropology, And, thirrily,
 the daribution of specic
bī- $\mathbf{\delta}-\mathbf{p h} \overline{\mathbf{y}}^{\text {T}}$ tŭm, s. [Gr. Bios (bios) $=$ life, snd фvтov (phuton) $=$ s plant, фí (phuo) $=$ to bring forth.)
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Oxalidacee (Oxalids). The Biophytum sensitivum (Sensitive Biophytum) bas pitnated leaves, irritable or sensitive. It is a very pretty annusl
bi'-ot-plăşm, s. $\quad[G r$. Bios (bios) $=$ life, course of life, and $\pi \lambda$ aigua (plasma) $=$ that which is capsble of being fashioned, an innage; from $\pi \lambda a \sigma \sigma \omega$ (plassin) $=$ to form, mould, or shspe.]
Biol. : A term introduced by Prof. Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S., to designate forming, fiving, or germinal matter; the living matter of living beings. The term protoplasm had been previnusly used in an analogons sense,
but Dr. Beale felt precluded from adopting it but Dr. Beale felt precluded from sdopting it and notably by Professor Huxley, in a widely oxtended вense, ao as to require the introduction of a word more limited in aignification. it is distinguished from formed matter; indeed, the extension of the one and that of the other occur under different and oftern npposite conditiens. All the organs of the body come from bioplasm. (Beale: Bioplasm, 1872.)
bri-b-plost, s. [Gr. Bios (bias) $=$ course of lite snd $\pi$ गhagrós (plastas) $=$ lormed, moulded from riáaow (plasso) $=$ to form, to mould.] Bioh: A little nucleus of germinal matter many of which are scattered through the tissues of the body. It is from these that the growth of new matter proceeds. In ths process of healing of a wound near the surface of the body, "lympb" is poured out, in which may be found lioplasts which have descended from wbite blood corpuscles. $O$ these, sorne produce epithelium, others fibrous connective tissue, unless they be too freely nourished, in Which case they grow and multiply rapidly,
snd no kind of tissue whatever results, but snd
pus is alone formed. (Beale: Bioplasm, $\S 43$, 133.1
bi-ŏse' $-\mathbf{t}-\mathrm{py}$, s. The diagnosis of life and death, as by means of an elactric currat.
bi'-ō-tine, bī-t-ti'-na, \& [ITal. biotina Fronn Biot, a French naturalist.) A minsral called also Anorthite (q.v.).
bi'o-tite, s. [Named after Blot, a French sturalist; suffix -ite.]
Min. : A hexagonsl sud sn optlcally unaxial mineral, formerly called Magnesis Mica, Ilexagonsl Mica, and Uniaxial Mica. It exists in tsbular prisms, in disserninated scales, or in massive aggregations of cleavable scales. Colour: silvery-white, rarely bottlegreen, snd by transmitted light, often fierg-red. Composition a good deal varies. One apecimen had silica, 40.00 ; slumina, 16.16 ; sesquioxide of iron, $7 \cdot 50$; oxids of manganess, $21 \cdot 54$; potassa, 10.83 ; water, 3.0 ; iron. 0.50 ; and
 and Euksmptite one of e hydrous type. (Dana.)
bl-o-vac, s. [Bivounc.] (Glossog. Nov.)
hip'-ar-oŭs, $\alpha$. [Lat. preftx $b t=t w o$, and pario $=$ to bring forth, to besr.] Bringing forth two at a birth. (Johnson.)
bī-par'-těd, it by-par-ted, a. [Lat. prefix $b i=$
into two Her. : The same as parted (q.v.).
bī-par'-tĭ-ble, a. [In Fr. bipartible. From Lat. bipartio $=$ to divide into two parts.
Lat. pref. $b i=$ two, sud partibilis $=$ divisible purtio $=$ to share, to part; pars $=$ a part.]
Bot. : Capable of being parted in two. Ex smple: the Calyx of Protea.
bīpar-tí-ent, c. \& \& [Lat. bipartiens, "pr. par. of bipartio.] [See Bipartiale.]
A. As adjective: Dividing into two part without leaving a remainder. (Glossag. Nov.) The same as B. substantive (q.v.).
B. As substantive: A number which divides another into two equal pirts without leaving of 50 .
bi-par'-tile, a. [From Lat prefix bi, vart, \& suffix-ile.] Bipsrtibls, which may be divided into two. (Mariyn.)
bi-par'-tīte, a. [In Ital bipartito; from Lat. bipartitus, pa. par. of bipartio $=$ to divide into sbare to part: pars = s part. in Fr biparth Divided into two, bipsrted. Used -
J. Spec.: Of things material.
-" His [Alexander"i! empire was bipartito into Aain 2. Fig. : Of thíngs not material.
" The diviue fate is also bipartite: some theiste unpposing God both to decree and to doe all things is us ovil as well as rood) or hy his immediate infouze necesary to us."-Cud woorth: intellectunt Syzem PraL, p.
Bot.: Parted in two from the spex simost but not quite to the base. Applied to lexves, \&c.

+ bī-pa"-tí-tton, s. [In Fr. bipartition; from Lat. bupartitum, aupine of bipartlo $=$ to divide into two parts; preflx $\begin{gathered}i \\ = \\ \text { two, and partio }= \\ \end{gathered}$ to share, to part ; pars = s part.] Ths act or state of being so divided (Clossog. Nov., 2nd edition, 1719.)
| br-pā-tẹat, a. [From Lat. prefx $b i=$ two $_{\text {, }}$ and Eng, patent.] Opes on both eides. (Glossog. Nov.)

Câte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, tather; wē, wĕt, hëre, camệ, hër, thêre; pıne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, maríne; gö, pöt,

bl-peohe, bi-pe-chen (pa, par. bipehte), v.t. [A.S. bepacan: pa, par. bepachi = to deceivo,
or seduce.] To doceive. (0.Eng. Hom. i. 9I.)
Di-p`o'-tin-āte, a [From Lat. prefix bi= two, snd pectinatus = sloped two opposite ways, like a comb; pecten $:=$ a comb; pecto $=$ to comb.)
Bot., dc.: Having two margins each pectinate, i.s., toothed like a counb. (Webster.)
bi'-pěd, a \& s. [In Fr. bipide ; Port. bipede. From Lat. prefix $b i=t w o$, and pes, genit. pellis $=$ foot. )
A. As adjective: Hsving two feet.
" By which the men, when heaven! life was ceased, Byron: An Epiutle. (Richardson)
B. As substantive: A man or other being from s qusdruped wsiking on fonr
" No serpent or fishes oviparous, have any stones at exl. neither ${ }^{\text {piped }}$ nor quadruped uviparo
bi'-pěd-al, bĭp'-ed-al, an [In Fr. bipedal ; from Lat. bipes, genit. bipedit =two-footed,] [Biped.] Having two feet.


Wi'-pě1-tà-ta, s. pl. [From Lat. preflx $b \dot{i}=$ two, and peita; Gr. médrך (veltē) $=\mathrm{a}$ amall, light shield of leather, withont s rim. It was generally crescent-shaped.]
Zool.: Cuvier's name for a tamily of Crustaceans, one of two making op the order Stomapoda. It was so called because the testa is divided into two hucklers, whereas in the other family, the Unipeltata, there is but one. The former is now generally called Phyllosomidæ, $n$ nd the latter Squillide, whilst a third family, the Mysidie, has been placed with them nuder the Stomapoda. (See these terms.)
bī-pěl'-täte, r. [Bipelitata.]
Zool.: Having a covering like two small shiclds, or like s double ahield.
bī-pĕn'-nāte, bī-pěn-nā'těd, a. [From Latin prefix bi, and pennatus = feathered, winged. Compare also bipennis = having two wings; $b i=$ two, and penna $=\mathrm{s}$ feather, a wing. ${ }^{\text {j }}$

1. Zool.: Having two wings.
"All bipennated insects heve polsea folned to the
body."-Derham. body."-Durham.
*2. Bot. : The same as Bipinvated (g.v.).
bī-pĕn-năt-ǐ-par'téd, a. [From Latin prefix $b i=$ two, and Eng. pennali-parted

Bot.: Twice penuati-parted, donbly divided into partings or partitions-applied to the venation of a leaf and its lobings. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
Dī-pĕn-năt-ĭ-sěc'-těd, $a$. [From Lat. pref. $b i=$ two, and Eug. peuratisected (q.v.).] The same as bipennati-parted, except that the into partitions. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
bi-pĕn'-nĭs, s. [Lat. bipennis, as sdj. = baving two edges; as subst. = an axe with two edges, s battle-axe: from prefix bi, and penna $=$ a feather ; another form of pinna $=$ a festher, a wing.] A two-edged axe, a battle-sxc.
bi'-pēş, s. [Lat. bipes $=$ two-footed; from preflx $h:=$ two, and pes $=$ foot.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A name given to a lizard from the Cape of Grool lioper-the Auguis bipes of Lifuneus, the Scelotes bipes of Gray.
2. Zool.: A renus of reptiles, bclonging to the order Sauria, and the family Gymmoplathalmida. The hinder legs are imperfect, and thns the first step is taken towards their disappearance in the Oplidia (Serpents), to which these lizards are closcly akin. Some species (q.v.). Example : Dipes lepidopodus, Laceputle, (q.v.). Example: Bipes lepidopodus, Lacepude,
bī-pĕt'-al-oŭs, $a$. [From prefix $b i=t w o$, and wat petanm $=$ a metal plate. From Gr. mitadov (petalon) $=3$ leaf, a petal, a plate of
metal.]
[Petal.]
Bot.: Having two petals in the flower.
mi'-phór-a, bi'-phór $\mathbf{r}$-ĕş, s. $p t$. [From Lat. prefix bi, and Gr. фepa (pherō); the same as

Zool.: An order of Tunicated Molluscoidan consisting of free-swimming snimals, transparent ss glass, and having sn aperture at each end of their tubuisr body, the one for the ingress and the other for the exit of water. The typlcal genus is Salpa. The neareat sffinity of the Biphora is with the Ascidians. [Ascidia.]

## bī-pin' <br> pĭn-nā - těd.

prom Lat. prefix bi, and Eng. pinnated. and pinnatus $=$ two thered; pinna $=$ a feather.]
Bot.: The term uaed when the lealiets of a pinnate leaf are themselvea pinnate. A great many of the Acacias which constitute so marked a fcature in tropical jungles
 pinnate leaves; so
bī-pĭn-năt'-ǐ-fid, * bi-pěn-năt'-1-fid, [From Lat. pretix $b i=$ two; and Eng. pinna ificd, pennatifd (q.v.).]

Bot.: Twice pinnatifid. The term nsed when the lobes or ainuations of s pinnstifid leat are themselves pinnatifid.
bi-plĭ'-cāte, a. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two and plicatus $=$ folded; ps. par. plico $=$ to fold.]
Bot. : Twice folded togather. (Henslow)

+ bī-plǐç'-i-ty̆, s. [From Lat. biplex, genit. biplicis = donble, and Eng. suffix -ity.] The state of being twice folded, reduplication. (Roget.)
bī-pō-lar, $a$. [From prefix $b t=$ two, and polar (q.v.).] Doubly polar. (Coleridge.)
Bí'pŏnt, Bi-pŏn'-tine, a. [From Lat. bi. pontinus = pertainiug to Bipontium, now Zweibrücken, in Bavaria.]
Biblio.: Relating to books published at Bipontinin. (See etyia.)
* biprene, bipreone, v.i. [A.S. pref. $b i$, and prem = a clasy, a bodkin.] To pin, to tog ; to fasten dowu. (N.E.D.)
bi-pǔ'ric-tāte, $\alpha$. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ , and purtatus $=$ punctus $=s$ puncture, with suffix oate.] [Punctate.]
Entom., \&c. Having two punctures.
bi-pŭñc'-tu-al, a. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and punctus = a puncture, " $\dot{\text { raving }}$ a point, points. (Maunder.)
bī-pū'-pill-lāte, a. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, aud puyplla $=$ ( I ) sn orphan girl; (2) the pupil of the eyc.]
Entom.: Having two pupil-like markings, differing in colour in the ocellus of a butter fly's wing.
bi-quad'-rāte, s. [In Ger. biquadrat. Lat prellx $b i=$ two, and quatratus $=$ squared square; quouro $=$ to make square; quadrum
$=$ a square ; quatuor $=$ fomr: $]$ The fourth power of a number or quantity. [BiquadRatic.]
 bi-quãd-răt'-ic, a. \& s. [In Fr. biquadra tique; Port. biquedirado.] [Biquadrate.]
A. As adjective (Arith., Alg., \&c.): Twice squared, ie., squared, and then squared again; raiscd to the fourth power; containing such a fourth power, or pertaining to that Which does so. [See the compound terms which follow.]
B. As substantive (Arith., Alg., ©c.): The fourth power; that is, the square multiphied by the square. Thns $x^{6}$ is the biquadratic of $x$, and $a^{4}+4 a^{3} b+6 a^{2} b^{2}+4 a b^{3}+b^{4}$ is the biquadratic of $a+b$.
biquadratic equation. An equation containing the fourth power of the nnknown quantity in it, whether with or withont the
powers less than the fourth. Thns $x^{4}+3 x$ $+4=2 x^{2}-x^{3}$ is a biquadratic equation.
biquadratio parabola. A curve of the third order, haviug two infinite legs tending in the same direction.
biquadiatio root. The squsre root of a square root ; the square root of a number, and then its square root again extracted. Thus 2 is the biquadratic root of 16 , because $\sqrt{10}$ is $=4$, sud $\sqrt{4}=2$.
bi-quash, v.i. [QOASH.] To be rent in pieces.

And nl biquanhed the roche."-P. Plowman, w,s71.

* bī-quě'st, s. [Bequest.]
* bl-que-then, v.l. [From A.S. be, and cwithan $=$ to speak or moan in grief, to mourn, to lament.] To bewsil.
"And ameren, and windou and blquethen,
Story of Gen. \& Exod, 24 4 - - -
bī-quĭn'-tile, s. [Lat. bi=two, snd quintilis = pertaining to the fifth month of the old Romsn year, sfterwards July ; quintus = the fifth; quinque = five.]
Astrol.: An aspect of the planets, first noted by Kepler, when their distance from each other is $\frac{2}{5}$ of \& circle, i.e., $144^{4}$. (Glossog. Nov.)
bǐquua'd, pret. of v. [From pret. bi, and A.S. cwethan = to say, tell.] [Bequeath.] Ordered, appointed.

> "God bi-quuad watrew here stede."
bir, * bur, s. [O. Icel. byrr.] Rage, fury. "To him he atirt with bir ful grin."
 Lat. bi $=$ two, and radialus, pa. par. of radio $=$ to furmish with spokes or rays; radius $=$ a apoke, s ray.] Having two rays.
bïrçh, * bïrçhe, * bẽrçhe, * bũrçhe, * bïrke (Eng.), birk (Scotch), s. \& a. [A.S. Dan. birk, birke-tree ; Dut berk ; (N. H.) Ger. birke; M. H. Ger. birche, birke ; O. H. Ger. bircha, piricha; Russ. bereza; Pol. brzoze; Serv. breza; Lith. berzas, all = birch. Skeat quotes from Benfey Sansc. bhurja $=$ a kind of birch, the leaves or bark of which were used for writing on.] [BYRCHE.]
A. As substantive:

1. The English name of the trees and shrubs belouging to the botanical genus Betula (q....). Two species occur wild in Britain, the Common Birch (Betula alba) and the Dwarf Birch (B. nona). The Common Birch has ovate-deltold, acnte, doubly serrate leaves. Its fowers are May. It grows best in heathy soils and in alpue districts. The Droning or Weeping Birch ( $B$. pendula) is a variety of this tree. It grows wild on the European continent and in Asia. The wood of the lireh is tongle and white. It is used for making broms; it is often burned into charenal ; twigs are by many employed for purposes of castigation. The oil obtained from the witite rind is used in tanning Inssia leather. [Brach-orl] The Russians turn it to acconnt aiso as a vermifuge and as a balsam in the cure of wounds. In some countries the bark of the birght is made into hats and drinking-cups. The betula of Scotland, in Lapland, \&c. It is a sniali shrub, one or two feet high. The Laplander uses the wood for fuch, and the leaves, Epread over with a reindecr's skin, for a bed. $B$. lente is the Mahogany Birch, Mountain Mahogany, Sweet Bireh, or Cherry Birch of North Alnerica. Its leaves are fragrant, and have been used as a substitute for tea. The Canne Birch, of which the Nortl American Indians construct their portahle canoes, is the $B$. papyrucea.
2. A rod of birch used for castigation.

Why not go to Weatminster or Eton at ouce. Man, nud take to Lily Gramiar niu Accidence. And tw
B. As autjective or in composition: Or or belonging to the tree described under A. (Sef the coropounds which follow.)

- Lady Birch: A name for Betula alba, Lin. [Binch.] (Lyte, Priot, \&c.)
Silver Bitch: Betula alba, Lin. (Lyte, Prior.)
West Indian Birch: A terebinthaceous tree, Bursera gummifera. (Treas, of Bot.)
birch-besprinkled, a. Besprinkled with birch. (Used poetically of cliffe.)
bonl, boy ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph =f.

birch-camphor, birch camphor, s.
A resinous eubstance obtained from the bark of the Black Birch (Betula nigra).
birch-oll, s. An oli extracted from the bark of the birch-tree. It is ased io the pre paration of Russis leather, to which it imparts a certain fragrance, whist at the same time protecting it from becoming mouldy or being attacked by insects.
biroh-wine, birohen-wine, a Wine mede from the vernal juice of the birch.
" Sho bast no charmindivine
Yet ohe cun carve auld 11ake bich wine."
r. Warton : Proar. of Dicontent
T Other obvious compounds are: Bircl-broom, Birch-canoe (Longfellona: Song of Hiawatha, xiii.), birch-grove, birch-leaf ( (bid., iii.), birchrod, birch-itree, \&c.
birch, v.f. [From btrch, s.] To chastise with a birch rod ; to flog.
birçhed, pa. par. \& a. [Birch, v.]
$\dagger$ bïr'-ghęn (Eng.), bir-leen (Scotch), a. [A.s. berrcen, bircen, byrcen; Dut. berken; Ger. bircen.) Pertaining to birch; composed of birch ; made of birch. (Gradaally beconsing obsolete, its place being supplied by the substantive birch used a(jectively.) [BiRKEN.]
"She ante benesth the blrchen trea."
Scott: The Lady of the Lak
"bir'-chinn, a. The same as Birchen (q.v.).
Birchin Lane, * Birchen Lane,
"Burchen Lane, *Birching Lane, s.

1. (of the three fitst forms): A lane or street in the City of London in which sccond-hand or realy-made clothes were formerly boll. It is one of the lanes connecting Cornhili and Lombard street, and is much more aristocratic in its character than in the olden time. Stow says the name is a corruption from Bischover, the first builder and owner thereof.


2. Of the form Birching Lave: A cant term for a place where one is to receive a whipping. (Ascham.) [Brirch, v.t.]

- To send one to Birching Lane: To send one to be whipled. (Nares.)
birch -ingig, pr. par., a., \&is. [Brech, v.]
A. \&B. As pr. par. \& prerticipial alj. : In
sense corresponding to that of the veriz
$\underset{\text { bir h. As twig. }}{\mathrm{C}}$. : The act of chastising with a
bĩrç'-wọod, s. \& a. [Eng. birch; wood.]
A. As suhstrutive:

1. A wood consisting of birches.
with thers came heallony dowa through the sfrccurood

2. The wood of the birch-tree.
B. As culjective:
3. Pertaining to a wood or forest of birch.
" Strewn der it thick as the birchwoon leares",
4. Made of, or io any way pertailuing to, the wood of the birch-tree.
birçh'-wòrts, s. [Eng. birch, and -worts, pl. suflk.] [Wonr.]
Bot. : The name given by Llodley to his order Betulaceie ( $q$.v.).
bird (1), "byrde, * berde, "bridde, " bryd (Eng.), bird, "beird, "burd, " brid (by letter change from the first form). Ac (by letter change from the first form); A.S. rid $=$ a bird, especially the young of birds. There is no evidence as to its remote etymology. Skeat connects it with A.s. brêdian $=$ to Ureed ; from which Murray dissents.]

## A. As substantive:

I. Ordincry Languago:

1. Literally:
+(1) In the Anglo-Saxon sense of the tern: The young of any animal; $;$ a brood
*(a) The young of any festhered flying biped; a chicken.
"Ao that ungentie gull, the cuckoo's birch
Sinzeepp: Hon. Ir., r. 2.
(b) The young of any other animal.
*(c) A child.
"With my hreatoo my brid I Hed",
(2) $\Delta$ feathered flying biped.
(a) Gen.: Any feathered flying biped, great or small, old or young.
Ser. tv. as. and the birds of the heavens were fled."-
(b) Spec. : A small feethered fiying blped, as distinguished fronn a large one, the latter being called a fowl. Also especially applied in eportiag phraseology to game - e.g., par-
tridgeg. (Colloquial.)
2. Fig. : As a term of evdearment or otherwiee.
(1) A lady. Spec., a young lady, a girl, ao called probably, not only from her youth [A. 1. (1)], but also fram her beanty, her lightness of movement, her ability to eing sweetly, and her livelioess of demeanour. (Chiefly Scotch.)

## Lord John etood in his stable door, Sald he was boua to Frde $;$ aund <br> Burd Ellep atuod in har bower door, Gaid ohed riu by hie side."

a An sppeliation for a mall froin a woman who loves him. [C. Bird of Arabia.]
(3) An appellation givea to a man by one who believes him too soaring in his anabition. [C. Bird of the Mountain.]

## II. Technically

I. Zool.: The English designation of the Aves, the second class of the sub-kingdou Vertebrata, standing between the Mammalia (Manmals) above, and the Reptilia (Reptiles) below. Whilst in their warm blood they are pore closely skin to the former than to the latter, they spproach the latter rather than the former in various points of anstomical structure, especially in their lower limbs, [Ornithoscelida.] They agree also with Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes in being oviparous, whilst the Mammalis bring forth their young alive and suckle them for a thase. Birds are feathered bipeds, with wings used by all but a few aberrant speeies for flight. wo fachitate the luogs permeate the larger luoces, and with the lungs permeate the larger loces, and
even the huge bills of the hornbill, toucan, \&c., the effect being greatly to diminish their weight. 'The circulation is rapid, the blood warmer than io other vertebrates, and the ebergy, consequently, great. A bird consists of a head, a body, snd limbs, the latter term including the lega, tail, and wings. la the Bubjoined figure-


- For more minute details see Bill, Leg, Wing, Tall, de.
Linaxus divided Birds into six orders, Aceipitres, Pice, Anseres, Gralle, Gallinæ, and Passeres, All of these, exceln Picte, are still retained under different names. Cnvier, in 1817, recognised six ordera, Accjpitres, Passeres, Scansores, Gallinæ, Grallæ, and Palmipedes. Vigors, in 1825 , adopted the quinsry arrangement into Raptores, Insessores, Raaores, Grallstores, and Natatores. Owen, in 1866, made seven orders : Natatores, Grallatorea, Rasores, Cantstores, Volitores, snd Raptores: and Hoxley, in 1864, separated Birds into Sanrururx, containing only the Ostrich and its sllies ; and tho Carinstas compreheoding all ordinary birds. Dallas (following Vogt's srrangement of 1851) divided Birds into two sections, the Antophagi, in which the young birds are capable of feeding Which the young bircs are capable of feeding
themselves from the moment of leaving the cgg,
and the Invessores, In which the young remontn
in the nest till they ary compietely Hederd in the nest till they are completely Hedged, former section contains four orders, tatorea (Swimmers), the Grallatores (Wadifg Blrds), the Curnores (Runners), and the Rasores (Galliasceque Blrde). The Insessorisi section aleo contains four orders, the Columbe (Pigeons), the Seansores (Climbing Birds), the Passeres (Perchers), and the Raptores (Bird of Prey). In A.D. 1711, Ray estimated the birds known and described at "near 500 .*
In 1835 , Mr. Swainson conjectared that the opecies, known and unknown, might be aboai 6,800 . There are more than 10,000 species of birds, sonie confiued to narrow localities, other widely distributed. Of these, a considerable propurtion belong to the United States, either as snmoner visitors or as yearly residents

2. Palownt.: In certain triassic atrata in Connecticut there ars ornithichnites," or fossil footprints like those which birds would leave upou the mud or fine sand over which they walked. [Footrainta, OnNithichnite.] The number of joiats in esch of the three toes Is prectsely the esme as in modern birds, notwithstanding which some think the imprints msy be those of Deinossurian reptales, of which reblains have been found in the same atrstum. The oldest bird, of which the actual feathered ekeleton has beew oltained, comes from the lithographic slate of upper oolitic age, quarried at Solenhofen in Bavaria: it is the Archaropteryx of Owen (q.v.). Three apecimens of it are known at jresent: one in Bavaria, the second ia the British Musenm of. Nstural Mistory, South Kensington, whilst the third is in the Berlin University Buseon, for which it was purchased from Herr Hablyerlein for 80,000 marks, or about $£ 4,000$. This last epecimen of Archeopteryx has been examined by Professor Carl Vogt, who considers that it is neither bird nor reptile, but eomething intermediate lietween the two; or, to be more specific, that while a bird in its integument and hinder limbs, it is a repitle in sll the rest of its organisation. Bones like those of bircls exist in the Wealden; opinion has much wavered as to whether they were true birds or flying reptiles [Prerodactitl; there is, however, what appears to be a genuine bird in the Greensand. Prof. Miarsh found io the Cretsceons rocke of America two reinarkable genera of birds: the Hesperornis and the lehthyornie, the fornor furornis and the jenthyornis, the formor furnished with true teeth in a groove, and the
latter having them lodged in sockets. In these respects they approsch reptiles, besidea Whieh the lehthyornis, like reptiles, has its vertebre concave at each ead. of tertiary hirds Owen, in 1846, established four opecies from the London clay, described from four or five fragonents of bones and skulls found in that eocene deposit. These icclude a vulture, a kingfisher, and an ostrich. Bones of birds in the Paris gypsum and the lacustrine lime stone of the Limagne d'Auvergne, both freshwater strsta of eocene age. From the miocene beds of France have been ohtained about seventy apecies, among others, parrots, tragons, geventy apecies, among others, parrots, tragons,
flamingoes, secretary birds, gnd marabout flamingoes, segretary birds, and marabout
storks, suggesting the present fanns of South storks, suggesting the present fanns of South
Africa. There are birds in the miocene of the Africa. There are birds in the miocene of the Sewalik hills in lidia. Uf post-tertiary specles
the finest, and also the best known, are the gigantic Moas frotn New Zealand, which seem to lave been contemprorary with $10 a n$, though now tbey are extioct. The set more massive Apyornis, the eggs of which are more than thirteen inches in dianeter, snd equal in capacity to 148 hens" eggs, is found in gurface deposits in Madigascar. Thus few fobsil birde are known, and those fow are mostly from the tertiary or post-tertiary rocks.
3. Her: : Birds are regsrded, some as em blems of the more sctive, sad others of tho contemplative life. Among the terms applied to theni are Membered, Armed, and Clos (q.v.). When birds are mentioned in blazon withont expressing their species, they ehould be drawn in the form of the blackbird. (Gloss. of Her.)
B. As adjective: OP, belonging to, or tor $r$ ird. (Ses the compounds which follow.)
C. In special phrases.
4. A' the birds in the air (Eng : All the birds in the air): A play anong children. (Scotch.)
 are hiso cor
(Jamiesom.)

## 2. Ambian Bind:

## (a). Lit.: The fabled Phoenix.

(b) One whoas reputation or whose power is so genuine, that, even if destroyed, it . will rise agaia.

## 

3. Bird and Joe (used as cdv.): A phrase used to denote intimaey or familiarity. (Scotch.) Sitting "Bird and Joe," ajtting " cheek by jow," like Darby and Joan. (Jamieson.)
4. Bird of Jove: The eagle.
"I maw Jovie Binl, the Rorpan engle"
5. Biva of Juno:
(a) The peacock.
(b) The hawk
"See the bird of Jumo stooping.". Pope: Aiteol. Pooms.
6. Bird of Night: The owL

And yesterday the brod of night did sit,
Eveu at noouday, npoun the parket place. Even at noonday, mpon,"
Hooting and shriekimg."
7. Bird of Peace: The dove, so called be caose, on the subsidence of tive deluge, it bore to Noah in its bill an olive leaf, the symbol of peace (Gen. viii. 1I).
"The rod, nud bind of perce, and all such smblems,
8. Bird of the Mountain:
(a) Lit. : The eagle.
(b) Fig. : A man of sosring ambition.
"Proud bind of the mountain thy plume shal! be torn,"
9. Bird of the wilderness: The skylark.
"Btrd of the wilderness, hythesome and euralberless."
10. Birds of a feather; Birds of self-same feather: Men of similar tastes or 1 roclivities hence the phrase.
"For both of you are bindr of melfsame feather" 11. Birds of a feather floek tngether: A prevalent phrase signifying that persons of similar tastes draw together and are generally seeo in each other's company-scientists with scien. tists, religtons nen with religious men, playsetors with play-aetors, thieves with thieves.
bird-belt (1), a.

1. Lit.: A short arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing them. (Lit. \& fig.)
It is sometimes reprosented in heraldry.
2. Fig.: That whieh smites one's heart or reputation withont deeply penetmting either.



BIRD-BCLT. take thuse thlngs for bird-bolta
that you teenu cannon bull
Tweifih Night, is.

## 

- bird-bolt (2), s. A corruption of one of the English names for the Burlution ( $\mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{w}}, \mathrm{F}$ ).
bird-cage, s. A cage for hirds it is genemaly inade with woodeu bottom aod posts. aut with wire, or, if large, somethes with wieker-work bars on the sides and top:

> "At the door he hung the bird-caqai" Longrevi The song of lifice
bird-call, s.

1. A little stick, eleft rit one end, on which is put a lear of some plant, for inuitating the cry of birds. (Goodrich \& Porter.)
2. A short metallie cylinder, with a ciremlar perforated wate at each end ; used to make a trilling noise, as a deeoy for birds.
bird-catcher, s. One whose oceupation it is to catch birels.
fondiness for fiowers, and for luirds, I would venture to
$\begin{aligned} & \text { sultalite calling for him } \\ & \text { flight of the } \boldsymbol{H} \text { arem). }\end{aligned}$
bird-catching, s. \&a
3. As subst.: The art, operation, or oecupation of eateling birds. This ia one of the regular callings of the London poor. In Epping Forest it was carried on to such an extent that there birds became comparatively scarce; but since this "open space" has
become public property birl-eatching has beenforbidden. Ansoog the birds canght are the lianet, the bulltinch, the goldifneh, the
chaffineh, the greenfinch, the lark, the nightingale, de. Mr. Henry Msyhew calculates that one man, who practised the trade for sixty years, must have caught, first and last about 312,000 birds. The general method sdopted is the employnent of a decoy-bird sdepted is net. [Bird-NET.]
4. As adj.: Pertaining to the cateling! of birds; s bird-catehing apparatus.
bird-oherry, s. A amall tree (the Prunus padus, de.), wild is Britain, eaprecially io its nortbern parts. It has pendalous racemes of white flowers, which appear in May, and are auceeeded by amall black drupaceoua cherry-like fruits. (Hooker and Arnoti.)
bird-class, s. A class for teaehing birds to ímitate the notes of an instrument. There are generally about beven birds in a elass. The prineiple is to ahut the class np in a dark room, half-starviag the performers till they imitate the instrument, and graduslly let in light upon them and partially feed them rs a reward for ainglog. Learning to sssoeiate the singing with the gradual appearanee of light and the exhibition of food, they sing to obtain these necessaries. (Mayhew.)

## bird-conjurer, * brydd-ooniuerer,

 8. A diviner by means of birds, an angur "Thes gentils. .' ${ }^{\text {Br }}$ bryddconiurers aud dyusnours."bird-diviner, "brid-deuyner, $s$. The same as Bird-conjurer. "Deuynoures and . . . briddouyneras"-Wycitge
bird-duffer, s. A vulgar name for one Who sells a brightly-coloured and expensive bird, which is found to be a common one of dull the painted for sale. The speeies commonly operated upon is the female greeufinel, its ligbt-coloured phunage adapting it for such a purpose. (Mayhew.)

## bird-eye, $a$ [Bird's-EYE.]

bird-eyed, $\alpha$. Having eyes like those of a bird, that is, possessed of prerciug sight. "Slud. "tis the horse.start out on the hrowa study -
bird-fancier, s. One who fancieg birds. (Used either of an amateur, or of one who makes a livelilood by trapping, keeping, and selling birds.)
bird-grass, s. The name given by seedsnen and others to a grass-the Poo trivialis, $L$.
bird-house, s. An open box for birds, set up on a lone pole, to keenit out of the way of cats. It is erected by those who, likiug birds, wish to minister to their convenience.
bird-lice, s. pl. The English name given to the small parasites so frequently seen in. fecting thirds. Naturatists plaee them in the insect urder Mallophaga, in immediate proximity to the Anoplura, which coutains the muman pediculi. [Mallophaga.]
bird-like, a Like a bird. (Used specially of a life too much contmeed.)

## For whet I see, how they do mount on high, Waving thenr mit-strethed wings at liberty <br> Theud do think hum birctlike has a cage <br> \section*{Niccols: Mir. for Magisirutels p. 653.}

## bird-lime,

I. Lit.: A substance whitish and limy in appearance. (Used, aq its aame imports, for capturing birds.) It is ingenemi manufactured from the bark of the holly, though the lierries of the mistletoe, and also the Dark, boilet in water, beaten in a murtar, and then masbed, may also be employed for the purpose.
"Holly is of so viscousa juice, as they make birdime
2. Fig.: Auything fitted to eosnare one, or restrain his departure from a place.

Henvins birdlime wraps me round and glues my
wings."
Drytem
bird-limed, a. Smeared with bird-lime. (Lit. \& fig.)

bird-loops, s.pl. The bars is a bird's cage.

To keep the hhabltants of the alr cloas exptive That were created to sky freedon: surely
And prisons their frat motiels, from suct blrod-loops "
bird-mouthed, $a$. Mealy-n.outhed; not
liking to say nnything unpleasant, even whez it alould be done.

## Ye're o'er birch mouth'd" Rameay : S. Prove, $p$ 86, (Jamieson)

bird-net, s. A net used for catching birds. It is about twelve yards aquare, and laid flat on the groupd, to which it ia affixed by four iron pins, its aides remaining loose. uposit is put a cage with a decoy-bird in it given to singing ebeerfully. When other birds cengregate around it, the man, who has beeo lying flat on his face twenty or thirty yarde off palls a string, which makea the loose aides of the net collapise and fy together, imprisoniag the birds rround the cage. (Moyhew.)
bird-organ, s. A small organ used in teaching birds to aing.
bird-pepper, 8. The fruit of a plant, the Capsicum baccatum. When ripe it $j$ gathered, dried in the sun, pounded, and mixed with salt. Afterwards it is preserved in bottles with atoppers, aod is called Cayenne pepper.
bird-seed, s. A name aometinica giver to heads of Plantain, Pluutago major (Linn.) and to Canary Grass, Phalaris cauariensis (Linn.), from their being given to birds for food. (Prior, p. 22.)
bird-spider, s. A genus of apiders-the Mygale, and apeeially the M. avicularia, a large species inhabiting Surinam, which, as both ith English and its scientifie names ins pror, was tormerly believed to catch biris. [M Yoale]

## $\dagger$ bird-swindler, s. [Bird-duffer.]

bird-trap, s. A two-winged flap-net aprung by hand, or a box-trap shpmorted on a tigure-af-four, with a trigrer to be tonched by


ANCIENT EGYRTIAN EIED-TibAP.
From " Fitkinson's Ancieat Egypians")
the bird, or sprung by a person on watelt The netting of birds by the former method is well picturedin the ancient Eyphinh paintings
(Knight.) The trap was generally buale in (Knight.) The trap was generally bunc in
net-work, straned over a frame. it cunsista of two semi-cireular sides or hapls of equat aizes, one or buth moring on the common thur or axis upon which they rested. When the trap, was sed, the two thas were kejt nuen by
means of strings, protably of catent, winct the moment the bait that stuorl in the; centre of the bar was tunched, slipped asile, and allowed the two sides to collapse, mind thus secured the viru. The Esyptian nets were very similar to those used in Enrope at the presest day, but jrobahly larger, and requirwhich may be attributed to au inquertection futheir contivance for closing them.
bird-witted, ct. Tending to roam from sulpiect to sulijest ; destitnte of coucentrativeness; without fixily of attention.
bird's-bill, s. A 1 lant (Trigonella ornitho-
bird's-bread, s. A nama for a junt-a sesponding term Pain doiseau. It is net responding term Pain dioisea,
bird's-eye, bird's-cyes, bird-eye, bird-cen (scoteh een is = Eng. eyes), 8 . da $a$.
A. As substantive:

1. Zool. \&o Orl. Lang. (lit.): The eye or eyes of a bird.
2. Bot.: The mane of several plunts with amall bright, usnally blue Howers.
(1) A widely-diffused uame for Ferentica chamedrys.
(2) A namo for a plant, called more fully the Bird's-eye Primroses, it is the Primult farinosa, it has pale lilac flowers with a a sulustanee smelling like musk. It growa in the north of England, or rarely in Scotland.
(3) A name sometimes givea to the Adonts autumnalis, ant indeed to the whole genua Adonla, more commonly designated "Pheasant's eye."

T American Bird's-eys: A plant-Primula pusilla (Treas. of Bot.)
3. A variety of manufactured tobacco, in which the ribs of the leaves are cut along with the fibre.
1B. As adjective:

1. Resembling a bird's-eye, as "Bird's-eye primrose" (q.v.).
2. Seen as a landscape might be by a bird flying over a country-i.e., seen from above. A Bird's-eye view (q.v.).
Bird'selye maple: A North American treeAcer saccharinum, called also the Sugar-maple. [Aceb, Suoar-maple ]

Bird's-eye Primrose: The aams as Bird'seye, A, 2 (2).

Bird's-ye view, Bird-eye view: A view auch as must present itself to a bird fiying over a
country, and conaequently looking at the landscape from above. Thougb a country landscape from above. Thougb a country
represented in this way on a map has its represented in this way on a map has its
prominent features exaggerated, yet to the unimaginative it gives a more lively and sven a more correct view of the country than ordinary representationa or maps of the norma type could do. (Lit. \&fig.)
"Viewing from the Pisgah of his pulpit the irea,
anaral, bappy, oourisbing, and glorious state of France, suoral, bappy, eourisbing, and glorious state of France,
as ing bird-yye daudscnpe of a promised land. "-Burks as in a bird-rye daudscape of
*That government being ad aitnated, as to have a large ralge of prospect, and as it were a birdis-eye view
of evarything. - Burke : Latter to Thomas Burgh. Esq.

## blrd's-foot, s.

1. In $Z$ ool. (Lit.): The foot of a bird

Bird's-foot Star, Bird's-foot Sea-star :
Zool.: Palmipes membranaceus, a British echinoderm
2. In Botany
(1) The English name of the Ornithopus, a genus of papilionaceons plants. There ia a British species-the Ornithopus perpusillus, or Common Bird's-font. 1 it is ao called from its Common Birds-font. it is ao called from its long seed-pods, which resemble bird 1 feet. It has pinnste leaves with 6-9 pairs of ter-
minal leaflets. The flowers are white, with minal leaflets. The flowers are white, with
red lines. It is found in Scotiand. 0 . sativns, red lines. It is fonnd in Scotiand. O. satimus,
or the Serradilla Bird g -foot, introduced from or the Serradilla Bird's-foot, introduced from
Portugal about 1s18, has proved a nost valu. able fodder-plant.
(2) A plant-Euphorbia ornithopus. (Treas. of Dot.)
Bird's-foot clover: Withering's name for the Bird's-foot Trefoil (q.v.).
Bird's-fnot Trefoil: The English name of the Lotus-a genus of papilionaceous plants, with tififoliolate leaves, umbellate flowers, and legumes with a tendency to be divided into many cells. Three apecies-the $L$. corniculatus, or Common, the L. major, or Narrow-leaved, and the L. angustissimus, or Slender birl's-foot, Trefoil-oceur in Britain. The first-named plant is very common, enlivening pastires all plant is very common, entivening pastires an where with its yellow flowers.
bird's-knotgrass, \& A book-name for a plant, Polygonum aviculare (Linn.).

## bird's-mouth, s.

1. Lit. : The mouth of a hitrd.
2. Carp. : The notch at the foot of a rafter where it resta upon and against the plate.

## bird's-nest, s. \& a

A. As substantive:
I. Lit.: The neat of a bird. Those of the several apecics vary in their minor details so as to be in most cases quite distinguishable from each other. One of the atreet-trades of London is the selling of bird's-aests.
"Of the street sellers of birdis-nexta"- Vayhow. Lonaon Labour. 11.8

- Edible birll's-nests are nests built by the Collocalia esculenta, and certain otber apecies of swallows inhabiting Sumatra, Java, China, and aome other parts of the East. The nests, which are deemed a luxury by the Chinese, are formed of a mucilaginous substance, secreted by the birds themselves from their aslivary giands.
II. Figuratively and technically:

1. Either the popular or book-namea of eeveral plants.
$\dagger$ (1) The Wild Carrot, Daucus Carota (Llnn.)
The whole tult [of flowerel fo drawn together when

(2) The Common Parsnip, Pastinaca sativa L. (Ger. Appendix.)
(3) The modern book-name of the genus Monotrops (Hooker and Arnott.)

II Yellow Bird's-nest : Monotropa hypopitys.
(4) A fern : Asplentum (Thamnopteris) nidus.

II Bird's-nest Peziza: The common name for the apecies of Cyathus and Nidularia, two genera of fungi.
2. Naut.: A look-out station at a mast-head for a aeaman sent up tather to watch for whalea. [Crow's-Nest.]
B. As adjective: Resembling a bird's neat ; in any way pertaining to a bird'a nest. [A., II. (5).]

Bird's-nest Orchis: Ons of the orchidex, Neottia or Listera Nidus-avis, L. The English deaignation is a trauslation of the Latin Nidusavis. The plant is so called from having its avis. The plant is so calsed fleahy fibrea aggreroot composed of numerous heahy foreaggere gated in a bird's-nest fashion. Gerard indi-
catea the kind of mest which in his view it cates the kind of nest which in his view ling rootes platted or croased one over another verie intricately, which resembleth a crowe's nest made of atickes." It has dingy brown Howera growing in spikea, and is found iu the northern parts of Britain.
birds-of-paradise, s. The English designation of a family of Conirostral lirds-the Paradiseidx. They are elosely allied to the Corvidx (Crowa), with which, indeed, they are united by some writers. They have magnifleent plumage, especialiy the males, who can noreover elevate quite a canopy of plumes behind their necks. When first discovered they were the sulpect of many myths. They were supposed to be perpetually on the wing, having no feet, a fable perpetuated by linnæus in the name apoda or footless, given to the best-known and finest species. The fact was that the inhabitants of New Guinea, their wastive region, cut off the feet before selling them to Europeans. The fable of the Phoenix them to Europeans. The fable of the Phonix curreat about the Birda of Paradise. [Phemix.]
bird's-tare, s. A damie given to a plant, genus Arachis.
bird's-tongue, s. A pame given to various plants:-

1. Stellaria holostea. (Linn.: Ger. Apex.) Britten and llolland consider the name to have been founded on the shape of the leaves.
2. The fruit of the Ash-tree (Fraxinus excelsior), so called from the form thereof being like to a bird's-tongue. (Coles.)
3. A tree, Acer campestre, the common Maple. (Evelyn.)
4. Senecio paradoxus, the Great Fen Ragwort, a composite piant.
5. Anagallis arvensis, the Scarlet Pimpernel.
6. The book-name for a plant genus, Ornithoglossum, belonging to the order Melanthacex (Melanths.)

- Other abvious compounds are: Bird-connoisseur (Mayhew: London Labout and the London Poor); bird-lover (lbid.); bird-note (Hemans: Siege of Valentia); bird-stuffer, bird-stuffing ; bird-trada (Mayhew), *C.
Bird (2),
Exod., $2,591$. [Birtit] (Story of Gen. and
bird, v.t. [From bird, s. (q.v.)] To catch birds. (Generally in the present participie.) [Birding.]
"I do invite you to-morrow morning to my hnuse to hreakfant; after well a birding together."-Shukesp: Merry Wives. $11 .{ }^{3}$
bïrd'-ẽr, *bỹr'-děr, s. [Eng. bird; eer.] A bird-catcher.

Wherewith they be caught like as the bypder beguleth the byrdea "-Thes: Inatruct of Chriatian
bĩr'-dǐe, bïr'-dy̆, bũr'-dǐe, s. \& a a. [Dimin. of bird.]
A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: A little bird.

2. Fig.: A name of endearment for a little giri or for a young woman.
"For ae blink o' the bonnfie burdiesf", $\begin{gathered}\text { Brrnt: Tam OShanter. }\end{gathered}$
B. As adj.: Pertaining to the feathered

Burns: Etegy on tho Yoar 1reil
bïr'-díhg (1), pa. par., a., \&t e. [B1RD, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle: In sense correaponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of seeking to shoot or saare birds.
birding-piece, \& A gan to ehoot birds with, a fowling-pieca.
"Hra Mord There they sifway nee to dischargo their Binding-pieces; creep into the Kitn hole. ins a

* bir'-dïng (2), s. [Burden.] (Scotch)
bird'-man, s. [Eng. bird; -man.] A bledcatcher, a fowler.


#### Abstract

"An a fowler was bending hla net, a blackhird aiked foumdatione of a city, and eo the oirdmandrew out al aight."-L'Estrange.


bird'-něst, v.i. [Eng. bird; neas.] To seek after the nests of birds.
bird-něst'-ing, $a$ \& s. [Eng. bind; nest; ing.]
A. As adjective: Going after birda' neats.
B. As substantive: The act or practica of going after birds' nests.
new: I Sondon Labour, iL g2. g .
-bi-reave, * bireavien, v.t. Tbe same as Bereave (q.v.). (Layamon, 301,s11.)

* bir-êde, *bir-rê'-dĕn (pret. *biredde, bradde, bireadde, biradden), v.t. [From A.s. bercedan $=$ to comasel.] To counsei ; to advise. (Layamon, 21,072.) (Stratmann.)
bī-rē'me, \& $\quad[$ Lat. biremis $=(1)$ a two-oared boat; (2) a galley with two benks of oars. $B i$, in comp., two, and remus = an oar. 1 A Jlomao ship of war with two banke of oars. lt was inferior in magnitude and strength to the trireme.
bil-rĕt'-ta, s. [Ital. berretta; Sp. birreta; from Late Lat. birretum $=\mathrm{s}$ csp.]

Eccles.: The gquare cap worn by Roman and by some Anglican clerics. Priests wear black birettas, biahops and monsignori parple, and cardinals red

## bïr-găn'-dẽr, o. [Bergander.]

bir'-gŭs, s. [Mod. Lst, birgus (Leach).] A genus of Crustacea, belonging to the Paguride (Hernit Crabs). B. latro is the Thief-Crab, so called because it is sald to climb up cocoanut trees and pandanuaes to feed upon tbeir fruit. It ia found in the Islea Amboyna and France, living in boles at the roots of trees not far from the shore. It is sornetimes called also the Purse-crab.
bi-rhŏm-boí-dal, a. [From Lat, prefix bi $=$ two, and rhomboides $=\mathbf{a}$ rhomboid (q.v.).] Geom. \& Crystallog. : Having a surface cotnposed of twelve rhombic faces, which being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea till tbey intercept each other, would form two difterent rhombs.
bir'-1, s. [A.S. burh, pl. burga $=(1)$ a town, a city, (2) a fort, a castle, (3) a court, a palace, a house.] A city.

* He led hem allo to Tosepes biri.", 2,257.
© $\mathbf{b 1}-\mathbf{r i ́}$-dĕn, v.t. [A.S. beridan $=$ to ride around.] To ride around. (Layamon, 10,739.)
* bir-ie, s. [ 0 . Dut. beree (? $)=$ a bler.] The same as Bier (q.v.). (Ayenbite, 258.)
* bïr'-ǐed, pa. par. [Buried.] (Story of Gen. (t Exod., 256, \&c.)
* bir-i-el, " bir-iell, "bir-i-gell, "běrclle, * bẽr- $\breve{\mathbf{y}}$-ĕl, " bÿr'-y̆-ele, s. [A.s. byrigels $=$ a sepulchre.] A buryiog-place; s tomb.

And Whanne the bodi was takein, Joseph lappida he hal hewuy in a stoon."- Wy yclife (Purvey): Nark xxil ba

* birr'-i-ĕn, v.t. [Bunv.]
* bi-rin-nĕn (pret. bieorn), v.t. [Eng. prefí $b i$, and $O$. Eng. $r i n=$ to run. $]$ To run around. (Layamon, 26,064.) (Stratmann.)
birk, vi. [A.S. beorean $=$ to bark; byrcth $=$ barks [BANK]; or from leel. berkia $=$ to boast.] To give a tart answer, to converse in a sharp and cutting way. (Jamieson.)
 or, wöre, wolf, wõrk, whô, sön; mūte, cŭb, cüre, unite, cũr, rûle, full; trȳ, sy̆rian. $x, \infty=\overline{\mathbf{e}} . \quad$ ey $=\overline{\mathbf{a}} . \quad q u=k w$.


## BIRDS.

2 blUE-AND-RED MACAW.
2 incomparable bird of paradisk
8 golden bird of paradise.
4 RESPLENDENT TROGON.
5 KING BIRD OF PARADISE
6 FIRE WEAVER.
7 Paradise flycatcher.
8 BROAD-SHAFTED WHIDAS-BIRD.
s MARSH HAWK.
10 bald Eagle
11 BARRED OWL.
12 GOLDEN PHEASANT.


Eirks a. [Birck.] $\Delta$ hirch.
(a) Scutch:
"Let fregrant birkia in moodblnes drowt, Burni: Humble Peektion of Bruar Water.
(b) As an English dialectic word.' (Used in East Yorkshire.-Prof. Phillips.)
$\dagger$ (c) $\Delta s$ a poetic word in ordinary English: Shacown of the silver Mrk Sweep the green that folda thy grava"
birk-knowe, s. A knoll covered with birches. (Scot:h.)


- birk'en, v.t. [From birk $=$ birch, and verbal suffix en.] To birch, to beat with a birch twig or rod.
birk'en, † bir-lxin, a. [From A.S. bircen $=$ birilen. 1 Of or belonging to birch. (Scotch.) "On Yarrow banks the biriken ahaw."
bir'-kǐe (1), a. [Frem Scetch birk= a birch, and suffix -ie $=y$.] Abeunding with birches.
birk'-ǐe (2), bir'-ky, a. \& s. [Etym. doubtful. From A.S. beorcan = to bark, or Icei. berkia $=$ to boast. 1
A. As adjective (of the form birkie) :

1. Tart in вpeech. (Jamieson.)
2. Lively-spirited, mettlesome. (Galt.)
B. As substantive (of the form birkie and birky):
3. A lively young fellow, a persen of mettle. (Scotch.)
" ${ }^{1}$ ken how to gie the birkies, tak ahort feen."-
4. A childish game at cards, in which the players throw dowa a card alternately. Only two play; and the persen who throws dewn the highest takes up the trick. It is the same ss the Eaglish game of "Beggar my neighbour."
" Bat Bucklaw cared no mora abont riding the fret horse and that sort of thag. than he, craigongelt, did
atrout a gane at birkie."-scott : Bride of Lammermoor, in. $x \leq 11$.
TI Auld birky: Old boy. (Scotch.) (Colloquial.)
" Spoke 11ka ye' Tosell aruld birty,"
Ramsay : Poems. il. 92.
bïrl (1), * birle, * bir-lăn, r.t. \& i. [From A.S. byrlian $=$ to give to drink; to serve as a butler ; O. icel. byrla.]
A. Transitive:
I. Te administer liquer to, to peur ont liquor for guests.
"The wine thar with in reschell grete and small,

5. Te ply with driuk.
"She birted hira with the ale and wine-
6. To drink jplentifully.
"They birle the wine in honoar of Bachuz-"
7. To club money for the purpese of procuring drink. "]'ll birle iny bawhe." 1 will contribute my share of the expense. (Jamie-
son.) son.)

## B. Intransitive :

1. To drink in company with ethers.
wi' And then ganging majoring to the piper'a Howff. birring at your macle's cost, \&c.- fules of $m y$ Leund lord, il. ios. (Jumiteron)
2. To contribute money to purchase liquor.
" Now settied gossifer sat, and ksen
Did fur fresh bickers birle
Ramay: Poema, i. 262.
(Jamieson.)
birl (2), vi. [Dimin. from birr (q.v.). Both are initated frem the sound.]
3. Te make a neise like a cart driving ever stones, or mill-stones at. work. It denoter a constant drilling sound.
"The teluper-phil sho gies a tirl,
An' splus but slow, yot seemas to
4. To move rapidly.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Now through the air the suld boy birrd." } \\
& \text { Davidoon: Seasons, p. sy. } \\
& \text { (Jumieson.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

- bir-law, "bir-ley, "bur-law, *byrlaw, * byr-lay, s. [A corruption of boor; Ger. bauer = a countrynan, rnstic i and Eng.
law.] Rustic law, local law or regulations.
* birlaw oourt, * byrlaw court, * barley court, sc. Local courts chosen by raighbours to decide disputer between neighbour and neighbour.

biria. s. [A.S. byrie, byrele; O. Icel. byrli.] A cup-bearer. (Ormulum, 14,023.)
birled, pa. par. \& a. [Birl, v.t.]
birley, s. [Corrupted from barley ().] (Scotch.)
birley-oats, barley-oats, s. A species of oats.
"*: . . hy nowing thelr bear Immodiately after their
 the cominon whito onta, in its sppearance, chiefiy hy

bir'-lie-măn, bir'-1y̆-măn, s. [Birlaw and man. Comp. A.S. birighman $=$ a clty efficer.] The petty efficer connected with a burgh of barony. (Scotch.)
maniaged whata Whtg and © Hanoverinn, and be
 oh. slli
bir'-lĭn, s. [Frem Gael. bhairlin.] A lengeared beat of the largest bize, often with six,
semetimes with eight ears; generally used by sometimes with eight ears; generally used by the chieftains in
seldem had sails.

birl-ing (1), pr. par., a., \& s. [Binl (1).]
A. \& B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses cerresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: A meeting for drinking, a drinking bout, a drinking match, properly including the idea that the drink is clubbed.
"Na, Ma chap! we are no ganging to the Lairdig there will lie moriny a braw lad and lase ganathet, Letter XI.
bir'-ling (2), pr. par., a., \& s. [Binl (2).]
A.\& B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses cerresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: A noise, as of a revolving wheel.
:" Birling-mnking angunbling ooise bike an old. Glow. to Scott's Antiquary. (Jamiceon)
birn, v.t. [BURN, v.] (Scotch.)
birn (i), birne, s. [Burn.] (Scotch.)
birn (2). s. [Ger. birn, birne $=$ a pear, which the portion of a musical instrument defined below resemble in shape.]

Mus.: The portion of a clarionet or nny similar instrumeut into which the mouth-piece is inserted. (Stainer \& Barrett.)

* bir'-nĭe, * by̆r'-nie, s. [A.S. byrne $=$ a corslet, cuirass. 1 A corslet; a brigandine. (Douglas: Virgit, 280, 44.)
bir'-ny̆, a. [Scetch birn; y.] Covered with the scorched stems of hesth which has been set en fire. (Scotch.) (Davidson: Leisons.)
bī-rơs'-trāte, bī-rðs'-trā-těd, a. [From Latin prefix $b i=$ twe, rostratus $=$ beaked : rostrum $=\mathrm{n}$ beak.]
Bot., tc.: Two-benked, having two projectiens like beaks. Used especially of fruits. Example-Trapa bicornis, the Ling of the Chiuese, which
bas frut like a bull's head. The seeds form a considerable article of food. The genus
gracece. There are bibostrate fautt (Trapa gracece. There are bibostrate fruit (Trapa
iwe or three bicornis). species
natives of central and southern Eurepe, India,
China, and Japan. All sre flesting plants品位ives, and Japran. All are flesting plants, with leng, jeinted root-stalks. The secds of all sbound in stareh.
bī-rŏs'-trī-tēş, s. [From Lat. pref. bi = two, rostrum = beak, and suffix-ites (Geol.) (q.v.).] Palcont.: A fessil genus founded by Lamarck. It was formeriy believed to be n shell, but is new known to be a monld left loose in the centre of the shell radiolites. [RadioLiteb.] (S. P. Woodward.)
* bi-rôvy-en, v.t. [From A.S. berowan $=$ to row.] To row around. (Layamon, 20,128.) (Stratmann.)
biry, "bixye, "bixe, "byre, "bẽr (Enj.) bǐrp * bir, * beir, * bêre (Scotch), s. [Imb tated from the sound of a revolving wheel] 1. Noise, cry, roar.
" 1 herd the rumour of remunaeche foulls ande $*$

2. Ferce, impetuosity
(a) In a general sense.

In to the in ase greet btre sl the droue weate hodifpe (b) Spec.: of the wind.
" Klug Eolus eet heleh apoun his chare
Tenperis thare yre hat thal suld at thare will
Bere with thar bir the utyls..." Doug.: Virgh, 14, th
birr, beir, bere, vi. (Sootch.) To make a
whirring beund like that of a Bpinning-whoel whirring seund like that of a spinning-whoel in motion.

birred, pa, par. \& a. [BıRR.]
bir'-ring, pr. par., a., \& \& [Bian, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle and participial adjective: in senses cerrcspending to these of the verb
" Rejolce je birring palitricka a':"
C. As substantive: The neise of partridgee, \&e., when they spring. (Jamieson.)

* Bír'-rŭs, s. [Lat. birrus = a clonk for rainy weather.] A coarse woollen cleth, worn by the cemmen people in the 13th century. It was called atse burreau. (Planché.)
* bïr'-sall, s. [Brasell.] (Scotch.)
birse (1), t birs, byrss (pl. "byrsstis), ${ }^{2}$ [A.S. byrst; Sw. borst; Dan. borste; Dit. borstel; Ger. borste $=$ a bristle. $]$

1. Lit.: A bristie or bristles; the beard. (Evergreen, 1. 119.) (Knox, 51.)
2. Fig.: Anger, passion.
"
birse, birze (Scotch), brize (O. Eng.), o.t [A.S. brysan = to brnise, to break small.] Te brise (Watson); to push or drive (Shirref: Poems); to press; to squeeze.
birse (2), birrze, s. [Fran birse, v. (q.v.)]
3. A bruise, (Galt.)
4. The act of pressing; a squeeze.

* birsillit, pa. par. \& a. [Binsle.] Burnt, scorclied.
"The birduit banea"-Doug.: Virgil, 468, 27.
birsle, birstle, brissle, v.t. [A.S. brisllian $=$ to crackle, to burn.]

1. Te burn slightly, to brail, or to birsle peas. (Douglas: Virgil, 226, 3.)
2. To warm; to scorch. (Jamieson.)

* birsle, * brisssle, s. [Biasle, v.] A hasty toasting or scorching; that which is burat; scorched or toasted surface. (St. Patrick, ii. 191.)
* birs-sy̆y, a. [From Scotch birse, and auff. $-\boldsymbol{y}$.] 1. Lit.: Having bristles. (Douglas: Virgil, 322, 4.)

2. Fig. : Het tempered, easlly lrritated.
birt, * byrte, a. [Etym. doubtfin. Compars Fr. bertonnear (Mahn).] A name for a fish. the Turbot, Rhombus maximus.
birth (1) * birthe, * birhehe, * birthhe, " byrth, s. \& a. [A.S. beorth, berth, byrd, gebyrd; fremi beran, beoran = to bear, produce, bring ferth. In SW. bord; Dut. geboorte;
(N.H.) Ger. geburt; O. H. Ger. kapurt; Goth. gabaurths; Grel. breith.]
A. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Language :
3. Literally:
(1) The state of being brought forth.
(a) In a general sense: With the foregoing meaning.
(b) The time of befng brought forth.
" But thou art fair, and at thy birth, fear boy,
(c) Extraction, lineage. Spec, high extrac tien, high lineage.
hia feilows ann raiced hy birth and fortune high above
(d) Condition of things resulting from ene's
baving been born. Consequences of: birth in ertain circumatances

High in his chariot thea Hulears arme.

(2) The act of bringing forth
"And nt her next burch, mueh 1 1ke thee initeon.
(8) He, she, or that whieh is brought forth. Osed

## (a) Of the human race:


(b) Of the inferior animals :

Othere batch their egrgs, and tend the sirth, till it is able to shift for iteelf. -Additon.
(c) Of plents:
"The vallee smille, and with their flow'ry face.

2. Figuratively: Used-
(1) Of anything in nature coming into exist
"No kindly showers fall on our barren earth
(2) In a spiritual sense. [See IT.] Drydem
II. Theology. New birth: Regenerstion.
E. As aljective: Of, belonging to, arising from, or in any way conneeted with the time when or the eircumatances in whieh one has been born. [Bee the compounds which follow.]

## birth-hour, s. \& a

A. As subst.: The hour in which one is born
B. As adj. : Pertaiaing to that hour.

I A birth-hour blot. A blot or blemish on the body at birth.
The blemigh that will never be forgot;
Worse thas \& slavish wive or birth hour's hlot."
birth-mark, s. A mark or blemish
formed on the body at birth.
It reappears once more ${ }^{\text {As a birch-mark on the forehead." }}$
Longftllow: Gorehen." Legend, tI .
birth-pang, s. The pains of child-birth. (Carlyle: Sartor Res., bk. ii., e. viii.)
birth-sin, s.
Theol.: Origilat sim. [Onugriat.]
birth-song, s. A song aung at one's birth. Sper, that sung by the heavenly choir st the linth of the Sariour. (Luke ii. 13, 14.)
"An hust of heavenly quiristers do ning
A juy ful birth-song to heavenis s late-born king.".
Fitz-geffry: Blezed Birthday (1634),
birth-strangled, $a$. Strangled at birth. Finger of birth-strangitad babe.

- birth (2), s. [Berth.]
* birth (3), * byrth, s. [Bunden.] (Scotch.)
- bïrth, v.l. [Beath.]

Dirth'-dāy, s. \& a. [Eng. birth; day.]
A. As substentive:

1. More literally:
(1) The day on which one was born.
(2) Its anmiversary.
"This is ny birthday: as this very day
Was Cassius born."
2. More fio - Orisin, com
"Those larimarous ages nast, succeeded nert
The birthday of invention " Cowper: The Task, ble i.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the day on which one was horn, or to its amniveraary. - Vour cruntry drmea,

Whose cloatha returnng birhchay clalme."

* burth'-dotm, s. [Eng. birth, and suffix -dom $=$ dominion, lordship ; as in hinglom, Christendom.] Privileges or advantagea of hirth.

Bestrtle our downfaln berrhaim." good men.
bir'th-ol, a. [O. E. birthel $=$ fruit-besring, from A.S. bearth $=$ birth.] That brings forth Pruit; fruit-bearing.

Ilk grea, fle wurt, the birthhetire."
Wh Hithhelite."
Stary of Gen. \& Exod., 119.

- bir'-thĕn, vi. i. [Btrrir, b.] To be born, to come into the world.
"Quether here sulde Birthen hi-foren."
seory of Gen, a Exod., 1471.
* bir'-thĕn, s. [Bunden.] (Rom. of the Rose.) * birth'-İe, a. [Fing. bith; suff. -ie.] Produetive ; prolific. (Scotch.) (Law of Merchants.)

Birr-thin, as 'The sanie as BURDEN, s. (q.v.). (Wyeliffs, ed. Purvey, 2 Cor. Iv. 17.)
\# birth'-Ing, pr. par. \& a. [Berti, v.] A. As pr. par.: In a eense corresponding to that of the verb.
3. As subst. Nautical: Anything added to raise the aides of a ship. (Bailey.)
birth'-lĕss, a. [From Eng. birth, and suffix -less = without.] Without birth, (Seott.)
birth'-night (gh silent), s. \& a. [Eng. birth; night In Ger. geburtsnacht.]
A. As substantive:

1. The night on which one was born.

And of the angelic wong to Bethlehem field.
On thy berthniqht, that sung Thee Saviour born"
2. The anniversary of that night in future years, or the eveniug or night kept in honour of the birthday.
B, As adjective: Pertaining to the evening or night kept as the anaiversary of one's birth. "A youth more gliti'ring then a brethnight bena."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, 1.2
birth'-plãce, s. [Eug. birth; place. In Dut. geboorte-plaatz.] The place at which one was born.

- the motherevity of Rome, and birthplace of
his parent Ilia."-Lewis: Astron. of the Ancienc.
- It is sometimes used of plants.

How gracedully thet tender shrub looks forth
From ita fantastle From its lantastlic birthplace.

Wordshoarth: Excursion, bk UL.
birth'right, s. [Eng. birth; right. In Dut. geboorterecht; Ger. geburtsrecht.] The rights or privileges which one acquires lu virtue of his or her birth. Used -

1. Speciclly: Ot the privileges thus aequired by a first-born son.
"In bonds retalued his birthrighe liherty,"
2. In a more general sense: Anything acquired by birth, even though it is often hardship rather than ease and privilege.
Who to your dull society hre bornt
ADd with their humble ofrehright rest content."
Wordneorth : Excursion, Uk.

* birth'tide, s. [Eng. birth, and tide $=$ time, season, death.] The time or season of one's birth.
"No omfuour star did at thy birth-flde ahlne."
brayton: Dulley to Lady Jane Grey
birth'-wort, f. [Froin Eng. birth, and wort =A.S. uyrt $=$ a vegetable, a plant. See def.] Botany:

1. Singulur: The English name of the plantgenus Aristolochia. Both the scientific and the Englisl names nrose from the belier that the species are of use as a medieine in chiidbirth. [Aristolocilia.]
2. Plural. Birthworts: The English name of the order of plants called Aristolochiaceas (q.v.).
*Bis, a. [Fr. bis= brown, tawny, swarthy.] A pale, blackish colour. [Bice, Bistne.]

In Westmynatere he lis tuanhbed rijhely
In a marble bis of him ls inad story.
Langotof, y 230. ${ }^{2}$ (Boucher.)
bǐs, adv., and in compos.
A. As an independent word:

Music: Twice.

1. A direction that the passage over which it ia placed, the extent of which is generally marked by a alur, ia to be performed twice. The insertion of the word bis is generslly limited to short passages ; in the case of longer ones marks of repeat are substituted. [Repeat.]
2. Again; an eneore, a calling for a repetition of tho performance. (Stainer \& Burrett.)
B. In compos. [Lat. bis = twice, for duis (ns bellum stands for duellum); from duo = two
 dvis = twice ; $\quad$ der $=$ two. The English word twice is eognate rith bis. (Twice.) Bis oeeurs in composition in a few words, as bissextile. In the form bi, contracted from bis, it is a prefix in many English words, sond esyectally ia scientifie terms, as bidentate, bipinnate, se.
bis coctus. [Lstin.] Twice cooked.
bis unca, s. [Lat. bis = twice; unca, Low Lat., in place of Class Lat. uncus $=\mathrm{a}$ hook.] A semiquaver ( N), or note with two hooks.
bis, s. [The same as Brave (q.v.).] (Spectmena of Lyric Potry, ed. Wright). (Stratmann.)
bi'-sa, bi'-za, \& [Pegu language.]
. Numis.: 4 coin of Pegu, value half ducat.
3. Weights \& Meas: A weight used in Pegu.
bi-ăc'-cäte, a. [From Lat. bitrosum=8] double bag, saddle-bags ; bf (prstix) $=$ two, and saceus; Gr. ба́кког (salkhos) $=$ a sack, as bag.] [SAck.]
Bot: Having two little sseks, bags, or pouches. Example, the calyx of Matthiola, a genus of Cruciferous plants.
Bis-cāy'-ăn, a [From Biscay. See def.]. Pertaining to Biscay, one of three Basqus provinces in the north of Spain.
Biscayan forge, s. A furnace in which malleable iron is obtained directly from the: ore. It is cailed also a Cstalau furnace. [Catalan.]

## bi-scha-dwe, v.t.

 to spriakle.] To shed on. (Wyciife: 4 Kings, viii.)

* bí-sohi'ne, * bí-schì-nĕn, v.t. \& i. The вame as Beshine (q.v.) (Ormul., 18,s51.)
bi'schof-ite, s. [Named after the ceiebrated: geoiogical chemist, Dr. Gustav Bischof.] A mineral, called also Plumboresinite (q.7.). (Brit. Mus. Cat.)


## * bis'oh-óp, s. [Bishop.]

* bi-schrewe, *bi-schrew-en, v.t. The same as Beshnew (q.v.). (Chaucer: C.T., 6,427 .)
* bi-schut-en, "bi-schnt-ten (pret. bischet ; pa. par. bischet), p.t. [The same as * bis'-cŏct, s. [Bibcuit.]
bis'-cĕt-Ĭn, s. [Fr. biscotin $=$ a small biscuit easily broken; from Ital. biscotino, dimin. of hiscotto.] [Brscuit.] Sweet biscuit ; \& confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.
bǐs'-cuľt, *bis'-scĕt, * by̆s'-cŭte, * bysquyte, "Bis-cŏct', s. \& a. [From Fr. biscuit; bis $=$ twice, and cuit $=$ cooked, baked, ph. par. of cuire $=$ to eook. In Sw. bescueg, bescueit; Catalan bescuyt; Sp. bizbeseueg, bescueit; Catalan bescuyt; Sp, bizedcho; Port. bisconto, biscoito; Ital. biscotto;
from Lat. bis = twice, and coctus $=$ eooked, [rom Lat. bis = twice, and coctus = eooked,
baked, pa. par. of coquo $=$ to cook, to bake.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: Thin flour-eake which has been haked in the oven nutil it is highly dried There are many kinds of litecuits, but the lasia of all is flour mixed with water or milk. In fancy biscuits sugar, butter, and flavouring ingrediente are used. Plain liacuits are more nutritious than an equal weight of bread, but owing to their hardmess and drynesa, they should be more thoroughly masticated to ensure their easy digestion. When exposed to moisture, biseuits are apt to lose their brittlsness and become mouldy, hence it is necessary to keep them in a dry atnosphere. Digestive biscuits consist nlmost entirely of bran, Charbiscuits eonsist almost entirely of brant, Charcoal biscuits eontain about ten per eent, of powdered vegetable ehareoal. Ment inamita, which are said to be very nutritioua, contain
either extract of meat, or lean meat which has been dried and ground to a fine powder. Ground roasted biseuits are sometimes used to adulterate colfee.
 - Many have been cured of dropsles hy ahatineace fron drink s . catily dry biscuit, which crasten no thisist, and atrong trictions four or five times id day."-
2. Spec.: A kind of hard dry bread made to he used at sea. When deaigued for long he used at sea. when deaigued tor ong
vovagea it is baked four times. The word voyagea it is baked four times. The word noun of multitude.
"Alt the Wakers of Rotterdam toiled day and alght
to make biscuit."- Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. Ix.
make bicuit. - Macaulay : Hist. E'ng., ch. ix
II. Technically:
3. Porcelain-making: Articles of pottery moulded and thaked in an oven, preparatory to the glazing and burning. In the biscuit form, pottery is bibulous, but the glaze sinks inta

Cate, fat, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hêr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt

the pores and fuses in the kiln, forming a vitreous coeting to the ware.
2. Sculp: The unglazed material described under No. 1 (Uaed for making atstaettes and ormaments, for whech it is well adspted from lts soft tone and from the absence of glaze upon its surface.)

## B. As adjective

1. Pertaining to the articla of food described under No. 1, or to the porcelain mentioned in No. 2.
2. Of the colour of a blscult; very light brown; Bs, biscuit satin.

## biscuit-mairing, s. The art or opera-

 tion of making biscuits.Bircuit-making Machine: A mschine for makiug biscuits. Io guch a machina, in use at rhe Portatnouth Navy Vietalling Establishment, flour and water are mixed by the revolntion of two aets of knivea. The dongh fa then operated apon first by a breaking roller and then by a trsversing rolier, and cut nearly throngh by a cuttiog-frame, aftor which a hrough by
oi-scü'tiāte, $a$. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and Eng. scutate: or Lat. scutatus = armed with a seutum or oblong shield.] [Scurate.]
Bot. : Resembling two hueklers placed slite by aile. Example, the silicula (ahort frnit) of biaentella (q.v.).
bi-scu-těl'-1a, s. [From S.at. pref. $b i=$ two, and Low Jat. scutella, dimin. of soutum $=$ a buekler or shield. The allusion is to the form of the seed-vessel.]
Bot. Buckler Mustard: A genus of Cruesferous plauts. The apecies, which ars from Sonthern Europe, have amall bright sellow flowera.
bis'-di-a-pä-sotn, s. [Lat. bis, and diapason (q.v.).] The iuterval of a doubla octsve, or fitoenth. (Stainer do Barrett.)
bi-se, * bi-sen, ${ }^{*}$ b1-se-on (pret. bisay), v.t. [A.N.

1. To see, to look. (Wycliffs, ed. Purvey, Matt. xxvil. 5.)
2. To provide

Quat abrabam, gol sal stater
Quor-af the of reude sil ben.".
Story of Gen a Exach, 1,81s-4.
8. To ordain.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Quan god hatreth it so bi-etn" } \\
& \text { Story of Geme Exod., 1,412 }
\end{aligned}
$$

1. To govern ; to direct.
"And bad him al his lond bt-sen" Story of gemh \& Exod., 2.141 .
bise (I), s. [Bice.] (Bacon: Nat. Hist., Cent. .
bige (2), s. [Fr. bise: Prov. bisa, biza; Swiss bise, beise ; H. Ger. bisa, pîsa; Bas-braton biz. $]$ A cold north wind prevailing on the aearly identical with the mistral (q.v.) (Landor.)
"When on thie supervenes the fierce north wind, known as tha bise, fake Leman becomes a mimic sea."

* bǐ-sêç'he, " bì-sế-çhĕn, v.t. [Beaeech.] (Chaucer: C. T., 12,567.)
bi-sěct', v.t. [From Lat. Bi $=$ two, and sectum, supine of seco $=$ to cat.] To divide into two parts.

1. Sen. Phys. Sclence, der : To divide into two parts, It not being necessarily indicated that these are equal to each other.
the productlon of two dietinct creatures hy deacting a single oue with aknife, or where Nature herself perfurut the tazk of
2. Spec. Geom., Mathematioal Geog., ©c.: To divide ioto two equal parts.
"The ratlonal borison bisectech the globe into two
bi-sĕct'-ing, pr. par. \& a. [Bieect.]
bisecting-dividers, E, pl. Proportloual dividers whose legs are permanently pivoted at one-third of their length from the shorter end, bo that the distance hetween the two poiats st that ead, when the dividers are opened, is just one-half that measured by the longer legs.
bisocting-gange, s. A gauge for markIng a matian line along a bar. The har has two cheeks, one adjustablo. The ends of the
and at the pivot of the toggle is a pencil or scribe-awl which marka a nedian line between the fiscing sides of the two cheeks.
bī-šéc'-tion, a. [In Fr. bissection. From Iat prefix $b i=$ two, and sectio $=a$ ontting.]
3. Gen. Phys. Science, dc.: The divieion of anything lato two parts, whether equal or unequal. (See exampie under Bibecr.]
4. Spec. Geom., dc.: The division of a mathematical lize, eurface, solid, or angle, into two aqua! parts.
bī-sčo"-tôr, s. [Lat. bi= two and Eng. sector (q. V.).] Tha line which dividesa mathematical line, angle, anrface, or solid lnto two equal parts.
bī-sĕc'-trixc, s. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and sectrix, used to mean that which cuts, but in Class. Lat, it aignifies one who purchases confiscated goods.]
Min.,Crystallog., Optics, \&c.: The line which, In biaxial polarisation, bisects the angla between the two axes of polarisation.

* bǐ-sêg'e, v.t. The same as Bessear.
bīség'-měnt, s. [From Lat. prefix $b i=t w o$, and segmentum =a cutting, s piece cut off, a zone of the earth ; seco $=$ to ent.] One of the two aegments of a bisected line.
bí-sêke, * bĭ-sê'-kĕn, vd. [Beseech.] (Rom. of the Rose.) (Situry of Gen. \& Exod., 2,492.)
* bi-scme, v.i. \& t. The ammo as Beseem (q.v.).
* bls'-ĕn, v.t. [Bise, v.]
* bls'-čn, " bǐs-ĕne, a. [Bisson.]
* bĭs'-čn, * bǐs'-nĕ, a. [A.S. bysen; O. Icel. bysn.] An example.
* bí-sĕn'de, * bĭ-sĕn'-dĕn (pret. bisende), v.t. [A S. bisendun $=$ to aead.] To send to. (Rob. Glouc., 491, 5.)
* bí-sě'n-ğ̌̆n, * bĕ-zĕn'ġe, v.t. [From A.S. besengan, besencan = to ainge, to burn.] To singe. (Ayenb., 230.)
* bǐ-sŭ́n'-kĕn, * bĭ-sĕñ'-chĕn, v.t. [From A.s. bisencan $=$ to sisk.] To dip, to plunge.
bī-sër-r-al, a. [Lat. biserialis; from prefix $b i=t w o$, and series $=$ a row, auccession, aeries; from sero, pret. serui $=$ to put in a row, to connect.]

Bot.: lo two rows.
bī-sc̆r'-rāte, a. [From Lat. prefix biaz two, and serratus $=$ saw-ahaped; serro $=$ to aaw.] Bot.: T'he term applied to leaves or any other portions of a plant which are doubly serrated, that is, which have serrations and those again themselvea serrated.

* bĭ-sě't, v.t. [Beser.] (Chaucer: C. T., 3,014.)
bī-sē-tōşe', $a$ [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, snd setosus = bristly; from seta $=$ a bristle.] Having two bristles; bisetous.
+ bī-sē'-toŭs, $a$. [Lat. preflix bi, and Eng. setous; from Lat. seta =a bristle. Comp. baekwards are disposed in two folde or rows.] Haviog two bristles. (Brande.)
$\dagger$ bǐ-sĕtt'e, v.t. [Beset.] (Chaucer: C. T., 2si.)
$\dagger$ bī-sĕx'-oŭs, $\boldsymbol{a}$, [Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and sexus $=$ sex.] Of two sexes.
- The unore common word is bisexual (q.v.).
bī-sĕx' $-\mathbf{u}-\mathrm{al}, a$. [Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, and sexualis $=$ pertaining tusex (q. + ). . ol two sexes;
having both sexes in the same individual.
bish'-op, * bissh-op, * bissch-ope, * bisch-op s. \& a. [A.S. bisceop, biscon; leel. \& Pol. biskup; Sw. biskof; Dan. biskap,
bisp; Dut. bischop; (N. H.) Ger. bischof: bisp; ; Dut. bischop; (N. H.) Ger. bischof:
O. Her. piscof; Goth. aipubkaupus; Rnss. episcopy; Wel. asgob; Fr. eveque; Prov. bisbe, vesque, evesque; Sp. obispo; Port. bispo; ltal. vescovo; Lat. episcopus; Gr. iтioкопоs (episkopos), as a. $=$ (l) an oversøer, a guardian, (a) (in Education) a tntor, a wateher, (b) an Athenian intendant, (c) an ecelesiastical auperintendent, in the apoatolic age $=\pi \rho e \sigma \beta$ virepos (presbuteros) (N. T.), bnt afterwards a blahop ;
(2) a acout, a watch $;$ as adj inionomos (ppidioppos) $=$ watching over: eri $($ epi $)=$ npon, $\quad$. over: gкomds (skopos) $=$ one who watchas; oxintout.
(skeptomai) $=$ to iook abont, to lool' carefully.) (skeptomai) $=$ to


## A. As substantive

I. of persons :

1. New Testament:
(1) A chief prieat among the Jews.
"For he wisto that the higeste prestis hadden takus hym by enuya But the blechopis etireden the puple Wyol(fe (ed. Purves): Mark xv, 10, 11.
(2) An acclasiastical functionary in the poatolical churches. There was a plurality of auch officers in that at Philippl, thelr associatea in government beting deacone, while the "aalnts," or ordinary Cbristiall members, are mantioned before both (Phil. 1. 1). The same officers in the church ist Miletus, termed in our version of the N. T. "overseers," are identical with the "elders" of the sama ecclesiastical commnnity. [Bea etymology.] "And from Niletus ha sent to Ephesus and called the elders [ $\pi \rho \in \sigma \beta v=$ repous (presbuterous)] of the Church, add. said, . . Take heed, thercfore, unto yourselves; and to all the flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you [emaoxomovs (episkopous)] overseers." Or the word might have been reodered, as ia other places, "bishopa." The term $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta v \tau \epsilon \rho o s$ (presbuteros) was borrowed from the synagogue [Eldea, PrebayTER]; atymologically it lmplied that, as s rula, the person so designated was pretty well advanced in life, whilst emioкотоs (episkopos), borrowed from the polity of the Greeian States, pointed to the duty incumbent on him of overseeing the church. The qualifications of a New Testament bishop are given at length by St. Paul ( 1 Tim. iii. 1-7; Titua 1. 7-9), the only other Christisn functionary meno tioned with him being still the deacon ( $\mathbf{1}$ Tim. jii. 8-13.)
2. Fig.: Christ vewed as the overseer of spiritual direetor of the souls of Christians, anil as guiding them as a shepherd does hia fluek.
"For ye were as sheep going astray; but are now -1 Pet. ${ }^{\text {ii }}$. 25 .

## 1L. Church IIistory :

1. Post-opostolic period: A church funetion. ary superior to, and ruling over, the eldera or presbyters. Parity amoug a body of men may exist theorefieally, but it cannot in practice be realised. At the deliberations held by the presbyters of Philippi, of Miletns, or other Christian churches, in all probability one of their number was voted into tha ehair. Times of persecution bring the atrongest to the front, and that atrong man would, at nearly every crisis, preside over his fellows. He would become their natural leader, and after a time their actmal ruler. A distinetive appellation was required to discriminate him from his colleagues, and gradmally he monopolised the term éríккотог ( (episkopos) = overseer or bishop, leaving the hnmbler designation of $\pi$ peçúrepol ( $p$ resbuteroi ) $=$ presbyters or clders, to his former equals. Such evangelists as Timothy and Titua also axereised functions in many respects identicsl with those of an episcopate ( Tim. $1.3 ;$ iil. $1 ; v$. 17, 19, 20, 22 ; 2 Tim. i. 6 ; ii. 2,14 ; iv. 2 , 5 ; Titus i. $5-13$; ii. 15.) Finally, the yastor of a ehurch which hada series of villaga churches to which it hal given birth aronod it, would naturally lecome overseer of those in charge of these smaller eongrigations. All these influences tended in favour of episcopany, which Dr. Lightfoot, late Bishop of Durhan, believes to have arisen first in tha Jewigh Churehes, whence between 70 and 100 A.D. it spread to those of Gentile origin, while an ioquirer of a totally different achool of thought dates the change between 120 and 130 . In the writinga of Clement, one of the "A postolla Fathers," the presbyter and bishop are still the same. Polyeary and hernas speak less decidedly. Ignatius was once stndded with passages extolling the episeopate. Most of these have aince been discovered to be interpolations, and even the few that remain are not free from suspicion. Omitting various Christian fathers, and proceeding at once to the aiddle of the third century, the writings of Cyprian, who filled the aee of Carthage from A.D. 248 to 258 , are full of pasazges exalting the biahop high over the presbyter, the position claimed for the former being that of auccessor of tha apostles. The viewe of

Cyprian became those of the church in general. [For further deve
2 More modern times: A spiritual averseer rackiog beneath an'srchbiahop, sod above the priests or presby ters and deacons of his dioceae, but hia jurisdiction is territorial, not personal Befere a bishop cao be coosecrated he muat be thirty yeara of age. The Establiahed Church of England is episcopal, and of ita bishops tweaty-four sit in tha lleuse of Lords. They are technically called "lords spiritual," bin are not considered "peers of the realn! ;" thay are only "lords of parliament," nor ia their dignity hereditary. They rank in precedeoce below visconnts and above harons. Their atyle is the Right liar the Lerd Bishep of - and they are addreased as My Lord. In the Chited States the office of bishop exists in aeveral church organizatioas, these being derived directly from the European Churches of the same name, Theae are tha Ronan Catholic, the Protestart Episcopal, and the Moravian or United Brethrea, all of whem claim direct apostolic succession, and the Methodist Epucopal, which, while making no auch claim, bas a body of bishops as superinten dents of the general clergy The Reformed Epiacopalians are a amall body of aeceder whose biahops have ne diocesea or defined urisdiction. The Church of Rome, the Gree Church, and the Eastern Churches generaily are under bishops. An immense majority of Christians throughout the world regar diocesan episcopacy as of divine institu tion; and many, attaching high importance o what is termed apostetic succession (q.v.) anchurch any Christian community which refuses to place itself under episcopal anpervi ion, and dery that the orders of any ministe are valid who nas not been ordained by a bishup. [Bisnoprac.]
"It is a fact now gejurally recognised by theologian of all shandes of opinime thatin the language of the

 'elder" or 'preshyter' ( $\pi \rho \in \sigma \beta u \tau \in \rho \circ$ ). -Lightfout



## - Suffagan Bishop. [Suffraoan.]

IIL Ofthings

1. A naue for any of the small beetles poppularly called Lady-birds, and by entomologiats plased in the genus Coccinella [Coccinella, laoy-biro.]
2. A cant word for a mixture of wine, orantes and sugar

3. A pad or cushion which nsed to be worn by ladies upon their waist lehind; it was placed beneath the skirts, to which it was designed to give prominence; a bustle, a tournure.
4. One of the pieces in the game of chess. [Chess.]
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the Christian fuoctionary deseribed under A.
bishop's bible. [Sce Version (1).]
bishop-leaves, blshop's leaves, So called either becanse some bishop first pointed ont the medical use of the plant sto designated or because the highest flowers were thonght to resemble an episcopal mitre.] A plant, the Water Figwort (Scrophuluria aquatica).
bishop-weed, bishop's weed, s. name given to two pilants.
5. The Gout-weet (Egopodium Podagraria, L.)
6. All umbelliferons pant ( mm majus, L .) found wild on the continent of Europe, but not in Britain.
bishop's cap,s. plant cenus, Mitrella

## bishop's court,

Law: An ecelesiastical court held in the cathedral of each diocese, the bishop's chan cellor acting as judge. If the diocese be large, commissaries act for him in its remoter parts for the settlement of such cases as may be delegsted to then
bishop's elder, a. A plant. Same as Bishop-weed (1) (q.v.).
bishop's foot, s. The foot of a bishop (Lit. \& fig.)
IT The bishop's foot has been in the broth: The broth is ainged. (Tyndale.) (Scotch.) Simi larly in the north of England when milk is "burnt-to" in boiling it, the people oay "The bishop has set his foot in it." (Jamieson.) The exact origin of the phrase is doubtful.

## bishop's leaves, s. [Bishop-leaves.]

bishop's length,
Painting: Canvas measuring 58 inchea by 94. (Ogilvie.)

Half Bishop's length: Half bishop canvas. measuring 45 laches by 56 . (Ogilvie.)
bishop's weed, s. [Bishop-weed.]
bish'-óp, v.f. [From bishop, s. (q.v.)]

1. Ord. Lang.: To admit into the Church by the rite of confrmation administered by a bishop.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
2. Farriery \& Horse-dealing: To use arts to make an old herse look like a young one, or an inferior horse oue of a superior type.
 suff. -dom = the jurisdiction.] The jurisdiction of a biahop; a biahopric.
"See the frowsriness of this wan, he would per. suade us that the succesion sind divine right o -Alition: Animad upon Rem. Def?
bish'-óped, pa. par. \& a. [Bishor, v.]
bĭsh'-öp-íng, * bish-op-ping, pr. par. \& [B1suop, $v$.
A. As present pariciciple: In a sense corre apendiag to that of the verb.
B. As substantive: Cenfirmation.
"That they call coufirmacion ye people call biehop-
$n$. - Sir $T$. More : Works, p . sf8.
bĭsh'-óp-1y̆, a. \& adv. [Eng. bishop; -ly.] A. As adjective: Like a bishop; in any way pertaining to a bishop. Härdinge: Jewell, p. 507 . (Richardto ont

- Now Episcopal has taken its place.
B. As audverb: After the manaer of a hishop.
bĭsh-óp-ricc, * bĭsh'-óp-rǐck, * bĭsh'óprĭche, * by̆sch'-бр-ry̆chc, * bisssh'-ópricke (Eng.), * bīsh'-öp-ry̆, * by̆ssh' ope-rike ( $U$. Scotch), s. [A.S. bisceoprice; from bisceop, and rice $=$ (1) power, domain, (2) region, country, kiugdom.]

1. The office of an apostle; an apostolate.
"For it is written in the book of Palus, Let his


- The word in Gr. is emeonaniv (exiskopen). The quatation is from Psalm cix. 8, where in the Septuarint exactly the same Greek word is used, correctly rendered in our version of the Psalms " office."

2. The diaccse or see of a bisliep, the territory over which the jurisdiction of a bishep extends. Many of the English bishoprics date back to Anglo.Saxon times. Besides the two Arehbishoprics of Canterbury and Fork, the following thirteen Eoglish sees were in exist ence prior to the Norman Conquest: London Winclicster, Chichester, Rochester, Salisbury, Bath and Wclls, Excter, Woreester, Hereford Coventry and Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich ant Durham. So were the Bishopric of Mam (comlined with that of Sodrr, from Sudoreys = llel rides, about 1113) and the Welsh sees of st. Davids (once an archbishopric), Bangor, St. Asaph, and Llandaff. Since then the following English sees have been created : Ely (A.D. 1109 , (1541) Glous), Oxford (1541), Pcterbarong (1041), Gloucester (1541), Mristol (1541), livivon (1836), Manchester (1838), St. Albans and Truro (1877), and Liveruool (1880). Of ald the English sees London, Durham, and Winchester are held to rank highest, and their occu pants lave always seats in the Honke of Lords. The Bishop of sotlor and Man, the lowest in point of dignity, never has thi privilege; ner do the four bishops who are juniors in peint of standing possess it, only iwenty-four lishops heing entitled to sit a one time in the Upper House, and there being in England twenty-nine sees. In the Church of Ireland, besidea twa archbishop-
rics, there are ten hishoprica. In the Scottist Episcopal Church there are oeven. Connected with the Church of England in the colonies, including India, there are oixty gees, besides at least eight in fonelgu parts. Within the Britiah Islaads, the Reman Catholic Church counts thirteen biahoprics in England, four in Scotland, and twenty-four in Ireland. In the United Statea there are aixiy-eight bishope of the Protestant Episcopal and twenty-eight of the Methodiat Epiacopal Churches. The Roman Cathelic Church has a cardinal, thirteen archbiahops aod saventy-threa brahops.

TI Crabb thue distinguishes between btshopric and diocese:-" Both these woris describe the extent of an epiacopal juriadiction; the firs ith relation to the person who officlates, the econd with relation to the charge. There msy therefore, be a bishopric, either wher , , many dioceses or no diocese. but according to the import of the term, there is ccording to the wher there in ine properly no when the jurisdiction is merel bishopric. When the jursat is merel Itular, as in countries where the catholio religion is not recoguised, it is a bishopric, but not a diocese. On the other hand, the bishopric of Rome or that of an archbishop, compre hends all the dioceses of the subordinate bishops." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
bĭsh'-öps-wõrt, s. [Eng. bishop's; wort.] The name of two plants.

1. The Betony (Stachys Betonioa, Benthsm).
2. A ranunculaceons plant, Nigella damascena, perhaps becanse the carpels look like a mitre. (Britten and Holland.)
bi-si'-dis, prep. \& adv. The aame as Besidx (q.v.). (Hyclife, ed. Purvey, Maft xiii. 1.)
bis'-ǐe, * bis'-I, a. [Busv.] (Rom. of the Rose.)

of the hose.) (Hyclife, ed. Purvey, 1 Pe. 1. 22.) bi-Sin'-ken, v.L. [A.s. besincan, besencan $=$
to sink.] To sink. (Cocliayne. Hall: Merto sink.] To sink. (Coc)
denhed, A.D. about 1200.)
bĭ-sǐtte, * bi-sǐt'-těn, v.i. [A.S. besittan $=$ to sit round, to beeiege.] To ilt. (Langiand, ii. 110.)
bi-sull'-i-quoŭs (qu as kw), a. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, sad siliqua (q.v.), with suffix -ous.]
Bot. : Having two siliquas.

* bĭsk, v.t. [Etymology doubtful.] To ruh over with an inky brush. ( 0. Scotch.)
to he bisted, as I think the word is that ta, to
 Hinisters, \&c., Njected, p 58. (J. $=$ crayfish sou
bisk (1), s. [n Bucur] Soup made by boiling together aeveral kinds of flesh; crayflah soup.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
And, werry, to sonue cottage finds the way,
Talks of mo yyrnuids, or fowla, or bisk of fish,
Talks of no jyrhind
But hungry sulib ils cream, servid up in eartheo
Aing.
bisk (2), bîsque (que as k), s. [Fr. bisque, of unknown origin.]
Tennis-playing, Croquet, \&c.: A strokeallowed to the weaker party to equalise the plajers.
*blsk'-et (1), s. [Brısket.] (O. Scotch.)

- bĭsk'-et (2), s. [Biscuit.]
bĭ-slăb'-ẽr-ěd, * bĭ-slŏb-red, pa. par. [Bislabren.]
bĭ-slăb'-rĕn, v.t. [In L. Ger. beslabern.] The same as Beslobrer (q.v.).
bissm, * bisme, * bysyme, * bisne, * bisine, s. [Contracted fron Eng. abysm (q.v.).] An abyss, a gulf. (0. Scetch.)

* bis-märe, * bis-mer. * bis-mar, * bismare, bise-maro, * bus-mare, ${ }^{*}$ bisse - marre, s. [A.S. bismer, bismor, bysmer, bysmor $=$ filthiness, reproach, conumely; from bi, and smer, prob. cona. with M. H. G. smier = a amile.]
L. Of things: Abusive speech.

She was as digne as water in a diche
And as fall of bokir and of bismare

cate, făt, făre, amldst, whãt, fàll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pŏt


## II. Of persons <br> 1. $A$ bawd. <br> "Douchter, for thy tirt thit man her prote disole Dougat ivpruh Frow or, 1 <br> 2 A rewd woman, in general <br> Cot ano bumaro ano barme than dil hyr hyo gano in" <br> - birme, a. [The same as Bisson (q.v.).] Blind. <br>  Mirror for Maplitc. P478

* bls-mer-i-en, v.t [From A.S. bismerian $=$ to mock, to deride.] To mock, to insult. [Bismare.] [Ayenb., 22.]
bis-mĕtn'-y1, s. [Eng. bism(uth), and ethyl.] Chem.: $\mathrm{Bi}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{3}$ the same as Triethylbismuthine. Bismethyl is obtained by the setion of ethyl Iodide on an alloy of biamnth sud potassium. It is a yellow, stinking liquid, sp . gr., 1882 ; it gives off wapours which take
fire in the sir.
bis-mil'-1ąh, biz-mer'-lah, interf. [Arab.] In the name of Ood I a very conimon Mohammedan exclamation or adjuration.
"Bimuluat- 'in the name ot God;" tbu oommencos prayer and thankeglving - Byron: EGaour (nocel)
* bis-ming, * by-is-ming, * by-is-ning, * bỳse-ning. " bys-ynt, a. [See Bism, s.] Abyamal (?).

bis'-mite, s. [From Eng., \&c. bismuth, and suffix -ite (Min.) (q.v.)]

Min.: The asme as Bismuth-ochre. It has been called aiso oxide of biamuth. It occurs massive and disseminated, pulverulent earthy, or approaching to a foliated structure. The 8p. gr. ie $4: 36$; the iustre from adamantine to earthy and dull; the colour greenish-yellow, gtraw-yellow, or greyish-white. Composition, atraw-yellow, or greyish-white. composition,
oxyen, 10.35 ; lisinuth, 89.05 . It occurs in Corrwall and abroad. (Dana.)

- bī-smî'ten, "bì-smitt'-tĕn, v.t. [From A.s. besmitan. In O. Dutch besmettan; O. H. Ger. bismizzen, pismizan $=$ to contaminate.] ${ }^{\text {To }}$ stain, to infect, to contaminate, \&c. (N.E.D.)
* bi-smilt'-těd, pa. par. [Bismiten.]
- bi-smō'ke, "bi-smō'-ken, v.t. The same as Besmoke (q.v.). (Chaucer: Boethius, 49.)
* bì-smō'-tẽr-ĕn, v.t. The same as Besmut (q.v.). (Chetucer: С. T., A. 76.)
- bi-smud det pat. pur. A form oncurring in the A ncren Riwle, p. 214, where other MSs. read bismitted, from bismiten (q.v.).
bis'-mŭth, s. [In Dan., Fr... \& Port. bismuth; Sw. \& Ital. bismutte; Mod. Lat. bismuthum, vismuthum; Ger. wissmuth. Ultimate etym. uuknown.]

1. Chem.: A triad metallic element, rarely pentad At. Wt.210.Symb. Bi'". Bismuth occurs native along with quartz, and is semarated by fusion; it is dissolved in nitric acid, and a large quantity of water addel, which precipitates basic bismuth nitrate ; this is fused with pure charcoal, which reduces it to the metallie state. Bismuth is a crystallinc, hard, brittle, diamagnetie, reddish-white metal, sp). gr. 9.9 , melting at $264^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$., and expanding on oxilises into Bi'"O prmanent in the air, with a biue flame. Powderod bismuth tikes fire in chlorine gas forming BiCl ${ }_{3}$. Bismuth is easily dissolved by nitric acid ; hydrochloric acid has little action on it. Boiling sulphoric acid oxidises it with liberation of so $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$. Bis. muth is usied to make fusibic netal, an alloy math is used to make fusibie metal, an alloy
of two parts bismuth, one of leati, and one of tin : it melts at $93^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Bismuth forms a dioxide $\mathrm{Bi}^{\prime \prime}{ }^{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, ${ }^{\mathrm{B}}$ trioxide $\mathrm{Bi}^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, and a nentoxide $\mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$. The so-called tetroxide $\mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ is said to be a compound of the last two oxides. Bismuth forms one chloride $\mathrm{Bi}^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$ bismutherus chloride (q.v.). Bismuth salts are precipitatel by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ from an acid solution (see Analusis). They may be separated from the other metals of that group thus: the precipitate of sulphides is washed, and then treated with ( $\mathbf{N H}_{4}$ ) HS ammonium sinphide, whigh dissolves the sulphides of arsenic, antimony sud tin; the reaidue is washed, and then boiled with nitric acid, whlch dissoives all the sulphides except mer
curic sulphide Hgs. The solution is then evaporated with sulphurio acid, the lead, If any, separates ont as $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$, then ammonis $\mathrm{NH}_{3} . \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is added in excess, Which precipl tates the oismuin as $\mathrm{Bi}(\mathrm{OH}) 3$; the copper and cadmium are in the solution. The salts o biamuth give \& whits precipitate with water if $\mathrm{NH}_{3} \mathrm{HCl}$ smmonis chloride is firat added to convert them Into bismuth chloride, and they give \& yellaw precipitate with $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}$, whici is insoluble in KHO, but soluble in nitrioscid. They are reduced on charcoal by the blowpipeflame, yleiding a brittle metalle bead, and give s alight yellow incrustation of oxide.
2. Mir. Bismuth, Native Bismuth: A sectlle and brittle mineral occurring in hexagona crystals, or reticulated, arborescent, foliated or granular. The hardness is $2 \cdot 25$; the $s p$ gr., 9727 ; the lustre metallic, the atrask and colour of a specimen silvery-white with s reddish tinge. Composition, bismuth $99 \cdot 914$ with traces of tallurium and iron. It occurs with other metals, in veins in gneiss, clay-alate, and other metamorphic rocks. It has been found in eeveral counties of England, in the silver and cobalt minea of Saxony, in Bohemia, in Norway, Sweden, and in Virginia, North and South Carolna, California, and e日veral other of our Western Statea.
3. Pharm : Subnitrate of Bismuth, Carbon ate of Bismisth, and Oxide of Bismuith taken internally act as sedatives on the stomach in dyspepsia and chronic vomiting. They have been also used in epilepsy and in the disr rhea attending phthisis. Preparations of bismuth are sometimes employed externally as cosmetics, but when s suiphuretted gas acts upon them they blacken the face.

- Acicular Bismuth is = Aikinite; Carbonate of Bismuth = Bismuth Carbonate ; Cupreous Bismuth = (a) Aikinite, (b) Witticheoite Oxide of Bismuth = Bismite ; Silicale of Bis muth $=$ Eulytite; Sulphuret of Bismuth $\stackrel{\text { Br }}{=}$ Bis muth = Eulytite ; Sulphuret of Bismuth $=$ Bis
muthinite ; Telluric Bismuth $=$ Tetradymite.
bismuth-blende, s. [In Ger. wissmuth blende.] Min.: Eulytine, or Eulytite (q.v.).
bismuth-carbonate, s. Min.: Bismutite (q.v.).
bismuth-glance, s. Min.: A mineral, called in the British Museum Catalogne Bismuthite, and by Dana Bismuthìnite (q.v.).
bismuth-nickel, s. Min.: Grünauite (q.v.).
bismnth-ochre, s. Min.: Bismite (q.v.).
Bismuth-silicate, s. Min.: Eulytine (q.v.).
bismuth-silver, s. Min.: Chilenite (q.v.).
bismuth-sulphide, s. Mir. : Bismuth ite (q.v.)
bismuth-tellurium, s. Min.: Tetradymite (q.v.).
biss'-muth-al, a. [Eng. bismuth;-al.] of or belonging to bismuth.
bls-müth'-âur-ite, s. [From Eng., de. bismuth; Lat. aumum = gold; and suffix -ite (Min.) (q.v.).] A mineral called also Bis muthic gold, produced in furnaces. (Dena.)
bīs-mū'-thǐc, a. [Eag. bismuth; -ic.] Of or beionging to lisinuth.


## bismuthic-acid,

Chem.: Bismuthic Oxide

## bismuthic-cobalt.

Min. : A variety of Smaltine (q.v.). (Brit. Mus. Catal.)

## bismuthic-goid, $s$.

Min.: Bismuthaurite.

## bismuthic-oside, $s$

Chem.: Bismuthic Oxide, called also Bismuthic Anhydride, Bismuth Pentoxide $\mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$. It is prepared by pasaing chlorine through a solution of potash holding Bi"" $0^{\circ} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ in susprension; the red precipitate is digested with atrong nitric acid to remove any $\mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. The bright red jowder is bismuthic acid II $\mathrm{BiO}_{3}$; this when heated to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is converted into $\mathrm{Bl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, which is a dull red powder: when atrongly heated it gives off oxygen, and forms bismuth tetroxide or bismuthons bismuthite $\mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$.
blş'-mŭth-íd, s. [Eng., \&sc., bismuth, and
ouff. -id. $]$ A mineral having bismuth as one
of the leading elements. (Dana, 3rd. ed., p. 28 .)
bis'-müth-ine, s. [Eng. blomuth; -ine.]
Min. : Bismathinite (q.v.).
 (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min. : An opsque orthorhombla mineral, in aciculsr crystals or massive foliated or fibrous. The hardness is 2 ; the sp. gr., $6.4-7.2$; the lustre metallic, with a lesd-grey atreak and colour. Composition : sulphur, $18 \cdot 19-1961$; bismath, $74 \cdot 55-80 \cdot 96$ or more. It occurs in Cornwall and elsewhere. It is called alao Biamuthine, Biamutholamprite, Bismuthglance, and Sulphuret of Bismuth.
bl\$्-mŭth-t-lamp'rite, s. [From Bng. \&e bismuth; Gr. גampois (lampros) $=$ brigbt brilliant, radiant ; Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.) A mineral, called also Bismuthinite and Bis muthita (q. v.).
blys'-mŭth-oŭs, a. [Eug. bismuth, and suff -ous.] Belonging to biamuth.

## bismuthous chloride.

Chem.: $\mathrm{Bi}^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$, also called Trichloride of Bismuth. It is obtained by heating bismuth in chlorine gas, or by distilling the metal with twice its weight of mercuric chioride ( $\mathrm{HgCl}_{2}$ ) It ia a white hygroscopic substance, meiting at $230^{\circ}$ and distilling at a higher teimperature It is soluble in dilute HCl , and by the addition of water becomes turbid, $\mathrm{Bi}{ }^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathrm{OCl}$, a whita powder being formed, which is used as a pig ment called "peari white."

## bismuthons nitrate.

Chem.: $\mathrm{Bi}^{\prime \prime \prime}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3} .5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. It is obtained by dissolving the metal in aitric acid. It crystal lises in large transparent prisms. By pouring a solution of this salt into a iarge quasitity of water s white basic nitrate is precipitated This is used in medicioe under the name of Bismuthi subnitras; it acts as a direct zedaBismuthi subnitras; it acts as a direct seda-
tive on the mucous membrane of the stomach tive ont the mucous membrape of the stomach and intestines. it is given in irritant forms of
dyspepsia and chronic vomiting, also to check dyspepsia and chronic vomiting, also to check
diarrlıea. It is also largely used as a cosmetic, but it is blackened by suiphuretted hydrogen.

## bismuthous oxide.

Chem.: $\mathrm{Bi}_{2}{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, also called Bismuth Tri oxide. Obtained by heating the basic nitrat of bismuth to low redness. It is a yellow insoiuble powder. The white hydrate is ob tained by precipitating a salt of bismuth by an excess of ammonia.
bis'-mŭt-īte, bĭs'-mŭth-ite, s. [In Ger bissmutit ; from Ger., Eng., \&e., bismuth, and -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: An opaque or snbtransiucent mineral, orcurring in minute acicular crystals or in crusting, or amorphous. The hardness varie from 1.5 in eartliy specmens to $4^{\circ}$ or 4.5 in those which are more compact ; sy. gr. 6.9 to $7 \%$; lustre vitreous to dull. It varies in hue, being white, green, yellow, and yellowishgrey. Composition: Carbonic acil, 6.56 to 7.30 ; oxide of hismuth, $87 \cdot 67$ to 90 ; water,
3.44 to 5.03 . It occurs on the continent of 344 to 5.03 . lt oceur.
Furoje and in America.

* bĭs'-uč, a. [Bison, a.]
* bişnc, s. [Bisen, s.]

Di-snêwed, pa. par.
(Piers Plow., B. xv. 110 .) Besnow (q.v.)]
bis'-ni-čn, v.t. [A.8. bysnian; O. Icel. bysna.] To typify. (Mretrical Homilies, ed. Small.)

* bi-socgt, * bi-sogte, par. par. The same as Beschight (q.v.). (Story of Gen. \& Exod. 308, 3,693.)
- bi-soc-ne, ${ }^{*}$ bi-sols-ne. s. [A.S. prefix biand socn = the searching of a matter, an inquiry.] Petition, request.

Ac thoru detokne of the king delaled it was jato. - Rob Glouc, p 495.
 [From Ital. bisogno = want, necessity.] A beggariy rascai. [BEzonian.]
 (Bouchar.)
*bĭsoin, * bi-su-li-en, v.t. [From A.s. bisolian, ti-sylian = to soil, stail.] To moil.
bi-soile 1, * bi-suiled, pa. par. [Bisoll.]


 * bée'-zěn, a. [From A.S. bisene $=$ hlind.] Short-sighted; half bllnd. [Bisson.]
" $A$ dait tha art blind, other bime."- Eute a Nigatinpate, $\mathrm{i}, 215$.
 *bi-sŏn-tēş), s. [In Fr. bison; Prov. bison, bizon; Port. blsao; Sp. \& Ital. bisonte; Lat. bisort, genit. bisontis; Gr. Biowv (bisön), gen. Biownos (bisonos) = the Anrocha or =the Urus. [AUROCH ${ }^{\text {] }] ~ C f . ~ A . S . ~ w e s e n t ~}=$ a buffalo, a wildox; urus bubalus (Bosworth); Icel. visun dur; O. L. Ger. bisundr ; N. H.'Ger, wisent; O. H. Ger. wisent, wisani, wisunt.]
I. Ord. Lang.: The name given to two epecies of ruminsting animala belonging to the Ox frmily.

1. The Earopean Bisoa (Bison Europaus).
2. Wrongly alplied to the Auruchs (Bos primigenius).
"Neither had the Greeks soy expertence of thone nent or buffies, cal
II It will be observed that the word bisom at first brought with it into the English lanfirst brought with it into the English lan guage its Lat. pl. bisontes. On becoming naturalised, however, it exchanged t
bisons. [See the example under i., 1.]
3. An analogous species rosming over a great part of North America. [II. 2.]
"Worn with the loag day's mareh and tbe chase of
Lonjfellow: Evangetine, il. 4.
II. Zool. \& Palcont.: A genus of rumbuants velonging to the family Bovidre (Oxen). Thes have proportionately a larger head than oxen, with a conical hump between the shoniders, due to excessive development of the apina processes of the dorsal vertebre, and a shagg. mane. Two species are known.
4. Bison Europous, sometimes called Bonasus Bison, the European Bison. It is the Bovaroos (Bonassos) or Bovaros (Bonasos) of Aristotle, the Biowl (Bison) of Oppisn, the Bison jubabison of Linneus. It is often wrongly called the Aurochs, which is etymologically the same word as Ceesar's Urus [Aurochs]. This animal has been known front classic times, and Pliny contrasts it with the Aurochs, as and Pliny contrasts it with the Aurochs,
does Martisl, who tells us that these heasts does Martis, who tells us that these heasts
were trained to draw chariots in the Roman amphitheatre. It was formerly abundant over Mid and Eastern Europe, and ta the largest living European quadruped, standing some six feet high at the shonlder, and neasuring sbout ten feet from the muzzle to the root of the tail, which is nearly three feet more, and the strength is proportional to the size. The general colour is dusky brown there is a thick mane, and the hair on the forehead is long and wavy. The cows are smaller than the bulls, and the mane is thinmer. The Europesn Bison is now re stricted to some part of the Caucasus, and to lithuania, where it is atrictly protected by the Czar of Russia. Some specinuens have been exhibited in the gardens of the Zoological Society.
5. Bison Americanus or Bonasus Americanus, the Amerjcan Bison, popularly but errencously called the Buffalo. It hsa fifteen ribs on each side, whilst the Enropean bison has but tonrteen, and the domestic ox thirteea. They once roamed in herds in the western part of British America and in the United States. They are large and powerful anlmals, with great humped shoniders and a shaggy msue. Their horns are short and taper rspidly. They can resist a moderate number of wolves, but fall a prey to the grizzly bear. They have been so relentlessly pursued by reckless hunters that they are alnost exterminsted, though they formerly existed io vast multitudes. At present there are only one or two small herds left, hut an effort is being made to preserve and increase them in Yellowstone National Park.
' bi-spê'ke, - bǐ-spê'-ken (pret. bispac), v.t. [A.S. besprecan $=$ to apeak, . . . to com. plain, to accuse.]

- 1. Gen. : To speak to. [Bespeak.]

2. Specially:
(I) To gainsay: to contradict.

He luuede hirro oa-like and wel,
And aye ne bi-spac him neuert: del.",
Story of Gen. $\&$ Exod, 1,44t
(2) To blame; to condemn
" Symeon aod leal it bispaken." $\begin{gathered}\text { Story of Gen. \& Exod, 1,8ss. }\end{gathered}$

* bl-spel, s. [A.S. bigspell, bespell = a psrable provarb, example ; 8 ig $=$ of, by, or near, sad spell, spel $=$ history, reiation,
Ger. betspiel.] An example.
( $0^{\circ}$. Eng. Hom,
tiding \& 13 cent., ed. Morris.)
- bi-spêr'-rěn, ${ }^{\text {best. }}$ [A.8. bisparrian $=$ to besper, to shut.] To lock up.
bi'-spin-öşe, a. [From Lat. prefix bi=two, and spinosus $=$ full of thorna or prickles; spina $=$ a thorn.]
* bi-spitte, * bメ̌-spête (pret. bispat, bispatic), v.t. The aaine as Bespit (q.v.) (Wycliffe, Purvey, Mark x. 94 ; xiv. 65.) To spit upon.
* bi-spơt'-tenn, v.t. The ssine as Bespor (q.v.) (Chaucer, Boethius.) (Stnatmann.)
* bî-sprê'inde, * bi-spreint, pa. par. [ $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ SERENGE.] The amme as Besprinkled (q.v.) (Wycliffe, Purvey, Ileb. ix. 19, \&c.)
* bl-sprên'ge, v.t. [A.S. bisprengart $=$ to be aprinkle.] The aame as Besprinkle (q.v.).
bisque (que as k), s. [Contr. and altered from biscuit (q.v.).

Porculain Afanufacture: The baked ceramic articles which are sulsequently glazed and burned to form porcelsin.

* bis'-sarte, s. [Buezara.] (Sootch.)
* bǐsse, s. [Bizz.] (Scotch.)
* bǐs-mĕct', v.t. [Braect.] (Glossog. Nova.)
-bis-8Cóstion, 8. [Bisection.] (Glossog.
*Bís-ség'-měnt, a. [Biaeament.] (Glossog.
* bĭsese'- marre, s. [Biamare.] Abusive ajeech. (Chaucer.)
- bǐs-sĕt', s. [Fr. biset $=\ldots$ a coarse, brown Yiollen stuff; bisette $=$ cosrse narrow lace; plate of gold, silver, or copper with whitch somis stuffs were striped (Cotgrave).] Binding, lace. (Chalmers: Queen Mary.)
* biss'-sětte, s, [Buzzard.] (Scotch.) (Acts Jas. II., 1457.)
bĭs-sěx', s. [From Lat. bis = twice, and sex $=$ six. Twice six =12.]
Miusic: A kind of guitar with twelve atrings, invented by Vauhecke in 1770. (Stainer and Barrett.)
bĭs-sĕx'-tŭle, $a . \&$ s. [In A.S. bissexte, bises $=$ a leap year; Fr. bissextil, fem, bissextite (a.), bissexte (8.) : Sp. bisextet, bisexto, bisiesto (a.) Porto bissextil, bissexto (a.) i Ital. bisestite, bi intercalsry day; bisextus $=$ an intercalary day $b_{i s}=$ twice, and sextus $=\operatorname{sixth}(B .1$.).]
A. As adjective: Containing two sixth days in the kalends of the same month; contaiding an intercalary day in whatever way numbered pertaining to leap yesr. [B.] "Towarda the latier end of February is the bivextite
or intercular day. called bispecite, because the sixth
of the calends of Marct is twice nepeated."-Hobder on
on
B. As substantive :
I. Roman Year: An intercalsry day introduced into the Roman month of Febriary once in four years. The name bissextile $=$ twice a sixth, was given because dnring lesp year two daya of February in auccession were each called Sexta (dies) Kalendas Martii or Martias $=$ the sixth of the kalends of March. These two days corresponded to the 24th and 25 th of February in our reckoning. [Cales dat, Leap Year. $]$
"The year of the sun oonginteth of three hundred nad axty-nvedays and nix hours, wantink eleven minutes compute ind this was the occaulon of bistertile, or leas year."-Brokne.

2. Our own Year: The term bissextile is still retained for leap year, though there is no reckoning of two sixth days atrywhere in it. When it occurs, twenty-nine dsys are assigned to February instead of the twenty-eight, a much more natural method of reckoning than that adopted by the Romans.
"Busextile, Leapp Year, which happens every fourth
$\mathrm{ar}_{\mathrm{o}}$. . "-Glossog. Noo.
bis'-sóme, s. [Byssvm.] (Scotch.)
† bis'-stn, * bis-en, * bis-ene, *bee-sen *bee-some, "by-some, "bís'-mê, "bis' nê, a. [Of doubtful origin and meaning.]
3. Iiterally
4. Of persons: Hsif-blind (?)
" Quo minde bene end quo lockende ?"
5. Of things: Biinding (?)
"But who, oh 1 who hath sean the mobled queen With biason rheum $\boldsymbol{r}^{\text {a }}$ Shakesp. $:$ amet, il 2
II. Figuratively:

## 1. Of persons: Destituta of foresight.

"What harro can your biseon conspectuities glan:
out of thit charscter

* bis-syn, v.t. [Byssyn.] (Prómpt. Parv.)
* bis'-ǔ̌n, s. [Lat. byssinus; from byssus; Gr. Búvors (buesos) = a fine yellow flax brought from Egypt and India, or the linsm made from
 xv. 27).] Fine linen (lit. \& fig.)

* bĭ-stādde, pa. par. [Bestead.] (Rom. of the Rose.)
* bli-stâr ěn. v.t. [A.S. bi, and startan $=$ to stare.] To stare at.

Legend St. Each (L2000) (ed. Morton). (Stratmanh).
bli-stāy (pret. bistode), v.t. [A.S. bestod, pe of beitandan = to stand by, to occupy.]

1. To atand by.
2. To stay ; as one is said to be storm-staid (f) Tristrem to Mark it seyd,
How stormes hem birniyd

Sinker houn brast aud an
Sir Tristrem. p. 40, ex of. (Jamieson)

* bí-stêd', pa. par. [Bestend.]
* bí-stëre', v.t. The same as Bestir (q.v.) (King Alisaunder.)
bi-stip'-uled, a. [From Lat, prefix $b i=$ two, and Eng. stipruled = furnished with atipules.j Botany: Hisviag two stipules.
* blstod, pret. of v. [A.S. bestanden = to stand by.] Lamented, bewailed, wept for.

And alter wure falre hire bisod:
With terve, rem and frigts nod
Story of Gen \& Exod., B,857-s.
bis'-tort, s. [In Fr. bistorte; from Lat. bis = twice, and tortus $=$ twisted; so named from the twisted roots.]
Bot. : The English name given to a subgenua or sub-division of the genus Polygonnm. Two British species fall under it-the Poly gonum Bistorta (Common Bistort or Snake weed), and the $P$. viviparum, or Viviparous Alpine-Bistort. Each has a simple stem, and a single terminsl raceme of flowers. The former has flesh-colonred flowers, snd is common; the latter has paler flowers, and is an alpine plant. It is sometimes called alpins Bistort.

- Dock Bistort : Polygonum Bistorta.
bis'-toutr-y̆, biss'-toũr-i, s. [1n Qer. bisturi: Fr. bistouri; from Pistoja, anciently called Pistoria, a city in Italy, twenty miles north. west of Florence, where these knives were made at an exrly period.] A surgical instru-

ment naed for making incisions. It has rarious forms-one like a lancet, a second called the straight bistoury, with the blade atraight and fixed on a handle; and a third the crooked bistoury, ahaped like a half-moon, with tha cutting edge on the inside.
" Sir Heary Thommon has shown that the time of the palette-kilte. ${ }^{-}$- Daily A
bis'-tre (tre $=\mathbf{t e ̃ r ) , ~ b i s ' - t e ̃ r , ~ s . ~ \& ~ a . ~ [ I n ~}$列 bister. Compare also SW.
A. As subst. : A piginent of a trensparent brown colour. To prepare it the soot left after beech-wood has beer burnt is boiled for

Cite, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fäll, father; wē, wĕt, bëre, camọl, bẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sire, sir, marine; gē, pð̛t

hale an hour, two poands of the sont to each gallen of the water. Befors it has cooled, but after it has been allowed time to settle, the clearer part is poured off and then evaporsted to dryness, when the residuum left behtud is found to be bistre.
B. As adj.: Of the colour deacribed underA.
-bi-stride, v.t. The same as Bestride (q.v.).
bī-sul'-aāte, a. [From Lat. bisulnus = twofurrowed, two-cloven; prefix bi $=$ two, and sulcus =a furrow ; өn角 -ate. In Fr. bisuice, bisulque.]
© 1. Ger. : Having two furrowe, bisuleoite.
2. Zool. : Cloven, as a cloven hoof ; bisulcoue.
bī-sŭl'-coŭs, a. [From Lat. bisulcus.] Hav-
ing two hoois; cloven-hoofed. The same as ing two hoois; cloven-hoofed. The same as Bisulcate, a (q.v.).
"For the swine aithough multiparons, yet being opeo eye as other binulcous anlmale."一Browne:

## bi-sui-i-en, v.t. [Bisori.]

bi-sǔl'-phīda, s. [From Lat. prefix bi, and Eng. rulphide (q.v.)] A chemical componnd forincd by the unien of two atoms of aulphur with anether element.

## bisulphide of carbon, 8 .

Chem.: Carbon disulphide, $\mathrm{CS}_{2}$. It is prepared by passing the vapour of sulphur over red-hot charcoal. Carbon disulphide 12 a transparent, colourless, inflammable, stinking has great refractive and dispersive power ; it has great refractive and dispersive power; it It Is inseluble In water, but it dissolves sul. it is inseluble in water, but it dissolves sumphur, gums caoutchouc, phesphorus and poisenons, and is very explesiva when mixed with the air or with exygen gas. Carbon dioulphide unites with metallic sulphides, forming salts called Sulphocarbenates, having the composition of carbonates with the oxygen replaced by sulphur, as calcium-sulphocarbonate $\mathrm{CaCS}_{3}$. A mixture of the vapour of $\mathrm{CS}_{2}$, and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ passed ever copper heated to redness yields a copper sulphide $\mathrm{Cw}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ and marsh gas $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$. Carbon disulphide is used to kill insects, but ne light nuust be near as its rapour ia explosive.
Bisulphtie of Carbon Engine: A compeund ongine in which the vapour from bisulphide of carbon is enployed in the gecond eylinder Instead of steam as a motive-power. A binary engine.
bi-sŭi'-phụ-rět, s. [Eng. prefix bi, and sulphuret (q.v.).] Also called Bisulphide (q.v.).
-bi-swíke, v.t. The same as Beswike (q.v.).
*bi-swin-ken, v.t. $\quad$ From A.S. beswincan $=$ to labour.] To procure by labenr. "".... that mowen her bred bswinke."-Piers Plowo
*bis's'y, a. [Busv.] (Rom, of the Rove, \&c.)
bī-sy̆m-mĕt-rícąl, $a$. [Prefix bi, and Eng. symmetrical.] T'essessing bisymraetry.
bi-sy̆m'-mĕ-try̆, s. [Prefix bi, and Eng. symmetry.] Bilateral symmetry; eorrespondence of the right and left parts or sides.

- bĭs''-y-něsse, s. [Business.] (Wycliffe, ed. Purvey, I Pet. v. 7.)
-bĭt (I), *by̆t. [A.S. bit, a contracted form of biddeth. I grd pers. sing. pres. indlc. of A.S. biddan = bida.
" lacob eft bit hem faren agoa"
story of $G$ en. © Exod., $, 2,2 s s$.
bĬt (2), pret. \& pa. par. of Bite (q. v.)
"There was lately a yonng gentilieman bic to the bone,
wbo has tow ladeed recovered."-raller.
brt (1), * bȳte, * bitte (1), "by̆tt (1), s. \& a. [A.S. bita, bit, the latter in composition as bitmotelum = piecerneal, by bits, from bitan = to bite. In Sw. bit; Dan. bid, biden, from bide $=$ to bite; Dut. beet $=$ bite, bit, morsel, mouthful ; Ger. bissen, bissehen, bischen, from beissen $=$ to bite. Thus bit is contracted from bite, and $18=$ a monthful.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
(1) A ince ; the act of biting.

(2) As much as one might be expected to bite off at one operation ; \& bits.
" How mang prodigal oter havg alaves and peramots
(3) Feod. (Scotch.) (Vulgar.)
*The bit and the brat: Food and rafment. [Brat.] (Scotch.) (Presb. Elog.)

2. Figuratively:
(1) Gem : A frsgment; a small portion.
(a) Of a magnitude, or material body.


(b) A short space of time. (Scotch.)
"Oan he could has handen ofir the omurglers a bu"

(2) Scotch: A piece of ground, a place, or particular spet.
"Weel, just an I was comiog op the blt, I saw aman aforo me that I kout was maue oo our herds, and it' a
Fidd but to meet ony other body. . - scoot : Guy Midenering, ch. xL
(3) It is sometimes used of anything not actually very small, but described as being so by one whe is proud of it or whe likes it.
"- There was never a prettler bit or horseflesh in the table o the Gordon Aru
Guy Mrannering, cb. XL.
3. Numis. \& Ord Lang.:
(c) The popular English name for a small Spanish coin, a half pistareen circulatiog in the West Indies. Its value is now about 5d. sterling. In Johnson's time it was estimated at $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.
(b) A silver coin circulating in the Southern States of America, in value an eighth of a dollar $=6 \frac{1}{2} d$.
4. Metal-working, Carmentry, \&c.:
(a) A boring-tool used by wood-workers. It is attached to a brace, by which it is rotated. An auger has many peints of reserablance to a bit, but has a cross-handle whereby it is rotated, whereas a bit is stocked in the socket of a brace, and is rotated therebs. It runs into many varietiea of form, anch as the centre bit, the sperm bit, the gimlet bit, \&c. [For these see the word preceding bit in the several compounds.] (Knight.)
(b) The cutting-iron of a plane. [Plane Bit.]
(c) The cutting-iren inserted in the revelving bead of a machine for planing, grooving, \&c.
(d) The cutting-blade of an axe, hatchet, or any similar tool. it is distinguished from the pole, which forms a hammer in some tools.
5. Metal-working:
(a) A boring-tiool for metal. There are various kinds of it, such as the half-reund bit, the rose bit, the cylinder bit, \& \& .
(b) The copper plece of a soldering-tool riveted to an iron shank; a cepper bit.

- See also 1, 2, and 3, under II. of Bit (2),
B. As an adjective: Diminutive.
(a) Without contempt:
"I heard ye were here, frae the but callant ye sent to
meet your carriage.-Scott: Antiouary, cb. vii. meet your carriage."-Scolt: Antiguary, cb. vii.
(b) Contemptuously:
- Some of yon will grieve and grect more for the
druwning of bit calf or stirk, than ever yedid for al drowning of sob bit calf or stirk , thanever yore did for rall
the tyramy and defections of scotland."- Walker: Peden, p. 62. (Jxmieson.)
C. As adverb. A bit: In the least; in the smallest degree.
bit-holder, s. That which helds a boringbit.
bit-stock, s. The handle by which a bit is held and rotated. It is called also a brace.
bit (2), * bltte (2), * bytt (2), s. [A.S. bete, gebete $=$ a bit of a bridle, a bridle, trappings,
harness (Dosworth); bitol $=$ a bridle. Sw. harness (Bosworth); bitol=a bridle. Sw.
betsel $=\mathrm{a}$ bridle; Dan. belsel $=\mathbf{8}$ bit, a curb; betsel $=$ a bridle; Dan. belsel $=\mathbf{a}$ bit, a curb;
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Chiefiy in the sense II. 1.
"Rehold, we pubiten io tbe horses" monthe, that they may, obey us, and we turn abont their whale 2. Fig.: A curb; a restrsint of any kind. II. Technically:
2. Iron-working, Saddlery, \&c.: The Iron part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and having rings by which the eheek-straps and reing are attached. [See eheek-straps
Baiole-bit.]
3. Tron-roonking, Lockimiehing, tce. : The part of a key which enters the lock sad ects upon the bolt and tumblers. The bit of a key conslsts of the web and the wards. The web is the portion left after the wards are notebed oswn, or filed out. In the permutation locks, esch separats plece composing the acting part of the key is termed a bit. These fit upon the stem of the key from which they are removable, and are interchangeable smong themselves, so as to allow the key to be set up with rarinns combinations agreeing with the set of the tumblers.
4. Iron-working, \&c.:
(a) The jaw of a tengs, pincers, or other slavilar grasping tool, e.g. flat-bit tongs.
(b) The metallic connecting joiat fir the
ribs and stietcliers of ribs and stietchers of umbrellas.
Music: A small plece of tube, generally furnished with two raised ears. it is used to sars. supplement the croor. atpiston, or any similar a-pistou, or any simitar vicw of adapting it to a slight dilference of pitch. Barrett.) (Stainer and
T Obvions compound, bit-maker. (Ogilvile.)
bit-key, a. A key adapted fer the permutation lock, the steps belng formed by novable bits, as in the Hobbs lock.

## bit-pincers, s. pl.

Lockismithing: Pincers having curved or recessed jaws.
bit (1), v.t. [A.s. beteten = to bridle, rcin in, curb, bit.] To put the bit in the nouth of a horse ; to bridle a borse. (Johnson.)
bĭt (2), v.t. [BıTT, v.]

* bĭ-ta'als, * bĭ-take * bi-ta-ken (pret. bitok, bitec; pa. par. bitakun). (Wycliffe, ed Purvey, Mátt. xxiv. 9 ; xxvi. 2.) The same as Betake (q.v.).
* bl-tac-nen, v.t. The same as Betoken (q.v.) (Stratmann.)


## bl-tæ-chen, v.t. [Biteche.]

* bi-tagt, pa. par. of v. [A.S. bitaht, bitaught, pa. par. of betcecar = to pive, to deliver to.j la. par. of betcan = to give, to deliver to.
The same as Betake. Delivercd, given over; assigued. "
" Sone him was sarray billast Aud pharnon the kinge bitagt." $\begin{gathered}\text { Story of Gen. } \& \text { Exod., } 77 \text {. }\end{gathered}$
*bi-tale, s. [A.s. bi, and tale, cf. bispel.] A parable, (Stratmann.)
bi-tă'tar-äte, s. [Lat. preflx $b t=\mathbf{t w e}$, and Eng. tartarate (q.v.).]
Chem.: A nsmegiven to salts, as $\mathrm{KHC}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{8}$, acid tertarate of potassium, or hydric-potassic tartarate. This salt is also called Cream of Tartar. It is prepared from argol or tirtar, an impure acid notassium tartarate, which is deposited from graje-juice during the process of fermentation; the colouring matter is removed by animal charcoal, and then it is purified by crystallisation. at forms groups of small, translucent, oblique, rhonbic erystals, which are slightly seluhle in cold water, but insoluble in spirit. When hested in a close vessel, it is deconposed, leaving a residue of charcoal and pure potassium carbonate. It is frequently used in medicine in amall doses as a refrigerant and diuretic; and in largo dosea, mixed with jalap, as a powerful hydragogue purgative.
* bi-taughte, pret. [A.S. bitauhte, bttaughte, pret. of betecan $=$ deli
Commended. [BETAKe.]
" He wold they hini lenger abido. and they seyde nay,
He wold tbey hut lenger abide, and they seyde nay,
But bltaughee Ganelyn God, and goud dayy
Chaucer: C ., Cook' Tate, 337s
bitch (Eng.), * biok (O. Scotch), s. \& a. [A.S bicce, bice, bycge; 1 cel bikjja; Ger. baiza, betze, petze; Basque potzor.]

1. The female generslly of the dog, but in aome cases aiso of the allied specles, the for, the wolf, \&c.
"The method of education conmsts in meparating the
 Foyaga round the World, oh. vill.


2. Highly vulgar and offensive: An oppro-
brious equithet for a woman.
"Hin youll call a dop, and hera bueh" Horace; sative il
bitch-fores. a female fox.
Chfox hides hor happles brood."
Cowper: The Needless Alurmm
bltch-wolf, " bitch wolfe, s. A female woil.

And at his feete e bluch wools suck did yeeld
To two young babeser:
The Fistons of Bellay, ix.

- bitched, a. [Biccuid.]
bīte, "bȳte, " bigbt, * bǐ-tern, "b̄̄"-ty̆n (pret. bit ; pa. par. bitten, bit), v.t. \& i. [A.s. bitan (pret. bat, bot, boot, pa. par. biten) $=$ to bite; ICcel. \& SW. bita; Dan bide; Dut. bijuten; Goth. beitan; (N. H.) Ger. beissen; O. H. Ger. pizan.]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit: To infix the teeth in anything, either for the purpose of detaching a portion of it and awallowiog it for food, to inflict a wound, or for other purposea; ; to break or crush with the teeth.
 AII Figuratively:

1. Of persons:
(1) To inflict aharp pain on the body. Spec.-
(a) To cut, to wound Chiefiy in participial adjective biting, as biting falchion. [Birina.] (b) To inflict such torture as intense cold does.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { "Hero feel we . in the lcy phang } \\ & \text { And churliuh chidiug of the wiuteris wind } \\ & \text { Which when jt bites and blows upou my bod }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { And churlish chidiug of the wiuter's wind } \\ & \text { Which when st bites and blows upou my body, } \\ & \text { Even tifl I wrink with cold, } 1 \text { smile }\end{aligned}$
Even tifl I shrink with cold, 1 smile "t Shakesp. As You $L i k d$. II.
(c) To make the mouth smart hy applying an acrid substance to it. (Chiefly in the pr. par.)
" 1t may be, the erst water will have more of the acent, as more fragraut and the second more of
tante. more bitter, or biting. - -Bacon
(2) To inflict sharp paia upoo the mind.
(2) To inflict sharp pain upou the mind.
(a) To engage in angry contention with; harply to reproach; to use lagguage fitted to wound.
"But if ye bite and devoar one another, take heed (b) To trick, to cheat (Vulgar.)

Anleep and naked as on Indian lay.
Au bunest factor stule a jem eway; He pleptg the diamoud, nuld the rogue way bic."
Pope. Mor. Exvayr, Ep. Wii. 364 .
2. Of things: To take hold of the ground or other aurfaca firmly, as a skate upon ice. [C. Bite in.]
B. Intrans.: Formed by dropping the objective of the verb transitive to which it corresponds in meaning.

Let dogs delight To bark and bite." Fates: Bymns.
C. In special phrases. (In these bite is generally transitive.)

1. To bite in: To corrode copper or steel plates as aitric acid does in the process of otching.
2. To bite the ear: To do so after a fashion without hurting it; this was intended as an expression of cndearmeat.


- Sometimea bite is used aloa* t 0 a similar cuse
" Rare rogue to buckrana, let mo bite thee"
Goblinh, O. Ph, $\mathbf{x}, 247$. (Nares),

3. To bite the thumb at; to bite the nail of the thumb at: To abow contempt for, thia being one of the methods formerly adopted of indicating contenipt. Nares says that the thmmb in such a case represented a fig, and the action of biting it was tantamonnt to saying, "A fig for you," or ""The ficol" He cites iu proof the following limes :-
"Behold mext I see Contempt marching forth,
gining me the fico with hit thombe in his mouh."giming me the fico with h
" 1 will blte my fhumb at them: which is a disgrace
to theib, if they bear it "-Shakesp. : Rom. \& Juh, i. 1. to thein, if they bear it,"-Shakesp. : Rom. \& Jul, i. 1. "TTiu no less disrespectiul to bite the nail of pour theinh, by way of woru aud dimlaid, between your teeth, to tell then you value nail fruu berween your teeth, to tell thern you value
not this what they caa da."-Rules of Cieility (trausl.
from French, 167al from French, $1679 \%$, p. 44.
*. To bite upon the brian: To become a cervant to others (\%).
"The lahouring band grows rich, bat who are idle
In winter tirue must bife upon the bridle."

bite, * byte, s. [From bite, v. (q.v.). In Sw. bett; Dan. bid, biden. Eng. bit is a contrao. tion of bite] [Brr.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of blting.
(1) Gen.: The act of inficting a wound with the teeth or of detaching a morsel of that which is subjected to their action.

Ways after the bus -Darein:
(2) Spec.: The act of efish in suapping with its teeth at bait.
"I have known s very good fisher angle diligently
four or six houn for siver carp, and not have a bite.
2. The wound inflicted.
(I) Lit. : The wound produced by the testh of a man or aniwal.
(2) Figuratively:
(a) Of things: A cheat, a trick, a frand.
"Let \& man be ueter so wise

(b) Of persons: A trickster, a aharper; one who cheats.
3. The frsgment or mouthful of bread or anything similar ; a srnall quantity of hread.
(I) Lit.: In the foregoing sense.

I Bite and soup: Meat and driok; the mere necessaries of life. (Scotch.)
". removed me and a" the pair creatures that had Hece cind youp lo the castle and a hole to pat our heads (2) Fig. : A amall portion.
"There is oever a bite of all Christ's time with His people spent in vain, for He is sy giving them neason-
aon.)
II. Printing: An imperfect portion of an impression, owing to the frisket overlapping from 80 much of the paper.

## bite in, s.

Engraving: The effect produced by the action of nitric acid on the parts of the plate from which the etchiog ground has beed removed.
bite'-a-ble, f bit'-a-ble, a. [Eng. bite, v.; -able.] That may be bitten. (Cathol. Ang.)

* hi-têg', pret. of $\tau$. [A.S. beteon (pret teah, aing. betugon, pl., pa. par. betogen) $=$ to ing tow, pull, go.] ccomplished.
*Get ist vasene hu ic it biteg "
Story of Gen. Exod., $2,878$.
bi-telephone, a A combioation of two telephoues with a curved conuectiog arm capable of heios applied simnltaneously to both ears and of staying in position without being ears and of stayily
held by the haod.
bi-telle, bi-tol-len (pa. par. bitold), v.t. [A.S. betellan $=$ to apeak about.]

1. To answer for; to win; to rescue.
2. To declare, to narrate.
"Quan sbram him bi-tode" 4 Arod., 000 .

* bìtên, v.t. [A.S. beteon = to tug, go, \&c.] [Biteg.] To accoraplish.
"Aud here swinc wel he binten."
Story of Gien. \& Exod, 8,026.
* bi-t $\hat{\mathbf{B}}^{\text {tön }}$ (pa. yar. bitogen), v.t. [From A.S. beteon.] [Birco, Biten.] To employ. (O. Eng. Homilies, 1. 31.)
* bít'-ẽrr, a. [Bitter.]
bí-tẽr, * bīttẽre, s. [Eng. bit(e);-er. In Sw. bitare; 1an. bider; Dut.bijter; Ger. beisser.] 1. A person who or an aunaal which bites. Used specially-
(a) Of a dog.
"Great barikers are no bteera."-Camien
(b) Of a fish that takes the bait.
"He is so bold, that he will invade one of his own
kind, and you nuay therefore easily believe bim to be a buld buter. -Wraton.

2. Fig. Of persons: A mocking dcceiver ; a trickster, a cheat. (For special signification see the example.)
"A biter is one who teile yon of thing you have no reason to disbelieve 1 n itself, and werhap, hes given You, befule he bing it and, if you give hin credit, IAugha in your face, nhd triumphe that he has deceivel you. Ite lo one who thinks youn for
bimakunve."-Sjuctator.
FIo compositioo, apecially in the word back-biter (q.v.).
bī-tẽr'-nāte, an [Prom Mod Botanlcal Lat. biternatus.] Twice over divided iuto three. Bot.: The term applied when from the cormmon petiole there proceed three secondary
petioles, each bearing three leaflets. (Lindley.)

- bīte'-shēep (0. Kng.) " byteschoip ( 0. Scotch), ${ }^{\text {y }}$. [Eng. bite: sheep. CC. Ger. beis\%
schaf.] contemptnous term for a bishop intended as a pley opon his ofticiol designar tion, as if he were a bed shepherd who bitt the oheep he was bound to feed.
- b1-threiht, pa, par. of v. [A.S. bilheocan $=$ to cover, to cloak. 1 Covered.

- bi-thenke, " bl-thenche (pret. * bithought, *bithhugte, *bithogt, * bitholite, *bithowte), v.t., \&G [A.S. bethencan.] [BETHiNK.] The bame as Bethink (q.v.).

Whether he sitteth not fint and buthmblet

- bi-then-kyngee pry par. [Bithanke] (Wyclife, Purvey, Luke xii. 25 ).
*bi-thri'ì-gěn, "bǐ-thrǔ'̀̀-gĕn, v.t [From A.S. prefix bi, and thringan $=$ to press, to crowd, to throng.] To oppress. (UTmulum, 14,825. Stratmann.)
* bl-tìde (pret. bitid, bitidde), v.t. \& i. [The same as BETIDE (q.v.).] (Sir Ferumbras, 679, Rom. of the Rose, © ©.)
* bi-time, adv. [The same as Betimes (q.v.).]
- bl-time, v.i. [BETimes.] To happen, occur. "Gif ounne betimed bi ilhta"-Aneren Risele, p. .22 L
 ty̆nge, pr. par., a., \& y. [Bite, v.]
A. As pr. par.: In senoes corresponding to thooe of the verb.
B. As particip. adj. Spec.
†1. Sharp, cuttiog; used of ed instrument, or of cold.


2. Sharp, cuttiog, eevere, caustic. (Used of words.)

C. As subst. : The act of biting, the ttate of being bitten.
blting-in, s. [BITE ix.]
bī'-tíng-1y̆, adv. [Eng. biting; -ly.] In a hitiog manner, jeeringly, sarcastically, acrimoniously.
"Some inore bitingly called th the Imprees or emblem
 dour, but the
bit'-lĕss, a. [Eng. bit, and suffli - bess $=$ without.] Without a bit.
"Here, a ferce people, the Getullans lie.
Bitucea Numudian horse, und quick urudo dire."
bit'-lihg, s. [Eng. bit, and dimin. cuffix -ling.] A little bit, a fraguent.
"The cleavenom bitlinga of boly."-Fairyax: Buty 4,

* bit'-mouth, s. [Eng. bit ; mouth.] The same as bit = the part of a bridle put in a horse's mouth. (Bailey.)
* bi-to-gen, pa. par. [A.S. teon $=$ to pull, go, lead, entive, to allure.] [BITEO, BITEN, BrTEON.] 1. Bestowed, applied.
"Dho (q) wasth incob, yuel lot bltogen"-Story of Gen 2. Guided, directed.
". . thoo h\{uueth] s skle hem wel bitogor "-soors of Gen. and tacus. 3,7\%
* bi-told, pa, par. [Bitellen.]
* bi-tolk, gret. of $v$. [A.S. betpocan = (1) to show; (2) to betake, impurt, deliver, connit, or assign.] Gave, conmitted. [BETAKE.]

* bl-toc'-nunge, " hi-tok-ninge, pr. par. The saune as BETOKENiNo ( (q.v.), (Blach: : Lijb of Thom. Beket.) (stratmann.)
* bǐt-öre, " bitt-ôur, " bitt'tor, a [Brr tean.] (Chaucer.)
* bǐ-trăppe, v.t. [The same as Betrar (q.v.).]
- M-trate, mi-traten, bitrain, p.t. [Betranr.]
- b1-trănde, "b1-trĕn'-dĕn (pa par. *bitrent), v.t. [From A.S. trendil, trendl $=\mathrm{s}$ aphers, an orb, s circle ; trendian $=$ to roll. $]$ To wind sround, to surround.
- And an abouto \& tro with many a t wiste

TROTH (q.v.)] (Stratmann.)
bī-tri-crē'-nāte, $a$ [From Lat. preflix $b i=$ two, tri $=$ three, and Eng. crenate (q.v.).]
Bot.: Crenate twlce or thrice over.
bī-tri-pin-nät'-Y-ria, a. [From Lat. preflx $b i=$ two, $t r i=$ thres, and Eng. pinnatifid (q.v.).]

Bot. : Pinnetifld twice or thrice over.
bï-trï-tẽr'-näte, $a$. [From Lat. prefix $b i=$ two, $t r i=$ three, and Eng. ternate (q.v.).] Bot. : Ternste, that is, growing in threes, twice or thrice over.

- bľ-treat'-měn, o.t. The same as Betrim (q.v.).] (Stratmann.)
britt, + bIt, s. [Dan. bitte, bideling; Fr. bitte. Cognate with Eng. bite (q.v.).]

1. Nautical. Primarily: A post secured to eeveral decks, and serving to fasten the cabie as the chor.
Bitts Gen. Plur. Bitts, *bits: Perpendicular pieces of timber in ths deck of s ship for fastening ropes to, as slso for securing windheel of the bow
 eprit.

II Hence there are pawl-bitts, carrick or vindlass bitts, winch-bitts, and belaying-bitts. (Ses thess words.)

## bitt-heads, s. pl.

Shipluilding: The upright timbers bolted to seversl decks, sind serving as posts to which the cabis is secured. They correapond to bollards on \& wharf or qusy. (KNioht-HEADs.)

## bitt-stopper, s.

Naut.: A rope rove throngh a knes of the rding-bitt, and used to clinch a cable.
bitt + bit, v.t. [From bitt, s. (q.v.). In Fr. bitter.] To put around s bitt.

II To bit the cable is to put it round the bits, in order to fssten it or slacken it grsduslly, which last is called reering away. (Falconer.)
† bit'-ta-cle, s. [Binnacle.]
b̌t'-těd, pa. par. \& odj. [Bıт, v.t.]
bit'-ten, pa. par. \& adj. [Brтe, v.t.]

1. Gen.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
xxi. ${ }^{2}$. . If a servent had bitten eny man, . . ."-Niumb. vili., v. and Aght for bitten apples."-Shakesp.: Hen.
2. Bot.: Premorse, spplied to a root or sometimes to s leaf terminating so abruptly sud with so ragged an edge, as to suggest the idea, of course an erroneous one, that a piece has been bitten off. Exampie, the root of Scabiasa succisa.
bit'--Ẽr, * bit-tëre, * bǐt'-tīr, * bǐt-tre (treas tẽr), by̆t'-tẽr, *by̆t'-tyr, *bitt'-ir, a., adv., \&s. [A.S. biter, bitter; lcel. bitr; Sw., Dan., Dut., \& Ger. bitter ; O. Sax. Bittar ; Goth.' baitrs. From A.S. bitan $=$ to bite. 1
A. As adjective. Essential meaning: Biting. - bitter is an equivenal word : there is bitter wormWood. there are bither words, where are bitter enemles,
and a bitter cold morning. $\mathbf{W}$ Wats: Logick.
I. Objectively:
3. Literally:
(1) Having qualities fitted to impart to the taste s sensation as if the tongue had bern bitten, orsulbjerted to the action of something sharp, acrid, or hot.
 seciono, blk L., ehsp. iL, p. 3s.
(2) Having qualities fitted to impart $s$ eimllar sensation to anothar part of the body than the tongus; keen, sharp, plercing, making the skin emart.
And shun the stetor The fowl the borders fy wheel abont the eky."
4. Fig.: Hsving qusiitiss fitted to lacerate the mental feelings. Spec.-
(1) Sharp, severe, atinging, reproschful, sarcastic. (Used of words, or of visible gestures.)

(2) Misersble, calamitous, mournful, distressing. (Used of eventa, \&c.)
"Thowe men, those wretched men! who will be alaves,
Muat drink a bittro wrathtua cap of woil
Thomeon : Cacele of Indolence, 11. 34.
(3) Fitted to produce acrimonious feelings against one. (Used of conduct.)
" II. Subjectively:
5. Of temporary states of feeling:
(I) Keenly hostila in feeling. (Used of personal foes.)
marked; the sute droun foes, as Arlatotle long ngo re

(2) Mournful, sad, melancholy. Used-
(a) Of feelings.
 Wordsworth: White Doe of Ryhtone, if
(b) Of the outward symbols.
"Though earth has many a deeper woe, Though tears more bitter far muat Bow."
Hemans : Tate of the Fourteenth Centur "Chermartheu listened with a bitter umila."-Ma.
6. Of permanent character:
(I) Disposed to uss keen, sarcastic words in quarreis or controversies, or even st othsr times; scrimonious. Used-
(a) In a genersi sense.
"Yet not even that astoundiug exploeton could ane
the buter and mirepla the better and umirepld spirit
cuulay: $H$ hif. $E n g$.ch. vil
(b) Of a reitgious or political partisan.

In youth a bitter Nazarene,
They did not know how fride cap ntoop,
When lafled feellings withering droop.
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 12
(2) Mournful, melancholy, sfficted, habitually depressed in spirits.

Wherefore if light given to him that is in misery.

## B. As adverb:

Poet. : The ssme as Bitrealy (q.v.).
" For this rellef, mach thauks: 'tis bitter cold,
Aud I am aick at heart." Shakesp.: Bamlet, LI
II If in the example coll be regarcled ss a sulstantive, then bitter will be sn adjective, and the category B. will disappear.
C. As substantive:
I. Sing. In the abstract: Any substance which has the quality of bitterness, scridity, Whach has
sharpuess.
" Not more in the sweet
Than the $\delta$ biter I neet
My tender and merciiul Lord.
Coteper: Trans, from Gution, Simple Truse.
II. Plur. In the concrete: Bitters.

1. Gen.: Anything bitter. [A.]

I have tanted the sweets and the bitcers of love."
Byron: Lamand w. Beecher.
2. Spec.: A compound said to improve the appetite and assist digestion, originally prepared by infusing bitter herbs in water. Bitters are now prepared by ateeping a mixture of bitter and aromatic herbs in spirits of wine for ten or twelve days, straining the liquor, sud reducing it with water to the strength of gin. The herbs generally used are gentian, qnassis, wormwood, cascarilla, and orsnge-peel.
bitter-almond, s. One of the two leading varieties of the common simond, the sweet one being the other. [Almond.]
bitter-appie, s. Ths sams as Brtrencucumsea and Bitrer-gourd (q.v.).
bitter-ash, s. A name given in the West Indies to Simaruba excelsa, is tres of the order Simsrubacer (Quassiads).

Ditter-blain, 2.
Amoxy the Dutch Creoles in Gxinea: Vandellia diffusa, a plant of the order Berophu. lariacee (Figworts).
bitter-aress a A book-name for the several quecies of the genus Cardamine, snd especially for Candamine omana
bitter-cuoumber, \& The name ss BITIER-GOURD (q.v.)

## † bitter-oup, 2

Pharm. : A cup made of some bltter wood which imparts ita taste and medicinsi properties to hot water poured into it and allowed to stand till it cools. Bitter-cups, once con:mon, are now rarely seen.
bitter-damson, s. A tree, Simaruba amara, belonging to the order Simarubacese (Quassiads).
bitter-gourd, s. The Colocynth (Citrullus colocynthis), a plant of the order Cucurbitaces (Cucurhita). It is called also the Brrisecucumber and the BITTER-APPLE.
bitter-herb, s. A plant, Erythreea centaurium, L., of the order Gentianacee (Gentianworts).
bitter-laing, \& Soulamea amara, s plant of the order Polygala ceem (Milkworts).
bitter-mut, s. Ths Carya amara, " bitternut" or swamp-hickory of this country.
bitter-oak, s. A species of osk, the Quercus cerris, called also the Turkey Oatc. The wood is prized by cabinst-makers.
bitter-salt, a An old nsme for Epsom salt (sulphste of magnesium).
bitter-spar, i. A minersi, called also Dolomite (q. v .).

## bitter-vetch, s.

1. In Hooker and Arnott: The English name of the old papilionsceous genus Orobus. Two species occur in Britain, ths Tuberous Bittervetch (Orobus tuberosus), now generally callcd Lathyrus macrorrhizus, gnd the Blsck Bittervetch ( 0 . niger). The former is a common vetch (o. niger). The former is a common
plant with pinnate leaves, consiating of $2-4$ plant with pannate leaves, consiating of $2-4$
pairs of leaffets. The tuberous roots are eaten pairs of leaftets. The tuberous roots are eaten thsm is Cairmeil, supposed to be the Chara of Cxesar (De Bello Civili, iii. 48.) The Black Bitter-vetch turns of the colour just named in drying. It has 3-6 pairs of leafiets. It is found in Scotisnd, but is somewhst rare.
2. A modern book-name for Vicia Orobus.

## bitter-weed, s.

1. A name for any one of the species of Popiars. It is given because their bark is very bitter. (Bot., E. Bord.) Britten and Holland quote in connection with the so-called bitter-weed the following popular rhyme:
" Onk, ash, and elm tree.
But for artaf ar a the three:
The laird may fyte, bnt make naetbing be'ot."
2. A North American species of wormwood.

## bitter-wood, $s$.

1. Gen.: A nams for the genus Xylopia, pisnts of the order Anonaceee (Anonsds).
2. Spec. : Xylopia glabra, a West Indian tree, the wood of which is intensely bitter.
bìt'tẽ̃r, s. [From bitt (q. v.).]
Neut.: A turn of the cable which is round the litts.

## bitter-end, s.

1. Naut.: The part of the cable inaft ths bitts; the last end of a cable in veering out; the clinchiog end.
2. Fig. (Of a quarrel): Tha utmost extremity.

* bǐt'-tërr, v.t. [A.S. biterian.] To make bitter.

$\dagger$ blt'-tèr-ing, s. [From Eng. bitter; -ing.] The same as Bittern (I), 2 (q.v.).
bit'-tẽr-ishh, a. [From Eng. büter: -ish.] Somewhat bitter.
". . . orer ouly when they tasted of the water of the
river over river over which they were to go, they thought that it
tnteded alituo bitterish to the palate,
Bunyan: P. P., pl. 1.
bǐt'-tẽr-ĭsh-nĕss, s. [Eng. bitterish; -ness.] The quslity of being somewhat bitter. (Webster.)
boil, boy ; pout, fowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş̧; expect, Xenophon, escist. ph $=f$. -elan. -tian =shan. -tion, -slon =shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tions, -sions, cious=shŭs. -ble, -cle, sc. $=$ bel, cel
biti-ter-ly, bit-tir-ly *byt-ter-lyo,
bit-ter-1iko, adv. [Eng. bfter; -ly.] In
I. Objectively:

1. So as to cause a bitter taste in the mouth, or keenly to affect the body.

Which then "iew bice norty aneant wind
Shakess : Etehard Il., i, 1
2. So as to maks the mind feel sharp pain.
(a) of biting language: Sharply, severely.

Thortore hem cam writa-kin ezions

(b) Of natural calamities: Affectively, calamitously.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Some consenuence. Yy mind mianizers, ine the stars, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Shukesp, : Rom. \& Juh, 1.4
3. So as to stir the mind up to auger. "Epplaraim yruroked him to anger woat bitterly." II. Subjectively:
I. With angry or otiser feelings manifested, or at least entertained.
"Ghe god him sitteritike a-gen."
"Whiram had complained buterly to the Spacish 2. With deep sorrow ; sorrowlully. "And he [ Feter] weat out and wept butcerty." Mare.
bǐt-tèrn (I), s. [From Eng. bitter, this taste beint due to maguesium salts.]
I. Comm.: A name given to the mother liguil ohtained when sea-water is evaporatell to extract the salt (NaCl). Bitteru contans sulphates of magnesium, potassiula, and sodimm, also bromides. It is used as a source of bromine. Under the name of Oil of Salt, it is sometimes userl to rub jarts of the body affected with rhenmatism.

* 2. Aa old trade name for a mixture of quassia, coceulus indicns, de., used many years ago by fraudulent brewors to give an alpuearance of strength to their beer. [Brtreming.]
bit'-tẽrn (2). * bit-tor, * bit-tonr, * bitore, s. [11 Fr. butor; Dut. butoor; Lat. butio; Low. Lat. butor, butorius ; Moll. Lát. botaurus, contr. from onstmurus, i.e. bosturus = the bull; Class. Lat. benme = a buil, bullock, or steer, of cxen, aperlays the thatern. 1. Ornith \& Ord. Lang.: The English name for the hirds of the genus Botaurns ( $30-$ Tacrush, and especially for the common one, Butauris stellaris. The Bltterns are distinguished from the Herons proper, besides other characteristies, by having the ferthers of the neck loose and divided, which makes it appear thicker thao in reality it is. They are usually

spotted or striped. Three species occur in Europe-the Buttincus stellars, or Comma Bittern; the B. minutus, or Little Bittern; and the B. lentiginosus, or American Bittern. The first-named species is locally named the "Mire-drum." the "Bull of the Bog," \&c., in allusion to ita bellowing or drumming noise about February or March during the breeding sbout February or March during the breeding
geason. It is about two and a half feet long. season. It is about two and a half feet long.
The general colour of its plumage is dull paleyellow, variegated with spota and bars of lilack. The feathers of the hesd are black, shot with green; the bill and the legs are palegreen; the middle claw is serrated on the inner edge. It is noctornal. It frequents wooded swamps and reedy marshee, but is rare in Britain ; it is only a summer visitant. The Anerican Bittern is a common inhabitant
of many parts of the Valted States. crown of the head ia reddish brown, and the plumage differs considerably from the Common Bittern. The Least Bittern (B. Exilus) to another Amerrian specles, of very small size and somewhat social habith.
"That o butsor maketh that musient poyse, or, as we
 ceive, by putting the same ln water or wud, amd niter a while rotaining the nyr by auddeniy exeluding it

"Allke when
rot the vales the bittern fills."
Wordsewth: The Enering

2. The Bittern of Scripture: Tig? (Qipodh) bas not been certainly Identified. The Septuagint renders it exivos (echinos) $=a$ bedgehog, an opinion with which Gesenius agrees. But the Scriptural animal geems to have been s bird frequeuting pools of water and possessed of a voice, and the rendering of the authorised version bittern may be, and probably is, correct.
" But the cormorant and the bittern mhell possens It ;
the owl atro and tre laven shall dweil in it : /sib. xuxiv. 1 L
lodice in the une conaorant and the bittern shall lodite in the upher intitels of it: thelr volces shall stug
bǐt'-těr-něss, " tit'-tẽr-nĕsse, "by̌t'-těr-nĕss, * by̆t'-er-něsse, *by̆t'-tyrrnĕsse, s. [Eng. bitter; -ness.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Objectively: The act or quallty of impartIng the sensation that something is bitter in the literal or figurative sense of the term.
3. The quality of being hitter to the taste, or sharp or acrid to the surface of the body.
"uninish whelir bieaver of the eadivel Lefog hlanched to
4. The act or quality of being fitted to hurt the feelings.
" Shall the aword devour for ever? knowest thou not that it will be bitternem in the latter end ${ }^{2}$ " -2 sam.
servitude, having drunk to the drem , Nacaulay: Hixt, Eng., chituern
5. The act or quality of being fitted to 1 roduce needleas contention, or ain and scandal of auy other kiad.
est any root of bitiernest epringing ap trouble
thereby many be defled "- Meb. sii 15
II. The atate of feeling bitter.
6. The etate of feeling irritated or angry, with the effect of showing auch irritation by looks or words; or the state of being habityally in a bad temper; acrimony, harshness or severity of temper.
(a) Temporarily.
$\cdots$ And must ehe role:*

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Thus was the dying woman beard to say } \\
& \text { In bictarnest, and mant she rnie and reign, }
\end{aligned}
$$

b) Habitually. Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

- Rave that disternperd paeslons leat their force all remora"
Byron: Lara, it to.

2. The state of being gorrowfil ; sorrow, grief, vexation of spirit arising from outward grief, rexation of spirit arising from outward
calamity, unkind treatnient, or internal remorse.
ness.".-i herm. $L$ rirgins are afticted, aud she is in bltter
3. The state of being under the influence of sin, as repulsive to the moral sease as gall is to the taste.
"For I percelve that thoo art in the gnll of but
B. Mental Phil.: The quality of bitterncss is really a mental feeling produced by certain object, but not inherent in those objects thenselves.
"The iden of whiteness, or bitternass, is, is the mind, exatiy Ann wering that power which in in any body to
prod ace it there. -lucke
bǐt'-tẽrę̧, s. pl. [Bitteb, B., II. 2.]
bìt'-tèrş-gâll, s. [Eog. bitter; as; gall.] The Pruit of the Crab, Pyrus malus, L.
"It Ls often sald of a soit, silly peron.1 ' He wa born where th bittergalle da prow, and oae o'm hallid wa (Aritten \& Holland.)
bǐt'-tẽr-swēet, "bĭt-ter swēte, " bit' tẽr-swēet-ĭng, a. \& s. [Eng. bitter; sweet; -ing.]
A. Asadjective: In rapid suecession bitter and sweet.

Do hat remember these croses capers thew, you butcer
W. Till then adieu you bitter-mereet ooe.

If there is an alluslon to the frutt do ccribed under B. 1; then B. should precede A. B. As substantive:
I. Literally:

- 1. (Of the forme bltternweet and bitter sweeting) : A kind or apple.
I This is ths only sense of the word given In Johuson's Dtct.
"And left me mach a bscternowot lo gnaw upon $\boldsymbol{P}^{-}$ "Thy wit to e very bitter moneettinf; it is: a woot ohary
2 Orthe

2. (o) Apparentry coined by Turner as a transistion of the Lat Amara dulcts, or, ss it is now Written, Dulcamara. The reason of the name
is when the fruit is first tasted tt is bitter, and is When the fruit, is first tasted it is bitter, and
afterwards sweet, there being an "'after-taste." [AFTER-TASTE.]
(a) A name for the Woody Nightshads, Solanum Dulcamara it is of the saue genus as the potato. It has large yellow anthera collectively resembling a cone, purple flowers with green tubercles st the base of each segment, and a shrubby, flexuose, thornless stem with cordnte leaves, ths upper ones nearly hastate. Tha inflorescence consists of drooping corymbs inserted opposite to the leaves. The berrics are red, and are osed by the comnon peoplefor medicinal purposes. The plant grows wild in Britain.
(b) A name given in America to the Celastrus scondens, a plant of ths order Celastracem (Spindle-trees)
II. Figuratively: Anything which is in succession bitter and sweet, or sweet and then bitter.
"It to but ebitternoeet at best, and the fine colours of the erpeut do by vo menne make amends for the
bit'-tẽr-wert, by-ter-wort, s. [Eng. bitter, snd sult. -work.]
3. Various specles of Gentians, specially Gentiana amarella, G. campestris, G. Iulea, and G. cruciata. (Gerard, Prior, óc.)
4. The Dsndelion (Leontodon taraxacum). (Cochayne: Gloss.)
bĭt'-tIll, s [BrTTLE, s. (q.v.).] (Scolh.)
bǐt'-tĭng, pr. par. [Birr, Bır, v.]

## bitting-rigging. $s$.

Saddlery: A bridie, surcingle, back-strap, and crupper. The bridge haa a gag-rein and side-reins, the latter buckling to the surcingle. The rizging is placed on young horses to give them a good carriage, but must be released occasionally, as the bent position of the neck and elevation of the hesd is unnatural, and take time to acquire. (Knight.)
bit'-tie (tle as tol), bit'tili, s. [Eng. beetle (I) (q.v.).] A hesvy wooden clol or mallet, especially one for beating clothes when st the wash. (Scotch.)

Mak a gray gua a gold garinad.

bit'-tle (tIe se tẹl), v.t. [Frombittle, s. (q.7.), See also Beetle (1), v.] To beat clothee with a flat-club in lieul of sunoothing them by machinery. (Scotch.)
the hostess, the that maxe good the courteous vaunt of the hostess, that they would be ns pleasant an he couly fud ony sate. for they were wathed wi whe Goumas and butted by Neily aud herseli " -souts:
bït'-tled, pa. par. [Bittle]
bitt-tlĭng, pr. par. [Bitple.]
bĭt'-tóck, 3. [Eng. bit, and dim. auffix ack A diminutive of bit.] A amall bit.
I A mille and a bittock: A mile and aomewhat more.
"The threo miles dlmloitehed loto llke alle and
bitrock"-Guy Mannering. ch. L., 1 . bitiock"-Guy Mannering. ch. 1., i.
bít'-totr, bít'-tóux, s. [Bittern.] (Dry den, de.)
bitts, s. [Bitr.]

* bit'-tura, s. [Bittiknn.]
bi-tụ-bẽr'çl-lāte, a. [Pref. bi, and tuber. cutate.] Having two tubercles.

+bľ-tä'me, s. [Bitumen.]
－bi－tuibmed，a［From Eng．\＆c．，bitum（e）； －a．Impregnated with bitumen

bri－tū＇－mĕn，bitt＇－u－mĕn，+ bī－tū＇me， －bȳ－tū＇－mĕn，，ITn Fr．\＆Ital．bitume； sp．betun；Prov．bttum；Port belume，bi－ tume；Lat．bitumen；from the root bit，per－ haps the same as pit：in Or．nio $\sigma \alpha$（pissa）， or пitra（pitta），meaning pitch（PrTch）．Sufflx －umen probably means stuff，as culb－umen＝ white ctuff Hence bitumen would mean pitch stuff．Its ordinary neme in Greek，however， Ie not a word derived from mioga（pissc），but ie äopa入ros（asphallos）．This Liddell \＆Scott colisider a word of forelgn origin introduced into the Greek．］
A．Ord．Lang．：In the minerslogical eense． ［B．］
1．Of the form bitume．（Poetic．）（Seo etym． Fr．，Ital，\＆Pert．）


2．Of all the forms given above．（Prose \＆ Poetry．）

B．Techrically：
I．Min－：The same as Asphalt on Asphal－ tum（q．v．）．
 ochetauco which is often seen to pozz out of tho New casted exasopia when inell，Princip，of Geoh，Glose
Ti Elastic Bitumen：A mineral，the same as Elaterite（q．v．）．Some varietiea may have arisen from the action of subterranean heat upon coal or lignite．

II．Geol．（For the geological origin of bitu－ mens aee Asphalt，A．，11．2，Geal．）
－bli－tü＇－min－ate，v．t．［From Lat bitumina－ tus（a）＝impregnated with bitumen．In Fr． bituminer；Sp．betunar，embetunar；Port．be－ bumar．］ ［BITUMEN．］To impregnate with iumar．］
bitumen．
bì－tū＇－minn－ā－ť̌d，pa．par．\＆a［From at． bituminatue．］［Biruminate．］

bli－tī－minn－i＇feryroŭs，a．［Lat．bitumen，and fero $=$ to bear．］Bearing bitunen．（Kirwan．）
bl－tū－minn－iz－à－tion，e．［Eng．bituminiz（e）， ond suff．－ation．］The art or process of con－ verting into bitumen，or at least of impregnat－ ing with it ；the state of being so changed or inipreguated．（Mantell．）
bl－tū＇－minn－ize，v．t．［Lat．bitumen，and Eng．
 （Lit．Magazine．Webster．）
bì－tūm－in－i＇zed，pa．par．\＆a．［Bituminize， p．．t．］
bl－tūm－ǐn－ī＇zing̀g，pr．par．\＆a．［Birv－ misIze，v．t．］
bî－tū＇－minn－oŭs，$a$ ．［ In Fr．bitumineux（m．）， bitumineuse（f．）；Ger．bituminäs；Port．beth－ minoso； Sp ．and Ital．bituminoso；from Lat． bituminosus $=$ aloounding in bitumen（there is also bituminers $=$ consisting of bitument）．］ ［Birumex．］Consating in whole or in part of bitumen；having the qualities of bitumen； forned of，impregnated with，or in any other way pertaining to bitumen．

Marching from Kden townrda the west，shall and The plaiu wherelna hlack bitaminous gurge Milton：P．Lit hil

## bituminous cement．a ceruent made

 from natural asphalt．［Asphalt（Art ant Comm．）．］［t is mometimes called also bitu－ minoua mastic．The pure kind of it consists aimply of mineral asphalt ；the inupure one has esrhonate of lime in its composition，which prevents it from melting，as the pure variety does when the aun＇a raya are powerful．
## bituminons coals．

Min．：Coals which burn with a yellow， amoky flame，and on distillation giva out bydrocarbon or tar．They contain from five to fifteen，or evea sixteen or aeventeen per cent of oxygen．Among bituminous coala are cent of oxygen．Among bituminous coala are reckoned Caking－coal，Non－caking Conl，Cannel
or Parrot－coal，Torbanite，Brown－coal or Lig－ or Parrot－coal，Torbanite，Brown－coal or Lig－
nite，Earthy－brown Coal，and Mineral Charcoal． nite，Earthy－brown
（See these words．）

## Dituminous limostone．

Geol．：Limestone impregnated with bitu－ men．its colour is brown or black；in atruc－ ture it is aometimes lamellar，but more frequently compact，in which case it is auaceptible of a fine poliah．When rubbed or heated it gives out an unpleasant bituminous odour．Occurs near Bristol，in Flintshire， and in Jreland in Galway．Alroad it is found in Dalmatia so bituminous that it may be cut like soap．The walle of housea are constructed of it，and after heing arected are aet on tre， wheu the bitumen burms out and the stone becomes white；the roof is then put on，and the houss afterwards completed．（Phillips， Bituminoue limestone is of different geologi cal agea．
bituminous mastic．Mastic formed of bitumen．The sama as Bituminoue Cement （q．v．）．

## bituminous sohist．

Geol．：Schist impregnatsd with bitumen． Bituminous sehist occurs in the Lower Silurian rocks of Rusaia．Sir R．Murchison considered that it arose from the decomposition of the fucoids imbedded in these rocks．

## bituminous shale．

1．Geol．：Any shala impregnated with bitu－ mon．
2．Spec．：An argillaceous shale so impreg－ nated，which is very conmon in the coal measures．（Lyell ；Princ．of Geol．，Gloss．）
bituminons springs．Spriags more or less innpregnated with bitumen
bi－tát＇－nĕn（pret bitunden，pa．par．bituned）， v．t．［A．S．betynan．］To enclose．（Legevd of St．Katherine，ed．Morton，1659．）（Stratmann．）
bǐtưrn＇，blituux＇－nen（pret．biturnde），v．t． \＆i．［A．S．pref．be，and tyrnan＝to torn．］ To turn about．（Seinte Marherete，ed．Coc－ kayne，xil．33．）（Stratmann．）
bi－twêne，＊bi－twên＇，＊bi－tvêne＇，＊bi－ twane，＊bǐ－twé＇něn，＊bǐ－twí－nen， ＊bi－twê－měn，＊bl－twih，＊bi－twige， ＊bi－tu－hen，prep． $\mathcal{A}$ adv．The aama as BE－ tween（q．v．）．（Story of Gen．\＆Exod．，8，251， \＆c．）
bi－twix＇te，＊bĭ－twix＇te，＊bi－twix， ＊bit－wěxe，＂bi－twix＇－ĕn，＊bi－twŭ＇x， ＊bĭ－tŭx＇e，＊bi－tŭx＇－ěn，＂bǐt－thüx＇－ĕn， prep．\＆adv．The same as Betwixt（q．v．）．
－bl＇t＇－y̆l，＂by＇t＇－号lle，o．［From A．S．bitel， butel，bitela $=$ a beetle，a colcopterous insect．］ ［Beetle．］
．bytyill worme（bityl wyrme，K）．＂—Buboscus．
Prompt．Paro
bi＇－ur－ět，\％．［From Lat．prefix $b i=t w o$ ，and Eng．，\＆c．，urea．）
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ ．Biuret is formed by heating urea， $\mathrm{CO}^{\prime \prime}(\mathrm{NH})_{2}$ ，to $150^{\circ}$ to $160^{\circ}$ ，thus－

$$
\begin{equation*}
\xrightarrow[\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~N}]{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~N}}>\mathrm{CO}^{\prime \prime}>\mathrm{H}_{2}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{H}^{\prime}>\mathrm{CO}^{\prime \prime} \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

## $\mathrm{NH}_{2}$

The residue is beated with water；on cooling， biuret separates out in long white needle erystals which，when heated to $170^{\circ}$ ，decompose into ammonia and cyanuric acdd（ $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{IH}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ）． Heated under current of dry hydrochlorie acid gas（ HCl ），it yields grianidina $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{3}\right)$ with other products．Biuret is detected by adding to its colution in water a few drops of $\mathrm{CwSO}_{4}$（cupric sulphate），and then excess of NaOH （caustic aoda）．The liquid turna red violat．
bi－uv－en，prep．\＆adv．［A．S．bufan＝above．］ （Stratmann．）
bi＇－चăive，a．\＆a．［In Fr．bivalve（a．\＆a．）；from Lat．bi $=$ two，and ralve（pl．）$=$ the leaves， folds，or valves of a folding－door；from volvo $=$ to roll．］
A．As adjective（Conchol．，Zool．，Bot．，ect．）： Having two valves．［B．］
＂Three－fourthy of the mollusen are univalve，or have vat one hell；the othere are moatly bivaliva or have

## B．As substantive：

I．Zoology：

bin，bof；po九t，jowl；cat，cell，chorus，chin，benoh；go，gem；thin，this；min，asj；expect，Xenophon，exigt．－ing，

[In Fr, bivouac, bivac: Sp. bivac, vivac, vivaque ; Dan bivonac; Ger. $\dagger$ bivouak, beivache; from ; Dei $=$ near, and wachen $=$ to be awake, from watch ; wache $=$ a watch, a guard.] [WATCH, Whatel

1. Lit. (Mil. \& Ord. Lang.): The remaining out without tents or other thas extemporized shelter in \& stats of watchfulaess ready for sudden sttack.
$\because$ bionac, brome, bivonace a IFr., Irom vey vach by the whole army, which fither at as wiege, or lyium before an tnemy, Every evening drawz ont from its cants or hote. and contiouea all night io armas No
2. Fig.: Exposure incident to human lifa
"In the world" browd field of battle, In the bivouac of ifie. A Praim of Lif
TJohnson, it will be observed, saya that this word in his time was "not in use" (as under No. 1). Since hia time lt has thoroughly revived.
biv'-oû-ăc, v.i. [From bivotuce, s. (q.v.). In Ger. beiwachen, biwouakiren; Fr. bivouaquer bivaquer.] To apend the night on tha ground without tents or other effective protection.
"We had not long binouacked, before the barefooted en of the governur came dow to reconooitre un "Darwin: loyage round the World, ch. xill.
bī-0û-ack-ing, pr. par. \& a [BivouAc, v.] "A wiater drew aenr, this bleouacking system becaine too dangerous to strempte - De Quincey Works (\%ud ed.), i. 132

- bl-wāke, bl-waken, v.t. [Tho same as bewake (q.v.). A.S. wwece $=$ o watching, 8 wake.] To keep s waks or vigil for the dead. And egipte fole himo bi-tonken $x$ nigtes and $x$. daiges.
seory of Gese and Exod., 2,444-5.
"bl-wal'-cwe, bl-wal-wi-en, v.t. [A.S. bevealwiar $=$ to wallow. $]$ To wallow sbout (Layamon, 27,744.) (Stratmann.)
- bǐ-wĕd'-děn (pa. par. biwelled), v.t. [A.S. beweddiar $=$ to wed ; bewcodded $=$ wedded. To wed. (Layamon, 4,500.) (Stratmann.)
bī-wēels'ly̆, a. [From Lat. preflx bi, and Eng. weekly.] Occurring once in every two weeks. (Goolrich \& Porter.)
FT There is it certain smbiguity in this term, for some will assume that bi is the same a bis = twice, and will suplese anything biucehly to be twice s week. There is a aimilar ground for a mbiguity about bi-monthly (q.v.)
"bl'welle, *bl'wêll-en, * bl'-wāil-en (pret. biueilecte.) The sance as Bewail (q.v.) (Purvey): Liske vini. 52 and sitwelleden hir."-Wyolifo
- bǐ-wěn'-dĕn (pret. biuende, biuente), v. i. A.S. beweralar $=$ to turn: Mceso-Goth. bi ucandjar. 1 To wend about; to thrn ronnel (O. Eng. Miscell., ed. Morris, 45.) (Stratmarn.)
bi-wêpe (pret. biwepte, biweop; pa, par. biwope : 1 r . par. "biwepynge), v.t. The same as Bewekp (q.v.), (Chaweer: Troilus, 5,585.) (Purvey): Kathel binvepynge hir wone* . . ."一Wyclufe
- bl-we-ven (pret. biwefle; ps. par. biweaver, biwered), v. . To involve, to cover. The same as Bewave (2) (Scotch) (q.v.) (Layamon, 28,474.) (Stratmann.)
"bl-wey, s. [Bv wav.]
- bi-wic-chen (pret. biwicched), v.t. The anme as Bewitch (q.v.). (Piers Plow., bk. xix., 151.)
- bi-wí-lĕn, bi-wiye-li-en (na par. biwiled), v.t. [From A.S. !refix bi, and wile $=$ \& wile, craftincas.] To wile, delnde, or deeeive. (Rel. Antiq., 1. 182.) (Stratmann.)
- bl-win'-děn, v.t. [A.S. bewiadan $=$ to en foll, to wrap or wind sbout; Mceso-Goth. biwindan $=$ to wind romnd, enwrap, swathe.] To wind round. (O. Eng. Hom., 1. 47.) (Stratmann.)
- bī-win', "bĭ-win'-nĕn (pret. biukn, bi. von), v.t. [A.S. gevinnaz = to win.] To win. (Layamon, 29.) (Stratmana.)
- bǐ-wis'te, bல-misto, * b-oŭs'te, s. [From A.S. bigwist, bivist $=$ food, nourish . ment.] Being; living. (Rel. Antiq., 1. 181.)
* bi-wí-teon, "bi-wí-ten, "bǐ-wí-tir-ěn (pret. biwitede, biwat, biwiste), v.L. [A.S.
bewitan = (1) to overlook, to watch over, (2) to keep, preserve.] To guard, to keep. (Layanon, 207, 13,028, \&c.) (Stratmann.)
- bl-wiope, pa. par. [Biwepe]
-bl-word, s. [Byworn.]
* bǐ-wrêy'e, * bǐwrêy'-ĕn, "bī-wrigin' en, v.t. The sams as Bewray (q.v.). (Chaucer C. T., 2,229.) (Stratmann.)
- bi-wríhen, v.t. [A.S. bewrihan $=$ to clothe.] To cover. (Layamon, 5,366.) (Strat. mañ.)
bix'-a, s. IIm Dan. \& SW. bixa; from the neme given to the plant by the Indiana of the Isthmus of Darien.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Flaconrtlacee (Bixads). The aepala are five, the petals five, the stamina many; the atyle one long like the stamina, and a two lobed stigma. The fruit, which is covered with e dry prickly busk, aeparates into two piecea, each with mumerous sceds attached to a parietal placenta. The fiowers are in bunches, the leaves entire, marked with pellucid dots. Four species sre known, sll from tropics America. B. oreilana is the Arnotto-tree. [Arnotio.]

- bixx-ā'ceé-m (Lindley, 1st. ed., 1836, snd Endlicher), "bix-in-o-m (Kumth), e. pl. [Bixa.] An order of plents now more contmonly called Flacourtiacee. [Bixa, Bixads, Flacourtiacee.]
bix'-ădş, s.pi. [Bixa.]
Bot.: The name given by Lindiey to the order Flacourtiaceæ (q. v.)
bǐx'-ě-80, s. pl. [Bixa.]
Bot.: The firat tribe or family of the order Flacourtiscee (Bixads). Type, Bixa.
bix'-in, s. [From Eng., de., bix(a); saffix -in (Chem.) (q.v.).
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}_{4}$. It occurs along with a yellow orellin in annatto, forming its colour ing matter. It is an amorphous, resinous, red ubstance, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble ta alcohol or in alkalies, forming a yellow solution. Annatto contains sbout twenty per cent. of colonring matter.
* bix'-wõrt, s. [Etym. donbtful.] An un identified plant.

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"Btrsoort . . . mn herb"-Joanson.
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bl-yende *blyen-dis, prep. \& $a d v$. The same as bevono (q.v.).
wate. iv. 25 . of Biyende Jordan."-Wyetfe (Pursey):

bĭ-zăn'-tine, s. [Bezant, Byzantine.]
bi-zar're, $a$. \& s. [From Fr. bizarre $=$ odd, whimsical, fantastical, in bad taste. In Sw. bizarr; 1tal. bizzarro =whimsical, smart; \$p. \& Port. bizarro = courageous, generons, magnificent. From Basque bizarra=a heard; sccorling to Larramendi, from bis arra $=$ which becomes a man; or Arab. bdshdref = (as a.) beanty, elegance, (as adj.) chivalrous, extravagant. (Littré.).]
A. As adjective: Odd, whimsical, fantastic, eccentric, extravagant, out of the ordinary moutine, in bad taste.
B. As substantive. Hortic. : One of the anddivisions of the Carnation (Dinthus caryophyllus). There sre several hundred varieties of this well-known and beantifnit plant, which
are ranged hy modern horticulturists in three sre ranged ly modern horticultarists in three
divisions: Flakes, Bizarres, and Picotees. Bi* zarres possess not less than three colours, Which are moreover diffused la irregular spots and atripes.
biz-ca*-çha, s. [Viscacha.]


*bîz-end, *beezz-en, a. [Bısson.]
bī'-zĕt, s, [Etym. donbtful.]
Laplitary-work: The upper faceted portion of a brilliant-cut dianond which projecta from the setting. It has ons third of the whole depth of the gem, being cut in thirty-two facets, which occupy the zons between the girdleand the table. (Knight.) [Brilliant, s.]
bizz, v.i. [Imitsted from the sound. Compar Norm. Fr. bizze =a female snake. (Kelhapal) (Scotch.)

1. To buzz, to make a hissing sound.

As beos sin out wi' angry tyke
Burns: Tam Óshante
2. To be in constant motion; to bustic.

TI (1) To bizz about : The same as to buzz (2). (2) To taks the bizz. Of cuttle: T'o rush madly about when stung by the gadfly (Jamicson.)
bizz, bigsse, s. [From the verb blaz, or inil tated, like the verb, from the sound.]

1. Lit.: A hissing noise.

## An' einge wi' halr-devouring bias, <br> lite curls Away" " Fergusson : Poome, it

2. Fig.: A bustls. (Scotch.)
"D'ze mind that day, when in a bux,
Wi' reckit duda, Nud reestit gizx
Burnu: Addrest to the Doth
bizi-zy̆, a. [Busy.] (Scotch.)
bl, as an abbrevtation,
Her.: Blue, often found in sketches of arms instead of azure. $\mathbf{B}$ alons is preferable.

## B. In as an abbreviation

In Universities: Bachelor of Law.
bla, a. [BlaE.] (O. Eng. \& Scotch.) [See also Blayakino.]
blăb, " blăbbe, v.t. \& i. [In Ger plappern = to blab, babble, prate, or chat.]
A. Transitive:

1. To utter, to tell, to communicate; not necessarily with imprudence or breach of confldence.

## That dell ghtion eagive of her thoaghte <br> That dutsod thein with nueh plensing eloqnesch <br> I $\rightarrow$ torl troun forth that pretty hollow ceqe"

2. To utter, tell, or commanicate by word of mouth whatever is in onea mind, regard less whether imprudence is committed sad friendly confidence violated.

- Nature has soade man's hreast no wiudorea,

To puthish whit he does within doors:

3. To reveal a secret in eny other way that by the lips.

Sorrow yor joy can be disgurs hy art,
B. Intransitive: To tell secreta of oDe's sell or another imprudently; to tattle.
Whea my tougue "Yours theutet mine : eyes not mee",
$\dagger$ blăb (I), \#blabbe, s. [From blab, v. (q.v.)] 1. A perann who by imprudent or treacherous speech reveals secrets.
" Blabbe or linble wreyare of cownselle (bewreyn
Secrets of men, the secreets of a fricend
How helnuus him the frct been, how deserving
Coutempt and acorn of all, to se exciuded
2. An utterance of the
2. Stlil yo duke had uot made so numy blabbes of the
blab (2), 8. [Anather form of Eng. blob, so called from lis globular form.] [BLos.] The gooseberry. (Ribes Glossularia, de.) (Scolch.)
blăbbed, pa. par. \& a. [BLAB, v.]
blăb-bẽr, s. [From O. Eng. blabb(e); and suffix eer. In Ger. plaperer.] One who tell secrets, a teil-tale, a tattler.
blăb'bẽr, $a$ in compos. [BLOB8ER.]
blabber-Lipped, a. [BLOBEER-LIPPEA!
blăb'-bẽr, * blăb'-ẽr, "blĕb'-ẽr (Scotch)

* blăb'-ẽr-in, "blă-bĕr-y̆n (O. Eng.), "t [Mid. Eng. ; cf. Blas, v.]

1. (Of the O. Eng. form blaberyn) : To apeak foolishly.

## "Blaboryn or

2. (Of the Seoteh form blabber, blaber, or
bleber) : To babble, to speak indistinctily.
"Gif the heart he good, suppose we blabber with Worles yit it la accoprable
fite, fat, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camẹl, bẽr, thêre; pıne, pĭt, sïre, sir, marine ; gō, pot

blăb'-bẽr-İhg, blăb'-õr-İAg (Eng.), bla'-bẽr-and (Scotch), pr. par., a., \& s. [BLABBER.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and particip. adj.: In ssuses corresponding to those of the verb.
Scoci.; p. thant blaberand secho . . ."-Complaynte of
C. As subst.: Babbling.

My mynd miaty, ther may not mya ane fall;
Btra for thys ignoract oblabering imporata

blib'-bling, pr. par. \& a In seneea corrospoading to those of the verb, tell-tale, ravealing eecrets. [BLAB, v.]

The gandy, blabbing, and remorseful day Shakcopp. $8_{1}$ Ren. FI., Ir. 1.
-blăb'-blsh, a. [Eng blab; -lsh.] of the nature of a blab, given to blabbing. (N.E.D.)

- blab'-ẽr, s. [From Fr. blafard = pale, wan, dim, faded (?). (Jamieson.)] A kind of cloth imported from France. (Scotch.)
 p. 189 (Jamisson.)
- blâc, a. [Bleak.]
black, "blacke, "blake, "blak, "blek, "bleke, "bleoke, "blac, a., adv., \& 8 . [A.S. blee, blace = black, cog. with Icel. blakkr, used of the colour of wolvea; Dan. blekk, a. = ink; Sw. bläck, a. = ink; bläcka $=$ to amear with ink; Sw. dial. blaga $=$ to amear with omut. Cf. Dut. blaken = to burn, to acorch ; Ger. blaken $=$ to bura with much smoke; blakig, blakerig = buroing, amokiug. Origin obscnre, not the aame word as bleak, which hes properly a different vowel (Skeat), though blac and blac were sometimes confounded.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) Intenaely dark in colour; of the darkeat possible hue.
 (2) Of a less intenae darkness.
 thero was a grest rain. " -1 Kings xviii. 44 .
Toeace the loud Baltic passing, bteck with storm
2. Figuratively:
(1) Atrocionsly cruel, or otherwise exceaively wicked.
the blackest crimes recorded lo history . . ."
(2) Having a clouded countenance, sullen. B. 2.]
(3) Disastrons, unfavourabie, diamal, mourninl.

## A dire itduction am I witness to; And wil to France, hophug the consequence Will wrove as hitter, black, sud tragical.,

II. Technically:

1. Optics: Of the colour which a body is which absorbs all the rays of light; opposerl to white, which arises when all the raye are rejected.
2. Physic. Science, Spec. Bot.: A genus of colgurs consisting of the following apecies :-
(1) Pate black [Lat. ater; Gr. méגas (melas), genit. médavos (melanos), in compos. mela and melano. $]$ Black without the admixture of any other colour.
(2) Block [Lat niger]: Black a little tinged with grey.
(3) Coal-black [Lat. anthracinus]: Black a ttle verging upon blue.
(4) Raven-black [Lat. coracinus, pullus]: Black with a strong lustre.
(5) Pitch-black [Lat, piceus]: Black changing to brown. It is acarcely diatinguiahable from brown-black (Lat. memnonius), (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
3. Painting: For painters' colours gee C., II.
4. Her.: Black is geaerally called sable(q.v.).
". . sable arma slack os his purpose""
B. As adverb:
5. So as to prodnce a black colour. [D, 2.]
6. Sullenly, menacingiy.

Qhe hath sbated me of hall. my traln;
Look'd black opon me ing inkeap : Lear, iL \&

## C. As subatantive:

## 1. Ordinary Language:

1. Of Lhings:
(1) The colour defined under A. I. 1 and II. 1.

## 

(2) Certain objects of an intensely dark hue,
(a) The pupti of tha eye.

1e As bital the black or ing evtery part of the eye--Dirs, which
(b) 4 mourning ares,
(b) A mourning dress, or vestments of the ordinary asble hne; or a black dress even when it is not worn for mourning.
"And why that yo beo clad thus al in btak, p",
In this aenae it was often used in the plural for black-atuff, or clothes worn as mourning.

As o'er-dy'd Buachere they falso
c) Plur.: Littla piaceso.: Winter's Tale, 1.2 in the air are very commonly called blacks.
2. Of persons:
(1) A negro.

Put while they get riches hy purchesing brack,

(2) A acoundrel, a blackguard. (Scotch.)
II. Technically:

Painting and Comm.: The black colours used in painting and commerce are made from a variety of aources. Chemically viewed, carbon is in general the subatance which imparts the dark hue. For detalls aee Bone-black, Frank fort-black, German-black, Ivory-bleck; Framkjort-black, German-black, Ivory-bluck, Lamp-black, Pearl-black, Spanish
D. In spectal phrases:

1. A black day (formeriy a blacke day) is a monrnful day, a day of misfortune and antfer. ing.

2. Black and blue," Elack and blew, "Black and bloe, a. \& adv.
(a) As adjective. Of the varied colours proauced by a bruise.
hut the miller's men did so basto his bones,
and so soundly beth wack did him that they made him
hoth black and blue with their atroken."-Rabelain, i.
(Boncher.)
(b) As adverb:
(i.) So as to produce the varied colours attendant on a bruise.
$\because \because$. . . beat me black and blow . . ."-Yocher Bombto, (ii.) To the utmoat.

Tweipth Night, ii. 5 .
3. Black and white: Writing, the black referring to the ink, and the white to the paper. "Careful 1 let nothlng passe withoot good black and vohtue
(Bouchior, $)$
TTo put anything in black and whtte: To put it on paper; to commit it to writing.
might ihew it to his put it in blackand white., that ho might shew it to his majestie."-Lett., Seaforth, Cullo-
den, Pap., p. 10亏.
(Jummeieson.)
-I Shakespeare has white and black in the game sense. (Much Ado, v. 1.)
4. Black's your eye (black is your eye): You have done wrong, are blameworthy.

I can say btack's your eye, thongh it be grey;
I heve conniv'd ot this your friend, and you's.

* I Blacke is their eye is similarly used. "And then so man say blacke to their eye, but all fs
well, and they as good christians, as those that suffer well, and they es good christians, ns those that suffer
them onpunished. - Stubbs: Anatomie of Abuses. p .65 . 5. Edward the Black Prince: The "Black Prince of Wales," eldest son of Edward 111., was 80 called from the colour of bia armour. (Shakesp. : Her. V., ii. 4.)
- Obvious compounds: Black-beardeal (Tennyson: Dream of Foir Women); black-hooded (Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur); black-knee (rendering of proper name-Scott: Rob Roy, wotha, xxii.); bluck-stoled (Tennyson: Morte d'Arther). $^{\text {and }}$
black-act, s. An act ao called because the outrages which canaed it to be passed wers committed by persons with blackened faces or otherwise disguiaed. It was sometimea more fully termed the Waltham black-act because tha locality of the crimea committed

Was Waltham Abbey in Essex. Epping Foreat was in immediate proximity to Waltham. The act was 9 Geo. I., a. 22 , which made a number of offences falony. Of these may be mentioned the settiog fire to farm buildings, hayetacke, \&cc, the breaking down of the heads of flah-ponds, killing or maiming cattle, huntiog, wounding, or killing desir, robbing warrens with blackened faces or disguised, shooting at any one, or forcing peopie to aid in euch unlawful acts. The Black Act was repealed by the 7 \& B Geo. IV., a 27. (Blackstone: Con
ment., iv. 11, 15, 17, and other authoritjes.)
Plur. (Sootch) Black Aets: The acte of the Scottioh Parlament written in the Saxot charscter.
black-airn, s. [Eng. \& Scotch black, and Scotch airn $=$ iron.] Malleable iron, as distlaguiahed from white-airn, i.e., that which is tinned. (Scotch) (Jamieson.)
black-alder, black-aller, s. A shrnb, Rhamnus frangula, the lesves of which are like those of aider, but blacker. One of the oid natues was Alrus nigra, of which Blackalder is a translation. There is, however, no real botanical affinity betwesn the two plants.
black-amber, s. The name gived by Prussian amber-diggers to jet. (Stormonth.)
black archangel, s. A labiate plant, Ballota nigra, L., called also Black Horehound.
black art, Exorciam, the alleged ahility to expel evil apirits from haunted houses or from persons bewitched; necromancy, or anything similar.
If The reason why it was called black was that proficiente in it were supposed to be in league with the powers of darkness. A more acientific explanation would be that anch an art fs called black because it fiourishes best amid physical and intellectual darkoess.

## black ash, black-ash, a.

Chem. manuf.: A mixturs of twenty-five per cent. of cauatio aoda with calcium aulphide, quicklime, and unburnt coal, obtained in the process of making aodium carbonate. The mixture of sodium suiphate, chalk, and powdered coal is fuaed in a furnace, gases eacape, and the reaidue Is the black esh, which is lixiviated with warm water, and the oolntion evaporsted to drypess, yields roda-ash, an impure sodium carbonate.

## black assize, s.

Hist.: An assize held at Oxford in 1557, when the High Sheriff and 300 other persons died of infectious disease caught from the prisooers. It wat called also the fatal assize.

## black-ball,

1. An adverse vote, originally recorded by placing a black ball io the ballot-box.
2. Wheat smnt or bunt.
3. A lump of blacking need by ahoemakera; aiso called heel-ball.

## black-ball, o.L [Blackbali, a.]

1. To vote agajoat.
2. To blackeo ahoes (8ee Blackball, s.).

## black-band, s.

Among Scotch miners: The ironatone of the coal-raeasures which contains coaly matwer aufficient for calcining the ore without the addition of coal
black-bar, s.
A. Ord. Lang. (Lit.): A bar which is black.
*B. Law: An obsolete name for what ie more properly termed blank-bar (q.v.). (Ash.)
black-beaded, a. Resembling black beads. (Ureed of ayes.)
black-beer, s. A kind of beer, called also Dantzic, from its belng manufactured in and largely exported from the Prussian town of that name.
black-bent, a. [Bent.]
black-bindweed, a, [BinDwEEn.]
black-biroh, s. [Bincr.]
black-bine, a. of the colour prodnced by the combination of black and bide, the latter predomtnating.
"The clear moon, and the glory of the hesvens

black-board, s. [BLACKBOARD.]


black-bonnet, s, The Scotch name for bird, the Reed Bunting (Emberisa schaniclus.)

## black boots 8.

I. Ordinary Language

1. A book on the black art.
2. A name given to the histories written by the monks in their aeveral monasteries. So called, perhaps, because penned with black ink, in contradistinction to rubrics in wlich the ink used was red. (Jamieson.)
3. Pl (Black books). Fig.: The numerous persons, things, incidents, \&c., retained by the memory being imaginatively assumed to le preserved in a series of books, "black books" are those in which the reminiscencea are onpleasant.
TI To put a person in one's black books: To think very unfavourably of him, at least for think very unavouraby of
II. History: A book compoeed by the visitors to the monasteries under Henry VIII., who were sent to find proof of such immoralities among the celibate monks and nuns as might justify the government in auppressIng those institutions and conflacating their large property.
black-briar, s. A plant, apparently the Bramble. Rubus fruticosus, Linn. (Mascal Gov. of Cattel, 1662, 1p. 188, 233.) (Brilten \& Holland.)

## black-browed, a.

1. Lit.: Having black eyebrows.
2. Figuratively:
(1) Dark, gloonny.

They wilfally themselves exile from light
And wast for $y$ ye convert with shack-bro
And wast for aye conkort with black-brow $d$ night ${ }^{*}$
(2) Threatening, torbidding.

Thus when a btack-brow'd gast legius to rise
White fout at arst on the euri'd ocean fries
black-bryony, 3. The English the Tamua, a genua of plauts belonging to of order Smilacee (Sarsaparillas), The Cout mon Black-bryony (Tamus communis) grows apparently wild in England. It has direcions, greenish-white flowers, the males with gix atamens and the females with a threz-celled ovary, ancceeded by a berry of three cells. The leaves are condate and acute, the atema very long and twining in hedges, and the roots fleshy and exceedingly large. It is so acrid that it has been used as a atimulating plaster, but the young ahoots are eaten like asjaragns by the Moors, who boil them with oil and salt.
black-burning, a. Used of ahame, when it is so great as to produce deep blush ing, or to crimson the conntenance.
black oanker, s. A disenae io turnips and other crops produced by a kind of cater pilliar. Dr. Willich recommended that a num ber of ducks should be turned into the fields infected by these insects.

## black-cap, blackcap, black oap,

 8 \& $a$A. As substantive:

1. Lit. (of the form black cap):
(1) Gen.: Any cap of a black colour.

- (2) spec.: A cap of a hlack colour put on by a juige when about to pronounce sentence of death on a criminal. It is popularly believed that the black colour is designed to aymbolise the fatal cffect the sentence is abont to prothe fatal cffect the sentence is abont to prality the hlack cap is a part of dnce, but in reality the black cap is a part of a judge's full iress, and is worn on state occa-
gions, event though no fatal gentences have to be jronouncel.

2. Fig. (of the forms blackeap and black-cap) Varions hirds having the upper part of the heads-that in the ease of man often covered by a cap-black; or cap may in this case be from A.S. cop $=$ the top or aumanit of anything. Specially-
(1) A name for the Black-cap Warller, Curruca atricapilla It is so called from the black colour which exists on the crown of the heed in the male, the corresponding part in the female being no mmber or rusty colour. In the former gex the back of the neck is ashy-brown, the upper parts of the body grey with a grecnish tinge, the quills and tail dusky edged with dull.green, the moder parts light-asly colour. The female is darker and more greeniah. The Black-cap is about aix inchea in iength. It oceurs in Britain
from Aprit to October, boilds a nest in hawthorn bushes or similar places, deposits four, five, or aix reddish-brown mottled eggs, and is a oweet songster.
(2) A name for the Marsh Titmouse (Parus palustris).
(3) A name for the Great Tit (Parus major).
(4) A name for the Black-headed Gull (Larus ridibundus).
B. As adjective: Black on the crown of the head. (See the compound word which follows.)
I Black-cap Warbler. [Blacscap, A., 2(1).]

## black-capped, $a$.

of birds: Having the npper part of the head black.
Blaci-capped Tomtit: The same as the Blackcap Titmouse (q.v.)

## Black-capped Warbler. [Blackcap, 2 (1).]

## black-cattle, s.

Grazing: All the larger domestic animsls, inciuding oxen, cows, horaes, \&c., without rererence to their actual colour.
"The other part of the grujer'a hushess in what we canportation. ${ }^{-1}=$ Nkrejt

* black-chaik, 8. The old name of a greyish or bluish-black mineral, or rather of a achistose rock, containing carbon elumina, eleven parts of carbon and smali proportions of iron and water, it occurs near Pwllhelli, Carnarvonshire, and in Isla, one of the Hebrides. It is properly a metamorphic rock, and has no connection with chalk properly ao celled. 1t is used in drawing and painting, its streak being quite black.
black-character, s. [Hlack-Letrer.]
black-choler, s. [Cnoler.]
black coal, \& An old name for common coal. (Phillips.)
black-coat, s. A depreciative name for 6 clergyman. [CLoth.]
The affronts of women and Dackooats are to bo
looked on with tho same silght."-Skelton: Don Quixote, p 442.
black cobalt, s. Wad (q.v.).
black-cock, s. [Blackcock.]
black copper, s. [Named from its being a copper ore of a bluish or browniah-black or hlack colour.] A mineral, called also Me laconite (q.v.).


## black oorn, $s$

Bot.: A book-name for Melampyrum, of which it is a translation.
black couoh, s. The name of a plant Alopecurus agrestis, L .

## black cow, s.

1. Lit. : A cow which is black
2. Fig.: An imaginary cow of such a colour, said to tread on one when calamity comea. [Black Ox.] (Scoteh.)

The brack eovo on your foot neer trod,

black-crop, s. [Eng. llack; crop.] A crop of peas or beans. (Scotch.) (Jamicson.)
black crottles, s. The name of a jlant, Parmelia saxatilis.
black-currant, s. The fruit of a wellknown garden bush, Ribes nigrum; also the bush itself.
black-death,

1. A dreadful malady, called also the Black Plague or the Black bisease, which ravaged Euroje during the fomiteenth century, fallint terribly on Italy in 1340, and killing in London alone in 1349 abont 50,000 people. Perhaps. however, the Jtalian disease and the English may not have been identical.
"Many also believe that the Black Doath of five

2. A deadly epidemic which broke. out in Dubliu in March, 1866. The name black was given from the dark blotchea which came ont upon the skin of the aufferers. (Hoydh.)
black-disease, s. The same as Blackdeath (q.v.).
black-diver, s. A name for a bird, the Black Scoter (Oidemia nigra.)
black dog, s.
3. A dog of a black colour.
4. A fiend atill dreaded in many country places.
II A black dog has malked over hdm: Uned of a aullen person.
I Like butter in the black ding's house: A proverblal phrase elgnifying ntterly gone. (Scott: Antiquary, eh. $x \times x+1 i i$ )
blacl-dranght, a A name for e pargative medicine in common use. It is made of an infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia
black-drinis, a decoction of Ilex vomitoric in use among the Creek Indian when they assemble for a council. [Ilex.]
black-duole, a A duck in which black is a promizent colour.
Great Black-duck: One of the namea of duck, the Velvet Scoter (Oidemia fusca.) (Fleming.)
black-dye, a. Any dye of a black hne. One of the commonest is made of oxide of iron with gallic and tannin.
black-eagle, s. A name for the Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysä̈tus.)
blacls-earth, 8. Vegetable soil, ganden or other mould.
black-extract, 8. An extract or a preparation made from Cocculus Indicus, which gives an intoxicating quality to beer
black-eye, s. A bruise upon the parta immediately surromnding the eys.
black-eyed, a. Having black, or at least dark-coloured eyes, i.e., having eyes with the iris dark brown

## - When first Spalu'e queen beheld the binck-qued boy."

## black-faced, blacictaced, a

I. Literally: llaving a black face.

II Several breeds of ebsep are known as blackfaced.
2. Fiquratively:

But when a black-facod oloud the world doth thrent.
black-fasting, a. A term nsed of one who has been long without eny kind of food. "If the diana bring him something to ent the puir demented body has nover the heart to cry for fugity


## black-fish, 8.

1 Lut. Centrotophus pompilus, an Europesn fish of the Fam. Scomberida-the Mackerel family [Centrolopive.] It is of a black colour, es pecially on the fins, the under parts of the body being lighter, it has been known to reach two feet eight inches in length. Tha name is atso given to certain Amerlean sprecies.
2. Fig.: Fish recently apawned. (Scotch.)
black-fisher, s. One who fighes under night illegally.
"Ye took me athing for a black-fither it was gam

black-fishing, s. Fishing for aalmon under night hy means of torches. [Lersten.]
"The practice of olack-fithing in so called becauve it
 Station. Ace., xill 234. (Jamieson)
black-flea, a. A nams sometimes given to a small deaping coleopterous Insect, fallica nemortm, the larva of which are highly in jurions to turnips. It has not a close affinity to the ordinary flea

## black-flux, 8.

Metal.: A material used to assist in the melting of yarious metallic subatsnces. It Is made by mixing equal parts of nitre and tar tar, and deflagrating them together. The black substance which remains is a compouni of charcoal and the carhonate of potassa.
black-foot, blackfoot, 8. A sort of match-maker; one who goes betweeu a lover and his mistress, endeavouring to bring the fair one to compliance.
"I conld never have expected thin futervention of


Black-Forest, s. A great foreat, part of the Hercynia Silva of the Roman period. it is aituated in Baden and Wurtemberg, near the source of the Danule.

Blaole-Fidday,

1. Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, whon a sudden panie seized the gold market in Now Yurk City; or Sept. 18, 1873, when a slmilar occurrence took place there.
2. Ths name has been spplied to Good Firlday, and also to certain Fridays marked by mnusual disastera In the hietory of England.
black-trost, black frost, s. Frost in Fhdeh there is no snow or hosi-frost on the ground. Opposed to white or hoar-frost.
black-game, s. A name for the Blackcock (Tetras tetrix) (q. p.).
blaok-ground, a. Hsvigg an opaqus surfaca belind an ohject.

## black-gronnd illuminator, 8 .

Optics: An opticsl instrument in which an opaque aurface is introdueed behind tha object, whils illuminating rays ara directed around and apon it. (Knight.)
black gooseberry, s. A wall-known garden fruit, Ribes nigrum, L.
black-grass, \%. The name for several grasses: (1) Alopentus agrestis, $L_{\text {. }}$ (2) A. geniculatus, L. (3) Bromus sterilis, L.
black-guard, s. [Blackottard.]
black-gum, s. A tree, called slso Sourgum, Pepper-ridge, and Tupeto-trea. It ia Nyssa villosa. It ls from forty to fifty feet high. Its wool is made intonaves for carriagowheels and blocks for hatters. It grows in Whe United States.
black-haired, a Having black, or at least very dark hair.
black-headed, a Having the head blsek.

Black-headed Eagle: An cagle from Sonth America, Ila Falco atricapillus.

Black-headed Tomiti: A nama for a bird, tha Msrsh Tit (Parus palustris).
Great Black-headed Tomtit: A bird, tha Oxeys Tit (Parus fungillago, Macgillivray), ( $P$. major, Lin.).
black-hearted, $a$. Having a morally black heart; secretly, if not even openly, wicked.
black hellebore, \& A plant, Astrantia - major, L .
black hematite, s. A mineral, the same as Psilomelane ( $q, v$. ), it is called also Blackiron Ore.
black-hole, s. A dungeon.
T The "blark hole" of Calculta was not a dungeon biat an unventilated room about 18 - feet square. Of the 146 prisoners put into it on Jung 20, 1756, only 23 came forth alive next 1norning, the defleisncy of oxygen in the air being fatal to the rest.
black horehound, a $\Delta$ plant, Ballota nigra, L.
black-iron, s. Ma:ieabis tron. [BlackARN.] It is contradistinguished from whitetron, whleh is iron timned.
black-iron ore, s. An old name for a mineral, running into thres varieties: (1) Fibrous, (2) Compaet, (3) Ochrey Black-iron ore. Tha first la called slso Black Hematite-

## blacic-jack, s.

I. Commerce, \&c. :
$\dagger$ 1. A large leathern vessel $\ln$ which sinall beer was gonerally kept in former times. Eneh recentacles for liquor wers made in the form of a jack-boot, whence it is by most peopla supposed that they derived their name. They still exist here and thers, though psssing Into disuse.
2. A trade-nama for ground caramel or burnt sugar, whiel is used io adulterate eoffee. It acts aimply ns a colonring sgent, and gives to the coffee infusion an appearance of great strength.
II. Mining and Min.: The name given by miners to a mineral, s variety of zine sulphide (ZnS). It is called by mineralngista Sphalerits snd Blends (q.v.).
III. Bot. : The American name for a kind of oak, the Quercus nigra.
IV. A mall hand weapon consiating of a Gexible handle of leather having a ball of lead onmerhed at one end.
black-jack, v.e. To striko whth a blackJack.
black lac, s. A lae of a hlsok colou. with which the Burmese lacquer various kinds of ware. It comes probably from some tree of the order Anacardiacem (Anacards or Trebinthe).
black-lead, s. A nsme given to e mineral, Graphite or Plumbago (q. v.), which is a carbon oontaining shout five per cent. of quartz with oxides of iron snd manganess as limpurities. It contains no lead, but is so called from its metallio appearance. It is used in the msnufacture of pencils and for other purposes.
black-leading, $s$. The act or operation of coating with black-lead.
Black-leuling Machine: A machina for coating the surfaces of electrotype moulds with plambago. The carriage which aupports tha mould is moved gradually along the bed beneath tha brusi, which has a quiek, vibratory movement in the same direction. Tha graphite, being sprinkied on the mould, is caused to penetrate the recesses of the letters in the matrix by tha penetratiog pointa of the luristles.

## black-leg, 8

1. Of persons: A notorions gambler and eheat, probshly ao called from gamacoeka, whose legs are alwaya black.
2. Of things. Generally in the ph. (Black-legs): A diseasa nmong calves and sheep in which the legs, and sometimes the neck, become affected by a morbid deposit of gelatinous matter.
black-letter, blackletter, s. \& a
A. As substantive: Tha Old English or Gothie character, which was conspicuons from its blackness, whence cume its name of black-letter. It was derived from tha old German or Gothic elaracter. The first books printed in Earope were in this Gothic type, which was superseded in 1467 or 1469 by the letters now in uss, which are called Roman.
B. As adjective: Written or printed in tha Old English eharacter ; out of date.

I Black-letter day: Unlucky day.
black-lidded, a. Having black lids.

## black-list, s. \& v.t.

1. A liat of persons to be guarded against in commercial transactions, as defaulters, insolvente, de.; whether officially or privately compiled.
2. Any list of personn who, in the syes of those who make or use it, have incurred censure, or suepicion, displeasure, \&c.
3. As verb: To placs on auch llst
blaolx-mail, s. \& v.L [BLactinaile]
black-mangancse, $s$.
Min.: Hansmannite (q.v.).
Blacle Maria, s. A covered rehicla, usually painted black, for the conreysnce of criminals to and from jail.
black-martin, s. A bird, the Swift-1 Cypselus apus.
black-match, a. A pyroteehnio match or sponge. (Ogilvie.)
Black-Monday, s. Easter Monday, specially Easter Monday of tho year I 360 , when the cold was so great as to prova fata? to nany of Edward 1ll's soldiers who at tha lime were besieging Paris. (Stone.)
T Usod by schoolboys to signify the first. day after the return to school.
black-money, * blac mone, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ A name for the copper currency of scotland in the reign of James IlI.
black-monks, s. A nams given to the Benedictine monks from the colour of the habit which they wore.

## black-mouthed, $a$.

1. Lit.: Having a black month.
2. Fig.: Giving forth utterances of an intellectually or morally dark charaeter.
beck: : Serme, p. 118.
black-neh, s. [Eng. black, and neb $=$ bill.]

Crow. One of the Englieh names for the Cartion Crow.

## 2. One viawed as disaffected to government.

* black-nebbed, blak-nebbit, a Having a black bill.


## black-necked, a. Having a black neck.

black nonesuch, \& [Nonesuch.] A plant, Medicago lapulina.
black ore-of-nickel, An old nama for a mineral found at Riegelsdorf.
black ox, s. An ox which is hlack. (Lit. 4 fo.$)$
T Tha black ox is said to tramp on one who has logi a near relation by death, or met with some severe calamily. [BLack Cow.]
"I'm hif to see you look ing nee, weol, oummer, the mair that the black ox has tramped on ye ance 1 wa
black-pepper, s. Pepper of a black colour, the Piper nigrum.
black-peopled, a. Peopled with negro or other races of dark hue.
black-pigment, s. A ine light carbonaceons substance, essentially the same in composition as lamp-black. It may be 1 ,roduced by the burning of coai-tar, or in othen ways. It is used chiefly in tha manufacture of printer's-ink.
black-pitch, a. Black as pitch.
" Horaewarit then he ealied oxntinn,
Homeward through the bluck-vitch water"", ix
Lomgrellow: The Song of Hiawertha, ix
black-plate, \& A aheet-iron plate before it is tinued.
black-poplar, s. Eng name of a trea, Populus nigra

## black-pudding, \&

I. Sing.: A pudding made with tha blood of a cow or aheep, inciosed in one of tha latestibes.
2. Pl. (Black Pudlings): A plant, Typha latifolia, It. so called from the slaper and colour of the flower-hcads.
black-quarter, a A diseass of cattla, apparently tha sama with Black Spaul.
black-quitch, ${ }^{n}$. The nsma of two planta (1) Agrostis vulgaris, L.
(2) Alopecurus agrestis.

## Black Rod, black rod, .

1. Of things: A rod which is black.
2. Of persons: A functiousry counected with the Houes of Lords. His full desiguation is Usher of the Black Rod, so called becausa the symbol of his offics is a blaek rod, on tha top of which reposes a golden lion.
"In one debate he lont his tomper, forsot the decorum which in general he tutctly observed, ald marrowly eesaped Belng committed to the ousto
If Sometimes the article, befora tha words Black Rod, is dropped.

II In the eveutng when the Houses hed nesenbled,
black-root, s. A plant, Symphytum offcinale, L .

## black-row grains, s.

Mining: A nama aometines given to a klud of iroustona occurring in Derbyshire.
black-rust, s. A disease which attacks wheat, causing the atfected part to assume a black hue. This is a small fuugus, Trichobasis Rubigo vera.
black-salts, s. Wood ashes after they have been lixiviated and avaporated, leaving a black residuum wehiud. (American.) (Ogilvie.)
black-saltwort, \& Ona of the English nsmes givon to a plant, Glaux maritima, called also the Sea-milkwort. [GLaUX] [SEA-mLKwort.]
black-sceptered, $a$. Having a areptre or sceptres swayed in oppression.

> That Frtannith reuownd or the wave
For the hatred alhe ever has shown
> To the black-sceptered rulers of slave
> Resotves to have uoue of her owhin
> Cowpor: The Horning Dream

Blacic Seas s. A mea, called also the Euxing, from the old Romian dame Pontus Euxinus. It is shout 700 miles long by 880 broad, snd eeparater Russia on the north from Turkey in Asis on tha south.
black-seed, a A plant, Medicugo lupuInna, L

## black sbeep, 8

1. Lit.: A sheep of a black colour, eapecially one occurring in a fiock of a different hue. 2. Fig.: A person of inmoral or vicious proclivities, especisily onearising in a well-ordered household. Also a term of reprosch for one against whom his felluwe owe a grudge.
${ }^{\text {In }}$ "In the hreeding of domestic anymais, the elimination of huse luikividuals thoagh fer in number, Which are in mily marked manner inforior, is by no especisilly bollds oood with injuarious charcters, which tend to apprear throug reversion, tach as blackness Mm sheep, and with mankind Bome of the worst dippositlous, which ercasiovally, without any asabinawe
cause, inake their apperaice in fanulies may perbaps cause, nake their appearance intom which we are Hut remuoved by very pany geluerstivas. This vitw eeems indeed reoprcired in the common expression that such Devcont of som, vot in, ptit. ch. v., p 173.
black-shoe, s. A shoeblack.
"A rehuke given by a Black-phoe boy to another."-
black-silver, s. A mineral, called also Steplasite (q.v.).
black snake, s. The name long ago given hy Catesby to an American smake fonnd in Carolina sud elsewhere. It is the Coluber Constrictor, which must not be confounded with the Boa Constrictor of Linnæus. It is said to be able to strangle the rattleanake. Ita bite is not daagerous.
black snake-root, 6.
2. A ranunculaccous plant, Botrophis actooides.
3. An umbelliferous plant, Sanicula marilandica.
black spaul, s. A disease of cattle. (Scotch.) [BLACK-QUARTER.]
-The black spaul is a specesen of plearisy, Incident to young cattle, especially calves, which gives a hlack Bighlund Soviety, a it 207. (Jamieson.)
black squitch-grass, s. A grass, Alopecurits agrestis, L. [BLACK-qultch.]
black-strake, s. [Etg. black: and strake $=\mathrm{s}$ continuous line of planking on a ship's side, reaching from stem to stern.]

hlack-strare.
Ship-building: The strake ppon a ship's aide, next below the lower or gun-derk ports, muarked $A$ in the figure.

## * black-strap. 8.

Nout.: A contemptnons appellation given by sailors in the British navy to a kind of Mediterranesn wine served out to them among their rations, on passing the Straits of Gibraltar to the eastward. (Falconer.)

* black-strapped, a. Nautical:

1. Served with blaek-strap (q.v.).
2. Driven into the Mediterranean Sea. (Falconer.)

## * black sulphuretted silver, 8

Min.: An odsolete name for Argentite (4.v.). (Pbillips.)
black-swift, s. A bird, the Common 8 wift, Cypselus apus.
black-tail,s.
2. Gen.: A tsil wheh is blsck.
2. Spec: : A name sometimes given to a fish of the perch family, the Ruffe or Pope. (Acerina vulgaris.)
black-tang, s. A sea-weed, Fucus vesiculosus, L. (Ncotch.) (Jamieson.)

## black tellurium,

Min.: Nagyagite (q.v.).
black-thorn, s. [Blacethorn.]
black-throated, a. Having a black throat.
Black-throated ucaxwing: A name for a bird, the Bohemian waxwing (Bombycilla garrula),
black-tin, s. Tin ore when beaten into a black powder and washed ready for smelting.
black-top,s.

1. A composite plant, Centaurea Scabiosa, L.
2. The Stonechat. [Blackytor.]
black-tressed, a. Having black tresses or ringlets.
black-tufted, a. Tufted with black, The black-tufted eagle of Africa, Falco Senegalensis.

## black varnish, s. \& a

A. As subst. : A varnish of a black colour. the black parnish which it giedds"-Treas. of Bot: (ied 1866$\}$ ), il. 729.
B. As adjective: Yielding black varnish. [Black-varnish Tree.]
black-varnish tree, s. A very large tree, Melanorrhoea usitatissima, belonging to the order Anacardiscea (Anacards or Terelinths). It grows in the Eastern peninsula. It is sometimes known as the Lignum vita of Pegu, being oo called from its hardneas and weight, which are so great that the natives weight, which are sors of its wood. The black varnish is obtained from it by tapptag its trunk.
black-visaged, a. Having a black visage; having a countenance of negro-like hue.

Whurry amain from our black-visag'd ahews ;
Narston: Antenio and Mellida, Prot.
black-vomit, s. A black liquid vomited in severe cases of yellow fever.

## black-wad, black wadd, s.

Min.: A term used chiefly for Earthy ochre of Manganese. [Wan.]
black wall, black-wall, s. \& $a$.
A. As subst.: A wall which is black.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to such a wall.

Black-wall hitch (Naut.): A bend to the back of a tackle-hook or to a rope, made by passing the bight round the object and jamming it by its own standing part. [Hitch.]
black-walnut, s. An American tree, Juglans nigra, the wood of which-dark as its name imports-is much used on the Western continent for cabinet work.
black-ward, black ward, s. \& $a$. (Scotch.)
A. As substantive: A stste of servitude to a eervant.
B. As adjective : Pertaining to such a stste. " So that you see, sir, I hold in a sort of black ward tunre, as we ali, it in our conutry, belas the ser
vant of servant "-Scott: Fortunes of Nigel, ch. ii

## black-wash, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Any wash of a black colour, as distinguished from whitewash.
2. Fig.: Untruthful aspersions which hide the real charseter of the person blackened.
 slock--woash. And let the mat himself.
een.:- Kingtley. (Goodtich $\&$ Porter.)
II. Pharmacy: A mixture of lime-water and calomel. Its dark colour is due to mercurous oxide. It is called Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra.

Black Watch, s. [So called from the black colour of the tartan which they wore.] The designation generally given to the companies of loyal Highlanders, raised after the rebellion in 1715, for preserving peace in the Highland districts. They constituted the nucleus of the 42nd Regiment, to which the asune of Black Watch still attaches.

## black-water, s.

1. Vet.: A disease of cattle characterised by the passage of dark or black urine, the colouring matter being derived from the blood and caused by scanty and unhealthy food. [RED-WATER.]
2. Med.: A name sometimes given to a disease generally known as Pyrosis or Waterbrash (q.v.).
black-wheat, blacke wheate, a Melampyrum sylvaticum.
"Horne towne or blacke wheces. . . is houte" - Lytes Dodoens, pl 14
black whort, whortle, or whortleberry, s. A plant, Vaccinium Myrtilus, L. and its fruit.

- black-whytiof ${ }^{2}$ [Eng. black, 0. Eng. whyt $=$ white, and lof $=$ loaf. Bread intermediate in colour end fineness between white and brown, called slso Ravel-bread.


## black-wood, 6.

1. The wood of an Indisn Papilionaceous tree, Dalbergia latifolia. It is used for making furniture.
2. That of Melharica melanocylon, one of the Byttueriads, from New South Wales.
3. The Acacia melanoxylon.
black-work, s. The work of the blacksmith in contradistinction to bright-work, i.e., the work of the silversmith.

+ blajelc Blake, bleok, v.t. [From black, a (q.v.) or contracted from blacien poctic.)
"Then in hin fury black'd the raven coer.
And hid him prate in his white plumes no mora.
black'-a-môor, s. [Eng. black; moor-the a euphonic.]

1. Lit.: A black man, specially a negro, though the Moora and the negroes belong to different races of mankind, the former having stralght black hair, and the latter hair or rather wool quite curly.
"They are no more afraid of e
2. Fig.: A nsme for a plant, Typha latifolia, the Great Reed-mace.
blăck-a-vişed, blăck'-a-viçed, a. [Nor. Fr. vis, vise $=$ the face, the visage.] Darkcomplexioned. (Scotch.)
 ch. 1 L.
blăckr'bâll, s. [Eng. black; and ball.]
3. Gen.: A ball of a black colour.
4. Spec.: Ueed for the purpose of balloting. A black ball cast for one implies a vote against him, and, on the contrary, a white ball is one in his favour. (Webster.)
5. A composition of tallow and other lugredients used for blacking shoes.
blăck-bà 11 , v.t. [From Eng. blackball, \& (q.v.).]
6. Lit. : To vote against one by means of a black ball. (Webster.)
7. Fig.: ln eny other way to take means to exclude s peraon from the society to which he belongs.
blăck-bâTled, pa. par. [Blackball, v.]
blăck-bâl'-lỉng. pr. par., a., \& s. [BLackBALL, $\mathbf{v}$.]
blăck-bēet'-le (le as el), s. [Eng. black; beetle.] A popular name for the cockroach, which however does not belong to tho insect order of beetles proper (Colcoptera), but to the Orthoptera. The hedgehog devours the "blackbeetle," and it in turn greedily feasts on the bug. [Cockroach.]
blăck-bĕr'-ried, a. [Eng. black; berried.] l'roducing berrics of a black colour, as Blackberried Heath, an old name for the Black Crowberry (Empetrum nigrum). (Todd, \&a)
black'-běr-ry̆, s. \& a . [Eng. black, berry; A.S. blec-berie, blac-berige.]
A. As substantive:
8. A popular name of the fruit of the common Bramble, Rubus fruticosis or discolor, and some other allied species ; slso of the shrub on which it grows. Blacklerries ripen in the wouth of England in the latter part of August and the early portion of September. They are abundant in parts of the United States, and are aundant in parts or he culture and selection having readered therr fruit much larger and more palatable
9. The sloe, Prunus spinosa. (Bailey, de.)
B. As adj.: Consisting of blucklerriea, as blackherry fsm.
cate, fät, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, höre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sire, sĩr, marîne; gö, pơt,

blyolx-bird, s. [Eag. black; bird.] A wallknown British hird, the Terdus merula. Other English namea aomuetimes given to It are the Mierle, the Garden Ourel, or simpiy the Ousel. A book-name is also the Black Thrush. The male ia black, with the bill yellow; the female is deep brown above, lighter beneath, the throat and foreneck pale bnown with darker atreaks; the young dusky brown above with dull yellowiah atreaka, whilst beneath they have duaky spots. Length, facluding tail, ten inches; expansion of wings, hifteen foches. There are aeveral varietiea, one of them white. The blackbind is a permanent reaident in Britain. It feeda In winter on anails, breakiug their ehelle by dashing them against a atone, and aloo on earthworma and berries. It pairs in Felruary or Maich. The blackbirds of the Ualted States differ in family fron those juat described, and cunprise se veral genera and species, being knowo faniliariy as the crow Blackhird, the Red Wing Blackbird, the Yellow-headed Blackbird, icc. They are very abuadant, and one or other of them is fonod in almost every part of the country. The uong of the blackbird is much admired.
"The blacksind strong, the lintwhite clear."
T1 Michatmas Blacibird: One of the name for the Ringed Thrush (Turdus torquutus).
10. Moor Bluckbird: An English name for the Ringed Thrush (Turlus toryuatus).
11. White-breasted Elackbird: An English name for the Ringed Throsh (Turdus torquatus).
black'-böard, s. [Eug. black; board.] A board usect for teaching purposea in achoola and colleges, mathematical or other figures being drawn upon it with chalk. A black hoard is generally made of different pieces of wellaeasoned wood completely united, and having the upler aurface planed smooth. As the name imports, it is painted black. Several auccessive coatings of the colour are laid on, mixed with pumicestone or similar material so that a certain roughneas may be imparted to the aurface of the board. Thia makes it easler to write upon it with chalk, and easier also to rub out what has been written.
Blăck'-broook, s. \& a. [Eng. black; brook.] A. As subst. : A place in Charnwood Foreat. B. As adj.: Pertaining or in any way relsting to the place dercribed under $A$
Blackbrook Series. Geol.: A aeries of rocks, Frobalily the lowest visible in Charawood Forest. They contain much fine detrital volcanic material. The name was given by Rev. E. Hill and Professor T. Bonney in 1880. Dr. Hicks thinks the whole Charnwood Series, to Which the Blackbro-k rocks belong, preCambrian. (Proceed. ueol. Soc. London, No. 3s8, Session 1879-80, pp. 1, 2
blăck'-căp, s. [Black-cap.]
blăck-cǒck, a. [Eng. black, and cock.]
12. A name for the male of the Black Grouse or Black Gane, called also the Heathocock (Tetruo tetrix). The female is called the Grey Ean, and the young are Poults. The Blackcock, as its name imports, is black, having, howas its name imports, is black, having, how-
over, white on the wing coverts and under the


BLACKCCCK.
tail, the two forks of which are directed outward. It is ahout as large as a domestic fowl. It is found in anme abundance in Scotland and lesa plentifully in England. The eggs are from aix to ten in number, of a yellowish-grey colour, blotched with reddish-brown. The close-time sa from the 10th of December to the

20th of August, except in the N6w Forest, Sonerset, and Devonahire, where it is from the IOth of December to the let of September. "The deer to diotant cenvert drew.

IT To make a blackcock of one: To ahoot one. (Scotch.) (Waverley.)
2. A name for the Swift (Cypselus apus).

Blăck'-iownt \& \& a. [Eng. black ; down.]
A. As substantive. Geog.: A down in Devonahire
B. As adjective: Existing at or pertaining to the place mentioned under A.

## Blackdown beds, s.

Geol.: A aeries of sandstones resembling in mineral character the Upper Greensands of Wiltshire, but their fosails are a mixture of Upper and Lower Greenaand apeciea. They are auppoaed to repreaent the littoral beds of the sea in which the Gault was depoaited. They contaln Ammonites varicosus, Turritella granulata, Rostellaria calcarata, Cardium proboscideum, Cytherea caperata, Corbula elegans, Trigonia caudata, \&e.
blăched, pa. par. \& a. [Black, v.]

* black'e-ǐ̆, adv. [Blackly.]
blăck'-en, * blǎk'-on, * blăk'-y̆n, v.t. \& i. [Eng. black, and auff. -en.] To make biack.
A. Transitive:
I. Literally:

1. Of things material: To make of a black colour
"When metals are to be burned, it is necessary to buacken or otherwise tarnish them, so na to diminitish
their reftective power."-Tyndall: Prag of Science their reftective prower."-Tyndall: Prag. of Science
" While the tong tur
Pope: Elegy on an Cnforturats Lady.
2. To make of a colour moderately dark rather than actually black; to cloud, to place in a dark shadow. (Lit. \& fig.)

And the brond ehadow of her wing
Bkeckened each cataract snd spring
II. Figuratively :

1. To render the character or conduct morally black by the nerpetration of crime or by indulgence in flagrant vice.
a IIfe. not Indeed Blackened by any atrocious
$. "-$ Macaulay: Hift. Eng., cy. v.
2. To defame the character.

Who had dous their worst to blacken his repn-
Macaulay: Birk. Eng., ch. xiv.
IT Sometimes with the object omitted.
"Thare's nothing blackens like the ink of foom "-
B. Intransitive: To become black.
"The hollow zound
Sung in the leaves, the forest shook armund.
Air blackend, rall'd the thuder, gramid
Air blackend, roll'd the thunder, gruand the groand."
blăck'-ened, pa. par. \& $a_{1}$ [Blacken, v.t.] "Blackened xinc-foil. "-Tyndall: Frag. of Science
(3rd ed.), vili, 7 . p. 191.

The preciplee ahrupt
Thomson: Sectoons; Summer.
blǎck'en-ẽr, * blăck'-nẽr, s. [English
blacken; er.] One who blackens any person or thing; or that which does so. (Sherwood.)
blăck'-en-ingg, pr. par., $a_{.}, \& 8$. [Blacken.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participiot afjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
a blackening train
ek urge their weary flight."
Thomon: Scasons: Winter.
C. As substantive
I. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of rendering black; the state of being bhackened; the black colour so produced. (Lit. © fig.)

But feel the shock renew'd. nor cann effice
 II. Technicolly:

1. Founding: An impalpable powder, nsually charcoal, employed by moulders to dust the partings of the mould.
2. Leather manufacture: A golution of salplate of iron applied to the grain side of the akin while wet ; it onites with the gallic acid of the tan, and producea a black dye.
blăclr'-yy, blacke-y, s. [Eng. black, and saftix ery.]
3. A familiar term for a negro.
"He "wore he woold demolish Dackey's ngly thece"
4. A familiar torm for a black cat, a rook, \&c.
blăol'-räçed, a. [See Black-faced.]
Blăk- fri'- ar (plural Blăok-fri'- arop, Blaok-fri'-erts, ${ }^{*}$ Blăok-fry'-errģ), \& \& a. [Eng. black; friar.]
A. As substantive:
5. Sing. and plur., and ofien as compounds and separate words: Monka of the Dolininican order. The name was given from the colour of the habit which they wore. [Dominican.]

- "In England they [the Dominicaus] wera ealisd part of London where they frat $d$ welt if atillicalled by that name. - Murdoch. Nots in Motheim's Ch. Hist., ceut. xilit., pt. 11, oh. 11

2. Plur.: The region in London firat inhabited by the Dominican friars. [A., 1.]

When not a Puritani in Black-Eriers will truet
Go much ea for a feather.
B, As adjective: P monks called Blackfriarg the Dominjcan monks called Black friars; situated in tbe region of London which they inhabited; more frequently of the bridge or the theatre formeriy in that locality.
TT The theatre there was attended by more reapectable peopie than any other on the aide of the Thamer.

But you that cau con tract yoorselvea, and alt

blăck'-guard (ck and $u$ ailent), * blăck gnard ( $u$ silent), s. \& a. [Eng. black; guard.] A. As substantive:

* I. With the two voords wholly separate
* 1. Originally. (In a literal sense): The humbler aervants io a wealthy household who, when joumeys were in progress, rode among the pota, pans, and other household utensila to protect or guard them. No moral imputation was conveyed in calling them, as was done, the black guard. All that was implied was that they were apt to become begrimed on a journey by the vessels in proximity to which they sat.
"A... slave that within these twenty years rode
 (Trench: Select Glosaras.)

2. Nest. (Figuratively): Persons morally black or begrimed ; peraons of had character.

- Thiteves and murderers took upon them the cross to escave the gallows. ndulterers did penance in their
armour. A pamentable cave that the Devils back armour. A lameutable eave that the Devil's black
guard shonld be God's zoldiers.guard should be Goid soldiers."-Fu.
II. Having the two words combined, first with a hypher and then altogether: With the same meaning as No. 2. Specially used of a low fellow with a scurrilous tongue. (Rather vulgar.)
B. As adjective :
* 1. Of persons: Serving.
"Let a black-guard boy be alwaye about the houne railly days ${ }^{\text {n }}$-Swift.

2. Of lenguage: Scurrilous, abusive; aa, - blackguard language.'
blăcle'-guard (ck ailent; $u$ silent), v.t. \& i From blackguard, s. \& a. (q.v.).]
A. Trans.: To call one a blackguard or to use such scurrilous language to one as only a blackguard would employ.
B. Intrans.: To act the part of a blackguard; to behave in a riotous or indecent manner.

An there a match of Wrabser lads
Blackgurrdin' frae Kilmarnock
For fun this day,", Burns : Holy Fair.
blăck'-guard-ĕd, pa. par. \& a. \{BlackaUARD, v.t.]
"I likve beern.. Markguarded quite suffciently for
one sitting.
blăck'-guard-īng (Eng.), blăck-guar'din (Scotch (ck silent; $u$ silent), pr. par. [Blackouard, v.t.]
blăck'-guard-ly (ck ailent; $u$ gilent), $a$. [Ealg. blackguard; ly. 1 Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a blackguard; villainous. rascally.
blăck'-guard-ism ( $c k$ silent; $u$ ailent), $\varepsilon$.
boin. boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as, expect, Xenophon, oxist. ph $=$ \& cian, - tian = shąn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -țion, -sion = zhŭn. -cions, -tious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -tle, \&c. = bȩl, tel.
[Eng. blackguard; -ism.] The language or action of a blackgnard. (Southey.)
"Igoominiona disoluteness of rather, if wa may Seackguardsm. - Nacaulay: Eseay on Frollimis Convt 日iof.
black'-guard-ry̆ (ck silent; $u$ silent), s. [Eng. blackguard; -ry.] Blackgnards collectively.
blăck'-běads, s. pl. A plant, Typha latifolia,L.
blăck'-heart, s. A cultivated variety of cherry

The nunetted black-hearts ripen dark,
All thiue, gigalust the grudeo wall.
Tennyon: The Blackbtrd
black'-ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [Black.]
A.s. B. As present participle and participial radjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As stbstantive: Any black colonring matter made artificially, such as shoe-black or lamp-black. Blacking for shoes may be or lamp-black. Blacking for shoes may be made by mixing ivory-blaek, sour beer or
porter, Florence oil, molasses, and a little sulporter, Florence oil, molasses, and a little sul-
phate of iron. Common oil blacking is a phate of iron. Common oil blacking is a
mixture of ivory-black or lamp-black with linseed-oil, or else with small beer or water, with a little sugar and gum-arabic.
blacking-case, s. A case for holding blacking and brushes. (Knitht.)
© Obvious compound: Blaeking-brush. (Knight.)
black-1sh, a. [Eng. black; -ish.] Somewhat "Part of it all the year continues in the form of a
blackion oil."- Boyte. blä'c-kĭt, pe. par. \&a. [Black, v.] (Scotch.) "The dress. the light, the eonfusion, nod maybe a
noch o a blackic cork. $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ Noott: Heart of Nul tonch o a blactit cork
lothian, ch. $x$ xil
blăck'-lěad, s. [Beack-lead.]
blăck-lět'-těr, 3. [Beack-Letten.]
blăck-1̆̆, *blacke'-1y, adv. [Eng. black; -ly. 1 Varkly, in a moral sensa: cruelly, or otherwise, with aggravated wickedness.
blăck-mā'11, s. [Eng. black, and A.S. inal =tribute, tollitues; or from Norm. Fr. mall, mayile, mael = a half-penny.]

1. Law: Quit-rents reserved in work, grain se.; in contralistinction to payments reservet in "white money," that is, in silver. (Black stone: Comment., ii. 3.)
2. Ord. Lang. \& Law: Money paid from motives of prudence, not from legal obligation by owners of property to freebooters and similar worthies, or their confederates or chiefs, as the price of protection from being plandered, or worse. The system of paying blackmail, which once flourished in ths North of Eagland and the South of Scotland, was declared illegal in the former country by the 43 Elizabeth, C. 13, but it flourished in the Highlands of Scotland till after the hattle of Culloden, in 1743.
lut the boldest of them [the thieves] will
a hoof frun auy one that pays blackmail to never steal a hoof from auy on
Vich Ian whr.
o. Aud what stackmail s.
. Aud what 18 blackmail: ${ }^{\text {an }}$. gentienen and heriters lying near the Highrands pry gentiment and heritors lying year the Highands pay harm himself nor snifer it to be done to them by others: and then if your cattle are stolen, you have oily to send hlun word and he will recover them, or
 make up your loss.
blăck-mã'il, v.t. To entort or attempt to extort money by threats; spec., by threats of exposure of some allaged misdoing on tbe part of the person so threatened.
*blăck'-móor, s. [Blackamoor.] (Browne.)
blăck'-nĕss, " blăk'-nĕs, *blake'-nesse, f. [Eng. bleci; suff. -ness.] The quality of being black.
3. Lit.: In the above sense.
"Blacknes, is only a disposition to abeorb or stine Without refleotion mizost oi the raye of every sort that 2. Figuratively:
(1) Gloominess produced by calamity, misery. stackines of darknegs for ever, thom in reservel tho (2) Atrocions wickedness; depravity.

Diack'-smith, s. [Eng. black; omith. So pamed because the nature of his occnpstion tends to begrime him.] $\Delta$ emith who works in iron.

blăck'-stơne, blăok'-stāne, a \& a. [Eng. black; stone (Seoteh stane)]
A. As substantive:

1. Gen. : A stone of a black colour.

* 2. Specially:
(1) The designation formerly given to a dark-colonred stone, used in eome of the Scottish universities as the reat on which a student sat when being puhlicly examined as to the progress he had made in his stadies daring the preceding year.
"It is thought fit that, when stodedta are examinned publiely oa the Black-zuche, before lamman, nod after soine return ant Micharelmash they he examined in the Four Universitien, A. 164:. (Bower: Hist. Unit.
(2) The examination itself.
"i. . our vicees and blactstons and had at Pace our otary; Life of A. Melviरe, i. 23L. (Jamirron.)
B. As awlj.: Connected with the blackstone exsmination-e.g., blackstone medal.
black'-thorn, s. \& a. [Eng. black, and thorn.] A. As subst.: A nana for the Sloe, Prunus spinasa or P. communis, var. Spinosa. [SLoe.]
"" Blake Charne (Prunus, P.)"-Prompt. Pare.
The blossom oo the blackehorn, the lent apoa the
tree."
Tennyson! New Teur'* Eve.
B. As adj.: Maxle of blackthorn.
"Maktar Pasha throw hlmuself among the crowd, Arued with a furumdable Buckthorn stick "-Daity
Telegraph, Nov. 20,1357 . (Erzeroum Correapondence.)
blackthorn may, s. The foregoing plant, Prunzs spinosa, L. The term may indicates its resemblance in its white blossoms to the May or Hawthorn, which, however, it precedes in fower hy abont a mouth.
blăck-wĕ1-lĭ-a, s. [Named after Elizabeth Blackwell, authoress of an old herbal. $\}$ But.: A genus of plants helonging to the
order İomaliacea (Homaliads). B. padifora, order Homaliacear (Homaliads). B. padiflora, a greenhouse shrul with fowers, as its name
imports, like those of the Pruns tad imports, like those of the Prunus parus, or
Bird-cherry, was introduced from Chili in $182 \overline{7}$.
blăck'-wõrt, s. [Eng. black; wort.] A local naine for a plant, Sympdytum officinale, L., the Comfrey.
blăck'-̆̆-torp, s. [Eng. blacky, and top.] A cola). The appellation is male has the head and throat black, and the femala has also some brownish black on tha head. [Black-top.]
* blad'-ap-ple (ple as pel), s. iFrom 0 . Eng. blant; A.S. blued = a hlade, a leaf (?); and appel = apple. $]$ An old name for the Cactus (q.r.).
* blăd'-a-ríe, s. [A.S. blowddre $=$ s bladder (").] Moral hollowness.
- Bot aliace it is festered securitie. the inward heart is full of bldudrie, wuhlk bladarie shal hring sik wrmeuts."-8ruce. Eleven Serm (ed. 1591) (Jamieson.)
blâd, s. [Bland.] (Scotch.)
* Bladde, s. [Blade.] (Chaucer: C. T., b20.) blăd'-děr, * blad-er, *bled-der, * bleddero, * bled-dir, * bled-dyr, * blóse, *bled-dre, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ blad-re, s. \& a. [A.S. ulreddre, bledre $=$ a bladeler, a pustule, a blist Icel. blalra; Sw. bladdra; Dan. birere; Dut. blaar; N. H. Ger. blatter $=$ a wheal, a pimple O. H. Ger. platra = a bladder. From A.s. blotd = a blowing, a blast : blawan, blewan = to blow. lcei. bleer $=$ a breeze ; Wel. pledren; Lat. flatus $=$ a blowing. Compare aiso Dut. blaws; Ger. blase = a hadder; Sw, blasa; Irel.
blasa; Dan. blese; Dut. blusen; Moso-Goth. blesan $=$ to blow.] [BLOW, BLast.]
A. As substantive:
I. Literally:

1. Ord. Lang. \& Animal Physiol.
(1) A membranons bag in man and the higher animals, deaigned for the retention of the urine. This being the most important structure of the kind in the frame is called, by way of prominence, the bladder; any other one is distinguished from it by a word pre. fixed, as the gall-bladder (q.v.).
"The stadder shoold be zade of a membranous if ontaluing the urlute till au vpportunity of empiyiug

The hladder of an os, a sheep, \&c., when dricd may be infated with alr, and uscd as a float for nets, or for other purposea. Sometinues its buoyancy is taken advantage of to keep those learning to ewim from sinking, while as yet they sre unable to ampnort themselves nalided in the water.
"Like little wantoo bogs that swim on binditors",
At other times a bladder may be used as part of a rude wind instrument.
(2) A vesicle, a puatule, a Ulister, especially if filled with air instead of pus.
2. Bot.: A atructure of a membranous texture bnlged out or inflated. Used-
(1) Of a calyx or pericarp.
(2) Of the little crested vesicies on the basen of Utricmisria. [Bladner-wort.]
B. As adj.: Resembling a hladder. Often as the first word in a compound.
bladder-angling, s. Angling by meana of a baited hook fixed to an inflated hladder.
bladder-campion, s. A name given to a plant, the Silene infata, which has an inflated calyx. The flowers are pure white, and arranged io panicles. It is common in Britain.
bladder-catchfly, ${ }^{s .}$ [The same as Bladden-campion (q.v.).]
bladder-fern, s. The Linglish name of the fern genus Cystopteris. The veine are forked, the sori roundish with Involncres fixed

bladder-fern (fertile pinsa and bpored.
at their base, and opening by a free extrenity geacrally lengthened. There are two Britiah species, the Britlle and the Mnuntain Bladderferns (Cystopteris fragilis and montand). A third, the Laciniate Bladder-fern (C. alpina), has not been found recentiy.
bladder-green, s. A green colnmr obtained from the berries of a ahrub, Rhamnas catharticus.
bladder-herb, s. $\Delta$ plani of the Nightshade lanily, Plysalis Alkekengi, L. The name is given from its inflated calyx, whence atrangely it was anpposed to be useful in diseases of the bladder. (Prior, dc.)
fbladder-kelp, A seaweed, Fucua resiculesus, found on the coasts of Britain and elsewhere. It is calied also Bladder-wrack.

## bladder-nut, s.

1. Sing.: The English name of Staphylea the typical genus of the order of plants called Staphyleacere (Bladder-nuts). The name is derived from the inflated capsnles. They have five stamens and two styles. The common Bladder-nut, Staphylea pinnata, is iodigenous in Eastern Europe. It has escaped from gardens at one or two places in England, but is not entitled to a place in the flora. Tho three-leaved Bladder-nut, Staphylea trifolia, is American.
2. Plural. Bladder-nuts: Lindley's English name for an order of plaots, the Staphyleaceat (q.v.).
bladder-pod, s. The English name of a papilionaceous plant genus, Physolobium.
bladder-seed, s. The Engliah nsme of Physospermum, a genus of nmbelifferous plants.
bladder-senna, s. The English nsme of Colutea, a genns of plants belonging to the papilionaceous snb-order of the Leguminose.



The terin bladder in their name refers to the infation of the membranaceous legumes, snd seana to the fact that the leaves of Colutea arborescens, which grows on Mount Vesuviua, are said to be a snbstituta for that medicinal drug.
bladder-snont, e. The Bladder-wort (Utricularia vulgaris)
bladder-tree, s. A name somctimes given to an American ehrub or amall tree Staphylea trifolia. It is called alao the Threaleaved Bladder-nut. [BLADDER-NuT.]
bladder-worts s. The English nama of Utricularia, a genua of Scrophulariaceous planta. Both the English and the scientific sppeliations refer to the fact that the leaves bear at their margins amall bladders. There are three British species, the Greater, the Intermediate, and the Leseer Bladder-worts (Utricularia vulgaris, intermedia, and minor.) [Utriculahia.]
bladder-wrack, A amme aometimes given to a ses-weed, Fucus vesiculosus, L., found on our ahores. [BLAODSB-KELP.]

- blad-dẽr, v.i [Blether, v.] (Scotch.)
- blad'-dër-and, blad'-drand, pr. par. (Blether.] (Seotch.)
blkd-dẽred, © bledderyd, a. [Eng. blad-

1. Lit.: Furniahed with bladders
2. Fig.: Inflated, puffed up, of imposing magnitude, but light, hollow, and certain, if punctured, ouddenly to collapse.
"They affect greatness io ail thoy write, bnt it is $n$ bladdered grestness, like that of the Yain man whon, Sontea delcilibes; an ils hahit or boly, full of humours, 8 neid.

- blad'-dẽr-Øt, s. [Eng. bladder, 0. ; dimin. buff. ett.] A little bladdar.
"The wany vesleles or bladideress."-Crooke: Bodd
blạ'd'dẽr-y̆, a. [Eog. bladder; -y.]

1. Like s bladder, hollow and inflated.
2. Having blsdders or vesicles.
"The bladdery wavo-worked yeast,"
Browning: Pan \& Luna, 60.

- blad'-drie, s. [Blaidrv.]
blud'-dy, a. [From Scoteh blad $=$ a squsll of wind snd rain (?).] lnconstant, unsattled. Used of the weather. (Scotch.)
blāde, © blad, blayd, s. [A.S. bloed, bled $=8$ blede, $s$ leaf, a branch, a twig. O. Icel. bladh =a leat; Sw. \& Dan. blad; Dut. (in compos.) blad, as schouderblad $=$ shonlder blade : (N. H.) Ger. blatt ; O. H. Ger. blat. It is probably cog. with Eng. blow, in the sensa of bloom; Lat. floreo $=$ to flonriah, flas, gea. foris $=$ a flower.
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) A leaf of any plant.
"' For the earth bringeth forth frult of herraif : Arst the blade thact the ear, after that the fall corn in the s. 一sark iv. 88.

And teader blado. that feard hid the chilicen
And Leader
Eicales nuhurt beneath eo warm er eill.
Cowper: Tast, hk, iv.
(2) The whole culm and leares of a cereal or other grass, or of sny similar plant. Also the whole of a herbaceous plant not in fower visible above the ground.

2. Figuratively:
(1) Of things material: Anything flat or expanded with a alarp edge. Spec.:-
(a) The broad, expanded, metallic portion of a sword, a knife, or other cntting instrument [1I. 3]; the aword or other instrument itself.
"And of a owerd ful trenchant was the blade."
Chaucer: C. C., ${ }^{\text {B }}$, 928.
(b) The flat or expanded portion of an oar.
(c) The ahoulder-blade. [II. 2.]

Alchea lance did gore
Pylemen's shoulder in
(2) Of persons Chapman; Homer's lliad, hk. v. for a self-confident, forward, ous appeliation of doubtful morsls.
"Wuah'd with hin wealth, the thoughtiens blacte,
Cotton: Death and the Rake.

## II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Blade or lamina of a leaf: The expanded surfsce of the leaf, in diatinction to the petiole from which it spriogs.
2. Atat.: [Blade-bone, Shoulder-blade.]
3. Cutlery :
(1) The expanded portion of a knife, eword, bayonet, axe, adze, \&c. Less frequently used of eoma instruments, as the chisel and gouge, which are driven endwise.
(2) The web of a saw.
4. Agric.: The share of s shovel-plougb, cultivator, or horse-hoe.
5. Nautical ;
(1) The part of the snchor-arm whioh receives the palm, forming a ridge behind the latter.
(2) The wash of an oar; that part whlch is dipped in rowing.
(3) The float or vane of a paddle-wheel or propeller.
B. As adj. : Expanded Into \& flat portion: pertaining to the ahoulder-blade, as blade-bone. [II. 2.]
blade-bone, bladebone, s. A popnlar name for the shoonlder-hlade, what anatomists call the sespular-bons or scapula.
"He fell most furiously on the hroiled rellicks of a
ohoulder of mutton, coramonly called abladebona. Phould
blade-fish, 8. A nsme aometimes given to a fish, Trichiurus lepturus, one of the family Cepolidse (Ribbon-fishes), nore commonly called the Silvery Hsir-tail. [Trichugrus.]
blade-metal, s. The metal used for making swords or other blades.
t blade-smith, *ladsmythe, s. A sword-cutler; or one who sharpens awords or similar weapona. The appellation ia not a common one.

Bladamythe: Scirdifzber."-Prompt Purt.
As when an arming sword of proofe in made.
(For iroule gives the strength nuto the biade.
And steele, 110 edge doth cause it to excell)
As ench good bladie-rmith by lita rort cant tell."
andin *bla-dyn, vea \&
† blāde, * bla-din, * bla-dyn, v.t. \& 1. [From blate, s. (q.v.).]
A. Transitive:

1. To nip the blades off; Spec., to do ao from colewort or any similar plant.
 2. To furnish or fit with a cutting blade.
B. Intransitive: To have a blade; to put forth blades or leaves; to sprout.
"As aweet a pleut, as farr a fluwer la finded,
blä'-aĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Blade.]
A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As participial adjective:
I. Ordinary Language: Having a blade or blades. Used-
2. Of grass or any aimilar plant, or of a grass-covered field.
" Decking with liquid pearl the blated grass."
3. Of the expanded and genersily metallic portion of s cutting instrument.
II. Technically:
4. Her.: A term uged when the stalk of any grain is of a colour different from the ear.
5. Min.: A term applied to minerals, which on being broken present long fiat portions longitudinslly aggregated, and ahaped somewhit like the blsde of a knife. (Phillips: Min. Gloss.)
6. Carp. (Pl. Blades): The principal rafters or breaks of a roof.

## * blad-fard, s. [Blaffene.]

blâ'-die, blâu'-dǐe, a. [Eng. btrde; and suffix $-i e=y$.$] Having large brosd leaves$ growing out of the main atem, aa "blsudie
ksil, "blandie beam." (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
blä'-aĭng, pr. par. \& s. [Bláce, v.]
As subst.: Fighting.
"He maketh blading hin dalle brenkefact "- Hotin-

* blâd-ryy, s. [Bladahie, Blaidiy.) (O.
blādi-y. a [Eng. blad(e), 0., and outtr. -y.] rull of blades, hence luxurtous.
"With eurling mose and Blady grnes o'ergrown."
blāe, blā, a \& adv. [From Dan. blaa; A.S. blat, bleoh, bleov, bleo = blue.] [BLUE.] (Scotch.) A. As adjective:

1. Livid. (Used of the akin, when diacoloured by a severe atroke or contusion.)
"His eyen are drowny, and hie hipe are buce"."
2. Blesk, lorid, (Uaed of the atmospliere.)
 milk.
s. , As adverb: Of a livid colour.
B. As adverb: Of a livid colour.
Black and blas; Black and blue.

IT To look blae: To look livid or cadaverous. as if depresaed by disappointment.
C. As substantive: A blulah-colonred ahale or fire-clay, such as ta often found interstratifled with sandstone in the coal-measures.
and The mettals if diccovered were a coarse free atous 5 moas), and that little coel crop whileh B. Troop naw
 p. 34s. (Jamuenom.)
blāe-bĕr'-rys, s. [Dan. blaaboer ; Sw. blabair = whortleberry, bilberry; blaa = blue; Sw. bla = blue-black; and Dsn. bser; Sw. boir = berry So called from the blue-black colonr of its fruit.] (Scotch.)
3. The fruit of the bitberry or whortleberry.
4. The plant Vaccinium Myrtillus on wbleb it growa. [Bilberry, Vaccinium.]

* blaedh, 5. [A.S. bled = a blaat, breath, from blawan = to blow.] Inspiratiou. (0. Eng Hom., i. 97.) (Stralmann.)
- blas'dh-rest, $a$ [A.S. bled $=$ prospertty, and suffix fost. Eng. auffix fust, 88 in stedfust.] Prosperous, glorious. (N.E.D.)
bläe'-năss, 6. [Scotch blac, snd Eng. auffx -ness.] Lividness. (Jamieson.)
- blaes, *bles, s. [A.S. blas = a blast ; M. H. Ger. blas.] A blast. (Layamon, 27,818) (Stratmann.)
- bleest, s. [Blast, 8.]
* blæs'-tĕn, v.t. [Blast, v.]
* blæ'-těn, v.i. [Bleat, v.]
* blar-fĕn, v.i. [Dut. blaffen = eintter, otam. mer.] To atammer (?). (Stratmann.)
* bla'f-fëre, *blaf-foorde, *blad-fard, s. 1O. Dut. blafoud.] A stanmerer. (Prompt. Patv.) [Wablahe, Wlaffere.]
bla'-flum, s. [Etyn. unknown.] Deceptiod. impositiou, hoax.
blă-flŭm', blĕ - phŭm', blĕ-flŭm', v.t. [Etym. unknown.] To deceive, to hoax, to impose on.
+blague (ve silent), +blag, s. [Fr. blague $=$ hoax.] Nonsense, humbug.
"The largest, most ingpiring peace of bragne manu-
actured for some centuries."-Curlizle: $\boldsymbol{F}$. Reyol., bk. $v$, ch. $v 1 ., \mathrm{p} . \$ 13$.
blague (ue ailent), v.i. [Blateve, \&.] To lie, to brag.
1883 . (N. (N.E.D.)
blāid'-ry̆, blăd'-drie, blethrie, s. [Con. nected with Scotch blether (q.v.).]

1. Pblegm. (Scotch.)
2. Flumnery, syllabub; unaubstantial food. (M. Bruce: Letters.)
3. Nonsense.
4. Unmerited commendatlon.
" Is there ought better thne the otage
To mead the follies of the age,
If managed asit inght to be,
Frae lika rice and biatdry free"
Rameay: Poom. (Jamiceom.)

* blätdş, s. [Compare A.S. blceddre, bledre $=$ a blsdder, puatule, or pimple.] An unidenti. fled disesse.
"The Blatde prd the belly thra-"
Watson: coll, 1ili, is. (Jamisoon)
blăin, " bla'ine, • blêln, " blêyn (Eng.), blāin, blāne (Scotch), s. [A.8. blegen = a boil; Dan. blegn; Dut. blein.]

1. Ord. Lang.
(1) An eruption on the skin of one or more large thin vesicles, filled with a serons or seropuralent fluid. [BULLE]

(2) A mark left by a wound; the diacolouring of the akin after a aore. (Lit. \& fig.) (Scotch.)
"The ahielde of the world thilk our master cunber.
 Lett. Ep. 18. (Jamieton,
2. Scripture: One of the ten plagues of
 (abhabuoth); Sept Gr. фגuxrises (phluktides), фגúnтotvar (phluktainai). Considered to be othe black leprosy, $s$ kind of elephantiasis. [Leprosv, ElepryA NTiAsis.] But whether thia could attack cattle as well as men ia uncertain.
And it ehall beeome mell dost in all the land of Esypt, mud ahnll be beoil breaking forth Fith boini nown man, and apon

- blain, vot. [Eng. blain, s.] To raise or cause a blain or aore.
"For stegnynge of her heles."-Pierce the Plough-
bläinc̣h, v.t. [Blancr.] (Scotch.)
* bläir, * bläre (pr. par. * blairand), v.i. [O. Dut. blasen; M. H. Ger. bléren = to ween, to cry, to cry aloud, to ahriek.] To bleat as a aheep or goat. (Scotch.)
bläir, s. [Dan. blaar = hards, blaar yaarn = yarn of hards.] Flax steeped and laid out to dry.
blāls'tẽ̃r, v.i. [Bluster, v.] (Scotch.)
bläit (1), a. [Sw. blott; Dan. blot; Dut bloot := bare, naked.] Naked, bare.

In sue far an the null in forthy
Far worthler thisn the batit body. Many bishops la ilk realme wee Many bishops ip ing reaime wee see" Priest of Peblis. S. P. 1. 2 .
blält (2), blāte, $a_{\text {. }}$ [Icel. bleydh $a=$ a craven, coward ; bleydhi = cowardise.]

1. Bashful, oheepish.
 the most nif hiving anoung the polite. or ohers (in Rumay: Works, 111
2. Blunt, unfeeling. (Douglas.)
 His coura thrawart Cartare cete alway,
Doug.: Digili, sa, se. (Jamiesm)
3. Stupld, simple, easily deceived.
4. Of a market: Dull. (Ross.)
5. Of grain: Backward in growth. (Jamieant.)
blait-mouit, a. Basliful, sheeplsh sshamed to open one's month. (Jamieson.)
blaitie-bum, s. A simpleton, stupid fellow.
blàlt-lïo, adv. [Scotch blait, and suff. -lie = Eng. ly.] Bashfnlly. (Jamieson.)
"blak, "blake (1), a. \& s. [Black.] (Chaucer: (2)

* blake (2), a. [Bleak.]
blā'-kĕ-a, s. [Named after Mr. Martin Blake of Antigua.]
Bot. : A genua of plants belonging to the order Melastomaceæ (Melastornads). Blakea trinervia, or three-ribbed Blakea, when fullgrown has a number of slightly-pendant branches covered with rosy flowers. It is ons of the most beautiful plants in the West 1ndies.
bläKe-ite, s. [Named after Mr. J. H. Blake; with suffix -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: An iron aulphats from Coquimbo, but differing from Coquimbite in possessing regular, octahedral cryatals. Dana considers that it requirea further investigation.

- blâ'-ken, "blâ-ki-ĕn, Blô-ken, oif. [A.S. blacian; O. Icel. bleikja; O. H. Ger. bleichen.] [Blear.] To becoma pale.
. . his neb bigon to blakien."̈
- blakdn, v.t. [Buack, v.]
- blär'-nĕn, v.t. [Blacken, v.]
* blair-wats, s. [Etymology donbtfol.] The bittern. (See example under Birterno)
blā'm-a-ble, blā'me-a-ble, a. [Eng. blame; able; Fr. blamable] Deserving to be blsmed, faulty, cnlpable, repreheneible.
"ot "uch foolligs, though blamable. were natural and leasioess in the souhor."-Dill quad a blameabie cared.h L (Pretace)
blā'm-a-ble-nĕss, blā'me-a-ble-něss, s.
[Eng. blamable;-ness.] The quality of being blamable or culpshls; faultiness, reprehenaibleneas.
"Soripture-mentioneth it, sometimee freer use, than st other, withont the least blam
Whitlook: Manners of the Anglish, p sos
he did well, nor thing an neceptahienexst to God when he did well, nor shamablensss when he did otherwise.
blā'm-a-bly̆, blā'me-a-bly̆, adv. [Eng. blamab(le); -ly.] In a manner to merit blame or censure, cenaurably, reprehensibly.
"A procass mey be carried on ngnost operrou that is mateace. - Aylfo
* blā'-māk-Ing, s. [From Scotch blae, bla = livid; and Eng. making.] The act of making livid, or discolouring by means of a stroke. (Scotch.)

* bläme (1), v.t. [In Dut. blaam = to blame, to blemish.]


## 1. To blemish

Ne blame your honor with eo ohampernll vaont
of vile revenge.
Spenser :
2. To injure.

To Dannger came I nille nahamed.
The Romaume of the Rose.
bläme (2), *blâme, * blâ-men, v.t. \&i. [In Fr. blamer; Norm. Fr. blasmer; Prov. \& O. Sp. blasmar; 1tal. biasimare; Lat. blasphemo; Gr. $\beta \lambda a \sigma \phi \eta \mu$ é (blasphèmeó), (1) to spreak profanely of Goil or anything sacred; (2) to speak injuriously or alanderoualy of a man.] [Blas pheme.]
A. Transitive: To find fanlt with, to cenaure, to express disapproval of. Formerly, it sometimes had the preposition of before the fault.
"Tomoreun he blamed of incoulderato rashness."-
Korles: $\boldsymbol{H}$ iteory of the $T u r k *$ Now such expressions are used ss for, because of, on account of.
"He blamed Dryden for meering at the Hiero-
phauts of Apia "Macaulay: Hirt. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x}$ iv.
B. Intransitive: Only in the expression to blame $=$ to be blamed.

- Johnson hesitated whether to call blame in such a plirase as "you are to blame," an inlinitive of a verb or a noun with such a construction as in the French is tort $=$ by wrong, wrangfully. He inclines to consider it the latter one; with more reason Professor Bain and others regard it as the former.
a He could not hut feel that, though others unght Jfremelay: Hist. Eng., ch. x riii.
- Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to blame, to reprove, to reproach, to upbraid, to censure, and to condemn:-"The expression of oue's disapprobation of a person, or of that whiteh he has done, is the common ides in the signification of these terms: but ides in the signifeation of these terlus: but
to blame expresses less than to reprove. We simply charge with a fault in blaming; but in reproving severity is mixed with the charge. Reprocch expresses more than either; it is to blame acrimoniously.

To blame and reprove are the acts of a superior; to reproach, nopbraid, that of an equal : to censure and condemn leave the relative condition of the agent and the sufferer undefined. Masters blame or reprove their servants; parents, their children; frienda and acquaintances reproach and upbraid each other; persons of all conditions may censure or be censured, condemn or be condemned, aecording to circumstances.
Dlame and reproof are dealt out on every ordinary occasion; reproach and upbraid respect personal natters, and always that which affecta the morsl character: censtre and condemnation are provoked hy fanlta and misconduct of dif.
ferent descriptions." Blame, reproach, upbraid,
and condemn may be applied to oureelver: reproof and censure are applied to others: wo blame ourselves for acts of fupprudence; our consciences reproach us for our weaknesses, (Crabb: Eng. Synon.

- blāme (1), s. [From O. Eng. blame (1), 1 (q.v.).] Injury, hurt.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { His townd perill, aud untoward blame } \\
& \text { Whleh hy thit new renoounter he hoald reare: } \\
& \text { Spencer: P. Q., III., i\& }
\end{aligned}
$$

blāme (2), s. [Fr. blame ; Prov. blasme; O. Sp blusmo; Ital biasimo; Lat blasphemia; Gr. $\beta \lambda a \sigma \phi \eta \mu i a$ (blasphémia) $=$ (1) profanity, (2) slander.: [Blame, v. Blaөphemy.]

1. Tho act of censuring any one; the ex pression of cenaure for come fault or crims. The act of imputing demerit to any one on account of a fault; the state of being censured or found fanlt with.

2. Anything for which censure is expressed anything blameworthy; demerit, a fault, misdemeanour, a crime.

Ti Often used in the phrase "To lay the blam upon "-i.e., to assign or attribute the fault to the person named as believing that be com mitted it. (In this sense it once had a plural.)
"They lay the blame on the poor little omes, cometimes prasionat
selves.
Cockes
$\dagger$ To charge the blame upon: The came as to lay the blame on (q.v.).
"In ornas. the pralse of onccess is ahnred amone
maxy ; $\bar{y}$ et the biame of misad ventures is charged upote onuy ; yet the

## blā'me-g-ble, a. [BLAMABLE.]

blā'me-g-ble-něss, s. [Blamableness.]
blā'me-a-bly̆, adv. [Blamably.]
blämed, pa. par. \& a. [BLAME, v.]
blàme'full, tbläme'frill, a. [Eng. blamer and full. 1 Full of material for censure: blameworthy. Used-
(1) Of persons.
"Is not the canser of these timelezs dea the
(2) Of things
"Thy mother took into her Bomeful bed", ill 2
blame'full-1y, adv. [Eng. blamefut, and ty = like.] In a blameful manner; $\theta 0$ as to merit heavy censure. (Webster.)
blāme'-rùl-něss, s. [From blameful.] The state or quality of being blameful ; the state or quality of meriting aevere censure. (Webster.)
blāme'-lěss, " blāme'-lěsse, " blāme'lĕs, $a_{1}$ [From Eug. blome, and auff. -less = without.] Without meriting blane. Used(1) Of a person.
apot, and that ye may be found of him in peace, without (2) Of conduet or life.
"But they werra, for the most part men of blamelem

T1. Grammatical usage

+ (1) It is sometimes, but rsrely, followed by of placed before that with regard to which censure has or might have arisen. Such expressions as "with regard to," "regarding," or "respecting" have now all but auperseded or "respecting have now all but auperseded
of "We will be blameless of this thine oath."-Joun 41. 17.
(2) It is sometimes followed by to placed before the person or Being who has no ground for pronouncing censure.
" She found out the righteonus, and preserved him


## - 2. Precise signification:

Crabb thus distinguishes between blameless, irreproochable, unblemished, unspotted, or spolless:-" Blameless is less than irreproach able; what is blampless is simply free from blame, hut that which is irreproachable cannot le blamed, or have any reproach attached to it. It ia good to say of a man that he leads s blameless llfe, but it is a high enconium to say, that he leads an irreproachable life: the say, that he leads an irreproachable of one who ia known only for his harmilessnces ; the latter is known only for his harmlessnces; the latter well known for his integrity io the different


selations of sociaty. Unblemished and un spotted are applicable to many objacts, besidea that of personal conduct ; and when appliad to this, thair original meaniag snfficiently points out their use in distinction from the has an irreproachable or an unblemished repu has an irreproachable or an unblemished repu(Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
Māme'-1ĕss-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. blameless; -ly.] In 8 blameless manner, innocently ; without beling worthy of censure.

かāme'-1̌̌ss-nĕss, s. [Eng. blameless; - ness.] The quality or atate of being blamelesa; innocence.
Bia'-mẽr, *bla-mere (pl. blamers, *blameris), s. [Eng. blam(e); -er.] One who blames of censures ; a cenaurer.

By blamers of the tipees they marr'd, bath
Virtues in corners.
bläme'-wõr-thï-nĕss, s. [Eng. blameworthy, and -ness.] Tha quality or atata of meriting blama; culpability.
PPraine and blame express whnt setually are; praise worthineas hand blame oocrthinest, what nintranaliy ougbt the the enatiments of ther peopla with regara to our charncter and
bläme-wõr-thy̆, a. [Eng. blame; worthy.] Worthy or deserving of liaina; ceasurahie. culpable.
"Although the game should be blameworthy, yet
this age hath forborne to incor the dauger of auly anch this arge hath forb
blä'mǐng, *bla-myng, * blam-ynge, pr. par. [Blame, v.]

* blan, pret. of v. [Blin] (Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 1,625.) (Gawain \& Gol., iv. 17.)
* blan, s. [Probably a corruption of blanc.] [BLANK, B., 11. 2.] A coin.
"King Henry [the 6th] cansed a piece to be stamped salled a salus stowe: Chroniek is 2, 423 ,
* blanc, ar [Blank.]

Dlan'-card (Eng), blanç'-ard (Scotch), s. [In Ger. blankard; Fr. blanchard; from blane $=$ whitc. The name is given becausa the thread of which it is woven is half bleached before being used.] A kind of linen eloth msnufactured in Normandy. It is mada of ralf-bleached thread.
blanç, blanche, a. \& s. [From Fr. blanc (m.), blanche (f.) $=$ white.] [BLANK.]

## A. As auljective:

Her.: White.
"Nor who in fleld or foray slack.
saw the blunch lion eer fill binck 1"
Soutt: Lay of the Last Minatreh.
B. As substantive:

Scols Law: Tha mode of temure by what is denominated blanch form, or by the payment of a amall duty iu money or otherwise.
"To be haldeo of ws and oure snccessouris in fre barony aud fre blunche wochtwithstandhg eny oure eotis or statntis numd or the maid contrire the ratifastioun of charteris of bithichis or testies,

## blanch-farm, blanch-ferm, 8 .

Law: "White rent" (in Lat. reditus albus); rent anciently paid in white money, that is, in silver, as contradistinguished from rents reservel in work, grain, \&c, one of these litst being called black maile (in Lat. reditus niger). (Blackstone: Comment., lik. ii. 3.)

* blanch-firm ( pl . blanch firmes), a

Lav: An arrangenent formerly very common, by which the purchaser of crown rents rad cailhare firmain (it. $=$ to we that have any hase coin which he temdered, or any one worn below the proper weight, melted down and valued according to the amount of gtandard silver which it contained; or if he daaired to escaue anch an ordeal, he had to pay twelve pence per pound beyond the nominal purchase-money.

## blanoh-holding, a.

Law: A tenure by which the occupier is bound to pay no more than a nominal yearly duty-a peppercorn for exampla-to his anperior, as the acknowledgment of tha latter'a
right. right.
blanch (1), *blan'-¢hy, * blan-phyn, *Blaun'-qhyn. v.t. \& [Fr. blanchir; from blanc = white; Prov. blanchir, blanquir; Sp. blanquear; Port. branquear; Ital. imbiancare $=$ to whiten.]

## A. Transilive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(I) To take out the colour from anything and leave it white; to whiten, as the hair or cheeks by feer or aorrow.

(2) To atrip or peel. (Used of fruita possessed of huaks, specially of almonds, walnuts, \&ec., the inside of which is white.)
2. Figuratively:
(1) To cauas to loae its original appearanca of dark turpitude and look morally whita or pure.

And sin's black dye meems blanch'd by age to virtue."
(2) To represent thinga more favourably than truth will warrant; to whitewash; to flatter.

Or in aftaires of court, a nuai or inploid iu publick
To case, thinch thinge furthor than their truth. or fintter
any powre. Chapman: Ih ix.
II. Gardening: To whiten by excluding tha light, the green colour of plants not being acquired unless light fall upon thent during the period of their growth. The stalks or leaves of pianta may be blanched by earthing them up or tying them together.
B. Intrans. : To losa colour; to becoma white.

- To whiten properly gignifies to put a coat of white paint over something previously of another colour, while the verb to blanch is used when without auch external appliance white is produced by the gradual or sudden removal of the original darker or brights colour.


## blançh (2), v.t. \& i. [Blench (2).]

A. Transilive:

1. To blink, to slur nver, to shirk, to evade, to avoid, to turn aside from, to pass lyy. Blench (2).] Used-
(a) Of a place or anything similar.
"I suppose you will uot btanch Paris ou your way
(b) Of danger or anything similar.
"The Judges of that time thonght it was a daugerous thing wadme los and shes to qualifie the nords of treason, wherely every main might expresse his maide 2. To shirk the discussion of, to take for granted.
"You are not transported in an action that warms
the biowi aud is mupearius holy, to blanch or take for the blood and is ripearius holy, to blan ch or take for B. intrans. : To practise reticence, purposely to avold taking notice.
"optini consiliarii mortuit: bouks will speak piain
blançh-ard, s. [Blancard.] (Scotch.)

* blançh'-art, a. [O. Eug. blanche (q.v.), and suflix -art.j White.
- Aue faire fetidd cant thal fang,

(Jamieson.)
blanche, a. [Blavch.]
blanche fevere, s. [Norm. Fr. fievres blanches.] The green sickness. (Chuucer.)
blançhed, pa. par. \& $a$. [Blanch (1).] As participial adjective: Whitened, white.
(1) Lit.: Of material things.
"Albelt the blanched locks below
Were white as Dinl $2 y$ 's spotless snow."
(2) Fig.: Of things not material.

The laws of marriage characterd the gold
Upoun the blancheal tablets of her heart."
Tennyton: lazabl.
blanched almonds, s. pl. Almonda made white by having the external coloured epidermis of the frnit peelad off. [Blanch, A., I. 2.]
"Their sappers may be hisket. raisios of the sum,
aud a few olarthed almonds." Wiseman.

## blanched copper, 2

Metal. : An alloy composed of copper, 8 oz . and foz of nautrsi arsenical salt, fused to gether under a flux of calcinad borax, charcoal gether under s nux of calcioad borax, charcoal added in tha whita tombac of the East Indias -mock silver. (Knight.)
blaṇh'-ẽr (1), s. [From blanch (1), v. (q.v.)] A person who or a thing which blanches or whitena.
blançh'-ör (2), s. [From blanch (2), v. (q.v.).] Ona who frightens eny person or any animal.


* blanchet, b. [O. Fr. blanchet.] White powder for the face.
L. "Heo smuried heom mid blanchot"-OAd Eng. Hom. L. ss.
blaņ̧-im'-ettẽr, s. [From Eng. blanch (I) v., and Gr. $\mu \dot{\operatorname{cicpov}}$ (metron) $=$ a measure.] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of a chloride. [Ch lorimeter.]
blanch'-ing (1), *blanohynge, pr. par., a., ds. [BLANCH (1).]
A. \& B. As present participle and participial adjective: In aensea correaponding to thoas of the verl.
C. As substantive
I. Ord. Lang.: The ect of making white; the state of being made white.
" Blanchynge of aluondyn or other lyke: Dealbacto,
decorticacio. - Prompt. Parr.
II. Technically

1. Coining: An operation parformed on planchets or pieces of ailver to give thein the requiaite lustre.
2. Metal.: The tianing of copper or iron.
3. Hortic. : The act or process of making a plant white by growing it in a dark place.
blanching-liquor, s. A solution of chloride of lime used for bleaching purpoaes. It is called by workmen chemic.

* blanch'-ing (2), pr. par., a., \& \&. [Blanch (2), v.]
* blan'-çǐs, s. pl. [From Fr. blanc $=$ white (?).] Ornaments worn by those who represented Moors at a pageant exhihited in Edinburgh in 1590. (Jamieson.)


## Thair heids wer garuisht gallandlle <br> With costily crancis maid of gold Braid blancis huly alouect thair eis, <br> With Jewels of all historites.". Watson: Coll

atson: Coll., ii. 10. (Jamieson.)

* blăñele, v.t. [Blanch.] To put ont of counteance. [For example see Blanckeo.]
blăņck-cd, + blănckt, * blănck, pa. par. [Blancit, v., 1.]
"Th" otd woman wox half blanck those wordes to
II In the glossary to the Glohe edition of Spenser the wort given is bluncht with a refereace to the passage quoted.
blanc-mange (pron. bla-mânge), tblanc-man-ger, blank-man-ger, s. [Fr. blenc-menger ; from blane $=$ white, aud manger $=$ food ; munger $=$ to eat.]

Cookery:

* 1. Of the forms blank-manger and hancmanger: A dish composed of towl, \&e. (Tyrwhit: (iloss. to Chaucer). Sone compound of (Gloss to Chaucer (ed. Morris), 1879).
"Fur blankmanger that made he with the beste."-

2. A preparation of dissolved isinglass or aea-moss with sugar, cinnamon, \&e., boiled into a gelatinous mass.

* blănd (1), v.t. [Blend, v.] To mix, to blend. (Scotch.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Blude blardit with wine- } \\
& \text { Doug. Tirgil, 89, } 4 .
\end{aligned}
$$

(Jamieson.)

* blănd (2) (pa. par. blandit), v.t. [From Fr. blondir; Lat. blundior $=$ to flatter or soothe;
blandus $=$ smooth-tongued.] [BLAND.] To blandus' = smooth-tongued.] [BLano.] To flatter, to soothe, caress, or coax.

How suld $I$ leif that 18 nocht landit:
Nor yet
Dunbar: Bannatyre Poems, p. 67. (Jamiemon)
blănd, a. [In Sp. \& Ital. blando; from Lat. blundus $=$ (1) smooth, amooth-tongued, flattering, careasing, (2) (of things) aliuring.]
bon, bबy ; pout, jowl ; cat, çoll, ohorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sip, aş ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=f$.

A. Ord. Lang. : Mild, soft, gentle Used-
(1) Of a person or his temper. (1) Of a person or his temper.

(2) Of words or deeds, eapecially the former Cams prolorue "In ber fince oxcuse
Came prolocue nad apology too prompt: Milton: P. La, bl ix. (3) Of the soft gentle action of air or other things inanimate

Perpetual reigo'd, Aave what the zephyry bland
Breatid o'er the blue expanse. ${ }^{\text {Thomson }}$
B. Bot.: Falr, beautiful, as afesembryan themum blandum. [Blonde.]

* bland, s. (A.S. blend, blond=a mixtare O. 1cel. bland.] A mixture.
"In bland together."-Alit. Nom of Alexander (ed.
* Blăn-dā'-tion, a. [From Lat. blandior $=$ to flatter, to soothe; blandus = bladd.] [Bland.] 1. Flattery.
"Oue who flattered Longehamp. Blehop of Ely, with

2. Deception; illnsion.
"̈iduwe Tears, vandation, a deceptio visus."-Chapman.

- blănd'-ĕd, a. [Blended.]
" blanded hear, or rammel, as the country people sown in a hixed state. These are distuguisied chiefly
 Hurkinch: Five, statiso. dcc., xiil 5sil. Jamiesum
- blan-den (1), v.t. [Bland (1), Blend.]
* blan-den (2), v.t. [Fr. blamlir.] To blandish. (Shoreh., 73.) (Stratmann.)
* Miănd'-ẽr, s. [Dland (2), v.t.; er.] A flatterer.
blăn'-dẽr, r.t. [From Dau. blande; Leel. banda $=$ to mix, to mingle.]

1. Lit.: To diffuse, disperse by scattering thinly over a certaio area. (Now only in .f.) (famieson.)
2. Figuratively:
(1) To eireulate a report, especially one injurious to others. (Jamieson.)
(c) To introduce an element of untruth into anch scandalous report. (Jamieson.)
blănd-for'-dǐ-a, s. [Named after George, Marquis of Blandford, son of the second Duke of Marlborough, a lover of phants.]
Botany: A genus of plants velooging to the order Liliaceat and the section hemerocalbide. The speeies B. nobilis, or Noble, and B. grandiflora, or Large-flowered Blandfordia, are fine liliaeeous plants from Australia.
blăn-dil'-ot-quĕnçe, 8. [Iat. blandiloquentia; from blandiloquens (adj.) = speaking flatteringly or soothingly; blandus (BlaND), and loguor $=$ to speak.] Soft, nild, flattering, soothing speech.
"He swallows a great quantity of blandiloguence."
-Pall (azete, May
*blăn'-dĭ-mént, s. [Blandisnment.] Blandiahnent.
"That they entice nor allure no man with wundona
 .
blăn'-dĭsh, * blăn'-dĭse, * blăn'-dís-en, v.t. [Froun O. Fr. blandissant, pr. par. of blendir. In Prov. \& O. Sp. blandir: ital. blandire; from Lat. blandior = to flater, to goothe ; blandus = bland.] [BLANo.]
3. With a person for the nominative: To speak softly and loviugly to any one, to caress; to flatter or soothe one by soft affeetionate worls or deeds.
"It he fater or blandive more thau hitro ought for

4. With a thing for the nominative: To ooothe, to tranquillise through the operatiou of natural causes.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " In former days a eountry life, }
\end{aligned}
$$

blan'-dished. pa. par. \& a. [Blandish, v.]
 Wiltom: Samson $A$ ponite
blăn'-aǐsh-ẽr, a [Eng, blandish; -er.] On Who blaudishes ; one who addresaes another with soft, loving apeeches. (Cotgrave, Sher voood, óc.)
blăn'-ilish-ing, pr. par., a,s \& s. [Blandish, v.]
A. \& B. As present partictple a partictpial adjective: In reuses correspondiag to thone of the verb.
C. As substantive: A blandiahment.

## But double-heartel frienda, whose blundishtoga Those dangerons By reng, whome eweet angideu face 

blan'-dish-měnt, 6. (Eng. lamish; -ment In Ital. blandimento; Lat. blandinentum and blanditia; from blandior.] [Blandish.]

1. The aet of expressing fonduess fur any oue by soft words or gestures.
 he deaired to effect or persuaie anything that be wok , heart.'
2. Generally in phur: : Words or gestures designed as the expression of real fondness on insincerely offered with sone personal object in view. Such an olject may be-
(a) To gain the heart of some one belonging to the opposite sex.
"But now, attacked ly royal smites hy female (b) To gain one's support in political or other important matters.
"Neither royal blandidhments nar prormsea of raluable prefermeut had been eparsi."-Maccualay.
Hise. Eng., ch. vil.

* blăn'-dǐt, pa. par. \& a. [Bland (2), v.]
blănd'-1y̆, ady. [Eng. bland; -ly.]
Of specec: Gently, politely, placidly, without yisible exemenment.
blănd'něss, s. [Eog. lland; -ress.] The quality or state of beiug liand. (Chalmers.)
* blane, s. [Blain.] (Scotch.)
blăṅľ, * blăn̆ke, * blanck, * blăneke, ${ }^{*}$ blè'ike, † blănc, a. \& s. [A.s., Fr., \& Prov. Ulane, Conpare also A.S. blancu, bloneu =a grey horse; Sp, blanco; Port. branco; ltal. bareo. In Sw, mhenkett $=$ a hlank bond; Din. blank = bright, ahining, polished, white as a naked sword; blemket $=$ a blank; Dut. blenh, as adj. $=$ white, fair, clean, blank; as subst. $=$ a blank; (N. H.) Ger. blank, blanche $=$ (1) white, (2) lustrous, bright; blinken $=$ to glean, sparkle, or glisten.]
A. As auljective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally: Void of eolour or empty in other respiects.
(1) White, pale, as if with its colour ex-
tracted. Used-
(a) Of things wholly material:
"Areid, of culunby blank end blem."-Gaw. Doug.: Her offce "To they preank moon
(b) Of the human countenance: Pale with anxiety or fear, renorse, or intense anger
(2) Enapty, void, vacant. Used-
(a) of paper Without writing, either because all marks of lnk or other writhur material have been effaced, or lecanse they bave never been preseut.
"Upon the debtur side I flod funumerable artleces, but, upor the cereditur side, uttle wore than blank (b) Of a space of or thing in it.

- Not one eftsoons in view was to be found.

Whe ote this ample court: shank irrea. romy :
(c) Of a cartriflge: llaving no ball io it. [Blank-carthidge.]
(d) Of a scavon: Void of leavea and vegetation generally ; waste, dreary.

And with this change, eharp air and falling leaves,
Foreteling tutal winter, brimk mud codd.
(e) Of Woetry, Wordswarth: Excurcion, hk. v. (e) of poetry: Void of rhyme, without
(f) Of the human mind: Ignorant, vacant of
knowledge or of tholvght. knowledge or of thonght.

Wide, sluggigh, brank, and ignorant, nnd strange;

2. Figuratively: In senses corresponding to

1. 2. (1) and (2).
(1) Corresponding to 1. 1. (1). of persons: Perplexed, distressed, dispirited, confused, epressed, crushed in apirit.

- There, without elan of boat, or sign of Joy.
(2) Corresponding to I. 1. (2). Of things: Unrelieved, complete, thorough, entire, pern ect.
"- Bat now no face divitue content thanat wears
B. As substantive :
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Of things material :
(1) A eertain portion of a paper which $r e$ mains white, eitlier because It has never bee written upon or because the writing on it ham been erased. Used-
(a) Gen.: Of any written or printed document.
 you ${ }^{\text {" }}$-swits.
(b) Spec.: Of a mep on whieh few placus are marked.

(2) The white mavk in the centre of a butt at whieh archers aimel; a mark at which cadnona are discharged.

## Whowe whisper o'er "Slene wor, <br> Whowa whisper o'er thie world dianeter, <br> As evel as the camugh to hls blank,

(3) Anything void, empty, withunt referen to its colour.
(4) That whieh has proved inaffeetive for its prunary purpose, spec, a lottery-tieket which has not aueceeded in drawing a prize.
My uame hiath the tots to blamis. yur ear.
2. Of things not naterial: She kesp.: $:$ Cor. $\mathbf{v}, 2$
(1) Of a person: One called a man but withont mady qualitiea, or for the monent unmanned.

The blank of what he was lett him
The blank of what thee, twuuch, she has quite uumannd him."
(2) Of the thoughts, the mind, the life, or ant thing similar: A thing or things unocenpied
"For hin, I thirc nut on him; for his thoughta,
Shacsp: Tweyth $N$ IgM, 11 L . "Life may be oue great blank, which, though oof
blotted with sim, Is yet wihout auy charactera of
grace or virtue.-Rogers (3) The range of
(3) The range of a projectile; spec., the [Point blan
I have spoken for you ell my best,

(4) The aame as Blank Verse(q.v.). (Poetic.)
"Siry you've th such neat woetry gather'an iklac,
That if I had but tive fluen of that number
Buch prety lesging bianks, shiond conmend
(1)

## II. Technically:

1. Law a Eng. Hist. Plur. Blanks : An uxwritten piece of paper given to the agents of the Crown in the reign of Richard II., witb liberty to till it up as they pleased; their own conscience Jeing thus the measure of the exactions they were permitted to nake from the unhappy people. Blanks were called also Blank-chartbiss (q.v.).

Aod dilly new exactions are devised
Num, Shekesph: : Aichard 11, H. 1
2. Numismatics:
(1) A kind of white or silver money of base alloy, coined by Henry V. In the parts of France temporarily sulbject to England. It was in value about $8 d$. sterling, or, according to Offori, about a Freneh livre.
"Have you auy money? he enswered, not a blanck"
(2) A amall copper coin formerly curreat in

France, value flve deniera Tomrnois
The AIinte of Parts in Praunca
8 torues is a blanchf:

Meteworking: a to the required shape and ready for the fogishing operation, whatever it may le. Specially-
(a) A planehet or metal, weighed, tested, aud milled, is a blank ready for the die-press, whieh converts it into a coin.

[^66](b) A strip of softened steel made inte the equired shape lis a blank, which cutting and tempering tranaform into a file.
(c) $A$ piece of tron with a flaring head, and otherwise properly ghaped ready for nleking and threading, la a ecrew-blank, which with the final operations becomes a screw.
4. Architact.: Blank-doors or blank-wlndowa are imitationa, and used for ornamentation or to secure uniformity in the design.
Blank, almo Blankety blank, a A euphemiem for profsue expletives, reterring to thie blank or dash naually substituted for these words in writing or priuting. (Slang.)
blank-acceptance, a. An acceptance written on paper before the amount to be paid is filled in.

## blantr-bar, \&

Law: A plea in bar, resorted to in an action of trespass, and deeigned to compel the plaintiff to state at what pisce the offence was conmitted. It is called also common bar.

* blanic-bonds, $s$.

Comm. : Bonds in which the creditor's name Wes a blank. The document then passed from
blank-book, s. A book of writing-paper for accounts, memoranda, \&c.
blank-cartridgs, s. A cartridge containing powder but no ball. $1 t$ is ased for firing salates, for giving warning of danger, or in ehsm fights.
blnnk-charters, blank oharters, s. $p l$.

1. Law \& Eng. Hist.: The same as Blanks, 1I. 1. (q.v.).

Which to maintaine my people were sore pold
Blank charrers, outhis, and shitite not kiown of otd,
2. Fug.: Autherigation to do what oue likes. n oo ill case, that God hath witt hid hand
Bignd kings blankeharters, to kill whom they hate."
blank-cutting, o. The cutting out of pieces of metal.
Blaw-cutting Machine. Metal-working: A machine for cutting ont pieees of metal for fabrication into articles, such as keya, fites, buttons, \&c.

## blank-door, s.

Arch. : All imitation door in the side of a wall or building. Of course it cannot be opened.
blank-indorsement, s. A bill or similar instrument in which the indorsee's name s omitted.

## blank-tire, :

Wheelwrighting: A tire without a flange.
blank verse, s. A kind of verse destitute of rhyme, but possessed of a musical rhythm. It usually has five feet, cach of two syllables. Miiton's Paradise Lost is in blank verse, so also is Cowper's Task.
-Our blank rerse, where there 19 na phyme to aunport the expresion, the extrenely dumcatt to such as are nat unaters in the tongue. "- Addisom.

## blank-window, s.

Arch.: An imitetion window in a building, with no frame or glaas, hut designed sinuply for symnietry.
-blădik, v.t. [From blank, s. \& 8. (q.v.).] 1. Lit.: To render white, 1 ale, or wan; to blanch, by exciting fear, auxiety, jealonsy, or other depressing emotion.

An anchor's cheer in prisen be my geope !
Each apposite that blank the fyce of foy."
Fig : So Shesp,: IIGMiet, ill. 2
2. Fig. : To extinguish, to efface, to sumul.

- blanke, a. [Blank.] White.
* Blanke
Prompt. P'arv.)
- blănked, pa. par. [Blank, v.]
©lăn'-kĕt (I), "blăn'-kětt, * blăn'-kĕtte, * blăn'-qnet, s. \& a. [O. Fr. Blanket; Mod. Yr. blanchet $=a$ kind of bombasin fabrie; a dimin. of blanc $=$ white. In Gael. plancaid, plangaid; spparentlya corruption of Eng, blan-
ket ; Port. blanqueta; only in the sense A. 11.]


## A. As substantive: <br> 1. Ordinary Language: <br> 1. Literally :

(1) A coarse, heavy, loosely-woven, woollen stuff, usually napped and comatimes twilled, used for covering one when in bed. Being a bad conductor of heat it preventa the warmith generated by the body from passing off, and thus becoming lost.
"Alankett: vollon clothe Lodix."-Prompt. Parv. other, like too ecauty a blanket wheu you are a-bed. if you pull it upon yoar shoulders, you leave four feet hare, if you thrust it down upun your ieet your
boulders are uncovered. -Templa
(2) Any coarse woollen robe used for wrapplag purpesea.

- Blankett, laungella. Langellus."-Prompt. Parv. ${ }^{1}$ Wsy says,
- the listinction here made is not very clear, but lodix sppears to have been a bed-covering, as we now use the word blanket; langellus, blanket-cloth generally." (Note to Prompt. Parv., Articles Blankett, vol. i. 38.)
* (3) Soldiers' colours (?). (Jamieson.)
" Therealter they go to horse shortly, wod comes back throuzh the oldtown ebout tell hours in tha
morniug with their four captives, and but 60 to their
blaniket. -spalding, 11.154 . (Jamieson.)

2. Fig.: Anything fitted to intercept vision, the allusion being to the fact that a blanket was formerly vaed as a curtain in front of Wan formerly used as a curtain in front of the stage: it was
(Cibber, Nares, de.)
"Nor heav'd peep thro" the btonket of the darik,
To cry hold, bold
II. Printing: A picce of woollen, felt, or prepared rubber, placed between the inner and outer tympans, to form an elastic iuterposit between the face of the type and the deseending platen.
B. As adj. : Made of a hlanket, as BlanketBAO (q.v.).
blanket-bag, s. A blanket formed into a hag.
good lied of when lying ou aur blathet-bags, on

blanket-washer, $s$ A machine for washing printers blankets. Ordinarily it consists of a vat and rollers, the blanket luejnep alternately soaked and squeezed. A simila altermatety soaked and squeezed. A sime is used for calicoes and other falrics.
blăn'-kĕt (2), s. [In Ger. blaniette.] The same fis Blanquette (q.v.).
† blănं'kĕt, v.t. [From blanket (1), a. (q.v.).] 1. To tie round with a blanket, to cnvelop in A blanket.

My Pree Ill grime with filth
blanke my loins; tie all my har in knots"
2. To toss in a blanket for some dełin quency, or as an expression of contempt [Blanketing.]
$\dagger$ blăn̆'-kĕt-čd, pa. par. \& a. [BLANKET.]
† blăñ'-kĕt-ëer, 8. [Eng. Manket; snd suffix -eer.] Une who uses a blanket.
"Let us leave this place, end endenvour to get $n$
 nor phantons, nor enclaznte
Quizoce, pt. i., bk. hii., c. 4 .

+ blăn'-kĕt-ínǵ, pr. par. \& \&. [BLANKET.] A. As present participle: In senses corre sponding to those of the verk.
B. As su孔stantive :

1. The act of tossing one in s blanket, the state of being 80 tossed, or the operation itself. "Ah, oh I he ery'd : what atrect what lane, but knows 2. Stuff or materials from: Which blanket may be mute.
blănk'-1y, adv. [Eng. blank; -ly.] In a blank manner, with such confusion, fright, or abashment as to produce paleness of countenance.

* blank - manger, s. [Blanc-manoen.]
(Chancer: C. T., 389.)
blank'-nŏss, s. [Eng. blenk; -ness.] The quality of being blank; the quality of being empty, or that of being white.


## blăற்டs, s. $p l . \quad$ [Blank, s.]

blắn-quĕt'te (qu as k), blañ-kět (3), s. [Fr. Ulanquette = (1) a kind of pear, (2) a hish $\overline{=}$ the whitebait, from blane $=$ whits. In Ger blankette.] a kind of pear. (Johnson, de.)
 dumage ; $\beta \lambda$ ditum (blapeó) = fut. of $\beta \lambda \dot{\operatorname{cosro}}$ (blapto), (1) to disable, to hinder, (2) to damage.]
Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical ono of the family Blapsidse (q.v.). Blaps mucronata common in kitchens; Blaps mortisaga (the
Death-presaging Beetle), Deathed also the Churchyard Beetle ana the Darkling Beetle, is a much rarer variety. It need scarcely be added that it does not forebode death.

blay ${ }^{\prime}$ - mil -dæ, s. pl. [Blaps.]
Entom.: A famlly of Coleoptera (Beetles) belonging to the section Heteronera and the sub-section Atrachelia. They are of dull, obscure colours, with the elytra connste and inflexed over the sides of the abdomen. Of the genera two are Britigh, viz., Blaps and Misolampus. [Blars.]
bläre (1). * blörin, v.i. [In Ger. plärren O. H. Ger. blärren, blarren, blaren; O. Dut. blaren $=$ to blest, to cry, to weep. Imitated from the sound (7).]

1. (Of the form blorin): To weep. (Prompt Parv.)
2. To sound loudiy, as a trumpet does; to roar, to bellow.
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"The trumpet blared." Tennysom
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* bläre (2), v.i. [Etym. doubtful.] To melt, as a candle does.
blare (3), v.i. [Blair.] (Scotch.)
bläre (1), s. [From blare (1), v. (q.v.).] Sound, as of s trumpet; roar, noise, bellowing. and stgh for battle's blare" Burlow.
bläre (2), s. [Etyın. doultful.]
Nuut.: A paste of hair and tar for calking the seams of luats.
bläre (3), s. [Swiss-German.] A small coppe current in Burne. It is neariy of the same value as the batz.
blar'-noy̆, s. [See def. 1.]

1. Geog. A village or hamet in the parish of Garry cloyne, fun miles north-west of Conk. in Ireland. [Blarney-stone.]
2. Ord. Lang. smooth, meaningless, flattering Irish speech, designed to put the person or sudience addressed in good hamour, and thas further any ulterior object which the orstor may have in view.
blarney-stone, blarney stene, s. A stone with an inscription hailt into the wal of an wid castle in the village of Blarney [1, Geog.]. The kissing of this stoue is sup) posed to confer the sbility to use the peculia: mad of speech to which it gives name.
$\dagger$ blar'ney̆, v.t. \& i. [From blarney, s. (q.v.).]
A. Trans.: To operate upon by blarney ; to persuade or begrile with flattery.
B. Intrans. : To use flattery.
blar'-ney̆-ěr, s. [Eng. Marney, v. ; •er.] Ons who use's blarney; a flatterer.
; blar'-ney̆-ingg, pr. par. [Blarney, v.]

* blas, s. [A.S. blos $=$ a blast.] [Blabt, s.] Sumnd, hlast.

bla-sế; a. [A naturalised French word. It is the Fr. blasé, pa. par. of blaser $=$ to dull or blunt the senses through over-indulgence.] Dulted in sensa or in emotion: worn out through over-indulgence; incapable of being greatly excited.
M. Belot consuders the Paristau pablise in general, and that of the Anbigu in particular, ns the cas be imagined."- Timen, Nov. 5 th, lisis.
* blas-feme, * blas-fe-mere, s. [Blas-phas-reme, A basphemer. (Wyclife, ed. Purvey, 1 Tim. i. 13; 2 Tim. iii. 2.)
blas-fe-myn, v.t. \& i. [Blabpheme] (Prompt. Yarv.)
blas-fe-mynge, pr. par., a., \& \& [Blas-
phemino.] (Prompt. Parv.)
blăsh, v.t. [Deaigned, like plash and splash, to imitate the sound produced by dabbling in water.] To soak, to drench.
FIT To blash one's stomach: To aoak, drench, or deluge one's stomach by drinking too eopiously of any weak and diluting liquor. (Jamieson.)
blash, s. [From blash, v., or vice versa.]

1. A heavy fall of rain, more extreme than a "dash" of rain.

Where sums and ring wi" sleety blath,
Beenak'd the yird wi' dash on dash.'
2. A great quantity of water or weak liquid poured into a vessel.
blăsh'-ing, * blash'-an, pr. par. \& a. [BLASH, v. (q.v.).] (Scotch.)

Whau $a^{\circ}$ the fiels are elad In anaw, Alty boung leaves thou diana shan
Picken: Poems (1788), p. 91; ro a Cowatip. (Jamieson.)
blăsh'-y̆, a. [Eng. blash; - $y$.]
I. Deluging: sweeping away by an inundation.
"The thick-blawn wrenths of enaw or blashy thows May smoor your wethera, and may rot your ews" ${ }^{\text {namay }}$ 2. Of meat or drink: Thin, weak, flatulent; debilitating the stomach.
"Ah slas, thae blasky vegetables are e bad thing to
 p. 1 jl . (Jameson)
blā-sil-a, s. [Named after Blasio Biagi, an Italian monk.]

Bot.: An old genus of Jangermanniacea (Scalemosses). The thinf species is now
called Jangermannia Blasia.

- blăş'-nilt, a. [From Ger. bloss = bare (\%).] Bare, bald ; without hair.

Ane trelee truncheour, ant ramehorne epooes All graith that gaius to hol bill sechoue. graith that gaius to hobbill schoue"
Baumatyne Poems, p. 160, st. . (Jamieson.)

* blasome (Eng.), * bla-sowne (Scotch), s. [Blazos, 8.$]$
+ bla'-şồu, v.t. [Blazon, v.]
* blăs-phẹ-mā-tlon, s. [Blaspieme.] Blasilheming.
"The blasyhematione of the name of god corruptis
the ayr."-Complo of Scoothund, p. 15.5.
* blăs-phe-mà-tour, s. [Blaspheme] A blasphemer.
" (Irdegneel nnd made for the swerare and blasphe
blăs phème, * blăstème, * blas-femyn, v.t. \& $i$. 1 n Fr. blaszhimer; llrov. $\&$ Sp. olusfemer ; Port. blasphemor $=$ to blas plieme : 1 tal. biasimare $=$ to find fault with; 1at. blasphemo $=$ to Wlaspheme; from Gr.
 fanely, (2) to slander; $\beta \lambda \dot{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \eta \mu \mathrm{os}$ (blasphëmos) $=$ sleaking ill-omened, slanderous, or profane words; $\beta \lambda a \psi c s$ (bleqsiss) $=$ harming, damage Bגantw (haptof) $=$ to disable, to hinder, to damage, to hurt. Pheme is from Gr. $\phi$ (phémi) = to say, to speak.] [Blame, BLAPs.]
A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. To utter profane latnguage against God or against anything saered; hy word of mouth to arrogate his prerogatives ; or grossly to diaobey hia conmands.
"And he operell his mouth in hlasphemy gainst Goi, th blukpheme his name, and hin thberiacie, nad them that the herven- iee. xm. ©
Titus in "s. that the word of God be not blasphemed."
3. To utter injurions, lighly insulting, calumnious, or slatderous language against a calumnious, or statherous espon in high authority, especially against a person in high anthority, especially against a respects, the vieegerent of God.

Thone who from our lahoors heap their hord,
II. Law: To dony the being or providenee of God; to ntter contumelious reproaches against Christ; to senff at the Holy Scriptures, or attemit to turn them into contempt and ridicule. [Blaspuemy.] (Blachstune: Comment., bk. iv., eh. 4.)
B. Intrans.: To utter profane language against God, or to arrogate any of his prerogatives.

## 

"Say yo of him, whom the Father hath sanctined and seot into the worid. Thou blappheme

## blăs-phémed, " blas-fe'med, pa. par. \& a [BLABPHEME.]

blăs-phē'-mẽr, * blas-fe'-mere, s. [Eng. blasphem(e); err. In Fr. blasphemateur; Sp. blasfemo, blasfemadór; Port blasphemador.] One who blasphemes.
"Who wan before a blasphemer, and a persecutor
"Should each blasphemer qulte escape the rod
Becaue tho insult 's not to man, but Ood?" Pope: Ep. to Satires, iL. 195.
blăs-phē'-mẽr-ĕsse, s. [Eng. blasphemer, and esse, ouffix, making a faminine form.] A female blasphemer.
'"i. the same Jone, a superstlcious zorcerene, and a -Hall: Hen IT., aul 9.
blăs-phē'm-边g, * blas-fe-mynge, pr. par., a, \& \& [Blaspheme.]
A. \& B. As present participle de participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
". . . Btaspheming Jew."-Shakesp.: Macb, Iv. 1
C. As subst.: The aet of blaapheming; blasphemy.
"Thoose desperato athelsmas, thooe Spanith renoun. Srate of Religion.
blăs'phę-oŭs, "blas-phē'mous, $a$. [Lat. blasphemus; Gr. $\beta \lambda \dot{\alpha} \sigma \phi$ nuos (blaspheèmos).] Containing blasphemy: grossly irreverent to wards God or man, but apecially the former.

- The old pronunciation of blasphemous still lingers ahrong the uneducated.
"Oh argument blasphemous, Malse, end prond"
"Then they suborned men, which sald. We have heard him sperks stasphemats, words against Moses,
aud aghinst (Ood."-Acts vi. 1L
blăs'-phem oŭs-ly̆, adv. [Eng. blasphemous ; -ly.] In a blasphenous manner ; irreverently, irofanely.
"Where is the right use of his reenson, white he of the Almighty?
blăs'-phem-y̆, * blas-phe-mie, * blas-fe-mie, s. [1n Fr. blaspheme; Sp. blasfemir, Port. blasphemia; Lat. blusphemia, rarely (1) a succeh of evil omen, a profane sueech,

Llasphemy, (2) slander.] [Blaspheme,
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Of things

* 1. Slander, or even well-merited blame, alplied to a person or in condemnation of a thing

2. Profane language towards God; highly irreverent, contemptuona, abusive, or re proaelifui warda, addressed ta, or spoken or written regarding God; or an arrogating of his preragatives.
"The unoans of the sick were drowned by the blar
phemy and ribaldry of thelr comrades.--Macaulay Him. Eng., ch. xiv.
II. Of persons (the concrete being mut for the absitract): A person habitually irreverent to God or man.
Thet a weariet grace oier "Now. blayphemy,

B. Technically:
I. Theol. Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost The sin of attributing to Satanie agency the miracles which were obviously trom God.
of mand whosoever shasi speak a word hainge the soo Bfotuphemeth agatust the Holy Ghowe it absli nut be xii 10.
II. Lxw.: The legal crime of blasphemy is lueld to be committed when one denies the being or providence of God, utters contumeliona reproaches against the Saviour, profanely scoffs at scripure, or exposes it to contempit and ridicule. It being held that Christianity is dart of the laws of England, hlasphemy exposes him whe utters it to fine and inllisoliment, or even to corporal punishment. (Duach 8tone: Comment., bk. iv., eh. 4.), hlaspliemous, and indccent statements appear in evindere it is not legal in print them in any newspaper report given of the trial.
blast, *blaste, s. \& a. [A.S. blcest $=\mathrm{a}$ blast of wind, a hurning (Somner); Dan. blasst; Sw. blast; I cel. blastr; O. H. Ger. blast $=$ a blow-

Ing; from A.S. bloesan = to blow (Lye); Goth, blesan = to
A. Ae substantive:

L Ordinary Language

1. Literally:
(1) Of atr in motion:
(a) A andden gust of wind, especially 5 violent.

The tallest pines feel most the power
Cosper: Trumblation of Horace, hk. li, ode $\mathbf{x}$. (b) A atream of air frum the mouth, the pipe of a bellows, or other aperture.
IT The blast of a pipe: The set of smoking. (Jamiesan.)
(2) Of an explosion affecting the air:
(a) Sudden compression of the air produced by the discharge of a cannon.
(b) The explosion of gunpowder In a bore, In roeks, in a quarry ; or that of "fire-damp" in a mine.
(3) Ofsounds produced by air in motion: The sound produced by the blowing of a horn, a trumpet, or any simikar wind-instrument.
borin. : . . heo they make a loug blant with the rame
miog led" with the the ciach of the cymunal the orgso were the trumpet. - Macasulay : $\#$ ik, $E$ Eng., ch. ix
2. Figuratively:
(1) Pestilential effects prodneed on animal or plants ; blight.
(2) Judgment from God, apecially the simoon (?). If so, then it should be transferred to A. 1. 1. (1).
"By the blact of $\mathbf{G o d}$ they perieh. and by the bresth of his nostrils are they cunsumed "Job iv.
" Behold 1 whil wend a blat upon him [Seunnechorib]
(3) Calamity.
"And deen thoo not ny feeble heart shall aill
When the clonde gather and the btats assiil
(4) Resistleas impulse, like that produced by air in vialent metion.
" Biown by the blaut of fate like a dead leal over the (5) A brag, a vain boast.


II. Technically:

1. Iran-working: The whole blowing of a forge neeessary to melt ons aupply of ore. (American.) (Webster.)

II Hot-blast: A eurrent of heated air.
2. Veter. Med.: A flatulent disease in aheep,
B. As adj. (in compos.): Pertaining to a blast of air ; acted on by air iu motion; dosigued to operate upou air, sc.

## blast-engine,

Pneumatics:

1. A ventilating machine on ahip-board to draw foul air from below and induce a current of fresh air.
2. A machine for atimulating the fire of a furnace. [BLowER.]

## blast-furnace, s.

Metal.: A furnace into which a current of air is artsficially introduced, to assist the

fio. I.-seetion of a blast-furnace.
natural dranglat or to suppiy an increased amount of oxygen to a mincral under treatment. Some of these are now made on a very large scale, upwards of 100 ft . high. In Flg. 2 the hot-blast apparatua is seen at the left.
săte, fät, fäe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pơts


In tront is the sand-bed, into which the metal fowi to form pigs.


Fig. 2.-exterior of a blast-furnace.
In Fig. i, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ the ahaft, fre-room, tunnel: Is the in B Belly : Tho wldest part of the shaft
Lining, shirt: The luker cont of fre-hrick
With an Ioterval between it And the former. Th StuFiny; The filling of sand or colce-duat between the lining and cating.
Fanite, outer
${ }^{3}$ Mouth, furnace-top: The opentag at top for the
ore, conl, ad lmaestone:
ore, conl, tad limestone.
Landing, platform: The stage or bank at the fur
I Wult. er
top.
top. Boshes: The lower part of the furunce desceading
I Hearth : The pit under the boshes, by which the
melted inetal descellds.
mil Crucible: The hearth in whic 1 the cast-iron
coliecta. The lowest part is the sole. frehearth
Tap-hola: A Anopenting cut a ofay in the hardeued loam
of the dam.
of the manefic which ang-arch. folds, faulds: The arch of the mantie which simites to the Are-hearth.
Fhich leads to the tuyeres.
Q Tuyere, neyer, twere: T
E, s Arches for ventilation.
are. Chanuels in tho masoury for the encape of moist
blast-hearth, $s$.
Metal.: A Scotch ore-hearth for reducing lasd ores.

## blast-hole, s.

Hydraul. : The induction water-hole at the bottom of a pump-stock.

## blast-meter, s.

Pneum.: An ancmometer applied to the nozzls of a blowing exgine.
blast-nozzle, s. Ths orifics io the de-livsry-end of a blast-pipe; a tuyers.

## blast-machine, s.

Pneum. : A fan inclosed within a box, to which the wings sre attached, so that the whole revolves together. It is closely fitted within a stationsry exterior case, into which it is journaled. Air is admitted at the sides sronud the sxis, and forced out throngh an aperture at the periphery by the rapid rotation of the fin, which may, by belt sad pulley connections, be driven at the rate of 1,800 revolutions per minute. [BLOwER.] (Knight.)

## blast-pipe, 3.

Steam-Engine: A pipe conveying the escapeoteam from the cylinders up the smoke-stack of the locomotive to aid the dranght. Its invention is ascribed to Georgs Stevhenson.
blast, v.t. \& i. [A.S. blastan = to blow (Lye) (of doubtful authority); Icel. blasa; Dut. blazen; Ger. blasen; Moeso-Goth. blesan (a hypothetical root) $=$ to blow.]

## A, Transitive:

I. Literally:

1, To prodnce a hlight upon plants, to stop or impeds their growth, or causs them to wither by the blowing on them of s dry, cold, or in any way pestilential wind. $\dagger$ Similarly to injure animala.
"And, hehold, seven thlu eare and blaged with the
eat wind sjrumg up aiter them.
To sulit or shatter rocs hy b
2. To sulit or slatter rocks by boring in them a long cylindrical hole, filling it with gunpowder, and then firing it by means of a mateh so timed as to allow the operator and his fellow-workmen to reach a place of shelter before the explosion takes place.
"or huiliding ing the only atone found in the parinh at


## II. Figuratively :

1. To make anything withered or scorched by other appliances than wind, e.g., lightning, \&c.
" She that llke lightning shinod while ber thee insted,
"Yon fen-sucktd foss, drawn by the pow'rtul aun,
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4
2. So to disconrage s person as to stop his mantal growth; to hinder a projact or any thing from coming to maturity.
"To his green yenra your censures you would gult,
Not blasc that blotam, hut expect the frait"
Not blast that blosom, hut expect the fruit", Drydon
"The commerce, Jehoshaphat king of Juden onden Foured to renew ; but his euterprise was blasted hy
3. To destroy. Used-
(a) Gen. : Of any person.
"Hore is your husband, like a mildow'd enr,
Blasting his wholesono brother:": Hamlet, ill 4. "Agony nnmix'd, incessant gali,
Corroding every thought, alld blasting ail
(b) Of one's self or another person in coarse and irreverent imprecations.
$\because$.. and without cailing on their Maker to curse thom, sink therw, confomm then, blarat thern, and
4 Of one's testimony: To invalida
4. Of one's testimony: To invalidate; deatroy the credit of ; to render infamous.
"Ho shews himenelf weak, if ho will take my word. when he thinks 1 deeserve no credit: or malicious, it
he knows Ideserve credit, and yet guea about to blast

5. Of the ears: To split, to burst, by inflicting unduly piercing sounds npon.

With braven din "Tratrompeters yout the city eare;
Mith brazen din blut yout the citya eare :
Mako mingle with your rattling tabourines."
Shatesp.: Antony \& Cleop,, iv.
B. Intransitive:

1. To blow with a wind instrument.
(1) Lit.: In the above sense
"He hard a bugill blaut brym, and ane lond blaw."
*(2) Fig. : To boast, to speak io an ostentatious manner; to talk awelling words. (Scotch.) "I could mak my ae bairn a match for the hitchest and Oael, i. 100. (Jamiesom.)
2. To wither under the influence of blight.
blast'-ed (Eng.), blast'-It (Scotch), pa. par. \& $a$. [Blast, v.t.]
$\because$. . . wee, blatit wonner."
Burns: The Twa Doge.

Tho last leaf whtch hy Heaven's decree
ust hang upon a blasted tree
Wordstoorth: White Doe of Rytutone, 2.
"Aod blanted quarry thunders heard remote!"
Her. Of irees: Leafless.
blăs-tē'-ma, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Gr} . \beta \lambda a ́ \sigma \tau \eta \mu a$ (blastèma) $=$ (1) A sprout, (2) increase, growth.

1. Biol.: Ths formstive material of plants and animals; the initial matter or growth out of which any part is developed; the indifferent tissue of the embryo.
"In the very young embrso of mammalia, as the sion contains, in the midst of a lion course of forma. blastema, transparent cellis of great dellicacy with redidish yellow sucleun"-Todd \& Bowman: Phytiol Anat., L., P. 22 S .
2, Dotany:
(1) The thallus or frond of lichens. (Lindley.)
(2) A term used by eMirbel for a portion of the aeed compriaing the radicle, plumule, snd canliculus, indeed every part of it except the cotyledous. (Lindley : Introd. to Botany.)
blăs-tē'-mal, $a$. [From blastema (q.v.), and suffix -al.] Pertaining to a blastema.
blas't-ẽr, s. [BLAST, v.]
2. Of persons:
3. Lit.: One who is employed to blow up stones with gunpowder.
"A blatter was in constant empioy to blane the great stones with guppowier.
(1769), p. 95 . (Jamieson.)
4. Fig.: Ons who mars or destroys the beauty or character of a person or the vitality of anything.
"I am no blanter of n lady's beaaty" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beaumont \& Foc.: Rule } a \text { WVa. }\end{aligned}$
II. Of thangs: That which thus mare o destroys vitality, beauty, character, or any thing previously fresh and living.

Blast'-Ie, blas'-ty, a. [Eng. blest; -y, -ta] Gusty
"Io the morning, the weather was blusty and aloety,
Waxing more and more tompestuous,"-The Prowoef, waxing more and
blas'-tie, s. [Dimin. of Eng. blast, s.] A contemptuous appellation for a little being person or thing, whoas growth or development seems to hisve been blasted. Used-
(1) Of a "fairy" contemptuously viewed as a ahrivelled dwarf, the expression fairy not implying that it ts in all respects beautiful, implying that it is in all respects beautifu, but only that it is fair, light-coloured, as distinguished
dark hus.
(2) Of an ill-tempered child. (Jamieson.)
(3) Of a small and contemptible parasitio insect.

$$
\text { "Ye little kon what cursed speed }{ }^{\text {The blatie' unkiu }}
$$

## The olatio t Burni : To a Loune

blast'-İng (Eng.), blast'-inn (Scotch), pr. par., $\alpha ., \&$ s. [Blast, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& participial adj.: In senses corrasponding to those of the verb
C. As substantive:
I. Of an act, operation, or process:

1. The act, operation, or process of storping the growth of planta, or otherwise injuring thein or soything elss.
2. The act, operation, or procesa of boring long cylindrical hole in rocks, filling it with gunpowder, dynamite, or other explosive, laying a train or a match, and igniting it, after having taken precautions for one's own safety when the explosion ocenrs.
II. Of the means used in such an act, operation, or process: That which causes injury to plants, as a cold, dry, or pestilential wind.
II In Scripture blasting is always combined with mildew
blasting-fusc, s. A fuse for blasting. It generally consists of a tube tilled with e compsition which will burn a sufficient length of time to allow the person firing it to resch a place of safety.
blasting-gelatin, e. A highly exploeive compound of guo-cotton, camphor and plosivglycerine; also called nüragelatios and explosive gelatin,
blasting-ncedle, s. A loug taper plece of copper, or iron with a copper point; used when tamping the hole for blasting, to niake by ita insertion sn apertore for a fuse or train
blasting-powder; s. A quick-buroing powder for blastiog.

* Blast'-mĕnt, s. [Eag. blast; -ment.] lo jury to plants or animals, produced hy pestilential winds, or any other hurtful inflience. "And in the morn and liquid dew of youth ${ }^{\text {Contagloua blatiments sre must imminent." }}$
blăs'-tठ, pref. [Gr. pגactós (blastos) = sprout, a germ.] Pertaining to a germ (the meaning completed by the recond element.]
blăs-tò-car-poŭs. $a$. [Pref. blasto-, and Gr. картоя (karpos) = fruit. $]$
Bot.: Gerninating inside the pericarp. Example, the liangroves. (Brande.)
blăs'-tó-çēle, s. [Pret, blasto-, sud Gr. кך入s (këlis) $=$ spot.]

Biol. : The germinal apot.
blăs'-tö-chēme, s. [Pref. blasto, and Gr $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \eta \mu a($ achēm $a)=$ vehicle.]

Biol.: A uledusiform planoblast giving origin to the generative elements, through apecisl sexual buds developed from it.
blăs'-tó-ccele, s. [Pref, blasto, and Or. кoîdos (koilos) $=$ hollow.]

Biol. : The central cavity in a segmeoted ovum.
blăs'-tó-chȳle, s, [Pref. blasto-, and Gr. $\chi^{\text {vidos }}($ chulos $)=$ juice.

Bot. : The clear mucilaginous julce in the embryonal sac in the ovule.
 clan. -tian =shan. -tion, -sion =shŭn; -tion, -sion = shŭn. -cions, -tious, -sious = shŭs, -ble, -die, dc. = bęl, del.
blase'tó-dërm, s. [Pref. blasto, and Gr. бе́pна $($ derma $)=$ skin. $]$
Biol.: The membrave in an ovam enclosing the yolk. It is the earliest aupeaftial layer of the embryo.
blăs-to deerm'-Io, $a$. [Blastoderm,] Pertaining to blatoderm (q.v.).
blăs-tt-gen'-e-šis, s. [Pref. blasto, and Eng. genesis.]

Biol.: Reproduction by budding; gemmation.
blăs-tŏğ'-ěn-y̆, s. [Pref. blasto-, and Gr. reve ta (geneia) = generstion.]
Blol.: The history of the evolution of an organism as \& whole.
blăst'-oid, a. \& 2. [Blastotdea.] A. As adj.: Pertainirg to the Blastodea. B. As subst.: Any oue of the Blastoider.
 $=$ a shoot, and cióos (eidos) $=$ form.]
Palceont.: An order of Echinoderme, found only in Paleozoic Rocks.
blăs'tot-mëre, s. [Pref. blasto-, and Gr. нероs (meros) $=$ a part. $]$

Biol.: Any one of the segments of an 1 m pregnated ovam.
blăs'tó-pöre, s. [Pref. blasto-, and Eng. pore (q.v.).]
Eiol.: The opening in \& blastula produced by invagination.
blăs
glichere.]-sphëre, s. [Prcf. blasto-, and Eng.
Hiol.: A mulberry germ, a vesicnlar morula (q v.$)$.]
blăs'-tụ-lą, blăs'-tūle, s. [Blastus.] Jiol.: An embryonic sse formed of a aiogle Jayer of cells.
blăs-tư-là-tion, s. [Blastule.] Dio'.: The conversion of a germ into a blastula
†blăst'- ŭs, s. [Gr. Bגaatós (blastos) =a sprout.

Bot.: The flumnle of grasses.
blà-tan-çy̆, s. [Eng. blatan(l); -cy.] The quality of being blatant.
blä-tant, a. [1] Proviuc. Eng. blate $=$ to bellow.] [Bleat.] Bellowing like a calf; bawlug, noiss.

- Led by blatant Fuice along the skles,
"arachl: षuven Amne's A"eace
TI The blatunt berst of Sivenser was intended tu symbolize calammy. (F.Q., VI. xii. 2.)
blāte, + blàlt, *blêat, a. [A.S. bleat = gelitie, slow.] Bashtin! modest; sheepish. ( Scotch \& N. of Eng. Ilial.)
that's blate for want pair berly oo our nequafutance that's blate for want on siller, nind has har to sang
hanie. ...-scott. Ohi hortulity, ch. 2 y .
blāt'e-nĕss, s. [Scotch Uute, and Eng. suff. -ness. 1 Bashfulness; sheenishuess.

blătt, s. $\quad[G \mathrm{er}$. blath $=$ leal. $]$
Bot. : The mame given by oken to anch leaves as are not articulated to the stem, and which he considers more foliaceous prolongations of it. This structure is fonnd in some endogens sad acrogens, wheress the leaves of exogens are articulated with the stem. [LAua.]
blăt'ta, s. [Lat. $=$ a cockchsfer or some other beetie.]
Entom.: A genus of insects, the typical one of the family llattidx (q.v.). It contains the varions slecies of cockroaches. Blatta orien telis is the common apecieg in honses in this conntry, though it is telieved to have come first from the East. [Cuckroach.]
- blăt'-tẽr, v.i. [In Ger, blattern.]

1. Lit. Of persons: To talk rashly ; to blurt ont boasiful, nonsensicsl, or calumnious peeches.
"For before $1 t$ [the tongue] she hath set a palliasdo of oharp teteth, to the evot tlant if peradventure it *ill


2. Fig. Of inings: To patter.
"blat-tẽr-a'-tion, blat-ẽr-aj-tlon, 2
[Eng. blatier -ation] [Eng. blatter: -ation.] The sct of blattering $s$ blurting out of nonsense, or worse (Coles.)

- blăt'-tẽr-er, 8. [Eng. blatter; -rr.] Ona
Who blatters; a blatteroon. (Spenser.)


## - blăt'tẽr-ing, pr. par. \& s. [Blatter.]

A. As present participle: In eenses corre sponding to those of the verb.
B. As substantive: The act of blurting ont boastful, silly, or mslignant words. (Lee.)
blăt-tẽr-ôon; sa [Eog. blatter, and snffix -oon.] One who hlatiers.

blăt-til-dis, 8. [From blatta (q.v.)] Cockruaches.
Entom.: A family of insects belonging to the cursorial section of the order Orthoptera. Dr. Leach raised them to the rank of an order -Dictyoptera. It is by means of the Blattidx that transition is made to the order Dermaptera, which contains the Earwigs. The common Cockroach is Blatta orientalis. A second species, common with it in ships, is $B$. Americana. In addition to these and two others not Indigenons in European conntries, Stephens onumerates seven genuine natives The exotic spectes are numerous. Cockroaches of several epecies are common and very annoyng in the United States. The largeat species known is a native of South America and the West Indies. It neasures about three inches in length sud It neasures about three inches in ength sud
makes a loud, drumming noise. [BLATTA, Cock noach, Dictropteas.
blând (1), blâd (1), s. [From Grel. blad $=$ sn enormous amount; bladhail $=$ substantial, ] A crude lump; a large piece or considerable portion of anything; an wnecessary quantity. (scotch)
"Grit bladz and hits thou staw full oft"
Dävie inut Dongal Would hear nothing bot a Bhand of Davie Lindshy. .. Scoot: Redgaismitet, Leth. xi. - I'll writo, ant that a hearty blaud,
blâud (2), blâd (2), blâad, s. [From Guel. bladh = sulstance, pith, energy (\%).] A severe blow or stroke.
'blâun'dish-ĭng, * blaun'-dĭss-ĭng, pr. gar. [Blanimghing.]
blaunderel, * blawndrelle, s. 10. Fr. ulanulureun, blandurian, brendureaux (\%), connected, with Fr. blanc $=$ white.] A "white apple."

blauner blaundemer, so [Dr. Muray sughests Fr . blane de mar $=$ sea-shite.] A species of (\% white) fur used to line huods.

blā-ver, blā'-vert, s. [From Dan. blaa $=$ blue, and wer or vert, a corruption of wort (?).] 1. In parts of Scolland and in the North of England: A plant, Centaurea Cyanus.
2, The viulet. (Scotch.)
blả-vẽr-ôle, s. [From blaver, and suff. -ole.] A dlant, Cientarea Cyams. [Blaver, l.]
blâw, * blâwo, * blâwen, * blâue, "blâuwen, v.t. \& i. .[BLow, r.] (scotch.) - To blaw in oue's lug. Lit.: To blow in one's ear ; to flatter.

- Oite whot wi" your fleeching. sald Dame Martha

blawn (Scoli), *blawne, blawenc ( 0 Ling.), pa. par. \&sa. [Bwown.]
blawnehede, pa. par. [Blanchen.] (Morte d'Arthur, 3,030.)
blă'-wôrt, blāe'-wõrt, g [Froln Dan. Lian $=$ bhe, azire, ald Eng. suff. wort = an herb. ] The name given in Scotland to two plants.


## 1. Campanula rotundifalia.

- Blawort Hill, in the parish and county of Renfrew, is called after it

2. Centaurea Cyanus.

Was, a [Corrupted from bleak (M).] $\Delta$ fish.
the Blesk (q.v.).

## it blāy'-bẽar-xy̌, \& [BLAEBERRY.]

blaze (1), Blase, "blatse (Kng.), blēeze blēlze, blētse, blēts, bless, bles (Scotch), \&. [A.S. blewe, blaxe, blise $=$ a blaze what makes \& blaze, a torch. (Not the esme as blas $=2$ blest.) Dan. blus $=2$ flamberu Icel. blys; M. H. Ger. blas = $s$ taper, a candla.
I. Literally:

1. The flame sent forth when any thing is in a atate of fierce combustion.
"What if the rat wood of mante and sardarms
lay: Hist. Eng., ch xv.
(a) By such a flame.
"Withtn the Abbey, nave, cholr and transept wese

(b) By bright sunlight.

Theogh thee. the heaveni aro dark to him, Hemans: Part of Relogue, 1
" Ten thounand forms, ten thousand different trithea, (c) By anything gleaming; a gleam.

Toloox apon the Aemy-ans! The Alege of Falencia.
3. Spec.: (a) A lively fire made by meane of ,
"An" of bleech'd bras pat on o canty blecze"
(b) A torch.

The ferefoll brandig and bleciutio of hate fyre
(c) A sige Doug.: Virgith 120, 3
(c) A signsl msde by fire. (In this sense it is still used at some ferrics, where it is customary to kindle a bleise, when a boat is wanted from the opposite side.) (Jamieson.)
II. More or less figuratively :

1. An object elining forth in lively colours: anything gorgeons.
of "The nulforms were new: the ranks were ona Mase
2. Anything which hursis forth fiercely. "For Hector, in hls blaze of wrath" - . . hle rash fleme blate of piutens. Iv. $s$

Nataral rebellion, dooe ir the liaze of south, I
When oil and tire, tou strullg fur reasouna surce,
Gerbears it, nud lurns ou."
3. Anything which acts with trauscendent illuminating jower.
"Fires thy keeu glance with torpiration's baze" $\begin{gathered}\text { \#ifemans: To the } \\ \text { d }\end{gathered}$
4. Wideiy diffused fame; is report everywhere spiread abroad.
"How dark the veil that intercepts the blazs,"
bläze (2) [In Sw blës, uösa. Den ut
leel. blesi; Dut bles = a firclock, a blaze, horse with a blaze.]
Farriery: A white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead alnost to the nose. (Johnson, de.)
blāze (1), "bla-sen, " bla-syn', "bla-sin v.i. \& $t$. [From blaze, s., or A.S. biouse.] [Blaze (1), 8.
A. Intransitive:
I. Literally:

1. To burn with a conspicuous flame in place of simply being red with heat, or sruouldering.

When numerous wax light In hright order blaze" Pape: Rape of the Lock, HiL Les
Great pails of puddted huire to quench the hitr.
Great palle of puaded shiriesp.: Com of Errori, v. 1
2. To shine forth with a gradmally expanding, or expanded strean of light. Spec., of sumlight.
Of eve, yet ilageriag, ". © "Where fout the rays
3. To shine forth in brilliant colours.
every tide with the mont vetcntatious colluuring of every bill with the niont ontentatious coluring
ch
ch
II. Figuratively:

1. Of emotion: To be enklodled; to ahtue; to gleam forth.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |


To gasconade; to lrag.

[^67]
bläze (2), * bla-sen, " bla-syn', v.t. [A.S. blaesan ( 9 ) = to blow (Lye); Sw. blasa $=$ to blow, to wind, to sound, to smelt : Ycel blasa; Dan. bläse; Dut. blases = to blow a trumpet; Mceso-Goth. (in compos. onis) blevan.] Ta proclaim far and wide; to spread abroad, as a rejort, farae, dc.
"The noise of this Aght, and issue therof, being dazed by the conntry poople to some nobteraen there-

It is almost always fillo
ar about, forth, or any word of similar import. "Whose follies, blaz'd abouf to all are koown. "The hearion themseives brive fort tran. "The beav'og themselves braze forth the death of Thy name for evermore. ad diad abroad Milton: Transl. of Pa lxxxvL

- blāze (3), "blasyn, v.t. [Contracted from blazon (2) (q.v.).]

Her.: To emblazon; to blazon (q.v.).
$\because$ This In ancient times, was called a firrec; and you shonid then have blazed it thus: be berp
suble, between two fierces, or. - Peacham.
blāze (4), v.t. [From blaze (2), s.] To mark a tree by pealing or chipling of a part of the bark, so aa to leave the white wood dieplayed.
blazed, pa. par. [Blaze (1, 2, 3, \& 4), v.]
blāz'-ẽr (1), s. [Eng. blaze (1), v.; er.] 1. That which blazes or shinea; a very bright, hot day
2. A short loose eoat of bright colours, worn at tennis and other sports.
blā'z-õr (2), "bla'-soũr, s. [From Eng. blaz(e) (2), v., and suff. eer.] One who blazes alroad any intelligeoce, and especially a secret which ha was in honour bound not to divnlge.
" Utterers of secrets he from thence debard,
Slazers of cryme."

* blä'-zẽr (3), s. [Blaze (3).] A blazoner, herald.
"After blaseris of armys thare be bot vi colorim."Jullanz Barmes : Herolury.
blàn-ing ( 1 ), blā'ş-ing (Eng.), *leežing (Scotch), pr. par., a., \& s. [Blaze (1), v.] A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

Look to the Baltic-blazing from afar.
B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Burning with a conspicnous flame; emitting flame.
"Dundee wan moved to great wrath hy the sight of ili. shining conspicuously from afar.
"The armed Priuce with ehield so blazing hright,
C. As substantive: The act or state of buroing with a conspicuous fiame. "Blassmage or flamyng of fyre. Flammacio."-

## blazing comet, a .

- Pyrotech. : a kind of firework.


## blazing-off, s.

Metal-vorking: Tempering by means of burning oll or tallow spread on the apring or blade, which is hasted over a fire

## blazing star, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A comet. (Lit. \& fig.)

* (a) Used formerly in prose as well as poetry.

Thus you may long live an happy Instrument for your kiag and coontry: you ahail bot be a meteor, or
hatazing tafr hut feillo fixa; happy here and more
happ herafter (b) Now only la poetry.

## - The Hes the dantng took down had lit her to down on froudomi's war, <br> Alomani : Onom Glyndiw's War Boag bianing ctar, whioh the barda io torpreted as an omen

2. An American name for two plants.
(a) Lhatris syuarrost, a composite cichoracoous species with long narrow leaves and fine purple flowers. [Liatals.]
(b) Chamcelirium luteum.
II. Her.: A comet. [I., 1.]
blā'z-ĭn̆g (2), pr. par. \& a. [Blaze (2), v.] Where rapture relgis, and the ecstatic lyre. Guides the blest orgles of the blozing quire."
Conoper: Transl. of Ailitom on the Damon
blà'z-ĭng (3), blas-ynge, pr. par. \& s. [BLaze (3), v.]

As subst. : The act of emblazoning.
"Blasynge of armgs. Descripeto."-irompt. Paro.
blā'z-İng-ly̆, adv. [Eng. blazing; -ly.] So as to blaze, or in a blaziog manner.
blä'zôn (1), † bla'-sôn (1), * bla-soun,

* bla-sen (1), v.t. \&i $i$. [From Eng. blaze $=$ to proclaiul] [Blaze (2), v.]
A. Transitive:

1. To display, to exhlbit, to show off.

Thou divine N " $O$ thou gandess.
In these swo princely hoya they are an bentle As zephyrs blowing below the violet.

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2
2. To publish extenaively.
(1) To proclaim publicly by means of a herald.
"The bernd of Inghand blazonit thie arle Dauid for nne railyeant and no fili knicht."-Bellend: Chron, bk.
(2) To advertise an article by word of mouth or by pen. [See example under Blazonino.]
(3) To avow and pabliciy glory in a chamefni deed, or in anything.
"And blazoning our in justice every where ?"
† B. Intrans. : To shine, to be brilliant or conspicuous.
blä'-zon (2), †blä'-şon (2), * bla-sen (2), * Bla-syn, v.t. [In Ger. blasoniren; Fr. \& Pror. Ulasonner; Sp. blasonár; Port. brazonar; Ital. blasonere ; from hlazon (2), s. (q.v.).]

1. Her.: To describe a coat of arins in anch a manher that an accurate drawing may be made from the description. [Blazonry.]
2. Figuratively:
(1) To emblazon, to render conspicnous to the eye.

And well may towers anffice those graves to crowa

(2) To deck, to cmbellish, to adorn.

Sho blazons in dread amiles her hideoos form :
So lightning gilds the unrelentieg ktorm." Garth
blā'-zotn (1), s. [From blazon (1), v.] Proclamation ; diffusion abroad by word or pen. - Eut this eternal blazon must not be

How light ita essence! how unclogg'd its powera,
Beyond the blazom of my mortal pent powern,
Thomson: Castle of Imulence, if e3.
blä'-zön (2), †blä-şòn, * bla-soun (Eng.),

* bla-sowne ( $O$. Scotch), s. [Fr. blason (in eleventh century) $=$ a buckler, a shield; next, a shield with a coat of amms painted on it: then towards the fifteenth century, a coat of arms (Skeat); Sp. blasón; Ital. blasone; Port. brasao; Prov. blezo, blizo; from A.S. blese =a torch.]
I. Technically:

1. Heraldry:
(1) Formerly: Dress over the brmour on
which the armorial beariogs were blazoned. "Wllian of Spens percit a blasowne,
Now:
(a) The art of accurately describing coats of arms so that they may be drawn from tha description. Also the art of explaining what is drawn upon them. [Blazonry.]
"proceed onto beasta that are given in arms, and
teach nue what I ought to oberve in their blazon" Peuchoma
(b) That which is blazoned; a blazoned coat of arms.

II. Ordinary Languags:
2. Literally:
(1) \& (2) In the same sense as I., 1 \$ 2
3. Figuratively:
(1) In a good sense: Fame, celebrity.

Shakeopi: Tioelfh Night, is
(2) In a bad sense: Ostentatious display.

I Blazon (2), espectally in Ita figurativ6 sense, is closely akin in meaning to blazon (1), 8. (q.v.).
blā'zöned (1), pa.par. \& a. [Buzon (1), 0.]
blā'-zöned (2), pa. par. \& a. [Blazon (2), 0.] "Now largease, largeese, Lord Marmion, Anigit of the creet o! goid!

Scott: Mormion, 1 IL

* And from hie blazon'd baldric alung
mighty eilver hugle hung."
Tenny on : The Lauly of Shatt, pt. uil
blā'-zön-ẽr (1), s. [From Eng. blazon (1), and sutf. er.] One who blazes, publishes anything extensively abroad. (Webster.)

These histortans, recorders, and blazoners of virtue
blà'-zòn-ẽr (2), s. [From Eng. blazon (2), bnd suff. -er. in Fr. blasonneur.] One who blazons coata of arms.
blā'-zön-ĭng, pr. par. [Blazon, v.] "One that excels the quirks of buzonting pena" $\begin{gathered}\text { shakesp.: Wihelo, ii } 1 .\end{gathered}$
blä'-zón-mĕnt, s. [Eng. blazon; -ment.] The act of blazoning; the act of diffusing abroad: the state of being so llazoned.
blā-zön-ry̆, a. [Éng. blazon; -ry.]
Heraldry:
I. The art of blazoning.
(1) The art of describing a cost of arms in such a way that an accorate drawing nay be made from the verbal statementa made. To do this a knowledge of the points of the shield [PoiNT] is particularly necessary. Mention should be made of the tincture or tinctures of the field; of the charges which are laid immediately upon it, with their forms and tinctures; which is the principal ordinary, or, if there is none, then which covers the fess point ; the charges on each side of the principal one; the charges on the central one, the bordnre-with its charges ; the canton aud chief, with all charges on them; and, tinully, the differences or marka of the cadency and the baronet's badge.
"Give certald rule is to the principles ot blazonry."
Peacham ont Drawing.
(2) The art of deciphering a coat of arms.
2. That which is emblazoned.

The men of Carrick mas descry
Of ailver, waring wide! ${ }^{\prime}$ Scott: Lord of the Istes, $\mathbf{v}$. 32 .

* blāz'-ure, s. [Blaze (8).] Blazonry. Froiseurt, "The es of his harmes was gules. . ."-Berners:
* blē, *blēe, s. [Blee.] (William of Palerne, 3,083.)
blea (1), s. [Etymology donbtful.] The part of a tree immediately nader the bark.
blêa (2), a. [Contracted from bleak, s.] The fish called s bleak. (Kersey.)
blēa'-bẽr-ry̆, s. [Blabeberry.] A namg sometimes given to the Vaccinium uliginosum, a British plant, called also Great Dilberry or Bog-Whortleberry. [Bilberry, Whortle berrv, Yaccinium.]
blëaçh (1), "blêçhe, * blếçch-ð̆n, v.t. \& i [A.S. bleccan, blecean, ableccan (trans.), blacian (intrans.) $=$ to bleach, to fade; SW bleka, blekna; Dan. blege; Dut. bleeken; Ger. bleicher. From A.S. bldec, blác = pale, pallid, shining, white, light.] [Bleak, a. See also Blanch.]
A. Trans.: To remove the colour from cloth, thread, or anything elae, ao as to leave it of a more or leas pure white.

1. By human art. [Bleachino.]
"A uakkin, whtten foam of thet reugh hrook

2. By the chemiatry of nature.

Thuse striugs of pearl fair Bertha wound

Seetod dusky still on Elith sisk wh,
B. Intrans.: To become white through the removal of the previously-existing colour, either by human art or by aome natural agency.
"The white shest blearehing on the hedge."
Shakeap): Winters Fale, iv. 2 (Song.)

- The deaily winter seizes : shuts up sense:

Laya hlin aloug the shows, astiffind corse.
Stretch'd out, and bleaching in the northern blast."

- bleaçh (2), v.t. [A.S. blac, blcec.] To blacken, darken.
" Noirier. To black, blacken; bleach, darken," de.
bleaçh, s. [Bleach (1), v.]
* 1. Whiteness, paleness.

2. The act of bleaching.
blēaçhed, pa. par. \& a. [Bleact, v.t.]
blēaçh'-ẽr, s. [Eng. bleoch; eer.]
3. One whose trade or occupation it la to bleach eloth or thread.
4. A vessel used in bleaching.
5. A shallow tub lined with metal used in distilling roek-oil.
Ibleaçh'-ẽr-̆̌, s. [Eng. bleach; -ery. In Dut. bleckerij.] A place for bleaching.
"On the side of the great bleachery are the puhitick
bleaçh-flēld, s. [Eng. bleach; field.] A ficlel in which cloth or thread is laid out to bleach. (Webster.)
blēaçh'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [BLEACA, v.] A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As sulstantive: The art of rendering materials colourless. This is done by exposing them to the actinic rays of the sun, or by the action of bleaching agents. The chief of these is callul bleaching:-powder. It is chloricte of lime, and is prepared by exposing moistened quicklime to the action of chlorine, when hylochlorite and chloride of calciun are formed, the former being the bleaching agent. By the action of an acid on good bleachingpowder thirty jer cent. of chlorine is liberated. Sulstances are bleached by alternately dipping them in dilute solutions of bleaching. powler and of dilnte sulphuric acid. Bleach-jag-powder is also used to purify an offensive or infections atmosphere
bleaehing-liquid, s. A liquid used for taking culour out of cloth or thread.
bleaching-powder, s. A powder employid for the same purpose. There are several, but the one generally used consists of chloride of lime. [Bleachina, C.]
bleak, *bleik, * bleike, *bêyke, * bleche, ${ }^{\text {blak, }}$ * blae, $a$. [A.S. becc, blac $=$ pale, pallid, shining, white, light (not to be confonmted with blec, blac nuaccented, ulaca =black. lu O. Irel bleikr Sw. Blek; Dan. bleich = nale, wan;O. H. Ger. bleicher. From Alech $=$ bale, wan; O . H. Ger. bleicher. From A.S. Uicien $=$ to shine, glitter, (azzle, anaze;
O. H. Ger. bliken $=$ to shinc; Gr. $\phi \lambda$ 'yo (phlfgō) = to burn, to scorch, to make a flash,
 blitinu = gleam; Sansc. bharg, bhargé = to ahine.]
6. of persons: Pale, pallid, wan, ghastly. [Bleak-FAcen.]
Park. Bleyke of coloure: Pallidua, subalbus."-Prompt. "When she came ont, she seemed As bleatas one that
were laid ont dexd."-Foxe of Agres wardall.
7. Of things:
(1) Of the air: Cold, cutting, keen.
" In such a seasou horn, when scarce a shed
Conld be obtaind to shelter Him or me

(2) Of anything which in its normal state is clothed with vegetation, as a portion of land, a country, dec.: Bare of vegetation.

Reneath, ariver'e wintry stream Aud left a chanuel bleak and bare, Save shrube that epring to perish there"
"In his bleak, sncestral I celand."
Longlellovo: To $4 n$ old Donith Song-book
(3) Desolate, cheerleas.
(a) Literally.
"At dayhreak, on the bleak seanbench."
(b) Figuratively.
'Those hy his guit made desolate, and thrown Hemans: The Aboncerrage
bleak-faced, a. (Scotch.)
*1. Lit.: Having a "bleak," i.e., a pallid face. [Bleak, I.]
2. Fig.: Having a bleak aspeet. In the anbjoined example the referenee is primarily to the desolate aspect of the country on the 2nd November (Hallowmas), and then to the dispiriting memories of death which the Roman Catholic festival of All Souls, held on that day, inspires.
"As bleak-fac'd Hellowmas returns." Burns : The Trea Dogs
blēak, * blêa, † blēik, + bliek, t blēis, t blay,s. [1u Ger. blicke. Named from its "bleak" or white colour.] [Bleak, a.] A fish, the Leuciscus alburnus of Cuvier, belonging to the family Cyprinidie. It is a river tish five or six inches long, and is found in Britain. It is sain to be one of those fishes the scales of which are employed in the manufacture of artiticial pearls. [ALbum, 2.]
"The bleak, or freshwater sprat, is ever in motion,
and therefore called hy some the river swallow. His back is of a pleasant sad sea-water srewallow. His white and shinhan like the mountar green; his Meflks Wre excelieut neat, and in best season in August."Walton.
Scot., Alburnus. (Jamiesonh) ${ }^{25}$ )
"blēaked, a. [Eng.bleak; ed.] Made "bleak," pallid, or pale.

By the fourthe seale, the benst, the voyce, and the Male norse, mayest thou nderstaude the heretykes whiche dyad duerse wayes what long tyme vext ent as it were plate \& bleaked for very sorow \& heuynes."
blēalk'-ǐsh, a. [Eng. bleak; -ish.] Somewhat bleak. (Ogilvie.)
blēak'-ly̆, * blēake'-ly̆, adv. [Eng. bleak; -ly.] In a heak manner' ; coldy.

Near the sea-coast they bleakly seated are",
S/ay: Lucan, bik.
blēak'-nĕss, s. [Eug. bleak; -ness.] The state or guality of being blcak; eoldness, chilliness.
-The inlabitante of Nova Zemblago naked, withont complaming of the becatness of the gird as the rrmines
of the northerun natious keep the fied all winter."Addison.

* blēalz'-y̆, a. [Eng. bleak; -y.] The same as bleak
"But bleakiy phaius, and bare, inhospitable ground."
blëar, * blëare, * blëere, * blere, *bleren, v.t. \&i. [A modification of llur. (Skeat.)] A. Transitive:

1. Lit. Of the eyes: To make watery or sore. (Used chiefly of the action of catarrh.)
 - Then I was young, I like a lazy fond,

Wonkl blear ming eyes with vil, westay from school
Averse to pains."
2. Fig.: To blind the intellectual perception of a person ly a false arghment or hy flattery. Ured in the plurase to "bleru" one"s ey"e" (Eag.), to "ulear one's ee" (Scotch).
"" This may stand for s pretty saperficial argument, to blear our eyes, and jull ws asterp in security."'"'I wait nane o' your siller,' she suid, 'to make ye
thisk I ain blearing your ee."-Scott: Giny, Mannering, ch. $\mathbf{B x x i x}$.
B. Intrans.: To make wry faces.
"And grymly gryn on hym and beere", ${ }_{\text {Hampole: }}$ Hricke of Conscience, 2,228,
blëar, * bleare, * bler (Eng. \& Scotch), * bleir (Scotch), a. \& s. [From Sw. plirut= to blink; blirtra $=$ to lighten, to llash; Dath A. As adjective:
A. As adjective

1. Lit. Of the eyes: Din and aore with a
watery liquid, produced by catarrh, by a blow, or in any other way.
"It is a tradition that blear eyes affect cound eyos."
2. Figuratively :
(1) Subjectively. Of the mental peroeption:
Dull, obfuacate. Dull, obfuacate.
(2) Objectively: Looklng dim, obscare, obfuacate to the mental vision which beholds it ; deceptive, illusory.

## My dazzilng spells "Thus the hust <br> 

B, As substantive: Anything which renders
the eyes aore and watery or which dims vision. " Tis nae to mird with nnco fonk ye see,.

II Sometimea used in tha plural. (Scotch.) "I think iue man. Slif, pf your yoirls,

Philotus: B. P. Hep, III. 7. (Jansiaoom.)
blear-eye, s. An eye which has its vision obscured by watery humour.
blear-eyed, * blear-eeyde, "bleareeyed, ${ }^{*}$ bler-eyed, * bler-led, * blerelghed, ${ }^{\text {bler-yed, }}$ *blere-eyed, a Having blear eyea. Used-

1. Lit. of cyes: Having watery aore eyes, with dimmed sight
(1) Gen. Of thase of man.
(2) Of those of the owl: Thia eense is founded on inaceurate observation; the owl has no defect of vision, the idea no doubt having arigen from ita frequent blinking iu the daylight.
"It is no more in the power of calumny to hlast the to cast scardal on the sun $--L$ Ear thenge.
(3) Of the eyes of any imaginary being personifed in human form.
" Yes, the year ts growfug old,
Longfellow: Minnight (luss for the Dying Yaar.
2. Figuratively. Of man's mental perception: Duil, obfuscate. [Blear, A., I. 2.]
"That even the blarir-eyed nects may find her ont."
blëared (Eng.), blëar-it, bler-it (Scotch), va. par. \& a. [Blear, v.t.]

With blerred Disdanian wive wime forth to view
The issue of th' explot .
blëar'-ĕd-nĕss, * blëar'-ĕd-nĕa * blēer'-ĕd-nĕss, * bler-yd-nesse, * blere-iy-ed-ness, s. [Eng. bleared; blear-eyed; -ness.] The state of being bleared, or having the eyes rendered sore and watery through catarrh or other causes.
"The defluxion falliug opou the edges of the eyellda
blëar'-ing, *bler-ynge, pr. par. \& a [Blear, v.] (Prompt. I'arv.)
blëar'-nĕss. s. [Eng. blear; -ness.] The same as Blearedness ( (1.v.).
"The Jewe putteth awaye his wife for steuch of hreth, ior bleirnes of the cyes, or for any euch 1 lk .
fautea, . ."-Udal.; Mark, ch. 10 .
blēat, * blête, * blê'-tǐn, * blê'-tyn, * blæ'-tĕn, r.i. [A.S. blótan $=$ to bleat; Dat. bluten; (N. H.) Ger. Uöken; O. H. Ger. Dht. bututen; (A.H.) Ger. Uloken; O. H. Ger: plahan. blazon, plazen; Fr.belor; Irov. belar; Sp. badar; Lal. belare; Lat. baln $=$ to bleat;
Gr. $\beta \lambda$ रnónar (blechoomai) $=$ to bleat; Lett Gr. $\beta \lambda \eta$ ª́a

1. To utter the plaintive ery proper to the lamb, the sheelי, the ram, the goat, the calf, or any allied animal.

". . . Neptimu a rau, and bleated."
a call wheu he bleact ..."-fbid., Much Ado,
2. To emit the aomewhat similar ery proper to the snipe. [Bleatina, A. \& B., ex. from Darwin.]

- On this account the cock suipe is called in Ettrick Forest the bleater.
blēat, * blèate, s. [From bleot, v. (q.v.). In A.S blot (Somuer); Dut. gebluat.] The cry of a lamb, a sheel, a ram, a goat, a calf, or any allied animal.

The bellowing of oxen, and the bleac
Of feecy ehsep.".
Chapman : Hom Oaych, bk, xiL

Cate, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wō, wǒt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pðt, or, wöre, wọlf, wõrk, whô, sōn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, unlte, eũr, rûle, fûll; trȳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\overline{\boldsymbol{e}}$. ey $=\overline{\mathbf{a}} . ~ q n=L w$.

Dlent * blêt, *Dlonte, blowte, a. 10 . nsked; M. H. Ger. bloa = naked.] Naked, bare.
" H* maden here hacken al no bloista"
(aveh, 1,012. ( $B$ ratmana).)

## blēat'-華ig, "ble't-ynge, pr. par., a., \& 8 .

 Bleat, v.]A. \& B. As pr. par. \& part. adj. : In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

## Attent their joy, bleating herde

C. As substantive:
I. Literally:

1. The ntterance of the cry proper to the lamb, the sheep, the ram, the goat, the calf, or any simillar animal.
"And In the Aelda all round I hear the bleating of the It may have a plural to indicate that th plaintive utterances emanate simultaneonsly from many distinct individuals, or are frequently repeated.
"Why sbodest thor among the eneepfolde, to hear 2. The ntterance of the peculiar cry of the mipe (Scolopax gallinago)
II. Fig.: The ntterance of anything as meaningless to us.
*Well apoken, advocate of sin and whame,
Known by thy dreating, IEnorance thy name."
bleaunt, * Dleeant, s. [Bliant.] (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris), A. 163).
M̌b, t blðb (Eng.), bleib (Scotch), 3. [Another form of bubble. In Sw. blasa, blemma; Dan. boble, bliere.]
2. Ond. Lang.: A blister, a thin tumour miled with a watery liquid arising on the body ; an air-cell, a bubble in glass, or any thing simllar.
"Thick plecee of glase, it for large optick glaseses, stoms, No.
3. Med.: A blister, a thin tumour flled with watery liquid arising upon the surface of the body. If idiopathic, it is called pemphlgus. If produced by external irtitation or some aimilar cause, it is a vesicle. lu the plural it is sometimes used as a synonym of the order of cutancous diseases called Bullæ. (Dr. Todd: Cycl. Pract. Med., i. 333. Ibid., br. Corrigan, î. 266.]
Wİb, v.t. [From bleb, s.] To spot, to besiobber, to blur, to besmear. (Used specially when children beslobber their clothes with soft or liquid food on which they have bean feeding.) (Scotch.)
Mĕb'-bǐt, * blobb'-bǐt, pa, par. [BLEB, v.t.] (Scotch.)
Dlab'-by̆, a. [Eng. bleb; -y.] Full of blebs or anything resembling them.

* blecere, " blechure, s. [Fr. blessurs.] A wound, hurt. [Blessure.]
"Our nocouro and helpe in ni oure hurtoe blechures 2, "Without hurt or blecere."- Romans of Porrmay.
* bleche, v.t. \& i. [Bleach.] (Chaucer: Boethius.)
* bleched, pa par. [Bleached.]
* blechen, vit. [Bleach, v.] (Prompt. Parv.)
blĕch'-nĭm, s. [1n Fr.blégne; Lat blechnon; Ar. $\beta \lambda \eta \hat{x} \nu 0 \nu$ (blẽchon) $=a$ kind of fern (Lastrea flix mas?).] 1larl-fern; a genus of ferns be-

longing to the order Polypodiaces. The sterile fronds are pectinato-pinnatifid and horizon-
tal ; the fertile ones pinnated and erect with numerous segments. Both are smooth. The pinnae are llnear, bluntish, entire, nearly equal at bese. Along the back of the fronds in theas ferms the spore-cases are arranged in a long, narrow, continuons line on each side of the mid-rib. This line has a covering in its early stages, but it soon splits down the side next the mid-rib, and the spore-cases appear to cover the whole under-surface of the fronds. The sori at first are distant from the margin, while in the very closely allled genus Lomaria they are truly marginal. The Hard-fern most resembles the Bracken in the fruiting. It will readily grow on rockwork in the open air. Cool, shady places suit it best.
* blěck (1), *Blek, v.t. [BLack, v.] (Scotch.)
$\dagger$ blĕcir (2), v.t. [Dr. Murray puts this under bleck (1) with the note that it may represent Old Norse blekkja = to deflie.] To puzzle, to nonplus, in an examinstion or disputation. (Scotch.)
* blĕcke (1), * bleaire, s. [O. Dut. (7) Etym. doubtful.] A small town ; a town.
Englinh mite from Han Hamburgh, callied Aitonawhe, an Englinh mile from H
" A long Datch mile (or nimoot sixe English) in a
* blecke (2), s. [Black.]
bľ̆d, * blěde, * bleđide, pret. \& pa. par. [BLEED, v.]

"The aspiring Noble bled for fama,

The aspiring Nohle bled for fama,
The Patriot for his country's olaim,"
Scott : Lord of the Iskes, vi. 28

* blêd, s. [A.s. bled; O. H. Ger. bluot, from blowen. $]$ A flower, a sprout, an herb. (Layamon, 28,832.) (Stratmann.)
* ble̛d'-dyyr, * bled-der, s. [Bladder.] (Piers Plowman, 222.) (Prompt. Parv.)
blěd'-dẽr-y̌d, a. [Bladdered.] (Prompt. Parv.)
b]ěd'-1-ŭs, s. [Etym. doubtful.]
Entom.: A genus of Coleopters, section Brachelytra and family Stenides. They are small insects, with the body black and the elytra more or less red. They are gregarious. They occur only on the sea-coast, where they burrow in wet clay or in sand near pools of water. Three speciea are British.
* bled-ynge, pr. pa., a, \& s. [Bleedino.] * bledynge boyste, s. A cupping glass. [Bovste.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bledynge yryn, s. [Old form of bleed. ing iron.]
" Bledynge yryn: Floano
* blēe, * ble (Eng.), * blie (Scotch), s. [A.S. bleo $=$ colour, hue, complexion, beanty; bleoh $=$ a colour.] Countenance, colour, complexion. "Wan that mayde y-hurde hure speke, chaunged was That berne rade on ane boak Gawan and Gol., ilit. 20
"Thy cheik bane bair, and blaikint le thy bte."
blëed, * blêde, * bledyn (pret bled, blede, bledde), vi. \& t. [A.S. bledan $=$ to bleed, to draw blood; Sw. blöda (v.i.) ; Den. blöde (intrans.) ; Dut. bloeden; Oer. bluten; O. $\mathbf{H}$. Oer. bluoten.]
A. Intransitive:

1. More or less literally:
(1) To emit blood.

Another, bleading trom many, wounds, moved
feebiy ut his side.
IFormerly used at times for losing blood medicinslly, as he bled for a fever.
(2) To die by a wound.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed torday."
2. Figuratively:
(1) To feel acute mental pain.
"Chr.-True; methimks it makes my heart bleel to
think that he should bleed for me,"-Bunyan: P. P., pt. ii.

## If yot retain'd a thought may be

Hemans: Part of Eclogue, 15
(2) To drop from a plant or suything else as blood does from a wound.

For me the baim shall bived, and amber flow." ${ }^{\text {Pope }}$
t(3) To yield. (Used of the productiveness of grain or pulse when thrashed, as "the aits dinna bleed well the year," i.e., the oate when thrashed do not furnish an abundant supply of grain this year.)
B. Transitive: To draw hlood from, as a surgical measure for relieving dieease. (Lit. * fg.)

That from a patriot of dietinguikhd note,
pope: Sah, viL 197.
 [ln Sw.
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
I. Intransitive:

With that the chief the tender victires alow ;

" Bleat are the alain! they calmily aleep, Hemans: : Wallace's Jnovcation to Aruos.
II. Transitive: [Bledvnoe Yryn.]
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Languuge

1. Lit. : The state of losing blood from a wound, from the nostrils, or other aperture; liemorrhage.
2. Fig. : Acute pain.
"And staunch the bleeding* of mproken heart."
II. Bookbinding: The act or operation of trenching upon the printed matter of a book when cutting the edges of the volums.
blëed'-y, a. [Bloovv.] (Scotch.)
blëe'red, blëe'r-ĭt, pa. par. \& a. [Bleared.] (Scotch.) (Burns: Meg o the Mill.)

Bleert and Blin': Bleared and blind. (Sootch.) (Burns: Duncan Gray.)

* bleet, * blete, s. Beet-root. [Blite.]
blēeze (1), v.t. [Blaze, v.] (Scotch.) (Scott: Rob. Roy, ch. xxvii.)
blëese (2), v.i. \& $t$. [From Dut. blazen; Ger. blasen; O. H. Ger. blatan; O. Jcel. blása $=$ to blow (\%).]
A. Transitive, of milk: To make a little sour. (Used when the milk has turned but not congenled.) (Jamieson.)
B. Intrans. Of milk: To become a little sour.
blēeze, s. [BLaze, s.] (Scotch.)
* bleeze-money, s. A gratuity formerly given by scholars to their teachers at Candlemas, ths time of the year when fires and lights were kindled. It was called also bleyis-silver. (Scotch.)
blēezed (1), pa. par. \& a.
[Bleeze (I).] (Scotch.)
[Bleeze (2).]
blēezed (2), pa. par. \& a. (Scotch.)
blēezed (3), a. [From Fr. blesser $=$ to inffict a wound or contusion, to hurt.] Ruffed, or made rough ; fretted. (Jamieson.)
blēez'-Ing, pr. par. [Rlueze, v.] (Scotch.)
 Eng. blaze, and suff. -y, -ie.] A small blaze. (Silier Gun.) (Jamieson.)
* blĕ'f-fẽrt, bliff-fẽrt, s. [Cf. A.S. bldawan = to blow.] (Scotch.)

1. Literally (only in Scottish dialects):
2. A sudden and violent storm of snow. (Dialect of Mearns.)
3. A squall of wind and rain. (Aberdeenshire.)
II. Figuratively: An attack of calamity. (General through Scotland.) (Terrus: Poems.)

* blĕ-flŭm', * blĕ-phŭm', s. [Blaflum, vi] A sham ; an illusion; what has no reality in it. "'. . When they go to take out their faith, they take out iair notbling for as ye used to spenk),
blefume "-Rutherford: Letterr, pi., ep. 2 (Janieson)
blĕ-fil̆m'-mèr- ${ }^{\prime}$ y s. [From Scotch blefum; -ery.] (Scotch.) Vain imaginations.
"Flent ane esn turn their fit to his as tisfaction, nor
 hatis makin sica ha

828. (Jamteson.)

* bleh-and, * blih-and, s. [O. Fr, bliaut.] [Bliant.] a kind of rich cloth.


## In a robe Tristrems was bounh That ho fram schip hadide hrought Wha of othand bruval The richat ons brovil, The richest that what wrought, <br> Sir Tristrem, pp. 28, 29, 5 L . 38 , 41. (Jamieson)

bleib, \& [Bler] (Sootch.) "A burnt bleib," a blister caused by burning

* bleilk, a. [Bleak.]
* blêline, s. [Blani.] (Chaucer.)
bleī-nǐ-ẽr-ite blei'-nī-êre, a. [From Ger. kidneyite (Dana.).]
Min.: The same as Bindheimite (q.v.).
* bleir-is, s. pl. [Blear, a.]
blëir-ing, pr. par. [Bleabino.] (Sootch.) Bleiring bats: The botts, s disease in horses. "The beiring bets and the bensiuw."
* bleis, " bleise, s. [Blaze.]
* bleis, a. [Blear, s.] (Scotch.)
blei'-schweif, s. [Ger. blei = lead, snd schweif = a tail.]
Min.: An impure galenite. [Galenite]
* blêlt, a. [Blate.]
blēire, s. [Blaze.] (Scotch.)
*bleke, s. [Black, s.]

1. Gen. : Anything hlack. (Prompt. Parv.) 2. spec.: Stain or imperfection. (Scotch.) ${ }^{-1}$ Bot geve ony spot or bleke be fu the lauch ful ordt.


* blek-kit (1), pa. par. [Black, v.]
*blek-kit (2), par. par. \& it. [Icel. blekkia= to deceive.] Deceived. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
* blĕry'-ky̆n, *ble-kyn, r.t. [Blacken.] (Prompt. PaTv.)
blĕl-lŭm, s. [Etymology doubtful.] An idle, talking fellow. (Scotch, originally an Ayrshire vord.)

She tauld thee weel thou wast a skellum,
A biethering, biusteriog, drunken blelhim
A biethering, blustering drumken blellutm"
Burns: Tam o' Shanter.

* bleme, v.i. [Bloom, v.] (Scotch.)
- blemls, s.pl. The same as Eng. blooms, il of bloom. [licoom, s.] (Houlute.)
blěm'-ish, *blén'-ysshe, v.t. [From $O$. Fr. Hemisant, blesmisant, pr. par. of blemir, blesmir $=$ to soil, strike, or injure (Mod. Fr' blemisant, pr. par. of blemir = to grow pale) ; from O. Fr. bleme, blesme: Mod. Fr. blème = pale, wan; Icel. blar = blue. The original sense of blemish is thus to beat "blue," ie.e, "hack and blue."]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Hit.: To inflict injury on the face or amy other part of the body by a blow ; the wound of a missile.
"Likelier that my outwand tace might have been disquised. than that the face of os excellent s mind 2. Figuratively:
(I) To make a stain upon tho mind by morally injuring it, or a liot upon the character hy defaning it.
"Those, who by concerted detanations, exdenvour
(2) To impart dofect or deformity to anything Freviously perfect; to impair the goodness of anything.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Aud blemith Cesar's triumph." } \\
& \text { Shakeosh : Ant } 4 \text { Cloop. }
\end{aligned}
$$

II. Her. [Blemisned.]
blěm'-Ĭsh, s. [From blemish, r. (q.v.)]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A mark of defect, a ieformity; anything which seriously diminishes or mars physieal beanty in the body of man or beast.
"And if a man cause a blemixh in bis neighbour; ns he hath done, so shaill it le done to himi Breach for
 Let. xiv. 19, 20 .
"Fur Fhatzoever mand he be that hath a blemish, he ebail not approach : a blind manh, or n kanue, or hie that buth a tat nose. or any thing supertiusus, or a man backt, or 4 dwarl, or that hath a blemish in his eye or boed of Aaro. zoed of Aaron the No miest shat come nigh to offer the offerings of the lornd made by fire : he hath a blemish

II For animal blemishes ses IL. Theol
2. A blot or taint upon the mind, moral character, or reputation.

## " Erndae'i husband! tis e fhatt

"None more industrionsly pabliok the brealler. an None more industrionaly pablioh the bleweheses of the same ceusures- -Additiont.
3. A defect in arything.

"It mas dotermived to remove come obvious ble-

## II. Theology:

IT Undcr the Jewish ceremonial law it was enjoined that no animal ahould be vowed and offered in sacrifice unless it were without oflered in sacrince untess Lev. xxii. 20, 21 . See also Exod. blemish, Lev. xxii. 20, 21. See also Exod. xii 5 ; Lev. i. 3; xiv. 10 ; Numb exix. 8, blemishes in an animal may be learned from Lev. xxil. 21-25. The general opinion of theologians is that this alsence of blemish was designed to typify the spotless character of Christ.
"I. . he ahall take two he lambly without blemikn, Let. xiv. 10
"Bot with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb Without blemizh and without spot. -1 Pet. Lis
f (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between blemish, stain, spot, speck, and flaw:-"In the proper gense blemioh ia the generic, the rest speeific; s stain, s spot, spech, and flaw are blemishes, but there are likewise many blemishes which are neither stains, spots, specks nor faws. Whatever takes off from the seemliness of appearance is a blemish. In works of art the slightest dimness of colour or want of proportion is s blemish. A stain and spot suffieiently characterise themselves, as that which is surerfiuous snd out of place. A Which is supernuous snd out of place. A
speck is s small spot; and a flaw, which is conspeck is 8 sman spot; and a fuw, which is confaulty indenture on the outer surface. A blemish tarnishes; a stain spoils; s spot, speck, or flaw disfigures. A blemish is rectitied, a stain wiped out, s spot or speck removed. Plemish, stain, and spot are employed figuratively. Even an imputation of what is improper in our moral conduct is a blemish in our reputation; the failings of a good man are so many spots in the bright hemisphere of his virtue; there are some vices which affix a stain on the character of nations, as well as of the individuals who are guilty of them. A hemish or a spot may be removed by a course of good conduct, bat i stain is mostly indelible it is as great a privilege to havc an unblemished reputation, or a spotless character, as it is a misfortung to have the stain of bad actions affixed to our name,
(2) Blemish, defect, and fautt are thus distin-guished:-" Blemish respects the exterior of an object ; defect consists in the want of some specifie propriety in an olject; fault conveys the idea not only of something wrong. but also of its relstion to the suthor. There is a blemish in fine china; $s$ defect in the springs of a clock; and a foutt in the contrivauce. An accident may cause s blemish in a fine painting; the course of nature may occasion a defect in a person's speech; but the carelessness of the workman is evinced hy the faults in the workmanship. A blemish may lo casier remedied than a defect is corrected or a funlt repaired." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
blĕm'-ish-a-ble, a. [Eng. blenish; able.] Able to be blemished.
In compos. in the word unblemistable (Milton) (q.v.).
blĕm'-ished, * blĕm'-y̆sshed, * blĕm' schy̆de, pa. par. \&a. [Blemish.]
I. Ort. Iang.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

Huge crowds on crowds out-poured with btemistid
As if in timés inst verge this frame of things had
II. Her.: Having an abatement or rebatement. (U'sed of a sword having the point broken off.)
 schy̆inge, pr. par., $a$, \& s. [Blemsn, v.]
A. \& B. Aspr. per. and partieip. adj.: In senacs corresponding to thode of the verb.
C. As substantive:

1. The set of disfiguring or damaging by
means of a blow, or in any otber way; the tate of beling so injured.
2. The act of tarnishing honaur or anything similar; the state of being so tarnished. to the tose of rin nid gresto blemishyng of our honours-一ffald: aren Fill., and.
blĕm'-ish-lĕss * blěm'-İsh-lĕsse, a [Eng, bl

## A Iffe in all so blembrohesce that wo should to outshind woser tope, than he

blem'ish-mĕnt s. $E$ Eng blem In Norm. Fr. blemishment, blemissment $=$ in fringement, prejudice.] [BLemssh.] Tho stato of being ulemished; blemiah, disgrace.

 throw, s cast of dica or of a small missile, (2) a shot, a wound, (3) a coverlet.]

Entom.: A genus of predatory Beetles of the family Harpalide. About sixare British; all but one of a pale yellow or ochre colour. The type is Blemus jasciatus.
blĕnģ (1), *bĕnç̧e, *lĕn-chen, * blinçie, * blanch (pret blinte, blente, bleynte, \&c.), v.t. \& i. [From A.S. blencan $=$ to deceive; O. Icel. blekkja; G. Eng, bleneh, blenke $=8$ device, an artitice. Skeat suggests that it is a causal form of blink (q.v.), meaning properly to make to blink, to deceive, to impore upon, as drench is of drind.]
A. Transitive:

* I. To deceive, to cheat.

2. To obstruct, to hinder, to impede.
"The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground
 Bhot '-Carevo.
3. To shirk, to svoid, to elude.
B. Intrans. : To shrink bsek, to draw back, to turn aside, to flinch; to give way from lack of resolution, or from the perception of danger which cannot be met. (In this sensa confounded with blink.-Skeat.)
"Thanne shaltow blenche at a berghe bere.nofulse
witnesce."witnesce. - L Langt,

* blĕnç (2), "blen-schyn, blem-ysshen, v.t. [Blemish, v.] to blemish. ylf it blenched were."
"ikiam of Palerne, $q$, 17.
blĕnçh, s. [From blench (I), v. (q.v.).]
I. Gen.: A gtart.
*2. Spec.: A deviation from the path of rectitude.
- Most true it is, that I have look'd on truth

These blemches gave my heart another youth
Add worse essaysy provid thee my vest of lova."
blĕnçh, $a_{\text {. }}$ [From Fr. blanc (m.), blanche (f.) $=$ white.] [Blanch.] White, as in the following compounds :-

* blench cane, s. "Cane," by which is meant duty paid to a superior, whether in money or kind in licu of all other rent; quitrent. [Cane.] So called probably from being often paid in white money-i.f., in silver. (Acts Jas. VI.) (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
blench-holding, blanch-holding, z
Law: Tenure of dand by the payment of rent in "white" money, i.e., in silver, in contradistinction to blackmail $=$ rent paid in work, in grain, \&c. (Blackstone: Comment.. lik. ii., ch. 3.)
blench-lipped, blench Lippit, a. Having white hips.

* blĕnçhe, v.t. [Blench (1), v.]
blěnçhed, pu. par. \& a. [Bleven, v.t.]
* blĕnçh-ẽ̃r, * blĕnçh'-ar, \& [From Eng. blench, v., and guti. -er, -ar.] [Blancher.]
* 1. A person who or a thing which inspires fear, or makes one start, or renders anything ineffectual.
"Lyke as the good tnibande when he hath sown hia yroande netteth vp clucughtes or thriches whisthe






##  

Mönph'-1'tg, pr. par., a.; \& s. [BLence, v.i. \& $\ell$.
A. \& B. As present participle e participial adjective: In senses corresponding to thiose of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of shrinking back; the state of giving way; a blink, a winking, a wink.
" And thwe thlukende 1 vionde etily
GOsat: OOM A., bk. VL
blĕnd (1), * blĕnde, " blĕn'-dĕn, "blăn' dēn (prot. blended, tblent; pa par. blemded, *blent) (Eng.), blěnd, blănd (Scotch), v.t.\& [A.S. blandan, pret. bland, pa. par. blonden $=$ to mix, blend, miogle. In Sw. \&t l cel blanda; Dan. blande, all = to mix;O.H. Ger, blantan.]

## A. Transitive:

To mix together in ouch as way that the things mlagled cannot easily be separated again ; to confuse, to confound. Used-

1. In an indifferent senss:
(1) Lit. : Of two liquids, or two gaees, or anything gimilar. (ln this sense it is often used of the mixture of two kinds of whisky.) Less properly of the mechanical spposition of a solld and a liquid.
(2) Figuratively:
(a) Of persons sprung from the blood of two distinct races.
degrees."-Darwin: Descont of Man, vol. ind phatious vil., p . 225.
(b) Of things generaliy.
"Happy the berd (if that fair nome belong
2. In a bad sense. To spoil to osper: Hope.
dsfile, or biamiah by such intermirrupt, to simply to blemish.

Yot ill thoz hlamest me for having blent
y dame with guilo and traiterous intent."
B. Intrans.: To becoms mixed, or to bo mixed, in tha same seases and connections as the tranaitive.
" Widena the fatal web-its lixes extend,

Prugrance exhated from rose and eltron bowier
Blends with the diwy freshness of thy hour.
Hemama: The Abenwerrage, e. plne und poplar bend on hish!:"
Hemant: The Last Constunt tive
blĕnd (2), v.t. [Mid. Eng. blendan $=$ to mako blind.] To blind, to obscure, to deceive.
"Whylest reason, bent through passion, nought
blĕnd, s. [Blend (1), v.]

1. A mixing of different qualitiea of acommodity, as of tea, tobacco, or whiskey.
2. The commodity resulting from such mixture.
blönde, blönd, s. [In Gcr. blende $=(1)$ a blind, t folding-screen, a mock window, (2) to mineral described below; from blenden $=$ blind, to dazzle.]
3. Min.: A pative aulphide of zinc ( ZnS ) Compos. : Sulphur, $32 \cdot 12-33 \cdot 82$; zinc, $44 \cdot 67$ -67 46 , sometimes with smaller amounts of fron and cadmium. It occurs in regular tetrahedra, dodecahedra, sud other linonometric forms; it is found also fibrous, columnar, radinted, plumose, massive, foliated, granular, de. Its colour is either white, yellow, or brown-black. Different varieties of it exist in Derbyshire, Cumbertand, and Cornwall, as well as on the continent of Europe, in America, \&c. The Derbyshirs variety is called by the miners " Black-jack." [No. 2 See apholerito (q.v.). Blende is called als Sphalerite (q.v.). Dana divides it into (I) Ordinary (contaioing blende or aphalerite. little or no iron). [Clesiophane.] (2) Ferrifrous (containing 10 or more per cent of iron). [Marmatite.] (3) Cadmificrous (containing cadmilua). [Phzibramite.] (Dana, \&c.)
4. Mining \& Manufac.: The above-menhoned "Black-jack" treated by roasting and deatructive distillation in combination with charcoal in a vessel from which the air is excluided. By access of air the metal buras and passea off as the white oxide, which is collected and forms a pigment known as sincwhite.
t blĕnd'-ěd, + blĕnt (Eng.), blĕn'-dŭt (Seotch), pa. par. \& a. [Blend, v.t.]

## T The form blent is now only poesic.

Wheard $*$ thousand blowiod noten,
Wordewortil: Lines; In Rarly Bporing.

blended beer, blendit beer, \& Beer or big mized with harley. (Scotch.)
of burioy (so common in Fifezhire) to not used in this county. -Agr. Burv. Peeb., p. 146.
blĕnd'-ör, a [Eng. blend; -er.] One who or that whlch blends.
blĕnd'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Blend, v.i. \& t.] A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In seases corresponding to thoss of the virb.

## C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Ths act of mixing any two things together.
2. The state of being so mixed.

IL Painting: Ths method of laying on different wet colours so that when dry they may appear to ths eyo to blend insensihly into each other.
blĕnd'-oŭs, a. [From blende (s.), and suffix -ous.] Full of blsnde. (Webater.)
blěnk, s. [Blink.] (Scotch)
blĕn-nỉ-1-dæs, s. pl. [BLEnniub.]
Ichthy.: A farnily of fishes separated from the Gobidide, to which they are much akin, but from which they differ in the ventral bins. These, if present at all, have two, or at most only a few rays, and are placed far forward on the breast, or even on the throat. The bestknown genera are Blennius and Anarrhicas The latter has no ventral fins. [BLennius, Anarrhicas.]
blĕn'-nı̆-ŭs, s. [Lat. blennius and blendius:a marine foh worthless for food ; Gr. BAevros (blennos) = (adj.) drivelling, (s.) (1) mucoua matter, (2) the above-named fish. Named from the abundsnce of mucous matter apread over its minute scales.]
Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes, the typical one of the family Blendiide. The speciea ara small, agila fishes of no economic value, often left behind in pools by the retrent ing tide. They have long dorsal and lsrge pectoral fins, whilst their heada are often furnished with tentacles, simple or branched. Yarrell enumerates five apecies as British, viz., Blennius Montagui (Montagu's Bleany), vi., Bellaris (the Ocellated Blenay, or ButterB. ocellaris (the Ocellated Bienay, or Butter-
fy-flah), B. gutturiginoass (tha Guturiginous fleany), B. pholis (the Shanny, or Shan), and B. Yarreliit (Yarrell's Blenny.)
blĕn-nor-rhळ'-a, s. [Gr. Bגévva (blenna) and $\beta \lambda e \dot{v}$ os (blentios) = mucus; and péw (rheō)
$=$ to now.] = to now.]
Med. : A genus of diseases, including those which consist of mucous discharges, especially from the genital and urinary ayatems.
blĕn' ${ }^{\prime}-\mathbf{n y ̆}$, a. [Blennius.] The English name of tha several fishes belonging to the genus Blennitus (q.v.).

* blenschyn, v.t. [Blemish, v.]
"Blensehyn
Prompt. Parv. (biempsshes. P.) Obfusco, Cath."-
* blensshinge, $s$. The act of extioguishing a firs. [Bleschynoe.]
† blĕnt (1), pa. par. [Blended.] (Obsolete in proae, atill used in peetry.)
"Punishment is slent with grace."
* blěnt (2), pret. of v., pa. par., \& s. [Blink, v.]
A. As preterite of verb:

1. Glanced; expressing the quick motion of the eye.

Enena blent him hy, ausid sutidaniy Ynder ant rolk tht the left side did spy
Ane wounder iarce castell.
2. Lost. Doug. : Firgit, 183, 2s.
That of my wicht the vertew hale I blent."
B. As past participle: Seen at a glance. Yblent.]
C. As substantive: A glance.

As that drory Yaarmpt wicht was sted,
And with ane blent ahout
And with ane brent atout iimyn full raed.

* bleo, s. [Blee.]

Waph'-ar-l.s. \& [Gr. Aheфapis (blepharls) $=$
the evo-lash.] ho eyo-iash.]
Zoology:

1. A genus of ishes belonging to the order Acanthoptera (spiny-finned fishes), the fannily Scomberide (Mackerels), and ths section of it of which the genus Zueus is the type-that containing fishas of extraordinary breadth in comparison with their length.
2. A ganus of insects, order Orthoptera, fam. Mantide, or a sub-genus of Mantia Blepharis elegans is from Tenasserim.
 =su eyelid; suff. -itis.]
Pathol. : Inflamrastion of the eyelids.
blĕph-a-rō, pref. [Gr. ßגéфароv (blephanon) $=$ an eyeld.]
Pathol.: Pertaining to the gyelids (the meaning completed by the second element).
blěph - B-ró - plł̌s'- tic, $a$. [BleprasropLASTY.) Pertaiding to blepharoplasty (q.v.).
blĕph-a-rot-plăs'-ty, s. [Pref. blepharo-, and Gr. $\pi \lambda a \sigma$ rós (plastos) $=\mathrm{e}$ fornued, moulded. 1
Surg.: The operation for a new eyelid by transplanting a piece of sklo from a neigh bouring part.
blĕph'-a-rot-rhăph-前, s. [Pref. blephare-, sud Gr. $\dot{\rho} \boldsymbol{a}_{\bar{\eta}}($ rhaph $\bar{\varphi})=$ a sewing, a seam]

Surg.: The operation for uniting the eyellda after the eancleation of the eyeball.
blĕps'-i-ăs, a. [Gr. $\beta \lambda$ енias (blepsias) $=$ sn unidentifled fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes hslonging to the family Triglidse (Gurnards). The only known species is from the Alentian Islands.

* blere (1), v.l. [Blear, v.]
- blêre (2), * blêr'-ĕn, v.i. [M. Il. G®r. bléren.] To weep. ('rompt. Parv.)
* blered, pa. par. \& a. [Bleareo.] (Rom. of lhe rose.)
*bler-eyed (eyed as id), * blere-1yed, a. [Blear-Eyeo.] (Prompt.' Parv.)
* bler-ydi-nesse, * blere iyed-nesse, s. [0. Eng. bler, blere, iyed $=$ llear-eyed; -nesse = Eng. -ness.] The atate or quality of having blear eyes. [Blear-Eyed.]
Prompl. Pary. (blere iyedness, P.) Lippitudo."-
bler-ynge, s. [Blearing.] The act of making faces at, or insulting a person. (Prompt. Parv.)
blêş, a. [BLaze (2).]
* blê'- ${ }^{\text {chandand, pr: par. [Blaze.] Blaziag. }}$

Quhili shortly with the bleand torch of duy."
Gawin Douglas: - Eneid, bk. xi.
blës-bŏck, s. [Dut. bles $=$ forelock, blaze (a
horss with a blaze); bok = gost, he goat.] An

blesbock.
antelope, the Gazella albifrons, found in South Africa.
'blěsçh'-ĭn, *blěsch'- צ'n, v.t. [O. Dut. bieschen.] To extinguisl. (Ured of fire.) "Prompt. Parn'. or
Prenchsu' (hiesahyw, P.) Extingus"
blese, 8. [Blaze, s.] (Prompt. Parv.)
blĕss (1), * bľ̆sse, * blisse, * bly̌e'-sy̆u, * blěs'sěn, * blis'-sěn, * bles-si-en,

[^68]* blět-sǐ-ĕn (pret \& pa par. blessed, blest, * blessede " blissed, * bliscede, " bletsed), v.t. \& i. [A.s. blettsian, blédsian $=$ to blees; 0 . Northunb. bloedsia. These forms point to an orig. blodison [not found] $=$ to redden with blood. Sweet suggeats that in heathea times it was Sweel suggests in the sense of consecrating primarily used in the sense of consecrating the altar by aprinkliag it with the blood of
the sacrifice. (Skeat.) in folk-etymology the the sacrifice. (Skeat.) In folk-ety
word has been confused with bliso.


## bless ( 1 ), $v$

A. Transitive:

1. To coosecrate; to aet spart for a holy or sacred purpose.
". And Ood blessed the soventh day and annctiled - Ten.
2. To hallow with prayer and religioua rites, to ask a blessing on (as food).
3. To sign with the sign of the cross as a defence against evil.
"He hifte rp ya hood end blested him than, and re-
II In this sense it is also reflexive.

## Arose and blessed themselver fromp hend to toot"

4. To protect from evil (prob, originally by aigning with a cross).
"Bless me from thita woman." ${ }^{2}$
5. To wish or pray for, or to prophesy or promise happiness, success, or advantage to another; to pronounce a beuediction upor.
"Whom the Lard of hosts ehall bless, saying, Blessea
be Egypt my yeople, and Asaryia. the work of mi
6. To reuder happy or successful, or confer advantage upon, by giving one a gift, by acquitting one froni a charge, by preservin one, by promising or prophesying to one future happiness in this world or the next, or in any other way.

The quallty of mercy is not straln'd:
droppeth, an the gentite raln of heaven
it blewteth fince bemeath. It is twice blest gives, aud hiru that takes,
Him that gives, aud him that takes.'
Shakesp. Nerchant of Venice, 1 v . L.
T To felicitate or congratulate, on being for the time happy, or expecting to ba so in the future.

Then Tol sent Joram his son unto king David, to salute him. and to bleas him, because he had fought against Hadadezer, and smitten bim: for Hadadezer in. 10.
8. To extol, to magaify, praise, or glorify.
" Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jgeus Christ, who hath bleased us withall spiritual
in heavenly places in Christ."-Rphes. 1.3 .
B. Intrans : To give thanks.
" Blescieth on and gledieth."-Ancren Aivele. p. 358.

- blěss (2) "bliss (pret. \& pa. par. blist), v.t. [From Fr. blesser = to hurt, to injure.] To wound, to strike, to beat.
"The batthe... when they blessed your worahlp"o
chreek teeth.--Skeiton: Don पuixote, I. iii 173.
blěss (3), v.t. [Etym. doubtful ; probably a special meaning of bless (1) or bless (2); bardly an lndependent word. (N.E.D.)

1. To wave about, to brandish.

2. To brandish (a weapon) round.
" His arned bead with bis sharp hlade he blesen."
blěs'sěd, blěst, *blissed * blis-çede. * blet'-sed, pret., pa. par., a., \& s. [Bless (1), v.]
A. \& B. As pret. © past participle: In seases corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As participial adjective. Spec.-
3. Of persons or Beings
(1) Happy.

- Btest country, where these kingly glaries shine:
(2) Holy.

When you are desprous to le blest,
I'll blessing beg of you."
(3) Worthy of great veneration holiness and happiness still remaining)
(a) Worthy of absolutely limitless veneration, all-adorable, as the Blessed Trinity.
(b) Worthy of high vencration, as "the Blessed Virgin."
"And then thetr worshin of hanges. and invocation of Angels nud sninte, And the blesed Firgin. In the aume solenini manner, and for the same blensings nit
beunefis which we ley of God himself. $\rightarrow$ Thotoon (3ri ed. 1722 ), yol. 1.4 , erer. ix.
2. Of things: Produciag happiness, bestowing health and prosperity.
" ot mingled prayer they told : of gahbath houre;

D. As substantive (formed by omitting the noun or pronoun with which the adjective blessed or blast agrees): Happy people or beings.

1. In a general sense.
 jut the blest iL
2. Spec.: Persons or beings happy in the other world.
blessed-fair, a. Blessedly fair; happy as well as fair.
"But whatis so blested-fair that fears uo hlot?"
blessed-thistle, s. The English name of a thistle, Cnicus benedictus, formerly called C. centaurea benedicta. Both the English name und the Latin specific appellation refer to the fact that formerly it was believed to deatroy intestinal worms, to cure fevers, the plague, and even the most stubborn ulcers and cancers, an opinion for which there seems to have been ao foundation whatever.

* bles-sede, pret. of $v$. [BlisaEn.]
* blĕs'-sčd -fìll, a. [Eng. blessed ; full.] Full of happiness.
"This blessedfull state of man . . ."-Vdal: Rom iv.
* blĕs'-sěd-ly̆, * bles'-sed-lye, adv. [Eng. blessed; -ly,-lye.]

1. Happily, fortunately.

By foul play, as thou Eay'sti, wero we heaved thence;
But blewodly holp hither."
Shakeap.: Tempert, i. 2
2. Holily ; in a holy manner.
iv. The time was blessodly lost."-Shakesp.: Hen $r$.
blĕs'-sčd-nĕss, * blĕs'-sěd-nĕs, s. [Eng blessed; -ness.]

1. Of happiness:
(1) Gen.: The state of belug blesaed or bappy.
"Aud found the bleasedness of belog littio."
(2) Spec.: The state of beiag so from the favour of God, and the feeling of it.
(a) In this world.

Where is the bleasedness I knew
When frst I siw the Lord.
(3) In the other world.
"The askurance of a future blessedness is a cordial
that will revive our eplrits noore in the diy of adthat will revive our oplrits yoore in the day of ad-
vereity, than all the wise suying and considerations vereity, thanh sil the wise kyymge and considerations
of phlosophy.,-Tiltotson, vol. 1 ., Ser. b. 2. Of holiness: Holiness, sanctity, real or magined.
I Single blessedness: The state of being unmarried.
blěs'sẽr, s. [Eng. bless; -er.] One who blesses. (Used specially of God.) ". Firefecting uypon him the the givef of the gift, or Bithop Taytor: Holy Living, \& 4. Of Humblity.
blĕss'-fùl-něss, s. [Blissfulness.]
blĕs'-sĭng, * blěs'-sīnge, * blĕs'sy̆ng, *blĕs'-sy̆nge, * blĕt'-sing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Bless (1).]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and particip. all.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: [A.S. bletsung (Benson); bledsung (Somner).]
I. The act of wisbing, praying, or prophesy ing good to ; benediction.

+ I. The state of being blessed.
recelveth blessing from God."一Heb, vi. 7
IIL. The words thus pronounced; also the divine favour, the happiness, or other advantage promised.

1. The words pronounced.
"The person that ts called kneeleth down betors the chalr, nut the father hyeth his hand nown his head, or her lueal, and givetis the blessing."-Bacon.
2. The Divine favour, or the feeling of it ; a Diviae gift.
"The bleaning of the Loord, it unketh rich, and he
3. Means or materials for happiness, favour, aivantage.
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing senae.

## 

(2) Spec. Among the Jews: A gift, a done tion. ". now therotore, I pray theo, take a blowing of
hy mervant
Bnt he hald . . I will recelve none. Kings v. 18, 18.
See alse ver. 20 and Gen. xxxiii. 10, 11.
(3) A person or community diffuslag happraceg abroad.
"In that dny ohall Iarnel be the third with Fpyt

*blessure, 8. [Fr.] A wound, hurt. [Blecker.]
blĕst, pret., pa. par., a., \& s. [Bleabed.]

* blêt (1), s. [Bleat.]
blĕt (2), s. [Fr. blette, s.; blet, m., blette, fem., adj. = mellow, half rotten (9pplled to frult); blydd = soft, tender; Dan. blöd = soft; Sw. blot; O. H. Ger. bleizza.]
Bot. and Hort.: A epot formed on an over ripe fruit, when the latter has begun obviously to decay. (Geuerally in the plural.)
blĕt, v.i. [From blet (2), s. (q.v.).]
Bot. and Hort.: A word colned by Professor Ltadley in tranelating some of De Candolle' etatements with regard to fruita. He uses it to gignify the acquiring a bruteed appearance, as fleshy fruits do after they have pasoed their prine, and if they have not begun to rot. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot. (3rd ed.), 1839, p. 356, note.)
* blete, s. [A.S. bled = a ahoot, small branch. 1 Foliage.
"Yut ich,
blete, * bletin, v.i. [Bleat, v.]
blethe-ly, * blethe-11, adv. [Blithely.] (Morte Arthur, 4,147.) (William of Palerne, 1,114.)
bleth, *blath, a. [A.S. bleath = gentle, timid; O. Icol. blauthr; O. L. Ger. bloth O. H. Ger, bloder.] Timid, fearful.
"Ghe wae for him dretul and bleth"",
Slory of Uon and Kxod., 2,500.
blöth'-ẽr, * bläth'-ẽr, *blăd'-dẽr, * bladdre, v.i. \& $t$. [BLatter.]
A. Intrans.: To talk idly or noneemalcally.

B. Trans.: To speak indistinctly, to etam-
wer. "It blather'd huA before them a.

blĕth'-ẽr (1), s. The sains as bladder. (Scotch.) [Blatteh, v.]
blĕth'-ẽr (2), * blăth'-ẽr, s. [From blether. v. (q.v.).]

1. Babbliog, empty or foolish talk, nousenee. (Scotch.)

For and they wiuna had thelr blether.
They's get a flewet." 11 sa
Familton: Mumsay's Poems it. 338. (Jamimon) Sometimes in the plural.
"And then they didinn need to hase the same blathery
2. A stammering way, a staminer. (Used of doggerel rhymes which do not read smoothly.)
"An li the holy Palmiat thought oo rattllag rymoen

blĕth'-ẽr-ĕr, s. [Scotch blether; -er.] A babbler. (Jamieson.)
blĕțh'-ẽr-ĭng, * blĕṭh'-ěr-in, * blěţh-ẽr-and, * blăd'drand, pr. par., a., \& s. [BLETHER.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. Nonsense, foolish language. (Jamieson.)
2. Stammering. (Jtmieson.)
blěth'i-sa, s. [From Gr. $\beta \lambda$ jो $\theta$ ccs (blètheis), aor. participle of $\beta \mathbf{a} \lambda \lambda \omega$ (balto) $=$ to throw.]
Entom.: A genus of predatory bectles, bo longing to the fanily Harpalide, or to that of Elaphride. One species is British, the Blethisa multipunctata. It is a beautiful insect of a bronze or brassy colour, about half an inch long, with prominent eyes and many-punctate
fâte, făt, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wǒt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sirr, marìne; gō, pơt or, wöre, wọlf, wôrla, whô, sôn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, ynite, cũr, rûle, fülu; trȳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e} . \quad$ ey $=\bar{a} . ~ q u=k w$.
elytra It is found in marshy places, where it msy oocasionslly be seen crawling on willows.
bl $\mathrm{tr}^{\prime}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{e}$ en. [Named after Luis Blet, a Spenish apothecary and botanist.]
Bot.: A genus of plants beionging to the order Orchidscees (Orchids). The species, Which are elegant plants-the Bietia Tankervillice (Tankerville' Bletia) being apecially fine-are not arboreal, but grow on the ground. Seversl have been introduced into hot-houses from the West Indies and China.
blêt'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From bletia (q.v.).] Bot.: A family or sub-tribe of Orehids, belonging to the tribe Mslaxeex. Type, bletia (q.v.).
blět'-otn-işm, blè'-totn-ǐsm, s. [Named after Bleton. a Freachman, who alleged that he possassed the faculty described below.] Au alleged faculty of perceiving and indicating snbterranean springs and currents by sensation.
blăt'-dn-ist blé'-tón-ist, s. [Named after Bleton, a Freacbman.] [BLExoNism.] One who claims that he posseases the faculty of bletoniam

- blět'-sǐng, s. [Blesaano.] (Ormulum, 10,861.)


## Mět'-tizhg, pr. par., a., \& s. [BLET, v.]

A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj: : In a sense correaponding to that of the verb.
C. As substantive. Bot. and Hort.: A word introduced by Professor Lindley to signify acquisition by a fleshy fruit of a bruised appearsuce, after it has passed its prime, and when it has not begun to decay. The process is beat seen in the Ebrenacees and Pomacees; is beat seen in the Ebenaceex and Pomacees;
fleahy fruits belonging to other orders in lieehy fruits betonging to other oriers
general do not blet but rot away. [BLer.]

-blé'ty̌n, v.t [Bleat, v.]
"Bletyn", ne a wechepa Babo."-Prompt. Pary

- blé'téýnge, pr. par. \& a. [Bleatino.]
"Blayngo of a achepo. Batatus."-Prompt. Paro.
* blea. a. [BLue.] (Castel off Love, ed. Wey mouth.) (Stratmann.)
blen-turquin, s. [From Fr. bleu $=$ blue, and turquine $=$ a kiud of turquoise. $]$
Geol., Comm., Arch., \&cc.: A kind of marble ocenrring near Geooa snd elsewbere. It is occarring near ganoa shd elsewbere it is deep-blue upon a wh
spots and large veins.
* blêve, * blê'-ven, * blê-vy̆n, v.t. [A shorter form of Blleave (q.v.).] To remsin.



## blê-vy̌rige, pr par. \&s. [Bleve.]

A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In acosea corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: Things left ; relics.

Dlew (ow as $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ), pret. of $v$. [Blow, $v$.]

" blew, " blewe, a. \& s. (Rom. of the Rose, de:) [BluE.]

- blew-art (ew as û), s. (Probsbly from s $=$ blue. $A$ plsnt, the Germsnder Speedwell (Veronica chamedrys). [BLAWART.]

When the bearart benras p pearl."
Hogg: When the Kye come
blew-bâll (ew as $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ), s. O. Eng. blew = blee, and ball $]$ A plant, the Corn Bluebottle (Centaurea cyannts). [BLewblow.]
blew-blow (ew as $\hat{\mathfrak{u}}$ ), s. $\quad[\mathrm{O}$. Eng. blew $=$ hloe, and blow (2).] The aame as blewanll (q.v.).
blew-Yt, ble' writs (ew as $\hat{\hat{0}}$ ), s. si $\quad$ Probshly trom 0 . Eug. blew = blne. Cf. Fr. bhut, loosely applied botanicsily.] A mushroom, Agaricus personatus. (Chiefty North of Eng.)
blêx'-tẽre, s. [From A.S. blac = and (origiually feminine) suff. -stere.] Hs who or that which blackena any person or thing.

## * bleyis, z. [Bugeze, Blaze]

bleyis-siliver, s. The same as BleezerMONEv. (Jamieson.)

* blêyls, a. [Bumax.] (Iydgate: Storic of
- bleyls, v.t. The same as Bleach, v. (q.v.)



## - bleyke-ster, z [Bleystare.]

* bley'-1y̆, adv. [Corrupted from blithely (q. v.).]
"Bleyly or gindely (Bythely, P.人"-Prompt. Parr.
* blêyne, a [Bland.]

Parv. "Bye Papula, Cath. \& Jg. in popa."-Prompt.

- bleynte (1), pret. of v. [Blins, v.] (William of Palerne, 3,111.)
* bleynte (2), pret. of $v$. [Blench.] Turned; inclined.

Ho cast hitu even ypon Emelya,


* blêyn'-y̌nge, s. Blaining.
"Nou hau thei bucled wehou for bleynyngs of her Pleles." the Plon<ghmanix Crede (ed. Bkent), 290.
* blêy-stare, * blêye-stare, * blêy-stẽr, *blêyke-stẽr, 8. [From O. Eng. bleyk= bleach, and suff. - stere $=$-gter.] He who or thst which makes any person or thing white.


* bliant, * bleaunt, ${ }^{4}$ bleeant, s. [O. Fr. bizalt, bliaud, bliunt, from Low Lat. bliaidus, bliaudus.] Fine linen, or a robe made of it.

Sorris: : Ear. Eng. Allit. Pooms ; The Pearh. A $102 . \sin$
blibe, s. [Essentially the ssme word as Bleg (q.v.).] The mark of a stroke. Some parilinenters may tak bribees,
Deserviu somethiug war than blibes, Taylor : \& Poems. p. 9 . (Jamieson.)
* blich'-en-ing, s. [Cf. M. H. Ger. blichen $=$ to gleam, to grow pale.] Prop. = pallor, a griwiag pale; used to trauslate Lat. rubigo = rust or hlight ia corn.
blioht (ch guttural), o. [From A.S. blican $=$ to ahins, to glitter; bleite, pret (Somner); to ahias, to ghtter; bleite, pret
lcel. blika, blikja $=$ to glcam.] Emittin. leel. blika, blikja $=$ to gleam.] Emittin!
flashes of light. (Used of the coruscatiou of tlashes of light. (Us
"The battellis so hrym, braithlle and butht,
Houlate, ii. it (Jamieton.)
blie, s. [Blee.]
* bliew, a. [Blve.] (Chaucer: C. T., 10,093.)
* blif, adv. [Belive, Blive] (Sir Ferumb., ed. Herrtage.)


## bliff-fart, 8. [Bleffert.] (Scotch.)

bligh'-i-a ( $g h$ sileut), s. [Named after Captain Bligh, who aailed from Spithesd for Otaheite on zard December, 1787, ss captain of H.M.s. Bounty, to obtain bread-fruit trees for introduction into the West Indies. He was deprived of his command of the Bounty by mutineers on boarl, and turned adrift in his shirt, with eighteen of the crew, in a small lannch, on the 28 th April, 1789 ; resched Timor on 14th June of the same year, and England on March 14, 1790 ; was sent again in 1791 (and this time anceessfully) to carry out his original mission; becsme Governor of New South Wsles in 1806, sud on 26th Janusry, 1809, was arrested and deposed for tyrsnny.]

Bot. : A geave of plants belonging to the order Sapindacee (Soapworts). Blighia sapida is the ash-leaved Akee-tree [Akee]. Blighia is now considered only a ayoonym of Cupania (q.v.)
blight (gh silent), s. [Etym. unknown. it appesrs to have come into the langusge early in the seventeenth century. (Ia Cotgrave, 1611.) Cf. blichening. The reference would be either to the pale colour of some half-withered plants or to the wood of a tree laid bare throngh the atripping of the bark by means of lightning.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: Aay pbyaical cause unfavourably
affecting the growth of cereal plants, flowers fruits, or whatever eles is cultivated, nipping the buds, making the leavea and blossoms curi up and wither, imparting to them a sickly yellow hue, covering them with spots of an ahnormai colonr, or injuring them in any similar way.
2. Spec.: A certain noxious Influences in the aif, of which the haze often seen in hot weather is the sccompaniment, which is popularly supposed to injure plants, either directly by destroying their vitality, or indirectly by calling iuto existeuce fungi and insects, to which they become a prey. (For the real expisastion of the phenomens, zea II.)

H" fervent graclous henven ! attend
3. Figuratively:
(1) Anything which makes a person droop, or that which is fruitful or valuable waste away, decay, and die.
"When your come to the proof once, the Arat bughe of frost ghnil most infallibly atrip you of all your
(2) The act of cansing to wither ; the stats of being withered.

## - But should there be to whom the fatal blight Byron: Death of RK. Hon, N. B. Sheridan.

II. Science: To explain the effects on plants described under No. 1., recourse must be had to the teachings of meteorology, botany, and zoology

1. Meteor. : If in early spring, when the shoots of piants are tender and succulent, and exhale much moisture, the esst wind, which $s$ dry as well as cold, blow upon them, it makes the plants part with their moisture too rapidly, and thus does them injury. If aight frosts congeal the moisture in the delicate tiasues, theae are likely to be rent asnuder mind die. The turbid and hazy atate of the stmoadie. The turbid and hazy atate of the stmoaphere, to which so much evil is popularly ture between the earth aud the air. sud has ture between the earth and the air. sid
"I complmined to the oldeat and best gardeners, who oftern fell into the satue misfortune, wid enteemed it come bight of the mprisg.--Temple.
2. Botany:
(1) Gen.: Msny "hlights" are produced by the sttacks of parasitic fungi. The late Rev. M. J. Berkeley, the fungologist, believed that tbe fungi which in some cases have arrested the development of corn snd other cereals, sod made the plants decay, have at tacked their roots, heving grown originslly on the decomposing remains of the previous year's cropstill rooted in the ground. [Ban berry Blight, Mildew, Rust, \&c.]
(2) Specially:
(a) Plants of the fungoid genus Ustilago (Minsheu.)
(b) The English nsme of the fungoid genus Rubigo. It is called also Mildew (4.v.).
3. Zool.: Other "blights" are produced by the sttacks of insects. The curling up of lesves generally arises from the catcrpillars of lepidopterous insects. Some caterpillars hatched from eggs deposited inside leaves nine within the latter unseen for a time For instance, those of the Small Ermine Moth ( yponomeuta padella) do so when yonng; then, when grown sufficiently, they emerge in untold numbers and cominence to devour the leaves themsel ves. Curled leaves often shelter Aphides, and sometines Coccidx [Aphis, Coccus]. Galls are formed by Gall-flies [CYNIPs]. Species of many other genera and families can blight" plants. [American Blight.]
blight (gh silent), * hīte (O. Scotch), v.t. \& i [From blight, s., or vice versd.]
A. Transitive:
I. Literally:
4. To affect plants with wastiog diseass, produced by drought, frost, fnogi, the attacka of insects, or other deleterious agencies.
"This vapour bears up along with it aut puxious
mineral steams: it then blasts vegetables, Ulights corn mineral steams: it then
5. Similarly to affect animals or ady of their orgsis
". is. blighted be the tongue
That names thy name without the honour due:"
Scoott: The riston of Don Roderich, v. vi .
II. Fig.: To mar the mental or moral development of any person; to prevent the realisation of hopes, projects, or snything similar ; to mar or stunt anything, or cause it to decay.
(a) Of perwons:
"Seard in beart, and ione, and bighted"
(b) Of things:
"The stern domination of a hootile ellows had btigked Hist. Rninitiof of the irish gentioman - Maoaulay :
"In such men all virtur
B. Intrans.: To caase to wither (lit. or fg.). "The Ledy Biest, you must onderstand, hne obich a ike an easteri's wind ${ }^{\prime \prime}-$-spectator, iv. 467 .
blight'-ðd (gh sllent), pa. par. ta. [Blourt, .) ${ }_{A}$
6. Ord. Lang.: In eenses corresponding to those of the verb.
" Nor pause to ralse from earth a bligheed tower."

- .i... the bighted pronpects of the erphap ahilaren."
B. Her. : Blasted. [Blasted]
$\dagger$ blight-en (gh silent), v.t. [Eng. blight; -en.] [Blogtnina.] (Scotec.) To bight. (Jamie son.)
blight'-ydg ( $g h$ silent), pr. par. \&a. [Bliant, v.].

Ya worms that eat into the hud of youth !
Infectious as hapure, your blighting power
blight-1̌hg-ly (gh ailent), adv. [Eog. blight ing; fy.] In a blighting manner, so as to blight.

- blight'-ning (gh sllent), pr. par. \& a. [Bliouten.] Same as blighting.

In a piace not oabject to blightning winds, Thich are very destructive to thess hower" (hya

- blî'-kĕm, v.i. [A.S. blican; M. H. Ger. bliēnen.] To grow pale. (Stratmann.)
-His lippes shulle biken "-Rellg. Antiq, i. 6
- blîk-i-ŏm (pret. blyhked), v.i. [O. Icel. blika; M. H. Ger. blicken.] To shine, to glitter.
"The hlod hrayd tras the lody that blykked on the
- bliknen, v.i. [O. Icel. blikna.] To ohine, to grow pale.
"Thenne btykned the ble of the hryght sk wes ${ }^{\text {"- }}$
Early Eng. Allit. Poemw (ed. Morris). 1759.
- blin, *bly̆n "blyne, *ly̆nne, blin: nen, * blane (pret. blan), v.i. \& t. [A.S blinnan (pret. blun) $=$ to cease (Somner); blin, blina $=$ a ceasiog (Lye).]
A. Intrans. : To cease, to desist, to stop, to halt.
${ }^{\omega}$ Tull hem thal rald onon, or thal wald blyne.

B. Trans. : To cause to cease.
-Other God will thal noa havo
But thairlis for to blin, ",
sir Penny Chron
sir Penny Chron, S. P., i. 141
- blincle, v.i.\& t. [Bunk.]
- blincked, pa. par. [Blink, v.t.]
blind (1), *blinde, * blynde, *blend, $a$, \& s. [A.S., O.S., Bw., Dan., Dut., \&i (S. H.) Ger. blind; Icel. blindr; Goth. blinds; O. H. Ger blint ; cf. Lith. blendzas = blind, Lettish blenst $=$ to gee dimly, 0 . Bulg. bledu $=$ dim, pale, with tha A.S. factitive verb blendan $=$ to blind, to make blind.]
A. As adjective:
L. Subjectively: Unseeing.
(i) Literally. Of men or other beings possessed of bodlly eyes: Unable to see, destitute of sight, either from being born so or becsuse some diaease of or sceident to the aye has fatally injured its power of viaion.
begzing.": a cortala blitind man ant by the wayelde
(ii) Figuratively:

1. Of peraons:
(1) Not seeing or pretending not to see, selflove, or love for another obscuring physical or mental visinn.
"Tis gente, delicats, and kind
Cowper: 1 utuul forbearance.
(2) Intellectually witiont light, destitnte of understanding, without foresight (formerly had of spplied to the thing unforeaeen).
"Blind of tho futare, and by rage misled." Dryden.
(3) Destitute of that lllumination which
pringe from high moral or spiritual character.
aid mingrahle, know poot, and that thou nrt wrote
2. Of abstractions to a large extent personified:
(1) Of love, veneration, reppect, or other emotions personifted: Withont intellectual discerament.
"Her faxite he knew not, Love ha alwayy Bzind"
(2) Of elements, natural objects, dec, per sonified: Unconscious; unable to plan or conacionsly to work ont its own desting.

An intellectuai inistary exerecised
Oer the bitind elementa Wordroorth: Exemsion, bk vill
3. Of things. of needles (in a sort of punning sense): Without an eye, or with ons not easily seen.

## The emanller sort, which matrons ano, Not paite so bind

Not quite so bind na they
Conoper: A Manual more ameient
Coneper: A Manual more ancient than the are of
II. Objectively: Unseen.

1. So made that the light does not freely traverse it. Specially-
(1) Dark.
"Her threw into a dongeon doepe and bilind."
(2) Closed at the furthar eod. [Blimdcley, Blind-lane.]
"These tubez are pearly ys largo as crow quills and

2. Not visible or not easily fannd becanse concealed from view, whether naturally or by humau artifice ; or finally, because informa tion respecting it is withheld.
"Thare be also bind firea under otone, which fame not ont: hat oli belug poured apon them, they flanne
"To grievous and scandaloas inconveniences they
make themselven enbject, with whom any bitnd or make themselvon enject with whom any bind or
eacret ocraner is judged a fit house of common prayer." - Hooker.

I In many parts of England an imperfectly marked path is known as a blind path. Cf. the Lat. cacum iter.
3. Not planned beforehaod, unpremedi tsted, unintended, fortaftous.
Few-anon-and what they love or conld bave loved,
Though nocideot, slimd eontact, and the atrong
B. As substantive (formed by the omissio of a noun after the sdjective blind):

The blind: Blind people taken collectively.
"The blind receive their aight . . ."-Mate. xi. 6 .
If For the canses which produce blindness see Blininess. The number of blind average about 1 to 1,010 of the population, so that there are approximately 70,000 blind persona in the Uoited States. The deprivation of aight in an individual makes him attend to his other sedses which by continued exerciae become more acute. The intellectual development of the blind is not prevented by their infirmity nearly o mucb as it is in the case of the deaf, sDi tha list of blind men who have diatinguished themselves is s long one. When iuodern Christian philanthropy began to tarn special attention to the blind, it was thought enough to furnish them here sod there with an "asylum" [Blind Asvium] ; the extent to which they could be educated by proper mesns was not as yet understood. The able Valen ine Halny will for ever be gratefully remem bered by the blind, he having established the first school for their education in Psris in 1784. Two yesrs later he had books for their benefit printed in raised or embossed cha racters. In his footateps have followed Dir. Jas, Gnill of Edinburgb, Mr. Johe Alstone of Glasgow, Dr. How of America, Mr. Lucas of Bristol, Mr. Frere of London, Mr. Moon of Brighton, Mr. Wait of New York, and others. about 1848 the whole Bible was printed nt Glasgow in raised Roman chnracters, and in $1855-6$ the Rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., cdited $s$ sixpenny marazine for the benefit of tha blind.
blind-alley, blind alley, s. An alley which has no exit except by the aperture through which entrence was made.

## blind area, $s$.

Arch.: A space sround the bassment wall of a house to keep it dry.
blind asylum, 8. An asylum for the bind, propery a place where tha blind may obtain an inviolate place of refuge, which was all thast was originslly thought of in con-
nection with them ; now their education is a prinary ouject, though the word asylum is etill often retainocl of blind asyluma achcole for the hind, dc., one was founded in in Paris by St. Lonis in 1200. The first in Britaln was commenced st Dublin in 1781, the next in Llverpool in 1791. Othera have been built in the large cities of Grest Britain, snd in all the principal cities of the United States. In these the intellectual and industrial education of the blind has been very carefully attended to.
blind-axile, a. An axle which rune but does not communicate motion. It may form the axis of a slecve-axle. It le called also a dead-axle. It may, however, becomo 2 liveaxle at intervals. [Live-AxLE.]
blind-ball, s. A popular name given to various apecies of fangi belonging to the genus Lycoperdon, and epecially to $L$. bovista. (Britten \& Holland.) [Blinduan's Balin]
blind-beetle, s. A popalsr name for suy of the large lamellicorn beetles (Geotrupas stercorarius or others) which are apt to It egainst people.

## blind-blocking, e.

Book-binding: The ornamentation of bookcovers by the pressure of an engraved or composed block with heat, lut without gold-leaf.

## blind-bnckler, e.

Naut. : A hswse-hole stopper.
blind-coal, s. [Called blind because it producea no flame.] A mineral anthrecte. (Chiefly Scotch.)
blind-fish. 2. An eyeless fish (Amblyopoit spelceus), found in the Mammoth Cavo in Kentucky.
blind-gallery, s. A gallery without a window.
blind harry, * blind harrie, "blind harie, s.

1. Blindman's bnff. (Scotch.)
"And zume they play"d at blinad harria"
Iumble Beggar Herdut Collection, ii 20. (Jamimon.)
2. A fungus, the Putf-ball (Lycoperdion bovista), and other species.
blind-lane, s. A lans narrow, dark, and with only one entrance, so that it could easily escape the eje of a pursuer.


## blind-level,

Mining: A level or drainsge gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end snd ects as an inverted aiphan.
blind-needle, a. A needle without an eye. [Cf. A., 1. 3.]
blind-nettle, a. [The sppellation mettle is given to these plants because their bladee resemble those af the bettle proper, while blime inplica that they do not sting.] The naine given to various lahiate plants with the character mentioned in the etymology. Spec.-

1. The genus Lamium, and particularly the species Lamium album. [Lamick.]
2. Stachys sylvatica. [Stachve.]

## blind-shell,

Artillery: An empty or nuloaded shell, used only in practice.
blind-side, bilindstide, s. Thst side of one on which one's intellectual vision or one'e moral percepitions are weakest, and on which he may be most earily assailed.
"He is too great e luver of himelt: thia is one of his binndriues: the

- To get the blind side of a person: To assail ono on the blind gide with the view of gaining a favonr from him, if not even of deceiviug or cheatiag him.
blind-stery, s. [From Eng. blind, a., and story $=$ a floor.]
Arch.: A term sometimes spplied to the triforium as opposed to the clerestory-i.e., the clear atory


## blind-tooling, $\varepsilon$.

Pook-binding: The ornsmental impressions of heated toals non book-covers without the interposition of gold-leaf. (Knight.)
blind-vessel, s.
Chem.: A vsesel which has no opening in the side.
hind-worm, blindwrorme, ac [Engcalled from the smell size of its eyes.]. The


## BLIND-WORM,

English name of a reptile, the Anguis fragilis, formerly considered a serpeat, but now classed with the most aberrant of the jizards. 1t is more commonly called the Slow-worm. It is not venomons. It leeis on slugs. [Awruvis, SLOW-wORM.]
"There the niow bind-worm loft his silime
On the foet limbo that moeked at time." On the foet limhe thot moeked at tinue.",
blind (2), s. * a. [From blind (I), adj. (q.v.). in Sw. \& Dut. blind; Dan. blinde (Mil.).
A. As substantive:
I. Ondinary Languags:

1. Literally:
(1) Gen. : Anything which hinders vision by laterposing ao opaque or partially opaque body hetween the object looked at and the eye.
(2) Specially:
(a) A screen.
(b) A cover, a hiding-piace.
"So, when the watchfal ahepherd, from the blind, Wound with a radorn sbot the careless hind,"
2. Figuratively:
(1) Anything which obscures the mental or moral vision.
"Hardly anything io our converaation is pure and
genoine: civility casts, $b:$ ind over the duty, under the custounary words" - L'Estrange
(2) Anything which etands as a cover or pretext for aomethiog else; anything conapicuously pmot forward with the iotention of concealing something else hidden bebind it.
"Theso disconrses eet mopponition bet ween his
commands and decreen; making the one obind for the execation of the other."-Dr. Herry Aori: Decay of Plety.
II. Technically:
3. Corpentry, Upholstery, \&C.: A sun-screen or shade for a window. Bliods are of two kinds-inside and outside.
(1) Inside blinds: A window blind of the normal type, technically called a roller window blind, is a sheet of cloth dependent from a roller, and is used so as to cover the glass of a window and prevent people outside from seeing what passea within. It also prevents too bright eunlight from entering the room. A Venetian blind is a bind formed not of cloth but of iong thia iathe of wood, tied together, and within certain limits movahle they are generally painted green. Other Widdow blinds are made of wire-ganze, $\mathrm{p}^{\text {fr }}$ forated zinc, sce. There are also dwarf, spring, and other inside blinds.
(2) Outside blinds: The chief of these are Spsaiah, Florentide, Venetian, aud ahutter blinds.
4. Fortif.: The same as Blindage (fortif.) (q.v.). It is called also a blinded cover.
5. saddlery: The agme as Blanders (saddley) (q.v.).
B. As adjective: Pertainiag to a sereen or anything similar.
blind bridle, s. A bridle with blinds (Saidlety.) [Blinn (2), s., II. 3. Blinders.]
blind operator, s. An appliance for opening or clasing a blind from the inside, and holding it securely ilosed, fully open, or in any intermediate position which may be desired. (Knight.)
blind-slat, s. FFrom Eng. blind (2), and slat = a narrnw board desigued to connect two larger ones or to support something.]
Carp., \&c. : An ohlinuely set slat in a shntter, designed to throw off min while atill admittiog eolae light.

Blind-slat Chisel:
Carp.: A hollow chisel fnr cutting mortises in a conimon blind-stife [BLind-stile] to recelve the ends of slats.
Blind-slat Cutter :
Carp.: A machioe for cutting blind-alats
trom planks, finishing also their sides and ends.
Blind-slat Planer:
Carp.: A wood-planing machine with side and edge cutters, adapted to set upon a narrow olat onitable for Venetian bbnttars and blids.

Blind-slat Tenoning-machine:
Carp.: A machine for cutting tenons on the end of blind-glats where they are to enter the atiles of the blind. (Knight)
blind-stile, s. [From Eng. blind (2), 0 , and stile (ciarp.) = the upright plece in framing or panelling.]
Blind-stile Boring-machine :
Carp: A machlne for boring in blind-stiles the holes for the reception of the tenons on the end of the slats.

Blind-stile Machine :
Carp.: A machine for boring holes in e atile for elats or mortises, sometimes opacing as well. (Knight.)
blind-weaving, $a$. Pertaining to the weaving of a blind or acything eimilar.
Blind-weaving Loom:
Weaving: A loom with its warps far apert, and with an automatic device for placing
within the ahed the thin woollen slips which form the flling or woof.
blind-wiring, $a$. Wiring a blind.
Blinul-wiring Machine :
Carp. : A machiae for the ingertion of the atsples connecting a rod with a blind. (Knight.)

* blind (3), blinde, s. [Blende.]
blind, "blȳnde, * blȳn'-dy̆n, v.t. \& $i$. Mid. Eng. bllnden.] [BLiNd (I).]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit.: To deprive of sight by fatally in juring the eyes.


## Blinded Hike serpenta wheo they gase Upon the emerads viryin hlazi

Moore: The Five Worshippers.
II. Fig.: In any way to hinder perception. 1. Of physical vision :
(I) Subjectively: To dim or impede the vision of the eye by putting something in it.
"I, Blindect with my tears" ${ }_{\text {Tennyton }}$ A Drearm of
(2) Objectively: So to darken or cloud an object that the cye cannot see it distinctly.
" So whiri the sens, ench darkneas binds the sky.
2. Of mental vision :
(1) Subjectively: To darken the anderstaading: to blind the intcllectual perceptions, by sclf-interest, prejudice, or the deadening of moral sensibility through indulgence in vice.
"". . or of whoge hand have I received aly bribe to ${ }_{-1}$ binam xii sia therewth? and I will restore it you.
"Who could have thought that any one woald so for
have been bt inded by the power of lust?"-Bunyan: P. P., pt. it

TI In this sense it is sometimes used re flexively.
the violation of these is a matter on which
nee canal casily blind itself. . . ."-J. S. Mill:

(2) Objectively: To obscure or darken to the mind any object of intellectual perception.
"The state of the controversy between us he endeal
voured, with null hts arto to blind and contound."sumatee.
B. Intransitive. (Of the form blynde): To become faded or dull.
"That ho blyndes of hie in bour ther ho lygees."
Earl. Eng. Alit. Poems ; Cleanness (ed. Morribl j, 226 .
blind'-age (age $=\mathbf{i g}$ ), \&. [Fr. blindage from bliuder $=$ blind, in a military sense More remotely from Eng. blind, a. \& s.]
I. Saddlery: A hood to be cast over the eyes of a runaway horse with the view of stopping hirn.

## II. Fortification

I. A screen of wood faced with earth as a protection against fire
2. A mantelet designed to protect gunners at embrasures or sappers and miners prose cuting a siege. [Mantelet.]
blind'-ĕd, * blȳnd'ed, pa. par. \& $u_{0}$ [Blind, v.t.]
blima'-ěr, 3. [Eng. blind; er. In Fr. blinder (.Mil.).]

1. He who or that which blinds.
H. Harness-making. Pl. Blinders: Flaps shading the eyes of a carriage-horse on the right and left to prevent his Beelng properly on either alde. They are called also blinkers and winkers.
blind'fold * blind-felde. *bynd-fellen, v.t. [Eng. blind, and fold, a corruption or O. Eng. fyllan $=$ to strike, fell, hence th origiaal meaning was, to strike one blind.]
2. Lit.: To prevent one from seeing, and thus virtually render him temporarily blind by binding a cloth round his eyes.
hin on when they huad bind hotedad blio, they atruck him on the face, and asked hilu, sining, Prophesy.
3. Fig. : To deprive of mentsl or apiritual vision by the Iaterposition of prejudice, or in any simitar way.
"If ye will wincke in wo open and cleare light and
 -Tymdall: Worken, p. sil.
blind'-fold, "blyn-feld, "binde-fylde, *blind-fel-lyd, a. [Contracted from blindfolded (q.v.).]
4. Lit.: Having the eyes bandaged, so as to render them virtually "blind "for the time.

Through Soimy mands, through Tarras noosh,

2. Fig.: Not able to see cr foresee anything. "Fato's blindfold relgit the mtheist loudly owna,
bryden: Sunnn cuigue.
blūnd-fōld-ěd, $\times$ blynde-fold-od, pa par. \& a. [Blindfold.]

The ehrift is doae, the Friar is gone,
Blituufolded as ho came.
blind'-fōld-ěd-nĕss, s. [Eng, blindfolded: -ness.] The state of being blindfolded.
blind'-foldd-ẽr, s. [Eag. blindfold; -er.] One who blindfolds.
blind'-fold-ing, pr. par. [Blindfold. v.]
blind'-ing, " blȳni'-inge, pr. par., a., \& s [BLIND, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In eenses carresponding to thage of the verb.
I. As participial adjectlve. Spec.: Imparting actual bilindoese.
"You nimbie lightaiagk, dart your blinding flames 2. Fig.: Obscuriag physical, mental, or spiritual vision.
". . . through the midst of binding tears"
C. As substantive: A coating of sand, fine gravel, or anything similar laid over a newly paved road to fill the interstices between the etones. (Knight.) It is eometimes called binding.

* blind'-lĭnş, * blỹnd'-ling-is, "blind'linge, adv. [Ger. \& Dan. bliudlings. Eng. blind, and adv. suff. -ling, a nasalized form of -lice.] Having the eyea closed; hoodwinked.
" Quhen blyndlingis in the batall fey thay ficht.",
blind'-1̆, *blinde'-1̆̆, ady. [Eng. bilnd. blinde; -ly. A.s. blindlice.]
I. Lit.: Without gight.

2. Figuratively:
(1) Without proper thought or inquiry, implicitly; with implicit trust in the advice. judgment, or guidance of another.
 (2) Without judgment or direction.

blind'-măn, blind măn, s. [Eng. blind and man.] A man who is blind. (Liit. © Fig.) I Generally the two words, blind and man. are quite distinct, except in the compomds which follow. Bnnyan, however, combines them to makc a projer name.

3. [So called hecause it is believed in Sweden, 3. [So called hecause it is believed in Sweden Scotland, sce, that if its dust copiously enter the eye, blindness will result.] A sootch name for a certain fungus, the Common Putf ball. It has also nther names, as the Dovil's Snuff-box. \&c. [Blino-mall.]



## - Lyoopordon boviera. The Milind man's Ball. seot

Blindman's buff, s. [From Fing. blind; man ; and O. Eog. buff = s blow.] [BUFF.]

1. Lit. : A game in which a peraon has his oyes bandaged, and is required to pursue the rest of the company till he catches one. On nsming ths peraon caught, he is released, and the one hs has taken, being bandaged, becomes in turn the pursuer.
2. Figuratively:
(1) The sct, operation, or "game" of finding ones way in literal darkness.

- Diguisंd in all the mask of aight,

At biindmunis Buf to orope his why
(2) The closing of one's eyes against facts or arguments in a controveray.
"He imagioes that I shat my eyes agnin; bat eurely

thinks I never have my eyed opend man's een, s Een in scotch is $=$ eyes.] The ssme as Bund [Een in scotchis = (Scotch.)
blindman's holiday, s. Twilight, or ther the hour hetween the tims when one can no longer see to read or work, and the lighting of candles, \&c.
" What will not blind Cupld doe to the oight, which is his bitindman'st holiday."-Nashe: Lsnten stufe led. is hivijey), p. 68 .
blind'-nǒss, * blind'-nĕsse, *blinde'něsse, "bly'nd-năsse, * blȳnd-něs, s [From A.S. blindnes.]

1. Lit.: The state of being blind; temprary or permanent wsnt of sight.
If Sometimes blindness exists fron birth; at other times it is the result of disease at some period or nther of life. It may be produced by the severer kinds of ophthalmia. Many soldiers of the British army which, on the 8th and 21 st of March, 1801, fought the battles of Aboukir snd Alexandria, were seized with ophthalmia while in Egypt, and on returning home communicated the disease to turning home conts which had never been in Africa; regiments which had never been in consequencs lost their eyesight. msny in consequencs lost their eyesight. Mslignant small-pox can produce the same result: a large proportion of the blind men now in India were deprived of vision in this way. Patients become blind sfter fever, measles, hooping-cough, or convulsions, or through catsract, inflanimation of some part of the delicate machinery of the eye, violence sceident, or the decay of the system produced by old age. [For the treatment of the blind, see Blind (1), s.]
2. Fig. : Absence of intellectual perception, produced by ignorance, prejudice, passion, \&c. "Our feelings pervert our convictions by smiting us
with intellectual blindness."-Bain: The Emations

"It many be sadd there exists no limit to the bilind-

blínk, * blincke, * blenk, v.i. \& $t$. †Of obseure origin. Blenk is the oldest form, of which bink was an early occasional variant. Blink corresponds in its late appearance (c. 1575) ss well as in form snd sense with Mod. Dut. blinkenand Ger. blinken, which are equally obscure. It is conjectured that they nssslized forms of the stem blik $=$ to shine, but their late sppearance is not sccounted for. (N.E.D.)]
A. Intransitive
I. To shine, to glitter, to twinkle.
3. Gen. Of the suth or anything luminous, whether by inherent or refected light: To shine, especislly to do so for a brief period snd then withdraw the light.

When seven years were oame and gane.
The suo blinked tair oo pool sid stream.
2. Spec. Of the eye:
(1) Lit.: To give the eye the twinkling motion of anything glittering.
(a) To wink designedly or unintentionally through weakness of eycs.

So pulitick. ne il one eye
Upon the other were n spy
That. to trephut the one to thiok
The other mind, both strove to btink.."

* Hin figure such as might his aoul proctaim:

Pope: Hom. Hllad, Hit, il.
(b) To open the eyes, as one does from : slnmber.
"The king wp blenkit bastily.",
B.trbour, Fif. 2as, ME
(c) To take a momentary glance, even though the eys does not wink in doing so.
II Johnson Interprets blenk in the example quoted as meaning, to see obwcurely.

Brenk in this mirrour, man, and unend ;
For hotr thoo may thy
Bor holr thoo mas thy exampilt nee.",
Poems
Fith Ceat, p. 318.

(2) Fig. : To look with a fsvourable eys.
"All would zo well. if it might please God to bink hear continue there . -Bailih: Lett., i1. 117 Jamiason.)
II. To become a littles sour. (Used of milk. In Scotch phrase blezzed [Blezae]. It pro bsbly mesnt originslly turned sour by a blink or glesm of lightning, or, it may be, bewitched by the wink of some evil eye.) [B. 2.]
"I canns tell you fat was the matter wit [the nle, gin the Tort was
P. 3 ( (amieson.)
B. Transitive:

1. Purposely to svoid sseing, or at lesst sttending to, a particular thing, as if by winking st the moment when it was presented for observation, ss "to bllnk a fact
2. To bewitch, to dim. (See example under blinked.)
blíhic, * blytise, * blytalc, * blenic, s. \& a. FFrom blink, v. (q.v.). In Sw. \& Dsn. blink, s. $=\mathrm{s}$ twinkling, glimpss, besm, glsnce, or sparkle.]

## A. As substuntive

I. Literally:

1. Gen. : A ray, rays, or sparkle of light.
(1) A momentary glimpse or gleam of light dirsctly emitted by a fire, s candle, or other luminous body, or retected from sny surface. Ot dcawin swerdis sclenting io and frr Quharoo the eni blenkis betis clere."
"Gie me the blink $\mathrm{O}^{\circ}$ e caudle."-Jamieson.
(2) The reflection of light, not neeessarily temporary, from ths surface of a body.
T + Blink of the ice. Among Greentand whaters, Arctic navigators, dc.: That dazzling whiteness about the horizon, which is occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice. It is now more generally called the iceblink (q.v.). (Falconer.)
2. Spec.: The act of winking, a wink, or sudden glance of the eys, whether unintentionally or as a signal to some other person

"But trow ge that Sir Artharik commund could forbid the gibe e the tongue or the blink o the ef or
gar them gie me my food wi the look o thadneas that

II. Figuratively :
3. Of time
(1) A very briel period of time, tsking only sbout as long as the twinkling of an eye; s "twinkling."

For nluneteen days sad ninoteeo nlghts.
of sun, or mooo. or noidnight stern
Auld Durie never saw a blink,
The lodging was ane dark and dern."
(2) A short period, but by no means so brief ss that indicated under II. (I).
"A blenk, or blink, a twiokliog of hair weatber."-
"Since human life in bat a blinkt,
Shny human we thea its mhort joys siok.
Ramsay: Poems,
2. Of space: A short distance, a little way such as may be passed over in a "bliak" of time.

There cam' IAdder oot o P4fe,
A blink beyood Bal weary, \&c."
Jacobite Retica, 1. 2L." (Jamieson.)
3. Of mentalaction or emotion: A spiritual glance.

4. Of the Divine favour, or of worldly advan tage bestowed:
(a) A glance of loving favour from God.
(b) A gleam of prosperity during adversity.
"By this blint of tair weather lu sach $n$ sturme oi forrain assanits, things were again somewhat changed,
aud the Bruclaus eacourused. -Hume: Hiks. Doug.
p. 69 .
blinks): Boughs of trees used to barricade a path in a forest slong which deer are expected path in a forest slong which deer are exp
to pass. (Crabb.) [Comp. Blencher.]
B. As adjective: Blinking. [Blink-Eyen.]
blink-beer, s. Beer kept unbrosched until it is sharp.
blink-eyed, a. Having winklig eyes. Hearbes:
blifitr-ardi, s. [Eng. blink; and euff. -ard.] 1. Lit.: He who willingly, or from his syes being weak, "blinks," i.e., winks.
"Braynolese blynkarde that blowant the poio."
2. Figuratively:
(1) One who wilfully or lnadvertently falls to take notice of something pressented to his visw.
"Or was there something of fintanded antire in the brofeneor and seor aot 4 ulto the
(2) Anything the light of which is feeble and twinkling.
"In eome parta we see mang glorious and omioent
 einl.
bliniked, "blincked, pa. par. \& a. [Blinz, v.t.]
A. As pa. par.: See the verb.
B. As participial adjective:

1. Dimmed.

2 Evaded.
blyintr-ãr, s. [Eng. blink; er.]
I. Ondinary Language:
2. In the singular:
(1) In contempt: One who winke at the sight of dangera which lis cannot svert. (Scotch.) "Thore, ealze the blinkery!" $\begin{gathered}\text { Burns: Scoten Drink. }\end{gathered}$
(2) A peraon who is blind of one syi. (Jamieson.)
3. In the plurat:
(1) Literally: In the sense given undsr IL. Saddery (q.v.).
"On being preaed by her frienda eome time after the
Restoration to go to court, By no meak; mhe ehile Tour to the Lakees, vol LI, p. 15 t .
(2) Fig. : Adsvice to prevent mental vision. "Thirougb bitnkers of outhority."
reen: The Grotta
II. Saddlery: Prolongatious of a horse's bridie on either side, intended to prevent his seeing to the right and left or behind, and thus diminish the likelihood of his slyying st ima. ginsry danger or asserting his independeoce. Celled alao blindera and blinds. [1.]
 [Blink.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and particip. adj:: In senses corresponding to those nI the vsrb.
"Who hy a Btinking lamp connume the alght" Cotom : Ephom
C. As subst. : Ths act of winking.

The wmorous blenking
Chaucer: The Con
*blinking - ohickweed, blintins
ohickweed, s. A plant, Montia fontane. ohickweed, s.
(Prior.) [Blinks.]
blíniks, s. [Blink, s.] Water-chickweed (Montia fontana), and the book-nsme of the genus to which it belnngs, from "its half-closed little white flowers, peering from the axils of the upper leaves ss if sfraid of the light." (Prior.)

## * blïnne, v.i. \& t. [Bum.]

* blirt, v.i. [Probsbly onomatopcele] To make a noise in weeping, to cry. (Sootch.)

blirt'-ie, a. [From Scotch blirt = burst of wind snd rain.
Lit.: Gusty with wind sud rain. "0. poortith ie ia wintry day.

Tannahill: Pooms, p. 19. (Jamieon.)
blisch-en, v.i. [BLush, v.]
bliss, " blisse, * blěsse, * blis, * bly̆sse, * bly̆ss, * bly̆s, * blisce, s. [A.S. blis, blys From blithe = joyfui.] [BLTthe.]
I. Happiness of the highest kind, unalloyed felicity. Used -

1. Of heavenly felicity enjoyed by angels or ransomed human spirits. [Blissed.]
fiate, fät, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wẽ, wět, hëre, camel, hêr, thêre ; pine, pit, sire, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt


##  <br> That it the happle noulow whioh dos ponemene 2h' Elysian fialde and live in lasting bleter." <br> *. Ccioiha'r Day, 1123

2. Less forcibly: Of esrthly felicity enjoyed in certain circumstances.
(1) By man.

Btise is the mane in pubject or in king",
(2) By the inferior animals.

He leapt sbout, and oft did kis
I. Glory.

And king of bitegs in come sal he
What he the ling ot blestee that lace:
Mot Eng. Pealter (bet. 1300), Ps, Xxilil. (Mxiv.) 8,10
If Formerly it was at times used in the plural.
"Ther may no man hive partyt blisess tus." Chaucer: C. T., 0,51
I Obvions compound, bliss-producing.
"blisse (1) (pret blist ; pa. par. blissed, blist), v.t. [From A.S. blissian (i.) $=$ to rejoice (t.), to maka to rejoice (not the same as bletsian $=$ to bless.] [Bless.]

1. To fill with bliss, to make happy.
2. To bless.

Wheroin it written was and how he kuet
Wherein it writton was, and how himpoife ho silit." 3. To wave to and fro, [Bless (1), II.] (Lawson: Secret of Angling, 1652.) (Hallivell : Cont. to Laxicog.)

 [Blesnget.]
"Blyayd, havealy: Boatus
bTre'seca-1y̆, adv. [Blessentr.]

- blis-men, v.l. [From Dut. bleschen $=$ to quench.] To lessen.

blinsertil, * bliss-riul, a. [Eog. bliss; -ful.] 1. Of persons :
(1) Full of blias, as happy as it ia conceivable that one could be, or at least very happy. (2) Canaing bliss.

That bar that blifrul barne
2. Of limes: During which blis in, ii.s telt.
so pencoful uhalt thon ond thy buturul days.
Avd steal thyealf from lifs hy ulow decays."
3. Of places: Chsracterised by the presence of bliss.
(a) Generally: Characterised by bliss of any kind.

Firat in the fields I try the eilvan atrat
Nor blush to nport in
b) Pops: Patorals; Spring.
b) Spec.: Characterised by hesvenly bliss. "Bot none hhall gain the biafful pince," 4. Of lhings:
"If Loven sweet munic, and his blisesfat cheer,
Ger tonch'd your hearts, or molilif d y your car."
T Blissful vision: [Beatific Vision.] "The two audest ingredients in hell, aro depriva
tion of the atisfol vifion, and confusion of face"-
Hammond.

- Dliss-ful-head, * blys-ful-hede, Eng. blissful; -head.] The atste of being in hilss.
Pricke \&fe Conse, 7,838 .
blíss'-filu-1y, adv. [Eng. blissful; -ly.] In a blissful manner, very happily, felicitously. "But the death of Chriatinns is nothing elve but a

 blissful; -ness.] The state or quality of being blissful.

1. Of beings or persons: The state or quality ness bing bllssful; intense happinees, joyful uess.

2. Of limes, places, or things: The quslity of
being characterised by the presence of blisa, or of imparting bliss.

* blissien, v.l. [Blesss, v.] (Stralmann.)
"To bifirion mire dughethe."-Layamon, 19,041

$\dagger$ bliss'-lĕss, a. [Eng. bliss; -less.] Without bliss.


## , my blisiles lot" "-Sydnes : $\Delta$ readia

* blie'sotm, v.i. [O. Icel. blosma $=$ to be maris appetens, from blar $=$ a ram.] To be lustful, to be lascivious. (Coles.)
- blist, pa par. \& a [Blisse.]
blis'-tẽr, "blis-tre, s. \& a. [From O. Dnt. bluister $=$ blister. In 8 w. blasa $=8$ bladder a blister, from blasa; 1cel. blisa = to blow. Skest considers blister practically a diminutive of the word blast, in the sense of bwellin or blowing up. To a certain extent cognate also with Sw. blöddra; Dan. blate; Dut blaar, all $=$ blister ; sad with Eng. bladder (q.v.).]


## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally. (Borrowed from the medical and pharmaceutical uses of the word):
(1) A vesication on the humsn body or on the body of an animal. [IL. 1.]
" In this state shs gallopa, night hy night
O'er ladie' lipe who stright on kiaken dream
Which oft the angry Mah with bieter plague

"I found a grent blister drawn hy the garilick, but had it cut. which run $n$ good deal of water, but fillod again y next night.-Temple.
(2) An appliance for prodncing it. [II. 2.]
2. Fig.: Anything resembling a vesicstion on a plant, on a painted surface, on iron, or anything else. [II. 3.]
II. Technically:
3. Med.: A vesication produced npon the akin by sn externsl irritating application, or by the friction of something hard. But the special use of the term is for a vesication produced intentionally for medical purposes by the application of a blister-plaster, of which the virtue consists in the powdered "Spanish" or "bliater" flies acattered over the surface [2]. When this is first placed upon the skin there arises a aense of tingling and hest, followed by redness and lain, after which the cuticle rises into a vesicle or bladder filled with a watery fuid like the serum of the blood. On the puncturing of the bladder this at once escapes. In a few days the destroyed cuticle escapes. In a few days the destroyed cutice supplied by new skin. Such has its place supplied by new 8 kin . tend to
blisters by attracting blood to them tend withdraw it from morbidly gorged internal withdraw it from morbidly gorged internal organs in a state of inflammation, besicics
aetting up a second morbid action of which aetting up a second morbid action of which
the tendency is to connterwork the first, with great relief to the system. [Bleb, Pemphigus, Fegication.]
4. Pharm.: A vesicatory designed to act upon the skin. It is generally made of the Spanish or blister-fly [Beister-fly] powdered, mixed with lard and wax; the whole spread upon leather. It is commonly applied to the skin of the patient for ten or twelve hours.
5. Bot. : A morbid swelling like a vesication in a leaf, produced by the puncture or excavation of insects, or by any other cause.
"U Opon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a
B. As adjective: Producing vesications on the akin, as Blister-beetle (q.v.).
blister-beetie, s. The ssme as BlisterFLV (q.v.).
blister-fyy, s. The name for any "fly," using that term in its widest sense to designate any tlying insect. The more common bliaterflies are beetles, and they are in consequence sometimes called blister-beetles. Thst most frequently employed by medical men for raising bliaters on the akin is the Lytta vesicatoria, formerly called Cantharis vesicatorius. It feeda on the ash. It is indigenous in the South of Europe, and being among other plsces imported from Spain, is often called the Spanish-fly. [Blister-beetle, Cantraris, Lytta, Spanish-fly.]
blister-plaster, s. A plaster medically prescribed to blister the skin. [BLigTER, II.
2, Pharm.]

## blinter-steel, s.

Iron-working: 8teel of blistered sppearance rormed by roasting bar-iron in contact with carbon in a cementing furnace. Two anbssquent processes convert it into shear-ateel and casl-steel (q.v.).
bly'sterr, v.i. \& t. [From blister, s. (q.v.).]
A. Intrans. : To rise in veaications.

## If I prove honeymouth, jet my tongue buccer. And never to my red-loozd angor be

The trumpet any more."

## B. Transitive:

L. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(I) To raiss vesications on the skin, unintentionally, by burning ; deaignedly, for medi cal purposes; or in sny other way.
died howliug."-Witeman. thigha, but was too late; ha
(2) To raise smsll swellings like vesications on a plant.
meorcied drie no part of them [graffeal be zeene efther and blistered."'Holland: Plinie, bl. x vis. ch. 14.
2. Fig.: To injure, as the reputation, de.; to annoy, irritate the temper, as a blister scts on the akin.

Look, hero comea oue: $a$ gentiewoman of ming,
Who, falling in the aiws of her own youth,
Hath blister'd her report."
II. Technically: Shakesp. Neas. for Meath, iL. :
I. Med. \& Phar.: To producs vesications on the skin by mesns of s bliater-plaster, or to any similar way. [BListen, s., A. II.]
2. Bot. [Blistared. See slso 1., 1. (2).]
blís'-tẽred, pa. par. \& a. [Blister, v.t.]
I. Ord. Iang.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
II. Bol. : Hsving the surface raised, ao as to resemble the elevations on the blistered skir of an animsl.
blis'-tẽr-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Blister, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of raising vesications on the akin; the state of having them raised upon one'a akin.
"Blizering, capping, heeding are seldom of uno hut
the ldle nad intemperate." Spectator , No. 196 .
blis'-tẽr-wõrt, s. [Eng. blister; wort.] A plant-the Celery-leaved Crowfoot (Ranunculus sceleratus). (Lyte.)
blĭs'-tẽr- - y, $a$. [Eng. blistor; - $y$.] All covered with blisters. (Webster.)
blīte, s. [Blitum.] A name for varions plenta. 1. Amaranthus blitum.
2. The Good King Henry (Chenopodium Bonus Henricus.) (Prior.)
3. Various species of Atriplex snd other Chenopodiaceæ. (Britten \& Holland.)
If (a) Sec-blite: An English name for plants of the genus Suoeda.
(b) Strawberry Blite: The English name for plants of the genus Blitum. [BLITum.]
blithe, * blȳthe, * blith, * blyth, a. [A.S. blidhe $=(1)$ joyful, (2) single, simple, kind, (3) luxurious, lascivious; l cel. blidhr; Sw. blid = mild, propitious; Dan. blid $=$ cheerful, gay; Dut. blij, blyd, blyde $=$ joy ful, cheerful ; O. H Ger. blidhi = glad; Moeso-Goth. bléths $=$ merciful, kind.]

1. Of persons, or, indeed, of any sentient being: Gay, cheerful, joyons, merry, mirthfuI (a) Of the human countenance.
"We have always one eye fixed upon the connten-
ance of our enemies; and, nccording to the bluthe or heavy sapect thereof, our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dialike or approbation.
(b) Of man's thoughts, feelings, or
"(b) Of man's thoughts, feelings, or demeanour.
" Stole in among the morning's bither thoughte."
Wordicorth: Sxcursion, bi. 2
(c) Of the lower animals:

To whom the wily adder, blithe and glad ;
Empresa ! the way is ready. and not long...
Empress 1 the way is ready Hilton: $^{\text {and }}$ n. L., ble, ix.
2. Of things : Exciting, attended by, or asao ciated with gaiety, cheerfulness, joy, or mirth
"And the New-year blithe and bold, my triend,"
Tenneson: The Death of the Old Year.
I An old poet uses it for the adverb blithely Than doth the nyghtyngale hir myght
To make noyne, and eyngen blyther.
To make noyne, and eyngen biyther the Romathe
blithe, * blythe (O. Scotch), bli-then, - biy-then (O. Eng.), o.t. [Compare A.S. blithsian $=$ to be bliths or glad ; from A.S blidhe.) (BLithe.] To glsdden. (Prompt.Parv.)

* blithe'rth, a. [Eng. blithe; full $l$.] Full of gaiety; gay, aprightly, mirthful, joyous. (Minsheu.)
blithe'-1y̆, blith'-1y, Blithe-11ke, blithe-liche, adv. [Eng. blithe; $l y$. ln A.S. blidhelice.] In a blithe manner; gaily, cheerfuliy. [Bleyzv.]

And he here hitagten bilthelike. ${ }^{*}$
Sory of Gen. Exod. 1,424.

* blithe'-mēat, "blȳth'-mèat, a. [Eog. \& Scoteb blithe, add meat.] Tha meat diatributed anong thoae who are present at the birth of a child, or among the rest of the family.
- Triformis Howdie did her skill Taylor: S. Poonh, p. 3 . (Jamieson)
- blithen, "blythym, v.t. [BLithe.] To cheer, to make hapyy. (Prompt. Parv.)
blithe'-nĕss, *blith'-nĕss, *blith'nésse, s. [A.S. blidhnes.] The quality of being blithe; saiety, cheerfulness, sprightlinass, joyousness. (Digby: On the Soul, ch. iii.)
blîthe'-söme, †blith'-sôme, a. [Eng. lithe; -some.]

1. Of persons: Somewhat blithe; to a cartain exteut cheerful or gay.
2. Of things: Inspliring cheerfolness.
"Ou blithsome frolles beat, the Yout thifuls suains",
blithe'-8ôme-ly̆, adu. [Eng. blithesome; -ly.] In a blithesume mauner; cheerfully, gaily.
blithe'-sotme-něss, $\ddagger$ blith'-sôme-nĕss, s. [Eng. blithesome, -ness.] Tha quality of
veing hithesome. (Johuson.)
bli'-tüm, s. [In Fr. blette; Prov. bleda; Sp. bledo; Ital. blito; Mod. Lat. blitum; Gr. Bגicov (bition), $\beta \lambda \tilde{n}$ rov $(b \overline{e z t o n})=$ strawberry blite, or ammant hlite. Comphre also Ger. bivtkraut. [Bите.]
Bot. Strawherry Blite: A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiacea (Chenopods). The heads of the several apecies, when ripe, resemble wood-strawberries in colour and ajpearance. They are succulent, and were formerly used by cooks for colouring puddiogs. Locality, Southern Europe.
-blîe. adv. [BeLive.] Quickly. (Spenser: F. Q., 1I. iii. 18.)
bliz'-zard, s. [Prob. onomatopœic, influanced perhaps by blest.]
I. A storm (snow and wind) which man cannot resist away from shelter, which destroya herds of cattle, blocks railways, and generaily paralyzes life on the prairies add on the plains of the Uuited States.

2 A poser, a settler. (Bartlett. In his Dictionary of Americanisms, says that this is not known in the Eastern states.

A gentleman at dimuer naskod me lor a tonast; and auplogiug he maoant to have zome fon at ny exponze,


* blô, a. [A. S. bleo; N. Fris. bla; O. H. Ger. blao.] Blue, livid, palo. [BlaE, Bla.] (Story of Gen. \& Exud., 637.)
Dlo erye, blo erthe, s. White clay, potter's earth. (Prompt. Parv.)
- bloached, a [Blotched.] Spotted, variegated.
"Those les vee whose milddies are variegsted with
ellow or whito in spots, are called oloched." $\rightarrow$ Croker: Comph Dica.
- blōat (L), blōte, a. [Perhaps the same word as bloat (2), a.; perhaps from A.S. blat $=$ pale, livid (see def. I. Sense 2 may be from Icel. blautr fishr $=$ soft fish, i.e. fresh as opposed to dried fish; Sw. blot fisk $=$ goaked tiah. But, according to Dr. Murray, actual evidence of connection is wanting.]

1. Soft with moisture (\%), livid, pale (\%). (Early Eng. Allit. Poems in N.E.D.)
2. Sinoked, cured, or dried by amoking; only in the expression bloat herring.
"Like so many bloat herriggs newly thken out of
the chuwney."-Ben Jumeon. Masque of Augures.

- bloat (2), blouk, © blowte, a. (Probably from Icel. blautr $=$ aoft, Sw . blöl $=\mathrm{soft}$, yield ing, pulpy. In sense 2 possibly influenced by ing, pulpy

1. (Of the forme blout, blowte): Flabby; puffed, swollen. (N.E.D.)
2. (Ot the form bloat): Puffed with intemperance or aelf-indulgence.

$$
\text { "The bloat ling." } \begin{aligned}
& \text { Shukesp. : Hamlec, iii. } 4
\end{aligned}
$$

blōat (1), v.t. \&i. [Bloat (1), a.]
A. Trans. : To cure (as herrings) by placing them in dry aalt, aud then smokiug them over a flye of oak-chips for a longer or ahorter period, according to the time it is intended to keep them.
"I have more smoke in mar month than would blote
If occura most frequently in the past participle or as a participial adjective. [Bloated.] b. Intrans. : To become dry in amoke.

- blōat (2), * blōte (2), v.t. \& i. [Bloat (2), a.l A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To inflate with wind, to causa to awell, to make turgid.
"Of eplispastics, there are morne whtch. well and blows the
2. Fig. : To puff upas with unwonted commendation; to render conceited.

Then dann not. hut indulge his rude essays, Eacourage hini, Anc brout lim fop with praise, that ite may get more iryden: Hrologue to circe
B. Intrans. : To swell ; to grow turgid.
"If a person of a fircon constitution begins to blote, froma jelug
Arbuthnot
blōat'-ĕd (1), pa. par. \& a. [Broat (1), v.] Cured (as herrings) in the manner described under bloat (1), v.
" Blonted fish . . . are those which are half-dried. - вlоии.
blöat'-čd (2), pa. par. \& a. [From bloat (2), v. (q.v.).]
A. As past participle: In senses correapondng to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:

1. Turgid, swollen, puffed up.

And bloated "Apider."
2. Pampered.

Oh, there is aweetness In the mountaln sir.
Faso cain never hope to share.
3. Inflated with praise or with pride. Strange. that such folly, as lifto bloated man
blöat'-čd-něss, 3. [Eng. blouted (2); and auffix - ness.] The quality of being bloated ; a awelling of the cheeks, the stomach, \&c., from intemperate indulgence io the appetites, from disease, or other causes.
" Lassitude, Inziness, Hoatedness, and scorbutical
blōat'-ẽr, s. [From bloat (1), v. (q.v.), and suff. -er.] A dried herring; a herring prepared by being cured in smoke. Yarmouth is often prelixed to the word bloater, that seaport being the greatest seat of this industry in England.
blōat'-íng (1), pr. par. \& a [Bloat (1), v.] As stbst. : The act of curing herrings.

For herring in the nex are large and full.
But shraik in boating, and together jult."
Syltester: Tobacco Batered. p. 101.
blōat'-Y̌̈g (2), pr. par. \& a. [Bloat (2), v.]
blơb, blăh, s. [Blee.] (Chiefly Scotch.)
I. Anything tumid. Spec.-
(1) A small globe or bubbla of any kind, as a soap hubble.
"Oif thay be handillit, they melt away like ane blob
(2) A blister, or that rising of the skin which is the effect of a blister or of a stroke.
"Brukis, bylis, stobbis, and lilisteris."
(3) A plant, the Marah Merigold (Caltha palustris), or the Yellow Water-ily (Nuphar utea). (Britten \& Holland.)
(4) A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin.
2. A círcular apot; a spot, a blot, as a " blob of ink." (Jamieson.)
blob-lipped a. Tha same as BlobserLTPL (q.v.), (Jomoon.)
 ure, : Dlo-byr, s. [BLOBBEA, BLEB.]

1. A bubble.
"Blober npon water (or brbblel, boucolilis."-Paifer

- 2 A medusa (?).

There swimmeth also in the sea a round dimy sub-
stance, called a blobber. - Carow.
blobber-lip, blobberlip, a. Having a thick, blubbery lip.

Thes make o wit of their insipid friend,

- His blobdertips and beet 'elirows commend."
Dryden: fudenah set.
blobber-lipped, blobberlipped, a Having tumid lips; thick-lipped. Used-

1. Of man or the higher animals.
" Hin person deformed to the hlghest degree ; Aat
nosed and blobserlipped. $-L^{\prime}$ Eutrangs
2. Of shells."
"A blobbertipped shell seemeth to be kind of mas sol."-Greac.

* blŏb'-bit, particlp. a. [From blob, e. (q.v.).] Blotted; blurred.

* blŏb'-tāle, s. [From blob, a corruption of blab, v., and Eng. tale.] A tell-tale; a blab.
 Wiulianne, pt. u ., $p$ at.
* blo'-bure, " blo-byt, s. [Biobber.]
bloce, a. [Fr. bloc = a block, lump, . . '] Block, a.]
I En bloc. [Fr.] In lump, altogether, in mass; without separating one from another.
"Mr. Dodson strongly dissuaded the Hovse from accopting the the
March 23, 187e.
blŏck, * blok (Eng.), block, "blocisa *blok, Bloik (Scotch), s. \& a. [IA Sw. \& Ger. block ; O. M. Ger. bloch; Dan. \& Dot. blok; leel. blegdhr; Flem. bloc; Pol. kloc; Russ. lcel. blegdhr; Flem. bloc; Rol. kloc; Russ. plakha; Wel. ploc, plocian, plocyn, plocynan= a block, a plug; Gael pluc a a lunp, a butnp,
a jumble of a sea ; ploc $=$ any round mass, a jumble of a sea; ploc $=$ any round mass,
junk of a atick, a potato-masher, a larga clod, a very large head; Mr. ploc = a plug, a bung. Cognate with break end plug (q. v.).]
A. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) Gen.: A masaive body with an extended surface, whether in its natural state or artifcially amoothed on one or more aides.
watery visten aty hage card round Jnto our own plateld Watery vista a huse charying
Quincey: Works, 2nd ed., 1.10 .1
(2) Spec.: A thick riece of timber, Iron, of other material more or less shaped by art ; as-
(a) The massive plece of wood on which criminals were formerly mutilated or be headed

(b) Squared timber, as for shipbuilding.
'Thus,' sald he. ' will wo huild this hip;
Lay ziunre the slocks urion the atip 'R
(3) In the same aeose as II. 1. (q.v.).
"Thangh the block 14 occasionilly lowered for the
inspection of the curious, the hirds Inspe:tion of the curious, the hirds hava
the nest.--Cooper: A Fale, Junc, 179 .
(4) The woolen monld on which a hat formed, or by metonymy the hat itself. [II. 5.].
ever weare his talth hut as the fanglon of hin hat; it
ehanges with tbe next block." Shakesp: Huch Aevo, the
(5) A row of buildings connected together without the interruntion of streets, open spaces, or semi-detached edifices.
T Goodrich and Porter conaider this sense American; but it has become naturalised. in England.
"The new warehouses of the Pantechnton, Bel!rave

2. Figuratively:
(1) Of things:
(a) An obstruction, a hindrance, an impediment, or its effects; as a block on the railway, in the streets, is one of the ahafts of a way, in the
entert therefore infirmity mast not be a block to odr enterialumeut."-Bunyan: $P$. $P$.. pi ii
rate, rat, tare, amidst, whãt, fâl, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, oĩr, marine; gö, pŏt


## (b) A schems, a contrivauce; generally ased

 In a bad sensa. (Scolech.)
## cankirrit blorte"

(c) A bargain, agreement. (Scolch)
"This christian eoonjunetion-abone all conjumcHoueshindis me and theo to deale truelie in anolioblocks
To haue with our hrother. - Rolloek: On i Thess. p. 178) (Jamiceon)
(2) Of persons:
(a) A atupid person.
spenk ! (b) An obstinate person, one impossible to move.

All conslderationn united now in unging mo to mate no mare of either rhetoric, tallow, or logic, apon Quincoav: Wrorise (zad ed.), p. 67 .

## II. Technioally:

1. Mech.: A pulley, or a syatem of pulleya rotating on a piatle mounted in its frame or


BLOcks.
shell with lts band and strap. The pin or pintle of a block of pulleys is the axis or axle. It passee through the bushing of the ahell and the coak of the sheave, and is generally of iron. The sheave or wheel ls geaerally of lignnm-vite or of lron, and has around its gorge. It has a bushing, called a coak, around the pintle-bole. The space between the sheava and its block, through which the rope runa, is cailed tbe swallow or channel. It answers to the throat of some other machiaes; the pass in a rolling-mill. The shell, pulley-frame, or body of the block is mada of a tough wood, or aometimes of iron; it has one or two grooves, called scores, cut on each end to retain the strap which goee around it. Tha shell ia hollow inside to receive the sheave or sheaves, and has a hola through its eentre to receive tha sheave-pin, called the pintle; this is lined with bronze or gun-metsl, called a bouching or bushing. When the ehell is made of one piece, it is called a mortise-block; when more than one are employed, it is terned a made block. The side plates of the ahall ara cheeks. The strap, strop, iron-binding, gromcheet, or cringle, is \& loop of Iron or rope, eneircling the block, and affords the meana of fastening it in its place. The hook of ironetrapped blocks is frequently made to work in a swivel, so that the several parts of the mpe forming the tackle may not hecome "foul" or twisted around each other. (Knight.)

There are many kinds of blocks, as a pulleyblock, a fildile-block, a fish-block, a Al-block, a
heart-block, a hook-block, \&c. See these words.
art-block, a hook-block, \&c. See these words.
ove through it, for hoisting or obtaining a parcbase. [Tackle]
2. Sawyers' work: One of the framea on which an end of a $\log$ rests la a saw-mill.
3. Carp. : A square pisce of wood fitted in the re-entering angle formed by the meeting edges of two pleces of board. The blocks are glaed st the rear and strengthea the joint. (Knight.)
4. Wood-cutting: A form mada of hard wood, on which figures are cut in relief by means of knivea, chisela, \&c.
5. Hat-making: A eylinder of wood over Which a hat or bonnet is shaped in the process of manufacture.
6. Saddlery: A former or block on which a piece of wet leather is moulded by hammering or pressing.
7. Military:
(a) Short piecea of acantling, used for elevating cannoo and supporting them in position a ahort distance from ths ground, or in assiating in their transfer from higher to lower levels, and vice versa. Theas are deaignated as whole, half, and quarter blocka, and have a nniform leagth of twenty and width of eight fiches, thair respective thickness being eight, four, and two inches. (Knight.)
(b) The term is used also as part of the compound gin-blocks (q.v.).
8. Falconry: Tbe perch on which a bird of prey lo kept.
9. Cricket : The epot whare the etriker places his bat to guard his wicket; also called blocknole. [Guard.]
10. Hairdressing: A barber's block $=a$ atand for a wig.
B, As adjective: Pertaining to or resembling a short, thick, lump of wood or other material. (See the compounds which rollow.)

## block-book, s .

Printing: A book priuted not from movable typea, but from engraved blocks, each one forming a page. Block-printing had loug been known [Block-phinting] before the art was used in the preparation of books. In lished his Speculum Humane Salvationis with blocks ; the Biblia Pauperum, published early in the fifteenth century, waa also a block-book. A the fifteenth century, was also a block-book. and block-books were auperseded. [PRINTINo.]
block-brush, a [So named because used by butchera to clean their blocks.]
Her.: A bunch of the plant called Butcher's Broom (Ruscus aculeatus). It ia borne by butchera in the lasignia of their company.

## block-furnace,

## Metal.: A blomary.

## block-letters, s. pl.

Printiag: Type of large size cut out of wooden blocks. Block-letters, or wooden type, are generally made of cherry, cut endwise. They are made of alzee from two or three-line pica up to 150 -Han pica, more than three-line pica up

## block-letter catting-machine, $s$.

 A machine for cutting block-letters. (For various forms of them see Kaight's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics.)
## block-machinery, block machi-

 nery, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$Mrech.
Mech.: Machinery for cutting, shaping, and adjusting the "blocks" to be associated with "tsckles" in the navy and in merchant vessels. In A.D. 1781, Mr. Walter. Taylor of Southamp-ton took ont a patent for such machinery, ant from bis works on the Itchen supplied the navy with all the blocka it required for more than twenty years. Abont the heginning of the present century, Mr., afterwards Sir Mark Isaubart Brumel, constracted an improved machine, or rather aerles of machines, for block-entting, mortiaing, ehaping, scoring, drilbng, \&c., which being adopted by the government, led to their becoming their own block manufacturers at Portsmouth, and turning out the most beautifully-made and adjusted articles in numbera amply sufficient to supply the whole navy, without assistance from any private firm. The machines used for dressing the shells of the blocks are (1) a reciprocating cross saw, (2) a circular cross-cut saw, (3) a reciprocating ripping saw, (4) a bor-ing-nachine, (5) a mortising-machine, (6) a corner-saw, (7) a shaping-muchine, and (8) a
scoring-muchine. A reciprocating, a circular, soord a crown saw are used for roundiag the sheaves and boring the centre hole. There sheaves and boring the centre hole. There
are, besides, a coating-machine, a drillingmachine, a riveting-machine, and a facing-lathe.

## block-printing, $s$.

Printing: The art or process of printing fron hloeks instead of from movable types. It is supposed to have been invented by the Chinese about A.D. 593. It has been loug employed in calloo-printing in that country, as well as in India. Arabia, and Egypt. In Europe the same prucess was adopted for printing playing-cards, and during the first half of the \#fteenth centnry books were prir-
duced by means of hloek-printing; they were duced by means of hloek-printing ; they were hence ealled hlock-books. [BLock - sook.]
Now block-printing is used for printing cotton cloth or praprinting is used or Two stares of progress in the method are to be traced. First the pattern was dabbed upon the colour and impressed by hand upon the material, which lay upon a table before the workmin. When the pattern wos in several colours. different blocks of the same aize were employed, the raised pattern in each being adapted for its special portion of the design. The exact correspondence of each part, as to poaitioa, was seeured hy pins on the hlocks, which pierced
amall holes in the material and indicated the exact position. Noxt, an Improved oystem by Perrot was introduced, in which the calleo passed between a square priam snd three eapassed between a square priam sind three engraved blacka, bronght in appeeition to three impresslona therapon in snceession. Each block was inked after each impression, and the cloth was drawn through by a winding cylinder. The blocka were pressed against the cloth by springs. Perrot's syatem did twonty times as mnch work in an heur as that which lt all but diapleced. Now block-printing has been superseded by cylinder or rollerprinting, which works tweaty times as fast as erea Parrot'e method. (Knight.)

## block-system, block system, s.

Railway Travelling: A mathod of eignalling apecially deaigned to prevent collisions between trains travelling on the same line ot ralis. The route to be traveraed la divided into small mections by telegraph boxes erected at intervals. Let A D in the fig. be a portion of anch a line
with aignal
$\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D . Let $t^{\prime \prime}$ and $t^{\prime}$ be two traina both moving in the direction of the arrows. If $t^{\prime \prime}$ overtake $t^{\prime}$ there will be a collision, but the block-aystem prevents this by setting the danger-signal at $\bar{B}$ againsi the train $t^{\prime \prime}$ till $t^{*}$ has passed C. Then the danger-gignal la set at Cagainst train $t^{\prime \prime}$ till $t^{t}$ has passed D, and ao in succession. If the ayatem is properly worked two trains are never for a moment in the same section of the railway, and cammi. therefore come lato collision.

## block-teeth, s.

Dentistry: Two or mora teeth mada in a block carved by hand.
blook-tin, s. (Eng. block, snd tin. In Sw. blocktenn; Dat. bloktin; Ger. blockainn.]
Comm.: A name given to an impure tiu cast into ingots. When the metsl is allowed to cool gradnally the upper part is the pureat, the impurities being contained in the lower part. Biock-tin contaias iron, arseoic, lead,
block-wood, blockwood, s. An unknown wood, presumally antable for being carved into blocks.
 to Lexicog.)
block, v.t. [From Eng. block, A. (q.v.). InSw. blotkera, blockera; Dan. blokere $=$ to block up; Dut. blokkeeren; Ger. blakiren; Fr. bloquer; Sp. \& Port bloquear; 1tal. bloccare.]

1. Literally:
(I) To shut up ao as to hinder egress or ingress; to obstruct. (Dryden: Sjanish ingress; to obstruct. (D Myden:
(2) To block a bill in Parliament is to give notice of opposition and ao to bring it within the operation of the Standing Order, which, subject to certain exceptions, provides that " no order of the day or notice of motion be taken rifter half-past twelve at night, with respect to which order or notice of motion a notice of opposition shau have been priated on the notice paper."

- In Cricket : To stop a ball dead withont attenpting to hit it.

2. Figuratively:
(1) To plan, to devise. (Scotch.) [T (2).]
$\because$ The committee appointed for the Arat blocking of
(2) To bargain. (Scotch.)
"Efter that ha had long tyme boocti.
Log. Bp. St. Androis Pooms, 16 th cent., A . 384 . (Jamieson.)
TI (1) To block in:
Art: To get in the brosd masses of a picture or drawing.
(2) To block out: Roughly to mark out work afterwards to be done.
blocc-kāde', s. [From Eng. block; and suftix -cule. In Sw. blockad; Dan blokioule; Dut. blokkoule; Ger. blockade; Fr. biocus (a contraction, accordiag to Littré, of Ger. blackhaus; 0. Ger. biocl-his)=a blockade; Sp.
bloqueo; Port bloqueio; Ital. blocculura.] I. Mil., Naut., © Ord. Language:
3. Gen.: The act of surrounding a towa with a liostile army, or, if it be on the sea-
coast, of placing a hoatile army around its landward side, and ahipe of war in front of ita sea defances, ao as if possible to pravent auppliea of food and ammunition from entering it by land or water. The object of auch an inveatment is to compel a place too strong or eatmenl defended to be at once cartured or 100 well do touren
"It seemed that the siege must be turned into
blockade"-Mrocaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.
I. Almost every aiege invulves a blockade, but In a aiege, properiy ao called, military approaches are pished on against the place with the view of ultimately capturing it by assault, whereas in a blockade no assault i contamplated. Most of the sieges of antiquity were only blockades.
4. Spec.: The lnvestment of a place by sea, to prevent any ships from entering or leaving to prevent any ships from entering or leaving introduced by the Dutch abont A.D. 1584.
II (1) To break a blockade: Forcibly to enter blockaded port, if not even to compel the naval force investing it to withdraw
(2) To raise a blochade:
(a) To desist from blockading a place.
(b) To compel the investing force to do so.
(3) To run a blockcde: Surreptitiously to enter or leave a blockaded port at the risk of being captured.
II. International Maritime Law: A3 a block ade seriously interferes with the ordinary commercial right of trading with every place international law carefully limits its operation the principle adopted being this: that belli gerents are not eutitled to do anything likely to incommode neutrals more than it benefit themselves. Noutrals are therefore entitled to disregard a hlockade except it be pffective, that is, unless the town be invested by a fleet sufficient to prevent the ingress and the exit of vessels. When on the 21 st November, 2806 the Berlin decree of Napoleon I. declared the whole British lslands in a state of blockade that blockade, being ludicronsly ineffectiye, was illegal; ao also, though to a zomewha less cxtent, were the British ordera in Counci of the 11th and 21st November, 180 A , which placed France and all its tributary states in a atate of bluckade. The retaliatory Napoleonic Milan deeree of 27 th December, 1807, extend ing the previously announced blockade to the British dominions in all quarters, laboured to still greater cxtent under the aame defect More effective, as being more limited in area were the blockadea of the Elbe by Britain in 1803 , that of the Baltic by Denmark in IS48-9 and 1864 and that of the ports of the 1s48-9 and st, Confederate be fornally notified before it is enforced, perbe fornally notified before it is enforced, permission being granted to neutral vessels then to depart, carrying with them any cargo which they may already have on board; when it terminates, its cessation ahould also be formally daclared. Any one running a blockade does so at hia own peril; one's own government cannot by international law protect him from forfeiting hia vessel with its cargo and his liberty, if he be captured by the blockading fleet.

## hlockade-runner, 8

1. Of things: A vessel used for the purpore of trading by sea with a blockaded town.
2. Of persons: A man engaged in trading by sea with a blockaded town.
blockade-running, s. The art or occupation of trading by sea with a blockaded town. During the American Civil War of 1861-1865, many of the British cngaged in blockade-running, attempting to enter Richmond and other harbours of the Confederate inond and
blŏc-kā'de, v.t. [From blockade, a. (q.v.). see also BLock, $v$.
3. Ord. Lang., Military, dc.: To surround a town with troops, or, if it be a seaport, to surround its landward portion with troops. and place ships of war in front of its harbour, ao as to cut off all supplies from the garrison and inhabitants till they sursender the place.
effectiasi1y the approaches were closed, and the town vol iv., 437.
4. Fig.: To obatruct the passage to anything. Sometimes ludicrously.

bľcked, pa. par. \& a. [BLowk.]

- blбcix'-ẽr, "blðx'-õr, s. [Eng. block; -er.] 1. One who hinders the progress of anything, an obetructive: apecif., one who blocke a parlamentary bill.

2. One who plana or accomplishee a bargain; a broker. (Scotch.)
"Oure coueraus Lord, ec, mnderatanding of the irude and frequent anvese committed by many of his Acts Ja. VI., 1621 (ed. 114), p ब14. (Jamienon)
bľcer'-hĕad, s. [Eng. block; head.] A person, with a good deal of exaggeration, said to be as destitute of understanding as if his akull enclosed a hlock of wood in place of hemispheres of brain; 8 dolt, a fool, an ass, a atupid person.

- The Christien hope ie-Whaltor, draw the cork-

If I mistake not-Blockhoud I witt a a fork! !
Cowoper : Hope
blǒck'-hěad-ěd, a [Eng. blockhead; ed.] Having such a mind as is posseased by blockhead; stupid, dull.
"Bays a blockheaded bog, these are villainous crea-
I九ck'-head-ism, s. [Eng. blockhead; -ism.] The procedure or characteristics of a block head.
theugh now reduced to that state of block
blŏck'-hěad-1y̆, a. [Eng. blockhead; -ly.] Like a blockhead.
"Soma mere elder-hrother, or nome blockheadly hero." blŏck'house, $\dagger$ blŏck'-haus (au as ow) [Eng. bloch = a thick, heavy hass of wood and house. In Sw. blockhus; Dan. blookhuus; Dut. blokhuis; Ger. \& Fr. blockhaus. 1
Fortif. \& Ord. Lang. : A small fort built of heavy timber or logs, and with the sides loopholed for musketry, or if it be sufficiently large and strong, with ports or embrasures for cannon. It may be built square, rectangular, polygonal, or in the form of a cross. If more than one storey high tha upper atorey may

project over the lower an ss to obtain a flre directly downwards. It is generally aurdirectly downwards. It is generally aurrounded by a dof that it may be more difficult to set on its roo

But wben tbey had passed botb irigate and blockrouse without being chatlenged, their splrits roue."
block'-in-cöurse, s. \& a. [Eng. block; in; course.] A term uaed only in tha aubjoined compound.

## block-in-course masonry,

Masonry: A kind of masonry which differs from ashlar masonry chiefly in being built of smatler stones. The usual depth of a course ia from aaven to nine inches.
block'-ling, pr. par., a., \& s. [BLock, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle and participial adjectire: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive
L. Ordinary Language: The act of ahutting up or obstructing; the state of leing shut up or obstructed ; obstruction. [Brock, v. |i. 2.] by blocking of trade
II. Technically:

1. Leather-working: The process of bending leather for boot-fronts to the required shape. [Camping.]
2. Bookbinding: The art of impresaing a patterm on a book-cover by a plate or associa-
tion of toola ander pressure. It is called blind or gold blocking. In the latter case, block.
3. Carpentry: A mode of securing togetis ar the verticai anglea of wood-work. Blocks of wood are glaed in the inaide angle.

## blocking-course, 8 .

Architecture : The apper course of stones or brick above a cornice or on the top of a wall.

## blocking-down, 8

Metallurgy: The art of adjusting eheet-metal to a mould or shape. Thia is done by laying above It a thick piece of lead, and striking the latter by e melliet or hammer. Thia mode is aometimes adopted to bring a plate partially to shape before awagging it between the dies (Knight.)

## blocking-kettie, 8 .

Hat-making: A hot bath in which hata are aoftencd in the process of manufacture, so a to be drawn over blocka. (Knight.)

## blocking-prees, 8 .

Bookbinding: A bookbinder'a acrew-press In which blocking is perforned. It has iess power than the embossing-presa, which ope rates with large dies, being used for orna mentation, requiring but a counparatively amal pressure. The die is adjusted in the apper bed or plate, and is heated by means of gasjets coming down through a cavity at its back. The book-covers are introduced seriatim upon the lower bed hy the operator, who by a turn of the handle brings the upper bed down with a gentle and equable greasure, fixing the gold eaf, when thia is employed, upon the aurface previously prepared for the purpose. A boy, who assists, removes the auperfluous portions with a rag, which becomes thoroughly satu rated with the precious metal in the courae of use, and is sold to the refiners. (Knight.)
blöck-İsh, a. [Eng. block; -ish.]

## 1. Of the nature of a block

2. Stupid, dull, wanting in Intellect.

Mockike Alotery;
Bockith Ala
th Hector.

3. Rude, clamay.
"The forms of our thought [wonld be] blockish."-
blŏck'-1sh-1y̆, adv. [Eng, blockish; -ly.]
In a blockiah manner, atupidly, with deficient intellect.
 ioniy in this 80 necessar
of Berat: Serm., p . 48 s .
bľck'-Ish-nčss, s. [Eng. blockish; -nese.] The quality of being blockiah, stupidity.
" Betug dulk, and of incurahte bockithnes, bo be came a hater of vir
blơok'-līke, a. [Eng. block; -like.] Like a block. stupid.
"Am I twice sand-blind! twioe so near the blesaing
-blod, blode, s. [BLoon.]

1. A child.
 2. A living being.

*blode-wort, s. [Bloodwont.] A plantPolygonum Hydropipe
(Britten \& Holland.)
blo-di, "blody, a. [BLoonr.] (Wright: Spec. of Lyric Poet., 62.) (Stratmann.) (Promph
blœ'-dite, * blö-dite, s. [In Ger, bledit. Named after a chenist and mineralogist Blöde.]
Min.: A mineral classed by Dans with his hydrous aulphate. Colour, fast red to biut red or white; fracture, splintery. It occurs massive or crystallised. Comp. : Sulphate of soda, $33 \cdot 34-45 \cdot 82$; sulphata of magnesia 33.19 to $36 \cdot 66$; water, $18 \cdot 84-2200,8 \mathrm{c}$. It ie found in the old World at Ircht and near Astrakan, and in the New World near san Juan at the foot of the Andes. (Dana.)
bloik, *Blok, s. [BLock, •] (Sootch.) (Dong.: Virgil, 148, 4.)
sāte, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt

 (Prompl. Parv.)
 blama = mstal, a msss, a lúmp (Somner and Lye) [BLoom (2)]; and suffix -ary.]

Matallurgy: The flat forge in an fronwork through which iron passes after having been melted from the ore. The pig-iron having beeo puddled sud balled, is brought to the hammer or squeezer, which makes it into a bloom. [BLoom (2).]

- Dlome, s. [Bloom.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* blom-yn, v.i. [Bloom, v.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bloma, a. [Blank, a.] (Relig. Antiq., i. 87.)
* blono'-kĕt. "blơi'-kert, a. [Of doubtful origin. Perhsps from ths aams source as blenket (q.v.).] Grey.

Bloncket liveryes: Grey coats.
Our bloncket liveryes bene all to sadde
For thilike saueseason, when allis yciadd
blond, blonde, a. \& s. [In Dut. blond; Sp. blondo $=$ fair, fisxen ; in Das. blondine $=\mathrm{s}$ femsle with light-coloured hsir. In Sw. blonder, s. pl.; Dan. blonde (sing.); Ger. blonde 8p. blonda are $=$ blond-lace. All from Fr. blond, $\mathrm{adj} ., \mathrm{m} .$, blonde $=\mathrm{fsir}$, flaxen, white of conplexion ; blond, s., m. $=\mathbf{a}$ fiaxcn colour, a man or boy with faxen hsir ; blonde, s. f. $=$ a girl or woman with fair hsir; blond-lace. Prov. blon, blonda $=$ lair of complexion. Compare A.S. blonden feax = mixed hair, grey haired (Bosworth), from blonden = mingled. Professor Skest, however, thinks that the Fr. blond may be altered from Fr. blanc = white. [Blank.]
A. As adjective: Fair or light in colour.

1. Of hair.
"Tha brown in from the mother, hair, The blond 18 Irom the child."
Londfellow: The Two Locks of Hair
2. Of the complexion, which is usually light when the peraen is fair-haired. [Sanoulve] B. As substantive:
3. Of persons: A fair-haired person, hence a person of light complexion. [A. 2.]
t 2. Blond-lace (q.v.).
blond-lace, s. [So called from its colour.] A silk lace of two threads, twisted and formed in bexagonal mesbes.

I Obvions compound, blond-lace-maker.

* Blondir, * blond-ren, v.i. [Blunder, v.]
* blo-mease, s. The same as Blaeness (q.v.).
* blonk, * blonke, * blonkke, * blonk, Blunk, s. [A.S. blonca, blanca $=\mathrm{a}$ wbite horae; Icel. blakkr $=$ a horae.] A steed, a horse. (Scoteh.)


## Syn greoma that gay is, On blonks that brayis

Foems Etin., 1821, p. 221. (Jamleson.)
II See Gawayne and the Green Knight, 434.

* blonket, s. [Bloncket.]
* blont, a. [Blunt.] (Spenser: Shep. Cal. viii.)
* bloo, a. [Blue.] (Prompt. Parv.)
- blooc, s. [Block, s.] (Prompt. Parv.)

Motod, "Blooder, bloud, " blûde, "blûd, * blôd, *blôde (Fing.), blûid, blûde (Scotch), 8. \& a. [A.S.. blod $l=$ blood; Icel. blod $h$; 'sw. \& Dan. blod; Dnt. bloed; 'McesoGoth. bloth: Ger.blut; O. H. Ger. pluot, ploot. Said to be connected with A.S. blowan, geblowan $=$ to blow, bloom, A.s. blowsom, or geblowan $=$ to blow, bloom, blossom,
Hourish, but tins is by no mesas certain.]
A. As substantive:
I. Otdinary Language:

1. Literally: The fluid circulating by mesns of veins and srteries throngh the bodies of man and of the lower animals. [1I. 1.] "For the ilife of the flesh is in the blood: and $I$ have
givenit to you upon the altar."-Lev. xvil. in 2. Figuratively:
(1) Lineage, descent, progeny.
(a) Of things: Lineage, descent; specially
royal or noble descent, high extraction.
A 1 what an happineas te it to find
A iriend of our own blood, a brother kind $\begin{aligned} & \text { Watisar. } \\ & \text { Wa }\end{aligned}$

If Formerly it might in this senss have a pliral.

## 

't(b) of persons: Child, progeny. (In this sense generally combined with lesh.)
"But jet thon art my fleah, my blood, my daughter."
I A half.blood: A half-bresd.
(2) Temper, passlons; or one in whom thess are prominent.
(a) Of things: Temper, passions.
"The Furitan blood wea now thoroughly up."-
(b) Of persons: A person of hot temper; : man (in most cases young) of fiery character; one brave, but unrestrained by prudence or perhspss even by moral princlyle, snd from perhsps even by moral princlyle, snd from
whom in consequeace violence may in times of excitement be expected.
"The newe put divers young slooda into euch a fury
"The aubbassadors were uot without peril to bo outno the nembensand
maped."
Bacoon.
(3) Life; the vital principle, especially with referencs to the taking away of life. Hence closely allied to (4).
" 8hall I not therefore now require his blood of
(4) The shedding of blood or its conssquences.
(a) The shedding of blood; the taking of life swsy, especially in so uulawful manner; murder.
"Blood follows blood, and through thelr mortal apan,
解 bloodier acts conciude those who with blood began.
(b) The atooing deatb of Christ.
":- . the shood of Jesus Chist his Son cleanseth us
(c) The responsibility of shedding blood, sacrificing a life, or the soul.
"Yorr blood be upon your own beade . . ."-Acts
T The price of blood: Reward or retribution for shedding it, or for taking a lifs.
"It is not lawiul for to put them into the treaury
(5) Any liquid resembling blood in colour or in some other obvions character. (Used especially of the juice of a fruit as the grape.) ": grape:-"And thou didst drink the pure blood of the
TI With some simili
the communion is the secramis, the wine in the communion is the sacramental symbol of the blood of Cbrist.
"And he sidd unto them. This in my blood of the new
tastament, which is shed for many."-Mark xiv. 24.
3. In special phrases, the word blood having the same signification:
(1) As in A. I. I.

Flesh and blood: Humsn nature. [Flesh.] Bor fleah and blood hath not revealed it unto
but my Father which is in heaven."-Mut. xvi $7 \%$.
(2) As in A. I. 2. (a).
(a) A prince of the blood: A prince of roysl extraction, not one raised to the dignity of prince by law or mandste.

Give ns a prince ". They will almost
(b) Thakesp. : Troll $\&$ Cresth, His $s$.
(b) The blood-royal: Royal descent.
(3) As is A. I. 2. (2)
(a) Bad blood: A feeling of snimosity towards one.
(b) In cold blood: With the passions unexcitsd, coolly, and therefore, presumably, with more or less deliberation.

(c) In hot blood: With the passions excited " Upon a frieud of minge ; who. in hot blood.
As in A I (3) Shakesp. : Timon, ini. 5
(4) As in A. I. 2 (3).
*For his blood: Thongh bis life depended upon it. (Vulgar.)
"A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not, Yor his blood
LEurange.
II. Technically:

1. Physiol.: The red circulating finid in the bodies of inan and the higher snimals. It is formed from chyle and lymph when these substances are subjected to the action of oxygen taken into the lungs by the process of inspirstion. It is the general mstcrisl from which all the secretions sre derived, besides which it carries swsy from the frams whatever is noxious or superfiuous. In man ite tempera-
ture rarely varies from $86^{\circ} 6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=98^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., but in birds it sometimes reaches $42^{\circ} 8 \mathrm{C}=109^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. The blood in reptilse, amphibla, and fishes, sud the circulating fluid in the invertebrata, is cold, that ia, in no case more than s jittle above the temperature of the surrounding mcdium. The tamperseture of the surroundich conduct the blood out from the beart are called arteries, snd those which bring it back again veins. The blood in the left-hand sids of the heart and in the srteriss, called arterial blood, is bright red; that in the right side of the hesrt and in the veins, called vemous blood, is blackish-purple. Viewed by spectrum analysis, the hemoglohin of arterial blood differs from that of venous blood, the former being combined with oxygen, and the istter being deoxidised. The film of the two also differs, besides which carboole scid predominates in the gaseons matter held in solntion in ths former, and fres oxygen in the latter. The density of blood is 1.003 to 1.057 . Its composition in 1,000 parts is as follows :-

| Water | $780 \cdot 15$ to $785 \cdot 58$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Film | $2 \cdot 10$ " $3 \cdot 57$ |
| Albumen | 65.09 " 69.41 |
| Colouring mstter | 133.00, 119.68 |
| Crystallisable fat | 2.48, 4 , 30 |
| Fluid fat | 1.81 ,', 2 27 |
| Extractive matter of uncertaio kind | 179 , 192 |
| Albumen, with sods | $1.26,1201$ |
| Sodium and potassium chlorides, carbonstes, phosphates, and sul- | 8.37 " 730 |
| Calciun and magnesium carbonates, phosphstes of cal- | $2 \cdot 10,1 \cdot 48$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { cinm } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { oxids } \\ \text { irong, } \\ \text { ferric }\end{array}\right\}$ | 210,12 |
| Loms | 240 , 2.59 |

Blood has a saling and dissgreeable taste, and When fresh, a peculisr smell. It has an alksline re-sction. It is not, as it appesrs, homogeneous, but under a powerful microscope is seen to be a colonrless fluid with little ronnd red bodies called blood-discs or blood-corpuscles, red bodies called blood-discs or blood-corpuscles,
and is few larger ones called white-corpuscles and \& few larger ones called white-corpuscles
floating about in it.
[Bloon-disc, Corpuscle.] floating about in it. [BLoow-DISc, Corruscle.]
When removed from the body and allowed to stagnate it separates into a thicker portion called cruor, crassamentum, or clot, sind a thinner one denominated serum. [See these words.]
"The slood is the immediste pabuium of the tissues
its composition is nearly or entirely identical with
 2. Law:
(I) Whole blood is descent not simply from the ssme ancestor, but from the ssme pair of ancestors, whilst half blood is descent only from the one. Thns in a fauily two brothera who have the ssme fsther and mother stand to each other in the relation of whole blood, but if the mother die, and the father marry agsin and have children, thess stsud to the offspring of the first marrisge only in tis relation of half blood. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., cb. xiv.)
"According to the common law of England in administratiuns
(2) Corruption of blood is the judicial stripping it of the right to carry with it up or down ping it of the right tocarry with it ap or down its purifcation or restitution is in it the restoration to it of the privilege of inheritsace. storation to it of the privilege of
(Ibid., ch. xv., bk. iv., ch. 29, 81.)
B. As adjective: Of lineage or pure breed, and presumably of high spirit or mettle.
a a pair of blood hornea."-Times. Sept. 8, 1876 .
I Obvious compounds : Blood-besotted (Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., v. 1, Globe ed.), blood-bespotted (Ibid, Todd, Schmidt), blood-desiring (Spenser: Ruines of Rome; by Bellay, xiil), blooddrenched (Webster), blood-dyed (Everett), bloodlike (Jodrell), blood-marked (Webster), bloodpolluted (Pope), blood-spiller (Quar. Rev.), bloodspilling (Dr. Allen), blood-stream (Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 11),
blood-band, * blode bande, s. $\Delta$ bandage to stop bleeding.
Vorte Arthure (ed Brock binde, or thi bie change."-
blood-baptism, 8
Theol. \& Ch. Hist.: Baptism by means of
blood, i.s., by martyrdom. If any one who had not been baptised shawed his firm falth ln Christianity by dying a martyr's death rather than renonnce it, the early Christians regarded bin as if be had been beptized, his death being held to be the equivalent of baptisn. (Coleman.)
Dlood-besprinkled, a. Besprinkled with blood.

+ blood-boltered, a. [Eng, blood, and brltered, pa. par, of balter, $\mathbf{v}$,. in the eense brucred, pa. par. of batter, $\mathbf{v}$, in the eensa
of to tangle, to mat. 1 Matted or clotted With blood; having the bair clotted with blood.
"The blood-bolterd Banquo smiles apon mee."
blood-bought, a. Bought with blood; echieved through the ascrifice of life,

blood-brother, s. A brother by blood, as contradistinguished from a brother-in-law brought into that relation by marriage.


## blood-cemented, $a$.

+1. Lit.: Cemented by blood.
2. Fig.: Cemented together in political or other feeling by being of one blood, or by having sbed their blood in a comman enterprise.
(Educing good from tll) the battlo gronn'd,
Ere, bloodeemented, Anglo-serona ment.',

## blood-colour, s.

Her.: Sanguine, It is distingaished from bloody, Her. (q.v.).

## blood-colonred, a.

1. Coloured by means if blood.
2. Of the colour of blood. (Webster.)
blood-consuming, $a$. Consuming the blood, preying on the blood. (Used of sighs.)

- Mifht liquid tenra, or heart-offending groana

blood-corpusole, s. [Conpuscle.]
blood-descendants, \& Descendants from the blood of a common ancestor. (Used of nen or of the inferior animsls.)
 Npecter(ed. 103), ch. 1., p. 3n1.
blood-disc, s. The same as Bloon-conpUsile [Curfuscle.]
to it ithe chaorain particles, the blood-ditock. Which tust Phys Anat. i 60 .
blood-drinking, $a$.

1. Lit.: Drinking blood, in the sense of absorbing it or being soaked with it.
"In this detested, dark, slood-drinking pit,", Shateal : Tit. And.,
2. Figuratively:
(1) Preying on the blood.

Look pale as primaruse with blood slek winking gronns. (2) Bloodthirsty. shakayp.: 2 Howry Vi., iil 2 As cogoizance ot my blood-drinking hate", it
Shakerp. : 1 Hen, VT.,
blood-drop, s. Adrop of blood.

blood-drunk, a. Drunk with blood. (More.)
blood-extorting, a. Extorting blood; foreing liood from the person. (Used of a screw, Possibly \& thumb-screw ?)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Watches, bioodexetted wourting screwa } \\
& \text { cowper: Negreis Con }
\end{aligned}
$$

blood-flag, s. A red flag, as a symbol of bloodshed.
" For a sheet of eame. from the turrethigh, aved, tike a blood-flug, on the sky."
Scate : Lay of the Laut Mitul rel, ili 29.
blood-friend, s. [Bloodfrienn.]
blood-frozen, a Having the blood frozen, in a literal or figurative seoge.
" Yet oathemore by his bold hartie speach
Could his blood frowen hart emboldeoed hoo Spenter : F. Q., L. ix. 25.
blood-grass, s. [Eng. blood; and grass.] Vet. Med. Bloodyurine : A disease of cows, said to be brought on when they are changed from one kind of pasture to another, (Ayr: Surv. Suther.) (Jamieson.)
blood-gont, a [ [Eng, blood, and gout
From Fr. goutle $=$ a drop.] A drop of blood.

blood-guiltiness, $\&$ [BloodaUlitiNESS.]

Blood-happy, a. Happy in having shed or in lapping blood. (Used of a hound which has seized its prey.)

- Brood happy, hang at his fair fotting cheot
blood-heat, 8. The ordinary heat of blood in a healthy human body. Arterial is one degree warnuer than venous blood. in msn the latter stands at $98^{\circ}$ Fahrenhelt, In ferce inflsumation it rises to $105^{\circ}$. In some continued ferers it la $102^{\circ}$, whilst in the cold fit of ague it falls to $94^{\circ}$, and in cholera to $90^{\circ}$.
blood-horse, s. A horse, the lineage of which is of the purest or best blood.
blood-hot, blood hot, an As hot as blood at its ordinary temperature in a healthy buman body.
*blood-iron "bloode-yryu, s. $A n$ instrument for letting blood or bieeding.
"Bloode yrym, apprn in Bledynge yryn."-Prompt.
blood-letter, s. [Bloodemter.]
blood-letting, pr. par. \& \& [BLoodLettino.]
blood-money, blondmoney, a The price paid for blood.

blood-name, s A national name.
"The blocd-wame of the bulk of the popalation"-
blood-offering; \&. An offering of blood, literally or figuratively.

Roelgnd , as II lifo's task wero oer
Its last blood-aforino amply paili"
Llood-particle, : The same as a bloodcorpuscle or blood-dise [BLood, Conpuscle ] "If a fragment of a frog's muscle, perfoetly fresk, be
 Anat, i. 16.
blood-pudding, s. [BLoodpupnino.]
blood-recelving, a. Receiving blood or, figuratively, receiving the atonement.

blood-red, a. \& 8
A. As adjectire:
I. Strictly: Red with sctual blood, or of the precise colour of blood.

Or on Vlttoris's boodred plain,
Moet had thy deeth-bed beea."
2, More loosely: Of a red which may poetically compared to that of blood, but is in reality much less bright.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { d-red eag! } \\
& \text { Byron: Cor }
\end{aligned}
$$

Thll the transparent darkaess of the sky
Flush to a blood-red wantle in their hine"
Flush'd to a blood-red mantle in their hou"
Hemans: The for est sanctua
B. As subst.: The colour described under $A$

But those scaris of boocherd shall be relder, betore
Alyron: Childe Haroid, h. 12.
blood-relation, s. A relation by blood, ihat is, by descent.
"Evea If they left no chlldren, the tribe would still Nan, vol, $h$, ph L. ch. v, p 16 L . Darain: Deacent of
blood-shaken, bloodshaken, a Shaken with respect to the blood; having the blood shaken or $1^{\text {uut }}$ in commotion.
"They may, bloodshaken then.

blood-sized, a. Sized with blood.

- Tell him if ha r the blood-tiz'd feld Iny swoin,

Showing the eua his teeth, grioning at the mionn,
What you would do..
blood-sparin, 8. A disease of horses. (Ash.) [Spavin.]
blood-stain, s. [Bloonstain.]
blood-stained, $a$. [Bloonstainfi.]
blood-swelled, a. swelled by blood distended with blood; blood-swoln. (Webster.)
blood-swoln, a. Swollen or awelled with blood; blood-swelled. Used-

## (1) of the eyes.

## 

(2) Of the breast.

- Eo bolfa that Ared Herctia Moed -moln bremat
blood-vessel, s. [BLOODVEssEL_]
blood-warm, a As warm as the blood lukewarm. (Coles.) [Blood-HEAt.]
blood-won, s. Won by blood, or by the expenditure of life. (Scott.)
blood-worthy, $a$. Worthy of blood deserving of blood in the sense of capital punishment. (Webster.)
blood, v.t. [From blood, e. (q.v.)]

1. Literally:
t(1) To bleed, to take blood from
$t(2)$ To stain with blood.
And, scarce secure, reach ont thelr spears ninp, Axid slood their polnts to prove thoir partueriblp is
prydem: Fablez 2. Figuratively:

- (1) To excite ; to exasperate.
"By this means mattera grew moro exarperata; the blooded ane agalust nouber. "-Bacon : Henry VII.
(2) Ta Inure or accustom to the sight or tn the shedतing of blood. (Used of soldiers, of hunting-dogs, \&c.)
"It wan moat important too that hin troopa ahould
blбod'-Xd, pa, par. \& a. [BLoov, 0.]
bldod'-flowrex, \& [From Eng. blood, and Hower.]
Bot.: The Englieh name of the Hemanthus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Amaryllidscese (Amaryllids) The allusion is to the brilliant red flowers. The species, which are mostly from the Cape of Good Hope, are ornamental plants. [Hzemanthus.]
blood-triĕnd, blood friend, s. [Eng. bloon, Jremh want $=$ relation, relative, kineman, kingwomsn : Ger. blutfreund.] A relation by
blood.
"The laird of Haddo yelds to the earl Marischal. Spalding. h. 1gĩ. (Jamiteton.)
blöod'-guillt-i-něss ( $u$ gilent), \& [Eng. bloodguilty; ness.] The state or condltion of being bloorguilty (q.v.).
1i. 14. Deliver me from bloodguiltinem, O God."-Pralm
blóod'-guill-tyy, an [Eng. blood; guilly.] Guilty of bloodshed, or responsible for bloodshed or murder


## That hoodguilitg man,"

Southey: Joan of Arc, ix, 24
blotod'-hounnd, s. [Eng. blood; hound.]
I. Lit. : A variety of hound or dog, so called from its ablity to trace a wounded animal by the smell of blood which may have fallen from it. It has large, pendolous ears, a long curved tail, is of a reddish-tan colonr, and stands abont twenty-elght inche higlt The breed is not now often pure. It was formerly employed to track out mosstroopers on the English1 and Scotch bonders, deer-stealers, escaped prisoners, and other fugitive delinquents. There are other sinbvarictics, specially the Cuban bloodhound, nsed in the Maroon wars in Jamaica during the last century, as well as more recently against escaped negro slaves in the swamps of Virginis before the abolition of Amarican slavery; and finslly the African bloodhonod. used in hunting the gazelle.
"The parlehres were required to keep aroodrounds for the purpase of hur
2. Fig.: One who relentlessly parsnes an opponent ; an officer of tha law.

- Hear this hear thls, thou trillone of the peoplal

Thou zealoun, ${ }^{\text {publick }}$ bloodhound, heas and melt
Dryden
blood-1ed, a. [Bloody, v.] Stained with blood from spurring.

$$
\text { "To breathe his bloodied horsa," Shakesp,i } 2 \text { Hent }
$$

Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1
blood'-1-1y̆, adv. [Eng, bloody; -ly.] In a bloody manner, to the effusion of blood; sanguinarily.

 bloody.
(a) In the sense of being besmeared or tained with blood.
"lit will manifeet itmilf by its booddmonif Sot mameBlarp: Surgery.
*(b) In the sense of being disposed to shed blood; cruelty.
"Buyer. hishop of London, hy his lato oboodinems Le Neve: Litise of $B$ Lhopan $p t=1, p$ sit
Mtod'-Irig, pr. par. \& \& [BLood, 0.]
As subslantive: (I) The sct of bleeding.
(2) A bluodpudding.
"Sounc kinds of menta, as awingo fiewh or bloodingn."
blotod'-lĕss, * blơod'-lěsse, a. [Eng. blood, and suffix-less $=$ without. A.S. blodleas; Dut bloedloos; Ger. bluiloo.]

1. More or less literally:
(1) Without blood. Appiied to the cheeka in some diseases, or to all parts but the heart in a dead body.
${ }^{4} 1$ win not abrink to seo thee with a bloodless Inp and
(2) Without effusion of blood; without laughter.

> But bearty, with a blooders conquest, find A weloome sov'reignty in rudest mind.".
2. Fig. : SpiritJess.
"Thou bloodless remonnt of that royn blood."
blöod'-lĕss-1y̆, adv. [ENg. bloodless; -ly.] in a bloodless manner; without effusion blood. (Byron.)
-blôod-lět, v.t. [A.S. blodldetan $=$ to let blood.] To let blood. Chiefly in the present participle bloodletting (q.v.).
blood'-lět-tẽr, " bloode latare, s. [A.S. blod lótere.] One who lets blood; a phlebotomist; a aurgeon; a medical man.
"entloode latare: Fleobotomator . . ."-Prompt. Pary.
"This mischisef, In aneurisms, proceedeth from the

blóod'-lĕt-ting, pr. par. \& s. [BLoooler.] A. As present participle: In a sense corropondiog to that of the verb.
B. As substantive: Tha act, process, or art of taking blood from the arm or from some other portion of the body to allay fever, or to effect some similar end. This may be done by the lanect, without or with cupping-glassea, or by means of leachea. It is now toueh more rarely resorted to than was fonnerly the case.
"The chple is not periectly nessiminted into blood by its circulation through the longs as is known by
experiuents in blood-leting."-Arbuthnot: Aliments.
blöod-puld'dǔng, s. [Eng. blood; mudding. In Ger. blutpudding.] A pudling made of blood, suet, \&c. [BLACK-pudDino.]
bltod-rāin, s. [Eng. blood; rain.]

1. Gen. : Rain nearly of the colour of blood, and which many of the unscientific guppose to be actual blood. It arises either from minute plants, mostly of the order Alga, or from infusorisl animalcules. It is akin to red snow, which is similarly produced.
2. Spec.: A bright scarlet alga or fungus, called Palmella prodigiosa, sometimes dcveloped io very hot weatiar on cooked vegetables or decaying fungi.
"The colour of the bloodrain is so beartiful that
attempta have been innde to nue it an a dye and with etterapte have beem made to nse it na a dye and with
some success: and coutd the plant be reproaluced with some success; and outlo the plant be reproduced with any constancy there seems jittle dount that the of Botany (ed. 1866), i. Ros.
bltorl'rôot, s. [Eng. blood; root.]
I. Ord. Lang. In the Sing.: Various jlints.
3. In Britain: The Tormentil (Potentilla Tormentilla.) (dn Scot. \& North of Englund.) (Britten \& Holland.)

## 2. In America:

(1) Sanguinaria canadensts.
(2) Geum canadense. (Treas. of Bot.)
II. Bot. In the Plur. (Bloodroots): The Bngliah name of the endogenoua order Hxmodoracee (q.v.). (Lindley.)
blod'-ȟ̌d, * bloud'-shedd, s. [Eng. blood;-shed.] The act of shedding blood.
Apectally-

| 4. A murder. And this no wold, and to numatchable prove a domily bloodkked bute e lect." Shatoop: $A \operatorname{ing}$ John, iv, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

2. Slaughter in war, rebellion, \&c.

$\dagger$ blơod'-shěd-dẽr: s. $^{\text {[Eng. bloodshed ; er }}$ or, blood; shedder.] Ona who sheds Dlood.

tblood'-sihěd-düng. \& [Eng. bloodshed; -ing.] I. The act or operation of ahedding blood.
"Thene hande are freo sham guilitiena bloodehodding."
3. The stata of having one's own blood shed. thris dying for Master and only Savlour Jesus Christ, by his precious bloodshedhing he bath obtained for "-Communion Service.
bldod'-shǒt, a. [Eng. blood; shot, pa, par. of shoot.] With blood shot into it. (Used eapecially of the small tubular vessels of the iris when injected with blood.)
"Blood-shot his eyes, his nostrile spread."
$\dagger$ blood'-shð̆t-tĕn, $a$. [Eng. blood, and M. Eng. shotten, standing in tha sama relation to shot as gotten to got.] The same as BLoodвнот (q.v.).

* blóod'-shơt-tĕn-nĕsen, s. [Eng. blood; shotten; -ness.] The state of being " blood shotten," i.e. bloodshot.
blotod'-snāke, 3. [Eng. blood; snake.] The English name of Hzmorrbus, a genus of Snakea. (Ash.)
blood'-mtāin, s. [Eng. blood; stain.] A stain produced by blood.

blסod-stāined, a. [Eng. blood; stained.] tained by blood.
(a) Literally:

Turaing the learee with stood-stain'd hande."
(b) Figuratively:

Shrotided in Serotinnd e blood-stain's plaid, ware her mountaiu-warriors iaid.
blöod'-stick, s. A losdad stlck, used by veterinary surgeons, for striking tbeir lancet or fleam lnto $a$ vein.
blood-stone, \%. [Named from the amall spots of red, jasper-like blood-drops which it contains.]
Min.: Heliotrope, a variety of quartz. Dana places it under his Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz and the sul-variety Plasiua.

+ blóod'-strānge, bloud strange, s. $\mid$ Eng. blood. strange can scarcely be from Lat. stringo $=$ to bind, though the meaning answers well enough. Dr. Murray suggests a Ger. *but strenge, but there ia no evidence of its use.] A risuunculaceous plant, the Common Mousetall (Myosurus minimus). (Lyte.)
blöod'-sŭck-ẽr, s. [Eng. blood, snd sucker.] 1. Lit.: Any amimal which sucka blood, such as leeches, gusts, gadilies, \&c.
"Thus the femaies of oertain files (Culledds and Tabanduse) are bloou-\&keters.-Darwin: Descent of 2. Figuratively:
(1) A person with a propensity to ahedding blood; a man prone to cruelty.
"The nobility cried out upon him that he was as (2) A money-lender who inancially ruins his debtor by charging him an extortionate rate of interest.
blöod'-strels-İhg, $a$. [Eng. blood; sucking.] 1. Lit.: Sucking blood.

2. Fig. : Preying on the blood.

blod'-thirset, s. [Eng blood ; thirst.] Thirst for blood
"It war not bioodehirac, nor lust, nor revelige ness for hulpelled them. Wat it was avarice, groedi-
blơod-thirst'-ī-něss, s, [Eng. blood; iniraty; -ness.] The quality of feeling a certain zest in shedding blood, or st least in crue deeds.
 [Eng. blood, and zhirsty.]
A. As adjecilve: Eager to shed blood; do lighting in sanguinary deeds. Used-
3. Lit.: Or man or of beings, real or imaginary.
"… and one of the mont boodeniroty of Baxrelny' 2. Fig.: Of things personified.

And, high advauncing his blood-eniretie binde. Sponeer: F. Q., I. vili. 16.
B. As substantive (formed by omitting the nomin after the adjective bloodthirsty): Peopla delighting in bloodshed.
"The bloodihirsty hate the uprigbt."-Prov. Ixix. 10
blbod'-trēe, o. [Eng. blood; tree.] A Euphorbiaceous plant, Croton gossypifolium. (Treas. of Bot.)
blóod'-चěs-sẹl, s. [Eng. blood; vessel.] Ona of the numerous vessels, great or small, in the buman or animal frame, which convey the blood through tha body; an artery or a vein. "Blood, the raiinal fuid coniained In the tubea
called froin their office blood sesteane
${ }^{2}$ blöod'-wite, "blood'-wit, "bloud'veit s. IA S. blódwite = a fine for drawing blood by \& blow or wound; blod $=$ blood, and wite $=$. . a fine to the king for a violation of the w.] [Wite.]

1. English law: A fine for ahedding blood.
2. Seots law: A riot in which bloodshed took place.
blôod'-wood, s. [Eng. blood; wnod.] Various sluruls or trees of which the wood may with some latitude be called blood-red
3. In Jamaica: Gordonia hemutoxylon.
4. In Victoria: A Myrtaceous tree, Eucalyptus corymboza.
5. In Queensland: Another Myrtaceous tree, Eucalyptus paniculata.
6. In Queensland \& Norfolk Island : Baloghia lucida, a Euphorviaceous plant with a bloodred sap, which oozes from the tree if incisions be made in it, and is a pigment of an indelible charactcr. (Treas. of Bot.)
blōod-wort, * blodo-wort, *blödwurte, * bloud-worte, s. [A.S. bloduyrt, blodwyrte $=$ bloodwort, knot-grass (Bosworth); Dan. blodurt.]
7. Of British plants :
*(1) A kind of Dock, Rumex sanguinets, called by llooker \& Amott the Bloody-veined Dork. (Gerurde, Coles, ec.)
(2) The Biting Peraicaria (Polygonum hydro piper).
"Some call it Sanguinary or bloudvorte, beeause it
(3) The Elder-tree (Sembucus ebulus) (Lyte). It was called also Dene's Blood.
(4) Tbe variety of Dutch Clover (Trifolium repens), which has deep-purjle leaves. (Withering.)
(5) The Common Ybrrow or Milfoil (Achillea millefolium.) (Britten \& Holland)
8. Of foreign plants: Sanguinarice cana densis, one of the Papaveracex (Poppyworts) The English nsme is given because the plant when wounded io any part discharges a bloodred fluid. The root is tuberous and fleshy there is but one leaf from each root-bulb, ani one acape with a solitary fiower, which is very fugacious. It is abundant in the backwoods of Canada, where the ludians stain themselves with the juice.
TI Burnet Bloodwort. [Bunnet.]
blood'-y̌ (1), * bloud'-dy, * bloud-ie * blod'-y, * blod-yc, * blôdi (Eng.), blēed-乌̆," blûd-y̆ (wotch), n. \& culv. [Eog. blood; -y; A.S. bloliy ; SW. \& Dan. blodig; Dut. bloedig; Ger. blutig.]
A. As adjective:
L. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally. Of persms or things:
(1) Stained with blood.

A Turkish "The year before
Ahd were the bpailis hoorl hath triod.
The verdure fles the bloody sod.'. Nazeppa, if
(2) Attended by the shedding of blood on a arge scale.



##  <br> 2. More figuratively : <br> (1) Of persons:

* (a) Related by blood, nearly akjn.
"They are iny blody brethran, quod pieres, for God
(b) Cruel, delighting in bloodshed.
art in bioody mant thaken in thy mamischiet, because thou
(2) Of communities: Characterised by the
extensive prevalence to them of bloodsbed.
"Wo We to the aloody city! it is all full of lies and robbery."-Nah. iil. 1 .
(3) Exceasive, atrocions, deaperate. Often used as a mere intensive, esp. with negative. (The origin of this nse is not clear. Dr. Murray conneets it with BLOOD, 8., A. I. 2 (2) (b).)
* II. Her. : Gules. [Bloody band.]
-7 This differa in colour from sanguine.
*B. As adverb:

1. In a hloody manner, in a sanguinary way, ith effusion of blood.
2. Used, as an intensive; very, extremely, exceedingly.
bloody-bones, 8. A bugbear, $s$ hobgoblin. Generally in the phrase, Rawhead and bloorly bones.
bloody-dock, s. A plant, Rumex sanguineus. [Bloodwort, 1.$]$
bloody-faced, $a$.
3. Having the face stained with blood.
*2. Of a sanguinary complexion, lovolving the probability of bloodshed.

bloody-flixwort, s. A composite plant, Filago minima.
bloody-flux, a. A popular name for dysentery (q.v.).
"Cold, by retarling the motion of the blood, and


## bloody-hand, s

1. Ord. Lent: A hand literally covered ameared, or stained with biood.
2. Technically:
(1) Forest laws: Red-handed, when a peraon'a hands were imhued with bloorl, presumably of a deer, which he had illegally killed. Any irespasser found in a forest in such a state could be arrested by a forester.
(2) Her.: A hand coloured gules [Gules], i.e., red. it is the device of Clster, and hence is borne by baronets. [Bloody (1) 11.]
bloody-hunting, $a$. Hunting for blood. Do Mreak the ctouds, as did the the wives of Juwery
At Herod shoody-hunting slaughtormen."
Shakeop. : Ben. F., HL \&
bloody-minded, a. Having a mind disposed to delight in meditating or gloating over biloodshed.
"A And when the old bloody-minded tyrant is goue to
hle long account."-Darvin. Toynge round the World, chis. vii. Account. -Daruin. Toynge round the worla.
bloody-red, $a$. Normally of the colour of blood, trongh the word is used with eome latitude
"These fowers are supported by small peduncull, or
aower-stalks. of a sloody-red colour, which sweil int aower-stalks. of a bloody red colour, which swell into
seed vessette, having at their base an acute deoticle:"-

bloodv-rod, s. A plant. the Cornus san muinea. [BLOODY-TW1O.] (Nemnich.) (Britten a Holland.)

## bloody-sceptered, $a$.

1. Lit.: Having a sceptre with actual blood apon it.
2. Fig.: Laving a sceptre obtained by deeds

With an untitiled tyrant, broody.vepeter:d.
When shate thou see thy wholosone days dagalo?"
bloody-shirt, s. A hlood-stained slirt as a symbel of murderons deeds, as in the expression to tew the bloody-shirt, viz. : to stir up ectional feeling in the Northern States againat the Southern.
bloody-sweat, *bloody sweat, s. A popular name for a disease called by nedical men diapedesis, which is transudation of blood through the pores of the veasels. Several instancea of it are said to have
occurred in the Middle Ages, the causes being,
on the one hand, excessive terror of death or outrage, with extreme bodily debility ; or on outrage, with extreme bodiy debity; or on the other, violent anger, joy, or other excit-
lag emotion. No well anthenticated modern lng emotion. No well anthenticated modern ingtance of the disease has been recorded.
[Diapedesis.] (Stroud: Physical Cause of the [Diapedesis.] (Stroid: Physical Cause of the
"By thise agong and bloody neeat."-Litany.
bloody-twig, s. The Cornus sanguinea. [BLoody-rod.] (Pratt.) (Britten \& Holland.)

## bloody-velned, $a$.

Of the leares, pelals, calyces, dc., of plants: Ilaving red veins.
Bloody-veined Dock : Rumex sanguineus.
bloody-warrior, bloody-warriors 8. The wallflower Cheiranthus cheiri, and especially the double dark-flowered variety of it. (Prior, dc.)
blotod'-y $(2), a$. acorrupted from Fr. ble $=~$
whest; de $=$ of.] whest ; de $=$ of.]
Bloody Mars: [Corrupted from ble de Mars.]
blóo'-dyy, v.t. [From bloody, s. (q.v.).] To stain with blood, to render blinody.
"With my own bands. I'll bloody my own sword."Beam. 4 Fl: Philauter.
blơo'- dy̆-ǐng, pr. par. [Bloony, v.]
blôom (1), * blôm, * blôme (Enq.), " bleme, * blywm (O. Scoteh), s. \&a. [1n lcel. blom, btomi $=$ bloom ; Sw. blomma; Dan. blomster blomst; Dut. bloem; O. Sax blomo; Mcesa Goth. bloma = a flower, a bly; (N. H.) Ger. blume, all = bloom; M. H. Ger. bluome; O. H. Ger. bluomo blucma, pluama. From A.S. blovan = to blow, bloom, blossom, or flourish [BLow (2)]. Not the same as blawa $=$ to blow or breathe, as the wind does.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally:

* (1) A flower.

(2) A delicate blossom, or a blossom in general.
- Bloom, as Trench juatly remarks, is a more delicate inflorescence even than blossom: thus we speak of the bloom of the cheek, but not of ita blossom.
"The blemis blywest of hlee fro the sone bient."
Houlate, i. 1. Ms
" Haste to yonder woodbine bow re,

(3) The very delicate blue colour upon newlygathered plums and grapes, beautiful as that of a biosson but yet more fleeting.
(4) The similar bloom on a cucumber.

2. Fig.: The state of immaturity in man's yonth, or in anything susceptible of growth and development.
"Tis uot on Gooth" smooth cheek the blush alone,
Burt the teader bloom of heart is gone, ere youth
itself be past" Byron: stantas for Music.

II. Leather-manufacture: A yellowish powdery coating nin the surface of well-tanned deather. It may consist of a deposit of surplus tannin.
B. As adjective: Having a blossom, or having a blossom of a particular character. [BLoost-FELL.]
bloom-fell, fell-bloom, and fell bloom, 8. The Bird's-foot Trefoil, Lotus corniculatus. (Scotch.)
"Ling, deer-hair, and Aloom-fell, are also acarce, as they require a loope spungy soil for thetr nourishmeat.

- Prize Ess, Hight Soc. Scot. Hil . 524 (Jamichon.)
blôom (2), в. [A.S. bloma $=$ metal, a mass, a lump.]
Metallurgy:
*1. Originally: a cubical mass of iron about two feet long.
"Rtoom in the fron. Works lo a four-squars mass of
Iron about two foot toag."-Glowog. Nowa.

2. Next (plur.) : Malleable iron after having recelved two beatings, with an intermediate scouring.
"The blooms are heated in a chafery or hollow Are,
sud theo irawn out into hers for various usea."-Agr,
Surv. stirh. p. 848 . (Jamieson.)
3. Nov: A loop or ball of puddled iron de-
priyed of its droes by shingling or equesithe.
(Knight)

## bloom-hools, 8.

Metal. : A hook or similarly-shaped tool for handling or moving sboui the hested bloom so as to place lt under the hammer or otherwise deal with it.
bloom-tongs, s. pl. A peculiar kind of tongs used for similar purposes.
blôom, * blôme, * blo'-myn (English),
blûme, " blôme, * bleme (Scotch), v.i. \& t
A. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To blossom, to come into flower, especially of a conspicnons kind.
"It is a common experience, that it yon do not pull
off sone blossoms the irst time a tree bloometh, it will blossom itsell to death."-Bacon: Nat.: Zitrory.
2. Figuratively:
(1) To be in a state of immaturity; to give promise of rather than to have actually reached promise of rather
"The spring was brighteoing and otooming into
ummer."- Macaulay: Aist. Eng., oh xxiv.
(2) To ahine, to gleam.
" Aboue bis himeooth in broun sanguine wolo diebt
Aboue bis meoth armour blomand hrichti"
Doug. : Virgh, sas, \& (Jamieson)
B. Transitive :
3. Lit. : To cause to hlossom.
 yielded almoods"一Numb. xvil a.
4. Fig.: To produce anything morally beautiful or attractive.
"Rites and curtoms. now superstitious when the strang th of virtuous, devont or charitabhle affeetion
bloomed them, no man could justly have condemnem bloomod them, no
Re evil."-Hooker.

## blôom'-ą-ry, s. [BLosary.]

blôomed (Eng.), * ble-mit ( $O$. Scoteh), pe par. \& a. [Bloom, v.]
A. As past participle: In aenses corresponding to those of the transitive verb.
B. As adjective: Possessed of bloom; in bloom.
"The low and sloomed Solinge"
Tonnyton: Reonllect. of the Arabian Nights.
blôm'- $\tilde{\text { en }}$ (1), s. \& a. [Eng, bloom; er. So named because of a "bloom" on a hide treated in the way intimated in the defnition.]

## bloomer-pit, s.

Leather-manufacture: A tan-pit in which hidea are subjected to the action of strong ooze. It is called also a laver. Pits containing a weaker solution are called handlers.
blôom'-ẽr (2), s. \& a. [Named after Mrs Bloomer, an Ancrican lady, who originated the dress described under No. 1, about the middle of the nineteenth century.]
A. As substantive:

1. A dress for ladies, consisting of a short skirt, and long loose drawers or trowsers like those of the Turks, gathered tightly ronnd the ankles. The head-dress appropriate to these envelopments is considered to be a broadbrimmed hat of quikerly type.
2. One wearing such a costume.
B. As adjective: Invented hy Mrs. Bloomer, as "bloomer dress.
$\dagger$ blôom'-ẽr-ǐşm, s. [Eng, bloomer; -ism.] The views of Mrs. Bloomer considered as a system.
blôom'-ling, pr. par. \& a. [BLoom, v.]
A. As present participle: In sensee corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As participial adjective:
3. Lit.: Coming firat in bloom.
(1) As a flower.
"Frowh blooming fowers, to grace thy braided bnin""
(2) As a plant, a branch, twig, or spray.

- Hear how the burds, ox every blooming syray.

2. Fig.: Oiving promise of something greater or more important than be, she, or it la now. Used-
(1) Of a child, a boy, a girl, a young man or young woman, a bride, \&c.

Said the ord Thise btooming chlld,

"The alcoming boy has ripen'd lota man."
fāte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, plt, sire, sïr, marine; gō, pót,

(5) Of anything.

O gremtly blem'd with overy blooming grace ${ }^{\text {pop }}$
C. As substaxtive: The state of appearing n blossom.
I Technically: An appearance resembling the bloom on fruit, which sometimes is seen on the varnish of paintings which have been xposed to damp.

lôom'-Y̌g-1̌y, adv. [Eng. blooming; -ly.] In a blooming manner. (Webster.)
blobm'-Yhg-nyess, s. [Eng. blooming; -ness.] The state of being in a blooming condition. (Webster.)
blôm'-1ĕss, a. [Eng. bloom; -less.] Withont blossoms or flowers.
"Amid a bloomless myrtio-wood",
16om'-y, a [Eng. bloom; -y.] Full of blooms; flowery.
" 0 nightiugale, that on yon bloomy epray,"
Miluon : Sonnot to the NigAtingale.
bloomy-down, 8. A plant, Dianthus barbatus.

- hôosme, s. [Blossom.]

blöre (1), a [Bladdek.]
- blöre (2), s. [From Eng. blare (q.v.). Or from Gael. \& Ir. blor $=8$ lond noise.] The act of blowing; \& blast, as of wind.
" Befng hurtiod bead.Iong with the eonth-west blore,
In thousind pieceas gainet great Albion'o shore. In thousiand piecen ginist great Albion'
blör'-Y̌nge, * blör-y̆̌ige, pr. par. \& s.
[BLoryn.]
As substantive: Weeping, lamentation. " Alorynge or wepynge (bloringe). Ploratus, תetue,"
blör'-y, vis. [From O. Dut. blaren $=$ to weep.] [Blare] To weep; to lament. "Blorgn'
Prompt. Parv.
- blosghe, v.i. [From blusch, B. (q.v.).] To look.
"The bonk thet be blovehed to and bode hym blasde.
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (od. Morris): Cleanness, s 4 .
* blose, s. The ssme as Blaze (1), s. (q.v.). (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, The Pearl 911.)
* blŏs'-mĕ, s. [Blossom, s.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* blosme, v.i. [Blossom, v.]
- blŏs'-my̆, a [Bıoesomy.] (Chaucer.)
blơs'sôm, *blŏs-stome, blŏs'-óm, *blŏs'-sŭm, * blŏs'-sčme, * blosme, * blostme, * blosstme, *bloosme, s A.S. blosma, blostma; Dut. bloesem. Cog nste with Eng. bloom, which, however, is of Scandinsvisn origin, whereas blossom is Teutonic. Compare also Gr. $\beta \lambda \dot{\boldsymbol{a}} \sigma \tau \eta \mu a$ (blastḕna) =a sprout, shoot, or sucker ; increase, growth.] [BLASTEMA.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The flower of \& plant, especially when it is conspicuous and besutiful.
" Briaging thee choseu pisints and blossoms blown.
Among the distant mountains, flower and weed."
Among the distant mountains, flower and weed."
Wordsworth : Farewoll.
2. Fig.: That which is beautiful and gives promise of fruit
"To his green years your censure you would guit.
Not blast the bloksom, but expect the fruit."

## II. Technically:

Farriery: A "peach-coloured " horse ; horse having white hairs interapersed with others of a sorrel or bay colour.
blossom-bearing, a. [A.S. blastmberende.] Bearing blossoms.
blossom-bruising, $a$. Bruising blossoms. (Used of hail.)
" Bk d -pidercing volley, blassom-bruising hail.",
blŏs'-sóm, * blŏs'-sōme, * blŏs'sŭm, blös'să̈me, * blosme, * blŏs't-mi-ĕn, v.i. [A.s. blostmian; from blosma, blostma $=$ a hlossom.] [BLossom, s.]

1. Lit.: To come fortb lato fiower, to put forth flowers, to bloom, to blow.

## "That blommelth er that the truyt i-maxe ba",

"Alabak. itil. 17 . the ats tree ohall not blomom
2. Figuratively :
(1) To become beautiful, or to be beantiful. Bloswomed the lovely atars the forgot-menote of the
(2) To give promise of truit or of development.

Blosomod the opening epring, and the notee of the sounded aumeet upuor the wold, and in wood, yot
Gabriel come not Longfollow: Evangeline, 11. 1
blŏs'sömed, *blosmed, pret. of v. \& a Blossom.]

1. Preterite of verb. [Blossom, v.]
2. Participial adj.: In bloom, covered with flowers, in flower.
"Where tbe breeze blows from you extended feld
blŏs'sòm-ing, * blŏs'-sŭm-my̌hge, * blōs'-mìng, * blös'-my̌uge, pr. par., a., \& s. [BLOssom.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& participial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
"With greene leaves, the bushes with bloomming bods"
"It white with blousoming cherry-trees, as it just
covered with lightest maw.
Longfellow : The colden Legend, Iv. Longfellow: The coldon Legena. iv.
al
C. As substantive :
3. Lit.: The state of coming forth in flower. "Blormynge, bloarummynge. Frondonitas."-Pronupt.
4. Fig.: The state of giviag promise of further snd fruitful development.

She lifts her head for eudless spring,
For everrasting blossoming.
Wordsworth: Sverlast, At the Feast of brougham Cante.
blŏs'söm-lăss, $a$. [Eng. blossom; sud suff. -less.] Without blossoms.
blŏs'-stom-y, * blŏs'-sem-y, * blŏs'-m̆̆, *blŏs'-mĭ, a. [Eag. blossom; -y.] Full of blossoms. (Lit. \& fig.)

blot (1), * blǒt'-tín, * blŏt'ty̆́n, v.t. \& i [Not in A.S., in which blot is $=8$ escrifice. In lcel. blettr = a spot, stain; Dan. plette= to spot, to stain.] [BLot, s.]
A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: Purpesely or by insdvertence to sllow s spot of ink or a similar fluid to fall on paper, or on any substance capabie of being defled; to blur, to stain.
"Here are a fow of the unpleanant'st words
2. Figuratively:
(1) With a material thing for the object:
( $\alpha$ ) Of paper, \&c.: To obliterate, efface; to erase.
"Blottyn bokys. oblitero."-Prompt. Paro.
(b) Of anything lustrous: To darken.
"He sung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane."
(c) Of anything symmetrical, beautiful, or both: To disfigure.

- Unknit that threatining unkind brow ;

It blots thy beauty. . in ", wf the Shrev, v.
(2) With an immaterial thing for the object To sully; to produce a stain of falt, sin, o crime upen the morsl nature, or of disgrace upon the reputation.
" Blot not thy innocence with guitiliess biood." (See sl8o blotless.)
B. Intrans. (formed by the omission of the objective): To let ink or anything similar fall upon paper, sce. (Lit. \& fig.)
"Hende overfuli of matter, be like pens overfull of
iuk. which will sooner blot than make any fair lettor."
C. As part of a compound. To blot out: To effice, to erase.

1. Lit.: Of things written.
softioning, While he writes in constraint, perpetunily
stofte.

## 2. Fig. : Of snything.

that I may deatroy them, and blot out tbeir
T Crabb thus distinguishes between to blot out, expunge, rase or erase, efface, cancel, snd
oblitorate: "All these terms abviously refer to charactors that are impressed on bodies the first thres apply in the proper sense only to thst whlch is written with the hand, and bespeak the manner in which the action is berpeak the manner in which the action is
 they cannot be seen again; they are expunged,
so as to signify that they cannot stand for so as to signify that they cannot stand for
snythiog ; they sre erased, so that the bpace may be re-occupied with writiag. The last three are extanded in their spplication to other charactera formed on other substances efface is geoeral, snd does not designsta either the msnner or the object; inscriptions on stone msy be effaced, which sre rubbed off so as not to be visible. Cancel le principslly confined to written or printed chsracters; they are cancelled by striking through them with the pen; in this manner, leaves or pages of a book are oancelled which are no longer to be reckoned. Obliterate is eaid of sll characters, but without defining the mode in which they are put out; lettora sre obliterated which sre in say wsy made illegible. Efface spplies to inisges, or the representations of things ; in this minner the likeuess of a person may be effaced from s statue. Cancel respects the subject which is written or printed; obliterate respecta the single letters which constitute words. Efface is the consequence of some direct setion on the thlag which is effaced; in this manner writing mas be effaced from a wall by the action of the elementa. Cancel ts the act of s person, and slways the fruit of design. Obliterate is the frult of sceident and circumstances in general ; time itaelf msy obliterate charsctera on a wall or on paper. (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
blǒt (2), v.t. [Probsbly from Dan. blot $=$ bere, naked.] [BLot (2), s.] To puzzle, to noaplus. (Scotch.) (Duff: Poems.)
blǒt(1), * blǒtt, * blŏtte, s. [Icel. blettr: Dra. plet = s spot, blot, stain, speckle, flsw, freckle.]
I. That which blots or causes so crasure.

1. That which blots.
(1) Lit.: A spot or stain of iuk or any similar fiuid on paper or other substance capable of being blurred.
"A Blotes rpon a boke. Oblieum, C.F.*-Prampe
(2) Figuratively
(a) A spot or stain upon the morsl nature, or upon the reputation; a hlemish, disgrace. "A ile is a foul blot to n man, yet it is contiaualis
in the mouth of the unteupht."- Erelus. $\times x$. 24 .
(b) Censure, reprosch ; sttack on one's reputatioa.
"He that reproveth a scorner getteth to himneef himself abbot."-Prov. ix. 7 .
2. That which causes sn eresure or obliteration of something written, printed, or otherwise inseriled. (Lit. \& fig.)
II. The sct of blotting; the state of being blotted.
"A Ahsappointed hope, a blot of hotour, a stain of
conserence, all unfortunate love
will berve the turn." consience.

blŏt (2), s. [From Dsn. blot; Sw. blott; Dut bloot = bare, naked.]

Backgammon: An exposed piece, a single " mso " lyiug open to be taken up
To hit a blot: To take advantage of the error committed in exposing the "man;" to carry the " man " off.
"He is too great agaster of his art, to make a blot
which unay so easily be bit."-Dryden: Ded. prefixed to $-B$ neid.
blŏtçh, * blatçbe, v.t. [Formed from Eng. black, v. = to blacken, as bleach is from bleak (Nkeat). Dr. Murray thinks it is from blot.] To affect with tumours, pustules, scabs, or anything similsr.

 Sermons, p. 19 L
blŏtçh, s. [From blotch, v. (Skeat.).]

1. Gen. : A blot of any kind, as a blotch of ink.
2. Spec.: A tumour, s large pustule, a boil, a blsia upon the skin,

boin, boy; pout, jowl; cat, ̧ell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Kenophon, excist. ph = $C$

blöt giped, - blatghed, pa. par. \& a. (Biorcri, v.]
3. Ordinary Language. (See the verb.) ${ }^{*}$ The alek man ${ }^{\circ}$ gown is only now in price To give her butchd end bititer d bodidee ane"
Draje 2. Bot., Zook, fc.: Having the colour disposed in broad, irregular patches.
blǒtçh'-ǐig. pr. par. [BLOTCR, v.]
blơtçh'-y, a. [Eng. blatch; -y.] Having blotches; full of blotches.

* blote, a [0. 1cel. blautr.] Soft.

* blōte, v.t. [Bloat, v.] To dry, as berrings.
* Hō'-tĕd, pa. par. [Blote, v.]
* blö'tiŏing, pr. par. [BLote, v.]
blŏt'-těd, *blot'-tyd, * blŏt'-tẹn, pa. par. \& a. [Blot, v.t.]
"Blortyd. F. Obhitteratus"-Prompt. Part.
"And all true lovers with dishouor bloten"
Wơt'-těr, s. [From blot, v., and suff. -er.] 1. Gen.: One who blots or defiles.
*Thou tookest the hloting of Thine imagy in Para dise as a heulith to Thysell; and Thoo oaidst to the thau creep."- Abp. Harynet, Skrm with hart Serm, 1056, p. 131.

2. That which does ao. Specially, a device for ebsorbing the superfuous ink from paper after writing. The blotter may be merely a thin book interieaved with bibulous paper, or a pad or cushion covered with blotting-pajer, and having a handle, being used after the manner of a stamp. Another form consists of a roller covend with successive layers of blotting-paper, and revolving on an axis, a handle being attached for convenient use. The layers of paper may be removed as they hecome soiled, and fresh paper substituted. (Knight.)
blŏt'-tı̆igg, * blŏt'-ty̆'ige, pr. par., a., \& s. [BLot,
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

## C. As substantive:

1. The act of blurring or disfiguring any thing; that which does so
"The most accurate pencils, were hat blorings, Whtch preamed taylor: Artit Hundisomenew, p . $\$$.
2. The act of effacing anything by blackening it over, erasing it, or in any other way.

Blotiyngor Obliteracis."-Promp. Part.
blottlng-pad, s. An instrument consisting of a few sheets of blotting-paper on sise writing-table or desk, to form a soft ber for the writing-paper, and to serve as a hiotter.
blotting-paper, s. A thick, bibujous, unsized paper, used to imbibe superfluons iok unsized paper, used to imbibe superfuons iok from undried manuscripts. A coarse variety
is nsed in culinary processes to imbibe auper is used in culina
fuous fat or oill.
blŏt'-ting -ly̆, $\mathfrak{y} d x$. [Eng. blatting; -ly.] By blotting. (Webster.)

* blongh'-ty, $a$. [From bloat (2) (\%).] Pnffy, awelled out, thick.
"One dasb of a perne might thas justly answer the
mast part of his boughie voluhe. Houour of the Narried Cfergy, b. i., \& 4
* blonre, * blowre, s. [Cugnate with bladder. Cf. Dut. bluar.] A pustute, sweliing.
"Where thay hyte thay make grebe bowre."-
Townley ${ }^{\text {y }}$ yst., p . *2.
blouse, 'blowse, s. [Fr. blouse, the ultinate etymology of which is obscure.]

1. The well-known smock-frock like garment of hime linen, the ordinary over garment of French workmen; loosely nsed for any garment more or less closely resembling thia. 2. A French workman.

- bloust, v.i. [Apparently the ame as Blast, v. (q.v.). (Scotch.)] To boast.
- blout, a. [Dan. blot; Dut. bloot $=$ bare, naked.j Bare ; naked, desolate. (Lit. \& fig.) ( 5 cotch.)

Woddi, forestin, whth natet bewin bloat,
Stude stripit of thare wedt in euery hout"

- blotity en [Probably onomatopatic.]

1. The sudden breaking of a storm. Oat Fermal win's, wid bitter blow Out owre ous chimlat blew.
her": Pooms, p.e.
I " $A$ blout of foul weather": $A$ andden fall of rain, snow, or hail, accompanied with wind. 2. A andden eruption of a liquid aubstance accompanied with noise. (Jamieson.)

- blonte, a. [Bleat, a.]
blöw(1), "blōwe(1), "blöw'-ěn(1), "blōw'yn, "blâne, " blâwe, "blâu'-wĕn, "blâ'prén (Kng.), blâw (Scotch) (pret. blew, bleu, *blu, "bleou, * bleow; pa. par. blower, blactwen, * blawen), v.i \& t. (A.S. blawar, pret. bleow, pa par. bldiwen = to blow, to breathe; O. H Ger blahan plajau Compare Lat fo $=$ to blow.]
A. Intransitive:

1. Lit. Ofair:
(1) To be in motion, so as to prodnce a atrong or a gentle lireeze of wiud.
. . and the winds blexe, . . ."-Hact. vil. 27
If In thia senas soluetimes impersonally.
"It bees a terrible teunpent at mea onco, and there
(2) To pant, to puff; to be ont of breath.
"Hereie Mra. Page, at the door, ewenting and blowing.
and looking wildly."-shakesp.; Sferry Wives, iii. a
(3) To sound, to give forth musical notes. Used-
(o) Of the performer on a wind instrument. "But when the congregation is to be gathered to Sether, ye shall bow, but ye shall not sound an alarm.
(b) Of the inatrument itself: to give forth a blast.

And brightened as the trumpet blex.".
(4) To spont, as a whale, or other cetacean [BLow-hole.]

2. Fig.: To boast. [See also C. 111. To blow hot and cold.]
"Thatowte of tyme boatus and blawes."-Avowynge
B. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
(i) Literally:

1. To dinect the breath or any other current of air against a person or thing.
(1) The agent in doing so being directly or indirectly man:
(a) To use the breath, a pair of vellows, a blowpipe, or any other instrument or appliance for directing a current of air into or against anything, either to remove it (as in ex.), or to fill it with air, as in an organ, or to produce flercer combustion in a tlame.

- as I blow this fenther from ny frae "
(b) To warn by breathing upon, or to cool by directing a current of colder sir upon.


## When lcicles hang hy the wall,

Shakesp. Laves Labour Losk, v. 2 (Song.)
(c) To indate; to cause to take a ballion like form by means of the breath. (Often followed by $u$.) (BLow-UP.]
(d) To sound a wind instrument of music.
"If. When he see th the word come upon the Jand, he
blow the trumpet." $\mathrm{Ezet} \mathbf{x \times x} 1 \mathrm{li}$. 8.
(2) The ageut in doing so bein withous the intervention of man.

> "What happy gale Bloca you to Padua ?" Shatect
2. To put out of bresth ; to canse to be short of breath; to nake to pant. (Used chiefly with a horse or horses for the objective.) [Generally in the pa par. blown (q.v.).]
3. To boast.

The punp oft the prid furth schaw in

(ii) Abnormally: To de posit upon (used of egga laid by flesh-flies); to cause to patrefy and awarto with magguts.

## 

## (iii) Fuguratively :

*1. To spread as a report; to hlaze, to blazon.
" Ro reuthe of condition way he known.
That through the conrt hit courteny was blown-"
Dryden : Pulanion 4 Arctie,
*2. To make known, to betray.
II must not be wen. higwhere amope ny old wo
3. To juflate, as ambltion [BLown.]
II. Technically. [See example undar blewon, as particip, adj.]

1. Glass-manufacture : To canse glass to take certain definite forms by blowing throngh It when in \& soft atata through the operation of heat.
2. Metal. : To create an artificial draught of air by pressure. [Blower.]
3. Among some butchers: To swell and itflate veal.
C. In special compounds and phrases:
I. To blove away: So to blow as to cauco the removal of the object thus treated. (Lit. afig.)

IL. To blow down: So to blow that the object thua treated falls down.
III. To blow hot and cold: At one time to advocate an opinion or a meaenre with hot zeal, and soon after speak of it with cold indifference, the motiva lmpelling to action being self-Interest, and not mental conviction.
" Says the natyr. If yon have gotten a trick of blowing WIth yo."- $L$ Estrange.
IV. To blow off:

1. I.it. : So to blow that the object thus treated losea the hold which it bad on something else.
2. Fig.: To cast of belief in or responsibility for.
TThese primitive hetra of the Churixtixn churcol conld not so enily blowe of the doctrine."-south
V. To blow out:
3. Lit.: To extinguish a fre or light by the operation of wind or the breath directed against it.
"As when a lamp is blown ove by a gust of wind at a
4. Figuratively :
(a) of light or flame: To appear to extinguish by air directed against anything, while really this is done in another way.

And blow out all the atara that light the ekies Divion
(b) Of anything: To extinguish, to make to cease.

And now "tis far too hage to be Bown ont"" $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp. Eing Jokn, v. } 8\end{gathered}$
VI. To blow over, v.t. \& i. :

1. Transitive:
(a) Lit. Of storm-clouds: To blow the storm from the region described to another one. (Uaed whether the diatrict where tho person using the expression "blow over" at tha time wholly eacspes or is only temporarily subjected to the tempest.)
"When the storm is bown onst, ersurlle
(b) Fig. : To pass away. (Used of a trial, a disturbance, sortow, \&e.)
"Bot thoce olouds being now happily boom owrs
and our buu clenrly zhining out awniu, I have so covered the relake.' -Denham.
2. Intrans.: In a similar sedse to the verb transitive. [Blow-over, 8.j
"Storms. thoyph they blow over divers thmen you
may fall at last-"-Bacon: Fsaya
VII. To blow up, v.t. \& i.
3. Transitive:
(l) To inflate; to render torgid.
(a) Lil.: To inflate as a bladder.
"Before we had exhausted the recetver, the bledder (b) Fig.: To render the mind awelled, inflated, torgid, or puffed up, or conceited by means of imagined divine afflatus, by flattery, \&e.
:- Broten up with the concelt of his merit."-dacon
(2) To kindle by blowing. Used-
(a) Lit. : Of fire.
(b) Fig.: Of strife, war, \&c.

Dryden up the kindling Aght-
(3) To break and seatter in different direc tiona by the action of ignited gunpowder or some other explosive.
(a) Lit,: In the toregoing aense.

Their chlof btoren up fin air, not wave aspird,
To which his pride presmad $w$ give the is.
(b) Fig.: To scold; to cenaure severely. (Colloruial at vulgar.)
2. Intrans. : To explode, to fly in fragments

Sto the air through the operation of guapowder or some other exploaive.

## Von un. next day, Toric. VIII. To blow upon.

1. Lit.: To direct a atream of air against.

2. Figuratively:
(1) To reduce or diminish in amount by the operation of the Divine displeasure.
Then yo hrought it home, I did blow apon Hition; and.
(2) To render stale; to discredit. [B., I. iifi. 2.]

blöw (2), "blōwe (2), " blow-on (2), v.i. [A.S. or flourish ; o.s to blow, bloorn, bloseom, or flouriah; O.S. blojan; Dut. bloeijen $=$ to bloom, to blossom; (N. H.) Cer. blizhen; M. H. Ger. blüon, bliten, bliiejen; O. H. Ger. pluon, pluohan, pluojan; Lat. floreo = to blosom, to come into lower ; Gr. ßגv́w (bluō) = to bubble; $\phi \lambda{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{w}$ ( $p h l e \overline{)}$ ) $=$ to gush. Cognate also With Lat. folium, and Gr. фú入入ov (phallon) =e. leaf.] [Foliatr.]
3. Lit.: To come into blossom.
"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme btrove",
4. Fig.: To bloom, to flourish, to come to the maximum of beauty at which the person or thing is ausceptible in the course of development.

## Shall, when the blossom of horal fair <br> Shall, when the bloseom of her beanutra blown Seo her great brother on the Britigh thrope.,

bow (1), a. \& s. [From blow, v.1.]
A. As adjective (chiefly in compos.):

1. Noting that through which blowing takes place. [BLow-hole, Blow-valve, \&c.]
2. Inflated, or noting that by means of which inflation, swelliag, or tumour takee plsce. [Blow-ball, BLow-FLy.]

## B. As substantive:

1. $\Delta$ blast, a gale of wind.
2. The spouting of a cetaceen.
3. Chiefty in the plur.: The eggs or larvan of
flesh-fy so ofteb seen in decaying carcases. "I much tear. le. With the blows of glien
Hlo hrass-inflicted woveds are alled."
ow-ball. s. [Blowball.]
blow-fly, s. The name popularly given to such two-winged Hies es deposit eggs in the flesh of snimals. Several species of Musca do this, so do breeze-Hies, \&c. [Breeze.fly, Musca.]
blow-gun, s. A gnn for blowing arrows instead of impelliog them by a bowstring. It is in ase among the Barbsdos Indians of Brazil and the Malays of the Eastern Archipelago; men of the latter race call it sumpitan.
blow-hole, s. A hole for blowing throngh. Blow-holes of a whole: Two apertures on the top of the head in the more typical Cetacea, constitutiag the noatrils, through which spray Is sometimes blown to a conslderable height, with the violently expelled sir. The appearanea of a colnmoof water, however, is generally Ine to the condensation of the expired air.
blow-milk, s. Milk from which cresm has been blown. (Ogilvie.)
blow-off cools, s. A frucet in e steamboiler for allowing water to escape.
blow-off plpe, s. A pipe at the lower part of a steam-boiler by which at intervals rediment ia driven out.
blow-out, s. A vulgar expression for a hearty meal.

## blow-over, a

Glass-manufacture : An arrangement in blowing glass bottlea or jars in moulds in which the surplus glass is collected in a chamber above the lip of the vessel with but a thin connecting portion, so that the surplus is readily broken off without danger to the vessel itself. (Knight.)
blow-throngh, $a$. Designed for allowing uteam to pass through with noise.
Blow-through Valve. Steam-engine: A valve commandiag the opening through which
boiler-ateam ia admitted to a condenalng steam-engine to blow through and sxpel air and condensed water, which depart through tie way of the snifting-vaive. It is the first operation in starting an engine of this character, the condeneer being then brought into racter, the condenser being then brought into
operation to condease the vaporous contenta operation to condenas the vaporous contanta
of the cylinder and make the first atroke. (Kuight.)

## blow-tabes.

1. The hollow iron rod used by glass-makers to gather "metal" (melted glass) from the pota, to blow and form it into the desired shape; a ponty.
2. A tube through which arrows are driven by the breath. [BLOW-aUN.]
blow-up, a. Desigued for allowing ataam to blow up into.
Blow-up Pan. Sugar-machinery: A pan used in dissolving raw augar preparatory to the process of rafining. Steam is introduced by means of pipea coiled round within the vessels to dissolve the augar, which thence becomes a dark, thick, viscous liquid; a small portion of liope-water is admitted to the sugar, and constant stirriog with long slender rods assiata the process of liquefaction. The blow-up pans are generally ractangular, six or seven feet long, three or four feet wide, snd three feet deep, with perforated copper pipes near the hottom, through the holes of which steam is blown into the gugar. (Kaight.)

## blow-valve, s.

Steam-eugine: The valvs by which the sir expelled from the cylinder eacapes from the condeaser on the downward atroke of the piston when a stean-engine is first set la motion; the snifting-valve.
blōw (2), s. [From Eag. blono (2), v. In Ger. ithe, bute.] A blossons
II In blow: In flower, in blossom.
"The pinespples, io triple row, Conoper: The Pineapple and tho Bee
blow (3), blowe, s. [O. Dnt. blauwe $=\mathrm{s}$ blow: (N. H.) Ger. bleuen, bläuen = to beat ; M. H. Ger. bliuwen; O. H. Ger. bliwan, pinuwan; Moeso-Goth. bliggran = to kill, to murder. Skeat considers it cognath with Lat, fligo $=$ to strike or strike down, and fagellum $=$ a whip, a acourge. Compare also
 atroke. 1

1. Ordinary Languaga.
I. Literally:
(1) A stroke.
(a) Gen. : In the foregolng sense.

Hue [Sir J. Gates], then refusing the kerchiefe yde downe his head, which was stricken off at chree (b) Spec.: A fatal stroke; a stroke causing death.
Assurga your thisst of hiood, end strike the blow."
(2) A series of strokes, fighting, war, assault; resistance by force of arms.
"Fanno and that a vigorous blowe might win it Rome, vol. ik. cth yllv., p. 227.
2. Figuratively:
(1) Anything which strikes the senaes or the mind suddenly sad calamitously, as seproachful langusge, sad intelligence, bereavement, loss of property, de.
"A most poor mad, made tame to fortuneis biong.".
$\dagger$ (2) Sickness or other anffering divinely ent on one, even when there is no suddeaness in the visitation.
"Remove thy stroke amay from me: I am consumed by the blow of thine hand. $-P_{\text {Q }}$ xxxix. 10
(3) A stroke struck by the voice, the pen, or anything similsr.

That dires not hatif so great a bume to the ear.
Shakesp. : Taming of the Shreve. 1.2.
© Special phrases:
(1) At a blow: As the rasalt of one defeat; ll in a moment.
"Every year they gin a rictory and a town, but it
they are otice defeated they lobe a province at a bloxe.
(2) To come to blows :
(t) Of individuals: To pass from angry disputation to the use of the fists.
(b) Of nationa: To cease diploratic negotiation and send srmies to fght.
(3) To go to blows: Essertially the eame se to come to blows, No. (2). ""ibi trove prevant the Houm of Bruaswick Wolenere sincotion of blow: CTabthng distinguishes between blow and atrolet "Blow is used abstractedly to denote the effect of violence; stroke te employed relatively to the peraon producing that effech. $\Delta$ blow may be received by careleasness of the receiver, or by a pura accident; but atrokes are dealt out eccording to the deaign of the giver. Children are alwaye in the way of gettlag blows in the course of their play, and of re ceiving strokes by way of chastiaement. A blow may be given with the hand or with any flat aubstance; a stroke is rather a long-drawn blow, given with a long instrument like a atick. Blows may be given with the fiat part of a aword, and atrokes with a stick. Blon is seldom used but in the proper sense. stroke aometimes foraratively paper aense; strok or 'a stroke of fortune."," (Cribb: Eng. Synon.)
II. Naut.: A violent wind, a gale.
blow'-bâ11, a. [From Eng. blow; and ball. It is called ball because the entire compound fruit of the plant when mature is globular like a ball, and the epithet blow is applied because children are eccustomed to blow away portions of it to ascertain the hour of the day. If the whole sphera of balloons, esch with a seed for its car, depart at the firat vigorous puff of breath, it is, in childiah eatimate, one o'clack, if at two puffs two o'clock, and 80 forth.] The fruit of the Dandelion (Leontodon Tarasacum). [DANDELION, LEONTODON.]

Hor trealing would not bend a blade of grass,
blōw'-ăn, pa, par. [BLOWN.]
blōw'-ẽr, s. [Eng. blow; er.]

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Of persons:
(1) As a separate word: One who blows. "Add hin enre and cost in haying wood, fond in the ofowers' two or three moothas axiceme and in.
(2) In compos. : As a glass-blower, \&c. Tyndali: chiet eaptaine and trompet
3. Of things: That which blows. [II.]
(1) In the foregoing sense.
(2) A child's name for the downy heads of Dandelion (Leontolon Taraxacum). [BlowBALLL.]
4. Mechanics:
5. A machine for creating by mesas of pressura an srtificial current of air. It is the same as a plenum engine as distinguished from a vacuum engine, such as an aspirator. A blower ia the form of wooden bellows was used at Nuremberg in 1550 . An improved blower with a flat vane reciprocating in a sector-shaped box, with a pipe for the egress of the air, was made about 1621, by F. Fannenschmid of Tharingia. The next type was that of cylinders with pistons, which is still in use Anotlier one still in use is tha fan-blower believed to have luen invented by Teral in 1729. Yet another is the Water-hellows or Hydraulic bellows, first made by Hormblower. Blowing-machines were erected by Smeaton at the Carron Ironworka in 1760 . The hot-air blast was patented in 1828 by the inventor, James Neilson of Glasgow. The main use of blowers is to increase draughts in furnaces. to ventilate buildings, to dry graio or powder, to ventilate buildings, to
6. An iron plate temporarily placed in front of an open fire, to urge the combustion.
7. A simple machine deaigned to furuish sir to an organ or harmonium.
".. composition pedals, hand and foot blowors . .
III Hat Man fucture
IIL Hat Manufacture: A mschine for se parating the hair frow the fur flbres. [BLow No-MACBNE ]
Blower and Spreader (Cotton Manufacture) A machine for spreading cotton into a lap the action of beaters and blower being con joined for the purpose. [CotTon-CLEANino MaCHINE.]
blōw'-ing ( 1 ), * blōw'-y̆hge, " blo'-yhge,

* blōw'-and, pr. par., a., \& s. [BLow (1), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. aull.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.


## C. As substantive:

1. Ora. Lang.:
2. The act or operstion of directing a carrent of alr to, upon, or through anything.


## 2. Puffing, panting.

"Broken wnded and puryinee ta but achorte blowvnge" "Fitherbert: Hubbandry.
II. Technically:

1. Blowing of Glass: The art of fashioning glass into hollow tubea, bottles, \&c, by directing a current of air through it by mesns of a blowpipe [BLOWPIPE], or in any other way.
2. Blowing of Firearms:

Gunnery: The art or operstion of constructIng firearms in auch a way that the vent or touch-hole ia run or "gullied," and becomes wide, allowing the powder to blaze ont.
3. Blowing up: The act of exploding a nine charged with gunpowder or anything sinuilar; the state of being exploded.
 © $A$ blowing up: scoldiog (Co
A Ablowing up: A scolding. (Colloquial and vulgar.)

## blowing-cylinder, s.

Pneumatics, \&c. : A form of blowing-engine. In 1760 Smeaton introduced the blowingcylinders at the Carron Ironworks, and amelted iron by the use of the coke of pitcoal.

## blowing-engine, s.

Pneumatics, dc.:

1. Strictly: An engine applied to the duty of driving a blower.
2. Less properly: A machine by which an artificial draught by plenum is obtained.

## blowlng-furnace, s.

Glass-making: A furnace in which articles of glass in process of manufacture are held to be softencd, when they have loat their plasticity by cooling.

## blowing-house, s.

Metal. : The blast-furnace in which tid-ore ts fused. (Stormonth.)

## blowing-lands, blowing lands,

 2. pl.Agric.: Landa of which the surface aoil is ao light that when dry it crumblea, and is liable to be blown away by the wiod.

## blowing-machlne, $s$.

1. Iron-manuf: A machine for creating an artificial draft by forcing air. [BLower.]
2. Hat-making: A machine for aeparating the "kemps" or hairs from the fur fibrea.
3. Cotton-manuf.: A part of the battingmachine, or a machine in which cotton both, is subjected to a dranght of air prodnced by a fan, and designed to remove the dust, dc., from the flbre.

## blowing off, s.

Steam-ngine: The process of ejectling the mper-salted water from the boller, in order to prevent the deposition of acale or salt.

## blowing off taps, s.

steam-engize : A tap for blowing off steam.


## blowing-pipe, s.

Glass-making: A glass-blower's pipe; a bunting-iron; a pontil.

## blowing-pot, s.

Pottery: A pot of coloured alip for the ornamentation of pottery while in the lathe. The pot has a tube, at which the mouth of the workman is placed, and a apont like a quill, at which the slip exudes under the presaure of the breath. The ware is rotated in the lathe, while the hollowa previonsly made in the ware to receive the alip are thus flled up. Excess of slip is removed, after a certalo amount of drying, by a apatula or knife, knowu as a tournasin. (Knight.)

## blowing-through, s.

Steam-engine: The procesa of clearing the engine of air by blowing atesm through the cylinder, valves, aud condenser before atarting.

## blowing-tube, s.

Glass-making: An iron tube from for to five feet in length, and with a bore from onethird to one inch in diameter. It is used to hlow melted glass or metal, as it is called, into gome kind of hollow vessel. [Glass-blowing, Ponty, Pontil.]
blow'-ing (2), yr. par., a., \& a. [BLow (2), v.] A.\& B. As pr. par. \& $a_{0}: \ln$ senses correaponding to those of the verb.

## Ot blowing ' de eu thir, hloom

$\dagger$ C. As subst.: The act of hloaaoming.
"To nasist this
Famewer in its blowing."-Aradiey
Family buct.
blōwn (I), *blowwne, "blowen, * blowun,

* blowe, pa par. \& a. [Blow (1), v.]
A. As past participle: In aenaes corresponding to those of the verb
B. As participial adjective:
I. Literally:
(1) Driven by the wind, us "blown sanda."
(2) Inflated, as a "blown bladder."
"Qrete Blowen bladdyra."-Seven Sages, 2,18L

2. Figuratively:
(1) Inflated, awollen, tumid.
"No blown ambition doth our arms incite."
"How now, blonen Jack, how now, quilt ${ }^{\text {" }}$ "-Ibid: 1 Henry IT.. iv. 2.
(2) Prond, insolent.
"So surame beat blown witd pride,"-Wyciffe (1
Cor., iv. 18). (Purvey.) I col with no blo
oblown mpirit to abuse you
Beaum if Flocher: $¥$ ad Lover.
blōwn (2), pa. par. [BLow (2), v.]
"It was the time when Oune cisplay'd
His lilios newly blown.",
Against the brown rose may they atop tbeir nose,
That kneel'd unto the budi.".
blōw-pipe, s. \& a. [Eng. blow; pipe.]
A. As subst. : An instrument for directing the flame of a lamp, of a candle, or jet of gas, mixed with air, against a spot on which ia placed a minute body which the operator designs to subject to the action of more than ordinarily intense heat. The aeveral types of blowpipe ars :-
3. The Mouth Blowpipe: Thia cousists of a conical tube of tin plate about eight inches long, open at the narrow end and closed at its lower part, from the side of which projects a amall brass tnbe about an inch long, at the extremity of which is a brass jet. The jet ia inaerted about one-eighth of an inch into the flame of a lamp, and a current of air is blown into the flama, which then assumes the

O. Oxditring tame. R. Reducing fame.
form of a pointed cone (abe flgure). In the centre there ia a well-defined blue cone, consisting of a mixture of air with combnatible gasea; in the front of which ia a luminous portion, containing the unburnt gasea at a high temperature. This is the redncing flame; and outside it is a pale yellow one terminatiug at the point $O$. The part now described containh products of complete combustion, being the

ancient geyptian mlowpipe.
oxidiaing part of the flame. The mouth blowpipe is of great antiquity ; a man using one for
metallurgio purposes is represented in ma
ancient painfing at the Egyytian Thebes. It aucient painfing sit the Egyytian Thebes. It
was used by jowellers during the Middle Ages Was used by jowellers during the Middle Ages ment for mineralogical and cluemical analyais is mainly due to Antony Swab, a Swedish councillor of mines, in 1738, and Cronatedt who publiahed a "System of Mineralogy" In 1758. There are various forms of blowpipe, ae Gahn's, Wollaston's, and Dr. Black'g. To use the blowbipe it is necessary to ac quire the art of keeping the lusigs aupntied quire tha airough the nostrile whilst aecurin with air thro atead. the cominnication we the mouti, month and the lungs being closed by a peculia action of the tongue, which is drawn beck against the orifice. The amall body to be gubjected to examination may be held in amall forcepa, or if easily fusible, in a amal silver or platioum ajoon, but the ordinary reat, the one used to aupport metallic oxides and many other minerals, is of well-hurnt wood charcoal, in which a small cavity has been made with a knife. The body to be examined ahould not be larger than a peppercorn.

II In chemical analysis the blowpipe is used to examine colid aubstances.
(a) Hested on charcoal, oxides of lead, copper, and silver, de. yield metallic beads in the reducing-flame, especially when mixed with carbonate of aodium or cyanide of potasaium.
(b) The blowpipe is used to make boraxbeada (q.v.).
(c) Under its operation some aubatances are found to be fusible and others voistile; in the latter category are ranked mercury, arsenic, and ammonium compounds.
(d) Salts of zinc give a green colour when heated on charcoal with $\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$ cobalt nttrate; aluminum salts, phosphates or vilicates a blue colour, aalts of magoesia a pink colour.
(e) Chrominta salts fused with potassiun nitrate, on platinum foil, give a ycilow mase of potassium cliromate; inanganese salts, o green mass of potasaium manganate.
( $f$ ) Salta of certain metals give characteriatic colours when moistened with hydrochioric acid and heated in the blowpipe flame. Thus sodium salts give yellow, potassium salts violet, atrontlum and lithinm salta crimson, calcium aalts orange-red, barium aalts yellowcalcium aalts orange-red, thallium salts grecn, and copper salt green, thallium salt
blue-green colours.
(g) Certain metala give incruatations on charcoal when heated in the oxidiaing flame. Lead gives yellow, bismuth browniah-yellow, antimony bluiah-white, and cadmium reddisibrown incruatations.
2. The Bellows Blowpipe, i.e., a hlowplpe in which the flame ia aupplied by alr not by the human breatli but from a peir of bellows. It is used chiefly by glass-blowers, glasa-pinchers, enamellers, de.
3. The Oxyhydrogen Blowpipe is ons in which not common air but a mixtnre of oxygen and hydrogen ia used. Theas being made to issue from two aeparate reservoirs and afterwards noite in a single jet, or to pasa from a common bladder through the safety jet of Mr. Hemming, are then directed through the fiame, with the result of producing a heat ao intense as to fuss various bodiea which are found quite intractable under the ordinary blowpipe. The oxyhydrogen hlow pipe was invented in 1802 by Prof. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia One was also made by Sir Hinmphrey Dery st the suggeation of Mr. Children.
4. The Airohydrogen blowpipe, in which atmospheric air and hydrogen ars the two gases uscd.
5. Bunsen'a burner (q.v.).
B. As andertive: Pertaining to, relating to, or ascertained by the instrument deacribed under A.

blow-point, s. [Eng. blow; -point.] A child'a play, perhaps like push-piu. Nares thinks that the players blow amall pine or points against esch other.

- Shortly boys shall not play

At apancounter or blowpoine, but ahail pay
hlowsse (1), s. [BLoure]
hlowge (2), s. [BLowze.]

- blowth, a. [From Eng. blow. In Ger. bluithe; 1r. blath, blaith = blow, blossom,
flower.] In the atate of blossoming; bloom, blow, flower. (Lit \& fig.)


II Still used by ths Americans. (Webster.)

${ }^{+} \mathbf{b l o w} \mathbf{w}^{\prime}-y \mathbf{n}, ~ v . i$. \& $t$. (Prompt. Parv.) [BLow.]
* blōw'-年hge, ${ }^{*}$ blo'-y̌ige, \& [BLowino.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* blowze, + blowse, * blowresse, s. [Of unknown origin ; possibly conn. with blush, and modified by blow, as if = tanned by exposure ; or a cant word.] A ruddy, fat-faced woman. "Sweet blowes, you are a beanteous blossom sure." II had rather marty a fairo one, and pant it to the hasard, than be tronhled with a blotere ; ..."-Burtom: Anat. of Mel, p. 683.
* blowzed, a. [Eng. blowz(e) ; -ed.] Rendered of a high colour ; tanned into a ruddy hus by exposure to the weather; blowzy.
"I protest I dont like to see my daughtere trudging go to their pew all blowzed and red
blow'-ž̆, a. [Eng. blowz(e); -y.]. Like s blowze, high-coloured, ruddy, sunburnt.
* blăb, v.t. [Blebe] To swell.
"My face was hlown and brub'd with dropsy wan."
Hir. for Magitarates, p. 112
* blŭbbed (Eng.), blŭb'-bİt (Seotch), pa. par. da. [Blua.] Blubbered.
"Your cleeks are eat biecr't, and sne blubbiq adown."
blŭb'-bẽr, * blŭb'-bïr, * blŭb-ẽr, * blŏb' êr, * blŏb'-ür, * blŏb'-üre, * blơb'-ir, - blŏb'-bẽr (Eng.), "blŏb-y̆r (Sa.), s. [Fron Provinc. Eng. blob, bleb $=\mathbf{a}$ bubble. Imitated apparently from the sound of a atrean or opring bubbling up, that is emerging from san aperture as a mixture of water and air, the latter disengaging itself from the former and escaping in the form of bubbles.]
- 1. A bubble of sir.
-Promebure (blohys, F.): Burbultum . . . Burbalium." "And at his m
"And at his month a blubber otode of fome".
If Blubber is atill used in Norfolk in this ense.

2. A thick coating of fat with which whales are enveloped, with the view of preserving the temperature of the body smid tha cold ocean. It lies juat under the akin. It is chiefly for the blubber that the whale is so remorselessly pursued.

## blubber-guy, 8

Naut.: A rope stretched between the mainmast and foremast heads of s slip, and serving for the auspension of the "speck-purchase," osed in flensing whales. (Knight.)
blubber-lip, blobber-lip, a. A thick Hip.
blubber-lipped, blobber-lipped, $a$. Having thick lips.

## "A blobber-lipped sh

blubber-spade, s.
Naut.: A kegn-edged spade-liks knife attached to a pole, used by whalers in removing the blubber which encasea the body of a whale. The carcase denuded of the blubber is called krang. (Knight.)
blŭb'-běr, v.i. \& $t$. [From blubber, a. (q.v.).] A. Intransitive:
I. To bubble, to foam.

That ay is drouy now diy n ane and ded in hit kynde,
Bio, blubrando, and ditk.
Ear. Eng. Allid. Poems (ed. Morris); Cleanness, 1015-17.
2. To weep in a noiay manner, and so ss to make the cheeka awell out blubbsr or bubble-like.

Soou as Olumdaclitch mies d her pleasing care,
She wept, she blubber'd, and she tore her hair
Sweft.
B. Trans. : To awell the cheeks with weepIng. (Used chiefly as a participial sdjective.) [Blubaeren.]
"And her fair face with teares was fonlly blubbered"
blŭb'-bẽred, * blŭb'-bred, pa. par. \& a [Blubner, v.t.]

| 1. Swalled with weeping. (Specially of ths cheeks or the eyellds.) |
| :---: |
| "With many bitter toures ehed from his blubbr oyna" <br> speneer: F. Q. V. 1 is, |
|  |
|  |
| Thon wing with him, thou boohy! never pit was mo protan'd to touch that biubber'd fi |
|  |
| amde, pr. par., a., \& $s$, Blubser, |
| A. \& B. As present participle \& $p$ |
| adjective: In senses corresponding to those |
| the verb. C. As substantive: Tha act of crying $00^{\text {a }}$ |
| C. As substantive: Ths act of crying 00 to swell thg cheeks. |
| 8o when her tonres were atopt from eyther eye Her singults, blebbrings, zeern'd to make them Ont at her oystor-mouth and nose-thrilis wide.", 12$B r o w n s: ~ B r i t a n n i a i ~ P a t o r a l s, ~ h i k . ~ I t ., ~$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Bl $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ '-chẽr (ch guttural), a. \& \&. [Named after ths cclebrated Prusisn Field-Marshal Leberecht von Blücher, who was born at Rostock, December 16, 1742, was victorious over the French at Katzbach on August 25, IS13, was defeated by them at Ligny on June 16, 1815, and completed their defeat and routst Waterloo on the 18th of the sams month.]
A. As adjective: Named sfter Marshal Blatcher.
"Ǎichie pota, tohacco-boxes, Perlodical Literature, and
B. As a common substantive (pl. bluchers): The kind of boots defined undgr A.

* blŭd'-dẽr, * blưth'-ẽr, v.t. \& i [Onomatopœic ; cf. Blugrer.]
A. Transitive

1. Lit. : To blot paper In writing; to disfigure any writing.
2. Figuratively:
(1) To diafigure the fsce with weeping, or in any other way.
"On sic nfore his een he never set.
Ros : Helenore, p. 28.
(2) Morally to disflgure.
hlatted and bluthered with these right-hand extreama, nnd left-hand defections,
Remark: Passages, p. 57 . (Jamieoon.)
B. Intrans. : To maks a noise with the mouth or throat in taking any liquid. (Jamieson.)
†blûde, s. [BLood.] (Scotch.) (Seott: Guy Mannering, ch. xxii.)
bIŭd'-geotn, s. [Of unknown origin. Skest suggests Ir. blocan = a little block; Dut. olut$\operatorname{sen}=$ to bruise haa also been snggested, and the view that the word is a cant term connected with blood has been put forwsrd. There is no evidence. 1 A short stick, thick, and sometimes loaded at one end, used by roughs, or in desperate emergencies by other peraona as sn offenaive weapon.
"Armed themasiven with finlis, budgoons, and
blŭd'-ǵétn, v.t. [Bludgeon, s.] To beat or strike with a bludgeon.
blûe, * blố, * blen, * blwe, "blo (Eng.), blue, blä, blāe (Scotch), a., adv., \& s. [A.S. bleo, bleah (Somner), s word tha existence of which Skeat doubts : I cel. blár = 11vid; Sw. blä = blue, black; Dan. blaa = hlue, azure; bla = blue, black; Dan. blaa = hlue, azure;
Dut. bluuat = blue ; O. Dut. bla; (N. H.) Ger. Dut. blauw = blue; O. Dut. bla; (N. H.) Ger.
blau; O. H. Ger. blao, plao; Fr. bleu; Prov. blau; O. H. Ger. bla, plao; Fr. bleu; Prov.
blau, blava; O. Sp. blavo; O. Ital. biavo. A blau, blava; O. Sp.
Scandinavian word.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language :
3. Literally:
$t$ (1) Originally livid; of tha colour of s wound produced when one has been beaten "black and blue." [BLak.]
"Bloo colonve: Lividus, Luridus."-Prompt. Paro. *The expreasion "blue" milk, used of akimmed milk, seems to be a remnant of this meaning.
". .i. skimmed or blue nilk belng only one halfpenny a quart, and the quart a most redandant one,
in Grammere. - De Du , in 12
$\dagger$ (2) Blue-black. [Blaeberry.]
(3) Of any other shsde of blue. Spec.-
(a) Of the veins.

My bluesc voin to to kisas here
(b) Of various plants [Blukbich, Blete motrle]
(e) Of the cloudless aky, axura.
"Thres gaudy atandardin Alout the Deve otuenkT"
(d) Of water in certain circumstances.
(i.) Or the sea.

I Poets conventionally call the sea "blne." Near the shore it is generslly green, yellow sand below often sffecting its colour. Far Sea may often be seen of a beautiful blue colour.

The rea, the stue lone sea, batb ono-
He lieal where pearis lie deep.
Hemans: The Oraves of a Bousehold.
(i1.) Of lakes. This slso is somewhat canventions.

Oer the Stue lake . . E"emans: Edtch.
(ili.) Of rivers and streams. So also is this somewhat conventionsl.
" The part as it fied by my own shua stronma 1"
2. Figuratively: Highly derived, aristo-cratic-as "blue blood."
II. Technically:

1. Optics: Tha colour prodnced in a body When the blue rays which constitute ons componant in light are reflected, all other rsys being sbsorbed.
2. Physic. science, spec. Bot.: A serise of colours containing, besides the typleal species, Prussian blue, indigo, sky-blue, lavender-colour, violet, and lilac (q.v.). The typical blue most nearly approsches indigo, but ls lighter snd duller than that deep hue (See Lindley: Introd. to Bot., 3rd ed., 1839 , pp. 479, 480.)
3. Painting: For painters' colours see C. II.
4. Mer.: [Azure.]
(I) Costume, livery, ecc. : Formerly blus was the appropriats colour worn by persons of humble position in society, and by social outcasts. It was so Spec.。
(a) Of servants.
"In \& blew coat, sorving. Mann 1 ike. With nn orange," ©e
Prior to A.D. 1608 these blus coats had ber: exchanged for cloaks not readily distinguishable from thoso worn by masters.
for sluce bleno coasta have boen turned inte
ne can scarce know theman from the master:-

(b) Of beadlea. [Bluenottle, a.]
"And to lie free from the interruption of bly" Term. (Nares.)
(c) Of harlots in tha honae of correction.
(d) OP beggars. [Blue-down.]
III. Political, religious, et academioal symbolism: Now redeemed from former humbla associstions, aes II. 4, it stands-
5. Politically: In London and many parts of England, though not averywhere, for $a$ Conservative.
6. Religiousiy :
(1) In England: Originally a strict Puritan of Presbyterian views; s rigld Protestant belonging to the Church of England.
(2) In Scotland: A rigid Preebyterian supporting the Church of Scotland.
"If In senses Ill. (1) sud (2) the expression "true blue" is sometimes used. Thue s true blue Protestant is ons who shows no proclivitiea towards Romsn Catholiclam, a trues olue Presbyterian ons very atrict in his bellet and prsctice.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { For his rellylon, it was fit } \\ & \text { To manth hins learnis and his with }\end{aligned}$
Tor he was of that etubbice,
${ }^{\text {stubbora crewn }}$ "
7. Acodemically: In the smnual boat race and cricket match between the Universitics of Oxford and Cambridge thoae in favour of Oxford wesr dark-blue colours, snd those in favour of Cambridga light-blue. So also darkblne ia worn by partizans of Harrow, and light-blue by those of Eton.
B. As adverb:
8. As if blue. [To look blue.]
"The Iights hara biue", $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shakesp.: Elch, III., v. } 2 .\end{aligned}$
9. Into $s$ blua colour; so ss to look blue.
"There pinch the uaids as blue an hilberryc".
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
10. Of things:
(1) Lit.: (a) The colour described under A.

## (b) The Blue-trotterfiy.

On the commons and open downs the lovely little play."-Gous: Not
(c) A blne powder, or substance, used by undresses to give a blue tint to linen, \&c.
(2) Fig. Pl. (blues): The same as BlueDEviLs (q. V .)
2. Of persons: Persons dressed in blue:
(1) Either the Dutch troops in general, of Which blue is now the naiform, or more probably the blue-clad Dutch troons of life-guards which came over with Williain Ill. in 1688.
"oldiers to took the Dutch Blues to the face."-Maonulay: Hint. Eng., ch. xvi.
(2) The Royal Horse Guards in the British army. Thnugh the lerm "the blaes" is limited to these, the following reginents are also cisd in blue:-The 6th Dragoon Guards, the 3rd and 4th Hussars, the 5th Lancers, the th. 8th, 9 th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 151 h Ilussars, the Royal Reginent of Artillery und thie Royal Marine Artillery.
A" If th mere necessary to repel a French invasion or to put down an Irish insarrectlon, the Blwes and the
Buffe would stand by hin to the death."-Macalay Biat. Eng. ch. xivi.
(3) Blae-stockings.
-The panes, that tender tribe. who eigh oer son-
(4) Boys educated at Christ's Hospital.

II Painting: The chief pigments used are Prussian blue, Indigo biue, Verditer, Vitramarine, Coball blue, and Smalt. (See thes words.)
D. In special phrases:

1. To look blue: To feel disappointed to such an extent that to the imaginstlve the colour seems to ehange to blue.
2. To look blue at: To look angrily at.

FThe blues Mentel despondeacy procceding from either real or imaginary causes
blue asbestus, or asbestos, s.
Min. : The ssme as Crocidolite (q.v.).
blue billy, $s$.
Mctol.: A name given to the residue from the combustion of iron pyrites ( $\mathrm{FeS}_{2}$ ) in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It is employed as an iron ore, and for the fettling of puddliag furnsces in the Clevelaod district.
blue-black, $a$. of a colour produced by the commingling of black and bloe, the former predomiasting.

- blue blanket, s. The name formerly given to the banuer of the craftsmen in Edinburgh.
"The Grafts-man think we thouid he content with they he controuled up goes the Rice Branket." $A$ Sa Basifion Dor. and Pannecuiti Bitt. Ace. BL. Blanket bp. 2,


## blue bonnet,s.

L. Ordinary Lenguage:

1. A boanet of a blue colonr.
2. One wearing $A$ " bonnet" of a blue colour.
II. Technioally:
3. Zool: A name for the Blue Tit (Parus oarteleus). [Blue Tit.]
4. Botany:
(I) Sing.: $\Delta$ name sometimes given to the Contautea cyonus. [BluEeottle.]
(2) Plut. Blue boznets: A plant, Scabiosa nuxisa. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
blue-breast, s. A name sometimes given to a hirl, the Blue-throated Warbler (Phomicura suecica). It is a native of Britain.
blue-butterfly, s. A name occasionsily applied to any butterfly of the geans Poly ammatus, which bas the upper side of its wings blue, their normal colour.

## blue-cap, s.

1. One of the names for the Blue Titmouse (Porus coctuleus).

Where in he that giddy sprite,
Blue-ap, with hits colontra
Wordicorth: The $\triangle$ Bizen and the Palling Learea
2. A figb of the salmon family, with blue pots on its head.
blne-cat, s. A Siberian cat valoed for its ur. (Ogilvie.)
blue-coat, blue coat, s. \& a
A, As substantive:

1. The dress of the lower onders in the six-
teenth century, hence the drean of almamen and eharity school children
"The whipe of furies ary not halt so tarriblo at a
2. An slmsman, is soldier or sailor.
B. As adj.: Wesring the blue-coat of an almoner; supported by endowment.
blue-coated, $a$. Wearing a blue coat. "By old biwecaeted serving man"
soott: Harmion Introd to Cunto vi

## biue copper, blue copper ara, a.

Min. : Azurits and Chessylite (q.v.).
blue-devils, s. pl.

1. The apparitions seen in delirium tremens. 2. Lowness of spirits; hypocbondria.
blue-disease, blue disorder, blue jaundices 8.

Med.: Popular names for a disease or a morbid symptom which consists in the skin becoming blne, purple, or violet, especially on the lips, the cheeks, and other parts where the cutaneons capillary vessels are saperfcial. [Cvanosis.]
blue-eyed, a. Having blue eyes. Blue eyes generally go with fair hair and a sanguine temperament. They are more common in the Teutonic race than fo the other races of the world.
"Glenalvou'e buwo-eyed daughter camen ${ }^{\text {Byon }}$
It is geuerally believed that blue eyes occaita (Minerva) was thought to have possessed them, (Minerva) W8s thought to have possessed them, but $\gamma$ davкürts (glankopis) was originally fierce-
eyed or grey-eyed rather than blue-eyed. eyed or grey-ey
(Liddell \& Scotu.)
"Thus while he spoke. the btmoeyed mald began.".
Pope: Homer a odyuany, bk. xili. 32 .

- Blue-eyed grass: An iridaceous plant Sisyrynchium anceps, or Bermudians. It grows in Bermuda, in the United States, \&c.


## blue felspar, $s$.

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

## blue-flah, s.

1. A apecies of Coryphrena found in the Atlantic. [CORYPHENA.]
2. Temnodon saltator: A fish tike a mackere but larger, found on the Atlantic coast of the Lnited States it is called also Horse-mackerel and Salt-wster Tailor.
blue-fly, blue fiy, s. A bluebottle, Musea (Lucilia) Ccesar.
blue-glede, 6. A name for the Ringtailed Harrier, Circus cyoneus. [Blue-Rawк.]

## blue-gown, s.

1. Of things: A gown of a blne colour
2. Of persons: A pensioner, who annually on the king's birthday, receives a certain sum of money and a blue gown or cloak, which be wears with a bodge on it.
"Here has been an old biuegown committing
blue gramfer greygles, s. A liliaceous plant, Scilla nutans:
blue hafit, s. The Scotch nsme for the Hedge-sparrow (Accentor moxiularis).
blue-haired, a. Having blue hair.

## blue-bawk, $s$.

1. The Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus).
2. The Ring-tailed Harrier (Circus cyoneus).
blue-hearts, s. An American name for the botanical genus Buchaera (q.v.).
blue iron earth, $s$.
Mir.: The same as Vivianite (q.v.)

## blue-john, s.

Min.: The same as Fluorite or Fluor (q.v.). It is a blue variety of fluor-spar ( $\mathrm{CaF}_{2}$ ), found in Derbyshire.
blue-kite, s. A naine for a bird, the Ring-tailed Ilsrrier (Circus cyaneus)
blue lawn 3. ne [Called probably from the Puritan colour "true bine."] (Kingsley.) [Blefe, H1. 2.] Severe puritanic laws elleged to have existed at Newhaven, in Connecticut, and the adjacent parts. They were not laws, hut a selection of judicisl decisions. (Ripley \& Dana.)

## binc-lenti, \&

Min. : A variety of Galonm it is lemd mul. phide (Pb8.) [Galinal]
blue-light, 5 A signel light which when ignited burns with a stexds bline colour and reflection. The materials nsed in the com position of blue lighta are saltpetre 9 lb .10 oz. ; sulphur, 2 lb . 6z oz. ; and red orpiment, oz. ; sulphur, 2 hb g oz. ; and red orpimant,
11 oz . These are all incorporated together and pressed into cupe of wood, covered with cartridge paper, and furnished with is handie.

## blue malschite, A .

Min.: The asme as Azurite or Chessylite (q.v.).
blue-mantic, s. \& a.
A. As substantive : A mantle which ls blee.
B. As adjective: Having a blue mantle.

Blue-mantle pursuivani (Her.). [PuRsusvant.]


## blue-metal, $\alpha$

Metal.: Copper at one stage of the process of refining. It is called also ane metal.
blue-Monday, s. The Monday preceding Lent, when, in the 16 th century, the churches were internally decorated with blne
blue moor-grams, s a book-name for - grass, Sesteria corulea.
blue-mould, s. The monld, of the celour indicated, so often seen npon cheese. It corsists of a fuagus, Aspergiluz glaucus.

## blue-ointment, s.

Pharm.: Mercurial ointment.
blue-peter, s. [Corrupted from blue no peater, one of the British signal flags.]

Namt.: A flag, blue with \& white equare in the centre, used ss a signal for sailing, for recalling boats, dc.

## blue-pill,

Pharm.: Piluia Hydrargyri, a pill made by rubbing two ounces of mercury with thre of confection of roses till the globules dis appear, and then sdding one of liguarice-root to form a mass. It is given when the secretion of the llver is defective as a "cholagogue purgative," i.e., as a purgative designed to pronote evscuation of the bile.
blue-polser, s. One of the names of a duck, the Pochard (Fuligula ferina).

+ blue-poppy, s. A plant, Centaurea cyanus, more commenly termed Bluehottia.


## blue-pots, $s$.

Comm.: Pots, also called Black-lead crucibles. They are made of a mixture of cisy with a coarse variety of graphite. They are much less likely to crack when heated than those made from fire-clay only.
blue-ribbon, s [Lisbor (1).]
blue-rocket, s. Several species of A confte, specially Aconitum pyramidale. [Aconite.]
+blue-ruim, s. A cant name for gin, usually of lad quality.
". This int Ior I have tastod, so woll as the English竍 the tect in thase countrie."-cariple: Sartor hy the sect in those
bitue-shark, 8. Carcharias glaucus.
blue-shone, s. An Australisn' miners' term for the basaltic lava through whiteh they have sometimes to dig in search of gold. (Stormonth.)
blue-skate, s. A skste (Raia batis), (Scoteh.)

* blue-spald, s. A disease of cattle; supposed to he the same with the black spaul. "If the cattle will die of the brue-spald, what an!
blue-spar, s.
Min. : The same as Lazulite (q. v.).


## blue-stocking, s. \& $a$.

A. As substantive:

1. Lit. : A stocking of a blue colour.
2. Fig.: A literary lady, generally with the imputation that she is more or less pedantic. Boawell, in his Life of Johnson, states that in his day there were certain meetings held by ladies to afford them opportunity of holding

[^69]converse with eminent literary man．The most distinguished taiker at theme gatherings was a Mr．Stillingfleet，whe always wore blue stockings．His absence was so talt that the remark became common，＂We can do nothing Without the blue stockings．＂Hence the meetings at which he figured began to be called sportively＂Blue－stocking Clubs，＂and those who frequented them blue－6tockings．
B．As adjective：
1．Lit．：Pertaining to stockings of a blne colour
2．Fig．：Pertaining to literary ladies；such as characterises litersry ladjea．
hasband how mach better thise was adaptod to hor the comfort of hie daily Hfere than a biue－toching poquacity．＂－D＊Quincey：Works fodi 1863 h －vol ill．
blue－stociringism，s．The procedure of litarary ladies，generally with the imputation of podentry．

## blue stone， 3.

Comm．：A name given to cuprio sulphato， $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4} \cdot 5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ．［Cupric Sulphate．］
Blue－tail，s．A popular name for an American lizard－－the Five－lined Plestiodon （Plestiodon quinguelineatum）．
blue tangles，s．The name of a plant， Voccinium frondosum，from North America．
blue－throated，$a$ ．Having a throat with blue feathers on it．
Blue－throated Redstart：A bird，Ruticella cyanecula．［Redstart．］
blue tit，blue titmouse，s．A bird， called also Blue Tomtit，Blue－cap，Blue－ bonnet，Hick－mall，Billy－biter，and Ox－8ye． It is Parus caruleus，IA It bas the upper part of the head light－blue，encircled with whita；s band round the neck and the suaces beffre and behind the eve of a duller blue： cheeks white；back light yellowish－green，the lower parts pale greyish yellow；the middle of the breast dull blue．The male lo more brightly coloured than the female．Average length to coloured than the female．Average length to
end of tail，which is rather long：msle，it end of tail，which is rather long：msle， inches $^{\text {a }}$ expansion of wings， $7 \frac{1}{4}$ ；female， $4 \frac{7}{72}$ inches ；expansion of wings，7t？It is perma－ nently resident in Britain，placing its nest in the chink of a wall，under eavea or thatch， or in a hale of a tree，aud laying from six to eight，some esy twelve or even twenty，eggs of a olightly reddish colour，marked all over with irregular small spota of light red．
blue titmouse，s．［Blue Tit．］
blune－veined，a．Having blne veins． （Used of plants rsther than of man．）
＂Thewe blue－vein＇d violets Whereon we lean＂－
blue verditer，s．［VEnditer．］

## blue－vitriol，blue vitriol，s．

1．Min．：The same as Chalcanthite（q．v．）．
2．Comm．：The mineral mentioned under No．1．It is crystsllized sulplate of copper （ $\mathrm{CwSO}_{4}, 5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ）．［Cuphic Sulphate．］
blue－weed，s．An American name for a plant，Echium vulgare，known here as the Viper＇s Bugloss．［BuoLoss，Echium．］
blue－winged，a．Having blue wings．
II 1．Blue－winged Jay：A name for the jay （Garrulus glandarius）．（Macgillivray．）
2．Blue－winged Shoveller：One of the English names for $a$ bird，the Conmon Sboveller （Spathulea clypeata）
blûe，v．t．［From blue，a．］To make blue；to heat（as metal）till it assumea a blue tinge；to treat（as Jinen）with blue．
Bláe＇bëard，a．\＆a．［From Eng．blue，and beard．］
A．As substantive：A man resembling that children＇s bogie，the Bluebeand well known in story，though wbolly unknown in history．
B．As adjective：Ilaminted by anch another as the mythic personage deacribed under $\mathbf{A}$ ．
 believed to be pernia
blûe＇－běll，blûe＇－bĕlls，＊blew＇－bělles （ew as û），s．［Eng．blue；bell，bells．So culled from the colour and shape of the fowers．］Two plants．
1．The English name of the plant genos Agraphis，and apecially of the Wild Hyacinth
（Agraphis nutans of Link，Seilla nutans of Smith，Ryacinthua nomeoriptus of Linnens．）


2．The Bluebell of Scotland：The round－ leaved Bell－flower or Hairbeli（Campanula rotundifolia）．
＂The frull bluebell peeroth over．＂
Tennyson：$\Delta$ Dtrge．
blâe＇－bẽr－ry，8．［Eng．blue，and berry．］An American name for the genus Vaccinium，that land the Blaeberry（V cuciaium myriillus）．
blûe＇－bïrd，s．［Eng．blue；bird．］A beautiful bird，the Sylvia sialis of Wilson，occurring in Carolina，Bernuoda，\＆c．Its whole upper parts are aky－blue，shot with purple，with ita throat， neck，breast，snd sides reddiah－chestout，and part of ita wings and its tail－festbers black． It is sbout seven snd a half inches long．It is a favourite with the Americans as the Kobin Redbreast is with the English，but cones in opring and aummer ratber tban in winter．
＂Sent the binobird，the Owaisst．
Lonofellow：The Song of Hia
blûe＇－bọolc，s．［Eng．blue；book．］
I．Originally \＆properly：A book which is bound in a blue cover．
2．Subsequertly \＆now：Most published Par－ lismentary papers being bouod in blue the term＂bluebook＂has come to signify a book containing retaras，reports of commissions， Acts of Parliament，\＆es．，in ohort，the official
record of Parliamentary investigationa and regulations．
blute＇－brt－tle，blue bottie，s．\＆a．［Eng． blue；and bottle．］

A．As substantive：
I．（Of the form blue bottle）：A bottle which is ．
II．（Of the forms bluebottle and blue－bottle）：
1．Popular soclogy：
（1）Lit．：A two－winged fly，Musca（Lucilia） Cee ar，the body of which has some raint re－ semulance to a bottle of blue giass．［BloE－ FLY．］
（2）Figuratively ：
（a）A servant．（O．Pl．，v．6．）

> Say, sire or ineecta, mighty sol,'
> Crtos out 'What blucesatetle ailive Did ever with such fury drive '
（b）A beadle．［See B．adj．］
（b）A whe wha B．adj．］
（c）One who hovers round a celebrated person attracted by the glitter of his fame，as some flies are by a light．
＂Hymming like flies around the neweat blase，
The hluest of blecebotices yon eier taw．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron } \\ \text { Beppo，} 74\end{gathered}$
2．Popular botany：A name given in various parts of England to differcut plants with bottle－shaped hlue flowers．Spec．，
（1）The Wild Hyacinth．［Bluebell，I． Aoraphis．］
（2）Centaurea cyanus，more fully named the Corn Blucbottle，from its being found chicfly in corn－fields．1t belongs to the urder As－ terarea（Composites），and the sub－order Tu－ buliflore．It is from two to three feet high． with the florets of the disk，which are small and purple，and those of the ray few，larger and bright bles．It is common in Britain and throughout Europe．
ant if you pnt bliuebotties，or other hlue flowern，into an
B．As cadjective：Wearing a blue garment． （Used of a beadla．）［Blue，$a_{n}$ ］
＂I will have you as noundly swinged for this，you
bluesotle rogue．＂－shakemp： 3 Hom II．，v． 4
blit＇e－caxp，blue cap，a．［Eng．blue， 2 ，and cap．］ L．of the form blue cap：A cap which ie blue． II．Of the form bluecap and blue－cap：A name given in different incalities to various plants．Spec．，to two kinds of Scablous－（1） Scabiosa succisa，（2）Scabiosa arvensis．
bluted，pa．par．［BLUE，थ．］

blue：－1y，adv．［Eng．blue；－ly．］With a blue colour ur tint．

Thrit cleari and white，then yellow，after red，
jore：Infinty of Wrorkit，an ot
blâe＇－ň̆ss，＂blow＇ness，＂blâ＇－nease， ＊blo＇－nesse，s．［Eng．blue；－Ress．］The quality of being blue．
＂e．iored our liquor masy be deprived of ita bumenes，and
blues，s．pl．［Blue，C．，I．1，2］
blí＇－ăts，s．－［From Fr．bluet $=$ a blue plant． Centaurea cyanus；dimin．of Fr．bleu＝blue．］
1．A plant，tbe Vaccinizun angustifolium． which grows in North America．
2．The Hedyotis carulea．
bla＇－étte，s．The same as Blewit（q．v．）
† blat＇ĕy，a．［Eng．blue；－y．］Somewhat blue． （Southey．）
blüff，a．\＆g．（1）［Etym．doubtful；O．Dut． Utaf＝flat，broad，has been suggested，but the connection is uncertain．］
A．As adjective：
1．Of banks，cliffs，dc．：Large aud steep．
＂The north west part of tit，forming a buff point Voyage，bk．＇iv．，ch． 6.
2．of persons：
（I）Massive，burly（？）．
＂Black－brow＇d and btuf，like Homor＇s Jupiter．＂
（2）Plain spoken in s good sense，or too sbrupt and plain in specth，as some inen of massive frame and strong nerve are liable to be．
＂Bluf Earry hroke into the speuce．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Tennyton ：＂he Talking oak．}\end{gathered}$
B．As substautive ：A large，high bank，pre－ cipitous on one side，in most cases conatituting a promontory jutting out into the aes．
＂And buffet round the hilis from blef to buff＂．
bluff－bowed，a．
Nout．：Having a hroad，flat bow．
bluffi－headed，$a$ ．
Naut．：Bloff－bawed（q．v．）．
blŭff（2），s．［Etym．unknown．］
＊I．A blinker for a horse．
2．An excuse，a blind．（Slang Dict．）
3．The game of Euchre．（Slang Dict．）
bIuff，v．t．IOf unknown origin．It appears to he of the same date as brem（q．v．），and in late uage to have been influenced by bluff（2），s．］ ${ }^{*} 1$ To blindfold．
2．To impose on（at some card gsime）by boasting that noe＇s hand is better than it really is，so as to indnce one＂s opponeut to throw up the ganse．（Amer．）
3．To impose on or frighten by boasting．
blŭff＇－l⿳亠口冋阝，adv．［Eng．bluff；－ly．］In a bluff manner，bluntly．
blüfr＇－uĕss，s．［Eng．bluff；－ness．］Thequality of being bluff．

1．Precipitouaness．
2．Broadness，puffineas，blostedness（？）．
＂A remarkable blufrass of fece，a lond volee，and a
mascuine air．＂－The World，No． 88. ．
3．A bruptness of apeecb or behaviour．）
Blàr－fy，a．［Eng．bluff；－y．］Having bluttis， or bold beadlands．
blâid．s．［Bloon．］（Scotch．）

> But feels his heart's burid riang hooBurns: Earneu Cry and Pro
bluid－tongue，s．［So called because children are accustomed to uae it to bring blood from the tongues of their playmates i the latter aubmit to the operstion．］A name for a atellate plant，Galium aparine（the Gooae－ grass or Cleavers．）（Eng．Border d Sootland．）

[^70]- BlAld'-vǒit, *blûld'-wyte, s. [BLoodwrt.] A fine paid for effusion of blood. " Blutdrati, an uniaw for wrang or inforle, alk an
blá-Ying, " blûe'-ing, 并r. par., an, \& \& [BLUS, v.]
A. As aresent participle a adjective. (See
he verb.)
B. As suhstanitve: The act, art, or process of rendering blue by means of a dye, or in any other way.

1. Metal. The process of heating ateal till it becomea blue.
2. Dyeing: The process of colouring goods by a solution of indigo.
blat-ish, blate'-ǐgh, Blew-ish (ew as t), $a$ [Eng. blue; -ish.] Somewhat blue. : Bide sleeves and skiftrs, round underhorne with a
bluish-green, a. Noting a nixture of green and blue, with the former colonr predominating. (Used also substantively.)
"Both are eoloured of a aplendid blutah-greon, nue living invariably in the lagoan, and the other amongst
the uter breakers--Daracin: Foyage round ine World, ch. XX.
bluish-white, $a$. Noting a mixture of white and blue, with the latter colour predominating. (Used slso substantively.)

blû́-Ish-1y, adv. [Eng. bluish; -ly.] ln a bluish manner. (Webster.)
blû'-Ish-něss, * blûe'-Ish-něss, s. [Eng. bluish; -ness.] The quality of being bluish, i.e., anmewhat blue.
"I could makio, with crude copper, a oolution without the obintanness that is wont to accompeny its vinegar
blûi'-tẽr (1), v.i. [Etym. donhtful. Compare Dut. blaten = to blest. Jamieson derives it from Ger. plaudern $=$ to talk nonsense and untruth (?).]
3. To make a rumbling noise.
4. To blatter; to pour forth lame, barsh, and unmnsical rhymes.
"I langh to see thee blutior.
Olory in thy ragmenta, rash to raill.
Polvart: Plyting; Watoonts Coll. iili. \%. (Jamieson.)
blût'-tẽr (2), v.i. [Dimin. from blout (q.v.). (Jamieson.)] To dilute.
To bluiter up with uater: To dilute too mnch with water.
blûi'-tęr, blŭt'-tẽr, s. [From biuiter, v. (q.v.).]
5. A rumbling noise, as that sometimes made by the intestines.
6. Liquid filth. (Cleland: Poems, p. 102.) (Jamieson.)
*blnk, 8. [Etymology douhtful.] An error for blunk = horse (sir F. Madden). Altered from the word bulk, i.e. $=$ a trunk (Morris.) He brayde his bluth aloovte."
Gaito and the Green Kight, 440.

* blŭm'-dămme, s. [Corrupted from plumbedame.] A prine. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
blâ'-me-a,s. [From the eminent botanist Or. Blunce, who in 1828 pnblished a Flora of Java.]

Bot.: A large genus of composite plants, with purple or yellow flowers, found in India and the Eastern islands, a few stragglers existing also in Australia and Africa. Blumea aurita and $B$. lacera, yellow-flowered species growiog in lndia, are used by the aativea of the country in cases of dyspepsia.
bl̂̂-men-bach'-i-a (ch guttural), s. [From the celebrsted J. F. Blumenbach, of Göttingent, who was born in 1752, and died in 1840.]
Bot.: A genus of elimbing plants belonging to the order Loasacea (Loasads). Several epecies exist, of which two are cultivated, the Blumenbachia insignis and the B. multifica. Both have large beantiful flowers and atinging bristles, and are natives of the southern portion of South America.
bl̂̂-men-bach'-ite (ch guttural), s. [1n Ger. blumenbachit. Named after Blumenbach, suthor of a natural history handbook, of which the sth edition was published at Cöttingen in 1807.]

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

## blit'-mite, s. [In Ger. blumit. "Named aftar

 tif mineralogist Blum.]Mineralogy:

1. Blumite of Fischer. The same as Bletnierite ( $q . v$. ).
2. Blumite of Liebe. The same as Megabasite (q.v.).

## blăn'dẽr, *blon-der, *blon-dir,

 *blon-dre, " blon-dren, v.i. \& $t$. [Cf. Sw. blunda; Dan. blunde, all $=$ to sleep lightly, to dose, to nap ; lcel. blundr ; 8w. \& Dan. blund, all = a wink of sleep, elumber, a dose, a nsp. Remotely connected with blend and blind. (Skeat).]
## A. Intransitive:

1. Originally:
(I) To pore over anything, the aleepy way in which one deals with it preventing his despatching it quickly; or to fall into confusion, to confuse, to coufuse one's aelf, to be mazed.

## (2) To run heedlessly.

"Yo been an bolde as Bayard the hilinde.
That blundreth forth and peril cesteth ncon""
Chaucer: The Chanoun Yemannes Talo, 1,11-14,
2. Now: To fall into a gross mistake, to er greatly from native atupidity or from censurable carolessness.
"It fa one thing to forget matter of fact, and another 3. To flounder; to reach an object of attain. ment, as for inatance an intellectual inquiry, not directly under the guidance of proper not directly under the guidance of proper
intelligence, but eircuitously, with varioua atumblea, and as if accidentelly at last.

II Often followed by round about, \&c.
"He who now to vense, now nonsenve loaning,
Means not, but blundert round about aneanng"
Pope
B. Trans.: To mistake, to err regssding, to introduce a gross error into, apecially by eonfounding or "blending" things which differ. (See etym.)
together; for ho stunderr and confounda all these
blŭn'-dẽr, * blŭn'-dür, "blon'-der, s. [From olunder, v. (q.v.).]

1. Confusion, trouble.

## Where werre and wrake and wonder <br> Bi ay thea bate wont therimne And oft bothe blysee and bluna

Ful skete hatza aksfted symue."*
Sir Gaw. and the Green Knight (ed. Morrin), 10-10.
2. A gross mistake ; a great error in calculation or other intellectual work. "urried the wild blunders into which some minds were love of paradox."-Macaulay: Biet. Eng., ch. tii.
blŭn'-dẽr-bŭss, s. [From Dut. donderbus; Sw. donderbössa; Ger. donnerbüsche $=$ a blunderbuss. These are from Dut. donder, Get. donner $=$ thunder, and Dut. bus $=$ the barrel donner $=$ thullder, and Dut, bus $=$ the barrel
of a gun : Sw. bössa; Ger. büsche, all $=$ a box, of agun : SW. bossa; Ger. brische, ail $=$ a box,
an urn, the barrel of a gun. Thus blunderbus an urn, the barrel of a

1. Mil. © Ord. Lang.: A short gun, unrifled and of large bore, widening towards the muzzle. It is by no means to be rsaked with

arms of preeision, but is loaded with many balls or slugs, which scatter when fired, so that there is hope of some one of them hitting the mark.
"The hatech way was constantly watched by sentinele armed with han
Hise. $E n g$ g., cli. $v$.
2. Figuratively:
(1) A controversialist who discharges at his sdversary a confused mass of facts, arguments, \&c.
(2) (With a mistaken etymology): A pers $\cap$ n who habitually makes blunders.
"Jacob, the scourge of grammar, mark with swe,
blŭn' dëred, pa. par. \& a. [Blundea, v.]
blŭn'-dẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. blunder:-cr.]
3. One who hlunders; oae who habitually makes gross mistakes.
"Your olunderer is as sturdy as a rocte"

- 2. A bliud or stupid worker. (N.E.D.)

blün'-ẫr-h㐅̌ad, s. [Eng, blunder; hood.] $\Delta$ blockhead; a person who is always making blunders.
"At the rote of thle thick-akalled blunderhoad orery plow jobbor ahall tanke upon hlu to vend upon
 par., a., \& e. [BLUNDER, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective. (See the verb.)
Dec. is, isist. series of blundering attacke, . . ."-Times.
C. As substantive: The set of making $a$ grosa mistake.
blŭn'-dêr-ĭhg-ly̆, adv. [Eng. blundering; -ly. 1 In a blundering manner; with many gross mistakes.
"a' ther igbey have done what they did in that kind

- blŭ'-nĕsse, s. [Blueness.] (Prompt. Parv.) blŭnge, v.t. [Onomatopoelo, influenced by plunge.] To mix (as clay, \&c.) with water.
blŭn'-gẽr, s. [Blunae, v.] A plunger, a wooden blade with a cross handle, used for inixing clay in potteries. (Tomlinson.)
blŭì'-ǧ̌ìg, s. [BLuNaE, v.]
Pottery: The process of mixing claye for the manufacture of porcelain.
blŭṅk, v.i. \& t. [BLins, v.] (Scoseh.)
A. Intrans. : To turn aslde, to hlench, to flinch.
"The presumptnoua ninner blunka:
B. Trans. : To spoll a thing, to miamanage any business. (Jamieson.)
* blăik (1), s. [Blonk.] A ateed. (Gaw. \& the Green Knight, 440.) [Bluk.]
blŭñ (2), s. [Etym. donhtful.] A heavy cotton or linen cloth, wrought for being printed; a calico. (Scotech.)
If Often in the plursl blunks.
bly̆nı'-ẽr, 2. [Blunk (2), s.] One who prints clotha. (Jamieson.)
"Ye gee they any Drnbog in nae malr a geotleman
than the blunker that biggit the bonnie house down than the blunker that a bigit the bounie house
in the howm."-Scott: Ouy Mannering, ch. ill.
blŭñk'et, $a$. \& \&. [Prob. orig. the same at blanket (q, v.).] "Pale blue, perhaps any faint or faded colour . . . blanched." (Sibbald.)
A. As adj.: Grayish blue; light blue. (Cotgrave.)
"Canius. Gray, sky-coloured with apecks of gray
Blunket."-A inaworth : Aatin Dictionary.
B. As subst.: A coarse woollen fabric of this colour.
blŭñk'-ĭt, bling'-it, pa. par. [Blunk.] (Scotch.)
blŭniks, s. pl. [Blunk (2), 9.] (Scotch.)
blŭnt (1), * blent, a. \& s. [Etym. doubtful Compare Sw. \& Dan. blund = a wink of sleep slumber, a nap; Sw. blunda $=$ to ahut the eyes; Dan. blunde $=$ to sleep slightly, to nap leel. blund $a=$ to sleep. There is no evidence as to the history of the word.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language

1. Of persons:
(1) Dull in intellect, not of sharp inteiiigence, wanting in mental acuteness.
"Blunt of wytte. Hebes."-Prompt. Parp.
"O Yalentine being gone. T"l quickly croes,
(2) Obtuse in feeling, with emotions, espcially the softer ones, the reverse of keen. "I fipd my heart hardexed and blunt to newimpres. yenterday."-Pope

* (3) Faint.


2. Of the products of such mental dulness or such obtuseness of feeling:
(1) Unictellectnal, stupid, foolish. (Used of an opinion, \&c.)
. . Anr beyand the Bhuct conoett of somen, who II
 (2)
 - Becom.
(3) Unpleasantly direct; ruds, uncivil, tmpolite; svoiding circamlocution in making moplessant communications; not aparing the feelings of others; brusque. (Used of the temperamedt, of msaners, of epesches, \&c.)
"Blunt traths more miechiet than nice falsohoode
"To his bune manner, and to hir want of oonBidert. $2 i n g$ non oh the
3. of cutting instruments or other material chings: Hoving the edgs or point dnll es opposed to shsrp.
"If the iron be blume, and he do not whet the edge,
II. Botany:
(1) Terminsting gradnaliy in a rounded end. This correspoods to the Latin obtusus. (Linalley.)

I Blunt with a point : Terminsting ehraptly in a rounded end, in the middle of which there is a conspicuous point. Example, the leaves of verious species of Rothus (raspberry and Bramble.) (Lindley.)
(2) Hsving a soft, obtuse termination, corresponding to the Lat hebetatus. (Lindley.)
B. As substantive:

1. Needle manufacture ( $p$ l. Blunts) : A grade of sewing-needles with the pointa less tapering than they are in aharps or even in betweens.
2. Cant language: Money. Sometimes it has the preflixed, snd becomes "the blunt."
T Compounds of obvious signification: Bluntedged (Ogilvie); blunt-pointed (Darwin: Voyage round the World, ed. 1878, ch. xviil.); blunt-witted (Shakesp. : 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2)
blunt-file, s. A fils which has but s slight taper. It is intermediste in grade between s regular taper and s dead parallel fils.
blunt-headed, $a$. With the head terminsting obtusely.
The Blunt-headed Cachalot: A nisms of the Bpermsceti Whale (Physeter macrocephalus)

## biunt-book, s.

Surgery: An obatetric hook for witbdraw
log \& foetus without piercing or lacersting it.
*blunt-worker, s. A blunderer. (Prompt. Parv.)

* blunt-working, s. Blundering. (Prompt. Parv.)
Lănt, " blŭn'-těn, v.t. \& i. [Blunt, a.]
A. Transitive:

1. Of persons:
(1) To dull the intellent; to weaken passion or emotion of any kind.

Shakesp.: i Ben IV., Iv. 4
t(2) To repress the outward manifestation of feeling.

> " For when we rage, ndvice is ofteo seen By blunting us to make our wita more

By blunting us to make our wita more keen" ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ 2. Of the edge or point of a cutting instrument, or any other material thing that is sharp: To dull, to render the reverse of sharp. (Lit. A Ag.)

He had such things to nrye againat onr martiage As, now deelin't, would bount my word in hatile, " Blunt aot the beams of heav'n, and odge of day"."
B. Intrans. : To hecome blunt
" Ita edge will never blunt."-Bunyan: P. P., pt. ii.
TI To blunt out or forth: To utter bluntly or impulsively. [BLURT.]
bŭn'-těd, pa. par. \& a. [Blunt, v.] Msde blunt or dull. (Lit. \& fig.)
blŭnt'-ĕn, v.t. [Blunt, a.] To render blunt, to dull ; to take off the edge of.
| blŭn'-tẽr, 8. [Eng. blunt, v.; -er.] Ons who mskea blunt. (Lit. \& fig.)
blŭn'-tie, blŭnt'-y̆, $a_{n}$ \& s. [Kng. blunt; snd ufflx -y; O. Eng. ie.
A. As adj.: Blunt, dull; that tends to blant.
B. As subst. : A solveller, a stupid person. They anool me nefr, and hand me down,

Burnt : O, For A ne and 'Theonty, Tum.
blŭnt-ǐhg, pr. par., a., \& s. [BLuNT, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act or process of dulling the edge or polnt of anything. (Lit. \& fig.)
"Not impedimenta or blunting, but rather an whetmore permanent beauty. $-\mathrm{B} \mathrm{\mu}$ Taylor: Artid. Handcomeness, p . 7s.
blunt'-Ish, a. [Eng. biunt; -ish.] Somewhat blunt. (Ash.)
"Tubular or shuntithat the top,"-Derham: PhyetooTheology, p. s.
blinat'-1号, adv. [Eog. blunt; -ly.] In an onpleassutly direct masner, brusquely, without circumlocution, without regard to the fealings of othera.
"But came estraight to the point, and blurted it out Eren the Gaytain himelf could hardiy have sadd it
more biuntly.": Courtthip of Miles standith, iii.
Longfellovo: Thoa comoet in no bluntity. Shakesp. i Rich. III., iv. \&
blŭnt'-nĕss, *blŭnt'-něsses, 8. [Eng. blunt; -ress.]

1. Of a person's manner: Unpolite, not to nay coarse, plainness of speech, or offensive rudeneas of behsviour ; stralghtforwardeess; want of regard for the feelings of othera.
Bruniness, expressed that feeling, with characteristic Eng., ch. x vi.
2. Of a cutting or pointed instrument: Dull, the reverse of sharp at the edge or point.
blũr, v.t. [Skeat deems it $s$ different apelling of blear; Dr. Murray, in poting this, suggests thst it msy be onomstopceic, combining the effect of blear and blot.]
3. Of material things: To mske s blot, spot, or stain upon snything insdvertently or intentionslly, with the effect of msrring but not of obliteratiog it.
4. Of things immaterial: To blot, to stain, to sully.

That biurg the grace and bushin of madesty." Shakesp.: Bamet, lii, 4.

- blur-paper, s. $\Delta$ acribbler.
blũr, * blũrre, s. [From blur, v. (q.v.).] A dsrk spot, a blot, a atain, or any other msterial thing which mars thst on wbich it fslls but does not obliterate it.

1. Lit. : On any msterisi thing, as on paper. 2. Fig.: On any immsterial thing, ss on reputation, \&c.
"Leste she wil els it length come againe, and being many thues shaken of, will with her railyng sette Odal: Luke, c. 1 a .
leaves i iome unmortified lust or other, whioh either .
blurred, pa. par. \& a. [BLUR, v.]
2. Ord. Lang.: In senaea corresponding to those of the verb.
"The writilib is coarse and blurred."-Stubbs.
3. Bot.: Msrked by spota or rays which appear as if they hsd been produced by abrasion of the aurface. Rare, Dr. Lindley in his vast experience never having once met with the structure deacribed. (Lindley.)
blũr'-rèr, s. [Eng. blur, v.;-er.] One who or that which blurs.

T Poper blurrer: A contemptuous name for writers.
"I: am now admitted finto the compaay of the
blür'-ríng, pr. par. [Blur, v.]
blũrt (Eng.), © blirt ( $O$. Eng. \& o. Scosch), v.i. \& t., slso as interj. [Onomatopoic. Blurt, spurt, squirt, snd flirt, v.t., are probably imitative of the sound of a liquid auddenly jerked forth.]
A. As a verb:
I. Intrans.: To hold a person or thing in contempt.

## Followed by at : To hold in contempt. <br>  <br> \section*{II. Transtive:}

1. Followed by ont: To ntter indiscreetly, to smit, to fling forth. (Used apecially of nttering words bearing on delicate matter without taking time to consider what effect the remark is likely to produce.)
truth.- - An indincreat friend who blurte out the whak
2. With out omitted.

And yet the trath may lose ita grace
Lloyd. (Goodrich \& Porter.)
B. As interjection: an exclamation of contempt. [A., I.]


"Blurc, blurt f thero's nothing remaitas to put the
 to phin now. cap
it 620 . (Naren.)

- Blurt, master constable : A fig for the constable. (Nares.)
- Blurt master constable, or a fig for the constable of a play writtea hy Thou Midocleton, and pubiched in 1802."-Nares.
- blürt, s. [From blurt, v. (q.v.)] A sudden start ; sn unexpected blow.
 olanmpant and slurt, eent etters patent unto the peopie st Athens, declaring how the young king did restore
unto them their popular itste Noin. - North: Plu tarch, p. 6 sss.
blũrt'-大̌d, pa par. [Blurt.]
blürt'-İhg, pr. par. [Blurt.]
-"The biturting, rallying tone, with which be apoke."
bunsh, * blüsch, *blusche, * blosche, * blưs'-chĕn, " blŭs'thĕn, *blis'-chen,
*blys'-chĕn, v.i. \& t. [Mid. Eng. blusshen bluschen $=$ to glow, from A.S. blysgan, only in comp. ablysgung = shame, formed from A.s. blýsan (only found in comp. ablysian) used to translate Lat emibescere $=$ to blush, to prow red ; cog. with Dut. blozen = to blush Dan bluses $=$ to blaze to fleme, Sur blossa $=$ to blaze All these verbs are formed from a subst. blys
 9 blys in A.S. bdiblys $=8$ hre-hlaze ; cog.
Dut. blos $=\mathrm{s}$ hlush, Sw, bloss $=\mathrm{s}$ torch.]
A. Intransitive:
I. (Chiefty of the form hiush): To become or be red.

1. Of persons: To become red in the cheeks and to s certain extent alao ou the forehead from agitation or confusion produced by more or less of shame-that shame springing from consclonanesa of guilt, demerit, or error, or from modesty or baslifulnesa.
"The lady blushed red. but uothing sho sald."
Scott: Eve of St. John.
If Formerly the person or thing causing the blush, if mentioned, was generally preceded by at; now for is much more frequently employed.
(a) Followed by at.

He whin d, and rarrd away your victory,
That pages bluth'd aet him.
That pagee blush'd at him. Shakesp. : Coriot. v. a
"You heve not yot lost all your natural modeety
(b) Followed by for.
"To her who had sacrificed everything for his anke he owed it so to bear himelf that, though eho might
weep for him, she should vot blush for him."-Mo. caulay: Buts. Eng., ch. v.
2. Of things:
(1) To be of a bright red colour. (Uaed of flowers, of the sky, \&c.
"Bat here the roses blueh ec rare. $\qquad$
"In that bright quarter his propitious akies
Shall blush betimes." conoper: Tirocinium
$\dagger$ (2) To be of any bright colour; to bloom. Of fowerse, that fear'd Long wavy wreatha
Bluth don the panaels, Cowper: Tatk, v. 138.

* II. (Of the forms blusch, blusche, bloache, bluashen, blyachen): To glance, to look.

Ear. "As quen I blusched upon that ility, Poems (ed." Morris); Pearl، 1083.

- B. Trans. : To offer in the shspe or form of a blush.
"I'Il blush yoa thanks $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shaketp.: Winu". Tale, Iv. } 4\end{aligned}$
blŭsh, * blusch, * blusche, at. [BLesu, v.]
boll, boy ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, ohin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, asj; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 1


1. Lit. Of persons: The state of blushing; the crimson hue produced in the cheeks, forehead, \&c., by remorse, shame, modesty, beshfulnéss, or any similar cause.

Then all commingled for our more delight,
Benry Peacham: $\operatorname{Ellis}$, vol. it.
T To put to the blush: To force one unintentonally to become red through shame.
"Ridicule, Inatead of putting guilt and error to the blush, turned her formaldable alhifts agajpat invocence
2. Fig. Of thing:
(1) A crimson or roseate hne. (Used of the colour of a rose, of the sky, \&c.)
"Hamet, ere dawns the earllest hlush of day."
Hemana: The Abencerra
(2) A look, a glance; sudden sppearance.

To bide a blyaful biuach of the bryght sunne.
-1 At the first blush, ot first blush: At the firat glance; at the first snd sudden sppesrance of snything.
"All purely identical propoeitions, obviously, and at frst blush, appear to contain no certain instruction in
blush-rose, s. A variety of the rose of a delicate pink colour.
blash'-ẽr, s. [Eng. blush; eer.] a person who blushes, or a thing which is red.
"resh envy bot Arablais odonrs, whilet that of this and eyes so ravishingly entertained Jere, that the bee extracts leas iweetness out of flowers." ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - $10 y$ le: Occas

* blŭsh'-et, s. [Dimin. of blush.] A young bashful or modest girl prone to blush with slender cause for doing so.

T Nares says that it is spparently peculiar to Ben Jonson.

Is to be soen, " " No Pecunia
Or little blushet Waz be ne'er so ensy,"
B. Jonson. Staple of News, it 1
blŭsh'-fưL, ©a. [Enc. blush; ful( $)$.] Full of blushes; suffused with blushes. (Lit. \& fig.) "White from his ardent look, the turning sprits

blüsh'fitl-ly, adv. [Eng. blushful;-ly.] In a blushful manner; so as to be suffused with blushes. (Frebster.)

* blŭsh'-依】-nĕss, s. [Eng. blush, ful; -ness.] The state of leing blushful or covered with blushes.
"Let me in your face reade oluhhfulness" - Hey-
wood: Brazen Age, ii, 2
blŭsh'-1-něss, s. [Eng. blushy; -ness.] The quality of being given to lushing. (N.E.D.)
blŭsh'-ring, pr. par., a., \& $s$. [Bluse, v.] A. \& B, As pr. par. de particip. adj. : In senses corresponding to those of the verb
© Bleshing honours: : Honours fitted to elicit commendstions likely to put the bearer or possessor, if molest, to the blush. Or ss BLesil, $v .$, A. 2 (2):

The tender leaves of hope ; to-niorrow forth

C. As substantive: The state of having th face, the neck, and even the bresst suffused under the influence of emotion with a red colour.

- For the pholological cause of blushing see the subjoined exsmples.
" Biushing lo produced through an affection of the mirongh actug trimarily on the centre of emotion. amd captllary vessels of the skin of the face " a. Mysion. Anat., vol L, ch. 11., p. 35 .
"The region affected by bushing is the tace snd neeki And the effect arinee from the suapention of the
cerebraifntuence that keeps up the habtual contraction of the smaller hlovivesech over that regivn.
blŭsh'-íng-ly̆, adv. [Eng, blushing; -ly.] In a blushing mamer. (Webster.)
*blŭsh'-lěss, $a$. [Eng. blush; -less.] Withont a blush ; without blushes.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { "Wonues vow'd to bluehleas impadenve.", } \\
\text { Shaston. }
\end{array}
$$

*blŭsh'- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a. [Eng. blush; -y.] Of the colour whlch a blush produces; crimson. Usod(1) Of the human countensnee.
"Stratouica, entering, moved a blashy colour in his
face ; but deserting him, he relapeed inc lace, hat desertag

## (2) Of fruits, or anything similar.

"Blossonse of trees, that are white, ase commonly
inodorate; those of apples, wrabs, petches, are bluthy And smell sweet. -Bacos: vat. Aust.
blns'-nen (pret. blisned, blysned ; pr. par blusnande, blisnande, blysnande), v.i. [Dan. blusse $=$ to glow; Jcel. lysa $=$ to sbine L. Ger. bleistern $=$ to glisten. From Icel blys; Dsn. blus =s torch; Dut. blos=red. ness.] [BLush, v. \& s.] To shine.
Ear. And brode baneres ther-bi binunande of gold."

- Blŭss'-çbande, pr. par. [BlusH, v.] Blushing, glittering.
"That here blusechande bermes as the bryght sunne.
blŭs'-tër, * blais'-ter, * blıs'-tren, v.i. \& i. [In A.S. blestan = to putf; Icel. blastr $=$ a blast, s breath. Modified from blast (q.v.).]
A. Intransitive:
L. To make a blast.

1. Lul. : To roar ss a storm; to makea lond noise smong the branches of trees, the rigging of ships, in the interior of chimneys, \&c. (For example see Blustering, particip. adj.)
2. Fig. : To swsgger, to sdopt a loud, boastful, menscing, detiant manner; to bully, to utter probably hollow tbreats of what one is sble and intends to do.
"Gledgarry buazered, and preteuded to fortify bis
ouse."- Macaulay: Mist. Eng., ch, xvili.
house."-Macaulay : Bist. Eng., ch, xviii.

* II. To wander or stray blindly abont.
"That thay blustered as blynde as bayard wats euer."
Ear. Eng. Aliti. Poems (ed. Morris); Cleanness, 886.
I See also Piers Plowman, v. 521.


## B. Transitive:

1. To blow abont with violence.
"Ithand wedderis of the eist draif on so fast,
It all to blatserit and blew that thalrin vaid."

2. To compel or force by bluster.
blŭs'-tẽr, s. [From bluster, v. (q.v.).]
3. Of things: Boisterousness, poise with mensce of danger. Used-
(1) Of the wiad in a storm.

But slso (2) of other sounds.
So by the brazen trumpet's oluster.
Troops of all tongues and nations murter."
4. Of persons:
(1) Loud, boisterous mensce.
"Indeed there were sorne who wuspected that he bad
 be, and that his buster was meant only to krep up hls
own dignity in the ejes of his retainers, --Jucaulay: own dignity in the
Hist.
Eng. cb. xijin
(2) Turbulence, fury.

Spare thy Atheniau cradle, and those ktn,
Which in the biuster of thy wrath mumt fal
With those that have uffeuded. mont al
blŭs'-têred, pa. por. \& $a$. [Bluster, v., B. 2.] "I read to them out of my blusered papers
Batlie: Lett, i. 125. (Jamieson.)
blŭs'tẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. bluster; -er.]

1. Of persnns: One who blnsters, a swaggerer s bully. (Johnson.)
2. Of things : That which makes a loud noise suggestive of danger. (Used chictiy of the whd in a stom.)
blŭs'-tẽr-īng, pr. par., a., \& s. [BLéster, v.] A. \& B. As present paticiple \& participiab adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
" Rack to their caves she bade the winds to ny,
And hush d the slusering brethren of the sky.".
Pope: Homer's olysery, v. tholl
C. As substantive: The set of speaking in a noisy, bosstful, menacing way.
"Virgil had the majesty of a lawfal prince, and
Sistius unly the blusering of a tyrant."-Drydea.
bIŭs'-tẽr-̌ing-ly̆, adv. [Eng. blusteving; -ly.] In A blustering manuer; with noisy mensce, with bullying. (Webster.)
blŭs'-tẽr-y̆, a. [Eng. bluster, sod suffix -y.] Blustering, blustrous. (Lit, of fig.)
"Ho sems to have been of a headlocig blusterp, no vol. 1. bk. ini., p. 296
*blast'-roŭs, a. [EDg. bluster; .ous.] Ful of bluster; boisterous, boastful, uoisy, tumultuons.
"The anclent heroes were filuatrious
For being benign and bot blureroun
Hudibran

Wint-er-nesse, a. [A corraption of blum
ness (Q.v.).] Bluntnese. (Prompt. Parv.)

* Blüṭ'-ẽr, v.t. \& \& [Bludder.]


## A. Trans.: To blot, to disfigure.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make s noiss in awallowing.
2. To make an Insrticulate sound.
3. To ralse wind-bells in water. (Jamisem.)

* blưțh'-rie, *leth'-rie, s. [Probably the same as blatter (q.v.). Compare bluther $=$ to blot, to disfigure; bluthrie, in Ettrick Forest $=$ thin porridge or water-gruel $]$

1. Lit. : Phlegm.
2. Fig.: Frothy, incoherent discourse. (Jamieson.)

* blyf, adv. [Belive.] (Str Ferumbras, ed. Herrtage, I,002.)
* blykised, prel. of v. [Blikien.] (Gaw. and the Green Knight, 420. )
* blyk-kande, * bly-cande, pr. par. [BLrKIEN.] (Gaw. and the Green Knight, 305, 2,485.)
a blyk-nande, pr. par. [Bliknen.] (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, Cleanness, 1,467.)
blyk-ned, * blaykned, pret. a pa. par. The same as bleakened. [Bleak, a., 1.] (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, Cleanness, 1,759.)
blym,
blither ( $q . v$.$) .]$
To make glad.

blȳnde, a. [Blind, a.] (Prompt. Parv. ©c.)
blynde, v.t. \& i. (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Ccanness, 1,126.)
* blȳnde'-fylde, a. [Blindrold, a.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* blȳnd(Prompt. Parv.)
* blỹnd'-fell-lĕd, pa. par. \& a. [BlindFold,
* blȳnd;-nĕsse, \& [Blindness.] (Prompt. Parv.)
blȳnd'-y̆n, v.t. [Blind, v. See also blend.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* blynke, v.i.
Brunne, $5,675$. [Buink.] (Robert Mannyng of
bly̆n'-nyn, * blyne, "blynne ( $O$. Eng.), *blyn. *blyne ( $(0$. Scotch), v.i [BLIN, v.] (Prompt. Perv., \&c.)
"blype (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A shred, s large piece. (Scotch.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { AIFa nieves that night.. } \\
\text { Burn: }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

* blype (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A stroke or
hlow. (Scotch.) (St. Patrick.) (Jamieson.)
* blys-ftl, *blys-fel, a. [Blissful.] (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, Pearl, 270, 409. .
 (blusmar), or $\beta$ Anícs (blusis) $=$ a bubling up; from $\beta \lambda \dot{v} \omega$ (blua) $=$ to bnble or spout forth. So called because the plants usually grow near the source of streams.]

Bot.: A geans of plants belouging to the order Cyperaceæ (Sedges.) The British flora contains two species, $B$. compressus or Brosdlesved, and B. rufus, or Narrow leaved Biysmus. Both sre tolerably common, the latter species especially in Scotland.
blys-nande, pr. par. [blussande, BlugNEN. 1 (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, Pearl, 163.)

* blysned, pret. of v. [Blusnen.] (Eat. Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, Pearl, 1,048.)
bly̆ss, ${ }^{*}$ bly̆sse, s. [Blıss.] (Prompt. Parv.; Morte Arthur, 1,485.)
* bly̆zse, v.t. [Bliss, v., Bless.] To bless.
-bly̆s'-sy̆d, pa.par. \& a. [Blessed.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bly̆s'-sy̆n, v.t. [Bless, v.t.] (Prompt. Parv.)
tite, fat, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt,



## Q Mysuragas a [Blessina] (Norte Arthur,

blÿthe, 2. [Burres] Merry, cheerfol, gay. In Enqinid now only in poetry; in scotland need also commonly in prose.
" Blythe mad mery. Lestu, hitlartis"-Prompt. Para


- biÿtho-ly̆, advy [Bururily.] (Ear. Eng.
- blÿth'e-nĕsse, s. The bame as Buthienkss (q.v.). (Chaucer: Boethius, ed. Morris, p. 37, 957.)
* blyjth'-y̌n, v. 2 [Burthen.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* blȳve, * blyue (ne as ve), adv. [Belite.]

B.M. lititials, as well as an sbbreviation of, and the aymbol for, Bachelor of Medicina.
bobs, Bohn, interj. [Said to be from Gael. bo (as subst.) = an exclamation to frighten childrea, (as adj.) = atrange; hut cf. Lat. boare and Gr. Bodew (boar) $=$ to shout, probably onomatopoeic.]
* Of the form bo and boh: A word of terror. (Scotch.)

I dare, for th' hozoor of our house
Say boh to any Grecikn Hoose."
Homer Travetied, bk vin., p. 20 .
2. Ao exclamation used ia playing with infants.
bo, a. [A.S. begen $=$ both.] (Alisaunder, 6,703.)
bō'a, s. [In Dan., Fr., sc., boa; from Lat. boa or bova (Pliny) = an enormous snake, said to have been ancieatly found in India. None, however, are at present known to occur there mora than six feet long. The spelling bova is from bos, bovis $=$ an ox, either from the notion that these snakes conld carry off oxen, or from the erroneous notion that they sucked the teats of cows.]

1. Zool.: A genus of serpents, the typleal one of the family Boide. The species are found native enly in America, the analoguns geaus in the East popularly confounded with it, namely Pythoa, belag distinguished from it by the presedce of iatermaxillary teeth.
2. Ord. Lang.: A long fur tippet or comiorter worn by gems ladies round their necks. The name is given on account of its resemblazce to the boa constrictor or some other large snake.
boa constrictor, boa-constrictor, s. The Mod. Lat. Word constrictor is $=$ he who or that which binds or draws togethar; from Class. Lat. constrictuin, supine of constringo $=$ to bind together; con = together, and stringo (sapine strictum) $=$ to draw tight. [Sce 1. Zool.]
J. Zool.: The best known species of the genus Boa. The specific name constrictor, meaning binder or drawer together, refers to the method through which the animal destroys its prey hy coiling itself round it a ad gradually tightroing the folds. It is about thirty feet loug. It is found in South America. [Bon.]
3. Ord. Lang.: Any very large snake which crusbes its prey by coiling itsele round it. The uascientife portion of the general pulilic are not particular as to where the animal came from at first; with them it is a boa constrictor whether its original habitat was in the Eastern or in the Western hemisphere. [1. Zool.] Used Lit. \& fig.
Association, want protect pas afainst momenach Universal Asociation, cay protect man agininst the whole meatdevouring and nian-devuiring hrsto of ooa-oonstric
torn

- bōad (1), pret. of v. [Bine.] An old pret. of oode = abode.
"Seeing the world, ${ }^{2 n}$ spenick they bootlen boad." Hother fubio. Tate.
bouads (2), pres. of $v$. [Bode.] An old form of bodes $=$ botes

$$
\begin{aligned}
& " \text { Good ou-bot boads good end." } \\
& \text { Spenser : F. Q., VII. vi. } 23 .
\end{aligned}
$$

- bōal, s. [Bole.] (Scotch.)
bō-an-ẽr'-ǧěs, So [Gr. Boavepyés (Boonerges), Translated in Mark iii. 17 "sons of thunder." Of doubtful etymology, hut probably the Aramaic prouuncistion of Heb. בְּכְ (benei regesh), רֶָׁ (regesh), in Heb. meaning tumult
or mproar, but in Arable and Aramæan

1. As a proper name, Seripture Hiet.: An appellation given by Christ to two of his disciples, the brothers James and John, apparentily on account of their fiery zeal. [See etym.]
"And James the sou of Zobedes, and John the hrother of James: (and he auruamed them.
2. As a common noun: An orator who gives forth his utteragces in a loud impasstoned voice.
böar (1), böre, *böor, "bör, *bare, "bar, * beor ( 0. Eng.), * bere ( 0. Scotch), s. \& a. [A.S. bar, cognate but oot ldentical with bar unaccented and bera $=8$ bear; Dut. beer; M. H. Ger. bér ; O. H. Ger. bér, per. Compare also Ger. eber; Fr. verrat; Ital. verro; Sp. verraco; Lat. verres, aper, \&c., \&ll =a boar; Lat. fera $=a$ wild beast; Sansc. vanaha $=a$ wild boar.] [BEAR, Capra.]
A. As subetantive:
3. Ord. Lang. \& Zool. : The uncastrated male of the swine (Sus scroff), or of ony oiber species of the genus.
 "The fomy bere has bot
Wyth hys thancerand awfol tuskis grete,
Ane of the roat the hound maist prinelpail
TI Wild boar: The mat Doug. : Virgil, ss, 34, aboriginally wild or whose ancestors have escaped from domestication. The Common Wild Boar is Sus scrofa; var., aper. It is of a brownish-black colour; but the young, of which six or eight are produced at a birth, are white or fawz-coloured, with brown stripes. It is wild in Europe, Asia, and Africa, lives in forests, sallics forth to make devastations among the crops adjacent, is formidable to those who hunt it, turning on any dog or man woundiog it, and assaultiog its foo with its powerful tusks. Sus larvatus is the Masked Bower
Boar.

## "Eight wild boarr roasted whole"

2. Palcont.: Though two extinct 2. Palcont. : Though iwo extinct species of the genus Sus appeared io France as carly as the mid-Miocene times, yet the ${ }^{\text {a }}$ geanine wild boar did not come upon the scene in Britain till the early Pleistoceae. To the paleolithic hunter of the Pleistocene the hog, Sus scrofa, was only a wild animal ; lut the neolithic farmer and herdsman had it in a domesticated state. (Prof. W. Doyd Dawkins in Q.J. Geol. Soc., xxxvi., 1880, pp. 388, 396, \&c.)
3. Ord. Lang. Fig.: A violent savage.

- Sir Christopher, tell Richmond thio from me:

My soo George Stacley if franked up in hold."
B. As adj.: Of or belonging to a boer designed for hunting or wounding a boar; in which a boar is the object of pursuit; resembling a boar.

T Obvious compound : Boar-hunt.
boar-fish, 8. The Capros aper, a fish not unlike the dory but with a more attenuated and protractile month, a acaly body, and no filaments or no long filanents to the dorsal

spines. It is pale carmine above, and silverywhite below. It is about six inches long. It is a native of the Mediterranean, but has occasionally found its way to the British seas.
boar-spear, s. [A.s. bdr-spere, barin a hunt.

> Each held a boar-znear tongh and etrosg
> Their dusty palifeys and anray ruy
boar (2), a [A corruption of bur.] Only in
compos.
bons-thistio, o. Two thisties, vis: $:$
(I) Carduus lanceciatus.
(2) Carduus arvensis.
t boar, ri. [Bores, r,]
of a horse: To shoot ont the nose, to toss it high in the air.
böard (1), "börd, "börde, "burd,*böorde 8. a a. [A.S. bord = (1) a board, a plank, (2) what 18 made of boards, a ts ble, $s$ house, a ohield, (3) a border; leel. bord; Sw., Dan., O. Fris., O. L. Ger., Gael. \& Ir. bord; Dut bord, boord; Goth. baurd; (N. H.) Ger. bord, bort; O. H. Ger. bort; Wel. bond, bwudd. Compare also A.S. bred $=$ surface plank, board, or table; Sw. brad = board, deal table
Dan. bret; Ger. bret.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally :
(1) Gen.: A piece of wood of considerable length, of moderate breadth and thickness used in the building of houses or other edifices ships, the making of altara, boxes, \&c. (Essentially the same sense as II. l., but less precise.) of cedik. ."nd covered the lings vi. 9 .
"They have made all thy shlp boarde of or . . ."Exent, Xxvil. o.

(2) Specially:
(a) A tible spread with dishes for food.
"We miss them when the board is oprend."
(b) A table around which a council sits for deliberation.
"Both better sequanoted with affairs, than any
other who sat then \&t that board."-Clarendon.
(c) Plur. : The stage of a theatre.
2. Figuratively:
(1) [Corresponding to 1. (2) (a).] The dishes spread upon a table, a meal or meals.
" Aod the fire was heapd, and the bright wine pour'd. Bernana: The Lady of Provence
(2) [Corresponding to 1. (2)(b).] A council seated for deliberation around a table; or tlie members of such a council or other deliberative body wherever they nay be. Many such boards are appointed by government, as the Board of Trade, the Board of Admiralty, the Poor Law Board ; others are made up of directors elected by shareholders in companies, as a board of directers, a board of management, \&c.
"The anawer of the board was, thereerore, less obse
quious than usual."-Macaulay: Hist. Eng., eh. vi.
(3) [Corresponding to 1. (2) (c) Pl.] The theatrical profession. Specially in the phrase, To go upon the boards $=$ to enter the theatrical profession.
IT Some of the other senaes given under 1I. have made their way into general language.
I1. Technically:
3. Carpentry, \&c.
(1) A sawed piece of wood, relatively broad, long, and thin, exceeding $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and less than 24 inches in thickuess.
II Ia this sense board is sometimes used as a synonym for plank, hut, properly speaking. a plank is a grade thicker than a board.
(2) A rived slatr of wood, as a card-bosrd.
(3) A flat piece of plank or a surface composed of several pieces, used io many trades as, a modelling-board, a moulding-board, \&c.
4. Paper nanuf.: A thick kind of paper, composed of several layers pasted together. It is generally called pasteboard. [Pasteboard.] There are several valleties of it; as, card-board, mill-board (q.v.)
5. Bookbinding:
(1) Flat slabs of wood used by bookbinders. They are known by names indicating their purpose ; as, backing, burnishing, cutting, lurpose; as, back
(2) A pasteboard side for a book. [No. 2.]
6. Game-playing: A level table or platform on which a game is played, es a chess-bourd.
7. Naut.: The deck of a vessel or her interior.
"He ordered his mee to krom long poles with oharp hooke. Wherewith they toot hom ot of their eoemy: whip then rowing heir oun thip they cat the tackling. xind brought the mainyard by the board."-
(1) On board:
(a) In a ship.
bon, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; oxpeot, Xenophon, egcist. -ing. -dian, -tian =shan. -tion, -sion =shŭn; -tion, -stion = zhŭn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shŭs, -ble, -dle, de.=bel, del.
 boars - A ddicer

## ( ${ }^{\text {) Into a ship. }}$

"Mr. Anson wns to take on board three independent
compantios. (2) To If (2) To fall overboard: To fall from the deck or from the interior of a veasel into th
sea, larbour, or dock. (Used of persons.)
(3) To go by the boand: To fall overboard. (Used of masts.)
(4) To go on board a vessel: To go into a vessel.
(5) To make a good board: When close reefed to lose little by drifting to leeward, to pursue a tolerably straight course.
(6) To make short boards: To tack frequently.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to a board in any of the senses given under A; as, bcardvages (q.v.).
board-cutting, $a$ Cutting or designed for cntting a boand or boards

Board-cutting knife:
Bookbinding: A hinged knlfe with a counter welght and a treadie to assist in effecting the cut.

## board-rack, 8 .

Printing: A rack consistlog of slde-boards with cleats to hold shelves for standing master.

## board-rule, $s$.

Mensuration: A flgured scale for finding the number of square feet io a board without the trouble of msking a formal calculation.
board-wages, s. Wages given to servants in lieu of food, as when the family is from home aod they are left in charge of the house. [Boarn, v.t., A. 3.]
"And not enough is left him to smpply
Boand-coges, or a footman's ivery.
Boand-woages, or a footman's livery.
Dryden: Juvenal, atit L
böard (2), s. [From Fr. bord = border, edge, brim, bank, brink, shore, side, party; \$p. birde = edge, brim.] The side of a ship.
"Now board to board the rival vesels row"", $\begin{gathered}\text { Dryden : Virgil ; Eneid v, 207. }\end{gathered}$
böard, v.t. \& i. [From boand (I), s. (q.v.)]
A. Transitive:

1. To enclose or cover with bosids.
2. To make a forciule entrsnce ioto an enemy's ship in a naval combat, or at least io time of war.
(1) Lit.: In the foregoing sense.
"Our faerchanturen were boarded in sight of the
ramparte of Plymouth."-Macaulay: Biat. Eng., ch.
(2)
(2) Figuratively: (The meaning having been Influenced by the Fr. aborder $=$ to spproach, to sccost.)

## (a) To accost, to address.

 (b) To woo.
for, nure, nnless he knew some strain in me.
 me in thls fury. ${ }^{-1}$-Shakesp: Merry Wives of Windsor, 3. To furnish for s periodicsl payment,
generally a weekly one, food sad lodging to a generally a weekly one, food aod lodg
person ; to provide with meals. [B.]

- In 1 thi the justicee at Chelminford had A.ed the
 six shilings in winter nnd
eaulay: Hite, Eng., ch, ill.
B. Introns. : To obtain food and lodging for a stipulated weekly or other payment from oce who eagages to do so.
"We are several of us gontlemen and Indien, who board in the same house, and, after dinner, one of
our company stands np, and reads your poper to us A. - spectiror.
- To be boarded out. Pour Law administration: To be boarded outside the workhouse. [Boarding-out.]
böard'-a-ble, a. [Eng. board; able.] That cao be boarded (as a ship); affsble.
böard'-ĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Board, v.t.]
böard'-ẽr, s. [Eag. board; ner.]

1. One who for a certain stipulated price, lodges with a family but sits with the other members of it at table ss if one of themselves. OT a pupil at school, who lives on the premises temporarily on the same footiog as the members of the resident master's family. With other candation Yean, and right to take boarders.
2. One told off along with othera to board a ship in a naval actlun, especially if he ancceed in the enterprise. (Mar. Dict.)
böard'-İg, pr. par., a., \& e. [Board, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& participial adj. : In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As aubstantive:
I. Ordinary Languags:
I. In the same sense as II., l.
3. The act of obtaining for money one's food, as well as one's lodging, at a place, the boarder sitting down at the table with the rest of the establishment.
II. Technicady:
4. Carp., dc.: The act of covering with bosrds, the state of being so covered; the bosrds, viewed collectively.
5. Naut.: The act of going on board a vessel, especially with the design of capturing it.
6. Leather manuf: The process of rubbing leather with a board to raise the grain after it has been shaved, dsubed, and dried.
tboarding-brand, 8. A "brand" or sword [Brand] used as an offensivs weapon by a person boarding so enemy's vessel.
" Be the edge sharpend of my boardiag-brand,

## boarding-gage, $s$.

Carp. : A grsaduated scribing tool used as a measurer of width and distance in weatherborrding sides of houses.
boarding-house, s. A house in which boarders ars accommodated.

## boarding-joists, s. pl.

Carp.: Joista in naked flooring to which the boards are fixed.

## boarding-machine, s.

Leather manuf.: A machine for boarding leather. [Boardino.] More than ooe form exists.

## boarding-nettings, 8 .

Nauf: Stroog cord mettiogs designed to prevent a ship from being boarded in battle.
boarding-out, boarding out, $a$. \& s.
As adj.: Csusing to be boarded outaide the workhouse.
Boarding-out system. Poor Law administra. tion: A system by which workhouse children sre sent to be bosrded in the houses of poor people, to whom the sum psid for their mainpeople, to whom the sum psid for their maintenance is sn object. They are then brought up, presumshy in hsits of indastry, as members of the fomily in which they hive. The In England it exists only in a few plsces, and has hecome the subject of controversy. Its friends claim for it the sdvantage that whea children are brought up sway from the workhouse their pauper associations and feelings are permsnently broken, and they tend to become ordinary members of gociety, living by their own industry and not on the rstepsyers. lts opponents point out the danger of the poor people ill-treating the child not allied to agree in this, that when children sre bosrded agree lady or other visitors should from time to time visit the houses where they live to ascertain the kind of treatment they are ascertain the kind of treatment they are
receiving from their foster-parcnts, as well as receming from their foster-parents, as well as
from the genine childree of the household.

## boarding-pike, $s$

Naut. : A pike used to defend a ship sgainst eoemies who may attempt to board it. Or it

msy be employed as an offensive wearon by the hoarders themselves. Such pikes are represented In a ses-fight at Medinct Aboo, in
boarding-mehool, s. A achool in which the pupils lodge and are fed as well as recolv instruction.
"A bloct beod, with melodions voicon,
böar'-Ish, a. [Eng. boar; -ish.] Pertaining
to a boar; swinish, hoggish.
In his anointod deak stick thoarcith finger
bō'-art, s. [Bonr.]
Min. : A variety of diamond.
bōast (1), *bōste, "bōs'-tčn, "bōos'-ttn (Eng.), bōast, "boist (Scotch), v.i. \& $h$ [Boast, 8.]
A. Transitive:

1. To speak vauntingly.
(1) In a bad sense: To speak of vainglorously, to brag of. Used-
(a) Of things.
"In youth alone its empty pradse we boace" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pope: Eusay on Crutolem, to }\end{aligned}$
(b) (Reflexively) of one's self.

- It was formerly followed in this and other seases by in; now of is used instead of in.

(2) In a good sense: To speak of with legitimate pride.
(a) Of things. $\qquad$

(b) Of persons (generally of another than oncis s(s):
"For if I have boasted any thing to him of you, I ame
"No braver chief could Albion boane."
* 2. (Of the forms boast and * bolst): To threaten.
"His makjesty thought it not moet to compel oe
anct to boasit them..."-Buizite : Letters, 1 ike (Jamieson.)
B. Intransitive:

1. In a bad sense: To brag, to glory, to speak ostentatiously or vaingloriously. (Used generally of one's self or one's own explotts.)

In Cambris are wo born, and gir
Furthor to borut werr neither true por modent,
Unless I add, we are honest.
Shakeetp: Cymbeline, v. I
2. In a good sense: To talk with becoming pride of the exploita of snother, whose good spesker.
 $\underset{i x}{\mathrm{~T} .2 \mathrm{ch}} \mathrm{i}$
is. Formerly it might be followed by $i n$, now of is used.
" My sentence is for open war ; as wiles,
More uuexpert 1 boast not
nit
Milton: P. L., hk. iL
bōast (2), v.t. [Etymology doubtfu]; cf. Fr. bosse $=$ swelling, rslief.

1. Masonry. Of atones: To dress with a broad chisel.
2. Sculp. \& Carving. Of a marble block: To shape roughly, for the monneat neglectiog sttentioo to details.
bōast, * bōst, s. [Of unknown etym. ; Wel. bost has been suggested, but withont evidence. The analogy of coast, roast, toast would lead us The analogy of coast, roast, toast would lead us
fo explect an O. Fr. boster, but of this there is 1o expect a
no trace.]
3. An illegitimate or a legitímate vaunt, a vsinglorious speech.
"The world is more apt to find fault than to com-
mend ; the boart will protahly be censured, when the mend: the boaze woll protahly be censured. When the
great aution that occasioned it lis forgoten. spectator
ET To make boast: To boast. (Followed by of.) [Comp. Blow (1), v., A. 2, and B. 3, "To boast."]
" Noupht trow I the triumphe of Jullus,

4. A cause of speaking in a vouoting spirit ; occasion of vainglory.
"Edward and Henry, now the boort or Fame" $\begin{gathered}\text { Pope: : Epiokes in } \\ \text { r. }\end{gathered}$

* 3. Threatening. (Scotch.) (Doug.: Virgif

244, 29.)
bōast'-ĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Boast, v.t.]
As par. adj.: Mads tbe occasion of baasting
" Slaves of gold, whoes aordd dealing
Tarnlsh all yonr boasted powers
Cowper : The A egros Complaint.



bōast'-f111, a. [Eng. boast; full l).]

1. Of persons: Full of boasting ; perpetually and offeasivgly vaunting of one's exploits. (Sometimes followed by of.)
"He became prond, punctilious, boweful, quarrel-
come"- Macautay: Bitt. Eng., ch. iv. "W -

Botdumith: The TraveLler
2. of languags: Boasting, vainglorious. (Also at times followsd by of.)
Americain to think that wo Eoglishmen and our American denceodants with their boung/ul cry of Yoyage round the World (ed. 1870 ), ch. xxi., p. 500 .
bōast'-ftu-1y̆, adv. [Eng. boastful; -ly.] In a boasting manner, vauntingly, vaingloriously.
 ch. xix.
bōast-fini'-něss, s. [Eng. boastful; -ness.] . The quality of indulging in boasting. (Webster.)
böast' ling (1), pr. par., a., \&s. [Boast (1), v.] A. \& B. A8 present participle \& participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of vauntiog or speaking vaingloriously.
iv. But now ye refoice in your boasting: . . ."-Ja,
böast'-̌ng (2), s. \& a. [BoAst (2), v.]

1. Masonry: The sct of dressing the surfsce of atonea with a broad chisel and mallet.
2. Sculpture \& Carving: Ths act of roughly hewing ont an ornament, so as to give ths general contour before attention is $1^{\text {sid }}$ to details.
boasting-chisel, s. A steel chisel with a broad, fing edge, used for dressing marble, so as to bring it to a nearly amooth surface before opersting upon it with a "broad tool."
boast'-ing -1y, adv. [Eng. boasting; - ly.] In a boasting manner; boastfully, vauntingly, vaingloriously, ostentatiously.

†bö'ast-ive, a. [Eng. boast; ive.] Boasting, vainglorinns.

Deride the tiukliugs of the foastive rill! hion
bō'ast-1ěss, $a$. [Eng. boast, snd suff. -less.] Without a beast.

Diffusing kind beveficence around,
Boastless, as now descends the silent dew,"
honson : Seatons: summer.
bōas-tōn, s. In Fr. boston, from Boston in the United States, the siege of which by the English is hinted at in the game (Littre).] A game at carrls.
bōat (1), * bōt, * bōot, * bat (Eng.), bōat, * bait, * bate, * bat (Scotch), s. \& $\alpha$. [A.S. bdat $=$ a boat, ahip, or vessel ; 1cel. bátr; Sw. bat: Dan. haul; Dut. \& Ger. boot; Wel. \& Ir. bad; Gael. báta ; Fr. batecuu; Prov. batelh; Sp. batel; Port. botl; I tal. battelto, battelletto, batto (battello and battelletto are diminutives); Low Lat. batus.]
A. As substantive:

1. As a separate word:
(I) Literally:
(a) A very small vessel, generally undecked and propelled by oars, though in some cases sails are employed. Canoes scooped out of the trunk of a single tree seem to have been the earliest boats ; boats made of planks did not come into usc till a later period.

He, with tew men, tin a bate", Barbour, xili. 645, Ms $^{\text {B }}$ "I do aot think that any pane nation, the syrian
exeepted to whon the knowledge ot the ark ame did
dod out at onee the device of either ship or boat, in

-The boata sttached to a large and fully equipped veseel are the launoh, the longbost, the barge, the pianace, the yawl, the galley, the gig, the cuttar, the jolly-boat, and the dingy. The first five are carvel built, and the last five clinker built. (Knight.)
(b) A steam vessel of whataver size, as "one of the P, and 0 . boats." (Chiefly colioquial.) [No. 2.]
(2) Fig.: Anything like a boat, a shell for instance, as a sauce-boat (q.v.).
II Neptune's boat : A sheli, Cymba Neptuni.
2. In compos.: A ship, small or large, of a particular character, a word being prefixed to bout to indicats what that character is; as, sn advice-boat, s canal boat, a fishing-boat, s lifeboat, s packet-boat, a steam-boat. (See thess aod similar words.)
B. As adjective: Pertaining to a boat in say of the foregoing senses, as s boat-hook.

## boat-bill,

Ornith.: The English name of Cancroma, a genus of birds belonging to the sub-family Ardsina, or Trus Herons, and specially of the Cancroma cochlearia. The bill, from which the Engliah nsme comes, is right to left, and looks as if formed by two spoons applied to each other on their concave sides. The C. cochlearia is whitish,
 with the back grey witb the back grey
belly red the front is whits, bohind whit is $s$ black cap, changed into $s$ long crest in the sdult male. It inhalita the hot and humid parts of South Anerica, [Canchoma.]
boat-bridge, s. A bridge of bosts. [Baidee, Pontoon.]
boat-builder, s. One whose occupstion it is to build boats.
boat-car, s. A car for tranaporting boats up and down inclined planes. On the Morris and Esssx Canal, connecting the Hudson snd the Lelawsre Rivers in the United States, the boats are tranaported from one level to snother by means of boat-cara instesd of locks. (Knight.)
boat-detaching, a. Detaching a boat or hosts.
Boat-detaching hooks (pl.). Naut. : Hooks designed to diaengage themselves simulta neously when a boat ia removed into the water. This is done by causing the hooks to upset, by opening aister-looks, or by the tripping of a trigger.
boat-fashion, adv. After the fashion or manocr which obtains in boats.



## boat-fly, s.

Entom. : The English nsine of the water-vugs so called because they swim on their backs, thus presenting the appearance of boats. [Boat-insect.]
boat-bead, s. The whstever form it misy
 possess.
 Teanyson: Recoll. of the Arabian Nights.

## boat-hook, $s$.

Naut.: A pole, the end of which is furnished with iron, having a point and hook. It is designed for holdiag on to a boat or snythiag
else. It is called also a gaff, a zetter, a settingelse. It is called also a gaff, a setter, a setting-
pole, a pole-hook, aad a hitcher.
boat-house, s. A bouse for accommodating a boat.

## boat-insect, 8.

Entom.: The English name of the genus of bugs called Notoaecta, which, swinming in a reversed position, viz., upon their backs, present a certain resemblance to boata. [Boarpresent a certain resemblance to boata. [Boat-
boat-117re, a. Like a boat in shape or th other respecta.
"Hie boac-ute browt hie winga ralsd for his mil,
And oarlike roet him nothing to avai! Drayton : Noant, Frood
boat-lowering, $a$. Lowering a boat, or designed to do so.
Boat-lowering and detaching apparalus: Apparatus for lowering s. boat, keeping it all the while in a horizontal position, and then detaching from both ends of it simuitaneously detaching hooka or anything else by which it is held. [Boat-detaching Hook.]
boat-raoe, s. A race on the watar be tween two or more boata. The most celebrsted in Britain is that between rower connected with Oxford and Cambridge Universitles.

## boat-rope, $s$.

Naut.: A rope with which to fasten a boat. It is called slao s painter (q.v.).

## boat-shaped, $a$

Bot.: Resembling s boat; concave, taper ing st the eads, and externally keeled. Nearly the same as Keeled.

## boat-shell, $a_{0}$

Zool.: The Eoglish name of the shells ranked under the genus Cymbo (q.v.) [Boat, A., 1 (2).]
boat-talls, s. pl. [So called from tholr tails, which are long and gradusted, with the sides curvieg upwards like those of $s$ boat.]

Ornith.: The English nams for ths Quiscalinæ, a sub-family of Sturnidæ (Starlings). They are found in North and South America, moving northwards in apring and returning sgain southward in immense flocks late in the autumn. Though at ons time davouring autuma. grubs, yet at others they help themsolves freely to the farmer's Indian corn sad the other produce of his fielda. [Quiscaline.]
boat-wise, alv. Of a boat shsps.

$\dagger$ bōat (2), s. [Sw. bytta = a bucket, s pail.] A barrel, a tul. (Scotch.) [Beef-boat.] (Jamieson.)

TI A beef-boat: A bsrrel or tub in wbich beef is aalted snd preserved
the barn and the beff boat, the barrel and the
nket."-Perils of Man, ii. 70 . (Jamienom).
bōat, v.t. \& i. [From boat, s. (q.v.).]
$\dagger$ A. Trans.: To traosport in a boat; to carry in a bost.
B. Intransitive: To take boat, to eater into a hoat, to row in a boat.
"The Lord Aboyn. . Boats at the Sandness, and
goes ahoard of his own inip and to Berwick sails he."
goes aloard of his own bhip, and to Berwick sails he.
$\rightarrow$ Palding, i. 177. (Jamieson.)
My craft aground, sad heart w ith leating heart." $\begin{gathered}\text { Temnyon: Edwin Morris. }\end{gathered}$
$\dagger$ bōat'-a-ble, a. [Eng. boat; -able.] That may be traversed by boat ; navigalle. (Morse.)

IT More common in America than England.
bōat'aġe (age as İg), s. [Eng. boat; -age.] A toll on articles breught in boata.
"Drotet de rivage. Shorage or Boatage, the Custome
or Toll for wine or other wares, put upoo, or brought
or Toll for wine or other wares, put upoa, or brought
frou the water by boats, -cotarave.
$\dagger$ bōat'-ę, pa. par. \& a. [Boat, v.t.]
bōat'-íe, s. [Dimin. of boat.] A small boat, a yawl. (Seotch.)
$\begin{aligned} & \text { The boatie rows, the boatde rows, } \\ & \text { The boatte row, indead i }\end{aligned}$
And weil inay the boutied ro
Au buirnies brong. (Jamieson)
bōat'-1̆ng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Bost, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& participial adjective: In senses correspionding to those of the verb.
C. As substimtive:

1. Ordinary Language
(1) The act or practice of transporting io a boat.
(2) The act or practice of esiling or rowing is beats.
2. In Persia: A form of eapital punishment in which an offender is laid on his back oa a bost till he perishes.
bō-ä-tion, s. [From Lat. boatum, aupine of $b 00=$ to cry aloud, to rosr.] The act of roaring: s rosr, a loud ahout.

## "In Meaina insurrection, the gune weevo heard  -

bōat'-man, + böats'-man, a. [Eng. boat, boats, and man.]
"Boatsmen through the crytul water how,
To woad ring yasengern the walla below."
"A chieftain, to the Highlands bound Crioe, "Boatmaz, do Hot tarry!"'
I Boatman's shell: A shell, Philine aperta. It belongs to the family Bullida. It ia found about 50 fathoina deep, oo sandy bottoms, in the British seas.
böat'-swain (often pronounced bösn), [Eng. boat ; -sioain. A.S. bát-swdin $=$ a boatswain, s boatman; bdit = boat, and swin $=a$ awain, s herdsuan, s servent. In Sw. högbätsman; Dan. boatsmand; Dut. bootsman; Ger. hochbootsmann.]

1. Naut. : A warrant officer on board $\varepsilon$ ship of war, whose apecial function it is to take charge of tha rigging, cables, cordage, anchors, cails, boats, llags, and atores. He must inspect the rigging every morniag sad keep it in good repair ; and must either by himself or by deputy steer the life-boat. He mist call the men to their duty by meana of a silver whistle given hin for the purposa; besides taking into custody those condemned by a court-mastial, and, eitber by himself or by deputy, inflict on then the puisbment swarded.
 carpenter."-Mucuulay : fistor. Eag., ch. Xxiil
2. One of the English names of a gull, the Arctic Skua (Cataractes parasiticus)
bŏb, * bŏbbe (Eng.), bŏb, bab (Sootch), v.t. \&i. [Ecymology doubtful. It looks, and ia by Mahn and others held to be, an onomatopoetic word, i.e., in this case icsitated from the sound of a body moving up, and down. He conaiders the substantive the original word (Boa, s.) Mahn connects it with Eng. $b u f f=$ to strike. Skeat believes it an altered form of Gael. bog $=$ to wag, to ahake; Ir. bogaim $=$ to wag, to shake, to toss.] [Boe, s.]
A. Transitive:

I Of action operating on things physical

1. To canse to move with a short jerking metion ; to ca ase to play to and fro loosely.
2. To beat, to strike; to drub, to thump.

These bastrad Bretoas, whom our fathers
Have in their owy land leaten, bobbid, and thump'd.
13. To cat the hair of E man, tha tail of a horse, or soythiag similer. [Bobtail, BosTAILEO.]
II. Of action operating on the mind:

1. With a thing for the object: To cheat, swiodle : to obtain by frand.

He calls me to a restitntion large
$0 \hat{y}$ gold and jewels that I bobod from him.
2. With a person for the object: To cheat, to a windle; to delude, to mock
"Here we hare beed worrying one another who
"hoold have the b ooty, till this cursed lox has bobbed -hould have the botiont" ontrange.
B. Intransitive:

1. Gen.: To have a short jerking motion, to move to and fro or np and down, to play to and fro, to play loosely against anything.
"Aud when she drinks against her lips I Bob",
2. Specially:
(1) To dance up and down. (Scotch.)
"I Ewoug and bobbit yonder ak mife as " gahhart h. $x \times x$ i.
(2) To coartesy. (Scotch.)
"When sho cam ben sho bobblt.
(3) To angle with a bob, or with $s$ bobbing motion of the bait.

He neer had learwed the art to bab
He ne'er had learned
For anything but eels.
bǒb, "bobbbe (Eng.), bŏb, bab (Scotch) s. \& a. [From bob, v. (q.v.). Stratmann and Mahn compara it with Icel. bobbi =a knot, a cockle. shell.]

## A. As substantive:

I Ordinary Language:

1. The act of bobbiog; a jerk, jog, knock, silip.

A peece of breade, and therwithal a bobse"
"1 am sharply taunted, yer, eume tines with pinches,
2. Anything which is " bobbed," struck, or almed at ; a mark, a butt. (Jamieson.)
3. Anything which bobs or moves freely to and fro.
(1) Anything solid hanging loosely so that it may move backwards and forwards or np and down. Specially -
(a) An ear-ring, a pendant.

## "The gaudy goesip, when mo'e aet ngog

(b) A bunch of flowers, a nosegay, a parterre, or a thick patch.

Ane cow of birks in to his hand had he,
With that the Kilit his iace fra mindge and fle.
(c) A bait bobbed ap and down Wamieson.)
ap and down.

I A bob of cherries: A hunch of cherries.
"Have a bob of cheris."-Town. Myse., IIS
(d) A brsnch.
"But in this on honde he hade a bolyn bobba."
(e) A wig. [BOB-wig.]
(2) A gust, a blast of wind. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
4. More Ng.: 4 dry sarcasm, a taunt, s ecoff, a jibe.
"Have yoa not monnetimes observed what dry bobst and sarcuitical jeers the most uaderling fellows will Wint. EZ. Converenon, pt.i.
T To give the bob: To ontwit, to impose apon. A aimilar phrase once existed, To give the dor. [DOK.]
C. I guess the huainess.
But to pire me the oan be no other
Musinger :

## II. Technically:

1. Horol., Mech., ec.: The weight at the lower part of a pendnlum. (Airy: Popul. Astron., 6th ad., p. 263.)
2. Mechanics:
(1) The suspended ball of s plumb-line
(2) The ahifting weight on the gradnated arm of a steelyand.
(3) The working beam of a stean-cngine
3. Metollurgy: A amall buff-wheel used in polishing the insides of spoons. It ia a disk of Ieather ocarly su inch thick, koown as of leather ocarly su inch thick, koown as sea-cow or buli-neck. ant is perforated,
mounted on a spindle, and turned into a mounted on a spind
4. Mining: A rocking-poat framed into a pivoted bar and driven by the crank of the water-wheel or engiue-shaft. To one end of the beam is suspended the punp-rod, to balance which the other end is counterweighted.
5. Music: A term used by change-ringers to denote certain changes in tha working of the nethods by which long peals of changes sre produced (Troyte); s peal consistiag of peveral courses or sets of chnnges. When there are more than three bells the aeveral changes arc called bob-majors, bob-triples, Norwich Court bobs, grandsire bob-triples, and caters (quaters). A $b o b$ is sometimes opposed to g single (q.v.) (Stainer af darret : Dict. Musical 'Terms. Grove: Dich Music, de.)
B. As adjective: Pertaining to a bob in sny of the senses given under A.; as, bobtatl, bobwig (q. $\mathrm{\nabla}$ ).
bob-cherry, bobeherry, s. A game among children in which a cherry is so hung as to bob ggainst the mouth. The little player tries ly jumping up to seize it with the teeth, the assistance of hands in the matter being disallowed.
"Bobcherry toacbee at once two nohle virtaes, po-
tience and constaney : the frst, in adhering to the tience and constaney the trys in adhering to the
parnit of one edo, the jater, in bearing a disappointpurnuit of one cnd the latter, in bearing a disant
bob-fiy, s $A$ kind of fly found upon

bob major, s. [From Latin major $=$ greater. $]$
Music: A peal rung on cight bells.
bob maximus, s. [From Lat. maximus $=$ greatest.]
Music: A pesil rang on twelve bells.
bob minor, s. $\quad[$ From Last, minor $=$ leas.]
Music: A pest rung on six bells.
of bob-aled, a compound eled compooed behind, connected together fongitudinally by a reach.
bob-aleigh, a sleigh mada up of two abort (bob) Aleighe connected by a reach or coupliug.

## bob-white, a. A perdicine bird so named

 from its note."In the North and Eat he ls called Quall; in the South and Weil, he li Partidgei whitle every where
he tis taown an Bob Whtte.-A. W. Wayer: Sport he ts kawn nd Bob
with Gun and Rod.
bob-wig. bobwig, 8 A ahort wig. Short wigs are very anclent, being found on old Egyptian and Assyrian lets. Long wius ars comparatively inodern. It la said that tbay were inXIV., of France, to
 bide his shoulders
which were not well matched with each other.
 $\rightarrow$ spectator.
bō'-bǎc, s. [Pol. bobak $=$ the animsl described below.]
2ooh: A burrowing squirrel, Arclomys bobac. It is called also the Poliah Marmot It inhabits Polend, Russia, and Gallicia
*bo'-baunçe, "bðb'-baunçe, "bo'-bạge, s. [Burgundian bobance; Fr. bombance, from bombe, cf. Low Lat. bombicus = proud, cognate with Lat. bombus $=8$ hamming or buzzing.] Pride, boasting, presumption.
bơbbed, "bơb'-bǐd, • bob'-by̆d (Kng.),
bŏb'-bĭt (Scoteh), pa. par. \& a. [Boв, 0.].
bơb'-bër, bab'-bẽr, 2 [Eng. Zub, *; Scotch bab, -er.]

1. Gen.: A person who or a thing which bols.
2. Fly-fishing: The hook which plays loosely on the surfice of the water, as distiognished from the trailer at the cxtremity of the lina. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
 boberia $=$ folly, foppery.)
3. Noosense. (Forby, in Worcester.)
4. A disturbance; nonsense. (Forby, ta Worcester.)
bŏb'-bĭn, " bŏb'-in, s. [From Fr. bobtne; sp. bobina = s bobbin, reed, or reel. Compare Ir. \& Gael. baban =a tassel, a fringe; bare Ir. \& Gael.
5. Ord. Jang.: A wooden pin with a head on which thread is wound for making lace. [1I. I.]

Yon cottager. who weaves at her own doos,
Yillow and bobbine all her little store.. Cruth.

## II. Technically:

1. Spinning: A spool with a bead at ona or both euds to hold yarn. It has one head When it serves as a cop in apinnirg, as a thread-holder in abnttles of loons, and as cop in warping-machines. in spinning or warping it is slipped on a epinde and revolves thene with, being held thereon by a spring or by the tightness of its fit. (Knight.)
2. Sewing-machine: A small spool adapted to receive threal and to be spplied withis a ahuttle. ( $\mathrm{K}^{\prime n}$ ight.)
bobbin and fy frame. The ordinary roving machine of the cotton msonfacture Its fanction is to draw and twist the sliver, and wind the roving on a bobbin. The bobbins containing the slivers are nonnted in severa rowa on a creel which has skewers for their recaption. Each sliver 1rasses between a pair of guides, which give it a horizontal traversing motion, so that it shall not bear upoo a constsnt part of the surfaces of the drawing rollers between which it next passes. These drawing-rollers are arranged in pairs (see Drawina-frame), end bave a relstively th creasins rate of speed, the second revolving faster than the first, and the third faster than the second. The bobbin has two motions-one around the spindle on which it is sleeved, and
one uy and down on the apindle. The former is for the winding on of the roving, and the latter to distribnte the roving in coils alongalde each other along the length of the bobbin. Bobbin and fiy frames are of two kinds, coarse and fine, or first and second. The coarse, or and ine, of tirst and recond. The coarse, or firgt, bobbin and til frame acts upon aivers
from cans filled st the drawing-frame and from. cans flled st the drawing-frame and or second, bobbin ond fy frame acts upan rovings, or slubbings as they are ofton called, from bobbins filled at the first trame and placed on the skewers of the creel placed behind the roller-beam. (Knight.)

## bobbla-lace, s.

Weaving: Lace mado upon a pillow with bobbins. The pillow is a hard cusbion covered with parchmeut, on which the pattern of the meshes is drawn. Pine are inserted into the lines of the pattern and determine the meshes. Thicker thread, called gimp, is interlsced with the meshee, sccording to the pattern on the parchment, The thread is wound apon bobphas, and is twlated, crossed, and eccured by pine. [PILLOw-LACE.]
bobbin-stand, s. A frame for holding the bobbins for warps of a loom, threads of a warping-machine, and yarna of a spinningmachine. The bobbin or reel rotates on a apindle fixed in a base-plate. It is covered with \& metallic disk, oupported a littie sbove the top of the opooi on a shoulder of the egindle, and held down by a screw-nnt.

## bobbin-winder, $s$.

Weaving: A device for winding thresd or yarn npon a bobbin. The bobbin is eupported on a fixed shaft, which is made to rotate contimuously.
Sewing-machine: A device adapted to receive a a auttle-bobbin and rotats it oo that it may be wound with thread. Tbe winders are usually opersted by being turned in contact with the driving-wheel, balance-wheel, or band. Some winders are supplied with an sutomatic thread-distribntor, to lay the thread evenly.
bob'-bǐn-ět, s. [Eng. bobbin; (n)et.] Wearing: A machine-made cotton net, origiualiy imitated from the lace made by botbins npon a pillow. It consists of a series of parallel threads which may be considered sa warp-threads, sud two eystems of oblique thresda which proceed from the right to the lefi, and from the left to tbe right respectively. Earh weft tbread has a vingle turn around each crossing of a warp, a a train of the respective weft tbraads gives a serpentine course to the warps.
bobbinet-machine, s. A machipe for making bobbinets. It was originally derived from the stocking-frame, invented in 1589 by William Lee, M.A., of Cambridge. Hammond (sbout 1768) modified a stocking-frame to (sbont 1768) modifted a stocking-rrame to make a coarse imitainon of Brussels groand; this was the pin-machine. In 1784, the warpframe was invented, for making warp-lace ; and in the next decade, the bobbin-franie. In 1809, IIeatheote
chide. (Knight.)
bob'-bling, pr. par. \& a. [BOB, v.]

> "W, Wi bobbing Wille's shank are salr."
> Hent. Coll., 1i. 144 . (Jamieoon.)
rm ricb in jeweis, ring mat, and hoob
Tru ricb in jewels, rings, and hobbing pearls,
Plack'd from Moors ears,
Dryden
blb'-binn-wörk, s. [Eng. bobhin; work.] Work wrought partly by nieana of bobbins.
"Not netted wor woven with warp and wool, hut
alter the manner of bobbivioork: Grew: Aukcoum.
bǒb'-bĭt, pa. par. [Bonaed.] (Scotch.)
bob'-ět, s. [Dimin. of $b o b=a \quad$ blow (Skeat).] [Bob, Boffet.] A slight blow, a buifet.
"Bobet. Collafa, colladfus, Cath."-Prompt. Paru.

* bॅ'b'-ět-y̆n, v.t. [Frum bobet, s. (q.v.).] To buffet; to give a slight blow to.
"Bobettyn. Collaphizo."-Prompt. Paro.
* bơb'-ět-y̆íge, s. [Bobetyn, v.]
"Bobetynge Collafizacta"-Prompt. Pare
bö'-bi-ẽr-rīte, s. [Named by Dana after Bobierre, who tirst described it in 1868.]
Mineralogy: A colourless mineral occurring in six-sided prisms. It is a tribasic phosphate of magnesia. It was found in Peruvian guano.
 of same meaning.]

Music: A kind of coi-faing taught by Huberto Wairaent at the end of the sirteenth ceotury for ecale practico, the deaignations of the notes used being $b a, c e, d i, g a, j a, m i$, and ni. It was ealled almo Bocrotsation (q.v.). The friends and the opponents of the syetem carried on a controversy which continned till the beginning of the eighteenth century. (Stainer it Barrett.)
 c. [Evidently from a proper name, Bob Lincoin or Bob o(? Lincoln.) A bird baionging to the family sturnide (Stariings), and the sub-family Agelaing. It is found everywhere in North Americs below $54^{\circ}$ of N, latitude passing the winter in the West Indies, snd going northward in aummer. In the United States it is known as the Rice-bird, the Reedbird, the Rice Bunting, the Rice Troopial, and in the West lndies, when fat, as the Butterbird. It is the Emberiza oryzivora of Linnæue, Icterus agripennis of Bonaparte, and Dolichonyx oryzivorus of Swain6on. It feeds on rice and other cereals, and in in turn itself extensively ehot for food.
bőb'stāy, s. [Eng. bob; stay.]
Naut.: One of the chains or ropes which tie the bowsprit end to the stem, to enable it to stand the upward strain of the forestays.
bobstay-ptece, s.
Naut.: A piece of timber otepped into the main piece of the head, and to which the bobstay is secured. [Stem.]
bǒb'-tāil, s. \& a. [From bob, in the sense of cut, and Eng. tail.]
A. As substantive: A cut tail ; a short tail.
B. As adjective: With a tail cut short or ehort naturally ; resembling a cut tall
"A Aannt yon curs :
Be thy month or baccor whit,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle thil."
IT Tagrag and bobtail: [Tıorio].
bobtail-wig, s. A short wig.
bǒb'-tāiled, 3. [Eng. bob, and tailed.]
of a dog or other animal: Having the tail cut short.
"There wis os bobtailed cur cried in a gazette, and - L'Ertrange

* boc, s. \& a. [A.S. boc $=$ (1) a beach, (2) a book.] [Book.] (Story of Gen. \& Exod., 523.) bó'-cal, bŏ'-cal', s. [Fr. bocal $=$ a bottle, decanter, or jng with a wide opening and a very short neck; Ital. boccale
$=$ a decanter, a mug ; Low Lat. =a accanter, a mug; Low Lat. (baukalion) =a narrow-necked vessel, which gurgles when water is poured in or out, \&av́ка入1s (baukalis) $=\mathrm{a}$ vessel for cooling wine or water.]
Glass Manuf: : A cylindrical glass jar with a short, wide
neck, used for preserving solid
 sulistances.
bǒ-cage' (g ss zh), s. [From O. Fr. boscage.] Woodland. [Boscage.]

The men of the bocage, nud the mer of the plain."
bo'-cāque, bō'-cāke (que as k), s. [Russian (?). A mammal like a rabbit, but with-
out a tail, found on the banks of the Dnieper and elsewhere.
$\dagger$ bö-car'-dō, s. [Bokardo.]

* bocare, s. [A.S. bocere; Mceso-Goth. bolacries = a trook man.] A scholar. (Layamon, 32,125 .)
bŏc'-a-sǐne, s. [In Fr. boucassin; from 0 . Fr. boceasin; Sp. bocacin, bocaci; Ital bocassino.]

Weavizg: A kind of calamanco or woollen stuff; a fine buckram.
boc'-ca, s. [Ital boeca.]
Glass Manuf: : The round hole in a glassfurnace from which the glass is taken out on the end of the pontil.
boc-ca-rěl'-la, s. [1tal. boccarella.]

Glame Manaf.: A small bocen or mouth of glass-furuace; s nose-hole.

* boochen, v.t. [Borce, v.] (Wycliff: : 2 Chrom. xxxiv.)
boc'ori-立s light (gh silont), 2 [Bee def.] 4 kind of gas burner, in which two concontrio metallic cylinders are placed over the fame to reduce comhuetion snd increase the brilliancy of the light. Named from the inventor.
bobo-cö'-nt-a, a. (Named after Paolo Boccone, M.D., a Sicilian Cistercian monk, who published a botanical work in A.D. 1764.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Papaveracea (Poppyworts). Bocconia frutescens (Tree Celsndine) has fine foliage. It grows in the West Indies, where ita acrid juice ie used to remove warts.

* boçe (1), s. [Boss, s.]
* boģe (2), s. [Boose, 2.] (Prompt. Parv.)
boge (3), s. [In Fr. bogut ; Sp. \& Port. bogas Ital. boca. From Lat. box, genit. bocis; Gr. $\beta \bar{\omega} \xi(b \bar{\delta} x), \beta o \dot{\beta} \xi(b o a x)$.]
Ichthyol.: A nsme for any fieh of the genus sparus.
bō-çā-dis from bo, ce, $d i$, the first three of the abbrevia tions uaed in the relation.] [Bobization.]
* boo-fel, s. [A.S. bse = book, fell $=$ okin, thin parchnent.] A ekin prepared for writiug, parchment.
* boçh'-ẽr, * boçh'-efe, s. [Butcher.]
* boch'-er-ye, * boç'-er-ie, s. [Botcherf.]
* boch'-mĕnt, s. [Bотспемеnt.]
* boc-lnns, * boc-house, s. [A.S. bóchus = a library. 1 A library. (Ayenb. i.)
* bocilæred, a. [A.S. bbc, and larde $=$ learned. $]$ Learned.
bōck, * bōk, v.i. \& $t$. [BoLkyn.]


## A. Intransitive:

(I) To belch.
" He bocketh lyke a churle."-Pałagrave.
(2) To vomit, or incline to do ao.
"Qubill ather berne in that breth bokit in blude."
B. Trans. : To canse to gush intermittently. " White hurus, wi' sunwy wrenths up-choked.
Or throught twe minits outhet bocked, Burna: A Winter Nighe
bǒck, s. [From bock, v. (q.v.).] Vomiting. epitting np.
"Withnt a bosk a book, or glour."
(Doemt, p. 105. (Jamieson.)

* bock-blood, s. A spitting or throwing up of hlood.
$\ddot{ } \quad$ Bock-blood nnd Benshaw. epowen sprung in the
bock-beer, s. A double-strong variety of German beer, originally brewed at Eimbock (now Einbeck), in Prussia; whence the anme.
bŏck'-ěl-ĕt, bŏok'- čx'ěl, băck'-ẽr-ĕt, \& [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of long-winged hawk.
bơck'-І̆ñg (1), pr. par. \& s. [Bock, v.] Vomiting. (Scotch.)
bŏck'-ǐng (2), s. [From Bocking, near Braintree, in Essex, where it was originally made.] Weaving: A coarse woollen fabric.
* bǒck-lẽr, s. [Buckler.] (Chaucer.)
$\dagger$ băck'-whēat, s. [Buckwheat.]
* boc'-land, * bock'-Iand, " boo-land, * hools'-land, s. [From A.8. lóc $=$ a book. a volume, a writing, . . . a charter, and land, lond = land.]
o. Lev: Land held by charter or deed, and therefore gometimes called charter-land or deed-land. It was essentially tho same as modern freehold, except that the grantee had certain rents and free service to the lord of the manor. It is opposed to folcland, which was somewhat analogoua to modern leasehold tenure. [Folcland.]
* boc-lar, 8. [A.S. bobc $=$ book, $\quad$ la $r=l o r e$, learning.] Learning.


- Bocle, s. [Bucsle.] (Prompt. Parv.)
- boclyd, par par. [Bockled.] (Prompt.
boc-rune, s. [A.S. boc $=$ book, and run $=a$ letter.] A letter. (Layamon, 4,496.)
- boc-staf, a [A.S. bbc, and staff=a staff, a letter. In Ger, buchstabe.] A letter.
* boo-sum, a [Вохом.]
* boc-sum-nesse, s. [Buxominess.]
* Pocul, * boculle, s. [Buckle.] (Prompt.
bợ'-y̆n, v.i. [From O. Eng. bosse; Mod. Eng. boss $=$ a lump.] To be tumid, to awell. "Boeyn owte or strowtyn. Turgeo."-Prompt.
* bợ'-y̆'ige, pr. par. \& s. [Bocys.] A. As pr. par.: (See the verb). B. As subst.: A awelling, tumefaction. "Bocynge, or atrowtynge Turgor." - Promph
Pare.
bŏd (1), s. [Etymology donbtful.] A person of amall aize ; a dwarf. (Generally aomewhat contemptuonaly.)

Like Vulcan, an' Bacchus, an' ither sio, bodh."
Picken: Poems, iL 131. (Jamieson.

- bod (2), s. [BoDe] (Scotch \& Eng.)
bö'-dachoh, s. [Gael.] An old man. (Scott.)
bơd'-dle, s. [Bonle.] (Scotch.) (Burns: The
Brigs of Ayr.)
bб̌d'-dŭm, 8. [Воттом.] (Scotch.)
böde, "bō'-di-enn, v.t. \& i. [From A.S. bodian, bodigean = (1) to command, to order, boulha; Sw bada (3) to propose or offar ; Icel. botha; Sw. bada = to announce.]
A. Transitive:
* 1. Of perbons or of abstractions personifita : (1) To tell beforehand.

Whanne Love , itie thin hadde boden me.
i meide hym: Sire, how mas it be p

4 (2) To forebode; to make shrewd conjectures, founded on the observation of analogous cases, as to the immediate future; to presage, to vaticinate.
2. Of things: To forebode, omen, to presage, to foreshadow, to hereld; to indicate heforehand by signs.
 B
B. Intrans. To be an omen for good or evim. (Generally fike subativent by well or $i l l$; used gir. give me levive to asy, whatever now,
The oneu proved, it $b o d$.

- bōde (1) (Eng.), bōde, bŏd (Scotch), s. [From A.S. bod, gebod $=$ a command; Fris. bod; O. leel. bodh =a bid, an offer. $]$

1. Corresponding to A.S. bodian, v., in the first sense of to command $=$ a command, an order.
"Ear. Eng Allit. Poems 'od Morris): © Cloannes." ${ }^{\text {the }}$
2. Corresponding to A.S. bodian, v., in the aecond aense $=$ to announce. [See atym. of bode, v.]

* (1) A message, an announcement. " "Bode or massare (boode, H.). Nuncium."-Prompt.
(2) A foreboding; a foreshadowing.

The Jeslons swan, agatust his death that siage th :
Chaucer: Assemb. of Fowis, v. 84
3. Corresponding to A.S. bodian, v., in the third aense $=$ to propose or offer, and the Icel. bod $h=\mathrm{a}$ bid, an otfer,
(1) An offer made in order to a bargain ; a proffer.
-" Ye may get war bodes or Beltan : . . ."-Ramaay : (2) The price demanded.
"Ye're ower young and ower free o' your siller-ye
should never the h lifh-wife's first bode."一Scots: should never take ${ }^{\text {n }}$,

* bode (2). s. [A.S. boda; O. L. Ger. bote; O. H. Ger. boto, poto.] A messenger. (Layamon, 4,695.)
- bōde (3), * bōd, s. [From bode, v. (q.v.).] Abiding, dclay.
bouto bod he braydes to tho qneme.
Wrm of Palarne (od. 8keath 240 .
oule, pret. of v. [Pret. of bide; A.8. bidan (q.v.).]

1. Abode.
"My body on balke ther bod in aweven":
Ear. Eng. Alitit Poems (od. Morris); Pear
2. Delayed, waited.
" I found no entrees at a side,
Unto a foord; and over 1 rode
Uato the other side, hut bode"


* bōde (I), bō'-den (1), pa. par. [Bone, v.]
böde (2), "bō'dẹ (2) (Eng.), "bodyn, "bodun (Scotch), pa par. [0. Eng, bede $=$ to bid.] [Bid.) (Piers Plowo., ii. B4; Wycliff (Purvey), Matt. xxii 3, Luke xiv. 7; Barbour, xvi. 103.)
$\dagger$ bōde'ritl, a [Eng. bode; -ful.] Ominous, portentous; foreboding or tbreatening avil.

bode-kín, s. [Bonkin.]
* bōde'-mănt, s. [Eng. bode; ment.] Presagement ; partial prognostic.
- This fcoilin, dreaming, superatitions girl Shakesp.: Troil., v. s.
* bō'-den (3), "bō'-dІ̆n, "bō'-dy̆n, a. [0, Sw. bo; 1 cel. $b o a=$ to prepare, to provide. Prepared, provided; furnished, in whatever way.


## Ane hale legioun about the wallis harge

stude waching bodin with bow, spero, and targe."

- It reema to be vaed, in one Instance, in an oblique aense.
" 1 trow he suld be hard to gla,
And he war bodyn ewyily
Barbour, yill $103, \mathrm{MS}$." Barbour, vill. 105, MS." (Ja mieson.)
bö'-den-ite, s. [From Boden, near Marien-
berg, in the Saxon Erzgebirge.]
Min. : A variety of Orthite (q.v.).
* bōde'-wõrd, * bode-wurd, *bod' worde, * bod-word, s. [O. Eng. bode, s (q.v.), and word.]

1. Commandment ; prohibition.
"And this is guuge bebiaulin,
Hider hrogt aftor bodewoord thin."
Story of Gen. 4 Exod, (ed. MLorris)
Story of Gen. 4 Exod. (ed. Morris), 2,281-2

## 2. Measage.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { bodevord and tuding fro pode" } \\
& \text { sory of Gen } 4 \text { Exod. (ed. Mortis), } 8 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

* bǒdge, v.t. [Corrupted probably from budge (q.v.), or from botch.] To "budge," to yield, to give way.

* bơdge (1), s. [Corrupted probably from botch (q.v.).] A botch, a patch.
"Becauge it followeth In the name place, nor will it Engtion. p. 437.
* bơdge (2), s. [Etym. doubtfni.]

Weights \& measures: A measure of capacity, believed to have been haif a peck.

To the last bodge of onts, and bottle of hay.",
Ben Joneon : Neps inn,

* bơd'-gẽr, s. [Corrupted from badger.] One who forestalls the market. [Badger.]
"They wage one poore man or other to beoome is
bō-di-an, s. [Etym. doubtful. Compare Fr. bodine = the keel of a ship. Or possibly from aome Oriental tongue (?).]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, Dicgramma; family, Sciænidx. Cuvier's Bodian, Diagramma lineatum, ia found in the Eastern
bǒd'-içe, bŏd'-diçe, * bod'-ies, s. \& a. [Corrupted from Eng. bodies, pl. of body.] 1. Originally plur. Of the form bodics, plur. of body: A pair of bodies, i.e, of stays or corsets fitting the body.

Wut I who live, and have Iivert twenty years,
As Any mereer: or the whale bene man
That quilts thae bodien I have deave to span."
2. Now, always sing.; if a pl. be required,
bodices being used. bodices being used:
(1) Lit.: A corset or waistcoat, quilted with whalebone or similar material, worn by women.

## - Her bodifo half why she wninc'4 <br> The ailken bend, and hald him fant" Prion. (2) Fig.: Restraint of law, or reatraint of any kind. <br> politio to powt modeclaved with much mptrit, found sistead ur matring it gro supright and thrive. mugu Eing., eh. x vili.

bra'-led, prep. at pa, par. of body, v. (q.v.). [Able-bodied.]

- bödi'-i-icin, s. [King. body, o., with dim. suff. in.

1. A little body. (Bailey.)
2. An oath, esp. in the form God's bodikins (cf. Hamlet, ii. 2 ; Merry Wives, 11. 3).
bơd'-1-1ěses, s. [Eng. bod(y), and suff. -less.] Withont a body; haviog no body; incorporesi].

- brd'-1-1i-nĕss, s, [Eng. bodil(y); ness.] The quality or state of posaeasing a body.
bơd'-1-1̌̆, = bǒd'-1-1Y, e bðd'-y-1y, " bod-
1-liche, $a$. \& adv. [Eng. body; -ly.]
A. As adjective:

1. Of the human or animal body: Pertaining to the body ; constitnting part of the boaly made by the body; affecting the body; incident to the body.
I When the human body la referred to, it ia generally as opposed to the mind
"I would not hno children much beateo for thely
fautis, because 1 would bot have them think bodity paln the greatest punishment."-Locke.
"̈- Antion example of persoonl courrage and of bodily
2. Gen. Of a body in the sense of anything material: Oompoaed of matter; pertaining to matter, or to material things ; appreciabie to the aenses.

"What reemblance conld wood or stone bear to | spirit void of all |
| :--- |
| sions |
| " - South |

3. Morz fig. : Real, actual, as dlatinguished from what is merely thought or planned.
" Whatever hath been thought ou in this stats,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had circumvention.
Shaket.; Corlolm L 2
B. As adverb:
4. Corporeally, united with matter.
"1tt is his human nature, in which the godhoed to this empire "- Watts
II In Col. ij. 9, bodily is the rendering of the Gr. $\sigma \omega \mu a \tau \iota \kappa \hat{c} s$ (sömatikōs), which Ia an adverb. The precise meaning is uncertain; it msy be (1) corporeally, (2) truly, or (3) aubstantially. "For in him dwelieth all the fulvess of the Godhen dill."-Cal. IL 2
5. So to act as in aome way or other to affect the whole body; wholly, completely, entirely; as "... laspa bodily below." (Lowell, in Goodrich \& Porter.)
IT So alio colloquial phrases like theee are naed- The tiger carried off the man bodily." or, "the flood carried away the bridge bodily."
bōd'-ing, pr. par. \&s. [Bone, v.]
A. As pr. par.: In aensea corresponding to those of the verb.
" Not free from boding thoughta, a while
Wordsuorth: Fidelisy.
Then darkiy the words of the oboding strato
INze an omeu rose on his monl Again." Like an omeu rose on his monl again."
Reman : Sleord of the Tomb.
B. As substantive:
6. Of persons: A foreboding, an expectation, a prophecy, a vaticination, a forecast.
" sny-that his bodings came to pase."
+2. Of things: $\Delta \mathrm{n}$ omen, a portent.
bŏd'-kĭn (1), " bŏd'-i-kĭn, * bǒd'-e-kin * boy'-de-kin, * bod'-y-kin, s. [Etym. doubtful; the second element is certainly the usual Eng, dimin. guffix. Skeat thinks tbat we may consider boi-de and bot-e corruptions of the Celtic word now represented by 1 r , bideog; Grel. biodag, and W. bidog = a dirk, a dagger.)
7. Ordinary Language :
8. Of things:

* (1) Originally: A small dagger.
- With bodkins was Cassis Julius

Murder'd at Rome of Brutuag ansius."
When he himaself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin." Shakesp. Hamke, ill. 1

- Still naed in this senae in poetry of an antiquarian cast.

sate, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt,

(3) Subsequently:
(a) An instrument wherswith to dress the ar.


## 

(b) A large-eyed and blunt-poiated threading mstrument for leading a tape or cord through hem.

## 

- (c) A frizzling-iron.
*2. of persons: Oae wedged in between two others for whom there is only eufficient room. (Used also sdjectively.)
"Cecily ant bodkin."-r. עontgomery : Thrown To-
To ride or sit bodkin: To ride or sit wedgsd in between two others.
II. Technically:

1. Printing: A printer'a tool, eomething like an awl, for picking letters out of a colnma or page in correcting.
2. Bookbinding: A polnted steel instrument for piercing holes.
bod-ǐ̌n (2), s. [A corruption of baudkin, or baudekin (q.v.).] A rich kind of cloth worn In the Middle Agea, the wab being gold and the woof ailk, with embroidery
IThe word bodkin (2) does not much occur lone: it is used chielly in the expression, "Cloth of bodkin."

THene, gold, sily yec, Len of doth af bodkim, Masinger : Ouy Madam, ili 2
br'dle, +bðd'-dle, s. [Corrupted from Bothwell, nu oid Scottiah mint-master, as other colns wers called Atchesons for a similar reason.]

1. Lit. : A copper coin, of tha value of two pennies Scots, or the third of an Engliah halfpenny.

 men complain, that sioce the union, 1707, the colnaye of those Was Altogether 1atid ande, Wheroby theneold
ones belos almost consumed there io no small stac. ones belog almost consumped there is po small stay.
nation fo the commeerce of thing of 100 price. nad hindernace to the relioving the necessitios of the poor."

- Rupd : Introd. Anderion'! Dipiom, p. 138 . (Jamie. 2. Fig.: Anything of littie value.

T Not to care a bodle correaponds in Scotch to the Eaglish phraae, not to care a farthing. ch. He oares na' for that a sodle."-Soott: Waverley. "

Bod-lēt'-an, \#Bơd-1ēy'-an, c. \& s. [From Sir Thos Bodley, who was born A.D. 1544, and died A.D. 1612.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to Sir Thos. Bodiey.
B. As substantive: The library deacribed below. (Lit. \& fig.) [Bodleian Library.] "at iuhmarine gift of many Larke-Paver copies, that trom fire than the insolent Bodecian of the upper

Bodletan or + Bodleyan Library
A library founded at Oxford by Sir The Bodley, in 1597, who presented to it about £10,000 worth of books, and induced about alao to become donora to the inatitution. The library was opened to the public on November 8,1602 . The first atone of a new building to accommodate it was laid on July 10, 1610. In 1868 it contained about 250,000 volumea. All members of the Univeraity who have taken a degrees are allowed to read in it, as are literary men belonging to this and other conntries. At in the case of the British Museum library, the books are not allowed to be taken out of the reading-room.

* bod-rage, " bod-rake, s. [Bordraqe.]
- bod-word, s. [Bodewond.] (Barbour: The Bruce, xv. 429.)
 a. [A.S. bodig = (1) bigness of atature, (2) the trunk, chest, or parts of it, $\dagger$ (3) the body, the whols man (Samner); 0. 11. Ger botach, potach =body; Gael. bodhaig = the human body; compare also budheann = a body in the gense of a hoop or band. Hindust. badan; Sana. bandha.]


## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Languaga:
(1) Lit.: The material framework of man or of any of the infarior animals, incinding the bones, the several organs, the ekin, with hair, nails, and other sppendages.
" And that most bleased bodie, Which Was borne
Bponeer: Hymus of Heavenly Love.
"All the valiant mon arowe, and went all Light, and be mall
Out of the body, absent from the body: Dead. having the soul dismissed from the body by death.
with the to berd." -2 Cor, v. $\mathrm{a}^{2}$ body, and to be prowent

## (ii) Figuratively:

1. Of things:
(1) Bodily atrength or ability.
"How ho myoht help him, throw body
Mith hey che walisy", (Jamieaon.)
(2) Matter as opposed to apirit, matter as oppossd to other matter; a material aubstance ; a portion of mattor; as, a metallic body, a combustíbla body.
"Rrea a metalline body, and therefors much more
rogetable or anlmal, may, by fre, be turned into vosetable or an
(3) Substance, esaence
(a) Gen.: In tha foragoing sense.
oiow to bold, to 'twaro, the mirror op to nature; And the very aye and body of the time his form nind
(b) Of wine : Strength ; as, wins of a good body.
(c) Subatanco as opposed to a shadow; reality as opposed to rapresentation.
Chriat." ${ }^{\text {shad }}$-Cow. il. 17 .
(4) The main portion of anything as diatinguiahed from the amalier and detached portions, as the body-i.e., tha hull of a ahip, the body of a coach, of a church, of a tree, de.
*s it beaded weanward; thy the body of Euphrsten an far thereot "-Raleign.
"Thic ctty hat navigable rivers that ron op io to the body.of Italy: they might eupply manay countries with
(5) A general collection, a pandect; as, a ody of divinity, a body of the civil law.
(6) A garment, a vestment.
"A Body round thy Body, wherola that strange Thee of thine zat suug, detyling sil rariatlous of
climate."-Carlyte: Sartor Resartus, bk. i., ch. ix
2. Of persons:
(1) Individually.
(a) A person, a human being, with no contempt indicated. (Eng.)
II In this aense it ia now rarely used, though it was once, as an independent word, but it still remains in the very common compound terms, anybody, nobody, somebody, everybody, \&c. (q.v.). [ANYDONy, Somebody, \&c.]

Thet I, unworthy body as I am,
Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen."
akesp. : Troo Gent. of Verona, is "A deBowr'd meid!
And by an eminent body, that ealorc'd
Shakesp: Meas. for Hoas., Iv. 4
(b) A contemptuons term for a human being, man or woman, of humble lot, or in a pitiable plight. (Scotch.) (Generally in this aease pronounced in the pl. büddüs.)
alaving bodies."-Scott: Antiouary eh wiven live, puir " Town's bodiss ran, an' stood shelgh.
Burns: Tho An Asd Farmeriad. New Year Morning salutation to his Auld Mare Maggie.
(2) Collectively.
(a) A corporation; a number of men united by a common tie or organized for some purpose, as for deliberatiou, government, or busineza.
tried by the whole boay of the peerase."-Hacould be Hist, Eng., ch. vvili.
(b) A mass of men, even when not so united.
". . life and death bave divided betweea them the who
(c) The main part of an army ; the centre, as distinguiahed from the winge, the vanguard, and the rear-guard.
"The rat of the king's arriay won led ly the general and the rear cunsiated of one thousand foot, come: manded under Colonel Thel well."-Ctarendon.
T Crabb thus diatinguiahes between body, corpse, and carcase:-"Body, here taken in the
improper sense for a dead body, . . . is appli cable to either men or brutes, corpse to men only, and carcase to brutes only, unless when only, and carcase to brutes only, unless when taken in a contemptuous sense. When apeating of any particular person who is daceased, we should nse the aimple term body; the body
was euffered to lis to long unburisd. When deaignating ite condition as lifelesa, the term corpse is preferable; he was taken up as a corpse. When designatling the body as a lifeless lump separated from the aoul, it may be characterised (though contemptuously) as a carcase; the fowla devour the carcase." (Crabb: Eng. Syn.)

## II. Technically:

1. Geom. : Any aolid figure ; as, a epherical body.
"The path of a moving point in a ilne, that of a
georuetre body in munther body."-Weisbach; Trane Foodrich \& Portor.)
2. Physics: An aggregate of vary amall moleculea, these again being aggregatea of atill amaller atoms. The object of phyaics is ths atudy of the phenomana preaented by bodies. (Ganot: Physics (trans. by Atkinson), 5th ed., p. 1.)
3. Alchem. Pl. (bodies): Metallic bodiea, metals, zaswering to tha celestial bodiesi.e., to tha planets. Thay are contradiatingulahed from spirits-i.e., auch bodiea as can be driven off in vapour ; four auch apirits and seven bodiea were recognised. (See ex)
" I wol yon tolle as wan me taught also
The foure spiritz and the bodies ceuea
The fecound orpiment; the thridde I wis
Bal arinootac, and the ferthe brematconi.
The bodites overen eek, lo been heer nnoon
Sot gold in, and Luan bilver we threpe;
Sataraus leed, and Jubitar is tyn
And Venus coper, by my fider gyn."
4. Arch.: The old term for 1 -829. gsaerally called main or for what la now or middle aisle of the used for the whole nave, including the aisles.
Kiske accordsunt of widenes betwe the the thy oi the

5. Fortif.: By the body of a place is meant -
(1) The works next to and aurrounding a town, in the form of a polygon, regular or íregular. (Grifiths.)
(2) The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification
6. Vehicles: The bed, box, or recaptacia for the load.
7. Agricultural Implements: The portion of an justrument, a plough for example, engaged in the active work.
8. Printing: Tha shank of a type, indicating aize, as agate face on nonpareil body. (Knight.) 9. Music: (1) Tha resonance box of a atringed instrument, (2) the part of 8 wind instrument which remains after the removal of mouthpiece, crooks, and bell. (Stainer at Barrett.)
9. Painting: Consistency, thickness.

TT To bear a body: A term used of colours which can be ground so fhe and so thoroughly mixed witb oil that they seem a coloured oil rather than colour to which oil has beeo added.
11. Law:
(1) Of things: The main part of an instrument as diatinguished from the introduction and signature. (Wharton.)
(2) Of persons: The person ordered to be brought up under a habeas corpus act. (Wharton.)
B. As adjective: Designed for the body ; as, body-clothes ; personal, as, a body-servant ; in any other way pertaining or relating to the body. (See the compound words.)
body-bending, $a$. Bending the body. (Uaed of toil.)

With the gross sitns sod body.bending toll
O1 a poor brotherrood who walk the earth
Pitied, and, where they are not known, despled.
body-clothes, body cloaths, s. pl. Clothing for the body. (Uned more of cloths, rugs, or anything similar cast over or wrapped around horaes, than of vestmenta for human beings.)
"I am informed that several aseen are kept io body-
couths, and Ewented every mornlug upoo the henth. datioon.
body-colours, s. pl. Colours which have


"body," thlekness, or consistency, as distla yuished from tints or washes. '(Ogilvie.)

## body-heart, \& [Heart. (Her.)]

## body-hoop, 2.

Nout.: The bands of s built mast.

## body-100p, 8 .

Vehicles: An iroo bracket or strap by which the body is sapported upon the spring bar.

## body-plan,

Shipbuilding: An end elevation, showling the water-lines, buttock and bow lines, diagonal lines, \&c.

## body politio, s.

1. The collective body of a nation under civil government. As the persons who compose the body politle so associate themselves, they take collectively the name of people or nation. (Bouvier.) (Goodrich \& Porter.)
"'The Bool Politic having departod,' says Tenfelsdrbeche ' what con lillow but thist the Boify Pobiticic be decenti' ioterred, to soold putreacence ? "-Carlyls
2. A corporation. (Wharton.)

## body-post, $s$.

Shipbuilding: The poat at the forward end of the opening io the desd-wood in whlch the screw rotates.
body-servant, s. A valet.
"The laird's servant-that's no to say hin bodyto fetch the houdie."-scott: Guy Mannering. ch i.
(1) (Jamiesom.)
body-snatcher, s. One who enatches or steals a body from a graveyard for the purpose of dissecting it, or celling it to those who will do so: a resurrection-man.
body-snatehing, s. The act of stealing a body from a graveyard for the purpose of dissection.

## body-whorl, s.

Conchol.: The last turn of the shell of a Gasterojod.
bord'-y (pret. bodied), v.t. [From body, s. (q.v.).]
J. To clothe with a body, to assume a body. (Used reflexively of a spirit or any eimilar entity.)

- For the spiritugs will alway body itsolf forth io the temporal hitary of mea: the apiritual la the be*
ginning of the teinporal."-Carlste: Feroes, lect iv.

2. Mentally to give "body," or a nearer spproach to sobstantiality, to some airy conception.

The forms of thanging unkuown the poeth
Turns them to shripes " ${ }^{\text {rin }}$.
To trace out, to image forth, to fore shadow:
" Of many changes, aptly jola'd, is bocdied forth thie seculud whole."
Is bodied forth tise eccuud whole.",
bǒd'-y̆-guard (u gilent), s. [Eng. body; guard.] A guard of soldiers or other armed men, whose office it is to protect and defend the person of a sovereign, a prince, a general, or a aimilar dignitary.

* bŏd'-y-Iy̆, a. \& adv. [Bomixy.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bodyn, pa. par. [Binnen.] (Scotch.) Spec., bidden or challenged to battle.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "And he war bodyn all erynly." } \\
& \text { Darbour : Bruce, vil. } 10 \text { s. }
\end{aligned}
$$

* boet, s. The same as Beff (q.v.). "And bet than olde boef is the teodre vel" Chaucer: $\boldsymbol{C}$. $\boldsymbol{T}$, , 9,204
Bô'-err, \& Toutch.]

1. A Dutch colonist of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
2. A citizen of the South African Repnllic (formerif know' as the Transvaal), which was peopied by emigranta from the original Boer settlements at the Cape.
Boe- $\mathbf{o}^{-t i a n}$ (tian as shan), a. [From bozolia. see det. 1.]
3. Geog.: Pertaining to Boootia, a country of ancient Greece, west and north of Attica. Its atmosphere was thick, which was held to make the inhabitants stupid. Nevertheless, the region produced the great military generals Epaminondas and Pelopidas, the historian Plutarch, and the poets llesiod and Pindar.
4. Fig.: Stupid, dull in intellect.

* boet'-Ings * buit'-yingw, a, [O. Eng. boel, buit = Eng. boot, and ding. suff. -ing.] Halfboots, or leathern epatterdashes.


* bof-et, s. [Borfer, Burfer.]
\# bot-et-yage, s. [Bupferino.]
* bof-fet, *bor-fete, "bot-et, s. [BuFrex.] (rrompt. Paro.)


## boflet stole,s. [Bupret-groom]

* bofte, *Bl-hofte, s. [From A.S. behbfian $=$ to behove.] [BEHOOF.] Behoof.

Aod to min loverdes bate hi-cruuen;
For kindus lune be wan hire hold


- bŏg, as fThe same as Bio (q.v.)] Big, tumid, swelling, proud.
"The thought of thin should eave the lollity of thy

bØg (1), * bŏgg, s. \& a. [In Ir. boglach, bogach $=$ a bog, a mor, a marsh ; Gael. boglach $=$ a marsh, a quagunire, any place where a beast is spit to atick last; bogaich = to moisten, to Goften, from bog = boft, miry, moist, damp; Ir. $b o g=$ soft, tender, penetrable.]
A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: (1) A moss, a morass, a quagmire; wet, spongy ground composed of decaying vegetable instter.

"A gulf profoond I se thet Sorboolan boog.
Where srmiea whole bave sunk .". $P$.
"Io order to obtain the applause of the Rapparees of (2) Brggy land.
 2. Fig.: Anything in which one is apt to oink hopelessly bemired.
"And tbino was smotherd in the stench and fog
"Ho walka apon boge Coneper: Expantulation. "He walks apon bogs and
he treals, he sinka $\rightarrow$ South.
B. As adjective:
2. Growing in bogs; as, bog-asphodel, bogrush.

## 2. Living in bogs; as, bog-bumper.

## bog-asphodel, 8.

Bot.: Tlie English name of a plant genus, the Narthecium, and specially of the $N$. ossifragum, or Lancashire Bog-asphodel. It belongs to the order Juncacez (Rushes) It has a yellow-coloured perianth, which distinguishes it from ordinary rushes. The leaves ars all radical. It is frequent in bogs, on moors and mountains, and is by no means confined, as its English specific name would imply, to Lancashire. [Narthecium.]
bog-bean, a. A name for the botanical genua Menyanthes, mors commonly called Buckbeas (q.v.).

## bog-berry, ${ }^{\text {. }}$

Bot. : A name for the Cranberry (Vaccinium axycoceus).
bog-blaeberry, s. The came as the Blvenerny (q.v.). (Rural Cyclopadia; Britten © Holland.)
bog-blitter, s. The Bittern (Botaurus stellaris). (Scotch.)
bog-bumper, s. A name for the Bittern.
II Janieson limits this word to Roxburghahire, but it is 80 natural an appellation for the bird that it is probably in use in various other parts.
bog-butter, s.
Min. : The same as Butyrellite (q.v.)
bog-cutting, $a$. Cutting or designed to cut through a bog.

Bog-cutting plough:
Agric. \& Hortic.: An instrument for cutting and thrning up boggy or peaty soil for fuel or chemicul uses.
bog-earth, 2. The kind of earth or mud deposited by logs over an impervious subgoil. It consists chiefly of silica, with sbout bwenty-five per cent. of decomposed and de-
composing vegetable fibre. Gardeners hlgty prize it, especislly for American plants.
bog-teatherfoll, [Eng, jeather, and O. Eng. foil; Fr, fouille; from Lat follum = leaf. So uamed from its feathery leaves.]
Bot. : A book-name for a primulscoove plant, the Water-violet (Hottonia palustris.)
bog-gled, s. A bird, the Moor Bursard (Buteo cruginosus). (Scotch.)
bog-hay, s. Meadow hay; hay which growe naturally in meadows. (Scotch.)

hog-house s 1 hous
t bog-house, 8. $\Delta$ house of office, a privy. (Johnson.)

## bog iron-ore, bog-ore,

Mineralogy:
I. A variety of Limonite It occurs in a loose and porous state in marshy places, often enclosing wood, leaves, nuts, dc., in a semlfossilized state.
2. A variety of Limnite.
bog-jumper, bog jumper, 8 . The Bittern (Botaurus stellaris). (Scotch.)
bog-land, bog land, s. \&a a.
A. As substantive: Land or e country which is boggy.
B. As adjective: Living in or belonging to a marshy country.
"Men without heads and women without hose,

## bog-manganese, $\theta$.

Min.: A variety of Wad (q. v.). It consiste of oxide of manganeae and water, often with lesser amonnts of oxide of iron, silica, alnmina, \&c. Groroilite and Reisbacherite are subvarieties of it.
bog-moss, 8. A common book-name for various species of Sphagnum. (Prior; Britten \& Houlana.)

## bog-myrtle, bog myrtle, a

Bot.: A name for the Sweet Gale or Dutch Myrtle (Myrica gale). Though fragrant like the Myrtle, it has no real affinity to.it. [Gale, MyRtLe.]

## bog-nut, s.

Bot. : The Buckbean, or Marsh Trefoil (Menyanthes trifoliata.)
bog-oaks, s. Oak timber from a bog.

## bog-orchis, s.

Bot.: The English name of the orchideous genus Malaxis, and specially of the oingle British species, M. paludosa. It is a small plant, from two to four inches high, with minute erect greeuish spikes of flowers. It lives in spongy bogs, flowering from July to September.

## bog-ore, s. [BOo Iron-ore.]

bog-pimpernel, bog pimpernel, $s$.
Bot.: A British species of Pimpernel, Aragallis tenelta. It is found, aa its English name imports, in bopa, and not like its congener, the Scorlet Pimpernel (A. arvensis), in corn-fielis. It ia a small creeping plant with rose-coloured flowers.

## bog-rush, s.

1. Bot.: An English book-name for Schoenue, a genus of the order Cyperacea (sudges). As now limited it coutsine only the Black Bog rush, a plant found on wet moors, and recog. nisable on account of its dark brown, nay almost black, heads of fiowers. The additional British species once placed in it are now trausferred to other genera.
2. Ornith.: An anidentified species of war bler about the size of a wren.

## bog-spavin, s.

Far: : An cncysted tumonr filled with gelatinous matter inside the hough of a horse. (White.)
bog-stalker, s. $\quad \Delta n$ idle and stupld var grant. (Scotch.)
" Willian's a wise, fudiclous lad,
Has harms matr than e'er ${ }^{2}$ had,

T1 To stand like a bog-stalker; to look like a bog-stalker: To stand or look as if perplexed, as one seeking the eggs of certain birds in boggy gronnd requires to look anxiously wher
he puts his foot in the treacherous quagnire
fate, fât, färe, amldst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pot


## bog-tract, A tract or expanise of land aboundlag in bogs. <br> Hanti and the varset. moortands and soperractiont West,

## bog-violet, bog violet, $s$.

Bot: A name for the Common Butterwort (Pingutcula vulgaris.)
bog-whortleberry, bog-whort, s.
Bot.: Tha Great Bilberry (Vaccinium uliginosum). [Whortleberay, Vaccinitu.]

* bög (2), s [A.S. boga $=$ (1) a bow, an arch, (2) anything that bends.] A bongh.

The edraendai eft et it thgo And brogt areae olinee sog.
bog, a. \& 8. [Of nnknown etymology.]
A. As adj. : Bold, blustering, sancy.
B. As subst: : Brag, boastfulnass. (N.E.D.)
bog, v.t. \& i. [From bog (1), a. (q.v.).]
A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To plunge in to a bog.
 2. Fig.: To canse to sink into contempt or oblivion.
"Twas time; his thventloo had been oogh'd else." B. Intrans.: To be bemired; to stick in marsly ground.
"That, of hls hore bogged: that the deponeat belped some others to thate the horsy out of the boges.

* böge, s. [A.S. boga = a bow.] A bow.
" Lamech with wrethe is kuape nami
 kory of Gem \& Exod (ed. Marria), 4er-s.
bä'-ǧ̌y, bö'-ğ̌, s. [Cognate with boggart and bogle, a. (q.v.).] A bugbear; anything designed to frighteu.
macheray. Bogey, and I frighten every body owsy.""There are plexty of anch foollsh sttempts at
bo-geys-liche, "bðg-gysche-1ヶ, adv. [Bogorache.] In a boesting, boisteroua, or bold manner.

bơg'-gart, 8. [The sama as O. Eng. bug-vord =a terrifying word. In North of England boggart $=$ a spectre; from Wel. bwg bwgan bugan, bwganod = a hobgoblin, a hughear.] Bogey, Buo-word.] A bugbear. (Scotch).

* bǒg'-gisshe, *bog'gysche, "bag' gyooh-yn, a. [Bog, a.j inclined to blus ter; puffed-up, bold. (N.E.D.) (Promnt. Parv.)
bŏg'-gle, "bō'-gle, v.i. (Probably frou Prov. Eng. boggle $=$ Scotch bogle (q.v.). See also boggart and bogie.]
I. Lit.: To allrink back, or to hesitate to move forwand along a road on account of real or apprehended dangers io the way.
"We start aod bogole at every unosual appearnnce.


## II. Figuratively:

1. To ahrink back, in a flgurative sense, from any danger or difficulty, to be tinnid about moving forward.
Oxom". he bogling at them at first." $\rightarrow$ Woou;: Athence Ozon.

Nature, that rude, acu in her first eeseay.
Uid to the rond, unknowing to return way;
Ooes boldy on, and loves the patb when worn."
2. To hesitate or doubt what concluaion to coma to in a matter of doubt presented to the judgment.

And never boggta to restore The mentbers y.

Hudibras.
"The The well-shaped changeling to e man that ham a
 orduary, and then you besin to boggte "-Locke
${ }^{+3}$. To dissembla, to play the hypocrite.
"Wher summooed to his last end It was co thme to
Wog'-gle, 8. [Boole.] (Seotch and Prov. Eng.)
bog'-gled, pa. par. \& a. [Boocle, v.]
| bŏg'-glër, s. [Eng. boggle, v., \& anffix -er.] 1. Lit.: One who bogyles, one who la easily
terrified by imaginary or real dangera or perplaxed by diffeculties.
2. Fig.: A waman who swarves from the path of virtas and becomes bemired in vice.

You have been oboggler over:
But when we to our vclouness grow. hard-

bŏg'-gling. pr. par. [BogaLe, v. (q.v.).]

- bŏg'-glish, a. [Eng. bogol(e); -tsh.] Obliged to turn aside when diffleulty presents itself. nothtant wise man or woman doth not know. that more yloleot mash, aOd virioma than that opinton

bơg'-gly̆, bŏg'-ilily, *bŏg'-lǐe, a [Scotch bogle; and suffix -y.] Infested with hobgoblins. (Scotch.)
". . . down the bogtte causide"

* bogg-sclent, v.i. [From Eng. bog, and Scotch sklent $=$ to alant (\%).] To avold action by alanting or atriking off obliqualy into a bog In the day of battle.

Bome iods'd in pockets, foot, and horre
Yet still bogg-eclened when they yoocked." Colvis: Nock Poem, ph i., p st (Jamieson)
bơg'sğ, a. [Eng. bog; -y.] Pertaining to a bog, containing a bog or bogs.


* bŏg'-gy̆sche, a. [Boaarsshe.]
* bŏg'-ğ̌sche-1年, adv. [Boaeyslicere] Tumidly, proudly.

> "Boggyzchely. Tumide,"-Prompx. Paro.

- bogh, vi. [A.S. bugan = to bow.] To bow. (Cursor Mundi, 307.)
- bogh, s. [Bovoн.] (Cursor Mundi, 314.)
* bōghe, s. [A.S. boga=a bow.] A bow.
* boghe-dragbte, 3. Bow-shot.
"With streugthe thay reculede that host abha, tagah 3040 .
* boghe-schot, s. Bow-shot. (Sir Ferumb., ed. Herrtage, 90.)
-bŏg-hẽre, s. [BOWYEr, Boohlten, Bow, 0.]
* boght (1), pret. of v. [Buv.] Bought.

Lavyne and thou Lacresse of Rome toune,
chauca. Proh to Legende of oude women.

* boght (2), pret. of v. [Bow, v.] Stooped, bent.
${ }^{" 1}$ A boghe adoun on that tyde. and canght hym hy the snonte, and cast him on the ryuer varyde. and
folghede tho forth the route." - Sir ferumb. (ed. Iolghede tho forth
Herrtage), $1800,178 \mathrm{~L}$
* boght, s. [B1out.]
bō'-gǐo, bō'-ğ̆, s. \& a. [A dialectal word of unkoown etynology.]
A. As subst. Stecm-engine: A four-wheeled truck supporting the fore-part of a locomotive. The same as bogie-frame (q.v.)
B. As adj.: Pertaining to such an engine or anything similar.


## bogie-engine, s.

Steam-engine: A locomantive-engins employed at a railroad atation in moving cars and making up trains. The driving-wheels and cylinders are on a truck, which is frea to turn an a centre-pin. [Boare.frame.]

## bogic-frame, 8.

Railroad engineering: A four-wheeled truck, turning on a pivoted centre, for supporting the front part of a locomotive-engine.

- bō'-gill-bō, s. [Bocle-bo.]
bō'sle, bō'-gill, bū'-gil (Scotch), s. [From a he oyget, bygety $=$ a threaten; bugad = confused noige.] [Bocole, Buobear.]
I. of the forms bogle, bogill, and bugil (Scotch):

1. Of beings:
(1) A holgoblin, a apectre. (Scotch.)
"Ohnist nor bogle ahalt thoo fear."
(8) A scarecrow, a bughear; anything whlch frightens, or la at least designed to frighten.

- The leat blenkis of that bugil fra hid bleirlt eyne

2. Of things, abstract conceptions, dc.: A play of children or young people, in which oue hunts the rest aronnd the stacks of corn in a farn-yard. Hence it is sometimes called bogill about the stacks,
"At e'en at the gloantur pne swankles are roaming Rteocon: Songh "ile (Jamiemon.)

## II Bogle about the bush:

1. Lit.: To chase unmber of ather children round a bugh. [BoaEy.]
2. Fig. : To círcumvent.

II played at bogle eboot the bush wr'them, I eajoied them. - Soot, Wavertey, ch. $1 \times x$.
bō'-gle, v.t. [From bogle, B. Compare also Wel. bygylu $=$ to threateu; bwgwth $=$ to threaten, to scare, to terrify.]
t1. To terrify.
2. To enchant.
benitifui that you may not think to bogla na with
tendinge tendingn
 Wartoa, Buh was the aon of Odiu, and one of the most formidable Gothic generals, who very name was a terror. More probably ¢rom Wel. $b o=$ a bugbear, a scare-crow.]

1. A hobgoblin, e apectre.

Olowin frae many acid waura gien yex flegi-
2. A petted humonr.

## "Qubat rek to tak the boglll-bo

Phtotus: \& P. R., itic 15 .
II According to Skinner, used in Lincolnshire to mean a acaracrow.
bog'-1ĕt, s. [Eng. bog (1), a., dinn. suff, -let.] A little bogy a amall tract of boggy land. (Dlackmore: Lorna Doone, p. 432.)
Bö-gō-mil'-ǐ-an (bō-gō-mī'-1ēs, s. pl.), a. \& 8. [From Moesian Sclar. bogomilus =ons who inplores the divine merey, which the fonnder of the sect, described under B., and his followers constsintly did.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to the sect described under B .
"The Bogornillan sect, that strange renaiagarace of
duailsm." Conon Lidion: The Shavs, Dec. E, 1876 .
B. As substantive. Ch. Hist. : A Sclavonic Christian sect, founded in the 12th century by a monk called Basil. His tenets were akin to those of the Mavicheans and of the Gnostics. He believed that tha human body was created not by God, but by a demod Whom God had cast from heaven. Basil was
burnt alive at Constantinople for his tenets burnt alive at Constantinople for his tenets (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., cent. xil., pt. ii., ch. v., (Mos)

* bogt, pret. of $v$. [Bouaht. A.S. bofte. See also Buy.] Bought.
- Bo michel fe thor is hem told.

bŏg'trŏt-tẽr, 8. [Eog. bog; trotter $=$ one who trots.]

1. Gen.: A contemptuons appellation for an Irishman, as inhabitiog a country with many bogs to be traversed.
nud two Irishmen, or, fo the phrase of tho
pers of that day, bogtroters, newspapers of that day, bogtrotters, ...-Macuulay: 2. Spec.: An Iriah recret aociety.
*While in Irelaurd which, mentioned, to thefr graud parent hive, they go by a perplexing, humitiplf-
city of deslgnatious, nuch as $B$ operoters, Redshaike, clty of dosignatious, such as Boperreters, Redishanks,
Ribhoomen, Cottiers Peep-of.Day Boys "-Carlyle: Ribboomell, Cottiers, Peep-of.
Sartor Resartus, hk. ill, th. $x$.
bơg'trǒt-tǐng, $a$. [Eng. bog (I), a., and trotting. J Living among boga or lif a couritry abounding with bogs.
"Beware of bont trotting quacks,"-Goidemith: Cstian To the Warld, No. Ixviii.
bö'-gŭs, a. [Fitymnlogy donbtful.] Sham, counterfe3t. A cant term first applied to corn, now to anything apurious, as bogus degrees, a bogits suicide. (Chiefty Amerioan.)
bǒg'-wood, s. [Eng. bog; wood.] Wood taken from a bog.
"A plece of lighted bof-wood whleh he carried in
bŏg'-wõrt, s. [Eng. bag, and suff. -wort.] The same as Boa-beray (q.v.).
[^71]
## bö'-gy̆ (1), s. [Boger.]

- bo-gȳ (2), s. A kind of fur. [Budar]
- bohçhe, s. [Borcri.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bö-hê'a, \& \& a [From Wut, prononnced by the Chinese Bui, the name of the hills where this kind of tea is grown (Mahn).]
A. As substantive:
*1. Originally: Any kind of black tea, the assumption being mads that it came from the Wui hills in China or their vicinity. Green tea was distinguished as hyson. Per haps in the poetic examples bohea may mean tea in general.


## The cumplts of the boiling bohoa braves, <br> And holds secure the coffeo s sable waves" ${ }^{\circ}$ "

- To part her time "twixt rading and bohea,

To muse, and apill her solitary tea.
2. Spec.: A deaignation (which became ob solete or absolescent about the middie of th 19th century) given to a particnlar kind or quality of blsck tea. Nearly all the bohea imported came from the upland parts of the imported came from the ne rempince of Fokien, the being province of Fokien, the remsinder being grown in Woping, a district of the canton province. of the black teas, bohea was the least valwable in quality, the order in the
ascending scals being bohss, congou, gouascending scals being bohss, congou, souchong, and pekos. Part of the bohea sold consisted of the fourth crop of the Fokien teas left unsold in themarket of Cantoo after the season of exportation had passed. Mr Hagh M. Mrtheson writes, "Its colour was brown, the make rather ragged and irregular, and the flavour cosrse.
in to export Earopean commodities to the countries beyoud the Cimpe, and to bring back ohawls,
saltpetre, and bohea to England"-Macaulay: Hiss Eng., ch xxili.
B. As adjective: Growing in Wui, brought from Wui (see etymology) ; consisting of, or in any way pertaining to the tea deacribed under B.
"Coarse perter, consfating chiony of lead, is part on the hales in w.
Bŏ-hé'mi-ant, a. \& s. [Eng. Bohemi(a); an.]
A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or belonging to or brought fronn Bobemia (in Ger. Böhmen), sn old king dom now merged in the Austrian empire.
2. Wandering
3. Unconventional, free from social reatrsints.
B. As substantive:
4. A native of Bohemia
5. The Bohemisn language.
6. A gipsy.
7. A literary man or artiat who pays no regard to ths conventionalitiea of society.

Bohemian ehatterer, s. [Bонемian Faxwing.]

## Bohemian garnet, s.

Min. : Pyrope, a variety of Garnet (q.v.),

## Bohemian glass, s.

Slass manuf.: A clear crown glass, $\mathbf{s}$ silicata of potash and lime, s littls of the silicate of alumina being substituted for the oxide of lead. The silica for this glass is obtained by pounding whits qusrtz.

## Bohemian waxwing, s.

Ornith; A bird, Ampelis or Bombycilla garrula, the only representative of the famiAmpelida which visits Britain. In the male the chin, the throst, and $s$ band over the ey are velvety-black. the forehead reddiah-hrown, tbe erectils crest reddish-chesnut, ths upper parts purplish-red, brown, and ash coloured the lower parts purplish-ash and brownish red, the vent and tail coverts yellow. The wings sre black and white, with a yellow spot and have geven or eight of the secondsry feath ers tipped with small, oval, fattish appendages Jike sealing-wax. The female is less bright in colours. Length, sbout eight inches. It visits the north of Europe in flocks in winter, eating berries, insects when it can obtain them, and indeed almost sll sorta of fond. The epithet Bohemian refers to ita wandering habita, not o itg habitat. [Ampelig, Bombycilla, Ceatterer, Waxwino.]
bol'-är, s. [Bovar.]
bō-Içhe, s. [Botch.] (Sootch.) (Abend.
Reg., A. 1,534, v. 16.) (Jamieson.)
bō-1-dse, \& pl. [From Lat. boa (q.v.)]
Zool. : A famlly of Ophidise (Serpents) be Jonging to the sub-order Colubrina They have no poison fsngs. They have the rudi menta of hind limbs. The chief genera are Boa, Python, and Eryx (q.v.)

* bole, s. [Boy.]
bō'i-ga, s. [From a Bornean language.] Zool.: A small tree serpent, Ahotulla liocerus, from Borneo.
bō-i-guab-cut, [From sn Americad Indian lsnguage or dialect.]
Zool.: The trus Boa Constrictor (q.v.)
bō'-1-kinn (1), s. [Etymology donbtful.] (Scotch.) The piece of beef called the brisket. (Jamieson.)
bo'-i-kin (2), s. The asme as bodkin, Eng. (q.v.). (Scotch.)
bo11, " boy2, " boll'-en, "boy'-ly̆n, " bul' Iyn, v.i. \& t. In Fr. bouillir; Prov. \& Sp bullir; 1 tal. bollire; from Lat. bullo, bullio $=$ to be in bubbling motion, to bubble, to be in a state of ebullition (in imitation of the sound of a boiling liquid). Compare A.S weallan $=$ to spring up, to boil.]
A. Intransitive:
L. Literally:

1. Of liquids :
(1) To effervesce, to bubble up, as takes place when water or other liquid reaches what is called the boiling point. [Borlana Point.]
"The formation and paccessive condeusetion of these Arat bubbles ooccastou the singing roticed in liquids before they hegio to boil
(2) To be agitated and send forth bubbles the calise being mechsnical agitation, as of the sea by the wind, snd not great heat.
"He fleviathan maketh the deep to boit like a pot: xl .

In deacending it may be made to assume tarions formas-to fall in cascados, to apurt in founenins, to form bed "-Tyndall: Frag. of science, srd ed., xive
2. Of anything placed in a liquid: To be for a certain tims in a liquid in the state of effer veacence through the spplication of great heat.

Filiet of a femny snake,
In the cruldron boil and bake."
asp,: Nacb. iv. 1.
3. Of a vessel containing a liquid: To have within it water which has reached the point of ebullition

## The bettie boild

 II. Fig. of human passions: To be in tensely hot or fervent, or temporarily effer vescent. [Ses example under Borlino, pr. par. \& a.]B. Transitive:

1. Of liquids: To causs to bubble snd rise to s certain point of the thermometer (Bormso Pointl by the spplication of heat.
2. Of things in such a liquid:
(1) Strictly: To subject to the action of heat in a liquid raised to the point of ebullition with the view of cooking, or for any other purpose; to seethe.
"In exgs boiled nad roasted, Into which the water entereth not at alli, there is acarce any differeace to bo
(2) More basely
(2) More bosely: To sobject to the sction of s inquid heated to s less extent.
"To try whether seeds he old or new. the sense can. seds will sprout worer."- Bacon.
(3) To separate by evaporation ; as, to boil sugar.
C. In special compound verbs. To boil over,
3. Lit. Of liquids: So to expsnd through the influence of heat as to become too large for the vessel or other cavity in which it is contained, and in fact escape over the margin or brim.
"This hollow was a ratt eauldron. Alled with meited matter. Which, as it boitod aver ill any part, ran down
4. Fig.: To be effusive in the manileatation of affection or other passion.
"A few oott woris and a kike, and the good rman mellis: wes how nature works and boild over in him."
Congrese.
bo11 (1), Bile, " bule, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ [A.S. bil = a boil,
blotch, sore (Bosworth); Icei. bola; $8 w$. blotch, sore (Basworth); Icel. bola; 8W.
bolde; Dan. byld; Ger. beule.] [BEal, BiLE.]

## I. Ordinary Language

I. Lit.: The disesse described under II. 1. Med.

## Aules and motehoe Roynouse seabbes. <br> - Bnt honadisend foul ariles." Phert Plowinam. <br> Luke IVN 20.

## "Boflo and piagaen

2. Fig.: One who is a morally ofensin spectacle.

## A plasue: ictore" thart a boid

Shakesp: Lear, IL 4
II. Technically

1. Med.: A disease called by medical men furunculus ( $q . v$. ). It is a phlegmonous tumour which rises externally, attended with redness and pain, and sometimes with a violent, burning heat. Ultimstely it becomes pointed breaks, and emits pus. A substance called the core is next revealed. It is purulent but so thick and tenacious that it looks solid, sod may be drawn ont in the form of a cylinder, more pus foliowing. The boil then heals.

I A blind boil is one which does not snppurate
 to be used for two or three diseases.
(1) In Exod. ix. 9, 10, 11 ; Lev. xili. 18, it may be 8 m inflamed ulcer.
(2) In 2 Kings $2 x .7$, snd Isaiah xxxrviii . 21 ,
it may be carbuncle, or the bubo of the plague. (3) In Job ii. 7, it msy be black leprosy.

II In Deut. xxviii. 27, 35, the asma word (shechin) occurs, though translated botch
"The feah aleo, in which, even in the alkin thersonf whe a boil, and is healod, And in the piace of
boil (2), 8. [From boil, v. (q.v.).] (Scotch.) The atate of boiling
 II At the boil: Nearly boiling.
boil'-ar-y, s. [Eng. boil; -ary.] [Borlery.] Wster arising from s salt well belonging to a person who is not the owner of the soil. (Wharton.)
boiled, " boyld, pa par. \& a. [Bom, v.t.]
boil'-ẽr, s. \& a. [Eng. boil; er.]
A. As substantive:

1. Of persons: Ons who boils anything; spec., one whoae occupstion ia to do so.
"That soch aiterationo of torreatrial matter are not

2. Of things: A vessel in which water or other liquid or any solid is boiled.
"Thls woftee-room is much frequented: and thery
II. Technically:

Preum.: A vessel in which liquid is bolled.
ar Miost kinds have separata nsmes. Various household boilers are called kettlea, satucepans, and clothes-boilers; one for raising steam, a steam-generstor; ons for dyeing, copper; one used in sugsr-refining, a pan one for distillation, a stili; ons for chemical purposes, s retort or sn alembic; ons for reducing lard and tallow, a digester, or, in some cases, a tank. (Knight.)
B. As adjective: Designed for a boiler, or in any other way pertaining to a boiler. (See the compounds which follow.)
boller-alarm, s. An spparatus or device for indicating a low stage of water in steam boilers. [StEAM-boileb Alarm, Low-water Alarm.]
boiler-feeder, An arrangement, usually sutomatic and self-regulating, for supplying a boiler with wster.

## boller-float, s.

Steam-engine: A flost which rises and fall with the changing height of water in a steam boiler, and so turns off or on the feed-water.

## boller-furnace, $s$.

Steam-engine: A furnsea specifically adapted for the heating of a steam-generator. The shapea vary with those of the boilere them selves.

كate, fat, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pơtu


## botler-iron, s. Rolled iron of $\ddagger$ to $\ddagger$-inch thickness, used for making steam-bollers,

 tanks, the ekin of stipe, dc.
## boller-maker, s. A maker of bollera.

bofler-malding, $a$ \& $\&$.
A. $A_{8}$ adj. : Designed to be usod in the maklog of bollers.
B. As subst.: The act or occupation of makiog boilers.
bofler-plate, s. A plate or ghost of iron, it to tioch thick, used in the construction of boilers.
boiler-protector, s. A non-condacting covering to prevent the escape of heat. Among the devicea for this purpose may be citedfelt, treated in various wsye, asbestos, and lagging. Allied to the above in position, if not in duty, are water-jackete to utilize the heat. sir-fluea add abields to protect surroanding bodies against the rsdiated heat.

## boller-prover, s .

Hydraulics: A force-pump with preasuroindicator, used to try the power of a boiler to resist rupture under a given atress of hydraulio pressure.

## boller-stay, s.

Steam-engine: A tie-bar by which the flat plates on the opposite sides of boilers are connected, in order to ensble them to resict internal pressure. The atays cross an intervening weter or eteam space.

## boller-tube, s

Stzam-engine: The tabes by which heat from the furnace is diffused through the mass of water in locomoilve and other bollere of the smaller clase. They are vaually arranged longitudinally of the boiler, and ere fitted by team and water-tight connections to lts heads.
6012'-er-y, s. [Eng. boiler; -y.]

1. A sslt-house or place where brine is evaporated.
2. 4 boilsry (q.v.).

Don'-1ng, boy-lyng, * boy-2y̆̃ge, pr. par., a., \& s. [BOIL, *,]
A. \& B. As pres. part. \& particip. adj. : In enses correspondiog to those of the verb.

"TheIr wrath had beeo heated to noch o temporn-
ture that whit everybody else would have called boil.
ing renl neemed to them Leodicuan lukewarmanem."-
Tbid, ch. $v$.
a' Despairiog Qaul her boiling youth rentraing,
Dissoivid hor dream of oulversal sway.
C. As substantive:

1. Chem. \& Ord. Lang. (from the intransitive verb):
(1) Boiling or ebullition is the rapid formetion in any liquid of bubbles of vapour of a pressure equal to that of the superincumbent atmosphere at the time.
With © considerable quantity of water in combination With econslderable quantity of water." $\rightarrow$ Todd $\&$ Bow-
man: Phyoiol, A nat., vol. $1 .$, ch. $i$., pt. 41 . man: Phyoiol, Anat., vol. i., ch. 1., pt. 41.
(2) (From the transitive verb). The art or operation of cooking by means of heating in water raised to the point of ebullition.
"If yon live io a rich family, roasting and boiling
2. Fig. of the human passions: Inflamed, hot, greatly agitated.
"God saw it necessary by sach mortiteations to
queveh tho doilings of a furlous overfowing appotite quench tho ofilings of a furlous, overflo wing appetite, $\rightarrow$ and the boundleas rage of an 1
*3. Law: Beiling to desth was establighed as the punishment for poisoaing by 22 Hen. li., c. 9. This inhnman ensctment was wept awsy by 1 Ed. VI., c. 12.

## boiling-furnace, s.

Metallurgy: A reverberatory furnsce emgloyed in the decarbonisstion of cast-iron to rednce it to the condition for mechsnical treatment by hammer, squeezer, and rolla, by hich it is broaght into bar or plate iron.

## boiling point, boiling-point.

Physics, Chem, \&c. : The point or degree of the thermometer at which, soy liquid boils. [Borlino.] The boiling point of any liquid is are the the aame, if the pbysical conditions are the asme. It is altered by adhesion of the liquid to the surface of the vessel ia which it is contained, or solution of a oolid in the
liquid raises the boiling polat, lacrease of pressure raises, while dimination of atmospherio pressure lowers, the boiling polat. The boiling point of distilled water under the pressure of 760 millimetres is $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}_{\text {. }}$, or $212^{\circ}$ F. A diflerance of height of about 827 metres lowers the bolling point of water abont $1^{*} \mathrm{C}$., or 597 feet ascent lowers it 1 . F. Whatover be the intensity of the source of lieat, as soon as ebullition commeaces the temperature of the liquid remsins stationary. The boilling point of organic compounds is generally higher as the constitution le mors complex. In a bomologous series the boiling point rises sbont $19^{\circ}$ for every additlonal $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ in normal alcohols, and $22^{\circ}$ in the oormal fstty acide, as ethylic alcohol, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{OH}) 78{ }^{\circ} 4^{\circ}$; propylic alcohol, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{7}(\mathrm{OH}) 97^{\circ}$; acetic acid, $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CO} \mathrm{OH}^{\circ} 118^{\circ}$; propionio scid, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{OH}^{3} 149 \cdot 0^{\circ}$. The secoadary and tertiary alcohols have lower boiling points than the primsry alcohols. The raplacement of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by raplacement of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by chlorine, or by a radical, raises the bouling $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ bl. $135^{\circ}$, amidobenzene $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right) 182^{\circ}$.
""These are the very solntione it will be remembered, Which behava singularly io respect of thair refractive indices, and elso of their boilsng pointi. -Proct
boir-1ng-iy, adv. [Eng. boiling; ly.] In a boiling etste, with ebullition.
syrun: lakes of bitumen rien boilingly higher."-
B
bō'-1̄̆g, s. [Imitated from the sound.] [B0.] (Scotch.) The act of lowing.
"Whimprivg of fulimarta, boing of burtaioe",
"br'-Is, a. [Boss.] (Scotch.)

- bolach, boutsahe, boysahe, s. [Bणeн.] (Wycliffe:)
bois-dür'-gi' (s mate), s. [From Fr. bois $=$ wood ; and durci, pa. par. of durcir $=$ to harden.] A compound of aswdnst from hard wood, auch as rosewood or ebony, mixed with blood snd other cementing material, and used to obtein medallions or other objects by pressure in moulds.
bt'-imst, \& [Boss.] (Scotch.)
bolat, v.t. [Boast, v.] (Scotch)
binst (1), ${ }^{8 .}$ [Bruce (vosr.] (Scotch.) (Barbovr: Bruce, 1 v. 22)
bolst (2), -boyste, 8. [O. Fr. boiste; Mod. Fr. boite $=8$ Low Lat. bustia, corrupted from boxida, buwida, from Gr. $\pi$ §iઠa (puxida), sceus. of mukis (pucris) $=\mathrm{g}$ box, a pyx (Skeat).] [Box, PYI.]
"And every bofft ful of thy letuarie."
"Boyke or bok. Pix, alabatrum."-Prompt. Part
- boist, boyst-on, v.t. [Boiet (2), 2] To cop, to scarify. (Prompt. Paro.)
- boist'-ẽr-lyy, adv. [Boistovaly.]
b®is'-tẽr-oŭs, a. [Borgrous.] Wild, naruly, untractable, rough, rosring, noisy, tamultoods rudely violent, stormy. Used-
(1) Of the wind, the sea, waves, or anything stmilar.
"But when he saw the wind boigerous, ho was afrald;
and, beginning to ink, ho oried, saying, Lord, Eavo
(2) Of men or
(2) Of men or animale of violent chsracter
or their sctions. or their sctions.
"O bonse erous Clifford ! thon hast sisin
${ }^{\text {w }}$ Brought hither Henry Hereford thy bold son
Brought hither Hetry Hereford thy bold son,
Here to make good the boiterous lato appeal.
(3) Of heat: Strong, powerful.
"Whon the oun hath gaioed a grenter streugth, the
heat becomea too powerful and boiaterous for them,"Woodsoard: Nafural History.
(4) Of hair : Copions or diehevelled, "As good for nothigg olse ; no better service
With those thy boinerous locks. no worthy match
For valour to sssall, nor hy tho Ewori." Mileon: Samoon Agoniste:


## boisterons - rough.

boisterous rough, $a$. Boisterously rongh, rudely violent.
"Alas! What need yon be so boitterous-rough ?"
Shakesp: Eing John, iv.
bois'tẽx-oŭs-ly, adv. [Eng. boisterous; -ly.] In a boisterous manner, violently, tumultaously.
'A soeptro match'd with an unruly hand
Shakesp.: $\operatorname{Eing}$ gohn, lil 4
bels'-tãr-oŭm-nĕşa, 2 [Rng. boixterous; -ness.] The quality of belng boistoroun ; taimultuousness, turbulence.


- bri'st-ons, "by-attws, - boyato-orke, - bonste-ous, buyw-tous a [Mid. Eng. Boistous; cf. Cornieh bustious $=$ nth, corpulent, boiet $=$ fatness, corpulence.] Boisteeous, Dolisy.
"The fader moon and for thoy shald here
What that he did in Bol
Wnat that he did. in e Dovtome manare
necleve : De Reginaino Prinespluwn (14s0), we.
- boi'st-oǔs-Ly " boysteously, ade. [Eng. boistous; -ly.] In a boisterous manner.

- bI'st-ons-nerss, boist-ous-negse, boysteousnos, boystowrenesse, [0. Eng. boistous; -ness.] Boisterousnesk

1. Of the wind.

## . . . the boystoouenes of the winde.

2. of persons temporarily or permanently violent.
my botatousneses"-Charceer: Dreasne

- bo'-itt (l), s. (Scotch.) The same as boat, Eng. (q. V.). (Aberd. Reg., V. 15.) (Jamieton.) boit-sohipping, $\varepsilon_{2}$ A company belonglog to a bost.
"For him and bis bolt-tcidpping on thet ane pert,
tce Oif ooy of thaim, or cuy of their boitecheppting.
bolt (2), s. [Burr.] (Scotch.) $A$ cask or tab used for the purpose of curing batcher-ment, or for holding it after it is cured; sometimes called a beef-boat.
bō-Y-tri-a'-pō, a. [From a Bravilian İdien name.] A venomons arrpent foand in Brazil.
bö'-Itt, v.i (Scotcch.) The same as boat, v., Eng. (q.V.). (Acoter.) Jas. VI., 1608 (ed. IB14),
V. 310 .) (Jamieson.)
- boly, s. [Bor.] A boy.

- blice v.h [Bock.] (Sootch.)
- blis (1), s. [Bock.] (Scotch.)
- bole (2), 8. [Book.] (Chaucer: C. T., 4,472.)
-bok-lered, $a$. Book-learned.
"He bede hif burnes bogh to that were bok-lered."
Bar. Eng. $\Delta l l i d$. Poeme (ed. Morria) : Cleanneb, issi.
-bote (3), 8. [Back.] The back. [Bill (1), s.] II Bok and bil: Back and front.
 Herrtage), 2,654 .
${ }^{4}$ brle (4), s. [Etym. doubtful. Is it O. Eng. bok= back : Only in plur. (boks).] Corner teeth.
"My boke are spraulng he ond bauld."*
Hautland: Poems, p. 112 (Ja
bō-ksar-diō, $\dagger$ bō-car-dō, s. [A word without obvious mesning, constructed artificially to contsin the vowels 0 , $a$, and again 0 , these being logical symbols. See def.]
I. Generally of the form bokardo :

Logic: Tbe fifth mood of the third figure of syllogisms. A being the universal affirmstive and $O$ the particular negative, bokardo has s particular negative in the major premise, a universal affrmstive in the minorone, snd the conclusion, if correctly drawn, will also have a particulsr affirmstive. In logical formula some $Y$ 's are not $X$ 's, every $Y$ is $Z$, therefore some Z's are not X'G; ss, not all the kiogs of tbe worid sre really kingly, all doabtless are called so by the courtiers who surround tbem but this only ghows thst in some cases st least the interested statements of courtiers ars wholly uptrustworthy. Bokardo is sometimez called Doksmo.
II. Of the form bocardo

Ordinary Language \& Topography:

1. Lit.: The old north gate of Oxford taken down in 1771. It was sometimes used as a prison. (Nares.)
2. Gen.: Any prison.
"Was not this [Achab] a weditiour follow: Was he

bon, boy; pout, j6wl; cat, çell, chorus, chin, bongh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, asp; expect, 耳renophon, eyist. ph $=$ ?

${ }^{3}$ molze, z. [Book.] (Piere the Plonoman; Viston,

- boke, pt. \& \& pa. par. [Bake.] (Wyellff.)
bo-kēllc, sFrom bo, meaningless movo syllable used in playing with children. Scotch, ta, kelt =peep. [Bo-peep.] In Mod. scotch the syllables are now often in verted, and it becomes keik-bo.] Bo-peep "Thay play bokeik, even no 1 war a okar"", il 142.
- boikeled, pa. par. [Buckled.] (Prompt Parv.)
-bols-el-er, *bokelere, : [Bucklfrs] - Arother,' ayde Onmelyn, 'cow a litel per, And I wil teche the a play stie bokeler. iss-b. (See
- box'-el-ing, s. [Bucklina.] (Chameer: The Krightes Tale, 1,645.)
-bok-al-yn, v.t. [From bokel =a buckle, and O. Evg. suff. $-y n=$ Mod. Eng. -ing.] "Bokelyn, or spore wythe bolyylle. Pluecula"-
bok'-en, s, pl. Books.
Thog he ae be lered on no boten,

*bǒk'-ẽr-am, s. [Buckram.] (Prompt. Parv.)
*bǒk'-ět, " bŏk'-ětt, s. [Bucker.] (Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, 675.) (Prompt. Parv.)
* boles, s. pl. [Вок, s. (3).]
* bǒk'-yll, " bơk-ŭlle, s. [Buckle.] (Prompt. Parv.)
*bol (1), a. [Bole.] (Sir Gawayne, 766.)
* bol (2), s. [BoLl.] Bull.

- bol'-açe, s. [Bullace.] (William of Palerne.)
bō'-lar, bō'l-ar-̆̆, a. [Fr, bolaire.] Per. taining to bole; having the qualities of bole. [Bole, 5.]
fow mantuthond linea buste kind of londstone. with is low mavuetical liues, but chlealy consisting of a bolary
bol'-es (1), s. [Bullace.] (Frompt. Parv.)
bō-làs (2), s. [In Sp, bolas; from the Paraguay indian language (?). But compare also Sp. bolear...$=$ to throw a ball.] [BoLis.] A kind of missile consisting of a single stone st the end of a rope, $t$ wo or more stones conaected by a rope, or azything similar, one kind or other of which is used by the Patagonians, the Paragasy lndians, and the Spanish and Portuguese

inhabitants of South America In war a Patagonian uses a one-stone bolss, hurling the stone at his adversary while retaining the string in his own hand. The Esquinaux bolas is made of a number of walrus teeth st the ead of strings knotted together. For the bolas of the South Americans of remote European descent, see the example which follows.

The bofas, or ballas are of two kinds: the simplest, Which is chiefis used for catchlag ostriches, consiste of kind difers only in havine thet feat loog. The other kind difers only in having three halls nulted hy the thoags to a common centre The Gaocho holds the two round and rocod his head then, taking simp ends them like chain-shot revolving through the sir. The balle to sooner strike any object, thate, winding roued it, they croas each withor, and become firmly according to the parpowe for which they are arade

 bulbus = a certain bulbous plant, a buib, and $\boldsymbol{k} \in \rho a s$ (keras), a horn $=$ bulbous-horned.]
Entom.: A genue of lsmellicorn beetles with bulbous antennex. They belong to the family Geotrapide. In India they often fiy Into the European bungalows in the evening into the duropean oungalaws, by the glare of the lamps. At least eixteen opecies are known of which Bolbocerus mobilicorn is and testaceus are British insects; both are very rare.

* bోi'-botn-ăc, a. [Eţm. doabtful.]

Popul. Bot.: A craciferoas plant, Lunaria biennis (Lyte). A nother name for it is Hodesty. It is cultivated is English gardens.
bōld, " bōlde, * bōold, " bōolde, " bâld, * belde, " beald (Eng.), bâuld (Scotch), a, adv., \& s. [A.S. beald, bald, bold = bold; 8 sw bild = proud, haughty, sudacious; l cel. balle Dan. bald: O. H. Ger. pald; Gothic bollhs $=$ bold; Dut. bout; Fr. baud; Prov. baudos, baut; Ital baldo.]
A. As adjective.
I. Of parsons or other responsible beings capa ble of action:
(1) In a good sense: Heroic, brave, gallant courageous, daring, brave, intrepid, fesrless.
"The wieked dee when no man purajeth; hat the

- Some Anglo-Saxom proper names have the A.S. bald $=$ bold, in them ; as, Baldewin, Balduin = bold in battle, win beiog $=\Sigma$ con test, a battle.
(2) In an indifferent sense: Confident, not daubting, with regard to a desired result.
"We were bohd ha our God to speak onto you ths
spel of God with much contention."-1 Thewn
(3) In a bad sense:
(a) Bad.

(b) Stubbori.

Tho wex her hertes nithful and sold" story of Gen. \& Exad (ed. Morriz), 1,917. (c) Impudent, rude; full of effrontery. "Bolde, or to homely. Prerumpr wosu, effrons C F F - Prompt. Pars.

 callant thati) .. ."-scost: Wanerley. eh. lxili
II. Of things:

1. of on enterpriss: Requiring courage for its execution
the fisme of bold rebellion."
akesp. 2 Hem IF. (Induetion)
2. Of joy or other mental emotion: Vehement, swelling, exuberant

3. Of figures and expressions in literary composition, of details in painting, architecture, de.
(1) In a good sense: Executed with spirit the reverse of tame.

- Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judici ounsl' end placed In poetry. as heighteanings and shadows in palntings, to male the flyur
cause it to stand oft a
."The cathedral church is a very soid
master-piece of Gochick archltecture. " A Additon and maty-
(2) In a slightly bad sense: Overstepping the conception or exeontion.
"The figurea are bold even to temerity."- Cowey.
Which oo bult tales of pootn or monsters swell.
waller.

4. Ofa coast or line of cliff: Standing out to the eye ; running out into prominence; hig and steep, abrupt, or precipitous.

And mingled with the pine trees blue
Oo the buld eliffs of Ben-veave.
5. Of type or handwriting: Consptcuous, easily read, " A good, bolld type.

- Crabb thus distinguishes between bold, fearless, intrepid, sid undaunted:-"Boldness

18 poritivo ; pearlesmess is negative; wo may therefore be fearles without being bold, or pearless throngh boldnese rentlecones, in feariess throngh ooldness. bearlesoness in a temporary state: we may be fearless or danger at this, or at that time, fearless of loss, sind the like; boldnew is a characteristic, it is pidity and undarntedness denote a still higher degree of fearlessness than boldness: bolimess is couflent, it forgets the consequeaces: intrepidity is collected, it sees the danger, and faces it with composure; undauntedness is assoclated with unconquerable firmness aod resolution; it Is awed by nathing. The bold msa proceeds ou hie eaterprise with aplrit and vivscity; the intrepid man calmly ad vances to the ocene of desth and destruction the undaunted man keeps his countenance in the season of trial, in the milst of the most terrifying and overwhelming circumstaces." (Crabb: Eng. Synom.)
B. As adverb: Boldly.

C. As substantive. Plur. (Formed by the omiasion of a substantive, euch as persons, after the adjective.) Daring persous; as, "the bold."
D. In special phrases

IT To make bold: To take the liberty of saying or doing something sudacious.

"Making ro sold . . ."-lbid., Hamist, v. 2
-I darst not make thas sold with orid . . ."-
bold-face, boldfaces a a term for an impudent person.
" How now, soldaca cries an old trot ; slrrah, wo 500 ateal "- $L^{+}$Ertrang
bold-faced, a or a bold face; geversily in a bad sense ; impudent, ohameless.
"The other woald be sald nay, giter a Hittia args-

bold-following, $a$. [Eng. bold: following.] Poet. Ior "boldly followiag."

And faced grim Danger's londest ronr; where your fathers led! ",
Burns: Addrass to Edinburgh
bold-spirited, $a$ of s bold spirit; courageous, daridg, valiant, brave. (Scott.)
bold, s. [A.S. \& O. Fries. bold $=$ a house.] A house.
"Howh both M makede."-Layamom, 7,094.
bold, "bolde, v.t. [From bold, a. (q.v.).] To render bold. [Bolden.]
"Patlan bolds the Greekg."
A. Hall: Transt, of iliad. Iv. (1ssi.)
bōlde-ly̆oh (ch guttural), adv. [Bololy.] (Chaucer: C. T., 71T.)

* böl'-den ( 1 ) (Eng.), " bōl'-dín, " bōl'-dy̆́n (Scotch), v.t. [From bold, ar, and sull.' -en $=$ to make bold.] To render bold. (Prose and poetry.)
II Now embolden is the word employed.
". .. being soldered with theso preseat sbilitios to
"I am much too vanturous
In temptina of your pactience, bat ans botden'd
Under your promised pardon.
bōl-den (2), vic. (Cf. O. Eng. bolnyn $=$ to 6 well.] To swell threateningly. (Scotch.)

Tho wyadis welteris the se contlaunlty.
† bōl'-dẽr, s. [Bouloerr.]
-bold-hede, s. [From bold, a., snd hede $=$ hood $=$ atate. $]$ Boldness.
"I fallen in al his boldhede"
Ow and Nightingale, b14.
bōld'-l̆y, * bōlde'-ly̆, *bōlde-ly̆ch (ch guttural) (Eng.), * bâuld'líe (Sootch), adv, [Eng. bold; -ly. In A.S. bealditice, botdlice.]

1. In a good or in an indiferent sense: In b bold manter, daringly, andaciously, cour agcously, valiantly, bravely
"Than may he boddely bere ap hile heed."

In a bad sense: Impudently, with effrod $\xrightarrow{2 .}$
"For half so boldels cand ther co man

"Boldelv, or malapertly. Aytroncer, C. F. prewump
fite, făt, farc, almidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wět, hëre, camol, hc̃r, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, põt


 -Hess.] The quality of beling bold. , SpeciallyL. Ordinary Language:
2. Of persons:

## (1) In a good or in ar. indifferent sense:

(a) Physical or moral courage; bravery, pirit, daring, jatrepidity.
"it ithet in nothlag I shall be ashamed, but that mangonfod tu my body, whether it le iny lise, er by death. " ${ }^{2}$ Phil L 2a
(b) Freedom, liberty of speech or aetion. "Oreat is my boldnees of apocch toward you, great is
my giorying of you."-2 cor vil. 4 . (c) Confidence in God.
"Heving therefors, hrethren, boldness to enter into (d) Self-assurance, freedom from bashfulzess.
"Wonderful is the case at boldinaw in civil hnalneas Whet firat? Boldness. What second and third? Poldanes: And yet bodnnest is o child of ignorauce
(2) In a baid sense: Hardihood, shameless Qudacity or impudence.
"Boldenesse, or homelynesen (to-homisnes, K).
2. Of thinge:
(1) Of an enterprise: Necessitating courage, the offspring of courage.
(2) Of figures in compositian, paiuting, sculpture, \&c.: The offapring of bold concep. tions.
"The boldness of the figures is to behidden nometimoe by the address of the poet, that thoy may work their
II. Mental Phil.: For definition see example.
Boldness ie the power to speak or do phat wa Iotend,
bole (1), bōal, s. [Etym. doubtíul.]

1. A equare aperture in the whll of $s$ house for holding small articles; a small press, generally without o door.

> That doae, he nags, 'Now, nov. 'He done,
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { And in the bool beside the lime } \\ & \text { Nuw eet the board good wite ge ben, } \\ & \text { Bring trom yon boals woited hen. }\end{aligned}$

A perforstion through the wall 2. A perforstion through the wall of a house witle s wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass; s window with blinds of wood, with one small pane of glass io the middle, instead of s casement. (Jumieson.)
"'Open the bole' aaid the old woman brmily and speed, that her may see ifthis be the right Lord Ger-
I A perforation in the wall of $s$ baro is called s bsrn-bole.

* bole (2), s. [Bule] (Chaucer: Bothius (ed. Mlorris), p. 148, line 4, 274.) (Fordun, ii. 376.)
bōle (3), s. [lcel. bolr; Dan. bul; Sw. b\&̊l= trunk of a man's body.] The round atem of a tree.
"By bole of this brode tre we byde the hese"
Thou hadst within thy bole solid coutents,
That might have ribb dhe sides and plank'd the
Of some flagg' admiral." Coreper: Yardley Dak.
4 bole (4), s. [Boll.] (Mortimer.)
böle (5), s. [In Fr. bol; Mod. Lat. bolus; from Gr. $\beta \omega \bar{\omega} \lambda o s(b o ̈ l o s)=s$ clod or lump of earth.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The kind of clay described ander II. Min.
2. A bolus, a dose. [Bolus.]
II. Min. Of the forms bole and bolus: A brownish, yellowish, or reddish coloured unctuous clay. It contaios more or less oxide of iron, which is the colouring matter in it; there is besides about 24 per cent. of water. Dana ranks it as a variety of Halloysite, but considers that amme of the specimeas site, but considers that an

## * bole-armoniac, *bole armoniak,

* bole armeniack, " bole armonte,
bole armeny, " bol Armentan, $s$
Min.: An astringent earth brought from Armenia. It was sometimes called Armenian earth. It was used as in sntidote to poisoo and for stannching of blood, \&c.

Chaucor: C. 7 . (ed. skeat), The Chan Yome Tale, 790.
boleax, "bulax, s. [O. I cel. boloxi.] A poleaxe.
"Two boleaxys grete and ionge."-Octonian, 1,03s.


## bō-läo'-tion, st [BALECTION.]

## bolection-mouldingen, a

Joinery: Monldings eurronnding the panela of a door, gate, \&c., and which project beyond tts general face.

* bot-lĕn, pa. par. of bolga [To-bollew, Bolar, Bulge.]
bŏl-仑̂r'-0, s. [Sp. bolero, bolera; from bola $=$ ball.]

1. A favourite davee in Spain. It is lively, in triple time, and slower than the fandango. 2. The sir to which it is danced.
bol-Xt'-Io, a [Fr. bolétique; from boletus (q.v.).] Pertaining to, existing in, or derived from boletus, s. genue of fungi.

## boletic-acid, s. [Fr. acide boletique.]

Chem.: An acid discovered by Braconnot in the juice of Boletus fomentarius, var. pseudo ignkarius. It has since been shown by Bolley a ad Dessagnes to be identical with fumaric acid (q.v.).
bot- --tö'bliths, 8. [From Lat. boletus, and Gr. $\beta$ ios (bios) =lite, course of life.]
Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the section Brachelytra, snd the family Tachyporidæ. The species, of which s number occur in Britain, sre setive little insects which live in decayiog boletl and other fuagi.
 Lat. boletus; Gr. Bulitps (bolitēs) =a kiad of fungus; $\beta \hat{\omega} \lambda o s(b \bar{l} l o s)=a$ clod or clump of earth.]
Bot. A genea of fangi belonging to the order Hymenomycetes or Agaricallze. It may be distinguished at a glance from Agaricus, by having the under-surface of the cap or "pileus" full of pores in place of its being divided in s radiated manner, as Agaricus is, iato lamelle or gills. Several epecies occur in Britain and elsewhere on the ground or on old trees. Boletus edulis, B. granulatus, and B. subtomentosus sre eatable.

* boley, *bolye, * buala, s. [Ir. buailli, buailidh $=80$ ox-stall, s cow-house, s dairy ( $O^{\prime}$ Reilly). $]$ A place situated in a grassy hollow enclosed by man, in which to put cattle in the spring and aummer months, while they are on the mountain pastures; a place which ensures safety. (Henry Kinahan In the Athenceum, No. 2,167, May 8, 1869.)
to keepe theyr centell, and ta live thementives
 the moun Lreland
* bolǵe (pa. par. bolen, bollen), v.i. [Bulae.]
boll'-ide, s. [Fr. bolide, from Lat. bolidem, saccus of bolis; Gr. Bodis (bolis) $=$ anything thrown, a javelin, s flash of lightning.]
Meteor.: A fire-ball dashing through the sir, followed by a train of light; s meteor that explodes and acatters its amall fragments.
- Bolis le e great fiery ball, swiytly burfied throngh the eir, and qeuerally drawiage tailafter it. Aristotle of tbis kind. A uechentroech.
"They explode is mmall fracments as bolide and Fireballs have beea observed to do."-Froctor: Other
- bŏl'-i-mŏnge, s. [Bulimono.]
bō-litr-i-an-īte, s. [In Ger. bolivian, from Bulivic, or Upier Peru, a South American repuhlican state hetween lat. $10^{\circ}$ and $23^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$, and long. $57^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ aud $70^{\prime \prime} 10^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.]

Min.: A miaeral resenabliag Stibuite. It occurs rhombic, prisuis and tufts sometimes finely columnar. T. Richter considers it an antimonisl sulphide of silver. (Dana.)

- bolke (1), s. [A.S. balca $=$ a heap, a ridge.] A heap.
"Bolke, or hepe. Cumulus, ucervus."-Prompt. Parv
bolke (2), *bolk, s. [From bolkyn, v. (q.r.).] A belch.
* bol-kyn, v.i. \& t. [A.S. bealcian, bealcettan $=$ to belch.] [Belch, v.]
* bol-lynge, * bul-kynge, pr. par., a., \& s. [BoLkYN.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial acjective: (Sce the verb)
C. As subst.: Belching, eructation.
-"Bolkynge, or bulkynge. Orexio, erwetuacio, C. F."
boll (1), [From Dut. bol = a globe.] [Baik,
Both, BowL, sac.] A had, a rounded top. "Ho wyll nocht want ant soll of beir.".
* böll (2), s. [In WeL. (but from Eng.) bul, bulton $=$ the scod-vessel of some planta, the hull ; $N$ $=$ the soed-vessel of some planta, the hul; N.
sind M. H. Ger. bolle $=\mathrm{a}$ seed-vessel of flax.] snd M. H. Ger. boll " a seed-vessel of flax.]
[BoLN.] The "pod" or globular capsule of plant, spectally of flax.
" bäll (3), boilla, bole, s. [A.8. \& O. Fries bolla =a bowl.]

I Ordinary Languags: A bowl, specially a Fooden one.
"And hronght eek with yow oblle or a paune",

## II. Weights and Measures :

1. Aa a measure : [In Gael. bolla $=(1)$ net or anchor-buoy, (2) s measure of cspecity, as "bolla mina" "= a boll of meal, "bolla bun tata" = s boll of potatoes (McAlpine: Gael Dict.). But the Gael. bolla is sinply the 0 . Eng. boll $=$ a bowl, and ia in this case $=$ bowlful.]
"(1) Originally: $\Delta$ bowlful, a buahel.
"Ho went thre bollis to cartage",
Barbour (ed. Bkeat): Bruce, ble Ith, int
(2) Next:
(a) A Scotch measure of capacity. Fol wheat and beaos it contalns four Wincheste: bushels; for oata, barley, snd potatoes, nix bushels.
"Of good harioy pot eight bolea, that in, abont alx
English quarters, in a stone trough."-Nortimer.
(b) A measure of sslt of two bushels.
2. As a weight: A boll of meal, 140 pounds avoirdupois.
II By an Act which came into operation or January 1, 1879, these and all other local weights and measures were sbolished, and uniformity in these respects established through the three kingdome.

* bðu (4), s. [Bowl.] (Prompt. Parv.)

Bol'-land-ist, a \& s. [From Bolland, \& Jesvit, see def.]
A. As cudjective: Pertaining to Bolland, e Jesuit of Tillemont, in Flanders, who com menced a large work, the Acta Sanctorum, of which vol. I. was published in 1643. Five more were issued during his lifetime. After his death, in 1665, the work was continued by Heaschen, s Jeanit of Antwerp, who died by Heasachen, s Jesuit of Antwerp, who died
in 1682 , sid Papebroch, slso an AutwerF In 1682 , snd Papebroch
B. As substantive (pl. Bollandists): The contiauators of Bolland's Acta Sanctorum which the origiaal author did not live to fiuish. [A.]
to " the very vanch the larger portlon of the marvels
 Jews, vol. 1
bori-lard, s. \& a. [Probably from bole $=$ the stem of a tree.] [BoLE (3).]
A. As substantive:

Nautical:

1. A large post or bitt on a whsrf, dock, or on shipboard, for the attachment of a hawser or warp, in towing, docking, or warping.
2. Often in the Pl. (Bollards): A rundle in the bow of a whale-boat aromed which the line runs in veering; called also Locoer mead.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to a bollard ln either of the two senses of the substantive (See the corupound.)

## bollard timber, 8

Shipurighting: A timber, one on each side of the howsprit near the heel, to secure it laterally; a knighthead.

* bōlle, s. $\quad[\mathrm{A} . \mathrm{S}$. bolla $=$ any round vessel cup, pot, bowl, or measure; lecl. bolli.] [Bowl.] A bowl.
"Thagh hit be bot a bassyn, a bolle, other a scole,
Aar. Eng. Altit. Poems (ed. Morris); Cleannees, 1,145-6.
† bölled, $a$. [From boll (2), s. (q.v.).]
I. Gen.: Swelled.

2. Specially:
(1) Of a flower: Hsving the petals of the corolls unfolded. In the subjoined exsmple bolled is the readering aot of a Heh. sdjective, but of a Heb. noun, 4 (gibeol) = elther the calyx or the corolls of s flower. The literad
bonl, boy; pout, joŵ; cat, çell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; gln, aş; expect, Xenophon, exdst. -خig.
-cian, -tlan =shan. -tion, -sion =shŭn; -tlon, -slon = zhŭn, -tious, -sious, -cious =shŭs, -ble, dile, dc. = bẹ, dr.
rendering is: "for the wheat was on ear ( $=$ in ear) and the flax a corolla (i.e., possessed $s$ corolla unfolded)."
(2) Of sculptures: Embossed.
"Pinacles gyght ther aport that profert bitwron


- brl'-len (I), v.t. [Boll.]
- bol'-1̌n(2), v.t. [From Dat. ballen $=$ to beat to death.] To beat to death. (0. Eng. \& Scotch.)
"And that samyn tyme he tuke zehlr James Stewart theilord oi Lorruis brother t Whilinm stawnt a put theolm in portitus, and
"bol'-1九n, "bol-1un, pa, par. [Boige, BuLoe.] Bulged, swoilen. (Chaucer.) (Wyclife (Purvey), 2 Tim., iii. 4.)
-bol-1ět, s. [BuLlet.] (Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 13.)
-bōl-ling (1), 3. [From bollen, pa par. of bolge.] [BOLLEN, BOLGE, BOLGE] Swelling. (Piers Plow. : Vis., vi. 218-vii. 204.)
- bōl'-ling (2), 2 [From bote (3) (q. v.) Or polling. pr. par. of pole $=$ to remove the poll or head, to clip, to lop.] [PoLL.] A pollard tree, a tree with ita top and its branchea cut off. (Oftea in the pinral.)
* bol'-lĭt, pa. par. [Bollen.] (O. Eng. a Scotch.)
- bol'-lynge, pr. par., a, des. [Boilino.]
A. \& B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senseas carresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: Boiling ; ebultition.
"- Brollynger owere at pottya pla yyn. Ebullicio, C. F."
bōlme, s. [Воом.] (Scotch.) (Doug. : Virgil, 134, 30.)
boln, "bolne, v.i. [Icel. bolgja; Sw. bulna $=$ to 6 well; Dan. bolne, buine.] To swell. . . . and hlomamex botne to blowe." Gaw. and the Green $\bar{K}$ nipM, 312
- bol-nande, pr. par. [BoLnys.]
"bolne, pa. par. [Bollen.]
"Whom cold winter all boine hid vader around",
-bol'-nit, "boln'-yd, pa. par. [BolNYN.] "Bolnyd. Tumidus."-Prompe. Parv.
- bol'-nyn, v.i. [Dut. bolne = to swell.] To aweil.
Pare. Bolnyn: Tumea, turgeo, tumesco."-Prompl.
- bol'-nyng, "bol'-nynge, bol-nande, pr. par., a., \& s. [BoLs, BoLsys.]
A. \&B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In sensea corresponding to those of the verb.
"As for bobasace and boet and bolnande pryda." C. As substantive: Tumefactioa, awelling; a inmour. (Lit. \& fig.)
" Bolnynge Tumor."-Prompt. Parrs
Alecto is the bolnyng of the bert"
Benryone: Orpheus, Moralutas "Bolnyngis bi pride."-Wyelfo (Purvey) z Cor. -1.
Bö-lögn'-a (pronnunced Bó-1ōn'-ya or B6-10'-na), s. \& a [Ital. Bologna]
A. As substantive: A city of Italy, in lat. 44 N., long. $11^{\prime} 21^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ it was ancently B. As adjective: Made ai Bologna; found at Bolngna. (See the subjoined compounds.)


## Bologna-phial, 8.

Glass Manuf.: A small unannealed vessel of glass, open et the upper end and rounded at the bottom end, which is thick. It will withstand a moderate blow on the bottom, but is cracked by dropping into it a small, angular piece of flint. It is sn example at the inherent strain and unstabie static condition incident to unannealed glass.

Bologna-phosphorus, s. A composition made by powdering Bologna-stone and miting it into sticks with gum.

Bologna-sansage, s. [Ital. salsiocio di Bolognt.] A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork euet, chopped fíae and enciosed in a skin.

## Bologna-stone, Bologna stone, :

 Min. A variety of Barytes, or, to use Dana'e term, Barite (q.v.). It is a globular, Danase term, Barite (q.v.). of a reddish-grey radiated minera, colour, found at Mount Paterno, near Bologna. Heated with charcoal, it is phosphorescent. [BoLOGNA-PBOBPROROS.]B6-1ōgn'-1-an ( $g$ silent), $\alpha$. [From Bologna, and Eng. sitf. -an.] Pertaining to Bologna; found et Bologna.

## Bolognian-zpar, s.

Min. : The same as Bologna-stone (q. $\mathrm{\nabla}$.).
Bolognian-stone, s. [BoLogna-stons]
bohl-ŏph'-ẽr-ite, s. [In Ger, bolopherit ; from Gr. $\beta$ شैdos $(b \bar{o} l o s)=a$ clod, a lump of earth, a lump of anything; $\phi$ ( $p$ w (pherō) $=$ to bear; and -ite (Minu) (q.v.).

Min: The same as Hendenbergite (q.v.)
bōl'-stẽr, "böl'-star, "bōl'-ntir, bōlsty̌r, s. \& a [A.S. bolster $=\mathrm{s}$ bolster, a pillow; Sw. bolster =s bed; Dan. bolster = . . Ger poister: O. H. Ger bolstar polstar. In Ger. poister ; is. H. Ger. bolstar, polsiar. ${ }^{\text {O }}$, husk, s cod, a shell.].
A. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Something laid aloag the apper side of a bed to raise and support the head; a pillow. The name is geaerally limited to that particu. lar plllow which is longer and more cylindrical than the others, and ia placed beaeath them.
 2. Any substitute for such an article of bed equipment.
" Perhapneoma cold bank in her botater now.
Leans her unpillowed bead." milton: Comuse
"Thin arro shall be a bolsere for thy bead; bed.-
2. Auything designed as a support to any other part of the bodlly frame, or to fill up any vacuity. (Swift.)
3. A pad or compress to be laid upon a wound.
"The bandage tis the girt which bath a boloter. in
the middie, and the endr tecked Armly together." Hueman.
II. Technically:
4. Vehicles: The transverse bar over the sxle of a waggon, which supporte the bed, and into which are framed the standarda which secure the bed laterally.
5. Machinery:
(1) A bed-tool in a panching-machine. The perforated part nn which a plate resta when the punch drives out the bur or plancbet. It has an opening of the same size and ahape as the punch itself. (Knight.)
(2) A perforated block of wood on which sheet-matal is laid for puaching. (Knight.)
(3) The apindle-bearing in the rail of a epin-ning-frame. It forms a sleeve-bearing for the vertical spindie soma distance sbove the lower bearing, which is called the step.
(4) The part of a mill io which the axle-tree moves. (Scotch.) (Jamicson.)
6. Music: The raised ridge which holds the tuning-pins of a plano.
7. Neutical:
(1) A piece of timber adjoining the hawsehole, to prevent the chafing of the hawser against the cheeks of a ahip"a bow.
(2) A cuahion within the collar of a stay, to keep it from chafing on the mast.
(3) A pieçe of wood or roll of canvas, upon which a rope resta, to keep it from chaflag something or to give it a praper bearing.
8. Carpentry :
(1) A horizontal cap-piece laid upon tbe top of a post or pillar, to shorten the bearing of the beam of a string-piece above.
(2) Ona of the transverse pieces of an arch ceatering, running from rib to rib and supporting the vausaoirs.
9. Saddlery: A padded ridge on a saddle.
"The bozreers of a addjle are those parts raited upon
10. Ordnance: A block of wood fixed on the stock of a siege-gun carriage, on which the breech of the piece reats whea it is ehifted backward for tranaportation.
11. Railroad Engineering: The princtpal cross-beam of a railroad tructe or car body 9. Civil Engineering: The resting-place of a truss-bridge ou its pier or abutment.
12. Cuillery:
(1) The shoulder of such instruments and toola as knives, chisels, dc., et the junction of the tang with the blade or the shank, as the case may be.
(2) A metallic plate on the end of a pocketknife handle.
13. As adjective: In any way pertaining to s. bolster in some one of the senses given under A.
bolster-case, s. A case to hold a bolster.

## bolster-plate, $\approx$

Vehicles: An fron plate on the under eide of the bolater, to diminish the wear caused by its friction on the axle.
bōl'-stẽr. "bol'-stro, v.t. \& i, [From boluter, 8. (q.v.). In Ger. boletern, polstern-].
A. Transitive:
I. Ondinary Language:

1. Literally:
(I) To support with a boleter.

(2) To pad out, to fill up, or furnich with padding.
""Three pair of stays boluterod below the left shoul-
(8) To beat or ctrike with a bolster.
2. Fig, of things not material : To support, to keep from falling or collapsing. (Contemptuously.)
"We may be mada wiser by the pohlick persunaione
grafted in mea'm minda no they be used to further the grafted io mea'm minda, wo they be need
truth, not to boleter errour. - Hooker.
II. Med.: To hold together with a compress "The practice of boisering the cheeks forward dow littie wervice to the wound -sharp.
B. Intrans.: To lie on the same bolsier ().
" If ever mortal eyes do soe them bolver
C. In compounds or special phrases:

* I. To bolster out : To prevent from over tarning or coilspsing. (Contemptwously.)


2. To bolster up: To support, to prevent from falling. (Contemptuously.)
"It wa the way of many to boleter wp tholr cray
doting consciences with cuandencer.-south
bōl-stẽred, pa. par. \& a. [BoLstER, v.]
3. As participial adjective: Supported, sustained, held up.
4. Swelled aut.
"The bolsered title for nbuse."- New Monthly Mag.
rol. 1vill. p. 4 .
† bōl'-stẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. bolster; er.] A person who, or s thing which supports the head, any other portinn of the bodily frame, or anything material or immaterial.

bōl'-stẽr-ling. pr. par., a., \& s. (BOLsTER, v.
A. \& B. As pr. par. and particip. adj.: In eenses carresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:
5. The act of aupporting ; the atate of being supported.
${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ Crooked and naequat bodites are made to meet with-

6. Padding, atuffing.
7. A pad, e compress.
8. An encaunter with bolsters between schooiboys ia their dormitory.
bōlt (1), *bōlte, s., a., s adv. [From A.S. bots $=\mathrm{a}$ catapnit ; Dan. balt = a bolt, a peg; Dot bout = a bolt, a pin; N. H. Ger. bolzen, bolx $=$ a bolt; M. H. Ger. bolz; O. H. Ger. bolz, polz $=$ a bolt, an arrow; Bret boilt. Skeat thinks that the reference is to the roundness of what is designated a bolt. (Def. A., 1.).]
A. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Language:
9. Properly: A kiad of arrow with a round
bob at the end of it ; any arrow. [BIRD-80LT.]
(1) Literally: In the foregoing sense.
(2) Figuratively: Anything capable of isflicting a mental wound.

Cate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre ; pine, pit, sïre, sir, maríne; gō, pơt


## 


T To moke a bolt upon anything: To take the riak of anything.
"rint milke a chatt or a bow on't"-shakesp. : Mer.

## 8. $A$ "thunderbolt."

As the bolt burstas on high
From the hlack clocd thit bound it",
Ayrion: Bride of Abydou, it
3. The har of a door.

Tis not in thee to oppose the bolt Against my comlug int.e inatesp. Lear, IL 4
4. Iron to fasten chains; chaina, fettera.
him. Away with him to prisor: liay botes enough upon
II. Technically:

1. Mach.: A atout metallic pin employed for holding objects together, frequently acrewbeaded at one end to receive a nut. There are two principal classes of bolts: thore which arg intended for permanently fastening objects together, and movabla bolts, auch as lock, sash, door, and gate bolts.
2. Locksmithing: That portion of a lock Which is protruded beyond or retracted within the case or boxing by the action of the key, and whicb engayes with the keeper or jamb to form a fasteniug. The thick protruding por tion is the bolt-head, and the flat part within tha lock is the bolt-plate.
3. Household Hardware : A movable bar protruded or retracted by hand to fasten or release a door, gate, window-sash, \&c.
4. Wood-working:
(1) A rough block from which articles ars to be made; as, a bolt for riving into ahingles, spokea, \&c.
(2) A number of boards adhering together by the atub-thot.
5. Fabric: A pieca or roll of cloth; a long narrow piece of allk or atuff.
6. Naut.: The iron rod beneath a yard, to which a aqusse asil is attached.
7. Ordnance: An elongated aolid projactile for rifled cannon, as tha Whitworth and Armstrong guns.
8. Bookbinding: The fold ln tha fore-edge and head of a folded sheet
9 O. Botany:
(1) A "buttercup ;" any epecies of Ranunculus. (Prior.)
(2) The Mountain Olobe-fiower, Trollius Europeus.
B. As adjective : Designed for a bolt ; operatIng on a bolt ; in any way pertaining or relating to a bolt. (See the compounds which follow.)
C. As adverb: Aa a bolt (in the phrase which follows).
T Bolt-upright: "Upright" as an arrow, or a bar of iron; unbendingly. [BoLT-UPAiont.]
bolt-auger, 8. An augcr used by shipwrights in ainking holes for bolts.
*bolt-bag, s. A quiver.
at Holebargow shouse they herrd, and ratting noyse
bolt-boat, s. A atrong boat for a rough eea.
bolt-chisel, s.
Mach.: A cold chisel for cutting off tha extra length of a bolt; a cross-cut chisel; a deep chisel with a narrow edge.

## bolt-cutter, s.

Machinery:
(1) A tool for cutting of bolts. It usually consists of a sleeve with a radial cutter setting inwardly and rotated around the bolt to be cat by meana of a handle.
(2) A machina for cntting the thread on bolts.
bolt-extractor, s. A tool or impleinent for extracting bolts by a lifting force.

## bolt-feeder, 3

Milling: A device for regulatiog the rate of passage of the meal to the flour-tolt.

- bolt-foot, s. A club-footed person.
"Auld Bolfoot rides luto the rear."-Scotc.
bolt-head (1), * bolt-hed, s. The tip or head of a bolt or arrow.
"Hec euspls, asolt-hed "-Wright: Focas., p. 978 ,
bolt-head (8), bolthead, a.
Glass Manuf.: A long glass matrass or re ceivar with a atraight neck.
"This aptrit abounde in eatt, which may be maparatod by puttiug the plquar into a boichead with a long
bolt-header, s.
Mach : A machine for owagging down the end of a bolt-blank to form a head; the form of thit depends upon that of the die.
bolt-making, a. Making, or designed for making bolts.

Bolt-making machine: A machine in which bolts are threaded and headed, though this is uaually done in aeparate machines, as the uaualy done in aeparate machinea, as the threading ia dons by cutters on the cold iron;
heading by swagging upon the end of the hot heading by 8wagging upon the end of the
blank. [BoLT-HEADER, BOLT-THEEADER.]
bolt-rope, s. \& a.
A. As substantive:

Naut.: A rope around the margin of a asil to atrengthea it.
B. As adjective: Deaignad for, or in any way pertsining or relating to a bolt-rope. (See the example which followa.)
Bolt-rope needle :
Naut.: A strong needle for sewing a sail to its bolt-rope.
bolt-sawing, a. A word used only io the compound which follows.
Bolt-sawing machine:
Wood-working: A machina for aawing auperfluous wood, anch as corners, from stuff to be turned. It has an iron carriaga with centres, between which the work is chucked while being fed to the circular saw.
bolt-screwing, $a$. A word used only in the compound which follows.
Bolt-screwing machine: A machins for catting screw-threads on bolts, by fixing the bolt-head to a revolving chuck, and causing the end which it is required to screw to enter a set of dies, which advance as tbs bolt revolven. A bolt-threader.

## bolt-strake, s.

Shipbuilding: That atrake or wala through which the beam-fasteniags pass.

## bolt-threader, $s$.

Mach.: A machine for cutting acrew-threada on bolts.
bolt-npright, bolt npright, adv. [From bolt, adv. (q.v.), and upright.]

1. In a strict sense: Straight as an arrow, and erect. Used-
(1) Of persons:
"As I stood bolt upright opon one and
$\dagger$ (2) of things:
"Brush 3 run, uative or from the mine, eonsisteth of loag strie: about the thickuese of ane, eonsisteth on ueedle, bolt upright like the hristies of a atiff brush.
2. More loosely: Straight as an arrow but prostrate. (Chaucer: C.T., 4,263.)
bōlt (2), s. [From bolt (2), v., or bolter, 8.]
Milling: A gieve of very fine stuff, for aeparating the bran and coarser particlea from flour. [Bolt (2), v., Floun-bolt.]
bōlt (1), v.t. \& i. [From bolt, s. (q.v.).]
A. Transitive:
I. Literally (of things material):
3. To shut or fasten by means of a literal bolt. (Uaed of a gate or door, or anythiog aimilar.)
4. To pin together, to fasten, though not by mesua of a literal bolt.
"That 1 could reach the axle, where the pins are
Ben Jonton
*3. To aupport by iron baada.
with yrue",
Piers $P$ Plowo. Vis., vt. 138.
5. To put fatters upon a peraon.
II. Figuratively:
6. Of things material: To swallow the food without chewing it.
"zome hawk and owla bolt their prey whole, and ofter an iuterval of from twelve to twenty hours dis gorgo pellets." ${ }^{2}$-Darwin: Origin of Species (ed. 1859).
7. Of things immaterial:
(1) To fetter, to confine, to prevent progress.

## " To do that thing that onde all other deode:

(2) To blurt out, to throw ont precipitately. I hate when rlee con bolf her arruuments, And virtuo ham no tongun to check lies prida
(3) To cause to start ; as, to bolt a rabbit, ta

## B. Intransitive:

1. To atart auddenly forward, asids, or to any direction, as if a bolt wers unexpectedly withdrawn. Used-
(1) Of a horse going off euddenly.
"He botted, spruag, and raared nmain.",
Soote: Lay of the Last Minstret,
(2) Of any other animal than a horse.
"As the houto was ail iu a dame out bolts a move from the ruins, to asve herself." $L$ ' Estrange
(3) Of a man.
(a) Literally:
" They arected a fort, and from thence they bolted
(b) Figuratively:
"I have retected on those men tho from time to time have shot themselves into the world 1 hat seen many succensions of them ; nome boteing ont upon
the exage with vast applause, and othere hiseed orl Drydom.

- bōlt (2), * bōult, v.t. [O. Fr. buleter, for *bureter $=$ Ital. burattare ; 1tsl. buratto $=$ = fine tranaparant cloth, a meal-gieve. The fine tranaparent cloth, a meal-sieve. The
older apelling is boult, and thera is no connection with bolt (1), v.] [Bolter (2), 3.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To aeparate the coarser from the finer particlea of anything, Spec., thua to separate bran from fiour by meana of a bolter, or in aay other way.
 "The fanen'd snow.
Thatie souted by the northern mhost thice ouer."
2. Fig.: To examine by aifting, nsed, Spec. of the search after truth. Often followad by out.
${ }^{\text {" }}$ It would be well bolted out, whether great refree beams "-Bacon.
II. Law: To diacuss or argue cases privately for tha saka of improvement in one'a know ledge and akill in the law.
"The Judge. or Jury, or parties, or the counsel, 'o ethe trutis propaunding questions, bents and bokt ou only a formal nories." Hale.
bōlt'-ant, pr. par. [Boltino.]
Her. : Spriaging forward. (Used of a hare or fabbit).

* bollte, s. [From bolt, boult, v.]
*O. Law: A woot. (Stowe: Sur. of Londom, p. 59.)
bōlt'-ěd, pa. par. [Bolt (1), v.]
"At eveniug, till ot leogth the freezing hiast
That sweeps the solted shutter, summons home
The recollected powers; • couppar: Taek, ik. iv.
; bol-tel, s. [Boultine, Bowtel.]
In Architec.: A name giveu to a conver moulding, such as an ovolo. (Gwilt.)
t bōlt'-ẽr (1), s. [From boll (1), v.] 1. One who bolts, a horse that runs awsy. "The enfine may explode or be a boter."-Thack2. One who suddenly breaks away from his political party.
bōlt'-ẽr (2), *bōult'-ẽr, 8. [From bolt (2), v.]

1. One who boits or sifts meal.
2. A sieve or strainer to separate tha finar from the coarser particles of anything, Spec., an instrument to separate meal from bran and hnska.
"Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them nway to hakers wives, snd they has
3. The fabric of which such sieves are made.
bolter-oloth, boulter-oloth, s. The same as Bolter (2), 3.
"Searsed through , fige boulter-ctoth."-Eenry
$\dagger$ bōlt'-ẽred, $a$. [BLOOb-BOLTEAED.]
bōlt'-ǐng (1), pr. par., a., \& s. [BOLT (1), v.]
A. As present participle \& adjective:
4. Ordinary Language: (See the verb).



## 2. Iler.: The same as boltant (q.v.)

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language :
2. The act of fastening with a bolt.
3. The set of starting off suddenly.
"II. O. Law : A private arguing of cases in ths 1 inns of Court. (Wharton.)
bolt'-íng (2), pr. par., a., \& s. [BoLr (2), v.]
A. \& B. As present participle d particip. adj.:

In seasea corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang. : The act of sifting.
"In the bolting and wiftlog of fourteen Yeane of powerand havour
2. Law: Private arguing of cases for legal practice, in a less formal wsy than is done in moots.
bolting-chest, \& The inclosure or cass of a flouring-bolt.
bolting-cloth, a. Cloth of hair or other eubstance with mesbes of various sizes for ieves.
bolting-house, s. The place where meal Is sifted.
"The jade is returned ns white, and as powdered, as
bolting-butch, s.
3. Literally: A tub or box into which flour or meal is bolted.
4. Figuratively: Any recoptacle.
$\therefore$ That boting Arsech of beastliness, that awollen
bolting-mill, a. A machina in which four is separated from the offal of various grades.
bolting-tub, s. A tub to sift anything t刀; s bolting-hntch.

böl-tōn'-1-8, 8. [Nsmed sfter J. B. Bolton, an Euglish botanist who lived in tha latter part of the eighteenth century.]

Bot.: A genns of plants belonging to ths order Asteracez (Composites), and the suborder Tubuliflore. The species, which are few, are pretty herbaceous plants from North Are prica.
bō1'tôn-ite, s. [Named from Bolton, in Massachusetts, where it is found.]
Min. : A vsriety of Olivine. (Brit. Mus. Cat.) i vsriety of Forsterite, distingnished from the most typical variety of the species by being coloured instead of white. (Dana.)
*bōlt-sprit, a. [Corr. from bowsprit (q.v.).]
 $800 t$ : Lond of the Ieles, i. it
bo'-lŭs, s. \& a. [Lat. bolus $=a$ bit, $s$ morsel ; Gr. $\beta \dot{A} A$ or $(b \delta l o z)=$ (1) s clod or lamp of earth; (2) a lump of anythtag.]

## A. Az substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the sense 11. 1. Med, but generally more or lsss coutemptuously.
"A eompliouted hemp of ilik, "

Brift.
2. Fig.: Anything uapleasant to take, snything mentally unpalatable.
deni of roo that if I aodug un the apotheoury's preceminister another botuu or drausht of expostrination, he rould have . . . ."-De Quincey: Works (2udell)i ET .
II. Technically:

1. Med.: A form of mediclne in which the Ingredients sre mads np into a soft mass larger than a pill, but, pill-like, to be swallowed st oncs.
2. Min. : The same 38 bole (q.v.)
B. As adj.: Containing s bolua. [11. 1.]
"Barrounded thua by solus pill. And polion ginesen
Burn : Poem on Live.
-bolwes, a. pl. [A corruption of Eng. balls, pl. of ball $=$ "the hard round hesds of the wort" (Cockayne).] a name for a plant, Centaurea nigra. (Britten © Holland.)

- bö'-1゙̆, s. [BoLe (1)]
- bolye, ar [Bolev.]
* bolyyn (pr. par. bolyynge), v.t. [Boll, v.]
"Bolyyn or boylyn, Bullio."-Pronpt. Parv.
"Bohynge or bovilynge of pottre or othere lyke.
sullicio, buitor."-Prompi, Parv.
bǒm, s. [See def.] Name of African orizin, nsed loosely for say of the larger boas. The word appeara to have been carried from Airica to the Naw World by the Portuguese. (N.E.D.)
bomb (finsl b silent), s. \& a [In Fr. bombe; \&p., Port., \& Ital. bomba $=\&$ bomb, \&c.; from Lat. bombus = a hummlog or bazzing cound.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Langnage:
* 1. Gen.: A humming, booming, or huzzing sound produced In any wsy, as, for instance, by the vibration of metal.
"An apper chanber, being thought weak, war rap has miditi which, if yoo had struck, woold make a little fat inise in the room, hut a great bomb in thet

2. Specially:
(1) In the same sense as II., 1 .

+ (2) The stroks upon a bell.
II. Technically:

1. Owinance: The same as s bomb-shell; s hollow iron ball, spheroid, or anything similar, flled with gunpowder, and provided with s

time or percassion fusee. It is fired from $s$ mortar or howitzer. Bombs were used at tha siege of Nsples in 1434 . Mortars for throwing bombs were cast in England in 1543. Bombs are now generally called shells, thongh the word bomb ia not the least obsolete in the words bombard, bomb-shell, bombardier, \&c. [Bomb-shell, Carcase, Case-bhot, Grenade, Shell.]
2. Geol. : A bomb, or, more fully, s volcanle bomb, is s bomb-like mass of 1 svs , spherical, pear-shaped, or more irregular in form, and of vsrious sizes, from thst of sn spple to thst of a msn's body. Bombs exist in the viciuity of recent or of extinct volcanoes or lava fows, and are supposed by Mr. Dsrwin to have been produced by a mssa of viscid scoriaceons matter projected with a rapid rotatory motion through the air. Lyell mskes them a modiflcation of basaltic columns divided hy cross joints. They may be ssen near the prison in Edinburgh, or the flat-tipped basaltic hills of Central Yodia, and elsewhere. Old volcanic rocks mads up of a series of bouns fitting eacb other are sometimes called concentric nodular basalt.
$\because$ ". to conelnde that theno bombs are conpected with the traperuption of the neighbourhood " $-Q$, xh, pt 2., 404
B. As adjective: Coosisting of a bomb; containing or in any wsy pertaining or
lating to $a$ bomb. (See the compounds.)

## bomb-chest,s.

Mil. mining: A kind of ehest flled with bombe, or in some cases only with gunpowder, buried in the earth, and designed to be explorled at a predetermined moment and blow np those who msy be shove and around.


воме-кетCH.
rigged, on which one or mors mortare are mounted for navil bombardmeats. It is called elso Bomb-vessel.

## bomb-lance, s.

Whale-fiahing: A hsrpoon which carries s charge of explosive msterisl in its head. In
one form of the weapon the arrangement to that when the harpoon strikes the "fish," the bar, which ia pivoted obliquely in the hesd of the instrument, shall serve to release a spring. acting on the hampier, which then explode the cap sDd bursts the charge-chamber.

## bomb-proof, a. \& 8 .

A. As adjective: So strongly bullt that it is. proof against the momentun of bomb-shells, whether striking it laterally or devcending on It from above.
B. As substantive. Fortif,: A structure in fortification of the kind deacribed under $A$.

## bomb-shell, s.

1. Ordnance: The same as Bossb, 11. I. (q.v.)
2. Her.: The same as Fire-ball (q.v.).
bounb-vessel, s. The same as BombкетСн (q.v.).
"Nor conid an ordinary fioet, with bomb-rewela, hopp to suceeod ngainst a plinee hrat ham in its Arseul

* bormb (final $b$ silent), v.t. \& i. [Вомв, s.]
A. Trans.: To attack with bombs, to bombard.


## Our king thus tremblea at Namar is Whist Vintroy, who neer afraid tor To Bruxelles zuarches on secure.

B. Intrans. T To cmit a humming or other similar sound.
bŏm-bà'çĕ-m, s. [From Mod. Lat. bombax, genit. bombacis (q.v.).]
Bat.: A section of the order Sterculiaces (Sterculiads). Type, Bombax (q.v.).
bŏm-bā'-ceoŭs (as shŭs), a. [From Mr^d. Lat. bambax, genit, bombacis (q.v.).] Pertaining to plants of the genus Bombax.
"The Leguminous and Bombaceous orders."-Salos: Notaratitr on the Amazon, D. 182.

* bǒm'-bançe, s. [Bobaunce.] Pride, srro gance.
4.494.
bŏm-bar'd, bŏm-bar'de, \& \& a. Iln Ger. \& Fr. bombarde; Sn, Port., 1 tal., \& Low Lst. bombarda; from Lat, bombus.] [Bome.] A. As subetantive:
I. Ondinary Language:

1. In ths same sense as 11. 1. (q.v.).
"The anpitatne with all his retiane departed, leurge behynd the ordiananco of bombaries, curtaiaes and deny curtaux slinges, canong Yolgers an
$\dagger$ 2. An attack with bombe; a bombardment. (Poeh) (Barlow.)
*3. A large can or any similsr drinking vessel for carrying beer or other liquor.
 Bon Jonsen : Maspues.
II. Technically:

* I. Ordnance: A mortar of large bore for merly In uss to throw stone-shot. One hat been known to project a mass 3 cwt . in weight. "They planted to divers plaoes twalve great born, -Enolles.


## 2. Music:

(a) A reed atop on the organ, usually smong the pedal registers, of large seala, rich tone, sud often on a hesvy pressurs of wind. (Stainer and Larrett.)

* (b) A kind of lage trumpet. iii. 868.
B. As adjective:

1. Of persons: Hsving tha offce of carrying bombards or liquor cang. [Bomeard-atan.]
2. Of langurge: Inflated, pompous. [Box-bard-phnase.]

* bombard-man, a person who carried liqnor in a bombard or can. [Bombard, A., 1. 3.]
 he said, with lastiug. . . -B. Jonion: Stasquea
bombard-phrase, \& Inflated phraseology.
When they are poore, and hanieh'd mast throw hy
Their bombarimphase, and foot, and half foot words-
B. Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetria
bom-bar'd, v.t. (From bombard, s. (q.v.) in sw. bombardera: Dan. bombadere; Dut. bon bardecren; Gor. bombardiren; Fr. bombatder:



Sp．\＆Port，bombardear；Ital．bombardare．］ To attack with bombs．
＂The seme［AAmiral John Berkloyl Who with he

bm－bard＇－éd，pa．par．\＆a．［BомваRd，v．］
bom－bard－i－cal，a．［Ring．bombard；－ioal．］ Thundering，likes piece of ordasuce．（Blount．）

bŏm－bar－ar＇er，＋băm－bar－ië＇er，s．\＆a ［1n Sw．bombanderare；Dan．bombarderer Dut．，Ger．，\＆Fr．bombardier ；Sp．bombanciero Port．bombardetro；1tal．bombardiere．］
A．As substantive：
1．Mil．：A non－commissioned offeer in the artillery employed chiefly in serving mortars and howitzers．In the British army several are attached to each company of artillery．
2．Gen．：Any artilleryman．
＂The bombardier tomee hit bell sometimes into the midst of oe eity with design to sill
B．As adjective：Operating like the military functionary described under A．（See the compound．）

## bombardier－beetlea，a．pl．

Entom：The English name given to the predatory beetles of the genus Brachinus （q．v．）．The name is given bscauee these animals，when disturbed，emit from the ex－ tremity of their sbdomen＇s discharge of scrid moke or vapour of pnngent odour，and at－ tended by s parceptible report．About five species occur in Britain．The best known is Brachinus erepitans．
bom－bard＇－ing，pr．par．，a．，\＆e．［Вом－ bard，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆participial odj．：In sense correaponding to those of the verb．
C．As substantive：The act or operation of attacking with bombs．
＂－ dratron $\alpha$ kantul sociar．
bŏm－bar－dí－n̄ $\overline{0}_{8}$ s．［Ital．bombardino $0_{1}$ dimin． of bombardo（q．v．）．］
Music：A emall bombardo．
bǒm－bard＇－mĕnt，s［Fr．\＆Dan．bombande－ ment ；Port．bombardeamento；Ital．bombarda－ mento．］An sttack made npon a fortified place or open city by throwing lombs into it．
＂The prolect of corryiug the fort of Kalanga hy

bŏm－bar－dios，s．［Ital．bombardo．］
Music：A mediavsl wind instrument，a large and coarse species of oboe，abd the fore－ runner of the oboes of smaller asd flner make． （Stainer \＆Barrett．）
bŏm－bar＇－dŏn，s．［From Ital．bombardo（9）．］ Music：A brass instrument not unlike an ophicleide io tone．
＊bơm＇－bāşe，＂băm＇－bāşe，\＆．［Bомваят．］ Cotton．（Langham：Garden of Health．）（Syl－ vester，du Burtas．）
bŏm＇－ba－çĭn，s．\＆a．［Bombazin．］
bơm＇－băst，s．\＆a．［In Ger．bombast．Cognste with Lat．bonnbyx，in the sease of cotton．］ ［Вомвух．］
A．As substantive：
1．The cotton plant．
＂Bombart the cotton－plant growing in Asia＂
＊2．The cotton wsdding with which gar－ ments of the Elizabethsn period were stuffed and lined．
＂Certain I em there was aever any kind of opparel ofer maventel that coold mare dispropyortion the body
 A A buses，p．23．（Trench．）
3．Inflated speech，fustisn；high－sounding words：magniloquent language．（Used on aubjects which do uot properly admit of it， with the effect of being not sublime but ridicnlons．）
－Miacauloy：hind and dixty liaee of trigid bombast．＂
3．As adjective：Fustisn，pretentious，sug－ gesting the ides of something great，but with that greatnsss made up of what is little that gr
worth．

## He as loving his own prido aud purposea， Ev 上dee them，with <br> 

t brom－h首st＇，v．t．［From bombust，s．（q．V．）．］ To stnff out，to choose what is reslly meagre to look of imposing bulk．（Used chlefly in a figurative sense．）

$\dagger$ bðm－băs＇－ť̌d，pa，par．\＆a．［Boмbast，v．］ For Loontious Grorgise，that bombawed sophister， gase opinioe and worlipticu，than in hit owe true

 bas＇－tiels，a．［Eng．bombast；－ic．］Inflated； high－sounding in language but elender in mesding；chsracterised by fustisn．
＂Bombasick phranos，woleciums，alaurditiae，and a took＂
brom－băst＇－1－asal，a．［Eng．bombastic；－al．］ The same as Bombastic．
bom－băst＇－i－cal－1呂，adv．［Eng．bombastical； －ly．］In a bombastio manner，pompously．
$\dagger$ brm＇－bass－try，s．［Eng．bombast；－ry．］The same as bombast，a．（q．v．）．
＂Bombastry nad huffoopery，hy nature lofty and
bあm＇－băx，e．［In Sp．bombasi；Lat．bombyx $=$（I）the silk－worm，（2）silk，（3）cotton；Gr． $\beta \dot{\rho} \mu \beta \nu \xi($ bombux $)=$（1）the silk－worm，（2）silk．］
Bot．：Silk－cotton tree．A genus of plants belonging to the order Sterculiacem（Stercu－ liadus，and the aection Bombaceax．Bombax pen－ tandrum is the cotton－tree of Indis．The fruit is larger than a swan＇s egg，snd when ripe opens in five pserts，displsying msoy roundish pea－like seeds enveloped in dark cotton．This tres yields \＆gum，given in conjnnetion with spices in certain stages of bowel－complaints． B．ceiba，the Five－leaved Silk－cotton tree，rises to a great height．Its ostive conntry is south America and the sdjacent West India Islands， where its immense trunk is scooped into canoes．
bơm＇－bà－zĕt，bǒm＇－bạ－ž̆tte，s．［Compare bombazin．］

Fabric：A kind of thin woollen cloth．
bŏm＇－ba－zîn，bŏma＇－bạ－rǐne，bŏm＇－ba－ sinn，s．［In Sw．，Ger．，\＆Fr．bombasin；Dut． bombazign；Sp．bombasi；Port．bombazina； Ital．bombagino；Lst．hombycinum $=$ silk－ wesving，bombycinks＝silken，from bombyx （q．v．）．］
Fabric：A mixcd silk and woollen twilled stnff，the wsrp consisting of silk snd the weft of worsted．It wbs manufsctured first at Milan snd next in France，bnt now it is no－ where made better or in larger quantities then iu Britain．（M＇Culloch，de．）
＊Bǒm＇－be－sie，s．［Corrupted from Eng．bom－ bazin，or directly from Sp．bombasi．］Bom－ bazio．

Bŏm＇－bǐc，a．［From Lat．bombyx，and Eng． suffix－ic．］Pertsining to or derived from s ＂bombyx＂ur silk－worm．［Bombyx．］
＂The moth of the silk－worm ejects a pliquor which njpears to contaiu a peculiar acid，called bonnbic acid．＂
Mrs．Harcet ：Conv，on Chem．$(1841$ ， 1 L ． 335 ．
bǒm＇－bǐ－dæe，s．pl．［From Lst．bombus（q．v．）．］ Entom．：A family of Hymenopterous in－ sects，containing the Hmmble or Bumble－ bees．［Bombds．］
bom＇－bill－āte，v．i．［From Low Lat．bombilo， an error for bombita $=$ to buzz，to hum，from bombus a bnzzing．$]$ To make a humming or uombus an binzaing．
bŏm＇－bĭl－ā－tion，＂bǒm－bu－1ā＇－tion，s． ［Eng．bombilat（e）；－ion．In Lat．bombitatio not bombilatio $=$ humining．］［BOMB1LATE．］ Sound，noise，report．
＂How to abate the rlgonr or silence the bomblat ton of gung，a way is said to be by boraxa and butter uixt in a due proportion．broson．
＊bŏm－bili＇－i－oŭs，＊bŏm－by̆1＇－i－oŭs，a ［From Low Lat．bombilo．］［BomblLATE．］ Emitting a homining or murmuring sound．

bŏm＇－bill， $2 \quad$［From＇Eng．bombilate（q．v．）．］ 1．Lit．：Buzzing npise．
2．Pig．；Boasting．
＂For all your bomsux Yor warde a 11tilie wa＂，a
－bom－bl－nai－tlon，s．The same as Bombir TION．
＂Fromhleboan whoen bombination mey be heard a oonsiderahile dintance＂＂－Itirby \＆Apenve：Entemology
ch $x$ xiv．
－bombing，pr．par．\＆a．［Boomino．］
As participial adf．：Huraming，murmnring What over－charged plece of melancholy

bǒm－bö＇－1ð，a．$\quad[$ From ltal．bambolo $=$ an infsnt（？）．
Glass：A spheroidal retort in which camphor is subilimed．It is made of thin tint－glass， weighs abont one pound，and is twelve inches in diameter．it is hested in a oand－bath to $250^{\circ}$ Fsh．，which is gradually increased to $400^{\circ}$ ．FSh．，Which
＊bŏm＇－bŏn，v．t．［Bummyn．］（Prompt．Parv．）
＊bǒm－bụ－lā＇－tion，s．［Bombilation．］
bŏm＇－bŭs，s．［From Lat．bombus；Gr．ßónßos （bombos）$=$ a humming or buzzing．（lmitated from the sound）．］
Entom．：A genus of Apidæ containing the humming bee日．They sre oocial，bnt live in much smaller communities than the hive bee． There sre smong then male，female，and neuter individusis．Bombus terrestris is the commou black－and－wbite banded Humble－bee； B．horlorum，like it，but smaller，and with the himder part of the thorax and the base of the sbdomen yellow，is often confonnded with it．B．muscorum，yellow，with the thorax orange，is the Csrder－bee；snd B．lapidarius is the Red－tailed boe．It is called the lapidary from its making its nest in atony places． ［Humble－bee．］
bŏm－by̌＇－çǐ－dæ，s．pl．［From Lat．bombyz genit．bombycis；and suffix－idce．］［Bombyx．］
Entom．：A fsmily of moths．They have only rudimentary maxillex，smbll palpi，snd bipectinated antennes．The caterpillars ars generslly halry，snd spin s cocoon for the protection of their chrysalis．The British genera sre Satnmis，Lasiocampe，Odonestis， Gastropacha，and others．［BombYx．］
bơm－by－çil＇－la，s．［From Mod．Lst．bombyx， genit．bombycis $=\ldots$ silk，snd snffix－illa． Nsmed from the silky plumage．］
Ornith．：A genus of birds belonging to the family Ampelides and the sub－fanily Ampe－ line．Bombycilla garrula is the Bohemian Chatterer or Comuon Waxwing，by some called Ampelis garrula．［AMPELis，CHat－ TEREK，WAXWiNo．］
bŏna－by̆ç＇－ĭ－noŭs，a．［Lat．bombycinus；from bombyx，s．＝the silk－worm，
silk．］ ［Bombyx．］
1．Misde of silk，silked．（Coles．）
2．Of the colour of the silk－worm，trans－ parent，with a yellow tint．
＂The bombycinous colour of the akin，＂－Darwin：
bŏm－by̆I－1－dæ，bŏm－by̆l＇－1－1̆－dæ，s．pl． ［ From Mod．Lat．bombyli（us）（q．v．）；Lat．1h． suffix－ide．］

Entom．：A family of insects belonging to the order Diptera，and the sulb－order Brachy－ cera．They have a long proboscis and mneh resemble humble－bees，with which however
they have no real affinity，differing from them they have no real affinity，differing from them
among other important resplects in liaving only two wings．They fly very swiftly．The typical genns is Bombylins（q．v．）．
bǒm－by̆1＇－1－oŭs，a．［Bombilious．］
bǒm－by̌1－1－ŭ1s，s．［From Gr．及oußu入cós（bom bulios）＝a bnzzing insect，possibly either a humble－bee or a gnst．］
Entom．：The typical genus of the family Bombylidæ or Bomby liidæ（q．v．）．The species are sometimes called Humble－bee Flies．
borm＇－by̆x，s．［Lat．bombyx＝（1）the silk－ Worm，（2）silk，（3）sny fine fibre such ss cotton； Gr．$\beta o \mu \beta v \xi($ bom $h u x)=$（I）the silk－worm，（2） silk，（3）psrt of $s$ flute．］
bon，bof ；pout，jowf；cat，çell，ohorus，çhin，benc̣；go，gem；thin，ṭhis；sin，aş：expeot，Xenophon，exist，－rig．


Entom. : A genua of moths, the typical ona of the family Bombycidze. Bombyx mori is tha silk-worm. It carae originally from China. [Silk-worm.] B. cynthia ia the Arrindy Silkworm of India.
bōme'-spar, s. [From Sw. \& Dan bom $=$ a bar with which to ahut a gate, a boom; and spar, i.e., s apar of wood, not a mineral apar.] A apar of a larger kind.
"Bomepars the hundred, contuining one handred
'bǒm'-ill, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Apparently acoopers instrument iqu. wimble? as it is conjoined with eche, i.e., adze. (Aberd. Reg.) (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
bon (1), s. [Bane.] Bane, injnry. (Scotch.) The quhilit band beyn bath bent and hyrits bom" Hallace, is. 7. M8. (Jamieton.)
bōn (2), s. [A.S. bdin $=$ a bone.] A bone. (Sir Ferumbras, ed. Heritage.) [Bone.]
-bon (3), s. \& an [From Icel. bón $=$ boon. Cognate with Sw. bön; O. Eng. bene = prayer.] [BOON.]
A. As substantive:

1. Boon.
" His felao anked hin ban,
And prayed Godd for hil mercye.
(1) i 200, g10. 2. Prayer.

Our Lavend grantes it us son,
Homilies in Verre, iL es, an
B. As adjective: Ohtained by prayer or solicitation ; borrowed. ( $O$. Scotch.) "He that trusta to bon pioughe will have his land
lye lasy.
bon (4), o. [Bowne, Bous.] Ready, prepared. (Cursor Mundi, 110.)
bơn (5), a. \& s. (Fr. bon (m.), bonne (f.), adj. = good, ss subst. = that which is good; Prov. bon; bay; Ital. buono; Lat. bonus, formerly duonus, all adjectives.]

1. Gent.: Good.
2. Spec.: Voted as a security for something.
bon-jour, s. [Fr.] Good-day.
we'll give your grace bon-jour."
bon-mot, s. [Fr.] A good saying, s jeat, atale.

The scrlyture wha his jest-book, whence he drew
Ton-mita to gall the Christian and the Jew. "Truth.
Cower.'
bon-ton, s. [Fr.] The height of fashion.
bon-vivants. [Fr.] Lit., one who "lives" well. A person fond of the pleasures of tha table; s boon compauion; a jolly fellow.
bo'-na (1), a. [Portion of the Latin adjective bonus. For details see the compound words.]
bona-fide, used as adj. (From Lat. bond, ablative sing. fem. of bonus, $-0,-u m=$ good, and fule, shlative sing. of fules $=$ faith.] With good faith; with no subterfuge, fraud, or deception.
A bona-fide traveller:
Law: One who, to entitle himself to obtain refreshments at a tavern st certain prohihited honrs, proves to the satisfaction of the host that he, in all good faith, has journeyed from a distance that day
bona-fides, used as s. [Lat. bona, nomin. sing. fem. of bonus $=$ good, and fides $=$ faith.] Law: Good faith, as opposed to mala-fides $=$ bad faith.
bō'na (2), s. pl. in compas. [Lat. bona $=$ gifts of fortune, weslth. gools, nomin. pl. of bonum =a materisl or moral good.]
Civil Laro: All kinds of property movable and immovable.
bona-mobilia, s. pl. [Mobilia is neut. pl. of Lat. adj. mobilis = movable. $]$
Law: Movsble goods or effects.
bona-notabilia, s. pl. (Notabilia is neut. pl. of Lat. adj. notabilis = notable.]
Law: Notable gooda; legal peraooal eatate to the value of $£ 5$ or more.
bona-peritura, s. pl (Peritura is neut. pl. of Lat. fut. particip. periturus = about to perish.]

Law: Perishsble goods.
bona-vacantia, z. pl. Stray goods; goods in which no man can ciaim property, as things picked up which no claimsnt proves to be his. They are now held to belong to the crown, though by soma former decislons the finder was beld to be entitled to them after certain efforts to find tha original owner had failed.
bo'-nạ (3), buo'-na, $a$. [From Ital buona, fem. of buono $=$ good. $]$
bona-roba, bnonarobba, 8 . [Robba is from ital. roba = a robe, goods, estate.] A cant term for a handsome but wanton girl.
I Cowley seems to have conaldered it as implying a fime tall figure.
Iortune should bo nish that my mistrees nor my Yortuue should be Boma-roba; bat is Lincrotivs
*bona-socia, \& A good companion.
"Tush, the knaves keepere are my bona-socian and my vensionera "一Mcer

- bōn'- द-ble, a. (For banable = cursablt (Stevens), or from boneable = able in the bones, or bon = gond, snd able (Nares). A corruption of abominable (N.E.D.).] (See etym.)
" Diccon! it ie vengeabls knave, grammer, 'tis
bon'-aco-oord, \& [From Fr. bon = good, and accord = agreement.] Agreement; emity. (Scotch.)
Articies of Bonaccond to be condemcended npon by
the magietratea of A berdeen, $\ldots$ We beartily dealire the magistratea of A berdeen. $\because$ Wo beartlly deasire your subscriptions and seal to thir reasonable do-

II It seems to hava been formerly need by way of toast, as expressive of emity snd kindness.
"During the time he Fas in Aberdeen, he got no bon-accord drunken to him in wine: Fhether it was II The term ia associated chiefiy with Aber-4 deen, which also is aometimea called tha city of Bonaccord.
bð̆'-açe, s. \& a. [Etym. donbtful.]


## bonace-baric, $s$.

Bot.: The name of a shrub, the Daphne tinifolia, which grows in Jsmeica.
bonailie, bonalais, s. [Bonnaillue.] (Scotch.)
' bonn-äir'-nĕsse, s. [Bonere; ness.] Meakness, humility. (Wycliffe: 1 Cor., iv. 21.)
bō-năn'-zã, s. (U.S.)

1. A rich vein, mine or find of ore (espectally silver ore).
2. A profitable investment or business interest.
bōn-a-par'-tb-a, s. [Ńsmed after the world. renowned Napoleon Bonsparte. Ha was born st Ajaccio in Corsica on August 15, 1769, his remote sacestors being Itatirns connected with Tuscany. IIe compelled the evacustion of Toulon in 1793, became Brigadier-general of French artillery in February, 1794, snd was sppointed on February 23, 1796, to command the army of Italy, soon sfter gaining amoog other victories over the Austrisus those of Montenotte on April 12, 1796; Lodi on May 10, 1796; and Areoli on November 14-17,1796. In a Turco-Egyptisn campaign were the vicIn aries of the Pyramids, July 13 and 21,1798 ; tories of the Pyramids, July 3 and 21,1798 ;
Aboukir, July 25,1799 , and others. On Dec. Aboukir, July 25, 1799, and others. On Dec. 24, 1799, he became first-consul, sind on June rengo; on August 2, 1802, he became consul for life, sud on May 18, 1804, emperor. On November 13, 1805, he entered Vienna, snd on December 2 he gained the great victory of Austerlitz over the Russisms and Austrians. and on Octover 14, 1806, that of Jens over the Prissians, entering Berlin on Octoler 27. On February 7 and 8,1807 , he fought the indecisive battle of Eylau. On June 14, 1807, be was victorious over the Russians st Friedland. On May 12, 1809, he again entered Vienua in confiict with Austria, he lost the battles of Aspern and Essing on May 21 and 22,1809 , but waa succesaful at Wagram on Jniy 5 and 6 . A victory, but with hesvy
loss to tha victors, was gained over the Rusloss to the victors, was gained over the Rusaians at the Borodino on September 7, 1812 . On the 14th he entered Mnscow, from which he began his disastrous retrest on October 19. The bottle of Beresina was on November 26 and 27 . He was victorious over the Russians and Prussians st Lutzen on May 2, 1813, and at Bautzen on 21st, but was decisively defested by the Russians and Prussians at the
grest battle of Leipsic on October 16, 18, and 19. On April 5, 1814, ha renounced the thrones of Francs and Italy, and consented to have his rula limited to the island of Elb Reappearing in Francs on March 1, 1815, he Reappearing in Francs on March 1,1815 , he Was decisively defeated by Wellington at on July 15 to the English, died in exila to on July 15 to the English,
Bot. : A genns of plants belonging to the order Bromeliacer (Bromelwnrta). The $B$. juncea, or rush-leaved apecies, is a fine plant with apikes of blue flowera.
Bōn-a-par't- $\widehat{-}$-an, a [Fr., \&c., Bonaparto; Eng. auffix -an.] Pertaining or relating to any of the Bonapartes, and especially to Napoleon I. or III. [Napoleon.]
Bōn'-a-part-Ísm, s. [From Fr. Bonapartisme.] The vlews or procedure of the house of Bonaparte.

Bōn'-a-part-Ist, \& [From Fr, Bonapartiste] Hist: Ona who supported the Bonaparto family, and especially Napoleon I. or 111. , or who now seeks to reviva their dynasty.
 Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Tetraonidæ, or Grouse triba. B. umb bellus is the Ruffed Gronse of North America called also White Flesher and Pheasant. It ia highly prized for food.
 (bonasos) $=$ a wild ox found in Peonia, pro bably tha Aurochs or Bison.]
Zool. \& Palcoont.: A genna of mammals be

head of the bonases.
longing to the family Bovidse. It contalns the European Bison (B. bison) and the American Bison (B. americanus). [Bison.]
bŏn'-at, s. [BonNET.] (Scotch.) (Barbour: The Bruce, ix. 500.)
bŏn-a-věn'-tũre, $a$. (Fr. bon $=$ good, and aventure =sdventure, hazard, fortime. ] Bringing good fortune. (Only in the aubjuined compound.)

## bonaventure-mizzen, s.

Nout.: An additional or second mizzenmast, formerly used in bome iarga ahips.

* bŏn-āyre', s. [Boner.]
* bŏn-āyre'-ly̆che (ch guttural), adv. [From Fr. de, bon, air = of good mien.] Debonairly, reverently.
"Ryghtuollyche an banayrelyche. sobrulyche: is


bơn'-bŏ́n, s. [Fr.] A aweetmeat; s cracker. the confoctioner who makea sonbons for the momentary plensurp of a sense of tasto "-
bonc, s. The arme as Bank. (Ear. Eng. Alit. Poems (ed. Morris) ; Pearl, 907.)
bonçhed, pret. of $v$. [Bunched.]
bon-chief, "bon-chef, s. [Fr. bon $=$ the suffix in mischiefl Gaiety, or perhap innocence, purity. (Morris.)
"Il I consent to do after your mill for bonchief or

bờn-chrêt'-1-epn, s. [Fr. bon = good; Chreitien $=$ Christisn. Lit., \& good Christian. Pro bably called after some gardener named Christian.] A kind of pear.
rite, răt, fare, amidst, whãt, fall, father: wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hěr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt

brad, * bŏnde, s. \& a. [A different ppelling of band (q.v.). Band, bend, snd bond were originally but dilferent methods of writing
the samre word. (Trench: Eng. Past and Present, p. 65.).]


## A. As substantive:

I Ordinary Language:

1. That which ties or restrains.
(1) Of a physical tie or restraint:
(a) Corda, ropes, chains, or snything simiar with which a person or other Ilving creature is bonnd.

## " Till, gnawing with my teeth my bondis in cunder,

(b) Shakesp,: Com. of Errors, v. 1
(b) Anything which holds matter together, es attraction, cohesjon, dc.; also that part of built structure which ties the other portion together. $[11.1,2,3,4$.
"Their round agure cleariy ladicates the existenco of some gemeral bond of onive in the nature of an attractive
$(1858)$ I
866
(2) Of a monal tie or restraint: That which restrains the conscience, the affections, the passions, or the will-viz., Divine or haman law. Spec. -
(a) A vow to God.
"If a man row of vow nnto the Lord, or awear an
(b) An oath or promise made to a human belog; a. formally contracted obligation, or Its record in writing; a promise. [II, 6.]
"Go with me to a notary, aeal me there
Your ningle bond."
Shakeap, Mer. of Ven., 18.
What if I neer consent to make you mine:
And Bondis without a date, they say are void.
T The hymeneal bond: The matrimonial
bond, the bond of marriage.
(c) Tha tie of affection. "It doee not feel for man; the natural cond
Of brotberhood is sevard en the flax,"
Cowper; 1 The Takk, bl. 11.
(d) Hahit, produced by prsctice. "Time was, he elosed al be began the day
With deceot duty, oot ashinged to pray:
The practice was bond npon bie bear, A pledge be gave for a consintent part.
(e) Other force, power, influence, or contraint.
"N Nai goo so wis than in al his lond,
The inde vo-dou this dremes bond."
2. The state of being tied or placed ander physical or moral restraint.
(I) Sing.: Obligation ; duty.

> "I love your majeety
> Aecording to my bond." Shakesp, Lear, is 1.
(2) Plue.: Chains taked by metonymy to
atand for a state of imprisonment, with the suffering thus resulting.
"" death but to hove pothing lsid to bis charge worthy
of ". Acs xuili, 29 . - In bond. In prison.
"And her wrigtolesilke holden in bond"
II. Technically:
I. Masonry: A stone or brick which is laid With its length across a wall, or exteads through the facing course into that behiad, so as to bind the faciog to the backing. Such stones are known also as binders, bond-stones, binding-stones, through-stones, perpendstones, snd headers. [Cross-sono.]
2. Bricklaying: A particular mode of disposing bricks in a wall so as to tie and break point The English bond has courses of


BONDS.
hesders alterusting with courses of stretchers. In the Flemish bond each course has stretchers and headers altarnately. In the tigure $A$ is a
header; s, s stretcher; c, s. bond of hoopIron; D , a timber-bond.
3. Roofing: The distance which the tail of a ehingle or slata overlapa the head of the second course below. A slate 27 inchee long, and having a margin of 12 toches gage exposed to the weather, will have 3 inches bond, or lap. The excess over twice the gage is the bond.
4. Carp.: Tie-timbers placed in the walis of building, as bond-timbers, lintels, and wallplates.
5. Chem.: A graphic repreaentation of the method in which the atomicity of an element in a molecule is astisfled by combiastion with another element, or elementa, sccording to their atomicity. Thus a monad is represented as having one bond, a dyad as having two, a triad three, and a tetrad four. These are repretriad three, and a tetrad four. These are repre-
sented by straight lines connecting the atoms; thue, $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{Ci}, \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{N}<\underset{\mathrm{H}}{\mathrm{H}}, \underset{\mathrm{H}}{\mathrm{H}}>\mathrm{C}<\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{H}}^{\mathrm{H}}$.
(Exampie, Fowne's Inorganic Chemistry, I2th ed., p. 258.)
6. Law: A written scknowledgment or biuding of a debt under seal. The person who gives the bond is called the obligor, and he to whom it is given the obligee. A bond is called gingle when it does not contain a called single when it does not contain a
penalty, and an obligation when it does. If penalty, and an obligation when it doee. If
two or more persons bind themselvee in a two or more persons bind themselvee in a bue them jointly or single out any one of the number ho pleases to sue; but if they are bound jointly, and not severslly, he must sue them jointly or not st all Bonds of sn immoral character are void at law. (Wharton.) [Abbitration Bond, Covenant, Defeasance, Recognizance.]
B. As adjective :

1. Of persons :
(I) In a state of slavery.
$"$ And he caused all, both small and great, rich and (2) Under a legal "bond "[II. 6] or obligation.
2. Of things : lavolving an obligation ; pertaining to an obligation; designed for the printing of bonds.
bond-creditor, 名. A creditor who is secured by a bood. (Blackstone.)
bond-debt, a. A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.
bond-paper, g. A thin, uncalendered paper inade of superior stock, and nsed for printing bonds and similar evidences of value.
bond-stone, s. [Eng, bond-stone. In Ger. bindestein.] [BiNDEAS.]

## bond-tenant, $s$.

Law: A copyholder or cisstomary tenant. In O. Fr. he was called a bondage. Generslly in the plural, bond-tenants (O. Fr. bondages).

* bŏnd, pret. of v. [Bound, pret. ; Bind, v] (Chaucer (ed. Skeat) : C. T., Group B., 634.)
bŏnd, v.t [Froin bond, 8. (q.v.).] To secure payınent by giving a bond for. Generally in the past participle or participial adjective, bonded (q.v.)
bond'-age (age as Ǐ亡), s. [In O. Fr. bondage = a boud-tenant (Kelhum); Low Lat. bonda. gium. But Skeat considers that it really gium. from lcel. bondi=a husbandman, a came irom loel. bondi $=$ a husbandman, a from bua = to till.]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
(1) The state of being bound; the state of being under restraint or cormpulsion; slavery, captivity, imprisonment.
"O For the Lord our God, he it in that bronght us up and oor fathers out of the land of Egypt, from the
(2) The state of being in political subjection

Think thon the mountain sad the storm
Their hardy sons for bondage foria? Their hardy sons for bondage foria?"'
2. Figuratively:
(1) The state of being under the restraint of fear or terror, love, or any other emotion. "O And deiliver them who through fear of doath were
all their lifetlme enblect to bondage."-Heb. ii. 1.5 . "If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a bondage to love; which sivee the ators its turn that way."
(2) The state of being bound by covenant or other ohligation.
"He must resolva by no means to be ounlaved, and brought under the bondage of obeerving oe the which ought to vanish wheo they stand in comper lition with
II. Old Eng. Law: Villelnage; tenure oi land on condition of rendering various menial ser vices to the fendal lord. In O. Scotch the
word in this sense is corrupted into bonnage.
bơnd'-ag'ẽr (a as 1), s. [Eag. bondag(e) -er.] One bound to bondage aervice [Bond--er.] One, II.]

- bon'-dāy, a. [From boná (q.v.).]
bonday warlsis, s, ph, The time s teaant or vaesal is bound to work for the proprietor.
"All and halli the manies of Grenelaw, with the


- bŏnde, a, \& s. [Bond.]
* bonde-man, s. [BoNDMhN.]
- bŏnde, s. \& $a_{\text {. }}$ [A.S. bonda $=$ a proprietor, a husbandman, a boor (Besworth). From Icel bondi $=\mathrm{a}$ husbandman, a short form of buand $i=a$ tiller of the soil, from bwa $=$ to till. It has no connection with bond, s., or bind, v. (Skeat).]
A. As substantive:

1. Originally:
(1) Sing.: A husbandman, sn individusl of the class described under (2) pl.
(2) Plur. (bonde not bondes): Bondsmen, "villains," as opposed to the orders of barone s.nd burgeasea.
"That baronus, burgers, and bonde, and sille other
T On bonde manere: After the manger of a boodman. Bonde ia tha genitive case.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "And me to velle on bonde mawere." } \\
& \text { Rost. Manning of Brunne, 5.762. }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Subsequently: One in a stata of slavlsh dependence; a serf, a alave.

## "Bonde as a man or woman. Servid verva."-

B. As adj. : Engaged in busbandry.
"Baronus and bargela and bonde men also."
bond'-ed, pa. par. \& a. [Bonn, v.]
As participial adjective: Secured by bond.
If Bonded goods are goods left at the customhouae in charge of the appropriate officers, bonds being given for the duties leviable upon them.
bonded-warehouse, bonded warehouse, в. A warehouse for storing bonded goods.

- bon-del, "bon-delle, s. [Bunole]
* bon-den, pa. par. [Bound, Bounden.] (William of Palerne, 2,238.)
bŏnd'-õr, s. [Eng. bond; -er.]
Masonry. Generally pl. (bonders): Bindingstones. Stones which reach a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall, for tha purposa of binding it together ; they are the purpose of binding it together; they are pripcipally used when the work is faced with ashlar, and are inserted at intervals to tic it
more securely to the rough walling or backing. [PERPENT-stone, Thiouah-stone.]
- bŏnd'-folk, s. [Eng. bond; folk.] Bond. men and bondwomen, persons in a state of mendage.
"And furtherover, ther as the lawe mayth, that tom.-
porel goodes of bondfolk ben the goodes of hir Lord." porel goodes of bondfolk ben the
bŏnd'-hōld-ěr, s. [Eng. bond; holder.] A person holding a bond or bonds granted oy a private person or by a government, as, for inatance, by Turkey or Egypt.
"There is aothing at atake in Egypt for either ostion except the bondholderd
bơnd'-ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [BoNs, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In a sense corresponding to that of tha verb.
C. As aubstantive: The act or practice of leaving goods nader the charge of customhouse officers, bond for the payment of the duties leviable upon them being giveo
IInland bonding: The same system of bonding exteaded to jnland towns, so to place them on an equality with ports ate
garda the entry of exciasble goods. Its anthor was Mr. W. Gibh, a Maveheater merchsnt, who was born at Ayr, in 1800, aad died in 1873. He perseveringly headed increasingly large deputations to the Treasnry and the Board of Trade till the Inland Bending Act was pussed. (Times, September 11, 1873.)
bonding-stones, s. pl. [Bonders.]
bŏnd-lĕss, a. [Eng. bond (1); less.] Free rrom bonds or restraint.
bǒnd-1y̆, adv. [Eng. bond; -ly.] Under bond, as a boodinas.
"Such louds an they bold bondly of the lordabyp."-

bŏnd'-māid, s. [Eng. bond; maid.] A slavegirl.

Or bondmand at her manter'a gata
scorts. Lord of the tiles, II. 2 s
bơnd'-man (1), bonde-man, s. [A.S. bonda a husbandman; Moeso-Goth. \& Dau. bonde $=$ a peasant, from A.S. buan; licel. büa (pa. par. buardi, bondi); Ger. bauen; Dut. bouwen $=$ to till. No connection with bind (Skeut; in Gloss. to Piers Plow.).] [Boor.]

bơnd'-man (2), " bŏnd'-mănne, "bōondmăn, s. [Eng. bond; man.] A man serving as a slave, a aerf.
"Both thy bondmen ond thy hoodmalds, Which
thou shalt have. shaili be of the heathen that are puou sbout yout of thein bhail ye buy bondmen and bopdmaid."-Let, xYY. 44
bǒnd-man-ship, s. [Eng. bondman; -ship.] The state or condition of a bondman; serfdom.
bond-schepe, s. [Eng. bond, snd O. Eng. chepe $=$ suff. -ship.] The state or quality of belug bond, or in glavery.

Bondechepe. Natioitas."-Prompt. Para.
bŏnd'-sčr-vant, s. [Eng. bond; servant.] A servant not hired, but in slavery
serriunc. thou shast not compel him to servo na a bont
bŏnd-sěr-viçe, s. [Eng. bond; service.] The service rendered by one whe is in slavery. "Upua thuse did Solomua levy a tribute of bondr
bŏnd-slāve, *bŏnd-slāue, * bǒnde'slatue, s. [Eug. bond; slave.] A more emphatic, term for a slave; a servant who cannot change his master or cease working
bơndş'-man, s. [Eng. bonds; man.]

1. The dame as Bondman. A slave

2. Law: One giving security for another; a aurety. (Johnson.)
bŏnd-stōne, s. [Bowder.]
bŏnds'-wọm-an, bŏnd'wọm-an, s. [Eng.
bonds; woman.] A waman who is in slavery. "My lorda the senstors

bŏnd-tím-bẽr, s. [Eug. bond; timber.]
Bricklaying: Oae put lengthwise into a wall to bind the brickwork together, and distribute the pressure of the superincumbent weight more equally. It also affords hold for the battens, which serve as a foundation for interlar finishing.
bǒn'-dulc, s. [From Arab. bondog $=$ a neeklace.]
Bot.: The specific name of a plant, Guilandina bonduc. It belongs to the leguminous erder, and to the aub-order Casalpine这 [Gurlandina. 1
Bontuc nuts, Bondue seeds, Nicker nuts, Grey nicker nuts: The hard, beantifully-polished seeda of Guilandina bonduc and bonducella. They are strung into necklaces, bracelets, rosaries, dic. They possesa tonic sind antiperiodic properties, and are used in India against intermittent fevera.
bŏnd'-wom-an, s. [Eng. bond; woman] the same as IBondswoman.

The rugitive ond. remiman with her son.
yiuton: Paradive Regained. il. II.
bōne (1), "bōane, "boone, "bön (Eng.),
bane (Scotch), a \& a - [A.8. bán; O. 8. \& Sw
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) Sing.: In the same sense as II., 1. Physioh. (q.v.).
(2) Plur. Spec.: The whole vertebrated skelston, or even the corpse.
"Lot no mos move his bonee. So thor let his out of Samarti." -2 Eings $x$ xitit is.
(3) Used of some snimsl substances, more or less resemhling true bone.' [Wralebone.] (4) Small pieces of wood used by hnilders, \&c., for "setting eat" work. [Bonimo-stick.]
-(5) Used for the atalks or refuse of flax.
 (etherey.)
(6) A piece of whalebone ueed to stiffen tays.
2. Figuratively:
(1) Plur. : Dice.

And watch the box. for fear they thould eanvey
Falso bones, and put upon me in the play
(2) (See 3.)
3. In special phrases:
(1) A bone of contention: Something which incites to quarrel, as dogs often do sbout a literal bone.
(2) A bone to pick: Something to occupy one in an ioteresting way and keep him quiet, as dogs become sileot when they have obtained a bone to gnaw.
To have a bone to pick with any one is to have cause of quarrel with or complaint againat him.
(3) To be upon the bones: To attack.
(4) To get one's living out of the bones

Among lace-makers: To get one"s living by weaving bone-lace (q.v.). (Nares.)
(5) To make bones: Te hesitate. The metaphor is taken fron the idea of wasting time in picking bones. (Skeat.)

Hes to amere and $1 \mathrm{ye} \mathrm{c}^{\circ}$
(6) To make no bones: To awallow whole, not to scruple abent deing something.
II. Techrically:

1. Physiol.: A hard, dense, opaque subotance nsed as the internal framewerls of man, the vertebrata and some cephalepoda, and as the external covering of several classes of animals. It is composed partly of an organic or animal, and partly of an inorganic or earthy material. In a child the earthy material is a triflo under half the weight of the bone, in an adult four-fifths, and in an old person seven-eighths. The animal part of bone consists of cartilage, with vessels, medullary membrane, and fat. Three hours' boiling will convert it into gelatine. The animal part conaists of phosphate and carbonate of lime, with smaller portions of phosphate and carlonate of magnesia. The outer portion of a bone is in general compart end strong, the interier reticular, spongy, or cancellated, that fa, having spaces or cells called cancelli communicating freely with each other. [Cancellit.] The hard aurface of bone is cavered by a firm, tough membrane called the periosteum. [PERLostevm.] In the compact tissue are vascular canals called Haveraian Canals Haversian.] There are in boue pores coalescing into a lacuna beneatl. It has bloodveasels sad nerves. Bones may be classified into Long, Short, Flat, and Irregular. (See Told at Bowman's Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. v.. p. 103.) A long bone is divided into a alaft or central part and two extremnities. (Ibid.) There are 198 bones in the fully developed inman skeleton
2. Chem.: Bones conaist partly of animal and partly of earthy matter. The former is called ossein (q.v.). it yields gelatine on being boiled. The composition of human bones, as anslyzed by Berzelins, is -
Animal matter selnble by boiling - $32 \cdot 17$
Vascular anbstance
$1 \cdot 13$
Vascular anbstance
Calcium phosphate, with a little
calcium fueride
Cagnesium phosphate
Soda, with a little cormmen salt
53.04
$11 \cdot 30$ 1.16
$100 \cdot 00$

In the other vertebratos the proportions are slightly different.
3. Palcoont. : Excepting teeth, no part of a vertebrated animal is more iodestructible than bones, and these are so correlated to the testh, digestlve organs, external covering, \&ec, that in many cases the finding of a siagle bone will enable a akill
4. Music. Pl. (Bomes): Four pieces of bons taken from the ribs of horses or oxen, sad strick together for the purpose of marking time in accompsniment to the volos or an instrument. Sometimes only two lones are instrument. Sometimes only two lones are used, or in lieu of these two amall wooden macee. The instrument is probably of Arrican Theban era. Negro minstrels atill patronise it. Country people call sach bonee knickyknackera (q.v.). (Stainer \& Barrett.)
"Let's bave the tougs and the bonse." - Shakera:

- 5. Weaving: A kind of boblins made of troller boaes for weaving bonelace (q.v. 2 (Johnson.)

6. Art: Bonea are used in many of the arts. See the example.
"Mechanically considered, the uzes of bone are for toruing, itiaying, bandles of knives and toots, bililard




 boae (so callioul) it not ebone, hat partsken of the anture
of born Bone is ased hy husband zen on a masurre. Bonan binuched in an ovea Are, removing the carbon, Yield a powder which is used in making the eupein of
B. As adjective: Of or belonging to bose.
"it Item, a bane cofre, and in it \& grete cork of gold, coll Invencorion (S. 1489), 1.12 . (Jamieion.)
C. In compos.: Made of bones, in the bones, containing bones, or in any other way pertaicing to bonea. (See the compounda.)

## bone-ace, s.

Card-playing: A game at cards in which he whe has the highest card turned uy to him wins the "bone," i.e., half the stake
bone-ache, "bone-ach, s. As ache or pain in one or more of the booes, opecially one prodnced by syphilis.

Itcurabis bone-ache"-Shakesp. : Tr. $\&$ Grean.,

## bone-ash, s. [Eng. bone; and ash.]

Commerce: Ash made of calcined bones. It consists chiefly of tricalcic phosphate $\mathrm{Ca}{ }^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}^{\prime \prime \prime}$, mixed with abent ene-fourth its weight of magnesinm pheaphate and calcie carbonate.

## bone-bed, Axmonth bone-bed, .

Geol. : A dark-celoured bed, ao called from the remains ef sauriana and fishes with which it abounds. It is qeen at Axmeeth in Devonahire, and in the cliffs of Westbury snd Aust in Gloncestershire. It was formerly snpposed to be the lowest stratum of the Lias, hut 8ir Philip Egerton showed, from the character of the fish remains, that it was really referable to the Upper Trias. Its characteristic fishes are Acrodus, Hyboduk,Gyrelepis, and Saurichthys.

## bone-black, 8.

Comm. : Animal charcoal. It is ebtained by charring bones. It centains about 10 per cent. of finely divided carbon disseminated through the porous phosphate of calcium. It has the the prous phosphate of calcium. it has the power of absorbinggases, removing the colonr-
ing matter and alkaloids, se., from their soluing matter and alkaloids, se, from their roll-
tions. It is used to disinfeet ulcers, dc., also to decolourize angar and other organic aubstances; ita properties can be restored by heating' it to redness in closed vessels. If treated with dulute bydrochloric acid, HCl , for two days the mineral matters are removed and a black palverulent substance is oltained, which has been used as an antidote in cases of poisoning with vegetable alkaloids.

- Among the rulatils prodncts obtained When bones are calcined in close vessels is a peculiar cil, which is burned in lamps in close chambers; while the soot which sccumulates on the sides is collected and forms the pig. ment known, according to quatity, as bone black or ivory-black.

[^72]Moine-black cleaning apparahus: A device for purifying, screening, and cooling bone-black after treatment fn the revivifying retort.
Bone-black cooler: An epparatus for cooling enimal charcoal after its removal from the turnaco.
Bone-black furnace: A form of furnace for revivifying bone-black.
Bone-black kiln: A chamber or retort monnted in a furnace for reburning bonablack to remove imparities with which it has become saturated or impreguated during ita u6e as a defecator and filtering material.
bone-breaker, s. [Eng. bone; and breaker. In Ger. beinbrecher.]

1. Gen.: A person who or a thing which breaks bones.
2. Spec.: A name for the aes-eagle, osprey, or fishing-hawk, Pandion haliaetus.

## bone-breacia, s. [Baeccia.]

Geol. : An admixture of fragments of limestona and bones cermented together into a hard rock by a reddish ochreous cement.

## bone-brown, s.

Painting: A brown pigment made by roast ing bone or ivory till it assumes a brown hue.
bone-dust, s. Bones ground into dusi to be made into manure.
bone-earth, 2. The earthy residuum left after hones have been calcined. It is also called bone-ash. It consists chiefly of tri calcic phosphate, mixed with about one fonrth fita weight of magaesic phosphate and calcic esrbonate.
"Ast, the phosphato of lime id the name an bon h. p. 40

## bone-elevator, $s$.

Surgery: A lever for raising a depressed portion of bone, as, for instance, a part of the craniam.
bone-grease (Eng.), bane-grease (Scotch), s. The oily substance produced from bones which are bruised and stewed on a olow fire. (Jamieson.)
bone-manure, s. Manure raade of bones.
bone-mill, a A mill for grinding bones or making either manure ar bone-biack Bone-grinding is effected by passing the bones throngh a series of toothed rollers arranged in pairs, the rollers being tonthed or serrated in different degrees of fineness, and riddles sre provided for sifting the bones into sizes, and they are then sold as inch, three-quartera half-inen, and dust

## bone-oll, bone ofl, a

Comm.: An oil called also Dippel's OII (Oleum animale Dippelii), obtained by the dry distillstion of bones and other animal matter It containg the following organic tertiary bases: Pyridine, $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}$; Picoline, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{~N}$ Lutidine, $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{~N}$; Coilidine, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{~N}$; Parvoline, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{13} \mathrm{~N}$; Coridine, $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{15}{ }_{5} \mathbf{N}$ : Rubidine. $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{~N}$; and Viridine, $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{19} \mathrm{~N}$. Some of these bases have been obtained gynthetically; the more important will be hereafter de. scribed.
bone-seed, s. The Osteospermum, a genus of planta belonging to toe order Aateracese (Composites).

## bone-spavin, a.

Farr. : A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the back of a horse's leg.
bone-spirit, s. A spirit or spirituous liqnor made from bone.
bōne (2), s. [Icel. bon =a prayer.] [Boon.] Prayer. "". und sche thar noght of hure oona fullch
böne (3), \&. The same as bane (q.v.).
"bone, a. [From Fr. bon = good.] Good. "Por be shalli ioke ou oump lorde with s bona chere."
Ear. Sno. Alkik. Poeme led. Morris): Cleannek, zs
bōne (I), v.i. [From bone (I), s. (q.v.).]

1. To take out bones irom, to deprive of bone.
2. To furnish with strips of whalebone for stiffening.
3. To seize, to take, to ateal. (Slang.)

## - böne (2), v.t. [Boon.] To pray, beseech.

* bōne-ghicl, * bōn-çhēf, * bōn-chēf, s. (From Fr. bon = good ; and chef = head, chiel, leadar. Bonchief is opposed to mischief. Either gaiety or innocence and purity.
"That al wats blis and bonchef, that broke hom
bōned, pa. par. \& a. [BoNe (1), v.] A. As past participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As participial adjective: Possessed of bones of a particular character or dimeneions, specialiy in composition, as big-boned.
" Mancus wo are but shrubs, no cediars we ${ }^{\text {j }}$, aiza"
No big-boned men, framid of the Cyeiop
"bone-hostel, " bone hostel, s, A lodging. "Now, 'bone hoatel.' cothe the burne ini", are.
böne'-ing, pr. par., a., \& \& [Boning.]
boneing-rods, s. pl. [Bonina-RODs.]
bōne'läçe, a [Eng. bone; and lace, the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their biaen.
"The things you foilow, nad make songs on now,
should be werit to knit, or ant dowa to bobbiss or bonelaco."-rather.
bōne'-lŏss, a. [Eag. bone; and suffix-less = without. Io Ger. beinlos.] Without a bone or bones.
"". . . his doneless gunne"-Shakesp: Macbatk, i. 7.
bon-ĕl'-li-a, s. [From Bonelli, named by Rolando, in 1822, sfter an Italian naturalist.] Zool. : A genne of radiated animals belong ing to the class Echinodermata, the order Holothuroidea, sad the sub-order Pnenmonophora. The body is nval, and there is a long proboscis formed of a folded fleshy plate, sus ceptible of great elongation, and forked at its extremity. Bonellia viridis is found in the Mediterranean.
* bö'-nĕn, v.i. [Bone, v.]
* bōn'-ĕn, a. [A.S. bánen = bony.] Made of bone.
"Bynde thine tonge with boriene wal" $\begin{gathered}\text { Proveria of Rendyng, } 10 .\end{gathered}$
* bōn-ër * bōn-êyre, * bōn-âyre, a [From Fr. débonnaire = gentle, easy.] Complaisant.
- He tolleth a tole of the Patriarke of Constantinople, that he should be boner and haxom to th
hishop of Home."-Jevol: Def. of the $A$ podogio, $p$. 888.
Mon-er-nesse, 8. [Boner.] Mildness, gentlecess.

bơn-ẽr'-te, \& [O. Eng. boner, and suffix -te. Akid to Fr. bonheut = happinees, felicity.] Goodness.

Ear. "He calde mue to his sonerte."
ones, e. pl. [Bone (1), II. 4.]
bōne'-sét, s. [Eng. bone; set.] Two plants(1) Symphytum officinale, (2) Eupatorium per foliatum.
† bōne'sět, v.i. [Eng. bone; set, v.] To set a dislocsted bone.
bōne'-sĕt-tẽr, s. [Eng. bone; setter; from set $=$ to place-] One who sets bones broken or out of joint.
Denit jresent my desire la to have a good bonesetior.
bōne'-sët-ťing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Eng. bone; selting.] [Boneser, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& participial adj.: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act nr process of settiag bones broken or ont of joint.
"A fractured leg net in the country by one pretend
" bǒn'-ăt, s. [Bomnet.] (Barbour : The Bruce, ix. 506.) (Scotch.)

* bŏn'-ĕtt, * bonet, s. [Bonnet (2).]
- bŏn-ĕt'-ta, \& [Bonito.]

Zool.: The same as Bonito ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{c}}$ )

- Blarks, dolphins, bonettas, sibicores, snd other
- böne'-wõrlie, s. \&. a. • [Eng. bone ; work.] A. As substansive: Work by means of bone, e, by bone bobbin6.
B. As adjective: Worked by means of bone. "Thomas Wyat had on a ehirt of mofle, sid on hit about it.--stotee : Quoen Mory, an. 1534.
* bön-éyre, a. [Boner.]
bðn'-fire, bơne'-fire (Eng.), bāne'-fire, (Scotch), s. [Eng. bone, and fire. skeat con siders the reference to be to the brming of eaints' relics in the time of Heury VIli.] A large fire lit up in the open air, on accasion of sone public rejoicing.
 Eng., cb. xri
bon-graçe, [Fr. bonne grace $=$ the head-curtain of a bed, a hon grace.]
I. Ordinary Language:
* 1. A forehead cloth or covering for the head. A kind of vail attached to a hood.
 (Skinner.)

I have seen her benet all aver with emeralds ane pearls, ranged in rown flout ber caul, ber peruke, her bengrace, and chaplet."一Hakevill: on Protidence. " Ky you may perceive by his butterd bon-graces
that film of dern-castor."-Clevelund (ie87), p. 81 . * 2. A large honnet worn by femajes. (Jamieson.)
"Her dark eif-locks shot out like the smakes of the gorgon, betweell an old-fahhioned bonnet called a bon grace:"-Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. ili.
"The want of the screen, which was drawn over the
head like a vell, she supplifed by a bon-grace, ns the head like a veil, she supplised by bon-grace, as she ethe Eugith maxdenaw when habourne in the fielde "Scott: Heart of Mid-Loth, ch, xxvili.
II. Naut. : A bow-grace or junk-fender.
bongrace-moss, s. A mobs, Splachnum rubrum. (Nemnich.)
bơñ-grế, adv. [From Fr. bon = good, and gre $=$ will, pleasure, from O. Fr. gret $=$ will Lat. gratus = pleasing.] Agreesbly to, will ingly.
"The had bowed to his hode, bongra my hyure". se
Ear. Eng. Aluit. Poems (ed. Morria) ; Putience. sa
bō-ni', plur. muse, of a. [Plur. masc. of Lat bonus, $a_{+}=$good.] Good.

Boni Eomines, s. [Lat. = good men.]
Ch. Hist. : A nome given in France to a Panlician Christian sect eslled Los-Bos Homos, slso Albigenses, Bnlgarians, Publiesni, sad in Italy Paterini, Cathari, and Gazari. Bulcarlans Paulicians.] (Mosheim: Ca II ist., cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. $\mathrm{F}^{2}$., § 2, 3.)
bŏn'-1. s. [Bunnv.] (Prompt. Parv.)

* bŏn-ri-bell, s. [Bonnybell.]
bŏn'-íe, a. [Bonnv.] (Scotch.)
bŏn'-1-façe, s. [See def.] A term spplied to a puldican or innkeeper, from the nane of the landlori in Fsiquhsr's Beaux' Stratagem.
bon'-i-form, a. [From Lat. bonks, a, -um $=$ good; and forma $=$ shape. Of a good ehape ; of a good nature or character.
"Knowledge and truth may likewise both be sadd to bo boniform things, and of kiu to the chlef good, but worth: Intellectual Syarem, p. 204
* bŏn'-1-fȳ, * bŏn'-í-fie, v.t. [From Lat bonus good; and fecio = to make.] To make good, to convert into what is good.
"Thia must be acknowledged to be the greateat, of
oil arts to boufie evile, or tincture them with good."Cubioorth
bŏn'-1̆-lasse, s. [Bonnilagse] ]
bōn'-ĭǹg, böne'-ĭing, pr. par. \&s. [Bone, t.t.] I. Ordinary Language:
A. As present participle: in senses correeponding to those of the verb.
B. As substantive: The act of depriving of bones; the state of being so deprived of hones II. Technically:

1. Surveying: The operstion of levelling by mesus of the eye.
boil, b6y; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, ghin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, egist. -ing -dan. -tian = shan. -tion, -slon = ghŭn; -tion, -şion = zhŭn, -tlous, -blous, -clous=shŭs. -ble, -dle, \&c. =bẹl, del.
2. Carp, \& Masonry: The act or operation of placing two atraight edges on an ohject and sightiog on their upper edge to aee if thay range. If they do not, the aurface is said to wo is wind. (Knight.)
boring, boneing, or borning rod, a The game as bouing-stick (q.v.)
boning-stick, s. A atick with 8 head like the letter T, deaigned to indicate a level for work or construction. A number of auch sticka over a site indicats a certain level for the topa of base pleces or foundation blocks.
bŏn-i-tä'r-ǐ-an, bơn'-1-tą-ry̆, a. [From bonitas, in Class. Lat = goodness, in Low Lat. = an exacted gift, benevoleoce, or gra$t$ uity.] Noting beneficial ownership, without legal title.
bǒn-í-tō, a. [In Gor. bonit; from Sp. bonito; Arab. baynis = a bonito.]
Ichthyol.: A fiah, Thynnus pelamys. It belougs to the family of Scomberidx (Mackerels), and is nearly allied to the Tunny. It ia found in the Mediterranean, and is a great foe to the fiying-flish.

- The Belted Bonito, Pelamys sarda.

The Plain Bonito, Alexis vulgaris.

* bonn'-ǐ-ty̆, 8. [Lat. bonitcas.] Goodueaa. "Wo have reforred the inquiry concerning Good, Unity, Bonity, Angeis and Apirits to
logy."-Bacon': Adanc. of Learning.
-bonik, bonke, ${ }^{8}$. [Tha same as bank (q.v.). (O. Eng. © O. Scotch.).] A bank, a height.

And al the large felldies, bonk and hus
1ar. Eng. Allit. Pooms (ed. Morria): The Deluge, z79.
bŏñ-kèr, s. \& a. [Bunker.] (Scotch.) (Balfour: Pract., p. 235.)

## bŏn-nạge, s. [Bovonoz.] (Scotch.)

"bŏn'-nāil-1Ĭe, " bŏn-nā1-1̆̆, * bŏn-āil-1̌e, *bŏn-āl-ais, s. [Corrupted from Fr. bon alle:. $]$ A cup drunk with a friend, when one is akout to part with him, as expressive of one' wishing him a prosperous journey. (Scotch.)

Bonataio drunk rycht giadly in 4 morow


- bơn-nār, s. [Low Lat. bonnorium =a certain measure of land; Fr. bonnier de terre (Du Cange); bonna=a boundary; a limit.] A

And took threo rigs o" braw land, And put myself under abonnar:" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amienon : Popular Ball. i } 812 .\end{aligned}$
bonne, a. \& s. [Fr., fem. of adj. bon = good.] A. As adj.: Good.
B. As subst. : A French nurse.
bonne-bouche (pron. bûsh), s. [Fr. bonne = good ; and bouche = mouth, eating.] A tit-bit.
bơn'-nět (1), "bŏn'-nětte, * bŏn'-ět (Eng.), bon-net, * bon-at (Scotch), s. \& a. [Fr bonnet; Prov. boneta: Sr. \& Port. bonete. Originally, about A.D. 1300, it aignified a stuff. Skeat thinks that it may be comnected with Hindust. banal = woollen cloth, broad cloth, but nothigg ia known of its ultimate history.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

- 1. In England: A head-dresa for men worn before tha introduction of hata. It is what is now called a cap, and was in use in Euat is now called a cap, a

I prithee now, my son,
Shis bonne In thy hand,"
Shakesp.: Coridanus, iil. 2
Next, Camus, revorend sire, went footing now,
His mantle hniry, and his bornet sedgo." Millon: Lycitas.
2. In Scotland: The head-dreas of boys and of some men of humbler rank, specially in the Highlands.

I(1) To fill one's bonnet: To be equal to one in any respect. (Scotch.)

[^73](2) To rive the bonnet of another: To axcel him in whatevar respect. (Scotch.) (Jamiesom.)
3. A head-dresa for women, the portion covering tha back of the head, cylindrical or hat-shayed, that in front expanding into s funnel-like projection.

## II. Technically:

1. Seripture
(1) Tha "bonnets" mentioned in Exodus xxiz 9; Leviticua viii. 13, \&c., Heb
 are the round $m$ itres of ordinary Jewiah prieats, as distinguished from the nexpy mex mitz nepheth), or head dreas like half an
 areas like half an by the high priest.
"And Mooes brought Aaron's sons, and put coats upon them, and girded them with girdiles, and put
bonneta upon theni ; Au tho Lord commanded Moses." -Lennetat wipon is

- The same word is traaalated mitre in Exod. xxviil. 4, 39, \&c., and diadem in Ezek. xxi. 26 ; in the last passage it is worn by a king.
(2) Another kind of headdress Is believed by Gesenins to have been shaped like a tiara (Ézek, xxlv. 17, 23). It was worn by priests (Exod. xxxix. 28), by bridegrooma (lsaiah lxi, 10), and married men (Ezek. xxiv.
17), as well aa by women (Isa. ii1, 20).
"The bonnets, and the orbarnents of the legs, and Twaiah hiil. 20 .

2. Her.: The velvet cap within a coronet.
3. Fortif.: A portion of a parapet elevated a traverse to intercept enfilade fire.
4. Machinery:
(1) A cast-iron plats covering the openings in the valve-chamber of a pump, and removahle for the examiation and repair of the valve and seat.
(2) A metallic canopy or projection, as of a fireplace or chimney : a cowl, or wind cap; a hood for ventilation; the amoke-pipe on a railway-car roof, or anything similar.
(3) The dome-shaped wire apark-arresting cover of a locomotiva chimney.
(4) A aliding lid for a hole in $8 n$ fron pipe.
B. As adjective: Having s bonnet, or in any way pertaining to a bonnet.
bonnet à prêtre, s. [French $=\mathbf{a}$ priest's cap.]
Fortif: : A double redan. [Redan.]

## bonnet-fieuk, s.

Ichthyol.: A name given in Scotland to 8 fish, Rhombus vulgaris. it is called also Brill, Pearl, and Monse-dab. (Neill: List of Fishes, p. 12. Yarrell: Brit. Fishes, de.)
bonnet-laird, bannet-laird, s. A laird or landed proprietor accustomed to wear a bonnet like a man of the humbler classes: in other words, a petty laird. A person of this description, as a rule, cultivates his own fields instead of letting them out to tenantfarmers. He is aometimea called a cock-laird. (Scotch.)

I was nowilling to asy word about it till I had Becured the ground, for it belonged to nuild Johnule munivg we had before he ond 1 could agree. - Scookt: Antiquary, ch. Iv.

## bonnet limpet, 8 .

## Zoology:

1. The English name of Pileopsis, \& genua of gasteropodous molluses belonging to the family Calyptrxide. They are so called from their reaemblance to a "bonnet" or cap.
2. In the plural:
(1) Tha plural of the above
(2) The deslgnation of the family of molluscs called Calyptridia. [Calvptreide.]

## bonnet-pepper,

Bot. : A species of Capsicum, the frults of which, which are very fieshy, have a depressed form like a Scotch homnet. In Jamalea it is esteemed more than any othcr Capsicum. [Capsicum, Pepper.]
bonnet-plece, s. [Eng. bonnet, and piece.] A coin resembling a honnet in shape. It was a gold coin from the niat of Jamea V., and
derived its name from the fact that the kine was represented upon it wearing a bonnet.

My purne, with bonnet-ptecos stores
And loowe o shallop from the shore.
bonnet-pressing, a. Pressing or de signed to press a bonnet whilst the latter is im process of manufacture.

Bonnet-pressing machine: A machins by which bonnets while on the forming-block are presented to the flat or presser.
bonnet-shaping, $\alpha$ shaping or do signed to shape a woman'a bonnet.

Bonnet-shaping machine: A machine by which a partially-shaped bonnet ia pressed down upon a facing-block to give it a proper ahape. Ona die has the exterior and the other the interior shape. One ia usually other the interior shape. One is usually
heated to dry the bondet and inake it rigid heated to dry the bondet and inake it righd
in its acquired form. The principla is tho in its acquired form. The
bŏn'-nĕt (2), bôn'-ětte (0. pl. bonattez), a [Fr. bonnette, sams meaning as det. ( (q.v.): from Fr. bonnet $=$ bonnet ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$. ).]
Naut.: An additional part made to fasten with latchings to the foot of the sails of amall vessela with ons mast, is moderate wiods. It ia exactly gimilar to the foot of the asil it ia intended for. Such additions are commonly one-third of the depth of the


BONNET. ssils they belong to. (Falconer.)

+ bŏn'-nð̌t, v.t. \& i. [From bonnet, s. (1) (q.v.).]
A. Trans. : To knock a man's hst over his eyea.
*B. Intrans. : To tske off the "bonnet" or cap in conrtesy to a peraon, to a group of people, \&c. (Chiefly Scotch.)
to ins people, bonnetted. without any farther deepte to ine people bonneted without any farther ded to Shakenp: Coriot, il
bơn'-năt-ěd, pa. par. \& a. [BONNET, v.]
A. As past participle: (See tha verb.)
B. As participial adjective: Wearing at the moment, or accustomed to wear, s "bonnet" or cap.

> When her bonneted chieftaing to rictory crowd

* bơn'-nětte, s. [Bonnet.]
bǒn'-nĕy, s. [Etymology doubtful.]
Mining: An jsolated bed of ore.
* bŏn'-nĭe, a. [Bosny.] (Scotch.)
* bơn'-ní-ẹn, v. [Bas, v.] (Layamon.)
 lăsse, s. [O. Eng. bonie = bonny, pretty; Fr. bonne (EONNYBELL) ; aad O. Eng. orscotch lass =agirl.] A pretty girl, with or withont imputation on her character.
${ }^{-}$Their goynge ont af Britanye was to bo nome honest Chribten metinys wruen, and not to go on pyior prestes playefores."- Bale: Anglish votariea, pt it

As the bonilase passed hy,
Bpenser: Shep Call., नit
"Homely gpoken for a fair maid or bonnilame"-
spencer Pastoraz
bơn'-nǐ-1y̆, bǒn'-ni-lǐe, adv. [0 Eng. bonni(e); -ty.]

1. Beautifully ; fisely ; handsomely.
" Bat may Ye flourlsh 1 kre a 1 lty ,
Now
2. Gaily.
3. Plumply.
bǒn'-nǐ-něss, * bŏn'-y̆-nĕss, s. [Eng. bonny; -ness.]
4. Beanty, handaomenesa. (Johnson.)
5. Plumpneas. (Johnson.)
6. Gaiety. (Johnson.)
bǒn'-nǐ-vö-chII, s. [Gael. bunebhuachaid ( $b h$ being sounded $v$ ). Possibly from buana $=$

[^74]a hewer, and buacics = a wave. 1 The name given in the weatern islands of Scotland to a bird, the Great Northern Diver (Colymbus glacialis).
"The Bonntrochit, no called hy the autiver, and by the seamen Binliop and Carrari, an his ar asoes, colouryd; it saldorn filem but is exceeding quile in
bø'-nöck, s. [Bannock.] A kind of thick cake of bread; a small jannock or loaf masds of oatmeal. (Scotch, chiefty Ayrshire.) (Gloss. to Burns.)

- Toll yon guid hiluld $0^{\circ}$ aold Booonaock's, Burns: Earneat Cry and Prayer.
t bŏn'-ny̆ (1), t bơn'-nie, * bon'-ie (Eng.), bŏn'-ny̆, "bðn'-ie, * bð̆n'-y̆, * bŏn'-y̆ (Seotch), a. [Of uncertain etym., probably ultimately from Fr. bon, fem. boune $=$ good (Bonnybell) ; the difficulty ia to account for the pronunciation of o ( $\partial$ ), but in Scotland this is sometimes made loog (oे).]
I. Lit.: Beautiful ; prstty. Used-
(I) Of a person.
iown in the samny yoang women tripping ap


Bot, Norina , how witit thou provide
A sholter for thy bonny bride?
(2) Of a single feature of the humar. s. tenance or one part of the body.
We say that Shore'a wife hath a protty foot,
Acherry lip, a bonny eye, a passing pleasing tongue.
(3) Of one of the inferior saimsls, or anything else deemed beautiful.

> "Evea of the bonny beast he loved so well.", 2
> "Far from the bonnie banks of Ayr.", Song, ili.

I Often used ironically.
(1) The reverse of really beautiful ; beautiful
only as one speaks of a "beautiful" mess, or " fine " upros.

Ye'll nee the toua litill a bonny ateer.".
Ross: Helenore, p,
(2) Plump. (Colloquial.) (Johnson.)
II. Figuratively:

1. Gay, merry, frolicaome, cheerful, blithe. And be you bilthe and bonny." ${ }^{\text {Th }}$, And be you bllthe and bonny."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, itial (Song.)
2. Preciona, valuable. (Scotch.) "And a bonny gift IU gle to thee," Border Minatrelsy, $\mathbf{v}$ as (Jamieson.)
bonny-die, bonny-dye, s. Beautiful die. A term applied to money, as having the influence of a gewgaw on the eye.
. .' Weel, weel. gude eien to yo-ye hao seen the Inst $0^{\circ}$ mo, and o thlo bompy die too, 'atd Jeany, holding Scott : old Mortatity, ch. x
bonny-wawlie, s. [Scotch bonny, and wawlie.] A toy; a trinket. (Scotch.)
(1) Lit. : A daisy.
(2) Fig.: Anything beautiful.
 ch. xxix.
bŏn-ny̆-clăb'-bẽr, * bðn-n̆̌̆-clăb'-bõre, 3. [Ir. bainne, baine =milk, and claba $=$ thick.] Sour buttermilk; milk that has atood till it is sour.

> "e scorn, for want of talk, to fabber of partios oier our bomy clabber."
"The henlths in usquebaugh, and bonay-ceraborere."
II It is applied in America to the thick part of milk which has turned or become sour. (Goodrich \& Porter.)
bon'-ny (3), s. [Ot uncertain etymology.]
Mining: A round or compact bed of ore which communicates with no vein.
bơn'-n̆ॅ-běll, bơn'-1-bĕll, s. [Fr. bonne, f. of bon, adj. = good, kind, and belle, f. of beau, or bel, fenu. belle = beautiful of form, feature, \&c.] A pretty girl.
"I saw the bounciag, bellibone;
spenser!' Shop. Cat., VIL
"bō-nō', portion of a. [Lat. bono, abl. neut. of bonus = good.] [CU: nono.]
Writ de bono et malo: [Lat. = writ concerning good snd evil.]
Law: A writ of gaol delivery which was issued for every priaoner individually. This being found inconvenient, s general commis-
sion to try all prisoners has taken its place. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. 1v., ch. 19.)
I Pro bono publico: For the publlo good, for general ase or enjoyment.
bon'-कoh (ch guttural), e. [Etymology douhtful.] A blading to tie a cow's hind legs when she is a-milking.
"You are one of Cow Mek'il hreed, you'll stand with-
ont $A$ bonock"

* bŏn'-oûr, s. [Corrupted fromi Low Lat. bonnarium, bonuarium = land defined by boundaries.] A bond (\%).
"Yestreen I whe wi'h his Hougur;

- bơn'-schâwe, * bơn'-shâwe, s. [From O. Eng. bon = bone, and A.S. sceorfa $=$ ltch (?).] o. Med.: A disease, sciatica.
"'Bonvechawos, sekeaense (bonehave, P.) Tessedo,
bơnş'-dorf-fite, s. [From Bonsdorf, thair discoverer.]


## Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Oosite. (Brit. Mus. Cat.)
2. A variety of Fahlunite (Dana). It is a hydrous Iolite, from Abo in Finland.
bơn'-spiēll, bơn'-spěll, s. [Of uncertain origin and history. Dr. Murrsy thinks it may be from Dut. * bondspel, from bond = verbond =covenant, alliance, compact, and spel = play.] A aet match at any gams. Specially-
3. A match at archery.
"That so many laghisch men would echott agaloes thaine at riveris, buttis, or prick bonoet. The king. heiring of this bonspiell of his mother, was weill con-
teut."-Pithoottie: Cron, p. 348 . 2. A match at curling (q.v.).
"The grand bonapiet of the Curling Club comee oft
to-morrow.-Times, Feh 22,1865 .
bŏñ-tê', s. $\quad[\mathrm{Fr}$. bonté $=$ gaodness, goodwill.] Whst is useful or advantageous; s benefit.
"All new bonteto qow apporing amang wa ar came myn ealy by thy iodustry.-Bell.: cron, bk. xvii.
bð̛n'-tĕ-bŏk, s. [Dut. bont = pied, variegated, and bok = goat.]
Zool.: Gazella pygarga, a apecies of antelope
found in South Africa.
bơn'-tĕn, s. [Etymology doubtful.] Fabric: A narrow woollen stuff.
bŏn'trï-a, s. [Named after James Bont, or Bontins, a Dutch physician, who in 1658 published a Natural History of the East Indies.]
Bot.: A genus of planta belonging to the order Myoporsces (Myoporads). Bontia daphnoides is sn ornsmental shrub called the Barbadoea Wild-olive.

* bơn'-ty̆-văs-nĕ́sse, s. [Bounteousnesse.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bơn'-ty̆-vĕse, a. [Bounteous.]
bŏn'-üre, adv. [Fr. bonheur = luckily, fortunately.] Debonsirly, politely. [BonavaeLYCHE.]

Bere the boxumly aad bonure
William of Palerne.
bōn'-ŭs, a. \& s. [A pirely Lat. word, bonus, $\sim \alpha,-u m, a d j_{1}=$ good. There is no bonus, s., in Olass. Lat.]
A. As adj.: Good. [Bonus-henaicus.]
B. As substantive:

1. Commerce, Law, Banking, ec. : An extra dividend paid to the shareholdera of a jointstock compsny, or to those interested in any other commercial undertaking, when the finances are unwontedly flonrishing, and beyond what they would otherwiss receive either as remuneration or proflt.
"". and as to result the bonuses pald to existling polity Article, Feb. 22nd, 1877.
2. A sum of money paid to the agent of a compsay or to a master of a veasel, in sddition to his shars in the profits.
3. A premium given for a loan, a charter, or any other privilege.
bonns-henricus, s. [Lat. = Good Heury.]
Bot.: A name for a plant, the Good King Henry, Chenopodium Bonus Henricus.]
bonn'-wõrt, s. [A.S. banvoort: $b d n=$ bone and wort = vegetable, plant. Probsbly called from its boing supposed to be useful in casee of fracturee or diseases of the bonee. 1 A name for the daisy, Bellis perennis. (Archasol. xxx. 404.) (Britten \& Holland.)
bớ'-【【̌e, s. [Probably Scandinsvian.] A Shetland name for a gull, the Common Skua, Cataractes vulgaris.
"geenirds to lncipde auk boncie, cornith ohough june 24, 1869.
bōn'- ${ }^{\text {Y }}$, a. [Eng. bon $\left.(e) ;-y.\right]$
I. Ordinary Language:
4. Lit.: Consiating of bones, full of bones.
"At the end of this hole in a membrane, fastened to

5. 

Figuratively:
"Creak'd from the bony lungs of denth"
II. Technically:

Bot.: Close and hard in texture, so as to present a difficulty in the way of cuttling it but with the fragments detached brittle. Example, the stoue of a pesch.
bony-pilkes, s. pl.
Ichthyol.: A recent fish-senus Lepidosteus, of great interest from its being of the order Ganoidea, of which nearly all the species sre extinct. It belongs to the sub-order Holostea, and the family Lepidosteide (q.v.). Among other peculiarities ths Bony-pikes bsve the other pecularites heterocercal tail [Heteao antique pattern of heterocercal tail [HeteaoCERCAL], so common in the Old Red Ssadstone period. They inhabit rivers and lakes in the three feet in length, snd are ueed for food.

* bŏn-y̆e, a [Bonnv.] (Scotch.)

bơnze, s. [In Port. bonzo; Fr. bonze, bonse. Corrupted from Japsnese busso $=$ a pious man.] The name given by the Portugese to any mernber of the Ruddhist priesthood in Japan. Thence the pame spread to the priests of the same faith in China and the adjacent regions.
boô, interj. \& s. [Onomatopœic.]
A. Aa interj.: An expression of conternpt or aversion.
B. As subst. : The set or sound of hooting.
boố, v.i. [Boo, s.]

1. To low like a cow.
2. To express contempt or sversion by hooting. (Sometimes used with an object as a trans. verb.)
bôo'-by̆, a. \& a. [Fr. boubie =a water-fowl Sp. bobo $=$ a booby, a pelican; a dunce, an idiot; Russ. baba; Chin. poopi, boobi =the lesser gannet. All these ars swimming birds.]
A. As substantive:
3. Literally:
(1) Ornith.: A name for a natatorial bird, the Soland (i.e., Solent), or Channel-gooss, Sula bassana. It is of the family Pelicanidæ. Theae birds are found, as their apecific Latin name imports, on the Bass Rock, in the Frith of Forth. They exist also on the western coasta of Britain, and in other places. They are looked on as stupid in character. [Solandooose, Sula.]
(2) The Brown Gannet, Sula fusca.
(3) Any other natatorial bird of similar form sud stupidity
"We tound oa St. Paul's only two kiods of hirds-
the beoby and the poday. The fornier is a species of the booby and the noday. The former is a a species of
gannet nad the
istrer gannet nad the istter a tern."-Dar
4. Fig.: A stupid peraon, a fool, one destitute of intellect.
"Thea let the brobies stay at home."
Cowper: The Yearly Distrase
B. As adjective: Of an intellect so deficient as to suggest the dull instincts of the birds described under A.; dull, stupid.

## booby-hatch, s.

Naut.: The covering of the acuttle-way or amsil hatch way which leads to the forecastla or forepeak of small sailing vessels.
booby-hnt, s.
Vehiclea: A aletgh with a hooded cover.


booby-hutch, s.
Vertcles: A roughly bnilt covered carriage,

## used in some parta of England.

## - booc, s. [Boose.] (Prompl Pare.)

## a booce, s. [Boss.]

Bood'dha, Bud'dha, s. [Pali booddro $=$ known, understood, possessing knowiedge, enlightened, wise; Booddha= the peraonage described in this article. Sometimes the word is spelled with oae $d$, but this is erroaedis, teacher hut the planet Mercury.]

1. Gen. : A man posseased of infinite or infallible knowledge (Childers); a delfed religious teacher. There was said to be s series of them, a number having come and gone before Gantama, the personage described nnder No. 2. When no Booddhs is on earth, the true religion gradually decayg, but it flourishes in pristioe vigour when a new Booddha is raised up. He is not, however, entitled at once to that honourable appella. tion, it is only after he has put forth arduous exertions for the faith that he attains to exertions for the Math of the Booddhas precediog the personage described under No. 2 sppear log the personage described buder pis imppear predecessor, kasyapa or Kassapo, may have been a real person.
 the cnes Sakya Mani was the fourth Buddha of the wotual ige or second division of the Kappo
2. Specially: A distinguighed personage of Aryan descent, whose father was liug of foot of the Nensulese noountring shout 100 milea north of Benares : he was of the Salihya milea north of Benares: he was of the satimya
family, and the class of the Gantamas, hence his distioguished soo was often called Sakhya Muni or Saint Sakya, and Gsutams or Guadama. The Chioese call him Fo, which is the name Booddha softeaed in the pronunciation. The Arysn
invaders of lndia looked down with coatempt ufon tha Turanian inhabitants of that land and to kecp their blood oncontaminated daveloped the system of caste. Booddha, whoge human sympathy was wide-
reaching, broke through reaching, broke through though he was himself an Aryan, preached the equality of races, a
doctrine which the oppressed Turanians eagerly embraced. By the
common account he was born in B.C. ©22, sttained to Booddhahood in 580 and died in 543 or in the opinion of some in B. 4 and other years than these, such as 400 B. C., or even lower, have been contended for. Booddha becane deified by his adrairing followers. Those images of an orientsl god made of white imarble, so frequently geen in Engllsh White marble, so frequently seea in Englsh presentations of Booddha.
Bood'dhạ-hóod. Bûd'dha-hóod, s. [Booddha; and Eng. suffly -hood.] The state of a Booddıa.
Bood'dha-ship, Butd'dha-ship, [Booduh; and Eng. 日uffix -ship.] The degree or condition of \& Booddha.
Bood'dhism, Butd'dhism, s. [Ssasc. \& Pali Booddha (Boonoha), and Eng. sulf. -ism.] Theol., Phil., t Hist.: The system of faith Introduced or reformed by Booddha. [Bonidea.] Ia its origio Booddhism was a reaction agaiost the caste pretensions of the Brahmana and other Aryan [Aryan] Invaders of India, and was therefore eminently fitted to become, as it for a long time was, the religion of the vaoquighed Turanians [Turanian.] As might have beeo anticipated, the equality of all castes was, and is, one of ita most fundaments teoets. [Caste.] Another tenet is the dein cation of med who, when raised to Booddha hood, are called Booddhas. Professora of the peraonages, but practically confine their rever-
ence to sbont seven. Pre-eminent among these stands Booddha himself. Personally, he never clatmed divioe honours. It was his disciples Sakya (For other names, such as Gsntama, \&acy, given to him, see Roondra.) As Gantama, though adored as superhnman, is after all coufeasedly only a deified hero, it has been to admit a Suprame Intelllgence, Governor of this and all worlds Io philosophy, they this and all worlds io philosophy, they
believe the aniverae to be mays, an illusion or phantom. The later Brahmanists do the same; hut in the opidion of Krishna Mohun, Banergea, snd others, these latter seem to have borrowed the tenet from the Booddhists rather than the Booddhista from them. Of the six schools of Hindu philosophy, those which Booddhism most closely approaches, are the Sankhya philosophy of Kapila, and the Yoga philosophy of Patenjall. Booddhism enjofns great tenderness to andmal life. The felicity at which its professora sim in the future world is called Nirvana, or, more sccurstely, Nibbansm. It has been disputed accurstely, Mibbansm. It has beea disputed whether this Means annihilation or blissful
repose. Mr. Robt. Cæsar Chiders, in his repose. Mir. Rebt. Cassar Chiders, in his arguments io favour of the former view. Booddism was attended by an enormous development of monasticism.
The lagguage in which Gantams or Booddhs taught was the Magadhl or Pali, the Isnguage of Magadha, now called Bahar or Behar. [PALi.] It was a Prakrit or Aryan vernacular of a proIt was a Prakrit or Aryan vernacular of a province, but has now been raised to the dignity
of tha Booddhist ascred tongue throughout thic of tha Booddhist asacred tongue throughout the
world. Gsutama'g followers believe that his warld. Gsutama's followers believe that his
saylngs were noted down in the Tripitaka, or "Three Treasuries of Discipline, Doctrine, and Metaphysics," which constitute the Booddhist scriptures. What their real age is has been a matter of dispute; the diacovery by General Cunningham, in 1874, of allusions to them in the Bharhut Sculptures, which sre of date third century B.C., is in favour of their genuineness sud satiquity. [Booodmlst Sangerit Booddhist books digcovered by Brian llodgson in Nepanl are mnch more modern sad present i corrupt form of Booddhism.
The first general council of the Booddhist Church was held at Rajagriha, the capitel of the Magadha kingdom, in B.C. 543 ; the second at Vesal (Allahabad [?], or a place near Pataliputra (Gr. Palibothra $=$ modern Patna) on the Ganges, in 13.C. 307 or 250 . This last one was called by Asoka, an emperor ruling over a great part of India, who had been converted to Boodahism, and ha sometimes called the Congtantine of that faith, having estshished it sa the state religioa of Weatern, Central, and Southern Indis, and slso to Ceylon and to Pegu. Booddlism was doninsnt in India for about I, 000 years after ita establishment by Asoks. Thea, having become corrupt and its vitality having decayed, reviving Brahinsnism prevailed ovcr it, and all but extioguished it on the Jainism, still exista in Marwad and many other laarts. it has all along held its own however, in Cesion. On losing continental India, its missionares tran which still remains Booddhist. The religion of Gautanis flourishes also in Thibet, Burmah of Gautanis flourishcs also in Thibet, Burmah, and Japan, and is the great Turanian faith of
the modern as of the ancient world. [BoooDH15TS.]

Tha Rev. G. Smith pointa out resemblances between Booddhism and Roman Catholicism (these, it may be added, were first discovered by the Jekuit misgionaries, who were greatly perplexed by then): " There is the monastery, celibacy, the dress and caps of the priests the incense, the bells, the rosary of beads, the lighted candles at the altar, the same intonagatory, the praying in an unk inown tongue the offerings to departed spirits in the temple. The closest similarity is in Iamaism, an am plification of Booddhism in Thibet. [Lama ism.] But most of the resemblances are ceremonial; there is no close similarity in doctring between the two faiths.
thon of the existence of Amderhiom previous on Saky Muntis ministry. $\rightarrow$ Coh syces in dowr. A suat. Soc., vi.

Bood'-dhist, Btad'-dhist, a \& \& [San
A. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to Booddhe or to Booddhism.
B. As substan.: One profeasing the Booddhist taith. The Booddhists are not less than from 350 to 455 millions in number, and conthe human race.

## "Palt then is the language of Marediba in Which scriptures of the B.

## Booddhist architecture,

Arch.: A style of architecture characteristic of the I adian or other Booddhists. "There is no known specimen of srchitectare in Indie," Mr. Fergusson says, "the date of which carries us beyond the third century before Christ." When the curtain rises the architecture visible is Booddhist. In 250 B.C. the great emperor Asoka introduced the firat great era of Indisn Up till thia, time all erections had been wood; with him the usa of atone commenced. He engraved edicts, enjoining tenderness and humanity to snimals, on lats (pillars) [Lat] in Cuttack, Peshawar, and Sarastra, in the Dhun or Dhon, and other parts of the Himalayas and in Thibet. He built innumersble topes (mounds). [Tope.] No built tenples or monasteries of Booddhist origin have come down to our times, if indeed any ever exiated; hut multitudes of rock-cut tenuples and monasteries assembled in groups have been found in Behar, Cuttack, the Bombay presidency, and elsewhere. Those of Behsr, Which are cut in graoite, are the oldest, and itself is called. Those of Cuttack pullowed. Thelf is of the Bombay presidency, enbracing nine-tenths of the whole, were the last; they are cut in amygdaloidsl trap. The Booddhiat architecture, though essentially indcpendent, yet showed a tinge of Greek influence. It originated the Jains system of architecture. [Jaina Architecture.] (Fergusson.)
Bood-dhis'-tic, Būd-dhis'-tíc, Bood-dhis'-tic-al, Bud-dhis'-tic-al, a [Eng. Booddist; -ic, -al.] The same as Boonnhist, a. (q.v.)
bôod' lé (le as el), e. (Slang, V. s.)

1. Crowd, lot.
" He would like to have the whele boodle of them with their wives nad children shipwrecked on a remote islad." -0 . W. Hotmen: The Autoerat
2. Money, or gain of soy kiod, obtalsed fraudulently ia the puhlic eervice.
3. Counterfalt coio.

## bō'o-ít, s. [BowEr.] (Scotch.)

book, *boke, bōke, bōe (Eng.), beuke, baik, buke, buk (Scotch) s. of a [A.S. bóc = a book, a volnme, s writing, an index; Goth boka; Icel. bók; Sw. bok; Dan. buch; M. H. Ger. bwoch; O. H. Ger. pohha From A.S. bóc =a beech; Ger. buche $=\mathbf{a}$ beech (Beecn), because Anglo-Saron and Germsn books were originally mads of beoch boards.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ondinary Languags:
I. Literally:
(1) Of things material: An artiale of mona facture, of which a series of forms have existed in bygone ages, but which at present consists of \& number of sheets of printed paper
stitched together, preseed, and covered with stitched together, pressed
boards.
[Booksindina.]

IT The first books were probably of various sad diverse typea. The Korin ia said to have sad diverse typea. The korith ia said sheep. The Anglo-saxon books were originally written on pieces of beechen board. Boards of other trees were doubtless used in other countries, sa was the muer bark of trees. At a remote period of antiquity the papyrus [PApYrus] displaced its rivals, and so well held its place as to have given rise to the word paper. Parch ment, called froin Pergamos, where it was first made, arose ahout B.C. 200. [PARCHMrnT.] An early and jersistent form of book was a roll of papyrus or other material. Jeremiah book was auch a roll (Jer. xxxvi. 4, 14, The charred were also rolls. This form of book is conmemorated in the common word volume, which

[^75]is yrom Lat wolumen $=$ a thing rollod or Wrina up. [Volume.] When booky were tranacribed by haod they were necessarily very expenaive. Plato is sald to have given vory expenaive. plato sistotle abont esiso for abont 312 ior ons, Alistolle abonl wso 872 an estate for a third volume Printing 872, an estata for in third volume. Printing cheapened books to an incalculable extent, theugh heavy prices are atill givan for rare and large or copiously-illurtrated works. Thna Machlin's Bible, by Tomkins, was valued at e 525 , and a soperb Bible, in fiftyfour large folio volumes, with 7,000 illustrationa, was rafled of for tickets in the aggregate amoanting to 25,000 . A collection of books is called a library. [Library.]
" Aooke! Thowo poor blta of rag.papor with bleck ink
It is not needful that a printed work ohal have many pages to constitute a book, in havery literature a single page will be enough.

- A book fto plociae un at a tender age

2) Or things intellectual: ©ouper: Tirocenium
(a) A written or printed literary composition contained in a roll, or collection of pages in boards, as described noder No. I.
(b) Any writing or paper. (In the sabjoined exampla it means articles of agreement.)
${ }^{*}$ By that time will our book, I think, be dram",
(c) Pre-eminently the Bible.

$f(d)$ An secount book.
(6) A division of a treatise on any subject. Books in this sense are often aubdivided into chaptera. Thus in the contents of J. Stuart Mill'e Logic, 2nd ed. (1846), the leading divisions and aubdiviaiona are: Book 1. Of Names and Propositions. (This in divided into eight chapters.) Book II. Of Ressoning (six chapters.) Book III. or Indaction (thirteen chapters).
2. Fig.: Anvthing presenting a more or less close analogy either to the material part of a book or to the writing or printing which it contains. Specially $\rightarrow$
*(1) Heaven.
" Praventure in thilke large books
(2) Chaucer: C. T., 4, $110-11$.
(2) (See 3, Special phrases.)
3. In special phrases:
(1) A book of remembrance was written. Fig.: There was undying remembrance. (Mal. iii. Ther
(2) God's book: The Bible.
"Such so by Goat's book are adjudged to denth."
(3) In the books of, or in the good books of: Remembered for something of a favourable or pleasant character.
"I I was so much in his bookt that at his decoase he
(土) In the bad bnoks of: Remembered for something for which offence bas beed taken.
(5) The book: The Bible.
 (6) The book of life. Fig.: A record conceived of as existing in which ara written the names of those who sliall ultimately obtain eternal life. (Phil. iv. 3 ; Rev. iii. 5 ; xiii. 8, \&c.)
(7) Without book :
(a) Witbout being compelled to have recourse to a book to help the memory.
"Her friend Miss Kitty repanted, without book, the
afght best lines of the play. - $\mathbf{y}$ (acaurlay: Bist. Eng.,
et. xvili Noto.
(b) Without lortifying the assertion by the aid of books; without authority, loosely, inuccurately.
(8) To bring to book: To call to account.
II. Technically:
4. Mercantile affairs ( $p l$. Books): A register of inancial transsctiona; as of debts, assets, of. [BOOккEEPINa.]
5. Law. Plur. (the books) : All the volumes which contain anthentic reports of decisiona in Englishlaw from the earliest times till Dow. [Reporys.] (Wharton.)
6. Gilding: A package of gold-leaf consiating of twenty-five leaves, each $34 \times 3$ inchea aquare; they are inserted between leavea of moft paper rubbed with red chalk, to prevent ant paper
adherence.
E. As adjective: In sny way pertaining, 20 lating to, or connected with a book.
7. Gen.: In some ons of the foregoing senses. 2. Spec.: Racorded in a book; estimated and put on recond
"But for preent neas a oupplementary tahle giving the 4 en originat cost, repuir onst, with vatin of the noet T Obvious compound: Book Quincey, Ind ed., 1. 144.)
book-acoount, \& An account or register of debt or credit in a book.
book-bacic, 2. \& a.
A. As mbtuntive: The back or boards of a ook.
B. As adjective: Designed to operate npen the back of $a$ book.

## book-back rounder, s.

Bookbinding: A machine which scts as a substitnte for the hammer in rounding the back of a book after cutting the edga and ends. It is usually performed upon the book before the cover is put on. In one form of machine, the book is run betwoen rollers, being pressed forwand by a rounded atrip which rests against the front edge and determines the form thereof. In another form, the book is clamped and a roller passed over the back amder great greasure. Another form of maschina is for moulding the back-covers of books to a given carratare, by pressing between \& heated cylindar of a given radius and s bed-plate whose curvature correaponds to the presser. (Knight.)

## book-binder, s. [BOOKBINDar.]

book-bosomed, a. Having a book in the bosom.

```
The Dwart eapled be took,
The Dwart eapled the Mighty Book!
Much he marvelled, E knth of pride
Fike a book-bowomid priest thould ride.
Like a book-bonomd priest should ride
soott : Lay of the Latit 1 inucrel,
```

book-canvasser. s. One who solicits aubscribers for hooks (generally in serial form).
book-clamp, s.
Bookbinding

1. A vice for holding a book while belag worked. Adjustment is made by the nuts for the thickness of the book, and the presaure is given by the lever and eccentric.
2. A holder for school-books while carrying them. The cords pass through the upper bar and down to the lower bar; they are tightened by the rotation of tbe handle. (Knight.)
book-crab, s. [Boor-acorrion.]

- bools-craft, s. Learning.
- Some boat-graft you haty sind are pretty well
spoken. Jonsin: Gipsies Néam.


## book-debt, 8 .

Comm.: A debt for items clarged to the debtor by the creditor in his account-book.

## book-edge, s. \& a.

A. As substantive: The edge of a book.
B. As aujective: Designed to operats on the edge of a book.
Book-edge lock: A lock whereby the closed aides of the look-cover are locked shut.
book-folding, $a$. Folding or designed to fold a book.
Book-folding machine: A machine for folding sheets for gathering, swing, and binding.
book-hawker, s. One who goes about hawking books.
book-holder, s. A reading-deak top, or equivalent device, for holding an open book in reading position.

* boolx-hungor, s. A craviog appetite for books. (Lord Brooke.)
book-knowledge, s. Knowledge derived from books, and not from observation and reflection.


## book-learned, booklearned, $a$.

I. Of persons: Learned, as far as books are concerned ; with knowledge derived from books rather than from personal observation and reflection. (Often with more or less contempt.)
2. Resulting or deriving an impulse from auch learning.

Of one, who in bif simple inlnit
May boast ot book-loarned nete refnel.,
Scott i Marmion. Introd. to Canto I.
book-learning, bookloarning a Learning derived from books. (Often unod with more or less contempt.)

## bootr-madiness, at Abliomania.

- bootr-man, s. [Booriant.]
book-monger, s. A contempluous tarm for one who deals in books.


## book-musiling \&

Weaving: A Ane, transparent musilin manally folded in book form. [BJEE-M Deacs.] boot-name, 2.
Bot \& Zool.: A name found oniy in scientifo booka, and not in use among tha people at large.
*book-oath, 8. An oath on the Bihle.
"I put thee to thy Book-arth-"
Shakerp-: \& Fox
bools-perfecting, $a$ Perfecting or designed to perfact snything.
Book-perfecting press (priniting): A press which prints both aides of a sheet without intermediate manipulation. Some act upon the respective sides in irumediate succession others have automatic feed between impresaions. (Knight.)
book-plate, s. A pleoe of paper stamped or angraved with a name or device, and pasted In a book to ahow the ownerahip.
bootr-post, s. The regulations under which books and other printed matter are conveyed by post.

## bools-scorpion, 8.

Zool.: The name given to Chelifer, a genns of Arachnida (Spiders) found in old books and in dark places. It is not a genuine acorplon but ia the type of the family Cheliferidæ, antmetimes called Paeudo-scorpionidm.
bools-sewing, $a$. Sewing or designed to sew anything.
Book-sewing machine: A machine for sewing booka. (See a deacription and figare oi one In Kuight's Dict. Mechar., i. 333.)
book-worm, 8. [Bоокworm.]
book (Eing.), book, beuk (Scotch), v.f. \& [From book, в. (q.v.).]
I. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To put down in a book. Used apectally of arrangements for an important engagement requiring two or more persons to meet together at a apecified place and at a specified bour of a certain day.
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing aense.
"He made wilfol munder high trason i he cauned the ruarchers to book their men, for
make anawer. - Dawies on Ireland

* (2) Spec.: To register a couple in the aesaion records, in order to the proclamation of banus. (O. Scotch.)
on Saturday, that is, their names wecurled for the publication of the banne, in the books of the Kirk
(3) To pay, at an office appointed for that purpose [Bookino-office], for the tradsmissioñ by rail, \&c., of a parcel or gooda.

2. Fig.: Unalterably to record in the memory.
Book both my wilfulness and errors down."
Shakeap.; Sonnet
II. Intrans. To book to a place: To Iay for and receive a ticket entitling one to ride by train, \&c., to a certain place.
book'-bīnd-ẽr, " bools'-bynd-ẽr, s. [Eng book; binder.]
3. Of persons: One who binds books.
4. Of things: A contrivance of the nature of a temporary cover, for holding together newa papers, pamphlets, or similar articles.
$\dagger$ book'-bind-ẽr-y̆, s. [Eug. book; bindery.] A place for binding booka.
book'-bind-rigg, s. [Eng. book; binding.] The art of atitching or otherwiae fastening together and covering the sheets of paper or similar material composing a book. The edge of a modern book conatituter by the margin of the paper compoaing it ia colled the binding-edge.
© When books were literal "volumes," or rolls, the way of " binding " them, if it could be so called, or at least of keeping them together, was to unroll them from one cylinder gether, wat to unroin them from one cylinder

201, b6y: pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; expeot, Xenophon, eydst, -ing.

another. When books becams separate folios another. When books becams separate folios
the first method of dealing with them seems the frat method of dealing with them seems otring passed through in hols at the margin of etring passed through a hols at the margin of the pile. This is still done in the south of Indis and Ceylon with writing on talipot or other palm leavea. The bolding together of folios of a literary man's manuscript hy s small clasp at one edge is an essentially similar dovice. The present method of binding seems to have been invented by or under Attalus, king of Pergamus, or his son Eumenes, about 200 B.C. The oldest bound book known-the binding wes ornamental-is the volume of St. Cuthbert, about A.D. 65e. I vory was used for book covers in the eighth century ; oak in the ninth. The Book of Evangelists, on which the English kiugs took their coronation oath, the English kings took their coronation oath, Was bound in onk boards, A.D. 1100. Velvet,
silk, hogskin, and feather wera used as carly silk, hogskin, and feather were used as early as the 15 th century; needlewors binding began in 1471 ; vellum, stamped and ornamanted, sbout 1510 ; leather sbout the sains date, and caif in 1550. Cloth binding superseded the paper known in England es "boards" in 1823 ; india-rubber backs wera introduced in 1841, tortoise-sheil sides in 1856. The chief processes of bookbinding are the following: Folding the sheets; gatherlng the consecutivs signatures; rolling the pack the back for the cords: rounding the backs sad glueing them. edye-cutting ; bind backs sud glueing them; edge-cutting, binding, securing the book to the sides; covering the sides and back with lesther, muslin, or paper, as the case may be; tooling and lettering; snd, finally, edge-gilding. Books may be fuil bound, i.e., with the bsek and sides leather, or half-bound, thast is, with the back leather sud the sides paper or cloth.
De Aboat three monthy after hik engagement with

book'-cāse, 8. [Eng. book; case.] A case furnished with shelves for holding books.
that celelirated Treatioe on Desth which. during many years, stuod next to the Whole Duty oi caulay: Hise. Eng., el. xvil .
book'-ër- ${ }^{\text {y }}$, s. [Eng. book; -ery.] *1. Study of books. (Bp. Hall: Satires.) 2. A collection of books ; a library. (N.E.D.)
*book'fùl, $a$. [Eng. book; fult $)$.] Full of undigested knowledge derived from books.

The bookfol blockhead, ignorantly read,
book'-ing, pr. par., a., \& \& . [Bоok, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participia adjective: In senses corresponding to those a the verb.
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of making into a book or snything similar. [11. Agric.]
2. The act of recording in a book.

- The booking: The act of recarding in the session-book previous to the publication of banns of marriage. (Scotch.)
"It whe apreed that the booking mbuld take place
on the approching Saturday. on the appris
II. Agric.: The arrangement of tolsecoleaves in symmetrical piles, the stems in one direction, leaf upon leaf, forming a book.


## booking-office, s.

Railway and other travelling:
(1) An office in which records are made in a book of baggage temperarily deposited, s ticket being given to enable the owner to reclaim his own.
(2) More loosely: An office at which tickets, entitling a passenger to ride to certain places are ubtainsble, even though his name is not booked.
"book'-ish, a. [Eng. book; -ish.]
+1. In a good sense: Learned.
"I'm not bookish. yet I can read waiting.gentle-
2. Acquainted with books but woefully defleient in knowledge of men.
Whose bookith rule hath pulled falr Enghand down."
*book'-1sb-ly̆, adv. [Eng. bookish; -iv.] Atter the msnuer of a bookish person.
"While the [Christina, Qacen of swedan! was more Boukishly given, she had "in ber thoughte to institute ${ }_{10 \mathrm{an}}{ }^{\circ}$
book'-ish-něss, s. [Eng. bookish; -ness.] The propensity to, or the habit of stuaying books. bookish (q.v.). (Johnson.)
book'-keep-ẽr, s. [Eag. book; keeper.] One who, as accountant, sscretary, or clerk, keeps books, making the requisite entriea in them day by day.

Here, brother, you ehall be the book-keeper
Thit is the argumant of that they shew, $\begin{gathered}\text { y } y: S p a n i c h ~ f r a g e d y . ~\end{gathered}$
book'-kēep-ling, s. [Eng. book; keeping.]

1. Arithm. \& Comm.: The art of keeping books in which the pecuniary transactions are so unremittingly and so accurately entered that ons is able st any time to ascertain the exact state of his finsncial aftairs or of any portion of thein with clearness and expedition. The art, in a certain undeveloped state, must have existed from immemorial antiquity, bat it received such improvement and impulas at Venice as to make that compsratively modern city to be considered its birthplace. The first known writer on bookkeeping was Lucas di Borgo, who published a treatise on the snbject in Italisu in 1495. It is generally divided into bookkeeping by single sud bookkeeping by double entry. In the former every entry is singls, i.e., is placed to the debit or credit of a single sccount, whils in the latter it is double, that is, it has both a debtor and creditor account. 10 other worde, by single sntry each transaction is entered only oace in the ledger, and by donble entry twice. Bookkeeping by single entry is imperfect, and is scarcely fitted even for very limited establishmenta. Msny shopkeepers haviug recourse to it have simply a waste-book and a journal, the former ussd as a receptacle s journal, the former used ss the receptacle those to a certaiu extent classified. In other those to a certaiu extent classified. In other cases ${ }^{\text {a }}$ casb-book also is used. Book-
keeping by double entry being first prackeeping by double entry seing the sajacent towns, is often called the Italisu method. In wookseeping by double entry there is wo waste-book, all transactinns inwards falling under four heads: cash, bills, book-debts, and stock. There are, moreover, a cashbook, a bill-book, a book for book-debts -called the sold ledger-and a book for the record of stock, that is, stock in hand. To the hought book for debts receivable corresponds the bought ledger for debts payable. There ars various other books in a large es tablishment. In smaller establishments it is enough to hisve a cash-book, a day or wastebook, a journal, snd a ledger. It is in the ledger that the elaborste classification of al transactions is entered. The shility to mak out a bsiance-sheet is much increased by the simple device of making impersonal entries that is, entering cash, iron, \&c., es if they were nercantils traders, sand grouping s number of articles togetber under the liead ing sundries. Then there are accounts of the form sundries debtor to cash, or cash debtor to sundries. If a merchaut have purchased iron, whit he has paid for it is dehited to iron which is expected to meet it when the metal is disposed of, snd so with every other expense incurred by the firm for purposes of business.

Sometimes instead of bookkeeping by single or that by double entry, there is a combinstion of the two called mixed entry. [Bill bOOK, Cash-book, Day-800k, Ledoen.]
2. Sarcastically: The practice of not return ing books which one has borrowed. (Colloq.)

* bọok'-lănd, "bǒck'-lănd, s. \& a. [BockLaNd.]
book'-lĕss, a. [Eng. book; -less.] Without
(a) Of persons

Or booklext obiuri, Why with the dich ignoble name, Each earthly naturo, delen st thoo to reside :" (b) Of things:

Yoar fight frour oat your booklest wilds would seem As arguing love of knowledge and of puwer." $\begin{gathered}\text { Tennyeon: The Prins. }\end{gathered}$
book'-mā-kẽ̃r, s. [Eng. book; maker.]

1. One who makes books, generally used (not respectfully) for one who writes simply for the pleasure or profit of launching s book, sad not from a deaire to make known or diffuse truth.
2. A betting man, one who keeps a book in which bets are entered.
book'-māk-İig, a [Eng. book; making.]
3. The art, practice, or occupation of naking books.
"Ha (Adato Smith] had bookmaking so mach in he
 company, never to talk of thet he understood."-
4. The act, prsctice, or occupation of noting down beta in books. .
*book'-man, s. [Eng. book; man.] A man whase occupstion is the study of books.

†book'-māte, s. [Eng. book; mate] One who is mate with one or more others at books ; a ochoolfsllow.

A phantarime, A Monarcho, and one that makee aport
Labour Love, iv. 1.
$\dagger$ book'-mind-̌d, a [Eog. book; minded.] Having a mind which ruua much upon books, loving books.
† book'-mind-̌d-něss, s. [Eng. booknindwhich highly values books or their teachings. (Coleridge.)
book'-sěl-lẽr, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Eng. book; seller.] One whose occupation it is to sell books. He is the medium between the publisher on the one hand and the individual purchaser on the other. Many booksellers have commenced by aslling books only by retail, then they have ventured on publishing one or two, and, guiding their business with signsl sbility, have ultiinstely developed into extensive publishers.
the ledia mater was a booksaller and book.
Tyndall: Frag. of Scienco (Jrd ed.), xii. 342.
book'sěl-lı̆ng, s. [Eng, book; selling.] The act or occupation of selling books. It is a present divided into seversl ections-( 1 publishing, (2) wholesale bookselling, (3) retail bookselling, (4) trade in old or secondhand books, and (5) trade in periodicals. [PUBLISHINo.]
book'-shóp, s. [Eng. book, and shop.] A shop where books sre sold.
book'-slide, s. [Eng. book; stide.] A slide which can be maved lsterslly 80 as to reach 8 support at a second end without losing the first oue. It is then svallsble as a sbelf for books.
bọok'-stâll, s. [Eng. book; stall.] A stall or temporary wooden talle or shed in the street, railwsy statious, sic., designed to sccommodste books offered for purchasers.
book'-stand, s. [Eng. book; and stand, s. (q. V.).]

1. A stand of whatever kind, on which a book or booke may rest.
2. A bookstall. [Bookstall.]
book'-stōne, s. [Bıbliolite.]
† book'störe, s. [Eng. book; store.] A store for books. Rare in England.

- In the United States it is a cormon namo for a bookshop.
book'-wôrm, s. [Eng. book; worm.]

1. Lit.: Any "worm" or iusect which eate holes in books.
"My Hon, Gike anoth or bookworm, feeds upon nothing but paser. and I shall bee of them to diet him
with wholeanme and substantial cood. - Guardiar.
2. Figuratively
(a) Oue alwsys poring over books. (With only slight contempt.)
"Aznong thoue venerable galleries sad colitary and and thersity, 1 wanted hut a black gown Aad a miary, to
(b) A reader who, alwsys opersting upon books, can sppreciste little or nothing sbont them but the paper on which they are printed and the covers in which they are bound (As a rule used contemptuously.)
bôl (1), s. [BowL (1)] (Scotch.)
bôol (2), s. \& a. [From Ger. brigel =a hoop (1).]
A. As aubstantive: Anything hoop-ohaped. Specially-
3. Of a key: The rounded annular part of a key, by means of which it is turned with the hand. (Scotch.)
 or, wöre. woll, wõrk, whô, sotn; müte, oŭb, cüre, unite, cũr, rûle, fùll; trȳ, Sy̆rlan. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e} . \quad$ ey $=\bar{a} . ~ q u=k w$.
4. Plur. (Bools). of a pot: Two crooked metrumente of 1ron, Inked together, used for lifting a pot by the ears. (Scotch.) Another Senteh name for them ts clips.

## B, As adjective:

* 1. Lit. Of horns : Short, crooked, turned norizontally inwards. (Eng. border only.) 2. Fig.: Perverse, obstinate, inflaxible. (Scotch.)
bôol (3), s. \& a [BUHL]
bool-worlc, s. [BUHL-work]
- bōolde, a. [Bold.] (Prompt. Parv.)
boold'-ly, adv. [O. Eng. boold, and -ly.] [BoLnLy.] (Rom. of the Rose.)
- bōole, \% [Bull.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bo'-ľ̌y, s. [Ir. buachail; Gael. buachaille = a cowherd. From bo $=$ a cow, and gille, giolla $=a$ ahepherd, a herdaman ; Arm. bugel, bugul.] An Iriah nomad ; one who, Tartar-like, is mentber of a horde continually moving from place to place, gubsiating meanwhile on the milk darived from the cattle which they drive
${ }^{\sim}$ All the Tartarians, and the people eboot the Coer hardes ; being the very sume that the Irish boolies are hriving thelr cattli with theme and feeding ouly oo their milit and white mesta "-speneer.
- 0 om, " bom'-men, v.i. [From Dat. bommen $=$ to anund like an empty barrel. Compare A.S. blmian $=$ to sonnd or play on a trumplet from byme $=$ a trumpet. , Boom a a avidently from byme $=$ a trumpet.
mitsted from the aound.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To maks a deep hollow sound, as-
(1) A cannon.
"The ball beyond their bow
soomt harmlesa, Byron : Corrais, III. Is
(2) The ocean.
(3) The hittern.

2. To swell with a certain hollow gound.

The tillows clos"d Booming be'er his head.
II. Naut. : To rush with noise.

T To come booming. Of a ship: To mak all the aail which abe can, in which case sha makea a certain amount of noise in cutting makea a certain a
throngh the water.
bom (1), s. [From boom, v. (q.v.). in Wel. bwmp $=$ bympian $=$ a hollow aound (BUMP); bumbur $=$ a murmur, a roar.] A deep hollow oumowr $=$ a murmur, a roar.] A deep hollow cound of tha bittern.
voics of
"Hark ! 'tie the boom of a heavy gun "
Mackenzie: Fair Jaq of
bdom (2) (Eng.), * bolme ( 0. Scotch), s. \& a [Jnt. boom = a tree, a pole, a bar, beam, or boom: $\mathbb{S W}^{2}$. bom = a har: Dan. bom = a bar to shut a paasage, a barricado, a turnpike, a boom ; Ger. baum = (1) a tree, (2) a beam, (3) a bar, a boom.] [BEAM.]

## A. As substantive:

## 1. Nautical:

1. A boom, a waterman'a pole. ( 0. Scotch.) "The marinarls atert on fote with ane schoat, Cryand. Bide, how : and with laog boimes of tro." 2. A beacon consiating of a pole with bushea, baskets, or other conspicuona thing at the top, aet up in a river or harbour, and designed to mark whare the channel is aufficiently deep to
admit the pasage of vessels. admit the paasage of vessels.
2. A long lole or apar run out for the anp-
port of a sail. Speciallyport of a sail. Specially-

I. main boom.
3. studming-bail boom.
(i) A spar for extending the foot of a fore and-aft saii.

Tha boom on whlch a foreand.aft anll Lo etretched
 surung with baile of hard wood to avold trotion. -
(2) A spar rigged ont from a yard to extend the foot of a studding-sail.
"'The bore and main lower yards, and the fore and
 necured by Loom.irons on lite yard, and in named -from
 fotich aro sloug from the studding zail hoome and the

(3) Plur. (the Booms): Tha apace on the spar dack between the fors and main masts, where the boats and apare spars are stowed.
II. Marine Fortif.: A chain or line of connected apars stretched acrosa e rivar or channel to obatruct navigation, or datain a vesasi under the fire of a fort.
"A Aboom acrose the Tiver ! Why have we not ent
III Lumbering: A apar or line of floating timbers stretched across a rivar, or ancloaing an area of water, to keep asw-logs from floating down the atream.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to or connacted with a boom.

## boom-irons, s.

Naut. : A flat iron ring on the yard, through which the atudding-sail boom travels when being rigged ont or in. Thers being more being rigged ont or in. Thers being more than one the word is often in the plural. One boom-iron, called the yard-arm aron, is iron, called the quarter-iron, is piaced at threeaixteentha of the length of the zard from the onter end.

## boom-jigger, 8.

Naut.: A tsckle for rigging out or ranning in a topinast atndding-sail boom.

## boom-sheet, s.

Naut. : A shest sttached to a boom.
'boom (3), v.t. \& i. (U. S.)
A. Intransitive: To goon with a rueh; to be prosperous; to become auddanly active.
8. Transitive: To bring into prominance push, promote or advertise energatically.
boom (4), s. A sudden increase of activity or of value and price in politice or in commerce.
bôom'-ẽr-ang, s. [Native Austrslian word.] A miaaile weapon invented and naed by the pative Austrslians, who are generslly deemed


## boomerana.

the iowest in intelligence of any tribe or rsce of mankind. It ia a curved stick, round on one side and flat on the other, about three feet long, two inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick. It ia grasped at one end and thrown sickle-wise, either upward into the air, ar downward so a a to atrike the ground at aone diatance from the thrower. In the first case it fliea with a rotatory motion, as its ahape would indicate, and after ascending to a great height in tha air, it suddenly returns in an eliptical orbit to a apot near its atsrtingpoint. On throwing it downward to the ground, it rabounds in a straight line, pursuing a ricochet motion until it atrikes the object at which it is thrown. Tha most aingular curve described by it is when it is projected upward at an angle abont $45^{\circ}$, when its flight ia alwaya bsekward, and the native who throwa it standa with his back to the object he intenda to hit. (Knight.)
boom'-Ing. pr. par., a., \& s. [Boom, v.]
bôom'-kĭn, s. [Bcminn, (Naut.).]
bôon(1) (Eng.), bôon, "bûne, "bēen (Scotch), s. [Gael. \& ir. bunach = coarse, low; from bun = a atnmp, a root; Wel. bon $=$ stem, baae, or atick.] The refuse from dreased flax. The internal woody portion or pith of fisx,
mucilage betng softened by fermentation. The moon ta partially removed in grasking, and boon ta partisuly removed in grasaing, and nated from the hare or fibre In the subsequant operations of braking and acntching.
b6on (2), boone, bowne, * bone,
[Icel bon = boon ; 8w. \& Dan. bön; A. [IceL. bon = a boon ; SW. \& Dan. bön; A.S bén = a prayer.]
*1. A prayer, a petition, an entreaty to God or man.
"He zeyde. 'Brother Oamelyn, anke me thy toone,
And loke thou me blame bot I graunte moze.
Cheucer: C. T., 152-

2 A favour (with the gene partly do rived from Fr. bon $=$ good, advantage, profit (Skeat.) [Boon, a.]

- Youchate me, for my meed, but one falt locik;

A smaller boon thanketp. 1 Twoo Gent. of Ver., v. 4

* 3. A service done by a tenant to his iord.
boon-day, s. A day on which a tenant was bound to work for his lord.
boon-dinner, s. The dinner given on the harveat-fieid to a band of reapers. (Scotch.)
"The youtha and maidena, gathering round a amall knoll by the stream, witli, bare hean mad obedent the goodman of the boon-dimner.-Blackwood Mag.

boon-loaf, s. A loaf to which a tenant was entitled when working on a boon-day.
" bōon (3), s. The sams as Bone (q.v.). (Prologue to the Knightes Tale, 346.)
* boon (1), a. [Bound.]
$\dagger$ bôon (2), a. [From Fr. bon = good.] Kind, bountiful.

And heighten'd man minte st iongth
Thus to berself the pleasingly bitognin. . . L., bk, is
I. Uaed apecially in tha phrase a boon companion.
"To one of his boon companions, it in said, be tonsed - pardon tor arich traitur across the table during revel." - Macatday : Hist. Eng., ch. v.

* boonde, pref. of v. [Bina.]
* bōond'-măn, s. [Bondman.]
* bôone (1), s. [Boon.] (Prompt. Paro.)
* bôone (2), s.
Mfatt. xxili. 27. .)
bôonik, s. [Onnmat.] A local name for the Little Bittern, Botaurus minutus. (Mountagu: Ornithol. Dict.)
† bôon'-lĕss, a. [Eng, boon (2); -less.] Conferring no benefit; without a boon. (N.E.D.)
bö-ŏp'-lc, a. [Boops.] Having prominent eyes like those of an ox.
bö'-ŏps, s. [From Gr. Boûc (bous), genit. Boò (boos) = a bullock, an ox, a cow, and ö $\psi$ or $\vec{\omega} \psi$ $(\overline{0} p \mathrm{~s})=$ an eye, the face. Compare alao Bownts (boôpis) $=0 \mathrm{x}$-eyed.]
Ichthyol.: A genus of brilliant-coinnred fishea belonging to the family Sparidæ. Moat of them inhabit the Mediterranean.
* böor (1), s. [BOAR.]

Ne hound for hert, or wilde boor, or deer."
Chaucer: Legende of Goode Women;
bôor (2), ${ }^{x}$ beuir, s. [Dut. boer $=$ a peasant, a countryman; A.S. ge-brir =a dweller, a hnsbandinan, a farmer, a countryman, a boor (Bosusorth). From Dut. bouven = to build, till, or plongit ; A.S. biuan $=$ to inhalit, dwell cultivate, or tili.]

## I. Literally:

1. A cultivator of the aoil, without reference to the question whether or not be is refinedin his manders.
" "Twas with such Idle eye
As nobles cast on lowly boor

2. A cultivator of the aoil, with the impe tation that he is onrefined.
"To one well. born, th' aftront ta worse and more,
I. Fig.: Any unrefined or unmanmerly person, whether he cultivate the soll or not. (Trench.)
"The bare zeoze of a calamity is called grumbing and it $A$ man does but mnike atace opo
prezently a malcontent. $-L$ Earange.



- böord (Eng.), böord (Scotch), \& [Boarm]

1. Old Engliah:

2. Scotch:

When thowe disalro the enawy boord,

-böorde (1), s. [Board.]
"Boorde. Tabuta, menea, asur."-Prompt. Parv.

* boorde (2), a. [Boond.] (Prompt. Parv.)
"boorde, v.t. [Board, v.] To accost. (Spenser: F. Q., 1i. 1v. 24.)

4böo'rde-knyfe, a. [O. Eng. boorde $=$ boand, and knyfe $=$ knife.] A table-knife.

Boondelnuffer Nenwacula, . . ."-Prompe. Pars
4boor-don, v.i. [Bourden.]

- böore, s. [Boar.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bốr'-ǐle, s. [Bourack.] (Scotch.)
bôor'-ishh, a. [Eng, boor; •ish.] Clownish, unmanoerly, rude, uncultivated.
". Therefore, you clown, abandon, which in in the vulgar leave, the zocelety, which in the borith is $\stackrel{\text { vompail }}{\text { v. }}$
bôor-1̆sh-ly, adv. [Eng. boorish; -ly.] In a boorish manner, clownishly, coarseif. (Uaed generslly of the manners, rarely of the person.)

A bealthfal body with saeh Limbe rid bear
As should be gracelul, well proportionid, ju
boor'-1sh-nĕss, 8. [Eng. boorish. -MEs,] The quality of being boorish ; coarseneas of manoers, or rirely of the person
| bòor'-trēe, bốor-tríes s. \& a [BourTrieg]
bôose, bonse, " bose, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ boos, ${ }^{\text {" booc, }}$, [A.N. bósig. bosih bósg $=$ a stall, nianger, crib; icel. bas; Sw. Bas; Dan. baas =a stall; Ger. banse ; Moso-Goth. bansts = a barn.]

1. Gen.: A stall for a cow or ox.

- The word is in Johnson. It is now confined to the unidland and northern countiea of England, and to the common people.

2. Spec.: The upper part of the stall where the fodder ilies. (Bosworth: A.S. Dict.)

- bôoş, v.i. [Booze.]
bôosi'ẽr, s. [Boozer.]
boost, pret. of v. [Bus.] Behaves, must needs. (Scolch.)

Burne: 1 Drean
boost, r.f. To push, lift or raise up from hshind, physically or 'िguratively. (U.S.)
boost, s. An upward push or lift from behlod; the act or the result of boosting. (U.S.)
boost, s. [BU1zT.] (Scotch.)

bôot (1), "boote, * bōte (Eng.), bōte, bûte (Sootch), \& [A.S. bote, botan =a boot, remedy, smends, atonement, offering assistance, compensation, Indemnity, redrese, correction, cure.] [Boot, v., 1.]
-1. Heip, cure, relief.
"Ich bace bote of mi bale."
Mil bate."' Paterne, $8: 7$
"God eead every trewe man boote of his bale." 2. Anything given in addition to what is stipulsted ; something given to maka a better barcoin ; a balance of value in barter.
"I'll give you boot, Ill give you three for one". ${ }^{\text {an }}$ K Rich Norfolk, throw down, we bld ithere is
3. Profit, gain, advantage.

Mave him no breath, hat now
Shakesp. : Antorn \& Cloop., Iv. 1

- 4. Pillage, spoil, plunder, booty of which lsst word, in this instance, the form boot seems to be a contraction).
"A nd thoo that art his mate make boot of this",
*5. Compensation; aomething added to make upa deficievey.
"Buse, buyt auctorium amgnentwm."-Cachalloom
-6. Repair of decaying structures ; contro butions paid for this purpose. [Borte]

II (1) Grace to boot: God be gracious to ns. (Shaicesp.: Wine. Tale, 1. 2)
(2) Saint Georgs to boot: 8t. Qeorge be our help. (Shakeep.: Rich. III., v. B.)
(8) To boot: In addition to, besldes; over and above what is barguined for.

* Canst thow, O partial eieep, stive thr repoee

And in the calmest and most etilient night
With all appliancees and means to boop,
Deay it to a king ?
(4) To the boot. (Scotch.) The same as to boot (Eng.).
both eunny panegyric upon Alloe, who he wald was the best dancer of a attithapey in the whole otrath." ${ }^{\circ}$ the best daucer of a atrathe
Scoce: Waverley, ch. x vili
boot (2), boote, bote, \&. \& a. [Fr. botle = a boot, a bunch, a bnndle, a heap, a barrel, butt, \&c.; Prov., Sp., \& Port. bota $=$ a leather bottle, a butt, a boot; Ital. botte $=$ a cask, a bottie, a butt, a boot; Ital. botte $=$ a cask, a
vessel, boots (Burt). In Grel. $b \Delta t=a$ boot; vessel, boots (BurT) In Gael, bot $=8$ boot;
Wel. botas, botasan, botasen $=a$ buskin, $a$ boot; Wel. botas, botasan, botasen $=$ a buskin,
but probably these are from Engish.]
A. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Of an article of dress or ewhat relates to it:
(1) Of things: One of a pair of caverings for the lower extremities of the body, differing from shoes In reaching a greater or leaser distance above the ankle.
"Shewd him his room, where he must lodge that
night
Pulld off boote oud took away the 11 gh ."
Mitton: On the University Carr

- A knight of the boot: A sarcastic appellation for a sporting gentlenas of position in rural society, but unretined, who goes out booted to lunt, and, still booted, enters ths drawiog room after his hard ride.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { These carpets so soft to the foot, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Escaped frum a eroms covatry ride!" }
\end{aligned}
$$

(2) Of persons ( $\mu \lambda$.$) : One who blacks boots at$ a hotel. (Colloyuial.)
2. Of a bootlike instrument of torture: An instrument of torture used in the sixteenth and geventeenth ceuturies in Scotiand with the view of cxtortiog contessions from accused persons.
(a) Generally plural (boots, bootes):
"Lastly, he (Doctor Finn, alian John Cunniugham) whepat to the anot evere and ernell paine in tha world, chlled , the bootes, who after he had recelved
three stroke " Ac. -+ Then was be with all couventent opeed, by commandment, convaied agstne to the tor inent of the bootes, wheretn be continued a long time. and did ablde so many thowes in them, that his leggee were crasht and beatin together as small an minght beed marrow spouted forth in Ereat ahandance; wherehy they were made unserviceable for ever. ${ }^{\text {² }}$ - Newes from
Scotlund, dechaving the damnable LUo Doctor Fhan Scotlu
1591,
(b) Sometimes in the singrlar:
defiance of sword and covrinue, boot and glubet, wor ohipued their Maker after their own fashion in caverne

II. Technically:
I. Boot and shoe-making: The covering for the feet and lower part of the legs described under I., 1 . lt is usually made of leather. In Fig. $i a$ is the front ; $b$ the sido-sean ; $c$ tha

back; $d$ the strap; e the instep; f the vamp or front: $g$ the quarter or counter; $h$ the rsind ; $i$ the heel, the front is the breast, the bottom the face: $j$ the lifts of the heel ; $k$ the ahank; I the welt; $m$ the sole; $n$ the toe 0 the ball of the sole. In Fig. $2 a$ is the upper; $b$ the insole; $c$ the outsols: $d$ the welt; e the atitching of the aole to the welt: $f$ the stitching of the upper to the welt; $g$ the
channeling, or the deptestion for the bights of the stitches

## 8. Coach-making:

(1) The epace betweon the coachmaa and the coach. (Johneon.)
(2) The part in front and rear of a coach Immediately edjacent to where
the receptacles for baggage exist.

- Tresch quates at example from Reynolds God'e Revenge against
hlat. 1, to show coach with roha axd that the "boot,"

abandoved to servants and other persons of humble rank, was formerly the chosen seat of the more dignifled passengers.
(3) The receptacle for baggage, scc, at either end of a coach.

3. Liquor traffic: A leathern case in which to put a filled bottle so as to guard against accident when corking it,
4. Farricry: Protection for the feet of horsea, enveloping the foot and part of the leg. A convedient aubstituto for swaddilng or bandaging. It was patented In Fngland by Rotch, 1810. (Knight.) Sueh boots are ueed on the feet of harses while standing in a stable. A sort fitting more closely are emplojed in varicose veius, splint, speedy cot, atrain, and other diseases of horses' legs and feet.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, a boot. (See the compounds subjoived.)
boot-calk, s. A apar for the boot-sole to prevent the wearer from slipping on ice. In aome parts of the country such an appll ance is called a boot-clamp, or simply a clamp.
boot-channeling, a Making or tendlng to make a channel in the sole of boots.

Boot-channeling machine: A machine for making the allt in a aols to aink the eewing: thread below the surface. It consists of a jack on which the boot la held, an Inclined jack on Which ins boot ia held, an inclined causes the knife to make its incision at an causes the knife to make its incision at and from the aole-edge all ronnd.

## boot-clamp, $s$.

1. A device for holding a boot while belgg sewed. It conaiats of a pair of Jaws, between whose edge the leather is gripped, and which ars locked together by a cam, or by a cord which leads to a treadle.
2. [See Boot-calk.]
boot-crimp, 8. [Probabiy so named because formsriy the leather made a series of "crimps" or folds over the instep.] 4 tool or a maching for giving the shape to the pisces of leather designed for boot uppers.
Boot-crimping machine: A machine ln which the crimping is performed in succession upon a number of leather piecea cut to a pattern

## boot-edge, s. \& a

A. As substantive: Ths edge of a boot
E. As adjective: Ansthing pertaining to cr operating on such an edge.
Bootedge trimmer: A machine which acts In connection with a gulds to pare smoothly the edges of hoot-soles. It is a maehinesuhstitute for the edge-plane.
boot-grooving, a. Orooving, or designed to groove, a boot.
Boot-grooring machine: A machine for making the groovs in a shoe-sole to sink the sewing. threads below the surface. A chanalling. mschine.

## boot-heel, s. \& a.

A. As substantive: The heel of a boot.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to or aperating upon the heed of a boot.
Boot-heel cutter: A machine for cutting the lifts for making brot-heela.
boot-hoIder, s. A jack for holding a hoot either in the pracess of manufacture or for cleaning.
boot-hook, s. A devise for drawing on boots and shoes, consistling essentioily of
sate, făt, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëro, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, maríne; gō, pơto

stout wire bent into a hooked form and provided with a handle.
boot-hose, a pl Stockings to serve for boots ; apatterdashes,
-His lincgrieg, . . With a Huen stock on one bere and Sleersoy dooothous on the other, gartored with
boot-jaok, s. $A$ board with a crotch to retain the heel of a boot wille it is being palled off.
boot-lace, a. The lace of a boot
boot-last, 8 . The same as boot-tree ( $\mathrm{G} . \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{s}}$ ).
boot-malding, s. Making, or deslgned to be ased in making boots.
Boot-making machine: A machine for making boots.
I " Machines for making boots are adapted for specifie parts of the operation; snch as heel-machines, which inclnde cutters, randing, heel-cutting, heel-trimming, and heel-burnishing machlnes. There sre upper-machenes, which inmachlnes. There aro upper-machenes, which inclode crimpting, turning, seam-roliing, and trimming machinee ; sole-machines, which include outting, channeling, burnishing, and pegging machioes; lasting machines, for drawing the upper portion of the boot firmly on to the last ; pegging-muchines, pegging-jachs for holdang boots while being yegged, and crimpingachines, for atretching and pressing into shape leather for oppers. Besides these there are numerous hand-toola, such as burnishers, edge-planes, and shaves, pegging-awls, etc." (Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechanics.)
boot-pattern, \& A templet made up of plates which have an adjustment on one another, 80 as to be expanded or contracted to sny given dimensions within the usuai limits of boot aizes. It is used in marking out shapes and sizes on leather ready for the cutter.
boot-rack, s. A rack or frame to hold boots.
boot-seam, \& The seam of a boot.
Boot-seam rubber: A burnishing tool for dattening down the seam where the thicknesses of leather are sewed together. This is nsually a hand-tooi, but sometimes is a machine in which a boot-leg, for instance, is beld on a jack whils the rubber, either a roller or a burnisher, is reciprocated upon the seam.
boot-shank, s. \& a.

1. Ae subst.: The shank of a boot.
2. As adj.: Deaigned to operato npoa the thank of a boot.
Boot-shank machine: A tool for drawing the leather of the upper or boot-leg over the last into the hollow of the chank.
boot-stretcher, s. A device for atretching the uppers of boots and shoes. The common form is a two-part last, divided horicomtally and having s wedge or a wedge and sontally and having s wedge or a wedge and them after insertion in tha screw

## boot-topping, a

Nout. : The operation of scraping off graes, barnacles, \&c., from a vebsel's bottom, and barnacles, tci, from a vessel s bottom, and and rosin.
boot-tops, s. The top part of a boot, especially the brosd band of bripht-colonred leather round the mpper parts of Welllagtons or top-hoots.
boot-trea, a. An instrument composed of two wooden blocka, constituting s front and a rear portion, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and which are driven apart by a wedge introduced between them to streteh the bosot. The foot-piece is sometimes detachable. It is called also a boot-last.
boot-ventilator, s. A device in s boot or shoe for allowing air to pass outwardly from the boot so as to air the foot. It usually consists of a perforated interior thickness, a apsce between this and the outer portion, and a discharge for the air, through some part of the said onter portion above the water-line.

- böot (3), 2 [Bоat.]
"Boor. Nontcula, scapha, simsa."- Prompt. Pary.
bot (1), * boote, * bote, botyn, v.t. \& i. [From Eng. boot, a., or from A.S. bot. [Boot.] In Mœeso-Goth. botjan $=$ to boot, advantsge, profit; batan = to be useful, to boot.]


## A. Transitive:

1. To heal, cure, relieve.


- 2. To present Into the bargain. Botyn, or give more over ia bargaloing. Licitor in precio superadio.

3. To enrich.
"A Ad I will boot thee with what gift beside
Thy molosty can beg. Shates: Ant. a Croop, it a
B. Intrans: To avail, to be profitsble, to be attended with adivantage, to be of use.

- What doots the regat circle on his head,

That long behind he traila his pompous rabe iv*
" I asw-hot jittio boots th that my verse
A shadony Miditatiou mhould rehearse.". 1818.
boôt (2), v.t. \& 1. [From boot (2), s.]
A. Trans. : To pit boots ou oneself or ou another.
B. Intrans: To put on one's boots.
"Boat, doot, maxter Shailow: I know the young king Shateas. 2 Hem. $1 V$, v. $\&$
bôot, *BAt, "bônd, "bĭt (Scotch), " bud, * bode (O. Eng.), pret. of v. [Bus.]

Pertonal: He or she was under the necessity of. (0. Eng. \& Scotch.)

1. Old English.

- Ne bode I neuer thence ga,

Whtle that 1 anw hem domance no. fore, 1
"And whea he anw him Buid be ded."
2. Scotch.
"They both did cry to bim sbova
To iave their mouls, for they boud dic."
Mine reley Border, il.
bôot'căt-çhẽr, * boot-catcher, \&. [Eng. boot; catcher.] A servant at an inn, whoge apecial functions were to pull off the boots of travellers and clean them.
 your wenns, to partake of your master's seneroaity."-
bôot'-ĕđu, pa. par. \& a. [Воот, v.]

1. Wearing boots.

A booped ludge shall sit to try hin enoas
Not by the statuta, but by mertili lews"
(ofirds): Dryden.
2. (Of birds): Having the lege feathered.

I Booted and spurred :

1. Lit.: Equipped with boots and spura previously to riding an animal.
"Duching along at the top of his speed,
2. Fig. : Completely equipped for contemp nously domineering over and driving the maltitude.
Himited [Richard Rumbold] was e friend, ho said, to Providence bad pent x few neen in to the world ready booted ond spurred to rider and riillona roady smadled and hrldied to be ridder."-Macaulay: Hiat Eng.,

- b6o-tēe (1), a [Eng. boot; dimin. suffix -ce.] A half boot.
bốo-tēe (2), s. [Bengali bootee.] A white apotted Dacca muslin.
 ploughman, sowisns (bootēs) $=$ the constellstion defined below.]



## BOOTES.

Astron.: One of the ancient Northern constellations. It contains the splendid star Arcturus (q.v.), and was often called Aretoplaylax = the bearward. If the "Great Bear" be looked on as that animat then Arcturus is its keeper; if as a plangh, which it ao much resembles, then Bootes ia its ploughman who atands behind the implement; if as a waggon [Chardas's Wain] then Bootes is the wag.

## Now low fatisuad, on thin etherent plain Aooter ioliowe in celosian wain.

 oneppertis.- both, 'boothe, bothe, a. [Mid-Eng. bothe, from Icel. budh $=$ a booth, a ahop, cog. with Sw. \& Dan. bod; (N. H.) Ger. bude baude; M. H. Ger. buode, budo; Gzel. buth $=$ a shop, a tent; Ir. both, boith $=$ a cottage, $s$ hot, $s$ tent: Wel. buth, bythod $=8$ hat, booth, s cot: Boh. bauda, buda; Pol. buda Rass. budha; Lith. buda; Lett. buhda; Mahratta bad = a tent, wall, enclosure. Compare sloo Mahretta and Sansc, bhavane $=$ a honee. Also Mahrsta and Sansc. onavana $\operatorname{an}$ a house. trees, wood, or any other slight msterials.
J. Of branches of trees.

Olive branches, and pine branches andmyrtion and fetch ollve branches, and pine branches and myrtie hranobee and paing hranches, and hranches of thick trees to
2. Of boards, spea, a etall or tent erected at a fair.
the cuirses, were elimmourn, the repronches the taunta the curses were incessant; and it was well if no bootn
was overturned and no hond hroken. Mocaulay: Hast. ©verturned win
bóoth'-age (ate as ige), [From booth; and suitix -age.] Taxes levied on boothe. (Wharton.)

* bôot'-hāle, " bôote'-hāle, v.t. \&-t. [From Eng. boot, contraction of booty; and hale $=$ to draw away.]
A. Trans. : To spoil, to pillage.
B. Intrans.: To prectise, or live by, pluader. "Whilest the one part of their army went a foroging and bone haling the other part stayed with Martheisklia
to antegard the country of Asla, -Stono: Mcmorable Antiguities Amazonez
"bôot'-hä-lẽr, 2. [Eng. boothal(e); er.] A robber or pludderer, a soldier who livea by marauding, a freebooter.
" My own fither lind thess London boothalars the eatch-polea in smbush to wet upon me."- Roaring Girl
* bôot'-hā-ling, * bôote'-hā-lung, pr. par \& s. [Boothalen]


## bôot'ies, 8. [Boory.]

bôo't-i-kǐn, s. [From Eng. boot; 1 comnec tive; and dimin. anffix -kin.]

1. Of articles of dress:
(1) Lit.: A little boot.
(2) A covering for the leg or hand, used as a cnre for the gout.
"I despe no more of my bootikims than to ourtail
my fits lof the gouts.--H. Wralpole my nts lor the gout, - B. Walpote
2. Of an instrument of tortare: An instrument of torture the asme as the boot. [Boor.] "He came above deck and said. why are you se dis-
couraged youneed not fear, there will yelther thambcooraged y younteed not fear, there whil melt her thamb

* bôot'-ing, pr. par. \& a. [Boor, v.]
* booting-corn, * boting-corn, s. o. Law: Rent corn.
* bôot'-İhg, e. [Bootr.] Plunder, booty.
"I'll tell you of a brave booting
Robin Hood (Ritmon)
bobot'-1̆̌g, s. [From Eng. boot; leg.] Leather cut for the leg of a boot:
bôot'-1̌̌ss, * bóote'-1̌̌sse, *bōte-1̌̌sse a. [From bont (1), and suffix - Less.] Withont. profit, aucceea, or advantage ; profitleas.
"Buch enil le not alwsy boteleste."
"Ah, Juckless mpeech, and booxless boast !",
II It sometimes followed by the infuitive

bôot'-lĕss-1̆̆, adr. [Eng. bootless; -ly. Unavailingly, uselessly.

Gor 1 nymph. no more ; why dost thou bootleskly
Btas thos tormentine both thyself and ne?
Btas thos tormenting both thyself and me?",
Fannawe: Past. Pud., p. 133.
bôot'-1ĕss-něas, 8. [Eing. bootless; -ness.] The state of being booiless. (Webster.)
bôots, s. pl [Boot.]
bôot'-y̆, "bot-ǐe, s. [in I cel. bytic ; Sw, ojrte $=$ truck, exchange, barter, dividend, booty, fillage ; Dan. bytte $=$ barter, exchange, truck: Dut. buit = booty, aport, prize ; Ger. beute Fr. butin; Sp. botin = . p booty; Itsl. bot tino. From lcel. \& Sw. bgta $=$ to cbange, to
 - dan, -tian = shan. -tion, -aion = shŭn; -fion, -gion = zhŭn. -cious, -tions, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, \&c. = bẹ, del.
exchange, to truck, to shift, to divide, to shara; Dan. byite = to change, to make exchsnge, to truck; Dnt. buiten = to get booty, to pilfer; L. Ger. büten (N. H.) Ger. beuten, erbeuten $=$ to make booty; M. H. Ger. briten, beutem.]

1. Lit.: That which is seized by plunder or by violence. Specially-
(I) That which is taken by soldiers in war. "Wheo the booty had been mocorsed. the prisooars Eng., ch. xix.
(2) That which a thlef or a robber carries off by fratid or by violence.
"They oucceeded to stopping thirty or forty conches, and rode off with a great booty in guineas, watc
It is rarely need in the plural.
"Aut. II I had a mind to be honest, I zee Fortune
 Winteri: Tale, iv, 4
2. Fig., in special phrases:
(a) To play booty: To play dishonestly, with the intention of tosing a game.
"We underatand what we ought to do, but whea we deliberate, we phay boozy sgaiust ourselves; our coo-
sciences direct us oon way, our corruptions hurry us another." $-L$ LEstrange
(b) To write booty: To write in such s way as intentionally to fsil in gaining one's professed aim.
"I have set this argumeot in the best 11 ght, that
the ladies may uot thiuk that I wrile booty."-Dryden f Precise meaning of booty: Crabb thus dietinguishee betwean booty, spoil, and prey:diatinguighee betwasn booty, spoil, and prey:"The first two ars used as military terme or in attacke on ao enemy, the latter in casee of
particular violence. The soldier gets his particular violence. The soldier gets his orous animat bie prey. Booty respect whot is of personal bervice to the captor; spoits whatevar serves to deaignate his triumph, prey includes whatever gratifies the appetite and is to be conolumed. When a town is taken, soldiers ars too busy in the work of destruction and mischief to carry amay much booty; io every battle the arme and personal property of the glain enemy are the lawful properts of the victor: the hawk pounce on hie prey, and carries him up to bie neat. Greediness stimulates to taka booty; amhition proness stimnater to take ao eagernese for spoils; a ferocioun duces an eagerness for spous; a ferocian : Eappetite im

## boo-ty-er, s. [Byoutour.]

* bōowe, s. [Bovor.] (Chaucer: C. T., The Kn. Tale, 2,059.)
bôoze, bồoṣe, "bốuşe, r.i. [From Dat. buizen; Ger. busen, bausen.] To tipple, to drink to excess.
boôze, s. [Booze, v.]

1. Intoxicating liquor; drink.
2. A spree, a drinking bout.
bôoz'-ẽr, bôes'-ẽr, s. [Eng. booz(e); ter.] One who boozes or tipples. (Webster.)
bôoz'-1̆ng, " bôoss'-ing, pr. par. \& a. [Boozé.] enough to enzing clown who had scarcely literature Nacaulay: Girs Eng., ch xxi
boozing-ken, s. A slang term for a drinking-shop.
 booze, v., and suffix - $y$.] A tittle intoxicated, somewhat clevated or exciled with liquor. (Kingsley.)
bó-pēep', "bō-pēepe', "bō-pēpe'. 8. [From oo, an unmeaning word, and peep $=$ look.
3. Lit. : A children's game, in which the performers look out from behind anything and then draw back ss if frightened to show face longer. This is dode with the intention of impressing cach other with a roderate amount of fright. It is the same as Scotch bokeek and keekbo (q.v.)

> That serve iostead of pencefol barrivers
> part the engageuneots of their warrioura,
> Where both from dide to eide nay kipi, And only encouoter it bopeep."

bŏp'-y̆-ríd, \& [Bopynine.] Any cruetacesn of the family Bopyridæ. (Used slso adjectively.)
bō-pyr'-i-dæ (yr as ir), s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. bopyrus (q.v.).]

Zool. : A fanily of Sedentary Isopod Crusta ceans of shoormal type, which live in the gills, or attached to the ventral surface of ahrimps or aimilar animals. They nadergo metamorphosis, snd the sexes ara distinct.

## bó-pyr'-ŭs (yr as ir), s. [Etym. donbtful.]

 Zool. : The typical genus of the Crustaceons family Bopyridx (q.v.). B. squillarum is a common form.bō'-quĭn, s. [Sp.]
Weaving: A coarse Spanish baize.

- bor (1), s. [Bone.]
* bör (2), s. [Boar.]
" bor (3), s. [Bower.] (Ear. Eng. Allut. Poems (ed. Morria) ; Pearl, 964.)
- bör, pret. of v. [BEAR.] (Story of Gen. and Exod., 425.)
bör'-a, s. [Said to be a dialectal form of Ital. borea $=$ the aorth wind. Cf. Illyrian bura $=$ storm, tempest (N.E.D.).] A violent north wind comnoon in the upper parts of the Adriatic Sea.
+ bör'a-ble, a. [Eug. bor(e): tble.] That may be bored. (Johnson.)
bŏr-a'-çhǐ-ō, s. [Sp. borachio \& borracha $=$ a leatheru bottle; borracho = drunk.]
* L A leather bottle or bag used In the Spsoish peninsula to hold wine, \&c.

2. A drunkard.
"How yon atint- of wioe 1 D'ye thiok my aiece will ever endore such eborachio 1 You're an absolute
bör-ăç-ic, $a$. [In Fr. boracique, from Lat. borax, gen. boracis.]

## boracic acid,

1. Chem. : An acid, now called Boric Acid (q.v.)
2. Min. : Sassolite (Dana). Sassolipe (Brit. Mus. Cat.). [Sassolrte.]
bör'-a-çītc, s. [In Ger. borazit; Lat. borax, genit. boracis; and suffix -ite, Min. (q.v.).]
Min.: An ismmetric tetrahedral mineral; hardness 4.5 when massive, but 7 in crystale; sp . gr. 2.9 ; lustre, vitreous; colour, white or grayish, yellowish, snd greenish. It varies from being aubtransparent to translucent. It is pyroelectric. Compos : boron, 58.45 to 69.77 ; magnesia, $23.80-31.39$; sesquio xide of iron, $0.32-1.59$; chloride of magnesia, 9.97-11.75 and water, $0-6.20$. Boracite is (l) ordinary either crystallized or massive, or (2) it ia ironboracite. Found in Germany; France, de. (Dana.)
bơr'a-coŭs, $a$. [From Lat. borax, genit. boracis (q.v.), and suffix -ous.] Consisting in lart of borax; derived from borax.
†bŏr'-agge (1), \& [A corruption of borax (q.v.).]

## borage-grot,

Numis. : A groat or fourpenny piece of a particular deacription, formerly current ia scotland.
"Item the auld Englls grot anll pase for $x$ vid, the
bǒr'-aġe (2), s. [In Ger. borago; Dnt. burnagie; Fr. bourrache; Sp.borraja; Port, borragem; Ital. borraggine; Pol. borak.] [Borago.]
Bot. : The Engliah name of the genus Borago. [Boraoo.] The common borage is an exceedingly bispid plant, with large, brillisnt, blue flowers, having their stamens exserted. It was once regarded as a cordial ; the young leaves may be used as a salad or potherb, suid the flowera form an ingredient in cool tankards.
bǒr'-age-wõrts (age as íg), s. pl. [Eug., dc., borage, and suffix -worts.!

Bot. : The English name of the Botanical order Boraginaceæ (q.v.).
bơr-ăğ'in- ${ }^{\mathbf{a}}$ '-çĕ-w, s. pl. [Lat. borago, gen. boraginis, snd -acece, nom. fem. pl. of adj. suffix -aceus.]

Bot. (Boragevorts) : An order of plants placed by Liadley under his 48 th or Echeal Alliance. They have monopetalous corollas, generally with five, but aonctimea with four, divisions,
five stamens, a four-parted, fonr-seeded ovarys produciog, when ripe, four nnta distlinct from each other. Leavea generally very rough. Convolvulacees, and other allied ordera, the four yeeds bring them near Lablata. They are natives principally of the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. 600 species were the northern hemisphere.
known in 1847. (Lindley.) The representa known in 1847 . (Lindey.) The representan tives of the order In Britain ara Echium,
Pulmonaria,
Lithospermum, Mertentia, Borago, Symphytum, Lycopsis, Anchusa, Myosotis, Asperugo, Echinospermum, and Cynoglossum.
bơr-a-ğ̣̆n'-ě-oŭs, a. [Lat. borago, genit boraginis, and Eng. anffix eoous.] Pertaialne or relating to the Boraginacem or to the structure by which they are characterised.
bŏr-ä'sog, s. [Fr. bourrache, from Low Lat boraginem, sccus. of borago, prob. from Low Lat. burra, borra = rough shaggy hair, from the roughness of the foliage.]
Bot. (Borage): A genns of plants-the typical one of the order Boraginacem (Borageworts), It has a rotate calyx, ita throat closed with flve teeth, exterted stamens, with bifid thameata, the inner branch beariag the snther. B. officinalis, or Common Borage, is naturaliged
in Britain, but ls not a true native. [Borage]

* bör'-ą-měz, s. The same as Baromerz (q.v.).
bö-răs'-cō, s. [Sp. \& Port. borraseo; Fr. bourrasque.] A violent squall, generally accompanied with thunder and lightnlag.
bör-ăs'-Bŭs, 3. [From Or. Bópa $\sigma \sigma o s$ (borassas) $=$ the fruit of a palm-tree.]

Bot.: A genus of palme, constituting the type of the eection Borassez. It contains the Borassus flabelliformis, or Fan-leaved Borassus, or Palm; called slso the Palmyra or Brabtree. It grows in the East lndies, rising to the height of about thirty feet. It delighta la elevated and hilly situations. Ths fruit is about the aize and shape of a child's head. Wine and sugar are made from the sap of the trunk.
bör'-āte, s. [Eng. bor(ic), and suff -ate.]
Chem. : A salt of boric acid.
bör'-ăx, "bor-as, s. [In Fr. borax; Sp. borrax; Ital. borrace; Arah. buraq, from baraq $\alpha=$ to chine.]

1. Chem.: Biborate of sodium, sodium pyroborste, $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~B}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{7}$. It is found native in Thlbet, Cslifornia, and Peru, and is called tincal; it is slso obtained by boiling the crude Tuscan boric acid with hsif its weight of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{Co}_{0}$. It crystallizes at $79^{\circ}$ in octohedrs, $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~B}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{7} .5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$; and below $56^{\circ}$ in monoclinic prieme, $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~B}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{7} \cdot 10 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. When heated In the air it swells up and loces its water, forming a spongy mass. The aqueous colution of borax has a elight alkaline reaction, turning yellow turmeric paper brown.
2. Phar.: Borax acta as a mild alkali on the alimentary canai and prodnces diuresis; it has a peculiar topical sedative action on the mucous membranes, and is used as a gargle in aphthous conditions of the tougua and throat, and in cases of mercurial salivetion.
3. Manuf.: Borax is used in the process of soldering oxidizable metals; being apriakled over their surface it fuses and diesolvee the oxide which woutd prevent adhesion. it is used for fixing colours on porcelain.

4. Afineralogy: A monoclinic, rather hrittle aweetish alkaline mineral, with a hardness of $2-2 \cdot 5$, a sp . gr. of 1.716 , a vitreous, resinons, or earthy lustre, \& greyish, bluish, or greenish white colour. Composition : Boric acid, 36.6 soda, $16 \div 2$; water, $4 \div \cdot 2$. It has been calle tincal, borate of soda, chrysocolla, \&e Found first in a salt lake in Thibet, and afterward in Ceylon, California, Canada, Peru, \&e
borax beads, s. $p l$.
Chem.: "Beads" made of borax. They ara naed in blowpipe analysis to distin. guish the orals the varions raetals, and hent to form a small loop st pasend: this heated to reduesa and dipped on powdered borax. The adhering borax is heated in the flame to drive off the water; it theo forme a colourless tranaparent bead. A minute frag colourless the substance to be tested is pisced
fate, făt, färe, alidst, whãt, fall, fathor; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marine: gō, pơt,

on it, and it is hested in the blowpipe tiame
till it diasolves. It gives characteristio colour in the reducing and in the oxidizing blowplpe flame.

Reducing flame: Colourless-silicates of earth metala; $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \quad \mathrm{SnO}_{3}$; alkaline earths, ourths, lanthanum, and cerium oxides, tantalic acid, manganio oxide, didymium oxide. Yellow to brown-Tungatic scid, titanic acid, molybdic acid ; and vanadic acid, when hot. Red Suboxide of copper, $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathbf{O}$. Green$\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ uranic oxide, chromio oxide; and vanadic acid when cold. Grey-Aga $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{ZnO}$, $\mathrm{CdO}, \mathrm{PbO}, \mathrm{Bi}_{9} \mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, tellurous salts, and NiO.
Oxidizing flame: Colourless bead-Silicates, alumina, stannic oxide, alkaline esrthe ; $\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, Ta, Niob, Te, ealts; titanic acid, tungstic acid, molybdic acid, $\mathrm{ZnO}, \mathrm{CdO}, \mathrm{PbO}, \mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$. Yellow to brown- $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, uranium oxide; venadic oxide when hot. Red- $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. crrium oxide, and oxide of nickel when cold. Violet-Mn selta, didymium oxide; and a mixtare of CoO and NiO. Blue-Cohalt oxide ( CoO ), copper oxide ( CuO ) when cold Green -Chromium oxide $\left(\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$, vanadic acid when cold, CuO when hot; and $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, containlag CuO or CoO.
bör-bǒn'-1-a, s. [From Gaston de Bourbon, Duke of Oriesoa, aon of Henry IV. of France, a patron of botany.]
Bot. : A papilionaceoua genus of plants containigg about thirteen speciea, all from Sonth Africa; yellow flowers.
bor'-bor-hs, s. [From Gr. Bópßopor (borboros) $=$ slime, mud, mire.]
Entom.: A geaus of two-wioged fliea belonging to the family Muscldæ. The apecies are small insects, and frequent cucumberframes, duug-heapa, and marshy apota.
bor'-bあr-ygm ( $g$ ailent), *bor-bor-ygg'müs, ${ }^{3}$. [In Fr. borborygme; Irom Gr. $\beta$ opBopuypos (borborugmos) = a rumbling in the boweta; $\beta$ op $\beta$ opvís (borboruzó) $=$ to have a rumbling in the bowela; from the sound.]
old Med.: a rumbling in the bowels. (Glossog. Nov., 2nd ed.)

- borch, v.t. [Borrow.] (Scotch.)
-borch, s. [Burrovor.]
-börd, v.t. \& s. [BOARD, v.]
- börd (1), a. [BOARD.]
- börd (2), s. [Bordace.]


## bord-halfpenny, $s$.

Old Law or Custom: Money paid to the lord of a manor on whose property a town or village is built, for setting up atalls or bootha in it on oceasion of s fair.

## bord-service, 8

old Law: A tenure of bordland (q.v.).

* börd (3), s. [From Fr. bord = border. [BorDER.]

1. Ord. Lang. : A border.
2. Mining: A lateral passage where a shaft intersecta a seam of coal.
I Monthis bord. [Monthis.]

- boxd (3), s. [Bourd.]
bord (4), s. [Bunde.] (Scotch.)
* bord alexander, s. A kind of cloth made at Alexandria. (A MS. dated about 1525.) (Jamieson.)
"bord (5). 8. [O. Fries. bord; M. H. Ger. buburh; O. Fr. behourd.] A joust, a tournament.
"Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord byonne."
Börd-age (1), s. [Low Lat. bordagium.]
Od Law: The tenure by which a bordar held his cot, the services due from a bordar to hls lord.
börd'age (2), s. [Fт. bordage.]
Nout.: The planking of a ahip's side; hence ueed for a border of any kind.
börd'-ar, s. [Low Lat. bordarius $=a$ cottager.] One who held a cottage at the will of hia lord, a cuttier. (N.E.D.)
*hord-clothe, *borde-cloth, * burd-

Oloth, a. [O. Eng. bord $=$ board, table ; and cloth.] I table-cloth.

Börde (1), s. [Board.] (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems, ed Morris; Cleanness, 470, 1,433, \&c.)

- börde (2), s. [Border.] A border. (SVr Gaw. and the Greene Knight, 810.)
borde (3), 8. [Mid. Eag. bourde, from Fr. bounde. cog. with Port. borda = a lie.] A jeat. (Sir Gaw., 1,954.).

 (Littré); O. Fr. bordell (Kelham) ; Prov. bordel; Sp. burdel; 1taL bordello. From O. \& Mod. Fr. bordel, in the aease of a hut; dimin. of bonde $=6$ hut or cabio made of boarda; Prov. borda $=$ hut.] [Board.] A brothel.
"From thw burdello it might oomw well:
B. Jomoon: Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.
- Makiap aven hit owa house a whow, a borded, and a of his poor childaens. to instill vice into the unwary eari
 lër (Eng.), bör'-dell-ar (Scotch), s. [O. Eng., O. Scotch, de., bordel $=$ B brothei, and auff. eer.] A frequeoter of brothela.
"Ha had paoe as fumiliar to hym, as filuarles bor dellaris, mal
* bör-del'-10, s. [Bordel.]
bor'-dẽr, " bör'-doure, " bör'-dure, a. \& a [From Fr. bordure (Littre) ; from Fr. border = to border, to edge; Low Lat. bordura $=\beta$ margin Compare Sw. brddd $=$ brim, margio, briak; Dut. boord = border, edge, brim, . . .] [Board.]
A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language: The brim, edge, margin, or boundary lioe of enything. Spec.-
2. Of earthenware, a looking-glass, a picture, tc.: The brim, the margin, the frame, or anything else aurrounding it.
Sordery of crymal, and great countertelt precious "tones "-Bacom.
3. Of a garment: The edge or hem, aometimes ornamented with needlework, or at least of a diverse colour from the rest. [BorDURE, I.]
4. Of a garden, a country, a lake, dc.: Ita limit or boundary.
(1) Of a garden: The raised flower or other bed aurrounding it.
"All with a border of rich trult.trees crownd." $\begin{gathered}\text { Waller: On Se. Jamei" Part. }\end{gathered}$
(2) of a country: Its confine, Its limit, its boundary line, or the districta io the immediate vicinity.
(a) Gen. : Io the foregoing senae.
"Blowly and with difficalty peace was esto bllshed
on the border."-Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch, $1 i 1$. (b) Spec. : The border territory between Eogland and Scotland, where, while the two countries wers independent, mutnal inroads, raida, cattle-lifting, \&c. [Bordrao, Bordmaginol, for conturies prevailed. Siace the happy union of the two kingdoms in 1707, the hardy race of adventurers genersted by thesa enterprises have found their proper sphere in the British army. [Borderer.]
(3) Of a lake: Its bank or margin.
"It was situated on the borders of an ortanaive hat World (ed. 1870) ch. जि., parinin: Voyage round the
T (l) Crabb thua diatinguiahes between border, edge, rim or brim, brink, margin, and verge: "Of these terms, bonder in the least definite point, elge the most ao ; rimand brim are apecies of edge; margin and verge are are apecles of edge; margin and verge are
apecies of border. A border is a atripe, an apecies of border. A oorder is a atripe, an
edge is a line. The border lies at a certain edge is a line. The border lies at a certain
diatance from the edge; the edge lis the exterior distance from the edge; the edge is the exterior
termination of the surface of any substance. termination of the surface of any substance.
Whatever is wide enongh to admit of any apace round its circumference may hava a border; whatever comes to a narrow exteaded sarface has an edge. Maoy things roay have both a border and an edge; of this description are caps, gowns, carpets, and the like other have a border but no edge, as lands, and others have an edge but no border, as a knef or table. A rim is the edge of any vessel; the brim is the exterior edge of a cap; s brink is the edge of any precipice or deep place; a margin is the border of $s$ book or a piece, of Water; a verge ls the extrome border of a place.
(2) Border, boundary, frontier, and confines
are thus discriminated: "These terms are all applied to countries or tracts of land" "The applied to countries or tracts of land, The rune along a country; it is mostly applied to rune along a country $;$ it is mostly applied to countries runuing in a line with each other, as the bonders of England and Scotland; the boundary is that which bounde or limits, as the boundaries of countries or proviaces; tha frontier ia that which lies in the front or forms the entrance into a country, as the frontiers of Qermany or the frontiers of France; the confines are the parts lying contiguous to others, as the confines of different atatea or provinces. The term border ia employed in deecribing thoae parts which form the borders, as to dwell on the borders or to run aloug the borders. The term boundary is used in apeaking of the extent or limits of piscea ; it belongs to the acience of geography to describe the boundaries of countries. The frontiers are mostly apoken of in relation to military matters, as to pasa the frontiers, to iortify frontier towne, to guard the frontiers, or io respect to one's passage from one country to snother, as to be stopped at the frontiers. The term confnes, like that of borders, is moatly in respect to two places; the border is moatly \& line, but the confines may be a point; one therefore speaks of going ded io its application to any apace, and boundary to any limit. Confines is also figurstively applied to any space included withio the confines, as the confines of the grave ; precinct ia properly any place which ia encircled by something that gerves as a girdle, as to be within the precincts of a court, that is, within the space which belonge to or is uader the control of court." (Crabb: Eng. Syn.)

## II. Technically:

1. Milling: The hroop, rim, or curb sround a bedatone or bedplate, to keep the meal from falling off except at the preacribed gap. Uaed in guopowder mills and some forms of graingrinding mills.

## 2. Printing:

(1) A type with an ornamental face, Buitable for forming a part of a fancy border
(2) Ornamental work aurrounding the text of a page.
3. Locksmithing: The rim of a lock.
4. Weaving:
(1) That part of the cloth containing the aelvage.
(2) Plut. (Borders): A class of narrow textile fabrics deaigned for edgiags aad bindings, quch as galloons and laces.
5. Her.: Of the form bordure (q.v.)
B. As adjective: In any way connected with the borders. [See the compounds.]
" With wome old Border nong, or catch."
Wordsworth: Fountain.
T Compounda of obvious signifleation : Bor-der-guard (Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist,., ch. xil., pt. ii., § 30, vol. ii., 144) ; border-line, border border song'[B]: border-stream (Byron: Lara, ii. 13).
border-axe, s. A battle-axe in use on the border land between England and Siotlsnd.

A border-axe behind was ulung.
Seott: Lay of the Last Min
$\dagger$ border-day, s. The day or ers when the bordera were in their glory.

Was not unfrequeat, nor held strange.

border-land, s. A border district, esp. that between England and Scotland. (Used also figuratively.
border-pile, $s$.
Hydraulic Engineering: An exterior pile of 3 coffer-dam, \&c.
$\dagger$ border-pipe, s.
Music: A pipe deaigned to be blown in border wars.

Through the dark wood, ia milagled tome,
Soott: Lay of the Last Minstrel. Iv, 1
border-plane, s.
Joinery: A joiner's edging-plane.

## $\dagger$ border-side, 8.

Scotch: The aide or diatrict of Scotland lying in proximity to the English frontier

List nill-The King'a Fiodictlve pride.
scoct: Lady of the Lake, it 88


border-stone, s. The ourbstone of a well or povement
border-tide, s. A particniar tide or sesson in trorder history.

## Demandat the Ladyy of Bueclonch <br>  <br> 8cott: Lay of the Last yinserol, Iv, 1s.

## border-warrant, $s$.

Law: A process for arresting an English delinquent who has crossed the border to scotland, or vice verse, or compelling him to find security for his appearance before a court.
bor'-dẽr, * bör'-dẽr-y̆n, v.t. \& t. (From Eng border, s. (q.v.). In Fr. border; 8p. bordar $=$ to border, to edge.]
A. Intransitive:

1. Of things meterial: To confine npon, to be contiguous to, to have the edges of one thing in elose proximity to those of another. (Followed by on or upon.)
"It dordereen upou the provinos of Croatia, . . ."Kno of
2. Of things immaterial: To approach elosely to.
*All wit which bordern upon profanenees,
nuloton.
B. Transitive:
3. Of a garment. Ac.: To adorn with a border ornamented or otherwise.
4. Of a country:
(1) Of the relation of one placs to another: To resch, to touch, to confne upon, to be contiguous or near to.
called the thowe parte of Arabia which border the man
(2) Of the relation of a traveller to a tract of country: To keep near a boundary line.
"Hiechlef difficulty arose from uot kuow Ipp where
to find water in the lawer cooatry, zo that be was to find water in the lower coactry, wo that be was win: toyage round the World (ed. 1etoh oh. xvL

- bor-dere, s. [Bordyoure.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bor'dẽred, * bor-dyrde, pa. par, \& a
I. Ordinary Language: (See the verb.)
II. Bot.: A term applied to one colour aurrounded hy a border or edging of another.
bor'-dẽr-ẽr, s. (Eng. border, v.; and auffix -er.]
I. Ord. Lang.: The dweller on the border or frontier of a country.
"Siational enmities have always been fereest among II. Mil.: The 25th regiment of the British infautry are called the "King's Owo Bor-
bor'-dẽr-ĭng, pr. par. \& a. [Bonder, v.] Hing doen: P. L., bk. i.
bor'dèrş, s. pl. [Borner.]
* bord-felawe, s. [O. Eng. bord $=$ board, and felawe $=$ a fellow, companion.] A companion, associate.
"Thei youen to him bondfelawis threttL"-Wyelife:
bor'-dite, s. [From Bordoé, one of the Faroe Islauds; and sutfix-ite (Min.) (q. v.)]
Min.: A variety of Okenite (q.v.) It is milk-white, fibrons in texture, and very tough. From Bordoe. [See etym.]
* börd'-Iănd, s. [Fng. hord; land.] Said to for the which a lord keeps in his own hand for the maintenance of his "c board," i.e., of his table: more prob. land beld by a bordar (q.v.). (N.E.D.)
* bord'-Iěss, * bord-Iees, a [O. Eng. bont = board, table, aud hence food; and suffix -less.] Foodless. (Piers Plowman.)
* börd'-1ōde, s. [O. Fr. borde, from Low Lat. borda $=\mathrm{a}$ hnt ; and lode $=$ lode. $]$ Old Law: The same as bordage.
* börd'-măn, s. [Bornace.] Old Lav: A tenant in bordags (q.v.).
* börd-rāg, s. (Contracted from bonrdraging (q.v.) ] A border rahd, a "bordraging," ravag mg of border lands. (Used specially of England and Scotland while, previous to the Union, the two countries were at fend.)
"No wayling there nor wretcliedneese is heand,
No nishtly bordragn, yor no bue and criee:
* börd'-rā-sing, s. [O. Bng. bord = border, and raging.] A border raid, a "bordrag. "Yet oft annoyd with zondry bordrapings
Of neighbour Seota, and forrein Scetterin
openser: if Q. II I ©
- bör'alăn, \&. [From Fr. bouedon; Ital, bordone.] A pilgrim's otaff.

bor-düre, s. [Fr. bondure.] [Border.]
I. Ord. Lang.: An old form of border, s. (q.v.). A hem or border.

II. Heraldry: The border of an eacntcheon. It occupies one-fifth of a ahield. It has various significatione.
I. It may be the mark of a younger branch of a family.

2. If charged, may refer to maternal desceat. This espocially obtains in ancient armory.
3. It may atand for
 " border company," which ehould be composed of sixteen pleces, and may imply either augmentation or, to and may imply either augn.
4. It may be an ordinary charge.

II In blazoning costs of armour the bordnre Is placed over all ordinaries except the chief, the quarter, and the canton. It has no diminutive, but may at times be surmounted by another of balf its width. When a bordnce is bezante, billetté, or has slmilar markings, the number of bezants or billets, unless otherwige mentioned, is always eight. (Gloss. of Her.)

* bor'dyn, "boor'-don, * bour'don, vi. [Bocrdon.] To play, joke. (Prompt. Yarv.)
* bor'dy̆-oure, *bor-dere, s. [From O. Eng. bourdyn (q. v.).]
"Bordyoure, or pleyare (bordere, P.) Lunor, focu
böre, "bor'-1-en, "bor-in, *bor-yn, v.t. \&it [A.S. borian =to bore : Icel. bora; Sw. borrá; Dan. bore; Dut boren; (N. H.) Ger. bohren; Skeat suggests also a connection with Gr. фap (phar) in фápay (pharanx) =a ravine, and фapvy $\xi($ pharunx $)=$ the pharynx, the gallet.]
A. Transitice:

1. Lit.: To perforate or make a hole through anything.
(1) To perforate, to make a hole through any hard substance by means of an instrument adapted for the purpose. Used-
(a) Of the action of a gimlet drilling boles in wood, or an analogona but more powerfinl instrunaent wrought by machinery perforating iron.
"A run may make an hustruraeut to bore a hole an
fich wide. or half nu fuch, yot to bors a bole of a suot "-Wilkins.
"Malberriea will be farrer if you bore the trunk of the tree through. and thrust linto the placean bored wedger of tone hot trees-bacom.
(b) Of the action of a borcr perforating the strata of the earth in asarch of cosl or other valuable minerals, for scientific investigation of the auccession of strata, or for any риrpose.
"In bellove as soon
This whole earth nay be ored aud that the moon
May through the caltre creph,
Shakesp. Mid. Nighrie Dream, ifl 2
(c) Of the action of a woodpecker's bill, the jaws of an insect, or any similsr instrumentality.
(d) Of an energetic person piercing through or penetrating a crowd.

Whit ricts seen, what basting crowds 1 borid
How oft crused where carte and coaches roar'd.
(2) To hollow out by means of boring.
"Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly bored...."
(3) To make way by plercing or scraping oot.
"These dimiaative catterpillars are ahle by degreen,
to pierce or bore thetr way into a tree, wlth very amail boles ; ..."-tay.
2. Piguratively:
(I) To weary one out by constant relteration of a narrative or anbject in which one has but
slender interest; to fatigue the attention, to weary one. (Colloquial.)
(2) To befcol, to trick.
"I am abused, betrayod; I ann lyushed at, noorned

## B, Intransitive:

L. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
(1) (Byomitting the objective after the transitiva verb): To pierce by boring: as, "tho
uger bores well.
(2) (In its nature intransitive): To be pierced or penetrated by a boring inetrument; as, "the wood is hard to bore."
2. Fig.: To pneh forward.
"Nor eorth ward to the raining rytome rum, But soring to the weat, and hor ring thery
With gaplig nouthe they draw prolick
böre, pret. of v. [Beak, v.]


## böre, pa. par. [Bors.]


böre (1) (Eng.), böre, bölr, bör (Sooteh), 8. [From bore, y. In A.S. bor = (1) a borer, a gimlet, (2) a lancet, a graving iron; Sw. borr =an auger, a gimlet; Dan. bor, boer =a gimlet; but. boor $=a$ wimble, a drilu; Ger. bohs $=$ an auger; bohrloch $=$ bore, anger hole.)

## 1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(a) The instrument with which 2 hole to bored ; e borer. [Etym.]
" "Moshall that hole be et Ior the ale, or rquare some"

- yoxan.
(2) A hole made by boring. Used-
(a) Gen.: Of the hole Itself, withont reference to its size.

Thlek rammo in allow angines long and round other bore with tomot of tro Dilated, and liufuriste." Niluton; P. $h$, bitivi. (b) Spec. : Of its size or calibre.
"And ball and certridge sorte for every bona".
 and 30 oa, to n toxtaple
evary oueglveth. Bucon.
(3) A hole made in any other way. Spec.-
(a) A amall hole or crevice; a place used for ahelter, especially for amaller animela. (Scotch.)
"A annoe hem ful bright
Schon opon the queue
"Schute wat the door: in at a boir 1 hient PaNce \& Bonour, ill a

(b) A rift in the clonde; aimilar open epace between trees io a wood. (Sootch.)
"When. gllmmeriag throush the groaning treen

| Throukh ilks dore the boams were glancing." |
| :---: |
| Burns : Tam |

2. Figuratively:
(1) Of things: Importance.
"I bave words to npeak in thine ear will make theo (2) af pens bamle, iv.
(2) of persons or thingy: A person who wearies one by perpetuslly calling when there is no time to receive visitors, or by harping oo a snbject in which one has no loterest, or in some similar way. Also a thing similarly wearisome.
3. In special phrases:

II (1) A blue bore: An opening in the clouds wheo the sky is thick and gloomy. (Sooteh) (Lit. © Fig.)
"Thin style plensed us well. It was the firm Bue Lett. 1. 177.
${ }^{*}$ (2) The bores of hearing: The ears.

- For mine's heyond beyond- say, and apeak thick;
II. Technically:

1. Metallurgy:
(1) A tool bored to fit the ahank of a forged nail, and sdapted to hold it whlle the head ts brought to shape by the hammer. The depresaiou in the face of the bore is adapted to part of the head.
(2) The cavity of a steam-engine cylinder, pump-barrel, pipe, caanon, barrel of a fire-arm,

[^76]lameter: in cannon in the welght in pounds of solid ronnd abot madsted thereto.
(3) The capacity of a boring tool, as the bore of an suger
2. Music: The calibre of a wha instrument, as the bors of a flute.
böre (2), a. (Icel. bd́ra = a wave, a billow caused by wind (Wedgwood and Skeat): N. \&o M. H. Ger. bor: O. H. Ger. por = height, top. Remotely connected with A.S. beran, beoran $=$ to bear.]

Physic. Geog. \& Ord. Lang. :

1. A tidal wave running with fearful height and velocity up variong rivers. In India it occurs on the Ganges and the Indus, but, according to an "Anglo-Burman," is nowbere better seen than in the Sittang between Rangoon and Moulnein in the Eastern Peninsula. In Britain a bore rushes at spring tides up the Bristol Channel from the Atlantic, and being narrowed by the funvel-shaped estuary of the Severn, rises into a bore below Newnham, sad does not entirely expend its force tall it has passed Oloucester. It affects also the river Parrett, just below Bridgewater and other rivers which run into the Bristol Chanael. Tliere is a bore also in the Solway. [Eaore, H yore.]
"TTe bore bud cortainly warmed us for ninety or a
2. Less properly: A very high tidal wave, pot, however, so abrupt as in No. 1 , seen in the Engliah Channel, the Bay of Fuady, \&c. (Dana.)
bor'-ă-al, a. [In Fr. borbal; Sp. boredl; Port. voreal ; Ital boreale; Lat. borealis; from Boreas (q.v.).] Northern.
"Crete" umple aldas dininish to our eye,
Pope.
boreal-pole, z. In French terminology, the South-seeklng pole of the magnet.

## Boreal Frovince.

Zoology: The sedcond of eighteen provinces within which Mr. S. P. Wood ward distribnted tea and fresh-water mollusca. The Boreal Proviace extends across the Atlantic from Nova Scotia nnd Massachusette to Iceladd, the Faroe and Shetland 18lands, and along the coast of Norway from North Cape to the Naze. 75 per cent. of the scandinavian shells are common to Britain, and more than half of the sea-abells found on the coast of Massachusetts, north of Cape Cod, occur also in the North Sea Some of the principal specles are Teredo navalis, Pholas crippata, M ya arenaria, Saxicava rugosa, Tellina solidula, Lucina borealis, Astarte borealis, Cyprina Islandica, Leda pygmea, tarte boreatis, Cyprina iskandica, Leda pygmea,
Nucula tenuis, Mytilus edulis, Modiola modioIus, Pecten Islandicus, Ostrea edulis, Anomia ephippium, Terebratulina caput-serpentis, Rhynconella psittacea, Chiton marmoreus, Dentalium entale, Margarita undulata, Littorina granlandica, Natict helicoides, Scalaria graenlandica, Fusus antiquus, Fusus islandicus, Trophon muricatus, Trophon elathratus, Purpura lapillus, Buccinum undutum. Several geners are now living on the coast of the United States which only occur fossil in England, as Glyeimeris, Cardits, \&c. (S. P. Woodward: Mohhusca.)

Bör'-6-ăs, \& [In Fr. Boré ; Sp. \& Port. Boreas; 1 tal. Borea; all from Lat. Boreas; Or. Bopeas (Boreas) = (1) the North-wind, (2) the North. According to Max Mitller, Boreas is probshly $=$ the wind of the mountsins, froin Gr. Bipos (boros), another form of opos
(oros) $=$ a monntain.] The North.wind, (oros) $=$ a monntain.] The North-wind, chiefly poetic. (Eng. \& Scotch.)

The blustoring Boreas dif encrache..
And beate npon the nolitarie Brere.:
And beate upon the wilitarie Brere" $\begin{gathered}\text { Spenser: Shep. Cal } \\ \text { St }\end{gathered}$ " Never Borear' hoory Path."

Burns: To To Hiths" Cruikshanks
Thör-eau (eau as ö), s. [Fr, bourreau.] An executioner. [Buaio.]
böre'-colle, s. [From bore (1) ; and cole (q.v.).] A loese or open-headed variety of the cabbage (Brasslca nieracea). It is also frequently known in ordinary language as sprouts.
böred, pa. par. [Bore, v.t.]
böre'-döm. s. [Eng. bore (1), s.;-dom.]

1. The stata of being bored.
2. Bores collectively.

* bör' ariginally belonging to Auvergne.) A dance in common time, of French or Spaniah origin. "Dick conuld nemtir dance a jly


## wift, gom a Dick

bör-eën', \& [Ir.] A bridle-path.
 tbe coantry."-Daily Kreov, Nov. $2,1880$.

* bör'-®̆l, s. [BorRELL]
a borel folls, "borel-follc, a [Bor-RELL-FOLK.]
- bore-1ych, a [Burcx.] (Sir Gave, and the Green Knight, 766.)
- ber'-ăn, pa. par. [Born.]
bör'-ẽr, s. [Eng. bor(e); -er. In Ger. bohrer.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of living beings: A person whoor a living being which bores. [II. Zool.]
2. Of things: An lnstrument nsed for boring. "The master-bricklayer must try all the foundations with a borver, sueh as well-disters use to try the
II. Technically:
3. Zoology :
(1) A name fo: a worm-like fith, the Myxine gitutinosa, called also the Glutinous Hag and the Blind-fish.
(2) A name sometimes given to Terebella, a genus of Annelids.
4. Coopering: A seml-conical tool used to enlarge bung-holes and give them \& flare.
I Analogous inatruments, used in come other trades, are called by the same name.
bör'-eth-y̆1, s. [Eng., \&c. bor(on); ethyl.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{B}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{3}$. It is formed by acting on boric ether $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{3} \mathrm{BO}_{3}$ (a thin timpid fragrsnt liquid, boiling at $119^{*}$, decomposed by water), with zine ethyl. Borethyl is a colouriess, pungent, irritating, mobile liquid, ep. gr. $0^{0696}$, and boiling at $95^{\circ}$. It is ineoluble in water, takes fire in the air spontaneously, burning with green amoky flame. It unites with ammonia.

- böre'-trēe, s. [Bourtree.]
* bor-ewe, s. [Borrow.]
* bor-ew-yng, pr. par., a., \& \&. [Boarowino.] (Proverbs of Hendyng, 194.)
* borg, s. [Borovon.]
* bor-gage, s. [From Eng. borg =a town, and gage $=$ a pledge.] A tenement in town beld by a particular tenure.
"Ne boaghte nole Borgagaz' beo ye certeyne",
Riers Plowe, Yifion, iil. $n$.
- bor'-gen, pa. par. [Bergen.]
"Into sabse ta boroen ben"
Ntory of $G e m$. 4 Exod., 2,680.
*bor-ges, "bor'geys, s. [Buraess.] (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 366.) (Sir Ferumbras, ed. Herrtage, 444.)
borgh, s. [Boasow, 8.] (Scotch.)
- borgh, v.t. [Boraow, v.] (Scolch.) (Balfour: Pract., p. 340.) (Jamieson.)
- horghe (I), s. [Borovah.] (Piers Plow. Vis., ii. 87.)
* borghe (2) (Eng.), borgh (Scotch), 2. [A. S. bork, genit. borges = (1) a aecurity, s pledge, loan, bail, (2) a person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, or dehtor; Dut. borg $=$ a pledge.] [Bornow, s.] A pledge; a eurety. (Piers Plow. Vis., vii. 83.)
I (1) J.attin to borgh: Laid in pledge.
to have bene zetin to borgh to the malde
-Aots, Andit A. 1482 , p. Low. Alexr. . . . "-Aots, Andit A. 1482, p. iev.
(2) To strek, or stryk, a borgh: To enter into suretyship or cautionary on aay ground. "Quhare twa partifs apperis st the bar, ond the
tane areh a borgh apone $n$ weir of law, "de- Jon $l$.
* bor-goun, vi. [Buroeon.] (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morrie); Cleanness, 1,042.)
bor-goune, 8 [Buraeon.] (Allit. Poems; Decline of (ioolness, $1,042$. )
bör'-io, a. [Eng., \&c., hor(on); -io.] Contained in or derived from boron (q.v.).
borle acid, boracic acld, s.

1. Chem. : Boric acid, or orthoborio acid,
$\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{OH})$, is formed by dissolving beron trioxdde $\left(\mathrm{B}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)$ in weter. It accurs in the ateam which iseues from voleanio vents in tuscany called enfloai, or fumarolea. These are diwhich becomes charged with bortc acld, and it is obtained from it by evaporation. Boric scid ls supposed to be formed by the action of watar on BN (nltride of boron), which is decomposed by it into bario acid and stmmonia Borto acid crptoulzes ont in als-eided laminm Borio acid cryetalizes ont in eix-日ided lamiam, it forme salta and borates, which sre very nnstable, as $\mathrm{Mg}^{\prime}{ }_{3}\left(\mathrm{BO}_{3}\right)_{2}$ (magnesium orthostable, as ${ }^{\text {as }} \mathrm{Mg}^{3}\left(\mathrm{BO}_{3}\right)_{2}$ (magnesium ortho-
borete), being a tribasio acid. Its solution in borete), being a tribasio acid, It solution in
alcohol borns with a green-odged flame. Boric acid turns litmus paper brown, even in the presense of free hydrochloric acid; the brown colour thus formed is turned a dirty blue by canstic sodia. Pyroborio acid, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~B}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{7}$, is ohtained by heating for a long time the crygtals
of orthoboric acid at $140^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Ita chief salts are borax, $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~B}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{7}$, eodium pyroborata, and $\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{B}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{7}$, calcium pyraborate, which occurs as the mineral borocalcite. Metsborio acid $\mathrm{B}^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{OHI})$, is formed when boric acid is heated to $100^{\circ}$; it is a white powder. Ita salta are called metaborates; as, barinm metaborste, $\mathrm{Ba}{ }^{\prime \prime}\left(\mathrm{BO}^{\prime}\right)_{2}$; and calcium metaborate, $\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime \prime}\left(\mathrm{BO}_{2}\right)$,
a white powder precipttated when $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ is a white powder precipttated When $\mathrm{CaCl}_{3}$ is is soluble in acetic acid, and $\ln \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}^{\circ}$.
2. Min. : A minersl, called also Sassollte (q. F.)
bör'-Ick-ite, s. [From Borlcky, who anslyzed it.]
Min.: A reddish-brown opaque mlnersl of waxy lustre, occurring reniform or massive. It contains phosphoric acid, $19 \cdot 35-29 \cdot 49$; gesquioxide of iron, 52 .29- 52.99 ; water, 19.06 $-19 \cdot 96$; lime, $7 \cdot 29-8 \cdot 16$; and maguesia, 0 $0 \cdot 41$. It occurs in Styria and Bohemia. (Dana.)
bor'-ill-lą, a (Etymoiogy doubtful.]
Metal. : A rich copper ore in dust.
bör'-ing, "bör'-y̆nge, "bör'-i-inde, pr par., a., \& 8. [BORE, v.]
A. \& B. As present partictple o participial adjective: In sensea correspording to tlose ot the verb.
C, As substantive:
3. The set, operation, or process of perforating wood, iron, rocks, or other h.id gubstances by means of instrumenta adapted for the purpose.
"Aoryngs or percynge. Perforacto." - Prompe.
4. A place made by boring, or where boring operstiona ara in progress.
5. Pl. : Chipa or fragmente which drop from a hole which is in the process of being bored.

## boring and tenoning machine, s.

Wheelwrighting: A machine adapted to bore the holes in the fellics and to cut the tenons on the ends of the spokes.

## boring-bar, s.

Metal-working:

1. A bar anpported axially in the bore of a piece of ordnance or cylinder, mid carrying the cutting-tool, which has a traversing motion, end turns off the inside as the gun or cylinder rotates.
2. A cutter-stock used in other boringmachines, auch as those for boring the brassea of pillow-blocke. (Knight.)

## boring-benoh, 2.

Hood-working: A bench fitted for the use of boring machinery or appliances. [BeachDeILla!
boring-blt, s. A tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has variona forms, enumerated under the head of Bir (q.v.)

## boring-block, 8

Metal-working: A slotted block on which work to be bored is placed.
boring-collar, s. A back-plate provided with a number of tapering holes, either of which may be hrought in line with a piece to we bored and which is chucked to the lathebe bored and which is chucked io the end of the piece is exposed at the hole to a boring tool which is held against it. (Knight.)
boring-fancet, 2. One which has a bit on its end by which it may cut its own way through the head of a cask.
 -cian, -tian = shann -tion, -alon = shŭn; -fion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -siouk -sious =shŭs, -ble, -dle, sc. = bel, del.
noring-gage, s. A clamp to be attsched to an auger or a bit-shank at a given distance from the point, to limit the penctration of the tool when it has reached the determinato depth. (Kright.)
boring-instruments, s. [Boring-xachines.]
boring-lathe, s. A lathe used for boring wheels or zhort cylinders. The wheel or wheels or short cylnaders is fixed on a large chnck screwed to cylinder is fixed on s
the mandrel of a lathe.
boring-maohines, sol. Machines by which halea are made by the revolution of the tool or of the object aroned the tool, bnt not incloding the aimple tool itself. Thus an angur, gimlet, awl, or sny bit adapted for boring, independently of the machinery for boring, independentiy of tha machinery for driving it, would not be a boring-nach is on the dividiag line, if such the brace is on the dividing line, if such thare be, machines. (Knight.)
boring mollusca, *. The principal bor lug mollusca are the Teredo, which perforates timber, and Pholas, which bores into chaik, clay, and aandstona. These shells are aupposed to bore by mechanical means, either by the foot or by the valvea. But certaio shellis, as Lithodomus, Gastrochaena, Saxicava, and Ungulina, which attack the hardest marble and the ahells of other mollusca, have smooth valvea and a mmall root, and have a limited power of movement-(the Saxicava is even fixed in ita crypt bys byssus)-so they have been aupposed either to diasolve the rock by chenical meana, or clas to wear it rock by with tha thickened anterior margins of the mantle. Tha boring mollusks have been called "atone-eaters" (lithophagi), and "woodcalied "atone-eaters" (hthophagi), and woodeaters" (xylophail), and aome at least are obiliged to awallow the material produced nourishmeat from it. No boring mollusk deepens or eniarges its burrow after attaining the fuli growth naual to ita apecies. The animais do great injury to abips, piers, and breakwaters.
boring-rod, s. An inatrument used in boring for water, \&c. [Boring-machines.]
boring-table, s. The platform of boring-machine on which the work is laid.

## boring-tool,

Metcl-working: A cutting-tool placod in a cutter-head to dress ronnd holes.

- borlth, s. [Buryt.] (Bailey.)
börk-hâu'sici-a, s. [Named after Moritz Borkhausen, a German, who publiahed a botanical work to 1790.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asterscese (Composites) and the suborder Asterscese (Composites) and The British order Ligulifore (Cichoracee). The containg two wild species, Borkhausia flora containg two wild epecies,
fotida, the fetid, and B, taraxifolia, the small, fotida, the fetid, and B. taraxifclia, the small,
rough Borkbauaia. hesides an introduced rough Borkhauaia, hesides an introduced
species, $B$. setosa. They are not common, and species, B. setosa. They are not com
bor-La'F.R.S., an English naturalist and antiquarian, born in Cornwall, on February 2nd, 1695, and died there August 31st, 1772 .]
Zool.: A Ribhon Worm, belonging to the family Nemertide. It is found on the coasts of Britain and France ; la of nocturnal habits, and attsins the length of fifteen feet.
-bor-lych, a. [Burly.] (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris) ; Cleanness, 1,488.)
* bormyn, v.t. [Burs.]
börn, börne, *bör'ẹ, • bör'-ŭn, * böre, * y̆-böre, pa. par. [Bear, v.]
I. Of born and the other forms given above: Brought into the world, brought into life, brought forth, produced. (Used either of the simple fact of birth or of the circumatancea attendant npon it.)
a (1) Formerly all the foregoing forma were used except born, which ia modern.
pasor be was yhare at Rome . . ."-Rob. Glowe
"How he had lyued syn he was bore"
ning of Brunne, 3,6ta.
Wreldife (Purveyh Mate il. 1.
(2) Now born alone is used, complate distinction in meaning having been established tinction in meaning having
"Theone als were bern unto bim in Hebron"-1
II Special phrase, Born again: Caused to nodergo the new birth; regenerated, tratsformed in character, imbued with spiritual life.
II. Of the forms borne and "born : Carried, aupported, sustained.
* (1) Formerly: Of the form born, now quite obsoiete in this sense.
ä. .in to have burn np And sustalned themselves so dine 9 Tullotion (3rd ed., 17:22), vol. i., wer. xx.
(2) Now: Only of the form borne.

From a rock of the ocean that beanty is borne-
Now joy to the house of fisir Ellen of Lomi!
borne-down, a. Depressed in body, in mind, or in external circnmstances. (Used of jadividuals or of collective bodies.) (Scotch.) Nöth of Ireh Acts Ast borne-down churches" 16 Pet.
börne, s. [A.S. burna; Dut. borne $=8$ atream. a spring.] [Burn (2); A stream, what the Scotch call a " burn."

And na ilny and lened and loked in the waterea"
*borned, "bornyd, pan par. [Bornys.] Burnished. (Chaucer.)
" Sheldes fresshe and plates borned bright"", Gold bornyd: Burnisbed with gold.
bör'në-ēne, \& [Eng., \&c., Borne(0); -ene.] Camphor nil of Borneo, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{16}$. An oily liquid extracted from the Dryobalanops camphora, and isomeric with oil of tarpentine. It can also be obtained from oil of valerian by can also be obtaned from Borneene ia almost insolubie In water, and has the odour of turinsoluble
Bör'-né- $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{o}}$, \& \& a. [From Brunai, the local name for the capital of tha kingdom of Borneo proper.]
A. As substantive: An island, about 800 miles long by 700 braad, in the Eastern Archipelago, between $7^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$ and $4^{\circ} 10^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. lat. and $108^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$ and $119^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ E. long.
B. As adjective: Growing in Borneo; in any way convected with Borneo.
Borneo camphor, A gum, called also Borseol (q.v.)
bör'-nĕ-ŏl, z. [From Borne(o), and (alcoh)ol.] Chemistry: Borneol, or Borneo camphor, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{17}(\mathrm{OH})$, occurs in the truaka of a tree growing in Borneo, the Dryobalanops oamphora. It has been prepared by the action of aodinm or of alcoholic potash on common camphor. Borneol is a menad slcohol, forming ethera. When heated with HCl in s gealed tube $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{Cl}$ (camphyl chloride) is formed. By heating borneol with $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}$ it is converted into a hydrocarbon borneene ( $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{26}$ ). Borneol forms small transpareot crystals, amelling like camphor and pepper; melting at $198^{\circ}$, and boiling at $212^{\circ}$. Its alcoholic solution is dextrorotary. Heated with nitric acid it is converted into ordinary camphor.
bör'-nĕ-sisite, s. [From Borneo (q.v.).]
Chem.: O.N. $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{O}_{8}$, a crystalliue substance melting at $175^{\circ}$. It occurs in Borneo caoutchouc.
bör'-nine, s. [In Ger., de., bornine; from Von Born, an eminent mineralogist of tha eightecath century.]

Min.: A nineral, called also Tetradymite (q.v.).

- The British Museum Catalogue calls this also Bornite, but Dana limits the latter term to a perfectly distiact mineral.


## * born'-ing rod, s. [Bonino Ron.]

bör'-nite, s. IIn Ger bornit. Named after Von Born.] [Bormine.]

Afin.: An ísometric, brittle mineral, occurring misaaive, granular, or compact. The hardness is 3 , the sp. gr. 4.4-5.5, the lustre metallic, the colour betwecn red and brown, the streak pale greyish-black, slightly shining. Composition: Copper, $50-71$; sulphur, $21 \cdot 4-28 \cdot 24$;
iron, $6.41-18.3$. It is a valuable ore of copper found iu Cornwall, where the minera call it
horae-flesh ore: st Rou Ieland In Killarney, in Ireland : in Norway, Germany, Hnngary Siberia, and North and Sonth America. (Dana) [Bornine.]

* bor'-ny̆n, v.i. (O. Fr. burnir = to burnish) [Burs, v.] To burnish. (Prompt. Parv.)
* bor-nyst, pa. par. [Burnrered.]
Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); Pearl, 77 .
bör-ǒ-căl'-gìte, s. [Eng., tc., boro(n); calcile.] Min.: The same as Boronatrocalcite and Ulexite (q.v.).
bör'-ŏn, s. [From borax (q.v.).]
Chemistry: A triatomic element, symbol B. At. Wt. 11. It occura in nature combined in the form of boracic acid $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{OH})^{5}$ and tta salts. Boron is obtained by fusing boric trioxide $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ with sodinm. It is \& tasteless, inodoroua, brown powder, is non-condactor of electricity; it ta slightly solnble in water, permanent in the air; burnt in chlorine gas it forma boron chloride $\mathrm{BCl}_{3}$, a volatile, fusiog liquid, boiling at $18 \cdot 23$, ep. gr. 135 ; it ts docomposed by water into boric acid and hydrochloric acid. When smorphous boron is heated with aleminium the boron discolves in it, and separates ont as the metal coola. The ainmininm is removed by caustic sodis It crystallizes in monoclinte octohedra, which acratch ruby and corundum, but are acratched acratch ruby and corundum, int are scratched by the diamond; the sp. gr. is 2.68 . Heated
in oxygen it ignites, and is covered with a in oxygen it lgaites, and is covered with a coating of browa trioxida. Amorph, explodes, Boron forms ons oxide $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, obtatned by heating boric acid to redness; it forms a glassy, hygroscopic, transparent aolid, volatile st white heat. It dissolves metallic oxides, yielding coloured beads (see Borax-beads), Boron unites with fluorine, forming a colourless gas $\mathrm{BF}_{3}$, having a great affinity for water. It carbonizea organic bodiea; 700 volumes are aolubie in one volume of water, forming an olly fusing liquid. Amorphous boron combinea directly with nitrogen, forming boron nitride BN. a light aniorphous white solid which, heated in a current of steam, yields amnonia sad boric acid.
bör-ob-n̄-trot-cal'-çite, s. [Eng., ad boro(n); natro(n); calcite.]

Min. : The sanse as Ulexite (Dana) (q.v.)
bör- $\overline{\mathbf{o}}^{\prime}-\mathbf{n i}-\mathrm{a}$, s. [Named sfter Francís Borone an Italian aervant of Dr. Sibthorp, the botanist and traveller in Greece.]

Bot.: A genua of plants belonging to the order Rutaces (Ruaworts). The apeciea aro pretty little Australian plante, flowering all the year, and generally aweet-acented.
bör-t-sili'-i-cāte, \& [Eng., \&c. boro(n); silicate.]

Borosilicate of lime: A compornd consisting of a borate and a ailicate.

Min. : The same as Datolite (q.v.).
botr'-ōngh (1), *botr-ōw, * btr'-rō (gh silent), bor-ewe, "borw, * borwa,

* borwgh borgh, * borghe, *berts, burgh . A. [A.s. burh; geait. burge; dat byrig; genit. plural burga = (1) s town, palace, a honse; burg = a hill, s citadel; pargh, burig, burug, buruh, bureg =a city; burh $=$ a hill; 1 cel. borg $=$ a fort, a borough: SW. \& Dan. borg $=$ a castle, s fort, a strong place; O.S. burg; Dut. \& Ger. bury $=$ castle, a atronghold; M. H. Ger. bure; O. H. Ger. puruc, purc; Goth. baurgs: Lat. burgus = a castle, a fort; Macedonian Búpyos (burgos); Gr. nipyos (purgos) = a tower, especially one attached to the walls of a clty phural $=$ the city walls with their towers; фvंркоs (phurkos) = aame meaning. From A.S beorgan $=$ (1) to protect, (2) to fortify ; beorh, beorg $=$ a hill; Mreso-Goth. bairgan $=$ to hide, preserve, keep; bairgs =a monntaio; hide, preserve, keep, also Mahratta, \&c., poor, pur =a town, a city,


## A. As substantive:

1. In England:
2. Formerly:
(1) Gen. : A town, s clty.




In ecnse I. 1. (1) it might be nsed of foreign towns and cities. :
" Silthea the oegs and the newat wats zerod at Troye
*(2) Spec. : A walled town or other fortifiod place, also s castle.
2. Now: A town, corporate or not, which sends a burgess or burgesses to Parllament.
"For you have the wholy borough, with all ita lowe

II. In Scotland (the form burgh being generally used)

1. An incorporsted town.
2. In the same sense as 1.2.
III. In Ireland: The same as in England. Wacailiay: Hill the citioe and borought in Ireland "-
IV. In the United States: An incorporsted town or village.
B. As adjective: Pertaining or belonging to or in any way connected with a borongh. [See the subjoined compounds.]
borongh-court. s. A court of very limited jurisdiction, held in particular burghs or suburbs for convenience sake, by prescription, charter, or Act of Parliament. (Blackstone : Comment., bk. iii. 6.)
borough Einglish, borough-engMish, s. [Cslled English (as opposed to Norman) because it came from the AngloSaxons, and borough because prevalent in various ancient boroughs (Blackstone).] A custom existent in some places by which on the desth of a father the youngsst son inherits the estate to the exclusion of his older brothers. Similarly, if the owner die without issue, his youngest brother obtains the property. (Blackstone: Comm., i., Introd., $\$_{3}$; pervel, \&c.)
Blackrions: Comment., Introd, I2 borough-Englith"一
borough-head, s. The same as a hesdborough, the chief of a borongh, a constable.
borough-holder, s. A head-borough, s borsholder.
borough-kind, a. [Borovah Enolian.]
borough-man, s. A burgess, a eltizen.

## borough-master, $s$.

1. A burgomaster.
*2. The head of the corporation in certain Irish boronghs.
2. One who owned a borough, and was able to control the election of ita member before the Reform Act (1832).
borough-monger, s. One who tries to make money out of the patronage of a borough.

## No ompe-clerks with busy face,

To make foold wonder ne they peas,
Hotisper dall aothiags in hin ear.
Boat eome rosue borough monger there.
cooper: The Retreax of Arietippus, , wist.
borough-reeve, s. [Reeve is from A.s. geréfa $=(1)$ a companion, s fellow; (2) \& reeve or sheriff, the fiscal officer of a shire, county, or city; (3) a steward, bailiff, sn agent.] A or city; ifticer in the Anglo-Saxon boroughs, iscal oftcer in the Ango-saxon boroughs, somending also to the shire-reeve of the county sponding
borough-sessions, s. Courts sstablished in boroughs under the Municipal Corporation Acts of 1835. They are held by the recordera of the respective conrts, and are generally quarterly.
borough-town, s. A corporate town.

- btr'-ough (2) (gh silent), s, [A.S. borh = (1) a security, pledge, losn, ball, (2) one who sives snch security, s surety, bondsman. or debtor; borg = a loan, s pledge.] [Bонноwе.] Old English law:

1. A pledge or security given by ten freeholders, with their familles, for the good conduct of each other; a frank-pledge. [See No. 2. See albo Frank. pledge.] [Bornowe]
2. The gssocistion of ten freeholders, with their families, giving such s pledge. According to Blackstone, this system of giving frankpledge was introduced into England by Klng Alfred, having already, however, existed in Denmark, snd for a long time befors in Ger-
many. Those associsted together were bound to hand up, on demsnd, any ofender existing in their community. The organisation was often called a tithing, its head was denomineted head-borough or borongh-head, or borsholder, i.e., boroughs elder, and was enpposed to be the discreetest man in the fraternity. (Blackstone: Comment, 1ntrod., \& 4.) Ten such tithings made a "hundred."

* bor'ow (1), s. [Borovor (1).] A borough, a city.
* bor'-ow (2), " bor'-owe, 8. [Bonrow, s.] (Spenser: Moth. Hub. Tale, 851.)
 v.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bor'-0̄w-ẽr, 4. [Boarower.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bǒri-öw-y̆ng, z. \& a. [BoRnowina.]
bor'-ra, ${ }^{4}$ bor'-radh, a. [From Dsn. berg = a strong plsce (!).] [Borovor (1).]
Archeool.: A term used in the Highlands of Scotland for a congeries of stones covering cells. They have been supponed to be burialplaces of heroes or skulking places of robbers, but were more probably receptacles for plunder. [Bourach, Brugh.]
$\because$ Borra, or borradh, to also pile of stones, hot firure being always ohlong, in exterial construction,

bor'-rach (ch guttural), s. [Bourach.]
bơr'-ra'-chir-ō, bŏr-a'-çhi-ō, s. [From Sp. borachio and borracha $=$ a lesthern bottle; Ital. borracia $=$ (1) coarse, bsd stuff, (2) a vessel for wine in travelling.] [Boracho.]
" bor'-radh, s. [Borra.] (Scotch.)
bor'ral treè, s. An expression of doubtful origin and mesning. The suggestion that it is the same as Bonrtree (q.v.) is due to Dr. Jamieson; it has been generally sdopted, though there is no evidence for it.
"Round the suld borral.tree,
Hogg: Brosemie of Bodebeet, $L$ 210-17.
 [Old Fr. burel = 8 kind of cosrse woollen clnth; Low. Lat. burellus = the clotb now described. Compars Fr. bure, burat $=$ drugget ; Prov. burel $=$ brown.]
A. As substantive:

1. Of fabrics (generally of the form borel):
(1) A coarse woollen cloth of a brown colour. (Chaucer.)
(2) A light stuff with a silken warp and woollen woof. (Fleming.)
2. Of the wearer of such fabrics:
(1) One of the Inferior order of peasantry; a ustic
(2) A layman as distinguished from a clergymsn.
B. As adjective:
3. Made of coarse cloth.
4. Belonging to the wearer of such cloth, viz., to one of the peasant class; rude, rustic, clownish.
(1) Old English :

How be I am hot rude and borrell"" $\begin{gathered}\text { Spenser : Shep. Cal., vil. }\end{gathered}$
(2) Scotch:
". . . whilk are things fitter for thim to Jndge of $\operatorname{than}_{\text {let. }} \mathrm{x}$.
3. Belonging to a layman.
borrel-folk, borel-folk, s. pl.

1. Rustic people.
2. The laity as opposed to the clergy. [Burel-clerk.]
"Our ortioung bea more effectuel,
And more ere se of god din secre thiapes
Than berel folk, althouh that thay be

borrel-loon, s. A term of contempt for \& low, uncultivsted rustic. (Scotch.)
borrel-man, s. An uncultivated peasant.
Bor'ryell-ists, s. pl. [From Borrel, the founder of the sect.]
Ch. Hist.: A Christisn sect in Holland who reject the sacraments and other externals of Christian worship, combining this with susterity of lifs.
bơr'-rẽr-a s. [Named after Mr. Willian Borrer, F.L.S., an eminent cryptogamio botanist.]
Bot. : A genus of Lichens containing srecies which grow on trees or the gronnd, and are branched, bushy, or tufted littic plante, one species farinaceous, Several are British.

## bor-rẽr'-1-a, s. [BoraERA.]

Bot. : A genus of Cinchonads, of whlch one apecies, Borreria ferruginea and B. podya, both from Brazil, yield s bastard ipecacusnha.
" bor'-rø̌t, s. [From Dut. borat =a certain light stuff of silk and fine wool. (Secsel.).] Bombasin. (Scotch.)
 p. 7.

* bor'-rīw (1), "bor'-rowe, *bor'-ow. *bor'owe, * bor'-ewe *bor'-we, "borw, "borh, "borgh, Borghe (Eng.), borow, " borwoh, "borwgh, "bowrch, "borgh, * borch (Scotch), s. [A.S. borh, genit. borges $=(1)$ a security, pledge, loan, or bail, (2) a person who gives security, s surety, bondsmsn, or debtor (Bostoorth); Sw. borgen $=$ bail, security, surety; Dan. \& Dut. borg $=$ pledge, bsil, trust, credit ; Ger. borg $=$ credit, borrowing.]

1. Of things
(1) A pledge, a surety.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { And thar till into borwoel draw I } \\ & \text { Myn herytaqe anl halliy. } \\ & \text { The king thocht he whe traint Inewel } \\ & \text { gen he in bowech hys landis dreweh." }\end{aligned}$
Sen he in bowrch hys landis drewch."

Thin wan the fret nourse of whepheards norowe,
Chat now nill be quitt with baile nor borrowe."
That now all be quitt with baile aor borrower.
(2) The act of borrowing or tsking as a loan. "Yet of yoor royal prusence Inl adventure
The borrow of \& week" $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp.: Wint. Tate, i. } 2\end{gathered}$
2. Of Beings or persons: A surety, a pledge, a bail ; ons who stsnds security.
"He that hiddeth borroweth, * hringeth himsolf in For det, bers borowoa euer, and their borowe is God To yelid fem
iors Plow., iol. 33,
For if dara bo his boid borove, that do bet will be For ceuter.
Thengh dobeat draw on him day attor other."
II Special phrases: (1) Have here my faith to borwe: Have here my faith for s pledge.
(Chaucer.) (Chaucer.)
(2) Laid to borwe: Pledged. (Chaucer.)
(3) St. John to borrowe ; Sanct Johne to borowe, or to borch: St. John be your protector or cantioner; St. John be or being your security.
"Thar leyff thai tuk, with conforde Into playn.
Sanct Jhone to borch thal suld meyt halle agayn."
Wallace, fii. 3 sob
Of falowe and frende, and thus with one aseent We pullit up suile nnd furth our way is weat. King's Quair, 11. 4. (Jamieson)
bor'-rōw, * bor'-rowe, *bor'-owe, *bor we, * bor'-ow-on, " bor'-wyn, *bor ewe, "borlwen, * bor'-o-wyn (Eng.) bor'row, * borw, "boroh, *borgh (Scotch), v.l. [A.S. borgian = to borrow, to lend (Somner) lel. \&Sw. borga; Dan. borge Dut. \& Ger. borgen $=$ to take or give upon trust. From A.S. borg $=$ a loan, a pledge. [Bonnow, s.]
I. of giving security:

1. To give security for property

Thare borooyd that Erie than his iand,
That liny fato the kyngiz hand.
2. To become surety for a person.
"Oif any man borrooves another inan to anawere to the moyte of suly partie, either he borronoes him ${ }^{\text {a }}$ him borrowed there to nppeare, and be discharged ac Inwwil, -Baron Courth, e. 3 .
II. Of asking in loan:

1. Lit.: To ask and obtsin money or property for or upon loan, with the implied intention of returning it in dus time
(1) of money:
midioos the governinent was anthorined to borrow twe
(2) Of property:
"Thep he asid, Goo, borrows thee vesele shrond of al
thy neighbours "-2 Eimgs iv, \&
IIn Exod. xi. 2, ". . . let every man borrow of his neighbour, sind every woman o her neighbonr, jewels of silver, and jewels of gold," the translation is incorrect. The mar

[^77]ginal rendering ask is accurate. The Hebrew verh is hepp (shacl), the ordinary one for ask, in the sense of request to be given, and ls rendered aste in Paitm il 8 , te, and desired in 18 Bam. xij. 19.
2. Fig.: Of taking without the obligation, or in some cases even the possibility, of re turning what is sppropriated. Used -
(a) Io an iadifferent sense.
"Therse verbal elgns they rometimen borrow from Whilt hence they borrone vigour
(b) In a bad one.

- Forgot the hiush that viryin fears impart To modeat cheeks, and Dorrovid one irom art",
Hence (c) not to borrow is more honourable then to do so.


## "It given a hight to every nge,

 'Itweil a star, pot borrowing bight, But ta its own glid evence bright" Vocre: Fire Wornhippere

- bor'-row (2), s. [Boravgh (1).] (Scotch.)
bortow - mail, a [Burrowmail.] (Scotch.)
bór'-rōwed, pa. pat. \& a. [Borrow, v.]
As participial adiective:

1. Obtained on loan.
on a borroced horse, whych he aever returned.
2. Not genuine; bypocritical.
" Look, Look, how listening Frinm wets his eyes,
To pee those borrow'd tears that Binon sheus!",

borrowed days, s. [Bornowino Days.] (Scotch.)

March sald to Aperill,
Isee three hoss unou, hill;
But lenil your three firse days to me
Ahd Ill be bund to gry them uide.
The first it sull be wind and weet:
The first tit nall be widid and weet:
The next it sal be snaw nad sleet;
The thard it sull be sic $A$ frecze.
But when the borrowed days were ginu

bø̆'-rōw-ĕr, * bǒr'-ōw-ẽr, * bor'-ware, *. [Eng. borrow; -et.]

* 1. One who is bound for another; a security, a bail.
 2. One who borrows ; one who obtains anything on loan. In this sense it is opposed to lender.
an indispensshlo compensation for the rizk incirraid irom the hat faith ur poverty of the stute.
 p. 207.

3. One who takes oradopts what is another's, and uses it as his own.
"Bome say that I ama grent borrower: however.
none of my ereditors have challenged me for it "Pope.
" bor'- rǒw-gange, * hor'-rŏw-găng, * borghe-gang, s. iA.s. borh $=$ a pledge, a aurety (Borrow, s.), and O. Scotch gange 8 s in edg $\mathrm{n} n \mathrm{~g}=$ the taking of an oath.] A state of euretyship.

The pledgea compeirand in eourts, elther they conree thet borrowitaga (cautionarie) or they deay the
" bor'-rŏw-họod, s. [Eng. borrow, and suff. -hool $=$ state of.] The state or condition of being security.
bŏr'-rōw-ĭng, "bor'-wy̆ng, pr. rar., $a_{\text {. }}$ \& s. [Borrow, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle o participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of obtaining on loan; the act of taking or adopting what is snother's as one's own.
borrowing days, * boroving dais, 8. pl. The last three days of March (old atyle), Which March was said to have borrowell fromi April that be might extend his power a little stormy. (Scotch.) [Borkowen Days.]
daL of be canse the borisl hiantis of the thre borousing daLs of Marchs hed chatasit the frwarrat Aurelse of Surile frute tre

- His seeonnt of hiturele is, that he was born on the of March. 1888 of the year that King Williau came
 \& a. [Eng. borough's ; town.] (Seowch.)
A. As subst. : A royal burgh. (Scotch) i. . Whe the hetherel af come aneiput borouphis
B. As adj. : Of or belonging to a borough.

börs'-bōld-ãr, s. [Considered by most authorities to be a corruption of English borough's elder, but by bome (see quotation below) to be connected with A.B. borh $=$ security.] A nsme given in some counsies to the functionary called tn others the ties to the functionary called in others the
tithing-man, the head-borough. He was chosen to preside over a tithing for one year. The office is supposed to have been institated hy King Alfred. By the statate of Winchester the petty constable, with other functions, dischsrges those of the ancient borahoider, though it has been carried ont only in some places. (Blackstone: Comment., Introd., § 4, places. 9. ) "Tene tything make an hundrod, and five made
niethe or wapentake. of which teunce each one was
bound for another nuid the eldest or beot of them. bonnd for anotheritad the eldest or best of them, ie, the eldest pledxe, becune surety for all the reat."
bort, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from O. Fr. bord, boot = bastard.]
Lapidary woork: Small fragments of damond, split from diamonds in roughly redncing them to shape, and of a size too small for jewelry. Bort is reduced to dust in a mortar, snd used for grinding and polishing.
- bor'-ŭn, pa. par. [Bonn.] (Wyclifte (Purvey) : Math. ii. 1.)
bör'-ür ět.s. [From Eng., \&c. bor(on), and suff. -uret.]
Chenl: A combination of boron with a simple body.
borw, *horwe, v.t. [Bonsow, v.] (Piers Plow. : Vis., v. 257.)
* borw, s. [A.S. beorh =(1) s hill, a monntain, (2) a fortification, (3) a heap, burrow, or barrow.]
"Faat hyide the borw there the barm was inne",
bor'-wage, 3. [O. Eug. borw(e), and anff. -age.] Suretyship, hail
"R Rorwage (lurweahepe, K. borownge, P.). Fide
borwch, \& [Borrow, a.] (Scotch.)
bor'-we, 3. [Bonrow, s.] A pledge, s security.
"When ech of hem hadde leyd his felth to borue"
Chucer: C. T. : The K nightes rate ed. Murrie), 764.
"Borwe for anlothlre permon, K. borowe, H. F. Fido
bor'-wen, pa par. [Bergen.] Preserved, saved.
ben borwen, and erue, thurg this red,"
bor'-we-shepe, a [O. Eug. borwe, and suff. -shepe $=$-ship.] Surctyship: (Prompt. Parv.)
borwgh, s. [Borovah (1).] A town. (Sir Ferumb., ed. Ferrtage, 1767.)
bor'-won, v.t. [From borve (q.v.).] To hail ; to atand security for.
"Borvoon owt of preson, or strese (borvgn, H.
borwne, P. .
borw'-ton, s. $[$ From O. Eng. borte(e) $=$ a horough, and wn=8 town.\} A borough town.
"Hit yx nogt semily forzoth, in cyte de in bornatom."
bor'-wy̆n, v.t. [Borrow, v.]
bor'-wy̆nge, pr. par., a, d \& [Bobrowino.] (Prompt. Parv.)
hör'-y̆́n, v.t. [Bore, v.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bör'-y̆ñge, pr. par., a., \& s. [Bonino.] (I'rompt. Parv.)
bos, * bus, pres. indic. of $v$. [Behove.] Behoves.
"Me bos telle to that tolk the tene of my wylle"
bos, a. \& s. [Boss.]
brea, a [Lat. bos, genit. boots = an ox, a bull, a cow. 1n Fr. bouf; Wallow bodf; Prov.
bov, buors; Mod. Sp. biey; O. Bp, bry; Port. boy, buor, M Mod. Sp. buey; O. Sp. boy; Port.
boi ; 1tal bove ; Bas Bret. ba; Gr. Bour (bous). gen Boós (bods's); which Donsldson thinke an imitation of the sound of bellow, and akin to Gr. Boaw (boaj) = to bellow. Bous (bous) would therefore $b e=$ the bellowing beast. Bat with $g$ substituted for $b$ (a not uncommon change) foûs (bous) is $=$ Lett. gohic, Zend geto, Mahratta grya, Sansc. go.] [Bzef, Cow.J
I. Ondinary Languagz:
${ }^{*}$ 1. Lit.: A yearling calf.
-2. Fig.: An overgrown sucking child (Halliwell: Cont to Lexicog.)


## II. Tachnically:

1. Zool: The typical genas of the family Bovidre, snd the sub-family Bovina. Bos taurus is the common ox; B. Scoticus, either a variety is the common ox: B. Scoticus, either a variety Chillingham ox, of which a few individuals. still exist in $\&$ half-wild state, B. Indicus is the Zebu or Brahminy bull.
2. Palacont.: In the Upper Pliocene Mammalia of France the genus Bos makes its sppearance under the form of Bos clatus. In the Upper Pliocene Mammalia of Italy Bos etruscus occurs. Among the Early Pelstocene Msmmalia of Britain are the Urus ( $B$. primigenius); it still exista in the Jid. Pleistocene and in the Late Pleistocene. Among the Prahistoric Nimmmalia is found $B$. longifrons of histonc sismmaitia is found Biso thengfrons of Owen, and smong "the Hiatoric Mammalia introdnced is the " Domeatic Ox of Urus
type," about A.D. 449. (Prof. Boyd Dawkins, Q. J. Geol. Soc., vol. xxxvi. (I880), pt. i., pp. 379-405.) Professor Dawkins thinks that the B. longifrons was the sncestor of the errall Highland and Welsh breeds of domeatic cattle. (Ibid., xxiif. (I867), p. 184.)
bō'-şa, boû' $-z a$, s. [Turk. bozah; Pers. boza, bozak.] A drink used in Turkey, Egypt, \&c. It is prepared from fermented millet-aeed, some other substancea being used to make it astringent.

* bosarde, s. [Buzzard.]
† bŏs'-cagge, *bos-kage, s. [In Mod. Fr. bocage $=$ grove, coppica; $\mathbf{O} \mathbf{}^{-} \mathrm{Fr}$. bnscage, bos caige, boschage; Sp. boscage; Prov. boscalge; Low Lat. boscagium $=s$ thicket.] [Bosky.]
I. Ord. Lang.: Wood, woodlands, spec., underwood, or ground covered with it'; thick foliage.
"Tho nombre boncage of the wood."-rennyeon
II. Technically:
* I. Ohd Law: Food or sustenance for cattle furnished by bushes or trees. (Cowel, Burn, \&c.)
*2. Painting: A representation of land studded with trees and bushes, or shaded hy underwood.
"Cheertat paintings in fexting and banqueting
 cape, zad quch wild
bouses. $-W$ otton.
bŏs'-chăs, s. [Lat. boscas; Gr. forkás (boskas) $=8$ kind of duck.]
Ornith.: An old genus of ducks, containing the Mallards and Teals.
* bose, " boce, * boos, * booc, s. [From A.S. bós, bósig = a stall, a manger, a crib, a booze.] A stall for cattle.

bŏs'-ĕ-a, s. [In Dut., Dan., \& Sw. bosea; Fr bosé. Commemorating Ernst Gottlieb Bose, a German whe published \& botanical work in 1755, and Caspar Bose, who sent forth one in 1728.]

Bot.: A genua of plants belonging to tha order Chenopodiaceax (Chenapodis). Bosca Yerwamora, or Free Golden-rod, is an ornamental shrub from tha Canary Islands.
bŏs-ĕl'-a-phŭs, 8. [From Lat. bos =an ox [Bos], and Gr. è $\lambda a \phi o s$ (elaphos) $=$ deer.]

Zool. : A genus of ruminant mammals belonging to the family Antilopidse. Boselaphus oreas is the Eland Antelope. [Astelopes. Eleasn.]
bǒsh (1), s. [Of unknown etym.] An ontlipe. a rough sketeh.
© A man who hay learned hnt tho boot of an arga－ student，it．28i．
T To cut a bosh ？To make a ahow；to as rume an appearance of importance．
bohth（2），s．TTarkish bosh $=$ empty，vain，use－
less．］Staff，trash，empty talk，nonsense， folly．（Used also as an interjection．）
bŏsh（3），bŏsch，s．［From Bosch $={ }^{=}$sHerto aenbosch $=$ Bois－lo－Duc，Holland，where Hrst mannfactured．］A trade name for a mixture of butter and prepared animal fats，imported into this country from Holland and sold as a cheap genuine butter．It is a mixture of oleo margarine with a amall proportion of butter．
＋brsh，v．i．［Bosn，b．（1）．］To cut a dash，to flaunt．（N．E．D．）
bŏsh，v．t．［Boss，s．（2）．］To spoil；to hum－ bug．（Slang．）
bö＇shah，B．［Turk．boshah．］
Weaving：A Turklsh－made ailk handker chief．
băsh＇－bðx，2．［From Dut．bosch $=$ wood forest；and bok＝goat．］Tragelaghus sylva－ ticus，an antelope found in South Africa．
bösh＇－九木大 s．［From Ger．böschung＝a slopa］ Metallurgy：The aloping sides of the lower part of a blast－furnace，which gradually con－ tract from the belly，or widest part of the furnace，to the hearth．
＊bobe＇ine，s．［O．Fr．bosine，busine；Lat． buccina $=$ a crooked horn or trumpet．］A trumpet．（Ayenb．，137．）
bosjemanite（as bŏsh＇－ăs－mạn－ǐte），s． ［From the Bosjeman river in South Africa，a cave in the vicinity of which stream is covered by the mineral to a depth of six inches．］ ${ }^{14}$ Min．：A mineral occurring in silky，annular， or capillary cryatule，as also in cruats of in． forescence．it tastes like alum．Composi－ tion：aulphuric acid， $35 \cdot 85-36 \cdot 77$ ：alumina， 10．40－11 52 ；protoxide of iron， $0 \cdot-1 \cdot 06$ ；prot oxide of taanganese， $2 \cdot 12-2 \cdot 5$, magnesia， $3 \cdot 69$ $5 \cdot 94$ ；lime， $0 \cdot-0 \cdot 27$ ；sod $2,0-0 \cdot 58$ ；and water 44－26－46．In acldition to Sonth Africa it is found in Switzerland，California，\＆c．（Dana．）
－bosk，v．t．［Busk．］（Allit．Poems：Deluge， 351．）
t bǒsk，＊bǒske，＊bŭsk，e．In Prov．bose； Sp．\＆Port．bosque；1tal．boseo；Low Lat． boseus，buscus＝a thicket，a wood．Cognate with Fr．bois＝a wood．In Ger．busch，bosch； Dut．bosch＝a wood，a forest；O．Icel．buskr， buski；Dan．busk．］［Bush．］A bush，a thicket，a small forest．

Menotime throngh well－known bonk and dell，
scort：Lond of the Isteen，vi． 16.
（Wickliffe：Exod，iv，s．）An adder，aerpent．
bŏs＇－kĕt，bǒs＇quĕt（que as ke），bŭs＇ ket，s．［Fr．\＆Prov bosquet；Ital．boschetto． Dimin，of Prov．bose，${ }^{\text {dtal．}}$ bosco．］

Hortic．：A grove，a compartment made by branches of treea regularly or irregularly dis－ posed．
bosk＇－1－nĕss，s．［Eng．bosky；－ness．］The quality or state of being bosky or wooded． （Hawihorne．）
bösk＇－̆y，a．［Eng．bosk；－y．ln Fr．bosquet．］ Bushy．woody，covered with boseage or thickets．

And with each end of thy bline how dost crown
＂Well will I mark the bazky bourne．
Scott：Lord of the Jales，v． 21

 the bosom，（2）（chiefly in compos．）a fold or assemblage of folds in clothes；Fries．bosm； Dut．boezem ；（N．H．）Ger．busen；M．H．Ger． buosen；O．H．Ger．puosam．］
A．As substantive
I．Ordinary Language ：
1．Literally：
（1）The breast of a human being，male or semale，but more usnally of the latter． Therefore lay bare yoar bosom－＂${ }^{\text {Shes kesp．：Her．of }}$
（2）The portion of the dress which covers
haud tuto his booom ：and when ho touk ind no pot hit his hand was leprouit as mown－＂Exadus，iv， 6
2．Figuvatively：
（1）Of the breast viewed as the seat of emotions，such as the appetites，desirea，pas－ alons；the appetites，inclinations，or desires themselves．
（a）Of the breast vlewed as the seat of the appetites，the desires，or anything similar．

> "Oux good old friend, Lay comforts to your bosom.
－The meanest booom felt a thirst for thar，it 1
b）Of the breast viaw
bslona；the gratifical as the sest of the themselves．

And you thall have your bosom on this wretch
Graoe of the duke，revengea to your hawt
And genernl honour．＂Shatesp：Mocs．for Meour．ifi
＂Anger resteth in the bonom of fools．＂－Reciea
（a）．
（c）Of the breast viewed as the aeat of tenderness or affection；the affections them－ selves．
＂Thoir anul was poured out into their mother：
To whon chor
To whom the great crentor thus replyd：
O Son，


（2）Of the breast viewed as the repository of aecrets ；secret counsel or intention．
＂She has mock＇d my folly，else she linds not
The bosom of my purpose＂te at rev．W．，1L．，p． 971. ＂If I covered roy transereosdous an Adam，by hiding
（3）Of anything which enclosea a person or thing，specially in a loving manner，as an object of affection can be clasped to the breast． Enclosure，embrace，compasa．
church：they which live
（4）Of any cloae or secret receptacle，as the bosom of the earth，the bosom of the deep．
of A flery mass of Lite cast up froun the great bosom
＊（5）Of a bay．
－Thar is，with an ile invironyt oo athir part
Within，the wattir in ane bosum gain，art
（6）（By metonymy）of bosom－friend
Hor．Whither in such haste，my second sels？

 II．Milling：A recesa or shelving depresaion round the eye of a mill－stone．
B．As auljective ：
1．Pertaining to or connected with the literal human breast．
2．Pertaining to the human breast In a figurative sense；confidential，completely trusted．
bosom－barrier，s．A barrier against brutality produced by the emotions of the human hosom．

Who through this bosom－barrior hurat their way， ，Whevers aubition，strive to eigk：Ahe， 5
bosom－cheat，s．One clasped affection－ ately to the losm，but all the while a cheat．

bosom－child，s．A very dear child．
＂Dear bosm－child we cull thee．＂
bosom－folder，s．A plaiting machine or device for laying a fabric in flat folds，suitable for a ahirt－bosom．（Knight ${ }_{\sim}$ ）
bosom－friend，s．［Eng．bosom；friend． In Dut．boezem－vriend．］A friend so much loved as to be welcomed to the bosom．
＂A bobom－secret and a bosom．friend are usunlly put

## bosom interest，＊bosome－interest，

 s．The interest which lies closest to the heart．No more that Thane of Cawdor ehall deceive
Our bown interest：so pronouace his present
And with hin former title greet Mache th．＂

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { reve Mache th." } \\
& \text { Shatesm: An ath, } 1 .
\end{aligned}
$$

bosom lover，＂bosome－louer，s One ao loved as to be clagped to the bosom

Which makes me thitik that this Antonio Being the basom fover uf ny lord
muet ueeds be like my lond．

Shakeap．：Sfor．of Venice，ill． 4
bosom－yecret，s．A secret tocked on hidden within the boaom．
＂And must hodio ouch deeth socurrt
（See aleo example under bosem－friend．）
bosom－serpent，s．A person taken affectionately to the bosom，who，in return inflets apoo it an envenomed wound．
＂A boom verpent，a domestice evil，
osom－slave，s．One taken to the bosom，but all the while a olave．
 of a mere，lifolese，violated form．Themen ；Scatont；Spring
bosom－Vice，s．The vice which one elasps to hia hosom ；8．e．，which he lovea with inteose love；the asily bebetting sin．
hiasi io they fooliahly imagine that inelination and darling，and bosom－vice，＂－Hoadly：oof Acceptance
bes＇－tm，v．t．［From bosom，a．（q．v．）．］
1．To hide＂In the bosom，＂in a figurative sense，i．e．，withla the thoughts．

## Youts and＂Bosom up my holesome．counsol，

 Shakeop．：Houry VIII，L 12．To hide among material things which will conceal the secreted object from view．（Used specially of trees or alirubs thickly surround－ log a bouse or other edifice．）
＂More Mleased，my foot the hidden margin moves Wordeworth：Descriptive \＆ikelches．
bops＇－omed，pa．par．\＆a．［Bosom，v．］
Or from the bottoms of the bosom＇d hills，
In pure offusion fow
In pure effusion flow， Thomion：Seasons；Autumn
bos＇－бm－ing，pr．par．\＆a．［Bosom，v．］
＊bō＇－sö̀n，s．［Corrupted from boatswain（q．v．）］ A boatswain．

> The barks upon the hillowa ride,
> The urerry boson not stan bisi nide
> His whistie takes, ..."
bŏse（1），＂bosse，＂bos，＊boce，s．［In Fr bosse $=\mathrm{a}$ boss，bunch，lump，knob，swelling rclievo ；Prov．bossa；ltal．bozza $=\mathrm{a}$ a welling． In Dut．bos＝bunch，tuft，bush．Mahn Wedgwood，and skeat all comect it with N．H．Ger．bozzen＝to beat：3．H．Ger bozen；O．H．Ger．posan，pozjan．］［Boss（2）．］ 1．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）Anything protuberant：
（a）Gen．：A part rising in the midst of any material body．

（b）Spec．：An omamental atud；a shining prominence raised above that in which it is fixed．（Used frequently of the prominence on the middle of a shield．）

> Thus as he ley, the lamp of nifht
> fn berme that rose and fell
> And danced upom his buckleria boss"
> cott: Bridal of Triermain, 13.2

IT The boss of a brille．
Mid up tor a prince，aud a woman of caria or Mxonim dyed it $=$－${ }^{\text {app }}$
（2）A ball，or some such ornament
－The Mule all deckt in goodiy rich oray；
Wjeh bells and batees that finl lowdyy rung．
And coutly trapping that to ground downe hum
And courtly trappinges that to ground downe hung．
（3）Anything thich：A thick body，whether profuberant at one part or not．
＂If close sppulse be made hy the lipg then ha －Holder．
（4）A conduit，a projecting pipe conveying water．
＂Stowe telle us that Boase alley．In Lower Thames
Street．was so called from a bosse of

 have been something，on projecting pipe couveying the water［a conduit？＂＂－Nares

## 2．Figuratively：

II A silver shiell with boss ofgold：The dalsy， the ailver shield being the white florets of the ras，and the boss of gold the yellow fiorets of the disk，which in the aggregate conatitute a convex knoh．（Poetic．）

The ehape will ranish，and behold t
1 silwer ohield with bous of pold．
Hordsucth：To the Dally．



## II. Technioally:

## 1. Machinery:

(1) An elevated or thickemed portion, usually round an aperture.
(2) A swage or stump used in ohaping shoet metsl.
2. Arch.: In Gotble arcbitecture, the protuberance in a vaulted ceiling formed by the

soss.
Junction of the ends of several ribs, and serving to bind them together; usually eiaborately carved and ornamented.
3. Masonry:
(1) A mortar-bucket slung by a hook from the round of a lsdder.
(2) A short trough for holding mortar, bung from the laths, and used in tiling a roof.
4. Saddlery: The enlargement at the junction of the branch of a bridle-bit with the mouthpiece.
5. Ordnance: A plate of cast-iron secured to the back of the hearth of a travelling-forge.
6. Bookbinding: A metallic ornament on a book side to receive the wear.

## boss-fern, s.

Bot. : A book-name for varions species of Nephrodium. (Britten \& Holland.)

- bb̆ss (2), * bŏs, " bois, " boiss, " bǒçe, a. \& 3. [From Eng. boss (1) (q.v.). Wedgwood uggests comparison with Bavarian buschen, boschen, bossen $=$ to strike 80 as to give a bollow sound; Dut. bossen; Ital. bussare = to knock or strike.]
A. As adjective (of the forms boss, bos, and bois) :

1. Hollow.
"And persit tha bota hill at the brade syde"
boug.: Virght, ib,
"And bor buckleris conerit with corbulye.", 1 Ibd.. 230,23
II $A$ bos window: A large window, forming a recess; a bow window.
". $23 s^{\text {" . In the bot window, . . ."-Pitscoctie: Chron. }}$ P. 238

- Into the boss windove. - - Ibid. (ed 1785), p. 15s. 2. Empty. (Lit. or fig.)
"Or shon'd her paunch for want grow bowa"
He eaid, he sloom'd, and whook hin : Poemst, phes.
Be eaid. he gloom'd, and shook hia thick bous head."
Aamsay: Poems, 1.25.

3. Resonant ; sounding in a hollow msnner. that is hollow." sound. that which in emitted bs a bods
B. As substantive (of the forms boss, boiss, nd boce):
4. Gen. (of the forms boss and boce) : Anything hollow.

> The Eoulet had sjek wiful cryis
> An wind within a boce. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{y}$.

Eurel: Watsonis colh, iL 26.
2. Spec. (of the forms boss, boiss, and boce) :
(1) Lit. Of things:
(a) A small cask.
chaider of mele out of his meirnale out of a boce thre thre chalder of mele out of his girnale thre malvay bocis, prive the (Ja miecon)
(b) A bottie of the kind now called a "grcybeard;" a bottlo made of earthenware or of leather.
(2) Fig. of persons. Plur.: $\mathbf{A}$ despicable r worthless character.

- Generally conjoined with the epithet auld $=$ old.
"1 npeak to you anld Boustit of perditioun."If (1) The boss of the body: The forepart of the body, from the chest to the loins.
(2) The boss of the side: Tbe hollow between the ribs and the haunch. (Jamieson.)

4 böas (1), *boge, booce, v.t. [From bass (1) s. (q.v.) ; O. H. Ger. bozen, passen $=$ to beat.] To beat out, to render protuberant.
botes (3), s. \& a. [Dut, baas $=$ a master.]
A. As aubst.: An employer, a master. (Bartlett.)
B. As adj. : Cbief ; most esteemed. (Bartleth.)
bðess (2), v.t. [Boas (3), s. \& a.] To mansge, to control; to be the master of. (Bartlett.)
bǒs'-saśe, 8. [Fr, bossage, from bosse $=\mathbf{a}$ boss, a protrberance.]

Architecture:

1. Projecting stones, ouch as quoins, corbels roughed out before insertion, to be finished in situ.
2. Rnstic work, consisting of atones which seem to advsnce beynnd the plans of a building, by reason of indentures or channols left in the joinings.
" bossche, s. [Busa.] (Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 2,887.)

- bosse, s. [Boss.]
bŏssed, pa. par. \& a. [Boss (1), v.] As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang. : Furnished with bosses artificisliy made.
" Fine linen, Turkey eushione bosed with peari."
2. Bot. : Rounded in form and with an umbo or boss more or less distinctly projecting from ita centre, so as to maks it resemble many ancient and modern shields.
bǒs-si-m'-a, s. [Nsmed after M. BoissieuLamartine, who accompanied La Perouss in his voyage round the world.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the sab-order Papilionacea. The species are ornsmental shrubs from Australia sad Vin Diemen's Land.
bǒss'-ing g, pr. par., a., \& z. [Boss (1), v.] A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: (See the verb).
C. As substantivé
3. The act of ground-laying the surface of porcelain in an unflnished state, to form s basis of adherence for the colour, which is deposited by the pencil, by cotton-wool, or by stencil, according to the mode.
4. The substance laid on in the ground-laying des cribed under 1. It is a coat of boiled oil to hold the colour. The oil is expelled by the heat of the ensmel-kiln, and the colour vitrified. The bossing is lsid on with s hair-pencil, sad levelled with a boss of soft-leather.

## 

Polit.: A condition or system under which one msn controls or attempts to control s majority of the voters in s district, ward or city; personsl political tyrsany.

* bŏs'-sǐve, a. [Eng. boss; -ive.] Crooked, deformed.
"Wives do worse than"miscarry, that go their full time of a fool with a blan (1658), p . 70 .
"bǒss'-nĕsss. s. [Eng. boss (2) ; ness.] HollowDess, emptiness. (Scotch.)
- bǒs'-sy̆, a. [Eng. boss (1); -y.]

1. Furnished with a boss or bosses ; studded. "His bead reclluing on the bossy nhield" ${ }^{\text {Pope }}:$ Homer : lliad $x$
2. Protuberant: in relief.
"Cqraice or freese, with bosesy mulptures graven"
bōst, "bōs-tenn, v. i.. [Boast.] (Chaucer: Legende of food ivomen.)
bōst, s. [Boast, s.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bōs'-tẽr, * bōs'-tũr, " bōs'-tare, "bostowre, s. [Boaster.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bŏs-trich'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat., \&c. bostrichus (q.v.).]

Entom. : A farnily of Coleoptera (Beetles) of the section Pentamora. The chief genera represented in Britain are Bostrichus, Tomicus, Hylesinus, Scolytus, and Hydurgus.
bǒs'-trǐ-chŭs, s. [From Lat. bostrychus; Gr. Bóotpuxos (bostruchos), as subst. $=(1)$ s curl or

Jock of hair, (2) anythlug twisted or wreathed. (3) a winged insect.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopters (Beetlea) belonging to the family Xylophagi. The specie are found on old trees, in which the larve of these insecta construct burrows just under the bark, feeding as they proceed npon the woody matter, Bostrichus dispar, domestious. and capucinus occur in this country.

* bǒet-try-chīte, s. [Lat. bostrychites; Gr. ßootpvxiths (bostruchitēs) = a precious stone, now unknown.] [Bostrichus.]

Old Lapidary work: A gem in the form of a Jock of hair. (Ash.)

* bost-wys, $a$. [Wel. bwystus = brutal, farocious.] Rough, fierca (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); Pearl, 814.) [Boistove.]
- bô'-şum, 8. [Bosom.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bǒs'-wexl'-lǐa, 8. [Named after Dr. John Eos wsil, of Edinburgh.]

Bot. : A fine genus of terebinthsceous trees belongiog to the order Amyridacee (Amyrids) They havs a five-toothed calyx, five petals, ten stamina, a triangular three-celled fruit with winged seeds. The lesves are compound. Boswellia thurifera, called also B. serrata, furnishes the resin called Olibanum [Olibanum], which is believed to bave been the frankincente of the ancients. [Frankincense.] It is found in India, as slso is B. glabra, the resin of which is used instead of pitch.
bơs-wèl-li-an, a. [From Boswell, the blo. grapher of Dr. Johnson.] [Bosweclism.] Relating to Boswell, composed in the atyle of Boswell's celebrated blography ; characterized by hero-worshipsad absence of critical faculty.
| bǒs'-wexu-isçm, s. [From James Boswell of Auchinleck in Ayrsbire, who was born in Edinburgh, October 29, 1740 ; published his celebrated Life of Johnson in 1790 , and died May 19, 1795.] Biography written with the enthusiasm for its subject and the photographic accuracy of delinestion which constitute so marked a festure of Boswell's Lije of Johnson.

- bot, pret. of v. [Brte.] Bit, cut.
"Tho that ewerd wer god it noght ue bat . . "-al Froumb. (ed. Herrtage), 569.
* bot (1), s. [Boot (1).]

* bot (2), n. [A.8. beot $=$ threst, promise.]
"Loke ye bowe now bi bot, howex fast hence", oth
Ear. Eng. Allic. Poems; Cleanness,
bŏt (3), bŏtt, s. \& $a_{n} \quad$ [From O. Eng. bot $=$ bit, pret. of bite.]
A. As substantive (generally plural): The larve of the bot-fly and other species of (Estrus. [Bot-FLY.]
Shakeip : hin horse Tam of shreie, illi. $2{ }^{\text {bewn with the both"- }}$ " ". . . to give poor jnies the bocs."-Ibid., 1 Hen IV. I Bots on it: An exscration. (Shakeap, Per., ii. 1.)
B. As adjective : Producing the larve called bots.


## bot-fiy, s.

Entomology:

1. Singular: One of the names given to any specias of the genus (Estrus, or even of the family Cstrida. These insects are sometimes called slso Breeze-flies, Brize-flies, and Gsd-flies, the last of these names not being properly distinctive one, for it is applied also to the Tsbsnide, a totally distinet family of dipterous insects. The bot-fly, which bas attracted most notice, is Gasterophilus equi, often called the gad-fly of the horse. It is a downy two-winged fly, which in August deposits from 50 to 100 egrs on the legs, the back of the neck, snd other parts of a horse accessible to the animsl's tongue. Slightly irritated by them the horse licks the part affected, with the effect of bursting the egg and transferring the effect of bursting the egg snd whence they make way to the stomach snd grow to be an make wsy to the stomach snd grow the food, inch long. They are ejected with the food, spend their chrysalis state in the earth or
dung, and emerge perfect insects but with no proboscis capable of being used for feeding purposes. It is not food they require, it is to propsgate their species and die. A stmilar

[^78]moect is CEstrus hemorrhoidalis. Sheep, oxen co. have parasites of an analogous kind.
[Breeze-ply, Bhize, GAD-FLY, ©LSTBIDAE, [Baeeze-pi
2. Plural: The English name for the family of ©stridæ.
bot, conj. \& prep. [BuT.] (Morte Arthure, 10 he Bruce, Y. 91.)
I Bot and, botand: As well as.

Bot gif: [Bot.if.]
Bot if: Unless, except.
Ferumb. (ed. Herrtage), slis.
Dott-ăl'Lack-ite, s. [From the Botallack mine in Cornwall, where it occurs.]
Min.: A variety of Atacaraite occurring in thin crusta of minute interlacing erystala closely investing killas. (Dana.)
-bot'-and, prep. \& conj. [Bot-AND.] (Scotch.)
bơt-ăn'-ic, * bǒt-ăn'-ǐck, a. \& s. [In Fr. botanique; $\mathrm{Sp} .$, Port., \& Ital. botanico; Lat. botanicus ; Gr. Boravcoós (botanikos) $=$ of herbs.]
A. As adjective: Partaining to plants or to the study of them.
Oalien - that auctent sotannick book mentloned by
*B. As substantive : The sams as Botanist (q.v.).
"That there in such an herb, . 18 by all dotanick or hersbarista, 1 have seen, ack
botanic-drawing. s. The art of representing planta for acientific study. To enable the figures to be uaed for the parpose now mentioned, every effort must be put forth to ensure accuracy in the delineations, lc. Microscopic representations of the fullyexpanded fiower and of the fruit when ripe, or, if possible, of the organs of fructification at uccessive stages of development, should be snpersdded to render the drawing complete. (Lindley.)
botanic-garden, s. A garden laid out for the scientifte study of botany. Sometimes Whe several planta are arranged, to a certain extent, according to their places in the nstnral ystem, sad, in any case, opportunity is obtained for aeeing the plants pass through their soveral stages, and ohtaining their flowers, fruit, \&e., to anatomize and to fignre.
botanio physician, s. A physician whose remedies consist chiefiy of herbs and roota. Akin to an herbalist; but many herbalists have had no medical education, whilst eny proper "physician" has enjoyed that advantage
bot-ăn'-1-cal, a. [Eng. botanic; -al.] The same as Botanic (q v.)
the earliest botanical researches of Sloane."-
Macaiulay: Hite. Eng, ch. ili.
"The biles of the field haves, ralue for on beyond
their botanical ones."-Tyndall: Prag. of Science, srd their
ed. vot 14.1
botanleal-geography, s. A comparison of the plants of different regions of the globe, ahowing the range and distribution of each. [Payto-geograpimy.]
bott-an'_-caI-Iy̆, oulv. [Eng. botanical; -ly.] After the manner adopted in botany; as botanists are accustomed to do.
"Your man of science, who is botantcally or other-
-ise inquikitive."-Daily Newe, August 18, 1869 .
†bott-ăn'-ics, s. [Botanic.] The same as bōt'-an-ist, s. [Fr, botaniste] One who
collecta and scientitically studies plants. Ilecta and scientitically studies plants.
-I For the namea of various botanicts see the article Botany, part 1 (Hist.).
"Thus botanizts, with eyes acute
Sones: The Enchanted Fruta

 A. Intrans. : To collect plants with the object of examining them scientifically.
B. Trans. : To examine botanically
brt'-an-iz-ẽr, s. [Eng. botaniz(e);-er.] One who botanizes.
bŏt'-qn-iz-ǐ̀̆g, pr. par., a., \& \& [Botanzze.]
A. As present participle: la senses correaponding to thoss of the verb.
B. As adj.: Searching for or examining plants; nsed for, or connected with, such examination.
C. As subst. : The act or operation of col lecting, sad afterwarda acientifically examining, plants.

- bot'-an-nō, s. [Ital bottana_] A plece of linen dyed blue. (Scotch.)

" Botgnoes or blew Hulag."-Rater, A. 167 .
bðt-an-ŏ1'-ot-gěr, \& [From Gr. Botavoגoyé ${ }^{(b o t a n o l o g e o ̄)}=$ to gathez herbs, Now auperseded by botantst (q.v.).]
that eminent Botanologer, . . ."-Brown :
oacrien of Cyrus
* bơt-an-ǒ1'-ó-ğy, s. [Gr. Boravoגoyíco (botanologeó) $=$ to gather herbs.] A discourse regarding plants. (Bailey.) Now superseded by the term botany (q.v.).
 тeia (botanomanteia); $\beta$ otrín (botané) $=$ grass fodder, and mavtein (manteia) $=$ divination. Divination by means of herbs, especially by means of sags (Salvia) or by fig-leaves. The inquirer wrote his name and the question he wished answered on the leaves. Afterwards wished answered on the leaves. Afterwards he exposed these to the wind, which blew some of them sway. Thoss which remsined were then collected, and the letters written on each were placed together, so as, If possible, to bring coherent sense out of them, and any sentence constructed out of them was supposed to be the reply zought for.
"'. . The numberleas torms of liaposture or gnor

bơt'-an-Ў, s. \& a. [Gr. ßotávך (botanẽ) = grassfodder; $\operatorname{\beta ó\sigma x\omega }(b o s k \bar{O})=$ to feed, to tend cattle or sheep.]
A. As substan.: The science which treats of plants. It emhraces a knowledge of their oames, their extermal and internal organizations, their anatomy and physiology, their qualities, their uses, snd their diatribution over the world, with the laws by which this distribution is regulated, or the geological occurreaces by which it has been brought about.

History: From the remotest sntiquity plants must have been at least looked at, and to a certain extent studied; and it is reported io Scripture regarding Solomon, that "' he spaks of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth ont of the wall" ( 1 Kings iv. 33). If his sayings on that sabject were put in writing they have perished; the first inportant scientific notices regarding plants which have reached our time are in Aristotle's Inquiries Concerning Animals, about B.C. 347. Tbecphrastus, who sne ceeded him in B.C. 324, gave great attemtion about 355. Pliny, among the Romans, was absout interested in botanical study, as in natural also interested in botanical study, as in natural
listory generally. The Arabs gave some atlistory generaily. The Arabs gave some A. 1231, according to Sprengel, only about 1,400 plants were known. After the revival of letters, Cobrad Gesner, who died in 1565 , collected materials and made drawings for a history of plants. Matthew Lobel, A Dutchman at the court of Queen Elizabeth, attempted a natural classification of plants, and some of his orders are still retainel. Cæsalpinus, a Roman physician attached to the court of Pope Sextus V1., made various botanical discoveries. About A.D. 1650, the microscope began to he used for the examination of plants. Grew and Malyighi flourished in the same century; and in 1686 Ray published the first volums of his Systema Plantarum. About first volums of his systema Plantarum. Abont Systema Naturev, the botanical portion of which contains his artificial system, which is even now obsolescent rather than obsolete. As a rule, his classes were founded on the number, position, \&c., of the atamens, and his oriers on the number and character of the pistils. He founded twenty-four claases, viz., (1) Monandria, (2) Diandria, (3) Triandria, (4) Tetrandria, (5) Pentandria, (6) Hexandria, (7) IIeptandria, (8) Octandria, (9) Enneandria, (10) Decandria, (11) Dodecandria, (12) Jcosandria, (13) Polyandris, (14) Didynsmia, (15) Ts(18) Fulyadelphia, (19) Syngeneaia, (20) Gyn-
andria, (21) Monœecia, (22) Diœcia, (23) Polygamia, and (24) Cryitogamia (See these words for farther details, and for the onden Into which the saveral classes are divided) Besides his artificial aystem of classification Linnæus attempted a natural ons. In 17S9 Antoine Laurent de Jussien published his Genera Plantarum, in which, following io the direction in whtch Lobel, Ray, and Linnæus himself had led, hs elaborated a natwral system, the essential fsatures of which are still retained. In Lindley's Vegetable Kirgdom, published in 1867, the classification is as follows : Class 1. Thallogens, II. Acroget A $_{8}$ III. Rhizogens, IV. Eadogena, V. Dictyogeus, III. Rhizogens, IV. Endogena, V. Dit
VI. Gyrnnogens, and VII. Exogans,

Modern botany, or phytology, as it is sometimes called, comprises a number of subordinate sciences.
Lindley, in the main following Decandolle, divided it tnto Organography, or sn explanation of the exset atructure of planta; Vegetaille Physiology, or the history of vital phenomen whtch have been observed in thern: Gloss ology, formerly called Terminology, or a detlnition of the adjective terms used in botany and phytography, or an exposition of the rules to be observed in describing and naming plants. (Introd. to Bot., 3rd ed., 1839. Pref.) Al plants. (Introd. to Bot., 3nd ed., 1839. Pref.) Al which is the classificaton and description of Which is the classification and description of
the several classes, orders, families, genera the several classes, orders, families, genera,
species, varieties, \&c., of plants in regular arrangement
Thome, suthor of the recognised text-book of botany in uss in the technical schools of Germany, divides the science into-I. Mor Phology, or the Comparativg Anatomy of Plants; II. Physiology, which is concerned with their vital phenomens; 1II. Botanical Geography ; IV. Palæophytology; V. Vege Plants; and VIL. Practical or Applied Botany

Rolt. Brown, jun., in his Manval of Boteny published in 1874 , divides it into-I. Qeneral Anatomy or Histology of Planta: 1. Organography, 2. Morphology, 3. Organogenesis, 4. Phytotony ; II. Physiological Botany 11I. Vegetalie Chemistry; 1V. Nosology, or Vegetable Pathology: V. Teratology, s atudy of abnormalitiea, Yi. Taxology, Taxonon!s, Classification, or Systematic Botany : 1. Tir minology, 2 Glossology; VII. Phyto-gengraphy ; VIII. Pslao-phytology, Geological Botany, Vegetable Pslæontology, or Fossil Botany; 1X. Medical Botsny; X. Agricuttural Botany; XI. Horticultural Botany and XII. Industrial Botany. (See these Dom, \&c. \&c.)
B. As adjective: In which good botany exists, in which interesting plants sboumd. [Botany-gay.]
Botany Bay, s. \& a. [So called from the number of new plants discovered there whed Captain Cook's party landed in 1770.]
A. As subst.: An inlet of the sea five miles jong and broad, about seven miles north of Sydney Heads in New South Wales.
B. As adj.: Growing at or in any other war eomnected with Botany Bay. (See the comjounds which follow.)
Botany-Day Kino: A gum which exudes from the bark of an Australian tree, Eucalypters resiniferg, and other species of the genus. It is an astringent. It has properties like those of Catechu or Kioo.
Botany-Bay Tea: The English name of the Smilax glycyphylla, an evergreen climbingplant, with three-nerved leaves, and petioles with tendrils.
bō-tăr'-gō, s. $[\mathrm{Sp}$. botarga $=$ a kind of jantaloons, the dress of harlequin; harlequin himself; a sort of sansage. Contracted from botalarga $=$ a large leather bag.] A relishing sort of food, being a sausage made of the roes of the mullet fish, and eaten with oil and vinegar. It is much used on the consts of the Mediterranean as an incentive to drink.

- The French editor of Rabelais says"In Provence, they call botargues the hard roe of
the unulet, pickled with oll nad veesar. The mulle (muge) le a 1 lith which is catched about the meddile of Deceraber; the hard roes of it are salted negalnst Lent and this is what is called botargues, 2 sort of boudive (puddtaga), which have ootiai
"Because he was maturally fiegmatic, he began his mengues, lo'argos, siusages, and such other toro
tunners of wine."-Gzell: Rabelais, bi, ch, 21 .


## Botarfo, anchovies, puifios too, to twist <br> The Mronean wine it meals thou hath " Claratella, if Avery

bX-t't'rŭs, 8. [From bos $=$ sn ox, and taurus $=$ a bull, a isnciful origin itavented to cconnt for the $\mathbf{O}$. Fr, and Mid. Eng. form botor.]

Ornith.: A genua of blrds belonging to the family Ardeldæ or Herona, and the snb-family Ardeine or True Herons. It contsias the Bitterna. [BitTERN.]

- bott'-card. s. [Etym. not spparent; proba bly a corrnption of or miswriting for battart (q.v.).] A kind of srtillery used in the time of Jamea V. (Scotch.)
"Two great esmnon thrown-mouthed Mow and her
Marrow with two great Bof cards."-Pitscottie, p. 148.0 Marrow w
(Jamiesom.
botch (1), * booch - in, *booch-yn, * bocch-en, v.t. [Is Dut. botsen $=$ to knock, dash, strike against, clash with; from O. L. Ger. botzen $=$ (1) to strike or beat, (2) to reprair.]

1. Lit.: To pstch in sny wsy. (Wyclife: 2 Chron, xxxiv.)
2. $F(g$. : To put together alumsily
Go with me to my bouse.

And hear "hou there how to muyy bruase. This ruethan hath botch' ${ }^{\circ}$ ng, that thou therehy Maynt mileat this" Shakenp.: Thoelfeh Night, iv. 1. "And botch the words up fit to their own thoughte"
b才tçh (2), v.t. [From botch (2), s. (q.v.).] To mark with botches

Young Hylse, botch'di with stains too foul to nanie.
In eradle here renew hila youthful frowne
garth
břtçh (1), "botçhe (1), s. [From botch, v. (q.v.).]

1. A patch.
2. A part of any work lll-finished, so as to sppear worse thaa the rest. - With him

To leave no rube or botches in the work.
To leave no rube or botches in the work;
Fleance, him som, unast embrace the inte."
3. A part clumsily added.
"II loth those words are not notorious botches,

> "A comman ne'er could elain A place in any Rritikh name: Yet making here a pertect tot ch, Thruste your poor vowel from his noteh."
bǒtçh (2), " botçhe (2), " bohche, " bocche, *boche, * boshe, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Fr. bosse; O. Fr. boce $=(1)$ the loss of a bockler; (2) s botch, a boil. ] A swelling of an ulcerous character, or anything similar on the skin; a wen, a boil. "Bohche, Bore (botche, P.). ETcus, Cath."-Prompt. Purv

Bothes nnd hlains must all his fiesh Imbors,
And all his people.
MiLon: P. L., bla,
bǒtç̧ed (1), "bǒtçht, pa. par. [Borch (1). $v$. .]

For ineace, tis connsel given to rain,
For treason botch in rhyme will be thy bane"
bơtched (2), pa. par. [BuTch (2), v.]

* bơtçhe'-mĕnt, * bơçh'-mĕnt, 8. [Eng. botche $=$ botch $(1)=$ a justch; and Eng., \&ce., auffix -ment.]
"Bochment (bstchement, P.) Additamentum am-
bŏtçh'-ẽr (1), *bŏtçh'-ar, "bŏtçh'-are, * bǒchchare, s. \& a. [Eag. botch (1), v.; -r.]
A. As substantive: A mender of old things, especially clothes ; an inferior kisd of tailor. "-Botchare of olde thinges, P. Resartor, "-Prompc.

Botchery lett old cloaths in the lurch. And fell to tarn and patct the churen Billoras.
a botcher', curhion, . . "-\$haketp. Cortol.,
ii. 1. As adjective: Bungling, unskilful.
"Bochchare, or vacrafty (botchar, P.) Inere, C. F."
-Prompt. Farv.
botch'-ẽr (2), a. [Eng, botch (2), , ., from the spitted appearance of the skin.] A young salmon; a grilse.
"Formerily grilse, or botehera, were far more plentiFin than they have been since the pa

- boteqh-Ẽr-1y, $a$. [Eng. botcher ; -ly.] Like the wrork of a botcher, patched in s clumsy way; blundered.
 $11012, \mathrm{n} 30$.
-břtgh'-ẽr-y. a . [Eng. bolcher; -y.] The rosults of botchiag, clumsy workmanshlp.
"If we speak of beoo botchery, were it a comely thing to see a freat lord, or a king, whar sleevee ef twa
parishes, one half of worsted, the pther of veivet ? parthoen one half oi worstod
bǒteçh'ing g (1), pr. par., a, \& \& . [Borca (1) , 0.] A. \& B. 48 pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the vert.)
C. As substantive: The act of mending old clothes; the sct of bungling.

bǒtçh's'-ing (2), pr. par. [BoTcH (2), v.]
+bŏtç̧'-y̆, a. [Eng. botch (2); -y.] Marked with botches.
"And those boile did run say oo: did not the
general ran then general ran thent werre not tur
bōte (1), "bot (Eng.), bote, " bute (Sootch), 8. [Bоот (1), \&]

1. Ondinary Language:
2. (See boot.)
3. A remedy.
"And ve borracith for hts baleo, and higgen hym boce

4. Restoration, amendment.

5. Safety.
"Bote of (or, P.) heithe. Salua "-Prompl. Parn.
6. A saviour, the Saviour.
"Bot ther ou coms bote ns-tyt."; Pearl, 645.
Ear. Eng. Alkz. Poems (od. Mortss);
II. Law: An Anglo-Saxon term, still in use, meaning gecessaries required for the carrying on of husbundry. The corresponding word of French orizin is estovers or estouviers, from estoffer $=$ to furnish. Suel aecessaries in centain cases may be taken kinds of bote. Thus snother. There are many kints of bote. Thus house-bote is s sufficient allowatnce of wood to rejair or to burn in the house. $1 f$ to burn, It
fa a fre-bote. So plongh-bote and cart-bote are fa a fire-bote. So plongh-bote and cart-bote are
wood to be employed in making and repairing wood to be employed in making and repairing
sll instruments of husbandry and hay-bote or edge-bote is wood for repairing hay-edges or fences. [See also Kin-bote, Man-bote, Theif-bote.]
bote (2), s. [Bоot (2).]
$\because$ Bote for ananys legge (bote or cok kr. H. coker, P.) Bota, ocrea."-Prompt Parv.
bote (3), s. [A.S. bodian $=$ to command, to announce ; bod $=$ command.] A message.
"Charlis sut to the this sond; than ne get telest bote (4), s. [BOAT.] (Spenser: F.Q., III., viil. 21.)

* bāte, *bō-tĕn, v.t. [From bote (1), s. (q.v.). $\ln$ Sw. bota.] To boot, to amend.
* bōte, pret. of $v$. [A.S. bát, pret. of bitan $=$ to bite.] Bit.
. that he boto his lippes.
* bōte, conj. [But.]
${ }^{+}$bote-yif, conj. But if, except that.
* bö'těl (1), bot-ělle (I), s. [BoTTLE.] (Prompto Parv.)
* bot-el (2), bot-elle (2), \%. [O. Fr. botel.] A bundle, s feed of hay. [BotTEL (1).]
"Borelle of hey. Penifasciu. - Prompt. Pary
* bơt'-ěl-ẽr, a. [Butler.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bōte'-1ěss, " bōte'-lčsse, a. [Bootless.]
* bötco-măn, s. [Boatman.] (Spenser: F. Q., 11. xii. 29 .)
* bot-en-en, v.t. [Botnew.] (Piers Plow. Vis., vi. 194.)
*bŏt'-èr-as, v. [Buttress.] (Piers Plow. Vis., v. 598.)
* bǒt-ẽr-as, s. [Butiress.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bote-rel, s. [O. Fr. boteret.] A toad.
. namore thanne the boterel " $\begin{gathered}\text { " yenbite, } p \text {. } 18 \pi .\end{gathered}$
* bote-roll, "bơt'te-róll, "bante-roll, 8. [Etymology donbtful.]

Her. : The same as crampet (q.v.).

- bot'-ẽr-ye, a. [Buttery.] (Prompt Rura

bot-ew. 8. [From O. Fr. boteaw.] $\Delta$ kind of large boot.
botem. Coturnur, bocula, crepta. -fromph Pam
bōth, "böthe, *bōathe, * bäthe, "bêthe, " bō'-thĕn, "bo-thene, "bö'-thyna (Eng. $\lambda$ bäith, * bäthe, bäyth, bāid (Scotch) pro., a, \& comj. [ln Icel. bathir, boethi; Sw bada; Dan. baade; Meeso-Goth. bajothe; Dat $\&(\mathbb{N} . \mathrm{H}$.$) Ger. beide; O. H. Ger. p\&de] Two$ taken together.
II is opposed to the distribntives either $=$ one of two, and neither = none of two. (Prof. Bain.)
A. Aa pronoun:
"During his ride home ho only eald, wito and haire Scott: Guy IVannering, el. ix
B. As adjective
"Boch the proots are oxtant"-snakegn: wem
C. As conjunction (followed by and): It is a conjunction with a certain disjunctive fores, i.e., separating the two conjoined members asd bringing esch into prominence.
"Oriot of that ail thes which dwelt in Ask heand the xix. 12

That boehe hile sorile and oek hemacif oftende".
"That are both hle and mine". ©
bothe, s. [Booth.]

* bǒth-ĕm, s. [Botrom.]
* bŏth'-ěm-1ěs, a. [BотToмLLess.]
"both'-ĕn, s. [CC A.S. bothen = rosemary: darnel (Somner).]
Bol.: A composite plsnt, Chrysanthemum вegetum.
I White bothen, Chrusanthemum leucantho mum
bơth'-ẽr (Eng.), *băṭ'-ẽr (Sc.), v.t. \& ic [Etym, unknown : the first examples known occur in the writings of T. Sheridan, Swift, and Starne. Wedgwood anggesta connection with pother, and Dr. Murray asks if bother could be sn Anglo-1rish corruption of that word.]
A. Trans. : To tease, to vex, or annoy one by making continual noise, by dwelling on the same sabject, by continued solicitstion, or in sny other way.

That the din of which tube my head yon to bother.
Tbat tother." cand distinguish my right ent frot.
B. Intrans. To make many words. "The auld pridmen, alont the grave

botuh'-ẽr, s. [From bother, v. (q.v.).] The act of rallying, or teazing, by dwelling on the same subject (Colloquial.)
bǒ-thẽr-ā-tion, s. [From Eng. bother, and sutt, -ation.] The act of making bother. (Vulgar.)
bo'th-ẽred, pa. par. \& a. [Bотнев, 0.]
bǒțh-ĕr-ing, pr. par. [BотнER, v.]
*both'-ǐe, s. [BoTHy.] (Scotch.)

* bothil, s. [Bornul.]
* bǒthne, * bơth'ěne, 8. [Low Lat. bochera $=$ a barony, or territory ; Arm. bot $=a$ tract of land.] (Scotch.)

1. A park in which esttle are fed and tu closed. (Skene.)
2. A barony, lordship, or kheriffdom.
"It is atatute and ordnined, thet the King'i Muta that te the king sourt of ilic Bothere, that dulen"skene: Ameis. Reg. Dath

* both-あm, * both-ŭm, * bðth-Ø-ŭm, a [From Fr. bouton = button, bud, germ] [Bur ton.] a bud, particulsrly of s rose.
"Of the bothom the swete odonr." of The Romalune of
The
- That nyght and day trom hir abe stalle

Bochoma and roset over alla." Toe

* bơt'h-tn, v. t. [BuTtos, v.]

Abula, "- Prompthe Parv.
bǒth-rěn'-chy̆-ma, s. [From Gr. $\beta$ bopos (bothros) $=$ a pit, sind ${ }^{\circ} \gamma \chi \cup \mu a($ enghwwa) $)=a b$


 and $x^{E(a s}$（choo）$=$ to pour．］

BoÀ ：Pitted tissue，called aloo porous tissme or basiform tissue，or dotted ducts，and hy Morren Taphronchyma．It consints of tubes Morren taphronchyma，It consimts of tubes
which，when viewed under high microwcoplo power，seem full of holes，which，however，are only fittle pita in the thickness of the lining． It is of two kinds，articulated and continnous bothrenchyma．The former is well seen when its tubes are cut across in a cane or other woody－looking eadogen；the latter consista of long，slender，interrupted pitted tubes，found often in connection with soiral vessels in the roots of plants．What Lindiey called granular woody tissue he nitimately reduced under the eecond of these types of bothrenchyma．
 piov（bothrion）$=$ a small kind of ulcer dimin． piov（bothrin）a a small kolnd of picer dimin． （kephale）$=$ the head．］
Zool．：An intestinal worm belonging to the class Scolecida，and the onder Traiada or Cestotdea Bolhriocephalus latus is the Rus－ sian tapeworm．
 （bothroa）$=3$ pit，and \＆indpoy（demdion）$=a$ （tree．］
Palceont．：A tree with dotted atems found in the coal measures．
＇bo＇th－ŭ＊bo＇th－Io，bo＇th－ěL，brid＇ dle，s．［Dut．buidel $=3$ purse，because it bears gools or goldins＝gold colns；gulden，a punning allusion to its yellow flowers．Cf． Wel．bothell $=$ rotundity；a bottle，a blister．］
Bot．：An old Eaglish name for the plant genus Chrysanthemum
If Chrysanthemum ngetum is still called buddle In East Anglis．
－Bathes，buctake，chrysanchommum．Bothuh，bothel，
＊both－um，s．［Botrom］
both－y，bo＇th－Ie，băth＇－Ia，boo＇th－ic， 2．a．［From Icel．budh；Gsel．buth $=8$ ant，a booth，a tent；both＝a hlask，a hut bos $=s$ house．］［Boote．］（Scotch．）

A．As substantive：
1．Gen．：A booth，a cottage， 2 hovel．
2．Specially：
（1）A wooden hut．

## Fars thes well．My nativn eot， Bochy of the birken tree 1 ，

Jacobits Rethet，Hil tam
（2）A anmmer ahlellng．（Johnson．）
（3）A hat of boughs or other material built for the parpose of hunting．
（4）A place where agricultural labourers are lodged upon a farm．
B．As adjective：Of whlch bothtes are the essential feature．
TT The bothy system：The aystem of lodging farm labourers in hothies．Whether this is the best method of housing them has been a matter of public discussion．The Rev．Dr． Begg，of Edinburgh，has been one of the greatest opponents of bothies．
＊bo＇－tie，a［Boory．］
＊bǒt＇－11－ãr，＂bǒt＇－Iĕre，s．［Butler．］（Chaw © ：C．T．，16，620．）（Prompt．Parv．）
＊bot－ine，\＆［From Fr．bnttine $=$ a half－boot， a bnskin．］a buskin．（O．Sootch．）
＊bot－inge，pr，par．\＆\＆［Boor（1），v．］
＊bot－less，＂bute－lesse，a．［Buorless．］
＂bot－me（1），s．［Воттом．］
＂Botme，or fundament botym，P．）Bacis．＂－
＂And is the pannes boeme he hath it laft＂${ }^{\text {＂}}$
－hotme（2），s．［O．Fr．bouton，boton＝a but－ bon，s ball．］

＊botme－1es，an［Botтомless．］
＇sh⿰弓t＇－năn，v．t．［BoTEN，Boot（1），v．］To better，to cure，to amend，to repair． ＂Blisful for thel were botned＂．
William of Palerne，1，ass．
＊bot＇－nẏnge，pr．par．\＆s．［BoTNen．］
A．As pr．par．：（See the verb．）

## B．As oubrt．：Amendment，healing

## －bot＇－tme，2．（Borrom．）

＊bot－on，a［Burios．］
＂bot－on，＂bot－on－ya，it（Prompt Pura）
＊bot－owrre，er［Boraurucs］A bittern．

bðt＇－rŏph－is， 2 ［From Gr．Borpos（botrus）$=$ a cluster or bunca of grapeen，8中w（ophif）$=2$ serpent（\％）．］
Bot：A genus of Rannmeulaces（Crow－ foots），alli－d to Crmicifuga and Actra．Ita roots are used in America as an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake．
bot－xuch＇－I－Ľm，a．［Gr．Aorpor（Botrus）$=$ a
bunch of grapes，to which the branched bunch of grapes，to which the branched clusters of capsules bear some resemblance．］
Bot．：A genus of forms belonging to tho arder Ophioglos－ Tongues）．The capsules，which sre sub－globose and sessile，ary clustered at the margin and on one gide of a pip－ nated rachis；the frond is pinnate， with lunateplane and torked vetns． Botrychinm Iuna－ ria，or Common Moonwort，oceurs In dry mountain pastures in Bri－
 tain and else－ where．B．virgin－ cum，an American

BOTRYCHIUM． species，is called
the Rottlesnake
Fern，frem its growing in such places as thoee venomous reptiles frequent．
bott－rylillindse，s．pl．［From Mod．Lat．bo－ tryllus（4．v．）．］
Zool．：A family of molluscolds belonging to the order Ascidiz，and containing the com－ pound Ascidians，that is，those which，united together by their mantles，rise genersuly in stellste form round a common canal．All are marine．
bot－ry 1 l－lŭs，s．［Mod．Lat．Dinuin．formed from Gr．ßótpus（botrus）$=$ a cluster of grapes．］ Zool．：A genus of molluscoids，the typical one of the family Botrylidaz（q．v．）．The united in radiated bunches．They are found united in radiated
bŏt＇－ry̆－す－官ĕn， 2 ［From Gr．ßótpus（botrus） to beget to of grajes，and $\gamma \in v \boldsymbol{i}$ áw（genaaō）＝ to beget，to engender．］
Min．：A monoclinic，tranalucent minersl， with s hardness of $2-2.5$ ，s sp．gr．of $2 \cdot 039$ ，a vitreons lustre colour，and hyscinth－red as the normal colour，though yellow specimens also occur．Compos．：Sulphate of protoxide of iron， 19 ；sulphate of sesquioxide， $48 \cdot 3$ ； and water， $32.7=100$ ；or sulphuric acid， 26.50 －maenesia $5.69-8.95$ ．Ime 0.0124 － and water， $30-90$ ．it occurs in a copper mins at Fahlien，in Sweden．（Dana．）copper
bǒt－ry－old＇，$a$ ．［From Gr．Bórpvs（botrus）＝A cluster of grapes，and cisos（eidos）$=$ form， shape．］In form resembling a bunch of grapes．
＂The ontalde in thick set with sotryotd effioreacen－
cies or small knobs，yellow，bluish，yud purgle，all of cies．or manl knobs，yellow，bluish，＊ud ！
bot－ry－oi＇dal，n．［Eng．botryoid；－al（Min．； dc．）．］The same as botryoid（q．v．）．（Phillips．）
bờt＇－ry̆－t－1īte，s．［In Ger．botryolith，botrio－ lit．From Gr．Bócous（botrus）＝a cluster of grapes，and Aígas（lithos）＝s stone．］

Min．：A variety of Dstolite or Datholite （q．v．）．It is so called from the botryoidal sur－ face of its radiated columnar structure．It is found at Arendsl，in Norwsy．
 rytis（q．v．），and Lat．fem．pl．adj．suffix－acece．］

Bot．：A division of fungi containtng the species popularly called Blights snd Mildews．

The aub－order is named aleo Eyphoangocive
（ $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{V}$.$) ．$ （9．v．）
 （Min）（q．v．）］

Min．：The same at Botryogen（q．v．）
botwry－tir， 2 ［Trom Gr．Bórpus（botrus）$=3$
clustar of grepes］ cluster of grapes．］
Boa．：A genus of fungl，with clusters of minute globular seeds or seed－vessels．They grow on rotten herbaceous stems，decaying fung，living leaves，and aimilar localities． The muscadine disease which destroys so many silk－worma is caused by one species， Botrytis bossiana．B．injectana，which caused the potato diseate，is now removed to tho genus Peronospora（ $\mathrm{q} \cdot \mathrm{v}$. ）．（Treas．of $B 0 L$ ．）

## b6tes，s，ph．［Bor．］

＂bott，＂botte，comy．［BuT．］（Morte Arakwe．）
bott，bơt，s．\＆a．［Bor．］

## bott－hammer，a

Flax－working：A wooden mallet with a futed face，used in breaking flax upon the floor to remove the boon．
－botte（1），a［Bat．］
＊botte（2），a［Boar．］
bot＇－tel（1），s．［O．Fr．botel dimin．of botte z a bunch or bundie；Gael．boileal．］a bundle of hay．（Stormonth．）
＊bot－tel（2），a［BouTEL＿］
＊botte－ler，s．［BUTLER］
＊botte－ral，s．

> Her. : [BOTEROLI.]

Bött＇－gèr（ö as e），\＆\＆a．（The person re． ferred to was s Saxon manufacturer，by whon the ware called after him was first made．］

A．As subst．：The person slluded to in the etyinology．
B．As adj．：Made by Büttger．
Böttger－ware，s．The white porcelsin of Dresden．Made originally by Bottger，of Saxony，in imitation of the Chinese．It to now made in the old castle，once the resi－ dence of the Saxon princes，at Meissen on the Elbe，fifteen miles below Dresden．
bơt＇－ting，a．［Etym．doubtful．］
Metallurgy：The act of restopping the tap－ ping hole of a furnace after a part of ita charge has been allowed to flow therefrom．Ths plug is a conical mass of clay on the end of a wooden bar．
bơt＇－tle（1），＊bǒt＇－tělle，＊bǒt＇－ělle，＂bǒt－ él，z．\＆a．［In Sw．buttly；Icel．nytla；Ger． \＆Fr．bouteille；Gael．botul；Wel．pote？（these two last being from Eng．？）；Norm．Fr．bu－ tuille；Prov．botella； sp ．botella，botilla $=\mathbf{a}$ bottle；botija＝an earthen jar；Port．botelha； Ital．bottiglia；Low Lat．buiticula，botiLia， puticla；Mahratta boodhule，boodhula $=1$ lesthern bottle．］［Boor（2），s．］
A．As substantive：
I．Literally：A vessel with a relatively small neck adspited to hold liquids．The first bottlem were of lesther（Josh．ix．4．）Such leathern bottles are mentioned by Homer，Herodotus， and Virgit，being in use among the Greeks， Egyptisns，snd Romans，as they still are in Spsin，Sicily，Africa，and the East．Farthen－ ware bottles followed（Jer．xiii．12）；these nre generally furnished with handles，and are called flasks．Modern bottles sre chiefly of glass，and glass bottles have been found at Pompeii．They are blown into the requisite shape，the whole process of msuipulation being divided smong six persous

Is Iar beyoud a prince＇s delicater．＂Shakesp： 3 Hen．VI．，iL s
＂Ho threw into the enemy＇s ship earthen botiklay filod with aerponts which put the crew in diserder．
IL．Figuratively：
1．Anything like a bottle．
－Blue Bottle：［Bluebotrle．］
White Bottle：A pisnt，silene infota
2．As much liquor as can be held in one bottle．

[^79]
## "8ix bottiee aplece bad well wore ont the plight" <br> B. As adjective: Pertaining to such o vessel or anything similar. (See the compounds.) <br> * bottie-ale, \& \& a. <br> A. As substantive: Bottled ale. <br> " Selting cheese and prunon <br> Beauth t Frot. : Captadn. <br> B. As adjective : Pertaining to bottled ale. "The Myrmiddona are no battle-ale housos."-Shakesp.s <br> bottle-boot, s. A leather case to hold a bottle while corking.

## bottle-brush, bottle brush, s, \& a

## A. As substantive:

1. Gen.: A brush with which to elean bottlea, or anything almilar
2. Bot.: A plant, Equisetum arvense. (Prior.)
B. As adjective: Pertaining to auch a brush

Bottle-brush Coralline, Bottle brush Coralline. Zool.: The calyptoblastic hydroid, Thuiaria Thuia. It has a waved atem, with the lrancbea dichotomoualy divided, the cella a.lpressed or imbedded in the sides of the branches. It is fairly common on Britiah sad European coasts.

## bottle-brushing, a. \& s.

Bottle-brushing machine: A device for cleansing the interior of bottles. The brushea, fixed on a rotating shaft, are ingerted into the inttles, and rotation imparted by means of the treadle. The operator may take a bottle in each hand, cleansing two at once.
bottle-bump,s. The Bittern. (Ogilvie.) bottle-case, zo \& $a$
A. Aa subst. : A case for bottlea.
B. As adj. : Pertaining to such a case.

Bottle-case loom: A machine in which the wicker cover ia placed upon demijohns and carboys. This is, however, almost entirely done by band, and is the work of a basketmaker.
bottle-charger, s. An apparatus for charging bottles with a liquid under pressure, charging bottles with airquid under pressure, as, for instance, with air containing carboni
bottle-companion, \&. A conpanion over the bottle; a conipanion who drinks with one.
"Sam, who la a very guod buttle-companfon, has been the diverslou of his frieads." - Addiso
bottle-faucet, s. A faucet adapted to the uses of a bottle. Sometimes it has a threaded hollow atem to transfix the cork
bottle-filler, s. An apparatue for filling bottles. [Bor-Thno-machine.]

## bottie-fish, s.

Ichthyol: : A fish, Saccophar$m x a m p u l a c e u s$, like a leathern bottle, with a very long linear tall. The bottle-like portion of the animal can be inflated. 1: occurs in the Atlantic, but ts rare.

## + bottle-flower, s.

Bot.: A plant, Centaurea yanus
bottle-friend, s. A tachment to one is manifested cliefly by drinking with him. (Johnson.)
bottle-glass, s. The glass of which buttles are made. It is composed of sand and clkali.

## bottle-gourd, $s$

Bot.: A gourd, Lagenaria vulgaris, called also the White Pumpkin. The Hindoua cultivate it largely as an article of food. There re several varieties. One is the Sweet Bottlegourd; another is uaed as a buoy in awimning gourd; another indian rivers, transporting baggage, \&c.

## bottle-head, s.

Zool. : A Cetacean, Hyperoodon bidens.

## bottle-holder, 8

1. Of persons:
(1) Lit.: One who holda a bottle to refresh
pugilist, to whom ba ia aecond or aupporter.
(2) Fif.: Any one who seconds another in an enterprise.
IT The late Lord Palmeraton once applied the term to himself in an electoral passage at srma with s butcher at liverton, and the nickname atuck to him in eome of the comie periodicals for a time.
2. Of things: An adjustable tool for grasping the bottle by its base while finishing the top.
bottle-imp, s. An imaginary imp inhabiting a bottle.
ilice the letter would poisoo my very oxistence. persou truly quallited to recelve it."-De Quincoy Worka (2nd ed.), Lit iok

## bottle-jack, s.

1. Culinary apparatus: A roasting-jack of 8 bottle shape, auapended in front of a fire, and giving a reciprocating rotation to the meat whick depends therefrom. It is operated by clock-work mechanism.
2. A form of lifting-jack, so called from Its reaembling a bottle in ahape.
bottle-maker, bottle maker, s. A maker of bottles.

## bottle-moulding, s.

Glass-making: The sct or art of moulding glass. The process is sdopted with noat kinda of merchantable bottlea of ataple kinda. The bulb of glass on the end of the blow-tube is partly expanded, and then placed between the parts of an iron mould which is open to receive it. The parts are closed and locked, and the bulb then expauded by the breath to completely fill the mould. (Knight.)
bottle-nose, bottlenose, s. A Ceta cean, the Bottle-nosed Whale (Hyperoodon bidens).

- Immediately after Mr. Jolin Bright entered Mr. Gladstone's government in 1868, becoming President of the Board of Trade, a corre apondent in Nairn petitioned him to give Government ald in deatroying bottle-nosed whales, which, he alleged, were very destructive to herrings. The reply of Mr. Bright was unfavourable.
"A apecies of whales, called Bottlenowes, have womeand oll extracted from them."-P. Rove: Dumbarlone statist. Acc. Iv. 408
bottle-nosed, a. Having a nose nar row at the base and protuberant towards the apex.
"Oh, mistress: I bave the hravest, gravest, aecret, aultilie. bottre-nosed knave to toy warer that ove Bottle-rosed Whale. [Bortle-nose.]
bottle-pump, s. A device for withdrawling the fluid contents of a vessel without pouring. Thia ia done by compressing an elastic bulb, which drives air into the bottle expelling the liquid through the pipe and nozzle.
bottle-rack, 3. A rack for storing bottles The rests are so arranged that by inserting The rests are so arranged that by inserting the bottles alternately neek and onmber may be stored within a given greater number may be stored within a given
space. The hinged frame is for the purposa space. The hinged frame is for the purposa
of securing the bottles in place during transportation.
* bottle-screw, * bottlescrew, s. A corkserew.
"A good butler alway hreake off the point of his bottescren in two days, by trying which is hardest. the fif.


## bottle-stone, bottlestone, s.

Min. : A variety of Ohsidian (q.v.). (Brit. Mus. Cat.)
bottle-stopper, s. A device for closing the mouths of bottles. It usually consists of a cork and a ineans of holding it in place
againgt the pressure of the bottle"s contents. againat the pressure of the botters cases a composition is subatituted for the eork.
$\dagger$ bottle-swagger, s. Swagger produced by imbibing the contents of the bottle.


## bottle-tit, $s_{0}$

Ornith. : A name for a bird, Parus caudatus.

## bottle-tom, bottle tom, $s$.

Ornith.: One of the names for a bird, the 1.ong-tailed Tit-mouse (Parus caudatus).
bottle-washer, s. A device for cleaming
the interior of bottles.

* bǒt'-tle (2), "bǒt'-81, \&. [From O. Fr. botel; dimin. of botte $=$ a bunch, a bundlo; Wol. potel.] [BuTrLE (2), v.] A hundle of hay or atraw.

bott'tie (1), o.t. [From bottle (1), a.] To put
intes bottle, to enclose or confine within a bottle.
"You may bava it a most exceltent cyder royal, to "When wine is to be bottled off wauh your bottlee
imedinoly belore you begin, hat be aure not to dratio
them. - Sleift. theme" - sheift.
bŏt'-tle (2), v.t. [From bottle (2), s. In Fr. bot teler $=$ to bind hay; Wel, potelu.] To mako up straw in amall parcels or "windlins." (Scotch.)
bǒt'-tled (1), pa. par. [BotTLe (1), v.]
Thelr, prison'd in a parlour nowg and mmath,
bŏt'-tled (2), pa. par. [Bottle (2), v.]
bŏt'-tling (1), pr. par., a., \& s. [Bottle (1), v.]
A. \& B. Aa pr. par. \& participial adj. : (Seo the verb.)
C. As subst. : The act or operation of pour ing into a bottle, or enclosing within a bottia. At anound botitiongz, and inkpectededed."
T. Warton: Progr. of Divcontent.
bottling-machine, s. $\Delta$ machine for filling bottles and corking them.
bottling-pliers, s. pl. Pliera specifically adapted for fastening wires over tho corks and a necke of bottles and for cutting of the surplus.
bŏt'-tľ̌ng (2), pr. par., a., \& 8. [Bortle (1), v.]
* bot-tocks, s. [Buttock.]
bǒt'-tóm, *bǒt'-tóme, * bơt'-bme, " bðt'im, * bǒt'-y̆m, * băt'-čm, * bŏt'-ŭn, * bott'-ŭm, * bơ'-thĕm, *bo゙'thŏm, * bo'-thŭm, * bot-me (Eng.), bŏt'-tom, * bǒd'dŭm (Scotch), s. \& a. [A.S. botm =a bottom; Icel, \& $O$. I cel. botn; Sw. botten; Dan. bund; O. Dan. bodn; O.S. bodom; Dut. bodem; (N. H.) Ger. boden; M. H. Ger bodem; O. M. Ger. podum, podam; Gael. bonn $=$ a aole, a foundation; Ir. bonn $=$ the sole of the foot; Wel. bon = atem, base, atock; Fr. fond; Sp. \& Ital. fondo; Port. fundo; Lat. fundus = the hottom of anything; Gr. rivemiv (puthmen) = the bottom of a cup, of the sea, or of anything, the same as $\beta v \theta$ ós (buthos) $=$ the depth ; Mahratts bood $=$ the bottom of anything. Skeat cites Vedic Sanacr. budhma $=$ depth.] [Findament.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Langutge:

1. Literally:
(I) Gen.: The lowest part of anything.
st the bouom of the altar." - Lev, v. a
II In this sense it is opposed to the top, "And the rell of the temple wan reat in twaln from
the top to the boctom.- Mark $\mathbf{x v}$. 88. (2) Specially:
(a) The circular base of a cask, of s eup, saucer, or other veasel.

- Macaulay: bistr. Eng., ch. xilit. knocked out . . . .
"But, sald the equide. it will do if takea op and pat
 out abore clear." ${ }^{\text {Bumyan: P. P., pt. il }}$
(b) The bed or channel of the ocean, a lake, a river, or the situation of the water imme diately' in contact with it.
. now it is imposible co moderately shanlow Bution, which aloge
creatures, - Dareoin

1970) 

(c), ch. xvi., p. 345
(c) The loweat part of a valley, s dale, a hollow, low ground.
"Broun mariit kythit thare wimesiny mosey howi-

- A narrow brook, by rush bouka conceal'd,

A narrow brook, by rushy bank eoncoadd
Buis iu e bottom, and dyides the fleld
(d) The seat, the blps, the posteriors.
2. Figuratively :
(1) Of things material:
(a) A ship, uaed by metonomy for the hul in distinction from the masts.

[^80]- Yy ventarea are not in one botton trumted


## $-\hat{A}$ bawhlly romel withe onptauw of <br> With the ment nohse botiom of our flet hate

(b) A ball of thresd wonnd up
"This whole argument will be likn botioms of thre elome wound np.--Bacom.

- 3ijkworms finteh their oottoms in about afteen day."-Mortinner.
(2) Of thinge not matesiai.
(a) That on which snything rests. In the axample the metaphor corresponc: to-
" So deop, and yot to clear, we might bohon"
Drycten: Death of a very young Genkleman, $8 s$, ac
(b) The foundstion, the groundwork, the most important support.
"On thin onpposition uny reanoning proceed, and beiog built on the same bottom."-Atterbury.
(c) The deepest part.

Hen. IF., ini. 2
"His propoasals and argunnents ehould with freadom e examined to the bottom."-Locke
(d) The real support, the prime mover.
" He wrote gnany thiogs which are not publighed in his nampe; and was at the bottom of many exce
(c) A bound or limit beneath or in any direction.

In my "But there'a no bottom, none metaphor, that of embarkation on board a ship. [Seg (I) a.]
"He began to say, that hmself and the prince were oo mach to venture 14 oue bottom. "-Clarendon
We aro enbarked with them on the mame bottom and $11 u s t$ bectator.
(3) Of a horse: Power of endurance.
3. In special phrases
(1) At bottom:
(a) Lit.: At the bottom of any material thing.

A drawer it chanced at bottom Ined."
(b) Fig.: Fundamentally, on looking how a uperstructure of character, argument, \&c., is hased.

Oover this argument from experience, which at oottom in his is.
(2) Bottom of a lane: The lowest end of a lane. (Johnson.)
(3) Dottom of beer: The grounds or dregs of becr. (Johnson.)
II. Technically

1. Fort : A circular dise with holes to hold the reds in the formation of a gabion
2. Shipwrighting: The planks forming the floor of a ahip's hoid.
3. Ordnance: Ona of the plates by which grape or caniater is built up iuto a cylinder suitable for losding into the gun. Cast-iron tops and bottoms for grape; wrought-iron for canister.

4, Mining (pl. bottoms): The deepest workings.
5. Metallurgy (pl. bottoms) : Heavy and impure metallic products of refining, found at the bottom of the furnace in some of the stages of the copper-smclting proceased.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the lowest part of anything in a literal or figurative sense.

## bottom-beds, s. pl.

Geol.: A name sometimes given to the Longmynd rocks of Lower Cambrian stratigraphical position.

## bottom-discharge, s. \& $a$.

Bottom-discharge water-wheel: A turbine from which the water is dischsrged st the botton instead of at the sides.
bottom-fringe, $s$. A fringe at the bottom of a curtain, a cloud, or anything. (Lit. + fig.)
wails, four roof, the azure Dome, and arovad me, for Pour aznre Findse, on whose botiom-friages atao I thave eed gilding,"-Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bl. ii., ch. ix.
bottom-glade, s. A glade in the lower part of a valley, a dale.

TTendlog my flocks hard by $\mathrm{I}^{\text {t }}$ the hilly crofts.
That brow this bottom-glade . $\dot{\text { filton } \text { : Comus. }}$
bottom-grass, s. The luxuriant grass growing in a bottom or glade.

## " gwoet bottom-grass and high dellightful piain"

bottom-heat, s. Artificial temperature beneath the burface of the soil in e forcinghouse.
bottom-land, s. Alluvisl land of which a bottom is composed.

## bottom-1irt, s.

Mining: The deepest lift of a mining-pump, or the lowest pump.

## bottom-plate, 8

Printing: A plate of iron belonging to the mould of a printing-press, on which the carriage is fixed.

## bottom-rail, 8 .

Arch.: The lowest borizontal rail of a framed door.

## bottom-rook, s. The etratum on which

 4 cosl-seam reats.
## bottom-tool, e.

Wood-turning: A turning-tool having a bent-over end, for cuttiug out the bottoma of cylindricsl hollow work.
bott'tom, v.t. \& i. [From bottom, s. (q.v.). In Dut. bodemen $=$ to put $\$$ bottom to a cask.] A. Transitive:
${ }^{*}$ 1. To base, to build up. Followed by on. (Lit. \& ffg.)
" Prido has a very strong foandation in the mind; it in botomad upen selthoven, ${ }^{2}$-collier.
Tho grounds upon which we bottom orr reasoning, are hut grounds upon which we potething lieft out which shonid go
tuto the reckoulng."-Locke.
"Action is supposed to be bottomed upon principle."
2. To put s bottom upon a cask, into a chair, \&e.
*3. To twist upюo s "bottom" or ball. (Lit. \& fg.)

Therefore, as you unw iud her love from him.
Yoa noust provide to botion it on to nono.
B. Intrans:
to rest upons.: To have ss a bottom or basis;
"Find out upon what fondation any proposition advanced, cot toms: aly observe the intermediate ydeas hy which it is joined to that foundation opon which it is erected. - Locke.
TI Machinery: Cogs are said to bottom when their tops implage upon the periphery of the co-acting wheer. A piston which strikes or touchea the ent of ita cylinder is said to bottom.

## bơt'-tòmed, pa. par. \& a. [Bоттом.]

A. As past participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As participial adjective: Having s bettom of a particular character ; as, ss flatbottomed boat, a cane-bottomed chair.
bŏt'-töm-íng, pr. par., a., \& \& [Bоттом, v. (q.v.).]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In acases corresponding to these of the verb.
C. As substentive :

1. Civil engineering:
(1) The foundation of a road-bed.
(2) The act of laying a foundatiou for a road.
2. Railroad engineering: Ballasting benesth and around ties.

## bottoming-hole, $s$.

Glass-making: The open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown glass is exposed during the progress of its manufscture, in order to soften it and sllow it to assume an oblate form.
bơt'-tóm-1ěss, a. [Eog. bottom, and suff. less. In Sw. bottenlöss; Dan. bundlos; Dut. bodemloos: Ger. bodenlös.]
Strictly: Without bottom; or, more loosely, fathomless in depth, though really having a bottom. Used-
(1) Less fig.: Of places or things conceived of as without bottom, or as fathomless.
pit $\because$. "Wick edness may well be compared to a bottomless pit, into which it is easier to keep ones sell from fill. Infot than, beioy hallem to give ones self any stay from ". . . but all were it together with ail: is bere it only a withered leat, works shorelexs ood of Aetion, and lives through perpetual metamorphosen--Carlilie: sartor Recartus. bk L.
(2) More fig.: Of anything inflinte in degreo in time, or both, even though not closely re esmbling a pit, a vessel, or an ocean.

## Hurl'd headong "Hathe Almighty Power from th othereal atcy

bot'-tøm-most, a. [Eng. bottom; mow.] Noting that which is at the very bottom: lowest.
 Eng. bottom, and suffix -ry. In Sw. bod meri; Dan. bodmeris; Dut. bodemery; Ger bodmerei.]
A. As substantive. Comm. \& Naut. Law A contract by whtch the owner of a vesse borrows money on the security of the bottom or keei, by which, s part being put for the whole, is meant the ship itself. [Borrom, s. A., 2 (a).] If the ahip be lost the lender losen ail' his monay. If, on the contrary, it returns in safety, he recsives back the principsl, with interest at any rate which msy be agreed apon between the parties, and this was sllowed to be the case even whed the usury laws wers in force. Bottomry is sometimes cor rupted into bummaree. (See the compounds.) - A capitalist might leed on bottomry or oo personal interest and primeipol"-Hacaulay: Hist. Eng., oh ${ }_{x}$ nix.
B. As adjective: Relstlng to auch a contract; ss bottomry bond, bottomry contract, bottomry money, sce.
bŏt'-toned, * bot'-otned, a. [Old form of buttoned. See also Bortonv.]

Her. : Having bottonies, buttons, round buds, or knots, generally in threes. Essentiaily the same 89 treffed, i.e. trefoiled.

[From O. F. botoné (Mod. Fr. boutonné) = furniahed with buttons or buds; O. Fr. boton =hutton, s bud; Mod. Fr
bouton.] [BuTros.]
Her.: A bud-like projection, of which in general three are together. They may be seen in the cross bottony, which ls a cross esch of the four extremities of which terminates in three bud-like promituences.
They present a certain remote resemblaucs to the leaf of a trefoil plant.
bǒtts, s. [Bor, s.]
bŏt'ul-1-form, a. [From Lat. botulus = sausage, and forma $=$ form, shspe.] Ssusagoshaped. (Henslow.)
bǒt'-ŭm, * bŏt'-ŭne (?), s. [Borrom.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bot-un, s. [BuTron.] (Prompl. Parv.)

* bá'tŭn, v.t. [Boot, v.; Bote, v.] (Prompt.
Parv.) Parv.)
bŏt-ũ̃re (1), s. [Butter.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bot-ure (2), s. [Botaurus.] A bittern. (Morte Arthur, I89.)
* Bǒt'-ur-flye, s. [Butierfly.] (Prompl. Parv.)
*hot-wrythe, * bōt'e-wright, s. [From O. Eng. bot $=$ boat, and wrythe $=$ wright.] A shipbuilder, a shipmaster. (Prompt. Parv.)
* bot-wyn, s. [BuTton.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bot-ym, s. [Botтom.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bot-yn, v.t. [Воот, v.; Bote, v.] (Prompt Parv.)
* bot-ylige, s. [Boorino.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bot-yr, s. [Butter.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bôuç, * bôuçce, * bouge, * bowge * budge, 8. [Fr. bouche $=$ mouth, sperture.]

1. Ord. Lang. Law. (Of all the forms given): An allowance of food or drink, specially of the kind described in tha phrase which follows.
"̈ ' that brought bouge for a eountry tady or two, thasque of Love Retr., voL v., p . 104.
In the ordinsuces made at Eltham, in the 17th of Heury VIII., under the title Bouche of
böl, b勺y ; pout, jowl ; cat, gell, ohorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; min, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2


Court, the queen's maids of honour were to have, "for theire bowch in the morning, one chet lofe, one uwachet, two galions of ale, dim' pitcher of wine." P. 164.
Bouch, Bouche of Court, $\dagger$ Bouche in Court : An allowance of meat or drink to a aervant or atteadant in a palace. (Minsheu \& Keraey.) A certain allowance of provision from the king to his knights and aervants who attedded him on a military expedition. (Whartom.)
"They hed bouch of coure (to Fit ment and drink). and grest wagen of siryeno by the deny."-Stowe: Alur解
murt ai we use goomanlowanee of dyet, A bouche in

2. Tech. (Of the form bouche only):

Orinance: A cylinder of capper in which the vent of a piece of ordnance is drilled. It has an exterior screw-thread cut on it, so that it may be removed when the vent becomes worn, or a new bonche subatituted.
bôu'-chet (t ailent), s. [Fr. bouchet.]
Hort. : A kind of pear.

- bốu'-¢̧hing.g, s. [Bushina.]

Mech.: The gun-metal bushing of a blocktheave around the pin-hole.

- boucht (1), bought, v.t. [Icel. buhta: Ger. biucken = to bend, to bow, to stoop.] To fold down. (Jamieson.)
boucht (2), w.t. [From boucht'= a fold.] To enclose in a fold. (Scotch.)
* boucht (1), * bought (1), s. \& a. [Bioнт.] (Scotch.)
boucht-knot, s. A rumning knot; one that can easity be loosed, in consequence oi the cord being doubled. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
boncht (2), beught (2), s. [BcGHt.] A sheepfold, (Scotch.)
* boucht'-ing (ch guttural), pr. par. [Bovcht.] bouchting-blanket, s. A amall blanket, spread across a feather-bed, the ends keing pushed in under the bed at both sides.
boushting-time, boughting-timc, s. That time in the evening when the cwes are milked. (Scotch.)

O were I but a sbepherd swain!
To feed iny dock beslde thee.
At boughting time to leave tbe plain
In miliking to abide thee."
Katherine Ogis: Berds Coll, i, 24
bouck, v.t. [Buck.] (Scotch)
bouck'-íng, s. [Buckino.] (Scotch.)
"boud, pret. of v. [Boot.] (Scotch.) Were fated.
"To save tbir sonis for they boud die"

* boud, * bowde, s. [Etymology doubtful] A weevil breeding in malt. (Johnsom.)
ua" Bowde, malte-worme (boude of malte . . .) Gurga-
boudoir (pron. bôod'-war), s. \& a. [Fr boudoir; from bouder = to manifest chagrin to.] A. As substan.: An elegant cabinet connected with the apartments of a lady to which ahe may retire when she wishes to bo alone.
B. As adjective: Fitted for a boudair ; auch as ore aeen in ladies' boudoirs.
"̈biecté
in her graceful treatraent of inttle boudoir
boa-el, * bou-ell, * bou-elle, s. \& $v$. [Bowel.]
- bouf, s. [Beef.] (William of Palerne, 1,849.)
bốu'-gain-vill-1m-a, s. [From Bougainville, the eminent French navigator, who, between the years 1766 and 1769 , circumnavigated the globe.]
Bot. : A genus of Nyctaginacea (Nyctagas). Bougainvilloed speciosa and glabra grow in British gardens. B. speciabitis is a elimbing shrub or amall tree from tropical South Ainerica. (Treas. of Bot)
bôu-gars, a. pl. [From A.S. bugan, beógan $=$ ta bend. Or from Lincolnshire dialect buikar $=$ a beam. (Jamieson.).] [BAlK.] Cross spars, forming part of the roof of a cottage, used instead of iaths, on which wat tling or twigs are placed, and above these soda, and then the atraw or thstch. (Sootch.)

With bouquars of barnis thay beft blow cappha,
Qubill thay of ternia made brigzis.",
Chr. Ktrk, sth 14
b6ige, bowge, v.i. [BuLar] To owell
"Their ship bougod . . ."-Hackluyt.
bouge (1), " b Jwge, s. [Compare Fr. bougs $=$ a midule of a barrel or cask.]
Naut.: A rope fastened to the middle of a sail to makg it stand cloeer to the wind.
bouge (2), \& [Budce.] (B. Jonson: Masques of (ourl.)

* bouge (3), "bowige, s, [O. Fr. boge, bouge; Lat. bulga.] [BuLae.] A awelling, a heap.
"Bowgn Bulga"-Prompl. Parv.
* bốu'-̇ẽẽr-ŏn, \& [Fr. bougiron.] A eodomite.


## If ther be castel or citee <br> Wherynne that ony bou

Sologerone be" of the Rose

* bôu' ${ }^{\text {g ent, }}$ s. [From Fr. bougette $=\mathrm{a}$ budget, a small bag; dimin. of bouge $=$ a budget, a bag.] [Budget.]
I. Ord. Lang.: A budget.

With that ont of hif bouget forth he drew
Great store if treauure, therewith him to tempt,.
II. Her. : The representation of a vessel for carrying water.
bough (gh silent), " bughe, " boe, * bowe, "bouh, * boghe, "bōgh, * bōg, s. IAS. $b o g=\mathrm{an}$ arm, a shoot; boh = an arm, a back, e shonlder, a branch, a bough; O. Icel. bógr $=$ the ahoulder of an animal,.. $; \mathbf{S w}$. bog $=$ the shoulder ; 0. H. Qer. puac = the shoulder. Skeat points out its affinity to Or. mixus (peschus) $=$ the forearm, and Sansc. bdhus $=$ the arm.] A largearm or brauch of a tree.

1. Literally:
$\because$ Every soldier was to put a green bough in his hat."
2. Figuratively:
"All the fowis of heaven mase their nests in his boughe, and onder his brancbes dild ali the beath

* boughen, v.i. \& t. [Bow, v.]
bought," boughte (pron. bât), pret. \& pa par. of buy (q.v.) [In Dut. bocht.]
" Like Dinn's kises, unasked, unsought,
Bought and sold notes
-f Bought and sold notes.
Among brokers: A note rendercd to a party with whom the broker has made a finsacial transaction, giving particulars af the purchase or sale, as entered in his booka.
bought (1), s. [Boucht.]
* bought (2) (gh ailent), s. [In Dut. bogt; Sw., Dan., \& L. Ger. bugt $=\mathrm{a}$ bend, a turning, a coil.] [Bight.]

1. A twist, a link, a knot.
"Immortal verse
Ouch as the maliting sool miny plerce.
In rotes. with many a winding bought

2. A flexure.
"The fiexure of tbe loints is not the eame in elaphants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a Ward."-Erowne: 「ulgar Errours.
3. The part of a aling which contains the stone.
bought, boukcht ( $g h$, ch guttural), v.it. [From bought, 6 . (q.v.).] To enclose in a fold. (Used of ewes for milkiag.) (Scatch.)

At milking beata, and sheering of the ream,
And bouching in the ewne, When they came hame."
Rost : Helenore, p. al.
bought'-ing, pr. par. \& a. [Bovont.]
boughting-time, s. [BоUCHTINO-TIME, 8.]

* bough-ty (pron. bâw'-ty̆), a. [From bought (2), s. (q.v.).] Bending.
bốn'-gíe, s. [Froun Fr. bougie $=$ a wax candle a bougie; Prov. bogia; Sp., Port., \& 1tal bugia = a wax candle ; so called from Bongie, a town of Algeria, where such candles were firet made.]

Surgery: A smooth, fiexible, elastic, alender cylinder, desigued to be introduced into the urethra, rectua, or cesophagus, in order to urethra, rectua, or or dilate it in cases of stricture or other diaeases. It is formed either aolld or hollow,
and ie eometimes medicated. It was originally made of alipa of waxed linen, coiled luto a cylindrical or olightly conical form by rolling them on a hard, emooth aurface. Buugies for surgical purposes are sajd to have been invented by Aldareto, a Portuguese physician. They wore first deacribed in 1554 by Amatus, one of his pupils. The sleaderer forms of bongiea are adapted for the urethra, the larger for the rectum, vagine, and cesophsgus.

I Ao armed bougie is one with a piece $\alpha^{r}$ caustic fixed at its extremity.
*bou'-goun, s. [Etym. unknown] Somokind of musical instrament.
"Symbales and sonetes
Alle. Porms:
: Clacmneus,
bôu-1 -11č (11 as y), s. [From Fr. boutllir= to boil.] Meat etewed with vegetables. (Meste.)
bôu-1-11ŏñ (11 aa Y), s. [FT.] [Boutles] 1. Ord. Lang.: Broth, soup. (Johnson.) 2. Farriery: A fleshy excrescence on : horse' foot. (Buchanan.)

- boule (1) (O. Eng.), bouk, buile (Scotch), a [Icel. bukr = the body; from bulka = to swell.] [Icel. bukr $=$ the body; from buika $=$ to swell.]
[Bovke, s. BuLk, v. \& a, BiLom, BiLlow, (Bouke,
Bulloe.]

1. The body.

The clothred blood for any lecbe-craft Chrrumpoth, and is in bis bouk 1.1aft.
Chaucer: C. T. : The Eughte Tute, 18672. Bulk. (O. Eng.) (Chaucer.) (Scotch.)
bouk (2), s [Buck (2), s.] (Scotch.) A. lyo for cleansing or whitening foul linen.
bouke (1), v.i. [Bulk, v.] (Scotch.)
boûk (2), *bou'-kěn, v.t. [From bouk (2), \& (q.v.).] To dip or steep foul linen in a lye: as, "to bouk claise." ( $0 . \mathrm{Eng}$. \& Scotch.)
"uilitice; applied to their necks and arma blanchlos wives are wont to trent their wabs in bienching." renjergus, iii. is. (Jamieson)

* boulse, s. [A.S. bic $=$ a solitary and secret place, the belly (Somner): Sw. buk; Dan bug; Dut. butik= the belly.] [Bouk' (1), s.] A solitude.

Under the bowe thei bode thes barnes bo bolde
To byker at then barynees, in boukes so bare", 1
bouk'-ing, "boutck'ing, pr, par., a., \& \& [Bouk (2), v. Buockinc.]

As substantire: A placing In lye, (Scotch.)
bouking-washing, \& Bucking; washing in lye. (Scotch.) [Bockit-wasaino.] ing. . . . ."-scott: Heart oo Ni Nid-Eothias, ch xviL
bou'-kít, bow'-kít, pa. par. \& a. [BuLken.] (Scotch.)
A. As past participle: Bulked out; awollen (See the verb.)
B. As participial adjective: Bulky, large. [Little-boukit, M ockle-boukit.]

- In bir boottit bysyme, that bellis belth

The largy fladis sappin thrin in snaweleh.",
boukit-washing, s. The same as Bour-ng-washivo (q.v.).

* boutc'-sụm, a. [Bvxom.] (Scoteh.)
* boulc - צ̆, a. [BuLkr.] (Soutch.)
bôul, bốol, bûle, s. [BOOL (2).] (Sootch) Anything hoop-shaped.
Fi Boul of a pint stoup: The handle of a pint atoup.

To come to the hand like the boul of a pins stoup: A proverbial expression applied to aat thing which takes place as easily and agreeahly as the haudle of a drinking vessed comes to the hand of a tippler. (Scott: Gloss. to Antiquary.)
bôu-lan'-gèr-ite, s. [Ia Ger, boulangerit, from Boulanger, a French mineralogist.]

Min.: A mineral ( $3 \mathrm{PbS} . \mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ ) existing in phumose crystaline masses, as also granular and compact. Ita hardaese is $2 \cdot 5-3$, its ap. gr. $5 \cdot 75-6$; ite lustre matallic; its colour bluish lead-gray. Compas. : Su!phur, 18.2 antimany, $23^{\circ} 1$; lead, $58.7=100$. Found in France, Oermany, Bohemts, and Tuscany. Embrithlte aad Plumbostib are conaldered by Dana as identical with Boulangerite.
bốnl'-d̆̈n, pa. par. [Bolden (2).] Swelled, inflated. (Scotch.)
bōul'-aẽr, "bōwl'dẽr, s. da. IWedgwood derives this from the 8 w . dialectic word bul leraten = the larger kind of pebbles, as opposed to klappereten $=$ the smaller ones. With this Skest agrees. Connected with Sw. bull $\mathrm{a}=$ to make a loud noise, to thnnder: Dan. buldre $=$ to racket, rattle, make a noise, to chide, to bully; Dut. bulderen $=$ to bluster, rage, or roar. From Sw. buller = noise ; Dan. bulder $=$ noise, tumbling nolse, bnstle, brawl. So called from the noise which boulders make when rolled over a rocky or pebbly beach by a atormy sea or a river in flood.]

## A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang. (of the form bowlder): A word of Scandinavian origin, used, sccording to Jamleson, in Perthshire, where the term "bowlder-stane" was applied to "the large single stones found in the earth by those Who inake rosds." Probably the terni was also employed elsewhere than in Perthshire.
II. Geol. (of the form boulder) : The adontion by geologists of the local word boulder has given it universal currency. it is ased to Bignify a large, ronnded block of atone, which, whether lying loose on the eurface of the ground or imbedded in the soil, is of different composition from the rocks adjacent to which it now rests, and must, therefore, have been transported from a lesser or greater distance. From the lsst-mentioned facts, bouldera are often called erratic blocks, or, simply, erratics. [BOULDER-FORMATION, BOULDEH-PERIOD.]
B. As adjective: Marked by the presence of boulders; acting as boulders do.
boulder-clay, s. A clay atratified or unstratified, belonging to the boulder forma tion (q.v.).
boulder-formation, boulder for matlon, $s$

Geol.: A formation consisting of mud, sand, and clay, more frequently unstratified than the reverse, generally studded with fragments of rocks, some of them angular, others rounded, with boulders scattered here and there through the mass. When onstratified, it is called in Scothand till (q.V.). As much of the material has been transported from a greater or less distance, it is sometimes called drift. The old name diluvium, being founded on nowabandoned hypotheses, has become obsolete Diluvium.] The formation exists only from the poles to about $40^{\circ}$ of latitude, onless where the Alps or other high mountains io warmer climes have originated boulder formations of climes have originated awn. The nearer the poles one travels their own. The nearer are the erratic boulders. The rocks the larger are the erratic boulders. The rocks on which they rest are furrowed and scored
with lines, as if ice with stones projecting with lines, as if ice with stones projecting
from its surface had heavily driven over them. [Gioaciation.] Fossils, where they exist, indicate a very cold climate. [Boclofa-period.]

## boulder-head, $s$.

Hydraulic Engineering: A work of wooden atakes to resist the encroachment of the sea.
boulder-paving, s. Paving with round, water-worn boulders, set on a graded hottoni of gravel.

## boulder-peried, boulder period,

Geol.: The period specially characterised by the scattering over all the colder parts of the world of erratic blocks or boulders many of them transported by ice. It comprehended apecially the Pleistocene period, but extended intu the Post-pleistocenc. It is now generaliy called the Glacial Period (q.v.).
". In the southern bemisphere the Macrazchenta, Boulder-period $\rightarrow$ Darwin: foyage round the worl (od. 18rof. ch. Vini., p. 174 .
boulder-stone, * bowlder-stone, The same as llauloer (q.v.). (Scotch, chiefly the Perthshire dialect.)

## boulder-wall, 6

Masonry: A wall made of boulders or flints set in mortar.
bönl-ä̈r-ing, a. [Scotch and Fng. boulder ing.] A term used only in the sabjoiaed compound.

## bouldering-stone, $s$

Metal-working: A amooth flint atone, used by cutlers to smooth down the faces of glazera and emery-wheels.
-boule, s. [BowL.]

## " bón-lê'-na, s. or interj. [Bowlins.] A

 e日a cheer, signifying "Hale op the bowlings. (Gloss. to Complaynt of Scotland.) (Jamieson.) (Jamieson.)
" bön'-ly̌ne, s. [Bowlinz] "The semicircular part of the sail which is presented to the wind." (Gloss. to Complaynt of Sootland) More probably the bowline, i.e., the rope fastened to the midale part of the outaide of a sail.

Than the master qublulit and crgit, Hall out the
bôn'-lĕt ( $t$ silent), +bôu'-lĕtte, a. [From Fr. boulet $=$ (1) s bullet, . . . (2).... , (3) see det.]

Veterin.: The fetlock or postern-joint of a borse when bent forward, being out of its natural pesitlon
bónle-vard, s. [Fr. boulevard, boulevart $=$ (see def. 1.); U. Fr. boulenert, boulever $=\mathrm{a}$ bulwark; Sp. baluarte; 1tal. baluardo; Ger. bollwerk.] [BULwark.]

1. Originally: The horizontal surface of s rampart, between the internal talus and the banquette.
2. Now: $\Delta$ promenade planted with trees surrounding s town; or, by as extension of the signification, a fine broad street planted with trees ruaniag through the middle of a town. In the wids aense last mentioned the street called Unter den Linden, at Berlin, is a boulevard.

* bôu'-lĭm-y̆, s. [Bulimv.]
" bönlt, * boulte, v.t. [BoLt (1), v.]
* bō'ult-ẹd, pa. par. \& a. [Bolted (1).] He ha* been hred i' the wars Since he could draw a sword, and is 11 school' fe throws without distiaction,

Coriol., tii. 1

* boul-tell, s. [O. Fr. * butctel =a meal-sleve, from buleter $=$ to sift by bolting.]

1. A kind of cloth apecially prepared for sifting.
2. A bolting sieve.
3. Degree of fineness determined liy the size of the meshes of such sieve. (N.E.D.)
bōult' ẽr, s. [Etym. unknown.] A long fish ing line, on which a number of hooks are set.

## bōul-tĭn, * bō'ul-

 tine, s. [An arbitrary variant of late M. E. boltel, bowtell. probably from Eng. -el. Arch .1. A convex moulding, whose periphery is a quar-

2. The shaft of a clustered column or pillar.

* bō'ult-ingg, pr. par. \& a. [Bolting (1)]
* boulting-hutch, s. [BoLtino-mutch.] * boun, * boune, * bown, * bowne (Eng.), * boun, * boune, *bown, + bowne, * bone (Scotch), a. [From Icel. buinn= prepared, ready, pa pro. of oúo $=$ to prepare. 1. Prepared, ready.
Alle soun to batayle. ate nextl thousand,

T Reddy boun: A tautology for boun = ready
" Go warn his folk, nad halst thalm off the toun.
To kepe him self I sall be reddy bonn", Walluce, vil. Ms.

2. Prompt, obedient. (Morris.)
3. Finished
"With gentyl gemmez an-vnder pyght,
With bantelez twelua on basyu: boun
Ear. Eng. Allit. Pooms (od Morrit), Peart, 991
Ti Bound, in the expression "bound for a place," is corrupted from Old Eag. boun. [Bound.]
boun, * boune, * bon-nen, * bounne, bowne, v.i\& $t$. [From boun, a. (q.v.).]
A. Intranstive:
4. To prepare, make ready.
5. To hasten
6. To depart, to go.
B. Transitive:
7. To prepare, make ready.

To boune mo berree
2. (Reflexively): To prepare one's self.
"To hatailo ho bounnes hym.
bounge, "bounghe, " bounse, "boun' sðn, * bun'-sén, v.t. \& i. [Dnt. bonzen = to bounce, to dismiss; L. Ger. binsen = to knock or to fall with a hollow noise; $\mathbf{H}$. Ger, bumsen (same meaning); bums, interj. = bounce. 1mitated from the soand of a knock, blow, or tall.] [Bounce, s. Bump.]

## A. Transitive:

$\dagger$ 1. To drive forcibly agalost snything.
2. To cauee to bonnd, as a ball.
3. To turn out, eject; beace to diecharge oummarily. (U, B. slang.)
B. Intransitive:
I. Literally:

1. To knock against anything so as to make a sudden ncise. Used-
(1) Of one besting himself or another.
(2) Of a person knocking at a door.
"Just as I was putting out my light, another
(3) Of the throbuing of the heart.
" The fright awakened Aroito with a start,
Agatist his bosomb bounced hil heaving heart""
Dryden: The Fables ; Palamon and Areien, bk.
2. To spring suddenly forth, eved when there is no collision with anything.
"Nay, master, sald not I as mach when I saw the porpus how ${ }_{1}$
II. Figuratively :
3. To be strong, bold, or, if the female sex over-masculine. (Used only io the pr. par.) [Bouncina.]
4. To boast. (Colloquial.)
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
(2) Specially:
$\dagger$ (a) To threaten, to bully.
(b) To utter falsehood, as hossters are continually tempted to do when sounding their own praises.
bounçe, s. [Dan. bums = b bounce ; Dut. bons $=\mathrm{s}$ bounce, a thump (imitated from the sound).] [Bounce, v.]
L Ordinary Language:
5. Literally:
(1) A sudden and heavy blow or thump; a knock at a door.

When blustering Boreas tosseth up the deap,
Alld thumps a Ford: The Lover's Melancholy, 1. 1
"I heard two or ihree irregular bounces on my land-
hady's door, and on the openimg of it. ."-Addison.
(2) A sudden crack, the noise of an explosion.

Two hatel nuts 1 threw into the lame.
And to each nut gave soneethearts named
That in a tlame of brightest colour blazid. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ Gay.
(3) A sudden spring. (Gederally followed by out.)
(4) Expulsion; dismissal. (U. S.)

To get the grand bounce or G. B., to be summarily dismissed.
2. Figuratively:
(1) A threat. (Colloquial.)
(2) A lie suddealy, boldly flung forth. (Col loquial.)
II. Technically: The large spotted Dog fish, Scyllium Catalus.
bounng'-ẽr, e. [Eng. bounde); -er.] A beaster; one who, rlyeaking of his exploits, 80 exag gerates as to be chargeable with lying; one much larger than ordinary; is thamper; alse (U. S.) a mascular fellow employed in placer of public resort to eject disorderly persons.
boung'-ing, pr. par. \& a [Bounce, v.]
A. As present participle: In senses corrosponding to those of the verb.
"Their wealth the wild deer bouncinp thro' the plado."
B. Ae adjective: Rude, strong; if of the femioine sex, then over-masculine in aspect or manoer.

Forsooth, "the bounetng Amazon." 1
Bouncing Bet: A plant, Saponaria oflcinalite (American.)
bou'n-çing-1y̆, adv. [Eng. bouncing; -ly.] With vain boasting, so as to make an unfounded assertion.

## Plighinas sald, bouncingly. the judgemeot of the apostolical see with counci of domeatick prients, is tir more certhin thao the judgemeat of an universal che Pope's Supremacy.

bound (1), "bounde, s. [In Mod. Fr. borne $=$ \& Imit. From Norm. Fr. bunde, boune, bonn$=s$ bound, $s$ limit; O. Fr. bonde, bonne, bodne: Low. Lat. bodina, bodena, bonna; Arm. boun $=\mathrm{a}$ boundary, a limit ; boden, bod $=\mathrm{a}$ tuft, a chaster of trees which may be used to mark a boundary. Cf. also Wel. bonn = stem, base, stock ; Gsel. bonn $=$ a sole, a foundation, stock; Gsel. bonn $=$ a sole, a foundation,
bottom, base.] A boundary, a limit, a conbottom, base

1. Lit.: Of material limits
(a) Set up or conventionally arranged by msn.
"The princes of Judah were like them that remove "Assyria, and her om

Hilton: P. R, blc liL.
(b) Prescribed by God in nature.
"He hath compassed the waters with boundt, natil the day sad tight come to an end - - $006 \times x .10$. "Os earth's remotest bounds how welcomo herei" Campbell: Gert tude of $H$ yoming, pi. ${ }_{21}$
2. Fig. : Of limits not formed by ony material thing:

## hust thou cross'd that unkn Life's dreary bound '

Burns: Elegy on Capkain M. Henderton.

- Crabb thus distinguishes between bounds and houndary:-"Bounds is cmployed to deaignate the whole space including the outer line that confines: boundary comprehends ouly this onter line. Bounds are made for a local purpose; boundary for a political purpose: the master of a sehool prescribe the bounds beyond which the scholar is not to go; the parishes throughout England hsve their boundaries, which are distinguished by marks; fields have likewise their boundaries, which are commonly marked out by a hedge or a ditch. Bounds are temporary and changeable; boundories permanent and tixed: whoever has the authority of prescribing bounds for others, may in like manner contract or extend them at pleasure; the boundaries of places are seldom altered, but in conseguence of great political changes. In the figurative sense bound or bounds is even more frequently used than boundary: we speak of setting bounds or than boudary: we speak of setting bounds or
keeping within bounds; but to know a boundkeeping within bounds; but to know a boundary: it is necessary occasionally the set disposcd children. Who canuot be expected to know the exact boundary for indnlgence." (Crobb: Eng. Syn.)
bound (2), s. [From Bound (2), v. (q.v.).]
I. Ordinary Language

1. A leap, a spring, a junp.

All, all our own shall the forests be.
As to the bound of the roebuck free ?
. Hemans: Song at Emigration. 2. A rebound; the leap of something fying back by the force of the blow.
"These inward disgusts are but the first bound of
this ball of contentiou."lbis ball of contentiou."-necay of Piets
II. Technically:

1. Dancing: A spring from one foot to the other.
2. Mil. : The path of a shot comprised between two grazes. [Ricochet-fining.]
bound (1), * bownd, v.t. [From bound (1), s. (q.v.).]
I. Ordinary Language:
3. To limit, to terminate. Used sf limits-
(1) Prodnced by material obstacles pre enting extension.
"Of that maynificent temple which doth bound
(2) Produced by obstacles to extension or advancement not of a materisl character.
"Tbus Heaveo, though all-sufficient, shows a thrift
In his economy, and bounds his gitit,
Vast was his empire, aboolute his power.
Or bounded only by a lawin
Or bounded only by a law" Cowper: Task, hk vi.
4. To indicate the boundaries of.
II. Geom. : In the same sense as No. 1. bx. xi.. def.
I Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to bound, to limit, to confine, to circum-
scribe, to restrict:-" The first four of theas terms are employed in the proper sense of parting off certain spaces. Bound apples to the natries sre bounded by mountains and seas: countios are often brinded by each other"; " Limit spplies to any artificial boundary : as landmarks in fields serve to ehow the limits of one man's ground from another ; eo may walls, palings, hedges, or any other visible sign, be converted into a limit, to distinguish one spot from another, and in this manner a field is said to be limited, because it has limits assigned to it. To confine is to bring the limits close together ; to part off one space absolutely from another: in this manner we confine a garden by means of walis. To circumscribe is literally to surround : in this manner a circle may circumscribe s square: there is this difference however between confine and circumscribe, that the former may not only show the limits, but may also prevent egress and ingress; whereas the latter, which is only a line, is but a simple mark that limits. From the proper acceptation of these terms we may easily perceive the ground on which their improper scceptation rests : to bound is an action euited to the nature of things or to some given rule ; in this manner our views are bounded by the objects which intercept our sight: we bound our desires according to principles of propriety. To limit, confine, and circumscribe, all convey the idea of control which is more or less exercised.
much as all these terms convey the idea of being acted mpon involuntarily, they become sllied to the term restrict, which simply exsllied to the term restrict, which simply ex presses the exercise of controlit and confine, we use restriction when we limit and conine, but we may restrict without limiting or con-
fining: to limit and confine are the acts of things upon persons, or persons upon persons; but restrict is only the set of persons upon persons. Bounded is opposed to unbounded, limited to extended, confined to expanded, circumscribed to ample, restricted to unshackled." (Crabb: English Symon.)
bound (2), v. i. \& t. [From Fr. bondir $=$ to leap: 0 . Fr. bondir, bundir $=$ to resound, connected with Lat. bom:bito $=$ to buzz, to hum; bombus $=\mathbf{a}$ humening, a buzzing.] [Bombus, Воом.]
A. Intransitive:
5. Of man or the inferior animals: To lesp, jump, to spring, to nove forward by a succession of leaps.

Whom my food heart hal huaged to itself
Hemans: The siege of Jehonela.
Now, while the birds thus sing a joyous song.
And while the young lambs bound And while the young lambs bou
To me alooe there came a thougbt of griel "
fordsworth. Intimations of Smmortality
2. Of things:
(1) To rebound.

And the mighty rocks came bounding down Their startled foes among."
Hemant : Song of the Batte of Norgarten
(2) To throb, rmn.

Ruus on the dexter mother's biood
Bounds in my fatherin.
B. Transitive: To make to bound.
B. If might buffet for my love or or ound my horse "Whose veins bound richer blood than Lady Blanch?"
bound (1), *bond (Eng.), bound, bund (Scotch), pret., pa. par., \& a. [ln A.S. \& Dan. bunden; Dut. gebonden; Ger. verbunden; Goth. bundans.] [BiND.]
A. As preterite of bind (q.v.).
and laid the wood in order and bourd Isanc
B. As past participle \& participial odjective of bind, v. (q.v.):

1. Gen.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
"Wbatsoever ye shall hind oo earth shall be bound 2. Abnormal: Pregnant. (Scotch.)

Ful prinely vnknaw of ooy wicht
The woman mydlit with the God
Lroug.: Virgiu, 231,
3. Spec. (pa. prar.): Under legal or moral obligation to do bomething; or, more rarely, to abstaln from doing it.
"". they no longer thought themselves bound to

- I shall oot consider your at bound to any at
teodarice. . ."-lbid. ch. Xxiv.

4. In compos. : It is often used in composition, as ice-bound, rock-bound, weather-bound, sc. (q.v.).
bound-balliff; s. 4 bailiff of hnmble character, used to serve writs and make arrests and executions, in which he is gene rally adroit. He is called bound because he is bound in an obligation with sureties for the execution of the dities belonging to his office. Bum-bailiff is generally supposed to imply a vulgar mispronuucistion of bound-bailiff, bnt from this view Wedgwood emphatically dissents; 80 also does Skeat, though less decidedly. [Bum-bailiff.]
bound-stane, s. [Bounding-stone.]
bound (2), a. [Developed from boun ('q. v.).]
5. Of person: Prepared or ready, and intending to go.

A chieftaln, to the Highlands bound,
Campbell: Lord Uutin's Daughter.
2. Of things: In process of being directed towards. (Used specially of ships voyaging to any perticular port or homewsed.)

Flower,
Homeward bound oor the seen, and leaving thema
here in the destert. Longfllow: The Courtrhtp of Miles Standish, v .
boundi-ar-y, s. \& a. [From Eng. bound; ary.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
$\dagger$ 1. Literally. Of things material:
(1) A visible mark indicating the limit.
(2) The limit thus marked'; the line seperating two districts, territoriea, countries, de. [Bocndart-line.]
 ${ }_{x}$ xiL
II Often in the plural.
And ravaged Ulster's boundaries;
Campbell: ÓConnor's Child, xil.
2. Fig. of things not material: Whatever separates or discriminstes between two immaterial things.

Seusation and reflection are the boundaries of our
-I For the distinction between bounds and boundary see bound, a.
II. Geom.: The extremity of anything. It is called also a term. (Euclid, bk. i., def. 1.3.) A figure is that which is enclosed by one or more boundariea. (Ibid., def. 14.)
B. As adjective: Marking a limit.

## bowndary-line, s.

Shiphuilding: The trace of the outer sur face of the akin of a ship on tbe stem, keel, and stern-post. It corresponds with tho outer edge of the rabbet in those parts of the strncture.
bounde, * bōnde, s. [A.S. bunda.] A Merlin, 691.) [BoNDE]
bou'nd-ěd, pa. par. [Bounn (1), v.]
bou'nd-qn, * bŏn'-den, pa. par. \& a (A porbunden $=$ united, joined, sllied, obliged, bound, engaged. is Dan. bunden $=$ bound, tied, fastened; Dnt. gebonden.]
A. As past participle :

1. Bound.

2. Bound, obliged ; under obligation.
"I rest much bounden to you: fare yog well",
B. As participial adjective: Bound to: to the expression "bounden duty.")
thelr bounden duty of gratituda for the merry
them."-Arnold: Hist. Rome, vol. IiL, ch IIV. showin
p. 291.
bou'nd-en-1y, adiv. [Eng. bounden; -ly.] Dutifully, in a dutiful manner ; so as to sdmit and set upor obligation.
"Your ladishippes daughter, moot oundonly obe
dieat."-Tranus. of Ochin's Sermons
(1383i, Dedicat.
bou'nd-ẽr, * bou'nd-üre, s. (Eng. bound; -er.]
3. Of Beings or persons (of the form bounder); A Beng or a person who bounds or timita anything.
tāte, fatt, fáre, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sire, sĩr, marîne; gō nơts

"Now the bounder of all theae, Is only God himealt;
who ts the bounder of all thinga."-focherby: Atheomattsx, p. 274 .
4. of things (of the forms bounder and boundure): A boundary.
"The boundure of Aloxander's march into Indie
being in the tract obscure - Sir T. Herbert: Pravele p. 254
 were in bands :ndidehut op Fin thin their limita, as it
bolind-ĭng (1), pr. par. \& a. [Bound (1), v.] " Deep woes roll forwarillike a gentle flowd, Shakesp. : Tarquin \& Luerece.
bound-ĭng (2), pr.par., a., \&s. [Bound (2), v.] bounding-stone, 8. A stone to play with. It is calied also a bound-stone. (Lit. \& fig.)

## 

boutnd-lĕss, a. [Eag. bound, and suff. -less $=$ without.] Without bounds; himitless. $\bar{C}$ sed

1. Of space or anything measurable by actual apace
(1) Strictly. Of space or the universe: Without any bounds.

In matnre's boundlees reallin." baims (2) Loosely: Of anything vast in extent, thongh really limited.
"Or British fleets the boundless ocean ewe".
Dryden: Epititlo to Dr. Chartetom, 2. Of things immaterial or abstract, not measurabla by actual space.
(1) Of time.
"Thongh we make duration boundlese as it fa, we (2) Of power, the human desirea, or anything.

- Boundless rapacity and corruption wore lald to his anrge. - Nacaulay: Mitr. Eng., ch. Xxiv.
"The news was received in
I Crabb thas distinguishes between boundless. unbounded, unlimited, and infinite: "Bonndless, or without bounds, is appiied to infinite objects which admit of no bounds to the nuade or conceived by us. Unbounded, or not bounded, is applied to that which might be bounded. Unlimited, or not limited, applies to that which might be limited. Infinite, or not finite, applies to that which in its nature admits of no bounds. The ocean is a boundless object so long as no bounds to it have been discovered; desires are often unbounded which ought always to be bounded; and power is sometimes unlimited which is aiways better limited; nothing is infinite but that Being from whom ali finite beings proceed." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
boư'nd-lĕss-ly̆, adv. [Eng. boundless; -ly.] limithessly; so as not to be confined withio any bounds
ous . $\therefore$.an your constitution be so boundlesty amor-
boùnd-1ĕss-nĕss, s. [Eng. boundless; -ness.] The quality of being boundless, i.e., without bounds; limitless in auy respect.
"God han corrected the boundleasness of his volup-
-bound'stône, s. [Eng. bound; and stone.] I. A boundary mark.

2. A bounding-stone (q.v.)

* boune, a. [Boun.]
* boùn'-sěn, v. [Bounce, v.]
-bount, v.i. [Bound (2), v.] (Scotch.) To spring, to bound.
'As bounting. vp mounting.
Burel: Pilg., Wateon's Coll, it. 40.
* bount'-̌, * bounti-èe, * bount'-1e, *bownt--̌, s. [Bountr.] Worth, goodnesa, kindaess.

He had feyle off full gret bounto.
Barbour, 11. 22a.
bount'-ĕ-oŭs, "bount'-y-uoŭs, bount'-e-vons, * bont'-y-vese, a. [From 0 . Eng. bounte; and suff. -ous.] Full of bounty, liberai, beneficent, geoerous, munificent, (Chiefly poetic or rhetoric.)
"Dontyvost (bountyuous, P.) Mun(ficus, (iberalts,
Uarous.-Prompe. Parv.
Used- Of persons.

## "Bounceous, but almoat bounteous to a vioe,

2. Of God or of nature.

3. Of anything emanatiog from the bounty of a Being or of a person.
"This was for you a prectous greeting;
Wordsoorth: The White Doe of Rylutime." تا
 $a d v$. [Eng. bounteous; -ly.] In a bounteons manner, generouziy, liberally, largely.
"He bounteausly beatow'd onanvy'd rood
On inviten.

+ bợnt'-ě-oŭs-něss, * bount'-y-uoŭsnĕsse, * bơnt'-y̆-vas-nĕsse. 8. [Eng. bounteous; -ness.] Tha quality of being bountiful; liberality, muoificence.
"Ront swanease (bountyuousnesse, P.) Nunifcontia "To thy hlest hand, end bounteous
Has giv'n estenaive powers unsluckend drein.
* bount'-ěth, s. [Bountith.]
*bount'-e-vons, a. [Bounteous.] (Lydgate: Story of Thebes, 1,372 .)
* bounti-ǐe, s. [Bounte, Bounty.]
bount'-1-rul, a. [Eng. bounty; ful(l).] Full of bomnty, liberal, generous, munificent, bounteous. Used-
I. In an active sense:

1. Literally:
(1) Of persons.
*With him weat Sprasge, as bountifut as hrave.".
(2) Of Goi.
"God, the bountiful author of our being."-Locke.
2. Fig.: Of nature or anything personiffed.
"He that hath a bountiful eye shall be hlessed; for

- Sometimes the thing given is preceded by of and the recipient of the gift by to.
"Ourking sparee nothing to glve them the taste of
that felieify of which he is so bountiful to hio king
dom. - Dryden.
II. In a passive sense: Liberally aupplied, given, or furnished; as in such an expression
bount'-1-fùl-ly̆, adv. [Eng. bountiful; -ly.] in a hountiful manncr, bounteously, liberally, abundantly, largely. Used-

1. Of alms given by man.

2. Of large blessings bestowed by God. ".:. . ${ }^{\text {Iur }}$ the Lord hath dealt bountifully with
3. Of similar blessings unconsciously bestowed by anything in nature.
"It if affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the
iver bountioully requiting it in ita inuadation"Braven: Vulgar Erroure

* boùnt'-ǐ-fūl-nĕss, 8. [Eng. bountiful; -ness.] The quality of being bountifui ; liberaiity, generosity, munificence.
-"Beng enriched in everything to all bountifulness."
bount'-i-hood, "bount'-i-bead,
* bount-y-hed, *bount-1-hed,
* bount'-i-hede, s. [Eag, bounty; and suffix -hood or head; O. Eng. hede.] Gooduess, virtue, generosity.
How thall fralle pen, with feare disparaged,

*bount'-ith, * bount'-ěth, s. [Bounty.] (O. Eng. \& Scotch.) A bounty given in addition to stipulated wages; something given as a reward for service or good offices.
my curse, and the curse of Cromwoll, go wi' yo, If ye sit them elther fee or bountith
bount'-ry̆, "bount'-rēe, s. \& a. [Perhape corrupted from bontrice. It has been suggested that the first element is bound (1), s. from the fact that elder trees are planted to mark boundaries.
A. As subst. : The Common Elder-tree (Sam. bucus nigra).
B. As adj.: Pertaining to or conaisting of the shrulis described under A.
bountry-berries, s. pl. The berries of the Elder-tree.
plth boutng-punz are formed of the elder tree, the woft paper."-Blackkooods siag., Aug. Le21, p. 3 .
bou'nt-y, " bou'nt-ēe, bount- G' "bownt-厄', s. \& $a$. [In Fr. bonte = goodness, kindnesa, benignity. From Norm. Fr. bountee, bountez $=$ goodnesa (Kelham); O. Fr. bonteit Prov. bontat; Sp. bondad; 'Port. bondade: ital. bonta; Lat. bonitas = goodness; bonu = good.]


## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:
I. Goodness, excellence, kiodoess, bened cent feeling in the abstract or in general ; the quality of being kind.
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
"In world nie non so Fiter mon
Spec. Lyr. Poetry (ebout 1300) Alysoun, 29, 30. Upper

* (2) Spec.: Valour. (Scotch.)

That thus the king of Ingland,
And throut thair lordes gret bounte,
Discomfit in his owne euntre, ",
Barbour : The Brucs (ed. Skeat), svill. 683-
2. Such beneficent feeling carried into action, speciaily in the direction of almsgiving; the act of giving money or other favours gractously or muniffeently; in act of kindoesa, generosity, liberality, munificence.

- For (as I selde) loo, that was sho

That dide to me os gret bounte.
3. That which is given liberally or munill centiy.

* (1) A good deed; a special deed of valour resulting from the "goodness" of the individual. (Scotch.)
"To do ane ow trageoas bounee."), ill. 1 sz
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. skeat),
(2) Alms, a donation of money, or anytblog gimilar, the result of generosity.
"'To worth or want well-welgh'd be Bounty given"
(3) Success resultiog from the Divine goodnesa; welfare

OR man so hard (sted) as wes he
That ettirwart com to see bounte.
Barbour: The Bruce (od. skeat), ii 4i-8.

## II. Technically

1. Ch. \& Civ. Hist.: A grant or henefaction from the state to those whose services indirectly beoefit it, and to whom, therefore, it desires to accord some recompense, or at, least recognition
I Queen Anne's Bounty: A bounty to the more poorly-endowed livings in the English Church. It was conferred by a royal charter confirmed by Queen Anne ( 2 Anne, ch. 11), and provides that all the revenue of firstfruits and tenths ghall be vested in trusteea for ever, and used as a perpetual fund for augmenting the endowments of poorer livings, and for advancing money to incumbents for rebuilding parsonages thereon. The trustees rebuildisg parsonages thereon. The tristees administering it have been formed into a corporation, and when applied to for grants act
on rules which they have framed for the administration of the trust.
2. Law, Comm., \& Polit. Econ.: A premium paid by Government to the producers, exporters, or importers of certain articles, or to This is done either with the view of fostering a new trade duriag its infacy, or of protecting an old ove which is aupposed to be ot apecial importance to the country.
Tha hiatory of bountiea affecting general commerce naturally divides itself into two perioda. During the first of theae, atatesmen, and the educated clases generally, believed in the advantage of bountiea, and they were paid on the exportation of coro, of linen, and other commoditiea, and in conoeetion with the herring and whaia fisheries. They were denounced by Adam Sinth and other political economiats. To tax the general public that goods may be benevoleutly Iuroisbed to the foreigner st unremunerativi rates cannot possibly make s nation richer and if a manufacture or a fiebery cannot pay its way unaided, it should be sbsodoned, sac tha money which it has lockediup be turoed into more profitsble channels. Theae views baviog bean adopted by the Engliah Parliaoleot, the bounty oo the expertation of coro waa abolished in 1815 , and that on the exportation of linen and several other articles in 1330. In the last-Inentioned year the bounty oo the axportation of herrings was swept away, that paid on the toonagg of the vesaels empioyed in whale-fishing having ceased in 1824.

The second period in the hlatory of bounties
bon, boy; pout, jowli cat, çell, ohorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, egist. ph $=$ f.

affecting British commerce is in certain respects the antithesis of the former one. The British mannfacturer, standing manfully on his own resources, is in certain cases exposed to unduly severa competition, bounties to the foreign manufacturer ensbling him to eend his goods into the country at rates which he wauld otherwise find unremunerative. The cystem is now before the public in connecton with the home and colonial sngar industries, The sugar dity in France and America s tevied on the raw sugar, if the Freach or American manufacturer export refined sugar, the dnty previously levied on the raw material is returned noder the name of drawback, and as it is difficult to know how much raw sugar was used in making a certain weight of the refined article, he so takes the benefit of the doubt as to obtain s greater drawback on a given quantity than the duty he paid upon it in ite raw state. The excess-in other words the profit, which he nakes from the public treasury of his conotry, is the export " bounty." The same eystom obtains in Holland and Belgimin, besyides which the beetroot sugar mannfacturers of these conotries, together with those of Austria, Germany, sud Russia, obtain a sianilar bounty on beetroot sugar. In Germany, Aus. tria, and Russia the duty is levied on the weight of the root ; in Beligium, on the density of the juice. In Austria and Russia the weight of the root is estimated according to the capacity of the apparstus. Under such systems a large portion of the sugar produced entirely escapes taxation, and as the full drawhack is sllowed on all sugar exported, the result is a large bounty on exportation.

In the Cnited States, the McKioley Tariff Bill, which removed the duty from imported sugar, placed the American sugar producer, with whom the natural advantages tor sugat cane culture were legs favorable thao in the West indies, under a disadvantage. To obviate this, and also to encourage the develojnent of
the beetroot sugar industry, a bounty was the beetroot sugar industry, a bounty was
granted to the sugar producer, sufficient to overcome the disadvantage named. The term bounty was also employed to designate the sume paid to indnce enlistment during the Civil War, and to obtain substitutes for drafted men. These men frequently deserted, aod were then kauwn by the title of bocsty-semper.

The same term is applied io the United States togrants of land to soldiets and sailors, their widuws aod children, for services in the army and nary. 1t is aiso applied to snma of mouey paid by government to owoers of fisling veesels, by Act of Congress of July 29, 1:1:3, for the encouragement of the fisling induatry sud to sums of muney appropriated for the destruction of wild beasts during the time that the couotry was sparsely settled. The amounts paid to companies which carry the mail by lant or water have beea called bounties, but a more proper term for them is that of appropriations for carryigg the mails.
bôu'quet (quet as k̄̄), s. [Fr. bouquet $=$ (1) a thicket, a clump or plantation of trees, (2) a prosy of flowers. The ssme as bosquet,
Prov. bospuet: Sp . bosquete; Ital. boschetto Prov. bosquet: Sp. bosquet
Low Lat. boscum.]
[Bosk.]

1. A nosegay, s bunch of flowers.
2. An agreeable perfume, emanating from fowers, wine, or essence.
bố'quĕt-ĭn, s. [Fr. bonquetin, probably st

bouquetin.
first boucestain, Prov. boctagn; Ger. steinbock.] A ruminating manuual (Capra ibex).
" From helghta browned br tho boouding boupuatin.

* bour, s. [Bower.] (Chaucer: C. T., 40I.)
* bốrr-ach (1), s. [Bourock.]

1. An enclosure.
2. A cluster of trees.

* bôu'r-ach (2), *bor'-rach, s. [Gael. buarach (see def.); from biar $=$ cattle.] A band put round a cow's hinder legs at milking. (Scotch.)
* bôur'-ach, v.i. [From bourach (1), e. (q. v.).] To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass. (Scotch.)
* bönr'-age (age as 递), 8. [Boraoe.] (Minsheu.)
bô'r-bēe, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The spotted Whistle fish or Weasel ish (Motella mulgaris, or M. quinquecirrhata). (Scotch)
Bôn'r-bon, s. \& a. [Fr. Bourbon, the name given is 1642 , in honour of the roysi family of France, to the island mentioned under A. 1, previonsly calied Mascarenhas, or Mascareigne.
A. As substantive:

1. Geog.: An island in the Sonth Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, the capital of which is St. Deais. It is now called Reunion.
2. Whiskey from Bourbon Connty, Kentucky (Amer.).
3. A factious Democrat. (Amer.)
B. As adjective: Growing in the islsnd described nader A. 1, or conaected with it.

## Bourbon palm, 8.

Bot.: The palm, genns Latania. Two species, the I. rubra, or Red, and the L. borbonica, or Common Bourbon Palm, have been introduced into hothonses in Britain.
bô'ur-boul-ite, s. [From Beurboule, in the department of Puy de Dóme, in France.]
Min.: A variety of Melanterite. It is a friable, greenish mioeral, partly soluble in water. Composition: Sulphuric acid, $35 \cdot 22$ -38.04 ; sesquioxide of iron, $5.08-8.25$; protoxide of iron, $12 \cdot 99-16.08$; and water, $12 \cdot 99$ toxide 40 . (Dana.)

* bourd, * bourde, * borde, s. [From. O Fr. bourde $=$ a jest, pleasastry; supposed to he a contraction of bohort $=$ a mock toumament, knightly exercise; from O . Fr. bot $=\mathrm{a}$ blow, stroke, and horde $=$ a barrier, the lists (Sheat, in Chatcer: Man of Lawes Tale, Gless.).] A jest, joke, jeer, mock, spert.


## 1. Old English:

Herkneth of gn was 1 -set in the justices stede

2. Scotch: [Boure.]
"': a ane o the mason-callanta cut a ladle on to quary, ch. iv.
"bourd (1), "bourde, " boor'-don, "bor dyn, v.i." [From bourd, s. (q.v.).] To jest to joke.
Prompt. Par or pleyyn (bordyn, P.) Ludo, yocor."-
Be wary then, I say, and never gie
Encourabement, or bourd with Alc as he"
Aamsay: Poems, ii. 275.

- bourd (2), v.t. [Boonn, v.] To accost.
* bourde, s. [Boaro.] (Morte Arthure, 730.)
* bourde-ful, a. (O. Eng. bourde, and full.] Playful, joking.

Thes is vaduratondinn of a dediy leesing.
Not of a bourdeful leening."
Not of a bourdeful leesing." "iclife: widom, v. 11.

* bour-der, * bour'-dour, 3. [From 0 . Eng. bourd ; -er.] A jester, a joker. (Huloet.)
* bourdes, s., sing. not ph. [O. Fr. behondes, pl. =a tournament. Skeat, however, thicks that like many other war terms it may be of Tentonic origin.]
"For he was atte a bourdea ther bachilers pleide."
* bourd-ing, * bour-dyng, pr. par. \& s. [Bourn, v.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)
B. As subst.: A jnke; spert.
"And eftes in her bourdivng that baythen in the
* bourd-ly, adv. [O. Eng. bourd; -ly.] In a playrui, joking, or trifing manner.
"bourr-dyn (1), a. [Fr.] $\Delta$ staff. (Chawcer.)
bofur-don (2), \& [Fr. bourdon $=$ i humming or oree.]
Muatc:

1. A pedal atop on an organ.
2. A bass reed on a harmonium, with something of the character of the organ bourdon.

* 3. A drone bass like that prodnced by a bagpipe or by a hurdy-gurdy. [Borden.]
* bôur'-dKn (3), s. [Sp. bordon $=$ a kind of verse, a refrain; Gael. burdan.] [Borden.] The burden of a song.
Bôur'dom (4), z. \& a [Named after Mr. Bonrdon of Paris, who invented the barometer described below in 1849.)
A. As substantive: The inventor mentioned in the etymology.
B. As adjective: Invented by him

Bourdon barometer, s. A barometer consisting of an elastio flattened tube of metal bent to a circular form and exhausted of air, so tbst the ends of the tubes separate as the atmospheric pressure is diminished, and approach as it increases. The Bonrdion is connmonly kuown as the metallic barometer althongh the aneroid is also metallic, and both halosteric. (Knight.)

* bôn'r-dồn-ăsse, s. [Comp. Low Lat. burdones, pl. $=$ pilgrims' staffs.] A kind of ornamented staff.
"Sourdonawes wers holow horse-men's stavem need
in Italy, cunningly painted"-itid, Fi, 8 b.
* boure (I), s. [Bowkr.] (Sir Ferumb. (ed Herrtage), 1,336.)
boure (2), s. [Corrupted from bourde $=\mathrm{a}$ jest (q.v.).] A jest. (Scotch.)
"Off that boure I was tylth; and bald to behald." $\begin{gathered}\text { Foulate, } 17 \text {, } 7 \text {, the e. }\end{gathered}$
* bourg, s. [Borovoh.] A city.
"For the bourg watz so hrod and so htge elce."
bourge-ois (l) (pron. bôurj-wâ), s. \& a (From Fr. bourgeois = a citizen.]
A. As subst.: A French citizen ; s citizen of any conntry
B. As adj.: Pertaining to such a citizen. "To get out of oxe rank in society into the next
 4, p. 208.
boũr-geois' (2), bũr-geois', s. [Ger. bour geois, borgois, borgis.] Probably from some French printer called Bourgeois.] [Bockoeors (1).]

Printing: A size of type between brevier and long intimer. Brevier, 112 ems to the foot; bourgeois, 102 ems to the foot; long primer, 90 ems to the foot.
These two lines, for example, are in Bourgeois type.
bourge-oi-sie (pron. bôurj-wê-sē), ${ }^{2}$ [ Fr . bourgeoisie $=$ freedom of a city ; citizene; bedy of the citizens.] The citizene taken collectively.
Frane Commons of Fngland, the Thers. Etat of France. the bourgeoistic of the Continent generally.
J.
\&
 [From Fr. bourgeonner $=$ to bud ; from bour geon (q.v.); from Arm. brousa, brô̂sa $=$ to bud.] To sprout, to bud, to put forth branches.

Heaven send it happy dew.
Earth tend it kap niew.
Gally to bourgean, nad hroadly to grow." Scett Lady of the Late, it
boũr'-geón, bŭr'-geón, s. (From Fr. bourt peon $=a$ bud; Arm. brous, brofisa $=a$ bnd geon=a bud; Arm. brous, brensa $=$ an brousen, broñsen $=a$ single bud. (Mahn.) brou
bud.
Furthermore looke what is the nature that forked treer have in their boughes, the same bath the vine to
her eges and burgeons."-Lolland: Plinte, bk. $x v_{7}$
ch. 30 . her en
ch. 30

* bour-le, 3. [Burrow.] (Scolch.) $\Delta$ bole made in the earth by rabbite, or other animale that hide themselves thene; a burrow.
faire huxtling of ottars out of thetr bourtas."
: Ifese p.
bôtu-rign'-1-ôn-işm ( $g$ silent), s. [Nemed from Mdme. Antoinette Bourignon, danghter

Gte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pơt

a Lille marchant. 'She was born in' 1616, Whas physically ugly to the last degree, but very eloquent. She published twenty-two volumaa. Poirot, a French Protestant divine, wrote her Iifa.]

Theot. © Oh . Hist.: A system of doctrine omanating from Mdme. Bourignon, menomansting from sumen. Bourignon, menChrist a twofold huma nature, ona produced by Adam, the other born of the Virgin Mary, and believed that nsture corrupt. She denied the decrees of God, believed in the exiatence of a good and of an evil apirit in every man hefore he was born, attrituted to man in iafinite will, and conaldered that perfection was attainable. She tanght that religion conaisted in internal emotions, not in knowledge or practice. The Scottish General Aasembly censured these tenets in 1701.
bôurn (1), bôurne, s. (Fr. borne $=$ limit
from O. Fr bodine; Low Lat. bodina.] [Bound.] a bound, a limit.

1. Literally: Used either of the sea or of a lina on laad markiag tha boundary of a country.
"And where the land slopes to its watiry bourn,
Wida yawne a gulf beside a ragged thore
2. Figuratively:
(1) Of the world"anseen.

The undiscover'd country from whose bourn
No traveller returns.
No traveller returna," shakesp: Hamlet, ill. 1.
(2) Of intellect, emotion, or aaything.
" III eet a bourn how far to be beloved."
"To make the doctrine of malt!ple proportions
thetr intallectual bourne."- Tynali : Fra 0 . of Selence therr intellectual
( 8 rd oul.), vii. 136.

* bôturn (2), s. [BURN (2).]
"bourne, * burne, s. [Barn (2), Bairn.] A man.

Where wystes thou ener any bourne abate
Bner so holy in hys prayere"
信
Böuxne'-mouth, s. \& $a$. [From Eng. bourne, and mouth.]
A. As substantive:

Geog.: A watering place in the south of England, in the west of Hamplise.
B, As adjective: Pertaining to, or existing Bourneniouth

## Bournemonth beds

Geol.: Certain beds of Middle Eocans are, In the vicinity of Bournemouth. They ar called slso Alum Bay beds, and are arranged with the Lower Bagshot strata.
bôurn'-lĕss, a. [Eng. bourn; and suffix -less.] Without a bourne, without a limit.
bôur'-nôn-īte, s. [Named after its discoverer, Count Bouruon, a mineralogist.] Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic, brittle, opaque mineral, of hardneas, $2 \cdot 5-3$; sp. gr., $5 \cdot 7-5 \cdot 9$ metallic lustre, with colour and streak grey or iron black. Compos. : autphur, $17 \cdot 8-20 \cdot 45$ antimony, $23 \cdot 79-29 \cdot 4$; leal, $33 \cdot 9-42 \cdot 88$; and con $\mu \mathrm{er}, 12 \cdot 3-15 \cdot 16$. First found at Endellion at Wheal Boys, in Cornwall, whence it wa orisinally called by Count Bournon Endelleine. It Inas since been found in Germany, Austria and Italy, as well ss in Mexico and South Amurica.
2. Lournonite of Luras: A mineral, called also Fibrolite (q.v.).
bôur-nòn-īt nǐck-ĕl glānz, s. [From Ger. bournonit [Bournonire]; nickel, and glanz $=$ Eng. glance (2), s. (q.v.).]
Min.: A varicty of Ullmannite from the Harz mountains.
bốur-ook, bôur-ach, bow -rock, bour'-icks, s. /A.S. beorh $=$ a hill, a monntain, and dimir. suffix ook; Sw. borg $=$ a castle, a fort.]
3. a confused heap.
o', Alout this bit bourock, your howor, anawered the Anelquary, ch. is
4. An enclosure. (Used of the little houses Which children build for play, particulariy those made in the sand.)
". We'll never hy saudy bowrock, togethar."-Ram-
5. $\mathbf{A}$ cluster, as of trees.

## $"$ My troon ta boirrach orry my ground

rant, s. [From Russ. bored $=$ the north-wind.] The name given to the fierca anow-atorma that blow from the north-east over the stoppes of Russia. (Stormonth.)
bourse, * burse, s. [Fr. bourse; Prov, borsa; Sp. bolsa; Ital borsa; Ger. börse ; Lat. byrsa; Gr. Av́para (burga) $=$ the akin stripped off a hide, a cow'a akin, the akin of a live snlmal.] An exchange where merchsnts, bankars, \&c., meet for tha transaction of financial business. (Used apecially of the French institntion correaponding to tha English Stock Exchange.)
bôur-trēe, * bôor-trèe, * böre'trēe, * bônn'-trēe, * b6wer'-trēe, s. IOn the English border callad burtrec. Skinaer thinka it means bors-tree, i.e., that it can easily be bored into a hoilow tube, tha pith belag extracted.] The elder-trea (Sambucus nigra). (Scotch.) Formerly it was much planted in hedges of barn-yarda.
"The Aambucus niora (elder tree, Eng.) Ie no atrauger in many placea of the parish. some of the treea are bracohes cause an agreeable shade, or bower, exhtbiting an example of the propriety of the name given to that eppecies of plants in scotlaud, Daraely the Bower-
tree. $-P$. Killearn : Stirting Seatist. Acc., xvi. Ho-.11. "Samsucue nigra, Bourtree or Böratres. Scot. Aust."- Light foot, p. 1,131 .

Or, Yustlin', through the boortries comin'."
bourtree-bush, s. A very common Scottish designation for the eldar. [BounTaEE.]
"Wo saw-oue hut with a pent-stack close to it, and onn or two ender. or, as we call them it Beotiand,
bourtree buthes, at tho low gable-end. "-Lights and Shadonos, p 178.
bonrtree-gun, s. [Bountrv-aun.]
*bôusche, s. [Bush.] Tha aheathing of a wheel. (Scotch.)
bôuse, * bowse, v.t. \&i. [Booze, v.]
A. Transitive:

1. To clrink.
"Then bouses drumly $\begin{gathered}\text { German water," } \\ \text { Burns: } \\ \text { The Two } \\ \text { Dogs. }\end{gathered}$
2. To hoist, to raise up, to lift up, to heave. (Scotch.)
"': ${ }^{\text {brandy }}$ in we used to boune up the kegs o' gin and
B, Intransitive: To drink deeply.
' There let hlin boune, and deep, carouse,
Wl' bumpera flowing oer."
WI' bumpers flowing oer." $\begin{gathered}\text { ourn: Sootch D.ink. } \\ \text { Burn }\end{gathered}$

* bôuşe (1), s. [Booze.] (Spenser: F. Q.)
bôuse (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]
Mining: A mame given in the North of England to luad ores.
* bôuş'-ǐng, pr. par. \& a. [Booze.]


## * bousing-can, s. [Bouzino-can.]

bou'sour, * bows'towre, s. [In O Sw. byssa, bossa $=$ a mortar, an engine for throwing bombs; byssor, bossar =an engine for throwing large stonea instead of bombs; byssa $=$ a box.] A military enging aaciently' used for battering walls. (Scotch.)

bôus'-sinn-gân 1-tite, s. [Froou J. B. Boussingault, a Freach geologist and scientific traveller.]
Min.: A sulphate of ammonia with part of this alkali replaced by magnesia. It occurs about the boric acid fumaroles of Tuscany. (Dana.)

## * bous'tèr, s. [Bolster.]

* bous-tons, * bous-touse, + bous-ti-ous, a. The sane as Boistoug (q.v.).
 (boustrophédon), adv. = turning, like oxen in ploughing; Bous (bous) = an ox, and aт $\rho \in \phi \omega$ (strephō) = to twist, to turo.]
A. As adj.: Written alternately from left to right and from right to left; pertaining to writing of this kind.
usual soustrophedon mannuer whlch the Hititites in the fectel Frst came the animal'g head. Hittles nis Oct 6, 18so. The Fittite Inscriptions.
B. As subst.: Writing first from left to right and then from right to left, as cattle ploughed
successiva furrows in a field. The early Greets writing was of this kind.


## bou'sum, a. [Buxosc] (O. Sooteh)

* bôns'- ys, a. [Boozy,]
"Each bouay farmer with his oimpring dama".
bout (1), bought, s. [From Dan. bugt =a
bend, s turn. A differeat apelling of bight ( $q$ v.).]

1. Gen.: A turn, as much of an action ss is performed at ons time without interruption: a single part of any action carried on at anccessive intervala. (Johnson.)
"A weesel seized a bat ; the bat begged for life: saya the wensol, I give no quarter to brad, saya the bat, 1 an a monse i look o.
Used-
(1) Of the extent of ground mowed whila the labourer moves straight forward. (Scotch.)
(2) Of as much thrcad, or anything aimllar, as is wound on a clew white the clew is beld in one position. (Scotch.)
2. Spec.: A contest, challenga, or aasault of ny kind. Used-
(1) Of a drinking clallange, or of a aittiag together for drinklag purposes.

Many a wassall bout
Wore the long winter out.
Longfellow: The skeleton in Armour.
(2) Of a contest by word of mouth, or by meana of material weapons.
"We Ill let Tallard out ${ }^{\text {If }}$, th tike tother bout."
Skift: Jack Frenchman\$ Lamentation.
(3) Of an assault, whether by man or by the forces of nature.

Speak on our glena in thunder loud.
Inured to hide sich bitter bout,
The warrior's plaid may bear it ont."
(4) Of a game.
"The play began ; Pas durst not Coama chace,
bout (2), s. [From bout, v. (q.v.).] A sudden jerk in eutering or leaving an apartment; a hasty entrance or departure ; the act of coming upon one with surprise. (Seoteh.)
bout, * bowt. v.t. [From bolt, v. Or coanected with Fr. bouter $=$ to put, arrange, $\rightarrow$. drive; Sp. botar $=$ (v.i.) to rebomnd, (v.t.) to turn or drive out.] To spring, to leap.

Judge glu her heart was sair:
rem it


- bout (1), prep. [Contracted from about.]

bout (2), * boutte, prep. [A.S. britan = without. ] Without, excluding. (O. Eng. © Scotch.) [But.]
"And boute eny liulng lud left was ho one."

Bout thee, what were our Burns: Scotch Drink.
bôu-tade', s. [Fr. boutade $=$ a fight of genius, a whim, freak, or fmey. A word formed, according to Littre, in the sixteenth century, from the Sy. and ltal. bortee, from borter, Leing the old form. In Prov., Sp., \& Port. botar; Ital. buttare.] A caprice, whim, or fancy.
"His [Lord Peter's] frst boutade was to kick both thelr wives one morning ou
too."-Sweift: Tate of a Tub.
bôu'tant, s, [Arc-aoutant.]
bôut'-clàith, s. [Scotch form of bolt-cloth or bolting-cloth (q.v.).] Cloth of a thin texture. (Scotch.)
"Twa stickis of quhite boutclatth."-Inventorises, $\mathbf{A}$
$157 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{p} .277$.
boute-feu, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Fr}$. boute feu $=$ (1) (Ordnance) a liustock, (2) (fg.) an incendiary, a firelrand : from bouter $=$ to thrust, and feu $=$ firebrand ; frons bouter = to thrust
fre.] An incendiary ; a frebrand.
"Aulmated by a base fellow, called John a Chamber s very boutefer, wio bore much way among the
vnlear, they entered into open rebellion,"-Baconn
" Beside the herd of bourefous
bōu'-ť̌l, bǒt'-tě1, s. [BowTEL ]
b/ut'-gāte, s. [Eog. (a)bout; gate?

1. Lit.: A circuitous road, a way which to uot diract. (Scotoh, from about, and gait = way.)

## A mind the troth ory wha had aye <br> Made shitt by bout garee to pot afr tho day <br> Figuratively: <br> (1) A circumvention, a deceitful course (Scotch.) <br> that the boutgoles and deceites of the hearte <br> of map are lufinite ; . . "-Bruce: Eleven Serm (1591) <br> (2) An ambiguity, or sn equivocation, in

 discourse.". . Jen, ey ther in aoowere, or ooth, to his Judge or
moperiour, that hee may vse a boutgote of speach amsuperiour, that hee may vse a boutgote ut apeach iamphiologia, whether through a diverse signitication of the word, or through the diverse intention
'bín'-tri-sāle, s. [From Eng. booty, and sole.] A sale of booty; a sale at a cheap rate, as booty or plunder is generally sold.
"To sieak nothing of the great boutisate of collegen
and chantrie "-Sir f. Hayward.
bouts-rimés (pron. bu'tim-ā), s. pl. [Fr. bout $=$ end, and rime $=$ rh med, rime $=0$ rhyme.] The last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up. (Johnson.)

- bôuv'rage, s. [From O. Fr. bovraige, bevraige.] [Bevenage.] Drink, beverige.
to pay for foreign bourrage which aupplants
sumptlou of the growtr of our own estates"the consumptlou of the growth of our own estates."
- bouwen, v.t. \& i. [Bow, c.]
- boux-ome, * bour-vme, a. [Buxom.]
-boux-om-ly, adv. [Buxomiv.]
bôuz-ing, pr. par. \& ah [Boozinol(Spenser.) bouzing can, $s$. A drinking can.

bö'-vāte, s. [Low Lat. bovata; from Clsss. Lat. bos; geoit. bovis = sn ox.] One-eighth of s carucate or ploughland. It isried from 10 scres to 18 scres.
"'The bovate or oxgayg represented the tillage of one or or the teabit that is it what ohe ohare of the kight arociated. oxer contributed to the coiperative
eight-ox plough.--Noteat Queries, Dec 18, 1885, p. 481
bǒ'-ĕ-m, s. pl. [From Lat. bos, genit. bovis $=$ an ox; snd fem. pl. suffix -ec.]
Zool. : The trpical division of the sub-family Bovinx. It contained the oxen proper snd other cattle.


## Bōv-ey̆ cōal, s.

Geol.: "Coal" or rather lignite from Bovey Tracy, s parish of Devonshire, sbout $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Chudleigh. It belongs to the Mincene period, snd that sub-division of it called on the Continent Aquitanisn. There have been found in it the fruits of a pine (the Sequoia Couttsic), parts of the leaf of a pslm (Sabal major), snd other fossils. (Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., vol. xviil. (1S62), p. 369 , \&c.)
| bǒv'-i-cǔl-tưre. s. [From Lat. bos, genit. bovis $=$ an ox, a lull, $s$ cow ; snd cultura $=$ tilling, cultivating, tending; cultum, supine of colo $=$ to till, cultivste, tend.] The breeding and tending of cattle for food; the occupstions of the cattle-breeder, the grazier, and the butcber.
"". Bew."- between the old epoch of bostcultura and

+ bǒv'-íd, an [From Lat. bos, genit. bovis =an ox.]
Zool. : Pertaining to the family Bovidæ, i.e., to the ox and ita allies. [Bovides.]
bǒv'-1-dme, s. pl. [From Lat. bos, genit. bovis $=$ st ox; snd fem. pl. suffix -dee.]
*I. Formerly: A family of ruminsting animals, containing not merely the oxen but many other animals now placed in other families. It was subdivided into Bovins, Cervina, Giraffina, Moschina, snd Csmelina.

2. Now: A fsmily of ruminsting snimals, consisting of species with simply rounded borns, which are not twisted in s spiral manner. There are no lschrymal sinuses. It contsina the geners Bos, Bison, Bubalus, itc. Ovihos (Musk-ox), generally ranked under Bovidx, ta by aome placed with the Ovidx.
3. Palcont.: The oldest known are varions species of Bos, Hemibos, snd Amphibes in the Upper Miocene of India. The geoera Bos and bison are found in the Pliocene. For the
onder in which the several apeciea of the former genus appear see Bos (Paleeont.).

* bŏv'-i-form, a. [From Lat. bos, genit, bovis $=\mathrm{sn} \mathrm{ox}$; and forma $=$ form, ahape.] of the form of an ox. (Cudworth.)
bö'-vine, a. [In Fr. bovine; from Lat. bovinus.] Pertaining to ozen (Barrow.)
bŏ-vis'-ta, s. [A barbarou name formed by Dillenius, from the Ger. bofist =a puck-fiat or puck-ball.]

Bot. : A genus of fungi, of the order Gasteromycetes or Lycoperdacere. Bovista gigantea (Gigantic Bovista) has a pilens eighteen, twenty, twenty-three, or even more inches in dismeter.
bow (I), *b6we, * bow'-ĕn, bouwe, * bōw'- ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{n}$, "bo'-gĕn, bu-wen, ${ }^{*} \mathbf{b n}$ gen, v.t. \& i. [A.S. bügan, bigan, beogan $=$ to bow, to bend, to stoop, to give way, to recede, to avold, flee, aubmit, or yield (Bosworth); Icel. beygja = to make to bend; Sw . böja = to bend; Dan. böle; Dut.buigen; Ger. biegen, berigen; O. H. Ger. biugan, piocan; biegen, bergen; O. H. Ger. biugan, procan;
Goth. biugan. Skeat connects it with Sclav. bega $=$ to flee $;$ bugti $=$ to terrify; Lat. fugio
 Sansc. bhug, bhugimi $=$ to bend.]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit.: To incliae, to cause to bend, to tura. (Often with down.)
"Our bolde kynge bowes the hlonke be the bryghte
brydylla"
More $A$ rthure, $2,251$. Specially:
(1) Of things: To cause to deviste from atraightness, to make crooked or curved.
"We bow things the contrary way to make them
(2) Of persons: To incline tbe bead or body in token of reverence, anbmiasion, or condeacension. (Often reflexively.)
"Aud Abriham bowed down himself before the peop Chistinua at ths was greaty ahashed in herseif.,
and bowed her beed to the ground."-Bunyan : P. $P$., pt. ii
"Bow the knee."-Gen. xll. 43
"i'L. 16 . bow down thine ear, and bear,"~2 Kings, 2. Figuratively:
(1) To turn, to incline, to exercise atrong intluence in changing the disposition or procedure.
"For troubles and adversities do more bow men's
" Not to bow and bias their opiniona "--Muller.
(2) To depress the soul, the spirits, the conrage, \&c.
"Fear bozed down his whole soul. and was *o.
written in bia face that all who kaw him conld read." written in hig sace that all who
Nacaulay: Hict Eng., ch. ix.
B. Intrunsitive:
I. Gen. : To hend, to suffer flezure, to atoop spontaneously or under pressure. (Used of persons, of snimals, or of things ioanimate. often followed by down.)
his kiees to driak."-Juigen vil. 5 . ." They stop. they bow down tosether; they conld
not delliver the burden. 2. Specially. of persons:
(1) To atoop, to incline the head or body for the sake of expressing respect or venerafion for. (Lit. \& fig.)." Rather let iny head
stoop to the block, "than theser kuet my head bou to any.
Save to the God of heaven and to my king.", iv. 1
(2) To bend one's steps or one's wsy, to go, to walk.
" Doun after a etrem that dryly haler,
Iboored hin hyso roed til nit not raynez.
Ear. Eng. Aliti. Poems (ed. Morris); The Peart, 125.28.
(3) To bend to, to ohey; to acquiesce in.

The had bonred to hio bode, bongre ny hyure""
Ear. Eng. Alli
"I dow to hearen's decree".
Hemans: The
bow (2), v.t. [From Eng. bow (2), s., in the sense of an instrument for setting the strings of musical instruments in vibration.] To plsy with a bow.
aiso, that where no directiona are given, the
should be bowed, that is the 10 tes patage should be boced, that is, the notes should be \& Barrett: Dfct. Nu. Terma, p. 61.
bow (I), s. \& a. [From bow, v. (q.v.).]
A. As substantive :
I. Of things :
(1) A curve, bending, or zigzag in a atreet.

I A atreet in Edinburgh was formerly called the "West-boro." [B., example and note.]

(2) Pl. (bows): Sugar tongs. (Scotch.) So called probably from their being bent.
2. Of persons: An act of reverence or so quiescence made by bending the body.
" Some elergyitoo, ehe would allow.
B. As adjective: Pertainlng to or conaistlag of a curve, bending, or zigzag in a atreet ; curved, crooked
"At the upper or northern evd of the Weetiow

T Jamieson cousiders that the Fest-bow mentioned in the example has undoubtedly been so called from its zigzag form; but that the Nether-bow, at the hesd of the Canongate in Edinburgh, may have been oo named bocans of a gate which may have previously existed there.
F In compoaition uaually pronounced bono.
bow-back, \&. An arched or crooked back.


## bow-bent, $a$. Crooked.

" For once it was my dismal hap to hoar

bow-fle, s. A curved flle; a riffer.
bow-kail, s. \& a. [Bow refers to the circular form of the plant (Jamieson), and kail is Scotch for cabbage.]
A. As substantive: Scotch for cabbage.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "- Poor har'rel Will fell aff the drifth }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A runt was like a sow-tail, } \text { Sas bow't that night." }
\end{aligned}
$$

B. As odjective: Of or belonging to cabbage. - Pror Willie, wi' his bove-kafll runt, Was brunt wi' primaio Mallie. Bolloween.
bow-leg, s. A crooked leg.
"Who feare to set straight, or hide, the unhandsome warphings of bo
bow-legged, a. Having crooked legs.
bow-pen, s. A metallic ruling-pen, which has the part intended to hold the ink bowed out to the middle.
bow-pencil, s. A form of compasses of the smaller kind, which are capable of delicato adjustment for describing minute circles and arca of amall radius. The mode of adjustment arca of emall redills. The mode of adjustment is similar to the bow-pen. A black-lead pencil psred down to a small size, or the lead irom a pencil, is clamped in the socket, and
is advanced as it wears or is shaved awey in aharpening.
bow-window, s. [Generally conaidered a corruption of bay-window; but Skest cooaiders the two words distinct.] $A$ bowed aiders the two words distinct.] As to be hent window;
bōw (2), * bōwe, * bouwe, s. \& a. [A.s. boga $=$ (1) bow, sn srch, an srched room, a corner, s beoding, s band, (2) anything that Lends, a horn, a tail; from bigan = to bend (Bow, v.). In Icel. bogi =a bow; Sw. bige: Dan. bue; Dut. boog; (N. H.) Ger. bogen: O. H. Ger. bogo, pogo.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of various instruments:
(1) An instrument for propelling an arrow. [II., 1.]
aud thy bowe "- I pray. xyvii si
$\left.{ }^{5}\right)$ Rowes and billes: A phrase used by the English, in former times, for giving an alam in their camp or military quarters. (Jamieson.)
"The Iuglische souldearis war all asieip, except the
 Aincas and hillextreimee delence, to avoyd the proyent danger in all tounes of ware. - Knnx, p. 82 . "to gour
(2) An spplisnce for plsying
trument. [11. 8.]
(3) A yoke for oxen, ox ox-bow.
An the ox hath ble bane, sifr, the hore his curb, and

fîte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pơt,


## 2. Of anything arched lika a bent bow:

(1) The rainbow.

II do oet my bow in the eloud, and it ohnll be for a
token of a corenaut between me and the eart toker of ix. 12
(2) Ao arch ; a gatowsy. (Scotch.)
"And firt in the Throte of the Bow war slogne,

"The horremea and sum of thowe that sould have put ordour to utheris, overode thinir pure brethrein nt
hhe entres of the Netherbow (i.a, the fower arch)."the entres. of
(3) The arch of a bridge. (Scotch.)
"The falline downe of the three bowis of the hris of Ta be the greit wattir and of Lowis Veirim on the 20 of Decemhir in anno 157s"- Ms, shoted, Wuses Thre 3 of ax
2 onything looped, or doubled: The doubliog of 8 string in a slip-koot. Johoson thinks that thla may be a corruption of bight. ${ }^{4}$ Make a knot, and let the recond knot be with a
4. Of a measure of distance: The leagth of an ordinary bow, which was used lo ascertainiog the distance from a mark in taking alm

Knta, yon are two bowed down the Winde",
R. Greene, in Barl. Mia, viii. 384.
(Naree.) II. Technically:

1. Archery: An instrument for projesting an arrow. It consigts of a strip of wood or other material, the eads connected by a string. The bow is bent by retraction of the string,

2. eross-bow and arrow. 2. long-bow and ARROW.
and the recoil imparted to the latter projecta the arrow. In its simple state, and wheo large eoough to be used for military purposes or for destroyiog large saimals, it is known as the loag-bow; whea mouuted transversely in s stock, it is a cross-bow. The former is exclusively adapted for shooting arrows ; while clusively adapted for shooting arrows; while bolts, or even round projectiles, may be thrown
by the latter. (Knight.) [For the history of by the latter. (Knight.) [For the history of
Lows and arrows see Archerv. See also Lows and
ARHOW.]
3. Hat-making: A piece of elastic wood, six feet long, sod haviog a catgut string stretched between its extremities. The vibrating string operates upon the felting-hair on a grid called a hurdle, lightens up the fibres, assembles them into a bst, and drives out the dust. [Bowinc.]
4. Music: An sppliance with which the strings of certaio musical instruments of the voll class are set in vibration. It conaista of


* number of long horsehairs stretched upon an elastic rod, which are tightened by a nut and screw. The bow is believed to be of British origin. It was originally curved, whesce its name. The old form is still seen in the rebeck or rebal of Algeris.
${ }^{4}$ Their instrumenta were varions in their kiad;
Bome for the bow, and some for hreathing Wiad."
Dryden: The Flower ot the Leaf, 857.

4. Drawing: An elastic slip for describiag ourves; an arcograph.
5. Machinery: An elastic rod and string for giving reciprocating rotation to a drill. [BowDaill.]
6. Husbandry: The bent piece which enibraces the neck of an ox, the ends coming up through the yoke, sbove which they are fastened by a key.
7. Sculdlery: The arched forwsid part of a saddle-tree which straddles the horse's back.
8. Vehicles: A bent slat to support the hood, canopy, cover, or tilt of a vehicle; otherwise called a slat
9. Weapons: The srched guard of a swordhilt or of the trigger of a fire-arm.
10. Lock-making: The loop of a key which receives the flagera.
11. Naut.: An old nautical instrument for takiog -agles. It had one large gradusted arc of $90^{\circ}$, three vanes, and a shank or staff.
12. Masonry: A projecting portlon of a buitding of circular or multangular plan. The bow-windows of English domestic architecture are known as oriels.
B. As adjective: Pertainlog to a bow io sny of the foregoing seases. (See the subjoined compounds.)

T Obvious compound: Bow-making. (Stainer \& Barrett: Mus. Dict., p. 61.)

## bow-bearer, s.

1. Generally: The bearer of a bow.
2. Specially: Ao under-officer of a forest who looked after trespssses affecting "vert or venison." (Cowel, \&c.)
bow-boy, s. The boy bearing a bow, Cupid.
with the hlind bow-bogit hutt-shaft."
: thomeo and Juliet, ii. 4
bow-case, s. A cover or case for a bow.

## bow-compasses, s.

Mathematical instruments: An instrument for drawing curves of large radius. It consiata of a plisble strip which is bent by screws to any curve. Au arcograph.

* bow-drancht, * bow draughte, * boghe-draghte, s. A bow shot; the extent of su arrow's tilight.
"With strengthe thsy reculede that host a-back :
more than a boghe-dragheas (ed. Herrtage), 3,040.
Sir ferumbras
bow-drill, s. A drill operated by meanas of $s$ bow, the cord of which is given one or more turns around the handle of the drill, sind slternate revolution in opposita directions imparted to it by alternstely reclprocsting the bow backward and forward.


## * bow-hand, s.

1. The hand that holds the bow, the left hand.
"Sarely he shoots. wide oa the bow-hand and very
inr irom the unark. -spenser: On Irelana
If To be too much of the bow-hand, or to be much of the bow-hand: To fix it in aoy design.
" Itic. I hope so.

## he bow-hand else." Beak. \& Flet.:

2. Music: The hand thst holds the bow also $s$ term used in describing the power and skill with which a player on a bow instrument produces his toac. (Stainer \& Barrett.)

## bow-instruments, $s$.

Music: A term including thst class of striaged iastruments which sre plsyed by means of $s$ bow. The violia, violoocello, double bass, \&c.

## bow-iron, $s$.

Vehicles: The staple on the side of a wagoubed which receives the bows of the tilt or cover.
bow-length, s. The same as Bow (2), s., A., 1. 4 (q.v.). (Nares.)

## bow-pin, s.

Husbandry: A cotter or key for holding in plsce the bow of an ox-yoke.
bow-saw, s. A saw haviag s thio blade, kept taut by a straining frame io the manner of 8 bow sad striag. A sweep-saw or turning. saw. [Frame-saw, Drace-saw.]
"Axes, eltch, druas snw, bow-saw, \&c."-Depredation the clan Campbell. p. s 2.
bow-shot, s. [Bowskot.]
bow-string, s. [Bowstrino.]
bow-sugpension, s. \& $a$.

Bow-suopension truss: A bow-shaped beam used to streagthen $a$ girder beam.
bow-wood, s. [So called because the Indians use it for makiog bowa.]
Bot.: An American nsme for the Osage Orange, Maclura aurantiaca. It is nat genuine orange, but belongs to the Moraceas (Morads or Mulberries, \&c.).
bow (3), s. [From Icel. bógr; Dat. bov; Sw. bog; Dut. boeg.] [Bovoh, Bowline, BowePRIT.]

1. Naut. \& Ord. Lang.: The stem or prov of a vessel, the more or less rounded acterior extremity or fore-end of a elip or bost.

II Sometimes in the plural.

- On the bow: On the part of the water or land within $45^{\circ}$ on either side of s line drawn from stera to etem, and produced till it resches the horizos.
I (1) A bold bow: A broad bow. (Johnson.)
(2) A lean bow: A narrow thio bow. (Johm son.)

2. Fig.: The oarsman who pulls the oar nearest the bow.

## bow-chaser, s.

Nout. : A gun fired from the bow of a ship, engaged st the time in chasiog adother ode. (Totten.)

## bow-fast, s.

Naut.: A hawser st the bow, whereby a ship is secured slongside a wharf or other object.

## bow-grace, bow-grease, s

Naut.: A fender made of junk snd ropes, lsppiag sround the how as s protection agsinst floating ice. It is called also borgrace.

## bow-grease, s.

Naut. : A corruption for bow-grare (q.v.).

## bow-lines, s.

Ship-building: Curves representing vertical sections at the bow-end of a ship.

## bow-oar, s.

1. The oar nearest the bow of a bost.
2. The same as Bow (3), 2.
bow-plece, s. A piece of ordnance car ried st the bow of a ship.

## bow-timbers, s. $\boldsymbol{p l}$.

Ship-building: The timbera which go to form the bow of a ship.

* bow (4), s. [Bouaht.] (Piers Plow.: Vis., 32.)
bōw (5), s. [Boll (2), s.] The globule which coatsias the seed of flax. [Lintrow.] (Scotch.)
bow (6), s. [Corrupted from boll, s. (q.v.) (Scotch.).] A boll ; a dry messure which contains the sixteenth part of a chalder.

* bow (7), bowne, s. [C. Sw. bo, bu =a herd, a flock; Gael. $b 0=$ a cow.] [Bos.] (Scotch.) 1. A herd of cattle; whether eaclosed io a fold or not.
" Seula young stottls, that yoik bare neuer naae. brat rom the bowe, in orieramug.: Hirgil, 163, is. 2. A fold for cows. (Jamieson.)

Bow (8), s. \& a. [From Bow (Stratford-le-Bow), io the East end of London.]
A. As subst.: The place meotioned in the etymology.
B. As adj. : Pertaining to Bow, first manofactured at Bow.
Bow-dye, s. A dye of scarlet hue, supo rior to madder, but not so fixed or permanent as the true scarlet.
bōw'-a-ble, a. [Eng. bow, v, and suff. able.] Capable of being bent, flexible, plisble, yielding, infuenced without much difficulty.

- If she he a virgin, she is pliahie or bowable."-
: Pr. Gram. (1623), p. 323
* bōw'-all, s. [The same as Bole (1), s.] $\Delta$ square sperture in the wall of a house for holding small articles.
* bow'-alle, s. [Bowel.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bow'-al-y̆n, ャ.: [Bowel, v.] (Prompl. Purv.)
s.n, boy; pout, jowl ; cat, çell, choras, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ass; expect, Xenophon, eydst. ph = in

* bơw'-and, "bow-ande, an [A.8. búgende $=$ bowing.] [Bowino.]
*bow-bert, "bow'-bard, a. \& s. [Etym. oncertain, perhaps from O. Fr. bobert $=a$ stnpid fellow, a lout.]
A. As adj. : Lazy; Inactive.

Of thanr kyud thame list swarmis out bryng.
Or in kames linelome thare houy clent Or trat thare byin toglddir in a rout Expellua the boobberi beat, the fenyt drone be."
B. As subst. : A dastard; a person destitute of spirit.
"That ye sal ever as dallt and boobardis be,
Vuwrokin ale inluris to sumtir hera? Doug. : Virgil, 391, 12

* bówi-dĕ́n, pa. par. [Bolden.] (Scotch.)
bown'-düçh-i-a, s. [From Bowdich, who was born at Bristol in 1790, went to Cape Coast Castle in the West of Africa in 181.4, commanced an exploration of that coutinent in 1822, and died 10th Jan., 1824.]
Bot.: A genus of Papilionacea. The species are trees, with alternate, nnequally pinnated leaves, Bowdichia rirgilioiles, which has fing blue flowers, is common in Brazil. Its bark is known as alcorno Bark.
bow'-dlãr-issm, s. [Bownlerize.] Expurgation; emasculation; the act or practice of an ellitor who removes from the writings of an suthor passages considered to be indelicate or offensive.
 Aug. $\mathrm{A}_{1}$, 1869 .
bow-dlẽr-ī-zā-tion, s. [Bowdlerize.] The exj-urgation of a kiterary work; bowdlerism. bown-dlẽr-ize, v.t. [From the Rev. T. Bow dler, D.D., who published an edition of Shakespeare (1818) for "family reading."] To expurgate; to remove indelicate or offensive passages from; to emasculate. (Used also intrausitively.)
bow'-dlèr-iz-Ẽr, s, [Eng, bowdleriz(e); er.] One who bowdlerizes.
* bowe ( 1 , s. [Bouge.]

1. A bough. (Mforte Arthure, 1,711.) (Prompt. Parv.)
2. Pl. : The shoulders.
"Seyne boxces of wilde bores with the branne lechyde."

- bowe (2), s. [Bow (2), s.]
bowned (Eng.), bow'd, bow't (Scotch), pa. par. \& a. [Bow, v.]

1. Bent.
"Bnwed down by terror."-Hacaulay: Hist. Eng
2. Crooked. (Scotch.)
3. Arch.: Arched, curved. It is called als embowed.
bow'-ĕ1, " bow -ělle, " bow'-allo, " bow'alc, "bou-el, "bow'-al-y̆, " bâw'-čl-1y̆ (pl. bowels), s. [From O. Fr. boel (in.), boelle (f.) (Mod. Fr. boyou): Prov. buclel; Ital Lat. botellus $=$ a little sausage, dinin. of botulus = a sausage.]
$\dagger$ I. Sing: One of the intestines of man or the inferior animals, an eutrail. (Used chiefly in medical works, and in comprosition.)
"to of retainiag the mass longer in ith pasang
Pt Bowalle, or bowell, (bowaly, K. H. bawelly, P.)
Prompt. Pary.
II. Plural (bowels)
4. Lit. : The intestines or entrails of man or of the inferior animals.

He smote bim therewith in the fifth rib, and shed
this bouecte. -2 Sam $x$. 10 .
2. Figuratively:
(1) The seat of pity or tenderness.

(2) Pity, tenderness, compassion.
"For my Master, you mast know, is ove of yery
kender buep, especisily to tbem that are afralu. Bunyan: P. P... Ph it
"Having bo bonods in the polnt of runuing in debe.
(3) The inner part, or the midst of snything. (specially in the phrase, "The bovels of the earth.")
") Into the bowelis of uagratefor marme."
Shrikemp: Cor. Iv. A
bowel-complaint, 8
Med. : Dispase of the bowels causing diarrhœa.
bowel-galled, a.
Farriery: A term applled to a horse when the girth frets the skin between the elbow of the forelegs and the ribs
bowel-hive, bowel hive, bowelhyve, s. \& [From Scotch hives (pl.) $=$ an eruption. [HIFE] So called because those afticted with the disease have often a swelling in the side.]
A. As substantive :

1. An Inflammation of the bowels, to which chillren are subject. (Scotch.) According to some, it is owing to what medical men call intussusceptio, or ons part of the intestines being invertal; others give a different acbeing inver
 "The disease, called, by wothere and nurnes in Seot. and the disorder and when not eroas rofammatory requentily proves fatal. it is brought on by disorders ot the zullk, by exposure to cold, and living in low. 187. damp altuations. -C'Curtis: Sedioal Deserv., p.
2. The same as Bowel-hive Ghass (q.v.).
B. As outjective: Of use in the disease doscribed under A.
Burel-hive Grass:
Popular Bot.: A plant, Alchemilla arvensis. It is not of the grass family but allied to the Rosacee, though very different in appearance

* bowel-prier, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ One who prys into the bowels of animals, slain as aacrificial victims, for the purpose of divination.
"And verily. Homeer seemeth not to be ignorant of this differeace whereof we 8leak ; for of divinera and southayere. some ho calleth oionortedous, i.e., augart, that is to eay, antbeurs or observers of birds; ot bere ispets, that is to say, booeth-priers, that aple p. 995.
* bow'-ĕl, v.t. [From bowel, a. (q.v.).] To take the bowels from, to disembowel ; to eviscerate. (Ainsworth.)
"Browaylyn, or take owte bow alys, Eviscero, Catb."
bow-ĕlled, pa. par. \& a. [Bowel, v.]
A. As past participle: (See the verb.)
B. As odjective: Hollow, like the interior of the abrionen with the bowels removed (?). Or having on its walls bowel-like veins.

But, to the boveltad cavern darting deep,
The nuleeral kind coufess tha mighty power."
bowt'-ěl-lĕss, a. [Eng. bovel; suff. -less.] Without bowels, in a figurative sense, i.e., destitute of compassion.
" Miserablo meut commiserate not themselves: bowel. less unto othera, and merolless un to their own bowels. "
† bow'-ěl-ling, * bow'-al-ynge, pr. par. \& [Bowel, $v$.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verh.)
B. As subst. : The act of disembowelling or removing the bowels.
"Bareulynge. Exisceracio, exenteracto"-Prompe.
bow'-ěIş, 3. pl. [Bowel, 8.]
bōw'-ěn-ite, s. [From Bowen, an American mineralogist, who first described it in 1822.]
Min. : A variety of Serpentiue, It is applegreen or greenish-white in colour, and akin to Neplirite.
bow'-ěr (1), * bowre, "bour, "boure, s. \&a [A.S. bur $=$ a bower, \& cottage, a dwelling, an inner room, a vedchamver, a storenouse (Somner) (Bosworth); O.S. \& Icel. bar; SW. bur = a cage, a bower; Dan. bunt =a eage, a pitfalt 11. H. Ger bür: O H. Ger bir. From As, buan = to inhabit, to dwell, to cultivate, to till ; Meso-Goth. bouen = to dwell.]
A. As substantive:

* 1. Originally: A chamber.
"Bowere, chamhyr. Thatarnus, concta we"-Prompt.
(1) Gen. : In the foregoing sense

And othre maydeus elleuene; hurde brighte on

(2) Spec. : A lady's chamber; a retirod Beomadie thro baith palise, boure, and hall."
2. Next:
(1) A cottags.

Courtesle oft-times in stmplo sowrem

(2) Any residence.

Llto Mars God of mar, enfamed with tra
3. Nono:
(1) Lit.: An arbour,' a shady retreat In $\varepsilon$ garden made by bending and twining branches of trees together.
(2) Fig. : A blissful place, blissful clrcumstances.

- On atendy winga kalle throngh th ${ }^{\circ}$ fmmense Abyis,

Plucke maramanthide joys irom bowersol Cowis.

- A bover differs from an arbouer in thle resject, that the former may be elther round or square, whereas the latter is long and arched.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to a bower in any of the senses of the substantive.
bower-birds, s. pl.
Ornith: The name given to certain birde of the Australian genera Ptilorhynchus and Chlamydoders of the family Sturnidee (Starlings). The English name is given because these birds are in the habit of huilding bowers or "runs" as well as nests. The best known species are Ptilorhynchus holosericeus, the Satin, and C. maculata, the Spotted Bower Bird.
bower-cod, s. The smallest of the cod family of fisbes. It ts called slso Power-cod. (Rossiter.)
bower-eaves, s. pl. The projecting cavity of interlaced branches in an srbour. "Look out below your bowervapes." $\begin{gathered}\text { fempuyon : Sarg }\end{gathered}$
bōw'ẽr (2), bōo'-ẽr, s. [BowYER.] (Scotch.) (Acts, Chas. I. (ed. 1814), v. 540.)
* bow'-ẽr (3), "bowr, * bowre, s. [From bow $=$ to beud ; and suffix -er.]

Anat.: One of the mascles which move the shoulder.

Wla rawbone armas, whose mighty bra wned bourn.
Were wout to rive stoele platee, and belmets her."
bow'-ẽr (1), 8. \& $\alpha$. [From bow (3).]
A. As subst. Naut.: An anchor cast from the bow of a vessel.
B. As adj. : Cast from the bow.
bower-anchor, s. [Eng. bower; anchor. In Dut. boeyonker.] The sams as bower (4), s. (q.v.).
bow'-ẽr (5), s. [A corruption of Eng. boor (q.v.).]
bower-mustard, boor's mustard, A plant, Thlaspl arvense.

* bow'-ẽr (6), s. [Bowess.]
bower, *bowre, v.f. \& i. [From bower (1), s. (q.v.).]
A. Transitive:
- 1. Of the form bowre: To lnhabit, to dwell $i n$, to nestle in.
"Spredding pavillous for the lilrds to boure".
+2. Of the form bower:
(1) Lit.: To emhower, to enclose and shade with branches or foilige.

Kow ye it. brethrea! Where bowerd it lie
On 3er the purple of soatheras siles !"
(2) Fig. : To enclose.

Thou dllat borest the spirit of a fiend
In unortul paradise of such sweet flesh.
B. Intrans. : To grow, to dwell upon, to repose upon.

Which though it on a lowly stalke doe boure."
Bow -err-băn$-\mathrm{kin}-\mathrm{a}$, [From Mr. J. \& Bowerbank, an eminent nsturalist, who fluarished in the middIe of the 19th century.]
Zool.: A genus of Ascidioid PGiyzoa, be longing to the famlly Vesiculariadre. B. im bricata is found abundantly on the chains of the ateam-ferries at Southampton and Ports mouth. (Johnston : Brit. Zooph.)
bow'eãred, pa. par. \& a. [BowBy, v.]


thon-ir-ing, pr. par. \& a. [BowAh, v.]

tbỗ-ẽr-y. a. \& \&: [From Eng. bover; y.] 4. As adj. : Full of bowers, abounding in bowers, characterised by the prevalenca of bowers.
"Moro happy! hed wharr trees with trese eatwin'd Broome: Eppit. to Mry. $\boldsymbol{E}$. Fonton
Whath tho bow pay the bow yy fotto yletde

- Dentructod wender oow the bovery miket Treal.
B. As oubst. : A frea translation by an Eng sh wit of Prairial (Hay Harrest), the 9th month of the French Republlican year.
 bough, s., orig. with suit, -er, after changed to the femloine form -ess, from the fact that the females of birds of the Faleon family are best for aporting purposea.]
Falconry: A young hawk when it begina to get ont of tha nest. It ie called also boveet [Bhancher (2)]


## bof'et (1), s. [Bowess.]

bow'-et (2), "bow-ett (O. Eng.), a. A lantern. [Buat.] (Scotch.)

Wumge (2), v.t. [BiLos.] To cause to bilge, to perforate ; as, to bowge a ship.

bwige, \& [From Lat. bulgo.] A leathern knapsack.
"Boxgo. Bulga,"-Prompt. Parr.
bow -gõr, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The puffin, or coulter-neb; a bird, Alca arctica (Linn.).



Bow'-gle, * bu-gill, s. [O. Fr. bugle; Lat. buoulus $=$ a young bullock, a steer. Dinin. of bos = su ox.] A wild ox. (Scotch.)

Aod Int no bonegie with his busteous hornis
Ahe melik pluch ox oppress. tur aill his pryd."
مwor-ie, "bow'sy, s. [Fr. buie $=$ a waterpot, a pitcher (Cotg.).

1. A cask with the head taken out. (Scotch.) Cod kows, our bowies, and our pipklos, and our
 whathethan, obl xiv.
2. A small washiog tub.
 ard.
3. A milk-pail.
"To bex the milk bome ono pasn was tome,

Dōw'-ǐe, $a$. [Named ster Bowie, its inventor.]
bowie-knife, s. A weapoo used in the conth and aouth-weat parts of the United States.
Wrorie-rî, s. [Scotch bowie, a. (q.v.), and $\mathrm{pu}_{1}=$ Eng. full.] (Scotch.)
4. The fill of a amall tub or dish.

5. The fill of a broad ahallow diah ; specially one for holding milk.

 mantiy. - Perilis or sana, i iso.
[Bow, v.] A. \& B. B. As pr. par. \& particip. allj. : (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of bending, cansing to stoop, or atooping.
Boming of his that himseif should ohtain arroce by the -, eh. $1 \times 1 \mathrm{vi} ., 5$.
How'-Ing (2), s. [From boov (2) (q.v.).]
6. Music:
(1) The act or art of managing the bow mplaying on atringed inatrumenta ao as not only to briag out the best tone the instrument is capable of, but also zo to phrase the
passages played that the hoot possible character may be imparted to the music. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
(2) The particular manner io which a phrase or pasaaga is to be executed, and the aign by which auch a manner is usually marked. (Grave: Dict. Music.)
7. Hat-making: A mode of soparatiog the filaments of felting-fur, and distributing them lightly in an openwork frame, callod a basket. The oval aheet of fur thus obtained is worked by presaure, and a rubbing jerking motion, which causes the flores to interlace (felt), a0 that the aheet of napping can be handled and ahaped by the aucceeding processas. (Knight.)

* bowr-ing-1y, adv. [Eng. bowing; -ly.] In a bowing manner, ao as to bend (Huloet.)
"bōw'-ǐt, a [From bow (2), and O. Scotch auffix $-i t=$ Eng. ed.] (Scotch.) Provided with bows.

Bowit and schaft: : [Schafit is from sheaf, in the aense of a " sheaf" of arrowa.] Provided with bows and arrows.
*Bot all vihir yemen of the realme betuixt xvj. and sexty yeris zalbe suificiandly bowit and schaft, with anerde.
p .10

* bōw'-it, pa. par. [Etym. doubtful. It may be bowit (1) =furniahed with a bow. Jamiason thioka it may be a tigurativa use of Dut. bouwen $=$ to build.] Furnished with a bow (?) Secured, enlisted. (Jamieson.)
" Sen thay ar bowis and bruderit lo our band."
bowk, v.i. [BoLk, Belch.] To belch.
bowk, boulk, s. [Bulk.] Bulk, body. (O. Eng. d Scotch.)

* bowtr'-ing. s. [Bucrise.] The process of boiling in au alkaline lya io a kier. [Buckino.]
bōwl (1), * bōlle, s. \& a. [A.s. bollu $=$ any round vessel, cup, pot, bowl, or measure leel. bolli; O. Dut. bolle = bowl; O. H. Ger. polla; Gael. bol. Akio to bowl (2) (q.v.).]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. A hollow vessel for holding liquids. It is shaped liks the lower part of a cone reversed in position. Ita dep,th is less in proportion to its width than is the case in a cup, which it also, as a rule, exceeds io size. [Wassail-bowl.]

Where wioe and spices richiy steep,

2. The hollow part or concavity of anything. Used for the hollow part or concavity-
*(1) Of a scale.
"Bolle of a balaunce, or akole (scoole, H.) Lanx,
Cath."-Prompc. Pecre.
$\dagger$ (2) Of a spoon.
"If you are allowed a large sliver spoon for the
kitchen, let hali the bowl of it be worn out hy constant craping. "-swift
(3) Of a pipe.
'And whenever the old man pauned, a gleam
From the bowl of his pije would awhile iliume
The ailent group in the twlight glown.
*(4) Of a basin or fountain for coutaining water.
" Bot the main mattor 1 s 80 to convey the water, as it never stay either is the bowl or in the cistern" "-
(5) Of a piat atoup. (Scotch.) [Boul.]
II. Scripture: The calyx of a flower or its repreaentation in architecture. "Three bowls made like oato almoods. with a knop
and a fower ta one brioch; And three bovols made like
almonde in the other branch."-Exod. xxv. 38.
B. As adjective: Desigued for the manufacture of bowls.
bowl-machine, 3. A machine for making woodeo bowls.
böwl (2), * böwle (Eng.), bôol (Scotch), s. \& a. [From Fr. bonle $=$ a ball, a bowl, a globe, bola; Dut. bol; Lat. bulla = (1) a bubble, (2) a boss.] [Boll, Bowl (1).]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
(1) Literally:

1. Gen. : A ball of any material for rolling along a level anrface in play.

## -As bowhe go on, hut turning all the way" iFeriores. <br> * Inte to a bonl upon a sobtle ground

## II M. Mam, we'll play at bowle"-Ibich, Richard II.

2. Spec.: A marble or taw for playing with
(1) Sing. : A single marble.
(2) Plural:
(a) Marbles taken collectively.
(b) Tha game of marbles.
(ii) Fig. : Ao old person of much rotundty. (Contemptuously.) (Scotch)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Somo sald bo was a caracheugh bool"," } A \text {. Waton: Poems (1700), }
\end{aligned}
$$

If In this sense it is ofter conjoined with auld $=$ old. $A n$ auld bool $=$ an old fellow. (Jamieson.)
II. Tech. Knittiag-machine: A roller or anti-friction wheel, on which the carriage traverses. A "truck," In Nottingham parlance.
B. As adjective: Designed for bowis, in which bowis are played.

* bowl-alley, a [Bowling-ALley.]
(Earle: Microcosmagraphia.)
bōwl, * bow-lyn, v.t. \&i. [From bowl (2), 8.]
A. Transitixe:

1. To roll as a bowl.
2. To pelt with anything rolled.

Alas I 1 had rather be set quick $i^{2}$ the earth.
And bowe'd to denth with tnrnipe " Wives, ill,
B. Intransitive:

1. To roll a ball or bowl on a level plane.
2. To play a game at bowla.
"Challeage her to bowl"-Shaketp. : Love's Labour "IBovolyn, or ples wythe bowlyh Boto."-Prompt.
Parv
3. To move along amoothly and rapidly like
a bowl or ball. (Generally followed by along.)
C. In special phrases. Cricket:
4. To bowl, v.t. \& 1. : To deliver the ball at the striker's wicket. (See ex. under bowler.)
5. To bowl, or bowl out, v.t.: To put out the striker by bowling down his wicket. (For example ace bowler.)
" bōw'-land, a. [Prohably the northern form of pr. par. of the verb Bowl ; ef. glitterand, trenchand.] Hooked, crooked.
cland birdis ciews",
Doug. : Firgll, 74,52

* bōwl-dẽr, s. [Boulder.]
* bowlder-stone, s. [Boulder-stone.]
* bowlder-wall, s. [Boulder-wali.]
bōwled, pa. par. \& a. [Bowl, v.]
bō'wl-ěr, s. [Eng. bowl; -er.]

1. Gen.: One who plays at bowls.

Who can reasonably think it to be a commendabie
 or gainester, pud wothing else:"-Bp. Sunderson:
2. Crichet: One who delivers the ball or bowls.
"Five bowlera wert eogaged, who bowled 68 overa and three balis for iz runs. ${ }^{-1}$-Times. Aug. 26 th,
$18 i 5$.

+ bōw'lĕss, $a$. [Eng. bow, and auff. -less.] Without a bow.
* bow'-lie, * bow'-ly̆, * bôo'-lǐe, a. [In Ger. buckelig $\Rightarrow$ crook-backed, hump-backed; Dan. bugle, bule $=\mathrm{a}$ awelliog, a tumour.] Crooked, deformed.

That duck was the frest of the kind we had ever
seen; sud many thought it wat of the goose speccloes
ouly with ahurt booty legs.
bowlle-baolit, boolle-backit, $a$. Humpbacked. (Ofteo used of one whose shoulders are very rouad.)
bōw-līne, * bow'-ling (Eng.), bou'-lene (Scatch), s. \& a. [Fron Eng. bow, and lins (ling is simply a corruption of line); $l$ cel. bóglina $=$ bowline; Sw. boglina, bolina; Dan bouline, bougline ; Dut. boetijn, boegtijin; Ger. boleine; Fr.bouline; Sp., Port., \& Ital. bolina.]
A. As substantive:

Nautical:

* 1. Originally: The line of the bow or band.
*2. Next: A alating sail to receive a side wiod.

3. Now: A rope fastened to the middle part of the outalds of a sail, and designed to maks the sail stand sharp or close to the wind. It is fastened to three or four parts of the ssil, which are called the bowling-bridies (q.v.).
I On a bowline: Sailing close, or closehsuled to the wind.
B. As adjective: Designed for s bowline, used in connection with a bowline. or n sny other wsy pertaining to s bowline.

## bowline-bridie, s.

Naut.: The spsn which connecta the bowline to several cringles oo the lsech of $s$ square sail.

## bowline-knot, 3 .



Nout.: A peculiar knot by which the bowline-bridles sre fastened to the cringles.
bōw'ling g, pr. par., ©., \& s. [Bowl, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle o participial arfjective: In seases corresponding to those of the verb.

## C. As substantive:

1. The act of throwing bowls or playing at bowls. (The Act 8 sud 9 Vict., c. 109 , readered it legal.)
-This wise game of booving doth make the tathern
urpase their childreen in apish toyes and most delisurpasse their children in apish toyes mad most deli-
cate dogtrickes. As first for the postures
2. Handle cate dogtrickes. As frst for the posturea, L. Handle
your bowle. 2 . Advance your bowle. 8 . Charge your Your bowle. 2. Advance your bowle. 3. Charge your
 your bowle youn shall worcietwe many varieties and
aivisions, as wringing of the necke. lifting up of the divisions, ne wringing of the noeke. lifting up of the shoulders, claypinto the hands, lying downe of orie
side. running after the bow le, maxk ing long duti full

" Many other aports and recreations there be much in ves. hs ringing bowhing, shooting."-Burton: Anat
3. The set of delivering a ball at cricket.
4. The "long-bowling" described by Strutt is evidently the game now called skittles. (Nares.)
bowling-alley, s. A covered space, called also a bowl-alley, used for the game of bowls when a bowling green is unoltainable. Such an alley was commonly attached to mansion-houses. There is still s street called Bowling Alley, adjacent to Dean's Yard, Westminster.
bowling green, s. A green, or level piece of greenswarl or other ground kept mooth for bowlers.
Ateindanice and, on fine evenings, the fildles were in elastic turf of the doweling green."-Macaulay: Bist. Eng., ch. 111 .
bowling-ground, s. Ground for bowling. A more general word than bowling-green. "That (for six of the nilue acres) is, oounted the
subthest bovoling-ground in all Tartary."-B. Jonson: Noxared

- bowlne, pa. par. The same ss bolne (q. v.).
bōwls, s. pl. [Bowl (2).]
bow'-man (1), s. [Eng. bow (2), s. ; and man.] One who shoots with a bow, sn srcher.
"The whole city shall flee for the nolse of the horse-
men and bowemen."-Jer. tw . 29.
bow'-man (2), s. [Eng. bow (3), s., and mar.] The man who rows the foremost osr in s boat. - Bowman's root:

Bot.: (1) An onagraceous plant, Isnardia allernifolia.
(2) A rossceous plant, Gillenia trifoliata. (American.) (Treas. of Dot.)
+bown, † bowne, "bowune, $a$. [Bous, a.] $\dagger$ bown, † howne, † bounn, +bon, v.t. \& i. [Froul bown, bonin, s. (q.v.).] [BOUN, Bows.]
A. Trans. : To prepsre. (Not extinct, but still used io poetry referring to bygone times.)
I Sometimes it is reflective.

> " Before some chieftain of degroos, Wholeft the roytl reveliry To bowne him for the war." Soote "Afarmion, ․ 20.
B. Intrans. : To hasten, to hurry
 Were bovening hack to Cumberland"
Soott: Lay of the Law Mintred, v. so.

- bownd, $v, i$. [From O. Eng. bown, $v .=$ to prepare.] To lead by a direct course.

"And taught the way that does to heaven bowend" | Sponver: F. Q. 工. |
| :--- |

bownde, s. [Bound (1), s.]
"Bounde, or marka veca, times"-Frompt. Parr.
bāw'-nět, bōw nět, s. [Eng. bow; net. From A.S. boganet; from boge $=$ a bow, an arch ; and net.] A kind of wicker basket with another one inside it, used for catching lobsters and crawfish. There is a lip to prevent the return of the entrapped crustaceans. it is called slso s bow-wheel. (Todd.)
*bown'-tě, s. [Bounty.] (Barbour: The Bruce, viii. 23.)
bowr, s. [From Eng. bow $=$ to bend, snd suffix er. 1 The muscls which bends the shoulder; s muscle of the shoulder. [Bower (3).]

* bowre, s. [Bower.]
bôw'-ruge-ie, s. [A corruption of Fr. bonergeois.] Burgesses, the third estata in a Psr liament or Convention. (Scotch.)
"A Amem blit ther clerk, barown, sud bonorugle", $\begin{gathered}\text { Wallace, viii } 4, \mathbf{H S} \text { (Jamicson.) }\end{gathered}$
bows, s. pl. Sugar-tongs. [Bow.] (Scotch.)
bôwa̧e, * bôuşe, v.i. [Booze.]

1. Ord. lang.: To booze, to bouze, to caronse. [Booze]
2. Naut.: To pull, to hsul, to haul upon.

II (1) To bowse away: To pull all together.
(2) To bowse upon a tack: To pull in s particular direction.
bōw'-shŏt (Eng.), * bow'-schōte (Scotch), 3. [Eng. bow, shot. In Dut. boogschot.] The distance which sn arrow propelled from s bow traversea before coming to the ground.
way off, and sat her down over argainst him a good
Paused the deep "Trotoo bow Enghots far,
bow'-ģie, a. [From Fr. bossu = humpbacked, hmehbacked.] Crooked. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
bow'-sprít, bōlt-sprĭt, s. [In Sw. bogspröt ; (N. H.) Ger. bugspriet, bogspriet; L. Ger. bogspret; Dut boegspriet, from boeg = the bow of a ship, snd spriet $=$ Eng. sprit. Boltsprit is corrupted from bowsprit. In Johnson's time, however, it wss the mors common form of the word.]
Naut.: A spar projecting forwsrd from the bows of a vessel. It supports the jib-boom and flying jib-boom, and to the bowsprit and these


Bowsprit.
spars the fore-stay, fore topmast-stay, ke., are secured. It is tied down by the bobstays and by ths gammoning. It is stayed laterally by the bowsprit-shrouds. It rests upon the stem sad the spron. The part which rests on the stem is the bed; the inver part from that point is the housing; the inner ead is the heel; the onter end the head or bees-seating. The gammoning is the lsshing by which the bowsprit is secured to the knee of the head. The martiagale [Martinoale] is a spir deliending from the bowsprit end, sod is used for reeving the stays. The heel-chsin is for holding ont the jib-boom, and the crupperchain for lashing it down to the bowsprit. The bowsprit has heel, hesd, fiddle or bees, chock. gsmmoning, bobstays, shrouds, martingale, sud dolphin-striker. Bowsprits are standing, thst is, permsnent, ss in large vessels or sloops; or runaing-in bowsprits, as in cutters. (Knight.)
-bWTs'sẹn, v.t. [Booze.] To drench, to soak. "The water fell into a cloee walled plot; upon this tuallhed headiong into the pond where $A$ strong fellow tosed him up and down, until the patient, hy forevoing his strengit, had somewhat forgot his fury:
but if there appeared small mandinent, be was bonos. but it there appeared innall angedment, bo wan banos. any hope of lle for recovery."-Carew: Shry. of
bowt-stĕr, bown-star, s. [Bousten.] ['rom ras: Poems, p. 74.) (Jamieson.)

* bow'-ating s. [From Eng. bow; and Scotch sting.] A yole to be used as a bow.

böw'-strǐtg.g. s. \& a. [Eng, bow; string.]
A. As subst. : The string of a bow.

1. Literally:
i. Sound will be conveyed to the ear hy atrikiog orf
bowetring, 18 the horv of the how be held to the oar. ab bower:
Bacon.
"The bow-etring t wang'd; nor dew the ehaft in vain."
2. Figuratively:
" He hath twico or thrice cut Capldqu bounering, and
the little hangman dare not shoot at him "- Shatesp. the littlo hangma
B. As adj.: Pertaining to the string of a bow, resembling the string of s bow. (See the compounds.)

## bowstring-bridge, $s$,

Arch.: A bridge in which the horizontal thrust of the arch or trussed beam is resisted by mesns of \& horizontal tie sttached as nearly as possibls to the chord-line of the arch (Knight.)

## bowstring-girder, 3 .

Arch.: An arched beam resisting thrust; a horizontal tie resisting tension snd holding together the ends of the srched rib; a seriea of vertical suspending bsis by which the platform is hung from the arched rib; and a seriea of diagonal braces between the suspeading bers. (Knight.)
bowstring-hemp, s. [So called because the fibres of the leaves sre used for bowstrings by the natives of the country where they grow.]
Bot. : An English nsme for Ssnseviera, a genns of Liliscex. It is called siso African Hemp. The species are stemless peremaisls, with whitish or yellowish green clusters of With whitish or yellowish green clusters of flowers. They occur in Africs snd Southern Asis. Sanseviera Roxburghiana is the Moorva
or Marvel of ludia, the fibres of which are or Marvel of india, the fibrea of
used io the mannescture of string.
bōw'-string, v.t. [From bowstring, s. (q. v.).] To strangle by means of s bowstring. (Webster.)
bōw'-strĭnged, pa. par. \& a. [Bowstbino, $v$.
A. As past participle. (See the verb.)
B. As participial adjective: Furniehed with a bowstriag. (Edinburgh Review.)

* bow'-sŭm, a. (Вuxом.] (Scotch.)
- bow'-sŭm-něs, * bow'-sŭn-ĕs, 8. [BUIomness.] (Scotch.)
bow'- हुॅॅ, a. [Bousv.]
bowt (1), bowtt, s. [BoLT.] A bolt. (Scotch.) "' . . . avd sex Irne bowtitis."-inventories, A. 1550. pr sio. A fool's bovet is noou shot."-Ramsan: S. Proe. p. 10. (Jamieson.)
bowt (2), s. [Bout (1).] As much worsted as is wonad upon s clue, while the clue is held in ove position.
"Boart of wonted."-Aberd. Reg.
bow't pa par. [Bowit.] (Burns: Halloween.)
bown'-těl. bow'těll, s. Etym. donbtful. The first element is said to be Eng. bolt (1). 1 Architecture:

1. Generally of the form bowtei: Ths shat of a clustered pillsr; $s$ shaft sttached to the jsmbs of $s$ door or window.
2. Generally of the form bowtell : A plain circular moulding.
bow'ting, $\alpha$. [From bout (1), (q. v.).]
bowting-claith, s. Cloth of a thin texture. [Boutclaith, Boltino-clotb.]
hōw'-wood, s. [Eag. bow; wood.]
Bot.: (1) Contaurea nigra, (2) Centaures soabiosa. (Ger. App.)
bow'-wow, s. \& a. [Imitated from ths barting of s dog.]
A. As substantive:
3. The sounds emitted by a dog in barking.
4. A highly expressivs but indicrous appellation for the dog itself.


#### Abstract

- Nor comom reproof yoursole refuen - On a Spaniol called Beaw; Bean's Beply. B. As arljective: Relating to the sounds emitted by a dog, or to anything similar. T Philol. The bow-wow theory of the origin of language: A ludicrous name given by Prof. Max Muller to the philological theory that the several languages, or at least the primitive ons, originated from the imitation of the sounds emitted by aninals or the other sounds of pature. He shows that while there was undoubtedly such an origin to a lew worls, cuckoo for instance, the immense majority of the vocables in svery known langore had a different origin thether theary guage had a the thes thao ner theory, were ioterjections, is similarly derided as the pooh-pooh theory. (Science of Lang. (1861), p. $344, \& \mathrm{c}$.)


bow'yerr, "bow-yere, *bower, s. \& $a$. [From Eng. bow, and guffix -yer, the same which exists in lawyer.]

## A. As substantive:

1. An archer, one who uses the bow as his weapon of war or for amusement.

2. One whose trade it is to make bows.
-Good bows and shatte shall be better known, to the
 chanee be more occupped, to the proit of all boveyers
3. Bowyer's mustard: [A corruption or Boor's Mustard.] A plant, Thlaspi arvense.
IThe Bowyers were formerly ons of the London City Companies.

## B. As adjective:

1. Of a single person : Skilled in archery.
"Call lor vongeance trmm the bowyer king:"
2. Of aggregations of persons: Consisting of archers.

## When, with his Norman bowerer loand. He came to waste Northumberland:". <br> Scott: Marmion, it. 15.

boxx (l), v.t. \& i. [In Icel. byxa; Dut. boksen. Skest coosiders this to be from Dan. baske $=$ to beat, striks, or cudgel; Sw. basa $=$ to baste, to whip, to beat, to flsy, to lash. Hs considers it another form of pask.] [Box (1),
a., Baste, Pash.]
A. Transitive. Of persons: To strike with the clenched fist.
"Cleopatra was in such a Fare with him, that she fiew upon him, and took him by tho hair of the hend,
and boxed him weil-favouredy."-North: Plutarch, p. ${ }^{3} 83$.

## B. Intransitive:

1. Of persons: To engage in a pugilistic enconnter.
And teits them, as he strokes their silver iocks,
That they nuwt soon lemrd Latin, and to box."
2. Of animals: To strike with the paw.
"A loopard la like a cest; he boxes with his furefoet,
bŏx (2), v.t. [From bos (3), в. (q.v.).]
3. To enclose in a box.
4. To enclose or confine io ayything boxlike.

Box'd in a chair the bean Impatleut sits
While spoute run clatt'ring ofer tha roof by fist,"
3. To furnisb with boxes; as, "to box a wheel."
4. To mainscot, to pannel with wood. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
If (1) To box a tree: To make an incision into it with the view of obtaining its sap.
(2) To box off: To divide into tight compartments.
box (3), v.t. [From Sp. boxar $=$ to compass bout.]

## Nautical:

1. To turn the head of a veasel to larhoard or starboard by bracing the headyards sback.
2. To name all round. (Only in the phrase which follows.)
IT To box the compass: To name the points of the compass in their order all round.
bōz (1), *bŏze (1), s. [From box (1), v. (q.v.). lo Dsn. bask =a stripe, a blow; Sw. bas) $=$ a whipping, a beating, a flogging.] [Box (1).] A blow given with the hand. (Much used formerly in the phrase, "box of the ear;" now, "box on the ear" is the expression employed.)
" For the box o' th' our that the prince gave yon, he "There may bappon ooncuasions nf the brain trom e box on the ear."一IFicoman : Surgory.
bбx (2) bбxe (2), s. \& a. [A.S. bux, box = the box-tres (Somner); Dut. boks; Ger. buchs; Lat. buxus, buxum; Gr. rúgos ( $p u x 0 s$ ) $=$ the box-tree, spec. the pale evergreen species.]
A. As substantive:
3. Ord. Lang. \& Bot.: Tha Eoglieh name of Buxus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiacee (Spurgeworts). The common box-tree is Buxus sempervirens. In its wild state it is a small tree, which may atill occasionally be seen growing on dry, chalky hills in the south of Englsnd. It occurs also on the European continent, in Asia, and even in America. it is an evergreen. A dwarf variety of the box is used as an edging in gardeng. The leaves of the box are said to be poisonous to the camels which est them; the seeds have been used in intermittent fevers and some other diseases. [Buxus.]
4. Ichthyol.: A fish of the family Sparidæ.

If (1) Bastard box: A Milkwort, Polygala chamcebuxus.
(2) Dwarf box: The small varisty of the box used for edgings in gardens. (Lyte.)
(3) Grey box: The name given in the Ansralian colony of Victoris to a Myrtaceous plant, Eucalyptus dealbata.
(4) Ground box: The game as Dwarf Box (q.v.).
(5) Prickly box: An sbnormal liliaceous plsnt, Ruscus aculeatus. It grows in Epping Forest.
(6) Red box: The name given in New South

Wales to Lophostemon australis.
(7) Spurious box: The name given in Victoria to the Eucalyptus leucoxylon.
(8) Tasmanian box: Barsaria spinosa.
B. As auljective: Consisting of box, made of box, resembling box.
box-berry, s. Gaultheria procumbens, tho wintergreen or checkerberry of this country.
box-elder, box elder, s. The English name of Negundimm, s genus of plants belonging to the order Aceraceæ (Majles). It reing to the order Aceracea (Maples). It resenbles Acer, bnt has pinnate lesves. The
Ash-leaved Box-elder, Negundium america-Ash-leaved Box-elder, rises to the height of thirty-flve feet, num, rises to the
sud is an ornamental tree.
box-holly, box holly, s. A name for Ruscus aculentus. [Prickly Box.]

## box-slip, s.

Curpenter's tools: A slip of box inlaid in the bcechwood of a tongueing, grooving, or moulding plane, in order that the elge or the quirk may possess greater durability. The edges sud quirks are rabbets or projections, which act as fences or gages for depth or distance. (Knight.)
box-thorn, 3. The English nsms of Lycium, a genus of Solansceæ (Nightshades). They are ormanental plants. The willowleaved species, Lyoium barbarum, so called because it comes from Barbery, is valuable for covering naked walls or srbours. The European box-thorn, L. europoum, which is spiny, is used as a hedge-plant in Tuscany. The small shoots are said to be eateu in Spain with oil and vinegar.
box-tree, * box-tre, s. The same as Boy (2), A. (q.v.).
bðx (3), " boxe (3), " boyste, s. \& a. [A.S. box $\overline{=}$ a box, a small cass or vessel with a cover; Dut. bus = s box, sn urn, the bowel of a gun ; (N.H.) Ger. büchse; M. H. Ger. buihse; O. H. Ger. buhsa, puhsa; Low Lat. buxis; Class. Lat. puxis, pyxis; Gr. $\quad$ vesis (puxis) $=\mathrm{s}$ box of boxwood, or a hox in general.] [Pyx.]

## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : A case made of wood, card-board, metal, ivory, or sny other materisl, snd generally provided with a lock. It is used to hold articles securely and iu order, and keep them from dust.
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
"Box or boyite." $\rightarrow$ Prompt. Pary.
A beggarly account of entipty boxes."

For boxes of rarious kinds, see ballot-box hat-box, \&c.
(2) Spectally:
(a) A case or receptacle Into which money is put ; more fully called a money-bos.
"So many raoe mo everie one was anod.
(b) The case in which a mariner'a compass is protected from injury.
2. Figuratively:
$\dagger$ (1) Gen. : A omall house. (Somewhat comtemptuously.)
"Tight ooxes nently sanh t and in o biace
Covoper: Retirement.
(2) Spec. (Shooting-box, Hunting-box, Fishingbox) : A small houss to bs occupied during the ehooting, hunting, or fishing seasoa.
3. In Theatres, Opera-houses, ©c.:
(1) Originally:
(a) Sing.: A spsce partitioned off and helding a certain number of sitters. It is still used in the same sense in the expreasions private-box, opera-box, stage-box.
(b) Plur. : The aggregate of the partitioned off spacer described under (a).
"She giares in balle, tront boxes, and the riug;
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing,
(c) The occmpants of the portion of a theatre described nuder ( $a$ ).
" Tile left to you : the boxef and the pit
Dryden. (2) Now: A part of a theatre which they occupy, or even a part of a tbeatre in which
the seats arg not partitioned off.
II. Technically:

1. Machinery:
(1) A journal-bearing. it ususlly consists of two brasses with semi-eylindrical groovea; one picce rests upon the journal, which lies in the other piece. [Cab-axle, Plllow-stock.] (Knight.)
(2) A chamber io which a valve works.
(3) [STUFFino-box.]
2. Hydraulies:
(1) A pump-buckat ; a bollow plunger with a lifting-valve.
(2) The upper part of a pump-stock.
3. Locksmithing: The socket on a door-jamb which rcceives the bolt.
4. Drainage: A drain with a rectangular section.
5. Tree-tapping: A squars notch cut into a sugar-tree to start and catch the sugar-wster (in the Western States of America), or the sap (in the Eastern). It is considered nore wasteful of the timber than tapping with the gouge or the auger. (Knight.)
6. Weaving:
(I) The pulley-cass of a draw-loom on which rest the small rollers for conducting the tailcurds.
(2) The receptacle for the shuttle at the end of the shed.
7. Printing: A compartment in a "case" appropristed to a certain letter.
8. Founding: A flask or frams for sendmoulding.
9. Vehicles:
(1) The iron bushing of a nave or hub.
(2) The driving-seat of a cosch or closs carriage ; slso called box-seat.
10. Vice-making: The hollow acrew-socket of a bench-vice
B. As adjective: Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a box in sny of the above senses.
Box and tap (Machinery): A device for cutting wood screws for carpeoters' benches, clampg, or bedstesd-rails.

## box-beam, $s$.

Metal-working: A beam of iron plates secured by angle-iron, and having a double web forming a cell. [Girder.]

## box-bed, $s$

1. A bed, in which the want of roof, curtains, \&c., is entirely supplied by wood. It is enclosed on sides except in front, where two sliding pansls are used as doors. (Scotch.) (Jumieson.)
"Their long course ended, hy Norns drawing aside at
sliding panneth, which, opening wehind sonden or box-bed, as it is called in scotiand, adinitted hem into an ancient. hut yery meau Apartment." $"$-\$ooth: The
boll, boy ; pout, Jowl ; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ass; oxpect, Xenophon, exdst. ph = f .

$2 \Delta$ bed resembling a acrutair or chest of drawers, in which the canvass and bed-clothes are folded upduring the day. It is called also s bureau-bed. (Scotch.)

## box-car, s

Railroad Engineering: A closed car intanded for freight.
box-coupling, s. A metal collar or amali box used to connect two pieces of machinery. (Rossiter.)

## box-dayss, s. pl.

Soots Lave: Two days appoint $\in$ d by the jndges of the Court of Session duriag the spring racation, two during the summer, and one at Christmas, for the lodgment of papers appointed by the Lord Ordinary in the previous sesaion to be deposited in the Court.

## box-drain, s.

Hydraulic Engineering: An underground drain built of brick and stone, and of a rectangular section.

## box-frame, s.

Carpentry: A casing behind the windowjamb for counterbalance-weighta.

## box-girder, :

Arch. : An iron beam made of boiler-plate, the four sides riveted to angle-iron.
box-irun, s. A hollow smoothing-iron, heated by a hot iron within.
box-keeper, s. The attendant in a theatre who admits to the boxes.
box-key, s. An ppright key uscd for turning the nuts of large bolts, or where the conmon spanner cannot be applicd.
box-lobby, s. The lobby leading to the hoxes in a theatre.
box-lock, s.
Lockamithing: A rim-lock fastened to the side of 3 door without mortising.
box-making, ar Making or designed t; make a box.

Buc-making Machine, s.
Machinery: A machine in which the bottom, aide, and end pieces are set in place and their nails driven by advancing puachea, which aink them into place. ( K night.)
box-metal, s. An alloy of metals used for bearines. It consists of copper, 32 ; tin, 5. Strubing's box metal is of zinc, 75 ; tia, 18; lead, 4.5; antimony, 2.5.

## box-opener, s.

1. Ori. Lang.: A person who opens boxea.
2. Carp.: A tool with a forked claw nad a hammer-head, for tearing open boxes by lifting hammer-head, for tearing open bozes by lifting
their lida, drswing nails, \&c. Some combitheir lida, drswing nails, oc. some combi-
nation tools have siso a pincher and screwnation
driver.
box-plaiting, s. A device te fold cloth alterustely. The fold is so formed, that it is canght aod secured by the needle-thread, and the material is moved along by the feed for a new plait.

## box-scraper, $s$.

Carp: : A tool for erasing names from boxes. It is a mere scraper with an edge presented obliquely, or works after the manaer of a spoke-shave.

## box-setter, 8.

Wheelwrighting: A device for aetting axleboxes in hubs ao as to be perfectly tric.

## box-sextant, s.

Mather. Instruments: A small aextant iaclosed in a circular frame. Used priacipally for triaggulating in military reconnaissance, de.
box-slaters, s. ph
Ord. Lang. a Zool: An Engliah name for Idothea, a genus of Isopodous crustaceana. (vicholson.)
box-staple, s.
Carp.: The box or keeper on a door-post, into which ia shot the boll of a lock.

## box-strap, s.

Machinery: A flat bar, bent at the middle, to confine a aquare bolt or similar object.
bors-tortoise, s. [8o named becanse the
animal can withdraw ths head and limbe within its box-like shell. 1
Zool. : Any tortolas of the genus Pyxis.
box-turning, a. Turning, or designed to turn anything.

Box-turning Machine, a.:
Turnery: A lathe specifically adspted for turning wooden boxes and lids, for matches, spices, or other matters. Such lathes have convenient chacks, resta for the aide-tarning sind for the bottoming tool which gives the flat bottom.
bǒxed (1), pa. par. [Box (1), 0.]
bðxed (2), pa. par. \& a. [Box (2), v.]
boxed-shutter, s. A ahntter which folds into boxes on the side of the opening or in the interior face of the wall. (Ogilvie.)
bŏx-en, a. [A.S. buxen.]

1. Of box ; consisting naturally of box

- An arbour noar at hand of thickest yew.

Conoper: Anti-Thedy yhehora.
2. Made of box.
"As lads and lasses stood around, Gay.
3. Resembling box.
"Her faded cheeks are changed to boxen bue."
bǒx'-ẽr (1), s. [Eng. box; er. In Dut. bokser.] one who boxes ; one who fights with his fists.
"Thrice with an arm, which might have made

bǒx'-ẽr (2), s. [From Col. Boxer, R.A., Superintendent of the Laboratory at Woolwich Arsenal, who invented the disphragm ahrapuel in 1852.]

## boxer-shrapnel, $s$.

Orinance: A shrspnel as modified by the auccessive improvements made on it by $\mathrm{C} n \mathrm{l}$. Boxer, the shrapnel-shell for breech-loading and muzzle-loading guns.
"In fring the subsequent tweive rounds of baxer-

bŏx'hâul, v.t. [Froin box and have. (So called because, in carrying out the evolution, the head yards are braced aback.)]
Naut.: To make s ship wear or veer short round on the other tack.
bơx-hâul-ĭng, pr. puer. \&s. [Buxhaul.] Nout.: The art or method of making a vessel change from one tack to the other by bracing the yards aback
bŏx'-ing (1), pr. par., a., \&s. [Box (1), v.] A.\&B. As. pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As substantive: The act of fighting with the fists.
boxing-match, 3. A match between two persous who fight each other with fista.
bŏx'-ing (2), pr. par., a., \& s. [Box (2), v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. The act of eaclosing in a box, or confining in any way.
*2. The act of cupping a patient.
(Hallivell: Comeribit to Lexicog.) Cumell of Eoazth, 1595.
II. Technically:
2. Joinery: The casing of a window-frame Into which inaide shutters fold.
3. Shipworighting: The scarf-joint nniting the stem with the keel.
4. Carpentry :
(1) Wainscottiag. (Scotch.) (Sir J. Sinclair.)
(2) The fitting of the shoulder of a tenon in the aurface of the timber, which is mortised for tbe reception of the tenon.
5. Tree-tapping: A mode of cutting a deep and hollow notch into sugar or pine trees to catch the flow. The noteh differs in the respective casea, but in each a piece is boxed out, and the process thus differs from the boring or tapping of the maple and from the hacking of the pine.

T Pl. (boxings). Boxings of a window: Two cases, one at the right, the other at the left
side of a window, into which hexed shattere are folded.
Boxing-day, Boxing Day, 3. The 26th of December, the day after Christmas, nnjeas when Christinas falls on Saturiay, In which case Boxing-day is on Monity, sind the Bank Holiday is kept on that tay. Boxing-day is so called because on that day, in London and elsewhere, every person of respectalle position is applied to by postmen, newspaper-buys, errand-boys, tradeamen, and others with whom lie may have had dcalings during the year, for "Christmas-boxes," that is, small Chriatnuas gratuitiea in acknowledgment of sny services which they may have rendered, beyond those which he was elititled to claim, or any cars they may have shown in doing their ordinary duty.
"The Zoological Oardena had a larger number of
visitur yesterdny than they have ever received on visiturs yesterday than they have ever received on
Boxing-night, Boxing Night, s. The night aucceeding " Boxing-day," the night in most yesrs of the 2oth of December. It is the special night at English theatres for tho production of the Christmas pantomimes.

* box-um, "boxome, a. [Buxom.]
*box-um-ly, aiv. [Buxomly.] (William of ralerne. 332.)
* box-um-nes, s. [Buxomness.]
box'swọd, s. \& a. [Eng. box (2), s., and wood.]
A. As substantive: The wood of the boxtree. It is very hard and amooth, and is not liable to warp; hence it ia used extenaively by turaers, engravers, carvers, fluta-makers, cabinet-makers, \&c.
If (1) American bowwood: A plant, Cornus forida.
(2) Jamaica boxwood: Tecoma pentaphylla.
B. As uljective: Made of boxwood; resembling boxwood.
boy (1), * boye, * bole, s. \& a. [From E. Fries. boi, boy = a boy ; U. Dut. boef =a boy (Mod. Dut. boef= a kuave, a rogue, a convict); Icel. bóf $=$ a knave, a rogue; ( $\mathbf{N} . \mathbf{H}$ ) Ger. bube = a boy, a lad; Mr. 11. Ger. buobe, puibe; Lat. pupus $=\mathrm{a}$ boy, a child. Cf. Sw. pojke $=$ a boy Ban. poj = a smutty boy. Cf. also Arm. bugel, bugut $=$ a child, a boy : Gacl. bucach $=$ a boy: Wel. bachgen ; 'Pers. batch; Hindust. bachcho $=\mathrm{a}$ child.] [PUPIL.]
A. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. A male child from birth to the age of puberty, esiuecially if he has parsed beyond the age of infancy; a lad.
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing seuse.
"And the etreets of the eity thall be fill of boyn and
girle playlag in the streets thereof:"- zech vilis
(2) Spec. : A page, a young servant. (Often in a aomewhat unfavoursble sense.)

2. The term is sometimes used of a man. (Common in Ireland.)
"And rent on rode with bovez bolde."
Ear. Eng. Altit. Poems (ed. Morris); $P$.
(1) In affectionate familiarity. Thus sea men are often addressed by their csptala, or aoldiers by their leader when going into sction, as "boys."
"Then to nen, boyf, ...."-Shakexp: Tempest, H. 2
(2) In contempt for n young man, the term being intended to reflect upon his immaturity of character or of judgment.

"Men of worth and parts will not casily NMmit the -Lacke.
II. In special expressionsor phrases, such as(1) Angry boy: The same as Roarino Bot (q. v.).

Sir not so young, hut I have heard some ppeech
Of the angry boys, and keen en take tohaceo.
or the angry boys, and keen em take tobacca,
Ben Joneon: Alcham., iit 4.
(2) Roaring boy: Ona of a set of lawless young men who, during the reign of James 1 ., took a pleasure in committing atreet ontrages, like the Mohawks of a somar hat later time. Thay were called also angry boys, terrible boys, angry roarers, \&ic.

## - The King minding his aporta, many riotoge doveqnours cropt into the $k$ ingdom; divert mecta of viclous persons, golns nuder the titie of roaring boys, br ivadoes, roystors, ac, commit inany ineolencien (8) Temible boy: The same as Roarino Boy

 (4.).Tho donhtfulness of your phrase, beliove it, elr. wible boy" - Ren Jonson: ances an hour
(4) Boy's Mercury: The female plant of Mencurialis annua.
B. As adjective: Being a boy; lu any way pertaining or relatiog to a boy.
"The palo boy senator yet tingling ataads", 147.

## boy-bishop, s.

Ecclesiol.: A very youthful functionary in the Mediæval Chureh, chosen in aome, if not In all, eathedrals on the 6th of December (St. Ni-holas's-day), and retaining office till fonocelts'day, the 2sth of the same month. st. Nicholns was said to hava been deenly pious, eveli from infancy. He was, therefore, helt up as a model for imitation by boys. The boy-bishop elected on hia day was chosen by the anffrages of children. Once alpointed, he had to "hold up the state of a biellop answerahly, with a crozier or pastoral-staif in lisa band and a miter upon his head." He was attended by a dean and prebendaries, also chillren. Puttenham describes him as "a blalop who goeth about blessing and preachIng with such childish terms as miketh tha peeple langh at hia foolish counterfeit apeeches." Ha was called also a barne-bishop. (Old Eng. barne is thee sams as the Scoteh bairn, meaning a child.) [Nick.]
*boy-blind, a. mind as a boy, undiscerving.
"Pat cane be could be oo boy bilind and foolith.".
boy's play, * boyes-play, s. Play aueli as loys engage in, trifing.
"You whall find no boy's play here".
boy (2), \&. (Bow.l A bow." (Chery Chase, 60.)
boy, v.t. [From boy, s. (q.v.).]

1. To treat as a boy. (Beaum. \& Flet.: Knight of sfalta, ii. 3.)
2. To act as a boy, in allosion to the practica of employing boys to act the parts of women on the early English stage (?). Founded only on the early English stage
on the subjoined example.

Shall be hrought drauken forth, aud int shanl see Some squeaking Cheopinatra sog my greatuess." Shakesp: Antony
Sehmidt, in his Shakespeare Lexicon, considers tbe word boy aa forming, with Cleopatra, a conppound noun, giving this explanation, "l ghall see some boy performing the part of Cleopatra as my highness.
3. To get with male child. [Girl, v.]
boy'-age, s. [Eng. boy; -age.] Tha conditiun of a boy; youtl, boyhood.
by' ar, bol'-ar, s. [Russ. bojarin; O. Slav. bol,arin, boljar =a nolleman; from bolli $=$ grcat, ilustrious (Mahn).]
In Russia: A Russiau nobleman, a person of mank, a soldier; what in the west would be called a baront.
boy $-\mathbf{a u}(\mathbf{a u}$ as $\overline{\mathbf{o}})$, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Fr}$. boyau $=$ (1) a gyt, (2) a narrow house, an apartment, (3) sea def.\} Fortif.: A trench of zigzag form, to avoid all estitading fire, leading from one parallel of attack to another, or to a magazine or other phint. Such trenches are often called boyarts of con, mnunication.

Boy -côtt, v.t. [Named from Captain Boyeott, of Lough Mask Hnuse, in Mayo, land agent in 1880 to Lord Erne, an Yrish noblemao. The former geattleman having given offence The ormer gantheman having given offence
about agrarian matters to the people among about agrarian matters to the reopie among Whotn he lived, during the and-agitation or case being reported in the Press, about sixty Orangemen, belonging to the north of 1reland, each man carrying a revolver, organised themselves into a "Boycott relief expedition," ass if the captain had been a beleaguered British camp in Aghatistan or Zululand. The Government gave them a strong eeeort of cavalry, besides font-gnldiers and constabulary, artillery also being added on the return journey. The crops were gathered in and geut away, and the captain himaelf brongbt of to a region of greater aecurity.]

In Ireland during agrarian exoitement: To put a person outsida the pale of the soclety, high and low, amid which he lives, and on which he depends; aocially to outlaw him. In one form or another eimilar practices hare been common at all periods of history, in all parts of the world, and in all classes of pociaty.
"Thyy advise that men who pay full reata shall be Boyooted: nobudy is tw work Lor them, nubody la to
sell them snything nobody is to buy suything of
them."

Boy-cottt, s. \& a. [From Capt. Boycott.] Heycotr, v.]

## A. As substantive:

1. The land-agent mentioned in the etym. of Boycott, v. (q. v.).
2. The act of "Boycotting." [Boycotiluo.] "They alas do wot feel warranted in regarding the throat of $\begin{gathered}\text { nycott } \\ \text { Act, as one which comos within the } \\ \text { doue } \\ \text { not refor to }\end{gathered}$ Act, as it doesg not refer to violence.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to Captain Boycott, or arising out of the Boycott case.
"The Boyoots polico-tar will be tevied . . ."-Echo.
Bŏy'-cott-těa, pa. par. \& a. [Boycotт, v.]
Boy'-ctt-têr, s. [From Eng. proper name Boycott, and snffix -er.] Ona who takes part with others in putting another outside the pale of all society.
"The Roycotcters have obtalned a victory."-Timen,
BØ̌y'-cót-ting̀, pr. par. \& s. [Boycort, v.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)
B. As subst.: The act of socially outlawing one. [Boicotr, v.]
"The aystem of Boycotting is earried out more ex-
tensively lin the country.-Timex, Dec. 15, 1889 . (The Lum dyitation: Ireland.)
Bŏy'-cót-tǐsm, s. [Eng. proper name Boyeott; -ism.] The plan of operationa carried on against Captain Boycott. [Bovcotr, v.]
"The lateast viction of Roycoetimm is Mrs. .ir who refused to accept rents from her tenants at Griffth's
valuation."-Echo, Dec. $7,1880:$ The State or lrelind.
boy'-de-ky̆n, s. [Bodkn.] (Chaucer: C. T., 3,958.)
bō'-yer, s. [Fr. boyer; Dut. boeijer; Ger. bojer; from boje $=$ a buoy, which these vessels were used for laying.] [Buor.]
Naut.: A Flemish sloop with a castle at each exd.
boy'-ěr-y̆, s. [From Eng. boy; ery.] Boyhood.
"They callod the children that wore past infancy two years, Irene: and tre greatest boyes, Melirenes: who was made overseer of them was common!ly twenty yeara of ase."-North: Plutarch, p. 42

- Probably not intended by North for permanency in the English tongue.
boy-hood, s. [From boy, and suffix -hood.] The state of being a boy; the time of life at which one is appropriately called a boy.
I Johnson, quoting an example from Swift, saya, "This is, perhaps, an arbitrary word." It is now firmly rooted in the language.
* boy-is, s. pl. [ln O. Fr. buie $=$ a fetter; Ital boia. $]$ Gyves.

In prresoune, fetterd with boyis sittsad."
60y'-ish, a. [Eng. boy; -ish.] Characteristic of a boy; auitable to a boy ; puerile, trifling. Is his a boyish fault. that you should deem A whiplag. meet and ample puikhment."
boy-ish-ly, adv. [Eng. boyish: ly.] in a moyish manner; as a boy ia necustomed to do. (Johnson.)
b6y'-ish-nĕss, s. [Eng. boyish; -ness.] The quality of being boyiah; the behavionr of a boy, puerility. (Johnson.)

* boy'-issm, s. [Eng. boy; -ism.] Puerility "He had complained ho was farther off by being so mear. and a thoisand such boyisms. which Chateer reo boy'-kǐn, s. [Eng. boy; and dim. suff. -kin.] A little loy. (Used as a term of affection.) " Where'a my boykin,"'
B6yle's law. [Law.]
† boy'-ship, s. [Eng. boy; and suffix -ship.] A dignified titla of mock reapect for a boy.


## On all our "On must hist boysht $p$ prey

- boyste, s. [BoIst.]
* boy'-nton, v.i. [0. Eng., from boist.]
O. Med. : To nse a cupping-glass. [Busdynoe Bovste.]
"Boyzton Searo, ventaso."-Prompt. Parv.
* bóys'tolis, " bous-tous, " boystoyte a. [Borstova.]


## - bóy"-ntoŭs-něase, * boys-towes-nessa

 3. [Boistovaness.]

* boys-tows, a. [Boistous.]
"Boyitoren. Rudu."-Prompe. Parr.
- boystows garment, s. A cloak for rainy weather.


## Baystown parment : Birrus."-Frompl. Pare

* boys'-troŭs, a. [Boistenoue.]

Of a club: Rough, rude.
His boystrous clab, so buried in the grownd"

* boy-nl, s. [Bothel.] "Boyul or bothul, herbe or cowslope (bothil, $\mathrm{H}_{\text {, }}$,
boy.
F.
boz-zom, * boz-zum, s. [Evg. basom (I).] A name for two allied plants.
I. Chrysanthemum leucanthemum

2. Yellow bozzum (Chrysanthemum segetum).

Bp. An abbreviation for Bishop.
Br.
Chem.: The symbol formed (from the two initial letters of the word) for the element, Bromine.

* brä, v.i. [Bray.] (O. Scotch.)
* brà, s. [Brae.] (o. Scotch.)
* bra-syd, s. [Brae-side.]
*bra, a. [Braw.] (O. Scotch.)
brăb-ble, v.i. [From Dut. brabbelen $=$ to sputter, to speak hastily.] To quarrel, to wrangle.

* brăb-ble, s. [From brabble, v. (q.v.).] A quarr

Here in the streets, deaperate or shame and stato,
In private brabble did wit apprehend him.
brăb'-ble-mĕnt, s. [Eng brabble; -ment.] A noisy dispute, a 〔uarrel, a broil. [Brasble, 3.].
or make report of a quarrelf and brablement between him and another, . . .--Holland: Plutarch.
brăb-blër, s. [Eng. brabble (e); -er.] A quarrelsome, notsy fellow

We hold our time too prectous to be eppent
With such a bralbler.
Shiterp.: Sing Juhn, v. 2
brăb'-blĭng, * brăb'-ly̆́g, pr. par., $u_{1,}, \&$ [Brabble, v.]
A. \& B. As present particinle d particip. adj.: u senses corresponding to those of the verh.

- If brabbiing Makefray, at earbs fatr and size,

Picks quarrela for to shew his valiantize."
C. As substentive: The act of engaging in noisy wrangling ; a quarrel, a broil.
"I omit their brabbingi and hiaphemiles"
brảb'-blĭng-ly̆, * brăb'-ling-ly̆, adv. [Eng brabbling: -ly.] In a brabhling manher; quarrelsomely, contentiously.
yet we wil deade hereln neither hitterly noz
nor yet be carried away with anger brabidingly. Hor yet be carried a way with anger
heate: though he ought to be reckenei neether boiter nor brabler y' appaketh y" truth."-Jewell: Defence o the $A$ polugie, p . 4 t
bra-bé-Jŭm, bra-bé'-ǐ-ŭm, s. [In Fr brabei ; Port. brubyla; Gr. Apaßeion (brabeion) $=$ a priza in the Greclan games, which the elegant racemes of flowars are worthy to have been.]
Rot.: African Almond, a genus of planta belonging to tha order Proteaces (Proteada) Brabejum stellutum, the common African AI mond, is a tree, about fifteen feet high, from the Cape of Good Hope. The colonists call
the seeds wild chestnuts. They roast and eat them.

- brace, "brac, s. [A.s. gebrac; 0. Icel. brak; O. H. Ger. gebreh.] A bresking, crashing, a noise thence resulting, or simply a noise. (Ormulum, 1,178.)
brăo'-cāte, a. [From Lat. braccatus, bracatus $=$ wesring trowsera.]
Ornith.: Furnished with feathers down to the toes (as the legs of some birds).
brāace, s. \& $a$. [ $\ln$ Fr. brace, brasse $=\mathrm{g}$ fsthom; brus = an arm ; brace = sn arm, as of the sea; s lance (Kelham); Prov. brassa, slso brasse, brase, braise, brache $=$ an armful, sn embrace, a fsthom; Sp. \& Port. braza $=$ a fathom; Lat. brachia $=$ the two arms extended; brachium =an srn.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Ianguage:
- I. An srm of the sea.
"The brace of Seynt George that is an arm of the ${ }^{*}$ 2. A messure of length, perhaps a fsthom.


3. That which sapports anything, or holds it tightly together.

(1) Any armlike support of s masterisl structure, [Clase.]
(2) A cord or ligament keeping snything in a state of tension, or preventing snything from slipping down.
(a) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
"The little bozes of the ear-lrum do in straining and relaxing it, os the braces of the war-drum do in
(b) Spec. (pl.): "Two straps to keep trowsers up; suspenders, " gallowses.
*4. That which defends any peraon or thing, armour. Spec., for the arms.
"Keep it, my Perictes ; it hath been a mheld
Twixt me nod death (and pointed to this orrcel. "
Shukesp.
4. A pair, referring frimsrily to the two arms. [See etym.]
"Brace of howndys "-Prompe. Pare.
(1) The word is greatly used in this sense hy spontsmen when speaking of the number of (certain) birds shot, in which case brace is used cither 88 singular or plural.
"He is sall, this summer, to have shot Fith his
own hands, fity brace of phemants.--Addisor,
(2) Sometimes employed of men, but then contemptuously.
5. The state of being held tightly together; tightness, tension.
The most frequent canase of deafness is the laxness of the tymparum. when it han lest itw brace or teu
aion.-Hother.
6. The state of being defended as if by armour; wsrlike preparation.
" So may he with more facile quention bear it,
II. Technically: Shaketp.: Othello, i. s.

I Carpentry:
(1) A diagonsl stay or scantiing, connecting the horizontal snd vertical menubers of $s$ truss or frame, to maintain them at a prescribed angular relation.
(2) Pl. (braces) : The timbers of a roof which serve to "strut" or prop the "backs" or principal rafters into which the upper ends are framed.
2. Cabinet-making: A stay for s trunk-lid or similar duty.
3. Shipwrighting: One of the eye-bolts on which the hooks of the rudder are secured; the gudgeons or googings.
4. Naut.: A rope passing from the end of the ysrd to snother mast, and serving to trim the yards fore and aft.
5. Music:
(1) One of the cords of a drum by which the heads sre stretched.
(2) A vertical line, ususlly a circumflex, coupling two or more staves together, snd desigued to indicate thst the music thus connected is to be performed simultaneously by instruments, voices, or the two hsnds of one plsying such sn instrument as the pisnoforte. (Grove.)
6. Boring-tools: A revolving tool-holder, one end of which is a swiveled head or shield, which rests in the hand or against the chest of the operator; at the other end is a socket to hold the tonl. Called also a stock, more particularly in metal-working. The various pards of brace in this sense are the anglebrace, whieb is a corner-drill, the crank-brace, brace, whicb is a corner-dril, the crank-brace, may be held in the hand or made to act by maschinery.
7. Vehicles:
(1) An irou strap passing from the headblock, hehind snd below the axle, and forward to suother portion of the running-gear.
(2) $\Delta$ jointed bar by which the bows of $s$ carriage-top are kept asunder, to distend the carriage-top cover.
(3) A thick strap by which a carriage-body is suspended from C-springs.
8. Printing :
(1) A printer's sign; a crooked line connecting several words or lines. In poetry a triplet is occasionally so marked. Johnson gives the following instance-
"Charge Veaus to command her son,
To shun my boose. and field, and grove:
Peace eannot well with have or ove., Prior.
(2) The stays of a printing-press, which serve to keep it steady in its position.
9. Mining: The mouth of a shaft.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to a brace in sny of the foregoing senses.

## brace-drill, s.

Metal.: A boring-tool shsped like s brace, the rotatioo being commnnicated by the revointion of the hsndle.

## brace-pendant, s.

Naut.: A short pendsnt from the yardarms, to hold the brace-block.

* brace-piece, s. The msntle-piece. (Sc.)
 brace piece"-Ayrs. Legat., p. 288.
brāçe, * brā'-çinn, * brā'-¢̆̆ $\mathbf{n}$, v.t. [From brace, s. (q.v.) ; O. Fr. bracier.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. of things material: To make taut or firm by braces.
" Bracyn, or sette streyte. Tendo."-Prompt. Parr.
(1) Of wooden beams or anything similar: To support, to prop.
(2) Of defensive armour for the body: To fasted tightly on; to take to embrace the body.
"Since he braced robel's armonr on"
Scott. Lord of the lstes, iil. \&
But for helmets braced aod serried spears !"
Hemant : Siege of Valencia.
Bat for helmets oraced nan serried Ipears:
Hemani : Siege of Valencia.
(3) Of offensive weapons or equipment for the body: To fasten on tigitly.
"And some who spors had first braced on"
scort: Lord of the stes, vi. nn.
(4) Of a drum: To make tense; to strain up. "The tympanum is not capahle of tension that way,
in such a manner as a drum is braced"--Hokler.
(5) Of the yards of a vessel. [[1. 2., Naut.]
2. Figuratively:
*(1) Of a person or an animal: To embrace, to encompass.
"For bigga Bulles of Baxan brace hem aboat." (2) Of a place personified. [Corresponding to I., 1. (2).] To cause to embrace, to make to surround, to place around.
"Mont Binnc is the monarch of mountains.
They crowa id bim luns ago
They crowud bim long ago.
On throne of rocks, in a
Ons throne rocks, in a rohe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow.
With s dialem of snow.
Around his walst Are forests braced."
Byron : Soupro
(3) Of the nerves, or of the mind, as depending on them. [Corresponding to I. 1 (3). To render tense, to impart vigour to. Used-
(a) Of the nerves.
"Ne were the goodly exercises spar'd.
That brace the nerves, or make the limbs slert."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, il. 2.
(b) Of the mind as dependent on the nerves. "Aud every moral feelling of his soul
Strengthen'd and braced, by breathing in conteot.
Hordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.
have 'braced bis too delleately which might perbaps havend braced his and urrightneten-Macauhay: Hirt. Eing., ch. IV.
(c) Yet more fig. : Of the "nerves" of s government or other collective body.
${ }^{*}$ Io trnth to brace anew the nervee of that paraly yod body would have been a baril task oven for Ximenem.

## II. Technically :

1. Carpentry, Joinery, de : Toaffix "braces" to beams; to hold them together, or oupport them.
2. Naut. (of the gards): To move around by means of braces
"Then the yards, were braeed, and all sells set to the Longredlow: Courtahtp of Miles standith, v .
If (1) Ta brace about : To turn the yards round with the view of ssiling on the contrary tack.
(2) To brace in: To haul in the weather braces, so as to bring the yard more athwart ship.
(3) To brace sharp: To canse the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.
(4) To brace to: To check or ease off the lee braces, and round in the weather ones, to assist in tacking.
(5) To brace up: To hsul in the lee braces, so as to bring the yard nearer the direction of the keel.
brāced, pa. par. \& $\alpha$.
[BRACE, v.]
[BRACE, v.]
I. Ord. Lang.: (See the

IL. Her. : Interlaced.

brāçe'-lĕt (1), s. [In Sp. brazalete; Port. bracelete; ltal braccialetto; sll from Fr. bracelet, properly brachelet; dimin. of $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{Fr}$ brachile (Kelham) ; Low Lat. brachile $=$ an srniet, from brachium = the arm.] [Braces, Brachiaf ]
I. Ordinary Language:
*1. A piece of defensive armour for the arm. (Johnson.) A "bracer." [Bracer.]


## ancient egyptian bracelets.

2. An ornsment for the wrist, generally worn by lisdies. It is distinguished from an srmlet, the latter, as its name implies, being worn on the arm and not on the wrist.
"With bracelect of thy hair . . ."-Shakesp.; Mid. sight's Dream, i. 1.
"With smber braceletes, beads, and all this knavery." -fofth: Tam. $\downarrow$ oxhrew, iv. ${ }^{2}$
"Bugle braselet, necklace amber."-rBda: Finter's
II. Technioally:
3. Scripture:
(1) As woorn by men :
(a) An srmlet worn as the symbol of sovereign power. The Heb. word is הुצָ (etsadhah), from (tsany [ARMLET.]
.. ... and I took the crowa that was apon his heed,
nod the bracelec (armletl that was ou hil arm . . 2 Sam. i. 10 .
(b) As the rendering of the Hebrew word解 (pathil), from together. Gesenius and others believe it to mean s string by which s seal ring was suspended.
"A Ad she seld, Thy signet, and thy bracelets. ..."-
$\because$. . . the sigget, and bracelets, and stall"-lbid, 25 .
(2) As worn on the wrist by women for ornament :
(a) The rendering of the Hebrew word Tpy (tsamid), from (tsamad) = to fasten, to bind together.
"I rat the earring upon her fance, and the oracelete upon her handu"-Gen, xxiv. 47
bracelets, rings, earrings. ${ }^{-}-$Numb. $\mathbf{x x x i}$. 60.
"ivi. An I put braceleta upon thy hada . . ."-Eteek
(b) The rendering of the Hebrew word (Sherah) $=\mathrm{s}$ chsin, from (sharar) $=$ to twist, to twist together ; to be strong.
"The chnins, and the bracelets, and the mumbers."loaiah ifi. 9 .
(c) The rendering of the Hebrew word $\pi$ TT (chhachh), which Gesenius thinks means in the example a clasp, buckle, or pin for holding a lady's dress together.



4. Her. : The same as barrulet (q.v.).

- bräge-1̛̆t (2), s. [From Low Lat. bracelus $=\mathrm{a}$ hound [Brache], and -let, dimin. auffix. A honnd or beagle of tha amaller or alower lind. (Wharton.)
- braí-cẽer, "bra'-ser, s. [From brace, v. (q.v.). In Sw. brassar.]

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Gen. : That which braces anything up, a handage.
3. Spec.: A defence for the arm, a brassurt (q.v.).
mave bricer of browne stele and the hryghto
Norte Arthure, $4,2+2$ maylea,
II. Old Medicine:
4. A cinctura, a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they many be restrained 2. A medicine of constringent power.

Mria'-ges, s. pl. [Brace, 8.]

- brăoh, *brache, s. [In Dut. brak; (N.H.) Ger. brack, brache; O. H. Ger. brueco; Fr. braque $=$ a brach, a setting dog, a aetter; a blunderer, a giddy person; Prov. brac; Sp. bruco: ltal. \& Low Lat. bracco $=$ a aetting dog. Cf. Scotch rache = a dog that discovers dog. Cf. scotch rache a a ag that discovers and pursues hia prey by
$=$ a keen-acented dog.]

1. Originally: A bitch hound, a female hoand.

- There are in England and scotlond two kinds of bunting dogs, And bo where else in the world: the
 which He hld amoug the rocks. The Clonule hereof in Fhich id his amoug thrache: A orache lo a mantuerly name for all hound
a. 28
"Truth ' a dog must to kennel ; he must be whipped out, when Ledy the brach may stand by the fre aul 2. Afterwards: A kiad of dog pursuing its prey by the acent.
- brache, s. [Breach.] (Scotch.)
* brach'-ěll, s. [From brach (q.v.).] A dog; properly, one employed to diacover or pursue gama by the scent. (Jamieson.)
"About the Park thal set on breld sod lenth.
To kepe a hunde that thai had thallin angang:
In Gilrisifand thar was that brache th lirede Wallace, v. 2s MS. (Jamieson.)
brăch-čl'-y̆t-ra, s. pl. [From Gr. Beaxús (hrachus) = ahort, and èiutpov (elutron) $=$ a
cover; one of the 1 wo wing-cases of a beetle. [Elvtaon.] Animals with ahort wing-cases.] Entom.: A large group of beetles characterised by having the elytra so ahort that they do not nearly cover the abdomen. Some make dhem a subsection of Pentamera, the tarsi of most, thongh not all, of the genera being five. Othera, we think more justly, consider them a section by themselves, connecting the Colenptera with tha Dermaptera (Earwigs). The Brachelytra have large membranous winga folded under the small elytra. They fly well. They are sometimes called Cocktails, from a habit they have of setting up their taila in a threatening attitude when menaced. The familiea are Pselaphidæ, Tachyporidæ, Staphylluidex, Stenidæ, and Omalidæ (g.v.).
brǎch-ĕl'-y-troŭs, a. [Mod. Lat. brachely$\operatorname{tr}(\mathrm{a})$; Eng. suff. -ous.] Belonging to, or connected with, the Brachelytra (q.v.); having short wing.cases.
- brăch'en, s. [Bfacken.]
-brăch'-ét, s. [O. Fr. brachet; dimin. of braque.] [Basch.] A hound.
" Brachetes bayed that best, ns bidden the maysterez
brăch'-1-a1, a. [In Fr. brachial; from Lat. brachialis $=$ of or belonging to the arm; brachium; Gr. $\beta$ ßaxicu (brachion $)=$ the arm.]

1. Science generally: Pertaining to the arms, or to one of then.

I(1) The brachial artery :
Anat.: The portion of the axillary artery betweer the shoulders and the elbow.
(2) The brachial plexus: [From Lat. plexus a fold.]
Anat.: The junction of the first dorsal and
the lower cervical nerves from which those of the arm issue.
2. Bot. : Measuring twenty-four inchea long, or what la coaveationally asanmed to be the length of the arm. (Lindley.)
brăch'-Y-ate, a. $\quad$ [From Lat. brachiatus $=$ with arm-like branchea; brachlum; Gr. Bpa $X^{i}{ }^{\omega} \nu($ brachiōn) $=$ the arm.]

Bot.: Preaenting a certain resemblance to the extended arme of a man; that 1a, haviog horizontal branchea standing forth aearly at right anglea to a stem, and which, moreover crosa each other alternately; having opposite braaches decussate. (Lindley, dc.)
brach-in'-I-dw, s. pl. [From brachinus (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of predatory beetles belonging to the seetion Truncatipennes. It contains the British genera Brachinua, Tarus, Lamprias, Lebia, Dromius, \&c.
brach-i'-nŭs, s. [From Gr. Bpaxúve (brachunô) $=$ to ahorten.]
Entom.: A genps of beetles, the typical one of the family Brachinidæ(q.v.). The apeciea have their head and thorax comparatively narrow. Their chief peculiarity ia a power which they possess of expelling from their hiadar extremity a pungent acrid funid with a loud report. Hence Latreille called them Bombardiers, or Bombardier Beetlea. About flve speciea occur in Britain, Brachinus crepitans being the laust common. [Bombasdier.]
brăch'-I-ot-nĭd, s. [Beachionide.]
Zool. : Any Rotifer of the family Braehion. idæ (q.v.).
brach-1-ŏ'-1-da, s. pl. [From brachionus q. V.).]

Zool. : A family of Rotifers, with a broad shield-shaped lorica, and short jointed.
 genit. Apaxiovos (brachionos) = an arm.]
Zool. : The typical genus of the family Brachionidx (q.v.), with several species. B. ur ceolaris has beea found is London water.
brăch-1-ŏp'-ot-da, s. [From Gr. $\beta \rho a x i \omega \nu$ (brachion) = the arm, and oblique cases of nous (pous), no $\delta 0 s$ (podos) =a foot. Animals with arm-like feet. The reference is to two long eiliated arms developed from the sides of the mouth, which are used to ereate currents in the water and bring food within reach of their month.]
Zool. \& Palceont. : Ons of the great classes nuto which the molluscuns sub-kingdom of the aninal kingdom is divided. The Brachiopoda aninal kingdom is divided. The Brachiopoda are bivalves, with one shell on the back of the
animal, and the other in front: these are nuimal, and the other in front: these are ealled dorsal and ventral valves. The two valves are never equal in size. They differ from the Conchifera (called also Lamelli. branchiata), or ordinary bivalves, in uniformiy luaving one side of the same valve symmetrical with the other. In teelnical language, the Brachiopoda are inequivalve and equilateral while the True Bivalvea are equivalve and in equilateral. The organisation of the Braehiopoda is inferior to that of the True Bivalves. They are attached to bodies by a pedicle which passes as the wiek does in an antique lanp, whence the older naturallsts called then "Lamp-shells." The shell is lined by them "Lamp-shells." The shell is lined by They are very impartant in a geological point They are very impertant in a geological point of view, existing from the Cambrian rocks ill
now; but culluinating apparently both in now; but culminating apparently both in lurian. In 1875 ahove 1,800 fossil speeles were known, more than 900 of them British In 1879 Dr. Alleyne Nicholson made a much higher estimate, considering that nearly 4,000 extinct apecies had been described. The recent apecies are eomparatively few. They are all marine, occurring chiefly in the deep sea. The families are-(1) Terebratulider, (2) Spiriferidæ, (3) Rhyneonellidæ, (4) Orthide, (5) Productidæ. (6) Craniade, (7) Discinidæ, and (8) Lingulide (q.v.). (Woodward \& $R$. Tate.)

A slightly different classiflcation ranges the Brachiopods in iwo sub-classes-
(1) Inarticulata or Tretenterata: Fam. (1) Craniadie, (2) Diseinidre, (3) Lingulide.
(2) Articulata: Fam. (1) Terebratulid\&, (2) Rhynconelidee, (3) Theciidæ, (4) Spiriferida, (5) Pentameridæ, (6) Strophomenidæ, and (7) Productidæ.
 cBiopoda.] A mollusc belonging to tha clasa Brachiopoda (q.v.).

TI. The age of brachtopods: The Silurian period.
brăch-1̌-ŏp'-t-doŭs, a. [Eng. brachiopod(e); -us. [BaACHIOPODA.]

1. Having arm-like feet.
2. Pertainiag to the Brachiopoda.
brach'-1-um, s. [Lat., an arm, particularly the forearm, from the hand to the elbow. In Gr. $\beta$ paxi iwv (brachiōn).]

Bot.: An ell, ulna, twenty-four inches, considered to be the average leagth of the erm in men.

## Brach'man (1) (ch silent), s. [Bramin.]

Brach'-mạn (2) (ch ailent), s. [Banaman.]
brăch-y̆-căt-a-lěo'tǐc, 8. [Lat. brachycatalecticum; from Gr. $\beta \rho a \chi$ úкатá $\lambda \eta \kappa т$ ós (brachukatalēhtos), as adj. = eading with a short syllable, short by a foot ; Bpaxús (brachus) = short, and катадүктıкós (katatêktikos) = leaving off, stopping.] [Catalectic.]

Greek \& Latin Prosody: A verse wanting a foot; a verae wanting two syllables to complete it.
brăch'-y̆-çĕ-phăl'-io, $a_{0} \quad$ [From Gr. $\beta \rho a \neq u ́ s$ (brachus) $=$ short, and Eng. cephalic (q.v.).]
Anthropol. : Having a ahort head; noting a akull in which the proportion of the breadth to the length ia as 4 to 5 .
belonging those the crantay exhumet from the Dritt, and belouging to the brachycephazic type."- Dar
Descent of Kan , vol. i (1871), pt. i ., oh. Iv., p . 125.
brăch-y̆-çéph'-al-y̆, s. [From Gr. $\beta \rho \alpha \chi$ кéфàos (brachukephalos) $=(1)$ ahort head, (2) a certain fish.]
Anthropol.: Shortness of head. it is opposed to dolichoccphaly.
"Weicker finds that short mea incline more to
 p. $14 \%$
brăch-y̧̧̆'-ẽr-a, s. pl. [Gr. Bpaxús (brachus) $=$ short, and «épas (keras) $=$ a horn. Short horned animala.]
Entom.: A sub-order of Diplera, conaisting of two-winged flies with short "horns" or antennæ, having only threo joints, the last ona commonly with a long briatle. It contains seven families-CEstridre, Muscidse, Dolicho pide, Syrphide, Therevide, Leptide, Strationydæ, Bombylidex, Anliracidæ, Acroceridæ Einpidæ, Hybotidæ, Asilidæ, Mydasidæ, and Tabanida. (See thesc terma; alao Brachystoma, Notacantha, and Tanvstoma.) The aub-order Brachycera includes the greater patt of the Dipterous order.
brăch-y̆ç'-ẽr-ŭs, s. [Gr. Apaxús (brachus) = short, and кipas (keras) = a horn. Animal with ahort "horne" or aatennæ.]
Entom.: A genus of Curculionidse (Weevila) consisting of wingless, very rough inseets, living on the ground. They occur in Africe and the South of Europe.
 chus) $=$ short, and $\chi$ tт $\dot{\omega}$ (chitön) $=$ an undergarment.]
Bot.: A genus of plents belonging to the order Sterculiadæ (Sterculiads). It consiat of trees found in the more tropical parts of Australia. Brachychiton acerifolium is called llic Flame-tree, its red flowers having an aspect ike flame when viewed from a little diatance. The aboriginea make fishing-nets from its hark. B. populneum is used for a similar purpose, bebidea which its seeds are eaten. (Trecs. of Bot.)
brăch-प̆-cō'-mē, s. [From Gr. $\beta \rho a \chi$ ús (bra chus $)=$ short, and $\kappa$ ó $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ (komē $)=$ the hair. $]$ Bot.: A genus of composite plants. Tribe Subuliflore. Brachycome iberidifolia is the Swan River Daisy.
brach $-\breve{\mathbf{y}}$-dī-ag'-on-al, s. [Gr. Bpaxis
(brachus) $=$ short; and Eng. diagonal (q.v.).] Geom. The shortest of the diagonala in rhorobic priam. (Used also as an adj.) "Onser the shorter lateral or brachydiagonal or thacrodiagound of the longer lateral or inacrodikeound of repectangula Mineralogy (sth ed.), Iutrod, p . $\mathbf{x y v}$.
boll, b๘y; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorns, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, excist. ph = $\boldsymbol{f}_{0}$

bruch－y－glot＇－tis，s．［From Gr．Bpaxus （brachus）$=$ ahort，and $\gamma \lambda$ wrois（glottis）$=$ the glottis，the mouth of the windplpe．］

Bot．：A genus of composite plants allied to Senecio．The leaves of Brachyglottis Forsteri called by the nativea of New Zealand Puks Puka，are used by them for paper．
－brăch－y̆g＇raph－ẽr，s．［In Ger．brachy graph；from Gr．ßpaxús（brackus）$=$ ahort and ypá $\phi \omega($ graph $\delta)=$ to write．］A shorthand writer． ＂At last，he asked the braehygrapher，Whether he
Wrote the notea oi that seruan．Or momething of bis
own cooce
brăch－yg＇－raph－y，（In Ger broct graphic；from Gr．Bpaxús（brachus）＝short $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { graphe；froin Gr．} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ypap } \\ \text { graphé }\end{array}\right)=$ delineation，writing．］ Sbot thand writing，atenography．
＂Alit the cortainty of thone hiph pretenders，bating What they have of the first principles，and the word ol Gol．may ce circumacribed by as manil a circie as the creed，wheo brachygraphy hed eo
compase of a penny，＂Glis nitlo．
 chulogia）$=$ brevity in spreech：Spaxvaoүew （brachulogeot）$=$ to be short in speech；Bpaxu＇s （brachus）$=$ short，and $\lambda o ́ \gamma o s$（logos）$=$ a word， erpeech．］

Rhet．：Brevity of speech，expression of one＇s meaning in few words：laconic speech， like that of the ancient Spartans．

T Brachylogy of comparison：A figure of speech used pincipally by the Greek poets， but also found more or less in all languages in which the ohject of comparison is not comphred with the proper corresponding ob ject，lut is directly referred to the thing or person of which that object wonld be，if ex pressed，the attribute．Thus in the lines－
＂They for thelr young Adonis may mistaks
tbe hair is comprared directly with Adonis．
brăch＇－y̆－ $\mathbf{\delta}$ dŏnt，a．［Gr．Buaxús（brachus） $=$ short，and óous（odous），genit．a ouvós（odon－ tos）$=$ a tooth．］

Biol．：Having molar teeth with low crowns （as the deer）；noting molars with low crowns ［IIyrsodont．］
brăch－ $\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{\prime}} \mathbf{o}-\mathbf{p i} \mathbf{i}-\mathrm{na}$, s．［From brachyops （1．$\cdot \mathrm{v}$ ．）．
Palieont．：A tribe or a family of the Am－ phibian order Labyrinthodontia．It has a parabolic skull，and the orbits oval，they being central or anterior．The genera are Brachyops，Micropholis，Rhinosaurus，and Bothriceps．［Brachyors．］
brăch＇－̆̆－ŏps，s．［Fron Gr．Bpaxu＇s（brachus） $=$ short，and $\dot{\omega} \psi(o p s)$ or $\omega \psi(\overline{o p s})=$ the eye face，countenance．］

Palcoont．：A genus of Labyrinthodonts，the typical one of the family Brachyopina．The only known species，Brachyaps laticeps（Oven）， only known apecies，Brachuaps taticeps（Owen）， Mangali，in Central lndia．
brăch－y̆－pin＇－a－côid，s．［Gr．Bpaxús（bra chus $=$ short，and Eng．pinacoid．］ Crystall．：lut the orthorhoubic system，the plane parallel to the vertical and bracby－ diagonal axes．
＊brach－y̆－pöd－i＇－næ，8．pl．［FromGr．$\beta$ pax is （brachus）$=$ ghort ；and movs（pous），$\pi$ ooiós $($ podos $)=a$ foot．］
Ornith．：The name givell by Swainson to a 8ub－fanily of his Merulidx（Thrushes）
brăch－प̆－pō ${ }^{\prime}$－dí－ŭm，\＆．［From Gr．Bpaxyis （brachus）$=$ short，and mois（pous），genit．$\pi \alpha 0$ os （podos）$=$ a foot，in allusion to the short stalks of the spikelets．］
Bot．：A genus of Graminacea（Grasseb），of which the English look－nane is False Brome Grass．There are two British species，the Brachypodium sylvaticum or slender，and the B．pinnatum or Heath Brome Grass．
bräch－y̆p＇－ód－oŭs，a．［Bhachypodium． Bot．：Having a short＂foot＂or stalk．
brăch＇－y̆－prissm，s．［Gr．Bpaxvis（brachus）$=$ short，and Eng．prism．］
Cryshall．：The priam of an orthorhombic crystal that liea between the unit prism and the brachypinacoid
brach－Ip＇－tẽr－8，8．［From Gr．Bpaxüre－ pos（bruchupteros）$=$ ahort－winged；Bpaxuis （brachus）$=$ ahort，and $\pi$ repóeıs（pteroets）$=$
feathered，winged；from mrepoiv（pteron）$=\mathrm{e}$ wing．］
Ornith．：Cuvier＇a nause for the dlving birda now ranked under Colymbidse，Alcadx，and their alliea．
 tene．］Short－winged．（Brande．）
brăch－Y̌p＇－tēr－y̆z，8．［From Gr．Beaxús （brachus）$=$ ahort；and nrépvگ（pterux）$=$ a wing；from ттеро́v（pteron）$=$ a wing．］
Ornith．：Horafield＇a name for a genns of Ant－thrushes（Formicarince），in which the wings are 80 short as to render fiight ahnrt and feeble．Brachyptery．montana，the typi－ cal species，is found in Jave．It is the Moun taineer Warbler of Latham．
brăch＇－y̆－puls，s．［Brachypodine．］
Ornith．：The typical genus of the family Brachypodinæ（q．v．）．
brăch－y̆－sē＇－ma，8．［From Greek Bpaxús （brachus）$=$ short ；and $\sigma$ ğua（sēma）$=\mathrm{a} \operatorname{sign}$ a banner．So called because the vexillum or standard is very short．］
Bot．：A genns of papilionaceous plants Brachysema latifolium is a bandsome climber from Australia．
brăoh－y̆－stĕl＇－ma，s．［From Gr．Bpaxvis （brachus）$=$ short，and $\sigma$ тidua（stelma）$=a$ girdle，a belt．］

Bot．：A genus of Asclepiadaces（Ascle riads）．The edible roots of varions species are used in Sonth Africa as a preserve．
brăch－प̆s＇－tò－chrōne，s．［Io Fr．brachysto－ chrone；Gr．§рáXıбтos（brachiatos）$=$ shortest and $\chi$ ро甲os（chronos）$=$ time．］

Geom．：The curve of quickest descent，i．e． the curve starting from a given point in which a body descending by the force of gravity will reacb another point in the curve in shorter time than it could have dons had it shorter time than it conld have done had it tion is the cycloid（q．v．）
brăch－y̆s＇－tó－ma，s．［Fron Gr．$\beta$ рахи́бтоноs （brachustomos）＝having a narrow mouth Bpaxús（brachus）$=$ short，and $\sigma$ róma $($ stomas $)=$
the mouth．］ the mouth．］
Entomology
1．A tribe of dipterons insects belonging to the sub－order Brachycera（q．v．）．It is so named because the proboscis is short．The tribe contains the families Dolichopida，Syr phidre，Therevidæ，and Leptillæ（ $1 . v$. ．）．
2．Brachystoma of Meigen：A dipterous genus of the division Tany＇stoma．
brăch－y̆t＇－ě1－ēş，s．［Gr．Bpaxvte入n＇s（brachu
 short，and тє́خos（elos）＝end，extremity， referring to the small development of the thumb．］

Zool．：Spix＇s name for a genus of Antrican monkeys，which he separates from Ateles．
brach－乌̆－ty＇－poŭs，a．［From Gr．Boaxús （brctchus）$=$ short，and тimos（tupos）＝a blow， the impression of a blow，a type；$\tau \dot{u} \pi T \omega$（tuptō） $=$ to strike．］

Min．：Of a short form
brăçh－̆̆－ür＇－a，s．［From Gr．$\beta$ paxis（brachus） $=$ short，and oupá（oura）$)^{\circ}=$ the tail．］
Zood．：A sulb－order of Decapodons Crusta－ ceans，containing those families in which the abdomen is converted into a short－jointed tail folding closely under the breast．The common edible crab（Cancer pogurus）is a fanniliar example of this structure．The sub－order contains fonr families（1）Oxystomata，（2） Contains fonr families（1）Oxystomata，（2） Oxyrhyncha or Maiadæ，（3）Cyclonetopa or
Canceridæ，and（4）Catometopa or Ceypodidæ．
brăch－y̆－ür－oŭs，$a$ ．［Brachyura．］
1．Gen．：Short－tailed．（Pen．Cycl．）
2．Spece：Pertaining to the Brachyura or short－tailed Crustacea．［Brachyura．］
brā＇－çǐng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Brace，v．］
A．As pr．par．：In aenses correaponding to ose of the verb．
B．As adjective：Imparting tone or strength． ＂I tonnd it clear and atrong－an intellectund tonic， an racing and pleasant to my mind as the keen air of

C．As aubstantive
1．Ord Lang．：The act of bracing；the tate of being braced．
2．Engin．：Any syatem of braces；25，the

## bracing－chain，s．

Vehicles：The chain which ties together the sides of a wagzon，to prevent the load from breaking them apart．（Used especially in wood and freight waggone．）
＊bräck，s．［lcel．\＆Sw．brak；Dan，brak＝ brake，a break，a chink，a fissure；Dut．braat $=$ a breaking，a burglary，a break．Cf．A．8． brecan $=$ to break，to bruise（Somner）．］A breach，a break，a flaw，a broken part．
－＂The place was bnt wexk，aud the bracts fair；hat －Hayward
＂Let them corapare my work with what la tanght in
the schools，nnd if they find th theira the achools，and if they find th theira mang brack plece：；．．＂－Dighy．
brăck＇－en，＋brach＇－en（eh guttnral）， ＊braik＇－inn＊brêck＇－en，＂brêck＇－an （Scotch）＊brak－en，＊brak－an，＂brak－ ane（O．Eng．），s．\＆a．IFrom A．S．bracts genit．sing．and nom．pl．braccan（Sheat）．In Sw．bräken＝fern；Ioel．brakne $=$ fern；Dan． bregne $=$ ferm，brake．］［Brake（2），8．］

A．As substantive：
1．Gen．：A fern of any kind．（0．Eng．） Ear．＂As best，hyte on the bent of braken \＆erbes＂
2．Spec：The name naiveraally given in

bracken（pteris aqu（LINa）．
Scotland to the fern generally called in Eng land a Brake（Pteris aquilina）．［Brake（2）］ ＂Among the brackess ou the brae＂．＂
But when the bracken rusted on their crap Tennyson：Edwin Xo ＂The hento this night munt be my bed The bracken curtaio for my hemi＂＂
B．As adj．：Consisting of the＂bracken or brake fert．
＂The bracken hnsh nends furth the dart＂ Soott ：Lady of the Lako， 7 a
brăclx＇－ĕt，s．\＆a．［O．Fr．braguette $=\mathrm{a}$ cod piece；Sp．bragueta $=$ a cod－piece，braga $=$ a pair of breeches．The meanings have been inflnenced by the false etym．from Lat．brach um $=$ the arm．
A．As substantive ：
1．Camentry，êc．：
（1）A cramp－iron holding things together （Wedgurood．）
＂This effect was aided by the horizontal arrang ment uyon brachets of mayy rare manuseripts ${ }^{-}-D$
（2）A lateral 1 rojec－
tion from a wall， 1 ost，or standard，to strengthen ol suplport another of－ ject．Of the parts of a bracket－a is the solo，$b$ the wall－pinte，$c$ the rib， d a snug or flange．This
 description of suppron is also arlapted for shelves，coves，soffits，and seats（Knight．）
 nm
2．Gas or himp fitting：
（1）A projecting device for aupporting a lamp．
（2）A gas－fixture projecting from the face of
fite，făt，fáre，amidst，whãt，fâl，father；wē，wĕt，bëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīe，pít，sïre，sïr，marînc；gö，pð̆t，


(o) The pieces by which the hoiler of ocomotive le maintained in poaition.
(b) The pieces which bold and guids the sinde-bars.
6. Ordnance:
(1) The choek of a mortar-bed.
(2) The carriage of a ship's or casemste gun. 7. Printing (pl.): The signs or marka which follow [ ]. They are used to enclose a word or seatence, to isolats it from the other matter.
"At the hend of each article, I have referred. by nerts volume where the section, from which the abridgement is made, begina"-Paley: Evidences
B. As adjectivs: Pertaining to or consisting of a bracket in any of the foregoing senses.
bracket-crab, s. A hoisting apparatua designed for attachment to a post, wall, \&e.
bracket-light, s. A gas-light projecting trom a side wall.
bracket-shelf, s. A form of conaole for snpporting a pier-glass or other object.
brăck-ět, v.t. [From bracket, s. (q.v.).]
I. To place within trackets, to connect by brackets. [Baacket, s. , 7.] (Barket.)
2. To couple names with a bracket in a list of successful candidates, to denote equal merit.
bră'ck-et-ěd, pa. par. \& a. [Bracket, v.] 1. Ord. Lang.: (See the verb.)
9. Arch.: The bracketed style is one of which brackets are a prominent feature.
brǎ'ck-ět-ing, pr. par. \&s. [Впаскет, v.]
A. As present participle: (See the verb.)
B. As sutstuntive: A skeleton support for mouldings. Thia plan is commonly adopter in making the arches, domes, sunk panels, covea, pendentive work, \&c., at the urper parts of apartments. (Knight.)
brăck'-ish, a. [From Ger. brack; Dut. brak $=$ brackish.]
Of water: Partly fresh, partly salt, as fresh water becomes wheo it flows over saline sol or the sea obtains occasional access to it.
"As springs in deserts found seem aweet, all brachish
So midst the wither'd waste of life, those tears would
brăck'-ish-něss, s. [From Eng. brackish; -ness.] The quality of being brackish, the quality of being partly fresh and jisrtly salt.
"All the artificial strainings hitherto leave a brack-uheest-Cheune

Brack-le-sbam, s. \& a. [From the place mentioned under A.
A. As subst.: A bay near Chichester, is A.
B. As caj. : Occurring at or near the bay Entioned under $A$.

## Bracklesham-beds, s.

Geol. : The midlle division of the Bagshot series. The Bagshot aeries has been meparated into three divisions: the Upper Bagahot is nearly the same age as the Burton series (q.v.). The Bracklesham beds occur at Bracklesham Bay [A.], and also at Brook, in the New Forest. They consist chiefly of dark green aands and brown clays. Among the
fosalls found in them are Cerithlumgiganteum, Voluta Selseyensis, Convs dependitus, Pleurotoma attenuata, Strepsiduro turgida, Cardita planicostata, Candtum porulosum, Peotunculus pulvinatus, Nummulites hevigata. The plant beds of Alum Bay, \&c., are Lower Bagshot.

## brł̌oks, s. [Braxy.] A disease of sheep.

* brackBrackish.
"The bracky fountains."-Drayton: Polyoth, song XI "The bracky marsh."-1bid., song xiv.
brā-cŏn, s. [Etym. doubtfal.]
Entom.: A genus of Ichneumons, with a histus bet ween the mandibles and the clypeus, sad a lengthened ovipositor. . Several occur in Britain. [Braconiden]
brā-cŏn'-1-dse, s. pl. [From bracon (q.v.).] Entom. : A family of the Ichneumon tribe of Hymenoptera, distinguisbed from the true Ichnenmon fiies by having a single recurrent nerve in the fore-wing, instead of two.
brăct (Eng.), brăe'-tĕ- a (Lat.), s. [In Ger. bracktei; Fr. bractec. From Lat bractea $=\mathrm{a}$ thin plate of metal or gold-leaf.]

1. Bot.: A leaf growing upon the flower-stalk. Thoas which occupy this aituation have, as a rule, a different size, form, snd sppearance from the ordinary leaves. There are cases, however, in Which it is diff cult to decide to particular foliaceparticular folizceous expansion ia to be referred, and at times a yet greater uncertainty vails as to whether one of those situsted close to the
 flower is a bract or a sepal. The involucre in composite plants, the great spathe in Araces, the palem of grasses, the acales of catkina, \&c., are all bracts.
2. Zool.: A part of a hydrozoon, somewhat resembling the bract of a plant. [Hynaophyllia.]
brăc'-te-al, a. [Lat. bractealis $=$ of metallic platea; from bractea (q.v.).]
3. Pertaining to a bract. (Brande.)
4. Furnished with bracts. (Brande.)
brăc'-tě-ate, a. \& s. [Lat. bracteatus = covered with gold plate; from bractea (q.v.).]
A. As adjective. In Bot.: Furnished with bracts. (Brande.)
B. As substantive: A silver coin formerly current in Scotland.
brǎe'-těd, a. [Eng. bract; -ed.]
Bot.: Furnished with bracts or with a bract.
brăc'-tĕ- $\mathbf{o}-1$ 1pe, s. $p 1$. [Plural of Lat. bracteola $=$ a thin leaf of gold ; dimin. of bractea (q.v.).] Bot. : Small bracts.
brăc'-tč-ō1-āte, a. [From Lat. bracteol( $a$ ); and Eng. suffix-ate.] [Bracteole.]

Bot. : Furnished with small bracts or bract lets. Applied especially to involucres, which have an outer row of such foliaccous appead. ages. (Lindley.)
brăc'-tě-ōle, s. [From Lat. bracteola; dimin of bractea (q.v.).]
Bot.: A small bract, a bractlet.
brǎct'-lěss, a. [Eng. bract; and suffix-less.] Bot.: Without bracts. (Webstex.)
brǎct'-let, s. [From Eng. bract; and dimin. sliffix-let.] A amall bract. Used apecially of the exterior bracta of an involucre. When these exist it is then aaid to be bracteolate a the base. (Lindley.)

* brī-ç̆yn, v.l. [Brace, v.]
"Bracyn, or sette stresta. Tendo."-Prompt, Parr.
brăd, pa. par. [BaADE (2).] (Scotch.)
bräd, a. \& in compos. (compar. * broedder, -bradar). [A.S. brid = broad, large, vas (Boworth); as, Bradford $=$ the broad ford;


## Braugate = the broad gate.] Broed. [Braan.]

 (O. Eng. Soolch.)
## A. As a separate word: <br> Barbour: 2he Bruce (ed. Bkenth "ili. <br> - And wele bradar thar-ofter soyrs <br> B. In compos. : (See etymology.)

brăd, * brod, " brode, s. [Icel. broddr = any pointed piece of irou or steel; Sw. brodd =a froaf nail, a blads; Dan. brodde $=$ a apur, an ice spur, a frost nsil. Ce, also A.S. brord $=(1)$ a prick or point, the first blade or spire of grass or corn, an herb (Somner), (2) a aword Dan. braud $=$ a prick, a prickle, a thorn, sting; brod $=$ a prick, s thorn, a sting. [Brod, v. \&e \& ; Bristle.]

1. A thin, qquare-bodied nall which, instead of a head, has a lip or projection on one aide only. Brads are of different leogths, of the same thickneas throughout, but they taper in width from the lip to the point

- Brode, bedlese nayle,"-Prompt. Par*


## 2. (Pt.) Money. (Slang.)

## brad-awl, s.

Joinery: A small boring-tool with a chiseledge. Used for opening holes for the insertion of naila.

## brad-driver, s. A brad-setter (q.v.)

## brad-setter, s.

Joinery: A tool which grasps a brad by the head, and by which it ia driven into its appomted place.

* brade (1), v.t. \& i. [From A.S. bregdun, brédan $=$ to wesve, . . . to gripe, lay hold of, draw, take out.]
A. Trans.: To draw. (Used specially of pulling out a knife or sword.) [Bnam, v.]
"Wyudyr hie hand the knyff be bredit out,
B. Intrans.: To extend.

He were a bleapnt of blwe. that bradde to the erthe.
brade (2), *brad, v.t. [Frola A.S. bradan $=$ to roast; Dut. braden; O. 11. Ger. brátan; (M.H.) Ger. braten = to roast.] To roast.
"The king to sonper is set, served in halle.
Briddes branden, aind brad, in bankers bright" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Str Gavon and Sir Gol., ii, } \mathrm{I}\end{aligned}$

* brāde, a. [Braid, a.; Bnoad.] (Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris ; Pearl, 138.)
Brăd'fõrd, s. \& a. [A geographical name, evideotly from A.s. broud = broad, and Eng forl; the aame as Broadford.]
A. As substantive: Various places, the best known being Bradford in Yorkshire, the geat of the woollen manufactura; another is
"Great" Bradford-on-the-Avon, in Wiltshire.
B. As adjective: Connected with Bradford; found near Bradford.

Bradford clay, s. [From Bradford in Wiltshire, where the clay is well developed.]
Geology: A marly stratum occurring in depressions above the Great Oolite and below the Forest Marble. It is characterised by the numbers of stone lilies (Apiocrinus rotundus), which oceur in it, alao by Terebratuta digona, $T$. cardium, and T. coarctata. It is well seen at Bradford in Wilts, also near Tetbury Road Station, but the crinolda do not ocenr at the latter locality.

## * brà'-dit, pa. par. [Brade.]

brăd(q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of mammals belonging to the order Edeotata. It containa the Sloth and its alliea.
 Lat.), s. pl. [From Gr. Bpaסv́nous (bradupous) = slow of foot: Bpaivis (brodus) = slow. and пov's (pous), пooós (podos) = a foot.]
Zool: Slow-footed animals. Blumenbach's name for an order of manmalia, containing the genera Bradypus, Myrmecophaga, Manis, and Dasypua. Cuvier substituted the term Edentata, from the abseace in theae animals of incisor teeth.
brăd'-y-pŭs, s. [Mod. Lat. bradypus; from Class. Gr. ßpaîútous (bradupous) =s slow of foot.] [Bradvpons.]

[^81]1. Zool. : A mammalian genus, tbe typical one of the family Bradypodidæ (q.v.). It con tains the Ai, or Common Sloth (Bradypus tridactylus), and other apecies. The only other genua is Cholopua, originally written (incorrectly) by Illiger Cholæpus (q.v.).
2. Palcont.: Various genera and apecies of the family are found in South America. They are gigantle as compared with the modern aloths. The most notable are Megotherium, Mylodon, Scelidotherium, and in-tha Postpliocene of North America Megalonyx. (See these worda.)
brāe, " brāy, " brā, s. \& a. [Icel. brá, A.S. brifw, breaw = the eyebrow. "The word nust have passed through the sense of eyebrow to brow of a hill, but no quotations illustrating the change appesr. in spoken use brae ia mainly Scottish, but ia employed in literary English." (N.E.D.)]
A. As substantive:
I. Literally:
3. An acclivity, a slope, an incline, a ateep bank; whether constituting-
(1) The side of a hill.

Entryt in ane narrow place
Betuix a lonchside and a bra
Barbour: the Bruce (ed. Skeat), ill. 109
(2) The bank of a river.

- Endlang the vatter than yeid he

He ssw the brayls hye etaudand
The ratter boll thrua sikke rynand
2. A bill.

Twa men I aww ayont yon brae,"
3. The upland, hilly, or highland parts of a conatry. Used
(1) As a separate word (chiefly in the plural)
 In his youth frae the breas of ol
(2) In compos.: As Braemar.
II. Figuratively: Used of the hill of farae.

Shoull hut dare a hope to ppeel.
The braezof farne,
B. As adj.: Of or belonging to a " brae" in any of the foregoing senses.
brae-face, s. The front or slope of a hill. (Soutch.)
" 11 a illl be built to a brae-face, or the silde ot a
Trk it cal have hut three vents. - Maxwell: Sel.
Truns., is 194.
brae-head, s. The summit of a bill. (isotch.)
"All the boys of Garnock assembled at the brae tead, which conmands an extensive view of the
brae-laird, braes-lalrd, s. A proprietor of land on the southern declivity of the Grampians. (Scotch.)
"In Mitchelle Oper, ealled 'The Highland Fafr:' Bitary enerny of introuced hs thighand chitefatural and here
dose from Sir Watter Scott, in Jamieson.
brae-side, * brae syd, s. The declivity of a hill. (Scotch.)
"Ane cunpany of fresch men cam to renew the battell, taking thinir advantage of the brae syd." ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Pitio-
brāe'-man, brāy'-măn, s. [Scotch brae; and Eng. man.] One who inhabits the southern side of the Grampian Hills. (Scotch.)

*brā-ĕn-gěl, s. [Brangill.] (Scotch.)
brăg, * brăg'-gen, v.i. \& $t$. [Wel. bragio $=$ to brag; orac $=$ boastful ; lr. bragaim $=1$ loast; Gael. bragaireachd $=$ empty pride, boasting. (Skeat.)]
A. Intransitive:

1. To boast, make oateatatious preteaces, swagger.

P. Ploneman, 8,595 .
"Thon coward! art thou bragging to the starn?",
Shakesp. : Nidiam. N. Dream, iii. 2.
(a) With of before the object.

To be a virtuona and well-g himern'd yonth."
Shakean.: Rom. and Jui.
(b) On was frequently, though improperly, used for of.

- Yet lo! in me what authors bave to brag onn
 * 2. To sound, make a lond noise.
"Whanue the voyce of the trompe . ${ }^{3}$ in your eerie Fickuife: Jowha, v. E .
"Chiciesp, thild brags in her benly already; the yoan."


## B. Transitive:

1. To blow loudly
"The Bretouzs boldely braggene thelre trompper"-
*2. To praise anything excessively or ostentatiously.
". You shau have a lame jade. hridla and brag it up
and down smithield."-Nache: Phin Percieal.
2. To reproach, upbraid.

> " Kyle-Ste wart I could hae bragged wide, For aic a pair". Burn : The Auld Farmer's Salutation.
brăg, * brăgg, "brăgge, s., a., \& adv. [Biag, v.]
A. As substantive:

1. A boast, an ostentatioua pretence.


* 2. The thing or matter boasted of. Beanty la mature's brag."

3. A game at cards.

But the late Reverend Doctor Roter tminister of Gaiashiele, nsan Doct the Robert Doughas, Jas time he saw Andrew Germmells he wha engged in
Agnue ot brag with a gentleman of fortune, distiuction, and birtt."- Scoott: Advt. to A niiguary, p. vili.
B. As adjective:

1. In a bad sense: Boastful.
"Hi schnlde nought heren hem so bragg."
2. In a good sense: Brave.
boldest and braggest in armes.",
Wilitiam of Paterne (ed. Skeat), 5048.
C. As adverb:
3. Boastingly.

Hy schulde nought bereo hem sa brago ne [belden]
Bu heyghe."
Piert Plow. Credt 706 . 2. Proudly, conceitedly.
"Seest howe brag yond Bullocke beares.
So smi rke, zo smoothe, hisisprickedeares eares:*

* brăg'ançe, s. [From Eng. brag, a., and suffix -ance.] Boasting, arrogance.
bră-gann'tili-a, s. [Named after the Duke of Braganza.]
Bot.: A genus of phants belonging to the
natural order Aristolochiacea (Birthworts). nstural order Aristolochiacea (Birthworts). Brogantia tomentosa, a species growing in Java, is very bitter. and is used in that igland
as an emmenagogue. Tha roots of $B$. Wallichit, rubbed up with lime-jnice, are used in the Weat of ladia as an appliance in snake bitea.
* brăg'-at, s. [BangaEt, 3.]
brăg-ga-dō'-cī- $\overline{\text { o }}$, brăg-ga-do'-chī-o,s. [BRac, v. A word invented by Spenser (Skeat).]
I. As a proper name (of the forms Braggadocio and Braggadochio): The name given by Spenser to one of his imaginary knights, "Sir Braggadochio," who is always boasting of the heroic deeds he has done and intends to do, but is all the wbile a coward at heart.
"Shee, that hase bragoadochio did affray,


2. A cowardly boaster.
" Elevated to office, whetber the ompe be a clerkohip
the Customs or a Captaincy (Genera). We beconees in the Customs or a captaincy- (General. he beomes oftea grasping and extortiouate."-Times, June 2, 1879. 3. Empty boasting.
*brăg'-gard, s. [Beagoant.]
brăg'-gard-işm,s. [Eng. braggard; -ism.] Boastfulness, bragging.
"Why. Valentine, what Braggardism is this?"-
Shakesp.: Two Gert., II. it
brăg'-gạt, * brăg'-gard, s. [From Eag. brag; and auftix -art, -ard.]
A. As subst. : A bragger, boastful fellow.

Let hin fear this, for 1 it will cozne to pass
That every braggart shall we found alask
Carilyie: Heroes, Heronoarshtp, Lech it in shaterity."-
B, As adj.: Given to bragging; boastful, vainglorious.
 scoot?: The Lord of the Istes, v. 14.

- brăg'-gart-ly, adv. [Eng. braggart; -Ly.) Like a braggart, boastful.

brăgged, pa. par. \& a. [Banc, v.]
A. As pa, par.: In senses correaponding to hose of the varb.
B. As adj.: Boasted, vaunted.

Auf. Wert thou tbe Hector
That who the whip of your bragy progony,
Thou shouldst not scape ne bere.

brăg'gẽr, s. [Eng. bragg; er.] One who brars; a vain, ostentatious pretender; a braggart.
" $\Delta$ hretouer, a braggere." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Langland: } P \text {. Plowmam, } 4,104\end{aligned}$
" Such as have had opportunity to nownd these brag


* brăg'-gẽr-y. s. [Eng. bragger; -y.] Vain ahow, pomp.
" All the nohles of the Frenche courte were ing garmentes of many coloure, fothat they were were in gikn
from the braggery.
*brăg'-gět, " brăg-gat, *brăg-at, *bra gōt, bră-gĕtt, *bră-kět,s. [Wel bragot $=$ akind of mead ; Cornish bregaud; Ir. bracat : Wel. brag; Qael. \& lr. braich = malt, fermeated graln. Connected with brew, A.S. brebwan (Skeat)] A kind of mead ; a liquor made of honey and ale fermented, with apices, de.
" Bragett, drynke (bragot or braket, K. . . P.) Nel-
ubrodium, brugetum.-Promph Pari. Hir mouth was sweete as bragat is or meth,
Or heord of apples, layd in hay or heth. or heord of apples, layd lo hay or heth" Chaucer: The willer: Tale,
brăg'gĭng, * brăg'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& z
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& part. adj. : In aenses A. A B. Ang to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:

1. Boasting, arrogance.
"Howbeit he nothing at all censed from hin brats
 the jouniney. "- 2 Maccabees, ix. 7.
2. Loud blowing, noise.
"Thair wes blaving of bemys, braging and beir." is.
brăg'-gingg-ly̆, adv. [Eng. bragging; -ly.] In a bragging manner, boastfully, ostentatiously. "Nooe bewail more braggingly Germanicus death tn
outuard show. thels such as in their harts are mont glad." - oreneway: Tacik such is in their harts
brăg-gir, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Gael. braigh $=$ the top, the summit, or braigh, $\mathrm{v} .=$ to give a crackling sound ; Dan. brage = to crack, to crash, brag, bragen = crack, crash, crackling noise.] The name given in the island of Lowis to the broad leaves of the Alga Marina.
"They eootinue to manure the gronnd until te tenth of June. if they bave plenty of Braggir. i.e
broad leaver srowing ou the top of the Alga Marina. - Martin: Weat. Ist, p. 54 .

- Britten and Holland are unable to declde what species of aeaweed ia meant by Alga marina. Can it be Fucus nodosus?
* brăg'-ing, s. [Braggino, 3.]
bră-gi'te, s. [From Bragi, an old Scandino visn deity (?) ; and sutf. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).] Min.: Bragite of Forbes and Dahll. Probably altered Firein. It occurs imbedded in orthoclase in Norway and Greenland. Or a variety of Fergasonite (q.v.)
brăg'lĕss, a. [Eng. brag; -less.] Without boasting or ostentation.
"Dho. The hruit is, Hector's elain, and by Achillea
Ajux. If it be wo, jet bragless let it be ;
brag'-ly̆, adv, [Eog. brag; -ly.] In a
nanuer worthy of being boasted of, finely. nanuer worthy of being boasted of, finely.
" Seent not thill hawthorn studde,
How bragly it beginues to hudde,
And utter his teuder heud $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spenser : Shen } \\ & \text { Cal., }\end{aligned}$ ill
brăg'-wõrt, brĕg'-wôrt (Scotch), s. [BraaGET.] (Scotch.) Mead, a beverage made from the dregs of honey
 with which the votaries of Kimumon cheerred thamselves May well alaric n devo
Brah'ma, Bra'ma, +Brah'man, ${ }^{3}$. [Ger. de., Brama, Brahma; in Mahratta and the

[^82]nodern languages of Iodia, Brãhmá, from Santhe Hindoo sacred coste $\cdot$ but (1) Ne , $=$ force, the Her will saith the power, will, wish, (2) Masc.: Self; (b) The being Brahina (eee def.). (Max Müller: Chips from a Ger man Workshop, vol. i. (1867), pp. 70-1.).]

Hindu Mythol. : The first person of the Hindul triad, the others being Vishnu and siva Speaking broadly, the firat is the Crentor the second. the Preserver, and the third the DeAratis. The ratis scarce ped, except at Pokhar, it Ajmere, he Doab, th residenes of the infamous Nnда Salıeb. Hs is repreented is a man of a red colour, with our faces
 ceneral four hands, in ons of which he holds a portion of the Vedas, in ong a Instral vessel n one $n$ rosary, and io one a aacrificial spoon. For the present state of his worship see BramMANISM.

When Brama's shildren perish'd for his name. ${ }^{*}$
Brah'-ma (2), a. \& a. [Brahmapootra.]
Brahma-fowl, s. [Braqmapootra row L.]
Brah'-man, Brah'-mĭn, *Bra'-mĭn - Brach-man, s. da. [In Sw. \&c., Bramin; Ger. Bramine, Brachmane; Fr. Bramin, Bramine, Bracmane; Sp. \& Port. Bramin, Bra mine, Brachmane; Ital. Bramino; Lat. pl, Brachmanae, Brachmanes; Gr. Spaxuàve Brachmanes); Mahratta Bráhman; Sanscrit Brahmán, not Brähman $=$ Brahma (q.v.) $=$ member of the sacred caste, from Bráhman $=$ Brahma (q.v.).]

## A. As substontive

1. Originally: One of the Aryan conquerora of Iodia who discharged priestly functions Whose ascendeacy, however, over his fellows was intellectual and spiritual, but not yet political or supported by tha caste syatem.
2. Now: One of the four leading castes of India, the others, theoretically at least, being Kshatryas (Warriora), Vaisyas (Merchants) and Sudros (Labourers), not reckoning out easts beyond the pale. [Caste.] [For the ise of the Brahmans see Brahmanism.] Th Brahmans in many places at present are about a tenth part of the community. They are the most intellectual of all castes, haviog great mental subtlety. They are admirably adapted for metaphysical speculation and for mathematical reasoning; lunt throughont their vast literature they have almost nniformly told monstrons myths in lieu of history. Nor do they care much for natural science. In these wo respects they fall short of the average European mind. [Brahmanism.]
Brit. India, thangusge of the Brammens."-Mill: Hist
"The worshippers of Agin no longer form a distinet
 the Hindus.
B. As adjective: In any way pertaining to a member of the caste described under A
I Brahmana beads, Brahman's beads: A amee given in India to the corrugated secd of Eleocarpus, nsed by the Brahmans and thers as necklaces. They are sometime worn as beada by children in East London, having been brought from India by seafaring relatives or friends.
Brahman bull, Brahminy bull, s. The Zebut, a variety of the Bos taurus, or Corn mon Ox. 1 it is distinguished by having a large fatty hump on its shonlders. Divine honoure are paid to it in India, and it is daemed an act of piety to turn one loose in tha streets, withont any provision for its maincenance. It therefore heljs itself from greengrocera stalis or from gardens. It is not, as a rule, dangerous to pedestrians, bnt at times has warlike encounters with its huuped com-
peers, beaides aystenstically persecuting all cattle deatitnte of a hamp. It is unpopular wh bit, though the writer has heard of one being it, though the writer has heard of one being
killed, suspicion falling on a European whose killed, suspicion falling on a Europe
garden the divins least had robbed.
Brah'-măn-io, Brah'-mĭn-icc, a. [From Brahman, Brahmin, and sutf. -ic. In Fr Brahmanique.] Pertaining to Brahmans or to Brahmanism

## the corruption of the Brahminto religion."Mosheim: 716 . <br> "The earlier ayotems of Branmanic philosophy" Max Muiller : Chips from a German Workshop, yoi i (1s67h p. 225: Chips from a German Workshop, vol

Brah-măn'- i-cal, Brah-min'-i-cal, a [From Brahmanic, Brahminic; -al.] The same as Brahmanic (q.v.).
Brah'-mạn-ĭsm, Brah'-mín-ĭṣm, s [From Eug., dc. Brahman, Brahmin, and snff -ism. In Ger. Bramanism; Fr. Brahmanisme. Theol., Hist., \& Phil.: The systen of reli gious belief and practice iutroluced and propagated by the Brahmans. This greatly varied with the lapse of agea, but to every auccessivg
form of it the name Brahnaniam may be applied.
The earliest inhabitants of India seem to have been mainly Turanians. [Turanian. When, at a very remote period of antiqnity, these entered the peninsula, an Aryan oation or tribe existed ill Central Asia, N. W. of India, apeaking a langnage as yet unrecog nised, which was the parent of nearly all the present European tongues, our own not ex cepted. At an unknown date a great part of this Aryan nation migrated to the north-west, and rettled in Europe, the remainder taking the contrary direction, and enteriog India by the way of the Punjaub. [ARvan.] Admiring the giorions Eastern sky, they applied to it, and to the elements of natnre, glowing ad jectival epitheta; these gradnally became abstract substantives, then the qualities ex pressed were personified, and gods ruling over tha several elements were recognised. Thus the aky was first called Deva, adj. $=(1)$ bright then (2) brightness, next (3) the Bright God; or, if the adjectival meaning be retained, Divine. This is the familiar Lat. Deus = God Similarly Dyaus $=$ the sky, is Gr. Zevs (Zeus) genit. $\Delta$ ós (Dios), from $\Delta i s$ (Dis), Latin Dies piter $=$ Jupiter. Other divinities worshipped were, Agni $=$ fire (Lat. ignis), Surya $=$ the sill, Ushus = the dawn Gr. そेes (ēs)], Marut $=$ storm (at. Mo, $i=$ the rivers earth $A p=$ the waters, Nad $i=$ the rivers, Varuno $=$ the sky $[G r$. ovpavos (ouranos)], Mitra $=$
the sun, and Indra $=$ the day. These gods are invoked in the 1,017 hyims of the Rig Veda, the oldest Aryan book in the worli Dr. Haug, of the Sanscrit College at Poonah, hinks the oldest of these may have been com posed and uttered from $2400-2000$ B.C., or at least from 2000 to 1400 B.C. Max Miiller, the ranslator of the Rig-Veda, more moderately dates most of them between 1500 and 1200 B.C., believing the collection to have been finished about 1100 B.C. [Rig-Veda, Veda.]
Whilst the Aryans were in the Punjanb a religious schism took place amongst them,
and a large number of them left India for Persia with feelings so litter that what their former friends left behind called gods they transtormed into demons. The venerable Deva $=$ God, was changed into drûva $=$ an evil spirit. Iran (Persia) was the place to which the seceders went, and there their faith deve loped into Zoroctstrianism (q.v.). (See also
The Rig-Velle was followed by three more, the Yajur-vela, the Suma-veda, and the Atha-roa-reda, each with a Sanhita or collection written in poetry, and Brähmanas and Sutras, prose compositions; but these are not so valuable as the Rig-Veld for tracing the old heliefs.
From about 1000 to 800 B.C. collections were being made of the old sacred literature From about 800 to 600 B.C. tha Brahmanas were composed (Dr. Mang thinks between
1400 and 1200 B.C.). Then the Sutras (excgetical compositions), which follow, make Brahmanas as well as Mantras divine.
The exact date of the two great epic poems the Ramayana and the Mehabharat-is unknown; but the former is believed to be the stellation of Vedic gods had get, and one of
deified heroes was arising or had arisen. Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya (Oude) the hero of the former poem, is still exteo the hero of the former poem, is stil exteaaively worahipped, along with his friend and follower, Hunooman, the monkey go
During the period of the Brahmanas, the Brahmanic priesthood had risen to great power; during that of the Sutras they were in quiet enjoyment of their caste dignity. By the sixth century Booddha had arisen to preach the equality of all castes, and his system was dommant in India from about 250 B.C. till 750 A.D., that is, for a thonsand years. [Boomphism.]
When Brahmanism reasserts its away the Hindoo triad of gods - Brahma, Vishm, and Shiva-have arisen (see these worda) Nay, Brahma has become almost obsolete Nay, Brahma has becomc almost obsolete and the respectiva advocates of Viahnu and and the sixteenth centuries monastic reformerg and the sixteenth centuries monastic reformerg formed gects, some Vishnuvite, others Sivaite.
New sacred books, called, howevar, Puranas New eacred books, called, however, Puranaa
(meaning old), are penned to advocate the (meaning old), are penned to advocate the
tenets of conflictiog sects, and, though contradicting each other, are accepted as divine The Mohammedan invasion somewhat re pressed their quarrela. [Puranas.] At present, the worahip of Vighnu under the forms of Krishma and of Rama, and of Siva under that of the Lingam; with the veneration of Sukti, the power and energy of the divio nature in action ; to which must be added the adoration of Hunooman, Rama'a friend; and in many places of aboriginal Turanian gods, ar the inost prevalent forms of popular IIinduism Reformera are falling back on the Vedas, and Christianity oltains converts from it in every part of the land
Brah'-mann-ist, s. [From Eng., \&e. Brah man; and sulf. -ist.] A professor of the Brah manic faith. [Bfahmanism.]
"Berghard, in his 'Physical Atias.' gives the follow ing division of the human race according to religio chipsfroma a German Workethop vol i., Max Mis. Note

## Brah-ma-pôo'-tra, Brăh-ma-pû'tra

 s. \& $a$. Sansc. Brahma (1) (q.v.), and pootro, putra $=$ a son.]A. As subst. (Geog.): A very large river rising in south-west Thibet and failing int
B. As adj.: Pertaining to the rlver de scribed under A.
Brahmapootra or Brahma-fowl, s. A variety of poultry, so called from their being supposed to have been imported from the neighlourhood of the Brahmapootra river
Brah'-minn-ēe, s. [Eng., \&c. Brahmin; te.] A femaie Brahtnan.
Brah'-min-ĕss, s.
[Eng., sc. Brahmin; -ess.] A female Brahman, a Brahminee
brāid (1), * brâide, *bräyde, * brāi'-děn, * brêi'-děn (Eng.), brāid, * brāde, brāyd (Scotch), v.t. \& i. [A.S. bredan $=$ to bend, fold, braid, knit, gripe, lay hold of, draw, drive, or take out or away (Bosworth) regdan $=$ to bind, knit, vibrate, or draw forth (Bosworth); O. Icel. bregdha, brigdha $=$ (1) to braid with, (2) to broider; (int.) $=$ to tart quickly; O. Fris. breida, brida; 0.L Ger. bregdan; O.H. Ger. brettail.]
A. Transitive:

- I. Of sudlen movement (see O. Icel. bregdha): To draw out quickly. (Used of the unsheathing or braudishing of a sword or similar weapon.)
"Then this hyrne braydet owte a brand"-Antura

II is sometimes used reflexively.
To braid one's self: Te depart quickly. [B., Y. 1.]
- Hee bredde an ni on his barm ad braides him
thinan."
Aliauler (ed. Skeat), 1.004.
*II. Uf more or less circular movement: To turn about, to turn round.
"Ave Duerrib braydit abont, besily and bane,
(areath and Gol., I. 7. (Jamieson)
* III. Of movement taking the form of assault To attack, to assanlt. (Ruddman \& Jamieson)
* To braid down: To throw down, to beal down. (Nkeat.)

IV. Of the intervinding of things together: 1. To weave or entwine together; to twine, to twist, to plat.


## "esi . . and the nieest maiden's locka


2. To intertwine or Interlace around anything.

## This hall, in which child I played, <br> The bramhle and the thoria may braid : <br> Or, passed Ior aye íron me and mine.

Seoce: Rokeby, v. 11
*B. Intransitive (of rapid movement):

1. To move quickly ; to take a eeriea of long steps in rapid auccession. (Scotch).
"And an be bradis farth apoun the bent,"
"Syne down the brae Sym braid lyk thunder."
2. To rush.
"As hllee with his barnee he bratde iato prose

3. To awake, to spring ; to start, to start up. - Than the burde in her bed braide of hor elepe

And wban shoe waky yg was shee wondred in bert
4. To break out ; to issue with violence.
"And all enrayit thir wordis gan furth brada", ${ }^{2}$. 2 .
"Furth at the Ilk porte the wyndis oracide in ane
"On syde he bradis for to eschew the dynt.
5. To cry out.
$"$ Rigbt in hif wo he gan to braide
II (1) To braid up the head: To toss the head as a high-mettled horse does, to carry the bead high.
"I wald no langer beir oa brydil, bot braid op my
Thair micht no mollat mak me moy, yor hald my
mouth in.:
Dunbar: Moit. Pooms, p. .
(2) To braid up the burde: To put up the leaves of the table (?). A phrase used by James I. (Jemicson.)
brād (2), v.i. [BREED, v.i.]
brāld, " brālde, * brāyde, $\varepsilon$. [From A.S. bragd, hregt; 0.1cel. bragdo, bragth $=$ a suddell motion, trick, sleight, look, or expression.] [Baatd, $\boldsymbol{r}$. (q.v.).]

* I. Of sudden motion, or of anything sudden:
l. A sudden motion, a start, a rush, a charge, a sally.
"Go we ther-for with strengthe of boad; we willen
Sir Ferumbras (ec. Herrtage), 8,122

2. An assanlt, a thrust, ain to strike; an sttach, an invasion.
of If it the Scottis kgug mistake in any braike
"Syne to me with his ciub he Raid arune, braid"
Doug.: Jirgih, ${ }^{311, ~ t h . ~(J a m i e t o r) ~}$
3. A reproach, a taunt, upbraiding.
"And grieve our soules with quippes and bitter
4. Sndded fate.
"By-tbenk ye wel of that orayde that toncbede duke
Myloun."
Sir Farumb. (ed. Herrtage), 2,008 5. A moment of time.

II At a braid, At a brayde: At a atart, at once.
"And vche hest at a bravde ther hrm bent lyken."
In a brayd: in a moment.
" Britagar in a brayd bode vus ther-ot"
(ris); Cleannew, 1,307 6. A grimace.
'And grymily grya oo hym and bere,
And hydus sraydes mak bym to fere.
Rickand Rone de Hampout. 2.226-7.
7. The ery of a newly-born child. (Scotch.) (Craig, Jamieson, de.)
II. Of something woven:

1. Gen. : Twist, plaiting.
" Nor brcids of gold the varied treses bind,
That Hy disorder'd with the whiton wind.
Pope: Sappho and Phaon, $85-1$


- 8. Spec.:


## (1) Bralded gold. (Scotch.)


(2) A narrow woollen fabric ased for hinding.

- brādd (1), a. \& s. [From A.S. bragd, bregd $=$ deceit, fiction: Icel. bragdh $=$ fradd, deceit from A.S. bredan = to weave, . . . to draw (as into $n$ net).] [BRAID, s.]


## A. As adjective: Deceitful.

Marry that Prenchmen are so brakd,
B. As substantive : Decelt, anything de ceitful.
"Dian row with all her masids
Greene: Never too Lata, 1,030.
" brāid (2), "brāde, a. [A.S. brotd = broad.] [Broad.]

1. Broad.
"'Ary ye mitgh have suld in braid sootland. grde-
2. Plain, intelligible.
(As that I couth) sot nny beay pane,

braid-band, a. [Broad-band.] (Scotch.) brald-bonnet, s.
3. A Scots bonvet, usually of dark hlue wool with a short thick tassel.
4. A bonnet piece (q.v.).
brald-cast, adv. [Broadcast.] (Scotch.)
brald-comb, s. A large comb for a
woman'a tack hair.

* brāid, * brāde, adu. [Broad.] Widely. - The beuiaiy portis cristaliyne Vpwarpis orade the ward
Doug.: Firgois
399,
brāid'-ĕd, pa. par. \& a. [BRAID.]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Of mantles green, and braided hnir." } \\
& \text { Seott. Lay of the Laut Minsirel, v. } 4 \\
& \text { " Golden tresses wreathed in oge, } \\
& \text { An the brakded ot reamplef run!" } \\
& \text { Longfellow: Maitenhood. }
\end{aligned}
$$

brā'id-ër, s. [Eng. braid; er.]

1. Gen.: That which braids.
2. Spec.: A sewing-machine attachment provided with an opening to guide and lay a braid on the cloth under the action of the needle. The braid-guiding orening may be in the preaser and in advance of the needle-hole, or in the cloth-plate, or ln a aeparate attachroeot secured to the cloth-plate.
brāld'-İng, $p r$. par., a., \& 8 . [Braid, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& part. adj. : In eedses correaponding to those of the verb.
C. As substartive:
I. The act of making braids.
3. Braids taken collectively.
"A gevtleman enceloped in mumtachios, whiskera.
fur coilars, wad braking. ..."-Thackeray. fur colims, wad brauding, . . "-Thackeray. (Good
rich 4 Porter.)

## bralding-machine, a.

## Machinery:

1. A machine in which a fabrie is made by the laying up of three or nore threads by a plaiting process. Mechanism guidea the thread-holding bobbins io a serpentine course to interlace tbe threada.
2. A braider (q.v.).

Brāid'-1şm, s. [See def.]
Therapeutics: A name sometimes givan to hypnotism (q.v.), from Mr. J. Braid, a Manelester surgeon, one of the early inveatigatore of the subject.
Brā]d'-1st, s. [Eng. Braid(ism); -ist.] Ooe who practises hypnotiam ; a hypnotist.
brāid'-nĕs, a [Broanness.] (Scotch.)
brā'-1e, brāy'-Ie, a. [Scotch brae; suffix -ie Eng. -y.]

1. Sloping
2. Hilly.
" brāie, * brāi'-ín (l), v.t. [Bray.]
" brāt'-ĭn (2), v. [Bray (2), v.]
brāik, v. [Cf. Dut. browakluest $=$ nansea, (Sookh.) braakdrank $=$ vomit.] To vomit. (Sootch.)


* brāik (1), s. [Probably the aame as Eng. brag, a. (q.v.). Or from Icel. braka $=$ to make a noise.] A threat. (Scotch.)
"All thecht with braik, and bolst, or wappinuls he
Mo doith awate, and manace for to de Dirot, 374,32
brāik (2), 9. [Break.] (Scotch.)
brāik (3), s. [O. Sw. braaka, from braaka, v $=$ to break.] (Jamieson.) [BRAKE (1), a.]

1. A kind of harrow. (Scotch.)

2. An inatroment used ln dressing hemp
te. (Jamieson.)

- brafict-in, s. [Bracken.]
- brāilf'-部, a. [From Ir. braac, brek $=$ speckled, pied, motlay.] Speckied. (Scotch.)
brătl, *brāyle, s. [From O. Fr, braicl, braiol, braioele, braieul $=$ a band placed ronnd the breeches; O. Fr. braic, braye $\bar{z}$ breeches
Prov. braya; Sp. \& Port braya; Ital, braca Prov. braya; Sp. \& Port. braya; Ital, braca;
from Lat. braoa (elng.), brace (pi.) $=$ breeches.) from Lat. bra
[BREECTIFs.]

1. Falconry: (1) A plece of leather with which to bind op a hawk's wing; (2) The mass of feathera abont the fundament of a hawl. (Cotgrave.)
2. Noud. (pl. brails): Ropee used to gather up the foot and leeches of a ssil, preparatory to furilig.
Th The brails of a gaffssail are for hauling the after-Ieech of the sall forward and np ward, previous to furling : towarda the head (peak-brails); neck (throat-brails); and lu区 (foot-brails). The lee-brails are hatuled upon in furling.
brāil, v.t. [From brail, s. (q.v.)]
3. Falconry: To fasten up the wing of a
bird, to confine it from filght. (Lit. \& fig.)
" By Hebe filld who atates the prime
Uranta to the 0 .
4. Naut : To haul up thto the brails, to truss np with the braila. (Followed by up.) Cheerijy, my hearties i yo heare bo!
Arail up the matasil and lit her ga,
brāin, "brālne, "brāyn, * brāyne, *. o. [A.S. braegen, bragen, bregen; Dut. brein; O. Dut. bregen; O. Fries. brein. Perhape cognate with Gr. Bpéy $\quad$ n (bregma), Bpeyjós (bregmos), $\beta \rho с \chi \mu \dot{\prime}$ (brech mos), $\beta \rho \subset \chi \mu \mathrm{a}$ (brechma) $=$ the upper part of the head.]

## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally: The aoft mass contained within the cavity of the skull, the encephalon. [II., 1.]
"Proceeding from the heat-oppreased brain.".
(1) In this aense it may be used in the plural, when the braina of different indlviduals,
human or animal, are compered to each other.
acriea i- at ao period of lifo do their bratno perfectily ch. L., p. sa
(2) When only ona individual is referred to. "Volces were heard throatening, aome that his
brains should be blown out, .. Macaulay: five. Eng, ch. xii
2. Figuratively: The intellect.
the brain devise lawe. Mar." of Ton., 1.2
In this sense used also in the plural.
. . to beat this from his brains, vié. tha.
T To cudgel the brains: To stimulate the faculty of attention, with the view of colving an intellectual difficulty which could not be satisfactorily dizposed of in one's ordinary listless mental atate.
II. Technically:
3. Anat.: That part of the nervoue syatem contained within the crantum, or encephalon, the central part of the nervous system, composed of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and meposed of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and mocontinuity of the fibres of the apinal cord continuity of the fibres of the
upwards to the cepbalic centres.

I (1) Compar. Anat.: The centre of the nervous aystem in the lowest of the animals which possess a brain is in the form of a donble cord; a step higher, and knots or ganglia are developed on one axtremity of the cord. Such is the rudimentary atructure of brain in the lowest vertebrata. In the lowest fishes the anterior extremity of the double cord shows a suecesaion of five pairs of ganglia; in the higher fishes and amphibis the firat two become fuaed into a aingle gangion; then follow only three pairs of syminetrical gadglia. Thia carries us upin the animal acale to mommalia ( q . v.) ; for instanca, in the dog and cat we find a slngle ganglion cerebellum, then three pairs followiog each
fate, făt, färe, ạmidst, whât, râll, tather: wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sīr, marine; got, pơt

other, and the primitive ganglia of opposite sides, at first separato, become united by means of transverse fibres, commissures (commisoura $=a$ joining), for associating in function the two symmetrical portions. Hence the deduction that the brain in the lower animals consiato of primitive corde, primitive ganglia apon these cords, and commiesures whioh connect the aubstance of adjoining ganglia and associate their funotiona.
(2) Human Anatomy :
(a) In the fatus: In the human flatue, the earliest sign of the spinal cord ia a pair of minute longitudinal filaments side by side ; on ths anterior extremity of these five paira of minnte awellings are seen, not in a straight line, as in fishas, but curved ou each other to correspond with the future cranium. The posterior pair aoon become cemented on the middle line, formiag ons; the second pair alao viite; the third and fourth, at first distinct, are soon veiled by a lateral developminct, are soon veiled by a pateral developmend the anterior pair, at first amsll, becomc and the anterior pair, at first emsil, becomc less and almost lost in the development of the other paire; so that the srchitecture of the animala, but progreasive. [ARChEncephala.]
(b) In the adult: In the adult the primitive cords, described under $2(a)$, have become the spinal cord, at the upper extremity they separate under the name of crura cerebri; the Grst pair of ganglia, developed from the primitive cords, have become the cerebellum; the second pair (the optic lobes of suimals) becoms the corpora quadrigemina of man; the third pair, the optic thalami, and the fourth, the corpora atriata, are the basie of the hemispheres, which, the nuereat lamina in the fish, have become the largest portion, the the fish, have become the largest portion, the cercbrum, of the brain in man; the fifth pair
(olfactory lobes), so large in the loweat forms, (olfactory lobes), so large in the loweat forms,
dwindle into the olfactory bulhe of man. The dwindle into the olfactory bur is composed of fibrea or fasciculi ranged in some parta longitudinally, in others interlaced at various angles by cross fibres, and connected and held together by a delicate areolar web, which is the boud of support of the entire organ. It is enveloped by threc hining membranea, the dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater (q.v.). The brain substance is of two kinds, differing in density and color, a grey or cineritious or cortical substance, and a white or medullary subgutance. The grey substance forms a thin atance. The grey substance of the convolulamelia over the entire surface of the convolu-
tions of the cerebrum, and of the lamina of tions of the cerebrum, and of the lamina of the cerebellum, hence it has beelt named
cortical; but itis lik zwise found in the centre cortical; but it is lik ewise found in the centre
of the spinal cord through its entire length, of the spinal cord through its entire length, cerebri, thalami optici, and corpora striata; also in the locus perforatus, tuber cinereum, commissura mollis, pinesl gland, pituitary gland, and corpora rhomboidea. As clearly Ghown by Dr. Sleveking, there is a peculiar property in the white matter of the brion, namety, the great elasticity of the medullary nubstance, and the reailiency afforded by this is the counterpoise of the rigid structures enveloping the brain, and which do not, as enveloping the supposed, remove it entirely from erroneoosly supposed, remove it entire

The microscopic elements of the brain are white nerve-fibres from $\overline{0} \overline{0} \overline{0}$ to $\Pi \frac{1}{0.0}$ of an inch in diameter; grey nerve-fibree, one-half or one-third lesa than the white in diameter
 an inch in diameter; and nerve-granules, be-
 with a variable number of pignent-granules. The division of nervea into cranial and spinal is purely arbitrary, for with respect to origin, the epinal cord or ita immediate prolongation into the brain.
The weight of the human brain, according to Semmering, is 2 lbs . $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Oz}$. to 3 lbs .1 cz . 7 dra ; Dr. Aitken says from 30 to 52 ounces, with a bulk of from 65 to 84 cubic inches. Dr. John Reid atates that there is au average difference of 5 oz. 11 drs. in favor of the mala brain. According to Scemmering, the largeat brain of a horae ia 1 lh .7 oz .; that of an elephant dissected by Sir Astley Cooper had a weight of 8 lbs .1 oz .; and Rudolphi found that of a common whale (Baleena mysticetus), 75 feet long, to weigh 5 lbs. 10 foz .
The average ap. gr. of healthy brain is 1.036 mean of grey matter, 1.034 ; of white, 1.041 . lits blood supply is derived throngh the piamater membrane.
2. Chemu: The chemical conetituento of tha brain are albumen; fatty matter, Including two acid compounds containing a large amount of phosphorus, from eight to ten parts in 1,000 , or one-twontieth to one-thirtieth of the whole soltd matter; also aalts, and from four-fifthe to esven-eighthe of water.
3. Physiol. : The organ for manifestation of the intellectual faculties, such as ths emotions, the passions, and volition, and also of sensation. The evolution of nerve-force consensation. The evolution of nerve-force connected with mind emanates directly from the
hemispherical ganglia. The spiual cord, by hemispherical ganglia. The spiual cord, by of combined movements. The brain alone furnishes conditions necessary for intelligence; the spinal cord for movenent; and together they connect the belancing and co-ordination of motor and sensitic power.
4. Path.: The chiel diaeases of the brain are-abscess of the organ, aphasia (in which are-abscess of the organ, aphasia (in which of expressing thnught), apoplexy (q.v.), brein of expressing thnught), apoplexy (q.v.), brain faver, cancer, concussion and compreasion,
epilepsy, hydrocephatue, hysterie, headaohe, induration, inssnity, paral ysia, sottening, aunstroke and tumora (q.v.).
R. A* culjective: Relating to the brain in any of the foregoing acnses. (See the compounds which follow.)
II Obvious compound: Brain-development (Darwin: Descent of Man, pt. i., vol. i.).
brain-born, $a$. Generated by one'a own brain or mind.

With hath his pang. but feeble nufferer groan

## Byron: Childe Harold Pillarimage, il

brain-bred, a. Engendered $\ln$ or sprung from the brain.
"I Iove's brain.bred girle,"-J. Taylor: Works (1080),
brain-oase, s. The part of the skull which encases the hrain.

## * brain-child, s. An idea

A brain child of my own" B. Jonson.'Now Inn, 1. 1.
brain-fever, s. A term in common use for inflammation of the lining membranes of the braio, meningitis; or of the brain itself, cerebritis. These are generally found in conjunction, seldom separate, and are termed phrenitis, or encephalitis. Often associated (a) with tuberculosia, or acrofula; sometimes (b) with gout, rhcumatism, or syphilis; in the first iustance generally in the case of children and delicate young femsles, in the others chiefly in adult males; very frequently, also, from injury, or as a consequence of previous diepases. Brain-fever is characterized by violent headache, intolcrance of light, excitement, extreme aensitiveness, hyperemia, delirium, convulsione, and coma. These are the aymptoma of cerebral irritation, which is often fullowed by cerebral dapresaion. So real is the delirium that it caanot be distinguiahed from true perceptions.
brain-pan, s. The aame as Brain-cass (q.v.). [Brainpan.]

## - brain-wood, a. [Brainwoon.]

brain-worm, s. (Fig.) A worm infesting the brain. (Used in controversy contemptuously of an adversary.) (Millon: Colasterion.)
brain-wright, s. One who thinke or devises for another. (Halliwell: Cont. to Lex.)
bräin, v.t. [From brain, s. (q.v.).]

1. Lit. : To dash out the brains.
"Thers thoo mayit brain him" Shakesp, Tempert, ili 2
2. Figuratively:
(1) To defeat. (Used of a purpose, dc.)

(2) To conceive in the brain, to underatand. Tongue and bruin oot." shakesp, : Cymbeline, v. 4
bräindge, v.i. [Etym. doubtful.] To rush rashly forward.

- Thou never braindic, an fetch' t , an giskit Butna : Auld Farmer to his Auld Nare Nagoio.
* bräan'-Ính, a. [Eng. brain; -ish.] Brainsick. In this brainish apprehension, kuls
Shakesp. : Ham

[^83]- brāin'- pun, -bryin'- panne, s, [Eng. orais; pan. $]$ The pan-like cavity contalning the brain; sknil.


## vr., IV. io.

brāin'-mǐalc, a. [A.S. brcegen-sedc.]

1. Of persons: Of diseased brain or mind ; not quite in one's mind, with the intellect touched; flighty, ons-sided, injudicions.

(ead you? -bunyan : P. P., pt.
2. Of things : Produced by a diseased brain or mind.

 in a brainsick manaer, in such a way as one of diseased brain or mind might be expected to do ; with lack of sound judgment
"Yon do unbend your nothle atrength, to think
brāin'-šok-něss, * brâin'-sǐck-nĕsse, s. [Eng. brain ; sickness] Sickness, or any s. [Eng. brain; sickness Sickness, or any
affection of the hrain, sccompanied by more or less of mental disease.

brāin'-atōne, s. [Eng. brain; stone.]
Zool.: A name for the genus of corala called

by naturalists Meandrina, in which tite surfaca resembles the convolutious or meanderings of the human brain

* brān'-wood, * brayn-wod, a. [O. Eng. brayn; Eng. brain; wod, wood = mad.] Mad, brayn; Eng. braid.
out of one's mind.
- Than brayde he braynvood."

Brain' ${ }^{\prime}$, a. Having a good braio, oharp wit, quick comprehension.
t bräird, s. [Breer.] (Sootch.)

1. Sing.: The first appearance of grain ebove ground after it is sown.
2. Plur. (brairds): The coarsest kind of flax. [Breard.]

* braiss, v.t. [From Fr.bras = the arm.] [Embrace.] To embrace.

And leif ane uthir thy baggio to brala"
brāişe, s. [Braize.]
brälṣe, t.t. [Fr. braiser, tor braiss $=$ hot charcoal.] To cook in a braising-pan
brāis’’-ìng, s. \& $a$. [Braise, v.]
Cookery: A term given to p process of cooking meat, which combilee the advantages of baking and stewing. Properly speaking, it is performed in a braising-pan, which is a stewpan with a closely-fititing lid constructed to hold live embers, oo that the meat can be cooked from above and below simultancously, though it is ofted done in an ordinary saucepan kept tightly closed.
braising-pan, s. A pan for cooking meat as deacribed in Braisino (q.v.)
brāit. s. [Etymolngy doubtful. Dr. Murray considers that the word is a nistake for bort (q.v.).]

Jewelry: A rough diamond.
*Bräith, a. [O. Icel. bnathr = awift, headlong, furious ; O. 8w. brather ; Sw. br\&d; Dan. long, furious; O. Sw. bralent, severo.

Throneh the braith blaw, all byratyt owt of bind
Butless to ground hemaz himi
Hutless to ground he sraat hime quhar be stod".

- brāith'-full, * bsêth'- ftul, a. [Eng. braith (q.v.) ; Buffix ful(l).] Sharp, violent.

 Icel. bradhligr.]
A. As adjective: Violent, impetuous, flerce, wrathfui.
"Thin godden went, quhare Eolus the kyng
lu goosty canals, the windis load quhisling

B. As adverb: Violently, with great force.
- Whess a worl he mycht hryug ont for tegne;

Wallace, vi. 208, MM., Also Mill. 975. (Jamieson.)
brāize (Eng.), brāise, brāze (Scotch), s. [A.S. beers, bears= a perch, a wolfish or voracious fish (Somner); Sw, braxen $=$ a bream Dan. \& Dut. brasem $=8$ bresm; Ger. brassen Dan. \& Dream. ${ }^{\text {j }}$

1. English (of the form braize): Braize, the name of the Pagrus genus of fishes, and specislly of the species Pagrus milgaris or Common Braize, called slso the Becker, the Pandora, and the King of the Sea-breams. It belongs to the family Sparidæ. It is found, though rarely, in the British seas.
2. Scotch (of the forms braise and braze): The roach (Leuciscus rutilus), one of the Cyprinidat. "Salmon, plke, and eels of different kinds, frequent
the Earick and Blane ; but no fish in greater nhunthe Eurick and Blane; but no Ash in greater ahui(ronch, Eng.) Vast shoals cone up from Lochlomond And hy nets Are caught in those sinds me. Killearn

- brāk, pret. of v. [A.S. brcec, pret. of brecan.] [Break, v.] Broke.
"I trow at Troye whan Plirus brak the Wal"
* brāk, s. . [From Dut. broak $=\mathrm{s}$ breaking; O. Icel. brak $=$ breaking, uproar.] An outbreak, uproar, riot.
* brāke, pret. of v. [Bheak, v.]

Bun yan ie brake hife mind to his wife and chlldren"-
brāke (1), breāk (Eng.), brāik, breāk (scotch), s. \& Q. [In N. II.) Ger. brache, flax ; Dut. braak $=$ breaking, burglary, brake. flax ; Dut. braak $=$ Greaking,
From Dut. breken; Ger. brechen $=$ to break.] [Break, v.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language

1. Originally: An instrument or machine to break flax or hellp. (Johnson.) It is toothed. "When it is dry eoough, break it with sour breaks sod aiterwar
2. A cross-bow.
with gunnes and bumme acholde schete to the frensche ront with
"Not rame, nor rulghty brates, nor singz alone".
3. An inatrument of tortura.
$\because$ Had I that honest hlood in wy velug agaln, quoen, me, honour should puli hard ere it drem me in to thea orakes. ${ }^{-}$-Beauh $\&$ Flezch. - Thierry $\&$ Thead., v. 1.
4. The hsndle of a ship's pamp. (Johnson.)
5. A baker's kneading-trough. (Johnson.)
6. A sharp bit or anaffle, a horge-bit. (Cole, Johnson, de.)
7. A machine in which horses unwilling to be shod are confined during the operation.
(1) Lit. Of horses: In the foregoing sense
(2) Fif. Of persons: A restraint, s curb of any kind upon liberty, the appetites, the passions, se. (or this msy be the figurative aense corresponding to 1., 6).

Or were set up ha a brake." stake, B. Joneon.
8. A large and heary kind of harrow, chiefly used for breaking in rough gronad. (Scotch.)
 Renfr., p br .
II. Technically :
9. Machinery:
(1) The kneading-machina used by bakers. It consists, in aone cases, of a pivoted lever operating on a bench
(2) Any other machinary for effecting the same purpose.
(3) A friction-atrap or bend applied on the periphery of the drum of a hoisting-machine, crane, or crab.
10. Hyiraulics: Tha extended handle of a fira-engine or similar pump, by which the power ia applied. (Uaed especially of an extended haudle at which a row of men can work together.)
11. Vehicles:
(I) A vehicle for breaking horaea, consiating of the running-gears, and a driver's seat, without any carriage-body.
(2) A rubber pressed against the wheel of a vehicle, to impede its revolution, and so arrest the descent of the vehicie when going dowa hill.
(3) The part of a carriage by which it $1 s$ enabled to be turned. The fore-carriage.
(4) A high-built, open vehicle, having three or more sesta, designed for jaunting.
12. Raitroad engineering: A contrivance for atopping the motion of a car-wheel by friction applied thereto. Railway lrakea ara of vsrious kinds. There are hand-brakea, airbrakea, \&c.
A hand-brake ia put in action by s winding druul connecting chains and levera, the power of the brakeaman being applied to a hand wheel in the carriage. The air or atmospheric brake operates ly means of compressed air it can bring s train running forty-five miles an hour to a standatill within 250 feet.
"A nauber of gentlemen, reliresenting various rallWhy colupmies stieuded at Ipswich, ou Wednesday IVsil, M. P. The Arrangenent is espectally Miaptoal for Applichitiod to railway cartianes which are alrewy fitced
with the ordiusry hand-brake. with the ordimary hand-brake.
inade in short space and stoppapeas were nade in short space, and With
Weekly Seotaman, May 17, 1879 .
13. Basket-making: An iron crotch with a absrp-edged re-entering angle, adapted to peel the bark from osiers drawn therethrough
B. As aljective: Adapted to, pertaining to, or in sny way conneeted with \& brake.

## brake-beam, 8 .

$V^{\prime}$ ehicles: The trausverse bearm connecting the ahoes of opposite wheels. A brake-bar.

## brake-block,

Raitroad engineering: The block attached to the brake-beatn and holding the ahoe or rubber.
brake-shoe, s. That part of a brake which is brought in contact with the object whose motion is to be restrained

## brake-sleve,s.

Mining: A rectangular sieve operated by a forked lever or brake, from which it is sus torked lever or brake, from which it is susponded in s comstern of water for the agitation of comminuted ore. The meshes are of atrong
iron wire, I of an inch square. The lrake is iron wire, of an inch square. The hrake is
supported by a rolling axis. [JICoer.] The poorest light pieces are cuttings. Pieces of poor, aparry, lieavy ore are chsts. (Knight.)

## brake-wheel, s.

1. Railroad engineering: The wheel on the platform or top of a carriage by which the brakes are pnt in action.
2. Machinery: A whee! hsving cams or wipers to raise the tail of a hammer-helve.
brāke (2), s. \& a. [L. Ger. brake = brake, urushwood ; connected with Ger. brache $=$ fallow-ground; Dut. brack (sdi.) =fsllow ; Dan. brak = fallow, unploughed; and, perhaps, with Dan. bregne $=$ ferm-brake. Cf. also Wel brug, brygan = growth, lirake : Arin. bruk, brug = heath, heather; Ir. \& Gael. frooch $=$ hesth ; Prov. bru $=$ heath.] [Bracken.]
A. As substantive:
I. A thicket of brushwood or fern ; s place overgrown with prickiy or thorny shrubs, with brushwood or with feru.
(1) Literally
(o) Overgrown with prickly or therny shrubs, as brambles and briars, or with brusbwood. [Cane-brake..]
"That seelid to lreak from an expanding heart:
And with such nort mazyerials line, her nest.
Fixd in the centre of a prick ly braker neest
(b) Covered with a growth of the fern described under 2.

(2) Fig. : Trials, difflculties, afflictions If rm tradued by tongues, which nelther know
My facutiles nor persou: is hut the fate of plece, and the rough brate hakesp. : Hen. FIHI, L 2
3. The English name of Pteria, a genus of ferne belonging to the order Polypodiaces [Ptenis.] It is ao called from growing abundantly in such brakes as those doacribed under No. I. The common brake, called, more especislly in scotland, the bracken, is very abondant in woods and on heaths, and constitutes quite a feature of the scenery in auch localitiea. It is the commonest British fern. It is very ahundant in Epping Forest, and is tha only fern that is common there if an excursioniet ellow aid hin in picking his steps to know tbat wherever the brake or bracken grows the apot is presumably dry, wherever it is absant the place is presumably marahy. It is an excellent covert for game, and where deer exist they love to be among it. The country people believa that, taken medicinally, it will destroy worma, and that to lie upon it will cure the rickets in children. Its leaves aro used for thstching cottages. Its astringent quality has led to its employment for dressing and preparing chamois leather, and the ashes are useful in the msnufacture of soap and glass. It is aometimes apelled also brakes.
" Motley accontrement-or power to amile
At thorns, Ada brakes and brambles and in truth
Wordsworth: Nuting.
I Broke of the wall: A local name of the
fern Polypodium vulgare.
T Rock brakes: A name of the Parsley Fern, Allosorus crispus.

## brake-fern, a.

1. Pteris aquilina.
2. Any other fera. (Ray.)
hrake-nightingale, brake nightins: gale, s. A book-name for the Nightingale (Philomela luscinia). [Niahtinoale.]
Brāke, "brak, a. [Dan. \& Dut. brak; Ger. brack.] Brackish ; somewhat sslt.

> "The entrellis sik fer in the flud ts brake
> In your reuerence I sall hyng aud sake"

Doneg. : Virgit 123s, 23.

* brāke-bäshe, a. [Eng. brake; O. Eng. bushe.] A brake of ferns.
" Brakebuahe. or fernebrake. Nilcotum, Micariven"
bräke'-hŏp-pẽr, s. [Eng. brake; hopper.] Ornith.: The Graashopper Warbler (q.v.).
brāke -lĕss, a. [Eng. brake (1); -less.] Unprovided with a brake for checking motion.
bräke'-mạn, bräke's-mạn, s. [Eng. braks, v.; man.]

1. Ord Lang.: A man whose businesa it to to put on the brake, when it ia required, in railway travelling.
2. Mining: The msu in charge of tha winding engine.

* brak-en, * brak-in, s. [Bencken.]
* brak-ene, * brakenesse, s. [Brake (1)] A lusker's pounding or crushing instrument. C. P. Bray. or bromprakene. Pary. Baxteris instrument Pinva, $^{\text {I }}$
brăk'-ĕt, * brăg'gét, s. [Bradoet.] A aweet drink made of the wort of ale, honey, and apicea. It is called also bragwort.

Hir mouth was swete as brakot or the meth
Or hord of Rppless Chaldia bay or hetti" C. T. Aliler's Tala "One that knows not neck-beef from a pheanabt,
Nor cancot relish bragaze from ambrosian
Nor canoot relish braggat from ambrosian
brāk'-íng, pr. par. \& \&. [Bнаке, v.]
A. As present participle: (See the verb.)
B. As substantive:

Flax-manufacture: An operation by which the straw of flax or hemp, previonsly ateeped ant grassed, is broken, so as to detsch the ahives or woody portion from the hare or useful flbre. [FLax-brake]
braking-machine, s. A machive for braking flax or hentp after rotting, to remove the woody portion and pith from the fibre.
brāk'-y̆, a. [From Eng.brak(e); -y.]

1. Lit.: Thorny, prickly, brambly; overInn with lrushwood sad fern.
fāte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pit, sire, sir, marîne; gō, pơt

2. Fig.: Choked up with other and rougher things ; left in obacurity, hidden from view.
"Redeem arta from thoir rough and braky menta Where thoy hie hid and overgrown with
pure and open light, whero they my thke
zony bo theen by tho hand --Ben Jonoon.

- brā̄r'-y̆r, v.f. [Break, v.]
"Brakyn' assunder cordya and ropts and other lyko.
- brā-lăy, vi.i. [O. Dut. braken; O. Icel. braka.] To vomit.
-Prompt. Purn.
brā'-ky̌age, pr. par. \& s. [Beaxym.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)
B. As subst. : The act of vomiting.

brald, pa. par. [From Sw. prald $=$ bedecked; prala = to cut a figure, to boast.] Decked, dreased; a term used of a woman, who is said to be-
"Rycht hraivile brald."
Naitland Poems, p.s19.
- bral-ien, v.i. [Brawl, v.] (Town. Mysteries.) bra'-ma(1), s. [Lat. brama.]

IChthyol.: A genus of spiny-finned fiahes belonging to Cuvier'a family Squamipennes, meaning Scaly-finued fishes, now called Chætodontidx. It containa but one speciea, the Brama Raii, which ia common in the Mediterranean, wheuce an occasional straggler finds Its way to the British seas.

- Bra'-ma (2), s. [Brahma.]

Era'-mah, s. \& a. [From Mr. јoseph Bramah, who was born at Stsinborough, in Yorkahire, on April 13, 1749, and died December 9, 1814 . See A.]
A. As subst. : Mr. Bramah, who invented the Bramah-lock, the Bramah-preas, sce
B. As adj. : lovented by Mr. Bramah

Bramak-lock, s. A lock patented by Bramah, in England (1784 and 1798), having a number of alides which are adjusted in the number of alides which are adjusted in the nianner of tumblers, by meana of a stepped key, 80 that the slides of unequal length shall
be brought into a position where their notches be brought into a position where their notches
lis in the aame plane, that of the lockinglie in the aame
plate. [Lock.]

Bramah-press, s. A machine designed to turn to account Pascal's Law [LAw] of the equality of pressure in a mass of liquid, by asing water nader pressure to produce a mighty force. It was patented by Mr. Bramah in 1790. It is called also the Hydraulic or Hydrostatic Press. It consists essentially of a large, very strong cylinder, in the collar of which a cast-iron piston or ram works water-tight. Above the ram is a movable cast-iron plate, and at some distance higher than it a fixed one, both being kept in their places hy four strong columns. The portion of the cylinder beneath the ram is full of water, and is connected by a pipe with a small forcing pump. When the latter is put small forcing pump. When the latter is put that preasure transmitted by the pipe to the that preasure transmitted by the pipe to the large cylinder ln which the ram works, acts
equally pu every part of it [Pagcalis-LAw], equally pu every part of it [Pascal's-Law],
with the practical effect of enornously inWith the practical effect of enornously ill-
creasing the original force. Thus, if the diameter of the piston in the forcing-pump is an finch, and that of the ram in the cylinder fonr feet, then the pressure on the latter is $12 \times 4)^{2}=2,304$ times greater than that exerted by the former. Gools to be pressedbales for cloth, for instance, or beet-roots, are placed on the lower or movable plate, and are forced up against the fixed one. The portiona of the Menai tubular bridge were raised to their positions by means of a powerful Bramal-press.
bra-ma-thë'r-i-ŭm, s. [From Brama, old apelling of Brahmall (q.v.); Gr. Ampion (thērion) $=$ wild animal.]
Zool. \& Paloont.: A genus of Antilopidx, conaiating of a gigantic species with four horns. It is allied to Sivatherium, which also is fourhorned. Both occur in the Upper Miocene, or Lower Pliocene beds of the Sewalik hills in lodia.

[^84]=(I) a brier, a blackberry bush, a brambie, a mulberry ; (2) a tormeating (Bosicorth). In Sw brombdir = a blackberry; Dan. bramber; Dut braam; L. Ger. brummel-beere; (N. H.) Ger. brombeers; О. H. Ger. brdmal, brdma, f ., bramo, m.]

## A. As substanlive:

1. Ordinary Languags:
2. Of plants :
(I) Gienerally:
(a) The blackberry or any allied plant. [11. 1. Bot.]
" Doth the bramble cumber a ganden 1 It makee the
better hedge; where if it chauces to prick the owner better hedge; where if it chauces to prick the owner.
it will tear the thio. ${ }^{-}$-Oreer: Cosmologia Saera,
(b) The common dog-rose, Rosa canina. [Bramble-Flower.]
(2) Fig.: Any thorny shrub.
"The hush my bed, the bramble wha my bow'r,
The woods can wituess suany o volul dore."
3. Of animals: The same as brambling and bramble-finch (q.v.).
4. Technically:
5. Botany:
(1) The blackberry, Rubus fruficosus, or any closely allied species of the asme genus. The ahrub now mentioned runs into a number of well-marked varieties. Hooker and Arnott, in the 7th edition of the British Flora (1855), enumerate seven : $R$. suberectus, or the Erect; R. fruticosus, or tha Common; R. rhammifolius, or the Buckthorn-ieaved; $R$. carpinifolins, Hornbeam-leaved ; $R$. corylifolius, or the Hazel-leaved; $\boldsymbol{R}$. glandulosus, or the Glandular ; sud $\boldsymbol{R}$. cesius, or the Dewberry Bramble. $R$. saxatilis, or the Stone Bramble, is made a distinct species. The above are European species; the American ones alse are numeroua. The raspberries are asaociated with the brambles in the aame genus Rubus.

IT Blue bramble (so called from the blue bloom on the fruit): A book-name for Rubus coesius. (Britten \& Holland.)

Heath bramble: Rubus casius. (Lyte.)
Mountain bramble: Rubus Chamemorius. (Treasury of Bot.)
Stone bramble: A book-name for Rubus saxatilis. (J. Wilson.) (Britten \& Holland.)
(2) The fruit of the bramble, called also blackberry.
$t$ (3) A book-name for the whole genua Ruhus, though it contains the raspberry as well as the bramble.
2. Scripture:
(1) The reodering of Heb. lated bramble in Judges ix. 14, 15, and thorns in Psalm lviii. 9 . The former passage shows that it was littie regarded, the latter that it was thorny and used as fuel. Atad is supposed to be the aame as Arab. ausuj= a kind of buckthorn, and is probably a rhamnaceous plant, Zizyphus spina Christi, because it ia thought that from it was made the crown of thorna, which for purposes of insult and torture was placed around the aacred forehead of Christ immediately before his crucifixion (John xix. 2, 5).
(2) The rendering of the lleb. דוֹ (chhoah) in Isaiah xxxiv. 13, probably a thoray tree or alirub of the genus Prunus.
(3) [Bramele-gusu (2).]
B. As cajective: Consisting of or pertaining to the Blackberry (Rubus fruticosus) or any allied speciea of the genus. (See the compounds.)
bramble-bonds, s. pl. "Bonds" or bancls made of the long shoots of the bramble. They were formerly used for thatching roofs. (Ogilvie.)
bramble-bush, s. [In Ger. brambeerbusch.]

1. Ord. Lang. \& Bot.: The rame as Bramble (q.v.).
2. Scrip.: The rendering, in Luke vi. 44, of the Greek word Báros (batos) $=$ a bramblebuah. (Liddell \& Scott.)
bramble-finch, s. The same as Bramelino (q.v.).
bramble-fiower, * bramble-flour, s.
3. The flower of a bramble, Rubus fruticosus.

* 2. The dog-rose, Rosa cauina.
"The brambto-four that berest the red hepe." $\begin{gathered}\text { Chaucor : C. T., 13,67\% }\end{gathered}$
bramble-loop, s. The loop or curve made by the atem of a braunble when the extremity of the long and feeble branch has rooted itself in the ground.

 Buckman, in Treas of Bot. (Articie Eubus),
bramble-net, s. A net to catch birde.
t bram'-bled, $a$. [Eng. brambl(s); eak] Thickly grown over with bramblea.
" Boneath yon towar's unviulted gato,
Forlorn she itt upon the brambled tion
bram'-blǐng, * brăm'-line, s. [Ger. brämling.] A bird, Fringilla montifringilla, called also Brambia, Bramble-finch, Moun-tain-finch, and Mountain-chaffinch. [Moun-tain-finch, Fringilla.]
1 bramm'-bly̆, a. [Eng. brambl(e); -y.] Full of brambles.
" Hark, how they warbil in that brambly bugh
The gaudy goldanch, and the specklythrush
A. Phillipu, Past 4.
* brāme. s. $\quad$ [Cf. O. Eng. breme $=$ aevare aharp; A.s. bremman $=$ to rage, to roar. Sharp passion.
" But that shee still did waste, and still did wayle,
Thit, through tolig languour and barthurning bra
Thit, through tong languour and hart burning brame,
She shortly like a pyned ghopt became.
bra'mila, s. [From brami, the local name of the plant.]
Bot. : A genua or aub-genue of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariace: (Fig worta). Bramia serrata has a alimy penetrat ing odour. It is used in Brazil in the pre paration of bark for rhemuatic patient (Lindley.)
$\dagger$ Bra'-min (1), s., † Bra'-min-ēe, s., \&o [Brahman, Brahminee, \&c.]
Bra'-min (2), Braoh'-man (ch ailent), s. Iln Ger. (aing.) Brachmane, Bramine; Lat Brachmanus (pl. Brachmani); Pali Brahmana O. Pain Bamhana, Bahmana, Babhana. An Booddha, the Greek historian Arrian, and the Latin father Ambroae, and generally identified by the classic writers with the Gymmosophists. It is matter of diapute whether they were identical with the membera of the Indian aacerdotal caste now universally known as Brahnsans or were of Booddhistic origin. Col. Sykes strongly maintained the latter view
brám-mle, brăm-mleş, s. [Corruption from Eng. bramble.] [Brasble.] (Scotch A N. of Eng. Dial.)
brăn, *brănne, * bren, s. [From Fr. bran $=$ (1) the thicker part of the husk of ground corn, (2) sawdust, (3) fecal matter; O. Fr. Pr., \& O.Sp. bren $=$ bran ; Low Lat. brannum brennium, bren; Wel., Ir., \& Gael. bran = ran, husk; Arm. brenn.]

1. Lit.: The skins or husks of ground corn, especially wheat, separated from tha flour The nutritive value of these husks increases as we proceed from the outaide of the grain toward the interior. The outer akin, or coarse bran, is very indigestible, owing to the presence of a layer of silica. The inner skins, called pollards, are more nutritibus, centsining from 12 to 15 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, and from 20 to 30 per cent. of atarch. Unless, and from 20 to 30 per cent. or atarch. they are ground very finely, they are however, they are ground very finely, they are apt to set up irritation of the bowels and
diarriæa. Though rich in uitrogen, bran apdiarrhæa. Though rich in uitrogen, bran appears to possess but little nutrite velower. It
may be of usc to those who are well fed, and need a laxative, but to the poor who need nourishment it is of very little use. It is however, of some commercial value, being largely employed in the feeding of horsea and cattle, and in brightening goods during the rrocesscs of dyeing and calico-printing.
"The citleens were driven to grent distress for want
of victuals: bread they made of the coas ${ }^{2}$.est bran,.... - Hayncard.

## 2. Figuratively.

## I'maturet hath merir father <br> bran-duster, s. <br> 基

Miling: A machine in which tha bran, as Noed out of an ordinary bolt, is rubbed and
 flour which yet adherea to it.

[^85]brixn, adv. [A contraction from brand.] (Uaed only ln the expression bran-new.)

T Bran-new, l.e., brand-new: The brand was the fire, and brand-new was newly forged, fresh from the fire. It was equivalent to Tresh from the fire. It was equivalent to
Shakespeare's fire-new. (Trench: English Past Shakespeare'a fre-new.
\& Present, pp. 179,180 .) anei

* brănc, s. [Etymology doubtful.] A linen vestnent like a rochet. formerly worn by womed over their other clothing. (Opilvie.)
* brannc'-ard, a. [Fr. brancard $=$ a litter, the shafte of a veblcle.] A horse-litter.
"The gentieman. ${ }^{\text {make }}$ proposed, that he would either nake nus of a boat to Newpori or Ostend, or a tran.
brannh, * brançhe, *raunç, * braunche, s. \& a. [From Fr. branche; Prov. branca (f.), and brenca (m.); Ital. branca; Low Lat branox = the clsw of a predatory aaimal; Wallachian brëncē $=$ a forefoot; Arm. brank = a branch; Corn. brech = an arm ; Wel. braich = (1)an arm, (2) \& branch, (3) a verse.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Languags:

1. Lit.: A shoot of a tree or other plant especially one from the main boughs, which sgain divides into minar brauches or branchlets.

"Aud then he pearcheth on some braunch theroby "
Spenser: The Pate of the Auterephie.
"By them shall the fowlo of the heavea have thelr
hahitation, which slag among the branchea "-Ph clv. 12.
2. Figuratively
(I) Of things material:
(a) Anything extending like the branch of a tree from a central column or other support, as the divisiona of a chandelier or anything similar.
"And six branches shall come oat of the aides of it: three branches of hie candlestick out of the ooe side, and three branches of the candlestick out of the other
(b) Anything joi it is subordinate.
(i) A chandelier, perhaps viewed as conuected with, and subordinate to, the roof from which it hangs.
(ii) A river tribntary to a larger one; a vein, artery, or anything similar joining another larger than itself; a tributsry, an affiuent.
III. Erom a mala river, any branch be eeparated and divided, thea, where that hranch doth frret burand titelt Th new bauks, there is that part of the river. where of the river." ${ }^{\text {" }}$ Raleligh.
"His hlood, which disperseth lteelf by the branches "His hood, which disperseth ituelf by the brancres
of velum imay be resembled to waters carried hy
brooke.-18id.
(iii) A aubsidiary line of railway.
(iv) A division of a stag's antler.
(2) Of things immaterial or abstract. Spec.
(a) Of human or other descent.
(i) Any part of a family descending io a collateral line.
$\because$ His father, a younger branch of the anclent atock planted
(ii) Offspring.
"Grest Authony! Bpoin'e wellibeeeming pride,
(b) A part of a whole, a section or division of a subject or anything similar.
"It will be desirable to begin with this branch of the
II. Technically:
3. Bot. : One of the diviaions into which a stem separates. Many aames are applied to different modificationa of branches, and it is on the character of the branches sent forth that the classification of plants into trees, shrnbs, ander-shrubs, and herbs, at least in part, depends. [See these terms.]
4. Arch.: Arches in Gothic vaults, constituting diagonals to other arches arranged in the form of a square, and themselves forming a cross.

## 3. Fortification:

(1) The wing, or long aide of a horn or crown
ork.
(2) One of the parts of a zigzag approach.
4. Blacksmith's work: One of the quarters or sides of a horaeshoe.
5. Harness-making: One of the levers attached to the ends of the atirl bit of a curb-bit, and having rings or loops for the curb-chain, the cheek-straps, and the reins. [Curb-bit.]
6. Mining: A small vein which separates from the lode, a metimea reuniting. A leader, striog, or rib of ore runoing in a lode.
7. Hydraulics: The metallie plece on the end of a bose to which the nozzle is screwed.
8. Gas-fixtures: A gas-burner braeket.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the 8 rm of \& tres, or to the projecting part of anything.
branch-chuck, $\varepsilon$.
Turning: A chuck having four branches, each of which has a aet screw whose ead may be made to impinge upod the object.
branch-leaf, a. A leaf growing on a branch.
branch-line, s. A subsidiary iine of railway.
branch-peduncle, a A peduacle growing from a branch.
branch-spine, s.
Bot: A spiae on the branch of a plant, sach as in the sloe, as distinguiabed from a leaf-

branch-bptine.
spine, of which an example is presented by the holly thorn.

## branch-worlc, s. [Branched-work.] <br> Benenth branch-work of coetly sardonyx,

 Benenth hranct-work of coetly sardony,Bat sulling. babie in arm.
Tennyon: The Palace of Art.
branch, v.i. \& t. [From branch, s. (q.v.)]
A. Intransitive:

1. Lit. of trees: To separate ioto actual branches.
$\ddot{O}$. therefore those trees rise not in a body of any pyramis is the keeping in of the asp, loug before it branch sed the tepuding of it when it beginueto to branch, by pqual degrees -Baron.
2. Fig. : Te separate into divislona. Used-
(1) Of material things. Spec., of a stag's horns: To separate into antlers.
(2) Of thinge immaterial or abstract
that woold bent instroct us whea we shoald.
I To branch out :
(1) Lit. Of trees: To separate into branches.
(2) Figuratively:
(a) Of things materlal: To separate lnto divisions widely apart.
"The Alps at the one end, aud the long range of
Appeaines that pass throxat the boody of it, branch Appeaines that pase throxgh, the body oit branch

(b) Of speaking or writing: To be diffuae threngh not confining one'a aelf to the salient points of a subject.
"I have kuown a woman branch out in to a long dis. . B. Transitive :

* 1. To adorn with Deedlework, represeating the branches of trees.
"In robe of lllly white she was arayd.
That from ter shoulder to her heele downe raught:
The traina whereof bose far behind her sirayd,
Braunched with gold and perle most richly wroaght.

2. To part anything into divisions of branchlike form.
Bacoin. . and are branched into canals, as blood la"-
brançhed, pa. par. \& a. [Bbanch, v.]
3. Ondinary Language: (See the verb.)
4. Bot.: Separating into many branches of aome size. if they are amall the term used of the plant la ramulose.

## branched-work, 8 .

Arch.: Carved or sculptured branches or lesves in monnmeats or friezes.
bran'ch-ẽr (1), s. [Eng. branch; -er.]

1. That which ahoots out into branches. (See example nuder No. 2.)
2. One who develope fruitful progress is various directions.
"Ir their chlld bo net exch a speedy preader and onger expectantion, as useful and miore sober truit that
bran'ch-ẽr (2), s. [Pr. branchier.]
Falconry: A young hawk.

brançh'-ẽr-y, s. [From Eng. branch; er;-y.] Bot.: The ramificationa of the vesaels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.
brän'-chi-a, s. [ID Fr. branchies. From Lat. branchia $=8$ gill of a fiah; pl. branchice $=$ the gille of a fish;Gr. $\beta$ póyxcov (brangchion) $=8$ fin; $\mu \mathrm{l}$. $\beta \rho \dot{\alpha} \gamma \chi^{\prime}{ }^{\circ}($ brangchia $)=$ the gills of sfish.]
Zool. : The gills of fighes and varions other Inhabitants of water. They are the spparatus for eoabling the animsl to extract sir from the water, inatead of heing dependent for respiration on the atmosyhere.
 lat. branchialis; from Lat. branchia; Ge. Bpáyxıa (brangchia) = the gills.]
3. Pertaining to the gills of a fish or other aquatic animal.
4. Performed by means of gills.

II (1) Branchial arches: Four beny arches which bear the branchix in fishes; they are connected inferiorly with the byoid arch, and above are united with the base of the skult.
(2) Branchial basket: The gill-support is the lamprey (q.v.).
(3) Branchint heart : A dilated vascular canal specialised for the supply of blood to the gilla.
(4) Branchial sac: The respiratory chamber in the Tunicates.
(5) Branchial sinus: A vascular sinus into Which blood passes from the visceral sac lu Tunicates on its way to the gills.
(6) Branchial tuft: A tuft of contractile filaments, serving as gills, in some tubedwelling chætopods.
brăí'-chi- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathrm{ta}$, s. pl. [From Lat. branchice; Gr. Bpáyx^a (brangchia) = gills.]
Zoology:

1. A primary division of vertebrated sub-kingdom. It containa the Fishes and Amphibia. it is contra-distingnished from Abranchiata, which compriaes Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals.
2. A division of Annclids, containing the Tubicola (Tubeworms), and the Errantia. (Sandworms).
3. A name sometimes given to the division of Gasteropodous Molluses, now commenly denominated Branchifera, or Branchiogasteropoda (q.v.).
brăñ'-chĭ-āte, a. [From Lat. branchiox; Gr


Zool.: Having gilla. (Index to Dallas' Nat. Hist.)
TThe Branchiate, or Branchiferaus Annelida, consists of two orders, the Tubicola and the Errantia. The Abranchiate Annclides distiognished from the former, are also divided into two-the Suctoria, or Leeches, and the into two - the suctoria, or (Dallas: Nat. Hist., pp. 94,95.] [Branchiferove.]
brăńchǐf-ẽr-a, s. [From Lat. branchice $=$ gills, and fero $=$ to bear. Gill-bearing animala.]
Zool. In some classifications: An order ef gasteropodous molluses, including all the species breathing by gills, whilst the air bireathers are ranked under the Pulmonifera, or lung-bearing molluacs. The Branchifera or lung-bearing molluacs. The Branchifer are divided into two anb-orders, the ( Opist
"The gasteropoda form two natural groupe, one breathing nit (pulnoaifera) and the othe
chtera). - Woodvard: Moulusoa, p .98 .
hrăn-chill -er-oŭs, $a$. [In Fr. branchifere See branchifera, and snff. -ous.]
Zool.: Having branchise, breathing hy gills. [Branchiate]
"The developmeste of the braveh/ferous gevternpode



－brainch＇－1－măse，s．［From Eng braxchy，and unf－ness．］The quality of being branchy， the tendency to divide into branches，or the aspect presented when auch division bas takan place．
brănph＇－ǐhg，pr，par．\＆á．［Branch，v．］ ＂Environ＇d with a ring of branching elman＂
Bore up his orwitt atng trom ander ground
Wride oer his islee the oraneting Oronoque

brăń－chi－б－găs－tẽr－ŏp＇－бd－a，s．pl．［From
 $=$ the belly，and roofs（podes），pl．of rovis（pous） $=\mathrm{a}$ foot．］
Zool．：A name aometimes given to those gasteropodous mollusce which breathe by gills．（Huxley：Classification of Animals． Glossary．）It ia the same as branchifera （q．v．）．
brăni－chĭ－Øp＇－ód－a，s．pl．［From Gr． Bpayxca（brangchia）＝gills，and modés（podes）， pl．of movis（pous）＝a foot．］Having branchiæ attached to the feet．
Zoology：
1．Cuvier：s firat order of the aub－class Entomostraca The genera focluded under it， such as Cyclops，Cypris，Apus，Limnadia， Branchipus，\＆c．，are cow generally raoked under several orders，viz．，Copepoda，Ostra－ coda，and Phyllopoda．Milne Edwards places them under two，the Phyllopoda and the Cladocera．［See theae terms．］
2．A division or＂legion＂of the aub－class Entomostraca．It includes the order Clado－ cera，Phyllopoda and Trilobita，perbaps with Mesostoma
 ［Buanghiopoda．］
Zool．：An animal belonging to tha old order Branchiopoda．
brăń－chĭ－ŏp＇－ó－doŭs，$a$ ．［From Eng． branchiopod（e），and suti．－ous．］

Zoology：
1．Having branchle attached to the feet．
2．Pertaining to the branchiopoda．
Wrăn－chi－ŏs＇－tĕ－g㐅1，a［1n Fr．branchios－ tege；from Gr．Spaixca（brangchia）$=$ gills，and
 cover closely ；autf．－al．］

Zool．：Pertaining to the membrane covering the gills．
I Branchiostegal rays．Ichthy．：Parts of the hyoid apparatus aupporting this mem－ hrane．（Huxley：Classification of Animals．
Giosa．） Glose．）
brăǹ－chĭ－c̆s＇－tě－gi（Mod．Lat．），brăn－chǐ－ ös＇－tě－gans（Eng．），s．pl．［From Gr．Bpáqरıa rbrangehia）$=$ gills，aod $\sigma$ révos（stegos）$=$ a roof： from $\sigma \tau i \gamma \omega=$ to cover closely．］
Ichthy：An old order of fishes with free branchix sud a cal ilaginous skeleton．It was snppreased by Cuvier．（Griff：：Cuvier， vol．x．，p．19，aad oote．）
brǎñ－chĭ－ठs＇－tĕ－goŭs，$a$ ．［From Gr．ßpáyxıa （brangchia）＝gills，oveyos（stegos）$=$ a roof， aod Eng．suff．－ous．］
Zoology：
I．Covering the gills．［Branchiostraal．］ 2．Possessed of a membrane covering the gills．
 tome．From Gr．Bpaixia（brangchia）$=$ gills， and $\sigma$ тóua（stoma）$=$ the mouth．］
Ichthy．：Costa＇a name for the very anoma－ ions genus of Vertebrates now called Amphi－ oxus（q．v．）．
brăñ－chi－ǒt＇－ot－ca，s．pl．［From Or．Bpáyxıa （brangchia）$=$ branchia；and токоя（ tokos）$=$ bringing forth，birth ；tiktw（tiktö）$=$ to bring forth．］

Zool．：The name given by Profesaor Owen to a division of the Vertebrata comprehending the Batrachia and other Amphilia．He called them also Dipnoa（q．v．）．
Drăñ－chĭ－pơd＇－Kd－as，s．pl．［From Gr． Bpáyxca（brangchia）＝killa；novis（pous），genit． $\pi$ modos $($ podos $)=$ a foot ；and Lat．fem．pl．suff． －ida．］

Zool：A family of Entomostraca belonging to the order Pbyllopoda．It contains the genera Branchipus and Artemia．
bry̌in＇－chi－pphes，a，［From Gr．Bpáyxia（brang－ chia）$=$ gilla，and mov́s（pous）$=$ a foot．］
Zool．：A genus of sinall Entomostraca，the typical one of the famlly Branchipodide． Branchipus atagnalis Inhabits the ditches near Blackheath and othar places．
brăuri－chĭ－rēme，z．［From Lai．branchiae $=$ gills，and remus＝an osr．］

Zool．：An anlmal which has legs terminating

branchineme（chinocephalde diaphanue）．
in a bundle of setiform branches，constituting a reapiratory apparatus．
brăù＇－chite，s．［Named after Prof．Branchi， of Pisa．］

Min．：A wariety of Haitite．It is coloarleas and tranelucent，and is found io the brown coal of Monnt Vasa，in Tuscany．
brançh＇－1ĕss，a．［From Eag．branch，and autt．－less．］
1．Lit．：Without branches．
2．Fig．：Without any valuable product； naked．

## ＂If I lose mine honour， I lose myself；beoter I were not yours，

branẹ＇－1ět，s．［From Eng．branch，and －let，a diminutive suffix．］A small branch． （Crabb．）
 $-y$ ．］Full of lrancbes，widely apread．
＂Uni． 10 ir al braunchy tree．＂－Wrotife： 4 Kings． ${ }^{-}$
Tho fat earth feed thy branchy root＂
Tennyson：The Taiking Tennysan：The Talking Oak．
＊brann－corn，s．［Eng．brand（d）；corn．］The smut in wheat，lrobably the fungua called Ustilago segetum．［Brand，s．1．，5．］
brănd，＂brond，＂broond，s．［A．S．brand， brond $=$ a burning；brérnan，bymar $=$ to burn；lcel．brandr $=$（1）a brand（2）a sword－ biade ；O．H．Ger．brant；Fr．$\dagger$ brand $=a$ large sword wielded by botb hands；Prov． bran，branc；Ital．brando；Dut．，Dan．，\＆Sw． brand $=$ a fire－brand．］
I．Literally：
1．A piece of wood burnt or partially burnt， a bit of wood intended for burning．
＂The taylis of hem he wyuede to the talis，and broondis he boored in the myddil＂－Wyclife：Judgee ＂Recalled the vislog of the alght The hearth＇s decaying brandit were red，
And deep and dusky instre shed． And deep and dusky lustre shed．： $\begin{aligned} & \text { Soozt ：Lady of the Laka } 1.24\end{aligned}$
2．Ured for a staff or etick，generally．
＂In pensive posture leaning on the brand．
Not oft a resting staff to that red hand，
3．A mark made by or with a hot iron． （Used to mark criminals to note them as such and infamous．）
＂Clerks convict ehould be burned th the hand，both because they might taste of soze cornoral punish ment，and that they might carry a brand of infuny：＂
4．A mark burnt in upon or affixed to goods to denote their quality：hence，generally，used as equivalent to quality，class．
＂The most favourahle report that can be made is， hat makers of the best trands of finished iron would not accept lower prices than the tride scale．＂一 Mining
5．A disease in vegetables by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed， as though they were hurnt；called also burn．
II＂Braods＂are the same as blights，and produced chiefly by Mncoraceæ and similar fungi．［BLioht．］
II．Figuratively：
1．A stigma，a mark of disgrace．
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand．
By what strange fentaree vice han known
To what strange out antarea vice hat known To slingle out and mark her own！
Less deeply stasoped ber brander ad stain．

2．A word，from it bright，flashing ap－ pearance．（Obsulete，except in poetry．）


## Waliam of Palerne，1，94 Pony brand．Exalbur <br> ＂Thou，therofare，tak

${ }^{4}$ The uire onnnipotent prepares the bpand
By Vulcan wrought，and arms his potent hand＂
brand－goose，s．The brant－goose（q．v．）

## brand－iron，brandiron，branding－

 tron， 81．An iron Instrument used for branding or markiog anythiog
＂Marks den like branding．（rom＇to thy stek heart

2．The same as Andition（q．v．）．
brend－new，$a$ ．［BaANDNEw．］
brănc，＊brăn＇－di－㐅̆n，brond－yn，
＊bron－nyn，v．t．［BraND，s．in 0．Dut． branden．］
1．Jit．：To burn a mark into a person or thing with a hot lron，to hurn a peraon or thing with a hot iron so as to produce a mark or depression．
＂Bromnyn（brondyn，P．）wythe an yren．Cauteriza．＂ －
Soverat women were sent ecross the Atlantic，siter beling firat brancled in the
Macaulay：Hut．Eng．，ch．
v．
2．Fig：：To mark as infamous，to stigmatise， to impute anything to，with a view to render－ ing anyone infanous or odious．
＂Our Ponick Palth
Is latamons，and branded to A provert．＂
Would do the henrt that loved thee wrouson
And brand a mearly hlighted name．＂
Byron ：Remember him whom Passion＇s Power
＊brănd＇－ěd（1），＂brănd＇－it，pa．par．\＆a，A misreading for brauded＝embroidered．（N．E．D．）
＂Here belt was of blunket，with hirdes fol bolde．
brănd＇－ĕd（2），pa．par．\＆a．［Brano，v．］
1．Marked with a branding－iron，stamped．
2．Of a reddish－brown colour，aa though singed by fire．A branded bull is oue that ia almost eotirely brown．

Twixt the Staywood bueh and Langside hile
They stealed the broked cow and the branded huls．
＊brănd＇e－lĕde，＇brăn＇－lěde，＊brăn＇－lět， s．［Brander．］
＂Brandelede Tripes＂－Promp．Parb
＊brănd＇e－let，＊brandellet，s．［Probably a dimin．of brande．］Some part of the arms or nccontrements of a knight，perhaps a short aword．
＂And also his brondellet bon．＂－R．Caur de Lion． 372
＊brănd＇－ẹn，pa．par．［Brander，v．］Grilled．
brănd＇en－bürg，$s$ ．［The chief towa of the province of Brandenhurg，Prussia，about 38 miles W．S．W．of Berlin．］

1．A kind of button with a loop a frog．
2．Parallel braiding or embroidery such aa is worn on hussar jackets and pelisses．
3．See extract．

brănd＇－ẽr，＊brănd＇－rěth，s．［A．s．brand－ reda； 0 ．icel．brandreidh；Dan．brandrith $=$ c．and－iron．］
1．Generally
（1）Oee who brands．
（2）That with which anythiog is branded，a branding－iron．
2．Spec．：A trivet or iron used as a ataod for a vessel over a fire；also，in Scotland，a gridiron．

Tll thia Jak Bonhomme he ！und a crowa
Of a brandreth all red tinte． $\begin{gathered}\text { Wymtonen，vill．4．} 41 .\end{gathered}$
$\dagger$ brănd＇ërr，v．t．［Branoer，3．］To broil oa a gridirm，to grill．（Seotch．）
＂The geots also my to brander，for to broil ment：＂
－Sir $J$ ．Sinclaitr，p． 172
＂Ou sy，sir，T＂ll brander the moor－fowl that Johs Waverley，ch．Ixiv．

+ brănd＇－ẽred，pa．par．\＆a．［Brander，r．］ Cooked on a gridiron，grilled．
brănd＇－ied，a．［Brandy，8．］Mixed or con－ cocted with brandy．
bail，b6y；pout，j6ifl ；cat，çell，chorus，ghin，benç；go，gem；thin，this；din，as ；expect，马ewophon，egisto－ing．

beănd'-1̈g, pr. par., a., \& \& [Bhand, v.]
A. \& E. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: in senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:

1. Literally: The act of marking with a brandiag-ivon. This penalty was inflicted, for various offences, on iffendera who had once bees allowed benefit of clergy. It was abol ished by 3 Geo. IV. c. 38.
2. Figuratively: The act of marking with Infamy, atigmatising.

* brandirne, $\ddagger$ brandiron, s. [A.S. brandisern; M. H. Ger. brantizen.] A raast ing fron, a gridiron. (Huloet.)
brănd'-ish, * brannd-ish, * braund-ise, * braund-ysch, v.t. \& i. [Fr. brandir ; pr. par. brandissant; O. Fr. brand $=\mathrm{s}$ aword. Brand.]
A. Transitive:

1. Literally: To wave or flourish about.

Then fierce Eneas, brandishing his blade
 He brandishes his pilant length of whip. Resounding oft, nud never heard in vaio."
2. Figuratively: To flourish about, display ostentatiously, parade.
o He who ehall employ nll the force of his reasou
only in brandidhing of sylloglams, will dizcover very
B. Intransitive: To be flourished about or waved.

Above the tide, each broadsword bright
Soott: The Lacty of the Lake, TL 18.

- brănd'-Ish, s. [Branolsh, v.] A flourish, waving.
"I can wound with abrandith nud never dram how
for the ratter." B. Jonson: Cynthla's Revels.
brand'ished, pa. par. \& a. [Brandigr, v.] Brave Macbeth
Dididning fortune, with his orandish'd stelel,
Like valour's minion, carved ont his phesage
Like valour's minion, carved ont his passage,
Slakesp. : Huchech,
brand'-ish-ẽ, s. [Eng. brandish; -er.] One who brandishes or flourishes about.
" But their maxillary beuds, those brandishers of From unany cilties drawn are they, that are our Not suffering well -raysid Troy to fall."

Chapman. Homer's Iliad, b, it
bränd'-ish-íng, s. [Brandisu, v.]

1. Ord. Lang. : The act of flourishing or waving about.
2. Arch.: A bame given to open carved work, as of a crest, de.
brand-i-site, s. LIn Ger. brandisit. Named after Clemens Grafen von Brandis, of the Tyrol.] A mineral-a variety of Seybertite. If occurs in hexagonal prisms, yellowish green or reddish grey.

- brăn'-dĭs-sĕn, v.t. [Branolsh.]
- brăn'-dĭs-sĕnde, pr. par. [Bbandiah, v.]
* brăn'-dle, "brăn-1e, v.t. \& i. [Fr. brandiller $=$ to shake, waver.]

1. Transitive: To shake, move, or confuse. "It had like to have brandled the fortane of the
2. Intransitive: To be shaken, moved, or sffected with fear; to be unsteady.
"Princes cannot he too suappiclous when their lives
 againat Garnet, sign. G. E. h.

* brănd'-ling, s. [Eng. brond, and dimin. siuffix -ling.]
I. A small, red-coloured worm, nsed as a bait in fishing, so called from its colour.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "The dew-worm, which some also call the lob worm, } \\
& \text { aud the brandling, are the chies."-Walton. }
\end{aligned}
$$ 2. A local name for salmon parr.

brănd'-new (ew as $\bar{n}$ ), brănd new (Eng.), brand new, brént new (Scutch), a. [Eng. brand, s., and new.) So oew that the mark of mannfacture have not worn off; perfectly new. (Commonly, but improperly, pronouaced sa If oran-new.)

With hast of coning mat, in fact forgoty
What
With hast of coming aff, to tetch my cost,
What wall I do it was allomist brand new.
If In Scotch it is aometimes written brent new.
"Nee cotillion brent neve frae France."
Burni: Tam o shanter.

- brănd'-rith (1), s. [Brander.]
brănd'-rith (2), z. [Probably the same as the previous word.) A fence or rail round the opeaing of a well. (Provinctal.)
* brăn'-dũr, s. A mlsreading for braudur $=$ embroidery. (N.E.D.).]

Hin trease, and hia baenet, burneshed fol beup; dur abought, al ot breade golde."
Sir Gaw. and Sir Gil. (Jomienon.
brăn'-dy̆. "brănd'-wine, "brăn'-dy̆Wine, s. \&a. [In Fr. brandevin; Gacl. (from Eng.) branndaioh; Sw. branvin; Dah. brcendeviin; Ger. brandwein, branntwein. The first part is from Sw. branna; Dan. breende; Dut. oranden, all $=$ to burn, to distil. Su. brame $=$ frand, burning, conflagration. [Brand, $v, \& \&$.] The second part is from Fr. \& Sw. vin; Dan viin; Ger. wein; Dut. wyn.] [WiNe.]
A. As substantive:

1. Formerly. (Of the forma brandywine and brandwine, etymologically meaning burnt or distilled wine.) [Brandy-wine.]
2. Now. (Of the form brandy, being the adjective in the foregoing compound dis aevered from its associate wine, and made to stand alone as a subatantive.) A apirit produced by the distillation of both white and red wioes, prepared chiefly in the gouth of France. The brandy most esteemed in our laud is that of Cognac, which is obtained by diatilling white wioes of the finest quality An inferior kind of spirit ia frequently prepared from the "mare" of grapes and the refuse of wine vats. When first distilled it is as colourless as alcohol, and continues so if kiju in bottles or jars. When atored in casks, however, it acquires from tha wood a pale however, it acquires from tha wool a pale amber tiat, and in this state is sold as pale
braudy. The dark colour of brown brandy ia bravdy. The dark colour of brown brandy is
produced artificially, to please the public taste, produced artificially, to please the public taste, by means of a solution of caramel, and this is
frequently added in excess to give a rich appearance to a brandy of low quality. A large proportion of the brandy aold in this country is aimply raw grain spirits flavoured and coloured. The spirit is exported from England and Germany into France, where it is redistilled and converted into Freach braady Brandy improves in flavour by being kept, but loses in strength. Gevuine brandy cont sists of alcohol and water, with small quan tities of cenanthic ether, acetic ether, aud other volatile bodies produced in the process other volatile bodiea produced in the process
of fermentation. The value of brandy as a of ermentation. The vaine of brandy as a
medicine dependa on the preseace of these medicine dependa on the preseace of these
ethers and other volatiia products; when, therefore, it ia adulterated with raw graio spirit and water, the amount of these ethers is so reduced that the brandy becomes almost valueless for nuedical purposes. In the United Stater Lrandy is made from cherries, apples, pears and peaches, while nuch common whisky is exported to France, from which, after manijolation, it is returned as brandy. A more legitimate manufachure of hrandy goes on in California, where large quantities of pure wine brandy' are anoually proluced anul distributed through thes states. The strength of brandy as sold varies from proof to 30 or even 40 under proof. Imitation braody is prepared iy flavouring highly-rectified spirit with essence of Cognac, or by distilling it witlo bruised prunes, acetic ether, argol, and a little genmine brandy Thia ia aaid to be greatly improved by keeping
B. As adjective: Consisting of or containing brandy, resembling brandy, designed for the sale of brandy, or in any way pertaining or relating to it. (See the compouuds.)
brandy-ball, s. A kind of aweetmeat made in the form of amail balla.

## brandy-bottle, s.

1. Lit. : A bottle full of brandy, or designed to hold brandy
2. Fig.: A name for the common rellow water-lily, Nupher lutea.

- Flowers larye, smelling like brandy, which circum vessels, has led to the uame brondy-botetle. $-\boldsymbol{H}$ ooker Arnott: Brit. Flor. (ed. 1855), p1 15, 16 .
brandy - fruit, s. Fruit preserved in brandy or other alcoholic spinit. (ogilvie.)
brandy-pawnee, s. [From Eng. brandy and Hind. pince, pint $=$ water.) Brandy and water. (Anglo-Indian.)
brandy-shop, s. A shop for the sale of brandy, a liquor-shop, a public-houge.

brandy-snap, s. A thin, wafer-like ginger-bread biacuit
brandy-wine, s. [The original form the which tha word brandy sppeared in the English tongue.] Braddy. [Brandy, etym, A. 1.]
"It has been a common saylog. A hair of the name dog: and thought th
brăn'- ${ }^{\text {y }}$ y, v.t. [Brandy, s.]

1. Ta mix with brandy; to fortify (as wine) with brandy.
2. To refreah with brnady. (Dickens : Pickwick Papers, ch. v.)

* brane, s. [Bran.]
a brāne'-wǒd, s. [Bralwwood.]
brăn'gill, * braen-gel, s. [Fr. branle: O. Fr. bransle ="a urawle, or daunce, wherein daany, men aad women, holdiug by the bands sometinues in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move all together." (Cotgrave.)] [Bransle, Braul.]

1. (Of the form brangill) : A kind of dance.

2. (Of the form braengel): A confused crowd.
"Weir, yon wee how the're sparkin" nlong the esdeo -St. Patrich, 1i. 91. (Jamienon.)

* brăí-gle, s. [Fr. branle; or perhaps only a variant of wrangle (q.v.).] A diapute, quarrel, litigation.

The paymeot of tithes is subject to many fraude brangles, and other diffcuities not oniy from papise and disseliters, but even from those who prolean them eives protestants." - Swift.

* brăn'-gle, * brann'-gill, v.t. \& i. [Fr. branter, brandiller $=$ to shake, move.] [Brandle, p.]
A. Trans. : To ahake, applied to tha mind to confound, to throw into diaorder.

Thus was the usurperi' (E. Balliors) faction orangled, then bound up again, and aftertand divided again by walt of
Hume: Hirt. Doug., p. 64 .
B. Iniransitive:

1. To menace, to maise a threatening appearance.

* With ano grete spere, quhare with be feil mpocheuit

Weut brangland throw the feild all hite alluve"
2. To shake, vibrate.

The scharp polat of the brangland spere
3. To wrangle, equabble, dispute.
"Thus wrangled, brangled, faugiled they a moath,
Ooly on paper, plendiog all ia priot.

† brăñ'-gle-měnt, s. [Eng. brangle; -ment.] A brangle, a squabble.

Where Yarrow rowi among the rocks, A hlthe young shepherd fed his flock
Uoused to branglement or din.
† bran'-glér, s. [Eng. brangl(e); -er.] One who brangles; a quarrelsome, litigioua peraon.
and this poor young geatlemano (who was habited
 Monastery, cli. xxviit.
 A. \& B. As present participle d participial adjective: in senses corresponding to thoss of the verb.
"When poite conversilig shall be improved, eome Iany will be uq longer pestered with dull story tellert
C. As substantive: Quarrelling, squabbling.
" Noise and uorton, brangifng and hreval"
branit, pa. par. [Brawned.] (Scotch.)

* brănik, (1), s. [Ety̧m. doubtful.]

Bot.: An old name for the buckwheat, Fagoryrum esculentum.

- Buck wheat, or brant, is a gralo very uneful and
vantagecous in dry barreo handa. - Mortimer.
bränk (2), s. [Brank, v.] In qome parts of England sad Scotlaud, a kiud of bride, ${ }^{2}$ scolding-bridle, an instrument used for the



a pillory ；M．H．Ger．
brangen，prangen $=$ to brank．」（Scotch．）
A．Transitive：To bridls，to restrain．（Lit．） －We nill gar brank you；


## B．Intransitive：

1．Lit．：To raise and toss the head，as egurniog the bridle．（Applied to horses．） ＂Ouer al the planis brapio thie alampand stedis， Apoun thare atrate born hrydillto brankernd fact，＂
Apil
2．Fig．：
（1）To prance；to caper．

（2）To bridle up one＇s self，dress one＇s self finely．It is ssid of women，when they wish to appear to sdvantage－

 ［BRANK．］（Morte Arthure，1861．）
mexiks，s．pl．［Brank，v．］（Scotch．）
1．A cort of bridle，often used by conntry people in riding．Instead of leather，it has on each side a plece of wood joined to a halter，to which a bit is sometimes added；but more frequently a kind of wooden noose resembling s muzzle．（Jamieson．）
＂＇These they set on horses that had many yenrs before boen doomn in the the drudgrig of the cart and plough， of hridean＂－Nonerose ：Mem．，pt．ii．，ch iii．，p． 15 ． 2．A pillory；or，perhaps，only the plural of brank．
＂Wheo the woman，after he was bishop，stood ap ith this，he ordered her tongue to be pulled ont with pliners：aod，whed wot obeyed，cansed her to be put eutors p ．so．Biographia Scoticanta．
II Anciently this eeems to have been the common word for a bridle．Within theae few yeara an iron bit was preserved in the steeple of Forfar，formerly nsed，in that very place，for torturing the nnhappy crea－
tures who were sceused of witcheraft． tares who were a ceused of witcheraft．
called the witch＇s branks．（Jamieson．）
brănik＇－ũr－sīne，＊brăñc＇－ür－sine， －brănize ũr－sȳne，s．［In Fr．branc－ ursine，branque－ursine，branche－ursine；Ital． brancorsina；Sp．\＆Port．branca ursina； from Low Lat，branca $=$ a claw，end Clsss． Lat．ursina，nom．fem．of ursinus＝of or be－ longing to a bear，ursus＝a bear，because its leaves are supposed to resemble the claws of a bear．Io Ger．bärenklau $=$ a bear＇s claw．］ Botany：
1．Bear＇s－breech，a species of Acanthus．
＂Acnuthnas is called of the barbarus wryters hranca
ursina，in Eaglish branks urfyne．- Turnor：Herbal．
2．An umbelliferous plant，Heracleum sphon－
dylium．It is common in Britain．
 Prond，lively．（Scotch）．
0 ．Whare hne ye beea bae braw ，tid？

Burns：The Botlle of Eilliecrankte．
－branle，s．［Bransel．］
 lede，bran＇nock，
named
from the $e$ reddish－brown colour．］
［Branded，B．；2．］A fieh，the Salmo salmulus， also called the Samlet（q．v．）．（ficotch）．［PARR．］
brăn＇－ň̌hg，s．［Bran，8．］
Dyeing：Preparing cloth for dyeing by steeping in a vat of eour bran－water．
brăn＇－nock，s．［Eng．brand＝of a reddiah－ brown colour，and dimin．suffix ookn］The eame as the Branlin（q．v．）．
brann＇－ny̆，a．［Bfan，s．］Having the appear－ ance of bran；containing an adroixture of bran
＂It hecume serpiginous，and was，when I new ith covered with white brenny，acales－Wiceman
＊brłnn＇－sel，＂bransle，+ branle，s．［Bran oalle s．］A kind of dance
＂Now manking lingeo of hove and lovers paine． Hrelnyes，and verses vaine．＂
＂The Queen commands Lady Fleming to tell her
brănt（ 1 ），s．［Properly from brand，in the compound brand－fox．In Ger．brandfuchs； Dut．brandvos；Dan．brandraeve；Sw．brand－ raif，so called from its reddish－brown colour．］ ［Branded（2），2．］A varicty of fox，emalla than the common form（Vulpes vulgaris），end dietinguished by haviog the pade，eara，and diensh black．
brănt（2），a．\＆s．［Branded（2），2．］
A．As adj．：The same as Branded（2）， 2 （q．v．）．A reddish browo．
B．As subst．：The Bract－fox（q．v．）．
brant－fox，s．［Brant（I），s．］
brant（3），s．\＆a．［BRENT．］
＂I have giver yoo brant and beever．＂
Longellow．The Song of Hiawathe， 1
brant－goose，\＆［Brent－goose．］
brănt（4），a．\＆s．［BeEnt，a．］
A．As adj．：Steep，precipitous．

B．As subst．：In E．Yorkshire：A steep bill．（Prof．Phillips ：Rivers，de．，of Yorkshire，
p． 262 ．）
brann＇tāil，s．［From the colour of the tail． Branded（2），2．］A provincial asme for the Redotart，Phcenicura muticilla．［Redstart．］
＊brănt＇－nĕss，s．［Eng．\＆Sc．brant；－ness．］ Steepoess．
＋brann＇－n－lar，an［Brain．］Pertaining to the brain，cerebral．
＊brānyd，a．［Brainen，a．］Full of hrains． ＂Branyd，or fall of breyne．Cersbrasue，corabro
${ }^{*}$ bras， 8 ．［Beass．］
＂Bras（Brame P．）Ek＂－Prompt．Pary，
At after souper goth this oohle kyng
To see this hors of bras，with al his
Chater：C．T．， $10616-17$

＊bras－pott，brass－pot，s．A brazen
pot． Brarpoth．Emola，Brit．－Prompt．Porb．
＊bras－and，pr．quar．［Bease，v．］Embracing． ＂Heecabe thidder with her childer for beild Raca all ia vane and abont the altare swarmeg，
Bratand the godilike ymage in thare armeat Branamd the god－like ymage in thare armes＂，
Douglas：Virgh， 56 ， 92
＊brăßche，v．t．［Probably from Fr．oreche $=$ ： breach．］［Breach．］（Scotch．）
1．Literally：
（1）To make a military breach In．
Whea he had brateched sod woue the house．．i．
（Jamiewon．）（Bruchei is Thitt whetie Cron，p． 309 ．（Jamieton．）（Aruchod is
（2）To assault，to attack．
＂It was apoken that they shoold hare brathit the
Fail whan thar batter was made．．．．＂Bamatyno 2．Fig．：To assault，to attack．
＂Whose breant did beare，brash＇t with displensurvie
dart．Stors：True Cructix，p．198．（Jamleson．）
－brase，${ }^{*}$ brass，v．t．［Fr．bras $=$ the arm； （em）brasser $=$ to（em）brace．］［Bracz，v．］

1．To bind，to tie．
＂Eurill（ne eatid in）han thin fooell hint．＂． About his eydis it bratin，or he hentim， 12
2．To blod st the edge，to welt．
＊bräge，s．［O．Sw．brasa；O．Dnt．brase $=8$ live ceal．］A live coal．（Ant．Arthur，xv．6．）
－brased（1），＂brasit，＊brazed，pa par．\＆ a．［Brase，v．］Bound，welted，braced．

－brased（2），ar［Brase．］Brazen．
＂Brimy（brasod，P．）Ereus，eneus＂－Frompt Parth
－bra－sell，s．［Brazil（1）．］
＂Bracell，tre to dye with，bresil＂－ralagrame．

＂＂Brasyn＇（brased，P．）Erous，eneus．＂－Prompt Pars ＂He romoved the high places，anal mrake the image and cut down the grovee，and brake in pheces the bracen
－bräseris，＊brasaris，s．pl．［0．Fr．bras－ sart，brassal，from bras $=$ the arm．］Vam－ braces，armour for the arms．［Bracer．］
 With all thare haroea and braserit hy and by＂， $141,1$.
Douglas ：Jiggu，
－brasth（1），a．［Compare Ger．\＆Dut．barsch $=$ eharp，tart，impetuous；Sw．\＆Dso．barsk； L．Ger．bask，basch．］Hasty in tamper，inm－ petnous．（Grose．）
brăsh（2），a．［Bret．bresk，brusk $=$ fragile， brittle．］Fragile，brittle，frail．（American．）
＂brăsh（1），Brasohe，\＆［BRA日H，v．； Breach，z；Bresche．］
1．Literally：
（I）An attack，a military assault on a place． ＂Throise at the hak wall wes the brasche they gave．＂ （2）A gudden illoers．（Burns．）
2．Figuratively：
（I）An effort．
＂The last brashe wos mende by a ietter of the prime （Jamienon）
（2）A transient fit of sickness．
teriog＇reat in he healne the naving gitt asd he got two sunday put ower wi fiir worde and piping；．．it Seoott：Red pauntlet，let．$x \mathrm{i}$
T Possibly this une of the word msy be from snother root．
brăsh（2），s．［From brash（2），a．Cf．also Fr reche $=$ breach．$]$
Geology：
I．As an independent word：A provincisl English word spplied to the mass of broken and angular fragments lying shove most rocks， and evidently produced by their disintegra－ tion．It is called also rubble．
fäto a or mas it of hroken and angular prases downentard derived from the suhjacent rock．To tata mass the provincial

2．In compos．：The word cornbrash is used for the upper division of the Lower Oolite， which consists of claye and calcareous sand atones passing downwards into the forest marble．［Cornbrash．］
brash＇－y̌（l），＊bra＇nsh－ie，a．［From brash， 8．，and suftix $-y$ ．］
1．Stormy．
＂We＇ve hrush＇d the bent thlo moaie a opeat
Rev．J．Nicol：Pomm，i．144．（Jamieson．）
2．Delicate in constitution，subject to fre－ quent ailments，（Scotch．）
brish＇－y（2），s．［Brash（2），s．］Full of rub－ ble，composed of rubble．
brā＇－ģi－ẽr（1），brā＇－zĭ－ẽr，a［Fr．brasier $=\mathrm{a}$ fire of live coals； Sp ．brasero；from Fr ． braise $=$ burning cinders ；Prov．\＆Sp．brasa； Ital．bracis，brascia，bragia；O．Ger．braw＝ fire；Sw．brasa＝live fire；O．Scand．brasa＝ to solder．C1．also Gael．Drath＝conflagr： tion．（Littre．）．］An open pan for burning wood or coal．
＂It ts thooght they hat ao chimaeys，hat wars
 êre，\＆［BRAzier，2．］
＂Brasyers．Erarius＂－Promph Parv．
bra＇－şil，\＆\＆an［Brazile］
brag－çill－e九t＇－tō，s．［Braziletio．］
bres－chli－ing，s．［Brazilin．］
brass，＂brasse，＊bras，＊breas，＊brea so is from Icel unknown．Skeat saye that
brass = to flame; Dan. brasa = to iry aibly connected with say there is no evidence of any connection between the twa.)
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) The yellow-colonred componnd metal, consisting of an alloy of copper and zinc, described under II. 1.
$f(2)$ Any articla mada of brasa, a brasa fitting. (Ganeraily in the plural.)
"The very scallion who cleans the brasses, - Hop-
(9) 1 nourmental bras
(3) A monumental brass. [II. 3.]
"If not by them on monnmental $\begin{gathered}\text { Thomson: } L \text { iberty, } \mathrm{V} \text {. }\end{gathered}$
(4) Musical instrumenta of brass, as distinct from thosa of wood. [Brass-band, 1 (2) (b).]
(5) Money, both in Old English and in modern slang, on account of the uad of tha metsl in the coinage. [Tis, Coppers.]
"And bere here bras st thi bakke to calleys to
selle.:
2. Figurafively: Hardness, tha typical quality of the metal. It is frequently in tha Bible mentioned slong with iron in a aimilar sease, as in the following cases-
(1) Strength for defence or attack.
${ }^{\text {In }} 11$ will rake thine horn Iron, nod I will make thy

(2) Obstinacy in wickedness.
"They are al grievoas revolters, walling with
slanders: they are brats and irom : they are all cor-
rupters. - Jer, vi. 25.
(3) Effrontery, impudence, whamelessness incapability, like that of brass, either to yiel or to change coluur in circumstances where en nrdinary being composed of flesh and blood would do so.
"Because I knew that thou art obstinate, and thy

his forehead of brass and his tongue of venom II. Technically:
3. Metal.: An alloy of copper and zinc.
(1) In ancient times: It is said that when the Roman consul Mummins, after capturing the celebrated Grecian city of Coriath, barbarously by nt the place to the gromnd, in B.C. 146, varicus metals, fased in the conflagration, became united into s componnd or slluy, called frons the circumstances now ststed Carinthian brass. This is often gupposed to have betn the first discovery of jrass itself, but Assyriologists cousider it to has been mentioned in cuneiform inseriptioas, both Chaldran and Assyrian. (See an elsborate dissertation on the subject by Francis Lenordissertation on the suhject. in the Bib. Arch. Soc. Transact., vol. vi., mant, in the beb. 28.1
(2) In modern times: Before zine was obtained in its metallic form brass was manonfactured from calamina (nativa carbonate of zinc) mixed with copper and charcoal. Even now this process is easier than tha direct fusion together of the two metals. The proportion of eopper and zine vary. Ordinary rass is a yellow alloy of copper and twentyight to thirty-four ler cent. of zinc. The density of cast brass is 7.8 to 8.4 ; that of brass wire 8.54. It is harder and yet more fusible than copper, more sonorous ond a woraa conductor of heat. it insy be turned npon a lathe. It is extensively used for candiesticks, handles of doors, the framework of locks, mathematical instruments, se., while in the state of wire it is much used in pinmakiag. [DUTCR GOLD.]
4. Scripture: The Heb word for " brass" is nein (nechhosheth), from (nachhash) = to ahine. The metal thus designated evidently ocenrs in nature, for it is digg out of hilis (Deut. viii. 9) and " molten out of the atone" (Deut. xxxiif. 25 ), which the artificial alloy, brass, never yet has been., In most parts of the Old Testanent " brass" should be altered into "enpper," though occasionally in the later hooks of the Old Testament it may be bronze. In the New Testament, in I Cor. yiii. I, and Rev. ix. 20, the rendering ta
 xalxos (chalkos) $=$ (1) copper, (2) bronze;
whllst in Rev. i. and ii. it is xadкohíavov (chalholibanon), probably = frankincense of a deep colour.
5. Arch. (pl): Monnmental engravings on sncient churches, representing tha effigies,
coats of arms, sco., of illustrious personages. (Gloss, of Arah)
6. Mach.: A pillow, bearing, collar, box, or bush anpporting a gudgeon. The name ta applied from its being sometimes of brass, though in various instances it is of bronze.
7. Mining: Imon pyrites. The name, which is a misnomer, is given from the lostre, which resembles that of brass.
B. As adjective: Conaisting more or less of brass; brazen, reaembling brass, in any way pertainIng or relating to brass.

If Compounds of obvious signification: brass-
bound (Carlyle: Sartor Re

honcmental brass. sartus, bk, 1i., ch. v.) ; brass-hoofed (Pope: Homer's Ifiad, xi. 19) ; brass-paved (Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 17): brass-studded (Longfellow: Courtiship of Miles Standish, tw.); brassthroated (Longfellow: The Spanish Student, fii. 1) : brass-visaged (Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour).

## brass-band, s.

1. Literally:
(I) Gen.: A band of musicians performing upon inatruments of brass.
(2) Spec.:
(a) The amaller variety of tha military band, employed chietly in cavalry regiments, on sccount of the greater ease with which brass inatruments can be played on hursehack. Those used are various; cornets, ssxhorns, euphoniums, one or mora bombardons, \&c. (Grove.)
(b) One of the divisions of the "wind" of s full orchestra, cousisting of trumpets, horns, trombones, and occasionally an ophicleide. [Bano.]
2. Figuratively. In political conirorersy, conlemptuously: A party ors section of a party scting noisily in concert. Soma years ago extreme Protestant controveralalists denominated a knot of Roman Catholic members of Parliameat voting together "the Pope's brass band.'
brass-foil, z. Very thin beaten sheetbrass, thinner than latten. It is called also Dutch gold.
brass-furnace, 3. A furnace for fusing the metallic constituents of brass. These are melted in crucibles, tha copper being first melterl, and the zinc then added piecemeal, as it is vapourised by an excess of heat. The moulding-trough is on one sida of tha pouring or spill-trough, and tha furnace is on the ther. Thera is a core-oven, heated by the furuace, snd serving to dry the corea for tha faucets or other hollow articles which are cast. (Knight.)
brass-powder, s. A powder made of brass, or anything resembling it. Two kinds are made.
3. Red-coloured: Ground copper filings or precipitated powder of copper with red ochre. 2. Gold-coloured: Gold-coloared brass or Dutch leaf rednced to nowder.
If Thay are mixed with psle varnish, or elsa they can be applied by dusting over a aurface which has been previously covered with varnish. (Knight.)

## brass-rule, 8

Printing: Brass atripa, type-high, nsed by printers for cutting into lengths to separata advertiseraents sud columns; also for fisgerules sud table-work (technically knowa as rule and figure work). (Knight.)
brass, v.t. [From brass, s. (q.v.).]
Metallurgy: To giva a brass coat to copper.
bràs-sage, *. [O. Fr. brassage.] A fina formerly leved to defray the expense of coinage.
bra'part (pl. brasasarts), a [Fr. bras sard.] Bracer.] Plate armour for defence of the arm, reaching from tha ahoulder to the elbow.
bră's-sate, s. [From Eng. braso(ic); -ate.] A salt of brasstc acid (q.v.)

##  <br> L . Ger. brasse; H. G (Mahn.)] [Bakam.]

Ichthy. : A kind of perch, Lacioperca.
brassed, pa. par, \& a.' [Brass, v.]
bras'-sel-1y̆, a. \& a. [Corrupted from Eng. bachulor.]
brasselly-buttons, \& [Corrupted from bachelor's buttons (Lychnis dlurna).] (Sibtherp.)
bras'-scs, s. pl. [Brass.]

* bră's-sĕt, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A cesaque or head-plece of armour.
bra's-sǐ- ${ }^{2}$, s. [Named after Mr. Brass, a gardeuar who collected seeds and plants in Africa for Kew Gardens.]

Bot.: A genns of Orchids, consisting of four opecie growing on trees. Tha flowers are larga, and pale-seliow, with brown apots.
brăs'-sǐo, an (From Lat. brassica (q.v.), and Eng. suffix-ic.] Pertsining to or derived from the genue Braseica (q.v.).
brassic acid, s. Brassic acid or erucie acid, $\mathrm{C}_{22} \mathrm{H}_{48} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. An acid extracted from colz oil by saponification. It is solid at ordinary temperatures, hut melts between $30^{\circ}$ and 32 in it cryatallises from an aicohole and occur also in the oil of white mustard and of rape.
bră's-sī-ca, s. [Lat. brassica; Celt. bresic = a cabbage.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous plants coataining aeveral well-known culinsry berbs. There are three wild species in Europe: Brasica oleracea (Sea Cabbage), the origiual of the cabbaga of our gardens [CabbaoE]; B, monensis tha Isla of Man or Wall-flower Cabbage ; and the $B$. compestris or Common Wild Navew Tha B. napus, the Rape or Cole-seed, and the $B_{0}$ rapa, or Common Turnip, have here and there rooted themselves apontaneously, but they are not indigenoua. The colza of the Dutch is B. campesiris; B. procox is the Summer Rape of the Germans: and $B$. elongata is cultivated in Ilungary for its oil. The various cultivated species, as a rule, require a loany aoil, wellspeces, and and with jlenty of water. [Brasbicacere, Brassicioce.]
"They adorned him [the poet laureatlindth a new and
 srameica,
Laureat.
brăs-sic ${ }^{\mathbf{a}}$ '-çě-2e, s. pl. [From Lat. brassico, sud fem. pl. adjectival anffix-acece.]
Bot.: An order of plants, more generally called Crucifere (Crucifers). It is placed by Liadley under his Ciatal Alliance. The aepsis are four, the petals four, cruciate; the atauens six. two shorter than the other four Ovary superior, with parietal placentz. Fruit, a siligne or silicula one-celled or apurtously two-celled, seeds many or ona. It constitutes Linnæus' order 'Tretradynamia. Lindley dividea the order into five sections-Pleuro rhizez, Notorhizeæ, Orthoplocez, and Diple colobes. The Brassicacer or Crucifers aro one of the most important orders in tha whole vegetahla kingdom. About 1,730 apecies are known. Their chief oeat is in the temperata zones. Many geners and species occur in Europe; none are poisonous. Anong the well mown plants ranked nuder the order may be nentioned the wall-fower, the stock the water-creas and other cresses, the cabbage the turnip, \&c.
brăs-siçc'i-dab, s. pl. [From Latu brussicas (q.v.).] A pamily of Cruciferona plants of the sub-order or section Orthuplocess. Type, Brassica (q.v.).
brăs'-sǐ-dac, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat bruesio (q.v.).] A family of Orchids. Typical genus, Brassla (q.v.).
† brass'-1̆-nčss, s. [Eng. brassy; -ness.] The quality of being brassy

## brass'-íng, propar. \& 2. [Bpace, u.]

Metallurgy: The art of giving a brase coal to copper.
bras'-smith, brass'-smith, s. [Eng. brases; mith.] A smith working in brass.
-Hns he not neen tho Beottith brammith.
-Cartyly : Sartor Rasartus, bl. il., ch. iv.
tite, fat, fare, amidst, whãt, tâll, tather; wē, wĕt, hërc. camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sir, maring; gó, pott,

lnamé-wõrks, s. [Eng. brass; work.] Work in brass.

t brasss-y, a. [Eng.brass; - 4.$]$

1. Lit: : Resembling brass.
"The part in which ihe It It. in nasp biek, Fith 2. Figuratively:
(l) Hard as brass ; unfeeling.

Enow to press a royal meroskent down,
Aud pluck conmmberation of hlo state
Prom bruaty boomem, ind rough hear ro ffint.
(2) Impudent.
brăs'-sy̆, brĕs-sie, s. [Cf. Eng brasse] A fish, thie common wrasse (Crenilabrus Tinca). (Scotch.)
"brăst, "braste, "brasten, * brastyn, v. [Burst, v.] To burst. (Prompt. Purv.)
"But with that porcing nolve flew open quita or brace."
*) Yy cht mune behatd dim free

-brăst, pa. par, \& a a. [Burst, pa, par.]
 Byron: Chulich Barolu, 1 !s

- brastle, v.i. [A.S. brastlian, bartlian; M. H. Ger. brasteln = to crack, crackle.] To crack, to make acrackling noise, to be broken "Sceldes oramioden, hatinea toholden."-Layamon 414
- brast-yzge, pr. par. [Brast, v.] (Gawo. Doug. 39.)

- brät-syle, s. [Brazil (1).] (Prompt. Parv.)

bratt (1), *bratt, s. [Wel. brat $=$ a rag, pinafore; Gael. brat; Ir. brat = a mantle, cloak.]

1. A cloak, mantle.

Whioh that they "Na had they hut $A$ mhets And a broet to walken in by day-ligbt, antght
2. Au apron, pinafore. (Provinc. \& Seotch.) To mak them brats, then yo manu toil and apln,
Ao wean taio nick, one souns itwell wi broe $A$ -
3. Clothing generally, (This seems merely to be an ablique sense of the same word, as used to denote an apron which covers the rest of one's clothes.) (Seotch.)
"He ordinarily usea this phrase ne a proverb, that that is coly craves. "-sentoh Preab. Elog., p 26 .

Burns: EOTneet Cry Ond Prayer.
4. Scum. It does not necessarily signify reruse; but is also applied to the cream which rises from milk, especially of whst is called cour cogue, or the floatings of bolled whey.
"Bnat, wover or scurf."-statict. Ace., xv. s. N. (Scotch.)
lerat (2), s. [Etym. donbtful. Said by some to be the same as brat (1), but probably the came as brood.]
I. Literally:
I. A child, originally not nsed contemptronsly.
"O Imaral: O hossehold of the Lord:
OAhramatia bratel 1 or hooc ot hlesed soed
Ochosen aheep that loved the Lord indeed ifund
I ghall live to soe the fuvioble ludy, to whom I orat in hauring sleeves - suevit.
2. A child, said contemptuously.

Hence With ith and, thether with hei daro. Hence With it, and tegether
Sheckesp.: Winter't Tale, th A

- Igive oommand to knll or save

Gans grant tean thouxaud pounde a year, suote
And make a beggara brat a peer."
3. The young of any animal ; offspring - Jonter summoned all the biris and beasts bofore aime, with their brota aidlittie ones, to aee which II. Figuratively: Offspring. produce. "The two late comspiracles were the brats and off-
bràt (3), s. [Etyruol. doubtful. Posaibly a shortened form of brattice.]

In Cocl-mising: A thin atratnm of a coarse mixture of coal and earbonate of lime or pyrites, frequently found lying at the roof of a seam of coal.

- brätçh'-art, s. [The same as Brachell (q.v.), or formed direct from Fr. brache $=$ a hound.] A whelp; the young of an snimal. That bratehart in A busso was born; They yand a monster ou the morn,

Hontgomerid: TFatson's Coll., itil 12

* Irătçh'-el, s [A dimin. formation from Brake, 8. (q.v.).] The husks or refuse of flax. (Scotch.)
"She could not help exprestag her notolgned pity and fulltog-minher, prectuded froio ail the soecint dellght of beating aud skutchine, the blaze of n mortchas. aud bove all tha euperlative joyi of a waulking."-Cran
brat-mi a.
$[\operatorname{In} \mathrm{Sw}$, bräddful $=$ brimful, from bridd $=$ a brim. O. Eng. bretful. brerd ful, from bread $=$ brim. Bretrulu] Brimitul.

* brath, Drothe, a. [O. Icel. bradhr = Impetuous, eager.] Impetuons, hasty, eager. The riche man les brath and grimime "-ormueum
" brath, "brathe, s. [O. Icel bradh $=$ violence.] Wrath, fierceness.
"In the brath of hil hreth that brennez all thinkez."
- brath'-Iy, "brothe'-ly, * brothe'-lych, adv. [Brath.] Eagerly, hastily.
"Brathly thai thin wers higan."-Cursor Mundl, 2240
brăt'-taxch, s. [Gael. bratach, bruttach.] A banner, a tlag, an ensign, colours.
"It in natural I should like the Ruthens, the Lindmys, the Ogilvys, the Oliphanta, and eq many others of stoel of my making. like somanay Pniadins, hetter than thooe natred, enstohing mountaineers, what are ever aruity ehrirt of tranil an old as their brattach. ${ }^{2}$-hloatt Foir Noid of Perth, ch V .
brăt'-tǐce, s. [O. Eng. bretage, bretasce, brutaske, \&c.; O. Fr. bretesche $=a$ wooden outwork.] [BuTtrese, Bhettice, Bretasce.]

brattice.
Mining. A planking on the lnside of a mine ahaft or gallery.
"As everybody known by this time, the workling of the Hartley Miog wore reached by o dingle elanft, the tion thia wrs divided into two equal parts by byooden partition, called in inining languaga a braticice, which
brăt'-tǐ-çing̀. s. [Brattice, s.]

1. The act or operation of pntting np brattices.
2. Bratiice-work, bratices.
"Atelegraphlo menaqge, went hatnicht to The Fimes prevented the uinkers going on with the rentuval of th the tratticing.--Times, Jan. 21, 1862
bratt-tigh-Ĭng, s. [Brattice, s.] Brattice work; a crest of open carved work on the top of a shrine.

* brat'-tle, brat'-tyl, v.f. [Probably onomatopoic: as rattle (q.v.), but compare brastle above.]
I. To make a clashing or clattering nolse; to run tumultnously.
* Branchls brathlyng, and haliknyt echew the brayis Doug. : Virgti, 202

2. To advance rapidly, making a noise with the feet
"Daft lacele when we're naked whatll yo alay,

braxt'-tile, "brăt'-tyl, s. [BratTLe, v.]
3. A clattering noise, as that made by the feet of horsea, when prancing, or moving rapldiy. (Rudd.)

"Thou noed nh etat aws ane hasty
I bickering bratele".
4. Hurry ; rapld motion of any kind. " Ravld Bees flow till h him wi' A brattia And eptite of wis teeth hold him
Close by the emig." Rameay : Poems, 1.2

## 3. A short race.

"Tha noms' drop-rampltt, hunter cattle,
But ax Seoteh miles thou try't their mettle,
 4. Fary ; violent attack.

> Or silly eheep, whi bide this drattle

And throwht tho wart, deep latring aptatile, Eurns: Winter Niothe

- brătt'-lĭñg, pa. par. \& a. [Brattle, a.] Noisy; creating a noise.

> "A breetin band unbapplly

Aud heel-oier grodie conpit 'ba"
Chrlactucz Báing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., $p$ ins.

- brai'-i-tie, s. [Bravity.]

1. $\mathbf{A}$ ahow, s pageant.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fra tizee that brcusitio began. }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Finery in dress or appearance.
"Syye ebe beheld ane heuinly otcht,
of $N$ yrophs who appit neetar cauld;
Wh Ny rophs who sapit neecar cauld;
Burdi: Emtry \& Amne, Watson's Colh, it \%.
" brâul, "brâwl, s. [O. Fr. bransle=" totter, swing, shake, shoeke BeA also a brawle or daunce." (Cotgrave.) Branghil, 2.] a kind of dauce.
"It vas ane colest recreation to behold ther lscht lopene, , pallouoding, stezulhing batuart and fordurt

 dampikt the quh11.

- Meustrel, blaw up nana brawol of France:

Lot en quhs hubbils best."
Nuth. Will pil wil Loulay : S. P. Repr., il. 201
Arm. Will you win your love witha French brawl
braun, (Byaws Shakesp.i L. L. Lor, ili. 1

* brannche, * brawnche, s. [Branch.]
- braunched, a. [Branch, s.]
" Braunched as a tree, branchus."-Pahrgrave
* braunohl, brannohy, a. [Brancey.]
- braun-dise, v.i. [Brannish, v.] To fling or prance about (as a horse).

That hes nas loone in no linue ladest to greeve,
To byte ne to braundisn ne to break vic wowen."
Alisundor (ed. Skeat), 1121-22
brann'-ite (aru as $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{w}$ ), s. [From Mr. Braun, of Gotha (Dana.)]
Min. : A native sesquioxide of manganese, $\mathrm{Mn}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. It is crystallised or massive, in the former case tetragonal. Hardness, 6-65; ap gr., $4.75-4.82$; lustre, sub-inetallic colour and streak dark brownish black. Compos. Protoxide of mangancse, 86.95 ; oxygen, 8.08 -9.85 ; baryta, $0.24-2.25$; silica, s trace, 8.63 ; and water, $0.95-1.00$.
*bransh-ie, a. [Bhasfy, a.] Stormy.
bra-va'dö, bra-va'd ${ }^{\prime}$, bra-vade', [SD. \& 1tal. bravita; Fr. bravade.] [Brave.] An Insolent mensce; defiance; boastful behavionr.
"The stewnard departed without replying to this bravade otherwise tha
Scote $:$ Aboot, ch. $\times \times x \mathrm{i}$.
"Tho English were fin ite


brāve (Eng.), brāve, brâw, brâ (Scotch), a. [Fr. brave $=$ brave, fine, bay ; compara Gael. breagh = fine.]

1. Daring, courageous, high-spirited, fearleas
"Nous but the orave deserve the fair.", Drydien: Alaxinder's Feast, is.
*Reat with the brape whoen namen belong
To the high sanctity of eang !"
2. Gallant, noble.

MIl prove the prettier tellow of the two,
And wear my dasger with B braver mrace.
bon, b6y; p6ut, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, exdst, -Kif, -dian, - tian $=$ shan. $-t i o n,-$ sion $=$ shŭn; - tion, - sion $=$ zhŭn. -cions, $-t i o u s,-s i o u s=$ shŭs. $-b l e,-t l e$, dc. $=b \rho l$, tel.

4. Excellent, fine. (It sppears to be used imply to express excellence or pre-eminence in any point or quality in men or things.)

Cel. O that's a brape mann, he writes brase versee, them hravely, quite traverse, sthwart the heart of his lover, As a pulsuy tilter, that pars his horse hut on ona ilde hreaks his stafi like a noble goose; but wll's brave that yonth mounts, and folly guiden 5. Handsome
"A zon was born to him called Absolom, who was the oraveat mun perhapa in the world; -he was a man o unto the sole of his foot. "-Dickson : Sermons, pis. 109 . 6. Pleasant, agreeable
' O Peggy, dhus sayma na :
of love's return ; 'tis nnkabre
When flka thing y teids pleasure."
"A fine evening, sir,' was Edward's Ow, ay, sir, oo bra night, roplied the lientenant is roavercotch of the most vuigar description, ${ }^{n} \rightarrow$ Soott.
7. Stont, able-bodied.

Five bomile lasse ronnd thelr table.
And seven brave follows stout an able
Burns: A Dodicafton to Gavin Hambon
8. In Scotch: Often used intensively, some times as a superlative, when jomed by the copula to another word, whether adjective or adverb; as, braw and able, abundantiy able for any work or undertaking; braw and weel in good health; braw and soon, in full time, \&c. sc.

Bydty, neist day, When noon comea on, appears,
And Lindy, what he could, his couraze cheera:
And 'd braw whi canty, whan she canne in hy,
And raya, Twice weicome, Bydhy, here the diy."
Ross: Helenore, 32 (Jamieson.)

- A word which came originslly from the Romance languages, entering English in the 6th century, while the corresponding term in German, brav, entered that language in the 17 th century. (From the Select Glossary, p. 24.)
brāpe, s. [Brave, a.]

1. A brave person, a chief. (Used especially anongst the Indians of North America.)
Came to parley with Standish, and offer him fure a
Friendship
Friendship was in their looks, but in their heart
Braves of the tribe were these, and hrothers giganti
2. A heetoring, bullying fellow.

Hot braves like thee may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the last great stake.

* 3. A boast, brag, challenge, defiance.

And to in this to bear me down with brames,
4. Bravado.

To call my Iord rantor knave
briave, v.t. \&i. [Bhave, a.]
A. Transitive

1. To defy, challenge, dare, set st defisnce. (1) Of persons.

Bure I shan see yon heaps of Trojane killd, Pe. Hos, had brave me on the field.
(2) Of things personified.

Whore braring aligry winters storm
Burns: Where Braving Angry Winter's Storms "But no man had in larger measure that evil corrage Macoulay: Bist. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{2 i}$

* 2. To risk, venture on.
" Iv hraving arms ngainst thy soverolgu
Shakesp. : King Ricienter /I., iL, 2
* (1) To present a boastful show of.
" Both particular perrons and fnctions are apt enough to fistrer themselvra, nr, at lesst, to orave that whict
* (2) To make fine or showy, to sdom, set off. "Gru. Face not mp: thon hast braved many men gy unto the, I bid thy master cut out the gown hn Idid not hid him cut it to pieces. Ergo, thou West ${ }^{\text {m }}$ Shakesp : Taming of the Shrew, iv. s.
* (3) To give courage to, encourage.
B. Intransitive : Toswagger sbout, show off "As at Troy most dastards of the Greekis
Did brave about the corpes of Hector colde."

T Crabb thns distinguishes between the rerbe to brave, to defy, to dare, and to chal tenge:-"We brave things; we dare and chal lenge :- persons; we defy peraons or their aclenge persons; we defy peraons or their ac-
tions: the eailor braves the tempestuous ocean, and very often braves death itself in ite most terrifle form; ho dares the snemy whom he meets to the engagement; he defies all his boastings and vain threats. *. . Brave and defy ara dispositions of mind which display themselves in the conduct ; dare and challenge are modes of sctjon: we brave s storm by meeting its violemce, and bearing it down with superior force; ws defy the malice of our enemies by pursuing that lins of conduct which is most calculated to increase its bitter Tess To braee convers the idea of a direct es. To blo conter of to direct defing is carried on by of ror indirect efying is car on by moret and ircutous ion procedure: mith brave dangers which threaten them with evil; the defy the angry will which is set up to do them harm. To dare and challenge are both direct and personal ; but the former consists either of sctions, words, or looks; the latter of words only. . . . Daring ariaes from our con tempt of others; challenging srises from s high opinion of ourselves: the former is mostly accompanled with unbecoming expres sions of disrespect as well as aggravetion; the latter is mostly diveated of all angry persomality. . . We dare only to scts of violence; ws challenge to sny kind of conteat in which tha skill or ths power of the parties are to be tried." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
bräved, pa. par. \& a. [Brave, v.]
brāचe'-1亳, adv. [Eng. brave; -ly.]

1. In a good sense: In a brave manner courageously, valiantly, nobly.

> Record it with your high and worthy deeds; Twas bravely done, if yon bethink yon of '1t."

Shakesp.: Much Ado aboul Noiking, v. 1
Gone they are, bravely though misled, Wordmeorth : White Doe of Aylitone, c. 2.
2. In a bad sense

* (1) Oatentatiously, defisntly.
pon Sir broke forth in a courageous conplet or two bis name to it, nad brarety nasigas no other reason, than that the said Sir Richard has abued Dr. Bwita * (2) Gaudily, finely, gaily.
"And ahe. . decked her selfo bravely to nllure the
brāve'-nĕss, s. [Eng. brave; -ness.] The quality of being brave; bravery.
 ry. Fr. braveric.]

1. Literally:
2. In a good sense: The quality of being brave ; courage, valour, high apirit, fesrlessness.

Juba, to all the bravery of a horo,
Adds moftest love, and more than
2. In a bad sense:
(1) The act of braving, bravado ; false assumption of real bravery
as then was of the Lord's follower of Cesford, who as then Was of the Lord's party, pame forth fus if any of them had courage to lireak a lance for his mistress ; ..."-Spotsioood, p. 287.
closely, whispered that all his oravery wha put oal."Macoulay: Fire, Eng, ch. xvilil.
" (2) Showiness, gandiness, aplendour.
If he [the good yeoman] chance to nppear in clothes abovo his rank, it is to grace some great man with his
service, and then he ilusheth mithis own bravery. "service, and then he blusheth int
Fuller: Holy State, tik. in. ch. 18.
children; and all thetr bravery with their wives and children, and all their bravery, congrexated periodi-
cally from their different citios to glorify him. Grote: Biat. of Greece (1046), vol. L., pt. i, ch. L. $\mathbf{\mathrm { p }} 62$
(3) Ostentstion, show.

But, sure, the bravery of his grief did pnt me
Into a tuwering passion.
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2
"Let princen choose ministere more senalhle of duty conscletuce than upon bravery."-Bacon

* (4) Fins dress.
my estate, I wot not how, hath of late been those bravertes, wherewith it is incumbent on un, wha are chosen and selected spirits, to distinguish aurselven (5) vulgar. -scort.
* (5) A showy peraon.
"A man that is the bravery of hid age."-Reasumone
II. Fig.: Applied to fins diction or ornate language.


I Crabb thus distinguishes between bravery conrage, and valour:-"Bravery lies in the blood; courage lies in the mind: the latter dspends on the reason; the former on the physlcal temperament: the first is a species of instinct; the second is a virtue: a man if brave in proportion as hs is without thought be has courage in proportion as he reasons of reflects. Bratery seems to be something in voluntary, \& mechanicul mowement tlist does not depend on one's self. courage require conviction, and gathera strength by delsy; it is s noble and lofty ssntiment: the force of example the charms of music the fury and tumult of bettle the degperation of the con lict will make cowards banve the courage us man wants no other incentives then what bls own mind euggests. .. It is as poasible or a man to havs courage without bravery as to have bravery without courage: Cicero bewrayed his wsit of oravery when he sought to shelter himself against the sttacks of Cataline; he displayed his courage when be laid open the treasonable purposed of this conapirator to the whole senate, and charged him to his fscs with the erimes of which he knew bim to be guilty. Valour is s higher quality than either bravery or courage, snd seems to partake of the grand characteristies of both; it combines the fire of bravery with the determinstion and firmness of conrage: bravery is most fitted for the soidier and all who receive ordera; courage is most adapted for the genethe leader and framer of enterprises, and all the leader sind framer of enterprises, snd all who carry great projects into execntion: bravery requires to be guided; courage is equally fitted to command or obey; palour directs snd execntes. Bravery has most relation to danger ; courage and valour include in them s particular reference to action: the brave man exposes hiniself; the courageous mav advsnces to the ecene of action which is before him; the valuant man seeks for occasions to act. The three hundred Spartans who defended Thermopyle were brave. Socrates drinking the hemlock, Regulus returning to Carthage, Titus tearing himself from the srins of the weeping Berenice, Alfred the Great going into the camp of the Danes, were courageous. Hercules destroying monsters, Perseus delivering Andromeda, Achilles running to the ramparts of Troy, and the kuighte of more modern date who have gone in quest of extraordinary sdventures, are sll entitled to the peculiar sppellation of valiant." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
brāv'-īng, pr. par., a., \& s. [BRave, v.]

+ A. \& B. As pr, par. \& putticipial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
- Barbaroost sent a braving letter to Saladin.
- The Florentines and Senoys are by the eare; A braving war."
- C. As substartive: Bravado, boast, show. "With so prond astraln of threais and bravingz."
 In a braving manner; defiantly.
"Sravingly, In your epistle to Sir Edward Hobby
brā̄'-i्i-ty̆, * brāच'-i-tie, s. [Old Fr. braveté.]

1. In a good sense: Courage; bravery.
${ }^{\text {"Limet }}$ Les put on courage in thir ead times ${ }^{\text {brave }}$ their courage into; offering lrave opportunitite for shawing forth the bravity of apirit iuppuffering."-Ja Welwood's Letter, Wauter's Remark Pass, $\mu$. 2 i
2. In a bad sense: An outward show ; pomp.
bra'-v̄ (1), s. [Ital bravo.] A bandit, an out law, an assassin

For boldness tike the bravoes and banditth, vernment of the Jongue
Biti. Eng., ch. Wha sent to the Tower. "-Macoulay I At firat, while as yet not nsturalised, it had the plural bravi.
 Eng. Dict., p. 29.)
Narea has tha plural bravoes.
bra'-v̄̄ (2), s. [BaAvo, intery.] A cheer, * hurrah.


bra'-vō, interj. [Ital. bravo (m.), brava (f.) $=$ orave.] Excellently ! well or bravely doae I Music: Well or bravely done. An exclamation of applsuse, which from 1taly tts native lend has made way into this country. For a emale performer (according to Italian usage) it should he brava, and for mora than one porformer bravi.
bra-ví'ra, s.\& a. [Ital. bravura; Fr, bravorre $=$ spirit, bravery.]
A. As substantive:

1. Lit. In music: An air requiring great skill and apirit in its execution, each syllabls being divided tnto several notes. It is distinguished trom a simple melody by the introtuction of florid passages. (Stainer \& Barrett.) A style nf both mnsic and execution designed to task the abilities of the artist. (Grove.)
"Tho duet in Whion Mrary obtaing the Klige pro.

2. Fig. : A lively dieplay.

 Quincey: Works ( oc. 1683), vol. 1., p. 60 .
B. As adjective : Pertaining to or connected with the execution of s bravura.
"Hid bravura powers are of the mact nnrprising

râw, brâ', a. [Brave, a.]
braw-warid, a. (Scotch.) Showy, gandy.


braw-den, pa. par. [Broider.] Embroidered.
braw'-dẽr-ẽr, \% [Broldrare.] An ombroiderer.
braw-en, pa. par. [A.S. browen, pa. par. of breowan = to cook, brew (3).] Cooked.

- For fault of eattle, corn nad gerne.

Dear of the dog braven in the Mer Polvourt'z Flying. Watson's Colh, ili, $9,10$.
brâwl, * brall, " brawl-yn, p.i. \& $t$ [BAAWL, s.]
A. Intransitive:
-1. To be in or fall into confusion.
The Erlo with that. that fechtand was, In hy apon thalm gan he gen oll
2. To quarrel noisily and tumultuously.

$$
\text { "What nedys the to bralle" } \begin{gathered}
\text { Towoleley }
\end{gathered}
$$

Brazolyn', or strywen' Lition iurgo Q., pi 150.
Promp Parv.
*3. To contend, to strive.
"Aganys him to brawle (ed. " ${ }^{\text {Barbour: }}$ The Bruce $)$, 578.
4. To create a disturbance, especially in any conssecrated ground or building. [Brawl Dw, C. 2.]
t5. Of running water, to make a noise, to babble.

Under an oak. As he lay along


- Bo throrgh the Plymouth woods John Alden went on Crossing the b
pehble and shatlown ford, Fhere it brawied over
* B. Reftexive : To boast, brag, show off.

Evere ware thea Bretons hruggera of olde
Loo! how he brawles hyine for hys hryghte wedes, "
Morte Arthure, $1,349$.

- C. Trans.: To cry or clamour down, overpower by noise.

Their battering eannon charged to the month,
The flinty ribe of thi clamoura have brawold down the finty ribe of this coutennptuous city
brâwl (1), s. [Etym. uncertain; Wel. brawl, brot $=$ a boast ; brolio $=$ to boast, vaunt ; brapal $=$ to vocifirate; Dut. brallen $=$ to brag, boast; Dan. bralle $=$ to prattle, jabber. Pro bably brawi is a frequentative of brag (Skeal)] A noisy quarrel, a disturbance, a tumult.
"He findeth, that cuntrovergies therehy are made
but brawhi and therefore wisheth, that in some lawful anemply of churches, all thesestrifes may be decided."
Hooker.
". . . in in moment a brawe began in the erowd.
non. xould any how or where." $\rightarrow$ Macaulay : Biet. Eng., -h.
brẩl(2), s. [O. Eng. brangill, braul; Fr.branle;

Mod. Fr. branter.] An old round dance in which the pertormers joined bands in a circle ; 8 country dance. [Braul.]
Then Irat of all be doth demonatrate plain
The motlonf zeven that are in mature found Upward and dowaward, forth, and back again, To this oide and to that, aud turning ronud : Which he doth teach unto the multitudo, Aud over with a turn they must conclude.

3r Johnt Dasies : Orcheativa (1sor)
"Tla a French bravel, an aplsh imitation

* brâw 1 (3) * broll, *brole, brol, s. [Low Lat. brollus, brolla.] A child, progeny. "The leesto brol of his hlood." nd for the delight thou ta And thoir brailen dovial Crene (O. Pi.) x. 357.
brâwl'-ẽr, " brawl-ere, s. [Eng. brawl; er.] One who brawls, a noisy wrangler, a quarrelsome fellow.
"Bravalera, Libigator, litigiostus, furgotus."-Prompt.
"To apeak evil of no man, to be no brawlera, hut Gontle, showing all meekness into all mon." - Titus
brâwi'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [BRAw L, v.]
A.\& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In seдses corresponding to those of the verb.
"It is better to dwell in a cornor of the house-top than With at

> Whether in aftor life retired
> From brawling storme.'
C. As substantive

1. Ord. Lang. : Noisy or tumultuous wrang ling, a disturbance.
"Brawelynge Jurginm, Litiglum."-Prompt. Parn. " She trouhled was, alan! that it might be,
Law: The offeuca of quarrelling or crest ing a disturbance in a church or churchyard or of behaving rictonsly, indecently, or violentiy in any certified place of worship. By 18 and 19 Vict., c. 81 , it is punishable by $s$ flne not exceeding $£ 5$, or imprisonment for any period not beyond two months. (Wharton.)
$\dagger$ brâwl'-1ng-1y, adv, [BaAwLing, a.] In s brawling or quarrelsome mamner.
brâw'-lit ${ }_{i}$ pa. par. or a. [Etym. uoknown, but possibly a misprint for brawdit = embroidered.] Perhaps marbled, mixed, or parti coloured.

Wot ye your wyfe and hairns can tak na reat
Buft but yo ciunterfelt the worthyest
Buit brawelit hois, colt, dowblet, sark and scho,
Your wyfe end bairns conform non be thairto.
tol 78
brâw'-1屰, brâw'-líe, adv, (Scotch.) [BaAveLy.] Excellently, very well.
If he haud to the right side But hurn th safe eneugh. side-brae, that's fust a murder for peot-cattle--but ch. $x$ 亿.

But Tam kenn'd what was what fu' brawite ; Thore was ato winsome wench and walie."
durns : Tam o'Shanter
brawn, "brann, *hraune, *brawne, s [0. Fr. braon $=$ a slice of fiesh; O. H. Ger brato, prailo, acens. bráton; M.H. Ger. bráte $=$ a piece of flesh; O. H. Ger. prátan; Ger. braten = to roast, boil.
${ }^{*}$ 1. Muscle.
" Brarone of mannys leggys or armys Nurculus,
lacertus, pulpa, C.F."-Prompt. Pare.
" And hadde a nohle viange for the noones, And formed wel of brauones and of boones.

* 2. Muscular strength.

The boittrous hands are then of nse, when I With this directing bead those hand apply;
Braven without hrain is thine.

* 3. It is applied to the arm, the calf of the leg, \&c., from their being so muscular.
" Yit, thocht thy braunit be lyik twa harrow trammis,
Lyndtay : Works (Chalm, ed.), it. 193

4. The flesh of a boar.
"' Brawne of a bore. Aprina."-Prompt. Päre.
"The best age for the boar is from two to five yeara,
at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for
II was also naed generally for flesh of any animal.
"Bravene of a chocun, H. cheken, P. Pulpa, C. F."
-Prompt. Pary.
"Take braune of caponis or hennes, . . ."-Liber Cure
5. The fleah of a boar salted and preserved.
"Biforn him stont the braun of toskid swyn.".

${ }^{6}$ 6. A boar.
"Brokbrestode as or orawne, with bruntila ful lirge"
II The word still survives in this sense is some dialects.
brâwn, v.t. [Braws, s.]

* 1. To make muscular, to strengthen. "Custom and long continuance in elavery have on doth not wring them so mach."-Fultor: Zoly Fop (1639), p. 178.

2. To ealt or preserve the flesh of a boar.

* brawn-fall'n, a. Having the muscle fallen away; shrunk in the muscles; on feebled.

The brawoflalrn srms and thy declining back
brâwnç'-Уૅ๋g, s. [Brandishino.]
"Brawndyshynge (brawnehyng. K) Fibracto."
Prompt. Parw.

- brâwn'-dish, *brawn'-dysoh -braundesche, • braundesohyn, v.t [BRaNDIGH.]
" brâwa'-dy̌sch-y̆́ge, s. [Brandishino.] "Brawndyachynge (brawnehyng. K.) Vibracia"
* brâwned, a. [Brawn, s.] Brawny, mue cular.

His rawbone armes, whose milghty brasoned bowr Wore wont to rive ateele plates, nud helmets hew.' 42,
Were clene consum'd." Spenser: F. Q., I. vifi.

* brawn'-ẽr, s. [Eng. bravn; -er.] A boar killed and prepared for the table.
"Tben if yon would seud up the brawener'u head,
Swoot rovemary and bays around it nprend."
brâwn'-i-nĕsess, s. [Eng. brawny; -ness.]

1. Literally: The quality of being brawny; muscular strength.
"Ho wid rather below the middle statuve, hut th: arms, ... "-Scott: Fair Malid of Perth, oh, ii
2. Figuratively: Applied to the mindstrength, force, power.
"This brauminess and insensibility of mind, Is tha of life."-Locke.
brâwn'-y̆, a. [Eng. brawn; -y.]
3. Ord. Lang. : Muscular, full of musele strong, hardy.

Whose brawony shouldere, and whose swelling cheat, And lofty stature, far exceed the rest:"
Pope: Homer's hiad, Hi, 291-2.
"Thither the bravony carpenters repair."
2. Med.: For definition see example.
"The pain [in phlegnonous erysipelas) is severe and accompanied wist of thensation of burning heat, whill the subcutaneous cellular memlirane, the place on parts conmmunicste a peculiar feeling, which has been
expressed by the term brasuy.
brawny-built, $a$. Of mnscular build.
"Broad-hacked, and brawny-built for love's delight"
Dryden: The Hind and Panther, 1 Li.
brâws, s. pl. [BRAW.] Dress; finery; show; gaudy apparel. (Scotch.).
"' Ay, Madze; said Sliarpltlaw, In a coaxing tone : aud yere dressed out in your brawos, a see; these are
not your every days claiths yo have on. "-Scoct
Heart of Mid-Lothian ch $v$. Heart of Mid-Lothian, ch.v.
brax'- ${ }^{\prime}$, brăx' $^{\prime}$-ĕs, brăx'-ít, brăcics, s. \& a. [Possibly contiacted from A.S. broceseocnes $=$ the " breaking" sickness, the talling sick ness, epilepsy; from broce = broke, pa. tense of brecan = to break; Gael. bragsaidh $=$ braxy Ct. also A.S. broc = diseasc, affliction, misery and Gael. breac = small-pox.]
A. As substantive:

1. A disease in aheep. This term is frequently applicd to totally different disorders, but the true braxy is undonbtedly an intes. tinal affectlon, attended with diarrhcea and retention of the urine. After young sbeef have been weaned, they are apt to gorge themaelves with grass, turnips, \&c.; this producee a kind of colic, which usually ends in death. Again, when a lean flock of sheep is placed suddenly on rich tood, or on coarse pastura of an indigeatible nature, irritation and infiam. mation of the bowels get in, and thla fre quently proves fatal. In both cases the sheep are said to die of braxy. The duration of the disease is very short, in come cases terminating fatally in twenty-tour hours. Hilly land is favourable to the prodnction of braxy, and hence we find it far more prevalent in the

Highlands of Scotland than in any other part of the country. The treatment of the disease is ous of very great difficulty, but it may to a certain extent be prevented by regulating the animal's diet, and sheltering the Hock during evere winter weather.
 "Many are cut off hy a disease which la here ealled the braxas."-Par. of Zothnot: Forfars. Statist, Acc. Iv. 8
a Another malady preys poon the ebeep here Amone the shepherds it is called the
II Dumb braxy: The dysentery in aheep. "The dumb braxy of "the year din which it sppears selness by the senson of the yerr in wheh st sppears
and hy dysutery in the conkmon form of a blowdy and hy dysentery in the common forta of
2. A sheep which has died of braxy.
"While Highlandmen hate tolls and taxea: While zuourla. herds like guld fat braxies."
Barns: Epistle co filliam Simpon.
3. The mutton of such a sheep.
E. As adiective: Of or belonging to a sheep which has djed of braxy.
II Braxy-mution: The flesh of a sheep which has died of braxy. As the duration of the disease is very short, it may be gsanmed that the structures of the body have not been affected by it, and that the disease has been limited to the intestines. Every part of the sheep therefore is eaten, except the liver, the kidneys, and the integtines. As to its being wholesome food, Mr. J. Willison, one of the largest sheep-fariners in Scotiand, who has had seventy yesrs' experience, says, "In had sevent braxy resembles grouse or black-game more than any food 1 have ever tasted. It is wholesome and very digestible, aud in my Wholesome and very digestible, sud in my long experience 1 have never known of any
man, woman, or cbild haviog say disease or man, woman, or cbild haviog say disease or
disorder of the human system from eating disorder of the human system from eating
Draxy. It ahould, however, be well cooked."
-rày (I), brayn, *bray-yn (i), v.t. [O. Fr. breier, brehier; Fr. broyer; (M.H.) Ger. brechen $=$ to break small, Ionod. Cogmate with A.S. brecan = to break.]

1. Lit. :
(I) To ponnd, or grind small, to beat flne. "Araypu, or stampyn in a saortere, Tero. Brayyng *iun, Cath. "- promys, Purre.

I'll burst himi I will braty Chapman.

* (2) To break hemp or flax with a brake.
"I abray in a brake, as men do hempa. Je broya"-

2. Fig. : To divide into minote parts; to tnvestigate closely or carefully.
"".. how the anvour of the worl is more aweet,

 Ora (scotch), v.i. \& $t$. (O. Fr. braire; Low Lat. bragire = to bray; bragare $\overline{\bar{J}}$ to cry as a chid. A Celtie word : compare welsh bragal
$=$ to ery ont; Gacl. bragh $\Rightarrow$ an explosion. (Skeat.)]
A. Intransitive:
3. To make a lond, harsh noise, like an ass. "Ariyyn in sownde (bruyne in sowndynge, P.) Barria,
Cith."-Prompe. Park. "Doth the wild ass bray when he liath grase or
foweth the ox over his fulder?" -Job vi. $\&$. 0. To make any harsh, discordant noise.

*Til the huge bolter rolled bacts, and the loud hingea brayed.
Soott : The Vision of Don Roderich, v. 12

- 3. To make a noise, cry out.
"Bhe cried and braide right lowde."-Merlin

B. Transitive:
\$1. To utter harsbly, or loudly.
*The kettle-drom and trumpet thus bray out The triumph of his pledre Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

2. To cry out at, to upbraid.

- 3. To gasp out.

- brãy (1), s. [Brar (1), v.] A pestle. C.P.'- Bray or braknone, baiteric instrument Pinac,
brimy (2), o. [Bray (2), v.]

1. The harsh nolss of an ass.
 Meantiuse, poise kills not Bo it Dapple bray,
Or be it pot or be it whoee it may,"
Cowepr: The Sedless Alarm.
-2. A noise, crying out.
${ }^{*}$ So grot bray, mo grot eriejug."-Altocuunder, 2178
2. Any harsh, discordant sound.

brāy (3), braye, s. [Brae.] (Sootch.) (Barbour: The Bruce (8d. Skeat), vi. 77.)
"On that steep bray Lord Guelpho wouid not thea
Fazaril bis folk." Fairfax: Tauc, ix os

- brāy (4), 8 [In Mid. Eng. fausse braye, from Fr. fausse braie =a low rampart encircling the body of a place. Cf. also Scotch trae.] [Braie.]
Fort.: A tower or blockhouse in the ontworks before the port.
"Order was kiven that bul warlsa, brayg, and walls, should be raised in his castles and strongholds on tha
* brayde, g. [Braid, s.]
- brāyde (I), o.t. [BRAid (i), v.] (Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Kinight (ed. Morris), 1,609.)
- braycie (2), v.t. [Brain, s.] To upbraid. "I brayde or lay the wyte of any faut to a manz
charge. Je noprouche."-Palagrape. charge. de reprouche.-Polugrape
brāy'-ẽr (1), s. [Bray (1), v.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who brays or beats in 3 mortar, \&e.
2. Printing: A wooden muller used on the ink-table to temper the ink.
brāy'-èr (2), s. [Bray (2), т.] One that brays like an ass.
" Kold.' cry'd the queen, 'A eat-call each ahall win:
Equal your merits orul as your din! But that this well-diaputed gane may end Sound forth, my brayers, aud the welkin rend.""
brāy'-ẽr-a, s. [From Dr. Brsyer, a French physician; who discovered the valuable qualities of the plant.]
Bot. : A genus of Rosacew. Brayera anthetmintica is a tree indigenous to Alyssinia It lus been used, not only in that conatry but here, as an anthelmintic, and with good
effect. It is called Cusso, Cabotz, or Kousso.
bräy'-ĭng (1), *bray-ynge (1), pr. par., a., \& 8. [BrLAY (1), v.]
A.\& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb.)
C. As substantive:
3. Ordinary Language: The act of pounding or grimding amall.
""Brayynge, or tampyage. Pritura." - Prompt.
4. Woollen-manufacture: The process of ponnding and washing woven cloth in scourtory to carding; and also aoil aequired in the colise of manufacture.
brāy'-ing (2), *bray-ynge (2), "brayinde, s. \& a. [Bray (2), v.]
A. As substantive:
5. Tho act of making a harsh nolse, as of an ass.
"Brayynge gn eowade Barritus, C.F."-Prompt.
farv.
6. Tha harsh noise or brsy as of an ass.
"This hird is commonly eallad tine lackass peoguln,
from its habit. while on shore. of throwing its head from ita habit, while oz shore of throwing its head the braying of ant ass."-Darwin: Ioyage' round tha
World (ed. 1870), ch. Ix. p. 199.
B. As adjective:
7. Making a harsh nolse like an ass.

> "For while he spake a braying ass Did sing muat loud aud clear."

Cowoper: John Gupin
2. Maklng any harsh noise.
"The braying trumpet and the hoarser drum,
Unite in concert with iocreased simrma"
Byron: Elegy on Neustend Abbey.

- braying-ropes, s.pl. Part of the har* ness of a horse. (Halliwell.)
* brāyle, s. [Brait.]
bray'-măn, s. pl. [From Scotch bray, the same as Scoteh brae (q.v.).] The name given
to those who inhabit the fouthern declivity of the Orampian hills. (Scotch.) (Jamieson)
*brāyne (1), v.f. [Brain, v.t.]
* brayne (2), v.t. \& i. [Bray (2), p.]
"brajue, "brayn, brane, o. \&a. [Brain,
b. \&a.]
A. As substantive:


B. As adjectios: Mad, furious.
"Ho duiris brane is furourfobllicent,
" braisned, "brāy'-ny̌d, a. [Braix, v.t.]

* brāyn'-边g, pro par. [Brasmura.]
* bräyn'-isghe, a. [Brarxish.]
 Paugrave
* brāyn'-lŏs, a. [Brainlesse.]
"Braynlas Inoerebraous"-Prompt. Pars.
* brayn-wod, brayne-wode, a. [0. Eng. brayn, brane $=$ brain, and wod, wode $=$
mad.] (O. Eng. \& Sootch.) "Braiu mad"mad.] (O. Eng. \& Sootch.) "' Brain
te., mad, furious, in a state of fury.
"Than hrayde be oruyn-eol and alle his bakike
rente.
"He swa mankyd, as brayno wode

*brāyn'-y̆d, pa par. [Brained.]
"Braynyd, or kylyd Excerebratus"-Prompl
* brāyn'-y̆n, v.\& [Brais, v.]
"Braynun' (brayne. P.) Excerebro."-Prompe. Pare.
* brāyn'-y̆́ge, pr. par. \& g. [Braining.]

Parv. Braynynge, or kgllynga Excerebracta."-Prompa
-braygte, ot. \& i. [Braste] To burst. (Dube Rowlande and Sir Ottusll, 986.)

* brā'-zars, s. ph [Bragzrte.] Armour for the arms.
brāze, s. [Braige.] A roach.
brāze, v.t. [From brass, s. in Fr. braser.] 1. Literally:
(i) To fix or solder in with an alloy of bram and zinc.
"If the nat be not to be cast ta brass, but only hath an wirm brazed iotoit, this nioegens is not mo eboolvteiz pecessary, becauze that wotm is nrit turied yp, may

(2) To cover or ornsment with brass.

Full ou the lance a otroke no fuatly aped.

2. Fig.: To harden, to be hardened. "I have soo often hlushed to acknowledge blm, thet
now 1 am brazed to 1 t. - -stakesp: $K$ ing Lear, 1 . - If dannned custom hath not braid it so,

That il te proof and bul wark againat ebose."
In the Globe edition it is brassid instead of braz'd.
brā'-zen, bra'-sen, a. [A.S. brasen, bresen = (1) brizen, made of brass, (2) atrong, powes ful. (Bosworth.).]
I Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Made in whols or in part of brass.
 2. Fig. (chiefly in poetry):
(1) Of an instrument resounding like brass: Loud, making noisy clangour.
Echoed the sounth loud and dinananant elanfour
and cmement." "ongfollow: Evangeina, it
(2) Of the larynx or "throat in a domineart ing man: No more feeling than a trumpot wonld do the nature or effect of the sound which it sends forth. (Contemptrously.) "I mours the pride
And ararice that makeen ana ha wrife toma:
IIear the frint echo of thoue orcazen thrintart.
Ey which he speaks Coorper: The Tank, hk it.
(3) Of the sounds sent forth


(4) Of the forehead: As unsbashed an if made of brase ; $p$
"Talbut continued to frequent the court, apperes dally with brazen thant before the pripeem, Theow
rain bi had plottea, . ${ }_{\text {ch. VL }}$



IT The real adjective brazen is now more marely used than it onca was. it is being gradualjy cisplaced adjectively. The same process is at work wsed adjectively. The s
II. Seripture ot Theology: In the earlier part of ths Old Testament, brazen, in the authorised verslon, means made of copper; in come of the Ister parts it may mean made of broaze. Nowhere, spparenty, in the Old Testament does it signify made of what we now cail " brass." [Brass.] Connected with the Jewieh tabernacie and the worahip there offered there were "brasen" (or copper) vessels and vtensils, as "brasea" censers (Num. xvi. 39), poto (Lev, vi. 28), a "grate of natwork" (Exod. Exvii. 4, mxxv. 16, xxxvili. 4), rings (ibld. xxvil. 4), s laver (ilid. xxk. 18)." (See also brazen-aliar, brasen-sect, and brasen-serpent.)
I (1) Brazen age.
Myth.: The third of the four ages into which history was fancitully divided, each marking a new etage in the progress of degeneracy. [Ace.]
(2) Brazen altar, brasen altar.

Jewish worghip: (a) Connectal woith the tabernacls: An aitar of "shittlm wood," overlaid with plates of brass (copper?).
(b) Connected with the temple: An altar of bumt-offering, all of brass (bronze or copper?). (3) Brazer dish

Mining: The standard by which other dishes are gauged in Eugland.
(1) Brasen sea.

Jewlsh worship: A large reservoir or tank of "brass " (bronze or copper?), connected with Solomon's temple, contrining at the lowest estimate sbont 16,000 gallons. (1 Kinga, vli. 26 ; 2 Chron. iv. 3.)
(5) Brasen serpent.

Jewish IIistory and Theology: A serpent of "brass" (copper?), placed upon a pole and elevated in the aight of the Jewish people in the wilderness, that those bitton by flery serpenta looking at it in faith might be cured. (Num. xxI. 9.) Jeaus drawa a parallel between the lifting up of the aerpent (upon a pole) and his own lifting up (upon the cross), as the object of faith for the attainment of eternal life. (Joha iii. 14, 15.)
n brazen-browed, $a$. Havings forehead ss incapable of blushing as if it was composed of brass ; shameless, impudent.
"Noon-day vices, and brazem-sraved Intquities"
brazen-clawed, $a$ Having claws of brass, or as capable of inficting injury as if one had such claws.
"Demona produce them doobtiens, brazen-tzand d""

## brazen-coloured, a

Of the clouds: Of the colour of brass ; brassy. The cionds return into the hues of night,
loured edges streak brike. Where hrighter furns were wout to
brazen-face, $s$. An impudent person, one incapable of being put to shame. (Fulgar.) "Well sald. brazen.raco 1 bold it out."

> zen-race o bold it out." Nhatkesp. : Merry Wives, Iv. 2
brazen-faced, a. As incapable of feeling sbashed or blushing as if the face were of brass.
"What a brazen-fared varlet art thou, to deoy thou
knowest tne !"-Shakesp.: Leur, iL 2 ,
braren-headed, a. Having s head or top iiteraliy of brasa.
"O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed epear."

## Tennyson: Cinone.

brazen-imaged, $a$. Resemblinga brazen tmage in being manufactured by man.
"Sho-woif! whose brazen-imager duys impart
The milk of cooquest yet withln the dome."
brā'zen, r.t. [From brazen, z. (q.v.).] Im pudontly to maintain. (Generally followed by it out, the matter out, or some such expression.) "Whem I reprimanded him for hia trickes, be would
forat-zon-1y, adv. [Eng. brazen; -ly.] In a , brazen inanuer ; akamelessly, impudentiy.
 -
1 brä'-zĕn-nĕş, s. [Eng. brazen; ness.]

1. Of being made literally of brass, or of
appearing like brass. (Johnson.) appearing like brass. (Johnson.)
2. Of manifoating brasen impudence. (Johr8. 8 )

## braj-nteer (1), 2 [Brasier (1).] A pan to hold conls <br>  Thempt. Parn I and farthilpence in

Eogland, if Yo
should sell them to the brazier, you would not how
above s penay in a ahiligg.
bra-zil' (1), bras-n', * bra-syle, s. \& a. [Fr. bresil; said to be from bratse $=$ burning ciaders, the wood called in Fr. bresid being fame-colonred; perhaps a corr. of tha Oriental name of the dye-wood (N.E.D.). It is not derived fromBrazil, the country in SouthAmerica, having had the name, which occurs in Chancer and other writers, before the discovery by Europeans of the western contineat. The reverse process has taken place: the conntry has been called from the wood, not the wood from the country.] [Baazil (2).]
A. As substantive:

Bot., Comm., \&c.: A kind of wood ased for dyeing, and extensively Imported into Eagland from the West Indies. The best quallies of it are said to be produced by Cossalpinka echinata. Other kinds are derived from the C. brasiliensis and C. crista. The former has timber which is elastic, tough, and durabie, and which takes a fine polish. It is of a fine orangs colour, fuli of resin, sud sields by infusion a fine, full tincture.

- Him nedeth not his colour for to dien

riest's Tale is followed by thit of the "Nun. (Tyrwhitt.)

I Both the foregolug examples are arrlier than the discovery of Brazil, the country. [Brazil.]
B. As adj.: Containing or coastituting the wood deacribed under A.
brazil-wood, s. The same as brasil (1) A (q.v.)

Bra-zil' (2), s. \& a. [In Sw., Dan. \& Ger. Brasilien; Dut. Brazilite ; Fr. Brésil; Sp. \& Port. Brasil, Brazil; Ital. Brasile. From brazil (1) (q.v.).] [Brazil-wood.]
A. As substantive:

Geog.: A country which was firat sighted by the Portuguese Admiral Pedro Alvares de Cabral, on Msy 3, 1500 , some time later became a Portuguese colony, and oa Oct. 12, 1822, was deciared an indepeadent Stata. it is situated in the great eastern angle of sootb America, between lat. $4^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. and $33^{\circ} 40^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$., and long. $34^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$ and $72^{\circ}$ W., and contsine an srea of about 3,275,326 square miles.
B. As atj.: Of or belonging to the country described under A.

## Brasll-nuts, s. pl.

Bot., Comm., dc.: The seeds of a Brazilian tree-the Bertholletia excelsa. It belongs to the order Lecythidacees. The "nuta" or seeds are largely exported from Para, whence they are sometimes called Para-nuts. They are eatable, besides which they yleld oa pressure an oil used by wstchmakers and srtiata.

## Brasil-tea, s.

Bot., Comm., fc.: A tree-the Mate (llex Paragucyensis), the leaves of which are used io Snuth America as a substitute for Chinese or Indian tea.

## Brazll-wood, $=$

Bot., Comm., Ec. : A name often given to the dye-wcod brasil (1), which oceurs in the country of Brazil, thongh it ie not from it that the name was originally derived. [Baazil (1), etym., def., dc.]
 brasilete; dimin. of brasil (q.v.).]

Bot.: An English name of Cesalpinia, s
genue of loguminous plsits constituting the typical one of the sub-order Cessalptitita The Narruw-leaved Bratiletto, C, sappans, fur-
bishes the eappan-wood used in dyaing red. nishes the eappan-wood used in dysing red.
[Sappam] C. Emparia, the Mysore Thorn, is [Sappax] C. Cpiaria, the Mysore Thorn, is
go spinous that it coustitutes an impenetrable fence. Hyder All planted it around fortified plsces. It is 5 soandent ehrnb. There are other species from the Esast or Weit Iudies or South Americs
Drasdiletto-wood, a Tha wood of
Cossulpiaia bramiznais it is used for cabluet work.

 A. As adjectivs: Pertaining to Brazil. B. As substantive: A native of Brazil

brà-rill-inn, \& [From Brazil, and snfl -in.] Chem.: A colouring matter, $\mathrm{C}_{22} \mathrm{H}_{20} \mathrm{O}_{7}$, found In Brazil-wood. it crystallizes in yellow prisms, whlch give a crimson colout to a soln. tion of ammonia Brazilin is converted by pitrio acid into styphnic acid, or trinitroresorcin, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{3}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
bräz'-íhg, pr. par., a, \& \& [Braze, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participiat adjective: (See the verb).
C. As substantlve:

Metal.: The act of soldering together the surfaces of iron, copper, brass, so., wlth an slloy composed of brass and zinc, sonnetimes with the addition of a little tin or ell ver. The surfaces to be united zanst be readered perfectly clean asd bright. Tho alloy, in granular form, is usnally wetted with ground borax and water, dried, the pieces placed in contact and exposed to the heat of a ciear forge-fire, causing the aolder to fow between them. This may be assisted by the use of a solderingiron. (Knight.)
brēaçh, " brēaçhe, areghe (Eng.) * brache (Scotch), a \& a [A.S. brice, bryce, brece, gebrice =a breaking; Sw. brack =a breach; Dan. braik; Dut. breuk; Ger. bruch =a breaking, a rupture; Fr. vis $=$. breaking; brèche (aee A., 1., 8 d); Sp. \& Port. brecha; 1 tal breccian Breccia, Break.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of lreaking, or of breaking ont.
(l) The act of breaking
(a) A material thing:
(i) Gen. : In the foregoing sense.
(il) Spec.: The breaking of 8 wave right over a vessel.
(b) Anything inmatertal:
"From the possible breach of such an outh."-Scott I n. 1
eh. "A diLelliberato breach of tadth."-Earls Rom. Zidot,
(2) The act of breaklog out; an assault.
"The Lord hed made a breach upou Uzza" -1 Ghron, sill. 11.
ecdouts, breach upon kingly power was without pre
2. The state of being broken.
(1) Gen. : In the foregoing wense.
"Could oever keep these boys atray from church,
(2) Spec. : Bereavemont.
3. That which is broken. Spec.:
(1) Of things material:
(a) The shattered portion of a dilapidated bouse; the ground after an earthquake, or anything simliar.
"The priests had not repalred the breaches of the
"Thou bast made the earth to trembla; tbou hase brokeo it: heal the brocchee thereot; for it shaketh
(b) A broken limb, or anything similar.
"Areaeh for broch, eye for ege, torth for tooth."-
zeviv. 20.
$\dagger$ (c) An opening in a coast ; a cllff, or saything slmilar.

- Thil fall be drebee on the rocky mounde

Burnt : Writern bolth o P Pencti ; Falls of Fyort
(d) A hole, chasm, or rent in a fortification, made by battering guns, or anything similar, for the purpose of giving entrance to a storm: ing party.
b5n, boy; pout, jowil; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş expect. Xenophon, egist. -ing

${ }^{n}$ Crowds of milors sad camp followera came into the efty
(2) Of thinge immaterial or abstract:
(a) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
${ }^{\text {un }}$ A wheleaome tongue in a tree of IHe: but porversw
(b) Spec.: Broken frieadshlp; difference beween people mutually alienated; quarrel.
"To finish it: that so nutimely breach

IThe metaphor being that of a broken bone; the expresaion "to heal a breach" is common.
"The Art of supremacy would be the mesos of healHint. Eng., eh. V .
I Rute of brache: Source of dissension. (Scotch.)
 II. Lnvo:

1. Eng. Lav:
(1) Breach of close, i.e, of what is enciosed in Ract or in the eye of tha law. The entry into enother man'a isnd. (Blackstone: Comment., by. iii., ch. xil.)
(2) Breach of conenant: Tha violation of a rritten agreement. (Blackstone: Comment, lok. iif., ch. ix.)
(3) Breach of duty: Violation of the dnty incumbent upon one rightly to discharge the functiona impoaed upon him by the ofice or crust which he holds. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. ix.)
(4) Breach of the peace: Offences against the public, involving personal violation of the peace, or incitement or provocation to othera to doso. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. xi.)
(5) Breach of pound: The act of breaking into s ponnd, or any aimilar piace, to reacue one's cattle or other property there enciosed. (Blackstone : Comment., bk. iii., ch. ix.)
(6) Breach of prison: Escape of a prizoner trom prison by breaking the building, or in uny other way. (Blackstone: Comment., bl. .v., ch. x .)

## (7) Breach of promise:

(a) Gen. : Vioistion of one'a pledged word, sspecially if the promiae be written down.
(b) Spec.: Breach of promiae of marrisge. an action lies for it on the part of either man or woman, though, as a rule, only the latter is beifeved to be substantially injured or deserve damages.
(8) Breach of trust: The violation of one's juty as trustee, or anything similar.
2. Scots Law. Breach of arrestment: Tha uct of paying away money in one'a hands on which a legal arrest has been laid, thus showeng conternpt for the law or its administrators.
I Crabb thua distinguishea between breach, break, gap, and chasm: "The idea of an openlng is common to these terma, but they differ in the nature of the opening A breach and a in the are the consequence of a violent removal, which destroys the connection; a break and a Which destroys the connection, a brise fron the absence of that which wayid form a connection. A breach in a wall is made by means of cannon; gapa in fencea are commonly the effect of aome vioient effort to pass through; a break ia made in a page of printing by leaving off in the middis of a line; a chosm is left in writing when any words in the sentence are omitted. Abreach and a chasm alwaya imply a larger opening than a break or gap. A gap may be made in a Enife: a breach is alwaya mads in the walls of a buidiug or fortifeation : the clouda aonetimes separate so as to leave small breaks; the ground is aometimea ao convulsed by earthground is aotnetimea an convolsed by eareaand chasm ara used moraliy; break and gap and chasm ara used moraliy; oreak and gap seldom otherwise than in application
tural objects." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
B. As adjective: Desizned for breaking through tha wail of a fortification. (See the compound which follows.)

## breach-battery, s.

Mil: A battery erected for the purpose of breaching the wall of a fortification.
brēaçh, o.t. [From breach, s. (q.v.). Originally to break and to breach were but different ways of spelling the same word. (Trench: English Past and Present, p. 65.). $]$ To make a
breach, i.e., s hola or gap in the wall of a breach, i.e., s hola or gap in the wali of a
fortification, in a reef of rocks at aea, or anything aimilar.
 p 477.
t breach'-fith, in. [Eng. breach; sul( $)$.] Full of hreachea. (Webster.)
t breaçh'-y, a. [Eng. breach; -y.] Tending or pmoe to maka hreachea in fences, walls, or anything aimilar. (Holloway.)
brĕad (I), "breed, "bred, "brede (Eng.), bread, breld, bred, brede (Sootch), i.da. [A.S. bread, breod $=$ a bit, a fragment, bread; O.S. brod; Icei. braudh; Sw. d Dan. brod; Dut. brood; Ger. brod, brot.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Wheat or other grain, molstened, kneaded into dough, made into loaves, snd baked. [II.]
-And thor-in bread and other meten",
2. Fig.: Food In general.
(1) Means of supporting life; maintensnce, livelibood.
"Olire ne this day our dally bread."-Nott. vi. 11 (2) Msnna
"And gavest them bread from heaven for their
(3) A kind of food on which bees feed. [Bee-bread.]
3. In special phrases:
(I) Bread and butter:
(a) Lit.: Slices of bread covered with bntter.
(b) Fig.: Means of living, esp. In the phrase To suarrel with one's bread-and-butter.
(c) Used attrib. : Childiah; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a schoolgirl.
(2) Bread and cheese, bread-and-cheese:
(a) Lit. :
(b) Fig.: The young leaves and shoots of the Hawthorn (Cratogeus oxyacantha), which are sometimes eaten by chidren in apring (Britten \& Holland.)
(3) Bread and milk, bread-and-milk:
(a) Lit.:
(b) Fig.: A plant, Cardamine pratensis.
(4) Bread and salt:
(a) Lit.:
(b) Fig. : Oathe were formerly sworn by them, perhaps as symbolizing the necessariea of life.
"I will trust him bettor that offereth to swasre by
oread and saut, than him that ofifereth to aweare by

(5) Bread and urater: Tha necessariea of life.

(6) Bread and wine: The elements in tha Holy Communion.
"She swore hy bread and wino she woold not breakk"
(7) Cuckoo's bread: A plant, Oxalis Acetosella.
(8) Tartar bread: The fleshy root of a plant, Crambe tatarica. (Treas. of Bot.)
(9) To be in bad bread: To be in a plight or lilemma. Probably it meant origiaaliy to be on ahort allowance.
II. Tecknically:
4. Baking: Loavea or cakes made from tha four of wheat, rye, or aome other grain, and baked.
(I) Hist. : The art of baking bread is very sncient. It was known to the Egyptians, the Hebrewa, the Greeks, the Ronans, and other nations. In Engiand, bread was made with yeast in 1634. Machinery was used in its prodnction in 1858. Aerated bread was made in 1859 , having been in use aome years earlier In the Únited Statea.
(2) Modern process of manufacture: There are two kinds of bread, leavened and unleavened. Leavaned, or fermented bread, is prepared by mixing together certain quantitiea of four, warm water, allt and yeast, or leaven. After the lapse of some time fermentation eets in, comes permeated with carbonic acid gas, a small quantity of alcohol being alao formed. As soon as the mass ia in a brisk atate of fermentation, fresh portiona of four and water mene added, snd the whole thoroughly mixed or kneaded. The dongh is next cut and ahaped
into loavea, and theae, after being left for abont two hours, during which they awell to nearly donbla their size, are then ready for the oven. The heat of the oven checke tha far mentation, and expels all the alcohol, and most of the carbonic scid gas.
The art of bread-making consiats in producing a light, porous crumb, and a palocolored crust. The cramb should conelist of dextrine, starch, gluten, and from 35 to 40 per cent of water. The crust should consist almost entirely of dextrine.
Leaven, which is now seldom used in this country, is a misture of fiour, potatoes, and water, kept in a warm place tilii it begins to ferment.

Unleavened, or unfermented bread, ls of two kinds. In the one, fionr and water only are used, and thia produces a heary and compact bread. In tha other, an scid and a carbonate are added for tha purposa of disengaging carbonic acid gas, which, in imitation of yeast, raises the dough sad renders the bread light and porous. The substances used are carbonato of ammonia or carbonate of soda, in combinstion with hydrochloric or tartaric scids. None of theae ingredients ars deleterious; but by far the best ia carbonate of ammonia, as it is entirely driven of in tha oven.
Aerated bread is prepared by forcing purt carbonic acid gas into the dough contained in a strong iron vesael. When thia carbousted dough is introduced into the oven the gas expands and escapes, leaving the bread light and poroua. Brown hread ia ordinary whita bread with from 15 to 20 per cent, of fine bran.
Whola meal bread, made from unaifted ground wheat, is the oniy true brown breed, being richer in zutrienta than white bread. Tbe smount of nitrogenous matter in white bread variea from 5 to 8 per cent., whilst in whole meal bread it risea to 14 per cent.

The adulteration of bread fa carried on to a large extent, more expecially in London. The quality of a loaf is very fraquentiy judged by its whiteneas; when. therefore, an anscrupulous baker has used an inferior or damaged flour, he finds tbat by adding alura or sulphate of copper, he is able to produce a loaf equal in whitencas to one made from the finest flour. These two aubatancea ere, how ever, dangerous adniteranta. They not oniy render the bread indizestible, but when taken into the aystem for any leagtb of time, are apt to disorder the atomach and produce various diaeases. It ahould alao be remembered that sulphate of copper is a poison.

Boiled rice, beana, and potatoes sra also frequently used to adulterate bread. They are harmiese in themselves, but are added for cheapness, and to increase the weight of the losf, these substancea retaining nure water lhan whent flour. In a.recent experiment, it was proved that when half-a-pound of rice was proved that when half-a-pound of flour was substituted for haif-a-pound as Wheat flour io a two-ponnd loar, the noistare found to contain five per cent. more moistare
than that found in a loaf made from pure wheat flour. [SHip-gaEAd, Cassava-berad.]
2. Theology:
(I) Tha first of the two elemants in the communion.
IT To break bread: To partake of the communion.
T To break bread with: To eat with; to partake of one'a hospitality.
(2) With refcrence to the descent of manna in the wilderness. Christ or his death 200 cepted by fisith as the apiritual nourishment of the aoui.
"I ano the bread of life."-John, vi. skense (See the 3. Zool. : Crumb of bread sponge. [Crimb.] B. As adj. : Conaisting of or reaembling brea
it. Compound of obvious signification: Brewio crust. (Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. i., ch. iii.)
bread-artist, s. A contemptuous appellation for one whose thoughts are exclup aiveiy occupied his daily bresd.
"Here, circliag like the gio-horte, for $t$ hom yartin or total blidness is no evif, the Bread-artiot can trave contentedly rouad and round, atill fancying that it it forward an
bread-crumb, s. A fragment of the nof part of bread ; spec., if broken off from the rect

Gite, 解, färe, amidst, whät, fâll, father; wē, wŏt, hëro, camẹl, hēr, thêre; pine, pít, sïre, sïr, marîne; gō, pơt


## awiyio: sarlor Reartish, bk. it, ch, it

bread-truit, s. de $a$.
A. As subst. : The frult of the tree described below. It is about the size and shape of a child's head. The aurface is reticulated; the okin is thick, the eatable part lying between it and the core. The latter ia gnow-white, and about the come consistence as new bread. It is first divided into three or four parts, and then roasted, or it maty be taken boiled, or rried in paim oll. It is extensive but is not much sppreciated by Europeans.
B. As adj. : Producing the fruit described under A .
Bread-fruit tree: The English name of Artocarpus incisa, 8 tree of the order artocarpacee. [ARTOCARPUs.] It has pinnatifld leaves with ainuations, whilst the allied Jackfruit, Artocarpus integrifolia, as its name imports, has them, as a rule, entire. Some, however, think the two species not properly distinct. For the fruit of the bread-tree aee goove [Bread-Froit.] The wood is useful ;
the inner bark may be made into cloth; the the inner bark may be made into cloth; the
male catkins aerve for tioder, and the juice for birdlime, or as a cement for broken crockery. The tree grows in the South Sea Islands and In the East Indies. From the former place it was introduced into the West Indies in 1793, and thence to South America. [Blighia, etym.]
bread-licnife, s. A knife for cutting bread. A apecial form is pivoted at one end to a post on a table, and used by a vertical motion.
*bread-lepe, s. [A.S. bread, and leap $=$ a basket.] A bread-basket.

bread-making, a. Making or designed to be usad in making bread.
Bread-making machine: A machine in whieh tlour and water are mixed and kneaded. In s mue machines of this character the dough is rolled flat and cut into loaves, which are laid malide to rise before baking. [BREAD.]

## bread-nnt, $s$.

Bot.: The English name of Brosimum, a genus of plants doubtfully placed at the end of the Urticaceax (Nettleworts). The fruit of the Brosimum Alicastrum, or Jamaica breadthe Brosimum Alicastrum, or Jamaica breadto austain negroes and others during times of scarcity.
bread-rasp, s. A rasp used by bakers in removing the burned crust of loaves and rolls, especially of Freach rolls.

## bread-room, s.

Naut.: A "room," or portion of the hold of a ahip separated from the rest, and designed to furnish a place for the bread and biscuit on board.

## bread-root, $s$.

Bot.: The English name of the Psoralea escuienta, a papilionaceous plant with quinate leaves and dense axillary spikes of flowers It is cultivated in Missouri for its roots, which are eaten like potatoes.
bread-slicer, s. The same as breadknife (q.v.)
$\dagger$ bread-study, s. An appellation for a profession, calling, or oceupation, viewed as a meana of gaining a livelihood.
"Is it not well that thers shouid the what we call

bread-stuff, s. The materiala nsed in making bread.

## t bread-tree, s.

1. The same as bread-frutt tree (q.v.)
2. The name given in North Australia to Gardenia edulis, called also Alibertia edutis.
orěad (1), v.t. [Bread, 8.]
I. To dress with bread-crumbs for cooking.
3. To clean by rubbing with bread-crumbe.

- bread (2), v.t. [Bbaid.]
* bread (3), v.t. [A.S. brodan, gebrddan; Sw. breda; Dan. brede; Ger. treiten.] To make broad, to extend, to spread.
bréad'-běr-ry̆. s. [From Eng. bread, and perhapa the Eng. border dialectic word berry
" to beat; O. Sw. baeria; Icel, beria = which in England is called "pap." children which in England is called "pap.
 berry, p \& (Jamiseon.)
* brěad'-chip-pẽr, a. [Eng.bread; chipper.] One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under bntler.
"No abuse, Hel, or my hooour; no ahure.- Not to

$\dagger$ brĕad'-corn, " bred-corne, a. [Eng. bread: corn. In Ger. brodkorn.] Corn or grain of which bread is made. Spec., corn to be gronnd into bread-meal for brown bread. (Skeat.)
"There was oot one drop of beer to the town : the
arend and bread-corn sumped not for alx daya"brend and
brĕad'-ĕd (1), a. [Bread (1), v.] Dreased with bread-crumbs.
* bread'-ed (2), pa. par, \& a. [Brained.] Her goldeu lockes she roundly did uptre In breaded tramels, that no yoser heares
Did wat of order stray about her gintie ares."
Spenser: : P. Q., Il. il. 15.
t brĕad'-ę, a [Eng. bread; -en.] Made of bread.
TI Breaden god: A contemptuous appellation for the wafer used in celebrating the mass.
"Antichriatians, and priests of the breaden god".
*He cousulted with the oracle of his breaden god, Which, because it answered not, he cast fot to the tire.' "The idolatry of the mnss, and aidoration of the IT Treuch asys it oceurs as late as Oldham. (Trench: Eng. Past and Present, p. 118.) It is still aometimes employed by extreme Prois stin ometimes employed by extreme Pro-
brěad'-lĕss, $a$. [Eng. bread; and suff. -less $=$ without. $]$ Without bread; not having been able to obtain bread.
" Plump peers, and breadress baras, alike ars duil."
* bread'-IIn-gis, adv. [Scotch bread = broad, and suffix-lingis.] Broadwise, with the flat end of a sword or other weapon.
:"...: and straik ane of them breadingis with his
* bread'-sword, s. [BROADSWORD.] (0. Scoteh.)
brĕadth, * brēdethe, * bredth, * breddthe, * breed, *breede, *brede, e. \& a. [A.S. brddo, brфdu; from brád = broad. In Sw. bredd; Dan. brede; Dut. breedte; Ger. breite ; Mceso-Goth. braidei.] [Broad, $a$.; Baead (2), v.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. Of things material: The width of any surface or solid, as contradistinguished from the length of the former and the length and thiekness of the latter. In general it differs from length by being less in amount than it, and from thickness by being more, or by being on the surfaee while thickness is represented hy a certain amount of depth. [Handareadta.]
"That he destrofed this lood io brede \& In iength." $\begin{gathered}\text { R. Branne, p. } 41 .\end{gathered}$
it. $\because \dot{8}$ the leagth was an large as the bredth of wer equall."-Bible (15s1), Apoc, cxx 1 .
acre of iand iro hym. "myght nat se the brodeths of an
therners : Froisucrt. Cronycle, vol. Li, ch. 13 L .
"A cubit shall be the length thereof, and a cublt the
breadth thereof, $-E x o d$. $\times x \times$.
2. Fig. Of things not material:
(1) Gen. : Meatally eonceived of as vast in literal breadth.
and the breede, and the lengthe, and the hiphnesse. "May be oble to comprehend with all gaints what is to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge,
(2) Spec. Of a doctrine or statement: Abaence
of careful limitation. of careful limitation.
II. Technically:
3. Shipwrighting: The thwart measure of a ahip at any designated place. The beam is the extreme breadth; that is, at the widest part.
c. Painting: "Breadth" of effeet, or simply " breadth," is the quality of giving prominenee to the leading fastures of a paintiog by colours
massively lald on, bright lighta, dark ahadown, and almilar effects, rather than crowding the canvas with e multiplicity of lesa importans detaila
B. As adjective: of or belonging to the width of anything ; marking the width.
breadth-ilne, o.
Shipurighting: A line of the shlp lengthwiso,
following the curve indicated by the ends of the timbers.
t breadth'-1̌ss, $a$. [Eng. breadth; and auff -less.] Without breadth.

brĕad'-winn-nẽr, s. [Eng. bread; winner.]
4. Lit. (of persons): One who, by means of his labour, wina bread. "Specially used of 8 father winning "bread" for hia wife and children.
"We were knddled with his family, whtch was the iret taste and preeing of what war in when it coine
intour hearths, and amoug the oreadivinnera $-A n n$ of the Par., p . 162
5. Fig.: Any instrument of a profesaion, by the use of which one eams a sustenance. (Jamieson.)
"'I'so gang hame-and then get my bread-winner" The meant
brôak, * brêake, * breke, * brek-on, * bree-ken, * brak-yn, * brels-yn (pret. broke, $\dagger$ brake, * brec, * brek, " brak, * ${ }^{*}$ rac, * brac; pa. par. broken, t broke, *brok, "ibroken), v.t.\& \& [A.S. brecan, pret. broec, gebroec, pa. par. brocen, gebrocen $=$ (1) to break, vanquish, overcomo, weaken, open, move, excite, produce ; (2) to sail (Bosworth); O.S. brean; Icel. brákn; braka; Sw, braka, braka; Dan. brakke; Dut. breken, verbreken; O. Fries, breka; MœasGoth. brikan; Ger. brechen = to break, brocken $=$ to make into crumbs ; O. H. Ger. prechan: Lat. frango, from the root frag [Fraoment]. Lat. frango, from the root frag [FRagment].
 bhrag, prag = to break; Heb. קרף (paraq) = to break. Break was manifestly imitated from the sound of wood, or aome other material suhstance, in process of being fraetured. Break was originally the same word as breach and it is cognate with wreck.] [Breach, Wreck.]
A. Transitive:
6. Literally. With a material thing for an object:
7. To eause any material thing to separato into two or more fragments by means of a blow or other violeace applied to it which overcomes its cohesion.
(1) To do so by the hand or hy an instrument which produces an irregular fracture instead of a cut.
Lord breakeeth the cedary of Lelanon."-P. x. xix. B. $^{\text {. }}$

- It may be used also of anything composed of separate portions or atoms mora loosely cohering than ia the case in a material thing of ordinary tenacity.
the Puritan warriors. . anver falled to destroy and break in pieces whatever force
to them."Macaulay: Hitt. Rng.; ch. 1.
(2) To do so by means of an instrument cansing a clean cut instead of a fracture. [See I. To break a deer.]

2. To burst open anything closed or obstructed by applying force to it, to elear a passage, to make a hole through anything.
"Into my hand he forced the tempting gold While.
"O could we break our way by farce!" (Hillom.
3. Of the bones and joints: To break the bones or to dislocate the joints. [See C. To break one's arm, leg, \&ec.]
4. Of a blow, a falling body, ec.: To intercept, to arrest the descent or the progress of, to mitigate the severity or lighten the effects of a fall. (Lit. \& fig.)

As one condernn'd to leap a precipice,
Stopa short, nind looks about for some kind shruh
To oreak his dreadful hall."
"She held iny hand, the destin'd hlow to break.
Then from her russ lips began to spealc." Ibid.
5. of light: To penetrate, to pierce, to diffuse itself among.
"By dim winking lamp, whloh feebly broke
The gioony vapour, he lay stretch'd along.
Dryden.
II. Figuratively: To tame, to subdue, to teach to obey, to render more or less docile or manageable.
bôl, boy; pout, joŵl ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=f$ -clan, -tian =shạn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, \&c, $=$ bẹl, dẹl.

1. With one of the inferior animals for its object:
"To break the etubborn colt, to bend the bow."

II In this senae often followed by in, especially when used of a horse as yet untamed. [See break-in.]
2. With man for tis obfect:
(1) To tsme, to anbdua.

Why, then thou caust not break her to the lutel


- Often tollowed by of in such an expreaton as to "break a person of a habit."
(2) To dismias from office.
"I see a great officer broken."-Shofich
(3) To render bankrupt.
"Attracts all fees, and little lawyere breaka"."
- A command or call to be liberal, all of a zudden Impoverishes the rich, breake the raerchant, aud thuts

3. With an immaterial thing for its object:
(1) Of the health or strength: To impair, to shatter. [C. 14 (2) (b).]
"Have not some of his viee weaken'd his body, and
roke his health?
ealth?"-Tillotion
ior the win or the ter of one of the inferior animats, or of man:
" Rehold young Juba, the Numldian prioce ${ }^{\text {H }}$, And breaks the flerceness of hls native temper.
"For to bend and break the epirits of men gave him (3) of the heart, the feelings, or emotions: "Inl brave her to her face,
ITl give my anger its free earrse against her :
+(4) Of the "brairs," or intellect: To injure, to weaken.
"It any dahhler in poetry dares venture upon the (5) Of the voice: [B., 11. 4.]
(6) Of any immaterial thing capable of violaion: To violate, to infringe; to act contrary to. Used specially-
(a) Of hours.
"Iovers break not hours
Unless it be to conet hefore their thue:
So nueh they spur thoir expedition."
So nueh they spur thioir expedition."'
(b) Of promises, vows, coutracts, or anything similar.

> "When I break this onth ot mine." "o Shakesp: Lure's Labour Lo
with you. nnd I maid, I will never break wy covenant
(a)

Or laws, human or Divine.

(7) Of any immoterial thing capable of having its continuity interrupted: To interrupt for a creater or less length of time. Used of -
(a) Peace.

Did not nur warthies of the house.
Y Y
(b) Sleep

(c) Speech, or the voice.

MBreak their taik, Mistress Quickly; IM kinemen
ball speak for himself. ahal "The fother was so moved. that he could only come. an to hid her proceed."-Addition.
(d) Silence.

- The poor ahade shiv'ring stands, and muat not break
(e) A fast. [Breakfast.]
(f) Compauy or companionship.
"Did not Prul and Barnabas disputo with that veaemence. that they were lorced to break company."
itterbury. Atterbury.
B. Intransitive :

I Ordinary Language:

1. Of material things:
(1) To separate into two or more portions, senerally with soma snddenness and noise, In consequence of force applied to produce the rupture.
(2) To open, as an abacesa does whit about to discharge pus.
"Sotro hidden abecess in the mesentery, breaking

(3) To curl over and fall to pieces, as a wave upon the sea-ehore.

## At last a falling hillow otog, his breeth,

"riening thet tanoult in the I Irarian seo deanhing and
(4) To burst as a storm, rain, thnnder, \&cc.

- Shywreeking atorms and direfoi thanders break"*
- The elouds are etill above; and, while I epeak,

To aupear with anddennese veb or noiae, or with a combination of theas.
" It tu your banuer in the skies

(6) To make way with forcs and noise.
"Where the channel of a river to vercharged with water more than it can deliver, it neceasarily breats
2. Of the morning, the day, \&c.: To dawn ; to open.
(1) Of the literal morning.
"The day breats not, it is my heart"" Donna,
hesvin its sparking portals wide digplay,

(2) Fig.: Of the morning of knowledge, of prosperity, \&c.
"Ere our wepk eyen discerned the doubtful streat
Of light, you miw great Charless morning break."
3. Of sleep: To depart.
and his sleep brake from him."-Dasi. it. 1.
4. Of human action or agency: To come forth with suddenness, and, perhapa, with noise; to issue vehemently forth.
"Whose wounda, yot fresh. with hloody hands he
While from his hreant the drealful accents broke."
5. Of darkness (lit. or fig.) : To dissipate, to break up.
"At length the darknees hegins to break. and the country which has benen lost to view na Britain re-
appearn os Eng fand -Macaulay: Bist. Eng., ch i. 6. Of the human heart: To sink into melancholy, if not even to die of sorrow.
"A breaking heart thst will not break."
7. Of man himself or other living beings:
(1) To give way suddenly by the pressure of external force.

Whereln Whow will not bend must break"(2) To fade, to decay, to declina in health and vigour.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " jee how the dean hegins to break; } \\
& \text { Poor gentleman! he droys apace,"-sudt. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(3) To become bankrupt.

1i, "I meant ant ind venture to pay you with this ; which,
 break, and you roy sed
i Hen IF., Eptiogue.
"He that puts nil uponadiventures,
"Cutier saw tenantu break, and houses fill.

(4) To commence worda or action with soma ouddenness, vehemence, and noiae.

Ater the hideous storan that foliow'd, was
A thing insplr'd: ant, not consultiug broke A thing insplr'd ; and, not consultiug broke

## II. Techrically:

1. Cricket. of a ball: To twist, generslly from the off aide of the wicket.
2. Billiards:
(1) To make the first atroke in a game. [C. 39.]
(2) The balls are said to break well or badly for a player, according as after a stroke they fall into a favourable or an nnfavourable position for the player'a next atroke.
3. Horse-racing: In a trotting-raca a horse is said to break when he alters his pace, even for a moment, into a gallop.
4. Music (of a boy's voice): To lose the power of uttering "childish troble" notes and begin to emit inatead of thesa manly tenor, baritone, or bass.
C. In special phrases and compounds: In some of which break is trsnsitive, while in others it is intrsusitive.
5. Break your spectacles: [A trsnslation of the French name Casse-lnnettes. 1 A vulgar nama for a plant, the Blua-bottle or Cornbottle (Centaurea Cyanus).
6. To break a bottle: To open a full bottle; especially when it ta meant only to take out
part of its contents. Hence, a broken bottlu, one out of which part of its contents has. already been taken. (Scotch.)
7. To break a deer, to break a stag: To apportion the body of a slaughtered deer among: the men and animals held to be entitled to share in it.
"Or raven on the bixsted oak,
That wsteling while the deer ts orake,
His morsel elfims with vullen eronk ${ }^{\text {P" }}$


* Nole by Scote,-" Everything belonging to the chae Was matter of soleranity nmong uar ancestorn: but
 genern
alma.
and

4. To break a jest: To crack a jest or joke: to utter a jest unexpectedly.
"You break ferts no hraggarts do their blades, Which, God bo thanked,
5. To break a journey: To intermit it; temporarily to rest from it.

6. To break a lance: To enter the lists for a tournament, or more aerious combat. (Lit d fif.)
"What will you do, good grey-beand? break \& lamee,
And run a tilt at death within a chairy" IT, ith. 2

* 7. To bread a parle: To open a parlay.
" Rome's emperor, and nephew, break the parke"
Shakesp. : Tit. Andron., v. \&

8. To break a stag : [To break a deer.]
9. To break a word: To utter a word; to make disclosure.
"Dro. B. A man may break a wond with you, uir.
and words are hut wind:
Ay, he break it not
behind. 10. Ta break across:

Tilting: Through unateadiness or awkwardness to suffer one's apear to be turned out of ifs direction and to be hroken across the body of an adversary instead of by the prick of of an adversary ins
the point. (Nares.)
"One eald he brake aerosen, full well it so might ho,"
Sidney : Arcadia, ik. if., $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{zie}$.
11. To break away: To escape from the control of the bit. Used-
(1) Lit. : Of a liorse.
"He break away, and seek the distant phatn I
No. Kis high mettie, wnder good couitroi."
Or (2) Fig. : Of a man. Cowpor: Tabis Tan.
"Fear me not, man, I will nut breat away." iv. i
12. To break bulk (Eng.); to break buik, bouk, or bowke (Scotch);
(1) Nautical, de.:
(a) To destroy the record or bulk of a cargo or a load by removing a portion of it; to nupack tha goods for the purposa of aelling any portion of them.
"Accusit-for brakyng of bouk within thig havpa,

* ikylng certane geir on land."-Aberd. Reg., A. 25ib,
(b) To transfer in detail, as from boate to carts.
* (2) O. Law: The aeparation of goods in tha hands of a bailee. This rendered him liabla to a charge of felony. (Wharton)

13. To break cover:

Of game: To break forth or rise from pro. tecting cover.
14. To break down, v.t. \& l.:
(1) Trans. : So to assail, batter, or strike structure that it falls
(a) Literally:
ac. .. and brake down the wall of Jermalome ${ }^{\circ}$ Jer. ixxinx $s$.
(b) Figutatively:
"This is the fabrick which, when Cod broaben
doten, none can halld up again. - Burnet ; Theors
(2) Intransitive :
(a) Lit. : To break and fall, to be disabled.
(b) Fig.: To fail in an enterpriae, to givs way, to be weakened or impaired.
"One breakdiower often enough in the constitutional eloquence of the admimhia PYm, with his 'se
15. To break forth:
(1) Followed by npon, or standing alone: To rush ont upon; to make an sssault of any kind.

(2) Followed by into, or slanding alone:
fate, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hèr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sīr, maringe; gā, pơ

(a) Of persons, or of chings personethed: Snddenly to utter words, or perform actions.
 "Breat forth into etnging. ya moontaing"-Jatiah
(b) Of thinge: Suddanly to issue forth; to rush out: suddeniy to becoma visible or sudibia (Lit. \& fig.).
"Or who shet op the sea with doors, when it brake forthumit
"Then shall thy Hight brocikforth as ths morning."-
16. To break from: To break or. go away from a peraon or thing with some degree of vehamence or determination.
"How didat thou scorn lif'in meaner charms,
, Ravemmon.
"This castom makes higota nad sceptlcke, and thow
17. To break ground:
(1) Ordinary Language
(a) Lit.: To loosen the cobesion of tha particies of the vegetabis soil by ploughing it np, to plongh.
"When tha price of corn falloth, men generally givo over surplus thlaspa and break no nore grou
(b) Fig.: To make a firat rough commencement of an iuquiry or project.
(2) Technically:
(a) Fortif:: To open the trencbes or begin tha works of the siege.
(b) Naut. : To bring the anchor up from the ground in which it is infixed.
18. To break in, v.t. \& i. :
(1) Transitive :
(a) Of a window, a door, de. : To drive in by violence.
(b) Of a horse: To tame, to teach obedienca to.
(2) Intransitive:
(a) Of persons: To enter without proper intimation of one's coming, to intrude upon. (Lit. © fig.)
"This, this is he; softly awhile:
Nuiton: Samson Agondres.
"The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial are breats in upon conversation, (b) Of things: lrresistibiy to enter the mind. Used spec. -
(i) Of light: To illuminate. (Lit. \& fig.)
"Aud yet, methinks, a heam of light breaks in
(ii) Of colamity: Suddenly to affect.
"Casamitiea may be nearest at hand, and readiest to oreat in suddeniy upon us, which we, Iu regard of
timpen or eircumbtauces, may iniagive to be farthest
(iii) Of "woman," i.e., womanish feeling, or anything similar: To overcome, to make way into the mind irreaistibly.

I feel the woran steaking in apon for
And melt about iny heart, my tears will flow."
19. To break into:
(1) Lit. : To enter by breaking a hole, or by forcing a passage against any ohstruction.

- ". Hei... and then break ineo his sod.in-law's housa" "And they came op in to Judah, and braks into it."
(2) Fig. : To enter suddenly and irresistibly "Almighty Power, by whoge most wise command. Take this fupt glincraeriug of thyseli awas. Or break into my soul with porfect day: Arbuthn

20. To break fail: To break ont of the jaii in which one is confined. (Goodrich © Porter.) 21. To break joints :

Masonry, Brichlaying, ac.: To lay bricks, ohingles, or anything similar, eo that the jointa in one course do not coincide with those in that previously deposited.
22. To break loose:
(1) To eacape from captivity.

Who would not, finding way, break loose from bell, Though thither doom do Thou wouldst thysoll, no And boubly ventare to whatever piace
Fartheat from pain."
Millon: $P$.
(2) To shaka off ruoral or other reatraint. "It we deal talsely in eovenant with God, and breat Moone trom all our erigakements to him, we relense Good trom all the promises he has made to ua"-Tullocsorn
23. To break off, v.t. \& i. :
(1) Transitive:
(a) Lit.: To detach from, as to break a
branch from a tree or a geological specimen from a rock.
(3) Fig. : To diseever one thing from another, to terminate abruptly.
 tho Taicquins, Breake of indignont st ths treachery of

(2) Intransitive:
(a) Of thinge material: To come apart from anything with which it was joined.
(b) Figuratively :
(i) To separate from with violence or effort.
" 1 mout from this enchanting queen break off" $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp. } \\ \text { Ant }\end{gathered}$
(ii) To desist abraptly.
"When you begin to consilder whether you mny sately take one draugh more, let that
nigh into enough to breat offin- Taylor.
(iii) To leava off apeaking.

24. To break ons's arm: To disiocate or fracture one of the bones which form its bard portion.

25: To break one's back:
(1) Lit.: To dislocate, or make an approach to disiocating, tbe vartebre which support it.
"I had rather crack my sinewin, break my back. Shatesp.; Termpeat, Hil 1
(2) Fig. : To disable one's fortune.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Have broko their backe, withany laying manore os 'em, } \\
& \text { For this great journey." Shakesp: Hen. VIII, i, }
\end{aligned}
$$

26. To break one's brains: To drive mad. "Nor his papers so well morted as I would have had
theme, but all in couffilon. that break my bratns to anderstand them."-Pepy's Dlary (1861).
*27. To break or breke one's day: To fail to pay upon the stipulated day.
" Whan he so trewe is of condictoon

27. To break one's fust: To eat after a certain time of fasting or abstinence.
"Now can I breat my fasc."
28. To break one's head: To break the aki
of one's head, or in an extrema senas of the phrase, to fracture the skull.
"Weak moul 1 and blindy to destructiou led;
She break har heart ! ohe 'll seoner break your head.".
29. To break one's hearl :
(1) Lil.: To rupture the heart; a rare discase, but one which occasionally occurs.
(2) Fig. : To canse one to die, or at least to give way to great depression of apirita by inflicting cruelty or being the canse of calamity. Used-
(a) Of a person:

Were such the wife had failen to my part,
I'd break her spirit, or Ydoreak her heare."
Id hreak her spirit, or The beak her heart,"
(b) Of a body of people taken collectively:
-The dofast of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be,
31. To break one's leg: To dislocate or to fracture one or more of the bones of which it is complosed. (Ured non-reflexively or reflexively.)
"Then came the soldiers, and brake tho legs of the
first, min of the other which whe crucilied with him. - firsthn xix. B2.
32. To break one's mind: To open one's mind, to make a communication to one.
"I. who much desird to know
of whence he whe jet fenful how to break.
Hy mind, adventurd humbly thos to speak."
33. To break one's neck: To dislocate it to dislocate or start from their relative pozitions and conjufaction two or more of the vertehre of the neck.
"I had as liee thou diddst break hit neck as his
34. To break one's spirit: To subdue the apirit, to cause ona to cease from offering reaistance. (For example, see break one's heart, 2.)
35. To break open: Succeaafully to apply force with the intention of opening. (Craed of a door, of a lockfast chest, \&c.)
36. To break out, v.t. \& i.:
(1) Trons. : To break with tha effect of making any material thing fall or come out, as to break out a pana of glas.
(2) Intransitive:
(a) Of material things, or of things in the
concrels: To burst forth; to escspe from control ; to come suddenly forth with more or lees of volience, to appear suddenly.

"The food oreakesth out from the inhabitant; ovem "Obervo those stars breakting out (over the white
(b) Of persons :
(i) To burst through moral restraint
(ii) To give way to passion.
"Ho thought it sufficiont to correct the muttitude with sharp words, and brake out into this cholertelt
(c) Of immaterial things, or of things in the abstract : To come with suddenness and violence.
"From whenoe at leagth these wonli brake ous."
"There belng eo many waye hy which a amotherod
truth is apt to hase and oreate out."-south
37. To break sheer:

Nout.: Of a ship: To sheer clear of itm anchor; to be forced by wind, wave, or current from tte poaitiou.
38. To break squares: To cause trouble, give offence.
"Olva yoarvelf ten thoumand alrs,
39. To break the balls:

Billiards: To lead off, or make the first stroke in a game. [11. 2.]
40. To break the bands which bind one:
(1) Lit.: To rend asnnder euch bande.
(2) Fig. : To cast off reatraint or authority. "Let us break their bandz naunder, and cant a way
their cords from un "-Ps. 1 L , 41. To break the ice:
(1) Lit.: To fracture actual ice.
(2) Fig. : To break through jey stifhess; to break through reticence or heaitation about speaking of a delicate matter, or engaging in a delicate enterprise.

42. To break the neck:
(1) Lit. : To dislocate the neck. [33.]
(2) Fig.: To destroy.

T To break the neck of any work: To finish the worst or greater part of the task.
43. To break through, v.t. \& L. :
(1) Transitive:
(a) Lit. With a material thing for an object: To effect a breach through; to make way through any material thing.

"As deer break rkrough the hroom." (b) Fig. With a thing not material for the stacies in the way of progresa.
" Sometimes hin anger breaks through all disguliees
Aud sparca not guls nor men.
Derham.
(2) Intrans.: (Produced by the omisaion of an objective after the transitive verb.) Forcibly to make way througli aoything.
"He resolved that Ballour shoold use hif utmost
endeskour to break through with his whole body of rso. -Clarendon.
44. To break up, v.t. \& i :
(1) Transitive :
(a) To lay open.
". Shells bellng lodged amongst mineral matter, when
this comes to be broke up, it exhibits impressions of this comes to be broke
the yhells."-Woodward.

## *(b) To commit a bnrglary.

"If a thef he found breating up, and be amitton
that his die, there shall no blood loe shed for bim."Exod. xxili. 2.
(c) To fracture, and at the asme time turn up. (Used aprecially of land when first it is ploughed, or when it is ploughed after it has loug lain fallow and become hard and not easily penetrabla.) (Lit. \& fig.)


* (d) To carve.
(i) Lit. : In the foregoing sense.

> " Boyst, you can carve; Break up this capon. Shakern. : Lovec Lab.
(ii) Fig. : To examine, to diasect.
"An it shal! please you to break up this, it ahall
${ }^{*}$ (e) To open an eccleaiastical eonvention witb a $\varepsilon$ ermon.
"The assembly sate down the twenty-Arst of Novem-
ber 1838, and ond Mr. Joho Bell, mingister of the town
did break up the ansenihy.

[^86](f) To dissolve, to acatter in fragmenta; to diaband.
"He threntened, that the tradesmen would bent out his teeth, if he did not retire, and break $u p$ the "A ter the the
After takiog the strong elty of Belgrade, Solsman, retursing to Constantinopie, broko ${ }^{2 p}$ hig army, and
Bine. of the Turks
(g) To terminate. (Used of honsehold arrangements, \&c.) (Lit. \& fig.)
"He brents, $u \boldsymbol{y}$ house, turns out of doorn his mald,
Merber.
(2) Intransitive:
(a) To lose cohesion of its separate parts to go to pieces. (Used of a wrecked vessel, an empire becoming reduced to fragments, \&c.) thought -ithat Turkey wam about to break up, master Times, Nove 9,1875 ,
(b) To cease ; to intermit.
"I It is crediliby affirmed, that npon that very day whed the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo use
(c) To be dissolved, to separate. (Used especially of achools.)
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their coursea ch, west, north, south : or, like a school broke up."

Waits.
(d) To begin to give way, fail, be impaired. (Used of health.)
45. To break upon : To come suddenly and violently
enter the that those mad to break $\because$ mpon the be permitited to producing the least luminous impression."-Tyndall: rag. of science (3rd ed.), ix. 282.
46. To break upon the wheel: To punish by atretching a criminal upon tha wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

## 47. To break with :

* (1) To make a communication to ; to open ona"s mind to.


## I num to break with thee ol some atrairs That touch me pear.

te dissent from on opioion from those holding it.
-and would break with any church in the Forid noo this single point; nnd would tell thein doubt it is too had to be believed."-Truseson (srd ed.
(3) To quarrel with; to cease to be friandiy with.
"Ons there be anthing of Iriendshlp In anares
hooks, and trepans? whowotver breaks with his friend
 dom, both berore god and man -soud.
I (a) Crabb thus distinguishes between to break, to rack, to rend, and to tear:-" The forcible division of any substance is the cornmon characteriatic of theas terms. Break is the generic term, tha rest apecific: every thing racked, rent, or torn is broken, but not vice versa. Break has, however, a specific meaning, in which it is comparable with the others. Breaking requires leas violence than either of the others: brittle things may be broken with the slightest touch, hut nothing can be racked without intentional violence of an extraordinary kind. Glass is quickly broken; a table is racked. Hard suthitances only are broken or racked; but everythiug of a aort texture and composition may be rent or torn. Breaking is performed by means of a
blow ; racking by that of a violent concusblow; racking by that of a violent concusquences of a pull."
(b) To break, to bruise, to squezze, to pound, and to crush are thus discriminated :- "Break always implics the separation of the compothe destro of a body; bruise denotes a parts. Hlard, brittle substances, as glass, are broker; aoft, pulpy substsncea, as flesh or fruits, are brused. The operation of bruising is performed either by a violent blow or by pressure; that of squeczing by compreasion only. Metals, particularly lead and silver, may be
bruised; fruits may be cither bruised or squeczed. In this latter sense bruise applies to the harder substances, or indicates a violent compression; squerze is used tor soft substances or a gentle compression. Tha kernels of nuts are bruised; oraages and apples are squezzed. To pound is properly to bruise in a mortar 80 as to produce a aejiaration of parts; to crush is the most violent and destructive of all operations, which amounts to the total dispersion of all tha parts of a body. What is
bruised or squeezed may be restored to it former tone and consiatency; what is pounded is oniy reduced to amaller parts for conva nience ; but what is crushed is destroyed."
(c) The following is the distiaction between to break, to burst, to crack, and to split:Break denotes a forcibls separation of the conatituant parts of a body. Burst and crack are onomatopeïas, or imitationa of tha sounds which are made in bursting and cracking. Splitting is a species of cracking that takea place in some bodies in a similar manner place in some being accompanied with the noise. Breaking is generally the consequence of aome Breaking is generaily the consequence of aome
external violeace; everythiag that is exposed external violeace; everythiag that is exposed to wiolence may without distinction arises mostly from en extreme tenBursting arises mostly from su extrems terst. Cracking is caused by the application of ex cessive heat, or ths defective texture of the substance: glass cracks; the earth cracks; eather crachs. Splitting may arisa from combination of external and internal causes wood in particular is liable to split. A thing may be broken in any shape, forno, and degree; bursting leaves as wids gap; cracking and plitting leave a long aperture; the latter of which is commonly wider than that of the former." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
brêak, * brāke, * brek, * breke, s. \& a [A.S. gebrec, gebrac, gebrece $=$ a breaking, crash, noiae. In Dut. break; Sw. brott; Dan brud; Ger. brechen, bruch.] [Break, v.]
A. As substuntive:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of breaking.
(1) Lit.: The act of breaking any material hing.
(2) Figuratively:
(a) The act of breaking anything not material ; a breach
(b) The act of breaking forth.

II The break of day.
"Sleep-and at break of day I will come to the again! 2. Tha state of being broken.
$\because$ Our reformed charches agreeing woundly in all the muoioo. . . ."-Forbes: Defence, p. 5 .
3. The portion of anything broken through.
(1) Lit. Of things material:
(a) Gen. : An opening, passage, gop, or hole through aaything.
through the breake and openinge of the woodn . . the currents in the tranaverse oreaka which
 (b) Specilly:
(b) Specially:
(i) A ktnd of furrow in ploughing. (Scotch.) The field which ie designed for bear gets two fur-
rowi; the ove a break, the other clean." ${ }^{\text {Surr. }}$ Banff., App; p 87.
(ii) Of a hill: A bollow part. [In Icel. recka is = a declivity.]
(iii) A division of laod in a farm. (Scotch.) "They shall dung no part of thelr former crofting. till thres four new breaks ine brought in. Lhet them give teane or tweal."-Maxvell: Sel. Tranh, p. 215.
(iv) of a figure drawn: Aa interrupted portion.

The surronading tones llkewise thow traces, as or rather breaks, .."-Darwin: Descent of Man (1871), pt 1i., ch. xif., vol. Ii., p. 130
(v) Of anything written or printed: A line to mark that the zense is suspended or that something is omitted.
Set forth with "Am'rons broakts and dashee." Swid
(2) Fig. Of things not muterial: A pause, an interruption.

Thy constant flow of love, that knew no fall,
Neer roughend by those catarats and breats That roughen interposed thatates and orea Cowper: On the Rececipt of my Nother's Picture.
4. That which breaks. [II. 10, 11.]
II. Techrically:

1. Cricket: The twist of a ball as it is bowled, generally spoken of a twist or turn from the off side.
2. Billiards: A player's turn in the game; also the number of points scored by a player continuously without a miss.
3. Flax manufacture: An instrument tor taking the rind off flax. (lt is also written brake and braik.) (Scotch.)
4. Agric. de Mach.: The same as break-harrow (q. v.).
5. Naut.: A audden change of level, as of deck. The break of a poop-deck is where it ands forward.
6. Arch. : A projection or recess from the surface or wall of a building.
7. Baking: A wooden bench on which dough it kneaded by means of a lever called a break-staff. The weight of the person, often in a aitting posture, is thrown upon the staff Which moves in a semicircular orbit around tha bench, keeping up a saltatory motion by ita flexibility and the dancing action of the operator. By this means the dough is worked up very. dry, and makes the best kind of crackers. (Knight.)
8. Fortif: : A change from ths geueral direction of the curtain near its sxtremity in the construction with orillons and retired flanks. [Brisure.]
9. Geol. : A "fanit," or rather a dislocation in which thare is a very great upeast or dowacast.
"To deacribe fanlte of thif kind wo want some new technical word. They are neither antielinali nor 5 gy -
 lor their desigution "-Prof. sedgwick, in Q. J. Geok soc, viii. (1862), pti. i, as
10. Printing: The plece of metal contiguous to the shank of a type, so called because it is broken off in tinishing. [Ses also 1. 3.]
11. Telegraphy: An apparatus to interrupt or change the direction of electric currents. It is calied also a rheotome or a commntator.
12. Engineering: Tha same as Brake (q.v.)
13. Railway carriages, vehicles, ecc.: A break$\operatorname{van}(q . v$.$) .$
14. Music:
(1) Of the human voice: The polnt of june tion in the quality of tenor, soprano, and alto voices. A genuina bass voice has no break The lower range is called voce di petto, or chest voice; the upper, voce di testa, or head voice and tha placa of junction is called the break. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
(2) Of the clarinet: An interruption in ths tona of the iastrument between $\boldsymbol{b}$ flat and B natural. (Stuzwer \& Barrett.)
(3) Of an organ stop: Tha sudden alteration of the proper soale-seriea of tha pipes by re turning to those of en octave lower in pitch. (Stainer \& Barrett.)

- For the distinction between break, gap, chasm, and breach, see Breach. (Ctabb: Eng. Synon.)
break-down, 8.

1. Lit.: The state of being broksn and fall. ing down. (Used of a coach or anything ainilar.)
2. Fig. : The failure of anything.
"But of the break.down of my geoeral aim, . . ."-
g: Paracelous.
3. Tech.: A klod of dance.
brealk-harrow, s. A large harrow. (Scotch.)
"Then harrow agnin with a brakkharyow, or largez harrow than o
Trand.
上 219 .
If it called more simply a break, or brake. [Beake.]

## breals-in,

Carp.: A hola made in brickwork with a ripping chisel, and designed to be a receptacls for the end of a heam or anything similar

## break-iron, $s_{0}$

Carp.: The iron acrewed on the top of a planc-bit to bend upward and break the shaving. Its edge is from $\frac{1}{14}$ to fo of an inch from tha edge of tha cutting-bit.
break-joint, s. A structure in which the joints of the parts or courses are made to alternate with unbroken surfaces, as in the continuous railroad rail, in ubcklaying, shing ling, and numerous other mechaite arts.
break-up, s. The act of breaking up, the state of being broken up.

The break-up and densidation of both ot theoe"
. J. Oeol. Soc., xiliil, pt i., 410 .
brêak'-a-ble, a. [Eng. break, and suff. -able.] Alla to be broken. (Cotgrave.)
brêak'aġe, a [Eng. break, and Eng., \&c. sult. -age.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of breaking anything.
tate, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, nẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marîne; gō, pơt


Win all the aports of efildreen wery it oniy in their

2. The state of being broken.
elifi would be more rapld trom the breakage of the elif womld be more rapld from the breakage of the 1859h, ch. 1x., p. 285.
3. Damage done to crockery or other goods by being broken in transitu.
4. A money compensation for anch damage.
II. Naut.: The leaving of einpty spacea in atowing the hold. (Smyth.)
Orêalx'-ẽr, "brêk'-èr, Brêk'ere,
[Eng. break; -er. In M. M. Ger. brecheere.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who breaks anything.
(1) lit.: One who breaks any material thing.
(a) As an independent word.
"The broaker is come ap before them: they have
broken npand have pamed through the gate, . . wican it is.
(b) Often in composition; as, "an Imagereaker."
(2) Fig.: One who violatea a promise, a law, human or divine, or anything not made of matter. (Oftea also in composition; as, a law-breaker," "e Sabbath-breaker.")
25.". . if thou be a breaker of the han. . . ."-Rom. til ${ }^{25 .}$. Fl .
2. (Chiefly in compos.): An animal whlch breaks anything. [BONE-BREAKER.]
3. An inanimate thing which does so.
4. A crested wave broken into foam while paseing over a sand-bank, or flinging itself with fury on the ahore. (Generaliy in the plar.) "Old aillore wero amazod at tho composure which ho prowarved amidst roaring oreakert
5. A pler or some similar structure placed In a river to prevent the lce from injuring the supports of the arches.
II. Technically:
6. Naut.: A emall cask for ship's use. Employed for bringing watar aboard in boats, or containing water for a boat's crew. (In thia sense probably a cort. of Sp-bareca, barrica $=$ a small cask or keg.) The gang-cask ia kept on deck, and contains the drinking-water for the ship'a company, being repieniahed from day to day from the tanka.
7. Flax-manufacture: The first cardingmachine which operates upon the parcels of tow from a creeping-sheet. The finiaher ia the final carding-machine, and operstes upon a lap formed of olivers of line. (Knight.)
breair'-fast, "brêke'-fast, : \& a. [Eng. break; fast.]
A. As substantive:
I. Literally:
8. The act of breaking a fast, that la, of eating after having heen for aome time without food. Specially the first meal in the day.
velve io white my wife and daughtore employed themolven ia providing
9. The time when the first meal of the day is eaten.
10. That whlch is eaten when the fast is broken.

## (1) At the first meal of the day.

braakfast for my yonag master."-Locke.
(2) At any meal which breaks the temporary fast of a man or a beast.
" Had I heen seived hy a hangry lion,
I would have been a breakfost to the beast."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, $v$.
II. Fig.: That which satistles one'a appetite, deaire or aspiration of the human soul at the commencement of one's career. [Corresponding to 3 (2).]
"Hope is a grood breakfaut, but it in a bad supper." $\rightarrow$
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the first meal of the day, or to the time or place where it is aten.
"One morn he canne aot to her haad And, on her finger perch d, to stand Picking bie breakfant erumab.'

Coveper: Epteaph on a Rcabreast.
"Breakfast tima, horever. le al waya a cheerful stage
of the day; . ."-De Quincey: Works, 2nd ed.is sa.
breakfast-parlour, s. A parlour designed for the accommodation of a family at breakfast.

## How locund was their broakfast-parlowr, fannid By yon hlup wateret breathi

 Oampbell: Theodicic.brěarc'-fasth, v.i. \&t t. [Eng. break; fast.] A. Intrans.: To eat the first meal in the day.
"He ei., brakfortod alone; . . ."-De Quincey : Worke,

+ B. Trans. : To provide or furnlah with the first meal in the morning. (Milton.)
bräart-fast-ing, pr. par., a., \& a. [BreakFAST.]
A. \& $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{o}}$ As present participle at participial adjective: In eenaea correaponding to those of the verb.


## C. As substantive:

1. Gen.: The act of taking the first meal in the dey.
2. Spec.: The act of doing so as one of an Invited breaktast-party.
"No breakfingings with them, which consame a
grest dew of time.
 pr. par., a., \& s. [BReak, v.]
A. \& B. As present partictple \& participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
"Ap it it boro all pence within,
Nor left one broaking heart behind !"
C. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Languags:
3. Of an act:
(1) The act of fracturing anything.

And breaking of window, Which, yoa know, maketh
breaches?
Swift: The Famous $B$ pooch- Jaker.
(2) The act of coming forth suddenly.
"And Jacoh was lett aloce ; and there wreatiod a
man with him until the breaking of the dey."-Gen. $\operatorname{man}_{x \times \text { ii. }}{ }^{34}$ "ith him until the breaking of the datil the breaking of the light."
Tonnyson

* (3) The act of vomiting.

2 of a state: The state of being broken or fractured.
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
 resdy to fall, owolling out in a high wall, whose break-
(2) Spec.: Bankruptcy.
II. Woollen manufacture: A proceas in the worsted or long-wool manufacture. The combed slivers are lald upon a trsvellingapron and joined endwiae, to make continuous lengtha.

Breaking of arrestment:
Scots Law: The contempt of the law ahown by an arreatee, who givea over to the debtor money or gooda on which an arrestment has legally been made.

## breaking-down, s. \& $\alpha$.

A. As substantive: The act of fracturing and crushing downwards.
B. As adjective : Fracturing and making to fall; rolling so as to consolidate. [Breakingdown rollers.]

Breaking-down rollers :
Metal.: Rollers uaed to consolidate metal by rolling tt while hot.

## breaking-engine, s.

Machinery: The first of a series of cardingmachines, to receive and act on the lap from the lapper; it has usually coarser clothing than the finishing-cards. [Carding-Machine.]

## brealcing-frame, s.

Worsted-maurfacture: A machine in which slivers of long-stapled wool are planked or spliced together and then drawn out to, eay, eight times their original length. The slivers are made by hand-combs, and taper towards each end. Each is laid lapping half its length upon the preceding sliver, and the passage between roliers of gradually increasing speed attenuates the sliver. (Knight.)

## breaking-in, s.

I. The act of bursting auddenly in upon. (Lit. \& fig.)
"They came upoa me as a wide brezking in of
2. The act or process of taming a young horse.

## breaking-joint, s.

Arch. : The same as Break-joint (q.v.).
breaking-machine, $s$.
Flas-manufacture: A machine for shortening flax-staple, to adapt it to be worked by a certain kind of machinery. Long-flax or longcertain kind of machinery. Long-flax or longline becomes cut-tiax or entiline, The ma-
ohine is also known as a outting-machine or flax-breaker.
breaking-ont, breaking out, s. The set of suddenly breaking forth or appearing.


## brêalx'măn, s. [Bhakeman.]

brêalk'-năck, Brêake'-nĕcks, \& \& a. [Eng. break; neck.]
4. As substantive:

1. A fall by which the neck io broken.
2. A precipice fitted to break the neck of any ode who falls over it. (Lit. \& fig.)

B. As adjective: Fitted to break the neck; in which the neck is likely to be broken.
"Alas, and the leape trom raft to raft were too ofton
of © breaknock character; . . - Carlyle : Sartor Ro of e breaknock character; . . ."-Carlyle : Sartor R
-Thulo way the chamols leapt G her nimhie feet
Heve bayted me; zuy gasa itoday will ecaree
Repay my breatineck travall.


- brêals'-prorm-iso, s. [Eng. break; promise.] One who habitually breaka his promise.
"I whll think you the most pathetical break-promice and the
break'shäre, s. [A corruption of braxy (t) (q.v.).] Diarrhcea in cheep. (Ogivie.)
breals'stōne, s. [The Eng. trsastation of Lat. saxifraga = a plant, anciently supposed to dissolve "stones"-i.e., calculi in the bladder.]

1. Pop. Bot. : Any plant of the genus Saxifraga (Saxifrage). (Prior.)
2. Pimpinella Saxifraga. (Prior.)
3. Alchemilla arvensis. (Prior.)
4. Sagina procumbens. (Prior.) (Britten \& Holland.)
II Parsley breakstone: Alchemilla arvensis. (In Scotland and in Suffolk.) (Britten \& Holland.)

* breals'-vow, s. [Eng. break; vow.] One who habitually breaks any vows which he may make.

brêak'-wâ-tẽr, s. \& a. [Eng. break; water.]


## A. As substantive:

Ord. Lang. \& Hydraul. Engineering: A pier, wall, mole, aunken hulk, or anything similar, placed at the entrance of a harbour, at the expoaed part of an anchorage. or in any anch aituation, with the view of deadening the force of the waves which roll in from the ocean. The breakwater of Cherbourg was comincaced in 1784 ; it is 4,120 yards long. The first atone of Plymouth breakwater was iaid on the $12 t h$ August, 1812. Numerous breakwatera have been constructed in the Uuited Statea, one of the earlieat being that at the month of the Delaware Bay. [NoLE (2).]
"The heaviest veaseis weare therefore placed oa the left, highent up the stream, to form something of

might thea be mistaken for a obreak water drected by might then be mistaken for a breakwater erected by
Cyciopesan workmen -Darwin: Fogage fuund the

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the structure described under $A$.

## breakwater-glacis, $s$.

Hydraulic Engineering: A atorm pavement. The sloping stone paving next the sea in piers or breakwaters.
brēam, * brem, * breme, s. [Fr. breme; Provinc. Fr. brame; O. Fr. bresme; L Lat. bresmia, braximus; Sw. braxen; Dan. \& Dut. brasem: O. L. Ger. bressuno; (N. H.) Ger. brasem: O. L. Ger. bressuno; (N. H.) Ger. prassen; M H. Ger. brahsem, brasme, prahwe, prahsme; O. H. Ger. bra
sema.]
[BARa, BAsse.]
Ichthyology \& Ordinary Language:

1. Spec.: The Carp Bream. Abramis brama. It is of a sellowish-white zolour, which
changes, through age, to a yellowish-brown. The sides are golden, the cheeks and gilleovers silver-white, the fins light-coloured, tioged, the ventral one with red and the others with brown. It is foand in the Regeat' Canal, in Loudon, and in the Medway and the Mole. It is aonght after by anglera, who, however, consider the flesh insipid.
"And many a brom and many a ligee in storee."
"The bream, being at full growth, is a lerge Ash.""-
Fation: Andter.
2. Gen.: The Enghish uame of the eeveral fishes belonging to the family Cyprinidæ and the genus Ahramis. Three are described by Yarrell as Britisb: (1) the Bream or Carp Breani (Abramis brama), already described (see 1); (2) the White Bream or Breamflat (see 1); (2) the White Bream or Breamilat
(A. blicca); and (3) the Pomeranian Brean (A. blicaa); and (3) the Pomeranian Brean
(A. Buggenhagii). Though the White Bream (A. Buggenhagii). Though the White Bream is common oo the Continent, yet it is rare in 3. [Sea-baeam.]
bream, † brôom, r.t. [Etymology doubtful. Cf. Ger. brennen $=$ to burn. (Mahn.)] To burn ooze, seaweed, dc., from tha bottom of a veasel.
brēam'-ing, pr. par. \& s. [BReam, v.] A. As present participls: (See tha verb.) B. As substantive:

Naut.: The act of cleansing the ooze, shells, seaweed, sc., from the bottom of a ohip by a flashing fire and acraping.

## 4 brear, † breare, s. [Baier.]

Scattred with bushy thocrues and rayed broares.:
brëard, s. [Breen (2).] (Sootch.)
I. Sing. : The first appearance of grain.
2. Pl.: The short flax recovered from the first tow, by a second hackling. The tow, throwo of by this second hackling, is called backings.
"To be mold, g inge quantity of whito and blue

brěas'-kĭt,s. [BrisKET.] (Scotch.)
brĕast, * brěaste, * brest, * breste, s. \& a [A.S. breost = the breast, the mind; O. Sax briost; Lcel. brjost; Sw. bröst; Dan. bryst Dut. borst; Moeso-Goth. brusts (pl.); Ger. brust. From A.S. berstan = to burst; O. Sax brestan.] [Burst, v.] Hence the breast is the part which bursts out, that is, awells out beyond the parts around.
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) Sing.: The fore part of the human body la either sex between the oeck and the upper part of the abdomen; also the analogous part in animals.

## "Sal gliden on hise breut nether." <br> Gen. \& Exod. aro


(2) Plur. : The mamme paps or (2) Pur isting the faps, or protaberant glands existing in the female sex of man and the higher animala, and in a rudimentary state also in the male gex. They are designed for the secretion of milk.
 2. Figuratively:
(1) Of symbols or associations directly connected with the human breast:

* (a) Of the breast viswed as essential to good singing: A mnsical volce; voice in geaeral.

"Which said queristers, nifter their breasts are
changed, Ac."-Strype: $L$ ife of Abp. Parter, $p_{3}$.
-I To have a good breast: To have a good veice; to be a good singer.
"In singing. the anund is orfiginally produced by the action of the lunga; which sre so essential an orkat In this respect, that to have a good breart wao fornierly

(b) Of the breast viewed as the seat of the emotions, of the appetites, of conscience, of courage, \&e.
(i) As the seat of the emotions in general If happlness has not her seat
And centra $\frac{\ln \text { the breapt." }}{\text { Burns: }}$ Episte to Davta, $v$.
- Needlea was written low. where none opprest;

(ii) As the repository of secreta.

IT To make a clean breast:
(a) To confeas all that one has kept secret ebout anything what he has been charged with, or which, without being accused, he atill feels constroined to reveal ; to make a full and ingenuous confeselon.
scoic: : st make Ronan's Well, che $x \times x$ itil betore ahe died"-
(b) To tell one's mind bluntly or without circumlocution.
Tr To speak truth Tm wearging to mak at cean broast Wro him nad to tell blm or his
(2) Of remoter resemblances to the human breast: The surface of the earth, or anything similar.

## Man walk'd. Wordweorth: Exoursion, ble : So have ye seen the fowler chave. O'er Grantueres clear O'er Graitmere's clear unaruffed brack-

## II. Techrically:

I. Machinery, tc.
(1) The part of an object against which the breast puahes in some machines, such os the breast-dril!, breast-plough, \&c.
(2) A bush coonected with a small shaft or opindle.
2. Agric., dc.: The forward part of a plough'e mould-board.
3. Metal., dec: The front of a furnace.
4. Sheet-iror Ware: As appliei to milk-cans, coffee sad tes pots, and similar articles, this word denotes the bulging or roanded top which intervenes between the bd or cover and Whe cylindrical portion which forms the body of the vessel.
5. Vehicles: The middle, swell, or bulge of a anve or hub.
6. Hydraul.: The curved wall np to which the fleats of a water-wheel work, and which prevents, as far as possible, the waste of wrever.
7. Carp.: The lower side of a hand-rail, a rarter, the rib of a dome or of a beam.
8. Architecture:
(1) That portion of s wall between the window and the floor.
(2) That portion of a chimney between the flues and the apartment.
9. Mining: The face of a coal-seam at which a miner is working.
B. As adjective: Pcrtaining to the breast in any of the foregoing senses. (See the subjoined compennds.)

## breast-band, s.

Saddlery: A band passing across the breast of the draught animal, and to which the traces or tugs are sttached, it is a substitute for a collar.

## breast-beam, s.

1. Shipurighting: A heam at the break of a quarter deck or forecastle.
2. Weaving: The cloth-beam of a loom
3. Railrnal Engineering: The forward tranverse beam of a locemotive.
breast-beating, s. The act or practice of beating the breast. (Lit. \& fig.)
$1 \mathrm{non} \cdot \mathrm{hel}$ io breast-beating, brow-beating (against walis),


## breast-board, s.

Rope-rmaking: A loaded aled to which are attached the end yarns at the foot of the walk. As the yarns are twisted into a atrand they become shorter and draw the aled towards the head of the walk, the load on the sled mainhead of the walk, the load on the sled maintaining the oecessary tension. The yarns are usually ahortened one-third by the twisting,
and lose alont thirty per cent. in so doing. and lose glont thirty per cent. in to so diving. requisite rigidity, to prevent the fihres sliding on each other, and to partially exclude wet. The addition of tar increases the power of excluding water. (Knight.)
*breast-bundle, * brest-bundel, s. A girdle or band tor the breast.
"Whether foryete thal the ".o. momman epouse of
brex-bundel."-Wicklife : Jer.
ii
32.

## breast-casket, 8 .

Natct.: The largest snd longest caskets, i.e., a gort of strings placed in the middle of the yard. (Johnson.) [Casket.]

## breast-chain, s.

Saddlery: A chain reaching between the
hame-rings, its loop passing through the ring of the neck-yoke, to eupport the tongae. In carriage-harnese the hame is destitute of the rings, add the strap is passed around the lower part of the collar. [Neck-yoke.]

## breast-collar, s.

Harness: A pulling strap which passen aronad the breast of the horse, a substitute for a collar, which encircles the neck, and rests against the ohoulders. In some cases the breast-strap is padded, and the two pleces are connected by a snap. a piste npon it holds the breast-rings and tug-buckle pleces.
breast-deep, $a$ or $a d v$. Suak so deeply that water, snow, earth, or whatever else the person is in, reaches as high as his breast.

## Set him breat-deep in earth, and famlanh him; There lot bime otand, snd rive and cry for food,

## breast-irill.s.

Metal-working: A drill-stock operated by a crank and bevel-gearing, and having a pieco against which the workman bears his brean when engaged in drilling.

## breast-fast, s. ' [Bbeastrast.] <br> <br> breast-harness, $t$

 <br> <br> breast-harness, $t$}Saddlery: A horse-gear arranged to pull by a band in front of the breast, instead of collar.
breast-height, s.
Fortif. : The interior slope of a parapet.

## breast-high, $a$ or ad $v$.

1. So high as to reach the breast of a person. *The river itselt gave way unto her, so that she wa etraght orvas-Aigh."-sidnuy.
2 said of scent when it is so strong that the pack can follow it with their heade erect.

## breast-hoolc, \& [BREASTHOOK.]

breast-knees, s. pl. Timbere placed in the forward part of a vessel acroas the stem to unite the bows on each side. (Stormonth.)
breast-line $e_{3}$. The rope connecting the pontoons of a mititary bridge in a otraight direction.
breast-Iocks, s. pl. The part of the mane of a lion or other snimal hanging down from the breast

And as a lyon scolking all in nigst,
Farre off hi pastires iond come howe, all dight
In thwe abd breast locks, with au oxes blood,
In inwes and Breass-locks, with an oxes blood,
Now Leastod on hims
Chapman : Homer's Odywey, b . xal .

## breast-mouldingss, s. pl.

Carp. : Window - sill monldlugs ; panel mouldings beneath a window.
breast-peat, s. A peat formed by the spade being pushed fato the earth horizonspande heing pu
tally. (Scolch.)
"A perpendicular pace of the moes [Ls] lind bares
from which the diguer, standiny on the jevet of the
from which the diguer, standins on the leved of the
bottom. digs the pant. by driving in the



## breast-plate, s. [Breastplate]

breast-plough, s.
Agricult. : A shovel whose handle has for paring tnrf or sods.
breast-pump, s.
Surgical (also known as antlia lactea or antlia nammaria): A pump having a enp adapted to fit over the nipple, in order to withdraw milk from the mamma
breast-rails s. [Brenstrail.]

## Dreast-strap, \& \& a

A. As stedstantive:

Saildlery: A strap passiag from the hame rings or from the gullet of the collar, to anpport the tongue or pole of the vehicle.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to such a atrap.

Dreast-strap hamess :
saddlery: That which has s etrap around the breast instead of a collar. The breastcollar is supported from the withers, and at its rear ends receives the tug-atrapa. Other forward attachments are nade to the breast straps, which are conaected to the neck-yoke straps, whe.
or tongue

Breast-strap slide:
Harness : An iron lo.ip which slips on the breast-atrap, and takes fion the latter the
wear of the ring ou the ead of the peck-yoke. The enda of the breast-strap are passed through the riags on the harness.

## breast-mummer, s.

Carpentry: A bearn inserted flugh with the house-front which it aupports, and resting at its ends upon the walla aud at intermediate points upou pillars or columns. Common in stors fronts. Written slso, incorrectly, bressumer, brest-summer, [Bressouer.]

## breast-wall, s.

## Masonry :

1. A wall built breast-high
2. A wall erected to maintain a baok of earth in position, as in a railroad cutting, a sank fence, \&c.

## breast-wheel, s. \& a.

A. As subst.: A wheel to whicb the water is adinitted about on a level with the exle, and maintained in contsct with it by a breasting, or casing, which incloses from $60^{\circ}$ to $90^{\circ}$ of the periphery of the wheel. The wheel may have radial or hollow buckets. The peripheral inclosure is sometimes called breasting or soleing, and the casing at the enda of the wheel is called shrouding. (Knight.)
B. As adj. : Pertaiaing to such a wheel.

Breast-wheel steum-engine: A form of rotary ateam-cagine in which a jet of ateam ia made to impinge unow the floats of a wheel rotating io an air-tight case. The first ateamengine of this claas was one of the earliest on record. (Knight.)
brĕast, v.t. \& i. [From breast, a. (q.v.).] A. Transitive:

1. 2. Lit.: To place the breast of one person againat that of another one, or against that of an animat thal
(1) It the foregoing sense.
(2) To mount a horse by applying a person's breast to the aide of the horse, io order to get on.
1. Fig.: To oppoae breast to breast, or breast to any obstacle oppozed to one's progress. ${ }^{\text {" }}$ The hariy Swise
begoes, "
Goldimit
Goldrmith
 Hemans: Rezoration of the Works of Art to ltaly.
B. intransitive:
of a horse: To spripg up or forward. The use of the word is derived from the action of a horse's hreast when he leapa forward. (Scotch.)

> "Thou never lap and ster't, and breastit, Tben tood to blaw."

Burns: The Auld Farmer's salutation.
brĕast'-bōne, s. [Eng. breast; bone.] The bone In which the ribs terminate in front, what is called anatomically the sternum.
"The belly shall be eminent, by bhadowing the fank,
breast'-ěd, pa, par. \& a. [Baeast, v.]
A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).
† B. As adjective:
In compos. : Llaving a breast of a particular character, as well-breasted, aingle and donblebreasted, \&c. (Uzed of persons or things.)
"Singing men well-breated, "-Fiddes : Ll/n at Cara.
breast'-fast, s. [Eng. breast; fost.]
Naut.: A large rope to affix a ship by her side to a quay or to another vessel.
brěast'-họols, 3. [Eng. breast; hook.]
Nout. : A thick piece of timber ahaped like a knee, which is placed across the atem of a vesael to units the bowa on either side, and streagthen the whole forepart.
breast' Ie, s. [Eng. breast, and Scotch and O. Eng. dimin. suff. $-i e=$ Eng. $-y$.] A little breast. (Scotch.)

$$
\begin{gathered}
" \text { Oh, what a panict in thy breasfie } 1^{\circ} \\
\text { Burns. To No Nou }
\end{gathered}
$$

brěast'-ling, pr. par., a., \& s. [Baeast, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. and adj.: In aensea correaponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:

1. Mill.: The curved masonry agaiast which the ahnttle aide of a hreast-wheel works, and which prevents the water from allpping past the wheel.
2. Paper-making: The coucave bed againat
which the wheal of a rugeagine works; between the two is the throat [RAC-ENOME.]
brěast'-lcnơt (k silent), a. [Eng. breast; knot.] A kuot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

## why may vee not bope for the same achieverenent: from tha infinence of this broasthnot/"-ddulion:

brěast'-ľ̆*日, a. [Eng. breast, a.; -kess.] Having no breasts (that is, not included among the mammalia) ; deprived of breaata (as the mythic Amazoas were said to le).
brěast'-pin, s. [Eng, breast; pin.] A pin worn on the breast to fasten the dreas, for ornament; a acarf-plo.

## brěast'-pläte, s. [Eng. breast; plate.]

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Literally. Of plates of a material kind:
(1) Of men:
(a) Armour in the form of a metallic plats worn upon the breast.
"Cainst shield, helm, breastplate, and, instead of those. Five eharp smouth atones from tha next brook he
(b) Such a plate, not for defence buit for aymbolic purposes, on the breast of the Jewish high priest. It waa made of richly-embroidered cloth, act with four rowa of precious atones each engraved with the name of one of the $t$ welve tribea. (Exod. xxviii. 15-20, xxxix. 8-21.)
"And he put the oreasplate npon him; also he put
(2) Of animals:
(a) A plate upon the breast of the apocalyptic locusts.
-And tbey the locusts) had brocutplatas, asis it wera Rev. ix. 9
(b) A plate of shell covering the breast of tortoise or other chelonian reptile.
"White staying in this upper region, we lived en-
 yery quodi- Darrim : Foyage round the Worlh (ed

(c) A leather band worn round the neck of a horse, attached to the head of the saddle and to the saddle-girths. (Used only for riding purposes.)
3. Fig. Of defence not material: Means of defence againgt spirituai assault. having on the breautplate of riphteonsnessEpher vi. 14
II. Boring instruments; A plate which receivea the hinder end of a drill, and by which pressure is applied. Formerly held against the hreast, it atill retains its name, even whea otherwiae shpported. [Baeast-drill.]
brěast'-rāil, s. [Eng. breast ; rail.]
Arch., Naut., dc. : The upper rail on a balcony, or on the breastwork of the quarter-deck of a vessel, or any aimilar place.
brěast'-rōpe, s. [Eng. breast; rope.]
4. Naut.: The same as breast-band (q.v.)
5. Plural: Those ropes in a ahip which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrela, hold the yards faat to the mast. (Harris.)
brèast'-wõrk, s. [Eng. breast; work.] I. Ordinary Language:
6. Lit. : A rude feldwork thrown up as high aa the breast, or any height for the purpoae of defence ; a parapet. [II. I.]
"Sir John Antley cant np breartworks, end made a
redonbt for the defence of his men"-Charendom. . Figurative : 2. Figuratively:
"In fact, this watery breastwort $h_{i}$ a verpendicular
wall of water carry $y$ iug itself ns trne as if controlied by ${ }_{i}$ i mason's pluniblige
II. Technically:
7. Fortif.: A hastity-constructed parapet made of material at hand, auch as earth, logs, ralla, timber, and designed to protect troopa from the fire of 10 enemy.
8. Arch. The parapet of a building.
9. Shipbuilding: A railing or baluatrade atanding athwartships across a deck, as on the forward end of the quarter-deck or roundhouse. The beam supporting it is a breastbeam.
brěath, " breeth, "brethe, * breth, a. [A.S. brdth; O. H. Ger. pradan.]
I. Ordinary Language:
(1) Of man and the other animal creation :
10. Literally:
(1) The air drawn in and expelled by the lungs in the process of respiration. [II. 1.]

O mesageer, fulatid of dronkenene?
Stroug is thy $\delta$ refh, thy $l y m e s ~ f a l t ~$
(2) The act or power of breathlog, or of respiration.
"He giveth to all He, and brouth."-A $\alpha$ : rvii. 25 .
(3) A aingle reapiration: hence used figuratively for an instant. [2 (3).] in a breath $=$ at one and the same time, together.
"You menace me, and court me, in a breath."

* (4) An odour, amell, exhalation.
"The breche of the bryneton bi that hit biende were."
Allit. Poems : Clearness. 1.067.

2. Figuratively:
(1) Life; that which gives or aupports vitality or inaptration in anything.
"That hadde hia breeh almost bynomen."
"Quench, oh quench not that flame: It is the breath
of your being. is ified but hatred death"
Long'ellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.
(2) Time for breathing ( $l i t$. or fig.), в reapite, panae.

Oive me some breath some ittle pane, my lard,
Before 1 positiveiy apenk:"
Before 1 positively speak:" Shaterp. : Richard III., iv. 2
(3) The duration of a breath, an instant [I (3).]
(4) Words, langaage, anything uttered.

Evil was thfs worids breath, which camo
Between the good and brave ${ }^{1}$.
Henums: The Katier's Peask
(5) Mere air ; emptineas.
" Vows are but breath, and breath a vapour is," $\cdots$ Covenants belng but words and breath have no orce 0 onge.
*(6) Rage, fury.
That fulle brymly tor breth brynte nos the gledysa."
(7) Opinion, sentimenta; tendency of thought. For it seems often merely to respect a partial expression of one's mind. "I wad fain hear liis breath about thia business." (Scotch.)
(ii) Of nature:

1. Lit.: Air gently in motion; a very allght breeze.
"Anon out of the north ext the noys biggues When bothe brethes con blowe vpon blo whtteres."
 2. Figuratively:
and at the eame time open, as it were, a window to tbe outer world tintuph which an occasional breath of every day Enigish eetitment might finter the ne
absorption of unversity
life. - Times, Nov. 17,1877 .

## 11. Technically:

1. Physiol.: For detaila regarding the organic machine on the action of which breathing depends, see Luvas. For the frocess of breathing itself aee Respiration. From 350 to 400 cubic feet of air are drawn into the lungs in 24 hours. The air explired is different, both in volume and composition, from that which was respired. Each hour an adult man takes in 450 to 550 grains of oxygen, and emits in the same period about 632 grains of carbonic acid, about 45 to 50 grains of nitrogen, and 9,720 graina of watery vanour. with oxygen, is needful to maintain life. For the want of it, out of 146 prizoners ghat up in the "Black' Hole" of Calcutta, which was not a hole at all but only a room too small for its occupanta, 123 perished in eight hours as did 260 out of 300 Russian prisoners confined in a cave after the battle of austerlitz. [Ain.]
2. Music: The aigns to mark where breath la to be tsken are-* $\sqrt{*}$. (Grove.)
III. In special phrases:
3. Below one's breath: The same as under one's breath.
4. In breath:
(1) Breathing, alive.

When your first queen's anain in breath"
(2) Able to breaihe.

3. Out of breath: Breathleaa, exhausted.
4. Under one's breath: Very quietly, in fear.


 5nd Sch
5. With bated breath: In a humble, snbservient voice.

## Whall I bend low, and in a bondman'a keyt

## Q. Breath of life: The soul.

Purenes me [Adam] stili, leet allt I cannot die: Less that pure breath of life, the spirit of ma hicb Dod isspired, candot togetber perisì Mition: Par. Lokt, x, 782-791.
7. To take one's breath (itt. or fig.): To panse to recover one's aelf
8. To catch one's breath: To prevent one from breathing freely.
9. To hold one's breauh: To be eagerly expectant.
breath-figure, s. A figure produced by the breath, after a coin or anything aimilar has been laid upon a plate of amooth metal or glass. The figure is that of the coin. Efectricity may have to do with its production.
breath-giver, s. He who gives life, or the power of breathing; God.
"Peace, wicked woman, peace, vn worthy to breath.
 biu, throubh whom thous speakent."-Sidney: A readia, p. 263
brēath'-a-ble, a. [Eng. breath(e); -able.] That may be breathed, fit to be breathed.
"The expolsion of carbonie acld from the hlood. and the taking in of an equivalent gmount of oxy en from he sir., Ro ot so loog as the sir is breathabte. ${ }^{4}$-Corn
breath'-a-ble-nčes, s. [Eng. breathable; -ness.] The quality of being breathable, or fit to be breathed
brēaṭe, * brēaṭh, * brethyn, * brethe, r.i. \& t. [Breath, s.]
A. Intransitive :
I. Literally. of beings

1. To inhale or exhale air, to respire
"Whil yit thou art sbove and brethest."-Wyclife cethex. xxxill 2
"Brethyn, or ondyn. Spiro, antelo, aspito." -
Prompl. Pary.
+2. To have the power of respiration, to live $\because$. . . he left done remsining, but itterly destrover sil this breathed, ns the Lord God of fsract com-
II. Figuratively:
2. Of persons: To take breath, to recover oneself.
"He prezently followed the victory so hot apon the
 thenderven together agsiin. - Spenser.: State of ITe
3. Of things
(1) To pass as air, to be exhaled.
" Shall I Dot, then, be stiffed in the vault
Shath no healthsome air breathes in."
Shakp.: Romeo and Julies, iv 8 .
(2) To live; to be actively in motion.

Deep thoughts of maslesty and m1zht
Transitive:

1. With a cognate object :
I. Literally: To inhale or exhale.
"GInd are they who therein sill,
Once more to treathe the baluy grie."
II. Figuratively: 200
2. To emit as a breath, to set in motion softly; to exhale, to be redolent of.
(l) Of air or wind.
" Pluce me where winter breathes bis keenest sir."
(2) Of music.
"And, as I wake, sweet masic breather"
(3) Of odours.

## - His altar breathes


2. To declare or express.
(1) By syeech.
(a) In a bod sense: To threaten.
"Some recommended anution and delsy: othors
(b) Of prayers or voncs: To ntter softly.

I have toward herven breathed s secret yow.
(2) By outward signs.

Asd his whole Egure breathed Intelligence."
3. To set in motion or act upon with the breath.

They breathe the fute or strike the vocal wire."
11. With an object not cognate:
I. Literally:

1. To give time or rest for breathing to.

A gentieman, Altmer him came sparring hard
That stoppd by me to breuthe his hloodied horsa."
2. (Reflexively): To take recreation; to take exercise.
 Maior houses of hase of aunclent time divers other divere parts of this country, in which thoy used to breathe themelves."-Lambards: Peramo. of Kent, p. 239.
3. To put out of breath ; to exhaust
is "Christian began to pant, sodd sold, 'I dare say thie
II. Figuratively:

1. To allow to reat for a time
"Tho, when no more conld nigh to him approch,
2. To give air or vent to
"She sumk down at her feet in fits so that they
were forced to breert. vol vili. lett 29

- In spectai' $r$ roruses :
I. To breathe again:
(1) Lit.: To take breath afresh.
(2) Fig.: To recover one's aenses or courage, to be relieved in mind.

2. To breathe out :
(1) Lit.: To cmit as breath.
"Sha is called, by snclent authors, the teath muse, Vulcan, who breathed out Dothing but flame." -spect. (2) Figuratively:
(a) To exhale. [B. i. II. 1.]
"What thel shnid brethen out ther soullis in the
(b) To utter threateningly. [B. i. 11. $2(1)$.

- Bo desperate thisven, alt hopelese of their ilives,

Breathe out invectives "gainst tho officers"
ATAnd Saul, yot breathing out threnten lugs and 3 To breathe into

To cause to pass into as oreath.
"He breather into ns the breath of life, a vital active
pirit;... - -ecay of Piety.

* 4. To breathe after: To aspire to, aim at. "We disown ourselves to te his erentures. if wo
brenthe not after a resemhlace to him la what he brene he not after a resemhlence to him 1 ln what he
is imitable."-Charnock: Discourses 1 il 259 .

5. To breathe one's last: To die.
brēathed, pa. par. \& a. [Breathe, v.]
I. Gen.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

Each hart ahsill echo to the strain Breathed in the warrior's pralse.
II. Specially:

* 1. Full of breath; having good breath or wind; atout.
"Thy greyhounds are as swift, ns breathed stags. "-

2. Wanting in breath; out of breath.
"Mr. Tuikinghorn arrives in his torret-roomn, ${ }^{\text {nith }}$ House

* brēathe'-man, *brēthe'-man, s. [Eng breathe; -man.] One who blows a born trumpet, \&c
" Bremly the brethemen bragges in tronmppes"
brēath'-ẽr, *breth ere, s. [Eng. breath(e); er.]
I. Literally:
$\dagger$ 1. One who breathes, or lives.
" When sil the breathers of this world are dend,

2. One who utters or pullishes anneth in
"Suul, yit brethere or hlowere, of manassis and betyng, or aleyngs, into dinciplis of the Lord, cman aygh
to the primes of proetis, and axide of hem epist is to the princes of prostis, and axide of hem epistii
into Damake, to

II. Figuratively:
$\dagger$ 1. An inspirer; one that animates or in fuaes by inspiration.
"The breather of all life does now expire". $N$ Norrh.
3. That which puts out of breath or exhausts. (Colloquial.)
"It't \& broaxher."-Dickens; Dormbey and Son
4. An exercise gallop, to improve the wind. (Colloquial)


- brĕath'-xill, a. [Eng. breath; $\operatorname{sul}(l)$ ]

1. Literally: Full of breath or wind.

- And eke the breathfunt bellowes blew emsing,

2. Figuralively:
(1) Full of odour.
"Fresh Costmario, and breathrun Cumomill",
(2) Full of life ; living.
breath'-ing, " breth-inge, *breth-ing
breth-ynge, pri. par., a., \& a [Breathe.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partictp, adj,: In senaes corresponding to those of the verb.

- Buth oh! the 1 lfe in Nsture's green domaina,

The breathing sense of Joy: where flowern are
Epringing.
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally :
(1) The act or process of inhaling and exhaling breath; respiration.
"Tho laborious brearhing necesamry in high rectope
iizo of the chest --Darocin: Origin of Apecioe (ad 1859), ch. vi, p. 198.
(2) The breath.
"Tis her breathing that pertomes"
(3) Air in gentle motion; a very figh breeze, a breath of air.

No gentle breathingz from thy distant eky
" Past no it is, it answera as it flows
The breachingz of the ligbtest air that blowz"
(4) Exercise taken to promote ease of respir ation
"Here is a lady that wants breathtng too" $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakeap. : Pericies, i1. } 2\end{gathered}$
(5) A breathing-place, a rent.

- The warm th distends the eninks, and inakes Now breathings whethe new noorishment the

2. Figuratively:
(1) An aspiration or earnest desire, accom panied by secret prayer for anything.
"Thon hast heard my. voice: hide not thine ear at
(2) Any gentle influence or inapiration, as the breathings of the apirit."
(3) Utterance, publicity by word of mouth.
"I sm aorry to givo breazhing to my purpose"",
II. Technically;
(1) Grammar:
(a) Aspiration; the sound produced by the use of the letter $h$.
(b) Greek Grammar: A mark placed over the initial vowel of a word to denote aspiration. There are two kinds: (a) the rough breathing (spiritus asper), indicated by a tnrned comma ('), aignifiea that the vowel is to be pronounced as if preceded by the letter $h$, as autos (pronounced hautns); ( $\beta$ ) the smooth breathing (spiritus lenis), indicated by a comma over the vowel ("), aignifies the absence of any aspirate, as aviós (pronounced autos).
(2) Hunting: Thia word, applied to the atag, has the same meaning as at gaze [Gaze, 8.]

## breathing-place, 8 .

1. An ontlet or vent for breathing or the passage of air.
2. A place for taking breath ; a panse.
"That cesura, or breathing-place in the middet of
 poesy

## breathing-pore,s

Bot. : A pore in the cuticle of plants.
breathing-space, s. Room or time for breathing, or recovering one's aelf. (Lit. \& fig.)
here the passions, erampd ao louge, ahall have
acope and breathin-sparan Tennyon: Locksley Ball.
breathing-time, s. A time or apace for recovering one's breath (lit. \& fig.); a pause: relaxation

This breathing: ime the matros took; and then
Reaulaed the thread of ber disconree again."
Dryden: The Find ond Ponther, ili.
cate, 鲑t, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wẻ, wŏt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sir, marîne; gō, pðt,

"Wo hove srown wise enough to ohyink from unhoves re to torntong hap torign brawis; and it be
breathing-while, s. The apace of time in which one conld take a breath; a moment in instant. [Breath, 4.]
"Bud and be blastod in abroachnowhice
bratath'-ľas, a. [Eng. breath; -less.]
I. Literally:
I. Wanting in breath ; out of breath.

2. Desd, ufeless.
"Defonds the oreathess carcass on the ground."
3. Attended with exhanation or want of breath.
" How I remember that breathiese fighi.",
II. Figuratively: Exciled, esger; holding one'a breath in anxiety or eagerness.
"Thronging round him, breathjeas thoumands anaza"
brěath'-1̆̌ss-1̆y̆, adv. [Eng. breathless; -ly.] In a breathless manner.
brěath'-1ĕss -nĕss, s. [Eng. breathless; ness.] Breathlees condition; want of breatb. "Methink I hear the ooldiers and bosise officera when they were rolling that other weighty etone (for sach wo probahly cupcelvel. to the moath of the vault
with inueh toil and sweat and breatheessness, how They hracked of the aureuess of the place. $-B$. . Hall: Worke, il, 276 .

- brĕath'-y, a. [Eng. breath; -y.] Fall of ir or wind, windy.

brecc'-1-a (cO as çh), s. [Ital. breccia; Fr. breche = (1) a breach, (2) a fragment.]

1. Building, Comm., Ec.: A kind of marble composed of a mass of angular fragments, closely cemented together in auch a manner that when broken they form brechea or notches.
2. Geol.: The word has now a more extended signification. It signifies a rock composed of angular as distinguiahed from rounded fragments united by a cement of lime, oxide of ments united by a cement of lime, oxide of
lron, \&c. The fragments of course are derived iron, sce. The fragments of conrse are derived
from pre-exiating rocks. Presumably these from pre-exiating rocks. Presumably these are not far off, for if the fragmenta had been
transported from a distance by water, their ngles would have been rounded off. There ara quartsite breceias, ferrnginous breccias, rolcanic breccias, bone breccias, \&c.
mized Facel with barricades of limestone rock, intorIn some Boftrer unbstance which has hardened around
them Ilko mortar." "-Scout : Rob Roy, ch. xzxiil
In noticed that the smaller streams in the Pampas
were paved with a breccia of bonen. -Darwin: Posus were pated with a breccia or bonea."-Darti.
brěect-1-ā-těd (ce as çh), a. [Breccia.] Abounding in breccia; conaisting of angular fragments cemented together.
"There aro many fointa in Auvernne where fyneous rocks bave been forced by aubsequent injection through
elaye and marly 1 imestones, in such a nuanner that the elayo and marls limestones, in such a wanner that the
whole bav becono blended in one confused and brec Whole bas beconse blended in one confused 2
breceo-i-o-(co as çh), pref. [Breccia.] Of, belonging to, or in part consisting of a breccia.
breccio-conglomerate, s.
Petrol.: A rock consisting partly of angular and partly of rounded materials. (Rutley.)

- brech, 8. [Breach, Breech.]
brěch'-ąm, brěch'-ame (ch gnttural), s.
[Etym. donlitful ; ef. A.S. beorgan $=$ to protect : the second element is prob. Eng. hame (q.v.). 7 The collar of a draught-horse. (Scotch.)
breoh'-an, *brêck'-an (Sootch), 8. [Bracken.] Ferns.
" Far des rer to me yon lone glen o' green breckan, Burns: Caledonia.
breohe, s. [Breech, Breach.]
'breck, " brack, s. [Breach,]

1. A gap in a hedge. (Bailey.)
2. A piece of unerclosed arable land; a sheep-walk.
brêcle'-ěn, g. [Bracken.]
bred, * breid, s. [Bread.]
3. Bread.
"Ared, kalues dol, and furven sred.
And bnttere, bem tho nondes bed.


4. A loaf or masa of bread by itself, whether large or small. (The term is still vulgarly used by bakers in thie sense.) (Scotch.)
"Quhy ues ye at your Communtoun now four, now tions; Eedh's Hive, App, p. 232
II is sometimes distinguished by its rela tive aize.
ij] Imprimita, daylie silij gree bred. To the lovander Houbehotd: Chalmor's's Nary, i. 178, 179.

* bred-wrigte, s. [O. Eng. bred $=$ bread, and wright (q.v.) = a maker.] One who makes bread, a baker.

bred, pa. par. \& a. [Brezd, v.]
A. \& B. As pa. par. \& particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb
"Their malice was bred in them."- Wiadom, rili. 10 Not wo the Borderer:--bred to war,
Often in compnsition. Soott : Marmion, r. i bred, Well-bred.
bred-sore, s. A whitlow.
brĕd'-bẽr-gite, s. [From Bredberg, a Swedish mineralogist.]
Min.: A variety of garnet, described by Dana as Lime-magnesia Iron-garnet. It is from Sala in Sweden.
* bredde, pret. \& pa. par. [Breed.] Bred, generated. (Prompt. Parv.)
" It wirmede, bredde, and rotede thor."
* bred-dit, pa. par. or a. [Braided.] Covered, as thongh with embroidery.
"The durris and the windois aill war bredate
With massie gold, quhairof the ty eres che heddit" "
Falice of Honour, ili. 88 . (Edin. ed, $15 \%$ )
brede (1), v.t. \& i. [Breed.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* brede (2), v.i. [A.S. brddan = to extend, spread ; or perhapa $=$ breed, grow.] [Breed, v., B., 3, (2).] To spread out, to extend.
"And hlomys bricht besyd thame Bredis",
* brede (3), * breden, v.t. [A.S. bradan.] To roast, bnrn.
"His Axsee he gan breden" -Layamon, ili. s1.
"Man and hous thei brent and breddern"-drthour
- brede (4), * breid, v. [Bneed, v.] To re aemble.
* brede (L), s. [Brald, s.] A braid, a piece of braiding or embroidery.
" Ia a cortous brede of needtework, one colour talis awny by saen jast degrees, and another rises so inker. diatiguilit the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other."-Addison.
" Half-lapped in glowing gauze aud golden breda.".
* brede (2), s. [A.S. brerd $=$ a brim, shore, a bank.] A limit.
The burne blessed hym belyue of the bredes passed."
Gave \& the Gr. $K$ night, $2,07 i$.
* brede (3), pa. par. \&s. [A.S. briede $=$ roasted meat (Somner).] Roast meat.
"Sum at brede broohede, and hierdez thame tonrnede."
* brēde (4), * bred, s. [Bread.]
* brede-huche, * bredhitithe, s. A lump of bread.
"Brede huche (bredhitthe, P.) Turrundula, UG. in
asrgeo."-Prompt, Part.
- brede (5) s. [A.S. bred = a plank, a board.] A small table.

Ius. Brode, or lytylle borile. Mensula, tabella, asserv-

* brede-chese, * bred-chese, $s_{\text {, }}$ [Provinc. Eng, of Eastern conntiea bred $=a$ braid used to press curd for cheese; or bred $=$ a brajd-platter; chese = Eng. cheese.] A cheese freshly taken from the press or served on a "bred," or broad platter. (Way.)
P.). ${ }^{\text {Bredechese }}$ Prompt. Pard. ${ }^{\text {(brese, P. }) \text { Jumzata ( } j u n \text { netata, }}$
* brede (6), s. [Breadth, Broad.] Breadth.
"The brigge ya . . . on brede fourty fote."
- Brode or squarenesse, croisure."-Palagrave
- bredir, s. ph [Brothikey Brotheon.
- bredis, ${ }^{3}$. pl [Jamieson says this is cor tainly the same with in 3reds as med E\% Chaycer, which Tyrwhitt renders abroad Thus brondyn in bredis is "bruached out" But it appears more probable that the MS has been mis-read, and that we shonld read broudyn in bredis = embroidered, as with bralds.] [BREDE (1), e.]
"The birth that the ground bure was hrondyn in With gratu gay an the gold, and granite of grace".
* bredthe, s. [Brradtr.] Breadth
" Brodthe of anythyng, Largour."-Palegrsw.
* bred-yn (1), v.L. [Breed.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* Pred-yn (2), v.t. [Broaden.] (Prompt.
- bred-ynge (I), pr. par. \& \&. [Baeed, 0.]
* bred-ynge (2), pr. par. \& \& [Bredyn (2).] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bred-ynge (3), pr. par., a., \& s. [Braidino.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bree (I), brie, brew, broo (Scotch), a [A.S. briw; Dut. brij; Ger. brei; O. H. Ger. bri, brio; M. H. Ger.bri, brie.] [BaEw (1), s.] 1. Broth, aoup.
"The priest andd grace, and all the thrang fell tee,
Good boef and muttou to be broo.
Dight spits, and then laid the roist

2. Juice, sance.
3. Water, the aea; moisturs of any kind.

Brent in the bre with the hreme Lowe.
Destrucc. of Troy, 12,81
A. Ye doace tolk. I've borne ehoon the broo,

Burns: The Brigs of Ayr

* bree (2), "broo, s. [A comption of O. Fr. brigue; O. Eng. brige $=$ contention, quarrel. Hurry, bnstle, tumult.

Nae doubt, when ony sic poor chiel' as me
Play tricks ilke thati yoili, in a hurry, eee It thro' the paribh raise an unco bree $\begin{gathered}\text { Sherref: Poeme, poo }\end{gathered}$
bree (3), s. [Bre.] The eye-brow.
breea, s. [Bray (3), s.]
In East Yorkshire: The bank of a river. (Prof. Phillips: Rivers, ©c., of Yorkshire, p.
breēch, brêch, brêk, brêke, * bryçh (both sing. and pl.), *bryçhe (sing.), breeches (pl.) (pron, brich'-ĕs (Eng.), brēeksp, bretkj (pl.) (Scotch), s. \& a. [A.S. broc, brec (pl. brec, broc) = breeches, trowsers, a girdle; O. Icel. brok (pl. braekr): O. Dan. brog; Dut. broek ; O. Fries. brec ; M. O. Dan. brog; Dut. broek; O. Fries. brec; M.
$\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{Ger}$ bruoch; O. H. Ger. pruoh; Provinc. H. Ger. bruoch; O. H. Ger. pruoh; Provinc.
Fr. brougues; Lat. braca, brocca (sing.), braca, Fr. brougues; Lat. braca, brocca (sing.), brace,
bracce (pl.), all = trowsers, breeches; Gael. briogais; Ir. brog. The relation between the Tentonic and the Celtic forms ia not clearly made out.] [Brogue.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(I) A garment wom to cover the lower part of the body; drawers. (Originally used of the dresa of women as well as of men, but now confined to the latter.)
(a) Very rarely in the singular.
"The wormmen werent breech en well an men."-
Naundeville: 1 otage, p 250 .
That you might still have worn the pettleont.
And ue'er had atol'u the breech trom Laccattor."
(b) Now only in this senae in the plural.

Io ; ; ; they shal shall bave linen sreaches upon thelr lolps : they shall not gird themselve
that causeth oweat. - Ezek. xiiv. 18 .
"Young, royal Tarty Breeks" $\begin{gathered}\text { Berma }\end{gathered}$
Burns: A Dream
 philithegs ...-Carlste: Sartor Resartus, he i., ch.v.
T The Jewish priests wore linen breeches (Exod. xxviii. 42, xxxix. 28 ; Levit. xvi.4). In classical timea breechea were worn only by the non-Roman and non-Grecian nations.
(2) Sing.: The hinder part of the person, covered by the trowsers. (Hayward.)
2. Figuratively:
(1) The hinder part of anything. [II. 1.]

万n, b6y; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beṇ̣h; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=1$.

(2) To have the breeches, To wear the breeches: To be master. (Said of wivea who rule their husbands.)

## "Terentig boing a mout cruel woman, and woartyp

 Come. Iopez let's give our wives the breeches too Come Lopez letivgive our wives the broeches too
## II. Teehnically:

1. Firearms and Ordnance: The rear portion of a gun ; the part behind the chamber.
2. Shipbuilding: The outer angle of a kneetimber ; the inner angle is the throat.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to a breech in any of the eenses given under $A$.

## breech-band, 8.

Harness: The same as breeching, a. (2) (q.v.)
breech-belt, * breche-belt, " brekbelt, s. A belt or girlle used to sustain the breeches; a waist-belt.

Hin brecho-belt all tobrast
Huntyng of the Hura, 205 .
breech-block, s. A movable piece at the breech of a breech-landing gun, which is witbdrawn for the insertion of a cartridge and closed before firing, to receive the impact of the recoil. [Fire-Ar.3.]
breech-girdle, *brech-gurdel, * brech-gerdel, * breek-girdille. * breg-gurdel, "brich-gerdel, brekguracl, bre-gurael, * bri-gurdel *bry-gyr-dyll, s. [Eng. breech; O. Eng. brech, breche, \&c. $=$ breech, and girdle.]

1. The ssme as breech-belt.
"Smanl trees that ben non hyere than a maunees breekgindille:- Ma underille, p so
"Jeremte's brech gerdel rotede bexide the wetere "-
Ayenbite of inteic (ed. Murris)
2. The waist, the middle. [Breggurnel.]
breech-loader, s. A fire-arm in which the charge is introduced at the rear instear of at the muzzle. In amall arms the barrels may be hinged, or the breech may be opened and closed by means of a movahle block of metal ; in artillery the breech is closed by a screw or a wedge. The use of breech-loaders goes back to the sixteenth century; indeed, it is probable that that form of arm is about as old as the muzzle-loaler. In the modern form, however, it is of quite recent introduction. The Prussian needle-gun, which dates from abont 1840, was the first breerth-loading rifle used as a military weapon. The solidiers of all European srmies now use breecb-loaders. [Magazise-fifle.]

Another and still more Important lesson of the present war in found in the nue at onae of latreuch-
breech-loading, $a$. Made to be loaded the breech.
Brech-loading gun or cannon: A gun or camnon mada to be loaded at the breech in place of the muzale.
Brech-loading rifte: A rifle made to be loaded at the breech.

## breech-pin, s.

Fire-arms: A pling acrewed into the rear end of a barrel, forming the bottom of the charge-chamber. Otherwise called a breachplug or breech-screw.

## breech-screw, $s$

Fire-arms: The plug which cloess the rear end of the bore of a fire-arm barrel. The parts ara knowa as the plug, the face, the tenon, the tang, and the tang-ecrew hole.

## breech-sight, s.

Firearms: The hinder aight of agun. In conjunction with the front sight it servea to ain the gun at an object. It le graduated to degrees and fractions, their length on the cale being equal to the tangents of an are having a radius equal to the distance between the front and rear sights. The front sight is merely a short piece of metal acrewed into the gun, usually et the muzale, but sometimes letween the trunnions, or on one of the rimbasee, with its upper edga parallel to the bore of the gan. The rear aight may lee detached, baving a circular base fitting the base of the gua, or may slide through a slotted lug. end be retsined at aoy given height by a set scraw. The breech-bight, the tangent scale, and the pendulum arg menely ditlerent forme of this device. (Knight.)

## breech-wrench, s.

Fire-arms: A wrench used in torning ont the breech-pin of a fire-arm.
brēegh (or as briçh), e.t. [From breech, s. (q.v.).]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To put into breeches.

2 To whip upon the breech
II. Technically:

Of a gun: To fit with a breech; to tasten with breeching (q.v.).
brēeçhed (or as briçhed) (Eng.), brēeked (Scoich). [Breech, v.]
L. Ordinary Languags:

1. Literally:
(1) Wearing, or having on breecbes.
"But I can perceive that the idea, romantif ese it it ts strongly fett by the bine-conted, red breeted creen armles of the Empervs." - Daity Newo, Sept. a, 1870.
(2) Put into breeches; bence grown up.
(3) Whipped on the breech. (Beaum. \& Fl.)
*2. Figurativeiy: Covered, hidden.


II. Technically:

Of guns: Having a breech.

* brēeçh'-ẽr, s. [Breech; er.]
I. One who breechea.

2. Ope who Hogs on the breech.
" Feaceur. A whipper, scourger, breechor."-Cotgrave.
breeches (pron. brích'-ěşs), s. pl. [BAEECH.]
breeches-bible, s. A mame given to a bible printed in 15\%, and so called from the reading of Genesis iii. 7: "they bawed figgetree leaves together and made themselves breeches." As a matter of fact, this bible hass no more distinctive rigbt to the nacia thao Wickliffe's version, in which the same words are also found.
brēeçh'-ling (or as hriçh'-lı̈g), pr. par., $a$, \&s. [Breeche v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adf: in senses correbjonding to those of tha verb.
C. As substantive:
3. Ordinary Language: The act of whipping on the breech; tha state of being so whipped. "Memorandum, that I owe Anamnestea a breeching."

## IL. Technioally:

1. Orinance: A rope secured by a thimble to the breeching-loop of a ship's gun, and attacbed by its ends to ring-bolts on each side of the port-hole, serving to limit the recoil of the gun when fired. Tha hreechingloop occupiea the place of the ordinary cascabel.
2. Harness: The portion which comes behind the buttocka of a horse, and enables him to hold back the vehicle in descending a bill. It is cailed also a breech-band.
3. Furnace: A bifurcated moko-pipe of a furnace or heater.

## breeohing-hook, s.

Vehicles: A loop or hook on the ehaft of a carriage for the attachment of the strap of the breeching, by which the horse bears hackwardly against the load in descending a hili.

## breeching-loop, s.

Ordnance: The loop of the carcabel in ships' guns, through which the breeuhing goes to prevent the recoil.
brēed, *brede, "breden, *bredyn, * breede, v.t. \& f. [A.S. bredan $=$ to nouriah, keep warm; Dut. broeden $=$ to brood, broeijen $=$ (1) to hatch, incubate, (2) to brew ; o. H. Ger. pruatan; Ger. brïten; Wel. brud $=$ hot, warm; brydiaw $=$ to heat, inflame; Lat. fovers $=$ to cherish, nenrish. The word is closely connected with brew (q.v.).]

## A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To procreate, generats, beget

中(1) O/ human beings :
"Moght we any barnes brede" $\begin{gathered}\text { Curror }{ }^{\text {Mund }} \text {, 2,04s. }\end{gathered}$
(2) Of animals: To beget, generate, bring forth.
(3) Of fowts: To hatch.

2. To cause to exist.

3. To produce, briog into existenca.
"Ther 1 wain bred, aleo that ilke day.

II. Figuratively:

1. To educate, Instruct, form by instruction
 "To broed np the son to cominon senso.
Is evermore the parent's lenst expence.

## 2. To rear up .

-Ah wrotched me $!$ by fates avaree decreel

3. To raise or continge a breed.

We broed the sheep and we kill it: $p$ il
4. To produce, give birth to.
(1) Of material things:
-That ever Rome shoond broed thy fellow.-
shakenд: Julus casar, $\% .2$
for the the worthiest divine Christendom hath of some bundreds of yeara $\rightarrow$ Hooker.
(2) Of immaterial things: To occaslon, cause, give rise to, originate.

The danger bid, the place anknowne and whide
Sreeder drendiull doubtil. Oft Awt is without amokn pow F.Q.LI. 12
5. To be the birtbplace of.
"The imperious sens bredd monsters"
It bred worms and atank."-Exodus, xVL, or
6. To contrive, plot, hatch.
"My soo Edgar! Had he a hrud to write thlat e
B. Intransitive:
I. Literally:

1. To bear, give birth to young.

> To sittea and sonpen
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { And breden as bunghe swign" } \\ & \text { Langhand : Piers Plow, homs. } \\ & \text { " Here nothing breeds." }\end{aligned}$
> " Here nothing breedt:"
> Titus And. II
2. To raise or continue a breed or kiod. ${ }^{23}$ Choose the kind of animal that you wish to trae from."-Gandrer
3. To have birth, be procreated or produced. (1) Of animate beings:
"To the harte aud to the hare
(2) Of inanimate things:
"Blosmes bredeth on the bowes."-Wright : lynh
II Figur

1. To be the birthplace or origin of llving things. (Compare our expression to besome alive with.)
Gen. and Exod., $3,3+2$. ${ }^{\text {It }}$.
2. To take its origin or cause from, arise, bo produced, or originated from.

> "Henven raln grace
> On that whick breeds between" them." Shakesp. : Tempest, HI 4

- To breed of, to breid of, to braid of:

1. To resemble.

"Ye breed $0^{\circ}$ the gowk, . . ."-lbid, p. 35 .
2. To appear, to be manifest.
"Sum schamest to ask as braids of $\mathrm{ma}^{*}$

- Crabb thus distingulahes between the verbs to breed and to engender:-"Ta bred is to bring into existence by a slow operatlon, to engender is to be tha author or prime cause of exiatence. So, in the metsphorical sense, frequent quarrels are ept to breed hatred and anlmosity.
- Whatever breeds acts gradually; whatever sngenders produces Immediately' as cause and effect. Uncleanness breeds diseases of the body; want of oceupstion breeds those of the miad; playlag of chsnce games engenders a love of money.: (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
* breed-bate, s. A quarreleome pernon, one who catnses quarrels and disturbances.

breed (1), * brede, s. [Bread.]
And straw her care falre and sott as silt,
And geve hem surre, hoay, oreed, sudmyly
"Suffinntly al his yvyng.
Yit may be go his orreed begying:
Fio dore to dore, he may gotruce.


beöed (2), 2 [Brexd, v.]
I. Literally:

1. A subdiviblion of mpecies ; a clasen, a cousto,
 "The yrover number of meed more of : mised breode:
 2. A farnly; a generation (generally contemptuously).
"A coulf of hat het Thiti way propowd; but John Fould havo n
2. Offlpring

## "Since that the truest isere of thy throte Ayd down interdiction whemen mecurwed,

## II. Fhgrativoly:

1. Produce of any kind ; resalt, increase.
 Shakemp: Hor. of Verice, 18

- 2 The act of breeding; a brood
"She liyy them In the and, Here they Ho till they
- breed (3), "bread, *breede, "brede, breid, a [Breadth.]

1. Breadth, width.

2 A breadth of cloth, woollen or linen (Scotch.)

 ${ }^{2}{ }^{212}$

Renains
rēed'-ēr, s. [Bremp, v.t.]
L. Literally:
2. Thst which breeds or produces young.

"Get thee to onmerer: why moald 'st thou he a
3. $A$ female that is prolific, and good at breeding.
II. Figuratively:
+1. That which produces anything, the tanse or origin.

- Glve sentenco on this ox ecrable wretch,

Shakeepp: Tteus And ivent, 2


2. One who devotes himself to the breeding and rearing of stock.
"Oreedere beliovo that loog limbe are almost al waya of sompanied by su elongited head."-Darwist : Origin

+ 3. The person or country which gives birth to and rears any thing.
"Time was, when ltaly and Romn have been the
brēed"-ing, *bred-ynge, * brod-ynge, pr. par., a., \& s. [BREED, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:
I. Literally:

1. The act of procreatiog or giving birth ta
2. The srt or practice of ralsing or continn ing a breed or kind.
" It would indeod have beap a atranga fact, had at of Species (ed. 1859), th. in, ph \$h

## II. Figuratively:

1. Education, Durture, rearing.
"She had her breeding at my fatherin fharge"
"Why was my breeding onder'd and prescri"
2. Manaers, deportment, education.

Folitely learro'd, and ol m geotle race.
Good breeding and good monbe guve ail a graca, "
Oonoper: Hop
brêed'-1Iñg, a [Eng. breed; -ling.] One born and bred in a place, s nstive (N. K.D.) Used by Mscaulsy ss a proper nams for an Inhsbitant of the Fens.
"Io that dreary region, covered by vapt aights of watoo of the Breedilinga, thon led an amphiblious life.
*brēef, *brief, *brelf (pl. breeves), s.


Dreaek (generally in the plural), \& [Bazect, 2] (Scotch)
"'Why' end heo you know, Byon, the proverh und the boote are hare in the samp po zaicaments" Seate: Wanerley, oh yivil
breek-brother, s. $A$ rival in love

brēek'-lăses, an. [Scoteb breek, sad Eng. suff. thess. 1 Without breeches, without trowsers. (Scotch.)

## breeeleş a pl. [Breek.]

* brēem, * Drēeme, a, \& ady. [Brame, an]

That tooghten brperne, as it were boores two:
The bughte a werdea wiute to and iro." Chntees : C. T., 1,901-2

* brëery * Dreard, "brere (pa. par. * brende * hairdit), vio (BeEER (2), s: To gerni nate; to shoot forth from thi earth. (Applied espectally to grain.) (Scotch.)

> Whe cornis croppls, sad the bere new brord
> Whnddio hares, mang broint 00.4
> Whnddio hares, mang brairdif corn,
brëer (1), s. [BhiAR.]
"Ho aprang o'er the bushes, he dash'd o'er the broern."
" Areers, brambles and briers."
breer (2), * bratrd, *rere, * breard [A.S. brerd $=$ the edge, point.] (Scotch.) [BRERD (2).]
I. Lit. : The first sppesrance of gram sbove ground sfter it is sown; a bnd, 8 shoot.
"Blomue on bough and breer on rya"
"Arers, Dew aprung com,"-ftudd.
"There in no breard like midding brocird"-\$ Prov.
K-lly, p 328.
I A fine breer: An abundant germination.
2. Figuratively :
(1) Applled to the firat appearance of the seed of the word sfter it has beeo sown in the ministry of the gospel.
"It left free, the braint of the Lord, thet begins to
Hase so greent in the lauk, wil! grow in peace to a pleoti-
ul harvest -R. Guhatize, 1. 195.
(2) Appiled to low-borm peopie who suddenly come to wealth snd honour, in sllusion to the stalks of corn whleh spring up on 8 dung-hill
brëer-ing, pr. par. \& a. [BREER, v.] Coming through the gronod, as new corn snd other grsin. (Scotch.)
"A braw oight this for the ryo. yoor honour; the
weat park will be breering bravely this den"-scoti; weet park will le breerd
brēese, s. [Breeze (3), s.]

* breeete, s. [Breast.]
"Brecste of a beste. Pectus"-Prompl. Pare
* breeste-bone, s. Breast-bone
"Breate-bone. Torax, UG. in torquea"-Prompt.
breeze (1), brize, s. [Fr. brise; Sp. brisa; Port. briza = the north-east wind; Ital. brezza = a cold wind.]

1. Lit. : A gentle gale, $s$ light wind.
"We find that these hottest rextons of the world, refreshed with a dafly gale of eastorly wind, which the Spaniards call breeze that doth ever more blow " His yo mae weady low, and deep

His voice Fas nteady, low, and deep.
Like distaut weves wheo breezes ale
Scott: Nokoby, サ1. 12
†2. Fig.: A slight quarrel or disturbsnce.
II Crabb thus distinguishes between breeze gale, blast, gust, storm, tempest, snd hurricane All these words express the sction of the wiod, in different degrees sud under different circumstances: "A breeze is gentle; s gale is brisk, but steady: ws hsve breezes in a calm summer's dsy; the mariner has favourable gales which keep the ssils on the stretch. A blast is impetnons: the sxhslstions of a trumpet, the bresth of hallows, the sweep of
s violont wind, are blasts. A gust is sudden and vehement: gusts of wind are enmetimes so and vehement: gusis of wind are enmetimes so while thay last Storm, temppet, and hurricane while thay last, Storm, tempeset, and hurricane, include other particulars besides wind. A storm throws the whole stmosphere ints com-
notion ; it is e war of the eiements, in which motion; it is a war of the eiements, in Which the hesvens. Tempest is a species of starm which has alno thnoder and lightning to add to the confusion. Hurricane ie a species of storm which exceeds all the rest in violence sud duration. . . ." (Crabb: Eng. Synon,
brēeze (2), a. [O. Fr. brese; Fr. braisa = cinders.]

1. Brick-making: Refase cinders used fo buraing bricks in the clamp.
"Here the rabbich ta alfted and morted by womas
ant childrent, and the ashee called idreezd are nold by
Dee. sth, 1872
2. Small coke (in this sense used in the plunal)
${ }^{\circ}$ "re. Tha manufucture of the amall coke called brecema

## breere-oven, a

1. A furnace adapted for burning coal-duat or breeze
2. An oven for the mannfacturs of breewe or smsli coks.

Brēeze (3), "brēeşe, s. [A.S. brimea; Dut. brems; Ger. bremse; O. H. Ger. brëmo; from O. H. Ger. brëman $=$ to hum. Skeat saye the original form of the word must have been brimse.] A gad-fly. [Beize.]

The breeson upon hibr, ilike a cow in June,
The breeso apon her.
Shakesp. Ant and Croop, ill 12.
breeze-fly, s. [Bracze (3)]
$\dagger$ brëeze, v.l. [Breeze (1), 8.] To blow gently or 1aoderately.

- For now the hreathing alra, from ocemp born,
Brecze op the hay, and lend the ilvely morn.

In nautical phrase, to breeze $u p=$ to beci to blow freshly.
" 1 t Was very dark the wind breeaing up mharpen Jod sharper,
$\dagger$ brēeze'-lĕes, $a$. [Eng. brease; -less.] Un disturbed by any breeze; still, calm.

> "Yet hare no fury ray inammes The breezeless sky.

O W. Richardson: Poems.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { calnas my soul.". } \\
& \text { Shenat one: Poems. }
\end{aligned}
$$

breēx'-l-nĕss, s. [Eng. breezy; -ness] The quality or state of being breezy (q.v.)
brēez'-y., a. [Eng. breez(e); -y.]
L. Literally:

1. Rising into a breeze ; gentiy moving.

- Thas budding twlesa apread out their fan,

Wordmorth: Lines Written in Earty Spring.
2. Ruffled by breezes.
"Oh how elate was 1 , when. at retchd beside
The murnuring course of Arnos breezz tife."
Cowper : Translations of the Lafin Poeme of Mrem :
3. Blown upon by breezes, open, exposed to the breezes.
" The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelijng deep,
Basks ou the breezy
Basks ou the breezy ahore, is grateful sleep. Pope
His cozy liwhes...
II. Figuratively: Soft snd gentle, liks a breeze.
"How shall It toll thee of the startling thrill
*bref-1i, *breve-1y; adv. [Briefly.]

* breffines, s. [O. Eng. bref = brief; -ness.] Brevity, shorthess. (Coventry Mysteries, p. 79. )
* breg-annde, \& [Brionnd.] (Morte Ar thure, 2,096.)
* breger, s. [O. Fr. brigueur $=\mathbf{8}$ quarrelsome contentions, or litigious person; O. Fr. brigue $=$ contention.] [Bfioc.] A qusrrelsome or =contention.] [BRtoe.] A qusrrelsome or litigious
bloodsher.

Sic men than, ye ken than
Ambrogers nd tygere.
Burerts Pigrim, Wation's Coth, II it

* bregge, v.L [A contracted form of abregge $=$ sbridgs.] To shorten, abridge.

- breg-gere, s. [Bregae, v.] An abridger, shortener.
"Breggere of wardus"-Wickliff: Pref. Epini, 172
- breg-gid, pa. par. [Bregce]
* breg-ging, "breg-gyng, pr. par., a, \& a. [Bregge, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partic. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of abridging, ahortening, or contracting.
"The Lord God of oostia schal makre an endyag and
breg-gur-del, bry-gyr-dyll, [Bneech-cinnle]

1. The waist-belt
2. The waist, the middle.
"Into the breggurdel him gerd."
breg'-ma, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Gr}$. Bpeyua (bregma) $=$ the to of the head ; from $\beta$ péx $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ (brechō) = to be wet or soft, because the bone in that part is iongest in hardening. In Fr. bregma.]
Anat.: The sinciput, or upper part of the head immediately over the forehead, where the parietal bones are joined.
brê'-hŏn, *bre-hoon, s. \& a. [Iriah breathamh, breitheamh = a judge.]
A. As subst.: Amongst the ancient lrish sn bereditary judge.
"An for exarnple, in the case of murder, the Arehoon that is theyr fudge will compound ivetweent th morderer and the frendes of the party murthered."apeneer : Saze of Ireiand.
"The Arehons were in North Britain and Irelaud, tratod times all the controverity when to haypened within their respective distritits, Theer counts wer unually held on the stde of a hill where they were muce-hilh The offico belonged to certaln famillies mid Fut trausmitted, 1 ko every other inheritance from father to won. Thelr otated melhatises were fnrmi of considerable value. By the Brehon faw, even the
 Called Eric. The elevect th or twelitto part of that fue Pell to tho judge thare the remainder eeloged partly
to the King or superior of tha
isnd, and partly to the

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to brebona or brebon law.
brehon-law, s. The ancient, unwritten law of Ireland, answering to our common law. It was abolished in tha reign of Edward Ill.

- breid, v.t. \& i. [Brain.]
* breld, *brede, s. [A.S. brodu $=$ breadth.] [Breadth, Broan.] Breadth, width.
"Aod all this warld off lenth and breid,
Io xil yher, thyow his donchty deld
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Sk ont) i.
II On breid: In hreadth
That foik our-tuk ane mekjll feld
On breid. quhtri inony ia sachyonad) scheld."
Burbiour: Tho Bruce
*brelf, " breve, " brene, * brew, v.t. \& i [Bnief, v.]

1. Trans.: To compose.
"Qahen pdir tolkis dole flattir and feoys.

- And in the court bin present in thly dayis,

That ballatie breuis lustely and layisa Lyndecy: Warkin, 1502 p. $185 .^{2}$
2. Intrans: : To write, to commit to writing "Glaidlie I wald amid this writ hane breuti," $\begin{gathered}\text { Patice of Honour, iii, }\end{gathered}$

* breif, s. [Breey, Baief, s.]
* breird, s. [A.S. brerd = an edge, border.] [Bread.] The surface, the uppermost part, or top, of any thing, as of liquids. (Scotch.)
- Wo benecch you therein to percejve and take Dp
the angrie face nid crahbed countenance of the Lorrl of the angrie face suld crathed countensuce of the Lorrd hoxts, who has the cup of hio vengeance, mixed with Merm, of the hhich the servanite of his own house and
 ration. Ac. 159\%. (Melvilles MR, p. 27s.)
- ibreird'-ling, s. (Breea, e., Breer (2), 3.] Germination. (Used metaphorically in relation to divine truth.)
-Rufherford : Lett., pting of Ood's seed in thio town. -Rutherford: Lets
breis'-Iak-ite, s. [Named after Breislak, an Italian gcolngist, who was born of German parentage at Rome in 1748, and died on Feb. , 上2.]
Min. : A woolly-iooking variety of aluminous pyroxene. It í called alao Cyclopeite.


## breith, a. [Brioht.] (Scotch.)

"The orellh toris wasgret payn to behald
allace vili 1370, Mg.
breit'-haup-tite, s. [In Gar, breithauptit. Named after the Saxon mineraiogist Breithanpt.]
Mineralogy:

1. An opaque, hexagonal, brittle mineral, called alao Antimonial Nickel, Antimoniet of Nickel, and Hartmannite. The hardness is 5.5 ; the 54. gr., 7.54 I ; the instre metallic, the colour copper-red inclining to violet Composition: Antimony, $59.706-67 \cdot 4$; nickel, $27.054-28.946$; iron, $0.842-866$; and galena, 6.437-12.357. Occurs at Andreasberg, in the Harz Mountains, and has appeared cryatallised in a furnace.
2. The same as Covellite (q.v.)

* breith'-fíli, a. [Braithful.]
"All kynd of wraith and breithtull yre" $\begin{gathered}\text { Doughas: } V \text { irgii, } 428,7 .\end{gathered}$
brě-jeù'-ba, \& [From a Brazillan Indian dialect.] One of the names given by the Bra zilian Indians to a kind of cocoa-nut, called by them also the Airi, from which they manuby them also the Airi, from whic
facture their bows. (indley.)
"breks, s. [Breach, s., Break, v.] (Scotch.) I. Literally: Breach in a generai aenae.
"That the mald maister Jarnes walde not mak hirn anhtenneot to him of the said landis, nor enter him soumee becauss of the brek of the eatd promith"-Aec. Dom. Conc. A. 2491, p. 223.
(1) Wattir brek: The breaking ont of water. "The burne on apait hurlian dotn the hank,
Rytand vp rede erd, as it war woug."
(2) Brek of a ship: The breaking up of vessel, from its being wrecked; also, the ahipwreck itself.
"Glf it ehanee ony shlp of sther of the particen afoirto be aniflio helpt to thame be the apace of ane yeir. from the erewis of the ohipwrak. or brek of the shop to II. Figuratively:

1. Quarrei, contention of parties.

Thit to to be provided for remede of the gret brek realrae; and specially tin Anguse betuix the ario ot
Ja. III. 1478 , od. 1814, p. 122.
2. Uproar, tumult.
"For all the brek and oterage that han bere."

* brĕk, *brěke, v.t. \& i. [Breax, v.] To break

> "Syne gert brek doune the wail" in, sy2 Barbour: The Bruce (dd. gkeat) ix

II To brek aray: To break the ranka or line. "Luke he fu no vay brek aray."

- brěk'-and, pr. par. [Break, v.] Breaking (Northern.) (Barbour: The Bruce, iii 699.)
* brěk-běn'-ach, s. [Gael. bratach =a banner; beannuichle $=$ blessed; Lat. benedictus.] A particular military ensign.
of Arbroath for paymeat of a yearly reddendo ot of Arbroath for pasment of a yearly reddendo, ev in exercitan regin."-Old chart.
* breke, * breken, * brekyn, v.t. \& i. [BREAK, $v$.]
"Brekyn or breston (bratoon P.) Prango."-Prompt.
* brĕke, s. [Brear, s., Breach, s.] The act of breaking; a breach, fracture.
"Breke or hrekynge. Ruptura, fractura"-Prompt.
* brěk'-ill, a, [Bnıttle.]
* brěk'-1ăsse, $a$. [O. Eng. brek $=$ breeches, and aut. -lesse $=$ less $=$ without.] Without breeches; naked.
"He beker hy the bsle-fyre, and breklesse hyme $\begin{gathered}\text { semede." } \\ \text { Horte Arthure, } 1,04 \mathrm{~m}\end{gathered}$
* brĕk'-yl, a [Baittle.] (Prompt. Parv., p. 177.)
* brĕk'-ynge, s. [Breakino, s.] A breaking, fracture.
"Brekynge. Pracco."-Prompt. Pare
bre-luche', s. [Fr, breluche.] A French floorcloth of linen and worsted.
* brěm'-bĭl, *brěm'-blc, * brĕm'-mil, * brĕm-bẽr, s. [Branble] a briar, a bramble.
"Brembll and thom it alt to yelld,", Curwor Mundi, esi
* breme, "breem, "breeme, brim, "brime, "brya, ${ }^{2}$ bryme, a co adv. [A.s] breme, bryme $=$ famous, notahie; bremman $=$ to roar, rage; Dut. brommen; M. H. Ger brimmen; O. H. Ger. breman': Lat, fremo; Gr. $\beta \rho \rho^{\prime} \mu \omega$ (bremö) all $=$ to roar, rage.]
A. As adjective:

1. Famous, eplendid, widely apoken of Thilke feste was wel breme
2. FYerce, furious, raging.

3. Sherp, severe, cruel.
${ }^{4}$ But eft, when ye count yon freed from feare,
Sponser: : The Shep, Cal, il:
Ot the brown fruit with whleb the wuodianda teem:
Thomion: Coctle of indolence ii. 7 .
4. Full, complete.
"Vehonea blyse is brome a besto."
B. As adverb: Boldiy,

- breme, s. [Bream.]
"Breme, fysche. Arsmutue"-Prompe Parc.
breme-1y, " brem-ly, brem-lioh, "brim-ly," brym-1y, bremlit *brem$1 \mathrm{ych}, a d v$. '[O. Eng. breme, a.; -ly.] Furiously, fiercely.
- Bremiy his bristelen he gan tho arive"
"That fulle brymis ior broth hryntons the glodga",
Brë-men, a. \& a. [From Bremen, e city in Oermany.]
Bremen-blue, a A pigment made of carbonate of copper, alumina, and carbonate of lime.
Bremen-green, s. A pigment akin in compoaition to Bremen-blne.
- brĕm'-my̌lı, s. [Bramble.] (Prompt Parv.)
* brem-stoon, " brem-ston, s. [Brimstone.]

And avermore, wher that ever they goon, men may hetr knowe by smel ot bremsoom."
" bren, * brin, * brya, \& [Bran.]
"In stede of mele yet wol I geve hem brom."
chaucer: $C$. $r$,
"̈thonn or brym, or paley. Cantabram, furfur
bren, brenn, brenne, "bren-nys

* brin, v.t. \& i. [BURs, v.] To hurn. (Lit. \& fig.)
"The more thine herte brennech in for""
"Clocely the wicked hame his bowols bromf." 12
" brend, " brende, " brent, pa. par. \& a [BREN, v.]

1. Lit.: Burnt.
" Arent child of fier hath myeh drede"*
2. Fig.: Burnighed ao as to glow like fire.


* brend-fier-rein, \& Rain of burning fire.

> Brendofer-tein the barge bl-nam,"
> Story of Gem \& Exod, L,11a

* brene (I), s. [A.S. bryne = n buraing.] Burning, fire.
bot of brene on-tholyinde."
in Spec. Ear. Eng. (Morris
Dan Michet, in Spec. Ear. Eng. (Mortis a Skeath
* brĕn'-e (2), brĕn'-ie, s. [Blanie.] Corsiet, habergeon.
"With his comily crest, clere to beholde;
His brene and his bamnet, buruenhed fal bena*
Sir Gawan and Sir Goh, it.
- breng-en, v. [Bring.]
* brenn, v. [Bren, v.]
bren-nage, 8. [O. Fr. brenage, brenaigs Low Lat. brennagium, branagium.] [Bran.] Old Law: A tribute paid by tenants to their lord in lieu of bran, which they were bound to furnish for his dogs.
* bren-nand, * brin-nand, pr. par. \& a. [Brennino.]
* bren-mar, s. [Bren, v.] One who seta on fire or burns anything.
râte, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pit, sïre, sîr, marîne ; gō, pơt


Oombumetor．＂－Prompt．Pare thatythe thynge a－fyre
Drenne，v．t．\＆i．［Bren，v．］
＂In culpounn woll arrayed for to bronne＂．
brĕn＇－aĭng，＊bren＇－nyng，＊bren＇－ mynge：＊bren＇－nand，＊brin＇－nand （North），pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Bren，v．］

A．\＆B．As present participle \＆participial adjective：In senses corresponding to those o the verb．

C．As substantive
1．Lith：The act of burning，the state of being burnt．
"As doth a weto hrond fin hia brennung,"
t2．Fig．：The state of earnest deairs．
＂The lasse for the more wynnyng，
So covelt is ber brornyng．＂
The Romant of the Rose
 nyigg－if，adv．［Old Eng．brenning；－ly．］ Hotly，flercely，strongly．
＂Love hath hie firy dart so brenuingly，
Chaucer：The Enightes Tale，r．1，566．
－bren＇－ston，＂brun＇－stone，s．［Brim－ grone．］
brěnt，＊brant，a．［A．S．brand＝steep，high ； O．Icel brattr；Sw．brant，bratt；Dan．bral ＝steep．］

## I．Literally：

＊1．Steep，high，precipitous．
＂Hyghe bonkkez and brent．＂－Sir Gacieaina，2．10s． －The grapes grow on the brant rocks to woader tully．＂－Ascram．Lett．to Raven．
2．Straight，unbent．
＂My buk，that yumtyme brent hee bene，
Now eruiks lyk ane carok tree
Haitland：Poems，p． 192
II．Fig．：Now in Scotch applied especially to the forehead，in the sense of high，smooth， unwrinkled．

Your locks wore like the raven，
Your bonnice row wne breme．
Bren
brent－brow，s．A smooth，unwrinkled brow．
＊brênt，＂brĕnte，＂brĕnde，pret．of v．，pa par．，\＆a．［A．S．bernan，brennan $=$ to burn．］ ［Brend，Burn，Burnt．］
4．As pret．of $v .:$ Burnt．（Lit．\＆fig．）
＂Or cruell Juno the drede brent her Inwart＂，
B．As past participle and adjective：
1．Lit．：Burnt，bsked．
＂A wal Imade of brent tile．＂一Trevisa， 1,21 ，
2．Fig．：Burnished．
＂The borgh watra al of brende golde bryght．＂
brěnt，s．［Of uncertain etym．；Sw．brandgds and Ger．brandgans havs been suggested，but the first name $=$ sheldrake，and the second $=$ velvet duck．Some authoritiea consider the word to be the ssme as Brant（1），s．（q．v．）．］ Ornith．：The brent－goose，Bernicla brenta， the smallest of the wild geese．It is a winter visitant to Britain．［Bhand－goose．］
brent－geose，a．［Brand－coose］
－brĕnt－new（ew as $\overline{\mathbf{n}}$ ），$a$ ．［Brandnew．］ Warlockg and witches in a dance： Hurns：Tam Ó Shaneer．
brěn＇－tǐ－dēş，s．pl．［From Mod．Lat．brentus， and pl．suff．${ }^{\text {．}}$－ides．］

Entom．：A favily of beeties belonging to the section Rhynchophora，and the sub－section Recticornes．They resemble Curculionida （Wgevils），but hsve straight and moniliform antenne．They are long，with long snouts．
brŏn＇－tŭs，s．［From Gr．Bpéveos（brenthos）$=$ sn unknown water bird of stately bearing Bpertíopar（brenthuomai）$=$ to cock up one＇s
noss．］
Entom．：A genns of beetles，the typical one of the family Brentides（q．v．）．
＊brĕn＇－y̆，s．［BiRNIE］
＊bren－y－ede，＊bryn－y－ede，$a$ ．［From O． Eng．brene，breny＝a cuirass．Binnie．］ Armed with or wearing a cuirass．
＂I anlle to batelle the brynge，of breayede knyghtes，＂
－breord，s．［Brerd．］
＊breost，＊breest，＊breest，s．［Breast．］
＊breost－bane，s．［Breast－sone．］
＊breost－broche，＊breent－broche，s． ［O．Eng．breost $=$ breast，and broche $=$ brooch．］ A brooch worn on ths bresst．

＊breost－plate，e．［Breastplate．］
＊breothan，v．i．［A．S．abreotan，abreottan abreothan $=$ to bruise，hreak，or destroy．］To fall，to perish．（Layamon， 5,807 ．）
＊brě－phöt＇－ró－phy̆，s．［Gr．$\beta$ peqoroódetov （brephotropheion）＝a nursery or hospital for children ；$\beta \rho є \phi$ os（brephos）$=\mathrm{s}$ child ；$\tau \rho o ́ \phi e t o v$ （tropheion）$=\mathbf{s}$ nursery，placs for learning трído（trephö）$=$ to resr，nurse．］A nursery or hospital for children．
＊brěq－nčt＇－çhāin，s．［Etymology doubtful． Cf．O．Fr．braque $=$ the clsw of a crab．］ ［Bracket．］A chsin for securing ths wateh in the vest pocket to a button or button－hole of the vest．
＊brerd（1），s．［Etymology doubtful．（\％）A．S brend．］According to Jamieson，the whole substance on ths face of the earth；but it may be s copyist＇s error for breid $=$ broad．
＂I will nopht turn myn entent，for anl this warld
＂brerd（2），＊brerde，＂breord，＊brurd，s， ［A．S．brerd＝the edge，side ；O．H．Ger．brart， brort，Cf．braird．］An edge，margin，or brim of a vessel，\＆c．
＂He made to it a goldun orerde．＂一 Whellife：Exod xxxv
＊brerd－ful，＊breord－ful，＊brurd－ful，a． ［O．Eng．brerd，snd suffix ful $(t)$ ．］［Bretrul．］ Full or filled to the brim．
＂Er sch bothom watz brurdiful to the bonkez egrex
＊brere，v．i．［Breer，v．］
＊brere，s．［Briar．］
＂Brere，or brymmeylle（bremingll，or hrymbyll，P．
Tribulus，фqpri．＂－Prompt．Parr．
＊bres，s．［Brass．］
＊bresche，s．［Breach，s．］A breach．
＂The breache wan not maid so grit upoun the day， Knox：Hiet，was sufficiently repaired in the nigbt．＂
＊brese，s．［Breeze（3）．］（Prompt．Parv．）
＊bre－sed，a．［Cf．Scotch birs $=$ bristle．］ Rough，likg bristles．
＂Bende his oresed broyez，hly－ande greme＂，
Gawo．\＆the Gr．K night，sict
＊brë＇－sen，v．［Bruise，v．］
＊bress，s．［Brace．］The chimney－plece，the back of the fireplace．

＊bress，s．pl．［Bristle，s．］Bristles．
＂As bress of ane brym bair his berd is aig atiff＂
＊brĕs＇－sǐe，s．［Beassy，s．；cf．M．H．Ger． brassen $=$ the bream（q．v．）．A fish，supposed to be the Wrasse，or Old Wife，Mabrus tinca （Linn．）．（Jamieson．）
＂Turdus vuigntiasimus Willoughboel；I take it to be the same our Hishers call a bressie，a foot long：
owine－headed，end mouthed enil backed broad－bolied． swine headed，and mouthed and backed ；broad－bolied．
very fat，eatable．＂－－Sibbald：Fife，12g，
brĕs＇－söm－ẽr，brĕs＇sum－ẽr，brest＇－ sum－mẽr，brĕast＇－sum－mẽr，s．［Eng． breast，snd summer；Fr．sommier $=\mathrm{s}$ rafter，a besm．］［SUMMER（2），s．］A beaul sulporting the front of a building，\＆c．，sfter the msnner

of a lintel．It is distinguished from a lintel by its bearing the whols superstructure of wall，\＆ce．，instead of only a small portion over
an opening ；thus the beam over a common shop－front，which carries the wall of the house sbovs it，is a bressumer；so，also，is the houser beam of ths front of s gallery，\＆c．，upon which the front is supported．
＊brĕst，＊brast，＊brestyn，pret．of v \＆pa par．［Brest，v．］Burst，dsshed，broken sway With the clondia hensnnge，soa and dayle lycht
Hid and brest out of the Trolanie eycht； Derknes as aycht beset the see aboat＂

Doug．：Yirgit，13， 46.
＂brěst，＊brĕste，＊brast，＂brist，＊brest en，v．i．\＆i．［A．S．berstan．］［Brist，Burst， $\boldsymbol{r}$
I．Trans．：To break to pieces，destro： burst．
Mark The wrin（Pur breste the wynvesselis．＂－Wydffo
＂Breste downue（brast，P．）．Sterno，dedicto，obrwo．＂－ Prompt．Pare．
＂Breste clottys as plowmel．Occa．＂－Ibda．
II．Intransitive ：
1．To burst，break to pieces．

2．To break out．（Lit．\＆fig．）
＂Brestyn owte．Erumpo，eructo．＂－Prompt．Parv． ＂When they ohall see the elect so shining in gloria they ehall brest forth in crying．Olorie，glorie，glorio， Rollock：on 2 Then， pm s2－4．
brěst（1），brěast，s．［Breast，s．］
Arch．：That member of s column called also the torus，or tore．

## brest－summer，s．［Bressomer．］

＊brĕst（2），s．［Burst．］（Ear．Eng．Allit Poems ；Cleanness，229．）
＂brëst（3），s．［From Dsn．bröst $=$ defsult （Way）．］Want．
＂Areast or wantynge of node（mit node；P．）Imele geneia．＂－Prompt．Pary．
＊bréste，v．［Brist．］
brěst＇－İigg，s．［Beest．］（Scotch．）
＊brest－yn，v．t．\＆i．［Brfst，v．］
＂brĕst－ynge，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Brest，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par，\＆particip．adj．：（Se the verb．）
C．As subst．：The act of bursting，dashin－ down，or bresking in pieces．
＂Breay ynge，supra in brekynge．＂－Prompt．Parv．
＂Bresk ynge downe．Proutracio，concernacio．＂－lbk
brět，s．［Burt．］A fish of the turbot kind； also called burt or brut．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bret, Bamon, congur, stargeoun." } \\
& \text { Book of Nurture, } 388 .
\end{aligned}
$$

＊brăt－age（age as $\mathbf{I} \dot{g}$ ），s．［Bretasce．］
Her．：Having embattlements on esch sids．
＊bre－tasce，＊bre－taske，＊bre－tage ＊bri－tage，＊bru－tage，＊bre－tays， ＊bre－tig，＂bret－tys，＊bry－tasqe，${ }^{*}$ bru－ ＂bre－tis，＂bret－tys，＂bry－tasqe，bru－ taske，s．［0．FT，breteche，bretesque，bertesche；
Ital．bertesca，baltresca； Sp \＆Port．bertresca； Ital．bertesca，baltresca；；Sp，\＆Port．bertresca；
L.
Lat．bretechia，breteschia，bertesca．］A battle－ ment，rampart．
＂Betrax of $\boldsymbol{n}$ WAlle（bretasce，K．bretayn，A．P．）Pro
pugnaculum． pugnaculam＂＂－Prompt．Pare．
－Atte laste hii sende
Al the brutause withoute．＂
Sobert of aloucenter，p． 598.
＊bre－tas－ing，＊bre－tas－ynge，s．［Bre－ tasce．］A battlement，rampart．
＊bre－tex＇－ed，a．－［O．Fr．bretescher；Ital bertescare $=$ to embsttle．］Embattled． ＂Wavery tower bretexed was so elene．＂- Lydgate．
＊Brět＇－fù，＊brět＇－fùll，a．［Properly brerdful $=$ full to the brim；A．S．brerd $=$ brim，edge ； and Eng．full．］Full to the brim，perfectly full．［Brernful．］

＂With a face so fat，as a full bleddere，
Bloweu bretful of breath．＂
Blowell bretful of hreath．＂
Piers Plownan＇s Credo， 1.412
＊brĕth，＂brethe，s．［A．S．brath．］［Breata．］
1．Lit．：The breath．
2．Fig．：Rage，wrath．

Quhame asil I bleme in thim breth，a buezate，inat ibe？
＊brĕth＇－ĕ－1保g，＂brith＇－ě－ling ${ }^{2}$ s．［O． Eng．brothel，and dimin．suff．－ling．］A low fellow．
bin．boy；pout，jowl；cat，çell，ohorus，çin，bench；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aş；expect，Xenophon，exist．ph $=$ f



- brěth'-1y̆, adv. [From O. Eng. breth; and Eng. suffix-ly.] Augrily.
- Fro the wignude Wyde oute of the weste rysees

brëth'-rě̆n, s. pl. [Brother, Brethir.]
 Ood
Brethren in White:
Ch. Hist. [White Baethren.]
Brethren of Alexius:
Ch. Hist. : A sect in the fourteenth centary, the same as Cellites (q.v.). (Mosheim: ch. the same as cent. xiv., pt. il., ©h. il., 8 s6.)
Brethren and Sisters of the Community:
Ch. Hist. : A name given to the laxer of ths Franciscan sect, as distinguished from the Brethren of the Observation, who were the stricter Franciscans. (Mashéim: Ch. Hist., cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., 824. )
Brethren of the Free Spirit:
Ch. Hist. : A sect which first stracted notice in the eleventh contury. By Mosheim it is identified with the Panilicians and the Albigenses, the Beghardx, the Beghinæ, ths Adamites, and Picards. In the thirteenth century they spread themselves over Italy, France, snd Germany. They are alleged to have derived their name front Ron. viii. 2-14, and to have professed to be free fromt the law. They are charged with going to prayer and worship in 3 state of nudity, and were treated with great severity both by the Jnquisition and hy the Hussites. (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. v. ; cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. v. ; cent. xy., pt ii., ch.' ${ }^{\text {v., § }}$ 2.)
Brethren of the Holy Trinity:
Ch. Hist.: A fraternity of nonks who lived is the thirteenth century. (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., ceat. xiv.)
Brethren of the Observation:
Ch. Hist: The stricter Franciscans, or Begular Observantines. [BRETGREN of THE Rcgular observantines.
Commentry.] (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., cent. xiv., Commexity il
pt. ii., ch. ii., § 34.)
Brethren of the Sack:
Ch. Ifist : A fraternity of monks who lived in the thirteenth century. (Nosheim: Ch. Hist., cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. ii., \$ 19.)
- brĕt'-òn-ẽr, " bri'ten-ere, s. [Eng. Briton; -er.] A native of Britain or Brittany, a Breton.
"A bretoner. a bragger."-Langland: Plers Plow.,
* brĕts, " brĕt'-ty̆s, * brits, s. pl. [A.S. oryttas, brittas = Britons.] Britons, the name given to the Welsh, or ancient Britons, in general : also, to those of Strathelyde, as distinguished from the Scots and Picta.

> "Of langagis in Brotayne serv
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ifynd that suma tyni fyf thare } \\ & \text { Of Brereys fyrst, and Inglis syne }\end{aligned}$
> Peycht and Bcot, aud syne Latyen
> Hyntoun : Crom, is is 12
brëth, s. [Britzaka.] A short term for britzska, a four-wheeled carriage having a calash top and seats for four besides the driver's seat.
"bret-tene, * bret-tyne, v.t. [Brittene.] brět'-tíce, s. [Baattice, s.]

Min.: A vertical wall of aeparation in s mining-shaft which perraits aacending sad desceading currenta to traverss the respective compartments, or permits one to be an upeast or downcast shaft, and the other a hoisting ahaft: Otherwise written brattice. Also a boarding in a mine, aupporting s wall or roof.

* bret-tyne, v.l. [Brittene.]
* bret-tys, 3 . [Bretasce.] A battlement.


## And dwris and wyidowy grot alous

- breuks, \& [Apparently the same with bruick ( $\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$, ).] $\Delta$ kind of boll. (Scoten.)
- She had the conud, but an' the erouk

Mrye aboon Dundee, Edin. Mag.; Jwe, 151y, p 2st
breūn'-nẽr-ïte, s. [Nsmed after M. Breuner.]
Min. : A variety of Ankerite (Brit. Afus. Cat.). The ferriferous variety of Msgnesite (Dana). It is called also Brown-spar. It is (Dana) in the Tyrol, in the Harr, \&a.
* brēve, a. [Brier, a.]

Resonct (ed. Furnis ivall), pt tret "-Tho Booke of Qutrute Mennca (ed. Furnival), $\boldsymbol{p}$,
Mirgin, a 5 s with wordis brome." - Hymns to the

* brẽve, * brēyfo, 8. [Brbiy, Brier, s.]

I Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: $\Delta$ writ, a aummons, $s$ proclamation.
 2. Spec.: A brief from the Pope; an episcopal letter or charge ; a letter of indulgence.
"The brovo rather than the ball phould have liffer ${ }_{a}$
"O Net ther the popes themselves, nor thoos of the conits the secretares and watarien. Whed pelt their

II. Technically:
2. Mustc: A note $\square$ or character of time,

## BREVE.

 equal to two semibreves or four mininis.It was formerly aqusre in ahape, bnt is now ovgl. It is the longest note in music.

- Yea, and eyes buried in pita on each cheek,

Like two great breves as they wrote thens of yore.
R. Browning.
2. Printing: A mark [-] used to desig-
ngte a short syllabls or vowel.

* brēve, v.t. [Baeif, v., Breve, s.] To tell, narrats briefly or shortly.
"A\& hit is breusd in the best boke of romausce"-
Sir Gow. \& the Gr. Anight, 2,521 .
* brēve'-1y, adv. [BRnfiv.]

* brēve'-mĕnt, s. An accountant, a book. keeper. (Ord. and Regulations, p. 71.)
* brēr'en, v.t. [Lat brevis.] To shorten, sbhreviate
- brēv-ẽr, s. An accountant, a book-keeper. (Ord. and Regulations, p. io.)
brĕv'-ĕt, *bre-vette, s. \& a. [In O. Fr. brievet, a dinin. form of breve.]
A. As substantive:

1. Generally:

- (1) A little breve or brief.

He bonched hein with his breved.* Langla nd: Piern Plowe., prol. 72
"I wol go fecche my boz with my brevettex",
(2) A royal warrant, conferring a title, dignity, or rank. "The brever or privilege of one of the permitted
number consequently fringe s high price In the
market h. 位, \&\%, p 277
2. Specially: An honorary rank in the army conferred by milhtary warrant
 188.
cudexvonred to remedy them in the higher ranki in a syatenk of brevets: but brevet. though it
 B. As odjective:

Mil. : Conferriog or earrying with it an honorary rank or position. (For example aee the quotation under the followiog word.)
† brěv'-ět, v.t. [Brever, s.]
Mil.: To grant an honorary rank or position to.
"A breset rnnk give no rikht of command in the particular corps
t brěv-ðt-çy, s. [BEEVET, s.]
Mil. : An honorary rank or position; the state of holding a brevet rank.

- hre-vet-owre, s [0. Eng. brevet $=\mathrm{a}$ littlo hrier, and snffix -owre =our = Eng. er. 1 \& carrier of letters or briefs.

- brev-d-all, \& A breviary. (Wright.)
brē'-or-a-ry̌, \& [Lat breviarium; Fr. brt. viaire; Ger, brevier; from Lath breole $=$ ehort.] [BRIer, $\alpha_{2}$ ]
* 1. Lit. : An abridgement, epitome. "Cresconlus, on Afrienn hiabop has given un an 2. Eccles.: A book oontaining the Divine Ottice, which every Romsn cleric la holy orders, and cholr monks and nuns are bound to recite daily. [OFFICE (2).]
"My only inture view: muat be to eachange lanes
bré'-vi-at. ${ }^{\prime}$ bré'-vi-ato, s. [BaEviats, v.] 1. An epitome, compendium.
"It is ohvious to the shallowest disconiner, that the whole conusel of God, as far as it is ineumbent foz truth. "-Decay of Piety.

2. The divine office, or some part of it (?) Wearied with the eteranal strain
Of formal brewiats, cold and valn. Hogg: Queen'a Fraba

- brḗ-vǐ-äte, v.t [Lat. breviatus, pa par. of breviare $=$ to ehorten $;$ from brevis $=$ short.] To abridge, shorten, sbbireviate.

* brē'-vl-a-türe, в. [Low Lat. breviatura $=$ \$ ahortening; from breviatus, pa par. of bra viare; brevis $=$ short.]

1. A shortening, an abbreviation.
2. A note of sbbrevistion. (Wright)
brĕv'-i-çite, s. [From Brevig in Norway, where it occurs.]
Min. : The same as Nstrolite (q.v.),
brĕ-चiër', s. [From having been employed io printiug breviaries.]

Printing : A size of type between hourgeols and minion. Bourgeois, 102 ems to the foot; brevier, 112 ems to the foot ; minion, 128 ems to the foot.
This line is printed in brevier type,
brěv-ī-līn' gui-a (u ss w), pl. NNent. pl . of Mod. Lat. brevilingres ; from Lat brevis $=$ short, and lingua $=$ a tongue.]
Zool.: A tríve or section of Lacertilia (Lizarda) having their tongues ehort. They are called also Pschyglossa Example, the Geckos and Agamids.
†brě-vill'ot-quĕnçe, s. [From Lat. orcvitoquentia $=$ brevity of speech, breviloquens $=$ speaking briefly, brevis (mas, and fem.), brew ( n ) $)=$ short, and loquor = to speak. ] Brevity of speech. (Mauider.)
brĕv-1 mä'-nŭ, used os adv. [Lat brew (ablat. aing. fem. of brevis) $=$ short, snd wanu (ablat. sing. of manus) $=3$ hand. Lit, with a "ahort hand."]
Scots Law: Summarily. (Used of a person who does a deed on his own responsibility withont legal anthorisation.)

+ brĕv-i-pĕd, a \& s. [In Fr. bréviptde, from Lat. breris $=$ short, and pes, genit. pedis $=\mathrm{a}$ foot.]
A. As adjective Having sbort "feet," meauing legs.
B. As substantive:

Of binds: A short-legged bird. (Smart.)

+ brĕv"-1-pĕn, s. [From Lat, brevts = short, and penru=a feather, in pl. =a wing.] Of lirds: A short-winged bird. Example the Ostrich.
brĕv-ĭ-pĕn-nä'twe, s. pl. [From Lat. Breels $=$ short, and pennatus $=$ feathered, winged; penna $=$ a feather, a wing. $]$
Ornith. : A family of Natatorial Birds, cons taining the Penguins, Auks, Guillemota, Divers, and Grebes.
brĕv-ǐ-pĕn'-nāte, a. [From Lat. brevis = short, and penvatus = feathered, winged, trom penna $=\mathrm{a}$ feather, a wing.]
Ornith: Short-feathered, short-quilled (Brande.)

[^87]
Or ith：Short－winged birds．
brov－I－pěn＇－nēş，s．IIn Fr．bribupenne from Int，brevis $=$ short，and penna $=a$ feather．a wing．］

Ornith．：The name given by Cuvier to a tanily of birda，which he classes under Gralle， from the typical fsmilies of which however they differ in having wings so ehort as to prevent them flying．Example，the Ostrich and its allies．

## brĕv－ぞ－rŏs＇－träto，$a$

Ornilh．：Haviag a short bill．
hrưvo－I－ty̆，s．［In Pr．†brévité ：Sp．brevidad； Port．brevidade；Ital．brevita；from Lat．bre－ vitas $=$ shortness，from brevis $=$ short．］
$\dagger$ L．Gen．：Shortness ；as，the brevity of human life．
2．Spec．：Conciseness of statement in words or writien composition．
＂Firglt，stadying breetty，and hariag the command narrow compash whith a triazintor canuot render withoot elrcuniocutions ${ }^{2}-{ }^{2}$ Draden
sinakesp．：Hamiet，IL 2.
brew（as brû），＂brua，＊brew－en，＂broa－ en，v．t．\＆i．［A．S．breówan；Dut．brouwen； Icel．brugga；Dan．brygge ；
Ger．privan；Ger．brauen．］

A．Transitive：
1 Itterally：
${ }^{2}$ 1．To cook．
2．To prepare a liqnor from malt and hops， or other materials，by a proceas of boling steeping，and fomenting．［Brewina，11．1．］
3．To cunvert into $s$ liqnor by euch pro－ esses．

4．To prepsre，concoct．
＂Take a way thene chalices Go brean man pottle ot IL Fig．：To contrive，plot，set on foot， foment．
sageb Hy，wyt ．．．browed the chlldys deth．＂－sowen
＂Thy doghtor bryht an blone，
B．Intransitive：
I．Lit．：To perform the duties or acts of a brewer．
 2．Fig．：To le set on foot，started，pre－ paring．
＂Your balle now breweys＊
Townley Myser
Here＇s naither bush nor shruh to bear off an Weather ai All，all：another atorm brewoing．＂－Shakeasp． Tompest，iL 2
＊brew，＂brewe，z．［Etym．doubtful．］A kind of hird．

brew（as brû）（l），a［Bree．］Broth，soup． nrew（as brû）（2），s．\＆ar．［Baew，v．］

## A．As substantive ：

1．A manner or proceas of brewing．
2．A product of the process of brewlug，any－ thing hrewed or concocted．
＂Trial would be made of the thike bren with potatioe roots，or wurr roots，or she pith of artichokes，which
are nourtiahlug toeate．＂Bacon．
are nonnlahligy yoeate．＂－Bacon．
B．As auljective：In composition．
brew－kouse，＊brewhons，a A house
－place where brewing is carried on
－In al the tonn nas brecohous ne taverne
That in that any givilani tanuater
row－kettle ${ }_{3}$ ．The Fhich the wort s rid hops are boiled in the process of lirewing．

## ＊brew－lede，s The leaden ccoling vessel ased in brewing．

4 brew－age（pron，brû－Yg），s．（Eng．brew； atd anifix－age．\} A mixture, a concoction of several materiala，drink hrewed．

Drewred（ew as û），pa，pa．\＆a．［Bnew，v．］
－Hence with thy brevoed enchantments．font deceiver！＂
Nilton：Comus．
brewrens，brew－ere，breow－ere（ew
as at， 2 ［Eng．brew；－er．］One whose call－ as a），a［Eng．brew；er．］One
ing or occupation is to braw beer．

brew＇－ẽr－y（ew as A），s．［Eng．brew；－ery．］ 1．A place where beer is brewed，a brewhouse． ＂A A ad particularly of the concorns of the drewery．＂
2．Brewers collectively；the brewing trade．

## a brew－et，s．［Bnewis．］

brew＇－ing（Eng．），brow＇－in＇（Scotch）（ew as à），pr．par．，a．，é s．［BeEW，v．］

A．\＆B．As present participle \＆participial adjective：In senses corresponding to those of the varb．
＂He saw mulschlet was or rewin＇．＂
C．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）In the same sences as II． 1 （q．v．）．
（2）The quantity of beer brewed at one operation．
＂A A brewing of new beer，wet hy old beer，maketh it
2．Fig．：The aet of mixing different things together．
＂f am not able to avonch nnythlug for cortalnty， mach a mreofng nud wophieticatioo of them they make．
II Technically：
I．Liquor manufacture：The art of making beer．This term is also spplied to the first operation of the distiller，viz，the extrsc＊ing of the wort from grain，msit，or any other saccharine substance．
（1）History：According to Herodotus，the Egyptians made wiae from barley．The Greeks learned the process from them，and，according to Xenophon，uaed s barley－wine．Tscitus loforms us that beer was a common beverage among the Germans，and Pliny adds that it was so among all the nations of Western Europe．
（2）Moderu melhods of operation：In mndern methods of brewing，the brewer is no longer confined to the exciusive use of malt and eugar，but is at liberty to make nse of any material capable of being employed in the production of beer．The ateadily increasing consumption of beer in the United States has not only revolutionized the mannfacturing ayatems，but lias developed brewing into a highly important industry．it is eationated that the yearly counumption of graio and bops in the breweries of the United States is of the value of more than $\$ 50,0 \times 1$, ，（h）$)$ ， while the amonnt of capital invented in the business is very large，Before the year 1806 the tax upon fermented beseragen wae col－ lected io money at the rate of $\$ 1$ per barrel． Sioce then it is collected by means of revenme stamps．The consumption of beer in thia country to－day is teo times as great as it whe thirty years rgo．There are aix operationa in brewing，viz．，grinding or cruehing， cleansing．
（i）Grinding：The malt or corn is brulsed or crushed hy smooth metal rollers，snd left in a heap for a few daya hefore brewing，hy which it becomes mellow，and is more easily exhausted by the water in the mashing．
（ii）Mashing：The crushed or bruised malt is now thrown into the nash－tun，snd wster added at \＆temperature of from $158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ．to $172^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ．After \＆maceration of three or four hours，Rssiated during the flrat half hour by coustant stirring，the liquid portion is strained off through finely－perforatsd plates in the bot－ tom of the mash－tun，into the underback，and pumped into the copper．In mashing，the aino of the brewer is，not only to dissolve out the augar in the malt，but glso to canse the so－ called diaatase contained in the malt to act on the starch and convert it into sugar．If tha heat of the mash－liquor etands below $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ．，the diastase will Le inactive ；if a bove $185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ．，it is apt to be destroyed．A medlum temperature of $165^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ．is tound to be the most auitable for mashing．
（iil）Doiling：As soon as all the wort is col－ lected in the copper，the hops are sdded，and the whole boiled for sbout three houra．The object of boiling is to cosgulste and precipitate
the excess of albumen present，and to extract the aromatic oll and bitter of the bop．
（iv）Cooling：In order to prevent an mneh as pussible the formation of scid，it is nemes－ sary to cool the wort as quickly as possible． This is dons by exposing it to a current of air in lsrge alallow vessels，or running it over refrigerating plpes．
（v）Fermenting，or fermentation：As soon as the teruperature has falleo to $60^{\circ} \mathbf{F}$ ．the wort is run futo the fermenting vats，and yeast sdded．In sbout four hours fermentation begins，and is allowed to continue for torty eight hours，when the yeart is okimmed off and the beer run into large casks．Fermentation is the most delicate operation of the brewer as on it chiefly depende the quality and con－ dition of the beer．His alm is，not to decom－ pose all the sugar in the wort，but to leave a sufficiency to give body to the beer and keep np the evolution of carbonic scid gas．
（vi）Cleansing：The ordinary prsctice in cleansing is to run the liquid from the fer menting 4 sts into a series of casks placed with their bung－holes slightly inclined，$\theta$ o that the yeast atill gencrated may lass over into veasele placed to receive it．The ohject of clesneing is to cbeck the action of the yeast． When sugar is used it is dissolved in the copper．The findshed weer varies in apecific gravity from $1,002^{\circ}$ to $1,030^{\circ}$ ，and contains from four to twenty－tour per cent．of proof opirit，together with s eugar，called maltose， dextrine，colouring matter，and various aalts．
2．Naut．：A collection of dark clouds por＊ tending a storm．

## brewing－tnb，s．A tub for brewing．

$\because$ ．ire we shall theu have the boan of his cider．press
and beeviugtubs for nothing＂－Golusmith：bocur of
Wakefed，ch．xvil．

## ＊brewis．

＊broumys，
＊browesse
＊brewet，s．［A．S．briw，briwes＝brewis the small pieces of meat in broth，pottage frumenty（Somner，Bosworth）；（N．H．）Ger brei $=$ pettage ；M．H．Ger．bri，brie；O．II Ger．pri，prion；from A．S．breówan $=$ to hrew．］ Ger．pri，prio；froni A．
［Bhew，Bnee，Broes．］
I．Broth；liquor in which beef and vegeta－ bles have been boiled．（Eng．\＆Scotch．）
＂What an ocean of brewis shall I swien in！＂
2．A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage，made of salted meat．
＂brew＇－stẽr，＊breû＇stẽr，＇brêwe－gtere （ew as $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ），z．［Eng．brew；and O．Eng．fem． term．－ster．］
1．（Feminine）：A femsle brewer．
＂Baken，Bochers，and breusters monye＂
9．A brewer of the male sex，or withou reference ta sex at all．（Trench．）
brewster－sessions，$s$ ．pl．
Law：Sessions for granting licenses to problicans．
brew＇－stẽr－ĩte（ew as 6），s．［Named sfter Sir David Brewster，the eminent natural philosopher，with suff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］
Min．：A monoclinie unineral with a hard－ ness of $4.5-5$ ；\＆ap．gr．of $2 \cdot 432-2.453$ ；a lustre pearly on some faces snd on othera vitreoun，$\&$ white colour sud weak double re－ fraction．Compos．：Sillica， $59.04-54.32$ ； fraction．Compos．：silica， $53.04-54.32$ ； slumina， $15 \cdot 25-17.49$ ； 日esquioxide of iron， $0.08-0.29$ ；baryta， $6.05-0.80$ ；strontian， 8.32 14．73．It is found at Strontiar，in Argyle－ 14．73．It is found at Strontian，in Argyle－
shire，st the Giant＇s Caukeway，and on the shire，st the Giant＂s Causewa
continent of Euroje．（Dana．）
brew－stẽr－lī－nite，brew－stẽr＇－lune， brew－stot－line（ew as $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ），s．［Named after Sir David Brawater．The eecond part may be from Lat．linea $=$ line，or Gr．divor （linon）＝flax，a flaxen end，a thread；suffix －ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］
Mir．：A new fluld of anknown composi－ tion，first found by Sir David Brewster，and occurring in the cavities of various eryetals in Scotland，Brazil，and Australia．
 wetting，$\beta \rho$ éx $\omega$（brsch $\delta$ ）＝to wet，possilly vecause the fine large leaves afford one s pro－ tectiou against rain．］

Bot．：A genus of plante，the typical one of the order Brexiacem（srexiads）．The species

[^88]are Madagascar trees, commonly called by gardeners Theophrastas. They have firm spiny, or entire leaves, and axlllary greea flowers.
brëx-1-ā'-çe-m, s. ph [From Mod. Lat. brexia (q.v.), fem. pl. adjectival suffix-acea.] Bot. : Brexiads, an order of planta placed by Lindley under his Forty-third or Saxifragal Alliance. Ho diatinguishes them as Saxifragal Exogens, with consolidated atylea and many-leaved calyx, alternate leaves, and nonalbnimen. In 1849 , four genera were knowa and six 日peries. (Lindley.)
brěx'-i-adş, e. pl. [Mod. Lat. brexica (q.v.), sud Eng. pl. suffix -ads.]
Bot. : The English name of the order Brexisoere (q.v.). (Lindley.)
*brêy, t.t. [A.S. bregean, bregan $=$ to rightea.] To terrify.

-breyde, v.t. [Brain (1), v.] (Prompt. Parv.)
'brey-dyn, v.e. [Brain (1), v.] To upbraid. (Prompt. Parv.)
" breyel, s. [Brothel.] (Prompt. Parv.)
*breyfe, s. [Breve, s.]

* breythe, v.i. [Beald (1), v.] To rush. "And breythod uppe into his hrayo and blemgat his Ear. Eng. Alit. Poems (ed Storris); Cleanness, 1,421.
bréz"-1̆-lin, s. [Brazilin.] The same as Beazilin (q.v.)
brí-ar, s. \& a. [Brien.]
briar-rose, s. [Baier-nose.]
briar-tooth, s. [BRiER-Tooth.]
$\dagger$ Brı-är-an, a. [From Lat. Briareius = rertaining to Briareus, and Eng. suffix -a\%.] 1. Class. Myth.: Pertaining to Briarens, a aon of Colua and Tellns, or of Ether and Tellus, who had a hundred hauds aod fifty heads.

2. Ord. Jang.: Having a hundred hands.
brībe, * brȳbe, s. [O. Fr. bribc $=$ a present, gift.]

* 1. Roblery, pluader.
"Brybers, or brybe. Maneticulum"-Prompl. Pare. 2. A reward or consideration of any kind given or offered to any one corruptly, with a view to influence his judgment or conduct.
Glo. Who can acense mel wherelo am I guitty?
Fork. 'Tis thought, my lord, that yoa took bribes
France.
And being protector, atny'd the toldiers' pay;
By nenus whereot, his hightuess hath lost $F$ rainc

$\dagger$ bribe-devonring, a. Eager for bribes. * bribe-pander, 8. One who procures bribes.
tbribe-worthy, a. Worthy of a bribe;
worth bribing.
 briber.]
A. Transitive:
* 1. To plunder, pillage, rob, or ateal.

Ther in po theef withoute s lowika
That helveth byin to whatel and to mowke
Brybyn. Nanticuto, latrocinor."-Prompt. Parn. 2. To give or offer to any peraon a reward or consideration of any kind, with a view to infitence his judgment or conduct; to bire for a corrupt purpose ; to aecure a vote by illegal or corrupt mezns.
"Or would it be loasidie to bribe a Iuryman or two to starve out the rest."-Macaulay: $\quad$ Hitt. Eng, ch.
3. To influeace or briag over to one'a aide in any way.

How powirful are chaste vow: the wind and tide
B.
." The ins. : To oner or give bribes.
"The bard may appplitate, hat cannot bribe"
$\dagger$ bribe'-a-ble, bri-ba-ble, $a$. [Eng, bribe; and able. 1 Caprable of being bribed; open to a bribe.
oribable class of olectors? "-Edieardat Polish more tivity, co
$\dagger$ bri'-bēe, s. [Briae, s.] One who receives a bribe.

$\dagger$ bribe'-lĕss, a. [Eag. bribe, and ouff. -less.] Free from bribes; incapable of being bribed.

* brib'-gn, v.t. or $\boldsymbol{i}$. [Bnige, v.]
brib'-ẽr, *brib-our, *bryb-our, *bryboure, "brey-bowre, s. 〔0. Fr. bribeur $\overline{=}$ a beggar, a acrap-craver, also a greedy devourer; briber $=$ to beg; and thia from bribe $=$ (l) a lump of bread given to a beggar (Cotgr.), (2) a present, a gift; briba (anc.
MISS.) MSS.) $=$ bullet ; from Welsh briw $=$ a morsel a fragment.]
* 1. A thief, robber, pluaderer.

A Alla othere ia bataille beeth yholde brybours,
Plours and pykehernoyk, in eche parshe a-corsede."
Langland' P. Plowman xxilh 268.
Who anvath sthete when the rope in knet,

* 2. A low beggarly fellow.
. A low, beggarly fellow.
"That pedder brybour, that pehelp-kelpar,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ne ink sne calik by caik. } \\
& \text { Bannatyre Poems, p. 171, st } 7 .
\end{aligned}
$$

3. One who offers or givea bribes.
*4. He who or that which in any way influences or triea to influence corruptly or wrong. fully.
"Affection is atill a oriber ot the Judgroent; and it is hard for s man to admits reeaso against the thing he loves; or to confeng the force of an argumeut againit
 Eng. bribe ; -ry.]
I. Ordinary Language

* 1. Robbery, theft, pluader. [See quotation under Baibe, s., 1.]

2. The act or practice of bribing, or of giving or offeriag bribes; the act of receiving bribes. "For the congregatlon of hypocritea shall he desoInte and ir
II. Law: Bribery by a caudidate or aoy agent of his at a parliamentary or municipal election voids the aeat acquired through its aid. If it has been practised by the aspirant himself it iacapacitates bim from being elected again for a number of yeara. The extensive prevaleace of bribery may be purished by the temporary or permaoeut disfranchiseasent of the corrupt place. Despite all efforts to prevent it bribery at electlona ia frequently practised, aod there ia every reason to believe that legislation fa largely influeaced by bribery of membera of Councila and Legislatures, if not of Cungress. The lawa against this crime are atringent and the penalties aevere, bot it is very difficult to produce conviction of the oflense.
brib'-ing, pr. par., a., \& \& [Beiae, $v$. ]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As substantive: The act of giving or offering a bribe, bribcry.
brict-à-brăc (à as à), s. \& a. [Fr.]
A. As subst.: Fancy ware, curiositiea, knickknacka.

B. As
$\underset{\text { Briosities, knick-knacks ating to }}{ }$ or containing curiosities, kniek-knacks, \&c.
"The oid chlot, the ince and glaes. were all for sale.
Ia fact, the chief show house in Brock was bricarabic shop Einally sho tonk nis ioto a room and mutru

briche, * bruche, s. [Breach, 8.] A breach, ruptire
*briche, "bryche, a. [A.S. brice, bryce $=$ fragile.] Weak.

Now ys Pers hycome bryche.
That er was loothe atoute $n$ nubert of
bricht, *brycht (ch guttural), a. \& 8 (Scotch.) [Beight.]

- Uaed subatantively for a young wonsn, atriclly as conveying the idea of beauty.

The prent of lurf him hinyelt st the cast,
go prorely, tlurouch bewte off that brych?
With gret wiess in presence hid hle nnycht", $\begin{array}{r}\text { Wallace, v. } 607 \text {, jos }\end{array}$
brick (1), * brique, s. \& a. [O. Fr. brique $=$ (1) a Iragment, (2) a hrick 0 . Dut. brict, bricke $=$ a fragment, lit: brick, brijck $=$ a tile, brick. Compare A.S. brice, bryce = brit

## A. AB substantive: <br> 1. Ordinary Language: <br> 1. Literally

(1) A mase of clsy and eand, tempered and burnt in a kiio, made in a rectaugular ahape, and used in building. [IL. 2.]
"Ye shall so more Eive the people straw to maks

"Not a brick way made bat gome man had to thluk
of thie miking of that brick" -Cariyle: Berver and
(2) Bricks collectively, as a material. "ound hustus wisk accustomed to boast that he hac ons

## 2. Figuratively

(1) A specles of Joaf, so called trom Its shape aomewhat resembling a brick. It is applied to bread of differeat sizes; as, a penny brick, a three-penny brick, a quarter brick, i.e. a quar tera loaf.

## "....-a perny brict, ou which we made s com tortabia

(2) A good fellow (Colloquial)
(i) He good ellow. (Colloquial.)
II. Technically:

1. Arch.: A monlded and burned block of tempered clay. The word is also applled to the hock in its previous conditions, as a moulded plastic mass, and as a dried block in Which the water, hygrometrically combined with the clay, ia driven off. Wben this condition is accepted as a finality, the block so dried is an adobe. The burning of the previously dried brick drives off the chemically combined water, and for ever changes the character of the mass. An adobe may becorne re-saturated with water, and resume its plasticity ; a brick may become rotter and disintegrated, but not plaatic. Air-brick is an irom grating the aize of a brick, or a perforsted brick, let into wall to allow the prassago of air. Arch-brick uaually means the hardburned, partially vitrified brick from the arches of the brick-clamp In which the fire is made add maintaiaed. A brick made voussoirshaped is known as a compass-brick. A cap-ping-brick is one for the upper conrse of a wall; clinker, 3 brick from an arch of the clamp, so named from the aharp glassy sound when struck; a coping-brick, one for a coping course on a wall ; feather-diged brick, of prismatic form, for arches, vanlts, nlches, etc.; matic form, for arches, vaults, niches, etc.; fre-brick, made of intractable material, so as to resiat fusion in furnaces and with opeoings for ventilation; stocks, a name given to the best class of bricks, and alao locally to peculiar varieties, as graystocks, red-stocks, etc. Pecking, place, sandal, semel brick, are local terms applied to imperfectly burned or refuse brick. Bricka vitrifled by exceasive heat are termed burr-brick: or burrs. (Knight.)
2. Hist.: Bricka were manufactured at remote period of antiquity by the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Assyrians, \&e, and some of them being inseribed with written cha racters bave been of pricelcsa value in conveyracters bave been of pricelcsa value in conveying historic facts to the present age. About made Ronnang, and in A.D. 886 by the AngloSaxons under King
Aifred. Uoder Hears Alfred. Uoder Henry V1lI. and Queen Eliza. beth the manufacture greatly flourished, lated by Charles I. io 1625.
3. Her.: A charge reaembing o billet, but showing its thick ness in perapective.
B. As adjective:

Pertaining to bricks or briekwerk.


BRICK-AXE.
brick-axe,
Bricklaying: An axe with two eada which are presentod like chigels. It is used affits of bricks to the onts or bricks to the asw-kerfs, which have been previously mad quired dejith, in order quired depith, in order to prevent the brick
from spalling.
brick-bat, s. [Bhickbat.]

[^89]
brick-buillt, a. Built or constructed of brick.
"Yot, entar'd in the brick-buift town, he try'd."
briol-burner, s. One whose trade or occupation it is to euperintend the barning of bricks la the kiln.
brick-clamp, s. A stack of bricks in order for burning.

## brick-alay. s.

1. Ord. Lang.: Clay used for making brick. "I I observed it in pita wrought for tile and brick-
2. Geol.: The term brick-clay occurs frequently in descriptions of Scottiah geology, whist the term used for the somewbat similar deposits in the valley of the Thames la brickearth, or the pl. brick-earths (q.v.). Most of the Scottish brick-claya are of inter-glacial age, and soms of them eacloae arctic abells. Brick-clays, of excellent quality, are very abuodant in maay parta of the Uaited States, and the City of Philadelphia io built apon a broad deposit of euch material, the result it is believed, of the grindling of rocke to clay duriag the glacial ege.

## brick-colour, brick colour, s. ta

A. As subst. : The colour of brick. [B.]
B. As adj. : Dull acarlst mixed with grey.
brick-dryer, \& An ovea ia wbich green bricka are dried, 80 as to fit them for bnilding np in clampa or kilas for burning. A series of drying-chambers are aeparated from each other by iron-folding doors, through which chambers a railroad track is laid. Under oae end of the atructure is a furnace, aod hot air, of increasiag degrees of temperature, is introduced succesaively iuto the separate chambera. (Knight.)
brick-dust, brickdust, s. Dust made or arising from pounded hricks. ( ( lit. \& fig.)
"This ingentous author. belng thus sharp set, got
together a convenisut quantity of brickiust, and dir. together a convenisunt quantity of brickdur
posed of it into several papers.-spectator.

## brick-earth, s.

1. Ordinary Language: Earth used for brickmaking.
2. Geology:
(1) The term is sometimes used in the singular.
"From the sub-netrial conditions nder which the
brick-earth was formed"-Q. J. Geol. Soc., xili. 68.
(2) Pl. (brick-earths) : A term apecialiy used of two beds or series of beds, the Upper and the Lower Brick-earths. The names were given by Mr. Searles Wood, jun. The latter are eapecially intereating. They exist near London at liford, Gray'a Thurrock, Crayford, Erith, and Wickhan. Besides freshwater and terrestrial aheila, \&c., they contain no fewer terrestrial aheila, de., they contain no fewer than twenty-four species of mammais, among
others tbe Wolf(Canis lupus), the Beaver (Castor fiber), and the Wild Cat (Felis catus), a fossil fiber), and the Wild Cat (Felis catus), a fossil
horse (Equus fossilis), a Hyæna (Hyena spelea), and yet more remarkable Elephas antiquus, primigenius and priscus, Rhinoceros tichorhinus, Eeptorhinus and megarhinus, and Hippopotamus major. Prof. Boyd Dawkins conaidera them Pleistocene and Pre-glacial. He believes that In a descending order the following is the sequence of the aeveral beda:-(1) Poat-glacial depoaits, climats severe, but graduaily becoming temperate ; (2) Glacial deposits, climate aevere; (3) Lower Brick-eartha of Tharnes Valley, cilmate comparatively temperate ; (4) Foreat bed of Norfoik, climate temperste. (Q. J. Geol. Soc., xxiii. (1867)
 pointa differs fearles Prof.' Boyd Dawkiaa. (Ibid., $894-417$. )
brick-elevator, s. An apparatua for raiaing materiais uaed io conatruction. Endless chaina are carried over wheels above and below, and the material is carried up on boxes enpported by frames attached to the chaias.
brick-field, s. A feld in which bricks are made.
"The newer deposits of the brick-feld."-Q. J. Geol.
brick-furnace, s. A furnace for burning bricks. In Hoffmann's annular brickfurnace there is a central chimaey and removable divisions for separating the annuins into different chambers. These are filled and emptied tbrough doors. The chambers being charged with brick, heat ia applied to one
chamber, and the volatils material thence reoulting is led through the next one, so as to heat and dry the bricks in the next in series. The bricks in chamber one being burned, tha fre is applied to number two, and so on to tbe eud.
brick-lailn, \& [Brickilln.]
brick-layer, s. [Bricklayer.]
brick-machine, s. A machine for making bricks. Many auch machinea exiat diverse in type from each other, patents for their conatmiction in ths aggregats amounting to hundreds, having been taken out in England or in the United States. In one of these, a patent clay-tempering and brick-making machine, iovented in 1831 by Mr. Bakewell, of Manchester, the clay, after being tempered, is compressed fato tbe proper form by a cornbinstion of levers. By Messars. Cooke and Cunningbam's machlncry 1,800 bricks can be made ia an hour. The maklag of bricka by band la vaniehiog ia the Uaited States in consequence of the rapid and effective work doae by machinea. Theee macbiaes ere capable of turaiog ont from 10,000 to 30,000 bricke In tea hours, varyiag considerably in their capacity and also in the quality of the work performed.
bricl-maker, s. [Brickmaker.]
brick-making, s. The operations of brick-makiog may be said to conaiat in-Preparing the brick-eartb, temperiog, moulding, drying, and burning. The qualitiea of bricka may be thus enumerated:- Soundnesa, that ia, freedom from cracks and flaws; hardneas, to enable them to withatand presaure and atrain ; regularity of abaps and size, to enable them to occupy their proper place in the course ; infusibility, in those unteaded for furnace-work. Fire-bricks are made from a compound of ailica and aiumina, and the clay owes its refractory quality to the abseace of lime, nagnesia, potash, and metallic oxides, which act as fiuxes. Hollow bricks are made which act as nuxes. Hollow oricks are suade moving moisture from the wall. In some cases the hollows form fiues, or ahafts for ventilation, or discharge of duat from the upper atories. In other cases the hollows have no mechanical function other than to form air-chambers for warmth, as it is well knowo that an imprisoned body of air is a very poor cenductor of heat. (Knight.)
mäing. ${ }^{\text {. dark }}$ - grey. Geol, Soc.blue clay worked for brick
†brick-mason, s. A bricklayer. (Ogilvie.)
brick-mould, s. A box in which clay for bricks is moulded into shape. It is anmetimes of wood lined with iron or brass; sometimes it is made of sheet-iron in four pieces, rivetted together at the angles, and atrengthened with wood at the aides only.
brlck-moulder, s. Ons who moulds bricka.
brick-nogging, s. \& a.
A. As substantive:

Building: Brick and atud work. [B.]
B. As adjective: Conaiatiag of brick and atud work.
T A brick-nogging wall or partition is one in which the spaces between the timbers or


BRICK-NOGOINO WALL.
scantling are filled up with brick laid in mortar. In a brick-nngging partition the wooden portiona are called nogging-pieces.
brick-pit, s. A pit from which bricks are dug.
"The The Srick-pit at Lexden in situsted. . ."-e. J.
brick-press, s. A kind of brick-machine, which effects its ohject by compressing the bricks into ahape. [Brick-Machine.]
brick-red, s. A reddisb colour, like that of bricka. (Used also attributively.)
brick-tea, :. The larger leaven, rofuse twige and duat of the tee plant, coftened and moulded ioto a brick-like mass for easier trans portation from Chias to Russia.
briok-trimmer, s. [TRIMMER.]
Arch. : A brick arch abutting againet


BAICK-THMMER. wooden trimmer place, to a fireplace, to guard against
brick-trowel, s. [Trowel.] A trowel naed by bricklayera.
brick-trucla, 8. A truck with wide tires to travel over the flat aurface of the frick-yard in moving brick from the hack to the kiln.

## brick-wall, s. za.

A. As subst.: A wall of brick.
B. As adj. : Conslating of such a wall

- And they, that nereer pases their brick-waill bounda



## brick-work, 8.

Bricklaying: Work executed in brick. The standard aize for Engliah brick is $9 \times 4 \frac{24}{}$ inches, and walla are deacribed as half-brick, brick, brick and a half, \&c., in thicknesa. The outer walla of inodern houses are generally brick or brick and a hall thick, the system of leases for ainety-niae years haviag given rise to the practice of building houses only aufficiently atroug to last till the lease falls in.
brick-wise, a. or adv. Arranged like bricks in a wall; so laid that the joints do not come immediately over eaeh other.
brick-yard, s. A "yard" or enclosure, or aimply a place where bricks are made.
brick (2), s. [Corruption of break, a. (?). I
Brick of land: A division, a portion dlstinguished from other portiona.
 vii, p. 61s (Jamiesom)
brick, v.t. [From brick, a. (q.v.).]

## Buildina:

1. To lay or conatruct with bricks.
"The sexton comes to know where be is to be leld,
and whether his grave ls to le plain or bricked."
2. To initste or counterfeit a brick-wall by amearing a wall with red ochre, cuttiag divisioas in it, and filling the latter with plaster.
brick'-băt, s. [From Eng. brick, and bat (1), 8.] A broken piece of brick.
" Rarthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoka in bed
brick'-Yíg, s. [Back, s.] The imitation of brickwork on a plastered or stuccoed surface.
brǐck'-kĭln, * bricke-kill, s. [Eng. brick, and kiln.] A chamber in which green bricks are loosely atacked, with spaces between them for the prassage of the heat, and in which they are burned by firea placed either in arched furnaces under the floor of the kiln, or in fire-boles placed in the side wails.
brǐck'-lāy-ēr, s. [Eng. brick, and layer.] A man whose trade it ia to lay or set bricka.
 ch. ${ }^{\text {a crowit }}$

## bricklayer's-hammer, $s$.

Brichleying: A tool having a hammer-head aod a aharpened peeg, forming an axe for dressing bricks to ahape.
bricklayer's-hoist, s. A winch and tackle for iifting bricks and mortar in building.

## bricklayer's-1tch, s.

Mred.: A digease to wbich bricklayers are aubject, cauaed by the particlea of brick-dust enteriog the akia add produciog great irritation.
bricklayer's-labourer, s. A labourer who assists the brickiayer by supplying him with bricka, mortar, \&c.
bricklayer's - trowel, s. - [BackTROWEL. $]$
Drǐck'-läy-ing, s. [Eng. brick, and laying.] The art or trade of building with bricka, or of laying or aetting bricks.
"Who is to fadge bow moch cotton spinning, or disehimey oweeping is eqnivilevt to so much plought


- The tmplements of tha bricklayer are a trowel, for spresding mortar and breaking bricks when s piece amaller tban $s$ Whola brick ia required; s hanmmer, for making openings in the brick-work and for driving or dividing bricks, for which purposes one end is formed like a common hammer, and the other is broad and flattened, aomewhat after tha manner of an axe; the plumb-rule, mada generally of wood, having a longitudinal opening down its middle snd a plummet auapended from its upper end, for carrying walla up perpendicnlarly; tha level, consistiag of a long horizontal arin, having a perpendicular branch carrying a vertical arm from which a plummet is suspended; a large square, for laying out is suspended; a large square, for laying out
the sides of a building at right angles ; s rod, usually tive or ten feet long, for measuring lengths ; cumpasses, for traversing arches sud vaults; a line and line-pins, for keeping the courses atraight and level as the work progresses ; and a hod, for carrying bricks and mortar to the workman. (Knight.)
- brió-kle-něss, s. [O. Eng. brickte ; -ness.] The quality of being brickle or fragila, brittleдess. (Barret.)
brick'- 1 y̆, bric'kle, "bro-kel, brokie, * bru-kel, * bru-kle, a. [O. Dut. brokel = fragile, hrittle : A.S. brice, bryce $=$ brittle, brecan = to break.]


## 1. Lit.: Brittle, fragile, easily broken.

"The parke oke is the siftest, nid fur more spalt and p. 221.
" But the Altare, on the which thts Tmage stald,
2. Fig.: Fickle, variable, uncertaio, unsteady.
"The brickie and variable doctrioe of John Colvin in
 in thie brickly times."-Scout: Odd Hortaltty, ch. viL.
brick'-mà-kèr, s. [Eng. brick; maker.] One whose trade it ta to make bricks.
"They are common in claypits; but the
pick them out of the clay."-Wood ward.
brick'-māk-ing, a \& s. [Briek-makino.]
brickmalsing-machine, s. A machine for making bricks. [Brick-machine.]
bríck'-nŏg-gĭng, s. [Batck-Nocoino.]
brick'-wôrk, s. [Brick-work.]

* brick'-y̆, a. [Eng. brick; - $u$.] Full of or composed of bricks. (Cotgrave.)
brǐ-cŏl', "brícōl'e,s. [Fr. bricole.] Military:

1. Harness for men employed in dragging besvy guns, when horses, de., cannot be need or procured.
2. A species of engine of war, the same as a springold.
" Some kiod of bricot it weemed, which thy English Bdward the nirst eicaped salre it the slege of strive is."-Camder: Remuine

- brict, an [Brtont.] (Story of Gen. a Exod., 1,910.)
* brid, * bridde, s. [Biad.]
"The king to souper is eet, surved in halle,-
Briddes bramdeus and brud, in bankers Uright"
" As briddet doon, that men in cage foede" " With briddes, 1 ghardes, and iyoung ${ }^{*}$, 10,925-8. Romaunt of the Rase
'That me throught it no briddis monge" ${ }^{\text {brid-devyner, s. }}$ [O. Eng. brid $=$ blid ad devyner $=$ diviner.] An sugur.
" 8meunonres and brid-devneres,"-Wicklifs: Jer
*brid-lime, s. [Bind-lime.]
brid'al, bride-ale, bri-del bredale, brid-ale, brid-haie, bryd ale, bruid-ale, s. \& a. [Properly Eng bride, and ale; ale being the common term for
a feast. Compsrs church-ale, leet-ale, scot-ale, \&c.]
A. Lo substanllve :

1. Iut.: The nuptial ceremony or festival, marriage.
"The fole maydenes. ${ }_{\text {pen }}^{1}$
pr 231
A man that's hid to bride-ate, if he ha" eake


## 2. Fig.: Any union.

" Sweet day, so oool, wo celm. eo bright Herbert.

- A craw's bridal: The designatlon given to s fight of crows, if very numerous. (Scotch.)
B. As adjective: Pertalning to a bride, or a bridal; nuptial, connubial.

And let them eeke hring whore of othar fowarn,
To deck tho bridale bowere", Epothalamion, to-2.
II Ordinary compoueda are bridal-bed, briaal-cake, tbridal-feast, bridal-flowers, bridalhymn, bridal-ring, bridal-song, bridal-wreath.
" bridal-cheer, "bridale cbeare, a. The wedding feast.

bridal-knot, s. The bond of marriage.
"Be foy and happinen her lot $1-$
But Bhe hath ted the bridal-
$\dagger$ bridal-link, 3. A bridal-knot, manriage.

The milon of our hovese with thine,
By this falr bridootink
brī-dal'-1-ty. "bri'dal-tēe, s. [Eng. bridal; -lty.] A bridal, a marriage.

> "At quintin he, In honour of this brtazee, Hath chalieng'd sither wide countee.*
bridde, B. Joneon: Undersoodi

* briddes-nest, s. A plant. [Bind'sNest.] (Cuchayne, ifi. 315.)
- briddes-tunge, s. A plant. [Bird'stonoue.] (Cockayne, iii. 315.)
bride (1), "brid, "brude, " bryde,"burde, "buirde, berde, s. [A.N. bryid; Icel. brudhr; Dut. bruid; Sw. \& Dan. brul; O. II. Ger. prut; Ger. braut, all = a girl, a bride. Compare $W$ el. priod; Bret. pried $=$ s spouse.〈Skeat.)]

1. Literally:
*(1) A girl ; sn nnmarried female. [Bird.] He Fayted $\mu$-bonto
To hane hi-holde that burde, his hilis to encrese."
(2) A woman newly married or on the point of being narried.
" Were it better, I hhould rueh in thut

2. Figuratively:
(1) That on which one fixes his affections, and which becomes as near and dear to him as a wife.

The yooth went down to a heros grave.
With the word, his brde.
thi the aword, his bridge
Hemans: The Deaih-day of Korner
(2) Applled in Scripture to the Church, as the bride of Christ, to denote the close union between them.

The Spirit and the bride say, Come."-Rec. xxill 17. bride (2), s. [Fr. = bridle, bonuet-atring.]
I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. A bridle, a rein.

2. A bonnet-string ; one of the threada connecting tha pattern in lace.
II. Med.: Thready nuembranes preventing the ercape of pus in a bscesses.

At the maturation of tha puatale the bride rup

- bride-ale, t. [Bridal.]
- bride-bowl, s. A bowl of spiced in gredients formerly handed about with cake at bridals.
"Liderd Reaport comes in-calis for his bod and
*bride-bush, s. A bush hung out by the ale-lioure at bridals.
bride's-cake, s. [Brinecake.]
- bride-onp, s. A bride-bowl (q.v.).

bride's-maid, s. [Bainesmaid.]
bride's-man, s. [Brideman.]
- bride, v.t. [Brme, s.] To make a brida of to wed.

briale'-bĕd, s. [Eng. bride, and bod.] The marriage-bed.
-1 boped, thou uhouldat have boen my Hamleti, wift And uot have strew'd thy grave.
bride'-cäke, s. [Eng. bride, and cake.] The cake distributed to the gueots st a wedding.
brïde'-ghäm-bẽr, s. [Eng, bride, and champ ber.] The nuptial chamber.
"Cun the ohildren of the brideolambor mowrn, "o
" bri'd-ed, pa par. \& a. [BRIDE, 0.] Made a bride; wadded.
bride'-grôom, "bride-grome, "bridgume, "bred-gome, s. AA corruption ouma $=$ man; Dut bruidegom; leel bridt gumi ; Sw. brudgumme; Dan. brudgom; O. H. Ger. brütegomo; Oer. bräutlgam.] A man newly married or on the point of beling mewly $\quad$ martied.

 | gome |
| :--- |
| p 285. |

- bri'-del, z [Baidle, s.]

He atrepeth of the bridel inght ancon.


* brīde'-lāçe, s. [Eng. bride; and lace.] A kind of broad riband or small streamer, often worn at weddings.
brí-děl'-1-a, s. [Named sfter Prof. Briedel.] Bot.: A genus of planta belonging to the order Euphorbiaceez, end the saction Phyllanthee. Tha bark of tha Asiatio Bridelias is astringent.
bride'-māid, a., [Eng. bride; and maid.] A bridesmaid (q.v.).
bride'-man, s. [Eng. bride; and man.] A man who attends on the bride and bridegroom st a wedding; e best man.
* My vertuous mald, thin day lie be your brideman
brides'-māld, s. [Eng. bride, and maid.] An unmarried woman who sttends on the All unmarried worma
bride'-stälse, s. [Eng. bride; and stake] A atake or pole get in the ground, round which atake or pole get in the ground,

Rouad about the brikestake."-Ben Joneon.
bricide'-wāin, 3. [Eng. bride, and voain (q.v.).) 1. A wain or waggon loaded with honsehold conds, travelling from the house of tha bride's goods, traveling from ther to her now home.
2. A carved cheat for the brida's clothes and household Jinen.
3. A meeting of the friends of a conple about to be marrled, for the purpose of raising a littla money to enable tha young folks to commance housekeeping.
bride'-wě11, s. [Originally a palace or bospital built near St. Bridget's, or St. Bride's Well; subsequently converted into a workbonse.] A house of correction for disorderly persona or crlminals; a prison.
"Such is in London comnoonly come to the hearing
of the Mmaters of Bridevoelh"-Ascham : Schootmaker.
bride'wõrt, s. [O. Eng. bride, and wort (q. F.) No called from its resemblance to the white feathers worn by brides (Prior), or perhaps because it was used for strewing the house at wedding festivities.] Two plants, viz.-

1. Spircea Ulmaria, L.
2. Spirca salicifolia, L. (Loudon: Arborstum.) (Britten \& Hollind.)
bridge, "brlege, "bregge, "bragge, *brygge (Eng.), * brig (Scotch \& North of Eng. dial.), s. \& a. [A.S. brycg, bricg, bry, Dan. brygge, bro; Dut. bru ; Frles. bregge; (N \& M. H.) Ger. briucke; © H. Ger. gricoa.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Languago:
3. Lit.:
(1) In the same sense as त. I. (q.v.).
tăte, făt, fàre, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wō, wơt, hëre, camẹl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, oir, marine; gô, pơt

(2) Auything laid scross a stream, gap, or bollow. to afford veeaus of passing over

Thas drous It Ia treed then and mad a brid
2. Fig.: Anything einilar to a llteral hridge. [II. 1.]
I (1) of the nose: The upper bony part of the nowe.
"The raldyg gently the bridee of the noes, doth (2) To break down a bridge behind one:

Mici.: To do as deacribed with the view of preventing an enemy from following. It has the additional effect of preventing one's self from easily retreating again across the water. (Lit. \&fg.)
"He had hroken down all the bridges behind him. Hitha bean so talese to ons eidn that he must of neces. Ity be true to the other."- Naccaulay 1 Itist. Eng., elt.
II. Technically:

1. Arch. : A atructure consisting of an arch or series of arches supporting a roadway above it, designed to unite the two banks of a river or the two sides of an open apace.
(1) History of bridges: Bridges seem to have existed in China from a period of considerable sntiquity. The word bridge does not occur in the authorised version of the Bible. Temporary bridges, for military purposes, were constructed befors permanent structures for the convenience of the inhabitants were erected. The former were often of boats Thus Cyrus constructed such bridges abont 336 B.C., Darius Hyataspes about 490, and Xerxea abont 480 B.C. Bridges of stone or brick scem to have been first used by the Romans; there ware none erected in Greece till after the Roman conquest. The firat Roman bridge is said to have been one spantRoman hridge is said to have been one spanning the Tiber between the Jamiculumand the Aventine Mountain, built by or under Abcus
Martius. Now they are univeraal In properlyciartius Now they are upiveraal in properlyperfect civilisation even yet they are few. In India they are not numerous, and most of those which exiat have been erected aince the occupation of the conntry by the British. Loudon Bridge, in its oldeat form, existed about A.D. 978, a new one was built of wood in 1014, yei another in 1209, and the present str xeture was completed in 1831. Old Westminster Bridge was opened in 1550 , old Blackfriars in 1769 , \&c. In the United States lridge buildiug has become a highly deveioped art, had nnmerous nagnificent examples of it are to be seeu. Of the suspension Éridge, ths are to be geeu. int the suspension bridge, ths most striking bostance is that over the fast
River at New York. Or the newly adopted Truse Bridge system, Philadelphia hito several Truss Bridge system, Philadelphia has several
fine exanples, white of the Cantilever Bridges fine examples, white of the Cantilerer Bridges
that at sit. Lonis is considered probably the finest apecimen of bridge construction in the wortd.
(2) Construction and parts of a modern bridge: A bridge is generally made of wood, of iron, of stone, or of brick. The extrene supperts of the arches at the two ends are capled butments or abutments; the selid parts called butments or abutments; the solid parts the sides of the road or pathway parapets.
(3) Different kinds of bridges: Among these may be mentioned a bascule-bridge, a boatbridge or bridge of boats, a bowstring-bridge, a chain-bridge, a draw-bridge, a floating-bridge, 8 fying-bridge, a foot-bridge, a furnace-bridge, a girder-bridge, a lattice-bridge, a pontoonbridge, a raft-bridge, a rope-bridge, a skewbridge, a suspersion-bridpe, a swing-bridge, a noivel-bridge, a trestle-bridge, a truss-bridge, a hubular-bridge, a riaduct, a weigh-bridge. (See these words)
2. Shipbuilding: A partial deck extending from side to side of a ressel amicships. It is common in steam vessels, affording a convenient atation for the officer in command, and extends over the space between the paddle-boxes. It is also known as the hurri-cane-deck or bridge-deck.
3. Mining: The platform or staging by which ore, limestone, fnel, \&c., are conveyed to the mouth of a amelting-furnace.
4. Metallurgy, furnaces, boilers, da. :
(1) A lower vertical partition at the back of the grata apace of a furnace. [WAtrr-eRidee, Hanoing-aridoe.
(2) The middle part of the flre-bars in a marine boiler, on eithsr sids of which the Ares are baoked. (Admiral Smyth.)
(3) The low wall of division between the fuel-chamber and hearth of a reverberatory furnaca.
(4) The wall at the end of the hearth towards the stsck, compelling the caloric current in puddiing to ascend and thea descend towards the foot of the stack
5. Music: A thin wooden bar placed beneath the strings of a musical inatrument to elevate them above the aounding-board and to terminate at one ead their vibrating portion. The tone of an instrument is largely influenced by the position of the bridge.
6. Ordnance: The pieces of timber between the transoms of a gun-carrisge.
7. Horology: A piece raised in the middle aod fastened at both ends to the watch-plate, and forming a bearing for oue or more pivots. When supported at ons end it is a cock.
8. Engraving: A board resting on endcleats, nsed by an engraver to span the plate on which he is working, to aupport the hand
clear of the plate clear of the plate
9. Electricity: A device used for measuring the resistance of an element of an electric circuit. [Electbic-bridge]
10. As adjective: Pertaining to a bridge in any of the foregoing senaes.

## bridge-board, s.

1. Carp.: A notched board on which the ends of the steps (technically the treads and risers) of wooden staira are fasteved. It is called also a notch-board.
2. The bridge of a ateamboat. [A., 1I. 2.]
bridge-equipage, s. An "equipage" designed to accompnay armies in the field and provide them with materials whence to conatruct bridgea across any rivera which may impede tham in their progress.
bridge-gutter, bridged gutter, s. A gutter formed of hoards covered with lead and supported on bearers.
bridge-head, s.
Fortif.: A werk commanding the extremity of a bridge nearest to the enemy; a Uite de poni.
bridge-master, s. One who has charge of a bridge, a bridge-warden

## bridge-over, $a_{0}$

Carp.: A term showing thst certain parts lis aeross and rest on others; as, common joists, bridge-over biading-joists, \&e

## bridge-plle,

Civil Engincering: $\Delta$ pile driven to enpport a tiaber of a bridge.

## bridge-rail, 8 .

Railrooding : A raflroad-rall having an arched tread and iateral foot flanges. It was adopted by Brunel for the Great Western Railway. It is laid on a longitudioal sleeper in cross-ties. Felt aaturated io pitch, or itg equivalent, is pisced beneath the rail over the sleeper, and gives a certain resiliency to the track. The other rails are known asedge-rails and foot-rails (q.v.). (Knight.)

## bridge-stone, s.

1. Masonry: A stone laid from the pavemen to the entrance-door of a house, granaing a sunken area.
2. Rooul-making: A flat stone scrving as a bridge across a gutter or narrow area.
bridge-train, s. A military bridge composed of portable hosts. The same as bridgeequipage, or pontoon-bridge or train (q.v.) A bridge-equipment or pontoon-train, consisting of a military bridge composed of portable boata.

## bridge-tree,

Milling: The beain which snpports the spindic of the runcer in a grinding-mill. On the npper surface of the bridge-tree is the socket of the spindle. The bridge-tree is capable of vertical adjustment, to vary the reintive distance of the grinding-surfaces, by moving the rmner towards or from the bedistone. The adiusting device is called a lighterscrew. (Knight.)
bridge-truss, a A structure of thrust and tension fileces, forming a skeleton beam, in a viaduct. It has several varieties; the lattice, the arched truss, or combinstion of
arch and truss, the deck-truss, in which the road-bed is on the straight atringers. (Knight.)
bridge-ward (I), s. [Eng. bridge, and ruard (2), 3.]
Lociesmithing: The main watd of a key, asnslly in the plane of rotation.

## * bridge-ward (2), " brigge-ward

 * brigge-warde, a [Eng. bridge; O. Eng. brigge, and wand (1), s.]1. The warden or keeper of a bridge "A guant ys maked briggin Reardi";
2. A number of men set to guard a bridge. " That nyght as it ful by cas,

Sar Ferumbran, 2, B .
brídg̀e, v.t. [From Eag. bridge, s. (q.v.).] I. Lit.: To build a bridge over a river, valley, or road.

2. Fig.: To eatablish a passage across any-- Till, bridged with Moalem bodles o'er It beart a aoft tbeir allppery trewd.
brǐdged, pa. par. \& a. [Beidoe, v.] bridged-gutter, s. [Bridge-gutten.]

brǐdg'-Y̌ig, pr. pur., a., \& 8. [Bridae, v.]
A.\& B. As present participle a participtal adjective: In seases correspoading to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:

Carp. : Short croas-pieces connectlog adjacent floor-joista to prevent lateral deflection. [Cbimney.]
T Single bridging has one pair of dlagonal braces at the mid-length of the joists. Double bridging coasists of two pairs of cross-braces. dividing the joist into three lengths.

## bridging-fioor, s

Carp.: A floor in which bridging-joista are ased without girders.

## bridging-joist, $s$

Building: A joist io a double floor, resting apon the binder or binding-joist, and aupport ing the fioor ; a floor-joist.
bridging-plece, s.
Carp.: A strnt-piece nailed between jolst or beams, to prevent lateral deflection : strutting or straiuing piece.
"bridg' ${ }^{\prime}$ y. , . [Eng. bridg(e); -y.] Full of bridges. (Sherwood.
bri'-dle, * bri'-dĕ1I, *bri-dĕl, * bri'-dil, * bry'̄'dy̆lle, s. \& a. [A.S. bridel, bridels, bryluel; leel. beisl; Sw. betsel; Dan. bidsel: Dut. breidel: M. II. Ger. britel; O. H. Ger. bridel, brittil, priddel; Fr. bride; O. Fr. bridel: Prov., Sn., \& Port. bride; Ital. brigiat = a bridle, and predella $=$ the headstall of a bridie.]
A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Lit.: Io the same senbe as II. I
3. Fig.: A curb or restraint of auy kind.
oridte upon the city- - Clarendon. men tancied to be a
4. . . . e continual bridle on the tongue. - watta

## II. Technically:

I. Sculdlery: A head-stall, Lit, and bearing or riding rein, completing the head-gear of a herse's harness. The modern bridle of Europe and Anerica consists of the following picces :The crown-piece, the brow-hand, this cheekstrap, the throat-latch or lash, the rein, and the bit. Sometimes also there is a noae-band and a hitching-straj.
2. Machinery:
(1) A link attachment, limiting the separation of two pleces.
(2) Of a slide valve: The flanges which keep It in place, and serve to guide and limit ite motion.
3. Nautical:
(1) One of ths ropes by whicb the bowline is fastened to the leech of a sail.
(2) A mooring-hawser.
4. Agric. : The piece on the forward end of
alough-beam, to which the draft-ahackle is a piough-beam, to which the draft-ahackle is or plough-bead.
5. Fire-arms: That piece io a gun-leck whlch serves to bind down the sear and tumbler, and prevent their iateral motion. (Knight.)
B. As adjective: Pertaining to a bridle. (Sce the compounds which follow.)
oridle-bit, s. 4 bit connected with a bridle. Such bits are seen in Assyrian and Esyptian paintings and aculptures, and aro aubsequently mentioned by Xenophon. Briaubsequently mentioned by xenophon. Bri-
dle-hita may be classed under three heads :anaffes, curb-bits, anaffes, curb-bits,
and stiff-bits. The anaffe has two bars, joisted together io the middle of the mouth, and has rings at the end for the rein. It sometimes has cheek-pieces, to keep the ring from pulling into the mouth of the animal. The curb-bit con. aists of the following parts:-Cheek-pieces or brancher phats:-cheek-pieces or branches with cyas for the cheek-atraps and for the reins, and hole for the curb-chain; a mouth-piece, uoiting the cleek-pieces and forming the bit proper; aometimea a bar uniting the lower ends of the branches; a curb-chain. The elastic bit consists of a chain covered by closely coiled wire betwees the bit-riogs. Another form of elastic bit is made of twisted wire with a aoft rubber covering. (Knight.)

## bridle-cable, s.

Naut.: A cable proceeding from a veasel to the middle of another cable which is moored at each end.
bridle-cutter, s. One who makes bridles, spurs, \&ce (Johnson.)
bridle-hand, s. The hand which holds the bridle when one ia riding: the left hand.
"The Gancho. When he ts golug to vae the lazo, oge round the World (ed. 1870), ch. li., p. 44
bridle-maker, s. A maker of bridles. (Booth.)
bridie-path. s. A path aufficiently wide to atlow of the passage of a horse, though not of a cart.

## bridle-ports, s.

Shipbuilding: A port in the bow for a maindeck chase-gun; through it mooring-bridles or bow-fasts are passed.
bridle-rein, s. A rein pasaing from the hand to the bit, or from the cheek-hook to the bit, or, in wagon-harness, from the top of the hames to the lint.
"Selected champions from the train,
To wait upon hiis orididererin"
Scott: Lord of the htes, vi. 21.
bridle-way, s. A horse-track, a bridlepath.
bri'-dlle, * brỳ'-dĕl-y̆n, v.t. \& i. [From briclle, s. (q.v.).]
A. Transitive:

1. Literally. Of a horse or any similaranimal:
(1) To restrain by mesus of an actual bridle.
(2) To furnish or equip with a bridle.
"The steeds are all bridled, and anort to the rein.".
Eyron: Siego of Corimeh, 22
2. Fig.: To curb, to restrain, to govern. - But the theoghta we cannot bradte Byron: Fare thee well.
B. Intransitive: To hold up the head and draw in the chest, as an expression of pride, corn, or resentment.

- Dick heard, and tweedilus. opling, oriding.

In this ganse it is often followed hy up. [Bridlino.]
bridle-in, v.t. To hold in or restrain by means of a bridle or curb. (Lit. \& fig.)

That louga to sungch inge muse with pain, Additom: \& Leter from ltaly.
brī-dled, pa. par. \& a. [Bridle, v.t.]
bri'-dlẽr, s. [Eng. bridle); -er.] One who bridlea or curbs an animal, a person, or anything. (Lit. © fig.)
"The prelates boant themselves the only briflers of
brid'-lingg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Bridle, v.]
A. As present participle: In senses correaponding to those of the verb.
B. As participial adjective:
" Hic sweiln his lifted ehest, and bockward Ainge. Wordreorth: Evening Wad. C.v.
(q. substantive: The same as bridling-up brldiling-ap, s. The act of prondly rearing the head.
"By her bridling-mp I percelved that the expeeted To be treated hereafter not ac Jenny Distafi, bni Mra.
Brǐd'-lĭng-ton (geverally pron Bürr-lyingtōn), * Brël'-ly̆ig-tđ̄n, s. \& a. [From 0. Eng. Brelling (etym doubtful), and ton $=$ town.]

## A. As substantive:

Geog.: A market town and parish on the ses-coast of Yorkshire, lat. $54^{\circ} \mathbf{N}$.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to or fonnd at or in the plsce named under $A$.

## Bridilington crag, \&

Geol.: A deposit belonging to the Newer Pliocene. It consists of aand and bluish elay with fragments of various rocks. It contains molluses, of which four species are extioct. Natica occlusa, Cardita analis, Nucula Cobboldiee, and Tellina obliqua; moat of the remaining species are arctic shells. It appears to have been deposited during the period of the grestest cold.
brï-doôn', s. [From Fr. bridon = a evaffle.] Saddlery: The anaffle-bit and rein used in European military equipments in connection with a curb-bit which has its own rein.
briēt * breef, * bref, * breve, * breff, $a$ IO. Fr. brief; Fr. bref; Sp., Port., \& Ital., breve; Lat. brevts; Gr. Bpaxus (brachus) = ahort.]
A. Of things:

1. Of language: Short, fer, concise.
"Aplay there is, my lord, wome ten worde long. But by ten words. ny hord itiown it too plang, Which makes it tedlouan Mighe Dream, v. 1.
Shakesp.: Wid Nigh
2. Of time: Short in duration, not lasting. " But man, proud man.

+3. Of length, size, or extent : Short, Darrow, contracted.
" The shrine of Venns, or atraight plght Minerva,
B. Of persons: Concise in languaga ; ahort, abrupt.
"To finish the portrait, the bearing of the gracious cott: Beart of Nollothian, ch. xliv.
If In brief (O. Icel. on brefa): Shartly, in short, briefly.
"In orkf, we are the King of Eugiand"s sublects."
To be brief: To apeak briefly or ahortly, without many words.
briēf, *bref, * brefe, * breve, s. [In Dan. brev; O. H. Ger. briaf; O. Fr. bref; Sp., Ital., \& Port. breve.] [Brief, a.]
3. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A short abstract ; an epitome.
"I doubt not but I ahanil make it piniv, an far as a
"Each woman is a brief of woman.kind""-Operbury.
*2. A writing of auy kind.
With winged haste to the lord marohal."
II. Techaically :

1. Eccles.:
(1) A papal letter or licence.
p. "A bag falle of brefes . . ."-Townley Myzeeriea,
"The apostolical lettere are of a twotold kind and
 rriting.-Aylife.
(2) An epiacopal letter or charge.
 mon Pruysr ; Rubric in Communion service. a 00 m . 2. Jaw:
(1) Eng. law:
(a) (See deflnition in quotation.)

A Hrit wheroby a man is mummoned to naswert

(b) The abstract of the evidence, te., given
to the condsel, to cnabie them to plead a caso. n' It soerns. Indeed, from the reporto of the trinus that alt, and that he lett to the judees the husine or brot $\underset{E n g ., ~ g h . ~}{x I}$
(c) A royal proclamation for the meeting of parlinment.
"Ovar allo hys lond bys bref map gento

- (d) Letters petent, antheriaing any ch itable collection for any pubic or privato ригрове.
Frenoh Proteat ratad in all ehurchase for relleving the
 Memotra, IL. 262
(2) Scots law: A writ directed to any jndge ordinary, requiring and authorising him to hear a case before a jury and give menteno thereon.


## 3. Music. [Breve.]

## 1 brief-man.

1. One who preparea briefs.
2. Ona wbo copies manuscrtpts.
$\dagger$ brièf (1), v.t. [Brief, a.] To write concisely ; to set forth briefly.

## briēf (2), v.t. [Brief, s.]

1. To give a brief to (counsel).
2. Todraw np in the form of a counsel'a briel
briēr-lĕss, $a_{\text {. }}$ [Eng. brief, and sulf. -lew.] Having oo brisfa; without clients; unemployed. (Said only of barriaters.)

briēr-1̌ass-nĕss, s. [Eng. brieftest: mese]] The state of being briefless or without cliente.
 [Eng. brief; -ly.]
3. Of language: in faw words, coneisely. shortly.
"To acy brefty, . . ."-Merlin, I., IL. 190.
A plain blunt show of briety-spoken soeming By a
4. Of time: Shortly; in or after a chort time
briēf-něss, *breff-nes, s. [Eng. brief; -ness.] The quality of belng brief or ahort.
Used-
5. Of language: Cobcisedess, brevity.
"I hope the briefnes of your answar made
6. Of time: Shortuess.
"We passe ovyr that, brefnes of tyme conayderyoge"
7. Of length, size, or extent : Shortness, narrowness.
bri'- ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{r}, \quad$ bri'-ar, * bry'-ar, "breare, * brere, s. \&a. [A.S. brir = a briar; 1r. briay =a prickle, a thorn, a briar, a pin; Gael preas, geo. prearis = a bush, a ahrub, a thicket, a wrinkle, a plait ; Wel. prys, prysys = covert, hrushwood.]

## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language

1. Literally:
(1) Gen. : A thorny or a prickiy shrub, with ont precisely ludiestiag the apecies.
"But that that is bryuginge forth thornes and
Whose mout "What subtie hiole is thls,
Whoce modth is cover "d with ride-growing brorde"
(2) Spec.: The same as II. Bot., 1.
"Prom of this briar pluck a white roeo with ma"
2. Fig. : Anythiag aharp or unpleasant te the feelings.
va, : . . . .ansue va your friendea in the briore and betruy
Pick'd from ino zomo harsh, "tis trua,
Tech com he corms cort raup, bk, ri.
II. Technically:

Bot.: Various apecies of British roses of larger growth. Spec, the Dog-rose (Rowa canina). (Treas of Bot.)
T 1. Slightly scented brier, or briar: Rowa nnodora. (Hooker \& Arnott.)
2. Small-fowered swect brior, or briar: Rowe micrantha.

[^90]3. True sweet brier, or briar: The Eglantlne (Rosa rubiginosa.)
B. As adjective: Pertaining to any of the plants described under $A$.
brier-bush, *bryer-bushe, * brerebushe, s. Two roses-

1. Ross canina.
2. Rosa arvensis.
brier-rose, briar-rose, s. A rose (Rosa canina). (Spec. on the Eng. border.)
"For, from their shtvered hrown displayod,
 The briar-rose feli to etreamere green."

## brier-soythe, $s_{0}$

Agric.: A atout, ahort-haded acythe in a nearly atralght handla, and used for cutting down brambles and the like.
brier-tooth, $a$. Resembling the teeth of a brier leaf.
Brier-tooth saw: A saw whoae interdental spacea are deeply depresaed by oblique filing on alternata sides. [GULLET-sAW.]
t brier-tree, s. A roвe (Rosa canina).

* brierd, v.t. [Breer, v.] To germinate. (Scotch.)
"Enon as the habbandman aftor he bas cauten the pode lo the ground, his eye tis on the ground to see
bri'-ẽred, a. [Eng. brier; ed.] Set with briers. (Chatterton.)
brī-êr-y̆y, a. \& s. [Eng. brier; -y.]
A. As adjective: Full of briers; thorny. (Lit. \& fig.)
"It taketh oo rote in a briery place, ne in marice, neither in the sande that Alesteth awaye, but it ree
quireth a pure, s trymame and a substaunclal grounde quireth a pure, $\frac{3}{}$ trymone and a substsunclal grounde "
B. As substantive: A place where briers grow. (Webster.)
* briēve, s. [Brief.]
brig (1), *breg, *bryg, s. [Bridas.] (Scotch, Yorkshire, and North of England.)

1. Lit. : A bridge.
"Corapartryl raiss, the keyif welle he knew.
Leit breggit doun, and portenless that drew."
Wallace, 2.90
"The brig was doun that the entré eold keipe."
2. Fig.: A ledge of rocks running out from the coast into the aea. Exampie, Filey Brig (in East Yorkshire). (Prof. Phillips: Rivers,
\&c., of Yorkshire, p. 262.)
brig (2), s. [Contrscted from Eng., dc., brigantine ( (q.v.). $]$
Naut.: A vessel with two masts, squarerigged on both. [SNow.]

".... thoogh the arrival of a brig to the port wha THermaphrodite brig: A two-masted vesel, quare-rigged forward and with fore and aft sails on the mainmast.
brigàde, brig'-ade, "bri'gad, s. \& a. [In Sw. brigad; Dan., Dut., Ger., \& Fr. brigode; Sp. brigada = brigade, shelter; Port. brigada; Ital. \& Low Lat. brigata $=$ a company, a troop, a craw, a brigade. From O. Fr. brique $=$ contention, quarrei, diapute, faction; Ital. hriga = tronbie, disquiet; Ital. \& Low Lat, brigare = to strive, to abift, to be buay.] A. As substantive:
3. Mil.: A portion of an army, whatber
horse, foot, or artillery, under the command of a brigadier. An infantry brigade contains from three to aix battalions; the cavalry brigade, three or more regimenta and a battery of horse artillery; an artillery brigade tery or horse artiliery; an artilery brigade
two or more batteries. Infantry and cavalry brigades, when pernanently formed, are commanded by major-geDerals.
" Here the Bavarian duke his origades leada" philips
"Ia there any general who can be responsibie for the
obedieace of A brigade s"- Burke : Sub. of Speech on

4. Fig.: An aggregation, meeting, or union of seversl hoata aa for warfare. (Poelic.) "Thither, wing'd with speed,

5. A band of persona, organised for aome gpecial pnrpoae, wesring uniform and under qpecial parpoas, wesring unifor
diaclpline; as a fre-brigade, \&e.
B. As adjective: Portaining to oome kind of brigade, like oue of thoas degcribed under A. "Brigade depots are to be considered a portion of a force to to inspected
Regutations (1873), ${ }^{2}$.

## brigade-major, 8.

MiL: A ataff offlcer attached to the br!gade and not to the personal staff of the officer by whon it is commanded. He laanea the orders of that officer to the brigade, and la the channel through which are tranamitted to him all reports and correapondence regarding it. He bas to inspect all guarda, outposts, and pleketa furniabed by the brigade. No officer under the rank of eaptain can hold the appointment. (Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army (1873), §5.)
bri-gä'de, v.t. [From Eng., \&c. brigade, a. (q.v.).]

Mil. : To form into one or more brigades.

brígā'-dĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Brigade, v.]
brig-a-dîer', s. [In Dan. brigadeer; Fr. brigadier; Port. brigadeiro; Ital. brigadiere.]

Mil.: An abbreviation of brigadier-genera? (q.v.). It la in common use in the AngloIndian army, the forces located in various cantonmenta being in charge of brigadiers.
"o thie raik of ralse the best officer in the Irish army
to
ch.

## brigadier-general,

Mil.: A mllitary officer of intermediate rank, between a major-geveral and a colonel, bia cominand being that of a brigade. Hie ia generally the senior colonel of a number of battaliona temporarily brigaded together and not commanded therefore by a major-general. He may wear the same nuiform as the latter.
"Brigndiare temporarily nppolnted. and eare at meotit complete. as leid down for ar rigadier-Genotal. Queeri's Regulations and Orders for the $A$ rmy, 1 I2
brig-a-dîer'-shĭp, s, [Eng. brigadier;-ship.] The office or tank of a brigadier (q.v.).
brǐ-gä'-dińg, pr. par., $a_{i}$, \& s. [Bricade, v.] A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).
B. As adj.: Pertsining to the formation of men into brigades.
"'. . . reginents finding their way on to the ground the brigating regulatioos prescinibed in the War-offce nemorandum, "-Daily News, July 21871
C. As subst.: Tbe act of forming men into brigades.

* brig'-an, s. [Briansd.]
" brig'-an-çie, s. [Bnicand.] Robbery, depredation, violence.
forthocht thair be way of hame sukkin, brijancie nod trensouna bile slew and murtherit him, . .--Aces Ja . VI. 1584 (ed. 1814), p. 305
brigg-and, * breg'aund, * brig'-an, * brig'-ant, s. [Fr. brigand; Low Lat. brigans $=$ a light-armed aoldier; Ital. brigante, pr. par. of brigare $=$ to atrive ; briga; O. Fr. brigue $=$ strife.]
* 1. A light-armed soldier.
"Bekyrde wlth bregaundea of fesse in tha laundor"
"Besidea two thousaud archorn, add brigana, wo
called in those days of an armour which they wore


2. A robber, a bandit, an outlaw.
"Lare on the broken origands to their iate."
Byron: Lara, il. 31
brig'-and-q.ge, 3. [Fr. brigandage $=$ robbary from brigand.] The prscticea of briganda; robbery, theft.
proper trades. Which not ooly hrings them to oeglect thelr on to rohbery and brigandage. Wint Warburion: them ance of ch. and stat (tite th. p . 129 .

* brig'-and-ẽr, " bry̆g'-and-ẽr, s. " [Bergandine (2).]
"He anone apparaylied hym with the knyghtee
npparayil, and dyd on hym his oryganderz"-Fabyano

$\dagger$ brig'-and-ěss, s. [Eng.brigand; and fem. suff. ess (q.v.).] A temale brigand.
"'These brigandeves have an everage of eighteen
crimes against them in common with the men -Pau crimes fazette, May 12, 1865.
- brig'-and-ige, s. [Briaand.] Brigandage.
- brig'-and-ine (1), s. [Brianntine.]
* brig'-and-ine (2), * brig'-and-ẽr, s. [Fr. brigandine; Ital. brigantina; from 0 . Fr. brigand; Low Lat. brigans = a light-armed aoidier.] [Briaand, Brikcanetyne.]

1. A coat of mail composed of light, thin jointed acalea; alao a coat of thin, pliant platearmour.
"They have slon armed honee mith their nhouldern and breaste deleaced, they have halmets and brigoe
dines. ,-bakluyt: Voyagen, 12

But burnished were their corslets liright,
Their brigantintag and gorgets 11 ght
Like very silver shooe."
Scott: Marmion, v. 2
2. A jacket quilted with irou, much worn by archers during the reiga of Elizabeth and James I.

- brig'-and-1̌ァma, s. [Eng. brigand, and suff. -ism (q.v.).] Brigandage.
* brig'-ant, s. [Brigand.]
* brig'-ant-īne (1), s. [Brioandine (2)] "Their dofeusive armour was the plate-fack, han.
berk, or brigantine."- Scoot, Nots to Marmion, st. M1L
brig'-ant-ine (2), s. [Fr. brigantin; Ital. brigantino =a pirate-ship; Sp. bergantin.] [Bmoand.]
* 1. A pirate-ahip.
"The briganeines of the rovere were numerous. un
doubt: but inone of them was large. ${ }^{-1}$ - Hucuulay: doubt: but none of them was large." Hucuutay: 2. Ang., ch. Ixv. $^{2}$

2. A two-masted vessel brig-rigged on the


BRIGANTINE.
foremast, and achooner-rigged on the after or main mast.

* bríg'-bōte, " brüg'-bōte, s. [O. Eng. brig = bridge, and bote (q.v.).] For def. aee the quotation.
" Brig-bote, or brugbote, elgnifles a trlbate, cootrtbn tiou, or aid towards the nuending of hridgees wherool the wwerd is used lor the very liherty or exemptioe
trom this very uribute. - Blount Glossographia.
brige, *bryge, s. [O. Fr. brigue; Ital. briga; Sp . \& Port. brega = a diapute, quarrel.] A quarrel, a contention.

Myne miversariea hat hygovoe thfs debats and
brige."
Chawcer:
brigg, * brigge, * brug, s. [Bridae.] $\Delta$ bridge. (Scolch.)
 Fr. (aportger.] [ABridge.] To ahorten, abridge, ent short.
"Ho wild hat briggtid the tale leve and onoura"-
Langtate: Chrontole, p. 917.
bofi, boy; pout, fowl; cat, çell, chorus, ghin, bençh; go, gem; thin, qhis; sin, aş ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph =


- brig'ge-ward, brig'ge-warde, s. [BRUME-WARD]
- brig'-houtsg, s. [Scotch brlg = bridge, and Eng. house.] A toll-house. (Skeat.)
"if it the low wh,

bright (gh silent), *briht, "bricht, "brict, "brigt, *brith, " brit "bryght," bryht, beryth, a., adv., \& 8. (A.S. berrht; O. Sax. berht; Goth. bairhts; Icel. bjartr; O. I. Ger. peraht; M. H. Ger. bërht = shining Cognate with Sanse. bhráj = to ahine ; Lat. flagro $=$ to fiame, blaze (Skeat.).]
A. As adj. (Of all the foregoing forms):
I. Lterally:

1. Shedding light, luminona, clear; opposed to dark.

She eaw therinne a lithful chler
Also brik so it were day."
Ha
Al the tonne with bis bernys $q$ whan he fo most
2. Radiant, reflecting light, shining: opposed to dull:
"Now I am a devrl ful derke.
That was an aungelle bryghc."

Returas to her.." a presence bright
8. Clear, pure, tranaparent.
"Boakes bene of beryl sryght"
Alic. Poomsi Poart, Ina
"From the briphear wines
"From the briphear wines thomaos.
He'd tarn sbhorrank."
4. Unclouded, clear.
"And why they pine benestb the briphtast alles"
Thomson: Seatons ; Winter
"" The evenlag bright and ntill:" 111 . 28
5. Resplendent with beauty or charms.
" How fareth that byrde bryght ""
" 0 Iberty, thon goddess heav'nly bright." Addison
6. Gay ; of brilliant colours.
"Here the bright crocus sud blue violet grew."
II. Figuratively :

1. Cheerful, gay, bappy.
"Bright houre a tone for dark onee past"
Hoors: Lalla hookh ; The Fire-Worahippert
"To-day the grave is Oright for me"
"To-day the grave is oright for me""
Temnyon : In Nemor., is
2. Witty, clever, highly accomplished; as ws say, "a bright idea," "a bright genius,"
"Great in arma, and bright in art""
Anonymotua.

* If parts silnare thee, thlak how Bacon shinid.

The wisest, brighteat, ineaneat of mankiad."

- 3. Clear, plain, evident.
"That be somy with more eace, with brifitar eviAence, and with surer eucoene, draw the learner on" ${ }^{\text {"- }}$

4. Distinet, clear, andible
"God sante e \#tevone bript and heg."
5. Ilustrious, noble, celebreted.
"This is the worst, If not the omly etain
B. As adv. (Of the form bright, brights and brinte): Brightly.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { "Than suide we brighta sen } \\ & \text { Quile jure sal God quement ber." }\end{aligned}$
sory of Gen \& Erodi, 8,76s
The moon shines oright.
C. As subst. (Of the forms bright, brigt, and bribt):
6. Brightness.

## Rwitc the sunnes b-igt.

Is more thanne the mones ilgt *
Drawn ronnd shout thee, like a radlant shring Dark with excesive bright Thy akirta appear."
Mhlon:P. L. bl il 2. A plant, Ranunuluts Ficaria, $\mathrm{I}_{4}$, called by Gerarde Chelidonia. (Britten \& Holland.) Ol Obvious compounds are bright-brown bright-burning, bright-coloured, bright-eyed, bright-faced, bright-green, bright-haired, bright hued, bright-red, bright-shining; also brightdyed, and bright-tinted (Carlyle). The follow. ing are less freqnent-
bright-curling, $a$. Shining with bright carls.
"ongreiliow: The Chiling treases" 8 "
bright-harnessed, a Wearing bright or shining armour.
"A Ad all about the courtly stable

bright-studded, $a$. Studded brightily,
as the aty with atars.
"Drighestudided to dasalo the eyens"

* bright (gh silent), "briht, p.t. [Brions, a]

To make bright or clear. (Lit. it fig.)
"Al is ane noutcyenan Yone, thet schireth and orthecth the beorta "- 1 ncren Aftwole, $p$. 884.
The gun brigrtid all the harghe, and the brodo ralla
Brightib-disease, s. [Named after Dr. Bright.] [Albuminumia.]
bright'-pn (gh silent), brih-ten, voto \&t $i$. [A.S. beorhtan, brihtan.]
A. Transitive:
L. Literally:

1. To make graduaily bright or clear (frequently followed by $u p$ )

Fall fein was he wheu the dawn of dey
Began to brighticn Chervio tray. Minetren, IL. 24
TMhe purple morning, rising with the jear,
Adorn the warli, and brigheen up the skien."
2. To cause to ahine or sparkle.
"And tears bedew'd and brighterid Jurin's choek."
II. Figuratively :

1. To make bright or cheerfal, as though by removing or dissipating the ohadows of care or trouble; to relieve from gloom.
"Hope elevatean sud loy


* 2. To meke clear or plain ; to explain.
"This wort ta deank, anh nime the gode yerme ha tch hit walle on oriht ens."-Ancron Ativie, p. 14B

3. To make illustrious.

- There were $t$ wo honoure lost; yours and your son's
For journ, the God of benvea brighten yt!"

"The prosent queen wonld oriohten her character. if
sbe would exert her sothortty to instll viraee lato sbe would exert her sathortty to instll virines lito
t4. To maks leas dark or grievous; to allevate.
"Aa ecatasy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and brightens all my porrow.

15. To maks aharp or witty, to enliven. (Generally with tup.)
"Yet time saaobles or degraden each tine;
B. Intransitive:
16. To become gradually bright or clear ; to clear up.

The skiee to brighteth, and the birds to aing. ${ }^{\text {ang }}$.
2. To become spirited, lively, cheerful, or leas gloony.
(1) Of persons (generally applied to the corantenance):
"On me eho bends her bHesfal eyee
And then on then : they meet thy
And brighten like the star that ahook
Bet
Betwixt the palma of paradise."
Tennyson: In Homor.
(2) Of things (applied to atyle of language):
"How the style brighters, bow the sense refinea",
bright'-ened (gh silent), pa. par. \& a. [BRIOHTEN.]
4. \& B. As past participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

bright'-en-ing (gh silent), pr. par., a., \& s. [BMightev.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In sedses corresponding to thoss of the verb.
"Enld listen'd brightening ns she lay."
"You cannot shot the windows of the sky.
Throagh which Aurors hews her brightering taceC. As substantive:
I. The act of making bright or clear.
2. The process or atata of becoming bright or clear.
bright'-1\% (gh ailent), "bright-like, *ike, adv. [Eng, bright'-lyche, "brigtlike, adv. [Eng. bright; -ly.]
L. Lit.: Brilliastly, aplendidly, clearly.
"Rasely I slept. till brightty dawning shone
" Ita battiod mansion, hill ond pialn. Popp
On whlch the sun so brightyy bhooe.

## II. Figuratively

1. Clearly, audibly.

-2. Plainly, clearly, perfectly.
"Thenne selhule ye al this brtuxtiction niderstonden".
2. Cheerfully, gaily.
"Ho faced this morn of farewell brighety.",
T Obvious compound : Brightly-colourea (Darwin).
brightiy-headed, an Having a bright or gleaming point.

A well-joyn'd boord be thitow it, and cloee by

bright'-něss (oh silent), bright'-nes, * briht' nes, $*$ briht-nesse, brichtnesse, " brict-nesse, * brit-nesse, [A.S. bryhtnesse, beorhtnesse.]
I. Lit.: The quality of being bright; lustre, brilliancy, clearness.
"A gold ring that wit brightwas seain".


+ II. Figuratively :

1. Cheerfulness, comfort.
"Yer'd with the preseat moment's beary gloom.
2. Sharpness, acnteness.
-iThe brighsnew of his parta, the sollidty of he fndgmert sad the candour and generosity of hit nemper, "-prior.

- Crabb thas distingulshes hetween brightness, lustre, splendour, and brilliancy: "Bright ness is the generic, the reat are specific terms: ness ia the generic, the rest are specinc terms:
there cannot be lustre, splendour, and britthere cannot be lustre, splendour, and brib
liancy withont brightness; but thare may be brightness where these do not exist. These terma rise in sense; lustre ribes on brightmess splendour on lustre, and brilliancy on splendour. Brightness and lustre are applied properly to natural lights; splendour and brillianey have been more commonly applied to that which is artificial: there is always more or less brightness in the sun or moon ; there is an occasional lustre in all the heavenly bodiea when they shine in their uncloudad brightness; there is splendour in the eruptione of flame from a volcano or an immenae conflagration; there is brilliancy in a collection of diamonds. There matlancy in a collection of both splendour and brilliancy in sn may be both splendour and briliancy in sn illumination: the splentour arises from the
mass and richness of light; the brillicney mass and richness of light; the brill hancy
from the variety and brig'tness of the ights and colours. Brightress nay be obscured, lustre may be tarnished, splendour and brilliancy diminished. The analogy is closely preserved in the figurative application. Brightrese attachea to the moral character of men in ordinary casea, lustre attaches to extruordinary instances of virtue and greatness, splendour and brilliancy attach to ths achievements of men. Our saviour ia atrikingly represented to us as the brightness of His Father's glory, and the expresa image of Hia person. The humanity of the English in the hour of conquest adds a lustre to their victories whlch are either spiendid or brillinnt, according to the number and nature of the circumstances which render them remarkable." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
* bright'-stme ( $g h$ silent), $a$. [Eng. bright, and shff. -some (q.v.)] Bright, clear.
"Let the drtyhesome bearens be dim.",
* bright'-sotme-něss, bright'-stmoněs (gh silent), s. [Eng. brightsome: -ness.] The quality of heing brightsome; brightness. "So that by the brightsomenes of the fold thio
 anno 19.
*bri-gose," bry-goos, a. [Low Lat, brigonus; 1tal. brigoso; from Low Lat. briga = atrife, contention. [BB1GE] Contentious, quarrelsome. tending to cause contention.
"Brygous, or debate-maker. Brigonce"-Prompa. Pary.
"Which $t$ wo worda, ns consaious thet they were very brigose and serere tif too fenerally taken, thery an spology.-Puller: $\mathbf{N}$ oderation of the oh of Enth p 22
* brigte, adv. [Bmiont.] Cleariy.
* brigt-like, adv. [BRichtly.] (Story of Gen. and Exod., 3.491.)


- brigue ${ }_{2}$. "[Fr. brigus; Ital. \& Low Lat. briga; Sp. brega = strife, contention; Gael.
ifr. bri, brigh $=$ anger, power.] [Brioe.] gollcitation, canvassing for power or office, omulation.
"The poiliticks of the coast, the brifuces of the ona
dinith, the tricks of the conclave."-LA Cherorreld.
- brígre, v.i. [Fr. briguer; ltal. brigars; Sp. bregar = to contend, strive. $]$ To solieit, canvass, atrive for.
"Yon mas conclade, U you pleoses that 1 am too proud to brigue for an admiation into the lattor." - Hurdi
$\dagger$ bríg'ulng (u ellent), pr. par., a., \& a. [Banoue, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and particip. adf.: In senses correaponding to those of the verb. C. As substantive: Canvassing, soliciting. "Brigning, intrigaing, favourtitam, . . ."-Carlyle:
- brik, * brike, s. [A.S. bric $=$ a fracture, breaking.] [BaEAch, s.] A breach, violation of, or inuiry done to anyore. (Scotch \& 0 . Eng.)
"That sam men and women professligy manastik Iyfe, aud vowing virgiaitie, may efter mary but brik
- brik-cane-tyne, s. [Brioandint (2)] $\Delta$ very curionsly-corrupted spelling of mi . gandine.

Anefignis cootluazcioun of dals to pref that the ald schir Mongo haid the brikeaneeynes contenitt in A. $1439, \mathrm{p}, 132$

- brike, s. [Baik] A breach, fracture.
- bril, s. [Etymology uncertain.] The merrythougbt of a fowl. (Scotch.)
"Os quad valzo brit sppeiistur, adoo Ia hac ave cum sibb. Sooo, p . 20.
brill, prǐll, s. [From provinc. Eng. pearl (\%).] Ichthyol.: A flat-fish, Pleuronectes rhombus, resembing the turbot, but inferior to it in flavour, besides being smaller in size. It is common in the markets.
bril-1ante (pron. brill-1yan'-tā), adv. [1tal. \& Fr. brillante.]
Music: Brilliastly; in a sbowy, aparkling atyle. (Stainer and Earrett.)
brill-lǐ-ançe, bril'-Hançe, bril'-ĭi-ançy̆, brill"-liann-çy̆, s. [From Eng. brillian(t), ; -cy.]

1. Lit. (Of material things): The state or quality of being brilliant, lustre.
2. Fig. (Of things not material):
nod Brillinincy to the Roman Roman hiatory. particularly in he pages of Livy."-Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist,, eh. Iv. diction: : fertility of thought and briblhancy of
"Otte also onx talk wag gay; uot withoat orithancy,
and evea fire."-Carlyte: Sartor Nexctus, bl. in,
ch. iii.
-T For the distinction between brilliancy, brightness, hustre, and spieniour see BriohtNESS.
brill-lí-ant, brill-liant, a. \& in Hn Sw. briljant, s.; Dan. brilliant, s.; Ger. brillant, hante, a. \& Ital. brillante, a. \& s. ; Port, britpa. par. of briller; Prov. \& Sp. brillar; Port. brither; Ital. brillare $=$ to shine. From Lat. berillus, beryllus; Gr. ß ${ }^{\prime} p v \operatorname{lios}$ (bërullos).] [BERYL.]

## A. As adjective:

1. Literally. (Of anything material capable of reflecting light): shining very brightly, emitting splendent rays, sparkling, highly lustrons.

Beplete with many a brilltanu spark."
Dorset.
2. Figuratively. (Of things not material): Lastruas, shinlng, sparkling, fitted to excite edmiration.
"Cornbury was aot a mac of brillane parth . . . .
B, As substantive:
I. Ordinary Languags:
(1) Lit.: The same as II. 1
(2) Fig.: A person of illustrioua reputation.

To shewence to hhat virtues. I forhear
Thhe brultant is so spoties and to brisht,
He needenot foil, but ahinee hy his own proper
14. Technically :

1. Diamond-cutting: A diamond of the fineat cut, conslating of lozenge-shaped facets alternating with triangles. Tha variationa are
known as the half hrilliant, the full brilliant, the spilt or trap briliant, the double briliant or Lisbon cut. [CuTing-GEMS.] A diamond cut as a brilliaut bas two truncated portiona, one above and one belaw the girdio, which is at the largest circumfarence. The upper portion, which projects from the setting, is called the blzet, and is oce-third the whole depth of the gem. The remaining two-thirde are embedded. Thay are called the culasse. (Knight.)
2. Printing: A very emall type, emaller than dlamozd.
3. Fabric: A cotton fabric woven with a small raised pattern, and printed or piain.
4. Pyrotech.: A form of pyrotechnies for making a bright light. The filling is gunpowder 16 and ateel-filings 4; or gunpowder 16 , and borings 6 .
bril'-ly-ant-ly, adv. [Eng. brilliant; -ly.] In a brilliaut manzer, lustrously, ahiningly (Lit. \& fig.)

* No other $\operatorname{lnr}$ ge Irish town is so well eleaned, so
well paved, Eng., ch. xvi
brill-lǐant-něss, s. [Eng. brilliant; -ness.] The quality of being brilliant, lustre, splendour. (Johnson.)
brills, s. [Cf. Ger. brille; Dut. bril = a pair of spectacles (Mahn).] The hair on the eye lids of a borse. (Bailey.)
brim, * brímme, "bry̆m, " bry̆mme, s. [A.S. brim; Icel. brim = surf; M.H. Ger brëm; Qer. brame, bräme $=$ a border. From Sansc. bhram $=$ to whirl;M.H. Ger. brëmen $=$ (1) to roar, (2) to border; 'Lat. fremo $=$ to roar.] L Lit.: The edge or border of anything. deat

1. Of a stream: A bark or ahore.
"A balgh bergh bla booke the brgmme bysyde,"
Not lighter does the wallow skim,
Along the amouth leke's level
Alonk the amouth lake's level brim.",
2. Of a fountain: The edge or brink.
"It told me it was Cynthia's own,
That corious ammphhid ort been known
To batbe her snowy links.
Drayton.
3. Of ony vessel: Tha upper edge
"Thus in a bason drop a shflitigi,
*Frothid his bumpers to the orim. Svife.
4. Of the horizon: The margin. As the bright suaue, what time hin fierie teme
Towards the westerne brim begins to draw.
Spenser: F. \&. V. in ss
5. Of a hat: Tha edge or leaf.

Was mofst with ": waterdrops, seef if the brim Had newly rocopd a ronaing Etream.
6. Of a pit: The edge or side

## "He his ne to the brimme

II Thener: Cont, Amant, 11. 293

* II. Fig.: The edge or brink of snything: as, the brim of the grave, but in this sense we now use brink.
"I wna in the rery pmags of denth sad brought
downe to the very brimme of the grave."-Hall: on
Aard Texts 16331 , " brim (1), a. [A.S. bréme, bryme $=$ famoua, celebrated.] Well-known, spoken of, public. "That thour dost hold me in disdialn.
Is orim ahroal, and made a cile to all that keep thls
plain.
Warner. Abionts Protand. "Brim (2), * brym, * bryme, *breme, a. Breme.]

1. Raging, swelling. (Applied to the gea.) Tarchaydia wer possand betatx Forth yeris certaine tquhen hastelie come sic sme thad of wynd) that asil,

2. Fierce, vfolent.

The Srim battll of the Harlaw."
3. Stern, rugged. (Applien to the countenance.)

Rut this sorrowfull boteman wyth breme Iake, Doun Doug. : Virgu, 174, 20. 4. Deroting a great degree eitber of beat or of cold, as we say, " a ferce heat."

Vulcenafs oistis of brym flamhis rede

$\dagger$ brim (1), v.t. \& t. [BRis, s.]
A. Trans.: To fill to the brim; to flll to overtlowing.

B. Intrans. : To be full to the brim, or to overflowing. (Seidom used except in the present participle.)
"The brimming gleaven now are harl'd Phuipa
$\dagger$ brim (2), "brime e brimen, brim men, v.i. [M. H. Ger. brimmen; O. lcal. brima.]

1. To be fruitful, to beer fruit.
" God higuuad watree here stede,
And erthe brimen and bermin dede.
story of Generis and Exadus, 11
2. To be in heat. (Said of swine.)
"The sonver wol thel bremme ayyin
And briage forth pigses moor maicatue
4 brime, s. [A.S. brim, brymme $=$ shore (of the sea), \&c.] Pickle, brine. (Scotch.)

- brìm'-九̆11, a. [Etymology doubtful ; १ A.s
bryme $=$ flerce.] Rough, boorish (?).
"Laith we war, hat owther offons or cryma,
Douglas : "irgh, 19, 12.
- brim'fill, v.t. [Eng. brim; and fill.] To fill to the brim, or to overflowing. (Lit. \& fg.).
"His lamuntloa will be the pooner wrought up the
of his iniquity brimAlech - Adama: The Biache

" brim'-filled, pa. par. [Brimplle.]
- brim-fir, "brim-fire, s. [Another form of brinftre $=$ burning-fire, or $=$ wild-firs, i.e. brimstone.) For definition see etymology Por mannes ainne thas it is went.
Breut with orimfri, surken and shent.",
Story of Genesis and Exodus,
brìm'-fül, a. [Eng. brim, and ful(l).]

1. Lit.: Full to the brim, overflowing.
"The good old king at parting wruug my hand
And only "Hanted will to ween a rlood.

2. Fig. (of the feelings, tec.) :
(1) Overflowing, futl

## Brimfili of those "My heart.

ir Women, 182
(2) Completely prepared; in full and com plete number.
"Our legions are brimphl, oar cause is ripe."
Shakerp. $;$ Julus Casar, Iv, a
† brim'-fàl-nĕss, s. [Eng. brimful; -ness.] The quality or state of being brimfin. (In the example the sccent is on the second syllable as if brim were an adj. qualifying fulness.)
"The Scot on hls unfurnish'd kingdom
With ample aud brimfitness of bin fore
Shakesp. : Henry V., $L 2$
brimi-lČss, a. [Eng brim; less.] Without a brim; having no brim.
"They (the Jewel wear Hetle black bo entess capa, so

- brĭm'-ly̆, 'bry̆m'-1̆y, a. \& alv. [Brim.]
A. As adjective: Fiercè.
"That brymly best bo croel! and unryd.
B. As advert:

1. Fiercely.

His hrode eghne

2. Clearly, distinctly.
"A man sees better, and diseerns more brimly hid

brimme, a. [Baعмя.]
† brimmed, $\alpha$ [ [Bais.]

1. Having a brim or edge. (Obsolete excep in compounds, as broad-brimmed, wide-brim. med, narrow-brimmed, sce.)
2. Full to the brim or edge, slmost ovar flowing.

May thy brimmed waves for thle


* brim-men, v.i. [Ваім (2), v.]
brim'-mẽr, s. [Eng. brim; -ar;

1. A glass or driuking vessal filled to the brim, a bumper.
"Round to hia mateo a brammer Mils,
[^91]
## " When bealths go round, and kindly brimmore flow 2. A hat. <br> Now takes his brimmor off" Brome : Songy, 1661 (Nares.)

brim'-mingg, a. [Brim, v.]

1. Lit. : Filled to the brim.
"And twice besides her beestings nover fall
"I loved the brimming wave that awam
Tennyson: The Millor's Daughter
2. Fig. : Overflowing.
"Herr eyes.
tears."-Kingstey: Water Babien, eh. vi
brims, * brim'-sey, s. [A.S. brimse; O. Dut. bremse.] [Breese.] A gad-fy.
brim'stōnc, brem'-ston, "brim'-ston, * brim-stane, * brim'-stoon, * brin' stan. * brum'ston, * brun'-stane, stan, bry'-stoon, s. [0. lcel. brennisteinn, from brenna $=$ to burn, and steinn $=a$ atone; from brenna $=$ t
Bw. brännsten.]
3. Ord. Lang. : Burnt-gtone, aulphur.
"It rajned fire tra heven and bruntrane",
"The whole land thereof is brimetone, and salt, and barning. -Deut. xxix. 23.

- Vegetable brimstone: The inflammable spores of two flowerless plants, Lycopodium clavatum and Lycopodium Selago. These are used on the continent in the manufacture of fireworks. (Treas. of Bot.)

2. Entom.: A apecies of butierfly, so called from its bright canary or brimstone colour, tha Rhodocera Rhamna.
" ${ }^{\text {" } 1 t}$ is very interesting to watch the female Brim zeone horering About the hodge."-Newman: Brim
Buticerfies, F .147 .
brimstone-bntterfly, s. [Bamstone, 2.]
brimstone-match, s. A mateh the tip of which is steeped in sulphur.
"The rapour of the grotto del cane is geacmilly anpposed to be sulphureas, though I can see no renson for such a suppositlon; I put a whole handle of Hghted an instant. "-A ddison on raly.
brimstone-moth, s. A apecies of moth Iumia cratagata, one of the Geometers. It derives its name from its bright yellow colour. "The curtous twig-like caterpillars of the Brimstone
brimstone-wort, s. [So called from "ita yellow sap or liquor, which quickly waxeth hard or dry, smelling not much unlike brimstone " (Coles); or from the sulphureous orlour of the leaves (Skinner Prior) (Britten Hollond).] The plant Peucedanum officinale.

- brim'-8t市n-ish, a. [Eng. brimston(e); -ish.] Somewhat reaembling brimstoue in nature or appearance.
brim-stôn-ÿ, a. [Eng. brimston(e); -y.] Full of or resembling brimstone; sulphureous Thi continual flery or brimut ony spirit.
Tryon: Winy to Wealeh.
* brin, *brin-nen, v.t. \& i. [BuAs, v.]
brinn (1), s. [From Dan. \& Sw. bryn; O. 1 cel. brux = the eyebrow.] The eyebrow, (Prompt. Parv.)
brin (2), s. [Etymology unknown.] One of the inner radiating aticks of a fan. The ontermost ones, which are larger and longer, are called panaches. (K'night.)
brinçh, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To drink to in anawer to a pledge, to pledge.
"I caroue to Prisius and brinch you"
* brin"-dĕd, a. [ $\Delta$ variant of branded (q.v.). Icel. brondottr $=$ brindled, brandr $=$ a flame, bronna = to burn; A.S. byrnan, brinnan $=$ to burn.] Of different colours, streaked, spotted.


## "Thrice the brindid cat hath maw'd" <br> Shakesp.: Nadeth, Iv. 1. <br> "My brinded heifer to the atake 1 lay." <br> Dryden

t brin'-dle, a. \& s. [A ahortened form of brindled (q.v.)]
A. As adjective: Brindied.
"The first a brinale, the secood a yellow."-Miss
B. As substantive: The state of being hrisided, spottedness.
"A nataral brindle."-Richardeon: CZarissa
brindie-moth, s. A name applied to several kinds of mothe from their streaked and apotted appearance. Tha beat known is, perhaps, the Brindle Beanty, Biston hirtaria.
brin'-diẽa, a. [An extended quasi-diminntive form of brinded. (Skeat.)]
"Where mountain woive and brinaltod llous roarn
Pope: Odysey, $x, 212$
'And there the wild-ant's brindled hide
brine, *briyna, bryne, s. [A.S. bryne; 0 Dut. brijn; Dut. brem = brine, pickle.] I. Literally:

1. Gen.: Water atrongly impregnated with ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$.
"Bryne of malk Salouga."-Prompt. Parr.
"A mariner . . . with incruated brine all rourh."
2. Spec.:
(I) The sea, the ocean.

Not long benath the whelming brine.
Expert to owim, he lay." Coer : The Castawa

* (2) Applled to tears, from their saltness.

*II. Fig.: Unfruitfulneas, barrenness.
 brine-evaporator, for evaporation An apparatus
brine-gange, s. An instrument for testing the amount of ealt in a liquid. [SALInometen.]
brine-pan, s. The pan or vessel in Which the brine is kept while being evapo rated in the process of manufacturing salt. "A Ampute crustaceour nilmal (Caneer acinus) is sald to live in countless numbers in the orine-pans at
Lymington.
Darwtn : Voyage round the Horld (ed 1870). ch. iv., p. ©


## brine-pit, 8.

1. Literally: A pit or receptacle in which brine is collected, a brine-well.
"The salt which was ohtained by a rude process from brine pitat wa held in no high eatimation.- Macaulay
Ritu. Eng., ch. ili
*2. Figuratively
"And made a brine-pt with our hitter tears."

## brine-pump, s.

Marine enginecring: A pump for changing the water in the boilers, so as to prevent an excess of saturstion of aalt.
brine-shrimp, brine-worm, s. A
amall entomostracan, Artemia salina, living in the brine-pana or salt-pans. [ARTEmin.]
"Tha Iittle creatura ibs a sort of shrimp. and is com-
nonly known a the brinowhrimp."-Gose: Bom. of Nat. Fist. T . 74 .
brine-spring, s. A apring of water saturated with salt
"The brinp-springs of Cheshiss are the richest in
our country."-Lyell: Princ. Q Gool., ch. $\mathbf{x}$ vil.

## brine-valve, s.

Boilers: A blow-off valve; a valve which is opened to allow water aaturatod with aalt to eacape from a boiler.

## brine-worm, s. [Brinc-agRimp.]

$\dagger$ brine, v.t. [Bance, 8.] To ateep in brine, to pickle, cure.
"Some corneth, some brineth."-Tusser.

* brin'-fire, s. [Brimfine.] (Story of Gen. \& Exod., 1,163.)
brǐng, * breng, * bringe, * bringen,
* bryigg, " bryinge (pret. brought, "brohte,
* brogt. "brogte, brocte; pa- par. brought, * brogt), v.t. [A.S. bringan; Dut. brengen; Goth. briggan; O. H. Ger. pringan; Ger. bringen.]
I. Of material things:

1. To bear, carry, convey to the place where the apeaker is, or is aupposed to be, as opposed to taking to another place.
"The trumpery in my house, , go, bring it hither."
2. To lead, conduct. (Used of peraons.)
(a) Lit.: To a place or peran.
shalkosp.: Thoo Gent, where you whall hear mustc."-
T To bring forward on a journey: To belp on, concuct. ( 3 John 6.)
(b) Fig. : 'To a mental state.

## "Sithen ghe brocte us to wou Adem gat hire name ouk", Btory of Geresis,

3. To carry in one's own hand, or with one self or itself.
IFollowed by the prepacition to of the place or person to which or to whom the Betore a peraon the preposition is usually Betore a

4. To attract, draw with it.

5. To induce, perauade, prevail on. (Fig.)

My tongue to auch a pace." innot bring
"The kiog was brought to consent : Coriot, il \& between the lady Mary, eldeat daughter mand pre annptive heires of the Duke of York, ',
dI Also used reflexively.
"It soems so preposterons a thing to men, to make themselves unhappyin order to hapineas,
do not ensily bring themselven to $i t$.
Locke.
II. Of immaterial things:

1. 'To procure, cause, gain for one.
"There it cothing will bring you more honour, and
more ease, than to do what right in juatice you may."
2. To cause to come. Especially in auch phrases as the following.
braice"- Which Bringeth their iniquity to remem-

- Frequently with back

Bring bact gently their wand ring minde.
3. To lead by degrees, draw, guide.
"The understanding shouid be brought to the dimcult and knotty parte of znowledge by intensiblo
III. In special phrases:

1. To bring about:
(I) To cause to change from the party of one's opponents to one's own party.
"Now my new benefactors have broughe mo about.

(2) To cause, effect, bring to pass.
"It enhhled hlnt to bring about Beyeral great events
forter.

* (3) To complete.
- How many honrs bring aboue the dny,

*2. To bring again: To bring back.
"The Lord said, I will bring again from Bathan ${ }^{1}$ or -Psalms, liviil. 22
†3. To bring down:
(1) Lit.: To cause to make a literal deseent. Judg. he brit sought doren the people noto the water."-
(2) Fig.: To hnmble, abase.
and And I will tread down the people in mine anger. and make them drunk in my rury, and 1 will bring

4. To bring forth:
(1) To bear, produce, give birth to. (Lit \& fig.)
year.":- thy reed, xiv , 22 . the field bringeth forth year by
For she is good, "Thats brood queen,
(2) To lead out, deliver.
"And Moses said unto God, Whoman 1, that I thould go uuto Phariah, and that I ehould brimg forth the
5. To bring forward:
(1) To produce.
(2) To assert, produce as a statement.
(3) To lasten, promote, forward; as, to bring forward the harveat, or the business.
6. To bring home
(1) Ordinary language:
(a) Literally:
(i) Gen.: To bring to one's house. (Used apecially of a bride.)

* (ii) Spec.: To bring tato the world, to give birth to.
"Margaret, our young queine, broucte home an (b) Fig.: To prove conclusively.
"Several prisonera to whom Jeffreya was unahie oring home the charge of hilgh treason were oconvictod of misdempeshourt and were sentenced to seorrgin not lese torrible than that which
goue:-Macaulay: Bint. Eng., 1649 .
(2) Naut.: To briag home the anchor $=$ to

Cle, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sire, sïr, marine ; gō, pơt

work in the cable and ralse the anchor to its position at the side of, or on the ship.
7. To bring in:
(1) To produce, afford a return.
"The sole mensure of all hic conrtestes is what return
they Fill make him, and what revenue they wilbring they "in maxe houth.

## *(2) To gain over.

"Bend aver into that realm ruch a atrong power af men, as should pertorce bring in all that
(3) To introduce into Parlisment.
"It mau resolvod that $\approx$ Remupption Bill shonld be
(4) To return a verdict.
(5) To introduce.
"Since he could not have a ment among them himself
8 would bring in one who had be would bring in one who had more mertit "-Tather.
8. To bring off:
(1) To procure an sequittal ; clear ; make to escape.

(2)
(2) To sccomplish, to csuse to happen.
9. To bring on :
(1) To cause, give rise to.
"And poverty sroaght on a pettish mood."
(2) To hasten, further, forward.
"Hoi Yet, I pray you:
But with the word the time will brtag on eummer."
10. To bring out:
t(1) To show, prove.
"Another way made use of, to find the welight of the denarii, wix by the wellght of Greak colins but those experimente

* (2) To expose, make manifest.
"Bring out his crimes, and force him to contees.".
(3) To introduce into society.
- Begg'd to bring up the littie girl, and 'out.
(4) To publish

11. To bring nver: To convert to one's side.
"The protestant ciargy will ind it, perhaps. no difm: ralt nuat.
12. To bring under: To subdue.
"That sharp eaurso which yon hava set down, for
 Paring an way for their
13. To bring to:
(1) Ord. Lang.: To resuscitate, revive.
(2) Naut.: To check the course of a ship; to He to.
Wo We brougheto in an narrow arm of that river." 20.
14. To bring up:
(1) Ord. Lang.:
(a) To educate, rear.
"The frequently conversed with this dovely virgin, who had begun broupht up by her tather ia knowledge. Addison: Guardiam
(b) To, raise, start; as, "to bring up a exibect."
(c) To cauae to advance, bring forward.
" Bring up your army.
(d) To lay before a meeting, as "to bring up report.
(e) To reject food from the stomach; to vonit.
(2) Naut.: To cast anchor.

- To bring up the rear: To come last

15. To bring word: To bring intelligence of anything.
"And Benalah broughe the king word aquiln, saylng,
I (1) Qther special spplications of the word are bring to book [Book]: bring to pass [PASS] bring to justice $=$ to charge, bring to trial ; to bring down the house = to be enthusiastically received; bring to nought $=$ utterly destroy; bring to reason $=$ induce one to listen to reason; to be brought to bed, brought a bed $=$ to be delivered of a child; to bring a person on his way, or to bring him onvard $=$ to sc company him.
(2) Crabb thus distingulshes between to bring, to fetch, and to carry:- "To bring is amply to take with one's aelf from the place where one is : to fetch is to go first to a place and then bring it; to fetch therefore is a species of bringing. Whatever is near at hand is brought; whatever la st a distance
must be fetched: the porter at an ina brings a parcel, the eervant fetches it. Bring always respects motion towards the place in which the apeaker reaides; fetch, a motion both to and from ; carry, always a motion directly from the place or at a distance from the place. . . Bring is an action performed at the option of the agent ; fetch and carry are mostly done st the command of snother. Hence the old proverb, "He who will fetch will carry,' to mark the character of the gossip snd tale-bearer, who reports what he hears from two persons in order to please both parties." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
brǐng'-ẽr, * bring' er.] He who, or that which, brings saything.

Yet the first bringer of un watcome news
Shakesp. : Henry IT., i. 1

bringer in, s. He who, or that which, brings in or introduces.
"Lucliar is a bringer in of ught ; and therefore the harbinger of
Notes,
P. 79.
bringer out, 8. He who brings forward, leads out, or publishes.
"Sold. Mock not, Enobarbna
I tell you truat: best you anfed the bringer
bringer up, s. One who rears or educates.
"Italy and Rome have been breeders and dringers
up of the worthlest ruen.-Ascham : Schoolmauter.
 3. [Brino.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and partic. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of coaveying, carrying, or fetching.

## bringing-forth, $s$.

1. The act of bearing or being dellivered of.

* 2. That which is brought forth or uttered. "Let him be but testimonied in his own bringingre forth, and he shall appesr to the envious "echolar.
a statesman, and a soldier." Shukeyp: Neas. for ${ }^{\text {An mantesinku, }}$
bringing-to, $s$.
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: The set of carrying or coaveying to.
2. Spec.: The act of resuscitating, or bringing back to consaiouaneas.
II. Naut.: The act of checking the course of a vessel.
Bringing-to bolt: A screw-bolt or forelockbolt used in keying up a structure.

## bringing-up, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: Education, rearing.
2. Printing: The operation of overlaying, underlaying, or cutting portiona of woodcuts, so as to equaliae the impression by giving proper promineace to the dark and light portions.

* briñ'- 1 e, s. [Bianie.]
$\dagger$ bri'-nǐ-něss, s. [Eng. briny; -ness.] The quality of being briuy; saltness.
* brīn-nish, a. [Eng. brin(e); -ish.] Somewhat briny; having the taste of brine.
"To hear and see her plaints, her $\begin{gathered}\text { brinizh tears." } \\ \text { Shakeap. } \\ 3 \text { Hen. YJ., iit. }\end{gathered}$
"The restiess groans, brinith teara" - Bunyan: $P$ il Grimi: Progress, pt 2
| bri'n-ĭsh-nĕss, s. [Eng. brinish; -ness.] The quality of being briniah; a tendeacy to saitness. (Johnson.)
brǐn'-jal, brin'-jall, s. [From Aral, bydend$j a n=$ the egg-plant. (Forskhal.)] The name given in parts of India to the fruit of the Egs-plant (Solanum Melongena).
brín-ja'r-rie, * bǐn-ja'r-ry̆, běn-ja'r-y̆, băn-ja'r-y̆, bun-jar-ee, s. [From Hind. bonjara, banjari.] A grain-merehant. (AngloIndian.)
brínk, * brinke, * bry̌üke, * brenke, s. [Dan. \& Sw. brink =an edge; lcel. brekka = s slope.]

1. Lit. : An edge, margin, or border, as of a precipice, or pit, or river.
"Yche a dale no depe that demmed at the bruntez." Beside the brink
Of haunted stream.

 the brink or brim; brinful
*brint, pa. par. \& a a. [Burnt.]
*brínt-stóne, *brín-stāne, s. [Brimstone]
 excessively salt.
"Fool that he wan 1 hy flerce Achilles aisln,
The river swept him
Fool that he was 1 hy flerce Achilleen ainln
The river awept hin to the briny minin.
ope: Homers ILiad. iL. 10046
brí-öche', s. [Fr.] A kind of light pastry made with flour, butter, sad egge.
bri'- ${ }^{-1}$ nine, s. [Bayonv.] A chemical prin ciple extracted from bryony.
hrī'-ön-y̆, s. [Brvonv.]
" brise, v.t. [Bruise.]
bri-sin' ga, 3. Named in allusion to Icet Brisinga mer $=$ the necklace of the Briaings which figure id Scaad. mythology. (Cont Dict.)

Zool.: A genus of Star-fishes, the typican one of the family Brisiogidee (q.v.). The only species, that found in the Norwegian Seaa resembles the fossil Protaster.
bri-sĭn'-ğ̌-das, s, pl. [From Mod. Lat. brt singa, and Lat. fem. pl. suffix -ider.]

Zool. : A fanily of Asteroidere (Star-fishes: with long and rounded arms and two rows of ambulacral feet; the ambulscral groovea ad reaching the mouth.
brǐgk, a. [Wel. brysg = nimble, quick; Gaer briosg; Fr. brusque.] Lively, animated, Betive Used

1. Of persons:
(1) Active, lively.
"Sharteshurr's brisk boys."- Madalay: Hion ang
(2) Gay, sprightly
"A creeplog young feliow. that had oummitto in a fow dyys, that ha wat liker a akeleton than alivist man."-L'Escrange
2. Of things:
*(1) Vivid, bright.
"Ohjects mppeared much darker, beeause my instra ment was overcharged; had it maninifed thirty ou briut and pieasant. "-stewton
(2) Gry, lively.
"Now 1 nu recreated with the brifk salifes and quich arns of wit" ${ }^{\text {"-Pope: }}$ : Letter to Addison (1713). Twelfth Nighe, in, 4
(3) Excited, sharp, rapid.
"Christian hadi the hard hap to meet here with Apoilyon, and to enter with him into a briak on H. ${ }^{\text {P. P.. pt. ii. }}$
(4) Clear, sharp.
"The air was brisk."-Disraell : Venetla, ch. it.
(5) Fresh, moderately strong. (Used of the wind.)
"With fair weather and a brisk gale." -
Voyages, ch. vii.
Foyages, ch. vil.
(6) Powerful, active.
"Our pature here is not unifike uur wins:
brisk-ale, s. Ale of a auperior quality (Halliwell.)
brisk-awakening, a. Awakening sharply or quickly.
"First to the liveiy pipe. his hand addresst.
But soon be saw the briti-avorkening vio.
Collins: The Pastions.
brisk-looking, a. Having a brisk ol bright and animated sppearance.
brisk, * briske, v.t. \& i. [Brisk, a.]
A. Trans. : To exhilarate, enliven, snimate (Generally with up.)
"I wifl suppose that these thinga hre lavful, and
nometimes usefui and necessiary for the relide of our nometimes usefuil and necessary for the rellef of ous
natures: for the bribking up our spirits."- Kuling natures: for the tris
beck; Sermone, p. 22a
"I like a cupp to sritke the apirita"


B. Intransilive:
3. To prepare oneself briskly, or with animation and speed.
"Siann brisked up a 1 ittile tor the occation."-A 2. To come up quickly.

- brisked, a. [Eng. brisk, v.t.] Exhilarated, enlivened.
" Sach a rast diffrence there ta in the arteries oewly trited in the fountain, and that in tha veine lowered
and impoverished with its fourneg."- Amich: On Od and impove
brisix'-ĕt, s. [O. Fr. brischet, bruschet (Skeat), Bret. bruched $=$ the breast. The word is evidently connected with breast.] That part or the breast of an animal which lies next to the ribs, the breast.
"See that noue of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red. Weth white and even, and the briskel
"An' sprend abreed thy weel-A1'd brikket."
brisket-bone, s. The breast-bone.
brisk'-ly, adr. [Eng. brisk; -ly.] In a brisk or lively manner; actively.
"We have seen the sirir in the biadder auddenly er. pand itself so wuch and su brikhly, that it manifestly
risk'-nĕss, s. [Eng. brisk; ness.]

1. The quality of belng brisk.
2. Liveliness, quickness, activity.
" Some renazins ci corruption, though they do not
cooquer and extinguigh, yet will alacken and allay cooquer send extinguish. yet will alsiken nnd allay south
3. Liveliness of spirits, gaiety.
 sooms to me to bo bis brietness, his lolitity, And hit
8 ood humour."-Dryden.

- brisk'-y, a [Eng. brisk; -y.] Brisk. " Ment brikly lavenal and eke most lovely Jew."
- brisle, 8. [Bristle, 8.]
- brisle dice, s. A kind of false dice.
"Thoee bar size aces: those britle dice. Clowem. Tias sobudy and somebody, tha, $\theta$, 3 b. (Narea.).
Drïs'-măck, s. [Etym. unknown. Probably Scandinavian.] One of the English nsmes for s fish, the Common Tusk (Brosmus vulgaris).
bris'sal, a. [Fr. bresiller $=$ to break, to shiver.] Brittle. (Scotch.) (Gloss. Sibb.)
* brissed, pa. par. [Bruised.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bris'-sěl, v.t. [BiesLe, v.] To broil. (Scotch.)
bris'-sěl, a. [Corrupted from bristly (\%).]
brissel-cock, s. A turkey-cock.
* bris-sen, v.t. [Baulae.] (Prompt. Parv.)
brīs'-sìdes, s.pl. [From Mod. Lat. brissus (q.v.).]

Zool. : A fanily of Echinoidea, more generally called Spstangids. Their English name is Heart-prehins.

* bris'-sour, * bris-soure, "brys-sure, 8. [Fr. brisure = a broken piece.]

1. A shaking, contusion, collision.
 2. A sore, a chap. (Halliwell.)
bris'-sŭs, s. [From Gr. \&piocos (brissos), Bpóvoos (brussos) $=$ a kind of sea-urchin.
(Aristotle.) (Aristotle.)]
Zool.: The typical genus of the family Brissida (q.v.).

* brist, * bryst, v. [Burst.]
briss-tle ( $t$ silent), bros-tle, " brus-tol, *brys-tel, * brys-tylle, ${ }^{*}$ brus-tylle, * burs-tyll, s. [A.S. byrst = a vristle, with dimin. suftix -el; Dut. borstel; IceL burst; Sw. \& Ger. borste, all $=$ a bristle.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A short, stiff, coarse hair, particularly of awine.

Two boars whom love to battle draws.


- To set wp one's bristles: To abow pride or temper.

2. Bof.: A speclea of pubescence on plants, resembling stiff, roundish hairs or bristles.

Example, the stem of the Viper'a Buglose (Echium vulgare).
bristle-fern, \& A modern book-name for a species of fern, Trichomanes radicans. .
bristle-grasse, a. 1 speciea of grass, Agrastis setacea.
bristle-moss, s. A apecies of moss, Orthatricum striatum.
bristle-pointed, $\alpha$.

1. Ord. Lang.: Having points like bristles. "As briate-pointed at a tharny wood"
2. Bot.: Terminsting gradually in a very fine aharp point; setose.
bristle-talls, s. pl.
Entom.: A comimon reme for some of the Thysanura (q. v.), from the fliform appendages of the abdomen.
bris'-tle ( $t$ silent), v.t. \& i. [Beistle, s.] A. Transitive:
3. Lit.: To cause to stand up, es the bristles on a awine.

## " Poor stumnh! whozn his least halloo, <br> Brimles his creat. and points his ear.:

*2 Figuratively: Scott: Lady of the Lake, IIt. 17.
(1) To raise, as in pride or rage.

If Sometimes with up:
"Whleh makes him prune himelif, and bresto up
(2) To cover as with bristles, to surround for protection.
"Briste yourselves anound with cannon."-Carlyte:
To To bristle a thread: To fix a bristle to it.
B. Intronsitive:

1. To stand erect as bristles on a awine.
"His batr did bristle upon his hexd."
2. To stand thick and close together, as bristles do.
 3. To be thickly covered, to abound in (Generslly of something rongh or horrible.)
(1) Of material things:
"The land soon bristied with outleen. "-Prseman.
(2) Of immaterial things:
"The twilight britrien wild with ehapes."
3. To show pride and findigration, or deflance. (Generally with up.;
"The glover"s youth fol attendant brintlod up with a
look of definace, - Scote : Fair Maid, ch.
bris'-tled ( $t$ silent), "bris'teled, * bristlede, pa. par. \& a. [Bristle, v.t.]
I. Ordinary Language:
4. Lit. : Covered with thick hairs or bristles.
" Tith his Amazonian chin he drove
5. Figuratively:
(1) Standing erect as bristles.
" Pard, or boar with brideted hair."
(2) Thickly covered as thongh with bristles "Flashing with steel and rough with gold,
and brictlod oer with bills and spears.".

bRistled.
6. Section of Priadia orronopis, howing bristie re

II. Bot. : Echinate, covered with a kind of pnbercence or stiff hairs resembling briatleg. "' The ears are brisceled or bearded."-Lyte, p sos.
bris'-tle-wõrts ( $t$ silent) \& sh [From Bnag. bristle, and wort (q.v.).]

Bot. : Lindley"' name for the endogenous order Desvauxiacere (q.v.)
bris'-tili-ness ( $i$ silent), s. [Eng. bristly; -ness.] The atate of beling bristly or covered with bristles. (Boolh.)
brís'-tiling ( $t$ tilent), pr. par. \& a [Baistls, v.i.]

1. StandIng aract as bristles.
"With chatt'ring teeth, and orixiting halr uprischt".
"Erect and bratting like a cats beck"- Hacaltit 2. Thickly covered. [BristLa, 1I. 2.]
 Eng., it 415.
2. Thick, close, rongh,
"His bricting locks of tahle, brow of sloom,
rís'-tly ( $t$ silent), a. [Eng. briotl(e); -y.] I. Ord. Lang. : Thlekly covered with bristles : rough, hairy.
"A yellow lloa nad a brietly boar." Pops : Thebaik
 miteroscope, the eight of our ownelves would affrigh
un t the mmoothest akin woula bo betce with Fuggod un; the smoothest akin would bo
II. Natural Science: Echinste, furnished with numerous bristles, as the fruit of the Common Chestnut (Castanea vesca).
Bris'-tól, *Bris'-tow, * Bric'-包tow, s. [Etymology doabtful.]
Geog.: A city end seaport of England on the Avon, mainly in Gloucesterahire, but partly also in Somersetshire.
Bristol-board, s. A kind of thick pasteboard, with a very fine and amooth, sometime glazed aurface.
Eristol-brick, e. A msterial used for cleaning steel, originally mannfactured at Bristol, and made in the form of a brick

Bristol-diamond, bristow-diamond, s. A species of rock-crystal, sometimes coloured, sometimes transparent Specimens of the latter kind have frequently considerable beanty, only infarior to diamonds. It is fornd chietly in the St, Vincent rocka near Bristol, and is elso known as Bristol-stone.
"Such bastard pearifes, Brivono diamond, and glaceo


## Bristol-fashion, adv.

Naut. : Well, in good order.

- Bristol-mille, s. Strong water.

Bristol-nonsuch, 8 .
Bot.: Lychnis chalcedonica.
Bristol-stone, s. The same as Bristoldiamond ( $\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$.).
"Athough in this ranke hat two were commonly
mentiocod liy the ansients, Gibertus ditcoverech many mentioned by the ansients, Giibertus discovereth mant

Bristol-water, s. The water from certain springs at Bristol, or rather Clifton, greatiy in use for diseasea of the lungs and consumption. It is tejid, and containe iron in combinstion with sulphur.

- bris'-tō w, a. \& s. [Baistol.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to or brought from Bristol.
B. As substantive: A crystal set in a ring. (Scotch.)
- the hroch of Rob Roy's wife, the seotilith Amazon Its circle appears to be of ilyer stuadded

bris'-üre, s. [Fr. brisure $=$ a fracture, a broken plece ; briser = to bresk.]
In Fortification: Any part of a rsmpart or parapet which devistes from the general direction.
bris'-wõrt, bri'şe-wõrt, s. [Bruisewont.] 1. Symphytum offinale, L. (Cockoyne, iii.

2. Bellis perennis. (Ibid.)
*bris'-yng, * brys-synge, s. [Brutaino.] .". Brewign, or brlesoure K, ', brywsyage or brysu
cite, 俟t, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pít, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt,

bry't (1), bř̌tt, a. [Etym. unknown.]
Ichthy.: A local name for young berrings and aprats, some of which were formerly made a species, clupea minima. The name is siso applied to the young of other flsh.
"Thich phey foed, into the havens."-Carace the bric, apon
Brit (2), a [A.S. bryt = a Briton.] A Briton.
Brit'-aln, Fry-dhain, s. [Lat. Britannia, from Ceit. brith, brit = painted. (Camien.).] Originally the words Britain and Britany were almost interchangeable ternis. The ialand of Englaud, Walee and Scotland.
" Ho [Henry VII.] was not so averso from ow war but Britain (menuin what we coli Britanny-the ancient Armorica) carrlod by Frace, being so Great and opulent $t$ dachy and situate so opportunely to aunoy
England, either for coset or turade. Acicon: Hise. of ing Henry FII.

- Britain-crown, 3. A gold coin warth mbout five ebillings. (Snelling: Coins, p. 24.)
* Brǐt'-ain-ẽr, s. [Eng. Britain; -er.] A native of Britain.
"The Britainera, Hollenders, and from tho Azorcs
Bri-tăn'-nǐ-a, s. [Lat.] Britain.
Britannia metal, s.
Comm.: An alloy of brass, tin, antimony, and bismuth. it is nsed to make cheap spoons and teapots.
"Britampia motal. Which has almost superseded powter, and is indorahtedly far more beautiful, as in di cwt of best biock tin. 28 lha, of martial regulus of Sutimony. Bibs of coppar, and 81
Brǐ-tăn'-nic, a. [Lat. britannicus = pertaining to Britain.] Of or pertaining to Britain, British.
Christian having first well nigh freed na from AntiHicire thralaom. didst build op this Aritannio Empire to splorious and enviable height, with ali ber
- britch, s. [BreEch.]
brite, bright, v.i. [Briout, a.] To become bright or pale in colonr. (Said of bariey, whicat, or hops, when they grow over-ripe.)
brithí-ér, s. [Brorher.] Scotch for brother.
Brit'ti-gism, e. A word or manner of speech peculiar to the British.
Brit'-ish, * Brit'-tish, a. \& s. [A.s. bryttisc; bryt $=$ a Briton.]
A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Britain.
"Iraploring Divine aseistance, that it mas redound to hiopiory, Aund the good of the British nation, Inow
2. Of or pertaining to the isnguage of the ancient inhabitants of Britain, or Wclsh.
What I here offer to the pnblliok. is en explication guage of Britain, and still preaerved in the principality of Wales. - Richards: Brit. Dict. Preface.
"Iron. The Gavilish speach is the very Britctus, the Which was vory generally used heerre in all Brittayne before the coming in of the Surons ; and yet io retayned
of the Washmen, the Cornishmen, and the Brittons." -spenser: State of ireland
B. As substantive :

The British: The inhabitants of Britain.
British-gum, s. A substance of a lrownish colour, and very aoluble in cold water, formed by heating dry atarch at a temperature of about $600^{\circ} \mathbf{F a h r}$.
British-tea, s. A kind of "tea" made trom elm-leaves.
British tobacco. British herb tobacco. A plant, T'ussilago farfara.
Brit'_isher, s. A nativa or inhabitant of Great Britain, especially of Eagland.

* brit'-nen, * bret'-nen, * bret'-tene, *bret'-tyne, * brut'-nen, * brut-tenon, * bryt-tyne, v.t. [A.S. brytnian.] To cut in pieces, break
"Bythen he Britnez ont the brawen in bryght hrode
eheldez.
Sir Gawaine, Jell,
The doughti duk. . bet adoun burwes
And brutned moche peple.
William of Palerne, 10
Brit'tón, a. \& s. [A.S. Bryten, Bryton $=$ Britain.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to or inhabiting Britain : British.

Shakesp. : Cymbetine, v. 1.


## B. As substantive: A native of Britain

"He hath done no Brtion harm."

britt, a. [Bhit (1).]
brit'-tle, * bretil, "brickle, * brekyll, * britel, * brotel, * hrutel, * brotul, a [From A.S. bredtan = to break; Ioel. brjota; Sw. bryta = to break.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally: Liabie to break or be broken; fragile.
TThe brodil veassel. forsothe, in the which it la sothun, in broken.-Wyclif, Levic. vi. 22.
prese in the torm of gravel. "- will often crumbie, and
2. Figuratively: Not lasting, fickle, uncertain.

A brittie glory shineth in thia faco:
As britite sary the glory is the face
For there it is, crack in thumired shivers.
II. Metal.: This term ia applied to thoee metals which are not malleable. Arsenic, antimony, bismuth, snd manganese are, amongst other metals, distinguished by this charact.
brittle silver ore, so A mineral, called also Stephanite (q.v.)
brittle-star, s. The name of s longroyed atarfish (Ophiocoma rosula). It is appiied also to other starfishes of the order Ophiuroidea (q.v.)
$\dagger$ brǐt'-tle, v.t. [From brittle, a. (q.v.).] To render frisble.
"Early in the spring harrow it, to mix the clay
 p. 109.
$\dagger$ brit'-tle-ly̆, adv. [Eng. brittle; -ly.] In a brittle manner, so as easily to break. (Sherwood.)
brǐt'-tle-něss, * brơt'-ĕl-nesse, s. [Eng. brittle; -ness.] The quality of being brittle, fragility; tending to break easily. Used1. Literally:
but a minute or two longes or lesser fin the flame tive it very diftrering tempera, as to britcleness or toughBoyla
2. Figurative? : Uncertainty, fickleness.
"Swich fon hath fals worldes brotelnexse $f^{\prime \prime}$
"A wit guick withoot brightuess, sbarp without
brittleness, -4 scham : Schoolmaster,
brǐt'-tle-wỗrts, s. pl. [Eng. brittle, and wort (q.v.).]
Botany:

1. The English name given by Lindiey to the order Diatomacea (q.v.)
2. A name for Nitella and Chara, two genera of Characer. [Cuaracee.] (Thome: Bol., trans. by Bennet, pp. 292-3.)
brit'z-ska, s. [Russ. britshka; Pol. bryczka, dimin. of bryka = a freight-waggon.] A travei-

ling carriage with a calash tap. It is ao constructed as to giva space for reclining while travelling.
"In the evenlng 1 set ont, in Bir Charleg's
Engilish ocach : my britzea foliowed with mervants."English easch: my britzka followed
Bir R. Wilson; Pr, Diary, 1813, i1, 66 .

* brixi'lĕn, v.t. [O. I cel. brigsta.] To reprove. (Ear. Ring. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, iii. 345.) (Stratmann.)
bri'-za, s. [Sp. \& Ital. briza; Fr. brize; Gr. Boiga (brizn) = 8ome kind of grain. Either (1) OId Folic for $\dot{\rho} i \zeta a(r h i z a)$, a ront, or (2) $\beta$ pi $\theta_{0}$ (brithoे), to he heavy, .. to incline or droop to one side, sa the delicately-sispended spikelets do. 1 Quaking-grass. A genus of grasses with panicies cousisting of awnless spikelets much compressed laterally, and cor* date-deltoid in form. Two species occur in

Britain, the B. media, or Common Quaking grass, and the B. minor, or Small Quaking grass, The latter ia very rare, but the former grass. The lstter ia very rare, but the former or Greatest Quaking-grass, s species from Southern Enrope, is sometimea bown as border annual.

* brize, s. [In Ger. bremse.] The Dreeze, breezefly, or gad-fly. [BreEze.]

brize, brizz, v.t. [Broise.] To squeeze, presa. (Scotch.)

O Jenny 1 let my arma about thee twina.
And brize thy bonny breast end Hipe to induen
brōaçh (1), brōoçh, * brōçhe, "brooh, s. [O. F. broche: Mod. Fr. broche = a apit: Low Lat. brocca = a pointed stick, from broccus = a sharp tooth or point.]

1. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Anything pointed, as a spit. [Tonnbroach.]
" Broche or enete, when meto is vpon 1t, P. Ferve Ium. -Prompt. Parr.
"He was taken into service to a brse office in hie crown. ${ }^{-}-$Bacon: ${ }^{\text {Benry }}$ VII.
*2. A pin.
"Ande now stondes a deuglle at myne hede, with a helo: ande noothire deuyile at my fete wlth onothere longe broche, ande putter it in atto eopless of my ficte ande when they mete togedre ot myn herte, 1 shallo
*3. A wooden pin on which

3. A wooden pin on which yarn is wound (Scotch.)
" Hy wornanly handis nowthir rols of tre
Qubilk in the craft of claith making dois aorvo.
Doug. : Virgib 273,
*4. A spur.

* 5. A spire or steeple. (Still in use in some parts of the country, where it is used to denote a spire springing from the tower without any inthe tower without sny in-
termediate parapet. [SPIRE.] termediate parapet. [SPrie.] The term "to broche" is also
used in old building sccounts, perhaps for cntting the stones in the form of voussoirs and rough-hewing.)
"There 18 coming homa etnine $t$
the broneh ten score foot and five. Scts releting to the Building of Soncth Steeple
vol. $\mathrm{I} . \mathrm{pR} .70 \mathrm{i}$.
.In pp.
the stople whs brent downe to ye battlementes."-Archool., vol. xí.
Fp. ${ }^{76-7 .}$

6. A clasp nsed to fasten a dress, so called from the pin which formed a part of î.. [Broocs.]
7. A jewel, ornament, or clasp, not necessarily used for fastening. [Brooch.]

A peire of bedes gandid al with grene:
And theron heug $s$ broch of gold ful achene.

## "Of broches ne of rynges". Aing Alisaunder, 8842.

II. Technically:

1. Thatching: A aharp-pointed pin of wood used by thatchers to secure the gavels or layers of siraw.
"Broche for a thacstare. Firmaculum" "-Prompe.
2. Candle-making: The sharp-pointed ridge of wire on which short picces of candiles were stuck.
*3. Liquor trafic: An instrument for tapping casks.
3. Hunting: A start of the head of a young stag, growing shary like the end of a spit. (Johnson.)

* 5. Music: A musical instrument, the sounds of which aro made by turning round a handle. (Johnson.)

6. Embroidery: An instrument used by cmbroiderers, and borne by their company on their coat-of-arms.
7. Watchmaking, de.: A tapering steel tool of prismatic form, the edges of which are used for reaming out holes. It is in nes among watchmakers, dentiats, and carpenters. When smooth, it is called a burnisher.
8. Locksmithing: That pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key.
9. Meson-work: A narrow pointed iron instrument in the form of a chisel, used by
houl, boy: p๘ut, jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aş ; expect, Xenaphon, exiat. -ǐh. .

masons in hewing stones. It is called also a puncheon. (Sootch.) (Jamieson.)

## broach-post, s.

Carpentry: A king-post.

* broach-turner, * broche-turner,
a. [TURN-bRoach.] Á turnspit.
"As the brocherurner that sitteth warme by tha
frremgy lot the spitte etande, and oufre this meite to
brōaçh, "broche, * brochyn, v.\&. [Broach, s.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally.

* 1. To spit, transfix on any sharp instrument.
"He felied zoen es one would mow hay, and cometimen broached a great oumber of them npon his pike, Hokewirh
- 2. To spur a horse.
"Ther lancen allo forth lald, and ijk man broched hi stede"
"Brochyn", or settyn a resselie broche (a-broche, K. P.) A+Camino, clipsidno. KYLW,"-Prompt, Porv. "Barelle ferrers they brocheds, and broghte theme
II. Figuratively: Norte Arhure, s,7LS
* 1. To pierce; ahed, as biood; allow any Hquid to flow.
"Cade. Brave thee! ay, hy the beat hood that over wan brooched."-Shukesp.: 2 Henry FI., iv. 10,
+2. To open, produce.
"I will broach my atore, and bring forth my store"

3. To vent, make public; start a subject ; pnblish.
"This errour, that Flaon was Gargea, wen frot

* 4. To cominence, set on foot.

And afterwardes they gan with fowle raproch
To stirre up strife, and troublous contocke broch
B. Technically:

1. Naut.: 'To turn s vessel to windward.
"Then broach the vessel to the westward round."
2. Afasmry: To indent the snrface of a stone with s "broche," or puncheon, to roughhew. [Broach, s., 1I. 9 ; Broacbed.]
brōaçhed, pa, par. \& a. [BnoACH, v.] broached-stones, s. pl.
Masonry: Stones rongh-hewn, as distinguished from ashlar, or squared and smoothed atones.

## broached-work, :

Masonry : Work rough-hewn, as distinguished from ashlar work.
bröaçh'-èr, 3. [Eng. broach, v. ; er.]
I. Lit.

1. He who, or that which, brosches.
2. A spit.
"On five sharp broachers ranked. the roast they
turred.."
Dryden: Homer; nivd L
II. Fig.: One who makes public or divulges enything ; one who starts or first publishes.
"The first broacher of an heretical opinion"L'EKrange.
brōaçh'-ling, * broch-inge, pr. par., $a_{\text {, }}$, \& s. [Bноасн, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:
3. Literally:
4. Ord. Lang.: The act of broaching or tapping.
5. Masonry: The act of cutting or ronghhewing.
"To hewngo, brochinge, end scaplyn of stone for II. Fig.: The sct of publishing or divulging.
broaching-thurmal, broaching thurmer, broaching-turmer, s. A thurmer, broaching-tarner, so for executing liroacbed-work. (Ogilvie.)
broâc, " brood, "brod, "brad, "brode, a., s., \& odv. [A.S. brid; Icel. breidhr; Sw. d'Dan. bred; O. H. Ger. preit; Ger. breit.]

## A. As adjective:

1. Literally:
2. Widely spread; extended in breadth;
wide.

*2. Fully opened, full-hlown.
"For brode rosel, and open also" Romathe the Row
3. Extending far and wide.
"So when the Sun's broad heam has tird the Elght"
II. Figuratively:
4. Open; not hidden or concealed ; fully exposed or developed.
" Now when broad day the morld discovered ham. spenter: F: Q., 1. ini. 21
5. Large, wide, extensive.
"Cuning. Which has alway* a broad mirture of falsehood."-locke.
6. Taken as a whole, not minutely examined in detail; general.
"On the broad bais, of acknowledged interest,"-
Froude: Fiate Eng. (1858), vol, ir., p 204
*4. Bold, fres.
"Who can speak brooder than he that has no house To put his head in?"-Shakesp.: Timon, ill, \&
7. Broadly marked, plain, atrong.
$\because .$. . hif broad Scotch secent."-Macaulay: Hise.
8. Cosrse, obscene (saild of language or actions).
"If open fice be what you drive at,
A names so broad woll noter conolvent"
T Bracal as long: Equal upon the whole. "For it is as broad as long Whether they rise to B, As substantive:
9. Naut.: A term for a fresh-water (gen. reedy) lske, in contradistinction to rivers or parrow waters, especially the Norfolk broads.
10. Wood-turning: A bent turning-tool, or one formed of a disk with sharpened edges secured to $s$ sitem. It is used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe. (Knight.)
C. As adverb: In such a plase as broad awake $=$ thoroughly swake.
"I have been broad awake two hours and nora",
shakesp. : Tit, And. il. 2

- Obvious compounds are broad-backed broad-breasted, broad-brimmed, broad-chested, broad-fronted, broad-headed, broud-horned, broad-shouldered, broad-spread, broad-spreauing, broad-tailed, broad-wheeled, broad-winged.
broad-arrow, "brode arow, s.

1. Ord. Lang. : A brosd-headed arrow.
"And ten brode orowis hilde he there"" Romant of the Ros.
2. Technically: The mark cut on all Englieh Government property aud stores. It was the cognisance of IIenry, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Romney, Master-general of the OrdEarl of Romney, Master-general of the Ordnsnce, $1693-1702$, snd was st first placed only on military stores. It is slso the mark used in Which measuremeuts have been made. [ARnow, Broad.

## broad-axe, s.

1. An axe with a broad edge, used in hewing round logs into square timber. One edge is fist, the other bevelled. The handle is bent sideways to save the workman's knuckles.
2. A broad-edged milltary weapon, s battle-axe. "He [the Galioglass, or Irlah
foot. woldier, beiog so srmed in a lung shirt of unasle down to
the calfo of his leg, with a iong


Sumer: On Ireland
broad-band, braid-band, s. Corn laid ont in the harvest field on the band, bnt not bound.
-1. Lying in broad-band: Lying opened np to dry when wet with rain.
2. To be laid in broad-band:
(1) Lit. Of corn: To be lsid open. [1.]
(2) Fig. : To be fully cxprosed.
the very vilit thooghts of the wicked shal be spread out and liade in broad-band before the face of
broad-based, a. Hisving a broad or flrm base or foundation. (Lit. or fig.)
" Broad-bawed fights of marble stairs"
Tomnyon : Recok of the Arabian Nights, 88.
broad-bean, s. A well-known leguminous plsnt, Faba vulgaris.
broad-blll,
Ornithology:

1. A species of wild duck, Anas slypeater The shoveller.

2. The Spoon-bill, Platake leucorodia.
tbroad-blown, a. Fully blown, full blown. (Lit. \& fig.)
"Bte face, an I grant, in apite of spite, Tennyson: Mdud, xiil. 1
"With all his erimes broad--blown, an freeb ns Yay"
broad-bottomed, a. Having a broad botton.
": in mome of the level, broad-botemed ch. IX., p. 197.

## - broad-brim, broadbrim, s.

1. A hst with a broad brim.
half. buried uader shnwle and broadbrime"Coriyite: Sartor Resartua, hk. 1,, ch. ix.
2. By metonomy, s Quaker, from the broadbrimmed hats worn by them.
 rom Jones, p. 832
broad-cast, broadcast (Eng.), braldcast (Scotch), s., adv., \& a.

- A. As substontive: The act or process of scattering seeds by throwing them from the hand as one advances over a field, in place of sowing them in drills or rows.


## B. As adverb:

1. Lit. : So as to seatter seeds in all direc tions.
2. Fig.: Widely spread, scattered freely or indiscriminately.
"For nowing broadoant the weods of crime."
C. As adjective: Cast in all directions, in place of being sowed in drills. (LLt. \& fg.)
T Broadcast sower. Agric.: A machine for sowing seeds broad-cast.

## broad-cloth, s. \& a

A. As subst.: A kind of fine woollen cloth, exceeding twenty-nine inches in width.

## B. As odj.: Made of broad cloth.

Or eles, be suro. your broad eloth hreorbes
broad-gange, a. The railroads of the United States have a standard gauge of 4 feet $81 / 2$ Inclies. Sonle other countries have a wider, mome a narrower standard gsuge. The term Brea frail that the standerd The term" nsrrowof rail ", that ap gringe is applied feet in width, built to anit certin special circumstances. [Gavor.]
broad-glass, s. Glass in large aheets for enttiug into panes.
broad halfpenny, 3. [Bonn Haki PENNV.] (Wharton.)

* broad-head, s. The head of a brosdarrow.
broad-leaf, s. A tree, Terminalia lati folia, a nstive of Jamaiea. The wood is used for staves, scautlings, and shingles. It is sometimes mistaken tor the almond-tree, from the sinilisrity of the fruit.
broad-leafed, an [Broad-LEaved.]


## broad-leaved, a

1. Lif.: Hsving broad leaves.
"Narrow sud broad-leaved cyprus grase"- Wrood
2. Fig.: Having a broad brim; broadbrimmed.

## * broad-moutbed, a

1. Jit.: Having a broad mouth.
2. Fig: Chattering, talking freely or caarsely.
cãte, fât, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pờ

"- Ena any broad-nourthed, slandrovas vilition ald it"

## broad-open, $a$. Wide open.

To walk with ojes bmad-open to your grave."
broad-pen. nant, s. A Waniow-talled the mast-head of man-ol.war, it is the diatinctive elgn of a commodore
broad-pleoe, gold coin in use befors the guivea.

foce we those who muttered that, wherever a broad-
 ch. xiv.
broad-seal, :. The Great Seal.
Is not this to deny the king's sroadheal ""
" Under Those [the chancellor's hande pass all chartera, commissions, and grante of the kinas ail robrated or atrengthened with the broajweal. -Jus Sigithi, P .
broad-seal, v.t.
1, Lit.: To seal with the Great Seal
2. Fig.: To aeal, to assure.
"Thy presence broadveats onr delighte tor pare",
broad-seed, 5. The English name of Ulospermum, a genis of umbelliferous planta. The solitary apeciea is from Barbary.
broad-set, $\alpha$. Thickly, atrongly framed.
broad-sheet, broadsheet, \& The ame as Broad-side, 3 (q.v.).
the"' Broadeheot and the book."- Skeats. Introd. to (haucer (ed. Bell).

## broad-side, broadside, s.

1. The side of a ahip as contra-distinguished trom its bow and atern.
"The reasel northward veers [the whirpools] centre 2. A volley fired aimultaneously from all the guna on one aide of a ship of war.
"The crash reverberates jlike the broadidid of a man
of-war through the lonely chanuete round the World (ed. 1850), chap. Xi., p. 246.
2. A pnblication consisting of one large printed aheet conatituting but a aingle page or leaf.
"Broadiddes of prose snd Yerse written in hls prase
were cried in every atreet."-Macaulay: $\boldsymbol{H}$ ita. Eng .,

- broad-elghted, a Havings wide view.


## $\dagger$ broad-speaking, $a$.

1. Speaking broadly or coarsely; using coarse or obscene language.
"The reeve and the miller are distinguished from

2. Speaking with a broad accent.

* broad-spoken, a. Broad-apeaking ; using coarse or obscene language.
broad-stone, broadstone,
Masonty: Au ashlar.
broad-sword, broadsword (Eng.),
- bread bword (Scrich), $s$.

broaddawords.
From his belt to his ntirrup hia broadsword haugs 2. By metonomy, those soldiars who were srmed with broadswords.
"The whole number of broadneords seems to have been under throe thousand. --Iracaulay: Hitot Eng. broad-tool, 3.
Masonry: A atone-mason's chisel, which has an edge 3 inches wide. It is used for finishdressing. Tools used for the preliminary rongher work are the point or punch, the rushtool, and the boastor (q.v.).
broad-way, s. A wide, open road or blghway
broad-wise, broadwise, adv. In the direction of the breadth, as contre-diatiaguished from lengthwise, in the direction of the length. (Lit. \& fig.)
"If one should with hit hand thratt a plece of tron Bayle.
"Toc much of him longwive, too Hittle of him broad wise. and too many sharp, angles of him anglewte. -
roâd'ęn, v.i. \& t. [Brond, a.]
A. Intransitive:

1. Lit. : To bemorae broader, to spread.
"Low walks the ren, and broadens by degreen."
2. Fig. : To widen out, become more diffused or extended.
"His princtples broadened and enlarged with time;
 Where Freedom Broadent slowly down From precedent to precedent",
Temnyon : Worts (Strahan, 1872), p 202

+ B. Transitive: To render broader.
broâd'-en-ing, pr. par. © a. [Broaden, v.i.] "When, lo! her own, that broadening from her feet And hiackeving, awallow'd sil the land"" Tennyon: Eutnovere.
$\dagger$ broâd'-Ish, a. [Eng. broad, and suffix -lsh.] Somewhat broad.
"The under part of the tail is singulariy variegated White nad black, the hinck in long, oroadith, straka.
broâd'-1y̆, adv, [Eng. broad; -ly.]

1. Lit. : ln a broad manner ; widely.

That broadly "Great Alpheus houd
Homer's Itad, y
Frg.: Plainly, openly.
"Custing has apoken ont more broadly."-Burke
broâd'-nĕss, * brood-nesse, (English), braid'-nesse (Scotch), s. [Eng. broad; -ness.]

- 1. Literally: The quality of being broad; breadth.
"Thel stigeden $p$ on the broodnesse of orthe",
". isei. thre bredis in bratinesse. . . ."-Inventortes

2. Fig.: Coarseness; or, specially, Indelicacy of statament or allusion.
"I have used the cleanest metaphor I coald and, to
brō'ak-ie, s. [Brooked (2).] (Scotch.)
3. A cow having her face variegated with white and black.
4. A person with a dirty face.
brō'ak-ĭt, pa. par. [Bnocked.] (Scotch.)
brō'ak-It-nĕss, s. [Scotch broakit; ness.] 1. The quality or atate of being variegated with black or white spots.
5. The state of having a dirty face. (Sootch.)
brǒb, s. [Cf. Gael. brod = a probe, a poker.]
Carp.: A peculiar form of apike driven alongaide a timber which makes a butt-joint

acainst another, to prevent the former from slipping. (Knight.)
brơb-dǐng-năg'-i-an, brơb-dig-năg'an, a. [Frora brobdingnag, the name of an insaginary place in Swift's Gulliver's 7'ravels, where everything was of gigantic size.] Gigantic. "Even the eqnestrian stetue of the Iron Duke han andinst the ovening aky, uniler the horees girth, $1 \mathbf{i k e}$


* bro'-bil-Lande, pr. par. or a. [Comp. Ital. borbogliare; Sp. borbollar; Port. borbuthar $=$ to hurble, bubble.] Welteriog. [Bunble.] Many a balde manne laye there swykeda,
Brobillunde ha hls blode.

* brǒe (1), s. [A.S. broc (?).] A menace (?). "This was hire broc."-Layamon, 21,029. (Strat
- broo (\$) s. [Brook]
* broo (3), z. [Breach, s.] A rupturo.
* broo (4), s. [Brock.] A badger.
broo skynne, s. A badger'a skin.

brơ-cäd'e, * brǒ-cā'-dō, s. [Sp, brocado.] 1. A kind of silken stuff, variegated or era boased with gold or ellver flowers or other ornaments. The manufacture of brocades wae established at Lyons in 1757.
"In this elty tormurt there is very grent trade for all ports of spicees druges, silike, cloth of silike , brocad

 Macaulay: Hitt. Eng., ch. xxiv.

2. In India: A cloth of gold and silver.
brocade-shell, s. A variegated specien of ahell, Conus geographicus.
brǒ-cā'-děd, pa par. \& a. [Brocade, s.]

* 1. Dreat in brocade.
+2 . Worked in the atyle of brocade.
"A brocaded petticoat wan stained."- Johnoon:
* brǒ-cā'-dō, s. [Brocade.]
* brơo'-age, * brōk'-age (age as 鮬h a [Broke, v. Brokeraok.]

1. The managament of any businesa by means of an agent

He woweth hire by mene and hy broeage,
And swor he wolde bet hir owne page
2. Agency for another.

I entremet me of bracages
Chaucer: Rom of Rove, 8971 " Bo mnch as the quantity of money is leaseued, to
moch must the share of svery ous that has a right to moch must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the lese ; Fhether he be landholder, for his goode, or inbourer,
3. The gain got by acting as agent.

He rade small choyce ; yet sure his honestio
And filthie broca0e, and nnseemly shiften ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
Sponser: Moth. Hubb. Tate, 349-61.
4. The price or bribe paid unlawfully fot any office or place of truat.
"After some trounles in the time of King Richand 1I. J wan enacted, that none shall bea made justice Lambarde: Firenarcha, ch. VL.
 Broken fragments, broken meat.
 Fragmentum, comm.-Prompt. Parv.
broce'ard, s. [Perhaps from Brocardica, Brocardicorum opus, a collection of acclesias tical canous by Burkhard, Bishop of Worms. who was called by the Italians and French Brocard. (Heyse).] A prineiple or maxim; a canon.
" The scholastic brocard, Which has been adopted an the tenth counter-proposition, is the fundamenta article in the creed of that Echool of philosophers who
are called the sensualista. "-Ferrier: Metaph., D. 261
*brǒc'-a-těl, brǒc-a-těl'-1o, s. [Sp. broca tel; Fr. brocatelle; Ital: brocatello.]

1. A kiad of coarse brocade, generally made of cotton and silk, or sometimes of cotton only, and used for tapestry, linings of carriages, \&c. "The Vice-Chancellor's ehair
covered wind desk, brocatelle (A kind of hrocade) aut oloth covared. with brocatelle (a $k$ ind of
of gold."-Evelyn: Menoirn, 1 i. 43
2. A kind of clouded marble, called also Siesua marble. The full name is Brocatello de Sienna. It is yellow-veined or clonded with hluish red, gometimes with a tinge of purple.
broc-cel-10, s, [From Fr. brocatelle.]
Fabrics: A light, thin, silky atuff, used for lining vestments. (Ogilvie.)
brơo' $\mathbf{c o}$ - -11, s. [1tal. broccoli $=$ sprouts ; pl. of broccolo $=\mathrm{a}$ aprout.] A culinary herb, the Brassica oleracea; a variety of the common cabbage, var. botrytis.
"Brocooli-Brastlea cymona, -The Arawica Pompe Ing to Dodonsum, p. 552 : 'The third k tae of white colfwurtes is very itrsnge, and is named Fiowrie or ypresse Colewurtes. It hath grayishe leaves at the begining tyke to the White Colewurtee, and atter-
warde in the nidide of the same leanues, In the steede af ye thicke cahbaged, or loied leaues, It putteth forth many smai white stemmes, grose and getutle. With
many short branchen, growing for the most part al of

tower of these Colewurtee．There are white green，
and purple brocoll：of the former，the varieties are oumerows，and every year hrings forth a pew one．The leaves of broccoll aro of a deeper green，and the heads Delamer ：The Whitchen Garden，p． 68.
brơch－an（1），brachan，a．［Gael \＆Ir．bro chan；Wel．brwchan．］Thick gruel，porridge． It difiers from crowdie in being bolled． ［Crowdie．］
＂When the congh affects them they drink brocinan plentifull．Which is oatmeal and water bolled tores Wete duft， P ． 12.
brŏch－an（2），s．［Etymology doubtful．］An article of Highland equipment（？）
＂＊．．．basket hilts，Andra－Ferraras，leather targeta， broguee $\times x i 1$.
brō＇－chan－tite，s．［From Brochant de Vil－ liers，a French mineralogist．］
Min．：An orthorhombic transparent or translucent mineral，with its hardness， $3 \cdot 5-4$ ， lts sp．gr．，3．78－3．90，its lustre vitreous，pearly， on one cleavage face．Compos．：Sulphuric acid， $15.8-19^{\circ} 71$ ；oxide of copper， 62.626 － $69 \cdot 1$ ；oxide of zinc， $0 \rightarrow 8 \cdot 181$ ；oxide of lead， 1．03－1．05．It is found in Cumberland，Corn－ wall，Iceland，the Ural Mountains，A ustralia， and Arizona．It can be produced artificially． Dans makes two varieties－（1）Ordinary Bro－ chantite，（2）Warringtonite，with which brongnartine may be classified．（Dana．）
－brōçe，s．［Broach，s．Brooch．］A spit． fill－my mill wit thiohing，and IIll turn the ond broche for ye lin the meantime；And she will gie yen Eingerbread mpap for your paina．＂－scott：Bride of Lammernoor．
bro－che，$a$ ．［Fr，broche，pa．par．of brocher $=$ to embroider．］Embroidered，embossed． A．isci，p．Mak．velvot broche with goid．＂－Inventories，

## broohé－goods，s．pl．

Fabric：Goods embroidergd or embossed．
－bröghe，v．t．［Broach，v．］
1．To pierce，spur．
＂Then he broched bis blonke，opon the bent bere＂
＊And hasteliche ys swerd ndrow；and eye tit himagos， 2．To stitch．（Sootch．）
－bröched，pa．par．\＆a［Broached．］
bro－chětte＇，s．［Fr．brochette $=\mathrm{s}$ akewer－］
In Cookery：A skewer on which to atick meat．
＊bröçh＇－ing，＊bröçh＇－y̆ng，pr．par．，a．，\＆ s．［Broachino．］
brobcht（ch guttural），s．［Perhaps from break， r．，or cf．Wel．broch $=$ ．．．froth，foam．］The sct of vomiting

Leg．$\Delta \mathrm{p}$ ．St．Anulrois，Pooms 18 er Cent．，p．sis．
brǒcht（ch guttural），prel．\＆pa．par． ［Bravoht．］（Scotch．）
broch＇－ure，s．$\quad[$ Fr．brochure $=$ a pamphlet； brocher $=$ to sew，stitch．］A small pamphlet， consisting of a few leaves of paper atitched together．
brŏck，＊brok，v．h．［Frombreak，v．or s．（\％）．］ To cut，crumble，or fritter anything into amal bhreds or fragments．（wcolch．）（Jamieson．）
brǒek（1），＂brocke，＂brok，＊brokk，$s$ ． ［A．S．broc；Wel．broch；Gael．broc $=8$ badger． Probably，as suggested by Wedgwood，from Gasl．breac，Wel．brech $=$ spotted，variegated． Comenan．broc＝a badger，broget $=$ varie－ gatec．］
1．A badger
＂Brok，best K．brocke．Taxus，Catoor．＂－Prompt．Para．
＂Soree and brockes that breketh adown myae hegges Langlastel：P．Plowman，vi 31
＂The thnmmart，wir＇cat，brock，and tod．＂
2．A brocket．［Brocket．］
＊brock－breasted，＊brok－hrestede， a Having a breast apotted or variegated like －bedger．
 harge．＂－worte Arthure，1，095
＊brock－skin，＊brock－skynne， －brokskynne，s．A badger－akin．
 mentid．＂－Wydifo：Hobrewa xil 37．
－bróck（2），＊brolc，s．［From Ger．brocke＝ a fragment．］a fragment of any kind，speci－ ally of meat．（Scotch．）

And ais the la verok in fact and loddin
When ye half doge，tak hame the brok．
Bannatyme Poems，p．160，it， 10.

－brock（3），s．［Brocr．］
＊brocels＇－ed，＊brock＇－it，a．［Brock（1）．］
Variegated，spotted．
 $\xrightarrow{\text { cow，bins aquey．thit she sald sack be }}$
＊brock＇－el－hempe，a．［From Eng．brock， and hemp．］The same as Bacoklime（q．v．）．
Brǒor＇－ěn－hũarst s．\＆a．［Nsmed from Brockenhurst，a Hampshire parish four and a half miles NN．W．of Lymington．］

## Broclienhurst meries，s．

Geol．：A term applied by Professor Judd to what was called by the Geological Survey Middle Headon．Messrs．H．Keeping，E．B． Towney，and others differ from Professor Judd＇s views．（Abstract Proceed．Geol．Society， London，No．393，pp．14－17．）
＊brơcis＇－ĕt，＊brock＇－it，＊brois＇－1t，8．［0． Fr．brocart．］
1．Ord．Lang．：A red deer，two ycars old， according to some，but according to others，a stag three years old．
＂Helrdis of hertis throw the thyck wod schaw．
Bayth the brokicte，and with hrade hurnist tyndis．＂
2．Zool．：Major Hamilton Smith called the Snbulonine group of his large gemus Cervus Brockets，instancing the Pita Brocket（Cervus rufus），the Apara Brocket（C．simplicicornis）， and the Bira Brocket（C．nemorivagus），all from Brazil．
＊brŏckr－ish，a．［Eng．brock（1）（q．v．）；－ish．］ Likes badger ；beastly，brutal．

Brockish boorn．＂－－Hale．
brǒol＇－1it，a．［Brocken．］
＊brockle，＊brokele（Eng．），brooklie （Scotch），a．［Brittle，a．］
－Of brokele keade．＂－Shoreham，p． 2
－brō＇－cõux，s．［Broker．］
＂His brocours that rence abouta
$\dagger$ brŏd，v．t．［Prod，v．］
I．Lit．：To prick，epur．
－And pasand by the plewis，for gadwazdis
Broddis the oxin with speris in vur haudie＂
II．Fiquratively：
1．To pierce．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " His words they brodit like a wuml1, } \\
& \text { Frae ear to ear." } \\
& \text { Ferguson : Poernt, 11. } 82
\end{aligned}
$$

2．To lacite，to stimulste．（Used of tbe mind．）

Hundreth versis of Virsil．quhilhis he markis Aganis Romania，to vertew thame to brod．＂，
Doug．：
Eirgit 159,22
＊brod（I），＊brode（1），8．［Bran．］
＂Brode bediese nayle．Clavu acophalus．＂－Prompe．
brod（2），s．［Pron，8．］
I．Literally：
1．A goad，s spur．
＂Fling at the brod wan ne＇er a good ox．＂一Kelly
2．A stroke with s goad，spur，or sny other sharp－pointed instrument．（Scotch．）
＂Ane ox that repangnis the brod of his hird he
II．Fig．：An incitement，sn Instigation
Bridellis hir spreta，and an him lest constreais，
From byr hart bis feira brod withdrawyne＂
Doug．：TiYgit， $166,22$.
＊brod（3），＂brode（2），s．［Brood．］
brod－hen，s．［RROOD－HEN．］
brod－aow，brod sow，s．［Brood－sow．］
＊brod（4），＊brodde，s．［BOARD，s．］
1．A board．
Аc̈s ja．be copyit and annxt vpoun ane brod．．．．．＂－
2．An eacutcheon on which srms are bla－ zoned．
 ampling of
$1643, \mathrm{p}, 171$
3,
3．The vessel for receiving alms in churches， most probably from its being formerly a cir－ cular board，hollowed out ao as to resemble a plate．（Jamieson．）
brod－den，v．i．［From brod，a．$=$ brood， （q．v．）．To Toprout．（Ormulum，10，769．）（Strat mann．）
brod＇－dit，pa．par．\＆a．［Bron（1），v．］（Scotch．） As adjective：Sharp－pointed．
broddit aitis，a．pl．Bearded oats（？）． ［Brod．］

broddit staff，s．A staff with a sharp point at the extremity．（Gi．Sibb．）Also called a pike－staff．（Scotch．）The same as Brogait－stayy（q．v．）．
＊brode，a．\＆adv．［BroAD．］
A．As adjective：Brosd．
＂Tho brode ryver mom tyme wexeth dreye＂
B．As adverb ：
1．Broadly，plainly．

2．Brosdly，wide awake．
＂For thongh ye looke neuer so brode，and atara＂
brode（1），s．\＆a Corrupted from bond （q．v．）．］
brode－halfpenny，a．［Bord－yatr－ PENNY．］（Wharton．）
＊brode，v．t．［From O．Eng．brode $=$ broad，a （q．v．）．］To publish abroad．

Too blddea them battle，and brodes in hale
For to lache hym Morde， $\begin{gathered}\text { Alisaunder（ed skeath 120－2 }\end{gathered}$
＊brode（2），\＆［Broon．］
＂Brode of hyrdys Pulliteacio．＂－Prompl．Para．
＊brŏd＇－厄゙－kǐn，s．［Fr．brodequin；Sp．borcegin； O．Dut，brosekin：dimin．of broos $=$ a buskin ； Lat．byrsa $=$ leather．］A buskin or half－boot． kinis or Instend of shoes nnd etockings，an pair of bus
－bro＇－del，s．［Brothel．］
＋bröde－quĭn，s．［The same as brodekin．］
－bro－der，v．t．［Broider．］
＊brod－er－ed（Eng．），＊brod－er－rit（0． Scotch），pa．par．\＆a．［Broinered．］
＂With broiered workes，＂－Bible（1331），Judgees v． 30 ．
 p． 80 ．
－brơd＇－ẽr－Ieş，s．pl．［Fr．broderie＝em－ broidery，embellishment．］
Music：Ornaments wherewith to cover a simple melody．
brō－dǐ－w＇－a，s．［Named sfter Jsmes Brodie， Esq．，a Scoitish botanist．］

1．A genus of lridaceæ or Irids．Brodiaa excoides is an ornamental Chilian plant．
2．A genus of Liliaceæ or Lilyworta，appa－ rently helouging to the section Hemerocalli－ dea．The species sre curious little plants with blue flowers，from Georgia and Chili．
＊hrod＇－i－en，v．t．［Braid，v．］
＊brơd＇－inn－staire，＊hrŏd＇－ĭn－stẽr，\＆ ［From O．Eng．brmilen＝to braid，to em－ Hroider，and feri．auff．－ster．］An embroiderer． ＂Certane werk］uraes fcr ane brodinstare＂＂－Coul in ventories，A． 1578 ，PLP
＂Iten，ten single blankettis quhdikis vervit the

＊bro－dir，s．［Brother．］（Scotch．］
brodir－dochter，s．［Brother－tiauoh－ TER．］（Seotch．）
＊brod＇－mell，brod māle，s．［From A．S． brod $=$ brood，snd O．Ger．mael＝a consort，an associste（？）．］Brood（？）．
＂Ane grete sow ferryit of grises thretty hede
About hit pappis soukand．＂Doug．：Tirgil，s1，in．
＊bro－dyn，v．［Brood．］
fâte，făt，färe，ṣmidst，whãt，fâll，father；wë，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hèr，thêre；pıne，pǐt，sïre，eir，marine；gō，pơt，


－bro－dynge，a．［Broonino．］
＂Brodynge of byrdya Focta，Cuth．Vocucto，P）．＂
＊bro－dyr，＊bro－dyre，s．［Brother．］
broe，s．［Broo，Brex，Brew，s．］（Scotch．） Broth，soup．
brog，s．［A variant of $\quad$ 3rod $=$ prod．］A pointed ateel instrument ased by joinars make holes in wood for naila，a brad－awl．
＂The young preacher．who wan prenent in Mr． ehirra＇＂pew，wee prayod for an a prumising neborre thorough handiling in regard to style and manner，the
 let the wind
$\dagger$ brơg，v．t．\＆i．［Broo，s．］ 1．Trans．：To plerce，atab，prod．
wife，＇turnlog beck their neckst to the byre，and rout－ ing while the stovy－hearted villelve were brogging 2．Intrans．：To browse about．（Yorkshice．）
brơg＇ans，s．［Broove．］A kind of strong， coarse ahoe；a brogue．
t brogged（Eug．），brŏg＇－git（Scotch），pan par．\＆a．［BROG，v．t．］

## broggit－staff，e．［Brondrt－starf．］

＊brog＇gẽer，s．［Bodaer．］A dealer in corn．
brŏg＇－ging，pr．par．，a．，\＆\＆（Scotch．）［Broa， A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆partic．adj．：（See the verb．
＂D＇ye thlnk 1 was born to att here brogging ant Elehin through
dothian，eh． 1 ．
C．As subst．：The act of pricking with a gharp－pointed instrument．
brög＇－gle，v．i．［A frequentative formation from brog（q．v．）．］To suiggle or fieh for eela． （North．）
brögue（1），＂brog，s．［Ir．\＆Gael．brog＝a shoe．］

1．A coarse，rough ahoe．In the Lowlands， a aboe of half－dressed leather．
＂1 thoogbt he alopt；and put，
 ${ }^{\text {＂A A peasant would kill a cow Merely in order to got }}$ 2．A provincial accent ：auch a manner of pronunciation as would be uaed by the wearerg of brogues．
＂The Irish bropere，then the most hatoful of all brogue－maker，s．One who makea brognes．
brogue（2），s．［Etym．doubtful．］Scotch for a hum；a trick．

Then you，ye anld suec－drawing dog！
Ye came to Peradise Incog， Ao＇played on meo a cursed brogua＂
brōgue，v．i．［Brogue（1），2．］To utter in a brogue．

> "There Paddy brogued 'By Jasus!"" Byron: The Vifion of Judgment, 59.
＊hroid，＊browd，v．t．［Braid，Broider．］ To plait the hair．
－brold＇－ěd，＊brow－did，pa．par．\＆a．［In older editions of the Bible for broidered（q．v．）． 1 To braid．Trench saya that this word was Dever used for plaiting the hair till our trans－ lators introduced it into the authorised ver－ sion of the Bible， 1 Tin．ii．9．（English Past and Present，p．198，vote．）
＂Hire yol we heer was browdid in a tresse．＂
＂Not with broided heire，or gold，or pearles，or costly aray．-1 Tim．il． 9 ．
＊broid＇－ẽr，＂brod－er，v．t．［Fr．broder；Sp． \＆Port．bordar＝to embroider，literally to work on the edge，to hem；Fr．bord $=$ the edge．］［Embroider．］
1．Lit．：To embroider，ornament with needle－work．
2．Fig．：To coveras though with embroidery OUder foot the vloleh
Crocus and hyacinth，with rtch tulay
Broiderdid the ground．
Ailion ：Paradist Lont，bk．iv．
t broid＇－ẽred，pa．par．\＆a ：［Bronoer．］

## L．Literally： <br> 1．Covered with embroidery，embroidered． <br> thli bronidether atrippod me of my ragk and gave me

Pilgrimis Progres，pt 1 ．
2．Worked in embroldery or needle－work．
＂In howen black，and jertine blae，
$\dagger$ II．Fig．：Adorned with fine figures of speech．
＂Hal ehe but reed Eaphnes，and forgotten that aceurnes mill aud ehieting ine in mo chelce yearie of compliment，as that of the mest rhe
 astery，ch． $\mathbf{x x i x}$
－brold＇－er－ẽr，s．［Broiper，v．］One who embroiders or works in embroidery
＂These mota he llkowise pee e ribhald tratu
Of dancerh broiderorn，alavee of luxury．＂$W$ Went in tho abuse of Traveling．
＊broid＇－ẽr－然s，$\delta$ ．［See def．］The feminine form of broiderer（q．v．）．（Hood：Midsummer Fairies，xxxv．）
＊broid－－err－y，s．［Eng．broider；－y；Fr．bro－ derie．］
1．Lit．：Embroidery，ornamental needle－ work．
＂Her mantle fich，whon borders，round，
A deep and fretted broder Sert bund．＂
scott ：Narmion，v．\＆
2．Fig．：Any ornamental covering reaem－ bling embroidery．
＂Rare brodiry of the purple elover．＂
bronl（1），＂breull，\＆［O．Fr．brouiller $=$ to jumble，trouble，disorder，confouud，mar，by mingling together，\＆c．（Cotgrave．）Sometime said to be of Celtic origin，theugh the con－ nection is not clear．］A tumult，disturbance， contention．

Say to the king thy knowlodge of the broth．
As thou didst leave it
broll（2），s．［Broil，v．］
1．Broiled meat．
2．Heated condition ；extreme heat．（Lit． \＆Fig．）
broil，＂brollle，＊broyl－yn，＊bro－ly－yn， v．t．\＆$i$ ．［M．Eng．broilen，cog．with O．Fr． bruiller $=$ to boil to roast；prob．a frequent， bruiller $=$ to boil to roast；$p$
from F. bruir $=$ to roast．］
A．Transitive：
1．Lit．：To grill，to cook by roasting over hot coala，or on a gridiron．
＂Brolyyn＇，or broylyn＇．Ustulo，uritla，correo， ＂Some on the fire the reeking entralls broil．＂

2 Fio－To hat creatly to atect 2．Fig．：To heat greatly，to affect atrongly wised almoat exclusively in the pr．part．） ［Broinina，pr．par．］

B．Intransitive：
1．Lit．：To perform the operation described nuder A． 1.
＂He cowde roste，eethe，brollte，and frie．＂
2．Figuratively：
（1）To he in the heat，to be subjected to heat． ＂Where have you been broiling l－
－Among the crowd in the abbey．y VIII．iv． 1
＊（2）To be beated with passion or envy．
＂So that her female frieade，with envy broiling．＂
broiled，＂broyl－yd，pa．par．\＆a．［Brotl，v．］ Cooked over hot coals．

brôl＇－êr， a．［Eng．broil；－er．］
I．Literally
1．One who broils，or cooks meat by broil－ ing．

2．That on which food is cooked over hot coala；a gridiron．
＊II．Figuratively：One who rsisea broils，or quarrels．［Baoll，s．］
－What doth he but turn broiler and boutefeu，make aew libele against the church，\＆c．＂一Hammonai ：Berm． p， 544
broil＇－ing，＂broly－ynge，＊broyl－inge， pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Bro1L，v．］
A．As present participle：In aenses corre aponding to those of the verb．

## 13．As adjective：

1．Lit．：Cooking over hot coals，or on grid tron．
2．Fig．：Heating axcesaively．
＂As dry an three monthe of obrotling aun covid
C．As substantive：The act or process of cooking over hot coals，or on a gridiron．
＂̈rrolyynga，or broylinge，K．Uculacio．＂－Prompt
bron＇－lẽr－Ye，8．［FT，broulleric $=$ confuslon．］ ［BRulyik．］A state of contantion．
into oonfused brokterianselven，their country，and ax

－brok（1），s．［A．S．broc；O．Icel．brokkr．］ 1．Lit．：A poor inferior kind of horse．
＂Thue earter，emoot aud cryde an be wer wood
Ther chawoer：O．9．7，194
2．Fig．：An old aword or dagger．（Ash．）
＊brok（2），s．［Brock．］A badger．
－brok（3），s．［A．S．broce；Icel．broke．From Eng．brook，v．＝to use，to enjoy．］Usa
＊brok（4），s．［Brook，s．］
${ }^{*}$ brok（5），s．\＆v．［Brock，s．\＆v．］A frage ment．（Scotch．）
＋brok＇－age（age as İg）s．［Brocage．］
＂brō＇－kar，s．［Broker．］（0．Scotch．）
＊brok－dol，a．［A veriant of brokel＝brittle．］ P．）Brokdol，or freen frokiky or fres，H．Hrokill or foors，
＊brole，s．［Brook，s．］
${ }^{4}$ brōke，v．i．［Etym．doubtful．Perhapa from O．S．brouken：A．S．brucan＝to have the use of a thing．Compare Dan．brug＝use，cuatom， trade，busineas．（Skeat．）
1．To act as agent or middle－man for others； to act as broker．
＂Prithec．What art thou！or whom dost thou serr＊
or broke for ？＂－Arome：City
2．To act as a procurer，or go－between；to pimp．

Corrupt the tender honour of a mald．＂
Shakesp．：All＇s $W$ ell，III．a
3．To do business through an agent．
brōk＇－ẹn，＂brōke，pa．par．©a．［Break，थ．］ A．Ordinary Language：
I．Literally：Parted into two or more piecea or fragments．
＂Twas nelther broken wing nor lumh，＂
II．Figuratively：Burns：Epistle to J．Bandine
1．Of material things ：
（1）Of land：
（a）Opened up with the plough．
（b）Disconnected．
$\because$ Ou the two great contineuts in tha northern herof． enhere fbut not lu the broken land of Europe bet woen them，we have the gone of perpetually trozen under soil in a low latitude＂－Darwin：Voyage hound the
（c）Rongh，intersected with hills and small valleya．
（2）Of animals：Weakened，enfeebled．
＂More especially amongst broken and failing groupe of organtc being＂，－barwin：Origin of Species（ed．

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100 \sim c
$$

（3）of food．dc．：Meat tbat haa been cut up；fragments of meat．Also applied to frag－ menta of food of any kiud，not necessarily meat．
＂And they did ell eat，and were Alled：eud they
aok up of the broken meit that wat left seven beaketh full．＂－Matt．xv．3i．
－Similarly remnants of beer were formenly called broken－beer．
2．Of immaterial things．
（l）Cruahed in apirit．
（a）Of persons．
Hacaitay relluced in numbers and broten to eptrit＇－
（b）Of the heatt，\＆c．：
＂A broken aud a contrito heart．＂－Pialms th．17．！
（2）Uttered disjointedly，ejaculated，attered in a broken voice．
＂Broken prayers to Ood，thet He would judge htm
and tots Casse．＂－carlyte；Beroet，Lect vi．
3．Of promises，laws，cc．：Violated，unful－ filled，unobserved．
bon，boy ；pout，jow̄ ；cat，çell，ohorus，çin，benç；go，gem；thin，this；stn，aş；expect，Xenophon，exdst．－臽g．


4．Of weather：Rongh，unsettled．
＂The westher proved broken and ralny．＂－soct：
5．Of healh：Weakeoed，failing．［Bnoken－ Dows．］
B．Technically：
1．Comm．：Bankrupt．（Colloquial．）

Johr．But he is shrond ；the place ie to be mold．
2．Music：Tennyson：Walking to the wain
（1）of a cadence：Interrupted．
（2）Of chords：Arpeggio．
（3）Of time：Unobserved，unkept．
＂Ha ha ！keep tinne：how sour wweet masic is
（4）Arranged for aeveral instruments．
＂And mo．likewise，in that muatic which we eall
broken－music or consort－mulc，some contorts of in－
 ent Plat obern （5）Played on harps，guiiars，or Intes，be－ canse the sounds of these instruments cannot be austained at will．（Stainer of Barrett．）
3．Painting．Of colours：Those produced by the mixture of different pigments．
4．Arith of a number：A fraction．
5．Dioptrecs：The line into which an incldent ray is＂broken＂or refracted in crosaing the recond medium．
6．Naut．Of water：The contention of currents in a narrow channel．Also，the waves breaking on or near shallows，choppy water．
7．Mil．：Cashiered．（Colloquial．）
8．Bot．Of a whorl：Not on the same plane． but constituting part of an exceedingly ahort spiral．（Treas．of Bot．）

9．Comp．Grammar．：Not distinct in sound or value．
exhibit the grestest proclivity towarde the nos of these broken vowels－Beames：Cump Gram
10．Of language：Not fuent，ungrammatical．
＂Break thy mind to me in broken English，＂

## broken－backed，＊broke bakkydo，

## －broke－bak，a

1．Ord．Lang．：Having broken back， crippled．（Lit．\＆fig．）
＂Brake bakkyda Giblasus．＂－Prompt．Paro．
＂Qod ave you alle，lordsngee，that now here be ：
But brok $\theta$ bak
But brok $\varepsilon$ bak ecberreve，evel luot thou the thr
＂A few even sprawl－out helplessly on all silden，quite broken－backel and din
Resartus，vk， $\mathrm{i}, \mathrm{ch}$ ． iv ．
2．Naut．：The state of a ship 80 loosened in her frame by age，weakneas，or aome great strain from grounding amidships，as to droop be interrupted，and termed hogged．（Smyth．）

## ＊broken－bellied，a．

1．Lit．：Ruptured．
2．Fig．：Deformed，corrupted．
＂Snch is onr broken－bellied Age，that this astutla in
turned into versutia ：And we terma tboe most natuto
 p． 168.
broken－down，$a$ ．Which bas failed or become nseless from breaking down，either literally or from disease or otber cause．
＂I left Obbaldistone Hall on the back of a brokn－ down hunter，＂，
broken－footed，$a$ ．Having deformed or erippled feet．
＂Or a man that is broken－footed or broken－handed． - Ler．$x \times 1$.
broken－handed，$a$ ．Crippled in tbe hand．（See quotation under broken－footed．）
broken－hearted，$a_{0}$ Having the apirits broken or crushed through grief or suxiety． ［BROKEN，A．11．2（1）（b）．］
iea．He hath ent me to bind op the broken－heartal＂－
broken－legged，＊broke－legged，a． Having the leg or legs broken or crippled．
＂It he be hynd or broke legoed＂
$\dagger$ broken－man，s．An outlaw，bankrupt．
 Roy，ch． $\mathbf{x 1 v i}$ ．
broken－space，s．\＆a
TI Broken－space saw：A fine hand－saw．
brolsen－spirited，$a$ ．Having the opirita crusbed by fear or trouble ；broken－hearted．
 had come off no well，they stole lorth through the
crowd of otern fanatice - acoulay：Hik．Eng．e eh． criii．
broken－stowage，s．
Naut．：The space in a ahip not flled by her cargo．（Wharton．）

## broken－twill，s．

Fabrics：A variety of twill or textile fabrics．
broken－winded，a．［Brokenwinded．］
$\dagger$ brōk＇－en－1̆y，adv．［Eng．broken；－ly．］
1．Not continuously，interruptediy．
＂Sir Richard Hopkivg hath done somewhat of this klnd，but brokenty and glanciugly．＂－Hakeecil．
2．In a broken or crusbed state，broken－ hearted．
＂And thas the heart will break，yet brokenty Ilve on．＂ 8．In broken language；not fluently．
＂O King－－O fill Katharive．if Yon will love me you confess it brokenly with your Engish tongue． Shakesu：：Hem．V．，v． 2
$\dagger$ brōk＇－en－něss，s．［Eng．broken；ness．］ The quality or atate of being brokea．（Lit．d fig．）
＂Thoee infrmities that are incldevt to them［the teeth］whether locseness，hollowness，rottrenueses brokenness．＂－Smith：Old Age，p． 85.
＂It in the brokerness，the nngrnmmatical porition． the total subversion of
brōk＇－en－wind，s．［Eng．braken；wind．］
Farriery：A disease of the organs of respira tion in horses．

## brōk－ěn－wind＇ěd，＊brōke＇－wind－ěd，$a$ ．

1．Farr．：Suffering from broken wind；af－ fected in the organs of respiration．
2．Fig．：Dull，heavy．
＂Brokewinded murmur，bowllugs，and sud grones．＂
brōk＇－ẽr，s．［in Fr．brocanteur．］［Brocage］ 1．One who acts in busioess for another，a middle－man，agent，or commiasioner．
＂Arotera Who，having no stock of thelr own．eet np and trade with that of other men；buylgig here make out a listie paultry gain．＂－remple
2．One who deals in merchandise or securi－ ties，acting as agent between the aeller and the buyer，or between the importer and the consumer．［STOCK－BROKER．］
＊3．An agent generally，a go－between． ＂${ }^{\text {＂．．A person who had lons acted as a broker be }}$

＊4．A match－maker，a pimp，a paoder of either aex ；a bawd，a procuress．
＂Of brokard nud nic hapdry how suld I write？
Of quham the fyith stynketh in Goddis neik， 10
5．One who deals io old or second－hand goods．
6．One licensed to value or aell gooda on which distraint bas beeu made．
brōk＇ẽr－age，s［Eng．broker；and suffix rage（q．v．）．」
＊1．The businesa or profession of a broker． 2．The pay or commission received by brokers．
＂The compensation．Which they ellow in this plan to their nassterg for their brokrogage is，that if（after deducting of the sales shivold be found to expeed two shilling and two vene for the current rupee of the
invoice account，it Ehall be taken by the Company．＂－ invoice mecount，it shall be then
Burke：Worke，vol ii．in in
＊brök＇－ẽr－1y̆，a．［Eng．broker；－ly．］Like a broker；bence，mean．
＂We had deternin＇d that thou houldst hs＇come， brokerly save，god a carried her so ；and be， Ar $\tilde{\text { Ben Jontom：Alchemira，iv．} 4}$ brok－er－Y̆，＂brōk－eer－ie，s．［Eng．broker yrokera busineas or pursuit of a broker brokerage．

Buale their bralns with deeper brokeries，＂
－brok－il，a．［Brittle．］
－brōk＇－ing，a．［Broke，v．］
1．Practised by brokers，pertaining to brokers．


## 2．Acting as a broker．

＂Adle，a drab，and aithy broing knayoc＂
－brokere，0．L．［Ety：nology donbtful．Com－ pare scotch brok； $\mathbf{Q}$ ．H．Ger．brochon；Ger． brocken．］To sing，carol．
＂Aye the crokkere to brokke．＂－shoreham，p． 10 ．
－brǒk－kětte，＂brǒk＇－Itt（pl．brokkettis， brokittis），s．［Brocker．］A red deer two years old．（Doug．：Virgil，402，19．）
＊brök＇－king，pr．par．\＆a．［Brokue，v．］ Quavering，throbbing．
＂He elngeth brokking an a nightingale＂，
Chaucer：The Miller＇s Tale，$v, ~ 8,97$.
II Wright＇s edition reads：－＂ Ha syngeth crowyng as a nigbtyngale．＂
＊brok－lembe，s．［A corruption of brooklime （q．v．）．］
－brok－yll，a．［Brittle．］（Scotch．）
＊brok－ynge，pr．par．\＆s．［Brook，v．］
A．As present participle．（See the verb．）
＊B．As subatantive：Digeation．
＂Brokynge of mete and drinke．＂－Prompe．Pare
＊brol，＊broll，＊brolle，s．［Low Lat．brollus， brolla $=$ poor，miserable，contemptible．］A brat．

＂The leeste orol of bis blood a baroneas plera＂，
Langland：Pieri Plowmam，i，Tor．
＊brol－y－yn，v．［Broil，v．］
＊brol－y－ynge，s．［Broilino，2］
＊brom，s．［Вroom．］
brŏm－ăç＇ět－ate，s．［Eng，de．brom（ine）： acetate．］A salt of bromacetic scid．
brŏm－ą－çĕt＇－ǐc，a．［Eag．brom（ine），and acetic．］Pertaining to or derived from bro－ nine and acetic acid．
bromacetio acid，s．An acid obtained from a nixture of cryatallizabla acetic scid from a mixture of cryatalizabla acetic scin sud bromine in the proportion of equal equi－
valents，introdnced into a sealed tube，snd valents，introdnced into a sea
heated in sn oil bath to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．
brö＇－mal，s．［Eng．，\＆c．brom（ine）；al（dehyde．］ Bromine，from aldehyde．

Chemistry：Also called Tribromaldehydo $\mathrm{CBr}_{3}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{H}$ ，obtained by the action of dry Bromine，on absolnte alcohol．It is a liquid boiling at $172^{\circ}$ ，and unitea with water to form a solid hydrate which melts at $43^{\circ}$ ．It if decomposed by alkaliea into formic scid $\mathrm{HCO} \cdot \mathbf{O H}$ ，and bromoform $\mathrm{CHBr}_{3}$ ．It unites with hydrocyanic acid，forming $\mathrm{CBr}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CH}<\mathrm{OH}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ ， which，by the action of acids，is converted into tribromolactic acid $\mathrm{CBr}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CO} \mathrm{OH}^{-}$ By tha action of nitric acid on Bromal it yields tribromacetic acid $\mathrm{CBr}_{3}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{OH}$ ．
brō＇－man－īl，e．［From Eng．brom（ine）；and Port．anil $=$ indigo．］

Chem．：An aromatic componnd called also Tetrabromoquinone $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Br}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ or


It is prepared by heating one plart of phenol $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{OH})$ with ten parts of bromina，three parts of iodina and water to $100^{\circ}$ ．It crystal－ aparingly soluble in carbon disulphide．
brōm＇－ăr－廷yr－ite，s．［In Ger．bromargyrif； Eng．，\＆s．brom（ine）；Gr．appypos（arguros）＝ silver；and autf．－ite＇（Min．）（q．v．）．］
Min．：The same as bromyrite（q．v．）．
brō＇－māte，s．［Eng．brom（ine）；ate（Chem）．］ A salt of bromic acid（q．v．）．
－brō－ma－tŏ1－ó－ğy，s．［From Gr．Bpiuna （broma），genit．Bp由́⿲atos（brömatos）＝thist wbich is eaten，food，meat；and doyos（logos） treatise on aliments．
brōm＇－běn－zēne，s．［Eng．，dc．brom（ine）； bertzene．］




#### Abstract

Chem. : $A$ compound called also phenylbromids $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Br}$. It is a liquld boiling at. 154*, obtained by the action of daylight on a mixture of bromine and benzene; aiso by the action of $\mathrm{PBr}_{5}$ ph phenol $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{OH})$ - brōme (1), s. [Brooc.] (Prompt. Parv.) brōme (2), s. \& a. [In Fr. brome. Prom Gr. Bpónos (bromos) = a kind of oat.] [Bromus.] word used in the compound which foliows.


## brome-grass, s.

Bot.: The English book-nama for the genus Bromus (q.v.)
brơ-měl'-ǐa, s. [In Fr. bromelle. Named after Bromelius, who published a Gothic flora.] Bot. : A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Bromeliacere (q.v.).
 suffix -acece.]
Bot. : Bromelworts, an order of endogenous plants, placed by Dr. Lindley under his Narcissal Alliance. The calyx is sometimes herbaceous-looking, but sonetimes coloured. Petals, three, coloured; stamina, six or more; ovary, three-celled, many-seeded, as is the fruit, which is capsular or succulent. The stem is wanting or, if present, very short. Sometimes it consists of fibrous roots, consolidated round a alender centre with rigid channeled leaves spiny at the edge or point. The fruit is aometimes eatable. In 1847 Lindley estimated the known species at 170 , all from America, whence they have migrated to Africa, the East Iadies, and elsewhere. The wellkeown pine-apple is the Bromelia Ananas. [Ananas, Pine-afple.] Ropes ate made in Brazil from another species of the ssme geans. All the apeciea of Bromeliaceæ can exist withoot contact with the earth; they ara therefore ouspeaded in South America in houses, or hung to the balustrades of balcoaies, whence they diffuse fragrance abroad.
brơ'-mĕl-wôrts, s.pl. [From Lat. bromelia, and Eng. wort.]
Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the natural order Bromeliaceæ.
brōm'-hȳ-drinş, s. pl. [From Eng., \&c. brom(ine); hydr(ate); and suffix -in (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Haloidethera formed by replacing the 1,2 or $3(\mathrm{OH})$ radicals in the triatomic alcohol glycerin by Br . Monobromhydrin $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br} \cdot \mathrm{CH} \cdot(\mathrm{OH}) \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})$, an oily liguid boillng at 130", obtained by the action of HBr on glycerin $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$. Symmetrical Dibromhydria, $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$, a liquid boilIng at $219^{\circ}$, obtained by the action of bromine on monobromhydrio. Unsymmetrical Dibrom hydrin $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}^{\circ} \mathrm{CHBr} \mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})$, boiling at $212^{\circ}$ by the action of bromine oo allyl alcohol $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \cdot(\mathrm{OH})\right.$ ) Trihromhydrin or Allyltribromide $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br} \cdot \mathrm{CHBr}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$, a erystallioe substance melting at $16^{\circ}$, and boiling at $220^{\circ}$; it is obtained by the action of excess of broming on allyl iodide. [Chlohaydrins.]
brö'-mio, $a^{\prime}$ [From Eng., \&c. brom(ine), and guffix -ic.] Pertaining to bromioe; having bromine in its composition.

## bromio acid, 8 .

Chem. : $\mathrm{HBrO}_{3}$. A monobasic acid, forming alta called bromates. When bromine is dissolved in caustic potash a mixture of bromide and bromate of potassium is obtalned, which can be aeparated by erystallieation, $3 \mathrm{Br}_{2}+6 \mathrm{KHO}=5 \mathrm{KBr}+\mathrm{KBrO}_{3}+3 \mathrm{H1}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. Free bromic acid can be prepared by pasaing chlorine into bromine water, $\mathrm{Br}_{2}+\mathrm{sCl}_{2}+6 \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{O}=2 \mathrm{HBrO}_{3}+10 \mathrm{HCl}$. The acid bromate by argeotic nitrate acid acting on the resulting argentic bromate by acting on $5 \mathrm{AgBrO}_{3}+3 \mathrm{Br}_{2}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}=5 \mathrm{Ag} \mathrm{ABr}+6 \mathrm{HBrO}$, , Bromic acid is a $+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}=5 \mathrm{AgBr}+6 \mathrm{HBrO}_{3}$ Bronic acid is a strongly-acid liquid, reddening and then bleaching litmus paper. On concentration at $100^{\circ}$ it decomposes into bromine and oxygen. It is decomposed by aulphur dioxide $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)$, sulphide of hydrogen $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right.$ ), and by hydrohromic: acid (IIBr). Bromates are with difficulty soluhle in water, and are decomposed on heating fato oxygen and bromidea.
> bromio silver, s.
> Min. : The same as Bromyrite and Bromarbyrita (q.v.)
brö'-mide, s. [Eng. brom(ine); -ids (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A combinstion of bromine with a metal or a radical. Bromides are soluble in water, except silver sad marcurous bromides; lead bromide is very alightly tolubls. They sre detectad in analyais by the following re-actions:-Argentic nitrate gives a vellowish precipitate of AgBr , insoluble in dilute nitric acid, and soluble in strong ammoois Chlorine liberate tromioe, and, if the liguid in ine liberates romiae, and, if the liquid is shaken up with etber, a yellow ethereal aolu-
tion floats on the liquid. Heated with aulphuric acid and $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$, bromides yield vapoura of Br , which turns starch yeliow.

I Bromide of silver, Bromid of silver:
Min. : The ama as Bromyrite (q.v.).
brō'mǐn-ā-těd, a. [Eng. bromin(e); -ated.] Combined with bromine (q.v.)
"Water and its chlorimated and brominated con-
 stench; Mod. Lat. bromium.]

1. Chem: A noo-metallic element. Symbol, Br ; atomic weight, 80 . Bromine was discovered io 1826 by Balard in the salts obtained by the evaporation of sea-water. Bromine is liberated from the sodium and magnesiumi galts by the action of free chlorine, and is separated by ether, which dissolves the bromine. This red-coloured solution is removed, saturated with potash, evaporated, and hested to redness, and the bromide of potassinm is heated with manganese dioxida and aulphuric acid. The bromine is liberated in the form of a deepred vapour, which condenses into a dark,
reddish-black liquid. Sp. gr., 2.97 ; it boils reddish-black liquid. $\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{gr}^{2}, 2 \cdot 97$; it boils
at $63^{\circ}$; its vapour density ja $5 \cdot 54$ times that of air. It has an irritatiog amell, and when inhaled ia poisonous. It dissolves in thirty parts of water, and the solution has weak bleaching properties. Bromine and hydrogen do not unita io the aunlight, but do when they are passed through a red-hot porcelain tube, forming hydrobromic acid (HBr), which is also obtained by the action of phosphorus and water on bromine. It is a colourless fuming gas, which liquifies at $73^{\circ}$, very golnble in water. The concentrated zolution contaias 47.8 per cent. of HBr , it boils at $126^{\circ}$, aod has powerful acid properties; it neutralises bases, forming bromides and water. Hypobromons acid, HBro. ia only known in aolutions; it has bleaching properties. Bromine can diaplace chlorine from ita compounda with oxygen, whilst chloriag can liberate bromine from its compound with hydrogen. Frea bromine turns atarch yellow.
2. Pharm.: Bromina has been applied exteroally as a caustic, but rarely. Ita chief offi cinal preparations are bromide of ammenium, useful in whooping-cough, infantile convul. bions, and nervons disesaes geaerally; and bromide of potassium, now very exteasively used, capecially in epilepsy, hysteria, delirium tremena, diseases of the throat and larynx, bronchocele [Gortaz], enlarged apleen, hypertrophy of liver, fibroid tumonrs, \&c. Also as an antaphrodiaiac, for sleeplesaness, glandular awellings, and skin diseases. Its alterative powers are similar to but leas than that of the iodidea. Ita preparation ia the aame as iodide of potassium, aubstituting an equivalent quantity of bromioe for iodine-6KHO $+\mathrm{Br}_{\mathrm{B}}$ $=5 \mathrm{KBr}+\mathrm{KBrO}_{3}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. It bas a pungent aline taste, no odour, and occura in colourlesa cubic cryatala, closely resembling the iodide. As a hypnotic its usefulness is much increased by combining it with morphia and chleral hydrate
bróm'-ǐhg-hạm, s. \& a. [A corruption of Birmingham.] [Baummáem.]

* Bromingham groat: Counterfeit money -In other places whole hines are bodly transferred, and portions1 parts, of lines minted into pyprous Bromingham groats, as counterfeit money was ealled
in thoes day. pt. i1. (Note.)
brō'-mite, s. [In Ger. bromit; Eng., \&c. brom(ine), and -ite (Min.) (q.v.).] The same as Bromyrite and Bromargyrite (q.v.).
brom'-lite, s. [From Bromley Hill, near Alston, in Cumberland, where it occurs; suff. ite (Min.) (q. v.).]
Min: An ortborhombic, translucent miners with hardness 4-4.5, sp. gr. 3.71-3.72, lustre vitrcous. It is colnurless, sonow-white, greyish, pale cream-coloured, or pink. Composition:
of lime, $30 \cdot 10-84 \cdot 29$; carbonate of etrontio $0-6.64$; and carbonate of manganess 0-9.18 It is fonnd near Hexham, in Northnmberland and in Cumberland (atym.). It is called almo and in Cumberla
bró-mð́-ar-gen'-tótȳpe, s. [Eng. bromo; from bromine (q.v.) ; Lat. argentum, and Gr. тітог (tupos) = type.]
Photog.: A photographic agent of very delicate action mads by nitrate of silver, bromid of potassium, and again nitrate of silver, brushed over paper.
brö'-mot-form, s. [From Eng., \&ic., brom(ine), and form(ate), from Lat. formica $=$ an ant.
Chem. : Bromoform $\mathrm{CHBr}_{3}$, or Tribromomethane. It is a heavy volatile liquid, obtained by adding bromine to a solution of caustio potash ia ethyl alcohol. It boils at $152^{\circ}$. Heated with caustic potash, it is converted into potassium bromide and potassium formate.
brö-mó-quí-nōne, s. [Eag., \&e., bromine,
and quinone.] [BromANu.] and quinome.] [Bromanil.]
* brŏm'-ṇ-rĕt, s. [Bromide.]
brō'-mŭs, s. [In Fr. brome; Sp., Port., \& Ital. bromo; Lat. bromos; Gr. Bpópos (bromos) $=$ a kiod of oat, obvena salina.]
Bot.: Brome-grass. A genus of grassen having two unequal glumes and two herba ceous glumelles, the onter one bifid and with an awn from below the extremity. Bromus mollus, or Soft Brome-grass, is widely diffused in Britain and abundant. Its geeds, when eaten by man or the larger animals, produce giddiness, and they are said to be fatal to poultry. B. secalinus, or Smooth-rye Brome-grass, i seeda are accidentally ground with the flour, they impart a bitter taste to bread, and are narcotic like the seeds of Lolium temulentum. The panicles are said to dye green. B. asper, or Hairy Wood-brome grass, is the talleat of British grasses; it is found in moist woods and hedges. B. sterilis, or Barrea Bromegrass, is conmon, and some other apecies are oot very rare.
brŏm'-yr-ite, s. [From Fr. bromure d'argent $=$ bromuret of allver, i.e., a combination of bromine and silver.]
Min.: An isometric yellow, amber, or green aplendent nineral, with a hardness of 2-3 and sp . gr. of 5-8.6, coasisting of bromize 4-2.6, and silver $5-7 \cdot 4$, from Mexico and Chili. It is the same as bromargyrite, bromic silver, or bromide of silver (q.v.).
* bronche, s. [Bannca.]
brŏin'-chi, s. pl. [Latinised word, from Gr.
 Anatomy:

1. Gen.: Any of the air-passagea, great or small, in the luogs.
C. "Thus a bronchus of the size of a straw .WUliame, in Cycl. P. M., art. Bronchitis.-D
2. Spec.: The two great tubes into which the trachee divides bedeath, just before enteriag the lunga.
brơñ'-chil-a, † brơn'-chir-se, s.pl. [Ia Fr. Bpápxia (brongchia), the brouchial tubes; Bporxıa (brongchos) the trachea, the wiodpipe Bporxos (orongchos), the trachea, the wiodpipe.
Akin to Bpaycoo (brangchion) $=$ a fin, pl. the Akin to Bpaxycial
gills of tishea.
Anat.: The bronchial tubes, the numeroue ramificationa into which the two broachi divide withia the lungs.
brơñ'-chĭ-al, a. [From Gr. Bpóyxıa (bronghia) $=$ the bronchia $(\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$.$) .]$
Med.: Belonging to the bronchus, or to the bronchia (q.v.)
Bronchial respiration of Andral and Laënaee $=\mathrm{A}$ whifiling bonnd, sometimea rising nearly to a whistle, which is heard in the respiration at a certain stage of pneumonia. It resembles the sound produced by blowing through a crow'a quill. (Dr. C. J. B. Williams, Cycl. P.
Bronchial tubes: The sams as the bronchia (q.v.).
brờn'-chǐc, * brŏn'-chickc, a. [From Gr. Bporx ${ }^{\circ}$ (brongchos) $=$ the windpipe, and Eng and $-i c$.$] Bronchial; pertaining to the$
boIt, bey: pout, jowl; oat, çell, ohorus, çin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expeot, Xenophon, eysist. ph $=2$

 （brongchas）＝the wind pipe，sud extaनus（ektasis） $=$ extension；ixceive（ekteino $)=$ to extend； $\overline{d x}(e k)=$ ont，and reipw（teino $)=$ to stretch．］
Med．：Dilatstion of the bronchl．［Banceni．］ The most important forms are ：－（1）The general or uniform，with cylindrical or fusiform dila－ tation of a tube，or several tubes；（2）The acocular，or ampullary［AMPUL］．In which thers is abrupt dilatation of a tube at a particular point or points．The breath and sputum are fetid，and general health impaired，followed by lung consolidation，ulceration，abscesa，or gan－ greos．Death may result from exhaustion，but recovery may taks place by formation of a sort of fibrous capsule，or from penctration of the pleura and thoracic walls and discharge of the contents ontwards．Bronchiectasis is not nn－ contents ontwards．Bronchiectasis is not in－ common，and is of laterest and importance on sccount
brǒn＇－chī＇－tis，ह．［Gr．Apónरıa（brongchia）$=$ the bronchia，or Bporyos（brongchos）$=$ the bronchas or windyipe（ $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{t}}$ ），and Gr．itcs（itis） （Med．），denoting inflammation．］
Med．：Infiammstion of the air－tubes leading to the pulmonary vesiclea，accompanied by hoarseness，cough，increase of temperature， and soreness of tha chest anterioriy．Tha and soreness of tha chest anterioriy．Tha natural mucous secretion is at first arrested，
bnt increases afterwards，and is altered in but increases afterwards，and is altered in
quality，becoming more corpuscular．Its quality，becoming more corpuscular．Its
forms are：－（1）Acute bronchitis，（a）of tha forms are：－（1）Acute bronchitis，（a）of tha bronchitis，and bronchitia of the tubes gene－ rally－the peri－pneumonia notha of the older writers．（2）Chrouic bronchitis．（3）Plastic bronchitis．（4）Mechanical bronchitis，such as kuife－grinder＇s disease－carbonaceous bron－ chitis or black phthisis．（5）Bronehitis aecondary to general diseases，such as measles or typhoid fever．（6）Bronchitis secondary to blood diseases．（7）Syphilitic bronchitis．Ail varieties are generally preceded by fevcrish－ varieties are generaly preceded by fevcrish．＂ The uneasy qensations begin about the region The uneasy rensations begin about the region of the frontal sinuses，passing from the nasal
mocous passagea，trachea，and windpipe to the chest，with hoarsentess，cough，and expec－ toration；but in capillary bronchitis tha cough is dry and withont expectoration．In acute cases the sputum is first thin，theo opaque and tenacious，lastly purulent ；the breathing is hurried and laborious，the pulse quickened， and the skin dry．The danger increases in proportion as the finer bronchisltuhes become involved，atud instead of the healt by respiratory aound we have gharp，chirping，whistling notes，varying froni sonorous to aibilant．The ahary，sound is most to be fcared，as arising in the smaller tnbea；the grave，sonorous notes originate in tha larger tubea．Spitting of originate in tha larger tubea．Spitting of bersons actually die suffocated from the im－ mersons actually die suffocated from the im－ mence quantity of mucus thrown out ob－ the vesicular structure of the lungs．The ratio of the respiration to the pulse is high，going up to 60 or even 70 fo the minute，with a pulse－rate of 120 or 130 ．Chronic bronchitia， or bronchial catarrh，is extensively prevalent， especially among the aged，recurring once or twice a year in spring or autumn，or both，till it becomea mora or less constant all the year round．
brŏnch＇－ó－cēle，s．［In Fr．bronchocite．From Gr．Booyxокi入力（brongchokele ）＝a tumour in the throat，goitre；from Bpoyxos（brongchos） $=$ the windpipe，and $\kappa \eta \lambda \eta$（kete）$=$ a tnmour．$]$ Medical：An indolent tumour on the fore－
part of the neck，cansed by enlargement of part of the neck，cansed by enlargement of of the eyebails，anæmia，and palpitation． ［Exofhthalmic Goitre．］
brơñch－0̀－phŏn＇－íc，a．［Eng．broucho－ fhon（y）；－ic．］
Med．：Pertaining to bronchophony（q．v．）．

 Gr．Bpóyxos（brongchos）$=$ the windpipe，and фwví（phöné）＝a tone，a gound，the voice．］

Med．：The natural sound of the volce，or pectoral vocal resonance，over the firat divi－ sone and subsequent larger subdivisions of the trachas－the larger bronchial tubes．The Freuch word bronchophonie，from which the English broachophooy was derived，was first

Introduced by Laënaec．Bronchophony le different from pectoriloquy（q．v．）．
brơnch－ot－pneü－mo＇－nil－a，s，［From Gr． Bporyos（brongchos）$=$ the windpipe，and $\pi$ vev－ movia（preumowia）＝a disease of the lungs； $\pi \nu \in \dot{\mu} \omega \nu($ pneumön）$=$ the lungs；тric（preo） fut．$\pi \nu$ vícoual（pneusomai）$=$ to blow，to breathe．］
Med．：Inflammation of the enbatance of the ing［Pneumonin］associated with inflamma－ tion of the air－tubes．［Bronchitis．］
brơnioh－orr－rhoe＇－a，s．［In Fr．bronchorhee． From Gr．Apoyxas（brongchos）＝the windplpe； and jéw（rheō），fut．jev́oomat（rheusomai）$=$ to flow．］
Med．：Excess of the serous liquid thrown ont in bronchitis，especially in chronic cases．
brơnch＇－ö－tōme，s．［From Gr．，Apoizxos （brongchos）$=$ the windpipe，and то $\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)(t \bar{e})=$ a cutting．］
Surg．：A knife used for brouchotomy，now called tracheotony．
＊brŏnch－ǒt＇－む－my̆，s．［In Fr．bronchotomic． From Gr．Bporyos（brongchos）$=$ the windpipe： and tom $=$ to cut．］An obsolete term for tracheotomy （q．v．）．
brŏnch＇－ŭs，s．［Gr．Bporyos（brongchos）$=$ the trachea，the windpipe．］
Med．：The aing．of bronchl（q．v．）．One of the two great tubea into which the trachea dividee beneath．
brŏn＇${ }^{\prime}-\mathbf{c o}, \quad \mathbf{b r o ̛ ̆ i}{ }^{\prime}-\mathbf{c h} \overline{\mathbf{o}}$, s．$\quad$ SSp．bronco $=$ rude，rough．］An unbroken，or ladly broken， Indian pony or mustang．（Amer．）
＊brond，＊bronde，s．［Brand，8．］
＂As doth a wete Lrond in hia breangng．＂， Chaucer ：C．Tha
I See also Prompt．Parv．
＊brönd＇－ir－on，s．［From O．Eng．brond＝ brand（11．2．），and Mod．Eng．iron．］A sword． But with stout courage turnd apoo them all． Speneer：F．Q．，IV．iv． 82
＊bron－dyde，fa．par．［Brondyn，Bronnyn．］ （Prompt．Parv．）
＊bron－dyn，v．t．［BaonNyn．］（Prompt．Parv．）
＊bron－dyn，a．［From Fr．brande $=$ heath， furze，gorse，poor land．］Branched．（Scotch．） The hirth that the ground hure wha brondyn in ＊bron－dynge，pr．par．\＆s．［Bronnyn， Brondin，Bandd，v．］（Prompt．Parv．）
brondynge yren，s．［Branding－iron．］ （Prompt．Yarv．）
brơñ＇－gǐe，s．［Etymology donbtful，probably Icelandic．］The name given in Shetland to a bird，the Common Cormorant（Phelacrocorax carbo）．
brōn＇－gnar－tine（gn silent），s．［From Alex－ andra Brongniart．］［Brongmiaroite．］
Min．：A variety of brochantite（q．v．）．It ia found in Mexico．
brön＇－gní－ar－dite（gn silent），s．［From Alex－ andre Brongniart，the very eminent mineralo－ gist and zoologist，nay，even＂the legislator in fossil zoology，＂born io Paris in 1770，died Octaber 14，1847；snff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］
Min．：An isometric，greyish－black mineral with metallic lustre，having a hardness of about 3，and a 8 p ．gr．of 595 ．Composition ： Sulphwr，19．14－19．38；antimony，29．75－ $29 \cdot 95$ ；silver， $24 \cdot 46-25 \cdot 03$ ；lead， $24 \cdot 74-25 \cdot 05$ ， besides copper，iron，and zinc Occurs in Mexico．
brōn＇－gni－ar－tīne，brōn＇－gnǐ－ar－tĭn（ $g n$ silent），s．［IO Ger．bronaniartin．Fron
Alexandre Broogniart．］［BrongKiakoite．］ Min．：The same as Glauberite（q．v．）．
＊brǒn＇－ny̆מ，＊broa－dya，v．［Btand，v．］ （Prompt．Parv．
bronse，v．t．［From Icel．bruni $=$ inflamma tion ${ }^{\text {；}}$ Mceso－Goth．brunsts $=$ a burning，con－ flagration．］To overheai ons＇s aelf in a warm aun，or by aiting too near a strong fire． （Scotch．）
bront，pa．par．［Bront，Bannt．］（Scotch）
（Doug．：Virg．，257，II．）

## －bromt，\＆［Brand．］（Sir Oww．，1，584．）

## brŏm－tX＇－1－des，s． 0 L，［From Mod．Lat．brow－

 teres（q．v．），and suffr－idx．］Palcoont．：A family of Trilobites，contaln： ing only the genus Brontens（q．v．）．
brǒn＇－t厄゙－бn，brơn＇－tĕ－ŭm，s．［Gr．Apon－ Teiov（bronteion）．］A brass vessel in the bese ment below tha atage in the ancient Greek theatre，used to produce an imltation of thunder．
brŏn＇－tĕ－ŭs，brŏn＇－tȩ̄s，s．［From Gr．Epóv－ ins（brontēs）＝Thunderer，one of the three Cyclopes．］

Palcont．：A Davonian trilobite，with a broad，radiating，fan－like tail．Type of the family Bronteidæ（q．v．）．
brŏn－toll＇－t－ğy，s．［In Ger．brontologie ；from Gr．Bpoutí（bromite）＝thunder，and $\lambda$ opos（logos） discourse．］A discourse or treatise upon thunder．
brŏn－tò－thĕ－ri＇－i－des，\＆pl．［From Mod． Lat．brontotherium（q．v．），and Lat．fem．pL suff．－ider．）
Palcont．：A family of ungulate mammsls belonging to the order Perissodactyla，formed for the reception of the large North American Miocene Mammals，with toes in number like thoas of the Tapir，while in other charactera these animals are like the elephant．The faruily was founded by Prof．Marah．
brơn－tò－thër＇－i－ŭm，s．［From Gr．Bponst （bronte）$)=$ th
wild animal．］
Palceont．：The typical genns of the Bronto－ therijde（q．v．）．
 Bpovivi（brontē）＝thunder，and $\zeta$ wov（zodon）$=$ a living creature．］
Palwont．：A geaus of Deinosaurs，founded on fossil footprints in tha Triassic Sandstonea of Connecticut．The length of the footprint is about 18 inches，and of the stride 8 feet．
－bron－ys，＊broun－ys，＊brown－is，s．pl，
［From Fr．brande $=$ heath，furze，gorse， Branches，boughs．

Brownis ．．．＂－Palice of Honour．Prol．，at \％
brŏnze，s．\＆a．［Ju Sw．\＆Dut．broms；Ger． bronze；Dan．，Fr．，\＆Port．bronze；Sp brone： Ital．bronto；Low Lat．bronzium．Harator awarthiness；brunazzo＝brownish，swarthy： bruno $=$ brown．$]$
A．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Languags：
1．Literally：
（1）An alloy of copper and tin．［In the sange gense ts II．1．（q．v．）．］
＂As monumental bronze anchanged his look．＂ Campoli：Gertude af Wyoming，i．
（2）A statue or a figure in relief cast in bronze．

##  

 2．Figuratir＂y：（1）The colicur of bronze，brown．［Bronzed．］ ＊（2）Brazed effrontery，impudence．
Tmbrown＇d with native bronze．lo I Healey atanda
II．Technically：
1．Metal．，Archeool．，\＆Hist．：An alloy com－ posed of copper and tin，sometimes with is pittle ziac and lead．
（1）Archacol．\＆Hist．：Bronze wsa in nse in ancient China，Egypt，Assyria，Europe，and Mexico．The tin used la parts of the Esstern world was brought from Cornwall or from the penidsula of Malacca．［Bronze hoe．］
（2）Characters，properties，and uzes：Bronze， as already atated，is an alloy of copper and tin．It is harder and more fusible chan copper itself．The proportions of the two constitunits vary according to the parpose for which the alloy is produced．The bronze for cymbols Io composed of 78 parta of conper and 22
of tin，that for cannon 100 parts of copper
tate，căt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pıne，pǐt，sire，sĩr，marine；gō，pơts

to 11 of tin, that of ordinary bell-metal about 80 of copper, $10 \cdot 1$ of tin, $5 \cdot 6$ of einc, and 4.3 of lead, and that used in uronze colnage 95 parta of copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc. Its average density to g 4 . 1 l oxidiaes very alowly, even Whon the alr is moist, which reoders it well edapted for atatues and aimilar works of art. 2. Cotton manufacture: One atyle of calleoprinting peculiar rather from the eharacter of its colours than from any apecific novelty in treatment.
8. Ay adjective: Made of bronze, characterised by the preaence of bronze in a literal or figurative sense.

## bronze age,

1. Archocel. : The age of hronze, the second of three ages believed by MM. Nilsson, Steenetrup, Forchhammer, Thomsen, Worsäm, and other Dauish archæologists to have followed each other in the peninsula of Jutiand and alsewhere in the following order:-(1) Tha stona age, (2) tha bronze age, and (3) the fron age. During the frat atone, or sometimes bone, was used for weapona and implements, the working of metal being as yet unknown. Then weapons were made of bronze, the method of alloying the two metals having been discovered, but that of working in lron being covered, but, that of working in lon being
undiacovered. Finally iron took the place of bronze. Theae viewa have lueen generally of bronze. Theae viewa have heen generally
sdopted by geologists and archæologista, though some believe an age of copper to have intervened between those of stone and bronze. The sllegation that the nae of atone came first, that of bronze next, and that of iron lastis not inconsistent with the fact that sll still exist contemporaneously in portiona of tha world.
Dutring the age of bronze the oak was the dominsnt tree in Denmark, the Scotch-fir, now extinct in that country, having flourished during the earlier part of the stone age; while the beech was and remains the characteriatic tree of the iron age. Lake-dwellings of the bronze pariod have been found in western and central Switzerland, and one has been discovered in the lake of Constance. Oeologically even the atove age belongs only to the recent period. (Lubbock, Lyell, \&c.)
2. Fig.: The Age of Bronze: The unheroic age of impudence, the age wanting in veneration for what is good and great, the grovelling age.

- Byron has a poem called "The Ags of Bronze," or Carmen seculare et annus haud minabilis.


## lironze-1iquor, s.

Chem, A solution of chloride of antimony and sulphata of copper used for bronzing gunbarrels.
bronze-powder, s. Finely puiverised metal, or powder having a metallic base applied to the surface of paper, leather, and other materials, for imparting a metallic colour sad lustre.
brōnze, v.t. [From Eng. bronze, s. (q.v.) In Sw. bronsera; Dut. bronzen; Ger. bronziren; Fx. bronzer ; Port. bronzear.]

1. Lit.: To give metala a lustre reaembling that of bronze. [Bronzino.]
2. Fig.: To hrazen, to render hard or unfeeling.

Art cursed art, wipes off the indebted binsb
From nature i cheek, and bronzes ev ery shome."
"The Inwyer who bronzes his bosom fustend of his
forthed. -scott, in Gooirich and Porter
brönzed, pa. par. \& a. [Bronze, v.t.]
I Bronzed-shin: Addison's disease Disease of the supra-renal capsules, with discolouration of the skin, extreme prostration, loss of muscular power, and failnre of the heart's action. Death occura in from one year and a half to four or five years, from asthenis, with every sign of feeble circulation, anæmia, and general prostration. The discoloration of the okin is characteristic, and covers the whole body, eapectally the face, neck, and arms.
bronxr-ing, $p r$. par., a., \& s. [BRonze, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and particip. adj.: In sensea corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst.: The process of giving a bronzelike or antique-metallic appearance to the surface of metals. The processes vary ; they may be classed as costing with a melth alloy; coating with a metal in paste solution, or
vaponr; corrosion; coating with a gurn, application of bronze-powder, and painting.
bronzing-machine, a A maohine for bronzing wall-paper or printed sheets.
brŏnzi-īte, s. [In Ger. bronait. Named from the pseudc-metallic lustre, which somewhat reeemblee that of bronze.]
Mineralogy:

1. The ferriferous variety of Enstatite found at Capa Lizard, in Cornwall, in Moravia,
2. A variety of diallage (q.v.).
3. The asme as Seybertite (q.v.)
brŏnz'-y, a. [Eng. bronz(e); -y.] Bronze-ilke.
brôo (1), s. [BaEe.] Broth, julce.
brôo (2), s. [Etymoiogy donbtful, bat probably a Scotch form of brew (q.v.).] Opinion founded on report; favourahle opinion.
brōoçh, * brōçhe, s. [In Fr. broche $=\mathrm{s}$ broach, a knitting-needle, a task; O.Fr. broche = a lance, a needle, s packing-needia (Kelham); Prov., Sp., \& Port. broca; Ital. \& Low Lat. brocca; 1 tal. brocco $=$ a peg, s atump of a tree Class. Lat. brochus, brocchus $=$ projecting (used of teetb); Wel. procio $=$ to thrust, to atab; procian $=$ a thrust, a atab; Geel. brog= $=$ a probe, a poker.] [BROACH, s.; PROG.]
L. Ordinary Language:
${ }^{1}$ 1. Lit. :
*(1) A sharp point. (Skeat.)

* (2) A pin. (Skeat.)
*(3) A spear.
"Breme wate the broche in the hrest pan."
Destr. of 7 may, $10,870$.
(4) An ornamental clasp, with a pin, for fastening the dress. It is called in the Bible an ouch (q.v.)
"Her gulden brooeh auch birth betray'd."
*2. Fig.: Ornament.
"Laer. I know him well, he if the orooch, indeed,
II. Painting: A painting sll of one colour, as in aepia or india-ink.
* brōoçh, v.t. [From brooch, s. (q.v.).] To adorn as with a brooch.
'. Not the imperious ehow
Of the full.fortaned Giwarar ever shall
Bo brooch. 4 with me.
Bo brooch'd with me.", Shaterp.: Ant. \& Cleop, Iv. is.
bröoçhed, par par. \& a. [Brooch, v.t.]
brôod (1), * brod, * brode, "brud, s. [A.S. brod = that which is bred ; from A.S. breden $=$ to breed; Dint. broed; M. H. Ger. bruot Ger. brut = a brood.] [BaEED.]
I. Literally:
* 1. The act of breeding or hatching.
"Brode of byrdya Pullticatio."-Prompt. Parv. 2. Offspring, progeny.
(1) Of birda.
" Ich not to hwan thn hreiat thi brod." hot and Nightingate, 1,831
- Allan discourses of storks, and their atfection * (2) Of other animals.
"The llon roars and glute his tawny brood"*
(3) Of human beings, but generally only used in contempt.
"To that noble brood
revisa : Polychron., 1. 895.

3. That which la bred, a species generated, a breed, a race.
(1) Of birds and other animals, \&c.
$\because$ Among hem [beasts] at the brood is licho to the

* (2) Of human beings. (Most frequently in an unfavourable senee.)

Who yet fill ahor ungood?
$t$ (3) Generally of anything generated produced.
" Have you forgotten Lybin'a burning wasteas. Its barren rocks. parch earth, ned bills of sand,
4. A hatch, the number hatched at one time "A ben followed by a brood of ducks."-spectator. II. Figuratively:
$\dagger 1$. The act of hrooding over snything. "O'er which hla meisucholy ofts on brood." $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakeyp. : Hambot, ili. } 1 .\end{gathered}$
42. The produce, offspring.
"Such things bocome the hotech and brood of there"
\$3. A number, hatch.
vilinin nem brood of faleo witnemes mong whom a

brood-hen, a A hen inclined to slt, or kept for aitting on eggs.
ob. Thi.
brood-hen star, an old mamo to the ooneteliation Ursa Major.
"This constellation [Great Beax] was atso formerly calle
brood-mare, s. A mare kept for the purpose of breeding from.

Il "- gio yo Durnple, and take the brood-mare tay
vell."-Soott: Guy Ausnering, oh. xIV.
brood-80w, * brod-sow. a. A sow whioh has a litter. (Polwart.)
brood-stocic, s. Stock or cattla kept for breeding from.
$\dagger$ brood (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] Any heterogeneous mixtura among tin or copper ore, at mundick, black-jack, sc.
brôod, v.i. \& t. [Brood, a.]
A. Intransitive:

I Literally:

* 1. To sit as a ben on eggs.

+2. To breed.
"The happy hirds, that change their sky


3. To cover for protection, as a hen covera her chickena with her winga.
"They breed, they brood, instruct, and educabe"
+II. Figuratively:
4. To aettie down, envelop, cover.
"Above him broods the twillght dimm."
5. To meditate long and anxiously, to bo engrossed in thought or study.
"When with dowucast eyes we muse and brood.",
Tennyson: Earty Sonnets,
(1) Gencrally with on before the aubject meditated upod.
"When I wonld slt, and deeply brood -
Seat: Marmion, ri. 6
(2) Frequently with over.
"The mind that broods o'er guilty woes."

* B. Transitive:
I. Literally: To ait upon, as a hen on eggs.
II. Figuratively:
* 1. To cherish, brood over, meditato anxiously and long over.
" You'll sit and brood your serrow on a throne,"

2. To prodnce, bring into operation. Dryd
"Hell and not the heavens brooded that deslgn,"

* brood, * broode, * brode, a. \& adv. [Broad.]
"Crist spak himself ful broode in holy writ.". Chaucer : $\boldsymbol{C}$.
* brood-axe, s. [Brond-axe.]

Brood axe, or exe. Dolabrum"-Prompt. Parr.
brôod'-ěd, a. [Bnoon, v.] Anxiously meditated on

I In despite of brooded watchful day


* brôod'-rùl, * brode'-ful, a. [Eng. brood; ful(l).] Froitfnl, prolific.
"That schepe brodeful"-Early Eng. Psaltor. Pas.
cxilii. 18.
brôod'-ǐng, * bro'-dynge, pr. par., $a_{0}$, \& *
A. As pr. par. : (See the verb.)
B. As adj.: Broody, inclined to sit
C. As substantive:

1. Iit.: The act of hatching or aitting on eggs.
"Brodynge of byrdys. Pocto."-Prompc. Parr.
2. Fig. : The act of meditating on or plotting anything.

* brôod'-nĕss, * brôod'-nĕsse, s. [Eng brood; -ness.] The act of breeding.
"Hyd ho seide to Gad, Gad is blessld in broodmome."


brôod'-Y, * brud-y, "brôod-ie, a. [Eng. brood ; -y. A.S. brodige $=$ brooding.]

1. Lit. : Inclined or ready to sit on eggs.
breeds of towle which very rarely or never esgmine Darnoin: Origin of Species (ed. 1959) ch. viL, p.
2. Fig.: Sullen, morose ; iuclined to brood over matters. (Provincial.)
brook, *brooke, *broake, "broke, *bruk-en, *bruc (Eng.), brak, brwk (Scotch), v.t. \& i. [A.S. brican $=$ to use, eat, enjoy, bear, discharge, fuifll; Sw. bruka = to uae of, to cultivate, to use, to be wont; Dut. gebruiken = to use, epend, enjoy; Icel. bruka. Goth bmikjan = to use, to partake of; (N.H.) Ger. brauchen, gebrauchen; M.H. Ger. (N.H.) Ger. brauchen, gebrauchen; M.R. Ger. fruor $=$ to enjoy.]
A. Transitive:

* 1. To use.
"So mote 1 brouken wel min eyen twes.
as Tale, $v .15,3 \%$.
* 2. To continue to use, to enjoy, to porsess. "He sail necht bruk it but bargane." ${ }^{15} ., 181-2$
*3. To retain on the stomach. (Used of food and drink.) (Prompt. Parv.)

4. To endure, to stand, to sipport, to put np with, to tolerate, to submit to, to be submissive under. Used-
(1) Gen.: Of anything unpleasant.
"A thousand more mischances than thie one
Shakexp.: Two Gent., v. 8.
(2) Spec.: Of an affront.
B. Intrans. : To endure. [A. 4.]

Plangus was by his choven TIridates preferred before Plangus was by
him.
brook, ${ }^{*}$ broc, ${ }^{*}$ brok, *broke, s. \&a. [A.S. broc, brooc; Dut. broek = a marsh, a pool: O. HI. Ger. \%ruoch; Ger. bruch =a marsh, a bog; perhaps conn. with A.S. brecan $=$ to break, from the fact of the water breaking out or forcing its way through the earth.)
A. As substantive: A small stream, a rivulet.
"Ther goth a $b r o o k$, and over that a brigge"
Chsucer: $C$. . $T$, 8,920 .
B. As adj.: Pertaiuing to a brook; growing in a brook.
I Obvious compound : Brook-side.
brook-betony, s. A plant, Scrophuharia aquatica.
brook-owzel, s. One of the English names for a bird-the water-rail (Rallus aguaticus).
brook-tongue, s. [A.S. brocthinig.] A plant-the Cicuta virosa. (Cockayne.)
†brook'-a-bIe, a. [Eng. brook; able.] Able to be borie or endured.
brook'-bēan, s. [From Eng. brook; bean.] A mame for the Menyanthes trifoliata, the Buck-bean, or Marsh-trefoil, a llant of the order Gentianaceæ, or Gentianworts.
brooked (1), pa. par. [Brook, v.]
brooked (2), brooket, brukit, bruket, broukit, a, [In Dan. broget $=$ variegated, speckled, checkered, spotted.1 (Scotch.)

1. Of persons: Partly clean, partly dirty.
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
"The bonle bruker lassie."一R. Burns: Letters.
(2) Of a child which has wiped tears of its face with a dirty hand.
"Cried, Let me to the brooker knave"
2. Of sheep: Streaked or speckled in the 1ace. (Jamieson.)
brook'-ie, a. \& s. [From brooked (2) (q.v.).] (scotch.)
A. As adj. : Dirtied with soot, sooty.
B. As subst.
I. A ladicrous designation for a bisck-
smith, from his face being begrimed.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The blacksmith niest, a rampan chiel }
\end{aligned}
$$

I Hence the term is applied to Vulcan.
2. A designation given to a child whose face is streaked with dirt.
brools'-īte, 8. [Named after Mr. H. J. Brooke, an English crystallographer and mineralogiat; suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min. : A native form of titanic oxide, $\mathrm{TiO}_{2}$. 5.5-6; 8p. gr. 4.12 $4 \cdot 23$ Composition : Titanic acid, $94 \cdot 09-9936$; sesquioxide of iron, $1.36-4.50$; alumina, $0-0.73$, de. It oceurs at Frozolen, near Tremadoc, in Wales; on the continent of Europe, in Sicily, in the United States, \&c.
brook'-lět, 6. [Eng. brook, and dimin. guff, -let.] A little brook or stream.
" Stood in her holidny drees in the fields, and the wind
Murmared gladiness and pesce, Ood'e perce.
Longfellow: Ths Children of the Lond's
brook'-lime, s. [From Eng. brook, and A.S. ${ }^{l i m}=$ that which adherea, cement.] The Engiish name of a Veronica or Speedwell, Veronica beccabunga. The leavea and stem are glabrons and succuient; the latter is procumbent at the base, and rooting. The flowers are in opposite racemes, The flowers are generslly bright blne, but in one variety they ara pink or flesh-coloured. The plant la common in ditches and watercoursea. It is sometimea used as a apring salad.
brook'-mint, so [A.S. brocminte, brocmynte.] The Water-mint, Mentha hirsula, or aquatica.
brook'-wéed, s. [From Eng. brook; weed.] The English name of Samolua, a genus of planta somewhat doubtfully reterred to the order Primulaceæ (Primworts). The capanla stem is eight or ten inches high, with racemes of numerous small white flowers.

* brook'- $\breve{y}$, a. [Eng. brook; -y.] Abonnding in brooks.
"Lemstere brooky tract."
Dyer.
* brôom, v.t. [Bream, v.t.]
brôom, * brôome, * brome, * brom, s. \& a. [A.S. bróm; O. Dut. brom; Dut. brem; Ir. brum.]
A. As substantive:

1. The English name of a common shrub, Sarothamnus (formerly Cytisus) scoparius, and of the genus to which it belongs. The large and beautiful yellow flowers of the broom come out in this country from April to June. [В8оом-торs.]
T (1) Butchers' Broom: The English name for the Liliaceous genus Ruscus, and specially for the Ruscus aculcutus, which grows in Britain.
(2) Irish Broom: Sarothamnus patens, a native of Spain and Portugai.
2. A besom for sweeping, so called because it is occasionally made of hroom, though other material is often employed.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to the plant described under $A$, or to a besom, (See the compounds which follow.)
broom-corn, s. A name for two plants of the order Graminacere (Grasses).
3. Sorghum vulgare. Its panicles are made into brooms for aweeping and into clothesbrushes.

## 2. Sorghum saccharatum.

${ }^{5}$. Broom-corn Sed-stripper: A machine like a flax-ripple, for removing the seed from broom-corn. It is like a comb, over which the corn-brush is thrown, and the seeds striphed off by pulling the hrush between the teeth. (Kılight.)

## broom-eypress, s.

Bot.: A name given to the plant-genus Kochia, which belongs to the order Chenopodiacer (Ghen oporis).
broom-grove, $s$. A grove composed of brom; a place overgrown with broom.

## broom-handle, s. \& a .

Broom-hanille machine: A lathe with a hollow mandrel and internal cutters. The stick is passed longitudinally through the
mandrel and rounded through its lenth. mandrel and rounded through its length.
broom-head, s. A clasp or cap for hold. ing the bunch of broom-corn, so that a worn stump may be removed and fresh brush substituted.

## Broom-plant, 8

Her.: "Planta genista."
broom-sewing, as Sewing or designed to sew brooms.
Broom-sewing machine: A machine for pressing a bunch of broom-corn into shape for a broom, and sewing it in its flattened form.

## broom-tops, s. pl.

Pharm. : The fresh and dried tops of Sarothamnus Scoparius (Common Broom). There ara two offcinal preparationa; the decoction (Decoctum Seoparii), conslating of a pint of distilled water to en onnce of the dried tops; and the juice (Succus Scopari), made of tbrea ouncea of the freah expressed juice to a pint of rectifled spirit. They are valuabie diuretics. eapeclally in cardiac dropsies. Scoparine and Spartela are the two ective principles; the action of Sparteia is analogous to that of Conia (q.v.).

* broom-tree, s. A broom shrab.
"Ye echnten be "at broom-ervel"-Wicklff: Jm
brôom'-屰g, s. [BREAMNo.]
Naut.: The same as Breamino (q.v.).
+ brôom'-lănd, 8. [Eng. broom ; land.] Land on which broom grows or adapted for its growth.
"I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they
have not been far gone with it, by being put fato have not been far gone
brôom'rāpe, s. [Eng. broom; rape]
Ord. Lang. © Bot: The English name of Orobanche, a genus of planta constituting the typical one of the order Orobanchaceex (Broomrapes). Eleven speciea have been enumersted as British. All are parasitic on other plants. They grow upon furze, hroom, a galium, on thymus, a centaurea, a picris, on clover, milfoil, on herap-roota, \&c. Some broomrspes confine themselves to a single genus or even нpecies of planta, whilat others range over a considerable variety. The Greater Broomrspe, one of the eleven which grows on leguminous plants, especially on furze, broom, and clover, is so destructive to the last-named genus of plants in Flanders that it prevents many farmers from attempting their cultivation. Ths Tall Broomrspe (Orobanche elatior), though preferring Centaurea scabiosa, also attacke ciover, as does the Lesser Broomrape (Orobanch minor).
brôm'-stăff, s. [Eng. broom; stafl.] A broomatick.
"They fell on; I made good my place; at lenyth ther. came to the broomataf to me: I deted ema
etill. -shakesp. : Hen, VIM, v, 4 .
brôom'stick, s. [Eng, broom; stick.] The atick which serves for a handle to a broom. "At the cry of "Rescue," bulliea with aworde and ticks, poured forth hy bundreds."-Macaulay: $H$ the Eing., ch. ili.
† brôom'-y, a. [Eng. broom; -y.]

1. With much broom growing upon it.
"If laud grow mossy or broomy, theu break it up 2. Perting broom.
"The vouth with broomy stumps begnn to trace
The Keuncel edge, where wheels had worm the placo,"
brôoşc, brûse, bruisce, s. [Of unknown origin.) A race at country weddings, who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from the place where the marriage has been celebrated. Generally in the phraso To ride or rum the broose. The eustom is probably a survival from the days when marriage by capture was common, and the bride was really carried off by the bridegroom and his friends.

To think to ride, or run the bruice R. dialloway : Poems, p. IKS

* brôost, s. [The same as O. Eng. brast, $s_{0}=$ a burst (?).] a burst (?), a spring (Scotch.) The ysud she maile a broont
Wi' ten Jauds sitrength mind ant"
uld Gray Mare Jacobite Relics, 1. 71.
 $=$ to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family Harpalidw. Broscus cephatotes is found on the sea-coast in Britain. It is from nine

Gite, fat, färe, ąmidst, whãt, făll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, cainẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sïr, maríne; gö, pơt,

lines to an inch in length. Its elytra are nearly smooth. When captured it feigne death.
brōge, "brew-is, "brow-esse, "browes, 4 brow-yce, s. \& a. [From Gsel. brothas = brose.]
A. As substantive:
-1. A kind of food which is fat or greasy. (0. Eng.)

Prompte Parv.
Eniout.
"That tendre browpes made with mary-boon."
2. A kind of pottage, made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal; stir-about. (Scotch.) B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to brose; fitted for making brose. [BROBE-MEAL.]
2. Suitable for taking brose. [Broas-tike.]
brose-meal, s. Meal of pease much parched.
brose-time, a. Supper-time.

- brö'-sen, a. [From Old Eng. brasten.] [Brast.] Burst.
- bro-serl, v.t. [Bruise.]
brofs'-1-mŭm, s. [From Gr. Bpúacuos (brö-


Bot.: A genus of planta doubtfully referred to the order Urticaceæ (Nettleworts). It contains Brosimum alicastrum, the Bread-nut of Jamaica (q.v.), B. Galactodendron, the Cowtree of South America, \&c. [Cow-TRee.]
brŏs's'mí-ŭs, s. [Latinised from brosma, scand. name of the Torak.]

Zool.: A genne of fishes belonging to the family Gadida. There is a single dersal fla, which is long, as is the anal one; the ventral fins are small and fleshy, and there is but one barbule to ihe mouth. Brosmius vulgaris, the Torsk, called in Shetland the Tusk and the Brismak, is the only British specles, and it is confned to the north of the jaland.
brơs'sinte, brǒs'-ite, s. [From the Broasa valley in Pledmont.]
Min.: A columnar variety of ferriferous Dolomite.

## - bros-ten, * bros-tyn, pa. pa. \& a. [Burst.]

 "That yet aswowas isy, bothe pale and wan : Chaucer: $C$. $\bar{T}$., 3.826-7.-brostyn man, s. A man ruptured.

Prompt. Parr.
bro-sure, s. [Brisure.] A fracture, breaking; a part broken off.
brōş' - y̆, brōş'-1e, a. [From Scotch brose; -y.] 1. Semifluid.
2. Bedaubed with brose or porridge.
" Out oirr the prorritch-pingle take a stea, laying the prory wesul upo the ficor
Wi donsy heght."
brosy-faced, $\alpha$. A term uned of the face when very fat and flaceid. (Scotch.)
"A Aquare-built brony-faced girl."-St. Johnstoun, i.

- bros-yn, t.t. [Brulse, v.] (Prompt. Patv.)
brö'teĕ-kĭn, brō'-til-kĭn, s. [Fr. brodequin.] [Brodekin, Buskin.]
Generally pl.: Buskins; a kind of halfboots. (Scotch.)
"For I can maks schoae, brotekins and buittis.
Lindsay: S. P. R., il. 237.
" ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A Pair of Drotikins on , liiz feet, to the great of his
* brot-el, $a$. [Brattle.]
brot-el-ness, * brot-cl-nesse, a. [BrittLeness.]
broth (pron. brâth), * brothe, s. [A.S. \& Icel. brodh; O. II. Ger. prót; M. H. Ger. brot ; Ger. gebräude, all $=$ broth; A.S. breowan $=$ to cook, to hrew.] The liquor in which flesh has been boiled; a kind of thin soup.
"Brothe. Brodium, Liquamen, C. F."-Prompt.
Porv.
brothe, "broth, a. [Braith.] Angry, flerce. (Sir Gaw., 2,233.)
břth'-gl, s. [This word, which orig. denoted a person, not a place, was long confused with bordel (q.v.), with which it has no etymological connection. The original term was a brothel. house ; brothel $=$ a prostitute, from A.S. abrodhen = degenerate, base.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. An abandoned, worthiess fellow.

2. A prostitute.
"Styat, brodelh, youre dyn."-Towneley Nyst., p. 142 3. A place of reaort for prostitntea; a bawdy-house.
iii. \& Kesp thy foot ont of brothele."-Shakesp. : Lear,
II. Law: In the Middie Ages brotheie were allowed in certain places, especially in Southwark, but they were legally suppreased by a proclamation in the 37 th year of Henry VilI. To keep a brothel is now an offence at common law.

* brothel-haunting, a. \&s.
A. As adjective: Frequenting brothels; dissipated.
B. As subatantive: The act or practice of frequenting brothels; dissipation.
brothel-house, * brodelhonse, s. A brothel.
"They [thp moaken] wrought off great mickednesse. houses, especiAlly where aunties werte fur off? linehed : Decca. of England, ch. xili.


## brothel-keeper, brothel-monger,

 8. One who keeps a hrothel; a pimp.* brơṭh'-el-lẽr, s. [Eng. brothel; -er.] A frequenter of brothele; a dissolute fellow. "Onmesters, fockess, brothallers, impare."
* brơth'-el-ly, a. [Eng. brothel; ly.] Pertainiog to brothele; lewd, obscene.
* brơth'-ẹl-ry̆, 8. [Eag. brothel; -ry.]


## 1. Proatitution, lewdaess.

- Shall Furin hrook her elaterin modesty,



## 2. Obscenity.

"With brothelry, athe to vioiate the ese of a pagan."
-R. Jonaon. Fox, Dedicatioa.

* 3. A brothel, a place.
* brơthe-ly̆, * broth-ly, * brothe-liche, brothe-lych, adv. [BRAltily.]

1. Hastily, quickly.

2 Fiercely, violently.
3. In wretched pight.

> Thay wer brothely broght to Bablioyn. Ther bie to

Ther bnie to siffer.".
Eatr. $E n g$. Allut. Poems; Cleanness, 1,256,
brōth'-ẽr, * bro-der, *bro-dire, *brodír, *broith-cr, * broth-ir, " brothur, broth-re, *broth-yr (plur. * bro dhru, * brothre, "brothren, brethren, brothers), s. [A.S. brodhor, brodher; dat. B. bredher: nom. plur. brodhru; O. Ícel. bródhar; O, Fris. brother, bróder; O. H. Ger bruodar: Goth. brothar: Dan. broder; Gael. \& Ir. brathair: Wel. brawd, plur, brodyr: Lat. frater; Gr. фрatno (phratēr); Sansc. bhrútí. From a root blarnp to phear (Skeat).]
I. Literally: A son born of the same father and mother.

- The term is also frequently applied to meu who have only one parent in common, but, strictly speaking, such are only halfbrothers.
P.) Brodyr by the modyr ayde onely (aioaly by moder,
II. Figuratively :

1. One closely resembling or vearly akin to another in manner or character.
"He hiso that is niothfui in his work in brother to
hima that 18 a great watter. -irou. xviii. 9 .
2. One closely connected with another, an associate, one of the same community [Brother-in-Arms.]
 Eng., ch. xix.
In thesc senses the plural was formerly in the forma brethren and brothers, but the latter is now used almost exclusively.
3. In theological language: Man in general, our fellow-men.
"Men and brothren. lot me freely apenk unto you of

* 4. In the Bible and elsewhere brather is
frequently applied to persons of a more dio tant degree of reistionahip. [Brother-Bairn.] "Bocuuse thon art my hrother, thouldest thou thersforo nerve me for noughi 9 " - tem $x \times 1 x$. 15 .
II thcse uses the plural is brethren oniy. ". In not this the carpenter's son? la not hifs mother
Simon, and Judm? "-Satt. xill bb.
brother-angel, a. An sngel viewed as akin to a pereon whom it is designed extravagantly to compliment.
"Thy droher-angele at thy birth
Dryden: To the Memory of Mrr. A. Kilitigrevo, 4t-
brother-bairn, s. The child of an uncle. (Used to denote the relation of a cousin.) (Scotch.) [Brother, 11. 4.]
"Sir Patrick Hamiliton wai brother-german to the king majeaty. "-Pit rocotio (ed 1720), p. 104
II There was a correaponding word sisterbairn (q.v.).
brother-beast, 8. One of the bestial fraternity viewed in its relstion to another.
"And like the sheep, his brotherbeart in sininn"
Dryden: The Pables, Palamon and Arcife, hk.
brother-brutes, \& Brutes to which man lo akin.

No arts had made us opalent and gny;

brother-danghter, s. A niece. (Scotch.)
brother-german, brother-germain, a. A full brother.

I See the example under brother-bairn.
brother-in-law, s. The brother of one's huahand or wife; a wife's brother, or a siater'a huaband.
"Hin brotherdn-law, the foolinh Mortimer." ia
brother-love, s. The love shown by a brother; brotherly love.

brother-son, s. A nephew. (Scotch.)
brother-uterine, s. One born of tha same mother but ot a different father
brother-warden, s. A warden acting as one's colleague.
" IIl could the haugh ty Dacre brook
Scott : The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. si.
brôth'-ẽr, v.t. [From brother, s. (q.v.).] To admit to a atate, and to the privilcges, el brotherhood in any corporation or society; or to make the mirthful imitation at a con vivial party of the ceremonies of initiation into such a body.
brôth'-ẽr-họod, * brǐth-ěr-hǒd, * brǐth-c̆r-hčd, * brơ'th-ẽr-hēed, s. [A.S brothorhád.]

* 1 . The state of being a brother.
(1) The state of being a brother in the literal sense; ${ }^{8}$ ron of the same immediate pareat as azother.
(2) An association of men of the same profession, society, fraternity, religious profession, or religious order.
""i. in pitee lore of brotherhod. end in love of
"There was a fraternity of men-at-arme calied the
brotherhood of st. George - Davies.
(3) The relationship of a member of the human family at large, viewed as a child, with the rest of mankind, of one common Father.
" To cut the link of brotherhood, hy which
One commoo Maker bound me to the kind."
Coveper: The Task, ik . il


## 2. The love thence resulting.

fiods brotherhood in thee no sharver spur."
$\dagger$ brôth'-êr- Kĭn, 日. [From brother, s., and dimin. guffix-kin. In Ger. bruiderchen.] A little brother. (Carlyle.)
brōth'-ẽr-lĕss, a. [Eng. brother, and auffix -less.] Without a brother.

Cain. Who makes me brotherteas !"
Byron: Cain, HiL 1.
brôth'-ẽr-līke, $\alpha$. [Eng. brother ; like.] Like a brother, what might be expected of a hrother

$\dagger$ brotth'-ẽr-lǐ-nĕss, a. [Eng. brotherly; -ness.] The quality of acting to one like a -ness.] The quality
broth ${ }^{\prime}$-êr-ly̆, a. \& adv. [Eng. brother; -ly.]
A. As odj.: Like that of a brother; natural or becoming to a brother.
" Upon whone inppe, or error, something nuro
Hordivorth: EXzcurrion, bik. TL
B. As adv.: After tha manner of a brother. "Of the men be had loved so brocherily",

* broṭth-ẽr'-rêde, " brôth'-ẽr-rêd-ine, s. [A.S. brothorroden.] Fraternity. (O. Eng. Hom., i. 41.) (Ayenb., 110.)
brôth'-ẽr-shĭp, s. [Eng. brother; shtp.] i. Brotherhood.

2 A fraternity, a guild.

* brơth ${ }^{\prime}$-eer-wôrt, s. [Eng. brother ; -wort.] Bot. : A vame formerly used for Pennyroyal and for Wild Thyme.


## brơțh'-ǐng, pr. par. \& a. [Bnoter.]

"The eallour wine in care is sought,
$n g$ n. reists to cole.
A. Fume: Chron \&. P., til 38.
bröt'-u-1a, s. [Etymolgy not apparent.] Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the
Gadiviti, or cord funily.
E. barbatus, the only bnown species, is from the Antilies.

- brouçh, s. [Broocr.] (John of Trevisa.)
- brouded, " browded, pa. par. \& a. [Browdys, v.; Brumber.] Embroilered. (Chancer.)
- brond-ster, s. [From Fr. broder, to embrvider, and O. Eng. fem. suffix -ster.] an embriderer. (Scotch.)

* brouet, s. [Brewer.] Pottage, caudie. ('tronht. It Iarv.)
brougham (pron. brōm or brâ'am), s. [Originally from Fr. brouette, but nodified by the name of the very eminent Lord Broughan, who was born at Edinburgh Seytember 19, $1 \tau \sim$, and died at Cannes, in the south of France, Muy $\overline{1}, 1868$.
Vehicles: A two-wheeled closed carriage with a single inside geat for two persons, or a four-wheeled close carriage with two seats, each adanted for two persons. The aeat for the driver is elevated.
wrought, *broughte (pronounced brât), * brogt, " brogte, * brout, pret. \& pac. par. [BRING.]
brouke, * brouk-en, v.t. [Broor, v.] (Chaucer: C. T.; The Nonnes Priestes Tale, 479.) rôu'-kit, $a$. [Brooked (2).] (Seotch.)
broun, a. \& s. [Brows.] (Sir Gaw., 1,162.) bround, s. [Brand.] (Sege of Melayne (ed.
Hertage), p. 120.1 .671.$)$
Grousse, browse, s. [Etymol. unknown.] Metal: Partially reduced Jead ore mixed with slag and cimlers.
brot̂s-sotn-ět'-a, s. [Named after P. N. V. Brouasonet, a naturalist who travelled In Barbary, and published a work ou fishes in 1782 .]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Urticacere (Nittleworts). Broussoneta papyrifera is the nsper-mulberry. It has 3-5 paphyiferais the lisper-mulberry. It has 3-5
Loled leaves. [PAPER-MULBERRY.] There is loted leaves. Paper-Mulderry. There is
ancther aperies of the genus, B. spatulata, or another apenies of the gen
Entire-leaved Broussoneta.
'bróus'-tare, s. [Browster.] (Scotch.)
* brout, pret. \& pa. par. [Brought.]
broùze, " broùys, s. [Browze, s.]
broùze, v.i. [Browze, v.]
orow (1), "browne, s.\& $\alpha$. [A.S. bru =a brow, an eyebrow, an eyelid. Cf. also bruwa = the eyelashes; O.S. bruha; lcel. bra, brün, bryn; Dut. braaww; Goth brahw; N. H. Ger. braue, braune; M. II. Ger. brd, brawe; O. H. Qer. poa, prawa; O. Fr. bre; Ir. bra, brai; Ir. \& Gael abhra: Arme. abrañt: Pol. brwi :' Ruas. brot; Gr. ópoús (ophrus) = the eyebrow; sanac. bhrü.]
A. As substantive:

1. More or less literally (of the human body):
(1) The prominent ridga over the eye with tha hair upon it ; the orbital arch.

(2) The hair covering the arched prominence abova the eje. [Eyerrow.]
"Tis not yoor Inky bhowes, sour hinck sill haft",
(3) Sing. or ph: The forebead.
"... ©he kised his brow, hite ehoel, Huc chinn",
"With myrtio wreaths my thooghttu1 brows inclose."
(4) The countenance generally.
"To cloak offencos with a cuna ing brone",
2. Figuratively (of anything):
(1) Aapect, appearance.

(2) The projecting edge of a cliff or hill.
"You beetling brove",
To knit the brow: To frown, to acowl.
B. As odjective: Pertalning to the brow in any of the foregoing aenses.
brow-ague, s.
Med.: A disease, called also hemicrania, or migraine. It is a conhination of neuralgia with headache, paroxyamal, and couflined to one side of the head or brow. The ayea are extremely sensitive to light and the ears to sound, the pulse very glow. Common in cliildhood, with a tendency to diminish after middle age. Women are more usually affected than men. It is oiten due to mental excitement.
brow-antler, 8. The first etart that grawa on a deer's head.

## brow-band, s.

Saddlery: A bsnd of a bridle, headstall, or halter, which passes in front of a horse'a forehead, and has loops at the ends through which the chcek-strays pass.
brow-bound, $a$. Bound as to the brow : crowned.

Was brow-oound with the cakk."
brow-siek, $a$. Sick as to the brow.

- But yet a gractious influence fronl you
alay ater rinture in our browasick crew."
siuching. Prologue of the Autiora
brow (2), s. [From brew (q.v.) (Jamieson.).] An opinion. (Scotch.) [Broo (2), 8.]

1. An ill brow: An opinion preconceived to the disadvantage of any person or thing.
2. Nae brow: No favourabie opinion.
"I hae nae hrow or John ihe was wit tbe Queen Shewart: Hitt. Drama, P .44

* brow, v.t. [Fron brow, है. (q.v.).] To be at the cdge of ; to bound, to limit.

brōw-ñ ${ }^{\prime}$-Ǐ-2, s, [ Named after John Browallins, Bishop of Aboa, who wrote a botanical work in 1739.]
Bot.: A genns of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceex (Figworts). The glecies are lindsome plants with blue flowers, brought originally from South America.
browr-beat, v.t. [From brove, and beat.]

1. Lit. Of persons: To heat down the brow, or make one abashed by dogmatic assertion or atern looks.
"The har and the heuch untited to browheat the un-
2. Fig. of things: To bend the brow down ${ }^{4} \mathrm{H}$
"Hant God's Food untbath, white the worn-out clerk

brow-bēat-en, pa. prr. \& a. [Browbeat.] "It was, Indeed, painfur to to dasily browbeaten by
brow'-bēat-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Browbent.]
A. \& B. As present participle a participital adjective: In senaes corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of abashing a person by insolent words or looks.
What man will roluntarily erpose himeelf to the impertons sroxeseatingt nod myorns of groet ment'-
$E$ EErange.
brow'-dĕn (1) brow'-din (1), a. [Etym. doubtful; perbaps tha same as brouden (2) in the senae of "netted" $=$ enenared. (N.E.D.).] "An acho delyts Into the low.

Cherris and Slace, ot in


- brow'-den (2), pa. par. or a. [Browdyr.] (See example under browdyd.)
- broŵ-dĕr-ẽr, "brown'dĕr-ẽre, a [BROIDERER.]
"Browdyoure (bromdererel) Ineestor, frista"e
- brow'-din (2), a. [From browdyn =embroldered (q.v.).] Clotted, defled, foul, filthy.
"His body was with hude all broudin", at. is.
* browf-din-stěr, * brobw'-din-star, s. IIn Dan. brodere $=$ to embrolder; fen. auff. -star $=$ Eng. -ster.] An embroiderer (male or female).

* brow'-din-stër-schǐp, \& [From Scotch browdinster; suffix -schip $=$ Eng. auffix - ship.] The profession of an embroiderer.

* brow'-dyd, pa. par. [Browdyn, $v$.]

* browt-dy̆n, v.t. [A.s. bregdan $=$ to brald, pa. par. broden, brogden.] To embroider.

* brow'-dy̆n, pa. par. [Broider, v.] Embroidered.
" Scepter, ryng, and saodalys
§rowdyn welle on K gngis wy
brow'-dy̆ne, pa. par. [A.S. brddan $=$ to make loroad, to extand, to expand.] Diaplayed, unfurled.

That enw as fele bpowelyne banceris,
Standaris and pennownys" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barbour, xI. 164, M.s }\end{aligned}$
brown-dying, s. [BROWDYN, 0.] Embroidery.

Of goldsmitbrye, of browiyng. and of steel."

* browl-dy-oure, s. [0. Eng. browdy(n); and suffix -oure $=$ or, -er.]
"Brosdyoure (browderere, P.) Intextor, C. $\mathbf{X}$.
browed, a. [Eng. brow; -ed.]
In compos. : Hasing a brow as described in the word preoeding it, as dark-browed, lowobrowed.
* brow'-ĕsse, s. [Brewia, Broae.]
"Bronesse (browes, H. P.) Adipatum, C. P."-
Prompl Pury.
* brow'-ĕtt, s. [BREWET, Brew1a.] Pottage. "Browett. Brodiellum" "-Prompe. Pary.
* browf-in, pa, par. [Brew, v.] Brewed.
to hate bakic tineld, browetn aill " - Aced Kargh 1353, eti. 1814, p. 492
* brow'-is, s. pl. [Brol.] Brats. (Scotch.)
his dame Dalila and bagtard browid in'
 (Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.)
- brow'-kěn, v.t. [Bnook, v.]
"Wel browken they hire service or lnbour"
Chaucer: Prol. $\mathbf{t o}$ Legende of Goode Fomon
*brow'-lĕss, a. [Eng. brow; -less.] Withont ahame.
"So browelen was this heretick [Matomett, that he was not anhamed to tell the world, that all be preathed was sent him immediate
Live of Mahomet, p.
brown, * browne, "brøune, * broun, *brûn, $r$, alv., \&s. [A.S. brün $=$ brown, mrk, dusky; Icel. brimn: Sw. brun; Dan, bruun; Dut. brwin; O. Friea. brin; (N. H.) Ger. braun; M. H. Gcr. bran; O. H. Ger. prin. Fr. \& Prov. brun ; 8p., Port., \& Ital, bruno; Low Lat. brunneus. $=$ Fronn, A.s. bryne $=2$
burning; Icel. bruni $=$ burning.] [BuNN, v.] A. As adjective:
I. Ord. Lang. : Of the colour produced when

[^92]oertain substances-wood or paper, for example are acorched or partially burnt.
 ${ }^{4}$ Land of brown henth and ohaggy wood."

## II. Technically:

1. Optics: Brown is not one of the primary colonrs in a spectrum. It is compoaed of red and yeilow, with black, the aegation of colour 2. Bot.: A genus of colours, of which the sypical spectes is ordinary brown, tinged with greyish or blackish. The other species are chestnut-browon, deep-brown, bright-brown, rusty, cinnamon, red-brown, rufous, glandaceors, liver-coloured, sooty, and lurid. (Lindley Introd. to Boi. (3rd ed., 1839), p. 478.)

IT Brown gum-tree. [Gum-TREE.]
3. Zont.: Brown Bee-hawh [Bee-Hawk.]
B. As adverb: Into a brown colour.

I 1. To boil brown. [To piay brown.]
2. To play brown: A phrase used of the broth-pot when the contents are rich. It is the saine as to boit brown.
"Yere big brose pot has nae playod brown."
Remains of Nithodate Song, p. 102 (Jamieson.)
C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The colour described under the acjactive browon.
"The bronens of a picture often present the appear-
ance of the bloom of Bcience, srd ed., vii. 140 .
2. Painting: The chief browns employed es pigmenta are Terra di Sienaa, Umber, and Bistre.
brown-bess, s. The name familtsrly given to the smooth-bore, flint-lock, musket given to the smooth-bore, fint-lock, musket dnced in 1839. So designated from the brown colour of the barrel, produced by oxidisation At first the musket barrels were kept bright It weighed 12 lb ., and carried a leaden bullet of fourteen and a half to the ponnd.
brown-bill, browabill, s. A kind of halberd fomnery nsed as an offensive weapon by the English foot goldiers. Called brown from its being generally left rusty, and thus distinguished from the blach-bill which was painted black; the edge in both cases was kept sharp and bright. The brown rusty sur face, which was possilily oiled, corresponds to the " browning " of modern rifle barrels.
"And brownbills, levied in the city,
Made billo to pase the grand comm
brown-bread, s. [Skeat thinks it uncertain whether it is from brown or bran.] [Brean.]
brown-bugle, *browne-begle, s. A plsnt, Ajuga reptans [AJUGA.]
brown-coal, s. [Named from its brown or brownish-black colour. In Ger. braunkohle. 1 A variety of Lignite (q.v.).
brown-cress, s. A plant, the Watercress (Nasturtium officinale)
brown-eagle, a. A name for tbe Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaëtus).
brown-gannet, s. A bird (Sula fusca) from the South Seas. It ie called also the Brown-gull or Booby.
brown-glede, s. A name for the Ringtailed Harrier (Circus cyaneus).
brown-gull, s. [Brown-gannet.] A name for the Brown-gannet.
brown gum-tree, s. The English name of an evergreen tree, the Eucalyptus robusta, from New South Wales.

## brown hematite, brown hematite,

[Heуatite.]
Min. : (1) Limonite (q.v.). (2) Göthite (q.v.) brown iron-ore, brown iron-atone,

Mineralogy: (1) Limonite (q.v.). (2) Göth ite (q.v.).

## brown-jennet, brown-janet, s

1. A cant name for a knapsack. (Scotch.)
2. A musket. (Picken: Gloss., 1813.) (Scotch.)
brown-laite, s. A name for the Ringtailed IIarrier (Circus cyaneus).
brown-lizard, s. An eft, the Triton vilgaris. It is not properly a lizard.
brown man of the moors, or muirs,
a. An imaginary being aupposed to frequent moors ; a dwarf; a eubterranean elf.

## brown-mint, \& $A$ pisnt, Mentha viridis.

 brown-ochre, 2Min. : A veriety of Limonite (q.v.).
brown-owl, s. A name given to the Tawny Owl (Syrnium stridula), called also the Ivy Owl.
brown-paper, s. A coarse varlety of wrapping paper made from unbleached material, such as juak, hemp, the refuse of flax, \&e
brown-pinle, s. A vegetable yellow pigment forming one of the yellow lakes. (Ogilvie.)
brown-red, s. Dull red, with a elight mixture of brown.
brown-rust, s. A kind of rust made by or consisting of a small parasitic fungus, which converts the farina of cereal plants into a brown powder.
brown sandpiper, s. One of the English names for a bird, the Dunlin (Tringa variabilis or alpina.)
brown-spar, s. [In Ger. braunspath.]
Mineralogy: (1) A variety of Chalybite. (2) A variety of Magnesite. (3) Ferriferous Dolomite. It gradustes into Ankerite (q.v.). (See also Brossite snd Tharandite.) (4) A veriety of Ankerite (q.v.).
brown-stout, s. A superior kind of porter.
brown-study, brownstudy, brown study, s. A stady of a gloomy complexion in which the individual is abaent in mind and absorbed in meditations, and these of a profit less character.
"They live retired, and then they doze away their
time in drowsiness and brownstudiea --Norris
time in drowsiness and brownstudien "-Norris.
"Faith, this orowon etwdy euits not with your black,"

## brown-ware,

Pottery: A common variety of ware, named from its colour.
brown, * brounn, v.t. \& i. [From brown, a (q.v.). In Ger. bräunen; Fr. brunir ; Ital. brunire.]
I. Trans.: To make brown.
II. Intrans.: To become brown.
"Whan nots brouncth to haselrya"

* browne, * brow-yn, v.t. [Brew, v.] To brew.
"Bronne ale, or other drynke (hrwyn, K. P. bruwyn,
H. browym, W.) Pandoxor."-Prompt. Parv.
brown'-e-a, s. [Named after Dr. Patrick Browne, who in 1756 published a Natursl Ilistory of Jamaica.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the leguminous order and to the sub-order Cæaslpiniee. Brownea coccinic (the Scarlet Brownea) is s splendid evergreen tree from the West Indies.
$\dagger$ browned, pa. par. \& a. [Baown, v.t.]
Brown'-ǐan, a, [From Dr. Brown, discoverer of the "Brownian motion". (q.v.) Pertaining to the Dr. Brown meationed in the etymology.

Brownian motion, Brownian movement, s. A rapid whirling motion seen in minute particles of matter, whetler vegetable or mineral. Its origin is obscure. It is sometimes called molecular motion.
"Filppl proved him wrong and showed that the motion ot the corpuscles was ite well.-known Brown.
tan motion."-Tyndall: Fray. of Science, Brì ed., xi. .
brown'-ie, br6wn'-y̆, *broun'-岛, s. [From Eng. brown, and suff. $-y$, as opp. to fair ; -y.] Scotch Mythology:

1. In Shetland: An inaginary being, to whom evil properties were attributed.
"Not above 40 or 50 yenra ngo, almont every fanily had a Brouny or evil spirt so called, which served them, to whom they gave n warifice for hls ser
Brand: Descrip. Zeturvi, p. 112 . (Jamieson).
*2. In other parts of Scotlend: A domestic spirit or goblin, meagre, shaggy, and wild, till lately aupposed to hannt many old houses, especially those attached to farins. He was the Robin Goodfeliow of scotland. In the night he helped the fsmily, and particularly
the servants, by doing many pleces of
drudgery. If ofiered food or any other recompense for his servican, he decamped and was seen no more. The diftiusion of knowledge bas been more potent in ita operation, and the "brownie" may now be reckoned almast an extinct species. [BAWAy-HROWN.]

All le bot gaiutis, and elrische fantasyis
Of orownis and of bogilice full this balio.

brownie's stone, s. An eltar dedicate to a brownie
"Below the chappels there fs a nat thin etone call ffered a cow' 'mik every sunday."-Martin: West Jolands p. 67.
br6wn'-ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [Brown, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb.)
C. As substantive:

1. Gen.: The act or process of making any thing brown.
2. Spec.: A process by which the surface of gun-barrels and other articles made of iron may acquire a shining black lustre. This may be effected by chloride of antimony or in other ways. One recipe for browning gunbarrels is to mix sulphate of copper 1 oz . aweet spirit of aitre 1 oz., with a piat of water. (Knighi.)
browning-liquid, 8. The same as Bronzing-liquio (q.v.)
brown'-ish, a. [Eng. brown; -ish.] Somewhat brown. [Brownv.]
"A brownter grey lron-stone, iying in thin strata, is
br6wn'-ismm, s. [From Robert Brown [1. Ch. Hist.], and Eng., \&e. suffix -tsm.]
3. Ch. Hist. : The scheme of church government formed by Robert Brown abont A.D 1581. He considered that each congregation of Chriatians should be self-governing, and shonld be exempt from the jurisdiction of Bishops or of Synods. He was in favour of the election by each congregation of a pastor but allowed others than him to preach an exhort. Propagating these viewa in England he met with so much opposition that he removed to IIolland, but ultimately he re turned to England and conformed to the Eatablished Church. His views, alightly modified by Rolinson, are those of the Independents or Congregationaliats. [Conorega THONALISM.]
"That ach ism wonld be the noreet achirm to yan;
that would be Bmoniem and Anabiptiem indeed. that would be Bmonasm and An
Milton: Reason oo Ch. Gor., B. i.
4. Med.: The views of John Brown, fonnder of the medical system called after him Brunoniant (q.v.).
brown'-ist, s. [From Robert Brown [BrowsIsm], and Eng., \&c. suffix -ist.]
5. Ch. Hist. : A follower of Robert Brown mentioned above. The Brownists soon be came extinct in Holland and in England, hut the Congregationalists, who hold similar view, are a tiouriahing aect.
6. Med.: A follower of Dr. John Brown.
"I had as lief be a Brownine as a poititician."
brownn'-nĕss, s. [Eng. brown; -ness.] The quality or state of being brown.
Muido thast laceely, indeed most lovely, browneses of
brown'-wõrt, s. [Eag. brown; wort. In Dut. \& Ger. bramwwurtz.] Varions planta viz.-(1) The Penny-royal (Mentha Pulegium) (2) Asplenium ceteroch. (3) Scrophularia aquatica. (Turner \& Johnson.) (4) Scropha laria nodosa. (Lyte © Johnson.) (5) Prunella vulgaris. (Cockayne.) (Britten à Holland.)
Lotum (prutecium, Perbe (brother wort, P.) Pulto, portu-

* brown'-y, a. [Eng. brown; -y.] Somewhat brown.
"Hie browny locks did hang in crooked curls."
hakesp : Laver's Complaine.
brown'-pōst, s. [Eng. brow; post. 1
Carp. : A beam which goes across a building.
browse, browze, * brouşe, * brouze, * brooze, v.t.\& i. [From O. Fr. brouster $=$ to browse : Sp. brosar = to Lrush ; N. 11 . Ger brossen $=$ to sprout; M. H. Ger. brozzen :


O. H. Ger. prozzen : Arm. brousta $=$ to eat, to graze. From O. Fr. bross, broust.] [Browse,
A. Transillve: To nibble or eat off the tender shoots of trees or shrubs, as deer, goats, and similar animals do.


## ". . . . the finde between

Tennyson: ${ }^{2}$ deep-ndderd klne".
B. Intransitive:

1. Of the kigher quadrupeds: To feed upon the tender shoots of trees or shrubs. [A.]

Wild beants there browes, and make their food

+2. Of man: To feed upon.
"There in cold meat 1' the cave: well brovere on that"
browse (1), s. \&a. [From O. Fr. brost, broust = a sprout, a shoot ; Sp. broza = dust thst fslis from worm-eaten wood ; M. H. Ger. brosz; O. H. Oer. broz ; Arm. brous, broñs.]
A. As subst.: The tender ghoots of trees and shrubs, regarded as food on which certain animals browse or feed.

Astonishd how the goats thoir shrublisy broweye
Ghaw perdent,
B. As adj.: Suitable for browsiog upon.
browse-wood, s. The same as A., brushwood

## browrşe (2), 8 . [Baouse.]

"brows'-eer, s. [Eog. brows(e); er.] An soimal which browses.
brows s'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Browse, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
"The brovering camela' bello are thinkling," $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron : The } \\ \text { Oida }\end{gathered}$
C. As substantive:

1. The act of nibbling or eating off the tender shoots of shruls sad trees.
2. A place sdapted for browsing, or where It takes place.

browst, * browost, 8. [From A.s. breówan $=$ to brew.]

## 1. The sct of brewing.

2. That which is brewed.
(1) Lit.: As much as is brewed st one tíme.


(2) Fig.: The consequencea of one'a conduct. (Generally ia a bsd sense.)
T An ill browst: Evil results of improper conduct.

- brows'-tẽr, *brows'-tare, *brous'tare, s. \& a. [BaEwster.] A brewer. (0. Eng. \& Scotch.)
browster wife, s. A femals ale-seller, especially in a market.
"Bat browoter wives and mbikey stills.
- broy'dy̆̌n, pa. par. [Brald, v.] Easpared, ntangled.
"Broydyn (broyded, P.) Lagueatus." - Prompt.
broy-ly̆d, par. par. [Brolled.]
"Broylyd Ustulatus"-Prompt. Pars,
Brâ' çe -a, 8. [Nsmed after Jsmes Bruce, the Abyssiniso traveller, who was bora st Kinnaird in Stirliogshire on December 14th, 1730 ; was consul-general in Algiera from 1763 to 1765, travelled ia Abyssinis from 1769 to the end of 1770, sad died at home on April 27 th , 1794.]

Bot.: A geaus of plants beloaging to the order Xanthoxylaceex (Xsnthoxyis). The greea parts of Brucea sumatrana are intensely bitter. B. antidysenterica contaios a poisonous prio ciple called Brucia (q.v.). The bark of snother speciea is bitter, and has qualities like those of Quassia Simarouba. B. ferruginea is from Abyssinia, and with B. sumatrana, already mentioned, has beea introduced into British hot-houses.

* bruche (1), 8. [Broche, Broocr.] (Morte Arthure, 3,256.)
- bruche (2), s. [Breach.]
'brû́-ohŭs, s. [From Lat. bruchus; Or. Apoùкos
(broukos) nr $\beta$ poûyos (brouchos) $=\mathbf{a}$ wingless locust, which the modern bruchug is not.
Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to tho section Tetramera, and the family Rhyncophora or Curculionidx. The antennm are fourteen-jointed, add are filiform, serrate, or pectinsted, not geniculated as in the more normal Curculionide. It contains small beetles which deposit their larvx in tho germs of leguminous plants, and when hatched devour their seed. Bruchus Pisi is destructive to this garden-pes, but is not common in Britain. Several other species, as B. Loti, B. Lathyri, \&c., slsoo occur in that country.
brû́-gine, brû'-gǐ-a, s. [In Qer, brucin. Nsmed from the plant Brucea antidysenterica, from which it is derived.]
Chem. : $\left(\mathrm{C}_{22} \mathrm{H}_{26} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)$ An alkaloid fonnd along with strychnine in nux vomica, also in false Angustnra bsrk. Brucine is a tertisry Yalse A Agustnra bsrk. Brucine is a tertiary
base ; it is more solnble in slcohol snd wster base; at is more solubie in sicotol snd wster than atrychnine, sud is less bitter snd poison-
ous. It forms crystaliae saits, and turns a ous. It forms crystaliae saits, and turns 8
bright red colour when moisteaed with nitric bright
aeid.
Brâ'-gite, s. [In Ger. brucit. Named sftes Dr. Brace of New York, editor of the New American Mineralogical Journal.]
Mineralogy:

1. A rhombohedral transiuceat or subtranslucent sectils mineral, with broad, often tubular crystals, foliated, massive, or fibrous, with the flbres elastic. Hardness, 25 ; 8n. gr., $2 \cdot 35-2 \cdot 46$. Lustre between $\mathbf{W s x y}$ and intreous, but on a cles rage face pearly, snd on the fibrous variety silky; colours white, on the fibtous sariety siny ; coloura White, greyish, ,huish, or greenish. Compos. : Mag-
nesia, $62 \cdot 89-70 ;$ oxide of iron, $0-5 \cdot 63 ;$ wster, nesia, $62 \cdot 39-70$; oxide of iron, $0-5 \cdot 63$; wster,
$29 \cdot 48-31 \cdot 43$, \&c. Found at Sumaness in Unst, $29 \cdot 48-31 \cdot 43$, de. Found at Sumaness in Unst, the most northern of the Shetland isles, in
Sweden, in the Ural Mounteins, and in North America Vsriety 1, folisted; var. 2 (Nemalite), fibrous. (Dana.)
2. The ssme as Chendrodite.
brŭck'-it, a. [Brooked.]
brŭcei'le, a. [Brickle, Brattle.] (Seotch.) (Scott: Waverley, ch. 1xvii.)

- brŭcki'-ly̆, a. [Eng. bruekle); snd suffix $-y$.] Brittle. (Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.)

Brûck'-nẽr-ěl-lite, 8. [Named after the chemist and mineralogist Brickner.]
Min.: A mineral separated from the yel-lowish-brown "brown coal" of Gesterwitz. It crystallizes in white needles from an alcoholic solution. Compos.: Carbon, $62 \cdot 61$; hydrogen, $9 \cdot 56$; oxygen, $27 \cdot 83=100$. (Dana.)

* brud, * bruid, * brude, s. [Bird, Bride.]
*brud-ale, z. [Baidal.]
* brǔd'-ẽr-ǐt, a [From Scotch brodir=a brother.] [Baotara, 8.] Fraterniaed.
"Sen thay are bowlt sud bruderit in our land"
Siege Edin. Casel Poema, 16th Cent., p. 282.
- brŭd'ẽr-māist, $a_{n}$ [From Scotch brodir = brother, and maist = most.] Most brotherly; most affectiooate. (Scotch.)
"Qabals fisythful brudermaire frelud I am."
brud-gume, 8. [Brioearoom.]
brud'-y, a, [Bnoody.] (Scotch.)
* brue, s. [Beer.]
- brug, * bragge, 8. [Bridee.] (William of Palerne, 1,674.)
brŭgh, brogh, brock, brongh, burgh, s. [BuRaH.] (Scotch.)

1. An encampment of a circular form.
2. The stronger kiud of "Picts' houses," chiefly io the north of Scotland
"W" Viewed the Pechts' Brough, or Little clacular 3. A burgh. (Scotch.)
"In soma bit brugh to represent
Burns: Episto ta J. Lapraik
3. A halo round the sun or moon.
*For ahe saw round ahout the moon Amickle brough "
brŭg-măn'-sI-a, s. [Named after Professor
S. J. Brugmsna, anthor of botenical works, one of which was pubilished in A.D. 1788.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceas (Nightshsdes). Brugmanola arborea, or the Downy-staiked Bragmsosis, is a smali evcrgrean tree shout ten feet high, with large coroliss protruding from a spathelike calyx nearly four faches long. The flowers are pale yellow outeide and white within. They sre so fragrant that ons tree will perfume the air of a large garden. The tree grows in Chill
brŭ-guī-ê'-rạ, s. [From Braguière, a Frenck botanist.]
Bot. : A genus of Rhizophoracex (Mspgroves). It consists of trees, natives of the East Indies, the wood of which is used as an astringent, as also for dyeing black. (Trcas. of Bot.)

- brūick, v.t. [Bruik, Brook.]
* brüick, " brūik, ?. [Icel. bruk=a tnmour.] A kiad of boil. (Scotch.)
"Brukid, bylls, blobblis, and blisteris" "To beal bruice, byle, or blister.", p.
*brūils, * brūicke, v.t. [Brook, v.] (Scotch.)
bruil'-zie (z silent), s. [Brucyie]
brù'-in, z. [The nsme of the bear in the notable beast epic of the Middle Ages, termed Reineke Fuchs (Reynard the Fox). (Trench: English Past and Present, p. 61.) Bruid the gnimal was from Dut. bruin = browa, implysing that the animal was of that colour.] [BRown.] A familiar name given tos bear.
" Mean-wbile tb' Approacb'd the place where Bruln Was mow engag'd to mortal ruin."
brâişe, " broos-en, "broy-sen, "bresen, " bri-sen, v.t. [From O. Fr. brusser, brussier, bruser, briser = to break, to shiver:
Mod. Fr. briser; A.S. brysan $=$ to crash.]
(1) To crush, indent, or discolour by the blow or something blunt and hesvy.
- Fallowe in arma, and my most loping friende,

Shakesp., Richard int, V. 2
(2) To beat iato piecea, to grind down.
"An fi pld chaos heav'n with earth confu'd,
To bruks along : To ride recklessly without regard to damege to fences or crops, or eparing regard to damage to fen
one's horse. (N.E.D.)
brûtşe, s. [From bruice, v. (q.v.). In Ger. brausche.]

1. The act of bruising.

2. A contusion, an injury to, and discoloura tion on the body of a sentient being by the blow of something blunt and heavy.
(1) I.iterally:


(2) Figuratively:
"To bind the brutees of a civil war." Drwien
brûișed, pa. par. \&a. [Bruise, v.t.]
"With bruised arms end wreaths of victory".
Shakesp. : Tarquin and Luervee
brût'-şẽr, s. [Eng. bruiose); err.]
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Of persons: Oae who bruises. Spec., pugilist. (Vulgar.)
"Be all the brutierr culrd from all st ohtor"
4. Of things: Thst which bruises or crushea
II. Among opticians: A concave tool used in grinding lenses or the speculuras of teleacopes.
brûise'-wôrt, " brüise'-wõrte, " brâse' wort, "bris'-wõrt, " brôoze'-wõrt, s. [Eag. bruise, and wort.] Various plsots-
5. The Common Cornfrey (Symphytum offer nale.) (Cockayne.)
6. The Dsisy (Bellis perennis.)



[^93]
## 3. The Common Soapwort (Saponaria aflici nalis). (Britten \& Holland.)

bralle'-ligg, pr, pa., a., \&s s. [Brutse, v.t.]
A. \& B. A\& present participle \& participlal adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

Thay beat their breasta with many a bruiting blow.
C. As substantive:
I. Ord. Lang.: The act, operstion, or process of injuring and discolouring the skin of a sentient being, or of crushing an inanimate body to powder, by a blow from a heavy and blunt instrument; the etate of being so bruised.
II. Leather manufacturs: The bet of extending and rubbing on the grain-side of curried leather after it has been daubed, dried, grained, and rubbed with a crippler.

## bruising-machine, s.

Agric.: A machine for bruising rough feed to make it more palatable and digestible for tock.

## bruising-mill,

Milling: A hand-mill in which grain for feed, malt for brewing, and flax-geed for pressing, are coarsely ground.
bruisk, $a$. [Brisk, Brusque.] (Scotch.)
brüit, * brute, s. [Fr. bruit = aoise, disturbance, . . rumour, fisme; Prov. briut briuda; Sp. \& Port. ruido; Ital. bruito; Low Lat. brugitus; Arm. brid ; cf. Wel. brud = chronicle, surmise, conjecture; broth, brwth $=$ stir, tumult ; Gael. bruidhneach $=$ talka =tive, babbling, loquscious, broighleadh $=$ tive, babbling, loquscious, broighleadh = I. Ord. Lang.:

## *1. Noise, thmult.

"Than aroos noche brut and nocha noyse."

## t2. Rumonr, report

"A bruit ran from one to theother that the king was "Uup some
Bayward. And therefore being inform'd by bruit
That Dog and Bear are at dispute Butlor: Budibras, I. L. 721-2.
II. Med.: The name given to varions mur II. murs or sondid heard during ausc
brûit, v.t. [From bruit, s. (q.v.). In Fr. bruire to roar, rattie, or peal ; ébruiter $=$ to make public; Prov. brugir, bruzir; 1tal. bruire $=$ to bustle, to rumble; Low Lat. brugire = to rostle, roar, or rattle. Skest anggesta also
 rumour, to report, to noise abroad.

Waa ne'or more bruiead in mestin minds than Byron: Chilke Barold, ili,
brûit'-ěd, pa. par. \& a [BRUIT, v.t.]
brûit'-ǐhg, pr. par. [Bruit, v.t.]

* brûk, * bruken, v. [Brook, v.]
bruk, * bruke, s. [Iat. bruchus; Gr Bpoûxos (brouchos); 1tal. bruco.] A locust.
or At in bruk weng his isynde. that is the kicknde of locust
" brû́-kĕt, * brú'-Kít, a. [Brooked (2).]
'brû-kil, " bru-kill, * brŭ'-k̆̆1, " brơ'ky̆1, " brofk'-líe, a. [Brickle, Brittle.]
* brŭk'- ill-nĕsse, * brǔk'-le-něsse, "brők'-11-nĕss, s. [Brickleness, BrittleNess.]
brûl'-y̌, brâl'-y̌e, brûl'-zǐe ( $z$ silent), s. [From Fr. brouiller $=$ to mix confusedly a brouiller $=$ to grow dark, ... to quarrei.] A brswl, broil, fray, or quarrel. (Scotch.)

"brul'-ye, * brul-yie, v.t. [From Fr. braler $=$ to burn.] Broiled, scorched.
"Within with 1gre, that thame an brulyelte."
Burbour: The Bruce, iv.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { hat thame as brulyele." } \\
& \text { Burbour: The Bruce, iv. } 15 \text { ? }
\end{aligned}
$$

brâl-yie-mŏnt, bruil-ile-ment, s. [From Scotch brulyic, and Eng. suff. -ment.]

1. The same as Brulvie (q.v.).
"And quat their brudyloment at anes."
† 2. A battle.
"An hundred at this bruilltement were killed."
brûl'-rie, e. "[Brulvie.] (Scotch.)
Brî-mäl'xe, s. [Fr. Brumaire; from bruma $=$ the winter solstice.] The name adopted in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the second month of the republican year. It extended from October 23 rd to the 24 th November, and was the second antumnal month.
$\dagger$ brû'-mal, a. [In Fr. brumal; Ital. brumale; from Lat. brumalis $=$ pertaining to the winter solstice; from bruma.] [Brume.] Pertaining to winter; winterly.

brûme, s. [From Fr. brume $=$ mist, fog Sp. \& Port. bruma $=$ a fog st gea; Ital. bruma
$=$ winter ; Lat. bruma $=(1)$ the shortest day = winter; Lat. bruma=(1) the shortest day in the year, (2
(Longfellow.)
Brŭm'-ma-ġĕm, s. \& au [The word Birmingham altered.]
A. As subst.: An imitation or connterfeit article.
B. As adj. Of goods: Imitation, cepnterfeit.
$\dagger$ brŭn, s. [Burn.] (Scotch.) a emali brook.

* brînn, brûne, a. [Brown.]
brû'-něl, s. [From Mod. Lat. brenella, prunella.] [Prunella.] (Britten \& Holland.)
* brû̀'nĕn, v.t. [From O. Eng. brun $=$ brown.] [Brown.] To become brown.
brû-nět'te, * bŭr'-nětte, s. [Fr. brunette, irom brun = brown.] A girl or woman of a brown complexion.
"Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion,
Brûn-hil'-da, s. In the Nibelungenlied, the Quecn of lceland and wife of Guuther, king of Burgundy.
Astron. : An asteroid, the l23rd found. It was discovered by Peters on July 31st, 1872.
Brû'n-i-a, s. [Named after Cornelius Brun, a traveller in the Levant and Russia about the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century.]

Bot. : A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Bruniaceer (Brunizds). The species are small, preity, evergreen, beath-like shrubs or nnder-shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope.
brûn-ǐ-ā'-çě-m, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. brunia (q.v).; and fem. plor. adj. suff. acece.]

Bot. : An order of plants classed by Lindley muder his 55th, or UinbelIal Alliance. They have a five-cleft calyx, five petals, five stamina inferior fruit, two or one-celled, with seeds solitary or in pairs. Leaves small, imbricated, rigid. Appearance heath-like. - Nearly all from the Cape of Good Hope. In 1847 sixty-five were known. (Lindley.) [Bnunia.]

* brǔn'-ǐed, a. [From bruny; ed.] Clothed with a coat of mail, protected against attack.
brǔn'-i-ón, s. [From Fr. brugnon; 1tai brugna, mugna.] [PRUNE.]

Hort.: A nectarine, a novel variety of the peach fruit.
Brŭn'-nẽr's glănds, s. pl. [See def.]
Physiol.: Small compound glands in the sub-mucons tiesue of the duodenum and the upper part of the jejunnm, opening into the umen of the intestine. Named from the dis coverer. J. K. Brunner (1653-1727)
brîu-nón'-ni-a, s. [Named after Robt. Brown the celebrated botanist, who was born at Miontrose in 1773, and died in London in 1858.
Bot.: The typical genus of the order Bru noniacer (q.v.). The apecies are scabiouslooking blne-fiowered Australian herbs.
brâ-nō-nì-à'-çé-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. brunonia (q.v.); and fem. plur. adj. suffix -асес.]

Bot. : Brunoniads, an order of plants placed by Dr. Lindley nuder his 48th or Echial Alliance. The ovary is superior and onecelled, with a single erect ovule. The fruit is a nembranous ntricle. The leaves are radical and entire, the flowers are blue; they are collected in heada surrounded by enlarged bracta.
brû-nö'-nì-qulos, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. brunonia (q.v.) ; snd plur. euffix -ads.]

Bot. : The Engliah nsme given by Lindley to the order Brunonlaces (q.v.).
brû-nō'niosan, a. [Named after Dr. John Brown, who was born at Dunse in 1735, and died in Loodou in 1788.] Pertaining to or emanating from the person mentioned in the etymology.

## Brunonian theory.

Med.: A theory or rather hypotheais, ac cording to which the living system was regarded as an organised machine endowed with excitability, kept up by a variety of external or internal stimnli, that excitability consti tnting life. Diseases were divided into athenic or asthenic, the former from accnmulated and the latter from exhansted excitability [SThenic, Asthenic.] Darwin, author of the Zoonomia, adopted the theory with enthusi asm, and Rasori introduced it into Italy where it fionrished for a time, and then had to be abandoned, as it ultimately was every where.

Brûnss-fěl'-si-a, 8. [Named sfter Otho Brunsfela of Mentz, who in 1530 published figures of plants.]
Bot. : A genns of plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ or Nightshades. The species are handsome tropical shrnbs, with neat follage and ahowy white or purple flowers. They come from the West Indies.

* brŭn'-stōne, * brun'ston, * brun' etoon (O. Eng.), brunn'stane (Scotch), s. \& a. Brimstone, sulphur. [Brimstone.]
brunstane-match, s. A match dipped in sulphor. (Scotch.)
 gembling brimstone.
"The that paten on hem hadden fyry haberlouna,
Brŭns'-wǐck, s. \& a. [See def.]
A. As subst. : A city and duchy in Germany.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to thls city or duchy.

Brunswick-black, s. A composition of lampblack and turpentine, nsed for imparting a jet black sppearance to iron articles.
Brunswick-green, s. [Eng. Brunswick, and green. In Ger. Brannschweiger-grün. So called becanse it was first made in Brunswick by Gravenhorst.] A green pigment, prepared by expoaing copper turnings to the action of hydrochloric acid in the open air. It la a pale bluigh green, insoluble, cupric oxy chloride, $\mathrm{CuCl}_{2} \cdot 3 \mathrm{CuO}{ }_{4} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$.

* brŭn'-swȳne, s. [0. Eng. brun $=$ brown and swyne $=$ awine.] A porpoise.
" Brunneyne. or delfyne. Foca, delphinus, suillus
brünt, s. [lcel. bruna $=$ to advance with the heat of fire ; brenna $=$ to burn.]

1. A violent attack, a furious onset.
"Brunt. Insultus, impetus."-Prompe. Parg.
I Now only used in the phrases: the brun of the battle = the heat of the battle, the place where it burns most flercely; and the brunt of the onset or attack.
"These troops had to bear the frat brunt of thi
onset."-Mucaulay: Hik. Eng., ch. xix.
*2. A blow, attack. (Lit. \& fig.)
"And heavy bruns of cannon-ball." Hudibras, pt L, a. $2^{2}$
"Thy soul ne ample as thy bounds are small.
Endurest the brunt, and darest defy tham all."
cowper: Expout ulation
+3. A contact or conflict with.


* brŭnt, * brun-tun, vi. [Bnunt, s.] To make a vivlent attack, to rush upon.
"Bruntun, or make a soden stertynge (hortyn, P.)
Insifio, Cath ${ }^{-1}-$ Prompt. Parv.
brŭnt, pret. of $v$. , pa. par., \& a. [BURn, Burnt.] Scotch for did burn, burnt.
- bra-ny, * bruni, * brunie, * brenia, * breni, * hrini, * burne, s. [Binnie.] $\boldsymbol{A}$ corslet, a breastplate.
"He watz dispoyied of his bruny."
Gaxe A Green Knfght, neo
boll, boy ; pøut, Jowl; cat, ģell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph =

- brurd (1), s. [Brood.]
* brurd (2), s. [Brerd.]
* brurd-ful, a. [BRERDFUL]
* brus, v. [Brosch.]
- brus, \%. [From O. Scotch brus, brusch (q. v.).] Force, impetus.
- Aad with his brus and fard of watir broan.

Doug.: Virgit, s5, 34
"brusch, " brus, v.t. \& i. [From Ir. \& Gael. bris = to break, or from Eag. bruise (q.v.).]
A. Trans. (of the forms hrusch and brue): To force open, to preas up

Wpe he stwriy brupecyd the dore.
And hadd it flatlyncis in the fure.
Auc ladd it tallyngis in the flure.
B. Intrans. (of the form bruseh): To burst forth, to rush, to issue with violence.
"The how caverne of has wounde nne flode
Furth bruchit of the blak uit dedely blude."
Doug. : Firgit, 30 , 10

* brusch-alle, * brush-a-1y, s. [Fr. broussailles = brushwood.] [BaUsh, s.] Brushwood.
"Bruschatte (brushaty. K.) Sarmentum, Cath, ramentum, US, in rado, ramalia, arbutum"-Prompe.
- bruse, v. \& s. [Brutse]
- That, throngh the bruses of his former fight -

He nuw unable was to wreske hin old despight.
bruse, brulse, s. [Broose.] (Scotch.)

- To ride the bruse:

1. To run a race on horseback at a wedding.
2. To strive, to contend in anything.

* brûge'-wõrt, s. [Broisewort.]
brŭsh (l), "brusche, *brusshe, s. [O. Fr. broce, broche, brosse = brushwood; Low Lat. brustia, bruscia $=$ underwood, a thicket. Compare M. 1. Ger. broz = a bud; Fr. brousailles $=$ brushwond.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
*(1) Brushwood, underwood.
(2) Au ingtrument for cleaning clothes, \&c., by sweeping up or away particles of dirt, dust,
\&c. Probably from the original implements having lwen made of twigs or brooms.
Mow. Wyed it with a brushe" - Langland: Piern
(3) The peacils used by painters.

Artista, sttend-your brushes and your paint--- Couper: Truth

IT To gie a brush at any kind of work, to assist by working violeotly for a short time. (Seotch.)
2. Figuratively:

* (1) An attack, assault.
"And tempt uot yet the brumhes of the war." Shotesp Troil and Cress., v. 8
(2) A slight skirmish.
"He mlyht, methinks, have stood one bruas with theme, nidd have yielled when there had beeo ao
II. Technically: The busby tail of a fox "As if he were shuyted fox, beginning to droop - Obvious compound : Brush-maker.
brush-apple, s. The name given in Australia to Achras austratis. (Treas. of Bot.)
brush-cherry, s. The name given in Australia to Trochocarpa laurina (Treas. of Bot.)
brush-hat, s. A hat In which the surface is continuaily brushed by a hand-hrush during the process of aizing, so as to briag a map to the surface.


## brush-puller, \&

Agric.: A machine for pulling op brushwood by the roots.
brush-scythe, s. A long-handled bill for cutting hedges, brushwood, \&c.

## brush-shaped, $a$,

1. Correspooding to Lat. muscariformis: Shaped like a brnsh-slender, and terminated by a tuft of loog hair. Example, the style or stigma of numerous composite plants.
2. Corresponding to Lat. aspergilliformis. [Aspergilliform.]

## brush-turicey, $y$

Ornith : : A large gregarions species of bird Tallegalla Lathami. It la an inhabltant of Australia. It makes its nest lo large monuds of brushwood, \&c., which it collects, and from which it takes its name.
brush wattle-bira, y. The Wattled Honey-eater, Anthocherra carunculate, one of the Meliphagiox. It is from Australia.

## brush-wheels, y. pl.

1. Toothless wheela used in light machinery for driving other wheels by the contact of anything brushlike or coft, as bristles, cloth, \&c., with which the circumferences are covered.
2. Revolving braches used by turners, lapidaries, silversmiths, \&c., for polishing.

* brush (2), s. [Breeze (2), \&] $\Delta$ locnst (Wickliffe: Isa. xxxiil. 4.)
brŭsh, * brŭsche, v.t. \& i. [Bruer, 8.]
A. Transitive:

1. Literally:
2. To aweep or remove dust or dirt from anything by meaos of a brush. "The robes to kepe well, and also to brusche them
clenly. "-Babees Sook (ed. Furuivall,", p. 130.
"He brushes his hat $\mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ moruius."-8hakezp.: Nuch Ado. iii 2 .
3. To remove with a light touch as with a brush; to sweep off.
"Add from the boughe brush off the evil dew.".
4. To touch lightly or quickly, as la passing. "High o'er the billows dew the massy load,
High neer the billows nuew thue massy load, food
5. To paint or make clean, as with a brush
to decorate, renovate.
"I have done my best to brush you ap like your
II. Figuratively:
6. To set in motion or move as a brush; to cause to pass lightly
"A thonsund nights have orwan's their baliny wings - To brush up or brush down: To tidy, make neat and cleaa. To brush aside: To remove from one's was. To brush away: To remove.
"A lond too hesvy for his soul to move,
Was apward Huwn below, nud brushid anouy by lave."
Drycen: Cymon and fphigenia, 228,
z2g,
7. To thrash, beat.
.: . and yet, notwith standing, they had their
B. Intransitive:
8. To move quickly by tonchiag, or almost touching, something in passing. (Generally with the prep. or adv. by.)
" Nor took him down, but bruwh'd regariless hy.""
9. To pass lightly over, to skim.
"And brushing D"er, adds motion to the pool."

- To brush along: To sacceed, tare (colioquial). To brush against: To touch, or come io contact with lightly.
* brush-a-ly, s [Bruschalle]
brŭshed, pa. par. \& a. [Baust, v.]
brŭsh'-ẽr, s. [Eng. brush; -er.] One who uses a brush.
* brŭsh'-i-nĕss, s. [Eng. brushy; -ness.] The quality of being brushy ; roughuess.
"Connidering the brush iness nud anguloesty of the
parth of the air."-In. Nore: 1 mmort. af the Soul. b. parte of th
brŭsh'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Brosh, v.] A. \& B. As gr. par. \& particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst.: The act of removing dirt or dust by means of a brush.


## brushing-machine, s

1. Hat-making: A machine for brushing hata, to remove the dust after pouncing, or to lay the nap smoothly.
2. Woollen manvfacture: A machine used to lay the nap on cloth before shearing. It has a cylinder covered with bruahes.
3. Flhx manufocture: A machine for seutchIng flax, in which the beaters are superseded by stiff brushes of whalebonc.
brǔsh'-ite, s. [Named after Prof. G. J. Brush, auffix -ite (Min.) (q.v.)]

Min. : A monoelivic transparent or tianslacent mineral, on some faces of lts crystals pearly, on others vitreons, and on others eplendent. Hardness, $2-2 \cdot 5 ; 8 p . \mathrm{gr} ., \mathrm{s}$-908. It is colourlesa to pale yellowish. Compos Phosphoric acid, $50.95-4150$; lime, $32.11-$ 8278: water, $25.95-26.33$ sc. It is found among the roek gumao of Aves Island and Sombrero $\ln$ the Caribbean Sea. (Dana.)
brüsh'-lince, a. [Eng. brush; uke.] Like a brush.
brïsh'-wood, s. \&a. [Eng. brush, and wood.] [Brubre, 8.]
A. As substantive :

1. Brush, underwood, low, acrubby thickets. "The bruehvood of the mountatn of Somman wa 2. Sinall braachea cut for firewood, de. " Her scanty atock of brushoood, hlaring elear" iv

* B. As adjective: Rotten, useless.

brŭsh'-y̆, a. [Eng. brush; -y.] Resembling a lurush; rongh, shaggy. (Boyle.)
* brus-it, pa. par. [Low Lat. Irusdue, brust $u s=$ ornamented with Deedle-work.]
" With aedil werts brust riche nud fine"",
* brusla, a. [Brusque]
brusque (proa. brǔsk), a. [Fr. brusque $=$ rude; Ital. brusco $=$ sharp, sour.] Rough, rude, blunt, unceremonious.
with a brucch verved on rudeaese, hut it wne dellvered with a bruapue ppeunees that implied thite aboence of
brusque'-nĕss, * brǔsk'-nĕss, s. [Eng. brusk, brusque; -ness.] The quality of being brusque; bluntuess of manaer.
* brussch-et, s. [Dimin. of brush (q.v.). Ce Fr. brusc $=$ butcher's-broom.] a thicket nnderwood.

Brǔs'-sels, s. [The capital of Belgiom.]
Brussels-carpet, s. [CARPET.]
Brussels-lace, s. A kind of lace-made originally at Brussels.

Brussels-point: Brussels-lace with the network made by the pillow and bobbins.

Brussels-ground: Brussels-lace with a hexagonal mesh, formed by plaiting and twisting four Haxen threads to a perpeadicular line of mesh.

Brussels wire-ground : Brussels-lace of silk with the meshes partly straight and partls arched.

Brussols-sprouts, s. pl. The small ajprouts or heads, each a perfect cabbage in niniature, springing from the stalks of a Aprecies of cabbage. They were originally introduced into England from Belgium.

* brust, * brusten, inf. \& pret. of v., pa. par., \& a . [Burst.]
Aa' screechint inw ine dust

Burns: Furnest Cry and Prayn.
" Eftaoones shee grew to grent impatience,
And into termee of opeu outrage bruk. "III \& ta
- brust (1), s. [Breast.]
* brust (2), s. [A.S. byrst $=10 \mathrm{se}$; O. H. Ger. brust = fracture.] Damage, defect. (Layar mon, 1,610.)
* brus-tel, "brus-tle, " brus-tyl, "brumtylle, s. [Barstle, s.] A bristie.
"Brustyl of a swyne, K. P. Seta."-Prompt. Parm
* brŭs'-tle, * brus-tel, v.i. [A.S. brastltann] [Brestle.]

1. To make a crackliog noise ; to crackle. He writeth with a siepy aise
And $b r i s t l e t h ~ a s ~ a ~ m o n k e s ~ p u i s e ~$ Whau it is throwe into the paune" Gonoer: C.A. IL
2. To rise op againat ooe flercely; to bustle.
"T'IL bruate ap to him.". Atheire, 1884

* brhest'-IIng, pr. par., $\alpha$., \& h. [Brustix, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In eenses corresponding to thuse of the verh.

[^94]C. As subst. : The act of making a crackiling noise ; a crackling, rustling.

- brusur, brugure, a [Brisure.] Afracture, a breaking of anything.

- brut, v.i. [Fr. brouter; O. Fr. brouster.] [Bnowze.] To browze, graze. (Evelyn.) (Webster.)
- brâ'-ta, s. [Lat. bruta, n. pl. of adj, brutus = (1) heavy, unwieldy; (2) dull, stupld, also irrationsl.]
Zool. : Linnaxus's name for the second of his seven ordera of the class Mammalia. He in cludes under it the genera Eleplias, Trichechus, Bradypus, Myrmecophaga, Mania, and Dasypus.
* brrotag, * bre-tage, s. [Fr. breteche.] A parapet of a wall, a rampart.

True tulkkes in toures teueled wyth-jnne,
la bigze brutage of borde. bulde on the wall
Ear. Eng. Allii, Pvems (ed. Moris): Cleannes, $1,189-9$,
Brâ'-tal, * brtítall, a. [in Dan., Ger., Fr. and Port. brutal; Sp. brital; 1tal. brutale $=$ fierce; all from Lat. brutus.] [Bruta.]

1. Lit. : Pertaining to the inferior ausimals. "To me so friendty grown above the rest
of brutal kiud. ..
2. Figuratively:
(1) Of persons: Having a disposition like that of the inferior animals.
(a) Gen.: In the foregoing senss.
(b) Spec: Fierce, cruei. [Brutality.]
"By brutal Marius and keen sylla first"
(2) Of character, action, or conduct: Characteristic, or which might lisve been expected from brutes rather than from men; resulting from ungoverned passion or appetite.
(3) Of the manners: Unrefined.
"His brutal manuners from hia breast exild.
"See how the hall with bretal riot fowa."
brấ-tâl-igse, v.t. [Bautalize.]

+ brấ'-tal-ǐsm, s. [Eng.brutal; -ism.] Brutality:

brâ-tă1'-1-ty̆, s. [From Fr. brutalite. In Dan.
brutalitet; Ger. brutalität; Sp. brutalidad; Port. brutalidade; ltal. bruitalita.]

1. The state of living like the lower suimals. TTo siak it [human oature] Ninto the coadition of
brutality."-Addison: spectater. No 166 .

* 2. Irrationality, lack of intelligence.
"If yo will oot mahntain schcoss and noiversitlea, Yo shalt huve a brutatity."-Latimer: Sermon offore 3. Animsl n
 4. Inhumanity, cruelty like that of the brutes.
"Johaman, heilieh brutatity."-Datoc: Robinuon
Orusocied. 1860),

5. A savagely cruel action.
"The brutailciea that were every day enseted."-
John Morloy : Diderot, ii. ${ }_{28}$.
 8. [Eng. brutaliz(e); -ation.] The act of making brutal ; the atate of being made hrutal.
Vru't-tal-ize, brâ'-tal-işe, v.t. \& i. [Eng. brutal; -ize; Fr. brutoliser = to treat brutally.] A. Trans.: To render brutal.
"ghrange that a creature rational, and cast
Hin naturs." Cmoper: The Task, bl. 1 .
B. Intrans.: To become brutal.
". . he mixed, lo a kiod of transport, with his
countrymen, brutatived with them iL their habit and manbers."-dddisom.
brâ'-tal-ized, Irai'tal-ized, par par. or a.
[Bnotialize.] [Brutalize.]

##  <br> A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See <br> C. As substantive: Brutalization.

bxá-tal -ly̆, adv. [Eng. brutal; -ly.] In a brutal manner; cruelly or indecently, as $\mathbf{s}$
brute rather than a man might be expected to do.
"Mrn Bull stmod knito at John, thoigh John throw bott
Arbuthrot
brette, a \& s. [Fr. brut (m.) and brute ( f ) (aj].) and brute (s.) ; Prov. brut; Sp., Port, \& Ital. bruto; Lat brutus $=$ (1) beavy, unwieldy im . movable, (2) dull, stupid;
A. As aljjective:

1. Literally:
(1) Inanimste, unconsclous.
". . . net the sons of brute earth, . . .-- Benetos.
(2) Pertaining to the inferior animals; Irrational.

The brute creation in to thist exalta ther thought"
Thoman : Seatons ; Sprtng
2. Fig.: Bestial; resembling the inferior snimals, or some of them.
(1) In violence or eruelty.
" Brute volence, and prond tyranaick pow'r."
(2) In insbility to appreclate the bigher emotions; unpolished.

- One Whose bruta feellng nefer anpiren
Beyond his owa wore brute desireat
B. As substantive :

1. Lit. : Any one of the inferior animals.
"Made nothing but a brute the clave of nense."
2. Figuratively:
(1) A man of coarse cbaracter, or deficient in senae or culture; an ignoraturs.
"And got the brutes the power themeels,
To choose their berds."
B Arma : The Thoa Fende.
(2) The brutal part of the nature.
"Again exalt the brutt and eink the man."
Trute-like. Cound of obvious signifleation Brute-like.

* brate, s. [Broit.]
* brûte, v.t. [Bruit, v.]
all whith heaviness."- Enolleo. the army, alled them
* bru-tel, a. [Brittle.]
* brin-tel-nesse, s. [Baitileness.]
* brê'te-ly̆, adv. [Eug. brute; -ly.] Violently, like a brute; rudely, impetnously. (Milton.)
* bru-ten, v.t. [From A.S. brytan $=$ to break, breotan =to bruise, to break; Sw. bryta; Dsn. bryde.] To bresk to pieces.

* brû'te-nĕss, s. [Eng. brute; -ness.] Brutality.

brû̀-tǐ-f1-cä'-tion, s. [Bnutify.]

1. The act or process of brutifying.
2. Brutal or degraled condition. (N.E.D.)
$\dagger$ brît'ti-f $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$, v.t. [Lat. brutus; $i$ conneetive: and facio $=$ to make.] To make brutal.
 v., \$2, p. 2\%

* bru-til, a. [Bhittle.]
brầt-Ish, a. [Eng. brut(e); -ish.]

1. Pertaining to the inferior snimals; animal, bestial.

Osirls, Jsis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorier
With molistrous shapes and sorverien abuid
Fanatick Egypt, and her priets to see
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests to seek
Their waddring guds disgus'd in brutish forms.
Mitton: P. $L$.
2. Regembling some, or the generality of the inferior animala; msnifeating animsi rather than distinctively humsu characteristica.
(1) In a coarse organisation leading ta cruelty or inhumanity: Rough, brutal, ferociona, crnel, inhuman.
"Baten and brutich mon, are commoaly more ahle
to bear pain than othera - Grece.
(2) In the undue or unseasonable indulgence of the appetites: Gross, carusl, indecant in

(3) In dullness or atupidity: Doll, ntupid, senseless.
 (4) Is absonce of knowiedge or refinement: Ignorant, uncivilised.
"They were not to bruthet, that they oonld be ig-
thrut'-Ish-1y, adv. [Eng. brutish; -ly.] In a brutish manner, after the manner of a brute rather than a man, with cruelty, indeceacy, otupidity, or brutal ignorance.
palpabie imp and attorwarda are oarried bruthanty into all
$\dagger$ brat'-ish-ny̌ss, s. [Eng, brutisk; -ness.]
The quality of being brutal, resemblance to the inferior animals in some marked respects; animality, brutality, sevageness.
hat oll other coutithnesk "-3pe, besiden that, is not true valour,
†brât-issm, s. [Eng. brut(s); -ism.] Aqnality or the qualities or characteristics of \& brute.

+ brut-nen, v.t. [Brirnen.]
brŭtte, v.i. \& t. [BrowBe, v.]
A. Intrans.: Ths same as browese (q.v.)
"What the gonta so ensily bructed npon"
B. Transitive:
w brues the young wood. Srom
* brut-ten, v.t. [A.S. bryttan; O. Icel. brytja (Rob, Mianning: Hist. Eng, (ed. Furnivall), 244, 10.) (Stratmann.)] To break.
* brut-ten-et, pa. par. [A.S. bryttan, bryttian: Sw. bryta; Dan. bryde = to destroy; A.S. brytse =a fragment; Eng. brittle.] Destroyed, slain.

The emperour entred in a wey eureoe to attele
Wi haue aractenet that bor aod the abaie reththen.
William of Palerne, 205-:
brŭt'-tǐng, pr. par. \& \& [BRUTTE.]
A. As present participle: (See the verb.)
B. As substantice: The sct of browsing.
"Of all the torestora, this thorn beamj preservee
itself best trom the bruttings of the deer."-ivelyn, L
brúthŭm filil-mĕn, a. [Latin. Literaily, a genseless lightning, flash or "thunderbolt,"] A threat which has a formidable sound but euds by doing no damage

* brux-1e, v.t. [Scand. brixla $=$ to reprove, reproach.] To upbraid, to reprove.
"Thenne a
bruxiez. wyude of goddez worde efte the wybh
Ear. Lazg. Allt. Poum (ed. Morrin]; Patiences 84s
* bruȳ'-dāle, s. [Bridal.]
* bruze, v.t. [Bruise.] (Spenser: F. Q., Ill. ix. 19.)
- brŭz'-zĭng, s. '[From Sw. bruza = to roar ; Dan. bruise $=$ to roar, to foam; Dat bruisen $=$ to foam, to snort.] The rosring of a bear, the noise made by a bear. (Scotch.)
" Mifiling of tygers, bruzzing of bearh, *c."-Un
* brwk, v.t. [Brooк, v.] (Scotch.)
* brwnd, s. [BaAND.] (Scotch.) (Wallace, viii. 1,052.)
brÿ'a, s. [Lat. brya; Gr. Bpvá (brua) =a shirub-one of the tamarisks, Tamarix gallioa, ajrioana, or orientalis.]
Bot. : A genus of papilionaceous plants. Brya Elenus is the Jamatca or West Indian Ebony-tree. [EboNv.] The rough twiges branchea are used for riding. whips. (Treas. of Bot.)
brȳ- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$-¢̧厄̆-80, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. bryum (q. v.); und fem. plur. adj. suttix -acee.]

Botany:

1. Gen.: Urn-mosses, a paturai order of Muscals, distingwiahed by having the spore casea valveleas, with an operculum without elstera. In 1846 Lindley enumerated forty-four genera and, with s query, 1,100 species as bumid climates, but abound in the temperata ratber than in the polar regions. [Bavum.]
2. Spec.: A large group of scrocarpous mosses having a double row of teeth, the inner united at the base by a common plicate membrsne. It constitutes part of the order Bryscem. [No. 1.] (Treas, of Bot.)

- brÿbe, v. \& a [Bribe.]
- bryche, a [A.S. bryce = liable to break.] Frail, vain (Greln), reduced, poor (Morris a Skeat).


## "Now Is Pere bycome bryche, <br> Robere and ryche".

- bryd, "brydde, 2 [Bird.] (Prompt. Parv., cc.)
- brȳde, z. [Bride.] (Chancer: C. T., 9,764.)
- bryde-lyme, s. [BlRDLime.]
- bry-del-yम, v.t. [Bridle, v.]
${ }^{2}$ brȳ'dille, • brỳ'dy̆lle, s. [BridLe, s.] (Prompt. Parv.)
* bryge, s. [Brioue.] Debats, contention. "Bryga, or debato (brygowng. K.) Briga, diccensio."
- brygge, s. [Bridge.] (Prompl. Parv.)
- bryg-gyng, s. [Brioue.] Debate, contention. (See example under bryge.)
- bryght, " bryghte, * bryht, a. [Briont.] (Prompt. Parv., dc.)
* bryghte-swerde, s. 4 bright sword.
"Bryghte-neerda. Splendona."-Frompt. Parv.
- bry-gows, s. [Low Lat. brigosus = quarelsome; briga = quarrel, contention.]
"Brygows, or debate-makar. Brigosus."-Prompl. Parv.
- bry-gyr-dyll, * breke-gyx-dle, s. [O. Eng. \& Seotch breek = breeches; and gyrdle Eng. girdle.] $\Delta$ girdle Found the middle of the body.
"Brygyriylu. Lumbare, renale."-Prompl. Parv.
- bryl-lare, s. (From O. Eng. bryllyn (q.v.); and 0 . Eng, suffix -are $=$-er. $]$ One who drinks to a person's health, or who gives a toast. P." Bryllare of drynke, or schbakkare (drinkehankere. P.) Propinalor, propinatrix "-Prompe. Pare.
- bryl-lyn, v.t. [From A.S. byrlian = to drink ; byrle $=$ a cup-bearer.] To give a toast, to drink to one's health
Parr. Aryllyn", or schenk drynke. Propino."-Prompt.
oryl-lynge, pr. par. \& s. [Bryllyn.]
"Eryllynge of dryake (of ale, K.) Propinacio."
- bry-lŏck, s. [Gael. braoilag, breigh'lac.] The whortleberry, or Vaccinium vitis idaca. (Scotch.)

Here alwo aro everocke resembling antrawberry and brylocks, like arred currant, hut sour."-Papors

* brym, * bryme, a. [Brim (2), a]
"Brym, or fers. Ferus, ferox."-Prompt. Part
* brym-ble, brym-byll, s. [Bramble.] (Huloet.) (Prompt. Purv.)
- bry̆m'-ly̆, adv. [O. Eng. brim; and Eng. suftix-ly.」'Fiercely, keenly. (Wall., vii. 995.)
* brymme, a. \& adv. [Brim, a. \& adv.] The were and alko thlsteles thlk ke,
Aud breres orymme for to prikk er
The Romaint of the Rove.
* brymme, s. [Brim.] A flood, a river. "A balgh bergh bl e bruke the brymme bysyde."
- brym, * brin, * birn, v.t [Bursi, v.] To burn. "And gert his men oryn all Bowchene
- bryné (1), s. [Brine, s.]
"Bryne of Ealt. Sulsugo, Cath. C. F."-Prompt. Parv.
- bryne (2), s. [Sw. bryn = brim, edge, surface ; O. Icel. brinn (aing.) ; brynn (plur.).] Parv. Bryne, or brow of the eye. Supercilium."-Prompt.
* bry̆ng, * bry̆nge, "bry̆ng-en, * bry̆ngYn., v.t. [Belng, v.] (Prompt. Parv., Chaucer,
- bryng-are, b. [Brinoer.]
- Bryagare. Allator, lator."-Prompt Parv.
- brynke, s. [Brink.]
- brynne, s. [Bran.]
"ary. Brynne of corn, K. Cantabrum, furfur."- Prompt.
- bryn-ston, * bryn-stane, * bryntstane, 8 [Sw. brainsten.] [BRMsToNe.]
"Quhill all inuiroan rekit lyke bryneatane" $\begin{gathered}\text { Doug.: Virgil, bs, } 1, ~\end{gathered}$
- byym-ye, s. [Brene, Birnie.]
* brya-yede, an [Brenyede]
bry -oll'-ó-gist, z. [From Gr. Bpuov (bruon) a kind of mossy seaweed; خóyos (logos) $=$ a a
discourse; and suffix-ist.] discourse ; and quffix -ist.]
brÿ-ŏl'-ó-ğy, s. [From Gr. Bpiov (bruon) =a kind of moaay seaweed, and dóoos (logos) $=$ discourse.] This department of botany which course.] The department of
treats of the moasea apecially.
 Dut. \& Fr. bryone; Ital. brionia; Lat. bry
 Bpico (bruo $)=$ to be full of, to awell or teem with.]

1. Of the form bryony :
2. Ord. Lang.: A plant, Bryonia dioica, which growe in England. It has a large root white and branched. Its stem is long and weak, with tendrila which enable it readily to weak, with tendria which enabis it readily to cling to buahes in the hedgea and thickets
where it grows. The inflorescence conaists of Where it grows. The inflorescence consists of
short axillary racemes of whitish dioecious short axillary racemes of Whitish diocious
flowers with green veins. The berries are red. The plant abounds in a fetid and acrid juice.
3. Bot.: The English name of the genus Bryonia [11.]
II. Of the form bryonia :

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cucurbitaces (Cucurhits). (For Bryonia dioica, the Red-berried Bryony, see I. 1.) $B$. alba, or Black-berried Bryony, which grows on the continent of Europe, is by some believed to be only a variety of the dioica. geveral other species aro found in 'io Eut Indian peninsula.

I (1) Black Bryony : Two plants-
(a) Tamus communis. (Prior.)
$\dagger$ (b) Actcea spicata. (Lyte.)
(2) Red Bryony: Bryonia dioica. (Lyte.) (Prior.)
(3) White Bryony: Bryonia dioica. (Lyte.) (Prior.)
III Of both forms. Pharm.: An eclectic medicine nsed quite ex tensively in this country, oepecially hy bomooopathic practitioners.
brȳ-t-phy̆l'-lŭm, s. [Gr. $\beta$ pive (bruō) = to be full of, to swell, to burst forth, and фu' 1 a (phullon) $=$ leaf. So named because if the leaves are laid upon damp earth they will put forth roots aud grow.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the onder Crassulacex (Houseleeks). There are elght stamins and four ovaries. Bryophyllum calycinum, the Large-cupped Bryophyllum has succulent, oval, crenate leavea, and long yenduloua, cylindrical flowers. Its native country is the East Indies, whence it has heen carried to other places. In Bermuda, where it is naturalised and grows abundantly, it is called Life-plant.
$\mathbf{b r y} \mathbf{y}-\mathbf{0}-\mathbf{z o} \mathbf{O}-\mathbf{a}$, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Gr}$. Bpúov (bruon) $=$ moss, and $\zeta \omega \stackrel{\omega}{\circ}(z 000 n)=$ animal. $]$
Zool.: The name given by Ehrenberg to a class of molluscoid animals, the peculiarities of which had been previously observed by Mr. J. V. Thompson, who had called them Polyzoa (q.v.).
brȳ-̈-zō-ŏn, s. [BryozoA.]
Zool.: Any slecies belonging to the class Bryozoa (q.v.)
bryr'-íe (yr as ir) s. [A.S. bryrdan = to prick, goad, infuriate (?).] Madness. (Scotch.)
"Iyk bryrie: Equivalent to the vulgar phrase, "like daft."



* bryste, v.i. [Bukst, v.]
* brys'-ty̆lle, s. [Bristle.]
"Bryeylle, or brustylle (burstyll, R.). Seta."-
* brys-yde, $a$. [A.s. brysan.] [Breise, v.] "Brymyde
Prompt. Par.
(brised. F.) Quawarus, contusus."
brÿ'tasque, s. [From O. Fr. britask $=\mathbf{a}$ fortress with batilements (Kelham); "a port
or portall of defence on the rampire or wall of a town." (Cotgrave)] A battlement.

bryt-tene, * bryt-tyne, v.t. [Brirnex.]
* bry̌t'-tly̆nge, pr. par. [A.S. bryttan = to break ; Sw. bryta; Dan. bryde.] Breaking up, cutting np.
the quyrry then the perre went to se the brye-
Chevy Chase
elynge off the deare.:
brȳ'-ŭm, s. [Or. Apviov (bruon) $=a$ kind ni mosay eeaweed.]

Bot : A genus of mosses, the typical one of the family Bryacea (q.v.). Many opecies aro found in Britain.
brȳ'-ž, s. [Brize, Breeze.]
IF For omitted words commencing * bry- seo the apelling bri-
bu, bue, v.i. [From the sound.] To emit the aound which a calf does. (Scotch.)
bu, boo, \& [From Wel. bo =a acarecrow.]

1. A sound meant to excite terror. (Scotch.) " Boo is o word thatis used in the North of seotinad
to frigbten crying child to frisbten crying children.--Preabyterian Eloguenot, p. 188.
2. A bogbear, on object of terror. (Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 138.)
bn-kow, 3. [From bu, and Scotch kov, cow = a goblin.]
3. Gen.: Anything frightiful, as a acarecrow. 2. Spec.: A hobgoblin. (Scotch.)
bn-man, s. A goblin, the devil. (Scotch.) [Bu-kow.]
bn-at, boo-it, bou-at, bow-at (Scotch), bow-et (2), bow-ett, s. [Fr. boite $=$ : box; Low Lat, boieta.] A hend-lentern. Pare
M'Farlane's buat : The moon.

- He mattered a arelle curae ppon the maseenonable aplendour
bŭb (1), bob, s. [Proh. onomatopoelc, and intended to imitate the sonnd of a dull blow.] A blast, a guat of aevere weather.
Ane blusterand bub, out fras the north braying.
Gan ouer the loreschip in the rak rafil ding.
Gas ouer the loreschip in the hak wail diug.
* bŭb (2), s. [Etymology doubtrul. Probably conuected with bubble, from the bubbling or foaming of the liquor.]

1. Ord. Lang. : A cant term for atrong malt liquor.

Ho loven cheap port, and dontle bub,
2. Distilling: A substitute for yeast, eme ployed by the distiller. It is prepared by mixing meal or flour with a littls yeast in a quantity of warm wort and wster. (Knight.)

* bŭb, v.t. [A contracted form of bubble (q.v.).] To bubble, throw up bubbles, fonm.

bū'-bal-ine, a [From Mod. Lat. bubalus (q.v.), and Eng. suffix -ine.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the buffalo (q.v.).
2. Noting certain bovine antelopes, eap Alelaphus bubalis, and its allies (A. cuama, the hartbeest, and A. albifrons, the bleabok).

- bu'-balle, s. [Lat. bubalus.] An ox. (Doup las.)
bū'-bal-ŭs, s. [Lat. bubalus; Gr. Bovißaio (boukislos) $=$ a kind of Alrican stag or gazelle.] + Zool.: A genus of Bovidx (Oxen), to whlch belong (Bubalus bubulis) the Comnon Buffalo and (Bubaius Caffer) the Cape Buffalo.
bŭb'-blc, s. [SW. bubbla; Dan. boble; Dut bobbel $=$ a burbble; bobbelen $=$ to bubble; Ger bubbeln, poppeln.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : A amall bladder or vesicia of watear alled with air.
2. Figuratircly:
+1. Anything nnsubstsntial or nnreal ; a alse or empty show; mere emptiness.

- Seeking the oubste reputatlon,
Everf in the cannoct

çate, făt, fare, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sĩr, marîne; gö, pơt

- At Manhoode touch the oubble hurot." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Seot }: \text { Rokeby, } \mathrm{T} . \\ & \text { is. }\end{aligned}$
+2. A chest, a frand, a swindling project. "Ia trath of all the ten thousend bubbies of which

-3. A person cheated or victimised by some awindling apeculation; a gull.
"Cease, dearest mother, ceaso to chldo; Prifor.
- II. Levelling: The bubble of air in the giass apirit-tube of a levei.
bubble and squeak, s. A mixture of meat, greena, and potatoes, which have been already cooked, fried up together.
bubble-company, s. A sham company promoted for purposea of fraud and cheating. "Bubbe-compantes for truling with the antipodes
hare been the rase befors. harese been then p.
182 L
bubble-shells, s. pl. A name for the thells of the family Bullidm (q.v.).
bubble-trier, s. An instrument for testing the delicacy and accursey of the tubea for holding the apirit in levelling-instruments.
brib'-ble, v.i. \& t. [Bubble, s.]


## A. Intransitive:

I Literally: To rise op in babbies.
"The anme apring auffern ot some times o very manincrease of it ; yea wometimes to that excest mos mincrense of it; yea, wometimes to that excest, wo to
make it boil and bubble with extremse heat."-Wood-

TI To bubble and greet: To cry, to weep.
Spec., if conjoined with an effusion of mucus from the nobtrila. (Scotch.)
"John Knox-left her [Q. Moryl bubbiling and greax

## II. Figuratively:

1. To run along with a gentle gurgling nolse.
"Not bubbing fountnins to the thinty owain.",
Pops: Patorals: $A u t u m m, 0$
2. To make a gurgling or warbling sound. Bubbled the nightingale." Tennyeor.

* B. Transitive:

Fig. : To cheat, swindle. "Tiin no newe that Tom Dooble
neve: Ballad.
bǔb'-blẽr, s. [Eng. bubbl(e); er.]

- 1. Ord. Lang. : A cheat, a swindler.
- boivali the Jows jobhen of thls part of the world; joctore directors, governors, treasurers, etce eta etc. in

2. Iehthyol.: Aplidonotus grunniens, from the Ohio river; מamed from the peculiar noise it makea.
büb'-bling, * bub-blyag, " byb-blyng, pr. par., a., \& 8. [Bubble, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle of participial adjective: In aenses corresponding to those of "

The crystal treasures of the liquid world.
C. As substantive: Thomson : Autumn

1. The act of making a gurgling noise.
2. The act of dabbling in the water.
"Bubblyng or bybblyng in water, as duckes do.
Amphioolus,

* bŭb'bly̆, a. [Eng. bubbl(e); -(l)y.] Full of bubbles.
"They would no more Hive ander the yoke of the sea. or have their herds washed with the
spuma "-Nashe: Lenten Stupt (1599), $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{\&}$
büb'-bly̆-jock, s. [From bubble, v., II. 2, and Jock, vulgar name for John.] The vulgar name for a turikey-cock. (Scotch.)
- Brab'-by̆ (1), s. [Cf. Provinc. Qer. bübe ; O. Pr. poupe; Prov. popa; I Ital. poppa=a woman's breast, a teat (Mahn).] A woman's breast.
(Vulgar.)
- bibb'-by̆ (2), s. [A corruption of brother.] Brother. A word applied to small boys.
(Colloqual.) (American.) (Goodrich \& Porter.) bū'-b̄̄ (1), \&. [In Fr. \& Sp. bubon; Port. bubâo; Ital. bubbone; Low Lat. bubo; Gr. ßoußшंय (boubōn) = the groin.]
Med.: Hardening and induration of lymphatic glands, generaily the inguinal, as in the Oriental or Levantine plague, ayphilis, gonorrhea, \&ic.
bü'-bō (2), s. [From Lat, bubo, genit, bubonis $=$ an owl, apectally the long-horned owl (Strix
 (buza) = the eagio-owl.]
Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Strigides, or Owls. They have a amall ear sperture, two large feathered tufts like horns on the aides of the head, and the lege feathered to the tocs. Bubo maximus is the Eaple Owl, or Great Owl. It occurs in Britain and on the continent of Europe. The correaponding American apeciea is Bubo virginiапия.
bū'-bŏn, s. [ln Fr., Sp., \& Itai. bubon; from Lat. bubonium; Gr. ßovßúviov (boubōnion) = a plant, Aster atticus, useful againot a $\beta$ ov $\beta$ úv (boubin) = a awelling in the groin. This, however, has no affinity to the botanical genus bubon.]
Bot.: A genua of umbeliferous plante from Southern Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere. B. galbavum furnishes the drug called by that name. [Galbandm.] In parts of the East B. macedonicum is put among clothea to imbue them with acent.
bū-bŏn'-Io, a. [From Gr. Bovßáv (bon bōn) = briboes or swellinge are a featurs.
I Bubonic Plague. [Planeve.]
bū-bö-ni'-nwe, s. pl. [From Lat. bubo, genit. bubonis, and pl. fem. suff. -ince.]
Ornith.: A sub-family of Strigidæ (Owls). It containe the Horned Owls. [Bubo.]
 $b \bar{o} n o k \bar{e} \bar{c}$ ) ; from $\beta$ oußwiv (boubōn) $=$ the groin, and к $\eta^{\prime} \lambda \eta$ ( $\left.k \stackrel{e}{l} \vec{e}\right)=$ tumour.]
Med.: Incomplete inguinal hernia, or rupture.
bū-bró'ma, s. [Gr. Bovis (bous) $=$ an ox ; Bōura (bröma) = food, as if producing food fit for cattle.]
Botany: Bastard cedar. A genua of planta belonging to the order Byttneriacea (Byttneriads) $B$. guazuma la the Elm-ieaved Bastard Cedar. [Bastard Cenar]
* bū'-bŭk-1e, s. [Corrupted from Eng., de. bu(bo), ard (car)bu(n)cle] A red pimple.
"His ince is all bubuties, and whelke and knobse"-
bû̀-car-a-măn'-gīte, s.
[From Bucaramanga, where it was found.]

Min.: A resin reaembling amber in its paleyellow colour; ap.gr. about 1 . Composition : Carbon, 82.7 ; hydrogen, $10 \cdot 8$; oxygen, $6 \cdot 5=$ 100.
bức'-cal, a. [In Fr. buccul; Port. bocal. From Lat. bucea $=$ the cheek when puffed out by syeaking, eating, \&c.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the cheek
TI (1) Buccal artery: A brsnch of the internal maxillary artery.
(2) Buccal glands: Small glands gituated under the cheek, which acerete saliva.
bŭc-can-ëer', bŭ-can-c̈er', bŭ-can-lër', 8. [lin Dut. bochaneer; Fr. boucanier = a bucby smoking it. From Caribbee Indian boucan $=$ fleal or fish thus prepared.]

* 1. Gen.: The name given in the Weat Indies to any one who cured flesh or tish in the way described in the etymology. This was done continually by the men describecunder 2.

2. Spec.: An order of men, not quite pirates, Fet with decidediy piratical tendencies, who, for nearly two hundred yeara, infested the Spanish main and the adjacent regions. A having granted to Spain all lands which might be discovered west of the Azorea, the Spaniards thonght that they possessed a monopoly of all countries in the New World, and that they had a right to geize, and even pat to death, all interlopers into their wide domain. Enterpriaing mariners belonging to other nations, and especially those of England and France, naturally looked at the case from quite an opposite point of view, and considered themthe prohibited regions. Being cruelly treated, when taken, by the Spariarda, their comrades made reprigals, and a atate of war was established between the Spanish governments in the New World and the adventurers from
the old, which continued even wheu the nationa from which they were drawn were at peace in Europe. The association of buccaneers began about 1524, and contlnued till after the English revolution of 1688, when the French attacked the English in the Weat Indiea, and the buccaneers of the two countries, who had hitherto been friends, took diffarent aides, and were eeparated for ever. Thus weakened, they began to be auppresaed between 1897 and 1701 , and soon afterwarda ceased to exist, pirstea of the normal type to a certain extent taking their place. The "buccaneers were aiso called "anstiers," or "flilbusters"-a term which was revived about the middle of the nineteenth century in connection with the adventures of "GeDeral"
Walker in spaniah America. [Filibustar.]
brio-can-ëer', bǔo-an-ëer', v.i. [From Eng.; \&c., buccaneer, a. (q.v.)] To set the part of a bnccaneer; to be a more respectable pirate.

##  par., a., \& s. [BUCCANEER, v.]

A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partic. adj. : (See the verb.)
C. As substandive:

1. The act of doing as the historical buccaneers did. [Buccaneer, s.]
2. The act of committing semi-pirscy, or piracy outright.
t bǔc-pĕl-là'-tion, s. [In Fr. buccellation; from Lat. buccella, buccea $=\mathbf{a}$ amall mouthful, a morsel; bucca = cheeks, mouthful.] The act of breaking into large pieces.
† bŭc'-çin-al, a. [From Lat. buccina=a crooked horn or trumpet, as distinguished from tuba $=\mathrm{a}$ atraight one.]
3. Shaped iike a trumpet. (Ogilvie.)
4. Sounding like a horn or trumpet. (Christiun Observer.) (Worcester.)
bǐo'-gin-ă-tõr, s. \& a. IIn Fr. buccinateur.
From Lat. buccinator $=$ one who bows the From Lat. buccinator = one who blowa the trumpet; buccino $=$ to blow the trumpet; CINAL.]
A. As substantive:

Anat.: The trumpeter's muacie, one of the maxillary group of muscles of the cheek. They are the active agents in mastication, and are beautifully adapted for it. The buccinator circumscribes the cavity of the mouth, and aided by the tongue keeps tho food under the pressure of the teeth; it also helps to shorten the pharynx from before backwards, and thus assists in deglutition.
B. As adjective: Pertaining to or analogous to a trumpeter.
I Buccinator muscle: The aame as A. (q.v.).
bŭc-çin'-1̆-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. buc-$\underset{-i d e r}{\operatorname{cim}}$ ] $=$ a whelk (q.v.), and plur. adj. suffix

Zool.: A family of molluses belonging to the order Prosobranchiata, and the section Siphonostomata. They constitute part of Cutiers inuccinoida. They have the shell notched in front, or with the canal anruptly
reflected so as to produce a varix on the front of the sheII. The leading genera are Buccinum Terebra, Eburna, Nassa Purpura, Cassis, Dolium, Harpa, and Oliva. Many are British.
bŭc'-çĭn-ŭm, s. [From Lat. buccino.] [BucCINAL.]

1. Zool.: The typical genus of the family Buccinidæ (q.v.). In English they are called Whelks, which are not to be confounded with the Periwinkle, also aometimes called whelka. Buccinum undatum is the Common Whelk. There are aeveral other European species. The Scotch call them buckiea. [Buckv.]
2. Palaont.: Species of the genus exist in the cretaceous rocka, but it is earentially tertiary and recent.
bric'-cō, s. [From Lat. bucco $x$ one who has diatended cheaks.]
Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Bucconide, or the sub-family Bucconines (q.v.). They belong to the Old World, though closely analogoua geners are in the New.
bŭc-cơn'-1-dæe, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. bucco (q.v.); and fem. plur. adj. gufflx -idee.]



Ornith. : A family of birds, aometimes called from the stiff bristles around their bllls Barbets, and sometimes denominated Puffliirds, from the puffed out plomage. They lave been placed as a sub-family Bucconinæ, under the fanily Picidz (Woodpackers), as a aub-family of Alcedinidre, and as a fanily a aub-family of Alcedinida, and as a fanily under the order scansores. The genns called Bacco by Linneus and Cuvier is
as Capito of Vieillot. [Barret (1).]
Whic-cō-ni'-næ. s. pl. [From Mod, Lat. bucco, genit. buccon(is); and fem. piur. adj. suflx inc.]

> Ornith.: A sub-family of Bucconide (q.v.).
bụ-çěl-las, s. [From Bucellas, a Portuguesa village fourteen miles north of Lisbon.] A white wine, somewhat resembling a hoek, the produce of a peeuliar kind of vine cultivated in Portagal. i genuine Bucellas ahould contrin not more than 26 per cent. of proof sjuirit.
bū-çĕn'-täur, s. [Ital. bucentoro, of unknown etym., generally said to be from Gr. Boús (bons) $=$ an ox, and $\kappa \in \nu T a v \rho o s($ fentauros $=a \operatorname{cen}-$ taur (q.F.). Neither " Boukevtaupos, nor the monster, half man and half bull, anpposed to lue signified by it, is foond in Greek mythology.]
Hist. : The state barge of Vepice, in which the Doge, on Ascension Day, wedded the Alliatic by dropping in ring into the water. The last Bucentaur, built early in the eighteenth century, was burnt ly the French in 1798, bat sonse portions are preserved in the Arsenal.
bū cěph-a-Iŭs, s. [Gr. Bovкéфaגos (bouhephulos) = having a head like an ox. An epithet applied to the steed of Alexander the Great.]
I. A humerous name for a saldie-horse.
2. Biol.: A useoro-genns of Trematodes, founded on the larval stage of certain flukes.
bū-çĕr'-1̌-dæ, s. pl. [BUCEROTIDe.]
bū'-çc̃r-ŏs, s. [Lat. bucervs; Gr. Bovixepws (bmeherös) = having the horns of a bollock, oxhomed: Boüs $($ bous $)=$ an ox, and кépas (keras)
$=$ a horn.]

Ornith.: Hornbilla, the typiesl genus of the family Bucerotide, or Bueeride (q.v.). The best koown speeies is Buceros galeatus.
bū-cěr-ŏt'-ǐ-dæ, bū-çĕr'-i-dæ, s. $p l$ [From Lat. buceros, nud fem. pL. adj. suff. -ide.]
Oraith. IIombills, a tamily of conirostral birds. They have a huge bill, surmonited by a casque. The plumage is greenish black. They are found in the tronics of the Old World, and especially in the Atlantic and African islinds.

Bụ-chăn-ā'-nil-a,s. iNamed after Dr. Buchanan Hanilton, a well-known Indian botamist.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiacex (Anacards). Buchanania letifolia is a large Indian tree, the kernel of the nut of which is much used in native confectionery. It abounds in a bland oil. A black varnish is unde from the fruits. The unripe fruits of $B$. lancifolia are eates by the natives of India in their corries.
buch'an-ites (ch guttural), s. pl. [Named after their founder.] An extraordinary seet of fanaties, fonnded by one Lucky Buchan in the west of Scotland in 1783 . They npppar to have lived in the grossest immorality, and they gradually diminished in nunber, the last member of the sect dying in 1846. (Chambers's Encyclopodia.)
bû'-chorl-zite, s. [Ln Ger. bucholzit.] Min.: A variety of flbrolite (q.v.). It is from the Tyrol.
bŭcht (ch guttural), s. [Bovont, s.] (Scotch.) A bending, a fold, a pen in which owes are milked.
bach-n, s. [Bucku.]

- buch'-ÿ-měnt, ${ }^{\text {g. }}$ [From Fr. embache; 0. Fr. embusche, embosche $=$ ambush, and Eng. auff. -ment.] Ambush.

bū'-gĭd-a, o. [From Or. Bous (bous) = an ox and eisor $($ eidios $)=$ form. So named because the ripe fruit is ahaped like the horn of an ox.] Bot.: Olive Bark-tree, a genus of plants belonging to the order Santalaceæ (Sandalworts). Breida buceras is the Jamaica Olive Bark-trea, which grows in the island just uamed in low awampy places, is an excellent timber tree, and has bark much valnsd for tanning.
bŭck (1), s. [A.S. boc =a beeeh-tree; Ieel. \& SW. bok; Dut. beuke; Rnss, buk; Ger. buche.] [Beech.] A beech-tree. (Scotch.)
"There is in it also woodes of buck, and deir in
buck-finch, $s$. One of the English names for the chaflinch, Fringilla coelebs.
bŭck (2), * bŭkke, s. [A.S. bucoa= a hegont, a buck; bue =a atag, a buck; teel. bukkr = a he-goat ; bokki = (I) a hsegoat, (2) a dandy ; Sw. bock; Dan. bik ; Dut. bok; (N.H.) Ger. book; M. H. Qer. boc; O. H. Qer poch; Low Lat. buccus; Fr. bouc ; Prov boo; Sp. boque; Ital becco; Arm. buch; Corn byk; Wel. bweh, bouch; Ir. boch, poc; Gael boc, buic; Hiod. bakrá (m.), bahri (f.) $=\mathbf{a}$ gont ; Mahratta bukare (n.), bakara (m.), bakari (f.).]

1. Lit. Of the inferior animals:
(I) A he-goat. [Bukre.]
(2) The male of the fallow deer.
"Bucks, goats, and the 1 ike, aro nald to be tripping (3) The male of various other mammals more or less analogous to the foregoing. Spece, more or less nalogous to the foregoing. Spec, rabbit. (Used also attributively to denoto sex.)

The same gentlemano bas hred rablits for many years, and has uoticed that a far greater number of oucks are produced than duen "- Darwin: The Detcen (4) Used bs a compon onme
(4) sed as a common mame for the mala Indians of North nnd South America.
2. Fig. Of man: A gay, dashing young
fellow.
" Agnin. Wert not thon, at one perfod of IIfe, a Buck, b. i., ch. |x.
buck-jumper, s. A bucking horse. [Buck (2), $v$. .]
buck-nigger, s. A negroman. (Bartlett.) buck's-beard, s.

1. An unideatified plant. (Mascal.)
2. A plant, Tragopogon pratense.
buck's-horn, s. A nams sometimes given to the plant genos Rhus.

* buck (3), s. [Buik, Bouk, Bulk.] The buly, a carcase. (Scotch.)
ur Stc derth is rasit in the cuntrie that ane mutton of qubeit."
bŭck (4), \& \& a. (In Sw. byt; Dan. byg; (N.H.) Ger. bäuch, beuche; eng. With Gael. buac = dung used in bleaching, the liquor in of blesehing ; Ir. buac $=$ lys. (Skeat.)
A. As substantive:
I. Ondinary Language:
I. The liquid in which linen is washed.
- Buck / 1 would I could wayh myself of the buck $/ 1$ warrant you, buck: Aus of the emsenv too it Aball

2. The clothes washed in such a liquid.

TJ To beat a buck: To beat clothes at the wash. [Beckino.]
a buck 1 cap strike no harder.".
avasingor. Wism anaryr, iv. 2 II. Tech. Sawyer's wort and carpentry: A iranie of two crotches to hold a stick white
being croas-cnt.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to a buck in any of the foregoing senses.
buck-barket, s. A basket to hold linen
abont to le wrahed. about to be wrahed.

| "They convered me into a buck-basket."-Shakesp. |
| :---: |
| werry Hives. III. |
| . |

## buck-board, s.

Vehicles: A plank bolted to the hind axle and to a bolster on the fore axle, being a cheap suhatitate for a bed-coupling and aprings. (Knight.)
buck-saw, 8 .
Carp: A frame saw with ona extended bat toforma handle, and adapted to nearly vertical motion in crosscutting wood held by a sawbuck. (Knight.)
buar-wag.

## on, buc



Vehicles:
BUCK-SAW.
rude waggon formed of a aingle board reathe on the axle-trees, and forming by ita elas ticity a spring-eeat for the driver. (Knight)
buck-washing,
dirty linen, a laundry.
"Youn were best medale with buck-1acaling"
bŭck (I), " bouk-en, "brik-ken, p.t. (In Sw. byka; Dan. byge ; (N. H.) Qer. bouchen bëuchen, beuchen; O. Fr. buer.] [Bocz (4), a.
I. Ordinary Language:

## 1. Literally: To wash clothes.

"Alas, a amall matter buck a bandikerehbet." $\begin{gathered}\text { Purtiam Sh Bup, iil sua }\end{gathered}$
2. Figuratively: To soak or deluge with raln.

With bucked alld drowned."-Fabyan: Chromen $\% / 12$
II. Mining: To break or pulverise (ores).
bŭck (2), v.i. [From buck (2), s. (q.v.).]

1. To copulate as bucka and does.
2. To jomp vertically off the ground, with the head down and the reet close together. (Said of horeea.)
bŭck (3), v.i. [Bolke, Belch.] To gurgle.
IT To buck out: To make a gurgling noise like that of liquida issuing from a straightnecked bottle. (Jamieson.)
bŭck'-a-çy, bŭck'-a-sie, buk-lke-sy, a. [From Fr. bocoasin $=$ a kind of fine buckram resembling taffeta
callimanco. (Cot grave.).]

Fabrics: A qpecies of buckram or callimaneo. "Flve guarters of buckncy, for a doublate to 11 till K. James IA., A. 1474 .
bŭok'-bēan, "bŭck'-bāne, * bog-bean S. [In Ger. backsbohne; Dut. boeksboonen. From Eng. bo
$=$ goat'g leg.]

Ond. Lang, \& Bot.: The English name of Menyanthea, a genus of plants belonging to the order Gentiangeese (Gentianworts). Specially the name of Men yonthes trifoliata, called


1. Plant and sower. 2 section of coralla.
also Marsh Trefoil, a Britiah plant common in boggy groond. It has densely-creeping and matted roots, ternate leaves, and a compound raceme or thyrse of white flowers, tipped externally with red, and beautifully-fringed withlo with white thread-like processes. AD infusion of its leaves is bitter, and is some times given in dropsy and rheumatiam. In Sweden two ounces of the leaves are ant stituted for a pound of hope. In Lapland the roots are occasionally powdered and eaten.
bhacked, pa. par. [Buck (1 \& 2), v.]
bŭck-ět, * bok-et, s. \& a. [A.S. buc = \& bucket, a flagon, a vessel or water-pot, a a tob, a washing-tub, a trough.] [BACk.]
[^95]
## A. As subetantive:

I. Ond Lang.: In the same sense as 1I, 1 (q.v).
II. Technically:

1. $A$ versel of wood, leather, or any suitable material, provided with a handle, and adapted for holding or carryiog water or other liquid or solid material, or being hauled up.
2. Water-wheels: The vane or float of a watar-wheel.
3. Hydraulic Engineering: The scoop of a dredging-machine, which has usuaily a hinged bottom, closed while raising mud, and then opened to deposit the load.
4. Naut.: A globe of hoops covered with canvas, used as s recall signai for whale-boats. (Knight.)
B. As adjective: Pertaining to a bncket in the foregoing senses.

## bucket-engine, $s$.

Hydraul. Engineering: A series of buckets attached to an endless chsin, which runs over aprocket wheels. It is deaigned to utillise a stream of wster which has a considersble fall but ouly a moderate quantity of water.
bucket-hooks a A device for holding a bncket agsinst a tree to catch maple sap.
bucket-ahop, s. An office for carrying on speculations in grain on s amall scale; a ohop where betting is carried cn

## bucket-valve, s.

Steam-engines: The valve on the top of an air-pump bucket.

## buoket-wheel, s.

Hydraul. Engineering: A wheel ever which passes a rope having pots or buckets, which dip into the water of the well and discharge their contents at the surface.
bhok'-ĕt, v.t. \& L [Bucket, e.]
A. Transitive:

1. To dip up in backets. (Often with ouf.) 2. To swindle. (Slang.)
2. To over-ride (as a horse).
B. Intrans. : To overexert oneself. (Slang.)
brick'-ett-ful, a [Eng bucket; fuk (l).] As much of anything as will fll s buckst.
bhot'-eȳe, s. (Eng. buck, snd eve.] The American horse-chestnnt, Esculus ohioticus.
bhick'-horm, s. [Buck's-gorn.]
bhek-hound, s. [Eng. buck (1), s., and hound.] A sraall variety of the hound used for hunting bucks.
băot'-这g, pr. par., a., \& s. [Buck (1), v.]
the varb.) As pr. par. \& particip. adj. (See the varb.)
C. As substantive:

* I. Ord. Lang.: The act of wasbing dirty clothes. This was formerly done by beating the clothes in watar on a stone with a pols flattened at the end. (Nares.)
"Heso is a basket, ha may creep in here, and throw loullinen apon hing, nit it it were godns to bucking."-
II. Technically:

1. Bleaching: The sct of soaking cloth in s lye. This alternstes with crofting, i.e., with exposing the cloth on the grass to air and light.
2. Mining: Ths act of breaking np masses of ore by means of hammers.

## ivacking-iron, $s$.

Mining: A massive hammer used in breaklog up masses of ore.
bucking-keir, s. An apparatus for removing ths dirt sad grease from linen or cotton by boiling it with lime in a pan
bucking-plate,s The miner'a tsble on which ore is broken.
-buoking-stool, a. A wasbing-block

bhak'-íng, pr. par. [Buck (2), v.]
$\$$ bracke-1sh, a. (Eng. buck; -ish.] Pertaining to a " buck " In a figurative sense, that is, to a gay and frivolous young man. (Grose.)
Ibrick'-1şm, s. [Eng. buck; -ism] Ths quality of s buck. (Smart.)
briols'-landi-ite, [Named after the very minent geologist, Dean Buckland, who was born at Axmiuster, in Devon, in 1784, was reader in mineralogy, and in 1818 reader in geoiogy in Oriford Univarsity ; in 1818 became F.R.S., was twice President of the Geological Society, snd dicd in 1856.]
Min. : Two minerals-

1. Bucklandite of Hermane: $\Delta$ variety of Epidote.
2. Bucklandite of Levy: A variety of Allanits (Dana), called Orthite in ths British Museum Catalogue. The former antbority terms it anhydrous Allanite. It is found st Arendsl, in Norway.
bŭck'-1e (1), "boc-le, "bok-ele, "bekille, "bok-ylle, " bo-cul, ${ }^{\text {ºbok-ulle, }}$, [O. Fr. bocle; Fr. boucle $=$ ths boss of $n$ shield, a ring; O. Sp. bloca; from Low Lat. bucula $=$ the boss of a shield; a dimin. of bucca = the cheek.] A link of metal, with a tougue or catch, made to fasteo one thing to another.

- Brode or boculle (bocul, bokyll, or bocle). Pluacula."
${ }^{4}$ "Fifti botelf of bras."一Wyolife: Exod $\mathbf{x x x v i}$. 28 . (Pwry.)
fi From a very eariy period buckles have been marks of bonour and anthority. [Ses 1 Macc. x. 89.]
"Rihands, buckles, and other trifing articles of apparel which he had wornh were trensured ap as Sedgemoor.-=-vacauztay: Hist. Bong., eh. v.
T Componod of abvious signifleation : Buckle-maker.


## buckle-chape, s.

Saddlery: The part by which the buckle is secured to the bayd
buckle-tongue, \& The tongue or catcb of a buckle.
bŭck'-le (2), s. [Buckle (2), v.]
I. Literally:

1. A bend, s bow, a curl.
*2. The stste of the hair crisped snd carled; a curl.
"The greatest beay was dremed in a faxen perimiz;

II. Fig. : A distorted expression.
"Gainst nature armed hy gravity.
bŭck'-le (1), * bok-el, * bols-el-yn, v.t. a t. Buckle (1), 2]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit. : To lasten with a buckle.
"Bokelyn, or ejere wythe bokyle. Plusculo."-
Trompt Parr.
Took from the pail on the wall his sword with its
Buckled the inelt round his waist, and, trowniag
hercely. departad.
Lonafellow: Courthts of Miles Standith, 1 v .
II. Figuratively :
2. Ta confine.

> How hrief the life of man Rans hit erriug pilgriminge, That the etretchitig of a span Bucklesink his euin of age. hakesp.: As you Like tt, Iti, 2

## 2. To join in battle.

"The lorid Ony, captalin of the mea eterms, was for bldden to charre, nutil the foot of the arantsnard
3. To join in matrimony. (Scotch.)

- Soon thep loo'd, and noon ware buckled

Nane took time to think ard rute Macreill: Poems, it
B. Reflex.: To set one's self to do anything : to prepare to do suything. (A metaphor taken from the buckling on of srmour.)
" The Sarazid, this heariug, rueo emaln,
And, catching nj in hast his three-sguare ehteld

C. Intransitive:
I. To bs joined in matrimony, to wed, to be married. (Scotch.)
${ }^{2}$ Mny. though it is the oweetest mouth in in the year, is the only month that nothody in the north ${ }^{16 \pi}$ " It this an nge to buckle with a hride ${ }^{\text {" }}$ " Drwien.
2. To join io a contest with, to engage.
"In aingle combat thou shelt buckle with me."
Shakerp: 1 Henry
3. To epply one's self to sny work ; to sst to.
"Thia is to be done in chlldren, hy trylog them, Whea they are by lafiness uabent, or ay ayocation buckle to the thing proposed. - Loeke.
IT To buckle to: To be married, to wed.

trucicie-the-beggare, a. One whe marries others in a clandestine end disorderis manner. (Scotch.)
bŭck'-1e (2), v.t. \&\& [Fr. boucler $=$ to bnckle, to ring, to curl.]
A. Trans.: To bend, pat out of shape, crinkie up.
"Supgosiog, therefore, " ohip to be plated on the Lord Wandea etyla, then even e elngle canaon-shot moval (for repaira) of in inase velghoug over seven tong, and comting nearly $£ 350$, . . ."-baily Telegraph Ang.
B. Intrans: : To bead, bow, get out of shspe. "The wretch, whoue fever-wenken'd jolatin

bŭck'-led (1), * boo-lyd, "bok eled, * buc-lede, pa. par. \& a. [Buckle (1), 0.] Fastened with s buckls.
"Boclyd as ehone or botys (bokeolod, P.) Pluecs"arus. - romple
Creds (ed. Bkeat), $5 \%$.
bŭck'-led (2), pa. par. \& a. [Buckle (2), v.] bucicled-plates, s. pl.
Arch.: A form of iron plates for flooring, bsving a slight convexity in the middls, and a flat rim round the edge calied ths fillet. They are ususily square or oblong, and are laid upon iron beams or girders, the coavsxity being placed upward.
bŭck'-lẽr (1), s. [Buckle, v.] One whe buckles.
bŭck'-lẽr (2), * boc-el-er, "bok-el-ex. * boc-ler, s. [0. Fr. bocler; Fr. bouclier, so nsmed from the bocle or boss in its centre.]
I. Ordinary Language: A kind of shield anciently made of wicker-work, and covered with skin or leather.

"One laced the helm, another held the iance,
oryden: The Pables: Patamon and Arcite, hk, ili.


II 1. To give the bucklers, to yield the bucklers: To yield.
"I give thee the buchiert", "Much Ado, r. 2
2. To lay down the bucklers: To cease to contead.

> "I you lay doven tha bucklers, you lose the victory. Rvery Woman in her Humour.
3. To take up the bucklers: To contend.
"Charge one of them to take up the buckters Agaiust that halr-nionger Horace.
Denker: Sattromantix.
II. Technically:

1. The hard protective covering of some enimsls, e.g., of the armadillo, tortles, and some crustaceans, and esp of the head plates of Ganoils, and of the aiterior aegment of the shell in Trilobites.
2. Nautical:
(1) Plur. : Two blocks of wood fitted together to atop the hswse-holes, leaving only sufficient spacs for the cable to pass through, thereby preventing the vessel from taking in much water in s hesvy head-aea. They sre slso called riding or blind bucklers.
(2) Sing.: The lower half of a divided port lld, or ahutter.
T Compounds of obvious signification: Buckler-head, buckler-healed.

## buckler-beak, $s$.

Palcont. : A nams sometime given to a fish which has a beak-ahaped upper jaw. It is a Jurassic Gsnoid, allied to Lepidosteus, but hsving a homocercal tail.
buckler fern, buckler-ferm, s.
Bot. : A modern book-name for the ferngenus Lastrea.
buckier-mustard, s. The English nsme of Biscutella, a genus of cruciferous plata. They are small enoual or pereninial hiapid plants, with bright yellow flowers of no great size. [Biscutella.]

## buckier-shaped, $a$.

Bot.: Of the appearance of a small round buckler. The term is skin in meaning to lensformed, but differs in lmplying that there is an elevated rim or border.
buckler-thorn, s. A plant, the same as Christ's-thorn (Paliurus aculeatus).
bŭck'-lẽr, v.t. [From buckler, s. (q.v.).] To defend as with a buckler. (Lit. \& fig.)

"Can Oxforl, that did ever fence the right.

bŭck'-lẽrş, s.pl. [BUCKLER, s.]
bŭck'-lĭng (1), "bǔck'-ěl-ing, pr. par., a., \& a. [Buckle (1), $v$.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In senses corresponding to thase of the verb.
C. As substantive:

1. The act of fastening with a buckle; the state of being so fastened.
2. The act of engaging in a contest.

Livy. bik. wilit, ch of at the Arst buckeling "一Holland:
bŭck'-ling (2), pr. par., a., \& s. [Buckle (2), v.]
A. \& B. As present participle oparticipial adjective: Bending, bowiag, cansing to get out of shape.
lonai to the danger of a plate dropping off is propor or bolto." Datily Telegraph, Aug. 10, 1864.
C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of beoding or putting out of shape.
2. Tech. : The act of twisting or warping; the state of being twisted or warped.
"In fact however, the tendency to twist or warp
technically
called buckling. - Herbert spencer: technically called buckling." - Herbert spencer:
bŭck'-mast, bǔok mast, s. [From Scotch buck $=$ the beecb-tree, and mast; and A.S. meste $(\%)=$ food, specially that on which animals are fattened, such as acorns, herriea, and puta (Lye). In Ger. buchmast.] Ths mast or fryit of the beach-tree. (Skinner.)
bŭck'-ra, s. \& a. [Calabar-negro, buckra $=$ a demon, a powerful and superior beiag. (J.L. IVilson.)
A. As subst. : A white ma. (Negro-Eoglish, whether African or American.)
B. As adj.: White. (Barthett.) (Goodrich \& Porter.)
bŭck-ram, * bok-er-am, s. \& a. [In Fr. botqran; 0. Fr. boucaran; Prov. bocaran; Ital. bucherame; M.H. Ger. buckeram, buckeran, buggeram; Low. Lat. buchirauus, boquerannus, boruena $=$ goat's-skin. From Fr. bouc $=$ a he-goat, or, in the opinion of aome, derived by transposing the letter $r$ from Fr. bouracan, baracan, barracan = barracan; strong, thick camlet.]

## A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: A kind of atrong linen cloth, otiffened with gum, used by tailors and staymakers. (Lit. © fig.).
"Our men ln buckram shall have hows enough,
And feel they too "aro pelletrable stuff."
Byron. Emglish Bands and Scotch Revitwern.
†2. Bot. (Pl. Buckrams): Two plants; (1) Wild Oarlic (Allium ursinum); (2) Cuckow pint (Arum maculatum). (Ger. Appendix.)

## B. As atjective:

1. Lit. (of thinga): Consisting of the fabric described under A.
 have pald, two roguen in buckram salta." $\rightarrow$ nakesp. 2. Fig. (of persons): Starched, stiff, precise,
formal, trim. formal, trim.
"A few buckram hishope of Italy. adad some other
epleuresn prelates"-Fuike againes Alen, p. 30.
"One that not loas alince was the buckram scribe".
bŭck'-ram, v.t. [From buckram, s. (q.v.)] To stiffen by means of buckram. (Cowper.)
bǔck'-shish, bŭck'-shēish, s. [Baksgeesh ]
bŭcks'horn, † bŭck'-horn, * bukes horne, s. \& a [From Eng. buck's (possess. case of buck), and horn.]
A. As substantive:
I. Of British plants :
I. Senebiera Coronopus.
"Bukces hornet, or els swyes grese (grase), and has leves slaterde ni an herty hormes and bit groyes

2. Lycopodium clavatum. (Local)
3. Plantugo coronopus.
4. Plantago maritima.
II. Of foreign plants: The English name of a plant-the Lobelia coronopifolia, from the Cape of Good Hope.
B. As adj.: Resembling the horn of a buck, or rescmbliag, in some particular or other, the more typical of the plants now described.
I Buckshom plantain: [So called because the deeply-cut leaver somewhat resemble the borns of a buck.]
5. The ordinary English name of a plantPlantago coronopus-which has linear pinnatifld or toothed leaves, aod siender cylindrical spikes of flowers. It is not uncommon on sterile soils, especially near the sea.
6. A name for an allied plant-Plantago maritima, the Seaside Plantago. Like the former, it is a British plant.
bŭck'-shǒt, s. [From Eng. buck, and shot.] A kind of leaden shot larger than' swan-shot. Abont 160 or 170 of them weigh a pound. They are specially designed to be used in They are apecially
bŭck'-skǐn, s. st a [Eng. buck; skin.]
A. As substanuive:
J. Ordinary Language:
(1) The skio of a buck.
(2) A native of Virginia. (Burns.)
7. Leather Manufact. : A kiod of soft leather, generally yellow or greyish in colour, prepared originally by treating deer-skins in a particular way, but now io general made from sheepsking. This may be done by oil, or by a second method, in which the skins are "grained," "brained," and "smoked." (For details, see Knight's Dict. Mechan.)
B. As adj.: Made of the skin of a bnck.
. . \& peir of bucktin breechen."-Tatler, No. 12.
*bŭck'-sôme, a. [Buxom.]
"bǔck'-sóme-něss, s. [Buxomness.]
bŭck'-stâll, * bŭck'stâl, s. [Eng. buck; and stall (q.v.).] A toil or net to take deer.
" Kalt thy torne buct-rials with well twated threde,
bŭck'-thorn, s. [Eng. buck, and thorn.]
Ord. Lang. a Bot: The English name of Rhamnus, s genns of plants, ths typical one of the order Rhamnaceas (Rhamnads). Two species-the common Buckthorn (Rhamnus catharticus) and the Alder Buck thorn (R. fran-gula)-occur in Britain. The former las dioecious flowers, sharply serrate ovate lcaves, and terminal spines; the latter has herma. phrodite fowers, obovate entire leaves, aud ia phrodite fowers, obovate entire leaves, avd ia
unarmed. The berries of the common species unarmed. The berries of the common species
are black, nauseona, and, as the apecific nane imports, highly cathartic ; they afford a yellow dye when unripe, as the bark of the shrub does a green one. They are sold as "French berries.". The alder buckthorn, again, has dark purpla purgative berries, which, in an unripe atate, dye wool green and yeliow, and when ripe bluish grey, blue, and green. The bark dyes yellow, and, with iron, black. Of the foreign species, the berries of the Rock-buckthorn, or Rhamnus saxatilis, are used to dye the Maroquin or Moroceo-leather yellow, whilat the leaves of the Tea-huckthorn, $R$. Theezans, are naed by poor people in Chins as a substitute for tea. [Rmamnus.]
bŭck'-tôoth, * bŭk'-tîth, s. [Eng. buck; tooth.] Any tooth that juta out from the rest.
 A South Arrican nams for several species o Barosma, especlally $B$. crenata, crenulata, and serratifotia. They belong to the order Rntaces and the sectlon Eodiosmleas. They have a powerful and usually offensive odour, and have been recommended as antispasmodica and dluretics.

## bŭck'-ŭm-wood, s. [BUKKUM-woon.]

bŭck'-whēat, "bǒck'-whēat, s \& a [From O. Eng. buck $=$ beech, which the "mast" of its triangnlar seeds resembles. In Dan. boghvede: Dut. bockweit; Ger, buchwelzen.]
A. As substantive:

Ord. Lang. \& Bot.: A plant, the Polygonam Fagopyruos. Its native country ls Asia, where


It ie exteosively cultivated as a bread-corn. It is largely cultivated in the United States, and is largely cultivated in the United states, a
batter cakes made from it are a favorite articlo batter cakes made from it are a favorite article
of winter diet. Io Europe its fowers aro of winter diet. lo Europe its fowers are
employed in the making of bread, aloo of cakes, crumpets, \&c., and ite seeds for feeding borses and poultry.
B. As adj.: Resembling buckwheat; doaigned to grind buckwheat.

## buckwheat huller, s.

Grinding: A form of mill, or an ordinars mill with a particular dress and set of the stones, adapted to remove the hull from the grains of brickwheat.
buckwheat-tree, s. The English name of Mylocarpun, a genus of plants belonging Privet-like Buckwheat-tree, Mylocaryum Houstrinum, is a native of Georgia.
 knowa origin ; by some it is connected with Lat. buccinum (q.v.).]

1. Lit. : Any spiral shell.
"Triton, his trumpet of a Buekia."
use's Thromodie, p 2
 Specially:
(I) The whelk (Buccinum undatua).
(2) The periwinkle (Turbo littoreus).
"And there will be partans and buchee", nl.
I (1) The dog.backy (Purpura lapillus).
(2) The roariog-buckie (Buccinum undatum)
2. Fig.: A perverse or refractory person.
"Oin ony sonr moud girniog bucky"

T (1) A deevil's bucky or buckie: A persoo with a moral twist in his nature.
AI'It Whe that deerif: buekte Cultum Begs,' mid
(2) A thrown bucky: The same as No. 1, but more emphatic, thrawn meaning twisted.

- bncled, $a$. [Вискle.]
bu-cǒl'-1̌c, bu-cól'-1ok, a, \& s. [In Fr. bucolique, s. \& a.: Sp. \& Port. bucolico, a ; bu-
 $=$ pertaining to ahepherds, pastorsl; $\beta$ ouródor (boukolos) = a cowherd, a berdsman.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to the life and oco cupations of a shepherd; pastoral, rustic, often with the imprutation of deficlency in in o telligence, culture, and refinement.

4B. A⿱ substantive

1. A pastoral poem.
fare, fat, färe, ạidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre: pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pớt


bhad (1) • Wădde, s. [From Wel. budd $=$ profit, gein () (Jamieson). Or from A.s. bot =a, remedy, . . . compensation. (Skinner.)] gift, spec. a bribe.
"Thay plinck the pair, as thay war pownand hadder ;
aeir and far:"
Priett of Prbt
bŭd (2), ©bŭdde, s. [Apparently from Dut. bot a bud, an eye, s shoot; butz $=\mathrm{s}$ core. Fr. bouton =a button, s bud, a germ.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : In the same sense as II. I (q.v.).
muit be coosidered displays the tiodividual plane fact, for buds
Toyags Round the Wortd, ix. 203.
2. Fig.: The germ of anything.
"Boys are, st best, but pretty buds unblown."
II. Technically:
3. Bot. (A Bud or Leaf-bud): The germ of tuture leaves which arises froin a node immediately above the hase of a leaf, or, in other words, from the axil of a leaf. Any one appearing in e different situation is regarded as Istent or sdventitious. A bud consists of scales imbricated over each other, the onter series being the hardest and thickest, as being designed to sfford protection to those within mgainst the weather. In the centre of the scales is 5 minute but all-important cellular axis, or growing point, whence the future developrnent is to take place.
"Buds are distiaguished fato stem-buds (plumules), Bot. (transl, by Bennet), ard ed, 1879, p. 82
4. Zool.: A protuberance, or gemmule, on polypes and similar snimals, which ultimately develops into a complete aniinal.

## bud-scales, s. pl.

Bot.: Scsles protecting buds which persist through the winter. They are dry, viscid, covered with hairs, or smooth
bŭd (1), p.t. [From bud (1), s. (q.v.)]. (Scotch.) To hribe.
*-I have nothing that can hlro or bud grace: for it grace would take
bưd (2), •bŭd'-dŭn, v.i. \&t $t$. [From bud (2), G. (q.v.) la Dut. botten.]
A. Intransitive:

1. Lit. (of plants) : To put forth buds.
"The rose is falrest when tia budding new
And love is lovelient when embalmed in teara".
And love is lovelient when embalmed in teara"
2. Fig. (of animals or of anything): (1) To begin to grow. "Thero the fralt, thet Wis to be gathered from the sonfux, quickly budded ouli--Clarendon.
(2) To be blooming.
B. Transitive: [Budding, C. 1.]
bh̆d (3), bŭde, v. impers. Behoved. "Whep first this war i' Franee begna, Hogg: Scoe. Pastorah, p. 1 s.
bud'-dĕd, pa. per. \& a. [Bud, v.]
-bud'-dēr, s. [Eng. bud; er.] That which bads; a plaot, s flower.
"Now while the early budderu are Just aew,"
Efd'-dha, s. [Boondya.]
I Buddha is the spelling on Sir Wm. Jones's system, sad Booddha that on the rival system of Gilchrist. The former is more scientific, but esrries with it the disadvantage that many readers mispronounce the word Büddha. An Englishman is likely to pronounce the word Bood'dha correctly, but where double o $(00)$ is lotroduced for his benefit, the Sanscrit ant Pali have only \& single vowel.
Bûd'-dhǐsm, s. [Booddaism.]
Bta'-dhis-tic, a. [Boopoнistic.]
bǔd'dǐh̆g, pr. par., a. \& \&. [BUD (2), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : Insenses corresponding to those of the verb.

## 

## C. As substantive :

1. Hortic. : The operatlon of grafting a hud from one plant upon the stock of some nearly alled species. A bud, with the leaf to which it is axillary, is cut with a sharp knife from the stem on which it grev, it is inserted lato en inclsion shaped like \& capital $T$ ( $T$ ) in the inclaion shaped like e capital T (T) in the
stock of the sllied tree, sid then tied round by a ligature of matting.
2. A variety of reproduction by fission. [Gemmiphritv.] (Rossiter.)

T The so-called budding of yeast: A contianal formation of sporidis, under special circumstances, in yeast. (Thome.)
bŭd'-dle, s. [Etymology donbtful. Cf. Ger. butteln, bütteln = to shake. (Mahn.).]

Mining: An oblong, inclined vat, In whic! stamped ore is exposed to the action of runniog water, that the lighter portions may be washed sway. There are truok-buddles or German chests, stirring-buddles, nicking-buddles or sleeping-tables, and buddle-holes or sluicepits.
bŭd'-dle, v.i. [From buddle, s. (q.v.).]
Mining: To wash ore.
bludd'-lĕ-a, bŭdd'-lei-a, s. [Named after Adam Buddle, a discoverer of localities for many rare British plants.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ(Figworts). The species are evergreen or deciduous shrubs from Africa, Asis, or America Buddlea Neemda is one of the most beautiful planto in lodia $B$. globosa, from Chili, is also highly ornamentel. Fully sixty species of Buddlea are known.
bŭd'-diling, pr. par. \& s. [Bumnle, v.]
A. As pr. par. : (See the verb.)
B. As subst.:

Mining: The act of separating ore from the refuse by means of s stream of water passing dowa an inclined trough or clstern.

- bude, v.t. [Bin, v.] To offer.
"How soswerest thon a lantall womman, that budech the no wroagi." Perumbras (ed. Herrtage), 1,2ss
* bude, * budde, s. [Bown.]
"Budde, iye."-Prompe. Pare.
- bu-del, s. [Beadle.]
bude'-light (gh silent), s. [From Bude, in Cornwall, whero Mr. Gurney, the inventor of the light, lived.] An oil or gas burner supplied with a jet of oxygen gas; the flame ls very brilliant.
bŭdge, *boucge, v.i. [Fr. bouger = to stir; Prov. bolegar $=$ to disturb oneself; Ital. bulicare $=$ to bubble up; from Lat. bullire $=$ to boil. (Skeat.)] To stir; to move from one's place.

$$
\text { "I thoughtt th' hadst scornd to budge } \begin{gathered}
\text { Budibras. }
\end{gathered}
$$

- bŭdge (1), s. [O. Fr. boulge; Fr. bouge $=$ a budget, wallet, or travelling-bag; Lat. bulga $=$ a little bsg; from Gael. bolg, builg = a bag, budget.] A bag or eack.


## budge-barrel, s.

Milit.: A smsll barrel, nsed for carrying powder from the magazine to the battery in siege orsea-coast service. The head was formed by a lesther hose or bag, drswn close by a string, so as to protect the powder from danger of ignition by sparks.
bŭdge (2) (Eng.), * buge (Scotch), s. \& a. [Etymology doubtful, but probsbly connected with Fr. bouge $=a$ budge, wallet.] [Budge (1), s.]
A. As substantive: A kind of fur made of lamuskin with the wool dressed outwards ; formerly commonly worn as a trimming to capes, cloaks, \&c. (Lit. \& fig.)
"Item, ane oyeht gown of iycht tanny dalmes, isnit
" A bappy sight 1 rarely do buffe und bur
Embrace, as do our couldier end the ludge."
Gayton: Fest. Notes, [v. 15, p. 251.
B. As adjective:

1. Literally: Wearing budge-fur, alludiog to the lambskin fur worn by those who had taken degrees.
"O Icoltshness of men ! that lend their eara
To those budge doctors of the Stoic fur.
To those budge doctors of the stoic fur. $\begin{gathered}\text { Milton: Contue }\end{gathered}$
*2. Figuratively: Looking learned, or Hke a doctor; scholastic, stern, severa
"The nolemn lop : Nigninount and bulge.".
*budge-bachelors, a, ph A company of men dressed in long gowns lined and trimmed with budge-fur, who formerly accompanied the Lord Meyor of London in hie insugural procession.

- budge-face, s. Well-furred-i.e., wellbearded 1ace (?) or solemn face (9). (Nares.)
" Poor budgoface, bowcaso aleeve, bat let hlum panae."
- bŭdge (3), s. [Etymology doubtful. Perhapg connected with O. Er. bougeon $=$ s bolt or connected with O. Fr. bougeon = is bolt or
arrow with a large head.] a kind of bill: a arrow with a large
warlike instrument.
"Nane vyle strakis nor Fapplnnin had thay thare. Dow, ererd, nor mance.
"bŭdge'-nĕss, s. [Eng. budge; -nem.] Stern* ness, severity.
A Sara for goodnesse, a grest Bellona for Dudgenesea".
Stanyhurti, cited by Warton, Bist. Eng. Poetry, ili, 40 L.
bŭdg'-ẽr, g, 【Eng, budg(e); -cr.] One who budges.
" Let the firnt budger die the other's alave."
büdǵ-ẽr-i-gar, s. [Native Australian nsiue.] Ormith.: A deslers' natae for Melopsittacus undulatus.
 word.]

1. A large Bengal pleasure-boat.
2. A vessel called also a buggalow (q.v.)
bứg'-㐅t, * bow-get. *bou-get, s. [Fr. bougette $=$ a little coffer or trunk, dimioutive of Fr. bouge $=s$ budget, wallet, or great pouch (Cotgrave); O. Fr. boulge; from Lst. bulge $=\mathrm{s}$ little bag; from Gael. bolg. builg $=\mathrm{B}$ hag. budget.]
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Lit. : A little bag, generally of leather.
" His budget, ofteu filled yet alwaya poor,
4. Fig. : A store, stock.
" It was neture, in tioe, that brought of the eat, when
the fore whole budges of inventions falled hilu"-
L'Estrange. II. Techn
5. Parliament: The anaual statement rolative to the finances of the country, made by the Chancelior of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, in which is presented a balancesheet of the actusl iocome snd expenditure of the past year, and an estimste of the incorne and expenditure for the coming year, together with a statement of the mode of taxation proposed to meet such expenditure.
6. Her, Water-bouget: A water-bucket.
7. Tiling: A pocket used by tilers for holdlog the aails in lathing for tiling.
bŭd ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}-\breve{y}_{\text {, }}$ • bŭdg'-ie, a. [Eng. budg(e): - $\boldsymbol{v}$.] Made of or resembling budge, well-furredi.e., well-hearded.
"On whose furt dehln did hang budgie feece"
$\dagger$ bŭd'-1ĕt, s. [Eng. bud, and dimin. suff. -let.] A little bud.
another. or the parnint bud from the oumeroun budied which are its oflspring. "Darwin.
Bŭd-né'l-ans, Bŭd-næ'-ans, s. pl. [Nsmed after simon Budny, who was deposed from the ministry in 1584, though afterwards re stored to office.]
Ch. Hist. : A Unitarian sect, followers of Budny (see etymology), who in the 16th cen tury flourished for a time in Russisn Poland snd Lithuanla. (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., cetav xvi., § iii., pur il., ch. iv.)

* bŭd'-ta-kar, s. [O. Scotch bud $=$ \& gift, sod takar $=$ taker, receiver.] Oae who tekes ol receives a bribe.
 $=$ the wagtail.]

Ornith.: A genue of birds, family Sylvidx and sub-family Motacilline. Or the Mots cillinæ may be raised into the family Motscillidx. There are two British species, $B u$ dytes flava (Motacilla flava, Yarrell), the Greyheaded Wagtall ; snd Budytes Rayi (Motacilla Rayi, Yarrell), Ray's Wagtail.



buf, baff s. [Etymology dpubtiful. Cf. buff (1), and Scotch baff.] An expression of contempt for what another has said
sar."-Ninn Kmnox ansuerit maist reeolntile, bus

* bŭf (1), bŭffe, s. [Ital. buj $\alpha=$ a puff; O. Fr. (re)bouffer $=$ to repulse, drive back Norm. Fr. buffe $=$ s blow (Kelham).] A blow, s buffet.
"Yot no estremely did the buff him quell,
That from thenceforth he shund the 111 k to take"
Spenser: :
bŭff (2), "bŭffe, s. \& a. [A contraction of bufle $=$ a buffalo.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Languags:
${ }^{*}$ 1. A buffalo.
"We waw many Bufles, 8wine, and Deera "-Pur

2. A kind of leather prepared from the skin of the buffilo.

## "Contly ble garb-hle Flemish ruff

scote: Lay of the tate tin ouff.
3. Applied slso to the leather prepared from the skins of other snimals, as elks and oxen, and even of man, in the same manneras the buff-leather proper.

If A thick tongh-felted material of which military belts were made was also called, probably from the colour, buff. (Knight.)
4. A military coat made of buff-leather. A fiend, a fury, pitliess and rough:
A woll, nasy worse, © fellow oll in buff"
5. A colour intermedisto between light pink and light yeliow.
16. The bare skin. To be in buff $=$ to be naked.
II. Technically:

1. Medical: A greyish, viscid cost or crust, called slso buffy-cout, observed on blood drawn from $\&$ vein during the existence of violent inflammation, pregnancy, \&c., snd particularly in pleurisy. (Webster.) [Buffy-coat.]
2. Mech.: A slip, lap, wheel, or stick covered with buffleather, nsed io polishing.
"The pointo are then set and the neediea polithed, And rothting on 0 wheel covered with prepured las "her, Which is collod osuf."一Marshall: Svedtemaking, p. 3.
3. Military:

* (1) Sing. : The beaver of a helmet.
"They had helmets on thelr heads fashloned like whld benate niscks, and strange bevers or bufies to the
(2) Pl . (the Buffs): A nsme given to the
third regiment of the line from the colour of third regiment of the line from the colour of ther facings. In 1881 they were altered to
facings third regiment, dintinguifhed by feeh-coloured facings, frout Which hithd derved the well-known name of the Bufs, had, under Maurice of Nasem, fought not less bravely for the dellivery
lands."- Hacautay: Aist. Eng., ck lii.
B. As adjective:

1. Literally:
2. Made of buff-leather.

3. Of the colour described in A., I. 5.

- II. Figuratively: Firm, sturdy.

II Obvious compound : Buff-colouted.
buff-belt, s. A soldier's belt, made of boffleather.
buff-coat, s. A military coat made of buff-leather.
"The rent of his dress mana loose buffeoat, which hroidery, but which aeemed Ionch stainmed with travel and damaged with cuta, received probobily to battle,"
buff-hide, s. Buffilo hide or buff-leather.
buff-jerkin, s. A leathern waistcoat, one of a huff colour, worn hy serjeanta and catchpoles, sad used slso as a military dreas. "O hesvens, thata Christian ohonld be found in a
buff-lcather s. a trong oit-leather prepsred from the hide of the buffalo, elk, or ox. Formerly it wae largely used for armour. It wss eaid to be pistal-shot proof, and capsble of turning the edge of a sword. It was
tanned soft and white. Its piacs is now filled by the leather of cow-skins for a common. and of the American buffalo (bison) for 2 superior, article. It is still, however, much used in the sabre, knspssck, and cartridgebox belts of European armies, so well as occasionally to cover the buffers and buffwheels of the catler, lapidary, and polisher. (Knight.)

## bufi-stick, s. [BUFF (2), s. II. 2.]

buff-wheel, $s$.
Polishing: A wheel of wood or other material, covered with leather, and used in polishing metals, glass, \&c.
bŭff (3), s. [Etymology doubtful.] Nonsense, foolish epeech or writing.
bŭff (4), s. [From Eng. buff, v. (q.v.) (?).] A term used to expresa a dull sound.
bŭff (5), "buffe, s. [Etymology doubtful. BuF.]

Buffene baff: Neither one thlng norsnother; nothing at all.

A certalne persone belog of hyrn [socrates] bidden good speede, alod th hymagine neither bupf ne bud that mat made him ng kind of anowerl, Neit ther wha
Socrates therewith any thing discontented. $-U d a l l$ 4 pophth, foi 9 .
IT To ken, or know, neither buff nor stye: To know nothing. The phrase is used concerning s sheepish fellow, who from fesr loses his recollection.
"Who knew not whit was right or wrong.
And aelther buif nor ay, sir."
And nelther bul nor sty, sir." $\begin{gathered}\text { Jacable Relics, i. so. }\end{gathered}$
bŭfr (1), "boffen, "buffen, v.i. \& $t$. [Fr. bouffer; O. Fr. buffer; Sp. \& Port bufar; Ital. bufare $=$ to puff; M. H. Ger. bufen; Ger. puifen $=$ to puff, pop, strike ; Dan. puife $=$ to pop. Essentially the ssme word as puff (q.v.).]

* A. Intransitive: To puff, blow; hence, to stammer or stutter.

Boffng and meate wanke he were in wrath the other
Robert of Gloucetar, 0 . 414
B. Transitive: To strike, beat.
"A chield wha'l soundly buff onr boef:
Burns: The Two Herde
TI. To buff corn: To give grain half thrash ing. (Scotch.) A field of growing corn, much shaken by the storm, is also said to be buffed. (Gl. Surv. Nairn.)

2. To buff herring: To staep salted herrings in fresh water, and hang them up. (Scotch.)
bŭff (2), vi. [Probably a variant of puff(q.v.).] To emit a dull sound, as a bladder filled with wind does. (Scotch.)
"He hift him on the wames, wap,
It buft hike ony hledder." ch.
T To buff out : To laugh alond. (Scotch.)
bưf'-fa-10̄, "buf-fa-loe, " buf-fo-lo, * buf-fle, * buffe, s. \& a. [In Sw. \& Dut. buffel; Dsn. boffel; Ger. büffel; Fr. bufte; Sp., Port., \& Ital., bufalo; Pol. bawdl ; Bohem. brewol; Lat. bubalus; Gr. ßov́ßaios (boubalos) -a species of African sntelope, probahly Antilopus bubalus of Lionæus.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :
3. The European bison. [Bigon.]

Horiaint : Phone neat, or buftes, called uri, or bleontec."-
" Become the nnorthy browas
Of bufaloes, salt goats, and hu
Of buffaloes, salt goats, nad hungry cown ${ }^{\text {a }}$
2. An ox-like aximsl, with long horns, ungainly sspect, snd flerce countensnce, domesticated in India snd sonthern Asis genernlly, whence it has been introduced into Egypt and the sonth of Europe. The domestic buffalo is descended from a wild one still found in the Indisa jungles. It is the Bubulus bubalis of zoolngists.
3. Any analogons species. Spec. (1) The Cspe Buffislo (Bos caffer), \& native of Southern Africa, fierce and dangerous to those who molest it, or even intrude upon its hisunts
2) Erroneonsly applied to the American bison.

1. Zool.: The English name nf the genus Bubslus (q.v.).
*2. Her. (Of the form buffiloe): A name given ly some of the older writers on heraldry to the cormmon bull.
2. Cotton manuf.: $\mathbf{A}$ hamper of bufficoleather used in a factory to conver bobbin from the throstle.
B. As adj.: Used as food by the buffalo; derived from the buffalo, or in any wsy pea taining to it
buffalo-berry, \& $\Delta$ plant-Shepherdia argentec.
buffalo-clover, s. The English name of a plant-the Trifolium pennsylvanicum. It is so called becanse it covers the American prairies, in which the North American " buffalo," or rather bison, feeds.

## buffalo-grases, s.

## I. A grass, Sesleria dactyloties.

2. The eame as buffalo-clover (q.v.)
buffalo-robe, s. The skin of the North American bison, with the hair etill ramaining. (Webster.)
" bŭif'-ard, s. [O. Fr. bouffard; from bouffer.] [BUEF, v.] A foolish, silly fellow.

bưfr-fel, s. [Burfalo.] Aduck-the Buffel's. head, i.e., Buffilo's head duck (Anas buce phala). a bird with a head looking large on sccount of the fulness of ita feathers. It is found, in winter, in the rivera of Carolina.
bŭff'-êr, s. [O. Eng. buff $=$ to pnif, blnw, strike, etammer.]
I. Ordinary Language:

- 1. One who stammers or stuttera.
"The tunge of buferes owittl, ohal apake and 12. A foolish fellow. [Buryard.]
II. Engineering: A cushion or neechanical apparatus formed with a strong opring to deaden the concussion between a body in motion and one at rest. Bufters are chiefly applied to railway carriagea, there being two at each ond.
buffer-spring, s. That which gives itsiliency to the buffer, and easblee it to moderate the jar incident to the contact of two carriages or trucks.
bŭff'-6t (1), " boff-et, "bof-et, "boff-eta, s. [O. Fr. bufet =a blnw on the cheek; buffer, bujer $=$ to strike, puti; Sp. \& Port. bofetada. The word is radicaliy the same with bobet (q.r.), and is closely allied to the Gael. boc; Wel. boch = cheek; Lat. breca.]
I. Literally:
I. A blow with the fist, especially a boy on the ears.

When hot read another spell,
Scote: Lay of Lafe Ninatrol, ii1. 10.

- 2. A blast of a trumpet, \&c.
" They hiwe a bofet in hlande that hanned peplia."
II. Fig. : IIsrdships, trials.

A man that fortune's buffer and rowarda
Shaicsp." Homber, ill. 2
bưff'-ĕt (2), bŭff-ĕt', "bof-et, "buff-ett, * boff-et, s. [Fr. buffet; O. Fr. bufet; Itai buffetto; Sp. bufete; Low Lat. bufetim =a cuphoard.]
L. Ordinary Language:

* I. A three-legged stool.
"* Batect thre fotyd sbole (baffet atole, P.) TripoenPrompt. Parv

2. A cupbosrd or sideboard, movable or fixed, for the display of plate, chins, \&c.
"The rich buffet well-eolon'd serpenta grace.
And gaping Tritona apew to whin your fawe.
3. A refreshment bar.
II. Music: An organ-case, a keyboard-case. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
bŭfr-ĕt, " bof-et-en, * buff-et-yn, v.t. \& \& [BuFfet, s.]
A. Transitive:
4. Lit.: To strike with the hand, eqpecially on the cheek.
"H Ho buftred the bretoner abonte the cheekes "-
Langiand: Pier Plone
"Ah! were I buffeted s day

Cowper: Oincy Hymns, silli, P Prayer for Pationco. contend agsinst.
"The torreat roard, and we 'dibufo it
With lusty sinewa, throwing it aside.
With lusty sinewa, throwng it haide.
[^96]
## 3. Intransilive:

1. IUK : To box, contend, atrika
2. Plo. $:$
(l) To smite the mind or heart. "Our corn Me cudsulld; not mond of hin
(2) To make one's way by atruggling or ontention.
"gitrove to orufet to land in vain."
(3) To struggle, contend.
"Year aiter Year tho old man otll kept up
A eheertul mivd, and bufoted with bond.
Interest, and martgages fort hat ho mank"
Wordecorth : The Brothere.
Dŭff-ĕt-ěd, pan par. \& a. [BuFFET, v.]
 buffets. (Johnson.)
buff-ět-边g, biff-fxt-yige, bof-at-
ynge, pr. par., a., \& s. [BUFEET, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partic, adj. : In senses carresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:
3. The act of striking.
"Buffeynge Alapuoia."-Prompr. Pare
"Bofotynpa Alapizacia"-Jbida
4. A blow, a boffet.

- From the head theso hyatertck buffeting do

buff-et-yn, "bof-et-yn, v.t. [BCFFET, v.]
bŭf-Ie, bŭf-fle, a. [Fr. bouffe = blown $\mathrm{up}, \mathrm{\theta w}$ ollen, pa par. of bouffer $(\mathrm{t})=$. to blow (i.) $=$ to blow np.] Fat, pnffed up. (Applied to the face.)
- baf-fil, "bŭff-ill, a. \& s. [Burfle.]
A. As adj. : Of or belonging to the bnffilo, made of buffalo's hide ; buff.
"Beltu called buftl belta, the dozen IiL $\leq$ "-Rates A. 1611
B. As subst.: A bnffalo's bide; also, bnff in colour.
"Hingere of bugll," ta-Rates A. 1611 (Jamimon)
* buxr-in, s. \& a. [Probably so called from resembling buff-leather.]
A. As subst.: A kind of cosrae stuff, nsed for gowns.
"Grogernine, buff mu or silke."

B. As adj. : Made of this coarse stuff.

In bufin gownen and My young Indies
sreen aprons! tear them offr. Maving.: Cuty Srau., iv. 4 TT The stage direction says, that they come "in coarse habits, weeping." (Nares.)

- bherr-ing, pr. par. \& a. [BuFf, v.]
baffing-apparatus, s. A mechenical contrivance for deadeving the shock of a collision between raliway carriages, consistiog of powerful springs enclosed in a case, the springs being compressed at the time of collision by a rod attached to them, which, proceeding outwards, is termiosted by cushions called buffers, placed there to receive the first tmpact. [BuFFER.]
Buffing and polishing machine: A machine having a wheel covered with what is technically known as huff-leather, though not neually made of buffalo-hide. The leather hoids the polishing material, crocus, rouge, \&c.
- buffr-le, "bafth, "bufie, \&. [Fr. bufle $=$ a buffalo.] [BUFFALD.]

1. Lit.: a buffalo.
2. Fig.: A stupid fellow.
"He sitd to the three buftes, who stood with their

 (Zallivell: Cont of lexicog.)
buffle-head, s. One who has a large head, like a butfalo; a heavy, stupid fellow.
buifle-headed, $a$. Having a large head, Kike a buffalo ; heavy, stupid.
buffie-bide, \& The bide or skin of a wild ox.
baforis, s. a a. [Ital. buffo. Essentially the cance word as buffoon (q.v.).]
A. As subst.: A slinger or actor in a comic opera.
"By one of theos, the burfo a the party.". 1
B. An adj.: Oomlo burlesque.

Toaet, chin catio sarnect buto humoar."-0. Kingaloy:
bAr-ron, brir-sion, s. [1tal buffo $=a$ humorous melody.] $A$ pantomime dance. "Branll, and hrangla, bupoome, Fitht mony vthir lyeht danden"-comph. $\beta$, p. 102
bAf-ron'-i-a, bu-fo'-ni-a, \& [Named after Count Buffon, the well-known naturalist.] Bot. :A aenus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllacese (Cloveworts). The 6 e pals are four, as are the petals and stamina. The capsule is one-celled, two-valved, twoseeded. B. annun, or annual Buffonia, is said to bave been formerly found in Britain, but it wae not really wild.
bŭf-foon', s. \& a. [Sp. bufon; Fr. boufon; Ital. bufo, bufore, from Ital. bufa $=$ a trick joke; Ital. bufare $=$ to joke, jest, orig. to puff ont the cheeks, in allusion to the grimaces of the jestera. (Skeat).]
A. As substantive:

1. A man whose profession it is to amuse pectators by low antics and tricks; a jester, a clown, a mouotebatk.
"Part squandered on bufoons and forvign conrte-
2. One who makes use of iddecent raillery.
*3. Buffoonery, scurrility.
"Clowed with mummery and buftom."
B. As adj.: Pertaining to or characteristic of a buffoon.
"Next her the buffonn ape."

- buffoon-blrd, $s$. The Numidian Crane (Anthropoides virgo).
buffoon-like, $a$. \& adv. Like a buffoon.
- bŭf-fôon', v.t. \& i. [Bofroon, s.]
A. Trans.: To make ridiculous.
"Religion, matter of the best, hilghest, traest, hon.
our, deeppied. bufoomed, expowed nidiculous." our, despined, buffooned, exponed at ridiculous."-
B. Intrans: To act or play the part of a butfoon.
bŭr-fôon'-ẽr-y̆, B. [Fr. bouffonerie.]

1. The art or profession of a buffoon.
2. Indecent or low jests and tricks; scurrility;

The carnival was at ths helght, nind ro
Were all kides of bufoonery and dress."
yron: Beppo, v. 21
bŭf-iòon'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Burfoon, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& participial adj.: (See the verb.)
"Let not so mena a style your mose debose,
Let not so mena astyla your mose debase
But learn from Butler the bufoning grace",
Sir W. Soame"t and Drydens Art of Poetry,
C. As subst.: The act of behaving like a buffoon, buffoonery.
"Lesve your buffoning and lyipg: I ain not is
humour to bear it."-Dryden: Amphitryon.
t bŭf-fôon'-ǐsh, a. [Eng. buffoon; -ish.] Like a buffoon (Blair.)
t bŭf-fôon'-işm, s. [Eng. buffoon; and suffix -ism.] The conduct or procedure of a buffoon, buffoonery. (Minsheu.)
$\dagger$ bŭf-fôon'-ize, v.i. [From Eng. buftion, s., and suffix-ize.] To pley the buffoon. (Minsheu.)

* bŭf-fôon'-Iy̆, a. [Eng. buffoon;-ly.] Like a buffoon, characteristic or anitable for a buffoon; low, scurrilous.
* Such men become fit onty for toys and trikes, for apish tricks nid ouffoonly discourse."-Goodman
Wind. Ev. Conference, p 1 .
bйffs, s. pl. [BuFf (2), s., 11. 3.]
bür-fy̆, $a$. [From buff, a. \& c. (q.v.).]
Med.: Of a buff colour ; consistiog of what is medically called buff (q.v.).
bnffy-coat, s. A layer of flbrine at the
top of the coagulum, formed on blood drawn from the velns of a patient during severe inflammation, snd eapecially during pleurisy. The term buffy is applied to it because the fall to the bottom, leaving the lighter coloured on the top. The buffy-cost variea from less than one line to one or two inches in thickness. It is called also buff and size.
bin'- $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathrm{O}}^{2}$, s. [Lat. bufo $=\mathrm{a}$ toad.]
Zool.: A genus of Batrachisns, the type of the fomily Bufonida ( $q$.F.). The body fs inflated, the ckin warty, the hind feet of moderate length, the jaws withont teeth, the nooe rounded. There are numarous spectes widely distributed throughout the world, some of them belng very common in the United States. They are among the most harmless of animals, whila useful as insect destroyera. [TOAD.]


## but-sō'-ní-a, s. [Buifonia.]

bū-ron'-ǐ-dse, s. pl. [From Lat. bufo =s toal, and fem. pl. suffix -ida.]

Zool.: A family of Batrachlans. They are distinguished from the Pipldee by their possessing a well-developed tongue, and from the Ranidæ (Frogs) by the sbsenca of teeth.
bin'-fón-īte, s. [Lat. bufo $=$ e toad.] Literally toad-stone; a name given to the fossil teeth and palatal bones of flahes belonging to the family of Pyenodonts (thick teeth), whose remains occur abuadantly in the oolitic and chalk formations. The term bufonite, like those of "serpent's eyes," "batrachites," and "crapaudines," by which they are also known, refera to the vulgar notion that those organisme were originally formed in the heads of serpents, frogs, and toads.
bŭg (1), bŭgge, s. \& a. [In Dan. baggeluus $=$ (bug-lonse) $=$ the insect called abug; Wel. $b w g=a \quad$ hougoblin; $b w g a n=a \quad$ bugbear, a hobgoblin; bwgwth $=$ to threaten, to scare, from $b w=$ a threat, terror, a bugbear; Ir. \& Gael. brean $=\mathrm{a}$ bugbear; Ir. pucka $=\mathrm{An}$ elf, a sprite, Puck (Shakesp.: Miasummer Night's Dream, ii. 1., 40, 148; iv. 1, 69; v. 438, 442). Cf. Mahratta bagûl = e bugbear, a boggle.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

2 1. Of terrifying objects : An object of terror, a bugbear (q.v.). (Lit. \& fig.)
"Matrimoay hath ener been a hlacke ouqge in their (Ringhoge and churche." - Bale: Votaryes (Pref.)
2. Of insects, whether contemptible or annoying:
(1) of contemptible insects: Any insect of diminutive size, or in other ways contemptible.
"Do notall as mach and more wonder at dod's rare Workmanship in the ant, the , poorest bug that creeps,
No in the higgest elephant. - Rogers : Na aman fhe Syrian $\mathrm{D}, 74$
(2) Of annoying insects: The bed-bug (Cimex lectularius). [Il.] Its unattractive form sud manner of life are too well known to require description. Tha eggs, which sre white, are deposited in the beginning of summer. They are glued to the crevices of bedsteads or furniture, or to the walls of rooms. Before bouses existed, the bng probahly lived under the lark of trecs.
(3) Any similar insect.

Yre let me flay this oug with gilded wingu
painted child of dirt which stink and sting.
II. Zoology:

1. The English natne of the genus Cimex, to which the bed-bug [A. I. 2. (2)] belougs.
2. The English nsme of the family Cinicide, of which Cimex is the tyic.
3. The English name of the sub-orier Ifeteropters, one of two ranked under the order Hemipters or Rhyncota. Most of the species essentially resemble the bed-but, except that they have wings. Some suck the hood of animals, and others subsist on vegetable juices. Not a few species are beantiful, but many have the same unplessant snell which many have the same unples
B. As adjective: Pertaining to bugs, designed to destroy buga.
If Obvious compounds : Bug-destroyer, bugpowder.
bng-agario, s. An agaric or mushroom which used to be smeared over bedsteads to destroy bugs. (Prior.)
bŭğ (2), * bouge, s. \& a. [BUDOE.]
bug-skin, s. A lamb's skin dressed.
Cönc. $\mathbf{A}$. $1491, \mathrm{p}$. 199 . 1 .

* bŭg, a. [Bio.] (More: Song of the Soul, pt.ii., bk. ii., ch. iii., § 63.)
bŭg'-a-bō, s. [From Eng. bug(1), (q.v.); and bo (q.v.).] A bugbear.
"For all the bugaboce to fright you."-Ltoyd : Chte
chat. (Iftchardeon)
boil, boy ; pont, Jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Zenophon, ezist. -ing.

bǔg' -a -sine, 8. [From Fr. bocoasin $=$ a kind of fine buckram resembling taffeta, also callimanco. (Cotgrave).] A name for calico. [Buckagy.]
A. $167 \%$

Dăg'-bāne (1), s. [From Eng. bug; and bane.] A name given in America to Cimicifuga, a plant of the order Ranunculacese (Crowfoots). t is called in England bugwort.
bŭg'-bāne (2), \& [A corruption of bog-bean (q.v.).]
bŭg'-beär, s. \& a [From Eng. $\delta u g(1)=a n$ object of terror (q.v.); and bear $=$ the animal so called.]
A. As substantive: A spectre or hobgoblin; any frightful object, especially one which, being boldly confronted, vaniahes away. [Bco (1).] (Lit. \& fig.)
"Invasion wan the bugbear with which the court
tried to frighteu the nation."- Macaulay : Hitat. Eng., b. $\times \times 1 \mathrm{LL}$
B. As adjectire: Terrifying.
anch bugbear thougr'ts "一Locke.
bŭg'-bêar, v.t. [From bugbear, s. (q.v.)] To frighten with idle phantoms. (Abraham King.)
Exige (I), 3. [Bovon.] (Story of Gen. and
-baġe (2), 6. [Bodge, 8.] (Scotch.)
bŭg'-ga-1ōw, 8. [Mah. bagala.]
Naut.: An East India coasting-vessel with
one mast and a lateen aail, which navigates

boggalow.
the Indian seas from the Guif of Cutch. It was in existence as early as the time of Alexander the Great. [BUDGEROw.] (Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc., i. 12, 13.)
bŭgge, s. [Bva (1), s.] A bngbear. [Bocoande.]
bug-ge, *bug-gen, v.t. \&i. [A.S. bycgan, bycgera.] [BuY.] To bay.

Ac wnder his secret seel treutbe seat hem a lettre
That they ohulde bugge boidely. Cŭg'-gẽr, s. [Fr. Bougre, bougré $=(1)$ (Bougre), the name of certain so-called heretics, the Bulgarians or Paulicians, some of whom passing into Western Europe were anpposed passing into Western Europe were anpposed to have originated or become identified with
the Albigenses. (2) One guilty of sodomy. No the Albigenses. (2) One guilty of sodomy. No proof exists of the truth of the imputation the Bulgarian sect were ever guilty of the crime against nature. [Paulician.]

1. One guilty of buggery (q.v.).
2. A low, vile wretch. (Very low and vulgar.)
bŭg'-gẽr-y̆, s. [From O. Fr. bougrerie, bogrerie =heresy.] [BogaEn.] Sodomy. (Blackstone.)
bŭg'-gi-něss, s. [Eng. buggy; suffix -ness.] The state of being infested with bugs. (Johnson.)
bŭg'-gy̆, a. EEng. bug; -y.] Infested with bugs. (Johnson.)
bľg'-gy̆, s. \& a. [Etymology doubtful.]
A. As substantive:

Vehicles: A light four-whesled vehicle, having a siugle aeat. The top, when it has
one, is of the caiash kind. In this case it is commonly known as a top-buggy.
B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)
buggy-boat, s. A boat having a proviaion for the attachment of wheeis, so as to be converted into a land vehicle

## buggy-cultivator, $s$

Agriculture: A machive called a cultlvator, having wheels and a seat ao that the peraon may ride
buggy-plough, s. A plough having usually aeveral ploughs attached to a aingle frame, and having a aeat for the ploughman, who rides and drives.

## buggy-top, s.

Vehicles: The calash top of the aingle-seated vehicle known as a buggy.

* bughe, a [Bovar.]
bŭght (gh guttural), s. [Bovorr.] $\Delta$ pen in which ewes are milked. (Scotch.)
bŭght (gh guttural), v.t. [From bught, a. (q. v.).] To collact eheep into the pen to be
bư'ght-in (gh guttural), pr. par. \& a. [B0OBT, v.]
bughtin-time, s. Scotch for the time of collecting the sheep in the pens to be milked. "When oer the hill the eastera utar, Burns: © sy ain kind doarle, of
- bū'-gl-ard, s. [From Ital. bugiardo $=$ a liar from bugiardo $=$ false.] A liar.
"Like an egregious bugiard, he if here quite oot of pt. L. p. T. T. Trench: ©n oom Detciencias in our
bug-larde, s. [From Wel. bwg, bwgan $=$ hobgoblin.] The same as Bro (1) (q.v.). "Bagze or buglarde Naurns, Ducius."-Prompt.
bü'-gle (l), "bu-gel, *bu-gele, *bu-gill, * bou-gle, "bow-gle (Eng.) boo-gle (North of England dial.), "bow-gle, "bowgill (Scotch), 8 . [From O. Fr. bugle; Lat. buculus =a young bullock or eteer; bucula = a heifer.] A kind of wild ox.
"He beareth azare, a haffe Or some call lite bugill, and deacribe it

These are "These ano the bentes which yo whail eat of, oxeri shepe, and gootes, hert, roo, and Lughe [nom rendered
fallom-deer.] Deut. xiv. 4, a.-Philips: World of Worde
bū'sle (2) (Eng.), bū'-gle, *bū'-gil, "bū'gill (Scotch), s. \& a [A contraction of buglehorn $=$ the horn of a bugle, i.e., of the wild-ox ao called. [Bugle (1).] (Skeal.).]
A. As substantive:

1. Gen. Of things bent or curved: Spec.*(1) The head of a bishop's crozier, (2) the handle of a kettle, (3) the handle of a basket.
2. Of musical instruments :
(1) Literally:
(a) A small hunting-horn. [BUOLE-HoRN.]
"Or hang my bugts in an lin wisible baldrick"
(b) A treble instrumeut of brass or copper, differing from the trumpet in having a shorter and more conical tube, with a less expanded with a cupped mouth-piece. In the orisinal form
 it is the signal-horn the trumpet is for the cavalry. (Grove's Dict. of Music.)

- Our bugles ang trace for the night-elour had lowered."
(2) Figuratively: The shrill sounding wind.
"Ba hustuoushie Borens his ougnd hew The dere fuli derne doun in the dilis drew."
B. As adjective : (See the compounds.)

T Compounds of obvious algnification Bugle-blast (Scott : Lord of the Isies, vi. 4); bugle-all (Scott: War Song of the Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons); and bugle-clang (Scott: Rokeby, vi. 34).
bugle-coralline, s. Farcimia fistulosa,
a zoophyte of the family Flustridx. It is
dichotomons, the foints lengthened, cylindrcal, with lozenge-ahaped lmpressed cello. Its beight is from two to three inches, Its diameter the twentieth of an inch or less.
bugle-horn, s. [Eng. bugle-horn. In Gor. mil. biigelhorn. Originally the horn of the bugle-ox.]

1. The muslcal inatrument dascribed above.

* 2. A horn of a aimllar ahape used for quaffing wine.
"And drinketh of his Buglenorn the wine.
- bugle-rod, $\quad$ a bishop's crozier. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
bū'gle (3), "bue-gle, s. [Low Lat. bugous = an ornament, atated by Muratori to havo been worn by the ladies of Placentla, A.D. 1388. (Wedgwood.) Ger. brigel =a bent pieco of metal or wood. Skeat considers bugle a dimin. from M.H. Ger. bouc, bouch $=$ an armlet ; A.S. bedag = an armlet, neck ornament, de.]
A. As substantive: A long, slender glass bead ; sometimes arranged in ornamental forms and attached to various articles of ladies wearing apparel.

I wonne her with a gyrdle of gelt
B. As adjective: Speneer: Shop. Oat, il

1. Literally: Consisting of glasa beads. [A] Bugle hracelet, necklace amber,

Shatesp. : Winter': Fale, iv. 4 (Soagh
2. Figuratively:

Tia not your inky brown, your black alk halr,
Your buple evebeblis, onor, your cheot of croman,
Ioid : AO You Lite of, ulle
bugle-lace, \& Lace on which bugles are ewn
bü'-gle (4), \&. [Apparently corrupted from Lat. bugillo or bugula, thia again sometimes confongded with buglossum $=$ bugloas, whlch the plant fairly resemblea.]

1. The Euglish name of Ajuga, a genus of plants belouging to the order Lamiacee, or Labiater. [AJUOA.]
2. The same as Bogle-weed.
bugle-weed, 8 The name given in America to a labiate plant-the Lycopus ein ginicus.
bū'-gloss, s. \& a. [In Fr. buglos; Ital. buglossa; Lat. buglossos or buglossa $=$ a plant, the An chusa italica (?); Gr. ßoviynwacos (bouglössos); trom $\beta$ oūs (bous) =an ox, and $\gamma \lambda \omega \bar{\omega} \sigma a$ (qlösta) $=$ the tongue, which the long, rough lesves faintly resemble.]
A. As substantive:

Ord. Lang. \& Bot. : A name for aeveral planta belonging to the order Boraginacea (Borago Worte). Spec.-

1. Echium vulgare. [Viper's bugloss.]
2. Lycopsis arvensis, more fully called the Small or Wild Bugloss. It is very hispid, and has bright blue flowera.
3. An Alkanet (Anchusa officinalis)
4. Helminthia echiodes. (Britten \& Holland.)

- Viper's Bugloss: [ So called from being of old believed to be of use against the bite of aerpents.] The genus Echium. The E. vul. aerpents. ${ }^{\text {arem or }}$ Common, and the E. violaceum, or gare, or Common and the E, violaceum, or Britain. The latter is a rare plant found in Britain. The latter is a rare plant found in Iersey, while the former is not uncommon,
Its stem is hispid with tubercles, end its Its stem is hispid with tubercles, and its large blue flowers, with protruding atarina,
are arranged in a compound spike or panicle.
B. As adjective: [Buoloss Cowslap,]


## bugloss cowslip, s.

1. A plant, Pulmonaria offcinalis.
2. Pulmonaria angustifolium
bŭg'-wõrt, s. [Eng. bug; and A.S. vyrt = wort, an herb.] The English name of Cimicifuga, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. [CumicrFOOA.] It is called also SNAKEROOT (q.v.).
Bûhl, 6. \& $\sigma$. [Named from André Buhl or Boule, an Italian, who was born in 1642 . He died in 1732 ; lived in France in the reign of Louis XIV., and made the work aince called after him.]

Gate, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hēr, thêre; pine, pít, sire, sir, maríne; gō, pơt,


Wuhl-maw, a. A saw resembiling a frame or bow-raw in having the thin blade strained in a trame.
buhl-woric, s. Artistic work in darkcoloured tortolse-sbell or wood, inlaid with brass and ornamented with the graver
bŭhr. a [Borr.]
bŭhr-atone, s. [Burrstone.]

- buick, pret. [Beck, v.] Courtested.
${ }^{\text {" The lase paid hame her complimant and buiok" }}$ Roak: Helenore, p. ©6. (Jamioson.)
- buige, v.i. [A.S. bugar = to bend.] To bow. I hate thraldome, yet man I butgo and belk":
-built, buke, pret. [A.S. boc, pret. of bacan = to bake.] Baked.

Wald hald one boll of aour quhen that ncho butk."
büik, buke, s. [Book.] A book. (Scotch.) IThe buik: The Bible.
IT To take the buik: To perform fanily worship.
buik-lare, s. Book-learning. (Scotch.)
buik-leard, book-lear'd, a. Booklearned. (Scotch.)
"I'm no book-leard." in (Jamiason.)
build, "beld-eu, bild-en, buld-en, *bund'-en, *bylde ( $u$ silent) (pret. and pa. par. "builded, built, " bult, " bulte), v.t. \& i. A.S. byldan, from bold $=$ a dwelling; cog. with O. Sw. bytja=to build; bol, bote = 8 house; Dan. ool; Icei. böle $=\mathrm{a}$ farm; byle, boeli $=$ a house.]

## A. Transitive

L Literally:

1. To erect on edifice on the ground by miting various matcrials into s regular atructure.
"He bidede a eltce" "-Wickteto: Genets, iv. 17.
2. To conatruct or frame a fabric of any kind.
"The denirabllity of buidding rigged tarrot thipe for 1878, p. 1 .12.
"The eariler voyagera fancled that the coral-building nulmaik instinctivgly bunite up thesir prast circles to
 p. 468.
3. To construct s nest.
II. Figuratively:
4. To conatruct, frame, or form.
"The Lord Ood bildode the rib...
Hicklija: Genaritil 2. (Purvey.) an rise or bring into existence snything on any ground or foundstion; to fonnd.
"Love built on bearty, acon as besity. dios," Donna + 3. To compore, put together.
"Himsolf to sing and butld the lofty rhyme.
5. To strengthen, establish, conform (fre quently with the adverb up.)
(1) Of persons:
"I conmend you to God, and to the word of his (2) Of things:
"The Lord doth build up Jeruslem." ${ }^{2}$ Pa. cxivil. 2

* B, Reflexively: To establiah, atrengthen. "Building up yourreiven on your most holy faith":
C. Intransitive:
I. Literally:

1. To exercise the art or sclence of a builder or architect.
"To ouild, to plant, whatever you intend,
2. To construct a nest.

Rryddez binken to bylde.
Sir Giswayne and the Green Knight, BOD . "Sparrows must not build in his houne-saves."II. Figuratively:

1. Toground oneself on; to depend, rest on. "Some build rather upon the abusing of othera, and patting tricks upon them, than upon soundress of their own procedings." ${ }^{2}$-Bacon

* 2. Tolive, dwell.
"Brittenes the baronage, that bielders thareln."-
TCrabb thus distinguishes between to build, to erect, snd to construct:- " The word build by distinction expresses the purpose of the action erect indicates the mode of the action; construct indicates contrivance in the action.

What is buill is employed for the purpose of receiving, retaining, or confining; what is erected is placed in an elevated situation; what is constructed is pnt together with ingenuity All that is built may be said to be erected or constructed; but all that is erected or constructed is not said to be built; likewise whet is erected is mostly constructed, though not vice versa We build from neceseity; we erect for orns. ment ; we construct for utilityand convenience. Houses are built, monuments ercited, machinea are constructed." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
brild, *bild, "buld, *bylde, s. [Boild, v.] 1. The form, etyle, or mode of construction figure.

* 2. A building, edifice, structure. " Bryag roe to that bygly bylde":
build'-ẽr, s. \& a. [Eng. build; -er.]
A. As subst. : One who builds.
"But what we gain'd in akill woilotin atrenth,
Dryden: Epitte to Mr. Congreva, 12,12
B. As odj. : Fitted for building; of use in building.

> "'The builder Oake, sole king of forreale anl.".

II Used largely in composition, as boatbuilder, carriage-builder, de.
builder's-jack, s. A kind of scaffold which is supported on \& window-sill and against the wall and extends outwardly, to enable a workman to stand outside while repairing or puinting.
huild'-ing, beld-inge, bild-inge *bild-ynge, *buld-lnge, pr. par., a., 8 8. [BUILD, v.]
A. \&B. As pr. par. \& partic. adj.: ln senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:

1. The act of constructing or erecting.
"In buyldyng thel apende 1t."-Langland; P.
"Bury with howing and building."
Longetion: Courtehip of Mites Slandioh, vill.
2. The art, acience, or profession of s builder.
3. That which is built ; s fabric, an erection an edifice.
"Among the great variety of anelont coins, which 1 asw at Rome. I cound not hut take particular notuce od are still oxtant."-Addison.
building-act, s. An sct regulating the construction of buildings. The Building Acts
$7 \& 8$ Vict., c. 84, and 9 \& 10 Vict., $c .5$, \&c., $7 \& 8$ Vict., c. 84, and $9 \& 10$ Vict., c. 5 , \&c.
are confined in their operation to London snd its vicinity.

## building-block, s.

Shipbuilding: One of the temporary struc tures resting upon the elip snd supporting the keel of a ship while building.
bullding-lease, s. A lease of land for s term of yeara, the lessee covenanting to erect certain buildings npon it.
building-mover, s. A heavy truck on rollers or wide track-wheel, naed in moving houses.
building-place, s. A place in which to buikl a nest; a nesting-place.
"A small green parrot (Conurus murinur). With A
grey hreast, appears to prefer the tall trees on the
ts Isnds to any other iltuation for ils buizing-place "Darcen. Foyago Round the World (new ed. 1870), ah

## building-slip, s.

Shipwrighting: A yard prepared for shipbuilditng.
building-society, o. A joint-stock oociety enabling ite mentere under certain reatrictions to build or purchase, out of a fund raised among them by pariodical suhscriptions.

- buile, v.t. \& i. [Boll.]
buillt, *bult, pa. par., a., \& s. [Builo, v.]
A. \& B. As pa. par. \& particip. adj.: ln senses corresponding to those of the verb. (Lit. \& fig.)

Telegraph, Dall, well and athletically buile." ${ }^{\text {Dedaily }}$ *C. As substantive:

1. The form, style, or general figure of a structure (now replaced by build).

As is the buill, so diferwat is the Aght."
Dryden.
2. A specfes or class of construction
"There if hardty ang country which has wo litele of imber propar for this butite."-Templea.
I Used Largely in composition, as brickbuilt, clinker-built, half-built, sc.

## built-beam, $s$.

Carp.: A beam or girder formed of several pleces of timber, fitted and bolted, or strapped together, in order to obtain one of a greater strength than is usually obtainable in ona balk of timber. (Gwilt.)

## built-rib, $s$.

Carpentry: An arched beam made of parallel plank latd edgewige and bolied to gether.
built-up, a. A term used of masts made of pieces and hooped; and of cannon having an inner core and outer reinforcements.
büird'-Iy̆, a. [Burdey.] (Seotch.)

* buise, s. [Etym. doubiful. From O. Eng
buysh $=$ bueh (!).] A buah, a tree(9), a gallows. To shoot the buise: To be hanged.
- buissh, s. [Bush.] (Chaucer.)
- būist (1), * būste ${ }^{*}$ bōost, ${ }^{*}$ bōoste
* boyste, s. [The same as boist (2), 8. (q.Y.).]

1. Lit.:
(1) A box.
"The Maister of the money anll anawer for all gold and eiluer, . and put it in hlis butur."-Ja. $H I$. . Parl.
(2) A brand or
cattle by their owner. (Scott) upon sheep or cattle by their owner. (Scott.)
2. Fig.: The diatinctive characteristic of a fraternity.
"' Ho is not of the brotherhood of salint Maryl-at Soott: Nonastery, ch. XIIV.
būist (2), s. [The same as Eng. busk (? (Scotch). J An article of female drebs, intended to give fulness to the figure.
bhíst, v.t. $\quad[$ From buist (1) s. (q.v.).]
3. To box, in the sense of enclosing in $s$ bor or ahntting up. (Generally with up.)
"This barme and bladdry bucises top all my been" Moa
4. To brand or mark sheep or cattle.

- buist-ows, a. [Boistous.]
* buit, s. [Gael. buite $=\mathrm{a}$ frebrsnd (Shaw); Ir. brute $=$ fire (Lhuyd and $0^{\prime}$ Brien.) (Jamié son.).] a match for a firelock.

* builth, s. [Boorr.] A shop. (Scotch.)
bûthh-hăv-ẽr, s. [From Scotch builh =a booth; Eng. have, and anffix er.] A keeper of a booth or ahop.
* bûit'-ing, s. [BоотY.] (Scotch.)

* buk (1), s. [Buck (2).] (Prompt. Parv.)
buk (2), buke, s. [Book.] (Scotch.)
buke-musiin, \&. [Book-mivsLin.]
bŭk'-a-sy̆, bŭk'-kě-sy̆, s. [Buckagie.]
* buk-hid, " buk-hud, s. [From Sw, bock $=$ a bnek, a he-goat; hufvid = head.] A game, probably blindman'a buff.
"So day by day scho plaid with mae buk hud."
Bannatyne MS. Chron, S. P. 1iil 297. (Jamieson $)$
*bukk, v.t. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Ger. bocken $=$ to butt.] To incite, to instigate. Sym to halt hargain culd not blln
But oukkit WMll on weir.". Eveirgreen, 12. 181, at. 18.


## a bukke, s. [Вuск (2).]

* bukkes-horne, s. A buck'a hora.

T To blowe the buhkes horne: To employ oneaelf in any useless smusement.
bŭk'-kŭm, s. [Bukkum or wukkum, name of the wood in aome of the languages of india.)
bukkum-wood, s. The wood of casal pinia Sappan. It ia used as a dye-stulf.
bŭk'-shēesh, bŭk'-shisth, s. [Bakshibr.]

* bŭk'-sŭm, " bŭk'-sóme, " boutk'-š̌m, - bŭlk'sठ́me, a. [Buxom.]


＂bul（1）\＆［BoLE．］
－bul（2），\＆［BoLu．］
bhy（3），s．［Heb．\＆Phen．hay（Bul）＝（1）rain，（2） the rainy month；from（yabal）$=$ to flow copiously．］The eighth month of the Jewioh year．（1 Kings vi．38．）
bŭlb，s．\＆a．（In Fr．bulbe；Sp．，Port．，\＆ltal． bulbo；from Lat．bulbus；Gr．Bo入ßós（bolbos）$=$ a certain bulbons plsnt．］
A．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．In the same sense as II．I．（q．v．）
2．A protuberance shaped more or leas like bulb，as the bulb of a chronometer．
＂If we consider the bulb or ball of the eye．＂－Ray． II．Technioully：
1．Botany：A scaly body，formed at or beneath the surface of the ground，eeuding roots downward from its lower part and a stem upwardg from its centre．It propagates itself by developing new bulbs in the axils of the acales of which it is formed．There are twokinds


Tunicated lult H（

of bulbs：（I）a tunicated bulb，literally a coated bulb，that is，a bulb furnished with a tunic or covering of scales，the outer series of which is thin and membranous，example，the onion； and（2）a naked bulb，or one in which the outer ecales are not membranous and united，but distinct and fleshy like the inner ones，ex ample，the lilies．The so－called solid bulb of the crocus is，properly speaking，not a bulb at sil，but an underground stem with buds upon it，technically called a corm［Совм］，whereas a proper bulb is analngous not to ad under ground stem but to a bud only．
2．Hort．：Bulvs placed in water tend to rot；they flourish best when fixed in very light soil or even int the air an inch above water，into which their roots enter．They should have abundance of light．

B．As adjective：［Buib－tuber．］
bulb－tuber，bulbo－tuber，$s$ ．A corm． bŭib，v．i．［From bulb，s．（q．v．）．］To take or possess the form of a bulb．

Bulbing out in figure of a sphera
cotton：WYondert of ine Peake
ŭ1b－a＇－çé－ŭ̆s，a．［From Lat．bulbaceus．］ Pertaining to a bulh，bulbous．（Johnson．）
buhb＇－ar，a．［Eng．butb；－ar．］Pertaining to
the＂bulbus＂specially so called－i．e．，to the the＂bulbus＂apecially so called－i．e．，to the Medullu oblongata．
bulbar paralysis，s．Myelitis butbi acitce，acnte inflammation of the medulla ohlongata，with difficulty of swallowing and syeaking，sad consideralise affection of the extremities．The chronic form is characterised by muscular paralysia of the tongue，goft palate，lips，pharynx，and larynx，which derive their nervaus supply primarily from the bul－ bus，from atrophy of the grey puclei in the coor of the fourth ventricle．（Erb．Ziemsen Cyclop．of Pract．of Med．，London，1878．）
bulbed，$a$ ．［Eng．butb；and gufixix ed．］Having the figure of a bulb，awelling into a sphere at the lower part．
t bûl＇－běr－ry̆，bûll＇－bẽr－ry̌y s．［From bull （1），and berry．］The fruit of Vaccinium Mfy－ tillus．［Bilberrv．］
bŭlb－ifr－ẽr－oŭs，a．［lı Fr．brilbiftre．From

Lat，bulbus（q．v．），i connective，fero $=$ to bear， and Eng．euft．－ous．］
Botany：Bearing bulbs．Example，Globba marantina．（Lindley．）
bŭ1＇－bil，bŭl－bil＇－1ŭs，s．［Lat，builoulue，
dimin．of bulbus＝a bulb．］
Botany：
1．A small bulb at the side of an old one．
2．A bulblet（q．v．）
bŭl－bi＇－nē，s．［Gr．$\beta 0 \lambda \beta$ ós（bolbos）$=\mathbf{a}$ certaln bulbous piant much prized in Greece．］
Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to theorder Liliaceæ（Lllyworts），and the sectinn Anthe－ racez．The epecies，which are all ornamental， are common in flower－gardens．
bǔlb＇－lĕt，8．［Eqg．butb；dimin．suff．－let．］
Bot．：A small bolb growing above groand on eome plants，and which ultimately drops off，and，rooting itself in the ground，becomes a new plant．（Gray．）
bulb＇－ose，a．［In Sp．，Port．，\＆Ital．bulboso； from Lat bulbosus．］The sams as Bulbous （q．v．）．
bŭlb＇－oŭs，a．［In Fr．bulbeux．］
Of plants，roots，de．：Having a bulb，con－ sisting of a bulb．Example，Cyperus．
bûl＇－bûl，s．［Pers．butbul $=$ a bind in voice like the nightingale．］The Indian name of any bird belonging to the Pycnonotinæ，s sub－ family of Turdide，or Thrubhes．The bulbuls are admired in the East for their song，like are admired in the East for their song，like the nightingale smong ourselves．Some species
ars found in Africa．Pycnonotus jocosus，which ars found in Africa，Pychonotus jocosus，which
can be easily tamed，is kept for this end，and $P$ ．hemorrhous for fighting purposes．
 Aght with great spirit inili．，par 41.
＂The peacetul son，whom better suits
The muslo of the bulsul＂s net．＂＂
Moore：Lalla Rookh：The firs－Worshippers．
bŭlb＇－ūle，\＆．［From Lat．bulbulus $=$ a little bnlb；dimin．of bulbus．］
Botany：
1．A little bulb
2．One of the little seeds growing along the shoote of plants．
bưl＇－card，s．［Etym．doobtful．］Ons of the English names of a fish，tha Smooth Shan （Pholis lavis）．
＊bŭl＇－chǐn，s．［Eng．bull（q．v．）．］A yongg male cale；used algo as a term of endearment and of reproach．（N．E．D．）
And leiter yet than this，a bulchin two years old．
$\Delta$ currd paie call it is，and oft mivht have been mold．
rayton：Polyon 8．xxi．，ph 1，050．
＊bulde，pret．of v．［Bullt，Build．］
Of Cadmus，the whlch was the furst man
That Thebes bulde，or flast thio tour hygan＂，
bŭld＇－rie，s．［O．Eng．buld（e）＝build，and sutl．－rie $=-$ ry．］Building，method of building
＂This muldrie and buldrie
Burets Pilg．Wutson＇s coun，it su
＊bûle（1），s．［BuLl］
bûle（2），8．［Bool．］（Scotch．）
bŭlge，bilge，s，［From Sw．\＆Dan．britg $=$ the belly；A．s．beelg，belg＝a bulge，budget bag，purse，belly ；Gael．bolg＝belly．］［Bellv．］
1．The protuberant part of a cask．
2．The flat portion of a ship＇s bottom．
－The same as Biloe，s．（q．v．）．
bŭlge，v．i．［From O．Sw．bulgja $=$ to ewell out；A．S．belgan．］

1．To jut out ；to be protaberant．
＂The side，or mart of the side of a wall．or nny timber batter，or hang over the foundation．＂－Mozon：Mech Ez
＊2．To take in water，to leak．
Then bulg＇t ath once，aud in the deep whas lost．＂
bŭlg＇－ǒt，＇bul－yet，${ }^{2}$（O．Fr．boulgette $=$ a mast a point，a bulget，bag，a pouch．］ tag or pouch．（Scotch．）

一Keilh．Rut．，

bŭlge＇－wāys，\＆pl．［BiLaEwAys．］
bhig＇sing，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［BuLae，v．］
oütging rocks the oddest mixture of t．

## bü－lím＇－1̌－a，s．［BuLimy．］

bū－lĭm＇－u－1ŭs，s．［From Lat．bulimus（q．v．）： and dimin．suffix－ulus．］
Zool．：A sub－genus of Bulimus（g．v．）．Above three hundred species are known，three of them British．
bū＇－lı̌m－üs，s．［Frorn Lat，bulimus；Gr． Bovicuos（boulimos）＝（1）extreme hunger，（2） weakness of the atomach，faintling ；乃ours（bous） $=$ an ox，and $\lambda_{\text {LLós }}($ limos $)=$ hunger，famine．］
Zool．：A largs genus of molluses，family Helicidæ（Land－6nails）．The shell is oblong or turreted，with the longitudinal margins un－ equal．The animal ia like that of Helix．The genus is widely distribnted．The European species are mostly small，but Bulimus ovatus of South America is six inchee loug．In 1875 the known recent speciea were 1,120 ，the fossil thirty，the latter from the Eoceng upwards．


 ［From Gr．Boudenia（boulimia）$=$ ravenous． huager．］［BuLimus．］
＊I Ord．Lang．（Of the forms bulimy and boulimy）：
1．Lit．：The same as 1 I ．
2．Fig．：Insatiable deaire for anything．
＂It etretchee ort hls desires into an tasstisble－
II．Med．（Chiefly of the form bulimia）：A most inordinate appetite utterly dispropor－ tioned to the wants of the body ；the etomach． is greatly enlarged，hanging down like a ponch． This affection is very rare．
bŭlk（1），＊bolke（Eng．），bouk buik （Scotch），s．［l cel．builki三 a heap；Dan，bulk $=$ a lump；$\delta$ ．Sw．bolk $=$ a heap；＇Wel．bulg $=a$ ewelling．Connected with buige（ $\left.q . v . v_{0}\right)$ ］
I．Lit．：Magnituds of material eubstence； mass，size，extent．
＂Bulk withont splelt vast．＂
Mifion：Same
II．Flguratively ：
1．The extent or importanca of immsterial things．
＂Thicizs，or oblecta cannot eater into the mind ne they wabist in themselves，and by their own natural

2．The gross，the main body or part，the majority．
＂These wise mon dilagreed from the oulk of the
people－Addison：Freekoldar．
3．The main part of a shlp＇a cargo ；as，to break bulk，is to open the cargo．
＊4．A part uf a building jutting out ；astall．
＂Clamberiag the walle to eye him：stalle bulke
＊5．The hody．
＂My liver leaped within my bulk＂Turberville．
He relsed a slgh so piteous and profound
Ait did seem woshatter all his bule
And ead hith beling．＂Shakesp．：Ham．ii． 1
II $A$ bouk of tauch：All the tallow taken out of an ox or cow．
II A bouk－louse is one that has been bred sbout the body，as distinguished from one that has been bred in the head．
bulk－head，s．A partition made across a ship，with bodrds，whereby one part is divided from another．（Harris．）
＂The creakling of the masts，the stralnipg and
 p． 18.
bŭ1k（2），s．［A．S．bolca＝a balk，beam，stem of a ship，ridge；O．H．Ger，pl．balken （Morris）．J The atern of a ship．（Morris．）
bŭlk（1），v．i．［BoLk，Belch．］To belch．
＊bŭlk（2），＊bulk－yn，v．l．［Bulge，v．］To bend，bow．
P．）＂Bowya＇，or lawtya＇（Iowyn，bulkyn，or bowfa，亘．
bŭlk＇－ẽr（1），s．［Eng．bulk；－er．］
Nout．：A person whose business it is to ascertain the bulk or capmeity of goods，so as to flx the mnount of freight or dues payable on them．
＂From hamble buther to haughty counatese＂，

[^97]
brik'-1-n〕ess, s. [Eng. oulky; - Mess.] The quality of being bulky; greatnese in bulk "Whert, or any other graln, cantaot serre insteed of
money beonase of jti bulkinen, and chavge of its money, beonuse of
quantity.
Locke.

* bryx'-ing, * ballx'-y'nge, "bollx'-ynge, s. [Belchina.]
* buix'-stm-năss, s. [Eng. bulk, som( $(\mathrm{s}$, and suff. -ness.] Bulkineas, size.
balk'-y. a. [Eng. bulk; -y.] Of great bulk or dimsnsions; large.
" Tatrous the bultiant of the donhle race,
- Ae these deapatches were too bulky to be concealed in "As the cluthes of despatches were too bulthy to be concealed menenger, it wain necenanry to employ two eonedential porsoun "-Wueaulay Hise. Eng., ech. IT .
TI Crabh thus distinguishes botwsen bulky and massive :- whataver is bulky has a prominence of figure; what is masive has compactuess of masteer. Tha bullky therefore, thongh larger in size, is not oo weighty as ths massive. Hollow bodies commonly have a bull, ; none but solid bodies can be massive. A vessel is bulky in its form; lead, siiver, and gold, Massive." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
bill (1), bùlle, bül, boole, "bolle, *bule, * bole, s. \& a. [1n O. 1 cel. boll; Dan bulle; Dut. bul, in compos. bulle; 0 . Dut bulle, bolle; Ger. bulle. Not found in A.S. thongh the dimin. bulluca oecurs; Mid. Eng. bole, bolle, buie, cog. with A.S. bellan $=$ to bellow, roar, or luark.]
A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Languagn :
2. Literally:
(1) The make of the bovine mammal (Bos faurus) of which the cow is the female.
" Dew-lepp'd like bullu, whose throats had baaging at
Wallets of feen?"
Enakesp.: Tempest, 111. \&
(2) The male of any other hovine manmai.
"Plinyie Ethloplan butt with blae eyes might refer
(3) The male of somas other large msmmals; the elephant, for instance.
3. Figuratively:
(1) Scripture: A rough, flerce, cruel man.
"Mang Bull have compansed me me atrong bulls of
(2) Literature: Ons whosa aspect snd procedure somewhat suggest those of a bull.
IJ John Bull: A satirical personification of the English peopie, derived from Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.
I (1) To take the buil by the horns: Boldly, if not even rashly, to attack a difficulty, regardless of the consequences which will result from failure.
(8) A bull in a china shop: An axpresolon used to signify purposelees destruction.
II. Technically:
4. Zoology: [A. 1.]
5. Astron.: The constellation Tsurva (q.v.). "And the bright Bull receives him."
6. Stock Exchange: On9 who operstes in expectation of a rise of stock. His natural and unceasing foe is called s bear. [Bear (1), a., 11. 1.]
A. As adjective: In compos.-
7. Specially:
(1) Pertainiog to the quadruped defned under A .
(2) Male, as opposed to femsle. [Bull-calf.] 2. Gen. : Lsrge ; as, bull-head, bulrush.
bun-baiting, * bull bayting, $s$. The baiting of a bnil'; the setting dogs upon s bull to harass it. 'In Queen Elizabeth's'time, and subsequently, it was a commou annsement.
"Eatertalued the people with horse.race or bull. dilingi-Addison
bull-bat, s. [So named (1) from a boom. Ing sonnd which it makes in the sir when fying, and (2) from the resemblsnce of its fight to that of a bat.] a name given in tha United States to a hird, the American Goatsucker (Caprimulgus americanus).
bull-bee. s. The same as Bull.fly (q.v.)
bull-beef (pl bull-bweves), s. Beef dorived from a bull. It is coarse in character.
bull-bird, s. The Bullfinch (q.v.).
bull-calf, s.
8. Lit. : A he-calf, a male calf.
9. Fig.: A stupid fellow.
bull-comber, 8.
Entom. : Typheus vulgaris, ove of the dungbeetles.
bull-dose, bull-dose, \& A severo whipping, s cowhiding.
bull-dose, bull-coze, v.t.
10. To flog severely.
11. To intimidate. (Barlleth)
bull-dozer, s. (U. S.)
12. Ons whe bulldozes.
13. A revolver.
bull-taced, a. Having a face like a ball; large-faced.

## bull-feast, a

1. A bull-baiting (q.v.).
2. The same as Bull-fiort.
bull-fight, s. A barbarous smusement of great antiquity, having been practised by the Egyptians, by the Thessulians, sod others, but now associated chiefly with Spain, into which it seems to have been first introduced by the Moore. [Bull-baitino.]
bull-finch, s. [Bullfinct.]
bun-fish.s. One of the namee for the Great Seai (Phoca barbata). It is not a flsh, buta mammel.
bull-fiy, s. The Stag-beetle (q.v.)
bull-foot, s.
Bot.: The genus Tussilage (q.v.).

## bull-frog, s.

1. Gen. Any frog, European or otherwiss, which croaks with \& deep rather than s sharp cound.

The bull.fropg ante from out the marsh.
Deep-ruouth'd aroses and douhly harsh, "
2. Spec. : Some American frogs.
(1) A species of frog (Ranca pipiens) found in Carolins and the parts adjacent, which has s voice not nolike that of s bull. It is six or eight inches long, hy thres or fonr broad, without the legs. It is difficult to catch from its leagth of leap, besides which it ia generally left nuhsrmed becanse it is said to purify lather than to pollote the wsters in which it lather (han Rara ocellata. (3) Rana clamitans. (4) Rana grunniens.

## bull-god, s.

1. A god worshipped under the form of a brall.
2. An image representing such a god.
bull-grape, s. The English name of a plant, the Vitis rotundifolia, s North American apecies of the vine genus with polished reniform condato-toothed leaves. [BULLET-arape]
bull-grass, s. A grass, Bromus mollis, or aome other speciea of Bromus.
bull-head, s.
3. Lit.: Various flshes having lsrge heads, spec.,
(1) The River Bull-head, a spiny-finned fish, Cottus gobio. It is calied aiso the Miller's Thumb and the Tomny Lugge. It has a broad snd flat head, ths preopercle with ons silne, tha body dusky clouded with yellow, the belly whitish. Its length is a bout four inches. It occurs in Britain in clear brooks, depositing its spawn in a hole in the gravel.
(2) The fish-genua Aspidophorus, of the same family Triglidx. Aspidophorus europous is the armed bull-head.
4. Fig. : A stupid person, a blockhoed.
bull-hide, s. The hide of a bull, \& shield made of bull-hide.
bull-hoof, s. A plant of the Passionflower order, M urucuja ocellata.
bull-of-the-bog, s. The Bittern. (Scotch.) "The doep cry of the ; it bullof-the bog, a large
-pecies of bitteru."-Scott; Guy Mannering, ch. $i$.

## bull-ring, $s$.

1. The srevs in which a Spanish bull-fight
2. A ring for mastening a bill to the stake to be baited.
3. The plsce where bulle were nsually bait ed. (In some towns, Birminghsm, for example, the term onrviven as a proper name.)

## bull-roarer, a [Turndon.]

bull-rush, s. [BuLrush.]
buils-and-cows, s. [\$o called becazse tha spsdices, which are sometimee dark-red and sometimes pale-pink or nearly white, give an ides of male snd female (Prior).] The flowers of the Cuckow-pint (Arum maculatum)

## bull'e-eye, s.

## I. Ordinary Language

1. Lit.: The eys of a bull.
2. Fig.: A policerran's lantern with a thlck glass reflector on ons sids.
II. Technically:
3. Nautical:
(1) A amall pulley of hard wood, having a groove round the outside and a holo in ths middle, answering the purpose of a thimbis.
(2) A bulb or thick dise of glass let into a ship's sids or deck.
(3) One of the perforated balls on the jawrope of s gaff.
4. Target practice : The centre of a target.
5. Glass-making: The central boss which is sttached to the bunting-iron or pontil, in the operation of msking crown-glass.
6. Optical instruments:
(1) The leus of a dsrk lantern [1. 2.]
(2) A plano-convex lena, used as an illuminator to concentrate rays upon an opaque microscopic object.
7. Confect.: A kind of large round balle made of cearse sugar.
Bull's-eye cringle:
Naut. : A wooden ring or thimble used as a cringls in the laech of a sail.
bull'e-head, * bulls head, s. The head of a bull.

II It has been asserted and agsin denied that in the old turbulent tines in Scotland the presentation of a bull's head to a person was the signal for his execution or for his assassination.
delicate coutter the dinner was oodit, once all the William Crichtorn) presentit the sullu hedic befur isir earle of Douglas, in tigne and toaken of condelnoation to the death. --P itscotite, p. 405 .

## bull's-horn, s. \& a.

Bull's-horn coralline: [So named because the shaps of the cells is like a bull's horn.] A zoophyte of the famuly Cellarida. It is the Eucratia loricata. It is branched subalternate, has the cells conical. with a rsised nrifice, beneath which is a spinous process. Found in the British sess.

## bull's-nose, s.

1. Lit. : The nose of a bull.
2. Carp.: A term sometimes applied to tho sugle formed by the junction of two plade surfaces.
bull-seg, s. [From Eng. bull, and Scotch $\operatorname{segg}(\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.$) .] A gelded bull. (Scotch.)$
bull-stag, s. A castrated bull.
bull-tront, s. An English name for Salmo eriox, called also the Grey-trout, and the Round-tail. It is a British fish.
bull-weed, s. A plant, the Black Centsury (Centaurea nigra)
bull-wort, s. [Prior thinks this should be pool-wort, from growing near pools. Thia is donbted by Britten snd Follsnt, and there is no evidence for it.]

Botany:

1. A name for the Scrophularia gevus of plants.
2. An umbelliferous plant, Ammi majus.
bull (2) * bulle, s. [In Fr. \& Ger. bulle ; Ital. bulla, bolla. From Low Lat. bulla $=$ a seal or atamp, a letter, an edict, a roll; Class. Lat. bulla $=$ (1) a bubble, (2) a boss, a knnb, s stud]
3. Ecclesiastical:
(1) The seal appended to the edicts and briafa of the pope.
(2) A letter, edict, brlef, or rescript of the
pope sealed with such a seal Sach a writing Christed by the pope to the larga portion on vey his will to the churches.
"By pablinhing that vary noted decree, the Bull

## 2. History: Ao imperial edict.

T Golden bull: So samed from its seal, which was of gold. An edict seot forth by tha Emperor Cliarles 1V. in 1356, containing an imperial constitution which became the fundamental law of the German empirs.
bthl (3), s. [Of noknown origin; cf. O. Fr. boule $=$ trand; 1 cel. bull $=$ ponsenae. (N.E.D.) $]$

* 1. A ludicrons jest.

Make a jest or bull, or ppeake mome aloquent nom-

2. A ope-sided atatement with an aspect of cleverness, but in which an ahsurdity unpercetved by the speaker renders the sentenca ridiculous. (Often with Irish pretixed.)
"A bull is an apparent eongruity, and real incongraity of idem suddenly diucotered.--sydney
butl, v,t. \& i. [BCLL (1), A]
A. Transitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To gender with. (Said of a buli.)
2. Fig. : To raise the price of (stocks, \&c.).
B. Intransitice :
3. Ord. Lang.: To take, or desire, the bull. (Said of a cow.)
4. Fig.: To speculate for a rise.
btill'-běg-gar, s. [The first element is donbtful; probably bull (1), though the quotation from Ayliffe aeenis to ahow real or faucied connection with bull (2). 1 a kind of hobgoblin used to frighten childreo with.
"A Acarebng. A bull-begger, a olght that frayeth and trighteth. - Coles, 489 b .

Thene fulminations from the Vatican were turned tnto ridtcule; and as they were called bull-beggars, they west
bt1'-18, s. [Lat. bulla $=$ a bubble.] 1. Zool.: A genus of molluacs called from the thinness of their shells bubble-shells. The shell is oval, ventricose, convoluted externally, or only jartially insested by the animal. The nimal has a large cephatic disk bilobed behiod; the lateral lole is much developed. It occurs in temperate and tropical seas from tweaty-five to thirty fathoms. In 1875 fifty recent species were known and aeventy foaail the latter from the Oolite oowarda.
2. Med.: [Bulles]
bth'laçe, "bol'-açe, * bol'-las, "bol'-as, s. [O. Fr. beloce (Littre); from lr. bulos=a prane; Gael. bula istear (skeal).]

1. The fruit of the tree deacribed under 9.
*Bolaces nad biake.berles that on hreree frowen."
2. The English name of a tree, the Frunus communis, var. $\beta$ insititia. It is akin to the var. a spinosa (the sloe), but differs in having the zeduncles and underaide of the leaves pubeacent and the branches slightly apinoua, whereas the a spinosa lias the peduncles glabroua, the leaves ultimately ao also, and the branches decidedly spinons.
 bullace-plu-m, s. The name of a fruit. bullace-tree, s. [Bullace, 2.]
btil'-la-dee, s. pl. [Bullide]]
Dhl'-lx, s. pl. [Lat. bulla $=(1)$ a bubble, (2) a boss, knob, or stud.] Blaina, or blebs.

Med.: Miniature blisters, or blebs. They are larger than vesicles, with a large portion of cuticle detached from the skin and a watery transparent fluld between. The skin beneath is red and inflamed

- bưl-lăn'-tic, a.\& s. [FT, bullantique; from Lat. bulla =a hull.] [BoLL (2).]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to or nsed in papal bulla, aa bullantic letters. [B.] [Fry.)
B. As subst.: Capital lettera osed in papal balls.
* btul'-lar-y (I), s. [In Fr. bullaire; Low Lat. bullarium; from bulla =a bull.] [BuLL (2), 8.] A collection of papal bullo.
"The whole bull is extant in the bullary of Leertine herubinus. -8oulh: sermorke $\mathbf{8}$. 224 .
- but'-lăr-y̆ (2), s. [A corr. of boilery.] A backet of brine. (Wharfor)
bunl'-1āte, $a$. [Lat. bullatus is eitber fleeting like a bubble or inflated like ode.]

Bot.: Blistered, packered. (Used when the parenchyma of a leaf is larger than the area in whlch it is formed.
bûll'-dŏg, s. \& a [From Eog. bull, and dog.] A. As substantive:

1. Ond. Lang. \& Zool.: A variety of the common dog, Canis familiaris, variety taurinus, aometimes called variety molossus, from Moloasia (Southern Epirus or Lower Albania) whera similar dogs are said anciently to have existed. The bulldog has a thick, short, flat muzzle, a projecting nnderjaw, thick and pendeot lips, a large head, a flat forehead, a amal brain, balf-pricked ears, a thick and strong body, but of low stature. 1ts courage and teoacity of hold are well known.
2. Bot. (pl. Bulldogs): The nama of a plant, Antirrhirum majus. (Pratt.)
3. Metal.: A very refractory, grey, Iustrous oubstance used fur the lining of puddling furuaces. It is obtained by roasting the top cinder (principally ferrous silicate) for several days in kllna, the ailicate is oxidised, and fusible silicious slag separates from tha iofusible bulldocg.
4. Figuratively:
5. As the Universitiea of Oxford and Cambridge, one of the Proctor's atteodants whose duty it is to secure offenders.
6. A firearm, apec. applied to a ehort revolver
B. As adjective: Resembling that of a bull dog. $[A, 1$.

bùlled, a. [BoLLed (q.v.).] Swelled or embossed. (Hen. Jonson: Sad Shep., i. 3.)
butl'-lĕn, s. [Cf. Wel. bulion = the aced-vessel of some plants.] Tha awd or chaff from flax or hemp.
bū̀'-lěn, $a$. [Etym. nncertain; eppereatly a corr. of bullion.]
bullen-nail, s.
Upholstery: Ao upholaterer's nail, with a round head, a sbort sbank, turned and lacquered.
bûl'lẽer, v.i. \& t. [From Sw. bullra $=$ to make a noise ; Dan. buldre $=$ to racket, rattle, make a noise; Dut. buhieren = to bluster rage or roar; Sw. butler ; Dan. bulder $=$ noiae, tumbling noise.] [Bonleer.]
A. Intransilive:
7. To emit such a sonod as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again.
"Fast bullerand in at euery rift and bore"" $\begin{gathered}\text { Douglas: : Virgit, } 1 \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{st}\end{gathered}$
8. To maka a noise with the throat when it io being gargled with a liquid, or when one is in the agonies of death.
Hude -"-crom. $B$. vi. c. 14 . was lyand bullerand in his
B. Trans. : To impart the impetus which is attended by or produces such a sound.
"Thame seemyt the erde opynnt amyd the fude:
The storm up bulert sand as dit war wod ing, 18,29

- butl'-lẽr, "bul-lenre, s. [From buller, v. (q.v.).] (Scotch.) A loud gurgling noiae.
"Bot quhare the flude went Eryl, and calmytal an,
- Near Buchan-ness, on the coast of Aberdeenahire, lie the Bullers of Buchan or Buchanbullera. They form a vast hollow or cauldron in a rock open at the top, and affording ingress to the aea on one side through a natural arcbway. Carlyle uses the term Bucbanbullers figuratively.
"Thus dally is the intermediate land crumbiling-in, Cariyle: Sartor Resartuo, buch Han- ch. $\boldsymbol{x}$.
bal'-lět, s. \& a [Fr. boulet, dimin. of boule = a ball ; from Lat. bulla (q.v.).]
A. As substantive:
I. Ondinary Languags

1. A amall ball.
2. Of firearms

- (1) A cannon ball.
(2) A ball, generally of lead, made to fit the bora of a rina or misket, and desigued to be propelled thence with great force as an ofeneive instrument or weapon. Bullets are now usually cylindrical, with conical or conoldal points.


## II. Technically:

1. Military: [I. 2.]
2. Her.: 1 nams aometimes given to the ogress or pellet. (Gloss, of Her.)
B. As adjective : (Sea the compounds.)
bullet - compasses 8. pl. A pair of acribing
 compar of on the ead of one leg to aet in a hole. The same as CONE-COMpases and CLUB-compasses.
bullet-extractor, s. A pair of piocers with projecting clawe, adapted to imbed themselves in a bullet ao as to draw it from ita bed and extract it. Wheo closed, these form a amooth, blunt anrface, like a probe, and ars opened against the bullet ao as to apread apart the vessels which might oppose the retraction. (Knight.)
bullet-hooks, s. A hook-ended tool for extracting ballets. A pair of iron forcepa re aembling a bullet-hook was disinterred at Pompeil in 1819 by Dr. Savenko, of St. Peteraburg.
bullet-ladie, s. A ladla for melting lead to run bullets.
bullet-making, a. Makiog, or deslgned to be used io making bullets, as bullet-making machine.
bullet-mould, s. A mould for maklog bullets. it is an implement opening like a pair of pincera, having jaws which ahut cloaely together, and a apherical or other shaped cavity made by a cherry-reanner, with an io gate by which the melted lead ia poured in. (Knight.)
bullet-prebe,s. A sound for exploring tiasue to find the situs of a bullet It is usually a aoft ateel wira with a bulbous extremity.
bullet-proof, a. Strong enough to prevent ita beiug penetrated by a bullet.
bullet-screw, s. A acrew at the end of a ramrod to jenetrate a bullet and enable the latter to be withdrawa from the piece. [BALL ecrew.]
bullet-shell, s. An explosiva bullet for small-arms. In experiments made with them En Enfeld in 1857, caissous wera Llown up at distances of 2,000 and 2,400 yards: and brick wails much damaged at those distances by their exploaioo. [BULLET.] (Kinight.)
bullet-tree, s. [BuLly-TAEE.]
bullet-wood, s. The wood of the Bully, or Bullet-tree, No. 1 (q.v.).
búl'-1ě-tǐn, s. [1n Ger. bülletin; Dut. \& Pr. bulletin; Ital. bullettino $=$ a bill, a achedule:
from bulletta $=$ a ticket, a warrant; dinio. of bulla, bolla $=$ an edict of the pope.]
3. A brief narrative of facts iasned for the information of the public after a battle, during the sickness of a distinguished personage, or in any similar circumstances.
"Lord Beaconstield's condtion had not Improved
 Mince the 1884
4. A public annonacement of news recently arrived, or anything similar.
5. A periodical puhlication reportiog the proceedings of a society.

- The name is aometimes used in the title of a newspaper.
bû'-lět-stāne, s. [Eng. bullet; Scotch slane.] A round atone. (Scoteh.)
 finch.] A well-known bird, the Pyrrhula wil garis [PYerbula], locally known as the Norskpipe, tha Coalhood, tha Hoop, or the Tony Hoop, the Alp, and the Hope. In the

Cate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wŏt, bëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sire, sir, marine; gö, pơt,

male the bead, the parts surronnding the blll, the throat, and the tall are luatrous black; the uape, the back, aud the ahoulders blulahErey; the cheeks, neck, breast, the fore part of the belly, and the flanks red; the rump and tha vent white. A piakiah-wbite bar ruaa transvarsely across the wing. Its length is abont $6 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The female is leas brightly coloured. It feeds on pins, fir, and other meeds, on grain, on berries, on buda, ace It is permasontly resident in Europe. Its nest is usually of moss, tha eggs, generally four, bluish-white apeckled and atreaked with parplish or pale-orange brown at the thicker ond. Its song is much prized. It la ofton domesticated. It oceura ia many lauds.
MAli-rinch (2), s. [Said to be a corruption of bull-fence $=8$ fence for confiniog bulla.] A hedge, uaually of quick-aet, with a ditch on one aida, and ao high as to ofrer great difficulty to honters and steeple-chasers.
bhl'-11-dso, $\dagger$ btil'-1n-cise, s. pl. [Lat, bulla (q.v.), and fem. pl. sulf. ide, -ada.]

Zool.: A family of molluses, the second of the section Tectibranchlata, of the family Opisthobranchiats. They have thin, globular, convoluted shells without an operculum. The animal more or leas invests the ahell. The head is in the form of a single or lobed disk, frequently with its lateral lobes much dsveloped. It contsine the geners Bulla, Akera, Aplustrum, \&e. It has exiated aince the deposition of the Lowar Oolites.
Why-ied, pa, par, \& a. [Bullv, v.L]

- beta'-IK-mŏng, " bûl'-lī-mõn-y,s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches
2. Buck-wheat (q.v.).
bely'-Ihg (1), s. [From bull, 8. (q.v.)]
On the Stock Exchange: Ths aystem of contracting to take stock at a specified future .tims, making it ons'e laterest daring the interval to raise its value.
bell'-ing (2), s. [Etym. donbtful.] Blasting: Parting a piecs of loosened rock from ita bed by meana of exploding guopawder poured lnto the fiaaures.
 Low Lat. bullio, genit. bullionis $=(1)$ the obullition of boiling water, ( 2 ) a mass of gold and silver; from bullare $=$ to stamp, to mark and silver; from oultara
with a aeal.] [Bulla.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
3. (Of the forms bullyon and bullion) : A stud, a boss, a globular hollow button; a aerise of copper plates put on the breastleathera or bridles of horsea for ornament.
"The ciappes and builions were worthe a $M$. poundee"
Steltion: The Crown of Laurel
*2. A kind of dreas.
"The othor in his dressing block, apon whom my lond iys all hin elothes and fashlons, ere he wouchastea
 (Tarea.)
4. Coin not allowed to pass, or not current st the place whare it is tendered.
-Licike: And ourther cola to butlition io forolgn dominjona"
5. Uncoined gold and ailver in bars or in the mass.
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
 Thanble commodit.
(2) Spec.: Pure gold.

## The rolll riched and exeeeding eont of every piliour and of every poot <br> of every pliliour and of every poits. Which all of pareat bulion <br> spenser: F. Q., III i $\$ 2$

a. Matallie, as contradistinguished from
II. Technically

1. Coinage. [I. 3 \& 4.]
2. Goldsmith-work:
(1) A showy metallic ornament or metalcovered fringe; if genuine, of gold or ailvar, but somatimes a mere colourable imitation io baser matsl
(2) A form of heavy-twiated fringe, the cords of which are prominent, as the atrands of a exble. Builion-fringe for apaulats la made of rilk covered with floe gold or silver wire.
3. Glass-making: The extreme end of the
glass bulb at the and of the blowing-tube. The bulb having asaumed a conical form is rested on a borizontal bar called the bullionbar, to assist in bringing it to the apherical form. (Knight.)

## B. As adjective:

Of coin:

1. (Lit. or fig.): Not now current.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Puen now no more, but bhnilimen frourithing the court, } \\ & \text { Dwoil with diagrace }\end{aligned}$
And those which old amotrict doom did dianj
And dimn for builion, go for current now, "omber
2. Pertaining to uncoined gold sud allver, or to metallic money.
I Obvious compounds : Bullion-bar, but-lion-fringe.
btill-L-tn (2), a. [Etym. doubtful.] A wild plam, a large sloe (Wright), Prunus insititia ( $)$. (Britien \& Holland.)
bill'-1-on-Ist, a [From Eng. bullion, and suff. -ist.] An advocate for a matailic currency, or for the limitation of a paper one to an amount which rendera it always convertible into gold.
bthlo.t. [Etyin, unknowa.] To rally in a contemptuoua way; to abuas one in a hactoring manaer. (Scolch.)
"The gudeman butlyragged him see asir, that ho
| butll'-ish, a. [Eng. bull (3); suff. -ish.]
of a statement or argument: Contsining a bull; having io lt a blunder.
"A toothless antire in as improper as a toothed vieelk-
atooe, and $a$ bullts "-Nition: Animade. Rem. Defrnce
bull'-ist, s. [From Eng. acc, bull (2), and suff. -tst; Ger. bullist ; O. Fr.bulliste.] 1 writer of pepal bulls.
slaitical, dantaries, bullies, propyiste. "A the court secio-


- butlin-tion, s. [From Lat bullitum, enp. of bullio, or builo $=$ to bubble, to be in a atste of ebullition.] The eame as Ebullition.
"There is to be observod, in these diesolntiona, which
will bot eaily incorporate, what the efrocts are, tas will bot eatily incorporate,
bul-itck, bul-lok, bul-Ioke, s. \& a [A.S. bulluca $=$ a bullock. Bullock is a dimin. of bull (q.v.).]
A. Aa substantive: A yoang bull.
ooe young bullock, oee ram, and neven lamba
arat year ; . .
of the irat year; ... - Drawn by.
bullock-carriage bullock "... It was in so bed s tiate that no wheel vehieie, excopting the clumay bullock-waggom, eould pies shong: D. Darwin: Voyage round she World (ed. 1890),
bullock's eye, s.

1. Lit.: The eye of a bullock.
2. Bot. : A plaot, Sempervivum tectorum.

## bullock's heart, $s$.

1. Lit.: The heart of a bullock.
2. Bot.: The fruit of a tree, Anona reticulata.
bull'-ly (I), s. \& a. 「Of uncertain etym. Dr. Murray suggeste coooection with Dut. boll $=$ a lover of either aex. In folk atyin. there is aome association with bull (1).]
A. As substantive:
3. A brisk, dashiog fallow.
"I love the lovels bully." $\underset{\text { Shaken. F., iv. } 1 .}{ }$
4. A noiay, insolent man, who habitually seeks to overbear by clamour or by threate.
"Ow. . in be became the most con onmmate bully ever
ch. iv.
5. A hired bravo, a ruffian.
6. The protector of a proatitute.
B. As adjective: Briak, dashing. (Vulgar.) ii "Bless thee, bully doctor ${ }^{1}$ "-Shakesp. : Norry Wives,
IAmong the most usual compounds are: Bully-boy, bully-monster, bully-rook (Shakesp. : Merry Wives, 1.3 ; ii. 1.)
bth'-17 (2), a. \& a. [Probably a corruption of bullet.]
bully-tree, a. [Probably a corruption of
bullet-trec.]. Botany:
I. According to Sir R. Schomburgk the
nama giveu in Guiant to a apecies of Mimusops, one of the Sapotaces (Sapotads). The fruit is about the size of a coffee-berry, and tastes deliclous. 'The wood is solid, heavy croas-grained, and durable.
7. A name givan in the West Indiea to the apecies Bumsia, a genus of pisnts belonging to the order Sapotsceas (Sapotsda). [Buminili.] They have fine leaves, but their fowers possess littie sttraction. Bumelia in. gens is the Bastsrd, sod B. nigra the Black Bully-tree. [Bumelia.]
8. The Jamaica Bully-tree, Lucuma mammosa, is also a Sapotad. Its fruit la egg. ahaped, from three to five laches long, and has been called Marmalade or Natural Marmalade.
bH1-15, v.t. \& t. [Froin bully, s. (q.v.).]
A. Trans.: To attempt to overbear by clamour, laault, or threata.
bate The Jacobites, who hated 8mith and had reanou to hate him, ofrined that he had obtafoed hls place by by whenthe lug that the Trejuntry and particuariy coulay : Bise. Eng., ah Xi.
B. Intrans.: To act as a buily, to behave with noise, inaolence, and menace.
"He fawned, bullied, and bribed indefatigatly."-
bill'-ly-ing, pr. par., a., \& a. [Bullv, v.t.]
A. \& B. Aa present participle a participial adjective: In seases correaponding to thoes of the verb.
C. As substantive: The sct of sttempting to overbear by mesna of noine, insult, or menace.
" bul'-1ya, v.i. \& t. [Boil, v.] (Prompt. Parv.)
bH1'-rŭsh, bûll'-russh, s. \& a. [From Eng. bull, a. = large ; and rush.]
A. As rubstantive:
I. Ord. Lang. and Botany:
9. In the singular:
(1) A name aometimes given to the botanical genus Typha, called also Cat's-tsil or Reedmace (q.v.). [See aiso TYPHA.]
(2) The name of the genus Scirpus, called also Club-rush. Specially used of the speciea Scirpus lacustris, Lake Club-rush. [ClubRevah, Scirivea.]
10. In the plural. (Bulrushes or Typhads): Tha name given by Dr. Lindley to the ordar of plants called Typhaces.
II. Scripture and Botany: The buirnsh of Seripture is the traosiation of two distinct Hebraw words, ting (agmon), possibly an Arundo or some similar genua, io leaiah lviii. S, and (gome), evidently the Papyrua nilotica (Ex. il. 3, Isaiah xviil. 2).
B. As adjective: Reaembling any of the plants deacribed noder A.
I Bullrush pencillaria: The English nams of a grase, P. spicata, from India.
but'-rŭsh-wõrts, s. pl. [From Eng. bulrush, and worts.]
Bot.: Lindley's name for the Typhaces (q.v.).
+bulse, s. [From Port. bolsa = a purse, a bag.] A purae, a bag. (Used only of a receptacle for diamoods.)


* Bul"-stare, v.t. The same as Bolt (2), v., * Bulte, v. (q.v.). (Prompt. Parv.)
* buit, * bulte, pret. \& pa. par. [Beild, v.]
- bnite, "bnlt'-en, vit. [From Sw. bulfa = to beat.] [Bolt (2).] (Chaucer: C. T.)
- bult-ad, pa. par. \& a. [Bulte, v.]
*bulted bread, s. The coarsest bread. (Wharton.)
- bŭl'-tě1, s. [Low Lat. buttellus.] [Bolt, v.] I. A bolter or bolting-eloth.

2. The braa after aifting.
bŭlt'-ẽr, *boult'-ẽr, "bōIt'-er, "bult'are, *bult'-ar, s. (From O. Fr. bulter = a boulter or giave.] [BoLTER.]
3. The bran or refues of meal after it is dresaed.
4. The bag in which it is dresaed.
5. (Of the form bulter) : A desp-aea line.

- bult'-ure, * bult'aar, 8. [From 0. Eng. bulte, and snff. -ure, -ar = modern Eng. -er.] One who or that which boulta. " [BoLTER (2).]
- bult'-yd, pa. par. [Bulte.] (Prompts Parv.)
- bult'-ynge, pr. par., a., \& s. [Bulte, v.]
bdi'-wark, a. [Den, butverte; Sw. bolverk; Dut. \& Ger. bollwerk; from Dan bul=a stump, log; and verk $=$ work.]
I. Ordinary Languags:

1. Lit.: A rampart or fortification, properiy one made of etumps of treea, \&ce; a bastion.

## Their earthen oulhearks "Gheiost the oceas flood"

2. Fig.: Any ehelter or screen egajnst an enemy.
"Our naval atreagth in a buteark to the natlon."-
II. Naut. : That part of the sides of a ship which rises above the level of the upper deck. - Like leviathana anfoat,

Lay tbetr busterarkz ou the brine.
mpbelt: Battle of the Balutc, 2

* bil'-wark, vit. [Bulwark, a.] To fortify; to secure with bulwarks,

And yet no bulwarkd town, or distant conat,

- bul'-yette, s. [Bulget.]
"bûl'-yǐe-měnt, a. [Habiliment.] (Scotch.) Habiliments; specially such as constituta part of s military equipmsat.

bŭm, vi. [In Dut. bommen $=$ to sound like sn empty barrel ; O. Dut. bom $=$ a drum. Imitated from the sound.] To make a humming noise. (Chiefly Scotch.) Used-

1. Of bees.
"Sball let the busy, grambing hiva,
Bum oter their trenare.
2. Of the confused hum of a multitude.

For Englisb men bum there as thick as bees*
H/4milion: Hallace, hik. x., $p$. 253 . (Jambeon) 3. Of the drone of a wagnipe.

At glomion now the hagpipeia domb Wha weary owsen harizeward come; Sae sweetly as it wont to them, Aud Pibrachs skreed."
Forgushon: Poem in i. $\mu$.
hŭm (1), s. [Of uncertain origin.]

1. The buttoces.
2. A bumbailiff (q.v.).
bh̆m (2), s. \& a. [From bum, v. (q.v.).] A. As aubstantive: A humrring noise, the cound emitted by a bee.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Twenty such breaches I plec' kuowne apy ande whole, } \\ & \text { Witbout a bum of anize. }\end{aligned}$
Witbouta domon: Magnetick Lady, Works, II. 49.
B. As adjective: Emitting a hrmaning eound.
bum-clock, s. A humming beetle which fles in the summer evenings. Probably it is what entomologista call Geotrupes stercorarius.


* bum, prep. with pro. [Contracted from Eng. by my.]
*bum troth. By my troth.
Stephano." Damon and Pith, O. PI., i, hiL name is
* bum-ladie. By my lady, i.e., by the Virgin Mary.
"Nay, bumladit, I will not, by et. Anne;"
bū-măs'-tŭşs, s. [From Gr. Bov́ $\mu$ avoos (boumasthos), $\beta$ ovinacros (boumastos) =a kind of Vine learing large grajes ; Bous (bous) $=$ a bullack or ox, \& cow, and paotos (mastos) $=$ \& Naned from being large like a cow's nipple.]

Paleont. : A sub-genus of Silurisn Trilobites ranked under the genus Ilænus. The Illwenus (Bumastus) barriensis is from Barr, in Staffordshire. It is called the Barr Trilobite.
bŭm'-bāi-lifif, s. [Dr. Murray says: cf. the Fr. equivalent pousse-cul, colloquially shortened to eul, precisely like the Eng. bum.] Skeat thinks bum is $=$ bum (1) (q.v.), and that it was applied by the cominou people contemptuously to the functionary, as implying that he caught those of whom he was in pursuit by the hinder part of their garments. An
under bailiff, employed to dun and arrest one for debt.
"Go, Sir Audrew, zeont ma for him at the corner ot Night, ili. 4.
bŭm'-băized, bŭm'-bāzed, bơm'-bāzed a. [From scotch bum, v., and bazed (q.v.).] Amszed, confueed, stupified. (Scotch.)
 chenent,
xxiil
bum'-bard (1), s. \& a. [Bombard, s. \& $a$.]
bŭm'-bard (2), bŭm'-bart, a\& a [From Ital. bompare $=$ a bumble-bee (Jamieson).] [Bomnus, Bumbee.]
A. As substantive (of the form bumbart): A drone, a driveller.
"An bumbart, ane dron bee, ane bag foll of feame."
Dunbar : Makland Poems, p. 4 .
B. As adjective (of the form bumbard): Indolent, lazy.
"Mony sweir bumbard belly-huddroan."
Dunbar: Bamatyne Poemat pas, st. \%.
" bŭm'-bast, s. [Bombast.]

- bŭm'-bast, v.t. [Bombast, v.] To stuff out, to pad out. (Gascoigre: The Steele Glas, 1,145.)
bŭm'-băze, v.t. [From Dut. bommen $=$ to resound as a barrel, and verbazen = to astonish, to amaze, \& Scotch bazed (q.v.).] To atnpify; to confuse.

By now all een npon them nully gait
And Liody looked blate And sar ${ }^{\circ}$.
Rose : Helenore, p. 85
büm'-bāzed, pa. par. [Bumbaze.] (Scotch.)
bŭm'-bēe, 8. [From bum, v. or s., and bee.] A. humble-bee. (Lit. \& fig.) (Scotch.)
bumbee-byke, s. A nest of humblebees. (Scotch.)
" Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds.
bŭm'-bĕ-10, bŭm'-bó-10, a [Cf. ltal. bom. bola $=$ a pitcher.] A thin, spheroidal glass vessel or tlask with 8 ahort neck, used in tha aublimation of camplor.
${ }^{\text {II }}$ In a large ebemical lactory near Birmingbem the camphor-reining room contalaed about a doten saiad


- bŭm'-ble, v.t. \& i. [From Lst. bombito; 'O. Dut. bommelen $=$ to buzz or hum.] To mske s humming noise like the humble-bee or the bittern. (Chaucer.) [Bum, v.]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "As a bitour bumbleth so the mire." } \\
& \text { Chaucer: } C . \text { T., } 0,554
\end{aligned}
$$

bŭm'-ble, * bom'-bĕll, "bŭm'-mĭ, * bŭm'-mle, s. [From bumble, v. (q.v.).] 1. A wlld bee. (In Gallowoy.)
2. [Bummle.]
bumble-bee, a. A humble-bee, Bombus terrestris, or any of its congeners. Sometimea the Bumble or Humble-bees are elevated into a family, Borabidz.
bŭm'-ble-běr-ry̆, s. [A corruption of Eng. bramble, with berry.] The fruit of the bramble, Rubus fruticosus. (Britten \& Holland.)
bŭm'-ble-kite, s. [A corruption of bramble, and Scotch kyte $=$ belly. $]$ The fruit of the bramble, Rubus fruticosus. (Britten \& Holland.)
bŭm'-bōat, a [From Eng. bum (1), and boat. So called from ita clumsy form.]

Nout.: A bost used to carty provisions to vessels.
bū-měl'-1-a, s. [Lst. bumelia; Gr. Bovuchia (boumelia) $=\mathrm{a}$ large kind of ash.]
Bot.: A genus of trees belonging to the order Sapotaces (Sapotads). Bumelia rigra has a bitter and astringent berk, which is used in fevers. B. retusa has a milky fruit. The fruit of $B$. lybiodes, partly sour, partly sweet, is nseful in diarrhcea. (Lindley.) [Bully -tree.]

Bŭm'-kĭn, bôom'-kĭn, s. [From Eng. boom, and dimin. suff. -kin.]
Nautical:

1. A boom on each side of the bow, to haul the fore-tack to.
2. A booin on the quarter for the standing part of the nain-brace.
3. A boom over the atern to extend the

bŭm'-lêr, bŭm'-mel-ẽr,s. [Sc.bummal, จ.; - er.] A blandering fellow. (Jamieson.)
bŭm'-ling, s. [Buarble, $v_{j}$ ] The humming noise made by a bee. (Scotch.)
būm'-mạ-1ō, bŭm'-mạ-1ō-ť̆, s. [Hind.]
Ichthy.: Harpoion nehereus, a smelt-like Asiatic caast fish, called by Anglo-ludians Bombay Duck.

- bŭmme, v.t. [Dut. bom $x$ e drum (Skeat) referring to the sound made with the lips.] To taste.

Tha beat ale ing io my boure or in my bodohambre, Aad whoso bummad ther-at bougbte it ther-nither.
bŭm'-mẽrr, 8. [Prob. from Ger, bummiler.]

1. Anidler, a loafer, slow politician. (Amer.)
2. A camp-follower in the Civil War. (Amer.)
bŭm'-mil, v.t. \& i. [From bumble, v. (q.v.).] A. Trans.: To bungle.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Yo'r poetria" Poems, 11, ョa }
\end{aligned}
$$

E. Intrans, To blunder.
bŭm'-mĭng, bŭm'-min', pr. par. \& a [Bum, v.]
bŭm'-mle, 8. [From bummle, v. (q.v.).] A blunderer. (Scotch.)

O fortune, they ha'e room to grumblel
Had at thou tsien afr eome down
Hod at thou tsien aff some droway bummle,
" bŭm'-my̆n, " bŭm'-by̆n, " bǒm'-bon, v.t [Imitated from the soupd.] To hum as a bea. (Prompt. Parv.)
bŭmp (1), s. [Bump (1), v.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A thump, s blow.
"Those thumps and sumpn which fesh to heir ta".
2. A swelling, \& protuberance.

A bumpas big han yoong cockerelis atoma",
II. Technically:

1. Phrenology: A protuberance on the cranium, believed by phrenolngista to be associsted with distinct faculties or affections of the mind.
2. Boating: In the college racos at Oxford and Crinbridge the unats are not started in line, but at certain intervals in successinn, in the order of their "place on the river." When sny boat succeeds in overtaking the one im mediately in iront, snd runs into it with its bow, it is said to bump it, and the two boats change places in sentority.
"St. Catherize's, Clirist's, and Kiag's made Aoe race, and Carits, claimu to bave bumped ot Cathe

bump-supper, s. A supper given in one of the colleges at Oxford or Canubridge to celebrate tha boat of that particular college having bunped its predecessor in the races, and thus ganed a step towards "the head of the river."

- brimp (2), 8. [Bоом (1), s.] The loud booming nolse of the bittera.
"The bitter with his bump,
Sis truap. ${ }^{-1}$.
bhimp (1), v.t. \& t. [Wel. bump = a lump; gumpio $=$ to bump, bang; Ir. \& Gael. beum $=$ a blow.]




## A. Transtive:

1. Gen.: To strike forcibly againat any. thing, to beat, thump
2. Spec. (Boating): To effect a bump.
B. Intranoitive: To etrike against anything, to bob up and down.
"And thumping and piumplag and bumptag and bŭmp (2), v.L. [Boom (1), s.] To make a loud booming noise, to bumble. (said only of the hittern)
hittour bumpe with ${ }^{2}$ a roed"
Dryden: Wio Baer's Tate, 18
bŭmp'-ër, (1), s. [Perhape a corruption of in bon père (Fr.), from a cllstom observed by Fronch-English priests (after the congneat by William of Normandy) of toastiog tha Pontiff In the first deep draught from a naw cask of wine.] A glass filled to over-flowing.
あŭmp'-®r, (2), \& ' [Eng. bump; -er.]
3. A log of wood placed over a ahlp'a side to ward of ice or other obstacles.
4. A projecting head at the end of a railway car to receiva or deliver tha force of collision and moderate the samo by tranaferring tha force to aspring or set of aprings; a bufier.
bumpl-ǐhg, pr. par. \& a. [BuMP, v.]

## bumping-post, s.

Railway Engineering: A Himber or set of timbers at the termination of s railway track, to limit the motion of the train in that direction.
 doubtful origin. Skeat and Mahn conaider it the same as boomkin $=$ a small boom or luffblock, and hence, metaphorically, a woodenheaded fellow, a blockhead.] [Boommin.] A country lout; an awkward, clumay, thickheaded fellow.

Twas April, an the bumpking say."
bromp'-kĭn-ly̆, a [Eng. bumpkin; -ly.] Like a bumpkin, having the manners of a bumpkin, clownish.
Who. alming at deacription, and the ruatleck wonderfol, glve an alr of sump
$\dagger$ bŭn (1), " bŭnne (1), s. [A.S. bune $=a$ hollow pipe, a cup.] The inner part or core of the stalks of flax. (Still in use in the pravinces.)
"ary.
bŭn (2), * bonne, * bŭnn, * bŭnne (2), s [O. Prov. Fr. bregne $=$ a kind of fritters; Fr. bigne $=$ a awelling; Sp. bxйuclo $=$ a cort of sweet hread. Compare O. H. Ger. bungo $=\mathrm{a}$ bulb; Eng. bunch.] a sort of small cake or aweet bread.

Buntre, brede. Placenta."-Prompt. Pare
1 bŭn (3), * bwn, s [Gael. bun $=$ bottom, foundation; Ir. bon, bun $=$ the bottom of anything] [Bum.] (Scotch.) (Lyndsay: Worhis, p. 208. A. Scolt : Poems, p. 50.) (Jamieson.)

- bǔn, a. [Boun, a.] Ready, prepared. "Fodder and hal thous sal furd bun"
bănç, * bonche, * bŭnche, s. IIcel bunt =aheap. pile; O. Sw. buske; Dan. bunke; Dint. bonken $=$ to beat.]

1. Ordinary Language:
+1. A lump, a knob, a prominence.
"Mid brode suthchen on heore bak."-Napes, p. 84
of caupey will illaryy their treasuree upon the bunches
2. A cluster of several things of the same Hind growing naturally together.
"For thee, large bunches luad the bending vire."
3. A number of things tied together.
of rudiuh. 11 fought not witb fitty of them, I am a bunch

> 'A bunch of ponder.
> "A bunch of ponderous keys he took"
4. A tuft or little bundle of things fastened in a knot or bow.
II. Technically:

1. Mining: A miner's term for an irregular lump of ore-more than a atone, and not so mach as a continuons vein. $A$ mine is said
to be bunchy, whan tho Field is frregularsometimes rich, sometimes poor
2. Max manufacture: Thres bundles, or 180,000 yards, of linen yarn. [Boside.]

- bunch-backed, bunchbacked, a. Having a prominence on the back; hmmpbacked
"To help thee ourse that poisonous bunch-back'd tond."
bh̆nç, * brygh'on, * bus-sen, v.t. \&it [BUNCH, s.]


## A. Transitive:

- 1. To beat, bump.
"Bunchen. Tundo, truda"-Prompe. Parn.
"He sunchech me and beatoth mee"

2. To tle ap or form into a bunch or clnater.
B. Intransitive: To grow or form lato a cluster or bunch; to awell out, or grow into a protuberanca or bulb.
-It has the resemhiance of a charopignon before it is opened, bunching out into a large round knob at one

* bünch'-i-năss, s. [Eng. bunchy; -ness.] The quality of being bunchy.
 צ̌ige, pr.par., an, \& a [Bonct, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Seb the verh.)
C. As substantive:
* 1. The act of beating.
"Bunchinge. Tuncto."-Prompt. Part.

2. The act of forming into a bunch.
| bŭnç'-y̆, a. [Eng. bunch; -y.]
3. Ord. Lang. : Forming a clustar or banch; humpy, swelling.
"He is more erpecially dietingulehed from other
birde by his bwochy thil.
4. Mining: [See BuNCH, B.]

* bŭn'-cómbe, a. \& s. [Bunkux.]
bund, * bun'-din, bun'-dyn (Scotch), - bun'- dyn (O. Eng.), pa. par. da. [Bind, v.] bund-sack, s. A person of eithar aex engaged to be married. (Scotch.) (Vulgar.) (Jamieson.)
bŭnd, a. [Bound, a.] Ready, prepared; bound for. (Scolch.)
"But bude ye-ye thall hear what camant, and how Soott: Bride of Lammernoor, ch xxiv.
bünd, \& [A native word.]
In India: An embankment.
waterdy the hrond brown plains where bunds and Ing of the land tudicated the soenes of labour." Times, 8, 1861
- bŭnd'-ĕ]-ět, \%. [O. Eng, brwdet $=$ bundle, and dimin. suff. et.] A little bundle.

bun'-dẽr, s. \& a. [Hind. bundar, from Arab. bandär = a city, an emporium, a port, a harbonr, a trading town (Catafago).]
bunder-boat, s. The aurf-loat of the Malabar coast of lndia.
bŭn'de, *bun-del, * bun-delle, s. (A.S. byndel, dimin. of bund $=$ a bundle, things bonnd together; bindan = to bind up; Dut. bondel; Ger. bündel.]
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally:
(I) A number of things bound together. Observe the dying lather rpeat,
Try, lads, call you this burzula
Try, lads، can you this buspulis break?":
With hase and with capital fiourished arownd,
seemed bundles of Lazces which garlundi bad bound."
(2) A roll, a package, a pareel.
*2. Fig.: A collection, a number.

II. Flax manuf. : Twenty hanka, or 60,000 yards, of linen yarn.

## bundle-pillar, s.

Arch.: A columm or pier with others of smaller dimensions attached to it.
bŭn'-dle, v.t. \& i. [Bundee, s.]
A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To tia np lo a bundle or parcal.

## *As if a man, In making podee

2. Fig. : To heap togethar roughly.
"Wo ought to pat thinge together an woll a wo oun
 be pundiled ap togethar, under our torme and ways of
If To bundle off: To start anyone off hurriedly.

To bundle up: To pack ap harriedly

## $\dagger$ B. Intransitive:

1. To prepare for departure; to pack up.
2. To aleep togethar without undresaing (Applied to the custom of a man and woman ao doing.) (American.)
blin'-dled, pa, par. \& a. [Bundee, v.]
By trkeks and lites as nomoroas and an koean An tho wecessitics their aatbors feel ;
Than cut them, clowely bundled, avery bnt"
bǔnd'-Iİng, pr. par. \& a [BuNDLE, 0.$]$
bundling-machine, s. A machine for grasping a number of articles into a bundla grasping a number of articles into a bundle
ready for tying. Machines of this character ready for tying. Machines of this character
are used for fire-wood, asparagua, sad many are used for fire-wood, asparagua
other things aold in tied bundlea.
bundling-press, s. A preas in which hanks of yam are pressed into oubical packagea for tranaportation, storage, or sale.
bune, s. [A. S. bune (Somner)] ] [BuN (1).]
A reed, i pipe, a fute (Prompt. Parv.)
bŭng (I), * bŭnge, s. \& a [Wel bvong = (1) a hole, (2) a bung; O. Gael. buine =a tap, a apigot; Ir. buinne $=$ a tap. Of. O. Dut. bonne $=$ a bung, atopple ; O. Fr. bonde $=$ a bung.]
A. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Language:
3. Lit.: [11. 1.]
 othere lyke. Lura." - Prompr. Paro.
pall oat the bung, stick, or plage, the next moruing
4. Fig.: Applied-
(1) To the landlord of pubhe-house (Slang.)
(2) To a sharper or plckpocket. (Slang.)

(3) To a pocket or a purse. (Slang.) (Nares.)
II. Technically:
5. Coopering: A stopiper for the large opening in the bulge of a cask called the bung-hole.
6. Pottery: A plle of aeggars forming a cylindrical column in a kiln
7. Shoemaking: The instep of a shoe. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
B. As adj. : Tipsy, intoxicated. (Scoteh.)
"But changed her maid when bucng"
bung-borer,s.
Coopering: A conical auger for reaming out a bung-hole.
bung-cutter, A A rachine for eutting bungs. There are four forme:-The anonlar borer, a lathe which turns the circular bung. a cylindricai saw, and a descending tubular knife.
bung-fr', a. Quite intoxicated. (Seotch.) (Vulgar.) (Picken: Poems, 1785, p. 52.)
bung-hole, s. The hole in a cask through which it is tilled, and which is then stopped with a lung.
"To wbat base uses we mar retorn, Horatlo! Why


## bnng-starter, s.

Coopering: A stava ahaped like a bat, which, applied to either aida of the bung, canses it to atart out
bung-vent, s. A passage for admitting air through the bnng of a cask, to allow a frea flow of liquid from the tap.

* bŭng (2), s. \& a. [Initated from the sound In Ger. bunge = a drum.]
A. As substantive:

1. The aound emitted when a atone is forcibly hrown from a aling.
2. Tha act of throwing a stone from a sling.
B. As adjective: Jurmming. (Ses the compound.)
bung-top, s. A humming-top.
b6in, b6y; p6ut, j6wI; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, benç; go, fem; thin, this; sin, ag; oxpect, Xenophon, exist -ing.

bung, v.t. [BUNG, s.]
i. Jit.: To close, stop with a bung. "They bung up the andd reasola, and give them vent sometimes."- Warkham: Conntry Farm
3. Fig.: To close up, stop. in any way.
"If Ronaldo had hoerd thess rpeechon fromn the poor knave, he had bungod up his mooth that he ehould
not bave pokeri these three yeurs - Shation: Don not hive
Qutixote
bríg-a-1ōw, s. [From Bengali bángld; Mahratts bangalal The name spplied to the kind of houses erected by Europeans in India. They are generally of one story, and with the toof thstched, the celling being often of whitewashed eloth. Any building, of one story, washed clath.
bŭng'sele, v.t. \& i. [Etymology doabtful. skeat suggests bongle, bangle, a formation from bangand = to strike aften or clumsily. Cr. Sw. bangla $=$ to work Ineffectusily. Dr. Murray
thinks that it is onomatopceic.] thinks that it is onomstopceic.]
A. Transitive:
4. Lit. : To botch; mend clumsily.

They mako lame minchiof, though they mean it well ; Their int reat in not hnely drawn, and hid. But remmn aro coarzoly bunglod ap, and ween." Dryden.
2. Fig. : To manage clumsily or awkwardly, to apoil.
"You hive bungled this buninem."-Thackeras: B. Thitp, 1.240.
B. Intransitive: To mismsnage, botch, act clumsily or swkwardly.
"I Io not une to bungla"-Beaum 4 Fiet.: Morict Trag.. ili 1
bǔng'-Ie, s. [Bunole, 0.] A botching, awkward mismanagement ; clumsiness. ${ }^{4}$ Errour and bunglea sire committed when the

bŭng'-1ẽr, s. [BuNOLE, v.] One who bungles ; a botcher, a clumsy fellow.
" Hard fenturee overy dungler can command;
To draw true benty thows a masterin hald
bȟig'-1Khg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Bonole, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Seo the verb.)
"He must bea bungling gamester who eunnot win." -racaziay.
"Name it not faith, hut bungting Brotry" 14
C. As substantive: A botching, elumsy or awkward performance.
büng'-1ing-1y, oudv. [Eng. bungling; -ly.] In a bungling manner; clumsily, awkardly. "To denorainato them monstors, they muast have had some aytem of part, compounder or side the executed. ktongh but buigingly, their peculisr functions.-Bentloy.
bŭn'-gob, [An American-Indlan word.] Boat.: A kind of canoe used in the Sauthern States and in South America.
bưn'-10n (ion as yron), t bron' - ydn "bŭn' I-an, "bưn'-ne-an (Eng.), bun'-yan (Sootch), B. II Ital. bugnone, brugno =a round knob or buncb, a boil or blain; O. Fr. bugne, bura, buigne =a swelling; Icel bunga =an elevation, a convexity. (Skeat.)]
Med. : An enlargement and inflammation of the joint of the great toe. (Lit. \& Ag.)
"Hs wh aot oware that Ming Mally had an orthodor corn or sunyan the royne olippers of phillooophy. .i-A yrk Legat. the 190yng (Jampenon.)
bū'-nil-ŭm, : [Lat. bunion; Gr. Boúviov (bounion) $=$ probsbly the earth-nut ; from Bouvós (bounos) $=$ a hill, because the plant growe in hilly eltuations.]
Botany: A genus of ambelliferous plants. Bunium Jexuosum la the Common Earth-nut, and ia British. What was formerly called $B$. butbocastanum is now removed to the genns Carum (q.v.). It also is wild In this eonntry. [Earum (q.v.).]
bŭsk, s. [Sw, bunke =a tat-bottomed bowl ; Dan. bynke = \& meal-tnb.] [Buso.] 1. Ord. Lang.: A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the daytime and a bed at night. (American.)
2. Nout.: One of a series of berths arranged In vertical tlers. (Chiefly, but not exclusively, 4 merican.)
"But the rooms are dirlded by rpright boards lato
 af BlackwatI
băhx'-er (Eng.), bŭnti-ẽr, bľnk'-art (Scoteh), s. [BuNk.]

I Ordinary Language:

1. Of the forms bunker, bunkart. (Scotch.)
(1) A bench, or sort of long low chests that serve for sests.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Ither frae aft the Sunkers sank." } \\
& \text { Ramsay: Poms, } 1330 .
\end{aligned}
$$

(2) A seat in a window, which aiso eerves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid.

2. Of the form bunker only (Eng.): A large bin or receptacle for anything; for example, coale
II. Technically :

1. Naut. : A space in steamers below decks for the acommudation of coal
2. In the gome of golf: An obstacia.
bui'-kum, bun'-cömbe, \& [From Buncombe, a county in the western part of North Carolina. When, in the sixteenth Congress of the United States, the "Missouri Question" was being discussed, Felix Walker, the member for part of West Carolina, persisted in speaking when the House was impatient to vate, he was implored to desist, but would not, declaring thst ha must make a speach for Buncombe, neaning for his constituents in that then uncelebrated region.]
3. A body of constituents. (Goodrich \& Porter.) (American.)
4. A speech made for the purpose of claptrep or political intrigue. (American.)
T To speak for buncombe: To speak for 08tentation.

## $\dagger$ bǔnn, "bŭnne, s. [Bow.]

bŭn'-nẽrts, s. [From $8 w$, björn $=$ a bear, and Eng. wort. In 8w. björn-ram, and in Ger. bärenklat, are names of this plant, and are $=$ the bear's paw. (Jamieson.).] The aame as Bossie (q.v.).

## bên'-क-dŏnt, a. \& s. [Busodonta.]

A. A; adj.: Having molsre like those of the Bunodonta (q.v.); pertainlng to the Bnnodanta.
B, As subst. : Any individual of the Bnnodonta.
 a heap, a mound, and osov́s (odous), genit. odórros (odontos) $=$ a tooth.]

Zook. : Kowalewsky'a name for one of two sections of the Artiodactylate Mammalia. It is so called because the molar teetb have tuberculated crowna. It contains the family Hippopotamidæ and suide.
Bûn'-s̆̌n, s. \& a. [From Herr Bunsen, professor of chemiatry at Breslau.]

## Bunsen-battery, Bunsen's battery,

8. Etectricity: A modification of the Grova: battery, platen or bars of gas-coke being used instead of platinum. The electro-motive farce is slightly less than thast of the Grovebattery.

## Bunsen's burner, s. [Bunnzr.]

Bunsen'0 photometer, s. [PнoroMETER.]
bû́n'-man-ite, s. [From Professor Bunsen of Breslau, who observed artificial crystsls of the mineral.]
Min.: An octohedral translucent mineral of a vitreans lustre and pistachio-green colour, a pure protoxide of nickel, found in Saxony.
bünt (1), s. [Of nncertain etym.; perhapa connected with $S W$. bunt $=$ a bundle, or bugt $\Rightarrow$ a bend.]
I. Ordinary Language:

- Gen. : Aswelling part, an increasing cavity; the bagging of a fishing-net or the like.
"T The wear in a frith . . . baviog in it 4 bunt or
II. Naut. The middle perpendicular por tJon of a aail.
III. Baseball: A shart, slaw hit to the Infold, niade by sllowing the ball to hit the bat rather than by atriking forcibly at it.
bunt-lines, s. pl. [BuNTLINE.]
bănt (2), s [Etym. unknown. Connectlon with burnt has been suggested, but the evidence is wanting.]

1. A weed, a herb. (Halliwell.)

2 A pulf-ball, Lycoperdon bovisia
3. Tilletia caries, which attacks the ears of wheat, completely filling the grains with a black, foetid powder. This powder is a mase of spherical, reticulated apores, which, whan of spherical, reticulated apores, which, when It was formerly called Uredo foitida, or stink-


BPORES OF BUNT (MAGNIFIED 200 DUAMETHRS).
ing-rust. Bread made from flour containing this fungus has a disagreeable fisvour and a dark colour. Such flour, hawever, is said to be sometimes used in the manufacture of ge sometimes used in the manufacture of gingerbread, the treacle effectually disguising
the fisvour. The presence of bunt is readily detected by the microscope.
bunt (3), s. [Provinc. Scotch bun $=$ the tall or brusb of a hare. Cf. Ir. bon, bun; Dan bund $=$ the bottom of enythlng (Jamieson). Cf. also bundt $=$ bundle, . . . bottle of hat, Cf. also bundt = bundie,
faggot of branches.] The tail or brush of a faggot of branct.
hare or rabbit.
bunt, v.i. [From bunt (1) . (q. v.).] To awell out; as, the sail bunts out.
bănt, v. .
Bateball: To allaw the ball to hit the bet and bonnd or roll olowly toward tbird beas, thia giving a apeedy renner a chance to reach frut bues in eafety.

- bünt'-ar (l) a [Of unknown etym.]

1. Spec.: a cant term for e woman who picks up rags about the etreets.
"Punk, atrolory market darnees nad bunlora"
2. Gen. : Any low, vulgar woman.
bAnt'-ẽr (2), s. \& a [From Ger. bunt = partycoloured, variegated, pled, motiey.]
A. An substantive: The asme as Buntre SANDSTONE (q.v.).
B. As adjective: Variegated; pertaining to

## the bnnter and aandstone. <br> hnnter sandstone, <br> [Ger. bunter <br> sandstein.]

Geol.: One of the tbree great divisions of the Triassic formstion. It is the lawest, i.e. the oldest of the series. It corresponds to the Grès bigarré (variegated freestone or grit) of the French, snd ta represented in Engiand by sandstone and quartzose conglomerata. In the Hartz it Ja more than 1,000 feet thick; in Cheshire and Lancashire abont 600 . The footprints of ald called Chirotherium, now known to be Labyriuthodont, occur in the Bunter : the plsuts are chiefiy ferns, cycads, and conifers.
brint-ithg (1), pr. par. \& a, [BuNT, v.]
butiting-iron, .
Glass-making: The glassblower'e plpe.
 (Eng.), bünt'-1in (Scotch), s. \& a. lor unknown etym. Skeat suggeata comparison with known elym. $=$ the rung ; buntinog $=$ largeWel. ound other authorities angzest that the butwek ; from Ger, bunt $=$ variegated, bird is named from ser. bunted plumage set motley, becsuse of its speckied plitiago ${ }^{3}$ a Buntino
redwigg.]
A. As mibstantive: The Common Banting.
I. Ord. Lang.: A bird, Emberiza miliaria
[II. 1.]
"Buntynge hyride. Pratellus."-Prompt. Pare.



III．Ornith ：The Engllsh name of Embe－ －inse，a sub－fsmily of Fringilidide（Finches）． There are pumerous apeclea in the United ing is tha most widely diatributed．Of Britiah species the following are enumerated by Yarrell ：－
1．The Common Bunting（Emberiza miliaris） Above it is yellowish－brown atreaked with blackish－brown ；beneath it is pale yellowioh grey with dsrk spots．It lays four or five eggs of reddish－white or pale purple with dark parple－brown streaks and spots．It is com－ mon in Britsia．
2．The Biack－headed Bunting（E．scheniclus）， sometimes called also the Reed－hunting snd the Ring－bunting．It has a blsck head and whits throst．The eggs are four or five，with angular lines snd spots．
3．The Yellow Buating，Yellow Ammer，or Yellow－hsmmer．［YELLOW－Hammer．］
4．The Cirl－bunting（E．cirlus．）
5．The Ortolan Bunting（ $E$ ．hortulana．）
6．The Snow－buntiog（Plectrophanes nivalis）． It la a winter visitant to Britain．
7．The Lapland Bunting（ $P$ ．lapponica）
B．As adjective：Resembling some of the species described under A．，specislly the first．
bunting－crow，s．［Said to be from Dut． bonte－kraat＝the spotted crow．］One of the names for the Hooded Crow（Corvus cornix．）
bunting－1ark，s．The Common Bunting （Emberiza miliaris）．
bŭnt＇－ǐng（3），t bŭn＇－tine，s．［Etym．dcubt－ ful．In Dat．bont（8．）＝printed cottor．（a．） ＝parti－coloumed，motiey．Mahn derives burt． ing from Ger．bunt $=$ variegated，snd a quota－ tion given in the N．E．D．（＂Buntine is woven in stripes of blue，white，red＂）seems to sup－ port this etymology．］
Ord Lang．\＆Fabric：A thin woollen stuff of which figgs are made．（Used also for a display of flags．）
＂Tha hridges the privata housoa had brokea out in
bunting．＂－Dily bunting．＂－Doily Newos，Sept．24，187a．
bünt＇－linn，s．［Buntino．］（Scoteh．）
bunt＇－line，3．\＆a．［From Eng．bunt $=$ the cavity of s eail，and line．］
A．As substantive：
Naut．：One of the ropes attached to the foot－rope of a sail，which passea in front of the canvas，and is one of the means of taking it in，turning it up forward so as to spill the wind and avoid bellying．

B．As adjective：Pertaining to such a rope．

## buntiline－cloth，$s$ ．

Naut．：The lining sewed up s sall onder the buntline，to prevent the rope from chating the sail．
bŭn＇ty，a［Eng．bunt（2），s．；－y．］Affected with bunt；smutty．
bŭn＇－wãnd，bune＇－wand，s．［From Eng． dial．bun＝the inner part of flax，the core，sud Eng，wand（Jamieson）．］A plant，Heracloum sphondylium．
－bun＇－wede，s．［Binweed．］
1．Senecio Jacobrea．（Jamieson．）
2．Polygonum convolvulus．
bŭn＇－y̆̌l，a．［Gf unknown origin．］A beggar＇a
old bag．（Scotch．）
＊bŭn＇－yб力，：［Bunion．］
＊buothe，pl．of a．［Both．］
buoy（
Fr．
ailent），
s．\＆ a．［In Fr．boube；Norm． Fr．boit；Sp．boya；Port．boia；Sw．boj； Ger．boje，boie；M M．Ger．boije．From Dut． boet＝a shackle，fetter，a handcuff，a buoy． C．Sw．boja＝Petters，irons；Dan．boie＝ bilboes；Fr．benude；Itsi．bove $=\mathrm{snox}$ ，fotters， shackles；Low Lat．boia＝a fetter，a clog； Lat．boice，plur．$=$ a collar．A buoy ther is that which is fettered．］
A．As substartive：
1．Ordinary Languags：
1．Lit．：In the asme sense as II．
2．Fig．：Anything that supports a peraod or his hopes．

1I．Naut．：A floating body anchored or fastened in the vicinity，and employed to polnt ont the position of anything under ahip＇s anchor， ahip＇s suchor，
reef，shoal，or reen，shoal，or
danger of any danger of any
kind．Buoye， in general，are divided into three kinds： the cask－buoy
the can－booy，apar－bucy，and the mun－hoay（q．v．）（See also BeLL suor and Whiatling－svor．）
B．As adjectlve：（See the con－ pounds．）

buoy－rope，s．［Eng．buoy；
rope．In Sw．boj rep．］
Naut．：The rope which fasteus \＆buoy to an anchor．
buoy－mare，s．A metalllo body divided Into compartments，by which it is braced， and having water－tight doors opening to the inaide．The buoy has an encirclling armour of cork．
buoy（ $u$ silent），v．t．\＆i．［Frombuoy，a．（q．Y．）．］
A．Transitive：
1．To place a buoy npon，to mark as with a buoy．（Lit．\＆fig．）
＂hieh in not oooe rock ooar tho eurface wae diseovered Foyuge round the Forld（ed，1670），ok xi．， p 23arwin
2．To causs to keep aflost，or to ascend，to bear up．（Lit．\＆fig．）（Oftec followed hy up．）
 Nae Hise．
－B．Intrans．：To rise to the aurfise，or st least to rise．（Fig．）

buby＇－a＇se（u silent），s．［Eng．buoy；and Eng． de．suit：－age．$]$
I．The act of providing buoya．
2．Buoys taken collectively，a series of buoye used to render the entrance into a port more safe，or for any similar purpose．
$\dagger$ buby＇－ançe，buбy＇－an－çy（ $u$ sllent），s． ［From Eng．buoyan（t），and auffix－cy．］

## L．Ordinary Language：

I．Lit．Of material things：Tendency to rise to the surface of water or other liquid，or of the air or other gas．
＂All the winged tribes owo thoir filght and buoyancy
2．Fig．Of things not material：Lightness， tendency to rise or to slnk．（Cften used of the temperature or the spirits．）
II．Nat．Phil．：The buoysncy of a msterial anbstsnce depende on the relation between its specific gravity on the one hand and that of the voluine of the fluld which it diaplaces．
buoy＇－ant（ $u$ silent），a．［From Eng．buoy；snd
1．Lit．Of a liquid or gas：
（1）Tending to rise to the aurface of a liquid or gas．
（2）Tending to buoy up a particular thing plsced in it．［2．（2）．］
2．Fig．of things not material：
（1）Tending to rise Instead of sinking．
And days．propared e hrightor course to ran，
＂Hie once so Vivid nervertmoor．

## So full of Broyane sporiti，＂nerves

（2）Fitted to sustain or even to raise up anything in contact with it．
while i the weight of thirty yeara wan taken or mo Deder ninder me was bwoyone＂＂－Dryden：EReonoro
buby＇－ant－1y（u silent），adv．［Eng．buoyant； －ly．］In a buoyant manner．（Coleridge．）
bubyed（ $u$ silent），pa．par．\＆a．［Buor，v．］
brofy＇－ing，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Booy，v．］
bū＇－pal－üs，s．［From Gr．Bovinales（boupalia） ＝wrestiing like a bull，hard struggling，from ßoûs（bous）＝an ox ．．bull，snd má入n＇（palè） $=$ wrestling．］

Entom．A genus of Lepidopters，fsmily Geometridæ．Bupalus piniarius is the Bor． dered Whits Moth．It fliss during the day time in the vicinity of pine trees，on which it larve feed．
bī＇－phag－a，s．［From Gr．ßouфdyos（bouphe－ gos）＝ox eisting；Buès（bous）＝an ox，and中aүeiv（phagein）$=$ to eat．］

Ornith．：A genus of birds，the typical ons of the sub－fsmily Buphaginæ（q．v．）．Buphaga africana is the African Ox－pecker，so called because，eitting on the backs of cattle，it picks out the bot－fiee which annoy them．It it found in Senegal，as well as in Southern Africa．
bū－phăgr－ǐ－dm，s．pl．［From Mod．Lat．bw phaga（q．v．），and fem．pl．adject．auff．－idec．］ Ornith．：ln some classiffcstions s family of Conirostral birds；in others it is reduced to a sab－famlly of Sturnide．［Buphaoinet．］
bū－pha－gi＇－næ，a pl．［From Mod．Lat．bur phaga（q．v．）．，and fem．pl，sdject．өuff．Inoe．］ Ornith．：A sub－family of Sturnidæ（Stam lings）．Type，Buphaga（q．v．）．
büph－thXi＇－mŭm，s．［In Fr．butchalme； 8p．\＆ltal．buftalmo ；Lat．buphthalmum； bably sa anthemis or a chryasa themum！Bois （bous）＝an ox，and bфөa入⿲ós（ophthalmos）$=$ eye．］

Bot．：A genus of composite plants belong－ ing to the oub－order Tubuliflores．Buphthal mum fruticosus，or Shrubby，and B．arborescens， or Tree Ox－eye，both undershruba of orna mental character，hsve been long introdnced Into Britain，the flrst from the continent of America and the second from Bermuds．
bū－pleûr＇－ŭm，z．［ln Fr．bupleure；Sp．bu－ plero；Port．\＆Itsl．bupleuro；Rusa buplewr Lat．bupleuron；Gr．Bovinגevpov（boupleuron） Bous（bous）$=0 x$ ，and тлevpóy（pleuran）$=$ a Hib．］
Bot．：Harés－ear．A numeroua genus of Umbelliferous plants with simple leaves．Bu pleurum aristatum，or Narrow－lesved ；B．ro tundifolium，or Common ；snd B．tenuissimum or Sleader Hare＇s－ear，are wild in Britain，and B．falcotum introduced．
bü－prěs＇－tǐd－w（Lat．），bū－prĕs＇－tid－aans， 8．ph．［From Mod．Lat．buprestis（q．ч．）．］

Entom．：A famlly of insects，soction Penta－ mers，aub－section Sternoxi．They sre skin to the Elsteridx，or Click－beetles，hut eannot leap like them．They are eplendidly coloured， green beiog the most common hue，after which follow blue，red，gold，and copper． More than 500 are known，all but a fow being forelgn．
 prestis）$=$ a poisonous beetle（the Spanish fly 9 ），which，eaten by cattle in their grass makes them swell up sud die，from $\beta$ ouvs（bous） $=o x$ ，and $\pi \rho \dot{j} \theta_{\omega}(p r e \overline{e r} h o ̄)=$ to blow up．］

Entom．：The typical genus of the family Bu － prestidge（q．จ．）．The Bupreatis of modern entomologists is not identical with that of the etymology．
＊bũx（1），＊bũrre，＂bir，＂birre（Eng．）， ＊byr（Scotch），s．［1cel．byr＝s tempest ；SW \＆Dan．bör＝s wind．Cf．Wol．bur＝vio lence，rage．］

1．A wind．
＂The Bur ber to hit［the bote］baft＂＂
2．Force．

3．A blow，sn asssuit．
＂Avd I ohal bide the drat bur，an bare ne I eltta＂
bũr（2），s．\＆a．［In Fr．bourre＝wadding；1tal borra $=$ halr to stuff saddles．From Gaal borr $=\mathrm{s}$ knob，bunch，or swelling．］
A．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Of anything annular：
（1）Artificial：The broad ring of fron behind the place for the hand on \＆tiltling spear． （Holmes，Nares，and Skeat．）
$\because$ He thryst hymaself wyth the myght that he had DP to the bur of King Arthur，epere－Ke Norto （2）Natural：
(a) The rough smnular excrescence at the root of dear'e horn. (Nares.)
(b) A halo round the moon.
2. Of anything knobbed or projecting: The lobe of the ear.
3. Of anything saoelled, though irreqular in form: The sweel bread or pancreas of the sheep or any otber of the inferior animals.

## II. Technically:

1. Weapons: (I. 1.)
2. Tools:
(1) A triangular chigel.
(2) A fluted reaming-tool.
(3) $\Delta$ dentist's instrument of the nature of a drill, but having a serrated or fils-cut head, larger thin the shank.
3. Machinery:
(l) A small circular saw or toothed drum used on s mandrel placed between the centros of a lathe.
(2) A wheel with thin plstes or projections inclined to the axis of the bur in a knittingmachine, and used to depress the thread between the needles and below the beards; it is then called a sinker. It becomes \& knockeroff when it raises the loopa over the top of the дeedle. [SNNKER.]
4. Motallurgy, \&c.:
(1) A roughness left on metal by a cutting tool, such as a graver or turning-chisel. The bur of a graver is removed by a gcraper; that of \& lathe-tool by s burnisher or in the polishing process. A bur is purposely misde on a currier's knife and a comb-maker's file, and in each case constitutes the cutting edge. (Kinight.)
(2) A planchet driven out of a oheet of metal by \& punch.
(3) A washer placed on the smatl end of a rivet before the end is swaged down.
(4) The jet, sprue, or neck on a cast bullet.
5. Brick-making: A clinker, a partially vitrifed brick.
B, As arjective: Pertaining to a bur in any of the furegoing senses.
bur-chisel, s. A triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises,
bur-outter, bur-nipper, s.
Metullurgy: A nippers for cutting away the fiange from a leaden bullet.
bur-dxill, s. A drill with an enlarged head used by operative dentists.
bur-gange, 3.
Metal.: A plate perforated with holes of graduated sizes. Whose numbers determine the trade sizes of drills and burs.

* bũr (3), s. [Corrupted from bird (\%).]
* bur-bolt, s. A bird-bolt (Ford.)
* bur (4), s. [Bower.] (Ormulum, 3,323.)
* bur (5), s. [In lcel. bara; O. Ger. bare; Dut. brar $=8$ wave.] [Bore (2), s.] A high thal wave.


## "The bur ber to hit baft that braste alle her gere, Then hurled on s hepe the helme and the sterne. Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Borrit): Patience, 1he.

bũr (6), bũrr (1), " bũrre, * borre, s \& $a$ [Sw. kardborre $=\mathrm{s}$ burdock; borre $=\mathrm{sm}$ echinus, \& sea-urchin; Dan. borre $=\mathrm{a}$ bur; cf. O. Fr. bourre, Ital. barra $=$ coarse hair, cog. with Low. Lat. burra $=$ shaggy garment.]
A. As substantive:
I. Literally:

1. Of fruits:
(1) Gen.: Any prickly or eplanous frust, calyx, or involucre.
"Burre Lappa, glis."-Promple Para,
"And fact like burres they cleife haith ene and all,
To bald, o Ood, thy word and wi in thrall."
(2) Spec. : The involuctes of the burdock (q.v.), which are covered with houked scales.
"Its beadn of flowers [thoee of the hardock] ander
the oane of burs."-Treat, of Bot led. 1866), 1,88 , (3) The cone or female calkin of the bopplant before fertilization.
2. of plants:
(1) The burdock.

- Rough thistles, kecksies, burs."-Shakesp: F Em.
(2) The clnb-moss (Lycopodium clavatum).
(3) A thistie, Candrus lanceolatus. "(Sootch.)
(4) The English nama of a grass, Conchrus tappaceus. It comes from India.
II. Fig.: A person whom, or a thing which, one cannot easily shake off.
"I am akind pi
B. As ndjective: Of or belonging to a bur in any of the senses given under A.
bur-bark, s. [Named from the hooked fruits.] The fibrous bark of Triumfetta semitriloba. (Treas. of Bot.)
bur-flag, s. A plsnt, Sparganium ramosum.
bur-marigold, s.
Bot.: A book-name for Bidens tripartita.
bur-parsley, s. [So called from resembling parsley and from baving prickly fruit.] The English name of Cancalis, a genus of umbelliferous plants. The Small Bur-parsley, Caucrlis dancoides, is commou in a chslky soil in cornfields in the east bnd sonth-east of Englsnd. C. Latifolia, an introduced specter, fs now extinct.


## bur-reed, s.

Bot.: An English book-nane of Sparganium, a genus of plants belonging to the order Typhaces (Typhads or Bulrushes). Four species occur in Britain, the Branched (Sparganium ramostm), the Unbranched Upright (S. simplex), the Floating (S. natans), and the Small Bur-reed (S. minimum). The third is rare, the rest are tolerably abundsnt.
bur-thistle (Eng.), bur thristle (Scotch),s A thistle, Candurs larceolatus.
bry-weed, s. [Bunweed.]
bür (7), \& \& a. [Corrupted from bore (q.v.).] bur-tree, s. The same as Bons-treei.e., Sambucus nigra.

* bur-al, a. [Borrel.] (Scotch.)
buir-a-tite, s. [Named by Delessert gfter a mineralogist Burat.]

Min. : A donbtful variety of Aurichalcite. It was called Lime-anrichalcite, bnt the lime is from an sdventitious source. It is found in France, in Tuscany, and in the Altai mountains.
 ICP. Dut. borrelen $=$ to bubble. Perhaps imitated from the sound.]

1. To bubble up, to froth up. (O. Eng.)

Butbu"-Prompt. Paru.
2. To purl. ( Scotch .)

+ bũr'-bling, pr. par. \& a. [BCRBLe, v.] "Throw burblag hrooken, or throw the forest grent",
bũr'-bōt, bũr'-bōIt, s. [Fr. barbote; from barbe $=8$ beard.] A iresh-water fish (Lota vulgaris) of the family Gadide. In some places it is called the Eel-pout, its lengthened form resembling that of the eel, sind the Coney-fish, from hiding itself under stones like a rabbit. [Lora.]
* bũx'-bŭlle, * bũr'-by̆ll, s. [From burble (q.v.).]

* bur-byll, v.i. [Burble.]
bürch (pl. bũrch'-is), s. [BURGH, Bonovgn.] (Barbour: Bruce (ed. Skeat), iv. 213.)
* bur-cnilht, so. [O. Eng. bur $=$ bower, snd cniht = knight.] A chamberlain. (Layamon, i1. 372.)
bũrd (1) (Scotch), "burd, * burde (O. Eng.), \& [BiRD.]
bürd (2), s. [Binth.]
* burd (3), " burde (I), "boord, s. [Board.] - Burdis (nl.), in the following exsmple, is $=$ movable tables.

To lay burdis down: To set aside the tables when a feast is over. (Scotch.) (Skeat.)
bũrd'a-länc, ©S [Scotch burd $=$ bird, and alane $=$ slone.]
family. (Scotch.) ismily, (Scotch.)
bũrd'-clāith, s. [From burd (3), sad Scotch claith A tablectoth. (Scotch and North of England dialect.)


## burd . bör.]

## 1. Preas: Behoves, is fitting.

-A nobill suande the burds not molda-
2. Past: Ought, behoved.


* burde (1), s. [Boaro (3).]
* burde (2), s. [From Dan. borde $=\mathbf{2}$ border.]

A border, a strip. [BorDs (2), 8.]


* burde (3), a. [Beard.] (King Alisaunder, I,164.)
* burde (4), s. [Burd, Bird.]

1. A bird.
2. A wornan, a lady. Spec., a maiden, a damsel.
"But geten pf a-noother gome - in that gaye burde."
T Burde no barne: Neither maid nor mad. "He fond there burde no barn. In that bour thange"
bûr'-dĕ-lāis,s, [Fr. bourdelais, bourdelois, bourdelaí; from Boundeaux; Lat. Burdigala $=8$ French commune and city, the latter on the Garonme.] [Betriace.] A kind of grape. (Johnson.)
bũr-děl'-10̄, s. [BORDEL.]
bưr'dẹn (I), + bũr'thẹn, "bur-don, \#bur-doun * bir-thun (Eng.), bur. den, * bir-ding (Ncotch), s. [A.S. byrdhen, faggot; Icel byrdhr, byrdht; Sw. börda; Dan. byrde; M. Dut. borde; Goth. baurthei ; (N. H.) Ger. bürde; O. H. Ger. burdi. From A.S. beran; O.S. beran; Dut. baren; Goth. bairan; Ger. gebären.] [Bear.]
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Literally:
(1) Gen. : Anything materlal which Is borne or carried.
Jer. xvil. $\mathrm{z}_{\mathrm{L}}$ and bear no burden on the mabbath des.""o
(2) Spec.:
(2) Spec. : Anything material which is heavy. and therefore diffecult to be carred or eustained by the person or thing supporting it.

4. Figuratively:
(1) Anything not material which is difficult or grievous to bear or to be borne, or is todions to the mind.
(a) Gen.: In the foregolng sense.
" So you, great Lord, that with your coungell aw ey
(b) Specially: Spencer i F. $\mathbf{Q}$. Terroe.
(i) Childbirth.
"Than hadet a wife once, ealld Amilia

| That bore thas at a burden two falr sone", |
| :--- |
| Shakespa $i$ |

(ii) Plur.: The losd of taxation, \&c., which one has to pay to the Government.

(2) A prophetic ntterance directed against a country. "The burden (IIeb. Niv" [masec)] $\overline{=}$ s load ". ©n oracle against a place) of Babylon" (Isaish xili. 1); "the burden (Heb. Nity [massa]) of Mosb (Ibid., zv. 1).
F Possibly it should be srranged under burden (2), but see the Hebrew words.

## II. Technioolly:

I. Nout.: The tonnage or carrying capactity (by weight) of a vessel.
2. Metallurgy: The charge of a furnsce.
3. Mining: The tops or heade of stream work, which lie over the stream of tin.
4. Logic. Of proof: Logical obligatiod.

Burden of proof (Lat. onus probandi): The togical obligation to prove sn assertion. Tl is nsturally falle upon the person who makes the assertion, not on his opponent.
bũ̌'-den (2), bŭr'-then, *bour-don * burdone, "bur-doun "bordoune, 5. [From Fr. bourdon = (1) the plpe which makes the bass sound in sn organ: (2) a church-bell (Littré); Prov. bondos;'sp. bondon; Ital, bordone; Gsel. bûrdars; Low Lat burdo (Littré, de.).]

Cite, fat, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pít, süre, sir, marine; gō, pơt,


## Ordinary Language and Music:

1. Of the form burdoun : The drone of a bag plpe. (Scotch.) (Ruddiman.)
2. Of all the forme:
(1) Tha chorns or refrain of a song
"The awful burthon of the nong-
Sools: Lay of the Last Winutrach vi. yI
(2) The chorus; the tune sung as an accompaniment to a dance when there were no in struments.
"Foot it fently here nud thero;
"Bellke it hath some burden theu"
bid, Two Gent. of Fer., 1 a

* bũx'den (3), * bũr'-doŭn, s. [From Fr. bourdon $=$ a pilgrim'a staff; Prov. bordo; Sp. burdo; Ital. bordone; Low Lat. bordonus, borda, burdo, burdus (Littre).] a pilgrim'a stafi.
" I fonde byra eruel in his raga
sud in his honden gret burdoun
The Romaunt of the Rove.
bưx-den. bür-thẹn, v.t. [From burden (1), ह. (q.v.).]

1. Lit.: To lay a beavy matarial load upon. 2. Figuratively:
(1) To lay npon oue nnything immaterial, which is difficult to be borne.
" For I mean not that other men be ensed, and yo
"Burdening the heart with texdaroesss."
+(2) To lay tha responsibility for an act mpon a persod or party.
"In is abaurd to burden this act on Cromwell and has party."-coleridge.

* bũr-den-a-bie, a. [Eng. burden; able.] Burdanéome.
"They were but nilly poor naked bodies, burdenabto
to the country, and not fit for sold to the conutry, and not fit for soldiers."-sparlding. 1.
bũr'-dęned, pa.par. \& a. (Burden, v.)
+ bưr'-den-ẽr, s. [Eng. burden; er.] One who burdens.
+bŭr'-den-ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [BORDEN, v.]
* bũr-dẹn-oŭs, * bür'then-oŭs, $a$. [Eng. burder; and sutfix -ous.]

1. Of things: Constituting a burden, grievous to be borne, burdenaome. (Lit. \& fig.)
"His burthenous taxations notw!thetandlnge".
2. Of persons: So Idle or useless that it ia a grievance to have to support him.

Rnt to sit idla on the household henath
A burdewous drone ; to visitante a graser
bũrd'-ęn-š̌ck, 8. [Berthirsek.] (Scotch.)
bũr'-dęn-sôme, $\dagger$ bũr'-then-sotme,
[From Eng. burden; and auiffix -some.] Conatitnting a material or an immaterial burden, onerous, grievous, forming an incubus upan.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "The decay'd } \\
& \text { And burthentome" } \\
& \text { Frondsworth: }
\end{aligned}
$$ -ly. 1 In a burdenaome manner. (Dr. Allen.)

† bưr'-dẹn-some-něss, * bür'- dẹn-sotme-nësse, s. [Eng. burdensome; -ness.] The quality of being burdensome, heavidess, weight. (Johnson.)
bũr-dĕt, bũr'-dĭt, s. [Of nnknown etym.; cf. Fr. bordat, which seems to hava been a fabric of Egyptian manufacture.]
Fabric: A cotton stuff.
bũrd'-ǐe, s. [Scoteh dimin. Burd, Bind.] A little bird. (Lit. \& jig.)

For as bllnk o' the bonnie burdics !"
Burna : Tam ot Sharter

- bũr'-dǔing, 8. [Burden (1), s.] (Seotch.) Burden.
'The cherries hang abune my held-
Qubilk bowed throw burding of thair hirth."
bürd'-ĭt, a. [From burd = board.] Of wood: Split into thin planks. (Scotch.)
bürd'-lǐ-něss, s. [Scotch burdly; and Eng. auffix ness.] Stateliness. (Used io regard to the size and stature of a man.) (Scotch.)
bûrd'-ly, * bu-rede-ly, bûird'-ly, a. \& adv. [From Fing. boor (Shinner).] [Burly.]
A. As adjective: Large and wall made; In clining to stout, or actualiy of portly aspect stately, powerful, majestic. (Scotch.)
daughtera"- theore : © bore twalve buivaly sons and
B. As adverb: Forclbly, vigorously.
"Als wounded no he wan,
Sir Gawan and Str Gat.. th. 22.
bür'-dŏck (Eng.), bũr'- dǒck-ĕn (Scolch), s. [Eng. bur, and dock; Scotch docken.] the English name of Arctium, a genus of plants belonging to the order Asterscex (Composites), and tha eub-order Tubnilfiore. The common burdock, Arctium lappa, ia well known.
* bur-don, "bur-doun, bur-downe, s. [Burden (3).] A pilgrim's staff.
* bür'-doŭn, s. [Burden (2).] The drone of a bagpipe. (Scotch.)
* bur-dour, s. [Bordyoure.] A jester. to make gamen and glea Roland and ortuell (ed. Herriase), $s t$
* bur-down, s. [Bukden (1), \& ${ }^{\text {] }}$ ]
" 1 I take two burdowens charge fro the lond."-Wict-
* bür'-dy̆n, a. [From A.S. bórd $=$ a board and $-y n=$ Eng. $-e n .1$

Of boards: Wooden.
"Burdyn duris and lokie in thatrire,

"bur-dynge, pr. par., a., \& 8. [Bordyn.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& par. adj.: (See the
C. As subst. : Joking, merriment.

Ne in thy bundynge say.".
Sege $\begin{aligned} & \text { Melayne (be. Herrtaget, 1,419. }\end{aligned}$.
bûre, pret. of v. [BEAR, v.] (Scotch.)
"Aft bure the gree, at story thells." Simpmom
bụ-reau', bū'-reau (eau as $\overline{\mathbf{0}}$ ), है. [Fr. bureau =a writing-table or deek, an office, the people engaged in such an office; from bureau $=$ drugget Low Lat. burellum, auch writing. tables being at first covered with this kind of cloth.]

1. Originally: A desk or writing-table with drawere for papers; a chest of drawers with a writing-board.

> For aot the desk with ailver nells Norbureau of expence. Nor standsh well japannd, avalle To writhin of good sense."

II In the United States it is uaed analogously for a chest of drawers, even without such a board, eapecially one of an ornamental character.
2. Now:
(1) An office in which such a bureau is used; an office.
(2) The occupanta of auch an office; the officers working in an office, especially a state one, under a chief.
burean-bed, \& The same as Box-bed, No. 2. (Scotch.)
bureau-system, a. Government by a bureau, bureaucracy.
by-reanc'-ra-gy (cancas bc), s. [Fr. bureaucratie; from Fr. bureau, and Gr. кратéw (hrateō) $=$ to be atrong; крiros (kratos)=strength.] Government by departments of state, acting with aome measurs of independence of each other, inatead of government by the heads of thoae departments acting as a cabinet on their joint responstbility.
"Free the citizan from monopoly and the tutelage

+ but-reau-crăt'-10 (ean as $\overline{\mathbf{O}}$ ), a. [From Fi. bureaucratique.] Pertaining or relating to, or constituting a horeaucracy. (Westm. Rev.)
-but-reanc'rat-ist (eauc as ŏc), s. [From Fr. bureaucrat; -ist.] One who advocates blreaucracy, or aupporta it when in exiatence.
* bure'-dĕ-ly̆, adv. [Bukdly.] (Scotch.)
- bur'-ěl, "bŭx'-oll, a. [Borrel.]
bur-čt'te, 8. [From Fr. burette $=a$ cruet, a amall decanter, a cryatal bottle or flask; dimin. of buire =flagon.]

Chem. \& Phar.: A small, graduated glass tube with antall aperture and atop-cock nised in pharmacy or in the laboratory for measuring or tranaferriug smali quantities ot liquid. It was Inventod by Gay-Lussac.
bũrg (1), 8. [Bonovor.]
As an independent word

1. A city. (Story of Ger. and Exod., 812.)
2. A small walled town or place of privi. lege. (Wharton.)

IT The names of various continental cities, towns, datricts, or territories end in burg. These are often angliciaed by appending s final $h$; as, St. Petersburgh, Mecklenburgh Square.

## burg-grave, s. [BURORAVE.]

bũrg (2), s. [From A.S. burg = a hill, a cita. del (9).] [BERO.] (See the phraas which follows.)

- A burg of ice:

Among whale-fishers: A field of tee floating in the aea (Scotch.)
bürg-age, s. [O. Fr. bourgage; Low Lat burgagium; from Fr. bourg (BORG), and Fr., Eng., de. suff. -age.] A land or tenements in R town held by a particnlar tenure. [Bur-gaoe-tenure. $]$
"The groun of the borough is serveyed tagether io the beginalug of the conuty; but thirre are some or ther particanar ourgages thereot mentioned wider the of U $a n k i n d$.

## burgage-holding, s.

Scots Law: A tenurs by which landa in royal burgha in Scotland are held of the bovereign on the temurs of watching and warding them.

## burgage-tenure, 8

Feudal Law or Custom: The particular feudal aervice or tenure of housea or temementa in old borougha. It is considered to be a town socage, the temementa being held from the king or other lord, in consideration either of an annual rent or certain atipulated services rendered him. It seems to have been a rem nant of Saxon freedom. Littleton and others think that it originated the right of voting for burgh members of Parliament. [Bonovan Evgilish.]
bür'-gam-ŏt, s. The same as Beraasiot (q.v.).
bür'-gạn-ět, * bur-gant, s. [Buraoner.]

* burge, s. [Bura.]
* burge-folc, s. Towniolk. (Story of Gen. and Exod., 1,854.)
bür'-gee, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Comm.: A kind of amall coal suitable to to be burnt in the furnaces of enginea.
2. Naut.: A fiag ending in two pointa. It is used in cutters, sachts, and merchant vessels.
'bür'-geĭn, v.i. [Buraeon, v.]

* bür'-ğ̌n (pl. burgens), s. [In Moeso-Goth baurgja $=$ a burgher; from Low Lat. bur gensis.] A burgess. (Scotch.)
" Bonorabil ourgons, and awenand.
bũr'-geôs, boũr'-geôs, bounr'-geolse, s. [Boturaeols.]
Printing: A aize of type. [Bouraeors.]
- bũr-geठtn, * bũr'-geln. * búr'-xy̆n, * bür'-gym, * bur-gion (o. Eng.), * bur'geoun ( 0 . Scotch), v.i. [Boungeon, v.] (Spenser: F. Q., VII, vii. 43.)
"Burgyn or burryn as treea. Germina.-Prompt.
" bür'-geoun, 8. [Bounaeon, s.] (Doug.: Virgil, 116, 5.)
bũr'-gĕss, * bũr'-gĕsse, * burr'telis, * bur-geys, "bor-teys (plur. burgesses, * burgeyses, "burgziss, * burgeys), s. [ O . Fr. burgeois; from Low Lat. burgensis =a citizeo; Fr . bourg; 1 tal borgo $=$ a eity.] [Borouor, Burah.]

1. Gen.: An inhabitant of a borough

If A burgess of a borongh corresponds with tha citizen of a city.
"Burgoye Burgensis."-Prompt. Parv



2．Specially：
（1）The frseman of a borough，one who possesses a tenemant in a borough．
＂That barouna，burgeya，and bonde，and alle other
（2）A leading craftsman in a guild or trade beloaging to $s$ borough．
＂Wel nemed eche of bem a foir basroevy．＂，z71－2
（3）A member of the corporation，the latter consisting of a mayor and burgesses．
＂Fi Fres welomed it the North Gate by the magistrates aod surgences in int
＂（4）A borough magistrate．
＋（5）A member of Parliament for a borough
bür＇－Gěsss－shĭp，s．［Eng．burgess；and snffix - ship．］The office of a burgess．
＂One of our burgew，Ahps is vocant hy the promotion
of Sir Heues Finch．－Smith；Loti．to Bathurk．

bürgh（pron．bl̆rrŭ），＊barghe，s．［A．S． burh．］［Bonough．］The same as Bonovo （q．v．）．
＂Aod hyde with my balde melee within the durghe
－（1）The apelling borough is the common one in England，whilst burgh is that which chiefly obtains in Scotlad．Examples－Scar－ borough，Edid－burgh．
（2）A burgh of barony，in Scotland，is a eertain tract of land created in a barony by the feudal superior，and placed noder the authority of magistratea．
（3）A royol burgh in Scotland is a corporete body created by a charter from the crown There is a convention of royal burghs．

## ＂burgh－breche，s．

Old English Law：A fine imposed on the inhabitants of a town for a breach of the реасе．
burgh－fole，s．People of a town．（Laya－ mon，i．416．）
burgh－master， 8.
1．Ord．Lang．：The asme as Buroomaster （q．v．）．
2．Mining：A barmaster or bailiff who lays out the＂meers＂for the workmen．
＊burgh－yat，s．A town gate．（Laya－ mon，ii．317．）
bũrgh＇al，a．［Eng．burgh；－al．］Pertaining to a burgh．（Edin．Rev．）
＊bargh－bote，${ }^{*}$ burg－bote，s．［A．S．burh－ bot；from burh＝an Engilish town，a city；and bót $=$ boot，remedy，stonement，compensa－ tion．］［Boot（1）．］

Old Law：A contribution towards the ex－ pense of huilding or repairing casties or walls for the defence of a town．
bũrgh＇－ẽr，s．［Eng．burgh；er．］ 1．Ord．Lang．：The Inhabitant of a burgh， especially if he be a freeman of the place．
＂ccianistions the keye were delivered up smidnt the

＂．．sod the burghert，or inforior trademen，who from their inignincaney happily retaived，io their

2．Church Hist \＆Ecclesiol．：A former strb－ division of the Scottish Secession Church． The Secession，which originated through the withdrawal of Ebenezer Erakioe and some other miniaters from the Scottiah establish－ ment in 1732，split into two in 1747，part menving felt free to take，whilst othera refused what they deemed an ensnaring burgesa oath． They reunited in 1820 nuder the name of the They reunited in 1820 under the pame of the Associate Synod，and fien Presbyterias Chisrch．
bürgh＇－ẽr－shĭp，a．［Eng．burgñer；－ship．］ The poaition and privileges of a burgher．
－bürgh－magn，s．［O．Eng．burgh $=$ borough， and man．］A burgess．
－bürgh＇mōte，s．［Burgmote］
t bürg＇hō1d－ẽr，a［Borsholder．］The batue as Borsholdfen（q．v．）．
Dürg＇－lar＊bürg＇－lāy－er＂bourg＇－lair， ＊burs＇lar－er，s．iln Norm．Fr．burges－ sour：from Fr，bourg＝worougb（Borovor，
Bozar），the second element being generally
given as 0 ．Fr．laire，iairre，lefre，liere（Mod． Fr．larron）＝a thlef，but the evidence showa that the I is intrusive，though ita origin le not clear．］One guilty of housebreakiog by night； one who commits the crime of burglary．
1．Literally：
－The defaltion of a burplar，at fiven na by Blr kdward Coke， feloay＂－Blacketoms ：Commentarias，bik．iv．，eh．\％4． 2．Figuratively：
＂Love is a burolarer，a folon．＂Fudibrch，if $L$
burglar－alarm，s．A device to be at－ tached to a door or a window，to make an tached then it is opesed from without．

Burglar－alarm lock：A lock so constructed as to sousd as alarm if it be tampered with．
bũrg－lär＇－1－an，s．［From Eng．burglary： and suff．－an ］A burglar．（Webster．）
bürg－lär－1－oŭs，a．［From Eag．burglary， and auff．－ous．］Pertaining to burglary；in volving the crime of burglary．（Blackstone．）
bưrg－lär－i－oŭs－ly，adv．［Eng．burglarious； －ly．$]$ After the manner of a burglar；with the intention of committlag a burgisry．
bũrg＇－lar－y，s．［Eng．burglar；－y．In Norm． Fr．burgerie．］
1．Law \＆Ord．Lang．：The crime of breaking into an fuhabited house，a church，or the gates of a town by night with the inteation of committing a felony．
＂Burglary，or noctornal househreaking，ourgi ha－
 Blackerone ：Comment．．ble．vv．，ch． 16.
2．Ord．Lang．Fig．：To steal from a man＇s mind or heart．
＂To pliter a Fay his thogghta his sifection，his pur－
powes may well be deemed a wore sort of burglary or pores may well be deemed sore wort of burglary or

bür＇gle，vic．［Borglary．］To cominit bur－ giary．（Humorous．）
＊bũrg＇－motte，＊bũrgh＇－mote，s．［From A．S．burgh，and mot＝a moat，on assembly．］ A court of a borongh．
＂The king meot anotification of thene proceediogi to each burgmote where the people of that court also
owore to the obeervance of them．${ }^{\text {＂－Burke }}$ ：Abridg． Evore to tive．
bũrg＇－ō－mas－tẽr，8．［From Dut，burge－ meester．In Sw．borgmäster；Dan．borgemester， Ger．buirgermeister；Fr．bourgmestre；Norm． Fr．bourchemester；Sp．burgamaestre ；Port． Fr． burgomestre ；Ital．borgomasiro．From Dut． burge ；Low．Lat．burghus＝a borongh（BUROH）， and Dut．meester，Eng．master（q．v．）．］
1．Ord．Lang．：A burgh－muaster，the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Hnlland， Switzerland，snd Germany，corresponding to a mayor in England or a provost í Scotland． cloded aod that grost body nf eltizent which was ex－ tho Burpomader avo Deputi
Macaulay：Fift．Eng．，eh． 11
2．Ornith．：An arctic gull，Larus giaucus．
bũr＇－gon－ět，bũx＇－gan－ot，s．［From O．Fr． bourguignote．So called because the Burgundians（O．Fr． Bourguignons）were in Sp．borgotrota 1tal．borgognotta．］ helmet or steel cap， worn chiefty by yoot morion．
＂＂Thla day rill wear aloft
shakeopy：Burgenet iV．，丈． 1


Bür＇－gǒs，s．\＆a．
［Burgos，a city and province of Spain．］
Burgos lustre：Donble sulphide of gold and potassium．（Rositer．）
bũr＇－gout（out as î）（Provinc．Eng．bur－ good），s．［Etym．unknown．］A kind of oat－ meal porridge or thick gruel used by aeamen．
bür＇－grāve，z．［In Sw，borggrefve；Dan．borg－ greve；Dut burggraaf；Ger．burggraf；M．H． Ger．burcgrdve ；Low Lat．burggrainus；from Ger．burg＝s fortress，and graf．
grave， $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{H}$. Ger．grdvo $=$ a count．］
－1．Originally：The commsndant of a forti－ fed town．

2．Then：The head of such a town and the adjaceat domain，with the rigbt of trangmit． ting It to his descendants．
＂Foure marquemen，toure Innderaves，lowre bur－ gravee，foure earleon
$\dagger$ bür－grā＇－テ̀－āta，s．［In Fr．burgraviat．］ The oftice，position，or dignity of a burgrave．
－Bũggt，\＆\＆a．［Buro．］（Story of Gen．and Exod．，727．）
－burgt－folk，s．Townsfolk，townspeople． （Story of Gen．and Exod，1，063．）
bũr－ğul＇－ư－an，\＆［Corrupted from But gundy（q．v．），and conjectured to be a term of contempt，ioveated npon the overthrow of the Bastard of Burguody to a contest with Anthony Woodville，in smithfield，in 1467 （Nares）．］ $\mathbf{A}$ bully，e braggadocio（？）．
＂Wheat $\overline{\text { Nas }}$ ，Bobadill hero，yoor aptain：that rogue，that Moish that iocin
Bür－gǔn＇－di－an，a \＆\＆［From Eng．Bur gundy，sad suif
［Boroundr．］
A．As adjective：Pertaiaing or relating to Burgundy．
B．As substantive ：A nstive of Burgundy．
Bũ $\mathbf{r}^{\prime}-\mathrm{gŭn}$－dy̆，s．\＆$a$ ．［la Sw，bourgogns ；Ger． burgunder $=\mathrm{a}$ kind of wine（def．2）．From Sw．，Dan．，\＆Ger．Burgund；Dut．Bourgondie： Fr．Bourgogne＝a conntry（del．1）．］

A．As substuntive：
1．Geog．（Burgundy）：An old proviace of France，Iohabited originally by a Germanic people，who invaded and settled in it in Romsn times．The capital was Dijon．It now forms the Departments of Coted＇Or， Saône－et－Lolre，Ain，and part of Yonne．
2．Ord．Larg．（burgundy）：The finest of all the Freach wines，the produce of vines cul－ tivated io the Cote－d＇Or，a portion of the ancient province of Burgundy．The most noted of the red wines of Burgundy are Riche－ bourg and Chambertio．The white wioes are less celebrated．
B．As adjective：Pertaining to or brought from the place indicated under $\mathbf{A}$ ． 1.
Burgundy－hay，s，A plaot，Medicago sativa．

## Burgundy－pitch，a

1．Bot．，Chem．，a Comm．：Pix Burgundica， the resinoma exudstion of the stem of the Spruce－fir，Abies excelsa or Pinus Abies，melted and strained．It is got from Switzerland but seldom geanine．It is hard and brittle， opaque，of a dull reddish－brown colour empy－ reumatic odour，and aromatio taste．It givea of no water when heated，is not biefy of resin ree from veaicles．It consiats chiefly of resin and a little volatile oil，whence its odour． of the American frazkincease．
2．Pharm．：Offlc．prep．，Emplastrum picis， pitch－plaster．It acts externally as a slight atimulant to the akin．It enters also into tha composition of the fron－plaster．
Burgundy wine，z．The same as Buar OUNDY， 2 （q．v．）
－bur－gyn－ynge，＊bur－gynge，pr．par．\＆ 3．［Buraeon，v．］
＂Burgynynge（Surgynge，E．P．）German，pallw 11
lacio．－Prompt．Parp．
© bûrh，s．［From A．S．burg，burgh．］
I．As ar independent word：
1．A city．
2．A castle，homae，or tower．
II．In compos．：A defence；as，Cuthburh $=$ emizent for assistance．（Gibson．）
＂burh－man，＂burh－mon，s．A citizen townaman．
a burh－town，z．［Borotod－town．］
－burh－wall，s．A town wall．
bur＇－1－al，＂bur＇－i－all，＂bur＇－i－¢L，＂bir＇－ Y－el，＂bur＇－y－el，＂bur＇－y－ely，＂bur＇－1－ ¢Lㅗㅗ（bur as běr），s．\＆a．［EDg．bury，－al；A．S． birgels $=\mathrm{a}$ aepuichre；birgen，byrgan，byrgen $=$ a burying，a burial，a tomb；O．S burgisi三 a eepulchre．From Eng．bury；A．S．byrian， byrgian，birian，burian $=$ to bury．］［Buar．］

A．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
file，fat，fire，ąmidst，whãt，fall，father；wē，wêt，hëro，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pirt，sıre，sir，marino；gō，pôt，

-1. Originally. (Ofthe forms buriels, buryels birtel, buriall): A tomb, a burying-place.
"ase the that hilden stapuleris of profotez and maken

2. Now. (Of the form burial): The act of burying, the etate of being buried, interment, opulture.
(1) Gen. : In the foregoing sense.
the duke take orier for his burlaz",
(2) Spec.: The act of placing anything under earth or water.
"Wo have great lakes, botb salt and fresb; We use differmog of things hurled in earth, and things haried

## II. Technically:

1. Archreol. \& Hist.: Most nations have selected burial as the best method to dispose of their dead; the practice of hurning them on s funersl pile, pravslent to a limited extent among the Greeks and the Romsns and nasily universal among the Hindoos, being the exception and not the rule. About 1860 (?) B.C Abraham buried Sarah. The Egyptisns, and t least, in some special cases, the Jews, em balmed their dead (Gen. 1. 3, 26; John xix, 39, 40). [Emalmment ] In Europe, according to Sir John Lubbeck, interments in which the corpse is in a sitting or contrscted posture belong to the stone age, those in which it has been burnt and only the ashes interred to the bronze age, and those in which the cornse liea extended presumahly to the age of fron. During the first French Revolution a propoeal was nade to adopt the process of cramstion, bnt it fsiled. The project was revived on the continedt during this century, and has of late yesrs been strongly advocated in the United States. Cremstories have been built in eeveral of our large citieg, and many bodies reduced to ashles, with the result of sonse growth of the custom in public favor. As yet, however the weight of public opinion strongly favors the ofd nethod of burial, and thie innovation csi maske its way but elowly.
2. Law: In 1693, 1733, and 1783 Acts were passed imposing a tax on burials, but it has been long since repealed. A selo de se or suicide was formerly buried in the highws with a stake driven throngh his body, an all his goods and chattels were forfeited to the king. (Blackstone, bk. iv., ch. I4.) [Bur-hal-around, Bumial-bervice.]
B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

T Obvions compound : Burial-plain.
burial-aisle, s. An sisle in which a body has been interred. (Lit. \& fg.)
"Looks he aiso wisttuliy into the fong buriai-atite of
burial-board, s. A hoard of persons appointed to regulsta burials.
burial-case, s. A mummy-shsped form of coffin, alleged to be an improvement on the ordinary one in the lids, in having glass over the face, in the means of fastening, in her meticsl sealing, and in the complete isolstion of the body from air by enveloping the corpse in a resinous or other air-excluding compound

## burial-ground, $s$.

I. Ord. Lang.: Ground set apart or used for the interment of the dead.

1. Literally

Their mingled shadown intercept the elght
outstretched below.

## 2. Figuratively:

"uriai-ground of ail the time exclaimed that it was the orural-ground or ail the goata in the inandi- Da

## II. Law:

1. In England: Burial-grounds are almost aniversaily gituated around churches, urban as well as rural. They sre consecrated by bishops, sud till recently no one could officiate at the funeral except the clergyman of the parish or snother one appointed by him On his part he was bound, withont delay, to bury sny corpse bronght to the church or churchyard in the manner and form prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer.
\%. In America: In the United States esch city has its large public cemeteries, in which ther is no secterian or other restriction to burial or to charscter of service. Many mocieties sud come religious denoninations have their special cemeteries.
2. In Scolland: The Scottieh parochial bury lng-grounds have long been open to all de-
nominations, the conductors of a funera having ths right to request whom they please to officiate.
3. In Ireland: Bome years previous to the disestshlishment of the Jrish Church the burial-grouuds wers similarly thrown open to ali denominations.
buriai-place, s. A place for barying the dead.
I A more general word than burying gronnd. When one is interred in a church or committed to the deep the church or the ocean-bed is to him a burisl-place, but it is not the burial-ground in which he eleeps. The Romans intarred their dead outside the cities; the early Christians imitating them in this reopect. Then the latter began to bury around their churches. Haydn makes the first Christisn burisi-place be instituted in 596 , burial in cities in 742 , in consecrated places in 750, and in churchyarde in 758. of late, cemeteries, with a consecrsted portion for Church of England interments and an unconsecrated one for those of Dissenters, have been opened, Kensal Green in 1832 being the first. Sanitsry considerstions have led to a graduslly increasing number of theas places nf interment being located ontside of cities.

At rest on the tombs of the knightly race
Homans: The Lady of

## burial-service, burial service,

1. Ecclesiol.: What is called in the Liturgy "The Order for the Burial of the Dead.
2. Law: This "office," the Liturgy intimates, "is not to be used for any that die unbaptized, or excommunicato, or have laid violent hands upon themseives." Till 1880 the elergyman had to read it over all others to whom burial in the parish churchyard was accorded, but by the "Burisls Laws Amendment Act" of that year a certain measure of discretion was given him. The same act opened the parochial grounds to any one who opened the parochial grounds to any one who had previous rights of interment there withont the limitstions that an ordained clergy-
man must officiate, and the burial bervice man must offliate, and the burisi service
mnst be ubed. Any person professing to be a Chriatian can offciate at the request of the relatives, provided proper notice be given to the incumbent. Latitude is given as to the service, but it must be performed in a decent and orderly manner, and without covert attack on Christisnity. An ordsined clergymsn can also offlciate now in unconsecrated ground withont incurring any ecclesiastical penalty or censure.
bur'-led (bur as bexr), pa.par. \& a. [Bury.]
bur'-i-el (1), ' bur'-i-els, s. [Burialy]

* bür'-1-ę1 (2), 8. [From Fr. burell: Low Lat. burellus.] A coarae and thick kind of cloth (?). [Bonner.]

It two three bannura (hananers) for the proceaion and two buriels with their brists with is hairns cap for
the crose. linventary of Vesments, A. 1559 ; Hay Scota sacta, p. 1 .
bur'-ǐ-ẽr (bur as bĕr), s. [Eng. bury; -er.] One who buries, one who performs the act of interment. (Lit. \&fig.)
"And darkness be the ourfer of the dead.

* bur't-ing. pr. par., a., \& s. [Burviso.]
bür'-in, * bür-ine, s. [Fr. burin; Sp. burll; Port. boril; Jtsl. bulino, borino; from Ger. bohren; O. H. Ger. poron = to plerce.]

1. Engraving: The cutting-tool of an engraver on metal ; a graver.
"Who lodeed haodied the burin like few In tbese
2. Masonry: A trisngnlar steel tool whetted of obliquely at the end, so as to exhibit a diamnond. It is shaped like a graver, and is used by the marble-worker.

- bur-t-nesse, * bur-l-nsesse, 8 . [A.S. bebyrigniss.] Bnrial. (Layamon, 25,852.)
* bŭr'-ǐ-ō, s. [Burmioun.] (Scotch.)
- bur'-town-ynge, pr. par. [Burgeon, v.] Springing up, germinsting. (Lit. \& fig.)

bưrk, * bürise, v.t. [From Burke, an Irishman, who, when popular prejndice against allowing humsn corpses to be dissected had run up their price to s high figure, tried to
make a living by inring the unwary into his hnuse and snffocating them, to eell their bodies to the doctors. After he had admittedly modies away with fifteen penpis in this manner he was executed in Edinburgh on January 28, 1829.]

1. Lit.: To smother or suffocate after the msnner adopted by Burke. [See etym.]
2. Fig. : Quietly to put out of existence, as a pariamentary motion or anything similar making as little noiee as possible over the transaction. (Inelegant.)
$\dagger$ bürked, pa. par, \& au. [Burk.]
† bưrk'-ing, pr, pa. [Burk.]
i büris'-Ism, s. [From the Burke mentioned In burk (etym.), and Eng. suff. -ism.] The systsm of procedure which justly doomed Burke to death and infamy. (Wharton.)
bũrl, * bũrle, s. [In Fr. bourre, bourlat, bourrelet = flocks or locks of wool, hair, sea., used for stufting saddles, balls, \&c. (Cotgrave); Fr. of Languedoc bourel, bourrel $=$ a flock or end of thread which disfigures cloth (Wedgwood); Sp. borla $=$ a tassel, a bunch of silk, gold or silver.] $\Delta$ knot or lump in thread or cloth.
bũrl (1), v.i. \& t. [From Low Ger. burreln.] * A. Intrans. : To boil, to welter.

Burland yn hys owne hiode."-Erte of Tolous,
B. Trans. : To canse to boil, to whirl.
"Thou, Winter. burling thro" the air
Burns: Elhegy on Captaing blast in. Hendero
bürl (2), v.t. [From burl, s. (q.v.).]
I. To dress cloth by fulling it. [Buruna.]
2. To pick knots, loose threads, \&c., from cloth, 80 as to finish its manufacture.
bür'-läçe, s. [Cormpted from Eng. burdelais.] A kind of grspe. (Johnson.)

* bur-la-dy, interj. An oath, a corruption of by our Lady.
bũr'-lăp, s. [Etymology doubtful.]
Fabric: A coarse, hasyy goods for wrapping made of jute, flax, manilla, or hemp
" bũr'-lâw, * bir'-law, " by̌r'-lâw, s, \& a [Jcel. bowjarlog $=$ a town-law, from beer $=$ a town, $l o g=l a w$.$] The local custom, having the$ force of law, for settling petty disputes bet ween the inhsbitants of a to wuship or manor.
" Laws of Burlaw ar nuild \& determined be consent in the courta called the Byplanv courta, in the quabilk cognitiog ia taken of compinintes, betuixt aichtbour arbitratora to the effect foreselid, ar commony called Byrlaw-men."-Skere: Burlan.
bũrled, pa. par. \& a. [Bunk, v.]
bür'-lěr, s. [Eng. burl; -er.] One who burls cloth. [Buri., v.] (Dyer.)
bŭr-lĕs'que (que as k), + bũr-lĕsk', $a$. 3. [From Fr. burlesque: ital. burlesco; Sp. Port. burlar ; 1tal. burlare $=$ to jeer, to banter ; Port. \& Ital. burla = mockery, raillery.]
A. As adj. : Mocking, jocular, ludicrous, calculated and intended to excite isughter.

> writing surlegque farces and poemall "Hist. Eng. $\mathbf{c}$

## B. As substantive:

1. Verbal language or a literary or other composition in which a subject is trested in auch a way as to excite langhter, esp. a dranatic extravsganza, with more or leas musia and dancing, generally travestying somo gerious piece.
uhime odes in which resembling the Hebrew propgues of thone
 Hist. Eng., ch. xviL
2. The act of turuing sny thing into ridicule. "Their chief pastimen consisted in the ourlestue of
bũr-lĕs'que (que as $\mathbf{k}$ ), v.t. \& i. [From burlesque, 2. of s. (q.v.).']
A. Trans.: To treat anything in a lndicrous way, to parody.

Prior burlesqued, with adinlrable apirit and pienEng., ch. $\mathbf{x \times 1}$
B. Intrans. : To comment with ridicule.

Dr. Patrick Joins bande with them in burleyuing

 -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -ston = shŭn; -tion, -pton = zhŭn. -ctous, -tons, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, \&c. = bel, del.
benr-17e'quod (qu as 1x), pa, par. \& a. [BURLEsque, v.]
bũr-1ěsqu'-ẽ (qu as 1), s. [From Eng. burlesque, v.; and suffix -er.] Ong who burlesques.

buัr'-1欵, s. [Fr. bourlet, bourrelet $=$ " a wreath or a roule of cloth, linnen, or ieather, atuffed with flockes, haire, ace ... elso, a supporter (for a ruffs, \&e.) of satin, caffats, \&c., and having an edge like a roule." (Cotgrave).] A atanding or stnffed neck lor a gown.
"A lang tallitt gowne of layn sowit with siliver * gruit ilk, filch neocat [weched] with burletis"-
$\dagger$ bũr-lět'-tạ, s.
[Ital. burletta.] A comic opera, a farce interspersed with songs, what the French call a vandeville.
"The curratis dropped. the gay burideta o'er."

- bur-Hohe, a [Burly.]
bư-ㄺe, s. [Brelaw.]


## * burlle-batlie,s.

Scots Lav: An offeer employed to enfores the laws of the Burlaw-courts.
"Jud tok him for a burlio batilea,"
sumsay : Poems, il. 6se. (Jamieson.)

* bũr'-lǐ-nexss, s. [Eng. burly; -ness.] The quality or atate of being buriy. (Johason.)
bür'-ling, pr. par., a., \& \&. [Busc, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In aenaes corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst. Woollen manufacture: A proceas in which woollen cloth is examined for rents, flaws, knots, defective yarns, dc., a deficiency boing made good with a needle, and offensive matters removed. This is done after scouring and before fulling. (Knight.)


## burling-iron, $s$.

Woollen manufacture: A sort of piochers or nippers, used in burling cloth
burling-maohine, s. A machine for removing knots and foreign matters project fig from the surface of woollen cloth before fulling.
bur'lins, [Etymology daubtful. From burn (1) (?). The bread hurat in the oven in bakiug. (Scotch.)
bur' $-1 y$, " boor-ly, " boore-ley, " bor-lic, *bar-11, *bar-1iche, * bur-1yehe,

* bure-iyche, "buir-1ie, a, [of uncertain etym. $]$
I. Of persons:

1. In a good senee: Tall, stately, grand.
"Of Babytoyne sid Bnidake the Murlyche knyghtae".
2. In a slightly bud sense: Great of bulk, over grown, and probably boisterous in manners. "And come ascribe the lovestion to a priest


- II. Of the inferior animals: Ststely, fine in sepect, splendid.
"And alle the buritiche Mites that to hit borate lengea."
- III Of things: Great, large, huge.
"Wallaco gert brek that burly bygexngis havid. Bathe in Herm, and Wanace, vili. ive. M8.
bür'-1y̆, v.c. [Burle, a.] To render burly to cause to puff or awell out.
bür-maxn'-nX-a, a. (Named after Nicholas Laurent Burman, who was born at Amsterdam in 1734, and died in 1703.]

Bot.: A genos of endogens, the typical one of the order Burmanalaces (q.v.). The species, few ln number, are natives of Asis, Afriea, and tha warmer parts of A meriea, one, however, sxtending $\times$ far north as Virginia.
 Lat. butmannia (q.v.); and Lat. fem. plur. adj. suffix -acese.]

Bot. : Burmanniads, an onder of endogenous plants, placed by Lindley under the alliance Orchidales. They have regular fowers with three to six distinct stamene, consisting of a tubular perianth with six teeth and a three cleft strle, an inferior three-celled ovary, with nnmerous minnte seeds. They are herbaceous plants with blue or white fiowera, nearly all found in the tropics.
 burmannia; and euffx -ds.]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the Burmannieceex

* bür'-māy-dĕn, s. [A.S. bur = a bower, and maghilen $=$ agirl] $A$ "bower-maiden"tbat is, a chambermaid.
bürn (1), * bürne, * ber-pen, * beor-nen, - brĕnne, *brĕn-nen (Eng.), bưrn, - byrane, "brenn, ©brin, "brym (Scotch), v.t. \&i. [A.S. byrnan, birnan, bernan, beernan, brennan; O.S. brinnas, brennian; Icel. brennas; Sw. brainna, brinna; Dan. brände, Dut. branden; O. Dut. bernen; Goth. brinnan, (ge)brannjar; (N. H.) Ger. brenneß; O. H. Ger. primana]


## A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) To consume more or leas completely by means of fire.
Souhiuaicic thou shatt ourn their oharlote with itre"-
(2) More or less to acorch or Injure by meane of fire, as to burn meat in roasting it, to burn one'e clothes at the fire.
(3) To subject to the action of the sun'a or aimilar heat, without actual contact with fire. [Sunburnt.]
2. Figuratively:
(1) To create a sensation of heat In the buman frame by something eaten or drank, or by the inflammatory action of fever, or of the artincial cautery.

+ (2) To cauas to suffer in any enterprise or action. [C. 3.]
(a) Gen.: In the foregoing aense

+(b) Spec.: To overreach, to cheat, to defraud, to awindle.
II. Technically:
I. Surgery: To cauterise with actual fire or by eauthic.
"A fieshy excrescence, becoming exceeding bard. fo aupposed to detinand extirpation, by burning a way
2, Chem. : To combine with nxygen.

3. Engin,: Tbe same as To burn together [C. 5.]
4. Lime manufucture: To calclns caleareous substances as shells, that they may be anbeequently pulverised.
5. Pottery: To subject pottery with colours impressed to the action of fire, to fix the pattern by heat.
6. Charcoal manuf.: To expel the volatile elementa from wood to reduce it to charcoal.
7. Brick manuf. : To bake dry or hardsn by means of fire
B. Intransitiv*:
I. Ordinary Language:
8. Literally:
(1) To be on fire, to flame.
not consumed. " $"-$ trod hill 2
(2) To emit light, to sbine.

For feare of erlil intes, but burren ever bright
9. Figuratively:
(1) Of feeling or emitting heat:
(a) To feal a sensation of beat in the phy sieal frsme.
(b) To be under the influence of passion, affection, or desire.
(i) Of anger or batred.
(ii) Of aftection or desire.

She burns, she raven, the dies, "tis true;
I Sometimes it ia followed by with.

- Raleigh, the scourge of spaln, Whose breast with all Thamion: Seators : Summer
(c) To fiame or glow as that pasion, affection, or desire itself.
Ixxilix is." shall thy wrath burn like afre?"-Pralme
(d) To carry passion into action with destructive effect.

The nations hioed where er her ateps he turns:"
The groun atill deepens, *ad the combat burna."
(2) Of shining or emitting light: To shine, to sparkle.
"Oh prises; oh wheretore burn your egwe? and thy!"
II. Technically. Chilaren's games: To be near the concesled ohiect of wich ons is in qeeat. It ls generally worded "You are a

## burning."

"I Aatter mynele that I bumn (as ehifdren my at hide-and-ebel, whed they approach the peroon or thing
 p ${ }^{3} 55$. (Jamieson.)
C. In special compounds and phrases:

1. To burn a bowl:

Games: To displace a bowl aceidentally whils the game of bowls is beiog played. (Ogilvte.)
2. To burn daylight: To lose one's time.
3. To burn one's fingers:
(1) Lit.: To do so litsrally.
(2) Fig.: To hurt oneself by meddling with something dangerous, as with financial specu lation, quarrela not belonging to one, de.
4. To burn out, v.t. \& i. : To flame or burn as long as combustible material is accessible and then to expirt.
IT To be burnt out means (1) to be compelled by fire to quit a place, (2) to be completely burnt.
5. To burn together, or simply to burn :

Metal.: To fuse two-surfaces of a metal together by pouring over them aoms of ths ame mstal in a melted state.
6. To burn up, v.t.:
(1) Wholly or almost wholly to consume.
"O that I could but weep, to vent my pasaion!
(2) To expel the sap or moiature from plant and thus cause it to wither.

- bürn (2), v.t. [Burnish, v.] To burniah.
bũrn (1), "bürne, *brene, * brune (Eng.), bürn, "birn, * birne (Scoich), 8. \& a. [A.S. bryne. In lcel. bruni.)
A. As substantive:
I. Sing. : Any burnt mark npon the fleek or akin, Spec.-
(1) An injury to the flesh produced by the operation, in most cases accidental, of fire. A operation, in most cases accidental, of fre. burn is produc
a heated fluid.
(2) A brand or burnt mark intentionally made upon the noses or other portions of the bodiea of abeep, to mark their ownernhip. (Chiefly Scoteh.)

II Skin and birn: The whole number of people connected with anything, the whole of anything. (Scotch.)

2. Plur. (Of the form birns): Roots, the stronger stema of burnt beath, whlch remain after the smaller twigs are consumed. (Scoteh.)
"And eono ware toauting bannooks at the Mrna."
B. As adjective: (See some of the compounds).
burn-airn, s. An fron instrument used for impressing letters or other marks on sheep. (Scotch)
burn-grenge, 8. One who sets fire to barna or greuaries. (Scotch.)
"A burn gronge in the dirk." $\begin{gathered}\text { Colkelbie Sow, F. 1. v. I2 }\end{gathered}$
burn-wood, s. Wood for fuel. (Scotch.)

* burn (2), " burne, s. [A.S. beorn $=$ e warrior, a chief.] a man, a knight, a noble. [Bairn.]
 ehipeth him one."-William of Palome, s10-1L.

bürn (3), s. \& a. [A.S. burne = a bourn, s stream, a fountain, a well ; Icel. brunnr; Ger. brunren $=$ a fountsin, a spring.] A bourn, water, a rivulet, a stream. [Bookn.]
"Where three lainds' lande met at in bufy"
- Burn in the names of English and Scotch towns implies that the latter are near a stream, as Blackhurn, Bannockburn. It corresponds to the more common English word bourne, as Eaatbourne.
burn-brae, s. The ecclivity at the botton of which a rivulet rusa. (Scotch.)

Eite, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wŏt, höre, camẹ, hör, thêre; pine, pít, sire, sīr, marîne; gō, pðt,


Tarmas: Poems, p. 112
burn-tront s. A tront which has been bred in a rivulet, as distinguished fram one bred In a river. (Scotch.)
"Sulmo Pario the River Trovit vilgarly called hoad, p. 82
bũrn'-a-ble, a. [Elog. burn, v. ; snd suffix able.] Able to burn or be burnt. (Cotgrave.) * burne (1), " buyrne, s. [Bairns] A child, a man.

- Durne (2), s. [Birinik.]
bŭrne'-cölll, s. [Old form of Eng. burn, v.; and coal.] Coal for burning. (Scotch.)
 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 221.
bũrned (1), bürnt, *berned, *barnde, * brend, * brende, " brent (Eng.), burnt, brunt, * bront, *brende, *brent (Scotch), par. par. \& a [BURN, v.; BORNT.]
bũrned (2), bourned, borned, brenned, brend, * bren
"Wrougbt al of burned steet, ...".
bũ̌'-nẽx, s. [Eng.burn; -er. In Ger. breaner, verbrenner.]
I. Ondinary Language:

1. Of persons: Ooe who burns any thing or person.
2. Of things: A thing which doea so. (Ofteo used in compoaition, as a gas-burner.)
II. Technically:
3. Lighting:
(1) The part of a lighting spparatos at which combuation takea place.
(2) The correapouding portion of a gasheater or of a gas-rtove
4. Chem. : [Bunsen's Burner.]

TBunsen's Burner: [Named from Herr Bunsen, professor of chemiatry at the UDivereity of Breslau.]
Chem.: A Bunsen'a burner consiata of a jet surmonnted by a wide brase tube, at the bottom of which are several holes for the admission of air. The air and gas mix in the wide tube in such proportion that they burn with a non-luminous flame The flame has the follnwing etructure. It consists of (1) a dark cone a, consisting of cold unburnt coal-gas, mixed with 62 per cent of air. (2) Tha flame-mantla $b$, compoaed of burning compoaed of bas mixed with air. coal-gas mixed with air. (3) A luminous point $c$, seen ouly when the airholea at the basa of the lamp are partly closed; the area of this zons may be regulated by opening or ahutting the
 extent. The flame of a Bunaen's burner-
(1) At a low temperature, is auitabla for observing the flama colourstions of volatile substanc
(2) At the highest temperature, is auitable for fusions at high temperaturas.
The lower oxidising flame is auitable for beads.

The lover reducing flame is suitable for rednctions on charcoal, and for fusing borsx or other beads in the reducing flame.
The upper oxidising flame (nbtained by admitting the maximum of air) is suitable for oxidation at lower temperstures than are found at (2) (q.v.).
The upper reduring fame is suitable for redactions, and possesses greater reducing power than the lower reducing flame already mentioned.
bür-ň̌t (1), a. \&\% s. [From Fr. brunette $=\mathrm{s}$ dark brown stuff formerly wom by persons of quality ; Low Lat. bruneta, brunetum; from Fr. brun $=$ brown.] [Brown, BRoNETTE.]
A. As adj.: Of a brown colour.
"Sum peirs, sum pale, sum therex, and euta blow.",
B. As subst : A brown colour.
"Burnees coloura Burnictum."-Prompt. Pars.
burnet-rnoth, 8 .
Ord. Lang. A Entom.: The name for the genue of Hawkmoths called Anthrocera, or by aome Zygrens. Anthrocera filipendulee to the Bix-spot Burnst-moth. Ths six opots, whleh are on the euperior wings, are red, while the rest of the wings are green. It is common in Eagland in June. Its caterpillar, which feeds on the plantain, trefoil, dendelion, \&o., is yellow, spotted with black. A. Loti is the Five-spot Bumet-moth. It la less common. The caterpillar feeds on honeysuckle, bird's foot trefoil, \&o.
bũr'-nět (2), a. \& s. [M. E. burnet $=$ ths pimpernel ; cog. with O. Fr. brunete $=$ the name of a plant ; Mod. Lat. burneta = spridgwort.]

## A. As mbstantive:

1. The Pimpernel.
2. Poterium, s genus of Rosscese(Roseworts) It is oalled also Salad-burnetand Lesser Burnet. The Common or Garden Salad-burnet (Poterium sanguisorba) is abundant in Eagland, but less frequent in Scotlaod and Ireland. It is a herba. ceone plast ons or two feet high, with pianste leaves and dull purplish flowers. The leaves taste and smell like cucumber, and are eaten ia salad. The Muricated Burnet, or Saladburnet ( $A$, muricatum), has larger fruit than the former, to which it is closely allied. It is the former, to which it is closely alled, it is
not comon. There are other apecies, but they are foreign. The Greet Burnet is Sanpuisorba oftcinalis.
B. As adjective. (See the compounds.)
burnet-bioodwort, s. A plant, Sanguisorba officinalis.

## burnet-ichneumon, s.

Entom. : An ichoummon, the larva of which preys upon the caterpillar of tha Buraet-muth.
burnet-rose, s. A book-name for Rosa spinosissima.
burnet-saxifrage, s. A book-nama of Pimpincila, a genus of umbelliferous plants. Thare are two British species, the Conmon Burnet-aaxifrage (Pimpinella saxifraga) and the Greater Burnet-saxifrage ( $P$. magna). The former is frequent, the latter inclining to rare. The root of the common species is acrid, and is used as a masticatory in toothache, also as an external application to remove frecklea, and in gargles to dissolve viacid mucus.

## bũr-nĕtte', s. [Bronette.]

"In mournyng biak, as hright burrnettex" The Romaunt of thn Rose.
bũr'-nět-tize, v.t. [Named after Rurnett, who patented the process in 183i.] To use a certain process to prevent decay in wood aod fibroua fabrica. [Bunnettizing.]
bũr'-nět-tīz-ĭng, pr. par. \& s.
A. As present participle. (See the verb.)
B. As substantive: A process for preventing decay of wood and fibrous materials or fabrics. The wood or fibra is immersed io a golution of chloride of zinc, 1 pound ; water, 4 gallons for wood, 5 galiona for fabrica, 2 gallona for felt, contained in a wooden tank. Timber is saturated two days for each inch of thickness, and than gat on end to drain for from two to fourteen weeka. Cotton, yarns, cordage, and woollena ara immersed for forty-eight hours. (Knight.)
bũx'-ně-wĭn, s. [From Eng. bumn; Scotch e $=$ the, and win = wind Burn the wind.] A Indicrous appellation for a blacksmith.
"Then Aurnewen comes on like death
At evty chanp"* Burns: Scotch Drink.
bũr'-nǐe, t bür'-ny̆, s. [From scotch burn
$=$ a stream, and diminut. anf. -ie $=$ little $]$ $=$ a stream, and diminut. auff. -ie $=$ little.]
A little " buro," bourne, or atream. (Scotch.)

> " Y* burnies wimplin' down your glens,

Burns: ETegy on Captain Mathew Eendervon.
bürn'-ing, * brĕn'-nĭng, * bern-inde, pr.
par., a., a s. [BuRs, v.]
A. As present participle : In aenses correaponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:
I. Literally:

1. Flaming.
"Thus oaon, whoa Troy was wrupped in treand emoth

## 8. Hot

Dryden: To the Lord Chanoellor Byde

## I know thit from thine wony Is wrapg that ourning rain.

## II. Figuratively:

1. Of the body: Producing or feeling a sencsation of bodily heat.
"Hor burning brow, or throbbing brost""

## 2. Of the heart or the emotions:

Dotaina him trom Cordella thame
3. Of the utterance of the lips, or of the perm of anything similar:
"Every burning word ho apoke" Bonlicea,
Cowper: Boal

## C. Ae substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. \& 2. The act or operstion of consuming by fire, or the atate of being so consumed.

- Exod $^{\circ} \times \times 1$ burning for burning, wound for wound,

3. Fire
(Lit. or fig.)
(1) Literally:
" In litgid burnings, or on dry, to dwell,
(2) Figuratively :
"The mind surely, of itself, can foel none of the
burningz of a fever.
II. Technically:
4. Lavo:
(1) Maliciously to burn the sovereign's ahips la a highly penal offence; so also is the getting fire to a house, barn, a haystack, \&u. [Arson.] Ons can be fined even for eetting flire to furza, heath, \&c., in a forest, chass, on a common, or auy similar place.
(2) Burniog was once itself a penalty.
(a) Burning in the hand: [Brandino, Benefit of Clerav.]
(b) Burning alive: Women wers formerly burned alive for treason, as men were for the crime against nature, and noder Edward 1 . for arson. It was also the punishment during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for so-called heresy; the first peraon who thua auffered being Sir William Sawtre, priest of St. Osyth, London, 12th February, 1401. The cruel practice reached its consummation in Queea Mary's reign (1553-8), during three years of which 277 persons, most of them religioua
 stone: Comment., dc.)
5. Metal-working: Joining metals by meiting their adjacent edgea, or heating the adjacent edges and runuing into the intermediate space soms molten metal of the same kiod. It differs from soldering in this:-In burning a heat is required sufficient to melt the original metal, and a flux is aeldom used. In soldering a lower heat is used and a mora fusible matal employed, assisted by a flux. (Knight.)
6. Ceramics: The final heating of clay ware, which changes it from the drled or biscuited condilion to the perfect ware. The glaze or enamel is applied to the beked ware, aod is vitrified io the burning. (knight.)

## burning-bush, burning bush, s.

1. Lit.: The bush of Exod. iii. 2-4.
2. Botany:
(1) Tha Artillery plant, Pilea serpyilifolia, an urticaceous apecies.
(2) Euonymus atropurpureus, and E. americanus. (American.)
(3) Dictamnus fraxinella, a garden plant, Which is said to give off ao muoh essential oil that if s light be brought qesr it it will ignite.

## burning-glass, s .

I. Lit. Optics: A convex lens of large size and ahort focus, naed for canaing an inteose heat by concentrating the sun's rays on a very amall area. The larger the circular area of the leos and the smaller the area of the apot on which the concentrated rays fall, the greater is the effect produced.
2. Fig.: Aoythiog which produces the heat of passion, Spec., love.
"Dazzling and rich, as through love's burning-gtak,
burning-house, s.
Metal. : A miner's term for a kiln or roast
ing-furnace, in which volatile mineral mstters are expelled, as the aulphur from tin pyrites: kiln.

## burning-mirror or reflector,

Optics : A concave mirror, or a combination of plane-mirrors, so arranged as to concentrste the raya of the aun into a focus and thns produce heat. Its operation is the aatus as that of a convex lens.
I Archimedes fa stated to have burnt the Roman fleet of Marcellus before Syrscuse, by concentrating on them the force of several large burning-mirrors.
burning-nottle, s. Urica urens or Urtica pilulifera.

## burning-0n,

Metal.: A process of mending castlags by aniting two fractured portiona, or by ettach ung a new plece to a casting.

* burning thorny-plant, s.
*Bot. or Ord. Lang.: A opecisa of Eu phorbia (Webster.)
bür'-nish, " bũr'-nis, "bũr'-nisch, "bũ $r^{\prime}$ nys, v.t. \& i. [From Fr. brunissant, pr. par, of brunir $=$ to make brown, from $b r u n=$ brown.] [BURN (2), v.]
A. Transitive:

1. Of things:
(1) To polish by rubbing, to render amooth, bright, and glosay
(2) To render bright and glossy without friftion.
"Others whose frult, burnuf'd with golden rivd 2. Of persons: To wash or acrnb clean.

B. Intransitive:
2. Lit. : To become bright or glossy.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { TYe seen a suake io humao form, } \\ & \text { Ali stained with infamy and vice, }\end{aligned}$
Alis tained with infamy and vice
Burnith and make a gand show,
Becone es geo rall, peer, and bean.' Suelt. 2. Fig.: To shine forth, to grow, to apread out, to develop.
" Ere Juoo burnish'd, or young Jove was grown."
"To thoot, and epread, and burntin io to man." Ibld.
bür'-nĭsh, a. [From Eng, burkish, v. (q.v.). In Fr.brunissure.] Polish, gloss. (Lit. \&fg.) The burnish of no nio."

Crashavo: Powms, p. 126.

## burnish-gilding, s

Gilling: A process for gilding and burnishing picture-frames, se.
bũr'-nĭshed, "bũr'-ny̆scht, *bũr' nĕschte, * bũr'-nĭst, "bũr'-ny̆st, ' bŭr'-nĕste, 'bũr'-ny̆ste, pa. par. \& $a$. [Burnish, v.]

bũr'-nishh-ẽr, s. [From Eng. burnish; -er. ln Er. brunisserir.]
I. Of persons: One who burnishes anything.
2. Of things (Engraving, Bookbinding, Gilding, \&c.): A trol for amoothing or pressing down anraces to close the porea or obliterate lines or marks. The engraver'a burnisher is made of ateel, elliptical in croas-section, and consing to a dull point like a probe. Some burnishers sre made of the canine teeth of dogs. Burnishers of bloodstone are used for putting gold-lcaf on china-ware. Agate burpishers are used by bookhinders. The gilder's burnisher is of agate or porphyry. (Kright.)
bür'-nissh-ìng, pr. par., c., \& s. [Bunnisk, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& part. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: Ths act or operation of polishing metai, or anything sirmilar, by fric fion ; the state of beligg so polished.
burnishing-machine, s. A machine for giving s polish by compression. Snch are the mschines for burnishing paper collars and boot-soles. (Knight.)
burnishing-stone, s. [Eng. burnishing, stone. In Ger. brunirstein.] $A$ atons used for burnighing. [Bornisher, 2.]
bũr'-nêose, buัr'-nŏe, 2. [Fr. bournous, burnous; Port. al. ernos p. al-bor. nos; from Arsb. bur nus, ni-bornos.] An upper cloak or garmeat with a hood on and the Arabs.
cieat welocht of sumf-
 Quincey. "Fiorks, 2nd
bürn'-rōpe,s. [Cormption of Eng. bur den, and rope.] A rope for carrying a bnrden of bay or straw. (Hailiwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.)
bürnt (Eng.), brunt (Scotch), pa. par. \& a. [Burn, t., Burned.]

burnooas.

## burnt-brandy,

 Brandy from which part of the spirit has been removed by burning.
## burnt ear, 2

Bot.: A disease in grain caused by a fungus, Uredo carbo, which covera the seed-coat with a black dnat, whils leaving the interior eppsrently uninjured, but abortive.
burnt-offering, burnt offering, s. [Eng. burnt; affering. ln Ger. brandopfer.]
Scrip. \& Theol. : Ons of the sacrifices divinely enjoined on the Hebrew Church and nation. It is called in their langaage (olch), or
 ascend, because, belng wholly consumed, all but the refuse ashea was regarded as asceuding in the smoke to God. In the New Testament it is called ódoкav́rouna (holokautoma), meaning a whole-burnt offering, an offering wholly burnt. In the vulgate it ia called holocaustum, which has the same meaning. [HoLocaust.] Stated burnt-offerings were presented daily, every Sabbath, at the new presented daily, every sabath, at the day of atonement, and at the feast of trumpets. of atonement, sind at the feast of trampets.
*Burnt silver, "brint silver, s. silver retined in the furnace. (Scotch.)
ili.ier, or that thair be ntrikin of the vnee of brint c. 84, ed. 1566.
burnt-up, a. [Eng. burnt, a., and rp, adv. $]$ Completely seo
deatitnte of verdure.
"Lesving Saothgo we crossed the wide burntup plaie ou Which that city atands."
burnt-wine, s. Wine mads hot, aweetened, and spiced.

* bur-nys, v.f. [Burnisr.]
- bur-nyste, pa. par. \& a. [Burniared.]
* burowe, s. [BonovoH, Burah.]
bürr, v.i. [lmitated from the sonnd.] To make a guttursl sound in which $r$ ia prominent, as is done in portions of Britain

And Johany burra, and luaghs eload,
Whether io cunning or 10 joj
Fordsworth: Jathot Boy.
Bürr (1), s. [From the verb or from the sound.] Guttural pronuaciation in which $r$ Ia unduly prominent.
"From that river [Twoed] monthward, an far I be lieve an Yorkuhire the people universilly anoex ${ }^{\text {a }}$

bũrr (2), "bũrre, s. [Bur.]
bũrr (3), bũr, s. [BUR (2), s.]
I. Ordinary Language, ica: Anything to the form of a knob.
II. Techrically:

1. The waste or refuse of rsw silk
2. A vitrifed brick.

## burr-pamp, 2.

Naut.: A form of bilgo-wster pump in by a disk (burr) on the end of a pnomp-rod, the
cons collapsing as it is depressed, and expand ing by the Weight of the column of water as it is raised. It is called alao bilge-pump. (Knight.)
burx (4), bthr, 2. [From O. Eng. bur $=2$ whetstone for scythes.] The same as Burr/BTONE OT BOHR-STONE [BURA-BTONE]

Metallic buhr: A grinding-plste of metal made as a aubstitnte for the real buhr-atone, and used for soms coarse work, onch as griading corn for stock.
burr millstone, buhr millstone, s. The asme as BURr-stone, BUHR-BTONE ( $q . v$.).
burr-stone, buhr-stons, a. The mame gives to certain ailiceo-calcareons rocke, coarse, linty, and cavernoun, like coarse chalcedony. Thelr cellular texture renders them suitable for millstones. The separato blocks which are hooped together to form bnhr-stons are known as panes. The beat buhr which are from the pper fredrater beds of the paris basin, Fhich are of Eocene age. So are thow of South America, whilst the buhrs of Ohio coms from much older rocks.
bŭr'-ra, s. [Hinduatani.]
In India: Oreat, as opposed to chota $=$ omall. (Continually used by natives in their intercourse with Europeans.)
bŭr'-rạs, a. [An obs. form of borax (q.v.).]
barras-pipe, 8. A tube to contain lunar caustic or other corroslve.
bür'-rěl (1), s. [O. Fr. \& Prov. burel; Sp buriel; from O. Lat. burnis $=$ red, reddiah. A aort of pear, otherwiae called the red butter pesr, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp. (Phillips.)
burrel-fly, s. [So called from the colour.] An insect, the breeze-fly.
bnrrel-shot, 8. [Prob. from Fr. bourreler $=$ to sting, to torture.] A medley of shot stones, chunks of Iron, sec., to be projected from a cannon at a ahort range; emergency shot; langrel
bŭx'-rěl (2), bŭr'-rhĕl, s. [Hind.]
Zool.: Ovis burrhel, the wlld abeep of the Himalayas
bũx'-rĕl, a. [Borrel, a.]
burrel ley, s. An old term in busbandry
"The ioferior lead, besiden the outfield, wan do nominatod fuughs, if ooly ribbed at midsommer ima called one fur ley, if the whole surface was ploughod; or burrat hey Where there was ouly a narrow ridga plotghed, and alirge atripe or bulk of barten
bũr'ring, pr. par., o., \& \& [Bure, v. t.]
A. d B. As present participle and participlal adjective: In Bensea corresponding to thone of the verb.
C. As substantive. Woollen manufacture: A process in the mannfacture of wool by which burs and foreign mattera ere removed from wool, which has been opened by the willowingproceas.
burring-machine, s. A msehina for picking and burring wool. It follows the willowing machine and precedea carding.
burring-saw, a. A serrated wheel or blade which worka in a burring-mechine to seize the fibres of wool and drsw them awsy from the burs, which cannot pass the opening through which the saw worka. (Knight.)
burring-wheel, s. A circular or annalar wheel with serrated periphery, used in burring wool or ginning cotton. (Knight.)

* bũr'-rǐoũr, * bũr'* bur-ī- ${ }^{\text {o }}$ " 'bör-eau' (eau ss $\overline{0}$ ), 3. [Fr. bourreau.] An executioner. (Scotch.)
bũ. $\mathbf{x}^{\prime}-\mathbf{r o ̄}$, s. A small donkey. (Western D. B.)
bür'-rŏck, s. [From. A.S. beorg, beorh, bwrg $=$ a hill; and Eng. dim. suffix -ock.]
Hydraulic Engincering: A omall weir or dam in a river to direct the stream to gape where fish-trapa ars placed. (Kright.)
bŭr' - rōw. * bŭr' - rōwe, "burwe * burwhe, " burwth, "borwgh, \& [A.S beorh.] [Borovor.]
* I. A' place of sbelter.
" Yuat byide the borwogh thero the barne wne fano."




## - 2. A borongh town.

"Burvethe towne fowrot I., burwe EA., surrowe P.)
3 .
3. A hole in the ground made by a rabbit o ther amall mammal to serve as its abode.
after riain,"-Shaterp. © Cor, thelr burrow Hike conlen
T Burrow of habitation
Zool.: The name given by Nicholson to the temporary hole or burrow of an annelid. (Nicholson: Palceont., i. 317.)
burrow-dnck, s. One of the nemes of a duck, the Sheldrake, Tadorna vulpanser.
bur'-rōw, v.i. \& t. [From burrovo, e. (q.v.).]
A. Intrans.: To excavate s hole in the ground, to aerve as a place of concealment or as a special abode. (Used most frequently of rabbits.)

On Yarrow't banks lot herons toed,
Hares couch, and rahbite surrow f

+ B. Trans.: To dig, to excavato.
- bũr'-rōwe (1), s. [BurRow.]
- Bür'-rōwe (2), s. [From burr (1) (q.v.) (\%)
(Way)] (Way).]
"Burwhe, sercle iburrowe, P.). Orbsculus, C. P. ${ }^{\mathrm{m}}=$
ŭr'-rōwed, pa par. \& a. [BuRnow, v.]
btr'-rōw-ing, pr. par. \& a [BURRow, v.]
In south Amorica, a ourrowetg rodent, the toco babits then the mole: -Darwin: Origin of spectie
burrowing-owl,
Ornith.: An owl, the Athene cunicularia In the West Indies these birds dig burrows for themselves, in which they form their gesta and deposit their eggs, whilst in the Uoited States they seize on the holea of the prairie dogs.
bưr'-rőw-maī1, bõr'-rơw-maill, s. [From O. Eng. burrow; Eng. borough; and mail from A.S. mal = tribute, toll.] The annusi duty paysble to the sovereign by a burgh for the enjoyment of certain rights. (Scotch.)

bür'-ry, a. [From Eng. burr $=$ the prickly spine of the burdock.]
Bot. : Covered with stiff hooked prehensile haira, like those of the burdock.
"Indian mallow with an elm-jeal and elogle soed.

bũr'-at, s. [From Lat. bursa; Gr. Búpora (bursa) $=\mathrm{a}$ hide atripped off, a wine-skin.]

Med. : A cavity interposed betweer surfaces which move on each other, as between the integument and front of the patella (knee-cap), contalning fiuid. There are two varieties, Burse mucose and Synovial bursce.
bũr-să1'-o-ğy. a. [From Isat. bursa; Gr Búga (bursa) $=$ a hide atripped off, a wineskin, the skin of a live auimal; sod $\lambda$ doyos $(\log 0 s)=8$ discourae.]
Med.: A discourse or treatiae concerning the Bursa mucosa.
bũr'-sar. s. [From Low Lat bursarius $=(\mathrm{I})$ : treasurer, (2) a buraar; from bursa = a purse ; Gr. Bipga (bursa) $=$ the okin stripped off a hide.]

## 1. A treasurer.

TI Originally bursar and purser were but different methods of writing the same word. (Trench.)
"Tho name of surpar. or bursartius, was ancleotly Who to the trenuurer of an oniveraity or of a college,
 mon)
2. A resident at a university who has for his complete or partial aupport a bursary. [Burbarv.]
bür'sar-ahịp, bũx'-Aẽr-shịp, s. [From Eng. as Scotch bursar, snd Eng. suff. -ship.] The office of a burser.
noliciei a yeat. the contriving of a bur serrahtp of twenty
bũr'-sar-5, a [FFrom Low Lat. bursaria.] [Bursar.]

1. The treasny of a college or a monastery.
2. An exhibition in a univeraity. The word
is much ured In conoection with Aberdeen Univeralty, where many barsaries exlet. Of these a large number are given by open competition, whilet the remainder are bestowed py presentation on various grounds. In some by presentation on various grounds. In some places merit burasiles are called acholarsbips, gad the bsme hursar
uriciry to tho appoint the rent to be pald annually an on Sursary to the tudent whom they have chowen. ...
"There are tour burcaries at the t
"There are four burcarif st the King's college o Land, xViL 43

- bürse (Eng.), "burss (Scotch), s. [Bourse]
I. Ordinary Languags:

1. A purse; one of the official Insignia of the Lord Chancellor.
*2. An exchange.
" Bhe saya, she went to the burve for patterng,
You ahail Mddleon \& Decker: Roaring Girh 1.1
II In the Elizabethan time, and for a certaio period afterwsrds, two London burses figure in Eaglish literature, as "Britain"s Burse," or simply the Burse, which was the New Exchaage in the Strand. After the New Exchange in the Dtrand. in Ater the Roysl Exchange was opened in
2. A buraary, an endowment given to etudent jo a university or Roman eccleaiastical college. (Acts Jas. VI. (ed. 1814), pp 179-80.)
II. Eccles.: A amall portfolio-like receptacle for holding the curporal at mass.

- buีrs'e-hōld-ẽr, s. [BORSHOLDER.]
* bür'-sen, "bǔr'-sin, pa. par. [Burst, pa. par.] (Scotch.)
bũr'-sẽr-a, s. [Named after Joachim Buraer, 8 friend of Caspar Banhin, sad professor of botany at Sara, in Naples.]

Bot.: A genus of planta, the typical one of the order Burseraceæ, now again suppressed. [Burserbacese] The Bursera gummifeta of Jsmaica is an evergreen tree, rising to the helght of twenty feet. It has unequally pinnate leaves and axillary racemes of flowera. It abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which becomes thicker by exposure to the air. The root ia said to possess the same properties as quassis. The South Americans, who call it Almacigo, plant it for hedges.
bũr-sẽr-ā'-çĕ-\&, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. bursera (q.v.).]

Bot.: An order of plants constituting part of the old order of Terehinthaceæ, or Tere blaths, which is now divided into several distinct ones. Some again suppress the Bur geracex, as Lindley does, reduciag them under his Anyridsceæ (Amyrids).
bũr-sǐc'-n-lāte, $a_{0}$ [Aa if from bursicula; dim. of Low Lat. bursa = a purse, and Eog Buffix -ate.] Shaped like a little purae.
bür'-sin-form, a. [From Low Lat. bursa $=\mathrm{g}$ purse, and forma $=$ form, shape.] Shaped like a purse, subspherical. (Nicholson.)
bũrst, "berst'-en, * bras'-ten, "bros' ten, *brest'-en, v.t. \& i. [A.S. berstan, brestan (pret. bearst, burston, borsten); O.S. brestan; O. Icel. bresta; \$w. brista; Dan briste; 'Dut. bersten ; O. Fria. bersta; Ger. bersten; M. H.'Ger. bresten: O.H. Ger. presto Oael. bris, brisd = to break.]
A. Transitive:

- 1. To break.

P'Brasten, supra In breken, P."-Prompt. Parr. "You will not pay for the glasses you have buret. and then he surse hia head tor crowding among the marthalie men."-Ibid., 2 Hen. IV., iit. 2
2. To hreak, to rend asuader with gudden ness and violence; to force open with suddeauees and violence.

Bursting their waxen bende.
B. Intransitive:

1. Lit. : To bresk, to fly open, to open.
(1) To fly open with violence, anddenness, and noise ; to explode.

No-though that clood were thunder:
$\begin{aligned} & \text { And chniged to crush himb-lit it burs!" } \\ & \text { Byron: The Siege of Corinth, }\end{aligned} 1$.
(2) To do so without these accompaniments; as, "the tumour burst."
2. Figuratively
(1) To rush with suddenness and energy or force; to rush in, out, or away from.
(a) Of persons:
(b) Of things:

Clan- Apine on tha foo."
Soot : Lady of the Lake"
of things m'd surst/ng from hit eye."
Scott : Lond of the INes,

(2) To be sabjected to sudden and powerful impression upon the senses, or yield to audden and overpowerigg emotion.
"He burse into tenst . . ."-Carlyls: Heroes, Lect iv.
bũrst (1), "bũrst-en (Eng.), bũrst, bürs
 par., a., \& \& [Buast, v.e.]
A. \& B. As pa. par. \& particip. adj. (Of all the forms): In penses corresponding to those of the verb.

- T A burst man, a bursten man: A man affected by the disease called hernla or rupture.
C. As subst. (Of the form burnt): A sudden and violent breaking forth of anything, as of thunder, apeaking, passion, tears, \&c.
"What hiknownt Kirkwall as aburk of razor or pontinh calo lant Sunday morning oo tho Bromibay Band."
nd suret of epeating Therches tn hald volce

bũrst (2), a. [A.8. byrst $=$ a lone, a defect.] An injury. (Wright.)
* bürst'-ฮัn-năss, s. [From •bursten, pa. par (q.v.); and Eng. sumfix -ness.] The state of having a rupture, the atate of beling sffected with heraia. [Hernia,]
bữnt'-ẽr, s. \& $\alpha$. [Eng. burst; -er.] Oae who or that which burats. (Cotgrave.)


## burster-bag, s.

Ordnance: A bag to hold the charge de sigued to buret.
bưrst'-İ̀ng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Burst, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In seases correspondiug to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act, operation, or process of flying asunder, or rushing with suddenness and violeace.

## bursting-charge, s.

1. Minitug: A amall charge of fine powder placed in contact with a charge of coarae powder or nitroleum to ensure the ignition of the latter. It is usnally fired by voltaic means.
2. Ondnance: The charge of powder required for bursting a ahell or case-shot; it nuay be poured in loose, or placed in a burster-bag.
bürst'-wõrt, s. [Eng. burst, and wort; A.S. vyrt $=8$ herb, a plant.] A name sometimes given to the botanical genus Herniaria or Rupture-wort; all the English names referring to the fact that the species were supposed to be of use in the disease called rupture or hemia. [Herniaria.] It belongs to the ille cebraces (Knotworts). Herniaria glabra is wild in Britain. [Rupture-wort.]

- bũrt, * bur-ton, v.t. [Cf. Eng. butt (q.v.).] To butt like a ram, to make an indentation of anything. (Huloet.)

If Still used in Somerset.
burt, " birt, " bret, * brut, s. [Cf. Norm. Fr. bertonneau (Mahn)] A flat flah of the turbot kiod.

- bũr'-tẽr, s. [From O. Eng. burt, v. (q.v.) and Eng, suffix eer.] An enimal which butta with its forehead or its horns.
"Burtare, beste (surter, P.) Cornupetc."-Promp Parr.
- burth, burthe, z. [Birta.] (Chauser: Boethius.)
* burth-tide, s. The time of birth.
*burthe-time, " hurtyme, s. Birth "Prom owre Lorders sur
* burth-tonge, s. Native tongue. (John of Trevisa.)
bũr-then, s. [Burdew.]
IV For the compounds burthenous, burthensome, burthensomeness, dc., see burderous, burdensome, burdensomeness, \&c.
bur'-tonn, v.t. [BuRt, v. (q.v.)]


btiretonn, 8 [Cf, O. Eng. burton, v.] Naut. : A peculiar atylo of tackle. It has at least two movable blocks or pulleys and two ropes. The weight is ouspended to a hookblock in the bight of the running part. (Knight.)
burton-tackle, s. The tackle deacribed undar burton (q.v.); an arrangement nf pulleys.
"bur-tre, "bur-tree, s. [Bourtrex.]
burt-ynge, pr. par. \& \& [BuRT, v. (q.v.).] A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)
B. As subst.: The act of butting or pushing at with the horns.
"Burtynge. Cornupatue"-Arompt. Parn
- burw, * barwgh, 8. [A.S. burh = (1) a town, a city ; (2) a fort, a castle; (3) a court, a palace] [Borocon.]

1. A town.
 2. A castle ar large suiftice.
2. $A$ convent.

For ono holdeth abicwio brod and a large,

" burwgh mayden, s. A " bower maiden," an attendant.
"öc". Bat on of bire Burwon mirydones that ahe
bũr'-wēed, a. [Eng. bur; weed.]

1. A plant, Xanthium strumarium
2. A plant, genus Spargantum.
bux'-y̆ (ur as ěr), "bur-ye, * bur-i-en, "bir-ye, " bir-ie, " ber-ye, v.t. [A.S. byrgan, byrigean, closely allied to A.S. bergan $=$ to protect. (Mahn \& Skeat.).]
3. Lit.: To place the body of a deceased or even a living person under the gronnd, rubbish, the water of the ocean, or anything ainnilar.
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
(2) Spec. : To cormmit the body of a deceased person to the grave or to the ocean, with the alpropriate ceremoniea; to inter.

$$
\text { Go up, ond bury thy father, . . ""-Gon. } 1 \text { a }
$$

2. Figuratively:
(1) To place anything in the ground.
"To oury so inuch gold onder o trea-",
(2) To hide or conceal under hesps of anything.

That is the way to lay the etty flat,
(3) Reflexively or othemwise: To place in retirement or in an obscure position, invalving death to one'a influence and name.
"And, seeking exile from the sight of men,
(4) To cause to forget, also to forget ; to get rid of, to hide.

fir realon with his body." Shakesp. : Coriot., v. a
4 bũr'-y (1), s. [BuRrow.]
t1. A burrow.
"It is his mature to dig himself burlea as the coney
doth; which he doth with very grent celerity."-Cores.
doth; which he doth with very gront celerits."-Grew.
4 2. A receptacla for potatoes. (Hallivell : Contr. to Lexexicog.)
bur'- ў (2) (nr as ěr), " běr'-प̆, s. \& in compos. [Borovar.] A borough. (Used chiefly in the names of places.)

1. As a separate word : as, Bury in Lancaghire, Bury St. Edimunds in Suffolk.
2. As a portion, generally the final one, of the names of places: as, Aldermanhnry.

- bur'-yĕd (ur as ĕr), pa. pur. [Buried.]
* bur'-y̆-el (ur as ĕr), s. [Bunial.]
bur'-y̆-ing (ur as ěr), "bur-y-inge, "bur-$\mathbf{y}$-yng, pr. par., a., \& s. [BuRy, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle do participial adjective: In sonses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act or operation of interring the dead; the atate of being interred.
to the burying. is eome aforehand to anoint zay body
IT Obvious compounds: Burying-growsd, burying-place.


## burying-beetles, s.

Entom: Tha Engliah name for the beetles of the genus Necrophorus. They belong to the family silphidx. Sume are beautiful, having two orange-coloured bands across the elytra. They receive their name from a practice they have of burying the carcases of moles, mice, or other amall quadrupeds to afford nutriment to their larve.

- buryt, borith, s. [Etymology douhtful.] A plant, Saponaria oficinalis (Bailey: Dict., 2736.)

* bŭs (2), a [Buss (1), 8.]
$\dagger$ bus (3), s. [Cantr. for omnibus.] An omnibus. (Colloquial.)
* bus, * buse, v. impers. [Contracted from behoves.] Behovea, must. (Scotch.)
"Then sel ge say, nedee bue me taka"
"Nodee bus yow have aum nobil kayghe" Ibld
I Us bus: We must. (Brock.)
- bus-ard, a. [Bezzaim.]
břs-âa'n, bŭs-ā'in, bŭz-ā'in, \& $A$ reed-stop on the organ. [Bassoox.]
- bus-cayle, "bus-kayle, s. [O. Fr. boschaille, from Low Lat. bosorilia, pl. of boscale =a wood. 1 A copse, a thicket, especially as a place of ambush or concesinsent.
"On blonkea by yone bucatyle, by yone blythe etremes." "In the ouckayte of his waye, on blonkkea fulle bagge"
* busch (1), "busche, v.i. [Busk (I), v.]
* busch (2) (pret. buschyt), v.i. [Cf. O. Fr. embuscher $=$ to set an nmbush. From Ger. busch =a bush.] [Buar, Ambosh.] To lia in ambush.
* busch (3), "buache, "buscher, vi. [Buake, v.)' (William of Palerne, 173.)
* busch, s. [Buss (I).] (Parl., Jas. III., A. 1471.)
* busch-el. * busch-alle, s, [BUSçel.]
* bûsche'-měnt, a. [B":shment.]

* busch-er, v.i. [Busr, v.] To go. "Til bit big was and bold "to buschen on felde"
Williame of Paberne, 1rs
* busch-ope, s. [Biaдор, s.] (Prompt. Parv.)
- Duse, v. impers. [Bus, v. impers.]
" buse-mare, "buse-mere, s. [Blsmabr.] Blasphemy.
butsh (1), "bushe, basshe, "busch, * buysh, "buysch, bosshe, "busk, * buske (Eng.), bû̀sh, "buss, * bus (Scotch), s. \& a. [In Fr. buisson =a buah, a thicket; Sp. \& Port. bosque; Ital. bosco $=\mathrm{a}$ wood; Ger. busch; Dut. bosch; Dan. busk; 8w. buske. Prof 'skeat considers that the word is of Scand. origin; Dr. Marray that it is from Late Lat. boscum $=$ a wood.]
A. As substantlve:

I Ordinary Language:

1. A thicket, a wood, a grove, a forest, a place overran with shrubs.
" Ther as by aventurn this Falamon
For wore stered of death was be."
Chaucer: C. $T$ : The Krightes Tate, 1,519.
F This sense, or one skin to It, is atill common among our Australian colonizts.
2. A aingle ahrub with numerons and claseset branches.
"And etud Intili a buk Inrkand,"
Barbour: The Brue
 nad, behold. the bush marned with dre, and the bueh "as not consumed."-Exod. iii, 2
TTo beat about the buah: To take circuitona methods of hinting at one's meaning in a matter of apecial delicacy, instead of blurting out one's desirea or intentions in a way to otartio and repel. The metaphor is taken probsbly from sportsmea beatlig nbout bushes to otart game.
3. The branch of a tree formerly hung nut in frout of a tavern to indicato that liquar was aold inside.

## 

 II. Technieally:I. Bot., Horlic, dc.: A perennial ligneone plant (usially with aeveral atems isauing from its root), whlch in lts normal or natural state of growth does not attain a girth of more than aix inchea, and in consequence does not furniah timber. The same as a shrub

- 2. Hunting: The tall of a fox cut offas a trophy of victory.
B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

IT Compound of obvious signification: Buth exploring (Cowper: Task, blk. vi.),
bush-bean, s. The kidney bean or French bean, Phaseolus vulgaris. (American.)
bush-beater, s. One who beats amangst the cover to ronse game.

## bush-creepers, z. pl.

Ornith. : The Engliah name of the Mnlotiltine, a sub-family of the syivlada. These birds haveramily of the sharp-conical billa aud long pointed wings. They are usually diminutive in aize, active in habits, have a twittering note, and build their nests in thickete, eolitary bushes, or tree日. They are found in the warmer parts of both hemiapheres, aome of tham, however, being migratory.

## bush-extractor,s

Hushandry: An implement for puiling ont bushes and grubs. It is of the nature of a claw-bar or cant-hook, or a pair of claws.
bush-fighting, s, Irregular warfare in a woody country.

## bush-grass, 2

Bot. : A grass, Calamagrostis Epigejos.

## bush-harrow, s

Agric, de.: An implement consisting of a number of limbs or saplings confined in a irame and dragged over gronnd to caver grasg-
aeed.
bush-quails, s. pl.
Ornith.: The name given to the Turnicide, a family of Gallinaceous birds, found in Europe, Aain, Africa, and Australía.
bush-ranger, s. [Bcgabanoer]
bush-scythe, s.
Agric., de. : A stout ahort acythe for cutting brush and briers.
bush-shrikes, s. ph
Ornith: The English name of the Thamnophilime, one of the two sub-farmilies of the Lanidx (Shrikes). They have the opper mandible of the bill atraight, and arched only at the tip, whereas it is curved in the Lanlinæ. The typical genne, Thamnophilna, is American; the reat belong chiefly to the Old World.
bush-syrup, bush syrup, s. A saccharine fluid obtained in the Cape Colony from the flowers of Prota mellifera. (Treas. of $B \circ \mathrm{t}$.)

* bush-trec, s. A abrub, the Common Box, Buxus sempervirens.


## bush-whacker, (American.)

I. A raw conntryman
2. A bush-gcythe.
3. During Civil War: A maranding coms batant, generally non-partisan and eeldom uniformed, attacking singly or in detached bands inder cover of woode or rocke.
bush-whacking, a. \&s.
A. As adjective: Pertaining to the method of procedure described under $B$.
B. As substantive: The act of travelling or Working one's way throufl bushes; fighting after the manoer of a busbwhacker.
butsh (2), s. \& a. [From Fr. bouche $=$ a mouth (Knight); from Dut. bus =s box (Ster,) There is prob. some confusion in the forms.]
A. As substantive: The metal box in whlch the axle of a machine works. (Skeat.) A bear ing for a spindie or arbour, as in the case of the wooden chocks; called alao followers Which Eurround the spindle withln the eya of a bed-stone, and form the upper bearing of the spindle. A piece of metal or wood inserted
into a plste to receive the wear of a pivot or arbour. A thimble, sleeve, or hollow socket placed in a hoie in a plate or block, and adspted to receive a spindie, gudgeon, or plvot. It forms a lining for a bearing-socke (Knight.)
B, $\Delta$ s adjective: (See the compounds.)

## bush-hammer, s.

Masonry:

## 1. A masen's large breaking-hammer.

2. A hammer for dreasing millatones. The steel bits are usually detachabie from the sockets of the heads, to enable them to be dressed on a griadstone.

## bush-motal,

Metallurgy: Hard brass, gun-metal (q.v.).
-butsh (1), v.f. \& i. [Froin bush, s. (q. .7.).] A. Transitive:

1. To furnish with a bush.
2. To aupport with bushea.
3. To nee a busb-harrow upon.
B. Intrans. : To grow thick. [Chiefly in the
pr. par., bushing (q.v.).]
bush (2), v.t. [From bush (2), s. (q.v.).] Of the wheels of carriages: To anclose in a case or box, to abeathe.
büsh'-çaxt, s. [From Eag. bush, which the specles, not excepting the so-called atonechat, frequent; and suffix -ehat.]
Ornith. : A nams given by Macgillirray to his genus Pratincola.
-bushe (1), s. [Busu (1).]
-bashe (2), s. [Buss.]
*bushe-fishing, s. [Buss-yianivo.]
bthsh'el (1) " bussh-61. "bush-ell, "boussel, s. \& a [In Fr. \& Nor. Fr. boisseau; Low Lat, bustellus, bussellus, bissellus, bubiula, bucula. From Low Lat. buze, buta =a vat, a large brewing vessel ( $D u$ Conge) ; or from O. Fr. boissel, boucel; Prov. bassel; Ital. bolticello $=$ a amall barrel ; O. Fr. boiste, boist $=$ a box.]. [Box.]

## A. As substantive:

I. Ondinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 2.
"Gif us a buchel whet, or malt, or reye",
2 Fig. : A large quantity, without precisely indicating bow much. (Lit. \& fig.)
"The worthees of antiquity bought the rarest plewelght or the oumber of pleten -Dryden.
II. Weights and measures:
(1) In the United Kingdom: A measure of capacity used for corn or what is called dry measure. it contsins eight gallons or four measure. whilat four bushels constitute one pecks, whitat four bushels constitute on
(2) In Canada and the United States: A meature $=0-9,692$ of the imperial bushel.
B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

Th Compounds of obvious signification:
Bushel-full, bushel-maker, bushel-making.
bushel-breeches, s. pl. Breeches wide lsterally, and drawn in beneath so as to look like upright buabel measures. (Carlyle.)
btrah'-ell (2), z. [BuBu (2), s.] A circle of iron within tha hole of the nave of a wheel, to preserve it from wearing.
btash'-el-age (1), s. [Eng. buohel (1), and suff. age.] A duty on commodities estimated by their bushel bulk

- btish'-et, \& [Dimin. of Eng. bush (1), (q.v.).] 1. A small buah. (Glossog. Nov., 2nd ed.) 2. A wood. [BUsket, Bosket.] "Near Crok, In a buchet or wood ont a hill, oot far 3. A common.

Rodwell Hake, through a bushat. or common, called
bthh'-I-něss, s. [Eng. bushy; ness.] The
quabity of beng busby. (Johnson.)
| intesh'-̌̌gg, pr. nar. \& a. [Buse (1), 0.] Asparticipsal adj.: Spreading bush-like ; becoming busby.

Abont her glow "The romes buthing ronnd $\begin{gathered}\text { Sitition : }\end{gathered}$

## 

## btsh'-Ying, pr. par. at: [Busi (2), v.]

A. \& B. As gr. par. \& participial adt. : (See the verb)
C. As subst. : A lining for a bole. Often called s bush (q. v.).
bưsh'-măn, s. [Eng. bush; man.]
t1. Gen. (Ord. Lang.) : A masu who hsbitually resides smong bushes.
2. Spec. (Ethnol., pl. bushmen): A tribe of men, diminutive in size and very far behind in culture, who exist in South Africa, and have not met with kiad treatnrent either from the other dark races of the district or from the European settlers.

* bứsh'mĕnt, "bûshe-ment, "bûsghement, s. [A contracted form of abushment = ombushment (q.v.). ] A thicket, a bushy place, a clump of bushes.
"Princes thooght how they might discharge the enrth or woods brlors, bethments, nid wat
bưsh'-rān-宝ẽr, s. [Eng. bush; ranger.] Ona who rangea through the bush, eapecially for predatory purposes, bushrangers often being escaped convicts. (Anglo-Ausiralian.)
butsh'-rän-ğ̀ing, s. [Eng. bush; ronging.] The act or practics of ranging through the "bush." (Anglo-Australian.)
bừsh'-y., a. [Eng. bush; -y. In Sw. buskig; Dan. bushet ; Ger. buschig, gebüschig.] [Bosk.] 1. Of literal bushes or vegetation of a similar character
(1) With many branches, but not tall enough
to conatitute a trea; shrubby, thick.
"Of stooe, nd twy, nnd the spreal
Wordsworth: The White Dow of Ryldetone, 1.
(2) Full of bushea, studded with bushes, overspread with busbea.
 2. Of anything thick, like a bush: Thick, lika a bush.

Witha a thick, bushy beard . . ."-Additon.
bns'-ied (us as Iz), bes-yed, pa. par.
[Busv, v.]

* bus-1-hede, *bis-y-hed, "bys-1-hede, s. [0. Eng. biay = Eng. brisy; and O. Eng. hede $=$ Eng. hond. $]$ The state of being full of busiuess or care.

bus'-i-1y, Bus-y-1y, "bus-1-1i, *bis-ily, bes-1-ly, bus-i-Liche (us as iz), adv. [Eng. busy; -ly.]

1. In a gcod sense:
(1) Laboriously.
 (2) Eagerly, carefully.
". . . Dabated busyly about the giftes." B1-thought hire ful busily, howe best wero to werche:" (3) Industricusly.

2. In a sense not so good: Cariously, inquiaitively.

- Or if to brofly they will enquire." Dryden.
Into a victory which we disuain.
business (pron. biz'-něs), * bus-1̌něsse,
* bus-y'-nĕsse, * bus-y-nes (us as iz), * bĭs-y-nĕsse, * bls-í-něsse, *bes-1nesse, s. \& a. [Eag. busy; -ness.]
A. As substantive:
I. Subjectively:
+1 . The atate of being industriously engaged.


IT To do businesse: To apply oneself steadily to any work.
"The piloara diden businesse anil care"
Chaucer: The Enightes Tole

2. The state of being anxious; snxiety, care.
3. The act of engaging Iadustriousiy in certain occupations.
(1) The act of forming mercantile or flanancial bsrgaina. Mors generally an abundance of such acts done by aeparate indifiduals.

Mappareatiy suinness way partial in the Disoount (2) The act of engaging in serious work, as distinguiahed from mere pastime.
"Prative and buminesu both it ahould eaclade".
II. Objectively: That with which one la engaged ; that about which one is or should be busy or anxdous. Specially-

1. A multiplicity of affairs. [\$ 1.] Specislly mercantile transactions, commervial intercourse.
2. A single affair or transaction.

- You are so mach the business of our moulh,

If It this aense it may have s plural.
$i^{\text {so full of buinesest . . ."-Shakerp.: ALEs }}$
3. An affair of hoourr, a duel. (Affectodly.)


4. A callng or occupation; also apecial province, sphere, or daty.
of "That great surtu or ndvant of the renses belog tot tow body."-focke notice or other the managesinent of a wine nnd sptrit burinesh
5. Legitimate occupstion.
 LEstranga.
6. That which requiras to be dona, an object. ". . a perpetusl spring wal not do their buriness; nua. - - Bemiley.
*7. Labour and endeavour.

- To drawe foik to heven by falroease,

By good ensarnple, this was hifa busynesse."
I Special phrases: Chaucer: C. T., Prologue, 320.

1. A man of business: A man naturally gifted with capacily, adaptation, and love for managing a great commercial enterprise, a department of the political goveromeut, or anything similar.
of businass in the the most. skillul debaters and men
2. To do the business for one: To kill one, destroy or ruin one, that being the most serious thing which can be done to him. (Colloquial.)
3. To have no business in a place or to do anything: To have no oceupation callimg ons thither, or no obligation or even right to do the thing.
(1) Lit.: Of persons.
(2) Fig. : Of things.
" A frowa upon the atmomphere,
That hath no burings to appear
Where akiee are line, nnd enrth gingai.
Byrron: The Pritooner of Chillon.
T (a) Crabb thus distinguishes between business, occupation, employment, engagement, and avocation: "Business accupies all a per-
8on's thoughts, as well as hia tima and powers; occuration and employment occupy only his time and atrength : the first is mostly regular, it is the ohject of our choice; the second is casual, it depends on the will of another. Engagement is a partial employment, another. Engagement is a partial employment,
avocation a particular engagement: an engagement prevents us from doing anything else; an avocation calls off or prevents us from doing what we wish. . A person who is busy has much to attend to, and attends to it cloaely: a person who is occupied has of full ahare of business without sny pressure; he is opposed to one who is idle: a person who is employed has the present moment filled up; he ia not in a state of inaction: the person who is engaged is not at liberty to be otherwise employed: bis time is not his own; he fa opposed to one st leigure."
(b) Business, trade, profession, ard art are thus discriminated: "These words are synonymous in the gense of a calling, for the purpose of s livelihood: business is general, trade and profession sre particular; all trade ia business, but all business is not trade. Buying and aeling of merchandize is inseparable from trada; but the exercise of one'a knowledge and experieacs, for purposes of gain, couatitutes a business; when learning or particular akill is required, it is a profession; sud when there is a peculisr exercise of art, it is sn art: every shop-keeper and retail dealer carries on a trade; brokers, manufacturers, bankers, and others, carry on business; clergymen, medical, or militsry mes follow a profession; musicians snd paiaters follow an art."
(c) The following ta tha diatinction between business, office, snd duty: "Business ia what
bonl, boy; port, jowl; cat, çell, cherus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, exist. -Ihg.

one prescribes to one's self ; ofice is prescribed by another; duty is prescribed or enjoined by Axed rule of propriety; mercantile concerns are the business which e man takes upon himaarelf; the management of parish concerns is self; the management of parish concerus is his inclination; the maintenance of his faraily is a duty which his conscience enjoins tpon him to perform. Business and duty are public or private; office is mostly of a public nature: a minister of state, by virtue of hia office, has always public business to perform; but men in general have only private business to transact: a minister of religion has pubiic duties to perforn in his ministerial capacity; every other mann has personal or relative duties which he is called noon to discharge according to his atation." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
business-like, $a$ Like bnsiness, with proper accuracy, with attention to details and a careful adaptation of means to the end simed at, onch as is seen in men expert in business, and is one of the most important elements in their success.
"There fo no oeed however, that it should diminish that atrennous avd business: wike spplication to the matter in hadd, . .- A. A. Mill: Poltitcal Pconoms (1848), vol. 1., bx. L, ch. vil., I 3, p. 125.

* bŭsk (1), * bŭske, busk'- ${ }^{\text {y }}$ " bŏsk, * busch, * busche (Eng.), "bŭsk (Scotch), (pret, buskit), v.t. \&i. [Icel. briask $=$ to prapare one's selif; from bria $=$ to $p r o p a r e$. pare one's self
[Boun.] (Skeat.)


## A. Transitive:

1. To prepare, to make ready.
2. To dress, to srray.
"Thou burne for no brydalo art buted io wedez-
3. To fasteu. (Used of an article of dress.) (Scotch.)
the kirin inst cockarnony whe had bunted oo ber hend. B. Reflexive:
4. To prepare one's self.
" He buiket bym . . . "-Barbour: Tha Bruce led. akest), i, $1+2$.
 Rotand and otrueil (ed. Herrtage) 4
5. To go, to hurry.

Bukted hem to the bours …"
C. Intransitive:

1. To get ready.

Tha kiog busker sod mad bim ym.
2. To begin.

3. To direct one's steps towards a place, to go.

> "Aad buskit theddirward hat bard." Barbour : The Bruce, x 404
4. To brush about, to harry about, to hurry to hasten.
Thusn bad he E berono buske to hors obsmber."-
FI To busk or buske of: To hurry from. (Win. of Palerne, 1,653, 1,997.)
-bŭsk (2), v. [Etym. doubtful.] To pulverise, as fowls do in the dust. (Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.)

* bŭsk (1), s. [From Eng. busk (1), v. (q.v.).] 1. Lit.: Dress. (Scotch.)

2. Fig. : Decoration.
"ords.. the bunk and bryvery of beantifal and bly
brask (2), * buske (1), s. \& a. [FT. busc, ]
A. As substantive: A stiffening bone or plate in s coraet, to msintain ita shape and prevent its gathering in folds and wrinkles around the waist. The busk is made of wool, steel, brass, whslebone, or vulcanita.

B. As adjective: (See the componnd.)

* busk-point, s. The lace, with ita tag, which secured the end of the busk.
*bask (3), * buske (2), s. [Low Lat. boscus, buscus $=\mathrm{s}$ bush.] [Bosh.] A bush.

"And range sanid the brukest thy selfe to fevde."
* busk-ad-dre, * bosk-ed-dre, s. [From busk (3) ; and adder.] An adder, a snake.

"bris'-lcāyle, s, [Buscayle.]
bŭsk'-ed (Eng.), bŭstr'-Y̌t (Scotch), pa, par. \& a. [Busk, v.]
"Th[er]e were beddes ousked. for ang burn riche" - Nae Joy her bonolo ousklt neet"
† bưsk'-ed, a [From busk (3), s.] Wearing a busk. (Pollok.)
- büsk'-ẽr, s. [O. Eng. \& Scotch busk, v. ; er.] One who dresses snother.
to Me the fineat buater thisi is prine the finest the queen to be the finent ouaker, that in, the fnest dreaver of country."-Enolly: Letr. Chalmerr's Mary, i, 285.
* buskr'et, a [Fr. bosquet $=3$ grove, a thicket.] [Bosket, Bosquet.] A small bush or branch with fiowers and follage. (Spenser: Shep. Cal., v.)
- bŭsk'-Ye (1), a. [From busk (1), and suff. -te.] Fond of dress.
'A Gintra hisds; an' buthbe cith,

- bǔslx'-Ie (2), a [Bosky.]
† bŭs'-kĭn, * bus-kyn, s. [Etym. doubtful. In Dut. broos $=\mathrm{s}$ buskin; $O$. Dut. brosekin; Fr. bottine, brodequin $=$ (i) sn ancient boot, which covered the foot and part of the leg; (2) a boot worn by actora in comedies ; sp . borsegui; ltal. borzacchino. Remotely from Low Lat. byrsa; Or. Búpनa (bursa) =a hide, leather. Skeat considers that it may be cognste with brogue.]
l. $A$ boot covering the foot and the lower part of the leg, so as to defend it against mud, thorns, \&c.
(1) As worn by men.

> " The hnnted rod deer's undroweed hide Thelr halry Oukkins well supplied.

Scott: Xarmion, r .
(2) As worn by women.
"My Mary's bushtns brush the dew." Soott: Otentintas.
2. A similar boot worn among the ancients by actors in tragedy. Sometimes it had thick cork soles so as to make the wearer look taller than be really was.
(1) Lit.: In the foregoing sense.
" To her bent light the comic muks apperra,
(2) Fig. : Tragedy.

Great Floteher Dever troads in suskins hero, No grestor Jonson dares in rockis appoor."
bǔs'-lǐned, a. [Eng. buskin; ed.] Provided with or wearing buskins, tragic. "Enoobled hath the ounkind Mituge" Pensorona
bŭsk'-ing, pr. par, a., \& s. [Busr, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

## C. As substantive:

1. Dressing, manner of dressing. (Skeat.)

2. Headdress or other dress or decoration.
"That oone weare apon their beend, or buokings,
bǔsk'-1̆t, pa. par. \& a [Busx (1), v.] (Scotch.)

* bŭsk'-řy, s. [From busk (1), v. ; and suffix -ery. The same as Buak (1), s.]

1. Dress.
2. Decoration, outward show. (Lit. a Ig.)

Whin the fot off with the buktry or bravery of words: contendingr, p .324
bŭsk'-y̆, "bŭsk'-1̌e (2), a. [Bosky.] The seme as bosky, i.e., woody, shaded with woods.
"How bloodlly the sun beglos to peor
Above yoo bubty hill.
Shakesp:
$\dagger$ bŭss (1), * busse, "basse, s. [ $\ln 8 w$. puss = a puddie, a plash, s smack, a kise ; O. H. Ger. ous; Fr. baiser, s. ; Sp. beso; Port. betjo; Itai. bacio; Lat basium; Qaei. busag $=3$ smacking kiss; bus = the month; Wel. bus = the lip. Perhaps imitated from the sound.] A smacking kiss. (At firat good English, now valgar and ludicrous.)

* 1. Originally: Of the form basse, from Fr. baiser.

2. Then: Of the forms busse, buss, from the I'eutonle.

spenser: F. e., 111. x.
blise (2) (ling.), buss, " busse, "bussha braoh, busche (Scotch), s. In Dut buis; Ger. büse; O. Fr. busse; Prov. bus: Low Lat. bussa, busa.]

* 1, Originally: A large vessel, wide, cape clous, snd well edapted for stowsge
"Ane Burche qubllk whi takdn be the Fracichemar."

2. Then sometimes: A halk.

3. Afterwards and now: A two-masted fleh
ing-vessel of from fifty to asventy tons burden.

suss
with a cobin st each end. It is employed chiefly in the herring fisbery.

buss-fishing (Eng. \& Scotch), bushe fishing (O. Seotch), s. The act of fishing in busces.
 and t
V .288.
buss (3), s. [Bush, s.]
4. Lit. : A bush. (Seotch.)
" Ilike our bille an' hesthory braes
5. Fig.: Sheltar. (Scotch.) (Or is it from another root?

bŭss (4), s. [Bus (3).]
† bliss (1), * basse, v.t. [From buss (1), a (q.v.) In Sw. pussa; Provinc. Ger. buusem. beijar; 1tal. baciare; Lat. basio.] [Buss, s.]
6. Lit. : To give a smacking kiss to. (Now vuigar and ludicrous, but not so formerly.)
 Comet, p. 657 . Richarduon,
Combe, grin on me, and I will think thou amileat.
And burt thee as thy wife".
And burs thee as thy wife" Shakerp. : E. John, ili. 4
7. Fig.: To come in close contact with

- Yond towers, whowe wanton tops do bues the clomice
Shakesp.; Troil \& Cress, IV,
"Thy knees buesing the stones, cro", , if 2
- bŭste (2), v.t. [Buas (3), s.] To place th ambush.

bussché-měnt, "bussé-mĕnt, *busche'-ment, * buysche'-ment, a [Bushment.] Ambush.
"Leoljn in a wod a busement he beld.". 8 R Branne, $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{sen}$
- bx̌ssh'-ठ́p, \&. [Bishor.]
- bus'-sie, a. [Busiry.] (Scotch.)
bŭss'-İng, "bass'-İg, pr. par. \& s. [Bow $v$.
A. As present participle: (See the verb.)
B. As substantive: The act of kisaing with 2 emacking sound.
" Klestiog sind buring difier both to this,
- büss'-Itg, $\quad$ [From Eng. bushing (q.v.) or from Ger. busch $=$ a bnadle, a tardel ().] Covering.



Gate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sïr, marîne; gö, pôt,

bus＇－sle，：［Bustle］（Scotch．）
－bast（1），\＆［Boist．］（Scotch．）
1．$A$ box．
2．A tar mark upon sheep，generally the intitisls of the proprietor＇s nsme．
Dust（2），8．［In Ger．brïste；Fr．buste；Prov． bust；8p．\＆Port busto；from Ital．busta $=$ bust，stays，boddice；Low Lat．bustum＝the trunk of a body without the head．Mshn think that it fis from Ger．brust＝breast．］ ［Breast，Busto．］
Ordinury Language \＆Sculpture：
1．A ststue of the upper part of the body， i．e．，the head，shoulders，and breast，without the arms．
＂Mis library，Where burts of poefs dead
And a true Plindr stood without a hend．
Recelved of with．$\because$ Protogus to Satiree， 235.
2．The chest or thorax of the humsn body， the trunk，more specifically the portion of the humsu body between the head snd the Walst ；whether－
（1）In the sctusl person．
Or（2）in s statue．
bust，v．t．［Etymology doubtful．Cf．baste， v．］To beat．

băs＇－tam－İte，s．［Nsined after Mr．Busta－ mente，its discoverer，snd suff－ite（Mim） （q．v．）．］
Min．：A vsriety of Rhodoufte（q．v．）Dsns mskes it the equivslent of his calciferous Rhodonite．It is greyish－red in colour．
bŭs＇－tard，s．［In Fr．outarde；Provinc．\＆ 0. Fr．bisturde，bostarde，boustarde；Prov．aus－ tarde；Sp．avutarda；Port．abetarda，betarda； Ital．ottarda；from Lat．avis tarda（Pliny）＝ slow bird．］
Ornith．：The name of a genus of blrds，the Otis，which is the typical one of the fismily Otitidæ．［OTIS，OTitios．］Three＇species occur in Britsin，the Great Bustard（Otis tarda）， the Little Bustard（ 0. tetrix），and Macqueen＇s Bustard（ 0 ．Macrueeni）．The Grest Bustsrd was formerly common in Wiltshire snd in Norfols，but being large，the male sbout four feet long and the femsle three，it was too con－ seet long and the femsle three，it was too con－ spicuons a bird to escape persecution，sad
now it is a rsrs visitor．It is one of the now it is a rsirs visitor．it is one of the
iddigenous snimsls which Sir Chas．Lyell indigenous snimsls which Sir Chas．Lyell but extirpsted in Eaglsad．（Prin．of Geol．， ch．xili．）It has the plumsge on the back of s bright－yellow trsverscd by a number of blsck bara，the rest of the plumage being greyish．It runs snd fies well．It is still common on parts of the Continent．The Little Bustard（ $O$ ．tetrix）is a Mediterranean bird which occasionslly straggles to Britain It is brown dotted with blsck sbove，snd be－ pesth is whitish．The male has a blsck neck with two white collars．
I Thick－kneed bustard：One of the English nismes for a blrd，the Common Thick－knee （Oidicnemus Bellonii）．
bǔs＇－tě－oŭs，＊Wus＇－tǐ－oŭs，a．［Bustu－ ous．］
－Bŭs＇－tine，s．［Of nacertain origin；perhsps from Eng．fustian，or from O ．Fr，boutane $=\mathrm{s}$ fsbric made st Montpelier．］A fabric，re－ sembling fustian，of foreign msnufacture．
＂Neat，yeat she whs，in bustine walatoost clean．＂．
bus＇－tIe，＊bǔs＇－těl（t silent），＊bŭs＇－le， ＂bus－kle，＂buss－kle，vii．\＆$t$ ．［Bustle is probably from Icel．bustla＝to bnstle，to splash sout in the wster；sud buskle from A．S．bys－ gian＝to be busy．（Skeat，Mahn，\＆c．）．］

## A．Intransitive：

I．In a good sense：To be sctive．

2．In a slightly bad sense：To move sbout in A fussy msuner；to go hither sad thither with agjitstion，and generally with unnecessary noise or stir．
＂Wherefore now hergn the hisshopes to busckte and
bear rule．＂
＂A wing the world，and busting to be great！＂Graille．
＂Ot idio huiy men the restless fry
Po march of pleasures vain that from theni $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{y}}$＂
＋B，Transitive：To cause to move sbout with unnecessary noise or stir；to jostle，to Iush about．
bŭs＇－tle（I）（t silent）（Eng．），bŭs＇－sle（Scotch）， 8．［From bustle，v．（q．v．）．In Icel．bustl）， a bustle，the splashiug sbout of a fish．］The act of hurrying sbout with much noise，gene－ rally to an unnecessary extent；stir，agitstion， tumult．

## ＂The buente of the marinera，

Wordsworth．The Blind Bightand Boy．
II Crsbb thue distinguishes between bustle， tumult，sad uproar：－＂Bustle has most of hurry in it；tupult most of disorder snd con－ fusion；uproar most of noise ：the hurried movements of one，or msny，cause 8 bustle； movements of one，or msny，cause 8 bustle；
disorderly struggles of many constitute a disorderly struggles of many constituts s
tumult；the loud elevstion of many opposing
volces produces sa uproar．Bustle is fre－ volces produces sa uproar．Bustle ls fre－
quently not the effect of design，but the quently not the effect of design，but the together；tumult commonly srises from s genersl effervescence in the minds of a mul－ titude；uproar is the consequence elther of general sager or mirth．A crowded street will slwsys be in s bustle；contested eiections srs slways［not even in the olden time ＇alwsys，＇sad now under the ballot rarely］ sccompanied with s grest tumull；drinking parties make a considerable uproar，in the th－ dulgeace of their intemperste mirth．＂（Crabb： Eng Synon．）
bŭs＇－tle（2）（t silent），s［Etymology doubtful． Perhaps connected with busk（2），s．］A pad or cushon，formerly worn by ladies benesth their dress to sxpsnd their skirt behind，sind relieve the wesrer of part of their weight．It was called slso a bishop．

4 Wass＇－tlẽr（ $t$ silent），s．［Eag．bustle；etr．］ One who bustles ；sn sctive，stirring man
＂Forpive him，then，thou burter in eoncerns
 a．，\＆s．［BusTLe，v．］
＂bŭs＇tō（pl．bustoes），s．［1tal．busto．］［Bust， s．］A bust（prose and poetry）．
anticic buroest in the niches，＂－A Ahmote，Berkith lik． 115 ． Worn on the edge of days，the brass consmineas Uusteady to the ateol，gives up its charge．＂

Blair：The Grave
bus－tu－ous，＂bus－te－ous，＂bus－ti－ous，
＊bous－tous，a．［Bolstous．］Large ia size ； strong，lowerful ；terntble，fierce ；rough，un－ polished，boisterous，rude．（Dunbar：The Thrissel and the Rose， 5 ；Doug．：Virgil，131，27； Lyndsay：Warkis（1592），p．167．）
＊bus＇－tu－ous－ness，s．［Borstousnfss．］ （Scotch．）（Jamieson．）（Doug．：Virg．，374，45．）

## bus＇－y，＂bus＇－ie，＂bus＇－i（us as iz），＂bes＇－y

 ＊bes＇－1，＊bis＇－y，＊bis＇－（Eng．），bus＇${ }^{\prime}$ （Somaer）．（Scotch），a．［A．S．bysig，bisig，bysi （Somner）；Dut．bezig．］［Business．］I．Of persons，or of the inferior animals： Occupied so that the attention is fixed on what is being done；occopied，with much work to be done．
（1）Occupied st the time to which sttention is being directed．
－Gude sle keopy me bare and：bizy，
Remainrs me tipple tilli be dizzy ${ }^{4}$ Sir，my mintrese mends you word Thist shei is bury snd she caunord come．＂
Shakesp：Taming of the Shreve，
（2）Tronblesome；vexstionsly meddlesome． ＂The Chistlans，rometimes viliantly recoiving the

（3）Hsbituslly occupied，with only neces ssry remission ；bustling，setive，industrious．
（a）In a good or in an indifferent sense Occupled．
＂usy world he controversy of opinions．Wherefin the
（b）in a bad sense：Fussy，meddling．
＂On meddling monkey，or on busy Ape．＂
2．Of things personified：At work temporarily or habituslly．Used－
（1）Of the hands，feet，\＆c．，or other materisl instruments of msn＇s sction．
＂Display with ouy and laborious hand
The blessinga of the meot inderted land．＂
Coneper：Rxpostulat ion
（2）Of the powers or faculties of the humen mind
＂This bury pow＇s is woriligg dang and night．＂
（3）Of such ahstract conceptions as rumour． seandal，sclence，culture．

T Compounds of obvious sigrification ： Busy－hooking（Pope），busy－minded
bus＇－y（us as Iz），bus－i－en，＂bls－i－en （pret．busied），v．t．\＆$i$［From busy，a．（q．v．）． A．S．bysigan，bysgian．］
A．Trans．：To make orkeep busy，to engage， to employ industriously or with naremitting attention．
＂Xxixverd bitiled en of me．＂－E．Eng．Peateat：Pb
It is follewed by with，in，about，amid， \＆c．，or by an infinitive．
＂Be it thy course to bung giddy minds
With loreigu quarrele．s．： 8 Ben．IV．，iv． 4
chailenges．－Macalay with dice zind clarot，love lettern and
The lenring and diaputes of the echoole
much ousied about gevus and specioe＂－Locke．
II It is often used refiexively．
＂For the rest，it must be owned he does not oury
＊B．Intrans．：To be sctivg，to be much engaged．
＂Martha bloyede abouto moche neruyce．＂－Wieklife：
＂Nai
Str Gaw．and the Gr．Knight， 2，066．
bus＇－乌゙－bod－乌（us as izz），s．［Eng．busy；body．］ A person 81 s certain period or lisbitually engaged with things with which he has oo duty or no clesr call to intermeddle．（Used of either sex．）
＂＂And withal they［the younger widowa］learn to bo Idle，wandering about from house to house，and not
only
idlo but ant atlere almo，and butboodies，speaking things which they ought not．＂-1 Tim，$v$ ，12
＂Willam thought him a burybody who had been ptoperly puyshod for runininx into danger without any
bus＇－y－ing（us ss iz），pr．par．［Bosw，v．］
＊bus－y－ship，＂bis－i－sohipe，bes－1－ ship，s．［0．Eng．bisi，besi＝Eng．busy，sad sutfix－ship．］Business，exercise．
 Risole，p． 384
but（I），bŭtte，＂bute，＊bot，＊boto， ＊buton，＂boute，＂buten，prep．，comj． adv．，\＆s．［A．S．butan，buton，buitun，buita， bite，as prep．$=$ without，except ；as conj．＝ noless，except，saye，but（Bosworth），from A．s． $b e$ ，Eng．$b i=$ by，utan，ute $=$ without，beyond O．Sax biutan bîtan．［Our．］In Dut．buiten $=$ withont，ont，besides，except．］

## A．As preposition：

－Techuically it is oue of sepsration or exclusioa（Bain：Higher Eng．Gram．）Its signification is excepting．

I．Except，unless，besides，save． ＂•erel and we have uo objection sut the obacurity of
moverespes hy our ignorance in facta and pernone＂ －Surife．
2．Without．
Macinuch sot the cat but a glove；the motto of tha
B．As comjunction：
1．Ordinary Ianguage ：
IT Technically it is a co－ordinste conjunc－ tion of the division called sdversstives，and the subdivision arrestives，that is，it is a con－ junction in which the secand sentence or clsuse is in oppositlon to the one preceding it， and srrests an inference which that firat sen－ tence or clanse wonld else have snggested． （Bain：Higher Eng．Gram．）Its significatious are－
1．Properly or strictly：
（1）Yet still，notwithstanding whlch，con－ trary to whst might have been expected
It expresses that the infereace which would asturally be deduced from the first of the two clsuses which it couples together can－ not legitimistely be drewn，there belng s dis－ turbiag element which destroys its validity．
＂The words of his month were smeother than hutter， But war whin hil heart，his word
oll，wet were they softer than
t（2）Excepting that，except thst，unless
thst，were it not thst，had it not been that．



## T Properly it is an ellipsis for but that. <br> If trae of mind, "And macie of no moble Moor bame <br> As jealoun crentures are, it were enough <br> To put him to ill thinkiog." Shakepp : othello, ili. 4. <br> (3) Except, unless, otherwise than, other than that. <br> "I phoaldiala <br> ly of hay grand mother. <br> "Wha Whall belfeve <br>  <br> 2. More loosely: Yet, atill, however, added

 to which; as a complementary statement to which.If In this second acenss it is used, though there is no disappointment of expectation with regard to the inference derivable from the first clause.
(1) Yet, stil!, however, nevertheless.
 sut he wan a leper. -2 Kinga, v. 1
(2) Added to which, as a complementary otatement to which.
 Prov. 11.11.
II In the foregoing exampis there is an opposition between the words exalted and overthrown, and between upright and wicked. but the second clause, taken as a whole, is complementary and not antithetical to thic first.
(3) Without this consequence following.

Do "Freftom their that constraing the ground.
Do seldom their usurplig power withdirnw,
Buc raging avods parsue their hasty hant!
(4) Than.
"The full moon was no sooner op and shleiog in all Guardian
(5) Therefore, but that, that, for anything otherwise than that.
"It is not therefora imponalble but I way alter the complexiou or my plays"-Drydern
Apaidinig. many looklag ous he should have died."-

* (6) Provided that.
"But onlych he bane the crystendam.*
IH. Technically:

1. Logic: The connecting word which introduced the minor term of a syllogism.
"God will one time or nnother maiken difference be-
ween the good and the evll. But there is ittle or no tween the good and the evll R Bum there is ifittle or no
difference made naother world, wherefia this difference shali be made." - Whets: Lagick.
-T. The word but in such a case being useless, and even incorrect, is omitted by Wbately and other modern logicians.
"Alta therelore dreme who nre admatred are momired are Whately: Logic, II. Iilifs
2. Math.: Aa assumed or formally proved.
 bk. i., prop, 20 .
C. As adv.:
I. Without.
"18. Whose wole mell beon meten."-Anerven Rimbe, p .
3. Not more than, only.
sami. Xi. ${ }^{2}$
D. As substantive:
4. The word but or the Idea which it expresses.
"If they (a manis virtocul be Mra a clear Ilaht, emlnent, they will stan hitw with a sut of detraction"-
feltham. pt. i., Ress. so. (Richardoon.)
5. A hiudrance, an impediment. (Scotch.) (Jamicron.)
E. In special phrases and compounds:
6. But-amd, but and, botand, bot and, conj. [0. Fing. but, bot, \&e.] Besides.
"Or I anll hrenp yourrel therein.
Bot and your bahise three "
7. But for: Without, had it not been for. "Rash man, forbear: Buct for some Dolvelief. 3. But-it, bot if, but if, but gif, bute if: Unless, except
"Bua Hi he wold in an wise. bim-eell schewe
"I cangot 14 yon that presive
If canuot gil yoo that pre-enypence and place, out


8. But persaving: Without being seen.

Thad set thair iedderea to the wall.
And but pertaving, comen ppall.: $\begin{gathered}\text { Bardour: Enice, xis. nl-2 }\end{gathered}$
5. But that, bote that, bute that, buttan thatt, buton that: Unless, except.
"Ho wolde al hin kinelond relten on heore lond,
but inat be dieoped weore king of than londe.aycimor hii, wes
5. But yet: Yet, still, notwithatanding, atated more emphatically.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

but-and, prep [But, E(I).]
but-if, conj. [But, E (3)]
bŭt (2), bǔtt, prep., adv., \& s. [From A.S. britan, briton, bitur, $($ prep. $)=$ withont, except From preflx be and utan $=$ without, beyond.] (Scotch.)
A. As prep. : Towards the outer part of the house.
"Lists ap hle hend, snd looking butt the floor."
"Tlaught bred upon her bus the boase he sprange".
B. As adverb:

1. Towards the nuter apartment of a house. "Aod but scho come finto the hall nnone;

2. In the outer apartment.
to the bernla ser but awelt hleokis I cust",
T But-and-ben, a.: Outside and inside; pertaining to the two rooms of a two-roomed cattage.
C. As substantive: Tho outer room in a tworoomed cottage. It is the kitchen, while the "ben" (he-in), or inner room, is the pariour. [Ben.] (Scotch.)
"Mooy blenkis ben our the owt [thatlfall far attis.
bŭt (3), s. \& $a$. [Butt.] The thick end of snything. [Burt.]

## but-end, butt-end, $s$.

I. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: The thick end of anythiug; thas the but-end of a musket or rifle is the end opposite to the muzzle.
" Another hai radely punhed back a moman with the
*2. Fig.: The nost important portion of anything.
"Amen; and make me dle e good oll man:
That is the butt-end of a mother shessing." 2
II. Gardening: In a similar sense.

IT The but end of a tree: The part of the stcm nearest the root; the part at which the lowest neeasurement is taken.
but-hinges, s. pl. [BuTx, Hinoes.]
-büt (4), s. [Dut. bot ; Sw. butta; Ger. brüt.] The pecten or scallop-shell (?). [BUTT (6).]
"But, fyeche Petern"-Prompt. Pare.
bŭt (1), o.t. [Contracted from Eng. abut or Fr. abouter.] Tosbut.

- but (2), v. impera. [Boot, v. impers.] (Scotch.)
būt-al'-an-ine, s. [Eng., むc., but(yl); alanine.)

Chem.: Amidoiaovalerte acid $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{O}}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right.$ or $\left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH} . \mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right) . \mathrm{OC}(\mathrm{OH})$. It occurs in the pancreas of the ox. It can be formed by heating bromoisovaleric acid with smmonia. It crystallises in shiving plates, which can be sublimed. It is soluble in alcohot and in water.
bū'-tāne, s. [From Eng., \&c., butyl; suff. -ane.] Chem. : A compound, also called Tetrane, $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10}$. It exista in two modifications: (1) Normat Butane, $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CII}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{2} . \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ or Diethyl, a paraffin bydrocarbon occurring in petroleum, also obtained by heating ethyl iodide with zine in sealed tubes to $100^{\circ}$. It is a colourless grs which may be condensed into a liquid boiling st $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (2) Isobutane, $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{<} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$, is obtained from tertiary butyl alcohol by converting it into tertiary butyl iodide and acting on that with nascent hydrogen. It is sgas which liquifies st $17^{*}$.
bu'tçh-ẽr, boçh'ẽr, bogh'ere, * bowh'-err, "bouçh'-er, s. \& a. [Fr. boucher; Prov. bochier; Ital. beccaio, beccaro; Low Lat bocherius $=(1)$ a killer of goats (2) a butcher generally. From O. Fr. boc; Fr.
bouc; Ital becco $=$ a goat,' a buck.] [Buce (2), a.]
A. Aasubstantive: ) [.5 i a lo!xed

1. Lit. : One who makes a livelihood by kiling sheep, oxen, and other avimals, and selling their fleah as haman food.
${ }_{2}$ "The barbour, and the boveher, and the amyth."


2. Fig. : A person of eanguiarry character; a man delighting in hloodshed.

## ". . Now fnotened on the prluce who had pot down

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

## batcher-bird, 8

Ornithology:

1. Sing.: $\Delta$ ghrike. [2 Pl.]
2. Plural (butcher-birds):
(1) One of the English names of the genus Lanius. The species are so deuominsted because they cruelly impale on a thora the small birds, small quadrupeds, insects, and worms on which they feed. They are algo called shrikes. Three are known in Britain.
(a) The Great Gray Butcher-bird, or Shrike Lanius excubitor).
(b) The Red-backed Shrike or Butcher-bird (Lanius collurio).
(c) The Woodchat Shrike (Lanius rutlue) [Liniub, Shrike.]
(2) A name for the True Shrikes, or Lanfinse, the first sub-family of Lanisde. [Lasinse; Shrikes.]
butcher-broom, s. The asme as Butcher's-broom (q.v.).
butcher-knife, \& A knife for cutting meat. The tang of the blade is nsually riveted between two scales, whicb form the handla.
butcher-meat, s. [Butcher's-meat.]

- butcher-row, s. A row of shambles.
"How largea shaunhles and suteher-rowe would wack
make! $-W h i t l o c k ; ~ J a n n e r e ~ o f ~ t h e ~ A n g . ~ p o ~$ .
* butcher-sire, s. One who kills his chlld.
"Or butcher-sire that reares hio son of use."
Shakarp.: Yenus and Adonis, jue
brtcher's-broom, s. (So called becsuse the green shoots of the plant were formerly used by butchers to sweep their blocks.] The English name of the Ruscus, a gentrs of plants belonging to the order Liliaceex (Lifyworts), and the aection Aspsragee. The Common Butcher's-broom (Ruseus aculeatus) is wild in England, being the only nstive monocotyledon. ous shrub. It has s rigid brsnched stem, very rigid and pangent, with ovate, acnminate ieal. like expansion, with a aolitary inconspicneus white flower on their apper surface. This is wheceeded by a red berry almost as large as a succeeded the tender shoots hsve oometimes been gathered by the poor in spring and eaten like ssparagus. There are several foreign opecies.
butcher's-meat, butcher-meat, Such animal food as s butcher deals in, beef, mutton, lamb, \&c., as distinguished from fish, fowl, shellfisb, and anch like.
butcher's prick-tree, s. Two pisnts (1) Rhamnus Frangula, (2) Euonymus exto peus.
tbutcher-work, s. The work of a bntcher. (Contemptnously applied to alaughter it war.) "That thone who loatbe alike the Fralk and Turit.
Might once agnia revew their ancient butcher wort,
Byron : Childe Baroldi, ii 67.
btitçh'-ẽr, v.t. [From butcher, s. (q.v.).]

1. Lit. : To kili an animal, in bntcher faslion, for food.
2. Figuratively:
(1) To put a human being to death with sanguinary and remorseleas cruelty.
""... to strip and outehar the fugitives whe tried to
(2) To destroy (anything).
"And ahamefolly by yoo my hopes are autcher'd".
buttç'-ẽred, pa. par. \& a. [Butcher, v.]
bìtçh'-ẽr-íng, pr. par., a., \&s. [Butchea, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The trade of a butchek (Lit. \& fig.)
tāte, fät. färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëro, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sīre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt


- butchertag-teol, a $\boldsymbol{A}^{+}$contempturn appellation for a sword.
"But ne yet thourh tho moldier wears openly, snd buve travelled did the notoofmaster make how of hla Sh. Hi .
* butçh'-ẽr-1I-něas. s. [Eng. butcherly; -ncus. 1 . The qnality of being butcherly or resembling a butcher. (Joknson.)
 1. Of persons: Butcher-like, sanguinary, cruel.


## 2. Of thing\#:

( (1) Subjectively: As if inspired by a butcher; as if one were being butchered.
"Tbere fo a way, which hrought foto schoois, Foold
take sway this butcherty fear in maktog of Latin." tare awns
Archam.
(2) Objectively: Butcher-like, cruel.
"What atratagema, how fall how butcherfy,
Shaterp.: a Hem Yr., il. s

8. [Eog. butcher; -y. In Fr. boucherie.]
I. Literally:

1. The procedure of a butcher in killing animale for food.
"Yet this man, so lgaornat in modern butchery. has eut op hali nun houdred heroes, widd quantered five or - Pope
2. A slaughter-house, a place where avinale are killed or homan beings in largs numbers put to death.

Thin in no phace: thle house in but x butchery :
Abhor ith fear it
do pot eoter it
Abhor it rear in shakespat $: A \&$ you tite $I t$, it is
II. Figuratively: Cruel and remorseless slaughter of hmman beings, especially on an extensive scale.
"I did sulorn
To do thim ruthless pleve of butchery.". Eng., ch tuth.
-būte, v.t. [From Icel. \& Sw. byta $=$ to change, to exchange, to truck, to shift, to divide, to ahare; Dan. bytte = to exchange; Dut. buiten $=$ to pilfer, to get booly.] [BOOT (1), $v_{1}$; Boory, Burting.] (Scotch.)

* O. Seots Law: To divide for a prey. (Used epecially of prizes st sea.)
preience or or abeence. part the prizeat takin : Pract, p osk in thair
bute, pret. of v. [Beat, v.] Beat.
"By that he havede y-blowe a blucte,
Oa the toun thay bute taboura taite, and made noye hars bile Sir Perrumbras (ed. Herrtage), s,895-9a.
- būte, s. [Boot (I), s. From bute, v.]

1. Remedy, help. (Rowlands and ottuell (ed. Herrtage), 495.)
2 Booty.
And yif it bein mair, it sall remano to bute and
partlug. - Badour: Pract, p ( 40 .

- bute, prep \& conj. [BUT.]
bute if, conj. [Bur if.]
bū'-tǒ-a, s. Named after John, Earl of Bnte (I713-92), a munificent patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genns of papilionaceous plants, consisting of trees and scandent shrubs, Butea frondosa (Downy-branehed Butea) is a large tree called in Iodia pullus, wheoce the name Plassy, the locality of the eelebrated battle on Jnoe 23, 1757, which laid the foundation of the lodian empire. It has large exillary and terminsl racemee of deep-red downy flowers, which dys cotton eloth, prevously impregnated with a solution of alum, or of alum and tartar, a fine yellow colour. They are used also as a disentient to indolent tumours. The gum-lac of commerce comes from the same tree.

- büte'-İgg, pr. par. \& \& ' 'Bute, v.]
A. As present participle: (See the verb.)
B. As substantive:

1. The act of dividing goods captured; the atate of being so divided.
prici, and ohe haff rieht that thay of gull hant to the maid
2. The goods divided.

būte'-lang, 2 [From O. Scotah bute $=1$ butt, and lang $=$ long, length.] The length or distance between one butt, used in archery, and another.


* bâte'-Lăspe, *bote'-1ĕsge, a. [Boorless.] (Morte Arthure, 9SI \& 1,014.)
* bu-ten, prep. \& adv. [A.S. buitan.] About. "Thoee buten noe long awing he dreg.", story of den. \& Exod., soa.
bä'-tënc, s. \& a. [Eng. but(yin), and -ena, a ternination used for hydrocarbons having the formula $\mathrm{CnH}_{\mathrm{s}}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{n}^{2}$.]
A. As substantive:

Chem.: An organic, diatomic, fatty radical, $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}{ }^{\text {" }}$, called also Butyiene, Quartene, and Tetrene. There are three modifications of it having the formula $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ Normal Butene, $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ : Pseudo - bntene, $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}$; Iso-butene,
$\xrightarrow[\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}]{\mathrm{H}^{2}}>\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
Normal-butens is produced by the action of alcoholic potash on primary-butyl-iodide $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{I}\right.$.), or by the action of zinc ethide $\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{H}}\right)_{2}$ on brom-ethene $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHBr}\right)$. It is a gas at ordinary temperatures ; at $10^{\circ}$ it is condensed into a liquid.
Pseudo-butene is formed by the aetion of alcoholie potash on a peeudo-batyl-iodide $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CHI}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right.$ ). It boils at $8^{\circ}$. It can also be obtained by the decomposition of can also be obtained by

Iso-butene is formed by the action of alcoholie potash and tertiary-butyl-iodide, or by the electrolysis of isovaleric acid. It boils at $6^{\circ}$ It is absorbed by strong $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$; on dilnting with water and distilling, tertiary butyl-alcohol is obtained, $\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{OH}$. The di-bromides of the three isomeric butenes, $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{Br} 2$, boilnormsl at $160^{\circ}$, iso at $159^{\circ}$, snd pseudo at $149^{\circ}$.
B. As adjective: (See the compound.)
butene glycols, s. pl. Chemical compoands, $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$, called also butylene alcohols and quartene alcohols. They are diatomic alcohols. Six are theoretically possible. The following have been examined :-1. Normal Butene Glycol:
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH})-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})$. Formed by leaving a cold mixture of acetic aldehyde and dilute hydrochloric acid for a few days, when sldol, the gldehyde of butene glycol, is formed; this is treated with sodium smal gam. It is a thiek liquid, boiling at $204^{\circ}$. By oxidating with chromic acid mixture it is eonverted, tirst into crotonie aldehyde, then into acetic and oxalic acids.
2. Ethyl Glycol:
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH})-\mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})$, obtained from normal butene bromide by saporification with scaustie potash. It is a viscid liquid, boiling at $192^{\circ}$. By rapid oxidation it is converted into oxalie acid, but by dilute nitrie acid into glycollie and glyoxylic acids.
3. Isobutene Glycol: $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}>\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Oll})-\mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})$, or dimethyl glycol. It is prepared by heating isobutene impensore for several days with potassium carbonate. It hoils at 178. Oxi dised by jotassium permanganate into carbonic and acetic acid.

Ornith: A genus of raptorial hirds, the typieal one of the sub-family Buteonina. There ars two British species, Buteo fuscus, the Brown or Common Buzzard, and B. Legopus, the Rough-legged Buzzard. [Buzzard.]
 buzzerd, and f. pl. suff. -ino.]
Orwith.: A sub-family of Falconide, containing the Buzzards. It is placed near the Aqutine (Eagles), and has a remote affloity to the Vulturidæ (Vultures). [Buzzand.]
bu-tē'-ó-nine, a. [Buteoninfe] Pertainigg to, or resembling the Buzzards.

* buth, "buthe, 1, 2, and 3 pers. pl. pr. indic. ofv. [BEN.] Are.
"Ne outh here in this bour but our gelue tweyne",

- brithg-earle, a. ph [A.S. bulise-carl =a sailor.]
O. Law: Marizers, seamen. (Selden: Mare Claustm, 184.) (Wharton.)
bŭt'-Lèr, * bŭt'-tal-ar, * bu'-tol-er, * bot-tel-er, " bot'-ii-er, "bot'-बl-er, * bơt'-1ẽr, s. [Fr. bouteiller; Norm. Fr. butuiller: Prov. boteillier; Sp. botillero; 1tal. bottigliere; Low Lat. buticularius. From Fr. bouteille; Norm. Fr. butuille $=$ a bottlis.] [Botrle.]

1. A cup-bearer.
"This butclor Ioseph sone forgat.",
 nator, acalkeus, Catu. - Prompl.
"And thop ohalt doliver Pharaoh cup foto his butler. ${ }^{2}$-Gen. xl. 13 .
2. An offlcer who had charge of the wine for the roysl tables, and certain duties conneeted with the import of wlne. [ButlenAoE.]
3. The head male servant of a household, who has charge of the plate, wines, \&c.
"This letter botwithatandigg the poor butler's
*bŭt'-lěr-age (age as íg), s.. [Eng. butler, snd suff.-age.] An ancieat hereditary duty belong. ing to the crown. It was the right of taking two tuos of wine from every ahip importing twenty tune or more into Englad. This right, which is mentioned io the great roll of the ExWhich is mentioned ia the great roll of the Ex-
chequer in 8 Richard I., waa commuted under chequer in 8 Richard I., was commuted under
Edward l. for a duty of two shillings on every Edwardl. For a duty of two shillings on every
tun imported by merchant strangers. The tun imported by merchant strangers. The whence the name butlerage. It was called also prisage of wines. (Blackstone: Comment. bk. I., ch. 8.)
as be the ordinary finances are casual or mucertaln. ns be the escheati, the customa, butherape, and in
bŭt'-lêr-shĭp, * bŭt'-těl-lar-ehy̆ppe, s
[Eng. butler, and suff. -ship.] The office or functions of a butler.
" "i And he reat the
ship ang he restored the chief butler unto his ontler -Cem x1. 21.
bŭt'-mĕnt, s. [Contr. from Eng. abutment (q.v.).]

Architecture:

1. The buttress of sn arch; the supporter, i.e., the part whieh joids it to the upright pier. [Abutment.]
2. The mass of stonework at the extremities of a bridge to give lateral support to its arches, or support to the ends of the beams if the bridge be a woodeo one.

## butment-cheek, s.

Carp.: The part of a mortised timber surrounding the mortise, and agaiost which the shoulders of the tenoa beai:
bū-tō-mā-çĕ-æ, s, pl. [From Mod. Lst. butomas (q.v.), and fem. pL. suff. -acew.]

Bot.: Butomads, an order of plants placed by Dr. Lindley under his seventeenth or Alismal alliance. The sepals are three, generally herb aceous. The petals are three, coloured, and petaloid, being generally purple or yellow The fiowers are in umbela. There are three six, or more ovaries distinct, or united intos single mass. The seeds are numerous and minnte. The leaves, which are very cellular, have parallel veins, and often a milky juice. The species are found in marahes in Europe aod in tropical America. In 1845 Dr. Lindley estimated their number at seven, in four gevera.
bū'-tôm-ads, s, pl. [From Mod. Lat. butomus (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the order Butomacese (q.v.).
bū'-tom-ŭx, s. IIn Fr. butome; Sp. \& Ital. butomo; Gr. Boivouos (boutomos) ; Boirouov
(boutomon); from Bovs (bous) $=$ an ox, and (boutomon) ; from $\beta$ ovs (bous) $=$ an ox, and
rijvw (temns) $x$ to ent. So called because the gharp leaves cut the mouths of oxea which feed upon them.]

Rot: Flowering-rush, formerly called also Water-gladiole, or Grassy-rush. A genas of plants, the typical one of the order Butomaces. It has nine stamens, e very nusual nomber, and six capsules. Butomus umbeh lattes, or Common Fioweriag-rush, is wild in ditches and poads in England and Ireland. It is a highly ornamental plant, with the It is a highly ornamental plant, with tha leaves, which are all radicsl, two or thre seat
long, and an umbel of many rose-coloured lowers.
bŭtt (1), bŭt, s. \& a. [Fr. bout; O. Fr. bot $=$ n ead.
A. As substantive:
I. Ord. Lang.: The end, the furthest limit of anything.
II. Technically:

1. Tools, weapons, dc.
(I) Gen.: Tha hinder, larger, or blunter end of an object ; ss of a gun, s connecting. rod, a crow-bar, \&'e
(2) Spec.: The shouider-end of a gun-stock covered with a heel-plate.
2. Tanning, dc.:
(1) The thick part of an ox-hide.
(2) PL (butts): Those parts of the tanned hidea of horses which are uader the crupper. (Jamieson.)
B. Ab adjective: (See the compound.)
butt-end, s. [But-ENd.]
bŭtt (2), s. in compos. [From butt (1), v. = to s.but.] An abuttal.

I Butts and bounds: The abuttals and boundaries of land. (Holloway.)
$\because$ But or bertel or bysselle (bervell, P.J Weta."-

1. Joinery, \&c.
(1) Tha ead of a connecting-rod against which the boxing is attached by the atsap, cotter, and gib.
(2) The end of an object where it comes quarely against another.
(3) A joint where the ends of two objects come squarely together without acarfing or chamfering.
2. Shipbuilding: The meeling-joint of two planks in a strake. The joint between two atrakes is a seam.
3. Door-hinges: A form of door-hinge which screws to the edge of a door, and butts against the casing instead of extending along the face of a donr, tike the strsp-hinge. It consists of two oblong plates, one edge of each of which is dentated to fit its fellow, a pintle traversing each interlocking portion to form a joint. [Butt-hinge.]
4. Fire-engines: The standing portion of a half-coupling at the end of a hose.

## butt-chain, s.

Saddlery: A ahort chain which reaches from the leather-tug to the siagle-tree, to sach of which it is hooked.
butt-hinge, but-hinge, s. A hinge formed of two platea and interiockiug projecting pleces which are convected by a pintle.

## butt-howel, s.

Coopering: A howeling-adze used by coopers.

## butt-joint, 8

Carp: A joint in which the piecea come quare againgt each other, endwise. In ironwork the parts are welded, and the term is used iu contradistioction to a lap-joint or weld.

## butt-weld, 8

Forging: A weld in which the edgea are quare-butted and jammed against each other, and then welded; a jump-weld.
büt (3), z. \& a [From Fr. but = a butt, a mark, aim, a laughing-atock ; butte $=$ a hillock, mark, e mound of earth, point, aim, goal, butt.]
A. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. A place or person almed atw
(1) Lit.: A place on which a mark if placed to be shot at, a target. [11., 1.]
I Often in the pinral, refarring to a line of marks to be aimed at rather than a aingla obe.


TA butts length: The diatance at which the butt is from the person aiming at it.
(2) Figuratively:
(a) A place which one aima at reaching.

- Here lis my formery'a end, here is my huth

(b) A person or persons viawed as an object for \&ugry attack, or for ridicule.
"TThe paphle were the most common-place and the
Suts
Gugale whe whom all the arrowa were directed."-
"Finds thee, st beet, the butt to crack hit jokeon".

2. Ground appropriated for practising urchery. (Scotch.)
3. A plece of ground whlch in ploughing does not form a proper ridga, hut is excluded at. an angle; a piece of land in any way disjoined from the rest. (Scotch.)
Hysod in the the other called the Guthor of had of the mame or enuth end thereot "- 40 Chas 11 (ed 1814 ) vili. 283 ,
I Hence a small piace of land is nometimes called tha butta. (Jamieson.)
II. Technically:

Rifte and Arsillery Practics:

1. A target.
2. A wooden structure, conslating of several thicknesses of boards, separated by amail intervala, for the purpese of sacertaining tha depth of penetration of bullets.
3. A frame of iron and wood, representing a large section of armour-plating, and moored in position for determining the deatructive power of shot, sheli, and given charges of powder.
4. A mound of earth to receive the bulleta In the proof of gun-barrels. (Knight.)
B. As adj.: (Sea the compounds.)

- butt-shaft, but-shaft, \& A kind of arrow, used for shooting at but's; formed without a barb, so ss to stick into the butta, and yet be easily extracted. (Nares.)
"The very plo of his heart cieft with the hliod bow-
"Cupides sutt-shaft is too hard tor Hercules" clobs"
-Shaketp: Lovet Labour Lort, in 2.
bŭtt (t), s. [From butt (I), v. = to kitrike ss a ram does; Fr. botte $=$ a blow in fencing with a foil or aword; Sp . \& Port. bote $=$ a thrust, a blow, a rebound; Ital. botta, botto $=\mathrm{a}$ blow, a stroke.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or operation of aiming a blow.
2. A blow given by a ram, or other animal, with its forehead.
*II. Fencing: A stroke given in fencing. "II dleputes arise Araong the chanppons for the prive. To prove who gave the fairer butt
bŭtt (5), s. [Fr. botte $=$ boot, a veasel, a butt; O. Fr. bout, bous, bouz; Sp. bota $=$ a leather bottle, a butt, a boot; I Itai. botte = a cask, a vessel, a boot.] [Boor, ह.]
3. Of wine: A cask containing 126 gailons. We, belog adjudged for s traitor, wat privily drowned in s outr of maimsey $\begin{aligned} & \text { ments (ed. Cattley), vol ili } p \text { iss }\end{aligned}$
4. Of beer: A vessel containing 108 gallona.
5. Of currants: A vessel containing from 15 to 22 cwt .
bŭtt (6), * bŭtte, * but, s. [In Sw. butta = a turbot; Dut. bot; and Ger. bütt, butte = a flounder.j
6. (of the form but): A pecten, a acallopsheil (?).

- Dut, (Oyche Pecten. - fromplete): A turbot (\%). (Havtok the Dane, 759.) (Herbert Coleridge.)

3. (Of the form butt): A name given at Yarmouth to the flounder (Platessa jlesus). (The term is of northern origin.)
bŭtt (I), * butten, * button, v.f \& t. [Norm. Fr. buter; O. Fr. boter $=$ to pash, to atrike: Sp. botar $=$ to rebound; Port. botar $\stackrel{\text { atrika }}{=}$ throw, Ital buttare $=$ to throw.]
A. Intrans.: To strike againat with the forehead, as a ram or a bull does.

That wigye Bulles of Bacan hrace hem sbout,
That with theyr hormes bucten the more stopta,"
He seckn the fight: sod, idly busting, felghe
His rival gor'd in every inoty trunk: Spring.
B. Trans.: To strike with the forehead, as a ram; to drive. (Lii. \& fig.)

## Come leave your tears ; brief tary With many head owtime away "Co

 To abut, to join at the ext

And Barnedale then doth butt con Dony wath
wraterod land.
bŭt'-t才d, pa. par. [Bur (1), v.t.]
bŭt'-t̛od, $a_{0}$ [From but (2), 0.]
bŭt'-tẽr (1), "bŭt'-tẽre, "bน̆t'-tïre, "bhit'tưre, bŭt'-tỹr, bŭt'-are, * boture, bot-ere, "bot-yr, s. \& a [A.8. butere, butyre, butera; Fries. butere; Dut. boter; Ger. butter; Fr. beurre; Prov. buire, boder: Ital. burro; Lat. butyrum, butyrom, buturium ; Gr. ßovitupos (bouturos) $=$ (1) butter, 2) a kind of Balva; Bous (oorts) = an ox,

## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.:
(1) In the same cense as II. 1 (q.v.).
"Boture (botyr, x) Buetrum"-Frompl Fars.
(2) The butter of Scripture: In moat case curded or inspiasated milk.
"und ho took ourceor, and milk, and the oult which
ho had dremed, and met it belare them..." Gem xvili. \&
2. Fig.: A substance resembling butter in consietency, or in any other obvious quality. [II. 2.]
II. Technically:
3. Dairy-work, Comm, da: The fatty portion of milk or cream solidified by churning. In the making of butter, tha cream is collected from tima to time and kept in covered jars. When a sufficient quantity of cream has been ohtained, it is transferred to s chura, or other ouitable epparstus, and kept constantly agitated, untii tha butter forms. In order to preaerva tha flavour and colour, it is important that tha agitation ahould be as regular as possibie, and that the temperature in the churn ahould never axceed $64^{\circ}$ Fahr. As a00n as tha chorning is faished, tha butter is thoroughiy washed with cold water to free it thom tha adheriag butter-milk, and a amall from the adhering butter-mili, and a salt, not axceeding 2 per cent., is worked lato it.
Pure butter ahould consiat entlrely of milk fat, with a amall and variable quantity of water; but in the process of manufacture it is found impossihla to excluda altogether the other constituents of the milk. We find therefore, in geauine butter, from 0.8 to 20 per cent. of casein, or curd, and a trace of per milk gugar. Tha "fat" of butter consists of the giycerides of the lasoluble fatty acidsstearic, palmitic, and oleic-in comblastion with from 5 to 7 per cent. of the glycerides of the soluble or volatile fatty acids, principally bntyric. The characteristic taste and emell of bntter are chiefly dua to the presence of these butter are chis
For mony years it was held by chemists of cousiderable repute that milk fat was eimilar in avery reapect to pure beef and mutton fats, and that there were no meana of datecting foreigu fat, when added to butter. This diflcuity is now overcome, and detection of much adnlterations can be tasily mada.
Butter making in the United Statel ham of recent years leen iargely performed in creameries, or butter factories, each of which nsee the naterial oupplied by a conslderabla number of farms. These were instituted to overcome the difficulty of obtainiag good resulte in small eatablidhments, and their realits have been excellent. By enuploying the co-operative principle farmers are enabled to employ the best trained and most akillful operators, and to introduce the beat machinery and other appllances, the purpose being to keep the product up to a unifurmly high staudard, the outpo of a well-conducted creaniery, whea once well known, securlag a price above that of ordinary farm-made butter. Another part of the worl of many of the creameries fo tha conversion of skium milk into cheese, some pure oll being first added to make up for the ioss of the butter fat. Of late years the American creamery eyatem has been introduced into Britain and Ireland, with a coasiderabla improvement the quality of the butter produced. Ceutrif ugal separators are used, as in Anerica, to rebove the cream from the milk as soon as possible, the ekim milk being sold while atill pweet and fresh.



Batter is an articis of food very frequently anitarated, the chief adulterants being water, curd, and prepared snimai fsts. The quantity of water in butter should never exceed 15 per cent. In some cases as much as 30 per cent. has been found. Curd is used in somes parts of Irelend to increase the bulk and weight of the butter; any excess above 4 per cent. should be considered an sdulteration. Animal fsts, as the fat of beef, mutton, and pork, are prepsred ou a lsrge scale, and extensively sold and eateu uader the names of "butterine,"" oleo-margarine," \&c. These are frequently added to butter to the extent of from 50 to 70 per cent. [Betrerine.] So long as the fsts nsed are pure and good, mod the puras thesers know thst they are not buying butter, chasers knowre of butter and fat, there csn be but a mixture of butter and wat, thers misture mo objection to its sale ; but when nuis butter is sold as genuine hatter, st \& genuins batter
price, the seller renders himself justly lisble price, the seller renders himself justly lisble quantity of common salt is soraetimea added to butter for the purpose of ceusing it to sbsorb and hold more water. Fresh butter should nct contain more thsn 2 per cent. of sait, whilst salt hutter should never exceed 6 per cent.
2. Botany:

Butter and eggs: Several plants, the flowere of which are of two shsdes of yellow ; spec., (1) Narcissus pseudonarcissus; (2) $N$. incomparabilis; (3) N. biforus; (4) N. poeticus; (5)
the double-flowered variety of N. aurantius; the double-flowered variety of N. aurantius;
and (6) Linaria vulgaris, with other plants and (6) Linaria vulgaris, with other plants
of which the nane butter and eggs is known of which the nawe butter and eqg
3. Vegetable Chem.: A name given to certain concrets fat oils, which continus of a butyraceous cousistence st ordinary temperatures.
(1) Butter \& Tallow: A greasy juice found in various parts of the butter and tallow tree, but specisily in the Iruit.

I Butter and Tallow Tree: The Pentadesma butyracea, a Siorra Leone tree belonging to $\mathrm{tr}_{2} \mathrm{e}$ order Clusiscex, or Guttilers. It has large handsome fiowers, and opposite coriaceous leaves with parallel veins. [(1).]
(2) Butter of Cacao: A concrete oil, obtained from the seeds of Theobroma cacao.
(3) Butter of Canara: A solid oil, obtsined from the fruits of Vateria indica, snd called Piney-tallow.
*. Inorganic Chem. : Old nsmes for various chemical compounds, specislity for chlorids. They were so-called from their soft butyra ceous consistence.
I (1) Butter of Antimony: Sesquichloride of antimony, terchloride of sutimony. [ANTIYONY.]
(2) Butter of Arsenic: Sesquichloride of ursenic.
(3) Butter of Bismuth: Chloride of bismuth
(4) Butter of Sulphur : Precipitsted sulphur.
(5) Butter of Tin: Sublimated muriate of tin, protochloride of tin.
(6) Butter of Zinc: Chloride of zinc.
B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)
butter-hird, s. A nsme given in Jsmaica to the Boboliuk (Dolichonyx oryzivorus).
butter-boat, s. A small vessei for holding meited butter st table.
"Nae dooht it was for fear of the sonp. and the
butter-bur, s. [So called because the country housewives used to wrap their butter in the large lesves of these plants.] The English nsme of Petasites, s genus of Composites. The Common Butter-bur (Petasites vulgaris) is s rank weed growing commonly in Britain in wet meadows and by roadsides. The root creeps to s distsnce. The pale flowers, which sppesr betore the leaves, sre attractive to bees. The lesves sre very large.
buttor-dock, buttor dock, s. A plant, Rumex obtusifolius.
butter-fish, s. [So called from a copious mucons secretion on its skin.]
Ichthyol.: The Spotted Gnanel (Murcenoides guttatus).
butter-Jags, s. pl. Two plants, (1) Lotus corniculatus, (2) Medicago faloata.
butter-mould, s.
Husbandry: An impiement by which psts of butter of a given size sre shaped and printed for market (Knight.)
butter-print, a A piece of carved wood, nsed to mark butter. It is called also a BuTtER-STAMP
butter-sootch, e. A eort of oleaginous taffy.
butter-stamp, s. The aame as Butreaprint (q.v.).
butter-tongs, s. An implement for cutting and transterring pieces of butter.

+ butter-tooth, s. An incisor tooth


## butter-tree, s.

Bot.: A name given to several trees belonging to the order Sapotacee.

1. Indisn Butter-tree (Bassia butyracea). It is called also the Phulwsra. It is a native of Nepaul and the Almorah hilis. A white fitty substance is pressed from its seeds. It can be burnt, mskes good soap, and is used to edultsrats ghee, to dress the hair, and as an applicstion in rheumatism. The juice of the flowsre turnishes a kind of sugar.
2. The Arrican Butter-tres, or Shea-tree (Bassia Parkii). It produces the galam-butter mentioned by Mungo Park. The "butter" is a white fatty substsnce extracted from the seeds by boiling them in water. It is an important article of commerce st Sierra Leone.

## butte-worker, \&

Agric: : An implement for pressing and rolling butter to fres it of the buttermilk. It msy be a fluted roller working in a bowi or on a board, or a conical roller on a slanting board, which permits the buttermilk to run off. (Knight.)
bŭt'-tẽr (2), s. [Bittern.] (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
butter-bump,s. The bittern. (Johnsom.)
bŭt'tẽr (3), s. [BuTt, v.]
Wood-working: A machine for sawing off the ends of bosrds, to render them square and to remove fsulty portions.
bŭt'-tẽr, v.t. [From Eng. butter, e. (q.v.). In Ger, buttern; Fr. beurrer.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To spread with butter.
2. Figuratively :
(1) With "bread" for the object: To riske sny thing in one's lot more palstable.

T To butter both sides of one's bread: To sttempt to obtain sdvautages from more sides thsm one.
"Upon all topics; 'twas, besides, his bread,
Byron: The Fifion of Judgment, os.
(2) With a person for the object: To flatter, to coax. (Vulgar.)
*II. Gaming: To increase the staken every throw or svery game. ( $A$ cant term.) (Johnson.) [Buttering.]

- bŭt'-tẽr-ạ̧ed, a. [BUTTRESSED.]

Imbattalled, vaulted, and chareroofed, euficiently butteraced: . "-A Journey through England (1724). (Hallivedl: Contrib, to Lexicog.)
bǔt'-tẽr-cŭp, bŭt'-tẽr-cŭps, s. [Eng. butter: cup.] [BUTTERFLOWER.] A hain given to the Rauunculus genus, sad specially to Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus, $\boldsymbol{R}_{0}$ tepens,
$\boldsymbol{R}$. Ficaria, sad R. auricomus. (Britten \& R. Ficaria,
Holland, de.)

Water Buttercup: Two plants, (I) Ranunculus aquatilis, (2) Caltha palustris.
bŭt'-tẽr-flǐp, s. [Second element doubtifui.] A local nane for the Avocet (q.v.)
bŭt'-tẽr-flow-ẽr, B. [Eng. butter; flower. so called, spparentiy, because the common people thought that the yeliow colour of butter srose from the cattle eating these plants, which they never do. (Curtis.)]

1. Gen. : Thessme as buttercup; the popular Engiish nsme of the plants belonging to tbe genus Ranunculus.
2. Specially:
(1) One of the names popularly given to a plant, the Ranunculus bulbosus, or Buibous Crow-foot It is called also Buttercups, King's-cupe, and, by Shakespeare, Cuckoo-buds or Jellow hue. It flowers in Msy, snd msy identified by observing that the segments of its calyx are reflexed, whereas in R. repens,
often confonded with it, they are tolerably erect

(2) Ranunculus acris
(3) R. repens.
(4) R. Ficaria.
(5) R. auricomue

Great Butterfonoer: A ranunculaceons plant (Callha palustris).
bǔt'-tẽr-fī̀, "bưt'-tẽr-fiie, "bot-ur-fiye, 8. \& a. [Eng. butter; Aly; A.S. buter-hege (Somner) ; buttor-feoge; Dut. boter-viliga (Skeat); Gar. butterfiege. Why so called la not certain. It may be from appearing at the begianing of the sesson for hntter, or because some species are yellow, or because the droppings of soms are butter-llke.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ondinary Language :

1. Lit. : In the same sense as 11 .
2. Fig.: a pereon who is dressed attrootively, but la shallow in intellect and of no perceptible use to soclety.

II. Entom. : The English asme for any species of the Diurnal Lepidoptara, or Rhopslocera. The antenne end in a club; the wings in rapose are generally quits upright, and there are no bristles on the hinder pair. They fly by dey, whilst their slliea the Hswk-moths do so by twilight, snd the Moths by night Before coming to the perfect state they exist firat as the caterpillar, and afterwards in the chrysalis stste. Butterflies exist in all climstes excep staste. marted by extreme cold; the tropica those sre howeva most pumerous, besides species sro, hoost in size and is as, rule the being the lirgest in size and, as a rule, the brightest in colouriag. The Butterfies, or
Diurual Lepidoptera, are divided into lour Diuruai Lepidoptera, are divided into fsmilies: Pspilionidæ, Nymphsidæ, Lycenifsmilies : Papilionidæ, N
dæ, and Hesperidæ (q.v.).
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
butterfly-cock, a. A valve having two semicirculsr wings pivoted on a centrsl cross. bar. A butterfiy-vslve.
butterfly-fish, [Nsined from the colour.] A name for a tish, the Ocelisted Blenny (Blennius ocellaris). It has the dorsa fin bilobate. Its snterior lobe is elevated and marked with s rouad and bisck spot, sur-
rounded with ${ }^{2}$ white circle snd a black one. It is found in our seas.
butterfly-net, s. A net of very fag ganze, sttached to $s$ hsndle, and used by ento mologists for capturing butterfijes, moths, de.

## butterfly-nut, 3

Mach. : A nut having two wings sttsched so that it may be easily turned by hsnd.

## butterfiy-orchis, s.

Bot. : A common book-nams for two varie ties of orchis, viz. (I) Habenaria chlorantha; (2) Habenaria bifolia.

## butterfiy-plant, s.

Botany:

1. The nsme of an Orchid (Oncidium papilio) brought from Trinidad. It is so called because its large yellow and red blossoms, poised on slender footstalks so as to vibrats with every bresth of wind that blows, resemble butterflies hovering on the wing.
2. The Indian Butterfly Plsint, Phatenopsis amabilis of Lindley, not of Blume, is another Orchid. It is a very besutiful epiphyte.

## butterfly-shaped, $a$.

Bot. : Somewhst resembling the uspect o: butterfly on the wing. Used especislly of the corolla, in what hsve been called, from tha sams circumstance, pspilionscsons flowera, [Papilionaceous.]
butterfly-shell, s. Any shell of the genus Voiuta.
butterfiy-valve, s. $A$ double clackvalve, each leaf of which is hinged to a bar crossing the passage-way. Theresre buttsrlfy pump-vslves and butterfly throttle-valves.
butterfly-weed, s. A plant (Asclepias tuberosa).
bŭt'-tẽr-ine, s. [From Eng. butter, and suf. -ine.] A substance prepared in imitstion of
bntter fram animal or vegetable fats. The fat ia first freed from all impuritles, snd by heat converted into olein. The olein is then tranaferred to a churn containing \& amall quantity of milk, and churned into ontterine. Lastly, it ia coloured, in iraitation of butter. Freshly prepared, it is aweet and palatable, and when apread on bread or cold toast, is lut slightly inferior to a fair quality batter. Butterine is importad into this country under Butterine is imported into this conntry under various names, "Oleomargarine," "Oleina butter," "Normandy Oleine butter," \&e. It is frequently
[Maroanine.]
Which no there wat enamufactory ior 'sueterine,' Which no wooner got into the shope
bŭt'-tẽr-1ั! pr. par. \& \&. [BOTTER, $v_{1}$ ]
A. As present participle: (Ses the verb.) "It io a inne simile in orue of Mr. Cuogreve's pro-
Iogues, Which comparea writer to a butering gaue-

B, Ads substantive: Flattery. (Scotch.)
bǔt'-těr-1s, s. [From Fr. beutoir =a too] used by curriers and farriers; Prov. boutetan (?).]
Farriery: A knife with s bent ahank, used by blacksmiths to pare the hoofs of horses. It has a blade like a chisel, and is operated by \& thrust movement, the handle resting against the shoulder.
bŭt'-tẽr-mann, s. [Eag. butter; man.] A man who sella butter
bŭt'-tẽr-milk, s. [Eng. outter: milk. In Ger. buftermilch.] That part of the milk which remaina when the butter is extracted. "A poung ran, fallem into an nieerons conmucmption,
buttermilk ore, s.
Min. : Dana"a rendering of the German term Suttermilcherz, a mineral, the sama as Cerar. gyrite (q.v.).
bŭt゙-tẽr-nŭt, s. [Eng. butter: 刀ut.] The English name of a North Amertcan tree, called also the Oil-nut and the White Walnut. It ia the Juglana cinerea. It has oblong, lanceolate, serrate leaflets, downy beneath. The petiolea are viscid and the fruit oblong ovate, It grows to tha leight of thirty feet The North Amejican Indians uae the uuts as cathartics.
bŭt-tẽr-wēed, s. [Eng. butter; weed.] A composite plant, Erigeron canadensis.
bŭt'tèr-wife, s. [Eng. butter; wife.] A woman who seils butter. [Burrenwomas.] "Divers of the quoen", and the mid ducheaniz iniodred ond servanta, and a outterwife, were indicted of mis.
prision of troason, ...
Hen. VIII, p 4 iS .
bŭt-tẽr-wom-an, s. [Eng. butler: 2noman.] A woman who sellis butter. [BuTtenwife] "Tougue I must put you Into a buter-woman's bht'-tẽr-wört, a. [From Eng. butter, A.S. butere, and A.S. wyrt = wort, an herb, a plant. The leavea coagulate milk, like rennet.] Botany:

1. Sing.: The Engliah neme of Pinguicula, a genus of plauts constituting the typical one of the order Lentibulariaces (Butterworts). The Common Butterwort has the leavea, which are thick and greasy to the touch, all radical. The flowers are in single-ftowered scapes, purple in colour, with a spur. The capsule is one-celled. Common in Scotland, $l e s s ~ 80$ in England. There are three other British species of the genus, the Large-flowered (Pinguicula grandifora), the Alpiue (P. alpina), and the Pale ( $P$. lusitanica). The alpine one has yellowish flowers.
2. Plur.: Lindley'a nama for the order Len. tibulariaces. The type ia Pinguicula. [See I.]
bŭt'-tẽr-y̆, a. \& s. [Eng, butter; -y.]

## A. As adjective:

1. Having the appearance of butter.
2. Possosaing the qualities of butter.
"Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than ith bustery parts,"-Harvey.
B. As substartive:
3. A room in which butter, milk, \&c, are sept ; a pantry.
4. The room in which provisions are kept (Now chiefly at oolleges, in the universities.)

#  

bŭt'ting , " but-tínge, pr, nar. \& \& , [Butr, ${ }^{\text {v. }}$.
A. Ae pr. par. : (See the verb.)
B. As subst. : The act of striking.
"Buttingo with eharpe aperse."-Haveloh, 2 gab

## butting-joint, 2.

Carp.: The same as butt-joint (q.v.,

## butting-machine,

Machinery: A machine having planingcuttera on the face of a disc-wheel, and used for smoothing, cornering, or rounding the ends of joists or amall timbers used in the frames of agricultural implements, ete. The stuff is laid alongside the fence or garge, and is fed np endwise to the cutter. (Kaight)

## butting-ring, \&

Vehtcles: A collar on the axde against whioh the bub butts, and which limits the inward movernent of tha wheel, as the linch-pin or axle-put does the outward.
butting-saw. \& cross-cut saw attached to a atock at ona end, and used for butting logs on the carriage of a saw-mill.

- bưtt-nēr-I-a, s. [Byteneria.]

bŭt'-totck, " bŭt-tocke, "bŭt-tokc, " bŭt'-
toke ${ }^{2}$ bot-tok, ${ }^{2}$ bot-ok, \& \& a [From Eng. butt (1), a., and dimin. suff -ock.]
A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang. (generally in the pl. buttocks): The ramp, the protuberant part behind.
"The tail of a fox was bever made for the buttoctan of
2. Shipbuitding: The rounded-1n, overhanging part on each aida and in front of the rudder; terminating beneath by merging into the ren.
B. As adj. : (See the compounds.)
bnttock-lines, s.ph. The curves shown by a vertical longitudinal section of the after-part of a ahip's hull, parallel to the keel. A similar section forward exhibits the bow-linea, and \& continuous section through the whole length of the ahip the buttock and bow-lines.

- buttock-mail, s. A fine imposed on any one convicted of formication, in lien ot his sitting on the stool of repentance. (Scotch)
- Scoit: yer buteock-math, and yer stool or repentance."
bŭt'-tōcked, "bŭt'-tôckr, o. !Eng, buttock; ed.]

In compos.: Having buttocks of a particular type.

bŭt-tồn, * bot-bnm, "bot-on, * bot-vn, *bot-wyn, bot-wn, "bot-un, s. \& a. tFrom Fr. bouton $=a$ bud, a button (Littre); Norm. Fs., Prov. \& Sp. boton; Port. betão; Ital. bottone. Cf. Gael. (from Eng.) puian; Wel. botwom. From Fr. bouter $=$ to put forth, to throst.!
A. As substantive :
$\dagger$ 1. A bud, spec., a amall bud.
"The canker gelle the finfanis of the epring
Too oft before their Bratons be disclosed, I.
*Fratr from ita humble bed I reared this Aow'r.

Bright with the gilded buton tipt ter head."
Pope: Duncind, iv
2. A knob or protuberance fastened to another body.
(I) Gen.: In the foregoing aense.

WWe fastenod to the marble certain wirou, and a
bution
(2) Specially:
(a) A knob on a cap. (Lit. \& fig.) (In the case of Chinese mandarins rank is denoted by the material of which the button is composed.) Shakesp.: furtumiet, cap wo nre not the very button."-
(b) A catch to fasten the dreas. It fite into a bitton-hole. [11., 1.]
 fars.
"Pray your, undo thlo button." $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp. King Lear, v. \& }\end{gathered}$
(c) The nexpanded head of a mushronm.

TI Not worth a button: Not of any value.

## And once but thate of the Welse mutton, <br> Wu's Recroactome 140

†3. A name for the sea-urchin (Echinus). II. Techntcally:

1. Button-manufacture: A small circolar disk or knob of mother-or-pearl, hora, metal, or other materisl, With a shank for attachment to an object, and made to it into a hole formed in another one for ita reception, the two fastening tha objects together. Its chlef use is to unite portions of a dress together. The ancient method of fastening dressea was by means of pins, brooches, buckles, and tle-strings. Buttons of brass are found on dresses of the 18th eentury. The metallic batton manufacture of England arose in 1670 , and in 1687 becanue locsted specially in Birmingham. Gllt bottons were first made in I768, and others of pspier máché in I778.
2. Carpentry, ico:
(1) A small plece of wood or metal, ewivelled by a acrew throngh the middle, and used as a fastening for a door or gata.
(2) A knob on a sliding bolt
3. Metallurgy: A globale of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion.
4. Harness. The button of the reins or bridle: A leathern ring with tha reins passed through which runs along the length of the reins.
5. Music:
(1) Of an organ: A amall ronnd piece of leather which, when screwed on the tapped wire of a tracker, preventa it from jumping out of place. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
(2) Of an accordion: One of the keys of the firat-1nade accordions. (Stainer a Barrett.)
B. As adj. : (See the sabjoined compounds.)
button-and-loop, button and

## loop, 8.

Naut. : A short piece of rope, hsving st one end \& walnut knotb crowned, and st the other end an bye. It is used as a becket to contlne ropes in. (Oyilvie.)
button-blank, s. A circuiar blank cut out of any material sad designed to be fabricated into a button
button-brace, s. A tool for making buttons. The handla is like the common brace; the bit has cutters, but no router, and ramoves a circular blank or planchet of bone, pearl, wood, or whatever the matcrial may be; an annular bit operating like \& crown-saw or trephine. (Knight.)
button-bung, s. [From Eng. button, and bung = a cant tern for a pockat or purse.] A stealer of buttons. ( $A n A g e$ for $A$ pes.)

* button-bur, s. A plant-Xanatum Strumarium (Johnson: Mercurius Botunious)
button-bush, s. The Cephatanthus oceidentalis, a plant belonging to the order Cin chonacese (Cinchonads). It ia a buahy abrub with leaves either simply oppoaite or in whorls of threo, aud yellowish-white flowers is globular heads.
button-fiower, s. The English name of Gomphia, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ochnacese (Ochnads). It has very beantiful flowers, with aerrsted, shining leavea and long spikes of brilliant yellow flowers. Two apecies have been introduced from Jaruaica
button-hold, v.t. To hold by the batton, so as to detain; hence to detaln (a persod against his will) in conversation.
button-holdcr, s. One who detaina another in conversation against hia will
button-holo, s. [Butroniole.]
button-hook, s. A hook for grasping a hntton lelow the head, in order to draw it through the button-hule and fasten it.
button-key, so A spring loop, the free ends of which, bcing passed through the slaank of a button, expand so as to hold the loop in joaition and keep the button in place A piece of coiled wire, making two or more turns, ia also used for thia purpose. It is called also a button-fustener.
button-latho, 2. A machine for cutting round disca from plates of horn, boue, 1 vory, wood, mother-of-pearl, \&c.


## button-loom, s.

Weaving: A loom for weaviog botton-blank coverings.



Datton-mould; A Adtas of bone, wood, or metal, to be covered With fobrio to form $a$ button.

Dutton-riveting, $a$. Riveting, or deugned to rivet, a button.

Button-riveting machine: A tool for fastaning buttons to garmente by swagging dowa ou the back of the washer the end of the rivet which forms the shank of the butten.
button-tool, s. A tool for cutting out buttons or circular blanks for them.

## button-tree, 8.

Bot. : The Engliah name of Cooocarpus, 8 genus of plants belonging to the order Combretaceme (Myrobaians). The species are trees or shrabs from the tropics of both hemispheres.

## Duttem-weed, e.

## Botany:

1. The Engilsh nems of Spermacoce, genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonocea (Cinchonads). The specles are inconspicuous weeds, growing in cultivated grounds in the East and West Indies, dic.
2. An American name for Diodia, also a Cinchonad.
button-wood, s.
3. The Cephalanthus occidentalis. [BurronBUsh.]
4. An American name for the genus Piatanus, contalning the true plane-trees.

Düt'-ton (1), bŭt'-tĕn, v.t. [From Eng. bulton, a. (q.v.). In Gael. (from Eng. ?) putanaich; Fr. bontonner; Su, abolonar; Port. abotoar; Ital. abbottonare.]
A. Transitive:
L. Literally:

1. To fix with a batton, or with a row of buttons; having the cost buttoned.
"An housat man, cloce button'd to the chin."
2. To drese, to ciothe.
"Ho gare bin logs, arm, and breent to his ordinary
II Figurativety:
$\dagger$ 1. To fasten around as with buttone
II Sometimes it is followed by up.
"One whoee hard heart is buccorid'd up With etele.",
Shabesp: Oomedy of Rrrors, iv,
$\dagger$ 2. To gather one's thoughts together; to place defences in front of or aronnd one.
I Sometimes it is used reflexively.
$\square$. the frrst mad paroxyorn past, our brave Gneschen eollected his diangmbered phillosopbles, and bick il., ch. vL
Mit'-tha (2), v.t. \& i. [BuTr (1), v.] To drive or cast forth.
"IActton or casto forthe foath P.) Pello."-Prompt.
Mit'toned, -bǔt'-tĕned, pa. par. \& a. [BuTron, v.t.]
Dtet'-ton-hole, s. \& an [Eng. button; hole.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ord Lang.: A hole, elit, or loop made in the dress for ths reception of s button.
"Without hlack relvet breechos what is man!
I will my oill in but tonhooza dipylay." Bramseon
IT To take a buttonhole lower: To humbie, to whe the conceit out of.
" Lot mo take you a buttonhols lonoer."
3. Hort. : A mall bouquet of flowers dedened to be worn in s buttonhole.
buttonhole-cutter, s. A device on the shears principle, specialiy adapted for cutting battonholes.
battonhole sewing-machine, s. A wowing-machine specially adapted for working bnttonholes.
buttonhole - shears, s. A pair of acissors having an sdjustabiity for length of
ȟt'-tôn-hōle, v.i. \& t. [Butroniole, s.] A. Intrane. : To make buttonboles.
B. Transitive:
4. To sew (a garment or material) with battonhole stitches.
5. To button-hold (q.v.).
băt-tour (tour es tûr), s. [Botauros, Bitrers.] A bird, the Bittern (Ardea stellaris).

## butt'-tręss * buit-tèr-čese * brit'-zasce,

*Bŏt'-ër-age, "bŏt'-ër-as, 2. [O. Fr. bouterez, pl. of boicteret $=8$ prop, cog. with Fr. bouter $=$ to thrust, to prop.]
I Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 1, the word being properly s technical ons.
pollus, fultura of Proma Nathinit, murthoula, mert
When suttreno and buctreses, alternately,
Beem framol of ebou and vory. Nincrel, ii. 1.
2. Fig. : Legal, moral, or any other support or prop to thst which without it would be deflcient in stability.
"It will concern ua to examine the force of thisplem, Whioh our ndverarios aro still setting uy geatiat us, of the ground pillar and bustrece of the grood old caseo

## II. Technically:

1. Arch.: A pier or lean-to pillar on the exterior of a wall, to ensble it to withstand an intarior thrust, as in the case of a retaining or breast wall.
If Fiying Buttress: A buttress which is in

flyino buttresses (st. ailete carn).
the form of a aection of an arch, springing from a wail or piltiar.
2. Fortif.: A counterfort or sustaining wall or pillar, buit against and at right angles to the wall to which it forms a revetnent. [CuUnterfort.]
bŭt'-trěss, v.t. [From buttress, s. (q.v.).] To support by a buttress, to prop. (Lit. \& ftg.)

II Sometines, though rately, followed by up. Butire the remainder are in quite anguiar attitudes, butireised upby prope (of parenthesess and dwhes), ..."
bŭt'-trĕmsed, pa. par. \& a. [Butrress, v.]
" Fain wrould he bope the rocks gau change,
to but soote : The Brodal of Triermain, ill. 3
bǔtts, s. ph [BuTr.]
but'-ty̆, s. [Etymology doubtful.]

1. Of persons: The deputy acting for snother. (Wharton.) A partner in work. (Local.) 2. Of thlnge: Whatever is held in common. (Wharton.)

7 The term butty was often nsed in connection with the truck-system (q.v.)
bür-tyl, s. [From Gr. Bovisvooy (bouturon), קov́rupos (bouturos) $=$ butter, sud id $\eta_{(h u l k)}=$ - matter as a principle of being.

Chem.: An organic monad fatty radical, baving the formula $\left(\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{9}\right)$; slso cslled Quartyl, or Tetryl, from its containing four carbon stoms.
butyl aloohols, s. pl.
Chem : $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}=$ quartyl sicohols, or tetryl alcohols. Four alcohols hsving this formuls are known, two primary, one secondary, and one tertisry; they sre metameric with ethylic other. They are, (1) Normal Butyl Alcohol, or Pror $\left\{\mathrm{CH}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{3}\right.$ Propyl Carbinol, $\mathrm{C} \begin{cases}\mathrm{H}_{2} & \text { (2) Isobutyl } \\ \mathrm{OH} . & \text { CH(CH }\end{cases}$ Alcohol, or Isopropyl Carbinol, $\mathrm{C}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{H}_{2} \\ \mathrm{OH}\end{array}\right.$
(3) Secondary Butylic Alcohol, or Methyhethyi Carbinol, $\mathrm{C}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\ \mathrm{CH}_{2} \\ \mathrm{H}_{5} \\ \mathrm{OH}\end{array}, \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{6}(\mathrm{OH})_{4}\right.$, and (4) Tertiary Butyl Alcohol, or Trimethyt Carbinol, c\{ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{CH}_{8}{ }^{3} \\ \mathrm{OH}^{2}\end{array}\right.$
butyl aldehyde,s.
Chem. : $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{H}$. It is obtained by distilling a mixture of bntyrate and fornrate of calcium. It boils st $75^{\circ}$. By the action of iodine and phosphorus it is converted into normal butyl iodide, and by that of nascent hydrogen into normal butyl alcohol. Butyl, or butyric aldehyde, heated with alcoholio ammonia, forms dibutyraldiae $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{ON}$, which distilled ylelds paraconins

## butyl carbinol,s.

Cherm : [AMYL A cconoln]
bū-ty̆̀'-q-mīde, s. [Eng., de., butyl, and amide (q.v.).]
Chem: $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{O} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$ is 8 crystalline componad which melte at $115^{\circ}$, and boils at $216^{\circ}$.
bū-ty̌1'-a-mine, s. [EDg. butyl; amine.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{~N}$, or $\left.\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{9}\right\}$ N. There are a Norms1 Butylimine, $\mathrm{CH}_{2}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2} ;$ an
Isobutylamine, $\mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3} ;$ a Secoudary Butylamine, $\mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{C}_{2}>\mathrm{CH} . \mathrm{NH}_{3}$; and \& Tertiary Butylamine, or Katabutyiamine, $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{NH}_{2}$.
bü'tty̌l-ëne, s. [From Eng., \&c., butyl, and suffix -ene.]

Chem.: The amme as Butene (q.v.).
bū-ty̆r-ā'-çĕ-oŭs, a. [In Fr, butyrace. From Lat. butyrum $=$ butter, and suffix -aceus.] Having the consiateucy of butter.
bū'tyry-ate, s. [From Lat. butyr(unl); snd Eng., se., siffix -ate] [BUTYRic Acid.]
bū-ty̆r-ěl-ifte, s. [From Lat. butyrumi = butter, and dimin. suffix -eiium, with Eng. suffix-ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min.: An acid hydrocarbon, cailed also Bog-butter and Butyrite. Its consistency is like that of the substance after which it is named. It crystalises in ncediles. It is soiluble in slcohol or ether. lts colour is white. Compos. : Carbon, 75.0 ; hydrogen, 32.5 ; oxygen, $12.5=100$. it is derived from the oxygen, $12.5=100$ it ish peat bogs. (Dana.)
bū-ty̆r'-10, a. [Lat. butyr(um); and Eng. suff. -ic.] Connected with butter (q.v.)

## bntyrio acid.

Chem. ; $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}$.
Normal Butyric Acid: $\quad C\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{CH}_{2} \\ \mathrm{O}^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathrm{OH}\end{array}\right.$
$=$ propyl formic acid, or ethyi scetic acin. Obtained by the oxidation of normal butyi alcohol with chronic acid; siso by the aetion of slkalies on normal propyl cysnide, or by the setion of hydriodic acid on succinic acid ; also by saponification of butter which contains tributyrin; and by the fermentation of sugar in contact with patrid cheese and chalk, caicium lactate is first formed which decomposes into butyrate, which is then distilled with aulphuric acid, Butyric acid is a colouriess liquid, boiling at $164^{\circ}$. Ita salts are calied butyrates, and are golubie in water. By oxidation with nitric acid it yieids succinic acid. Isobutyric acid, $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}+{ }_{8} \mathrm{C}$ yieide $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$ $(\mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH})_{2} \mathrm{C}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{CH}^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}=\text { Isopropionic formic } \\ \mathrm{O}^{\prime \prime}\end{array}\right.$ acid, or dimethyl-scetic scid, obtained by oxidising isobutyl elcohol, or by the action of sikalies on isopropyl cyanide. It is a colourless liquid, boiiing ot $154^{\circ}$. Both these scid. form fragrant ethers with ethyi.

- Butyric acid has an odour of rancid butter. It is found in swest, urine, and other fluids, and, as 8 neutral fat, in amall quantities in milk. It is the chlef product of the secoud stage of iactic fermentation. [Dextrose.]
butyrio ether, s. The ssme as Erhyl Butyrate (q.v.).
bū'tyry-ite, s. "[From Lat butyr(um), and suffix -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min. : The same as Butyreliite (q.v.).
bū'-ty̌r-ōne, e. [Lat. butyrum; and Eng., \&c., ketone. 1

Chem. : A hetone of the fatty series, also called dipropyl ketone, $\mathrm{CO}^{\prime \prime}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{CH}_{2}, \mathrm{CH}_{2}, \mathrm{CH}_{8} \\ \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}\end{array}\right.$ It boils at $144^{\circ}$, and, by the action of oxdizing agents, it is converted into butyric scid,


$\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{CO} .0 \mathrm{H}$, and propionio actd, $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$. CO .OH. 1 l can be pbtained by the dry distiliation of calcium butyrata.
bū'-ty̆r-Zus, a. [From Lat. butyrum=bntter, and Eng. suffix-ous.] Havirg the propertles of butter.
"Its olly red part in from the butyrous parts of chyle."
büx-band-mi-a, s. [Nsmed after John Chris. tian Buxbaum, a German who published a botarical work on Asis Minor in 1728.]
Bot. : A genus of mosses containing a solitary species (Buxbaumia aphylla), sa like a fungus that it might be easily mistaken for one. It is found, though rarely, in Britain.
I Buxbaumis is by some made the type of an order, Buxbaumlaces.

- bŭx'-ĕ-oŭs, a. [From Lat. buxeus = (1) of boxwood; (2) of the colour of boxwood; buxus $=$ the box-tree.] Pertaining to the box-tree.
bŭx'-क्m ( 1 ), "bŭx' òme, *bŭck'-sồme, "buxx'-ŭm, "box-ome, "box-some, - bo-som, *boo-sum, boux-some (Eng.), "bousum, *bowsom (Scotch), a. (Eng.S. bocsum, bihsom $\xlongequal{=}$ obedient, fiexible Aractable, buxom (Somner). In Dut. buigzaam; Ger. biegsam, beugsam = pliant, flexible. From Gier. biegsam, beugsam $=$ pliant, flexible. From
A.S. bugan, beogan $=$ to bow, bend, stoop, A.S. bugan, beogan = to
give way, aub:nit, yield.]

1. Of persons, whether male or femate, but opec. the latter):
*(1) Pliable, compliant, obedient to those to whom obedience is due, polite or conrteons to those who can claim no more than these.
"For who can be so buxom as a wry
Who is so trew and eek so ententy."
Chaucer: c. T., s163-4
IIn this sense often followed by to.
"To make thee buzom to her lawe" The Romaunt of the Ross ". . To make them more tractuble and suxome to

* (2) Merry, blithe, gay, lively.

Sturdy swains,
Io clennarray, for rustick dance prepare,
Mixt with the buxom dananeis hand in hand.
-(3) Wanton, jolly.
"She feign'd the rites of Racchon: ers'd aloud,
(4) Stout, beaides being rosy with heslth bealthy, hearty.

Which mado thy elomet much frequeated
2 of arimals. Bieck tractable docil
cementially the same sense as 1 (1).
And bena of ravenous Wolvee yrent
Afl tor they noald be buxome and ben
All lor they noald be buxome and bent,
So wilde a benst mo tame ytaoght to bee
And bux ome to hls bands is joy to see,
Spenter: : Mother Hubberd'l Talo, $625-0$
-3. Of inanimate things:

- (1) Yielding.
- And therewith scourge the buxame nire zo zore,

Anat to hia force to yielden it wsis fine.
Winnows "the ot then with quitek fan

- (2) Lively, frebh, brisk.
" Eardoiph a oollifer. firm and soond of heart,
(3) Rosy (\%), or cheerful (?).
"Agnin a fresh child of the buxom mot
Again a fresh child of the buxom morna,
Heir of tbe suati Brst beame
Crath aw.
(4) Lavish, prodigsl ; oppoaed to pennrious.
"Thero Suxom Pleaty never turns her horn",
- bŭx'-от-1y̆. * bŭx'-ŭm-1y, * bŭx'-йm14. 'box'-üm-ly̆ (compsr. buxumlier), adv. [Eng. buxom; -ly.) In a buxom manner.

1. Obediently; reverently.

And they with homble herte ful ouxomis.
 "And retheleas full buxomly Hed."
2. Civilly.
"And lonted to the lidies, and to the lord aleos, Wilham of Paterne, 3,716-17,
" Por-thl me [b-]hoaen tho buxumlior me bere."
3. Wentonly, smoronaly. (Johnson.)
bŭx'-óm-nĕss, "bŭx'-бm-nĕs, * bŭx'-ŭm-něsse, " bưx $x^{\prime}-u ̆ m-n e ̆ s, ~ * ~ b u ̛ ̣ '-s t o m-~$ nĕsse, * bŭck'-sồme-nĕss, "bow'-sơme-nĕsse, "bough'-sotme-nĕsse,

- bðo'sŭm-nĕsse (Eng.), "bow'-su-nes (Scotch), J. [A.S. bocoumnes (Somner), buihsomnes $=$ obedience, pliantness, buxomness.] The quality of being bnxom in any of the senses of that word. Specially-
-(1) Obedience, pliableness.
" Duhaomnesses or bougheansese Plisblences or bowsomenese, to wit hamhly atooping or botng
doune in plign of obedieaca Chancer writes it buxtome doune in sign of obedieace Chancer writea it buxtom.
nesse. - Vertegan: $A$ Retitution of Decayed intedli. nemse - (Richtegan:
gence.
"Bot on the other part, If thou hy vertuou liuing

"(2) Wantonness, amorousness. (Johrson.)
(3) Healthiness, heartiness.
bŭx'-ŭs, s. [In Ger. buchs; Fr. buis; Sp. box Ital busso; Pol. bukspan; Lat. buacus or buxum; Gr. núsos ( puxos).]

Bol.: Box-tree, a genns of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ (Spurgeworts). it contains three apecies, Buxus sempervirens, or the Common Box [Box-tree]; E. balearica, or the Minorca Box; and B. chinensis, or the Chinese Box. [Box.]
buȳ, "bye *ble, "beye, "bey-en, beggen, big-gen, beg-gin, bug-gen (pret. bought [pron. bawt], boght, boghte, bouhte, oohte) (Eng.), buy, by (pret. bocht) (Sootch), gean, gebicgan (pret bofte, gebohte) $=$ to buy gean, gebicgan (pret, bohe, gebohte) = to buy; Goth. bugjan.]
A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To purchase, to scquire an article or property of any description, or the right and title to it by giving for It's sum which the owner is willing to accept as sn equivalent for what he ourrendera. Siuch a purchase may be with ready money or on credit.
"And he bogte lomoph al forthan. ${ }^{\circ}$
from the land of Cannan to buy food."-Gen
$x 14 \%$ \%:
And he bought the bill \&amaria of Shemer for tw
2. Fig.: To scquire for aome consideration sny real or imagined advantage.
(1) With a thing for the object:
(a) In the foregoing sense.
"Buy the trath, and sellitaot ; . . ."-Frov. xxill. 22 Shakejp.: Tim., IL. aro gose that buy thly praise."
*(b) To exact atonement for. (King Horn, 912.) (Herbert Coleridge.)
(2) With a person or persons for the abject: To bribe, to gain over.
"Judges and senates have been bought for gold."
B. Intrans.: To make a purchase or purchases, to deal
"II will buy with you, well with yon taik with you,
C. In special phrases and compounds :
3. To buy in:
(1) Of stock, \&c.: To purchase it in any partnership.
(2) Of an article offered at an auction: To buy it for the vendor, snd teuporarily withdraw it from bale, when a price deemed too low is bidden for it.
4. To buy off:
(1) Lit. With a person for the object: To induce one, by a pecuniary or other consideration, to desist from opposition to, or join in forwarding the projects of, the buyer.

* (2) Fig. Of conscience: To offer come consideration to induce the inward monitor to scquiescence in an set or in conduct against which it had protcsted.
"What pititul thingarare power, phetorick, or riches,
when they would terity, dideande, or buy of concience! -South.

3. To buy on credit: To buy, with a promalse of paying at a future time.
4. To buy out:
*(1) To cause to cease to sct against one.
"Dreading the curse that mostey masy buy out.",

- To buy out the lav: To quit the penalty of the lsw. (Schmidt.)
(2) To redeem.
(a) Generally.
(b) Of a soldier ont of the army.
(3) To substitute one'e self for another per oon In a partnerahip by purchasing his shares oon in \& partnerahip by pu
or interest in the concern.

5. To buy the refusal of anything: To giv money for the right, at a future time, of parchasing it for a fixed price.
6. To buy up: A more emphatic expression for to buy. (Ueed epecially when the whols eupply of a commodity is purchased for specrlative parposes.)

- bŭye, v.f. \&i. [A contrected form of O. Eng. abiggen or abyen; A.S. abicgon, abycgan $=$ to buy again, to pay for, to recompense.] Te suffer or have to pay for. (Chaucer, \&a)
 ger. s. [Eng. buy; cr.]

1. Ger.: One who buys, a purchaser.

Frov. It na 14 " 14 in naght, with the bugor:
-2. Spec.: A redsemer. (Herbert Coleridge.)

A. \& B. As present participle \& participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of purchasing. -"oiden Hoke, the the adrantage in the buytng of tham-
Plinie, xxxill biying and sellinga . . ."-Holland

- buyrde, s. [Bird.]
* buyrne, s. [Burne] A man. (Ear. Enp. Allit. Poems : Patience, 340.)
* buysch, s. [Bush (1) s.] (Wyclife, Purveq, Mark xii. 26.)
"buysch'-el, s. [Bushel.] (Wyclife, Purvog, Luke xi. 33.)
" buy-stons, a. [Boistous, Bustous,] Rough, rude, strong.
"And no man pottoth $n$ clout of buygrour ciotho in
to an olde clothing. ."-Wyclife (Purnov) Nath ix to 16
$\dagger$ bŭzz, †bľz, interj. [A slbllant sound.] An ntterance to command silence.

Pot. The aetore are come hither, my lord.
Bam. Bue, Bus I"
bŭzz, † buz (Eng.), bǐzz, † blyşe (Scotei) ) v.i. \& $t$. [lmitated from the sound. In Ital. buzzicare $=$ to sneak sway, to whisper.]
A. Intrans.: To make a aound, partly like a hum, partly as if the letter $s$, or as if two sis, were being prononnced. Used-

1. Of the hum of bees, wasps, someflies, and similar insects.
"Like w wasp it buzeed and otung him."

†2. Of the whispering by homan beinge, singly or in numbers.
"Through his teeth he buzzed and matiared

2. Of things inanimate, as the waves of the sea [Buzzino, a.]
B. Trans.: To whisper; to spread sbroed secretly.
"Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity
That ts not quickly buztid mito his earas :",

- I what bur mhrond such prophecies

bŭzz, s. \& a. [From buzz, v., or imitated frome the sound.]
A. As subst. : A hum sttended with a hissing sound, as if the letter $z$ or $s$ were being continnously pronounced. Used-
(1) Of insects.
"The buzz of an Insect"-Taytor: Now Fealand
$t$ (2) Of the hnm of crowds.
- With Mida' ears they crowd: or to the bus
B. As adj. : (See the compound.)
buzz-saw, s. [Nsmed from the buzzing sound produced by the rapidity of revolution. A circular saw.
* bǔz-zard (1), s. [From buzt, and suffix-ard.] 1. Lit.: A buzzing insect. Specially-
(1) A lamellicorn beetle [BeETLE), or a 15 .


- As blind as a buzzard: As blind an soek a veetle. (Nares.)
fate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, oamẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sīr, marine; gō, pơth

(2) A kind of hawkmuth-" the buzzard (2) A (q.v.) (Nares.)

-2. Fig.: Any person wantling in foresight. - Thoer hilid busanda, who, in into yourn, of wilful malleciouene others, anythlug at ill."-Ascham.
buszard-moth, s. A kiad of Sphinx os Hawk-moth (Nares.)
tax'-zard (2), "bǔs'-ard, "bhis-zerde, - bris-sarde, bă-sard, bŭs-arde, - bos-arde, s. a a. [In O. Dut. buizert; Ger. bussaar, buszaar ; Ital. bozzago ; Prov. buzart, buzac; Nor. Fr. buzac $=$ a kite; Fr. busard; O. Fr. buzart, busart; suffix -art, appended to Fr. buse; Low Lat. busio; Class. Lat. buteo = a buzzard (not butio, which is = the bittern).]


## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The bird or birds described under II. I.
"Boaarde, byrde. Capuc, ruture."-Prompt. Parv.
-2. Fig: A bird or say person or thing of mferior gitts or character.
I Between hawk and buzzard: Between s cood and a bad thiug, with some relation to sach other.
"'Betwone havok and buseand' mosns, between a
 foriof the mane spocles, but too ignamut, the Alu
II. Zoology: The English name of the Buteo, genus of birds. These are-
IThe Buzzarde are birde of prey, belonging to the family of Fslcoulde, and approach closely to the eagles in appearance and general character, thongh not their equal in strength and courage. In the United States and Canada the Rough-legged Buzzard (Archibuteo lagopuz) is a hird of common occurence, and in equaliy plentiful in the Eastern Hemiin another Americal Buzzard, and one in very bad repute among the farmers and housewives of the United States, from its frequent attacke npon the tensnts of the poultry yard. Thio hahit has given it the titie of IIen Hawk. The Common Buzzard of Europe (Buteo vulgaris) is plentiful in ell the wooded parts of that continent, as weli as in North Africa and Western Asia. This bird measures nesriy four feet from tip to tip of the expanded wings, and is a very usefui bird of prey, from ito destruction of mice adders and similar poxious animsis. The Turkey Buzzard of the Drited States a common acs vanger in some of the Southern cities, does aot cail for description here, as it is not properiy \& buzzard, bnt here, as it is not properiys
belonge to the family of vultures.

I Bald-buzzard: One of the names for the Tishing Oaprey (Pandeon haliaëtus).
Capped-buzzard: [Honev-buzzard.]
Honey-buzzard: The English name of a predatory hird, the Pernis apivorus, called also the Beehswk, or the Brown Beehawk. [Honev. muzzard.]
Moor-buzzard: The Marsh-hsrrier (Circus ©ruginosus).

- B. As adj. : Senseless, stupid.
"Thowe who thought no better of the Hiving God, Thes I roclaimed my burzard lore to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where $I$ choone.".
Donne: Poems, $p$. it.
butzard-cock, buzzard cock, o. The whe of the buzzard.

Bometimes hell hide in the cave of a rock,
Then whis lie ns shrill as the buzard cock."

-Dhrs'zar-dět, $i$. [Eng. buzzard, and suff. -et.] Ornith.: A North American bird, said by Pennant to resemhie the common buzzard, except in havingslightly longer legs. Perhaps the enasylvenlan Buzzard (Buteo pennsylvanicus).
Thrisi-zẽr, \& [Eng. buzz, and aufix eer.] $\Delta$ whisperer. And wanta not buszers to infect his ear
With pestilent apeeches of hain fathern death".
Shakesp. : Hamlet, iv.

A. \& B. As pres. part. \& participial adjecWre: (See the verb.)
"But here, where murder hroathed her thoody rtonm sypon : Chude Earole iv. It2

## C. As subet.: A butz, whispering; talk in

 an undertone.
t bixzi-zing-1y, adv. [Eng, buzzing; -ly.] In a buzzing manner; in a whisper. (Webster.)

- bwnte, a, [Bounty.] (Scotch.) (Barbour : Bruce, x. 294.)
- bwrgh, s. [Bonovoh, Buroh.]
bȳ, • bi, * be, prep., adv., \& in compos. [A.8. be, bi, big = (1) by, near to, to, at, in, npon, sbout, with ; (2) of, from, about, touching, concerning ; ( 3 ) for, because of, after, acccrdtng to ; (4) beside, out of (Bosworth); O.S. \& O. Fries. bt, be; Dut. bij; Goth. \&O. H. Ger. bi; (N. H.) Ger. bei; Dan. (in compos. only) bi.] [Be, pref.; Bi.]
A. As preposition:

1. of place :
(1) Near, not far from, beside, in proximity to, whether the person or thing referred to be as near another, be at rest or in motion.

> "They paseed by ma"" Shakesp
"There is a light cloud by the moon"."
(2) On, npon. (Used often in such phrases as by sea, by land, by water.) (Bacon, Pope, Dryden, dc.)
"I would have lought by hand. whece I was atronger."
IT E. by N., according to the compass card, means one point northwsed from east.
2. of time:
(1) During, thronghout the continuance of. "the invere ofe offered to me olain bosesto and macritices (2) In.
by rigit." that he could not do it by day, that ha did it
I By the morwe: In the morning. (Chaucer.)
(3) Not later than, by the time of. (Followed by a substantive.)
" Hector, by the Afth hour of the ann,
Will with a trumpet 'twixt our tenth ond Troy,
To-morrow mornage call some knight to arma,
T Often used in the phrases by this time, by that time, by to-morrows, dc.
(4) By the time that. (Followed by the clause of a eentence.)

(5) After, succeeding.
"Thue year by year they pease, and day by day."
3. Of ogency, conjoint agency, causation, and instrumentality.
(1) Of agency: Noting the egent by whom or by which anything is done.

- By Hector rinlo. thelr facen to the aky.

All grim with gaping wounds nur heroes lle"
(2) Of conjoint agency or action: By aid of, by conjoint action of.
"The sons of Abraham by Keturah."-Gen xxv. (titfe).
(3) Of causction: Noting the cause by which any effect is produced.
"Fisaures near Serocarne, in Calabriz, enued by the
earthquak of 1783.-Lyell: Prin. of Geoh, ch. xxix.
(4) Of instrumentality: Noting the instrument or mesns by which anything is done.
by. - -2 and the hraseo altar thall be for me to euquire .-
beve averted fy war." - Ifacaulay: Bik. Kng., eh. xiv.

II of the part in relation to the whole:
"He tok his ehylle by the hande. "-loumbras, 825,
T Regarding the distinction between with and by, Johnson says that by is commonly used after a verb neuter, while with would be put after an active one. Blair says both these particles express the connection between some instrument, or meane of effecting an end, and the agent who employs it ; but with expresses $a$ more close and immediste connection, by a more remote one. We kill a msn with a aword; he dies by violence. The criminal is bound with ropes by the executioner. In a passage of Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland, We are told that when one of the old kings was mak. ing an enquiry into the tenure by which his nobles held their lands, they atarted ap and drew their swords; "By these, said they will defend them." (Blair: Lectures on Ehetoric \& Belles Lettres, ed. I817, vol. i. p. 283.)
4. Of the effect of causation: Used to denote groand of judgment or comparison in reasoning back from effect to cause, in coustructing and posteriori srgument, in reasoning zrom a fact or occurrence to any slmilar one.
xil. By this I know that thou tavouroort me."-Froinas.
5. Of relation with respect to number or magnitude:
(1) Measured by, estimated by.
"Hullion will zell by the oproes for alx shillinge and
ave pence anclipped monay."-Loote.
(2) By the magnitude or number of.

Meantime she etands prorided of a Lalun, pringa.
Hore young and vigorous too sy tweuty in
Dryden.
(3) Of addition to: Besides, over and above: in Scotch foreby. (Scotch.)

(4) In auccession to, after, following.
"The beat for you, in to reaxanine the canue, and to
try St oven poini by polnt arrament by argumaut "Hooker.
-(5) In the case of.
"Als it fales si a tre."-Psalms, i. \&

6. Of spectfication: In speefflcation of. (Used in naming one, or doing anything similar.)
"Greet the frieds by name."~-s Johor 14
7. Of taking of oaths, \& of adjuration:
"8wear vot tat all: welther by hoarea, for it $L$ God: throne, nor by the earth."-Wat., v. 2t-s
"I adjure thee by the iliving God"-Ibdd., xivi. \&
8. of duty, conduct, or action towards.

Bith. He had discharged bin duty by therri."-Vacaulay :
9. Of accordance with : According to, noting permission or conformity.
"It it exciuded. By, what law ' of workal Bay;
10. Of preference for: Beyond, above, more than, in preference to. (Scotch.)
"For thaw may rew by ill the refte"
Davideone: Schort Discurn, at 7 . (Jamiceon)

- 11. Of absence of or contrariety to, imply. ing the passing of anything by : Without, without regard to, contrary to. (Scotch.)
"öndil tuik him to be bir hurband, by the adwae and conasin of the lordie, for they knew nothtng thairot
- long time thirefter."
-12. With regard to, with reference to. (Sootch.)
"I apeake not this by english eourtierf."*, $\theta$ Oeorge Gatcoigne,
-13. Agalnat
"I know nothing by 1 Rev. Ver. agamel mymole"-1 Cor. 1v. 4
B. As adverb:

1. Near ; situated or temporarily resting in proximity to.
bis dénith alton was standing by, and cousention unto
2. Near, passing near ; moving past; past.

3. Aside, beside.
4. Though a certain contingency take place, as "I carena by" $=1$ don't care, though I agree to your proposal. (Scotch.) (Jamiesom.)
C. In special phrases:
5. By and by, by-and-by, adv. \& m.:
(I) As adverb:
(a) of place: Hard by. (Chaucer.)
(b) Of numbers, or of a plurality of persome or things:
(i) From time to time.
"By and By. Sigillatim. -Prompt. Pars.
IT "The Medulla renders sigillatim $\mathrm{I}(\%)$ singillatim or singulatim], fro seel to neel." (Harl. MS., 2,257.) (Way.) Probsbly sigillation is a mistake for singulatim.
(ii) One by one, singly.


## (c) Of time :

- (1) At once, as scon as possibie, quick, immediately.
"I wlll that thoo give mas by awd by in a eharger the
head of Jobo the Baptit. - ark vi 2 A
II In the Greek of this verse, by and by is s $\xi$ avipis $(e x$ autess $)=$ at the very point of tlme: st once ; from des aviris Tins wpas (ex autès tēs horas) $=$ from this very time (Trench.)
(ii) After s ehort time; after a time. As Trench well shows, the tendency of mankind trench wroarastination has altered the meaning of
thia phrase from "at once, immediately," to "after a time."
t(2) Ag subst.: The future.
${ }^{4}$ In the awaet by and by,
eautiful shore":

2. By hlmself or herself (Eng.) ; By himsell or hersell (Scotch), adv. phrase.
(1) Alone.
" Solymau reoolved to amanult the breach, after he

FThe expresaions by one's self, by itself,
have a similar meaning.
(2) Beside hinself or herself; destitate of reason, insane. (Scotch.)
*3. By one's mind or minde: Deprived of reason.

t. . By that: By tha time that.
"". Din thon thalt delliver it onta him by that the sun 5. By the tead

Naut.: Having the bow lower in the water than the stern.
6. By the lee:

Nout. : So far fallen off from her conrse that the wind takes the sails on the wrong side.
7. By the run, adv. :

Naut.: Altogether; in the phrase "To let go by the run " $=$ = to let go altogethor, instead of slacking off.

## 8. By the stern:

Naut.: Having the etern lower in the water than the bow.
9. By the way:
f(1) In coming along the way.
xiv. $\because \cdot i^{\text {. See that ye iall not out by the way."-Gen }}$
(2) In passing. (Used to introduce an incidental remark.)
"̈. i. fod one that is four frieyd : I can tell you
10. To come by, v.t : To gain posaessiou of, to obtaia.
". . . everythlug that he can come by Mrakesp. Tnoo Geint. III. L.
11. To do by: To do to one; to behave to on

I woutd not do by thee sa thod hant dona-
Byron: On hearing fhat Lady Byron soas
12. To set by, v.t. : To value.
13. To stand by, v.t. \& i. :
(1) Trans.: To render one countenance by daliberately atanding by bis aide on a trial.
"Now, brother Richard, will you wand by us?

(2) Intrans. (Naut.): To be in readiness.
*by-coming, y. The act of passing by or through a place. (Scotch.)
"He had gotilo io Parla at his by-coming Rodin his
nethod of historie. . Metrod of historie, it 299.) (JGisieson)

* by-common, $a$. Beyond common; what is uncommon. (Scotch.)
"Thyy were represented to me an lads by commion in
capacity. - Ann of the Par., p $25 s$.
by-east, adv. Towards the east.
- by-going, s. The ect of passing

by-hand, adv. Over. (Scolch.) [Hand.]
* by-lyar, s. [Eng. \& scotch by; and Scotch lyar $=$ who lies down.] A nautral.

*by-ordinar, aidr. More than ordinary. (Scotch.)
* by-past, by-passed, a. Passed by; past.
" To put the by-pasid perile in her way.". Cheine. for these three handred years sy-pack ...."
* by-than, adv. [A.s. bi, tham.] By the time that.
"But by-thay he com by that barn and a-boote loked,
Tho wermoll and the wilde hern. and aboute loked,
Willam or Paternes 2song
by-west, adv.

1. Lit.: To the west of.

- 2. Fig.: Beyond the power of.
"Wheregpon grow that by wond, pood by the Irluh,
the river of the Burrow. - Dae ine on freanal
bȳ (1), bÿe, y. \& a [From Eng. by, pref. se. (q.v.).]
A. As substantive: A subordinate object; anything not the main aim, but taken inci-dentally.- specially in the phrases :-

1. By the $b y$, adv. phrase.
(1) Meanwhile.
"8o. while my lor'd revenge is foll and hishot
(2) Dryden: Cong. at Gramada
(2) By the way (half figuratively). © $\begin{aligned} & \text { sume }\end{aligned}$
"This wolt was forced to make bold ever nud anons
(3) By the way (quite figuratively), in passing, incidentally
*2. In the by, adv.: Not as one's main object, incidentally, as a subordinate alm.
"They who have saloted her (Pootry) in the by, and

moch yor. - $B$. Jongon: Dusowertas.
*3. Upon the by, on the by, adv. : Incidentally.
"In thle loatarace thare in upon tho by, to be noted, the pervolation of the verjuice through the wood."-
B. As adj.: Aeide, apart. Used-
(1) Of roads, lanes, paths, \&c. : Out of the main thoroughfares.
(2) Of incidental remarks, ec.: Out of the main thread of a ppeech or disconrse.
(3) Of purposes or aims: Secret, unavowed, crooked.
TI Compounds of obvione signification: $B y$ passage, by-place, by-purpose.
$\dagger$ by-bidder, ©. Ona who bida at an anction on behalf of the owner or of the auctioneer, with the viaw of running up the price.

* Hy -blow, s.

1. A blow which atrikes a person or thing against whom or which it was not aimed. and ipolly how siso with thelr by-blown they [Christion Bunyan: The Pilgrim'z Progreax, yt. 2
2. A bastard.
by-business, s. A business which is not one's leading occupation.

* by-coffeehouse, s. A coffeehouse situated out of the main thoronghfares.
"I sitterwands entered a by-coffiehoune, that stood at
the pyper end of a narrow hao.-Addion.
* by-concerament, s.

1. Gen.: A subject of concarn or thought which is not one'a main occupation.

OOur playa, besides the main design have underphots or oy-concernmentry, or less cousiderabile jeersons
and hatrigue. which are carried on with the motion of
the min plot."-Drycen.
the main plot "-Dryden.
*2. Spece: The noderpiot in a play.
*by-corner, s. A private corner; an obacure corner.

## -In by-cornerr of

Mawinger: : Czsy Madam

* by-dependence, $s$. An accessory cir-
cunstance.
"These.
"te,

And anl the other by-depmiencies, Bhakespeline, v. A.
* by-design, s. An incidental design.
"And if phe minge the mouse tring lipes,
"by-drinking, 8. Drinking between meals.

tby-end, s. Private interest; aecret advantage.

grim's Progress" is cailed By-ends the "Pilgrim's Progress "is called By-ends.

by-gate, bye-gate, * byget, s. $\Delta$ byway. (scotch.)
tation of \& Knoxis Anseror, Yrel. 7 .
Aff to the Craigs, the hole
By ${ }^{\circ}$ the byegsees round and round,
Crowds attar crowds ware Roeking down
- by-hours, s. pl. Hours or time not allotted to regular work. (Sootch.)
 repatre st by-howrs. These by-hourg, how:ver, mildom
- by-Interest, 3. Interest apart from that of the commmnity in general ; private interest.

by-lane," A lane nut leading to any
"ghe led me Into \& by-lane, and told ine there I
* by-matter, s. A inatter distinct from the chief one on hand.
"I kuew one that wheu be wrote a lotter, he would

- by-name, byname,

1. An additional name.



## 2. A nickname.

- by-name, v.t. To nickname.
"Roberth eldest soo to the Oonqueror, nesd sbout
hose, and thereupont wai
hose, and thereupon whe by named Coint booe, and
by-path, * bypathe, ${ }^{\text {s }}$.

1. Lit. : A private or nnfrequented path.
"Bypatho. Semita, orbüta, callic"-Prompt. Parn
2. Fig.: Indirect means.
" By what by. path, and ludirect erook'd Wavy
by-play,s.
3. A play apart from and going on eimulta. neousily with the main one.
4. The play of feature or gesture used by actors when not apeaking or eagaged in the principal business of the scene.
by-product, s. Something obtained in the course of a process or manufacture over and above the chief product.
*by-respeot, s. A private end, alm, or purposso.
 -Dryden.
by-road, s. A road littie frequented, as not leading to any important place, or as not the moat important ona leading to a place. (Lit. \& fig.)
"Through eltppry by roort, dark and deep

- by-room, a. A room opening ont of another.

- by-speech, y. An incidental speech different from the main one.
by. ipeechenes their commenon ordinary praotise te to to prote by ipeechen, in some historical warration or other mond
to nue theun if they were written in must exnct torm ooker
by-stander, s. [BvSTANDER.]
by-street, s. An obscurs or unfreqnented atreet.
by-atroke, 8. A casual or insiđiousiyinflicted stroke. [Br-BLOW.]
by-time, s. Tima not required for one'a primary work; odds and ends of time. (Scolch.)
* by-turning, s. A turning or current of rond away from the main one.
"The many by-turnings that may divert you trom
your why.", stoney: Defonce of Pocsy.
a by-view, s. A private or self-interestod view, aim, or purpose.
"No by-riews of his own ahall matalead hima,"-Atem
bury.


## ${ }^{*}$ by-walk, s.

1. Lit.: A walk away from the main one; an obscure or unfrequented walk.
 noble but there should be by-nomilit, to retire lit
2. Fig. : An unavowed aim or purposo.

- He Hoves afterwarth in by woalk, or poderplote
 Drydert


## by-way, s. [Byway.]

" by-wipe, s. A aide stroke of rillers.
"Wherefore that ooncelt of Legiot with a by-mpa"
b $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{y}}$ (2), s. \& suff. [Dan. by $=$ a city town
orough ; Sw. by = a viliage, a hamlet.]
A. As subst. (as an independent woord): A
town. (Cursor Mundi.) (Skeat.) [BrLaw.]
B. As suf.: A termination of various towna
in Engiand, originaliy Danish, or it least
named by the "Danes, as Dorby, Appleby, Naseby.

T Trench mays thet in Lancashire, ons of the chief meata of Danish immigration, nearly a fourth of the towns and villages have this ending; whilst in Hampshire and otber places, uninvaded by the Danes, the termination by is almost unknown. (Trench: The Study of Words)
bỹ, prefix. [ $B i$ as a prefix; be as a prefix.] A number of words have passed through three stages. First they have been spelled with $b y$, then with bi, and finally with be; as byhymde, bihynd, behind.

Ae Bi: Compounds of A.S. bt not found under bi ahould be looked for under be. They may exist also as by, as byse, bise, besee.
As Be: The chief articles on the following compounds of by, bi, or be, will be found at be :-_ Bycause ( $=$ becauss) ; " bycom, * bycome, * bycorn, * bycorne, * bydaffe, *byfalle, *byfyl, -bycotn " bygyle, *bygonne, * bygonnen (pa nar. -bygen, bygyle, ;bygy, bygynne, bygynner, by. - begun); "ygyn, bygynne, bypynner, oyhynnyng, ${ }^{\text {hight) }}$ byholde, byhots ( $\mathrm{v} .=$ bebott, behote), "byhyght ( $=$ bebight); * byhynde ( $=$ bebind), *byiape, * bykenne ( $=$ bekenne, 2), *byknowe, "byknowen (= beknow), "bylowed (= beloved), *bylyve, *bylyue ( $=$ belive), *bymene (= bemene, bemoan), * bymoorn, *bymorne, "bymurne (= benoourn), "bynethe, "bynethen, -bynythe ( $=$ beneath), "byrut the ( $=$ begneath), * byraft (= bersft), * byreyne (= berain)," byschrewe ( $=$ beshrew), * byschine $=$ beshine), * byse ( $=$ besec), * bysech, * byseche, * byseme ( $=$ beseem), * byseyc, "byset, * byside - bysmoke, *ysoughte ( $=$ begought), * by. spotte ( $=$ bespot), * bysprent, * bystowe $(=$ bespotte (= bespot), (Oysprent, bystowe $=$ be beewike), "bysyde (= beside), * bytake " beewike), "bysyce ( $=$ beside), "bytake, "oy chuixte ( $=$ betwixt), bythoughe, bytide, by tok, *bytoke, " bytraie ( = betray), "bytraised, * bytrende, *bytwene ( - between), bytwixe *bytuvixen, " bytwyste, " bytyde ( $=$ betide), "bywayle, " byveyle (= bewali), *bywave, "bywepe, "byweop ( $=$ beweep), " bywreye ( $=$ bewray), * bywreyinge ( $=$ bewraying).

- by (1), v.t. [Boy.] (Acts, Mary, 1563.)
- by (2), v. i. [A.S. bein = to be.] [Be, v.] To © be.

ar. Eng. (Marria and Skeat), ph IL
* by, part of an interj. [ByE.]
* bÿ'-ar, a. [Buyer.] (Scotch.)
by'-ard, s. [Etymology doubtful.]
Mining: A leather breaststrap uaed by miners in hauling the waggons in coai-mines.
\# by'-are, s. [Buver.] (Prompt. Parv.)
-By゙'-ass, s. [Bias.] (Tillotson.)
- bÿ'bill, \& [Bisle.] A large writing, a scroil ao extensive that it may be compared to abook. (Queen Mary: 2nd Letter to Bothwell.) (Jamieson.)
* by'-calle, v.t. [O. Eng. prefix $b y=$ hi or be, and calle = call.] To call, to arousa. [Bicalle.]
Ear. Ing. Allit. Poems (ed Mor Morrin): The Pcar
- by'-calt, pa par. [Bycalle.]

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: The Pearh 1,18s.
- By-case, adv. [Eng. by, and case (q.v.).]
- byc'-lagr, v.i. [Bicken, v.]
"by-clyppe, * by-clappe, v.t. [Beclif.]
(Chaucer.)
"byd, * bydde, * byde, v.t.\&i. [Bin (1), v.] "by'd'dy̆tig, 'by̌'-dinge, pr. par. \& s.
[Bin (1).]
- bȳde, v.i [Bide, Bid, v.] (Spenser: Shep. Cal., x.)
> bydene, ${ }^{\text {* by-dene, }}$ " bidene, adn. [Perhaps from Dnt. bij dien = (1) by that, chereby, (2) forthwith.]
> 1. Quickly.
> "Doun the boake con boshe by-dene", 7 Tho Pearl, 194
> 2. At once, besides.
 Eng. Morris a skeith, pt. IL
by-dol-ven, pa. par. [A.S. bedoljen = buried, from bedelfan = to dig in or around. 1 Burled.


## and fond hera ${ }^{4}$ gobet of sold by-dohuen" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$

* bȳ'-dy̆hg, pr. par. [Bimino.]
bȳe, adv. \&a. [From by, prep. \& adv.(q.v.)]


## bye-wash, 8.

Hydranlic Engineering : A channsi to divert past a reservoir water of atreams which would otherwise Row into it, and which are hnyura or otherwise undesirabla. Ths ontlet of water from a dam; a waste. Called also a by-iead and a diversion-cut
bȳe (l), 8. [From by, prep. \& adv.]
Oricket: A run obtained when the ball has passed the wicket-keeper without being touched by the striker. [Lonqatop, Lea-bye.]
$\mathrm{by} \overline{\mathrm{e}}(2)$, s. \& a. [By (1), s. \& a ]
"bȳe (3), "bee, z \& in compos. [A.S. by. bye $\overline{=}$ a dwelling, a habitation; from buan $=$ to inhabit, to dwell.]
A. As an independent word (of the form bye): [Br.]

1. Ord. Lang.: $\Delta$ dwelling, a habitation. Gibson.)
2. Game-playing: The place occupied by an individual player in soma games.
B. In compos. (of both forms): A habitation; as, bying, i.e., a dwelling-house. (Wharton.)

- bye (4), boye, s. [Etymology doubtful. It may be simply Eng. boy.] An ox-driver.
"Bye or boye Bowio, U.G."-Prompe. Parr.
- bȳe, part of an interj. [Eng. be, with, you.] A word used only in the aubjoined salutation.
Good-bye, good-by. [Good = God; bye, by $=$ be with you.] God be with you.
bȳe (1), v.t. [Contracted from aby.] [Abie (2).] To pay for, to suffer, to expiate, endure. "Thon, Porrex, thou shait doariy bya the nme.".
Ferr. and Pory., $0 . \mathrm{PL}, \mathrm{i} .140$.
- bÿa (2), v.t. [Buy, v.] (Wyelifo [Purvey], Mat. xiv. 5 .)
* byear, s. [Bier.] A bier. (Chevy Chase, 117.)
* by-efthe. 8. [Behoof, 8.] (Rob. of Gloucester, P. 354.)
* byeth, pl. of pres. indic., also imperat. pl. of $v$. [A.S. beoth.]

1. Are.
"Ine the bokes byeth y . write all the mannen of men." iA.D. 1 Bet
2. Beye.
"Byeth sleghe an waketh ine youre belea,"-lbid.,

* by-fore, * by-forn, *by-forne, *by-for-en, prep. adv. [Before.]
"Byforn ham alla,"-Chaucer: C.T., 5,434,
*byg, v.t. [Bico, v.] (Barbour: Bruce, v. 453.)
* by-get, v.t. [Beaet.] To get.
"For when he hath oht bygeten."-Proberbs of Hen-
"by̆gge, * by̆g'-gy̆n, v.t. [Bica, v.] Byogyn: or byldyn. Bxiffco."-Prompt. Parv.
"by̆g'-gy̆d. pa par. [Broor.]
"by̆g'gh̆hg, by̌g'-gy̌hge, byg-yng, A. \&B. As pr. par. \& $a$. : (See the verb.) C. As subst. : Building.

*byghe, 8 . [A.s. bedh, beaj = ring, collar, diadem.] A crown.
"Thy heued hata nauther greme ne gryste
Ear. Eng. Alut. Poems (ed. Morris); The Poarh, 465-8,
*by-ghyte, s. [Beger.] (Rob. of Gloucester, p. 888.$)$

*by-so, *by-gon, a. [From Eng. by, and go.]

1. (Of the form bygo) ; Rnined, deceived.
"Many yo the manilich anan, that thorw wounmas
ya bypa Ferumbras (ed. Horriage), p. se, L 2, ors
2. (Of the form bygon): Overrun, covered.

For al the oontre mythronten lya to ful by-gon wyth That pon ne are wythroaten lya so ful by-oon wyth That non ne schold hare seope.

- by'-gōne (Eng.) " by'-gane, *bi'-gāne (Scotch), a. \& a. [Eng. by ; yone.]
A. As adj.: Gone by.

All in Bohem! Rel whili, thou are ware matisfaction
The $b y$-gone diny proclad'm'd. ${ }^{\text {na }}$
 cotch). Thin. (p. bygomes, Eng.; bygaxes. dings past, and spec. of offencea atate, lovers quarres, and arrears

I (1) Let bygones be bygones: Let the past of forgotten.
(2) Byganes suld be byganes: The past ahould not be brought up agsinst one. [1.]
 lothian, ch. xvii.

* by-gonne, pret. \& pa. part. [Beaun.]
"Yo knowe wil that myye ;advaraaries han oyponne
this deljate and hrige by here outraye." $\rightarrow$ Chaucer: The Tale of Melibevice.
" by-gyns, b. pl. [Beocin.] An order of quaslreligious women not bound by. vows. (Chaucer.)
* bȳ-hăte, v.t. [From O. Eng. prefix by $=$ prefix be or bi (q.v.), and Eng. hate, v.] To hate.

by-hirne, v.t. [From A.S. prefix $b y=\mathrm{bl}_{\text {, }}$ and hirne $=$ a corner.] To hide in a corner, conceai.
"That thei may heaten they holden, by-hirnex it
*by-hod, * by-hede, v. imper. [A contracted form of behoved. Cf. O. Eng. bui = behoved.] Behoved.

by-hynde, "by-hyn-den, prep. \& adv. [Behind.]
*byīl'-yěit, pa. par. [Boiled.] (Scotch.)
by-Inge, pr. par. \&\& [Boyino.]
*by-icnyf, " by-lenife, s. [From A.S. by $=$ beside, and crif = a knife.] A knife worn at the side, s dsgger. (Seotch).

* by-lafte, pret. \& pa. por. of v. [A.S. belifan $=$ to remain.] (Sir Ferumbras, 1,595.)
"by-lave, v.e. [O. Eng. by, and lave (q.v.).] 10 wash, smear over.
(ed. Maked and bytaued myd hlode."-O. Enz. Sisceth.
 8. [Icel. bajar-lög; Sw. bylag; Dan. byloy $=$ the community of a village. From leel. bar, byr $($ genit. bezjar $)=$ s town, a village: Sw \& Dan. by = a village, a city, town, orborousc , [BY.]
Law: A privata statute made by the members of a corporation for the better government of tbeir body. A voluntary assoclatlon, not incorporated, has no right to make bindnot incorporated, has no right to make binding laws. Nor can a corporation do so if the bylaws affect the good of society, or tho
comuon profit of the people. If they are comuon profit of the people. lf they are
found to be contrary to the law of the land, found to be contrary to the law of the land,
they are null and roid. A forfeiture inuposed they are null and voic. A forporion is enforceablo o a law court. [Burlaw.] (Blacksone: Comment, bk. 1., ch. 18 ; bk. iii., ch. 9.) Railway or other incorporated companies, social, charitable, or polltical societies of any character in this conntry ars allowed to maks byiswe.
"Bylave are orduri mode in court-leteta, or courtberons, by eommon nestent, for the good of those that
make them, further than the publick law husde.-Courel.
"̈yylawa, or ordinxacee of corporationa"-Bacon:
* byid, o.t. [Build.]
* byide, s. [Frombuild, s. (a.v.)] A bullding.


## b64, b6y; pबut, 16ش1; cat, gell, ohorus, ghin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş ; expect, Xemophon, exist. -ing. -clan, -tian =sign. -tion, -ston =shăn; thon, -bion = zhŭn. -cions, tious, -sions = shŭs. -ble, -dle, dc. = bè, del.


－bȳle，v．t．［Boll，v．］
＊bȳle，a．［Borl，a．］
＂by－leeve，a［Belicr．］Beliel，creed．（Chaw－ cer．）
＊by－leve（1），＂by－leue，v．i．［A．S．belifan＝ to be left，to remsio．］［Belerir（2），v．］To stay，to remain．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "The kyngo byleues thare ztill"". } \\
& \text { Sege of Mase), selayne (eil Herrage), so7. }
\end{aligned}
$$

－by－leve（2），v．l．\＆i．［Believe］
＊by－leyn，pa．par．［Belav，v．］
－byl－len，＊bol－1yn，v．t．\＆i．［From bylle $=$ bill（1），3．］To peck with the bili．

＊byl－lerne，s．［Billuts．］
＂Byluerne，watyr herbe．Beruta，C．F．＂－Prompt
－byl－lyn，v．t．\＆i．［From bylle＝bill（1）．］ To dig with a mattock．
＂Byllya with mattokgh Ligonizo，marro，Cath．＂－
Promp．Par． Prompt．Pary．
＊by－loke，v．t．［From O．Eng．preflix by，and loke $=$ to look．］To look after，to take care of． fatio hit her by－loke．＂－sir forumbras，k，hat．thys，and
＂bȳ－ly̆n＇ne＊blinne，＂blynne，v．t．［A．S． blinnart＝to rest，cease，leave off；from blin $=$ reat，intermission．］To delay．

－by－mole，v．t．［Cf，A．S．$m a l=a$ spot，ataln．］ To atsin，disgrace．
＂Shal ouvere cheento symoten if＂一P．Plow，\＆，9ta
－bynd，＂bynde，＂bynden，v．t．［Binn．］

＊bynd－ynge，pr．par．\＆s．［Bindino．］
－by－nempt，pa．par．［Beneme．］Named， appointed；promised．
＂bynge，v．i．［Beenoe．］（Scotch．）
－bynk，s．［Benk．］（Scotch．）（Barbour：Bruce，
vii．258．）
＊bynne，prep．［A．S．binnan＝within．］Withio． ＂That the hurne bynee borle hyheide tha bare erthe．＂
Allie Poems：The Deluge， $4522^{\circ}$
＂by－neme，＂by－no－men，pa．par．［By wivme，Beniy．］Taken from or away．
＂Hontynge or hankynge if a oy of bem une， Piers Plow，iii．， 31 －2 myghite for shrewee wero byomen hein so that thei ne

－by－nyme，v．t．［Benim．］To deprive，to take awsy．

－by＇－păs－sǐng，3．［Eng．by；passing．］ （Scotch．）Lapse．
the And giff they falli at the byparding of everio ane of

－byp＇－ti－cit．pa．par．［Baptized．］（Scotch．） （Houlate，ii．4，MS．）（Jamieson．）
＂by＇－quilds，s．［Bequest．］（Rob．of Gloucester， p．384．）
－byr，3．［Bur（ $\dagger$ ）］
by＇r（pron．bũx），prep．\＆pron．［Contraction for by our．］A word or words used oniy in the sabjoined phrase．

By＇r lakin：By our lady（i．e．，by our lady kin．）

－by－rad，pret．of v．［As．redan＝to advies， determine．］Determined，resolved，self－ad． vised．

To wor be was byrad，
For uybthoolde he hont wonde．＂
Eppec．of Lyric Poetry，Parable of the Labouters，22－4
－byrche，s．［Birch．］
＂Byrche，tre．Lentisura，oinus＂－Promps．Parv．
－byrd，v．impers．［Icel．byrja＝to behove．］ byra，v．imperr．It
It behoyed，it became．
＂Aud zeld，thanin byrd oo an maver
Dud then ：Bruce，v． 75 ．
bȳre，3．［A．S．bẏre，bir＝a dwelling；see Bower（1）．］A cow－house．（Scotch．）
＂sing woll－w．Wa over burnt harny．
＂by－reve，＂by－rwfe，v．t．［Bereave．］
＊byr－law－man，s．［Bialiedan，Burlaw．］
＊byr－ler，s．［O．Eng．birle＝to pour out．］ One who serves ont drink，a butler．
＊byri，＂byrne，v．t．［Buan（1），v．］To burn． （Barbour：Bruce，xvii．，431，525．）
＊byrn－y，byrm－ie，s．［Birniz．］（Scotch．） （Barbour ：Bruce，11，352．）
by̌̌＇－rhi－dse，s．pl．［From Mod．Lat．byrrhus （q．v．）．］

Entom．：A family of insects，often termed， from their roundiah or oval shape，Pill－beetles． With the Histeridx，they constitute the tribe Helocera of the pentemerous Coleoptera． Several genera occur in Britain．
byr＇－rbŭs（yr as ür），${ }^{2}$［From Lat．birrus ＝a cloak for rainy weather．From Gr．$\pi v \rho$ ppós （purrhos）$=$ yellow．）．］
Entom．：A genus of beetles，the typleal one of the family Byrrhidæ．They are neariy giobose insects，which，when slarned，psek their legs awsy into cavities on the lower part occur in Britain，the best－known belag ths occur in Britain，the best－kn
Byrrhus pilula，or Pill－beetie．
byr－son＇－im－a（yr as $\tilde{u}$ ），s．［Said to be from Gr．$\beta$ vipoa（bursa）$=8$ hile，and Lat． nimius，here．taken as＝much used，because the plents are used in tanning．］
Bot．：A large genue of plants，belonging to the order Malpighiscere（Malpighiads）．The bark of Dyrsonima Cuminghiana，a small tree lound in Panams，\＆c．，is used in skio diseases， the wood for building purposes，and the smali scid berries are eaten．The bark of B．spicata is the Mnraxi bark of Brazll，need in that country for tanning．A colouring matter from country for tanning．A colouring matter from it is used in the Indies as a dye－stuff；the berries are eaten，and are sald to be good in
dysentery．The roots and branches ol $B$ ． dysentery，The roots and branches of $B$ ．
verbascifolia are used in Brazil snd Guiana verbascijolia are used in Brazil sind
for washing ulcers．（Treas，of Bot．）
＊byrth，s．［Baath．］Size，bulk，burden，bur－ then．（Scotch．）（Doug．：Virg．，131，27．）
＂by－run，＂bi－run，a．\＆\＆［Eng．by；run．］ （Scotch．）
A．As odj．：Past．
＂．Byrun anovel restand amand－＂－Aberd．Reg． ＂Birun reat．＂－ Bb da．
B．As subat．（pi．byrunis）：Arrears．
＂The Malater or Lord masy not reeognose the hade for the byrunis of his fermos＂－3terse：Inder，Reg．
by a，a．\＆a．［Byss．］
＂Thit wommon wonoth by weat，

＊by̌ach＇－あp－h甲od，y．［Bishophood．］
＂Of the ordinaunee of byachophood．＂－Fiektue： 1
bys＇－im，＂biss＇－sóme，＂bŭs＇－sठms，＂bw＇ some，s．［Besom．］
1．（Of the last three forms）：
（1）Anything ohaped like a besom or broom， spec．，a comet．
．．．．A comat of that kind which the Astronomera
 －spoctroosed p． p ．
p．＂H Whe callit．The fyrey Ausome＂－Enox：Biat．，
（2）A woman of bed chsracter（contemptu－ ously）．
2．（Or the form bysim）：A woman of bad cbsracter（contemptuously）．
＊by－skorne，s．［Q．Eng．by，and zkorns $=$ scorn．］A disgrace．
＂Broghto to byakorne and bysmere＂－Trentea，i． 172
＊bys－mare，＂bys－mere，s．［BISMARE］
－by－smot－er－ud，a．［Beavorned．］（O．Eng．） Smntted．（Chaucer：C．T．，76．）
bys－ning，$y_{\text {．}}$［1cel．bysn $=$ a prodigs：
bysna $=$ to portend．］A monster． bysna $=$ to portend．］A monster．

＊bys－om，a．［Bisson．］Blind．
＂The bytom ledys the blynde＂－Rellp．Antif．，il min
－by－spell，a．［A．8．bigspell＝a parab］e，story， fable，comparieon，proverb，example．（Boo worth．）］A proverb．
byss，＊bisse，3．［From Lat．byssus（q．v．）．］ Flaxen or eilky－looking cloth．
＂Buac had white Whether it be alk or lynan．＂－
by̆s－sā＇－çe－oŭs，an［Mod．Lat．byssaceus，from Lat．byssus（q．v．），and Lat．suffix－aceus．］Dt vided into fine，eutangled fibres，like those of wool．Example，the roote of eome lungi．
＂by̆sse，v．［BLzz，v．］（Scotch．）（Doug．：Virg．， 257，10．）
＊bys－shop－pyng，pr．par．\＆ 3 ．［Q．Eng．bye shop＝bisbop．Bishor，v．］
A．As pr．par．：（Ses the verb．） B．As subst．：Confirmation．
＂Byanhoppyng of chyidren，couffrmation．＂－Pab
by̆s＇－sī，as pl．［Lat．byssi，pl．of bysars．］ ［Byssus．］
Bot．：A name formerly employed to desig－ nste certain cryptogamous plante of low or ganisation，now ecparated and ranged according to their several affinities
bys＇sine＂bys－eyn bis－sen，a．a ${ }^{2}$ made of fine flax or linen．］［Byssus．］

A．As adjective：
1．Made of fine flax．
2．Having a flawen or silky appearance．
B．A3 subst．：Fine linen．［BiEs．］
＂And it it younn to hir that ache hyuere hir mith

by̆s＇soid，a．［Gr．（1）Búvoos（bussos）］［Bry－ ave］，sud（2）et̄os（eidos）＝appearance．］

Bot．：Having a fringed appearance，with the threads or fascicles unequal in length．
by̌s＇－st－līte，s．［10 Ger．bissolith；Gr．（1）Bivoos （bussos）［BY8sOs］；and（2）$\lambda$ i $\theta$ os（lithos）$=5$ stone．Named on account of the flaxen ap－ pearance of its asbestiform and fibrow pearance
Min．：A variety of Danaemorite（Dana） The same as Tremolite（Brit Mus．Catal．） ［Dannemonite，Themolite．］
＊byw－sop，3．［B1янор．］
＂By asopes and abbates．＂
 （1）a fine yellowish flax ；（2）the linen made from it ；Heb． 1 （butz）＝fine white linen（1 Chron． xv．27，\＆c．）；［roin
＊I．Ord．Lang．：Linen．
＂The ine called byems［ifl the fine lamne or tumate Wheroil our wives and domes at home eot no meot Plinie，ble xix．ch． 1 ．
II．Technioally：
1．Zool．：The flaxen or alky－looking fibres by which moiluscs of the genus Pinas and the family Mytilidx attach themselves to rocks， etones，or other bodies．
 the rentrout ench valve．．．The bysuthan mometine

2．Bot．：The atipes of certain fungi．［Brass．］
＊3．Min．：An old name for asbeston．
－bys－sym，s．［Bvsym］
＊bys－syn＊bys－yyn r．t．［Etym doubtfol Perhsps fron the noise made．］To lull askeen to soothe．（Prompt．Perv．）
＊bys－synge，＊bys－ying，pr．par．\＆＊ ［Byssyn，v．］
A．As present participle：Lulling，designed to luil，soothing．
－Byssynge songys：Lullabies，cradle conga． ＂Byasynga．Mongyz（bysing，
B．As substantive：The act of luiling．
Bryaynge of chyldrae（byajing，H．）．Sophicta，C．Y．＇

## -by-mtad, pa par. [Bestad, Bestend.] itusted. <br> 

by'-stand-õr, s. [Eng. by = near ; stand, v . hing is being done $;$ an onlooker, s spectator as opposed to an actor in any event.
"This dentardly ontrape roused the indignntion of
by-stole, pa. par. [Eng. prel. bi, and stole $=$ ololen.] [STEAL.] Stoien, escaped.

## Annow compth on of hem prykipg,

 Sir Perumbras (ad. Herrtage), p. 121, 3,875-7s.- by-stride,


## v.t. [Bestride.] <br> "He stede bystrod" R Cansr de Liom 47e.

- by-sulpe, v.t. [From O. Eng. preflx by, and 0 . Eng. sulp, sulpe, sulie $=$ to defils, to soil ; M. H. Ger. besulwen; Provinc. Qer. sulpern $=$ to defle (Morris).]' To deflie.

The renym and the rylanye sod the ryolos fylthe, That by-sulpez mannex sanle io visounde hert "

- bys-y-hede, s. [From O. Eng. bysy = busy and suff. -hede $=$ suff. -bood.] "Busyhood," continual care.
"Yor nothe yei ho hym s ithe ot his bywhote wyth
draghth.
Dan draghth. "Dan
- bys-ym, ' bys-syma, s. [Cf. Dan. busse mande = bugbear.] A monster. (Scotch.) "Ha Mald. 'Allace, I amm lost, lathent of all, Boulute, ili. 25, MS. (Jamiseon.)
- byt (1), 3 pers. sing. pres. indic. of v. 【BYD, Bid. $]$ Bids. (Chaucer.)
* byt (2), byt-en, v. [Bite, v.]
* byt, \& [Bite, s.]

- byte, a. [From A.S. bita $=$ a biter, a ferce animal, a wild beast.] Fierce.

Thy prayer may hys pyte oytce
That mercy mechil
Ear. Eng. Allit Poems iod. Morris) : Pearh ass-b.

* by-thenk, p.t. [Bethine.] To repent. Ear. Eng. Allit. Peems (ed. Morris); Clean-
by-tolane, v.t. \& f. [Betoken.]
by-tolk-nyng, s. [ByTokne.] A token.

-by-toure, 2. [BitTERN.] A bittern. (Chaucer.)
by'-town-ite, s. [From Bytown, in Cansda, where it was firat found; suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min. A variety of Aborthite (q. v.). It is a greenish-white mineral resembliag felspar.
Dytt-në'r-Y-a, butt-në'r-1-a, s. [Nemed ofter David Sigismond Aagustus Bütnver, professor of botany sit Gottingen, who published a botanical work in 1750.]
Bot. : A genue of piants constituting the typical one of the order Byttneriacea (q.v.). The species are curious rather than ornamental herbaceous plants.

 (q.v.).]

Bot.: An order of planta pisced by Lindiey under his Twenty-eighth or Malval alliance. They resemble the Sterculiade, to which they are allied in having two-celled enthers, and of the stamens aterile dind of the stamens eterile and smsil petals hagged the base. The species mostly come from the West Indies, a few are East. Indian or Anstralian, and one is from Pergia. In 1845 Lindley estimated the known apecies at 400 .

- byt-ylle, s. [Beetle.]
"Bytylle, wortae. Buboscus"-Prompt Pars.
by'-wāy, " bī'-wey, s. [Eng. by, and way.] 1. Lit.: A secluded or unfrequented way; - way aside from the main ode.


2. Fig.: A secret method of doing anything; an unavowed aim or purpose, or mothod of reaching an object.
"A sarvant, or atavourite, if ho be in wapt, sod no
other *pparent os use of esteem,
is commonly thought bats

* by-welde, v.t. [Bewield.] To wield one's self, i.e., to hava fres and full power over one's self.


## " And at leysere hom ageyn remorte,



- by-went, a. [Eng. by = past, and went.] of time : Bygoae, past.
"Conaldder of Romanis, th atl their thme Bellond: Prok T. Livent. vi.
- by-weve, v.t. [A.S. biwevan.] [BEWEVE] To entwing, to inlay. (Rowland \& Ottuell, ed. Herrtage, 1,202.)
by'-wõrd, " bi'-wörd, s. [Eng. by; word.] 1. A common ssying, a proverb. (Geaerally in a bad sense.)
 2. The object of such a sayiog, the individuel whose speech or action has originated or given currency to the common ssying.
"Aod now am I their nong, yen, 1 am their byword"
* byye, • bȳ'-y̆n, v.t. [Buv, v.]
- by'-yम̈ge, pr. par. [Buyino.]
by-za'nt, s. [Bezant.]
Bȳ-zan-tian, a. [Lat. \&c. Byzanti(um) $=$ the city (Byzantine), and suff, -an.] Pertaibing to Byzantium.
By ry-an-tine, Bȳ-žnn'tine, q. \& a. [In Ger. byzantinisch; Fr. byzantin; Lat. Byzantinus. From Lat. Byzantium; Gr. Bu弓avtiov (Buzantion) $=$ Byzantium. From probably mythic Byzas, a Megarian, said to have been its founder.)
A. As adj. : Pcrtaiaing to Byzantium, a Doric-Greek city on the European side of the Bosphorus, alieged to have arisea about b.c. 656. A new and more magnificent quarter, added by Constantine between A.D. 928 and 330, was cailed Constantinopie, and occupied the site of part of the modern Turkish city.

T (1) Byzantine architecture:
Arch.: The style of architecture prevalent at Byzantium whilst it was the capital of the Greek empire in the East. The Byzantios churches are usually built in the form of a Greek cross, the centre being covered by a jarge cupola, and the four arms or projections by semicupolas. The arches are generally semicircular, but sometimes segmental or horse-shoe shaped. The capitals, which taper downwards, are square blocke, or namented with foliage or with basket-work. The masonry is varied by horizontal and sometimes by vertical lines of hricks, besides which tlies, arrangad so as to constitute ths Greek ietter gamma, or other figures, sre often found on the exterior of the building. Interiorly, there is fine Mosaic ornamentation. The mouldings, which heve s hold projection, with the angles rounded off, are ornamented with foliage, and sometimes sloo with morocco or painting. A zigzag ornsment, with stiff folisge, may be seen under the eaves ond elaswhere. The apse is coatinually present. The Byzantine style of architecture has been divided into three periods-the firet from the time of constantine to thst of Justinian in the middis of the sixth century; the aecond extends to the eleventh century; and the third to the con quest of Constantinopis by the Turks in 1453. Fow specimeas of the first period remain; mony of the second snd third do so, the former being considered pure Byzantine, the latter Byzantios mingled with Italica, from the influence produced by Venice. [See Gloss. of Archilecture (Oxford, 1845.)]
The most interesting example of this architecture now existing is the grand Masque of Bt. Sophia at Constantinople, an edifice buiit as a Christiaa church, under Justinian, in the first haif of the sixth century, and adapted to their ues hy the Mohammedaos, on their conqueet of the Eastern Empire. In this building the interior is composed of a great ceutrai dome, 107 feet in diameter and 182 feet in height, which is supported on four piers, while length is given the building by the addition of
a semi-dome at each end. The latter erve also to sutaio the premure of the main dome. The building, in its iower part, is divided up The biliding, in its iower part, is divided up to enhance the size and arches, whose ofrect dome. Around the base of the jatter is a row of windows, a characteriatio which becams constant feature in the later Byzanting architecture. One atriking chsracteristic of Byzan. tiae edifices is thie extensive nes of colored decoration in their interior. This is particniarly the case in the Mosque of St. Sophia, and adde much to its interior effect. The pillars are formed of the richest coiored marbies, and the walis lined with them, while splevdid mosaice adord the domes.
Byzantioe ormsmont differs conaiderably alike from the Claseic and from the Gothic, being aiways flat and incised, whilo the latter is bold. The Byzzotines were distinguiahed during the Medizevai period for sili kinde of carving end metal work, which undoubtediy carving and metal work, which undoubtediy had an influence on the development of art, to the revival of painting. A weil-known and very intereating example of Byzantide architectural art exists io the celehrated Church of St. Mark's, at Yenice. This is the oniy example in tie Weet, and doubtless arose through the commercial reiations of $v_{\text {enice }}$ with the Eastern Empire. It was copied ehortiy efter ite erection, in the elevea'h centory, at Perigueax, in Aquatacia, and, as a consequence, the ure of the dome hra been extensive in that part of Fraace.

## (2) Byzantine historians:

Hist. : Numbrous historians yioper, and chroniclers who lived io the Byzarithoe empire between the fourth and fifternth seaturio A.D., and Wrote its history. The wiost celo brated was Procopins, of Cwearon. These brated was Procopius in orearop. These
historiane are divided into three clases: (1) historiant are djvided into three classes: (1) Those witose works are confived in subject to
Byzantine history; (2) those who profess to Byzantine history; (2) those who profess to
deai with univeraal history, but give disprodeai with universal hiatory, but give dispro-
portionate epace to Byzantine events; (3) portionate epace to Byzantine events; (3)
those who wrote on Byzantine customs, srchitecture, antiquities, sic. Their litersry styio is iacking in force and originality, as might be expected from the deapotiem of pedantry duriag the time in which they wrote, but despite this their worke are invaluabie, as our ooly source of information concerning tios history of tin Empire of the Exst. This is particularly the case with those who confine their attention to events which took place under their own observation, or in which they took part. The principal worke of the Byzantice historians wers collected and published is Paric in 36 volumea, with Latia traodintione ( $1654-1711$ ). Io 1828 ' Nieluhh, with others, begao a Corpus Scriptorum Historize Byzanime, cariied oL untii 1855 int 48 volumes, and contioned by the Berlin Academy of Scieucos.
B. Ae subst. : The asme as bezomt, bieanf, byzant. [Bezant.]
II If any obsolate worde have been omitted in by, their modern apelling will probahly be found at $b i, b e$, or $b u$.

I A list of words in which by is a prefix has been given io page 763, column 1. The following more simple words heve the modern apelling bi, st which they may be found opelling bi, st which they may be found *byde, *byge ( $=$ big), obyke *bykere, © (= bicker, s.), "bykker, * bykkir, * byker, * bykkyr, v. (= bicker, v.); *byl, * bylle (= hill), bynde, s. (= hind), * byngs, s. ( $=$ (Scotch), * byrle (= biri, 1), "byrthe, "byschop (= bishop), * byschypryche (= bishopric), "bysme ( $=\mathrm{hism}$, Scotch) * bysquyte (= biscuit), *byshope (= bishop) *bysshoperike (= hishopric), "byte (= bite), "bytt ( $=$ bit, s.), * byttyr (= bitter), bytterly (= bitterly), * byittyrnesse ( $=$ bitternese), *byteyrswete
hitter-aweet). biting).
(2) A very few others are found with the opelling be. Examples-* bynggers (= benger), * bytyile ( $=$ beetle).
(8) Sometimes the old by beconves bu in a modern word. Examples-"byrdune, "byrden. (= burden), * byryele (= burial), * byrgyn, byryyn ( $=$ bysshel ), (= bushai), " bysy ( $\equiv$ buey), bysily (= busily), "bysinesse' (= business).

## 9780 C.

C. In Anglo-Saxon was taken directly from the Latin slphabet, the source, it is belleved, whence it has passed into various languages. In Engliah worde immediately derived from Anglo-saxon, the e of the Anglo-Saxion often becomes $k$ in Englinh, as A.S. cyning = Eng. king; A.s. $\mathrm{cyn}=\mathrm{Eng}$. kin, or kindred. Some. timea the A.S. o becomer $q$ in English, as A.S ewen $=$ Eng. quen. At others it is changed into ch, as A.S. cild = Eng child (See Barworth : A.S. Dict.) ln Modern EngSish $c$ has two leading values. Before $i$ and $e$ it ia aounded as s (axsmples : certain, and eincture), sind befora $a$, o, and $u$ as $~ k$ (examcincture), snd before a, o, and $u$ as $k$ (exainples: cat
C. As an imitial is used:

1. In Chronol.: Chiefly for Christ, as B.C. $=$ (BeIore Christ).
II In tha ambiguona lettera A.C., C may be (1) Christ, and A.C. = After Christ. Or it may he (2) Christum, and A.C. = ante Christom, before athrigt ; or (3) Christi, and A.C. = Anno Christl. See also $A$ as on initial.
2. In Music: For conntertenor or conralto.
3. In University degress: For Civil, as D.C.L. $=$ Doctor of Civil Laws; also for Chirurgia $=$ surgery.
C. As a symbol is used:
4. In Numer.: For 100. Thua ClI is $=102$, $C C=200, C C C=300, \mathrm{CCCC}=400$.
$=\mathrm{C} \mathrm{C}$ in this casa is tha initial of Lat. centum $=100$.
5. In Chem.: For tha element carhon, of which it is also the initial letter.
6. In Music:
(1) For tha first note of the diatonic scala, corresponding to do of tha Italians.
(2) For tha natural major mode, that in which गe sharps or flats are employed.
(3) For common or four-crotchet time.
7. In Biblical Criticism: For the Ephraem manuscript of the Greek New Testament, $A$ being the Abexandrian manascript, $B$ the Vatican manuscript, $D$ the menuscript of Bera, and $\mathcal{N}$ (A in Hab.) tha Sinaitic manuscript. [Conex.]

## C barre. [Fr.]

Music: Tha term for the tima indicstor. C with a dash throngh it. (Stainer \& Barrutt.)
C clef. [Fr.]
Music: Tha clef abowing the position of middle $C$, in which are written tha alto, tenor, and (in old music) other parts. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
C dur. [Ger.] Music: C major. (Stainer \& Barreth)
Q' (1), v.t. [Catt..] To call. (Scotch.)
 but they.
0a'
(2), v.2. [Catch.] To drive. (Scotch.)
 Ca' the shuttle: Scotch for drive the ohnttle.
 ch xirl
0a'(1), 3. [Callh] a motion, dírection. (Scoteh.) I $\mathrm{Ca}^{*} \mathrm{o}^{\circ}$ the water: The motion of the Waves as driven by tha wind, as the ca' $0^{*}$ the water is west =tha wavea drive towarde the west. (Jamieson.)
© (2), s. [CAW.]

## ca'-throw,

1. Disturbance. (Scot.)
2. Prevention. (Scotu)

Ca.
Cher.: The symbol for the element caiclum.

- ca. co, "coo, ka, " kaa, "koo, [A.S. cea; O. H. Gar. caha; Dar. kaa; Sw. DOW.]
"A ka. Moneduts."-Cath. Anol in Promper Pary
-a'-ă-ba, ka'-b̆-ba, ka'-a-bah, ka-bah', s. [Arab. ka'bah = a equare building; $k a^{2} b=$
cube. The Mohammedan temple at Mecca, eapecially a small enbical oratory witoln, bleck stone gaid to have been given by an angel to $\Delta$ braham. (Webster.) Tha Karabah is described by tha lata Sir ih. Burton, who visited Mecca disguised as a Muasnlman, to be Visited Mecca disguised as a suasnlman, to be an oultong masaive structure, eighteen paces in fivg to forty feet in height. it was entirely rebuilt in A, $\mathrm{n}, 1627$. It to of grey Macca atone in large blocka of different sizes, joined together in a very jough manner with bad cement.
câ'-am, s. [Wel. cawnen $=$ a reed ; cawon $=$ reeds, stalks.]

Weaving: The weaver'a reed; the oley or slef.
câ'am-ăng, s. [From Technical Eng. caam (q.v.).] Tha setting of the reed by the dispusing of the warp threads. (Knight.)
" caas (1), s. [CASE (1).] (Chaucer.)

* caas (2), s. [CASE (2).] (Chatcer.)
ca-a-tin-gua, s. [Native name.] A Brazilian name for a plant, tha Moschoxylon catigua, a plant of the Meliaceas or Meliad order. It dyes leather bright yellow.
săb (l), s. [Contracted from cabriolet (q.v.).] l. A covered public carriaga having two or four wheeis, and drawn by ona horse. Cabe wera first uaed for hire in London in 1823.
-In a Hansom cab tha driver'a sest is be hiod, not in front. This form nf cab wa pateotedin I834, being named after its inventor the architect of the Birmingham town-hail It originally consisted of a square body, tho two wheels, about $71 / 2$ feet in diameter, being the same leight as the vehicle. This has been from time to time modified and improved, until the present "hansom" has emerged. Cabs with iodia-rubber tirea have been introduced and ara increasing in numbers. The Ilansom cah, as a conranient method of etreet locomotion, has been introduced into the cities of the United States, and is used thore to soma extent, particularly in coobection with railroad tent, particularly in cooolection with railroad stations, but can scarcely increase greatly in
competition with the abundant and cheap otreet competition with
railway service.

2. The covered part in front of a locomo tive which protects the engineer and fireman, and shields the levers, \&c
F Obvious componnds : Cab-driver, cab-fare cab-horse, cab-man, cab-stand, de.
cab-boy, s. A paga who stands behind a cab.
insire of making as perfect chiefly occupied with the desirt of making as pertect a \&tend rocmy fortuna woinld
allow, I sent my cub-boy (vulgo Tiger) to lnquire of the allow, 1 sent my cub-boy (vulgo Tiger) to lnquire of the it belongod"-Sir $E$. L. liulurer: Pelham, ch, xiv.
-ăb (2), s. $\quad[\mathrm{Heb}, \quad 2 R(q a b)=a$ hollow or concave (vassel); from $\operatorname{per}_{\text {( }}$ (quabab) $=$ to render hollow.) A Jewish measure of capacity, mantioned only in 2 Kings Fi. 25. The Kabhins make it th of a seah or satzom, and th of an ephah. If 80 then it would be $2 \%$ pints of British corn mpasure, or 31 pints of wine measure.
siver, and ash hemd was sold for toursuors pieces of ava pleces of ailver." -2 Lings vi. 23 .
oabb, v.f. [CAB (1), s.] To travel in a cab, as in tha popular parase, "Do you mean to cab it?"

## * cab-age, \& [Cabbace]

ca-błll, a. [In Ger. cabala; Fr. cabale $=$ club or society. Cognate with Hab. cabala and, perhsps, Eng. cavil (q.v.).]
I. A small number of persone closely pnited for tome purpose, and not making their proceedings pubiic at first not necessarily in a
bad aenae.
"Sha often interpowed her roynd authorty to break
the cabalz vhich were forming Against ber first the cabalz which wer
2. A junto, a amall number of persons in secret, concinve carrying out their purposes in Chnrch and Stata by intrigue and trickery. This bad sense was sequired in the time of Charles II. (See tha example.)
"Doring nome Feare the woud eabol wan popularis hy $n$ whinuical coluctdence that in 1857, the Cabinet

3. Intrigues, secret machinations.

Tho The annerome metmbera of the House of Comanome formed eubark, and beated their time on their hand mench other by turmuring st bis partinlity for the earuutry of bis birth."- Macaulay : Bith. Eng., ch. ssiv.
oa-bă1', v.L. [In Ger. cabaliren; Fr. cabaier.] To join a cabal, to intrigue secretly with others in the hope of gaining soma coveted object or end.
that the men who hold thowe offices rers Parpotually caballing Eng.,ch. XX
cabb'-a-12, căb'-bal-ah, kăb'-bal-ah 8. [In Ger. cabbala; Fi. \& Ital. cabrila; all from Heh. הלבק $(q a b a t a)=$ (1) reception, (2) a doctrina derived from oral tradition; 3, (qibbel), piel of an obsolete root ${ }^{2} \bar{P}_{\nabla}$ (qabal) $=$ to receive, to accept a doctrine.]

1. Historically: A system of Jewish theosophy, bearing a certain similarity to NeoPlatoniam. Its founders are considered hy Dr. Ginsbnrg to have been lsase tha Blind and his diseiples Ezra and Azariel of Zerona, who flourished between A.D. 1200 and 1230 . It was designed to oppose tha philosophical system of Maimonides. Tha cabala repre-
 Without End or Boundless, as being ntteriy inconceivable. Ho has become known, however, hy means of ten intelligences, uamed Crown, Wiadoln, Intelligence, Love, Justice, kc., whom he has brought into being, and by whom ha created and now governs tha world.
2. Popularly: An oceult aystem of doctrine, something hopelessly mystical and unintelligible.

## Enger he read whatever tella <br> And overy dark paraite allied."

 al(a);-ism. In Ger. cabbutism.] Tha system of Jewish beliel called cabsia (q.v.).
"Vligorous imprestions of ipirit, extasion pretty

axb'al-ist, s. [Eng. cabalu(z); -itt. In Ger, cabbalist; Fr. cabaliste; Itsl. cubalista.]

1. One who professes acquaintanca with and faith in tha Jewiah myatic doctrines of the Cabala.

Not thine immortal Neofgermaln:
2. A factor or broker in French com 42. A factor or
merce. (Wharton.)
căb-a-lís'tǐc, * căb-a-liss'tíck, căb-a-list'-i-cal, a. [Eng. cabalist; -ic, -iont. in Ger. cabbälistisch; Fr. cabalistiqus; Ital. cabs. listico.]
J. Pertaining to the cabala.
2. Mystical, mysterious, occult ; hard to be understood, like the cabala.
"The lettora are cabalistical, and carry more in
thetm thanit is proper for tho worid to be acquainted them. than tir ${ }^{\text {and }}$
${ }^{4} \mathrm{He}$ taught him to repent two cabaltintick woris la pronounciug of which the whote necret conainted "spectatior.
căb-2-Iİ'st-i-cal-Ĭy, adv. [Eng.cabalititical'; -ly.] After the manner of the cabala; in an occult manner; myatically, unintelligibly. "Rnbbi Elins-from the Arst Verte of the Arrt

 found, cabalivticully coucludes that the wurld mbinil | eadure |
| :--- |
| athanding 122 |
| and |

" catb-a-lize, " căb'-bal-ize, v.i. [Eng. eazal(a); -ize.] To speak; write, or believe like a cabaliat.

Here St. Joha meerms to casbativen in in several places of the Abcalypse, that fes to spenk to the thit Goditiness, i. s.
t ca-băl'-Iẽr, s. [Eng. cabal; -er. In Fr. cas baleur.] Une who joing in a cabal; one who eecretly intrigues with others to gain a ce esin end.

Cauthous in the teld, he shann'd the noord,
A clowe ouballer, and tonguevalizet lord.
t căb'-al-line, a. [From Lat. caballinus = pertaining to a horse; cabautus =apack-horse,
nag, e. pony ; Gr. каßádAns (kabalies) $=$ a nag

[^98]Cr, also Sp. caballo; Ital. cavallo; Fr cheval $=$ a horse; oavale $=$ a mare; Ir. capal ; Rus.
kobila, borse.

Caballine Aloes : Horse Aloes (Aloe caballina). [ALoes.]
t ca-băl-1Yng, pres. par. \& a. [CABLL, v.] Joining a cabal, intriguiog secrstly with others. " What thooe cubolling captaloa may design

- ba-bal'-list, s. [Eng. cabal; -ist.] One who cabals, a csballer, intriguer.
busloess have, with great prudecece seserved thenibelves until due preparstions should be mado for their design." - King Charles lis Annwer to Propositions
${ }^{4}$ ca-ban, " ca-bane, 8. [Cafins.]
oă'b-a-rĕt, s. [Fr.] A publichouse, an alehonee.
herio pila pasiolos by some cabarvot or tenola-court Bramhall againde Hob bee
* ca'-bart, s. [Gaeert.] (Scotch.) A lighter. (Spalding.)
ca-bah's-son, s. [French] A French nsme for a mammal, the Giant Tatoa, or Armadillo (Dasypus giganteus). It is the largest of the Armadillos, being sometimes three feet loag withoat the tail
cab-baok, s. [Keqbuck,] (Scotch.)
căb'-bạge (1), " căa'-age * oăb'-bysshe, * căb-bidge, s. [O. Fr. choux cabus = a cabbidge (Cotgrave); O. Fr. cabus, cabuce $=$ round-headed, great-beaded. ladirectly from Lat. capuet $=$ head; 1 tal. capuccio $=\mathrm{s}$ little hesd; lattuga-capuccia = cabbage-lettuce. (Shieai.)]

1. Gardening: Specially those garden varieties of the Drassica oleracea which have plain leaves and "hearts," but sometimes employed in a more general sense for the genus Brassica itself. The common Cabbage is said to have been introduced into England by the lumans, but was little keowo in Scotland until brought into that country by Cromwall's soldiers. The principal varieties were koown at least as far bsck as the sixteenth century, but minor varieties are coming frequently lato use. These varietles differ grestly from each other, sod from the original wild cablage, and could not be recognized for the same plant but that their steps of deviation are well known. The Cabbage io several of ite rarieties is widely grown in the United Stater, and is a commoo article of food in most sections. It varies, in its several varleties, from the Koli-Rabi, io whick the growth furee is carried back iato the stem, which swells iato an underground turuip like form, to the common Cabluage, in which the vegetation Is developed into a compact head, and the Cauliffower, in which the fower log head is enormously developed. Other Varieties are the Brussels Sprouts and the Jersey Cablage. In the last the stem grows to 8 or 10 feet high, and supplies walking sticks and smal: building tiniber, such as spars for small thatched roofs, \&c. The change in the Cabbage are easily accoueted for The present form is of highly vegetative chargeter, as is shown by its habit and halsitat. The surplus vegetative Arce may express itself simply in sin increased development of the leaf, which is threwo into wavy folds, ss is the common Kale; it may remain in the nidribe, which become sucentent, as in the Portugal Cubbnge; may be carried back into the stem, causing a root-like swelliog, as in the hohi-Rabi, or a tall growth of the stem, as io the Jersey cal bace; it may be applied to the formation of bunds, which develop, with the peculiar luxitriance of the Brussels sprouts; or may be withibeld from the lateral buds and supplied to the spical one alone, which swells into the enormous head of the common Cablare. The most evolved and final variety is the Caulifower, in which the vegetative force acts upon the flowering head, of which the flowering is largely checked. There are other varietice, but the above cuvers the diverse varistions.
Wives of Windsor, Li L cabbage." - Shaketp:: Morry eoloor: the floweri congist of four leaves, which are sacceeded by long thaper rods, coutsining heveral round
 Brochoit The caulinower. The MLask cabbage

2. Ordinary Language
(1) In the name serise 281 .
(2) The huge terminal bud of aome palm trees.
"Theif 'absoge' (that of the trees of Saguapus Iudau Cableyse.palin ( 1 reca opleraceat, whows hugat terminal bud Th keown by thia bane."-Lindley; Vsg.

- Brazil Ca\&bage: An arold plant, Caladium agittifolium.
Dog's cabbage: A plant-the Thelygonum Cynocrambe-which belongs either to the Chenopodiadsceæ or the Urticaces. Though subacid and somewhat purgative it is occasionally used as a potherb.
St. Patriclis Cabbage: One of the names of the Saxifraga umbrosa, the Loadon-pride, or "None-so-pretty," cailed st. Patrick's, because it is a native of Ireland.
The Skunk Cabbage: An orontiaceous plant,
the Symplocarpus fotidus.
I See also Sea-cabbage.
cabbage-bark, s. Bark reambiling cabbage.
Cabbage-bark tree: The Worm-bark, Andira inermis, s leguminous plant of the sub-arde Cosalpiniea.
oabbage-beetle, s. [Cabgana-flea.]
aabbage-butterfiy, s. (1) Pontia brasrce, 4 (2) P. Rapke
cabbage-eater, s. He who or that whioh eats cabbage.


## Lymnncharis, one who loves the lako.

Grambophagius, cabsape.eater
Pops: Battle of the Progr and यice. (Names of the

## cabbage-flea, s.

Entom.: The name anmetimes given to a small lesping leetle, the Altica, or Haltica consobrina, the larva of which destroy seedling cabluges, as those of the allied species, A. nemorum, do young turnips.] [Altica.]
cabbage flower, s. The flower of the cabbage.
"Yot the pistil of ench eabboge fower ia surround d not only hy ita own aix etamenens, but bry tboze of the zony uther flowers on the wand plani
oabbage-lettuce, s. A variety of lettnce, with leaves forming a low, full bead like a cabbage.
cabbage-moth, s. A moth of the famliy Noctuide (Mamestra brassices).
cabbage-net, s. A small net to boil cabhage in.

## cabbage-palm, a. [Cabioe-tree.]

"Here the woods were ornamented hy the eabbarge palm, one of the nont benutiful of 1 ta hamily. "Dar
win: Voyage hound the Horld, ed. 1870, ch. 1 in . p. $2 \$$
cabbage-rose, s. The Rosa centifolia.
one of whloh afforded s mout accurate $1 f$ not pletaresque view of Margate, while the other glowed with s huge wreath of cabbagerases and jonquili

## cabbage-tree,

1. The English name for the palm-genus Areca, and specislly for the A. oleracea, the cabbage-palm of the West Indics. It is so called becanse the bud at the top of its stem is like a cabbage, snd the inner leaves which form this bud are eaten like the vegetable now mentioned, though the removal of its hud for the sake of these leavcs is the destruction of the msgoilicent tree.
2. A garden name for Rleinia nervisolia, a composite plant.

Australian cabbage-tree: A palm-tree-the Corypha australis. 1ts leaves are made into hats, baskets, \&c.
Bastard Cabbage-trec: Andira inermis, a jeguminous plant of the sub-order Ciesalpinies.

## cabbage-wood, :

1. Eriodendror anfractuosum, a tree belonging to the Bombaceie, a family of the

2. The wood of the cablage-tree.
 turniture; but does not angwor vorry well, as the ends of the threx are tou hard The the needuliary part is tho
 out forms a durable waterplpe."ーWatoration: Cycl
cabbage-worm,
Entom. The caterpillar, or larva of several apecies of mothe or bntterfies, especially that of the Pontia, or Pieris brassicre, which attack cabbages. [Cabbaoe Butterfly.]
 word for the shrede and clippings made by tallors.

Sor se tallorn preservo their oabbape

catb'-bage (1), oqb'-bidge, a.i. [From the substantive.] To form a bead 11ko thst of the cabbage.
 round aod cion togetber ae a ciblu. To make le tuce ea boage they tronaplant it, taking carend of pormlug, it runa to need."-Reed: Cyctopadia.
cab'-bage (2), v.t. [Fr. cabasser $=$ to put into a basket; cabas $=$ a basket.]

A cant term among tailors: To steal a portion of the cloth used when a tailor is cutting ont some article of dress.
"Your taylor, fnatend of ahreais, celbbages whole
oab'-baged, pa. par. \& a. [Cabanoz, v.] Grown into a head like that of a calbage.
căb'-bage-ing, pr. par. \& s. [Cabraoe, v.] A. As pr. par. : (See the verb.) B. As subst.: The act or process of forming a head uke that of the cabbage.
"Cabbaging, among gardonery. Is aometimes used to ioto round bunched henkit to which casain it manuula to the sume with what Evelyo calla poming, pommer
cab'-bą-18, 8. [Cabath.]
căb'ble, v.f. To break up ioto pieces. [CabBLINO. 1
ăb'-bled, pa. par. \& a. [CABALE, $v$.]
căb'-blěr, s. [Casale.] One who breaks up the iroo in the process of cablling.
cäb'-blǐhg, pr. par. \& a. [Cassle, v.]
A. As pr. par. : (Sce the verb.)
B. Assubstastive :

Metal.: A term among metallurgists in Gloucestershire, also called "scabbling." "Finery," that is the cast or pig iron, after it hrs been subjected to the influence of the re fieery, is smelted with charcoal; it is theo worked $u p$ with fron bars into a large ball o 2-2 $2 \mathrm{cw} \cdot$., which is afterwards hsmmered loto a flat oval from $2-4$ inches thick; this is allowed to cool, and then the process of cabbling commeaces, which is simply breaking ap this flat iron into sinall pieces. Thes pieces are again heated almost to fusion hammered, and drawn out into bar-iron.
cab'byy, s. [CaB (1).] A cabman, one who drives a cab.
ca-be'-ca, s. [Port.] The finest kind of India ailk, as distinguished fron the bariga, or in ferior kiod ; cabesse. (Simmonds.)

* ca-bel, s. [C4вие].
ca'-beld, pa. par. [Cableo.] (Scotch.)
cā'-bẽr, s. [Cabin.]

1. A rafter, a joist
2. A long pole. (Used specially in the game of tossing the caber.)
cạ-bë'r-ĕ-a, s. [Etymology uaknown.] A benus of Infundibulate Polyzoz (Bryozoa) of the fub-order Chellostomats, and family Csbereadæ.
 suff. -idos.] A fanily of hinfundibulate Poly zoa, distinguished by the nnjointed polypidom, the narrow branches, the cells in two or nore the narrow branches, the cells on two or nore laria st the back. There are two genera, one of which, Caberea, is British, (Griffith \& Henfrey.)
cab'-1-ā1,s. [Brazilias cabitu.] Buffon's name for a Sonth American mammal-the Capybara [Hydrochegus, Capybafa.]
cabb'in, " cab-an, cab-ane, s. IFr. cabane; Wel., lr., \& Gael. caban =a booth cabla, dimin. of $c a b=$ a booth.]
3. A little hut or house; a small cottage.

[^99]
4. A compartment or amall room in a ship.
"Give thanks joo hare lived eo long, and malke Yourelif redy in your cablin for the minchan
"Moa may mot oxpect the uice of many oabins, and anoty of onces, iv the em wervice."-Raleigh
cabin-boy, 8 . A boy whose office it is to ittend in the cabin or elsewhere on the officers of $s$ ship.
". Awo weatherbenten old reamen who had risen from beling cobsin.

- cabin-mate, 8. One who shares the tame cabin with snother.

- exb'-in, v.i. \& t. [From cabin, s.]
I. Intrans. : To live ln a cabin, or in oome dmilarly humble dwelling.

ITl make you teed on berriee and on roots,
And ped on eurdiand whey, and wek the
And hed on eurds and whey, and suek the gont, II. Trans. : To confine closely, as in a cabin or cell. (Lit. \& fg.)
"They feel themeelves in a mate of thraldom, they rongine that their couls are eooped and cabined in pendent on their mercy. - Burke : Appech ais Britoo in Esa.
s角b'-ined, pa. par. \& a. [CABIn, v.]

+ A. As par, par. : Confined closely, m in a eabin or saali cell
" $\mathrm{I}^{\text {'m }}$ To cobin'd, criblid coant'd, bound in,
Though from our birth the ficulty Maobet, 31.4
Though from our birth the ficulty divine
It chinid Aul hortured
And bnead in darknese. Aud brod in darknesi Byron: Chidde Earald, 1v. $297 \%$
B. As adjective:


## 1. Containing or furnished with cabin:

## 2. Pertaining to a calin.

The nice morn on the Jodlan, eteeph, witoon.
From ber cabind loophole peep."
axb'-i-nơt, e [In Ger. cabinet. From Fr. cabinet, dinin. of cabane $=$ a hut; Sp. gabinet: Ital. gabinetto.]

L Ondinary Language:

1. Literally:
-(I) A little hut or cottage.
"Hearken ewhle, from thy greone cabince, Aponser: Shepherdis Calendar, xil
"Their groven he leld; their gardian did defice ${ }^{\text {Their }}$ - (2) $\Delta$ closet, $a$ amall room.
"Al both corners of the farther side, let there be
 thonght on. "
${ }^{\text {2 }}$ (3) A private room, used for consultations, tice. practioed in the camp the eabinet what you afterwards (4) A piece of furniture, containing drawers or compartmenta in which to keep curiosities and other articles of value.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { In rain the workman ebe whid wit, } \\
\text { With ringa ind binges eountortolt, }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A cabinet to valgar eyen " swise, }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 2. Figuratively:

- (1) Any place of rest or shelter.

(2) Any thing in which articles of value are (2) Anved.
"Who nees woul In such e body net
Young ledipa and yonag gentle women too Do no small kindneas to my Pilgrita show: Thair cabinots thefr bowoms, and their bearth Mis prutty riddles in tueh Molemone Etraln.

1. Tech.: A kind of deliberati ve committee - eocancil of the Executive, conslating of the principal members of the Government. In the
great official appointed by the Prealdent an his advieers and assistants in the conduct of the government, and confirmed in thelr office by the Senate. They comprise the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy Secretary of Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attoruey Geveral, and the Postmaster Generai. Fach of these is the head of the Departaneut indicated by his titie, and as a coliective lody they act as an Advisory Board to the L'resident. The United States eystem differs from the Euglieh in the fact that the Cabinet Ministers are nat members of Congreas, and that there is no Prime Minister, the : President roccupying the place of that ofncial, and belag reeponaible for the acts of the Goverament. The members of the Cabinet receive salaries of 88,000 per year. They are remevable at the will of the President, but genersily hold office till their successors are genersily hold ominmed
appointed and confrmed. toted, being formed of members of larliament tuted, being fermed of members of Premier, is
of whom the I'rime Minister, or Prent of whom the l'rime Binister, or Premier, is
chosen ly the Queen, and the others chosen by chosen Ly the Queen, and the others chosen by
him. The Cabinet inciudee the First Lord of him. The Cabinet inciudce the First Lhe Lord Prenident of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the five Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Firat Lord of the Admirslty, elevea membera in all. It has occasionally had others, to the number of geventeen. The Eaglish Cabinet grew out of the former l'rivy Cuuncll, the advisers of the Crown. Thla was a large body, a ad a emaller civisory body greve up within lt, from which adrisory body grew upered after the Revoluthe present Cabinet emerged after the Reavinthe majority in the Ilouse of Cunimona, who the majority in the louse of cuntmona, why are expected to leave onice lif dere the House. The only power at present possessed by the Soverelgn is to appoint a new Premier, in which she has some, but not a. wide, power of choice. The Premier, when appointed, becomea the responsible head of the Goverament, but one with a very uncertain temure of office, as bie position depends on his control of the vote of the Houee. The Englieh Cabinet has grown out of the exigencies of the Government, and has no formal place in the conatitution, while ita functions are limited by no writtea rules. It it one of thoge expedieacien of which It is one government is now so largely composed. The acquisition of the actual governing power by the Premier and the lose of it by the Soverelgn, with the general anffrage of the people, assimilates Great Britain very closely to the Republicau form of government.
The Cabinet has been adopted by other countries, such as France and Italy, nnter conditions clobely mimilar to those of England, the Cabinet Ninisters being members of the legielature, and expected to reaigo office when defented in any measure. The elective head of the Government io Frsuce and the Kiog in Italy, however, retain a power which has been lost by the Queen in Eingland, the Cabinet atanding to them in a position somewhat resembling that of the American Cabinet to the President.
"The cabinet councll, ebortly termed the cobinet, form. only part of the minitutry or zomininatation. crown and tooductify the goverament of the count try
 minlstors of state, who form another wection of it count of it belag originaly compoed of puck mem. berse in, and conferred with. apart tromis others, inn his cablnet, or private room. Speakikg coanititntionally however, there is no "Afirence bonbtanque, Jum: How wo ara Governed. lot 6.
"Fow things in our hintory are more curions than the origh and growth of the power now posesesed by the oabinet. From an early period the kingn of thy
 oot the gravest and moat delicato atrairs of stote Bat ind despatch and secrecy. The rink of privy eaunjillor perrons to whom nothlng wae conteded, and whoe
 lroot of loedin yinln coters. The zdvantanta end diiadrantages of this coarse were early pointed out hy Bacon, with kio nasal judgment and nagacity ; hat it council begn to atract peneral notlce During many ymari old-tanhioned polititcisaus contiaued to regard the caabinet un an unconatitutional and dangerous board.

## cabinet-council, s.

1. $\Delta$ meeting of the Cabinet for consultation.
 dan morning, and mot ot midday oi the omeinl reat 23, 1881

## - 2. The Cabinet. <br> "From the hilehent to the lowet it he vitromang co Ondent

cabinet-edition, s. An edition of a small neat size.
${ }^{\prime}$ Ko fe, indeed, aralying eabined edition of Coothe, tn all the eoternalitioe of manner aud etyile; elevting

cabinet-ile,
Cabinet-making and Joinery: A amooth, ingle-cat file, used in wood-working.
cabluet-maker, s. One whose trads it is to make cabinets or receptacles for curiowidely to a maker of household furniture in general.
"The root of an old white thorn will make very ine boxes and comba, so that they would be of great wiot other."- Mortimer.
cabinet-maling, $a$. \& s.
A. As adjective: Pertaining to the making of household furniture
B. As substantive:

- 1. The making of cabinets in a political sense.


## - Excepting for casinet making. I doubt <br> For that delloste purpoese they ray ruber worn out. <br> 2. The trade or business of maker of

 household furniture.
## cabinet-organ, 8

Music: A superior clask and aize of reed organ.
cabinet-picture, : Properly small valuable pictures or paintings from the old masters, on copper, pasel, and canvas; auch as, from thelr size and value, would be pre served in cabinets. Any picture or painting of a mmall size. Also applied to photograph of a size larger than cartes-de-visite, and gene rally to maything of velus of a mmall, neat rally to naything orvation in a cabinet. (Lit * fig.)

- cabinet-secret, s. A close secret. "And if all that WUI not nerve our turn, but wo mure prese into his cabinet. secrets in Made he book of hire Dei noerri, then ere Gode mercire onvortilly ropald by ue, and thow ladaigences Fhlch wero to bew more rade"-EIanmond: Forks, vol, iv., p 622.
cabl'-net, v.t. [Cabinet, s.] To enolose a in a cabinet or casket
"Thle is the frame of most men'e spirits fr the Forld to adore the ensket, end conterma ${ }^{2}$

Cab'-in-ling, pr, par. or $a$. [Cabin, v.]
cab'-ir, kab'-ar, keb-bre, s. [From Wal. ceibre, ceibren $=$ rafter; Ir. cobbar $=2$ coupling: Gael cabar =a pole, lath.] (Scotch.)

1. A rafter.
2. The trinsverse beams in a kiln on which grain is laid to be dried.

+ Ca-bī-rē'-an, $\dagger$ Cab-ir-1-an, a \& \& [Cabirt.]
A. As adjective: Pertaining to the Cabrr or their worship.
B. As substantive: One of the Cabiri.

Ca-bí-ri, s. pl. [Gr. каßeipo (kabirout Cabeirus, In Berecynthis.]
Ethnic \& Class, Myth. : Certain Pelasgian divinities, pigmy statues of which stili exist among the terra-cottas of the British Museum. They were specially worshipped in sam thrace, Lemnos, Imbros, and the Troud.
Ca-bi'-ric, a [Cabiri.] of or pertaloing to the Cabiri or thelr worship.
Ca-bi-riti-ic, an [Cabirl] The same m Ciblatc.
fate, fat, fare, amidest, whãt, fâll, tather; wê, wơt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sire, sir, maríne; gō, pơt,

ain-ble * as'-bel, * ca'-belle, * an'-buille,
 Fr. atble; Low Lat. caplum; Lat. capio = to take hold of ; M. Gr. кandiov (kaplion); Dut., Dan., 太w., \& Ger. kabel.]

## A. As substantive:

L. Nautical, in Telegraphy, Ac.:

1. A etrong, thick rope, exceeding ten inches in circomference, originally only made of hemp, but now also of iron or copper wire, or most commonly of iron links. A rope less then ten inches in circumference is called a hawser.

T Hemp ia laid up right-handed into yarne. Yarns are laid up left-handed into strands. Three atranda are laid up right-hauded into a hawser. Three hawaers lsid up left-handed hawser. Three hawsers lsid up left-handed make cable. The circumference of hemp
rope variea from about 3 inchee to 26 . The rotrength of a hemp cable of 18 inches circumatreagth of a hemp cable of 18 inches circum-
ference is about 60 tone, and for other sizes the strength varies according to the cube of the diameter. Wire rope consiate ueually of three atrands, laid or spun around a hempen core, while each of these etrande consiets of six wires laid the opposite way around a amaller bempen core. hempen and wire ropes are usually employed for tow linee and for mooring parposes, but chain cables have now almost muperseded those of bemp for anchoring purposes. These are made in llnke, each about six cimee the diameter of the iron employed, in length, and three and a half times in breadth. Compared with the etrength of hemp cable, a oue-inch diameter chain cable is equal to about $31 / 2$ hemp, and a 2 inch chain to an 8 inch hemp cable.
(1) The rope of chain to which a ship's anchor is attached. [Chain-cable.]
Curcula, ", \&c.- Prompl. Parv, or schyp roop, A. P.),

(2) The wire rope used for the aupport of some suspension bridges.
(3) The wire rope used for submarine telegraph. Deep aee telegraph cableo vary greatly in conatruction, so that no general description can be given. One laid in 1865 consiated of a core of seven copper wires, of which aix were wond apirally around a central one. These were thoroughly aurrounded with Chatterton's Compound (a mixture of resin, Stockholm tar, and gutta percha). Over this four costings of the compound and of gutta percha were alternately laid. Around this juta was carefully mrapped, and the whole was eheathed with ten ron wires, each of which was wrapped in trands of tarred manilla yern. The total diameter was $11 /$ inches and the breakiag train 8 tons. "Shore end" cable has elwaya an additional protection of wire and hemp. The cables which have subeeqnently been laid, and which are ao numcrous and extended as to bring almost all parts of the earth into telegraphic communication, vary from the above, as the result of experience, but the same care to produce complete ineulation of the central sonductor is taken.
2. $\Delta$ nantical measure of distance $=120$ tathoms, or 720 feet, by which the distances of thips in a fleet are frequently catimated. This term is often misunderstood. In all marine charts a cable is deened 607.56 feet, or oneenth of a sea mile. In rone-making the cable varies from 100 to 115 fathoms; cablet 120 fathoms; hawser-laid, 130 fathoms, as deternulned by the Admiralty in 1830. (Smyth.) According to Ure, a cable's length is 100 to 140 fathoms in the merchant service; in the Royaj Navy four cablea are employed, each of 100 fathoms, two cables being attached end to end.
III. In architecture:

1. A wresthed or torus convex moulding made in the form of a rope. [Cable-mound me.]

cable-mouldino.

## 1. A moulding representing a cable or splra

T Cable is naed in many nantical phrases, e.g.: 1. 4 shot of cable: Two cables spiliced toge ther
2. To bend the cable: To make it fast to the anchor.
3. To bit the cable: To fasten it round the bits. [Brr.]
4. To drag the cable: Said of a ohip when the cable fails to hold it aecurely, owing to roughuess of weather.
5. To fleat the cabls: To allow it to onrge back on the whelps of the capstan or wind lass, as the cable climba on to the larger part of the cone.
6. To keckle the cable. [To serve the cable.] [Cackle (2), v.]
7. To pry out the cable: To let it run ont.
8. To pay the cable cheap: To let it run out fast ; to hand it out apace.
9. To plait the cable: To serve it.
10. To serve the cable: To bind it round with ropes, canvas, \&c., so as to prevent it from beiog galled in the hawser.
11. To alip the cable: To let it run out, and leave it, when there is no time to weigh anchor.
12. To splice the cable: To join the ends of two cables, or of a broken cable, by working the strands into one another. In the case of iron cables the aplice is effected by means of shackles.
13. To veer the cable: To let more out.
14. To worm the cable: To fill the spiral crevices between the laya with etrands.
B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)
T. Compounds of obvious aignification : Cable-length, cabie-maker.
cable-bends, s. pl. Two amsll ropes for lashing the end of a hempen cable to its own part, to secure the clinch by which it is fasteved to the anchor-ring. (Smyth.)
cable-bit, s. [Brr.]
cable-bitted, a. So bitted aa to eanble the cable to be nipped or rendered with ease.
cable-buoy, s. A buoy or cask used to keep a rope cable to prevent it from being cut in rocky enchorages. Also used to support the ead of a broken cable, to essist in recover. ing it.
cable-cane, s. A specles of Palm, Calamus rudentum, a native of the East Indies, Cochin-chins, \&e.
cable-car, a. A street rallway car moved by a wire rope or cable running in an iron conduit under the atreet. In the aurface of this conduit io a elot, through which passes an iron arm fixed to the car, nnd gripping or releasing the cable at the will of the operator The cable is moved by etaam power at s central atation. Care of thie kind have been introduced in a num. Care of thie kind bave been introduced in a number of the citiea of the United Statea as on acceptable substitute for horse cars, largely in San Francisco and Chicego, and to a lese extent in Philadelphia and New York The idea of using a rope or cable for this purpose is of old date, and various patenta have been taken out, but it was first practically applied in 1873, by Mr. Hallidie, of San Francisco, on Clay Street of that city. Thi a yery ateep street, with a rise of thia one foot in six, and horse power was inipractic sble, but the method proved no aucceasful that it was quickly applied to other atreeta, and San Francisco has now dearly 100 miles of cable road. It was adopted in Chicago about ten years later, and eince then in some eastern years later, and eince then in some eastern citie日. American engineers laid the first cable
lines in Britain, they being opened in eeveral
cities, and particulerly cities, and particularly in Edinburgh, where very ateep streets exist. 1n moat places they will probably soon be superseded by electric trolley lines, which are coming widely into operation, but they are likely to be long retained in euch citiee as San Francisco nnd Edinburgh, whone ateep gradiants render them especially applicable.
cable-gripper, s.
Naut.: A lever compreseor over the cablewell, by which the cable is stopped from runaing out.
anble-hatband. 2 Twisted gold or aliver cord worn as a hatband.


## cable-hoots, \&

Nautical:

1. A hook for attachment to the measenger by which the cable is henled in on a man-of wy which the cable is hanled in on a man-ofwar, or other ehip having a large number of
hands, without having reconree to the caphands, without having reconrse to the capstan. It may also be attached to e hawaer, underrunning the cable.
2. $\Delta$ hook by which a cable is handled Each seaman has a hook in lighting-up the

* cable-laid, a. Twisted in the manner of a rope or cable, in which each etrand is a hawser-laid rope.
cable-moniding, s. [Cable, A. 2.]


## cable-nipper,

Naut.: A device serving to bind the messenger to the cable, and composed of a yumber of rope-yarns or amall atuff marled together. (Knight.)

## " cable-rope, s.

Naut.: A thick atrong rope, a cable.

## oable-shackle, a

Naut.: A D-shaped ring or clevis, by which one length of cable is connected to enother ar, upon occasion, the cable connected to an object such as the anchoring. (Knight.)
cable-sheet, sheet-cable, \& The apare bower anchor of a ship.
cable-stage, s. The place in the hold or cable-tier for coiking ropes and hawsers.

## cable-stopper,

Naut.: A device to stop the paying-ont of the cable.

## cable-tier, 8.

Nautical:

1. That part of the deck where the cablem are stowed.
2. The coils of a cable.
cable-tire, $s$.
3. Naut.: The coils of a cable.
4. Mech.: Any large rope used in raising weights, as in pulleys, cranes, etc.
5. Arch.: A moulding of a convex form at the back of the flutes, representing a rope or a ataff laid in a flute.
6. Milit.: The large rope used in dragging gons.
cable-well, s.
Naut. : The part of the ship where the cable is coiled away.
cà'-ble, v.t. \& i. [Cable, s.]
I. Transitive:
7. Naut.: To fasten or aecure with a cable. (Dyer: Fleece, ii.)
8. Arch.: To fill the flutes of columbe with cable-moulding.
9. Teleg.: To transmit (as news, dc.) by the aubmarine telegraph cable. Since the opening of the oceanic telegraph cablee the price of messagee over them has been greatly reduced, the total reduction having been from $\$ 5$ to 25 cents per word, though quite bigh rates continue to more distant points, en from England to Brazil, where it varies from 68. 2d. (in the gorth), to $1 £, 88$. 10d. There are at present fourteen cables crosing the Atlantic, owned by oix different" companies, besides cables to numerous other parts of the world and telegraphers are not without hope of being able to apply the telephonic aystem to ocear wires, and canble people to talk from contiaent to continent.
of the order, or oven" witton cabled the refusal could have been no possibility of any misunderitand-lag."-Daily News, Sept. 19, 1e7a
II. Initans. : To send a message by the submarive telegraph cable.

cā'-bled (Eng.), oā'-beld (Scatch), a. [GasLE, s.]

* 1. Naut.: Fastened or secured to s cable.

Cautlous appronchinge in Myrinal port
Cult out the eabled stiono upva the pritrund."
2. Arch. : Filled with cable-moulding, an the atutes of columns.
3. Teleg. Of a message: Sent by the subnariae telegraph cable.

1. Her.: The same as Cablee (q.v.)
"Cabied, in Heraldry, is applitod toe erons formed of the two ende of shiprs cable somantimes alzo to z croed corrose curded "-R Rem : Cyolopedio.
cabled-celumns, s.
Arch. : Columns, the flutes of which are flled with cable-moulding.
cà-blēe: $a$. [Fr. cabla] (CabLid, 4]
Heт. : Apylied to our composed of two cable-ends.
"eā'-ble-grăm, s. [A coiner word, formed on the aupposed analogy of anagram, chronogram, \&c. From Eug. cable, and Or. ураццм̀ (gramma) $=3$ writing, message, yod-
 $\phi \omega$
write.] A message seat by the submarive telegmas "A cablegram from New York states that the steanner seandinaria eo
cà-blčt, 3. [Eng. cabl(e) and dimin. buff. -et ; or Fr. aillot.] A littila cable; nne leas than ten inches in circumference; a tow-rope.
${ }^{*}$ "Cabiet, in perrlaugeage, denotem nay cablo-fald rope
cä'blíng, s. [Caele, v.]
Architecture:
2. The act of filling up the flutes of columns with cable-moulding.
3. The same as cable-moulding.
cab'lish, s. [O. Fr. chablis.] Brushwood, branches blown down by the wiod.
căh'-mann, s. [Eng. $c a b$; snd man.] Adriver ca-bŏb', v.2. [САвов, 8.] To roast, as a cabob.

- $\mathbf{c a}-\mathbf{b o b}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$, s. $\quad[$ Pers. $c o b b o b=$ roasted meat.]

1. A small piece of meat roasted ou a bkewer. (So called in Turkey and Persia.)
2. A leg of mution stufferl with white ber rings and sweet herbs. (Sir T. Herbert.)

2a-bô-çeerr', s. [Port. cabcecira $=$ the head, the chicf] A local goveruor appointed Ly some of the native kiags of Western Africa.
ca-böche, s. [Fr. caboche $=2$ large bead.] The Bullhead, or Miller's-thumb; also sp plied to the tadpole.

 ( F right.)
og-bō'çhed, oa-bos'hod, ca-boss'ed, $a$ Fr. caboche =a large head; O. Fr. oap = head; Lat caput.]

Heraldry: A term used of beasts' heads, borne full-faced, and without sny part of the neck visithe.
"Cuboched, caboshed or eabowen. is where the head of a benst in cut oft behlind tbe ears by a nection parallel to the faca: or by a perpeudleular eection, in
cuntradistinution to couped, which is done by borl. zontal line ; beaidea thee it is furtber from tbe eara than cubousing. The head, in tbis case, is piaced full faced or aiflontee. no thist bo

-bō'-chŏñ, chon, from caboche $=$ head.] A inethod of cutting pre cions stones withont facets.
căb-b-ele, s. [A Brazilisn word.]
Min.: A doubtful mineral of a pale or dark brick-red colour. Dans calls it " Hy drous Phoephate of slumina
 rolled pehbles with the dismond sand of Bahis.
căb'-oks, s. [Kebsuck.]
cą-bom'-ba, \& [Nstlve Gulsna nsme.]
Bot: A genus of aquatic plants, with shield like fouting leaves, and finely-cut submerged ones, like the Ranunculus aquotilis sad its allies. It grows in America, and is the type of the order Cabonbacew.
can-bom-ba'-qě-a, 8. ph [Named from the typical genus cabomba (q.v.), tem. pl. adj. suffix accer]

Bot. : An order of water-plants, placed by Liudley in his 31st or Nymphal alliance. They have $3-4$ sepals, $3-4$ petals, $6-13$ stamina, snd 2-18 carpels, distinct from each other, with fine seeds. Only two genera are known, Csbonba snd Hydrapeltis. The species are three, from North America and Anstralls. They are sometimes called Water shields.
ca-bōo'se, cam-bōo'se, s. [Dut, kombuis =a cook's room. The origin is doubtiful. Dan. kabys; SW. kabysa; L. Ger. kabuse, kabuse $=s$ little room or hat. Allied to Wel, cab = hut, and Eng. bootk; Ger. büse; Low Lat. busa. (Makn.).]

1. Nautical:
(1) The cook's honse, or galiey, on the deck of a ship.
(2) A box covering the chimney in a sldp.
2. Rail. Engineering: A car attached to the rear of a freight traln fitted up for the accommodation of the guard, brakesman, and chaoce passengers. (American.)
căb-ŏs, s. [Fr. oaboche $=s$ large head.]
Zook: A species of eel-pout, sbout two leet long.
ca'-bǒtz, s. [AD Abyssinlan word.] The Cusso or Kinusso. [Beayera.]
ca-brêr'-īte, 8. [From the Sierra Cabrera, in spain.]

Min.: A mineral of a pearly lustre, and translucent, spple-yreen colour, resulting from the alteration of arsenids of nickel and cobalt. Composition: Arsenic scid, 42.37 ; protoxide of nickel, 20.01 ; oxide of cobalt, 4.00 ; mar nesia, 9.29 ; water, 25.80. It occurs io the Sierra Cabrera, in Spain. (Dana.)
 [Fr. cabriolet, din. of cabriole $=$ a caper, s leap, from the fancied friskiaeas and lightness of the carriage; Ital. capriola $=$ eaper, caprio $=$ a wild goat. (sheat.) $]$ A covered carriage, drswa by two horses : now contracted Juto cab (q.v.)
"In those days men drove giga an they wince have
driveu tanhopes, thliurys, dennetu, and cobrobiolets, and
 Ilook: Gibibert Gurney, vol. ii., cb. L
oabb'-rit, s. [Sp. cabrito $=3$ kld.] A neme for the Prongbuck Aotelope (Antilocapra furcifera).

- căb'-üre, s. [Brazilian name.]

Zool: An obsolete name of Scons brasiliensis, a beantiful and easily tamed owl; it ls of a brown colour, variegated with whita, and is feathered down to its toes.
cā-bürnş, s. pl. [Probably from ceble.] Nout.: Small lines made of spun yarn, to bind cables.
"Caburns, In eam-langrage denoto imanl lines mada of apun yarn, Wharewith to bind ca
ca-cä̀-lĭ-ă, s. [Gr. какалia (kakalia) $=$ colts foot]
Bot.: A geaus of composite plants of the aub-order Tubuliforw, and the fanily Senecionez. They are perentials, and lave aome of them fleaty stems snd dingy leaves Those of C. procumbens are eater by the Chinese, and those of C. ficoides by the natives of Cape Colony.
ca-cà'o, 2 [A Mexlcan word, cacaucatl, adopted by us from the Spaniab.]

1. The specific name of the Theobroma cacon, the tree from the seeds of which chocolate is prepared. It iss native of tropical America
2. The seeds of the Theobroma cacao mea(q.v.)

I Wild Cacao: A plant, Herrania purpurea.

## cacao-mill, s

Grinding: A mill for griading the nut of the Theobroma cacao, to reduce it to the condition of flake cacao. It differs from chocolats in being ground with a portion of its hull Instead of beiot careforly hulled before grind log. It is mixed to the hopper with flour log. it is mixed io the hopper with hour stoel mills resembling paint-mills, by whicl the nut is reduced and the ingredients inti. mately incorporated therewith by means of friction, heat, and the oil evolved from thr nut.
cacao-zuts, \& The fruit of the Cacso tree, from which chocolate is made.
cacao-tree,s s. [Cacao.]

* cǎc-a-tôr-y̆, a. [Lat. caco = to go to stoolj Attended with diarrhoea


## cacatory-fever, \&

Med.: An intermittent form of fever, ac companied with looseness of the botwels, anc sometimes with gripes.
cacta-t $\vec{u}^{\prime}$, s. [Imitated from the note of the binds.] [Cockatoo.]
Ornith. : A genus of blrds, the typical one of the sul-family Cacatuine. Caontua palerita is the Great Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, and C. sulphurea, the Small Sulphur-crested Cockatoa
căc-a-tun-i'-nw, s. ph. [From cacatua (q.v.), and fem. p]. adj, suff. -ince.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacida (Par rots), contsining the Cockstoos. The bead is furmished with an crectile crest, and the tail is broad sud even. They are found in the Eastern Archipelago aud Australia

* căçche, o.t. \&i [CArch.]
cāçe. * cāis, s. [tn Ir. cas, from Lat. cans chance.] Cbance, accldent. (Scotch.)
In ace: By chance.
căch'-a-1ðt, s. [Fr. cachalot ; Dnt. kazillot; Ger. keschelot; nilimate etym. unknown.]

1. A cetscean of the family Balmnider It is the Physeter macrocephalus, called also the Sperm or Spermaceti Whale. The male is from furty-six to sixty, or even seventy feet long; the female from thirty to thirty

five, It is black, becoming whitlah below. The cachalots feed chlenty on squide or cuttlotishes. They are gregarious, and go in whist the fiahermen call echools, sometimen with as many as 500 or 600 individuals. Thero are two kinds-femsle schools and sehools of males not fully grown. With each semala achool are from one to three large bulls, or, as the whalers call them, echoolmasters. The cachalot Inhabits the Northern seas, but straggles through a great part of the ocean.
2. The Mexican Sperm-whals (Cutodon Col neti), fonnd In the North Pacific, the South Seas, and the Equatorial Ocean.
3. The South Sea Sperm-whale, found, as the osme imports, in the Southern Ocean.

- Cachalots or Sperm-whales is the bookasme for the family Physeterida ( $\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$.).
căch-a-ra'-dē, \& [Sp.] A kiad of Spant linen.
* căçhche, v.t. [САтсн, v.]
cacche, s. [Fr. cache $=$ th hlding-plece; each $=$ to hide.
I. A hidiag-place, specially a hole dng lo the ground is Northern regions, in which to deposit proviaions la safety for a time, when it is Inconvenient to carry them.


## 2. The provislons so barled.

cache, o.t. [Cacre, s.] To cooceal as pro visionn or neces aries by burying, or deposib Ing under a heap of stonea.


 ehecticus; Gr. кaxerrixós (kachektikos) = pertaining to, having cachexy.] In an ill condition of body ; affected with cachexy.
"Young and artid hood, rather than vapld and
 HCL:-FDyer : Animal Humourt

* cach'e-sown, s. [Eng. catch; cow.] A cowcatcher, one whe levics on strayed cattle to have their owners proceeded againsto (Scotch.)
eaçhe-pol, s. [CATCH-POLL.]
căgh-ëre, \& [CATCHER.]
*caçh-ẽr-ĕl, s. [0. Fr. cachereau ; Low Lat. cacherellus $=\mathrm{s}$ catcl -poll .] A catch-poll.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { wesmeth, thus I mot care." } \\
& \text { Wriphs: Polkical Songe, } \mathrm{p} 151 .
\end{aligned}
$$

ałoh-et' (et as $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ ) e [ [Fr. cachet ; from cacher $=$ to hide.] A stamp, seal of a letter.

Lettre de cachet: A letter signed with the secret seal of the King of France, giving a werrant for ths inuprisonment of any person withont trial. It was formerly much abnsed, being resarted to for the purpose of linnrisoning ony one who gave offence to the king or his ministers. Leltres de cachet wera awept away during the revelation of 1789 .
ea-cheū'-ta-ito, 8. [From Cschenta, in the province
Mfin.: A variety of Clausthalite. (Brit. Mus. Catal.)
ca-chĕx'-1-a (Lat.), cả'-chĕx-̆̌ (Eng.), \& [Fr. cachexie; Lat cuchexia; Gr. кaxesia (kacharia); кaxì (kakè), fem. of кaxös (kakos) = bad, aad igus (hexis) = habit.]
Med.: Thie is a peculiarly bad or uahealthy state of the body, which occura in certain malignant and formidable diseases, as cancer, tuberculosls (congninption), syphilis, intermittent fever (ague), excessive use of sicohol, \&e., and which is characterised by wasting of the body, pinched and anxions sxpression of connterance, sallow complexion, and great exhaustion.
"The defects of digestlon are the prinetpal canse of
ecarvy and cachexy. $-B p$. Berkelyy: Sirib, if 9 .
cach'-i-bou, s. \& a. [A West Indian word.] Bet. : A West Indian name for the Bursera gummifera. [Bursera.]
cachibou resin, s. A gum-resin obtained from Bursera gummifera, a plant belonging to the Amyridacere.
ăah-In-nā'-tion, s. [Lat. cachinnatio from cachinno $=$ to langh aloud.] Loud langhter.
"Haste what they could, thio long-legged apectre meat cachinnation, a great oamensurable laughter."Satani Inviniofe World Discovered, para \& (1633)
tomoh-in'-ma-tõr- $\overline{\mathbf{y}}, \alpha$. [Lat. cachinno $=$ to laugh laudls:] Attended with loud laughter. "Oo which thmely joke there follow cachinnatory
busze of approval. -Curlju: French Revolution, buzze of ill. ilproval. iv.
*ałeh-in'-nŭs, s. [Latin.] Lond langhter ; giggling.

No room the praite nor tho blame is nur own, No room for A sneer, much lems than
We are vehicles, not of tobeco alone,

ofeh-ir'-1, s. [Native word.] A fermented liquor mads in Cayenne from the rasped root of the manioc, and resembling perry. (Webster.)
ach-大-1ēng', s. [Fr. cacholong; from Cach, the nams of a river in Bucharia, and cholon = e Calmac word for stone; Tartar and Calmuc, Mischion = beautiful. In Ger. kaschowng. Min. : An opaque or milk-white, sometimes pale yellow, elpalcedony; a variety of opal.
cach'-ry̆s, \& [Gr. káXpus (kachrus) = (1) parched barley; (2) the capsnles of rosemary; (3) or catkins of amentaceous trees.] A genus of umbelliferous plants. The Cosaseka are said to chew the seeds of C. odontalgica, that ths aslivation thus produced may allay ths pains of toothache.
Ca-chû'cha, s. [Spanish.]

1. An Andalasian dance, closely reaembling the Bolero.

- 2. The music for the eame, in 3-4 time. Fice. That thon mayat dance before them ! Lonfothor:" The Apawhen Atwdert, i. a
ca-ghân'-dé, \&. [Spanish.] A pastile or troche, composed of various aromatic and other ingredients, highly celabrated in Indis and Chins as an antidote, and as atomachic and anti-spasmodic. (Webster.)
ca-giq'ue (que as $\mathbf{k}$ ), g. [Sp. cacique.] [CAziguk.]
- căcts, caxct-1e (Scotuh), s. [CACx, i.] The act of going to stool; s stool.
* căck, " cak'-Kent (Eng.), *awk, cack-ie (Scotch), v.i. [Lat, caco; Gr. каккác (hakkeó) $\overline{=}$ to go to stael ; from кáккך (kakhè) = dung Dan. kakke; Dut. kahken; Ger. kacken, al $=$ to go to stool.] To go to stoel, to ease oneself.
"Cuktem, or fyystyn. Caco."-Prompt. Parn
căck'-ãr-ă1, * căck'-rŏ11, \&. [From Eog. cack; -er; with the dimin. suffix -el.] $A$ fish, the flesh of which is ssid to havs laxativs properties
"A oactrell, so enlled, because it maketh the enter "Fish. whose ordiary abode is to ent waters, namaly porpoibe, cackerel, kkate, nolea, \&c."-Sir T. Berbert.
căck'-1e (1), v.i. [Dut. kakelen; Sw. kackla, Dan. keegle; Ger. gackern, all $=$ to cackle gagble. The word is onomatopoetic. Com pare A.S, ceahhetar = to langh loudiy. (Skeat.)] I. Literally :

1. To make a noise like a goose; to gaggle.

The nightingale, if she should wing hy day,
No better a musician than the wresh
Rhatesp,: Nerchant of Vonice, v. 1.
2. To make a noise as a hon or other fowl.
"Sometime cacieth as a hee."

- II. Figuratively :

1. To chatter.
"Howe thene women cackypl."-Palsgrave
Rob the Romnn geese of all their glories,
And suve the stote by cark ing to the Tor
Pope: Dunciach i, 192
2. To laugh, giggle, chuckle.
"Nie, grioned, cackled, and laughed, till he was itke
to kill himself, and feli a 1 frisking and danciag sbout

$\dagger$ oăck'-1e (2), v.t. [KECKLE, v.]
Naut.: To protect a cabls with an Iron chain. "It is expedient, in this casen to cackle or arm the ch. 1, p. 162.
căck'-1e, 8. [CACKLE (1), v.]
I. Lit. : The noise mads by a goose, or by a hen after laying her egg, by a crane, sec; gaggling.
"The erning and eackling of hense"-Hollased: Flu
"The goose let fall a golden egg.

* II. Figuratively:

1. Idle talk, chattering
2. Silly laughing, giggling.
cack'-lẽr, s. [Cackle, v.]
3. Lit. : A fowl that cackles.
4. Fig. Of a person: A tell-tale, chatterer.
† căatr'-líng, pr. par., a., \&s. [Cackle, v.]
A. \& B. As presert participle a participial odjective: In sedses corresponding to those of the verb.

The trombling whow, and her daughtera twain Of thotul dsaekting cry with horror heard,
C. As substantive:

1. Lit. : The act of crying like a goose; the poise made by a goose or other fowl.
2. Fig.: Idls talk, chattering.

Yea 'tis the sume: I will take no notice of ye,
La all this cackling for your egs?
Beaum. \& F7.: Bumorous Lieutenant, 1.1
cackifing-cheat, st A hen. (Beaumont

## ca-cō'-2, s. [Слсло.]

 (Eng.), s. [In Fr. cacochymie; from Gr. anкoXvцia (kakochumia); from кakos (kakos) = bsd, and $\chi^{0} \mu \mathrm{co}$ (chumic) $=$ a state of the humours; frem $\chi$ vuós (chumos) $=$ humour, jnice.] A
diseased state of the body; arising from the bad condition of the humours.
"II qualifee to the hope that attributer the halip of tis fiery nature, seta the blood, upon the leat cacochymy,
 $t$ căo- 'd-chy̆m'-1-agi, $a$ [Cacochyux.] Having the hunaurs corrupted; dyspeptic. "cck to whlarify his blood nith a lazative."On Consumption
hapening thin is to he explained by an effervencence
 [From Gr. кaxós (kakos) $=$ evil, and $\delta a i \mu a v$ (daimön) $=$ a demon.]

1. Lit. : An svil spirit, a demon, a devil.
"The prince of darkness himesif, and sill the caco dowoell: Letf., hit 10 .
2. Fig. : A persen or an animal of demoniacal charscter.
"Hie thee to hell for shame, sud lenve thic world,
cǎa-b-dē-mé-ni-a1, a.] [Fram Eng.t to. cacodemon, and sutf. al.] Psrtaining to an evil opirit in the literal or in the figurative gense. (Skelton. Why Come ye not to Court.)
 Heteredexy, erroneous opinion in matters of faith; heresy.
 (kukêdēs) $=$ ill-amelling (from «akós (kakos) = kad, i i $\mu \mu \bar{\eta}(o d m \bar{e})=$ amell), and ì $\lambda \eta($ hulēe) $=$ matter as a principle of being.]
Chemistry: Arsendimethyl, As $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{4}$ Cacodyl is a colourless transparent liquid, beiling at $170^{\circ}$. it takes fire in the sir, snd is abtained in an impure stats by distilling equal weights of po- As< $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ tassinm acetate and arsenious oxide. It is eslled Cadetr' Fuming Liquid or Alkarsin. 1te cshed Cadets viming Liquid or Alharsin. Ite iodide, and cyanids are known. Cocodyl cyanide, $A s\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CN}$, is easily obtained by distilling alkarsin with mercuric cyanide. it is a colonrless liquid, boiling at $140^{\circ}$. It takes fire when heated. It is fearfully yoisonons, and could be used to fill slietis to fire at ironclad ve9sels, aa a shell would kill all the people in the vessel. Cacodyl oxidised with water at a low temperature forms cacadylic acid or Alkargen, $\mathrm{As}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{HO}_{2}$. It forms colourless crystals, soluble in water.
căc-ot-dy̌1'-ic, căk'-ot-dy̆l'-ic, a. [From Eng. cacodyl; sutf. -ic. 1 Consisting to a greater or lesser extent of cacodyl, pertaining to cacodyl.
cacodylic acid, s. [Caconvi.]
 ill-disposed, from raxis (hakos) $=$ bad, and $\dot{\eta} \theta 0 \mathrm{os}$ (éthos) = a disposition.]
3. An ill and irrepressible prepensity or habit. (Chiefly used in the phrase cacoethes scribend $i=\operatorname{an}$ itch for writing boaks.)
"Juveunl terms [this diaternper] A Cacoethes Which
 ar the sinal1-pox, there being very few who are cot soized with it some time of other in their livea"-

2 Med ; A bad disease; a malignant ulcer
 [Fr. cacographie: from Gr. kanòs (kakos)= bad, and ypaф $\eta$ (graphe ) =writing.] Incorrect or bad writing or apelling.
"The orthography or cacography, style snd manner of the English laugurge in the reicns of Heury $Y$ and
VI. are very remote from the mock saxon of Rowley. Vi, are very remote fro
that admitcted a used altitude of superfluous letters. Chat admitted a multitude of sumpe
Comictory of Prancion (165s).

* căc-or1'-ó-ğy, s. [Fr. cacologie ; from Gr. кakos (kaloos) $=$ had, and noyos (logos) =a word, opecch.] The use of bad or incorrect and improper words; a bad choice of.words.
 [Eng. cacophon(y); snff. -ic. -ical.] Pertaining to cacophony; uncouth, harsh-sonnding, cacephoneus.
- caxc-t-phōn'-1-oŭı, $\alpha$. [Eng. cacophon(y); -ious.] Cacophenous.
† ặo-ŏph'-бn-oŭs, a. [Gr, кaxóфwos (karkophonos) $=$ having a bad voice or sound; какoेs (kakos) $=\mathrm{bad}$, фwin $($ phönë $)=$ voice, sound.] 111-aonnding, harsh, uncouth.
$\dagger$ căc-ŏph'-бn-y.s, s. [ln Fr. cacophonie; from Gr. кaxoфwvia (kalophonia)= an ill aounding ; from кaxòs (kakos) = bad, ill, and \$wia (phonia) =a aound or aounding; from $\phi w i n$ (phōne) = a voica, sound.]
I. Music: A diecord ; a combination of discordant aounds.

2. Rhet. : A ruogh, discordant atyle, arising from tha use of harsh-aounding letters or words.
"But these thinga bell 1 ll by thll yoo come to carp at "Emo nod alter thymea, and grammar, and triplet 2. 1783
3. Med.: An unhealthy etate of the voice.

- căc-ö-těch'-ny̆, s. [Gr.какотехvia (kakotechnia) $=$ an ill stata of art ; from кaxòs (kakos) $=\mathrm{bad}$, ill, and тéx x a $($ fechnia) $=$ art, craft; from rexp̀े (technê) $=$ art.] A bad or depraved etata or atyla of art.
ăc-ठt'-rあph-y̆, 8. [Fт. cacolrophte; from Gr. какотрофia (kakotrophia) = ill nouriahment ; from кaxòs $(k a k o s)=$ bad, ill, and rpoфia (trophia) $=$ the act of nouriahmant; $\tau \rho \circ \phi \eta$ ( trophē) $=$ nourishment.]

Med. : Bad or defective nourishment.
 kakoxen. Froml Gr. кaxòs (kakos) $=$ bad, evil, ogus (oxus) $=$ shrrp, ...p pungent, acid. Cf . also caxósevos (kakoxenos) =. iuhospitable ; suffix-ene; -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min.: A mineral, supposed to be an Ironwavellite. It occura in radiated tufts of a yellow or brownish-yellow colour, becoming yellown or expoaure, at the Arbeck mine in Bohemia. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, $9 \cdot 20-$ $25 \cdot 7$ : sesquioxide of iron, $36.32-41 \cdot 46$ : alumina, $0-10.01$; lime, $0-11$; ailica, $0-8.90$ hydroftoric acid, 18\%98-32*83. (Dana.)
căc-tā-çĕ- 8 , s. pl. [Namad from the Cactus (q.v.).]

Bot: : Indian Figs, an order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his fifty-second alliance, the cactales. The aepala and petals are numarous and confonnded with each other The stamens are indefinite, the ovary fleshy inferior, one-celled; the fruit succulent, one celled, many seeded. The flowers are sessile

oIant cactus (Cereus giganeeus).
and usually last only one day or night. The leaves ara generally wating, but an inex. perienced observer might mistake for them the usually angular folisceoua stems. The Cactaces are natives of America, whence they have been imported into the warmer parts of the Eastern hemiaphere. About 800 parts of the Eastern hemiaphere. Abies ia reare known. The fruit of some epecies ia reTreahing and agreeshle, of Mammillaria is olightly aickly, The juice of Mammillaria is elightly aickly,

Many of the Cactacene are of very abnormal forms.
căc-tä'-çð-ŏ̌s, an [Cactaces.] Pertaining to the Cactacex.
căo'-täl, an [Cactales.] Pertaining to group or order to which the Cactua planta belong.
căc-tā'-lëş, 8. pl. [From Lat. cactus (q. ₹.), and pl, adj. auff. -ales.] Lindley's fifty-aecond alliance of plants. It atands between Myrtales and Groasales, and belongs to the fourth oubclass, or Epigynous Exogena.
căc'-tǐn, 8, [Eng., \&ce cactus; -in.]
Chem.: $\Delta$ red colouring matter extracted from the frnit of gome Cactuses.
căc'-tŭs, s. [Lat. cactus; Gr. кaкtòs (kaktos) = a prickly plant.]
Bot.: An old and extensive genue of Linnæus, in four sections:-(1) The Echinomelocacts; (2 \& 3) Cerei of two kinda; and (4) Opuntix. It is now hroken up into a number of genara. It is atill popularly used as the desigoation of nearly the whole of the Cactaceæ, to which order, moreover, it has given its nama. Cacti are sometimes called Melon Thistles.

Hedgehog cactus: A designation of the genus Echinocactns.

Leaf cactus: The Epiphyllum.
Melon thistle cactus: The Melocactus.
Nipple cactus: The Mammillaria.
cactus-wren, 8.
Ornith. : Coues' name for birda of the genus Campylorhynchus, from thelr frequenting and nesting in cactua-plants.
cạ-cū'-mĕn (pl. ca-cū'-min-a), s. [Lat.] The top. (Used only in diapensing and in anatomy.)
ca-cn'-min-al, a. [Lat. cacumen, gen. cacu$\min (i s)=$ the top, the sunmit; Eng. suff. -al.] Pertaining to the top of anything.

* ca-cū'-min-āte, v.t. [Lat. cacumino: from cacumen (genit. cacuminis) $=$ a top, an aprex.] To make sharp or pyramidal ; to reduce to a point or an apex.
cad, (1), 8. [A ahortened form of cadet (q.v.).] A low, vulgar fellow.

I The word was formerly apecially applied to the conductor of a bus.
cad (2), 8. [Cade (2), s.]
cad (3), s. [An abbreviation of cadidis (q. v.).]
cad-bait, s. The larva of the caddice-fly, which ia largely used as bait hy anglers.
this is the zaoment when the large fish come to the surface, gud leave thely cad-bait search and
minnow buyting.--Sir
D. minn.
căd'a-ba, \& [From Arah. kodhab $=$ the name of one of the species of the genus.]
Bot.: A genns of plants, order Capparidacere. The specles are found in Africa, Iudia, and Australia. The root of Cadaba indica is said to be aperient and anthelmintic. (Lindley.)
cad-as, s. [Caddia (2).]
† cạd-ăs'tẽ̃r, căd-a's-tre, s. [Fr. cadastre.] Lew: An official assesament of the valua of real property for the purposea of taxation.
cạd-ăs-tral, a. [Eng. cadastr(e); al.] Pertaining to a cadastre, or to real estate.

+ cad-ăv-ẽr, s. [Lat. coulaver; from $\mathrm{cado}=$ to fall.] A corpae, a carcasa.

From death to llfe: "Who ever came
From death to life Who can cerdavers ralat--

* cadi-av'-ẽr-icc, a. [Cadaver.] Pertaining to or resembling a corpse; cadaverous.
"Cadaveric sartening of the stomach is oot nn.
commonty found whea death his occurred auddenly


cad-ăv'-ẽr-oŭs, a. [Lat. cadaverosus = of or pertaining to a corpae ; cadaver $=$ a corpse.]

1. Of or pertaining to a corpse or a carcass.
2. Having tha qualities of a corpsa or a carcass.
 dropical persone"-Arbuchnot on $\angle$ iliments
cad-är-ẽr-oŭs-iY, adv. [Eng. cadaverous:
$-l y$.$] In a cadsverous manner or form.$
 -ness.] The qualityor state of being cadaverons.

* cad-aw, cad-dawe, s. [CadDow.]
* cad-des (1), s. [Caddis (1).]
* cad-des (2), s. [Caddow.] A flock of atares or eaddenene meh fenarl hronght he
căd'-die, căd'-İo, s. [Can. Cadet.] A per-cad-dre, cada-10 ${ }^{\text {s. }}$; and joung fllow; a person of inferior rank. (Scotch.) fellow; a person of


## And rend hitm to his dicilg -boz

Aurns: E Earnew Cry and Prayur.
căd'-diss (1), oăd'-des (2), căd'-dǐge, s. [In Ger. köder, käderle.] The larva of the caddis. fly, a apecies of trichopterous inaect, genus Phryganea. It lives in cylindrical cases, open

case of caddis-work.
at each end, and covered with pleces of hroken aheil, wood, gravel, \&c. It is a very favourite bait with anglers.
"He foves the mayfiy, which in hred of ths codworm, or cuad is : and these make the trout bold and luaty.H'alton: A ingler.
caddis-fiy, caddice-fiy, s. Any inaect of the genus Phrygaues, or of the famhy it has reached the perfect atate.

## caddis-shrimp, s .

Zool.: A small crustacean, Cerapus tubularis. (Rossiter.)
caddis-worm, 8. The larve of the caddis-lly. [CADnta, Caddis-rLv.]
cad'-dis (2), s. [Ir. \& Gael. cadas, oadan $=$ cotton, fustian ; Wel. cadas = a kind of atnd or cloth; Fr. cadis, caddis = eerge, woollen cloth.] A kind of worsted lace or ribbon.
"Cadas. Bombictnium."-Promph Parv.
"He hasth ribbons of all the colours i' the rainbow: inklet, caddistes. camhrics, law wis; why, be singient

caddis-garter, \&. A garter made of caddia.
wilt thon rob this ieathern Jerkin, crystal-bstton not-pated, ngate-ring puke-atocking, ceadato.gnotior


+ căd'-dōw, cad-aw, " cad-dawe, * ca-dowe,"Kid-daw, 8. [Gael, cadhag, cathag.] A jackdsw, a chough.
Ko H. Caulaw, or keo, is chowghe leadowe, or koo, K. P. "A cadtone, a Jackdaw ; Norf.; In Corswall thay call the guillisul a kiddawe.-Ray.
cad'dŭ, 8. [Malay, kati $=$ a catty or welght, whereof $100=\mathrm{a}$ piltul of I351bs. avordnpols (Skeat.) A small box in which tes is kept.
"Tea caddy, Atea-chest, from the Chinese catry:

cāde, a. [Etym. doubtful; by some connerted with Icel. $k \bar{a} d=a \quad$ new-born child.] Delicate, soft, domesticated, hrought op hy hand.
"He brought his cade lamb with bem."-shedon: cāde, v.t. [Cade, a.] To briog op tenderly and delicately ; to coddle.
cāde (1), s. \& a. [Fr. cade; Lat. cadus; Low Lat. cada $=$ a cask.] A barrel of 500 herring or of 1,000 aprats.
"Cade of herguge (or apirlinge. K. P.h, or other lyke
Cada, laciata.
Prompe. Parv. "Cade. We Joho Cade Part.
ther . We, John Cade, so tormed of our aopposed
Dict: Or rather, of steallog a eodo of herringa"
fite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre ; pine, pit, sïre, sīr, marine; gõ, pơt



## oncle-oll, 2.

Med. : A asms given to an oll much in use in some parts of France and Germany. It is supposed by some to be the pisselocum of the anciente, but improperly; it is msde of the anciente, but improperly; it is msde of the rrait of the exycedrus, which is called by
geople of these places, cada. (Chambers.)
oade-worm, caddice-worm, caseworm, s. [CaDnis.]
$t$ cāde (2), cad, s. [CADs, a.] A pet lamb brought up by hand.
sä-dęnçe, oā'-dẹn-ģy̆, s. [Fr. cadence $=\mathrm{s}$ falling; Lat. cadentia, neut. pl. of pr. par.; from cudo $=$ to fsll; Sp. \& Port. eadencia; Ital. cadenza.]

- I. Ordinary Language :

1. Lit.: The sct of falling or sinking; tha state of hsving set.

## 

2. Fig.: The sct or process of passing from one subject or thought to another.
"Tho cadence or manner how Pand falle into thono
II. Technically:
3. Rhetoric:
(1) The fall or sinking of the veice la singing or spesking, especially st the end of s sentence.
"The length of the verre keepoth the earre too loug trom tivenbe decilght which is to heare the cadence or Aam: Art of Poesy, bik. iil, p. so .
enoctual pathos can be cammunicated wyight and efrectual pathos can be cormmunicated hy ennorous depth and melodious caderces of the human voice to
wentiment the meat trivial."-Do Quincey : Works led. 18683, vol i., p. 100 .
(2) The modulation of the voice generally, specially in reading or speaking.
(a) Of human beings:

Listend intensely; and his countenanes moon
Brightend with joy ; for murmurings fenm within
Wera heard-sourous ondences / whecehy
To his belief, the monitor expreas "d."

## (b) Of animals :

"A Around him loeds his many-bienting flock,
Of various cadence
homson: Seatons : Spring, b3s,
(3) The rhythm or flow of language, s kind of olsnk verse or poetic prose.

> "Booken, anonges, and dition, In rime, or elon in cadonce."

Chaucer: Ho ouse of Fame, 627,
"The cadency of one line must be a rule to that of the next; an the sound of the former must slide gently
(4) The modulation of sny tone or sound.
"How eoft the muale of those viltage bells,
Falling at iater valis upon the ear
Now pealing ioud ngain, and louder atill"
2. Mu.: A regulsrity and naiformity of pace la msrching.
"Elizabeth kept time to every catenco with lock 3. Music:
(1) Spec. : A close, the device which in music answers the use of stops in langlase. The effect is produced by the particular manner ia which certain chords suceeed ona another, the order being generally such as to produce auspense or expectation tirst, and then to gratify it by a chord that is more sstisfying to the ear. They are commonly divided iato three kinds: the perfect cadence (again aub-divided into authentic snd plagal), the imperfect cadence, and the interrupted cadence. (Grove.)
(2) Gen.: The closing phrase of a musical composition.
"A etrain of music closed the tale,


4. Her.: The various steps io the descent of a family ; the distinction of houses.
+5. Horsemanship: (For definition see eximple.)
"Cadence in an equal measure or proportion whicha horse absarvee in all his motions, wher he io thoroughly
ma'denged, a. [Cadence, s.]

1. In cadence, regulated, in measure.
"A certain massured, cadenod, step, commoniy called a dancing step, which keepa time with, and ns it
wers beata the mensure of, the musick which accom-
 Which distinguiuhes a dance from every oth
2. Sung or written in cadeaca.

## "Thowe parting numbers, oadond by my grief." Philipu ; To Lowid darterwo

cà-den-çy, s. [Cadince.]

- ca'-dene, s. [Fr. addene; Sp. cadena; O. Fr. cadene; Fr. chaine; Lat. catena =a chain from the chaia-like sppearance of the warp. $]$ an inferior deacription of Turkey carpet.
- oà'-depnt, a. \& s. [Lat. cadens, accus. cadentem, pr. psr. of cado $=$ to fall.]
A. As adjective:
* I. Ordinary Language: Falling, dropplag. "With oadent tours fret channals in her cheokn".
Shakesp: Eing Loar, $i$ i.
II. Technically:
* 1. Music: In cadence; regulated, in measure.

2. Astrol : Applied to a planet when it is in s sign opposite to that of its exaltation.
3. Geol.: The tenth of the fifteen series of beds into which Professor Rogers subdivides the palmozoic strata of the Appalachisa chain. It correaponds in age to the Lower Middle Devonisn rocks of the British Isles.
B. As substantive:

Geol.: The series of rocks described under A. 11.3.
ca-děn'-za, s. [Ital calenza.] [Cadence.]
Music: A flourish of indefaite form iatroduced upon a bass note immediately preceding a closa.
cad-ĕ't. ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [ Fr . cadet $=$ a younger brother ; Prov. Fr. capdet, from Lat. capitulum $=$ s little head; tha eldest son beiag called the caput, or head of the family.]
*1. Ord. Lang.:
(1) A younger brother, the youngest son.
"Joseph was the youngeet of the tweive, and Devid
the oleveth son, and the cadee of Jesse. "- Browne:${ }^{\text {Tha }}$ Tulgar Eraveura.
(2) The younger of two brothers in $s$ gentleman's family.
"Walter Buck was a cader of the houns of Flanders."
-Sir G. Buck: Fist. of Rich. III., p. 68.
2. Mil. : Formerly s volunteer who aerved In the army, with or without pay, with the chsace of gaining a commission. Now spplied to students st the military scademies, colleges, sad schools, where clvilians pay s fixed rate for their education, which is generally but net always, purely military. The age for sdmission varies from 16 to 22 yeara, sod cadets are aubject to military discipline, sre drilled, and wear a distinguishing nniform.
"About four hundred captalus, lieuteuanta, oadera, ch. xith
ca-dét-shĭp, s. [Eng. cadet; -ship.] The rank or pesition of a cadet.
căd'ew (ew as $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ ) (1), s. [Corrupted from
caddis.] A caddis-worm.
cad-ew (2), s. [CADDOW.]
cădge, s. [Cadge, v.]

1. A circular frame oa which falconers carried hawks for sale.
2. A frame or hoard on which hawkers and pediars carried their goods.
3. The trade of begging. (Scotch.)

* cădge (1), * catche, v.t. [Etym. donbtful.] To bind, edge.
"I cuige a garment, $\mathbb{I}$ set iystes in the ifnyng to
keye the plyghtes in order." $P$ Palsgrnve.
cădge (2), (Eng.), cache, * caich (Scotch), v.t. \& i. [Probably the same as O. Eng. cacche $=$ to drive.] [CATCH, e.]
A. Transitive:
- 1. To carry a load.
"'Another Athas that will oadge a whole world of
injuries "-Optick Gla we of $\mathrm{Humorg}, 1,607$. 2. To beg. (Slang.)
B. Intransitive:
*1. To carry goods, or trsvel sbout as s hswker or pediar.

2. To beg, seek for in say mean or low. manner. (Slang.)
"Now, abont what I call cadgtng for newa."-Daily
alad-gĕll, s. [From Scotch cadg(y), with suff. ell.] A wanton fellow. (Scotch.)
càdís-ẽr, s. [Cadae, v.]
3. A carrier ; huxter. (Scotch.)
"But yo ken cadgors nuann sye be peaking about
cart-anddtes."-Scott : Rob Roy, ch. $\times \mathbf{x v}$.
4. A beggar, a tramp; a poor wretch. (Slang.) "To be cut by lord or ealgoer." Hood : Xise Ailmam-
ahdé-1-1y, adv. [Scotch cadgy; ly.] In a lively, merry manaer. (Scotch.)
"My daughter's ahoulders ho gnn to olap.
Ravanay : Toa-Ta.bo Xlsoothany.



* cad-y, lread-ie, a. [Derved by Jamleson from Dsn. kaad = wsnton; but perhsps eease of hastening, hurrying, snd hence lively.] Lively and frisky; wanton. (Scoteh.)
Scoit : Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xill. in your life."-
ca'-dy, s. [Turk.] Aa officer among the Turke snd Persians saswering to our magistrate. "In Perdis, the cadi passes mentence for orm
oăd'-İe, căd'-die, s. [A corrupted form o either cadger or cade! (q.v.).] (Scotch.)

1. Spec.: A porter, a measenger; one who gaina s livelihood by running errands, or delivering messages. In this sense, the torm was sppropristed to is eociety in Edinburgh, instituted for this purpose. (Jamieson.)
"The oadiea oce a fraternity of people who run ernanty for their good behaviour. They are acqusintod surety for their good behaviour. They ata acqusintod
with the whole pernons and places in Edinburgh ; and the moment a atranger come
of tit to town, they got notioe of it "-A Pnot: Hist. Edim. p. 500 .
of "A tattered cadife, or errand.porter."-Seott: Hoart
2. Gen. : A low, poor feliow.
"A prosperity of which every Scotchman from the
neer to the ciatio, would partika"-Ma.caulay: Hitat.
Eng., ch. $x x i v$. Eng., ch. xxiv.
caldil'-lac, ca-dil-leck, s. [From Csdillac, a town in the Department of the Gironde, in France.] A kind of pear. (Wright.)
căd'-jII, s. [A corruption of s nstive word.] [CAshew.]

Bot. : The native name for the Anacardium occidentale, a tree, a native of Sonth America. it is commonly called Cashew-taee (q.v.).
cadjli gum, s. A gum obtained from the Anacardium occidentale.
căd'-1ర̌ck, 9. [Charlock.]
Bot. : Three plants-(1) Sinapis arvensis, (2) S. nigra, (3) Brassica Napus. No. 1 is sometimea called Reugh Cadlock, and No. 3 Smooth Cadiock.
Căd'-mĕ-an, Caxd-mwo an, a. [Lat. Cadmeius = pertaining to Cadmus, the mythical founder of Thebes.] Of or helonging to Thebes, Theban.
"In The han gamea the nohleat trophy bore,. .
căd'-mǐ-ŭm, s. [From Lat. cadmia (Pliny); Gr. ка calamine, an ore of zine.]
Chem.: A diatomic metallic element, discovered in 1818; symbol, Cd ; atomic weight, 112 ; sp. gr., $8.6^{\prime}$; melting point, $315^{\circ}$, boils st $860^{\circ}$. Cadmium is a white, ductile, nualleabla metal. It scarcely tarnishes in the air; it burns when heated in the air, forming a brown oxide, CdO. It dissolves readily in aitric acid ; it dccomposes water at red heat. Ita vapour density is 3.9 eompared with air. Cadminm is found in some zine ores; when these manm distilled it rises in vapour before the zine are does so. It also oeeurs in the form of sulphide in greenockite. The oxide dissolves in acids, in greenockite. The oxide dissolves in acids,
forming colourless salts. The oxide sb forming colourless salts. The oxide sb-
sorbs CO , readily, and is coaverted into sorbs $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ readily, and is canverted into
$\&$ white insoluble carbonate. Cadmium sul8 white insoluble carbonate. Cadmium sul-
phate, CdSO
44
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, forms colourless menophate, $\mathrm{CdSO}_{44} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, forms colourless mono-
clinic cryatals easily soluble in water, snd forms double sulphates with potassinm and smmorium sulphates. Cadmium chlorida, $\mathrm{CdCl}_{2}$, is very soluble; it forms donble salts. The bromide and iodide are also white soluble salts, used in photography. Cadmium sulphide, CdS, is a bright-yellow powder, inaolubls in dilute HCl ; it is obtaiaed by passing $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ throngh sn scid solution of s cadmium aalt; it ia insoluble ia smmonlum aulphide, aalt; it la insoluble is smmonlum aulphide,
thus easily distinguished from sulphides of thus easily distinguished from aulphides of
arsenic, sntimouy, or tin. Cadmium sulphide arsenic, sntimouy, or tin. Cadmium sulphide
is used as a yellow pigment. Cadmium in is used as a yellow pigment. Cadminm
readily detected by the properties of its sut
in, boy; pout, jowl; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aşj; expeot, Yenophon, exfist. ph = \&

phide. Ammonia gives white precipitate, solable in excess; sodinm carbonate a white precipitate of carbonate of cadminm, insoluble in excess. Cadmium is essily separaied from zinc by passing $\mathrm{HS}_{2}$ into their solntina in HCl ; the cadmium is precipitated as yellow sulphide, CdS. Cadmium can be separated from copper in snslysis by disaolving their sulphides in nitrio acid and adding ammonis in excess, filtering of oxides of other metals ; then potassinm cyanide is added till the preelpitate first formed redissolves, then $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ epitate irst formed retissique, from which it throws down the cadmium as anlphide.

## cadmium-blende, s.

Min.: The same as Greenockite (q.v.). Min.: The same as Greenockies (q.v.)
cadmium-yellow, s. A pigment, con siating of cadmium anlphide. [CADMrus.]
oad'-oŭk, căd'-doŭck, s. [Fr. caduc; Lat. cadue - flling: oudo $=$ to fall.] A casualty; forfeited or escheated property.
"As their marvice to his Majestle Fas faithfoul ard logall, so hif Majectie whe literall and boantifoll, tu adrancing them to tatles of howor, canantios to tartich
 p. 132

- cad-owe, $\overline{3}$. [CapDow.]
"Moreover this bird [the crow only feedeth her young codowes for an good white after
cad-rans, s. [In Fr. cadrar, from Lat. quadrans, is propar. = ngreeing, as $\mathrm{s} .=$ t th of an rans, as pr. par. $=$ ng
as ;
ath of anything.]
Lapidary Work: An instrument for mensuring the angles in cutting and poliahing gems. It is sometlmes called an angulometer. The gem is cemented on to the end of a rod clsmped between jaws, and a small gradusted disk enables the angle to be marked.
ca'-duc, a. 〔Caduke.〕
căd- $\mathbf{a}-c a ̃ r-\breve{\mathbf{y}}$, a. $\quad$ [Lat. caducus = falling; cado $=$ to fall. $]$

1. Old lnov: Relating to eschest, forfeiture, default, or confiscation.
"Belng uttimus hores, and therefore taking by descent, in a kind of caducary succesu
Bracksons: Cormment., vol it. cch 15.
2. The same as Caducous (q.v.).
ca-dū'-çĕ-an, a. [Caduceus.] Pertaining to the caduceus of Mercury.

- ca-dū'-çĕ-ŭs, s. [Lat. cadu. ceus, or caduceum.

1. Gen.: A herald'e ataff.
2. Spec. : The winged staff of Mercury, borne by him officislly as messenger of the " gods." ". Andind Mercury, lose all the Te take not that hitule littele les hange: 1 -the wit from them that they
i1 \&
ca-dū-çī-brăñ'-ohī-āte, $a$. TFrom Lat. caducus = inclined of a flah.] [Branchia.]

Zool.: Having a want of permanency in their gille, having gilla which fall off before maturity is reached. Example, froge. It is opposed to perenni-branchicate.
"Some of these are perennibranchiate, rotaining the
 11 lzi

- ca-dī̀-çi-tys, $z$ [Fr. caducite; from Low Lat. caducitas; from Iat. caducus = falling; cado = to fall.] Fecbleness, weakness.
"An beterogensous fumble of youth and coducity." ea-dī'-coŭs, $a$.
[Lat. caducus $=$ falling ; cado = to fall.]
Bot.: Dropping off; falling off quickly, or before the time, as the calyx of a poppy or the gills of a tadpole.
* ca-dī ke (Eng.), "ca-duc (Scotch), a. [Fr fall.] Failing, perishable.
"All tbeir happinem whe bat caduke and unimating."
cad'-y, a. [Cadoy.] (Seotch.)

suff. -al.] Terminsting blindly, i.e., in a closed end ; pertalning to the cercum.
Ca'-asi-1y, ady [Eng. cacal; - -y.] Blindly, manner of a cachm ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$. ).
* cæ'-¢1-98, 8. [Gr. naukias (kaikias) $=$ the north-eat wind.] A personification of the north-east wind.


## "Now from the aorth,


 penitus = brought forth, pa. par. of gigno = pen beget.]

Entom: A subtribe of Insects, order Hemiptera. The species ars generally brightacarlet with black spota. One is found in Britain.
 a kind of lizard, probebly the blindworm (q.v.) ; coecus = blind.]

1. Zool.: A genus of serpent-shaped amphibiaus, the type of the family Caciliide (q.v.).
2. Ichthy.: A name used by some anthors for the fish more usually known by the name of the Acus. It is common in the Mediter ranean, snd is called by the Venetisn flshermen Biscia, that is, Viper-fish.
ça-çĭ'-1-ans, s. pl. [From Lat. ceccilia; Eng. pl. suff. ans.]
Zool.: The English name for the family Cæciliidæ (q.v.).
 (q.v.).]

Zool. : Cæcilians, serpent-shaped smphibians. They belong to the order Gymino plriona. The young have internal branchia, while the aduilts breathe by lungs. None have been found fossil.

* ça'-çIt-ass, s. [Lat. caccitas $=$ bllndness, from caces = blind.)

Med. : Blindness.
ço-¢і'-tis, s. [Mod. Lat. crecum (q.v.); suff. - $i t$ is, denoting inflammation.]

Med. : Inftammation of the ceecum; typhlitis.
ces'căm, s. [Neut. of Lat. cocus = blind, invisible.]

1. Anat.: The beginning of the great gut, commonly called the blind-gut, becanse it is perforated at one end only; it is the firat of the three portions into which the intestines are dividec.
2. Zool. \& Palceont.: A genus of mollnses, by some considered to be the type of a family Cæcide, but generally placed under the family Turritellide. The syecles are recent or ter tiary, commencing in the Eocene period.
 Yof a sculptor or engraver, a graver ; from cardo $=$ to fall, . . . to cut.\}

Ccelum sulptoris: The scalptor's tool.
Astron.: One of Lacaille's constellations It is not visible in England.
¢®o-nănth'-1-ŭm, s. [See def.] An incorrect form of cernanthium (q.v.).
ca'-or, in compos. [Wel. = a wall, a fort, a city.] A town, a city, as Caerleon.
¢ $\boldsymbol{a s}^{\prime}$-ré-ba, s. [Etymology donbtful. Agsssiz calls it "B barbsrous word."]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Cærebinæ (q.v.).
¢̧or-é-bi'-nze, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. cateba (q.v.), and fem. pl. anff. -ince.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of the Promeropidx, or Sun-birds. It contains the Guitguits, the American representatives of the Smebirda of the Old World.

* peer'-ule, " çer'-ale, a. [From Lat. carrulews = azure blue.] Azure blue. [Cenuleans.] "Whoes cerrule stronme, rombing io Pible stone". Spenect : l'argirs enat.
çevr-n-1ॅ̌s'-çěnt, çer-u-lĕs'-çĕnt, a [Formed by analogy as if from a Lat ccerulesco, from caruleus = azure bine; and eng. auf.
-escent.] Becoming more or less sky-blue.


## Cob-axl-pin' Cessalpinus, chier physician to Pope Clement VILI. tury. <br> Bot.: The typical genus of the legamin-

 ous enb-order Cesalpiaiez (q.v.). They are trees or shrubs, with showy yellow flowen. ten stamina, and blpinnatifid leaves. About Aftr speries ane known. The inteasely astringent Casalpinia coriaria has legumes which gentain $s 0$ much tannla that they are valushia for tanning purposes. They ara known in for tanning purposes. Lhey ara knowit commerce as Dividiv, Libiaiv, or sud South and come from the west America C. crista, also West ladian, C. eck nata, from Brazll, and other species, producs valuable red, orange, and peach-blossom dyes. The wood of the latter, given in powder, is tonic. C. brasiliensis, which, however, is not from Brazil, and is now called Pellophorum Linnet, is said to produce the Brazil-wood of commerce. [Brazilwood.] C. Sappan, from Indis, furnishes the Sappan-wood. [Bukiox wood, Sappan-wood. An oul is expressed from the seeds of C, olcosperma and other fromit The roots of C. Nuga and C. Mroringe pre diurette. the seeds of Conducella are intansely bitter Sevaral Chinese species bear intensely bits. Severals which may be soap-pods, that is, pods which may be used as a qubstitute for soap. (Lindley, Trecs. of Bot., de.) Cesalpinia(q.v.); pl. fem. adjectival suff. eet.] Bot.: One of the great sub-orders iato which the Leguininose are divided. They have as rregular flower, but not at all bo much so as the Papilionacere. The petals are spreading, the stamens adhera to the calyx. They are mostly ten in number, though in rare case less than five. They have purgative qualities. Though none are wild in Europe, they colt titute a notable and attractive feature of the vegetation in India and other tropiesl conn tries. Lindley divldes them intoeight tribeg(1) Leptolobieæ, (2) Eucessalpindea, (3) Cas aiea, (4) Swartsice, (5) Amheratiee, (6) Ban hinleæ, (7) Cynometrex, (8) Dimorphandrex.
Ço-sär-1-an (1), a. [From Lat. Cosarianus, Casarius $=$ pertaining to Cæsar, i.e., spec. to Caius Julius Cxasar. $]$ Pertaining to any of the Cæsars, and especially to the great Caius Julius Cessar.
 Lat. cesura = a cutting, an incislon; or possibly the same as (1); see def.] Involving the act of cutting, specially in the operation described under the componad terms.

## casarian operation, 2

Surgery \& Miduifery: The most seriens operation in midwifery, and only resorted to in extreme cases, to save life; as, for example, when a woman fully preguant dies snddens, by accident or otherwise, the child being still alive in utera; or when, by reason of deformity, alle birth cannot take place naturally or with the bid cifliary obstetrical instruments, the aid of ordinary obstetraion consists in per naturales chas. making an incision in the moving the child with the coatents ef the womb en mase, and then sewing ap the wount thus made in the usual way. As might be expected, the danger to life from this operation is very great in those cases where the living mother is operated upon. Certsin cases, hewever, have survived the operation-some have even gone through a repetition of it, and the proportion of these cases is increasing, owing to the improvements in modern surgery. The Cesarian operation was known to the Greeks. The Romana also practiged it, and it wes cono sidered by them a ortunste cirentmstance to be $s o$ born. According to Pliny, Sciplo Africanns was delivered in this way (Auspioatius enecta matre nascuntur sicut selpio Afrcanus proor natus). This anthor, with others, also asserts that the name of Cesson, afterwsrds Cessar was firat given to those thus born (Quia caso matris utero in lucem prodeunt).

## cassarian section, s. The same at

C89'-sar-iscm, \& [Eng., \&c. Ccesar; -ism; вee Casarian (1).] Despotic govemmeat; im perialism.
Çw'-si-a, \& [In honour of Frederico Cresio, an Itallan natoralist.]



Bot: : A genus of Mlaceous plants, belonging to the order Anthericea.
 Icthyol.: A genus of acanthopterygious fusiform fishes, having the doraal snd anal spinea mnch larger than the others, snd their base thlckly covered with small acalas. Pamily, Chætodonidx.
 (Used generally of the eyus.)]

Bot.: Blaish-grey, lavender-colour. Akin
to glaucons, but graener. (Lindley.)
fa'-si-ŭm, s. [From Lat. cassius $=$ blnish grey, sky-coloured.)

Chem. : A monad metallic element; aymbol Cs., at. weight 133. It was diacovered in 1860 by apectrum anslysis in mineral waters and in eeveral minerals, as miea, felspar, \&c., aloo in tha ashes of plants. It is separated by the grester insolubility of the double chloride with platinum. The hydrate is a strong base. Cæsinm carbonste can be separated from rubidiam carbonste by its solubility in shaolute alcohoi. Cæesium gives characteristic blue lines in its spectrum.
ceos'-pit-ōse, a [From Mod. Lat. cuespitosus; Cl3ss. Lat. cesppes (genit. caespitis) $=\mathrm{a}$ turf, a sod.]

> Bot. : Growing in tufts.
fers-pitt'-u-löģe, a. [From Lat. coespes (genit. cespitis) $=$ a turf, a sod ; dimin. suffix-ul; and Eng. 日uffix -ose, from Lat. oosus.] Growing in smali tufts forming dense patches, as the young stems of many plants.
\&qes'-tǔs, † GÖs'-tŭs, a. [Int. cosstus = cestua.] A hoxiog-glove. It was of leather, in certain cases ioaded with lead or iron.


> casted.

The prizes next are order'd to the ffeld,
Tor the bold chainpions who the caestus wheld." ope: Homer's liadt, xxII. "Fss-L
pas-mü'-II-a, s. [Lat. ccesus = beatcn.]
Bot.: A genus of plants, consisting of a eingle species, C. axillarts, a ustive of India. It is a small weed, growing in moist places, and has purple or white florets.

güre, s. [In Fr. césure; Sp. \& Ital. cesura; Lat. cosura $=$ a cutting off, from coedo $=$ to cause to fall, to fall, to ent.]

- I. Ord. Lang.: Of the forms ceasure and caesure.

That they long since hasue refused

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { other ceanser," } \\
& \text { B. Jonem: A Fit of Rigainar Rime. }
\end{aligned}
$$

"And I beyond neasure,

Am ravish d with pleasure, To answer eanh ceramere",
II. Prosody: A pause in a teseg at the tem rest for the breath occurred only painfuil terminstion of the geveral words, a pinced sense of monotony would be experienced; hence the craura, as a rule, cuts off the last syllable from a word, and on the * ribable so separated the stress fa laid. In the line-
 no is the cessnra.

In the following lines from Milton'a Paradise Lost, bk. Hi,

And Tul mult and Confu sionh all , ombroitd, des, gon, mult, and cord are the chlef cæsuras.
gee-gür-aed, a. [From Lat. cosura, and Eng. nnf. ed.] Pronounced with a ceaura,
"Fo accenta are so plearant now as thoae,
 (q.v.), and Eng. suff. -al.] Pertaining to a cesara, produced by a cwsura.
 Logic of Onh Lang.: Other things being equal.
"Thent characters are atl ceeterts paribut, in an in-

cof," oof, krof, *kafe, a. [A.S. caf.] Quick, eager. (Rel. Antiq., i. 212.) (Stratтап.)
cati-ê, s. [Fr. cafe =(1) a coffee-bean, (2) the tree which produces it, (3) the beverage forined from it, (4) a coffee-honse.] A coffeehouse.

- căff, " oăfle, s. [Chaff.] (Scotch.) As wheitt unstable, and eaff before the wind, Siklyke pervew theno with thy grieuous ire" "The cleanest corn thate cier wan dight May hae some pyles oc caft in "
Oar'-fa, s. [Native name.]
Fobrics: A kind of painted cloth goods manufactured in Jndia.
caxfe'-ic, a [Fr. cafe; and Eng. suffix -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from cottea, as aaffeic acid.
cal'-IC-ine, s. [From Fr. cafe $=$ coffee ; and Eug. sufflx -ine.
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{~N}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. The aame as Treine (q.v.). A feebie organic base occurring in tes, coffee, and the leaves of Guarana officinalis and llex paraguensis. A decoction of tes is mixed with excess of basic lead acetate, filtered, then $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ is passed in to precipitate the excess of lead, fiitered, evaporated, then nentralised by ammonis; the caffeine crystallises out on cooling. It forms tufts of white silky necdles; it has a bltter taste; it forms doubie salts with platinum and gold chiorides. It is a methyl substitution compound of theobromine.
oảf-fẽr, s. [Caffre.]
caffer-bread, caffir-bread, s. A name given in South Africa to various Cycadaceous irees, of the genus Ences helartos; the pith of the trunk and cones of which are used as bread by the Caffrea. (Lindley, ©ic.)
că'f-fre, kxif-fre, caf-fer, a. \& s. [From Arab. kafir = infldel, i.e., not Mohanımedan.] A. As adj. : Pertaining to a series of tribes woolly-headed but not of the proper negro race, inhsbiting the south-east of Africa.
B. As subst.: A person belonging to the series of tribes describod under A.
 A compeny of travelling merchsnts; the name applied in North Afriea to what in parts of Asia is called a caraysd.
cal-1e, s. [Cavel] (Scotch.)
caft, pret. [Corp, v.] (Scotch.)
ca,f-tann, s. [From Fr. captan: Russ. coeftan; Turk. quftan.] A Turkish or Persisn vest or garment.
căf'-tăned, a. [Eng., Rusa., se caftan; Eng. suffx -ed.] Clotbed in a caltan. (Sir Walter Scott.)
* Cag (1), s. [Keo.] (Scott: Heart of Midlothian, ch. xiv.)
căg (2), s. [Etym. unknown.] The thread wound round every hank or akeln of yarn, cotton, \&c., to keep each aeparate. It is also called helching. (Halliwell : Contr, to Lexicog.)
cāge, s. \& a. [O. Fr. cage; Lat. cavea $=$ a bollow place ; from cavus = Lollow.]
A. As substantive:
L. Generally:

1. An inclosed plsee in which birds or snimals are kept. It is generally of wire, though sometimes of wicker, slats, spllats, or atrips of metal.
"Ase untowe bird ine cage" $\begin{gathered}\text { Ancroin Rhole, pis } 102\end{gathered}$
2. A small place of confinement for malofactors.
"His father had never a house bat the acga."-
A market-place, or oage, . . ."-Diekens: Plekwick
II. Specially:
3. Carp. : An outer work of timber inclosing another. Thus the cage of a stair is the wooden inclosure that encircles it. (Gvolt.)
4. Mech.: Something placed over a valve to keep it secure in its pisce. Spec.-
(1) A akeleton frame to confine a ballvalve within a certain range of motion.
(2) An iron guard placed over an eduction. opening to allow liquid to pasa while retaining solids from escaping.
5. Mining:
(1) A cage-like structure in which minere stand wbile being raised from or lowered inte a mine.
(2) The trundle-wheel of a whin on whick the rope is wound. It is called also a drum or a turn-tree.
6. Microscope: A minnte cup baving a glasa bottom sad cover, between wbich a drop of water contsining animalcula may be placed for examination.
B. As adjective: (See the compound).
cage-bird, 8. A bird kept, or euitable to be kept, in confinement
"They will here learn what the German naturallist Bechatein, the greateat of nuthorities apon the oaturg
history nud treatnent of cage-birds fins written history tud treatment of cagebirds, hay written"-
Transfation (edited by G. H. Adams) of Bechutefnit Handbook of Chamber and Cajo-birids, prethee
$\dagger$ cäge, v.t. [Cace, 8.] To shut up ta a cage or other place of confinement.
"The goodly members. atter they hat eaged


- ca'-geat, s. [Jamieson suggests that it is a corruption of Fr . cassette. $=$ a casket ; Dr. Mur. ray says, "perhaps a dimin. of cage."] A ginsll casket or box. (Scotch.)
"Fund be the ealdis persouns in the blak kiat thre cofferis, a box, o cageat."-Inventorios, p. it
"Item, in a cageat, beand within the said hlak kist,
 sageat, n ilthin coffre of ailver oure
cäged, pa. par. \& a. [CAое, v.] Imprisoned, or shut up in a cage ; confined, cramped.
" like an engle caged, it had striven, ond worn
The frail dust, ve'or for such conflicts borm."
The frail duist, we er for such conficts born. "Clty.
Hemans: : The Indian
He swoln, and paraper'd with high fare.
8its down, and enorta, cag'd tu his basket chair."
$\dagger$ cáge'-lĭng, s. [Eng. cage, and dimin. suff. -ling.] a little or young cage bird.
"As the cagoling nowly fown returns."
- cag-gen, v.t. [Cadge.]
$\dagger$ càg'ling, pr. par., a., \& s. [Caoe, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: ln senses corresponding to those of the verh
C. As substantivs: The sct of abutting up in s eage.

Ornith.: A parrot of a besutiful green colour. It is a native of the Pbilippine Ialands.
căg-m̌̆.g, kăg'-măg, s. \& a. [Of nnknown uerivation.]
A. As substantive:

1. A tough old gander or goose.
"Sapperannuated goese and ganders culled the cap
2. Any poor mest. (Vulgar.)
B. As adjective: Trumpery, worthless.
"No kag-mag wores are sold."-Temple Bar, val. $x^{285}$
cg-gui (grui as gwë), s. [See def.]
Zool. : A native Brazilian name for monkay of the genus Hapale (q.v.) : one, the larger, also ealled Pongi, the other not exceeding six inches in length.
cahçh-are, s. [CATcrer.]

* cah'gh-pelie, s. [Catch-role.]
* cah'çh-y̆nge, pr. par. \& s. [Catchino.]
* ca-hler (hier as e-ä), s. [Fr. cahier ; O. Fr. caior, quayer; 8p. cuaderno; Ital. quaderno;
Low Lat. quaternus = four each.] [Quine.]

1. A namber of aheete of paper loosely put together; a quira.
2. The report of a committes; a memorial.
" ca'-houn, s. [From the Honduras name of the trea (?).]

Bol. a Comm. : A palm tree, Attalea Cahune, a native of Honduras.
cahoun-nuts, s. pl The fruits of the cahoun. They yield a valusbla ofl.
"ca-hute, s. [Fr. cahot = "tha jumpe, hop, or jogge of a coach, \&c., in a rugged or uneven way" (Cotgrave); hence, an uneven or winding way.] A twisting, tnrniag.
"Neuer an teile cahutis and mayis"
ougles: jirgit, 6e, 22
caib, s. [Gael. ceibe $=$ a spade.] The iron employed in making a apade or any such instrument. (Scotch.)

ca-ic', z. [CaIque.]

* caiçe-a-ble, $a$. [Caseable.] What may hapjen, possible.
"I believe that no man can say, it is bot caiceable to ane man to fall in nue offence-For it becumea ane

* cālche, s. [CAitche.]
cāick'-linng, pr. par, \& 8. (Scotch.) [Cacklino.] $\because . \quad$ less coicekling wad serve ye on nic a gravami-
nous sublect.-Scott ; Bride or Lammermoor, eh. xi.
* cāidge, v.i. [Caioe.] (Scotch.)
* cāidg-i-nĕss, s̊. [Cadgineas.] (Scotch.)
* càidg-y, " cāi-ğie, an [CAdar.]
"cāige, cäidge, v.i. (Cadoy.] (Scotch.) To be wanton, to wax wanton.
- cālk, s. [Cake.] (Scotch.)
* caik-bukster, s. [Scotch caik= cake, bakster = baker.] A biacuit-baker. (Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, v. 21.)
cāil, s. [KAll.]
pall-liach, s. [Gael. cailleach] An old women, 8 hag.
"The cailliache (oid Highland bago) administered druis, which were designed to have the offect of
sa-1'-ma_can, ca-î-māi-kĭn, s. [Turk.] A Turkish governor of a town.
căi'-măa, s. [Cavman.]
cā'-i-mê, s. [Turk.] A Turkiah caïmé variea in value from fifty to one thousand piastrea, and can be offered in payment of tsxes. It thus reaemblea one of our exchequer bills.
caimed, pa. par. \& a, [Combed.] (Scotch.)
ca-in'-ca, ca-hĭn'-ca, s. [A Braziliam word.] Botany:

1. A Brazilian plant (Chiococca densifolta), the root of which furnishes caincic acid.
2. The drug derived from it.
ca-In'-ç̌c. $\alpha$. [From Brazilian cainca, and anffix ic. 1 Pertaining to cainca, exiating in cainca or caincic acid.
câ'-ing, pr. par. \& $\alpha,\left[\mathrm{CA}^{*}\right.$, v.] ca'ing-whale, s. Scotch for cslling-whale.
Cāin'-iteş, 8. pl. [Named after Cain, tho eldest sohl of Adam. (Gen. Iv.)]

Hist.: A smsll gnostic sect of the second contury. They appear to have held that the God of the Jews was a rebel againat the true God, and honoured the memory of Cain, Corah, Dathan, and others for resisting 17in. They cannot har bees even a semi-christian scet, if it is true, as has been stated of them, that they had deep respect also for the traitor Judas. (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Cent. II., pt. ii. cap. 5.)
canl-nî'-to, s. [Native nama.] Bot: : Chrysophyllum cainita, the Star-appla of the West Indies, a plant belonging to the order Sapюtaceæ. [Сниувориугим.]
f cāin-ö-zō'-ic, a. [Gr. кeîvos (kainou) $=$ new, recent; $\sin (\varepsilon \bar{o} \bar{e})=$ life.]

Geol. : The same as Tertiarv (q.v.).

## cāi-oph'-or-a, s., [Gr. кaíw (kaio) $=$ to burn

 ферш (phero $)=$ to bear.]Bot.: A genus of loasads, distingulshed from its congenara by having on the calyx tea apirally-arranged ribs; the divislons of the corolla notched at the tip or with three teeth atyle or appendage on the ovary single, bilid at the end, the two pieces spproximate. The apecies ara herbaceous, natives of Peru and Chili, of branched or climbing habita, and bearing numerous stinging hairs, from which they derive their nsme.

* caip (1), \& [A.S. cof $\alpha=$ a cove, a cave, a chamber.] A coffin. (Scotch.) (Henrysone.)
- caip (2), \& [Sw. kaffa = a cloak.] (Scotch.)
- caip (3), \& [Cope, s. \& a.] (Scotch.)
* caip, v.l. [Cope, v.]
ca-íque (que as lr), \&. [Turk.] A kind of boat nsed upon tha Bosphorus.
"Olanced many a light caigue along the fom,
Daneed on the thore the daughters of the land."
Byron; Chide
* cair, kair, v.t. [A.S. cerran, cirran; 0 . L. Ger. keran; O. H. Ger. cherren; O. Fris. kera $=$ to drive away. Crase.] To drive backwards and forwarda.
- cair, s. [Chre.] (Scotch.)
cair-weeds, a. pl. Weeda of care-i.e., mourning weeds.
" cair, a. [KEr.] Left. (Used of a band.)
* cair-handit, a. Left-handed. (Scotch.)
* oä'ir-băn, s. [Cf. Gael. cairbhinn $=$ a carcase.] The basking shark.
cüird, s. [Ir. ceard.]

1. A tiaker. (Scotch.)
" Her charman had struck ataurdy caind, As weel as poor gutecraper." Burn: Jolly Beggara 2. A aturdy beggar.
" caire, v.t. [A.S. cerran $=$ to turn, to avert, to pasa over or by.] To return, to travel, to go. (Morte Arthure, 5,184.)
cäirn, s. [Ir., Gael, \& Wel. carn = a rock ; Gael. carn; Wel. caran $=$ to pila up, haap together.]
*1. A heap of stonea erected by the early Inbabitants of various countries, probably as sepulchral monuments over those alain in battle. $\qquad$ Atone of her cairn."
Campbell: Elenarre
2. A similar heap piled up as a landmark, or to protect articles deposited under them.
"Hark, from you misty cairn their annwer toned.
soote: The Yifion of Don Roderick, 1ntrod., v. 3. A heap of loosa stones piled as a memorial of some individual or occurrence.
" for the nor has the world a acene that would console
 are, that cairn is o heap of stonos thrown npon the grove of one earminent for dignity of hirth, or or spiend grour of of one eminent for dignity of hirth, or aplendour of
Cärn'-gorm, \&. \& a. [Gael, \&c. carn =a rock, and gorm = azure, or sea-green colour.] A. As substantive: A mountain in Banffshire, Scotland.
B. As adjective: (See the compound)

Cairngorm-stone, s. A mineral : a variety of quartz of a amoky yellow to amoky brown, and often transparent, but varying to browniah-black, and then nearly opaque in thick crystala. The colour is prohably due to titsuic acid, as crystals containing rutile are usnally amoky. It ia extenaively used amongat all classes in Scotland for ornaments of various kinds.
cäßr-ny̆, $a$, [Scotch cairn; -y.] Aboundiag with cairns, or heaps of stonea.
cäirt, s. [Chart.] (Scotch.)

1. A clart.
2. Pl.: Cards.
cair-tare, s. [From Scotch cairt; and auffix -are =er.] A player at cards. (Knox.)

cāf'e-soñ, cā̀'s-sōon, s. [Pr, caisson, from caisse $=$ a case, cheat.]

* 1. Military:
(I) A wooden chest to hold ammunition:
formerly applied to the ammunition-wagon former
(2) A woodsn box contalning shells and looss powder, which was buried in the ground and fgnited by mesna of a fuzs when the snemy was passing over it. (Fougasse.)

2. Engineering: A wooden cass or frame gunk in the beda of rivers, de., to keep out the water during the laying of ths foundations of a briage, \&c. it is constructed of strong timbera, firmly and closely joinsd together.
3. Arch.: The sunk panels of various geo metrical forma aymmetrically dispoaed in flat or vauited ceilings, or in soffits generally. (Weale.)
4. Naut. : A frame, or flat-bottomed boat, used in the dockyarde, inatead of flood-gates, for getting ships in and out.
cāit, v.i. [CATE, v.] (Scotch.)
caitche, caiche, \&. [Dan. ketser $=$
battledore, racket.] A kind of game with the handball. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
caith-ie, s. [Etymology douhtful.] (Scotch.) A large-headed fisb, Lophius piscatorum.
cāi'-tı̂f-dôm, 8. [M. Eng. caitif; dom.] The atate of being a captive ; captivity.
"It is led Into catijdom,"-Wyctiff: Eret. xxv. \&
cāi'-tĭfif * cāi'tĭf, cā'-tíf, * cāi'těé, * cāy'-tif, " cāy'-tīve, ${ }^{*}$ cāy'-ty̆fí ${ }^{*}$ kāi'-tĕf, s. \& a. [O. Fr. caitif; Fr. chetif; Ital. cattivo; from Lat. captivus = a captiva, poor, mean peraon. In derivation, from the same Latin root as captive, the only difference in the process of cransmisilon being that cap tive came directly from the Latin into the English, whila caitiff arrived circuitously through the medium of the Norman-French.]
A, As substantive:

- 1. A captive, without any reflection on the moral character of the peraon who hes lost his liberty.
 Vulg.) greeteth yon wel." - Wyelife: Col, IV. ic
+2. A mean, despicable wretch; a cowards fellow.

How came " you, caselo, by that handi-erch

${ }^{-1}$ Thes were either particiana bigh in rank andome or caitery whe had lone been employed in the foule drudgery of action. - Macaulay: Mean, cowardly, despicable.
Of caytive wretched nombere thryt thatint wayid night and "May,"
"Menaced, and wept, and tore his hatr,

 adv. [Eng. caitiff; -ly.] Like a caitiff; in mean, cowardy manner.

Think ze na lak and schame into your myad
To do wa grete outrage tuetrank Enee

cāi'-tǐf-něss, * cā'-ty̌1-nĕs, s. [M. Eng caitif; -ness.] Captivity.
"The day is commen of eatyrnes."-Towneloy nyk. p. 825.

* cai-tif-tee, * cai-tiv-te, s. [Captivity.] "He that lede th in to caitijtere, chall go into caitl ree."-Wyctife: Apocalyphe, ixiv. 24
* cāl'-tíve, $\alpha$. [Caitiff.]
"For thet caitive folk to prai,"-Cursor Mundi, i, iss. " cāi'-tǐve, cāy'tĭvo, v.t. [Cartifr]] To enslave.
"To Sathen caytiuende the soulen."- Wyclufe : Jef. proL, p, s43.
ca'-ja-nŭs, cū'-jan, s. (From Malay catjang, the iame of one of the apecies.] Agenus o Papilionaceous plants of the tribs Phaseoleax and sub-tribs Cajanez. They sre shrubs with trifoliolate leaves. C. indicus, the Dhal, Dhor or UThur, from the East 1ndica, is now culti vated in warm countries. The variety bi color is called in Jamaica the Congo-pea, and the variety flavus the No-eya Pea.
ca-ja-put, oa-je-put, s. [CAJUPUT.]
ca-jo'le, v.t. \& i. [Fr. cajoler $=$ to wheedle ;
Fr. cageoler $=(1)$ to chatter lika a bird in cage, (2) to chatter idly; cage = a caga.]
fate, fat, fare, amidst, whãt, fâli, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sīr, marîne; gō, pð̛t,



## A. Transitive: To coax, allure, or decetve by flittery. <br> "They whoes chtef protenot to with shonld be treated  <br> "The priconore then tried to oajol or to cocrupt op <br>  <br> ca-jōled, pa, par. \& a. [CANOLE, v.] <br> an-jole'-mănt, s. [Eng. ajole; ment.] The act of cajoling, cajolery. <br> :ą-jō'-ẽr, s. [Eng. cajol(e); -er.] One who cajoles; a coaxer, whedler, allurer by noft words or flattery. <br> Cuspoer, that eonfidest in thy faca I Fould to Ood thon born hadtt iever been." <br>  = Idle talk, chistter.] The act of cajoling, coaxing, wheedling; deceitful persuasion. <br>  <br>  <br> op-jōl'-ligg, pr. par., a., \& a. [CAJOLe, v.] <br> A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partic. adj.: (See the verb.) <br> "Atter <br> C. As substantive: Cajolery. <br> ca-jâ'-phit, ca-ju-pu-ti, s. \& a. [For stym. see quotation. $]$ A tree, Melaleuca minor, of the order Myrtacese. Moluccas. <br> "Thin tree wai deecribed by Rumphlua nidor tho  preti, which signitiae white wood, and heace itt appelpue oil is naually imported in green glase bottles ; in 

cajuput-oil, cajeput-011, \&. A very ilquid, volatils oil, having a pungent camphorsceons odour, and cespable of dissolving caoutchonc. It is used medicinsily as $\mathbf{a}$ stimulant and antispaamodic.
cälse (Eng.), cälre, cāils (Scotch), s. \& a. [leel. \& Sw. kaka = s cake; Dan. kage; Dut. koek $=$ a cake, dumpling; Ger. kuchen $=$ a cake. All from Lat. coq $\mu 0=$ to cook. (Skeat.)
A. As substantive:

1. Literally:
2. A small mass of dough baked.
"Cake Torta, placenta, eolirida, C. F, Ltbum"-
"Ya ahall offer up a cake of the first of your dough cor an beave offeriag."-Num xv. 20
3. A kind of bread, compounded with fruit, se.
"A boketer hadde he made hym of a cako.",
II Io Scotland applied specially and particularly to a cake of oatmeal.
in "The gatian bread of known hy the soleappellative of cake. cuik's Descr. Tweedd., A . 99
4. Oit-cake, a kind of food for horses and cattle, composed of linseerl.
"How much cake or gueno this labour would purchane we cannot ever suess at"-Ansted: Channel II. Figuratively :
5. Aoything resembling a caks in form; tat, and rising to only a little height.
"There is a eake that groweth apon the side of a and of a chesnut colour, and hard aud pithy."-Bacon: Natural Histors
6. Coagulated or coogealed matter.

Yet when 1 meet agnin those sorcerers oyes, Their beams my hardest resolutions thaw
Ac if that cakes of ice and Juiy mat." Ao that cakeoume allot in.: Martial Nabd
3. A boft-haaded persun. (Amer. Colloq.)

If My cake is dough: My plan has failed.
Hy eake is dough. hut Lil in annong the rest,
Out of hope of ail. bnt my share of the feast.,
Cut ot hoye of ali. bit my share of the feast,",
Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew, v.
"Steward ! your cake is dough as well an mins.".
B. Jomton. The Care is Aleered.
B. As adjective: (See the compounds).
cake-basket, s. A basket or tray for cakee.


* aake-bread, calrebreed, s. A cake; tine wheat bread.


## eake-cutter, $s$.

Baking: A dsvice for cutting sheets of dough into round or ornamental forme, as heartshaped, \&c.

## cake-mixrer, s.

Baking: A device for incorporatling together the ingredients of cake.

## oake-urchins, s. pl.

Zool. : Sea-nrchins (Echinoidea), of a flatter orm than the typical Echinidæ
cake-walk, a. Among Sonthern negroes, an entertalnment introdnciog a waiking contest, a cake heing the prize awanded the most gracefnl contestant (U. S.). Hence: To take graceml contestant (U. S.). Hence: To take deservs proëminence. (slang.)
calke (1), v.t. \& t. [CAKE, s.]
A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To form into a cake, to cosgulato

* 2. Fig.: To harden in heart.
"Thone hardned people tho Jown, that they may, epit at tho namoo of Chrit, Continually hardned more and Wars, caked in bariness thi
B. Intrans. : To become coagulated, or formed into a cake.
calke (2), v. L. [Corrupted from cackle (2).] To cacklo as geens.


## oāked, pa. par, or a. [CARE (1), v.]

oa,- $\mathrm{kri}^{\prime}-1 \overline{\mathrm{e}}$, s. [Fr. caquille; from Arab. kakile $=$ a kind of sea-rocket.]
Botany: A genas of cruciferous plants, the type of the tribe Cakilinea. They have hort, angular, two indehiscent, one-aeeded joints, the upper ons having an apright sessile joints, the upper ons having an apright sessile eeed, and the lower an abortive or pendulous
one. C. maritima is a euccnlent plant, with one. C. maritima is a succulent plant, with
purplish or sometimes white flowers, comnion on sandy sea-shorea. It is British. It is called slso Sea-rocket.
calk-11'-i-dxs, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat cakile (q.v.) ; snd Claas. Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idoe.]

Bot.: A family of Crucifere, tribe Pleurorhizee (Lindley). The same as Cakilinest (Hooker \& Arnott.)
căk-il-i'-nĕ-re, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. cakile (q.v.); and Class, Lat, fem. pl. adj. suff. .inexe.] Bot. : The ssme ea Cakilidee (q.v.).
cāk'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [CAKe, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Ses the verb.)
C. As substantive: The act or process of coagulating or forming into a hard mass.
căE'-ö-dy̆le, s. [CACodyl.]
căk-ò-dy̌1'-̌̌c, a. [CacodvLic.]
căl, s. [Etym. unknown.] A Cornish miners' name for Wolfram, an ore of Tungsten. It ia found in the bryle and backs of lodes, and la of the colour of old iron
că1'-a-bạ, s. [Port. calaba.]
Bot.: A tree, Calophyllum calabo [Calophyllum.]
Cal'-a-bar (1), \&. \&a. [A West African word.]
A. As substantive

Geog. : A region on the West Coast of Africa, in the vicinity of the old and now Calabar rivers.
B. As adj.: From or partaiaing to the region described under $A$.
Calabar-bean, s. Physostigma venenatum, a leguminous plant, called also the Ordealbeao. In trials for witchcraft the accused person has to swallow the poisonous seeds. If he vomit, he is reputed innocent; if he do not vomit, and in consequencs dies, this is held to be proof positive of guilt.
oxl'-a-bar (2), căl'-a-bẽr, s. [O. Fr. calabre $=$ the fur of the squirrel described nader the coospound.]
calabar-skin, calaber-skin, s. The skia of the Siberian squirrel, used in the manufacture of mutfs and trimmiags.

* căj'-a-băs, s. [Etym, doubtful.] An early light form of musket which came in uss io 1578.
axl'-s-bhash, \& [8p. calabaza = a gourd, pumpkin, which the fruits superficially 10 semble.]

1. A tree, the Crescentia Cufete, the typical ons of the order Crescentiacese, or Crescentisds. It is a tree ebout thirty feet high, found in oome places wild, in others cultivated, in the West Indies and other tropical


## calabash.

parts of America. Its flowers are variegated with green, purple, red, or yellow; its lesve are narrowly elliptical. Its fruita are oval or globular, and are so hard exteroally that where they grow they are used es household utensils, such ss basins, water-bottles, and even kettles. They are not easily broken by rough usage or burnt by exposure to flre. The puip is purgative, and considered useful in chest diseases ; whea roasted, it is employed as a poultice for bruises and inflammations.
2. The fruit of the sbove tree, which is enclosed in a ahell used by the natives of tho Csribbee Islands for drinking-cupa, pota, musical inatruments, and othor domestio quensils.
3. A cup or utensil mado of the shell enclosing the fruit of the sbove tree.
calabash-nutmeg, s. Ths Monodona myristica, a tres of the order Anonacese, introduced into Jamaica probably fromi western Africa. The fruits resemble amall calabashes, hence the name. It is calle
calabash-tree, s. [Calabash.]
Sureet Calabash: The Passiflora maliformis.
cal-àde, s. [Fr. calade; from caler = to lower; Sp. \& Port. calar; Ital. calare; Lat. chalo; Gr. $\chi a \lambda \hat{\omega}($ chalō $)=$ to slacken, let down.]
Horsemanship: The slope of a ridiag-ground, down which a horse is ridden in a gallop to teach him how to ply his hauaches.
call-a-dē'-ň-a, s. [Gr. калós (kalos) = beantiful; ä $\delta \eta v(a d e ̀ n)=\mathrm{s}$ gland.]
Bot.: A genus of Australisn planta, belonging to the order Orchidacew, or Orchide. The flowers are covered io a very remarkable way with glandular hairs. which have suggested the name.
Oăl-a-dǐ- $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{e}}^{\prime}-88$, s. pl. [From caladium, with fem. pl. anff. -ece.]
Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the natural order Aroidew, or Aracez. The genera have the stameos and pistils numerous, contiguons, or aeparated by the rudimentary bodies: spadix usually naked st the polot bodies; spsdix usually naked st tha point
and the cells of the suthers with a very thick and the cell
cal- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$-dil-ŭm, s. [Latinized from kale, the native name of the root-stock.

Bot. : A genus of eadogenous planta, the typical oas of the family Caladiex (q.v.). They are cultivated in greenhouses here, and fourish in warmer parts of the world. The lesves of Caladium sagittifolium are boiled and eaten as a vegetable in the West Indies. The rootstocks or rhizomes of others are eaten there and in the Pacitic, the process of cookiog destroying the dangerons acridity.
ca'-lad-rie, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Sp. caladre, calandria; Ital. calandra; Gr. kadavi
"act. cormeraunt and a caladrie . . ."-Wyctife.
cą-1ä'-ite, s. [Lat. callais; Gr. «ádaıs or

[^100]кadidacs（talatais or kallats）$=\mathrm{a}$ topaz or chryso－ lite．）
Min．The same as Turquois（q．v．）．
ǎ1－ăm－a－grǒ＇s－tiss，a，［Lat．calamus $=a$ reed ；agrostis $=a$ grass．］
Bat．：A genus of the grasses belongling to the Arundinaceex，or Reed family．Two вpecies are Britieh，Calamagrostis epigejos snd C．stricta， which are fond in boge．Order，Gramineze． They are used as diuretics and emmena－ gogues．
răł－a－măn＇－cō，s．［Low Lat calamanous， calamacus，catamantus；Mod．Gr．кaue入aviкtov （kamelaukion）$=$ s head－covering of camels hsir；Sp．calamaco；Fr．calmande；Ger．kal mank；Dut．kalmink，kalemink．］

Comm．：A kind of woollen stuff made in tbe Netherlands，which has s fine gloss，snd is ehecquered in the warp，so that the check are seen on one side only．It was fashlonahle in Addison＇s time．
＂He was of a halk and atature larger than ordias had a red oont，lung open to thew a gay calamarno waistcont＂
 calamander－wood，s．［Conomandel woob．］
 ing to a reed pen，from the ink－bag of the animal，or its＂pen＂of cutile－bone．］ Zoology：
1．The English name of the cephslopodous genns Loligo，and specially of the Loligo vul－ garis，or Common Calamary．

2．Pl．：The English name for the Cephalopod mollusea of the family Teuthidx．The shell consists of an internal expansion or＂pen， with a central shaft and two lateral wings．The species are calied also Squids．［Tevihade．］

3a－1am＇bac，s．［O．Fr．calambac，calambouc Sp．calambac，calambuco；Port．calamba，cal－ ambuco；from Pers．kalambuli $=8$ fragrant kind of wood．］

Bot：Aloes－wood，the product of a tree growing in China and some of the Indisn isles It is of a very light，syongy texture，contain ing a soft，fragrant resin，which is chewed by the natives．［AOalloch，Aloes－woon．］
ca－lăm－boŭr，s．［Calambac．］
Bot．：A species of Calambac，less frsgrant， and uf a dark，mottled colour ；mucb used by calinet－makers．
căd－am－if－êr－oŭs，$\alpha$ ．［Lat．calamus $=s$ reed；fero $=$ to bear．］Bearing reeds，reody．
căl＇a－mine，caxl－a－minn－är＇－1s，
Ger．galmei．From Low Lat，calaminaris，in the term lapis calaminaris，a former name for this mineral．Lat．calamus $=\mathrm{a}$ reed，in allu－ sion to the stalactitic form of one variety；or more probably a corruption of Lat．cadmia， cadmга；Gr．кабиеіа（kadmeia）；каблia（kud－ mia）$=$ calamine． 1
Min．：A traneparent or translucent brittle orthorhomble mineral，of a vitreous or even adamantine lustre，its colour white yellowish or brown，its hardness $4 \cdot 5-5$ ，its 81．gr．3／16－ 3.90 ．It 1 юossesses double refraction．Compos． Silica， $23^{\circ} 2-26^{\circ} 23$ ；oxide of zinc， $62 \cdot 85-65^{\circ} 30$ and water， $4 \cdot 4-10$ ．．It is a native carbonate of $\mathrm{zinc}, \mathrm{ZNCO}_{3}$ It is often associsted with Smithsonite．［SMITnsosite］It occurs in England，in Cumberland，near Mstlock in Derbyshire，on the Mendip Hills，\＆e．；in Scotland，st Lesdhills，snd in the island of Fetiar，where the name has been corrupted into＂clemmel，＂and has given rise to the ＂Clemmel Gio＂（i．e．，the Csiamine Creek）；in Wales，in Flintshire；on the continent of Europe，and in America．Dana makes three varieties：－I．Ordinary（I）In crystals（2）Msm－ millary or Stalactitic，the latter including Wagite；2．Carbonated；3．Argillaceous． （Dana，ac．）

We must not omst thone，Which，though not of so whetstones of all kinds，inmestones，caiamine，or lapis
calaminaris，＂Locke
M Bras is made of copper and calaminaris．＂－Bacon：
Phyofok Rem．of
＊Earthy calan
ald－a－mint（Enp），oabl－a－min＇－tha（Lat．），s． （Lat．colamintha；Gre kaidapivon（kalaminthè）； каланireos（halaminthos）$=$ cstmint，mint； кáda，fem．of Nol．sdj．кa入ós（kalos）＝besuti－
ful；and $\mu$ ivAc（mintha），$\mu$ iven（winthd），$\mu$ ivoos （minthos）$=$ mint．］［MgNTHA，Miwr．］

Botany：
1．（Of the form Calamintha）： $\mathbf{A}$ genus of labiate plants，tribe Melissere．Among the species may be named Calamintha offeinalis， C．clinopodium，snd C．acinos．

2．（Of the form Calamint）：The English name of Calamintha officinalis．It is is British perennial plent，with ovste lesves srd secund cyrnes．
ox̆l＇－a－mist，\＆［Lat．calamus $=\mathrm{m}$ reed．］ One who plays upon a pipe or reed instru－ ment．
－cal－a－mis＇－träte，v．t．［O．Fr．colamistrer ； Lat．calamistratus，pa．par．of calamistro $=$ to
curl the hair；calamister，calamistrum $=8$ curl the hair；calamister，calamistrum $=8$
curling－iron；calamus $=\mathrm{a}$ reed．］To curl or curling－iron；
frizzls the hair．
＂Whileh belikn makkes oor Venetian ladiee at this
 to calamiserate and curl it up，to adorn their heads With apangles，pearla，and made－finwert and all cour－ 4 nat．of Hec．， $\mathrm{p}^{2} 46$ ．
căl－a－mis－trä＇tion，s．［Calamistrate．］ The act or process of curling the hair．
${ }^{\text {＂Thesen }}$ Those curious needle workg variety of eoloorn，
 Wull moake，the verlest dowdy otherwise，a coddeas＂
căl－a－mi＇te，$\dagger$ căl－a－mitt（Eng．），că1－a－ $\mathbf{m i n}^{\prime}$－tēs（Lat．），s．［Fr．calamite；Lat．cala－ mus $=$ a ${ }^{3}$ reed．］

1．Bot．\＆Patcont．：A cosl fossil plant re－ curring in the form of jointed fragments， formerly cylindrical，and perhaps hollow，but now crushed and flattened．The stems are branched，and thers sppears to have been a distizet wood zand bark．Both steme and branches are ribbed and furrowed．Some refer the numerous species of Csiamites to Equisetecer，but the presence of wood and lark has led others to place them among the Dicotyledons．（Balfour．）
＂Calaumites are the atems of fosmil Equisetace＂
＊2．Mir．：An obsolete name for Taemo LITE．
cą－Iăm＇－ǐt－ons，a，［Fr．colamiteux；Lat calrmitosus $=$ full of calanity or misery ；calo mitas＝calamity，misery．］
1．Objectizely：Causing distress or un－ happiness；sttended with misery；unhapyy， wretched．

 And he in that cala mitous prison lefL＂，
Mifton：Samon Agoniefes， 1,48
＊ 2 Subiectively：Wretched，unfortunate involved in calamity．

This is a gractous proviaion Ood Almighty hath Calamy
ca－1ăm＇－1t－oŭs－1̆̆，adv．［Eng．calamitous： －ly．］In a calamitous or wretchedly unfortu nate manner or state．
at．．These pegotiations，which have resalted so
catiomitouny．
｜ca－lăm＇－it－oŭs－nĕss，s．［Eng．calamitous； －ness．］The state of being in calamity；misery， wretchedness．
ca－lăm＇－It－y．s．［Fr．calamitu；Iat．calamitas， the origin of which is uncertaln，by some sup posed to be calamus $=$ a reed；others connect source of in colamis $=$ safe， 1 ninjured，sound．］
1．That which causes extreme misfortune， misery，or diatress．
＂A Another tharcident is dronght，and the sponditigs fries conmon：lusomuch as the word calunity was fret divided from onfanous，whew the corn could wot get out or the stalk＂－Bucomi
2．The state of extreme misery or distress． afié，：－Por yet my prayer aimo shall be in their culam－
＂Thal infinite calamity shall cause
To human lite，and housetuld peace contonnd＂
căl－am－ó－děn＇－drŏn，s．［Gr．кáda mos）$=$ a reed，and $\delta i v \delta p o v($ dendron $)=$ a tree．］ Bot．\＆Paloont．：A doubtful genus of fossil plants found witb Calamites，and by some be－ leved to be Identical with it，whilat others maintain them to be different．
 （kolamos）$=$ a reed，and dirns（dutts）$=\mathrm{a}$ diver，


Ornith．：A genus of insessorial birds，be longing to the aub－fsmily Sylvina，or Trus Warhlers．Calamodyta arundinacea is the Reed－warbler，which supporta its nest by the help of three or four reed stems．
 $=$ ś reed；$\phi \lambda$ éc $(p h i l e \bar{o})=$ to love．］
Ornith．：A synonym of Panurus（q．v．）．The single species，C．biarmicus，ls the Bearded Tit
cal－ăm＇－pěl－їs，a［Gr．кahós（kalos）＝bean tiful；ддтелıs（ampelis）$=3$ vine．］

Bot．：A genns of plants，natives of Chins， belonging to the order Bignonlacese．［Eccas－ mocarpue．］
cal＇－a－mŭs，8．［Lat．calavus；Gr．кáланos （kalamos）$=$ a reed or cane．］
1．Seripture：A sort of reed or sweet scented wood，mentioned in Scriptare with ths other ingredients of the sacred per fumes．It is a knotty root，reddish without and white within，which puts forth long ond narrow leaves，and is brought from the Indies． The prophets speak of it as a foreign com－ modity of great value．These sweet reeds have no smell when they are green，but when they sre dry only．Their form differs not from other reeds，and their smell is perceived upod entering the marshes．
＂Take thou also onto thee priacipal spleen of pars

2．Music：A reed－fiute．Probsbly a simple rustic inatrument like our oaten－plpe．But soms suppose it to have been similar in con atruction to the syrinx，or pan－plpes，and to have been synonymous with aruindo．From calamus is derived the post－classical calamat los，a tlute made of reed，whence calamaulis （калa $\mu a \nu \lambda \eta s$ and кa入ouavijims）\＆player on reed－pipes ；hence too，chalamear，schalmey， shawm，the precursor of the modern clarinet， one of the regieters of which is still said to be of chalameau tone．（Stainer \＆Barrett．）

3．Botany：
（1）A fietular stem without any articulation．
（2）A genus of palm trees．Upwarde of 80 species are known，nesrly sll from Souther Asis．Calamus Rotarg，C．ruderium，C．verus ．riminalis，furnish the rattans or cenes use or the bottoms of cbairs and conches，and scipionum the Malacca canes employed in wsiking．

## calamus aromaticus，s

1．Popul．Bot．：A plant，Diotis maritima，It grows in the Isle of Anglesey
2．Acorus calamus ：Common sweet－flag．
calamus－scriptorins，s．［Lat．scrip－ torius＝pertaining to writing scribo $=$ to write．］
Anat．：A canal st the bottom of the fourth ventricle of the hraln，so called from Its re－ semblance to the calmmes scriptorius，or writing pen of the ancients．
ca－lan＇－dö，pr．par．［Ital．calando，pr．par．
of calare $=$ to decrease， of calare $=$ to decrease，10wer．］
Music：Graduslly diminishing in londnesa snd rapidity；becoming gofter and slowsr．
ca－IX＇n－dra，s．［Itsl．calandra；Fr．oalandre； Sp．calandria；Low Lat．calandra；Gr．кulap $\delta \rho a($ kalandra $)=$ a kind of lark．］
1．Ornith．：A spectes of lark，Melanocoryph calandru，with \＆thick bill，the upper part of the body＇of a reddish brown spotted with black It is larger than the skylark．
2．Entom．：A genus of coleopterons ineects of the family Rhyncophora，one specles of which，C．granaria，the Corn－weevil，in its larva state，is very deatructive to corn．An other species，C．oryze，attacks rice．
ca－la＇n－dre，ca－lă＇n－dõr，s．［CALANDRA］
ca－lăn－drin＇－i－a，s．［Named in honour of J．C．Calandrini．］
Bot．：A genus of Sonth American pinnts， belonging to the order Portulacew They ars chiefly nstives of California and South America．
ca－lan－drōne，s．［Ital．calandra $=\mathbf{a}$ wood－ ．
Music：A small reed instrument of the ahawm or clarinet charscter，with two holes，


inich uaed by the Italian peasantry．（Stainer © Barrett．）
ca－Iăn－gāy，s．［Etym．pnknown；proba． bly a native name．］A opecies of white parrot from the Philippine Islands．
cal－ange，＊cal－an－gyy，v．［Chullenoe．］
sal－ann＇－thè，s．［Gr．кa入ós（kalos）$=$ besutiful； aveos（anthos）$=$ a flower．］
Bot．：A geara of herbaceous orchids the type of the order Calanthidex．They are natives of the East Indies and Madagascar ； a lew ere American．About thirty species are known．The flowera ara white，lilac，purple， or copper－coloured．
cạ－lăn－thĭd＇－a－80，s．pl．［Calanthe；and fem． jl．auff．－idece．］

Bot．：A tamily of orchideona plants．
ca－láp－pas s．［Etymology donbtful．］
Zool．：A Fabrician genus of decapod Crua． taceans．Tribe，Brachyura．C．granulata and C．depressa are known as box－crabs．
că－1ă＇sh，oă－lê＇che，s．［Fr．calèche；Ger． kalesche，from Russ．koliaskict $=$ a calash car－ riage．］
1．A light pleasure or travelling carriage，

calash．
with low wheels，haviog a top or hood ramov－ able at pleasure．
＂Daofel，a sprightly swain，that used to slash
The ancledts ured calathes，the figures of several of tre very siunvie，llght．and drove by the traveller Thing ．Arbuthnot on Coins
2．The hood of a car－ risge．
＊3．A hood for a silk，aupported with hoops of cane or whale－ bone，and projecting considerably over the face．（Latham．）
＂．．huddied her calant Ship－Chandler．
calash－top，s．


Vehicles：A folding leather top，with bowa and joints ；sometimes called a half－head．
oa－la＇－ta，s．［Ital．］Au Italian dance in two－ furtha time，of s sprightly character．（Stainer \＆Barrett．）
cal－lā＇thĕ－a，s．［Gr．кáAatos（kaltethos）$=a$ basket，from their being woven in baskets （Craig），or from the form of the stigma（Low－ （ion）．

Bot．：A geons of plants belonging to the order Marantaces，the Canna of Jussieu． The species are natives of tropical America， and several are in cultivation for the sake of their handsome foliage．
ca－lä＇th－í－an，a．［Lat．calathiana $=$ the blue violet．］A term used ouly in the sub－ joised compound．

## calathian－violet，s．

Bot．：A plant so called（Gentiana pneumon－ anthe），native，though rare．
＂It in cagted Vlola autumbalis，or autumnal violet， and seemeth to be the mame that Valerius Cordis Calleth Prneamonanthe，which he mys js named io the Corman togue Lungen Blumen，or ling．fourre：io of some Harvest－bels，－Gerarde：Herball，p． 438 ，ed． 163.
căl－a－thĭ＇d－1̌－ŭm，cạ－lā＇－thĭ－ŭm，s．［Gr． canaOof（kalathos）＝a baaket．］
Bot．：A nams given by some continental botanists to an umbel，in which all the flowera ara seasile．（Craig．）
og－l⿱丷天心h＇－1－form，a．［Lat．calathus；Gr．«á－ خatos（kalathos）$=$ a basket．］
Bot．：Haviag the form of a basket ；basket－ ahaped，cup－ahaped．
chal－a－thō＇－dès，s．［Gr．кáraoos（kalathos）＝ a basket ；eisos（eidos）＝appaarance，Ilkeness．］ Bot．：A genus of Ranunculacem，comprisiog single species，Calathodes palmata，from Sik－ kim．It is a perennial herb，with large ter－ minal and colitary flowera ；petals nove．
căl＇－a－thŭs，s，a［Lat．calathus；Gr．«áratos （kalothos）$=$ a basket．］
＊1．A kiad of hand－basket，made of light wood or rushea．Used by women some－ times to gather flowera，but chiefly，after the example of slinerva，to put their work in．It was narrow at the bottom and widening up－ wards．
2．Entom．：A genus of coleopterous insects of the tribe Carabida．Seven species are British．
ca－lă＇v－ẽr－ite，s．［From Calaveras，whare it is found．］
Min．：A naw tellurid of gold，from the Stanislaus mine，Calaveras Co．，California．It occurs massive without cryatalline atructure； colour，bronze yellow ；atreak，yellowish gray ； brittle．Compos．：Tellurium $55 * 53$ ，gold $44 \cdot 47$ ．
ca1－ca－dǐs，8．［Arab．］
Med．：A name given by the Arabs to white vitriol or to aome white vitriolic mineral．
căl＇－cäire，s．［Fr．，sa $a$ ．＝calcareoua，limy； as a．＝в calcareous rock．］
Geol．：A word used in thia country only in the two subjolned terms．
calcaire grossier，8．［Fr．grossier $=$ thick，coarse．］
Geol．A rock or atratum cousisting of a coarse limestone often passing into aand．It occurs in tho Paria basin，and is used as a building stone．It is of Bliddle Eocene age． It abounds in ahelis，especiaily species of Cerithium．In other parts there is Miliolite Limestone，consisting of millions of micro－ scopic foraminifera．（Lyell．）
calcaire siliceur，s．［Fr．siliceux $=$ siliceous，flinty．］
Geot．：A compact siliceous limestone asso－ ciated with the Calcaire Grossier，and coeval with it．
căl－cān＇－e．al，a．［From Mod．Tat．caloaneum （q．v．），and Eng．auffix－al．］Pertaining to the calcaneum or bone of the heel．
căl－cān＇－ヒ̌－ŭm，s．［From Lat．oalx（genit． calcis）．
Anat．：The bone of the tarsus which forms the promlacnce of the heel or the bock． （Huxley．）
cal＇－car（1），s．［Lat．calcaria $=$ a lime－kiln； calcarius $=$ pertaining to lime ；calx（genit． calcis $)=$ lime．］
1．Glass－making：A name given to a small furnace in which the first calcination is made of zand and potssh，for the formation of a frit，from which glass is inade．［Feititing－ furnace．］（Ute．）
2．Meful．：as annealing arch or oved． （Knight．）
căl＇－car（2），3．［Lat，calcar＝a apur ；from calx（gen．cutcis）$=$ the heel．］
Bot．：A apur，a projecting hollow or aolid process，from the base of an organ，as in the flowers of larkapur and Snaydragon；such flowers are called calcarate，or spurred．（Used also in a similar sense in anatomy．）
căl＇－car－āte，$\alpha$ ．［Catcar（2）；－ate．］
Bot．：Spurred．For defloition ae Calcar （2），a．］
＂By the ir regular development of one or more sepala the spurred leatcaratel calyx of Larkspur and of
că1－cär＇－ě－a，s．pl．（Lat．calcaria，nom．pl．of ．calcarius $=$ pertaining to lime．］
Zool．：The aame as Calcispongie（q．v．）
cal－cär＇ec－o，only in compos．［Eng．calcare－ o（us）（q．ү．）．］

## calcareo－argillaceous，$a$

Min．：Consiating of or containing calcareous and argiliaceous eartha．
calcareo－barite， 8 ．
Min．：A white barite from Strontian，in

Argyleshire，containing，probably aa mixture 6.6 per eent．of lime and some sillica apd aln－ mina：
calcareo－bituminous，a．
Min．：Consistlag of or containing caleareous and bituminous earths．

## calcareo－siliolous，a．

Min．：Consiating of or containing calcareou and silicioua earths．
calcareo－sulphurons，a．
Min．：Consisting of or containing calcureons and sulphurous earths．
că1－cär＇－そ－oŭs，a．［Lat．calcarius $=$ pertain ing to lime；calx（genit．calcis）＝lime．］
1．Min．Conaisting of or containing can bonate of lime ；of the nature of limestone．
2．Geol ：Calcareous rocks are geaprally of aoimal origin．They consist of fragmente of shells，corals，encrivitea，or of globigerina， and other foraminifera．Even wben ao wholiy cryataling that no tracea of old organisme can be detected，there is rearon to believe that these previoualy exiated snd have been do－ atroyed by metamorphic sction．

## calcareous barytes，s．

Min．：A variety of barytes，with an sbnormal quantity of carbonate of lims in its compo－ sition．
calcareous earth， 2 ［In Fr．terre cal－ caire；Ger．kalkerde．］A term commonly spplied to lime is any form，but properly to pure lime．It ia also frequently applied to mart，and to eartha containing a conaiderable proportion of lime．

## calcareous marl，

Min．：A soft，earthy tleposit，often hardly at all consolidated with or without distinct fragments of shells；it generally contsins much clay，and graduates into a calcareous clay．（Dana．）

## caloareons spar，$s$

Min．：Calcite，crystallized native carbonate of lime，of which there are many varieties．Tha usual composition is carbonic acid $44^{\circ} 0$ ，lime 56.0 ，but it often contains impurities，upon which depend the colours assumed by the erystal．Carbonates of lime are widely dis－ tributed in nature，as marbles，chalk，\＆c． ［Iceland－spar，Darale］
calcareous sponges，s．pl．An order of sponges－the Calcispongiæ（q．v．）．
calcarcous tufa，
Min．：A term applied to varieties of car－ bonates of lime，formed by evaporation of water containing that mineral in zolution， occurrigg in fissures and caves in limestong rocks，and near springs，the water of which is impregaated with lime．
căl－cär＇－ĕ－oŭs－nĕss，s．［Eng．calcareous； －ness． 1 The quality of being calcareous，or partaking of the nature of limestone．
cǔl－car－Ĭf－ẽr－oŭs，$a$ ．［Lat．calcaria $=$ a lime－kila；fero $=$ to bear．］Producing lime， calciferous．
cãl－cär－1－form，a．［Lat．calcar＝apur； forma $=$ form，appearance．

Bot．：Shaped like a calcar，or spur；spur－ shaped．
cal－car－i＇－na，s．［Lat．calcar $=$ a qupur ；neut． Ill．adj．sutf．－ina．］One of the Rotaline Foraminifera．it is coated with exogenous shell growth，as granules，apines，\＆c．Shell thick．Common in zeveral tertiary strata， and fiving abundantly in the Meditarranean and other warm seas．（Griffith \＆Henfrey．）
căl－ca－vall－la，8．［Port．］A kind of superior sweet wine from Portugal．
＊căl－cé－ā＇－tĕd，a．［lat．calceatus，pa．par． of calceo $=$ to shoe；calceus $=$ a shoe．］Fur－ nished with shoes，shod．
călçed，$a$ ．［Lat．calceatus $=$ ahod．］
1．Gen．：Wearing ahoes or boots，not sandals．
2．Spec．：Pertaining or belonging to that branch of the Carmelite Order，which did not accept the reform of St．Teresa．［Discalced．］

＂căl－çé－dŏn，s．［Calcedonv．］a toul veid like calcedony in eome precioua stones．（Ash．）
 calcedonius $=$ a calcedony.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, calcedony.

că1-çē'-1̆-form, a. [Lat. calceus=a shoe ; forma $=$ form, ahape.]

Bot. : The same as Calceolate (q.v.).
call-çé-б-la, s. [Lat. calceolus =a little ahoe or slipper ; calceus $=$ a ahoe. 1
Zool.: A genvs of brachiopod mallusca, of the family Orthidx, the bivalve sheli of which is somewhat slipper-shaped. It is fossil only, being found in the Devonian rocks.
*) shoemaker, from calceolus =a little ahoe, a slipper; calceus =a shoe.]

1. Bot. \& Hortic.: A well-known and beantiful genus of plsats-order Scrophulariscere. The resemblance to a shoe is in the bilabiate corolla of the best-known species, the elongated lower lip of which is inflated and turned down. The stamens are only two. The apecies, which are numerous, come from south apecies, which are numerous, come from south of the Andes. The greater number have yellow flowers, others are purple, whilst in a fow the two colours are intermingled. The roots of Culceolaria arachnoida are callected in Chill, where they are called relbun, and are used for dyeing woollen cloth crimson. Various calceolarias are cultivated in this country.
că]-çé-ó-lāte, a. [Lst. calcoolus $=$ a little shoe, a slipper, and Eng. suff. -ate.]
Bot. : Having the form of a ahos or slipper. Examples, the petals of the orchid Cypripedium and the Cslceolaria, or Slipper-plant.
căl'-çēeş, călx'ēș, s. pl. [CALx.]
càl'-çĭc, a. [From Lat. colx (genit. calcis) $=$ lime, and Eng. suffx -ic.] Pertaining to or comprosed in whole or in part of lime, as calcic carbonate, calcic oxide.
că1-çir'-ẽr-oŭs, a. [Lat. calx (genit. calcis) $=$ lime, chalk ; fero $=$ to bear. ]
Min.: Containing or producing calcite or carbonste of lime.
ant-cif-ic, $a$, [Eng. calcif(z); -ic.] Calciferous, calcie. (Hurley: Physiol., ch. 12.)
căl-çı̆f-ī-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. calx (genit. calcis) $=$ lime $;$ facio $=$ to make.] The process of being canverted inta a stony substance containing lime.
fully formed bene is formed by the calcificazion of this fully formed bone is formed by the calcitcation of this
timue.-Carpenter: Princtpes of Physology. p 203.
cali'-çi-fied, pa. par. or a. [CALC1FY.] may be defned as bodiez primarily, if not permat may be defned as boties primarily, if not permancellular and tubular hasin of amimal matter contaioing
earthy particles, a quid, and a vacular puia"-Owen A nat. of Veriebrates
† căl'-çi-form, a. [Lat. $\alpha \times x$ (genit. calcis) $=$ lima forma $=$ form, appearsoce.] in the form of cbalk or lime.
call'çi-fy, w.t. [Lat, calx (sjnit. calcis) = lime; facio (pass. fio) $=$ to make,] To convert iuto lime.

Were this aneath actualiy dentinal in tlasue and united to the law-bone, the rosemblance to the Lepl-
dosiren would te closer, hut it in never calcifed, nidd is shed during the prosrets of the metamorphosia owen : Matat. of vertebrates.
căl-çi-măn-gite, s. [1wom Lat. calcium; Eng. mang(anese); and suff. -ite (Min.) (q v.)] Min. : The same as Spartaite (q.v.).
*ă1'çí-mine, s. [Lat. calx (genit. calcis) = lime.] A superior kind of white or coloured wash for walis. (Webster.)

- call-çl-mine, v.t. [Calcimine, s.] To wash over with calcimine; as, "to calcimine walls." (Hart.)
; căl-çī-na-ble, a. [Eng, calcin(e); -able.] Capable of being calcined; that may be calcined.
"is Not fermenting with aclds, and Impertectly catcon. Gbo ha greal ire. -Eul: Foatis. Of Gnaniz.
call-ginn-āte, v.t. [Low Lat. calcinatus, pa par. of calcino = to calcine.] To calcine.

Ant, it indurateth then maketh fragile, and
câ-çin-ā-tion, cal-ci-za-ci-oun, a [Low Lat. calcinalus, pa. par. of calcino $=$ to calcine.]

1. The operation of expelling from a subatanco by heat, either water or volatile water combined with it. Thas, the proceas of baroing lime, to expel the carbonic aeid, is one of inglime, to expel the carbonic aeid, is one of calcination. The result of exposing tha carits carbonic acid, is the production of calcined magneaia. The term was, by the earlier chemists, applied only when the snbstsnce ex posed to heit was reduced to a calx, or to s friable powder, this being frequently the oxida of a metal. It is now, however, used when any body is aubjected even to a process of wasting. (Ure.) Marble, limeatone, and chaik which are all carbonstes of lime, are deprived of their carbonic acid and waten hy calcination. It also deprives copper and other ores of their sulphur, the aulphurets being axidized and aulphuric acid being diseugaged and volatilised. (Knight.)
"Oure foumeye eke of calcinachoun."
"Adustion eanneth biacknesk and calcination whiteoks. -Bacon: Works (ed. 1,65), voL,
2. The aperstion of reducing a metal to an oxide; oxidation

* 3. The result of the process of calcining.
calcination-pot, s. A sort of cracible nsed for preparing animal charcoal.
t căl'-çı-na-tôr-y̆, s. [Low Lat. oalcinatorium.] A vessel or crucible used in calcination.
UXI'-gine, v.t. \& i. [Fr.calciner; Low Lat. calcino; Lat. calx (genit. calcis) $=$ chalk.]
A. Transitive:
I. Literally:

1. To reduce to a powder.

- Mones, with an actunal Are calcened, or burnt the Sodici.
"The turt being as it were, calcined by the scorching hoota of their diabolical partnera. - Scote: Black 2 To redu
*3. To utteriy consume.
This earth at last shall be calcinod
H. Irore: Enthus. Triumph.
* II. Figuratively: To consume.

Yoa hy a chasto chimicke Art,
Calcine fraile love to pietie.:
B. Intransilive: To be reduced to a powder ; to become calcined.

căl'-çined, pa, par. \& a. [Calcine, v.]

1. Reduced to a powder.
rulyar Errours. 2. Oxidized.
"Wher a decoction of meat is effectnally sereened air. putrefirtzon, never supplied. in. "- Tylely with call: Frag. of Science, 3rdi. ed., xi. 30L

## t căl'-çī-nèr, \&. [Calcine.]

1. Gen.: Oue who, or that which, calcines.
2. Spec.: A calcining or roasting furnace.
cǎl'-çi-nǐngg, "cal-çen-ynge, pr. par., $a$., \& \& [Calcine, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. and partic. adj.: In aenses correaponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of reducing to a powder ; calcinstion.
"In mmalgamynge and calcenynge,"
Chaucer: C. T., $12,890$.
calcining-furnace, s. A large reverberatory furnace, having a fire at one end, two chimmeys at opposite corners, four doors at which the ajcration is abserved, the rabbles introduced, and the material withlrawn, sad hoppera above by which the ore is introduced. (Knight.)
că1-çi-ni'-tre, s. [Lat. calx (genit. calcis) $=$ lime, and nitre (q.v.).]
Min.: The same as Nitrocalcite (q.v.).
căl'-ç̀n-ize, v.t. [CALCINE] To calcine.
(Sylvester: Du Bartas.) ă̌l-çi-b-çĕ-lĕ's-tīte, s. [Lat. calcius $=$ pertaining to lime; calx (genit. calcis) $=$ lime;
colestis, celestis = heavenly, sky-blue; colviw = heaven.]
Min.: A variety of Celeatite (q.v.), containing a large proportion of lime.
canl-çi-ó-rer'-rite, \& [Lat, calcius = pertaining to lime: calx (gen. calcis) $=$ lime ; ferr(um)
$=$ iron; euff. ite (Min) (q.v.).] $=$ iron; euff. -ite (Min) (q.v.).]
Min. : A sulphur, yellow or yellow mineral, from Battenberg in Bavaria. Sp. gr., 2.53 2.529. Compos, : Phosphoric acid, $84 \cdot 01$; ser quioxids of iron, 24.94 ; alumina, 290 ; mag neaia, 265 ; lime, 1481 ; hydrogen, $20^{\circ} 56$.
căl-çí-sponn'-ǧi-20, 8. pl. [From Lat. calx (genit. calcis) $=$ lime, and spongia $=$ a sponge.] [SPONOE]

Zool.: Calcareons sponges. One of the leading divisiona of spongida (aponges), the othera being Keratoda (horny eponges) Siliclapongiz (ailiceons sponges), and miyxospongize (spongea with neither a horny nor a ailiceous skeleton). The living species of cal. careous aponges have a skeiaton composed of apicuia of lime, and ara generally frea and independent of each other.
căl-çi-spón'-gían, s. [CALcigpoxolz] Any individusl of the calciepongix; a chalk sponge.
căl'-çīte, s. [Lat. calx (genit. calcits) = chalk, and suff. - ite (q.v.).] Cryatalliaed carbonate of lime. [Iceland-apar.]
căl-çǐ-trā'-pa, s. [Ital. calcatrippa $=$ the star-thistle.] [Caltrop.]
Bot. : A name for the Star-thistle, Centaurea calcitrapa.

* call'-çi-trāte, v.t. \& \& [O. Fr. calcitrer; Lat. calcitro $=$ to kick, from calx (genit. calcis) $=a$ heel.] To kick, to spurn. (Cotgrave \& Cockeram.)
'căl-çi-trā'-tion, 8. [From Eng. calcitrate (q.v.), and suff. -ion.] The act of kicking.
"The hirth of the child is esused partiy by ite ouk - Roas: Aroana dicrocomem, 653, p. 52.
cal'-ç̌-ŭm, s. [From Lat. calx (genit. caleis) = lime.]

Chem.: A dyad metallic element. Symbol Ca ; atomic weight, 40; sp.gr., $1 \times 57$. Obtained by Davy by decomposing tha chloride by electricity; also by heating the iodide with aodiuin in a closed vessel. Calcium is a brassyellow, ductile, malleable metal, which oxidises in damp air; it decomposes water, and dis aolves easily in diluto acids. Heated in the sir, it melts at red heat, and burns with a bright orange light. Calcium occurs in neture chiefly as s carbonate, silicate, and suljuste Calciam oxide, CaO , called also Lime, is ob tained by heating the carbonate of calcium to redness. It is a white, earthy, innnsibe powder, phosphorescent st high temperatures it is strongly alkaline, and readily absorbe carbonic anhydride. It unites vigorously with water, throwing out great heat, and
forms a hydrate $\mathrm{CaOH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, which is alightly Pormas a hydrate, $\mathrm{CaOH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, which is alightly
aoluble in cold water; it is used in nfedicine aoluble in cold water; it is used in mfedicine
as lime-wster. Impure lime mixed with sand as lime-wster.
Calcium sulphate, $\mathrm{CsSO}_{4}$, Found as hydride as gypsum, $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4} 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, and selenite and alebaster. The water is given off by heating it, sad 8 white powder is left, which dissolves in 500 parts of cold wrter. Mixed with weter, it sets in a lard suhstance; it ia used onder the name of plaster of Paris for making caste of medals and statues, \& Pa.
Colcium carbonate, $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$, forms the chief constituent of limeatone, marble, chalk, \&c. it occurs crystallised as calc-sper and aragonite. Calcium csrbonste is insolnble in water, but is dissolved by water containing carbonic acid gas; it is deposited from thil golution by boiling, hence boiler deposits.
Calcium fhosphates occur in the bones of aoimals and are native in Apatite. [Phosphates.]
Calcium chloride, $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$, is obtaiaed by dissolving the carbonste in hydrochloric ecid. It crystallises in white prismatic crystals; it ie very deliquescent. Fnsed calcium chioride is used to dry gases, \&c. It absorbe ammonis gas.
Calcium fuoride, $\mathrm{CaFl}_{2}$, ocelurs as fluor spser.
Calcium sulphides and phosphides have been obtained. Salta of calclum are not precipitated

[^101]v2 $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$, elther in an acid or alkaline solution. Alkalins carbonatea and ammonia carbonate give as white precipitate insoluble in exceas oxalate of ammonia gives a white precipitate from a neutral solution; the precipitate is not solubla in scetic acid. A aolutlon of sulphate of calcinm gives no precipitate. The chloride gives an orange-red flame with alcohol. The spectrum of calcium gives aeveral character istic lines, eapecially an orange-red and a green line. Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, is a mixture of calciun chloride and calcinm hypochlorite.

Calcium Arsenate (Min.) ls $=$ Pharma colite; Calcium Borositicate $=$ Datholite Calcium Carbonate = (1) Calcite, (2) Aragonite Calcium Columbate $=$ (1) Microlite, (2) Azorite Calcium Phosphate $=$ Apatite; Calcium Silicate $=$ (1) Wollastonite, (2) Okenite; Calcium Sul phate $=$ Selenite; and Calcium' Tungstate $=$ Bcheelite, all which see.
calcium-light, s. The Drummond or oxyhydrogen light, in which etreams of oxygen and hydrogen are directed and inflamed upon a ball of lime whose incandescence gives a very vivid and brilliant light. [Drummond-Liaht.] (Knight.)
coul-giv'õr-oŭs, a. [From Lat. calx (genit. calcis) $=$ limeatons, lime, and voro $=$ to devour.] Bot.: Eating into or corroding a limestone rock. (R. Brown, 1874. )
cal-aర-grăph'-1-cal, a. [From Eng. caloograph(y); -ical.] Partaining to calcography (q.v.).
axd-ŏg'-raph-y, s. [Gr. кalxős (kallos) $=$ brass, aud ypaфn (graphë) = a writing, drawing, from ypápo (graphō) = to write.] The art of engraving on brass.
"The hatories of refiaing; of makling copperas; of
making alum:-of calcography: of enameling."-

cal-côur'-an-ite, a [From Ger. calcouranit, valk-uranit ; $k a l k=$ chalk, and uranit $=$ uran ite (q.v.).]
Min. : The same as Actunite (q.v.)
càno'sĭn-tẽr, s. [Ger. kalk = cbalk, and intef $=$ dross. 1 The incrustations of carbonat of lime upon the gronnd; or the pendulous conical pieces, called stalactites, atteched to the roofs of caverne, \&c. (Ure.)
axac'-spar, s. [Ger. kalk = chalk, sud Eng. spar (q.v.).] Crystallised carbonate of lime or calcite. [Calcareoug-spar.]
chlo'-tufff, s. [Ger. kalk = chalk, and tuff = tufa (q.v.). ] A formation of carbonate of lime from the deposits of surings, \&c. [Cal-cargoug-tufa.]
$\dagger$ calle-u-la-bil'-1-ty, s. [Eng. calcul(ate); ability.] Possibility or capability of being calculated, eatimated, or provided for.
alc'-n-la-ble, a. [Fr. calculable.] Capable of being calculated.

Woald at "The matculabibe become discatrd
Browning : Red Cott. N. Cap. Country.
"I I have made every cateulable provislon."-W. Tay
Wlo'-u-lar-ك̆, a. \& s. [Lat. calcularius, from calculus $=$ a little stone $;$ oalx $=(1)$ limc chalk ; (2) a pebble.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to or caused by the disease of stone in the bladder.
"Yotlon was tedious and noxious to hlm, by reason den: Life of Bp. Brownrigg, 1660, p. 218
B. As subst.: A mass of small stony lumps found in the pear and other fruits.
oxlc'-ụ-lāte, v.t. \& i. (Lat. calculatus, pa par. of culcuta $=$ to reckon by uteans of pebbles; from calculus = a little stone, a pebble dimin, of calx = (1) lime, chalk; (2) a stone, pebble. in Fr. calculer; Sp. calcular; Ital. calculate.]
A. 'Transitive:

1. Litterally:
2. To compute, to reckon up in number.

II, in catcutaring the nambers of the people, we tious "-Goldemth: Emeay x

* 2. To divine or prognosticate by the gituadon of the planets at a certain time.
id calculato my birtb."
Shakesp: 3 Hen. VI., iv
"Who were there then in the world to obverve the dies" ${ }^{1}$-Benttoy.
IL. Figuratively: To arrange or adjust for a purpoae. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.) "I ealculatemy ramedy for this ono Individual king
B. Intransitive:

1. To make calculations ; prognoaticate.
"Why ail thoes fres, why alf these glidiug ghowta,
To form ons's shaiow. Jwius carton depend on; to expect. (Colloguial, and chiefy depend on;
American.)

I Ganerally used with tha prep. on before the matter on which the opinion la formed.
calc'-n̄-1à-těd, pa. par. \& a. [CALCULATE, v.] "Cesar .- did wet forth an oxeelleat and perfect

oxlo'-n-1ä-tying (1), pr. par., a., \& s. [CALculate, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
"With hie cool, calcuiating dispositlon, ho easily
C. As substantive: The act or proceas of computing, reckoning, or estimating.
calculating engine, $s$. The same as Calculatina Machine (q.v.)
"Sach are the facts which, by a certain edjustment of the carcuat ating engine, would be presented to the
ohnerver."- Babbage: Ninth Bridgosoater Treation ohnerv.
calculating machine, s. A machine for making arithmetical calcniations with speed and accuracy. The simplest one is the abneus (q.v.). The best known of such machines is that which Babbage was employed by the Britisb Government to construct. He began the work in 1821, and continned it for about twelve years, till 1833, at an expense of £15,000, after which it was abandoned. The part completed is preserved in the library of King's College. A modification of Babbage's in vention is now in nse at the AlbanyObservatory

* călc'-u-1ā-ting (2), a. [Lat. colculus $=$ a atone, pebble.] Turning into, or forming into a calculus or stone in the bladder. (Topsell.)
calo'-u-1ā-ting-ly̆, adv. [Eng. calculating (1); -ly.] In the manner of one calculating; by way of calculation.
călc-n-lä'tion, s. [Lat. calculus $=$ a smal stone, a pebble, because pebblea wera of old used in this country, as they stili are among some uncivilised tribes, as aids in counting Eng. suff. -ation.]
I. Literally:
I. The ast of calculating, reckoning, or computing in numbers.
"O One Bartholomew Scallet. . . hath by ealculation foarad the very day."-haleigh : Huse. of World, bk ill

And, lavilag it to others to foretell.
By calculation kage, the ebb and fiow
Wordsoarth : Excursion ble vi
2. The result of an arithmetical computa tion or reckoning.
"If we suppose our present catculation, the Pheenix now in natire will be the eixth from the orentlon."Browne: Pulgar Errourt
II. Figuratively:

1. The act or process of eatimating the force and result of circumstances.
2. The result of such estimation; the opinion formed of circumstances.
"The fate of the Trienaial Bill confounded oll the eateulatlons of the best informed pol
o㐅ló-u-ià-tǐve, a. [Formed by analogy of other adjectives from an imaginary Lat. calculativus; from calculus = a petble, stone.] Pertaining to calculation; involving calculation
"Persons hred in trale have in geaeral a much - Burter : On the Popery Laws.
călc'-u-1à-tör, * călk'-ě-1à-tour, s. [Fr. calculateur; Lat. calculator $=$ one who reckons; calculus $=$ a pebble, stone.]
I. Ondinary Language (of persons):
3. One who reckons or computes by numbera; a computer.

* 2. One who prognosticates by astrology ". . . calkelatours and astronomye."-W'yclife:

3. One who estimatea the force or affect of canaes; one who calculatea reaults.

Ambtion to no oxact calculator. A rarice Itcell does not calculato atrictiy whea it gamea.
II. Technically (of things) :

1. An arithmometer of a certain type. (Ste Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechan., 1. 143, for a de scription and figure of it.
2. A kind of orrery (q.v.) invented by Ferguson.

- că10'-4-12]-tõr-Y̆, a. [Lat. calculatorius = pertaining to calculation; calculus $=$ a pebbla pertae.) Pertaining to calculation
"That other oalculatory or ifgure-casting entrology
* caxlc'-nile, s. [Lat. calculus $=$ a pebble nsed in counting.] Reckoning, computation, cal culation.]
"The general cazeule, whieh wan made in the last pocal poract.
calo'-üle, * cal'cu-len, cal'-Icyll cal'-1edl, "cal'-cle, v.t. [Fr. calculer; Lat. calcula $=$ to calculato $;$ from calculus $=a$ pebble used in counting.] [Calculate.] To calculate, compute.

> "Full eahtilly he calculed all thle". Thaucer: Prankl. Tata.
cǎlo'-ūled, * cal'-kled, "cal'-kiled, pa. par. or a [CALCULE, v.]

călé-प̣-li, s. pl. [Calculva.]
călc-n̄-lĭng, caxl'-ku-ly̆nge, * kal'-ku-ly̆nge, pr. par., a., \& s. [Calcu1.e, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partic. adj.: (Seo the verb.)
C. As substantive: The act of calculating ; calculation.
"When this kalkas knew by catculynge",

* calo'-n-iōse, * caxle'- ب-loŭs, a. [Lat calculasus = full of pebbles or stones ; calculus $=$ a pebble, a stone.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Full of stones, stony, gritty The feldes calculose, eke harde sad drie."
2. Medicine:
(1) Affected with stona in the bladder; suftering from calculus.
"I have foumd, by opealng tbe kidaey of a calculous person, that the sis.
(2) Of the nature of a calculus.
"The volatile salt of arine will congulate spirits of
 cretions in tbe klauey or
că1c'-u-1ŭs, 8. [In Fr. calcul; Sp. calcula; Port calculação the mathematical calculua: calculo $=$ a calenlus (in Med.) ; Ital. calcola, or calculo; all from Lat. calculus $=$ (1) a small stone or pebble, (2) a stone in the bladder, ( 3,4, \&c.) a atone uscd for voting or one for reckoning, \&c.]
3. Among the old Romans: A stone used for voting. At trials white and black stones wera thus employed, the white expressing a vote for acquittal and the black for condemnation.
4. Med.: The medical term for what in popularly known as stone. Calculi vary in size from a pin's head to a pigeon's egg, and even larger, and weigh from a few grains to several ounces. They derive their special name and character as well from the organs of the body in which they are found as from the constituents of which they are composed. Thus, for example, a calcuius found in the kidney or ureter is called renal, in the bladder vesical, and so on; but, according to ita vesical, and so on; but, according composition, it would also be called chemither (1) uric (tithic) acid calculus, or (2) oxeither (1) uric (fithic) acid calculus, or (2) oxat alic (mnlberry) calculus, or (3) phosphatic calculus. Caleuli derived from the bile are alao found in the gall-bladder, and in the biliary and intestinal ducts, where they receive tha dame of gall-atones, or biliary calculi. Thosa found in the salivary glands are called salivary calculi.
5. Math.: Any brancb of mathematica which may involve or lead to calculation. In this aweeping sense it embraces the whole science, with the exception of pure geometry. Thus there may be a calculus of functions, $s$ calcuus of variations, tce., but tha leading diviaions of the subject are the Differential and the Integral Calenlus.
Calculus of functions: The calculus in which
what is aought is the form of a function, and not ite value in any particular case, nor the condition under which it may bave a particular value.
Colculus of tariations: A method in which the laws of dependance, bindiag together variable quantities, are themselves anbject to change.
Tha Diferential Calculus is a method of investigating mathematical questions by measuring the ratio of certain indefinitely small quantities called difereutials. [DIFF ERENT1AL.]
Imaginary Calculus: a method of investigating the nature of inaginary quantities sequired to fulfil apparentiy impossible conditions. The result proves that all absurditics in geometry may be ultimately resolved into attempts to measure a straight line in a direction different from that of its leogth
The Integral Calculus reverses the process which obtaina io the differential calculus, that is, it reasons out from the ratio of the indefinitely small changes of two or more mag. nitudes, the magnitudea themselves, or, as it is technically stated, from the differential of an algelraic expression it finds the expression itself. [INTEGRAL.]
cald, a. \&e s. [CoLn.] (O. Eng. \& Sootch.)
"Thy corse fo clot not carder kepe.".
Ear. Ehg. Alut. Poems; Pearl, sza.
câl'dẽr-a, s. [Sp.] A Spansh term for the deep caldrou-like cavities which ocenr on the summits of extinct volcanoes. (Stormonth.)
cal'-dĕr-ite, s. [Apparentiy from the proper name Calder, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).] Mia.: A doultful mineral from Nepaul, said by Dana to be mothing but massive garnet. The British Museum Catalogue, however, net. The Rritish Maseum catalogue,
cald-rife, o. [Catlddafe.] (Scotch.)
câl'-drōn, caul'-drōn, " cau'-drồn, $s$. [O. Fr. culliron, caulron, chauldron; from O. Fr. calduru; Lat. caldaria = caldron; calidus $=$ hot; from caleo $=$ to be hot; Sp . calderon : Ital. calderone.] A large kettle or hoiler.
dron. And he struck it lito the tann, or kettie, or cal-
"The limbs yet trembillag, in the caldroms boil."
*āie (1), s. [Kail, Kale.]

* cāle (2), s. [Etymology doubtful.] Some kind of serpent.

A leulle worm, cates and manticores"
ă̌l-ě-a, s. [Gr. кaגós (kalos) = beantiful.]
Bot.: A genus of composite plants, containing upwards of thirty species, natives of Mexico and Brazil. They are herbs or amall slirubs. C. zacalechichi, a Mexican specica, ia known there by the name of Juralitlo, and is said to contain, in a fresh state, a considerable quantity of camphor. The leaves of C. jamaicensis are said to be powerfully bitter, and ateeped to wine or brandy are used as a stomachic in the West Indies. (Treas. of Bot.)
că-ě-ā'-na, s. [Gr. кa入ós (kalos) = beautiful.] Bot: A name applied to a fcw browncoloured terrestrial orchids, natives of New Holland. They are noticeable for their lip, which is posticous, peltate, puguiculate, and highly irritable. In fine weather or when undisturbed this lip benda back and leavea the column uncovered; but if it rains, or the plant is jarred, down goes the Jip over the column, which it boxes up aecurely. (Treas. of Bot.)
căl-êçhe', s. [Calash.]
Căl-ě-dō'-ni-an, a. \& 8. [Lat. Caledonia $=$ scotland.]
A. As aljective: Of or pertaining to Caledonia, the ancient name of Scotland.
B. As substantive : A native of Caledonia ; a Scotchman.
callěd'on-ite, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [In Fr. caledonite; Eng.

Min. : A mineral consisting of carbonate of copper and anlphate and carbonate of lead. It is found in minute bluish-green crystals, in aseociation with other ores of Jead, in Lanarkahire. It is orthorhombic, rather brittle, translncent, and of a verdigris or bluiah-green colour. 8p. gr., 64. Compos. : Sulphate of
lead, 55.8 ; carboaate of feed, 82.8 ; carbonate of copper, 114. (Dana.)

## că1-ð̌-dŭct,s. [CALidvct.]

+ ẳl-o-fa'-gi-ent, a. \& s. [Lat. calefuciens, pr. par. of calefacio = to make hot; calidus = Lot ; facto $=$ to make.]
A. As adj.: Cansing or exciting heat or
B. As aubstarn: A medicina or preparation calcolated to produce heat or warnith.
+ cal-ě-fac'-tion, s. [Fr. calefaction; Lat. calefactio $=$ a making bot or warm ; calidus $=$ hot; foctio =a making; from facio $=$ to make.]

1. The act or process of making anything hot or warm. (Lit. \& fig.)
 Hobbean
thou seekest in homllity to be enabled to a ". : : thor seckest in homllity to be enabled to a apology for Learning, 1e5s, p. 133 ,
2. The state or condition of being but or warm. (Lit. \& jig.)

căl-e-face'tǐve, a. [Formed by analogy from Lat. culefactus, pa par. of calefacio = to make hot.] Having the property of exciting heat or warmth.
"Calefacifue, lucld, and peuetrating the elementary
matter.
că1-ě-făc'-tõr, s. [Lat. calefactor $=$ he who or that which makes loot; Fr. caleffacteur.]
3. Gen.: Anything which excites warmth or heat.
4. Spec.: A kind of atove. (Tozer.)
† că1-ĕ-fac'-tõr-y̆, o. \& s. [Lat. calefuctorius; from calefacio $=$ to make hot.]
A. As adj.: Producing heat or warmth ommonicating hest.
"These calefactory englnes they pryped down under B. As substar. : A place or room for ducing heat or waimth; a vessel in which to heat things. (Ash.)
$\mathbf{c a l} 1-\mathbf{c}-\mathbf{f} \bar{y}_{,}$v.i. \& $t$. [Lat. calefo $=$ to become hot ; calidus = hot ; fio $=$ to become.]
A. Intrans. : To become or be made hot; to e lieated.
"Crystal wili calefy unto electricity."-Erowne:
B. Truns. : To heat, make bot or warm.
căl'-ŏm-bõurg, s. [Of uncertain origin; surposed to be from a certain Count Kahlembert, noted for his blunders in French. (Webster.). Or from the "Jeater of Kahlenberg," whose name was Wigand von Theben, a character introduced in "Tyll Eulenspiegel," a German tale. (Brewer: Phrase and Fable).] A pun.
căl'ĕn-dar, * căl-ŏn-dere, * kă1’-ěndar, ${ }^{*} k \check{a} l^{\prime}-$ ën-dẽr, s.\&a. [Lat.catendarium $=$ an account-book of interest kept by moneylendera, so called from the interest being due on the calends (Lat, calendo), or firat of each month.] [Calends.]
A. As substantize:
I. Ordinary Ianguage:
5. Literally:
(I) A reglater or list of the days of the year, according to its divisions into days, weeks and months, showing the various civil and ecelesiastical holidaya, festivals, \&c.

Cursed be the day when first I did appear:
Let it be hloted Prom the calendar $\begin{gathered}\text { Drydon: Palamon \& Arcite, ii. so. }\end{gathered}$

* What bath this chy deserved ? wat hatb it doue, That tit in goldee lettershould be set

*(2) An almanac.
"Give me calendar.
Who snw the suu to day ""

2. Figuratively:
(1) An artificial almanac.
"Do you, for your own beneft, construct
A cabendar of howre, plack an they blow."
(2) A list or regiater, a roll.
the care 1 have had to even your content. 1 wish might, be found in the calendar of my past endea
(3) A compendiam, an abstract, or epitome.
 tinent of what
Bamben v. 2
II. Technically:
3. A catalogne or abstract of state papers.
4. Law: A list or regiater of casea to bo tried in a court of law; a register of the names of prisoners.
"The yeuage ie for the Judge to alyn the catendar, or
Jist of ail the prisoners names."-Blacketone: Com
"Rhatamanthua, who tries the Bighter causes below - Lamist: Last Estays of Elia.
5. Astron. \& Chran.: The Romsa calendar is said to have been introduced by Romulus about 738 b.c., and modified by Numa Pompilius about 713 b.c. 1 a 46 b.c., Julius Cæsar, giving effect to the calculations of Sosigenes, an Alexaedrian mathematician and astronomer, reformed the calendar, and introduced the Julian style, by which the year was mada to consist of 365 days, with 366 every fourth or leap year. He commenced it alao with January lat, the adjustmeat producing one year of confusion, which contained 445 daya. Had the solar year consisted of 863 days, 6 hours, the Jolian caleadar would have been perfect ; but its real length is 365 days, 5 honrs, 48 minutes, $45 \frac{1}{2}$ seconds. The operation of the odd minutes and seconds continued during the next fifteen centurics, having again deranged the calendar ten days. Pope Gregory XIII. made A.D. 1582 consist of Pope Gregory XIII. made A.D. 1582 consist of
355 daya only, and otherwise adjusted the calendar. Roman Catholic countries at once adopted the reform. Protestant atstea one after another followed the example, whilst Russia and the Greek Church conserved the old Julian arrangement. When the new atyle was adopted in England by Act of Parliament in 1752, eleren days required to be struck out, the 3 rd of October being called the 14th. new and old style. To prevent further derangement the Gregorian arrangements provide that only one in four of the years ending centuries ahall be leap years; thas tha years 1700 and 1800 were not leap years, nor will 1900 be, but 2000 will.
B. As adjective: (See the componnds.)
calendar-clock, s. A clock which indicated not merely the hour and minute of the day, but also the day of the week and month, and in aome casea even the year and the phases of the moon. (Kright.)
calendar-month, s. A month which, $f$ it be January, has 31 days, if February, has 28 or 29 , if March, has 31, \&ic.
cal'-en-dar, v.t. [Calendar, s.] To register; set down in a list. Esprecially said of insert ing in the Calendar of Saints
"Than many just and holy men, whose mames
Are registerd and catendar'd for shlita"
"Twelve have been martyn fur relicion, of whom tell are calendared for
for Learning, $1653, \mathrm{p} .237$.
† căl-ĕn-där'-1-al, a. [Calendar, s.] Of or pertaining to a calendar.
căl'-ěn-dar-ing, pr. par., a., \& \&. [CalenAR, v.]
A. \& 8. As present participle \& participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive: The act of registering or insertigg in a calendar or liat.
*call'-ěn-dạ-y̆, a. [Lat. calentortus $=$ of or pertaining to a calendar.] Pertaining to or contained in the calendar.

* căl-ěnde,s. [CALends.]
căl'-ěn-dẽr, v.e. [Calender (1), 8.] T0 smooth eloth, Iinen, de., by pressing, so as to give it a glaze or gloss. (Johnson.)
căl'-ĕn-dẽr (1), 8. [Fr. calandre; Low Lat. calendra; from cylindrus; Gr. «v́入ıuspos (kulindros $)=$ a cylinder, roller; $; \mathrm{Fr}$. calendrer; Port. calandrar $=$ to amooth or calender cloth.]

1. A press or machine in which cloth of paper is amoothed and preased for the purpose of giving it a glaze or gloss.
2. A calendrer.
"Aod my good stleud the calender


 denvishes amongst the Moham

KYy- $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{m}}$-dër (3), s. [CALANDRA] $A$ weevil.
call-ěn-dëred, pat. par. \& a. [Calender, v.]
call-đr-dẽr-ěr, s. [CAlendrer.]
call-an-dẽr-ing, pr.par, ar, \&s. [Calender, ${ }^{\text {v.] }}$ A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : 10 Q sense corresponding to that of the verb.
C. As substan.: The act or businesa of a calandrer ; the aet or procese of passing cioth or paper thirough a calender, in order to give them a smonth or glazed aurface.
calendering-machine, s. A mschlne between the logded rollers of which cloth or between the losced rollers of which citoth or paper in process of being calendered is p.
că1-ěn-dŏg'-raph-ẽr, s. [Lat. calendarium $=\mathrm{a}$ ealendar, ziod Gr. $\gamma$ páqou (grapho) $=$ to write, compose.] One who writes or draws write compose.] One whe
op calendars or almanacs.
"Thin ts tsat oclipe which Pr. Pell rent word of to


cal'-ĕn-drẽr, call-ĕn-dẽr-ẽr, s. [Fr. calandreur.] One whose businesa or profession it is to calender cloths. (Johnson.)
cal-an'-drǐ-cal, a, [M. Eng. calendr(e) $=$ a calendar; suff: -ical.] of or pertaining to a calendbr. (Webster.)
cal'-ěndss, " call'-ěnde, ka'-lĕnds, * ka'lendis, s. pl. [Lat. calender; from an old verb calo $=$ to call; Gr. кaג̇ं (kaleó); A.S. calend.]

## I. Literally:

1. The first day of each month in the Roman calendar.
"Galendis (Oalende, J.). Calende."-Prompt. Para. "Another division of their mouths Into idet, nones 2 Applied by Wycliffo
of the New Moon. "Loot Moon.
x.
*IL. Fig. : The first or beginaing of snything.

- Nowe of hope the kukendis begyine.". 11

T To fix anything for the Greek Calends: To posipone it indefinitely ; the tern calends not being used amougst the Greeks. In naming the day of the month the Romans did not count straight forward, but backwards; thus, thay did not aay the 25th or 26th of June, bint the 6 th or 5th day before the calends of July.
ou-lơn'-dulua, s. [Lat. calendee, from their flowering sluost every month.]
Bot.: A genus of plants, of which one species, Calendula officinalis, ihe Garden Marigold, is common in Britain. They are showy plants, and are in some places used in cookery Distilled water or vinegar was formerly made from the flowers, and they are atill sometimes nsed to adulterate saffron.
câl-lĕn'-dư-līne, că-lĕn'-dụ-lĭn, s. [Lat. eatendula.\}
Chem. : A gum extracted from the marigold.

- oa-lenge, " ca-lengen, v.t. \& i. [ChalLenoe, $v$.]
own'-yn-türe, s. [Fr. calenture; Sp. calentura $=$ heat, fever; from calentar $=$ to heat; Lat. calioo $=$ to be hot.] A distemper occurring in warm climatea, and peculinr to natives of colder regions, in which, according to Quincy, sailors imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw thenselves into it.
" So by a calentura injaled,
On the sinooth ocen rajurure sees,
Ensmelled fields and verdant trees." sooft.
0.-1ĕp -tẽr-y̌z, s. [Gr. кaגós (kalas) = beauiful ; тте́pv $\xi$ (pterux) $=$ a wing.
Entom. : A genus of Neuropteroas insects, belonging to the family Libellulidse. Calepteryx virgo is a beautiful speciea, with its body of a ateel blue colour, and a large dark patch on lits winge.
cax-ไés'-cĕnçe, s. [Lat, calescens, pr. par. of calesco = to grow warm ; an Inehoative form
from caleo $=$ to be hot. Increasing heat, growing warmth.
* cal-ewre, s. [From A.s. calt = bald.] [CalLow.] A bald pate, a shaveling.
"Out! what hath the calvee tido. What hath the

† cale-wrels, s. [O. Fr. caillouert.] A kind of pear. (Chaucer.)
calf (1), * kall, * Kelf (pl. caiven) ( $l$ ailen $)$, 8. \& a. [A.S. cealf; Dut \& Sw. kalf; Dan kalv; Ger. katb.]


## A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Literally:
(1) The young of a cow.
"The colt hath aboat fonr years of growth; and so (2) Th, tha so the coly.- Bacon : Nutural Bitary. of other mammals, as the ant, rhinoceroa, \&c.
3. Figuratively :
(I) In contempt:
(a) A ailly person, so called because the calf is not remarkable for intelligense.
"Some slly doating limalaless caly
(b) A coward.
(c) A persnn fond of drinking milk. (Colloquial.)
(2) Geog.: A Norwegian name, also used in the Hebrides, for islets lying off islands, and bearing a aimilar relation to them in size that a calf does to a cow, is "the Calf of Man,"
"the Calf at Mull." (Smyth.)
(3) Script. "Calves of the lips": Sacrifices, probably of thanksciving, offered to God as calves were in Jewish worsbip. Or possibly actuat sacrifices vowed by the lipa.
"Tumn to the Lord, and say nuto him. Take sway all tukquity, and recelve ns gractously: so will we ren-
II. Book-binding: A fine leather made of the hide or skin of a calf, rauch nsed in the binding of books.
B. As afjective: (See the compounda.)

T Compound of obvious aignification : Calflike.
calf-bound, $a$.
Bookbinding: Bound in calf-skln leather.
'I have been toiliny nud moiling lately, for a purposes amnong dusty oly yookstred deassores, nnd ass dal bouml rolumes as 1 could find of the British essayista of the elgsteeuth ceatury." - Sala : Secrec of Alule
calf-country, s. The place of one's nativity. It is called slso Cal F-Ground. (Scotch.) calf-ground, s. The same as CalfCOUNTFY. (Scotch.)
calf-kill, s
Bot. : Sheep laurel, Kalmia augustifolia.
calf-love, s. Transitory romsntic sitach. ment between very young persona, as opposed to a lasting sitachment.

## calrs-foot * calfes-foot, s.

Bot. : A name applied to the Arum maculatum, in allusion to the shape of the leaf, and its sppearance in calving-time.
"The common cuckow phit is called in Iatio Arum, 10 Earghsh, cutchow vilht and cuckow piotle veau; robin, priest's pintle, aron, caufeffoot, and rampe. (exl. 1633 )
Catf'\$.foot jelly, Calf $\$$-feet jelly: A kind of animal jelly, made from the feet of calves, boiled gently for aix or seven hours, to which are anbeequently added sugar, slerry, brauly; whites of eggs, the rind and juice of lemon, with a little isinglass.

## calf-skin, calf's skin, s. \& a

## A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang. : The skin of a calf.
2. Tech.: The game as Calf (1), II.
"A duodecino of 'precious coneefts,' bonod in eal/Pelhsm? ${ }^{\text {Sytion: Pelham. }}$
B. As adj.: Foolish. (The term was so applied because fools kept for diversion in great familiea were oftea dressed in costs of calfa skin, with buttona down the back.) (Nares.)
"His colf"robkin jests from hence are clear exiled".
calf-mpont, calves' smout, s. Two plants: (1) Antirrhinum Orontium, (2) A. majus.
calf-vard, s. A mall enclosure for rearing calves, (Scotch.) (Burna)
oalf (2) (l silent) \&. [Icel kalf; Ir. \& Gael. kalpa; Dut. kalf.]

The calf of the leg: The protnberant hinder portion of the leg below the knee, formed by the powerful muscles designed to move the feet.
"Into her loge rd have love' tssaee fall,
Aud all her calf into a goaty armall." suckling.
"The calfof that leg hilistered."-Wibemax : Surgery
call'-tăt, v.t [O. Fr. calfater.] To caulk a ahip.

car-1-a-toux, s. \& a. [Natlve name (1)]
caliatour-wood, A kiod of wood nsed for dyeing. It is brought from Iadia, and by some is identified with red sandal-wood.
Calj-1-băn, s. [The name of a character in Shakespeare's Tempest, his distinguishing features being roughness, almost amonotlag to savageneas.] A savage, a boor.
"To the most of men this is a Coliban,
And they to hlw are angels."
Shakesp.: Tompert, i. 2
căl-1-bẽr, căl-i-bre, s. \&a. [Fr. calibre; Ital calibro. The origin of the word is uncertain. Litiré suggesta Arab. kólib $=$ a form, monld ; Pers. kalab.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) The internal dlameter or bore of a gun or tube of any anrt.
TI Calibre is expressed in three ways: (1) by the dismeter in inches, as, an 8 -inch gim, 10 -inch cylinder; (2) by the weight of the shot adanted to the bore, as, a 6 -pounder, 12 -pounder gan ; (3) by the hundreaths of all inch expressed' decimally, as, carhines and rifles of $44,50, \cdot 55$ inch calibre.
"It fs easy for sa fngeafous philosonher to fit the ealiber of these empty tubes tur the diameter
particles of light."-Redd:
Inquiry,
c.
(2) The diameter of a ball or shot.
2. Fig.: Compass or extent of mind; mental capacity.
"Coming from men of their calibra, they wers
bighly misclitevous"-Burthe II. Techrically:
3. Mil.: The dismeter of the bore of a gun in inches. In riffed ordnance, measured acrose the "lands," or apaces between the grooves.
4. Horology:
(1) The plate on which the srrangement of the pieces of a clock is traced, the psttero plate.
(2) The space between two plates of a watch which determines the features of the movement. (Kuight.)
B. As adjective: (See the comprounds).

## callber-compass, 8 .

1. A form of calipers adapted to measure the aize of bores.
2. A form of compassea adapted to measure chot and shell. (Knight.)
caliber-rule, s. A gunner's instrument, containing a scale for sacertauning the weight of a ball from its diameter, and vice versa. [Califer.]
t căl'-íbẽred, a. [Caliber.] Of a certain calibre or disineter.
$\dagger$ căl'-i-brāte, v.t. [Caliben.] To ascertaln the calilire or diameter of any tube. (Webster.)

+ că1-1-brā'-tion, s. [From Fr. calibre $=$ bore, snd Eng. \&c., suff. -ation.] The aet of measuring the calibre or lore of a tube.
cal'-i-bre, s. [Caliber.]
alal'-1-cāte, a. [Calycate]
" caxl'-içe, "cal-is, "cal-iz, s. [Fr. calles; Lat. calix (genit. calicis).] [Chalice.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A cup, a chalica.
"There is a natural auplogy between the ehtation of the body and the purifcition of the zoul; hetwewt eating the boly hrend and drinking the sared catiog and
Taybor


#### Abstract

 2．Zool．：A cop－ahaped depression which contains the polype of a coralligenous zo0－ phyte，or actinozoon．（Nicholson．）


eq－lict－1－e＇－se，s．pl．［Calicium；fem．pl．suff． c．
Bot．：A Pamily of gymnocarpous lichena， characterised by their cirunar or glohular， more or less atalked apothscia，furnished with special excipulum，and filled with a compact pulverulent mass．
ca－lị̆＇－1－ŭm，s［Tat，calix．］
Bot．：A genus of gymnocarpous lichena，the typical ons of the ramily Calicieæ，containing a large number of species growing upon bark， old palings，or epiphytically on other liehens． The apermatia，produced in the apermogonia， are atick－shaped and curved ；the spores are double，and aix or sight exist in each long double，and aix or sight exist in
tubular theca．（Grifith of Henfrey．）
cal＇－1－ole，s．［Lat．caliculus，dim．of calix $=\mathrm{s}$ cup．］A small cup－shaped cell．
＂Snrface［of coralis］cavered with aaticlas，or promi． nent polyp colle abo
 ［Fr．calicot．So called because brought to Europe at first from Caiicut，on the Malabar coast．］

4．is substantive：
1．In England：Whita cotton cloth，of vari－ ouk qualitisa and kinds．Though early calico－ printing ia associated with lndia，yet other oriental nations were acqualnted with the art， as were the Mexicaos．It caine from Asia ioto Eurcope．About the close of ths seventeenth century Angsburg was one of ita chief eesta． A Protestant refugee from France，who had to leave that country on account of the revoca－ tion of the edict of Nantes，introduced it juto England about 1696 ．It is mow one of our great staple manufactures．
2．In America：Cotton cioths，having co－ loured patterns printed on them．
＂These accounts describe the mode of producing the
chintz calicoes＂－Uro：Dct．of ATts，© B．As adjective：（Ses the compounds．）
calico－printer，s．One whose business or occupation it is to print calicoes．

calico－printing，s．The business or art of printing or impressing figured patterns on calicoes in mordants or colours．
＂The first record of calico－prineing as an art in that
of Plluy．＂－Cre：Dicx．of Aypors te．
all－ī－cō－phor＇－i－dæ，8．flu［From Lat． calyr，and Gr，фopew（ibhoreô）＝to bear．］ Zool．：A family of Hydrozos，with cup－ ahaped swimming organs．
－call－ic－răt，s．［According to Jamieson from Callicrates，a Grecian artist，who，as we learn from Pliny and Aelian，formed ants，and other animals of ivory，so small that their parts could scarcaly be discerned．］An ant or ominet．
－The Calicrat that Jytle thing．
Burel：Pilg．（Hatson＇：Colh），iL 28．
call－io＇－u－la，s．［Dimin．of Mod．Lat．calix $=$ a cup．］

Bot．：＂A little calyx．＂Various bracta in onison at the base of the calyx proper．Ex－ ample，Fragaria，Malva．（R．Brown，\＆c．）
＊cal－1c＇－u－lar，a．［Lat．calicularis；from calix（genit．calicis）＝a cup．J Cup－shaped．
of Even the autumnal had，which awalt the return

icăl－ic＇－u－lar－ly̆，adv．［Eng．calicular；－ly．］ In nannér or shape of a cup．（Dana．）
callic＇－ul－lăte，a．［Lat．caliculus $=$ a little cup ；calix＝a cup．］

## Bot．：（For definition see quotation．）

＂When the tracte are arranged in two rowa，and the
outer row in perceptibly omnleer than outer row is perceptilly omiler than the inner．the Senecia－Babfour：Bocany．p． 175.
－căli－ǐd，a．［Lat．calidus＝hot ；caleo＝to be hot．］Hot，burning．（Johnson．）
calid＇－ě－a，s．［Gr．ka入ós（kalos）＝beauti－ ful ；eisos（eidos）＝form，appearance．］

Entom．：A geaus of Hemiptera，of an ele－ gent elongated shape，and bright metallic colouring．Family，Pentatomida．
－căl－Id＇－I－ty，s．［Lat，calititas，from calidus＝ bot ：caleo to be hot．］The quality or state of being hot；heat．
aă1＇－i－dris，s．［Gr．кa入iopts（kalidris）， variant of oxaxiofis（okalidris），used by Aris． totia for a water－bird ；probably the redshank．］ Ornith．：A geous of Wading birds，familly Charadrides It contains the Sanderling．
 duc ；calidus＝hot，and ductus $=$ a leading， conveging；duco $=$ to lead．）A pipe for the coaveyance or transmiasion of heat．
 8．［CALIPH．］

Ayoln the calliphe of Esipte＂ Orwer：C．A．，1，2us．
cal＇－If－äte，\＆［Califeate．］
Cal－1－for＇－nian，a．\＆.
I．As adjective：Of or pertaining to Cali－ forola，a Pacific coast State．Area，158，360 equare miles；population io $1890,1,208,130$ ．
II．Ae mbstantive：A pative or inhabitant of Califoraia．
＊cảl－1－gā＇－tion，s．［Latu，caligatio $=$ dark－ ness，from caligo＝to obscure，make dark．］ Darknesa，obscurity．
O日1－1 $\mathbf{g}^{\prime}-1$－dm，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．callgus，and fem．pl．suff．－ides（q．Y．）．］
Zool．：A family of entomostracous Crusta－ ceans，characterieed by the presence of a oheli resembling an oval or semi－lunar ahield．They haye twelve feet and two inferior antenve．
oăl－1̆＇g＇－in－oŭs，an［Lat．caliginoms＝ dark ：caligo＝to ohacure，make dark．］Dark， obscure，full of darkseen．
căl－1＇g＇－in－oŭs－1y̆，adv．［Eng．caliginous； －ly．］In a dark manner，darkly，obscurely．
 －ness．］The quality of belog caliginous ；dark－ Dess，obscurity．（Bailey．）
cạ－iñ＇－gǒ，s．$\quad$［Lat．caligo $=$ darkness．］
Med．：A disease of the eye，attended with dimness of sight or blindness，of which there are varinus kinds：C．lentis，or true cataract ； C．cornea，or opacity of the cornea；C．pupilla． blindnesa from an ohstruction in the pupi1； C．humorum，blindness from a fault io the humours of the eye；C．palpebrerum，blindness from disorder of the eyelids．［Cataract．］
căl－І̆－grăph＇－І̆c，a．［Callioraphic．］ call－ig＇－raph－ist，s．［Calliomaphist．］ că1－1̆g＇－raph－y̆，8．［Caj．L1oraphy．］
căy－1－gŭs，s．［Lat．caliga $=\mathrm{a}$ boot，from the ape．
Zoml．：A genus of Crustaceans，the typical ono of the family Caligidis．The head is in the form of a large huckler ；antenne smaII，fat and two－jointed．Thereare four speciesknown， which are parasitic on the brill，cod，plafce，\＆a，
căl－im＇－ẽr－ĭs，s．［Gr．кaAós（kalos）$=$ beauti－ ful，$\mu$ epós（meros）＝a part，diviaion．］
Bot．：The geaeric name of plants belonging to the composite order，having the flowers io


1．flower of cafimerta．2．frutt of ditto．
heada，those at the circumference in one row strap－iiks，the heada surrounded externally
by two to four rows of nearly equal acale－line
leaves．The frut la fiat and hairy．The
apecies are perenuial herbs natives of and Dorthera Asia（Treas．of Bot．）
call＇－In，s．［Etymology douhtful．］A metallio compond of lead and tin of which the Chinese make tea－canisters，\＆c．
＊cal－ion，cal－1－oun，cal－yon，a 10. Fr．caillau，caillo：Port．calhão．］A stove or flint．［Calvon．］
＂The feldo wan full of mande catiounn．＂
＂Calyón，roundestone，P．Auder．＂－Prompt．Paro
că1＇－1－păsh，s．［Fr．carapace；Sp．galapago $=$ a freah－water tortoise．］That part of a turtio next to the upper ahell，containing a gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge
cal＇－1－pēe，a．［Calipash．］That part of turtla which belongs to the lower shell，coos taining a gelatinous sobstance of a light yeliowish colour．

Instend of Hoh sirioina we wo
Oreen catipach and yellow nallpen．－
că＇－1－pẽr（pl．calipers），s．［CalieEr．］ caliper－oompasseg，\＆Compasses wit


## CALIPEA－COMPAgSES

bowed legs，used for measuring the internal or external diameter of any round body．
caliper－square，A squars having a graduated bar and adjustablo jam or jams． （Knight．）
 calife $=$ a anccessor of the Prophet；Arab khalifah $=$ a successor，thalafa $=$ to aucceed．$]$ ［Calif．］The title assimmed by the successors of Mahomet．
căl＇－1ph－āte．căl＇－iph－at，oxl＇－If－äta ＊kăl＇－if－āte，s．［Fr．califot．］
1．The office or dignity of a caliph．
＂The former part of this perlod may be culied the
era of the grandeur and magilincence of the caliphata．

- Farrit：Philolog Ing Harris ：Philolog．Ing．
2．The palace of a caliph ；the seat of govern－ ment of the caliphs．

Emerged．T eame upou the great
Pavilion of the Caliphal． Tennyton：Recol．Qf Arablan Nighte
căl－i－phrũ＇r－1－a，s．［From Gr．кadós（kalos） $=$ beautiful，and $\phi$ oovion（phrourion）$=\mathrm{a}$ wateh，fort．j
Bot．：A genus of Amaryllids，forming a link between Euryclea and Griffinia，and conaist ing of a single spocies，C．Hartwegiana， native of New Grenada
t cā＇－liph－ship，e．［Eng．callph，and snff －ship．］The dignity or rank of a celiph；the reign of a caliph．
căl－ǐp＇－pic，a．［From Calippus，the person mentioned in the definition．］Pertaining to or invented by Calippus，an Athenian astronomer．
calippic－period，8．A cycle of seventy aix years，proposed by Calippis，as in improve－
ment on that of Meton，which was oos of mineteen years．This cycle，accosding to its proposer，would bring ronad the new and foll moon to the same day aod hour．
căl－is－thĕn＇－io，a．［Callisthenic．］
că1－1s－thěn＇－ics，s．［Callisthenics．］
＊call－i－vẽr，＂ca＇－lee－vẽr，cal＇le－vẽr， 3．［Caliber．］A hand－gun ；a musket
＂The negroos io i discharged calleuert at vi－ ptin．pe 3 ， a strick ouch as fear the report of sealioner worse then
cä＇－líx，cā＇－1y̆x，\＆［Lat．calix．］
Bot．：The outer envelope or protective covering of a flower．［Calyx．］
＂The calyx is the outer covering，formed of whorled leaves called sepalk－－autorour：Botany． p ． 186

[^102]arilix'-thin (1), s. [Named after the founder of the seect.]

Eocles. Hist.: A follower of George Calixtus, a celebrated Lutheran divine, and professor at Helmstait, Brunswick, who died in 1656. He opposed the opinion of St. Augustine on predestinstion, and endeavoured to form a union amoag the various members of the Roman Catholic, Luthersn, and Reformad Churches. (Staunton.)
ca-lǐx'-tĭn (2), s. [Calixtines.]
Jax'-Ixx-tines, s. pl. [From Lat. calix $=\mathrm{a}$ cup, which the sect or party wished restored to the peoplo in the Lord's Supper.]
Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect in Bohomia, the more moderate of the two great sections into which the Hussites were divided in 1420. Unlike the Taborites-the other and extremer section-they did not seek to subvert the constitution and governinent of the Church of Rome, but demanded (1) the restoration of the cup to the peopie in the celehration of the Supper; (2) the preaching of the Gospel In primitive simplicity and purity ; (3) the sepaprition of the priests from secular, and their entire devotion to spiritual, concerns; and entire devotion to spiritual, concerns; and (4) the prevention or punishment, by lawtul anthority, of "mortal" sins, e.g., simony, debauchery, \&c. The conncil of Basel, In 1439, to end the disastrons Bohemian war, Invited envoys from the Hussites. Procopius Rasa-their leader since the death of the famous John Ziska in 1424-and othera appeared, hnt the effort failed. Anterwards the council sent Eneas Sylvius Into Bohemia. He, by conceding the use of the cup to the Calixtines, reconciled them to the Church of Rome. [Hussites.]
calk (1), * câlke, câulk ( $l$ silent), v.t. [0. Fr. cauquer; Lat. calco $=$ to tread, press down, tread in ; from calx (genit. calcis) $=$ the hsel. Cf. Ir. calcadh $=\mathrm{s}$ driving, caulking: cailcaim $=$ to harden, fasten; calcain $=\mathbf{a}$ caulker; Gael. cale = to cauik, drive, ram; calcaire $=\mathrm{a}$ driver, hemmer.] To fill the seams or leaks of a vessel with oskum, to prevent the water from penetrating into the ship.
"The caulklog of seuill is so sobatantialty done, pat oute yarle oud an halle in one seatine, or two yands


* câlk (2) (l silent), v.t. [Lat. calx (genit. calcis) =a heel, hoof.]
Farriery: To furnish the shoes of horses with sherp noints or projections; to rough horses' shoes.
calk (3), "calke, * calk'-ĕn, " calk'-y̆n (l silent), v.t. \&i. [Calculate.]
A. Transitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To calculate.
"Calkyn, Calculo."-Prompt. Para
2. Astrol.: To work out by calculation, to prognosticate.
"Two prieste sleo, the one hight Boles hroke,
The other southwell, clerks in cogjuration
These two chaplaines were they that undertooke
To cast and calke the king atrue constellation ${ }^{-1}$
B. Intrans. : To calcnlato, prognosticato
"He calketh vpon my patyuyte."-Horman: Ful-
t eâlk (4), câlque ( $l$ silent), v.t. [Fr. calquer; from Lat. calx (genit. calcis)=chalk.] [CALKrno (2), s.]
câlk (1) ( $l$ sillent), s. [Calkin.] "Where would the poor horse lie without the " ealla
on the hind feet $\ddagger$ "-Daily Telegraph, Jan. 17, 1881 .
calk-sharpener, s. An instrument for ohrpening horse-shos calks. [Calkinotonge.]
calk-9wage, s. A swage (q.v.) for forming horse-shoe calks.
sâlk (2) ( $l$ silent), s. [CAUK.]

* câlke (lsilent), s. [Cralk.] (Prompt. Parv.)
câlked (1), * câlkt ( $l$ silent), pa. par. \& a. [Calk (1), v.]

1. Lit.: Having the sesms stopped with oaknm.

2. Fig.: Closely fastened or stopped up in any way.
"The widows close shat, and calted."
B. Jonoon: Slient Woman, i. 1.
câlked (2) ( $l$ silent), pa. par. \& $a$. [CALk (2), v.] Farriery: Having the shoes furnished with sharp points of iron to prevent slipping ou lea, sc.

- callzed (3) ( $l$ silent), pa. par.\& $\alpha$. [CALK (3), v.] Calculated ; proguosticated.
câllt'-êr (1), câulk'-êr ' (l silent) (Eng.), câwlx'-ẽr (Scotch), s. [Eng. calk; er.]

1. Lit. : Ode whose trade it is to cslk. "The ancients of Gobal and the wise men theroof
2. Fig. : A dram of opirits taken by a habitual drinker.
"WI' here tak' a caulker, and there tak' a horn."

* calk'-õr (2) ( $l$ sllent), s. [Calk (2), v.] A calkin.
* câlk'-õr (3) (l silent), s. [Calk (3), v.] Ons who calculstes or prognostícates; a calculator, an astrologer.
"Fyrst the peeceron of their monstrouso Pope, the

 call'kich, " că1'ky1, * call'-cle, " căl'cule, capprule, kal-cule, r.t. \& [Fr. culchler; Lst. calculo.] [Calculate.]
I. Trans.: To calculate, to reckon.
"He calcteth the ages of the world hy thowsendes."
- Trestin ${ }^{2}$. -rrevisa, i1. 237.
II. Intransitive:

1. To calculate by mosns of numbers.
"By thls you may calkill what twa thounnad futo whiche is tha lenst pumber the Lorde deayrie to have furneast tht this tyma - Lett. E. Salnavis, Keikh's Biste, App, P. 44.
2. To prognostleate, calculate by the stars. "I colkyll as an astronomer doth whan he castoth a -
câlk'-ĭn, calk-yn ( $l$ silent), s. [Calk (2), v.] Farriery: A sharp iron point or projection $p^{\text {laced }}$ in the shoe of a hores to prevent his slipping. [Roughivo, s.]
"Ciusyng amy th to hoe throe horses for bim con-
trarily, with the calkyn forward, . -"-Holinshed: Gitit. of Scoll, sign. $\mathbf{U}, 3 \mathrm{l}$.
".... above all, that the system of alding callinns to discontinued, as they must be highly destructive to feet and legs."-Daily Telegraph, Jan 17, 1881
calkin-pin, s. A very large pin. It is sometimes corrupted into corking-pin. (Todd.)
câlk'-ĭng (1), * câulk'-ĭng (l silent), pr. par., a., \& s. [CALK, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : 1 n the sense of the verb.
C. As subst. : The act or process of stopping the seams of a ship with oakunn; the trade of a calker.
"The shippe of what hurthen souer shee bee must giue a careilla, as they call it in the Spapash tongue, wheh is in Engish, the must be thoroughly calked,


calking-anvil, s. A blacksmith's snvil, sdapted for turning over, forming, and sharpening horse-shoe calks.
calking-chisel, s. A chisel for closing the seams between iron plates.
calking-iron, $s$. An iron instrument resembling a chisel, but with a blunter edge, used by calkers to drive the oakum into the seams of a ship.

So here some plck out hulleta from the side:
Theire deft hand doesum through each seam and rift;
The rattliag mallet with the right they litt
Dryden. Annus Hirabilis, cxivi.
calking-tongs, s. pl. An implement for sharpening the calks of horse-shoes. [Calksharpener.]
calk'-ing (2) ( 2 silent), s. [Catre (4), v.] A covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on $s$ wsxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall. (Chambers.)

* calk'-ing (3) (l silent), pr. par., a., \& s. [Calk (3), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& par. adj.: In the same asnse as the verb


## a, and to ling Turnusdeere bls oalbing

Bat not with calking craft could he his plague be Phaer: Tranalation of Virgit, ix (Rtch)
C. As subst.: The act of calculation

* câlx'-y̌n, ${ }^{2}$ calls'-ĕn ( $l$ silent), v.t. [Calz (3), v.]
câll (1), " calle, " cal-len, " kal-1en, v.t \& 4 [A.S. ceallian; Icel. \& SW. kalla; Dan, kalde; O. H. Ger. challon; M. H. Ger. kallen $=$ to call, speak londiy. Cognate with Gr. Ynovie $($ gēruס) $=$ to speak, proclaim, not with Gr. $\underset{\text { кa入co }(k a l e \delta)}{=}$ speak, proclailn, (Skeat).]
A. Transitive:
L. Literally:
$\dagger$ 1. To ntter aloud.
"He calles " prayer to the hyghe prynoe for pynn",
"Nor parish clerk, who calls the paaliu so clear.".

2. To summon before one, or to one's pre sence, send for, or command ons's attendance. "And it shall come to paan, When Pharsoh shall oan
you, and shall may. What is your cocupmition !"-Gem.
xivi, as
3. To arouse, awaks, bid to arise; as, "call me in the morning." (Colloquial.)
4. To convoke, summon an assembly. "The king being intormed of mueb that had paesed that oight, wot to the lord meyor to call a common
5. To read the roll or list of members of a council, \&c. ; to call over.
*6. To $\ln v i t e$, request one's attendance.
"And both Jeaus was called, and hls diselplea."-
,hni. 2

* 7. To call on.
" "IIU call yoc at your house."-Shakesp.: Mcarure
II. Figutatively:

1. To suminon or exbort to any moral duty. "They shall call the husbandmac to mourning."-
2. To appoint or designate for any office or position, ss by divine suthority.
"Separate me Rarnabas. and Psulfor the work where-
3. To invite formally to the pastorate of a Presbyterisn charch
*4. To bring into puhlic view; deciare, point out.
"See Dlonysius Homer"s thoughta reflie.
And call new beanties forth fromevry line."
4. To designste, give a name to,
"Jacol calde that stede Betel."-Gen. \& Exod., 168 L "The grete sikenesse that men callen the filiynge
5. To reckon, consider
r, count, attribute quality to.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Tia phrase abourd to cails villain great"" } \\ \text { Pope : E\%say on Man, Iv. } 23\end{gathered}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Misty with tender, gloom, I cald d it naught } \\ & \text { But the fond exile " pang. a lingering thought." }\end{aligned}$ Hemans: "The Forest sanctuary."
6. To sddress in contempt (only in the phrase, to call natmes = to abose).
"Deafnese unqualibes nien for all compaty, except lond enough."--swoilt to Pope
7. To invoke, appeal to.
"I call God for as record upon my soul."-2 Cor. L 2 a
-9. To invite, demand.
His gardens next your admiration call."
Pope: Moral Essayn, iv, 11
8. To summon to oue's aid.
"Be not arnazed; call all your senees to you"-
B. Reflex.: To suimmon, exhort one's self. "Call yoursel ves toanaceount, what new ideas, what
oow proposition or truth, you have galued."- Watta C. Intransitive :
9. Literally:
10. To cry out or aloud; to address in a loud voice.
"And the avee th dxy he called unto Moses out of
the midst of the cloud., -Exod. $x \times 1 \mathrm{l}$. 16 .
11. To utter a cry or note (said specially of birds, but slso of some mammals, as deer).
"Cheerily called the cock to the sleepling maidg of
the
Larmbouse."
Longfellow: Ebangetine, i .
12. To cry loudly, with the view of securing the attendance or presence of an inferior
"Calls my lord""
To invoke: sppesi for help or relis (Generally with the prep. $t 0$, on, or upon.)

"Bothe holtrbe to Rome the partimeord" Lampor (ed Heeroch
"Can upon me in the day of trouhle of will dellver

## II. Figuratively:

1. To address an exhortation or appeal to.
"Unto gor, 0 mell, I cafi'- Frove vill. 4
2. To invite.
"Wben tullight eatrd unto howeehold mirth.

*3. To summon or exhort to any moral doty.
" "In that dxy did the Lord Good af hoste call to weep-
ing and
3. To pay a short viait. (Colloquial.) Originally tha mesning no doubt was that the viaitor aignalized his presence by a call; but he phrase is now used very widely snd freely. Thus we speak of ships calling at or of a port we call on or in on a person, or at a place [Call at, call in on, call on, call aff.]
"Say the nelghlours when they call."
D. In special phrases
4. To call ayain:
(1) To call a second time.
(2) To revoke, draw back

Calle ageyn thln oth."-Langroot, p 215
2. To coll at: To make a short stop on its way. (Said of ships.)
"These steamers only eall at Hillifax, eallug from
3. To call azay : To turn aside, divert.
4. To call back: To revoke, withdraw.
"Ho . . . will not fall back his worda "-hakian xxLL 2 5. To call down:
(1) To pray for.

Calling down a blessing on his head.
(2) To imprecate.

Tennysom:- Enoch Arden, 324.
6. Ta call for:
(1) Literally:
(a) To require or desire the attendance (of peryons.)

Malam, his majesty doth cull for you,
And for your grace: nand you, my nohla lord."
(b) To order, give an order for a thing to le mpllied ; to demand

Call for peal and int to show our wit,"
Bunyrn: "So the ${ }^{\text {P. }}$, if. form, and he ohowed them one.
(2) Figuratively :
f (a) To desire anxionsly; wish for. " He com milt every sin that his appetite caile for."auers.
(b) To demaud; need.
"All that the coutest call for: spirit, Etrength."
(c) To call at or make a visit to any place, in order to fetch away a jerson or an article; as, 1 will call for lier, or for a parcel. (Colloquial.)
7. To call forth: To aummon into action.
(1) Of persons:

Are you calld forth from out $n$ world of man,
Ofthing. Shakemp. : Richard MII., 1. 1
2) Of thing ${ }_{3}$

Till kinge call forth the Ideas of your mind.
8. To call in:
(1) To summon to one's aid or counsel.

He feare my mahfecté loyal ty.
And now inust call in merangern."
2) To collect ; withdraw from circulation
"If chpped monoy be colted in all st once."-Locke. (3) To demand hack money or other things lent.
Horace deacribes an old usarer as so chammed with the piensurea of a courrty lifa, that, in order ta mas spuctator.
(4) To revoke, withdraw an authority or (8)
(5) To pay a ahort viait (with the props. to, af, of places, on, of persons.)
"That I might beglu as near the fountaln-heal ns WHe coilled in at Morge, where there to an artificial On litaly
9. To call in doubt : To dispnte the accuracy or authenticity of a statement.
10. To call in question:

* (1) To be interrogated or put on one'a trial regarding anything.
"orled the hope and resurrection of the dead I nu
(2) The same as to call in doubt.

11. To call off:
(1) Transitive:
(a) Lit. : To withdraw, remove.

Theen hy oonsent ailetalu fron further tofis
(b) Fig.: To draw one's attentlon awby
 un uutied tongue."-Taylor: Holy Luting.
(2) Intrans.: To make a ahort visit to. (Said of ships making a brief stay at any port on their way, to receive or disembark passengcrs or goods. It ditfers from call at, in that the ship does not actually touch the place mentioued, but comes to anchor a little off.) (Call at.]
12. To call on:
(1) To invoke.
 raited ho euotaph, or ornpty manumeoti, to their
meabries - brome: oir the bayucy.
(2) To solicit for a favour
${ }^{\text {" }}$ I Fonld be loath to pay him belore his day. What Shakespan: 11 Henry $I T$, , vin, that calls not on me?
(3) To demand an sccaunt or explanation rom.

$$
\text { "Call on him for fit" } 4 \text { Croop, L } 4
$$

(4) To pay a short visit to thisone.

## " I'll oall on you" <br> Sakesp.: Tinon, 12

13. To call out :
(1) To call loudly ; ejaculate.
(2) To summon into active service.

When their sow'relgn's quarrel calls 'em out,
His foes to nortal combat thoy defyrin lv, 819.
*The territorial reserve, comprising men from thitty to forty yeart, is to be called out nt once."-Daily Tele
(3) To challenge to a duel
14. To call over: To recite a roll of nanies or list of items.
busiaess-lite fall over the nawaes of the competitors in 15. To call over the coals: To reprove, find fanlt with. (Colloquial.)
16. To call the jury.

Law: To call over jurymen in the order in which their manes have been drawn nut of $\&$ box. The full twelvc arc sworn unless they are objected to, or, for some reason, allowed exemption.
17. To call the plaintiff:

Law: To demand that a plaintiff who is withdrawing from an action ahall spuear by himself or by counsel, to go 0n. If he do not he is nonsuited, his case is at an end, the de. fendant obtaining costs; but the plaintiff msy prosecute again, which he conld not have done had a verdict been given against hin
18. To call to account: To demand an acconnt from. [Accoust.]
19. To call to mind:

+ (1) To bring to the recollection of another; to remind another of a thing.
(2) To bring to one's own recollection, to remember.

20. To call to order :
(1) To open a meeting.
(2) To intimate to any person or persons at a meeting that he is or they are transgressing a meeting that he is or they are transgressing the rules of debate, or
the progress of business.
21. To call to the bar: To grant licence to practise as a barrister in any court of law [BAR, 8.]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "A yenr or two betore } \\
& \text { Catrd to the bar." }
\end{aligned}
$$

22. To call up:
(1) Of persons: To bring to the presence of one. (Lit. \& fig.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Or cau up him that left half told } \\
& \text { The story of Cambusean bold }
\end{aligned}
$$

(2) To bring to one's remembrance; 1roduce as evidence.
"Why dost thon call my sorrow up afresh?
Addison: Cato, I.
Ak now of history's muthentic page,
And coll up evidence from every And call up evidence from every nge,
(3) To aunmon to arisc.

The salutatiuns of the mornlng tlde Catl wp the sun: : thone euded, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the la wyers baw Dryden: Juvenal,
(4) Financial: To require the payment of natalments of a loan subscribed to. [CALL. 8.]
"It in not contemplnted to eall up more than fis pos
ahre" $\rightarrow$ Dally Tocepraph, Dec, 4, ind
23. To call upon:
(1) To invoke, appeal to.
"I IA my dietroes I callad upon the Lard, and eried to
(2) To pay a visit to.
"At that plece oan upon me"
24. To call apon a prisoner:

Law: To lavite an accosed person, who has been found gailty, to say why sentence shonld not be passed on him.
call-me-to-you, s. Viola tricolor. (Coles.)
câll (2), ca', v.t. \& i. [Etym. donbtrul ; perhapa the saine word as Call (1).]
A. Transitive:

1. To drive

## Gert eall the whyn delinerly."

2. To search by traversing.
"Ill caw the haill town for 't."-Jamiesom
B. Intransitive:
3. To submit to be driven.
4. To atrike (followed by al).
call-the-guse, s. A sort of game. (Sooteh) "Cuchepoles or tenuis, was moch enfoyed hy the young prince; schule tha board, or shovel-bonnd;
F This designation, 1 auppose, is equivalent to drite the goose; and the game seeme to be the aame with one still played by yoang people in some parts of Angus, in which one of the in some parts of Angus, in which ode of the company, having something that excites ridicule unknowingly pinned behind, ls parsued
by all the rest, who atili cry ont, Hunt the goose. (Jamieson.)
câll (1), * câl, s. [Calle, v.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
5. A load cry, a ahont, an ejaculation.
"... thay gave bats eall, nud in came their mator."
6. A lond noise of any kind.
sounds for the poor."
7. A summona by word of month.
" Whea thay knowar his cal that thider cora cabulde.
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleannem, 0
Ha knocked fat, and often eurst nd aware,
That ready entraunce was noce: : P. Q, Liil 16.
8. Any Instrument used to summon people together. [B. 2, 3, 4, 0.$]$
9. An invocation or prayer for help or relief, "Hear thy muppliant's call"

- Rut death comes not at call, Juatico divine

Mexds yot ber slowest pace for mrayers or criee.
$M i l i o n: P . L, ~$
II. Fighratively:

1. A divine summons to any office or duty.

Yet he gt leng th, thane to hlmaself beat known,
Rem

A summons or invitation from ac congre gation to undertake the duties nad responsibilities of minister.
"The call is unsnimons on the part of the pe Beart of yillo hehian.
had he not accented a call to Northamptoro his services would have be
3. An impulas or inclination towards anything

By brth and caal" of parture of the hills
By brth and cal of pature preordained
Brardscorth, Prelude, bl. $\downarrow$
4. An obligation, need
"Walker was treated less respectfully. Williara thought hlm a bunybleds who had been properiy punisbed for ruuning into danger withoat any call of
5. A public clain or demand for material help; a requisition.
6. A demanl, claim.
"Dependence ie in perpetual call npon bumantty ..." Adduon: spectator

* 7. A business, profession. (Calling is now the more ususl word.)
"And 1 ike g primitive apostie prenched:


8. Power, anthority, option
" $\mathrm{Oh}, \mathrm{Slr}$ ! I wish he wers within my call ar yours."
9. A alort visit.

Gite, Iat, färe, amidst, whãt, sâll, tather; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hěv, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marino; gō, pơt


10．The dally attendance of a tradesman to solicit orders，de．
＂Depeudent on the baker＇p pancturl ark．＂
11．The reading over of the roll or list of members of any council，dce．

## B．Technically：

1．Kunting：A lesson blown on the horn to eacourage the hounds．
2．Mil．：A term for the variations of certain masical note played on a trumpet or bagle， or a special sort of beat upon the drum，each call being the signal for a definite duty， （Stainer \＆Barrell．）
3．Naut．：A whistle or pipe used by the boatewain or his mate to summon sailors to－ gether．

4．Fowling：An artificial zote or cry to imitate that of birds，and act as a decoy．
－For those blrds or bensta were made from such plpes or calls has may express the sevarait tones of thone matioul Magich
5．Slockbroking：
（1）（See defuition below．）
＂．Optlona are reenorted to in aearly every kind of thares，and might be used in nili．They consist，in call．WA put and cant is whem wherson＂agrees to could A put and coth is wher perison agrees to certain nmount of stock at a certain eime，the price and date being there and then fxed．A＇put＇is stock：aud a＂cail＇where the party reserven to hiri． caes anred npoo，and thin＇option money paid st the
（2）A requisition for the payment of instal－ ments of a losn to wbich one has subscribed．
＂No calls will be made without two clenr monthsi notlee：Hor will auy cull exced fi per share，and at of culla＂${ }^{-D i d y}$ Telegraph，Doc，4． 1880,
6．Music：A toy instrument made by wiad－ ing a narrow tape round two small oblong pieces of tin，so that one fold of the tape may beces in vibration when blown through．The call is used by men who work the drama of ＂Panch and Judy．＂（Stainer \＆Barrett．）

7．Law：
（1）A licence or authority to practise as a barrister in any court of law．
＂The firt hrief aftor yorr oall to the bar
（2）The ceremony or epoch of election． （Wharton．）
（3）The aumber of persons elected．（Whar－ ton．）
C．In special phrases：
1．A call to arms：An alarm．
2．A call of the house：A calling over a list of names of the nembers of parliament，or of any legislative body．

3．At one＇s call（Irequently also，at one＇s beck and call）：Subject to one，under his orders．
4．At call：Money is said to be deposited at call in a bank when it can be withdrawn at any moment without any previons notice being given，as in the case of money on de－ posit．［Depostr．］
5．Within call：Sufficiently near to hear the volce of one calling．
＂I saw a lady wetehin call．＂

call－bell，s．A small mationary hand－ bell；alsoa contrivance in which a bell is strack ．by an electrically－moved hammer．
call－bird，s．A decoy－bird．［Decov，s．］ ＂The birdcatcher who lays his nets most to the east， Is sure of the most plentitul sport．If his coll－birds are
call－boy，s．A boy whose duty it is to call actora when their turn comea to appear on the stage．
call－button，s．A pueb－button for riag ing a call－lell，souuding an alarm，sc．
call－note，$s$ ．The note ased by birds in calling to each other．
call（2），s．［Etymology donbtful，but perhaps
the same word as Call（1），8．］A brood of wild ducks．（Halliwell．）
call（3），calle，s．［CAvl．］
Then，when thay had despoyld her tire and caul＂
call（1），caw，s．［From calt（2），v．（q．v．）．］
Motion．（Used apecially in the phrase＂caw
of the water＂＝motion of the water，driven or acted on by the wind．）
call＇－ls，s．［Lat．calla，an unidentified plant inentioned by Pliny，snpposed to be a mie． reading for calyx．］

Bot．：A genus of plants of the order Aracez． The species are perennials．They are natives of Northern Europe and North America． They are herbaceous marsh plants．
că1－1æ＇－as，s．［From Gr．кád入atov（kallaion） ＝a cock＇s comb．］
Ornith．：The typical geaus of the family Callæating（q．v．）．Callows cinerea is the New Zealand Crow．It Is greenish－black，but with a small bright－blue wattle on each side of the head．（Dallas．）
 calleas，and fem．pl．suff．－ince．］
Ornith：A sub－family of crowe contalning the Tree Crows．
oăl＇－Ia－inn－ite，s．［Lat．callaina $=$ a precious stone（？tnrquois）（Pliny），and suff．－ite（Min．）．］ Min．：A massive，translucent mineral of an apple－green to emerald－green colour，opotted or lined whitish and bluish．Sp．gr．， $2 \cdot 50-$ 2．52．Compos．：Phosphoric acid， 4259 ；aln－ mina， $30^{\circ} 75$ ；water， 2686 ．（Dana．）
call－Ia－īte，s，［Lat．callais（Plimy），suff．－ite （ITin．）．］

Min．：The ame as Turquois（q．v．）．
căi＇－lan，căl＇－lant，s．［Gael，gallat＝a youth，stripling．］A boy，a lad．（Scotch．） ＂Guidwife，could yoa lend this gentlimane tho guld－ nuorning wi the callant．＂－Scott：Guy Mannering， ch $\times \times 1 i$
＂In days when mankind were but callans
At grammar，logic，an sle talents， Burns：$T_{0}$ rules to simpien Pimon Postseript．
＊câlle，s．［CaUl．］A caul．
－Maulde the hauve or catte maker mayteneth her Finely；sho selleth dere her callea or buace＂－carton：
câlled，pa．par．\＆a．［Call，v．］
că1－1ĕ＇－da，s．［Gr．кá $\lambda_{1}$ os（kallos）＝beanty， and cios（eidos）$=$ form，appearance．］

Entom．：A genus of coleopterous inkects belonging to the trite Carnivore．
câll＇－ẽr（1），s．［Call，v．］He who or that which calls．
câl＇－1ěr（2），s．［From call（2），v．］One who drives cattle or horses under the yoke．（Scotch．） （Barry．）
cal＇－1er，＊cal＇－lar，＂cal＇－lour，＂caul＇－er， a．［leel．kaldr $=$ cool．］［Cool＿］（Scotch．］
1．Cool，freeh，refreshing．
＂The calloup are，penetratiue and pure．＂ Doughes：rirgil，201，87． ＂I कhalked forth to view the com，
An＇aonff the caller air．＇ Burns ：$^{2}$ Holy Fair．
2．Freshly caught，fresh，not having been long kept．
 ＂However，I bae sorne dainty caller haddles， Scott：Antiyuary，ch．xxxix．
＊căl＇－1ĕt，＂cal＇－lat，s．［Etym．doubtful； generally said to be from Fr，caillette，a dimin． of caille $=$ a quail，from its being a silly bird， and the type of an amorous nature．The Fr． caillette，however，was used also of men，and there sre phonetic difficultics io the way． Other authorities have suggested Gael，caille ＝a girl ；but c cidence is wanting．］
1．A common woman，a prostitute，a truh， 3 drab．

A wiop of straw were worth a thousand crowas
To roake thin shamelens caldet know horsel
Shakemp．： 3 Hen，：lin．iLi 2
2．A scold，a tattling or gossiping woman ； an a busive woman．
Of boundleas toogue，who late＂A callat beat her humhand．＂
＊ăl＇－1čt，v．i．［Callet，s．］To scold，use abusive language．
＂To hear hor in her spleen
Catlet like asttor－quean．
Brathocoit：Caré＂Cure in Ponedone（1as），
call－li－ann－4s＇ma，s．［Gr．xádtos（kallos）$=$ beauty，and ăvaテба（anassa）＝s queen．］
Zool．：A genus of decapod crustaceans．
oăl1－11－ăn＇－dra，s．，［Gr．кádios（kallos）$=$
 s stamen．］
Bot．：A beautiful genus of leguminous plants peculiar to Anerica．A few are herbs not more than a foot high，but the greater number ara shrubs or smail trees．The corollse are small，and hidden by the very pumerous long filamente of the stamens，which are almost slways of a beantiful red colour．Many of the species ar in cultlvation as stove－plants． Moce than alxty species are known，all more or less ornamerital．（Treas．of Bot．）
că1－1̌̆－căn＇－thŭs，s．［Gr．кá $\lambda \lambda$ dos（kallos）$=$ beatity；кaveós（kenthos）$=$ a spine or thorn．］ Ichthy．：A genus of fishes of the sub－family Acanthurine．They have the head sloping， caudal spinea，two on each side；ventral fins immediately under the pectoral；caudal fin large，Iunated，and the points attenusted． （Craig．）
căl－1і̆－car＇－pa，s．［Gr．кádios（hallos）$=$ beauty；ка入ós（ $k$ alos）$=$ beautiful；and корто́s （karpos）$=$ fruit．］

Bot．：A genus of plants of the order Ver－ nenacea．The species are shrubs，from the tropical and sub－tropical districts of Asia and Anerica．The bark of Callicarpa lanata has a peculiar sub－aromatic and slightly bitter tasta， and is chewed by the Cingalese when they cannot obtain hetel lesves．The Malays reckon the plant dinretic．（Lindley．）
cǎl－lĭç＇－ẽr－ŭs，s．［Gr．кádios（kallos）＝beanty， and кépas（heras）$=$ a horn．］
Entom．：A genus of Coleoptera，two species of which，Callicerus obscurus and C．rigidi－ cornis，are British．Family，Staphylinidæ．
căl－lǐ－chrō＇－ma，s．［Gr．xádAos（kallos）$=$


Entom．：A genns of coleopterous insects，of the family Longicornes．Callichroma mosehata is of a beautiful metallic－green colour．It has a musky odour．It is British．
căl＇－lĭ－chrŭs，s．［Gr．кádlos（kallos）＝beauty； xpvóos（chrusos）$=$ gold．］
Ichthy．：A genus of fishes of the order Siluridx，with large depressed heads．
＋că1－lích＇－thy̆s，3．［Gr．кал入íx $\theta$ es（kallich thus）$=$ a beautiful fish ；from кá入入оs（hallos）$=$ beauty ；кa入ós（kalos）＝beautiful；；and＂$\chi$ ovs （ichthus）＝a fish，a＂beanty－fish．＂＇］
Ichthy．：A South American genusofSiluridx． The species live in rivers and streams，migrat－ ing to others overland if the first become dry．
＊că1＇－11－cō，з．［Calico．］
call＇－lidd，a．［Lat．callulus．］Shrewd，caming， crafty．
cảl－ľ̆d＇－ě－a，3．［Latinised from Gr．кáduos （kallos）$=$ beauty．］

Entom．：A genus of bugs，order Hemiptera， tribe Scutata．They are golden green in colour．None are British．
 and $\operatorname{siv} \eta($ dine $)=$ a whirlpool，an eddy．］
Zool．：A genus of Rotatoria，belouging to the family Philodinæa．They are aquatic，and five species are British．The eye－spots are absent ；the rotatory organ is double，and not furnished with a stalk；the foot is elongate， forked，and with four accessory born－like pro－ cesses．
căl－líd＇－1̌－ty̆，s．［Lat．calliditas＝cunning， shrewdness ；callidus＝cunniag，shrewd．］ Cunaing，shrewdness．

> "Her engle-ey de collidity, decelt, And fairy hation ratad above her sex, Aad furnished with e thousand various wiles." Smart: The Hop Qardsn.
că1－1ǐd－1－ŭm，s．［Gr．кíN入os（hallos）$=$ beauty，and $\epsilon$ loos（eidos）＝appearance．］

Entom．：A genus of coleopterous insects，of the family Cerambycids．Several species ara British．The larva of Callidium Bajulus lives on fir timber．The perforations of an oval on ir timber．The periorations of an oval abont a quarter of an inch in shape，and abont a quarter of an inch in diameter，seen in many of the deal palinga
near London，have been made by the perfect
insect when effecting its eacape into the open air．
onj’－lǐd－nĕss，a［Eng．callid；ness．］ Cunning，shrewlness．

## ＊call－lin－raco－tion，s．［Califaction．］

©ăl－lig＇－大n－ŭm，s．［Gr．кáג入os（kallos）$=$ beauty ；yóv（gonu）＝a knes，a joint．］

Bot．：A genus of plant shrubs beloaging to the Polygonacee．They are leafless plants， with aniall flowers．The branchea are jointed， dichotomous．The fruit is a large，four－ corvered nut．The root of Calligonum Pal－ lasia，a leafless abrub found in the sandy steppes of Siberia，furnishes from its roots， when pounded and boiled，a gummy，nutritious anbstance like tragacanth，on which the Cal－ macks feed in times of scarcity at the same time chewing the acid branchea and fruit to allay their thirst．（Lindley；Veg．Kingd．）
callig＇－raph－ẽr，s．［Gr．ка入入íypaфos（kalli－ raphos）$=$ a fine or beantiful writer；кád入os kallos）＝beanty ；кaдós（kalos）＝beautiful．］ One who writes a fioe or beautiful hand．
 căl－11－grăph＇－1－cal，$\alpha$ ．［Gr．ка入入iүрa $\phi(o s)[$ kalligraph（os）$]=$ a fine writer，and Eng． suff．－ic，－ical．］Of or pertaining to calligraphy， or flne handwritíng．
＂At the end is an inseription importing the writer＇s Wame，nud his excellence in the calligraphick art．＂一
call－lig＇－raph－Ist，s．［Gr．ка入入iypap（os）［kal－ ligraph（os）］$=$ a fine writer，and Eng．suff．－ist． One who writes a beautiful hand；a calli－ grapher．
cal－líg＇－raph－y̆，căl－ig＇－raph－y，s．（Fr． calligrophie；Gr．кал入ıүрaфea（kalligraphia） from кá入入os $(k a l l o s)=$ beauty，кatós $($ kalos $)=$ beautiful，and ypa巾ウं（graphē）＝writing， $\gamma^{\rho a \phi \omega}(g r a y h \bar{o})=$ to write．］Beantiful or fine handwriting．
chl－ili－mań－cō，s．［Calamanco．］
oăl－lí－mor＇－pha，s．［Gr．кällos（kallos），and $\mu 0$ ор $\quad($ morphé $) \doteq$ form．］

Entom．：A genas of lepidppterous insects belonging to the Nocturna（Moths），and the family Lithosidix of Stephens．Callimorpha Jacobea is the Pink Underwing，a very beau－ tifnl moth，having the upper wings greenish－ black with two pink spots zad a daali of pink， the lower ones alnost entirely pink；head， thorsx，abdomen，and legs hlack．Expansion of wings， $1 \frac{1}{\text { inches．Larwe found in June，}}$ feeding on Senecio Jacobra（Ragwort），and S velgaris（Groundsel）．Not uncommon near London．
câli＇ring，＊câll＇－y̆ng；＊câll＇－y̆nge， pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Call，v．］
A．\＆B．As present participle \＆participial ouljective：In senses correspoading to those of the verb．

## C．As substantive

I．Literally：
1．A crying out loudly；a cry，a shout．
＂Caltynge or elensuge，l＇ocacio．＂－Prompt．Parw．
＊2．A proclamation．
＂Thurgh the cantre of Caldee his callyng con apryng．＂
E．E．Alit．Poems ；Cleannest， 1362.
3．The cry of aoimals．
＂Where he had herd，the eallynge of the oxen at the plowghe．－Mannieville，p． 184.
4．The act of summoning；a summons． ＂What，standst thou still．and hear＇st anch a call－ ＊5．An invitation．
Pary．Callynge or clepynge to meto．Inoitacio．＂－Prompt．
6．The act of convoking an assembly． （Generally with the adv．together．）
＂A Bill for tho frequent calling and meetiag of Par
II．Figuratively：
1．A divine or preternatural sammons to any office or duty．
calling．＂hath sared us，nud called us with an holy
＂Niehnhr regards Manlius as one of those strong． among their conntrymen．＂${ }^{\text {and }}$ Lewif：Credibility of the Karly Roman Hist．（1835），ch．xili．，pt i．is vol．Si．，

2．That duty or position to which one is called；one＇s occupation or profession，impiy－ Ing that evaryone who discharges the functions of eny profession or vocation in the world has a call or summons，we presume a divine one， to undertake it，or he could not have aucceeded in doing so in an efficient manner．
should be permitted，on taking the Oath of

ch xvill
II In this seasa it is even looseiy applied to other than human beings．
＂One English Areship had pertishod in tts colling．＂－
acaulay：Hit，Eng．，cli viii
＊3．Position，rank．
I am more proud to be Sir Rowland＇s mon
Him more proud to be sir Rowland a son，
To be adopeted beir to to Froderid not．change that calling
Shaketp．：As Tou Like It，i． 2
${ }^{4}$ 4．Tha persons of any occupation or pro－ fession．

＊5．One＇s name，title，or dealguation．
－For the meaninge of the noun in combina tion with the various adverhs and prepositions， see the verb．
calling－crabs，s．pl．［So named because they put out one of their claws，which is pro－ portionately very large，as if they beckoned another animal to come to them，their real intention however being to threaten it if it venture to approach．］The nama given to crustaceans of the geaus Gelasimus．They be long to the tribe Brachynra（Short－tailed Crusta－ ceans），and the sub－tribe Catometopa，some－ times inade a family Ocypodidæ．
calling－hares，s．pl．A name given to the rodents of the family Lagomyidæ，and apecially of the typical genus Lagomys．They do not differ to any great extent in aize，mid there is no visible tail．They are found in Russia，Siberia，and North America．（Nichol－ son．）
 iovous（odous），genit．ódouros（odontos）＝a tooth．

Ichthyol．：A genus of Chetodontidee，in which the mouth ia obliquely vertical，the profle obtuse，and the caudal fus enomons and truncate．
căl－lili－ $\mathbf{0}-\mathbf{n y ̆ m} \mathbf{- 1}-\mathbf{n} \boldsymbol{1}$ ，s．pl．［Callionymus，one of the genera．］

Icthyol．：A aub－family of tha Gobidx，or Gobies，io which the head and body are de pressed，and the ventral fins distioct and very large．
că1－1i－ŏn＇－y̆m－ŭs，s．［Gr．кád入os（kallos）$=$ beauty；оуода（onoma）＝a name．］

Ichthy．：The Dragonets，$n$ genus of alshes of the family Gobidx，or Gobies，the typical one of the aub－family Callionymine．The an－ terior dorsal fin，supported by a few setaceons rays，is frequently very elevated；the second dorsal and anal are elongated．
 （kalliopë）$=$ the beratitul－voiced；кá入入os （kallos）＝beanty；ŏ $\psi(o p s)$, genit．ò $\pi$ ós（opos） $=$ voice．］
1．Myth．：The chief of the Muses，daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne（Memory），who presided over cloquence and heroic poetry She was the mother of Orphells．
2．Astron，：An asteroid，the twenty－second found．It was discovered by Hind，on the 16th November． 1852.

3．Naw．：A series of steam－whistles toned to produce unsical notes．These are gome－ times placed on the upper or hurricane deek of steam－boats to amuae the passengers and astonish tha natives on shore，（American．） （Knight．）
＊căl－lī－oür，s．［Caliver．］（Scotch．）
căl＇－lĭ－păsh，s．［Caltpash．］
oxl＇－lĭ－pēe，s．［Calipee．］
căl＇－lip－ẽrs，s．［Callpers．］
Calipere measqre the distance of any round，cylin drick，conice budy＇；so that when workinen use them，
they
then the
two polnts to their prescribed widith，And turn wo mach staf off the lintended place．till the two pointe of the entlipern fit just over their work．＂
$M$ Mox ：Mechanical Exercties．
oă1－111－sân＇－rŭs，s．［Gr．кcíA入os（kallos），and $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ avpos（sauros）$=a$ lizard，a aaurian．］

Zool．：A genus of the great－bellisd or trog lizards，Agamide．It contains the C．dracon－ oides of Bleinville．
 ка入入ıoөevjंs（kallisthenes）$=$ adormed with strength；кádios（kallos）$=$ beauty；кatos （kalos）$=$ beantiful，fine：$\sigma \theta$ évos（stheivos）$\overline{=}$ atrength ；Fr．callisthenie．］Pertaining to cal． listhenics．
calliss－thĕn＇－1cs，ox̆1－1s－thern＇－ios，s．p ［Gr．ка入入८o日evis（kallisthenEs）$=$ adorned wit atrength：кálios（kallos）$=$ beauty；récivor （sthenos）＝atrength．］The art or sclence of healthful exercisa for the body and limbs，to promote gracefuluess and strength．
 өuper．of кalós（kalos）$=$ beautiful．］

Entom．：A ganas of coleopterous insects， belonging to the family Carabide．Only one speciea，C．lunatus，is British．It is a beanti－ fil beetle of about a quarter of an inch long， with a greenish－black head，a reddish－yellow thorax，and yellow elytra with six reddieh． black spots．
 －beauty；$\theta a \mu v i o v($ thamnion $=a$ little bush； $\theta$ ajuvos（ihamnos）$=a$ bush．］
Bot．：A genus of Ceramiacea（Florideone Algæ），containing a large number of apecies， soms common，many rare．Tha favelle are naked，and the tctraspores are tetrahedrally arranger．（Griff．\＆Henfrey．）
 （ thrix），genit． тptós（trichos）$=$ hair．］

Zool．：The Cercopithecus soberus，or Green Monkey，a speciea very common in menageries
 ood nom．fem．pl．suff，－acece．］

Bot．：The Starworts，a genas of small aqustic planta，with simple entire opposite leaves and minute unisexual axillary flowera．The genus has been most frequently associated with othe minute flowared aquatic plenta，under Halor－ agea，but，mora recently，it has been proposed upon more plausible grounds，to consider it a a much－reduced aquatic Eaphorbiacen．
aquatica is common in our ponds and still waters，and is found in most parts of the world， （Treas．of Botany．）
că1－IǏt＇－rich－ē，s．［Gr，кád ${ }^{\prime}$ os（kollos），and өpis（thrix），geait，tpixós（trichos）＝hair．］

Bot．：Water Starwort，a genna of British aquatic planta，the typical one of the order Callitrichaceæ（q．v．）．
call＇－lǐ－trĭs，8．［Etyın．doubtful；the first clement is apparently Gr．кadit－（kalli－），cons－ bining form of кa．iós $($（kalos $)=$ beautifuLl
Bot．：A genua of plants，natural order Conifere．Callitris muadrivalvis is believed by Lindley to furnish sandarach．Conse quently it is called the Sandarach－trea．It is from Barbary，where its lard and durable mahogany－like wood is exteusively uaed in the construction of mosques．
căl－1ō－rhy̆n＇－chŭs，s．［Gr．кádגos（kallos）＝ beauty，peyxos（rhunchos）＝a sDout．］

Icthyol．：A genus of fishes having the snout terminating in a fleshy lobe，which carves over in front of tha month，and caudal fin surrounding the sides of the tail，which is pointed．
căl－1ǒs＇－1－ty̆，s．［Fr．callosité ；Lat．callositas．］ A kind of swelling or hard skin on any part of the body；preternatural harduess of akin， such as is caused by hard lisbour．
＂The surgeon ought to vary the diet of hls patient $\mu$ d he inds the thres ioosen to minh．are too anceld，and
 On Diet
căl－10＇sō，in compos．［From Lat．callonus＝ with a hard skin ；callum $=$ hardened skin．］ With a hard skin．

## calloso－serrate，a

Bot．：Having serratures which are aiso cal－ losities．（Treos．of Bot．）
cal－lo－sō＇－ma，s．［Calosoma．］
căl－1ŏ＇t，s．［Calotte．］
onl－lõ̃ur，a．［CAllerr，a．］
oul＇－lohes，a．［Fr．calleux $=$ thick or hard－ skinned；Lat．callosus，from callus，callum＝a hard skin ；calleo $=$ to have a hard or thick kin．］
1．Lit．：Having the skin or outer covering hardened ；indurated．
${ }^{4}$ In prorseso of time the ulcor bocame oinuous and
2．Fig．：Unfeling；hardened in feelling． ＂Now orawil from orrado to tho grave And callous，eave to crime．
duped into the belief that ；The Gtaour． ＂onched the mopet finto the belief that divine grace had －Macaulay：Hist．Eing．，ch． vL ．
actl＇－loŭs－1̆y，adv．［Eng．callous；－ly．］In a callous manner．（Lit．\＆fg．）．
Cal＇－loŭtenerss，s．［Eng．callous；－ness．］
1．Lit．：The atate of having the skin or onter covering hardened；induration of the fibres．
＂The ottener wo ues the organs of tonching，the miore ot theer wanes aro Lormed，and the akd becomes the 2．Fig．：The state of being hardened in feeling；insensibility．
ariotioness thore were instances when this seorning achotunead atruty the obtorver as being in
shocking．－Daily Talegrajph，Jan．25， 1881 ．
† cxl－lōw，＊cal－u，＊cal－ngh，＂cal－ewe， cal－onwe，a．［A．S．caiu；Dut．kaal；Sw． kal；Ger．kahl；Sp．，Port．，\＆Itai．calvo，all $=$ bald，from Lat．calvus．］

## ${ }^{7}$ 1．Bald．

＂A man of whon heed heerls fleten awot is calts．＂－
2．Unfledged，destitute of feathers．
＂The callow throstle lispeth．＂，Czaribel，
3．Yonthful，immature．
oxilinī＇ną，s．［From Gr．кa入入ívu（kallunō）$=$ to aweep，to clean，from the fact that the twigs are used for brooma．］
Bot．：A genus of plants，order Ericacees （Heaths）．Colluna vulgaris，sometimes called the Ling，is the Common Heath，or Heather，
sad the moat abuulant species of the family in Britain．It is the plant whose fiowers render the alopes of most Scotish hills pink in autumn，and the one so abundant in Epplog Forest．Ornamental varieties are in Epplog Forest，Ornamental varieties are sometrela grown in gardens， 1 in which it orms
an excellent edging for flower－plots．Its twigs an excellent edging or flower－plots．its twigs
are also made into brooms．The plant is as－ tringent，and is employed both by fullers and dyera，and the flowera are very attractive to bees．
1 caul－lŭs，a．［Lat．callus $=\mathbf{a}$ hard or thickened skin．］
1．Med．：Any unnatural hardening of the skin，arising from friction or pressure．
＂A callus extending up the forehead．＂－Pennant：
2．Anat．：An osseous formation serving to Join the extremities of broken bones．
3．Bot．：A leathery or hardened thickening on a llmited portion of an organ．
calm，calme（la ailent），a．\＆\＆．［Fr．calme； Prov．chaume＝a resting time for flocks； a．Fr．chaumer $=$ to he at rest；Low Lat， cauma $=$ heat of the sun；Gr．кай ua（kauma） $=$ great heat；$\kappa a i \omega($ kaióo $)=$ to burn ；Sp． Port．，\＆Ital．colmós；Dnt．kalm．The radical meaning is thus a rest during the heat of tha dyy．］
A．Aa adjective：
1．Of the elements：Still，quiet，serens；un－ disturbed by any wind or other cause．

As the wllde wode mage
Of windes maketh the
And thot was calme briacetivage，
＂The Gower：Con，A mant．，HI． 230 ．
＂The seas waxed calm＂
2．Of human beings：Quiet in manner or temperament ；unexcited in gesture or lan－ guage．

And，not dispraising whom we praised（therela
He was es calm re virtne），he began
His mistrest：pleture，＂
Tamed are the wartior＇s pride ad then Aad be and earth are calin at length．
3．Of things：Undiaturbing，quieting，sooth toge quiet in tone or language．
＂All is calm in this eternal sleep．＂

## of＇Noture ．．．＂the calm，ublivious tendencien

B．As substantlve：
I．Ordinary Language ：
1．Of the elements ：Stillness，quiet．
＂＂And tho wind ceanod，and there was is great calm．＂
＂A motion from the river won
Rtdgod the smooth level，bearing on
My ahallop thro＇the star－strewn calm
Temeyson：Recol of the Arabian Fights
2．Of human beings：Quietngss in tempera－ ment or actions，aerenity．
＂Our hloods are now in calm．＂
Shakesp：Troil \＆Crose，iv． 1.
3．Of things generally：Quietness，peaceful－
ness，freedom from dieturbance．
＂Thy life a long dend calm of Ax＇d repone＂，${ }_{\text {Pope }}$ Eloisa to Abolard， 252,
II．Meteor．of Hydrol．：In the aame sense as B．1．A part of the Atlantic immediately north of the equator，intermedlate between the regions awept by the north－east and south－east trade winda，is called the Region of Calms．It varies in extent and position，being affected by the annual courae of the aun．The calm within the area ia not perpetual ；it ia diatnrbed for a brief period every day by a passing squall．
If Blair thus discriminates between tranquil－ lity，peace，and calm：Tranquillity respecte a situation fres from trouble，considered in itself；peace，the same situation with reapect to any canaes that might interrupt it ；calm with regard to a disturbed situation going befors or following it．A good man enjoys tranquillity in himself，peace with others，and calm after the storm．（Blair ：Lect．on Rhetorio and Belles Lettres（I817），vol．i．，p． 23 I ．）
calm－hrowed，$a$ ．With a brow undis－ turbed by care or excitement．
calm weather，＂calme wedyr，s．A ralm at sea，a dead calm．
＂Cabme wodyr．Halacka，ealmaela，O．F．＂－Prompt
Parb．
oalm，＂calmo（ $l$ silent），v．i．\＆t．［Calm，s．］
＊A．Intrans：：To become quiet，or still．
＂Than gan it to colme end clere sll aboughte＂
B．Transitive：
1．Of the elements：To render still or quiet． 2．Of human beings ：To pacify，appense， soothe，free from excitement

> "To calme the tempest of hla trouhled thonght."
> "' Oh, calm thee, Chlef! the Minstrel cried."
calmed（ $l$ silent），pa．par．\＆a．［Calm，v．］
calm＇－ẽr（ $l$ silent），s．［Eng．calm；－er．］He who or that which calms or quiets；a soother， a sedative．
＂Augling was，after tedigus atudy，a rest to his mind．


calm＇－ẽr－age（age as Igg），a．［Cammer－ aloe．］Of or belonging to cambric．
＂Aue stlck of calmerage claltht．＂－Aberd．Reg．
calmes，caums（pron．câms），s．pl．［Etym． doubtful．Jamieson suggests Ger．quemen， bequemen $=$ to fit，prepare．］

L．Literally：
1．A mould；a frsme，for whatever purpose． Thus it is used for a mould in which bullets are cast．
－Euerie landit man within the amin，sall haue an hagbute of founde．collit hagbute of crochert，with Acts Ja．$V_{\text {．l }}$ i 1640 ，e． 73 ，ed． 1566 ，c． 194 ．
2．A name given to the small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom．Synon． with heddles（q．v．）．
II．Fig．：Used to denote the formation of a plan or model．
＂The mintter of pence 15 now in the caulma，Lee， T Caum，sins．，is sometimes used，but more rarely．Anything neat is said to look as if it had been＂casten in a caum．＂（Scotch．）
cal－mewe，s．［Etym．doubtful；perhaps cal＝cold；the aecond element is apparently $=$ mew（1），a．，but cf．colmase．］
calm＇－ing（ $l$ silent），pr．par．，a．，as．［CALM，v．］ A．\＆B．As present participle af participial adjective：In aenses corresponding to those of the verb．
C．As subst．：The act of quieting or making calm．
calm＇－ly（ $l$ silent），adv．［Eng．calm；－ly．］In calm or quiat manner．Said－ 1．Of the elements：
＂In anture，thlage move violently to their piace，and
 authority mettled and caliu＂－Bacon．
2．of human belngs：
 Is it some yot impertai hopes auge can calmly pope？＂．
Byron：Ode to Napoleon．
calm＇－nŏsm（l stlent），s．［Eng．calm；－xess．］ The atate of being calm．Said－
1．Of the elements ：
＂Calmness sllvard $0^{\circ}$ oar tho doep，＂
2．Of human beings：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Could this mean pence? tho calmness of the, grood }
\end{aligned}
$$ Or guilt grown old in desperate hardiohood？ $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron ：Lara，i．} 24\end{gathered}$

＂calm＇－y（ $l$ gilsut），a．［Eog．calm；－y．］Calm， peaceful，quiet．

oăl－ō＇－qẽr－a，s．［Gr．кatós（kalos）＝beanti－ ful ；керas（keras）＝a horn．］
Bot．：A genus of Ciavariel（Hymenomycetous Fungi），differing from Clavgria in the subcarti－ laginous texture and viacid hymenium．C． viscosa，which occurs on decayed pine stumps， viscosa，which occurs on decayed pine stumps，
is ons of our most beautiful fungi．Three or is ons of our most beautitul fungi．Three or
four more speciea occur in this country． four more speciea
（Grifith \＆Menfrey．）
oăl－t－chơr＇tŭs，s．［Gr．кaגós（kalos）$=$ bean－ tiful，$\chi^{\text {b́ptos }}$（chortos）$=$ grasa．］
Bot．：A genus of beautiful bulbous plante， order Liliacem．They are nativea of Columbia， Mexico，de．They have tunlcated bulbs，and produce rigid enaiform leaves，and an erect scape，supporting a few large aliowy fiowera， which are racemoaely arranged，and remain open for several daya．Calochortus venustus is one of the handsomeat．（Treas．of Bot．）
că1－t－děn＇－drŏn，e．［From Gr．кaגós（kalos） $=$ beautiful，and $\delta \dot{e} \nu \delta \rho o \nu$（dendron）$=$ a tree．］ Bot．：A genus of Rutacea（Rueworta）． Calodendron capense is a tree with beautiful flowers and leaves，a native of the cape of Good Hope．
căl－ō＇－dẽr－a，s．［Gr．кa入ós（kalos）$=$ beanti－ ful ；Sépos（deros）＝a skin．］
Entom．：A genus of coleopterous insecta， belonying to the family Staphylinidæ．In Sharp＇s catalogue，five species are enumerated as British．
căl－ō－drā＇－oơn，s．［From Gr．кaגós（kalos） $=$ beautiful，and $\delta \rho \dot{\mu} \kappa \omega \nu($ drakōn $)=$ dragon．］

Bot．：A genus of Liliacer．Calodracon Jacquinii，sometimes called Dracana ferrea and terminalis，is often seen in British hot－ houses，where it is prized for its bright red leaves．Other species are cultivated for their variegnted leaves．
căl－бg＇－raph－y̆，a．［Callohaphy．］
oăl＇－ô－měl，s．［1n Fr．calomet；Ger．kalomel； aaid to be from Gr．kados（kalos）$=$ good， beautiful，and $\mu$ inas（melus）＝black；from the qualities and colour of the Aethions mineral， qualities and colonr of the Aethiops minderal， or black sulphuret of mercury
1．Pharm．：Mercuroua chloride， $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{g}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}}$ ． For ita preparstion see mercury．It is insolu－ ble in water，and blacked by ammonia．It ia used in liver complaints．It shonld be tested to see if it contains any mercuric chloride （corroaive sublimate），which is soluble in boil－ ing water．
＂He repeated lenlent purgativen with calomol，ouce 2．Min．：A translucent or subtranslucent mineral，consisting of chlorine， $15 \cdot 1$ ，and mer－ cury， $84 \%=100$ ．The hardneas is $1 \cdot 2$ ，the sp． cury， 648 ，the lustre adamantine，the colonr wh． 648 ，the lustre adamantine，ithe colonr white grey or brown．It occurs in Germany， Anstria，and Spain．（Dana．）
câ－lôo＇se，s．［Sumatran．］ Bot．\＆Comm．：Tha name given in Sumatr to a nettle，Urtica tenacissima，the fibres a which conatitute a very stiff cordage．（Rox－ burgh．）
că1－す－phy̆1＇－1ŭm，s．［From Gr．кa入ós（kalos） beantiful，and phyllum，a Latiniaed form of

Gr．\＄úNAov（phullon）＝a leaf．Named from the shining leaves，marked by fine transverse veins．］

Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the order Clusiacese（Guttifers）．Sepals， $2 \rightarrow$ ； petals， 4 ；atamina，many ；style， 1 ；stigma， pellate－lobed．Flowera in racermes，aome－ times unisexual．About twenty－five apecies are known，mostly from the eastern hami－ aphere，though a fow are from the western world．Calophyltum Calaba is the Calaba－tree of the West Indies and of Brazil．ICalaba．］ C．inophyllum，from the East Indian and Ma． layan regiens，is a large tree sometimes 100 feet bigh．lits timber is nsed for masts and apars．A greenish－coloured reain from the trunk constitutes a kind of tscamahac．Its trunk constitutes a kind of tscanahac．Its beented oil，used in India to lyurn and in medi－ sceated oil，used in ladia to lurn and in medi－
cine．C． $\mathrm{lomentosum} ,\mathrm{of} \mathrm{Ceylon}$,alao furnishes cine．C．Lomentosum，of Ceylon，also furnishes timber and oil．C．Tacamahaca，on the Isle of Bourbon and Madagabcar，and C．brasili－ ense，io Brazil，also yield resin．The fruits of $C$ ．spurium．of Malabar，and $C$ ．edule and Madruno，of South America，are eaten．
căl－or－ěs＇－çençe，s．［Formed from Lat． calor＝heat，on analogy of caleseence，\＆ic．］ The change of in visible into visible heat． proposed the the term culorescence．＂－rymakul：Prag of proposed the term cularescenct
cąl－ŏr＇－ic，s．\＆a．IIn Fr．colorique；Lat．calor $=$ warmth，heat，glow ；from caleo $=$ to be warm or hot．］
A．As subst．：The principle of heat，the natural agency by wbich heat is produced．
B．As adj．：Pertaining to the priaciple if beat or the satural agency which protuces it．
caloric engine，${ }^{3}$ ．The name given by Ericsson to his bot－air engine．
caloric paradox，s．The assumption by drops of water，when thrown on a bot metallic surface，of the spheroidal form，each liquid sphernid being surrounded hy an atmo－ aphere of its own vapour，which prevents it from being proyerly in contact with the metal．It is called also Leidenfrost＇s phero－ menon．
$\dagger$ ax̌l－ŏr－ǐç＇－ǐ－t̆y，s．［Lat．calor（genit．caloris） $=$ heat；Eng．sutf．－ity．］i faculty in livins． beings of developing heat to resist exterual cold．（Dana．）
oal－or＇－1－dŭct，s．［Lat．calor（genit．caloris） $=$ heat ：ductus $=$ a leading，a duct ；duco $=$ to lead．］A pipe or passage for conducting heat
oă1＇ $\bar{o}$ rie，căl＇$\overline{\mathbf{o}}-\mathbf{r y}$ ，s．A practical unit of heat，correquouding to the quantity of heat ratuired to raise one degrea contigrada the temperature of a given volume of water（one kilogram，in the case of the great or kilogram calorie，and a gram，in that of the amall or gram calorie）
cǎl－ŏr－iff－ic，＊căl－ŏr－iff－ick，a．\＆s．［In Fr．caloriftue：from Lat．calorificus；from arlor（genit．caloris）$=$ beat，jacio（pass．fio）$=$ to make，cause．
A．As adj．：Having the property or quality of producing heat ；heating．
heated body．or trausferred to ther exested within the heated body，or trausferred to its through any me from some othar．＂－6reve．
the sun poirs forth a raultitnde of other rays more poweriuly cutrife than the luminous ones，but Frag．of Science，srd ed．，vilio 1，p．1it
B．As subst．：An apparatus for conveying or conducting heat in honsea，\＆c．；a hot－water opparatus．
cal－or－if－i－oal，a．［Eng calorific；al．］ Caloritte

This I flad concernlog dew，as it is of a calorifical cal－orr－if－1－cй－tlon，o．［Eng，calorifc； ation．］The production of heat，expecially animal heat，in bodies．
cal－ŏr－i－riç＇－i－ent，s．［Lat．calor（genit． caloris）＝heat；facibns（genit．faoientis），pr． par．of facio＝to make．］Having the power or property of causiag or producing heat ； heating．
eal－orr－ift－icss，s．［CALorifte．］The sciance wbich treats of appliances for producing or
communicating heat．
că1－ŏr－im＇－6－têr，s．［Fr．calorimètre；from Lat．calor＝warnith，hest，and Gr．Meтpon （metron）$=$ a measure．］An iustrament for measuring the quantity of heat which s body parts with or abserbs when its temperature aiaks or rises through a certain number of

degrees，er when it changes its condition．An ice－calorimeter was invented by Lavoisier and Laplace．It is now superseded by the mer－ cury－calorimeter of Favre and Silbermann， which is a very delicate instrumedt．It is essentially a thermometer with a very large hulb and a capillary tube．（See Athinson： hulb add a capilary tobe（ix．）
cal－ŏr－ǐ－mĕt＇－rice，a．［E』g，calorimetr（y）； ic．］Of or pertaining to calorimetry．
căl－ŏr－Ĭm＇－ĕt－ry̆，g．［Lat．calor＝warmth， heat，and Gr．нépoy（metron）$=$ a measure．$]$ The measurement of caloric in the way de－ scribed under Calorimeter（q．v．）．（See Atkin－ son：Ganot＇s Physics；On Heat，ch．ix．Ca－ lorimetry．）
cal－ŏr－ĭ－mö＇tỗr，s．［Lat．calor（genit． catoris）$=$ heat，and motor $=$ a mover；mozeo $=$ to move］A galvanic instrument for evolv－ ing caloric．
ca＇－lõr mor＇dic－ans，s．［Lat，calor $=$ heat ；mordicans＝liting ；mordico $=$ to bite．］
Med．：An old term for the almest burning heat of the skin in ardent fevers，which causes an unpleasant sensation on the flogers after touching the patient．（Hooper．）
că1－ot－sō＇－mạ，s．［Gr．кalós（kalos）＝beauti－ ful，$\sigma \bar{\omega} \mu a$（ $\operatorname{sö} m a)=$ a hody．］
Entom．：A genus of coleopternus insects of the family Carmivora and tribe Carabide． Two apecies are British，C．syoophanta aad C． inquisitor．
oal－óstig＇－ma，s．$\quad[\mathrm{Gr}$. кalos $(\mathrm{kalos})=$ beautiful ；$\sigma$ тіүна（stigna）＝a stigma．］
Bot．：A geaus of Asclepiadacex，consiating of three speciea of climbing shruba，natives of Brazil．The calyx is five－parted，corolla bell－ slaped，and the elongated projectiag atigma bas a prominest apex．
căl－othăm＇－nn̆s，s．（From Gr．кa入ós（kalos） $=$ beautiful，and $\theta$ ápvos（thumnos）$=$ a bush，a ahrub．］
Bot．：A genus of Myrtacer．Various beau－ tiful species grow in Australia．
căl＇－ò－thrix，s．［Gr．кadós（kalos）＝beauti－ fui；0pit（thrix）＝hair．］
Bot．：A genus of Oscillatorix（Confervoid Alge），growing in tufts，the filaments forming a brasched frond，by lying in apposition． mirabilis is a rare freshwater sprecies in Eng－ land，found on mosses in smanl streams，bru ginous green，growing blackish．（Grifith \＆ Henfrey．）
că－lŏt＇－xóp－is，s．$\quad[\mathrm{Gr}$. кa入ós $(k a l o s)=$ bean tiful，and toonss（tropis）$=3$ keel，from the
shape of the fower shape of the fower．］
Bot．：A gesus of Ascleplads，conaisting of three apecles，which form shrubs or small trees，and are natives of the tropics of Asia and Africa．Their flowers have a somewhat bell－shaped corolla，expanding into flve divi－ sions．Calotropis gigantea，the largest of the genus，forma a branching shruh or amall tree about fifteen feet high，with a short trunk four or five inches in diameter．Its flowera are of a pretty rose－purple colour．Cloth and paper ave been made from the silky down of th aeeds．The bark of the ronts of several of the species furniahes the aulustance called mudar which ia used in India as a diaphoretic．The
juice has been fousd very efficacious in the cure of elephantiasis，in ayphllis，and ana－ sarce．From the bark of the plant is made a sabstance called Mudarine（q．v．）．The barik of the young branches also yielde a valualie fibre．The leavea warmed and moistened with oil are applled as a dry fomentation in pains of the stomach；they are a valuable rube－ facient．The root，reduced to powder，is given in ladia to heraes．An intoxicating liquor， called Bar，is made from the mudar by the hillines about Mahabuleshwar，in the Weatern Ghauts．
os－lǒ＇tte，ca－lǒt＇e，＂cảl－lǒt＇，s．［Fr．calotto ＝a cap．］
L．Ordinary Language
1．The plain round skall－cap worn by Roman ecclealastics to cover the tonsure

> That troad the pack of puhlice
> The wearing the callof the or a otrint
> And twenty other parerga．＂${ }^{\text {anditic }}$ bood，

2．Anything shaped like ap Lady，L of a sword．
II．Technically：
1．Arch．：A concavity，in the form of a cap or niche，lathed and plastered，serviag to diminiah the height of a chapel，alcove，or cabinet，which otherwise would appear too high for the breadth．（Guilt．）
2．Math．：The sectlon of a sphere having a circle for its base．
căl＇－क－tȳpe，s．（From Gr．кadós（kalos）＝ beantiful，and тútros（tupos）＝a blow，an im． pression．］
Photog．：A process invented by Fox Talbot， by which paper saturated with iollide of ailver is exposed to the action of light，the latent image being aubsequently developed and fxed by hyposulphite or soda．
cal＇－ouwe，a．［Callow．］
cax－1oy＇－ẽrs，＂că－lŏg＇－ẽr－1，s．pl．［Fr．ar loyer；from Mod．Gr．кadoyepos（kalogeras）$=$ monk；Gr．кa入is（kalos）＝beautiful，good yépun（gerön），M．Gr．yepòs（geros）$=02$ eld man．
Ch．Hist．：Monke of the Greek Church， who resided chiefly on Monnt Athos，and were celebrated for their extreme austerity．

Here dwelle the caloyer，nor rade is ha
Nor uigard his heet．＂
Byron：Chidde Harold if Plogrimape，it e．
ălp，s．［Etym．doubtful；probably of Irish origin．］
Chem．：A aub－species of carbonate of lime of a bluish－hlack colour with a streak o white；it is intermediate between compact limeatone and marl．
căl＇－păo，s．（For def．quotatlon．）
＂The calpac is the molith cap or ceatre part of the hoed drens：the shawl is would round Aggel of Death ！＇tin HaEsan＇s cloven crent！
calque（l aileat），n．t．［Calk．］
câlqu＇－ĭng（l aileat），s．［Calmino．］
câl＇－sāy，s．［Causeway．］（Scotch．）
calsay－paiker，s．A street walker． （Scotch．）
căl＇shǐe，a．［Perhapa from lcel．kuisa $=$ to deride．］Crabbed，perverse，cross．（Scoteh．）
－cal－sounds，s．［Calzooss．］
＊cal＇－stocke，s．［Custock．］
căl－strŏn－bär－īte，s．［Eng．，scc．cal（eium）， ron（tia），barite．］
Min．：A variety of Barite，from New Yorl．
căl＇－š̆－doynne，s．［Chalcedony．］
căl＇thà，a．［Contracted from Gr．кála0os （kalathos）$=$ a goblet，on account of the form of the corolla．］
Bot．：A geaus of herbaceous plants belong． ing to the Ranurculacear，distinguished from Ranunculus by the absence of a grees calyx， aad from Helleborua by the absence of tubnlar petals．Caltha palustris，the Marsh Marigold， a a atout herbaceous plant with hollow atems， large glossy roundish notched leaves，heart－ ahaped at the base，and conspicuous bright yellow flowera，each of which la composed of

[^103]ave roundish petals or sepals. It is common In Britain, and is also known as May-blobs. (Treas. of Bot.)
 coltrappe $=$ a thistle; Fr . chausse-trape $=$ star-thistle: Ital. calcatreppo, calcatreppolo $=$ star-thistle; ita. calcalocppo, cate tread, sud tribolo $=a$ star-thistla, a steel-trap ; Lat. tribulus = a caltrop, a thistle.]

1. Mil.: An ingtrument also called "crowsReet," formed of four iron spikes, three inchea long, joined together at their basee, so that, when thrown down, one point always stands opwarda. Used to obstruct the edvance of cavalry and increase arry and increase ford.


- The The ground ebout

Wha thick nown with eattrop, whlch very mack tucounmided thenglcr.
2. Her. : [Cheval-thapg.]
3. Bot.: The common name for Tribulus.

Water Collrops: A common name for Trapa.

- call-trăp-рўמ, v.t. [From caltrop, caltrop, 8. (q.v.).] To catch with a hook.
"Calkrappyn. Hamo."-Prompt Parr.
că-lŭm'-ba, că-lŭm'-bō, căa-lðm'-ba, con-16m'-be, a. [Kalumb, the native name.] Med. : The root of a plant, Menispermum palmatum, a native of Mozambique, having a very bitter taste, aod ased as a tonic and antiseptic.
American calumbs: The roots of Frazera Wolteri, a North American bieanial. (Lindley.)
ax-lŭm'-bine, s. [Eng. calumb(a), suffix ine (Chem.).]
Chem.: The bitter principle extracted from the root of the Menispermum palmatum.
că-1ŭm'-bō, s. [Calumba.]
asj'-n-mět, s. [Fr. calumet, from Lat. cals$m u s=a$ reed; Fr. chalumeau; O. Fr. chalemel mrom Low Lat. calamellus = a little reed.] A from Low Lat. calamellus o a little reed. I A


American Indians. The bowl is generally of atone, ornamented with feathers, \&c The calumet is the emblem of peace and hoapitality. To refuse the offer of it is to make a proclama-
tion of enmity or war, and to accept it ia a sign of peace and friendship.

* că1-ŭm-nẽr, s. [Eng. calumn(y); er.] A calumniator.
"To the calumners of Lytimachus he promiseth he whin hot recriminate "-Christian Acligion's Appeal to -
căl-ŭm'-nī-āte, v.t. \& i. [Lat. calumniatus, pa. par. of calumnior = to alander; calumnia $=\mathrm{a}$ slander; from calueo $=$ to deceive.]
A. Trans.: To misrepreaent falsely and maliciously the worls or actlons of another; to slander, to accuse falsely.
"He falls again to his oid trade of downight calum-

† B. Intrans. : To spread calumniea about; to make false charges.
 Niate.]
©気-ŭm'-nǐ-ā-ting, pr.par., a., \& s. [CALUMNLATE.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : Slan-
dering.


## " Love, triendiahia charlty, sre ooblecta all, <br> C. As aubetan.: The act of alandering; slander, calumny.

căl-ŭm-nǐ-ä'tion, E. [Lat. calumntatio $=$ a slandering; from calumnior $=$ to elander; calumnia =a alander.] The act of spreading a falae and mallcions misrepresentation of any person's actiona or words; a false and mallcious slander.
 actions, to man offensive purpose"-Aycifa.
ăal-ŭm'-ň̌-ä-tór, s, [Lat. calumniator; from calumnior. $]$ One who wilfully spread's any false and malicious calumny or miarepresentation of the actions or words of another; a slanderer.
"This I know, you will laugh at an well an I do; yot I doubt not but junyy utifecalumniators and pernons of zour dispositione will take cocaston heace to
cal-ăm'-nī-à-torr-y̆, a. [Eng. columniator; -y.] Pertaining to or containing alander; slanderous.
"Upon admiswion of this passare, as you yourselves have reiated it in your calumniatory hiformation."-
aă1-ŭm'-nǐ-oŭs, a. [Fr. calomnieux.] Falsely and malicionsly misrepresenting one's words or actions ; slanderous, calumniating.
"Virtue itsels scapes vot calumnious etrokes",

- "... warrants were oot negingt him ou accoant of
 Hist Eng., ch v.
o㐅̆1-ŭm'-ni-oŭs-1y̆, adv. [Eng. calumnious : ly.] $\ln$ a calunnious manner; after the mancer of a caluminiator.
"Dealing in the case no insincerely, and catumnit cualy, in their informatione."-Afountagu: Appeal to
oăl-ŭm'-nī-oŭs-něss, s. [Eng. calumnious; -ness.] Calumny, slander.
"The hitterness of my stile wal plainness not

càl'-üm-ň̆y,s. [Fr. colomnie; Lat. calumnia = a false accusation ; from calueo $=$ to deceive. A false and malicious misrepreaentation of the words or actions of another; alander, a faise charge.

Be thou as chaste an lice, as pure as anow, II It is frequently followed by upon.
"It is a very hand calumny upon our soil or climate, to natrin, that no excollent a frait will not grow hera,
căl-ür'-ŭs, s. [Gr. кaגós (kalos) = beantiful, ovpá (oura) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of hirds belonging to the Trogoo family, and tribe Fissirostrea. The head is aurmounted by an elevated crest, and the tail-coverts excessively developed.
call-vā'-ría, s. [CALVART,]
Anat.: That portion of the cranlum, or skall, which is above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protubersnce. Sometimes also called calvarium.
Cal'-va-ry, s. [From Lat. calvaria + calvarium = the skull ; calva = the bald scalp; cabrus = bald, without hair. Calvary (Luke xxiii. 33), is the rendering of the "Hebrew," i.e., the Aramæan word Golratha $=$ the place of a akull. Cf. Mat. xxvli. 33, Mark xy. 22, John xix. 17.]

## calvary-cross, 8.

$H e r_{1}$ : a charge representing the cross on Mount Calvary, with three steps, supposed to imply the three Christian graces, Faith, Hone, and Charity.
calve ( $l$ ailent), ri. \& $t$ [Eng. calf; Dut. kalven; Dan. kalve : Sw. kalfva; Ger. kalben.]
A. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To bring forth a calf; to bear young. (Said of a cow.)
"Their boil kendereth, and fuile th not ; their cow
If Applied also to other animals.
" Knoweat thoo the time when the wild goats of the
rock hring forth ? or canet thou mark when the hinds rock hring forth ? or canet thou marle when the hinds
do cales f fob $x \times x$ ix. I. *2. Figuratively:
(1) To bring forth, bear. (Appllied even to inanimate things.)
"The rracy elode now calld ; now half appoard
His hinder partain pawiol to giten: P. L., bk. Tih.
(2) Of icebergs: To break off from a glacier which has reacbed deep water.

- B. Trans. : To bear; to bring forth. (Applied contemptuously or reproscbifully to human beinga.)
"I would thay werg barbarians, as they are
Though in Romo it the porch o'th eapital."
căt-vẽr, cal-vur, v.t. \& i. [Etymology donbtful. Wedgwood suggeste Scoteh callour or caller $=$ feeh.]
A. Trans. : To cnt salmon into thin sllices, while freab, and then pickle theae.
"Calvur as samoon, or othyr fysshe."-Prompt. Pare. $\because n_{y}$ toot-boy shay pat phasamits, calvered al mons. -Ben Jomaon: Alchemus. iU. L
caluerd"."Aive then ohines tried, and the salmon
B. Intrane. : To bear being so aliced and pickled.
"His flesh, [the grayilog a, Jeven in his worat eemoon,
 Angler
oalv'-ẽr ( $l$ silent), s. [Eng. calve, v. ; and \&uff -er.] a cow with calf. (Scatch.)
căl'-vẽr-ed, pa.par. or a. [Calver, v.] Sliced and pickled.
- Calverd salmon is a dainty eclebrated by all our old dramatists. "May's Accomplished Cook," if that be sufficient authority, gives an ample receipt for preparing it. It is to be cut in slices, and scalded with wiae and water and aalt, then boiled up in white-wine vinegar, and get by to cool; and so kept, to be eaten hot or cold ( $p$. 354). It now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon. (Nares.)

"* ibe dot even Pripee George, who cared as moch
 for any thing but claret and calvered salluon, Enll-
mitted to be Mr. Morley."- Hacaulay: Hist. Eng., ${ }_{c h} \mathrm{mitted}$,
cal-vẽr-Leys (eys as ës), s. [CULVERKETs.]
calves (l silent), s.pl. [CALF.]
"Like heifers, Deither bulla nor capres."
Lloyd: Charity; A Fragment.
calves-foot, \&. [CALF's Foot.]


## calves-snont, s.

bot. : A plant, so called from a fancied resemblance to the suout of a calf-Antirrhinum, better known as Suap-dragon, or Toadflax.

## calves-tonguc, $s$.

Arch. : A sort of moulding, usually made at the caps and basee of round pillars, to taper or hauce the round lart to the square.
call'-ville, s. [French, from Lat. calvus = bald, smooth-akinned.] A kind of apple.
calv-ing (l sillent), pr. par., c., \& s. [Calve, ${ }^{\text {v.t. }] . ~ \& . B . ~ A s ~ p r . ~ p a r . ~ \& ~ p a r t i c i p . ~ a d j .: ~(S e e ~}$ the verb).

## C. As subatantive :

1. Ord. Lang. : The act of giving birth to a calf
"I henrd of hate of a cow in Warwikniire, which in
 three calyings ghd twise twins
Descript. of Engt., hk. Wii., ch. 1.
2. Nout.:

Of icebergs: The act of breaking or the state of being broken off a glacier when the latter reaches deep water. Glaciers tend to form on mountain tops when the temperature is low enough for the puryose. Then they gradually descend, new glacial material behind preasing them down. On reaching the ocean they are puahed lito it, and finally they calve or give birth to icebergs, which have an indepeodent existeace of their own.
Cax'-vin-ismm, s. [Fr. calvinisme. From John Calvin, the celcbrated reformer, born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10th, 1509 ; died May 27 th, 1564. For further details aee deflaition.]

1. Theol.: The tenets of the above-mentioned John Calvin. Sometimes the term Calvinism comprehends his views regarding both theokogical doctrine and eceleaiastical polity; at
othera it is limited to the former，and apecially to his views on the doctrines of grace．These are sometimes called the five points of Cal vinism，or，more briefly，the flve polnts；but this latter curt appellation is not anfficiently apecific，for the rival syatem of Arminisnism was also presented by the Remonstrants at the Synod of Dort in five polnts．Those of Calvinism are the following ：－（1）Particular election．（2）Particular redeinption．（3） Moral inability in s fallen state．（4）Irresist ible grace．（5）Final peraeverance．（For the ible grace．（5）Final peraeverance．（For the
rival Arminian five points see Armrins．） rival Arminian five points see Arminias．）
Auguatine，Bishop of Hippo，who was born Augutine，Bishop of hippo，who was born casentially the same as those afterwards pro－ mulgated by Calvin．In addition to what may be called the doctrines of graca，Calvin held the spiritual presence of Cbrist in the Holy Eucharist，but not the doctrine of con－ sutstantiation．He was thus easentially Zwinglian，and not Lutheran．
2．E＇coles．：Calvin＇s views of Church govern－ ment were essentially what are now called Presbyterian．Ho held also that the Church ahould be apiritually independent of the State， but was willing that the diaclpline of the Church ahould be carried out by the civil power．This last opinion，followed to its logical conclusion，involved him in heavy re－ sponsibility for the death of his Socinian an－ tagonist Servetus，the capitsl puniahment of whom for alleged heresy was approved of not merely by Calvin，but by the other reformers， not excepting the gentle Melanchthon．No ona in those daya aeems to have clearly under－ stood religious liberty
3．Ch．Hist．：The work which first made this system known to the world was Calvin＇s Inst $i$－ tutes of the Christian Religion，published in 1536．In August of the same year be viaited Geneva，and，at the earnest requeat of Farel， its leading reformer，made it his reaidence．In 1538 both were expelled from the city，when Calvin，going to Strasburg，originated the French church there on the model which he deemed acriptural．In 1541 ha was invited back to Geneva，and returning to it was the leading spirit there till his death，io 1564 Various Protestant churches adopted Calvin＇a theological viewa with his ecclesiagtical polity ； thus Knox carried both of these to Scotland where the first Presbyterian General Aasembly was held in 1560
Bishop Burnet gtates that ihe 17th article of the Church of England is framed according to St．Ausustine＇s doctrine，which，as stated，is essentially Calvinistic．The early reformers of the English Church mostly held hia views of the doctrines of grace，which prevailed to the end of Queen Elizaheth＇s reign．Afterwarda they imperceptihly declined．When the rival aystem of Arminius was brought to trial at the Synod of Dort，in Molland，in 1618，the English clevical representatives gave Calvin－ iatic votes，notwithatanding which Arminian－ iatic votes，notwithatanding which Arminian－ ism took deep root in the English as in various
other churches．Archbishop Laud was ita other churches．Archbishop Laud was its warm friend and advocate，as were the High continued Calvinistic，a generalisation which atill remains correct．The ecclesiastical polity of Calvin was embraced by the Puritan party， but never had a majority of the English people in its favour，and an attempt in the early days of the Long Parliament to zet it up，though ander the control of the civil government， was successful only to a linited extent，and for a brief period of time．Most of the clergy－ man whom the passing of tha Act of Uniformity， in 1062，dissevered from the Church，were Calvinista．
Of the two great English revivalista of the eighteenth century，Whitfeld was Calvinistic ［Calvinistic Methodists］，and Wesley Ar－ minian．［Weslevan．］The majority of the English Baptists are Calvinistic．All along， sioce the Reformation，the theological tenets and the ecclesiastical polity of Calvin have nearly always been dominant in Scotland， though the sterner features of both have al－ most imperceptibly bean softened down．
＂The delights arring from these ehfects were to he
sherifeced to the cold and philobophical spirt of Cai－ iniom，which furnished yoplespures to the imagina－ al＇－vĭn－ist，
［Fr．calviniste．］A follower of Calvin；one who adopts tha theological teaching of Calviniam．
＂The Caleinist is tempted to a false security，and mach to himeoli，And too little to God＂－Ato trust too on the Articles，Art． 17.
căl－vin－ǐs＇－tǐc，＊căl－vǐn－ís＇－tǐck，＊cả̉ Fin－Is＇－ti－cai， 0 ．［Eng．calvinist；－ic，－ical．］ Pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism．
the ©alvinizetick disecipline was mioptech＂－Wartor Hist．of Eng Poetry．if 458.

## Calvinistio Baptists，s．pl．

Ch．Hist．\＆Ecclesiol．：A aect of Baptiste havlag registered place of worship in England．

## Calvinistio Methodists，s．pl．

Ch．Hist．\＆Enclesiol．：A eection of the Me－ thodists，diatinguiehed by tbeir Calvinistic aentiments from the ordinary Wesleyans，who are Arminian．Wesley and Whitfield，tbe colleagues in the great evangelistic movement which did so much spiritually and morally to regenerate England in the 18 th century， differed with regard to the doctrines of grace， Wesley belng Arminian，and Whitfleld Calvin－ istic ；the latter revival preacher may be looked istic ；the latter revival preacher may be looked
nn aa the father and founder of Calviniatic Methodism．Other names，and specially that of Mr．Howell Harries，of Trevecca，should be mentioned in connection with it．In its dis． tinctive form it dates from 1735，bnt did not completely aever ita connection with the English Church till 1810．In government it ia now Presbyterian．Its great seat is Wales．
－Căl＇－vin－ize，v．t．［Eng．calvin；－ize．］To convert to Calviniam．
calv－ish（l ailent），a．［Eng．calf；－ish．］
1．Lit．：Pertaining to or like a calf．
2．Fig．：Silly，atupid．
＂He was holden anworthy to be made a parish．priest， as haring tima．
căl－qit＇－1－ēs，s．［Latin，from calvus＝bald．］ Physiol．：The term for the want or loss of hair； more particnlarly on the ainciput；baldness．
cal＇－จİt－y．s．s．［Fr．calvilie；Lat．calvitics．］ Baldness ；abaence of hair．［Calvities．］
căl＇－voŭs，a．［Lat．calvus＝bald．］Bald．
callx（1），s．［Lat．calx，genit．calcis．］
1．Glass－making：Broken or refuse glass， which is reatored to the pots．
2．Chem．\＆Min．：A kind of ashes or fine powder，remaining from metals，minerala，\＆ce． after they have undergone calciaation by the violent action of fire，and have lost all moisture． ＂Gold，thet is more dense than lead，resists peremp－
torlly all the divlding power of fire ；And will not be torlyy ail the dividing powar of fire；And will not be duces lead into it．－－Dighy．
Calx viva：Quicklime，or lime in its most caustic state．

Calx extincta：Slacked lime，or lime that has heen quenched with water after it has been burnt．
Calcis aqua，or liquor：Limewater；a aolu－ tion of lime in water．
calx（2），s．［Lat．＝the heel．］The heel． Usually employed in the genitive，as os calcis $=$ the heel bone，the calcaneum
căl－y̆－bite，s．［Gr．кадußíns（kalybites）， uwelling in a hut．］One of a class in tha Early Church who dwelt in huts．
căl－y̆－cănth－ā＇－çé－$-\infty$ ，s．p．［From Mod． Lat．calycanthus；and fem．pl．suff．－aceo．］
Bot．：An order of Roasl Exogens consisting of two gevera．The apecies，which are shruba， bear delightfully fragrant flowera，thrive in open loamy soil，and are propagated by layera．
căl－y̆－căn＇－thĕ－moŭө，a．［Calvcanthemy．］ Bot．：Having petaloid sepais．
 （kalux），genit．каi入uкos（kalukos）＝a calyx，and
andeuóts（anthemoeis）$=$ fowery．］The con－ version wholly or parttally of sepala iato petals．（R．Brown，1874．）
cǎl＇－y̆－cănths，s．pl．［Calycantuus．］
Bot．：Lindley＇s Engliah name for the Caly－ canthacere．
 cup，a calyx，and à $\nu$ os（anthos）$=$ a flower．］
Bot．：A genns of plants，the typical one of the family Calycanthaceæ．lt consista of North American ahrubs with opposite，oval， or ovate－lanceolate entire leavea，generally apecies．C．floridus（Carolina All Spice）is a
natlve of Carolina；C．abat，or Nobal（Japan All Spice），a nativa of Japan．

## căl－yç－ẽr－ā＇－çéze，z．pl．［Calycer（a），and ferm．

pl．suffix－acese．］
Bot．：A natural order of gamopet slous caly－ ciftoral dicotyledons included it Lindley Campanal alliance．Herbe with alternate leaves，without stipules，and with fowers col－ lected in beads；calyx superior，of five un－ equal divisions ；corolla regular，funnel－sbapod， with a five－divided limb；stamena，five thin filaments united，as well as the lower part of the anthers；ovary one－celled，atyle amooth， atigma capitste．The order occnpies an inter－ mediate apace between Composito and Dipsa－ cacea，and comprises about twenty apecles， all gatives of South America．（Treas of Bot．）
call－乌̧̌＇－ẽr－a，8．［Gr．кa入ós（kalos）$=$ beantí－ ful ；кépas（keras）$=$ a horn．］
Bot．：A genue of plants，the typical ona of tbe order Calyceracee．They are small annual or peremnial herbs，from four to elght inches high，but possess little interest for any bnt the botanist．
call＇－y－quēs，s．pl．［Calyz．］
cal－y calycis），and fos（genit．floris）$=$ a llower．］

Bot．：A aub－class of exogenous or dicoty－ ledonous planta，characterised by having both calyx and corolla，petals separate and stsmens attached to the calyx．（Treas．of Bot．）
＋Cal－y̧－i－fo＇roŭs，a．［Calyctrlore．］
Bot．：Of or pertaining to the Calyciflore
căl－ye＇－1－form，a．［Lat．calyx（genit．calycis）， frma $=$ form，ahape．］
Bot．：In the form of a calyx ；an epithet applied to the invoiucrum when it has the appearance of a calyx．
că1－y＇－ğn （genit．calycis）＝a case，a bud；Gr．кádv乡（kalux） $=$ a seed－vessel，a calyx ；suff．－al．］
Bot．：Of or belonging to a calyx ；in the form of a calyx ；an epithet applied to the scales or thorms which are on the calyx．
cal－yç＇－1－ŭm，s．［Gr．калv́кıov（kalukion）＝ a little cup，from the appearance of the repro－ ductive organs．］
Bot．：A genus of Lichens belonging to the triba Coniothalmex．
 din．of calyx（q．v．）．］
Bot．：A row of amall leaflets placed calyx on the outside calyx on the outside． A partial involucre or perhapatwo fowers．［Calycule．］
－The cut showa 1．Flower of Schoep－ fia with calycle at Schoppla；3．Calycle
 of Mallow．
$\dagger$ căl＇－y̆－cồd，a．［From Gr．кálu̧̧（kalux）$=$ a calyx，ant eisos（eidos）$=$ form．
Bot．：Calyx like．
 a calyx ；єifos（eidos）＝form，appearance．
Bot．：Having the form or appearance of calyx．
cal－y̆c＇－ŏ－mís，s．［Gr．кadós（kalos）$=$ bean－ tiful ；$\kappa$ óm $(k o m \bar{e})=$ hair．］
Bot．：A genus of Cunoniaceex，now called Acrophyllum（q．v．）
căl－प̆－cót－phơr＇－1－dx，s．pl．［From Or


Zool．：An order of Siphonophora（Oceanic Hydrozoa）．They are tranaparent organisuns， generally found foating on or tuear the surface in tropical and aub－tropical acas．They con－ in tropical and aubetropical acas．sac at the proximal，and gwim by the rhythnical con－ proximal，and awim by the rhythnicat
traction of their nectocalyces or bells．
căl－Y̌＇－u－1āte，că1＇－ $\mathbf{y}^{\prime}$－cled，a．［Lat， calyculus，dim．of calyx（q．v．）．］［Calictularc．］
fäte，făt，fàre，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pǐt，sirre，sīr，marîne；gō，pơt，

toxy－y－cūle，s．［Lat．calyoulus，dim．of calyx（q．v．）．］
Bot：A little calyx．A bundle or row of amall bracte，which forme a verticil Imme－ diately beneath the calyx，and resembling an exterior calyx；example，the Pink．In the Potentilla the calycule is formed by the stipules united two by two，which are a de－ pendence of the repale．
 ia veil，a covering；ка入únть（kaluptō）$=$ to veil，cover．］
Palecont．：A genue of fossil Trilobites，oc－ carring in the Silurian rocke．They sppear to have possessed the power of rolling them－

selves up into s ball，as some recent allied greerado，for the purpose either of safety or of concealment．Calymene Blumenbachii ia the well－known Dudley Trilobite．
 calymene（q．v．），and pl．suff．－idce．］
Palceont．：A Pamily of Trilobites．［Calv－ mene．］
cal＇－y－すn，s．［Calion．］
＊1．Ord．Lang．：A hsid，round stone． （Prompt．Parv．）
2．Masonry：Flint or pebble atone used in bnilding walls．
 renit．кádvкos（kalukos）$=8$ calyx，and фّ̛̛ （ $\mathrm{ph} \mu \bar{o}$ ）$=$ to briog forth，to produce．］
Bot．：Abnormsl adhesion of the calyx to the corolla．（R．Brown，1874．）
 （kahupsis）＝a covering，кa入úntw（kaluptō）$=$ to cover，coaceal．］
1．Mythol．：The goddess of silence，daughter of Oceanus and Tethys，and Queen of Ogyia， who tried by every art to detain Ulyseses on his wsy home from Troy．

2．Astron．：An asteroid，the fifty－third found．It was discovered by the astronomer Luther，on the 4th April， 1858.
3．Bot．：A genus of Orchids，found in North America．Calypso borealis is the most beau－ tiful of northern orchids．It is a tuberous terrestrial plant，with one leaf and one flower only．The rose－coloured flower sppears st the end of a slender sheathed stem．The leaf is thin，many nerved，either ovate or cordate． is thin，many
（Treas．of Bot．）
cal－y̆p＇tẽ̃r，s．［Calvptra．］
cal－yp－tot－blăs＇－ticc，a．［From Gr．кaגuтTós （kaluptos）$=$ covered，and $\beta$ גaनtós（blastos）$=$ a sprout，shoot，or sucker．］
Zool．：Noting or pertaioing to those Hydre－ zos in which the nutritive or geacrative buds are provided with an external protective re－ ceptacle．（Almar．）

## calyptoblastic hydroids，s．pl．

Zool．：The hydroids above described．It comprehends the Sertularians and the Cans－ panularians．
cal－yp＇－tó－lite，s
［Gr．ка入и́nть（kaluptō）$=$ to hille，conceal ；suff．－lite（Min．）$=$ Gr．$\lambda i \theta$ os （lithos）$=$ a stone． 1

Min．：The ssme as Zincos（q．v．）．
cal－y̆p－tō－rhy̆́n＇－chŭs，s．［Gr．калілттш （kaluptō）$=$ to hide；$\dot{\rho} \dot{\gamma} \gamma{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{os}$（rhunchos）$=a$ beak，or anout．］
Ornith．：A genus of birds of the Psittacidæ or Parrot farmily．
ogl－yp－tra，\＆［Gr．ка入ıпттол（kaluptra）； Grom калиттт（kaluptó）$=$ to hide，cover．］ Botany：
1．Gen．：A hood－like body connected in some planta with the organs of fructification．

It exists in some flowering plants and in mosses．Used spectally for－
（1）$\Delta$ number of brsets united to cover the flower．Example，Pileanthus．
（2）A lid or operculum to the stsmens．It may be made of consolidated sepals or petals． Examples ：Eucalyptus，Endeenis．
2．Spec．：The bood of an urn－mose，covering the top of the theca like a cup．
cal－Yp－tres＇－a，s．［Lat．calyptra；Gr，ка入v́т－ $\tau \rho a($ kaluptra $)=s$ hood，covering．］
Zool．：A genus of Gasteropods，furnished with a patelliform shell，to the cavity of which s smaller conical one adheres，like a cup in s saucer．It is the typical genus of the family Calyptreldæ．The species ars called Cup－snd－ Ssucer Limpets．Tate estimates the known recent species st fifty snd the fossil at thirty－ one，the lstter from the chalk，if not from the carboniferous formation oo till now．They sre called Bonnet Limpets．
call－yp－tra＇－i－dæ，s．pl．［From calyptra（a）， sad fem．pl．suff．－idee．］
Zool．：A family of Gasteropods comprising， smong other genera，Cslyptras and Crepidula of Lamsrek．
 （kaiuptra）$=\mathrm{s}$ cover，as of a quiver（？），s womsn＇s veil，snd ä $\nu$ oos（anthos）$=\mathrm{s}$ flower．］
Bot．：A genus of Myrtacee．The species are from America．The flowers of Calyptran－ thes aromatica might be used for clovea．
oal－y̆p＇－trāte，a．［Lat．calyptra；Gr． кa入juт $p a$（kaluptra）；snd Eng．suft．－ate．］ Botany：
1．Gen．：Hsving $s$ veil or covering like $s$ calyptra or bood．
＂Buch a calx is operculate or colyptrate．＂－Balfour： Botany，p． 184.
2．Of a calyx：Bursting on one side at the period of falling．Example，Eschacholtzia （Lindley．）
cal－y̆＇－tri－form，a．［Lat．colyptra $=\mathrm{s}$ hood；forma $=$ form．］
Bot．：Having the form or sppearance of s calyptra or hood．
 $=\mathrm{s}$ calyx，and $\sigma$ axkion（sakkion）$=\mathrm{s}$ small bag．］
Bot．：A genus of plants，order Clusiscem （Guttifers）．Only known species，Colysaccion． longifolium．It is from Indis and Chios． The flower buds are very fragrant．They are used in Indis for dyeiog ailk yellow and orange．
 calyx，and $\sigma \tau \in \dot{\eta}($ steg $)=$ a covering．］

Bot．：A genus of plants of the order Convolvulacee，containing about twelve or fourteea epecies，of which two sre Britiah－ Calystegia sepium and C．soldanella，the former of which is the common Bindweed．
cà＇－ly̆x，s．［Gr．кá $\lambda u \underline{k}$（kalux）strictly $=$ sny covering，but used onls of flowers and fruita， i．e．（1）a husk or shell，（2）the calyx or cup of a flower（Lat．calix $=$ a cup），from ка入v $\pi+\omega$ （kaluptō）$=$ to cover，to conceal．］

calyx（1）foxglove，（3）primbose．
1．Bot．：The most outerly integument of s flower，consisting of several verticillate leaves， either united by their margins or distinct usually of a green colour snd of a ruder snd less delicate texture than the corolls．（Link， Lindley，\＆c．）．When only one series of floral integuments is preaent，that single one is considered as a calyx，and not as a corolla． The dlvisions of a calyx are called sepals．A superior or adherent calyx is one not able to
be separated from the ovary；an inferior or fres one is actually separate．A calyceolute calyx is one surrounded st the base by a ring of bracts．The term cestivation（q．v．）may be used of a calyx as well as of s complete flower． A calyx ls not the same as a perianth the latter belng a calyx and corola peribin，the in a tulip or an orchid，and not a solitary calyx．A common calyx is called an involucrs （q．v．）．
2．Zool．：The cup－ehsped body of s Crinold or thst of a Torticelis．
＊call＇－zōons，＂cal＇－söunds，s．pl．［0．Fr． calyons；Fr．calegon，calegons；1tal．calzoni； Sp．calzones，sugment．of ltal．calzo；Sp．calzas； Fr．chausse＝hose，stockiogs，from Lst．cal－ ceus $=$ a shoe，calx $=8$ heel．］Drswers．（Sir T．Herbert．）（Webster．）
＂The noxt that they weare is 2 ，mocke of callico， with ample sleeves，much longer than their armes； reach to their ancles．${ }^{\text {n }}$－Sandy ys：Travelta P ． 6.
căm，＊kăm，＊Lamme，a．，adv．，\＆s．［GseL， lr．，\＆Wel．cam＝crooked．］［CAMBer．］
A．As adjective：
1．Lit．：Crooked，curved．
2．Fig．：Crooked in teroper，perverse，cross， peevisb．（Provircial．）
＊B．As adv．：Wrong，out of the right course．
＂This is clean kam．－
Meroly awry．＂Shakesp．：Coriolanus，iil． 1.
＂Against thig wooll，the wrong way，cienne contrary． Culte kamme．－Cutgrase
C．As substantive：
1．The projecting part of $s$ wheel or curved plate，so shaped as to cause an eccentric or siternatiog motion of any required velocity or direction io another plece pressing againat it．
2．A ridge or mound of earth．（Provincial．） （Wright．）

## cam－ball，s．\＆$a$ ．

I Cam－ball valve：A valve acted upon by s cam on the axis of a ball－lever，so that，as the flost in a cistern，the csm may press against the stem of the valve sind close it，preventing the ingress of water．

## cam－gear，s．\＆$a$ ．

T Cam－gear wheeling：
Mach．：A certaio arrangement of gearing．

## cam－shaft，s．

Mach．：A shaft bsving cams or wipers for raising the peatles of atamping－mills．It la called sliso a tumbling－shaft or wallower． （Kıight．）

## cam－wheel，s．

Mach：：A wheel 80 constructed as to move eccentrically，and cause an alternating or re－ ciprocatiog motion in snother part of the machine．
＊căm，pret．of v．［Соме．］（O．Eng．\＆Scotch．）
1．Old English：
＂Tho eam the thridde dais ligt．＂
Story of Gen．\＆Exod．， 114.
2．Scotch：
＂The poor Hieland body，Dugald Malooney，cam bere
oam＇－a－ca，s．［Low Lst．camoca，camaca； O．Fr．camocas；Mod．Gr．каноихäs（ham－ ouchas）．］A kind of fine cloth．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " Your curtaines of camaca." } \\
& \text { Squire of Low Degree, } 835 .
\end{aligned}
$$

＊ca－mä11＇，s．［1tal．camaglio．］
＊I．Ord．Lang．：A camel
II．Technically：
I．Fabric：A capuchin，or short closk， sometimes made of fur，but probably originally of camel＇s hair．
2．Mil．（Ancient Armour）：A neck guard of chain－mail which was added to the lascinet， or headpiece，in the time of Edward 111.
Cam－ă1－dụ－Iĕn＇－sĭ－anss，s．pl．［From1 Ca－ maldoli or Campo Malduli，s desert strot on the lufty heights of the Apenoine chain of mountaios．］
Ch．Hist．：A monastic fraternity founded in 1023 by Romuald，an Italisn，st the place described in the etymology．It still flourishes， especially in Italy．Some are cocnobitea and others eremites．

[^104]

c爻m－ar－a（1），s．［From Gr．каца́pa（kamara） a anything with an arched cover，a vaulted chamber．］
1．Bot．：A carpel．
2．Comm．The hard，durable timber of Dip－ teryx odorata，a leguminous plant，a native of Guiana．（Treas．of Bot．）
cam＇－ar－a（3），s．［Native Guian nams．］The same as Ackawar Nutmeg．It is prodiced by Acrodiclidium camara，a species of the Laurel order．It is considered in Gulana to be one of the most efficacious remedies in colic， diarrhoea，and dysentery．（Lindley．）
＊căm－a－ril＇－1a，s．［Sp．camarilla $=$ a littie room，dim．of camara $=$ a chamber．］
1．The andience chamber or private room of a king．
2．A band or company of conspirators；a cabal，a clique（Wright．）
căm－ar－1ě̆n＇－go，s．$\quad[\mathrm{Sp}$. camarlengo $=\mathrm{a}$ chamberlain（q．v．）．］A high furctionary chosen when the decease of a Pope is expected not to be far distant，to govern the Church during the interregnum，and to see that ir－ regular practices and all foreign or personal infuence shall be excluded from the election．
＂If the Camerlenfo has on＇y moderate abillties he Tymes，良野 28，187\％．
cq－măs－sĭ－a，s．［From North American Indian quamash，the name of the plat．］
Bot．：A geaus of plants，order Liliacere． The bulbs of Camassia esculenta are eatea by the North American Indians．
cam＇－a－yeu，cam＇－ă－i－cû，s．［CAMEo．］
1．［Cameo．］
2．Painting：A term used where thera is only one colour，and where the lights and shadows are of gold，wrought on a golden or azure ground．This kind of work is clieffy used to represent basso relievos．（Chambers．）
camb（1），s．［Сомв］
camb（2），s．［Cassalum．］
căm－bāyes，s．pl．［From Cambay，formerly an importain seaport，on the gulf of the same name in India，lat． $22^{\circ} 21$ N．，long． $72^{\circ} 48 \mathrm{E} .1$
Fabrics：Cotton cloth made in Bengal， Madras，and other parts of ladia．（Knight．）
căm－běr（1），s．［O．Fr．cambre $=$ crooked．Cf． cam，a．］

## 1．（See the example．）

＂Camber．as piece of timber out arching mo as a
 2．Arch．：An arch on the top of an aperture or on the top of a beam．
3．Nautical：
（I）The curve of a slip＇s plank．
（2）The part of a dockyard where cambering is performed．
（3）A small dock in the royal yards，for the convenience of loading and discharging timber．

## camber－beam，s．

Arch．：That which forms a curved line on each side from the middle of its length．All beams should，to some degree，be cambered， if possibla；but the cambered beam is need io flats and chureh platfornis，wherein，after being covered with boards，these are covered with lead，for the purpase of discharging the raia－water．（Gwilu．）
camber－keeled，a．Having the keel slightly arched upwards in the middle of the length，but not actually logged．

## camber－slip，s．

Bricklaying：A strip of wood with ane edge corved equal to a riae of one inch in six feet． It is used for sinking the soffit lines of straight arches to give them a slight rias that they may settle straight．（Knight．）
＂căm＇－bẽr（2），в．［Снаmвев．］
＊camber－maid，s．A chambermaid．
aăm＇－bẽr，v．t．\＆i．［Camber，s．］
1．Trans．：To make a beam camberwise or arching．
2．Intrans．：To bend or curve camberwise．
căm＇－bẽred，pa．par．\＆a．［CaMber，8．］
Arched，curved．（Totton．）
căm＇－bẽr－ǐng，yr．par．，$a_{1}$ ，\＆s．［CAMBER，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb．）
C．As subst．The act of making a beam cambered or arched．（Weale．）
oăm＇－bī－al，a．［Low Lat．cambialis；from cambio $=$ to exchange．］Pertaining or relating to exchange．
căm＇－bĭ－form，a．［From Lat．cambixn （CAMB），and forma $=$ form，shape．］
－Cambiform tissue：
Bot．Physiol．：Narrow，thln－walled，elon－ gated succulent cells often found in connec－ tion with sieva tubes in the structure of plants．Thay are called also permanent cam－ bium．（Thome．）
$\dagger$ căm＇－bĭst，s．［Fr．cambiste；Sp．\＆Ital．cam－ bista；from lat．cambio $=$ to exchange．］One skilled in the science of exchange；a bill－ holder；a money－changer．
 language，as there term none other to wan the English meaning oxcept Exch nowe wher whyreas the ayme
cam＇－bĭs－try，s．［Eng．cambist；－ry．］The scieace of exchange of moners，sic．
căm＇－bŭ－ŭm，s．［Lat．cambium＝exchange， bartering ；from cambio＝to exchange，barter．］
Bot．：The viscid substance which appears， in the spring，between the wood and hark of exogenous trees when the new wood is forming，and again disappears as soon as the wood is completely formed．It re－appears whenever the plant is again called into growth， as at Midsummer，in thosa species which shoot twice a year．

## cambium－sheath，s．

Bot．Physiol．：An acmular layer of formative fissue separating the very young cortex of a plant from the sulyacent fissue．（Thome．）
căm＇－blĕt，s．［Camlet．］
căm－böge，s．［GAMBOGE．］
căm－b̄̄＇gía，s．［Cambodja，or Cambodia， in the Eastern Peninsula，from which much of the gamboge of commerce is obtained．$]$
Bot．：An old geaus of plants，order Clusi－ aces（Gnttifers）．It is now merged in GsR－ cinia（q．v．）．
＊căm＇－bŏk，s．［CАммоск．］
căm－bōə＇se，s．［CABoose．］
càm＇－bra－sinne，8．［Cambric．］A aort of tine linen resembling cambrie，made in Egypt．
Căm＇－brāy，＋Căm＇－brā1，s．\＆a．［Altered from Cameracum，the Roman name of the city．］
A．As subst．：A city of France，departiaent of the Nord，lat． $50^{\circ} 10 \mathrm{~N}$ ．and long． $3^{\circ} 14 \mathrm{E}$ ．
B．As odj．：Brought from or in any other way pertaining to the city deseribed under A．

## Cambray stone，s．

Min．：A name for Moss Agate，or Mocha－ stone
căm＇－brĕl，căm＇mẽr－ell，\＆［Cameer．］ A piece of bent wood，ly which butchers hang up carcases of slaughtered animals．
Căm＇－brí－an， $0 . \&$ s．［Lat．Cambria $=$ Wales．］

## A．As adjective：

I．Ord．Lang．：Or or beloaging to Wales．
Him anawerd then his loviug nate and true ${ }_{\text {，}}$ ，
Cowver：The Needless Alamn．
II．Geol．：Of or belonging to the series of rocks described under B．It．（See the terms Cambrian formation，group，or system．）
B．As substantive：
＂I．Ord．Lang．：A native of Walea．
II．Geology：
1．Formerly：In 1835 Sedgwick gave this name to some much－distarbed and apparently nnfossiliferons old strata，until then known as＂Granwacke，＂which he had traced out in Cumberland and North Wales．Just previ－ ously，Murchison had fixed the term＂Silu－ rian＂to a series of fossiliferous deposits in Shropshire and Wales，known by him after－
wards as the Ludlow，Wenlock，Llandovery， Caradoc，Landeilo，and Lingula groaps These were all regarded as younger than，and lying ebove，sedgwick＇s＂Cainbrian＂series； the pasition，however，of the Bala limestons （equivalent to the＂Caradoc Bandstone＂of Shropahire）was mistaken，and consequently the boundary－line provisionally tixed by the two observers was misplaced．Fossila charac－ teristic of the＂Silurian＂were afterwards found in strata thus placed in the＂Cam－ brisa＂serles，and hence the latter name became limited to the lowest beds．This nomenclature was generally adopted，until Sedgwick，renewing his work，criticised it． A better knowledge of the fossils has of late modiffed the classification，as given below．
2．Now：As defined by Hicks and athers， the Cambrian is a thick series of slates， schists，sandstones，and conglomerates，with both intruded and intercalated igneous rocks， linked hy elmilerity of fossils，and older than the Silurian series．They occur in Wales and elsewhere，contain many Trilobites and Bra－ chiopods，with other fossils，and are known as ：－1．Tremadoc Slates（nppermost）；2．Lin－ gula－flags；3．Menevian－beds；and 4．Long－ mynd gronp，consisting of Horlech grits and Llanberris slates．The Geological Surveyora （following Bturchison）limit the term to the Ionowno Grous．ut thera terna to the wick）inclade all Murchison＇s＂Lower Silu－ rian＂（Bala and Llandello groups）in the ＂Cambrian．＂
Cambrian formation ：
Geol．：The series of rocks described under B．II．
Cambrian group：
Geol．：Lyell＇s aame for the Cambrian rocks belonging to what in more commonly termed tire Cambrian formation，the word groap in this sense now teading to absolescence．
Cambrian system：The same as Cambrian formation and Cambrian group（q．v．）．
cām＇－brǐc，＂cām＇－brǐck（1），s．\＆a 【In Dut．kamerijck；Ger．kammertuch；Fr．toile de Cambrai；from Camiray，a town in France， where it was originally made．］
A．As substantive：
1．A kind of very fine white linen cloth．
＂He hath ribbons of all the colours of tho nelibow： Winer＇s Tate，iv，s
2．A kind of fabric made of hard－spun cotten yarn，of different colours，in imitation of linen cambric．（JTebster．）
B．As adj．：Pertalning to or made of the material described in A）．
＂And cambriek handkerchief reward the song．＂Eay．
＊căm＇－bríck（2），s．［Саммоск．］
căm－bür＇－a，chăm－bür－u，\＆［Brazilian hamburu．］
Bot．：A plant，Carica digitata，order Papay－ acea（Papayads）．It is regarded，where it grows，as a deadly poison．
cam＇－buy̆，s．［A Brazilian word（\％）］The native name of a fruit derived from a species of Eugenia．It ia said by Von Martins to be exceilent for desserts．
Căm＇－dēn＇－1－an，a．［From William Camden， founder，io 1022 ，of the Professorahip men tioned in the example．］Fouaded by Camden．
＂Ho wan Camdenisn Professor of Anclent Hinhory，
the Unversity of Oxfurd＂－Jacuulay：Hurt．Eng， ch．xiv．
cam＇－d $\hat{\mathbf{u}}-\mathbf{1}$, s．［From Gael．cam $=$ crooked， and dubh $=$ black．］A kind of tront．（Scotch．） （Jamieson．）
cāme，pret．of ข．［COME．］
cāme（1），в．［Comb．］（Scotch \＆N．Eng．）
cāme（2），e．［Cases．］
căm＇el，＂cam－oil，＂cam－all，＂cham－ ayle，cham－el，＂cham－ail cham－ elle，＂cam－clic，＂kam－el，s． $\mathrm{k} a$ ．［O．Fr． chatnel，oamel；Sp．\＆Ital．camelo；Gnel oum－ hal；Lat．ocmelus；Gr．кјंцך入os（kamelos）； from Heb．bp（gámál）；Arab．jamal．］

A．As substantive：
I．Ond．Lang．：The name given to two ant－ mals，the Camelus dromedarius and C．baetri anus［Camelus］，the fortaer generally called the Arabian Camel，or simply the Camel，and the latter the Bactrian CameL．

[^105]1. The Arebian opecies, which has bnt one
hump on its bsck. Of this there are two varietiea: Variety 1 is large end full of fleeh, and able on an emergency to carry burdena of $1,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. weight, thongh 500 or 600 , or at most 800 libs., are a more eppropriate load. The soft-cnohioned foot is adnirably adapted to oupport the animal in traversing the desart, and ita stomsch can be converted into watertanks, from which a aupply of the preciona fuld can obtained when the animal has no other inethod of slaking its thirst. So admirably is it adapted fer the arid wastes, that it has been called the ship of the desert. VaHoty 2 is leaner ond of a smaller size. It ia often called the Dromedary (from Gr. 8pouas (dromas) $=$ runniag), the name belng given becanas of its swiftness. It is unfit to bear heavy burdens, but will go one hundred milea a day. It ie generally asad for riding by men of quality.
2. The Bactrian species, which is stouter and more muscnlar than the Arabian Camel, from which it differe in having two humpe on its back.
"Him and his men and hire kamaz." story of Gen lad Exod., 1,898.
" Camelle or chamelle."--Prompt. Part.
${ }^{\text {an }}$ "Camets hava largo wild feet, but not hard.
 witl continue ten or twelve days withont drinking, and keep water along
tor their refreshment.
II. Technically:
3. Naut. (Pl.) : Hollow cases of wood, constructed in two halves, so as to embrace the keel, and lay hold of the hull of a ship on both sides. They are first filled with water and sunk, in order to be flxed on. The wster is then pumped out, when tha vessel gradually rises, and the process is continued until tha ahip is enabled to pass over a stoal or sill. Sinilar camels were used at Rotterdam about 1690.
4. Stocking frames: A bar mounted upon four wheels, and capalle of being drawa forward and backward through a small space. Upon it are monuted the jacks with their eprings, and the alur-bar upen which traverses the alur by which the jacke are actuated auceesaively. (Knight.)
B. As adjective: (See the componoda).

T Compounds of obvious signification Camel-backed, camel-hide.
camel-bird, s. A nama given to the ostrich.
camel-insects, 8. pl. A name sometimes given to the insects of the genus Mantis (g.v.).
camel-locusts, s.pl. The aame as Camelinsects (q.v.).
camel's-hair, camel-hair, * camel-

## hare, s. \& $\alpha$.

A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang. : The hair of a camel
2. Fabric: A rengh fabric made of the hair of a camel.
"Wit camethare was he cledde:-Metrical Homilies, B.
B. As adj. : Made of the hair of a camel
"Boee will act like a camel-hair pencil."-Darwin:

## camel's-hay, $s$.

Bot. : A kind of sweet-smelling rush-the Andropogon schœmanthus-growing in Eastern countriea.

## camel's-thorn, s.

Bot.: A plant, Allogi Camelorum.
cs-mē'-lé-ón, s. [Chameleon.]
cameleon-mineral, s. [Chameleonmineral.]
am-ěl'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. camelus (q.v.), and feni. pl. anffx -idoc.]

1. Zool.: A family of Ruminanta, containing the Camela and Llamas. The dentition differs from that of the typicsl Ruminantia. In the upper jaw there are three teeth on each aide in front reparated by slight intervals. There are a confcal incisor, a canine, and a premolar. The after a gap the rest of the mowers follow, There are no horns. The lower surface of the foot is applied to the ground. There are two toes enclosed in skin, and the hoofa are rednced almost to the size of nails. Thera are two recent genera-Camelus in the eastern hemisphere, Ancheala in the western.
2. Palcont. : Various extiact genera or Cam elidæ have been found in the Lower Miocene and in tha Pliocene of North America. In the eastern world no opecier has been found earlier than the Upper Miocene (\%) of the earlier than the Upper Mitecene ftimalayas. It is a genuine Camelus, $C$. sivalensis.
căm-ǎ-I'-ng, s. [Lat. From Gr. xauai (chamai) $=$ on the gronad, and $\lambda$ ivov (linon) $=$ flax. Bot. : A small genus of cruciferous planta Brassicacea), containing two or three European and North American species. They are dwarf annual or pereanial herbaceous plants, with stem-clasping leaves, and terminal racemes of yellow flowers. The most interest ing species is tha Camelina sativa, a doulttol inhabitant of Britain, and sometimes called Gold of Pleasure. It is cultivated in some parts of the Continent for the flbre and oil obtsinable from its seeds, which are sometimea imported into this country under the name of Dodder-seed. Iby pressure they yield clesr yellow-coloured oil, something lik linseed-oil, and the residual cako has been re commended as food for cattle. The fibre ia used in many parts for making breoma.
căm'-e-line, a. \& s. [O. Fr. cameline; Fr. camelin; Ital. camellino; Low Lat. cameinus $=$ pertaining to a camnel ; camelus $=$ a camel. $]$ i A. As adj. : Pertsining to or of the nature of a camel.
B. As subst. : A coarse fabric, mada originally of camel's-hair. [Camlet.]

Dame A abtinence streyned, toke on a robe of camee
Rine.
Rom of Roue 7,366 .
căm-ĕ1-i'-nĕ-ms, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. camelina, and fem. pl. sotfix -ece.] The same as Camelinidæ (q.v.). (Hooher \& Arnott.)
 camelina, and fem. pl suffx -idot.]

Bot. : A family, sub-tribe, or anb-section of the Brassicacea or Crucifere (Crucifers), and the tribe or section Notorhizex. [Camelinee.]
ca-me'-Hi-on, s. [Eng. camel, and lion.] apparently used for Camelopard (q.v.).
in Cametion, that is a beest lllk a camele In the heed,
ca-měl'-lǐ-a, s. [From Camelli, a Jesnit, by whom the flower was introduced from the East.]

Bot.: A genua of planta, order Ternatrömiaceae (Theads). It is very near akin to Thea, which contains the tea plant; indeed, some potaniats combine tha two genera into one. The native countries of the Camellias ara the eastern gida of the Himalaya mountains, Cochin-China, China, Japan, and the Eastern Islands. Camellic japonica, said to have been introdnced into Britain by Robert James, Lord Petre, ia the original whence have been derived all the numerous varieties now cultivated in Britain. It has broad ahining leaves and red fowers. C. maliflora, the Apple-blossomed Camellia, may be a variety of the last-named plant. C. reticulata, a vers fine species, has flowers of a deep roae colour, sometimes aix inches across. The seeds of the Chinese $C$. oleifera yield a valuable oil.

## oạ-mél'-ó-pard, căm'-ĕI-ó-pard,

[ Hrom Lat. camelus $=$ a came] ; and pardus $=$ a panther. He is so named becanse he has n neck and liead like a camel; he is spotterl lika a pard, but his spots are whita npon a red groand. (Trevoux.) Cf. leo-parl.]
Zool.: A name sometimes given to the Giraffe, Camelopardalis Giraffo. [Camelopardalis, Giraffe.
cam-ĕ1-ó-par'-dạ1-і̆8, oăm-厄̌l-ô-par'-dal-üs, s. [Camelopard.]
I. Zool. (of the form camelopardalis): The typieal genns of the family Csmelopardalide ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{V}$.).
2. Astron. (of the form camelopardalns): The Camelopard, a northern constellation, first so pamed by Hevelius. A atraight line, drawn from Cspella to the pole-star, passes through its centre.
căm-ěl-t-par'-dĕ1, s. [From Eng. camelopard, and suffix -el.]
Her.: An imaginary animal, being a Camelopard with two atraight horns, more promicent than thoae which the divinely-made Camelopard (the Giraffe) poaseases.
 dal'-1-dse, s. pl. [From Mor. Lat. camelo pardalis (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. -tdoe.]

Zool.: A family of Ruminanta, containing only ans known specles, the Camelopardali Giraffa. The dentition is the same as in the Deer. [Camelopardalis.]
2. Palceont.: Some specise of the Camolspardalls have been found in Miocenc rocks in the old World.

## axm' ${ }^{\prime}$ -

căm'-el-rŭ̆, s. [Eog. camel; -ry.]

1. A place where camcls come to receive, or be relieved of, their burdeas.
2. Troops monoted on camels.
cạ-mè'-Iŭs, s. [Lat.]
3. Zool.: A genus of mammals, typa of the awily Camelidæ (q.v.). The species differ from those of Auchenia (q.v.) in having the toes separate, and in posaeasing one or two humps on its back. There are two species, Camelus dromedarius, the Dromedary of Arabian Camel, and C.bactrianus. [Camel.] 2. Palceont. [Camelide.]
căm'-č-ō, că-māi-eu, cä-māy-eu (eu as $\overline{\mathbf{n}}$ ), s. \& a. [Ital. cammeo, cameo; Fr. camée, camayeu; O. Fr. camaheu; from Low Lat. camahutus. Nothing is koowo as to its origin.]

## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A precious stone carved in relief, such aa the onyx or agate. The stone used shonld have two or more layers of different colours, and the srt consists in cutting away portions of the stone so as to expose these different colours in the varions parto of the work to which they are approprinte. Shella, especially the strombus or stromh shell, a genus of wing shells, are frequently used for the same parpose.
two forme wh engraving entitied camaier and fritation account of the celehrated to Winkelmanis interesting acconnt of the celehratid cameore which hre hauded
-T The accent is rarely on the second syllable.

2. Any carved work in low relief.
II. Pcinting. [Camaieu (2).]
B. As adj.: Salient as opposed to intaglio.
cameo-Incrustation, s. A bas relief cast of a bust or of a medal inclosed within a coating of white flint-glass. It was first introduced by the Bohemiana.
căm'-ĕ-す-tȳpe, s. [Eng. cameo; type.]
Phot.: A small vignette daguerreotyle for monnting in a jewel case like a cameo.
căm'-ẽr-ạ (1), s. [Ital. kamera $=$ a chamber; Lat. camera = a vault; Gr. камápa (kamara), anything with an arched cover, chantier.] [Chamber.]
3. Ord. Lang. : Any instrument haviog a dark chamber, and espeeially the cameraobscura and the camera-lucida (q.v.).
4. Law: The judge'a chamber in Sergeants' Inn.

T To hear a cause in camera: To hear a canse privately in the judge's own room instead of in open court
3. Naut.: A kind of ship uaed in the Black Sea.
camera-luctda, s. [In Ger. hamera lucida; from Lat. comera (q.v.), and lucida $=$ containing light, full of light, bright; appose to obscura = dark.] An instrument invented by Dr. Woolaston in 1804 or 1807 , and subse quentiy improved by Professor Amici of M dena. Its design is to produce on a plane anrfaca such a representation of a landscape, an object of natural history, or other visible thing, as may enable one to delineate it with accuracy. In Dr. Woolaston'a instrument there is a glass prism of such a form that its base or its apex (it is the sama with both) has the following angles : $90^{\circ}, 67 \frac{1}{3}, 135^{\circ}$, and $66^{2}$. An object placed at a yroper dictance, in a horizontal direction, from one of the plades enelosing the right angle, will aend forth rays. which in their passage through the priam will be twics totally reflected, and finally reaching the observer's eye, placed near one of the acute aogles and loeking downwards, will enable it
to seen the object of which it is in quest depicted on a aurface placed in proper focus beneath. It is difficult for the eye, however, to take in both the tigure and the point of the pencil st the same moment. In Professor Amici's inatrument, designed to cure this defect, thare ia a rectangular glass priam ( $A$ C B ) with one of the perpendicular faces (A C B) turned, s6 in the former case to the ohject ( 0 ) which is designed to be depleted, whilst the other (A c) is at right anglea to an inclined plane of glass (i H). The rays on proceeding from the object o are alightly

amict's camera luctida.
refracted at $D$, totally reflected at $\mathbf{P}$, again refracted at $a$, and partially rellected at $\mathbf{k}$; finally reaching the eye at E , \&c., making it see the image at $o^{\prime}$. The point of the pencil is aceo at the same time quite distinctly throngh the inclined glasa plate, and there is thus every facility for tracing the picture correctly.
camera obscura, s. [In. Ger, kamera obskura; Fr. chumbre obscure; 1tal. camera oseura. From Lat. camera (q.v.), and obscura, f. adj. = obscure, dark.] An instrument of which, as the name importa, the easential feature is a dark chamber. It was inveated, according to some, by Friar Bacon, about the 13th century; but is generally attributed to Baptista Porta, who published a work at Antwerp in 1560 in which it was described. If in the window of a chamber from which light is everywhere rigidly excluded a hole is made, about an inch in dismeter, the raya streaking in will depict on tha opposite wall a rude picture of the moving nanorama seen in the atreet, or any other objects which may rest or pass before it. The delineation is, however, very shadowy, but may be made better defined by jlacing a donble convex lens in the aperture and a sheet of paper in proper focus for the nicture. The lens will reverse the figures, which may be put right again by making the rays fall on a mirror at an angle of $45^{\circ}$. Brewater discovered that the inages became very bright by receiving them on the silvered back of a mirror. In the room now described ara all the essentials of a camera obscura, aod all

that is needful is to imitate the procedure now described inan artificial "camera" or "room" made small enongh to be portable. For the walls may he substituted a rectangular wooden box, formeal of two parts sliding in eech other, like the joints of a telescope, ao ss to adjust the focus to bodies more or less distant. A tube with a lens is fixed in one aide of it, and is turned to the object to be represented. The raya entering fall on a mirror aloped at an angle of $45^{\circ}$, which reflect them upwarda to the observer's eye. It is convenient that they may be mada to pass through a horizontal plate of glasa, on which tracing paper may be placed go as to enable one to traw the figare if he be so disposed, but now this is generally done net
by the hand but by photography (q.v.). Alid to the box is of use in ridding the observer of superfluous light.
Thera are other forms of camera One with a triangular priam which acta both as condensing lens and mirror, and casts downwards on a table or acreen a repreaentation of the gurrounding acene or landscape. Such an ioatrument placed on a hill in a city, and ao adjusted that more or leas diatent objects may adjusted that more or leas diatant objectu may be brought into focus, presenta a beantiful
panorama of the atreete with their moving panorama

## camera-stand, s.

Phot.: A frame on which the camera rests, and which is adjustable to vary the height, horizontal preaentation, or inclination of the optic axis as may be required. (Knight.)
"căm'-ẽr-āde, "căm-ẽr-ā'-āō, \&. [Fr. camarade; ltal. \& Sp. camerada, from camera $=$ a chamber.] [Comrade.] Onc who ocenpiea the same chamber; bence, a companion, an associate, eapecially in arms.
"camerades with him, and confederates in his de-

* căm-ẽr-al-Is'-tíc, a [Fr. cameralistique; Ger. cameralistik, from Low Lat. cameralista = a money-changer, financier, from Low Lat. camera $=$ a vault, treasnry; Lat. camera $=\mathrm{a}$ chamber.] Pertaining to finance or the poblic revenue.
* căm-ẽr-al-is'-tics, s. pl. [Cameralistic.] The science of public fioance, or the raising and diaposition of taxes and public revenue.
căm-ẽr-är'-1-a, s. [Named after J. Camerarius, a botaniat of Nuremberg, who died in 1721.]

Bot.: A genus of handsome flowering ahrubs, order Apocynacex. Cameraria latifolia is the Bastard Manchineel-tree. It is ao called from possessing properties like thosa of the True Manchioeel (Hippomane Manchinella), which is of the Euphorbiaceous order.
căm'-ẽr-āte, vot. [Lat. cameratus, pa. pur. of camero $=$ to vault; camera $=$ a vault, chamber.]

* 1. Arch.: To build in the form of a vault, to arch over or cell.
+2. Zool. (of shells): To divide into a serles of chambers by tranaverae partitions.
căm'-ẽr-ā-těd, a. [Lat. cameratus.]
* 1. Arch.: Built in the form of an arch or rault, ceiled over.

12. Zook. (of shells): Divided into a series of chambers by tranaveraa partitions ; chambered.
"Tbe camerated and siphoniferous structure of one
of its conatitaent parta -Owen: Comp. Anat, lect. of its constitaeat parta - Owen: Comp. Anat., lect
căm-ẽr-ā'týng, pr. par., a., \& B. [CAMERATE, A. \&B. As pr. par, \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
*C. As subst.: The act of building in the form of a vault, or of arching over and ceiling a compartment.
căm-ẽr-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. cameratio, from camero $=$ to arch.] A vaulting or arching over, the constructing of a vault or arch.
"A. We have shewed their use where two arches tater-
sect, which is the atroogest manoer of cameration. Evelyn: om Architecture.

* cam'er-elle, s. [Low Lat. camerella, dim. of camera $=\mathrm{a}$ chamber.] A little chamber, a closet.
căm-ẽr- $\bar{o}$-mĭ-an, $a$ \& s. [Called after the Rev. Richard Cameron, a noted scotch Presbyterian Covenanter and field preacher, who, entering the little town of Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, on the 22 nd June, 1680 , boldly issued a proclamation renouncing his allegiance to Charles 11., and declaring him deposed for breach of covenants, tyranny, and other alleged crimes. Mr. Cameron was killed in a conflict with the military at Airdsmoss, in Kyle, and thnse with him slain, taken, or diapersed. Hia followera became a aepsrate denomination aoon after the revolution of 1688 , and develnped into the Reformed Presbyteribn6. [Reformed Presbyterians.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to or in any way connected with the above-mentioned Richard Cameron or his followerg.
T Cameronian regiment: The 26th of the British army. [B.]
fantry, which is stñ), after the lapee of more of tha
 Came.


## B. As substantive:

Ch. Hist.: A follower of the Rev. Rlchand Cameron. At the tima of his deatb, hifadherents had not aeparated from theír Presbyterian brethran. They did so, however, after the Revolntion of 1688 , and became a diatinet denomination. Though in certain reapects they disapproved of the eettlement then made, yet they considered it a vast im. provement on that of the preceding Stnart dynasty, and gave it active gupport. The government of Wllliem and Mary, in consequence, when in somedanger from the Jacobites, raised two regiments from the Cameronians, one of which (that mentioned sbove), still remains part of the Britisb army. [Caxesonian Regiment.] For tbe subsequent history of the Cameroniana see Reformed Presbyterians.
† oă ${ }^{\text {a }}$-er-y, s. [Etym. noknown.]
Farriery: Tha frounce, a disease in horses.
cames, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhape from calmes, a. pl. (q.v.).] Small alender rods of cast lead in glazing, twelve or fourteen inches long, of which, when drawn separately through a apecies of vice, forming a groove on each aide of the lead, the glaziers make the patterns for receiving the glass of casements, and for stained-glass windowa. (Gwilt.)

* ca-mēse', s. [Camis.]
"Oht who is more hrave than a dark sullote Byron: Chitde Harotd's Fitorlmago, ii 72
cām'e-stẽr, * Kêm'e-stẽr, s. [From Sccuch came $=$ a comb, and suffe -ster.] A wool comber. (Balfour.)
* căm'-i-òn, s. [Fr.]

Mil. : A small three-wheeled cart drawn by two men, formerly uaed to convey ammanition.

* căm'-ĭs, s. [Sp. camisa; 1tal. camicia; Fr. chemise; from Low Lat. camisia = abirt or thin dress.] [Cuemise.] A light thin dreas of linen.
"All in a camiolight of purple silke.
Spenser: P. Q, v. v. 2
căm'-i-sāde, * căm-1̌-sā'dō, ${ }^{2}$. [Fr. camisade, fromO. Fr. camise = a ahirt.]
Military:

1. A shirt or white drese wort by soldier so that they might recoguise each other in a night assault or aally.
2. A gight assault or surprise, in which the solders wore their shirts over their armour. "Sit io your shirtsleeves, , , if meditatiogocamt ade "-De Quincey: Itorks (ed. 1865), 11. 230.
"Thoy had appointed the same oight whose darknow woald heve entcreased the fear, to

* Căm-i-sa'rds, s. [Fr. camisade, from O. Fr. camise; Low Lat. caminia.] A sect of French Huguemots, who in their war ggainat Louis XIV. wore their shirts over their armour.
 Having the shirt outside the other dress.
ca-míse, s. [Camis, Cuemise.]
căm'-1c̆t, " cam' e-lot, s.\& $a$. [Fr. camelot,

 [kames (kamélos) = a camel.]
A. As substantive:

1. Noogh cloth made of camel's hatr.
2. A rough fabric composed of wool and cotton, or hair sud silk, with a wavy or varie gated surface.
some finer wenve of camelot, grogram, of she
B. As adj.: Made of the material described under A.

They were all m whits camiet cloaks" "- Kacoulay: Mix. 2ns., ch xill.

* oăm'-1čt-ĕd, " chăm'-1ĕt-čd, a. [Eng. camlet; ed.] Wavy,
sāte, făt, färe, ạmfast, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wŏt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt,

"TMe paper bicome sleek and chamleted or voinod In nueh zuper, is it reserm.
* ellm'-line, s. [Camerana.]

Bot.: Withering's name for Camelina sativa (q.v.)

* căm'-màmȳ1d, s. [СамоміLe.] Camomila. ( 0. Scotch.)
"The clarys, catciuke, and the oammamyld,"
căm'-mas, " căm'-ass, s. LProbshlys native name (\%).]
Bot. : An esculent plant, Camassia esculenta, of North-western America, the bulbs of which are eston by the natives.
cam'-méde, " căm'-my̆d, a. [САм, a.] Having s crooked or thattened noae; pug-nosed. "Cammyd or short nosyd. Simus."-pramph. Paro.
căm'-m̌đ-něese, * ohăm'-my̆d-nĕsse, [From Mid. Eng. cammyd, and auff. nesse.]
The quality of poaseaaing a ahort noae.
"Chammydnews (cammednense, P.). Slmitau."Prompt. Parv.
căm'-mẽr-age, * căm'-or-age (age as ig), cam-roche, s. [From cambray.] [CAMBRic.] Cambric. (O. Scotch.)
cammes, s. [Cames.] (0. Scotch.)
căm'-mbok, " căm'-mick, "căm'-móke, s. [A.S. cammoc; Gael. cam $=$ crooked.]
I. Ord. Lang. : A crooked atick. (Scotch.) II. Botany:

1. The Rest-harrow, Ononis arvensis, a plant characteriaed by ita long, crooked, and strong roots. [Rest-harrow.]
2. Hypericum perforatum. Hampahire. (Britten a Holland.)
3. Achillea millefolium. Devonshire. (Britten \& Holland.)
cammock-whin, s. Ononis arvensis.

* cam-mus, $a$. [Camous.]
$\dagger$ oăm'-nōşed, a. [Eng. cam, and nosed.] Flat-nosed, pug-nosed. (Scotch.)
*am-ok, a [Cas (1).] Crooked. (Scotch.) [Саму.]
 mīle, " cắm'-mó-mȳle, " cảm'-ó-mȳle, * oăm'-a-mĕl, s. [In Dan. kameelblomst, kamille; Dut. \& Ger. kamille; Fr. camomille; Low Lat. canomilla; from Gr. xaцаi-»ŋло⿱ (chamai-milon) $=$ earth-apple. So called from the amell of its flower.] A Britiah plant, Anthemis nobilis. [ANTHEMIs.]
II. Blue Camomile: Aster trifolium.

2. Dog's Camomile: (1) Anthemis cotula, (2) Matricaria inodora, (3) Anthemis arvensis. 3. German Camomile:

Pharm. : The flower-heads of Matricaria chamomilla.
4. Purple Camomile: (1) Aster Tripolium, (2) Adonis autumnalis.
5. Red Camomile: Adonis autumnalis.
6. Roman Camomile: Anthemis nobilis.
7. Scotch Camomile:

Pharm.: Anthemis nobilis.
8. Unsavoury Camomile (Unsavonry la hera $=$ without smell) : Matricaria inodora.
9. White Camomile: Anthemis nobilis.
10. Wild Camomile: Variona apecies of Anthemis.
Camomile goldins: A plant, Matricaria inodora.
căm'-õr-age s. [Cammerace.] (Scotch.)
căm'-õr-ŏohe, s. [Etyın. doubtful.] Pontentilla anserina. (Prompt. Parv., p. 204.)
a@-mor'ra, s, [Ital. $=$ an Irish rugge, sn upper cassock ; aee also def. 2.]
I. A blouae, a amock-frock. (N.E.D.)
2. A aecret organisation in Naples under the Bourbons, which assumed the duties of a vigilance committee. (The name is said to be derived from a kind of ahort coat worn by the members.)
ca-mor'-rism, 3. The aystem of a camorra; mob-law ; ansrchy.
0a-mor'ristat, s. [Eng. camorr(a); -ist.] A member of a camorra (q.v.).
oa-moti-fiět ( $t$ silent), s. [Fr. camouflet $=a$ whiff.]
Fortif:: A small mine, with 101 b . charge, placed in the gallery of $s$ defensive mine to blow in that of a beaieger.
" cä'-moŭs, " ca'-mols, * ca'-mns, * cam'mus, * ca'-moys, a. [O. Fr. camus; Ital. camuso. Cf, cam, a. 1 Flat, squat. (Applied only to the nose.)
"Round was his face, and camois was his nose,"
 rour.
căm'-б-चyne, cam-o-wyno, s. [Corrupted from Eng. camomile (?).]

1. Anthemis nobilis.
2. Anthemis cotula. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)

- Dog's Camovyne: "Weak-aconted Feverfew "-either Matricaria inodora or M. chamomilla.
căm'-6世, a. [CAM.] Curved. (Scotch.) Camow-nosed: Flat-nosed. (Scotch.) The same as Cam-noese.
* oā'-moŭsed, " cā'-mŭsed, a. [Mid. Eng. camous; -ed.] Flattened (applied only to the nose); pug-nozed.
"Thongh my nowe be camu'd, my llpe thick,"
* cá'-moŭs-ly̆, adv. [Mid. Eng. camous; -ly.] So as to be flattened; awry.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Her nosememe dele hoked, } \\
& \text { And camousty croked." Skelton: Pooms, p. } 124 .
\end{aligned}
$$

oămp, s. [A.S. camp; Fr. camp; Ital. \& Sp. campo; Lat. campus = a fleld.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
*(1) A fleld, a plain, a level surface.
(2) The same as II. 1.

Lev. xivi ${ }^{\text {277. }}$ shall one carry forth without the oamp."-
"Heyond the limitu of his camps ond fortressens he eould scarcely bo sald to have a party."-Nacaulay: Hist Eng., ©hi.

* (3) A diviaton of a settlement.
*And the chlldren of Israel shanli pitch their tente, every mank hy hls onn camp . . ."-Numb. i. 62

2. Figuratively:
*(1) Applied to any level aurface, even to the aea, as a plain.
"To search all corners of the watery camp,"

* (2) The army or number of persons encamped together in tents or othe!' tamporary lodginga.
"Both campo approach, their hloody rage doth rise."
"Dismiles thy camp."-Marlowe: Mase at Paris,
* (3) An army in the field.
 than real force with it the camp arr
(4) Military gervice, "the field."
* (5) A multitude, a host.
II. Technically:

1. Mil.: The apace occupied byan army halted with tenta pitched.
(1) Old British Camp: A camp not anguiar

plan of old british camp (CaER caradoc, aHROPSIHRE).
occurring in England ia, as a rule, of Britiah origin; one with angles is preaumably Roman.
(2) Old Roman Camp: A Ronan encampment was, as a rule, a aquare, each side of it 2,150 Roman or 2,07i English feet. Each of
the sides had a gate. The principia, or princlpal street, ran from aide to side, not quite bisecting each of them. In the rear of it was snother one parallel to the firat. Bebind thia, part of the allied forcea were encamped. In the centre, between the two streets, were the quartera of the pretor commanding snd his ataff. Between the principla and the front of the camp the body of the troops were en-

plan or old homan casip (ardoch, PERTASHIRE).
camped. A atreet called quintana ren parallel to tha others through the centre of thia main part of the camp, and flve streete croased It at right anglea.
(3) Modern Field Camp: If not near the enamy, infantry are diatributed on dry ground, the cavalry near water, the artillery near good rosds, tha hoopital and tranaport in rear. If near the enemy, they are arranged in order of battle. Sloping, grasay land, with no brushwood, afforda the best site, which is aelected by the quarter-master general's department. Infantry: frontage, that of the battalion in line, or half that space ; tents in lines at right anglea to front, one row for each company. Cavalry: four row of tents, horse-linee between tbe rowa. Artillery: guns in line in front, then horse-linea, wagong, and men'e tents. then horse-linea, wagona, and mien ease kitchens, officers' tents, and ragimanch case kitchens, officers'
(4) Camp of Instruction: A camp, eithar temporary or permanent, for the purpose of hardening soldiers and accustoming tbem to field duty.
(5) Intrenched camp: A space of ground large enough to contain an army, and protected by a chain of permanent or temporary detachell works.
2. Agric.: A mound of earth under which potatoes and other vegetables are atored, as a protection against frost.
of Compounds of obvious aignification : Canp-bedstead, camp-boy, camp-Are, and campfollowers.
camp-bed, s. A amall light cot or bedatead, generally of iron, for the use of military men or travellers.

## camp-celling, $s$

Arch, A ceiling in which the marginal portion is sloying, following the line of the rafters, while the mid-portion is level.
camp-chair, s. A form of folding chair adapted to be carried by a pedestrian, or packed away in an ambulance or wagon when on the march. [Foldino-chain.]

## camp-fever,

Med.: The name popularly given to all those forms of fever which occur during a campaign, when large bodies of men are camped out and huddled together in a limited space, withont a proper regard to the lawa of aanitation and to the necessary supply of pure air, water, and food. The fever most likels to occur under such circumstances would lif typhos, malignant and common, typhoid, internittent (ague), dysentery, diarrheas, \&c.

* camp-fight, 3 . The decision of sny disputa by combat ; a trial by arma.
"For their trial by camp-fight, the accuzer was, witl. -Hakeverlh
camp-kit, s. A box, with its contents, for containing soldiers' cooking sind mess utenaila, anch as the camp-kettle, plates, \&c.
camp-meeting, s. A religiona meeting held in an encarnment.
camp-mill, a. $A$ mill adapted for the use of an army, to grind gralin on the march use of an army, to grind grain on the march
or in camp. It is carried on a wagon or runor in camp. It is carried on a wagon or ron-ning-gears, and is somatimea driven by the wheels in travelling; sometimes by a aweep opersted hy horses or men after the wheels are anchored or sunk in the grouud.


## camp-shecting, s.

Hydraulic Engineering: A pling arected at the foot of an embankment to prevent the ont-tbrust or the washing by the current or wsyes. It consiste of guide-piles exteriorly against which are placed wale-pieces, wbich are horizontal timbers. Within thess are driven vertical planks of the nalure of pileaheetiug. (Knight.)
camp-stool, s. A chair whose frama folds np into a amall compass for convenience o packing or carriage. Camp-stools were known in ancient Egypt, and were constructed in manner almilar to ours.
camp-stove, 8. A IIght sheet-iron stove apecially arranged with a view to portability, and sdapted for beating a tent or hut, and for cooking purposes.
camp-table, s. A tabla adapted to fold into a small space for transportation.
camp-vinegar, s. A mixture of vinegar with cayenne pepper, soy, walnut catchup, anchovies, and garilic.
oamp (1), t.t. \& i. [САм
A. Trans. To lodge an army in tents.
"Now troops can be Innded at the port in the morn. ng. and campod here ere darknest falla."-Daily
B. Iutransitive:

1. Lit.: To pitch tents; to lodga in tents.
"We boldly eamp'd heald a thonand sail."
IT To camp out: To lodge in a tent away from house in the open country.
*2. Fig.: To rest.
"The grest grasshoppers, whleb camp in the hedges
oămp (2), " camp-yn, * kempe, " Lam pyn, v.i. [A.S. campian; O. Fīs. kampa, cemra; Ger. kämpfen; Dut. kumpen; $\mathbf{O}$. H Ger. kamfjan, kemfan.] [Champion.]
2. To contend, atrive.
"So kynge vadire Criste may kempe with hym one
3. To romp. (Scotch.)
4. To play football.
"Campyn, kampyn. Pedspito."-Promph Parv, * camp-hall, s. A foot-ball.
cam-pagn'-a (pagna as pan-ya), s. [Ital campagna; from Lat. campania.] [CAmpalon.]
5. Gen.: Ao open, level tract of country.
6. Spec.: The level district in Italy near

Rome. [Chaspaign.]
oăm-pagn'ol (pagnol as pan-yǒ1), s. [Fr. campagnol; from campaigne = fleld; Ital. camprignuolo.]
Zool. : A small apecies of vole, called also the Meadow-mouse, Arcicola arralis oragrestis, which is very destructiva to roots and seeds in flalds and gardens.
axm-pālgn' (g silent), căm-pāin', s. [Fr. campaigne; Sp. campaña; Ital. oampagna; Lat. campania.]

* 1. Ord. Lang.: A large open tract of country withont hills.

2. Mil.: Thase operations of armies which terminate in a decisiva result, after which follows a temporary cessation of hostillties or tha conclusion of peace.
"For I am sure 1 an etter to direct a campaign than to mannge your House of Lords and Commons."
3. Metal. The period during which a furnace is contiouously in operation. (American.)

- oam-pâgn' (g silent), v.i. [Campaigi, s.] To serve in the field with an army
bellion. 2he officers who eampaigned in the late re-
eăm-päign'-ẽr (g silent), 8. [Eng. campaign; -er.] One who serves in a campaign, a soldier. "Both horse and rider were old campaignerk"-
cam-pāign'-ǐng ( $g$ silent), pr. par. \& s. Campaion, v.]
A. As pr. par. (See the verb.)
B. As subst.: The act of serving with an army in the fleld.
* conm-paj-na, s. [Low Lat. campana $=a$ bell In 8p. \& Ital. the flower is also called camptna, from the shape of the flowers.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A bell, especially one for a
2. Bot. : The pasqus flower.
"Campana here he crops, acconnted wondrous good."
căm'-pa-nal, a. \& 8. [From Low Lat. cam pana =a bell; and suff. -al.]
A. As adjective:

Bot.: Pertaining to the genus Campanula, as the Campanal alliance.
B. As subst. (PL Campanals) : Tha English name given by Lindley to bia alliance Campanales (q.v.).
căm-pan-à'lèss, s. pl. [From Low Lat. campana= a vell; and pl. m. or f. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: Campanals, an alliance of plants, epigynous Exogens, contajning dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers and an embryo with little or no albumen. Lindley places in it the orders Campanulacee, Lobelizeex, Goodeniacex, Stylidiacere, Valerianaceer, Dipsacere and Asteracea (q.v.).
căm-pā'ne, s. [Lat. campana $=$ a bell.]
Her.: A hell, or bell-shaped vessel borna on coat-armour.
† căm-pā'ned, a. [Lat. campana $=$ a bell.] Her. : Furnished with or bearing bells.
căm-pan-ê'-rŏ, s. [Sp.]
Zool.: The Bell-bird, a native of Brazil.

+ căm-păn'-1-form, a. [Lat. campana = a bell ; jormat = furm, shape.
Bot.: Bell-shaped: an epithet applied to flowers which resemble a bell in shave.
căm'-păn-î-lĕ, s. [Ital. \& Low Lat. companile $=$ a bell-tower, steeple; campana $=$ a bell. $]$ A tower for the reception of bells, principally used for clurch purposes, but now sometimes for domestic edifices. The campanile at Cremona is very celebrated, being 395 feet high. That at Florence, by Giotto, is 267 feet high, and 45 feet square. The most remarkable of the campaniles is that at Pisa, commonly called the "Lcaning Tower." It is cylindrical in form, and surrounded by eight staries of columns, placed over one another, each having its entsblature. The height is about 150 feet to the platform, whence n plumbline lowered falls on the leaning side nearly thirteen feet outsida the base of the building. (Guilt.)
*ăm-pan-1̆1-1-form, a. [1tal. camprnilla =a little bell; dimin. of Lat. campana $=$ a bell ; forma = shape, form.] Bell-shaped.
căm-pan-ŏ1'-ó-ğist, s. [Eng. campanolog(y); -ist.] One akilled in the scienca of campan. ology or bell-ringing.
căm-pan-ŏ1-o-ğy̆, s.e [Lat. campant $=\mathrm{a}$ bell, and Gr. $\lambda$ ojos (logos) $=$ a treatiso, discourse.] The scieoce of bell-ringing; a treatise on bell-ringing.
căm-păn'-n-1a, s. [Low Lat. campanula $=$ a little bell, dim. of campana $=$ a bell.]

Bot.: Tha Bell-fiower, so called from the shape of its flowers. An extensive genus of herbaceous plants, giving the name to the order Campanulacere. Campanula rapunculus, Rampion, is much cultivated for the roots, which are boiled tender and esten bot with sance, or cold with vinegar and pepper. OI the Britiah apecies C. latifolia is the finest. the flowere are large and blue, or (in the Scottish woods) aometimes white. The best known apecies is C. rotundifolia, tha Harebell, or Blue-bell of Scotland. All tha foregoing apecies are British. A foreign one, Campanula glauca, is said by tha Japaness to be a tonic.
căm-păn-u-1a'-çĕ-8e, a pl. [Lat. campanula, and ficm. $\mathrm{p}^{1}$. sntf. -ocece. $]$
Bot. : A natural order of plants, chiefly natives of the north of Asia, Enrope, and North America. More than 200 species of this family are known, of which more than 80 are indigenous or cultivated in Britain.
căm-păn-n-lär'-I-a,s. [Low Lat. campanula $=$ a little bell.]

Zool. : The type genns of the family Cun. pannlarlides, in which the enp-shaped hydrotheca are borne at the end of riuged atalles The polypites bear a circle of tentacles below tha conical proboscis.
 Lat. campanularia; fem. pl. suff. -idue.] Zool. : A farnily of calyptoblastio Hydrozoa
 Lat. campanularia, (q.v.), \& veut. pl. onfí -ida.]
Zool.: An order of hydroid Zoophytes. They are closely allied to the Sertularida, but their hydrothecæ, with their containing polypites, are sapported on conapicurus atalks, and are terminal, while those of the Sertularida are sesails or subsessile and placed
isterally istarally
căm-păn'-ul-lāte, ' $a$. [Low Lat campanulatus, from campanula $=$ a 1 tt tla bell, dim. of compana $=$ a bell.]
Bot. \&c.: Having the shape or form of a bell, bell-shaped.
căm-păn-n-lī'-na, e. [Low Lat: campanula $=$ a littla bell ; nent. pl. soff. -ina.]
Zool. : A genus of calyptoblastic Hydrazoa, the typiesl one of the family Campannlinide. There are thres species. Stem simple or brsnched rooted; cells pointed above; polypes cylindrical, with webbed tentacles. Heproduction by frea medusa webs, aingle in each capsule. (Friff. \& Henfrey.)
căm-păn-n-līn'-l-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. canpanulina, the type; and fem. pl. suff. -ile.]
Zool. : A family of sertnlarian or calyptoblastic IIydrozoa, with ovatoconic cells, ataliked; polypes long, cylindrical, with a amall conical proboscis.

* cam-par, s. [CAMPER (2).]

Camp'-bell-ite ( $p$ sileot), s. A member of a donomination founded by two Baptist ministers of Keotucky, Thomas end Alexander Campbell. The Camp bellites atyla thamselves Disciples of Christ, and ara also called New Lights

Oămp-cëli'-ing, s. [Mid. Eng. cam = crooked, curved, and ceiling.]
Arch.: A ceiling whose form is convex in wardly.
Căm-pē'a-çhy̆, căm'-pēaçh-y̆, 8. \& a [From the Guif of Campeachy, in Mexico whence the wood is imported.]
campeachy - wood, campeche wood, s. The red dye-wood better known by the name of Logwood, obtained from the Hematoxylon Campechianum.
 esternillar; qayeív (phagein) = to eat.].
Ornith.: A genus of hirds belonging to the Laniade or Shrike family. it is the Iypical one of the snb-family Campephaginz (q.v.).
căm-pë-pha-gi'-næ, 8. pl. [From Mod. Lat. (from Gr.) campephaga (q.v.), and Lat fem. pl. suff. -ince.]
Ornith: A sub-family of Ampelidæ (Chatteners). They are found chiefly in the warmer parts of the Old World. None are British.
tămp'-ẽr (1), s. [CAsp (1), v.] One who encamys or lodges in a tent in the field.
cămp'-ẽr (2), cam-par, s. [CAMP (2), v.] A footisall-player.
căm-pčs'-tral, * căm-pĕs'-trī-an a 10. Fr. campestre; Fr. champetre; from Lat campestris $=$ pertaining to the field ; campus $=$ the field.] Growing in the flelds or country, wild.
căm'-phāte, 3. [Eng. camph(ic), snd ouffix ate.]
.Chem.: [Camphic acid.]
căm-phēn'e, căm-phine, s. [Eng. cam ph(or), and suffix -ene (Chem.).]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{30} \mathrm{H}_{16}$. A crystalline hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of sodium stearate or acetate on a solid compound of HCl and turpentine.

Cate, ratt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sir, marins; gö, pot


## - axm'phẽr-Ye, \& [Comprey.]

căm'-phic, u. [Eng. camph(or); -lc.] Pertaining to camphor.

## camphio actd, s .

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ Obtained by hesting camphor with alcoholic soda solution in sealed tubes to $170^{\circ}-180^{\circ}$ along with camphol. The solution is nentralised with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$, dissolv ing out the sodium camphate with alcohel evaporating and adding $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ which precipitates the camphic acid which is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol. Its salta are water camphates.
canm-phîn'e, s. [Camprener.]
căm'-pht-غ̇̊̆n, s. [From Eng. eamphor; to produce.
Chem. : The same as Camphene (q.v.)
căm'-phǒl, s. [From Low Lat. camphora $=$ campher, and oleum $=$ oil.]

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{17}(\mathrm{OH})$ A monatomic alcohol there are several modificatious, distingulshed by their action on polarised light, as, Borneo camphor or Borneol, obtained from dryobalacops camphora, dextro $34^{\circ} 4^{\circ}$. Another dex tro, 44.90 , is formed together with camphic acid by the action of sicohol potash on common camphar. A third dextro, $4.5^{\circ}$ by distilling amber with potash. A fourth, called levo-camphol levo $33^{\circ} 40$ is follnd in the alcohol obtained by the fermentation of mad-der-root sngar. Dextro-rotary camphol forms mall transparent colourleas hexagonal prisms, which melt st $198^{\circ}$ and distil st $212^{\circ}$; solnbls in alcohol and ether, insoluble in wster Levo-rotary camphol forms a crystalline white powder alightly aoluble in water. Canphol distilled with $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ gives a hydro-carbon, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{1 \mathrm{~s}}$. Boiled with nitric acid it is reduced $t$ common campher, giving of two stoms of H.
oăm'-phôl-āte, s. [From Eng, sc. camphol, and antfix -ate (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Camphor fused with potash unites directly with it sud forns potassinm canpholate, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{KO}_{2}$.
*m'-phǒr, * căm'-phire, s. \& a. [In Sw. \& Dut. kamfer; Dan. kampfer; Ger. kampher; Wel. comphyr; Fr. camphie; Sp. canfor, can fora, alcanfor; Port. alcanfor, camphora; 1tal. Low Lat. canfora; 0 . ltal. cafura: $\mathbf{G r}$ (from Arab.) кaфovpó (kaphoura). Cf. slso apтiov (karpion) $=\mathrm{sn}$ Indiain tree; Arab. Pers. kafrá; Mslay kapûr; Hindust. kápura, Sansc. karpara.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language: The substance described under II. I.
"Yet the country is exceeding good, abounding with all eonmoditlee, ns gesh, corve, rice, sluuer, gold, wood ougt: Voyagec, iL ses.

## II. Technically:

1. Bot.: [See 2 Chem.]

- Borneo or Sumatra Camphor: A kind of camphor made from Dryobalanops aromution or Dryobalanops camphora, a genus of the order Lipteraceza or Dipterads. It differs fron ordinary camphor in having six-sided crystals. It is valusble, but rarely obtained here.

2. Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}$. It is called siso Laurel Camphor. Camphor is obtained by distilling with water the leaves and wood of the cam-phor-tree, Camphora offinarum, formerly called Laurus samphora. It is a solid whit volatile crystalline mass, tongh and difficult to powder, has a peculiar odour; thrown on water it revolves and is slightly soluble. It is very solnble in alcohel, ether, and strong acetic acid. It has a dextro-rotary action on polarised light. Msuy essential oils depoait an inactive variety. [Stearoptene.]
3. Comm.: Most of the camphor imported Into this conntry conles from Formosa ria singapore. It is used to preserve natura history collections and clothea in drawers from the ravages of insects.
4. Pharm.: A powerful diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic, very nsefnl, combined with extract of henbane, in genito-urinary irritation. It entera into union with opium, as a sedative, under the name of compound tincture of camphor or paregoric. It is useful in adynamic fevers, and has been employed in the treatmeut of hysteria, epilepsy, chores, sad whooplng-cough and ex-
tarnally, as a atimulant tostitr and painful parts, as a liniment Offleinal preparations: Aqus camphore, linimentum C., inim. C. comp. apiritus camphore, and tinctura camphora composita. Camphor is a poison to the lowest forms of animals and plants. It is antisaptic In large doses it lowera the pulse and temper ature, and produces headache, sickness, coldness of extremitiea, feeble circulation, unconsciousness, and even death. Undiluted it is a powerful irritant to mucous membranes and raw surfaces. "An artificial camphor can be made by passing hydrochloric acid gas through volatils eil of turpentins" (Garrud). The pir tue impated to it of preventing infections diseases is not founded on correct ebservation
B. As adjective: (See the compaunds).

## camphor-gland,

Bot.: The gland in the camphor-tree which secretes the substance after which it is ramed
camphor-oil, s. An aromatio oil obtained from the Dryobalsnops mentioned above. It has been used for acenting aoap.
camphor-tree, s. A tree belonging to the order Laurscee, which furnishes camphor It is the Camphora offcinarum. It has ribbed

leaves, nine stamers, and four-celled anthers It grows in Formosa. The chopped brsnches of the tres are boiled in water, the camphor being deposited alter a time and then onblimsted in order to remove its impurities There are two sorts of this tree: one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best carnphor is taken, which is supposed to be a ustural exudation from the tree, pro duced in auch places whers the hark of the ree has been wonnded or ent The other sor is a native of Jsuan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, from whence the inhabitants prepsre their camphor, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree cnt into small pieces; but this sort of camphor is, in value, eighty or a hundred times less thsn the true Bornean camphor. (Miller.)
† căm'-phõr, * căm'-phire, v.t. [CАмphor, s.] To impregnate or combine with camphor, to wash with camphor.

Does every proud and self.affecting dams
Camphire her face for thlily"" Toungur: The Revenger's Trage
Wash-balls perfumed, camphired and plain, shal restore comulexions."-ratler, No. 101
căm'-phõr-a, 8. [CAMPHOR.]
Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lauraces. Camphora oftcinarum ia the Csmphor-tree or Csmphor Laturel. [Camphor-tree.]
căm-phõr-ā'-cĕ-oŭs, a. [Eng camphor; -aceous.] Of the nature of or containing camphor.
cham'-phõr-āte, v.t. [Campionate, a.] To impregnste, combins, or wash with camphor.
cam'-phorr-äte, a. \& s. [Eng. camphor; snd snff. -ate (q.v.). In Sp. alcanforudo.]
A. As auljective: 1mpregnated or saturated with camphor, camphorsted.
"By ehaking the sallno sud camphorate liquors tocolourd tiqury -scria
B. As substantive: [Camphoric Acid.]
 par. or a. [Camphonate, v.] Impregnated or combined with camphor.
căm-phör'-ic, a. [From Eng, \&c. camphor snd snff. -ic.] Pertaining to camphor; occur ring in or derived from camphor.

## camphoric acid,

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{4}$. Formed by the actlon of hot nitric acid on camphor. Camphorio seld is alightly aoluble in cald water ; tallises in small colaurless needles. By fis tillation tt yields a colonrlese crystalline anbstance camphorio anhydride or orido gnbstance, camphorio snhydride or oxide $\mathrm{C}_{1} \mathrm{H}_{1} \mathrm{H}_{1} \mathrm{O}_{6}$. Caicium camphorate, yields a ketone volatile ofl called Phorone, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{O}$.
oxm-phôx-ŏs'mas, s. [From Mod. Lakt cam phora, and Gr. $\circ \sigma \mu \dot{\eta}($ (osmê) $=$ sinall.]

Bot. : A genus of Chenopodiacere, the plsnte of which have a smelt like that of camphor All are found in Asis, except one on the Bisditerranean.
căm'-phy̆l, s. [Eng. camphor, and suffix -yl ; from Gr. vi $\lambda$ (hule) $=\ldots$ matter, as priaciple of being.]
Chem. : A monad radical ( $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{27}$ )'. [BorNEOL.]

## camphyl ohloride, s.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{16}$ HCl. A erystalline lavo rotary aubstance, isomeric with the hydro choride of turpentine ail. It is prepared ly heating camphol in a sealed tube with HCl.
camp'-ing (1), * oămp'-y̆nge (1), pr. par.,
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb.)

From courtly pisieful Juno, sent bim forth
From courtiy riends withe wamping foes to Ive."
C. As substantive

1. The act of pitching a camp.
2. The act of lodging temporarily in a tent or in the open air.
oămp'-ĭng (2), * cămp'-y̆nge (2), pr. par., A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As subst. : Football, or any bimilar sport

Campynga Pedipitiudium."-Prompt. Parv.
"In our iskond, the exlibititon of thooe manly sports in rosue minong country
ax̆mp'-i-ờn, * căm'-pǐ-oŭn, * căm'-py̆ ôn, s. [CHaMpion.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A champion.
" Quhen dangelr occurrit, thay refust ns maner of besines. nor lathour that mycht pertene to forsy cam 2. Botany
(I) A book-name for various apecies of Lychnis. Prior thinks the datne was given because the plant was used in chaplets with which clismpions st the public games wer crowned.
(2) A name for various spectes of Sileus.
(3) A name for the Cucubalus baccifer, a ailenaceous plant.

- Lychnis chalcedonica is the Campion of Constantinopls; L. Githago is the Corn Campion; L. Flos-cuculi, the Meadow Campion Silene acaulis, the Moss Campion; Lychnis diurna the Red Csinvion; L. coronaria, thie lose Csmpion, and L. vespertina, the White Campion.
 $=\mathrm{s}$ caterpillar; and eidos (eidos) $=$ fom [rom their elongsted shape.]

Entom.: A genns of Thysanara. The insects like their allies the Lepiama, live under stones and in other dark places. Sir John Lnbbock thinks it a modern representative of an sacient type form from which the higher insects originally took their rise. (Nicholson Zool.)
cămp'-ru-1y., a. [CAMP (2), v.] Contentions quarrelsome. (Scotch.)
cămp-tò-ceẽr'-cŭs, s. [Gr. кацтrós (kamplos) $=$ bent, curved; ке́ркоs (kerkos) $=8$ tail.]
Zool.: A genns of Entomostraca, of the order Clsdocera, and family Lynceidæ. Ther is only one species, Camptocercus macrouro Carapace stristed longitudinslly, slightly sinu ated and ciliated on the anterior margin ; besk rather blunt. It is squatic. (Griff. \& Herfrey.)
aămp-tǒt'-róo-pal, a. [Gr. канптós (kamp tos) $\equiv$ curved, bent, and тоón $\eta$ (tropê) $=\mathrm{s}$ turning, a turn.]
Bot.: For definition and example abe Campulitropous.
canmp－tư－1i－cón，s．［Formed from Gr．
 （kamptō）$=$ to bend，curve；and oưdos（oulos） ＝woolly，carled．］it is merely a trada nama． Fabrics：A compound used as a substitute for carpet or oil－cloth．It is mada by a com－ bination of powdered cork and the poorer qualitiea of india－rubber，and is painted or quaditiea of india－rubber，and is painted or ta not suitable for chambers，as being a good a not suitable for chainbers，as being a good conductor of heat，and feeling as cold to the bare feet as wood or oil－cloth．It mey be em－ ployed for cleaning knives，which is dona by covering a atrip of wood with it；then sprink－ ling tha aurface with the cleaning powder，and rubbing on the knifa．The surface doea not wear away，and the result is very aatiafactory．
 pal，căm－py̆－1ơt＇－rơ－poŭs，a．［Gr． ка́лтїлаs（kampulos）＝curved，and тро́тп（tropë） $=$ a turning．］
Bot．：Having the ovule so bent or curved that the micropyle，chalaza，and hilum are near each other．
＂Buch orules are called campylotropat or campylo－
tropous，when the portions either side of the line of tropous，when the portions either side of the the of carvatire Are ture iunl，or eamprotropah when they are
oămp＇－ў，$a$ ．［Camp（2），v．］（Scotch．）
1．Brave，heroical．
2．111－natured，quarrelsome．
cămp＇－y̌l－īte，s．［Gr．кащтúdos（kampulos）＝ bent．crooket，curved，tud Eng．guff．－ite （Min．）（q．v．）．］
Min．：A variety of Mimetite or Mimetesite． Dana places it under his third variety，i．e．， that containing much phosphoric acid．It is found at Drygill，in Cumberland．
 pulos）$=$ curved，bent；sioxos（itiskos）$=$ a disk．］ Bot．：A genus of Diatomacer，with frus－ tules single，free，disk－abaped ；the disk curved or twisted（saddle－shaped）；furnished with mostly radiata markings，frequently inter－ rupted．They are aquatic and marine．Smith describes nine apecies．（Griff \＆Henfrey．）
cămp－y̌l－ŏp＇tẽr－ŭs，s．［Gr．кантúhos（kam－ pulos）$=$ curved；$\pi$ тероу（pteron）$=$ a wing．］ Zool．：A genus of birds，of the family Trachi－ lidæ，or Humming－birds．
cămp－y̆1－б－spẽr＇mate，＊căm－p̆yl－б－ spčr＇－moŭs，a．［Gr，кapтỉㅇos（kampulos） $=$ curved，бтє́p $\mu$（ерегma）$=$ a seed．］ Bot．：Having the edges of the geed curved， so as to form a chanael or groove，as in aome so as thliferous plants．
cămp－y̆－1ǒt＇－ró－pal，$\alpha$ ．［From Gr．кацжi－ dos（kempulos）＝bent，crooked，and тро́mos （tropos）$=$ a turning，and Eng．suff．－al．］The same as Camplotropous（q．v．）．
入os（kampulos）$=$ bent，crooked，and т $\rho о \pi$ тor （tropos）$=$ a turn，a direction．］［Campolitao－ pous．］
Bot．：A term nised of an axis of an ovula when，in place of being straight，it is curved down upon itself to auch an extent that the fornam almost tonches the hilum．Example， the Mignonette．（Lindley．）

Entomol．：A genus of coleopterous insccts of the tribe Elateride．Campylus dispar is common in Britain．
camp－yon，s．［Campion，Champion．］
căm＇－scho，căm＇－schol，a．［Etym．doubt－ ful．Cf．cumshachle．］
1．Crooked．
－The homit byrd quhilk we clepe the nicht oule，
withulu hir cauerue hard 1 schoute and youle，
 ＂yld elrische akreik ${ }^{2}$
2．Ill－humoured，contentious，crabbed；de－ toting crookedness or perversenesa of temper．
săm－ohach－le，căm－shâuch－le（ch gut－ tural），i．t．［From scotch cam＝crooked，and shauckle（q．v．）．」 To distort．

F Shauchle is to distort in one direction， oamshauchle in two．
căm＇－stëa－ry̆，căm＇－stẽ－rle，căm＇－stal－ rie，a．［Gael．comhstri＝atriving together comistritheach $=$ contentious．］Froward，per． verse，unmanageable．（Scotch．）
＂Liee＂camsfeary chleld，and fenheous about
cam＇－stōne，s．［Etym．of first syllable doubtful．］
1．Common compact timestone，probably of e white colour．
＂At the bnee of the bllt，immediately aiter the coal is is it is terimed with wis），which is ensy［enslly］burned
 Statist Acc．t XV． 223.
2．White clay，somewhat indursted．
căm－strŭd＇－geoŭs，a．［Probably from the same as Camsteary．］Perverse，unmanageable． （Scotch．）
＊cā＇－mŭs，a［CAMis．］

##  

cā＇－mŭs，cà＇－mŭse，$a$, ［Camovs．］
＊ōà－mŭsed，an［CAmoused．］
＂\＄he was ca muted＂一Gower：C．A．，it．310．
căm＇－wood，s．［From tha native word kambi．］ A wood iroduced by a leguminous plant， alum and tartsr as a mordant；but the colour is not permanent．it is employed for dyeing bandana handkerchiefa，the hus being deep－ ened by tha addition of aulphata of iron． Turuers nse it for making knife－handlea，and cabinet－makers for ornamental knohs to fur－ niture．Camwood ia called also Barwood and Rinowoon．
＂A red dyewod Arat brought from Arices by the Portaguese It is principally obtained fron the
Vieinity oi glerra
Lene where it is called kambi Whence its naine of cam or kamwood has obvlously theent derived The colonring namter whlch it fatford differs
but little trom that of ordiuary Nicarafua wood．＂－ MeCulloch：Dietionury of Commerce．
－ $\operatorname{cam}^{\prime}-y_{,}$， ．［Cam，a．；－y．］Crooked，rugged． ＂Of camy ege and hoitis Paro to sae＂＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Douglas：＂Virgil，237．1．}\end{gathered}$
căn（1），＊con，＊conne，＊cun，＊kan（pres．）， could．＂couth，＂kuth，＂conthe， kuthe，v．t．\＆i．［A．S．cunnan＝（1）to know，（2）to be abla，which has the preaent tense as follows：－ic can，thu canst，he can， we，ye，they cunnon；in the past tense the forms are cuilhe in the aing．，and cudhon in the plural，whence comea the modern could，the $l$ in which is a pure blunder，and has been in－ serted from a supppsed analogy with would and should，in which the $l$ belongs to the root． Icel，kenna；Swed．känna；Dan．kiende；Dut． Icel．kenna；Swed．kanna；Dan．kiende；Dut． kennen；O．H．Ger．kunnan；M．H．Ger．kun－
nen；Ger．kennen．The root of the word is the nen；Ger．kennen．The rot of the word ia the
 know．］
＊A．Transitite：
＊ 1 ．To know ．
＂He was litel worthe，and lesse he cowed．
＂She coutd the Bible in the hily tongue＂，
＂And can you these tangues perfectly＂＂，
Bealuma \＆Flet：：Coxcomb，
－In thia sense we have the phrases to can thanks，con thonke $=$ to acknowledge or recon－ nise one＇s obligation，to render thanks to meaning $=$ to feel no indebtedness，or almost meaning $=$ grudge to another．
to owe a marare．］ （Compare the German dank vissen；the French savoir gre；and the Lat．gratias me－ minisse．）
＂I con the grete thonke．＂Wrilisiam of Palerne，207．

＊2．To have the power of，to be able to do． ＂To chango the will

Mingeon：P．L．xt． 810.
＂The queen of love her tavoor＇d channpun throuds （For gois can all thingk in a vell of cioudn＂，4e－r．

## B．Intransitive：

1．To know how，to be able；to hava the puwer，either physically or morally，of doing anything．Used－
（1）With a following inflnitivg to express the act，the power of doing which is clainsed．

＂He lion down whon 1 sit，and walke when I walk whleh to moro than many good friende can proten
I Can is frequently used in an elliptical construction，as in＂ha will do all that he can，＂where the verb do is to be underatood after can．

## ＊（2）Absolntely．

＂In to evil，the beet condition is not to will；the second，
＊2．To know，understand，be akilled in
＂Thy wif hath thie day spoken with a man that cam of igromancye．＂- Gevta Romanorum（od．Herriage
+3 ．Uaed as a aimpla suxiliary verb，with the force originally of began，but eventually coming to mean aimply do，did．
＂Thus ayyd Illoneus and thuu can he celt．＂
If can away with a thing $=1$ cas lut up with it．
＂I can away woth e thyng，I can ebyde it，Js puts durer． 1 can a way with this lare－Paggnave goes beyoud what claret and disoluteness lusplre＂， Locke
căn（2），v．t．［CAN（2），8．］To put into 8 can （used chicfly of nieat，fish，fruit，\＆c．，packed in cana for preaervation）．
＊căn（1），＂cann，a［Can（1），0．］

## 1．Knowledge，skill．

Thne euld warld foulks had wopdrous cann
Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man
2．Power，ability
＂Bot if my dew rock wore cutted and dry
and her cantrapa detp．＂
Rost ：Helenore（Songi）$p$ ist
căn（2），＂canne，＊kan，s．\＆a．［A．S．canna， canne；Dit．kan，leal．a sw．kanna；Dan kande；O．H．Ger．channá ；M．H．Ger．\＆Ger． kanne，all $=$ a can，tankard，or measure．Por aibly borrowed from Lat．canna；Gr．xamm （kannē）＝a reed．If so it must have been borrowed at a very early period．（Skeat．）］

A．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Generally：
＊（1）A veasel，made of any material，fol holding water
＂There weren sett uixe stonan cannes．＂－Wyelifo
（2）Now，a veasel mada of metal，generally tin．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "I hate it an an upfilled can". Niphe, it a }
\end{aligned}
$$

2．Spec．：A measure for liquids．（Jamie son．）（Scotch．）
＂The corn telod．When commotod，in peid in butter and oll，in the proportlot of sbout three fourth
II．Carding：The tin cylinder which re ceives a aliver from the carding－mechine．
B．As adjective：（See the componds）．
can－buoy，s．
Naut．：A small buoy amployed to mark ont shoals and rocks．It is aomatimez apelt cono－ buoy，and as the shape is that of a cone，it is possibie that this is the correct apelling．
can－cart，s．A lightly framed two－wheeled vehicle supporting a large can for containing milk，\＆c，

## can－frame，s．

Cotton Manuf：A cotton－roving machine， in which the＂roving＂is received into cans． ［Can－hovino Frame．］
can－hook，s．A rope with hooks at each end for raising caska by the projecting ends of the ataves．
can－knife，s．A knife for cutting open the lids of tin cans．［CAN－opener．］
can－opencr，s．An implement for open－ ing cans containing fruit，oysters，\＆c．
can－roving machine or frame，
Cotton Mankf：A machine or frame for giving sliver a slight twist，so as to conatitute it a＂roving，＂which is coiled up in a regular manner within a can．
căn（3），s．（Scotch．）［An abbreviated form of Cantel（q．v．）． 7 A broken piece of eartben ware．
ca＇－naan－ite（1），a．\＆s．［Canaan；－ite．］
1．As adj．：Pertaining to or of the land of



## 2. As subst.: A native of the land of Canaan.

- ${ }^{2}$-naann-ite ( 2 ), : [See def.]

Min. The grayish-white or hluish-white rock, occurring with dolomite in Canaso, Connecticut, snd referred to as massive scapolite ny eome authors, ia massive whitish pyroxene, 3 mineral common in eryetals in the dolomita of the region. (Dana.)
aī'-naspn-īt-ǐsh, a. [Eng. Canaanit(B); -ish.] Of or pertaining to the land of Canasn.

- ałn'-a-cle, s. A word of unknown etymology and meaning.
"Thy coperonnes of the canactes that on the cuppe
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poema (Cleannest), 1*6L.
Chn'-a-da (1), s. \& a. [Etym. doubtful probably from the Judian kannatho $=$ a vil age; s collection of huts, which Cartier heard the nativea apply to their aettlementa, and he understood of, and used it for, the whole country.]
A. As substantive:

Geog.: A widely-extended region on the north or left benk of the St. Lawrence River sod its great lakes. The country is asid to have been discovered by Giovanni and Sebastiaa Cabot in 1497. The French assumed nominal possesdon of it in 1525, hut did not eatablish the arst permsoent settlement in it till 1608. In 1759, Quebec, the capital of Canada (Lower Canads), was taken by General Wolfe, and ia 1763 the whole territory was formally ceded to the English by the Treaty of Paris. In 1867, Upper and Lower Canada (Ootario snd Quebec), with Nova Scotia and New Bruos wick, were united into a Domidion
B. As adjectivs: (See the compounds).

Canada-baisam, s. A pale balsam, resin, or oleo-reain, obtained by inciaion from Canadian tree, the American Silver-fir, sone. times called the Balm of Gilead Fir (Abies balsamea). Canada-balsam is of the consisteoce of thin honsy, drying slowly by exposure to the ir into a tradsparent adhesive varulsh. It is used to mount nbjecta for the microscope and or other optical purposee. Thus, when it is oought to cut thin a piece of fossil wood, nr noything similar, ao as to subject it in favour ble circumatances to microscopic examina tion, it is affixed to a more masaive body by Ganada-balsam.
Canada-rice, s. A grass, Zizania aquatica. Canada-tea, s. A plant, Gaultheria procumbens. It in of the Heath family.
eariada (2), (pron. oăn-ya'-dg), s. [sp caña $\approx$ a read, a tunnel.] A valley, esp. a oar row valley with precipitous sides. [CANon.]
Cgn-ā'-di-an, a. \& s. [From Eog., \&c., Canada, asd Eng. suffix. ian.]
A. As adj. : Pertaining to or in any way connected with Canada.
II Canadian region:
Zool. Bot. : The sixteenth of the twentyeven geographical or land regions, established to lodicate the distribution of land and freshwater ahells. The botanical regions of Prof. Schouw are almost the same. (Woodurerd Mollusca.)
B. As subst. : A oative of Canads.

- axn'-age, s. [Cane (2), s.] The act of paying the duty, of whatever kiod, denoted by the term Cane.
"Canage of woll or hides is taken for the cuntom*
Un'-a-gǒng, s. [A native Australian da lect.] [Pio-faces.]
the ail'le, 8. $[\mathrm{Fr}$. canaille $=$ the viler fart of the people; O. Fr. kienaille, chienailie; Sv canalla; Port. canalla; Ital. cananiia, can agliaccia, origivally like cani di ciccia $=a$ pack of hounds.]

1. The rabble, the mob, the drega or scum of the peopie.
2. Originally, a mixture of the coaraer particles of flour and fibe brsn ; now some mides nsed for the grade known as "finisher middlinga." (Also apelled tanait, canal, and

- cexn'-a-nin, s. [Dimin. of con (2), s. (q.v.).] A little can or cup.
- And lot me the canakin elink elink;

And let me the oanakin elink:-
ca-näa' (1) † căn'-nal a, \& $\alpha$ [Fr., Sp., Port. canal; Dut. kanaal; Ital. canalo; Lat canalis $=$ a channal, trench, conduit. $]$
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. An artificial water-course or channel, especially ured for the passage of boats.
*2. Any channel or meane of communica tion.
II. Technically:
2. Hyiraulic Engincering: In the eame senee as 1.1 .
3. Hist. : The Egyptiane very early mado a canal connecting the Nile and the Red Sea. It was reopeaed by Pharaoh Necho about 605 B.C., and at fotervals by others after him. Most of the anclent nations had canals. The great canal of China was constructed partly in the eventh and partly in the minth century, A.D. it is 825 miles long. The firat known English canal was cut by the Romans at Caerdike. The Trent and the Witham were joined in 1134, and the Bridgwater canal was commencad in 1759. The Caledooian canal was projected in 1803, but not opened till 1822. The Erie canal was begun in 1817 snd completed in 1825. The Suez caosi, connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Ses, was opened on the 17th November, 1869. The sttempted caoal across the Istlimun of Darieo proved a failure. One ia projected, frum the Atlantic to the Pacific through Nicaragua. It ia proposed that thita canal ghall be controlsed add operated by our owe people, to whom it will give coovenient and speedy commnoication between Atlantic and Pacific porta; providing also great strategic advantage in case of wa with a foreigo power. The great Kiel canal conatructed by the Germao goverameat fir strategic purposes, connects the waters of the Baltic and North Seas. It was formally ojened oo June 20, 1895.
4. Anat. : A duct in the body for the passage of liquids or solids.
"In the cells of the Brain, and Cannate of the inewea. .--Eacon : Nat. Hist., No. 30.

## 4. Zoology:

(1) A chanoel or gronve into which the aperture of carnivorone univalve molluses is produced. In distinction from thia, vegetahle feeding uoivalves have the aperture of the shel reeding
entire.
(2) A channei in some actinozos.
(3) A channel or tube in some spongea. Such tubes sre of two kinds, incurrent or afferent cansis, and excurrent or efferent canala.
5. Bot. (Of the petal of a flower): A caoal leading to the central cell of the archegooium.
T (1) Air-breathing cells: The name given by Meyen and Leitgib to lacune in celinlar tiasue produced simply by the amplification of the intercellular apaces, and the separation of the cells without teariog.
(2) Intercellutar canals: Canals anising fron the opaces left between cells which do not completely touch each other. (R. Brown.)
B. As adjective: (See the compounds)

Compound of obvious sigmiffeation : Canalboat.

* canal-bone, * cannel-bone, * canelboon (Eng.), "cannell-bayne (Scotch), s. The collar-bone.
canal-lift, s. A hydro-pneumatic elevator for raising boata from one level to another.
canal-lock, s. [Lock.]
* căn'-al (2), s. \& a. [Cannel.]
* canal-coal, s. [Cannel-coald]

Even our canal-coal nearly equals the forelgn jet"

* căn-al-1̌c'-ụ-lạ, s. [Lat.] The Dog-atar. căn-all-1̌c'-ụ-lāte, căn-ạl-ǐo'u-lāt ed, a. [Lat. caniculatus $=$ channelled; from cantculus, dimin. of canalis $=$ a channel.]

1. Bot.: Channelled, having a loogitudiual groove or furrow.
"Not nnirequently the apper surfaco is somewhat
channelled (canapicutatol)"
2. Zoology: Having a groove or gutter occurring in different parts of certain spiral unlvalvea, in zoophagous mollueca, fitted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphoa posaesaed by these animals.
ca-năl-I-zā'-tion, s. [Eng. canaliz(e)
ation.] The act or process of cutting a cans] through.
$\dagger$ eăn'-a-1ize, v.t. [Eng. canal; ize.] To make a canal through, to intersect by a canal. "Haring succosefully canalized one inthmues, in and -Graphic, Jon. 1, 1881
can-al-yie, oan-nail-yie, s. [Fr. conaille. The rablle. (Scotch.)

## "The hale oannailyte, risin, triel

Niool: Poeme, L 87.
căn-ar-i'-na, s. [From Eng., \&c. Canary $=$ the islands where the plant growe [Canary] and fem. sing, suff. -ina.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Campanilscees. Canarina campanula is said to be eatable. (Lindley.)
can-är'-I-üm, s. [From Lat. canarius, as a $=$ pertaining to doge ; as $s .=a \mathrm{kind}$ of grass from canis = adog.]

Bot.: A genue of planta, order Amyridaceat. The gum of Canarium commune has the same properties as Balsam of Copaiva. The nuts sre eateo in the Moluccas and Java but are apt to briog on diarrhea. An oll is but are apt to briog on diarrhæas. An oll expressed from them, used at table When
fresh and burnt in lamps when atale. (LindLey.) C. strictum is the White Dammer-tree of Malabar. [Dammar.]
ca-när'-y. * oă-nā'-ra, s. \& $a$. [From the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, baid to be ao named from the size of the dogs (Lat. canes) there bred.]
A. As substantive:
$\dagger$ 1. A light kind of aweet wine, also called Sack (q.v.).
"Farowell, my hearts: i will to my honest knight Faletaff. and drink carary
Merry Wives of Windeor, 111.2
I In thia eense aeldom io the plural.
"But, if faith, You bave drunk too much canarien
*2. A kind of dance or romp. With sprightiy (1re and motiont.
3. A conmon cage-hird, Carduelis canaria. much valued for its einging. It is uaually of a light-yellow colour, and was first brought from the Canary Islands in the aixteenth century, but now is bred extensively in Germany and England.
4. A paie-yellow colour like that of the bird. [3.]
B. As adjective:
I. Of or pertaining to the Canary Islands. (Sea compounds below.)
2. Of a pale-yellowish colour.

## canary-bird, s. [Canary, I. 3.]

The eanary bird is now so common, Rud han con-
tnued to long iu a donustlck state, that its native habite so well as itts native country, seemi almost for gotten."-boddsmith: Animated Nature, bs. iv., ch. 4 .
canary-creeper, s. A garden name for Tropceolum aduncum, commonly but wrongly called T. canariense. It is cultivatad in gardena.
canary-finoh, s. Tlie game as CanaryBiRO (q.v.)

## canary-grass,

Bot.: A plant, Phalaris canariensis, chjefly cultivated at sandwich, in Kent. Cavaryseed, the grain of the canary-grass, is much used aa food for sioging-birds.

## canary-seed, s.

I. Ord. Lang. : The aeeda of Canary-grass (q.v.).
2. Botany:
(1) The eame as Canarv-ghass.
(2) Plantago major, or Waybred. (Britten at Holland.)
canary-wood, s. The timber of Persea indica and $P$. cantariensis, from South America. It is a sound, light, orange-coloured wood, used for cabinet-work, inlaying, aad turning. (Weale: Dict. of Terms.)
ca-när'-y, v.i. [CANARy, s., 2.] A cant word, which aeeins to olgrify to dance, to frolic.


cą-năs'-tẽr, ka-nă3'-tẽr, s. [Sp. canasta =a hasket.] A particular kind of tolnece, an called from the rush baskets in which it was originally brought from America.
căn'-çę], v.i. [Fr. canceler: Low Lat. annoello $=$ to obliterate by drawing lines across in lattice form; from cancellus $=a$ grating; pl. ancelli $=$ lattice-work.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
*(1) To fence in, to inclose or surround with a fence or railing.
"Canting up $n$ bank of sand, or cancelling, and
railling it witb posta (2) To obliterate any writing by drawing the pen through it.
"Dellivering it ap to be cancoltod; that is to have lines draw over in the mine or intice work or
 2. Figuratizely:
(1) To obliterate, wipe out, annol.

1 "The end of life cuncels all Bands."-shakesp:

## Cannot indeed to gulity maus restore

Lost innocence, or carreces iollizes past
*(2) To exciude as by a fence, to shut out.
*The ather sort . . . by doomacancelled fronn Heaven


1. Math. : To strike out equal factors.
2. Printing: To condemn one or more pages of a book after they have passed through the press, substituting others in their Haces.
"The bouksellere qurreed .. To have the leat can-- For the lisine on

For the distinction hetween cancel, oblilerate, expunge, blut out, rase or erase, and
efface, see Blor OuT. efface, see Blot Out.
căn'çel, s. [O. Fr. chancel; Lat, cancelli $=$ cross-iars, lattice-work.] [Chancel.]

* I. Ord. Lang. : A boundary, bar, limit. "Where spirit desires an enlargetnent beyand the
cincels of the boily ."-deremy Taylor: Life of

II. Printing:
I. The act of cancelliag one or more pages during their passage through the press.
". Heud we down $n$ whole set of the sheets that I may

2. The pages cancelled.
"It was his pride to real these cancels to bis trieads
căn-çčl-1ïr'-ĕ-an, a. [Lat. cancellarius.] The same as Cancellimeate
căn-çĕl-lär'-¢-ate, a. [Lat. cancellarius $=$ (1) a duorkeeper, (2) a secretary, (3) a chancellor.] [Chancellon] Of or pertainiag to a chancellor or his office.
căn-çĕl-lär'-ǐ-a, 8. [Lat. cancellarius; from cancelli $=$ lattice-work.

Zool.: A geuns of unlvalve Tcstacea, belonging to the family Muricide, and Swainson's snb-family Scolyminex, in which the ahell is turbinate, scabrous, and gentrally reticulated, the spire and apertare nearly equal, and the bouly ventricose. Tate in $18 \%$ estimated the known recent surecies at seventyone, and the fossil ones at
 one, and the lassit from the Ulyuer Chalk till now.
càn'-çĕl-1āte, a. [Lat. onncellatus, pa. par. of cancello $=$ to make like a lattice; carcelli = cross-bars, lattice-work.]
*I. Ord. J.ang. : Encloged by a fence.

ourchllate leaf of the lattice.leay plant.
II. Bot. : Conslsting of a network of veina ; lattice-like.
"A kided of nquare latticed or cancollace frameworl -Hen/rey: butany. p. 63
căn'-gĕl-lāte, v. $\frac{1}{}$ [Cancellate, a.] To enclose with a fence, shut in ( Lit . \& fig.)
 căn'-çěl-lä-těd, pa, par. \&a [CANcellate, v.]

* I. Ord. Lang.: Enclosed with a fence, ahut


## II. Technically:

1. Zool. : Cross-harred; marked with cross lines like lattice-work.
The tall of the castor if almost bald, though the beant Le very halry; and cancellated, with some reseru-
2. Anatomy: Open or cellular, as some porous bones, owing to some intersecting plates.
căn-çĕl-lā-tion, s. [Fr. cancellation $=$ a cancelling; Lat. cancellatio $=$ a making of a houndary, or lattice-work.]
3. Law: A cancelling. According to Bartolus, an expunging or wiping out of the contenta of an instrmment, by two liaes drawn in the manner of a cross. (Ayliffe.)
which enactment excludes the mode which wha saoctioned by the former iaw of cancellation or strikuy the whil through with a pen."-Lord st. o Nath . Tlue process
4. Math.: The process of striking out common factors, as in the divisor and dividend.
căn-çĕl'-lï, s.pl. [Cancellers.]
căn'-çel-lǐ̀ig, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cancel, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. (See the verb.)
C. As subst.: The act of olliterating, annulling or abolishing.
cancelling-press, 8. A press having a plunger which defaces a printed stamp. These pressea are usually worked by a blow or by a lever.
cancelling-stamp, s. A press for defacing priuted stamys, to prevent their reuse. [UNANELINQ-PRESS.]
căn'-çel-10ŭs, a. [Cancellus.]
Anat.: Having an ojen or poroua structure, cellular. (Owen.)
căn-çĕl'-1ŭs, s. [Lat. cancellus ( pl cancelli) $=$ an coclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything similar, by which a placa is enclosed or protected.]
5. Arch. (gererally in the pl. cancelli):
(1) Latticed windowa made with cross-bars of wood, iron, lead, \&e.
(2) The mils or haiusters enclosing the har of a court of justice or the commonion table of a church.

* 2. Law; Lines drawn neross a will or other legal document with the inteation of revoking it. (Wharton.)

3. Anat.: A reticulated structnre existing in bones.
tat. "Iu the cancellt of boaes there is a hrge depost of p. 80 .
† căn'-ç̣l-měnt, s. [Eng. cancel; -ment.] The act of caacelling, cancellation.
căn'-gêer, * can-cre, * căn'-kẽr, * cankyr, * kan-kir, s. \& a. [Fr. cancre; Ital. cancro; Sp . \& lat. cancer $=$ a erab.] [CANKER.]

## A. As substantire:

I. Ord. Lang. : Chiefly in the sense II. 4.
II. Technically:

1. Zool. : A geuns of Cristaceans, the typical one of the family Canceridr (q.v.). Cancer paguris is the common eatalde crab of this country. It is found in suitable localitiess along our ahores, wuititudes being caught annually for the market. it casts its shell between Chriatmas and Faster.
2. Palcoont.: A cancer appears in the Cretaceons period, and others exist in the Tertiary.
3. Astron.: The Crals, tha fourth of the twelve aigns of the zodiac it is one of Ptolemy's constellations; It deaotes the northern limit of the fua's course th summer, and bence ia the sign of the aummer solstice. The snn enters it on June 21.

## "When oow no more th. altemato Trins sue tird thort is the doubthl elurite of the with

T Tropic of Cancer: [Tropic.]
4. Med. : A malignent growth which is found In different partsoof the human body, baving a teodency to spread more or lesa rapldly nisd teodency to spread more or esa rapidiy nad inherited disesas, and its growth ts in all pro inherited disesse, and its growth ts in all probability due to some peculier morbid materia separated from the blood, and whieh ia con atantly being renewed. Two kinds of cance are usually described, viz., schirrus or harc cancer, and medullary or soft. cancer; but there are several varieties of the latter. Hard cancer oceura most frequently in the female breast, axilla, parotid gland in the neek, and in the rectum. Suft cancer affects for the most part the interoal orgaoa, as the liver, spleen, Eldaeys, stomach, \&c. : but there is acareely any organ or tissue of the body which may not become the seat of this form of the disease. Hecome caneer rarely ocemrs until after forty Hard cancer rarely ocemrs until after forty
ycarg of age, aod is naually slow to its pro. ycars of age, and is naually slow to its pro.
gress. Soft cancer, on the other hand, ta most gress. Soft cancer, on the other hand, ta most common in early life, and generally mins a
very rapiid course. Cancers may, under cervery rapiid course. Cancers may, under cer-
tain circumstances, be removed by surgical operation, but they are almoat certain to return.

Canker, sekenesse. Cancer."-Prompt. Parn
The word of him crepith as a kandir."- Ficulys:

"Any of these three pany degenerate into a schifrea

* $\mathbf{0}$. Bot.: A plant, yerlaps the same as Cancer-wort (q.v.).
 4 Hollund.
B. As adjectire: (See the compomds).
cancer-cell, s. A cell characterised bya large molelis, bright nuelcolus, and the irregular form of the cell itself; found in many malignent tumours.


## cancer-powder, cancer powder, a

Pharm. : Martin's cancer-powder, oncs famous in North America, is believed to havo ennsisted of an orobanclisceous plant, Epinhegur virgimiana, with oxide of arsenic. (Lirdley.)
cancer-root, s. A name given in Amprica to varinus orobanchaceous plants. Specially - (1) Epiphegus. [CANCER - FOWDER.] (2) times called Orobanche uniflora. (Treas. of ${ }_{\text {Bot. }}$ )
cancer-wort, * cancerwoort, 2
[Eng. cancer, end wort (q.v.).]
Bof. : A plant, Linaria spuria, L. \{Cankerwoet.]
căn' ${ }^{\prime}$ çẽr-āte, v.i. [Lat. canceratus, pa. par. of cancero $=$ to grow into a cancer.] To become eancerous, to canker
"But striking bis fint upon the point of a nail in the sooa after ulidd oancerated he
căn'-çẽr-ā-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [CANCER ATE, $\mathrm{t} \cdot \mathrm{I}$
"Nature seemed to make a separation betweea the cancerafed and sound breast, such ts you often med where s. caus

* càn-ç̃r-à'-tlon, s. [Eng. cancerat(e);-ion. The act or state of growing into a cancer, or of becoming cancerous.
căn-çĕr'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. canoer (q.v.), \& fem. pl. suff. -ide.]

Zool. : The tylical family of the bracliyourou: (short-tailed) crustaceans. 'They are some times called Cycleonetopa (circular foreheads [Cancer.]
cơn'-çẽr-oŭs, $a$. [Eng. cancer; -ous. ${ }^{1}$ Havinp the vature or qualities of a cancer.
 mehirrous, or cance

+ căn'-çèr-oŭs-1y̆, adv. [Eng. cancerous; -ly.] In the mander of a cancer, cancer-like.
$\dagger$ căn'-çẽr-oŭs-nĕss, s. [Eng. oancerous; -mess.] The quality or atate of being cancer ous.
căn'-çẽr-wõrt, s. [Eag. cancer und wort (2) (q.v.).] [CANKERTORT.]



Xn-gili-Ig, ${ }^{\text {" }}$ [Lat. cancellis = lattico-work.] Zool. : A genus of untvalves, in which the spire and aperture are of nearly equal leagth ; the whorls crossed hy transverse linear ribs, crossed with transverse strise and bauds. They bolong to the sub-family Mitrance, and family Volvtidz or Volates.

- ołnn'-ared (ered as kẽrd), pa par. \& a. [Canker.]
"That comnlog Architect of eancered gayle,
t casi'-cri-form, a. [Fr. cancriforme; from Lat. cancer (genit. cancris) =a crab, cancer; and forma = form, shspe.]

1. Having the form of or resembling a crab. 2. Hsving the appearance or qualities of a cancer.
cañ'-cxine, a. [CANCER.] Having the form or nature of a crab; crab-like.
exi'-crinn-ite, s. [From Lat. cancer (genit. cancris) $=\mathrm{a}$ crab, and saft -ite (Min.) (q.v.).] Min.: A mineral closely resembliag Nephelite, and probably identical with it in atomic ratio. It is found at Miask in the Urals, and is of a cifron-yellow, whitish or pale-yellowish colour. it is in justre sab-vitreous and transparent. Sp. gr., 242-25. Hardness, 6-6. (Dana.)
càn-crō'-ma, s. [In Lst. carcroma, canceroma, and the corruption carchrema; in Gr. кapкivuna (karkinöma) means a cancer, the dis. ease; but here cancroma is simply from cancer = a crab, zad means crab-eater, as does the Fr. asme for the genas Cancroma=Crabier, but it la supposed to be a mistake that the known epecies ext crabs.]

Ornith.: A genus of birde belonging to the sab-family Ardeinæ. [Boat-bill.]
căn'-da, s. [Etym, unknown.]
Zool.: A genus of infundibulste polyzos, of the sub-order Cyclostomata, sud family Cellnlaridæ.
and-a-vaig, [Grel. ceann $=$ head, and dubhach $=8$ black dye; foul salmon being called "black fish." A salmon that lies in the fresh water till summer, without going to the sea, and, of coosequence ${ }_{\text {, }}$ is reckoned very foul.
"We have a ppecies of sulmon called hy the country
people candavaiga"-A. Birce: $A$ berd Statikical $A$ cct. prople can

- oann'-del, s. [CAnale.]
* candel-staff, " candelstaf, s. A candlestick.
"To be brought forth out of the candeltafor:- Fick-
eăn- $\mathbf{d}$ - $1 \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$-brŭm,
[Lat. cundelahrum, *candelaber, "cardelabmes $=8$ candlestick, a chsndelicr from candela $=n$ candle. $]$ al lamp-stand. Its tripedal form among the ancients is believed to have been derived from tbe shape of its predecessors, - braziers or basians for holding fuel, mounted on tripods. Annng the Greeks and Romans they were highly ornamental, and made of bronze and martile.
candelabrum-tree, s. A tree (Pandanus candelabrum.)
- căn'-denn-çy̆, s [Lat. candentia.]

1. Lit. : A white heat.
2. Fig.: Exeessive hest, fcrvour.
"Have gon not made a sud division here-your paper bewraying so muct candency ior the one, and

* cär'dent, a. [Lst. candens, pr. par. of candeo $=$ to shine, to glow, to buru, to be white-hot.]

1. Lit.: In n state of the greatest heat, next to fusion; white-hot.
"If a wire he heated only at ono end according as eoquirean recticity, as we or have declared it witres totilly ©andene."-Broobne: Vulgar Erroure
2. Fig.: Hot, impassioned
"Somie mon
Cän'-dẽr-ŏs, so [Native nsme.] An East Indisn resin of a semi-transparent white colonr, from which small ornaments and toys are oometimes mads.
ax'n-dĕs'-gquge, e. [Candscirint,] The same as incandescence ( $q . v_{\text {p }}$ )

- căn-dひ̆s'-gent, a. [Lat, castescens, pr. par. of candesco $=$ to become whito-hot; frequent of candeo $=$ to be white-hot.] The same as Incandescerve (q.v.)
- căn'-dǐ-cant, a. [Lat candicans, pr. par. of candico $\doteq$ to be whitish; candeo $=$ to be white.] Becoming white; wbitish.
cann'-dǐd, a. [Fr. candide $=(1)$ white, bright, (2) innocent, upright, \&c.; Lat, candidus = white, bright, clear ; candeo = to be brigbt or White.]
I. Lit. : White.
"Bending Hira bock to Filato in ${ }^{2}$ whits or candia
The box recelves all binck: but poured trom thence,
The stones canse candid forth the hue of innocervoe.
II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: Frank, fsir, ingenuous, open. "Laugh where we muth, bo erndid where,we cals,
And vindicate the ways of God to mantisto Lis.
2. Of things: Fair, unbiassed.
căn'-dǐ-date, s. [Lat. condidatus $=$ whiterobed ; candidus = white. The term was applicd because of the faet that men seeking offce $\ln$ ancicat Rome ciad themselves in a white toga (Trench: On the Study of Words, p. 193.)] One who propnses himself for or solicits an office or appointment.
 1875.
3. Geaerally ased with the prep. for before the office or position sought.
sone woald be surnised to see so many candidatet
for glory."-d daisorn for grory. -Adaisorn
*2. Sometimes with the prep. of. "While yet a young probationer, Dryden
càn'-dǐ-dāte, v.t. \& $i$. [Candidate, s.]

* A. Trans. : To make fit for the position of a candidate.
"We can nilow this pargatory, to purify and cieanse ns. that we way the the weter cundiduted for the B, Intrans.: To become $\mathbf{8}$ candidste; to compete with others for some office.
can'-dĭ-date-shĭp, s. [Eng. candidate; -ship.] The position or state of being a candidate; candidature.
căn'-di-dat-üre, s. [Fr. candidature; Low Lat. candulatura, from condidus $=$ white.] The same as Candidateship.
"The birth of a eirn and heir to the tbrone of Italy lias caused the cundidature of the Duke of Aosta for ${ }_{22} 1869$.
- căn-dĭ-đā'-tŭs, 3. [Lat.] A caadidate. "Bocreridiatut. thrn, and pat fit on.
căn'-dĭd-Ĭy, adv. [Eng. candid; -ly.] In a candid manner, npenly, frankly, ingenuously. "Whe have often desired they would deal candidly
chn'-did-něss, s. [Eng. candid; -ness.] Tho quality of being candid, frankiess, openness of heart.
"The eandidness of a man's very prinelples, and the
sincerity of uis hatentions"-south? Scermons, ii 45.4
căn'-died, * căn'-dy̆ed, a. [Eng. candy.] I. Literally:

1. Converted into sugar or enudy.
2. Preserved in sugar.
"Candied apple, quince nad plum."
3. Coated or covered over with sugar, or some materiad to represent sugar.
*II. Figuratively:
4. Covered with any white aubstance resembling augar.
"Will the cold brook.

5. Having its falseness covered over or hidden with tlattering and deceptive words; homed.

No, "Why should the poor be flatter'd?
And crook the precmant hinges of the knee
Where thrift maty follow fawning,"" Hamlet, ill. 2
Shakesp,
enmalied-peels, s. Preaerved lemon or citron peel, used in pastry and confectionery.

- oăn'-aly-ty, v.t. \& in [Lat. candiftco. = to make white; candidus $=$ white; facio (pars $\left.f_{10}\right)=$ to make.]
A. Trans.: To make white, to whiten.
B. Intrans. : To become white.
caxn'-aite, 0. [From the town of Candy.] Min.: Also called Ceylonite, a variety of Spinel (q.v.). It is fonad at Candy, in Ceylon. Its colour la dark green to black, mostiy opaque or nearly so. Sp. gr. $=3.5-3.6$. (Dana.)
căn-dǐ-të'er, s. [Etym. doubtfui.]
Fort. : A protection for mibers, enusisting of brushwood, \&c.
căn'-dle, "oăn'-dill, "ăn'-dĕlle, s. \& $a$ [Lat. candela $=(1)$ white w'sx-light, (2) any taper ; candeo $=$ to be white.]
A. As substantive:
I. Lit. : A light made of a wick of cotton ar other material enveloped in prepared wax or tallow.
-T Candies are primarily divided into dipped or mould candles, gometimes called dips and moulds acconding to the meitod of their manufscture. Named from the materials employed in their construction, they are paraffing, spermsceti, composition, stearine, tallow, palm-oil, or wax candles.
"Her eyen two were eleer and Ught
As ouy candelle that lirenneth brigb
As ony candelle that lirenneth brigbt"
"Candies for on thumination wery disposed in the widows.- vacoulay: Hist Eng, ch. x
- Candle and castock: A large turaip with a candle inside. (Scotch.)
*II. Fig. : Anything which affords light "The ppirit of mas in the eundle of the Lurd, seanch(1) Applied to tbe stars.
"Night"s candles are burnt ont."
(2) Used for the spirit of man; life.

B. As adjective: (Sce the compounds).

Compounds of obvious signification : Candle flame, candle-light.
candle-bomb, s. A small glass buble filled with water, which, if placed in the flame of a candle, bursts by the expansion of the steam generated from the enclosed water.
candle-coal, s. [CanNel-Coal.]
"At Biair, =heds of an fnflimmabie suhstance, havo
 Wec., viil 424
candie-dipping, a Designed to dif csndles.
Candle-dipping machine: A frame by which a large number of dependent wicks are diphed into a cistern of melted tallow sad then lifted out of it, the process being repeated until a suffieient thickness of tailow lias aceumulated on the wiek.

## candle-ends, s.

I. Lit. : The short pieces or remains of turatout candles.
2. Fig. : Anything which will last but o very blort time.

Onr Ilves rre but our marches to uur graves. . .
We are but spans. snd candles ends.

candle-fir, s. Fir that has been huried in s morass, moss-fallen fir, split and used instesd of candles.
"Fir, nuknown in Tweeddale mosses, is fonud to eome of tbese, [of Carawath, Lamarkaire] lung and


candle-holder, \&

1. Lit.: One who or that which Eolds or supports s candle.
*2. Fig.: An assister.

candle-match, s.
Mining: A match made of the wick of a


candlo-or a pleca of greased paper-formerly used for blasting. (Weale : Dich of Terms.)

## "candle-mine,

Fig. : A mine or jump of tallow or fat; a fat lump.
${ }_{17}$ "Yon whoreson candlumise"-shakegp i: 2 Henry
candle-meuld, s. A mould for making candles, usually of pewter or tin ; in aome cases glass has been enployed. They may be ineerted in a wooden frame, the upper part of which serves as a truugh; or aeversl mould may be permanently attached to $s$ tin trongh the whole constituting a siugle mould. Each mould consists of a cylindrical tube having a conical tip, with a circular aperture through which the double wick is drawn, while the other end of the wick projecta beyond and closes the aperture in the conical tin. Stlck or wires are passed through the loops, their ends resting on the edges of the mould-frsme. The mould is placed open end up, and the The modted tallow poured into the trough by meited tallow poured into the trough by meandles are withdrawn by meana of the wires candles are withdrawn by meana of
candle-nnt, s. The fruit of the Candleberry tree.

Candle-nut tree: The Candleberry tree.
"The candtenut tree grows in the Polywelan table Kingdom
candie-pewcr, s. The illuminating power of a candle, taken as the unit for estipower of a candle, taken as the unit ligh estiInating the quality of eny other light or aperm candle burning 120 grains per hour.

- candle - quencher, candel quencher, s. An extinguisher.
"Candelpuenchers.... be thei mand of moost payr
gold."-Wictbuty: Exod.
candle-rush, s. The common rush, uncus communis, so called from ita pith being used for making rushlights.
candle-sheare, s. pl. Snuffers. (Scotch.) "Coandl-sheares the dozen pair $x \times x$ n."一Rates, A.
candle-gnuff, candlesnuffe, g. The onuff or wiek of a candle.
"The fungous excrencence growlyg ehout the candlo-candic-snuffer, 8. One whoae occuration it was to suuff the candles.
"I snufrod the candles, and, let me tell you, that withont $\mathrm{meundlemufer}$,
"candle-snyting, "candylsnytynge, . The act of anuffing a candia ; a candlewick.
"̈n ecndytmytynge: Hcinus, icinum" - Cathoz
candle-staff, candlestuff, s. Orease, tallow, or other kitchen stuff from which candles may be made.
"Hy the help of oil. and wax, and other candlesty".
the fane may coatinue and the wick not burn.


## candle-tree, " candel-treew, \&

* 1. Ord. Lang. : A candlestick.

2. Bot.: A tree, Parmentiera cerifera. It is of the crescentiad order, that to which the Calabash-tree belongs.
 Wensistencee, are mide very good candies - Ray: On the
Crection and Creation, pt. if
Candle-tree ofl: Oil made from the fruit of the Candle-tree.

## * candle-waster,

Fig.: Applied in contempt to a spendthrift, $s$ drunkard, or a poor acholar.
" Patch grief with proverbe imsk minfortane druak

## candle-wick, candylweke, s.

1. Ord. Lang. : The wick of a candle.
"Why doth the fire faster apon the candle-wick $)^{\prime \prime}$ Bunym: P. P., ptilil
2. Bot. : A plant, Verbascum Thapous, Great Mnllein, used for wicks of candles.
căn'-dle-bér-ry̆, s. \& a. [Eng. candle, and berry.]
A. As subst.: The same as CandlmberayMYRTLE (q.v.).
B. As adj. : (See the compounds.)

## candleberry-myrtle, s.

Bot.: An American ohrub, Myrica cerifera Natural order Myricacees It is alan called the Wax-myrtle. Other apecies of Myrica are alsa sometimes termed Candieberry Myrtles.

## candleberry-tree, e.

Bot.: A tree, Aleurites triloba, natural order, Euphorbiaces, the nuts of which ars commercially called candle-nuts, and furnisl a greenish-coloured wax when put into hot water.
căn'-dle-mas, * candelmesse, "condelmesse, s. [A.S. canua-masse; from candel, and meesse $=$ mass. . The feast of the Purifica tion of the Blessed Virgin, February 2nd; во called from being celebrated with processions and shows of caudles, in commernoration of the words of Simeon when the infant Jesus was presented in the Temple: "A light to lighten the Gentiles, and the giory of thy people Israel." (Luke 11. 34.)
"Come Candtemas nino years ago she died."
"In Seotland, the perlod in contracts of landlord
 p. 29.
candlemas-bells, ©. A plant, Golanthus nivalis, the Snowdrop. (Gloucester.) (Britten \& Holland.)

- candlemas crown, ©. A badge of distinction, for it can acarcely be called an bonour, conferred, at some grammar-schools, on him who gives the highest sratuity to the rector, at the term of Candlemas. (Scotch.)
 cording to their rank and yortane, from steven as far
as 5 gula Candtemas crown The Ging, i.e., he who pays moet. relkne for six week, dyriag which period he is not
only entitled to demsind an sfternooo play for the sch olarsooce a week, but he has also the royal privilege of remitting puni.
statutical Account.
căn'-dle-stǐck, * can-del-stikke, * can-del-stik, *ean-del-gtykke, s. [Eng. candle and stick.]
I. Ord. Lang.: The stand or apparstus for holding or sulporting a candle.
"Candelstykka.
andelabre lucernarium."-
"And the table and all his vessels, and the candlestick nod
$\times \times x .27$.
II. Technically:

1. Jewish Archeot.: A golden randelabrum diverging above into three branches on each side, six in all, was part of the furniture of the tabernacle. (Exod. xxxvii., 17-24.) lis appropriate situation was in the tent of the congregation, opposite to the table on the south side of the tabernacle. ( l bid, xl. 24.)
2. New Test. (Fig.): A church, specially applied to one of the seven churches of Asia.

3. Bot.: Varions plants with more or less remote resemblance to a candlestick. Spec.-
(1) Lady's Candlestick: A plant, Primula etatior. (Britten \& Holland.)
(2) Devil's Candlestick: A Mlant, Nepeta glechorna. (Britten \& Holland.)
căn'-dle-wood, s. [Eng. candle; wood.] The Jamaica name of Gomphia guianensis.

* căn'-dlĭngg, s. Eng. candle; -ing.] A provincial mamefora supper given by publicans to their customera on Candlemas eve. (Wright.)
căn'-ď̌c, "căn'-dǒck, s. [Eug. cain, and dock (q.v.).

Botany:

1. A plant or weed growing in rivers, Nymphoer alba, from the half unfolded leaves floating on the water being aupposed to resemble cans.
2. Nuphar lutca, so called from its broad leaves, and the shape of its reed-vessel like that of a can or flagon. (Britten \& Holland.) $\because .$. the water weads, ns water-ililes, candocks.
căn'-dõr. căn'-dõ̃ur, 2. [Lat. candor $=$ whiteness ; candeo $=$ to be white.]

* 1. Lit.: The atate of belng white; whiteness.

2. Fig. : Frankness; openuess of heart.

Their thirst of knowiedge, and their candour too :

oand'-roy, z. [Etyro. doubtful.] A machive used in preparing cotton cloths for printing It spreads out the fabrio as it is rolled round the lapping roller.
can'-dyy, v.t. \& 1 IO. Fr. "se candlr $=$ to candie or grow candide, as angar after boyling ${ }^{*}$ (Cotgrave); Ital. candire $=$ to candy ; candi $=$ candy : zucchero candi = sugar-candy; Arahio \& Pers. qand = sugar; qandah = augar-candy ; quandi $=$ sugared.]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit. : To preserve with sugar, to sngar, to coat over with crystallized sugar (most commonly used in the pa. par.).
"They have in Turkey confections like to candion

- II. Figuratively

1. (Applied to frost): To cover over with congelations, to crystallize.
"Th' excesaiva cold of the midd air anon,
Candies it all in balis of icy stone. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Du Bartas, Dayth. }\end{aligned}$
2. To cost over or incrust with any foreign substance.
"I haye seen. ${ }^{\text {an }}$ ak sull brought thence, which

3. To sweeten; cover over any bitternesa or unpleassntuess.
"This candied bitterest tortures with dellght"
† B. Intransitive:
4. Lit.: To become coated with sugar.
5. Fig. : To become congealed.
candy-bread-sugar, e. Lost or iump sugar. (Scotch.)
can' ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{y y}^{(1)}$, t khan-dy, s. [Tamil and Ma layalam kandi; Mahratta khandee; from Ssansc. khand $=$ to divide, to destroy. $]$ A weight lu use in Indis-at Madras, 500 ibs; at Bombsy, 560 Jbs .
căn'-dy̆ (2), s. \& a. [Fr. candi, sucre canali; Sp. candi, azuicar cande; Ital. candi or zuo chero candi; Irom Arab, and Pers, qand $=$ sugar, sugar-eandy; from Sans. khanda = piece of sugar, thand $=$ to break.]
A. As subst.: Crystallized sugar, made by boiling sugar or syrup several times to render it hard and transparent.

Buzz round." "Like fies o'er candy $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron : Dor Juar, xiL } 32\end{gathered}$

* B. As adj. (Fig.) : Candied overexternally; swectened or smoothed over.
"Why, what a candy deal of courtesy
This fawning grey hound then did proffer mo ${ }^{\text {Sa }}$
căn'- dy̆ (3), s. \& a. [From Candia or Crate, well-kuown island in the Mediterranean, south-east of the Morea.]
candy-mustard, s. The same as CandrTurT (q.v.). (Britten \& Holland.)
candy-tuft, s. A name applied to several species of Iberis (q.v.). The name was origiually given to the $/$. umbellata, first discoversd in Candia.
căn'-ay̆-ĭng, pr. par., a., \&s. [Candr, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst. : The act or process of becaming candied or crystallized.
cäne (1), " canne, s. \& a. [Fr. canne; O. Fr. canes (p.) $=$ woods; canez, canes, keynes $=$ oaks (Kelham); Wel. cawner = cane, reed; Sp. \& Port cane; ItaI. \& Lat. canna; Gr.
 or anything made from it; Arab. gandt; Heb. ה
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A name given to various plants with reedy stems. [1I. 1.]
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
(2) Spectally:
(a) The rsttan (Calamus rotang). [Calamus, rattan.]
(b) The sugar-cane (Saccharum officinarum)

Has God then given ite oweetnose to the cano.
Unlese tis la in enpled on-lo vain? in
2. Anything made of small pisnts with reedy stema.
(1) A lance or dart of cane.

Joige-like thoo eitt'it, to pralue or to arralgen

fāte, făt, färe, ạidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pitt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt

(2) A alender walking-atick, thicker than a witch and more slender than a staff.

Fith eame extended far I mought Compor: The Dog and the Water Las.
II. Technically:

1. Bot. \& Com. : A name for various endogenous planta of thin hut tenacious woody stem. These belong chiefly to the orders Grammsceæ and Palmaceex. For different kinds of "canes," see bamboo, rattan, reed, sugar-cane "ca.
2. Script.: The "sweet cane" of Scripture, Heb. קק, (qaneh) (Isalah xlifi. 24); (qanch hattob) lit. = the good cave (Jerem. vi 20), is probably a grass, Andropogon calamus aromaticus, which is a native of India.
"Thin hast bought me no nerot cance with money, - - sen xilil 24.
""To whit purpose cometh there to me lucense from Sil 20
IT The same word, qaneh, is translated calamus in the Song of Solomen iv. 14, and Ezekiel xxvil. 10 , and may be the above-menEzekiel xxvil. 10, and may be the above-mencalamus (q.v.). The calamus of Exodus xxx.
 being the construct. state of aaneh. It may be Acorus colamus. Tha reed of Isniah xxxvi 6 is also qaneh, and may not be limited to one opecies.
3. Weights \& Meas. : A measure of length used in some parts of Europe. At Naples it is 7 feet $8 \frac{1}{3}$ inches ; at Toulouse, 5 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in Provence 6 feet $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.
4. Hydraul.: A device for raising water [Hydraulic cane.]
B. Aa adj. : Pertaining to or resembling the Bne ; consisting of canes.
cane-apple, s. A plant, Arbutus Unedo. cane-brake, $s$.
5. Lit.: A brake or thicket composed of cane; what is called in India bamboo-jungle, or anything similar. (Chiefly American.)
6. Bot. \& Ord. Lang.: The English name of the genus Arundinaria
cane-gun, s. A weapon comprising a gunbarrel with its discharging devices, arranged within the shaft of a cane so as to present the appearance of an ordiaary walking-stick. (Knight.)
oane-harvester, s. A machine for cut thg sugar-cane or sorghum in the fiett. Essentially, it differs but littla from the Connhabvester (q.v.).
cane-hole, s. A hole or trench on sugar plantations, in which eanes are planted
cane-juice, s. The juice of the sugarcane.
"The first of these writera [Lucan] in enumerating Pompey's easturn auxlliaries, descrilee a nation who Bugar.Cone, bk. i. note
cane-juice bleaeher: An apparatus for decolourizing cane-juice by means of suiphureus acid vapour. (Knight.)
cane-knife, s. A knife like a aword or Spanish machete, nsed for cuttingstanding cane It has a blade from 18 to 24 inches long, and la mada in various patterns for the Southern or South Anerican market. (Knight.)
cane-mill, s. A machine for grinding angar-cane or sorghum-ataiks.
cane-polishing, a. Polishing or designed to polish canes.
Cane-polishing muchine: A machine for polishing the hard siliceous cuticle of rattansplints aiter they are split and rived from the cane. [Rattan, Cane-wohkina Macmine.]

## cane-press, s.

Sugar-mating: A machine for pressing augarcanes. Iu that of Bessemer there is a plunge reciprocating in a trunk into which the cane is introduced transversely. At each atroke of the planger a length of cane is cut off, and jammed against the mass of cut cane, which is nltimately drawn out at the open ead

## cane-scraper, s.

Chair-making, dc.: A machine for cutting way the woody flbre from the back of a splint of rattan, to make it thin and pliable. (Knight.)

## cande-splitter, $s$.

Chair-making, dc. : A machine for cutting
and riving splints from rattan. [Cane-workino Machine]

## cane-stripper, \&

Sugar-making: A knife for tripping and topping cane-atalks
oane-sugar, s. [Scoar.]
oane-trash, s. Refuse of sugar-canee or macerated rinds of case, reaerved for fuel to boil the cane-jnice.
oane-working, a. Worklug or designed to work cene.

Cane-working-machine :
Chair-making, \&o. : A machine for working came. (Used apecially of cane-splittera, planera, scrapera, shavers, dressers, reducers, and poliahers.) (Knight.)
cāne (2), cāin, kcāin, s. \& a. [Frem Lew Lat. canum, cana $=$ tribute; Gael ceann $=$ the head.]
A. As subst.: A duty paid by a tenant to bis landlord to kind. (Jamieson.)
B. As adj. : Designed to be given to a laod. lord, as cane-cheese, came-fowls. [Cain, Canaoe.]
oāne, v.t. [From oane (I), s. (q.v.)]

1. Of a chair, \&co: To affix rattan to suit able parts of it.
2. Of a person: To beat with a cane or thin stick.
"Or would it tell to any man'. advantage la histozy that be had caned Thomas Aquins "-De Quincey āned (I), pa. par. \& a. [Cane, v.]

* căned (2), a. [Of unknown origin.] Moulded or turned sonr. (Applied to vinegar or ale.)
"Caned. Acikluk"-Cathol. Anglicum (od. Herrtage)
* can-el (1), * can-ele, * can-elle, * can ylle, s. [Fr. cannelle: Sp. canela; Ger. kaneel. Dan. karel; probably from Lat cunalis, from the hollowness of the atalks.] Cinnamon.
"In Arabia is store mir, and canel."-Trevisa, i. 99.
* can-el (2), "chan-elle,s. [Canal.]
" Canel or chanelle. Canalis."-Prompt. Pary.
* canel-bone, * canelboon, s. [CanalBONE.]
ca-nĕl'-La, s. [Lat. dim. of canna $=$ a reed, from the shape of the rolled-up bark.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Guttifere, but of which the affinities are so doubtful that it has been made the type of a distinct order, Caneliacer (q.v.). They are ornamental shrubs or trees. Canella alba is a common West Indian aromatic evergrean ghrub. It is called alao Wild Cinnamon.

## canella alba, 8.

Bot. \& Con. : The botanical and commercia name of a cheap aromatic bark, chiefly obtained from the Buhamas. (Craig.)

## canella-bark, s.

Bot. : The bark of Canella alba. [Canella.] I is called in the Bahanas White-wood Bark from the colour of the trees from which it has been stripped. It yielda by distillation s warm aromatic oil, which is carminative and tomachic. In the West Indiea it is often mixed with oil of cloves. (Lindley, do.)
canella de chevro, $s$. The Brazilian name for an oil diatillsd from the fruit of Dreodaphne opifera, a lauraceous tree growing abundantly in South America between the Dronoko and the Parime rivers. The oil is impid and volatile, of a yellow wing colour, an aromatic acrid taate, and a amell as if old oil of orange-peel had been mingled with that of rosemary. An oil which gushes copiously from the tree itselt when incisiona are made into it, is conaidered to be 2 powerful discutient.
căn-ĕl-1ā-cé-m, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat conella (q.v.), and fem. pl. anft. -acece.]

Bot.: A family of plants established by Von Martius, though not universally accepted by other botanisia. Calyx leathery, of three im bricated aepals; petals five, twisted in reati vation; atamens shout twenty, united into a column, with theauthers seasile on the outside ovary one-celled, with two or three ovules. Of doubtful affinity. Probsbly akin to Bix aeeæ. (Lindley, de.) [Canella.]
 adj. suff. -aceous.]
Bot. : Pertainiog to the order of plants of which Canella to the type. (Craig.)
oà'-nēs, s. pl. [Lat. canis =a dog.]
canes venatiol, s. pl. [Lat. canes $=$ dogs venatici $=$ pertaining to hunting; venor $=$ to huat.]

Astron.: The Greyhounds, the name of two northern constellations, in which Hevelius, by whom tt was formed, reckoned twenty-five stars, but the British Catalogue only ten.
t car-nĕs'-pent, a. [Lat. canescens; pr. par. of canesco $=$ to become white, canea $=$ to be white.] Become white in colour, assuming a white colonr.

"On the door y-cast a caneras."
olng, s. [Chínese.] A wooden cellar, gene rally of fifty to sixty lbs. welght, worn round the neck as a legal punishment in Chins. It is called also kea. (Sir George Staunton, J. F. Devis, dc.)
căñ'găn, s. [Chinese.]
Fabrics: Chineae coarae cotton cloth. It is in pieces six yards long, sineteen inches wide and has a fixed currency value. (Knight.)
căn-gi'-ca, s. \& a. [A Brazillad word.]
oanglca-wood, s. Called alao in England Argica. It is of a rose-wood colour, suld is imported from Brazil in trimmed logs, from eight to ten inches in diameter. As a variety in calinet work amall qusatities of this wood are employed. (Ure.)
căn'-gle (g silent), v.i. [Etym. uncertain; perhape a variant of jangle.] To quarrel, argue, diapute; to cavil.
"Ye cangle about uneoft kida"-Rameay : scotch
Provi,
p
căng'lẽr,s. [Cangl(e);-er.] A jangler. (Scotch.)
eăng'-líng, pr. par. \& 8. [CANole, v.] (Scotch.)
A. As pr. par.: Jangling.
"At lant all conumeth to thts, that wee are in ond found to baue leene ueither in moode wur figure, but
only jangling and eangling."-Z. Boyd : Lase Botcoll
B. As subst. : Altercation
cann-ĭo'-n-lą, căn'-ic-ūle, s. [Lat oant eula; dim. of canis = a dog.]

Astron.: The constellation known as the Dog-star, tha principal star in which, Sirius rises heliacally between the 15 th oi July and 20th of August.
"Among all these manveniences, the Ereatent I
suffer is from your departuro, which is more afflicting to me than the canicule. -Additon: Letter in th Stundent, ii, 89
can-1̆0'-u-Iar, a. [Fr. caniculaire; Lat. cani cularis; from canicula $=\mathbf{a}$ little dog; dimin. of canis = a dog.] Of or pertaining to Canicula, or the Dog-star
canicular days, 8 . pl. The dog-daysthe period duriag which the dogestar riaes and aeta with the sum, viz., July to August. Io old, and indeed till comparatively recent times, the great heat, and the conaequent diseases which are prevalent at thia time of the year were popnlarly ascribed to the influence of this atar.
"In regard to different lattudes, uuto some the under the equinoctinl line; for nato thera the dok undar ariseth when the sun do about the tropick Cancer, which eenson unto them is wiuter."- Brourne Vulgar Etrome.
canicular year, s. The Egyptian yeat computed from one heliacal rising of the dog otar to another.
cann'-1-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. $\quad$ anis $=a \operatorname{dog}$ and fem. 1.1. auff. -idee.]
I. Zool.: A family of mammals belonging to the order Caruivora and the section Digitigrada. The muzzle ta pointed, the tongua amooth, and the claws nou-retractile, the last mamed eharaeter distinguishing it from the Felldx. Tha fore feet have flye toes each and tha hind ones four. Molar teeth, $\frac{3-8}{7-7}$ or $\frac{7-y}{7-7}$ The carnassial has a heel ur process. It con taioa the Dogs, Wolves, Foxes, and Jackals. It is akin to the Hyanidæ (q.v.).
boi, boy: pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=1$

2. Palcoont: Canidee have been found In the Eoceat, hut this mar not have been the first appearance of the family in geological first appearance of the family in geological
time. There are fossll as well as recent genera time.
can'-Ie, căn'-ňe, $a_{0}$ [CANNY.] Geotle, mild; dexterous. (Scotch)

> "Tben camin, 1a nome coais pliace, They cloee the day.
ca-ni'-nal, a. [Lat. caninus.] The same aa Cinise (q.v.).
"Too much eaninal anger . . ."一Futler.
sa'-nine, a. \& s. [Fr. conin ; Lat. caninus = pertaining to a dog; conis = e dog.]
A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: of or pertaining to dogs, haviog the nsture or qualitiea of a dog; dogike.
"A kJad of Womer are rome ap of canine particles: these sre eroids, who imitate the animals outo of wich they were taken, always busy and barking, and snari stevery oue that corses in their wis. -Addioon Sarafes now sometimes crose their dogs with wid

2. Med.: Unnstural, insatiable.
"It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of uspal

B, As subst. : A canine-tooth.
"The more perfect quadrupeds have three sorts of
teeth, tertued nncinors, can ines, sud molare. ... The eonives follow the incirorn, and occupy aa intermediste station bet Teen them and the molars: thes are only employed in tearing or holdingi hence they nre matter, and are wantiag in the herbivorous rumsiungts, to whom, in fact, they aro nenecesssry."-Swainson: Natural History of Quadrupad, in.
canine-letter, s. The letter $\tau$, from its sound.
canine-madness, s. [Hydrophoria.] canine-tecth, s. pl.
Anat.: The aharp-pointed teeth or each side, between the incisors and grinders, so dog

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)
B. As subst.: The act of llogging with a cane; the strokes given.
cān'-ĭng (2), * cān' y̆nge, s. [INow Lat. canipulus.] [CAFed (2), a.] The set of becoming sour or moulded; tiee state of being noulded.
Cunynge of ale: Acor. (Cathol. Anglicum, ed. Herrtage.)
căn'-ple, s. [Cf. O. Fr. canivel, canivet, dim. of ranif $=$ a pen-knife.] A small knife or dagger. (Ogilvie.)
cä'-niss, s. [Lat.]
I. Zool. : A genus of mammals, having six apper fore-teeth ant six lower, tusks solitary, and grinders six or geven. It inctudes the Common Dog (Canis familiaris), with all his varieties, as Sjaniel, Hound, Greyhound, Pointer, Setter, Retriever, sic. (sen these words), the Wolf (Canis lupus), and the Jackal (Canis cumers). The Fox is often named Canis vulpes, but now more frequently Vulpes vulgaris. The genus canis is spread over the whole world.
3. Pakeont.: It is difficult to distinguish the genera of Canidas in a fossil state. The typleal one, Canis, seems to exist in the Miocene, and abounds in the Pliocene of North Anerica.
canis-major, $s$. [Lat. $=$ the greater dog.]
Astron.: A constellation in the gouthern hemisphere, consisting, sccording to the British Catalogue, of thirty-two stars. Within its limits shines the lirightest fixed star in the whole heavens, Sirius, the "Dog-star." [Sinius.]
canis-minor, s. [Lat. $=$ the lesser dog.] Astron.: Another southern conatellation, consisting, acecrling to Ptoleny, of only two consisting, accraing to but according to the British Catalogue of fifteen. Ith chicf star is Procyon (q.v.), of fifteen. 1ka chicf starit P.
căn'-İs-tẽr, s. [Fr. canastre; Lat. canistrum; from Gr. кáváтpov (kanastron) = a basket of reeds ; кávıך (kannê) = a cane, a reed.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A small basket, originally made of reeds.

White lilice in tull eaniteters they bring.
With all the glories of the parplo spring"
2. A metal box or case.

- The gittering canizters are henp'd with brewd. Pope: Homer't Odymey, ble vil, 235-6

3. A tin or metal box or cass for holding tea, coffee, \&c.
IL. Technically:
4. Mil. : Metal casea contanning lead or iron bullets, which burst after leaving the guna. [Cazesнor.]
"A masked battery of canitetr and grape could rot Coningeby, bl. 1v., ch. xiv.
*2. Cooperage: An instrument used by coopers in racking off wine. (Phillips)

* 3. Weights and Measures: A quantity of tea, 75 to 100 lbs . weight. (Phillips.)
canister-shot, s. [CANISter, B. 1.]
căñ'-kěr, " căn'-cre, s. \& a. [Fr. chancre; Lat. cancer = a crab.]
A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Literally:
(1) A cancer, an eating or corrodiag ulceration, especially in the mouth.
(2) Anything material which eats away or corrodes. [Cankeh-worm.]

* 2. Figuratively:
(1) Anything which corrupts or consumes. "O. that this good hloseow epuld be kept from rit to the caster 1 n. . 1.2


(2) Rust. (IF゙right.)
(3) A mental wound or sare.
"By meal th' inveterate canker of one wound
(4) Curruption, rirulencc.
"As with ago his body uglier grows,
so his nind with can
So his mind with cankecta:"
- Randsh the canker of amhitious thoughts.

II, Technically:

1. The same as Canker-wonm (q.v.).

The eatiag in int the sweetest bud
2. Botany:

* (1) Rosa canina, the Dog-rose.
"I hat rather be a canker in the hedge than a rose
(2) Papaver rheas, the Red Field-poppy, from its red colour and its detriment to arable land.
(3) Leontolon taraxacum, Dandelion. IIn Dut. Cancker-bloomen.] (Britten \& IIolland.).
(4) A toadstool. (Wright.)
(5) A fungus growing on snd injuring trees. [Carcinoma.]
"The calf, the wiod--shock, end the knot,

3. Farriery:
(1) A disease of the horse's foot, often incurable, generally originating in a discased thrusb. It consists of a fungous excrescence with fibrous roots.
(2) A disease in the ears of dogs.
B. As aulj. : (See the compounds).
canker-bloom, $s$.
Bot.: The Dog-rose or Wild-brier. [Canken, B., 2 (i).]

* canker-blossom, s. A worm or caterpillar eating away fruit, \&c. (Lit. of fig.)

canker-flower, 3. A plant, Rasa canina. (Heywood: Love's Mistress, 1630.) (Britten © Holland.)


## - canker-fiy, s.

Entom.: An insect feeding on frnit.
""There be of Ries, catorpiliarm, canker fies, and bear

## canker-fret, s.

1. Copperas.
2. An uleer or aore in the mouth.
canirer-nail, s. A strip of flesh toro. nail. (Jamieson.)
eaniser-root, $\varepsilon_{\text {s }}$ A plant, the Conimua Sorrel. (Nemnich.)
canker-rosea, s. Two plants, (1) Papater Rheas and (2) Rosa cantina.
canker-worm, s.
3. Lit. Entom. : A caterpillar, expecially that of the Geometer moths.
"And 1 will restory to you the yeare that the locurt hath caten,

* The cankemsorme npon the paser-by.

Upon each wotnan's honnet, shawh, and gown.
Congfellow: Tules of a Wayride Ina; The Poet's Tale
2. Fig.: Anything which corrupts or cor rodes.
'A huffing, shining, Aatt'riag, eringing coward.
anker-estm or peace orivay: The Orphan, i. 2

## căǹ'-kẽr, v.t. \& i. [Canker, s.]

$\dagger$ A. Transitive:
I. Lit.: To corrode, consume, or eat away as rust.
"Tour gold and silver is contered; and the ruat of:
*II. Figuratively :

1. To correse, corrupt, nndermine.

- Reathre to God his doe in titho and tme:

Atithe purfoind cankers the nuole estata*
2. To pollute, iofect.
..'. acquinitions of rapine and exaction."-Aderaion.
$\dagger$ B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To becoma cankered, to be eatea away by rust, as by a canker.
"Silvering will sully and cantor more than glldingt
2. Fig.: To become corrupt.
"As with nge hin body agtier grows.
So his mind canker:."sp. : Tempent, ir. I
cann'-kẽr-bit, a. [Eng. canier, end bit = Litten.]
3. Lit.: Touched or eaten with cauker.
4. Fig.: Consumed away by anything veromous or alanderous.

By treason" tooth hat thy anue is loat,
Win and cankerbit."
Smakesp, : Ledr, v. 2.
căñ'-kẽred, can'-ker-rit, pa. par. or aCanker, v.]

1. Lit.: Eaten away with canker.
*2. Fig. : Enveromed, cross, peevish, perverse.

Nor satisfyit of hir audd furte nor wrotk,
Rollong in mynd full niony conkerrit bioik
Roollug in mynd full nowy cankerrit bioik"
A woman's "'ini; ${ }^{\mathrm{n}}$ willin a wicker will:
The cankered spoll carrocesp.: King oan, 2


* căn'-kẽred-ly̆, " càn'-kãrd-ly̆, adя [Eng. cankered; -ly.] Venomously, spitefully. Our wealth throngh bim waxt many times the worte
So cankardly he bad our kin in hate
So cankardly he wad our kilu in hase for Jfag., p 40L.
căn' ${ }^{\prime}$-kẽr-ĭng, pr. par. \&a. [CANKER, v.] A. As pr. par. : (See the verb.)
$\dagger$ B. As adj.: Corroding, consumaing, doatroying.
"And in ench ring there is a chain
Byron: The Primper of Chillom, 2
căn'-kẽr-oüs, a. [Eng. canker; -ous.]

1. Lit. : Eating or corroding as a canker. t 2. Fig.: Consuming, destroyfug, wearing out.

## Another species of trrannlck rule. <br> 

căn'-kẽr-wēed, s. [Eng. cankier; weed.] A asme sometimes given, especially in the East of England, to various composite plants, siwe to (1) Senecio Jacobau, (2) S. sylvaticus, (3) S. tenuiplius.
can' $\dot{n}^{\prime}$-kěr-wõrt, căn'-cẽer-wõrt, s. [From herb, a plant.] Several plants, viz.

1. (Of the single form Cankerwort) : Leonto don Taraxucum.
2. (Of both forms):
(1) Linaria spuria. (2) L. Elatine. (Britten \& Holland.)
đite, fat, fire, amidst, whãt, fâll, fatber; wê, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, nẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sĩr, marine; gā pŏt

 I．Lui．：Of the nature of or remombling a canker．

## II．Figuratively：

1．Worn，esten awsy，日位though by a canker． ＂It［the MS］had the plailu marte of age，the ink Gemsineness of Lord Clarendion＇s Hitut，p． $1+0$
2．Peevish，yerverse，cantankerous．
căn－1crǐ－九ュ＇－1－a，6．［Etym，doubtful．］
Bot．：A gedus of Prinulaces，consiating of a single opeciee from Java－a beautiful alpine plant，with erect radical leaves，often half a foot in diameter，verticillate nodding flowers， snd erect frult．（Treas．of Botany．）
căn＇－na（1），s．［Lat．canna；Gr．кávza，кávıך （kannä，$k a n n \hat{c})=$ a reed．］

## Botany：

1．Sing．：A genus of plants belonging to，if not even typical of，the endogenous order Marantacem．［Cannacesa］They have besu－ tiful red or yellow flowers．Canna indica is the Iadian ahot or Indian bead，a native of Asia，Africa，and America；it is common and in flower most of the year in Indian gardens． The aeeds have beeu ased as a substitute for coffee，and they moreover furnish a beautiful coffee，and they moreover furnish a beatiful is extrscted in the West Indies from a speeies belleved to be C．Achiras．The fleshy corms of some cannas are said to be eaten in Peru，and according to Von Martius，those of C．auran－ tiaca glauca and otbere are diuretic and dis－ phoretic，acting like orris－root．

2．Pl．：Jussieu＇s name for an old endogenous order of plants，now separated into two，viz．， Zingibersceæ and Marantacer（q．v．）
† oăn＇－na（2），s．\＆a．［Contracted from Scotch cannach（q．v．）．］
canna－down， 8 ．［Cannach．］
än＇－na，v．［Eng．\＆Scotch can；Scotch na $=$ not．］Cen not，or cannot．（Scotch．）
＂Troth，Sir，I canna weel say－I neyer take heed whether my company be 1ang or ahort 18 they make a
arn＇－na－bic［Lat annabis
of or pertaining to hemp

## cannabio－composition，$s$ ．

Arch．：A composition，the baais of which is hemp，amslgamated with a resinous sub－ stanee，prepared and worked into thick sheets． Froio it ornaments in high relief are formed by the pressure of metsl diace，and are less than bair the weight of papier mache．It ia thin and elastic，and adapted for walls of houses．It will stand a blow of s lammer， or the effects of weather，and admits of being painted，varnished，or gilded．
－cann＇－nạ－bǐe，s．［Canopy．］
＂Item，alle，cannabio of green taffetion freingeit
with rrene，quilie tney serve for any dry etuill or $n$ with，rrene．quhitise may serve for
aăn－na－bín－à＇－çĕ－20，s．pl．［From Lat．can－ nabis $=$ hemp，and fem．ph．adj．suff．－acees．］ Bot．：Hempworts，an order of plants，of the Urtical alliance．They have a solitsry sus－ pended ovule，and a hooked exalbuminous embryo with a superior radicle．They in habit the temperate parts of the eaatern hemiaphere． Only two genera are known，Cannabis or Hemp，and Humulus or Hop．（Lindley．）
－ăn＇－na－bīne，a．\＆s．［Lat，cannabinus＝per－ taining to hemp；Gr．кavıáßıvos（kurnabinos）， from кávvaßıs（kannabis）＝hemp．］
＊A．As adj．：Of or pertaining to hemp； hempen．
B．As subst．：A narcotic gum resin ob－ tained from the hemp（Cannabis sativa）．
oăn＇－ną－biss．s．［Lat．cannabis；Gr．кávvoßıs （kannabis）＝hemp．］
1，Bot．：A genus of plants，the typical one of the Cannsbinaceæ．Cannabis saliva is the Common Hemp．It is a native of India and Persia．The dried plant or por－ tions of it are aold in the bazaars of India， undar the namea of Gunjah or Bhang，and are used by the ustivee as stimulants and Intoxicants：the former is emoked like to－ baceo，the istter is pounded with water，so as to make a drink．［Hemp，Bhano．］

2．Pharm．：［Неме．］


Brown），s．pl．［From Lat．canna（q．v．），und fem．pl．adj．suff．acees or ece．］
Bot．：An order of endogenous plants，now more commonly called Marantaceem（Marants） （q．v．）．
Oăn＇－năch，s．［Gael．canach＝cat＇s tails； moss－crops．］
Bot．：Cotton－grass（Eriophorum vaginatum）． （Linn．）
＂Cannach is the Gaeiic name of e plant common in kind consisting merely of $n$ siender otem eupporting silky tutt，beautifully white，and of giossy bright－
căn＇－năgh，cơn＇－năgh，s．［Etym．donbtful］ A disease to which hens are sabject，in which tbe nostrila are so stopped that the fowl can－ not breathe，and a horn grows on the tongue； apparently the Pip．（Scotch．）

## căn＇－năs，căn＇－nĕs，s．［CANvas．］

## ＂Aphfo wind ye cudus get，

oems in the Buchan Dialect，p． 10.
cănned，a．［Eng．can，8．］Preaerved or packed in caus or tins．（Chiefly American．） ＂We have many eminent native firns of preparers of thaph，Oct． 16,1880 ．
＊căn＇－nĕl（1），s．［Cfannel＿］
chn＇n＇něl（2）（Eng．），oan－nell（Sootch），s．\＆a． ［Eag．cannel is a corruption of caudle．］
cannel－coal，candle－coal（Eng．）， cannoll－coal，candlc－coal（Scotch），s．
Mir．：A variety of the species called by Dans Mineral Coal．It is bituminons and often cakes．It has little lustre；its colour is dull bluish or grayish blaek．On distillation it furnishes forty to sixty－six per cent．of vola－ tile matter．It is used for the manufacture of oils．Parrot－coal and Horn－coal are essen－ tially the same as Caunel－coal．（Dana．）
căn－nĕl（3），s．［Canel，s．］
＂Aromaticks，of cannel，eardarnouns，elowes，ginger．＂
sc．－St．Germain：
Royal Physician，p． 50 ．
cannel－waters，s．pl．Cinaamon－waters． ＂Aquavitce with castor，or tryacle－water，－ramel－
căn＇－nĕll，s．［CaNal］
cannell－bayne，s．［Canal－bone．］
căn＇－nĕ－quinn，s．［Local oriental name．］ A kind of white cotton cloth made in the East Indies，about eight ells long．
cann＇－e－ry，a．An establishment for the putting of meat，fish or fruit ioto hermatically sealed cana or tins；also called a canning factory．
căn＇－nět，s．［Fr．canette，dimin．of ane $=\mathrm{a}$ duck．］
Her．：A charge in coats of arms in whieh ducks are represented without beaks or feet．
căn＇－nĭ－bal，＊căn＇－í－bal，s．\＆a．［Sp． canibal，a corruption of Caribal $=a$ Carib． The form of the word has been influenced hy the Lat．canis $=\mathrm{a}$ dgg；caninus $=$ pertaining to a dog，as descriptive of or applicable to the low or revolting practice of cannibalism． Bronght from America at the end of the 15th or in the 16 th century．］

A．As substantive：
I．One who eats human flesh，a man－eater； an anthropophagite．
＂The cannibuls that each ot ther ent； $\begin{gathered}\text { The aut hropophagi．＂} \\ \text { Shatketp．}: \text { Gehello，i．s．}\end{gathered}$ 2．One of the lower animals that feeds on ts own apecies．
B．As adjective：
1．Lit．：Of or pertaining to $s$ man－eater．
＊2．Fig．：Applied to anything exceedingly barbarous or revolting．
＂Cannibal terrour has been more powerful than
family intuence．＂－Burke：On a Regicide Peace，Let．2
căn＇－nĭ－bal－ĭşm，s．［Eng．cannibal；and auffix－ism（q．v．）．］
1．Lit．：The act or practice of eating buman flesh ；man－eating．
＂The Acythinis，entecm cannitaltm，noher and Bar of Reason，ii．37．（Latham．）
2．Fig．：Barlarity，atrocitiea．
＂Unleas a warm oppoolition．．id to the spirit of pro－
criptiow，plunder，zuurder，and cannibalim，be ail－ acription，plunder，murder，and cannisalim，be aul－
verne to the true prinolples of treedom，－－Burke．
－oxn＇－ni－bal－1y，adv．［Eng．cannibal；－ly．］ In the inanner of or lize a cannibal． ＂Hand he been oannebally givan，he might Iave
căn＇－nil－kǐn，s．［Dlim．of Eng．\＆Scotch can， o．（q．v．）．］Adrlnhing veasel．（Scotch．）（Poems of 16 th Cent．）
căn＇－nǐ－1y，adv．［Scotch canny，cannie；－ly．］ Skilfully，cautiously，dexterously．
on the wherens，it he had hal awe bit rinnin ring ger＇s pownio．＂－scott；Waverley，ch．xlvil．
oăn＇－nĭ－nĕss，＊．［Scotch canny；－ness．］
1．Caation，forbearance，moderation in con－ dact．
＂He fs not Ifkely to earry hlmmelt with any canm－ 2．Craity managemeat．
Montrose to cur winest of Rothes had hronght in

can＇－nligg，s．［Can（2），0．］The act or pro－ cess of reserving meat，fish，fruit，se．，by
sealing up in cans or tins． sealing up in cans or tins．
căn＇－nĭp－ẽr，s．［A corruption of callipers．］ Gallipera．

The square is taken hy a pair of cannipore＂－
căn＇－nle，s．［Candle．］（Scotch．）
căn＇－nб力（1），s．\＆$\alpha$ ．［Fr．canon $=8$ law，rule， decree，oriinance，canon of the law ．．．also the gunne tearmed a cannon；siso，the barrell of sny gume．（Cotgrare．）skeat thinks that the spelling with two n＇s may lave been adonted to create a distinetion hetween the twe uses of the word．A doublet of Canos （q．v．）．］
A．As substantive：
I．Ondinary Language：
－I．A tube．［Canon．］
2．A piece of nrdaance．［II．］
＇If I sy sooth， 1 must report they were
＂Then baunere rise，and eannon－igigual roars．＂
II．Technically：
1．Mil．：A conical tube of iron，brass，or ateel for discharging projectiles．Its exterozl parts are callcd cascabel，first re－inforce，second re－inforce，chase，muzzle．It is anphorted on carriages by ahort arms on each aide，forming part of the gun，called trumnions．The lore may be cylindrical or chambered，amooth or riffed． It may be loaded at breech or muzzie．It was first introducel in Europec in the fourteenth cen－ tury；made of longitudinal iron bars honped tury；made of longitudinal iron bars honped
with rings；charge eontained in a separate with rings；charge eontained in a separate ehamber placer in a aocket in the breech：
shot of lead，iron，or atone．Used by Edward shont of lead，iron，or atone．Used by Edward
III．，at Calais， 1346 ；in the field ot Cressy， III．，at Calais，1346；in the field rt Cressy；
1346 ；by Venetians，at Chioggia， 1306 ；at Bruges，by the Gantois， 1382 ；and at Coustan tinople，Ly Turks，in 1394. Brass guns，in－ trodnced in the firteenth century，as the ＂Messenger，＂at Aberystwith，throwing a 301 b ahot ；the＂King＇s Daughter，＂at Harlerh， one of 451 ba Mons Meg，at Edinlurgh， calibre twenty inches；the Great Gun of Ghent． twenty－six inches；the English guns at Mont S．Michel，fifteen inehes and nineteen inches， are bombarda of this period．Designations of are bombarua of this period，Cannon Royal，Bastard Cannom，Halt Cartham，Culverinu，Demy－Culverins，Basilisk， Cartham，Culverime，Demy－Cul Syine，Aspik，Dragon，Syren，Moyens， Serpentine，Aspik，Dragon，Syren，Moyens，
Rabinet，Falcon，Falconet，and Saker；the Rabinet，Falcon，Falconet，and saker；the last three for fleld service．Sixteenth century：
hollow bronze and iron tuns first cast in hollow bronze and iron guns first cast in
England（ 1521 and 1547 ）；made very long and England（1521 and 1547）；made very long and cannon＂and small breech－loaders，as the ＂Paterara，＂atill used；aiege－guns threw a 79 lf lb ． ahot．Seventeenth century ：lighter field－guns and cartridges invented ；Gustavua Adolphus employed eopper guns covered with lesther or rope．Eighteent century ：guns east anlid and then bored；carronades introduced．Nine－ ploved，in 1859 ；since then rifing sud later preech－loading applled to all calibres．［GuN．］ 2．Mach．：A metallic hub or sleeve，fitted to revolve on a ahaft，or with it．
3．Printing：A large aize of type，ueed for bills，posters，dc．［CANon，3．］
B．As adjective：（See the compounds）．

## cannon－ball，s．

Mil．：Applied generally to all iron projec－
thles fired from smooth-bore ordnance. They consist of aolid and hollow cast-iron ahot, steel or wrought-irou ahot, grape, case, sand shot, common ahells, diaphragm ahropoell shells, improved shrapuell shells, Martin'a ahella, carcasses, light balls (ground and parachute), and amoke balls. Stink balls and poiaoned balls were formerly used hy barbaric nations.
"Like feathor.bed 'twixt costle wall.
Aud hesvy brunt of cannon-ball",
Bufler : Budibras.
Cannon-ball tree:
Bot.: A name given to a South American tree-Couropita guianensis-from the large bize and globular ahape of its truit. It belongs to the order Lecythidacez. The frult is vinotra and pleasant when fresh, but emits au intolerably offensive odour when in a atate of intolerably offensive odour when in a atate of decay. It is known in Cayenne as the "abricot Sauvage," i.e. Wild Apricot. The ahells
are uaed as drinking utemaila; the seeda are are uaed as drinking utenaila: the
eaten by monkeys. (Lindley, \&c.)

## cannon-bone, canon-bonc, 8.

Farriery:

1. The metacarpal bone, between tho knee and fetlock joint of the fore-leg.
2. The metatarsal bone, between the bock and fetlock joint of the bind-leg.

- cannon-bullet, s. A cabnon-ball.
"The Hxt starsare so remote from the earth, that, if - eamron-bullet should come from one of the ifit atara Fhith n suift $n$ motion as it hath whea it to hot ont of the mouth of acannon, it would be tovo00 years in Philoosophy, c. 3 .


## cannon-casting, n. \& s.

A. As adj.: Casting or designed to cast Annon.
B. As subst. : The art or operation of casting cannon. The moulds for brasa cannon are formed by wrapping a long taper rod of wood with a peculiar soft rope, over which is applied a coating of loan, which, as the work proceeds, is dried over a long fire, a templet being applied to form the proper outline. This model is made about one-third longer than the gun is to be. It is next, when dry, black washed, and covered with a shell of loam not less than three inches thick, secured by iron bands, which is also carefully dried. The model ia next removed by withdrawing the taper rod and the rope, and extracting the pieces of loam. The parts for the cascabel and truanions are formed upon wooden models, and then attached to the exterior of the ahell ; bandlea, dolphins, or ormamental figures, are modelled in wax, and placed on the clay model previous to moulding the shell, from which they are melted out before casting. The meltor metal is then admitted to the bottom of the mould through two gates, one on each of the mould through two gates, one on each
aide, or in some similar way. Cannons are side, or in some similar way, Cannons are
made solid, and are then bored by being made made solid, and are then bored by being
to revolve around a drill. (Knight, dc.)

## oannon-clock, $s$.

Ordnance: A cannon with a burning glass over the vent, so as to fire the priming when the aun resches the meridian. Such piece were placed in the Palais Rnyal and in the Luxembourg, at Paris. (Knight.)

## cannon-Iock, s.

Ordnance: A contrivance placed over the touch-hole of a cannon to explode the charge.
cannon-metal, s. The same as GusMETAL (q.v.).
cannon-mouth, \&
Saddlery: A round but long piece of iron, a part of the bit, designed to keep the horse in subjection. [Cañon-eit.]

## cannon-pinion,s.

Horol.: A squared tubular piece, placed on the arbor of the centre-wheel, and adapted to bold the minute-hand.
cannon-proof, s. \&a.
-A. As substantive: il atate of safety from cannon-shot; hence, generelly, safety.
"Il I might stand still ia connomproof, and have King and no King.
B. As adj.: Proot against the attacks of cannon.

## cannon-royal, a.

Ordnance: An old grade of gervice-cannon, 4 inches bore, 66 -pounder; a carthoun.

## cannon-shot.s.

1. A cannon-bail.
"He reckons those for wounds that are made by ballets although it be a oannom-shoc. - Wisoman.
2. The distance to which a ball can be projected from a cannon.

## cannon-stove, s.

Heating npparatus: A cast-lron stove, aomewhat cannon-shaped, the lower portion, or bosh, forming the fire-pot, and the upper a radiating aurface. It has no fiues proper, but the stove-pipe stands apon the top, encircling the thinuble.
 of Fr. carambols.]
Billiards: A atroke in which the player'a ball touchea each of the other two balls in auccession.
căn'-nōn (i), v.t. \&i. [Cannon (1), a.] The saine as to Cannonade (q.v.)
căn'-nớn (2), v.i. [CANsos (2), 4.]
Billiards : To makn the atroke described under CANNON (2), s.
căn-nṑn- àde, s. [Fr. canonnade, from canon.] A continued diacharge of eannonballs ageinst a town, fortress, sc.
"A cannonade wat kept ap on both eldes till the
oăn-nồn-āde, v.f. \&i. [Cavxonade, s.]
I. Trans. : To attack or batter witb cannon, to discharge cannon against.
tII. Intrane: To discharge cannons or heavy artillery.
"Both armles eamnonaded all the eosulng day."-
căn-nön- $\mathbf{n}$ '-dĕd, pa, par. or $a$. [CannonADE, v.]
o㐅̆n-nờn-à-díng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CANNoNade, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& paricicip. adj. : (See the verb).
"The Duke of saroy Iont no thme hut contlaned cannonading the place, while the fieet came up to
C. As subst.: The act of diacharging cannon, cannonade
căn-nす̈n-ëcr, * căn-nōn-iër, s. [Fr. canonnier, from canon.] The gunner or artilleryman who manages the laying and fring of a cannon.
"It Is an old traditlop that thowe thet dwell near the cathrict of Nllus are atruck deaf; hat we find no such affect in cannoviert, nor millers, por those that dwell
upon bridges."-Bacon: Works; Naf, Bist, cent, \% $276, \mathrm{D} .194$

- căn-nđn-ë"er-ing, s, [Cannoneer, s.] The act or science of ahooting with a cannon, bombarding.
"The present perfectlon of quanery, cannoneering. bombarilog, miluing, and all these species of artliciat,
learned, mod relned eruelty. - Burke: Vindic. of Nat. learned,
căn'-nờn-1̇g, s. [CANson, v.]

1. Lit.: A loud noise caused by cannons.
2. Fig. : Any loud noise, as of cannoma.

Yay, the loud cannoning of thunderbolts.
screeking of wolven, howligg of torturd ghoata,
can-now, "cán-nowe, 8. [CANOE.] A canoe. "They have abundance of monoxylon or cannowes. Which pan through narrow (he Sorea, p. 15 (1636).

A boat Ilke the cannonces of Iode."
W. Broune: Britannia's Paseorall, i. 2.
cän'-nu-1a, [Lat cannula $=$ a little pip or tube; dimin. of canna $=$ a cane, a pipe.]
Surgery: A small tube introduced by means of a stilette into a cavity or tumour to with draw a fluill.

* căn'-nu-lar, a. [Lat. cannula.] Of or per taining to a tube or pipe; tubular.
càn'-ny̆, căn'-nĭe, " can-na, * kan-ny, a \& adv. (Scotch.) [CAs, v.]
A. As adjective
I. Of persons :

1. Knowing, wiae, far-aceing.
"I trust in God, to nse the world, ne n canny or cunning manter do
2. Attentive, wary, akilled.
"Hia wilo was a canna body, and could drean thing very weel for ane to her Hae o busioces."-Tales of my
3. Possessed of knowledge aupposed by the
vulgar to proceed from a preternatural origia, possessing magical akill. (South of Scolland.) "He gave these vervons to underitand, that hí name

4. Fortunate, Incky. (Uaed in a auperstitious sense.)

In thia aense frequently used negatively, and applied to a person or thing with whom it is as well not to have anything to do.
"She fley'd the kimmers ane and $a$ ",
Word gaed obe was fa kanny",
II. Of things :
I. Prudent, cantious, wise.
"The Parlinment is wise, to make in s canny and safe way, e wholesome purgation, that it may be titue-
2. Artful, crafty.
"Bir. Marshall, the chairman, hy canay conveyancy got a mub-comamittee no
-Baillie : Lett., ii. $6 \%$.

## 3. Fortunate, lucky.

## In the o'ertlowing ocean apread their asil."

T See also I. 4.
4. Safo, not dangerons ; not difficult to nanage. Thus "a canny horse" is one th may be ridden with afety.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { "Yo De'er wan donale, an' oarnic, } \\ & \text { But hamely, tawia, qniet, and } \\ & \text { An' nnoa sonia", }\end{aligned}$
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.
B. Asadv. : In a canny manner ; cautionsly, prudently.
"Speat her fair aud canny, or we will hnve a ravelled "There-thast will do!-canny now, lad-canny now." lodi.: Antiquary, ch. vil
canny-moment, cannie moment, $s$ The designation given in scotland to the time of fortunate child-bearing: otherwiso called "the happy hour." In Angus, "canny mament."
"Yell be come fo the canny moment Im thinking, for the laird's ervant-rade exprasa by this eien to pinto o' tippeny, to tell ne how my leddy was to 00 wis her pains.-Scott: Guy Minnering, ch. il
canny-wife, cannie wife, s. A common designation for a midwife. (Scotch.)
'The canny refees came there eonveea'd,
All ia whirl
Forbes : Dominie Depowed, $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{M}$
căn'-ny̆-nĕss, g. [Canniness.]

* ca-noa, s. [Obsolete form of Canoe (q.v.).] ca-nôe, * ca-noa, can-now, cannowe,s. \& a [Sp, canoa, probably a West Indian or Cariblean word.]
A. As substantive:

1. Originally: A kind of boat in nac among uncivilised nations. It is made elther of the trunk of a tree hollowed out, or of pleces of bark or hide joined together. Some of the larger aize carry sails, but they are generally propelled with paddlea. The North American Indian makes his canoe of cedar-wood covered with sheets of the bark of the white birch sewn together. The Indians of the plains used buffalo-hide. In the wooded regions devold of birch the canoe was a ahaped and hollowed log, which was probably the primeval form thronghout the world. The canoes of the Feejeea are double, of unequal aize, the smaller gerving as an outrigger. Large ones are 100 feet in lenoth. Captain Cook estimeted the naval force of the Saciety Ialanda at 1,700 war-canoss, manned by 68,000 men. (Knioht, dc.)
"In a war against Semirmin they had four thousand
monoxyli or canoes of one plece of timber. mot: On Coins
2. Now: A very little boat, narrow In the heam, propelled by iaddles. It is generally of wood, but may be of galvanised iron, caont

chouc, and aven of paper. An ordinary gentleman's canoe is about 13 feet long, 26 Inches
tate, făt, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, port,

wida， 12 inches deep，and has a＂comber＂of two inches．The opening in the deek in which the voyager places himself ia 4 feet long and 1 foot 8 inches wide．A canoe or two peisons， sitting face
larger．The lata Mr．John McGregor travelled larger．The late Mr．John McGregor travelled
many thonaand pilles，chiefly in Eastern many thousand piles，chlefly in Eastern waters，in his famous canne nsmed the
Rob Roy．The Royal Canoe Club was founded Rob Roy．
in 1866.

## B．As adj．：（See the compounds）．

canoe－birch，cannoe birch，s．A kind of birch－Betula papyracea．

## canoe－wood，canoe wood，s．A mag－ nolisceous plant－the Tulip－tree（Liriodendron tulipifera）．

can－nóe，vin［Canoe，s．］To row or paddls in canoe．
c3－nôe＇－ìng，pr．par．\＆s．［Canoz．］
A．As pr．par．：In the same sense as the
B．As subst．：The act or acience of rowing or paddling s canoe．
cą－nôe＇－ist，s．［Eng．canoe，snd suff．－ist （q．v．）．］One who rows or paddles in a canoe． （American．）
＊can－ois，a．［Canoter．］
 （kanōn）$=$（1）\＆stralght rod or bsr，（2）a rod used in wesving，（3）s rule or level used by masons in building．Metaphorically a rule as for the gudde of conduct．In the ecclesiastical writers the books received as the rule of fsith and practice ；кàm（kanē）or кávm（kannẽ）＝ a reed or cane．］［Cannon．］
A．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．A rule，a regulstion，s law．
＂What is it for example，that conetitutes the differ－ ence between A Bction which olnerves all the canona of

（1）Gen．：In the foregoing sense．
（2）Spec．：A rule in ecelesiastical matters．
2．That which is established by rule．［1I． （i） 1 （1）．］
3．A person bound by rule．［II．（i） 2 （1）］
II．Technicaily：
（1．）Ecclesiol．，Ch．Hist．，dc．：
1．Of things：
（1）The ordinancea made by ecclesisstical councils for the regulation of religious inatters． ［Canon－law．］
（a）Gen．：Is the foregoing sease．
＂IBy an anclent canon，those who minuistered at the altars of ood were forbitiden to take nily prort iu the
Infiction of caplital pumisliment．＂Macaulay：Hisl．
． Eng．，ch．xyli．
＊（b）Spec．：The rulea and regulations laid down as the rule of life for those clergy who reside in community．
＊（2）The list or catalogue of saints．
（3）Of the mass：
That part of the Mass which begins after the Sanctus with the prayer Te igitur，and ends，according to some，just before the Pater noster，according to others，just before the consumption of the eleneents．The sime canon is given to this part of the Mass because it contains the fixed rule sccording to which the sacrifice of the New Testament is to be offered．（Addis \＆Arnold．）
2．Of persons：
（a）In the same senae as（2）．
（1）In the Church of Rome：（b）A member of an order of religious persona intermediate betwean the regular monks and the secular clergy．The canons lived together，ste at tha same table，joined in united prayer at stated the ciated in certain chans，besides whith they off－ ciated in certain churches．Chrodegang， Biahop of Metz，sbout the middle of the eightly century，is said to bave instituted the order． At first the membera were called Fratres Dominici（the Lord＇s brethren），but sfterwsrds canons．Lewis the Meek caused rules to be drawn ap for their guidsnce by the Councll of Aix－la－Chaprelle，A．D． 817 ，and inatituted an order of canonesses．Having become corrupt， efforts for their reformation were made by Nicolaua Il．in tha Council at Rome，A．D． 1059．About tha aame time，aome canons

Influenced by Ivo，afterwards Bishop of Chsrtree，renounced privsta property，and became virtusl monks．Hence arose the dis－ tiaction betweeu secular and regular canons， the former obeying the rule of Nicolaus II． and the latter following thst of Ivo．Ivo＇a rule being almost the same that St．Augustine had before introduced in bls ese，the regulsr canons wera often called Canoas uader the rule of St．Augustioe，or simply Canons of St． Augustine．In the twelnth century mutual jeslouay created a long snd bitter controversy between the monks and the canons．An effort wss made in the 17 th century to restore the monsstio sad semi－monsstic orders to their pristine purity，and the Reformed Canons ragular of St．Augustine arooe．Three other ragular ordera were sbolished in 1668 by Pope Clement IX．（Mosheim．）
（2）In the Church of England：A certain dignitary in cathedral churches；s residentlary member of a cathedral chapter．

T．The name Cannon Street in London， having refarence to the esthedral chspter of
St．Paul＇s，is sn indication of the Identity of the two words cannon and canon．
（ti）Biblical Criticism \＆Church History： Thase books of scripture which sre re－ ceived as
guished from the apocryphs．［II．1．］
＂Canon niso denotes those books of Scripture，which are recelved as iuspired and cauousch，ts distinguish books．Thus we say．that．Qeuesia fo part of the sacred canon of the Scripture．＂－Aylife：Panergon Juris
IIt is sla spplied to any one of the canonical epistles（q．v．）．
1．Old Testament Canon：The snclent csnon of the Old Testanent is ordinarily attribnted， on the authority of Jewish Talmudic tradi－ tion，to Ezra（Esdras of the Apocrypha），and the most modern reaearch admits that be at lesst took the first step in the work by lemd－ ing strong public sanction to the Pentateuch， snd giving it increased curreney（Ezra vil．6， 10， 11 ；Neh．viii． $1-8,13-18$ ； 1 Esdr．vili． 3 ， $7,9,19,23$ ；ix． $39,40,42,45,46$ ； 2 Esdr．xiv． $21,22,25,20$ ）．

A great addition to this first canon seems to hava been mada by Nelemiah，of whom it is hava been mads by Nelemiah，of whon it is
said in 2 Mace．ii． 13 ，＂The sane things alao said in 2 Mace．in． 13 ，The sane things alan
were reported in the witigs and commen－ tares of Neemias，and how he，founding a taries of Neemias，and how he，founding s libnary，gathered together the sots of the
kings and the propluets，snd of David，sind the epistles of the kings concerning the holy gifts．＂By these designations prohably were meant the books from Joshua to 2 Kings in－ clusive，the fonr greater and most of the minor prophets，with some of the Psalms．
A third canon seems hinted at ia 2 Mace．ii． 14：＂In like manuer also Jndas gathered to－ gether all those things that were lost by rea－ son，of the war we had，and they rensin witl us．＂By Judas is meant Judas Maccabæins． His canon geems to have added Proverts， this Song of Solomon，Daniel，some of the Psaims，\＆c．，or，speaking broadiy，the books pallms，\＆e．，or，speaking broady，the books Hagiographa．Donhts abont the canonicity of parts of Ezekiel，and the whole of Ee－ clesiastes，Canticles，Estlier，and Proverbs， were not set st rest till a decision in their favour was ohtained from the Jewish Synod of Jabneh，or Jaminia，about A．D．90．Jose－ phns aoon afterwards srbitrarily fixed the Old Testament books at twenty－two，to make them agree in mumber with the letters of the Hebrew alphabet，and the Talmud at twenty－four，le－ cause that is the number of the Greek alpha－ bet．All the thirty－nine books in our modern Bibles found a place，aeparate or combined，in those enumerstions．Jerome slso，like Jose－ phus，made twenty－two，\＆number which the Council of Carthage，A．D． 397 ，much enlarged by takiag in the Apocryphs．［Apocrvpha．］ 2．New Testament Canon：The germ of what sfterwarda became the New Testament canon was in existence when the Second Epistie of Peter was written（2 Pet．jil．15，16）．About A，J）． 144 the＂heretic＂Marcion canne from Pon－ tus to Rome，bringing with him a collection of sacred books，viz．，the Gogpel of St．Luka and tea Pauline epistles，those of Tinothy snd Titus being onitted．According to Dr． Samuel Davidaon，tha idea of an inspired New Testament canon and of a Cxtholje churcli
came into existence together abont 170 A．D． The canon which then grew up consiated of two parts，the Gospel［ro evayriגtoy（to euan－ gelion） and the A postle［o dinócrodos（ho
apostolos） cospels，the lstter the Acta of the Apostles gospels，the lstter the Acta of the Apostles， one of St．Joha，und the Revelation．The canon of Muratori，about the ssme dste， canon of Muratori，about the ssme dste， 3 differa in omitting lupeter and including 2 and 3 Joha，as also Jude．Ireureus，Clement of
Alexandris，and Tertallisn，bsd all their Alexandris，and Tertullisn，bsd all their
separate canons．Origen，sbout A．D．254， separate canons．Origen，sbout A．D．254，
racognised three classes of books－those generally admitted，those not authentic，snd those doubtful．Similsrly Ensebiua，A．D．340， divided the sacrad writings into three ciasses －those generally raceived［онодоүаи⿱㇒日勺иa（ho－ mologoumena）］，those controverted［aville－ yóneva（antilegomena）］，snd those heretical． The canon of the New Testameat，in the form in which we now have it，except that the Apo－ calypse was ignored，was settled by the council of Laodicea，A．D．367，and confirmed by the 14th Council of Carthsge，A．D．307，one of the membera present at which being the celo brated Auguatine．
Canon，\＆c．）
［B1bLe．］
（iii）Law：
1．Eceles．Law：［Canon Law］．
2．English Civil Law：A rule．Used epe－ cially in the expression Canons of inheritance， which are the rules regulating the descent of real property when the nwner or＂＇purchaser＂ diea intestate．The Act of Parliament deter－ mining such cases is 3 and 4，Wm．IV．，c． 100. （Wharton．）
（iv）Music：A apecies of musles］composi－ tion，written according to strict rule（hence the term），in which the different voices take up the same melody，one after another，either at the same or at a different pitch．
＂A centon at the unsan becomes a roumd，if the sequectent hat an cadence he Anarrett．
（v）Printing：A size of type equal to 4 －line

## Canon

bpecimen of canon type．
pica，probably ao called from having been first employed in printing the canons．It is used for posters and handbills．
（vi）Math．：
1．A general rule for resolving sll problems of the same kind．
2．A set of mathematical tahles，as＂s a canon of sins，de． （vit）Surg．：An instrument used in binding p wounds
（viii）Farriery：Canon－bohe．［Cannon－
（ix）Mech，：The part of a lell by which it s shspeaded；otherwise called the ear．
B．As arj．：（See the comprounds）
＊canon bitt，a．That part of the bit which is placed in the horse＇s mouth．

A coonly berson，and could namare fair．
oanon－law，g．The body of ecclesiastical lsw as laid down by the canons．
＇This is inere moral babble，rnd direct
History of the Canon Law：
（1）Before the Reformation：A community， civil or religious，no sooner comes into exiat－ ence than it requires rules for its goveriment， and those first formed require to be modified and developed and sdded to during the whole
period that the community exists．Hence the period that the community exists．Hence the first gerns of the canon law are to be aought
for lin apostolic timea，whilst ita complete for lin apostolic timea，whilst ita complete
development took place at the period when development took place at the period when
the power of the Papacy reached its height． The oldest canons ara cailed Apostolic camone （q．v．）．The canons of the Councils of Nice （A．D．325），Constantinople（A．D．381），Epheaus （A．D．431），and Chalcedon（A．D．451）olitained civil sanction by decree of Justinian．Till the twelfth century the canon law consisted manly of these canons collected，together with the capitularies of Charlemagne and the decrees of the Popes，from Siricius，A．D．398，to Atha－

[^106]nasina IV．，A．D．1154．In A．D． 1114 Ivo，Blahop of Chartres，commenced to collect the decrees made by popea and the cardinals；Gratian，a Benedictine monk，methodiaed the collection， and pnbliahed it in 1150．There followed the Decretals of Gregory IX．，In A．D．1234．［DE cretal．］Next carae the＂Sext＂of Boniface VIII．A．D． 1298 ［SExT］，the Clementines or Constitutiona of Clement V．，A．D． 1308 ［Clementine］，and the Extravagants of John XXII．，A．D．1917．［ExTRAVAOANT．］These， XXII．，A．D．13I7．［ExTravacant．］These， with some more recent＂Extravagants，＂eon atitute the Corpus Juris Canonici（The Body of Canon Law）．Some lawyers graduated in canon and others in civil law，while not a few did to in both．As the fully－developed canon law greatly exalted the ecelesiostical over the civil power，it was never very cordially ac cepted by the English Parlisment，and ther was a national canou law composed of leya tine and provincial constitutions．
（2）Since the Reformation：By 25 Hen．VIII． c． 19 ，repealed by 1 Phil．and Mary，c． 8 ，but re－enacted by 1 Eliz．，c．1，a revision of canon aw was ordered，and only thoae parts of it were left binding whieh were not repugnant to the common or statute law．In the 27 th year of Henry Vlll．，degreea in canon law were aboliahed，not however by Parliament，but by mandate．In 1603，under James I．，certain ordinancea analogoua to canons were enacted by the clergy，but never received the aanction of Parliament．It has therefore been adjudged that where they introduce anything new they are not binding on the iaity．
canon－lawyer，s．One aktlled in or practisiog canon－law．
canon－type，s．［CANON，II．v．］
＊canon－wise，$a$ ．One learned In ecclesias－ tical law．
 Cngland，hk．
－càn＇${ }^{\prime}$－ón（2），s．［Cannon．］
cafion（3）（pron．Can－yon），s．［Spanish．］A mountain gorge，at the bottom of which flowa a river or stream，used principally of auch gorges or ravines in North－Western America．
caxn＇－ön－厄⿱sse，s．［Fr．chanoinesse；Low Lst． canonissa；from canon，and fem．saff．－issa． A woman who holds a canonry，or is a inen ber of an order of canons．
＂There are，in popigh countries，women they call mecular canomestre
canons．＂－A ytifte
＊cạ－nō＇－nil－al，a．［Canon．］Canonical．

［Fr．canonique；Eng．canon；－ic，－ical．］
1．Pertaining to or according to the canons． ＂Whth neither bands，nor feet，nor facea， Put in the right canonic placee
Noore：Twoper
2．Constituting or contained in the canon of Holy Scripture．As a distlnctive term ap－ plied to the received Scriptures，first used by Origen，Opp．v．3，p． 36 （ed．de la Rue）． （Trench：On the Study of Words，p．96．）

3．Fixed or regulated by the canons．
4．Spiritual ；ecelesiastical．
canonlcal－books，or scriptures，s．ph． Those booka which eompose the canon of Scriptare．
canonlcal eplstles．s．pt．The catholic or general epistles of the New Testament．

## canonlcal－hours，s．pl

1．Stated hours appointed by the canons in the Roman Church for devotional cxercises． They are，Matins，Lauds，Prime，Tlerce，Sext， Nones，and Vespers，with Compline．（Sec these words．）
2．The hours（ 8 a．m．-3 p．m．）in which marriage can be legally performed iu an English parish church．
＊canonical letters，s．pl．Lettera which fonnerly passed between the orthodox clergy， as testimonials of their faith，to keep up the Catholic communion and to diatinguiah them from heretics
canonical lifo，$s$ ．The rule of life pre－ acribed for the ancient ciergy who lived in community
canonical obedience，s．The suhmis－ sion due from the inferior clergy to their ecclesiastical auperiors．
canonical punishments，s．pl．Those piritual punishments which the Church may infict，as excolumunication，degradation， penance，\＆s．

## －canonical sins，s．pl．

In the Anoient Church：Those for whlch public penance was inflicted，as Jolatry， murder，adnitery，hereay，\＆ic．
ca－nơn＇－1̌－cal－1y̆，adv．［Eng．canonical；－ly．］ ＊I．Accorting to or In a stralght line． ＂I defy him to go con coolly，eriticuliy，and canmi－ cally plinting hit cablages o，
2．In a eanonical manmer；according to the canons or canonical law．
＂It fs a known story of the frlar，who on a fisting day hid his cappuy he carp，amp thin very canomically
ca－nơn＇－i－cal－nĕss，s．［Eng，canonical； －hess．］The quality of being canonical or in accordance with eginonical law．
＂How then is the Church an lu fallible keeper uf the
canon of Scripture，which liath suffered zome Dooks of canonical Scripture to be hest fuld othrre to luse for a lons time their heirse canonical，at lenst，the neces－ sy the Law of Postliminium hath restored their nutho－ rity and canonicalinets unto them．－chillingworth： Religion
cạ－norn＇－1－calls，s．pl．［Canonical．］The full robes of a clergyman，as appointed by the canons．
ca－nơn＇－i－cate，8．［Fr．canonicat；Low Lat．canonicalus．］The dignity or office of a canon ；a canonry．
＂The eharch willing to teatify the high oplution she entertinned of hila merit，presented hin with s canoni－ p． 18.
 anon $=$ a rule． ．
Music：A name given to followers of the Pythagorean aysten of music，as opposed to Musici，the followers of the Aristoxenian ay： tem．［Pvthacoreans．］（Stainer \＆Barreti．）
 quality of heing canonieal or in aecordance with the canons ；canonicalness．
＂The canoniciey，that is，the divine aythority，of the books of the New Testament，in＂＂Nesem
velopment of Christian Doctrine，bi．
ca－nŏn－ǐ－ģà＇－tlon，s．［Canonization．］
căn＇－ón－ist，s．［F＇r．canoniste．］A professor of canon－law，

Of whose strange erimes no Canonirt can tell

＂Among the prients who refused the onths were ＂Among the priests who refased the onths were rinne，chronologiste，canonises，and mntiquaries．＂－Ma－ eaulay：Hivt．Zing．，ch．xiv．
căn－ठn－is＇－tic，a．［Eng．canonist，auff．－ic．］ Of $0^{-}$pertaining to a canonist．
＂They becsme the spt scholarn of this canonistic
exposition，＂－Mitton：Tetrachordon．
căn－ön－is＇－tre（tre 三 ter），s．［Eng． canonist；－re $=-e r$ ．］A canonist．
＂Caton and Canonistres counselllen ns to leve．＂
 ［Fr．canonisation；Ital．canonizzuzione；from Low Lat．canonizo $=$ to canonize．］
1．The act of canonizing or enrolling any person in the canon or list of saints．In the Roman Catholic Chureh this is preceded by beatification．The practice of giving aaintly honours to deceased Chriatialna arose among the common people．In the 9 th century some reatraint was put nion it hy the ecclesiastical councila．The firat instance of the enrolment by the Roman bishop of a deceased person by the Roman the saints was that of Udalrich，Bishop allong the saints was that of Udalrich，Bishop
of Aggshurg，by John XV．，in A．D．993．In of Aogshurg，by John XV．，in A．D．993．In the third Lateran Council，A．D． 1179 ，the right
of eonferring sucl honour was linited to the Роре．
＂It is very ausplcions，that the interceste of particu－
＂Even at the canomitation of asint．．．．＂－Mill： 9 The ata
căn＇－あn－ize，căn＇－あn－ise，v．t．［Fr．canoni－ ser：Sp．canonizar；Ital．canonizzare；Low
Lat．canonizo $=$ to enrol in a canon or liat； canon $=$ a ［lat，register．］

I．Literally：
1，To enrol any yerson tha the canon or lut of aaints；to declare any persun a ssint．

## 

＊2．To Instal in any ecclesiatical dignity or office．

Thus was the pope carmpived canon of Scripture
＂Ratheheba was so whee a woman，that some of her counseis are caswonisod for divine．＂－Bishop HaU
Dutifis End．（Lathum．）
II．Figuratively：To mise to the highest rank of honour and glory．
fame，in time tn eome，canomize us．${ }^{-1}$
căn＇－òn－ized，căn＇－òn－işed，＂can－on－ yz－yde，pa．par．\＆a．［CANo Nize．］
căn＇－òn－iz－èr，căn＇－ön－īs－ẽr，s．［CAs－ ovize．］He who canonizes，or raises any peraon to the rank of a saint．
căn－ön－iz＇－Y̌̆g，căn－ön－is＇－Yı̀g，pr．par．

## a．，\＆8．［CANONIZE．］

A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：In sensea corresponding to thos of the rerh．

C．As substan．：Canonization：
＂If the people resolve to take him majuted at the
 mure tha
oan＇－on－ry，${ }^{\text {a }}$［Eng．wanon，and suff．ry （q．v．）．］The dignity，position，or emoluments
of a canon；an ecclesiastieal venefice in a cathedral or culleriate churein．

Bishnpe mnat therefore be allowed to keop thes sees In Scotland．in order that divines not urdalued by Bishops might be allowed to hold recturten and canon当n＇－ón－shíp，s．Eng canon，aufi shi （q．v．）．］The same as Canonny．
＂As A canonsthp is kiven by the giving of obouk
căn＇－b－pǐed．＊can－o－pyed，$a$ ．［CANopY．］ Covered with a callopy．（Lit．\＆flg．）
Ca－nō＇pŭs，s．［Lat．Canopua（Pliny）；Gr． Kavusos（kanobbos）（Ptolemy）．］The name of a city in Egypt
Astron．：The name given to the bright star in the conatellation Argo．It ia a Argo navis． It is situsted in the rudder of the inaginary aliip．It ia never viaible in Great Britain．
＂Lamps which outhurid Canopus＂
oăn＇－o－py̆，8．［Ital．canope；O．Fr．conopie： Fr．canape $=$ a tent，canopy；Lat．conopeum；
 to protect from mosquitoes，\＆c．；к心́vゃ母 （konops）＝a mosquito．］

I．Ordinary Language：
I．Lit．：A covering of atate over a throne or bed．
＂There William and Mary sppeared sented under a 2．Figuratively：
（1）Appiied to the heavens or the clouds． ＂The cloud canopy above us may be thick enough to
shat out the llght of the mtara＂－Tyndall Frag．of shat out the llght
（2）Applied to any Datural arch or covering through the $h$
Oigoy．Oct． 10 ．


Canopies
Weatminstar Abbey
II．Arch．：An ornamental arched or roof
fāte，fãt，färe，ạmidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，w夭̌t，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pīe，pĭt，sụre，sīr，marine；gō，pðt


Like projection ovar a niche or doorway, especially in Gothic architecture.
"The entrancee are decoratod with riehly enrred

* căn'-o-py̆, v.t. [Canopy, 8.] Ta cover as with a canopy. (Lit. \& fig.)
"When lofty tress teen barren of paseo

a cän'-or, s. [Lat. canor $=$ a melody ; cano $=$ to sing.] A malody, or aweet singing. (Blount : Glossographia.)
- cą-nör'-oŭs, a [Lat. canorus = aiuging, misical ; cano $=$ to aing.] Tuneful, musical, melodious.
"Birde that are most canorous, and whowe notes we Bronene: 「ulgar Erroura
* ca-nör'-oŭs-ly̆, adv. [Eng. canorous; -ly.] In a tuneful or musical manner, melodlously. (H. More.)
* ca-nör'-oŭs-něss, s. [Eng canorous; -ness.] The quality of being tunefnl or musical, melodiousneas.
* cä'-noŭs, "cä'-nŏs, can-ois, a. [Lat. canus = white.] Hoary, grey.

My hode and hatilettis baithos with cant nous hair."
canse, v.i. [Icel. kallza $=$ to acold, abuse. Compare Gael. cainnteach = peevish.] To apeak in a pert and aaucy atyle, as displayiug a great degrea of self-importanca. (Scotch.)
can-sie, can-shie, a. [Canse.] Croab, illbumonred, sancy. (Scotch.)

* oann'stick, s. [An abhreviation of candleatick ( $q . v$. .).] A candlestick.
"I had rather hear a brizen canstick turned."
Shatesp: 1 Henry VY. , $1 i 1.1$
- oan-stow. pr. of $v$. [A contracted form of canst thou.] Canst thon.

cant (1), * oante, 8. \& a. [Dut., Dat., \& Sw kant $=$ a border, edge, margin ; Ger. kante $=$ a corner.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Languege:
- 1. A alope, declivity.
"Vader the came of a hilte.

2. An inclination, siope. of Helaym, 1495 "The helin had been lashed with a amall caut to leeII. Technically:
3. Arch.: An external angle or quain of a huiiding ; a bevel, a chamfer, an arris.
"The innt and princtpal perron in the temple wna Enterta mona.
4. Naut. :
(1) A clit mads in a whale between the neck and fins, to which the cant-purchass is made fast for the purpose of turning the antmal round in the process of flensing.
(2) A piece of wood laid upon the deck of a ressel, to support the bulkheads.
5. Coopering: One of the segments forming a aide-piece in the head of a cask.
6. Ship-building: The angle, as of the head of a bolt. A bolt with a hexagonal or octagonal head ia said to be six or eight canted.
7. Gearing: A regment of the rinu of a wooden cag-wheel.
B. As adjective: (See the compounds).
cant-blocks, 8. pi.
Naut. : Large purchase-blocks, used by whalers to cant the whales round during the process of flensing.
cant-board, s. A division in the con-veyer-hox of a flour-bolt, to separate the different yualities of flour or offal.
cant-chisel. 8. A long and strong chisel with the hasil and a rib on one aida.

## cant-falls, s. pl.

Naut. : The ropea and blocks used by whalers to sling the animal to the side of the veasel.
oant-file, s. A flle having the shaps of an ohture-angled triangie in its transverse section; used in fillng the inner angles of
apenners and wrenches for bolts with hexagonal and octagonal heads,
cant-hook, s.
Naut: A lever with a book at one end; for raiaing heavy articlea.
cant-monlding, s.
Arch.: A rooulding with bevelled instead of curved aurfaces.

## cant-purchase, s.

Naut:: This is formed by a block auspended from the mainmest head, and another block made fast to the cant cut in the whale,

## cant-ribbons, \& pl.

Naut. : Those ribbona or painted mouldings along a ahip'a aide which do not lie horizoutally or level.

## cant-robin, s.

Bot. : The dwarf dog-rose, with a white flower. (Scotch.)
cant-spar, s.
Naut.: A hand-mast pols fit for making small masts or yards, booms, \&c.
cant-timbers, $s_{0} p l$.
Nout. : Timbers at the ends of a vessel riaing obliquely from the keel; the upper eads of those on the bow are inclined to the stern, as those in the after-part incline to the atern-post above. The forward pair of cant-timbers are called the knightheads, and form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit. The timber at tho axtrape angla la built in solid, and is called the dead-wood.
cănt (2), s. \& a [Lat. cantus $=$ a singing, a bong, from canto $=8$ frequent. form of cano $=$ to aing. $]$
A. As substantive:

1. A monotonous whining; the whine of a beggar.
2. A whining or hypocritical pretension to goodness; hypocritlcal aanctimoniousness.
"'Clear your mind of Canti" Have no trade with
From oant of "ermoundhends freed.
3. Hypocritical talk of any kind.
"But the Dotch are too shrewd to listen to the milschlevour cant whicct the apirit of couquest borrow, from what is eatied the doctrine of nationalities."-
4. The apecial phraseology or speech peculiar to any profession, trade, or class.
"Immorality has ith cant as well as party."-Goud.
"Ove potter wad the care of the lam.- Macauta.
"One plottor uned the cans of the law. ${ }^{\circ}-$ Macaulay
5. A alang jargon.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to, contaluing, or of the nature of cant.
"Tha affectation of mome late authors, to introduce and multip? trant words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language" - Smitt.
"Sha answered in the same tone of andendialogue, asing the cant langunge of her tribe." - Scost: Gu

- oant (3), 8. [Probably from Fr quant $=$ how much; Ger. gant $=$ an auction.] An auction.
"Nambers of these tenants. or their descendanta,
are now offering to andil their leasee by cant, eveu those are no offering to andt their lenses by cant, eveu those which were for
cănt (1), 8. [Cantrate.] An old trick, a juggle.


## "Soperotition holua peept thro:" Experiencing plans ${ }^{\circ}$ auld canta that nisht".

 O auld canta that night." b. Anderson: Poems, pisl.* cant, *kant, "kannt, a. [Probably connected with can, ken, and the aame as canny (q.v.).]


## 1. Fierce.


Spribly, lively, inesh dotagras. il. 2

## 2. Sprightly, lively, fresh.

"Ane young man stert, in to that atold
Als cam na ony colt." Peblis to the Play, at. 6
cant (1), v.t. [Dan. kantre $=$ to cant, unset; Ger. kazten, kantern $=$ to cant, tilt.] [CANT (1), 8.]

1. To incline or place on the edge, to tilt.
2. To give a sudden impulse to as to anything standing on its edge; to throw with a jerk or sudden force.
"The eheltie .... at length got its hend betwixt ith
legs, and et once canted its rider iuto the littio leges aud et once canted its rider iuto the little
rivulet.

TT To cant over:
(1) Trans. : To turn ovar; to overturn.
(2) Intrans.: To fall over, to fall hackwards. especially if completely overturaed (Jamio son.)
oănt (2), v.t. \& in [Lat. canto, frequent. of cano = to sing. Cant and chant wera originaliy the same word. (Trench: On the Study of Words, p. 157.)] [CANT (2), 8.]
A. Transitive:

- 1. To sidg. [Chast, v.]
-2. To repeat in a monotonous and whiniag voice.
"Walking and canting hroken Dotch for farthipya.

3. To use the apecial phraseology of any trade, profession, or class.
"Of all the cante which are canted in this canting Sterne: Trist. Shandy.
B. Intransitive :

- 1. To aing.
"Iveet wag the mang the hindes pladd alang,
canting fa cleertu' st thelr murning mang."
Ruse : Brelenore, $p$. 6.

2. To use any alang jargon; to use technical terms affectedly.

When he discourseth of dissectlon,
of venas cava and of yeng pertat,
What does he elve but cunt for if be fun
To his Judicial astrology.
And trowl the trine. the quartile and the eastile, doe thus be not canty who here does uuderstaud him?
Ben Jonson: Sraple of Neus, 1 v .
3. To talk or whine hypocritically.
cănt (3), v.i. [An abbreviated form of canter (q.v.).] To canter. (Scotch.)

* oănt (i), v.t. [Cant (3), s.]

1. To aell by auction.
"Is it not the geveral mothod of landlords to wait
 Bishoph
2. To bid a price for anything at an suction.


- cănt (5), * cănt-y̆n, v.t. [CANT (I), 8.] To break up into fragments, to divide, to ahare.
"Cantyn or departyn. Partior."-Prompt. Pare.
Căn'-tăb, s. [An abbreviated form of Cantabrigian (q.v.).]
căn-ta'-bĭ-1ê, aulv. [Ital.] Music: In an casy, flowing style.
Căn-tä'-brí-an, a. [Lat. cantrber = an iuhabitant of cantabria, the ancient qanle of the north part of Spain.] Of or pertaining to Cantabria
Căn-ta-bris' $\mathbf{I}$-an, a. \& 8. [Lat. Cantabrigia = Camhridge.]
A. As adj.: Of or relatiog to Cambridge or its University.
B. As subst.: A native or a resident of Cambridge. (In form Contab. applied exclusively to members of that University.)
*can-tail-ife, o. [Fr. chanteau, chantel.] [CANrel.] A coruer-piecs.
"Item, ane bed lusid of crammone velvot enrichod
with phenixks of gold and teares, with olitie cantaut He of goli. "-Inventorian, A. 1661, p. 135.
† cănt-ä-lî-vẽr, s. [Cantilever, s.]
căn'-tạ-lŏn, s. [Etymology douhtful.]
Fabric: A species of woollen stuff.
cănt'-a-1ôupe, cănt-a-lenp, s. [Fr. cantaloupe; 1tal. cantalupo, so called from the castle of Cantalupo in the Marca d'Ancona, in Italy.] A kind of amall, round, ribbed musk melon. (Webster.)
"An acre well planted will produce 400 bushelr of
canealeups."-Gardiner.
căn-tæ̌̆'-kõr-oŭs, $a$. [Etymology donbtful, but possibly from 0. Eng. contek=atrife quarrel. $]$ Disagreeable, quarrelsome, crotch quarrel. (Colloquial.)
căn'-tar, oăn-ta'-rō, 8. [Sp.]

1. A weight in 1880 in Europe and the East, but varying considerably in different coun tries. At Rome it is 75 lbs.; at Cairo, 45 lba . in Sardinis, neariy 44 lbs ; and in Syria, abou 600 lbs .
2. A liquid measure in Spaln, ranging from two to four gallona. (Webster.)
axn-tar'o (e as a), v.t. [Ital.] To sing.
cantare di maniera, cantare di manierata, phrase. [ltal.] To elug in a florid or omamental style. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
oăn-ta'-ta, \& [Jtal. cantata $=$ a song; Low Lat, cantata $=$ a chant, an anthem. 1 a poem or dramatic composition set to music, with solos and choruaes.
"A cantata conisted orlginally of a mixture of roeitativa and molody, and wan givea to a alagie voice charseter of the eantata, and gave rise to some con-
fualoa la the manner of desoribing it."-Stainer it Barrett.
© căn-tä'-tion, s. [Lat. cantatio $=\mathrm{a}$ alnging ; canto $=$ to aing. $]$ The set of einging.
oan-ta-tör'- $\hat{\mathbf{E}}$, 8. [ltal.] Music: A male professional singer.

- cont'-a-tõry̆, a. [Lat cantator; - $y$.] Containing or pertaining to cant or affectation.
căn-ta-trí'ce (ce es çhê), ह. [1tal.] A female professional einger.
cănt'-ěd (1), a. [Cant (1), ह.]

1. Sloping, slanting.
2. Having ad angle. [Cant (1), II. 4.]
čnt'-ðd (2), pa. par. or a. [CANT (2), v.] canted colnmn, s.
Arch.: A polygonal columo; one whose flutes are formed in cants instead of curves.

3. CANTED MOULDING (FROM RINHAM, NORFOLK) 2. canted column (from conventual church, elv).
canted moulding, $s$.
Arch. : A moulding which has sugular turns, but no quirks or circular work.
canted pillar, canted post, s. One from which the engles have been removed, or are absent.
canted wall, s.
One which forms an angle with the face of another wall.
căn-tēe'n, s. [Fr. cantine $=$ o bottle-case, canteen; Ital. cantina = a cellar; O. Fr. cant Jtal. de S'p. canto $=$ a corner.] [CANT (1), s.]
+1 . A bottle or vesael uaed by soldiera for carrying liquor for drink.
the canterns were opened; and a tablecloth wha syread on the grasn."-Macaulay : Hish Eng., eh
4. A cheat or box in which the mess-utensils are carried for officers of the army; s messchest.
5. The place in a garrison in which drink is cold to the soldiers; a auttling-house.
u". tobacer. - Rees: Cycloppadia.
canteen-sergeant, s. A non-commiseioned offlcer in cherge of the canteen.
"I. .
officera of the army and position of non-conmminsioned -Datly Telegraph, Feb. $\overline{7}, 1881$.

* oăn-tẹl, $v$. [CaNtle, v.]
* căn'-tẹl (1), căn'-tclle, s. [Cantle, s.]
- oăn'-tẹl (2), s. [? Cant, 8.] Jamieson gives this word ba meaning a trick, a juggle, but in the quotation it ia evidently a misprint or miareading for cautel (q.v.).

With castis and with cantetas."
Bonlate, $1 L_{2} 2$
căn'-tĕ-lēin, s. [From Lat. cartilena $=$ an old soug, gussip.] (Scotch.)

1. Properly: An incantation.
2. A trick. (Iymdsay.)
cảnt'-㐅l-oâp, cănt'-el-ôup, 8. [CANTA LOUPE.]

* can-tel-mele, adv. [Mid. Eng. cantel, sud A.S. mell =s bit.] In bita, bit by bit.
"Men geto"
Curtutyo, 409 .
căn'-tẽr (1), s. [An sbbreviation of Canterbury. Canterbury gallop or Canterbury paces Were phrases applied to the easy, ambling pace at which pilgrims went to the shrine of St. Thomas i Becket at Canterbury.] An easy gsllop.
"The canter is to the gallop very moch what the walk is to the trot, hhough probably a haore nri.
To win in a canter: In horse-racing to be so far shead of the field as to be under no necesaity of urging the horse at the poat ; hence, to win easily.
cănt́-ẽr (2), s. [Cant (2), s.] One who cants a hypocritical talker about religious eubjects. "Nor is her talant lazily to krow, oldham: On Presenting a Bcok to Cornelia.
©觡t'-ẽr, v.t. \& i. [CANTER (1), 8.]
A. Trans. : To cause a horse to move io an easy gallop.
B. Intrans. : To ride at a canter or en easy gallop.
"For the rest, he loved trotting better than canten . Buhwor: Pouham, cho x1L
Cant'-ẽr-bür-y, \& \& a. [From the name of the early inhabitants of Keut. It was known under the Saxons as Caer Cant.]
A. As substantive:

1. The capital of Kent, seat of the Metropolitan See of all England. The first Archbishop of Canterbury was St. Augustioe, A. D. 59:, and one of the most celebrated was Thomas a Becket (St. Thomas of Centerbury), who was a Becket (St. Thamas of Csnterbury), who was
murdered in the cathedral, 11.0. it was to murdered in the cathedral, 110 . 1t was to hia ahrine (demolished 1538) that the cel
2. A Canterbury gallop (q.v.).
3. A low etand, fltted with partitions, and generally with a drawer, for holding music (bound or in aheets).
B. As adjective: (See the compounds).

## Canterbury-bell, s.

Botany:

1. The common name for Companula medium, L. Said to have been named by Gerard for its sbundance near Canterbury.
2. Campanula tracheliчm, I.
3. Cardamine pratensis, L .

Canterbury-gallop, s. A gentle handgellop. [CANTEA (2), s.]
Centerbury-pace, g. The sameas Can-teraviv-ohllop (q.v.).

## Canterbury tale, \&

1. Originally: A tale told to relieve the weariness and monotony of a journey, so named from the celebrated tales told by the pilgrims in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.
2. Later: A cock-and-bull atory, a canard, a boax.
cănt'-ẽred, pa. par. [CAnter, v.]
cănt'-ẽr-ĭng, pr. par., $\alpha$., \& s. [CAnter, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partic. adj. : (See the erb).
C. As subst. : The set of riding st a canter.
căn-thar-ĕl'-lŭs, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. cantharus, a drinking-cup, from the ahape of tha fungus, prokably intuenced by its Fr. name chanterelle.]
Bot.: A genus of hymenomycetous fungi. C. cibario is tha Chanterclle, a well-known edible mushroom.
căn-thăr-1-dæe, 8. pl. [Lat. canthar(is), and sulf. -idee.]

Entom.: A family of Colcoptcra, distinguished by the hooks of the tarai being dee lly cleft; the liead is unusually large, wide, and doubied behinel.
eăn-thar'-i-dạl, a. [Eng. cartharidis; •al.] J. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, calltharides (q.v.).
2. Consisting of, or treated with, cantharidine (q.v.).
căn-thexr-i-dēģ, s. ph. [OANTEARIs.]
t căn-thar-1d'-1-an, a. [Eng. cantharid(es); -ian.] Of or pertaining to cantharides; hence. blistering, puwerful.

Oh, how they fire the heart devoat,
Like caneharidian plisterts, Holy Fair.
©ann-thar-id'-icc, a. [Eng., \&c., cantharid(es); - $i$ c.] Pertaining to, or derived from, insects of the genus Centharis (q.v.); coutaining cantharidine.
căn-thăr'-1-dĭne, căn-thăr'-1-dĭn, cän-thăr-i-dēne, s. [Eng. cantharid(es); вuff. -in, -ine (Chem.).]
Chem.: The active princlple extracted from cantharides, end the source of their blistering canthrides, end formuls is $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. it is soluble io chloroform.
căn-tha-ri'-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. canthar(us) (q.v.) ; Lat. neut. pi. adj. sutf. .ina.] Ichthy.: One of Dr. Guinther'e groups of the fenily speridse (q.v.). They are aistinguished from the other groups by more or less broad cuttiug teeth, sometimes lobate, in from of the jaws, hy theshsence of molara or vomerine teeth, and by the branching of the lower pectoral rays.
căn'-thar-is, ( $p l$. cän-thă $r^{\prime}-\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{d e ̄}$ ), a [Lat. cantharis, genit. cantharidis; G1. a auvapts (kantharis), genit. kaveapióos (kantharidos).]

1. Entom. (Sing.): The Spanish-fly or Blister Beetle-fly, Cantharis vesicatoria, 8 coleopterous insect, the typical one of toc family Cantheraz They are collected principaliy in Hungary, Russia, and the south of France, and are inported in cases of 100 to 175 pounde weight o several parts of Englend they heve become so naturalised as to be almost native. They are about eight lines long; the elytra are a fine green colour. They have a disagreeable odour and a burning taste, sud contain a crystallioa substance, Cantharidinu (q.v.).
"T The files, cantharides, are bred of a worm, or cater,
pillat, but pecullar to certalu frult trees, - -Bicoon: atural Hietory.
2. Pharm. (Pl. Cantharides): The insects described under 1. Externally used as a rubefacient in the form of ${ }^{\circ}$ liniment, also as a vesicant in the form of the common bliater.
căn'-thạr-ŭs, s. [Lat. cantharus $=8$ lsrge drinking-cup, s tankard; a ses-bream, from Gr. káveapos (kantharos), with the same enges.]
3. Class. Antiq. : A wine-cup, with a vaseehaped body on a foot, and furnished with two handlee thet rose above the rim.
4. Arch.: A fountain or cistern in the porches of anclent churches, in which persons washed their handa on entering.
5. Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned flahes, family Sparidx, from the consts of Europe and South Africa. C. lineata is cotmmon on the coasts of Kent, Sussex, sod Devonshire where it is called the Black Bream, Black Sea-bream, or Old Wife.
căn'-thī, g. pl. [See def.] The plural of
cantlus ( $\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$. ).
cann-thī'-tis, s. [Eng., \&sc., canth(us); -itis.] Pathol.: 1ufammation of the canthus of either eye, or of hoth.
căn'-thĭ-ŭm, s. [Latinised from ernti, the Malabar name of the plant.]
$B$, : A genus of Cinchonaces, consisting of spiny, rigil plants, with solitary fraguant white flowers. The fruit is a two-celled letry.
oăn-thot-plas'-tĭc, $a$. [Eng. canthoninst(1): -ic. $]$ Pertaining to, or used in, canthnpisst (q.v.).
căn-thot-plas'-ty̆, s. [Gr kavoós flon' $=$ the nugle of the eyc, and minatos?
to forme to mondil.]
Surg.: The nperation of enlerging the onter angle of the eye by a slit, so as to allow the dills to open freely.
căn-thor'-rba-phy̆, s. [Gr. кavtós (kanthos) $=$ the angle of the eye, nud Gr. papr (thaphe) $=$ a seam. 1
Surg: The operation of aewing op ths canthus.

Wr＇－thils，s．［Lat．，from Gr．кavois（kanthos） $=$ the curner of the eye．］
1．Anat．：The corner of the eye where the upper and wnder eyelids meet．The internal is called the greater，the external the leaser earathus．In the lower vertebrates the former is generally calied the anterior，and the latter the posterior canthus．
and tumour in theman was neized with an indammantion and tumour
2．Entomology：
（1）One of the npper and lower extremition of the compound eyes of insecta．
（2）A horny process that more or leas com－
pletely divides the componnd cye in some feetles，which thus appear as if they had four eyes．
oàn－ti＇－ol（ci as tschē），s．pl．［Ital．］Another name for the Laudes spirituali，or Bonga sung in the Roman Church in praise of God，the Blessed Virgin and Saints，snd Martyrs． （Stainer \＆Barretl．）
can＇－trole，\＆\＆ \＆［From cant，s．（1）（？）．］A word used only in the compound which fol－ lows．

## cantick－qnoín，$s$ ．

Naut．：A triangular block of wood，used in chocking a cask，to keep it from rolling when atowed．
on＇ n －ti－cle，s．［Lat．canticulus $=\mathrm{a}$ little song， dimin．of cantus $=\mathrm{a}$ song ；canto $=$ to sing．$]$
I．Oralnary Ianguage：
1．Literally：
－（1）A littie song，a short hymn．［II．1．］
＂＂i．－expresesed hy Moses to his canticles＂－Pacon：
－（2）A canto，or division of a poem．
2．Fig．：Used of the songs of birda．
Where rohine chant their Litanien，
And eunticlos of of
Longrollone：The Gotden Legend，v．
11．Ecclesiastical：
1．Certain detached psalma and hymuss used In the service of the Anglican Church，such as the Venite exultemus，Ta Deum laudamus， Benedicite omnia opera，Benedictus，Jubilato Deo，Magnifcat，Cantate Domino，Nunc dimittis， Dehs misereatur，and the versea used inatead of the Venite on Easter－day．
2．PL ：A name alplied to that book of the Old Testament also known as the Song of Solomon（q．v．）．
－ợn＇－tǐ－cùm，s．［Latid．］
1．Gen．：A song．
2．Spec．：A song in the Roman comedy ac－ companied by music and danciag．Sometimes one person sang the song while another went through the appropriate gesticnlation．（Stainer \＆Barrett．）
－căn＇－tǐle，v．t．［Cantle，v．］
oăn－till－e＇－na，s．［Lat．cantilena，a frequent． form from cantus．］
1．AD oft－repeated，old song．
2．In mediæval music，ainging exercises， in which were introduced all the intervals of the scale，sce．
3．In old chureli－aong the plain－song or canto－fermo aung in unison by one or nore persons to an organ accompaniment．
4．A ballad．（Stainer \＆Berrett．）
cănt－ī－lé－vẽr，＋cant－a－li－ver，s．［Eng． cart $=$ an external angle and lever（4．v．）．］
1．Arch．：A large bracket of wood，metal， or stone framed into the front or sides of a house，and projecting from it，to sustain the moulding and eaves over it．Cantilevers are sometimes employed to support outside stone atairs，and are often highly ornannented． They serve the purpose as modilions and brackets．
2．Bridge－building：A bracket or structure over－huigg from a fixed base．The earlicst known application of the principle was io bridan，where it has lone been customary to bridge streatas by imbediting it buik of timber in the hank on each side，and then adding a third bulk resting on the ends of the othicr two，In the celelraterl Forth Bridge，a alouble cantilever（of $1,360 \mathrm{ft}$ length）rests on each of the three piers，and these cantilevers are con－ nected by girders 350 ft．long．
oantilerer－bridge，as A bridge con－ structed on the cantilever system，the two eides being pushed out towards the centre and sup－ ported by a greater welght on laad，until they meet and are jolned in the centre．The weight of the unaupported end io more than batanced hy that of the lad portion．Numerous import－ ant bridges have been built on this principle．
oăn＇－ti－lie，adv．［From Scotch canty，and suff．－lie $=-l y$ ．］Cheerfully．
－căn＇－til－Läte，v．t．［Lat．cantillo，a frequent． form of canta $=$ to sing，to chant．］To chant， to recite with musical notee．
＊căn－till－lă＇－tion，s．［Lat．cantillatio $=$ chanting，from cantillo $=$ to chant．］Chant－ ing or lutoning；declamation lo a singing atyle，applied to a method of reading the Epistles and Gospels in the church．
can＇－ti－nð̌ss，s．［From Scotch canty，and Eng．suff．－ness．］Cheerfulness．（Scatch．）
oăn＇tǐng（1），pr．par．，a．，\＆s s．［Cant（1），v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As substantive：
1．Ord．Lang．：The act of inclinlag，tilting， or placlng on the edge．
2．Arch．：The cutting sway of an angular body at one of Its angles，so that its horizontal aection becomes therely the portion of a poly－ gon of a greater number of aides whoes edges are parallel from the intersection of the ad－ joining planee．
canting－wheel，s．A star－wheel for an endless chain．The cogs are canted；that is， the corners are cut off．［STAR－Wheei．］
cănt＇－ĭñg（2），pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［CANT（2），थ．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：
I．Ord．Lang．：（ln aenses correaponding to those of the verb．）
＂Pleased at heart because oo holy gronnd ${ }^{\prime}$ ．＂
sometimea a caniting hy pocrito dy foundi＂，
Pleased at heart because oa
Sometimea a eanting hy pocrity is found．＇．
Cowper ：Truich， 223
＂The poor man weeps－hore Gayln sleepe，
Burn：Epitaph，for Oavin Hamtion，Eaq．
II．Her．：Cantiag arms are the same as Al－ lusive or Punning arms．［Allusive．］The Franch call them Armes Porlantes．（Gloss．of Her．（Oxford，Parker），1847．）

C．As subst．：The act or practice of making use of cant；hypocriay ；shatn goodness．
cănt＇－ĭng－l̆̆⿳一巛工，adv．［Eng．canting；－ly．］In a canting，hypocritical madner，or voice．
＂I drend uothing raore than the sise zeal of my expressea $1 \mathrm{~m}^{-}-$Trial of $\mathbf{A r}$ ．Whitheld \＆Spirit $(1740)$ ， p． 40.
＊cănt＇－ǐng－nĕss，8．［Eng．canting；－ness．］ The quality of being esntiog；hypocritical pretence to goodness；esnt．
ăan－tí＇－nō，s．［Italian ；Fr，chanterelle．］The smalleat string upon the violio；the $\mathbf{E}$ string． （Stainer \＆Barrett．）
＂căn＇－tion，s．［Lat．cantio＝a ainging，song； cano $=$ to sing．$]$ A zong or enchaotiment；； sorcery or charm．（Elount：Glossographia．）
＂In the eyght Jeglogue the game person wan hrought Sh，singing a Cantion or
＊oăn＇－tle，＂căn＇－tele，＂căan＇tẽr，＊Lăn＇－ tell，s．［O．Fr．cantel；S］．cantillo；dimin． of O．Fr．cant＝a corter．］［CANT（1），s．］
1．Ordinary Language：
（1）A amall corner or fragment，a little piece， a bit．
＂Cantel of what ever hyt be．Quadra，minuzaz．＂－
Prompt．Pary． ＂A cantel of

－＂And auts me from the beate of all my lund， ，

（2）The back part of the head．（Scotch．）
2．Saddlery：The upwardly projecting por－ tion at the rear part of a saddle．［Pommel．］
＊căn＇－tle，＂căn＇－tel，＂cann＇－tile，v．t．［CAN－ TLE，s．）To cut up into pieces；to divide．
＂Por fuur times talking，to one plece thou take，
＊cănt＇－lčt，s．（Eng．contl<br>（e），and dimin．suffix －et．］A small piece or fragment．
＂Hube cantlets of his backler strew the ground．＂
Dryden：Ovid；Meiamorphoses rii
cant＇－lifig，s，［Eng．oantl（e），and dimin．eufis －ling．］［Cantle，s．］
1．Ord．Lang：The act of cntting into emall pleces；a mall plece．
2．Brick－making：The lower of two courses of burnt brick which inclose a brick－clamp．
－oant＇－1y̆，adv．［Mid．Eng．cant（3）；－ly．］ Fiercely，proudly．
＂Comen into Cagent cantly and kena＂$\underset{\text { ainol，p．} 20 .}{ }$
căn＇－tō，s．［Ital．canto；Lat．canius＝einging a song；cano $=$ to alng．］

I．Ordinary Language：
1．A song，a ballad．
2．One of the principal diviaions of a poem．
II．Music：The npper voice－part in concerted music，so called because it usually has the melody or alr．（Stainer \＆Barrett．）
Canto a capella：［Ital．］Sacred muaic ；can－ tors di cappella，the precentor．（Stainer \＆ Barrett．）
canto fermo，s．［Ital．］The simple，un－ adorned melody of the ancient hymns and chants of the Church．（Grove．）Any simple aubject of the same character to which connter－ point is edded．
canto plano，s．＂［Ital．］Plain chent． （Stainer \＆Barrett．）
canto primo，s．［Ital．］First soprano． （Stainer \＆Barrett．）
canto recitativo，s．［Ital．］Declams－ tory ainging；recitstive ${ }_{3}$（Stainer \＆Barrett．）
oanto ripieno，s．［Ital．］Additional soprano choris－parts．［Ripieno．］（Stainer d Barrett．）
canto secondo，s．［Ital．］Second mo prano．（Stainer \＆Barrett．）
O【n＇－tあn（1），s．［Fr．canton $=\mathrm{a}$ corner or croas－ way in a atreet；aloo a cunton $=$ a nuion of parishea；ltsl．cantone $=$ a canton，a district； Sp．canton＝a corner，csnton；Low Lat．can－ tonum $=$ a region，diatrict，from canto $=(1) \mathrm{s}$ squared atone ；（2）a diatrict，province．Com－ pare cantle and cant．］
1．Ordinary Language：
－1．A corner，an angle；or an angular pieo of anything．
＂In．a canton of the wall．ig．there in a Mit in the Plit．made the Lnclosure of the Colledge diepro－ porioional，watherg acanton nyon that quarter，．．．n 2．A corner of a shield．［I
＊3．A piece，division，or portion of anythimy． ＂There ta a nother piece of Holbein＇s th the stant－ house，oral out tores or seutral parta of our Saviour Pastionars represented with ilife and beauty that cannot
4．A amall portion or diviaion of land．
＂That little canton of lande called the English Pale．＂
5．A small diatrict，constitnting a diatinet government ；a clan．
＂The same is the case of rovers hy land ；auch，ns
 Bacon：Holy War．
T Applled apecially to the political division of Switzerland．
＂Tha 8 wias citizen may pasa freely from Canton to
Canton．suld can ctaim political rights in the Canton Caneon，snil can cinim polltical rights in the Canton of his aloption．＂${ }^{\text {Ben }}$ Br
6．A group of several commnaes，the smallest judicial unit in France．
II．Techrically：
1．Her．：One of the honourable ordinaries．A small division in the cor－ ner of a ahield．It gene． rally occuples the dexter corner，and is less than a quarter of the slield．

of the shield it is called a canton sinister
2．Atch．：A salient corner tormed of s pilaster ar quoins which project beyond the general facca of the wall．
canton－flannel，s．Cotton cloth upon which a nap is raised in imitation of wool．
＊căn＇－tón（2），s．［Canto．］A canto．
＂Write loyal cantons of contemned love＂
Shakesp．：Twelth－wight，i \＆
boul，boy；pout，Jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çin，bench；go，gem；thin，this；sin，ass；expect，Xenophon，eycist．ph $=\mathcal{L}$

oxn'-tón, v.t. [Cantos, s,]

- 1. To divide into parts.
"Fhanilies uhall quit aill sabloctlon to him, end can:--Locke.

12. To billet soldiers; to provide with

t căn'-tốn-al, a. [Canton, 8.] or or pertainiag to a cunton; of the nature of a canton. $\because$ Whife ordioary Federal legisiation caunot toach

ăñ'-tóned, a. [CArton, v.]
$\dagger$ I. Ord. Lang.: Divided; distribnted into districts.
"The lite ining of Spatn, reck oniog tt an indienity to have his territaries cantoned out into parcele by other winces, . - -swifh
II. Technically :
13. Arch.: An epithet for a buildiog the angles of which are adorned with colnmus, pilasters, rustic quoins, \&c.
14. Her.: [Fr cantonne.] Applied to a shield in which the four cantons or spaces round a cross or saltier are filled up with any pleces.

* căn'-tón-ẽr, s. [Eng. canton; and auff. .er.] One who resides in a canton, an inhabitant of s canton. (Hacket: Life of Williams.)
* căn'-tón-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Canton, v.] A. \& B. As present prerticiple do participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:

1. The act of dividing, or distributing into districts.
2. The act of billeting soldiers.
aann'-ton-ite, s. [From the Canton mine in Georgis where it occurs.]
Min.: A variety of Covellite occurring in cnbes and with s cnbical clesvage.

- căn'-tōn-ize, v.t. [Eng. canton; -ize.] To divide ioto cantons.
"Thus wannil 1 reland cartzontzod among tea persons
of the English nation."-Daticas ion Iralund.
aăn'-tồn-měnt, s. [Eng, canton; -ment.] 1. Sing.: A lodging.
"There were no oitites, uo towns, oo places of caaton. 2. Plural: Quarters for soldiers. Troops during prolonged operations, when not in close proximity to the enemy, and not hu regular camp or bivouac, are often distribnted among villages, which are then called cantonments (pr. cön-ton'-ment).
The Britieh army had taken op Ite cantonmenta
with their right at $O$ uarda their lett extending towards

oăn-tôo'n, s. 【Etym. donbtful. Cf. Fr. cantonniere $=$ an alditional curtain over bed furniture.] A kind of strong atuff or fustian, with a fine cord visible on one side, and a satmy surface of yarns on the other. (Webster.)
căn'-tor, s. [Lat. cantor $=$ a singer, from саnь $=$ to sing.]

1. Gen.: A singer.
2. Spec.: The precentor of a choir.
căn-tör-1-al, a. [Cantor.] Pertaining to a precentor, or to the (oorth) side of the choir where the grecentor sits. [Decanal.]
cănt-rěd, * cănt'-rŏf, s, [Wel. cant = n hundred; Lat. centum; and Wel. tre or tref $=$ a dwelling-phace.] A division of land; a handred. [Hundred, s.l
"The king regrants to him nn that proviace, reserv.
ing ouly the city of Dubin, and the cantreda aext ad. fongiag. -Daviee: On Ireland
căn'-trĭp, * can-trap, can-traip, s. [Etym. doubtrul. Jsmieson suggests that it is a word taken from juggling, from cant $=$ to turn over, sad raip =a rope. Webster says from Icel., $O$. Dan \& O. Swed. gan = witch. craft, and leel. trapp = trampling. Cf. Eng. trap.] (Scotch.)
3. A spell, incantation, charm, bewitchery. "Takk heed the auld Whil deevil phayed him nese
antrip." Scott: Waverlay, oh xxix. 2. A trick, s piece of mischisf.
cantrip-time, a. The season for practising nagical arts.

cann't号: 8. [Cant(a);-y.] Lively and chearful. aye cancy house is muekele eneugh, and elocking time" Then at her door the caney dame Would sit, do any linnet gay." Wondsworth: Ooody Blake and Harry Gia.
Oăn'-un-la, s. [Lat. cannula, dim. of canna = a pipe, a tube.] A littlo pipe or tube. [Cannula.]
"1 la order to gaerd against the necess of atmonpheric cancula and trocer, such as you manter hy mere, consizting of a silver tube with a shary hopinted steel rod fitted intoit and projecting beyond itio Liater, quoted in Tymiaut ª̆n-ûn', k̆̆n-6̂on', [Tork]
Music: An instrument strung with cat-gnt, in form like a dulciner, with which the women

in the harems accompany their singing. The sound is bronght out hy meass of plectrathimbles made of tortoiseshell pointed with cocosnut wood, and warn npon the eads of the fingers. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
căn'-vas, căn'-vass, * cane-vas, s. \& a. [F'r. canevas ; Jtal. cananaccio; Sp. canumazo; Low Lat. canabacius $=$ hempen cloth, canvas. From Lat. cannabis; Gr. кávvaßıs (kannabis) $=$ hemp; Sansc. cana $=$ hemp.]
A. As substantive:
4. Ordinary Language:
5. Literally:
(1) A kind of coarse unbleached linen cloth, used in old times for aifting, now for sails, tents, paintings, \&c. Canvas for sails is made from 18-24 inches wida, and mumbered 0-8, No. 0 being the thickest. A bolt is 39-40 yards long, and weighs 25-48 lhs . (Knight.)
"The mullok on an heep iswoped wan
Aud un the tlour yente chancer: $C$ C. T., to, sen.
(2) A clear, onbleached cloth, woven regu-
larly in little squares, used for tapestry work.
6. Figuratively:
*(1) A thorough examination or sifting of a subject, as though through a sifter, the hottoms of which were originsliy made of canvass. [Cosopare with Bolt.]
"II doejo it worthy the canocus and diserustion of once of the soul, preface.
(2) The aet or process of soliciting votes. "Ho must go through all the mieries of a canvase
must shake hande with crowds of irectiolders or ine


## II. Technically:

1. The sails of a ship.

With such kind panalon hastes the privee to fight,
And aprends hin fying canpast to the eound. ad arends Dryden: Anmus Hirabilis, cix "In the north her caners flowing."
2. A tent, tn the expression "nnder can vass.'
"I should eajoy the prospect of being an borsebsck
3. The ground of a picture; the picture itself.
(a) Literally:
"From ber the canvars borrowe light and shade."
"The fantastic peaks bathed. at sunrige and sumet, With light rich as that which glows on the eatnous of
T The ormesand aizes of the usual canvasses prepared for the use of paiuters are as follows: -Head size, 24 by 20 inches; three-quarters do., 30 by 25 inches; kit-cat do. 86 by 28 inches; small half-length do., 44 hy 34 inches ; half-length do., 50 by 40 incles; bishop's halfleugth do., 56 by 44 inches; whole length do., 94 by 58 inches; bishop's whole length do., 106 by 70.
(b) Fig.: A mental pieture.
"History fin not a craed ur a catechian ; it gives les-
cone rather than rulem; it does aot bring out elearly
 and forturee it tresta." - A ewman: Development of Thriotivan Doctrine, introd p.
IT $T$ qet or receive the canvas: To be dismissed. Conupare the modern slang "to get the ssek."
sht ilewe my habor If the Dout recelves the earvas."Shrtey: Brothers, 1i. ph le. (Nures.)
B. As adj. : Made of canvess.
$"$ Your vibito cantvas domblet will sullj."
Shakesp: I Henry if., a
"Their canvase castles op they quickly reac;
Compounds of obvious significution Canvas-cuiter, canvas-stretcher.
canvas-back, s.
Ornith.: A species of dnck, Fullgula or Aythya valismeria. It is a native of North America, and srrives In the United States from the Bitish possessious about October, becoming fat and ready for the talle by Novemcoming tat and ready for the tatie by Novemit derives its name from the speckled festhers lt derives its
on the back.
canvas-backed, canvass-backed; a Having a back of the texture or colour of canvass.

## Cauvas-backed duck : [CANYAs-BACK]

* canvass-climber, s. A name ampliod to a sailor, from his linving to climb alott.
That elmost burst the deck, and "A sean the ladder-tacisie
Wash'd off a cunvase-climber." Wash'd of a cunvate-climber." Shatosp. : Poricies, iv. 1.
canvas-frame, s.
Calico-printing: A diaphragm of canvas in a paint-vst used in a certain process of calicojrinting. The colonr is admitted hy a stopcock below, and up to the level of the canvas.
can-vas-a'-d̄̄, s. [E'tym. unknown.] A kind of stroke or thrust in fencing. (Locrine.
căn'-vass, s. [Canvas.]
căn'-จasg, s.t. \& i. [In O. Fr. canbasser, canabasser $=$ to search or sift out.] [CAsvits, s.]
A. Transitles:
I. Literally: To toss in a blanket.
II. Figuratively:

1. To aift or examtne thoroughly.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Moet dellentely hour hy hour } \\
& \text { He caneafid human mystaries." } \\
& \text { Tonnumem. }
\end{aligned}
$$

To debate diccuss ; to sift or examino. way of discussion.
${ }^{*}$ He did belleve that anch a thing was poeathla and Wheo he canvased it io hla mlad, he tremblet, and Tol. 1i. an. in.
3. Tu scrutinize.
4. To solicit the votes or support in one's candidature for any office or dignity; as, to convoss 8 district for votes, for subseription, \&c.
5. To seek the accomplishment of any obect or desire.
B. Intransitive:

1. To solicit any office or dignity.

- Ellzateth belng to remolve opon an offficer, and belay, hy mome that cansased for others, put ln Eome doab of that person she meant to advauce, sald, she wan lik 2. To solicit orders for goods.
"Wanted, a man .. to canvass for tubecriptions."
ohn'-vassed, pa par. \& a. [CANVAss, v.]
can'-vas-ser, s. [Canvass, v.]

1. One who canvasses or examines thoronghly into a suhject.
2. One who scrutinizes the returas of votee at an election.
3. One who solicits votes.
4. One who solicits orders for goods.

A. \& B. As pr. par. © partic adj.: In sensem crresuondiag to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:
I. Literally:
+1. The act or process of aitting any sulyeri
5. The act of solfciting votes.
"A. ${ }^{4}$.
*II. Fig. : The act of making a trial of

Cite, tht, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wöt, hëre, camẹl, hër, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sir, marine; sö, pêt


## -I invited the bungry alnve momotima to my Connhes, to the eanmuming of a tarkey pie, or a plece <br> čn'-vist, a. [Etym. donbtfal ; perhape Trom canvass, v.) Entrapped, canght. <br> kite doth feare the emare".



## 1. Fall of canes

2. Consisting or inaide of cance.
"Where Chineses drive
Hiton: wags. E., lif
3. A short song, in which the masic is of much more importance than the words, it is one of the ancient forms of measured melody, and when the older writera employed It, it was uaually made the vebicle for the display of skill and contrivance in the treatment of the phraaes in fugal intitation. A secondary meaning of the word, scofing or banter, perbaps accounts for the use of a form in which a muslcal imitation or mocking was shown.
4. In the early part of the last century the word was used to describe an Instrumental composition, similar to the aonata as then known. (Stainer \& Darreth.)
cănn-zón-ĕt', s. [1tal. canzonetta, dim. of canzone, canzoma (q.v.).]

Music: A ahort soag, one briet compared with the sacred sira of the oratorio, or with the aria of the Italian opera.
"You fud not the apostrophes, and so minas the ncceut: irt mex auper
caoinan, a. [Ir.] A funeral song. (Stainer \& Barrett.) [KEENER.]
cấut'-çhing, \& [From Eag., de. caoutch(ouc), and suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem: $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{16}$ An aromatic hydrocarbon, bolling at $171^{\circ}$, obtained by the deatructive diatillatlon of ladia-rubber.
caốnt'-çhôuc, s. [American-Iudian word.] 1. Bot.: ladia-rubber, so called because its primary use was, and is, the removal of peucil marks from paper. It is an elastic. gummy substance, conaisting of tha iaspissated juice of various more or less milky apecies of plants. The greater part of the eaoutchouc of cornmeres is the prodnct of four euphorbiaceous trees, Siphonia elastica, from French Guima S. braziliensis, lutea, and brevifolia from Brazil ; tha eaontchouc of the last three species comea to this couatry through the species comea to this couatry through the port of Para- It is furnished also by Fictus elastica, sometimes called by way of pre-eminence tha India-rubber tree. lt is derived also from aome artocarpaik, specially Castilloa clastica, and aome Apocynacere, notably Urceola elasitica. It exista to a certain extent iu most milky plants.
2. Comm, manuf., de.: Canutchoac was Arst hreught to Europe esrly in the eightenenth century. Dr. Priestly pointed out that it might be used to rub oat pencil marka, crimb of bread having been previously employed for the purpose. In 1791 Samuel Piat obtained a patent for making waterproof fabrica by capatent for diaking waterproof fabrica by caHancock, in 1803 and apirits of turpentinc. Hancock, in 1823, and Macintoah followed in the aanne direction. Mr. Chas. Goodyear in vented the vulcanising process, which by compourding with it a small amount of aulphar renders it as hard as horn, and well adapted for various purposea to the arts.
T Mineral Caoutchouc:
Min. : A name for Elaterite (q.v.)
aaônt'-çhốu-çǐn ( $a$ silent), s. [From Eng., \&c. cxoutchouc, and suff. -in (Chem.).]
Chem.: A volatile, oily liquid obtained by the deatructive distillation of caoutchone, which dissolves caoutchouc easily. It congists of two hydrocarbons, caoutchin, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{16}$. boiling at $171^{\circ}$, sad laoprene, $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{8}$, boiling at
oăp(1), * cappe, s. \& a. [A.S. creppe; Low Lat. cama = а саце, а соре; Dut. kap; O. H. Ger. chappa; Ger. kappe; 1cel kipa; Ital. cappa; Sp. \& Port. capa; Fr. cape, chape $=$ a cloak. Remote origio nncertain.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

## 1. Literally :

(1) An article of dreas used to cover the head.
" Thel unen nouther oappe ne hood."- Naundervile, " It was Eyplad Kailda's crew
With their ca po of darknem hooted!-
Lavorgellow: Taks ar a Wayside Inn; The Mustecian'e
(2) A cap-like covering of any kind, nstural or artificial. [11.]
2. Figuratively:
(1) The blghest. (Op things̀ and persons.)
"Thon art the crap of all the foola allve."
(2) The mark or enaign of any dignits,
of the cardiualate.
Henry the Fitth did somotimes propheng.
Hed make his eap coeaqual with the erown."
(3) A marik of respect or reverence ahown by ancovering the head. [CAP, v.]
"Shoold the want of a caporn crigge mo mortaily RExitanye.
II. Techntcally:

1. Gunnery:
(1) Cap of a cannon: A piece of lead placed over the vent to keep the prining dry. [Apron.] (Formerly in this aense of amaller arms.)
Hiot. Ene ball struck xyl. the oap of his pitcol."- Maoaulay:
(2) Percussion cap: A small copper cylinder lined at the head with explesive matter, placed on the nippla of the piece, snd exploded by the descent of the hammer. They were introdnced about 1842.
2. Her. (cap of maintenance): The cap of state carried before the sovereign at his corona-

tion. It is also sometimes used as a bearing in a coat of arms.
3. Neutical:
(I) A aquare piece of wood placed over the head or upper cnd of a mast.
(2) Crp of a block: A aemicircular projection from the sides and round the enda of a block above the pins.
(3) A covering of tarred canvas at the end of a rope.
4. Arch.: The uppermost part of any assemblage of principal parts. It is applied to the capital of a colnma, the cornice of $n$ room, the capping or uppermuat member of the aurwase of a room, dc.
5. Bot.: The convex top of an agaric or fungus, in general shaped like a plate or bonnet.

I Friar's cap: Aconitum Napellus.
Soldier's cap: The aame as Friar's cap (q.v.) Turk's cap:
(1) Aconitum Napellus.
(2) Lilium Murtagon.
6. Agric. (the cap of a favi): The band of leathar or wood through which the middleband passes.
"Cappe of a Reyle. Sedttontum."-Prompt. Paro.
7. Bee-keeping: An extra box or case put

upon the top of a hive, which the beea are encouraged to fill with honey.
8. Carpentry:
(1) The lintel of a door or window-trame.
(2) A bean jnining the tops of a row of posta In a frame ; a plate.
(3) The haud-rail of a ataiss or balustrade. 9. Engineering: The horizontal beam connecting the heada of a row of plles of a timber bridge.
10. Pajer-making: A aize of paper. Fhat cap is 14 hy 17 inchea ; douhle cap is 17 by 28 ; foolscap and legal cap are of varioue sizea, from $7 \frac{1}{2}$ hy 12 to the aize of a flat cap alieet folded, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ ly 14 ; foolscap is folded on tho long edge, and legal cap on the top or ailort edge.
12. Millwrighting: The movable upper etory of a windmill
12. Bookbinding: The covering of a beadband or the envelope of a book while linding.
13. Horology: The inner case which covers the movements iu rome forms of watches, it is now nearly diacontinued
14. Machinery:
(1) The tire of lead and tin onthe periphery of a glazing-wheel.
(2) The upper half of a jonrnal-hox. The ower half is the pillow. [Piliow-8Lock.]
(3) The iron-handed piece on the end of a wopden pumprod or pitman by which it is connected with a working-beam.
IT To set one's cap at: To take measures to gain the affections of a man.
B. As adjective: (See the componda).

* cap-all, s. All of a auperior quality, which caps all others
cap-a-ple, * cap-a-pe, adv. [O. Fr. de cay te pie $=$ from licad to foot; Fr. de pied en corp $=$ from foot to head.] From liead to foot ; completely.

Armed at point exactly your father. Shakesp): Hambet, 1.2
Tbat folda up itself in itsele for a houlse,
Ar round as a ball, without heal, withurint tall,
Insios d cap-a-pe in a strots cont of mail." (1326).
cap-box, s. A box in which to keep caps or boncets; a bomed-box, a Land-Lox.
cap-case, s. [Capcage.]

## cap-ful, cap full, s. [Caprul.]

cap-making, $s$.

1. The art or trade of naking caps or hats. "It in worth our pains to observe the teuderums of
our ktugs to preas Fuller: Worthies; Monmouthatire
2. The art or trade of making percussion capz.
cap-merchant, s. The purser of a shlp. cap-money, s. Mones collected for the huntsman in lia cap at the death of a fox.
cap-neb, s. [Eng. cap, and neb (q.v.).] The iroa used to fence the toe of a ghoe (Scotch.)

## cap-out, $\boldsymbol{v}$.

To drink cap-out: In drinking to leave no thing in the glass or vessel.
"Driuk clean capoout, like Sir Hildebrand"--8ooct
nos Roy, ch. xxix.

## cap-paper, 8

(1) A kind of coarse brownish paper, used by grocers and others in which to wrap up sugar, \&c.
"Having. for trial sake flltered it thirough capa
paper, there remained in the filtre a powler."-Boyle
(2) A kiad of writing-paper. Ruled with blue lines and folding on the back it is fools cap; with red lines to form a margin on the left hand, and made to fold ou the top, it is legal cap.
(3) A size of paper from $7 \frac{1}{3}$ by 12 iuches $t_{0}$ 81 by 14. [CAP (I), s., 11. 10.]
cap-peak, s. A peak or projecting piece In front of a cap, usually made of leather, and intended to sliade the eyes, as well ns for facility in removing the cap from or placing it on the bead.
cap-pot,
Glass-making: A covered glass pot or crucible.
cap-scuttle, 8.
Naut.: A framing composed of coaming

[^107]and head-ledges raised sbove the deck, with
s top which ehnts cloaely over into a rabbet.
cap-sheaf, s. The top sheat of a stack of corn.
cap-ahore,s.
Naut.: A anpporting epar between the cap and the treasel-tree.

## cap-aquare,

Mil.: A strong picce of plate-iron, covering the trunnion of a gun and keepiag it in ita place.
cap-stone, s. [Capstone.]
axp (2), s. [CUP, s.]

1. A vessel.
ill is obeorved, that a barrel or cap, wboee carity will cantain oight cultical feet of alr. will n.
2. Applied eapecially in Scotland to-
(a) A wooden bowl for containing food, whether aolid or fluid.
"Meiklo may fa' between the cap and the H1p."
(b) The cell of a honeycomb.
(c) Plur. : The combs of wild bees.

TT Ta kiss caps with one: To drink out of e sams versel; as, "I wadns kiss caps wi" sic a fallow." (Scotch.)
cap-ambry, s. A preas or cupboard, probably for holding wooden vessels used at meals.
they brake down bede, boards, cap ambries. (hin wiodow, sc.-spalatng, L. 15i.
cap-full, cap-fou, cap-fu, s. The fourth part of a peck.
oăp (1), v.t. \& i. [CAP (1), s.]

## A. Transitive

I. Literally

1. To form the cover to anything; to spread over.
"The bunes next the jofat are capped with a amooth cartilaydnous mubatance, serving both to strength and motion. - Derham.
2. To cover with a cap; to confer a (Scots) Univeraity degree on.

## $\dagger$ 3. To put a cover on anythag.

* 4. To take the cap from another.
"If one, ity another occasion, take say thing trom enother, as boys ounetimes use to cap one another
the sanue is ntraight felony. - Sppenser: on freland.
5 To salute by taking the cap off. (Used principally and specially nt the noiveraities, where "capping " the proctora and university and college anthorities is compulsory.)

6. To put a percussion cap on (the nipple of 8 firearm).
*II. Figuralively :
J. To render complete; to coosummate.
7. To match; to produce or bring forward to emulation

> Where Henderson. and tho other mases, Were sent to cap texts, and pht caser,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Were sent to cap texts, and put cases, } \\
& \text { Bu ller. Fudibrau }
\end{aligned}
$$

"There belng Hittle need of any other faculty but

II To cap verses: To compose or recite a verse legiming with the final letter of one composed by the preceding syeaker.
him tow the exd of the chapter. ${ }^{\text {Ithen cap nerves with }}$ bryon.

* B. Intransitive :

1. To take off the cap io salutation. [A., I. 4.] "" Thrse great ones of the city,

+2 . To collect inoney for the huntsman in his cap after the death of a fox.

* oăp (2), v.i. [Lat. capio = to aelze.]
I. To seize by violence; to lay hold of what Is not one's own; to arrest. (A word much used by childrea at play.) (Scatch.)

2. Used eapecially in tha rensa of seizing vessels in a privateering way.
 3. To entrap, to ensmare.
"Twolve shillingy you must pas.
Bram. I muat Flet. A Ayight of Burning Pearle, ul.

- capp (3), v.t. \& i. [Fr. cap; Lat. caput $=$ the head.
A. Trans.: To direct the coarse of anythiog, to steer.
B. Intrans. : To direct one's course. "Thalr may cum atormes, and caur e lok, Dunbar: Wuilland Pooms, p. 188
oà-pa-bil'-i-ty. s. [Eag. capable, and ouff.

1. The quality or etate of being capsble, capacity.
"Sure he that made wa Fith such large dieconrue,
Looking betore and after give us
Thooking betore and attor gave us not

" To fud by etudy of yoornolf, and of the groand yon etanud on, what your combined loward and out ward capabilyty ip
2. Uaed in the plural in the senae of-
(1) Attainments, mental qualifications, or ability.
(2) The power of being converted or applied to any uas or object.
"He was immensely struck with Hontoville, par and might be rendered nurlvalled."-Difraeti: Young
cāp-a-ble, a. [FT, cupable; Lat. capabili =abla or fit to contala; capio $=$ to take hold.]
I. Lit.: Able or fit to contain or recelve in.
$t(a)$ Sometimes with the infinitive.
When we causider so mueh of that apace, as is equal to or capable to recelve a body of any asalgned
(b) Gederally with the prep. of.

IL. Figuratively:

1. Of the mind, intellect, ecc.:
(1) Fit or qualified for any particular thing intelligent.
"Achil Come, thon ohat bear a letter to hlu otraight Let me bear another to hta horeo for that's Shakenp: Troil. \& Cress., iti e "To ma, that the moro capable, or the better de. server, hath sach richt to coveru, as he kny compul.
sorily bring under the lesa worthy, is lale." Bacon.
(2) (With the prep. of): Having intellectual power or capacity; able to comprehend qualified or fitted for any act.

Hot at What time a man magy be maid to have nake hin capablo of those Laws, whereby lie is then bound to fuide his Actions."-Hooker: Ecel. PoL.
"Ho is as capable of writing ad herote poem a * 2. Of inanimate things: Intelligent, abie to understand.

His form "Look cause conjoln'd, he plares
Wis form and cause conjolnd, preachlug to atotes,
3. (With the prep. of):
(1) Able or fitted to comprehend anything by the sensea.

- Yet went she not, so not with such discourse Delighted. or not capable her ear
Of whiteon: was high.
, hk vili.
(2) Susceptible, subject to.
"The soai, Immortal subetance, to remaln
(3) Ready or willing to recelve or be aub ject to.

What secrot springs their eager passions move,
How capable of deat

4. Legally qualified or competent ; free from legal impediment or disqualification,

Loyal and naturat "of iny land work

$\dagger$ cäp'-a-ble-nčss, 3. [Eng. capable; -ness.] The quality or state of being capable; capability, capacity.
"The efficucy of these doen not depend upon the mere olpus operatum: but upout the rap
sobject."-Kilingbeck: Sermans, p . 322
cau-paç'-1̆-fy, v.t. [Lat. capax (genit. capacis) $=$ that which can hold or contain, carable; capio = to aeize, take a and facio (pinssive fio) qualiry. (Used either with an inflnitive following, or with the prep. for.)
". . thereby capacifying nin to enjoy plensmety nean hath provided for, and eonalgnod to us."-Burrow.
cap- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$-cious, a. [Lat. capax (gonit. capacis) $=$ sble to hold or contain ; capio $=$ to take, hold; Ital. capuce.]

1. Lit. (of material things): Containing or alis to contain much; wide, large, extensive. "It a provited with a very good and capactous har
hoor."-A naon: Foyages, ix. 122 .

2. Fig. (of immaterial things): Comprehen oive, extenaive, liberal.
wai - I I have over perveived that wheso the mind
ca-pa'-clons-1y, adv. [Eng. capacious; -ly.] In a espacious manaer; to a capacious degree largely, freely
† os-pā'-clous-nčs息, [Eng. capacious -ress. 1 The quality of heing capacious, or capable of containiag; capacity, extent.
anpacty, zeryse meanure, of kriown and denorolnats orphcity, serymo to measire the capaciousness of any
If Crabb thus distinguish
ciousness and canacity nite term capacity: "Capacity is an indefl receive ; but capaciousness denotes somethin speciflcally large. Measuring the capacity of veasels belongs to tha science of mensuration the capaciousness of rooms ia to be observed by the eye. They are marked by tha eame distinction in their moral application: men are born with various capacities; some are remark abla for the capaciousness of their minds." (Crabb: Eng. Synor.)
cạ-pą̣'-i-tāte, v.t. [Formed from Lat. capux (genit. capacis) $=$ capacious, on the analogy of Engliah verbe formed from Latin past par ticiplea in atus.] To make capable of of for anything; to qualify, to reader legally competent.
"By this intruction we ins be capactased to ob
T
IT Frequently with the prep. for.
 canversation of the rleh and grest"-Farler.
oan-paç'i-tā-tĕd, ma.par. \& a. [Capacitate] Rendered capable or competent; quslified.

† ca-păç-i-tä'-tion, s. [Capacitate.] The act of rendering capable or qualified; a qualifcation.
cạ-păç'-1-ty̌, s. [Fr. capacite; Lat. capacitas (acc capacitatem) = power of receiving, from сарат (genit. capacis) = able to recelve or con-

## tain; copio $=$ to receive, to contain.]

A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. Power of recelving, hoiding, or containing ; capaciouaness.
"Thereina certaid Degree of Capacity in the gratast
Vessel. . . ."-Sir W. Temple: Eisay on Learning. - Space, cousidered in lengtt, breadth, and thicknews, 1 thluk, may be called rapacky." Locke
*z. Vacant apace, hollow.
"There remained, in the eapacly of the exhansted
-illoder, store of little rooms, or spaces, . . ."-Boyth. II. Figuratively:
2. Mental or inteilectual receiving power; alility of mind to receive.
"apacity which proquires the duty of soldiner, and tho renal (Dedicationk
3. (Followed by the prep. for): Fitneas of abrity to receive.

Distingulsh'd mach by reason, and still more
Hy our cupaciky for grace divis.
Ly our cupacity for grace divine" Cower: Tauk, hk. VL, L. 60 s

## 3. Power, ability

"". a a virtuous dispostition, a eapracity to dichayge

4. A atate or condition of fitngea or preparetion for any act.
5. A position or condition of being ; a cha racter, rank, or degree.
"A man that served them in a dowhbe capaetity to
 capactles." "piwitt.
B. Technically:

1. Chem.: (For definition axe example)
"The thannal capacity of o body et a stated tempert ture is the limiting value of tbe nean therimal equasity c. ©. S. Sysem of $U$ nits (ed. 1985), ch. 1x., p. 40.
2. Electrostatics and Electromagretics: (For detinition see example).
"The oa pacity of a enoductor is the quotiont of the
"uantitJ of eletricity with whioh it fis ohayged by the
poteritial whiob this charge producen in it."-Syerete:

3. Physics: Puwer of holding or retaining, se the eapacity of a body for heat.
4. Math.: Volume, content. [ConTENT.]
5. Naut. : The tonnage or burden of s ship.
6. Law: Competency; the state of possssaing the fitness or qualiftcation neceasary to do any legal act or to hold any office. Ability or fitneas to do or to receive, to sue or to be aued. "Peraras attainted of felony or trenson have no capacity fa them to take, obtain or
"The eciesinstical court is the fadge of every testaI For the diatinction between capacity and capaciousness aee Capactousmess.

- W-pādé, s. [Capados.]

Hat-making: A bat.

- enp-a-dos, s. [Perhaps from Fr. cap-d-dos $=$ a cape or covering for tha back.] A hood or cloas cap. (Morris.)
"And aythen ocrafty oapados, ciosed aloft".
eq-par'-i-stn, s. [O.Fr. orparasson; Sp. caparazon $=\mathrm{s}$ cover for a saddle or coach; from capa $=\mathrm{s}$ closk.]
I. Literally:

1. A cloth or covering spread over the trappings or furniture of a horse ; a horse-cloth; alao the bridle, saddle, ond housing of a charger.
"Tylting farniture, amblaroned shields,
Basos and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knigh
 2. Applled to fine dress worn by human beings.
"My heart groms beneath the gay eapartson."

- Wt th dye and drab I purchas'd this caparison."
Shatesp. Winter's rale, $1 v$. .
* II. Fig. : Applied to the retinus or sttendants of a noble.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Here is the steed, we genersi, } \\
& \text { Shakesp. : Coriolanus, is } 0_{0}
\end{aligned}
$$



1. To cover with caparisons.

* 2. To dreas haely or pomponsly, or simply to dresa.
"Don't Yoa think, thongh I nm caparisoned like e man. I have a douliet and hose in my disposition?"-
Shaketp. As You Like $/ t$, ini. 2
 Covered with or wearing capariaons.
og-păr-1-stn-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [CA PARISON, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. A particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As rubst.: The act of dreasing with capsrisons.
căp'-bar, * căp'-barre, s. [Eng, cap. (for capstan), and bar; Mid. Eng. barre.] A capstan bar.
"Rerving of schippis with capbarres."-Aberd. Reg.
ap'-cāse, s. [Eng. cap, and case.]

1. A box or case in which to keep hats or bonneta.
-2. A amall chest or travelling case.
and chestsed hast, whether the capcase be sealed, sinct and chests fast, whether the capcuse be sealed, and
Whether the hall door be bolted. - Burton : Anat. of Wel., p. 11 e
*àpe (1), s. \& a. [Fr. cap = a promontory, cape ; ltal. capo = a head, from Lat. caput = a head.] A. As substantive:
2. A headland, a promontory; a picce of land sxtending some diatance into the sea.
"From Gothland to the eape of Fynestere."
Beyond the sarth"s "The parting suo.
caje hud verdmut isles
Milton: $P . L_{\text {an }}$ vill. 631
called a point. called a point.
3. Applied mors eapecially to the Cape of Good Hope, whence-
4. A kind of light wine mada at tha Capa of Good Hope.
B. $A$ ajs.: (Sea tha compounds).
oape-aloes, s. An inapiasated jnica, ob-
tained chiefly from the Aloe spicata and Commelini, growing wild st the Cape of Good норе.
eape anteater; s. A mammal (Orycteropus capensis).
espe jagmine, s. A very fragrant plant, Gardenia florida, order Cinchonaceæ.
cange marmot, s. a maminal (Hyrax
oape regton, s.
Zool (Of Mollusca) : The fourth of twentyseven land regions, containing a species of land and Preeh-water mollusca peculiar to it or peculiarly groaped. (Woodward.)

## capo-weed, s.

Bot. : Roccella tinctoria, a dyo lichen, obtained from the Cape ds Verd lalands. (Treas. of Botany.)
cāpe (2), 2. [0. Fr. cape ; A.s. cceppe ; Low Lat. capa; Sp. \& Port capa; Ital. cappa; lcel. kapa; Sw. kápa, kappa; Dan. kaabe, kappe; Dnt. kap; Oar. kappe. Originally the same word with cap and cope.] A kiad of amall cloak covering the ahonlders; also the neck-piece of a cloak.

Tai. With a small compassid cape;
Oris I confess the capen
Ink confess the capen ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew, Iv. :
cāpe (3), s. [Cope.]
cape-stane, s. (Scotch.)

## 1. Lit.: A cope-atons; keystone. <br> 2. Fig.: The finiah, the completion. <br> "Our bardio's fate fs at a clone Past a' romend; <br> 

on'-pē, s. [Lat. cape, imp. of capio = to take.]
Law: A judicial writ relative to a plea of lands and tenemsats, so named from its tirst word.

* cäpe, v.t. \& i. [Dut. kapen = to take; cf. $\operatorname{cap}(2), \mathrm{v}$.
" The buyersof capod goods la England nre not liable A. Trans.: To seize, to capture (said of privateers).
B. Intrans. : To act as a privateer; to go privateering.
cāped, a. [CAPE (2), s.] Having a cape attached; wearing a cape.
* cäp' ${ }^{\text {ĕ1 ( }}$ (), s. [Chapel.]
* cāp'-ěl (2), s. [CAPLE.]
cāp'-й1 (3), s. [Etym, doubtful.]
Min. : A kind of stone, composed of quartz, achorl, and hornbleude. (Webster.)
căp'-ĕ-1̆̆n, căp'-厄̆-lĭn, s. [Fr. capelan, caplan; Sp, capelan.]

Ichthy. : A small species of fish of tha trout family, Mallotus villosus, fonnd on the coast of Newfonndland, and used as a bait for cod and other fish.
cạ-pĕ1'-1a, 8. [Lat. capellat $=$ a little goat, dim. of ciper $=$ a goat.]

1. Astron.: A star, remarkable for its hrilliancy, in the constellation Auriga. In this country It is circumpolar, passing very near the horizon when lowest in the north, sud almost overhead when highest in tha south. Capella is called also a Anrige. It is a double star with parallax. (Prof. Airy: Popular Astron.)
2. Archorology:
(1) An oratory for religions worship.
(2) A chest for bolding relics or anything similar.

* căp'-ฮ̆1-1āne, 8. [CHAPLAIN.]
 [Fr. eapelet.]
Farriery: A gort of swelling resembling a wen, growing on the heel of the hock of a borse, and on the point of the elbow, probably cansed by bruiaes and lying down.
căp-ě1-1i'-na, s. [Sp.] The bell or cover of the pile of amalgam bricks (jina) in the Spanish process of aeparsting the mercury
from the metal.
 form of capreoll (q.v.), from Ital. capriblars $=$ to leap about as goats or kides; capriololo $=$ kid, dim. of caprto $=8$ wild goat ; Lat. capres $=8$ ahe-goat; caper $=8$ he-goat.]

1. To dance or skip about, to cut capers.

lead me the monoy, add hava at him."-shadheop: I
.2. To dance. (Said contemptuouely.)


- oà'-pēr (1), z. [CAPz, v.]

1. $\Delta$ privateer, a pirste.
 Merchant-man from Dutoh caper."-Acote: The 2. A csptor.
""The Lords sequestrated this foronoon for advisina and deciding the fanown and oft debated canue of tha Capers of the two prize to thish ahipe- -ariany of the they worr free shita, but that tha Copers had probable
-ä'-põr (2), s. [0. Fr. capriole; Ital. capriola;
Low Lat. caprioli, dimin. of capra $=\mathrm{s}$ ahegoat.] [CAPEA, v.]
2. Literally:
3. A frolleaome leap or apring, $s$ skip, antles. "Fhimmap, the treasurer, if allowed to cit a a oqpor,
4. Strsnge or ridiculous conduct or actions. "We, that are true lovera, ruus into stragge capere" -Shakerp.: As Yous Like $1 t$, it 4.
II. Fig. : A atart or leap of the heart for joy.
"My bomom rnderwent a glorions glow,
Byron: Don Juan, x. 2
To cut a caper or capers: To dance about wildly or axcitedly, to frisk; to act in a fautastic manuer.
caper-cutting, a. Cutting capera, frolicaоme. [Cut, $v$.]
"I amp not gentle, atr, nor geatle will be,
Tili i have Justice. my poor child reatored,
Your caper-cteting som hai ran awoy with."
Your caper-cutting som has rim awoy with."̈.
Beaum. H Fletcher: Lose's Pilgrimage, il.
cā'-pẽr (3), s. [Garl. ceapaire.] (Ses extract.)
" ghe geve the deponent a dram, and gave bim hread, butter, and cheese, which they
of the Sums of Rob Roy, p. 207.
cā'pẽr (4), s. \& a. [O. Fr. capre, cappre; Fr. capre; Lat. capparis, fiom Gr. кárторıs (kapparis) $=$ the caper-plant, from Pers. kabar $=$ capers. (Skeat.)]
A. As substantive:
5. Botany:
(1) A plant, Capparis spinosa, belonging to the natural order Capparidaceæ. It grows freely in the south of Euronc.
(2) The flower-buds of the plant described in (1), which ars largely used in sances and pickles. They are pickled in vinegar, and ars extensiveiy imported from Sicily and the anoth of Erance. The flower-buds of the Zygophyllum fabago, or Bean-caper, are often used as a substitute.
"We invent nete sances and plelles, which resemble
the aulunal fernent in tasto and virtue, as mangoen, 2. Comm. : A riad of tea. [CAPER-2EA.]
B. As aulf. : (Sea the componnds).

TI Obvioua componnd: Caper-sauce.
Wild Caper: A plant, Euphorbia Lathyris. Its seeds are purgative.

## caper-bean, s.

Bot.: A plant, Zygophyllum fabago. [Caper (4), 3., (2).]

## caper-bush, s.

Bot. : The amme as Caper-spurge. (Wight.)
caper-spurge, $s$.
Bot.: A plant, Euphorbia lathyris, somstimes called Caper-bush. It is used as a purgative.
caper-tea, s. A kind of black tea-ghrub, of which the Caper-congon and Scented Caper are two variaties.

## caper-tree, caper tree, $s$

In New South Wales: A tree, Busbeckia (or Busbeckea) arborea of Endlicher, not of Martius. Ordar, Capparidacea.
o㐅̆p-ẽr-cāil'zīe ( $z$ as y), onp-er-cal'-1, cap-er-call'ye, căp-er-kal'-1y, căp-čr-cālze, s. [Gael. capulh-coills $=$ the grest


CAPERCAILZIE.
Tetrao urogallus, of large size, formerly Indigeanms in the Highlands of Scotland, but which beeame extinet, and had to be reintroduced from the Scamlinavian Peninsula, where it is abundant in the pine forests, feeding on it is abeeds. The general colour is black and green, with white marks on the wing and tail.
"Money v thir forminar in seoulland, quhtilkie ar nene it un thir partis of the warld, am capereaitye ane barkis of treis "-Bellend.: Deker. Alb., e. 11
cà'-pěr-ẽr, s. [Eng. caper, v.; er.]

1. One who capers about, or performs anties.

The tumbler skanabola some delight ufford;
No less the niwhle caperer out the cord."
2. A cadulis-ly (q.v.), from ita irregular flight.
cā'-pèr-ing, propar., a., \& \& [CAPER, v.]
A. \& B. As present participle a participial odjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
"If a throatle sing, he falls straight s capering."Shrkesp.: Mer. of Venice, it
C. Ae subst.: The act of cutting capers or antics.

- cap-er-is, s. [Lat. capparis.] [CAPER (4), s.] The caper-tree.
"The erbe caperis"--Wyctife: Ecclen, xil 5.
căp-èr-noi'těd-něss, e. [Scotch capernoited; and Eng. suffix -ness.] Obstinacy, perversity. (Dr. Chalmers.) (Longman's Jumieson.)
cap-er-noi-tie, cap-er-nol-ted, a. [Etym. unknown; perinaps from the following sulistantive.] Crabbed, irritable, peevish. (Scotch.)
"I thought 1 shoo'd turn eapornoited",
cap-er-noi-tie, s. [Etym, doubtinl.] The nollue, the head. (Scotch, chiefly in Clydesdale.)
"His enparnoitit's no oure the bizin" yet wit the sight of the Loch tairies "- Saint Patrick, iii. tis
-I Perhaps the seat of peevish humour.
cap-er-oil-ie, s. [Etym. doubtful.]
Bot. : Heath jease, Orobus tuberosus, Linn. ; the Knapparts of Mearns, and Carmele, or Carmylie of the Highlands.
cāpes, 8.pl. [Etymology donbtful. Perha]s the fl. of CAPE (2), s.] Flakes of raesl whieh come from the mill when the grain has not been thoroughly dried. They are generally mixed with the seeds for the purpose of making sowens, or fiummery. (Scotch.)

Wir capes, the mill she gard then ring.
Therh Godie wo her tentie paw.
Dha capes an needs the gelher cm
A preckur 11ient wan hat tell d weel,
căp'-futl, s. [Eng. cap and ful( ).]

1. Lit.: As much as would fll a caj.
2. Fig. : A little quentity, a little.

cap-i-ai,s. [CABIAI.]
cä'-pi-ăs, s. [Lat. capias = yon may take or selze ; pr. subj. 21 tr's. sing. of capio $=$ to take, to seize.j

Law : A writ of aevemal corts: (1) capias ad respondendum, to answer tho plaintiff in a Hea of debt, treapass, or the like ; (2) caprits ad satisfuciendum, to satisfy the plaintiff after judginent in his favour ; (3) capias on mesne judginent in his favour; (3) caphas on mes ind being thled, a man's person could be arrested until payment was made or bail given. This until payment was made or bail gene there the last 1 n now abulished except action. The object of writ (2) is to imprison tha debtor till satisof writ (2) is to imprison tha debtor in made. It js now nively used. One of the returns to it is the celebrated non est inventus

## + cap-i-bar, cap-i-bar-a, cap-y-bar-a,

 s. [Cabial.]* cā'-pĭe, s. \& a. [Etym. donbtful.]
caple-hole, e. A game at marbles, in which, as a rule, three holes are made in the ground, and the players, each in turn pitehing or rolling his marble, tries to be the first to put it in auccession into the threo boles. (Scotch.) in Aberdeen the holes are called kypes. (Jomieson.)
cap-il, cap-ul, cap-ulle, capylle, s. [CAPLE.]
"To kepe him and his capil out ot the sloph ;
Chaucer: Maunciple's Tate, prol,; is,996-7.
căp-il-1a'-çe-oŭs, a. (Lat, capillaceus = hairy, from capillus $=$ a hair.]
Bot.: Thread-like, capillary.
căp-il-lā'-çě-oŭs-ly̆, adr. [Eng. capiltaceous; $-l y.]^{\text {² }}$ In a thread-like or capillary manner.


## capillaceously-multifid, a.

Bot.: Divided into many slender hair-like segmeats.
căp'-1̌-läire, s. [Fr. capillaira = maideahair: sirop de capillaire $=$ capillaire, from Lat, cupillaris $=$ pertaining to hair, hairy ; from capillus = a hair.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A kind of ayrap prepared from the Maidenhair. It is peetoral and slightly astringent, but a strong decoction mede from it is, according to Ainslie, a certaln emetic
2. Any ayrup flavoured with orange-flower water.
"The term Maidechaif or Capinary has heet applied to several apeciey of feru which lisve been used in medieline. © The Byrup sold in the shoppander the name of capthaipe is wothiuk but elariled eyrup
gavoured with orage nower water."-Pereira; Materta Mratica and Therapeutics.
II. Bot.: The Maidenhair Fern, Adiantum capillus-veneris. [Capillary, B. 2.]
cą-pill-la-mĕnt, s. [Fr. capillament; Lat. cupillamentum, from capillus =a hair.]
3. Bot. : A small fiae thread or hair growing up in the middle of a flower; a filament.
4. Anat.: One of the fine fibres or filaments of the nerves.
"The solid capillaments ef the nerven."- Bishop

- 
* ca-pil-1ar, a. [Lat. capillaris = bairy; cipillus $=$ a hair.] Capillary or hair-like.
cạ-pil-lar-im-ĕ-tẽr, 8. [Eng. canillery; and meier.] An instrument for testing the quality of oils by indicating the quantity which falls from a given-sized point ander certain circumatancea of temperature, \&c.
ca-pil-lạr-1-něss, s. [Eug. apillary; -ness.] The quality or atate of being capillary; capillarity. (Scott.)
 copilaris $=$ pertaining to the hair $;$ capillus $=$ a hair.] In the theory of capillarity, the mean curvature of a anrigee at a given point is the arithmetical mean of the curvatures of any two normal sections normal to each other. If 4 stands for length, then its dimensions are 4 . (Everett: The C. G.S. Systenz of Unils, ed. 1875, (h. i., p. 7.)
oăp'-1̆l-lạr-y̆, ca-pinl'-lar-y̆, 九. \& \&. [la Fr. capillaire, from lat. cupillaris $=$ pertain. ing to the hair ; capillus $=$ a hair.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary I.onguage:
* 1. Pertaining to or resem lling hair

2. Pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.
II. Technically:
I. Det.: Resembling hair, hair-like, having
the form of a hair. Strictly, the twelfth part of a line broed.
T Capillary itnplies greater fizeness and delicacy than filiform (q.v.).
"Capiltacy or capillacejus plants, are" sach an have oo thin seadik or stem, Quinery.
"The flament 2. Anat.: Very fine, or mineto as hair: plied to the minute vessels by wieh the arteries and veins comnunicate with eaci: other.
"Thed capillary arteries in some partao the body, $n$ th llombtick yot than the smallest capillary artery."-A Pbuth: : On $A l$ t $m$
3. Surg. : Applied to a linear fracture of the skull, unattended with any separation of the parts of the injared bones.
B. Ae subetantive:
4. Anat.: One of the very fine mlnute vessels or tubes connecting the arteries and veins.
Iorling entring the minutest capillarice, and dis.
Thoughts on Tar Wuter.
5. Bot.: The Maidenhalr Fern, Adiantum capillus-veneris.
"The hysmp may tulerably be takee for some kind of mlinor cappillary. Which best mertes out the andi-
thesia with the cedar.-Sir T. Browne: On the Pland thesia with the ce

## capillary attraction, e.

Nat. Phil.: The molecular attraction or repulsion, apecially the former, which takes place when one end of a tuhe of slender bore plammersed in a fluid. In the case supposed the fluid ascends it to a considerable heigiin the fluid ascends it to a considerable heigin. Capillary attraction aids the possage upwaris of sap in the vessels of plants.
gravity acting at minute distances.
caplllary-filter, s. A simple mode of freeing water of its larger innpurities by ueans of a cord of loose fibre, such as cotton candlewick. (Knight.)

## capillary-multifid, $a_{\text {. }}$

Bot.: The same as Capillaceously-mul TIFLD (q.v.).

## capillary-pyritee, \&

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

## capillary-repulsion, 8.

Nat. Phit.: The canse which determines the descent of a finid in a capiliary tube, wo the the level of the surrounding fimd, when the tube is dipped in that fluid. aite to capillary ettraction.

## capillary system, s.

Anat: : The ayatem or aeries of mlate tubes described under capillary vessele (q.v.).

## capillary vessels, s. pt.

Anat.: Vessels of hair-like nuinuteness, into which both the arteries and the veins divide, thus giving rise to the distinction of arte thas giving venous capillariea. The arteriea which afford a channel to the blood immediwhich afford a channel from the hesrt are large ately on its departure trom the hesrith and capacity, but they divide again iu breadth and capacity, but they divide again
and again, as a tree does into braches, till and again, as a tree does into branches, thl
they terminate in minute tubes of soo th to they terminate in minute tubes of sor th to closely to an inch in diameter. Fituing mout capillaries, which nuite into larger and larger veins, as atreamlets do to constitute a river. The action of the capillaries can be well acen under a powarful microscope in the partly transparent foot of a frog.
căp-il-1à-tion, [Jat. capllatfo; from capithus = hair.] A hair-like filameat or tube a capillary-vessel.
"Nor is the humour contained in maller velam of - becurer cripillat
*ad-pil'-lat-türe, e. [Lat. cayillatura; from capillus $=$ hair. $]$ The act of dresslug the har.
ca-pil'-lil-form, a. [Jat, capiltus = hair forma $=$ form, shape.] Having the form or shale of a hair.
căp-ĭl-LǏt'-ǐ-ŭm, s. [Lat, copillus =hair.]
Bot.: Entangled filamentary matter in fangala bearing sporidia. (Treas. of Bot.)
oăp-ill'lōse, n. \& \&. [Lat. capillorus $=$ hairy ; capillus = hair.]
A. As adj.: Hairy, covered with hair.
B. As subst. :

Shrn. : The same as Millerite (q.v.).
fate, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wê, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hěr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pđ̛h

oxp-ill-mīte, a [CAPLEMOTE] $]$

- Dis'turim, s. [Lat. $=\mathrm{a}$ collar, a band.]

Surg.: A bandage, used chtefly in cases of injury or fractures of the lower jaw.
-ăp'-1-tal. a. [Fr capital; Ital. capitale ; Lat. capitcalis $=$ pertainiug to the hesd ; capul (genit. capitis) $=\mathrm{a}$ head. $]$
A. Ordinary Languags:

## I. Literally:

- 1. Of or relsting to the head.
"Withuten eddren capitalen."-Aneron Ritwh, D-258. "This humble pottion of John Longhottom, Bat Pidgoon and J. Norwood, capilal artificers, most 2. Applied to letters of a larger size and $d$ fierent form, which are placed at the head of a book, a chapter, or a bentence.
"We writath capdtal lettres with reed colour . . ."-
Trevisa, 1. 189.
"The Arot in writton in oaplial lotters, withuat II. Figuratively:

1. Of or pertaining to the head or chlef town of a country or kingdom; metropolitan, cbief. Perkange thy capital "enth from had been All generatlous. $\quad$ Miton: P. L., Xi. B4, 2. Applied to edrcumstances of any kind involving or sffecting life.
"In capital carsee, wherein hot oas man's lifo is in question, the evidecies onght to be cloar; mweh more in a jodgmeat upon war which is capital to thou-
*3. Important in the higheat degree ; chief, principal, essential.
"For vidoubtedly, both repletion and superfuoun alepe be capitall enernies to stndye an they be sem-
hlebly to health ot body and toule."-Sir 7 . IVyot: blably to health of body and toule."-Sir T. Eiyot:
2. Excellent; good or fine in the highent demm
"Thoee wbo were on the ground had the plenare of Fitnessing some capital plsy, ...."-Dally Telegraph,

## B. Technically:

1. Comm. (Capital stock) : The sum of money raised by the joint contributions of the partners in a company, to be employed in the buslness of thst company.
2. Fortif. (Capital line): An imaginary line dividing any work into aimilar aud equal parts.
3. Lav:
(1) Oforimes: Criminal in the highest degree. Attecting the head, i.e., the life of any person: Involving in nid timea the loss of one's head, though now in England the puniehment of -death is inflicted In a different manner.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { On capital treasonnund, I arrest theo } \\
& \text { Shakesp; Ing Lear, v. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(2) Of the punishment, involving the loss ni one's hesd or life.

$$
\text { "Duv by the law to eaptalt punishment." } \begin{gathered}
\text { Milton: sams. } A \text { pon. } 1,25 s .
\end{gathered}
$$

 Briphes Spacek.
4. Printing (Capital letters). [Capital, s., 4. I. 3.]
capital offence, s. Crime involving capital punishment.
capital punishment, s. The penalty of death.
oup'i-tal, * cap-i-tale, " cap-i-tel, 3. [0. Fr. chapitel, capitel; Sp. \& Port capitel; Lest. capitellum $=\mathrm{a}$ little head; dimin. of caput $=\mathrm{a}$ head.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B. I (q.v.).
2. The head or chief city of any country or kingdom ; the metropolis. [II. 2.]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Pondzomonium, the hisb capital } \\
& \text { Of satau," }
\end{aligned}
$$

3. A letter of a larger size than, and of a different form from, those ordivarily used; a capital letter. [B. 6.]

- 4. A heading or chapter of a book; a section [Capitle.]

II. Figuratively:

1. Applled to the political views or opinions, which form, as it were, the capital on which - politician tradea.
2. The fnhabitants of the chiel city of any country.
"The gooeral oplinfor, st leart of the capitat, mopmat cosulay: Hiw. Bng, ch. six.
B. Technically:
I. Arch.: The hemd or upper portion of a colvinn.

3. Fortif.: An imeginary line blsecting the salient angle, formed by the intersection of two projecting linee of parepet, of a fortification.
4. Polit. Econ.: The surplus of individual or national wealth which remains after current necesaitios have been met. It conelsts of what are popularly called eavinge. It is available for the employment of new labour, and if this be done judicionely, it will produce s further purplus, or, in other words the capital will increase. In every wellordered community it tends to do so Indefinitely. Capital end labour mutually require each other, and are not nstural foes bnt natural friends.
ICertain economists regard cepital as "the onm of all wealth resulting from labor, less the actual cost of the laborers' snbsietence"; and thence argue that justice wonld indicate an equitable diatribution of euch eurplus amongat the actual producers thereof, rather than its absorption by the employlng clasa designatad as "capitalists."
5. Commerce, dc:
(1) The stock or fund employed in any trade or mesnufacture.
"Thin accumulated stook of the product of former Political Economy, bk. 1., oh. 15., 11
(2) The fund of a trsding company or corporation. It is generally called capital stock. 5. Distilling: The head of a atill.
6. Printing: A large or upper-case letter.
t căp'-1-taled, a. [Capital, s.] Having a capital or capitals.
olap'-1-tal-1smm, s. [Eng. capital, s.; -ism.] The possession of capital; the aystem under which capitalists flourish.
"The senas of oaptuaziem moborve wnd dignified Psul
oăp'-1-tal-íst, s. [Eng. capital; -ist. Fr. capitaliste.] One who has capital; one who has sccumnlated weslth or capital.

I Itake the espepditure of the capitazhrt, aot the Thouphts on a Regictide Pecuee. my standard."-Burke:
 tion, z [Capitalize.]

1. The act of converting into cepital.

The demand for n capitalization of income polnta
2. The act of estimating or assessing an Income or snnual payment at its capital value. *3. The use of capital letters in printing or writing.
căp'-i-tal-ize, oàp'-i-tal-işe, v.t. [Eng. capital, and suff. -ize (q.v.).]

1. To convert into cespital.
2. To eatimate or assers the capital valne of an income or snnusl payment.
"As to the protect of eapitatising iacomee, that to

* 3. To make nse of capital letters in printlig or writing.
căp'-ǐ-tal-ized, căp'-1-tall-işed, pa. par. \& $a$. [Capitalize.]
C.D.-L-tell-Ly, adv. [Eng. capitcl] - ly.]

1. Ord. Long. : Excellently, ifnely.


- 1 Tr. Morritt.

12. Laws: In a capital manner; in 4 mannar inrolving capltal punishment.
cound to binve awore by the hing head, and wre taily." $\rightarrow$ Bithog Patrick: Paraphrases and Commem-
† oăp'-1-tal-něas, s. [Eng. capital; mes.] The state or quslity of being capital; excellence, pre-eminence.
căp'-ǐtan, " cap'-i-tane, s. [Captaiv.]
capitan-pacha, captain-pasha, a
The title of an adniral in the Turkish navy.

* căp'-1-tąn-ry̆, s. [Mid. Eng. capitan $=$ captain, and suft: -ry. $\rfloor$ The office or diguity of a captain, captainship.
căp'-i-tāte, $\alpha$. [Lat. capitatus $=$ having s head, headed ; caput (genit capitis) $=$ a head.] 1. Bot.: Piu-headed, or terminating in a rounded head, as the stigms of s primrose, or s8 certain hairs. Also, growing in heads or terminal close clusters, os the flowers of com. posites.
"They aro oopitata, having a distinot roundod head." -Balfour: Bupundy. p. si.

2. Zool.: Having a distinct head, generally srmed with thread cells, used, for the most part, of tentacles.
"Hydranths with scattered capifate tontaclea."-căp-1̌-tà-tion. s. \& a. [Fr. capitation; Lst. capitatio $=8$ numbering by heads; caput $=a$ head.]
A. As substantive:
3. The act of numbering by heads.
4. A tax or fes paid for esch head; pollmoney.
of God coucer for not performing the eornmandmeut

B. As adj.: Peid by the head or polls. (See the compounds.)
capitation-grant, s. A grant of a certain sum of unoney made by government for each persou fulfiling certain specifled conditinns; an, for instance, a grant paid to volunteers, proportioned to the amount of hesdsthat la, med-they can muster who have rendered themselvea efficient.
oapitation-tax, s. A tax pid for each head or person; a poll-tax.
"The Groek! pay a capitation tax for the exercie of
oăp'-1-tā-tive, a. [Capitation.] Reckoned by the head. (Gladstone in N.E.D.)
"căp'-1-tĕ, s. [Lat. capite, sll. eing. of caput $=\mathrm{a}$ head.]
Oul English Law: A form of tenure by which the tenant in chief (in cupile) held his lauds direct from the crown. [Celef, B. 11. 1.]
*"cap'-Ite, $a$. [ O. Fr. cappette $=\mathrm{s}$ little hood.]

* oapite bern, s. [Bern ie from O. Fr. berne = "A hood or mantle such as ladies weare "(Cotgrave).] a kind of cloak or mantle, es would seem, with a small hood.
"Item, be Androu Bnifoure, fra Will. of Kerkettll,
 Bern for the Queed, price elne
Borthurick: Brit. $A$ ntiqu.
căp-ǐt'-ĕl-iāte, a. [Lat. capitellum $=8$ litt!e. head, dim. of caput = a head.]

Bot.: The diminutive of capitate (q.v.). Terminating in very small heads.

* cap'-i-tle, cap-i-tele, oap-y-tle, "chap-I-tele, * chap-y-tylle, ${ }^{2}$ [O. 1r. caritel; Sp. capilulo; Ital. capitolo; Lat. canitulum, dim. of caput $=$ a head.] [CAPITAL Cilapter.]

1. A chapter, or section of a book.
2. A summary, epitome.
"But a capille on those thinge that ban meld."
Wyetife: Heb. vii. 1
©ap'-1-tō, s. $\quad[F \mathrm{~mm}$ Lat. caput $=$ head. So named from heving s large head.]
Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the aub-family Capitonine (q.v.). The species are natives of South America.
 from Lat. capitolum, from caput $=$ a head ; 80 called from a skull having, according to the legend, been found tiere by those preparing the [oundations.]
3. The citadel of Rome.
"Come to the Capleol."
Shatess, Julius Cosar, 11.1
4. The citadel or town-hall of auy town.
"The Capit, ll in the contre of Biehmoud."-Dally Tokgraph, May 11, 1881.
5. Spec.: The huilding in which the Congress of the United States meets, and corresponding buildinge at the varioue state capitals.
exp-1-tol'-1-an, a. [Capitoline] Of or relating to the Capitol ; capitoline.

> Dp to the everlisting gates Of Capitolian Jove Macaulay: Prophecy of 0
a-pit'-öl-ine, a. [Lat. cap Capys. xxx. taining to the capitol (q.v.).] Of or $=$ per ing to the Capitol of Rome.
oapitoline-games, s. pl. Annual ganes celebrated at Rome in honour of Jupiter, by whom, ss was supposed, the cayitol was saved from the Gauls.
 geu. capiton(is); fem. pl. suff. ince.]
Ornith.: A sub-famity of birds, by some placed under the ramily Picidre (Woodpeckers), whilst the species contained in it are by others arranged with the Bucconinx, a sub-fsmily of Halcyonidæ (Kingfishers) They are often called Barbets. They have stout conical bilis, bristly at the hase, and short wings and tails. Found in the hotter short wings and tails. I

+ cap-1t-u-lant, a. \& s. [Lat. capitulans, pr. par. of capitulo.] [Capitulate.]
A. As alj. : Capitulating.
B. As subst. : One who capitulstes.
- Qaining poseession of the fortress which the capit-
eā-plit'-u-lar, a. [Capitclar, s.]

1. Eccles.: Of or pertaining to an ecclesias tical chapter; capitulary.
"The higb aristocracy of the church from the pope
to the member of the cap $u$ 保 to the member of the capteular body."-Milman
"The capitular authoritien sot a set of chimees net losp AnO by public subscription."-Daity Telegrapp 2. Bot.: Growing in small heads, as the dsudelion.

- Capitular process :

Anat: : A small process, prominence, or projection on a vertebra.

* ca-pIt'-u-lar, * ca-pit'-u-lar-y̆, s. [Lat. cxntutare. capitularitm $=$ a collection oi snall heads or sections; capitulum $=\mathrm{a}$ little head, dim. of caput $=$ a head ; Fr. capitulaire.] 1. A collection of civil and ecrlesiastical laws compiled by Charlemsgne.
"That this practice continued to the time of Charle Tay

2. Any collection or body of dawe
3. A member of a chapter.
"Ors or capilt bind the chapter itself, and all its mernbers or capin
 4. An index.
oa-pilt-u-lär'-ǐhm, s. [Lat.] [CAPTUULAR, s.]
ca-pit'-u-lar-ly̆, adv, [Eng. capitular;-ly.] in the manner or according to the rules of an ecclesiastical chapter.
"The keeper. Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged son conld do mothing but when all three

- ca-pit'-u-lar-y̆, a. \& s. [Capitular, a.] A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang : Capitnlar.

2. Bot.: Growing in small heads; capitular. B. As substurtive:

Law, de. :

1. Gen.: A code of laws. (Wharton.)
2. Spec.: The code of laws formed under the first two dynasties or races of the French kings.
cạ-pirt'-ul-läte, v.i. \& t. [Low Lat. capitulo
$=$ to reduce to heads ; capitulum $=$ a little hesd ; caput $=$ a head; 1tal. capitolare; Fr. capituler.]
A. Intransitive:
-1. To exter into an agreement; to combine.
"The arohbishop"egrace of York, Douglas, Mortimer, Capiculate "gainst na, and are up"
Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV., ill 2

- 2. To reduce articles of a treaty to heads without its being implied that the party capitulating is the vanquished one, and is arrang ing about s surreader; to enter into an agree ment.
- Gelon the tyrant, after he had dofented the Curthageninans zenr to the city Hunera, wher he made ponce with them, capituduted, anong other articies of treaty. tbot they ehould no more sacriAce any infant

3. To surrender or yieid on certain conditions drawn up under various heads
" But et length the oupplies were exhausted; and it "an necesary to capitulate."--Macaulay: Bixt. Eng. "
"Bot masy of the Irish chiefs loudly declared that
*B. Trans.: To yield nr surredder anything on certain stipulated terms.
ca-pit-u-]ā-tion, s. [Low Lat. capitulatio a reducing to heads; caput = a head.]

* 1. An enumeration or srrangement by heads.
* 2. An sgreement reduced to heads, and not necessarily implying defeat or inferiority on either side; also the heads of such an agreement.
"Whilst these a mbasandora go to and fro, and reason pon the capitulations of the desired ponce."-K nolles Hist. Turks, p 119.
 3. As agreement to surrender or yicld, on certain terms isid down.
"It was rot a complete conquest, bot rather a dedic tion, upos terms and capitututions, ngreed between the conqueror and the conquered."-Hale,
"Thes st length captutution was concluded." Macaulay : Bir. Eng., ch. xiL
ca-pít'-u-lā-tõr, s. [Low Lat. capitulator from capitulo.] One who capitulates.
ca-pít'-u-lā-tõr-y̆, a. [Eng. canitulat(e); -ory.] Recapitulating, declaring briefly in heads or sections.
"What pleasure ohould we take in their tedious gee ealogies or their capitulatory hrass monuments."
Lamb: Blakesmoor in $H=$ shire, p .4 L
* căp'-it-ūle, s. [Lst. capitulum $=\mathrm{a}$ litt]e head; caplut $=$ a head.] [Capitle.] A little hesd or section; a sumusry. (Wycliffe.)
ca-pĭt'-u-lŭm (pl. că-pĭt'-u-la), s. [Lat. capitulum $=$ a little head, dim. nf caput $=a$ hesd.

1. Bot.: A thick head or cluster of flowers in a very short axis, as a elover-top or dandelion. "The capitulum is mostiy formed by the floral axis p is "The flowera in the capin
2. Anat.: A small head or protuberance of a bone, received into the concavity of another bone.
3. Zool. : The body of a barnacle supported upon a peduncle. It consists of a case com posed of several calcareous plates, united by a membrane enclosing the remainder of th snimal. It corresponds to the shell of the Balanoids.
4. Mil.: A transverse beam with holes, through which the cords passed, by which war engines were worked.
cap-iv-1, s. [CopalBa.]
ca-ple, * ea-pil, * ca-pul, " ca-pyl cä-pyllc, s. [O. Icel. kopmill: Wel. capull Sw. capull, capal; Lut, caballus.] A horse, especially one of a poor kind or in bad condition.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Coruciedce upon his crpul earieth forth feste" } \\ \text { Hangland: P. Ploweman, 2123 }\end{gathered}$
"Botbe hay axd caplas and eek hik carte".
căp'le-mūte (le as el), caxp'-lil-mūte, cab'al-mute, s. [Mid. Enc. cuple, capil, c. $=8$ horse, \&c. $:$ snd mute $=8$ debste judgment.] The legal form or action by which the lawful owner of cattie that have strayed, or been carried off, proves his right to them,
snd obtains restnration. (Scotch.)
caxp'lěgs, a. [Eng. cap, and -less.] Having ve cap ; destitute of a cap
April $\mathrm{H}, 1881$. 18 s . bare and hends capless"-Daily Nome

- cap-leyne, s. [Fr. capeline] Aa jron skull cap worn by archers in the Middle Ages. "A hnbergloze vidyr hin gowne he war.
oăp'-linn (1), căp'-ľng, 8 . [A corruption of capelan (q.v.).]

Yehthy.: a species of fish. [Capelan.]
căp'-lĭn (2), căp'-ling, 8. [Eng. cap und dim. suff. -lin(g). The cap or coupling nt a Hail, through which the thangs liass which conaect the handle and swiffle. [CAP (1), s.]
căp-1ín (3), cape-lin, cape-lan, s. căp'-nīte, s. [From Gr. кanyós (kapnos) $=$ sinoke ; and suft. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

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

* căp'-nt-măn-çy̆, s. [Fr, capnomancte, Gr. кarvós (kapnos) = smoke; asd цavтeic (manteia) $=$ prophecy, divination.] Divination hy means of the motion or asceat of smoke.
"Philowophy will very probaily direct us to the true original of divination by prodigices and the othes species thereor, On Prodigies, p. 2 en
eap-no-mor, 6. [Gr. кampós (kapros) $=$ smoke, and $\mu$ ópa (mora) or $\mu$ оipa (moira) $=a$ part, a portion.] AD unctuous, colourles substance, obtained from the tar of wood
ca'-pō, s. [Ital.]
T Da capo: [Itsl.]
Music: A direction to return to the firat or other iadicated movement. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
capo tasto, s. [Jtal. = head-stop.]
Music: A meehsnical arrangement by which the pitch of the whole of the strings of a guitar is raised at once. The capo tasto, or capo dastro as it is sometimes called, is screwed over the strings on to the finger-board and forms a temporary mit. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
ca-poc, s. [Probably a native word.] A kind of cotton, so short and fine that it cannot be spun; used in lndia to make mattresses, \&a
ca-pǒc'-chí-a, [Itsl. capocio $=$ s thick head or knob.] A blockhead.
Troil. \& Creat, wrotch I \& poor eapocehia /"-Shakenp. 1
ca-poch, * ca-pouch, s. [Sp. capucio; Ital. cappuccio; Fr. capuce $=\mathrm{s}$ hood, a cape from Low Lat. capucium, a dim. of cappa $=2$ cape, hood.] A hood, a cape.
* ca-poch, v.t. [Capoch, s.] To cover with A hood; hence to hoodwink, blind, chent Lathsm, however, thinks the meaning to be to strip off the hood, snd 80 cheat.

Capoch'd your rahins of the synod,
And suapt the canons with a why not."
cā'-pốn, * ca-pun, "cha-poun, 3. [A.S. capun; froul Lat. capo; Gr. ка́лшv (kapon), $=$ a capon; from a root $k$ ap $=$ to cat; Fr. chapon; Sp.\& Port. capon; Dan. kapoen; Ger. караит.]
I. Lit.: A cnck chicken castrated for the purpose of improving his fiesh for the table.
"Item, a capon, 2s. 2d"-Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., iL 4

* II. Fig. : A cunuch. (Applied to human beings in contempt.)
"Mone malthouse, capon coxeombe Idiot" 1 , 1


## capon's-feather, s.

Bot.: A book-name given to two plants(1) Columbine (Aquilegia vulgaris); (2) Herb Benet, All-heal (Valeriana oficinalio). (Brit ten © Holland.)
capon's-tail, * capou's-taile, a

* 1. The plant Cetywall (Valeriana pyrenaica). (Turner.)
$\therefore$ "Generally the Valerians are called by one name-
 2. The herb Columbine.

Capon's-tail grass: A speciea of grass (Fatuca myurus).
cà'-pön, v.t. [Capon, 8.] To castrate, as a capon.
fäte, făt, fàre, ạmldst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pïne, pĭt, sire, sĩr, marîne; gō, pđ̛t

en'-ponA youug capon.
 apponneiere; Sp. capontera; it. capponiera. in order to succeed. (Mahn.)]
Fortif: : A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two leet high, serving to support planks laden with esrth. This lodg ment contains tifteen or twenty seldiera, and is usually placed st the extremity of the counterscarp, having little embrasures made in them, tlirough which they fire. (Harris.)
TI Certain differences in construction give rise to the following nsmes: Covered, or casemated caponiere ; open caponiere; singit, simple, or halfouponiere ; palisude caponiere. (Knight.)
cai'-pón-1ze, v.t. [Edg. acpon, and euffx -ize (4.v.).] To castrate, as a cspon.

axp-or'-ci-an-ite, s. [From Monte Caporcimo, in Tuscany, where it is found; suff. -ite. ] Min. : A variety of Laumontite (q.v.). It occurs in peariy monoclinic cryatais of \& fleshred colour ; ap. gr., $2 \cdot 47$; harilness, $2.5-3.5$; conop,: silica, $53^{\circ}$; alumina, $22 \%$; lime, 124 ; water, $11 \%$.
calpöt', s. [Fr. oapot, etre capot $=$ to be bilked ; faire capot $=$ to capot ; Ger. caput $=$ ruined, broken; probably shbreviated frem Lat, capul mortuum $=$ a dead perzon or body. When one player wina all the tricka of carde at the gane of picquet he has effected a capot.
oa-pǒt', v.t. [Capot, s.] To effect a capnt ou one a antagon ats in picquet.

 Bt the
Whits.
oa-po'te, s. [Fr. $t$ Sp. capote : t cloak. 1

1. Ord. Lang. 4 long cloak or cantle reaching an the feet, woris by women.
2. Mil.: A coat with a hood,
 worn hy soldiers,
ailors, \&c.

## The cloak of white, the thin capota

Byron: The Bride of Abydos, Ii 9.

* ea-poúç, " ca-pooh, s [Capock.]
oaporth girt very Dearthen whore little brown
an-pa-dine, 3 . sort of silk flock or waste obtained from ${ }^{\text {A }}$ cocoon after the silk has heen reeled off, and need for ahag in making rugs. (Simmonds.)

Căp-pa-dō-ci-0, " cap-er-doch-y, s. [A cirruption of cappadocia. (Nares.)] An old slaug term for a prison.
"How. captain, idle? My old nuatis son, my danr
Cap-pagh, s. \& a. [From Cappagh, near Cork, in Ireland.]
cappagh-brown, s. Manganese browil Therg are two shades of it, light and dark cappagh browns. (Ogilvie.)
ăp'-pan-ŭs, a. [Etymology unknown.] A kind of worll. very hurtful to abips' bottoms. to which it adiseres.
expp-păr'- $\breve{e}-\infty$, s, s. pl. [Lat. cappar (is), fem.
pl. adj. suff. -ece.]
Bot. : A aub-order of the Capparidacem, compriaing those species in which the fruit is a berry.
căp-par-ĭd, s. [Lst. capparis (genit. capp(rilis).]
Bot.: The Engliah form of the name of the Capparidacre.
"Cuppurids are chiefly tropical plants '- Balfour
Bocany, p. to2
căp-păr-1-dà-qé-s0, s.pl. [Lat. capparis (genit. cappartilis), and fem. pl. suffix -aceos.] Bot. : A natural order of thalamifloral dicoty ledons, pleced by Lindley in his Clistal alliance They are herbs, ehrubs, or tress with alternate leaves and solitary or clustered flowera. The ovary is generally stalked, with parietal placentas sud reniform seeds. They ars akin to Crucifere. The order is divided into two sub-rders-l. Clomex, with dry dehiscent truit 2. Capparese, the fruit of which is a berry. The planta sre principelly tropical, and have pungent and stimulant qualities. The flowerouds of $C$. spinosa conatitute capers. [CAPEs (4), s.] There are thirty-three known genera and 355 species.
căp'-par-1̌, s. [Latim, from Gr. кáтrapts (kapparis).] [CAPER (4), s.]

Bot. : A gerue of plants, the typical one of the order Capparidaceae it conaiats of shruba having simple lesves, frequently with two little apines st their base, and ahowy flowers with a four-parted calyx, four petaie, and numerous stameds. The most generally known apecies is the Copparis spinosa, the Commen Caper (q.v.), which growa on walls, se., in the south of Europe sud Meditervanean regions. lts mode of growth resemblee a bramble. It is a stlmulsot, entiscorbutic, and sperieat. So also sre C. rupestris, a nativ of Greece ; C. Fontanesii, from Barbary ; and C. cegyptiaca, from Egypt. The bark of the ront of C. cynophallophora, amygdalina, and ferruginea bliatera like cantharldes. (Lindley, \&c.) C. Sodadk is one of the characteriatic festures of the vegetation of Africs, from the Desert to the Nile. The smsll berries, which have a pungent taste form on im portant article of food, sod the roots, when burnt auply solt it has a parcotic odour snd ita acrid stimulating fruits era employed by wemen to produca fecundity

## cappe, 8. [CAP.]

His vermice hadde he zowed oo his eappe. Chawcer: The Prologue, 1. $68 \%-8$
capped, " cap-pyd, pa. par. \& $a$. [CAP, v.] Cappyd; cappatus."-Cathok Angltesm

## capped quarts, $s$.

Min.: A variety of Quartz. (Brit. Mus. Catal.)

## capped rail, s.

Railroad Engineering: A railrosd rsil which has a steel cap attsched to an iron body. It s generally made by ao disposing the ateel in fagot as to form the edge of that metal, in rolling. it is otherwise known as a steel-
topped or steel-headed rail. (Knight.)
[RAIL.]
oăp'-pĕl, s. [From Eng. cap (?)] The Iron the euds and middle of a horse-tree, whipple tree, or cross-bar, used in ploughing or harowing, into which the hooks of the traces are placed. (Halliwell.)
oăp'-pěl-ine, s. [Capleyne.] A amall iron skull-cap worn by archers io the middla ages. (Ogilvie.)
${ }^{*}$ Căp'-pẽr (1), \&. [CAP (2), 8.] Apparently cup-bearer; s person in the list of the king heusehold aervants (Pitscottic, ed. 1768, p 204; in ed. 1814, Copperis.) [Copper.]
căp'-pẽr (2), * cap-par, s. [Eng. cap, and suffix -er.] One who nakes or selle caps.
"Cappar, bonnettier."-Palagrave.
©xp'-pẽr (3), s. [Apparently from coppe, the last portion of A.S. attorcoppe = a apider.] A spider. (Scatch.)
căp-pẽr-noit'-y̆, oăp-pẽr-noit'-ed, $a$. [Cafernoitie.]
caxp'-pie, s. [From Eng. \& Scotch cap, and dimin. suff. -ie.]
I. A little cap.
2. A kind of becr between tsble-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middle classes, which seema to have been thus denominated, hecanse it was customary to hand it romad in a little cap or quaich. It is called slso capale. (Scoteh.)
canp'-pil-ow, v.t. [A softened form of Dan. kaploeber $=$ to run with emulation, to contest. (Jamieson.)] To distance another in reaping In Roxburghshire, one whe geta a considersible
wey befors his companions on a ridge it said to cuppilow them. In an old game the tollowing phrase is used, "Kinga, Queena, Capilow."
©ap'-ping (1), pr. par., a., \& s. [CAP (1), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Ses the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of presenting with caps, in sign of a degree having beell taken.
"The 'eapping' of the 1wedlen itvients of Glaygow man, Aus. $4,1877$.

## capping-off, 8.

Glass-making: The mode of detaching the closed end of a blown cylinder by drawing a circle eround it, bringing it into the shape of an open-ended cylinder ready for splitting longitudinally. (Knight.)
capping-plane, 8. [CAP, v.]
Joinery: A plane used for working the apper portion of ataircase-rails.
cäp'-pling (2) a. [Corruptad from or perhape rather an early form of coping (q.v.).]
capping-briok, s. A coping-brick.

* căp'-pitt, a. [Icel. kappa = to querrel, to contend.] Crabbed, ill-humoured, peevish. (Scotch.)
"Onha over nawi in all their life,
ca'-pra, s. [Lat. capra $=$ ehe-gost; caper (gcoit., capri) $=\mathrm{s}$ he-goat.]

Zool.: A geuus of ruminant mammale containing the true gosta. There are horns in both aexes, sid lachrymal sinuaes are absent There is a beard or long hair on the throat in both sexes, or in sone species in the nale ooiy. Capra hircus is the domestic goat. It la thought to be a descendant of C. ogagrus of Peraia and the Caucasus. C. Ibex is the Ihex Peraia and the Caucasue. C. Ibex io the hex of the Alps, and
Pyrenees. [Goat.]
Palceont. : Capra has net been found earlier than the Port-Pliocene bede.
calp'-rāte, s. [From Eng. capr(ic); and suff. -ate.] [Capaic Acio.]

* cāp'-rěl, s. [A dimin. of caper (q.v.).] A caper.
"Sik airthlesa musick their minstrels did make,

cạ-prěl'-lạ, s. [Latio dimin. of caper $=\mathrm{a}$ goat.]

Zool.: A genua of crustaceans, the typical one of the family Caprellide (q.v.). Caprella Phasma is the best koown speciea. Plasme is a genua of Mantidæ, to which these crustaceans present a superficisl resemblance, hut no real affinity.
ca-prĕl'-lıi-d $\neq$, , ${ }^{2}$. [From Lat. caprella, and fem. pl. auff. -ide. 1

Zool.: A family of crustsceans, order Lax modipoda.

* ca-prë'-ó-lāte, a. [1n Mod. Lst. capreolatus, from Class. Lat. capreolus $=$ a tendril. $]$

Bot.: Winding and cissping with tendrile, cirrous.
"Soch piants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by menns of their tendrils, ha gourds, melons, mind cucnmbers, are termed, in botialy, capreotate

* ca'-pré-óll, vi. [Caper, v.] To caper, to akip like s roe. (Sir Philip Sydney.)
ca-prē'-б-lŭs, oa-pros-ó-lŭs, s. [Lst capreolus $=\mathrm{a}$ kind of wild goat, chanois, or ruebuck.]

1. Zool. : A genus of mammals, family Cervidx. Caproolus caprea is the Roebuck (q.v.) 2. Palreont. : There is in the Pliocene an extinct fossil apecies allied to the roebuck.

* 3. Bot.: A tendril.
* căp'-rĕt, s. [Ital. capreito; dimin. of cappero $=\mathrm{A}$ goat. $]$ A young goat, a kid.
"As capret and hert thou shalt eete." $\begin{gathered}\text { Wyetiffe: Deut., } x 1 . \\ \text { x. }\end{gathered}$
căp'-ric, a. [From Lat. capra $=\mathrm{a}$ she-goat; caper $=6$ be-goat.]
capric-acid, s.
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{20} \mathrm{O}_{2}=\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{II}_{19}$ O.CO.OH. The вame as Rutic Acio. A monatomic, fatty


acid which exists as a glyceride in butter and cocoa-nut oil, in fusei oil, and is formed by the oxidation of oleic acid and of oil of rue. It is a colourless cryatalline body, having a slight odour of the goat. It melts at $28^{\circ}$. It is insoluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms crystalline salts called caprates or rutates, sparingly solnble in cold water.
0s-pricco'-1-0 (çc as tch), \&. [Itai. capriccio.] [CAPALCE]

1. Ord. Iang.: A eaprice.
2. Music: A name which has been given at different times to different kinds of musical compositions. Now it is generaliy applied to a piece composed on original subjects, or to a brilliant transcription of one or more aubjects by other composers. (Grove.)

WIll this cappricecto hold in thee, art sure?"
 priocioso = capricious, hubloursome.]
Music: In e whimsical, humorous manner; after the style of a capriccio.
ca-príçe, ca-prích, ca-prích-i-o (ch as sh), * că-priç-ĭo, s. [Fr. cuprice; (ch as sh), ca-priç-1-0, s. [F. caprice; ing in a fever ; whim, fancy.]

1. A whim alopted by a sudden change of opinion, and probabiy to le cast off in a little for some new one; a freak, a faucy.
"Not that the Former of us all, in this.
Or sught He doea, is coverned hy caprice"
2. Capricious habit or disposition; capriciousness.

3. The same aa capriccio (2) (q.v.).

IF For the difference between caprice and humour see Hemour.

* cap-rich, s. [Caprice.]
 capriccio.] A freak, fancy, caprice.
"To have piewed the soul stark naiked, watohed her


O丸p-ri'-clons, $a$. [Fr. capricieux ; Ital. capriccicac, from caprice (q.v.).] Subject to, or full of caprice; whimsical, faneiful.
 beanty. "- Da
I For the difference between capricious and fanciful gee Fanciful.
ăp-ri'clous-1y, adv. [Eng. capricious; -ly.] In a capricious manner; in caprice; whimsically, fancifully.
"But on the same contiuent the apeales ofter range
widely and almost caprcciously"-Darotn : Origin ${ }^{\circ}$.


Càp-rí-cious-něss, s. [Eng. capricious; -ness.]. The quality of being eapricious, or full of eaprice.
"A suhbect ought to suppose that there are reasons,
although he to not apprised of them otherwise although he be not appriped of them iotherwise he must tax his prince
Ca'-prī-corn, Căp-rí-cor'-nŭs, e. [Lat. capricornus; from caper $=$ a goat, and cornu = a horn.]
Astronomy:
I. The tenth of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented on gloles in the form of a goat. It is the first of the winter and fourth of the summer signs.
2. The term is applied also to the part of the eeliptic between 270 and 300 E. long. The sun entera it about the 21st of December, at the winter solstice.
"Let the longest night in Capricorn be of fifteen
hours, the day consequeutly must be of niua, "- votes hours, the dsy conseq
to Creech's Mantius.
"And, what was ominows, that very morn
The sun was entered into Capricom."

Tropic of Capricorn: [Thopic.]

* cap'-ríd, a [Lat. caper = a wild goat.] Of or pertaining to the goat tribe.
oaxp'-ri-dæ, s.pl.
fem. pl. suffix -ida.] em. pl. sumx -ida.]
Zool.: A family of ruminant mammals, of which the genus Capra, or goat, is the type.
t ca-prif-ī-cāte, v.t. [Lat. caprifico; from capriflcus $=$ the wild fig; caper $=\mathrm{a}$ wild goat; caprisicus
ficus $=$ fig.]

Bot. : To fertilise by the operation known as caprification.
† ăap-rif-ǐ-cā'-tion, s. [Lst, caprificaflo; from caprificus $=a$ wild fig; capcr $=$ a wild goat; ficus = a fig.] A process of fertilizing or sceelerating the production of fruit, prsctised in the Levant, particularly with the wild fig. It consists in suapending on the cultivated fig brsaches of the wild fig, which hring with them a small insect which penetrates the female flowers, carrying the pollen of the male flower on its body, or punctnres the fruit in order to lay ita eggs, which hastens the ripening, and may be the only effect. The Egyptians pretend to obtain the same result by puncturing the eye of the fruit with a needle dipped in oil. (Dana in Webster).
"The proceas of cappifcation belng onknown to
these seater the figs coume to nothing "-Bruce:

ca-prir-I-cŭs, s. [Latin, from caper $=a$ wild goat ; ficus =a fig.]
Bot.: A plant-the Wild Fig-which, acconding to Theophrustus and Pliny, is a tree of a wild kind which never ripens its fruit, but has the power of conterring on other trees the virtue which it does not poasess itself. [Capmification.]
 [O. Fr. caprifole; Low Lat. caprifolium; from caper $=$ a wild goat, and folium $=a$ leaf.]
Bot. : The Woodbine, or Honeysuckle (Lonicera Periclymenum), a climbing shrub, the typical genus of the order Caprifoliacees, noted for the very fragrant clusters of trumpetshaped, cieam-coloured flowers. [HoNEyshaped, weombine.]

And Eglantive and Caprifote emong.
Fashlond above within their jumost
Fashiond abovc within their inmost part". ${ }^{\text {spenter : }: \text { :Q., }}$ Il.
căp-rI-fo-1I-ā'-c̆e-m, s.pl. [Low Lat. capri-
foli(um); few. pl.suffix -acece.] foli(um); fem. pl.suffix -acea.]
Bot.: A natural onder of plants, the Honeyauckle family. They are gamopetalous calycifloral dicotyledons, and are classed by Lindley in his Cinchonal alliance. They are ahrubs or treea, generally elimbing, and are natives
of the northerd parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The best-known species is the Common Honeysuckle (Lonicera Periclymenum). The Elder, the Guelder Rose, the Laurustinus, and the Snowberry belong to this fanily, in which there are sixteen geners and 230 species known.
căp'-ri-form, a. [Lat. caper = a wild gost; forma $=$ fomn, shape.] Goat-shaped,
sembling a goat in shape or aypearance.

* ca-prig'sĕn-oŭs, a. [Lat. cayer $=$ a wild goat; gigne (pa. ten. genui) $=$ to beget, produce.] Begotten by a goat.
căp-rǐ-mü1'-gid-w, s.pl. [Lat. caprimulgus; fem. pl. suffix -ide.]
Ornith. : The Goatsuckers, or Nightjars, a family of birds akin to the Swallows (Hirundinidx) and the Swifts (Cypselidx), and constituting with them the typical seetion of the tribe Fissirostres. They have large eyes and soft plumake ; the bill is short, depressed, and very broad, with an extremcly wide gape. Tha ears are very large, the wings long and pointed, the legs short. The species are widely spread over the world. There are three sub-fanilies, Caprimulginæ, Podagrinet, aud Steatoruinz (q.v.). [CA Pfimulgus.]
căp-rǐmŭ1-gi'-nw, s. pl. [From Lat. caprimulgus (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. -ince.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family Capritnulgidæ ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{Y}$.). They have a very ahort and weak bill, and the middle claw pectinated; the prociae use of the pectinatiou is natter of dispute. For Caprimulgus europeus see Caprimplgus. C. or Antrostomus vociferus is the Whip-poor-Will of North Ancrica, and C. carolinensis the Chuck-Will'swidow, the names iveing innitsted from their notea.
caxp-rímŭl'-ğ̌s, s. [Lat. caper $=$ a wild goat ; mulgeo $=$ to inilk.]

Ornith.: Agenus of birds, the typical one of the family caprimuigidac, and the sub-family Caprimulgine. Onespeeies, Caprimulgus europreus, is found in Britain. It is called the

Goatsucker, from the old and erroneous belie that it sucke goats. Another uame given to it is Night-jar, from a jarring noias, lika that of a rapidly-revolving aplnuing-wheel, made by the birds when aitcing ou trees; their pote is a differeut one when thyiug alout in search of droning-beetias and hotha, on which they principally live, and which they catch on the wing. They hunt about hy night, and the wheel sound, which etrikes up punctually at sumbet, is one of the most nutable oruithological phenomena presented in Epping Forest on summer evenings. There the bird ia called a Night-hawk, as resembling a hawk, or, still better, a gigantic hawk-moth, as it hovers on the wing. Eleewhere it is termed also the Night-churn or Fern Owl.

* căp'-rino, a. [Lat. caprinus = pertaining to a goat ; caper = a wild goat.] Of or pertaining to goats; goat-like.
"Their physlognomy is canine, vulpine, oaprine"-
Bishop (Gauden: Lifo of Bishop Arownrigg, p 2:8 (100 $)$.
c̆ăp'-ríolle, \& [Fr. axpriole.]
Horsemanship: A leap in the air withont advancing, but io which the auimal jerks out its hinder feet.
I A capriole is akin to s cronpade aod a ballotade, but in the former of tuese movements the horse does not shuw his ahoes, which he does in a capriole, and in the latter of them le duea not jerk out his hinder feet.
+ căp'-ri-pĕd, a. [Lat. capra = a goat; pes (geuit. pedis) $=\mathrm{s}$ foot.] Having feet like goat, goat-footed.
căp'-rò-äte, s. [From Eug. capro(ic), sud auff. -ate.] [Cap holc Acid.]
ca-prö'-ice, a. [From Lat. capra $=$ a ahe.goat, caper = a he-guat, with allusiou to Gr. кärpo (kapros) = a boar, spec. a wild boar.]


## caproic acid, 6.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{2}=\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{II}_{11}$. CO.OH. A mona tomic, fatty acid, which occurs as a glyceride in the butter of cow's milk, and in cocos-nut oil ; it is produced by the aetion of alkalies ou amyl-cyanide, aud as a sodinm salt by the action of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ on sodium auyi. It is a clear oil, su. gr. 0.631 at $15^{\circ}$, hoils at $195^{\circ}$, soli, littes at - 9 : Its balts are called caproatea; tıey are aoluble and cryatallizable. A strong soluare aoluhle and cryitallizable. A strong solu-
tion of the potassinin salts yields, by electrolyais, diamyl $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{2 \%}$
©x̆p'-róo-my̆s, s. [From Gr. sámpos (kapros)= a boar, spec. the wild boar, and $\mu \overline{\mathrm{v}}(\mathrm{mu}, \mathrm{s})=$ mouse.]
Zool. : A genus of rodent mammals, family Psanunoryctide, or Sand-rats. Sume of the species, however, ininsbit not sand but the branchee of trees. They are found in south Annerica and the West Indies. Some genera have opides mixed with ordinary hairs, and have in consequence been deseribed as purcupines.
cā'-prŏs, 2. (From Gr. кámpos (kapros) $=\mathbf{a}$ boar.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finued fishes, famlly Scomberida. Capros aper is the Boar fish, sometimes ealled Zeus aper. [Boar-Fish.]
cā'pry̆-läte, s. [From Eng. capryl(ic), and suft. -ate (Chem.) (q.v.).] [Caprvilic Acid.]
$\mathbf{c a}-\mathbf{p r y ̌ 1}-\mathbf{1 c}, a$. [Lat. capra $=$ a she-goat ; Gr. $\kappa a \pi \rho o s(k a p r o s)=a$ boar, and $\ddot{\nu} \lambda \eta(h u l \bar{e})=\ldots$ matter as a principle of being.]

## caprylic acid, $s$.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{2}=\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{15}$.CO.OII. A monstomic, fatty acid, which occura as a glyeeride in butter and in cocoa-nut oil, also in fusel oll. It is prepared by the saponification of cocosnut oil ; its baryta salt is less aoluble than that of caproic acid. Cayrylic acid is an unpleasant liquid which solidilies at $12^{\circ}$. It boils at $238^{\circ}$. Its salts are called Csprylistes.
căp'-sa, s. [Lat. = a cane.]
Zool.: A geuts of Mollusca, placed by Cuvier betwcen Venua and Petricola, having two tecth on the one hinge, and a single but bifid one on the other; lunula wanting, shall convex, and the fold indicative of the retractor of the foot considerable.
oăp-sěl'-la, s. [Lat. capsello $=\mathrm{e}$ amall boz or coner.]
Bot. : A genne of plants, order Cruciferse.



Capuella Burea pastoris is the Shepherd's Purse 80 common at roadsides in thls country.
obpp'sǐ-qine, 2 [Lat, capoio(um), and suff. ne (Chem.).]
Chem.: The active principle extracted from the capanles of cayenne pepper. . It hae a resinous sppearance, and a hot, scrld tasta, so pungent that if half a grain of it be volstilized in a large room, it will caose all who respire the contained air to eneeze and cough.
exp'-si-cüm ${ }^{\text {s. }}$. [Lat. capsa $=\mathrm{a}$ case; so named from the seed-pods.]
I. Botany:

1. A genus of plants of the order Solsnaceæ, consisting of annual or blennial planta, bearing menibranous pods contalning seversl seeds, noted for their hot, pungent qualities. Capsicum annuum, a native of South America, furnlshes the fruits known as chillies. Theae, as well as the fruita of $C$. frutescens and other species, are used to form cayenne pepper. For this purpose the ripe fruits sre dried in the eun or lu sn oven, snd then ground to powder, which is mlxed with a large quantity of wheat flour. The mixed a carge quantity of wheat hour. The mixed powder is then turned into cakes with leaven; biscuit, and ere then gronnd and sifted. Csyenne pepper is largely sdultarsted with Csyenne pepper io largely sdultarsted with
red lead and other substances. [CAyENNE.] (Treas. of Bot., \&e.)
2. The fruit-pods of the plants described in 1.
II. Pharm. : Capsici Fructus, the dried ripe fruit of Capsicum fastigiatum, imported from Zanzibar. it is a small, oblong, scarlet, membrsnous pod, divided internally into two or orsnous pod, divided internaly into two or three ceils contalning numerons fist whites hot end acrid. Capsicum fruita are used medicinally, in powder or as a tincture, externally, or as a gargle in cases of malignant sore throat, and internsily as a stimulant in cases of impaired digestion.
Mp-nizze, v.t. \& \& Etymology nnknown. Mahn euggesta from cap = head, and seize, because it is properly to move a hogshead or other veasel forwards by turning it alternstely on the head. Skeat ouggesta that it is g nsutical corruption of Sp . oubeccar $=$ to nod one's head in sleep; from cabesa = the head; from Low Lat. capitium = a cowl, hood; Lat. caput $=$ the head. Cf. 8p. capuzar un basel $=$ to sink a shlp by the head.]
A. Transitive:
3. To npset or overturn any vessel. (Sald especially of ships.)

It is a pleasant royage perhapa to foat,
Like Hyrrho, on a sef of peculation;
But what if carring asil caption
But what if carrying aill capsize the bont ix
2. To upset, overturn any thing or person.
B. Intrans: To he upset or overturned.
exp-si'zed, pa. par. or a. [Capsize]
olpp-sīz-ĭng, pr. nar., a., \& \& [Capsize.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of overturning or apsetting; the state of being overturned or npset.
haring reference to the loss of the Enten

-ăp'-stan, s. [O. Fr.cabestan; Sp.cabrestante, cabestrante $=\mathbf{s}$ capstan ; cabestrar $=$ to tie with a halter ; Lat. capistro $=$ to lalter, tie, pa. par. capistrans; capistrum $=\mathrm{a}$ halter; capio = to hold, вeize.]
Naut. : A strong, massive apparstus of wood

capgtans.
made to revolve, and shsped like a truncated cone, and having the upper part provided with
holes for the reception of bars or levers with Which to cause it to revolve, and thus raise a heavy weight by winding a rope rounl it it is eapecislly used ou shipboard for weighing the snchur. Cspstans are eingle or double, according us they have one or two barrels upon the same spindle. The double capstan is revolved by two sets of men on two decks. They are known as "fore" or "aft" capstans, according to position. The fore capstan stands about midwsy between the fore snd msin masts. The sticapstan about the asme distance abaft the msinmast. The drum capstan, for weighing heavy anchors, was inveuted by Sir Samuel Morland ahont 1661.
"The welghing of auchore by the capstan is aleo
T. $\rightarrow$ Ratan. Eaya.
11. To man the crpstan: To cause the men to stand $\ln$ readiness st the capstan.
2. To rig the capstan: To fix the capatan-bars in their holes in the capstan.
3. To paul the capstan: Todropall the pauls into their socketa to prevent the capstan from recoiling during any pause of lesving. (Smyth.)
4. To surge the capstan: To slacken the rope which is wound round the harrel while heaving to prevent it from riding or fouling. (Smyth.)
capstan-bar, s. A long plece of wood, of the best ash or hickory, one end of which is thrust into one af the aquare holes of the drumhead of the capstan, like the spokes of a wheel. They are used to heave the capstan round, by the men eetting their hands and chests against them and walking round.
capstan-bar pin, s. A little Iron pin capeton-bers to prevent their unshipping.

## capstan-barrel, s.

Naut. : The main post of the capstan.

## capstan-switer, $s$.

Naut.: A rope passed horizontally throngh notches in the onter ends of the bars, and drawn very tight. The intent is to steady the men as they walk round when the shin roils, and to give room for a greater number to se8sist, by manning the ewifters both within and without. (Smyth.)
cäp'-stōne, s. [Eng. cap (1), s., and stone.] *1. Arch.: A coping-stone or coping. [COPE-STONE.]
*2. Naut. : A capsten.
3. Palceont.: A fossil echinite of the genus Connslus. It derivea its name from e supposed resemblance to a cap.
cäp'stride, o.i. [Etymology doubtful.] To drink in place of another, or out of one's turn. (Scotch.)
căp'sụ-lar, * căp'sụ-lar-y̆, a. [Fr. capsutaire; Low lat. capsilaris, from copsula $=$ 8 little case; dimin. of capsa $=$ a case, chest, 01 receptacle.]

Bot., dc.: Pertaining to or resembling s capaule ; hollow like a cansule
"It ascendeth not directly anto the thrmet, hat aso
 Volgar Erroura.
capsular arteries, s. pt.
Anat.: The arteries of the renal gland, so called because they are enclosed in a bag or capsule.

## capsular ligament, $s$.

Anat.: A membranons elastic hag or cspsule enveloping the joints in the animal system.
căp'-sư-1āto, ${ }^{*}$ căp'-sư-lā-tĕd, $a$. [Eng. capsul(e); -ate.] Enclosed or contained in a capsule, or anything rescmbling a capsule or case, as a walnut in its shell.
 Errours
căp'-sulle (Eng.), căp'-sụ-1a (Lat.), a. [Lat. cipsula $=$ a little casc or receptacle: dimin. of copsa $=2$ case or receptacle; capio $=$ to holis.)

1. Boteny.
(1) Any dry dehiscent seed-ressel, internally consisting of one or more cells, sulitting into aeveral valves, sad either discharging its con-
tents through pores or orffces, or falling of entire with the seed. "Cspsules are dintin-

guished by the number of their cells, as uni coular $=$ single-celled, bilocular $=$ two-celled, trilocular $=$ three-celled, \&c.
of the capeshing 1 found the ears not alled and wome (2) Applied amongst fungals to denote cer tain khads of perithecla or receptacles.
2. Anat.: A membranous envelope or sac as the capsule of the crystalline lens.
3. Chemistry:
(1) A small vessel for containing ores, \&c., While being washed or meltad; a crucible.
(2) A small shallow saucer, of porcelain, used in evsporstion.
4. Med.: A small hollow case of gum, to contain a nsuseous medicine, so ss to allow it to be ewsllowed without being tasted. When in the stomach the gammy envelope melts, and sllows the medicine to act.
5. Comm. - A metallic cap or cover for the mouth of a bottle
6. Milit. : The shell of a metallic cartridge.
căp'-suled, $a$ [CapguLe.]
7. Contained In e capsule.
8. Furniehed or protected with e cspsule, or metallio cap. [Capgule, 5.]

- Str Joanual why he hada't nny megullp, any

cap'tain, cap-i-tain, cap-i-tein, * cap-i-teyn, "cap-i-thyn, s. [0. Fr. capitain; Fr. capitaine; Sp. capitan; ltal. capitana; Ger. capitän; Dut. kapitein; fron Low Lat. capitaneus, capitcaus=a captain; caput $=$ the hesd.]
L. Ordinary Language:

1. A head or chief officer; the headsmsn of a clan ; the chief commander of an army. "Davld
host. -1 chron. xix. 18 .
"Two hrethren were thelr Capieaynt, which hisht,
Heagith and Horsub, well approved in warre. ${ }^{\prime \prime} .^{\prime \prime}$
2. A subordinate offleer in command of any number of men.
"And David nurubered the poople that were with him, and set captains of thoossnds rnd captains of
3. One skilled in war; a general
"Furemost captain of his time." Tennyson

## II. Technically:

1. Mil.: An officer in command of a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry, a battery of sctillery, or a fieh company of the engineer corps; or an othicer who has, by seniority or corps; or an othcer who has,
otherwise, attianed the thitro step in promo otherwise, attinned the thitd step in prometion, the others being second or sith-lit ut namt,
and licutenant. With non-combutant branclios the rank is generally relative. He pays, has the rank is generally relative. He pays, has
phoer of minor punishment over, and is pher of minor punishment over, and is
responsible fur the confurt mal well-veing of responsible fur the comint min wentering of designated in the cinited States by two gold entroidered bars at each end of the shoulder strap, the corns being indicated by the color of the etrap. [Compasi.]
"A captain/ these villains will make the anme of captain ne odious as the word occupy; therefore oap.
tains had need look to it.-Shakesp, 2 Benry $1 P$., triins
2. Naval: Until 1862 the renk of captaf was the highest commissioned office in the United Statea Navy. The commodores before that period were so ly courteay only. The cap
tala ranked with a lientenaut-colonel, colonel, ur brigadier-gegerai according to seniority At that time the raoks of commodore aod adriral were added, and the rank of captain became equivalent to cologel. Tifle appiled by courteey to commandera of vessels of a lower rate. In war-ships petty offlcers are distinguished as captains of the tops, after-gnards, dic.
3. Naut. : The master of a merchant ahlp.
"The Rhodian eapeain, relying on his knowledge. and the Ifhtriess of hiz vessel, pansed, in open day
4. Mining: An overseer or guperiatendent of a mine.
5. Educ. (Of a school): The head boy of the highest class.
6. Sports: The head or maaager of any number of peraons eagagad ia any game or aport. Thus we have the captain of an eleve日 in cricket, the captain of \& fifteen at footbail, \&c.
" At Oxford the prospect, are far leas bopefal,and.. the captain will have all hil work to get a good tean 7. Ichthy. : A name given to the Crooner Crowner, or Gray Gurnard, Trigla Gurnhardus.

## captain-general, t.

Milit.: The geaeral or commander-in-chief of au army. Ia the Uulted States the governor of a state is captain-general of the militia. In the Dominion of Canada the Governor-Geaeral alao bears the titlo of captaia-general.
${ }^{\text {" He }}$ [the Erarl of Marlborough] wha declared captoin-

## captain-lieutenant, s

1. Mitil.: An offeer who, though really onlya ifeutenant, and drawing lisutenant's pay, ravks as a captain, and performs a captain'a duties.
Capain of the guant: The officer, or noncommisstoned officer ln charge of a guard.
2. Nautical:
(1) Captain of the maintop: The petty officer ia charge of tha malatop men.
(2) Captain of the fleet: A temporary sd. miralty appointment. Ha is entitied to be considered as a flag-offcer, and to a share in prize-money accordingly. He fa tha sdjutantgeneral of the fleet, and his special duty is to keep up discipliae. He hoists the flag and wears the uniform of a rear-admiral.
(3) Captain of the port: Aa officer whoseduty it is to control tio entries and departures, the berthing at tha snchorages, and general marine duties.
captain-pacha, captain-pasha, s. A lurkish high-admiral.

* căp'-tainn, a. [Low. Lat. capilaneus = head. chtef; from caput $=$ the head.] Head, chief, auperior.

Like captain jewein in tha carcanet"
căp'-tailn, v.t. [CAPTAin, s.] To direct the movements of, to commaad, to manage, to get as captain of.
Tolegrap. Who will again capeain the team."-Daliy
căp'-tainn-çy, s. [Eng. coptain: and suff. cy (q.V.). The rank or position of a captain; lesdership.
"This [the Cataino conquest of Athens], took place

captaincy-genoral, captain - generaley, s. The rank or position of a captaingeneral.
cap'-tain-ess, s. [Eng. captain; and tem. sult. -ess.] The now obsolete femiaine form of captain.

Doat thou counsel me

† căp'-tain-lĕss, a. [Eng. caphin; -less.] Withont a captain or leader ; without order or disclpliae.

> "But capt rintes Confasedly they deale.

Warner: Albion' England. H1 19.

* căp'tain-ry̆, s. [Eng. captain; and auff. Ty (q.v.).] Tha office or dignity of a captaln or governor over a district ; a gevernorship.
"There Ahoald be no rewards taken for caplainries
of counties."-Syenser: Jreland.
capt-taĭn-shĭp, s. [Eng. captain, and suff. ahip (q.v.).]

1. The rank or dignity of a captain, captaincy.
"The lieatenant of the colonol's company might well
pretend to the next vacant captainstis in tho mame
2. The rank or poaition of a leader.

## "And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take

9. The position of a chieftainshlpasition of a chief of a clan; a chieftainshlp.
"To diminisb the Irish lords, be did abolloh thels
pretesded and usurped captainthipe" pretended
†4. Skill in milliary scieace.

* cap'-tāte, v.t. [Lat captatum, aup. of crepla = to catch after.] To catch, seek after, etrive for.
"eholars and thls to cappetes repatation of bis love to
- căp-tā'-tion, s. [Lat. captalio = an eodea vour to catch, a reaching after; capto $=$ to catch.]

1. The practice of catching at appiause or favour; flattery.
2. A cartivating quality; an attraction.
"I am content my heart shoald be dineovered wilthoat any of those dreases, or popular captations, which
cap'-tion, $\quad$ [Lat captio $=$ a seizigg, from
capio $=$ to seize.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
3. Gen.: Tha act of takiag or aeizing.
+2. Spec: The act of arresting under a warrant.
"He had been sentenced hy letters of horning and caperton (legal writs so called d, as wetl as the seizure of Sls goode and adjudicat
IL. Figuratively:
4. A cavil, objection, fault-finding, quibbling.
"It is manlfest that the use of this doctrine is for caption and contradiction."-BGcon: Advancement of

* 2. The heading or title of a chapter of a book; an introduction.
B. Law: The beginning or headiag of a warrant, commission, or indictment, which sets forth when, where, and by whst anthority it was taken, found, or executed
"The caption is no part of an indictment, it in merely the strle of the court where the findictment
cap'-tious, a. [Fr. oxptieux; Lat. captiosus $=$ resuly to seizc or catch ; capta $=$ to seize, catch.]

1. Ensoaring, inaidions, captivating, alluring.
"She tanght him likewlse how to avold sundry capsious and terppting questions which were like to be
asked of him - Bicern. A way with despair. no longer forbear
To fy fron the captious conuette.
Byron: Hours af fdleness; Reply to some Verses. 2. Cavilling, fault-finding, censorions; neevish, perverse.

A captious question, sir (and yours is one).
Deserves an anjwer sinular or Deserves an answer simillas, or houe."
Cowper : Tirocinium,

- Crabb thus discriminates between captious, cross, peevish, fretful. and petulant:"Captious marks a readiness to be offended cross indicates a resdiness to offend; peerish expresses a strong degree of crossness; fretful a complaining impationce; petulant a quick or sudden impatience. Captiousness is the con sequence of misplaced pride ; crossmess of ill humour; pecvishness and fretfulness of a painful irritability ; petulance is the result either of $n$ naturally hasty temper or of a sudden irritability. Adults are most prone to be captious; - peevish 8 poiled childred are most apt to be retfuiness: . aickiy children are mostliable to nost apt to be jetulant when coutradicted." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
căp'-tious-1y, aulv. [Eng. caytious; -ly.]

1. In a captious or fault-foding magaer peevishly.

* 2. Insidiously, cunningly.
"Use your words an capriously as yoa can, in your
argulng on one sjde, and apply distinction on the
other."-Locken
† oăp'-tions-něss, s. [Eng, captious; -ness.] The quslity of being captious, or ready to find fault ; peevishness.
"Capiloumess is a falt opposito to elvility it of ten producer miblecoming and provniking expreations and
-anp-ti-Fange, \&. [Eng. caplive, and oun -ance.] Captivity.

With that he gan at lay to her dliste of his eapcivance end."
spancer \& F. Q., V.vi. 17.
căp'-ti-vāte, v.t. IIa Fr. captiver; Lat. captivatus, pa par. of caption $=$ to mak captive.]

* I. Lit. : To make prisoser, captura.


## "How ill beseeming is it in thy sex,

Upou their woes, whom fortame captivaten-

## II. Kiguratively:

1. To charm into aabjection; to easnave, to allure.
"And this I do, to captinate the eye (With Shakesp: Fonus 4 idonis, 281 2. (With the prep. ta): To enslave. understandings to mistake, faluehood, and errour"Locka.

* căp'-tī-vàte, a. [Lat. captivatus, pa. par. of captivo = to captura, make captlve.]

1. Lit.: Mads captive, reduced to bondage.

Ansted our cauntry, olaln our eitizena,
Fig. En Shakepp.; 1 Hen. FI., 11. 2.
Fig.: Ensoared, charmed.
"Tush I wornen have been caplinate ore now."
I For the diatinction betwsea captivate and charm, aee Chassy, $v$. For that between cap tivate and enslave, mee Englave.
càp'til-vā-těd, pa. par. \&a. [CAptivate, v.] * 1. Jit. : Made captive, reduced to bondage. 2. Fig.: Captured, ensnared.
"I Ino sooner met it the widow's eyel hat I howed Ihe threst eurprised booty, and knowlys her cansa to


* Căp'-tǐ-vä-tẽr. 3. [Eng. captivat(e); er.] One who captivates or ensnares.
Baxter. captivaters of the best of their brethrem"-
căp'-tī-vāt-ĭมٌg, pr. par, \& a. [CAPTIVATE, v.] * 1. Lit.: Making captive, reducing to bondsge.

> 2. Fig. : Ensnarivg, aliuring. "Conclence in some awful silent bour. When captinating lust have lout their power, Remind bim of religion." Comer : Bope, ne.

* cap-tī-vā'-tion, s. [Low Lai. captivatio; from caplivatus, pa. par. of captivo $=$ to capture, unake a capiure.] The set of making one captive or subject. (Bp. Hall.)
cap'-tiv-auncce, s. [Captivance, s.] Cap-
tivity, bondage. tivity, boudage.

At length he spyde wheress that wolall Sqnyre. wed from caprivausce,
Spenser: $F$ : $Q$., III. , II. 45.
căp'-tive, s. \& a. [Fr, oaptif; Lat. oxptivus = a captivg; from captus, pa. par. of capio = to take.] [Caitiff.]
A. As substantive:

1. Literally:
2. One taken prisoner io war ; one reduced 0 bondage.

> Who were the opposites of thap dayin, strifa",
> * Thou Thmour! in his captirets eage-
> Byron: Ode to Napotion.

T With the preposition to before the captor or person to whom the captive is sulyject.

If thou say Antorny hives, 'tis well,
Or frlend with cyenar or not capi
Cirsar, or not cappive to him."
Shaksp.: Ant. \& Cleop., 11.2
2. One contined ; s prisoner, not necessarily taken in war.
II. Fig. : Captivated, charmed, or ensnared by excellence or beauts:

## Grossiy grew candive to his honey wo

B. As adjeotive:
I. Literally:

1. Taken prisoner in war ; reduced to bondage.
2. Confloed, Imprisoaed

But fnto forlids; the stygian fioods oppose
nd with niag circling streams the eaptive noul
Juclose
Iryden: Firgit i Eneid vi, $50 \%$
3. Prevented from risiag in the air by being tied to the earth by a rope, as a captive balloon.
*II. Fig. : Captivated, charmed, eatranced
fate, fàt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sirr, marîne; gö, pơt


## 

cäp'-tive, v.L [CAptive, 8.]

1. Lit.: To make captive, to reduce to captivity.

2. Fig. : To captivate, charm, entrsnca. "No woman yet en taileo but he hor huought

" Beanty, whob raptwes an thtngs, etta me treo.'

- capp'tived, pa. par. \& a. [Captive, v.] Msde captive, brought tato captivity.
II In the following examples the accent ia on the second syllable, but thia is only a rare poetical use.


## "The lacklesse confilot Fith the Gyaant stouth <br> Wherin eaptivid, of life or death the otood in deaht." <br> "Betrayed, captioed, and both my eyee pat cut." <br> And both my eyee pat cut."

ơp'-tiv-ẽr, * cap'tíu-ẽr, s. [Eng. captip(e); er.] A captor, one who leads into caplit. (somin.)
exp-tiv'-1-ty. s. [Fr. captivite ; Low Lat. cap. tivitas = captivity ; capio $=$ to take, to selze.] I. Literally:

1. The state or being captive or in bondage or servitude to ecemies.


If the Bible specislly applied to the carrying sway of tha Jews into servitude by Nabuchadnezzar.
had escaped, which were leit on the capctivity. . Jews that Fehem. 2.
2. The stste of being a prisoner or in connement.

II. Figuratively :
3. The atate of being in subjection generally. WFer men to bo tied, and led by anthority, as it
were witb akiod of capetivity of |udgernent "-hooker. If With the preposition to befors the person or thing to which one is subject.
"The gpoatle talls us, there in a wny of briaging
 * 2. The state of being io misery or misfortano.
"Aad the Lord turned the captivity of Job, whee he
prayed for his friends."-Job xilit 10 . T For the distinction between captivity snd comfinement, see Confinfment.
Mp'toõr, s. [Lat. captor: from capio $=$ to take.] On who captures. (Johnson.)

- a㐅p'-tur-a-ble, a. [Eng. captur(e); able.] Possible to be captured; lisble to capture. "Instead of Breslau capturable, and a aure mngaznie
for un, ...-Carlyle: Fred. Great, bk. $\mathbf{x x}$, ch. iii.
chp'ture, s. [Fr. capture; Lat. coptura. $\underset{\text { from capio }}{ }{ }^{\mathbf{8}}=$ to ${ }^{[\mathrm{Fr}}$ - Fak.$]$

1. Ordinary Ianguage:
2. The act of capturing or seizing.
"The great sugacity, and may artifces, wsed by
Hris in the investigation and capture of their prey."

- Dermam.

2. The thing captured or seized; a prize. "As a member of a good Englsh house of business
be wonld bea valisbie capture. -Times, Nov. 11, 2876. II. International Lave: The srrest or seizure of a person or of shipa by sn zaemy during war. [Marque, Privateerino.]

TJ Crabb thua distioguishes between capture, seieure, and prize:-"Capture snd seizurediffer in the mode; a capture is made by force of The capture of a se direct and peraonal vinlence. Ths capture of s town or an island requires an army; the seizure of property is effected by the exertiona of one individual.
ture may be made on an unreaisting object ; a ture may be made on an nnreasting object ; a
sizure supposes much cagernesa for poasession on the one hand, and reluctance to yield on the other. . A capture is general, it respecta the act of taking; a prize is particular, it re-
gards the object taken and its valus to the captor; many captures are made hy aes which never become prizes." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)


## THons clear'dits way through turboun And oaptured Arrio'i kingequ turbun'd boots, Hemans: The Btege of Tatencia.

©ăp'-turea, pa. par. \& a. [CAPTURE, v.]


©àp'-tur-İigg, pr. par., a., \& e. [CAPTORE, v.] A. \& E. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of making captive or seizing ; capture.

- og-pú'-colo (oio as tschō), s. [Ital] A eapuchin or hood. [Capoch.]

cą-pû'ghe, s. [САРосн.]
- cạ-pü'çhed, a. [Eng. capoch, capuche $=$ a hood; suff. ed.] Covered as with a hood; hooded.
"Theg are dificrontiy cnoulleted and apuched
apon thio hend and bock"-Srowno: Fulgar Erroura
cap'-ụ-ghĭn, s. [Fr. capucin $=$ a monk who wears a cowl or hood; capuce, capuchon $=\mathrm{a}$ hood, a cowh.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of eapuchin monks, whence ita name is derived.
"The moment we wero sented, my ount pulled off
 cinker.
2. One of the order of monks described in II.
II. Technically:
3. Ch. Hist. : A brsach of the Franciscan order of monks, ao called from their peculiar capuche or cowl-s poiated hood attached to the ordinary Franciscan coat, and said to have been
worn by St. Franworn by St. Franbrsach was founded by Matthew de Baschi, sn Itslian, but with him may be named ths fassembrun. The Fossembrun. The to restore the original rigour of the institutes of St. Francis, which Pope Innocent IV. had relsxed by granting the right
 to possess property
the Franciscan order. In 1525 they received the solemn sanction of Pope Clement VII. Because of their severe austerity, and especially for the innovation of the capuche, they were much persecuted by the other Franciscans. Berusrdo Ochino-their first Vicar-General-became a Protestant, as, afterwards, did slso their third. Eventually, however, they apresd in great numbers over Italy, Germany, France, and Spain. In the seventeenth century they ahowed much zesl in prosecuting missions to Africa (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., cent. 16, 17.) [Fannciscins.]

- To Capuchins. Carthusianas, Cordeliers

Leave penacee, meakreabstineue, and prayere",
oldham: Satites upon the Jetuit.
2. Ornith.: A species of pigeon, a variety of the Jacobin, whose head is covered with feathers, besring s facied resemolaces to a cowl or hood.
3. Zool.: A species of monkey, Cebus caprecinus, s native of Guinea, distinguished by having the hsir on the crown and back part of the head black, resembling a monk's hood or
cowl, the remainder of the booly being grayish.
capuohin monkey, s. The same as Capuchin, s., 11.3 (q.v.).
căp'-u-gine, s. [Fr. capuce, capuchon $=\mathrm{s}$ hood, a cowl, from the shape of the flowers.] Bot. : The Nasturtium.

* cap-al, * cap-ulle, r. [CAple.]
căp'-ullĕt, s. [Fr. capolet.]
Farriery: The same ss Capellet (q.v.).
oăp' $\mathbf{y}$-lín, 8. [Sp. capulin, capuli.] Bot. : The Maxican cherry. (Webster.)


## * căp-п-10I'-d\&, s. pl. [CAPoLus.]

Zoology: A family of pectinibranchiste Gasteropods, partially separated by Cuvier from the Limpets.

* oăp' - -1ŭs, s. [Lat. $=s$ handle.]

Zool. : A synonyrn of Pileopsia (q.v.).

- ca-pun, s. [CApon.]
ca-pnsche, s. [САРосн.]
oā'-püt, s. [Lst.]

1. Anatonv:
(1) The head, or auperior part of the body. divided into the aknil (cranium) and the faca (facies). The skull consiats of the crown (ve tex or fontanella), the posterior psit (occiput), the anterior part (sinciput), and the lateral parts-the temples (tempora).
(2) It is also used in the simple seose of top or superior part, as caput coli $=$ the hesd or top of the colon, the cecum or blind intestins.
2. Bot.: The peridium of certain fungals.
*3. A name formerly given to the oounch or ruling body of the university of Cambridge by whom every graca had to be approved before it could be submitted to the senate. It consisted of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of each of the faculties of law, divinity, and medicine, and two masters of arts choaen annually by the senate.
"Your caputs, and bends of oolleges, oare lens thas of Elia.

## Caput Draconis, s.

Astron.: The Dragon's Head, s stsr of the first magnitude ia the constellstion Draco.

## Caput Meduses, 8.

Paheont.: A species of Peatscrinite, Pentacrinus Caput Medusa.

* caput mortuum, s. [Lat. = a dead head; caput = head; mortuum = dead, pa. par. of morior $=$ to die.]

1. Literally:
o. Chem.: The residuum or feces remaining after distillation or sublimation.
2. Fig.: A worthless residue.
"Pootry Is of so suhtle a spirit, that, In poariag out
of one languase into antother it will of one languase into another it will all evaporate e end
if a new gurit be not added in the tranffusion, there


## caput radicis, s.

Bot. : The crown of a root; the very short stem, or rather bud, which terminates the roots of herbaceous plants.
Ca-pū-til- $\vec{a}^{\prime}-\mathrm{ti}$ ( ti as shĭ), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. caputiati, pl of caputiatus, a., from Lat. caput $=$ the head, so named from their headdress.]
Ch. Hist. : A Christian sect which arose in France in the 12th century. They wore on their heads a leaden image of the Virgin Mary. They wished "liherty," equality, and the abolition of all civil government. Hing, tary force. (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., cent. xii., tary force. (Moshei
căp-y-ba'-ra, s. [Brazilian cabiai.]
2ool. : The Hydrocherrus capybarc, or Watercavy of Brazil, an animal allied to thie Guimeapig. It is about three feet in length, and has the general appearance of a hippopotamus in miniaturs. It is of the rodent family Cavide.

* cā'- $\mathbf{p} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} 1, s$. [Caple.]
car (1), caer, char, so [Gael. cathair $=2$ city ; Wel. \& Coraish, caer.]
I. In Wales: Directly from Wel. caer (ses etym.). A city or town, as Car-diff.

2. In Scotland: Probably in most cases only indirectly from Wel. caer, through Gael. cathair: A fortified place or town. It oceurs as the initial syllable of many names of ilaces as the initial syllable of many names of rlaces stairs, Car-michael, Car-laverock, \&c.
car (2), carre, * ohar, * chare, * ohaar, s. \& a. [O. Fr. car; Fr. char; Sw, karra; Dan. karre; Dut. kar; Gael. \& Ir. carr; Wel. car; Ital. carro; from Lat. carrus =a four-
wheeled carriage.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Ltterally:
" (1) A chariot.
"Chara, carrus, guadirlga."-Prompl. Parr
"Mado him steygh opon his secound ehaar."-Wyo
uft: Gen xll ti
(2) A amall two-wheeled carriage, drawn by ane horse.
"Did ye not hear jt \%-NO; "twas but the wind Or the ear ratting oier the ntony atroet
Byron: Childe Barod A Pilgrimage, ill * (3) A sledge, a hurdie.
"With carres that have no weeles that thel clepen
ecleyes. "-Mandeville: Travels, ecleyes "-Maundaville: Travels, p. 150.

* (4) A cart, a waggon.
"Carre, carte. Carrus, currus"-Prompt. Parv (5) A carriage constructed with flanged wheels for rumbing on lines of rails either of a railway or of a tramway (American, and fittle used in England except in the compound tram-aar, or in Ireland, except in jauntingcer, or as abbreviations of these compounus.) The car was going rouch too fast""-Dadly Tolegraph, The ear was g

2. Fig.: Applied poetically to any vehicle of dignity or splendaur.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { And the gilded ear of day, } \\
& \text { His glow mis axle doth allay. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Milton
II. Technically:
*1. Astron.: A constellation, called also Charles's Wain (or Waggon), and the Great Bear.

2. Nil.: A small two-wheeled carriage, fitted with boxes to contain ammunition, and to carry the artillerymen attached to it.
B. As culj.: (Nee the smbinoned compounds). What in England is called a railway carriage heing termed in the Uuited States a railway car, the following compounds of car are inserted in K'night's Practical Dictionary of Sechanics, which was primarily of American origin, but onitted here:-Car-axle, car-axle bos, car-axle box-cover, car-axle lathe, car-baskiet, cur-buffer, car-bumper, ar-cab, car-couch, carcoupling, car-door lock, car-heater, car-indicator, car-jach, car-lamp, car-lantern, cor-lounge, arrregister, our-replucer, far-seat, car-seat arm-lock, register, car-reptwer, far-seat, cor-seat arm-lock, car-sptote, car-truck, cur-ventilator, car-wheel, car-wheel furnace, car-window fustening.
t car, vet. [Car(2), s.

1. To convey in a tar.
2. (With the pronoun $i t$ ): To travel in a car.
car, kẽr, $a$. [Gael. car (s.) = a twist, a bend; (n.) = erooked, bent, mulucky.] Left, applied to the hand; ainister; fatal. To go a car gate, or a gray gate, means, to come to an ill end; to take thr laft hand road, which leadeth to destruction. [Ker.] (Scotch.)
car-handlt, a. [Scotch car and handit $=$ banded.」 Left-handed; awkward. (Scotch.)
car-sham-ye! An exclamation used at the game of shintie, when an antagonist strikes the ball with the club in his left hand. (Scotch.)
car-ăb'-І̆-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. carab(us), and fem. pl. auth. -ulce (q.v.).]
Entom.: A family of predatory coleopterons insects, having the antenne filiform, feclers mostly gix, thorax flat and nargined, and eyes prominent. Section Pentamera of Latreille, and sub-section Geodephaga of Stephens. They are sometimes called Grond-beetles and Garden-beetles. Over sixty genera are enumerated by Sharp as British. Sonie are larga and richly coloured. Swainson divided the family into five sub-families-Caralide, Harpaline, Brachininæ, Scaritine, and Eiaphrine.
car-a-bin, s. [CARE, 3.]

* căr'-g-bine, $s$. [CARbINe.]
- oăr-ą-bĭn-ë'er, s. [Cargineer.]
 heetle; ctios (eidos) = form, appearance.] Pertaining to or resembling Carabidx.
 kind of beetle; Lat. soxrabceus.]

1. Entomology:
-(I) A very large genus of insects founded by Limnens, and inchding nearly the whole modern family Carakide.
(2) The Crab-beetlee, \& genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Carabidse. Twelve species sre British. The bodies are elongated, and of a bronze golden-green, copper, or viojet colour. They are large, fine, getive insects of highly predatory habits. The genus le not at sll the same as the Scarabreus, to which the term karabos was applied by the Greeks(etym.).
2. Zool.: A species of crab.

* căr'-ac, * car-ack, "car-rik, carrycke, car-ricke, a [Fr. caraque; Sp. \& Ital. carraca; Dut kraecke; Ger. karruche; from Low Lat. cu.raca.]
Naut.: A large ship of hurden, formerly

used by the Portuguese in their trade with the East Indies; a galleon.
"Carrycke, e great sbippe. Carague."-Palsgrave.
The bigger whale. iike sume huze ritaplay,

Cǔr'- 2-cill, s. [Fr. caracal; from Turk. qarahqootug; from qarah $=$ black, and qootag $=$ ear. ] Zool.: A species of lynx, the telis carracal of Linneus, of a reddish-brown colour, with black esrs, tipued with long black hairs. It is a native of Africa, India, Persia, and Turkey.
"The earacat has always been conisidered to he the lyax mentloned by the nucients ns pmescssing
wonderful power ol sight"-Library sut.
car-a-ca'-ra, s. [A South Anerican word.] Ornith. : The name given to the birda of the sub-fanily Polyborine, which is an aberrant one belonging to the Falconide, but constituting apparently the point of transition to the Vulturide. They occur in South America, and feed on carrion. [Polysorinse]
căr'a côle, căr'-a cóll, s. [Fr. caracole = a wheeling about; O. Fr., Sp., \& Port. caracol= a winding staircase, a snail ; Catalan caragol $=$ a screw.]

1. Arch.: A winding or spiral stairease.
2. Horsemanship: A half turn or wheel made by a horse.
"When the horse nivance to charge in battle, they Tide sometimes in caracoles: to sinuse the
$\dagger$ oăr'-a-cōle, v.i. [Caracole, s.]
Iforsemanship: To turn or wheel about in caracoles, to prance.
"Prince Jobu caracoled withtn the liats at the head
oăr-a-cōl'-ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [CabaCOLE, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. alj.: (See
C. As subst. : The act of prancing sbout; s caracole.
căr-a-cơli'-1a, s. [O. Fr., Sr., \& Port. canacol a snail.]
Zool.: A genus of the Lucernine (Landvolutes or Lamp-snaila), in which the aper-
ture of the ahtll is circulsr, the twn lins ture of the ahell is circulsr, the twn lips united, teeth wanting, umbilicus open. Family, Limacinæ.
căr-a-cōl'-प̆, car-a-cō'-li, s. [Etymolngy doultful. Cf. caracole.] An alloy of golif, silver, snd copper, used for manufacturing inferior kinds of jewelry.
căr'-a-cöre, s. [A Bornean word (\%).]
Naut.: A light vessel used by the natives of Borneo and the aujacent islanis, and by che Dutch as a coast-guard vessel in their East Indias poasessions.
" cär'-act (I), * carro-̌ct, s.' [Craracter]
3. A tigure, zigo, or mark.

Thorugh euracta that crike wrot. 2. A book.

"caxr-act' (2), a. [CARAT.]
Că'-a-döc, s. \& a. [Wel. Caradoc, the ylace described vnder A., from Wel. cuer $=$ cily.] [CAR (1).]
A. As substantlve:

1. Geog. : The name of certaiu hills in Shropshire (the Caradoc hills).
2. Geol. : Tho formation described under B.
B. As adj.: Found at, bclonging to, or in any way counected with the place mentioned under A. 1, or with the formation described under A. 8.

## Caradoc formation, s.

1. Geol. : The upper, i.e., the more modern, of two series of atrata into wheh the Lower Siturian Rocks are divided. It coneists chiefly of sandstone, some years ago estimated st 2,500 feet in thichness, sbutting against the trappear chain called the Caradoc hifls. The name Caradoc was first given by sir Roderick Murchison in his "Silurian System." Sedgwick called it the Bals formation. It is closely allied to the Llandeilo rocks lemeath it. The Caradoc rocks were deposited in a shallow sea
2. Palceont.: About 600 fossils are known in the Caradocs; 146 are Crnstacca, 106 of them being peculiar. The Hydrozoa, Culenterata, and Echinodermata are slso well represented. The bivalves exceed in number those of any known formation below the Carionlferoue Limestone. (Etheridge: Address to Geol. Soc., 1831. Q.J. Geol. Soc., xxxvii., It. ii., p. 142.)

Caradoc sandstone, s. A sandstone, constituting the chief rock in tha Caradoe formation (q.v.).
cạ-ra'fe, că-ra'ff, s. [Fr. carcfe; Ital. car rafia.] A decanter; a water-hottle.
 IJ Frequently pronounced and written erof
căr-a-ga'-na, s. [Tartar carachana.]
Bot.: The Siberian Pea-tree, a genus of leguminous Asistic plants, belonging to the subtribe Galegea Flowers golitary or crowded, of a pale-yellow colour, with the exception of one species, C. jubata, in which they are white, tinged with red. C.spinosa io a thorny ehruh, plentiful in China, alout Pekin, where tha branches are stuck in elay upon the tops of walls, in order that the spines may keep off intruders. The bark of C. arborescens is used as a sulstitute for rope, dro.

* car'-age, 8. [Carrlaoe.] (Chiefly Scotch.)
căr-ag-ĕn-ine, s. [Eng. caragheen, and suffix -ine (Chem.).]
Chem.: A mucilaginous or resinous substance, obtalued frou Caragheen-moss.
căr'-a-ghcenen, s. \& a. [From Carragheen, or Carrigeen, near Waterford, 1reland, where this algal grows abundantly; it is also common on the English coast.]
oaragheen-moss, carrageon-mose, s.


Bot. : Irish mnes, Spherococus (or Chondrue) crispus, s speciea of ses-weed, from which a



Wnd of nutritious jelly is mannfsctinred. it is of a purplish-white, nearly transinarent colour.

## - oar-ain, : [Carrion.]

oxv-ai-pa, s., [Cf. carutpa, the Guiana name Bot. : A genus of Ternströmiaceex, distingulahed among the group laving the petals gulahed among the group having the petas contorted, an its leaves being slternate, its stamens usually free, with the anthers glanduliferouas st the spex and fixed near the base; and by its having two or three peadulous ovules in each of the three celis of the ovary. The species, sbout elght in number, grow in tropical America, and are trees bearing whiteucented flowers. The celebrated Balsam of Tamscoari is obtained from Caraipa fasciculata and is of great use in the cure of itch, s single application curing the most inveterate case in twenty-four hours. (Treas, of Bot.)
căr-aī- $\hat{a}^{\prime}-r a$, s. [The Orinoco name.]. A red colouring matter, obtained from Bignonia chica. [Cिhica.]

- oar'-alde, s. [Etymology donbtful; perhaps Canol, 8.] Perhaj's a writing-desk.
"Eer kystlesa and her coferess, her carraldes, alle."
oar-ali-lǐ-a, s. [Carallie in the Telinga language.]
Bot.: A genas of Esst Indian plats, beloaging to the order Rhizophoracee.
carr-al-line, s. [Fr.] Bol. : A plset, Ranunculus glacialis.
căr-ăl-lû'-ma, s. [An Iedian nstive name.] Bot.: A genna of East Indian plants belonging to the order Asclepiadacea. The specics, which are few in number, are fleshy, leafless, herhaceous plats.
- căr-a-1y̆ng, pr. par. \& s. [CARollino.] " Fair hulyis in ringis,

ăr-am-bö'-la,s. [Port. \& Sp. carambola; Mahratta kurmul.]

Bot., dc.: The scutely-sngled fruit of an oxalidaceons tree, Averrhoa carambola. It is very sour, but is eaten by the nstives of India
The leaves of the tree are very sensitive
1căr'-am-bōle, s. [Fr. carambole.] Billiards: The ssme as $s$ cannon (q.v.).
car-a-melle, s. [Carmele.]
căr'-a-mĕl, s. [Fr. caramel; Sp. caramelo; from Low Lat. canna mellis, cannamalla $=$ sugar-cane; from canna $=8$ reed, cane; mel (genit. mellis) $=$ honey.]
Chem.: A mixture of several compounds, formed by heatiog sugar to $210^{\circ}$. Water $i$ given off and caramel, a hrown substanee, re mains. It is used as a colouring material for spirits, wines, \&c.
"At a temparature a littie shove its furion, porume shithing mase, which is knowis as cis ramel losing nothing but two stolus of water., ${ }^{\text {m }}$-Graham
ae-ra'na, ca-răn'-nạ, cạ-râu'na, s Sp. caraña.]

1. A tree, a native of South America.
2. A resinous gum of an aroratic flaveur, extracted from the tree. It is used aa a remedy for toothsche.
ax̌'-aixx, s. [Mod. Lat., proh. from Sp. - carangue, \& West ladi:ul flat-fish.]

Iehthy.: A fish, a kind of mackert). The most common is Carant vulgaris, ilso called the Scad, or IIorse-mackerel. There is a series of scaly plates on the lateral line.
cear-an-ye, s. [Caration.]
"Caranye or careyn. Cadaver."-Prompl. Pare.
atar'-ap, 8. [A Guisns word.] An oil obtained by pressure from the carapa (q.v.).
căr'-ą-pą, s. [CARAP.]
Bot.: A small genus of traes with sbruptlypinnste leaves, belonging to the order of Melisces (Meliads), snd native of tronical America, tie West Indies, snd Guinea. Their flowers have s calyx of four or sometimes five
distinct sepals, and a corolla of the same immler of ohlong, eeforlaped spreadin: petala. Tha froit is large send contains numerous oily seeds, from which ls extracted by pressare s liquid oil cslled Cirap, or Crab-oil, suitable for burning in lamps. The bark of Carapl quiamensis possesses fehrifugal qualities, and la also ased for tanning. (Treas. of ties, and
Bot., \&\&.)
oăr'-a-pāçe, t căr'-a-păx, s. [Fr. carapace.] Zool.: A protective shield. Spec.-

1. The upper shell of crabs, lobstera, snd other crustaceans.
2. The upper half of the immovable case enclesiag a tortoise, turtle, or other chelonian [Callifash.]
"Thisa cnstog ts composed of two ehtelds, covered with horny platees the upper owe, which is, moore or lesi Phytiology $\$ 8 \% t$
3. The shell of an armadillo
4. The case in which certain infuaoris sre enclosed ; a lorica.
car-a-pā'çi-al (or çi-al as shail), a. [Eng. carapace; -ial.] Pertaining to a csrapace.

căr-a-piçh'-ĕ-a, s. [Carapiche, the natlve name of one of the apecies.]

Bot. : A genus of flowering shribs, belonging to the Cinchonacere. They are natives of the Csribbean Islands.
căr'-at, * căr'-act, s. [Fr. cerrat; from Arab. qirrat $=$ a carat, the twenty-fourth part of 8 n onnce; from Gr. кepation (keration) $=$ the fruit of the locust-tree; 1tal. carato; O. Port. quirate.]
I. Literally

* 1. The fruit of the Carob-tree, also called carot.

2. Weights and Measures:
(I) A weight of $3 \frac{1}{6}$ grains.
(2) The twenty-fourth part of sn ounce. It is used by jewellera to express the fineness of gold, the whole mass being supposed to be divided into twenty-four parts and said to be so tnany carats fine, accordiag to the number of twenty-fourth parts of pure gold contained in it. Twenty-four carat means all gold, eighteen carat three qusrters gold. Fine geld coesists of twenty-two carats of pure gold coasists of twentyotwo carats of pure gote and twe of alloy. The geld cotes of the cnited
States are $21 \cdot 19$ carats fine. A dollar weighe States are $21 \cdot 19$ carats ane, A dohar weighe
$0 \cdot 13$ ennce, sn eagla $1 \cdot 29$ gueces. Frent this, the proportion of gold in each can be calenlated.
"A mark, heing an ounce Troy, is divided into twonty-four equal parts, called earacts, and each caraes into four graing: by this weight is distinguibled the goid le ppt two caraces o alligy, both making, when
coid, tut an ounce, or twenty four caracts, thet this (3) a weight twent wo jowelle in weig.
(3) A weight used by jewellers in weighing
liamonds and other irecious stones. It is diamonds and ether precious stones. It is the 150 th part of ae ounce Troy
II. Fig.: Fineness, purity.

Thou best of goid, art worst of goid;
Other, iess fine in ctrat, is more preciou shaketar: : 2 ITen 1
car'-a-tōe, s. [A native word.]
Bot.: A Weat ladian aane for Aguve americana.
căr-ạ-văn', s. [Fr. caravane; Sp. \& 1ta]. cararana; frem Arab. quirawón; Pers. kâr wcin, qirwin = a caravau.]

1. Literally:
2. A aumber of travallers, pilgrims, or merchants traversing the deserts of Arabia, Africa, or other countries, in company for purposes of safety and convenience.

When Josel hh, and the Blessed Yitrin Mother, Liru lost their suost holy son, they sought him
nues of the the retir kindred, shd the carruan of the Gail lean pilgrims."-Taylor.
2. A large covered cart or waggen, auch as those used by gipsics, and for the conveysunce of beasts of a menagerle; slso a similar vehicle employed for moving furniture. A train or aumber of such waggons.
*3. A fleet of shiys or heats, such as those nsed in Russis for couveying hemp, \&c. (Webster.)

* II. Fig.: A filght or number of hirds ly iag together.

caravan-boller, s. A waggon-shaped boiler.
 -eer $=$-er.] The driver or condnctor of a cara van.
 căr-a-văn'-sẽr-ai, s. [Fr. caravansérail or caravansèrai; from Pers. kdrudn-sarai; from $k a r w d i n=\varepsilon$ caravan ; sarai $=$ a palace large house, or inn.] A kind of inn in Eastern countries, where caravans put up for the night.
 serah, enterta
"The furniture of this Caravansera comisted of a Chairs, snd sotheen Nogsin:-Corlyle: Sartor Re tartus, bk. ML., ch. $x$
* căr'-a-vĕl, * car-vel, oăr-a-vĕl2e, s [Fr. ciravelle; 1tal. caravella; Si]. carabela, dimin. of caraba $=$ a vessel ; from Lat, cara
 light vessel.]

1. Naut. (of the forms caravel and carvel)
(I) A light, round, old-fashioned ship, with

cafayel.
a square poop, galley-rigged, fornzerly used it Spaia and Portugal.
In Portugal it in is smanl veavel carrying lateen sails In Portugal it in is sminl vessel carrying lateen sails The three vessels which connposed the experition at were caravelt, but there is said to loe no authentio account of theor form, size, or rus."-Foung: Aumicul Dictionary.
(2) A small boat employed in the herring fishery on the coast of France
. she spreads sattens, as the king's ships do canvas every where, she may spare me her manen, nad her bonnets, strike her main inetticoat, mud yet dut
sail me. I ann a carrel to her."-Bcaum. of Fiefch sail me. I am a carrel
F'il without Money, I
2. Hort. (of the form caravelle): A kiod of pear
căr'-a-wāy, * car-a-waic, " căr-ra-wāy * car-wy, s.\&a. [Fr. \& Ital. cervi; Sp, curv ame al-caruzes; from Aral). kurweog, luruwate from Gr. кäpos or ќ́pov (kuros, ฝaron) ; Lat cureum.]
A. As substantive:
3. An whbelliferous plant, Curum carui, a biennal belonging to the parsley fimily. It has a taper root like a burship, and is conitivated principally in llolland and Lincolnshire.
"Carasaz, berbe. Ca
4. The seeds of the flatit fleseribed in I They are strongly aromatic. and have a warm mungent taste. They are mucll used in con feetionery, and in medicine. [Caraway FhuIr.]

* 3. A kind of swectneat contsining cara way-seeds.
ome other kind wont to eate carawaies or hiskets or spites, thereby to meake wiude ingendred by with and surely it is s very cod way fur scudents."- cheman Haven of Health (1593).
Nsy, yon shall see mme orchard, where, to su ar bonr, we will eat a last year's pippin of ray ow, grift
B. As uljective: (See the compeunds)
caraway-comfit, s. A comfit or sweet contatining caraway-seed


## caraway-fruit, s.

Pharm. : Carti fructus, tha dried fruit of Carum carui or Caraway. These seeds (mericarps) are of a brown olour, slightly curved with fine filiform ridges containing a gingla vitta
in each channel. They have a peculiar arom atic odour, and a warm taste. The oil is of a pale-yellow colour. They are used in medi cine as an aromatle, stomachle, and car minative, ta cases of flatulence; the ofl is added to purgative medicinea to preveat griplag.
caraway-seeds, s. pl. [Caraway, 2.]
căr-a-wāyş, s. ph [CARAWAY, 2.]

* car-ayn, s. [Carrion.]
carb, prefix.
Chem.: Haviag carbon In tha composition. Many componnds occur with this prefix. Only the important substances are here given; for the othera see Wat's Dictionary of Chemistry.
carb, car-a-bin, s. [CARP, v.] A rawboned, loquacious woman. (Jamieson.)
carb, car-ble, v.i. [Either a variant of Eng. $\operatorname{carp}$ (q.v.), or from leel. karp = braggiag karpa $=$ to brag, boast.] To cavil, to carp. (Jamieson.)
car-bal-ly̆l'-āte ${ }_{2}$ s. [Eng., \&c. carballyl(ic); -ate (Chem.) (q.v.).] [Carballylicacid.]
car-bal-ly̆1'-Ic, a. [From Eng., \&c. carb(on); allyl;-ic.,
Chem. : A term used chiefly or exclusively in the compound which followa


## carballylio acid, 8.

Chen.: Tricarbaliylic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{6}=$ $\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)^{\prime \prime}(\mathrm{COOH})_{3}$. A triatomic, tribasic, fatty acid, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on aconitic acid, or by the action of alcoholic potash on propenyl tricyanide. It forms coiourless trimetric erystals, aoluble in water and slcohol. Ita alkaline salts, called carballylates, are soluble io water. Ita meltiog point is $158^{\circ}$.
car'-ba-māte, s. [From Eng., \&c. car$\operatorname{bam(ic)}$; snd -ate (Chem.) (q.v.).] Chem. : ( $\mathrm{CO}^{2}$ " $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)\left(\mathrm{ONH}_{4}\right)$. Ammonium
carbamate is formed by passing a mixture of parfectly dry carbna dioxide and ammonia gas perfectly dry carbon dioxide and aminonia gas into cold absolute alcohol, and heating the
crystalline deposit with absolute alcohol in a crystalline deposit with absolute alcohol in a
gealed tube to $100^{\circ}$. The liquid, on cooling, deposits ammonium carbamate in crystalline laninx, which, when heated in a sealed tube to I $40^{\circ}$, split into ammonium carbonate and urea. Ammonium carbamate is converted by water tuto acirl ammonium carbonate. It can be distinguished by its precipitating calcium very slowly from a solution of $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ and ammonia
car-băm'-ic, a. [From Eng., sc. carb(on); 9nd amic (q.v.).
Chem. : A term uaed chiefly or exclusively in the compound which follows.

## carbamic ethers, s. ph

Chem.: Both acid and neutrsl ethers are known.
(1) Acid Ethers: The ethylammonium allt of ethylcarbamic acid.
(CO)' $\mathrm{NH}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right) \mathrm{ONH}_{3}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)$, a snow-whita powder, is ohtained by passing $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ into anhydrous ethylamine cooled by a freezing mixture.
(2) Neutral Ethers (called also Urethanes): Ethyl carbanate ( CO$)^{\prime} \mathrm{N}_{1} \mathrm{I}_{2} \mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$. It is formerd by the action of anmonia on atcohol saturated with carbonyl chloride, also by saturated with carbonyl chloride, also by
aqueous ammonia and ethyl carbonate. It forms colourlesa cry'stals soluble in water.
oar'-ba-midee, s.
and anide (q.v.).] [From Eng., \&c. $\operatorname{carb}(o n)$;
[Unea.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{CN}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{N}_{2}(\mathrm{CO})^{\prime} \mathrm{H}_{4}$. It is produced by the action of ammonia gas ou carbonyl chloride, or upon ethyl carbonate, also by the decomposition of oxamide at red heat. Carhamide is decomposed by soluble hypobromites and hypochlorites with evolution of nitrogen, as $\mathrm{CN}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O} \times \mathrm{O}_{3}=\mathrm{CO}_{2} \times{ }_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \times \mathrm{N}_{2}$.

## car'-ba-mine, s. [From Eng., \&c. carb(on);

 and amine.] [Amine, s.]Chem.: Tsocyanide. These compounds are oltained by distilling a mixture of an alcoholle ammonia base and chloroform with alcoholic potash. They are oily, stinkiag liquids. The isocysndea of plemyl, ethyl, and amyl are known.
căr-bă'-sé-a, s. [Lat. carbrasus; Gr. кápßaros $($ karbasos $)=$ flax, linen, a sail.]
Zool. : A partial synonym of the Cheilostom stove genns, Fiustra (q.v.). Flustra carbasea formerly Carbasea papyrea, the Lawn Ses-nat of Eilia, is a delicate Northern form living on shells and stones in rather deep water. The cells are in many rows on ane aide oniy and the poly pide has abont twenty tantaclea. It may often be found on the shore.
car-ba'-zó-tāte, a. [From Eng., \&c. car$b(o n) ; a z o t(i c)$; and auff, -ate.]

Chem.: A aalt of carbazotic acld.
car-ba-zōt'-ic, a. [From Eng., \&c. carb(on); and azotic (q.v.).]

Chem. : A term used chielly or exclusively in the compound which follows.
carbazotic acld, s. [Carbon, azote $=$ nitrogen.]
Chem. : Trinitrophenol, Nitrophenisic acid, Picric acid, $\pi \iota \kappa \rho o s(p i k r o s)=$ bitter, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ $=\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{3}(\mathrm{OH})$. Prepared from the in pure nitrophenesic acid. it is also obtained by the action of nitric acid and indigo, silk wool, resin, \&c. It crystallises in yellow crystals, soluble to water, has a very bitter taste, and dyeb silk and wool yellow, but does not dye cotton, hemp, and hax. Its salts are called picrntes. Potassium pierate is very are called picrites. Potassium picrate is very explodes with great energy. Carbazotic acid is a vitro-substitution compound of pbenol.
car'-bīde, s. [From Eng., \&c. carb(on); and suff. -ide (Chem.) (q.v.).]
Chem.: A compound formed by the union of carbon with an element, as iron or hydrogen.
car'-bĭn, cair-ban, * car-fin, 8. (Scotch.) [Gael. cairbean.] The basking-shark, Squalus maximus, L.
car'-bine, car'-bĭne, * căr-a-bĭne, $s, \& a$. [O. Fr. carabin; Fr. carabine; Ital. carabino = a hittle gun, corrupted from O. Fr. calabizen, calabrin $=$ a light-armed soldier; $O$. Fr. calabre, caable $=$ an engine of war; from Low Lat. chadabula = a catapult; Gr. катаßódך (katabole) $=$ a throwing down, destruction катá (kata) $=$ down ; $\beta$ одท́ $($ bolē $)=$ a throw ing; $\beta \dot{a ́ \lambda} \lambda \omega \omega$ (ballö) $=$ to throw.]
A. As substantive:

Military:

* 1. A minsketeer, a carbineer.

When he was taken, all the rest they fed
Aud our carbines puraued them to the death."
2. A short fire-arm, used by cavalry, srtillery, in the navy, de., similar in bore and nature to, and carrying the same ammunition as, the infantry rifle. Except with cavalry furnished with a sword-bayonet to increase its length as an offensive weapon. It ls in geaeral use by United States cavalry, which


## 1. carbine 2. carbine-loct

are all of light equipment, and adspted to serve as fufautry on occasion. In such cases the carbine jroves a highly usetml arm. Coit's, sharpers, and other makes of carbines are used.
"ines. : continued to iy an foot throwing awny car autay: Bist, Eng., ch. xiL.
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
carbine-lock, s. The lock of a carbine. "Sling on thy bugie-nee that free from rust My carbinelock syrings worthy of tay trust,"
carbine-thimble, s. A stiff leathern socket, secured to a D -ring on the off-gide of the sadule by a strap and buckle. It reccives the muzzle of the horseman's carinue.
car-bin-ëe'r, căr-a-bin-ëe'r, s. [Fr. carabinier.]
Mil.: Formerly applied to mounted infantry armed with a ahort carbine, and intended to fight on frot. Name still retained in England by the 6th Dragoon Guards
car'-bin-bl, carbonis) (?), aud Eng., cte. (alcoh)ol.]
Chem.: A nume given to methyl alcohol $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{H}_{3}$. by koibe, and the sicohols formed from it, by substitution of methyl, ethyl, \&c., for an atom of hydrogen, ore named according to the radicals which they contain, as Trimethyl carbinol, or Terttary Quartyl alcoinl, $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{OH})\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3}$.
car'-bin-y12 s. [From Eng., \&c., carbinfol). [y.]
Chem.: The name given to the alcohol radicals of the corresponding cartbinals, as Di methyi carbinnl $\left.\mathrm{CCH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{OH}$ contains the radical Dimethyl-carbinyli $\left(\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)^{\prime}$.

* car-bō, a. [Lat. = coal, from the jet-black colour of its wings.]
Ornith. : An old synoaym of Phalacrocoraz (q.v.).
car-bö'-çẽr-ite, s. [Eng. aarbo(n), and cerite (q.v.).]

Min.: Carbonate of cerium, also called Lanthanite (q.v.). It consists of oxide of cerium, 75.7 ; carbonic acid, 10.8 ; water, 13.5 Sp. gr., $2.605-2660$. Hariness, 2.5-3. oceurs at Bastuas, in Swedel, and slon in Silurian limestane in Sancon Valley, Leilegh Co., Pennsyivania
car-bol'-Ic, a. [From Eng., \&c. carbo(n); (aicohol: and Eng. suff -ic.
Chem.: Pertaining to, or derived from, carbon.

## carbolio-acid, s.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{HI}_{5} \cdot \mathrm{OH}=$ Phenyl Alcohol, Phenol, Phenic Acid, Coal-tar Creasote. D'lumol is not technically an acid, but a eeconelary monatomic aromatic alcohol, ohtained hy the dry distillation of satieylic acdd, and formed by the dry distillation of coal, in the conal-tat oil. When pure it forms white deliqu"se nt crystals melting at $35^{\circ}$ to an oily liquid, whim boils at $184^{\circ}$. It has a penetrating oulonr ant burning taste ; it. is neutral; it congulater albumen and las powerful antiseptice jroper ties. It is used as a diainfectant, and tu jre ties. It is used as a disinfectant, and tir pre
serve meat, dic. It dissolvea in alkalits, finm ing conimunds called phenates. Petassinu. ing conilmunds called phenates. Petassinh phenste crystallises in white needlex; whiet double ethers are formed, as methyl-phenste $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OCH}_{3}$. Chlorine, liromine lodiue, nad nitric acid fom with it sulatitution com phunds. [Chlobophenesic Acid, Caraazotic Acin. 3 Phenol is benzine with one molecule of $(\mathrm{OH})$ subatituted for one atom of H .
car'-bó-lĭze, v.t. [Eng. carbol(ic); -ize.] To impreguate with carbolic acid.
car'-bōn, s. [Fr. carbone; from Lat. carbo $=$ a coal.]
Chem. : A tetrad non-metallic element, bym bol C. Atomic weight, 12. Carbon occurs in three allotropic forms-two crystalline (dia mond and graphite), and one arworphous (char coal). Diamond cryatailises in furme belong coal). Diamond cryatailises in forms ingrent ing to the regular aystem. it is transpirent
either colourless, or yellow, pink, blue, or green. The hardest substance known, refracts light strongly, is jafusible, but is burnt into $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ in oxygen gas at white heat. Sp. $\mathrm{gr}, 3 \cdot 5$ It is a non-conductor of electricity. It is found in gravel in India, Brazil, \&c. [Diamond. Graphite crystallises in six-sided prisms. ©p. gr., 2"3. It is grey-black, with e metaly Graphite often separates in scales from moltea iron; it is used for jead pencils; it is oftea called black-lead. [Graphite.] Amorjhous carbon occurs mare or less pure in lamp biack wood charcoal, coal, coke, and animal char coal. Sp. gT. from 1.6 to 2 . It is porous absorbs gasea, removes colour from organi liquids, is used as a disinfectant, and burns io the air at red heat, forming $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$. When boiled with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$, it is oxidised to CO , and $\mathrm{EO}_{3}$ is also formed, which escape in gas used as reducing agent. Carhon forms two oxides with oxygen, CO and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, carbonic oxide and carboric anhydride.

## carbon-battery,. <br> Elect.: [Bunsen-battery]

## carbon chlorides, s. ph

Chem.: Carbon monochloride. This comb pound has been discovered to be hexa-chlor benzene $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{6}$ by determination of its vapour
 or, wöre, wolf, wõrk, whô, sôn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, ụnite, cũr, rûle, fùn; try, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e}$. ey $=\overline{\mathrm{a}} . ~ q u=2 \kappa w$.
denaity. It is obtained by passing the vapour of chloroform through a red hot tube. It forma white silky needles, melting at $226^{\circ}$, and boiling at 331 .

## Carbon-dichloride, $\quad \mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{4}=\mathrm{Cl} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Cl}_{\mathrm{Cl}}$ <br> analogous to ethene, obtaiaed by passing the vapour of carbon-trichlorids through a red-hot tube. It is a colourless liquid. Sp, gr., 1'6. It boils at II7'. <br> 

to ethene, obtained by placing ethene chloride into a glass vessel containing Cl and exposing it to sunshine. A white crystalline aromatic substance melting at $160^{\circ}$, and boiling at $182^{\circ}$.


A colourless liquid, ssp, gr. $1 \cdot 56$, and boiling at $77^{\circ}$; obtained by passing the vapour of Cl and $\mathrm{CS}_{2}$, through a red-hot tube, and distilling the liquid formed with potash. Also formed by liquid tormed with potash. Also formed by the action of Cl on $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$ in direct sunlight. By the action of sodium amsigam on its alco-
holic solution the atoms of Cl are replaced by holic solution the a
atoms of hydrogen.

## carbon dioxide, s.

Chem. : Carbonic acid gas, Carbonic anhydride, Carbonic oxide (of some chemists) $=\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ Carbon dioxide is a colourless gas I 524 time as lueavy as sir, sad 22 times as heavy as hydrogen. It is evolved in large quantities from fasures in active and extinct volcanic districts. It is given off ia the process of fermentation, from decaying animsl ad vegetable matter and by animals during respiration, and contaminates crowded rooms. It accumulatea also in the bottom of pits and wells, and forms a great part of the afterdamp or choke. damp of coal mines. It is also contained in most waters from spriags, and water charged with it has the power of dissolving carbonates of calcinm, magnesium, and iroa. It is always of caduced when carbonaceous mstter is burnt produced when carbonaceous matter is burnt in excess of air or oxygen. It has an agreeabie
pungent odour, but it cannot be respired, as plugent odonr, but it cannot be respired, as tinguishes the flame of a lighted taper. At the pressure of $38^{\circ} 5$ atmospheres at $0^{\circ}$ it is converted into a colourlesa limpid liquid insolnble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol ; it alidifles, on exposure to the alr, into a snow white nass, which is a bad cooductor of heat when mixed with ether it is used as a freezing mixture. Carbon dioxids exista in the air ond is decomposed by the green leaves of plants, which retain the carben and liverste oxygen in sunlight. About four voluraes of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ are contained in 10,000 volumes air. The total quantity is eatimsted at about three billions of tons. Cold water dissoives about bilions of tons. Cold water dissoives abotat
ita own volurne of carbon dioxide, whatita o ovn volurne of carbon dioxide, what-
over be the density of the gas with which it ever be the density of the gas with which it
is ia contact, the solution reddens bue litmus is io contact, the solution reddens biue litmus alkaline earth metals into carbonates (q.v.) Carbon dioxide is contained in aerated water and ia sparkling winea. Carbon dioxide can be obtained by burniag carbon in execss of oxygen ; but by passing $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ over red-hot char coal it is converted into carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide is uaually prepared by decomposing a carbonate with one of the stronger acids, as by the action of hydrochloric acid on marbie, which gives calcium chloride, water and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$. Carboo dioxide can be distinguished by its giving a white precipitate when passed into a solution of lime or baryta water, by its quick absorption by caustic alkalies, and by its extinguishing the fisme of a lighted taper. [Carbonate.] Carbon dioxids is de composed by heating potassium ia it, forming
an oxide and liberating carbou.
carbon disulphide, s. [Bisulphide or chbon.]
carbon-holders, s. pl.
Elec.: Clampe for holding the carbons io lectric are lights.
carbon-ligith, 8.
Elect.: The light produced between and apon two carbon points, between which passes
a current of electricity. [Electrio cilni..] carbon monoxide, .
Chem. Carbonous oxide. Carbonic oxide Carbonyl $=$ co Carbon monoxide is colouriess, inodorous, tasteless gas, insoluble in water, sp. gr, 0.967. It burns with a light blue fiame, forming $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$. It is intensely poison ous, even when raixed with large quantities of air, producing faintness, insensibility and death. It is formed when $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is passed ove red-hot charcoal, also by heating oxalic acid $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{4}$, with oulphuric acid, which decomposes it into $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{CO}_{4}$, and CO . The $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is re noved by pasaing the gas through limewater It $x$ nites with KHO at hich temperatures, form ing formiate of potassinin It unites with Cl when exposed to sundicht forioing phosgene when exposed to sunlight, forioing phosgene gas form by heating powdered ferrocyanide of formed by heating powdered ferrocyanide of potassium with tea times its weight of con(Carbunyl) in organic chemistry acts as a (Carbonyl) in or

## carbon oxychloride,

Chem.: Pboagene gas, Carbonyl chloride $\mathrm{COCl}_{2}$. Obtained by exposing dry CO and $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ to direct sunlight, also by passing carbon monoxide into boiling aatimony pentachloride, and by the oxidation of chloroform. It is collected over mercury. It condenses into a liquid at $0^{\circ}$ It is decomposed by water forming carbon dioxide and hydrochloric scid. Treated with dry anmonia gas $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$, it forms urea $\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{\text {_ }}$ and ammonium chloride.
carbon-paper, s. Peper coated on one side with a substancs which, under pressure adheres to s blank sheet placed naxt to it Used for manifolding on a typewriter or otherWiss.

## carbon-printing,

Photog.: A photographic process introduced by Poitevia la 1855. It is as follows: Pape is coated with a compound of bichromate of potassa, gelatine, and lamp-black, in cold distilled water ; this is aliowed to dry in a dark room, subsequently exposed between a negative for a few minutes, according to the character of the solution and of the light, then dissolving off with hot water the parts not affected by the sctinic action of the light. The picture resulting from this treatment is a positive print in black and white, of which the shades are produced by the carbon of the lamp-black. Poitévin also introduced varjous colours iato the same process. Poitévin, later, introduced another process for carbon-print ing under a positive. The paper is floated in a hath of gelatine dissolved in lukewarm water and coloured with lamp-black. Such paper is sensitized in a dark ronm by immersion in a eolution of sesquichloride of iran sad tartaric acid. This renders the gelatine insoluhle, even in boiling water. The sheeta are dried and exposed under transparent positives in the printing-frame. The parta of the film acted upon by light becone soluble in hot water, the iron salts, under the influence of light, heing reduced by the tartaric acid, re storiag the organic matter to its natural solubility. The sheet is then washed io hot water which removes the ferrugitous compound and develops the picture. Improvements were subsequently intraduced by Swann, of New-castle-upon-Ty12c, in 1861, and others.

## carbon sulphochloride,

Chem. : $\mathrm{CSCl}_{2}$, a yellow, irritating liquid, de composed by petash into $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$, and $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$. It is not acted upon by water. It is obtained by the action of dry chlorice on carbon disulphide
carbon tool-point, s. An application of the diamond to mechanical purposes. These points are used to point, edge, or face tools for drilling, reaming, sawing, planing, tura ing, shaping, carving, engraving, sad dressing fint, grindstones, whet-stones, emery, corundum, tanite, or tripoli wheels, iridinm, nickel enamel, crystals, glass, porcelain, china, steel, hardened or otherwiss, chilled irnn, copper, or other metals. Twenty-eight forms of it are figured in Knight's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics.
car-bó-nā'-çĕ-oŭs, a. [From Lat. carbo (genit. caroonis) = charcoal, snd Eng. suffix -aceous, from Lat. suffix -aceus.]

Min. \& Geol. : Consisting mainly of carbon the simple element of ehsreoal.

7 In geology the term in appled to atrata wholly or in large part formed by the accuniulation of ouch vegetable material as sunken bogs , Coal lignte and peat heve hydragen as well es ca often mineral impurities. Anthracite and graphito (metamorphosed coal) consiat of graphy (maron Diamond is pure cart on Bituminous shale possil pitch puretrolem bit inthe acene mound in the ceous materiais found in the earth. In ex ceptioaal cases the carbon of carbonaceous rocks may be of animal origin, thus the oily maiter with which the bituminous shales of Caithness are impregnated seems to have bsen derived from the decomposition of fossil fisbes rather than of planta.
" car-bó-nā'de, * car-bō-nā'-dб. s. [Fr. carbonnade; from O. Fr. carbon; Lat. carbo (genit. carbonis) $=$ charcoal.] A plece of fish flesh, or fowh, cut in slices, seasoaed, aud broiled.
"II I come in his way willingly, iet him make a car

* car-bot-nā'-dĕd, * car-bò-nā'-dōed, pa. par. or $a$ [Carbonade, v.]
 pr. par. \& E. [Carbonado, v.]
B. As subst.: The act or process of slleing fish, \&c., and broiling it over the coals.
car-bö-nä’-do, s. [Сanbonade.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The same as Carbonade.
2. Min. : Large pebbles or masses of diamonds, occasionaily 1,000 carata in weight. They consist of pure carbon, excepting 0.27 2.07 per cent. (Dana.) A variety of the diamond, (Brit. Mus. Cat.)

* oar-bō-nä'-dŏ, v.t. [Canbonado, 8.]
I. Lit.: To cut or slice fiah, fowl, \&e., and broil them on the coals.

A hare dainty ear Flatcher. 2. Fig.: To hack, cut to pieces.

Draw, you rogue, or Ill no carbonado
Your ghauks.
Shakelp.: King Lear, iL 2
car-bō-na'r-ĭsm. s. [Carbonar(i); -ism.] The principles of the Carbonari.
car-bot-na'-ro (pl. carbonari), s. [Ital carbonaro $=$ a collier.] A member' of a secret association estabished in Italy in the heginning of the present century, with the object of setting up a repullic. The Carbonari took charcoal [ital. carbone] as their symbol of purification, and adopted as their motte,
Revenge on the wolves who devour the "Reveligg on the walves who devour thi
lambs." The origin of the society is uncertain.
car'-bön-āte, s. "[From Eng. carbon(ic); and suff. -ate (Chem.) (q.v.)]
Chem.: Carbonates are salts. The corre sponding acid, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$, is not known in a free state; it may be formed when $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is dissolved in water; it is dibasic: the carbonates of the alkaline metals are soluble in water, and are either seid or neutral salts according as ons or both atoms of H are repiaced, es KllCO snd $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$. The seid salts are often called bicarbonates. The carbonates of the other metals are insoluble. Basic carbonates are mixtures of carbonates and oxides. Carbonates liberate $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ when treated with an acid, which may be recognisel by passing it iato a solution of baryta water, io which it throw down a white precipitate of $\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}$, soluble in HCl . Carbonic acid msy be theoretically considered to have tinis formula and belong to the lactic acid series-
car'-bŏn-à-těd, a. [Carbonate.]
Chem.: Combined or impregnated with car bonic acid. Carbonsted water is either pure or holding various saline matters in soultion, general sale in this country the water contains a little soda, which being charged with the gss is called soda-water. (Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.)
car-bŏn'-1̌c, * car-bŏn'-ǐck, a. [Eng. car bon; -ic.] Containing carbon, pertaining to carbon.
"Corn, and particularily wheat, contains more of the
carbomick principie than grasmen. $-K$ trwan: On $\mathbb{y}$. oarbonick prom
ures. 1. $\ddagger 2$
boln, bof; pout, j6wl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bençh; go, gem; thin, ṭis; sin, ass; expeot, Xenophon, exist. ph = $\ell$.

carbonic acid, s.

1. Chem. \& Ord. Lang. : The old but etm well-known neme for what is called by modern chemists carbon dioxide (q.v.).
2. Phusiot. Ais exhated from the lungs is satursted with moisture, and, moreever, contalus about $4 \cdot 35$ per cent. of carbonic acid. The amonnt ia inereased by setive exercise. By breathing the same air agaiu and again, it is prossible to tnorease the carboric actd to is possible to cencrease the carbonic acir to about to per cent, but with very deleterious
effects. Lir in which animals had been sutfoeffects. Air in which animals had beell suffecated was fontid by Mr. Courthepe to eon-
tain 12.75 per cent of carbonic seid, but less tain 12.75 per cent, of cerbonic seid, but less
than balf that anount ( 5 to 6 per cent.) will than balf that
endsinger life.
Carbonic acid engine:
3. An engine driven by the expen ive power of condensed carbonic scid gas.
4. A machine for impregnatiag water with carbonic acid gas as a beverage.
5. A form of fre-engine, in which water is ejected by the pressure due to the evolution of earbonie suid in a closed chsmber over water, or in which carbonic acid is ejected with the water, to assist in extinglishing the fire by the exclusion of oxygetr from it
carbonic oxide,s. The old name for carbon nonoxide (q.v.).
aar-bŏn-if'-ér-oŭs, $\boldsymbol{c}$. [Lat. earbo (genit. cerbonis) $=$ cual; fero = to bear, produce, and Eng. satf. -ous.]
(reol.: A term applied to the evtensive and thick series of stratil with wherh scams of palseczoic coal are more or lens immediately associated. It is applied as well to that grest eystem of formations whlel yield our main supply of coal as to somie divisions of that system, sweh as thee 'arboniferoun Limestone snd the Carboniferols Slates (of Ireland). It is also arr.lied to the lussils found in any stratam belonging to the aystem.

## corboniferous system or forma-

 tion, s.Geol. : The Carboniferons suceeeds the Olu Rel Sandstone or some other menber of the Devonian system, and passes npwaris into the Pemman series. Its eomstituent gronps vary much in the thicknesses of their asndstones, clays, limestones, and coals in different parts of the conntry, aceording to thrir contditions of deposition is conterminous seas, estuaries, and layoons.
The Carloniferous Systmo atfains a grent devthpment in the Cnited states, the ofrata being divided into two groups, the lower on sub-c'arboniferous, and the ('arthonifrrons, comprixinz the millatume grit and the conl mensures. According to I'rofewar Ilana the coathearinc area of North America is upproxinately as followe:


Sq. miles. 50,000
$: \quad 6,009$
$: \quad 47.000$
$: 78,000$

The Carbonifi rous System is strongly de veloped in Fingland and Ireland and purts of Europe. Cbina pussesses extennive deposits.
Carboniferous fossils comprise labyrinthodont and other amplibia; heterocercal fishes of many forms; numerous inserts, myriapods and arathnids; cruataceans (incluiting the Inst of the trllohites and the eurynterids) of all orders except the bighest derapods; mol Juses of all the known orlers; polyzus; enrals of the " rugose ${ }^{12}$ kiod: foraminifera ; and some plants of the conifer and eycad grours, bnt far more of the ferm. equiseturn, and lycoplod orders The Carboniferous Limestone consists of the corals, enerinites, shells, and foraminifera of a great sea, with muds, sands, and coalbeds on its narmins, both at first (Tıedin), and afterwards (Yoredale). These enostitute the coal-measnres of Russia, Styria, Italy, Corsica, the Bonlonnals, \&e., and the Lower Conl-measures of Scotland.

The Millstone Grit next formed, in slallow water, of widespread sleets of gand sund chingle, has a fow scattered fossil plants sud shells, and thin seams of cosl.
"Measures" is a mining term for strata, retained for the coal-ineasures, which consist of (3) wherons successive groups of (1) clay, (2) coal, (3) shale, and (1) sandstone, each varying from a few inches to some feet in thickness. These originated as maritime flats with lixuiriant jungles, subjected to inundations of freah and
brackish waters, with mud and sund, and sometimes of sea-water, leaving a limestone of sem-ahelia
The thick forests of gigantic lycopods, equisetes, and ferns covered their floors with accumulated exuvie, and thick lisyers of each season's spore-dust Storms ters down the clastered trunks, and covered them with the mud and sand of imundations. [COAL]
The " underclay," or "seat-earth," under each coal-seam was the soil in which the trees (Sigillaria, Lepidodendron, sud Calamites) grew, and is a pure clay used for firebricks, encaustic tiles, \&c.
The "roof-shale" over the coal, forming a tough roof to the galleries in mining, was brought by floods, together with its waterbrought by floods, together with its waterlogged fern-fronds and trunks and branclies
of the larger plants. This and other shales of the larger plants. This and other shales ("batt," \&c.) contsin sume lieds of Antliraland shells, numerous entomostraca, and some higher crustaces, a few srachaids, insects, sod myriapods, with occasienal amphibia, snd sbundant remsins of heterocercal flshes. These fossils are often imbedded in ironstane, concreted in the shales.
Thick gand-drifts, of frequent occurrence, formed the aandstones ("post," \&c.), contalning acattered plant-remains. (Prof. T. $N$. Jones, F.R.S.)
car-bōn-1-zá-tion, cas-bठ̆n-ī-8ä'tion, 3. [Eag. carboniz(e); afion.] The set or process of carlonizing, or converting into carbon. (Ure.)
car'bon-ize, car'bcin-1ş, v.t. [Eng. carbon; $-i z e$.$] To eonvert into carbon by the$ action of fire or scids.
car'-bôn-izcd, car'-bōn-işed, pa pow. or a. [CARHONLZE.]
car'-bōn-iz-ẽr, \& [Fing. carbonize; -er.] A tank or vessel containing benzola or other auitable liguid hydrocarhon, and through Fhich air or gas is passed, in orter to carry off an intlammable vapour. [CARnuretor.]
 ., \& s. [CADUONIZE.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& parlicip. adj.: (Sce he verb).
C. As substan.: The act or process of converting into carbon; carbouization.
oarbonizing-furnace, s. An epparatus fer carbonizins woml, disintegrating rocks \&e. It is composed of a furnare or fire-charnber movable upen a stathory frame, hoth verti cally and horizontally, ant provicled with a nozzle by which the tiame is directed upon the object.
car-bön-ŏm'ě-tẽr, s. [Eng. carbon, o con neetive, and meter.] An instrunnent for de acid by its action on linne-water. (Webster.)
$\mathbf{c a r} \boldsymbol{c}^{\prime}$ bŏn-oŭs, a. [EDg. carben; ous.] The same as Carbonic (q.v.).
car'-bŏn- $\mathbf{y y}_{4}$ s. \& a, (From Lat., \&c. carbon = charceal, and Gr. v̈入خ (hul̄) $=$. . . matter a a purinciple of being.] a diatomic radical baving the formula C $v^{\prime \prime}$
carbonyl chloride, s. [CaHBON OXYCILOBLDE.
car-bo-trí-a-mino,s. [From Eng, ccrbo(n); bat. Iresix tri $=$ three, and Eng. amine.] [AMINES]

Chem. : Guapline, $\mathrm{CH}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{3}$ or $\mathrm{Civ}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{NH}, \\ \mathrm{NH} \\ \mathrm{Nil}\end{array}\right.$ An organic base produced by the action of nummonia on chlorophicritt, also by heating cyanamide, $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{No}$, in alcoholic solition with ammoninm ehloride. Also by oxidizioy guanine with HCl and $\mathrm{KClO}_{8}$. Guanidine fornis colourles. crystals, forming an alkaline solntion witl water, which absorbs $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$. Gitanidine hoiled with baryts water yichls ammonia and urea Mctlirl, jhenyl, \&e. granidines sre known. (See Watts: Dict of Chemistry.)
car-bŏv'-in-āte, s. FFrom Eng. carbozin(ic), snd autl", ete (Chem.).I A salt of carbovinie scid.
car-bŏ-vinn'-1c, a. [From Eing. carbo(n), and vinic (q.v.).
carbovinic acld, s. The same ss ETHYL carbunic acio (q.v.).
car'-b6P, s. "Corrunted from Pers. gardbal $=$ a targe flugon.] A large glolualar glass
vessel,-protecied with wicker-work, and used vessel, protecied with wicker-work, and used
for containlng sulphuic scid and other corfor containlng
rosive Jiquids.
${ }^{4}$ Boll the whule. aet it. ande in a oorked cap boy bolure it be botitied stir it well, aud net it caide car'-bน̌n̄-cle, car-bőñ-cle, char-bŏ́ cle, "char-buc-1e, car-boc-1e, ${ }^{*}$ cha"buncle. It ${ }^{\text {al }}$ karbunchel; all from Lat. carbunculus =a littie ceal, dimin of carbo $=\mathrm{s}$ coal.]

1. Min.: A precions stone, a variety of garnet, of a deep-red colour, feund in the East Indies. When held up to the sun ita deep tiage beconres exactly the colour of a burning coal. In the Middle Ages, it was popularly anpposed to have the power of giving out light. It is cut in a form called concave cabocion.
"Thas stons nohlest of alla

"And they हet in ft four rows of stones: the frst Exow. xuxix. 10.
2. Script. : The carbuncle of Exod, xxxix 10, Heb. 귝ㄱ (bareketh), snd that of Ezek. xxxviii. 13, Heb. Ipla (berkath), is prohably the emerald; that of Is. liv. 12, Meb. TT7\% (ekclachh), is an unidentifled flashing gem.
3. Med.: A malignant hoil or uleer, forming. \& hard rnund tumons, and ditfering fromi.an. ordinary beil in having ne core.
car-bün' ${ }^{\prime}$-clĕd, $a$. [CARBUNCLE.]
4. Set with carbuncles.

Hi has derervid it; wern it carburceled
Like holy Phoehan' ear.
5. Affected or marked with carbuncles ; 日uffering from a carbuocle.
car-bŭñ-cú-lar, $a$. [Eng. carbuncle; -ar.] Of or pertaining to a carbuncie; of the asture of a carbuncle. (Johnson.)

* car-bŭń'cu-lãte, a, [Lat. carbunculatus, 1's. 118r. of carbinculo $=$ (I) to sutter from carbuncles ; (2) (of plants) $=$ to be blasted.]
O. Bot. : Blasted by excessive heat or cold.
car-bŭin-c!̣-Lā'-tlon, s. [Lat. carbunc! latio; from carbunculo $=$ (I) to suffer from carbuncles, (2) (of plauts) $=$ to be blasted.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, oither by excessive heat or exeessive coid. (Harris.)
- car-bŭñ'-cu-1ȳne, $a_{\text {. }}$ [Lat, carbuncu'(us); Eng. suff. -yné $=$ ine.] Full of red yelbles or ciods.
"Palladiuserthe fas apte, and Ionda carbunculyne."-car'-bu-rět,
[From Eng., de. carbo(n), and sutf. -uret (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem. : A compoond formed by the combl nation of carboa with another eolstance.
car-but-rĕt'-tĕd, a. [Eag. carburet; -ed.] Chem.: Combined with curben, or holding carlun in solution. The gas known amotig
miners as fire-damp is pure carburetted hyminurs
drogen.
car-bun-rĕt'-tõr, car-bư-rĕt'-ōr, n. [Eng. curburet; -or.]

Chem. : An apparatus for making carbuncts, through which coal-gas, hylrogea, or air is passed through or over a liquid hydrocsmbos, to increase or confer the illuminating power. They may be said to be of two kinds, thongh the purpose differs rather than the coustruction: (1) for enriching gas, (2) for carbureting air. The former of the two was the primary idea; the latter was suggested as the matter was developed.
car-bn-rı̌-zā'-til n, a. [From Eng carburet; -is; and -ation.]
of iron: The act of comllinigg it with carbolt with 1 he view of converting it inte steel.
car'-by̆I, s. [From Eng carb(on), gnd Gr. beling.] (see componul.)
carbyl-sulphate, s. [ETHionic Oxue.l
car-ca-jôu (j as zh), s. [N. Aruer. Indian.] Zooloyy: 1. The Glutton (Guio luseus).


9. The American Badger Meles labradorica.
3. Wrongly applied to the Canadian Lynx.
t car-ca-net (Eng.) " car-cant (Scotch), 8. [A dlminutive of Fr. carcan $=$ a chain or collar; Dut. karkant; Low Lat. carcennum; cf. Icel. krerk (in comp. kverka) $=$ the throat.]

1. $\Delta$ jewelled chain or collar.

Ronnd thy neck in subtle ring
A pendant ornament of the head.
Ypon thnir forebrows thay d!d beir
Teudants and carcants fhining cledr
Watanis Coll, th 10
car'-cass, * car-cais, * car-cays, * carcase, * car-keys, * car-kasse, * carcas, s. \& a. [O. Fr. carquasse $={ }^{* *}$ a carkasse or dead corpa" (Cotgrave); Fr. carcerse; Jtal. carcass $a=$ a bomb, a ahell $;$ careasso $=$ a quiver, aulk: Sp. carcasa; Low Lat. tercasius $=a$ quiver ; Pers, tarkash = a quiver.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
t (1) A body.
"Lovely her face; was noer no fair a creature,
(2) A dead body, a corpse.
"Carkege. Corpus, cadaber."-Prompt Parc. Could I myelif the bloody banquet fofn


- Now only used in contempt
(3) The lody of a slanghtered animal, after the head, limbs, and offal bave beeo removed 2. Figuratively
(1) The decayed or ruincd remains of anyhing.
"A rotten carecrss of a boat, not rigg'd,
(2) Any rotten or corrupt body
"Scelety" nays ha " is not dend: that Carcrss, Which you cail dend soclety, is bat ber noortal coil Carlsle: Sartor Resartess, tik. iil., ch, v.
(3) The unlluished framework or akelcton of anything : thus, the carcuss of a house $=$ the walls; the carcass of a ship $=$ the ribs, with keel, stem, and stern-post, after the llanks are stripped off.
II. Mil.: A cast-lron, thick-metalled, spherical shell, haviog three tire-holes. Filled with a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, rosin,

molphlde of antimony, tallow, and Venice turpentine, which burns about twelve minotes Fired from amooth-bore guns, howitzers and mortars. Used to ignite combustible materials.
TIF For the distinction between carcass and body, see Rody.
T. As adj.: (See the compounds).


## carcass-fiooring, $s$

Carpent. : That which aupports the board ing, or floor-boards above, and the ceilin below, being a grated frame of timber, vary ing in many particulars. (Gwilt.)

## carcass-roofing, s.

Carpent. : The grated frame of timber-work which apans the bnilding, and earries the boarding and other covering. (Gwilt.)
carcass-saw, s. A kind of tenon-saw. The blade is atrangthened by a metallic back ing, which is bent over and closed upon it with a hammer. (Knight.)

## car-cat, * car-kat, oar-ket, car-cant, 4. [Carcanet.]

1. A necklace. (Sootch.)
"Thair collart, carcath, and hale belds.
2. A pendant ornament of the head. (Watson: Coll.)
3. A gartand of flowers worn as a necklace. (Discipline.) (Jumieson.)

* car-çir, * car-¢̧ẽr, v.t. [Low Lat. carcero. Carcer, s.] To imprisod.

This Folton had belu tuyse carceired hy the Dike Sathert. p. 408
car'-çel, s. [The name of the lnventor.]
carcel-lamp, s. A French lamp, io which the oil is raised to the wick by clock work. It was invented early in the 10th cent., and is used in some lighthouses.

* car'-çěl-ąge, s. [Sp. carcelage; Low Lat. carcelagium, curceragium = a prison fee; from carcer $=$ a prison.] Prison fees.
car'-̧̧èr, s. [Lat. carcer $=$ a goal, a prison.] A pison: a titarting-post or goal.
* car'-çẽr-ăl, a [Lat. carceralis = belonging to a pison ; carcer = a prison.] Pertaining to, or of the mature of a prison.
"Notwithatanding through fazour they were con-
tented, that he should be relensed frow tis carceral tented, that he should be relersed from, bis carceral
car-çĕr-u-lar, a. [From Eng. carcerule(q.v.), and suff. -ar.]
Bot.: Of or belonging to a carceruse. (Iind ley.)
car-çẽr-ule, s. [A diouin. from Lat. carcer.]
Bot.: An indehiacent many-celled, superior fruit, such as that of the linden. Also cm:ployed among fungals to denote their aporecase. (Treas. of Bot.)
car-chăr'-1-ăs, s. [Gr. кархарias (karcharias) $=\mathrm{a}$ kind of shark.]
Ichthy.: A genus nt sharks, the typical one of the family Carcharide Carcharias ent garis is the White Shark. C. vultes the Fox shark, C glaucus the Blue Shark.
car-chă'-1-dæe, s. pi, [From Gr. kapגapias (karcharias) $=$ a lind of shark, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idec.]
Ichthy.: The most typical family of Sharks, placed under the fish-order solachia and the sub-order Plagiostonata. They have large triangular shar'r tecth, two dorsal fins, both without spines, a head of the ordinary form (not hammer-slinped aa in the allied family Zygtenidx), and no spiracles. [CARCHABIAs.]
car-chăr-ò-dŏn, s. [Gr. кápxapos (karchıros) $=$ jagred, pinted; кapxapias (larcharias) $=$ a kind of ghark; obous (odous), genit. ödovtos (odontus) $=$ a tuoth.]
Paloront. : Various fossil aharks known by their teeth, which have been found in the Eocene of Sheppey, as well as in the cretaceous rocks, whilst some dredged uy, by the "Chal lenger " expedition are believed to be Moceue
car-chăr-ŏp'sĭs, s. [Gr. кג́pxapos (karcharns) = jagred, pointed; кapxopias (harcharias) $=$ a kind of alark, and owts (opsis) $=$ a face.]
Geol.: A genua of carboniferous ahark-like fishes. (Stormonth.)
 caucerous.]
Bot. : A term applied to what it commonly called canker in trees, which may in general be characterized as a slow decay indueing deformity. The appearances are very different in different plants, and the same plant, as the apple, may even exhibit three or four different varieties.
- car-çin-ö-lŏg'-1-cal, a. [Eng.carcinolog(y); -ical.] Pertaining to carcinology.
car-cǐn-ŏl'- ©́-gy̆, s. [Gr. kapxivos (har finos) $=-\mathrm{a}$ crab ; $\lambda$ 人oyos (logos $)=$ a treatise, dis course.] The seience which treats of the crab
and other cruataceana.
car-ç̆n-क-ma, s. [Lat carcinome; from Gr. каркіршца (karkinöma); from каркivos (Varkinos) $=$ a crab, a cancer.]

1. Med.: A name given to cancer, owing to
a certain resemblance which nome forma of the digease preaeut to a crab. [Cancer.]
"When the procesy commences it is in that atage Coviand: Dfotloury of tructical tedich 2. Bot.: A disease in trees whell the bark aeparates; an acrid anp exuding and ulcer ating the aurrounding parta
car-çin-ŏm'-a-toŭs, a. [Lat. carcinoma
 (karkinōmatos) ; and Eng. suff. -ous. $]$ of or lertaining to carcinoma or cancer. ( $A s h$, da.)
car'-cinn-ŭs, s. [Gr. каркivos (karkinos) $=$ a crab, a cancer.]
2. Pathol.: A cancer.
3. Zool.: A genus of short-tafled Crustacea Carcinus Monces is a gmall crab common around the shores of Biltain. It is eaten by the poor, but ia not equal to the larger crab, Caneer pagurus (q.v.).
card (1), s. \& a. [Fr. carte; Ital. \& Sp. carta Ger. karte; Dut. kaart; from Lat. charta all = paper.
A. As substantive:
4. Ordinary Language:
5. Literally:
(1) Gen. : A picce of pasteboard, or material made of aeveral sheets of laper united.
(2) Specially:
(a) A small oblong piece of five pasteboard on which is printed a person's nane and (sometimes) address, to be left by visitors calling at a house.
"Our first cards were to Carabas Honse My Lady's nre retartued by a grent by dilunky; mind I leave you to house matd took insthe caras, nind Larly \&t Mictitel's drives away, though she actnally aw us at the draw
(b) The same as Postal-card (q.v.).
(c) The same as II. 1 (4.8.).
(d) The programme of auy eports, especially races.
"The card was a pretty good one, and the stand and Tciegruph, Mny 11, 1281
II On the cards: Possible. (Colloquial.)
6. Fig.: An indicator or guide.
"Ou life's vast ocenn diversely we nail,
(Pope: Essay mo Man H. ws.
fTo speak by the card: To be very exact or careful in one's words.
-How absolute the knate ls! we must great by the cat, v. 1
II. Technically:
7. Gumes:
(J) One of a number of small oblong pieces of thin pastebrard marked with divers points and tigures, and used in games of chance or akill.

Soon he she spreads her hand th' acrind blard
Descend, and sit no each 1 mportant card

- Playing-cards were probably invented in the East. In Italy they originally bore the name of Naibi, and they are still, in Sprain and Portugal, called Naipes, signifying, in the Eastern languages, divipation. Cards were irst painted by hand. The art of printiun cards was discovered in Germany between J350 and 1360. It has heen stated thaf cards were in use in SI Pain in 1332. In 1387, Joln 1. king of Castille, prolifited their use. In France card-playing was practised in 136i, France card piaying was practised on the fourteenth century we and at the end of the fourteenth eentury we furing his sickness. The flgures on modern during his sickness. The figures on modem
carda are of Frencls otirin, fand are said to cards are of French origin, hnd are said to
wave been invented between 1430 and 1461 .
(2) Pl. : A game played with such cards.
(8) A piace in the game of domindes.

2. Naut. : A circular sheet of paper on which the points of the compass are narked. <br> \section*{\section*{"The very porty they hlow,
Alt the quarters thit tivey kuow.
$\mathbf{I}^{\prime}$ th shipmail eard. <br> \section*{\section*{"The very porty they hlow,
Alt the quarters thit tivey kuow.
$\mathbf{I}^{\prime}$ th shipmail eard. <br> <br> shaketp: : Nacbeth,}}
B. As adjective: (See the componda).

T Compounds of obvious signification Card-hasket, card-case, card-making, cafd-party, card-playing, card-rack, card-table.
card-cutter, s. A machine for reduciag cardboard to pieces of uniform and proper size for cardo.
card-grinding, a. (See the aubjoined compound.)

Card-grinding machine:
Mach.: A machine hsving a rotary emérywheel revolving in a central position relatively to flats and card cylinders, which are arranged around it.

## card-leaf tree,s.

Bot. : A West Indian nams for Clnsia.
card-maker (I), " cardemaker, s. A makis of playing-cards.

* card-match, cardmatch, s. A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.
"Take care that those mas make the most noise who have the least to selli; which is very
card-press, 3.
Printing: A small press adspted for printing cards.
card-sharper, s. One who cheats st cards.
card-sharping, $a$ \& s. [Eng. card \& harp, v. (q.v.).

1. As adj.: Cheating at cards.
2. As subst.: The act or prectice of chsating at cards.
oard (2), carde, s. \& a. [Fr. carde ; Dut. kaard Ger. karde; Daa. karde; Sw. carda; Sp carda; Ital. cardo; all from Low Lat. cardus; Lat. carduus = a thistle, a teasel.]
A. As substentive:

- I. Ord. Lang. : The bead of the thistle or teasel used for combing wool or flsx.
II. Technically:

1. Cotton \& Wool Manufacture, de. :
(1) An instrument for combing wool, flax, or cotton, to disentangle or tear apart the tuasocks, and lay the fores in parallel order that they msy be spun. It is s wire-brush in which the teeth ars inserted ohliquely throush s piece of leather, or of cotton, linen, or indiarubber, which is then nailed to s woodeo hack. (Knight.)
 to arrange them in an orderly lap or fleece, end there Cards aro formed of a sheet or fillet of leather, piecce With aro muttitinde of small holes in of which, pre imp pindtect mmall staples of wire, with bent prolecting factures and teth - Ore: Dincilonary of Arth, Manu "Carde wommany
piculum. "-Prompt. Parv,
(2) A sliver of fibre from a carding-machine. 2. Menage: A currying tool formed of a plece of card-clothing mounted on a hack with a handle, and used as a substitute for a currycomb.
2. Weaving: One of the perforsted pasteboards or sheet-metal plates in the Jacquard sttachments to looms for weaving figured fabrics.
B. As odj. : (See the compounds).
card-clething, s. The garniture of $s$ carding-machine.
card-maker (2), s. A maker of s carding instrument.

Caramator. Caravactor."-Prompt. Part.
"Am not I Chris tophero Sly, hy occupation eand
card-setting, $a$. (Ses the subjoined conpound.)
Card-setting machine: A machine for setting ths bent wire teeth (dents) in the bands or fillets of leather, or siternate layers of cotton, linen, and india-ruhber, which form the backing of the wire bruah of the carding-machine.
oard (1), v.i. [Cand (1), s.] To play st cards, to gamble.
 [Cahd (2), s.]
I. Lit.: To comb, to disentengle, cleanse, and strsighten wool or flax with a card.
"Cardyn wolle. Carpo."-Prompt. Part.
The while their wives do sit.
Beside theme earding wool.
II. Figuratively :

* 1. To clean or clear, to expurgate.
"If it be carded with covertien."-P. Plorman (sers).
"This book must be carded and parged."-Shelton:
${ }^{2}$ 2. To mix, mingls.
"It is an excellent drink for * consumption to be
drunk either alone or carded with wome other beer."dronk either alone or carded with wome athe
Bacon : Natural and Experimentat Biteory.


## 3. To scold aharply. (Scotch.)

 a dimin. of кव́póaцар (kardamon) =water cress, from the taste of the leaves.]
Bot.: An extensive genns of herbaceous srucilerous plants, of which four species are British. Cardamine pratensis, the Cuckooflower or Lady's-smock, is a common but pretty meadow-plant, with large pale lilsc flowers. A double variety is anmetimes fouad wild. C. hirsuta is a common weed everywhere, varying in size, sceording to soll, from six to eighteen Inches in height. Ths leaves and flowers of this species form sn agreeable salad. This spectes produces young plants from ths leaves, all that is necessary being to placs them on a molst grassy or mossy surface. Cardamine amara is slso not unfrequent.
card'-a-móm, e. [Lat. cardamomum; from Gr. кар $\delta \dot{\alpha} \mu \omega \mu$ (kardamómon).]

1. Bot: [ $\Delta$ момим.]
2. Comm., \&c.: The sromatic tonic seeds of various zingibersceous planta, as Elettaria cardamomum, and Amomum cardumomum, which, beaides their medicinal use, form an ingredient in curries, sauces, \&c.
AThe cardamome of commeree are produced by the Alpinia cardamomum, a plant of the order Zingl of the A. amporaticum is in milarly employed. ${ }^{\text {" }}$-Lindl. rg. Bung. ( 84 ), pp. 165 ?
3. Pharm, (pl. cardamoms) : Cardamomum is the seed of Elettaria cardamomum, a native of Malabar, an eadogenous plant belonging to the order Zingiberacee. The dark-coloured triangular seeds are contained in obloog trisngular capsules of a light-yellow colpur. The seeds have a lragrant odour and an aromatic taste. They are used in ths form of tinctare as an aromatic stimulant and carninative often given with purgative medicioes to prevent griping.
card'böard, s. [Eng. card, sad board.] Pasteboard paper stiffened by aeveral layers being joined together. Bristol board is all white paper, and is made of two or more wheets paper, and is made of two or more Other qualities are raade by inclosing common thick paper between sheets of white or coloured papers of the required quality.
cardboard-press, e. A press having s pair of rolls adapted to be closed together with great rorce, and used to amonth aod polizh sheats of card pasaed therethrongh.
card'-ĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Card (2), v.]

* card'-ẽr (I), \& [Cand (I), v.] One who la addicted to card-playing, $\$$ gambler.
bauk-routs, Eoggess, earderz, dlecers, ellers of landz, and

card'-ẽr (2), s. \& a. [Cahd (2), v.]
A. As subst.: One who, or an instrument which, cards wool.

The splothiers all have put off
B. As adj.: (See the aubjoined compound)
carder-bee, s. A social bee, Bombus muscorum, found wild in West Europe. It If yellow in colour. It carts or teasea out the moss or other material to be used in making its neat comfortable. A file of carder-bees stand ont in a ling from their nest, the first takes a piecs of moss, teasea it with its fore legs, then pushing it under the body to the next bee. This second ons picks it up and repeats ths process. So does the next and the repeats thll process. canded mosa under its body into the neat. The bea is one of the common British species. One who removes its nest to $s$ box among One who removes its nest to s box among
flowers outside his window, and strewa moss fowers outside his window, and strewa moss
looaely shont, can aee the whole carding process carried out before hia eyes.
car'-dï-a, s. [Gr. карбia (kardia) = the heart.] Anat.: The upper orifice of the atomsch, where the oesophagus enters it.
car'-dĭ-ăc, " car'-dI-ăck, * ear'-dl̆-acke, * car-di-ake, car'-dī-a-cal, $a$ \& \& [Fr. cardiaque; Lat. cardiacus; "Gr. каро́ıaкós (kardickos) $=$ pertaining to the heart; xapbia (kardia) $=$ the heart.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ord. Lang.: Shaped like a heart. [Cab-DIAC-WHEEL
II. Technically:

1, Anatomy:
(1) Of or pertaining to the heart.

(2) Of or pertaining to the npper orifice of the stomach. (Dunglison, Webster.)
2. Med. : Applied to medicines which act ss stimulanks by exciting the action of the heart throngh the stomach; cordisl, stimulant.

B. As subetantive:

1. Medical:
(1) A medicins which stimulatea by exciting the action of the heart throngh the atomach a cordial, stimulant.
(2) A cardiacle.

Cathol A Angiticum or cardiake ; cardia, eardiaece"-
2. Bot. (of the form Cardiacks) : A plant, Alliaria officinalis.

* cardiac-passion, s. A disorder of the atomach, now ealled hearthurn (q.v.).


## cardiac-wheel, $s$.

Mech : A heart-shaped wheel, scting as a
cam. [Heart-wheel.]

## - car'-di-acke, \&. [CARDIAC, B. 2.]

car'di-a-cle, car'-dy-a-cle, *ar' ď-a-izylle, a [Cardiac, a.] A digordar or disease of the heart.
"Cardyacla Cardiaca."-Prompt. Parp.
"I have almost y-aught a cardiacte;
Chaucer: The Froboge of the Pardoner, 18 , $128-1$
car'-di-a-dee, e. pl. [From Lat. cardi(um) the typical genus, and lem. pl. adj. suff, -ade.]

Zool.: A fanily of the scephslous Testacees with equivalve, coovex, bivalve shells, bsving galient summita curved towarda the hinge, which, when viewed sideways, give them the appearance of a heart. (Croig.) [Cardiuk.]
† car-dĭ-ăg'-răph-⿹̆, a [Gr. кapsía (kardia) $=$ the heart, $\gamma \rho a \phi \eta(g r u p h e)=s$ writiog, treatise ; үрápњ $(g r a p h o ̄)=$ to write.]
Anat.: An sostomical description of the heart.
car-di-ă1'-gí-a (Lat.), car'-dĭ-ăl-gy (Eng.)

Med.: The medical term for what is popalarly known as heartborn, a form of indigestinn in which there is excesgive acldity and fistulence of the atomsch, sttended frequeotly with considersble pain and diacomfort. [Heartbuan.]
Cardialgia chlefly occurs dorlog the period of
digestion..."-Copland; Practical dedicent (Jude gevtion).

+ car-dǐ-al'-ǧ̌c, a. [Eng. cardialg(y); -ia] of or pertaining to cardialgis or heartburn.
car-dǐ-ăn'-drạ, 8. [Gr. карঠía (kardia) $=$ : heart.]
Bot: : A genua of Hydrangeacex, coneisting of a single species from Jsphn. It la a chrub; the anthers are heart-shaped, whence its name.
car-dí-ĕl-cē'-sis, o. [Gr. кapsia (kardia) = the heart ; ëne $\omega \sigma$ 's (helfösis) $=$ snppuration, ulceration.]

Med. : Suppuration of the heart
car-ď̈-eür-y̆ş-ma, s. [Gr. карঠia (kardia) $=$ the heart; ©upus (etrus) $=$ broad. $]$
Med.: A morbid dilatation of the heart.
car'di-nal, * car-den-alle, " car-denalc, o. \&s. [Fr. cardinal; Lat cardinalis; from cardo $=$ a hinge. A letter, professing to hisve been peaned by Pope Anscletue I., In the first century, but in reality forged in the niath, says:-"Apostolica sedes cardn et capnt niath, sass:-"Apostolica sedes cardnet capnt omnium Ecclesisrum s Domino est constituta,
 Sedig auctoritate omues Ecclesize reguntur."
$=$ "The Apostolic chair has been conatitated by the Lord the hinge and head of all the Clurches; and as a door is controlled by its linge, 80 all Churches sre governed by this Holy Chair." Pope Leo IX. pints out the relation in which the word cardinal stood to the idea of a hinge :-"Clerici summe Sedis Cardinales dicuntur, csrdinl ntique illi quo cætera moventur vicinum sdherentes." $=$ "The clerics of the anpreme Chair are called Cardi-

Cite, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pît, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt,

nals, as undoubtedly adhenog more nearly to that hinge by which all thiogs ars moved." (Trench: On the Study of Words, 2nd ed., pp. 76, 77.).]
A. As adjective:

1. That on which a thing or matter revolves or depends; most Important, chief, principal. 2. Of a deep-red colour, less vivid than scarlet. (Used also substantively.)

## - Upon my soul, two reverend mardinaught yei

B. As substantive:

1. Church Hist. : The highest dignttary in the Roman Catholic Church under the Pope. They sre seventy in nuinber, in sllusion to the seventy disciples sent ont by our Lord, and have the right of electiog the Pone. Thes includs six cardinsl bishope, fifty cardinal priests. and fourteen cardinal deacoas, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the Pope. The dress of a cardinal is a red cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, snd a red hat, to show that they hat, to show be ready to shed their blood for the Holy their blood for the Holy Nef. Belans II. inthe cleventh century, the Roman pontiffs wers elected by the Whole clergy of the city of Rome, snd by the promineut laity-nay, even by the body of the citizens. This

a cardinal pontiff transferred the election primarily to the cardinala, the other parties signifying their assent, sud, tinslly, Alexander 111 , in ths Third Lateran Conncil (A.D. 1179), limited the election to the cardinals, two-thirds of whom must vote for the person elected. This is the method of election which still prevails.
"Good father cardinal, ery thou, amen."
*2. Ord. Lang. : A red cloak worn by women, and so called froin a ampposed resemblance in form or colour to a cardinal's cape.
" Now duffe cardinals begin to bave the ancendant.

- P. Airkmichasel: B inff. Statist. Aoc, xil. 468.


## cardinal-beetle, s.

Entom. : Pyrochros coccinea.
cardinal-bird, s. [Cardinal-grosaeak.] cardinal-flower, $s$
Bot.: (1) Lobelia cardinalis; (2) Cleome cardinalis.

## cardinal-grosbeak, s

Ornith.: A bird (Cardinalis virginionus), a native of North America, also called the Car-dinal-bird. It belongs to the Coccothraustine or Groabeaks, a sub-fanily of the Friogillidre. It ts distinguished by its bright scarlet plnmage and crested hesd. The male has a lond, clear note.
cardinal-numbers, s. pl. The numbers one, two, three, \&c., in distinction from the ordiual numbers first, second, third, \&c.
cardinal-points, s. pl. The four points of the compass-cast, west, north, and south.

## cardinal's-cap, cardinal-flower, s.

Bot.: Lobelin cardinalis, so called from its resemblace in colour to a cardinal's hat.
"The speries are, 1. Greater ramplons, with a crim. nats flower. 2. The blue cardinals foroet."-Miller.

## cardinal-teeth, s. pl.

Conchol: Those teeth placed immediately behind the bases, and between the lateral teeth, where anch exist ; central teeth, those immedistely below the umbo, as in the conmon cockle, Cordium edulis.

* car'dĭn-al-āte, 2. t. [Cabinalate, s.] To raise to the rank of cardinal.
"What though it were granted that Panovantan was
earainalated by an intruding pope?"-Bishop Hell:

car'-dĬn-al-āte, s. [Fr. cardinalat; Lat. cordinalatus.] The office or dignity of a cardinal ; cardinalship.
"An ingenfous cavalier, hearing that an old friend rratulate his eminence apm hls new honour. LExtrange
$\dagger$ car-din-mi-ri-tial (til as sh), a. [Eng. cardinal;-itial.] Of the rank of or pertainiog to a cardinal.
Whem raied him to the cardinalitial digulty."-
car'-dinn-al-ize, v.t. [Eng. cardinal; -ize.] To ralss to the office or dignity of cardinal. "He hath, above the want of carnal ponves, cardinal-
zeed divers, to the bolsteriug up of the Borghesian
car'-dinn-al-lyy, adv. [Eng. carnal;-ly.] A corruption of carnally.
"ELb. Marry, eir by my wife; who, if she had been in formicethom, adultery, and all uncleanilnees there."Shakesp.: Measure fory, And all uruction
car'-din-al-ship, 日. [Eng. cardinal; -ship.] The office or rank of a cardinal. (Bp. Hall.)
car'-ding (1), * car'-dyng, pr. par., a, \& s. [Cart (1), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Ses the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of plsying at oerds; gambling.
"Caylys, cardyng and haserdy."-Retif. Antiq., 11.24.
oarding and dleing have a sort of good fellows also going conmonly in their corn pany, as bllid
gtnmbing chance, \&c."-Ascham : Toxophilus.
card'-ĭng (2), car-dy̆ñge, pr. par., a., \& s. Caba (2), $v$.
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. Ae substantive:
J. The act or process of combing, cleaning, and preparing wool, \&c., for apioning.
"A caraynge: carptorium. "Cathol, Anglicum. 2. A roll of wool as it comes from the


## carding-machine, $s$

Woollen Manuf: : A machine for combing, cleansing, and preparing wool, hemp, flax, or cotton for spiming. In 1748 Lewis Panl patented two different machines for carding. They were not brought into extensive use and twelve years afterwards Hargreaves bronght out a similar invention under the suspices of Mr. Robert Peel, of Bantler Bridge, grandfather of the famons Sir Robert Peel. Arkwright subsequently introduced improvements. The invention of the cardingmachine has been of immense importance to this country.
car-din'-i-a, s. [From Lat. cardo (genit. cardinis) $=$ a hiage.

Palcont.: Agenus of shells, family Cyprinidar. No recent specics. Fossil ranging from the Si Iurian to the Inferior Oolite 71, not counting the sub-genus Anthracosia, of which there sare forty spectes, extending from the Upper Silurian to the Carbonifcrous period inclusive. Anthracosia is the " nussel" of the " musselhand," which, in some places, constitutes a marked feature of the carboniferous strata. (Woodward \& Tate.)
oar-dǐ-ot-car'-pŏn, 8. [From Gr. кар反ia (kardia) $=$ heart, anil карто́s (kerpus) $=$ fruit. J

Palcont.: A heart-shaped fruit, probahly gymnospermous, found in the Carboniferms and Devonian rocks.
car-dĭ-ŏg'-raph-y̆, s. [Cardiagraphy.]
car'-dĭ-oid, s. [From Gr. кapsia (kardia) $=$ the heart; aod suff. oik.]

Math.: An algebraic curve, s.s named by Castellani, from its rescmblance in figure to a heart.
 dia $)=$ the heart ; and doyos $($ logos $)=a$ disconrse, treatise.]
Anct.: A treatise or discourse on the heart and its diseases.
† car-dĭ-ŏm'-ět-ry̆, 8. [From Gr. кaoঠia (kardio) = the hesrt; and $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \tau \rho o v$ (metron) $=$ a measure.]
Med.: The spproxinate messurement of the heart of the living subject, by perenssion or auscultation.
car-dĭ-ō-pneū-măt'-ı̆o (p silent), a. [Gr. кapsia (kardia) $=$ the heart, and Eng. pneumatic (q.v.). 1
Physiol. : Ilsving reiation both to the heart and to the air of the lungs and bronchial tules.
car-aili-क-spẽr'-mŭm, s. [From Gr. кapōia (kardia) $=$ the hsart; snd $\sigma \pi i \rho \mu a($ epperma $)=$ seed; so named in sllnsion to the heart. shaped scars on the seed at the point of attschment.
Bot.: A geaus of plants of the order Sa pindaceat (Soapworts). It consists of a number of climbing shrubs, or herbs, mostly amnuals, having teadrils liks the vine. The leaves are twics terasts or very compound, and the leaftwics terosts or very compound, and the learlats vary mnch in form. There are upwaris of which are natives of Sonth america. The of which are natives of Sonth america. The
Common Heart-seed (Cardiospermum holicacabum), also called Winter-cherry or IIeartpea, is a widely distributed plant, found in all tropical countries. In the Moluccas the leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable, and on the Malabar coast are used with castoroil, and takea internally for lumbago, \&c. The root is laxative, dinretic, sad demnicent. (Treas. of Bot.)

 $=$ to cut.]
Surg. : Disection of the heart.
car-dilsó -ma, s. [Gr. кapsia (kardia) $=\mathbf{s}$ beart; $\sigma \omega \mu a$ (sóma) $=$ the body.]
Zool.: A geans of decapod crustaceans, belonging to the family Brachyura. Cardisoma carnifex is a West Iadiac apecies of land-crab living in mangrove swamps,
car-dĭs'-8a, s. [Gr. карסía (kardia) $=$ a heart.] Zool.: A sub-genus of bivalve-shelled mollnsea, allied to the Cardinm; the aliell is heartshaped, and excessively compressed ; the atterior side truncate and often concave; posterior side rounded. (Craig.)
car-di'-ta., s. [Gr. карঠia (kardio) $=$ the heart.]
Zool. : A genns of mollusea, belonging to the family Cyprinidæ; shell hivalve, cardiforin, subtransverse, ribbed; cardinal teetl, 1-0, or 2-1 ; lateral, 1-1. Recent species known, fifty-four, chiefly from tropical seas; fossil 170, from the Triss onward.
car-di'-tis, s. [Gr. кap $\bar{i}$. $(k a r d i a)=$ the heart, and med. suff. -titis, expressing inflummation.]
Med. : Inflammation of the pericardium and endocardinm, the serous membranes which invest the heart and line its cavities. Carditis is usually the sequel of acute rhenmatism, of which it is a dangerous complica. tion, and it is then called rheumatic carditis.
car'dĭ-ŭm ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Gr. кapoia (herdia) $=$ the heart ; from the shape. 1
Zool.: The Cockle. A genns of testaceous animals, having the shell bivalve, ventricose, the umbones prominent, the nargins crenulated. Cardium edule is the Cockle (q.v.) ; C. aculeatum, the Great Prickly Cockle. There are 200 recent species known and 300 fossil, the latter from the Upper Silurian on ward
car-dôon', s. [Sp. cardon; Fr. cardon \& chardon; fron Lat. earduus = a thistle. ]

Bot.: A plant, Cynara cordhenculus, of the

sub-order Cynarocephale, resembling the artichoke. The blanched leavea and leaf-atalks are eaten in salads.
"In consequence, there were 1 mmense beds of the thistle, ss well as of the cardonn"-Darwin
Rotnd'the Forld (en. 1880), ch. vili. p. 148.
bont, b6y ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, ghin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon. ex̧ist. ph=f.

ear-dow, cur-dow, v.t. [Jamieson suggests Fr. cuir = leather, and duire $=$ to fashion, freme.] To botch, to mend, to patch, as a tailor. (Uaed in Tweeddale.)
car'dew-er, s. [Scotch cardow; er.] A botcher or mender of old clothes.
card'-this-tle, carde'-this-tie (tie as ell)s 3. [Lat, canduus $=$ a thistle, and Eng. ihistle.]
Bot.: A plant, Dispsacus sylvestris. (Lyte.)
 thistle; fem. pl. adj. auff. -acece.]

Bof, : The Thistles, a anb-order of asteroid or compoaite planta, of whieh the Carduus, or Thistle, is the type.

- car-due, s. [Lat. carduus.] A thistle, teazle.
 xxv. 18. (Purvey.)
car-dụ-e'-liss, s. [Lat. carduelis, from car$d u u s=$ a thistle, from its being the food of the bird.]
Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Fringitlide, and sub-family Fringilline (True Finches) Carduelis elegans is the Goldfneh. It is a native of Britain, and is one of the handsomest of our birds. [Goldfinch.] C. canaria is the Canary-hird [Canary], and C. spinus the Aberdevine or Siskin (q.v.),
car-dŭn-çĕl'lŭs, s. [A dimin. from Lat. carduนs.]

Bot.: A genos of the thistle group of Composita. Nine apecies are known, all natives of the Mediterranean district. Sone are stemless herhs, others grow to a beight of from one to two feet.
car'-dụ-ŭs, s. [Lat.]
Bot.: The Thistle, a genus of composits plants, comprising numerous speeies, many of which are natives of Britain. Abont 101 apecies are known. Carduus lanceolutus (Spear Thistle), is the emblem of Scotland and the badge of the clan Stewart. C. marianus is the Holy Thistle.
carduus benedictus, s. [Lat. benerictus = blessed; benetico = to bless.]
Bot.: A plant, the Blessed Thistle, so called from its supposel extreme effeacy in many disuases. The leaves were used in medieine as a stomachic and diaphoretic.
cäre, * kare, s. \& a. [A.S. cearu, caru ; O.S. \& Goth. kera; O. 11. Ger. kara; chara'= sor row, lamentation ; M. H. Ger, karn = to lament.]
A. As substantive :

- 1. Sorrow, grief.
"Proft of berthe is sorwe end care in lyuynge"-
Ifir rewed of hir self ful sare

2. Solicitnde, anxiety,

I can be calin and free from care
On any shore, sizuee God is there.
3. Caution, heed (espeeially in the to have a care, to take care).

"King Olaf. have a carr/--Cartyto: Heroes ant
Heroworship, lect 1
4. Regard, eharge, solieitude for, oversight.
"I "I we belleve that there in a God, that takes care of
Are pre, and our affint
Coxper: A Poetical Epyults to Lady Austen.
5. The ohject of one's regard or aolieitude.

Flukhed wore his cheek, and glowlng were, his eyes
she thy care? fut the thy care?
"Onr fathers live (nur firt thout tender care),
Thy good Menct lum breathes the vftal air.),
Pope: Homer: : Itad anin.
6. It is vaguely used ia the sense of inclination or desize.
(I) Crahb thus distinguishes between care, solicitude, and anxicty: "These terms express mental pain in different degrees; care less than solicitude, and less than anriety. Care consists of thonght and feeling; solicitude and anxiety of feeling only, care respects the regard the present and future. Care is directed towards the present and absent, near or at a distance; solicitude and anxiety are employed
about that which is sbeent and at a certain distance. We ars careful abont the meana solicitous sud ancious sbont the end; we are solicitous to obtain a good; we are anxious to avoid an avil. The cares of a parant exceed every other in their weight. He has an unceasing solicitude for the welfare of hata children, and experiences many an anxious thought lest all his care ehould be lost upou them."
(2) He thus discriminatea between care, concern, and regard:-"Care and wncern conslst both of thought and feeling, but the latter has less of thought than feeling ; regard con siats of thought only. We care for a thing which is the object of our exartions; we concern ourselves about a thing whan it engages our attention; we have regord for a thing on which wo set aome valne and beatow some re flcetion. Care is altogether an aetive prinelple the careful man leaves no meana uotried in the purauit of his object; core actuates him to personal endicavours; it is opposed to negli personal Concern ia not zo aetive in its nature the person who is concerned will be contente the person exertiona made by others; it is oppoaed to sece exertiona made by others; it is oppoaed
to indifference. Regard is only a sentiment of to indinterence. Regord ts onty a seatiment of extends no farther than reflection. Tha busi ness of life is the subject of care; religion is the grand olject of coucern; the esteem of others is an object of regurd."
(3) In his view the following is the difference bet ween care, charge, and management:-"Care will ioelude bath charge and management; lout. in the striet sense, it eonprehends personai labour ; charge involves responsibility ; managelabour; charge involves responsibility; management ineludes regulation and order is employed in menial oceupations, charge in matters of trust and confldenee ; management in matters of business and experience. The servant has cars of the cattle; an instructor has the charge of youth; a clerk has the man. agement of a lusiness." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
(4) For the distinetion between care and heed, see Heed.
B. As adjective : (See the compounds)

T Compounds of obvions signification:-Care-crazed, care-defying, care-encumbered, carekilling, care-untroubled, care-wounded.
Care bed lair: A disconsolste situation ; as " lying in the bed of care."

Her heart was like to lonp out at ber moo:
ree lany houra she hay,"
Ross: Melsnore, p. 56.
care-cake, car-cake, ker-caik, s A kind of sinall cake biked with eggs, ane caten on Fastern'a een in diferent parts of Scotland.
"The dame was still busp brolling earocaien on the

* Care Sonday, s. According to Bellenden. the Sunday imnenediately jreceding Good Friday; the fifth Sunday in Lent; Passion Sunday.
"Thus entrit prince James in Sectinnd, ot come oa
care Somday in Lentern to Edinhargh.Care Somiday,
care-taker, s. One put in eharge of a house or other property to take eare of it
- care-tuned, $a$. Inflnenced or set in motion by anxiety

Mrre health and happiness betide my Hege.
Than can my care-iuneet tungue delifer him".
care-worn, careworn, $a$. Worn ont with care ; snxious.

At the helm sat a youth, wlith conatennoce thought. ful and careworn." Longfollow: Evangeline, 11. 2
oäre (1), * käre, v.i. \&t. [CARE, s.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To be tronbled, or grieved; to be in trouble or grief.
"For hire love y carke eut dara."
2. To be anxious or aolicitons abont anything.

Equal in streasth; and rather than be less,
Cored not to be at all.
Mition: P. L., ih. 48.
"Thinking thus of nenkind, Charier naturnlly cared yery lithly whint they thought of hime "- Macaulay,
3. With for:
(1) To have a liking, affection, or desire for anything.
"The remarks are introlaced by a compliment to the being praised at the expense of anothera reputation." -Addizon.


## (2) To take care for, be anxious abont Alisant for your kivigg."


(3) To be influenced hy respect or fear of any person or thing.
for ino Manster, we know that thow art true, and aarart
4. To be inclined or diapoaed towerde anything, to be zolicitous or desirous of anything. "Not caring to obeerve the wind, Or the new een explure"" " She cried, 'I eare not to
B, Reflexive: To trouble, worry ouesele. "Therof no care the nought"
Chaucer:

* C. Transtitive:

1. To regard, to care for. (Scotch.)
 he eares you
2. To etore with care, to preserve cerefally.
"The way to mako honour leat is to do hy it as meo yye but eare them up and wear them hot on tetirna eye but tare them ni, and wear them.)
cäre (2), v.t. [CAir.]
3. To drive. (Scotch.)
4. To rake. (Seotch.)
car-ë'en, * car-i'ne, v.t, \&t. [0. Fr. carine; Fr. carene; Lat. carina =a keel; O. Fr. a riner ; Fr. carener $=$ to cerean.]
A. Trans. : To cause a ahip to heel over, or lie on one side, ao as to ahow the keel, for the purpose of canlkling, eleaning, or repairing.
he cauld aot preveil on them to carcon a
ihip."- Macaulay: Five. Ang., ek. xx. sagle mhip. ${ }^{-\quad \text {-Hacaul }}$
B. Intransitive:
5. To perform tha operation described in 1 . "We coreen'd at the Marin."-Dumpter: Voyago * 2. To be
. To be inclined to one side.
"The feet caresn'd, the wind propitious alld
car-ëen'-age, 8. [Fr, carinage $=(1)$ the aet of careening; (2) a dock or place for careening.]
6. A place for careening vassels.
7. The expense of careening veasels.
car-éened, * car-íned, pa. par. \& a [CAfeen, $v$.

She's come to morage-
To lie ailide untis carind
Oita Sacra (Poemi), p. $102: 1614$
car-ēen'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& 8. [CAREEN, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Seo the verb).
C. As substantive :

Naut. : The act or process of canelng a ohip to incline over to ona side; the operation of exposing a part of a ship'a bottom by a purehase applied to the masts to tilt them laterally from the perpendicular. It was careening thnt upset the "Royal George" in 1782 at Spithead. (Kright.)
ca-rë'er, s. [1tal. carriera =a race-course ; Fr. carriere = "an highway, rode or streete glso, \& careere on horseback." (Cotgrave.) From O. Fr. cariere =a road for carrying carier $=$ to carry, transport in a ear; Low Lat. carrus = a car.]
A. Ordinary Lenguage:
I. Literally:

* 1. A rece-course ; the course on which a rape is rum.


2. A raee, a course, swift motion.
 "apear." ${ }^{\text {Buch combsat should be made on horve }}$


## II. Figuratively:

1. A rapid course.

2. A course or line of life; conduct.
"But kuow that Wrath divine, whon moot nerare Makes Juatice still the golde of his carear." $\begin{gathered}\text { Comper . Expootmalion. Th. }\end{gathered}$
". the new careors which opea to the elneme Which once gave
B. Falconry: A flight or tour of the bird,

عāto, fât, fare, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pitt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pơtu

about 120 yards ; if it monnt higher, it ia called a double career; if leas, a demi-oareer.
eq-rë'er, v.i. [Career, s.] To move or run very rapidly.
gounds, too, had conne in uidnight blant, Of charging atoeds, arrering inet
Along Benharrow shingly Ide." Scott: The Lady of the Lake, 111. 7.
ceq-rë'er-ĭng, cà-rë'er-in', pr. par., a., aulv., cs. [CAREER, $v$. ]
A \& B. As pr. par: \& particip. adj: : (See the verb).

C. Aa adv. : Cheerfully. (Sooteh.)
"Byan wir a ooilal ghas os strunt
Burns: Halloreen, 28
D. As subst. : The set of moving or runoing very rapidly.
cäre'-rthl *oär'-ftl, "cäre'-fulle, a. [Eng. care; -ful ( $)$.]

* 1. Of things: Causing or accompanied by care, trouble, or smxiety.
"Thei craked the cournailes with carffult dyntex."
"By him that raived me to this earefuch heifht"."

2. Of persons:
*(I) Full of care, trouble, or concern ; anxious, solicitoua.
"He cryed hym arter with careful steoun." "God kepe tha privoners out of sorwe for cart"ut thay +(2) With of, for, or to: Anxious, atudious, concerned.
" Behold, thou hast been careful for ws with all this ter:.-:- wo are not careful to ans wer thee in thals mat (3)
(3) Watchful, circumspect (with of). -Ray .
(4) Provident, careful, exact, attentive, heedtol.

A caraful htudent he hand been
T(I) Crabb Hordicoorth: Dami snd the Brown. careful, cautions, and provident:-"We are careful to avoid mistakes, cautious to avoid
danger, provident to avoid straita and diffcultiea. Carels exercised in aaving and retainiag what we have; caution must be used in gavard. ing againat the evils that may be ; providence muat be employed in supplying the good or guarding against the contingent evils of the future. Care consista in the use of menns, in ths exerciae of the facultiea for the attainment of an and; a careful peraon onits nothing. Caution conaists rather in abataining from action; a cautious person will not act where he onght aot. Providence reapecta the use of things; it le both care and cuution in the managemeat of property; a provident person acts for the future by abstaining for the present." (Crubb: Eng. Synon.)
(2) Careful and attentive are thus distinguashed :-"These epithets denote a fixedness of mind: we are attentive in order to understand and improve; ws arg careful to svoid miatakea. An attentire scholar profita by what la told him in learming his task; $n$ careful acholar performs hia excrcises enrrectly. Attentive reapecta matters of judg. ment; care relatea to meehanical aetion: we listsin attentively; we read or write carefully."

## oure'-ful-1y̆, " care-ful-1iohe, * car-ful11. adv. [Eng. careful; -ly.]

*1. In a manner exhibiting care or anxiety "For the inhabitant of Maroth waitod carefully for

2. Attentively, heedfully, cautiously, with exactness and care.

Sons, lot it be rour charge is it is orrs,
To tend the emperorip perion careftuly,
ome hundrods ot esp.: Tieus A ndronicus, it 2.
 ted. were
Oäre'-full-něss, * cäro'-fưl-nĕsse, * cär' thil-nĕsse, s. [Eng. careful; -ness.]
${ }^{*}$ 1. Anxiety, aolicitude, concern, vigilance. "Carefunesese sollicitiude"-Palsgrave.
"TMe desth of silitruns mas, with all carefulies.
2. Exactдess, attention.
car-eine.s. [CArmion.]
cäré'lŏ̆ss, * cäre'-lĕsse, " cäre'-lĕs, a. [Eng. cars; and -less.]

1. Of persons: Free from care or aolicituda; unconcerned, beedless, thoughtless.
"If you return anh why thene long dolany?
"Dryden. . alighed for the goldeo daya of the
 - With of or about before tha object neglected or disregarded.

In ally dotace on "reated held thing
Oareless of their Creator." Is commonily the more caraleas about her house." Ben 2 of things:
(1) Cheerful, madisturbed.
"In my yherrtul morn of 1 ife

"To me mysalt, for some three cardors moons,
The suminer pllot of an empty heart," paught
(2) Done or nttered thoughtleasly, or without care.
"The freedom of saying os many careless things as
othar people, without being maverely rerarked othar people.
npon."-Pope.
*(3) Not according to art; rude.
"He framed the ar reless rhyme" ${ }^{-}$Beatcie

* (4) Not cared for ; neglected.
"Their many wounds and carelease harmean," 83.
careless-ordered, $a$. Laid ont so sa to look carelessly or negligently arranged.
"All ronnd a carelessoordered garden"
Tennymon : To Maurice, 15.
cäre'-1̌̌ss-1y̆, adv. [Eog. aureless; -ly.] Iu a careless manner, without care. (iWaller.)
cäre'-1ðョs-nčss, " oäre'-1ĕs-nĕs, s. [Eng. careless; -ness.] The quality of being eareless, or without care; heedleaanaas, want of care, negligeace.

1 Who it somoti mes ppend, at others smare
Divided between carelespress and care"
" And o'er the apot the crowd may tread
In carelessness or mirth.
cär'en-cỳ, s. [Lat. carentia, neut. pl. of oarens, pr, par, of careo $=$ to be without, to want.] A want, lack.
"This nenas of dereliction and carency of Divine This senas of derelietion and caroncy of Divine
favour for the time it whe the Father pleasore to
have it son-Bp. Riehardeon: on the old Teatament,
1655 , p. 185. 1655, p. 185.
car-en'o (1),s. [Low Lat. carena.] [Quaran. Tine.] A fast of forty days oo bread and water.
† cg-rēne' (2), s. [Lat. carenum, from Gr. кápotvov (haroinon), кapvvov (karunon).] A sweet wiae boiled down
oăr'-ĕn-tāno, s. [QuARANTINE.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remiasion of penance by forties.
"In the choreh of Rt. Vitus and Modestus. there are, for every day in the yenr, seven thousand yeara, and seveu thousand carentanes
Taytor: Dissuasive against fopery.
ca-rŏss', v.t. [Caness, s. In Fr. caresser; Ital. carezzare.]

1. Lit.: To fondle, embrace, treat with kindness and afleetion.

## 2. Fig.: To court, flatter. <br> - They whom the world caresses most Have no such privifege to boast." On ney Hymurs, xx

Cowper:
"All politleal parties esteemed and caressed bim" "All politleal partles esteemed
sacaulay : Hist. Eng., ch . viii.
Crabb thua distinguishes between caress and fondle:-"Both theae terms mark a speeiea of fulenrment. . . We caress by words or actions; we fondle by actioua only." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
ca-rĕss', s. [Fr, caresse $=$ a eheering, cherishing; caresser $=$ to cherish, hing, make much of (Cotgrave); ltal. carezze; Low Lat. caritia of (Cotgrave); lal. carezza; Low Lat. caritia
$=$ dearness, value; carus $=$ dear, valnable. Cf dearness, value ; carus $=$ dear, valnable
Cf. Ir carc $=$ a friend; caraim $=$ to love.]

1. Tit. : An embrace, a fondling, an act of affection and eadearment.
"He, she knew, would intermix
Gratefus digresstons, and soive high dispu
With conjuxni caressrs.".
"The common people crowded to gaze on him whereever he moved, and almost stilled him with rough
carezses "-Macaulay: Hist. King., ch. Iv.
2. Fig.: Flattery, courting.
 ho exertod blmenir to win hy indulgance and
the hantis of anl who wore under hia cam. carceres tho heartit of all who wore vil
oą-rěs'sed, pa. par. \& a. [Caress, v.]
eq-rĕss'-ing, pr. par., a., \&s a. [Ccaress, v.]
A\&B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
 C. As subst. : The act of fondling or embracing ; a caress.
oa-rrěss'-inigg-1y, adv. [Eng. caressing; -ly.] In a careaiing or fond manner ; fondly, lovingly.
"It was evidently a case of love at firet sight, for
 p. 115.
oăr'-ĕt, \& [Lat. caret; 3rd pers. sing. prea. indic. of careo $=$ to be wanting, or lacking.] A mark [ $A$ ] used to show that aoms words oinitted in the ling, and inserted in the margin or above the line, ahould be read in that placa.
 iodividuals of the genua), s. [Lat. carex $=\mathrm{s}$ sedga, \& rush. ]
Bot. : A genus of plants, of the natural ordar Cyperacex (Sedges). It ia more unmerons in Britiah apeciea than any other genus, nearly saventy figuring in the flors of Great Britain. Thare are also numerons forelgn apecies in cold, damp elimatoa, the genua Cyperus takjog the place of Carer in the tronics. Carices are innutritlous to cattle. Carex arenaria hinds together tha sand of the seaaliore. Its rootstock, with those of C. disticha and C. hirta, is used under the name of German garaaparilla in skin diseases and in secondary ayphilis, being reputed to be diaphoretie and diuretie. The Laplanders protect their hands and feet against frost-bites by placing the leaves of C. sylvatica in theirgloves and ahoes. Tha leaves of some speeies are used for tying the hopa to the poles in English hop-grounds, and in Italy they are placed between the stavas of wine casks, are woveo over Florence flaska, and aometimes used for making chair bottoma.

0̈̈r'-oy-a, s.【Named after Rev. Dr. W. Carey, of Serampore, an Indian botaniat and missionary. $]$
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Barringtonauere or Barringtoniads. The species are treas from lndia and Australia. They have large-atalked, gerrate, and obovate leaves, large red or greenish-yellow flowers, in spikes or corymbs. Careya arbovea has an eatable fruit, of which, however, the seeds are auspicious. 1 ts bark is made into rough cordage or into slow-matches for firelocks. Its wood, which may be polished like mahogany, is mada into boxes, \&c. The hark of $C$. spharioa, a Malay apscies, ia also used for cordage.
carf, * carfe, v.t. [Canve, v.]
"Carf him of fet and honde."-Robert of Oloxeester.
cart-fax, * car-fowgh, * car-foukes, s. O. Fr. carrefor, carrefourgs, quarrefour, from lat. quadrifurcus $=$ having four forks or purs. The first form still survives as a place-name in the city of Oxfori.]

1. A place where four roads neet
"No place thel had, peitber carfoukes non. 182.
2. A place where any number of roads meet
"Than thei enbussbed hern agein in carforegh of vi.
carfe, * carffe, s. [Carve, s.]

* 1. A cut, a wound.

Wheo the carffes ware clene."
Morte Ar
orte Arthure, 2.512.
2. A cut in timber, for adnitting anotlier piece of wood, or any other substance. (Scotch.)
car-fin, $s$, [CARDIN.]
car-fud-ile, cur-fuf-fie, v.t. [Of olscure origir.] To disorder, tumble, discompose. (Scoteh.)
car-fud-dle, car-fuf-fie, s. [Canfuddee, CURFUFile, $v$.$] a tremor, alarm, agitation.$ (Scotch.)
"- Weel. Robin,' said his helpmato calmly. 'ye needna put yoursel in to ony carfupte about the matter;

* cär'-fùl, *är'-ftile, a. [CAnEFUL]
- carr-ga-sǒn, 8. [Sp. cargaçon.] A cargo. "My body is a cargason of ill homoura"-Hoool :


## - carge, s. [Craroe.]

" He had leuer haifr had him at his hroge

car-giif-iira, s. [Named after Dr. Cargil, of Aberdeen.]

Bot.: A genus of the ebony family (Ebenacea), natives of tropical Eastern Australia. Two species are known; trees with elternate leathery oblong abluse entire leaves. The fruits are abundant, and are eaten by the natives.
car'-gö, s. \& a. [Sp. curgo, carga $=$ a burden, freight; Fr. charge; from Low Lat. carrico = to load, from Lat. carrus $=$ a car.]
A. As subst.: A freight; the merchandise or goods loaded into and conveyed in a ship.

Thus going to market. We kindly prepare
A pretty black cargo of A frican ware"
B. As atl. : (See the componods).

## cargo-jack, s

Naut. : An implement like a lifting-jack, but sometimes ured upon its side for atowing heavy cargo.

## cargo-port,

Naut.: An opening in the side of vessels having two or more decks, through which the lading is received and delivered. It is closed by a shutter, and made watertight before 1 roceeding to sea.
car-gôose, gar'-gôose, s. [Etym. doubtful. Gael. \& Ir. cir, cior $=$ a crest, comb Dr. Murray thinks the first element the same as that in earr-swallow (q.v.).]

Ornith. : A fowl helonging to the Colymbus or liver fanily, the Poilieeps cristatus or Crested Grebe. It is about the size of a goose.
car-i-a-côu, car'ja-côu, n. [See def.]
Zool: The native name of some species of South American deer, now used as a popular noume for all deer of the genns Cariacus.
ca-rī'-a-cŭs, s. [Latinized from cariaeou (q.r.).]

Zonl.: An Ameriwan genus of Corvidæ, of which the mule-deer (q. $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{o}}$ ) is the type.
car-iage, s. [CABRIage.]
çăr-1 -a'mą, săr-i-a'-ma, s. [Port., from the Brazilian Scriema or Ceriema.]
Ornith.: I hird, a native of Brazil and Paraguay, the Pulameder cristata of Gmelin. Dicholoptrus cristatus of Illiger, and Cariamu cristata of some other oraithologists. It is of most retirel haliits. It is loubtfil to what family it belongs, resembling, as it does in various points, the Grallatores, the Struthionidie, and the Gallinacex. The head is crested.

* car-i-are, * car-y-are, s. [Carrier.]
cär'-1- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-těd, a. $\quad$ LLat caries $=$ a decay or uleeration of a tooth.] Affected with caries; carious.
căr-ăt-íd-ēş, s. pl. [Canyatides.]
$\mathbf{C a r} \mathbf{r a b}^{\mathbf{1} \mathbf{b}, ~ 8 . ~[S p . ~ c a r i b=a ~ c r u e l, ~ b a r b a r o u s ~}$ man. Probably a corruption of carina, cal lina, and cellinago, the native name of the race described below.]
Ethnol.: An American-Indian race formerly inhabiting part of the West Indies, but now nearly extinct.
Căr-i-bæ-an, Căr-ǐb-bē'an, s. [From Sp. carib, and Eng., kc., suff. epan.] Pertaining to the Caribs or the region which they inhabited. - Caribcean bark: The hark of a plant Excstcmma floribundum, one of the Cinchonacere. (Treas, of Bnt.) it is also known as Piton bark.
Căr'-1-bôo, căr-1-bốa, s. [N. Amer. Ind.] Zonl.: Rongifer caribou, the wild variety of the Reindeer (q.v.). It has never been domesticated, but is hunted for its venison.
still the care withon deeep of America, who have to conthan the reindeer of the old cuntinent, have their horns hrowier and better adapted to the purpire ; bessdes, hath yarieties, to addition to these natnral shovele, have hroad feet, not only to
custats them better on the snow thut also to clear it sastann them better on the snow, hut
a.way. -swo int clent
1.29.
cär'-I-cg, s. [From Caria, a district of Asls] Minor, whence it was eupposed to have come.] Bot. : A genus of plants, the typleal one of the nrder of Papayads (Papayaceæ). It contains about teo epecies, all natives of tropical tains about teo epecies, all natives of tropical America. They are small trees without branches, and with large, variously-lobed leaves, resembling those of some kinds of
palm. They exude en acrid, milky juice when palm. They exude en acrid, miky juice when the Carica Papaya, the Papaw-tree, a small tree, seldom above twenty feet ligh, with a stem about a foot in diameter, tapering gradually to the top, where it is about four or five inches. The frult is of a dingy orange-yellow colour, oblong, sbout ten inches long by three or four broad. The juice of this tree is believed in the Weat Indies th have the remarkable property of rendering the toughest mest tender, and even the liesh of pige or poultry fed on the fruit or leaves is certain to poultry fed on the iruit or leaves is certain to or preserved in sugar, and the juice of the or preserved in ased to remove freckles. The leaves are employed as a substitute for soap. C. digitata, a tree which grows in Brazil. where it is called chamburu, is regarded almost with superatitious awe as a deadly pison.
căr'-1 - ca-türe, căr-ī-ca-tür'-a, s. [1tal. caricatura $=$ a satirical picture, one overloaded with exaggeration; from caricare $=$ to load; Low Lat. carrico = to load ; earrus = a car.]

1. A drawing or picture of a person in which certain points are so exagerated as to give a luticrons effeet to the whole
". From all these hande we have such draughts of mankind ar are represented in those burlesque jictures
which the Italians call caricaturas ; where the ort conisists in treserving, anidst distorted proportions
 of the person, but in such a manner as to transfurun
the most argeeable teanty into the most odious mon. the most ngreable beauty
ster,"
majestic hideons caricature of the most prices, Wraceful and in a charlot. -Mucauhy: IVU, Eng., ch. xvi

* 2. A paroly of a book.
"A uew exhibition in English of the French caricacure of this uost, valusbie blozraphe
Hist. of Eng. Poet., iii. Diss., $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{x}$.
caricature-likeness, 8 . A represents tion of a person which is a likeness and yet a caricature. Example, the prominent political personages as represented in the comic papers. "When on the wing it presents in its manner of flight and general appearance a carimature-ukenes of 15orld (ed. 18ro), ch. Fi., p. 139.


## oaricature-plant, s

Bot.: Graptophyllum hortense, sn acan. thaceous plant from the lodian Archipulago. The popular name refers to the fact that the leaf-markings often present grotesque resemblances to the human profile.
oăr-i-cạ-tü're, v.t. [Cabicature, s.] To represent in carieature.
"He could draw au 1 ll tace, or caricature a good eoen
with a masterly hand."-Lord Lytfelton.
căr-1̆-cą-tü'red, pa. par. or a. [C'aRIcature, $v$.
căr-1̆-cą-tür'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cantature, $v$.
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. alj. : (See he verb.)
C. As subst. : The act or art of representing in caricature.
căr-i-ca-tür'-Ist, s. [Eng. caricature; -ist.] One who caricatures others.
"In this respect at lesst Cruikshank might claim tespects ia not so signal that they nay not je namied together as the 1 wo greatest caricuturikes that England has posse.sed. -Timer, Fet. 2, $187 \%$.

* cär-ī-cǒg'-raph $\mathbf{y}$, s. [1ast. carex (genit. caricis), and Gr. रpiфф (graphē) - a writing, treatise, $\gamma \rho$ ódw $($ graph $\bar{o})=$ to write-] A dis course or treatise on the plants belonging to the Carex or Sedge selus.
căr'-ictoŭs, a. [Lat, cario( $a$ ) = a fig, and Eng. sutf. -ous.] Of or pertaining to a tig; resembling a fig in shalre, as a caricous tumour.
car-ie, a. [Perhaps the same as Eng, chary.] Suft. (Seotch.)
* car-ie, ${ }^{*}$ car-i-en, $v$ [Carry.]
cär'-1-ēs, 3. [Lat. caries.]
J. Orl. Lang.: Rottenness, decay, mortifl-
cation, especially that which is pecullar to a bone or the teeth.
"Fietulas of A long continuance, are for the mast.

2. Bot.: Decay of the walls of the cells and vessels.
carillon (pron. car'-ī-yơi), ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Fr. car illon, carrillon $=$ a chlme of four bells; Lat. quadrilio, from quatuor $=$ four.]
3. A eet of bells sn bung and arranged es to be capable of being played npon by manual action or by machinery. (Grove: Dict. Music.)
2 An air or melody srrenged for or played on a set of such bells.
"And every night the dance and fenst and zong the time
As with h carillon'toxulting chime," -
Hon. Strs. Norton. The Lady of Garayo. 3. A amall muaical lnatrument, or spperi. ege to $s$ masical instrument, producing belllike effects
car- $\mathbf{i}^{\prime}-\mathbf{n a ̨ ,}$ s. [Lat. carina $=$ a keel.]
Botany:
4. The two partially-united lower petals of papilionaceous flowers; the three anterior in a milkwort or similar flower. Also the certain parts, as that of a glume of Phalaris, \&c.
5. The

## median

 carp of an umbeliferous fruit. (Thomé.)
car-i-nal, a. [Car- 2. of Mllkwort. \& of Phalaris. in(a); -ol.] Per-
taining to the carioa; resembling a keel.
"In flowere, such as those of the Pea, one of the parts, the vexillum, is often large and folded over the others, giving rise to vexillary astivation, or the

că-inn-är'-1-a, s. [Lat $\operatorname{carin}(a)=a$ keel, sud neut. pl. ad.j. suff. -aria.]
Zool.: A genua of heteropodous Mollusca, having the heart, liver, and organs of generation covered by a alender, aymmetrical, and conical shell, the point of which is bent backwards, and frequently relieved ly a crest, backwards, and frequently relieved ly a crest,
under the anterior edge of whieh float the under the anterior edge of whieh iloat the
feathers of the hranchiæ. (Craig.) it belongs feathers of the branchire. (Craig.) it belongs
to the order Nucleobranehiata and the family to the order Nucleobraneliata and the fort upon the ocean, where they feed upon floating medusas and other Acalephre. Eight are known recent, and one fossil, from the miocene of Turin. A recent carinaria was once worth 100 guineas, now it aells at one ebilling. (Wooiward, ed. Tate.)
căr-1-nä'-tæ, s. pl. [Lat. f. pl. of carinatus $=$ keeled, from carina = a keel.]
Ornith. : A division of birds instituted by Merrem, and adopted by Huxley in $186 \sigma^{\circ}$. They lave the gtermmm raised into a median ridge or keel. To it belong all ordinary birds, those ranked under his other two orders, Ratite and Saururre, being of an abnormal or abcrrant character.
căr'-inn-āte, căr'-inn-ā-těd, a. [iat. carina. tus, from carina $=$ a k eel.]

carinate.

1. Bot. : Bent or crooked like the keel of $s$ ship, as the folium and nectarium carinatum $=$ a keeled leaf and nectary, i.e., having s longitudinal prominence upon the back like the keel of a ship.
*2. Conchol.: Having a longitudinal promipence resembling a keel.
2. Belonging to the Carinate (q.v.), as a carinate bird.
fāte, fât, färe, ạmldst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, prt, or. wörc, wọlf, wõrk, whô, sōn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, unite, eũr, rûle, fùu; trȳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\overline{\mathrm{e}}, \quad$ ey $=\overline{\mathrm{a}} . \quad q u=k w$.
axr-i-nā'-to, a, in compos. [From Lat. carri. nutus $=$ keeled. .

## earinato-plicate, $a$.

Bot.: So folded that each fold resembles a keel. Example, the peristoms of aome urnmosses (Bryaceæ).
căr-in- $\overline{\text { én }}-\mathbf{3}$, s. [Lat. $\operatorname{carin}(a)=\mathbf{a}$ keel, and neut. pI . adj. soff. -ea.]
Zool.: A genus of the Cypreidæ or Cowry Camily, in which the ahell is oblong; the extremities are not produced; the aperture is nearly straight, almost central, coatracted above, nad very effuae below ; and the lips are equal, the outer being sfightly toothed. (Craig.)
sär'-їng, pr. par., $a_{.}$, \& \&. [CARE, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip adj.: In senaes correaponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst.: The act of taking care, or thought; care, carefuinesa.
"In the god of indojence is a raightier deity with
you than the god of cirting for one, toll me, and 1 won't you than the god of errifg for one tell me and
oăr-i-nìd'-ě-a, s. [Lat. earina $=$ a keel; Gr. eisos (eidos) $=$ form, appearaoce.]

Zool. : A genus of univalve Mollusea, befonging to the Trochidæ or Top-shells. It is longing to the Trochide or Top-shells. It is placed by Swaioson next to the Trochus, and is 80 named from the basal whorl being
ated round its circumference. (Craig.)
Car-inthin-an, a. [From Carinthi(a), and Eng., \&c., sinif. -an.] Pertaining to Carinthia, a duchy of the Auatrian empire, noted for it minea.
Carinthian method of smelting silver:
Metal.: A reluction by roasting of galena with a little ailver in it. It was firat pracwith a little gilver in it. It
car-inn-thinn, car-in'-thine, s. [From the plaee where it is fonmd.] [Carinthian.]

Min.: By some described as a variety of angite, or of hornblende, of a dark-green or hlack eolour, occurring at Saualpe in Carin thia. Sp. gr. 3.0s-3.10. A sub-variety of Amphibole (Dana), a varicty of Hornblende (Brit. Mus. Cat.). Hornblende is placed by Dana under his great geaus Amphibole.
t căr'-І̆-̄̄le, s. [Fr. cariole; Sp. carriola; Ital. carrinoln, dimin. of carro; Lat. carres $=$ a car.] [Carrv-all..]

1. A amall and light open carriage, some-

cariole
what resembling a calash, but having onls one geat, and drawn by one horse.
"A perain touching the earth oniy by ...., the
point of contact of the wheels of his carbole, may not
 Laing: Residence in Norvoay, ch. lii.
2. A covered cart.
3. A kind of ealash. (Knight.)

- căr'-ǐ-ón, s. [Carrios:]
"A Alarion: radaver. funus, funustulum, da"-
căr-i-óp'-sis, s. [CARyopsis.]
* cär-i-ŏs'-1-ťy̆, s. [Lat. cariositas, from aries.] [Caries.] The quality or state of being carious or affected with caries.
"This is too generin, tiking lin all cariosity and ulcers
of the bones."- Wiseman. Surgery,
cär-1-oŭs, a. [flat. cariosus $=$ rotten, from caries.] [Caries.] Affected with caries; rotten. - Iriveman.
' cär'-i-oŭs-nĕss, s. [Eug. carious; -ness.] The quality or state of being carions; cariosity. cär'-is, s. [Gr. кapis (karis) = a shrimp, a prawn.]

Entom.: A genus of round-bodied spiders, belonging to the order Trachearia and the tribe icarides
car-is'-sa, s. [In Mahratta, korinda. Proba-
bly from Sanscrit, there heing various similar namea of plants in that tongue.]
Bot. : A genus of plants, order A pocynacees. Carissa Carandas furnishes a substitute for red currant jelly. $1 t$ ia used ln iadia for fences, for which its thorny character renders it well adapted.
" Oăr'-1-tyy, s. [Lat. caritas.]

## 1. Dearneas.

2. [Charity.]

* cark (1), * oarke, * karke, s. [A.S. cearc, carc; leel. kargr.] Care, trouble, anxiety. "Now I see that all the cark,

> "He downa did lay Hie heavie head, devoide of carefal carke." Spenter : $F . Q .$, I. i. 44.
cark (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A load or weight, originally of wool, and $=40$ tod.

* cark, * carke, * cark-en, v.t. \& i. [A.S. (be)carcan, (be)cearcian.]
A. Trans. : To trouble, grieve.
" Avill. men warcarked al wit car."-Aetrical Homilies, p. xvill.
"Thee nor carketh care nor slander."
B. Intrans. : To be troubled in mind, to be grieved or anxiona.
"She began to carke and care."
Sauyr of Lowese Degre, 924
"What can be vainer, than to iavish out our lives in

carix'-a-nĕt, s. [CARCANET]
* car-kas, * oar-keys, s. [Carcass.]
- caric-et, s. [CARCAT.]
* carls'-íng, pr. par., a., \& 8. [CaRк, v.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
"I do fnd what a blessing ts chanced to my life, from such muddy abundunce of carking ngonies, to state which still be allherent."--Silney.
"At his dull desk, amid his legers stalld,
Ate up with carking care and penury
Thomson: Castle of Penury, indence, i, "50.
C. As subst. : The aet of grieving or causing anxiety; the state of being grieved or an xious.
"Nothing can supersede our own carkings and con-
trivance for ourpelves but the asauraice that God
cares for ns."-Deccy of Piety.
car-kin-ing, s. [Carcat.] A collar. (Scotch.) (Houlate.)
carl, * carle, * karl, s. \& a. [A.S. ceorl Dut. karel = a clown; Dan. \& Sw. kerl; Icel. kerl =a man; O. H. Ger. charal; Ger. kerl. [Chire.]
A. As substantive :

1. A man.
"The mellere was a atout carl for the nones." - Carl and Cavel: An honest maa and rogue. (Proterbial.) (Scotch.).
2. A rough country fellow; a churl, bonr, a gruff old man.
"Peace, carles, I commaunde." Towntey , अyut., p. 172
'The cursed carl was at his wonted trade,
still tompting heedless men dito h1s suare."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, il in
3. A kind of hemp. [Carl-hemp.]
"The famble to spln and the $k$ arl for hir sede".
B. As adj.: (See the compounds).
carl-cat, s. A male cat.
carl-crab, * carle-crab, $s$.
Zool. : The male of the Black-clawed erab, Cancer pagurus. (Linn.)
"Cancer marinus mutgicris, the common seacrab;
our fishers call it a Partan; the thate they call the

carl-doddie, $s$. $[$ Senteh doddie $\mathrm{i} a=$ bald. 1 A Hower stalk of Rib-grasa (Plontago lanceolata).
carl-hemp, * carle-hemp, * charle hempe, $s$. [Chunl-hemp.]
4. Lit.: The male hemp, but the name was given in the 16th century to what is now known to be the fenale plant.
"The male is called Charlo Hempe and Winter Hempe, the Fewale barren Hempe and Sommer
Hempe
5. Fig.: Used for strength or firmness of mind.

## 

carl's-cress, carl's cress, s. The same as Churl's cress (q.v.).

* carl, " carle, v.i. [Cahl, s.] To act as a churi; to be gruff or rough.
"They lold persons, carle many timee no they sit,

oar-1ĕ-măn'-ni-a, s. [Named after Dr. C. Leman, whose herbarium is now in the possession of the Uaiversity of Canabridge.]
Bot. : A genus of cinchonaceous planta, conaiating of a single speries, a native of Khasia and the Himalayas. It haa leavea with aaw toothed margins and minute stipules; the flower is four-parted, with only two atamens. (Treas. of Bot., \&c.)
oar'lět, s. [Fr. carrelet $=$ a square ille, a three-edged aword.] A three-square, aingle cut file or flost used by comb-makers.
car'-lie, s. [Dim. of carl (q.v.).] (Scotch.) 1. A little man. (Cleland.)

2. A boy who has the appearance or mamera of an old man. (Gall.)
car'-linn, car'-line (1), car'-ling (1), $s$. [Feminine of carle.] A woman of gruff, dis agreathle mamers; a contemptuous terin for an old woman.
"Mut what can ati them to bury the auld carlin in
the night time?"-Scott. Antiquary, ch. $\mathbf{x x y l}$.
car-li'-na, s. [Carline.]
Bot. : A genus of composite plants, sub-order Tubuliferx, tribe Cynarex, and sub-tribe Carlinese. Canlina vulgaris is the Carlinethistie (q.v.). It is the only species of the genns wild in Britain. C. acaulis was for merly used in incantations. Its bark alounds in resinous toatter, and astrong-scented bitter cauatic oil, which acts as a drastic purgative.

 used as an antheloointic, whilstits great fleshy roots and its flowerheads yield a gum which hardens into tears like mistieh. The root when fresh, is sail to be injurious to man and to the inferior animals, but the fleshy receptacles of the flower, preserved with honey and sugar, are eaten. (Lindley, de.)
car'-1Lne (2), car'ollinc, s. [Fr carlin; Ital. cerlino; froun Curlo (Charles) VT . of Naples. $]$ A silver coin current in some parts of Italy. It is worth about threepence balfpenny:
car-line (3), s. \& a. [Carolinus, adj. of Cara lus = Charles.] A word constituting the first element in the anlijoined compound

carline thistle.
oarline-thistle, s. A kiad of thistlo, Cartina velgutis. Named, according to the legend, after Charles the Great (Charlemagne), to whom it was pointed out by an augel as the cure for a pestilence which had broken out io his army. It is found, though rarely, wild is Britain.
car'-line (4), car'-lĭng (2), s. [Fr, carlingue, escarlingue; Sp., Port., © ltal. carlina.]

Ship-building (in the plural): Pieces of timber about tive inches square, lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another. On aad athwart these the ledges rest, whereon the planks of the deek and other portions of carplanks of the deek and other portions of carends let into the beams, ealled "culver-tail-
wise," or scored In pigeon lashion. There are other carlines of a aubordinate character. (Smyth.)

## carifne-knees, carling-knecs, s. pl.

Ship-building: Timbers going athwart thé ship from the sides to the hatch way, aerving to sustain the deck on both aides.
sar'-ling (3), s. [Etym. doubtrul.] The name of a fish (Fife); suppoaed to be the Pogge, Cottus cataphractus (Linn.).
oarl'-1̆ng (4), s. [Prob. from care, s.]

1. Carling Sunday, another form of Care Snndsy (q.v.).
2. (Pl.): Grey peas steeped all night in water snd fricd next day in butter. It was a Scots custom to eat such peas on Passion (or Carling) Sunday, hence the name.

With sybows and ryfurts, and carlinga,
That are both moldell and rimat Rong, i. 21

* carl'-1sh (Eng.), * car'-lage, * carl'-ich (Scotch), a. [O. Eng. carl = churi, and suff. -ish.] Churlish, rough, rude.
' But scho can nevir the corchat cleit.
Bor harshues of hir carlich throt." unbar. Pannatyne Poems. D. A4
carl'-ishh-nčss, 8. [O. Eng. carlish; -ness.] Churlishness. (Huloet.)
carl'-ism, s. [Fr. carlisme, from Sp. Carlismo; sp . Carlos $=$ Charles.] The cause of the French or Spanish Carlists; adberence to such canse.
carl'-ist, s. \& o. [Carlism.]
A. As substantive:
- 1. An adherent of Charles X. of France. [Leaitimist, e.]

2. A supporter or adherent of Don Carlos de Bonrbon (d. 1855), second son of Charies IV. of Spaln, who claimed to be entitled to the throne instead of his niere, laabeila, who was proclaimed in 1833. The serond Don Carlos died in 1861, and the hopes of the third were cruahed by the defeat, in 1876, of his were cruahed by the defeat, in
supporters in the Basque provinces. In 1881 supporters in explled from France, and took refuge in England.
oar'-1ŏcl上 (1), s. [Fr. carlock; from Russ. karluck.] A sort of isinglass prepared from the bladder of the sturgeon, and used for clarifying wine.

* car-lock (2), s. [Charlock]
* carl'-ót, s. [O. Eng. carl, and dim. snff. -ot $=-e t$.$] A churl, a rough feliow, a boor.$

And he hath hought the cottage and the bounds,
arl-ò-vĭn'-gǐ-an, a. [Fr, carlovingien.] Pertaining to or deacended from Charlemagne.
Carls'-bad, s. [The name of a town in Bohenia, celebrated for its mineral waters.]

## Carlsbad-twins, s. pl.

Geol.: Large felspar crystala which are porphyritically embodied in a regulariy constituted rock, as in the granite of Carlsbad in Bohernia, and the granite of some parts of Cornwall (Ure)
căr-Iu-dŏq-íca, 8. [Named after Charlea IV. of Spain and hia queen Louisa.]

Bot.: A genus of plants placed by Lindley in the order Pandanacex (Screw-pines). The species are found in the tropical parts of South America. The " Pansma hats," often worn in Annerica and occasionally bere, are made from Carludovica palmata.
car-magn-ole (magn-ole as man-yōle), 8. [From Carmagnota, in Pledmont.] A dance accompanied by singing. Many of the wildest excesses of the French revolution of 1792 were associated with thla dance. It was afterwards epplied to the bombastic reports of the French suecesses in battle. (Stainer \& Earrett.) The name was also given to \& sort of jacket worn as a symbol of patriotism.
car'-mann, 8. [Fing. car, and man.] A man employed to drive a cart, or to carry goods in a cart.


- carme, s. [Carmetite.] A carmelite friar. "To the frerls gray and Carman fity." Declere.
car'-mele, car-myl-ie, car-a-mell, s. [Gael. cairmeal.] Heath peas, a root, Orabus tuberosus (Linn.) (Jomieson); Lathyrus macrorrhizus (Britien \& Holland).
"Wo have one root I cannot hat take aotice of. henths and birch woots to the bigesso of a I Irge nat and sometimes four or five rooks fotned by firen; it App. Pennant's Four in scotland, p . 810 .
* car-mel-in, a. [Carmelite.] The same as Carmelite.
car'-měl-ite, в. [In Fr. carmelite $=$ a nun; rarme $=$ a monk, named fron Mount. Carmel in the Holy Land, where they were established in the tweifth century; suffix-ite.]

1. Eccles. Hist. : An order of mendicant friars, who wear a scapulary, or small woollen habit of a brown colour, thrown over the shoulders. They clain to be in direct succession from They clain to be in direct was Berthold, a Calabrian, who, with a few companions, migrated to Monnt Carmel about the middle of the twelfth centnry, and built a humble cottage with a chapel, where he and hia
associatea led lahorious associatea led a lahorious and solitary life. In 1209, Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, gave the solitaries a teen articles, and enjoining teen articles, and enjoining After their establishment in Alter their estahishment in
Europe, their ruie was in Europe, their rule was in
some respects altered, the some respects altered, the
first tinie by Pope Innocent first tine by Pope and arterwarls by Eugenius IV. and Pins II.
 The order is divided into two branches, viz., the Carmelites of the ancient observance, called the moderate or mitigated; and those of the atrict obserwance, who are known as the barefooted Carmelltes. Some of the Carmelites carne to England about 1240, and the order nitimately had about forty houses in this country. It ia sometimes cailed the Order of St. Mary of Mount Carmel.
2. Hortic.: A sort of pear.
car'mĕn-ite, s. [From Carmen ialand, in the Guif of California, where it occurs ; suffix -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min.: An impnre variety of Chalcocite, containing nuch Covellite (q.v.) (Dana.) The same as Digenite. (Brit. Mus. Cat.)
car-mi-chael'i-a, s. [Named after Capt. Carmichael, who published an account of the plants of the island of Tristan d'Acumha.

Bot. : A genus of New Zealand shrubs belonging to the pea-fowering group of leguminous plants. Flowers amall, very numerons, pink or lilac, disposed in short racemes.

* car-mill-i-tā'-nis, s. pl. [An old form of Carmelites.] The same as Carmelites (q.v.). (Scotch.)
* car'-min-āte, v.t. [Low Lat. carmino $=$ to charm, dispel by charins; carmen (genit. cor $\operatorname{minis})=$ a song, a charm.] To drive away or expel wind from the stomach.
"To carminate ventosities"-Holland
* car'-min-ā-tĕd, pa. par. or a [Eng. car mine; and suffix -atel.] Pertaining to or made of carmine.
car'-mǐn-ä-tive, a. \& s. [Lat. carminatus; pa. par. of carmino = to charm away; carmen $=$ a aong, a charm.]

Pharmacy:
A. As atij.: Minvins the power or calculated to cure colic and fatulency.

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all paseiou sympathetlek." Sneift.
B. As subst. ( $n \mathrm{pl}$ ) : Substances which act as a stimulant to the stomach, causing expulsion of flatulence, also allaying pain and spasm of the intestines. They generally contain a volatile oil ; moat of the ordinars condiments, as pepper, mustard, ginger, cincondiments, as pepper, mustara, guger, nutmeg, oil of peppermint, namon, cloves, nutme g, oil of peppermint, of diatension, and coilic of the stomach or in-
testines from fatulence, also as nilfunots to purgatives to prevent griping, and to promote digestion in casee of atomic dyspepsia.
"Oarminatives are such thinge as dilnte and relas
 car'-mĭne, car'-mine, s. \& a. [Fr. carmin; 1tal. carminio ; fron Low Lat. carmesinus $=$ purple.] [Chisson.]

## A. As subslantive:

1. Commerce, de. : A powder or plgment of a beantiful red or crimson colour, bordering on purple. It is used principal
2. Chem. : Carmine la prepared by making an aqueous decoction of an insent called Coccus cacti, and precipitating the colouring matter by lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$. This is repeated, and it Is purified from absolute alcobol. Cochineal is impure carmine containing phosphates, dc.
 anlmal matter contained ln eochineal, combined with an achd to effect the precipitation, There le sold

3. Bot.: The purest red without any admixture. (Lindley.)
B. As adj. : Of the colour described in A.

- A most beautlinul earmine red fibrous matter ch. 1., p. 14.
carmine-spar, s.
Min. : The same as Cammintre (q.v.).
car-mǐn'-1̌o, a. [Eng. curmin(e); tica] Pertaining to or prepared from carmine.
carminic acid, s.
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{O}$. It constitutes the colouring matter in carmine.
car'min-īte, 8. [Eng. carmin(e), and auff. -ite (Міл.) (q.v.).]
Min. : An orthorhombic mineral, of a colour carmine to tile-red, translicent and brittle. It occurs at Horhauaen in Prussia, with beudantite and quartz, in a mine of limonite. Sp . antite and quartz, in a mine of limonite. sp. gr., $4 \cdot 105$; hardness, 2.5 . Comp.: Arsenic
acid, $49 \cdot 11$; sesquioxide of iron, $30 \cdot 29$; oxide acid, $49 \cdot 11 ;$ sesquioxide
of lead, $24 \cdot 55$. (Dana.)
căr'-miliri, s. [From a native word.]
Zool.: The name given by Buffon to the Squirrel Monkes, the Callithrix souireus of Curier, and Titi of II umboldt. It is a native of the banks of tho Orinoco.
* car-myl-le, s. [Carmele.]
carn, s. [Cairn.]
earn-tangle, $s$.
Bot. : A Scots name for Laminaria dioitata, when cast ashore on the beach after a storm.
car-na-cione, s. [A ahort form of incarna$\operatorname{tion}$ (q.v.).] The incarnation.

These beleuid not in vergyn Mary,
Ne treuly in Cristis carnactorar
oht Fng . Niscell. (ed. Morrish, p ins.
car-na-dine, s. [A corruption of carnation (q.v.).] The Carnation, Dianthus Caryophylus. (Britten \& Holland.)
car'-nage, s. \& a. [Fr. \& O. Sp. curnage; 0 . Ital. cornuggio, from Lat. caro (genit. carnis) $=$ fesh.]
A. As substantive

1. Slaughter, massacre.
$\because$ Duriug four hours the carnage and uproar cos* 2. Dearl bodiea, corpses.
"His ample ma w with human carnags ellled"" "Soon a multitude of dogs caume to feart on the carnage - - Iacaulay: Btt. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{~ M L}$
If Crabu thus distingulshes between carnage, slaughter, massacre, and butchery:-"Carnags respects the number of dead hodies made; it may be said either of men or animals, hut more commonly of tho former ; slaughter respects the act of taking away life, and the circumstances of the agent; massacue and butchery respect the circumstances of the objects who are the sufferers of the action; the latter three are saill of human beings only. Carnoge is the consequence of any impetuous attack from a powerful enemy; zoldiers who get into a besieged town, or a woll who breaks into a sheepfold, commonly make a dreadrul carnage; slaughter is the conaequence of war-
cāte, frat, färe, amidst, whãt tâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sirre, sîr, marine; go, pot

fare. . A massacre is tha consequence of secret and persmnal resentment between bodiea of people. Butchery is the general accompaimment of a massacra ; defencslass women and ehildren are commonly butchered by the savage furies who are nrost active in this work of hlood." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
B. As adj. : Pertaining to siaughter or massacre.

But ceased not yot, the hall within,


* car-naill, $a$. [See def.] An obsolete Scots form of carnal (q.v.)

car'-nal, " car-nall, "car-nell, a. [O. Fr carnel; Fr charnel; Sp. carnal; ltal. carnale from Lat. carnalis $=$ pertaining to the flesh caro (genit. carnis) $=$ teah.]
I. Of persons:
*1. In respect of relationship: Pertaining to the flesh or the natural body; connected by birth.
"Thel wero notio knyghtee... and many of hem
*2. In respect of natural disposition or qualities
(1) Human, affected with human nature and inflrmities.
"For ye ore yet oarmat: for whereas there 18 among (2) Sensual, lustful, leeherous.

Preye on tho "Thsue of harnal cur cur bother body." II. Of things:

1]. Pertaining to the human body, natural human, as opposed to spiritual.
 Chatres.

## Spiritual laws hy From that pretence


2. Fleshity.
"That myshte 1 iave chifdo withow to carnall know.
3. Sensual, Instful.
"Not sunk la curnat pleasure; for which cause,


* carnal-minded, a. Worldly-minded having one's nuind engrossed by things of this
world.

* carnal-mindedness, s. Tha quality or atate of being carnal-minded.
"They made their own virtue their god, which was
the most cursed piece of carnat-mintedness and tol-atry."-Elis: Knowedge of Divine Thing ${ }^{2}$, p. 282
t car-nal-ism, s. [Eng. carnal; -ism.] Indulgence of sensual pleasures; carnality.
- car'-nal-ist, 8. [Eng. carnal; -ist.] One given up to self-indulgence in senauai pleasures.
"They are to a remobato selize more earnalliza,
- oar'-nal-ite,s. [Eng. carnal; -ite.] A carnslist ; a worldly-minded person. (Appareutly used here in a punning senae.)
${ }^{4}$ Wo feare not what the pope or any uther carnculue

car-nax1-1-ty, s. [Lat. carnalitas, from caro (genit. carnis) $=$ flesh.]
* 1. The state of having a human hody.

12. The quality or atate of being carnal or aensual.
"Ho did not instiluta this way of worship, but be-
13. Fleshly or sensual pleasurea, zensuality.
"And liciter of lust, and the wakener of oarnality."
aar'nal-ize, v.t. [Eng. carnal; -ize.] To make carnal ; to debase by indulgence in carnal deaires and pleasures, to sensualize.
"A A eansual and carnalized sisitit that understands
no other bleasures tur
'car'-nal-ized, pa. par. or a. [CARNALize.]
oar'-nal-līte, s. [In Ger. Carnallit.' Named after Von Carnall, of the Prussian minea.]
Min.: A milk-white mineral from Strass-
furt and Persia, it is strongly phoaphorescent, massive and granular. Comp.: Chlorlde of magneaium, $34 \cdot 20$; chloride of potassium, 26.58 ; water, 33.92
car'-nal-1 $\mathbf{y}$, adv. [Eng. carnal; -ly.]

* 1. Aecording to the flesh, naturally (as opposed to apiriltually).
"In the encrament we do not recelvo Christ oarnatly Communicant.
*2. In a senaual or worldly manuer.
"Where they found men in diet, attire, fornlture of cont order auch they reproved, as being carrazuy and earthaly-minded."- inooker.

3. By way of eexual intercourse.
"Thou thalt not lie carnally with thy neleghbour's

- 4. Humanly, like a man.
"So the sense requires; it befog spoken carnally, or like a insn to charge God with infustice."-Transta
car'-nal-nĕss, 3. [Eng. carnal; -ness.] Carnality. (Johnson.)
car'-nar-dine, s. [Carnadire.]

1. O. Bot.: The Carnation.
2. A carnation colour, rad.
"Orogranis antins, velvet fine
Any Thing for a Qulet LUfe.

* car-när'-1-a, s. pl. (Lat. caro (genit. carnis) = flesli, and nent. pl. adj. anff. -aria.] The Latinised forn of carnossiers (q.v.).
t car-năa'-si-al, a. \& s. [Lat. caro (genit. carnis) = flesh.]
I. As adj.: Sectorial.

2. As subst. : A sectorial tooth; a molar or premolar adapted for cuiting.
car-năs'-aĭ-ẽr\&̊, s. pl. [Fr. carnassier = car nlvornus, voracious.]

Zool.: The name given by Cuvier to a large assemblage of manmalia aubsisting on animal food. They are divided into Cheiroptera, Insectivora, and the Trne Carnivora. The Marsupials were at tirst included by Cuvier, but afterwards rejected.
car-năt, s. [From Lat. caro (genit. earnis)= thesh. No named from its colour.]

Min. : A ferruginous variety of Kaolinite (q.v.).
car-nä'-tion, a. \& a. [Fr. carnation = fleahcolour; from Lat. carnatio $=$ fleshiness; from caro (genit. carnis) $=$ flesh.]
A. As substantive:
I. Pointing:
(1) Those parts of a pictura which repreaent flesh, or are left naked without drapery.
(2) A fleah-colour; the natnral colonr of the flesh; a light roay pink.

"Hor eyas were of the drepeat hlue; hor complexion
of tho most delicate carnation. ..-Sir E. L. Butwer: of the most delicate carnation..."-Sir E. L. Buhwer
Pelham
2. Bot. : The general name for garden varie 2. Bot. : The general name for garden
ties of the pink, Dianthus C'aryophyllus.
" Each Alower of tender stalk, whooe head, though gay

II Spanish carnatıon : Poinciana pulcherrima. B. As adj.: Of tho colour described in A1(2).

Shakesp.: Lovo \& Labour Lost, 111.1 .
Hower we gare with namiration
On eyes of bue or 1 ips carnation
On eyes of hue or lips carnation."
Byron: Hours of Idleness i To sturion

## carnation-grass, $s$.

Bot.: Two plauts -(1) Carex glauca, (2) Aira ccespitosa.

## carnation-tree, $s$.

IIort.: Kleinia nerifolia, a composite plant allied to Senecio.
car-nā-tioned, a. [Eng. carnation; -ed.] Of a fleah colour; flesh-coloured.

car'-nat-ite, s. [Named from the Carnatic, where it ocenrs.]
Min.: A felspar, deacribed by Beudant, occurring at the localities of corundmm and indianite in the Carnatic India; pronounced hy Breithaupt and Von Kobell to be labradorite. (Dona.)
car-na-î'-ba, 8. [The Brazilisn name of the plaut. 1 a palm-tree, Corypha cerifera, the leaves of which yield a wax (also called carnauba) used for making candles.
car-nè̛ (1), car'-něll, s. [A dimin. nf carn $=$ cairn.] A little leap.
"In this regioun laareochl is ane carnoll of atania, Deser. Alb., c. 10 .
ear-mell (2), s. [Kernel.]

* car-nel (3), * krer-nel, "ker-nell, *kirnell, "Eyr-nelle, s. [O. Fr. curuel, cre naux $=$ battlements; Low. Lat. quarnellus.] A battlement, rampart; also the embrasure in a battlement.
"The carnels so stoudeth opriht."-Catsot of Love. " And at the kernets bo hymes otode" carnel-work, a.
Shipbuilding: The putting together the framework of the veasel-the timbera, beams and planka, as distingulahed from clinch-work.
car'-nĕl, a. [CARNAL.]
* car-neled, "ker-neled, $a$. [O. Fr. querneld; Fr. crenele = protected with battlements from crenaux = battlements.]
"Alle the walles ben of wit . . . . and kerneled with
Cristendom.
 Lat. carneolus; from carneus = fleahy; car (genit. carnis) $=$ flesh; Ger. carmeol, from it thesh-like colour. In Fr. cornaline; Port. cor nelina; Sp. carnerina; 1tal. comiola; from Lat. cornut $=$ a horn, from the horn-like ap pearance of the white variety, from which it is also called in Gr. ovv $\xi$ (onux) $=$ a nail.] [Osyx.]

Min.: A reddish variety of chalcedony generally of a clear, bright tint; it is aome times of a yellow or brown colour and aome timea white. it is largely used for engrav ing seals on. It is found priucipally at Cainbay, in Gujerat, India. Comp.: Silica, 97.869 ; peroxide of iron, 0.050 ; alnnina, 0.081 ; magnesia, 0.028 ; potash, 0.0043 ; soda, 0.075 .'
'The comanon carnelion has ita uame fronn its flesh colour, which is, 1 some of these atones, phater, when
it is calite tho femaje carnelion, in others deeper called the male, "-Woodboard.
$\dagger$ car'-nĕ-oŭs, a. [Lat. carneus $=$ of or pertaining to Hesh; caro (genit. carnis) $=$ flesh.] Consisting of or like flesh; Heshy.
"In a calf, the umbilical resseis termimate in certain
bodies, divided into a multitude of carneous papilluan " -Rodies,

* carn'-ĕy, s. [Lat. carneus, from caro (genit. caruis) = flesh.]

Farriery: A dieease in horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.
car-nif-il-ca'-tion, s. [Fr. carnification; Lat. carnificatio, from carnifico = to inake or form into flesh; caro (genit. carnis) $=$ Hesh; facio $=$ to make. $j$
*1. Ord. Lang. : A turning into or forming fleah.
2. Med. (Carnifcation of the lung): The term used in medical science to descrite a solid or fleshy condition of the lung, dite to the absence of air. The Iung of a still-born chilh is said to be in a state of carnification (in this instance called fotal), becanse it lias not yat breathed. In criminal investigations im. portant isaues very often limge upon this proint. In fatal cases of whonping-cough tha lungs have frequently been fonnd collapsed or camifled, owing to death laving immediately supervened upon a violent expiratory paroxysin.
car'-nil-fied, pa. par. or a. [CARNIFY.]

* car'-nĭ-fy, v. t. \& i. [1at. carnifico $=$ to become flesh ; from caro (fenit. carnis) $=$ fleah, and focio (pasa. fio) $=$ to muke.]
I. Trans. To form into flesh.
II. Intrans.:

1. Ord. Lang.: To furm flesh; to turn nntriment into flesh.
"In interiour faculties I walk, I sec. I hear, I digest,
2. Jathol.: To lose the normal strncture: to become fleshy.

* car'-nil-äte, v.t. [Carnel (3), s.] To ambattle. (Harrioon: England, p. 206.)
nar＇mi－val，car－na－Fal，s．［Ital．carme de $=$ the thres days immediateiy preceding ent；Low Lat carnelevamen $=$ s solsce t the flesh；Shrovetide．（Sheat．）The Folk etym $s$ embodied in the quotation from Byron．］
1．Lit．：The fesilval celebrated in Roman Cstholic countries，and especially si Rome and Naples，with great mirth and freedom during the week befors the beginning of Lent
－This feast is named the Carnival，which being
So calld，becanae the name and thing ：＇ Throngh Lent they live on fikh both sait and
2．Fig．：Any tine of excess and unreatrained icense．
＂The whole year is but one mad carnical．．．＂－
Decay of Piety．
ear－niัจ＇－ör－a，s．pl．［Lat．carnirora，neut， pl．nf carnivorus＝flesh－devonring ；caro （genit．cornis）＝flesh；voro＝to devour．］

Zool：A principal division of the Msm－ malia．The name is given to those anifnals which，like the feline，canine， and ursine families，have their teeth pecu liarly fitted for the mastication of snimal matter．The inciaors，except in some seals， are generally ${ }_{\frac{3}{3-3}-3}^{3-3}$ ，the canines generally $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ They are，moreover，larger snd longer than the incisors．The clavicles are rudimentary or wanting．They are divided into two great groups，or sub－orders，one terrestrial the other squatic．The first is the gronp of the Fissi pedia，or＂sulit－feet，＂so called from the fact that their feet are divided into well－msrked toes；the seeond is the group of Pianipedia， or＂fin－feet＂（seals，\＆c．），so ealled because the toes are bound together by skin－forming fins or flappers rather than feet．Anothes classiflcation is into three sections or tribes－ （1）Pinnigr da，or Pinnipedia；examples，the Seals and Walrıses．（2）Plantigtads ；example the Bear，and（s）Digitigrada；examples，the Cat and the log．
car－nīv－õr－ăć－ĭ－ty̆，s．［Lat．caro（genit carnis）＝flesh；vorax（gesit，voracis）$=$ de vouring．］A preternatural desire for flesh greediness，gluttony．
＂Mr．Cleland is at Tunbridge，wondering at the v1．25．（Latham．）
car＇－nĭ－vöre，s．［Lat．carnivorus．］A car－ niborons aninal；one of the canivora
oar－niv＇or－oŭs，a．［Lat．carnivomus；from carn（genit．carnis）$=$ flesh，snd roro $=$ to de－ volir．］

Zool．：Eating or living on flesh；spplied to those animals whose usture it is to live on the flesh of other animals．

In birds there is no maastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth，but in such ne are not carni poroust it is inmediately swallowed in to the crop or 2 Surg－Applied to
2．Surg．Applied to those calsatie aub－ stances which are used to eat sway or destroy the fungous excreacences of wounds sud uleers． 3．Bot．：A term applied to planta belonging to the genera Drosern，Pinguicula，Nepenthes \＆c．，which have the power of absorbing nitrogenous substances through their leaves and digesting them within their tissues．
$\dagger$ ear－nī̌＇ōr－oŭs－ly̆，qưv．［Eng．carnivor ous：－ly．］It a carnivorous manner，like car nivora．
car－niv＇or－oŭs－ness，s．［Eng．carnivor ous；－ness．］The condition or quality of being cirnivorous；the habit of living upon animal foorl．
＋car－nōse，a．［Lat．carnosus；from caro （genit．carnis）$=$ flesh．［Carnous．］

1．Ord．Lang．：Of or pertaining to flesh．
2．Bot．：Fleshy，pulpy；biving a deshy con－ sistence．（Sail of fruits，\＆c．）
＊car＇nō－sī，s．pl．［L．at．masc．pl．of carnosus $=$ fleshy，from caro（genit．carnis）$=$ flesh．］ 2ool．：An old order of joily1i，consisting of the genera Actinia，Zuanthus，and Lucernaria．
－car－nŏs＇－ $\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{t y}$, s．［Fr．carnosite；I Lat．car－ nositcts，from caro（genit．curmis）$=$ flesh．） Med．：A ficshy swelling or excrescence． ＂By this method．and by this course of diet，with
adorithcks，the ulcera are begled，and that carnosity mderiticks，the ulcer
remelved．
car＇－noŭs，＊car－nō＇se，a．［О．Fr．casneux； Fr．charneux；Lat．carnosus，fron caro（genit．
arnis）$=$ fiesh．］Of or pertaining to the flesh fleshy，carneous．
＂The Irst or ontward part is a thick and carnous
overing，like that of $n$ walnut，．．＂－Bromens ：Jal covering，like
gar Errourg．
car＇－ny，v．i．［Etyn．doubtfnl．］To cajoie s person with goft words．（Colloquial．）（Smart．）
＊car＇－ny̆z，s．［Gr．кápvoگ（karuux）．］An an cient Greek trumpet of s shrill tone，known afterwar
căar＇－bb，5．【A cortuption of Gr．керátıoy（he－ ration）＝a little horn ；кépas（keras）$=$ a hora from the shape of the pods．］

1．Bot．：A tree，the Ceratonia siliqua，a native of the Ievsint．It is sn evergreen，and produces long horn－like pods filled with mealy，sncculent pnlp of a sweetian taste， used for food for horses，and sometimes even


CAROA．
for human beinga，and called $S t$ ．John＇s bread．The roat is purgative．The fruits of the carob－tree were probahly the＂husks＂ whieh the prodigal in his depreased condition would fain have eaten．（Luke Xv．16．）
2．Comm．，dc．：The pois of the tree de scribed in 1 ；also callell the Algaroba Besn．
＊3．The same as a carat（q．v．）．
＊ca－rö́cho，＊a－rosse，s．［O．Fr．carroche， Fr．carosse；Ital．currozza，from Lat．curms＝ a car．］A kind of two－wheeled pleasure carriage．（Albumazar．）
ca－röched，${ }^{*}$ ca－roaçhed，a．［Eng．ca－ roche；－ed．］Placed or seated in a caroche． ＂Then maintaining her
aroached in cloth of tissue．＂
Beaum \＆Flet．：Lifle French Lawyer， 1.1
căr－す－cǒl＇－1a，s．［Lat．caro＝flesh；Gr． кó $\lambda \lambda_{\eta}(k o l l e ̄)$ é glue．］

Zool．：A genus of land－snails，so named from the tenacity with which their fleshy feet alluere to limestone rocks．Woodward mskes it a aection of Helix
car－oigne，＊car－oine，＊car－oync，s． ［CAREION．
＂The caroigne in the busshe with throte yeorve．＂ căr＇－ó（l），＊ar－olle，＊car－al，＊kar－olle， ＊car－ole，＊car－owl（Eng．），＊car－rale （Scotch），s．［O．Fr carole，carolle；from Bret． horoll $=$ a dance $:$ horolla $=$ to dance；Manx carval；Corn．carol；Wel．carol $=$ a carol．a song；raroli $=$ to carol；Gsel．carndl，caireall $=$ harmony，melody．Cf．Ir．cor $=$ music ； Wel．cor $=\&$ choir，a circle；Gael．cur，cuir $=$ a movement ；Sansc．char＝to move．（Skeat．）］

## I．Literally：

## ＊1．A cirele

## 2．A round dance

＂Many carollys and gret dauneyng．＂
＊3．A song sung as an secompanimeat to dsncing．
$"$ Alle the daneselles to synge carolles and to ayei．
4．A aonz of praise sung at Christmas－tirle． It originally meant a song accompanied with dancing，in which sense it is frequently used by the old poets．it appears to have been danced ly many performers，by taking hands， forming a ring，and singing as they went round．Bishop Taylor says that the oltest carol was that anng by the heavenly host when the birth of the Saviour was annomeed to the shepherds on the flains of Betble－ hem．It is proballe that the practice of
singing carois at Chrisimas－tide arose in imi tation of this，as the majority of the earol declared ths good tldings of great joy ；and the title of Noels，nowells，or novelles，spl
plied to carols，would seom to bear out this plied to carols，would seom to bear ont this ides．Csrol einging is of great antiquity
smong Christisn eommunities，as ths carol by smong Christisn communities，as ths carol
Aurelius Prudentius，of the fourth ceutury will show．（Stainer A Earrett．）
＂Singers of carrales ．．．＂－Aets Jas．I＇T．，1561，c 104 ＂No aight is now with hymn or carol blest＂，
Shatesp．Nidammar $N i g h t ' a ~ D r e a m, ~ I I . ~$
＊ $\mathbf{3}$ ．A song in gencral．
This carol they began that hour，
How that a llfe was hut a fower
Shakesp．：Aa You Like Jt，v．3，mong
II．Fig．：Applied to the songs of birds．
＂The blackbird in the summer trees，
The lark pupn the hill，
Let loose thelr carola when they please，
Are quiet when they will．＂Forderorth ：Fountadn
And every bird of Edeu burst
Tennyson：The Day－Dream
căr＇－ol（2），＂căr＇－ról，s．［Low Lat．carola； from Lat．choreola，dimin，of chorus $=$ a circle or round dince．

Architecture
I．A closet or samell cell in a moaastery fer study．

2．A bow window ；s seat $\begin{aligned} & \text { btted within the }\end{aligned}$ oneaing for a window；a bay－atall．
căr＂－oL，＂car－o－len，＊car－oo－lyn，car－ ole，Lar－ole，v．i．\＆t．［CARoL，8．］

A．Iutransitite
I．Literally：
＊1．To dance in a round dance．
2．To sing in joy and exnltation．
＂Caroolyn，or synge carowlyh．Psalmodio．＂－Promph． Pero．
＂I sawgh hit daunce to comellily，
Carole and synge so aswety．＂
Chatucer．Doke of the Duchess， 818.
II．Fig．：Applied to birds，de．，to warble， to sing．

The thrush is busy in the wood， A ild carols loud and strong．${ }^{\text {Words }}$ ．
Whooth：The Jdle Shepherd Boya．
＊B．Trensilive：
1．To utter joyfully in song．
And carol what，unhid，the Muses might inspire，
Thomson；Castle of Indolence，i．si． －Hovering swans，their throats relensel ＇rom native sileace，carol sounds l．armonloun．＂ 2．To proclaim or celebrate in song． ＂Fur which the shepherds at their festivals
carr＇－す－1a，8．［Ital．］A dance accompanied by slnging，which grev into nneavisble notoriety during the Republic of 1792 in France． （Stuiner \＆Barrett．）
car－oll－ath－ine，s．［Named after ths Prince of Carolath，in Silesia．］
Miu．：An amorplona，subtranslucsnt minersl from the cosl－bed of the Königin Lonisa nine，at Zabize，Upper Silesia．A variety of Allophane（q．v．），containing les water．Colour，honey to wine－yellow；hsrd ness， 2.5 ；su．gr．，1．515．Compoa．：Silica， 2962 ；alumina， $47-25$ ；water， $15 \cdot 10$ ；carbon 1.33 ；hydrogen， $0 \% 4$ ．（Dana．）
căr＇－©－linn，s．［Lat．Carolus $=$ Charles；the name of several Germsn sovereigna．］A gold coin formerly eurrent in Germany，and worth about ons pound sterling．
cär－ $\mathbf{0}-\boldsymbol{I}$－na（1），s．［Named afterihs Princess Sophia Caroline，Margravine of Baden，a dia tinguished pratroness of lotany．］

Bot．：A genus of composits plants of the order Bombacer，not uncommon in our hot honses．They are natives of tropical Avaerice， and sle either small trees or shrubs，with digitats leaves like the chestnnt．The large handsome tlowers are generally white，but sometimes deep－rose or scarlet．Carolind alba，a native of South America，is a tre growing to twenty feet in height，with flowers about six inches long．The bsrk supplies cordage，wbich is atrong sad durable．［Pa CHIRA．］
Căr－i－1i＇－na（2），s．［Lat．Carolus＝Charles．］ Geog．：The name of two of the Southera States，United States，America，called after Charlea 11.

## carolina－pink，$s$

Bot．：A plant，Spigelia marylandica．Its roots are used in medicine as anthelmintics．

Lāte，fät，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father：wē，wĕt，hëre，camell，hěr，thêre ：pine，pĭt，sïre，sĩr，marîne；gō，pơt

 [Carol, v.]
A. \& $\mathrm{B}_{0}$ ds present participle e participial adjective: In senses corresponding to thoae of the verb.
C. As subst.: The act of ainging carols; a carol, a song of joy snd exultation.

And heare such beavenly noles and carolings
Of Ouds high pralee.
Of Quds high praile.' $\begin{gathered}\text { ppenser: } \\ \text { Hyme of Heam, Beautie. }\end{gathered}$
Căr-o-linn'-ǐ-an, a. \& \&. [From Carolina, hamed after Charles; in Lat. Carolus.]
A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Carolina
" It is not a nong
Of the Scuppernong.
From wrm Carolintan valley,"
Longfellow: Bints of Pamige ; Catawba Wine. 2. Of or pertaining to the kings named Charles.
B. As substantive: A native of Carolina
căr-ōl-ǐt'-Ǐc, a. [Etym. doubtful.]
Arch.: Oraamented with aculptured leavea snd branches.
căr'-öl-lŭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Carolino.] căr'- oll $^{\text {- lite, }}$
[Carmolite.]

- oăr'- $\begin{gathered}\text { - ŭs, } \\ \text { s. }\end{gathered}$ [Lat. Caralus $=$ lish gold coin cur rent in the reign of the Chatleses calus twenty ail value twenty ahil lings, and qubsequently twenty three ahulings.

car' ${ }^{\prime}$ om, carr'obm, s. A corruption of Caaamaole; also called Cannon in England.
căr-t-mĕl, s. [Caramel.]
* oar-oome, 8. [A corruption of carroon (1) (q.v.).] A license by tho Lord Mayor of London to keep a cart. Used chiefly about the time of Edward VI. (Wharton.)
oar-ôon', s. [Ir. \& Gael. cxor, carraun $=$ berry.] Bot. : A apecies of cherry. (Webster.)
- car-ŏs'se, \&. [Caroche.]
căr'-ot-ť̆l, car'-ô-tēe1, s. [East lnd.]
Comm.: A measure or weight, varying in value sccording to the commodity gold. Thus, a caroteel of mace is about 3 lba.; that of nutmegs from 6 to $7 \frac{1}{3}$ lbs. ; and that of curranta from 5 to 9 llis. weight. (Crabb.)
 great arteries of the neck; from карow (karoo) $=$ I make droway, put to sleep, from the old belief that aleep or drowsiness was caused by the flow of blood through them.]
Anat.: The name of an artery on each side of the neck. The common carotida are two considerable arteriea that ascend on the fore part of the cervical vertebre to the head to supply it with blood. The right common carotid is given off from the arteria innominata; the left arises from the arch of the aorta. (Used alao attributively.)
* cạ-rơt-id-al, a. [Eng. carotid; -al.] Of or pertaining to the carotid arteriea; carotid. "The two carothal, and the two pertebral artertes
aro this golden quaternton."-Smith : Oid Age, p. 220 .
$\operatorname{cas} r-\bar{o}^{-}$-ting, s. [Lat. carot $(\alpha)=$ a carrot; suff. -in (Chem.) (q.v.).]
Chem.: A crystaline principle extracted from the common carrot, Daucus carota.
ca-rou's-al (1), s. [Eng. carous(e); al.] A boisterous merry-making; a drinking bout. " Boris of high lineaze. Ink'dis bligh congmand. He minglied with the magrates of his land

 carrousel $=$ a thting.match.] A tournamer. a tilting-match; a military diaplay in whicha number of knights divided into groups or companiea performed certain evolutions.

This gane, these carousals, Ascunus taught,
Aud bullidis Aba, to the Latins hrousht."
I For the diatinction betwaen carousal and feast, aee Feast, $s$.
ca-rou'şe, * ca-row'se, v.i. \& f. [CARovse, $a d v$.]
A. Intransitive :

1. Lit. : To drink deeply or freely.

## Now hata fy oft, and youths charonse,

The brides came thick and thick," Sucking.
2. Fig.: To makc merry.
"I sald, 'O soul. make merry and carouse,
Dear moul, for all is Well': The Palace of Art.

* Brans. : To drink deeply. "To Deademona hath to-night carous'd Potations pottle-dee Shakesp. : ourello, ii. a
* oạ-rou'ş, * ca-row'şe, adv. [Ger. garats $=$ all out : garaus trinken $=$ to drink all out, to ampty the glasa.] All out; completely ; ao as not to leave a drop behind.
ca-roúse, s. [Carouse, adv.]

1. A drinking bout.
"The swalns were preparing for a carouse."-Sterne:

* 2. A bumper, a full glass of liquor
" Red Roland Forster loudly eried.

oa-rou'sed, pa. par. \& $a$. [CARouse, v.]
cax-rous' êr, \&. [Eng. carous(e); -er.] One
who carouses; a dissipated fellow.
"The bold carouser, and advent'ring dame." $\begin{gathered}\text { Glanville. }\end{gathered}$
oạ-rouls'-ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [CARouse, v.]
A. As pr. par. (See the varb.)
B. As culj. : Pertaining to or used for a carouse.
"Bit lung and late at the carouning board."
C. As subst. : A carouse.
"The churches were filled in the morntng: the afternoon wa spent lu sport and carouring."- Hacaulay
† oa-rous'-l̆ng-ly̆, adv. [Eng. carousing; -ly.] hia carớusing manner; like a carouser.
carp, * carpe * carpen, ${ }^{*}$ karpe, v. i. \& $t$. [l cet. karpa $=$ to find fanlt.]
A. Intransitive:
* 1. To apeak, to talk.

I shalle carp unto the kyng."-Townley Myre.,
† 2. To cavil, to find fault.
Not only, sir, tils y our allilicens'd fool,
Do hourly carpand quarrel, breaking forth
Iu rank and not-to-be endurelurlota forth

- Usually followed by at.
* B. Transitive:

1. To utter, to speak or tell.
"With corage kene he carpes thes wordes."-Norte
2. To cenaure, find fault with, cavil at.
"Whlch my noying divere Ignorant persous, not used to reade old auncieut authors nor sequainted with heir phrase and maner of speeche, did carpe and reCrenend, toz lacke of good understandygs. "-Abp.
3. To sing (Scotch). (Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.)

- For the distinction between to carp and to censure, gee Censure, v.
* $\operatorname{carp}$ (1), s. [CaRp, v.]

1. Power of apeech.
"Gef hit bym bl sampies, that he ful clanly hicnu tar. Mis carp. Alut. Pooms (ed. Morris); Cleannew, $\$ 326$,
2. A speech, a parable
"Kryst kydde hit hymself in a carp onez"
Ear. Eng. Alitit Puems ; Cleann 3. One who carpa.
" Thongh every page swela with Inkenuous plota,
 Contrib. to Lexioog.)

carp.
carp (2), s. [O. Fr. carpe; Icel. karfi; O. H. Ger. karfo; from Low Lat. carpa.]

Ichthy.: A freah-water fish, Cyprinus cyprio (Linn.), the type of the faunily Cyprinidæ. It
 it ia often bred in ponda, aud of lata years has been largely introduced Into the United States.
TThe plural is now carp, the aame as the alngular ; hut fomnerly carpa was uaed.
acrea with carps snd tanch."-Hale: Orifin of Mankind

## carp-bream, $s$.

Ichthy.: A British figh, Abramis Brama. [Bream.]
† carp'-al, a. [Lat, carpus ; Gr. кapsós (karpos) $=$ the wrist.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the wrist.
Carpal bones:
Anat.: The bonea conatituting the wrist

* car-pare, s. [Carper.]

Car-pä'-thir-an, a. [Lat. Carpathes.] Geog.: Pertaining to the Carpathlana, a range of mountaina lying between Poland. Hungary, and Tranaylvania.
car'-păl (Eng.), car-pèl'-lŭm (Lat.), \& [Lat. carpellum, from Gr. картós (karpos) = fruit.]
Bot.: The leaf forming the platil. Several

carpela may enter into the compoaition of vae pistil.

* car-pĕ1'-lar-y̆, a. [Eng. carpel; -ary.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the carpels; containing carpela. (Lindley.)

* carpe-meals, 8. [Etym. doubtful.] A coarse cloth, usad about the tima of Jamea 1. (1Harton.)
* car-pente, \&. [Carpet.]
* car-pen-tar-ye, s. [Carpentav.]
car'-pĕn-tẽr, * oar-ben-tar, s. \& a. [O.Fr. carpentier; Fr. charpentier; Sp. carpintero; Ital. carpentiere; from Low Lat. carpentariug
$=$ a wheclwright, cartwright; from Lat. carpentum=a waggon.]
A. As subst. : An artificer in wood; ona who prepares and fixea the woodwork of houses, ahipa, \&c.
8,189.

1. "And the hord showed me four carpenters."-Zech
B. As adj.: In compounds like tha follow. ing:-

## carpenter-bee, s.

Entom.: A name applied to savaral suecias of hymenopterous inaects belonging to the or hymenoperous Xylocopa, from the manner in which order Xylocopa, from the maner of decayed they construct their nests sec Xicope violace ia found in the wood, se. Xylocope violacea ia found in the
south of Europe. X. (Platynopoda) tenuiscapa south of Europe. X. (Platynopoda) tenuiscapa is common in India, and being of a goodly
aize, and having a deep black body and gloss wings, violet at the base, and tinged witl copper at the tip, looks quite interesting as it hums around the wooden atructurea where it means to perforate ; but it is capable, if left unmolested, of scooping the rafters out for its cell-chambers to auch an extent as to make them insecure.

## carpenter-herb, carpenter's herb,

Botany:

1. Prunella vulgaris.
2. Ajuga reptans.



## carpenter-grass, carpenter- <br> Botary :

## 1. Prunella vulgaris.

2. Achillea millefolium.
"In sorne places in ealled carpenter-qrame: it ia Eradsan.
carpenter's-chisel, s. A chisel made of moderately hard ateel. Chisels of this type have one plane and one bevelled edge, and are divided inte firmer aad framing or mortise chisols.
oarpenter's clamp, s. A frame in which work, such as doors, sashes, shutters, \& 0 ., is forced up into place, and leld whise being nailed or pintied. Alae a kind of Wh. af being nailed or pinnel. Ahae a kind of
vice for graspiag aeveral parts and holding vice for graspiag aeveral parts and holding
them while the glua aets, or for cther pulposes.
carpenter's-gange, s. A scribing tool for depth or width, according to the construction and uses. It commonly has a point profecting from the ahank, and a movable head or fence, which is adjusted for distance from the point, and secured by a set-serew.
carpenter's-plane, s. A plane of a kind suitable for a carpenter. Such planes are of different types, according to the work they are intended to perform-as, the jack-plane, for rough-dressing a surface; the smoething plane, for finishing it off; and grooving and moulding planes, some of which have sp cial names, for making grooves or elevations of various forms. [PLASE.] (Knight.)
carpenter's-plough, s. [PLocGA.]
carpenter's-rule, s. The instrument ly which carpenters taks their dimensions, and by the aid of a brass slide, which makee it a siliting rule, they are enabled to make calrulations in multiplication and division, besides other operations. (Gwilt.)
carpenter's-square, s. An instrument whose stock and hlide consists of an iron plate of one piece. The leg is eighteen inches long, and nunbered on the outer edge from the ex terior angle with the lower part of the figures adjacent in the interior edge. The other leg is twelve inches long, is numbered from the extremity towards the angle, the figures beiug read from the internal angle as on the other gide. This instrument is not only used as a square, but also as a level and measuring rule. (ćraig.)

## carpenter's-vice, s.

[Carpenter'sclamp.]
car-pĕn-tër-i-a, s. [Named after Dr. Carpenter. 1

1. Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera allied to Globigerina, but ceasing at an early age to grow spirally, and then forming expanded tent-like chambera, which enclose the firat fermed cells, attached by the base to shells or corals, and with a crater-like conmea aper ture at the apex. Siticeons apicules occur in the cells. (Grif. \& Henfrey.)
2. Bot.: A genns of Plitadelphacea. The only known apecies is from California.
car'pĕn-těr-ĭng, s. \&a. [CARpenten.]
A. As subst.: The aet of following the trade of a carpenter ; carpentry
B. As adj.: Following or practising the trade of a carpenter.
car-pĕnt -ry̆, * car-pen-tar-ye, * carpent rie, s." [Eag. carpenter; -y.]
3. The trade or art of a carpenter.
"It had been more proper for me to have introduced
 "Werkis of earpentarye, of browdrye, and of werk
yng with bedis jng with bedis "-iy yctifis: Exodus, xxxy, 33.
4. An assemhlage of pieces of timber con nested ly framing or letting them into each other, as are the pieces of a rouf, floor, centre, \&c. It is distinguished from joinery by being put tugether without the use of aay other edre thols than the ave, adze, saw, and chisel, whereas joinery requires the uac of the plane. The leading points that reguire attenplon in sonnd carpentry are (1) the quality of tion in sonnd carpentry are (1) the quality of the timber used; (2) the disposition of the pieces of timber, so that each may be in such direction with reference to the flures of the wood, as to be capable of performing its work properly; (3) the forms and dimensions of the
pleces; (4) the manner of framing the plecues 1ato sach other, or otherwiae uniting them by meaas of iron or other metal. (Gwilt.)
"Ther' maken the werkis at carpencarsim

* carp'-ẽr, * carp-are, в. [Eng. carp; -er.] 1. A apeaker, a atory-teller, a taie-hearer. "Carpare. Pabulator, garulator, gamula."-Prompl. Par.

2. One who finde fault; a cavilling, captious person.

car-pē'-ğ̌-ŭm, s. \{Gr. карпทítov (karpēsion) $=$ an aromatic wood from Aaia.]
Bot.: A genua of amooth or pubeaceat erect branching shrubs, natives of South Europe, the Caucasus, and the Himalayas, of the order Composity. Leaves ovate or lanceolate toothed ; florets io all dull yellow, tnbular ; toothed; florets ia all dul yellow, tnbuar; achenes beaked,
without pappus.
car'-pět, * car-pette, * car-pente, * car-pyte, s. \& $a$. [O. Fr. carpite $=$ a carpet; Ital. carpita; Dnt. karpet, from Low Lat. curpita, from carpo $=$ to card wool.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language
3. Lit. : A woollen fabric manufactured in patterna of various colours. Used -
(a) For a floor-covering.
${ }^{\text {B }}$ Be the Jacks falr within, the Jills fair witbout, carpets, ladd and everytbing ia order?"-Shakes,

* (b) For a table-cover
"Private men's halls were bung with altar-ctotis cherpets and coverlets."-Fuller: The Church Histary of Brikain, p. vil \$3.1. (Trench: Select GLoskary, p. 29.)
The use of rugs is of great antiquity in Egypt, Inlia, China, and Babylon. In the East at present Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and India are great geats of carpet manuficture. Carpets were introduced into England during the Crusades, but long afterwards, indeed even to the time of Queen Elizabeth, the floors of palaces, not to speak of inferior habitations, were strewed with rushes. The practice of hanging the walls of palatial practice of lianging the walls of palatial than that of carpeting the floors: thus in Hatapton Court, built by Cardinal Wolsey, the floors are bare, while the walls are covered with tapestry. The tranufacture of carpets was introduced into France from Persia about A.D. 1606, and workmen from France brought the art to England about 1750. A caryet manufactory was eatabiiahed at Axmiaster in 1755. The carpet industry bas become au important one in the United States, particularly in I'hiladelphia.

2. Figuratively:
(1) Anythiag used for or aerviag as a carnet. "It was in vain that Schomberg tried to tench them
 exth with an
(2) Applied to the sward, beds of flowers, or other natural covering of the earth
"The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered
over with a lovely carpec of green gruas and vither
herbs "Rag. II. Entom. : Ao abbreviation for Carpetmota (q.v.).

- To be on (or upon) the carpet (in Fr. sur te tapis) : To be under consideration; to be an affair in hand. [A. I. 1 (b).]
"These three brothers, wbose lives are upon the To bring on the carpet: To bring under consideration; to bring forward.
B. As aulj.: Pertaining in any way to a carpet or the manufacture of carlets.

F For the varions descriptiona of carlet see Bruasfls, Drdgeft, Felt, Kiodermisster, Pile, and Rufi.

- Compounda of obvious signification Carpet-broom, carpet-mather, carpet-loom, car-pet-strip.
carpet-bag, s. \& a.

1. As sutbst.: Properly a bag made of car pet, but applied also to a travelling-bag made of leather or other material.
"Coningshy, who had lost the key of his carper 2. As adjective.

Carpet-bag Frame: The iron frame which
disteuda the cioth covering of atavelling bag or satchel.
carpet-bagger, s. An American elang term for those petty poilicians, wlis after the civil war migrated fite the Southern State for temporary realdence and jersoual advantage.
carpet-beater, s.

1. Gen. : A man whose trade it is to clean carpets by beating.
2. Spec.: A machine in which carpets are beaten and bruslied.
carpet-bedding, s
Hort.: The arrangement of foliage plants in gennetrical or mesalc designs.

* carpet-captain, " carpet-capltaine, s. [CaRPET-kNiGHT.]
* carpet-champion, s. One who displays hita prowess nore in a drawing-room than in the field.
"A carpee champlon for a wonton dame",
oarpet-dance, s. A dance of an iaformal character, for which the carpet is not taker up, as for a ball.
* carpet-conrtship, s. A courtship by means of a diaplay of one's prowess in peace on a carpet.
"Not to be won by carpet-rourtehip, but than aword
Nascinger: Bathiul Lover, Li
- Nassinger : Babh/ul Lover, il 1
carpet-fastener, s. A screw-knob oud acrew-aocket inserted in the floor with the carpet between them.
carpet-garden, s. A name givea to a garden lail out with beds of ormamental leaved plants grown in a precise and formal pattern.
carpet-ground, s. Ground smouti, and aoft as carpet.

* carpet-lenights a. A knight whoae deeds of valour are done, not on the fieid of battles. but in a drawing-rooru.

As that of somat vain earpe to-knights"

carpet-monger, s. The same as CabpetKNIGHT (q.v.).
carpet-mongers, whose vames yet rup nuoothly
even roud of in the even roud sif $a$ blank
$\Delta$ ruch Ado about Luthing. v. $\alpha$
carpet-moth, s.
Entom. : The name given to several varietice of Geometer moths from the variegated nain tern of their colouring.

* carpet-peer, * carpet-peere, a A carpet-knight.
"The insiunating curtesie of a carper-pwere"-
carpet-planner, s. One whose trade. it is to plan or fit carpeta to a room.
carpet-rag, s. \& a.
I. As subst.: A fragneat or atrip of carpet. 2. As adj.: Used for fastening together atripe of carpet.
Carpet-rag Looner: A stabbing tool with a large eye, to carry onc end of a carpet-strip through the ead of the strip, praceding, when one is looped over the other, to aavs the trouble of sewing.
carpet-rod,s A braas rod used to keep a stair-curpet in its place. [stand-nod.]
carpet-snake, s. Morelin varicuata, an Australian snake, so called from the variegated pattern of its skin.
* carpet-squire, $s$. A lady's man; an effemiate fellow
carpet-stretcher, s. A toggle-joluted frame to atretch carpets on fleory ircliminary to tacking down; a tool ased in laying down caryets.


## carpet-sweeper, $s$.

1. Gen.: One who cleana carpets by aweaping.
2. Spec.: A meehanical broont for oweeping carpets and eollecting the duat and dirt in trays. The brush-shaft ia rotated by a corrugated pulley driven by contact with the millber periphery of one of the suataining whecls.



## earpet-trade, s. <br> 1. T1is trads or business of making and selling carpets. <br> 2. The bebaviour of a carpet-knight, flattery. <br>  <br> *earpet-wallc, s. A walk ovar whtch s carpet is laid; a grass walk, closely mown, and smooth as a carpet. <br> " Mow carpet-walhe, and ply woeding."-_Evolym. <br> - carpet-way, s. A soft path. <br> "To keep rank and fle in hite march, nor to break order, though all be not carpoctway."-Rora.  <br> anpet-weea, s.

Bot.: A common name for the geuus Mollugo.
car'-pět, v.t. [CARPET, s.]

1. Literally:
2. To spread or cover over with carpets. "We tonnd him in a anir chamber, richly hanged and arpora ander cook-sacos
-2. To cover or roll up in carpet.

II. Fig.: To briog upon the earpet; to find fault with.
"Mr. ... was recoived with hoots and groans and he too wne carp
oar'-pět-ěd, pa. par. \& a. [CARPET, v.] 1. Lit. : Covered over with carpets.
"The indleas pariours and the carpeted corridors at the hotelel-1 particularize here in, for some of the cor-
ridors are not carpeted-are veritahle hothedis of firt ation. ${ }^{n}=$ Datly Telegroph, Foh e, 1864
3. Fig.: Covered with anything as with a esrpet.
"The dry land we flad everywhere natneally arr pated oyer with gri
car'-pĕt-ǐig, pr. par., a., \& s. [CABPET, v.] A \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. (See the verb.)
C. As subst. : Carpets or other material aaed for covering floora.
the New York papera ask ta amazament how many mitles of carpeting can be Lought for 70,0002."-
car'-pêt-lĕss, a [Eng. carpet; -less.] Uncovered with carpet.
car'-phot-lite, 8. [Nsmed by Werner io allusion to its colour; from Gr. кápфos (karphos) $=$ straw; and suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in radiated and stellated tufts and groups of acicular crystals. Hardneas, $5 \cdot 55$; ap. gr. 2\%93. Colour, pure straw-yellow to waxyellow ; opaque, sad very brittle. It occurs in the tin mines of Schisckenwald. Compos. silica, $36 \cdot 15$; alumina, $28 \cdot 67$; seaquioxide of maoganese, $19 \cdot 16$; protoxide' of iron, $2 \cdot 29$; carbon, 0.27 ; water, 10.78 ; hydrofuoric scid, 1-47. (Dana.)
car-phot-10̆' (Eng.) \&. [Gिr. кäp 中os (harphos)= straw, chatr; Nèw (lego) $=$ to pluck, piek.]
Med. Pathol.: A term for the movements of delirious patients in searehing for or grasping st imsginary objects, plucking st the bedclothes, \&c.
car-phó-šd'-ẽr-īte, s. [Gr. ко́pфos (karphos) $=$ straw ; oidnpos (sidéros) $=$ iroa; snd suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min.: A pale or dark straw-yellow mineral from Lalrador, occurring io uniform masses and incrustations. Hardness, 4-4.5; sp. gr. $2 \cdot 49-2 \cdot 5$. Compos.: Sulpharic acid, 25.52 gesquioxide of iron, 40.00 ; water, $10.64 ;$ sand, 14.78 ; gypsam, 9.03 ; and $s$ trace of mangsness. (Dona.)
car-photstill bite, s. [From Gr. кiphos (iarphos) $=\mathrm{s}$ straw, and Eng. stilbite ( $\{. \mathrm{v}$.$) .]$

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite. It is formd in atraw-yellow reed-shayed erystals at the Beruford in deeland. (Dama.)
car-pili-1-ŭs, s. [Gr. карло́s (karpos) $=$ truit.] Zool. : A genus of decapod crustaceans, lolonging to the order Brachyura, laving the front tridentated, and the ahell with an overlapping projection or posterior tooth.
carp'-프g, pr. par., a., \&s. [Carp, v.]
4. As pr. par. (See the verb).

## B. As adj.: Captlons, ceneoriona. <br> "This fellow hore, with euvloun carping tongue." <br> C. As substantive:

1. Narration. (Scotch.)
2. Ths set or habit of finding fault; ceasoriousness.
"Sure, sura, such carping io not commendahie"

+ oarp'-1ng'-1y̆, adv. [Eng. carping; -ly.] In a carping or censorious manner ; captiousiy.
car-pi'-mŭs, s. [Lat, carpinus $=$ hornbesun According to Hooker and Arnott, from Celt car $=$ wood, and $p i n=s$ head. In Fr. charme is $=$ the hornheam.]

Bot. : Hornbeam, a genus of plants beionging to the order Corylacee (Mastworts) Carpinus Betulus is the Common Hornbeam-tree. It is very common in Epping Forest, and msy be

cafpinus.

1. Portion of plant in flower.
distincuished by its beautiful doubly serrate leaves. The wood is white, tongh, snd hard, and burns like a candle. It ia nsed in turnery work for implements of husbandry, cogs of wheels, \&c. The inner bark yields a yellow dye. Thers are various foreign species, $C$. americala, the American Hombeam, $C$ orientalis the Oriental Hornbesm, and others.

* csrp'-mēals, s. [Etymology nnknown.]

Fobric: A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. (Phillips.)
car-pó-bă1-sa-mŭm, s. [Gr. карло́s (kar pos) $=$ a seed ; $\beta \dot{a} \lambda \sigma a p o v($ balsamon $)=$ halsam. An aromatic oil obtained by pressure from the nuts of the Lalsamodendron gileadense or opobalsamum.
car-pò-cló'-nĭ-ŭm, s. [Gr. кхрно́s (karpos) = fruit, and кג由̀vev (kiōnion) $=$ a young ahoot.] Bot.: A free case or recepitacle of spores found in certain algals. (Treus. of Bot.)
Car-pot-crā-tian, s. [Named after their leader.]

Ecclesiastical History: A follower of Carpocrates, a heretic in the second century, who cvived and sdded to the errors of Simon Magus, Menander, and other gnostics. He
owned, with them, oae sole principie and father of all things, whose name as well gs nature were unknown. The world, he said, was ereated ly angels, and he opposed the divinity of our Lord, accounting him ooly as a superior man. (Stounton.)
car-pŏd'-ĕ-tŭs, z. [Gr. карто́s (karpos) $=$
 Dot.: A genus of New Zealand slrubs belonging to the order Escallonincea. The mame is derived from the fruit being girt round by the calyx. Petala five, not overlapping; stigma viscid, fruit leathery sid succulent (Treas. of Bot.)
car'-pot-lite, s. [Gr. карпо́s (karpos) = fruit ; suffix -lite $=$ Gr. dions (lithos) $=$ a stone.] Any fruit which by silification has become converted into stone.
car-pò-10̈'-bĭ-a, s. $\quad$ [Gr. карто́s (karpos) $=$ fruit ; $\lambda 0 \beta$ ós (loboss) = a capsule or pod.]

Bot.: A genus of shrubs, natives of West Tropical Africa, belonging to the Polygalacea, or Milkworts. Calyx f ve-leaved, petals tive, one keeled and crested at the apex; stamens eight, ifve bearing anthera, the others sterile Ovary two-celled; fruit amall, fleshy, somewhat three-angied.
 (Lindley: Introd. to Bot., bk. i., ch. ii.)
$\dagger$ oar-pol'-o-8ist, s. [Eng. carpolog(y); - int.] Onv skilled to csrpology.
 $=$ fruit; $\lambda$ ijos (logoa) $=$ a discourse, treatise $\lambda e ́ \gamma \omega($ leg $\bar{J})=$ to tell, speak.]
Bot.: That branch of the science of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and aesds.
car-pol'-ó-ğ̆ (2), a [Carphology.]
car-pt-mà'-nì-a s. [Gr. карнós (karpas) $=$ fruit ; mavia (mania) = madness.]

Bot.: A diseaae in quincea, medlars, pears, \&c., called slao Phytolithes, in whlch the fruit becomes full of gritty mstter.
car-pt-mi'-tra, в. [Gr. карлӧs (karpos)= fruit; $\mu$ irpa (mitro) $=\mathrm{s}$ head-band, mitre.]

Bot.: A genus of Sporodinacea (Fucoid Alge), consisting of a siogls rare British species, Carpomitro cabreroe, which is remarkable for the peculisr mitre-ahaped conceptacls containing the spores. (Griffith \& Henfrey.)
car-pó-morph'-ap s. [Gr. xaprós (karpos) = fruit; $\mu \dot{0} \rho \phi \eta($ morph $\tilde{e})=$ shape, form.]

Bot. : A term applied to those parts to cryptogamic plants which resemble true fruits without being really such; the spores of lichens. (Treas. of Bot.)
car-pŏph'-a-ga, s. pl. [From Gr. кaproфíyos (karpophagos) = living on fruits; кaprós (harpos) $=\mathrm{a}$ frilt, and $\phi$ ayeiv ( phagein) $=$ to est.]
Zool.: A section of the sub-class Marsupialia. Type, the Phalangera (q.v.).
car-pŏph'-a-goŭs, a. [Gr. карлоф́́үоя (karpophagos) $=$ living on fruits.] [CakpornAas.]

Zool.: Living on fruits.
"Thee typical group of the corpophogous Marsuplale Is that of the Phalangistidx or Phala
zon: Mamull of Zool. (ed. 2878, E. 638 .
carp'- $\mathbf{- 1}$ phöre, s. [Gr. карло́s (karpos) $=$ $=$ truit ; форós (phoros) $=$ bearing ; феррw (pherō) to bear.]

Bot. : A stalk bearing the pistil, sud ralsing

campophoze of passion flower.
it above the whorl of the stamens, as in Passiflors. Also applied to the stalk between ths achenes of Umbsiliferae.
car-pot-ptō'siss, s. [Gr. карпо́s, (harpos) $=$
 $=$ to $\mathrm{fall} . \mathrm{J}$

Bot. : A term applied to the andden falling otf of fruit after it has become weil-formed and impregnated. It may arise from more frnit being set than the tree is rapabic of nourishing; or the aourishment may le too great, from want of root-pruning. It is not a great, from want of root-proming. avoided by early gat hering.
$\dagger$ car'-pŭs, s. [Lat., from Gr. карто́s (karpos) $=$ the wrist.]

1. Incinan Anat.: The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of cight littlo bones, of different figures and thickness, pheed in two ranks, four in each rank. They arc strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radias, and by the annulary Jigament. (Quincy.)
"I toond one of the boues of the earpur lylag lowe
in the wound.- 1 Fiseman: Siurgery

[^108]2. Compar. Anat.: The "knee" in a horse is the analogue of the carpus in man.
car'-quaise (qu as $\mathbf{k}$ ), s. [Fr. carquaise, carGlass Manuf.: The annealing arch of the plate-glass manufacture, heated by a fireplace called a tisar.
carr, s. [Scand.; cf. lcel. kicer, $k j o r=$ a pool, a pond.] A pool or pond; a bog, a fen; wet, boggy gronnd. (N.E.D.)
carr-swallew, 8. The black tern, Hydrochelidon fissipes.

* căr'-răck, a. [Carack.]
"The hot treath of spatp, who sent whole armadas
carracks to be bailast at ber nowe."-Shakesp. of carrack to be bailist at her nowe."-Shakeap.:
căr'rạ-cle, s. [Caraicle.]
* căr'-ract, в. [Carat.]
căr'-ràgēen, căr'-ri-geen, s. \& a. [CARA. chaEn.]
*car-ral, * car-all, " car-rale, s. [Carol.] observing of the festival dayes of the Sanctes, sumitime uayued their Patrones, in setting furth of hane-fyers, singing of carralles, within sud about
kirkes, at certaine seasons of the yeir .. .-Acts Ja $1 \%$ ( 1561 ), c. 104 .
car-rănch'-a, s. [The La Plata name of the bird.]

Ornith.: A South American vulture, Polyborus brasiliensis.
Car-ra'ra, s. \&a. [From Carrura, in Tuscany, where the quarrics are worked.]
A. As subst.: The name of the place described in the etymology.
B. As alj. : Produced at Carrara.

## Carrara-marble, $s$.

1. Lithol \& Building: The name of a apecies of white marble, called Marmor lunense and ligustrum br the ancients, and differing from Parian marble in being harder in texture and less bright in colour.
2. Geol.: Carrara marble is a limestone of Oolitic age, rendered crystalliae by metamorphic influence.
căr'rạ-wāy, s, [Caraway.]

* Car-re-feur, s. [Carfowoh.]
căr'-rẹl (1), 8. [Quarrel (2), s.]
* căr'rel (2), s. [Cabol..]
* eăr'-rĕl (3), s. [Carol (2), s.] A closet or ayartment for privacy or retirement. (Wharton.)
* eăr'-rĕl (4), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of cloth.
 căr'-răd-agee, 8. [Eng. carrel (1); and anff. -age. The decorated tiling used in the Middle Ages, or any modern initation or feproduc. tion.
' căr'-rel-ět, s. [Fr, = a flounder.] A kind of fishing-uet.
† căr-rǐ-a-ble, a. [Eng. carry; -able.] Possille to be carried. (Sherwood.)
car'riage, căr-ı̆ag̀e " car-riadge, Lat caviagium.] [CAR, CARnY.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language

1. Literally:
(I) The act of carrylog, tranaporting, or conveying anything.
$\because$ The unequal agitatiou of the winds, though mas. terial to the rarriage of sounds farther or lees say,
yot do not confound the articulation.--Racon: Nat.

* (2) That which is carried, buch as baggage, furniture, accoutrements.
"And David lett his carriage in the hand of the
ceeper of the carriage, and ran into the amm.". Beeper of the carriage, and ran into the army."1 samuel $\mathbf{x v i l}{ }_{2} 2$.
*(3) That in which anything is carried, a vehicle.
"What horse or earriage can take np or bear away
alt the loppings of a branchy tree at once? "itaile."- Merlin, I. it 14t.
(4) A vehicle for pleasure or vassengers.
-(5) Any means of conveyance.
(6) The coat of carrying er conveying anything.

2. Figuratively:
*(1) Conquest, acquiaition, galn.
Mgolsman reeolved to beslege Vienma, in good hope
that hy the carriage away of that the other cittes that hy the carriage awny ot that the other cities
would, withut resistanses bielded. - Knolles: History of twe Theras.
t(2) Manners, behaviour, deportment.
"Let them have ever so learned lectores of breedfing. the company they converse with, and the anhiloi of those abront theril-Locke.

+ (3) Conduct, practices.
"Yenterday Mr. Steele's affalr was decided: 1 ame
 whole carriage and writings of late."-Pope: Letter to
* (4) Management ; manner of carrying out or tranaacting buaineas.
"The manner of carriage of the business, was as it
* (5) Meading, intent.


## And earriage of the article designid.

## II. Technically:

1, Vehicles: In the aenses I. 1 (3) and (4). Carriages of one kind or other have existed from immemorial antiquity. One of the earliest forms was a bullock carriage, of which aone specimens of primitive type may yet be seen in India. The simpleat is a short plank of wood, which the passenger bestrides, holling on hy two upright handles, and insertirg his toes between the whecla and the body of the vehicle. The practice of laagering wagons was known to the Romans, and is not a molern discovery, made by the South African Dutch Boors. Horne considers that the making of coachea in England commenced in A.D. 1555 . coachea in England commenced in A.D. $\operatorname{Stage}$-wagona were introrluced into Entland in Stage-wagona were intronnced into England in 1654, and coachea phed for hire in now 1700 the roads in that country were ao bad that they were suitable only for hack and pack horses, but having beea improved early in the eighteenth century, stage-coaches commenced to run about 1750, and from 1784 were allowed to carry the mails. In the United stateg road improvemeat ia advancing, and the use of haudsume carriages is steadily iocreasing. [Caa, Cart, Coach.]

- Hor*eless carriage: Vehiclea of various typea, propelled by amall steam enginee or electricity, are now being introduced in thia country and abroad, with much promise of rractical utility for business purposee and Illeasure jaunting.

2. Military:
(1) The frame on which a gun ia mounted and carried. [Gun-cabmiacie.]
" He commanded the great oriunce to be laid upou
carriages....-Knolles: History of the Turks. carriages, . ..-Nnolles: History of the Turks.
${ }^{*}$ (2) A aword-belt.
"The carriages, sir, are the hangers."-shctesp.; namlet, v. 2.
3. Carp. : The timber framework on which the steps of a wooden staircase are supported.
+4. Drainage: A channel cut for the conveyance of water to overtlow or irrigate ground ; a carrier.
4. Printing:
(1) The frame on rollers by which the bed, carrying the forme, with the tympan and frisket, is run in and out from under the platen.
(2) The frame which carries the inkingrollers.
5. Much.: A portion of a machine which moves and carries an object; as-
(1) The log-carriage of a sawing-machine.
(2) The bit-carriage of a boring-machine, which carries the bit and is advancorl to the work.
(3) The carriuge of $a$, mule-spinner, which travels towards and from the creel on which the bobbins are skewered.
(4) Of a horicontal shaft: The bearings in which it turns.

- (1) Crabh thus distingulishes between carriage, gait, and wall: Carriage is here the most general term: it resnects the manner of carrying tne boay, wnetnes an a shave in minioll or rest ; gait is the mode of carrying the limbs and body whenever we move; wall: is the manner of carrying the holy when we move forward to wilh. A person'a carriage is
anmewhat natural to him; it is nften an indication of clatacter, but admits of great change by education; we may always distin. guiah a man as high or low, ether ma miad or may cony hia carrago; git by habit. the we may contract a certain gait by haibit ; the gait is therefore oten taken for a bad habit of going, as when a person has a limping gait, or either, as it is applicable to the ordinary moveeither, as it is appicable to the ordinary movements of men; there la good, a bad, or an indifferent waik; but it ls not a matter of indifference which of these kinds of walk wa lave : it is the grent art of the dancing-master to give a good wall:
(2) For the difference between carriage and behaviour, see Behavieur.
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).

Compounds of obvious elguifleation : Car-riage-builder, carriage-horse, carriage-house.
carriage-belt, s. A acrew-bolt, with a cliamfered head, square neck, and threaded shauk, for use in carriage-building.
carriage-brake, s. A retarding apparatus, ta rednce the speed of a carriage in desceading a hill. [Brake.]

## carriage-bridge, s.

Milit. : A roller bridge to be moved upa glacis, and form a bridga from counterscarp to glacis, and form a bridge from counterscarp to
scarp, for the passage of the attacking column.

## carriage-ceupling, s.

1. The conpling of a carriage unites the fore and hind carriages. It is called the perch or reach in carriages that poasess it, but in many modern carriages ia diaplensed with, the bed resting on the fore and hind carriages, forming the only coupling. In wagons, the coupling ia a pole, whose forward end is beld by the king-bolt in the fore-carriage ; the hind end passe's through an opening between the hind axle and bolater, and the hounds of the hind axle are fastened to the pole by a pin.
2. A means of uniting the bed to the forecarriage. It uaually consists of a king-bolt, which forms the pintle on which the forscarriage turns, and the fifth wheel, which is bolted to keep the portions from bouncing apart. (Knight.)
carriage-guard, 8. A plate on the bed of a carriage where the fore-wheel rubs in turning ahort.
carriage-jack, s. A lever-jack, designed to raise the axle go as to lift the carriage of the ground for the purpose of removing the wheel from the spindle for repair or greasing. [JACK.]
carrlage-lock, s. A fastening for a car-riage-wheel, to restrain its rotation or impede ita freedom of movement in descending a hill.
carriage-lubricator, s. A self-acting appliance for lubricating a carriage-wheel box and slindle without remeving the wheal from the axle.

## carriage-piece, $s$.

Carp.: One of the slanting piecea on which the steps of a wooden stairease are imposed; a rough-string. The upper end reats againat the apron-piece or pitching-piece, which is secured to the joists of the landing.
carriage-shackie, s. The bar which connects the axie-alip to the thill or shaft. ( ${ }^{\text {Kinight.) }}$
carrlage-spring, s. An elastic device internosed liet ween the bed of a carriage and ita running-gears, to lessen the jar incident to ita running-gears, to lessen the jar inciory and rolling motion of the bed itaelf. (Knight.)
carrlage-step, $s$. A atep, uadally on a jointed dencndent frame, to afford meana for mounting into a carriage.

## carrlage-tep, s

1. The enver of a carriage. Permanent in coaches; double calash in baronches and landaus; calash in some gigs, bnggies, phaetons, \& 4 .; curtained in mbulances and apring. wagons.
2. A shifting-rail on the back and enda of a buggy-seat, to make a high-back, or, by removal, a low-back buggy.
carriage-wheel, s. The wheal of a car ringe. This has nsually a hut or nave, apokes, fellies, and tire. A box fitted in the hub runs in contact with the spindle or arm of the axle,
fäte, făt, färe, ạmidst, wbãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sirr, maríne; gō, pơt. or, wöre, wolf, wơrk, whô, sồn; mūte, cŭb, eüre, unite, cŭr, rûle, fùll; trŷ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e} ;$ ey =ā. qu =kw.
and the wheel is held on the spindle by a linch-pin, nat, or other device.
1 ǎ̌r'-riaġe-a-ble, a. [Eng. carriage; -able.]
3. Able to be carried.
4. Paasable by carriages. (Barnes.)
adá-rǐ-bôo, s. [Carisou.]

## odr'rick, " car-rike, * car-rack, s, \& a $a$. [Caracz.]

1. A carack.
"And wow hath gathanas, myth De, at tayl
Chaucor: : The Sompnouree: Prox., v. p720.
2. In Kinroas and Perth, the bat of wood driven by cluba, or aticks hooked at the lower end, in the game of ahintie. (Jamieson.)
3. The old name, io Fife, for the game of ahinty, atill used in the eastern part of that county. (Jamieson.) 』

## carriok-band, carriok-bend, $s$

Neut. : A particalar kind of knot, used for conaecting bawsers and other ropes; a knot formed on a bight by putting the end of a rope over its standing part, 80 as to form a crosa; and reeving the end of the otber rope throngh the bight, up and over the crosa and down through the bight again, on the opposite aide from the other end.

## carriok-bitts, $s$.

Nant.: The bitts which anpport the wiudlass ; the vertical poats or cheeks which support the barrel of the windlass.

* căr'-rioke-In', s. [From Scotcb carrick:] A meeting among the boys employed as herds, at Lammas, for playing at shinty, on which occasion they have a feast. (Jamieson.)
căr'ruccle, căr'ra-cle, s. [Eng. carrick, carrack; suff. -le.] A ship of great burden. (Wharton.)
căr'-rie, s. [A dimin. of car.] In the Lothians, a two-wheeled barrow. (Jamieson.) "Alexander then asked a loan of ber carrie (two
wheeled barrow). ."-Caled. Nerc., 20ti July, 1820.
căr'-ried (Eng.), axar'-ry̆-it (Scotch), pa. par. or $a$. [Carry, v.]
I. Gen.: In aenses correaponding to those of the rerb.
II. Specially, in Scotland:

1. Applied to a person whose miod is in so abstracted a atate, that he cannot attend to what is aaid to him, or to the busioesa he is himself engaged in.
2. In a wavering state of mind, not fully poasessing recollection, as the effect of fever.
3. Elevated in mind, overjoyed at any event, so as not to seem in full possession of one's mental facultiea; as "Jenny's gotten abont it." Sometimes, carryit up in the air.
4. Transported, awayed, influenced.

Carried with fervent zenle.
Apenser : $F . Q$
spenser : f.\&., IV.Iv. ss.
exr'-rǐ-ër, s. [Eng. carry; -er.]
I. Orlinary Language:
l. Gen.: One who or that which carries anything.
" You must distluguish between the motion of the sir, which is but a vehiculum causea, a carrier of the
mounds, and the sounds conveyed."- Bacon: Nat. $H$ Iist
2. Specially:
(I) One whose trade or occupation it is to carry or convey goods.
". the path was sometimes bocked up durlug a , ch. 1 il .
(2) One who carries a message, a messenger.
"The welcome news is in the letter found;
The earriors not comuissioned to ex pround:
It speaky itsell."
Dryden: Retigio Laici, ser.
II. Techuically:

1. Law: A carrier in lew is one who undertakes for hire or reward to transport the goorls of such as employ him from place to place. Two sorts of these exist, carriers by fand and carriers by water. Under the former category are ranked the proprietors of stagecoachea, railway companies, waggonera, parcele' delivery companies, esc. Common carriers are generally held liable by law for lonses, excent these come by act of God (atorms, floods, \&c.), or are caused by enemies of the tinited States, or the owner of the property itself. Notice of non-liability is sometimes given by carriers, but does not hold good in law
2. Elect. : A proof plane, used to transmit small chargea of electricity. It consists of a amall piece of gilt paper, with a non-conducting handle.
3. Mechanies :
(1) A piece fastened by a set acrew, or otherwise, to work in a lathe, and connecting it with the face-plate; a dog.
(2) A diatributing roller in a carding-machine.
(3) A roller between the drum and the feedlng rollers of a acribbling-machine for apinning wool.
(4) A apool or bobbin-holder in a braidingmachine which followa in the curved path which intersects the patha of other bobbins, and thus lays up the threads into a braid. (Knight.)
4. Drainage: A amall channel for the conveyance of water.
5. Ornith. : A carrier-pigeon

There are tamo aud widd pigeons; and of tarae
there are croppers, carriers, runts -Walton: Angler.

* carrier-bird, s. The same as Carrierpiaeon.


## "As light as carrian-birds in alr" <br> (ennyton: in Nemor., Xxv. 8

carrier-pigeon, s. A name given to a species of pigeon, from their being used to convey letters from any place to their home.
"Mr. Breut informs me that a frieud of his had to
give np fillug carriar-pigeons from France to Englaul. give np flylug carrier-pigeons from Frauce to Englaud an the hawke on the English const destroyed so many on thei., R 362.

## carrier-shells, $s$.

Zool. : The English name given to the moluscous genus Phorua, which is ranked under the family Trochidx. The name ia given because the Phori attach foreign qubstances to their shells, gome preferring stones and others ahells or corals. Hence collectora call some of them mineralogists and others conchologists. Nine recent apeciea are known (none from Britain), and fifteen fossil, the latter from the Chalk or from the Eocele onward till now, (Woodward: Mollusca, ed. Tate.)
† axar'-rǐ-er-shíp, s. [Eng. carrier; -ship.] The office or post of a carrier.
"Messengerships, by Which I presume is meant
oăr'-rǐ-ön, * car-oigne, * car-oine, * careine, * car-aine, * car-en, car-i-on +car-yon, s. \& a. 'LO. Fr. caroigne; Fr. cha roigne; Ital. carogna; Sp , carrona; Low Lat. caronia, from Lat caro $=$ Eleah.)
A. As substantive:
I. Literally:
*1. A dead body, a corpae.
"The caroigne lu the busshe with throte ycorve."
Chutucer: $: C$.
T.s $2_{2} 015$.
"Thay dld eat the dead carrims, nucd one another
*2. A body of a living person. (Used in contempt or depreciation.)
-Maunderitle, p. 293. 3. A carcaas; the fleah of anything not fit for food.
"Till warnd by frequent ills, the way they found
To jodze thelr loathsome carrion under groums."
4. Putrified, rotten flesh.
"Etynkend als carayne."-Hampole: Pricke of Con-
II. Figuratively:
*I. A worthless peraon. (Applied io reproach or contempt.)
"Shall we send that foolish carrion. Mrs. Quickly. shakesp.: Nerry IViven, ini. a
2. Prey, booty.
wherever the unclean birdn of prey which swarm Hitr. Eng., ch. xii.
E. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to carcassea; feeding on carcasses.
Match to match I have encounterid him
And inade a prey for carrion kites and crnwa
Ev'n of the bouny beasto he loved no well "
*2. Rotten, putrifying.
'That this foul deed shall suell above the enrth

carrion-bird, s. Any bird feeding on carrion.

And oft the hatefnl carrion. H ird,
Which reek id with that day's baiqueting

## carrion-crow,

Ornith.

1. Corvus corone, a common English crow which feeda on carrion, small aninials, young chicks, \&c.

## 2. The urubu (q.v.)

carrion-feeder, s. $\Delta$ bird or animal which livea on carriou.
" And will not the manner of its deacent prociaim feders, that their prey ignt hand."-Darwin carrion round the il orld (ed. 1870), eb. 1x., pp. $285-6$.

## earrion-flower, 6

Bot.: (1) A garden name for Stapelia; (2) Smilax herbacea. (Amerian.)
carrion-hawk, s. A carrion-eating hawk; loosely nsed for any large bird that feeda on carrion.
carrion-vulture, s. A carrion-eating vulture ; any American vulture of the family Cathartide.
"Whey al auimal is killed in the country, it la well known that the condors. like othor carrion-withurgs
 World (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 184.
Oăr'ris, s. [Gael. cathbrith, cathbruith $=$ boiled pollard ; cath = pollard, huska; briith $=$ boiled.] Flummery. (Sootch.)
aăr'-rǐtçh (sing.), oăr'-rǐtçh-eş (pl.), s. [ $\Delta$ corraption of Eng. cutechisin.]
I. Catechism. (Scotch.)
why Mother gard me learn the Bingle Carriech, ch. $\mathbf{x x} \times$ vii
2. Often used in the gense of reproof -

- I gae him his carritch: 1 relurehended him with geverity.
căr'-rǒl-līte, s. [From Carroll County, Mary land, wherc it is found, and anff. -ite (Min.).]
Min.: An isometric massive migeral of a light steel-gray colour, with a faint reddish hue. Hardneas, $5 \cdot 5$; al. $\mathrm{gr}_{1}, 4 \cdot 85$. It is foum associated with chalcopyrite and chalcocite Dana thinks it may prove to be identical with the Bastnaea linnæite, both being cupriferons. Composition: Sulphur, 4193 ; cobalt, $37 \times 25$ nickel, $1 \cdot 54$; iron, $1 \cdot 26$; copper, $17 \cdot 48$, with trace of arsenic.
* Oăr'-rôn-āde, $s$. [From Carron, in Scut land, where they were first manufactured, and guff. ade.]
Mil.: Short cast-iron, amooth-bore guns, made at Carron Foundry, having thimer metal than guus of aimilar calibre. They have powdar-chanbers, but no swell to muzzle and no trunnions, being attached to the carriare by a bolt passing through a loop on the under side of the piece. Formerly used to throw large shot up to 600 yards.
"The carronade is a gun of lintermedinte leugth and weight between the calnnou aud the howitzer. $-\rightarrow$ The frsidui to this nature was cast and constructed, ac Curron, 1779."-Rees: © Cyclopuadia; Cannon.
carr-rồns, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A variety of the Wild Cherry or Gean, Prunus Avium.
* car-róon (I), s. [CAR.] A rent received for the privilege of driving a cart.
car-rô'on (2), s. [Caroon.]
căr'-ròt, s. \& a. [Fr. carotte; ltal. carota; from Lat. carota.]
A. As substantive

Bot.: An umbeliferous plant, Daucus ca rota, the esculent root of which is well known It is indiganous to Enrope, being very frequent in pasturea and borders of fielda. A variety or speciea, Daucus maritimus, growe along the sea-coast of Kent, Dorset, Devon, a ad Cornwall, in England.
"Carrote, thougb gardene routs, yet they do well in
Candy carrot: Athamanta cretensis.
Cretan carrot: The same as Candy carrot.
Deadly carrot : A common name for Thapsia.
Native carrot: A Tasmanian name tor tha tubers of Geranium parviforum. (Treas. of Bot.)
B. As adjective: (See the compounds)
oarrot-head, s. A head with red bair.
carrot-pow, s. The game as CafrotHEAn (q.v.). (Scotch.)
carrot-tree, s. Monisia edulis, an umbelliferous plant, somewhst srborescent whic grows on one of three uninhsbited islands near Msdeira.
căr'-rôt-ǐ-něsss, s. [Eng. carroty; -ness.] The quality or state of being carroty. (Ash.)
căr'-rott-y̆, a. [Eng. carrot; -y.] Ressmbling s carrot in colour (applied to the hair); red.
*ar'rōwe, s. $\boldsymbol{n}$ L [Ir. \& Gssl. carach $=$ cnuning, deceîfful.] Vagabonds, strolling gamblers. "The carrow are a lind of people that wander up aud down do gentiemeny housed hiving only uppo thing of their own, yet wilt they play for mneh
căr'-ry̆, * car-i-en, " car-ri-en, * car-y, car- yn, * car-ye, * car-rye, v.t. \& $i$ O. Fr. carier = to convey in a cart, from 0 Tr. $\mathbf{c a r}=$ a cart, a car; Fr. charier.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Transitive:

1. Literally:
(1) To convey or transport goods on a car or cart, or any similar means of couvegance.
". Caryn, or cary. Vehs. transpeha. -Prompt. Pare. $\because$ Upon camaglles and other bestes men caryen here (2) Toconvey or bear in any way.
(a) Of material things:
"The dende body . . . they carry till they come at And devoat men carried stephed to his burial. (b) Of immaterial things:
"Another tonk the eonat road, and crrriod the in
telliverice to Rusell."-Macaulay: Hikt. Eng., ch.
(3) To bear about with one.
"Do not tike out bones like surgeons 1 have met man. Surgery
(4) To have sttached.
(5) To convey by force. (Generally with the adverbs away or off.)
" Go carry Sir John Falstart to the Fleet.
(6) To support, sustaia, ulhold.
"Warriors carry the warr irt's pall Tennyson: Chie on Death of Duke of Bellington, 6. 2. Figuratively:
(1) Of material things
( $q$ ) To lead, conduct.
he shoult1 prevall on then to desert and to carry their ship into koine Frencb or Irish port" (b) To bear, as trees, plants, \&c. "Set them a reasonable depth, and tbey will carry
more shouts upon the stem. "- Bacon: Nat Hist. (c) To move or pusl forward; to extend or continue in any direction.
"His chimney is carried up throngh tbe whoie rock,
no that you gee the oky through it, . mo thiat yo
(d) To win or gain after resistance. [B. 2.] What a fortune does the thick lipe owe, If he can enrry ber thus; Shasp, : othello, iL 2
(e) To pronel, urge, or drive forward. [B. 3.]
(f) To support, sustain the weight of. [B. 5.]
(2) Of immaterial things:
(a) To take or bear with one.
"If the idean of aiberty and waltion were carried nong with us in our minds, a great part of the diff-
cultiee that perplex menis tiousbts would be easier cuitiee that perplex wenis thougbts would be easie
resolved.,

## * (b) To receive, endure, nocept.

". Shme have in realiness so many odd stories, so there it nothing but they cnn wrap it into $\AA$ thle t
make others carry it with more dieasure."-Bacon. (c) To convey annexed to or as a result. - The obvious portionn of extension, that affect our finite: - Locke
*(d) To contain, comprise.
"He thouzht it carriod sonnetidng of argnment is * (e) To imply, infort, convey tbe idea or tmpression of.
ifghtness, or folly, for nsen to quit audion of ignorence. lightness, or folly, for nea to quit and renounce their


* ( $f$ ) To exhibit outwardly; to present the exterisal appearance of.
"The aypect of every one in the famity carrikes so lot."--Addison.
(g) To urge forward with some external or internal impulse, to canse to sdvance
"It is not to be fmaciued how far constancy will
carry mani . . ."-Locke
"In mar nature, puassion, and revenge, will carry them
(h) To push forward hsblts, ldeas, arguments, dea, in any direction.
"There is uo vile which mankind car
widd extremes, as that of avarice."
(i) To transfer, bring forward, as from one page, colnmn, or book to snother. [C., 6(2).]
(j) To cause to pass over to snother place.
*(k) To trace bsck the history of anything. "Manetho, that wrote of the Egsptians, hath car - Hate: Origin of Mantind.
(l) To effect one's purpose, succeed in completing or effecting snythiug.
"Oftetimes wallose the ocensioo of carrying in hani. Ben Jorton:- Discoceries (Negotia).
( $m$ ) To succeed in briaging into effect or to s successful isaue against opposition, as a measure in Parliament, or motion in a debate. [C. 14.]
"The frlends of Halifar moved and carrled the pre ifct Eng., ch, xiv
( $n$ ) With the pronour $i t$.
(i) To gain, prevail

Aro you all resolvd to give your voices?


* (ii) To behave, conduct oneself.
* (iii) To present or continue an ontward appearance.

My piece is already in the belief that he's mad; we mey cary "e thus, for our piensure and hls pewance.
(0) To transact business, to manage.
"And therfore they doe consingly carrye theyr
(p) To persuade, influence by words, as "he carried his andience with him.

* II. Reflexive: To behave, condnct oneself. He attetaded the king into scotland, where he did carry fimself with mnch eingalar awbotDess and tern
III. Intravsitive
* 1. To run or travel abont, to wander.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { As ancres aud herezites } \\
& \text { Thut holden hena in hire selles } \\
& \text { And coveiten noght io contree } \\
& \text { To carien about. }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Each doen her studions action vary, y." Prior
. To have a propelling power. [B. 3.]
B. Technically:

1. Arith: : To hold over in a calculation a number to a higher or lower place in numeration.
2. Mil. : To gain possession of by attack, as
carry the outworks of a ylace." [A. 2(d).
3. Gunnery, Archery. de. :

Intrans.: To have the power of projecting a ball to a certain distance.

## Sher, on ray soal, as far hat Amiens

. Beaum. It Fletoh: Titmer Tamed.
4. Naut. Wur: To be srmed with, to be pro vided with for offence or defence.
"It was desired that abe could carry thirty-six cs 5. Building: To sustain the weight of, support
6. Horsenaenship: A horse is said to carry well, when his neek is arehed, and he holis: his head high; but when his neck is short and ill-shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to carry low.
7. Hunting: A hare is said by hunters to carry, when the runs ou rotteu groumd, or on frost, snd il sticks to iner feet
8. Havking: A hawk is said to carry, when it flies away with the game instead of bringing it to its master.
C. In special phrases:

1. Ti) carry along, v.t. \& i. :
(1) Tralks: The same as to carry away, (Colloquial.)
(2) Intrans. : To fare.
2. To carry arms (Mil.):
(1) To serve in the army.
(2) To hold the rifle in the position for salnting a aubaltern. Arms so held are said to be "st the carry."
3. To carry away:
(1) Ordinary Language:
(a) Lit. : To carry off forcibly, to abdnct.
".. ' for he mourned because of the tranggreselon of

## (b) Piguratively:

## (l) To overcome, overpower.

having an houest ynd sinceremind, he why zot oon (ed. 1723), vol is ser il

## (ii) To transport in mind, to lead away


(2) Naut. : To break or lose a spar, dc., to part a rope.

## mative, p 4.

4. To carry coals: To bear injorios.
"I ndvise those who are senstbin that they earry covke, and are iull of til-will, and ent
5. To carry forth, v.t. : To convey outside "cionin pacresy forth the nenes withoat the camp unto
6. To carry forward:
(1) Ordinary Langrage:
(a) Lit. : To convey or condnct forward.
(b) Fig. : To belp forward, to promote, adrance.
(2) Book-keeping: To transfer from one page columa or book, to its auccessor.
"Four quarteriy divideuda, nt the rato of 10 per cent per annum, have beep pald during 18sa, begides earry. March s. 1881.
7. To carry off, v.t.
(1) Literally:
(a) To seize and convey away by force.
$\because O$. the Seres returning, carried of et ther their
(b) To couduct sway by means of a channel. (2) Fig. : To kill (aaid of a disease)
"Old Parr lired to oue hundred end afty-three year
of nge, aud uight have gone furtber, it the change of of nge and uight have goond furtber. if the change of
T To carry it off : To bear out, face through "If mane carrices it off, thure in mo much moned
8. To carry on, v.t. \& í.
(1) Transitive:
(a) To exercise, manage, or conduct.
"The internal government of Eogland conld be carr milisters - Macaulay: $H$ ist. $E n g$ ch. xi (b) To coalinue ; put forward from one stage to another.
bis disciplesen by our Blessed saviour, carried on by
(2) Intrans.: To conduct or behave oneself in a particular manner. (Colloquial.)
9. To carry out, v.t. :
(1) Lit.: To convey to a spot outside
(2) Figuratively:
(a) To conduct to sil issue; to prosecute a lesign ; to complete.
"Other doties, however, interfered with the carre (3rd ed.), bll 42

* (b) To transport.

Sthese things tranniprt and carry out the mind.
10. To carry over, v.t.
(1) Ord. Lang. : To gain over to a aide, to prevail to leave any party and join another.
"Mariborough had protnised to carry aver the army.
Russell to earry over the foet."-Nacaulay: IIix. Russeil to earr
(2) Stock Exch. : To put off s settlement of an account to the next acconnt day

Tbe carrying-orer rates were much the mame ax on
11. To carry sail (Nauh): To bava the sall pread

* 12. Tn corry the colours:

Mil.: To serve as an ensign.
13. To carry through, v.t. \& i.
(1) Transitive :
(a) Lit.: To convey anything througb the midst of other things.
(b) Figuratively:
(i) Of persons: To support or lead to s succesafnl end in spite of obstacles or dangers; to suffice for
 -Hammont
(ii) of things: To complete, bring to s successful issue.

* (2) Intrans. : To support to s successful ond in spite of obstacles or dangers.

14. To curry one's point: To succeed in one's object. [A. 2 (m).]
"They were beot apon placing their friend Littleton In the 8peakern chair ; And they had carried dhefr
point triumphantiy.

## 15. To carry wip? To bulld, or ralse higher:

16. To carry weight
(1) Lif.: To ride or run with a weight on onés back or saddle
" He carrites veight. he rides a race; Coxyer : Join cillpia.
(2) Fig. : To be of importance, to influence. TIFnr the diatinction between to carry and to bear, see Beak, v. For that betwean to earry, to fetch, and to bring, aee Bring. (Crabb: Eng. Syuon.)
carry-all, s. [A corruption of curiole.] A light fotu-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

* carry-castle, s. An elephant. (Nares.)
* carry-knave, 8. 4 commen prostitute. "The superfluous nnmber of all onr hy reing hack-
- carry-tale, s. A tale-bearer.
nomo pleaseman. zome alfght zany."
makesp: Lovez Lahour Loch y. 2


1. A term used to express the motion of the clouds. They are said to have: a great carry, when they move with velacity before the wind.
2. The bulk or weight of a burden.
+3 . The position of the mosket when under the order to carry arms. [CABry, v., C. 2(2).]
căr'-ry̆-ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [CARRy, v.]
A. As pr. par.: In senbea correspoading to those of the verb.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to the conveyance of gooda, \&c.
C. As subst. : The act or business of convey ing goods, \&c.
cark ( $p l$. car-mĕs), s. [Chess.] (Gerarde, dc.) car-sad-dle, s. [Caht-sample]
car-saye, s. [Kersey.] The woollen stuff called kersey.

carse (1), kerss, 8 . [Sw. karr $=$ a fen, a marsh.] Low and fertile land; generally that which is adjacent to a river. (Scotch.)


- carse (2), s. [Caess.]
căr'-stăng, s. [Eng. car, and stang $=$ a pole.] The shaft of a cart. (Janieson.)
cart, * carte, s. \& a. [A.S. crot ; O. lcel. karti, kartr ; Gael. \& Ir. coirt.]
A. As substantive:

1. Generally:

- (I) A carriage or vehicle of any sort
"There was bought a fourewhelld carr."一 Wyelife Einger, $x$. 29 .
"The scythians are deacribel hy Herodotus to lodge Tomple.
(2) A vehicle with two wheels, used for the conveyance of heavy or rough goods, and more conveyance of heavy or rough goods, and more
especially by farmers; distinguished from a especially by farmers; disting
waggon, which has for wheels.
" He laul carteand waine nimen"
"My strond of cenesi a Exodice, 1,362,
Was pack ing all hie goods in ond phor cart."
al, 11i.

2. Spec.: A vehicle in which criminals were carried to execution, or at the tsil of which they were whipped.

Now fitted the halter, now traversed the cart.
Aud often took leave, but was loath t
And oten wok leave, but pas par: The cordelier
B. As adjective: (See the compounds).

T Compounds of obvious signification : Curt horse, cart-load, cart-rut, cart-way, curt-wheel, cart-whip.

* cart-aver, s. A cart-horse. (Scotch.) [Arer.]
"The caries aud the cart-avers-maze it all, and the
carles and the cart-avers eat it oll" $\rightarrow$ coot: Pirade, ch.
v. cart-band * carte-band *carbond

A plate of iron on a cart ; also, the tire of a wheel.
"A A carte, Bant (carl)nud A.): Crusta, crustuta, di-
cart-body, s. The body or main part of a cart.

* cart-bote, s. Wood to which a tenant Was entitled for making and repairing carts and other implements. (Bouvier.)
" carte-hird, s. [Mid. Eng. carte, and hind
$=$ a lierd, flock, gatherlig.] A collection or number of carts or chariota.
"Sex hundred chrte-hipd inrogt,
cart-ful, s. [CARTfuL.]
cart-jade, s. A poor, miserable carthorse.
-He came ont with all hite clowns, horsed upon such carefected, on frrintihed, 1 thought if that were thrift. I wishell none of wy frleuds or silljects ever to thrive.
cart-ladder, s. A rack thrown out at the head or tail of a cart to increase its carryIng capacity. Also called zaves.
- cart-plece, s. A epecies of ordnance, anciently used ia Scotland; so called from being carried on a cart or carriage.
"They dressed and clesned their oartapieceet, whilk quletiy and trencherously were altoge ther pojeoned by the Covenantere with the towus aud so raumed with
stones that they were with great difienlty cleansed."-

cart-rope, a. A strong rope used for fastening a load ou a cart ; hence, any atrong rope.
"Whplash wel knotted, and cartrope ynough."-
"Wice be
"Woo be pato vayne persones, yt drawe wyckedues Tuto the, as it were wis coorle ; gnd syul
cart-saddle, * cart-sadel, * cartsadle, carsaddle, s. The amall saddle put on the back of a carriage horse, for aupporting the trams or ahafts of the carriage
"A timmer loug, $\boldsymbol{A}$ hrokens cradle.
The pillion of an auld car Brad ; colle. it 143
oart-saddle, v.t. To put a cart-aaddle on; to yoke, to harness.
* cart-spur, * cart-spurre, s. [Eag. cart, and spurre $=$ spoor (q.v.). $\perp$ A cart. wheel rut:
"A carte ipurre; orbiti"."-Cathol. Anglicum (ed.
* cart-staff, cart-staf, cartestaf, s. The shaft of a cart ; a piece of wood used to support the ahaft when the cart is not in motion.
"A good cart-atal in his hand he hente."
* cart-taker, s. The offleer who pressed carts and other vehiclea into the service of the conrt.
"Frirveyors, cart-takers, and such insolent offcers "
inluon: Lije of James i. (1653), p. 11
cart-tire, s. The tire of a cart-wheel.
cart-wright, * cartewright, s. One who makes earts.
"A Cartewright: carectareus."-Cathot A nghicum. "After locel names, the most names have been de-

cart, * carten, * cartyn, v.t. \& i. [CART, s.]
A. Transitive:

1. To carry or convey goods in a cart.
"Carynn, or lede wy the a carte Carruco."-Prompt
${ }^{*} 2$. To expose in a cart by way of punishment.
" Mounts the Tribumat, lifts leer scarlet hend And sees pale Virtue oarted iu her stead.
The chnckled wheu a bawd was carted." i. 199-50.
B. Intrans. : To use carts for carriage of goods.
"Oxen are not go good for draught where you bave cecasion to cort much, but for wister ploughing."
Nortimer:
Huthandry. Mortimer: Hzasanary.
cart'-a-ble, a. [Eng. cart; -able.]
2. That may be carried in a cart (said of goods).
3. That may be traversed by a cart (said of roads).
car-ta-fill-a'-go, car-ta-phīl- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-\mathrm{go}$, s. [From Lat. carta, and filago.]
Bot.: Two composite plants-(1) Gnaphalium sylvaticum, and (2) Filago germanica. (Turner.)
cart'-age, 8. [Eng. cart ; age.]
4. The act of carting or transperting goods in a cart.
"Goods entrustod to his master for cartage to the
dncks.
5. The money paid for the carting or trans. porting of goods in a cart.
" it is estImated that the total expense Including cartage from the mine to the rijl"why nud thence to
the port. wlll he sbout 22 per ton.-Daily reiegruph. Mhe rot s. will he about \&22 per ton."-Daily Telegruph
oarte (1). 3. [Pr. carte; Ital. carta; Lat. carta.] [OARD. 1
6. A card.
"Thon we'll oteok the thiop, and cry ben Baty, and hame. "-Soott; Ant cuqury, ch Xr.
7. A blll of fare.

## carte-blanche, s.

Lit. : A blank aheet of paper to be filled np with such conditions as the person to whom it is given may think proper; hence absolute freedom of action.
callod a carte-blanche to creata aur what was then called a carte-blanche to create nuy number of peerr
necessery to
tinsure lis ouccess
carte-de-visite, s.
Phot.: A amall likeness gummed on a card, so called from photographs of very amall size having been originally used as visiting cards.
oarte (2), s. [The same as Quartr (q.v)] A movement of the sword, as tierce and carte.
"He thruat carte and tierce aneommmnly fierce."
cart'-ĕd, pa. par. or a. [Cart, v.] Conveyed or transported ia carts.
"Horse gud man have to be fed hy rictual cartan
hundreds of nulles out of Poiand."-Carlyle: Fred th hundreds of mulles out of
car'-tel, s. [Fr. cartel; Ital. cartello; Sp. \& Port. cartel ; Low Lat. cartellus, from chartala, dimin. of charta $=$ a writing.] [CHART.]

* 1. A writing of any sort, more especially a paper containing the heads of an agreement between enemies, or stipulatious respecting the exchange of prisoners.
"As this discord among the sisterhood 181 ikely to ongarg then in a luny and fingering war, it is the yinore necessary that there slould be a cartel settled among
t2. A challenge to a bettle or duel, a detiance.
as to peryur'd duke of Laneaster:
Their cartel of dolunce they prefer:" Cisal War.


## cartel-ship, $s$

Nuat.: A ship commissioned in time of war to exchange the prisoners of any two hestile powers, or to carry a 1 roposal from one to the other; for thid reason she hat only one gun, for the purnose of liring siguals, as the ofticer who comnanded her was particulady ordered to carry no cargo, ammuntion, or implements of war. In late wars, however, the tern has been applied to ships of war fully armed, but nuder cartel, carrying commissions for settling peace, as flags of truce. Carter-shipea, by trading in any way, are liable to contiscation. (Smyth.)

* car'-tĕl, v.t. [Cartel, s.] To selld a cartel or challenge to ; to challenge.
"Come hither, You shall cortel him; gom ahail kin
him at
Humour, i. i. 4. 4 .
cart'-ẽr, * cart-are, * cart-ere, s. [Eng. cart; -er.] One whose business it is to drive a cart.


## Thay geigh a cart that clagrid was with hay Which that a carter drof forth in his way


"It in the prudeuce of a carter to put be lls upoun hif horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfally.
carter-fish, s. A kind of flat fiah, Pleuronectes megastoma.

* cart'-ẽr-ly̆. $a$ [Eng. carter; -ly.] Like a carter or rough fellow ; rough, rude.
charterie. Acty or churlish trick."-Cotgrave, in e.
car-tē's-í-an, a. \&s. [From Reué Descartes, a celehrated French philosopher, who was
born at La Haye, in Touraine, on March 31, 1596, and died at Stockholm, on February II, 1650, aged 53.]
A. As adj. : Pertaining to Descartea or to his teaching ; taught by Descartes.
"The Cartesian philosoplyy hegins now to bo almost anlvernal
B. As subst.: Oae who adopts the philoaophical tenets of Descartes.
cartesian-deviz, s. A contrivance to Illustrate the effect of the compression or expansion of air in thanging the specifie gravity of bodies. It is a sulall glase tgure, hollow, and sometimes provided with a hollow bulb on its head. This is to be partly filted
with water, and placed in a tall vessel, nearl full of water, and having a plece of caont choue secured tightly over the top. On pressing the caoutcheuc the atr of the vessel will be compressed : this will compress that within the flgure or hulb, 80 admltting more water by a small aperture, and cansing the figure to aink. On remeving the pressure the air in the figure or bulb will expand, forcing out ome of the water, and causing it to rise. (Fruncis.) (Webster.) It is called also a car-tesian-diver.
cartesian-diver, s. The same as Can-TESIAN-DEVIL (q.v.).
car-tës'- $\mathbf{1}$-an-ism, s. [Eng. cartesian; -ism.] The system of philosophy trught by Descartes. René Descartes in bis twentieth year resolved as far as possible to eliminate from his mind all that had ever been taught him by his mind all that had ever been taught him by books or by inatructors, and think out for
himself the entire circle of knowledge. His himself the entire circle of knowledge. His frat jostulate was " Cogito, ergo sum "-"I think, therefore I exist." Inquiring next into ideas, which he cleflined as "all that is in our mind when we conceive a thing, in whatever way we conceive it," he regarded clearness and (listinctness as the criterion of a true as distinguished from a false idea. Of all ideas in the human mind that of a God ia the clearest, therefore there is a God. As in this clear conception of God inflnite veracity is attributed to Him, it is impossible that be conld make our faculties deceive ua in mathematieal and metaphysical demonstrations; these sciencca, therefore, are trustworthy The actual existence of the external world ia proved by the prior trath, the existence of God. Creation was and is a manifestation of the Divine will.
Descartea revolutionised mathematics, im parting to it a bencficial impulse. He did so ikewise to metapilysics. Among his imme diate followers in the latter seience were Geu linex, Nalebranche, and Spinoza. A celchrated opponent was Gassendi. The method of Des cirtes was adopted by all the philosophers of the rationalistic sehool who fiourished during the latter half of the seventeenth and the whole of the eightenth centuries. In physies he discoverch the law of the refraction of a ray of light through a diaphanous body, but his riori mothon was not the proper instrument or thysical investiration, and his researche in that department were a comparative failure. [F̌ortex.]
cart'-fūl, ${ }^{\text {* }}$ eart'-fй11, s. [Eng. cart, and ful(l) ] The quautity which will fill at cart
"The klng hath licenctd certain victuals into the
town, and wood upon intrenty of the Cardinat Gondil

ar-tha-ǧin'-ǐ-an, s. \& a. [Lat. carthagiri ensts petaining to Carthage; Carthago (genit. Carthaginis).
A. As subst. : A native of Carthage.
B. As aljective

Geog. : Of or pertaining to Carthage, a fam ous city on the north poast of Africa, said to have been foumded by Dido about 869 b.c. and for many years the great rival of Ronie for the supremacy in the Mediterranean. After \& protracted struggle, lasting from 265 B.c. to 147 a.c., it was at last finally eonquered and burnt by Scipio in the latter year

## carthaginian-apple, $s$

Bot. : Punica granatum, itie Pomegranate.
car'-tha-mine, s. [Mod. Lat. carthames, and Eng, sutf. -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{7}$. A red colouring matter insoluble in water, but soluble in alcolnol extracted from the flowers of the safluwer, Carthamus tinctorius.
car-thạ-mŭs, s. [Moti. Lat., from Arab. qurtum, qirtim, from Heb. qurthami = bastard saffron.]
Bot.: A amall genus of composite fiowers, contalning two anmal species, of which one, the Saftlower plant or Bastard Saffron (Carthamus tinetorius), is extensively cultivated in India, China, \&c., as well as southern Europe. Under the name of Safflower the flowers of this plant are extensively imported into thio comitry, principally from India, for the sake of the two colouring matters, yellow and red, coatained in them, which are used for dyeing contained in them, which are used mixel with finely powdered tale it silk, sc. Mixed with finely powdered tale it
forms the well-known substance known as
ouge. It is also used to adultetate eaffron. According to Col. Sykes the seeds of C. persicus produce a useful oil, eatable when fresh. The oil-cake formed from it is very nourishing to millch cattle. In times of searcity the seeds themselves are esten, while the leaves of the plant are used as greens. (linaley, ©c.)
"Curehamus, the flower of which alone is used, it Lovant. There are two varietles of it; ono which has large leaves, and the other smaller ones. It is the last Which in cultivated in Egypt, where it ie a considderable article of commerce."-Brande: Dictionary of Arts

## car-thoun', s. [CAntow.]

Mil.: An ancient gan, weighing 90 cwt. and throwing a 48 lb . ahot; used in the fif teenth century. Also known as the Cannon Royal.
car-thū'-gir-an, a. \& s. [Low Lat. Cartusianus,
A. As adjective

Eccles. Hist. : Of or pertaining to a religious order founded in A.D. 1086 ly St. Bruno, and amed from the place of their institation, Chartreux, in France. They were remarkable for the austerity of their rule, which binds them to perpetual solitude, total abatinence from flesh-even at the risk of their livesand absolute silence, except at certain stated times. Their habit was white, except an onter plaited cloak, which was black. They were bronght over to England in A.D. 1180 or 1181 by Kiag Henry 1 I.
shent he seems extemalis As any Carthurian monk mas be
Longfellow: The Golden Lc
B. As substantive:

1. One of the order of monka deseribed in A. 2. A pupil of the Charterhouse School, which was originally a Carthusian house
car'-tǐl-age (age as ǐg), s. [Fr. cartilage, from Lat. cartilago.]

In Animal Physiol.: A texture or substance possessed of elasticity, flexibility, and conaiderahle cohesive power. Temporary cartil age is used in place of bone in very early life and as development goes on ossifles. perma nent cartilage, on the contrary, retains its character to the last, never ossifying. It is of two kinds: Articular cartilage, used in joints, and membraniform cartilage, employed in the walls of cavities. (Todd \& Bourman: Physiol. Anot., vol. i., ch. 4, pp. 88-93.) Fibro-cartilage.]
"Canals by degrees are abolifhed, and grow sollid;
several of them nuited grow a nembrane; these memseveral of them snited grow a membrane ; these membranes further consolidated
cartilages bones
car-tĭl-a-ğ̀n'-ĕ-i, s. pl. [From Lat. cartil. agineus = gristly.]

Ichthy.: The aame as Cnonnhoptenvgil (1 v .)
ear-tĭl-a-gín'e-oŭs, a. [Lat. cartilaginosus, from cartiago (genit, cartilaginis.] Consisting of cartilage, cartilagineus.
"By what artifice the cartitagineous kind of tishes
car-till-a-gin-if-ícā-tion, s. [Lat. cartilago (genit. cartilaginis), and fucio $=$ to make.] The act or process of forming into cartilage.
car-tǐl-ă'g'- innoŭs, $\alpha$. [Fr. cartilaginenx; Lat. cartilaginosus, from cartilago (genit. cartilaginis).]
I. Ord. Lang.: Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of cartilage; gristly
"The larynx gives pasage to the hreath, and, as the breath passecilaginous boxlies, whicl fores a vibration into a vocal sound or voice."-Holder: Elem. of Speech.
2. Ichthyol.: Having the interual skeleton in a state of cartilage or gristle, the bones coutaining little or no calcareous matter. (Owen.)
the means Whereby cartilaginous fishee rai

cart'-ing, $p r$. par., $a ., \& s$. [Сaнt, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. alj.: (See
C. As subst.: The act of conveying in a cart.
cart-ŏg'raph-ẽr, s. [Lat. charta =a leat of paper; Fr. carte =a card, a chart ; and Gr. ypatas (grapho) $=$ to write, engrave.] One
who makes or compilea charts.
cart-す-grăph'-ice, " cart-t-grăph'-1cal, a. [Lat. charta; Fr. carte = a card, a cliart; Gr. ypádıкos (graphikos) = writing grave.] of or pertaining to cartography.
cart-ö-graph'-i-cal-iy, adv. [Eng. cartographical; -ly.] According to or by carto graphy.
cart-og'-raph-y, s. $\quad$ (Fr. carte $=$ a card, a chart; Lat. charta; Or. Xápry (chartet $=$ a sheet of paper ; ypád $($ graph.e) $=$ s writing, a treatise ; үра́фш (graphó) = to write.] The art or business of making charts and maps.
car-tom, s. [Cartoon.]
carton-pierre, s. [Fr, pierre $=$ a stone.] 1. A species of papier-macbe, tmitating stone or bronze seuppture. It ia composed of psper pulp mixed witb whiting and glue this is pressed into plaster piece-moulds, hacked with naper, and when aufficiently set, removed to drylng-room to harden. It is nised for pictare frames, atatuettes, and architectural ora menta. (Knight.)
2. Very hard pasteboard.
căr-tot-ne'-ma, s. [Gr. кaprós (hartos) = chopped, cut; vina $^{(n \bar{e} m a)}=$ the thread of a gpider'a web.]
Bot.: The generic name of one of the afriderworts, having the filaments of the stamens without any hair. Only one apecies, Cartonema spicatum, a native of New Holland, is known. its flowers are blue.
car-tôon', * car-ton, s. [Sp. carton; Ital. carlone: Fr. carton; from Lat. carta, charta $=$ paper.]
Painting \& Drawing:

1. (Of the form Carton): Pastoboard for paperbexes.
2. A design drawn on atrong, large paper, o be afterwards traced through and trans ferred to tbe freeh plaster of a wall, to be painted in freaco.
3. A design coloured for working in mosanc, tapestry, \&c.

It is with a vulgar diea that the world becholds the cartoons of Raphat and every one feels hls s.
4. A drawing of a larger size than usual in a paper or periodical.
car-tôuch', s. [Fr. curtouche; Ital cartoccio =an angular roll of paper, a cartridge, from carta $=$ paper ; Lat. carta, charta; Gr. xáptns (chartes) $=$ a leaf of paper.]

1. Military :

* (1) A wooden caae containing bulleta, formerly fired from howitzers. [CAntridge.]
* (2) Leather casea, made to sling over the shoulders; used for conveying ammunition from the magazine to the gun.
(3) A cartridge.
(4) A roll of paper containing a charge.
* (5) (Cartouches, Fr.): French military passes, once given to soldiers golng on furough

2. Architecture
(1) A name given to the modillion of a cornice nsed internally
(2) A acroll of paper, nsually in the form of a tablet, for an inscription.
3. Egyption Antiy.: An elliptieal ovai on ancient monments and in papyri, containing

hieroglyphics expressing ruyal names and titlcs, and occasionally those of deitiea.
"Still a part of it [the Rosetta stope] wan decf phered two names in an otiong encloeure calted a cartouche. two names in an oblong enclo
-Sharpe: History of Egypt.
cartouch-box, s. The ssme as Can-TRIDGE-BEX (q.v.)
cate, fãt, fare, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, oamẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pōt

car-ton'che, car-toumh', s. [Fr. court $=$ hort; housse $=$ "s short mantle of corse cloth, worne in all weather by country-wome about their head and aholders." (Cotgrave.) A bed-gown, atrait about the waiat, with short ekirts, haylng their cornera rounded off, worn, according to Jamieson, by working women in some parts of Scotland.

- car-tow, s. [Dut. kartouw; Ger. kartann, fiom Lat. quartana, from quatuor $=$ four, from the measure of powder used. (Jamieson.). ] [Carthoun.]
"The earl Marischas eends to Montrose for two oar-

cart'-rídge, * car'-trage s. \& a. [A corruition of Fr. cartouche.] [CARTOUCH.]
A. As substantive:

Mil. : A case of paper, flannel, parchment, or metal, fitting the hore of a gun, and containing an exact charge of powder, it is called

cartridge.
a ball-cartridge when it contains a projectile, and blank when no projectile is used. For amooth-bore and muzzle-loading small-arms cartridges consist of paper cases to which a leaden bullet is fixed ; for breech-loaders, thin brass cases with a metal disc, centaining the detonator at the base, and a hardencd bullet choked in at the other; for artillery, aerge or silk, separate from the projectile, and cylinJrical in ahape. After filling the mouth ia choked, and it is then hooped with worated or braid.

> His new- catenanch atands in person by
> The strengthot bl ocornd powder loves to try
> $\begin{gathered}\text { And ball and cartragesorta tor every bare" } \\ \text { Dryden: A nnus Mirab., } 14 .\end{gathered}$
B. As adjective: (See the compounds).

## oartridge-bag,

Orduance: A flannel bag, having a charge of powder for a cannon
cartridge-belt,s. A belt having pockets fixed for ammunition.
cartridge-box, s. A box or case for the aafe atorage of cartridges.
cartridge-fller, s. A device for charg lng cartridge-cases with the proper quantity of powder.
cartridge-paper, $x$. Strong thick paper, such as was used for the cases of cartridges. Also used for large rough drawinga covering a good deal of space. It is made in two widths, fifty four and sixty inches, and any length that may be required; it is then called continuous cartridge.
cartridge-priming, $a$. Priming or deaigned to urime a cartridge.
Cartridge-priming machine: A machine by which the fulminate is placed in the conper capsule of the metallic cartridge.
cartridge-retractor, $s$. That part of $s$ breech-loading fire-arm which catches the empty cartridge capsule by its flange and draws it from the bore of the gun.

## cartridge-wire, $s$.

1. Blasting: The priming wire by which the cartridge is connected with the connectingwire of the voltaic battery.
2. Ordnance: The needle by which the cartridge envelope is pierced that the priming may be connected with the powder of the cartridge.
ear'-tul-lar-y̆, char'-tu-lar- $\mathbf{y}$, s. [Fr. carbulaire, from Low Lat. cartularium, chartu larium, from charta, carta = paper.]
3. A register or record of a monastery or chireh.
"Eatering a memorial of tbern In tbe churtulary or Commentaries.
4. An ecclesiastical officer in charge of publie records.

- car-tuw, s. [Dut. kartouw = a great gun.]
A great cannon or battering-gun. (Scotch.) [Carthoun, Cartow.]
carar-

1. Ord. Lang. : The act of ploughing.
2. Old Law: A tex or duty on every plough.

- căr'-n-cāte, 8. [Low Lat. carucata. carru. cata, from caruca $=$ s plough.] As murh land a could be plonghed with a team in $s$ year.
"The bide was the mennure of land lo the Conrellued by tbe Conquerar's nem standari. Twelve carucates of land made one hide- It (the carucare) must the yarlous according to the pature of the soll,
aud cuistom of hubbandry, In every county. - Kelhmm: Domesday Book, p. 16s.
- căr'-й̀e, s. A carucate.
cär'-ŭm, s. [From Caria, a district of As:Minor, of which it ia a native.]
Bot.: A genus of Aplacese or Umbellitere, with finely-cut leaves and compound umbels, which in the true Caraway have but few hracts aurrounding them, or sometimes none at all ; petals broad, with a point bent inwarda; fruit oval, curved, with tive ribs, and one or more chamels for volatile oil under each furrow. The Caraway, Carum carui, is cultivated in Essex and elsewhere. [Caraway.] C. bulEssex and elsewhere. [Caraway.] C. bul-
bocastanum is called Pignut; its tubera are quite wholesome.
ca-rŭn'-cle (Eng.), cạ-rŭn'-cụ-1a (Lat.), s. [Fr. curoncule; Lat. curunculu $=$ a little piece of fiesh ; caro (genit. carnis) $=$ flesh.)

1. Anat.: A small excreacence or protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.
"Caruncles are s sort of loose fesh arishn lat the
urethra hy the erosion made by virulent actld matter." - Wiseman.
2. Bot.: A wart or protuberance round or near the hilum of a seed.
3. Zool.: A naked fleshy excreacence on the head of a bird, as the wattles of a turkey, sc.
ca-rŭn'-cụ-lar, $\alpha$. [Lat. caruncula $=\varepsilon$ little piece of thesh; caro = fleab.] Pertaining to or of the form of a caruncle.
cạ-rŭń-cụ-lär-1-a,s. s. [Lat, caruncul(a), and nent. pl. adj. sufl. -ariu.]
Bot. : A generic name given to a few plants from the Cape of Good Hope, geparated by Haworth from stapelia, but with claracteristics acarcely sufficient to establish a new genus. (Treas. of Botany.)
carun'cụ-lăte, ca-rŭn'cư-lā-téd, $a$ [Lat. caruncul(a), and Eng. aidj. suff. -ate, -ated.] Affected with a caruncle; having a caruncle; of the nature or form of a caruncle ; caruncular.
"The carrier, more especially the male hird, to aled ermarkable from tbe wonderiul developineat of the of Specties (ed 1859), ch. l., p. 21 .
ca-rū'tō, s. [From the native name.] A dye obtained from the truit of the Genipa americana, a native plant of British Guiana. It is of a beautiful bluish-black colour. (Ure.)
carve, * ker-vyn, "ker-uen, * kurue, * keor-ven, v.t. \& i. [A.S. ceorfan (pit. t. ceary, pa. par. rearfon, corfen, corvyn); O. Fris. kerra; Dut. kerven; Ger, kerben; Dan. karve ; Sw. karfva. 1
A. Transitive
4. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Lit.: To cut.
"Kervyn, or cutton. Seindo, seco."-Prompt. Parv. The sbepbeards there robbea one another;
Abd layem baytes to beguile her hrother Avd they will buy his theepe out or the cote,
Or they will carcen the Ehephearde thin Or they will carven the ELephearde throta."

2. Figuratively:

* (1) To deprive, take away.

His estate fortune fro hum carf": | chaucer: $\mathcal{C}$. |
| :---: | chaucer: C. T., 15,043

* (2) To make into furrows, to wrinkle. And there the Ionian father of the reat; A million wrinkles cartei his akin."
* (3) To provide, secure.
${ }^{4}$ Ho hath heern a keeper of lifs flocks both from the vilenence of rohbers and his own soidilers, Fho eould
easily have carved themselves their own food.
south.
If Frequently with out.

* (4) To fashion

With lonea thre that equare are coruyn.",

I have kuown Then he wonld havo waiked ten ten mights notike, corving the fashlon of a yow
(5) To force or aucceed in making way against resistance.

To anch lot others carpe thelr way
(6) To engrave

Ron, ruw, Orlando, oarre on every tree
II. Technically:

1. To cut meat at table.
"A capon, the which lif 1 do cot earre ruest curiously Nothing, vile waug "-shakeqp: Wuch Ado about
2. To cut in wood, stone, jvory, or othar oubatance, as a aculptor.
(1) Of the thing cut:
"Hat Deroocrates really carved monnt A thos into a
(2) Of the figure nade:

And carved la liory snech a maid, so inalr,
As nature could not with his art compury.
B. Intransitive :
I. Literally:

1. To exerclse the trade of a eculptor.
2. To act as carver at table

* 3. To show great courteay and affability. (Schnidt.)
"I do mean to make lovo to Ford'e wifo; I apy entertalument th her she dlacourses, ohe carvet, she gives the loer of taritation."- Shakesp. : Merry ivivei
* II. Fig.: To fashion matters, to arrange.

carve, s. [O. Fr. carue, carrue.] $\Delta u$ incorrect form of carue (q.v.).
"As cantreds are diversely estimated. ${ }^{\text {so }}$ are also
carres or plowlands."-Sir J. Ware: On Spenser's
carved, pa. par. \& a. [Carve, v.]
car'-vel, s. [See def. 1.]

1. A contraction of caravel (q.v.).
*2. A loose name for a medusa, or jelly. fish; cf. the popular name, "Portuguese man-of-war," for the genus Physalia (q.v.). of the ocesn, of an «lobous forno. like so mathy line otbrowing Aboard her tiogs, which she can spread ht plearure, angling for stnal tishes, which by that

## carvel-built, $a$.

Neut. : Said of a ship or bont in which the planks are all filush; that is to say, their edges are all fayed to each other, and not overlapping, as in clinkerwork.

## carvel-jeint, s.

Nout. : A flush joint. Used of ships' timbers or plates.

* car'-ven, pa. par. \& a. [The now olsolete form of the pa. par. of carve; Mid. Eng. i-corven, corvyn.] Carved.

Rlabt to the carven cedarn doore."
ennysan: Recol. of the Arabian Nighte
carv"-ěr, * ker-vare, " ker-vere, $s$. [Eng. caru(e); -er.]

1. Literally:
2. One who carves, or worka in wood, marble, ivory, \&c.; a sculptor or engraver.
"I cantreved tooles of carventrie. of kerveres" Langland: P. Plownan,
"The master painters and the earvers came." ${ }_{\text {Dryden: }}$ Palamon \& Arcite, ili. 435
3. One who cuts up meat at table.
' ${ }^{2}$ Kervare beforne a lorde." Excarius."-Promph
"The carver, danctng round ench dinh."

- A carving knife and fork are often apoken of as the carvers.
+ II. Figuratively:

1. One who arranges matters. apportioning and proviling at his own discretion.

> I have had feeling of my cousin's wrougs
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { And linboured ald cand to do him right; } \\ & \text { But in this klad to corue, in bravilg arma }\end{aligned}$
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { But in this khat to colue in brivilig arms, } \\ & \text { Be his owncurrer shticut cut his way, }\end{aligned}$
2. A contriver, a plotter.

Art hid with art, so well perform'd the ebeat,

earv'-ĭng, pr. par., $\alpha$., \& s. [CARve. v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
b6il. b๑y ; pôt, jowl ; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ass; expeet, Xenophon. exdst. ph $=\mathrm{L}$.

C. As substantive:

1. The act, proceas, or art of sating as a carver. The set, procesa, or art of cutting wood leto ornampeotal forms by means of elisels, gravers, beorpers, \&ce The art is one of great antiqnity.
of cunnlad tork. arofing of wond, to make any manner
2. Carved work.
"They oan no more last like the ancients, than exeelient earringa in wood like those in marble and
 fury or the hrse generatic
T Ohvlous compeueds : Carving-knife, carv-ing-fork.
carving-chisel, s. A chisel haviag an oblique edge, and a basil oa both aides; a skew-chisel.
oarving-machine, 8 . A machine for roughly preparing wood for the carver's chisels, gonges, and scorpers. One was constructed in 1800 , hed othera have since been made.
carving-table, s. A table heated with hot water; in which are depressions forming paus to hold joints of meat. (Knight.)
car'-vist, s. [Etym. nucertsio; sair, but without evidence, to be a corruption of carry fist.)

Falconry: A young hawk carricd on the fist or wriat; e hawk in its first year.
car'-v̆̆. * car'-vey, * car'-vie, s. \& a. [Carraway.]

1. Carraway. (Scotelt.)
"Mix with them two pound of floe four, and two
2. A confection in which carraway seeds are enclosed. (Scotch.)
"... the reuainder of the two ounces of carrey.
carvy-sced, s. Carraway-seed. (Scotch.) carvy-sced, s. that a carpy wend would sink the seale . . ."Scoti: Antiquatry, che $\mathbf{x v}$.
căr'-y̆-a, s. [Gr. кápva (karua), pl. of кápvov ( $k$ (nton $)=$ a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of North American plants, allied to the Walnnt, and belonging to the order Juglandaces. Carya alba is the common hickory (q.v.). The seeds of C. amara, with oil of chamonile, are useful in colic.
 Carutes; Gr. карvárides (karmatildes) $=$ women of Carya. According to Vitruvius, from Carya, in Laconia, from whence, at its conquest hy the Greaks, the women were led sway capitive, and, to perpetnste their slavery, were represented in buildings as charged with burlens.]

Arch.: Figuree of females, used instead of

caryatides.
colmons for the support of an entablature. Male tigares in this nosition and relation are called Atlantes, Telamones, or Persinns.
 of or pertainiug to earyatidea. (Pen, Cycl.)
căr-⿹̆-ăt'-İd, a. \& \&. [Gr. кapvárıbes (haruatides).]
A. As adjective:

Arch. : Pertaining to or of the nature of a caryatin. (Pen. Cycl.)
B. As onhstantive:

Arch.: A single female figure sustatning an entablature.

## ca-ry̆b'-dĕ-a, e. [Lat. Charybdis]

Zool. : A geaus of Mednsex, order Acephala, class simplicia, in which no traces of vessels can be perceived foternally.

* car-y-en, "car-yz, v.l. [Carry.]
* car-yne, s. [Caraion.]
 nut.]
Bot.: Ooe of two genera, forming the order Rhizobolacese (Rlizobols) There sre ahout etght apecies, all hardwooded trees, and aatives of the tropical regions of South Arnerica. The most interesting is Caryocar nuciferum, whleh produces the Souari, or Butter-guts, occasionproduces the met with in English fritit-shops. These ally met with in Enghish frnit-shops. These nuts are ahaped aomething like a kidiey, having an exceedingly hard, woody ahell, en-
closing a large white kernel, which has a closing a large white kernel, which has a
pleasant putty' taste, and yielda obland oil on plessant nutty taste, and yielda a hland oil on
pressure. The timber aiso is valusble for ahip-buildiog, mill-work, \&c.
 $=$ a nut'; кpivov (krinon) $=$ a lily.]
Palcont.: A genus of Crinaidea, or Stonelilies, found in the palæozaio limestones of North America.
căr- $\breve{\mathbf{y}}$ - $\mathbf{\delta}$-dăph'-nē, s. [Gr. кápvov (karuon) $=$ n nut; $\delta \dot{\alpha} \varphi \eta \eta($ daphné $)=a$ laurel. $]$

Bot.: A genus of Javanese trees, helonging to the Lairel family. The bark of Caryodaphne densiffora is bitter in taste; ita leaves are aromatie, and uaed in cases of spasms of the bowela.
oăr-y̆-ŏl'-о-phą, s. [Gr. кápvov (karuon] $=$ a nut; $\lambda 0 \phi \dot{o}^{s}($ lophos $)=$ a crest.]
Bot.: A aection of Anchusa, a genus of Boraginaceæ, containing $A$. sempervirens, a plaot with a salver-shaped corolla, with very short straight tube. and the ring at the hase of the nuts prolonged on the inner side into an sppendage. (Treas. of Bot.)
 phyll(us), a lapsed srnonym of Dianthus (q.v.) ; fem. ph. ad.j. suft. -acpas.] The mane refers to the clove-like smell of the pinks.

Bot. : A naturat order of thalamifioral dientyletions, classel by Lindley under his stlenal alliance. There are three sub-orders :-I. Silener, the Piok tribe, with united sepals orposite the stamens, where the latter are of the same number; 2. Alsinex, the Chick-weed tribe, with separate sepals; 3. Molluginew, the Carpet-woed trike, in which the petals are wanting. and the stamens are alternate with the sperals when of the same mumber. They are all natives of cold and temperate regions The Clove-pink (Dianthus Caryophyllus) is the The Clove-pink (Dianthus caryopaydur) is cultirated varieties of carorigis of all the cultirated varieties of carnations, picontecs, hizarres, fakes, se.
căr-y phylu(unn); and Eng. edj. suff. -aceous.]

But. : Applied ta a corolla whose petals have long distinct claws, as in the clove-piok.
căr-y̆-ó-phy̌1'-1ĕ-w, s. pl. [LLat. caryophyt $u(u m)$, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eke.]

Bot. : The samo as Carvophyllacere (q.v.).
 and Eog. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: The same as Caryophyllaceous (q.v.).

Zool. \& Paloont. : A genas of Madrepore Polypi, in which the coral is branched, and the stars confined to the end of the branch. At each atar is a mouth, surraunded hy Dumerons tentacula. Caryophyllia cospitosia is a common Mediterranean coral, sad at Galleri, near Vizzlni, in Sicily, a led a foot and a balp thlek of the sane species ocenrs fossil in Newer Plincene deposits. The genus ranges from the Chalk to wodern times.
 and Eng. suff. -ic (Chem.).]

## caryophyllic acid, s

Chem.: An acid ohtained from the oil of cloves hy means of alcohol. It is composed and tour of oxygen.
chr-y-b-phy̌l'-line, z: [Lat. caryophylu(um): and Eng. satf. -ine (Chem.).]
Chem. $\mathrm{CO}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$. A erystalline substance obtained from cloves by means of alcohol.
căr-y-t-phy̆1-1oid, a. [Fr. caryonhylloits; Gr. карvó申иdлov(karuophullon), and eitos (eilos) $=$ form, appearance.]

Bot. : Resembling tbe Caryophyllus, orCiove.
 $=$ a nut; фǜdov (phullon) =a leaf.]

1. Bot.: A genua of Myrtacex, eontrining Caryophyllus aromaticus, the tree producing the well-known spice called cloves. It is a handsome evergreen, rising from fifteen to twenty feet high. [Clove.] It grows in the East Indian Islands. The trees are now extensively cultivated in the West Indies and elsewbere. All parts of the plant are aromatic from the presence of a volatile bil.
2. Pharm.: Cloves, the unexpanded flowerbud, dried, of Caryophyllus aromaticus, or Clove-tree. The clove has a small tapering, Clave-tree redue clove has ady, censisting of a four-toothed calyx, and the unopened corolla

- Caryophylli oleum, oll of cloves, the essential oil distilled from cloves. It is of a light yellow colour whee fresh, gradually hecoming brown-red; sp. gr., I•055, It conaiats of a hydrocarbon $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{16}$, containing in solvtion eugenic acid $\mathrm{C}_{30} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, and $\theta$ crystallioe body carynphylline ( $q . v$. ). Cloves contaln tannin. Cloves and the oil are otimulant, aronatic, and carninative, and are employed in atonie dyspepsia, to allay vomiting in pregnaney, and to relieve flatalence; also the pregnancy, is used to allay the pain of carieus teeth.
căr-y̆-dp'-siss, s. [Gr. кápuov (karuon) $=$ :


Bot.: A name applied to dry fruit containing a single aeed, which is united by all parts with a thiu pericarp. This fruit has the aspect of a eeed ; such is the fruit (commonly called seed) ia the family of grassea. (Balfour.)
 phoinix $)=$ the date-palm; xápuop (karuon) $=$ a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of very elegant, lofty palms, with graceful twice pinnate leaves. Nine apecies are known, all nstivea of India and the Indian Istauds. They have flowers of different sexea borne upon the aame apike, or sometimes on different apikes. From the fowerapikes of c. urens a lirge quantity of the juice called toddy or palm-wine is obtained, and this on boiling yietds excellent palm-sugar aod bugarcsady. The sago of commerce is prepared prom the central or pithy part of the trink. The fibre of the leaf-stalks is used for making ropes, brooms, mats, \&c., and a woolly kind of scurt acraped off the leaf-atalk for caulking boats

* cas, s. [Case.]
cä sā, phr. [An sblureviation of Capias ad satisfociendum.] [Capias.]
* cas-ak-ene, 3. [Ital. casachino; O. Fr. casayuin.] A kind of smrtout. [CAssock.]
ca-sa'r-ca, s. [Russ. kazarka; Bashkir karakas.)

Ornith.: A fresh-water fowl of the Dack family Aoatide (Tadorna casarca), called elso Nuddy-goose. It is a native of Russia
căs'-ca-hčl, s. [Sp. cascabel, cascabillo $=$ little ball, s button or knob at the end of 3 cannon. Probably corrupted from Lat, soubib lum, scabellum.]

Ifil.: The space between the hatton or knob eneerin

on the rear of a muzzle-loadiog gun, and the first re-inforce or greatest circuinferel:ce of the breech. Rifled breech-loading guns have none
căs-cā'de, s. [Fr. caseade; Sp. cascain; Ital. ciscata, from cascare $=$ to fall, from Lat. caso
thte, thit, färe, ạnidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, höre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt

$=$ to be roady to fall, from oado (sup. carrm) to tall
I. Ord. Lang. : A fall of wster over a preciploe; a waterfail, 8 little cataract.

From ite full lavor, "ouirs the the whiter wrook.
II. Teehnioxlly:

1. Elect. : An slectric charge asnt through s number of Leyden jars in succession, and not simultaneously.
2. Pyrotechnics: A device to imitate sheets or jets of water. Chinese fire is nsed.
ass-cal'-ho, s. [Port $=$ a chip of stone or yravel : Sp. cascajo, from casoar $=$ to erack, to hreak in piscea, from Lat. quasso $=$ to bresk in pieces.]
Geol.: A deposit of gravel, pebbles, and and In which the Brazilian dianond is commonly found.
ox! -ag-xil'-18, s. [Sp. cascarilla $=$ a plece of thin bark; dimin. of cascara = bark, rind ; casoa $=$ bark for tanning ; cascar $=$ to break in pieces.]
3. Bot. : A genus of Cinchonacese.
4. Phar.: The same as Casoarilla bark (q.v.).

I Mexican Cascarilla: Cascarilln PsendoChina. It is called by the Spaniards Quina blanca.
cascarilla bark (Eng.), cascarilla oortex (Lat.) g .
Pharm. : The bark of Croton Eleuteria, or Eleutheria, a trea belonging to the order Einphorbiaceas. It is a native of the Bahsma lslands, being most abundant in Eleatheria, one of that gronp. The bark occurs in the markst as smail quillsd pleces, about the size of a pencil, fissured in both directions, of a dull, brown colour, spotted white with lichens. It has a spicy amell and a bitter snd aromstic taste. It contsins a crystalline substance, Cascarilline. It is highly esteemed as an sromatic bitter tonic without astringeney in cases of indigestion; also as a stimulant expectorant in chronic bronchitis. When burn it amita a fragrant amell, on which account it has been at times mixed with tobscco.
"Carcarilla bark is Imported chiefty from Eleu. therik, aue of the Eahania isiands, packed in chest
căs-calrill'līne, s. [From Sp., \&ic., cascorilla; and Eng., \&c., suff. -ine (Chem.) (q.v.).] Chem.: A crystalling substsuce found in Cascarilla (q.v.)
cas-ca'-ta, s. [Cascade.] A cascade. "Thore is a great cascata or fall of watera"-E.
cas-ceis, s. [Etym. douhtiul.] Some article of dress. (Scotch.)
"Ane qubste cascois pasmentit with silvir." - Inven-
*ea'sch-ot, * ca'sh-et (et as $\bar{a}$ ), s. [Cacher.] The king's privy seal.
"Lnaerid had sant letters uuder the casher to many,

casch'-ie-lâwis, s.pl. [Caspicaws.] (scotch.)

- cas'-co, s. [Sp.] The hull of s ahip.

0ine(1), "caas(1), *cas(1), *casse, *Kace(1), s. \& a. [O. Fr. casse = box, case, or chest, from Lat. capio = to hold, to contain.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally:
(1) That which contains or encloses somehing else ; a box, covering, or aheath.
"Kace or casse for pyunys. Capella."-Prompt. Par.
Chther caterplllars produced maggots, that imme-
(2) A box or chest with its contents.
(8) A couple or get of any article.

* (4) The framework or carcass of a honse. "The case of the holy house is nolly designed and
*xecuted by great matters."-Addison:- On Italy. *xecuted by great masters "-Acldison:- On Italy.

2. Figuratively:
(1) The body, as that which covers or excloses the beart.
mek thy Trail case
Shatesp. $A$ neony and Cleopatro, 1v. iv.

## (2) The okin. <br>  © anasemy of Decancholy, p 474

## II. Technically:

1. Printing: A frame containing compartmeats or divisiona for type. Fach fount of type requires two cases, the upper snd the lower. The upper case contsins the capital sttsrs, small capitals, dotted snd accented lettars, fractions, and marka of reference; the lower case the small letters, figures marks of punctuation, quadrats, and spaces. In soms continental printing-offices only one case is used.
2. Bookbinding: A cover made ready for its contents-the book.
3. Masonry: An outaide facing of a bullding, of material superior to that of the backing.
4. Joinery:
(1) An inclosing frams ; as, the sash-cueing ; a hollow box on the sides of the frame, in which the weights work.
(2) The frame in which a door is hung.
(3) The incloaure of a stsir.
5. Weaving: The pulley-box of a buttonloom.
6. Pyrotech.: The paper cylinder or capsule of a firework.
7. Mining: A small fissure which lets water into the workings.
8. Comm. : The guts of shesp, used as cases or covers for sausages.
"The agreement was for the propose of securing to
the plainiffis a monopoly of the suppy of shoepis the plainitiff a monopoly of the bupply of sheepis
of For the distinction between case (1) and frame, see Frame.
B. At udj. : (See the compounds)
case-bays, s. pl. The joists frsmed between s pair of girders in naked ficoring. (Guilt.)

## case-bottle, 8 .

1. A bottle constmucted to fit into a case with others

- The frrst thing I did wns to Ath a large equare case bottle with water; and set it on my table, y reach o
my bed. my bed, "- De Foe: Life and Advent ures of Robineon

2. A bottle protected against breakage by s case or covering of wickerwork.

## case-chary, s.

Ichthy.: A species of Salmon, Salmo salvelinus. It is called also the Charr, the Alpine Salmon, and the Salvellian Charr. it is a British species.
case-hardien, v.t. [Eng. cuse, and harden.]

1. Lit, : To harden the outside or case of an irou tool, thus converting the surface into steel, while the interior still rotains the toughhess of malleable iron.
 it to powder'; prt ahout the seme quantlty of hay ealt to it, and mingle then together with stale clumblerlye, or else white wine vinegrir. iray gome or this mixture
upon lomm, end oover your iran all over with it; thell wrap the lowim about ell, and lay it apon the bearth of the lorge to dry ond barden Put it into the firs, and
blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just blow up the coals to it, till the Whole lump have jua
a hlood-red heat."-Moxon : Hechanical Exercises.
2. Fig. : To strengthen oneself, st least outwardly, against any influence.
case-hardened, pa. par. \& a. [Caseharden, $v$.
3. Lit. : Hs ving the outsids or surfare of an iron tool hardened, so as to he converted into ateel.
4. Fig.: Strengthened against suy exterusl Influence.
at Adieo, odd fellow, and let ine give thee this advice at partiag; e'el get thysell chse-harden'd; ior though
the very best steel lany suap, yet ald iron, you know, will rust."-Guardisu no. 9
case-hardening, pr. par., a., \&s. [Case. hamden, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
5. Lit.: The act or process of hardening the outside or surface of iron so as to convert it into steel
6. Fig.: The act of strengthening against external influences.
case-knife, s. A large tsble-knife, naually carried in the olden time in a sheath or case.

## 

case-lock, A. A box-lock serewed ox to the face of a dcor.

## case-man, cacoman, 8.

Printing: One who workset a cass ; a compasitor.

## case-mated, a. [Casemated.]

caso-paper, 8 . The outside quire of a ream.

## case-rack,

Printing: A woodsn Prsms to recelve printers' cases when not in use.
oase-shot, s. The same as Canister. sHor. Common for smooth-bore guns: a cylinder of tin filled with smsll fron balis packed in aswdnst and having a wooden or iron bottom; range 300 yarda. For rifled guns: a number of asnd-shot or lead and antimony bulleta packed, with coal-dust, in a thin iron bulleta packed, with coal-dust, in a thin iron
or tin case. It bas a wooden top snd $s$ wroughtor tin case. It has a wooden top snd s wrought-
iron disc, it the bottom, on which rest three iron disc, st the bottom, on which rest thres
curved iron plates, forming a lining to prevent curved iron plates, forming a liuing to prevent
lajury to the bore in firing. For apherical case (diaphragu, shrspnell, and improved shrspnell), see Shklıs.


## case-weed, casse-weod, s.

Bot. : A cruciferons plant, the Shepherd's Purse (Copsella Bursa-pastoris).
case-winding, a. Wound or intended to be wound up by a case.
I Cuse-winding watch: A watch so constructed that the opening of the cover winds up the works. It cannot be nverwound. Theurer, of Switzerland, took out a patent in thie United States for a watch of this kind in 1860, and Guizot for another in 1870.

## case-work, 8.

Bookinding: A book glued ou the bsck and stuck into a cover previously prepared.
case-worm, caseworm, s. The ssme as the Caddis (q.v.), so called from the case which it constructs for itself.
"Cadises, or casetoorms are to be found ha this ns.
tion, in several dibitinct counties, and in several little
brooks."-Foyer.
cāse (2), * caas (2), " cas (2), * kace (2), s \& a. [U. Fr. cos; Ital., Sp., \& Port. caso; Lat. casus = a chance, from coda $=$ to fall.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A chance, accident.
" Kace, happe. Casus."-Prompt. Paro.
"Caze fell that this kyng. © was with sicknesa
ofsought."-Alisaunder: Frag. (ed. Wkeat), 24
2. The condition or stste-
(a) Of things:
"'There be bileuede mald is ost, betere cas to abide. "-
Robert of Gloucester, p. 553 .
Robert of Gloucester, p. 53s.
"The hird-catchers usser' that this is suvariably the
Mase." Darwin: The Dexcent of Man, vol L, pt. il. chase vili. prowin:
(b) of persons:
"'In ouche cazr oftan tymes they be . . "-Nuge is . If the
is not goud to marry, "- Mad. xix so wlth his wife, it
*3. A condition of the body.
Bicion, our slek were many, aud in very ill case."-
3. Questions or matters concerning particular persons or things.
"Well do I find each man most wise in bla own
case." Suitney.
4. A question or point to be decided on [II. 1.]

II. Technically:
5. Law:
(1) The state of facts juridically conajdered ; as, the lawyers cited many cases in their pleas.
"Ir he be not apt to beat over nathere, and to call up one thing to prove and Illustrate ntother, let him
(2) A statement of the facts of any waster sub judice, drawn ap for the conaiderstion of higher conrt.
(3) A cause appointed for trial.
6. Medicine.
*(1) The history of a disease.
(2) A particular instance of any disease.
"Chalybeate water geems to be $n$ prover remedy in
bypochondrincal cases." $-A$ ropthnot : On $A$ itments.
 3. Gram. The different forms assumed by word according to ita different relations in a sentence. The movable or variable terminations of a noun are called its case-endings. In the oldest English there were six casea: Nominative, rocative, accusative, genitive, dative, and instrumental. In modern English only ona case, the possessive (the representative of the older genitive), retains a caseending, hut we find traces of nthers, as in the adverbs whilom, seldom, where the $m$ is the relic of the dative case in old English.
III. in special phrases:
7. In case, *in cas.
(1) If it should happen that, supposing that, lest.
"For in case It be certain, hard It cannot he for them * (2) In a fit conditiou for anything.
 *(3) Perhaps.
8. If case (be): If by chance, supposing.
9.     * Of case, of caise: By chance, accidentally.
"Becauss sic rauersionis may of case be tynt."
(ames $/$ I. (an. 1469; ed. 1814, pas. (or caie
10. *On or upon cuse, * on cas: By chance.
11. To put a case, ${ }^{*}$ putte caas: To auppose or propose an hypothetical instance or illustration of any case
"I pute eaas that he ha apace,
Lydgate.

12. To set case, "sette cas: The same as to put cose.
"I sette cas that s thefe make an hole in s hous, for
to take out good" "Oesta Ruma norum (ed. Herrtage), P. ${ }^{\text {P. }}$ (1) Crabh thus distinguishes letween a case and a cause: "The cuse is matter of fact; the cauce is matter of question: a case involves circumatances and consequences; a cause involves reasons and arguments: a case is something to be learned; a cause is something to be decided. A case needs only to be stated; a cause must be defended; a cause may inclnde cases, but not vice-versa.
(2) For the distinction between case (2) and situation, see Situation.
B, As adjective: (See the comprunds).
case-book, s. A book in which a medical man enters the particulars and history of each case treated by him.
case-ending, s. The inflectiona by which the different casea of a nonn, \&c., are distinguished. [CASE (2), A. 11. 3.]
" The recond stage is that in which some words have tost tbeir power of being used as nouns or verbs, snd can only be employed as partcles, in Which capacity
they ar edded to nouns to form eqseending, and to


- case-putter, s. One who puts forward arguments; a lawyer.

> A battered, wormeatea ease-putter.* Otway: Soldier $: ~ F o r t u n ~$
cäse (1), v.t. [CAse, s.]

## I. Literally:

1. To encase, put in a case or covering.

The friend with ardour aud with joy obey'd

"Yon ppurn me hence, nnd be will spurn me hither
If last in this service, you must case nie in leathe
Shakesp.: Comedy af Etrort, ii. 1 .
2. To cover or envelop as a case.
"Then cones my fit sgain, i had elss been perfoct,
Ae orod and generin as Shakesp.: Mincbeth, jil. 4.
3. To cover on the outside; to surround with a casing of a material different to that of which the interior is composed.
"Then they began to case their houses with marble."

* 4. To strip off the case or covering; to skin or fiay.
"Well make you some aport with the fox ere we
Case him."-shakerp. © Alf, Well that End Well, iii. 6 . ${ }^{*}$ II. Fig.: To cover, hide.
" If thou would ist not entomb thyself alive.
And case thy renutation in a tent.
And case thy reputation in in tont
Shakerp.: $T_{\text {Troil }} \&$ Creas, iil. \&
- case (2), v.i. [Case, 8.] To put cases ; to propose or suggest hypothetical instances or sases.
"They fell presentiy to reaconing and casing upon
the natter with bim, and laying dictinctions belore
cā'se-a-ble, a. [Eng. case; -able.] Naturally belonging to a particular situation or cass. "Some convoltions he had, where is the opening of hie buath with his own hand, his toeth were soueWhat hurt by our popyle
Baille: Letu, Lisf.
căs-ð-är'-1-a, \&. Named after Casearius, a missionary at Cochin, who assiated Rheede in the Hortus Molabaricus.]
Bot. : A genus of plants, order Samydaceæ (Samyda). In Brazil the leaves of Casearia ulmifolia are applied to wounde, and as an antidote to the bita of serpents, while the jnice is drunk by the sick. A decoction of tha leaves of $C$. lingua is used interaslly in inflamof C. ingua is used interasily in infaniastringens is employed as a poultics or lotion for badly-healed ulcers. The root of $C$. esculenta, aa East Indian species, is bilter and purgative; the foliage is eatabla. Finally, C. Anavinga, also an Indian species, has very diuretic pulp, white the leaves are nsed in medicated baths.
cāsedu, pa. par. or a. [CAse, v.]
cạ-sē'-ío, a. [Fr. casèique, from Lat. caseus $=$ checse.] Pertaining to cheese.


## caseic-acid, s

Chem.: A name given to an acid obtained from cheese, the existence, however, of which from cheese, the
cā'sĕ-̌̌ne, cā'-sĕ-ı̌n, s. [Fr. caseine; Lat. caseus $=$ cheese.]
Chem.: An albuminoid anbstance found in milk, solnble in alkali. lt is coagulated by animal membranes. It dries into a yellow mass, and contains less aitrogen than alhumin. A aimilar substance, called vegetable casein or legumin, occurs in peas, beans, \&e.
"The deficiency of yluten and slbamen, as compared with the canein of milk, is supplied by wilk itself. by agbs, by meat resh or salt, kid by the meens that
-I Vegetable caseine: A substance essentially the same as animal caseine, of which from twenty to twenty-seven per cent. occurs in the pea and bean, while the seeds of leguminous plants in general contain a coosiderable proportion of it. (Brown.)
oāse'-māte, * cas-a-mat, s. [Fr. casemate; Sp. \& Port. casamata; ltal. casamatia; from casa $=$ a house ; the second element is doubtful. Diez suggests ltal. matto, fem. mutia = mad, foulish, also dial. $=$ "dumny," and Wedgwood, the Sp. matar = to kill.

1. Fortification:
(1) A kind of bomb-prool vault or arch of stone-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtin, somewhat retired or bastion next the curtin, somewhat retired or gerving as a battery to defend the facc of the opposite bastion, and the inoat or ditch.
(2) The well, with its several subtertaneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. (Harris.)
2. Arch.: A hollow moulding, auch as the cavetto. (Gvilt.)

## casemate-gun, $s$.

Mil.: A gun is monnted in casemate when it is placed in a protected cllamiker and fires through an embrasure. The construction of the carriage differs aomewhat from that of the barbette.

## casemate-truck, :

Vehicles: A truck for transporting guns, \&c. in casemate galleries or through posterns
cāse'-mā-těa, a. [Eng. cosemat(e); -ed.] Furoished with or formed like a casemate. cāse'měnt, s.\&a. [An albureviation of encosement; from O. Fr. encasser $=$ to frame, to case ; casse $=3$ case, a chest.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally:
(1) Properly a amall portion of an oldfashioned window, made to open on hinges fastened to one of ita vertical sides, the rest of the window being fixed.
"Why, then may yon have an cavement of the great
chamber window. where we play. opeo, and the moun

(2) Now applied to the whole window; a window.
> "Hs watched then from the oasement when thov
Winged.": ralee of a Fayzide Jux : The theto
> olanis Tale.
> $\dagger$ (3) Sometimes applied to the frame only of \& window.
> "A box perchance is from your eavement hung "Yet still his jows and toeth they clotter, Like a loose evement on the wind ${ }^{\text {a }}$
> * 2. Fig. : Applied to the heart or breast.
> "Thy cosernent 1 need not open, for I look through
thee. - Shakeyn: Alts Weell, it. 3 . II. Technically:
> * 1. Mil.: A loop-hole in a wall to shurt through. (Coles.)
> 2. Carp.: The name given by carpenters in Scotland to the kind of planes called lyy Englisl tradesmen hollows and rounds. (Jamieson.)
B. As adjective: In the compounds; as, casement-curtain, casement-dge.
cāse-mĕnt'-ăd, a. [Eng. casement; ad] Furnished with a casement.
cās'-ě-oŭs, a. [In Fr. caséeux; Lat. cuseus = cheese.] Pertalning to or resembling cheese; consisting of cheese.
"Ite fibrous parta are from the caseous parts of the
caseous-oxide, s. [In Ger. käsaryd.]
Chem. : A name for a combination of chees with oxygen; slso called Apoaepidin (q.v.).
cas-ẽr'n, s. [Fr. \& Ger. caserne; Sp. \& Port. caserna; ltal. caserina, from Lat. casa $=$ a between the rampart and the honses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beda. (Harris.)
oàs'-ӗ-ŭm, s. [Lat. caseus $=$ cheese.] The same as Caseine (q.v.).
căsh (1), s. \& a [ [O. Fr. casse = a box, case, or chest ; Fr. caisse ; Lat. capsa.]
A. As substantive:

* 1. A chest or money-box.
"Casse. A box, case, or chest, to carry or trept grave.
 $\operatorname{man}_{\mathrm{ch} .12} 10$


2. Properly ready-money; coin or apecia It is ulso applied to valuable securities capable of being readily converted into money.
 pounds the minister reoel red only from for to otight pxiv.

- Crabb thus distinguishes between cuah and money:-" Money is applied to everything which serves as a circulating medium; cash is, in a strict sense, put for coin only : bank notes are money, guineas and shillings art cash: all cash is therefore money, but all money is not cash." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
B. As adjective: (See the componads).

Compounds of obvious signification : Cashbox, cash-keeper.

## cash-acoount, 8.

1. Book-keeping: An account in which only cash or ready-money transactions are entered. 2. Banking: An account of advances made to a customer on security. (Scotch.)
cash-hook, s. (See the extract.)
"The eazh brok contains an aceount of all money transactloos. It is kept in f follo form $11 k e$ the ledger
with Dr. narked on the feft hand pare, and Cr. ont tb With Dr. insrked on the heft hand page, nad Cr. onved

cash-boy, s. A boy employed in a store to carry money and changa to and from the saleamen and the cashiers.
cash-credit, s. The privilere of drawing money from a bank, on personsl or previoualy devosited security ; a cash-accomnt.
cash-girl, s. A pitl employed for the same purpos as a Casn-sor.
căsh (2), s. [A native word] A Chlnese copper or brass coin, perforated with a square hole and strung on threads; in value about one twentieth of a penny.
căsh (1), v.f. [A shortened form of ceshier (q.v.).] [Cass, $v$.$] To dishand, dismiss.$

Site, sât, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wê, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre ; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gō, pơt

cxah (2), v.t. [CAsh (1), s.] To changs ur convert lito cash; to exchangs for money.

## cashed, pa. par. or a. [CAsH, v.]

ałsh'-ẽr, s. \& a. [ P Fr. casier $=$ s pigeon-hole.] casher-bozes, $s$.
Glass manufacture: A table covered with coal cinders, on which the globe of glass is rested while the blowing-tabe is datached snd a rod attached to the other pole of the globe, preparatory to flashing. (Knight.)
at-shew' (shew as shof), s. \& a. [A corraption of acajou, the French form of the nstive Brazilian name acajaiba.)
A. As substantive:

Bot. : The seed of the Anacardium occidentale, i tree of the family Anscardiacex. It is a larys tree, somewhst like s walaut. The fruit


CASHEW.
or nat is kidney-shaped, of an ash colour ; the shell consists of three layers, the onter and inuer of which sre hard and dry, but the intermediate layer contains a quantity of black, extreosely acrid, canstic oll, wbich is destroyed by roastiog the nuts before eating them. The oil is applied to floors in Indis to protect them from the attacks of white ants. [ANACARDIUM.]
B, As adjective: (See the compounds).
cashew-bird, s. The Jamsica name for a Tanager, the Tanagra zena of Gosse, now spindalis nigricephale.
cashew-nut,
Bot.: The fruit or nut of the Anacardium occidentale. [Cashew.]

## cashew-tree, $s$.

1. Anacardium occidentale, the West Indisn name of Acacia tort nosa. Its timber is hard and tough. (Dr. Royle: Descrip. Catalog. of Woods, 1843.)
ẳsh-hor'-nie, s. [Etym. unknown.] A game played with clubs by two opposite partits of boys, the aim of esch party heing to drive a ball into a hole belonging to their antagonists, While the listter atrain every nerve to prevent this. (Scoteh.)
căsh'-ie (1), a. [Allied to Icel. karskr, kaskr = quick, nimble; Sw. and Dan. karsk = hale, hearty.]
2. Luxuriant and aucculent. (Spoken of vegetahles and the shoots of treea.)

IThomas of Ercildoune, it is said in an old thyme-
-grde down to the cashie wud
To Pn' the roses hrin.".
3. Transferred to animals that grow very rapidiy.
4. Delicate, not able to endure fatigue.

T This is only a recondary sense of the term, as suhstances, whether vegetable or anj mal, which ahoot up very rapidly and rankly, are destitute of vigour.
4. Flsecid, slalhhy. (Applied to food.)
oash'-ie (2), a. [Perhaps the same ss Culshie. (Jemieson.)]

1. Talkative.
2. Forward.
othh-tër', 8. [Fr. caissier ; Ital. cassiere, from caisse, cassa = cash. $]$ He who has charge of
money ; s cash-keeper; one who keeps the buoks of cash psyments snd receipts of s firm.
"If a stoward or cashier be sofered to run on, with. oat hringing him to a reckoning such a sottish for-
bearance will teach bim to shuffle,
căsh-Iër', * casseere, v.t. [Ger. cassiren = to cashier, to destroy ; Fr. casser = " to breake, burst . quash asunder, also to casse, casseere, disuharge" (Colgrave) ; 1tal. cassare; Lat. casso $=$ to bring to nothing, snnihilate; cussus = empty, void.]
I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To invalidate, annul, render of none effect.
" Seconds in factions many times prove princtpals;
hut many times aleo they prove cyphers, and are
asherem -Bacom
Of persimss from oue's service, discharge. (Of persons, as 1I.)
"They have already couhiered several of their follow.
* 3. To discard, dismiss. (Of things.)

Connections formed for intorest, and cudeared,
By selfikh views sre$]$ ceneured and cashiered." By selfish views [are] ceneured aud cashiered.",
II. Mil. : To dismias an officer from service; to annul one's conmiasion.
"He had the insolence to casher the captain of the lord lieutenant's own body suarl" "- Jacaulav : Hist.
Eng., ch. vi. Eng.
căsh-iër'ed, pa. par. \& a. [Cashier, v.]
$\dagger$ Oăsh-iër'-ẽr, a. [Eng. cashier (v.); -er.] Ong who cashiers, discharges, or diamisses.
căsh-iër'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CASHIER, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of discharging or dismissing from service; the state of being discharged or dismissed.
căsh'-ĭ̀gg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cash, $v$.
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act or operation of con verting into cash; elcashment.
căsh'-līte, s. [Etym, doulotful. Cf. Wel. casght $=$ to collect, casgl $=$ collection.] A mulet. (Wharton.)
căsh-mar-ǐes, s.pl. [Fr. chassemarée, from chasser $=$ to hunt, to drive, and maree $=$ the tide ... fresh zea fish.] Fish-carriers; persple who drive carts of fish through villages for sale.

- Na muletis thair his cofferis carrles,

Or cedyers coming to ane finir."
Legend Bp. St. Androis; Poema 10th Cent., p. 328.
căsh'-mëre, s. \& a. [Named from the country whence it is imported.]
A. As substantive:

1. A material for shawls, of a rich and costly kind, made from the fine wool of a species of goat, s native of Thibet.
2. A fine woollen stuff, made in imitation and substitntion of real cashmere.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to or compoaed of the materisls described in A.
căsh-mër-ertte', s. [From Eng., \&c., cashmere (q.v.), and suff. ette.]
Fabrics: A lady'a dress-goods, made with a soft and glossy surface in imitation of cashmere.
 Of or pertaining to cashmere.
ca-shōo's. [Fr. cachou, from the Cochin Chinere coycuu.] The same as Catechu (q.v.)
cas-ĭm-irr-ō-a, s. [Nsmed after a certain Casimir Gomez, of whom nothing is known.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Aurantiacere Casimiroa edulis is cultivated in Mexito. The pulp is agreeable to the taste, but induces sleep ; the seeds are poisonous. (Treas. of Bot.)
cās'-ĭng (1), pr. par., a., \& s. [Case, v.]
A \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See
C. As sulstentive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of enclosing in a case or covering.
2. A case or covering.
II. Technically:
3. Metal-working: The middle wall of a
blast-furnuce. Beginning from the inside, we find the lining, stuffing, casing, and mantle. [Blabt-furnace.] (Knight.)
4. Shipbuilding: The curb around a steantboat funnel, protecting the deck from the heat.
5. Blasting: A wooden tunoel for powderhose io blasting. [Hose-trovor.]

- cäs'-ing (2), s. [Etym. doubiful. Pcrhaps cog. with Dan. kase $=$ dung.] [Cazzon.] Dried cow-dung used as fuel.
"O God permitted hira to taike other fuel, namely, Waterkena': seript. 'indic., Iii. 9 .
* oas-i'-nō, s. [1tal. = a summer-house, a small villa; dimin. of casa $=\mathrm{s}$ house.]

1. A house or room for dancing sad inusic; a public dancing ssloon.
 day, wheh nightly fills cat
Thackeray: Lanity liair.
2. The same as Cassino (q.v.).
cask, *kaske, a. [Icel. karskr, kaskr: Sw. \& Dan. harsk.] Brave, doughty.
"The laddes weren kacke and teyts." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Havelok, } 1,881 .\end{aligned}$

* cask (1), a. [Casque.]
cask (2), * caske, s. [Sp. casca $=$ the coat ui an omion, a cask of wine, s casque or helinet.] I. Ordinary Language:

1. A barrel, a wooden vessel used for enclosing liquor or provisions.
"The vletuallers soon funnd out with whom they Which doga would not touch."-Hacaulay: Iist. Eng., ch. xiv.

- It has cask in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or proviaion of casks. "Great Inconveniences grow by the had cask being
connununy to ill seasuned and conditioned, ns that, a


2. The quantity contained in a cask.
*3. A casket
2 "A Aewell lookt into the woefullest cosk."一shaterp. II. Technically:
3. In the asme sense as I. 1.
4. Dyeing: One form of steam-apparatus for ateaming cloths which have heen 1 rinted with a mixture of dye-extracts and morlants, in order to fix the coloura. It is a hollow cylinder, within which the cloths are suspended for the apilication of the steam admitted to the interior of the drum. (Knight.)
cask-buoy, s. [Buoy.] (Knight.)
$\dagger$ cask, v.t. [Cask, s.] To put into a cask.
cask'-ĕt, s. [Corrupted from Fr. cassette $=\mathbf{a}$ casket; dimin. of casse $=$ a hox, case; Lat. cayse $=\mathrm{s}$ chest ; capio $=$ to hold, contaio. (Skeut.)]
I. Literally:
5. A little chest or coffer, a jewel-case.

Here in the key aud cathect."
Byron: Manfred, ill. 1.
"Bere, catch this casket; ; it is worth the paling"
Shakesp, : Merchant of Jenice, ti. 6.
12. A coffin. (Chiefly American.)
all heads were reverently uncovered as the
was remaved from the hearse."-Daly Telc.
 praph, Sept. 23 rad 1881.
*II. Figuratively :

1. The body, as enclosing the soul.
"They found him dend, and cayt luto the streets,
By empty cosket, where the jewel, Iffe.
2. The breast.
'O fgnorant poor man! what dost thou bear
Locked up within the casket of thy breast
Davies
3. The tomb, as enclasing the body.

cask'-et, v.t. [Casket, s.] To enclose or shut up in a casket.
"I bave writ my letters, canketed my treasure, and
căs'-përe, s. [Etymology doubtful.]
Bot.: A plant--Alliaria officinalis.
"căs'-pie-câws,* cas-pǐ-tâws,* cas-piclâws, * cas-chie-lâwis, s. [Of unknown etyim. An instroment of torture formerly used in Scotland. Its effect seems to lisve heen to draw the trody and limhs together. and to keep them in this cramped poaition.


t casque (que as lx), easkr, s. [Fr. casque; Ttal., sp., \& Port. cusco =a skull, cask, hel met.] Armour for the head, a head-plece. OId Nestor ohooik the parqua
bl vit 220 There canne e youth from Georgist shore,--
A milltary caugue he wara...
Wordereorta : Aueh
IOhvious compound : Casque-shaped
$\dagger$ casqued (que as $\mathbf{k}$ ), $a$. [Casque, 8.] Wearing a casque.
"Ho was clothed in a dragoon's dress belted and guary. ch. vi.
$\dagger$ cas'-quět-ĕl (quet as kět), s. [Dimin. of casque (q.v.).] A light helmet. (Southey.)
" cass, " casse, s. [Case.]

* căss, v.t. [Fr. casser; Ital. cassare; Low Lat. casso; elther from cassus $=$ empty, or from quasso $=$ to shake.]

1. To render useless; to anoul
"When this eleeviun came to the Pope he cassed it. Capgrave : ckronicle, p. 153.
2. To discharge, release, dismisa They were eassed and dikcharyed of thelr militarie "The -Ioland: Amm Marcel/iınus.
ongue. but to cass was once liaturalised in the Engllsh a Present. pis
3. To vanquish, defeat
"Of the Vitellians he both cassed and atso chasticed very many." Holland: Suetonius, p. 245 . "Thay war castin, but array, at thair spulye."
căs-ea'-dạ, caxs-sa'-dō, s. [Cabsata.] cassada-bread, s. [Cassava-bread.]

* căs'-sa-kĭn, s. [Eng. cassock; dimin. auff. -in.] A little cassack. (Sylvester: St. Lewis, 544.)
căs-sa-mūn' äir, s. [An Eastern word. Cf Mahratts katchoramu $=8$ zingiberaceous plant, curcumazerumbet, and Kristnatamata $=$ Canna Indica.]
Phar. : The nsme of a root brought from the East Indies in irregular cut pieces of verious shapes. The cortical portion is marked with ciriles of a dusky brown: the inner part is paler and mequally yellow. It is warm, bitter, and aronatic, and smells like ginger lt is used in hysterical, epileptic, and parabytic affections. It is sometimes referred to the species Zinziler cussamuntar
căs'-sa-rēep, 8. [From Eng., \&c. cassa(va), with suff. -reep, of doubtful etym. ] The inspissated juice of the cassava, which is bighly antiseptic, and forms the basis of the West ladian pepper-pot. (Treas. of Bot.)
*Căs'-sāte, v.t. [Fr. casser; Ital. cassare; Low Lat. casso ; from cossus = empty, or quasso $=$ to break in piepes.] To render void or null, to abrogate, to quash.
"This opinion supersedes and casates the best me
* Căs-sā'-tion, s. [Fr. cassation; Low Lat. cassatio, from cassa $=$ to quash.] The act of making null and void, or quashing.
-I The Court of Cassation, in France, is the Supreme Court of Appeal, so named from its having the power to quash [Fr. casser] or alter the decisions of the courts below
căs-sa'-va, s. [Fr. cassave; Sp. casabe, cazabe, from the native Hsytian name, kasabi.]

1. Comm., Bot., dc.: A purified end nutritious fecula (starch) obtained from the roots of some euphorbiaceous plants, and specially from those of Jatropha or Janipha Manihot and J. Loefingii.
2. Bot.: A plant, the Mandioc or Manihot,

cassava (1. ELOWER. 2 ROOT).
Manthot utilissima (Jatropha or Janipha Manihat, Linn.) It ia a native of the warmer parts
of America, where the root, after being divested of America, where the root, after being divested
of ite poisooous julce by pressure, \&c., is of ite poisocous juice by pressure, \&c, is ground to the starob or flour called cassava, and then inade into cakes of bread. It ls also used as a sauce, and mixed with molasses, to form an intoxicating drink. Tapioca is purithed cassava
casmava-bread, 8. Bread made from cassava.
cassava-plant, o. The same as Cassava (2) (q.v.).
căss'-a-war-y̆, \& [CAssowary.]
*căss-ð'-dōne, s. [Chalcemony.] of catemedonis with brete within the said kith a eolla of casserionis with grete hingar of suoist, twa rubeis -1 tem e beid [boed] of a casiodone.- Inventories,
casse-grän'-1-aņ, $a$. [Nemed after s French insu, M. Cassegrain.] Pertalning to Casse grain (eee etym.), who io 1672 invented the telescope called after him.
Cassegranian-telescope, s. A fom of the reflecting-telescope in which the grest of the reflecting-telescope in which the grest
speculun is perforated like the Gregorian, lut speculay is perforated like the Gregorian, but
the rays converging from the aurfsce of the the rays converging from the aurfsce of the
mirror are reflected hack by a small convex mirror are reflected hack by a small convex
mirror in the axis of the telescope, and come mirror in the axis of the telescope, and come
to a focua at a point near the aperture in the to a focua at a point near the aperture in the
speculum, where they form an inverted image which is viewed by the eye-plece screwed into the tube behind the apeculum. (Knight, de.)
† casse'-pārpẽr, \&. [Fr. papier cassé; from ousser $=$ to break, destroy : Low Lat. casso. [CAss.] Broken paper; the two ontside quires of a ream.
căs-sër'-ǐ-an, a. [From Jullus Casserius of Padna.] Pertaining to Julius Casserius (see etyin.).

## casserian-gangiion, s.

Anat.: A large semi-lunar ganglion formed by the fifth derve. It is at the point of anhdivision into the ophthalmic, the superior, and the maxillary nerves.
căs'-š̌ş, cassh'- ๓̌ş, s. [CA8HEs.]
căs'-sĭ-a, s. \& a. [Lat. cassic, Gr. кaббia (ktssia) and кaбia (kusia) ; Ital. cassia; Fr. casse. For Heb. \&c., see 1 Soripture. $]$
A. As substantive:

1. Scrip. \&c.: Cassia oceurs in the following places : (1) Exod. xxx. 24, where the Heb. is $\rightarrow 7 p$ (qiddah), Sept. Gr. Epews (ireōs), genit. of "pıs (iris) ; (2) Psalm xlv. 8 (ITeb. 9), where

 to peel off, used of hark, Sept. Gr, kacia (kasia) ; and (3) Ezek. xxvii. 19, where it is הTF. (qiddah) (see No. I). In the Septuagint there is a different reading. Qiddah is from $\operatorname{TT}_{\mathrm{P}}($ qadad $)=$ to cleave. According to Dr. Royle qiddah was probably what is now called Cassia-bark ( (I.v.), and the qetsiah the same as Syriac kooshta, Arah. koash and koost, the Auchlandia Costus, a composite plant growing near Cashmere, snd allied to the Carlinethistle.
"astia." thy 2. Bot.: A gen
2. A genus of plants, order Leguminose, sub-order Casalpiniex, and tribe Casaieer. It hac five anequal sepals, five petals


CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS.
all yellow, unequal in size but not papilionaceous, teu stamina distinct from each other,
the three lowest the longest, the four intion mediate ones ahorter and straight, and the remaining three sterile or abortive; ovary atalked, vsually curved, leaves aimply snd abruptly piunsted with opposite leaflets, generally with glaads on the peduncles. Between 200 and 900 apecies are known. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs. They ars found is Iddia, Africs, end the wanmer parts of A merica Several furnish sonne 13 Pharm SENDA The seeds of Cassic Abeus which are very bitter ara brought to Cairo froin the interior of Arica; they are called Chicin or Clsmatan and are regarded as the best of remediea for Egyptian ophthalmia. The bark of C. aurata is used in India mellioinally, and slso for dyeing and tanuing leather. The roasted seede of C. occi dentalis, which, notwithstanding its specific name, oocurs in the Eaat as well ae in the West Indies, are used in the Mauritias for coffee, and as a remedy in asthma.

When, turolpg round a causk, full in riew

- Clove Cassia:

Comm. : The bark of Dicypelium caryophyllatum, a lauraceous tree from Brazil.
3. Pharm.: Alexandrian seune consists of leatlets of Cassia officinalis, var. lanceotata, and of C. obovata. Indiau senue consists of leatets of C. oflicinalis, var. elongata. [SENNa.]
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
cassia-baric (Eng.), cassia lignea (Jat.), $\delta$.
Pharm. : Cassia-bark, or Chineae Cinnamon, is the bark of the Cinnamomum Cassice. It io used to adulterate Ceylon Cinusinon, which is the inner bark of C. zeylanicum. It ia dotected by its grester thickness and roughness, and by having a less aromatic odour and taste. These trees belong to the order Lauracer. Dr. Wight has discovered that cassia-hark ia Dr. Wight has discovered that cassia-hark ia produced also hy several and
cassia-buds, s. A commercial name for the flower-huds of Cinnamomum a romatioum. They are used like those of cinnamon and They ar

## cassia-lignea, 8. [Cassia-bark.]

cassia-oil, 8. The same as Oil of Cinnamon. It is produced from cassia-bark and cassia-huds.
cassia-pods, s. pp. The legume of Cathartocarpus (Cassia) fistula.
cassia-puip (Eng.), cassia-pulpa (Lat.), $s$.
Pharm.: The pulp of the pods of Cassia fistula, Pudding pipe-tree or Purging Cassia. The pulp has a brown-bleck colour, a aweet, disagreeable taste, and containe augar pectin, mucilage, and a bitter auhstance. It is a slight laxative, but is apt to produce flatulence ; it is contained Io Confectio Semme.
căs'-si-da, s. [Lat. cassida $=\mathrm{e}$ little helmet, dimin. of cassis $=a$ helmet.]
Entom.: A genus of monilieorn coleopterous insects, the Tortoise Beetles, in which the body is short, oval, and frequently concealed bo neath the ahield of the head and caee wings.
căs-sid'-ŏ-oŭs, a. [Lat. cassida $=$ a little helmet ; cassis = a helmet; suff. rous.]
Bot.: Llaving the form of a helmet, as the upper aepal is the tlower of an acoulte.
căs-sídi'-a-dee, s. pl. [Lat. cussida $=\mathbf{a}$ little shield.]
Entom.: A fanily of monilicorn coleopterous insects, the Tortoise or Helmet Beetles. [Cas sida.] They are of the seetion Tetranera, and sub-seetion Cychica. The thorax and elytra sure dilated so as to constitute a shield, whence are dilated so as to constinute a sming, whence their name. The expanded front of the thorax quite envelops the head. When captured they fejgn death. The tail of the larve enda
in a fork. About twenty apeciea occur in in a for
Britain
oăs-sĭd-i'-na, a. [From Lat. cassis (genit cassidis) $=\mathbf{a}$ helmet, and suff. - ina.]
Zool.: A genns of Cursorial Isopjod Crusta ceans, containing the liftle animald popularly known as shield-slsters.
căs-sĭd'-ốn-y̆, căs'-sĭd-oine, s. [Fr. cas sidoine ; Low Iat. cacedonius, chalcedowiva from Chalcedon, a town in Bithynia.]

[^109]
## Botany: <br> 1. A epecies of Lavendula stecchas, or French Lavender. <br> 2. A species of Gnaphalimm, Cottonweed, Cudweed, or Goldylocks.

cat-mid'

Zool. : The typical genus of the family Cassldulidæ (q.v.).
ohn-si-du'-II-des, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. cassidu( $(a)$ (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. sufl. -ido.] Zool. : A family of Echinlds, roundish or oval in form, with very fine spines. It is sometimes separated into two fsmilies, Echinobrissidæ and Echinolanpadæ (q.v.).
căs-sǐd-ū-lì'-na, s. [From Mod. Int. cas. sidul(o) $\stackrel{=}{=}$ s little helmet, and suff. -ina.]
Zonl.: A genus of Foraminifera, the typical one of the family Cassiduninidx. Cassidulina levigata and erassa are common in England : they are found also fossil with other species from the Miocene ouwards.
căs-sǐd-un-lǐn'-i-dæ, cas-sid-un-lĭn-i'-dë-a, pl. [From Mod. Lat. caisidntine (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.)

Zool.: A family of Foraminifera, sob-order Perforata
cals'-Bie, căz'-zie, s. [O. Fr. casse; Ital. cassa; from Lat. capso = a ceres.] A sort of basket made of straw.
"Netther do they use pocks or sacks as we do; but


* olass'-fër, v.t. [Cashier.]

Moreonr, if the Tartars dmw hamewnrd our men
must not therefore depart and castier their bandek, or semarate thexuselves asunder."-Hackluyt: Joyages, vol. i., p, 63
 Sp. \& Ital. casimiro.] A thin, twilled woollen cloth used for men's clothes. Kerseymere is cloth used cor mention. Kersey is a local name probably a corrnption. Kersey is a local name por a coarse worsted
Ireland. (Knight, \&c.)
căs'-sin, pa. par. [Cass, v.] (Seotah.)
ałg-si'-nm, 8. pl. [Lat. cassis $=\mathrm{F}$ holmet, snd fem. pl. addi. suff. -ince.]

Zool.: A sub-family of the Muricide (Muricss), the shells of which are large, ventricose, and generally smooth; spire very short the base truncate and emarginate, or with re curved channel; inner fip toothed and plaited.
©ăs-nī-nĕ, s. [A native name.]
Bot.: A genus of South African plants belonging to the Celastracere, or Spindle-tree fanily. Seven species are known. The wood takes a good polish, and is particularly adapted for the manufacture of musical instruments.
olg-ain-ět'te, s. [Sp. casinete; Ger. casinet.] Fabric: A falnic made of very fine wool, sometimes mixed with silk or catton. 1 differs from valentia and toillinctte to having
ts twill throwa diaconally its twill throwa diagonally.
ă̌s'-sǐn-ite, s. [Etym. donbtful. No explanation give by the introducer.]
Min.: A variety of Orthoclase, of a dull bluish-green subtransparent colour, and con taining minute particles bright and hexngoma (hematite?). It orcurs at Blue Hill, Pennsylvanis, U.S. (Dana.)
căs-si'-nō, s. [Ital. oasino $=$ a small house, dimin. of casa $=$ a cottage; Fr. casin.] a garae at cards played by four persons, two on each side. In it the tea of diammens, teelini cally called great cassino, or great cuss., counts two ; and little cassino, or little cass., the two of spadss, counts one
"Laly Middieton propused a rubber of cassino."
oăs'-sǐn-oid, s. [Named after Cassini, a celehrated mathematician.]
Math.: An elliptic curve, wherein the product of any two lines, drawn from the foci to a point in the curve, shall be equal to the rectangle under the semi-transverse and semiconjugate diametera.
căs'-sil-t-hĕr-rys, \&. [Mod. Lat. cassine, from the native name, and Eng, berry.]
Bot. : The fruit of the l'iburnum levigotum.
 peia).]

1. Ancient Myth.: The wife of Capheus, s mythical king of Ethiopla, and mother of Andromeda
2. Astron.: A oonstellation in the northern hemisphere, situsted between Cepheus and Perseus.
căs'-sis, s. [Lat. cassis $=$ a helmet.] Zoology:
3. The Helmet-stone, an echinite, a section of the class of Catacyati.
4. A genue of gasteropodous mollnsea, family Bacconidz. Thetr Eugtish name is Helmetshella. They are ventricose univalves ; the aperture is longitudinal and aab-dentated, and terminating in s 'short reflected cansl. This genus of shells is found both recent sad fossii. genus of shells is found both recent sad cossii. thirty-six fossil; the latter occur in the Tertiary thirty-six fossil; the latter occur ins, the former sre inhsbitants of tropical seas.
căs-sǐt-ër'-1-a, s. [Gr. каббirepos (kassiteros) $=\operatorname{tin}$; Lat. cassiterum.] A genus of crystals. In which there spyears to be an admixtare of particles of tin.
căs-вĭt'-ẽr-ite, s. [Or. кa $\sigma \sigma$ itepos (kassiteros) $=\operatorname{tin}$; suff. -ite (.Min.) (q.v.).]
Min.: $\mathrm{SnO}_{2}$, native stannic dioxide, a tetragonal nearly transparent inineral of a brown or black, sometimes red, gray, white, or yellow colour. Hardness, $6-7$; sp. gr., 64- -1 . Compos. : oxide of tin, 89'43-95 $26^{\prime \prime}$; tantalie acid, $0-2 \cdot 4$; sesquioxide of iron, $1.02-6.63$; sesquioxide of manganese, $0-0.8$; gilica, $0-6 \cdot 48$; slumida, $0-1 \cdot 20$. (Dana.)
 $\tau$ epos) $=$ tin, and Eng. tantralite (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Tantalite with atannic scid replacing part of the tantalic.

* cas-sob, s. [Arabic.]

Chem.: Alkali, or alksline salt
căs'-sock, s. [Fr. casaque; Ital. cosacca = a great coat ; from casa $=\mathrm{s}$ house, s covering. * I. A soldier's overcoat.
"Halt of the which dare nint sixke the gnow froms of their casszckf, iest they shake tiemselves to pieces.

* 2. A dress of any kind, aven for women.

3. A loag, close-fitting garment worn thy clergymen, either with or without other robes, and by choristers aud choirmen under their surplices. The colour varies according to the dignity.
"Holes appeared more and wore pininly in the Macaulay: Hist. Eng.. eh. IiL
căs'-sócked, a. [Eng. cassock; -ed.] Wearing or dressed in a eassock.
*A casocked huntsman and a fidding priest.".
† căs'-sб-1ět, căs-st-1ě 'tte, s. [Fr. cass lette.] A box made of ivory, \&c., with the cover perforated to allow of the escape of the odnor of jerfumery kept or placed in it ; censer.

căs-sotn-àde, s. [Fr. cassonude; O. Fr. casson; from cuisson = a chest ; an called from its being imported in large chests or casks.] Cask or raw augar, uarefined.
căs-sd on, s. [Fr. caisson $=$ a chest.] Mil.: A kind of ordnance.
cas-soum'-ba, s. [An Antbynan word.] A bigment made by the Amboynians from the hurnt capsules of a tree, Sterculia Bolenghas.
căs'-sód-war -cas'-si- orwar-y, s. [11 Ger. Wisuar ; (Brisson). From the Malay nome. Ornith. : Any bird of the struthiarius, with ahout arius, with ahout twelve speries, and Papuan regions. The hest-known form, Casuarins goleaius, is called in Banda Eine or

Eums, and hence by the Portugueve thmu (but tn English this name is spplied only to (but to English this name is spplied only to birds of the geruns Dromaus). It is nearives large as an ostrich, being about five feet high.
It has on tis besd a crest, helmet, or easque, It has on its brad a crest, helmet, or casque,
and pendent carmelea like those of the turkey. and pendent carturclea like those of the turkey.
The wings are quite rudimentary, and represented by spine-like processes. There sre thres toes on esch foot, and the inner toc ia furnished with a large claw. It ia a native of the Indian Archipelago.
" 1 havenelear iden of the relntioa of dam nod ehick.
bet ween the two ocutionaries in St Jamesis Yark."bocke.
 [Cassamunair.]
căss'-wēed, cāse'-wēed, căsBe'-wéed, s. $\quad$ Nid. Eng. cass $=$ case, and weed.]

Bot. : A common weed, also callsd shep-herd's-pouch (Capsella Bursa-pastoris).
cas-sy'-thas as [From Gr. кaviras (kasutas) кasuras (kdidutas) = the doddsr plant, which thia genus much resembles.]

Bot. : A genus of plants, the typical ons of the order Cassythaces (q.v.). In parts of Anstralia Cassythas make almost impenetrable thickets; they are ealled Scrub-vines. The drupes of one species, Cassytha cuscutiformis, ars eatable. C. filformis, a threadformis, ars eatable. C. fliformis, a threadlike leafless parasite, spreading over liedges parts of India, is used by the Hindoos for parts of India, is used by the Hindoos for purnoses. (Treas. of Bot., dc.)
căs-sȳ-thä'-çe $\boldsymbol{e}$, s. $p l$. [From Mod. Lat. cassytha (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acect.!

Bot. : Dodder-laurels, an order of Exogens, alliance Daphnalia They have anthers hursting by recurved valves, scales instead of leaves snd fruit buried in a succulent permaneut calyx. Found in the tropics. Known gener in 1845 one, spectes nine. (Lindley.)
cast, * caste, * kest, s. [Icel., Dan., \& Sw kast $=$ a throw.
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
I. The act of casting or throwing anything.
2. That which is thrown.
"Vet alt these dreadiful deeds, this deadyy tray.
3. The distance to which anything is or cal be thrown.
"And he was withdrawn from them ahout a stone"
cast, and kneeled duwn and yrayed."- Luke xxii. 41.
II. Figuratively :
4. Of the eye: A motion or turn, a glance.
"He conueypn hing con with peast of his yghe.",
"They are the best enitumes in the worid. and let Fou see, with oue crest of zu1 eye, the sulstance of
athove aut bundrei pases."-Adisom: On Ancient ${ }_{\text {Hedals. }}$
${ }^{F}$. $A$ cast in the eye $=$ a slight $\mathbf{s q u i n t}$.
*2. Advice, counse!
"This is my cast."-Coventry Myst., p. 129.
*3. A plas, design.
"Sche knew it leet than he
Chauter: C. T., 3004

* 4. One'a object or desire, the thing planned for.

There is na sege for an schame that selirynkis at

+5. A short attempt at flight.
'". . maklog short semicirchiar canks, and alt the
 p. 36 .
*6. Skill, art.

*7. A trick, juggle.
"In come Japand the Ja, ana a Jugloure
yare"

* F Fashion, forn. Mattern.
"To makie a tur after this cas".
"The whole woadd hare lee ant Btanchefteur, 338 . another coto and figure than any that ever had been
writteu before.-Prior. +9 . A shade, or tendency towards any colour; a tinge.
"A Anky mase, grey, with a case of green, lo which
the talky mattor makes the greatest part of the mass," the Woodward.




## 10. Hue, tinge (flg.).

## Is eleklied o'er with the palite caf of thention

11. A chance, a venture. [B, l.]

To not the exact wealth Were all our good.
All at owe cast. We

* 12. A tonch, a sitroke.
"This was a cast of Wood's politicks; for his it.
© 13 .
* 13. Accident, chance, lot, fortune.

"Black be their caut / great rogues, to say ao mora". $\begin{gathered}\text { Hamilton: "Wallace, p. } 823 .\end{gathered}$
B. Technically:

1. Gaming:
(1) The act of throwing dice.
(2) That which is thrown, a throw.
"Plutarch just now told me, that 'tis in bumau ure
in in game st tahies, where a man maz wish for the As in a game st tailles, whereas man man wilah for the
2. Agric.: The act or namner of casting seed.
"Some harrow their gronad over, and sow whent or
rye on it with a broad caxt ;, orne only with a single caf, and some with s double. "- Mortimor.
3. Hawking:

* (1) A pair of hawks.
of A cast of nerlins there was besides, which, Aying of a gailant heingt, would beat the hirde that rose
down untu the bushes . ."-Sidn
* (2) A brood or fight of hawks.
"Custe of haukes, niee doiseaux."-Palugrave.
(3) The feathers, \&c., cast by a hawk.

4. Metallurgy:

* (1) The act of taking a mould, a form.
(2) The mould or form ; the thing monided. "Take the cast of those dead मineanento" $\begin{gathered}\text { Tennybon, COquette, ili. }\end{gathered}$

5. Bce-keeping: A swarm of bees led out by a maiden queen. The first swarm of the year in each hive is accompanied by the old queen; the second, which follows from cleven to the second, which follows from cleven to
thirteen days later, takes a maiden queen, and is called a cast. Sometimes a third and and is called a cast. Sometime
even a fourth swarm may follow
6. Thentrical: The allotment of the different parts in a play.
"The scenic accessories are quite adequate to the
uccasion, and the keneral cate is effuient."-Daily Teleaccaph, Harch 28, byel.
7. Honting: The act of eausing the hounds to sweep, round in a wide circle, so as to recover a lost scent.
8. Fish-traule: A cast of herrings, haddocks, oysters, \&ice, fonr in number in Scotland, but three in England.

* 9. Baking: A hatch of bread.
"Ont of one bushell of meale. . they make thirtie
cash, euerie loue weighing eighteene ounces."- Harrion: Description of England, P 16
cast, * caste, * cast-en, * kest-en (Eng.), [lcel. kasta, $=$ to throw; Sw. kasta. Dan kaste]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally:
(1) To throw.
 the people from roorning tili eveolog." -1 Maccabeen
(2) To place or throw hurriedly.
"And he saitb unto him, Cart thy gariaent aboot
thee, and follow nie.
(3) To hurl as from an engine.
"A gret stod into the town was keate.",
Rikch. Caucr de Lion,, 116 .
(4) To throw, as a net or snare.
asthered of every kiod..."-siatt xitii, the sem, and
(5) To hurl down from a height.
"Bear him to the rock Tarpelati, and from thence
Intu destruction cast hime." Bear hios to the rock
Into destruction cast hirt.
Shinkesp. : Coriol, , iii. 1.
(6) To drive by violence, to force.
"Pharah's charlote and bis hoast hath he cast toto
the sea. $-E x$ odru. xv, i.
(7) To drive by force of weather, to shipwreck.
"Howbelt we must be cast epon a certala nianad."-
(8) To emit, to send out.
"This This fumes off in the calicination of the stone, and (9) To throw or place in confinement by ouperior force or authority.
"Joho was cast luto prison." Mateh. iv. 12.
(10) To throw away, as nseless or noxious.
"If thy right hand offead thee cut It oft, and ease it
from thoe."-Math. v. 30 .

(12) To scatter, spread. (Uaed of sowing seed.)
(13) To throw down, as in wreatling.
"Though he took my legs somettove, Yet I made a
shift to cas bim."-Shatesp.: Macbeth. if \&
(14) To shed, to let fall, to lose.
"The bird of conquest her chief feather cast." Fairfar.
(15) To canse to fall on or eppear at a certain spot, to throw by reflection.
"I uow cast apon the screen before you the besutiful otream of green light Irow, whith these baids were d
2. Figuratively:
(i) To tura, to direct (of the aight).
" Far eastward cast thise eye, from whence the aus,

(2) To cause auddenly or mexpectedly to come upon a person, to impose.
"Conteat themselves with that which was the irre-
medialie error of former time or the neeessity of the preseat hath coss upon there" "- Hooker.
(3) To submit, to rest, to refer or resign (with on or upon).
"Caring all your care apos him, for he careth for
you."-1 Peter. v. 7 .
"Cour all yoar cares on God."
Tennyton: Enoch
Arden, 228
T To sast oneself upon. [B., 11. 2.]

* (4) To defeat. [11. 3.]

Can ever he attempted twice;
Nor cate design eerve aiterwards
(5) To ruin, to destroy. [To cast down.]

* (8) To surpass, to overcorne.
"Ia short, so swift your Judgmeataturn sad wind,
You case our fleetest wits a millo bebind.
Dryden
* (7) To turn (the balance), to infiuence.
 dublons, "-routh.
(8) To sum up, to compute, to calculate. [1I. 9.].
"Peace, brother. be oot over exquisite
To cast the fashloa of uncertan evilu."
"I have iately been carting ia my thoughts the several unhappilesses of life. ..-Adition.
* (9) To enntrive, to plan.
"The cloister faclng the south is covered witis vines, and would have been proper for an orange house,
snd hasd, I doubt pot, beed cast for that purpose, - Temple.
* (10) To divide, arrange, set down.
(10) To divide, arrange, set down
" Alle mans lyfe casten may be

( (11) To cause to fall into any state.
"At thy rehuke both the chariot and borse are cast
(12) To mould, to fashion, to frame. [II. 7.] $\because$ Under this infuence, derived from mathematical stullies, sone have been tempted to ecazt alt their logi
cal, their metal

"Thist we are bound to cars the miods of youth
Betlues into the mould of heavenly trith,
Couper: Tirochioin
* (13) To refer to for decision.
"If things were cast upon this issue, thot Ood should sin and $\sin$ tor ever. ${ }^{-}$-South
(14) To inflict, to impose.
"The world is apt to cast graat biame on those who
hove so indiffercacy for opinions, especisily in rell-gion."-Locke.
(15) To shed or throw upon, to reflect.

* (16) To bind, tie, fasten.
"Cast a strait ligature upon that part of the artery.
* (1i) To beat up (applied to eggs).

(18) To drop eggs for the jurpose of divination; a common practice at Hallowe'en. (Scotch.)

By ruaning lead, and castingegrsz-
They think for to divine their 10 ot,

* (19) To empty (a pond, \&c.). (Howard Household Bouks, 1. 21.)
II. Technically:

1. Gaming: To throw (dice or lots).
"A And Jonuan case lota for them in 8hiloh. "-Joukna,
xvil. 10.
2. Military:
*(1) To raise a mound or trench round a beateged city.

 (2) To cashier.

3. Legal: To condemn, to be defeated in a
trial, eithar in a criminal case or in a civil auth.
4. Farriery:
(1) To reject as uaelesa.
(2) To drop, lose (a shoe)
(3) To throw a horse down by a rope dispoaed in a certain way, for any operation $r e$ quiring confinement of tha limbs.
${ }^{*}$ 5. Medical: To judge, to diagnoas.


## 6. Theatrical

(1) To nllot the parte in a play.
"Our parts in the other world will he new case nud
nasnkind will be there raiged in different stations of sunukind will be there ranged in different stations of
(2) To assign actors to the different characters in a play.
"It might hare beea cast better at Drury Lane" -
herddan: Critic, i
7. Metallurgy:
(l) To found, to run into a mould.

The workman aneiteth a graveo image, avd the
goldsmith spreadeth it over with goid, and cartoth gilver chatmp. -4 staiah, xi. 19 .
(2) To form figures by running molten metal into a mould.
"Which wise Frometheus temperd into pustes inage
ecrist" Dryden : Ould's Metamorphoses, Lk. i. 106 .
8. Old Physiol. : To bear prematurely:
"Thy ewes and thy she-goals bave cot cast thetr
9. Arith.: To compute, to anm up, to calculate. [Cast-up, Cast-off.]
"Cour my reckoning. mine host, and let your groom
Jead forth my nag." Scote: Monastery, ch. $x \times 1 \mathrm{x}$.

- Hence, To cast a horoscope = to calculate it.

10. Nautical:
(1) To fall off, so as to bring the direction the wind on one aide of the allip which before was right ahead. This term is particularly applied to a ahip riding head to wind, when her anchor first loosena from the ground, To pay a vessel's head off, or turn it, is getting under weigh on the tack ahs is to port, according to the intention. (Smyth.)
*(2) To rectify or adjust a compase.
11. Building: To give a coat of lime or plaster. (Scotch.)
"Our minister thenked the toofsils of the kirk, the steeple and Gavin Dumbar's isie with new sinte, and stood, that it should aot be keat."-spalding, ii. as 6.

* 12. Falconry:
(1) To let the hawk fly after the quarry
(2) To aet a hawk on a perch.
(3) To purge a hawk.

13. Hunting: To make a cast, when the scent is lost. [Cast, s., B. 7.]
${ }^{*}$ 14. Agric.: To clean threshed corn by throwing it from one aide of the barn to the nther.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Some whonow, some fan, } \\
\text { Bome cast that can }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$


15. Printing: To atereotype.
B. Reflexive :
I. Lit. : To throw onealf.


## II. Figuratively :

1. To set or devote oneself to anytling.
"Your comaundemen te to kepe I case mo fursothe."
2. To yield or submit oneself (with upon)
in making ood our friend, and in carrying conbcience so cuear as may encournare whey
C. Intransitive :
3. Ordinary Language:
4. To hurry in any direction.
"To mhile that kyng Richand was kastand to the
wure. -Langtoft, p. 162
5. To consider, to reffect, to plen.
"The Jowes castiden to nie him, . . ."-Wretifo:

- But frst




3. To compute, to calculate. [A., II. 9.]

- Heartes, thigues, igura scribes, bards, poette, cannot

His love to Antom
Shakesp. Antony \& Cloopatra, 112

* 4. To auapect, to presage, to expect.
*5. To vomit.
"These vorses too, " polson on 'em, 1 cannot abld Helicnn, - B. Jonton: Portaster.
$* 6$. (Of the weather): To become dull or
*6. (Of the wecther): To become dull or overcaat
II. Technically:
*1. To take a form, by casting or melting. "It comes at the first fukion into n mans that is immedigtely malleable, and will not ruy thin. so as to ant and monald, ubiess mined with poorer ores or
* 2 To warp to grow out
of form.
"Btuff is sald to cast or warp, when, hy ita own drought or moisture of the air. or other accident it
alters its fisteess aud stralghtnese - Moxon chanical Exerciose

3. (Of bees): To awarm. [CAst, s., B. 5.$]$

When the bive grows very throng, and get not th, when ancovered, so atifles the bees within it, that hey come out. and hang ia great clusters mbont the hive, whith requently puts them so out of their menHres, that an hive, which, to appearanes, whe rendy
to caet. wil hy out this why for several weeks."vaxwell: Bee-master, p. 34 .
D. In special phrases:

1. To aust about :
(1) Trans. : To throw about.
(2) Intransitive :
(a) Lit. : To ponder, to devise, to plan.

* (b) Fig.: To turn.

Jer. xil. it people . . cast about and retarned,
(3) Hunting: To make a cast. [Cast, s., B. 7.]
2. To cast anchor: To let fall, to drop.
"They let down the boat in to the men, as though they
ould have cute anchor."-Acts, xxviit 30 .
3. To cast aside: To throw aside as useless or inconvenient.

Oolden opinions from will I harts of bought

4. To cast auroy:
(1) Ordinary Language:
(a) Literally:
(i) To throw away.

Wich the syrians had cast of garmento and vessols, Tingt vii. 15 .
(ii) To lavish, to waste.

(b) Fig. : To dismiss, to reject.
"Aud cast our hopes away." Lond Dorset.
"Catt azay the works of darkuess."-Book of Comm.
(2) Naut.: To ahipwreck. (Lit. \& fig.)
meeting with a storm, it thrust John Thomas
the taind so the Sonth, where he was cokt apoay." - Sir W. Ruleigh: Eatays

* 5. To cast back: To keep back, to hinder. " Your younger teet, while anine cast back with age
* 6. To cost behind: To reject, neglect despise.
Nei. ix. and cast thy law behind their backa, . . ."-
*7. To cost beyond the mom: To attempt impossibilities.
* 8. To cast by: To throw or push aide with neglect or dislike.

Have made Veronas sancient eltizens
Case by their grave beeseming urnaments."
Shakesp. Romeo suliet, 1.1 .
9. To cast count: To make account of, to eare for. (Scotch.)
10. To cast down:
(1) Literally: To throw down.
(2) Figuratively:
(a) To deject, to depress in spirit.

$$
" \text { For thee, oppressed king, I aum cats doun," }
$$

(b) To hurl from power, to destroy, to ruin. "Hoon Gad hath power to help, aud to cant doven"-2
"The stars of human giory are care down;
Perish the roses and the flowert of kinga,
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii
11. To cast forth:
(1) To eject, to throw away
xili. . . . I cast forth all the househuld stuff . . ."-Neh.
(2) To aend ont, to emit.
"He rhall grow an the illy, and sast forth his roots
12. To cast in: To throw into the bargaln. Snch min omulscient charch wo with indeed; Drvien : Rellato Laich. 2bs
If To cast in one's lot with any one: To take the same chance, share the fortune of any one. "Baxter cast in his lot with hin proscribed friends, Baxter caut in his wot winh hiv.
To cast in one's nose : Tha aame as to cast in one's teeth.
"I caste in ene cethe or I caste in the nose, nas one
To cast in one's teeth: To revile, to abuse any one for, to twit.

13. To cast a traverse:

Nout.: To calculate and lay off the coursea and distances rum over upon a chart
14. To cast off:
(1) Ordinary Language:
(1) Lit. : To throw off, to put off or aslde.
(2) Figuratively :
(a) To diacard, to reject, to forsake.
(i) Of persons:

The prince will, in the perfectuens of tirue,
(ii) Of things:
". Whole society of men shonid pubuciy nnd
protessedy disown and cast of it rule. . . .-Locke.
(b) To free une's aelf from the power or influence of.
"All conspired in one to cast off their subjection to
(ii) Technically:
( (1) Hunting:
(a) To let loose, to throw off.
${ }^{*}$ (b) To throw off the acent; hence, to escape. "A way be scourr crosk the helds, custrof the dogs, LEstrange.
(2) Nout.: To put off from the shore hy casting off the holding rope or cable.
(3) Knitting: To alip a stitch off the needle and fasten it off.
(4) Printing: To estimate the anount of printed matter a certain quantity of manuscript will make.
15. To cast on (in knitting): To form stitches on the needle at the beginning of the work.
16. To cast out, v.t. \& i.
(1) Transitive:
(1) Lit.: To throw out.
and the guard and the captaiun cast them out,
$\mathbf{\Sigma}$ ingnx
25
(2) Figuratively:
(a) To reject, to turn out of doors.
"Thy hrat hath leen cast out, llke to itself, no father
(b) To cause to pass out, to expel.


* (c) To give vent to, to utter.

Why doat thoz cast out such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns ui the world?:.
(ii) Intrans. : To fall out, to quarrel.

The gols coost out, as story ghes.
Some being friendis, some being taes."
Same being friendis, some beling taen."
Ramay : Poems, ii. 487.
17. To cast up, v.t. \& i. :
(1) Transitively:
(i) Ordinary Language:
(a) To eompute, to calculate.
 hene in dite. have given riches."-sir W. Tennple
(b) To vomit, to eject (lit. \& fig.)
"Their villainy goes agalnst my weak stomach, and *(c) To give up, to resign.

(d) To upbraid, to cast in one's teeth. (Seotoh.)
" For what between yon twx has ever been,
Naue to the other will cast up, I ween."
Ross: Hetenore, p. 115.
(e) To throw up a scum; particularly applied to milk, when the ereain is separated on the top. (Scotch.)
(ii) Printing: The same as to cast off (q.v.).
(2) Intrans. : To clear up, to brighten. Applied to the sky after rain or very lowering weather. (Scotch.)
18. To cast a damp on ; To caure diacouragement, or loas of apirita.
19. To cast a stone at one:

Fig.: To renounce all connection with him. (Scotch.)
20. To cast peats or turfs: To dig them by means of a spade. (Scotch.)
"Peata and fire wat very ecarce, through want of
21. To cast a stack: To turn over a stack of grain when it beging to heat, that it may be aired and dried. (Scotch.)
cast, pa. par. \& a. [CAst, v.]

* cast-bye, s. A castaway. (Scotch.)
"Wha could tak interest in wic $x$ cust-bye as I ato
Dow?"-scout: Heurt $\&$. loth., ch, $x \mathrm{x}$.
cast-Iron, s. \& a.

1. As subst. : [tron].
2. As adj. : Very atrong, as we say, " a man of a cast-iron conatitution.
cast-me-down, *oast-me-downe, $s$, A corruption of Cassidonie (q.v.). Skinner A corruption of cassionte iq.v.). Dkinner Stochas sidonia $=$ Stoechas from Sidon, where Stachus sidanin is indigenous.

cast-off, pa. par. or a. Rejected (lit. fig.).

cast-out, pa. par. or a. \& s
A \& B. As pa. par. or particip. odj.: Expelled, rejected (lit. © fig.).
C. As subst.: A quarrel. (Scotch.)

A bonny hippage 1 would be in if iny futher and
cast-steel, s. \& a.
A. As subst.: Blister steel which has veen broken up, fused in a crucible, cast into ingots, and rolled. The blocks of steel are melted in erucibles of refractory clay, and the molten metal is pourell into ingot-moulds of cast-iron. These are olened, to let ont the of cast-iron. These are oplened, to cet ont the red-hot ingot, which is then passed to the
rolls. [Crucable, rolls. [Crucible, ingot-mould.] The
cess of making cast-steel was invented ly Benjamin Huntsman, of Attercliff, near Sheffield, in 1770.
B. As adj. : (See the compouml).

Cast-steel furnace: A furnace in which steel is cast. It has a strong wind-lraft, and is tined with a very refinctory composition. Each furnace is adapted to contain two crueibles, each of which is about two feet high, and holds a charge of thirty pounds of blistersteel. The heat gencrated in the cast-ateel furuace is said to lie greater than in any other manufacture. (Knight, \&c.)
cast-up, pa. par. or $\alpha$. [CAST, v., D. 17.]
cast (2), s. [CASTE.]
cas'-tăck, cas-tock, cus-toc, $s$. [A corruption of Scotch hail = cole (q.v.), and Eng. stock.] The core or pith of the stalk of colewort or cabbage. (scotch.
"The swingle-trees flew in finders, as gin they had
beell as freugh as kxil-castucks."- Journal from Lon been as fr
căs-tāl-ī-an, a. [From castalia =a fountain at Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Musea, the waters of which were surposed to have the power of inspiring with the gift of poetiy those who drank of them.]

1. Lit. : Pertaining to the fountain named in the etymology.

## 2. Fig.: Poetieal.


căs-tān'-ě-a, s. [Lat. castoneo $=$ the eliestnut, or the fruit of the chestnut-tree; Gr. ка́бтovos (kastanos).]
Bot.: A genus of trees, order Corylaceas (Atastworts). The barren flowers are in a long cylindrical interrupted apike; the fertile ones within a four-leaved involucre; the nuts 1-2 together within the enlarged priekly involucre. Castaneu vulgaris ia the Spanish Cheatnut. [Chestnur.]
căs'-tạ-net, s. [Sp. castañeta; Fr. costagnette; ttal. castagnetta; Port. castanheta, from Ital. castaqna; Sp . castana; Lat. castanea $=\mathrm{a}$
chestnut, from the resemlilance in shape to chestnuts.] A smail, alightly concave, apoonshaped instrument of ivory or hard-wood, of which a pair are fastened to the thnmb and beaten together with the middle finger. Castaneta wers used by the virgins as an acconprniment to hymns aung in honone of Dians. They are used by the spaniarda and Moors as an accom.
 pamiment to their dancea and guitars. They are known also in India and Java.

Sbume! shame! to treata a feohle woman thus
Be you but kind, I with do all things or

## imin realy pow, -givo me my erutaneta, in

"This use of erstanets, or something of the wort, and women without men, ts foreigato or Hollye-dance of L. L, ch. ir., p. 116
căs-ten-ढ̈-spẽr'-mŭm, 8 .
[Gr. кáorávov (kastianon) $=$ a chestout; опериа (sperma) $=$ a seed.]
Bot. : A genus of plants, so wamed from thic faneied resemblance of the sceds to the edille chestants of Europe. It comprises only one species, and belongs to the papilionaceous seetion of leguminons plants. It is found at Moreton Bay, in Qneensland, Australia, where it grows to a height of from forty to fifty feet. The pea-like flowers are produced in racemes, and are of a bright yellow colour. The fruit is a pendnlous eylindrical pod, six or eight inches in length, and tapering to hoth or eight it ches in longth, and tapering to hoth ends. than chestnnts, which are roasted and eaten, but are far inferior to the European chestint, and have an astringent taste.
" cas'-tan-y̆, s. [Chestnot.]
"Oastany (Chesteyne, P.) Irute or tre. Castanean"-
Prompt. Parv.
cast'-a-wāy, a. \& s. [Eag. cast, and away.]
${ }^{*}$ A. As adj. : Refected as worthless, useless.
"Wo ooly prize parmpar, and ozalt this vassal and siave of death: or ouly remember, at our castawity
leinure, the luyrisoned iminortal soul."-Raletgh:
Hist Hist.
$\mathbf{B}$.

1. One rejected or forsaken by God, a reprobate.
Why aither given any leave to search In particniar aways. - Hooker.
2. One forsaken or abandoned by man.

Why do you look on us, and shake your head.
Shakesp. : Richard IIM., iL. 2

* eas-tayne, s. [Chestnut.]
caste, s. [F'r. caste; Sp. \& Port. castu $=$ a rsce, lineage, from Lat. castus $=$ pure, claste.]

1. Literally: An hereditary class of oociety in India, the members of which are theoretically equal in rank, and, as a rule, follow the same profession or occupation. Formerly it was enstomary to add "and in Egypt;" but the iate Dr. Birch (1815-85), a distinguished Egyptologist, sald that the Egyptians, strictly apeaking, had not castes, though the son often musceded to the offlee of the father. Caste India alone. There it sprung primarily from the distinetion of ethnological race ad from conquest.
The ahorigines of India scem to have been Turamians. In pre-historic times a second infinx of Turanians ajpyears to have taken place, the new eomers eonquering the old iahahitants or driving them to the hills and jungles. Thus were produced two classea, what may be called Turanian caste people and Tnranian ontcasts. Next, hut still at a remoto periol of antiquity. say 1700 B.C., or eveu earlier, an Aryan people from central Asia invaried the land, and after a atruggle, continued for many centuries, became fominant nearly everywhere. Long before this conquest was effected, three occupations among them had hardened into castes the Brahmans or Priests, the Kohetriyas or Warriors, and the Valsyas or Merchants. It is worthy of note that in onr own time thers go out in numbers from Engiand the representatives of these three castea, and of these only-Brahmans (chaplains and missionaries). Kshetriyas (offcers and aoidiers), and Vaigyas (merchants). Artizans and labourers cannot atford to go, and the
fourth Hiadoo caste, that of the Sudras, or Artizans and Labourers, was constituted mainly of tha Turanian casto-people, whila the Parishs and other outcasts and the wild tribes of the hills aud the, iungies are the older Turanian aborigines. - When the real origin of the four leading castes and the outcasts beyoud the pate had been forgotten, the Brah mans attempted to base the atructurs of society on what was alleged to be diving revelation. It was gravely asserted that the Brahmans came oat of the mouth of the Suprems God to Instruct nies, the Kshetrigas from his arme to defend them, the Valsyas from his stomach to feed them, and the Sudras from his feet to serve thein.
Booddhism did its best to destroy caste, but aiter a struggle of about 1,250 years (say from 500 B.C. to 750 A.D.), during 1,000 years of which (from B.C. 250 to A.D. 750 ) it was victorious, it hall to quit the field. [Boodphism.] For the next 300 years caste was dominan and tyranaical in a high degree. Then the andssulmen conquest began to break its Mussuman conquest began to break its
power. Now Anglo-ludian influences, political, religious, and social, are sapping its anthority, especially at the Presidency seats. lt was an unintentional interference with caste law which produced the Sepoy mutioies and war of 1857 and 1858, though the Mohammedans foined in the onthreak from other motives.
Through the long ages during which Indian caste has existed, the original four castes have split into an immense multitnde, and at present in almost any tocality from 100 to 200 may be net with. Different castes refose to eat together or to internarry, and as a rule they follow hereditary occopations, but nature is often too powerfal for artiflicial and erbitrary restrictions. [Aryan, Bhahmanism, Eutcasian, Mutinv, Mission.j
2. Fig.: Any distinct rank or class of society, especially if it shut its rasks agaisst the ingress of strangers.

- Caste and ronk are not the sarne, thongh in masy casea they interpenetrate and supfort each other. The nan of highest rank in India is the Governor-Genem, who takes precedence even of the highest IIindoo Rajaha (kings) ; but by caste law he is an outcast, not higher than a Pariah. The relations between white and dark men, specially if the latter be negroes, are cesentially caste relations. The generality of Europeans or A mericans would never think of legally intermarryiug with negresses, regariling them as doomed hy their colour to he for ever the inferiors of the white man. The hereditary nowility of Britain are not, strictly speaking, a caste, despite their legialative privileges; one born a commoner can be created a nobleman, bnt no Sudra can, by any procesa of creatios kaown to man, be nade a Brahman.
"Rut to be sobjugated by an inferior cante way a desradation boyond alio
lay: $H$ ist. Engo, ch is

Her manners had not that repose
Wbich statins the caste of Verer de Vere."
Tennyeon: Lady chas Fero
II Caste Christians: Ilindoo converts who havo not been required at heptism to surrender their castes. The converts of the great missionary, Christian Frederick Swartz, who missionary, Christian Frederick Swartz, who
laboured in India from 1750 to 1798 , and those laboured in India from 1750 to 1798 , and those
of many of hia auceessors, were caste Christlans ; but the great majority of modern Proians; but the great majority of modern Pro-
testant missinaries inoist on carte veing reaonnced at baptism; those of the Roman Catholic Chnrch, on the other hand, permit it to be retained.
cast'-ăd, pa par. or a. [An improper formation from cast, v.] Cast.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organ tho de deluct and dead before,
Break ap their drowsy grave, and ne wly mova
căs'-tĕ1-Ian, * oas-tel-Laine, * cas-telein, s. [O. Sp. vastellano; 0. Fr. castellain; Fr. chatelain; Ital. castellano; Sp. castellan, from Lat. castellenus = 1 ertaining to a castle; castellum =a castle, a fort ; dimin. of castrum $=$ a fortifted place.] The governor or constable of a castle.
"Of thise dastell was cavellaine Elda"-Gower: "These are the rights which helong to Robert Pitz-
waiter, cartellan of London." Blount: $A$ ncient Tenures. p . $1: 6$.
oăs-tǒl'-lan-y, s. [Low Lat., Ital., \& Sp. castellanta; Fr , châtellenie, from castellanus $=$
pertaining to a castla $;$ castellum $=\mathrm{a}$ castlo a fort.] The lordship or jurisdiction sppertaining to a castio. (Kelham.)
ots'-těl-lā-tĕul, a." [Low Lat. castellatus, pa. par. of castello $=$ to tortify ; castellum =a a cas tle, a fort.]

* 1. Ord. Lang. : Enciosed with a building.

2. Arch.: Furnlahed with battlements and turrets as the old castles.

* căs-těl-la'-tion, s. [Low Lat, castellatio, from castello $=$ to fortify ; castellum $=a$ fort, a castie.] Tha act of fortifying or making into a castje.
"cas-tĕI le, s, [Castle, z]
I. A castle.

2. A large cistern. (Halliwell.)

## cas'-tál-lite, s. [Pr. castelltt.]

Min.: A variety of Titanite. It is a monoelidic mineral, of a vitreous, somewhat adamantine lustre, and a wine-yellow to wax-yellow colonr. IIardлess, $5 \cdot 5-60$; ap. gr., $8 \cdot 150$. it occurs in the phonolite of Holenkluk Mountain, and in Soliodiz. (Dana.)

* oas-tel-man, \& [Mid. Eng. castel, and man.] A castellan, a goverior of a castle. (Scotell.)

căs-tĕl-naù'-dīte, s. [Named after a mineralagist, M. de Castelaau. (L'Institut, 1853, p. 78.).]

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

* cast-ĕn, v. \& pa. par. [CAst, v.]


## " Dyvorse mexs divers thinges seyde,

The nryumentea caten op and down,
cast'-ẽr, " cast-ere, * cast'-ôr, z. [CAst, v.]
I. Generally
I. One who casts or throws anything.
"It with this throw tho atrongoat caseor, rie,

12. One who calculates or casts up aconnts.
II. Specially:

1. Of persons:
(1) One who casta nativities, a fortunoteller.
"Iu licnesse of a deuynour and of a fals cautera."-
Wyeliff: Proverbe, $x \times$ ini. 7.
"Did any of them not op for az caster of fortunste
(2) A gambler; one addicted to throwing diee.

The fovial cartoric set, and even ot the niek,
Or-done $-\infty$ thousand on the coming trick; O-done!-a thousand on the coming trick;"
(3) Metal.: One who makes castings.
"Soon after his accoession, ho pasued an order, ox. empting from military sorvion all priptora, and all
 iritieation
2. Of things:
(1) A smali box in which dice are shaken, and out of which they are cast.
(2) A small vessel or ernet with a perforsted top, used for sprinkling peyper, aplces, \&c. [Pepper-caster.]
(3) A stand for snch vessels or cruets. (Webster.)
(t) A small wheel attached to the legs of varions articles of fnrnitnre, the axis of which is fixed to a swivel, that it may move more easily in any direction.
"O hail, oven the hig Mrg Ragswash rolled herrelf into

caster-wheel, s. A wheel adapted to rotate on its axis in the niock la which it is jonrnaled, and with the stock itself rotating on a vertical axis, according to the direction of propulsion of the carriage or articie to which it is attached. The caster-wheel is used as a aupport to the front parts of machines, such as harvesters, gang-ploughs, gpading, digging, excavating, and ploughing machines, to enable them to tee steered or to machines, to enable them tho bed of the row. (Kurn shor

from Lat. costrum = a teat ; in pi. = a camp. A ternination of the names of mony places in England, as Doncaster, Cirencester, Chichester,

[^110]thowing that at one time $a$ Roman camp was there pitehed.
 a making chaste; castifico $=$ to mske chsste; castus = chaste; fucio $=$ to make.] Chasteness, purity, chastity.
"Let no smpure apirit deflie the virgin purties and

oūs'-tī-gāte, v.t. [Lat. castigatus, pa. par. of eustigo $=$ to chasten. chastise; properly, to make chaste or pure, from castus $=$ chaste, pure.]

1. Of material things

- (1) To make pnre, to free from snything burtful or impeding, to smend, to correct.
"These lower powors are worn, and weariod nut, hy the toilisomo exerctise of dragetng ahout and managing re dily 1 insoh; whereon being so oustigated, they rgin "-Glannille Prearitence of sonsy, ch y of
(2) To chastisc, te chasten, to pnnish.

2. Of immaterial things: To correct, chasten.


oaks'-tio-g"-ting, pr. par., a., \& e [CAsT1OATE, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of chastising or correcting; castigation.
ă. tentig, a chastising; castigo $=$ to chasten.]

* 1. The act of making pure, or correeting; emendstion, remedy.
"The aneienta had there conjectares touching thene mods And conflagrations, so an to frame thern iato an ration."-Hare.

2. A pnnishment, chastening, or correction. (Lit. © fig.)
-Their oastigations were accompanied with encoragemeats ; which eare was thiken to keep toe from an comp.
3. Penance, diacipline.

A sequester from liberty; tasting end prayar
M ach oastigation, exercion devout,
des'tǐ-gat-tõr, s. [Lat. castigator $=(1)$ one who chastises, (2) one who improves or corrects ; austigo $=(1)$ ta chastise, (2) to correct.]

1. Gen.: One who castigates or chastises.
*2. Spec.: One who cerracts or amends faults.
"The Intin caseigntor hath nhecrved, that the Datch

 $=$ pertaining to castigation; castigo $=$ to chratise.]
A. As arj.: Pertaining to, or of the nature of castigation or punishment, punitive.
"There were other end of penaltes inflicted, either
probatory, cunctigntory, or exemplary." -Bramhall against Hobbes

* B. As subst.: An inatrument of puoishment for acolds; a ducking-atool.
"For which offence she fa common scold) may be Indioted: nhd. If convicted ahail be yentencedi to be buckot eastigatory, or cuck iognton), which in the
Bnxon langunge is said to sifnily the scolding stool."Baxan langundo is mad to nimily the
Căs-tîle, s. \& a. [Low Lat. Costilia, \& province of Spain.]
A. As subst.: The diatrict mentloned in the etymelogy
B. As alj.: Made at, or imported from Castile.

Castile-soap, s. A kind of fine, highlyparifed sosp, originally made in Castile, from olive-oil snd soda.

CXB-til'- in-an, s. \& a. [Eng. Castil(e); -ian; in Sp. Costellano.]
A. As substantive:

1. A native of Castile.
2. The language spoken in Castile.
B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Castile.

## Castilian-furnace, s.

Metellurgy: A lead-smelting furnsec invented by an Engrishman cailed Goundry, but which was first used in Spain. Its chic fi culiarity is the srrangenient far running off

8 constant atream of elag forfuture treatment, the slag running into cast-iron wagone, which ancceed each other as their predecespors becume filled. (Ure.)
ous'-till-lite, s. [In Fr. castillit.]
Min.: A foliated mineral of metallic lustre hardness 3, and ap.gr. $5 \cdot 186-5 \cdot 241$. Compos. Sulphur, 25.65 ; copper, $41 \cdot 11$; xinc, 12.09 lead, 10.04 ; silver, 4.64 ; and ron, 6.49 . It occurs in Mexico. (Dana.)
oth-till-10'-a, . [From Sp. Castilla, an ancient kingdom in Spain.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Artocarpacex. Costilloa elastica contains a milky juice from which caontchouc is made.
cast'-İng, "cast-ynge, pr. par., a., \& *. [CAsT, v.]
A. As pres. par.: in senses corresponding to those of the verb
" Menchometus wan a wonderrol man and fer eastunge,"
"Like to casting bees so rising up in ewarma"

* B. As adj. : Flexible.
"Castynge as a bo we ; Aexibulis, ot Arcus mous est C. As enbstantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) The act of throwing anything.
(2) That which is cast.

T Used in the plarsl for old clothen, castclothes $=$ the perquisite of a nurse or waiting maid. (Scotch.)

- Another midd Ogic ohe haid hat millk

Then gud ghe gre trae head to foot in stlk,
With catings rare and anued nourice fee,
To uurse the king of Elifn's heir Firzee.
2. Figuratively:
(1) A forecasting, forethought.

- (2) A contrivance, s plan, an srrangement. "Distribatio is that osseful carting of all roonins for oftee enter lainment, or
Etements of Architecture
(3) The act or process of computiag or sdding up figures, sccounta, dc.
*(4) The sct or science of divination.
" ${ }^{(5)}$ The act of vemiting, verait.
"The hound turnyde ngen to his cartyng, and a sowe
So waischea in whlewing in fenme."-Wyctufe: 2 St.
II. Technically:

1. Metallurgy:
(1) The act of forming metal in a mould.

II is believed that the art of ehsping metal by the hasamer, chisel, sad grisver is older than that of casting it in s melted atate in a mould. Bit casting is of very considersble satiquity, thus the golden calf made by Aaron was first "molten," i.e., melted and then graved (Exod. xxxii. 4, 24), and the brass (copper or bronze) vessela for Solomion's temple were slso cast ( 1 Kings vii. 46, 4i). Csst-iron statues are mentioned by Paussnias about A.D. 120, hut nothing else of cast-iron is known to have existed in elassic times. Abeat A.D. 1709 Johu Thomas, a Welsh boy, devised an effective method of casting iron, and he and his master auccessfuliy carried out the process (which was long kept a secret) at Coalhrookdsle. It is now ene of the great industries in Britsin, and other nusnufscturing comntries possessed of coal and ironstone. ing comntries
[Foundino.]
"Aftre this maner he nade the tea basean ; all of them had one casting, one measure, ard one size."1 Kings vil. 33
verything betokeas grest perfection in the
metals during the hronze period. - Kemble: Hore Ferales, p . 34 .
(2) That which is cast in a mould.

2 Not. Hist.:
(1) The act of moulting.
"The casting of the skin is, by the avoienta, compared to the treaking of the pecuutlies or cowl but
 History.
(2) The cast feathers, excreinents of hawks, se.
3. Bee-kepping: A swstm. [Cast, s., B. 3.]
4. Building: A coating of lime or plaster.
5. Joinery: The bending of the aurfacea of a piece of wood from their original position, either by weights, or by unequal expeanre to the weather.
6. Seulpture: The taking casta of impressions of figurea, busts, medals, \&ic.
7. Pottery: The act of stamping clay ware Delicate objecta, which camet be readlly moulded by preasing the clay into the mould, are cast by the following process. The plaster mould being clobed, the slip or creany clay is poured in, and the portion nearest to the mould becomes hardened by the abserption of the water by the monld. The fluld portion is then poured out, sad the moold partiall dried. A second flling of slip yielda snothe coating, and the process is repested as oftei as may be necessary to give the requined thickness to the casting. (Knight.)
8. Theat.: The aseigning of parts in a play (Webster.)
T Casting ia used in combination with many prepositions, as a casting avoay, 8 casting off correspouding nses of the verb.
Casting of the heart: A mode of divination used in Orkney.
"They have a charm alto wherehy thay try it per
song bo in a decay or aot, and si they, will de thereor, ${ }_{p}{ }^{2}$

* casting-bottle, s. A bottle for casting or aprinkling perfome.
"Call for your casting-botte."-Albumax, O. Pl., viL 10.


## casting-box, s.

Founding: A flask containing the mould. [Flask.]

## casting-ladie, a

Founding: An iron vesel with handles for conveying melten metal from the cupola sod peuring it inte the mould.
casting-net, s. A aet thrown into the water and meved slong se as to sweep the bottom.

## casting-press, 8. <br> May: Virgil; ficorgk i.

Founding: A press in which metal is cast ander pressure, as in the car-wheel press.
casting-mhop, s. That part of s foundry or factory where castings are made.
he was carrying wome lead from one pert of the
157 y
casting-slab, 8
Glass-manufacture: The fiat plece on which the nuetai is poured in making plste-glass; tie castiog-tahie.

## casting-table,

Glass manufactune: The tahle in a plate-glass fsctory upon which the molten glass is poared from the cuvette, and rolled to a thickness by a roiler which reats unon the marginal ledgea of the table, whose heigit deterninea the thickness of the plate.
casting-up, s. A casting or calculating of the future
" All wan pare within : no fell remorne ${ }_{1}$
Nor anxious cartingy-up of what might her
onsting-voice, oasting-vote, s. The deciding vote; that girea hy the chairman or president of any asacmbly when the votes for and againgt any proposition are equal.
" Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobler bad the custing wote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously ${ }^{\text {g }}$
Tratets in taly.

> 'Suppose your eyes sent equal rays Upon two distat pots of ale In this sad state, your douhtiul choico Would never have the casting voice.,
casting-weight, $s_{1}$ A weight which taras a acale when exactly balanced.
oas'-tle ( $t$ silent), * cas-tel, * cas-telle, * Kas-tel, cas-tyl, s. \& a. [Da. kastel; Fr. castel: 1tal. castello; Sp. castillo; Lat castellum, dimin. of castrum $=$ a fort.]
A. As substontive
I. Ordinary Language

- 1. A village.
"Oo yo into the castel which is ayens you "-Wyo
iffe: Guthe xix.

2. A tent; in the pl. = a camp. (Conspare the aimitiar use of the Latin castrum snd castra.)
" And the fellen doua la middla of her eastele."-

* 3. A
the ba strongly-built car or tower berne on ${ }^{*}$ He He of elenhsints.
He makethe certeyn men of armes tor to gon ny into castellen of tree.:- that craftily ben



4. A small tower or raised part on the deck of a ship. [Forecastle,]
"The toppe casteltes he stuffede with toyelys,",
Norte Arthure, 8,616,
-5. A small species of hehmet.
"Stand lust and wear a castico on thy hend."

* 6. A movable wooden tower, used in : iegea.
" In that same tre castel werea maked stages thre."

7. A fortified building, a fortresa.

IT The oldest casties of which remains still exist, in England-such as Richborough Castle, in Kent-are of Roman origin. Others nearly contemporaneous with these, like Coninsborough or Conisbrough, in Yorkshire, may be British. There follow next saxon castles like Castleton, in Derbyshire. Rochester and many other castles are Norman. Then follow more inodern stone and brick castles between the reigna of Edward I. and Henry VII.
" He gadered knyghtes and bulde castellean"
11. Chess: A piece shaped like a tower, otherwise calted a Rook (q.v.).

- Castles in the air: Nere empty, visionary projects.
"These were hut like cautles in the air, and in men's B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
${ }^{-1}$ Obvious compounds : Castle-barber, castlebell, castle-ditch, custle-g.te, castle-hall, castleroof, custle-turret, castle-wall.


## castle-builder, $s$.

1. Lit. : The builder of a castle.
2. Fig.: One who builds eastles in the air ; who forms imaginary ideas and pietures.

## world."- Stulent, the 223

castle-building, s.

1. Lit.: The act or operation of building a castle.
2. Fig.: The act or habit of buidding castles in the air, or of forming faneiful projects and pictures.
"Costle building, or the science of aerial architecture, is of wuch too varue a mature to be comprehended in a concise regular definitiou: but for the sake of ing lasstess fatiricks in the air, and peopling them with propacr nutioual inhabitants for the employment
and improvement of the understanding." - student, i. 223.
castle court, $:$. The eourt of a castle.
${ }^{"}$ And man aud guard the cautle-court."'
Scott : The Lord of the fsles, v. 27.
castle-crowned, $a$. Crowned or sulmounted with a enstle.
"It was my chauce In walking fill aluue.
Mir. for Mag., 1). 776

* castle-guard, * castle-gard, s.
I. Orf. Lang.: The guard of a castle.

2. Otd Lew: A kind of tenure by which the tenant was bonnd to defend his lord's castle. [CASTLE-WARD, s., 2.]
"One specles of kuight-service was cartequard. that tellure, performed his service withlin the realm. and withon
Lyttieton.

* castle-man, s. A castelian; the constable of a castle.
* castle-soap, s. [CASTILE-SOAP.]
"I have a letter from a soap-1oiler, desiring me to
* castle-town, * castelltun,s. A for tified town.
"He was neh an castentum." $\begin{gathered}\text { Ormetum, } 17,918 \text {. }\end{gathered}$
* castle-ward, castel-wart, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: The same as Castle-ovaad (q.v.).

The casteluatrets on the marche, ${ }^{\text {Hy }}$. 2. Old Law: An imposition laid npon such of the king's subjects as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle. (Cou'el.)

* castle-work, * castelwerk, s. Fortifications, battlements.
"A cite 1 nolul enclused comeliche ahoute with fyu
cas'-tle ( $t$ silent), v.i. [Castle, s.]
Chess: By a eertaio nowe, to pratect the king with the castle or rook, the latter being moved to the side of the king, which is then placed on the square on the other side.
cas'-tled (t silent), $a$. [CAstLe, s.]

1. Furnished or provided with castles, "The horees' Defghing by the wiod it hlown,
2. Fortitied, embattled.
"He fought the Moors,-and, fo their fall, City and tower and casted wall ofelloze: Translat
cas'-tle-ry ( $t$ silent), s. (Eug. castle, and $-r y$ (q.v.).] The government of a castle.
"The midd Robert and his heirs ought to be and are
 in the mald city."-Blount: Anc. Tenures, p. 116.
cast'-1ĕt, s. [O. Fr. castelet; Ital. castelletto, diminutive of Fr. castel $=$ a castle.] A little castle.
Le'There Thas in it a caslet of etone and brick. Lean:

* cast'-ling (1), s. [Eng. cast, and dimin. suff. -ling. J Anything born before its time; an abortion
"We should rather rely unon the urine of a castling's bladder, a resolution of crabs' eyes, or a second distil-
lation of urine, as Helmont hath coumended, ${ }^{\text {n }}$ Browne: Fulgar Errours.
cas'-tling (2) ( $\ell$ silent), s. \& $\alpha$ [CAstLe, v.] A. As subst.: The act of performing the operation in chess, deseribed in Castle, $v$
B. As adj. : Performing such an operation.
cast'-ni-a, s.
castanea (q.v.).] An abbreviation for Lat. canea (q.v.).]
Entom.: A geuus of Hawk-motha, the typical one of the family Castniidre (q.v.). The bestknown species is Castria Licus, which is South American.
cast-ni'-i-dea, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. castnia, and fenn. pl. adj. suff, -iclee.]

Entom.: A family of Elawk-motha (Sphingides), one of those connecting the tribe with the Butterflies. Swainson and Shuckard eall then Moth Sphinxes, and say that they fly with great rapidity during the heat of the day. with great raplonty dining the
cas'-tôck, cas'-tạck, cas'-tóc, s. [CAsTACK.]

1. The core or pith of a stalk of colewort or cabbage.
2. The stems or "roots" themselves
"There's cauld kall in Alserdeen,
An' castocks in Strathbogie", ${ }_{A}$ Seotech Sono.
cas'tǒr (1), s. [In Fr., Sp., \& Port. castor; Ital.
 $=$ a beaver. From Sanac. kastiuri = muak.]
A. As substantive.
3. Ordinary Language:

1 A beaver.
Like honted crstors, conscious of their store ${ }^{\text {a }}$
Their waylati wealth to Norway'e coast they bring.
Dryden: Anms Mirabilis, $\mathbf{x x v}$.
†2. A hat made of the fur of a beaver; a silk hat. (Slang.)

Making diligent use of his triangular cantor to of the Hohicans, ch. In.
3 A heavy milled cloth for overcoats.
II. Zool. : A genus of Seiuromorphie rodents, typical of the family Castorllee, with me living species, Castor fiber, the beaver (q.v.).
B. As adj.: Ifate of the skin or fur of the beaver, or of beaver clotb.
căs'-tờr (2), s, [See rlef.]
Pharm.: An abbreviation of Castoreum (q.v.).
castor-bean, $s$.
Bot.: The bean or seed of the Castor-oil plant, Ricinus communis, from which the oil is expressed.

## castor-oil,

Pherm : Ricini Oleum, a thick, viscid, pale oil, of a peenhiar oulour, and slightly actit taste, deriving its polular name from some supposed resembiance to eastoreum (q.v.). It is expressel from the seeds of Ricinus communis, the Castor-oil plant (I.v). Castoroil is soluble in alcohol. It is a mild, quick, safe purgative, cansing only eqacuation of the howels, and is used in rases of gistritis, enteritis, and dysentery. Castor-nil expressed frotn the seerls without the aid of heat is called "cold-trawn eastor-oil."

Castor-oil Plant:
Bot. : Ricinus communts, a plant belonging to the order Euphorblacese, growing in the East Indies, frequently culttvated as an ornamental


## Caston-oil plant

plant, under the name of Paltua Christi, attaining a lieight of from eight to ten feet. There are many varieties, used in sub-tropical gardening for their handsome foliage.
cas'-tõr (3), s. [Lat., from Gr. кá ${ }^{\prime} \boldsymbol{c o s}^{\prime} \rho(k \alpha s t o ̄ r)$.] 1. Classic Mythol. : One of the $t$ win sons of Jupiter and Leda, the other being Pollax. After their death they were placed anongst the atars, forming the constellation now knnwn as Gemini or the Twins.
2. Astron.: One of the two bright stars constituting the constellation Gemini (the Twima). It is a Geminorum. It is a hinary star, one of the two into which a telescope resolves it revolving around the other in about 1,000 yeara,
3. Min. : Castorite (q.v.). [Pollucite.]

## castor and pollux, $s$.

1. Metearol : A fiery metcor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four bells. When one is seen alone, it is called Helena, which portends the severest part of the storm which portends the severcst part of the storm to be yet betind; two are denominated castor and Pollux, and sometimes Tyndaridea, which
portend a cessation of the storm. [Conposant.]
2. Astron.: The name of a coustellation, also called Gemini or the Twins.
căs-tör'-ě-ŭm, s. [Lst., from Gr, кaotópıov.] Pharm.: The pharmacopœial name for the peculiar mncilaginons substance found in the two inguinal saes of the beaver. It is very odorous, anft, and almost fluid when first taken from the animal, bnt hecomes dry and of the comsistence of resin. It has an acrid, of the consistence of resin. It has an acrid, bitter, and natseoua taste, and was formeriy
much used as a stinulant and an antispas. much used as a stimulant and an antispas.
modic in hysteria and epilepsy, but now chiefly by perfumers.
căs-tor-ic, $a$. [CASTOREUM.]
Chem. - Pertaining to or derived from cas. toreum (q. F .).
căs-tŏr'-1 - dæ, s.pl. [Lat. castor $=$ a besver; fem. pl. suffix -iuce.]
3. Zool.: A fanily of Rodents, of which the Castor, or Beaver is the typical genus. They are of stout make, possess distinct clavicles, and have five toes, those of the hind feet being connected by a web or membrane. Genera, Castor and Myopotamus (q.v.)
4. Palkent. : No Castoride have as yet beed found earlier than the Miocelle. anong the genera two contain animals of large size, Trogonotherimm and Castoroides ; the former is Pliocene and Post-Pliocenc, the latter PostPliocene only.
căs'-tõr-ĭn, cas'-tõr-ǐne, s. [Eng. caston; suffix-in, ine (Chem.).
Chem.: A crystalizable suhstance oltained from castor by the action of alcolsol.
căs'-tôr-īte, s. [Eng. castor (3), and auff, -ite (Min.).]
Min.: A variety of Petalite (q.v.), occurring in Elba in attached crystals; ap. gr., $2 \cdot 38-$ 2405. Coml!.: Silica, 78.0 I ; alumina, 18.86 ; lithia, 2 76. (Dana.)
căs'tõrs, s. [CASTER, 1I. 2 (4).]
căs'-tõr-y̆, s. [CASTOREUM.] AD oil drawn from the castoreum, and uaed in the preprara. tion of colours.
fãte, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wé, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pơt,


## Which cuuning Craftemolight byory hath overlayd


cays-tra-mē-tä'tion, 8. [Fr., from Lat castra = a camp; metatio = a measuring ; metor $=$ to measure.] The art or acience of arranging a camp.

- Botween Chudington and Saresden is simo an unmentioned camp, either Saron or Danlah, for hoth are oveu under the most practieable and commodious cirvumstances of ground 1s momatimes mublyuous."-
Warton: Hitrory of Kidaingtom, p. Bo,
"Plunged, nothing loath, Into 2 sen of diseuplon,
conneerning wars concerning wars - scote: Antiquary, ch i
axs'-trāte, v.t. [LLat. castratus, pa. par. of costro $=$ to geld.]
L. Lit. : To geld, emasculate.
"Origen-baving read that seripture, 'There be God. which was but a arabolieal specch, he did really and therefore foolishly, cautrate himnell." - Bishop Morton: Discharge
II. Figuratively:
* 1. To mortify, to deaden, to deprive of power or vigour.
" Ya castrate the desires of the flesh, and ahall obteine a more ampla rewarde of srace in heaven
$\boldsymbol{M}$ (urtin: Treatise on
Ehe b. 1654 .

2. To expunge obacene passages from a book; to expurgate.
als'-trā-těd, pa. par. \& a. [CASTRATE, v.]
càs-trā-tingg, pr.par., a., \&s. [Castrate, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
3. Lit.: The act of gelding or emasculating castration.
4. Fig.: The act of freeing from obscenity expurgation.
castrating-clamp, s. A clamp nsed in confining the cords and vessels in the operating of orchotony by excision of the parts, as in the case of the horse.
căs-trā'-tion, s. [Lat. castratio $=\mathbf{a}$ gelding. castro $=$ to geld.]
5. Lit.: The act of castrating.
"The laygest needle should be nsed, in taking np the
spermatick vessela in castration."-Sharp: Surgery. greater the brith than at the age of catration."-Dar

6. Fig.: The act of freeiag from obscenity ; expurgation.
cas-trä-tör, s. [Low Lat. castrator $=$ one who gelds ; Lat. castro $=$ to geld.]
7. Lit. One who gelds.
8. Fiq.: One who ents out obscene passages from a book; an expurgator.
*oăs'-trěl, * casteril, s. [Kestael.]

- oăs-trĕn'-si-al, a. [Lat. castrensis = helonging to a cainp; castra $=$ a camp. $]$ of or pertainiog to a camp.
"Sixty miles, is the measore of three dayes journes,
nccording unto military marehes, or castrential manncoording unto, millitary inarehes,
nions. $-B r o w n: C y r u s$ ( Oarden.
căs-trěn'-sǐ-an, $a$. [Lat, castrensianus $=$ belonging to a eamp; castra $=$ a camp.] The same as Casteensial. (Johnson.)
©ass' Lat. casualis $=$ pertaining to chance $;$ casus $=$ chance.]
A. As adjective:

1. Happening by chance, accidental.

Of the hroad vale, crating a canuar glance, Wordsourth: Exeursim, bk. ii. "Bat each of them, he adds, treated the subjects
bri,fy, gind withont dill gence or scarary. deriving his

2. Dependent on chance: uncertain.
"The revenue of Ireland, hoth certath, and casuat,
3. Trivial, commonplace.
 - (1) Crabb thins discriminates hetwren accidentol, incidental, cassal, and contingent, "Accilental is opposed to what is designed or planned; incidental to what is premeditated; casual to what is constant and regular ; contingent to what is definite or fixed. A meeting
may be accidental, an expreasion incidental, a look, expresalon, dc., casual, an expense or circumstance cantingent." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
(2) He thus dietinguishes between occosional and casual. These are both opposed to what is fixed or stated : but occasional carriea with it inore the idea of nofrequency and casual that of unfixedness, or the absence of all deaign. A minister is termed an occasional preacher who preaches only on certain occasions; his preaching at a particular place on a certaln day may be casual." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
B. As substantive:

1. A tramp, a vagrant; one who receives relief and ahelter for one night in the workhouge of a parish to which he does not belong.
2. A labourer or artizan employed irregularly. (Mayhew.)
casual-ejector, s.
Legal: A nominal defeadant in the action of ejectment, who continnes such until appearance by or for the temant in possession.
casual-ward, s. A ward or portion of a workhouse or hospital reserved for the accommodation of casual paupers or patients.

* Căç-u-ă1-1-ty̆, s. [Casualty.]
căs'-u-al-1y̆, adv. [Eng. casual; -ly.] In a casual manoer; by chance, fortnitously.
"Go, bd my woman
Seareh for a jewel, that too casually
Heth left mine arn."
Heth left mine arni." Shkesp, Cymbeline, it. a
* casṣ'-ụ-al-nĕss, s. [Eng. casual; -ness.] The quality or state of being casual ; chance.
 sualité; Lat. casuulis = pertaining to chance; casus = a chance.]

1. Ordinary Language:
2. A chance, an accident, a fortune.
"With mare patience men eudnre the losses that befal thenn by mere catinuty, Rual the Mampa
". archives, even those engraved out brass and other dun. able naterials, were exposed to the casualties whicb
attend snch refics of the past."-l.evois: Cred. Early

3. Chance or accident attended with injury or death. (Especially applied to the losses of an army in the fleld.)
"It is ohwerved in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithatandIng met: Theory of the Earth.
4. Technically:

Law (Caswalty of uards): The incidental labilities of land-tenure, espeeially the mails and duties due to the superiors in watrd holdings
"The feudal casualties were exacted with the most
rigorons severity."-Gilbert stuart: Discourse on hearrig trons severity.
ing tectures, p. 14
2. Mining: A term applien among tinners to any strange matter separated from the ore by wasling.
căş-u-ar-i'-na, s. [So named by Rumphins, probatily from a fanciesl resemblance in the foliage to the fenthers of the Cassowary (Fritham: Flora of Bomkey.).]
Bot.: A genus of plin:ts, the typical one of the order Casuarinaceat ( $a_{1} v$.)
 ad. suff. -aceos. Bot.: An order of abnormai exogens, alli ance Amentales. Only one gemus is known, Casuarinn. They have a one-celled ovary one or two ascending ovnles, and a superior radicle. There are no leaves, but in place of them short, toothed, rilhed sheaths. They are trees like Giant Equiseta (Horse-tails) They have closer affinities, lowever, with Myricacear or with Conifere. They oceur in Australia, New Caledonia. and the Indian Archipelago. They are generally called Beefwoots, their timber being of the evonr of oaks. In Gralam's Flora of Bombay one oaks. In Grahams Ftora of Bombay one The lieavy war-chuhs of the native Anstraliaus The heayy war-chnhs of the native Anstraians
are of Casuarina. The bark of Casuarina equisetifolia is sllyhtly astringent; that of $C$. muricata is used as infusion in India as a tonic. The young cones of $C$. quadrivaluis, when chewed, yield a pleasant acid, and are useful to those who canot obtain water.

Cattle alao are exceedingly fond of them About thirty-two apecies are known.
 Zool.: A genus of binds, family Struthionide (Ostriches). Casuarina galeatus is the Caseowary (q.v.).
 chance.] One who studies and settles cases of conacience.
"Do not fatter yourselvee that the Ingenuity of aswivers will ever devise an anth which the ingennit ch. xa .

One puly doult remains: Full oft I've heand,
By caruiks gravo. nnd deep divineef a verrd."
Pope: January and vay, 288.9

* căş'-u-ist, v.i. [Casuret, s.] To argue abont or declda cases of conscience; to act as a casuist.

Wo nover leavo onhtilising and cazuisting. . . ."-

* căş-ụ-Ist'-Ic, caxs-ụ-Ist'-I-cạl, a. [Eng. casuist; -ic, -ical.] of or relating to casuistry, or the atudy of cases of conzcience.
aurely the practical, castistical, that in, the
vital part, of their religion ainours very principai, vital part, of thei
 -ly.] In a casuistical manner.
obtained in that house much of that learning,
ith be was enalled to write camuzazically "Wherewit htheno Oxan.
cas'-u-ist-ry, s. [Eng. casuist; -ry.] The doctrine, tenets, or method of a casnist.
"This concession would uot pass for good casuistry in these ages, -Pope: Olyssey. Notes
that immoral casuistry Wieh was the worst
part
oa's'sŭs bol'-li, phrase. [Lat. casus=a chance: and belli (genit. of bellum) = war.] The cause which prodnces, and is held by one side at leaat, to justify war.
"He did not say what was to be the canus belli or the
căt, * kăt, s. \& a. [A.S. cat ; Dut. \& Dan. kat ; sw katt; Icel. köttr; L Ger. katte: O. H. Ger. \& Ger. kater ; Ger. katze; O. Fr. cat; Fr. chut; Sp. gato; Ital. gatto, Gael. \& $1 \mathbf{r}$ cat; Wel. cath; Russ. kot; Turk. kedi; from Low Lat. catus.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally:
(1) The same as II. I.
(2) A handful of reaped grain or atraw latd on the ground without being pat into a sheaf. (Scotch.)
(3) A small bit of rag, rolled nu and put be tween the handle of a pot and the book which suspends aver the fire, to raise it a little
2. Fig.: Applied to the common people.

Cath, that can Judge as fitly of his worth,
As ${ }^{\text {I can of those mysterieg, which Heaven }}$
II. Technically

1. Zool.: The common name of certain species of the genus Felit, a fanily of Car nivora, in which the organs of destruction reath their highest development. They lave thirty teeth: incisors, six above and six below ; canines, two above and two below molars, four above and fonr below. The domestic cat (Felis domesticus) is divided into numerons varieties-the Talby, the Tortniseshell. the Angora, \&e. The Wild Cat ( $F$, cotus). It is much larger and stronger than its domesticated rel. ive. The animal cal
Wild Cat in the United states is the Lyux
Thrice the brinded cat hath mewd di"
IT The cat tribe: The family Felidie (q.v.)

* 2. Military:
(1) A shed used for cover for soldiers employed in tilling up a trench, reparing a reach, dc.; so called becanse the men crouched under it as a cat for her prey:
Custellated Cat: A cat with erenelles or loopholes for the discharge of arrows, ice.
(2) The same as Cat-o'-nine-Tails (q.v.).

3 Nout.: (Perhaps a different word; ef. Icel kati, used in this sense.)
(1) A ship formed on the Norwegian model, and nsually employed in the coal and timber trade. These vessels are generally milt remarkably strong, and may carry 600 tons; or,
in the language of their own mariners, from iwenty to thirty keela of coal. a cal is dis tinguished by a narrow atern, projecting

quarters, a deep waist, and no ommmental figure on the prow. (Smyth.)
(2) A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw up an anchor to the cathead of a ship.
4. Sports:
(1) A douhle trijod, having atx feet
(2) A game, also called "tip-cat," and also an instrument used in the game. [Cat-stich.]

* Cat i' the hole: The degignation given to a game especially popular in Fife.
"Tine Gat, tine Game. An alloston to a play called

Cat in the pan: For definition see example. "Thers is a cunnlag which we. in Engla end eall the which a man says to another, he whiss it as if ow another had susid it to hime."- Bacon.
B. As adjective: (See the compounds)

Compounds of obvious signification : Cat eyed, cat-like, cat's-meat.
cat-and-clay, s. The materials of which a innd-wall is constructed in many parta of scotland. Straw and clay are well wrought together, and being formed into pretty large rolls, are laid between the different wooden posts, by means of which the wall is formed, and carefully pressed down so as to incorporate with each other, or with the twigs that are sometimes plaited from one poat to another.

## oat-and-dog, $s$.

Games: An old Scotch game, apparently an early form of cricket

- Cat-and-ding life: One full of quarrelling, from the usual antipathy between dogs and cats.


## cat-band, s.

1. A bar of iron for eecuring a door. This name is given to the atrong hook used on the inside of a door or gate, which, being fixed to the wall, keeps it shat.
"He had his entrance peacenbly; the porte made Troubles, ill. 159.60 .
2. A chain drawn across a street for defence in time of war.

The town of $A$ berdeen - bestan to maks preparation hor their own deteoce and to that effect hegsil to have Spalding: Troublea, i. 109

## cat-beam, s.

Saut.: This, also called the beakhead-beam, is the broadest beam in the ship, and ia generally made of two beams tabled and bolted iogether. (Smyth.)
cat-beds, s. p\%. A child's game. [Cat'scradle.]

## cat-bird, s.

Ornith.: An American bird (Mimus Caroli nensis), belonging to the Turdidx, or Thrushee, whose cry resembles the mewing of a cat.

## cat-block, s.

Naut.: A two or three-fold block, with an iron strop and large hook to it, which is employed to cat or draw the anchor up to the cat-head, which is aiso fitted with Chree great aheavea to correspond.
cat-chop, a. A plant, Mescmbryanthemum felinum. (Treass of Bot.)
cat-cluke, cat-luke, s. [Catclurx.] cat-mall,s
Naut. : The rope rove for the cat-parchase, by which the anchor is raised to the cat-head, or catted.
cat-Ash, 2
Ichthy.: The Sea-wolf (Anarrhicas Intus), a netive of the West Indian seas, so called from Its round head and large glaring eyes.
"Lopus martans Schonfoldi1 et nontras: onr fishers

## cat-gold, s.

1. A kind of mies, having a yellowish sp pearance, somewhat resembling gold.
2. Iron pyritea.
cat-harpings, s.pl.
Naut.: Ropes under the tops at the lower end of the futtock shrouds, serving to brace in the shrouds tighter, aud affording room to brace the yarda nore obliquely when the ahip ia close hanled. They keep the shrouds taut for the better ease and eafety of the mast.
cat-haw, s. The fruit of the Hawthorn (Crataegus Oxyacantha).

## cat-head, cathead, s.

1. Geol. : A local name for a nodule of Ironstone, containing an organiam or a fragment of one. [Nodule.]
"The codales with leavee in tham, called catheads,
 Which is fonnd in the rocks mear Whitehnven, in cumbertind Wh Fowt
2. Mining: A broad-bully hammer used by miners; a miner'a name for a amall capstan.
3. Naut.: A piece of timber with two shivers at one end having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the snchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle. (Sea

cat-head. Dictionary.)
cat-head band, cathead band, s.
Min.: The name given by Laaarkshire miners to a coarse ronstone.
."Doggar, or Cathead band"-Ure: Ratherglen

## cat-head stopper, cat-atopper, s.

Naut.: A piece of rope or chain rove through the ring of an auchor, to secure if for sea, or singled before letting it go.
oat-heather, s. A flner species of feath Erica tetralix or E. cinerea, which is low and slender, growing more in separate upright stalks than the common heath, and flowering only at the fop.
cat hip, cat-hip, s. Two roses, (1) Rasa spinosissima, (2) R. cunina.

## cat-holes, a pl

1. Ordinary Langurge:
(1) The name given to the loop-holes or narrow openings in the walls of 8 barn(Scoich.)

mas has run away trom his creditors" - Kelly. p. 145 . which keya and other necessaries are depoaited in the inside, where it is not perforated. (Scotch.)
2. Naut.: Two little holes astern above the gun-room porta, to lring in a calle or hawser through them to the capstan, when there is occasion to hesve the ahip astern. (Sea Dict.)

## cat-hook, s.

Naut.: A atrong hook, which is a continuation of the irou strop of the cat-bluck, used to hook the ring of the anchor when it is to be drawn up or catted. (Smyth.)

## * cat-house,

Mil.: The samc as Cat, s., II., 2 (1)
cat-hud, s. The name given to a large stone, which serves as a back to a fire on the hearth, in the house of a cottager. (Scotch.)

cat-1oup. 8. A very short diatanca as to apace; as far as a cat may leap. (Scotch.)
"That eang-sig ning haspin o' a callant-and that-imn-ther are foremopt by a hang cot lowp at leanthBlacizu, Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 102

## cat-0'-nine-tails, s.

1. Lit. : An instrument of panishment for mariy used for flogging on board ahips in the merly used for fogging on board ahips in the
navy. It is cominonly made of nine pieces of uavy. It is cominonly made of aine piecea of
line or cord, about half a yard lomg, fixer upon line or cord, about half a yard long, fixer upron
a piece of thlck rope for a handle, and having a piece of thick rope for a handle, and having three kn
the end.
*2. Fig.: A corrector, castigator.
Yon drend reformers of an tmplows age,
Prologue to Yanbrughts Falas friens
cat-plpe, s. The came as catcall; an instrament that makes a squeaking nolse.
"S Sowne songoters can on more ating in any chamber but their own; pat them ont of their rowd once, and they are mere coitpipes and dunces."-L Ear range.

## cat-posy, s.

Bot. : The Daiey, Bellis perennis.
cat-rake, s.
Mech. : A name for a ratchet-drill.
cat-rig, s.
Naut.: A rig which in arnooth wster sur passes every other, but, being uiterly unenited passes every other, but, being utterly unsnited for sea or heavy weather, is only applicable
to pleasars-boats who can choose their weato pleasars-boats who can choose their wea-
ther. It allows one sail ouly, an enormove ther. It allows one sail ouly, an enomowe
fore-and-aft main-sail, spread hy s gaff at the fore-and-aft main-sail, spread lys gaff af the
head and a boom at fhe foot, hoisted on a atout mast, which is stepped close to the stem. (Smyth.)
cat-rope, s.
Naut.: A line for haulling the cat-book about; also cat-back-rope, which hauls the block to the ring of the anchor ln order to hook it. (Smyth.)
cat-rushes, s. pl.
Bot. : A book-name for various species of Equisetum. (Britten \& Holland.)
cat-malt, s. A beautiful granulated kind of common salt, formed ont of bittern or leach-brine in the salt-works.
cat-scaup, s. A kind of fossil. The same as Cat-head (q.v.)

## cat-ship, s. [САт, II., 8 (1).]

* cat-silver.

Min.: An obsolete name for men The resemblance to silver is in the pseudo-metallie lustre, while the epithet "cat" implies that it ia not the real metal.
"Cacsitper is composed of plates that are eenerilly plain and parallel, athe that are tiexible and elastiel, and silvery, and the black. "Hellow or golden. the white
cat-sloess, s. The fruit of Prunus apinom
cat-squirrel, s. Sciurus cinereus.
cats-and-dogs, a. pl.
Bot. : The blossonis of Salix
cate-and-lreys, s. pi. Tha fruit of Frav inusexcelsior; ash-keys(q.v.). [CAT's-kera]
cat-stance, s. In Roxburgh one of the upright stones which aupport a grato, thero being one on each aide. Since the introdnction of Carron grates these atones are found in kitchens only.

Catstane-head: The flat top of the Catstanc.
cat-8teps, s. pl. The projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable.
cat-sticic, s. A atick or bat used in the game of "Cat." [Cat, 1I. 4(2)]
cat-stopper, s
Naut.: [CAT-MEAD sTOPPER.]

## cat-taokle, $s$.

Nout.: A tackle to raise the anchor to the cat-head.
cat-tail, * cattyle, *atalle, Cat'e-tail.]
"A cattyle (catalle A): Ianuga, Aerba ear."-Cuand
Sovereign places held among the watrye trala
Of cat-saile made them cruw 12, , prayton : Poly-OUbiom, an an

## cat-thyme, s.

Bot. : Teucrium Marum.
fite, fât, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fall, tather; wê, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hèr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt


## cat－tree，a．

Bot：Ewonymus suroproces．

## cat－whin，s．

Bot．：A name applied to several plants－ （1）Rosa canina，the Dog－rose ；（2）Raso 8 gi－ nosiesima；（3）Ulex nanus；（4）Genista anglica； （5）the herb Setwall or Valerian（？）．（Britten Holland．）

## cat－whistles，s．pl

Bot．：A book－name for Equisetum palustre．
cat－wittlt，$a$ ．Harebrained，nnsettled
aving the wita of s cat．（Sootch．）Cf．hare－ brained．

## cat－wood，s．

Bot．：A book－name for Euonymus europerus．
cat＇s－carriage，s．The same game as
King s－cuation＂or cat＇s－cradle（q．v．）．
cat＇s－claws，s．pl．
Bot．：（1）Anthyllis vulneraria，（2）Lotus cornisulatus．
cat＇s－cradie，s．A plaything for chlldren mads of packthread ou ono＇s fingers，and transferred from them to those of agothsr．
＂The whalo colalmgs places nnong manmunith，thounh
 maitrod tom nake ti no like vet zo contrary to the
 Developpmens of Carictian Dootrinne，oh i

## cat＇s－aar，s

Botany：
（1）A common book－name for Hypocheris radicata．（Prior．）
（2）Antennaria dioica．（Treas．of Bot．）

## cat＇s－oye，s．

1．Bot．：A nams applled to several plents－ （1）Veronica Chamezirys，（2）Veronica Bux－ baumli，（3）AHyosotis sylvatica，（4）Epilobium angustifolium．（Britten \＆Holland．）
2．Naut．：［Cat－hole．］
3．Mim：［Gsr．katzenauge；Fr．ocil de chat．］ A phenocrystalling or vitreous varisty of quartz．It exhibits opalescence，but without primatic colours，eapecially when cut en oabochon，an effect due to filires of ashestus． Ths finest specimens are brought from Ceylon． Compor．：Silex， $95^{\circ 0}$ ：alumina， 175 ；hime， $1-25$ ；oxida of iron， 0.25 ．


## cat＇s－faces，s．

Bot．：A name given to the Heartgease．

## cat＇s－roots．

（1）
（1）Ground Ivy．（Gerarde．）
It If com monily called Hedera terrestrtis in Englioh

（2）Nepeta glechoma，from the shaps of its leaves．（Gerarde．）
（3）A ntennaria dioica，from its soft dower－ heads．（Prior．）

## cat＇s－hair，

（1）The down that covers unfedged birds； paddack－hair．
（2）The down on the face of boys before the beard grows．（Scotch．）

## cat＇s－head，s．

1．（Sing．）Hortic．：A klnd of apple．
＂Caftheod，by some anded the go－notarther．it an
umbandry．
2．（PL）Bot．：The catkina of Salix caprea
cat＇s－keys，s．
Bot．：The fruit of Frazinus excelsior．
cat＇s－lug，s．
Bot．：Bear＇s－ear，Auricula ursi．（Scotch．）

## cat＇s－milk，s．

Bot．：A book－name for Euphorbia helioscopia．

## cat＇s－paw，

L．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：The paw of e cat．
2．Fig．：Dupe used as a tool（in allusion to the fahis of the monkey who used the cat＇s paw to pick some roastiag chestauts out of the fire）．
＂They took the exterprise upon themselves，and
made themelves the people＇s catspase．But now the chartnat is taken from the embers，and the monkey is eomang in for the beneft of the cat＇s eubmerviency．＂－
Times，July 20,1864 ．

## II．Naulical：

（1）A light air perceived at a distance in a calm by the limpressions made on the eurface of the sea，which It sweeps very geatly，and then passes awsy，being equally partial and transitory．
（2）A nams given to a particular twisting hiteh unsds in the bight of a rope， 80 be to induce two bights，in order to hook a tackle on them both．（Smyth．）
＊（3）Good－looking seamen employed to en－ ice volunteers．
cat＇s－pellet，a．A game，perhaps the sams as tip－cat．
＂Who bente the boye from oat＇spellet and stool－
ball？＂－Brit．Bellman， 1648 Harl．Misc，viL 625）

## est＇s－Duxr，s

Physiol．：A sound like the purring of eat haand by mesns of the etothoscope．
cat＇官－skin，s．
Naut．：A light partisl curreat of air，as with the cat＇a－paw．

## ＊cat＇s－smere，s．

Bot．：An old name for s plant，Azungia． （Wright．）

## cat＇s－spear，s．

Bot．：Typha latifolia．（Gerarde．）
cat＇s－tail，＊catstaile，s．
Botany：
1．The book－nams of several plants－（I） Equisetum，Horse－tail，various specles， sppe－ cially E．arvense，（2）Typha latifolia，（3）Typha minor，or smaller Bulrush，（4）Aconitum napei－ lus，（5）Phleum pratense，from the shape of the spiks［Cat＇s－tail orass］，（o）Eckium vul－ gare，（7）Amaranthus caudatus．

2．The catkins of the hazel or willow．
3．The catkins of Juglans regia，
4．A long round sabstance that growe in pinter upon nut－irees，pines，sc．
Cat＇s－tail grass，cats－taile grasse ：
Bot．：A general book－name for Phleam pra－ tense and other species．（Britten \＆Holland．）
＂Great cathratle grusse hath very smoll roots．The shatety in that it is lesser theo it．＂－Gerarde：Her ball，p． 11 （ed．1633）．
căt，v．t．［CAT，s．］
Naut．：To bring up to the cat－head．
IT When the cat is hooksd，and cable enough veered and stoppered，the anchor hangs below the cat－head，swings beneath it； it is then hauled close up to the cat－hesd by the purchase called the cat－fall．The cat－ stopper is then passed，sad the cat－block un－ hooked．（Smyth．）
cht－a－bap＇－tist，s．［Gr．катаßartiotns （katabaptistes），from катá（kata）$=$ down， against，and kartioms（beptistēs）$=\mathbf{a}$ hap－ tizer；；Baлti弓⿱（baptizõ）$=$ to baptize．］One who abuses or is against baptism．
＂Of these soabaptists，or catabaptists，who differ oo more than Baylus and Meevius，Alstedius
fourtean sorts．- Fealley：$D i p p e r s$ Dipt，p． 2 h
＊căt－a－ba＇－š̆－бn，s．［Gr．кагаßáбtov（Kata－ basioń），from kaтá（kata）＝down，and Baбis （basis）$=$ a going ；$\beta$ aivo $(b a i n \bar{o})=$ to go．］
Ecoles．Areh．：A chamber or crypt under a church，where relics wers kept
 $a b r o \overline{s i s})=\mathrm{a}$ a eating up，a devouring．So named from the erose appearance of the glumes．］

Bot．：Whorl－grass．A genus of Graminaceæ （Grasses）．Tribe，Festucee．，Catabrosa aqua－ tica，the Water Whorl－grass，is a British species，growing on the banks of rivers or floating in pools of water
căt－a－câus＇－tíc，a．\＆s．［Fr．catacaustique， from Gr．кaтaкavotuxos（ketukaustikas），from катá（kata）＝down，and каӥaтцкos（kaustihios） $=$ burning；каí（kaiö）$=$ to burn．］

A．As adjective：
Geom．\＆Optics：Relating to or of the nature of the curve described in $\mathbf{B}$ ．
B．As substantive ：
Geom．\＆Optics：
1．Sing．：A curve formed by joining the points of concourse of several reflected rays points of concourse of several refiecta
proceeding from one radiating point．

2．Pl．：The canstic curvee formed by the reflection of the rays of light．
căt－a－chrē－sis，\＆［Low Lat．catachresis； Gr．кaráxppous（katachrēds）＝a mlsuse，from катахคウ̄otat（katachresthal）$=$ to misube ；ката
 $=$ to use．］

Rhet．：The sbuse of a trope，when the words are too far wrested from their native aignitica－ tion；or whisn one word is abnsively put for another，for want of the proper word，as，a voice besutiful to the ear．（Smith：Rhetorick．）
căt－a－chrěs＇－tic，＊căt－a－chrĕs＇－tij－cal， a．［Gr．karaxpigatikos（kotachrestikos）of or psrtaining to catachresis．］In ths manher of a catachresib，involving a catachresis；im． propar，far－fetched．
＂A cataehrestion and far derived almilitude it Vulgar Errours．
$\dagger$ čat－a－chrës＇－tǐc－al－1̆̌，adv．［Eng．caton ehrestical；－ly．$]$ In a catachrestic manner ；in a forced or exaggerated manner．
＊Whare，in divers places of Holy writ，the deann－ clation agninut groves is $s 0$ ex
be takens，it is is irequeutly to
ăat＇－a－clýsm，s．［Fr．cataclysme，from Gr．
 кaтd（kata）$=$ down，and кגu的（kluzō）$=$ to wrsh over．］
＊1．Ord．Lang．：A deluge，an Jnundation．
 Banaummation unto thing
2．Geol．：A audden or violent rual of water， considered as the efficient causa by which certain phenomena have been produced，rather certain phenomena have been produced， rents，or by that of ice．
căt－a－clys＇－mal，a．［Eng．cataclysm；－al．］ Of in intaining to a cataclysun；caused by or or or intraming to a cata
eăt＇－a－cōmb（b silent），s．［Fr．oatacombe； Ital．catacomba；Sp．\＆Port．catacumba，from Low Lat．catacumba $=$ a cataconls，from Gr．
 hole，a bollow． 1 Subterralleous cavities for the hurial of the dead，supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive Christiana hid and assembled themselves，and where they interred the martyrs；which are accordingly visited with devotion．The most celebrated are those near Rome，but thers are many others in various parts of the world．The catacombe of Paris are sioply charnel－houses． The word is also occasionally used in the general senge of sn excavated burying－place．
＂On the side of Naples are the cutacombs，which must have neni full of stench，if the clead bodies that
căt－a－couss－tics，s．［In Fr．catccoustique， fromi Gr．като́（kata）＝against，and áкои́gтıкоs （akouctikos）＝pertaining to heariug；aкovio （akouö）$=$ to hear．］
1．Physics：That science which treated of reflected somuda or echoes．
2．Fortific．：Small galleries which commu－ nicate with a sallery parallel to the covert－ way．（Crabb．）
căt－a日－aī－бp＇－trice căt－a－dī－бp＇－trǐ－cal， a．［Fr．cutadiowtrique，froin Gr．кatá（kata $)=$ against，and siontpıkos（dioptrivos）$=\mathrm{pertain}$－ ing to the siont ${ }^{\text {a }}$（dioptra）$=$ a levelling staff， from sta（dia）＝throlyh，and öтteos（opteos）， verb．adj．from opáw（horao）$=$ to look，to see．］ ［Dioptrics．］
Optics：Pertaining to or involving both the reflection and refraction of light，as a cata－ diopitric teleacope．
catadloptrio－light，s．A mode of lllu－ mination for lighthouses in which reflection and refraction are unitedly employed．It was suggested by Allan Stevenson in 1834．From their subjecting the while of the available light to the corrective action of the instru－ ment，they have beeu called holophotal lighta． （Knight．）
căt－a－dī－ŏp＇－tricos，s．［Catadioptric．］The sciences which treats of or is connected with the use of catadioptric instrumente．
＊© 九̌t＇－a－drōme，s．［Gr．кaxádoonos（kata－ dromas），from катá（kala）$=$ down．$\delta \rho \dot{\rho} \mu$ оs （dromos）＝а course ；брацеì（dramein）， 2 sor． inf．of тpéx $\omega$（trechō）$=$ to run．］

## 1．A race－course．

2．A machine for hoisting heavy weights．
ca－tład＇－rot－moŭs，a．［Сatadhome．］A term applied to certain fiah，which descend from freah water to the sea to spawn．The opposite of anadromons（q．v．）．
 $=$ falling with a heavy noise－a term applied to the cataracta of the Nile；кaтa（kata）$=$ down， and $\delta$ ov̀mos（doupos）$=$ a dead，heavy sound．］
1．A cataract or water－fall，especially one of thoae of the Nile．
2．A person living near the Nile cataracta．
＂The Espptinu catadupes never heard the roarlug of the fall of Nillas，becauso the notse was
unto them．＂－Brewer ：Lingur（ 1665 F$)$ ， 115 ．
căt－a－fälque（falque as falk），＊căt－a－ sal－co，s．［lal．cntofalca $=$ a acaffold， funeral ranopy；Sp．catafalco；O．Fr．escada－ faud；Fr．catafalque and échafaud；from O．Sp．catar $=$ to aec，to view，and Ital．falco，for palco $=$ a scaffold，a stage．］ bier or tempiorary carpentry－work，dec－ orated with paint－ ings，\＆c．，and used in funeral solemni． ties．
2．A kind of open 2．A kind of open
hearse or funcral car．
căt－ag－măt－1c， a．\＆s．［Fr．cutag－ a．\＆s．［Fr．cutag．
matique，from Gr： matique，from Gr．
 $\stackrel{\text { катауua（hatagme }}{=}$ катаггvul（katag－
 $(a g n u m i)=$ to break．］
A．As adjective：
Surg．：Having the property or quality of uniting or consolidating broken jarts or frac－ tures．
＂I rut on a cataqmatick emplaster，and，by the use
of a laced giove，gattered the plitultons swelling and

B．As subst．：A medicine having such pro－ perty or quality．
－căt＇－a－grăph，s，［Gr．катаурáф力（katagraphē）

 drauglat or outline of a picture；also，a profile．
oăt－a－lan，a．\＆s．TCatolonia，a district of strain．
A．As adj．：Of or pertaining to Catalonia
B．As substantive
1．Ord．Lang．：A native of Catalonia．
2．Blasting：A blast－furnace for reducing ron ores，extensively used in the north of Spain，partictuarly in the province of Cata－ lonia．It cousists of a four－sided cavity on hearth，which is al ways ylaced within a build－ ing and separated froin the main wall theresf by a thinner interior wall，which in part con－ stitutes one side of the furnace．The blast－ pipe comes through the wall，and enters the flre throngh a tuyere which slants downward． The bottom is formed of a refractory stone， which is renewable．The furnace has no chimmeys．The blast is produced by means of a fall of water，usually from 22 to 27 feet high，through a rectangular tube，into a rect－ angular cistern below，to whose upper part har hist－pire is commected，the water escap－ ing throngh a pipe helow．This apparatus is exterior to the Lujlding，sid is aid to affird a contilunnus blast of great regularity ；the air，when it passes into the furnace，if，how－ tver，saturated with moisture．（Knight．）
căt－a－léc－tíc，＊oăt－a－lĕc－tĭck，a．\＆s
 lowil，aud Ankтıкos（ēéttikos）＝stopping，from $\lambda_{\text {rizo }}($ lég $\bar{\sigma})=$ to stop．］
A．As adjective：
Pros．：stophing short；used of a rhythm which is incompiete by reason of its being short by a syllable（or more）of the fall mea－ sure．

A stanze of six versees of which the Arat，second， fonrth，and filth，were all in the octosyllathe nuetre，
and the thind and late catalectick jthat I, waplipg
and syllahie，or even twan－Tyrwhitt：On Chaucer＇s Verri－
B．As subst．：A verse which is incomplete， waoting s ayllable at the ead．
＊căt－a－lĕc＇－tics，s．［Gr．кata入áaow（kata－ lasso $=$ to exchange；from katá（kata）$=$ down，back，and $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} \sigma \sigma \omega($ allassō $)=$ to change．］ The acience of exchanges，now called political economy．
căt－a－lĕp＇－sǐs，căt－a－lĕp＇－sy̆，s．［Gr．кaтá－ $\lambda \eta \psi$（s（katalapsis）$=$ a guddea aeizure；from кaтa（kata）$=$ down，and $\lambda \hat{\eta} \psi ı s$（ $\overline{e p s i s}$ ）＝a aelzing；from $\lambda a \mu \beta a v \omega($ lambanõ）$=$ to take，to вeize．］
Med．：A form of mental diaorder，akln to hysteria，which is charsctarised by the per－ aon affected falling down auddenly in a atate of real or apparent unconscionsness，and，aave for some occasional muscular twitchings of the face and body，remaining rigid and statue－ like for a period of time which varies from one minnte to some hours or even days，and then all at once recovering congeiouness as if aroused from sleep－as a rule with no bad consequences to follow．Catalepsy almoat in－ variably affects hysterical preople only，and it is the prolongation of the unconscious con－ dition to some days in certain extreme cases which has given rise to the fear which some people have of being buried alive under such circumstances．It is needless to say that the evidence of death is umastakahle to the scicutist，and cannot be confounded with a state of catalepsy．

There is a disease called a catalepsis，wherein the patient is suddeuly selzed without sense or rinotione seized him．-4 trbuthnot
căt－a－lĕp＇－tĭc，a．［Gr．ката入ךттькós（kata－ leptilos）＝liable to catrlepsy ；$\lambda \eta \pi \tau$ кós（lépti－ kos）＝liable to be seized；גaußivo（lambanō $=$ to geize．］Pertaining to or of the nature of catalepsy；subject to catalepsy．
cat－ăl＇ógize（or $\mathbf{g}$ hard），v．t．［Gr．кara－ doyi乡oual（katalogizomui）$=$ to reckon up，to convute．］To evumerate in a catalogue，to contalogue（q．v．）．（Coles．）
cát＇－a－logue（ue silent），＊cat－a－log，＊cat－ $\log$ ；s．［Fr．catelogue；Lat．catalogus，from （ir．кatáAoyos（katalogos）$=$ a reckoning，a cata－ logue；кar̃a（kata）＝down；גóyos $(\log (a)=$ a telling，an cnnmerating ；$\lambda e ́ \gamma \omega($ legō）$=$ to tell．］
I．Ord．Lang．：A list or aystematic cum－ meration of articles generally in alphabetical onler．

I In America，Scotland，and formeriy in England，applied to persons，as a catalogue of the students of a college，but in England used only of things．
 Other sathore of
Learning，ch．vili．
II．Astron．：A list of stars，with materials appended for indicatins their latitudes and appended for indicating their latitudes and longitude
censions．
catalogue raisonné，s．A catalogue of books，pantings，\＆c．，classed according to their suhjects，with explauatory remarks．
căt＇－a－lŏgue（ue gileut），v．t．［Catalone e， s．］Ti enmmerate in a catalogue，to make a list or catalogue of．
＂He wo cancelled or cutctoqued and scattered our honks，as from that time to this we coutd ne ver recover
cat＇－a－log－uer，s．The compiler of a cata－ logue．（Notes de Queries，Aug．28，1886，p，16i．） adt＇－a－lŏg－uĭng（ $u$ silent），pr．par．，a．，\＆s． A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．atif．：（Sce the verb）
C．As subst．：The act of cnutuerating or setting down in a list or catalogue

căt＇－a－logg－uist，s．A cataloguer．（Notes a Queries，Aug．28，1886，p．166．）
căt－a－lŏg－uize（u silent），v．t．［Catalogize．］
cat－ăl＇pa，s．［From the native Intian name in Carolina，where it was discovered by Cates－
by in 1726．］

Bot．：A genus of Blgnoniacee，compriaing four or flve apecles of treea，natives of the West Indies，North America，Japan，and China They have been introduced Into Europe，and are cultivated in France，Germany，and the south of England．The wood is remarkably light，of a greyish－white colour，and fine in texture．It is capable of receiving a brilliant polish， 8 nd when properly seasoned is very durable．The bark la reputed tonic，stimu－ lant，and antiseptic，aed tbe honey from its flowers polaonous．（Treas．of Bot．，©c．）A decoction of the pods of Catalpa syringifolia ts used in Italy as a remedy for catarrhal dyapnœes and conghs．
＊căt＇－als，s．pl．［Cattle，Chattel．j
Law：Goods and chattels（Wharton．）
ca－täl＇－y－sis（pl．cạ－tăl＇－y－sēs），s．［Gr．
 （kata 1 Li）$=$ to dissolve
Avu（luo $)=$ to loosen．］
1．Physics：The effect produced by the pre－ sence of a aubstance，which ltself undergoes no permanent change，in facilitating a chemi－ cal reaction．
2．Ord．Lang．（Fig．）：A dissolution or ending． decay．
＂While they rere la thoughts of heart concerning it，the sad catatyyis did come，snd swept a way eleven
căt－a－ly̆s＇－ （kitalusis）＝a dissolving，and timos（tupos）＝ a blow ；the impress of a blow；an outline，a type．］

Photog．：A calotype proceas in which the paper is first prepared with a ayrup of iodide of iron，instead of the lodide of potassium．
The name was given to the process to indicate The name was given to the process to indicate ment of the picture is the reanlt of a catalytic action．The true chenical reaction is now understood．（Knight．）
căt－a－1y̆t＇－1．c，a．［Gr．кatadútıкos（katalutikos） froil кaтadvw $($ kataluō）$=$ to dissolve．］
Chem．：Of or pertaining to the setion or power called catalyais ；having power to dis－ solve．

## catalytic force，s．

Physics：That modiffeation of the foree of chemical affinity wbich determines catalyses．

An interesting class of decompositions has of late attracted coasdierahle biteutiou．ahich，as they can． sffinity，have been referred hy Berzellos to a new power，or rather vew form of the force of chemileal affinty，which he has distinguished as the caralyic
force and the effect of its action as catalysia＂－Ora－ ham：EICm of Chemistry，i． 196.
căt＇－a－mar－ăn，s．［Ceylonese native name cüthひ̈－märän $=$ floating trees．（Mahn．）］
1．A kind of boat，vessel，or，more accu－ rately，raft or float used hy the Hindoes of Madras，the istand of Ceylon，and the parts adjacent．It is formed of three logs of timber， secured together hy means of three spreaders and eross lashings through small lioles．The ceutral log is much the largest，with a curved surface at the fore－end，which terminstes up－

wards in a point．The side logs are very simi lar in form，hut smaller，ant with their side straight ；these are fitted to the central log The length of the whole is from tweaty tw twenty－five feet．The crew consist of twi men．In the monseons，when a catamaran is able to bear a sail，a amall outrigger is piacet at the chd of two poles as a balanee，with bambeo riast and yard，and a mat or cottol sail．Frail as such a structure may appear，it sail．Frail as such a structure may appear， can pierce through the surf oth the yeach a Madras and reach a vessel in the bsy when a hoat of ordinary construction wonld be sure
to founder．（Mr．Edye in Journal Royal Asiatic Soc．，vol．i．，Mp．4．5．）

[^111] those rafts with which on Oct．2，1804，Sir Sydney Smith in vain attempted to destroy the Boulogne flotilla designed by Napoleon for the invasion of England．
3．A scolding woman，a termagant．（This sense may be due to some erroneous associs tion with cat．）

（肴t－a－mē＇－ni－8，s．pl．［Lat．，from Gr．кara－
 down，$\mu \tilde{\eta} \nu(m e ̈ n)=$ a month．］

Med．：The discharge of a senguineous fluid from the womb，which，in the case of healthy women，occura every month．The discharge is due to certain peculiar changes which take place in the Graafian vesicles of the ovariea． It beging at the age of puberty，a period which varies under varying conditions of cli－ mate and civilisation，and terminates in what populariy called the＂change or time of ife，＂which occurs naually at about the age of forty－nine．The interval between these two periods is called the＂child－bearing period．＂The tarm catamenia，though used largely by medical men，is not so well known as another，which has exactly the same mean－ ing，viz．，mensea．
＂Two ancient Hindco sages are of opfilion，that if pearancesife the not coasummated before the dirat ip－ Ln rank．＂＂－Dunn ：On tho Onity of the Euman Spectien
căt－a－mēn＇－1－al，a．［Lat．catameni（a）；－al．］ Of or pertaining to catamenis，or the menstrua discharge．
＂The only marked exception occurs in the case of the Hindoo ferasales，with whom，ou an veraze the it does umong other nations．＂－Dunn：On the Onicy of the $H$ uman Spec ier．
－eat＇－a－mint，s．［CATMint．］
－aaxt＇－a－mite，s．［Fr．，from Lat．catamitus $=$ corrupt forin of Ganymedes；Gr．Tavumioins （Ganumēdès）＝Ganymede，a boy who，for his exceeding beanty，was taken np to heaven by Jupiter＇s bird，the eagle，and made cup－bearer to the chief of the gods］A boy kept for un－ natural purposea．
＂Arang the Greeks it wid no diggrace for phlloso－ phers themselves to ha
c总t＇－a－mount－aĭn，＊k̆̌t＇－a－mount－aĭn， căt＇－a－mount，s．［Eng．cat，and mountain mount．］
2oology：
1．The wild cat（Felis catus）．
＂Would ay ma mof discretion venture such A gristle mont and Fletcher：Custom of the Country
2．The lynx（q．v．）．（Amer．）
3．The cougar or pums（q．v．）．
II Used as separate worda．
 pelation p．2 sigx．d．vil， 1550
căt－an－ăd＇－rot－moŭs，căt－ăn＇－drô－ moŭs，$a$ ．［Gr．кará（kata）＝down，：${ }^{\text {vo }}$ $(a n a)=n p$ ，and $\delta p o \mu \cos (d r o m o s)=a$ running．］
Ichthy．：Applied to those fiahes which pass once year from nalt water into fresh，and return again from the fresh to the salt．
aat－a－năn＇ch－e，s．［Gr．«araváyкп（kata－ nankē），a strong incentive used by Thessa lian women in their incantations；from кaтá （kata）$=$ down，and $\dot{\alpha} v a ́ y \kappa \eta ~(a n a n k \bar{e})=$ neces－ sity．］
Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the ehlcoraceous tribe of compound flowers，dis－ tinguished by its scariose involucre and the awned chaffy scalea which crown its fruit They are principally natives of the south of Curope，and have white or blue flowers．They are perenniala．
out＇－a－pasm，s．［Gr．катáтaqщa（katapasma） ＝a sprinkling，a powdering；from кататабан （katapasso）$\Rightarrow$ to sprinkle，to powder，from caró $($ kata $)=$ down，and $\pi \dot{i} \sigma \sigma \omega($ passó $)=$ to
sprinkle．］ sprinkle．］

Med．：A dry medicine in powders，used for sprinkling on ulcers，for absorbing perapira tion，\＆c．They were divided into diapasm emparms，and sympasms．（See these words．）
－căt－ap－pĕ1：－tio，a．\＆s．［Gr．катапе́入ткко （katapelitikos）＝pertaining to a catapult
 pult．］
A．As adj．：Of or pertaining to a catapult．
B．As subst．：A catapult．
＊cưt－a－pĕt＇－al－ŏ̆s，a．［Gr．кavá（kata）＝ down，ríraioj（pet－ alon $=\mathrm{s}$ l lear，
Eng．suff，－ous．］
Bot．：Having the petals elightly nni－ ed by their inner edge near the base， as in the mallow． a form of polypet－ alous．
＂If the petais ad．
here to the bases of
the stameus ose to
form asort of cpurioua
 monopetalous corollin as in Malva and Camellia，auch ecorolla has beetocear sionaly calied catapetalous，hut this term is never
used，all such corollha being considered polypelaloua．＂ - Lindley：Insrook to Bot．， zr d ed．，p．1eT？
chert－a－phðn＇－Yc，a．［Fr．calaphonique；from Gr．катá（kata）＝down，back，and ф $\omega^{\omega} \eta$（phōnē） $=\mathrm{a}$ voice．］of or relating to cataphonics
căt－a－phŏn＇－ics，s．［Eng．cataphonic．］
Mfath．：The doctrine or science of the re flection of sounds，a branch of acoustica．
căt＇－a－phract，s．［Lat．cataphractes，from Gr．катафра́ктグs（kataphraktēs）＝a fully－armed soldier，from кaтaфpíनбш（kataphrassō）$=$ to cover：katá（kata）＝down，quite，фpó⿱宀丁口 （ $p$ hrasso $\overline{0})=$ to enclose，to cover．］
＊L．Ordinary Lampuage：
1．A horse－soldier in complete armour．
timbrels．$\cdot$ ．betore him pipes
Aoth horze aud foot ；before him aud behind Archers，and sllugere，eataphracts and speare．
＊2．Armour，defence．（Lit．\＆fig．）
In a battle wo figbt not but in compreto armour． Virtue ie a cataphract．for $\operatorname{in}$ vain we srm one limb，
while the other is without defence．＂－Feltham：Re－

II．Technically：
1．Ichthy．：The armour or plata covering some fishes．（Dana．）
＊2．Mil．：A piece of ancient armour formed of cloth or leather， sirengthened with iron scales or linka，cover－ ing either a part or a wometimes the warrior＇s hometimes the
căt－a－phrăc＇tag，s．pl． ［Cataphract．］


Ichthy．：A name some－
times given to the Trig．
lide or Gurnard family of tishes．［Trig－ 21DEE］
căt－a－phrăc＇－těd，$a$ ．［Eng．cataphract；－ed．］ Zool．：Covered with a cataphract，or armour of plates，scales，\＆ce，or with hard，bony，or horny akin．
cat－a－phry̆g＇－ phryges，because their leaders came originally irom Phrygia．］

Ch．Hist．：A＂heretical＂aect which arase in the second century A．D．They are said to have followed the opinions of Montanus．It is said that they forbade marriage，baptised thcir dead，and mingled the blood of young children with the bread and wine in the Euchariat．
căt－a－phy̆1＇－lar－̌̆，a．［Eng．，\＆c．，cata－ phyil（um）；－ary．］Of the nature of，or per－ taining to，a cataphyllum（q．v．）．
cataphyllary－leaves，s．pl．Scale leaves
căt－a－phy̌1＇－lŭm，s．［Mod．Lat．，from Gr．

Bot．：A rudimentary leaf preceding a stage of growth ；e．g．one of the cotyledons of an em－ bryo，one of the scales of a bud，\＆c．
－ax̆t－q－phy̆s＇－Io－al，a．［Gr．кa才á（kata）＝ down，against ；aid Eng．physical（q．v．）．］ Opposed to nature．
＂Folling underbyper－phyweal or cata－phyoioallawn．＂
căt＇－at－plaşm（Eng．），căt－q－plăs’－ma （Lat．），s．＇Fr．cataplasme；Lat．cataptasma from Gr．кarámגaбua（kataplasma），fron кктamגáन ${ }^{\omega}$（kataplasso）＝to spread over кaта́
mould．］
kata $)=$ down， mould．］
Med．：A soft and moist preperation locally applied as a poultice．The hasio is linseed meal，which is sometimea mixed with bread or flour．The most important Cataplasmata are－（1）Cataplasma fermenti（yeast poultice） （2）Cataplasma tini（linseed poultice），and（3） Cataplasma sinapis（mustard poultice）． ［Povltice．］

 plektios）＝striking．］That pertaine to or is characteristic of cataplexy．
căt－a－plei＇－ite，s．［Etym，not apparent．］
Min．：A hexagonal，opaque mineral of a dull，weak，vitreous lustre，and a light yel－ lowish－brown colour．It occurs in the island Lamöe，near Bravig，Norway．Hardness， nearly 6.0 ；8p．gr．， 2.8 ．Composition：Silica 46.83 ；zirconla， 29.81 ；alumina， 0.45 ；soda $10 \cdot 83$ ；lime， 3.61 ；aesquioxide of iron， 0.63 ； wster， $8 \cdot 66$ ．（Dana．）
căt＇－a－plĕx－y̆，s．［Fr．cataplexie，from Gr．
 A word coined，according to the Proceedings of the Psychical Research Society（Oct．1886） by Preyer，to denote the dazed condition of hens staring at a chalk line，now used for temporary paralyais caused by nervous shock．
＊căt＇－a－pûçe，＊căt－a－pŭs，s．［Fr．cata－ puce；1tal．catapuzia，catupuzza；Sp．\＆Port． catapucia．］
Bot．：The herb Spurge，Euphorbia lathyris． （Chaucer：Nonnes Prestes Tale．）
căt＇－a－pŭlt（Eng．），căt－a－pŭl＇－ta（Lat．），s． ［Low Lat．catapuita；from Gr．katamentns （katapeltess）$=$ an engine of war for hurling hesvy atonea；катa（katal）$=$ down，тá入入a （ $p^{\mu} \cdot l$ ó）$=$ to brandish，to hurl．］
＊1．An ancient military engine for throwing arrows，darts，or stonea，consisting of a atrong wooden framework support－ ing a bow of wood bent by means of a windlass，the cord being finally releas－ being by a apring．It
 is said to have been invented in 399 B．C．by Dionyaius，the tyrant of Syracuse ＂The balista violeatly shot great stones and quar－
rels，as also the cataputts．＂－Camden：Remains． 2．A toy made of a forked atick and a strong piece of india－rubber，used by boys for shoot－ ing small stones．
căt－a－pŭl＇－tic，a．［Eng．catapult；－ic．］Per－ taining to，or of the nature of，a catapult（q．v．）
－căt－a－pǔy tiër，s．［Eng．catapult ；er．］ One who worked a catapult．
＂The beniegerb， pioneers，cataputiers．＂－Reads：choister and Hearth
căt＇－ar－ăct，＂cat－e－racte，s．\＆a．［Lat．cata－ racta；from Gr．катарактоs（katarhaktēs）$=$ B waterfall．This is from Or．кatapoi $\sigma \sigma \omega$（kata． rasso）$\Rightarrow$ to dash down．（Wedgwood．）］
A．As substantive ：
1．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：A great stream or rush．
（1）Primarily and specially of water，a great waterfall．

> - For folks that wander np and down llke you To aee an acre "hreadth of that wide cliff One roaring eataract." Fordsoorth: The Brothert
（2）Of other things，as fire．
What if all
Her stores were openel，nnd this firiuuament
Of heil should spout her cataracts of fire ？＂


[^112]2．Fig．：A grest quantity，apecially of a voluble flow of words． ＂Cabracts of declamation thunder hare＂＂
Coroper：Jask，tv． 7.

## II．Technioally：

1．Surg．：An affection of the sight，in which the crystalline lens of the eye is more or less opaque，and abjective vision either wholly or opaque，and abjectiva Fision either wholly or partially prevented．Cataract ia of two kinds， viz．，hard and soft．Hard cataract is most common amongst any age，but is found most freqnently amongst children，and especially amongst those who have been born with this condition；in the latter ease it is called congenital cataract． Traumatic cataract is 80 called when It is the resalt of a wound of the lens．Cataract is very recognisable in children，in whom it presents a blnish－white appearance like milk． and－water in the pupil of the eye； $\ln$ aged persons the colour fo mnch darker and less distinct，and therefore more diffeult to see， but a careful examination will detect the opacity in the lens．

Sulaline bath a yellow milk，whtch hath likewiee

2．Mech．：A kind of water－governor for regulating the action of an engine．（Weale．）
B．As adj．：（See the comprounds）．

## cataract－knife，s．

Surg．：A small keen－edged knlfo used in the operation of removing cataracts by ex－ tracting the crystalline lens entirely．

## cataract－needle， 8 ．

Surg．：A pointed instrument nsed for de－ pressing the crystalline lens in the operation of conching．
oăt－ar－ăc＇－toh̆s，a．［Eng．cataract；ous．］ Pertaining to，or of the nature of，a cataract ins the eye．

## căt－a－rhun＇－a，sc．［CATARRHINA，\＆c．］

ca－tar＇rh，＂cat－tare，s．［Lat．catarrhus； fron Gr．katápjoos（katerrhoos）＝a flowing down，a catarrh；катá（kata）$=$ down，jéw （Theō）$=$ to flow．
Med．A running or discharge which takes place，under certain circunstances，from the various untiets of the body．When it acenrs in the eyes and nose it usually receives the name of＂a coll in the head＂［COLO］；in the back frart of the mouth and throat it is called prost－nasal and pharyngeal catarrh；in the windpipe and bronchial tubes it is called laryngeal and bronchial catarrh ；in the stomach and alimentary canal it is known as gastric and intestinal catarth；and，lastly，in gastric ander，as vesical catarrh；
 dnngeou of surfot whare we sro tournented with i． 28.

## Convalaions，aplleptlea，flercon rataryhs．＂

oa－tar＇－rhal，a．［Eng．catarth：suff．－al．］ Pertaining to or arising from a catarrh

## ＂The catarrhal tever requirce evac ations．＂－Floyor．

## catarrhal－syringe，s．

Med．：A nasal irrigator or doucha as a remedy for or alleviator of catarrh．
căt－ar－rhěc＇－tic，$a$ ．（Low Lato catarrhecti－ cus；from Gr．катарапŋүvomi（katarrëgnumi）$\Rightarrow$ to break forth；kata（kuta）$=$ down ；pirivers （rhëgnumi）$=$ to break．］
Med．：A name given to medicines having power to cause the bowels or bladder to art
căt－ar－rhin＇a，căt－a－rhin＇－a，s．pl．［Gr． кат $\dot{\dot{\alpha}}($ kata $)=$ down，anid $\dot{\rho}$ is（rhis）gentt，$\dot{\rho}$ нros $($ rhinos $)=$ the nostril．So called from having their nostrils looking downwards，as those of man．］
căt＇－ar－rhine，căt＇－a－rhine，a．\＆s．［CAT－
A．As adj．：Of or pertaining to the section Catarrhins（q． $\mathrm{\nabla}$ ．）．
B．As subst．：Any monkey of the section Catarrhina（q．v．）．
1．Zool．A section or tribe of the order Quadrnmana．They have the nostrils ob－ lique，and the septnm between them narrow， 80 as to place them close togetber．The
section Catarrhina contains the Apes and the more typical monkeys of the Old World． They are reatricted to Asia and Africa， of one gpecies，the Berbary Ape（Ma． cacus inurs），${ }^{3}$ habita the rock of habita the
2．Palceont： Ca tarrhing Monkeys have been found in the Mocene of France and Italy， Greece and Indla， and in the Plio－

head de catarbhine monket． the sonth of England，and in those of Italy
ca－tar＇－rhous，a．［Eng．catarrh；suff，ous．］ The same as Catabreal（q．v．）．
 leucop．
$D$
catt－as＇－pili－ite，s．IIn Ger．Botaspilit；from Gr．кarafпt $\lambda$ áS（kataspilazo）$=$ to apot，to stain，from катa（kata）here intensive，and $\sigma \pi ⿰ \lambda$ á $\zeta \omega$（spilaza）$=$ to stain，to soil．］
Min．：An ash－grey pearly nineral，pseudo－ morphous，after lolite Compos．：Silica， 40.05 ；alumina，with sesquioxide of iron， 28.95 ；magnesia， 8 20；lime， 7.43 ；goda， 5.25 ； 1otassa， 6.90 ；losa by the action of firs， $3 " 22$ ． Found in Sweden．（Dana．）
căt－a－stăl＇－tîc，a．［Gr．катáoтá入тıкos（ka－ tastiltikos）$=$ checking；катá（hata）$=$ down， hack，orei入入 $\omega$（stelio）$=$ to send，drive．］
Med．：Applied to medictnes which have the property of checking evacuation by tbeir astringent or styptic qualities．
cạt－ăs＇－ta－siss，s．［Gr．кuráara $\sigma$ cs（katustasis）； from каөiarnuc（hathistemi）$=$ to set in order
 to place．］
1．Rhet．：The exordium of a speech；that part in which the speaker sets forth tine sub－ ject－matter to be discussed，and the order and manmer in which it is proposest to be treated．
2．Med．：The state or condition of a person constitution．
＊cat－ăs＇－tèr－issm，s．［Gr．катабтipıоноs （katasterismos）；кuтá（kata）＝down，do cíp－ eopos（asterismos）$=$ a collection of stars，a constellation；à $\sigma$ गip（astēr）＝astar．］
1．The act of placing amongst the stars．
2．A catalogue of the stars．
cạt－ăs＇－trồ－phĕ，＊ch̆t－as＇－trơph－y̆，s．［Gr．

 overturn，to upset．］
I．Ordinary Language：
J．The change，or revolution，whlch pro－ duces the conclusion or tioal event of a dra－ ntatic piece．
＂Pat？－Ho comes like the catareophe of the old
2．A final event；a conclusion，generally unhappy；a great misfortune．
＂Of thil catastrorte there were，ncoording ta Dio－
nyslus， two accounta．＂－Lncis Cred．Early Roman

II．Geol．：An impnrtant event laving little or no seeming connection with those pre－ ceding it．
＂Before the appearance of L．sellis well．known triumblied，butt geolloghta were itill prone to mcoount tor what appertell to be＂brenks in the sacermion．＂by
the hypotheia of vant catastrophes．They conceived
 faunas and the sudden latroduction or crention uf
new forms of life，after the forces of nature had onak

căt－as－trŏph＇－ic，a．［Eng．catastroph（ 6 ）； －ic．］Of or pertaining to，or of the nature of a catastrophe．
ca－tăs＂－trō－phĭsm，s．［Eng．calastroph（e）； om．
Geol．：（See extract．）
By eataseroykiom 1 moan any form of geological poculytion Which，io order to account for the The－
 in power，from thooe which ．Wo at present whe in action
in tho univorse．- Huxley：Lay Sermon， n 2 as ．
cat－ist．］
Geol．One who holds the wlew that the geo－ logical clanges of the world and the formstion logical changes of the world and the formation
of rocks bave been produced hy the action of of rocks bave been produced by the action of
catastrophes or violent physical changea．In catastrophes or violent phyeical changea．In
France，the distinguisbed geolngist，Elie do France，the distinguisbed geolngist，Flie do
Beanmont，was a great advocate of this theory，and had many followers．
căt＇－câll，căt＇－câl，s．［Eng．cat，and call．］ 1．Lit．：A squeaking instrument，used in the play－house to coudenio plays．

＊2．Fig．：Applied to those using this in strument．
＂A yonng lady，at the thentre，concolved apealion for a notor
Spectator．
－caxt＇－câll，v．t．［Catcalle，s．］To callahrilly： to express disapprobation of by catcalls．

Catcalls the eect to Arnw them nohle vein，
draw them．Pa Aalu＂
Dryden：Prol．to $P$ porim．
catç，＂cacche，cache，＂cacchen， －cachlen，＂eachym，＂katch，kaeche， －kecchen［po．t．，caught＊caute，＂caucht， ＊coght，＂cutcht，．Naght，＂katched，＂kaughte， ＊caht，${ }^{\text {，cought，}}{ }^{*}$ keight（Eng．），caucht（Scotch）］， r．t．\＆i．［0．Fr．cachier，cacier；Fr．chasser Ital．cucciare ；Sp．cazar ；all＝to hunt，chase from Low Lat．cacio $=$ to chase；corrupted from＊captio，from lat，capto，a frequentatire form of copio $=$ to take，to belze．］
A．Transilive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
＊（1）To drive or chase away．
＂Cachyn away leatchlngo away，P．b AHfo．＂－Promplo． $\%$
2）Taglis the katched out．－kangtef，p． 85.
（2）To lay hold of，to grasp，to seize．
＂ILe ．．．cachez that weppen＂Bir Gaveaine， 868
＂And when he arone arajust ine，I couphl him by hiv beard
（3）To stop or meet anytbing in progress or motion；to be impeded in one＇s progress by．
＂athers，to easch the broeze of hrvathing air，
O Otecing the wind Adivon：On Italy． ＂Oatching the wind，bowever，hear the Doves，they
dropped to $22, \ldots$ ．- Daily $T$ Telegraph，March 28, 2851．
（4）To seize anything by pursuit．
＂I I sump him run after a gilided butterfy，and，when he caught it，be let it go aggin ：and after It ngeling

（5）To take in a 日年are，to ensnare，to entrap．
This mea of this wylde bestes caghta and scheis
yoowe．
Robert of Gloucester，p 14 siter we had fished tome thme and cafched no hlug．．．We－De Foe：Robinmon Crusoer
（6）To come apon suddenly or by anrprise．
2．Figuratively：
＊（1）To reach to，to arrive at．
＂Till they the baven of Trole carught．＂
＊（2）To gain，to obtain．
That 1 may eacche alepe on honda
＊（3）To meet with，to receive．
＂In the fyue woander that Cryst kaghe on tho croys＂
（4）To seize upon anything eagerly． ＂Laying wait for him，nad seekluz to casch zomes
thing out of his mouth，that they might accuse him＂
（5）To ensnare，to eotrap．［Catchpenny．］ ＂Aud they sent unto hlm certala of the Pharioow Mark xii． 18 gerdan，
（6）To wease，to take the affections， charm，to attract
＂For I am yuung．A novice in the trada．
The fool of love，uny ractl＇d to perbunde，
And waut the soothing arts that catch itse intr． ＂Nor let it te thought that nome grent doviation of
 （7）To win or gain over．
＂And Jeaus sald unto slmon，Fear not；trom henco torth thon shali casch mea．＂－i．Mear v． 10 ．
t（8）To seize upon or attack so as to cause danger．
＂The fire catyht many howsen＂－Corifle：Prad
（9）To take any disease or recelve lufection or contagion．



## Thich wo digdain ahouhose menelest tot seek <br> -Ox call tho winds shat kapp, : Cortolanume iti, 1.

## (10) To receive suddenly.

"The curling omoke mounta hoary from the fres
al feugth it oatches flame, and ta a blaze expirea,
Dryten: Palamon \& Aroite, lii, 162
(1I) To seize the mind, to affect suddenly.
(12) To raceive or admit a feeling.
"Preaumptuous Troy mistook th. accepting pisn,
Ho catches wope: Homer thicad, hk xv, 4s8-9.
"Ho eatele withont effort the tone of any sect or
party with wheh ho chances to mingle."-Alocaulay:
alos 8 ng., oh. it
(13) To hit upon, meet with, encounter. "This caught the giri"e eye, gnd ohe ehlvered."-
(14) To overtake (generally with $u p$ ).

No. "Gatehed in a storm caming back."-Johnson : Jaler,
(15) To be in time for; as, "to catch the train," "to catch the post."
(16) To apprehend with the mind, to understand, as "to catch a person's worls, or bis II.
II. Cricket:

1. To soize the ball after it hss been atruck by the bstsinan, and before it touches the ground. [A., I. 1. (3).]
2. To put s batamsn "ont," hy catching a ball struck by him as in 1 .
patientiy for caught at cover potnt, having batted
B. Intransitive:

- 1. To hurry to s place.
"Ho cached to his colhhous and a calf bryngoz".

2. To seize, to become fastened or attached Auddenty : as, " the lock catches," "the clothes caught in the brisrs."
3. To endeavour to seize. [C. 1.]
4. To spread epidemically, as by contagion or infection.
"Does the medition eatch trom man to man "Thy wit is as quick we the greyhoundio mouth ; it catchos"一Shakesp: Much Ado, v. 2
TI Only used now in the present participis in this senae.
C. In special phrases:
5. To catch at :
(1) To attempt to seize. (Lit. \& flg.)
" Make them catch at all opportunitiee of subverting

> the state. -Addism : stato of the War
> The youth did ride, nod noon did meet
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { John coning back amain, } \\ & \text { Whom its trice hatred to stop } \\ & \text { By oatching at his roin." }\end{aligned}$
(2) To guess st.
"You may be plessed to carch at mine intent."
2. To catch away: To snatch away, to tak away suddenly.

Eay. Eng. Alitit Poems; CTeanness, 1,275
3. Ta catch up:
(1) To soatch up suddeniy. (Lit. \& fig.) "Thay have oaughe up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory int Greeks -1 Pope.
(2) To raise up, to lift.
unspeakabio words, haugh no into paraline, and beard
(3) To overtake,
(4) To interrupt a person while speaking.
"Yulge cateh me up so very bhort."-Dickens : Surnaby

1. To catch hold of: To seize, to take hotd of, to become fastened to.
"reit cak the muite went nuder the thick boughe of a am. xviti. ${ }^{3}$
2. To catch as catch may, or can : To seize indiscriminately.

Mine or thime be nothing, all things equal,

## Beaumont \& Fletcher: Layal susjec

6. To catch, or catching a Tartar: To be caught in the trap ons has lsid for another. tastead of taking an enemy, to be taken by him. (Colloquial.)
7. To catch a crab:

Rowing: To let one's oar get so far below the anflace of the water, that the rower cannot recover it in time to prevent his being knocked backwards.
"Not a hall-milo bad been got over before
clatçh, s. \& a. [CATCH, v.]
A. As substantive:

I Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) The act of seizing or grasping anythiog; a grasp.

Mis oye, that evingid namk he oper coyden grase,
That the would fan the catch of streybon Oy."
(2) That by which anything is caught, held, or fastened. [1I, 3.]
(3) The thing caught. [II. 4.]

2, Figuratively:

- (I) The posture of seizing, watch.
"B Both of them lay upon the cotch for a greataction."
(2) The sct of taking up quickly one sfter snother. [II. 1.]
"Soveral quiras. placed one over agalnst another, and taktog the voloo by catchez anthemwise, givo great (3) An advantage seized s praft
(3) An advantage seized, 8 profit.
"Hector shall hava a great carech, It he knock ont
sour hrains ;. .-Shakesp: Troil. \&Cres. ii -(4) $\Delta$ anatch; fits and starts.
- "It has been writ by catches, with many intervals." -Locke
- (5) A taint, s alight contagion or memory. "Wo rotain a catch of thone protty stories and onr awnakead lingiination emiles in the recollection." (Tymir scientifcra
(6) A trap, a snsre. (Colloquial.)
II. Technically:

1. Music: A part-aong, also called a round (q.v.), where each ainger in turn catches op, as it were, the worda from his predeceasor, th second singer beginning to sing the first liae as soon as the first has finished it, the third beginning after the second has finished it, snd so on. Originally the words were simple; subsequently it was contrived thst by the singers catching st each other's words they hould conpletely alter the meaning. Ludirous effecta wery aimed at, and in the time of Charies II. most of the catches were indelicate. At present the differenco hetween the catch and the round geems to be the humour ous or fantastic charseter of the former
${ }^{*} \mathrm{He}$ joined in their ribald talk, aang catchet with them, nind when his heal grew hot. hugyed and kissed Hitat. Eng., ch. 1 v.
2. Cricket: The act of seizing the ball after it has been struck by the betsman, end before it touches the ground.

-     - had everal catchea miased from his bowling,
* 3. Dress: The eye of a hook or buckle.
"A eated spinter."- Fitinal 1808, p. 210.

4. Fishing, \&c.: The number taken at ode time.
5. Naut.: A kind of awift-sailing vessel, less than s hoy, that will ride on any ses whatever. [Ketch.]
"One of the shlpa royal with the cateh were ent Letters. I. iv, L .
6. Mechanics:
(1) A spring bolt for hinged doors or lids.
(2) (Plur.): Those parts of s clock or watch which hold by hooking.
7. Rowing: The grip or hold of the water taken with the oar.
"The shallow waters of the Cam, and the many cult for a crew to hilitate the catch at the begyoing of the strokew.."一Mandard, March 301188 L
B. As adj.: (See the compounds).
catoh-bar, s.
Knitting-machine: A bar employed to de press the jacks.
catch-basin, 8.
Drainage: A cistern st the point of dis charge into a sewer, to catch heavy and bulky matters which would not readily pass througl the gewers, but which are removed from time to time. (Kright.)
catch-bolt, s. A cupboerd or door bolt which yields to the pressure in closing and then aprings into the keeper in the jamb. It is niually drawn back by a small knob. (Knight.)

* catch-cloak, e. A highwayman, a robber.
catch-club, s. A musicsl society meeting together for the purpose of singing catches and glees. it was formed in 1761 . Among thoae whom it has had as members nay be
mentioned George IV, and William IV. It is atill in exiatence.
catoh-drain, s. An open ditch or drain along the side of a hill to catch the eurfscewater ; also a ditch or channel st the side of a water; also a ditch or channel st
canal to catch the surplus wster.


## catch-fake, 8.

Naut.: An unseemly doubling in a badlycoiled rope.

## oatch-feeder, $s$.

Hydraulic Engineering : An irrigating diten.
catch-hammer, oatchie-hammer, \&
A amall, light hammer. (Scatch.)
catch-honoura, 8. A game at cards.
catch-meadow, s. A meatow which is
imrigated by wster from a apring or rivulet on the side of $s$ hill.
catch-motion, $s$
Mach. : A motion in a lathe by which speed is changed.
catch-penny, a. \& s. [Catchiemny.]
catch-rogue, $s$.
Bot. : The same as Catch-weed (q.v.).
catch-the-lang-tens, catch-theten, s. A game at cards; catch-honours.
catch-water, a. \& s.
A. As adj. : Consisting of cstch-draine; as,
a catch-water system of drsinage."
B. As subst. : A catch-drain.

Catch-water drain: A drain to intercept waters from high landa, to prevent their secumulation upod lower levels.

## catch-weed, 8

Bot.: A plant or weed which catches hold of snd clings to whstever tonches it. Specially (1) Cleavers, alao called Goose-grass, Robin-run-the-hedge (Galium aparine) (Linn.), aod (2) Asperago procumbens.

## catch-word, 8.

I Ord. Lang.: A popular cry; s word or phrase adopted by any party for political objects.
II. Technically :

1. Printing: The first word on any page of a book or MS., which is printed or written st the foot of the preceding page, ss a guide to the reader
"Joonn de Thmbaco wrute aleo a Consolation of Theology iu fiteen bookn, 1 sisk, It woo very early
printed, without name, date. siguature, paging, or

2. Theatrical: The last word of an actor's apeech, which furnishes a guide to his sucapeech, which
"Yet more demands the critic ear
Which stand like watchanen the the close
To keep the verse from being yrose."
catch-work s. An sttificial courss or aysten of drainage for irrigating lands lying on the slope of a hill; a syatem of catch-drain

## catch (2), cutch, s. [Catechu.]

* catch (3), s. [KEDGE.]
† cătçh'-a-ble, a. [Eng. catch; able.] Possible or liable to be caught.
"The eagerness of a konre maketh him otten ss
* cătçhed, pret. \& pa. par. [Au obsolete form from catch.]
A. As pret. of verb:
"An" aye he cauch'd the titber \#retch,
To fry them in his caudruns."
Burns: The Ordination
B. As pa. par. :
"They) the dire hlss renewed, nud the dire form
Catched, by contagion ; ilke in pholahment.
cătç̧'-ẽr, * cahchare, s. [Eng. catch; -er.]
* 1. Ons who drives $s$ way.
"'Cafchare or dryvare (eatcher, P.1 Minator, aba

2. Ons who catches snything.
"Like traths of sclenee walting to be caught-


* 3. Thst in which anything is caught ;
＊4．One who joins to tha singing of a catch．
＂Where be ing eatehers ）come，－Bound＂－Brome： ＂Where be ing eat
5．Baseball：The playor who stands behind the batsman and recelves the balis delivered by the pitcher．
cătçh＇－fily，＊oratç̧＇－file，s．［Eng．catch，and fy．］ Botany ：
＊1．A nama bestowed by Gerarde upon Sitene armeria，which was called Muscipula and Muscaria by old writers．
＂It inied do light upos the plant．．they wil be so intangled with our himynesse inomuch that in some hot das or other，you shall soe manis dile caught by that means：whereupon I bave called it catch ite or hime
9．A name now generally applied in books to the species of Lychnis and silens．

ợtçh－ǐng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［CATCH，v．］
A．As pr．par．：（See the verb）
B．As part．adj．：Infectious．［Catch，v．t．， 9 （9）．］

## Lest hin lofection，being of catching nature，

spread farther．＂Shakesp．：Cortolanue，ill．I．
C．As subst．：The act of seizing or taking hold of．

## catching bargain，s．

Law：A purchase made from sn expectant beir for an inadequate consideration．
catching－hook，s．A crochet－hook；a rook or animal－catching hook．
† cătç̧＇－lănd，a．［Eog．catch，and land．］Land so situated that it is doubtful to which of two parishes it belongs ；border land．Cowel makes Norfolk the locality of such＂catch－ isnd，＂and says that the minister who first seizes the tithes of it enjoys them by right of preoccupation for that year．
č㐅tçh＇měnt，3．［Eog．catch；－ment．］A sur－ face of ground on which water may be caught and collected in a reservoir for irrigation or domestic purposes．
cătçh＇－pěn－ny̆，s．\＆a．［Eng．catch；penny．］
A．As subst．：Anything worthless，or made to catch purchasers；especially a worthless pamphlet or other publication with a high－ sounding title．
B．As adj．：Utterly worthless ；made ouly to sell．（Quart．Rev．）
cătçh＇－pole（I），a．［Eng．catch，v．，\＆pole，s．］ An instrument，conaisting of a six－foot pole， furnished at the eud with metsl bara aud springs so arranged as to eatch and hold by the seck or a limb a person running away． ety mology，with the following．
cătçh＇－pōll（2），cătç̆＇ $\mathbf{\prime}$ pōle，＂cache＇－ pol，［Etym．of second element uncertain．］ I．A tax－gatherer．
＂Matheus that was cachepol．＂－Oid English Homb
2．A bailiff，an officer whose duty it was to make arrests．
＂Catchpoll，though now it be osed as os wond of con．
tempt，yet，in sncient times．it seems to have been used without reproach，for such an we now call seer－ jeants of the mace，or nuy other that uses to arrest
men apon any cause．
＊catchpole－shlp，s．The office or posi－
［Catchpoll（2）．］ tion of a tax－gatherer．［CATchpoll（2）．］
＂This catchpole－ship of Zacchnoun carried oxtortion
cătç＇${ }^{\prime}$ ŭp，căt＇－sŭp，kětçh＇－ŭp，a．［ E ． Iud．kitjap．］A kind of sauce mada from mushrooms or walnuts．］
oätçh＇－y．cătçh＇－1̌e，a．［Eng．catch；－y．］
1．Diaposed to take the ad vantsge of another．
2．Merry，playful．
3．Difficult，not easy to learn or to execute． （Colloguial．）
cät＇－clûke，s．［From Eng，oat，and Scotch cluk＝to catch as hy a hook，or Eng．clutch， from the fanciful resemblance which the pa
Bot．：A plant，the Bird＇a－foot Trefoil（Lotus corniculatus）．
－cāte，ह．［Shortened from Mid．Eng．acat，achat ； from O．Fr．acat；Fr．achat＝a purchass ；from Low Lat accaptatum，from accapto $=$ to pur－ chase ；$a d=$ to，capto，trequent．form of capio $=$ to take．］［Acate．］A delicacy，food （Seldom used axcept in the plural．）
$\ddot{P}$ ：－oven tbe Cbristmatpye，which in ith very nietioction，ts oftea lorbldden to the druid of the tamilif．＂－Tatter，No．2ss．
＂The plenteoan board bigh－henp＇d with cates divine， And o＇er the fosimiag buwl tho laughiog wine！！
$\dagger$ căt－Ø－chět＇－ic，căt－č－cnět＇－1－cal，＂căt－ Ø゙－chět＇－Ick，a．［Gr．kampirms（katēchëtès）
 into one＇s ear，to instruct ；катá（kata）＝ into ones ear，to instruct；кata（kata）＝ down，and $\eta x \eta$（eche）＝a sound，a ringing in
the ear．］Consiating of question and answer， the ear．$\quad$ consiating of ques．
＂Socrates introdaced e catechetical method of argu－ Ing；ho would rux bis，diversany queation upou ques his opinions were wrong．＂－Addicon：spectator． ＂＂．．the catechetiet inatittotion of the youth of hle
căt ĕ－chĕt＇－1－cal－1y̆，adv．［Eng．catechetical； －ly．］In a catechetical manner；by way of question and answer．
＋cat－ science or practice of instructing catecheti－ cally，or by way of question and answer．
căt＇－échine，s．［Eng．catech（u），and suff．－ine （Chem．）（q．v．）．］
Chem． $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ ．A weak acid extracted from catechu by bot water．It crystsllisea tn colourless needles．When hested it yields pyrocataching， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．It gives a green colour with ferric salts；does not form in－ aoluble compounds with gelatine
oăt＇－e－chiss，s．［Catechism］
＂And of thit wellis of grace yo hane large declara－ thonm mald to $y$ ow in the thind part of this ecatechis，
quhilk intraitite of the senin sacrameutio．＂－Abp． Hambioun．Cotechisme（1551），fol．70，b
 5．［Low Lat．calechizatio；from catechizo．］ The act or practice of catechizing．
＂＇Himent of oufechization of young chaplains in the
če̛t＇－㐅－chişe，căt＇－ĕ－chize，v．t．［From Low Lat．catechizo＝to catechize；from Gr．кaтך－ $\chi_{i \zeta \omega}(k a t e \overline{c h} i z o ̄)=$ to catechize，instruct；from



1．Lit．：To instruct by mesns of question and anawer．
＂And because Prudence wonld see how Christinns had bruught up her chitdrea，she asked leave of her to pt it
his memory was lons cherished with exceed． Ing love and reverance by those whonn he had exhorted 2．Figuratively：
（1）To question closely，to examine．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { l'm stoppd by All the fools I meet, } \\
& \text { And capechisid in eviry street. } \\
& \text { Awith }
\end{aligned}
$$

＊（2）To chastise，to reprove．
And as it were in catechising sort．
To make me mindifl of my mortal elos．＂
＊căt－－ĕ－chişe，s．［Catechise，v．］A este－ chism．
＂The Arteles，Creeds，Homilles，Catechise and Lit－
argy．
Gauden ：Teart of the Church， p ． 55 ．
căt＇－厄－chişed，căt＇－ě－chized，pa．par．or $a$ ． ［Catechise， 2 ：］
＂This La an admiralle way of tenching，whereln the the catechizer．if he once get the akill of it，will draw

căt＇－6－chiş－ẽr，cat＇－ĕ－chi－zẽr，s．［Eng． catechis（e）；－er．］One who eatechizes．
＂In 1550 he（Jewoll］wan admitted to the readng of
the mentences，and during the reign of King Elward VI．became a，zoaloua promoter of reformatlon nhar a preacher and coutco hiser at sunnigerell，dear to Ar． 169．
 a．，\＆s．［Catechise，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：In senses corresponding to those of the verb．
C．As subst．：The act or process of instruct－ lng or examining by way of question and snawer．

càt＇－ð－chigm，s．［Low Lat．eatechismus： from catechizo．］［Catechise．］

## I．Ordinary Languags：

1．Literally：
（1）A form of instruction，viva voce，by means of question and answar，especially in the principles of religion；tha set of so instruct－ ing or being instructed．
knowiedre for Ged frat introdaetion of youth to the their catechimms ${ }^{-1}$－Hookert
（2）An elementary book ln which the prin－ ciples of religion ara familiarly explained by way of question and anawer．
 Like $f t_{\text {，iil }} 2$
（3）Any primer or alamentary book of $\ln$－ struction $\ln$ any branch of art or acience by way of queation and answer．
＊2．Fig．：Anythlng whlch affords instruo－ tion．
＂Go had no coseckiom hut the crastion，needod bo ot thaty bat rasection，world．${ }^{\text {an }} \rightarrow$ South
II．Eoclesiol．© Ch．Hist．：In the same sense as I．（2）（q．v．）．The firat germ whence the idem of a Christian＂catechiam，＂formally so called， of a Christian＂catechiem，＂Sormanily so called， graw，was furnished by St．Pani，when，in
1 Cor．xiv．19，he said＂iva кai aidovs кarท． 1 Cor，xiv．19，he said＂iva kai adnous кarm； Xivo＂（hina kai allous kattcheso），Authorised others aiso＂（literally，might catechise othsra also）．The first Christian eatechisms are sald to have been composed in the elghth or ninth century．Luthar published a short catechism in 1520，and his larger and amallar ones in 1529．The Geneva Catechism was sent forth in 1536．The Church of England Catechism was first published in 1549 or 1551，but in a shorter form than now ；the additions which enlarged it to its present dimenzions being made by Jsmes I．＇＇a bishops by his order ln 1604 ，and the work issued in its complete form 1604，and the work issued in its complete form Greek Church was published in 1542 ．In 1568 the Council of Trent produced a catechisin，of course Roman Catholic in ita teaching；the Rakovian Catechism，which is Socinian，was put forth in 1574，and the shorter and larger catechisms of the Westminster Asaembly of Divines，now used in the Church of Scotland snd other Presbyterian churches，appeared． the former in 1647，and the latter in 1648.
căt＇－ĕ－chist，s．［Gr．кarmXiorns（katēchistēs）．］ One who instructs others，viva voce，by way of question and answer，in the rudiments of religious knowledge． ＂None of sears and knowledge waz ndmitted，who
had not been 10 stracted by the gatechtre in this fonn．
dation，which the catech het reeeived froun the hishopp．＂ dntion，which the eatechist rec
＊căt－ĕ－chǐs＇－tic，＊căt－ě－chis＇－tǐ－cal，$\alpha$ ［Eng．catechist；－ic，－ical．］of or pertaining to the office of a catechist，or to the act of in－ atructing hy way of question and answer．
＂．8．Cyril was the authour of those catechhtical mor－ Jerome．＂－$-B$ ．Cosin：Canon of Scrip fure，§ 58
＊căt－č－chis＇－tĭ－cal－ly̆，adv．［Eng．catechis－ tical；－ly．］Catechetically；by way of ques－ tion and answer．
＂The primciples of Christianity，hriefy and ratechith
ically taught themi is enough to save their noula． tically thatht them，is enough to save their souls．＂－
căt＇－ĕ－chî，s．$\quad$ Frr．cachout；Ger．katchu； Mod．Lat．cutechu；from the Cochin－Chinese саусаи．］
I．A gum furnished by the Acacia catechu． It is called also Terra Japonica．In the west of India it obtsins the name of Kutt， and is collected by a tribe of people cailed Kuttoorees．（Proceed．of Bomb．Geog．Society． May，1838．）
2．Phar．：Catechu pallidum，or Pale Catechn is an extract from the lesves and young shoots of Uncaria gambir；it is prepared at Singa pore．lt occurs in cubical，yellowah－brown porous pieces，with a dull，earthy fracture and a bitter astringent taste；sp．gr．， $1 \cdot 4$ ．It is soluble in alcohol．It consists chiefy of catechin，a white powder melting at 217 ${ }^{\circ}$ ，foro mula $\mathrm{C}_{50} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}_{8}$ ；and of catechu－tanuic acid， a yellow porous substance， $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ It is soluble in water；on exposure to the air the soluble in water；on exposure
solution turns red．Catachu has been used to


prevent the formation of boiler incruatations Cutschu is a very powerful astringent; it is used in diarrhcea and in cases of homorrhag and mncous discharge. It is chswed, and the fice gradually swallowed in relaxed coadi tions of the uvula, palate, \&o.
 In water, evaporating the solution to the conelatence

 frisble and lesps colid. It hass a chocolstece colour, and aloo found to contaln catechu."-Ure: Dictionary a
catechn-tannic, a. An expression used chiefiy or exclusively in the aubjoined compound.
Catechu-tannic acid: [Catechu, Pharm.]
cht-e-ohû́-Ya, $a$ [Catechu; -ic.] Of or pertsining to catechn.

## catechuio acid, s. [Catechine.]

 choumenos) $=$ ona who is orally inatructed from кaтクxtew (katecheos) = to din in ; калa (kata) $=$ down, and $\eta \times \dot{\eta}(\bar{c} \bar{c} \kappa)=$ a noias, a din.] One who ia still under inatruction in the principles of the Christian religion; a neophyte.
"The prayere of the chureb did not begio in 8 . Atiliningtees.
II In the firat century, according to Moaleim, all who professed faith in Christ were imme diately baptized; bot in the second century the practica arose of requiring applicants for baytism to aubmit for a time to be instructed as catechumena before the initiatory rite was administered to them. Whilat they continued in this preparatory state they wera regarded as the lowest order of Christians. They were distinguished from the fldeles (or faithful), not only by name, but siso by their place in the church, whare they sat in the gailery. They were not allowed to assiat a the celebration of the Holy Comniunion, hnt were dismissed after the aermon with the
words "Ite, catechumeni, missa est." Nor words, "Ite, catechumeni, missa est." Nor were they allowed to vots at meetings of the church. The instructiona given them varied according to the mental capacity which they aeverally dispiayed.
căt-Ø-chū'-mĕn-äte,s. [Eng. catechumen; -ate.] The atate or condition of a catechumen.
oĕt-ě-chū-měn'-i-cal, a [Eng. catechu-
men;-icul.] Of or pertaining to eatechumens.

- catt-ě-chū'-mĕn-Ist, s. [Eng. catechumen; -ist.] A catechumen.
those catrohumonists spoken of. . .."-Bishop Vorton: Cathotick Ayperle, p. 248 .
cat-e-cn-mel-yng,s [Eng. catechume(n); dim. suff. -ling.] A young catechumen.
"To boptize barnes that ben catecumelynges."-
 rema). $\}$ Categorematic word.
"Simllarty, names are called centegorematic words or cafogoreme because they cau be predicanted inderyen-
denty of any other word. Bome logicians would exclude adjective names from the elass of categorems and reduce the interer to eubstantive names orily. Ae s proof of this, they say that our ajfective canno by the defnite srticle, and In the plural number." Shedden : Elements of Logic, cb. II.
 (katëgorēma) = a predicate.] [CATEOONY.] Logic: Capable of being used as a term (used of a word).
t căt-ě-gõr-è-măt'-1-cal, a. [Eng. categorematic; -al.] The game as Categonematic (q.v.).

Caa there ponsibly be two categorematical, that Real Presence, sec. 11,1 14.

+ căt-ĕ-gõr-ē-măt'-1-cal-1̆y, adv. [Eng eategorematical; -ly.] In a categorematic manner.
"By this rule it is necessary (agningt Aristotle's great gromids) that some quantitntive bodies should
 categoremautically intaite."-Jeremy Taylor: Real Pre
cat-®-gor'r-1-cal, a. [Eng. categor (y); -ical.] 1. Of or pertaining to a category. min be divite proposition, which is also categorical ${ }_{H} \operatorname{ming}_{\text {Hathe }}$ bo diridic.

2. Absolute, poaitive ; not admittling of conditiona or exceptious.
"They conid never nbtain © ectegorical answer."-
cät-Ø-gŏr'-1̌-oa]-1Y, $a d v$. [Eng. categorical; -ly.] In a catagorical manner; abwolutely, poaitively, sxpreaaly.
"I dare affrm, and that categorscally, fu all parts
 Trade.

* căt-Ø-gǒrcal; -ness.] The quality of belng categorical, or positive.
is categorkicainess. Bnyese thet the hasmade notorious

 Tu insert in a category or list ; to class.
 (kategoria) $=$ an accuation, a speech; samprope
(kategoreo $)=$ to accuse, to affirm, to predicate ; (kategoreō) $=$ to accuse, to affirm, to predicate
kará (kata) $=$ against, and ayopeivo (agoreū̃) $=$ to harangue, to assert ; áyopá (agora) =an as sembly.]

1. Logic: One of the predicaments or clasass to which tho objects of thought or knowledge can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged according to a syatBm.

IT Aristotle made ten categoriea, viz., aub stance, quantity, quality, relation, action, pasaion, time, place, aitnation, and habit. For the categoriea of Kant, eee KantianPHILOBOPHY.
2. A condition, ststs, claas, or predicament. "T welve eategories' wore traimed, some of which merre so extansilve en to Inclnde teme of thonsends of dellinquenta; aud the Houne resolved that, uoder every
ooe of theoe cacegorifo, come oxceptious should by

3. Used to denote a liat or a class of peraons accused.
"Thir nohlemen and others phould get no pardon. noblemen io Englaud net down in the same category. - Spalding, i1. 281 .
căt-ă-lĕó-trōde, s. [Or. nard́ (kata) $=$ down, against, and Eng. electrode (q.v.).]
Electro-chem.: The negative electrode or pole of a gaivanic battery. [CATHode.]
ca-tē'-na, s. [Lat. catena $=$ a chain.] A chain or series of things connected with each other. Daity Telegraph, March 14, 187\%. Catena di trilli: [1tal.]
Music: A chain, or auccession, of short vocal or instrumental shakes. (Stainer \& Barrett.)

## catense patrum.

Ch. Hist. : Lit., ehains of the Fathers. A series of extracts from commentaries by the Fathers on particular portions of Scripture. From about the sixth to at least the ninth century these almost wholly superseded per sonal effort on the part of professed expositors.
cat-ě-nar'-1-an, $a$. [Lat. catenarius $=$ of or belonging to a chain; catena a chain.] of the nature of or resembling a chain.

## catenarian-

arch, $s$.
Arch.: A form of arch, the reverse of the curve taken by a chain or heavy rope when anspended between two
 points. (Cassell's

## Technical Educator, vol. i., p. 197.)

## catenarian-curve,

Geom.: A curva formed by a chain or rope of uniform density, hanging freely from any two points nat in the same vertical line. It is of two kinds, the common, which ia formed by a chain equaliy thiek or equally heary in all its points; or uncommon, formed by a thread unequally thick, that js, which in all its points is unequally heavy and in soma ratio of the ordinates of a given curve. The ratio of the ordinates of a given curve. The
catenarian curve, or catenary, was firat obcatenarian curve, or catenary, was firat ob-
served by Galileo, who propoaed it as the served by Galileo, who propoaed it as the
proper figure for an arch of equilibrium. Ha proper figure for an arch of equilibrium. Ha imagined it to be the same as the parabola Bernovilis, Hoygena, and Leibnitz. It is now
universally adopted in suapension-bridges. Each wire asaumes its own catenary curve and the cabla is formed of bunches of aggre gated etrands.
"The back is bent after the manner of the caees
marian curve, by which itt ohtains that curvature that narian curve, by which it ohtains that carvature that
to mideat for the included marrow. - Chayne: Phicio
soph Prin.
cat'-¢-nar-y, a. \& s. [Lat. catenarius $=$ of or pertaining to s chain ; calenc = a chain.]
A. As adj.: Of the nsture of or resembling chain.
B. As vubst. : $\Delta$ catenariso-curve (q.v.).

* càt'-Ъ-näte, v.t. [Lat. catenatus, pa. par. of cateno $=$ to connect by a chain ; catena $=\mathrm{a}$ chain ; O. H. Ger. kétina, chétinna; M. H. Ger. ketenne.] To connect by a chsin; to join into a continuous seriea. (Bailey.)
"căt'-б-nā-ť̆d, pa. par. or a. [Catenate, v.] Connected by a chain ; made into a saries.
 A.] \& B, As pr. par. \& particip, adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of joining by a chain, or of forming into a continuous series.
* cat-6-nā'-tion, s. [Lat. catenatio, from cateno $=$ to chain; catena $=$ a chain.] The act of joining into s continuous seriea; a regular or connected aeriea.

Which catemation, or conserving unton, whenever
plesure shall divlde, let so, or his pleasure shell divlde, let go, or wepurnte, they ahall
cat-ĕn'-n̄-lāte, a. [Lat. catenula $=$ s. Ittle chain, dimin. of oaten $a=\mathrm{a}$ chain.]

* I. Ord. Lang.: Consisting of littie links, as in a chain
II, Technically:

1. Nat. Hist.: Having on the surface a aeries of oblong tubercies resembing the linka of a chain.
2. Bot.: Formed of parts united end to end like the linka of a chain.
cā'-tõr (1), v.i. [Cater (1), s.] To purchase provisious ; to aupply food.

> Yea providentily cutaerse tor the the sparro
> Be comfort to my skake. : As You Like ft, ii :

cà'tễr (2), * ca-tre, v.t. [CATEA (2), s.] To cut diagonally.

* cā'tẽr (1), * ka-ter, * ca-tour, s. [O. Fr. acatmur, achatour; Fr. acheteur; Dut. kater $=$ one who buys; Low Lat. accaptator, from accapto $=$ to purchase.]

1. Lit.: One who buys or provides food; a caterer

I am oure catour aud bere oure aller purs."
"Catour of a sentylmans bouse, despensier s"-
2. Fig.: Anything which provides for another.
"The oysters dredged in this Lyner, flind a welcomer acceptance, wheee the taste ly coter for the stomach,
than those of the Tamar."-Curew. Survey of Corn. thand.
cā'tẽr (2), s. [Fr. quatre; Itsl. gualtro; Lat. quatuor, all = four ; Gr. тє́ттара, тє́б大apa (tettara, tessara); Sanse. chatur.]

1. Gaming: The number four on cards or dice.
2. Music: The name given by change-ringers to changea on nine bells. (Grove.)
cater-consin, s. [Etymol. questioned. Derived by some from cater (2), s., from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree, which is probably correct; by others from cater (1), s., as though meaning one connected only remotely, as eating together.]


cater-consinship, s. The atate of being Study Windows, p. 69 .
cät'-ẽr-gn, s. [Ir. centharnach $=$ a soldier.] A freebooter; a Highland or Jriah irregular aoldier.
"Alexander ab Alexandro proponad they should selld Wane one to compley,

- cat-ar-brall, s. [Eng cater (2), 3., snd brawi (q.v.).] A sort of dance, in which four peroons took part.
"Foote fine hormo-pipes, Jigres and caterbralle."-
cät'-ēr-ẽr, s. [Eng. cater, v., and suff. -er.] One who caters for others; one whose busibess or office it is to buy provisions for others; a provider.
" Let the caterer mind the tasto of each guest.
Let the caterer mind the tasto of each guest.
And the oook in hin dresiag comply with their
wishes" Ben Jonson: Tavern Acadomy.
cāt-õr-ð̌ss, s. [Eng. cater, s., end fem. suff. -ess.] A female caterer or provider of food, \&c.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "She, good eateress, } \\
& \text { Means her provision only tothe good, }
\end{aligned}
$$

cät'-ẽr-ing, pr. pat., a., \& s. [CATEA, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act or buaineas of providing food, de., for others.
cat'-ẽr-pil-lar, * oat-yr-pel, * cat-yr-pyl-lar, " cat-er-pll-1er, z. \& a [M. E. caterpyl, corrupted from O. Fr. chat preterse = a weevil ; its real meaning is "a hairy shecat." Dr. Murrsy, however, think that the connection i $\approx$ not eatablished.]
A. As substuntive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The larva or larval state of - lepidopterous insect. Its body has thirteen aeginenta. In this atate it is like a worm, generally with oumerons feet, but sometimea with none. The anterior feet are six-jointed; the others, called pro-legs, are fleshy and without joints. From the caterpillar or larva atage it pasaes into a pupa, chrysalia, or nymph, and lastly it becones a perfect active insect, with wings and antenne.
"catyrpeh wgrm amonge trute Eruga"-Prompt. Par.

The eaterpillar breedeth of dew and learee: for Fe see infnite caterpillars breed upon trees and consuined "- Bucon.

## *2. Fig. : an extortioner.

 ell. iv. 148,
II. Botany :

1. A garden name for Sorpiurus sulcatus.

Our English gentlewomen and others do call it Caterwuars, of the sininitude it hath with the ahaje 2. P.. (caterpillars) : A name for Myosotis palustris.
B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the larva described in A
". . peculiarities in the eilk worm are known to
 p 14 .

## caterpillar-eatcher, $s$.

Ornithology

1. A bird belonging to the Shrike family, living mainiy on caterpiliars.
2. A sub-family of Ampelidx (Chatterers), found chiefly in the warmerparts of the Eastern hemisphere, though one genus ia American.

## caterpiliar-eater, s

Ornith.: Tha same as Caterpillah-catcher (q.v.)

## caterpillar-fungus,

Bot. : Various fungals of the geaus Cordicepa, which grow on the bodies of living caterpilliars.
căt'eer-wâul, * cat-er-waw-en, i. it \&t. [From Eng. cot, and waul, waw, an imitative word to represent the noise made by a cat.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To make a nolse as rata in rutting time.
"The very cats caterwarded more horriliy and pertiuaciously there th
2. To make any harsh or diszgreeable noise.

* B. Trans. : To woo. (Said of cats.)
- She licka her fair roond face, and frisks abroach

cât-ẽr-wâul-ǐing, pr. par., an, \&s. [CATERWAUL, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& paric. adj.: (10 eenses corresponding to those of the verb.)
"Wha no dinpote between :" Futhras
C. As subst.: The act of making a harsh disagreeable noise ; squalling.
"What a cacormanuling do you keop here $\Gamma$-Shrkesp. Tredth Night, ii. a
cat'-ãx-y̆, s. [O.Fr. acaterie]

1. A place whers provisions are kept
2. The office or duty of a caterer.
cāteş, a pl. [Said to be a contraction of Eng. ${ }^{\text {de }}$ elicates $=$ luxuries, but more probahiy from 0. Eng. acate achate $=$ provisions.] [Cate,] Provisions, food ; especially dalaties or delicacies.

For soidierr' stomachas simyse serve hem well."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. Ft. HL
càteş-bse'-a, s. [From Catesby, who wrote on the botany of the Weat Indies.]
Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, found in the West Indies. The fruit of Catesbra spinosa is yellow, pulpy, ad of an agreeablo taste. (Treas. of Bob.)
odt'-gǔt, a. [Eng. cat, and gut.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The name given to the material of which the strings of many musical instrumenta are formed. It is made from the intestines of the sheep, and aometimes from thoze of the horse, hut never from those of the cat. (Niainer \& Barrett.)

With wirs and catgut he ponclodog the day.
Quarting and somiquaviring cmpanway":
2. A kind of coarse linen or canvas.
II. Technically:

1. Botany:
(1) Tephrosis Virginiana, from its long, slender, tough roots.
(2) Sea-laces, Chordaftum.
2. Tannery: The atring which connects the fly and the mandril.
oarth'-a, s. [From the Arsbic name kat, or
cofta.]
Bot.: A genas of plants belonging to the order Celastracece. The speciea are mostly natives of Africa, formiog emall shrubs, eometimes with apiny loranches. Catha edulis is a native of Arabia, nad from the leave the Arabs make a beverage posaessiog properties analogona to those of tea or coffee. Under the name of kat, or cafta, the leaves form a conaidersble article of commerce emongst the natives. Chewed, they produce wakefulness and hilarity of spirits.
oa-thait'enn, ac [Cateay.] of or pertaining to Cathay $\begin{gathered}\text { or China. }\end{gathered}$

- From the deatined wals Maian Cham.".
Milon : P. L., x1. sss.

Căth'-a-rǐne, Căth'-ẽr-ǐne, s. \& a. [Probably from Gr. katopós (catharos) = clean, pure.]
A. As substantive: A frequeat female Christian name. The name of aeverai aainta in the Roman calendar. The most celebrated was a rirgin of royal descent in Alexandria, who publicly confessed the Christian faith at a sacrificial feast appointed by the eloperor Maximinus: for which confession ahe was put to death by torture by meaus of a wheel put to death by torture by meaus of a wheel
like that of a chaffentter.
[Cathanine. wheel.]

- To braid St. Catharine's tresses: Tollive a virgin.
 pounds).
catharinepear, s. A variety of pear small in size


## catharine-

Whael, s. [ln Cathérine: Ger Catherine; Ger

1. Arch. : $\ln$ mediatral huid-
ings, a window or compartment of a window of a circular form, with radiating divisions on spokes. Also called a hose, or Marisolit windors.
2. Pyrotech.: A kind of firework in the
shape of a wheel, and made to revolve aute matically when lighted ; a pin-wheel.

- caxth'-ar-Ist, s. [Low Lat. oatharista, from Gr. katapos (katharos) = clean, pure.] One who aimed at or pretsnded to more purity n? life than others around him. The term wa specially epplied foreproach to the Paulician of the seventh and following centuries.
"Catharists-deny ehndren baptism, affirming that
 p. 28
cath-ar-i-za'-tion, s. [Gr. кaAapis (kath arizo $=$ to cleanse.] The art of cleansing thorolighly. the etsts of being so cleansec (Rossiter.)
* cath-ar'-ma,s. [Gr. «a日aípu (kathairo) $=$ to purify, to make clean ; кaAapós (katharss) $=$ clean, pure.]
Med.: Anything purged from the body naturaliy or by art.
cath-ar'sis, s. [Gr. кádapots (kathartis) = a purifying, a making clean ; kataipw (haihaint) $=$ to taake pure ; кatapós (katharos) $=$ pure, clean.]
Mel. : Purgation of the excrements or homours of the body, either naturally or by nitu
$\begin{gathered}\text { cath-ar'-tēs, s }[G r . \\ \text { a purifier, a acaveuger; кafapós (hatharties) } \\ \text { (hatharos) }\end{gathered}=$ pure, clean.]
Ornith. : A genus of rapsoious blrds of the family Vuituride (Yultures). They are, with one exception, natives of America. Catharte aura is the Turkey Buzzard or Turkey Vulture whilh owes its distinguishing eplthet to its close resemblance in appearance to the wild turkey, in miatake for which it is often shot by inexperienced sportsmien, much to their chagrin.
cath-ar-tro, " oath-ar'tick, a. \& s. [COr. каөартькоs (kathartikos) $=$ purifying; каөapos (katharos) = pure, clean. $]$
A. As adj. (Med.): Having the property or power of cleensing the bowela hy promoting the evscuations of excrements, atc.; purgative Cathartics cause increased action of the boweis, that is, an unioading of the large aod emall inteatines, with more or lese alteration lo the charscter of the evacuations. They are employed (1) to unload the bowels; (2) to remove irritating matters; (3) to cause $8 n$ increased elimination of secretions from the liver, and from the glands of the mucous membrane of the alimeatary canal ; (4) to unload the veins of the canal, hy causing an increased watery secrstion fron the menbinine, in cased of ena geation of the kidneya; (5) to produce counterirritation, and en inoreased eecration from a large mucous surface, to reifeve distant parts, as the head, te. Cathartica are divided hy Garrod iato laxatives, stmple purgatives, drastio purgatives, hydragogue purgatives, saline purgatives, and cholagogue purgatives (q.v.).
"A ronsiderahie number of cathartic subestancom have beed detected in the hood and secretionseperrira: p .242.
B. As substantive:

1. Lit. (Med.) : A medicine having a parga tive power of promoting evscuation of excrement, se. ; a purge, a purgative.

Relatto how many weeka they kept their bot
How an emetic or cathartice
2, Fig.: Anything which purifies or free from impurity or corraption
"Lustrations and cathurf icks of the mind were mought for. and all eudenvour used to calin

* cath-ar'-tic-al, a. [Eng. cathartic ; tat] The aame as Cathartic (q.v.).
"Quicknilver precipitated either with gold, or without additiun, intu " powder. \&s wont to be at
* cath-ar'tíc-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng. cathartionl -ly.] In the manuer uf a cathartic (Do Allen.)
cath-är'-tǐ-cal-nĕss, 8. [Eng. cathartical -ness.] The quality of being cathartio or pur gative. (Johnson.)
cath-ar'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [From Or. кotápry (kathartēs) (q.v.), and Lat. fcm. pl. suff. -ida, 1. Ornith. : A family of Raptorial birds, con taining the American Vinitures [CATHastes] as distinguished from



2. Palcont.: Lithornts vulturinus of the London clay (an Eoceve formation) belongs to this famlly.
eqth-ar'-tinn-a, cen-thar'-tina, 3. [Eng. Chem.: A bitter, naueeous, purgative onbatance obtained from the leaves of cassia senna, and cassia lanceolata.
eath-ar-tt-car'-pă!, s. [Gr. кafápтіко5 (kathartikos) = cathartic, snd kapnos (karpos) $=$ fruit ; so called from the pulp contained in the pods buing cathartic.
Bot.: Purging Cassis, a genus of leguminous trees, with racemea of yellow flowers, the ame as Coesis, but differing in the long, cylin drical, woody, indehiscent pods, which are Alled with a voft blsek pulp, used as a gentl laxstive in small doses. It is a native of the East and West Indies and Egypt, where it grows to a height of from forty to fifty feet.
centh-oart'-i-a, [Named in honour of Mr cathcart, an ludian judge, who investigsted the botauy of the Sikkim Himalayas.]
Bot. : A beautiful plant of the Papeveracea, or Poppy family, having lobed leaves and colden drooping flowers. It is covered with soft yellow hairs. It was discovered by Dr Hooker. (Treas. of Botany.)
olth'-ěd-ra, cạ-thé-dra, s. (Lat, octhe dra; from Gr. кaөédpa (kathedra) =s seat кaтá (kata) $=$ down, snd éfpa (hedra) $=\mathrm{s}$ chair, from i'Somat (hezomai), fut. épovuac (he droumai) $=$ to ait ; Ital. caltedra; O. Sp oadera; O. Fr. chayere.]
3. Ord. Lang.: A chair; the seat of sny person in anthority or office, especially the throne of a hishop.
4. Bot.: A genus of Brarilian trees, belong ng to the family Olacace*, having alternate shortly-stalked, ellipticsl, leathery leaves, snd small axilisry clustera of nearly pessile flowers.

* cath-ĕ-drā'-ǐ-cal, a. [Lat. cathedra, and Eng. suff. -ical.] Of or pertaining to a cathedrai.
"The anthor ondeavoured to prove them one nnd
the same with the cuthedratcal duty."-Dege: Par. the same with the ert
*-thé-dral, s. \& a. [Fr. cathedral; Low Lat. cathedralis (ecclesia) $=$ (the church) con taining the bishop's throne; from cathedra $=$ a seat, a throne ; Ital cattedrale.]
A. As substan: The principsl church of a province or diocese; thst in which the srch bishop's or bishop's throne is placed. The throne is usually on the bouth side of the choir.

> A grey; old unad the thind and last Sang ti cathedralt dim snd vast.

B, As adjective:

1. Literally:
2. Of the mature or in the position of a hoad church of a province or diocese ; containing the archbishop's or bishop's throne. This use of the word did not arise till the tenth century, and even yet it is contined to the Western churches.
"A cathedral charch is that wherein there are two
 Pareryon.
3. Pertaining to $s$ ehurch containing \& bibhop's throne.
"Hia constant and regular aesinting at tho cathedral weather. ${ }^{-1}$ - Locke.
*II. Figuratively:
4. Ancient, from cathedrals being, as a rule, ancient; venerable, or it may be with the ide of the resemblance of an avenue or treea to the sisle of a cathedral.

Here aged trees eathedrat walks compose,
And monnt the hill in venerable rows.
2. Emansting from a bishop's seat of suthority; hence, anthoritative, official.
to make nolemnity can be more required for the pope Bp. Tayior
cathedral-church, *athedrallchurch, s. The ssme as Cathedral, A., I. 1. "Her body [Mary of Seotland] was embalined, and terred with A rogall funerall in whe cathedrall-church of Peterborough "-Camden: Eliz., an. 1597.
catheilral-music, s. A term spplied to that music which has been cotaposed to suit the form of service used in our cathedrals aince the Reformstion. It includes settings of canticles and slao of snthems. The first
writers of this class of muslo ware Marbecke Tallie, Tye, aud Byrd. The style of the oarliest cathedral music was formed on the model of the Italian motets and other sacred. comporitions, sad with the exception of a difference in the words wae ideatical with the secular musio of the period. (Stainer a Barrett.)
cathedral-prefermonta, s. pl.
Enotes. Law: All dignities snd offlces in a cathedral or collegiate church inferior to that of the blehop. They are chiefly deaueriea, archdeaconries and canonries. (Stephens, Wharton, \&c.)
cathedral-wise, adv. After the manner followed in a cathedral.
"Two of the best voices came in timo enoogh, and
 an No
 chair, a throne. offlee of a tescher or professor

UIf his reproof be private or with the catkedrated
uthority of a prelector or puhlick reader."-Whit. Lock: Manners of the Rng., p. 38 s.

* cath- 6 -drăt'-ǐc, s. [From Lat. cathedra; and Eog. suff. [tic.]
Law, \&c.: A sum of two shillings paid by the inferior clergy to the bishop, Ita more common sppellation is, however, synodal from its being nsually paid at the bishop's synod. (Burn.)
- căth-ĕ-drăt'-1̆-cal, s. [Eng. cathedratic; -al.] The same as Cathedfatic (q.v.).

You do not pay your procuratlons only, bat your Fitetumens, this 5
oăth'-ब̆l, a. [Etymology doubtful.]
cathel-nail, s. The nail by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axle-tree (Scotch.)
căth'err-ine, s. \&a. [Catharine.]
catherlne-pcar, s [Catharine-pear.] Fur atreaks of red were in ingled there, such as are on a Catherino pear,
The side that's next the suu."
 (katheter) = a thing let down or put in, from кадı»мь (kathi mi) = to send down ; катá(kata) $=$ down, and $i \eta \mu s($ hiēmi) $=$ to send.]
A. As substantite

Surg.: A long, hollow, and bome what curved tube, used by surgeons to be introduced into the bladder to draw off urine, when the patient is unable to pass it naturally.
"A large clyater, suddenly injected, hath frequently
B. As odj. : (See the compound).

## catheter-gage, s.

Surg. : A plate with perforations of a gradusted size, forming measures for diauetric sizes of cathetera.
căth-é-tơm'-ĕ-tẽr, s. [Gr. кóvetos (kathetos) =perpendicular; frons кatinut (kathièmi) = to let or seud down ; кata (kata) $=$ down, and inut (hiemi) $=$ to send.] An instrunent for measuring differences of vertical heights, sind esneciaily the rise and fall of liquid columns in filsss tubes. It consists of a telescojic teveling apparatis, which slides up or down
a perpendicular metallic standard very finely a perpendicular metallic standard very finely
gradusted. As the column rises or falls the telescope through which it is viewed is correspondingly rsised or depressed, and the differences in vertical height sre thus ahown on the graduated standard. (Webster.)
căth'-̆-tăs, s., [Gr. кo่ $\theta \in \cos ($ kathetos $)=$ perjendicular, from кatinuc (kathiemi) $=$ to send or let down; кará (kata) $=$ down, snd $\imath \eta \mu$ (hiēmi) $=$ to send.]
I. Geom.: A line or radius falling perpendicularly on another; thus the catheti of a right-sngled triangle are the two sides containing the right angle.
2. Architecture:
(1) A perpendicular line passing through the centre of a cyllndrical body, as a baluster or a columin.
(2) A line falling perpendicularly, and pssaing through the centre or eye of the volute of the Ionic capitsl. (Gwilt.)
3. Optics
(1) Cathatus of incidence: A right line drewn from s point of the oljject perpendicular to the reflecting oye.
(2) Cathetus of refiection : A right line drawn rrom the eye perpendicular to the rebecting
(3) Cathetus ofobliquation: A right line draw perpendicular to the speculum, in the point of neidence or rellection. (Craig.)
căth'-āde, s. [Gr. кádodos (kathodos) = a way down, a descent; кaтá (kata) $=$ down, and isos (hodos) $=6$ way.]

Electro-chem: That part of a galvanic bat tery by which the electric current leavea substances through which it has passed, or the surface at which the electric current passes out of the electrolyte; the aegstive pole. (Faraday.)
că thŏd'-ice, a.
Elect.: Proceeding or radisting from a cathode (q.v.).
Physiology: Taking an outward or downwsid way.
 a. \& s. [Lat. catholicus, from Gr. кa日o入ıкós (katholikos) $=$ universsl; катá (kata) $=$ down snd ödos (holos) $=$ whole.
A. As adjective:
I. Literally

- 1. Gen.: Universal or general.

2. Specially:
(1) Pertsining to or recognised by the whole Christian church. [Catholic Epistlea.]
(2) Orthodox, not heretical or schismatic.
(3) Pertaining or belonging to the Roman Catholic Church or its members.
$\dagger$ II. Fig. : Libcral, not narrow-minded.

## B. As substantive

1. A member of the Christian Church
2. Now generally suplied to a menber of the Romsu Cathelic branch of the Christian Clinrch.

## Catholic Church,

1. Ecclesiol.: (For definition see exsmple.) "The 1 st and larseat sense of the term Catholiou

 ber of these who shall flually statain unto salvation.
 than Church only: the Christian Courch, ns dintito
guished from that of the Jows nad putriarchs of old ; suished from that of the Jows nad patriarcha of old Saviour dsyanver an the world ; in contradistinction to one nation or people.-3rdly The Cuinolic Church slgnitles very frequently, in a stiil! more particular and Christ, when sense. that part of the Univenal Church of Carth; ;as dinting usher from those which have be tion Cefore, sud shall comesiter. thly And lastly, The term Crequently of all, that juart of the Universal Church o earth, in an outward protession of the helief of the word and sacraments. The Church of Rome pretends of all other societies of Christiana. "-Clutte, vol. i.

## 2. Church History

(1) Previous to the Reformation: Like most other words used iu ceclesiology, the tern Catholie was borrowed at first from the New Testament. It occurs in soine editions of the Greek original-including that issued in con Dection with the recent revision, -in the title prefixed to the Epistles of James, $1 \& 2$ Peter, John, snd Jude [Catholic Epistles], snd is the word translated "general" in the Authorised Version of the Bible. The first to apyly it to the Church was the Apostolic Father, Ignatiue. When he and his successors used it they mesnt to indicate that the chureli of which they constituted a part comprised the masin body of believers, sud was designed, as it was entitled, to be universai. In this sense the Church was opposed to the sects snd separate bodies of "heretics" who had separated themsel ves from it and were now outside its pale. This is the it and were now outside its pale. Thise given in the example under No. 1.
When, in the eighth century, the separation between the Eastern snd Western Churches took place, the lstter retained 83 one of ito took place, the lstter retained spellstions the term "Catholic," the Eastern Church heing contented with the word "Or thodox," still used by the Russisn emperora
in their politico-ecclesiastical manifestoes. [Orthodox.] The history of thia earlier portion of the Catholic Church will be best treated of in the article Christianity (q.v.). (See also Greek, Latin, Eastern, and Westerni.)
(2) Subsequently to the Reformation: When the Protestant churches aeparated from their communion with Rome ia the sixteenth century, those whom they had left naturally regarded them as outside the Catholic pale. They, on the other hand, declined to admit that this was the case, and the term " Catholie Church" is used in the English Liturgy apparently in the sense of sll persons making a parently in the sense of "Mors especially we pray Thee for the good eatate of the Catholick Chay Thee for the good eatate of the catho call Church ece christians. . ." (For the history of the Church of Rome, gee Roman Catholics.)

Catholic Emancipation Act:
Hist. © Law: An act passed for the relief of the Roman Catholics in the United Kingof the Rom very serions political disabilities, dom from very serious portical which they had previonsly laboured. under which they had previously laboured.
It was 10 Geo. Iv. c. 7 .
[EmAncipation, It was 10 Geo. 1V.

## Catholic epistles, s. pl.

Canon.: The epistles in the New Testament addreased not to individual men or to individual churchea, but to the genera! body of Christians. They are James, 1 \& 2 Peter, 1 John, and Jude.
-Catholick or canonical epiates are zeven [five] in nomber; that of St Jamea, two of Ske. Peter, three [one]
of St Jihn, Aud that of St. Jude. They are called catholick, because they are directed to shl the faithful. and nut to any particular churchi a and canonical,
because they contala excellent rules of faith and morailty."-Calmeh.
ca-thŏl'-1-cal, 'ca-thǒl'-i-call, a. [Eng. outholic; -al.]

1. Catholic, paiversal, general.
"These catholical nats vities were so much believed ny the naclent kinga, sith Haly, that they enquirec into the genitures of the principal
2. Pertaining or belonging to the Christian Church.
3. Pertaining or belonging to the Roman branch of the Cztholic Church.
cą-thŏl-1̌-çĭşm, s. [Fr. catholicisme.]

## I. Literally:

1. The quality of being catholic or universal. ". . hollness and cathotheism are but affections of
this church - Bishop Peareon: Exportion of the Creed, art. Iv.
2. The doctrines or faith of the Catholic Church.
3. The doctrines or faith of the Roman Catholic Church. [Roman Catholicism.]
"The subject then varied to Romall Cothotcosm."-
Coteridge: Table Tulk.
4. Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church. "' of All the glpsies I have conversed with, mastred through spain. let. 29 .
II. Fig. : Liberality or breadth of aentiment.
căth-ŏl-içं-i-ty̆, s. [Eng. catholic; -ity.] I. Literally:
5. The quality of being catholic; catholic character.
"An appena to the catholicity of the church, in proof that its doctrines are true is na appeat to the voice of the routitude upon a disp.
6. The doctrines or faith of the whole Christian Church.
7. The doctrines of the Church of Rome.
II. Fig.: Catholicism; liberallty of sentiments
ca-thŏl'-1-cize, v.t.\& \{. [Eng, catholic; -ize.] I. Trans.: To make Catholic ; to coavert to Catholicism.
IL. Intrans: To become Catholic; to be converted to Catholicism. (Cotgrave.)
caxth'-ól-1̌c-1̆̆, * căth'ōl-ick-1̆̆, adv. Eng. catholic; -ly.]

* 1. Universally
"No druggint of the socul bestow'd on ald So Catholickly a crring cordiall . Cary : Elegy on the death of Domna
†2. According to the teachiag of the Catholic Church.
căth'-ól-čc-nĕss, * čth'-б1-ick-nĕss, s [Eng. catholic ; -ness.]
* 1. The quality of being catholic or universal; universality.
"One may judge of the cathodtekness Which Romansaul
+ 2. The act or state of hilding the doctrines of the Catholic Church.
 or iapa-(katholicon-pharmakon or iama-)= a universal drug or remedy; кådickos (katholikos) $=$ universal, general.] [CATHoLic.]
I. Literally:

Med.: A universal medicine, one snpposed to have the virtue of purging the body of all ill humours.

## Menwhile permit me to recommen <br> As the matiter admita of no deisy, wonderiol Catholicon, ier" Legend, $L$. Longfellow: The Goiden

## II. Figuratively:

1. Any universal remedy; a panacea
"Preeervation acsinst that sin, is the contemplation of the last fudgreant This is is indeed a cathoticon gainst anl: L Lat we find it partieulariy appised by 8t Paul to judging and despising our brethren. "-Govern
2. A term applied to a dictionary.
ca-thol'-1-cǒs, s. [Gr.] [Catholic.]
Eceles. Hist. : The Patriarch or Head of the Armenian Church, who ordsina bishops, and conaecrates the holy oil used in religious ceremodies
t cat'-hood, s. [Eng. cat ; auff. -hoord.] The state of being a cat.
"Deeldedly my kitten shoald neser attain to cat-
nood."-

- cā'-tif, a \& \& [CAITIFF.]

Cat-ill-in-är'-i-an, a. \& [Lat Catilinarius = of or pertaining to Catiline, a young Roman noble, who conspired agaiost the Republic, and was acensed by Cicero in the famous Syeeches In Catilinam, delivered B.C. 65.]
A. As adj. : Pertaining to or connected with the Catilioe nalned in the etymology.
"Clcero, in defending himself azainst the charge of baving recurded a false report of the oral evidence givea by the intormere ta the senate in the catilina-

B. As subst.: A follower or adherent of Catiline.
căt'-ill-ín-ǐsm, s. [Eng. Catilin(e); -ism.] The projects or practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator; conspiracy. (Cotgrave.)
căt'-1 ǒn, s. [Gr. кaтá (kata) $=$ down, sad ${ }_{i \omega \nu}(i \bar{o} n)=$ goiag, pr. par. of ${ }^{i \mu}$ (eimi) $=$ to go.]

Chem. : An electro-positive substance, which in electro-decomposition is evolved at the cathode. (Faradey.)
căt'-kin, s. [Eng. cat, and dimin. suff. -kin, from their resembling a cat's tail; O. Dut katteken.]
Bot: The pendulous unisexual inflorescence of the willow, hirch, poplar, and other amea-


CATKIN8.
tiferous planta. It differs from the spike in falling off the stem by an articulation, after its temporary office as the support of the organa of reproduction is accomplished. Also called Ament or Amentum (q.v.).
cat'-1ill, v.t. [Kitrle.] To thrust the finger forcibly under the ear; a barbarous mode of chastising.
-T To gie one his catlills: To punish him in this way.
chat'-1ǐng, s. [Eng. cat, and dimin. sufif -ling.]

## I. Ord. Lang. : A little cat, a kitten.

II. Technically:

1. Bct. : The down or moss growing sbout walnut trees, and resembling the hair of a cat.
2. Surg.: A sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, naed by surgeons in ampntations of the fore-arm and leg for dividing the interosaeous ligaments.
3. Mfusic :
(1) Used by Shakeapeare apparently for catgut (q.v.).
"But I am sure, aoue, uniee the fidider Apollo get. iii.
(2) The smallest sized lute-strings. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
catt'-lin-ite, s. [Named after Catlin, the celehrated American-Indian traveller.]
Min.: Properly a rock and not s dafinite mineral species. It forms a bed of red clay of considerable extent in the Coteau de Pralries, Upper Miasouri region, and is referred by Hayden to the cretaceous formation. Compos: Silica, $48^{\circ} 2$; alumina, $28 \cdot 2$; aesquioxide of iron, 50 ; magnesia, 6.0 ; lime, $2.6 ;$ seaquioxide of magnesia, 0.6; water, 8.4. (Dana.)
căt'-mint, s. [Eag. cat, and mint. So called because cats like the odour of it.]

Bot. : A book-name for two plants.

1. Nepeta cataria, also called Catnep on Catnip. The flowers are white, tinged and spotted with rose-colour. They are 10 anbpeduncled dense many-flowered wharls. The leaves are whitish, pubescent beneath. It is found in England in hedges and waste places, especially in a chalky or gravelly soil. It is rarer in Scatland and Ireland.
2. Calamintha officinalis, Calamint. (Brilten \& Holland.)
căt'-nĕp, căt'-nı̈p, s. [The sense of the second element is donbtful.]
Bot. : The same as Catmint (1) (q.v.).
căt-ot-blěp'-as, s. [Gr. кađá (kata) $=$ down, and $\beta \lambda e \pi \omega$ (blepo $)=$ to look.]

Zool.: A genus of Ruminants, with the horus curved outwards, the base liroad, approximating, the tips turning downwards; proximating, the throat maned; tail hairy as in the neck and throat mancd; tail hairy as in the beat koown specles is Catobleas horse. The beat kown the Gnu (q.v.). It is froso Sonth Africa
căt-ò-cá-la, s. [From Gr. кátw (kató) $=$ down, downwards, and кa入oí (folos) $=$ Leantiful. So called from the beanty of their underwings.]
Entom: A genns of moths, family Noctulds. Under-wings of rich crirusom and red, with bar of intense black.

+ căt-ó-c㐅ath-ar-tic, * căt-б-căth-ar-
tiok, $a$. [Gr. кát $\left.{ }^{(k a t o}\right)=$ downwards, and каөवртккоs (kathartikos) = purifying, purging кaөaipo (kathairō) = to purify; коөapos (kath aros) $=$ pure.]
Med.: Purging by causing evacuation by stool.
* căt-ò-chŭs, s. [Gr. кároxos (katochos) $=$ holding down; кaтéx (katecho) $=$ to hold down; from катá (kata) $=$ down, and ëx $\omega$ (ech $\bar{\sigma})$ $=$ to hold, to keep.]
Med. : A species of catslepsy, in which the body is rigidly kept in an erect posture.
căt-ò-cō'-ma, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Gr}$. кatá (kata) $=$ down and $\kappa \dot{\alpha} \mu \eta($ komé $)=$ hair, foliage.]
Bot : A genus of climbing shrubs, native of the tropical parts of South America, an belonging to the Milkwort family. Upward of a dozen species are known. The rombin of a dozen species are knowb. from Brazil, Catocomr foribuna, in that country against amake-bites.
căt'-ö-dǒn, s. [From Gr. кárw (kató) $=$ down. downwards, and obovis (odous), geuit. boóvtos (odontos) $=$ a tooth.]

Zool.: An old genns of Cetaceans, founded on the specific name of the Physter catolon of Linnens. The Cachalot, the same specieg, is called Catodon macrocephalus in Griffith Cuvier; now it is termed Physter macro cephalus [Catodontiden]
fâte, făt. färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹ, hêr, thêre; pīne, pitt, sire, sĩr, marine; gō, pờ ar. wöre, wqlf, wõrk, whô, sōn ; mūte, cŭb, cüre, ụnite, oũr, rûle, fưll ; trȳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e}$. ey = à. qu = Kw.
axt-d-dǒn'-ti-dse, s. pl. [From Mod Lat. cutodon, and fem. pl. suff. -idece.]

1. Zool.: A family of Cetaceans containing the Sperm Whales. They are sometimes called Physetoridm, Phyaeter inatead of Catodon being made the typical genne. There are no balcen-plates, bnt in the lower jaw there ara abont fifty-four pointed teeth.
2. Paloont.: Their remaina occur in the Pliocene, if not evan in the Miocene beds.
 (katō) = down, downwards, and дéтwnov (metópon) $=$ the forehead.]
Zool.: A family of decapod Crustacea called also Ocypodidæ (q.v.).

## *catt-ö-mounn'-taĭn, a [Catamoont.]

cā-tö'-nī-an, a. [From Lat. Cato (geult. Catonis), the Roman Censor, celebrated for his sternnass and austerity of mannera.] Resembling Cato in sternneas and inflexibility anstera, atern, grave.
cat-ǒp'-sǐs, s. [Gr. кároұıs (katopsis); from kará (kata) $=$ down, and of $\psi \stackrel{\text { ls }}{ }($ opsis $)=$ a look ing.]

Med.: A morbid quickness of aight. (Worester.)

* cąt-ŏp'-tẽr, "cạt-ŏp'-trŏn, s. [Gr. католगओं (katoptèr) = a spy; кáronтpo (katoptron) $=\mathrm{a}$ mirror; from кavá (kata) $=$ down, back, and opdiw (horaó) $=$ to see.] A reflecting optical instrument; a mirror.
aat-ŏp'-trić, * ca-tŏp'-trir-cal, a. [Gr. катónтрикos (katoptrikos) = pertaining to a mirror; from ќ́тonтpov (katoptron) =a mirror. Optics: Pertaining to catoptrica, or the lawa of reflection.
"Acatopericat or dioptrical hest is snperioar to any, virt.


## catoptric cistula, 3

Optics: A box with saveral aides, lined with looking glassea, 90 as to mnltiply images of any ohject placed in the box. (Knight.)

## catoptric dial, s.

Optics: A dial which ahows the hour by means of a piece of looking-giass, adjugted to reffect the aolar rays upward to the ceiling of a room on which tha hour-lines are delineated; a reflecting-dial. (Knight.)

## catoptric light, s.

Optics: A mirror, or series of concave mirrora, preferabiy parabolic, by which the rayg from one or more lamps are reflected in a parallel beam, an as to render the light visible at a great distance. (Knight.)
cat-óp'-trics, s. [Catoptarc, a.]
Optics: That part of optica which treata of reflex vision and the laws and propertiea of reflection.
 toptron) $=$ a mirror ; $\mu$ avreia (manteia) $=$ prophecy, divioation; $\mu$ dutıs (mantis) $=$ a prorhet, s diviner.]
Antiq.: A apecies of divination practised by the Greeks, in which a mirror was let down by a cord into a forntain in tha tetaple of Ceres, in Achaia, into which sick persons looked. If the observer's face appeared in it sickly or ghastiy the omen was conaidered unfavourable, and the sick peraon would not recover; but if, on the other hand, it appeared fresh and healthy, the omen was considered favourable.
căt-ó-stěm'-ma, s. [Gr. катá (kata) $=$ downwards, and $\sigma \tau \dot{\mu} \mu \mu$ (stemma) $=$ a stem, a root.] Bot.: A genns of mants of the Tea family, consisting of a singla apecies, Cotostemma fragrans, which is a tree growiog to fifty feet
in height.
căt-ŏs-tó-mi'-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. catostom (us); Lat, neut. pi. adj. suff. -ina $]$
Ichthy.: A group of fishes of the family Cyprinidx, having very numerous pharyngeal teeth, closely get in a single row, the dorsal fin elongate and opposite to the ventrala, and the aual short or of moderate length. Thera are no barbels. From North America and the north-east of Asia.
oat-os'-tđ̄-mine, a. \& s. [Catostomina.]
A. As adj.: Belonging to, or having the
characteristics of, the group Catoatomina (q.v.).
B. As subst. : Any fish of the gronp Catostomina (q.v.).
căt-ǒs'-to-mŭs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ка́ть (kato) $=$ down, and oтoцa (stoma) $=$ the mouth.]
Ichthy.: The typergenus of Catostomina (q.v.) The apeciea are popnlarly known sa "Suckera" and "Red Horses.

- caxt'-sō, s. [Ital. cazzo.] A low fillow, a rogue. (Beaum. \& Flurher.)

căt'-stǒp-pẽ̃r, s. [CATEEAd.sTOPPER.]
căt'-sŭp, s. [CATchup, Ketchup.]
* catte, s. [Cat.]
căt-tĕ-mŭn'-dôo, căt-tě-măn'- dôo, , [Tamil or Telnga cattamandoo, cattemundo.] A gum elastic furnished by a plant, Euphorbia antiquorum.
căt'tẽr, " ca-tẽrr, s. [Catahar.]
cät'-tẽr-1̌dge, s. \& a. [Etyiu. donbtfinl.] A word used ouly in the aubjoined compound.
catteridge-tree, s. A trea, Cornus san. guinea [Connus.]
* căt'-tĕr-y̆, s. [Eng. cat; ecry.] An establishment of cats.
"An evil fortune atteaded all our attempts, at re-
atabishing a cattery." Southy: The Doctor, p . 684 .
$\dagger$ căt'-tish, a. [Eog. cat; -ish.] Feline, cat-căt'-tle, * ca-tel, s. \& a. [A, differant form of the word chattel. In the pastoral age in England, as in other countries, the wealth of any man of substance was natinrally eatimated by the number of cattle that he posseased. Hence the word cattle came to mean what we now should call a man's chattels; on the same principle as the Latin word pecunia $=$ money, from recus = cattle.]
A. As substantive:
I. Literally:
* 1. Property, wealth, goods

A womman that hadde flux of blood twelve yeer and hamde spended all hir catel $G$ Gr Biov (bion) $=$ life.
Bit
 tiil. 43, 44
*2. Property consisting of live stock, as distinguished from goods.
 Harry. pp. so, s3.)
If Afterwards the word chattel was introduced for property without life.
3. Beasts of pature, both wild and domestic.

- The word cattle is generally limited to the varieties of the ox and ita congenera. Theas varieties of the ox and ita conkenera. Theas are sometimes called black catte, and horned cattle though some are hornleas; hence the term "neat cattle" bas been hornless; hence the term "neat cattle" bas been
guggested for them. For the different apecies guggested for them. For the different apecies
of ox, gee Bos, Bovidr. The chiaf breeds are of ox, gea Bos, Bovida. The chiaf breeds are
distinguished, among other characteristics, by the length of their horus. The chief longhorned cattle are the Disinley breed, so called from Dishley Farm, in Leicesterahire, where Robert Bakeweil reared them; they hava now become degenerate, and short-horns are in repute. Besidea these, the Devon, Suasex, and Heraford breeds ara worth mention. In the United States no new breeds of cattlo of special worth have been produced, but there have beeu large juportations of improved breeds from Europe, particularly of tha ahort horns, which are highly valued. The Jersey and Guernsey breeda are much esteemed here. The IIereford, Ayrshire, Holstein, and other breeda have beed introduced.
"And God made the beast of the earth after his kriud and cattle after thene kind, stre every thing that II. Fig. : Used in a slighting rense of human beings.
 B. As adjective: (See the compounda).

Obvions componnds: Cattle-breeding, catiledealer, cattle-lifter, cattle-market, cattle-pen, cattle-show, cattle-steater, cattle-fie.
cattle-feeder, s. An arrangement in a
cattle-stable for enpplying the feed in regulated quantities to the rack or manger.
cattle-gate, s. Common for one beast. (Wharton.)
cattle-leader, s. $A$ nose-ring or gripper for the aeptum of the noes, whereby dangerous cattle may be fastened or led. (Knight.)
cattle-plague, 2.

1. Gen. : Any plague by which larga numbers of cattle are deatroyed. Such plaguea have exiated at intervala, nore or lesa, in all conntries and in all ages. Among the eevere: visitations in centuries preceding the nineteenth may be mentloned a great plague which arose in Hungary in 1711, whence it apread to other countriea, deatroying in the next three yeara sbont one and a half millions of cattla. A aecond visitation, which affected England and the Weat of Eirrops between 1745 and 1756, cansed the death of about three milliona of cattle.
2. Spec.: The diaease above referred to fatled to reach the United State日, but the herde of this country have beeu seriousiy affected by a later digease, which is supposed to have originated in Central Europe, and apread thence all over the world. This disorder, known as Pleuro-pneumonia, cannot be traced back further than 1769, whea it was known in Eastera France aa Murie. It appeared in Germany in 1802, Russia in 1824, Great Britain and Ireland in 1841, the United States in 1843, Anstralia in 1858, and Liew Zcaland in 1864. It is contagious in character, and so far has oniy been checked by the slaughter of infected cattie, thaugh inocuiation has proved sonnwhat auccessful, particularly in Australia. Great cumbera of cattia have died from this disease, and atreuuous measurea are being adopted for its eradication. [Foot-AND-Mouth Disease, Plevio-Pneubionia.]
cattio - pnmp, s. A pump which is operated by the cattle coming to drink, either by their weight upon a platform or by pressing againat \& bar which gives way before them, they following it aromnd in a circular track and operating the piston. (Knight.)
cattle-raiks, s. A common, or extensive
pasture, where cattle feed at large. (Scotch.)
cattle-range, s. Any open space over which cattle may rauge or feed.
catilie-stall, s. A meana for fastening cattle at their mangers or racks other than by hatter or tia. It usually consists of a pair of parallel vertical stanchions, at auch distance apart as to admit the neck of the animal. One stanchion is movabia to allow the head of the animai to pass, and is then replaced and held ly a iatch or pio. (Knight.)
catt'-1é-ya, [. [Named by Lindley after William Cattley, Esq.]
Bot.: An extenaive genus of orchids, natives of Central America and Brazil, where they are round on the bark of trees and on rocka. The speciea bear two or more flowers, generally roae-coloured, but occasionally yellow.
căt'-ty̆, s. [Malay \& Japanese kati =a weight of $1 \frac{1}{\mathrm{l}} \mathrm{lh}$.] [Caddv.]
3. An East Iudian weight, equal to $1 \mathbf{l b}$. English.
4. The Bill-hook or Machete of Ceylon. (Knight.)

* cat-tylle, * cat-alle, s." [CAT's-tail.] The plant Cat's-taila.
"A Catlylle (catalle A.); lanu ga, herba est."-Cathat
ca-ture, s. [Caten. s.]
A Cature; Escarius."-Cathol. Anglicum.
cat-ür'-1-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. catur(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idue.]
Palcoont.: A family of Lepidoganoidei o oolitic and cretaceous perlods. The teeth are amall and pointed in a single row ; there is a persistent notochord; but the vertebre art partially ossiffed, the tail is homocercal, and the fins are supported by fuicra. (Owen Palceontology.)
cat-ur-ŭs, 8. [Gr. katá (kata) $=$ down, and о่̀ с́ $($ oura $)=$ a tail. (Agassiz.) $\}$

Palront.: The type-genus of the famils Caturidæe (q.v.).
 -cian, -tian = bhạд. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -cious, -tious, -sious =shŭs. -ble, -tle, \&c. $=$ bẹ, tel.
 s. ISwed. kattupla; Katt $=$ cat, and ugle $=$ OWL] The She
(Bubo maximus).

* cat-zer-Ie, s. [Catso.] Cheatlig, roguery. Llke one that is employed lu eatzerte

câu'cal-ĭs, s. [Frorn Gr, кavachis (kaukalis) = an umbelliferous herb.]

Bot: A geans if umbelliferous plants, consisting of herbs with multifid leaver. All the speciea are natives of Europe and the temperate parts of Asia and Africa. Caucalis dascoides, Bur-parsley, ta a common British plant, growing in corn-fields in chalky distriets. None of the species is attractive in appearance.
Câu-cā'-sĭ-an, Câu-cā'-sě-ạn, $a$. \& s [Lat. Caucasius. From the mountain-group known as Cancasus.]
A. $A * a d j$ : $O f$ or pertalding to the Caucasus.
B. As substnntive :

1. Ord. Lang. : An inhabitant of the Caucasus or the district about it.
2. Ethnot. : A member of the Iado-European family of the human race.
cauce-wel, s [Cautseway.]
zaucht, v.t. [CATCR.] To catch, to grasp. (Scuteh.)
And sung tyme wald scho Ascstreus the payo
Aud in hir boonm Urace- Douglas: Tirgit, 102,

- cân'-clon, "caw'-cion, s. [Caution.]
sâu'-cŭs, s. [A corruption of calker's-kouse $=$ a calker's shed. (Chumbers' Encyc., i. 206.) On Harch 2, 1ino, a quartel oceurred in Baston between the soldiers and some ropemakers, in which the latter were overpowered and beaten. The people were greatly exasperated at this, snd sought opportunities for retaliation. On the 5th of the aame month. in a aimilar atfray, the soldiers fired upon the people of the town, killing and wounding several. This induced the ronemakers and calkers, whose occupations brought them into contact, to form is society, at the meetings of which inflammatory addresses were delivered, and the most violent resolutions passed agninst the l3ritish goverument and its agents and instruments in America. The tories in derision called these assemblies calkers' meetings, and the term wad at length corrupted to caucus. (Knickerbocker Mag.) But its origin has been ahown to the of earlier date, and the Cent. Dict. anggests Mod Lat. ceucus, Mod. Gr. кaîkos ( k auhos) = a cup.] A private meeting of the representatives of any political party previous to an election, for the purpose of selecting candidatea and making otherarrangements for the promotion of party interests. A ayatem bearing the name, but easentially different, has been intruduced into Great Britain, having beea first allopted in Birmingham.
sâu'-dal, a. [Lat. caud $\alpha=$ a tail.] Pertalning to or of the nature of a tail ; tail-like.
"Thus one second and e tenth woold elspes bofore nu Impression wade apon its caudat aerves conid be Prag of sclence (3rd ed.). x xiv. 422
"The male widow-hird, remarkshle for his eautat plame certatuly seens to bo a polygaumit- - Darcen:
câu'-dāte, "câu'-dä-těd, a Low Lat catulatus, from oau. $d u=a$ tail.]
]. Ord. Lang.: Having a tail.
"How comate, cath
dace, Mrilue atans are Tramd, It know."

2. Bot.: Tail pointed, exceeding. ly acuminated, so that the point is long and weak, like the tail of some animais. Examples CaCDATE APPENDAGES. of A ristolochia trilobnta
 a caudnta, and the calyx
câu-dä-tion, s. [Lat. coudatus = having a tail ; cauda =a tail.] The atate or condition of having a tail
 to Nend , ch. XxIvL .

* caude, s. [Etym. unkoown.] Apparently used in the senae of care.

câude'-běcis, 8. [From Caudebec, otown in France, whers it was first mede.] A oort of light hat.
câu'-dĕx, s. [Lat, caudex, codex.]
Bolany:

1. The sxia of a plast, consiating of stsm snd root.
"Trie atem 2 The trunk of a palmor
2. The trunk of a palm or tree-fern, covered with the remains of leaf-stalks, or showing the marks of their scars.
caudex descendens, s. The root.
oaudex repens, s. A rhizome.
câu'-dĭ-cle, s. [A dimin. of Lat. cauda $a=\mathrm{s}$ tail.]
Bot.: The cartilaginous atrsp which connects certain kinds of pollen masses to the stigma in orchidaceous plants.
câu'-dí-tëer, s. 〔O. Fr. caudataire $=\mathrm{s}$ gapport for a train, a frsme.]

Fortif.: Frames on which to lay farots or brushwoud for covering workmen from the effects of an enemy's fire. [Blindade.]
câu'-dï-trŭnlc. s. [Lat. couda $=$ the tail, and truncus = the trunk.]
Biol.: The whole of the body behind the head in fishes and fish-like mammals.
† câu'-dle, cau'-del, "caw'-delle, s. [O. Fr. chaudel; Fr. chaudeau; fron Low Lat. caldellum, a dimin. from Lat. calidum, neut. of validus $=$ hot.]

1. Lit.: A kind of warm drink, consisting of wine beaten up with egga, bread, sugar, end apices.
"He had good liroths, caudle, and zach 1ika' niseman: Surgery.

- 2. Fig.: A remedy, a cure.

cau' ${ }^{\text {dide, }}$ v.t. [Cacdre, s.] To make into a caudle, to act as a caudle to. Wint the cold brook
Candled with ice, coupdise thy morning tasto.

câu' dróñ, câu'-drŭn, s. [CACLDRoN.] A cauldron. (Scotch.)

An. are he catch'd the tither wreteb.
To lry them ta hio caudrum s. Caudruns:"
aâuf (1), s. [Corp.]

* 1. A chost with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water. (Phillips.)

2. The same as Corve (q. v.).
câuf (2), s. [Calf (1).]
cânff, s. [Chaff.] (Scotch.)
câufíle, \%. [Coffle.]
câught (gh ailent), pret. \& pa, par. of $v$. [Сатен.]
A. As preterite:
"And caught yonng man of the mas of succoth,
B. As pa. par. \& particip, adj.: In aensea corresponding to those of the verb.
câuk, câwis, s. [The same as Chalk.]
3. Chalk.
4. Au opaque, compact rariety of baryta, or heavy spar.

Cauk and keel: Chalk and red clay. (Scotch.) - O' stature ahort bat yentuy brighty, And wow 1 he har an unco slightit.

Burns: Captain Grose's Peregninations
câuk (1), o.t. [CALK.]
cank (2), v.i. [Iat calco $=$ to tread.] To tread, to copulate as birds.
"Whan the poook cauknde therof fich took kepe" câuk'-ẽr, s. [Calker.]
oâuls'-Yíg, pr. par. \& \& . [Caox (1), v.] A. As present participis. (See the verb,) B. As substantive:

Joinery: A dovetail, tenon and mortise joint by which crosa timbers are secured together. It is used for fitting down tie-bearas or other timbers upon wall-plates. (Knight)
câuk'-y, a. [Eng. cauk or cawk; -y.] Pertaining to or resembling cauk; chalky
Wrood: Wh Hita opaque, cauky spar, shot or polated"-
câul (1), *calle, "kalle, "kelle, s. [O. Fr. cale $=8$ kind of little cap; Jr. calla $=8$ veil a hood; $O$. Gael call = a vell. (Skeat.)] I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A det for the hair, worn by women.
"On hire hed a coraell colle"
Eelle. Retculum"-Promper Ping af Tare, 8 H
Her hoal whth ringleta of her hatr $h$ erowned;
And in a golden caut the curis are bound

2. Any kind of small net. Eneid vil 1.111
and net.
" An Indian mantle of fexthery, and the feethers. II. Anatomy
3. The omentum, or adipose membranous integument of the abdomen, in which the guts are enclosed.
"And he took sil the fat that was mpon the inwarden 2. The amuton, or nembrane euveloping the foetus, which occasionally is round the head o a child at its birth. It was, and to a less extent still is, thought to bring luck to its owner, and was especially sought after by sailors as a sure preservative agajust drowning.
ing. A person possesed of a caut, may kaow the atate.
of hemth of the party who wad born with iti"-Groee.
Popular Nuperstions.
câul (2), s. [Fr. cale $=$ a wedge.]
Joinery: A heated board uaed in laying dowu large veneers.
caul-work, B. Net-work.
câul (3), s. [M. E. caule, from Lat. caulis (q.v.).] 1. A stem, a atalk.
4. A cabluage.
câuld, a. [Cold.] Cold. (Scotch.)
câuld, caul, v.t. [Etym. doubtful.] To lay a bed of loose stones from the clumel of the river backwards, as far as msy be necessary, for defending the land against the imroade of tha water.
câuld, caul, s. [CAULD, v.] A dam, an embankment.
"He comunonded him to hulld a ceuld, or dam. bend, across the Twetd at Keteo."-seott: Lag of the La
câuld'-rífe, $a$. [Scotch, cauld, and Eng. rife; Icel. ruf $=$ prevalent, abouading ; Dut. rije = rich.)
5. Clilly ; ausceptible of cold. (Scotch.)
6. Wanting in animation.

cânuld'-rĭfe -nĕss, cōld' - rife-nĕss, : [scotch cauldrifex and Eng. auff. -ness.]
7. Lit. Coldness.
8. Fig.: Want of ardour in a pursait.
"câul'-đroton, * câu'-dròn, * câu'-dř̌д. " can'-droun, s. [Caldron.]

In the cautdron boll and bake: Eye of newt, and the of trase:
caule, 8. [Lat. caula.] A aheep-pen, or fold. " $\Delta$ caule, pen, caula."-Levins: $\boldsymbol{M}$ andp. "rocub
câal'-ẽr, a [CAller.]
câu-1ẽr'-pa, s. $\quad[$ From Gr. кavגós (kaulos) $=$ the stalk of a plant, and épro (herpo) $=$ to creep.]

Bot. : A very beantiful genus of green-seeded Algæ, comprising a very large anmber of apecies, and assuming very ditferent forms. They are all nativea of warm climates. They form the principal food of turtles, by which they are eated greedily. The nearest approach to the genua in Europe is seen in Codinn (q.v.).
câu-lẽr-pī-fēs, s. [Frorn Mod. Lat. caw lerp(a), and sum?'-ites (q.v.).]



Pakeont.: A genus of fossil fucoid plante found in various marine formations.
câu-1 caulus $=\mathrm{a}$ stom, $a$ stalk.]
Bot. : Provided with an ovident stem, as diptinguished from these which have a subterracean one, however short it mey be.
"Plante with a ditilinct stem are called oaulovome."
câu'-1ét, s. [Colewort.]
cân'-1il-cle, s. [Lat. cauliculus $=\mathbf{a}$ little stem or stalk, dimin. of caulis $=\mathbf{a}$ stem, s stalk.] Botany:

1. A amall atem prodnced at the nsock of a root withent the previous production of a leaf.
2. The imaginary apace between the radicle and cotyledons of an embryo.
3. The stipe of certain fungals.
ôal'-ǐ-oōle, cân-Li̛o'-u-lŭs, s. [Lat. cauliculus, dimin. of caulis za a stem, a stalk.] Arch. : One of the amall volutee under the flowera on the sides of the zbacus in the Corinthian column, representing the curled tops of the acanthus stalk. (Parker.)
 and fero $=$ to bear. .
Bot. : Hsviag a stalk; cauleseont.
câu-1̌-f1ow-õr, s. \& a. [Lat. caulis = (1) s stem, a stalk ; (2) a cabbage; and Eng. Nower; Ital. cavohfiore; Sp. coliftor.]
A. As substantlve:

Bot.: A garden variety of Brassica, oleracea, in which the iaflerescence. while young, is condsused into a depressed, fleshy, caculent head.
"Towarda the end of the month, earth popyour winorulf hovert and calboge, which were sown in Auguat." - Evelyn : Kalendar
B. As adf.: of or pertaining to, or reaembling a canlifiowor.
canlifiower-wig, s. A kiad of wig, 80 called from ita supposed resemblance to that vagetabie.
câu'-lin-form, a. [Lat. caulls = a stem, a atalk; forma $=$ form, appearance.]
Bot. : Having the form of a canlis.
câu-liñe, $a$. [Lat. cuulis =a stem, a stalk.] of or pertainiog to a caulis; growing on a
caulis or stem.
cân'-Lİ̀s, s. [Lat.]
Bot.: The stem or ascendiag axio ; a name glvev ouly to the part, in its customary state, growing to the air.
câulk ( $l$ silent), $v$. .t. [CALE.]
câulk'-ing (lilent), pr.par., a., \&s. [CAOLE, v.] As pr. par. : (Seo the verh)
B. As adj.: Pertaiaing to or used in the process of calking.
"He repaired to Amsterdato, took a lodging in the dockyard, assomod the garh of a pllot, put down hla hame on the list of workmen, wielded with his own phapp, and twisted the ropes.-Yacautay: Eish Eng. C. As subst. : (See extract).
"Caulifng, or calking In shiphuilding [ipl the operathon of drlving equantlty of oakum, or oid ropes
notwisted and drawn asunder, Into the seama of the nhtwisted and drawn asunde
phaks."-Rese : Cyclopoodita.

* oûalme, a. [CAlm.]
"Caulme. Placdhus."-Hulock
* ofulma'-ňes, s. [Calminess.]

Comimences Tranquilitas, ineompestas."-Buloez
câul-t-car'-polis, a. [Lat. cautis $=8$ stem, a stalk; Gr. ко $\rho \pi$ ós (karpos) $=$ Pruit.]
Bot: : Applied to a stem which iivea many years, ropeatedly bearing flowera and frult, as a shrub or tree.
câu-lŏp'-tẽr-İs, s., [From Gr. кavaós (kaulos) $=$ a stalk, and $\pi$ repis (pteris) $=\mathrm{a}$ kind of fern.] Palceont.: A fersit fern atem occurriag in the Devenian and Carboniferous strata.
oâu-1ठ-trë'-tŭa, s. [From Gr. кau入ós (kaulos) $=$ a stalk, and tpךrós (tretos) $=$ bered through.] Bof. : A geuus of planta called also Schnella. They are of tha aub-order Cemaipiniex, and the tribe Bauhinier. The leaves of caulo-
tretur microstachys are nsed, as ars those of varlous Bauhinias in Brazil, where they are termed Uoha de Boy end Oxhoof, as mucila ginous remedies. (Indley.)

- arm, v,t [CAM.] To whiten with camstone or pipe-clay.
- cân'-ma, 3. [Gr. каv̄ $\mu a$ (kauma) $=a$ burning heat; kaiw (kaio) $=$ to buru.]
Mred.: Excessive heat of the body, as in fever.
©An-măt'-lc, a. [Gr. кâ̂ua (hauma), genit. кaúцатоs (kaumatos); and Eag. 日nff. -io.]
Med : : Of or pertaining to a feverish heat : excessively hot, as in fever.



## cannter-lode, s.

Mining: A lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the other contignoas velus.
caup, cap, s. [Cap, Cup.] A cnp, a wooden bowl ; also the sheil of a enall. (Seateh.)

cauper canpis, oanupes, calpele, so [luel. kaap =a gift.] An exaction made by a superior, especialiy by the head of a clan, on his tenants and other dependante, formaintenance and protection. This was generally the beat horae, ox, or cow the retainer had lo his possession. Thie custom prevailed net only in the Highlauds and Islands, but Iu Galloway and Carrick. (Jamieson.)
 hen vait to tak Caup
silo C 30 (ed. 1568 ).

* can-ple, a. [Caple.]
- cau-pö'na, v. or interf. [Froni Fr. a un caup =at once, ail together.] A saiior's cheer ou heaviog the anchor.
* câu'-potn-äte, o.i. [Lat. cauponatus; pa. par. of cauponor = to keep an inn; caupo $=$ aa ionkeeper; caupona $=$ an ino, a slop.) To keep an inn or a victualliag house.
" câu-pd-nā'-tion, s. [Lat. cauponatus; pa. par. of cauponor $=$ to keep a shop or ing; caupona = a shop, an iun.] Petty dealing ; tratfic ; hence, vufair dealing.
"Without cauponarion and adulterization of the
* oâu'-potn-ī̧e, v.i. [Lat. oaupo (genit. cauponis) = an innkeeper; and Eug. suffx -ise.] To retaii provisions.
""'. © the weaith of our rich roguse who eauponised to the Hurd. Lett. 177.
- câuss'-a-ble, a. [Eng. caus(e); -able.] Capable of being cansed, effected, or 1 roduced.
"That way be miraculously effected In one, which Is
naturally caukable in another. $-B$ Brovens:
Vulgar naturally
câuş'-al, a. \& s. [Low Lat. causalis = pertaining to cause ; causa $=$ a cause.]
A. As adj. : Reiating to causes; implying or containing causes; expressiog a cause.

B. As subst.: A word which expresses a cause, or introduces the reasen.
"A pecaller class of caunats in Hindi, formed hy Insertiny $l$ hefore the characterlatic long vowel."-
câu-şăli-1-ty̆, s. [Low Lat. causalitas; from Lat. causa.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The agency of a canse: the quality or property of causing.
"As he oreated all things, wo to ha beyond and in theio All, In his very essoace as belop the eole of their -Browns: Pulgar Errours,
2. Phrenol.: The supposed facnity of tracing events to their canses.
TI Principle of censality. [Causatron, T.] - câự'-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng. causal; -ly.] According to canses; to the order or series of causes.
"Thus miny it more be causa $\eta_{y}$ made ont. What Hip-
pocrates aflimeth."-Browne: Vulgar Errourt.
câns'est-tyy, s. [Etym, noknown.]
Min.: The lighter or earthy parts of ore which are carried awsy by wahing.
† cânę-ä-tion, s. [Low Lat. causallo = a die pute, a controveray ; causor $=$ to dispute.] 1. The act, power, or process of causing. "Thus doth ha womontime delude up in the conoelte eseribjug afieots therounto of ind pooudont esusationt Browne. Vuigar Eyroura
3. The act or agency by which anything is cansed.
Ha Heake of the polot of contact of suppryatural as to bo thally, or in part, oat of alshk , ho high up rest or soreo (and ed 151 , 40.7
It Law of causation: The law or doctrine that every phenomena is retated, io a uniform manaer, to soins phenomens that ce-extst with it, and to some that have preceded, and will follew. (Mill: Logic, ble iil., ch. v.)
©ân-şā'-tion-ǐsm, s. [Eng. causation; -Lim.] The law of causatien.
câu-çä'-tion-ist, $a$. [Eng. causation; -ist.] A believer iu causatiouisin (q.v.).
0âuş'-a-tǐve, $a$. [Low L.t. causo $=$ to cause.] I. Ordinary Language:
4. Effective as s cause, reason, or agent.
of "things; appeareth the be one of the easential forms nmer ofrecte Bacon: On Learming, bk, i,
5. Expreseing a cause, causal.
II. Gram.: Applied to certain ohanges of form whereby neuter verbs heooms trausitive (thus raise, make or cause to rise), also to the class constituted by such change.
"Let any Hebrew reader judse whether plhel can

câuş-a-tive-1 $\mathbf{y}$, adv. [Eng. causative; -ly.] Ju a causative manner.
"Sererol conjugations are used very Indiscrimin.
atoly; and whether they are to be taken actively. pasively, cacsatively, or absolotely, must be determined hy the contert "-student, il sus

- oâu-şā'-tõr, \& [Low Lat. causotor, fmom causo $=$ te cause.] He whe or that which canses or produces an effect or resnit.
"Demonstratively widerntandiag the simpifity of
perfection. nad the
Invisible condttion of the first causator, it was out of the power of earth, or the areo causator it was out of the power of earth, or tha areo
pasy of heil. to work them from it.
frrours.
câuşe, s. [O. Fr. cause; Ital. \& Sp. causa, from Lat. causa.]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. That which produces, effocts anything; that from which anything proceeds or arises, the relative to effect.
"Cause is a sobstrnco eserting its power into act, to make one thing hegin to be" "-looke.
" Remember, Man "the Universal Cause...

2. A reason: ground or motive of action [Because.]

- They begynne to decilare ths cause of her comyaga" clx. in. fought against me withont a causen"-Psalm
* 3. Sake, interest, advantage.
"I did it not for bis cause" -2 Cor. vil. 12

4. A side or party in a dispute or controversy; a principie.
p. " The re ryght of hys cause."-Robert of eloucester.
p. 456,
"The mioority in both Honses, it was selid, would be true to the cause of he
+5. A matter in dispute; a question.
"The cause was inandled and 1 itreted hytweue the

- 6. An accusation, an iodic
*. An accusation, an iodictivent, a charge.
IL. Law: A sult, an action, grougd of action.
"To corte quen thou schal cam
Ther allo ourp eauspazhal bo tryed."
Ear. Eng. Alit. Poems (ed. Morris): Peart,
III. Special phrases:

1. Cause of action (Law): A right to sue. (Wharton.)
2. Material cause: That of which spythlng is made.
3. Efficient cause: The ageat effecting or producing a result.
4. Finalcause: The motive indncingan agent to act; the ohject or purposs for which e thing is done or made.
5. Formal cause: The elements of a conception which make a cenception or the thing oonceived to be what it is, or the idea viewed ese formative principle and co-operatiog with the matter.


6. To make common cause with: To join in aims or objects with another; to side with and support ons.
"Thus the most respectahle Protestants with Elizar beth it their thend, were forced to make common cause F (1) Grabb thus distinguishes between cause, reason, snd motive: "Cause respect the order and connection of things; reason he movements and operations of the mind ; notives the movements of the mind and body. Cause is properly generic, reason and motive are specific; every reason or motive is a oxuse but every cause is not a reason or motive Cause is said of all inanimate oljects ; reason and motion of rational agents. Whataper hop and motice of rational agens fon somer happens in the world happens from some cause mediate or cause of all is God. Whatever opinions men hold they ought to bs shle to assign s substantial reason for them, and for whatever they do they onght to have a sofficient motive. As the cause gives hirth to the effect, so does the reason give birth to the conclusion, and he motive gives birth to the action." (Crabb Eng. Synon.)
(2) For the difference between cause, 9 ., snd ase, s., ses Case, 8

## canse-list, $s$.

Law: A printed roll of actions to be tried n the order in which they sre entered, and with the nams of the sttomeys engaged for each litigant.
âuse, v.t. \& i. [CaUse, 8.]
A. Transilive :

1. To act as an agent in producing, to sffect, to bring inin existence.

He apologised to thone who had stood round him Sacaulay: Birt. Eng., ch. iv.
2. To prodnce an effect, to maks (with an infinitive foilowing).
"Wilt thou fodge them, woon of man, wilt thoo fodge Lnthern. - Erek. $x .4$

* B. Intrans. : To show cause or reason. " But he, to ahlite thelr curioas request. Gan causen why the eauld not came io place".
T Crabb thus discriminates between to cause, to occasion, and to create: "What is coused seems to follow naturally; what is occasioned follows incidentaliy; whst is created receives ita existence arbitrarily. A wound causes pain, accidents occasion delay, but bodies create mischisf. The misfortunes of the children cause great sffliction to the parents; bnsiness occasions a person's late attendance at a pisce: disputes and misunderstandings create animosity and illwill." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
câuşed, pa. par. or o. [CACbE, v.]
câuşe'-fūl, a. [Eng. cause; -full.] Having a snficient cause, reason, or excuse.
câuse'-lĕss, " canşe'-lĕs, a. \& adv. [Eng. cause; -less.
A. As adjective:

1. Having no canse or creative agent, uncreated, original, self-existent.
we have our philosuphical persons, to make moss" $=$ Shakesp.: Alt : Well, il: \&
And make hiscauseless pow the the cruase thane althinga, $\dagger$ 2. Without canse or reason
the curse causeless shall pot come."-Prov. 2xvi 2.

> Las ! my fears are causeless and ungrounded."

* B. As adv. : Canselessly, without canse, reason, or excuse.

Ther is on apecialy hath don me harme,
God wote causeles."
Generydes, 723
0âuşe'-1ĕss-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. causeless; ly.] Without a canse or reason.
"They fisin agsiast the pinth commandment that
 of Holy Dying, viii. f4
câuşe'-lĕss-něss, g. [Eng. causeless; -ness.] The quality of being canseless.
" Discerning and acknowledging the causelesness of
our exceptions."- ${ }^{\text {ammond : Works, } 1.196 \text {. }}$.
' oâuş'-ęn, v.t. \& i. [CaUse.]
câus'-ẽr, s. [Eng.cause; -er.] He who or that which causes anything; the rgent by which ans effect is produced

câuşe' - wāy, "çâuş̧' - ày, t câuş - ĕy, * caws - $e$, caws - ec, câuş' - wăy, * cange'-wäy (Eng.), cal-sey, cass-ey (Scotch), \&. [A popular corruption from O. Fr caucie (chaucie); Fr. chaussie, from Low Lat caucie (chaucie); Fr. chaussee, from Low Lat calciata (via) $=8$ paved (rosd); calcio $=$ to make up a wall with lims, dc. ; calx (genit. calcis) $=$ lime.]

1. Literally:
(1) A way raised above the level of the aurrounding ground, and paved.
"Hoppand on the thak and tho causay**
"Whose causewoy parts the vale with shady rows,
Whose sents the weary traveller repose." Pops: Noral Esway, wi. 258.
(2) A buitt way scross 88 swamp or the like, and supported by an embankment or by a retaining wall. It is contradistinguished from $s$ viaduct, which is suyported by trestle-work, or by arches or trusses resting on pisra.
2. Fig.: A path or road of any kind.
"The Lord our saviour hath cast np such scansonay, as It wore, to henven, that wo mas well travell thither from sil coaste hnd cornere
Athe: Fatalay Sermon (16
$\dagger$ câuşe'-wāy, t câus'-ey, v.t. [Cavseway, 8.] To pave.

These London kirkyards are caucreyed witb throughBtanes. - coott: Nigeh, ch. v.
câuşe'-wäyed, oâuş'-eyed, a. (Caubeway, v.] Raised and paved. (Said of a street.) (Scotch.)
butted be in her shanks for the gangs on $s$ s $\underset{x \times x \vee \mathrm{~L}}{\text { ехи, }}$
$\dagger$ câuş'ey, s. \& a. [Causeway, 8.]
If To tak the crown of the causey: To appear with pride and self-assurance. (Scotch.)

* causey-clothes, s. $p$ l. Dress in which one may appear in public. (Scotch.)
"Frola that dxy [17th November] to Monday, I think Ballice: Lett., L. 392.
* causey-faced, a. Noting ons who may sppear on the street without blushiug, or has no reason for shame befure othera.
* causey-tales, s. pl. Common news; street news. (Scotch.)

I Ye reedna mak causey-tales o't: Do not publish it.

* causey-webs, , pl. A person is said to make causey-webs who negiects his or her work, and is much on ths street.
f câus'-ey-ẽr, ar [Causey.] A maker of a canseway. (Scotch.)
câu-sid'-io-al, a. [Lat. causidicus $=8$ pleader, a lawyer; causa $=$ a canse, a case ; dico $=$ to tell, to plead.] Pertaining or relating to sn advocate, or the pleading of causes.
câus'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& g. [Cavese, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act or process of producing or effecting saything ; canse.
caus-son, s. [Cavezon.]
Horsemanship: A nose-band for breaking-in joung horses.
câus'-tǐc, "câus'-tǐck, câus'-tǐ-cal. a. \&s (Lat. causticus; Gr. кavotıкós (kaustihos) $=$ burning; кaiw (haiò), fui. кav́ซw (kausō) $=$ to burn.]
A. As adjective (of all the forms):

1. Lit.: Burning, hot, corrosive. Applied to a medicine or substance which destroys the tissus of the snimai parts to which it is applied, changing it into a substance like burnt flesh, which in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls off, snd leaves a vacuity in the part.
"At too hot, cold, and moist, sbounding perhaps
with catuatick, astringent, and coaculating particles" rith cautick, astringent, sDd coagulating particles"Aroushnot.
"If extirnation be afe the best wis will be by crus 2. Fig.: Sharp, litter, entting. Appied to isuguage full of bitter satire or sarcastn.
""'stigg fod mirth he has a particular knack in ex tracting from his guest, let their humour be ne ver so
caurt or refractory."-smollett: Expedition of $B u m$ pary Clinker.
B. As substantive (of the first two forms only):
2. Med : Any enbstance which, on being applied to the fiesh, destroys the animal tissue. Specially, a term applied to the Nitras argenti, or nitrate of silver, commonly called Lunar Caustic, which is stimulant and sedative in its action rather than destructive, sxcept on ths mere surface to which it is directly applied The stronger canstica produce sn eschsr, and are therefore called escharotics. They sct either by their intense affinity for water, or liy forming compounds with the albuminous sn , stances, as sulphnric acid, canotic potash, bromine, chromic scid, arsenic, nitric acil, hydrochloric scid carbonic scid glacisl scetic scid, chlorids of zine, chloride of antimony. sitrate of silver, red oxide of mercury, sul phate of copper. Caustics are employed (i) To destroy poisrnoas bites of serpents, sind rabid animals, and syphilitic growthe; (2) To removs exuberant and morbid growths, as excessive granulations, polypi, cancerous de posits, warta, snd to improve ths character of nicerated surfaces; (3) To act on healthy skin so as to form issues, snd to open eliscesses.
eaurictic to the the wart"-Smollett: Expedition of ${ }^{\text {ren }}$ Aum-
3. Optics: A caustic curve.
caustic-curve, s.
Geom. \& Optics: A curve to which the raye of light, reflected or refracted by another curvs, are tangents. [Catacaustic curve, DracaugTIC curve.]

## canstio potash, a.

Chem. : Potassium hydrate KHO (q.v.) caustlo soda, 8.
Chem. : Sodium hydrate NaHO (q.v.)
câus'tio-al-1y, adv. [Eng. caustical; -ly.]

1. Lit. : In a caustic manner ; like a canstic.
2. Fig.: Bitingly, bitterly, sarcastically.
câus-tiç'1-ty, 2. [Eng. caustic; -ity.] The quality which distinguishes caustic substances: that of having so strong s tendency to combine with organised bodies or subatences as to destroy their texture; a quality belonging to concentrated acids, pure alkalies, and soms metallic salte.
"Cousticity, and Anidity hare long since beener-
cluded from the characteristlos of the ciass, hy the included from the characteristicas of the class, hy the im:

oâus'-tio-něss, s. [Eng. caustic; -ness.] The quality of being caustic ; causticity. (Scolt.)
câus"-tĭg, s. [Gr. кavorós (kaustos) $=$ hurnt; каíw (kato $=$. t.0 burn.]
Bot.: A geuus of plants of the order Cy peracea, or sedges

* câu'-tł̄1, " can-tele, " caw-tel, " carwtele, * cau-til, s. [Lat. cautela, from cautus = cantions, wary.]

1. A trick, stratagem, or piece of cunning.
"Cartele, or eleste. Cautela."-Prompl. Parr.
Perhape he loves you now. And now no soll nor cautel doth beamires
2. Caution, wariness.

Shakesp.: Hamiet i 2
Cautele Ataking heed.'-Cockeram
câa'-tăl-oŭg, " câa'-těl-loŭs, o. [Eng. cautel; -ous.]

1. In a good sense: Cautious, wary.
"Palludio doth with, like a cautelous artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the
burdex. - Wotton.
2. In a bad sense: Treacherous, cunning, tricky.
-Wyclife: Select works, 1. , 223 8 wear priests,
OId feoble cartions, and duch suffering poolk

* câri-těl-oŭs-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. cautelous; -ly.] 1. In a good sense : Cantiously, warily
"The Jews, pot resolved of the sciatica side of Janob, do caute
Browne.

2. In a bad sense : Treacheronsly, cunningly. All pretoriao coarts. if any of the partlen be hid party, undicr preauelence of get the start And mivantate, yot. Lhey will set beck Alt thingis in seatu quo priks"-
câu'-těl-oŭs-něss, s. [Eng. cautelous; -ness.] The quality of being cautelous; caution, wariness.
"Let it not offend yon II I campare these two grext Rem. p. 254.

Câte, fät, räre, ạmldst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pöth

cân'tãer ${ }^{3}$ [Fr. cautière; Sp., Port., \& Ital. cauterio; Lat. cauterium; Gr. кavtiptov (kauUrion) $=a$ branding-iron; from кaving $\rho($ krutēr) $=$ a burner, froin kaiw (kaio) = to burn. $A$
câu'tẽr-ąnt, s [CavTraze] A cauterizing aubstance, sach as caustic. (Landon.)
càn'-tẽr-Y̧̌m, a. [Cauter(ize); -ism.]

1. The use or spplication of cauterants. 2. A cauterant.

câu-tẽr-1-xā-tion, a [Fr. cautérisation; Lat. cauterizatio; from cauterizo $=$ to burn with a branding-iron.]
Surg. : The act of hurning or searing morbid fleah with csutersnts, or canstic subatances. -Thioy yequire, attor cauterrization, no anch bandase. Mplitat:-Wheman
câu'-tẽr-1ze, v.t. [Fr. cauteriser; Sp. \& Port. cauterizar ; it. cauterizzare; Lat. cauterizo; from Gr. кauтnpıá̧ ${ }^{\circ}$ (kautériazõ) $=$ to burn with a branding-iron ; кautipoov (kautērion) = a hrsnding-iron ; кavijp $($ kautir $)=a$ burner ; anio (kaiō) = to burn.]
2. Lit. : To burn or sear witb cantersants.
*2. Fig. : Of the hesrt or conscience, as if "seared with a hot iron," and so rendered insensible to any influence.
"Tho more hahituan our sina are, the more ocuucerted

cân'-tẽr-ized, pa. par. or a. [Cauterize] ]
câu'-tõr-iz-ing, pr. par., a., \& \&. [CA0t8RIze.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partic. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb
"No marrvel though han tharidee have ench a corrol divo and eaurerising guanity
C. As substantive:
3. Lit. : The act of burning with caustic.
4. Fig.: A burning to the heart.

For each truy word a bistar: And acch file
 T The first folio reads cautherizing.
 hrsnding-iron, from кaiw (kaiō) $=$ to bnrn, to brand.]

1. An inatrument for burning or searing the fleah, either with a hot iron, or with caustic medicinea.
"In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your 2. The act of cauterizing.
"Cautory ta itthur nectual or potential; the first ts
 moditienestication, by hurnius the dean parts to the

cân'-thēe, s. [ $A$ word from one of the Hindoo langlages.]
Fabrics: A coarse East India cotton cloth.
câu'-tĭng, $\alpha_{\text {u }}$ [Shortened from cautering (q.v.).] canting-Iron, a.
Farriery: An iron osed for cauterizing the fesh of horses.
câu'tion, * cau-ci-on, "kan-oy-on, * cau-ci-oun, 8. (Fr. caution; Sp. caucion; It. cauzione, from Lat. cautio $=a$ taking care, from cautus = carefnl, cantious, from caveo to take care, to be cantious.]
2. Security, pledge, gusrantee.
"Kaucyon they nolde give, ne hidde."
"He that objects noy erime ought to
 If In this sense the word only survives in Scots law, and at the Universitiee. [CaOtionmanev.]
3. A bill, an account.
"Trake thit caucioun, and estte noono sad write iftt." - Wycijfe: Luke xvi 6.
4. Provision or security against danger, \&c.; prudence, wariness, provident care and lieed. fulness.
"In despito ot all the rules and cautions of governLEarange

5. A warning, advice to be careful and provident.

I Crabb thus discriminates between an admonition, \& warning, and a caution: "An admonition respecta the moral conduct; it comprehenda reasoning and remonstrance. Worning and caution respect the personal intarest or safety in. We admonish \& person sgainat the conimisaion of any offence; we warn him against any danger ; we caution him againgt any misfortune." (Crabb:Eng. Synon.)
I Caution juratory:
Law: The best security that a suspender can offer in order to obtain a suapension: (Wharton.)
caution-money, s. A aum of money deporited by a person as arcurity, as by a atudent on lia natriculation at the Universities.

I To find caution : To bring forward a aufflcient snrety. (Scotch.)
"Caution must be found hy the defender for hla nppearauce, and to pay what thall be decreed against
To set caution: To give gecurity. (Synon. with the preceding phrsse.)
'Ho was ordained aiso to set caution to Frendraught,
oâu'-tion, v.t. [Cabtron, z] Togives warning to, to warn.
(a) Absolutely:

How whall our thought avold tho various anare?
Or wisdom to nur caution'd soul declare.
whan to nar cawzion'd soul declare 'Prior.
(b) With against. (Used principally of perвопв.)

You cautioned mo againet their cbarms,
But never gava mo equal arma."

* Cân'-tion-ar-y. a. \& s. [Low Lat, cautiono = to give aecurity.]
A. As adjective:
I. Given as a pledge or aecurity.


2. Containing a cantion or warning.


3. Wary, provident, cautious.
"Mort of the doctrines of the Philosophera aro more

R. As subst. : A pledge, a security or guar sntee.
câu'-tioned, pa. par. \& a. [Caution, v.]
câu-tion-õr, a. [Eag. caution; -er.]
" I Ord. Lang. : One who cautions or warns another.
II. Scots Law: One who is bound as secmrity Por the performance hy another of a specific act ; a surety or gnarantor.

All bundes, acternd ohligationes mald or to be mald Fiediandet, gude rule, quietnesse of the Bordoures and Hielandes,
cessoures, of
of cessoures, of their moverties and eautioners." - Act
$J a$ F., Parl 1587, c. 98.
câu'-tion-ing. pr. par., a., \& 8. [Caution, v.] A. \& B. As pres. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The set of warning or giving a caution to another.

* câu'-tion-ize, v.t. [Caution; -ize.] To place under security or gusrantee, to secure.
* The captaine of the Janisasies rose and slew the Balu, pretender tu the antient inheritanco of a bor Begh, a pretender to the antient mheritance of a bor-
dering province, to cautionize that part."-Continua-
tion of Knollen, $2414 . \quad$ (Latham.)
$\dagger$ câu'-tion-ry̆, s. [Eng. caution; -ry.] The act of beconning security for another ; surety ahip, guarantee.
"That tha true creditors and cautlogere of the saide forfalted jersonss-should no wayea le prejudged by the foresaid forfanlter-anent thair relief of their jus cha. ${ }^{\text {and }} 1814, \mathrm{vi}$ 16\%.
oâu'tious, a. [Lat. cautus $=$ heedful, wary, from caveo $=$ to be careful or wary.] Full of caution, wary, heedful, careful.

1. Of persons:
for the my Lord Clarendon will do well to be catutious Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch IV.
2. Of qualities

With cautious reverence from the puter gate,
Byron: The Corsair, il, $\mathrm{S}^{\circ}$

With of before the persan or thing to be guarded against:
${ }^{\text {" Be cautions of him. for ho is cometimes an incop- }}$
If (1) Crabh thus discriminates betwean coutious, wary, and circumspect. "These epitheta denote a particular care to avold evil; but cautious expresses less than the other two; it is necessary to be cautious at all times; to be wary in cases of peculiar danger ; to be circumspect in mstters of peculiar delicacy and difficulty. . . . A trsdesman must be cautious in his dealings with all men; ho muat be wary in hia intercourse with deaigning man; he must be circumspect when transacting husiness of particular importance and intricacy. ${ }^{\circ}$ (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
(2) For the difference between careful, cavtious, and provident, aee Careful.
cań-thous-1y, adv. [Eng. cautious; -ly.] in a cautious manner, warily, heedfully.
"Thie woll omploged, ho purchased frionds and fame, Bnt cuutiously concealed from whonce t caine,
Dryden : The Fables; Palamon and Arcio, bk. " ${ }^{\prime}$. in return tor moley cautioualy doled ont
cân'-tions-nf̌ss, \& [Eng cautious; -ness.] The quslity of being cautious; vigilance, circmpspection.
"I cauld not hut approvo their gonerons constancy
ca'-va, Lsa'-wa, s. [A Polynesian word.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from Macro piper methysticum.
cav-a-burd. s. [Etymology unknown.] A thick fall of gnow. (Scotch.)
an-ves'-dy-tin, 3. [Lat., from cavum axlium $=$ the hollow part of a honse : cavum, neut Figg. hollow part of a honse : cavum, neut
sive $=$ hollow; adium, genit. of odes = a house. I

Arch.: An open quadrsngle or conrt within a house. Vitruvius describes five varietiesTuscanicum, Corinthium, tetrastylon (with four columna), displuviatum (uncovered), and testudinatum (vaulted). Some authors have made the cavodium the same as the strium and veatihulnm, but they wers essentially different. (Gwilt.)
cav'-al-cāde, s. [Fr. catalcade $=$ a riding of horse. (Cotgrave.)] a procesaion or train of men on horsebsck.

Whose loveliness was more resplendent made By the mere pmssing of that cavaicade."
Lonafollow: Tales of a Fayside Inn; Sicilsin's Tale

* cavi-al-cade, v.i. [Cavalcade, a.] To go or ride in procession.
"Ho would have done his nohlo friend better servio than cavalcading with him to Oxford - North Examen, P 112
 lIER.] A qussi-Spsnish form of the word burlesque meaning.
"Nothing. good monsient, hat to help cavalero Cob


## cavalero-justice, 3 .

"How now, bnlly-rook ? thon'rt a gentieman : oavai1. 1.1 . liere: Sp, caballero; sll from Low Lst. cabal liere; Sp. caballero; sil from low Lst. cabah-
larius $=$ a horseman, from caballus $=\mathrm{s}$ horse.] larius=
[Caple.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Generally:
(1) A knight, $s$ horsemsn.
"Now loy to the crest of the hrave Capainor !
Be his banner unconquered, resistless his spear.
(2) A gallant.

For who is he, whose chin is bat enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawill cavaliers to Franee
Shakesp.: Hen. F., in. Prologue.
2. Spec.: Applied to themselves by the royalist party in the civil war uoder Charles $I$.
"During some years they ware dessgnated as Capa
liers and koundhead. They were subsequently called liers and koundheadm. They were subsequently called tions are tikely soon to become obsolete." - Macauhay Hist. Eng., ch i.

* II Fortif. : A work situsted behiod another, over which it has a command of fire.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Our casemates, capaliern, and counterscarpe, } \\
& \text { Are well surveyd by all our engineera.". }
\end{aligned}
$$

B. As adjective:
I. Knightly, warlike.


*2. Noble, generous, brave.
"The people are naturally not valiant, and oot mach cupaller:"-Sucking.
3. Belonging to tha Cavalier or Royaliat party.
 4. Haughty, disdainfui.

* oăv-a-11ër'-ĭsm, s. [Eng. carculier; -ism.] The principles or eustoms of cavallers. (Scott.)
ăv-a-liër'-ly̆, adv. [Eng, cavalier; -ly.] 1. Lit. : Lika a cavaller.

2. Fig. : Arrogantly, haughtily.

- căv-a-liër'-nĕss, s. [Eag. cavalier; -ness.] Arrogavce, haughtiness.
- căv-a-lin-ër'-ō, \& [Ital. cavaliere.] A cavalier.
"In short, he was a pertect carallepr."
Byron: Bappa, 7.88.
căv'-a-lot, s. [Fr. cavalot.)
Mil.: As ancient cannon five feet long, throwing a I-1b. ball, with a charge of I lb.; range, 900 paces.
căv"-al-ry̆, că-văl'-lẽr-1e, \&, [0. Fr. chevalerie; Fr. cavalerie; Sp. caballeria; Ital. \& Port. cavalleria] [Cavalier.]

Mil.: Mounted aoldiers organised in troops (as administrative unit, commanded by a cantain and two lieutenants), squadroas (a tactical unit of two troops, led by the senior captain), and regiments (composed of four aquadrons, commanded by a lient-colonel and a major). Divided io Europe into Ieary (Cuirassiers, and some Dragoouz or Iragoon Guards), Medilm (Lancers and Dragoona) and Light (Husars). Attached by single regigents to the infantry divisiong. In the United States tha cavalry are of light equipment and know only by the siogle name of caralry. They are geparate from infantry, being organived into distinct corps and under separate commanders. During the Civil War, cavalry provel to be a highly effectiva branch of the army. They nre formed into brigadets or divisions (commanded by a brigadier or licutenantgeneral), for iadopendent action in advance of and covering an army on the march, when horse-artillery battaries are attached to them. Light cavalry are chiefly employed for reconnaissance and foraging, heavy and medium fer battle, but these ditiea are interchangealle. Formations for narch are columns of troops, fours, gections, and half-sections; for fightivg, slways in line, frequently in echelon of regimenta or squadrons, and with a reaerve. Its action is esseutially offenaive, and its real power lies in the charge, which should be gudden and rapid. Its best opportunity is when the enemy is on the march, in diaorder from fighting, or changing formation. The best ground for cavalry is that which gives cover from view till near enough to charge, and then it ahould ha free from obstaclea, 80 as to get full henefit from the shock which depends on unbroken speed. Rate of march-walk, four miles; trot, eight milea an heur.
"If a giate run most to gen tiemen, and the husband-
men atid plowmea be hut
 coot." ELacon: Hen FII.
IV Originally cavalry and chiralry wera but two different waya of apelling the same word. (Trench: Eng. Past and Present, p. 65.)
" ca-vate, v.t. [Lat. cavatus, pa par. of caro $=$ to hollow out.] To hellew or dig out; now sulerseded by excarate (q.v.). (Bailey.)

* ca-vāt'-ěd, pa. par. \& a [Carate.]
căp-a-tin'-a, s. [1tal] A melody of a more simple form thas tha aria. A tong without a second part and a da capo. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
* cav'-āt-ing, pr. par., a, \& s. [CAvate, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partic, adj.: (Sea tbe verb).
C. As subst. : The act of hollowing out or excavating.
- oav-ã'-tion, "cav-ä'-zion, s. [Low Lat. cavatio $=a$ hollowing or excavating; cavo $=$ to hollow out, to excavate.]

Arch.: The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage or foumdations; according to vitruviua it should be the sixth part of the height of the whole building.
cāve (1), kāve, s. \& a. [Fr. cave; Sp. \& Ital. cava = a hollow place ; from Lat. cavea, from cavus = hollow.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Languags:

1. A hollow place or cavern nader the earth; a subterraneous habitation.
Thar he bigsede in a eave, the was thor in roche
graven.
"Tnou magie lyra, whose fascinating soond
Seduced tho savinge monters fromg thelr came",
2. Any hollow place or part.
"The object of aight doth etrike upoo the pupll of the eye directly whereas the cave of the enr doth hold II. Technically:
II. Technically:
3. Geol.: Caves in many casea are scooped out by the sea or by the action of Inland streams. They are most numerous in limeatone countries, and are of great intereat geologically. [Cave-deposits.]
4. Glass Manufacture: The ash-ptt of a glass furnace.
B. As adj.: (See the compounds).

I Obvious compound: Cave-keeper.

## cave-bear, s.

Palcent.: Ursus spelous, a fossil bear, more gigantic than any now known to exiat. It is found is Britain and elsewhere, in Post-Pliocene cave-deposits.
cave-breccla, s.
Geol.: A breccia, generally of marine origin, frequently met with iv caverns at the base of sea-cliffs. It often contaius organic remains. [Cave-deposits.]

## cave-deposits, s. pl.

Geol.: Deposits made in asa-cavea. Water washed in some of the materials which were afterwards fixed in their pace by the formation of stalactite pendulous from the roof, and atalagmite risiog in irregular columoa from the fleor. According to the celebrated chemist Liabig, the vegetable aoil above the limestone rock, when acted on by moisture and air, evolves carbonic acid (carhon dioxide). Falling rain, becoming impregnated with this chemical compound, is capable of disaolving the limestone, and subsequently losing by evaporation a portion of the carbonic acid, parts with tha calcareous matter, which it feares in the form of stalactite. The dropping of water impreguated with carbonste of lime froin the tips of the pendolens stalactites, generates the stalaymites, and hermetically logical examination. It is remarkatle that, tested by these organic remaina, caverns do not, as might be anticipated, range over a not, as might be anticipated, range over a
succession of formatimas; they secm to lie all but limited to the Newer-Pliocene and Post Pliocese perioda.
The flrat cave which attracted much geological notice was that of Kirk dale, alout twenty-five milca N.N.E. of York city. In it wera detected the remaina of about 300 hyenas and the animals on whose boncs they had preycd. (For details sce Buckland's Reliquice Diluviance.) Many cavea throughout tha world have aince been cxamined. Prof. Owcn of mammals-about eighteen of thera extinct, the rest recent-In the cares of the British islea. When the queation of the alleged "antiquity of man" came from France to Britain in 1858, the examination of caves here and elsewhere received a new impulse. First the Brixham caveru, on the coast of Devonahire, was exhanatively examined, and then Kent'a cavern, near Torquay, in the same county, became the acene of very elaborate exploratory digginge, Mr. Pengelley, F. R.S., actlog under the auapicea of tha Britiah Aasociation and the Royal Society of London, being the chief rgent in the work. Deposits of some interest have been found in the cuvea of the Thited States and of Brazil, but no particular yield no indications of ancient man similar to those of Europe. They contain lones of many of the former animals of the conntry, thengh usuailly of less intereat than those of the
European enves European envea.

## cave-dwellers, s. pl. 【Taoglodyte,

## oave-earth, s.

Geol. : A stratorn of earth constituting the
old floor of a cave, previous to the deposition of the atalagmite which now covera it.
ailleo fragernents of rock, rounded stones, nud brokea

cave-guarded, a. Guarded or protected

## cave-hyena, cave-hymna, s.

Palcont.: Hycena speloen, an old Britiah hyena akin to H. crocuta of South Africa, of which it may be only s variaty.
Withe cavo-hyena and eave-tiger are fovod amsocintod Pretisforic Tvimes, p. 23,

* cave-keeping, $a$. Secret, retired from sight, as tbougli hidden in a cave.
"Io men, ws in a roogh - Frow a grove, rematn
Cav-keping ovis thit Cave-keeptng ovils that obsuroly sleep."", 120-61.


## cave-1lon, s .

Palcont.: A foasil lion, Felis speloa, akin to If not even identical with the $F$. leo of modern times.

## cave-pika, s.

Palceont. : A speciea of Lagomys found in Post-Pliocena depoaita in British caves.
cāve (2), s. [Cave (2), v.]

1. A atroke, a puah.
2. A toss.
cāve (1), v.t. \& \&. [CAve, \&.]

* A. Transitive: To hollow out
"Under a ateons hilies side it placed was,
B. Intransitive:
- 1. To dwell in a cave.
" It may be heard at coart, thant nach as we
Cave here, hant herre are outinws."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv.
†2. To sink or fall down, to give way.
T To cave in: Taglve wsy, to yield. (Slang.) "A puppy in if jolns the chase with heart ond soal, Geoffry Hamlyn, ch. $\mathrm{xx+1LL}$.
To cave over : To fall over auddenly. (Scotch.) "Sittlog down fon a hedside. he caven hack over so p. 32
cảve (2), v.t. \& i. [Scand. kava $=$ to throw, to tors.]
A. Transitive:

1. To toss ar pitch, as hay.
2. To toas (the head or horns) threateningly (soid of cattle).
3. To clean (grain) by raking.
"I cave corise. Seecouse le gratn."-Pategraw
B, Intransitive:
4. To rush.
5. To be plunged or buried.
 3rd per. aing. pr. subj. of caven $=$ to beware.] I. Techrically:
6. Lav: A notice or warning given by any person interested to aome public officer not to do a certain act until the party giving the notice has been heard in opposition.

A caveat is an iotimation giveo to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge ly the act of man, wotifying to
him, that he ought to beware how hactu in ach or htm, that he uaght to
2. United States Patent Laws: A description of some invention deaigned to bo patented, lodged in the office lefore the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to applications taked out, operating as a bar to applicatiens
respeeting the aane invention from any other quarter. It corresponds to the English Profection (q.v.).
II. Ord. Lang. (Ag.): A warning, a caution, a protest.
"As however. thers in marcely nny eoe of the prin-
ciples of a true niethod of philionophising which tives nut require to bo guard do aphinst errore ou both sidee I must enter a queveat agninst another wisayprehen:

Caveat emptor (Lat.): Let the purchaser beware, i.e., let him examine what he ia buying ware, i.e., et hinn axamine what ha ia buying words, the riak of the purchaag lies with the purehaser.

* cāv-ĕ-ā'tíng, s. [Tat. caveat, and Eng. suff. -ing.]
Fencing: The act of moving the sword alternately from one side to the otber of thet of the adversary.

[^113] －0r．］
Lawo：One who entars a caveat．
cav＇－at（1），cav－ell，axv＇－in，o．［A medifi－ cation of Enge cowl（q－v．）Cf．caple．］A Iow fellow．


Eǎv－iI，\＆．［Kaver．］
1．A rod，a pole．（Christ Kirk on the Green．）
2．$A$ lot．
＂Syne oaftis enat quha sall our manter be＂，wallace，viL
3．The reaponse of an oracle．

4．Fortune，lot．
＂I shorld be right content
For the kind cavel that to me was lont．＂
5．A division or share of property ；an allot－ ment．
＂Thery got obont to chalders of victanl and allver seut
out of the blabop＇s kaxal．＂ out of the blahop＇s kavill．＂－spalding，i． 230
6．A ridge of growing corn．
－cav－el，v．t．［Cavel（2），s．］To divide by lot， to apportion．
＂The heritors of Don met overy fortnigity atter the
caveling of the water in April＂． cavelling of the water tin April．＂－stata．Levice of Poveis，
－cavi－en－ard，s．［Fr．cagnard，eaignard， from Lat．canis＝a dots．］a rascal，a villain． ［Caynard．］

 dish，the cireumnavigator and buecaneer，who died in 1593 （？）．］A kind of tobacen softened， oweetened，and lressed into cakea．
cä＇－vẽr，s．［Etym．douhtful］A gentle breeze． （Scotch．）
căv＇－ẽrn，s．\＆a．［Fr．caverne；Lat．caverna ＝a cavern ；cavus＝hollow．］

A．As subst．：A cave or den．
－Fatieace whispered the oaks from the oracular caso
crns of darkness．＂Longfellow：Evangeline，iL a
B．As adj．：（Ses the compounds）．
t cavern－cell，s．A dwelling in a cavern．
＂And mothers with thelr infanta，thers to $d$ weil
In the deop torest ar the eavern－cell．＂
＋eavern damp，s．The damp，stagnant stinosphere pervailing caves．
＂Ihe falk－ehe olnks－as dies the lan
Moore：Lalla Rookh：Paradite ind tha Pert．
cavern－deposits，s，pl．［CAve－deposits．］ cavern－fern， 3 ．
Bot．：A book－name for Antrophyum．（Treas． of Bot．）
©雄＇－ẽrned，a，［Cavern，s．］
1．Full of caverns or caves．
＂The eolves yelld ou the cavern＇d hill Byron：The Slige of Corinth，bk．xxxill．
＂Twas seen from Drydens ${ }^{\text {s }}$ grovers of oak，
And seen from caverned Hawthomden．＂

12．Formed in or through a cavern．
＂Now pasid the rugged road，they fonmey down
Tho caveri＇d way descending to the town．＂ Pope：Homer＇s Ody asey，ble xvil．230－1．
${ }^{3}$ 3．Living in caverus．
＂No cavern＇d hermalt resta pellesatiofy＇d．＂
t4．Found in caveria．
＂And cavern＇d getns thatr huntre throw
Hemans： 4 Tale of the Fourtcenth Century．
ه㐅乂寸＇－ẽr－noŭs，a．［Fr．caverneux；Sp．\＆Ital． cavernoso；Lat．cavernosus＝full of caverna； caverna $=$ a cavern．］

I．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）Full of caverns．
（2）Deep，low down in carerns．

To earthquaxe Hemans：＇The Fospers of Palermo．
2．Fig．：Reaembling a cavern．
II．Anat．：With cavities in the anatomical senas．In this usage the aceent is commonly on the second syllable．
ontor it in the Lnmproy the lecteald pase forward，and enath＂－Owon：$\Delta$ xatomy ay Vertubratice
＊căv－êrrn＇－4－loŭs，a．［Latic cavernuio，dim． of caverna $=$ a cavern；cavus＝hollow，and Eng．adj，euff．－ous．］F Full of little cavities or hollows．
＂Unlesa poured out in 4 very liquid atata，that if，of very grent heat capper will not oust eithor solld or
 （Latham．）
－cav＇－õr－om，a［Cavezon．］
t cāv＇－ẽres，s．［Etym．doubtful．Perhaps from cave（1），å．］
Mining：
I．A game amongst Derbyshire miners for such as steal ore from the mines．

2．Offleera in euch mines．
－oăv＇－ẽr－y̆y，s．［Caviare］
＂cav＇－es－on，ceav＇－es－son，3．［Cavezon．］
＂ca－vë＇to，s．［Imper．of v．caveo $=$ to be wary or cautious．］Be eautiona or wary． Thersfore caroto be thy counsellor．
Go．ciear thy erystas
Shakeap．：Hen Y．，U
$\dagger$ cav－ĕt＇－tö，z．［Ital．cavetto $=$ a hollow，from cavo，Lat．cavus
$=$ bollow．］
$=$ bollow．］
Arch．：A con－ cave moulding， the curvature of whose nection the quadrant of

cavetto． $a$ circle．It is the ovolo or quarter－round，and is aometimes used in cornices，pedestals，\＆c．
＂The Roman mouldings are all forned of parts of
 Techntical Educator，vol，Hi，p．189．
cäv＇－ĕy，cäv＇－1e，s．［Lat．cavea $=$ a hollow， a cage．］

1．A ben－coop．（Scotch．）
＂Croome as a cock in his aila carti，Dary？＂
Wha shon＇d be there but hiny
Mayne ：Siller（iun，
2．In former times the lower part of the aumrie，or meat－presa，was thus denominated． （Jamieson．）
＂cav＇－e－zon，＂ca＇－ves－son，＊cav＇－o－son， s．［Fr．cavecon，cavesson；Sp．cabezon；Ital． Fr．chene $=$ a covering for the head；from $O$ ． for capezza $=$ a balter，a bridle，from Lat． caput $=$ head ；capistrum $=$ a bridle，a halter．］ A aort of noseband．sometimes made of iron and sometimes of leather or wood；sometimes and sometimes of leather or wood；sometimes
flat and sometimes hollow or twisted：which fat and sometimes hollow or twisted：Which the auppling add breaking of him．（Worcester．）
cāv＇1－a，s．［Mod．Lat．，from the native Bra－ zilian name cabiai．］
Zool．：The type－genus of the rodent family Cavidæ（q．v．）．
can＇－vilan，a．\＆s．［Mod．Lat．cavi（a）；－an．］
A．As adj．：Belonging to，or having the characteristics of the genus Cavia（q．v．）．
B．As subst．：Any iddividual of the genus Cavia（q．v．）．
cavt－1－ar，căv－1－ar＇e．，s．［In Fr．caviar； ltal．cuviale；Sp．cabial，cabiar；Romaic кaßıápı（kabiari）；Turk．havyár，or hávyär＝ caviare．（Sheat．）］

I．Lit．：The roes of sturgeon and other fiah caugbt in the rivers of the Coited states and Russia，dried，salted，and eaten as a relish．
＂The eggs of a stargeon，beling asited nod made op
 2．Fig．：Anything diapleasing or not ac－ cording to the taste．（ 80 used from the fact of the reliah being aeldom appreciated at first use，a liking for it being an acquired taste．） milion ；for the play， 1 remember，pionsed oot the Hamet，il 2.
－T The pronunclation of this word is un－ aettled．It is found variously，as ca－veer； c㐅̆－vĕ－ăr＇，că－vě－ă－rē，că－vě－ă＇ré̛， the aecond being the more usual．
cäv＇I－cörn，s．，［Lat．carus $=$ hollow，and cornu $=$ a horn．］

200l．：Any ruminant animal whooo horna are hollow and planted on a bony recese of the frunts，as the antelope．（R．Owew．）
cāv－i－cör＇－nĭ－a，\＆pl．［Cavicorn．］
Zool ：The typieal section of the onder Rumi－ nantia，containing the Hollow－horned Rami－ nants．［Cavicorn．］Thereare three families， the Antilopidx，Ovidæ，and Bovidæ．
căv＇－ie（I），s．［A corrupted form of cavalier （q．v．）．］

cav＇－ie（2），s．［Caver．］（Scotch．）

## ＊car＇－1－er，s．［Caviare．］

ca－Vi＇－i－dso，so pl．［From Mod Jat．carlo （q．v．），and fem．pl．adj．вuff．－ida．］

I．Zool．：The Cavies，a family of Rodents， having oo clavicles，unginculate toea，a rudj－ mentary tail，and，as a ruje，eight rootless mentary tail，atid，As a ruje，eight rootleas
nuolars in eachjaw．It contains tbe Capybaras， nuolars in eachijaw．It containstys Calybaras， Agoutia，and Pacaa．The
2．Palcont．：Specica of Cayida exiat io
South America，in Post－pliocene bede and caves．
că $\nabla^{\prime}-11$, ＂can－yll，＊can－il，＂cav－in，v． 1. \＆ 4 ．［O．Fr．caviller $=$ to cavil，wrangle reaaon crosaly（Cotgrave）；Lat．cavillor $=$ to banter：cavilla，cavillum，or cavillus $=e$ jeer－ ing，a cavilling（Skeat）．］
A．Intrans．：To raiae empty or frivolous objectiona，to argue captiously．

Let＂agtit out，and not stand cartiting that
Whakesp．： 3 Hen FI．，i＇ $\mathbf{L}$
I With at：
 liad
${ }^{*}$ B．Trans．：To object to or to find fault． witb frivolously or captiously．
＂Thoa ddst acoent them：Filt thou eafoy the good
－Filkon：Paradise Lont，bk．$x$
－For the difference between to cavil and to censure，seg Censore，$v$.
Cắr－il（1），s．［Cavile，v．］A captious or frivo lour objection．
＂Thate bat a caril：he is old＂＂－Shakoen a Taming
＊cav＇－il（2），as［CACl．］
căv＇－ull（3），s．［Kevel．］
I．Naut．：A large cleat．
2．Archoocl．：A amall stode axe with a flat face and a pointed peen．It resembles a jedding－axe．
căv＇－ül－1êrr，s．［Eng．cavil；＋er．］A man fond of making objections；an unfair adversary； a captious disputant．
＂The candour which Horace shews．IB that which
distiazuighes a critick from ascuiler．＂－Additom： distiazuisin．
căv＇－ĭl－lĭng，$p$ r．par．，a．，\＆s．［CAviL，v．］ A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．


C．As subst．：The act or habit of raising frivoloua objections．
căv＇－il－lĭng－ly̆，adv，［Eng．cavilling；－ly．］ In a cavilling or captioua manner ；captioualy．
＊căv＇－il－linng－nĕss，s．［Eng．caviluing； －ness．］The quality of being cavilling or cap－ tious．
＊căv－1̌1－1ā＇－tion，s．［Lat．cavillatio $=$ the act－of cavilling，from cavillor＝to cavil］A disposition to make captious oljectiona；the practice of objecting frivolously or captionsly； cavilling．
＂I might widd wo moch concerning the larye odde betweren the case of the eldest churches in regard of heatheus，and orrs io respect of the Church of Rome．
that very carclazion litelf should be satiafiod $"-$ Fook
cav－il－Ion＊cav－el－1oun，s．［CAvil，v．］ A dispute．
＂As kayghtez io caueloun．＂－－
Oăv＇－il－10ŭs，a．［Eng．cavil，and sutf．－ous．］ Fond of raising frivolons or captions objec－ tiona；cavilling．
＂Those persons are sald to be carillous and unfulth－ destroyed．＂－Aylift．
b6il，boy；pôt，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，bench；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aş ；expect，Xenophon，ezfist．－Yige


* ơv-11-loŭs-ly, adv. [Eng. cavillous; -ly.] In a cavilliug manner, captiously.

- Căv'-il-10ŭs-něss, s [Eng. cavillous -ness.] The quality of being cavilions or fond of raising frivolous objections ; captlonsness.
- ca-vin (1), s. [Fr.; from Lat. cavus = hollow.]

Mil.: An old term for a natural hollow large enough to shelter troops when attacking a fortreas. Also a hollow way running round the works of a fortifled place.

- ca-vin (2), s. [Convent.]
cäच'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [CAve (2), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act or process of separating short, brokeo straw froul the grain.
caving-rake, s. A rake for sepsratiog the chaff from the graio when apread on the barn floor.
cāv-ings, căv'-vins, s. pl. [CAve (2), v.] Short broken straw raked from the grain.
"In the Midland districts, eare of corn when thrnhhed aro known by the appropriate terma 'cavvina'."-
căv'i-ty. 8. [Fr. cavite ; Lat. cavitas $=\mathbf{s}$ hollow, from caves $=$ hollow.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A hollow place.
"The vowels are made hy a free passage of hresth. vocalized throunh the cavizy of the morth: the mid cavity being diterently shaped by the poatures of the $\dagger$ 2. The atate of beiog hollow.
"The carity or holiowneas of the place"-Gondnein. II. Anat.: (For definition see extract).
"Caritysion in Anatomy ${ }^{\text {and }}$ is uned to algaify any excavetion or oven depression of more than or diuary depth, which may exift io or between tho ooild parts. Hence whe hind calitiote existing in bo But wo have likewisi ilare excerations who willin
are of a more complicated arrangement, and which are of a more complicated arrangement, and which are destined to receive and protect those orgaun which
are concerned in the functions of innerration are concerned in the tunctions of innervation, resplial
tion, snd digestiou . Dampely the cephulic or cranili
 tatinity the orrain of respiration and the ablominal carity containing the orpans of digention and of the zecreston, the pelvic carity."-rodit: Cyclopadia of Anatoms and Phyniolagy.
©a'-vó, a. [Ital. cavo = hollow; Lat. cavus.]
cavo-relievo, s. An Egyptian atyle of sculpturing, in which the higher relief is only oo a level with the plane of the atoue, the rounded sides of the figures being cut into the material. (Weale: Dict. of Terms.)
căv-ólî'-na, s. [Named after Cosvolini, s Neapolitan naturalist, in whose hoaour very many organams have received generic or specific uames.]
Zool.: A genus of nudibranchiate Gaateropods. It is now merged in, or reduced to a sub-genus of, Aolis.
Căv-ō-lî'-nite, 8. [Named after Cavolini, a Neapolitan naturalist, with Eng. suff. -ite Min. (q.v.).]
Min.: A variety of Nephilite ( $q . \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{f}}$ ). The longitudinal rifts within give it a silky lustre. It is from Vesuvias, where it occurs in hexahedral crystala with other minerals lining the cavity of a gende.
ca-vort', v.i. [Said to be acorr. of curvet(q.v.).] 1. To prance (as a horse).
2. To bustle about eagerly.
cā'-voŭs, a. [Eng. cav(e); suff. -ous.] Abounding in caves, hollow.
oä'-v̌, s. [Mod. Lat. cavia, from Brazil. cobiai.] Zool.: A genus of South American Rodenta It includes the Guinea-pig (Cavia mbayo). All have a short tail, or none at all, and bear a alight resemhlance to a pig.
câw (1), v.i. [An onomatopric word. Cf. A.S. ceo; Dut ka, kae; Scotch $k a=$ a crow.] To make a noise like a rook or crow.
câw (2), v.t. [CA.] To drive (Scotch.)
câw (1), s. [CAw, v.] The aoise or cry madedy a crow, ronk, or raven.
câw (2), s. [CA'.] (Scotch.)
câwf, s. [Calf.] (Sontch.)
câw-ill, \& [CavEL.] $\Delta$ lot
câw'-І̣̆̆g (1), pr. par., a., \& \&. [CAT, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip, adj.: (See the verb)

C. As subst.: The cry or caw of a crow, rook, or raven.

- câw'-ing (2), "câw'-yug, pr. par. \& s. ALL, 0.$]$
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).
B. As subst. : The act of driving. (Scotch.) "The careyng of wedderts in grit [in flocke] furth of the schylr."-Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 1.


## câwk, s. [CAUK.]

* câwle, * câruk, v.i. [Fr. cauquer $=$ " to trede, as a cocke dothe a benne" (Cotgrave); Lat. onlco $=$ to tread.] To breed.
"Some hriddee at the hile thorugh brethyng And some caukode."

Langland: P. Plomana, 7,292
câwk'-ẽr, câuk'-ẽr, s. [Calken.]

1. The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened snd turned downwarda, so as to prevent slipping on ice. (Scotch)
2. A dram ; s glass of ardent spirits. (Sminth.)
"The maglstrates wi loyal din,
Tak ant their cas'kers."
Mayne: siluer Gu
câwle'-ǐng, s. [CAuking.]
câwk'-y̆, a. [Cauky.]

- câwl.s. [CaUl.]
* cârole, s. [CoLe.]

Sea-cawle. [Sea-cole.]
câw'lǐe, s. [From Eng. cowl.] A man (in contempt). (Scotch.)
câwm'-ẽr, v.l. [Calx.] To quiet, to calm.
cawmys, \& [Calmes.] A mould. (Scotch.) ho tailis or overy merchando his gudia at euery bring hame an oft no $\rightarrow$ Tith powder and casomys for furnessing of the

câw'-qnâw, s. [For etym, see def.] The natne given by the Cree Iodians to the Canada Porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum).
câx'-ěş, 8. [Cashes.]
' caxx'-ôn, s. [From the name of a celebrated maker of wigs.] A wig.
"The other, an old, discoloured, unk empt, athery Lamb: Chrisfs Horphizel five and itwenty Yeary A Do.
căx'-ôu, s. $[\mathrm{Sp}$. caxon $=\mathrm{s}$ box or chest, s weight of 50 cwt of ore, augment. of caxa $=$ a chest; from Lat. copsa.] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground, and washed, aod in ready to be refioed. (Chalmers.) (Webster.)
Căx'tonn, s. [From William Caxton, the introducer of printing iato England, born in Kent ahout 1412, died at Westrnioater, 1492. His printing-press was in the Almonry at Westminater. Sixty-four books are known to have beea priated hy him. His first work was the Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye, printed at Colngne about 1476 . This was the pirst work printed in the Eoglish Language. The first book printed in England was the Game and Play of the Chesse, about 14;4.]

1. Ord. Lang. : The printer aamed above.
2. Bibliog.: A book printed by William Cax to 0 .
cāy, kāy, cāy'- $\overline{\mathbf{o}}, \mathbf{k} \overline{\mathbf{e}}$, , s. [Sp. cayor, pl. [Kilves, sand-banka, rocks, ialets io the gea.]. [KEY.]
cây-a-pó'-nī-a, s. [Etyın. doubtful. Probahly the name of the plant in one of the Brazilian-ludiao languagee.]
Bot. : A genus of plants, order Cucurbitacea. The species, which are Brazilian, are drastics of grest energy. (Lindley.)
cāy'-ĕnne, s. \& a. [From Cayenne, in South America.] [Capsicum.]
cayenne pepper, s. The dried pow dered fruits of various species of Calsicum Specially those of the West Iadisn Capsicum annuum.
caiy'man, cã'-maņ, s. [From the native word in Gulana.]
Zool: A genus of Amertcan reptiles, bolonging to the Crocodile family. It is die. tinguished from the true crocodile by having its feet only halif-webbed. An alligator.
"'The olaven on their mirival from Arice at sight of Trantation of Cubler's Regne $\Delta$ nimal, saurh, ix. 198.
" cay-mard, s. [Cafenard.] a rascal, a villain.
"Boe, olde caynard, is this thim array"",
Cnaucor:

* cāy'-tifi, a. \& s. [Cattiff.]
* cāy'-tǐve, a. \& s. [Cartifr.]
ca-zîo', ca-zîque (que as k), s. [Sp cacique, from the native Haytian word.] A
kling or chief among some Indian tribes of America. [Cactque.]
Cortet principal cazigue of the ishad came to rial
- cazz'i-mí s. [Etym, doubtrul.] An old astrological term, denoting the centre or middle of the sun. A planet is said to be in cazimi when not distant from the aun, either in longitude or latitude, above 17 minutes ; or the apparent semi-diameter of the sun, and of the planet. Kersey says 17 degrees, and the annotator on the Old Plays, who coples him, has ralsed it, by a new error, to 70 degrees. (Nares.)

III fod the eqspe, and Altridaria,
And koow whit planet is in craim.
ca'-z $\overline{\mathbf{0}}$, s. [ Sp. cazo $=$ a stew-pan, a saucepan, great вpoon.]
Metal. : A veasel with a copper bottom in which oras of silver are treated in the hot process.
căz'-zie, s. \& a. [CABsie.] A sack or net made of straw. (Scotch.)
cazzie-chair, s. A aort of easy-chair of plaited straw. (Scotch.)

* caz'-zón, s. [M. E. casen, prob. from Dan. kouse $=$ dung.] Dried dung of cattle, used for fuel. (Provincial.)
Cd. Chem. : The symbol for the element Cadmium.
Ce. Chem. : The symbol for the element Cerlum.
gea, \& [Soe.] A small tub.
¢ē-an- $\bar{o}^{\prime}$-thŭs, s. [Gr. кeavévos (keanothas) $=a$ kind of thistle.]
Bot.: Red-root, a genus of smooth, pnbescent, shrubby plants, order Rhamnacees, natives of North America, with erect branches, aod white, blue, or yellow flowers diaposed in terminal panicles, or in axillary racemes. In terminal panicles, or in axilary racemes. In America ceanothus americanus ia generally
knowo by the name of New Jeracy tea, the leaves having beea formerly ured for the same leaves having beea formerly used for the same purpore as thnse of the Chineas plaot. Ia Canada it is used for
or cinoamon colour.


## ¢ēase, cessen, cesen, çesen

 * cecyn ${ }^{*}$ sesse, seasse, vii \& $t$[O. Fr. cesser; Sp. cesar; It. cessare, trom Lat cesso $=$ to go slowly, cease, irequent of cedo $=$ to give way, yield.]
I. Intransitive:

1. To come to sn cnd, lesve off, give over desist.

## (1) Absolutely:

${ }^{\text {nt }}$ Cecyn. Cesso.-Prompt. Pars.
ley Wysteries, p. 65 .
(2) With an infnitive following:

The atream will cease to fom:
Tennyson: All fhings wirl Dte
(3) With the prep. from
"The itres of all who ceave from combat, apare"
2. To be at an end, to exist no longer.


* 3. To becoma extiact, to pass away.

In Israel, . . ." Juduagent v. 7 . 4. To rest, leave off for a time, feriat from. ". . withont cearing I have remiermbrince of the in my prayern night and day. ${ }^{-}-2$ Tim Lis.
II. Trans. : To put a atop to, to end.
" But he, har foars to ceake
Sent down the meekey deace.
Sent dowo the meekey dipeace**
tãe, fät, färe, ạidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pít, sire, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơto


I Crabb thns discriminstes between to cease, leave off, and discontinue:-"To case is nenter; to leave of and discontinue are active ; we cease from doing a thing; we bave of or discontinue a thing. Cease is used elther for particular actione or general hsbits; leave off more usually snd properly for paricular actions ; discontinue for general habits. $A$ restless spoiled child never ceases crying until it has obtained what tt wants ; it is a mark of impatience not to cease lamenting when one is in pain. A labourer leaves off his work at any given hour. A delicate person discontinues his visits when they are found not to be agreesble. It should be our firat endesvour to cease to do evil. It is never good to leave of working while there is soy thing to do, and time to do it in. The discontinuing a good practice withont adequste grounds evinces great instability of character." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

* qease, s. [Cease, v.] The end, extinction or failure.
"Tha coase of majesty
Dien not alone; hinh like a guil, doth draw
What's near it with it Shakesp: Hamtet, Hi.s.
cēased, pa. par. \& a. [Cease.]
¢̧ēase'-lĕss, $a$. [Eng. ceass; -less.] Incessant, unceasiog, unevding.

Till, coaseless in its growth, it cisim'd to stand." Cowper: On the Ica Istands seen tho
German Ocean.
¢ēase'-lĕss-ly̆, adv. [Eng. ceaseless; -ly.] Unceasingly, incessantly, without ceasing.
gēas'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cease, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of leaving off, or deeisting from anything; s stoppage.
he did not mean hy shrogation a ceasing, hot
ation and abatementic.-Warburton: Remarks an aiteratlon sud abate
+cēa'-süre, s. [Cfsura.] The rhythm of verse.

Divine du Rartas, hid his heavenly ceasures,
Binging the migbty world simenortall story'"
çěb-a-dili'-la, s. [Cevadilla.]
"ce-bell, s. [Etymology doubtful.]
Music: The name of an air or theme in common time of four bar phrases, forming a subject upon which to execute "diviaions" apon the lute or violia. This atyle of air, although frequently found in books for the violin in the 17 th century, is now obsolete ; its principal feature was the alternation of grave sid scute notes which formed the several atrains. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
 snd fam. pl. adj. suff. -idee.]
Zool.: A family of Quadrumsna (Monkeys), consisting of species with long and prehensife tails. There sre 36 tecth, 6 of them in eitber jsw being molsrs. They have neither checkpouches nor callosities. They occur in tropical America. [Cebus.]
¢̧e-bi'-nos, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. ceb(us), and fem. p1. adj. suff, -ince.]
Zool.: The typical sub-family of the cebidæ (q.v.).
 [Fuff. -ides,-ides.]

Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects, in which all the joints of the tarsi are entire, sand without peliets, and the posterior thighs not larger than the others. The Europesn species sppear in great numbers sfter heavy rains. (Craig.)
çé-bŭs, s. [From Gr. $\kappa \hat{\beta} \beta$ os (kebos) $=3$ longtailed monkey.]

1. Zool.: A genus of American monkeys, of Which the type is the Simia apella of Linneus. It bas a short muzzle and prehensile tail, with a facial angle of $60^{\circ}$.
2. Pclogont.: It is found in Post-Pliocene strata ia South America.

- çec, * çeke, a. [Sıck.]
"Cec. or seeke. (Ceke or sekenes.) Infrmus, eger,
Languidus
çěe'-chĭn, 8. [Sequin, Zecain.] An Italian gold coin, a sequin.


## - Hare I havo brought a bayg of hright ocochines, Will quito weigh down hlt piate

* gegh-elle, s. [SAtchel.]


## "Cochelle. Saccollue"-Prompt. Parv.

 genit. к7кiōos (kēkidos) = . . . sell-nut, and $\mu v i a$ ( muia) $=\mathrm{a}$ fly.]
Entom.: A genus of two-wioged fies, Diptera, of the fannlly Tipulidæ, hsving the wings resting horizontally with three longitudinal nervures; head hemispherical ; antenne as long as the body, sad generally 24 -jointed, the joints hairy (in femalea 14 -jointed); the two basal joints ahort, legs loag; basal joint of tarai very short, accond long. Stephens enntarai very short, second long. Stephens ennmerates twenty-six species, is well known from its attscks on wheat.
çě-çill'i-anoş , s. pl. [Fr. cécilies, from Lat. cweilia $=$ a slow-worm or bliad-worm; ceecus $=$ blind.]
Zool. : A family and genus of naked vertebrates, pisced by Linnæus and Cuvier smong serpents, but now knowa to be amphibians. The eyes are exceeding small, whence the name given to them; the skin is smonth, viscons, and striated, with annular folds. It is not properly naked, but the scales are very minute and indistinct. All the sjuecies are natives of warm climates. [Ceciliade.]
 ness; creus = blind.] Blindness.
"They are not hind, nor yet distinctly see: there in In them no cecity, yet more than a cecutience
Browne: $V_{\text {ulgar }}$ Errour, ik. iii, ch. xvili.

* çe-cle, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Gael. sgail a cover, a veil, spailock = ${ }^{\text {s }}$ veil, a curtain.] A caoopy. (Weale.)
çēc'-ồ-grăph, s. [Lat. cжесus = blind ; Gr. ypádo (graphō) = to write.] A French writingmachine for the hlind; s chiragon.
çē-crō'p-1-a, s. [Named after Cecrops, a fabulous king of Athens.]
Bot.: A genus of large-leaved, soft-wooded milky trees, natives of tropical South America, and belonging to the order of Artocarpads. More than twenty-five species are known. C. peitata, the Trumpet-tree of the West Indies, is so called from its hollow branches being used for musical instruments, eapecially a sivecies of drum called by the native Indians Amboobas. It grows very rapidly snd sttains a height of upwards of fifty feet. The wood is very light, add is commonly used in the West I udies for makiag floats for fishing-aets.
gécrobps, s. [The fabulous first king of Athens.]
Zool.: A genus of Crustacea, of the order Siphonostoma, and family Caligina or Caligile. The species are paraaitic on the gills and skin of fishes.
- çè-c $\bar{u}^{\prime}$-tī-en-çy̆, s. [Lat. coroutiens, pr. par. of crocutio $=$ to be blind ; cocous $=$ hlind. $]$ A partial blindness; a tendency to blindness. (See instance under Cecity.)
* çe-çynge, s. [Ceasina.]
"Cecynoe (cecenynge). Censacio."-P:ompt Parv.
*çēd., s. [Seen.] (Prompt. Parv.)
 s. \& a. [A.S. ceder-bedm, celer-treow; Sw.
ceder, ceder-träo; Dan. ceder trä; Dut. ceder ceder, ceder-träo; Dan. ceder trä; Dut. ceder
boom; Ger. ceder; Gael. seudar; Wel. ceir; Fr. cedre: Prov. cedre, sedre; 'Sp. \& Port cadro; 1tal. cedra; Lat. cedrus; Gr. кédpos (hectros) $=$ (1) the cedar of Lebanon, (2) a kind of juniper.]
A. As substantive:
I. Scrip. \& Bot.: A tree or trees called in Heb. $\mathrm{ZV}_{\mathcal{Z}}$ (erez), from TN (araz), the root of ארח $($ (aruz $)=$ coiled, compressed. In Sept. Gr. it is кéSpos (kedros), Erez still continues in the Arab. arz, and seems to be a generic word, almost lika che English cedar, but limited apparently to apecies of the pine family, of which several are onl Lebanon, the three most notable being "the cedar of Lebanon," pre-eminently so called (II. 1], the Deodar [11. 1, and Deodar]. and the Scotch fir (Pinus sylvestris). The masta for ship's spomen of Scotch fir ; whilst the tree, of which
it te esid that "hte houghs were multiplied and his branches became long," to platnly the typtcal "Cedsr of Lebanon. The wood of sble ; and, contrary to the received opinion, the eres which furnished the beama, dec., of Solomon's temple, may have been from saother species of Lobanon pine.
II. Ord. Lang. \& Bot.: The English name given to various trees, chiefly of the orders Pinaceæ (Conifers) snd Cedretaceæ(Cedrelads). I. (Of the order Pinsceas):
(1) The Cedar of LLebsnon (Abies cedrus, often called Cedrus Libani). From the ellucion to it in Scripture it has, for many centuries, been an object of tnterest, and more than one hundrad years ego Miller thus described it:-"It is evergreen; the lesves sre much narrower than those of the pine-tree, and msny of them produced out of one tubercle, reaembling a painter's pencil; it has male flowera, or katkina, produced at remote diatauces from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in lsrge coaes, squanome and turbinsted. The extension of the branches is very regular in cedar trees; the ends of the ahoota declining and thereoy showing their upper surface, which is constantly closthed with green leaves so regulariy as to appear at s distance like a green carpet, sad, in waviag about, make an agreeable prospect. The wood of this famous tree is sccounted proof against the potrefaction of animal bodies. The sawdust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mouatebanks who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving hooks and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue shove s thousand years somid. Many people suppose that to witness the cedarone mustclimb to the celebrated grove on Mount Lebanon, about 6,400 feet above the sea level, and 3,000 below the summit of the mountain, but there sre more apecinens of the tree in the gardens around London than in that grove. Here, of course, it is planted, but it is indigenous from Mount Taurus to the Himalayas,growing along with the Deodar, from which it may not be apecifically distinet
(2) Various junipers: Spec. (a) the Virginian Cedar (Juniperusvirginiana), commonly called "the red cedar," from the colour of its wood, (b) the Bermnda Cedar (J. bermudiana), and (c) the Barbadoes Cedar (J. barbadensis), $\& c$.

2. (Of the order Cedrelacer (Cedrelads) : Various trees. Spec., Bastard cedar = any species of the genus Cedrela; Bastard Burtalia
does Cedar (C. odorata); Cedar of Austral (C. austrciensis).
3. Of other orders: Various trees belonging to the Meliaceæ, Byttneriaceæ, \&c.
B. As adj. : Pertaiaing to or made of the tree described under A.

## cedar-bird,

Oruith.: A species of Chatterer, Amperis carolinensis, also called the American Waxwing. It derives its name from its partiality to cedars.

## cedar-wood, $s$.

1. Gen. : The wood of any of the ordiusry cedars.
2. Spec.: A name given in Guiaus to so easily worked and very aromatic wood, called also Curana, Samaria, Acuyari, and Mara.
ceé-dared, a. [Cemar.] Covered with or full of cedars. (Miltom.)
† ¢̧e'-darn, a. [Eng. cedar, with adj. suff. -(e)n.] Made or consisting of cedar, cedrine. Right to the carven cedarn doors." Nots.
Tennyson: Recol of the Arablion Nights.
çēde, v.t. \&i. [Lat. cedo $=$ to yield, give way ; Ft. celer.]
L. Transitive:
3. To give up, surrender, yield.
"By the peace of Paris In 1163 it [Domlntca] was
cedel th express terms to the Engligh."-Guthrie: Geography.
4. To acknowledge ss due, to ascribe.
"That honour was eutirely cedod to the Parthian

+ II. Intrans.: To give way, to yield, to pass over to.

This fertile glebe this falr domain,
Had well aldh ceded to the alothful hands
Of monks iibidinous." Shenstons: Ruined Abbey.

TIFr the difference between cede and pire up see GIVE UP．
¢̧ēd＇－ěd，pa．par，\＆a，［CEDe．］
－¢é＇－dent，s．［Lat．cedens（genit．cedentis），pr． par．of cedo $=$ to yield，surrender．］

Scots Law：He who assigns or execntes a deed of assignation．
＂That ns asalignatioun or vther euident a mearit，

 1592 ed．1814，p． 574.
̧̧o－dil＇－1a，s．［Sp．cedilla；Fr．cedille；Ital． zediglia；dimh．of zetz，the name of the Greek letter corresponding to $z$ ，from this letter being formerly written after the $c$ to give it the sound of s．］A mark（1）placed nader the French $c$ ，in order to give it the aound ors．
çéd＇－ing，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Cede．］
$\mathbf{A} \& \mathbf{B}$, As pr．par．，\＆particip．adj．：（Sce the verb）．
C．As subst．：The act of ylelding or sur－ rendering．
cee＇－drat，s．［Fr．cédrat；Ital．cedrato；from Lat．ceitrus $=$ a cedar．］

Bot．：A variety of citron－tree（Citrus medica）．
çē－drä＇－t $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{i}}$ ，s．［From Gr，$\kappa$ ézpos（kedros）＝the cedar－trce．$]$ A perfume derfred from a variety of the aurnntiaceous Lime，Citrus acidu．
çē－dré＇－Lą，s．［A dimin．from Lat，cedrus＝a cedar．］
Bot．：A gemus of plants，the typical one of the order Cedrelacee．Cedrela odorata，or Barbadoes Bastard－cedar，a native of South America，has wood of a brown colour，very fragrant，and is imported under the nanuc of Honduras，or Jamaica cedar．C．Toona，a native of Bengal，furnishes timber mnch like manogany．The bark is very astringent，and has been found valuable in fevers，dysentery， \＆c．The flowers are used for producing a red
aye．The bark of C．febrifuga is used against dye．The hark of C．febrifuga is
 and fem．pl．adj．вulf．－aceer．］
Bot．：A nstural order of thatamifforal dico－ tyledons，placed by Lindley in his Rutal al． liance．There are two sub－orders：1．Swiete－ niea，2．Cedrelex．They are natives of the tropies of America and 1ndia，and，very rarely， of Africa．They are generally very fragrait， aromatic，and tonic．Many supply compact and benutifully－veined timber，such as the mahogany of tropical America（Swietenta mahogani）；the Satin－wood of India（Chloroxy mahagoni）；the sath－wood of India（chew South Wales（Oxleyg xanthoxyla）；the Red－wood of Coromandel（Soymida fobrifuga），\＆c．The harks of Cedrele febrifuga and others arc used as remedies in intermittent fevers and dys－ peptic complaints．There are nine known genera and twenty－five species．（Treas．of Botany，©c．）
¢è－drê＇－lĕ－w，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．cedrell（ a ）； and fem．pl．suff．－cce．］

Bot．：A aub－order of the order Cedrelacea （q．w）．
¢ ${ }^{\mathbf{e}-\mathbf{d r i n}}, \quad$ s．$\quad$ LLat．cedrinus $=$ pertaining to cedar；cedrus $=$ a cedar．］
Chem．：A crystallizahle sobstance extracted frome cedron by the action of alcohol．It has an intensely and persisteatly hitter taste．
¢̧édrine，$a$, LLat．cedrinus；from Gr． kédovos（kedrinos）$=$ pertaining to cedar；Iat．
cedrus：Gr．kédpos（kellos）$=$ cedlar．］Of or ceirus：Gr．кédpos（helras）＝cedar．］of or
pertaiaing to the cedar－tree；made of cedar．
çe $^{\prime}$－drǐ－ŭm，s．［Lat．，from cedrus $=$ a cedar．］ Bot．：The pitch or resin of the great cedar－ tree，whiel is used to rub over books and outher articlea to preserve them from moths，
bookworms，\＆c． bookworins，\＆c．
ge＇edrotn，s．［From Lat．cedrus．］
Bot．：A tree，Simaba Cedron，a native of the hottest parts of New Granada．It yields to alcohol the crystallizable substance cedrin．
çē－drôn－ĕl＇－la，s．［From Gr．rédpov（keilron） $=$ the fruit of the codar－tree，and Lat．dimin． suff，－ella．］

Bot．：A small genus of Labista，natives of

North America and the Canary Islands．They are eweet－scented，perenulal herbs，or rarely ohrubs，with pale purplish fowers．
＊f̧é－dry．s．［Eng．ceniar；－y．］Like to or resembling cedar；having the nature or pro－ perties of cedar．
IL＂${ }_{\xi}{ }_{i} i_{2}$ of a yellow or more cedry colour．．．．＂－Evelyn，
ģéd＇ule，s．［Schedule］
＂Wanlog lirought ap the If to the higheet point oriliary mauner，as may appear unto you ay extra．
 FamLaxr Letkers， 185 ．
çé－du－oŭs，a，［Lat．cceduus；from coedo $=$ to cut dowa，fell．］Fit or auitable to be felled． ＂There we ehall divide into the greater and more

çé＇dy̆n，v．［SEED．］（Prompt．Parv．）

＂çe＇－dyr（2），s．［Ciner．］
＂Codyr，drynke．Cleera．＂－Prompt．Parr．
＊Ceee，s．［Sea．］

＊çeed，＊̧eede，＂çéd，8．［Seed．］
＂Ceedn（ced）．Semen．＂－Prompt．Pur
＂Cesd－lepe or hopyr．Satorium．＂－Prompt，Paro． －çeel（1），3．［Seal（1）．］（Prompt．Paru．） ＊çeel（2），s．［Stal（2），s．］
＂Ceel，fysche．Porcus marinus，＂－Prompt．Paro．
＊̧eel－dam，adv．［Seldom．］
Ceelhum，celdorn Raro．＂－Prompt．Paro．
＂çeele，s．［Cell．］
＊çeele，v．［Sell．］（Prompt．Parv．）
＊çeelyn，v．［Ceil．］（Prompt．Parv．）
＂çeem，s．［Senm．］
Ceem of a clothe Sutura ${ }^{\circ}$－Prompt．Para
çēe＇vil，a．［Civil］（Scotch．）
＊çege，s．［SiEgE，8．］
＂Cege of sythyuge．Sextife．＂－Prompt．Parr．
＊̧̧eǵġe，8．［Sedge．］
Cegge or wylde gladone，$A$ ccorun＂－Prompl．Paro． çēil，＂çeelyn，＊çiel，＂çiele，＊syle，i．t． ［Fr．ciel $=$（1）heaven，（2）a canopy，an inner roof ；from Lat．culum＝heaven，cognate with Gr．Koi入os（koilos）＝hollow；Low Lat．celo $=$ to arch，cover；Sp．\＆Ital．cielo＝heaven，a roof，ceiling．］To overlay or cover over the interior roof of a room；to line the top or roof．
＂Ceelyn wythe ayllure Celu，＂－Promple．Paro．
＂And the greater bouse he ceiled with fir－tree．
which he overlatd with the gold．＂－2 chron ini 6 ．
çēlled，pa．par．or a．［Ceil，v．］
＂How will he from his bouse cented with cedar，be content with his saviour is lot，
hy his head？＂－Decaly of Piey．
çōil＇－ǐng，pr．par．\＆s．［CeIL，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．Tar．de particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：The inner roof，or upper horizontal or curved surface of an apartment opposite the floor，usually finished with plaster－work．
2．Fig．：Applied to any covering，as to the eky as the roof of the earth．


## II．Techrically：

1．Arch．：The upper aurface of a room． Ceilinga may be plane，dumed，cylinulrical or groined，caved，\＆c．（See these words．）

2．Shipbuilling：That portion of the inside skin of a vessel between the deck－beanis and the limber－strakes on each side of the keelson． Also called the foot－s aling．The gtrakes of the ceiling immediately below the ahelf－pieces which sunport the deck－beams are called clamps．The outside planking is distinc－ tively called the akin．（Knight．）

## ceiling－joists，s．pt．

Carp，Small beams which are either mor－ tised moto the sides of the hinding－joists，or notched upon and nailed $u_{1}$ to the under sides
of those joists．The last mode diminiahee the holght of the room，bat is more easily executed， and is by some thought not so liable to break the plaster as when the enda of the celling－ joista pare inserted into pulley mortises．（Gwif．）
¢ēil＇－Inged，a．［Eng．ceiling；ed．］Furnished or finished with a ceiling．
＊geinte，＂çein＇－türe，s．［Cinctore．］
＂Upon a grene bow a cornce of silke she knette． $\begin{gathered}\text { Gower：} C \text { ．} A \text { ．，IL so }\end{gathered}$
＊coirs，＊sers，v．t．\＆$i$ ．［Fr．chercher．s ［SEarch．］To aearch．
 To quhatklu cotatia he with bouping wirga，ya，oi
＊çek，s．［Sack．］
＂Cek or cekelothe，or poke．Saccue＂－Prompl．Pare
＊̧̧ek－clethe，s．［SAckclote］
＊çek－yn（1），v．i．［Sicken．］
＂Cekyn or wexe kelk．Infirmor．＂－Prompl．Para
－çek－yn（2），v．［SEek．］

> K-yn (2), v. [NEEKK.] Quero, iaquiro. - Prompt. Paro.
cěl＇－a－dón－ite，s．［Fr．etladonite．In Ger． seladonit，from Fr．celudon＝sea－green，from Celadon，an insipidly tender person described in the French romance of Astrée．He was named after a mythological hero in Ovid． Remotely from Gr ．кe入a $\delta \omega \nu(\hbar \subset l a d \overline{0} \pi)=6$ ） ing with din or clamour（Littre）．］
Min．：A soft green greasy mincral．Com－ pos．：Silica，53；resquioxide of iron， 25 ； magneaia， 2 ；potassa， 10 ；water，6．Found in amyglaloid rocks at Mount Baldo，near Verona．（Dana．）

ẹè＇－an－dine，s．［Fr．chclidoine；Sp．，Port．， and Ital．celidonia；Lat．chelidonia（herba）$=$ （plant），pertaining to the swallow，from Gr． xedióovos（chelidonios）＝pertaining to a awal－ low；$x^{\text {encócuv }}($ chelidōn $)=$ a swallow．］
Bot．：The common name for Chelidonium， Swallow－wort．［Chelidonius．］
＂The swallops use celandine，the linnet euphrain．＂
Brave Celandine：A name invented by Lyte for Caltha palustris．（Britlen \＆Holland．）
Great Celandine：Chelidonium majus．（Lyte） Lesser Cehendine：Runurculus Ficaria． （Lyte．）

Small Celandine ：Banuenculus Ficaria
Tree Celandine：Bocconia frutescens．
çěl－ä＇－rěnt，s．［A coined word of no etym．］ Iogic：A syllagism having the Gecond pro－ position on universal affimative，and the other two universal negatives，as＂no anlmals are devoid of aense：ald men are animals ：thero－ fore，no men are devoid of gense．＂［BARBARA．］
 and fem．pl．suff．－acece．］
Dot．：Spindle－trees，a natural order of caly－ cifforal polypetalous dicotyledons，classed by Lindley in his Rhamnal alliance．They aro shrubs or small trees，and are widely opread． There are two sub－orders：（1）Euonymee，fruit paceous or cherry－like．Theyare all inore or less acrid in their properties．They luave a beautiful scarlet aril，which is derived from the aides of scarle aril，which the seed．The wood of the the opening in the seec． European spiadle－tree is used in the manufac－
ture of powder in France．There are thirty－ ture of nowder in France．There
five known genera and 280 species．
 privet or hoily．］
Bot．：A genns of plants，the typical one of the order Cdastracee．Celastrus seamiens is a elimbing North Ameriean shrub，popularly known as Bitter－sweet or Wax－work．The seeds possess nareotic and atimulating quall ties，whilc the bark is purgative and emetic． common Brazilian spectes，yiclds an oil which is used for burning in lampa．All the Itaits are widely spread．
 tus，pa．par．of celo $=$ to conceal．］

1．Ord．Leng．：Concealinent．
－Neultheles he come wo the suld barghtat the onide finect ho mypht periurne his ulck it purnoize tiride and in occultatitiocrurine his wick it purpoin foiralds and in occultatioan and celatioune ares
2. Law: Spec., concealment of pregnancy or of delivery.

* ceè'-an-türe, a. [Lat. colatura = engraving; celo $=$ to angrave in rellef.]

1. The art or act of engraving.
2. That which is engraved or embossed.
"These eelalures in thair drinking cups Fore of framed, that they mitht put them ory or tate thera off Hakewill: A pology, p. 872

- $\rho \not \begin{aligned} & \text { 'l-dom, adv. [Seldom.] (Prompt. Parv.) }\end{aligned}$
- celdr, "celdre, s. [Chalder.]
"Georgo of Gordoun-occupele $A$ eetdro of atlasawy ne
pertenald to Dunuetht and of the Bischoppla land be pertenaud to Duametht and of the
properta -Chart Aberd., foL 140 .
- çēle, v.t. [Fr. celer ; Lat. celo $=$ to conceal, to hide.] To conceal, to keep gecret.
"Your connasil celand that yo achnw mo ; the best connanl that I csin to gif to you, queheo wo charge me. pin ${ }^{\text {ver }}$
- çl'-ð-bra-ble, a. [O. Fr. cultbrable; Ital. celebrabile; Lat. celebrabilis.] Fit or worthy to be celabrated.
" Harculta is celebrable tor hyy hard trauaile."
Ohaucor : Boethius, j.
pě1-Ø-brant, 8. [Lat. celebrans, pr. par. of celebro.] Ona who celebratea or officlates in any aolamn offica; especially applied to the prieat who says Masa, or the cleric who adminiaters the Holy Commnnion according to the Augllean rite.
"They had thelis orders of elergy, hhathopa, priests, and deavonis; their readere and minitsters; their cele:

gel'-ĕ-brāte, v.t. [Lat. celebratum, gup. of celebro $=$ to freqnent, colemnise; celeber $\approx$ frequented, populous.]

1. Generally:
2. To perform or keep with solemo rites.
"'Ye phall ceiebrate It to the eveuth month."-
3. To commemorate in any set form, either of joy or gorrow.

Thin pause of power 'tla Ireland"s hour to mourn; While England celebrates your safe return.
Dryden: To the Duchesr of Ormonde, 98 3. To praise, extol, make famous or renowned. "The songs of Slon were psalma and pieces of poetry,
thint adored or celebrated the Supreme Beiog."-Adticom.
11. Spec.: To say Mass or administer the Holy Comununion according to the Anglican rite.

I Crabb thus diatinguiahes hetween to celebrate and to commemorate:-"Every thing is celebrated which is distinguished by any marks of attention, without regard to the tima of the event, whether present or past; but nothing ia commemorated but what has been paat. A marriage or a birthday is celebrated; the anniveraary of any national event is commemorated. . . . Celebrating is a feative as well as aocial act ; it may be aometimes aerious, but it is mostly mingled with more or less of gaiety and mirtls: commemorativg is a solemn act; it may be sometimes festive and social, but it is always mingled with what is serious and may be altogether solitary. . . Tha Jews celebrate their feast of tha Passover : as Christians, we commentorate the sufferings and death of our Saviour, by partaking of the Lord's Supper." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
pěl'-ð̆-brā-tëd, pa. pat. \&a. [Celebrate, v.] A. As pa. par.: In senses correaponding to those of the verb.
B. As adj.: Famoua, renowned.

IF For the difference between celebrated and famous see Fanous.
"çè1--6-brā-těd-něss, e. [Eng. celebrated; -ness.] The quality or state of being celebrated; celebrity, fame. (Scott.)
 brate, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& par. adj. : In aenses correaponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst.: The act of performing with solemn rites, or of praiaing; a commenoration, a celebration.
" Bot this A trase is not wufficlent Renson for us to Sen, ther the Celebrating of the Memory of such holy

gěl-ŏ-brä'-tion, 8. [Fr. celebration; Lat.
celebratio, from cslebro $=$ to frequent, to solemniae.]
I. Generally :

1. A solann performance of any ceremony or rites.
${ }^{4}$ "He laboured tadilve sorrow from her, and to hasten
the celebration of their marriage."-Sidney.
2. A commamoration of any occurreace, whether of joy or of gorrow.
"What time we whil our celeebration keep."
3. The act of praising or making famous; praise, renown.
N No more shall be added In this place, his momary desarving aiopurticular ceatiobration, than that him few. - Spec.: The act of aaying Mass, or of administering the Holy Sacrament according to the Anglican rite.
"Io the Roman Catholfo Church it is usual to renerve partlon\# of the sherament ufter celebration.
ceèl-ĕ-brā-tõr, s. [Lat. celebrator, from celebra.] One who celebrates, a 1 raiser, an ap prover.

IIt [Scriptnre] has, umog the wite, ns well celebra.
tors, aud admirers, as disregardera, - Boyle: Style of B. Serist, p. 174.
' çèl-ěb'-ríoŭs, a. [Lat. celeber, celebris = famona.] Famous, renowned, celebrated. "The Jows, Jerasalem, and the Temple, having been
 ly.] In a famous or renowned manner. (Johnson.)

* ¢̧ěl-ěb'-rǐoh̆s-nĕss, y [Eng. celebrious; -ness.] The state or quality of leing celebrated or famous; fama, renown.
çĕl-ěb'-rı̌-ť̆, s. [Fr. celébrite; Lat celebritas $=$ fame, from celeber, celebris = fanous.]
* 1. The act of celebrating, a celebration.
"The manuer of her receiving, and the celebrity of the Mariage, were performed with great magaik

2. The state or quality of being celebrated or famous; fame, renown.
3. A celebrated or noted person (generally Io the plural).
" çěl'-ě-broŭs, a. [Lat. celeber, celebris.] L'amous, celebrated. "From the Grek isien philoonghy camo to Itally.
thence to thiy western worid nmoly the Druydes, thence to this western worid amolit the Druydes,
whereet. thone of this wis were noot colebrous. Howell: familiar
${ }^{*}$ çĕI--ẽr,s. [Cellar.]

* çěl'-ẽr-ẽre, s. [Cellaber.]
"' Ceterere of the howse. Cellerarius, promus" $\rightarrow$
Prompz Purv.
* ̧̧ĕl-ẽr-ēş', s. pt. [From pl. of Lat. celer = a light-armed horse-soldier.]
"The king aululuistcred Justice publicly in the market-place, accompanied
cely his boly ward of
elt çěl'-èr-ǐ, 8. [Celery.]
¢̧ĕl-ẽr-1-ac, s. [Celerry.] A apecie日 of parsley; also called turuip-rocted celery.
* çē-1ẽr-ĭ-pè'-dr-an, s. [Lat. celer (genit. ieleris) $=\mathrm{swift}$, and pes (genit. prdis) =a foot; Eng. suff. -an.] A swift tootmau. (Cockerom.)
¢̧ěl-ěr-1̆-ta', con, adv. [Ital.]
Music: With speed, baste ; quickly. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
 Ital. celerita, from Lat. celeritas $=$ apeed, celerity ; celer = quick, apeedy.] Speed, awiftness, velocity of motion. Used-

1. Lit.: Of things.
"'Thrce things coucar to make a percusslon grest;
 2. Fig. : Of the mind, thonght, \&c.
"Ho carried his pint with echaracteristic audacity
 from Lat. selinon; Gr. Gédevav (selinon) = 1arsley.]

Bot.: The common English name of Apium graveolens, an umbelliferous plant widely difgraved throughout Europe. The blauched leafstalk of the cultivated varieties is used extensstak of the cultivated varieties is used extens ively as a vegetable. In its native state the
seds and whole plant are acrid and poisonous.
cö-lěmte', \& [Fr, bleu cileste.]

## Ceramics: Sky-blue (also attrib.).

 [O, Fr. olestiel, from Lat. ceelestis = pertainng o heaven ; calum = heaven.]

## A. As adjective:

## I Literally:

1. Pertaining to the epiritual heaven.
"Againat a nolomn day, harnoesed «t band,
Celertial equipage.
Nitom: P. $L$, vii. 200.
2. Pertalning to the heavens.
"There stay, untlI the twelve celestat ingos Shakesp.: Lovo"t Labour'i Lost, v, 8

## II. Figuratively:

1. Surpassing earthly thlaga In excellence sagelic, divine.
"Their fortitade and wisdom were e flame
Celestial, though they knew not wheurce it came."
2. Inapired.
"Such the bardim prophetic warda,
r: Boadicoon
3. Gen.: An inltabitant of hearen.
"For who can tell (and nure I feare it in!
But that thee is aoms pow re celentiall)"
Thns affahle and mild the prince precelles. And to the dome th Puknowner : Odystey i. 166 2. Spec.: A native of China.
${ }^{*} \mathbf{C}$. As adverb: In a celestial manner; divinely.

Youth amiled celeatial. "In hls face every limb
suitable rrace diffused." M/ilcon: P. L., 1il. 688.
II Crabb thus discriminates between celestial and heavenly: ". . . Cetestial is applicd mostly in the natural sense of the heavens; heaventy is employed more commonly in a spiritual sense. Hence we speak of the celestial globe, as distinguished from the terrestrial, of the celestial bodies, of Olympua as the celestial abode of Jupiter, of the celestial deities; but on the other hand of the heavenly habitation, of on the other hand of the heavenly habitation, of heavenly joys or bliss, of heavenly aqirits and
the like. There ara dontlesa many cases in the like. There are douless many cases the
which celestial may be used for heavenly in the which celestial may be nsed for heaventy in the
moral sunse, but there are casea in which heavenly cannot so properly be aubstituted for celestial." (Crabb:Eng. Synon.)
$\dagger$ ¢̧ĕ-1ĕs'-tü-al-ize, v.t. [Eng. celestial, and suff. -ize (q.v.)] To make celestial or heaveuly. (Quar. Rev.)
çě-lěs'-tı̆-al-īzed, pa. par. \& a. [Celes. tialize.]
†çĕ-lĕs'-ti-al-1y̆, adv. [Eng. celestial; -ly] ] In a celestial or hoavenly manuer; diviucly.
*çĕ-Iĕs'-tĭ-al-nĕss, s. [Eng. celestial; -ness.] The quality or state of beiug celestial on heavenly.
çĕ-lěs'-tī-fied, pa. par. \& a. [Celestify.]

* çé-lĕs'-tĭ-fỳ, v.t. [Lat. ccelestis = heavenly, and fio $=$ to be made, fucio $=$ to make.] To celestialize or sonvert into a heaven.

* ¢̧̌̌-lĕs'-tī-fy-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& \&. [CELES. IFV.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of making celestial.
çĕ-lĕs'-tĭn, çĕ-lĕs'-tine (1), s., [Celestines. 1 One of the order of nonka known as Celestines ( $q . v$. .)
¢Cëlĕs-tine (2), s. [From Lat. ccelestis $=$ (1) hoavenly, (2) sky-blue; Fr. celestine; Ger. cölestin.]
Min. : Native aulphate of atrontia, Sro. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ It occurs in prismatic or tabular erystals, belonging to the rhombie aystem. Sp. gr., 4. Its uame refers to the aky-blug colonr gometimes preaented by it. It is pretty widely times preaented by actiou of nitric acid it is distributed. By the actiou of nitrie acid it is converted into nitrate of strontia, which is
nised for red-fire in theatres, fireworks, \&c. It is called also Celestite.
Cĕ-lĕs'-tines, s. [From Pope Celestine V.]
Eccles. Hist. : A monastic order instituted about 1254 by Pietro di Morone, afterwarda Pope Celeating V. Their firat convent was at Morone, in the Apeanines of Abruzzo. Tha
order was a reform of that of St．Bernard．1t becama a very rich order both in France and Italy．In 1776－8 it was auppressed by Pope Pius VI．
马ִ1＇－ĕs－tīte，s．［From Lat．ooplest（is）＝heaven－ 1y，and Eng．，de．suff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］

Min．：The same as Celestina（q．v．）．
çě－lĕs－to－bär－ite，s．［First called baryto－ celestine．Then the relative position of the two words were reversed．From celestine，o comective，and Eng．barite（q．v．）．］
Min．：A variety of barite containing mach aulphate of atroutian．Found in Switzerland．
 coeliacua，from Gr．кoinos（koilos）＝hollow．］ Relating to the abdomen，ventricular．In anatomy spplied to the arteries and nerves thereof．
＂The blood moving slowly through the celiack and mosenterick arteri
f̧ĕ1＇－1－baç－y̆，s．［Lat colibatus，from colebs $=$ an mimarried man，single．］The atate of being unmarried，ainglo life．（Atterbury．）
çĕl－1－bat－äire，s．［Fr．］A bachelnr．
＂The despiring cailsatatre descantod on his whole
corrse of love．＂－sodivin：Banderille，iL 263
çěl－ǐ－bạt－är－r－ann，s．［Eng．celibat（e），and anff．－ariar．］A celibate．
fěl＇－I－bate，s．\＆a．［Lat．colibatus．Cely－ BACY．］
A．As substantive：
＊1．Single lifa，celibacy．
＂If sny persons，eonvict of this unchastity．aro in the state of celibate．they are ouly chastived with
Gcourges．．－L．Addiom：Description or Wout Barbary， －1 172
2．One who devotes hiraself to a aingla lifa， a bachelor．
B．$A s$ adj．：Unmarried，aingle．
－çĕl＇－ǐ－bate，v．i．［Cflibate，s．］To lead a ufe of celibacy．
＂The males ohllge themselven to colloate，and thoir
ecél＇－1－bat－1st，8．［Eng．celebat（e）；－tst．］A celibate．（For．Quar．Rev．）
＊çěl＇－í－bite，s．［Lat．calebs（genit．calibis）＝ Gingle，unmarried．］The same as Cflibate，s．
pel＇－1－call，a．［Lat．colicus＝heavenly ；from colum＝heaven．］Heavenly，celestial．
＂Furth of his palice riall lechit Phebus，－
Defoundand from his seege etheriall
Glade influent aspectis celicall
Glade influent nspectis celicall＂${ }^{\text {Douglas ：Viroli，Prol，399，} 47 .}$
p̧èl－1－dŏg＇－raph－y̆s ${ }^{\prime}$［Fr．cilidographie， from Gr．кク入is（ketis）$=\$$ apot，and $\gamma$ pápw （graphō）＝to write．］A deacription or treatise of the apots on tha ain．（Crabb．）
 boniem．］
Bot．：A plant，Chelidonium maius．（Prompt． Parv．）

A．As substantive：
L．Ordinary Languag：
1．Literally：
（I）A amall room or apeitment in a monas－ eery or convent inhsoited by a person devoted wo religion．
＂A monke of a celle＂
Rabert of Gloucester，p 26\％．
（2）A smail room in a prison or asylum．

＊（3）A small religious house，attached to a monastery or convent．
＂As loud as doth the chapell belle．
＂There as this lord whe keeper of the celle＂，
（4）A cottage，or amall place of residence．
＂In eottarees nuld lowly cells，＂
Somer illo：Epitaph on
（5）A small cavity or hollow place．
＂The hralu contalns ten thousand celte＂
2．Fig．：A place of existence，a aeat．
＂Mine eyes ho closed，hat opeu left the cell
of fancy，my internal sicht．＂．
II．Technically：Silton：P．L．，vill． 180 ，
1．Entom．：The compartments of a honey－ comb．

2．Bot．：The anbstance of planta ia not homogeneona，bnt is composed of amall atruc－ naked eye；and each of those at least for a a time，is a whola complete in itaclf，being composed of solid，soft，and fluid layers，dif－ ferent in their cheninical nature，and dispoaed concentrically from without inwards．Theae atructures are termed cells．For tha most part， atructures are termed cells．For the most part， a group of them is in close contact，and firmy fulfils its owu definite part in tha sconomy of the plant，and shows a variety in form corre－ sponding to the differsat punctions．By far the largest proportion of celis in the living aucculent parts of planta are seen to be mada up of threa concentrically－disposed layers： first，sn outer skin，firm and elastic，called the cell－wall or cell－membrane，consiating of a substance peculiar to itself．［Cellulose．］ Ths eecond layer ia aoft and elastic，and always contains alhuminous matter．［PRotoplasm．］ And thirdly，the cavity enclosed by tha proto－ plasm－sac is filled with a watery thid called cell－sap．
3．Anat．\＆Zool．：A term often applied to any amall cavity but properly restricted to a microscopical anatomical element with a nucleus cell－wall and cell－contents when typi－ cally formed．（Huxtey．）The animal cell is ordinarily a closed sac，the environing membrane almost alwasa consisting of a nitrogenona compound．The sac generally containa a liquid or semi－fluid protoplasm，in which are suspended molecules，granules， globnles，or other very minnte cella．Along with thesa are nuclei，which again contain nucleoli．［Nucleoa，Nucleolus．］Cells may be formed from a protoplasm existing withont the cell or within other cells．Or they may be made within others by what has hence been called an endogenous method or hy divi－ aion or in other waya．（Grifith \＆Henfrey．）
4．Arch．，dc．：
（1）The space between tha two ribs of a vault
（2）The space enclosed within the walls of an ancient temple．

5．Iron－working：A structure in a wronght－ iron beam or girder；a tube conaiating of four wronght－iron plates riveted to angle－iron at the corners．

6．Elect．：A single jar，bath，or division of a compound vesael containing a coupla of platea，say copper and zinc，united to their opposites or to each other usually by a wire． ［Galvanic Battery．］
B．As adjective：（See the compounds）．
cell－bred，a Bred in a cellar or poor cottage，low born．

cell－cavity，s．
Bot．Physiol．：The hollow internal part of a cell．
cell－contents，s．pl．
Bot．Physiol．：Subatancea containcd in cells． of aolid substances there are pigments，starch， crystalline formations，aleurone，and resin：of fluids，oil，caoutchouc，viscin，and gutta jercha， with angar，tannic acid，and inuline dissolved in water．（Thomé：Botany，ed．Bemuett．）

## cell－division， s．

Bot．Physiol．：The division of a plant cell into two as the plant develops．
cell－door，s．\＆a．（See the compound）．
Cell－door lock：A prison－door lock，to whose bolt no access is possible from the inaide，and which may fit in a rsbbet in the door－jarmb．
cell－family，$s$ ．
Bot．Prysiol．：A group of cells genetically and orgatically united．They have originated from a aingle＂mother－cell．＂（Thome：Boteny， cd．Bennett．）

## cell－fluids，s．pl．

Bot．Physiol．：The fluids in the cells of plants．［Cell－contents．］

## cell－formation s．

Bot．Physiol．：The mode of origin and mul－ tiplication of cells．（Thomé．）

## cell－fusion，\＆

Bot．Physiol．：Cells united into a gronp the elements，i．e．the separate cells，of which can atill be recognised，\＆urd still possess a certain
individuality．（Thome） individuality．（Thomé．）
cell－membrane，s
Bot．Physiol．：［MEMBRANE．］
cell－sap， 8 ．
Bot．Physiol．：The watery fluid contsined in a cell as distinguished from the mncilagi－ nons semi－fluid protoplasm．

## cell－tissne，s．

Bot．Physiol．：（Tissur．）

## cell－wall，s．

Bot．Physiol．：The wall of a cell onrrounding its cavity．
I Soma of tha foregoing worda msy be used in an analogous aevse of animal cells．
çel＇lia，s．［Lat．］The interior apace of a teraple．
$\underset{\substack{\text { gěl＇－lar，} \\ \text { larium．］}}}{\text { gèl＇－ẽ，s．［O．Fr．celier；Iat．cel．}}$ larium．］ liquors and atorea are kept．
＂Fach hand marched to the nearest manse，and Mceautay ：Ziut．Rag．，ch．xiii
＇2．A case or box；s receptacle for bottles． ［Salt－cellar．］
＂Run for the collar of etrong waters quickly．＂－Ban
Jonoon： $\operatorname{Mag}$ ．Lady，Hii．
çěl＇－lar－age，\＆．［Eng．cellar，and suff． －age．］
1．That part of s building in which the cellars are constructed；cellars．
＂Conson hear this follow in the esllarage，－
2．Tha charge msde or money paid for the storsge of goods in a cellar．
¢č1＇－lar－ẽr，＇¢ĕ1＇－1ẽr－ẽr，＊¢él＇－ẽr－ẽr，a ［Eng．cellar；－er．］Tha officer in a monastery appointed to take charge of tha atores；a bntler．
－Upon my falth，thou art nome oficer．
tein，or eome celcrer．＂
Chaucer：Monka Protogme
$\varsigma^{\text {el－lar－̌t＇，s．［Eng．cellar，and dimin．auff．el．］}}$ A amall casa with compartmenta for holding bottlea．（Smart．）
 age．
delighitiul sportivg conntry，with astached and do delightful sporting conuitry，with aitached and do tics．＂－Norton：Secrat worth knowing，ili 4
＊̧̧yl＇－lar－1st，s．［Eng．cellar ；－ist．］The oft－ cer in a religions honse who had charge of the proviaionk，\＆c．；s cellarer．
t çěl＇－lar－oŭs，a．［Eng．cellar；－ous．］Be longing to a cellar，aubterranead，aunk．

gělled，a．［Cell．］
＊1．Confined in a cell．
＂Celled under ground．＂－WVarner．
2．Containing one or more cells．
¢̧ěl－lěp＇－õr－a，† çĕl－Ȟp＇－õr－a（Mod．Lat．）， çěl＇－lĕ－pöre，†çĕl＇－LI－pöre（Eng．），\＆ ［Lat．cella $=$ a cell，and porus，Gr．nópos（poros） $=$ a passage．
Zool．：A genus of infundibnlate Polyzoa the typical one of the family Celleporide （q．v．）．It is distinguished by the massivo （q．v．）．and incrusting，or erect and branched globose and incrusting，or erect and branchor calcareous polypidom，and the irregulariy heaped vasiforn cells，vertical to tha com－
mon plane，with a beak on one or both sides， mon plane，with a beak on one or both sides，
furrished with an avicularium．There are five furnished with an avicularium．There
British species．（Grifth \＆Henfrey．）
cěl－1é－pŏr＇－1－dae，s．pl．［From Mod．Lat cellepora（q．v．），and fem．pl．adj．auff．－ide．］
Zool．：A family of infundibalate Polyzoa，of the sub－order Cheilostoma．It contains the single genus Cellcpora（q．v．）．
çĕl－lŭf－ẽr－oŭs，a．［Lat．rella $=\mathbf{a}$ cell；fero $=$ to bear．］Having or containing cella．
çěl＇－lītes，s．pl．［From Lat．cellita．So called from the ceils which they fnhabited．］

Ch．Hist．：An order of monka whe arose at Antwerp in the fourteenth centary．They were called also the Brethren and Siaters of Alexius，whom they had for their patron saint． They specially attended to the visitation of the They speciatly attended to the visitation called Liollards（q．v．）．（Mosheim．）
făte，făt，fare，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pít，sïre，sir，marîne；gō，pđ̛t，

gil＇－10（oing．）çäl－1і（pl．）（c as ch），s．，［1tal．］ an abhreviation of violoncello．
¢犭ll＇－n－lar，s．\＆$\alpha_{0}$［Fr．cellulaire，from Lat． cellula，dimin．of cella $=$ a cell．］

A．As substantive：
Bot．：A plant having no distinct atem ner leavea，but forming a celtular expansion of various kiods，which bears the organa of re－ production．
B． $4 s$ adj．：Consisting of cella or Lttle cavities．
cellular－beam，s．An application of wrought－iron，io which wrought－iron platea are riveted with angle－irons in the form of longitudinal cells，with occasional cross atruts．

## cellular pyrites，s．

Min．：A variety of Marcasite．
cellalar quartz，s．
Min．：A varicty of quartz．（Brit．Mus．Cat．）

## cellular system，s．

Bot．Physiol．：The part of a plant which consiata of cells（q．v．）（Lindley，dc．），or apiral veasala，or has a tendency to them，tbrugh till lately the latter were aupposed to be confined to plants of hlgher organisation．
cellular theory，s．A theory according to which all the vegetable and anlmal tiaauea are derived from the union and metamorphoais of primitive embryonic cells．

## cellalar tissue，$s$ ．

1．Bot．Physiol．：A kind of tiasue made ap of a number of aeparate cella or minate baga adherent together．Theae，whan first formad， are naually nearly globular or egg－shaped，but afterwarda by pressure become flatteaed．It is often called parenchyma
2．Animal Physiol．：Fibro－cellular connec－ tive or areolar tiaaua（q．v．）．It is found flling interstices bet weed the various organa in man and the lower animals．
 laris $=$ cellular，from Claaa．Lat．cella $=$ a cell．］ Bot．：A name given to Cryptograms，from an erronaous oution that they are composed entirely of cells．Podaxon amongat fungi， and Conferva Melagonium annongat alge，ara excellent examplea．
cell－u－lär＇－i－a，s．［Lat．cellul（a）＝a little Zool．：A genus of infnudibulate Polyzoa （Bryozor），of the aub－order Cheilostomata，and family Cellulariidæ．It is distinguiahed by the jointed，branched，erect polypldom，with flat linear branches，the contiguous cella in two or three rowa，perforated behind，and more than four between two joints，and the absence of avicularia and vibracula．There is one Britiah species．（Griff．\＆Henfrey．）
ģ̌ll－uliär＇－1－1，s．pl．［Lat．cellula，dimio．of cella $=$ a cell．］
Zool．：A family of Corals，in which each polype is adherent in a corneous or calcareous cell，with thin walls．
gĕll－प－la－rí－i－dæ，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．cellu－ lari（a），and fem．pl．suff．－ide．）
Zool．：A family of infundibulate Polyzoa （Bryozoa），of the sub－order Cheilostomata． They are distinguished by the branched，erect polypidom，and the flat linear branches，with the cells in one plane．（Griff．\＆Henfrey．）
¢̧̆ll－u－lā－těd，a．［Lat．cellul（a），and Eng． auff．－ated．］Formed or consisting of celis．
gěl＇－ule，s．［Fr．cellule，from Lat．cellula， dimin．of cella $=$ a cell．］a little cell．
çell－u－ưfr－ẽr－oŭs，$a$ ．［Lat．cellula $=n$ little eell ；fero $=$ to bear，and Eng．auff．－ous．］Bear－ ing or produciag cellules or littla cells，or cellular tiasue．
$\dagger$ Çĕll＇－un－line，a．\＆8．［Lat．cellult $=\mathbf{a}$ little cell，and suff－ine（Chem．）．］The same aa Cellellose（q．v．）．
¢̧̈l＇－lụ－1ola，a．a s．［Lat．cellula $=$ a little cell，and Gr．eidos（eidos）＝form，appearance．］ † A．As adjective ：
Nat．Science：Haviog the form or appear ance of one or more small cells．
B．As subst．：An ivory－like compound， which can be monlded，turned，or otherwise
manufactured for various puryoaes for which， befors ite introduction，ivnry and bona were amptoyad．The procesa of manufacture ia as followa：Paper，by immersion in aulphuric and zitrio acida，is converted into nitro－cellu－ tose．Thia product．after washing end bleach－ ing，is passed throu ${ }^{6}$ a roller－mill，with the addition of a certain quantity of campher． Cellnluid softens at $176^{\circ}$ Fahr．，whan it can be moulded into tha moat delicate forms，to be－ coma hard whan cold．It ia very inflammable， coms hard whan cold．It ia very inflamamable， unlesa blended with
oppeaite property．
¢ĕ11＇－u－lose，a．\＆s．［Lat．cellul（ $a$ ）＝a little cell ；cella＝a cell，and Eng．autf．－ose．］

A．As adj．：Coasiating of or contaiaing cella．
B．As subst．：A subatance of general occur－ rence，and constitutiog the basia of vegetalle rissnes．Ita chemical formnla fs $\mathrm{C}_{24} \mathrm{H}_{21} \mathrm{O}_{21}$ or tissnes．$\left.{ }_{2} \mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{10}\right)+\mathrm{HO}$ ．It la in many reapecta $\left.{ }_{2}^{2} \mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{10}\right)+\mathrm{HO}$ ．itarch，and is changed into starch by alled to starch，and is changed into starch by the nnaided action of hest，or by aulpburic ack， aidered as peculiar to vegetable tisauea，but it has been shown by Schmidt，Löwig，and otbers to exiat in the tisauea of tunicatea and aome molluscs．Pura cellulose is a ternary com－ pound of carbou and the elements of water．
 from кaiw（kaiō）＝to burn，from tha eppear－ anca of the flowers．］
Bot．：A geaus of smarsnthads，cousiating principally of tropical annuals．Tha beet known，Celosia cristata，the Cackscomb of our gardena，has astringent qualities．
－©ě－1ठt＇－ठ－my̆，s．［Fr．celotomie，from Gr． $\kappa \eta \dot{\lambda} \eta(k \bar{l} \bar{e})=$ a tumour，and тóm $\eta(\operatorname{tom} \tilde{c})=$ a cutting，from т $\dot{\epsilon} \mu \nu \omega($ temnō $)=$ to cut．］
Surg．：An operstion for the radical cure of taguinal hernia，by ligature of the sac and apermatic cord．
çel＇sil－a，s．［Named tn honour of Dr．Olaus Celsius，Professor of Oriental languagea in the University of Upasl．］

Bot．：A amall genua of linarisds clozely allied to Verbascnm．The apecies are amnuals or bienniala，with entire or pinnatitid foliage， and spikes of bright yellow mullein－like fiowers．
＊Qǔl＇－sin－tūde，s．［Lat．celsitudo $=$ height， from celsus＝high，lofty．］

I．Lit．：Height，altitude．
2．Fig．：Nobility，excellence．
Çĕlt（I），Cĕlt（I），s．［Lat．celti；Gr．кédrou． кє่入ral（keltoi，keltai）；Wel．celtiad＝ons dwell ing in a covert，an inhabitant of the woods， from celt $=$ cover，ahelter；celu $=$ to cover shelter，akin to Lat．celo（Mahn）．］［Kect．］

Anthrop．：One of an ancient race of Asiatic origin，who formerly inhabited a great part of Gaul，Italy，Spain，and Britain，and whoae de scendants still occupy the Highlands of Scot land，Ireland，Walea，and part of the North of France．
çělt（2），cĕlt（2），s．［From \＆pseudo－Lat．celtis， assumed as the nom．of celte，rendered＂with a chisel＂in the Vulgate（Job xix．24）．It is 1rob．a misreading of certe $=$ certainly．
1．The longitudinal and grooved instrument of mixed metal often found in Scotland．
2．A prehistoric stone implement or weapon of a wedge－like form．
＊Though the primary application of the word celt was to the metallic implement，yet the stone celt（No．2）is the older of the two．
Cĕlt－ix－bë＇r－1－an，a．\＆s．［Lat．Celtiber，Celti bericus，from cieltiberia．a district of Spain．］
A．As adj．：Pertaining to Celtiberia or its inhabitants，the Celtiberi or Celts of the Iberns （Ebro），in Spain．
B．As subst．：A native or inhabitant of Ceitiberia
Çăl＇tic，Cĕl＇－tio，a．\＆a．［Lat．celticus；Gr．


A．As oul）．：Of or pertaining to the Celts or their language．

B．As subst．：Tha language of the Celts
T Remains of the Celtic language survive in Gaelic，Erse or lrish，Manx，Welsh，and Ar morican or Breton．

## Celtic architecture，s．

Arch．：A type of architecture existent in
thla country before the Roman invasion．It is called also Druidic，but it ts a quastion whether the atructurea clasaad undar it are all really pre－Romsn．

## Celtio pipes，s．［Elpis Pipes．］

Celtic province，
Zool．：The third of the geographical pro－ vinces through which Testaceons Molluacs are diatributed．Prof．E．Forbea described it as Including the coasts of Britain，Denmark， Southern Swedeo，and the Baltic．
ģ̌1＇－tī－giscm，a．［Eng．celttc；－ism．］A cna－ tom of tha Celta，or an idiom of thair language．
¢eri＇tis，e．［Lat．celtis，the name for an African apeciea of Lotus．］
Bot．：A genua of Ulmacex（Elnua）known as Nettle－trees．Tha fruit of the European Nettla－ tree，Celtisaustralis，has been supposed hy aome to be the Lotus of clasaic myth．The tree grows on both sides of tha Mediterranean．The

celtia．
1．End of hrunch in fruit． $\begin{gathered}\text { 2．Flower．\＆ith perianth removed．Flower } \\ \text { wis．}\end{gathered}$
young branchea are boiled，and the intusion used agniost dysentery and blennorrhoes．Tlie kernel of tha tree furniahea a uneful oil．Thw seeds of Celtis occidentalis of America，there called the Nettle－tres or Sugar－berry，are given in dyaentery，while the root，bark，and leaves of Celtis orientalis ars naed by native physicians as remedies in cases of epilepsy． （Lindley，dc．）
çē1＇－üre，s．［O．Fr．celeure（not found），from Lat．colatura $=$ carving in relief． 1 A canopy or hanging round a bed or throne．
＊ce－ly，r．［Silly．］Simple，innocent．（Chaucer．） ＊çăl＇－y̆－dön－y̆，s．［Celidoin．］

Celydony，herbe．Celldonia．＂－Prompt．Parv．
＊çel－yn，v．t．［SEAL．］
－Celyn letters．Sigillo．＂－Prompt．Pary．
＊¢̧е＇－ly̆ph－ŭs，s．［From Gr．кé入uфоs（Keluphos） $=$ a husk，a rind，a pod or shell of a fruit．］ Entom．：A genus of dipterous insects of tha family Lauxanidæ．The antenne are wite apart，as long as the head，stylet rather thich had covered with tine hairs；scutellum conve： and coveriog the abdomen．The species have more the appearance ol little beetles than dip tera，owing to the inmenae aize of the scutel－ lum．Only two apecies ara known，Celyphus lum．Only two apecies ara known，cetyphus obtusus，a native of Java，
native of the East Iodies．
＊cēme，s．［Seam（2），s．］A quarter of corn． ＂reme or quarter of corne．Quarterium．＂－Promp＂．
Paro．
＊cēme＇－1 $\mathbf{y}, ~ a . \&$ adv．［Seemly．］
＊çeme－1yn，$\because$［Assemble，Semble．］
＊çème＇－1̆̆y－nësse，s．［SEemLiness．］
çĕ－mĕnt＇，＊çi－ment，＊ç－ment，＊sy ment，s．\＆$\alpha$ ．［O．Fr．coment ；Fr．ciment；Sp．\＆ ltal．cimento；Lat．camentum $=$ coarse stones， rubble，an abbreviation of cadimentum，from ccedo $=$ to cut．］

A．As substontive：
1．Ordinary Language：
I．Literally：
（1）Gen．：Matier with whleh two bodies are joined together．
＂Thel hadden tlles for stoons，and towgh cley for
（2）Spec．：［II．1．］
2．Fig．：Anything which forms a bond of union socially or morally．
＂For lost，this social cement of markind，
yearco－telt degreas
I In soms of the poets the accent is on the first syllable，both in the nouo and verb．
II．Technecally：
1．Building：of cements there are many varieties，according to the special needs of different trades．In bnildIng the principal are kuown as Portland and Roman．
（1）Porlland Cement was patented in Englend by Josoph Aspdin in 1824．It is so called be－ canse it resemblesincoloar Portland－stone．1tis manufactured by caleining a mixture of clayed mud from the Tbames with a proper propor－ tion of chalk．The calcined masa ia then re－ duced to a fine powder，and intimately mixed with the addition of water．The resulting paste is moulded into brieks，dried and burnt． The heat during the process of calcining must be a white heat，otherwise the carbonic acid and water may be expelled without the reaction between the lims and the clay necessary for the production of cement．The material is then assorted，all which has been too much or too little calcined being set aside and pul－ verized．
（2）Roman Cement is n mame given to certain hydraulie mortars，varying considerably in
their chemical composition，though physieally their chernical composition，though physieally
1ossessing the sams general character．It is lossessing the sams general character．It is nu argillaceous lime，inanufactured from adark
brown stone，a earbonate of lime with mnch alumina，fourd in the lelsnd of Shepper．The stone is calcined and mixed with sand in various proportions．Any limestons contain－ ing from tifteen to twenty per cent．of clay will，when properly prepared，form this cement Calcine any ordinary clay and nix it with two thirds its quantity of lime，grind to powder， and calcing again．The epithet Roman is im－ Iroperly given，since the preparation was entirely unknown to the Romans．
（3）Hydraulic Cement is a kind of mortar used in building piers and walls under or ex－ posed to water．Thers are many varieties Hamalin＇s is composed of cround Portiand－ stone sixty－two farts，sand thirty－five，and litharge three．
2．Gluss Munufacture：Cement forglass is of various kinds，according as it is designed for ordinary or for chemical glasses，for the neeks of bettles，for lens grinders，or for affixing metallic letters to plate－glass windows．
3．Gold Mining：Gravel cemented by clay， constituting an auriferous atratuin in Eierra Nevada and Placer Counties in Califormia （Knight．）

4．Metallutgy：
（1）A brown deposit in the precipitation tank in which the soluble chloride of gold oh tained by the ehorination jrocess is deposited by the addition of sulphate of iron to the solu tion．（Knight．）
（2）The material in whieh metol is embedded in the cementing－furnace（q．v．）（Kinight．）
5．Odontology：The tissua which forms the onter cruat of the tooth．It is less bony than dentine，and commences at the cervix or neck of the tooth，where the enaniel terminates ncreasing in thickness to the lower sxtremities of the root．

A single tooth may be composed of dentine，cement enamul，Rnd wone：Dut the deutine and cement are present in the teeth of all reptilen．＂一ouren：A natomy
of Vertebrates．
B．As aclj．：（See the compounds）
cement－ducts，s．pl．
Zool．：Ducts opening through the prehensile antende in tha Cirripeds．（Darwin．）

## cement－gland，

Zool．：A gland the secretion of which glues down the prehensile antenne of the Cirripeds． （Darwin．）
cement－mill，s．A mill for grinding the septaria or atony concretions from which cement is made．（Knight．）

## cement－spreader，s．

Building：A machine for coating and satu－ rating felt or paper with liquid cement for roofing purposes．（Knight．）
çé－mĕnt＇，v．t．\＆亿．［Cement，s．］

A．Transitive：
1．Lit．：To unite by means of some material interposed．
Burnet：Theory of tho Earth mothig to coment them．＂－
2．Fig．：To unite together socially or morally．

May cement But how the tear of no Shakesp．A A neony and clospactra，it． 1. ＊B．Intrans．：To bscome joined，to joln， to collers．
＂When a wound lo recent，and the parts of it are close contuct for some tume rennite by mosculution， and cement like pae brameh of a tree ingratted on
anuther．＂
＊çĕ－mĕn＇－tạl，a．［Eng．cement；－al． 1 Per－ taining to or composed of cement．

Cemental tubes．＂－Owem．（IVebuter．）
Çē－mĕn－tā＇－tion，s．［Low Lat．comentutio， rom cocmentum．］
1．Ord．Lang．：The act of cementing or of joining with cement．
2．Chem．：A chemical proceas which con－ aists in imbedding a solid body in a pnlveru－ lent matter，and exposing both to ignition in a metallic or cartlien case．In thia way iron is cemented with chareoal to form steel ；snd bottle－glass with gypsum powder，or sand，to form Reaumur＇s porcelain．（Ure：Dictionary of Arts，Manufuctures，and Mines．）
Çē－mĕn－tā－tõr－豸̆，a．［Formed as if from a Lat．cementatorius，from comentum．］of or pertaining to cement．
çĕ－mĕnt＇－ěd，pa．par．\＆a．［Семент，v．］
cemented－back，s．\＆$a$ ．（Ses the com－ pound．）
Cemented－back carpet：In forming cemented back carpet a number of warp－threade are arranged in a frame，and are brought into a convoluted form by means of metalic plates， which are laid strietly parallel．The puder wide of the warps thus coubled or folded are then dressed to raise a napl，and this surface is then dressed to raise a nall，and this surface is then smeared with cement and backed by ${ }^{\text {a }}$
canvas or coarse cloth．When dry，the metallic strips are removed by enttiog the loops，aud learing a pile surface，as in the Wilton carpets． （Knight．）
çě－měnt＇－ẽr，s．［Eng．cement；－er．］One who，or that whieh cenenta or joins things together．（Lit．\＆fig．）
＂Enit and cenienter of soclety．＂－Locke．
¢̧ĕ－mĕnt＇－ingg，＊¢e－men－tyngc，pr．par． a．ses．［Cement，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．d particip．adj．：（See the vern）．

C．As substantive：
1．The act of uniting or joining together． （Lit．© fig．）

> "Oure comentynge and fermentacioun." Chtucer: $C_{C} T_{T}, 12$

2．That which cemeuts or joins．
comenting－furmaee，s．A furnace by Which an article is packed in the powder of another substance，and therewith subjected to $a$ eontinued heat lelow the fusing－point．The article is changel by a chemical reaction with the jowder．（Knight．）
Çē－mĕn－ť̆＇tions，a．［Lat．cementitius $=$ of or lertaining to rubble ；comentum $=$ rubble，ace．］Pertaining to or of tlee natnre of ement or stucca．
＂In come parts the comentilious work is infored．＂ －Forsich：Itazy，p．125．（Lathame．）
† çĕm－ĕ－tër＇－ĭ－al，a．［Eng．cemetery，and suff． －al．］Of or pertaining to a cemetery
＂Any nmeliorations of our prenent cemeterial gystern
çém＇－ĕ－tẽr－y̆，＊cym－y－toyre，s．［Fr． emeterie；Itil．cmetor，wor Lat．cieme terium，from Gr．коциทriplop（hoimeterion）＝a slepping pisee，a cemetery ；коцдंш（koimuō）$=$ to lull to sleep．］
1．Ord．lang．：A place whore the dead are buried，a burial－gronnd not around a parochial or other church．［Burial－place］
＂That one of the cymytoyres was in ertes，and that （ed．Herrtage．）
2．Law：A permanent grave cau be purchased In a cemetery，wheneas it eannot be in a church yard．

## fem－lyn，v．t．•［Cemelys．］

çe－my，a．［Etymology unknown．］Cunning， ursty
＂Camy or sotelle loubtyli P．L Subtais．＂－Prompe
ge－myz，v．i．［8егм．］
1．To seem
＂Cemyn，schowyn or epparen．Appareo，＂－Prompe： part
2．To beseem，become．
－Cemyn，or becengy．Decet．＂－Prompt．Para
çe－mynge，pr．par．or a．［Seemino．］ P．）＂Cemynge or hopen，schowynga（оруп，K．Н．，opman
cen，＂cin，s．［A．S．cyn，cynn．］［Kin．］In com－ position denote kioship or kindred ；so Cinulph is a hsip to hie kindred；Cinehelm，so protector of his kinsfolk；Cinturg，tha defence of his kindred；Cinric，powerful io kindred．（Gib． son．）
 empty；ayciov（angeion）$=$ a veasel．］
Bot．：Agenus of Phacidiacci（Ascomycetous Fungi）growing upon desd twigs，bursting through the bark in the form of little cupa or bollow papillw．（Griff，\＆Henfrey．）
ģ̆n＇－an－thy̆，s．［From Gr．кewor（kenos）＝ empiy，and avalos（anthos）$=$ a blossom， flower．］
Bot．：The suppression of the essential organs， viz．，stamens and pistils，in a flower．（ $R$ ． Brown，1874．）
çē－nā＇tion，＇goo－nä＇－tien，s．［Lat cornatio $=\mathrm{s}$ meal－tatking； $\cos a=\mathrm{a}$ meal supper．］Meal－taking．
＂The summar lodginge regard the equinoxian mari． dian，but the roouen of conation th tha summer，he Arould ：Fulyur Errours，bk．vi．，ch．vil．
$\boldsymbol{\rho}^{\bar{e}} \bar{e}^{\prime}-\mathbf{n} \overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{t o ̃} \mathbf{r}-\breve{\mathbf{y}}$, a．［Lat．cenatorius $=$ pertain． ing to a supper；cona $=$ supper．］Relating to or fit for supper．

The Rompule washed，were nointed，and wore Jenatory gammeut ：sud the sanime wir practised by the
＊gen－a－teur，s．［Senator．］
çĕn－chri＇－ną，s．pl．［From Mod．Lat．cenchris （q．r．），snd nent．pl．ndj．suff．．ina．］

2001．：A sub－family of the Crotalide．
çĕn＇－chrís，s．［From Gr．$\kappa \in \gamma x p i s(h e n g h r i s)=$ （1）a kind of bird ；（2）a hind of gerpent．］
Zool．：A genus of American aerpents，family Crotalidre（Rattle－suakes）．［Cenchrina．］
cen－clefe，s．［Apparently a corruption of ［rr．cinq，and Eng．leaf．］

Bot．：A hook－name for Narcissus pseudo－ narcissus．（Britten \＆Holland．）
çĕn－cras＇－tŭs，s．［Fr．cenchrite；Lat．ceno rus，from Gr．кé $\gamma \lambda$ pos（kenchros）$=$ willet．］ A serpent of a greenish colour，laving its speekled belly covered with spots resembling millet－seeds．

> Thair wes the serpent cenoramet A belst of flithy braitli,

Iratan：
çen－dal，＊̧en－del，s．［8endal＿］
çen－dyn，v．［Send．］
çen－dynge，s．［Sendina．］
gene，s．［O．Fr．paine，cene；Lat．cona $=$ a supper．］A supper．
＂In the cene on bis breat he mhulde 1yn．＂- wryelife
Apocul．Proh
çene，$\alpha$ ．［SEEN．］（Prompt．Parv．）
＂çen－gylle，＂cen－gyl－iy，a．［Sinole．］
＊çen－ith，＊gen－yth，s．［Zenitr．］
＂For to knowa the cenyth of the eonne and of eaery
$\boldsymbol{\varphi} \bar{e}^{-}-\mathbf{n t}$－bite，s．$\quad[$ Lat．conobita $=$ living ln common，from Gr．кaivos（koinos）$=$ common， and $\beta$ ios（bios）＝life．］A mouk living in a community．（Mosheim．）
 bit＇－1－cal，a．［Fr．cénobitique．］

1．Of or belonging to s cenobite
auch as are shetinence from hlond，and from thing Btrangled，the conobiflct life of ectiar pervona，
fāte，făt，färe，amidst，whât，râll，father；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pít，sire，sĩr，marîne；gō，pơt，


## 2 Living in community. <br> "They have muliftades of rellglous ordurs bleck Sturwaliees.

 The otate of belng a cenobite; the belief or practice of a cenobite.
 (koinebion) = a place. where persons lived in moclety, a cenvent or monastery; кoiros (koinos) $=$ common, $\beta$ ios $($ bios $)=$ lifa.] A convent or monastery; a religieus community.
"*." ropalred and enlarged with the atonea hrovght
 empty, and $\mu v \hat{\kappa \eta s}(m u k \bar{e} s)=$ a mushroom.] Bot. : An old name for a genus of lichens now generally called Cladonia Cenomyce or Cladonia rangifera is the Reindeer Moss.
çěn'-ठ-täph. 8. [Fr. cenotaphe: from Gr. révos (kenos) = empty, and tá $\phi$ os (taphos) $=\mathrm{a}$ tomb.] An empty monument, that is, one raised te a person buried elsewhere. (Dryden,)
t cŏn-t-tăph'-Ic, a. [Eng. cenotaph; -ic.] Pertalning to a cenotaph.
 recent, 丂ün (zō̄̄) = life.]

Geol.: Belonging to the tertiary and more recent periods; belonging to the age of mammals. (Dana.)
*eens, "cense (1), 8. [A shortened ferm of O. Fr. encens = incenae (q. \%.).] Incense.
"Conse or incense or rychelle. Incensum, thus."-
çnse (2), s. [O. Fr. cense; Fr. cens; Lat. census.]

1. A rating, rate, or tax.

2. A ceusua or enumeration of the people.
3. A condition, rank.
"It you write to n man, whose estate and cense you
are fainillar with, you may the bolder venture on are famillar with, you may the bolder venture on a

4. Trens. : To perfume with aweet odours; to scatter incense about.

## "The Sulif ning, and cense hin altars round"

 2. Intrans. : To acatter incense. Pare. "Conyn or caste the sensere. Tharifes."-Prompt. Parr."It his hand he bore a golden censer, with perfume;
and censing alout the altar, . . Aing Jamest: Entertainment.
¢̧ĕnsed, pa. par. \& a. [Cense, v.]
"On the side attar centod with sacred amoke,
And hrlyht with flanning fires." Dryden.
 [Censume] Judgment.
¢̧̛n'-sẽr, * çen-sere, * sen-sere, s. [Contracted from O. Fr. encensier: Low Lat. incensarium =a vessel for incense.]

1. He whe censes or scatters incense.
2. A vessel in which incense ja burnt.

Parv. Censere. Thuribuium, ignibulum." - Prompt. Funing from golden cemaers hidd the mount 3. A pan or vessel in which auything is burnt, a firepan.
" Here's andp, and nip, and cut, and elish, and slueh, Lke to a censer in a barter is shop ine Shrow, tv. \&

A. \& B. As pr. par. at particip. adj. : (Sea
the verb). C.
C. As subst.: The act of scattering ineense. "Censynge Thurificatta,"-Prompt. Parv.

- @ěn'-sion, s. [Low Lat. censio.] An assess. font, rating, or taxing.
"God intended thin cension onity for the blessed the should. - Joveph Hall
gěn'-sör, s. [Lat, censor, from censeo $=$ to
rate.]

1. A public officer or magistrate in Rome, Whese husiness was to register the effects of the citizens, to impere taxes according to the
property held by each man, and to auperintend the manuers of the citizens, with power to inflict punishments for breaches of morality.

\%T, vol. II., p. ITL
2. One whose duty it is to inspect and examine books, playa, \&e., before they are published, to sacure that they shall contain nothing to offend against publie morality or decency; an inapector of the public press.
3. Any person whe takes on himself the duty or part of a critic.
4. A public efficer in the older Universities, whoseduty it is to look after the "unattached" students. At Christ Church, Oxford, there are two of the Fellows who have charge of the discipline, and are called respectively the Senior and Junior Censor.
Ģĕn'-sõr-0̌ss, s. [Eng. censor ; ess.] A female censor.
"I ann to pasa for a consorean now."-Mad. D'Arblay:
$\dagger$ gén-sör'-i-al, a. [Lat. censorius $=$ of or pertaining to a censer.]
5. The same as Cevsorian.
"Whatever may have beerr the antiqnity of these oensorial reoortan they could tor have ben hauded
 vol. i p. 174.
6. Censorious, given to censure or captious criticism.
"The moral gravity and the connoriel declamation of
ب̧̣̆-sör'-1-an, a. [Lat. censorirs.] Oi or pertaining to a censor or his dutiea.
"The Star-chamher had the censorinn power for
offences, vader the degree of capitall."-Bacon: Henry offeaces, vad
$\dagger$ çĕn-sör-i-oŭs, a. [Lat. censorius.] Given to censuring or captious criticism, severe.

T It was frequently used with of or on (or upon) before the thing censured.
of hid dogmatical spirit incliues a man to bours. Wates: On the Mind.
 ly.] In a censorious manner, with severity.

¢̧en-sör'- ̌̌-oŭs-nĕss, so [Fing. censorious; -ness.] The quality of beritg censorious; a dispgsition to cenaure or find fault. (Tillotson.)
çĕn'sõr-līke, $\alpha$. [Eng. censor ; like.] Incliued to cenaoriousneas, severe. (Cotgrove.)
çĕn'-sõr-shĭp, s. [Eng. cerror ; -ship.

1. The office of a censor.

 2. The period during which the offlee of censor was held hy any particular person.
 3. The office or position of $s$ censor in a university.
2. Power or prsctice of auperintending, revising, anthorising, or otherwise inflnencing the printed literature of a country, eapecially that which is periodical and political.
çĕn'-sụ-al (s as sh), a. [Lat. censuelis $=$ of or belonging to a censua.] Relating to or containing a census.
-He sent comuissiunprs into all the several countles of the whole realin, who towk zu txat survey, nid described in a consud roll or bouk, all the jands, Temple: Introduct. to the Ifist of Ewg., p. 255 .
çěn'sụ-rat-ble (s as sh), a. [Eug. censur(e) -able. ] Weserving of censure, blanable, blameworthy.
"Many resolutlous taken in counell were fustly
censurable"-Burton:

* Çěn'-su-ra-ble-nĕss (s as $\mathbf{\varepsilon h}$ ), s. [Eng. censurcable; -ness. 1 The quality of being censurable; blamableness.
"Thib, and divera othera, are alke in their cennurablenes, by the Uuskilful, be It divinlty, phyick,
poetry, se. Whitlock: Manmers of the Englsh çèn'-sun-ra-bly̆ (s as sh), adv. [Eng. censurab(ie); -ly.j In a censurable or blame. worthy manner.
çĕn'-sưre (s as sh) (1), s. [Fr. censure; Lat. censura $=$ a setting a value on, an opiaion; censee $=$ to value, to form an opiniou.]
I. Ordinary Languags:
* 1. A judgment or opinion which might be either favourable or unfavourable.
"Madam, the king in old enough himsolt
Shation : 2 Aerry FT, Li
*2. A judicial sentence.
"To yout lord governonr.
Remains the consure of this hellish $v$

3. Revislon, recension of the text of book. (Hellam.)
$\dagger$ 4. A epiritual punishment inflicted by sn eccleaiastical court.
"Upon the nnaueceastannes of milder medicamant,
use that atronger physick, the centares of the charch.
4. Blame, reprimand, reproach.

Your smooth euloging to one crown address d
Sooms to Imply a centure oin the rest
II. Old Low: A cuatom in certain manora, nuder which all under sixteen years of age were ebliged to awear fealty to their lord, to pay twepence per head, and s pemy per annum ever after, as cert-money, or common fine. [Ceht-money.]

* çen-sure (2), s. [Censer.]
gen'-surre (s as sh), v.t. \& i. [Censure, s.]
A. Transitive:

1: To form or give a judgment or opinion regarding anything without its being implied that this award was unfovourable.
"His voynge was variously censurad; the Templers -Fuller: The Hoty War, vol, iv. ch. 3
fit is not creditable to man's candour in judging of others that the word censure in process of time became limited to the proneuncing of unfavourahte judgments, these having from the first been so much more having from the farst icen so much more word censure ceased to be applied to the latter at all.

* 2. To condemn judicially, to seatence.
"Has censur did him
Already, and, a I Ihear. the provost hath
sure i. 5.

3. To blame, to find fault with, to reprimand. "To ceasure Homer, because It is willike what it wns
never meant to resemhle. never measat to rese
Odysurey, Postacrip
${ }^{*}$ B. Introns.
to judge frollow. : To form or give an opinion, to judge (followed by on).


I (I) Crabb thus discriminates ketween to censure, to animadvert, and to criticize:-"To censure and animuivert are both personal, the one direct, and the other indirect; criticism is directed to things and not to persous only. Censuring consists in finding aone fault real or aupposed; it refers mostly to the conduet of individuals. Animadvert consists in suggesting some error or impropriety; it refers mostly to matters of plinion or dispute. Criticism censists in minutely examining the intrinsic characteristies and appreciating the merits of each individually or the whole col lectively; it refers to matters of science and learning. To censure requires no more than simple attention; its justice or propriety often rests on the authority of the individual animadversions require to be accompanied with reasons. require criticism is altogether argumentative and illustrative.
(2) He thas diatinguishes between to censure, to carp, and to cavit:-"To censure respecta positive errers, to carp and cavil have regard to what is trivial or imaginary; the former is employed for crrors in versons, the latter for supposed defects in thingi. Censures are frequently necessary from those who have the authority to use them.
Carping and cavilling are resorted to only to indulge ill-nature and self-conceit.
(3) The distinction between to accuse and to censure is thus stated :-"To acouse is only to assert the guilt of another; to censure is to take that guilt for granted. . . An accusation may be false or true, a censure mild or severe."
(4) For the difference bctween to blame and to accuse, aee Blame, v. (Crabb: Eng. Synom.)

çĕn'-sụr-ër (s as sh), s. [Censure, v.]
4. Gen.: One who cenaures or blames.
"I Yay amongit suropeane themelvee, Cicero hath *2. Spec.: A censor. (Speed: Hist. Grl. Brit.)
¢ёn'-surr-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Censure, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. a paricicip. adj.: In sensea corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst. : The act of blaming or reproaching; censure.
Çĕn'-surs, s. [Lat. census, from censeo $=$ to rate, to value.] The ect of takiog the numbers and other statistics of the population of any district or country, or of the members of any class or denomination.
from the aceount of the Roman consosf, ..."-
Bentley: Serm, p. 107.
5. In Ancient Rome: The Cenana was establiahed at Rome by Servius, and was held every five years in the Compus Martius. Every Romao citizen was obliged, on oath, to give in a atatement of his own name and age, of the names and sges of his wife, children, alaves, and freednen, if he had any. The punishment for a false returu was that the person's goods should be contiscated, and he himself scourged aod aold for a slave. Taxation depeaded upoa the reaults of the Ceasus.
6. In the thited States: The first Census io the Cnited States was taken in 1790 , sinca which time it has been repeated regularly every ten years. In Great Britain the first Census was taken in 1801, and is lrelsnd in 1813. They have been repeated every tea years gince.
census-paper, s. A ruled paper left with the householder, or head of the family, to be filled up with the necessary particulars, and handed back to the enumerator when called for.
ceant ( $k$ ), s. [An abbreviation of Lat. centum $=\mathrm{a}$ hundred. It is generslly a part of a combination or phrase, as flve per cent. = five by the hundred. In "cent per cent," however, it is a separate word.]
I. Ord. Lang.: A hundred.
"And broght with hem many stont cent
The demon makes his fuyl doseent

II. Technically:
7. A coin, made of copper or copper and nickel, in circulation in the United States. It is of the value of ten mills or the hundredth part of a dollar, and about equal to a halfpeony English.
8. A game at cards, resembling picquet, 80 called because one hunared was the wiuning nunber.

- genl (2), s. [Scent.]
* çěn'-tặge, s. [Eng. cent; -age.] Rate by the hundred; rate of interest or conmission (only now used in the compound per-centage).
t çĕnt'-al, s. [Lat. centum = a hundred.] A weight of 100 lbs avoirdupols, in use for corn at Liverpool. [Quntal]

A Connell meeting of the Central Chamber of in tavour of the cencal weight of 100 lh , as the standar was adopted, together with one meniorialislng the Board of Trape to duly verify the contal no a new imperial

¢̧en'-tâur, ${ }^{*}$ çěn'tâure, çĕn-tâu'-rŭs, s. [Lat. centaurus; Gr. кevtavpos (kentauros).]

1. Ifythol. : A mythical creatnre, half man, half horse, aaid to have sprung from the union of 1 xion and 8 Cloud; the most celebrsted was Chiron. They inhabited Thessaly, and wera also called Hippncentaurs.

So mas the bloodle feast, Which sent away,
so mas centaures arunken eontes to hell."
2. Astron.: A constellation in the Southern Hemisplere.
̧ěn-tân'-rĕ-a, s. [Jat., from Gr. кevaúpeca (kpntaureio) $=$ relating to a centant; so called from some confusion with centaury (g.v.).
Bot.: An extenaive genus of Composite plants, comprising both annual and peremial herbaceous, or half-shruhby plants, some of them common weeds, as Centaurea nigra, the Knspweed of our pastures, while a certain number are estemed border flowers. of the annual species one of the most remarkable is C. americanus, or Piectocephalus americanus of
aome authors, which has a stout erect stem four to five feet high, oblong lance-bhaped leaves, and very large capitules of a lilacpurple tint. The beat known in England is the Common Cornhottle, C. cyanus. [Cornborrle.] Centaurea Calcitrapa was once used as a febrifuge.
cĕn'-tâur-ěss, 8. [Eug. centaur; ess.] A remale centaur.
çĕn-tâur-ǐ-é'- $\infty$, s. pl. [Low Lat. centaurea (q.v.) ; Lat. Sem. pl. adj. auff. -iece.]

Bot. : $\mathbf{A}$ aub-tribe of composite planta, tribe Cynaree.

* çĕn'-tâa-rize, v.i. [Eng. centaur; -ize.] To be or act like a centaur; hence, to be a man and act like a brute.
cečn'-tâur-līke, a. [Eng. centour; -like.] Like or resembling a centaur. (Sidney.)
çĕn'-tâu-rŭ, * çen'-tõr-̌̆. * çen'-tõr-ie, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$. [Lat. centaureum; Low Lat. centourea; Gr. kevtav́petov (hentaureion), from kévanupos (kentauros) $=$ a Centaur, the plant being said to have been discovered by Chiron the Centaur.]
- Popular name of some English plants belonging to the Gentianacea: (1) Chloro perfoliata, (2) Centaurea nigra; Little Centaury: Erythroa Centaurium; More Centaury: The same as Great Centaury (q.v.); Sea Centaury: Erythreen littoralis (Scotch); Small Centaury: The same as Little Centaury (q.v.); Yellow Centaury: Chlora perfoliata (Britten \& Holland); American Centaury: The English name for the genus Sabbatia, of the gentian order.
çĕn-tē-när'-1-an, a. \& \&. [Lat. centenarius = of a handred.]
* I. As adj. : Of or relating to a hundred.
II. As subst.: A person who has attained to the age of one hundred years.
† çĕn-tē-när'-1̆-an-ĭş̧m, s. [Eng. centenarian; -ism.] The act or atata of attaining the age of one hundred years.
"Futing aside, however, the questionsble legends
* çĕn-tē-när'-1-oŭs, a. [Lat, centenarius.] Of or relatiog to a hundred. (Ash.)
çĕn-té'-nar-y̆, çĕn'-tĕn-a-ry̆, çĕn-tĕn'-ar- $\breve{\mathbf{y}}$, a. \& s. [Lat. centenarius.]
A. As adjective:
I. Relating to a hundred; consisting of a bundred.

2. Recurring once in every hundred years. "Centonnary solemnitien, which retnrned but once
in a hupdred yeara "- Masler.
B. As substantive :
*1. The aggregate of a hundred years; a century.
"In every centenary of yeara from the creation, Hakevill: On Providence
3. The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of any event.

* ̧̧én-tẹnçe, s. [SENTEsce]
çĕn-tĕn'-ĭ-èr, s. [Fr. centenier, from Lat. centenarius.]
* 1. A centuriou.
"They are an hundred, chosen out of every town and villafe, and thereou tere tornsed

2. Ao hooorary police-officer in Jersey, elected by the inhabitants every three years, and ranking next to the constable, who performs the duties of an English mayor.
çĕn-tĕn'-nĭ-al, a, [Low Lat. centennis; from centum = a hundred, and onnus = a year.] I. Pertaining to a centeuary, or hundredth anaiversary.

Her centennial day." Mason: Posms.
2. Recurring once in a hundred years.
çen't-tẽr-Ing, s. [Eng. center; -ing.] The temporary woodwork or framing on which any arch or vaulted work ia constructed. Also called a Centre (q.v.).
çěn-těs'-1-mạl, a \& s. [Fr. centésimal; Lat. centesimus $=$ hundredth; centum $=$ a hnmdred.]
A. As adj.: Hundredth, by the hundred, per cent.
"Thiarentersimat Increase is not naturally strange."
Browse - Truct L
"B.
"The neglect of a fem centertmats tn the elde of the foot ${ }^{2}-d$ rowanot on $^{2}$
*Gén-těs'-ī-māte, v.i [Lat. centesimatus, pa. par. of centestino $=$ to pick out every inflict the punishment of centesimation.
 Casuistry.
© ¢̣̆n-ť̌s-i-mā'-tion, s. [Lat. centesimo $=$ to pick ont every hundredth person; centesimus $=$ of or pertaining to $a$ hundred ; centum $=8$ hundred.j
Milit.: A mode of punishment for matiny or wholesale deaertion, in which every hundredth man was selceted for puoishment.
cern'-těsm, s. [Lat centesima (pars) $=$ the hundredth (part); centum $=$ a hundred.] $\Delta$ hundredth part or fraction. (Bailey.)
çĕn-tē'-tēşs, s. [G. кevrnrìs (kentetes) $=$ one who pierces.]
Zool.: A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Centetidx. The nose is large and proboscis-like, the body covered with hair intermingled with short prickles as in the hedgehogs, but they cannot like the latter animals roll themaelves into a ball They are found in Madagascar.
cĕn-té'-tī-dse, 8. pl. [From Mod. Lat.centet(es) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. snff. -idice.]

Zool.: A fanily of mammals, order Insectivors. Gevers: Centetes, Solenodou, and Gymnura. Found in Madagascar, the Eastern Peninsula, and Cuba.
*̧ĕnt'-gräve, s. [Lat. centum =a hnndred, iand Ger. graf = ruler, master.] [Reeve.] A lord or ruler of a huadred.
"He was
Lord of the
Hudrinentiam), called the Centorave oe
nut ch. 25.
çĕn'-tī, in comp. [Lat. cenium.] A hundred.
 (genit. centicipitis) = hundred-headed : centum = a hundred; caput = a head, and Eng. suft -ous. 1 Having a hundred heads; hundredheaded. (Smart.)

* ̧̣en-tiff-ĭd-oŭs, an [Lat. centum $=$ a hundred ; findo $=$ to cut, to divide, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Divided into a hundred parts. (Smart.)
¢cén-tī-fō-lī-oŭs, a. [Lat, centifolius, $=$ hundrsd-leaved: centam = a hundred ; folium a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves. (Johnson.)
çơn'-t1-grāde, a. [Fr. centigrade, from Lat. centum $=\mathrm{s}$ hundred, and gradus $=$ a step, . degree.] Divided into a hundred degrees.
oentigrade thermometer, $s$. A thermometer gradnated on the scale of Celsins, according to which the freezing-point ( $=32^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit) is marked zero, and the boilingpoint ( $=212^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit) $100^{\circ}$. [Thermo METER.]
çén'-tí-grăm, çĕn'-tǐ-grămme, s. [Fr. ceutigramme: cent $=$ a hondred; gramme $=\mathrm{s}$ grain; from Lat. centum $=$ a huadred, and gramma $=\mathrm{s}$ grain.] [Gram, Granme.] A measure of weight, being the hundredth part of a gramme, and equal to -15433 of a grain troy, or 16924 of a grain avoirdupois.
çĕn'-tǐ-lî-tẽr, çĕn'-ť̌-lî-tre, a. [Fr. centilitre: cent $=$ a hundred; litre $=$ a messure of capacity or volume.] A measure of capacity or volume, being the hundredth part of a litre, or a little more than six-tenths of a cubic inch.
çěn-til'-ó-quy (quy as kwy), s. [Lat. centum = a hundred; loquor = to speak.] A
work composed by Ptolemy, and ao called from its consisting of a hnudred aphorisma or sayings.

Ptolomens, in his centilogny,-stitributes all then gymptoms. which are in melaricholy nien
induences."-Burton: Anat. of Neh p. 182
çĕn-tíme, s. [O. Fr. centisme; Fr. centime, rom Lat. contesimus $=$ of or vertaining to a hundred, handrellth.] A amall French copper coin, the hundredth part of a franc.
Çĕn-tı̆m'-ĕ-tẽr, çĕn'-ti-mē-tre, s. [FY. centimetre, from Lat. centum = hundred, and

Gite, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hër, thêre; pıne, pĭt, sïre, sỉr, marîne; gō, pơt,


## CERAMIC AND DECORATIVE ART.

1 HIRSCHVOGEL, TILE (Germany, XVI Century).
2 JAPANESE SATSUMA BOWL.
PALISSY PLATE (France, XYI Century).
PERSIAN BOWL (XVI Century).
DELFT VASE (IIolland, XVIII Century).
SPANISH-MORESQUE MAJOLICA URN (XIV Century).
HENRY II FLAGON (France, XVI Century).
8 GLAZED BAS-RELIEF, IN TILE, BY LUCCA DELLA ROBBIA
(Florence, about A. D. 1500).
MAJOLICA PLATE, FROM URBINO (Italy, XVI Century).
0 PORCELAIN TILE, MINTON (England, XIX Century).
CHINESE VASE.
2 WEDGWOOD PITCHER (England, XVIII Century).
3 DRESDEN COFFEE-POT, MEISSEN (XVIII Century).
I4 GERMAN TILE, WITH COAT OF ARMS.
5 VENETIAN MILLEFIORI GLASS.
6 ROCKWOOD JAR (United Stetes, XIX Century).
17 ROYAL WORCESTER PLATE (England, XIX Century).

metrum $=$ a measure.] A French measure of length, the hundredth part of a metre, that is length, the huadredt part of a
rather more than :39 of an inch.
"The Units Compiltiee of the Britiluh Amoolntion hare recommended thet anl specticatlond shaill be reo


centimetre-nine, s. [METRE-AEVEN.]

- çĕn'-tǐ-nęl, s. [Sentinel.]
"gen-tin-er, s. [Centenier.]
 hundred ; nodus = a knot.] A kind of graas of the genus Illicehrun, a purslane-like plant; knotweed.
t ̧̧̆n'-ťi-pěd, ¢夭̆n'-tǐ-pēde, s. [Fr. centipedts; Lat. centipeda $=$ hundred-footed; from centum $=$ a hundred, and pes (genit. pedis) $=\mathrm{s}$ foot. 1

Zool.: An artlculated animal baving, in the popalar estimation, 100 feet, but acientific men do not guarantee the number. It is opposed to a millepede, i.e., an animal with 1,000 leet, s number no more guaranteed than the former. The real distinction between them is that the Centlpedes have only one pair of legs from Centipedes have only one pair of legs from
each ring or "somite" of the body, while ia the Millepedes there are to each oomite, except the auterior five or six, two paira. The Centipedes constitute the order Chilipoda, of the class Myriapoda (q.v.). The feet are generally from fifteen to twenty pairs, and the joints of the antenare not Jess than fourteer.

- Pěn-ť̌p'-ĕ-dal, $a . \quad$ [Lat. centum $=$ hundred; pedalis $=$ of a foot long, from pes (genit. pedis) $=$ a foot.] Of a huudred feet in leagth.
'gèn'-ť̌-pëe, s. The same as Centipede (q.v.).乌̆n't-nẽr, \& [Ger. centner $=a$ hundredweight; from Lat. centenarits $=$ of or per taining to a hundred ; centum $=$ a hundred.]

1. A weight of one huadred pounds, used in sonie parts of England and Germany.
"The Liverpool comn measuze of 1001b, Called It dand, March 50 , 1881 .
2. A weight of a drachm, divided into a hundred equal parts.

- ģĕn'-ť̆, " çěn'-tōne (or as çhěn-tō'-nê), 1. [Lat. cento $=$ a garment made up of several plecea joined together; patchwork.]

1. A composition conaiating of verae or passages from different authors arranged in a new order.
"Centones are pieces of cloth of divers colocors.
 by. it of verses, 15, note. - Vives; Auguatine's city of God, II Becoming at length naturalised in our tongue, it dropped the Latin plural centones and took the English one centos in its room (Trench: On some Def. in our Eng.Dict., p. 28.)
"From differeat netions next the centos crowd." ${ }^{\text {Cambridge }}$.
2. Musia: An opera or musical composition made up of selections from other pieces; a musical medley.

* çĕn-tŏc'-ụ-lä-těd, a. [L_at. centum =a hundred; oculatus = having eyes, from oculus $=$ an eyc.] Having a huadred eyes.
 and Eng. sutf. -ism.] The act or art of making op a composition from selections out of other suthors; compilation.
$\boldsymbol{q}_{6}{ }^{\prime} \mathbf{n}^{\prime}$-tral, $a$. [Lat. centralis $=$ pertaining to the centre, from centrum $=$ the centre.] 1. Relating to the centre, coataining the cutre.

2. Situated in or at the centre.
"Palmyra, ceneral in the desert... fell." Wordsioch: Excursion, bl. vil

## central artery, $s$

not.: That which, given off by the ophthalmic, inainuates itself into the optic nerve in ita passage to the retina.

## central-eclipse, s.

Astron.: A central-eclipse is when the centres of the heavenly bodies, which are affected, exactly coincide, or are directly in a line with the spectator.
central-fire, s, \& a.
*1. As substantive:
Alchemy: The fire which alchemiets formerly imagined to be in the centre of the earth, the fumes and vepoura of which, as they supposed, made the metals and minerals.
2. As adjective:

Gunmaking: Constructed for the use of centre-fire cartridges. [Centhe-Fire.]
central forces, s. pl.
Mech. : The two antagoaiatic forces (centrifugal and centripetal) by whose united action bodics are caused to revolve round a central point.
¢̧̌̌n'-tral-iģm, в. [Eng. central; -ism.] The same as centralization (q.v.).
$\dagger$ ̧̣̆n'-trąl-ist, s. [Eng. central; -ist.] One in favour of the policy of centralization.

* gean-traxl'-1-ty, s. [Low Lat. centralitas; entralis = pertaining to a centre; centrum= a centre.] The state or quality of being central.
"An actual centratity, though as low an next to
 8. [Eng. centraliz(e); -ation.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of making central.
2. Political: The syatem or policy of carrying on all Government at one central opot inatead of locally. [Centraliam.]
¢̧̌n'tral-ize, gén'-tral-ị̄e, v.t. [Eng. central; -ize.]
3. Gen.: To make central, to bring to centre.
4. Spec.: To concentrate in some particular part, as an actual or conventional centre: part, as an actual or conventional centre: generally applied to the process by which the
municipal or local administration of a counatry municipal or local administration of a counatry
is overridden by the administration of the is overridden by
court or capital).
$\because$ "... his gittempt to eentralize the power of the
¢
 àл ${ }^{\circ} \sigma \sigma \omega($ allassō $)=$ to change.]
MLin.: A white or yellowish-white pearly mineral found near Black Reck, at the Bay of Fundy. Compoa.: Silica, 58.36 ; alumina, $1 \times 4$; magnesia, 0.16 ; lime, 27.92 ; potasaa, 0.59 ; water, 11'42. (Dana.)
çĕn'-tral-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. central;-ly.] Aa regards the centre; io a central manner.
 spur; äveos (anthos) = a fiower.]

Rot.: Spurred Valerian, a amall geaua of plants of the order Valerianacea, much used for borters in gardens. Centranthus ruber growa in the South of England apparently but not really wild. It comes from the south of Europe and north of Africa

* çĕn-trā'-tion, s. [Lat. centrum $=3$ centre.] A tendency to approach the centre.

What needs that aumerous clos centration
Like wattefull sand ytost with boisterous inurda
ěn'-tre (tre as tẽr), çèn'-tẽr, s. \& a. [Fr. centre; Sp. \& Ital. centre; Lat. centrum; Gr. кévтpol (kentron) = a prick, a goad, a centre; кevтє $\omega$ (henteō) = to prick, to goad.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) The middle point, that poiat from which all points on the circumference of any circle, real or imaginary, are equally distant. [111. (3).]
"This erthe
; iti. 9 h ${ }^{\text {ha }}$
(2) The middle portion of anything.
"The market-place, the middie centre of this corsed
(3) A point of concentration; the point to which all thinge converge.
2. Figuratively:
(1) The point on which men's thoughts or minds are cencentrated; the principal point. Times, Novire of the diplomatic diffculty
(2) The earth.
"The hearns themselves, the planeta, snd this centre, observe degree, priority, and place, $\begin{gathered}\text { shakesp.: Troilus } \& \text { Crestda, i. s. }\end{gathered}$
(3) The soul.

Poor soul, the contre of my unful cutth,"

## II. Technioally:

1. Geom., Nat. Phil., Ec.: [I. 1.]
2. Mech. : One of two conical steel pins on
a lathe, on which the body to be turned is axed and revolves
3. Building:
(1) Any timber frame, or set of frames, for

ogntre of an arce.
supporting the archstonea of a bridge during the construction of an arch. (Weale.)
(2) Pl. centres: The length of timber disposed in a certain way by the process called centering (q.v.).
4. Tumery (pl. centres): The two cones with their axes horizontally posited for sustaining the body while it is turned. (Weale.)
III. Compound Terms:
(1) Centre of a bastion :

Mifl.: A point in the middle of the gorge of the bastion, whence the capital line commences; it is generally at the ianer polygon of the figure. (James.)
(2) Centre of a battalion on parade:

Mil.: The middle, where an interval is left for the coloura. (James.)
(3) Centre of a circle:

Geom. : A point within a circle, and so striated that all straight lines drawn from it to the circumferance are equal to one acother.
(4) Centre of a conic section:

Geom. : The point which bisects any diameter, or the noint in which all the diametera intersect each other. [Nos. 7 \& 11.]
(5) Centre of a curve of the higher kind:

Geom.: The place where two diameters meet.
(6) Centre of a dial: That part where the gnomon or atyle, placerl parallel to the axis of the earth, intersects the plane of the dial. (Weale.)
(7) Centre of a hyperbola:

Conic Sect.: The point of bisection of a straight line joiaing the foci.
(8) Centre of a regular polygon

Geom. : A point so aituated that the atraight line drawa from it to the aeveral angles of the polygon are equal to one another.
(9) Centre of a sphere:

Geom. : A point within a sphere, ao situated that all the radii running from it to the circumfereace of the aphere are equal to earch other. It is the centre also of every great circle of the sphere.
(10) Centre of a square:

Geom. : A point so aituated that straight lines drawn from it to the scveral angular points of the aquare are equal to each other.
(11) Centre of an ellipse:

Conic Sect.: The point of bisection of a straight line joining the foci of an ellipae [No. 4.]
(12) Centre of attack

Mil.: An attack carried upon a capital in the middle, which generally leads to the half the midde, which generaly leads worka with a considerable front upon three capitals are used is besieging a place. (James.)
(13) Centre of attraction:

Nat. Phil.: The point to which bodies tend through the attraction of gravity.

- The sirength of a centre, called also the absolute force of a centre of attraction: The intensity of force at unit distance. Attraction being inveraely as the square of the distance, the atrength of a centre of attraction is $=\frac{\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{S}}}{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{B}$ $\mathrm{L}_{\text {standing for length, and T for time. (Everett: }}$ The C. G. S. System of Units, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 6.)

66in, boy; pout, jowl ; cat, çell, ohorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, thie; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, excist. ph = $\mathcal{L}$

(14) Centre of buoyancy:

Ship-building: The same as Centre of displacement (q.v.).

## (I5) Centre of cavify :

Ship-building: The same as Centre of displacement (q:v.).
(16) Centre of conversion :

Nat. Phal.: A point in a body abont which it tends to turn, or turns when etruck by another body.
(17) Centre of displacement:

Ship-building: The mean centre of the portion of the vessel immersed in the water. It is called also the Centre of cavity, immersion, or buoyancy.
(18) Centre of equilibrium in a series of connected bodies:
Nat Phil.: A point so situated that if it be supported the whole series of bodies will remain at rest.
(19) Centre of forces:

Nat. Phil.: The point of spplication of a number of forcea where they can be counteracted by a single force.
(20) Centre of friction :

Nat. Phll.: The yoint around which anything gyrates
(21) Centre of gravity:

Nat. Phil. : A point in any material body or system of particles rigidly connected which is go situated that if it be bupported or fixed the body will remain at reat whatever be the position which the body itself may occupy at the time.
(22) Centre of gyration :

Geom.: The point at which, if the whole matter in the body were collected, given forces would produce the same angular velocity of rotation in a given time as ther would do if the particles of the hody were distributed in their proper places. (Pen. Cyel.)
(23) Centre of immersion:

Ship-builling: The same as Centre of displacement (1.v.).
(24) Centre of inertia:

Nut. Phil.: The same as Centre of grovity (q.5.)
(25) Centre of magnitude:

Nat. Phil.: A point in a hody equally distant from all its external parts.
(26) Centre of motion:

Nat. Fhil.: The point which remalis at rest while all the other jarts move about it.
(27) Centre of oscillation:

Nat. Phil., Pendulum, ac. : The point in which the whole of the matter must be col lected that the time of the oscillation may be the same as when it is distributed.
(28) Centre of percussion:

Nat. Phil. : The point at which the force of he stroke is the greatest possible
(29) Centre of position:

Nat. Phil.: The same as Centre of gravity (q.v.).
(30) Centre of pressure

Nat. Phil.: The point at which the whole monnt of pressure may be applied with the same effect as when it is distribnted.
(31) Centre of pressure in a fluid against a plane:

Hydrostatics: A point so situated that it will just austain a force equal and contrary to the whole pressmre of the fluid.
(32) Centre of rotation:

Nat. Phil.: The point aronnd which a body rotates, the centre of motion of a body.
(33) Centre of spontaneous rotation:

Nat. Phil: The centre around which a body, every part of which is tree to move, actually does so when atruck by a force not passing through its centre of gravity.
B. As adjective: (See the compounds).

## centre-bit, s.

Mech.: An inatrument turning on a centre, and having a projecting conical polnt. It is nsed for boring circular holes of various diameters. The head of the atock is preased against the hreast, and the stock itself caused to revolve swiftly by means of a handie.

## centre-bosard, s.

Naut.: A board placed amidship in a well

Which extends longitudinally and vertically through the keel, and is a dapted to be lowered to give a deeper draft, in order to avoid leeway and to give the vassel greator stahlity under press of csavas. It is the old Dutch lee-board in a central position. A eliding. keel. ( $K$ night.)

## centre-chisel, s.

Mstal.: A chisel used to make a dent at the exact centre, to form a starting-point for the drill, in drilling holes in metal. A pointed cold-chisel.

## centro-chuck, s.

Turning: A chack which can be screwed on the mandril of a lathe, and has a hardened steel core or centre fixed on 1t, and alao a projecting arm or driver.

## centre-drill, s

Turning: A sinall drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathecentres.
centre-fire, s. \& a. (See the corapound). Centre-fire cartridge: A cartridge in which the fulminate occupies an axial position, instead of being around the periphery of the flanged capsule.
centre-gauge, s. A gauge for showing the angle to which a latlee-centre should be turned, and also for sccurately grinding and 6etting screw-cutting tools.
contre-lathe, s.

1. A lathe in which the work is supported unon centres at each end; one on the ent of the mandrel in the head-stock, and the other, the back-centre, on the axia io the tail-stock. The latter is adjustable
2. A pole lathe; a lathe in which the work is held by centres projecting from two posts, and is driven by a hand, which pases two or three times around it. The band is fastened at its respective ends to a treadle beneath the lathe and a spring bar above it. ( $\mathrm{K}^{\prime} \mathrm{right}$.)

## centre-line, s.

Shipbrilding: A central, longitudinal, vertical section of the hull

## centro-phonic, s.

Acoustics: The place where the speaker stands in making yolysyllabical and articulate echoes. (Weale.)

## centre-phenceamptic, s.

Acoustics: The place or object which returns the voiee. (Weale.)
centre-pin, s. The pivot on which the needie oscillates in a mariner's compass.

## centre-punch, s.

Joinery: A small piece of steel, with a hard eved point at one ead, used for makiug a gmall hole or indent.

## contre-rall, 8

Rail. Engineering: A third, or middle, rail placed between the ordinary rails of a track, and used on inclined planes in convection with wheels on the locomotive iu ascending or descending the grade. (K'night.)
centre-saw, s. A machine for splitting round timber into bolts, instead of rlving it, for sxe and pick handles, and heary spokes. It has a siding carriage, furnished with centre head-blocks, mion which the log is plared; aod is provided with a dial-plate and atous, by which the log cau be spaced into stuff the desired size. The centres can be aljusted up or down, to suit the work. Is caplable of splitting timbers np to 20 inches in dianeter, 3 feet long; cuts invariahy 22 inches or less in diameter. (Kinight.)
centre-second, s. A term applied to a wateh or clock in which the gecond-hand is moanted on the central arbor and completes its revolution in one minute. It is more easily resd than the ordinary second-hand traversiug in its own small dial. (hnight.)
centre-valve, 3. A device in gas-works intended to distribute the coal-gas to the purifiers.
centre-vellc, s. The centre of gravity of an equivalent aail, or that single sall whose position and magnitude are such as cause it to be acted upon by the wind when the vessel

Is salling, so that the motion shell be the same as thst which takes place while the salla have their usual positions. (Weale.) It is called also velio-point.
centre-wheol, s. The "third wheal " of
a watch in some klads of movements.

[enthe, 8.]

## A. Transitive

L Ordinary Language

1. Lit.: To place in the ceutro.

Ono foot he entred, and the other turned

2. Fig.: To collect or gather at one polnt : to conceutrate.
"He may taks, a pange all the world over, and drav In all that wide air and circurnforence of win and viot "Bnt here onr hopes are cont

| Temant: |
| :---: |
| tofes, |

II. Optics: To grind an optie glass so that the thickest part shall be exactly in the centra.
B. Intransitive:
I. Lit. : To be placed or to atand in the ceutre.

Is ceatre, yet oxtends to anil, Hearez thom.

* II. Figuratively :

1. To rest or repose aa a body in astata ol equilihrinm.

Where there is no visible truth whereln to ompro errour is as wide ay mea's lancies, and may wander t 2. To be collected to centrated.
"Byeak, for he can, avd none so well sat he,
What tranares centre, what dellghts, in theo
çe̛n'-tred (tred as tered or tẽrd), çĕn' tered, pa. par. or a. [Centhe, v.]

- cĕn-trĕ'-I-ty̆. 8. [Eng. centre; -ity.] The quality or state of being central ; centrality.

Ench part of in, every thing eompost


+ ģĕn'tre-mĕnt (tre ss tẽr) s. [Eng. entre; -ment.] The centre, the chief point.
"They fall at orco into that otato in whieh anothes perso becomes to ns the very giat and ocxtrument of
çĕn'-tricc, * ̧̧ĕn'-trĭck, "çĕn'-trì-oal a. \& \%. [Eng. centr(e), and suff. -ic, -ical.]
A. As aulj. : Placed in the centre; central.
" Rome, that have deeper diggid to mfas that I.
कay where his centrick bappiness doth lie." Dionn
B. As subst.: A circle having the samo centre as the earth.
with centric and "How gird the sphare"*
* çěn'-trǐ-cạl-1y̆, ady. [EDg. centrioal; dy.] Centrally, in the centre.
* çĕn'-trǐ-call-nĕss, s. [Eng. centrical; -ness.] The state or quality of being central.
* çĕn-trǐç'-i-ty̆, s. [Eng. centric; -lty.] The bame as Centhicalness.
çen-trif'- $\mathbf{n}$-gal, $a$. [Fr. centrifuge, from Iat. centrum $=$ the centre, and fugio $=$ to fly from.]

1. Mech.: Having a tendency to or causing to recede from the ceatre. [Centraifuoal FORCE.]
"They described an hyperbola hy changing the con-
trpetal into a centriugal force."-Cheyna.
† 2. Botury:
(1) An eplthet applied to tbat kind of inflorescence, which, like the cyme, flowers first at the end and last at the base; called also Determinate, Definite, or Terminal idiloresceterminale, [Centhiruoal inylonescence.]
"The expasimion of the fowers is io thifs crae contry fugal, that is. from apex to base, or frozn co
(2) Having the radicle turded towards the aides of the frait.
centrifugal drill, s. A drill haviog fly-wheel upon the stock, to maintale and steady the motion sgainst the effect of temporary lmpediments.
centrifugal filter, \& A filter the
periphery, and is very raplidiy rotated on its vertical axis, so as to drive off hy centrifugal force the liquid with which the substance contained in the cylinder is saturated.

## centrifugal force, $s$.

Nat. Phil.: The force which impels a revolving body from the centre to the circumforence of its erhit.
Frof. Airy objects to the use of the term centrifugal force, saying that there is no force im opersitioa. He propoges to substitnte the expression "ceatrifugal tendency," - (Prof.
diry: Pop, Astron., 6 th ed., pp. 24i-2.) diry : Pop, Astron., 6 th ed., pp. 241-2.)

## centrifugal gun, s.

Mil.: A form of maching cannon in which balls are driven tangentially from a chambered disk rotating at great speed.
centrifugal inforesconce, $s$.
Bot.: An innores. conce in which the terminal fuwsr opens frst and the lateral ones succasslvely afterwstas. (Fiquier: Vegetable World.)

## centrifugal



## machine, s.

CENTRIFUCAL INFLOR 1. Hydraid.: A ma- escence-geranion. ohine contrived to
ralse water ly means of centrifugal force, combined with the pressure of the atmoвphere.
2. Mamufac.: A machine for drying yarn, cloth, clothes, sugar, \&c., hy centrifugal actioa. The flbre or other materisl is placed in a bollow cylinder with a reticulated periphery of wire gavze, and, being rotated at a rate of from 1,000 to 2,000 revolutions per minate, the water fliss off by the centrifugal action, and is collected by the enclosiug cyliuder, down which it trickles to a dis-charge-pipe. It is alsu found uaeful in rsmoving the must from ths grape after crushing. (Knight.)
centrifugal pump, s. The same as Centrifuoal Machine, I. Hydraul.

## contrifugal radicle, $\boldsymbol{s}$.

Bot. : An embryoulc radicle which is turoed way from the centre of s seed.
contrifugal sugar, s. A trade-name for sugar prepared in a centrifagal machine.
centrifugal tendency, s A compound term designed to sypress the aama dea as the mors common one, centrifugal force (q.v.)
"A circular hoop when set to pinning boomen moro or iess alliptic owing to this contringual tendercy."
 -ly. 1

1. Lit.: In a ceatrifugal manner.
2. Fig.: Spreading outwards.
"The Brtilinh Associntiou then. As a whole, Acces phycical nature on a al wides and pushes knowiedse entrijugatly
¢̣̆n-trĭf'-u-gĕnçe, s. [Eng. centrifug(al); -ence.] Centrifugal tendeney ( $\mathrm{f} . \mathrm{v}$.).
¢ĕnt'-ring RE, $v$.]

* A. As adj.: Tending or gravitatiag towrids the centro.
B. As substantive:

1. Builling: [Centerina.]
2. Optics: Tha grindiag of s lens, so that the thickest part be exactly in the middle.
¢ĕn-trǐp'-̌-tal, a. [In Fr. centripite, from Lat. centrem $=$ centre, and peto $=$ to seek.] 1. Meck. : Having a teadency to or causing to approach the centre; having gravity is the oppoatts of centrifugal (q.v.).
"In the anme manuer the centrifugal force is not a of the irst law of motion, mesurured by the portion of
 2. Botany:
(1) An epithet for that kind of inflorescence Which, like the spike or capltulum, flowers first at the base and last at the end or centre; called also Indeterminate, Indefinite, or $A x i l$,
lary iuflorescence. [Centhipetal infloaesCENCE, $]$
that the erpansion of the fowers io thus ontrippotas, oentre. - Baivour : Botany ( 2855 ), $\$$ \$81.
(2) Having the radicle turned towarde the axis of the fruit.
3. Ostoology: Progressing by changes from the exterior towarda the centre, as the centripetal calcification of a bone. (Owen.) (Webster.)

## centripetal force, s.

Nat. Phil.: A so-called force which tends to make a body move towards a centre.
centripetal inflorescence, 2 .
Bot. : An inflorescence in which the lowest flowers open first continues to stem gate, developing resh flowers, (Fig uier: Veg. World.)

## centripotal

 press, 8 A me chanicai contriv ance for pressing Inwardly on a radis line from all directions ia the common plane. (Kright.)
centripetal
pamp, s. A pump in which the water is gathered by revolving ludes or arms, snd drawn to the axis from whence the dischargctube rises. (Knight.)

## centripetal tendenoy,s

Nat. Phil. : A name proposed by Prof. Aliry to designate what is aow commonly called "centripetal force," but properly speaking is not a force but a tendency. [Centaipetal Fonce.] Centripetal and centrifugal tendencies make the planets revolve stound the sun in their present elliptic orbits. If centripetal action ceased, they would fly off into space if centrifugal action failed longer to operste, if centrifugal action failed longer to operste, they would move with continually angmentlng velocity towards the sun, against which
they would ultimately impinge, with the they would ultimately impinge, with the
effeet that everything in them combustible would be burnt.
+çĕn-trip'-ĕ-tal-1y̆, adv. [Eng. centripetal; $-l y$.] In a centripetal manner; by centripetal force.
çen-trip'-ð-tẹn-̧̧y̆, \& [Lat, oentrum $=$ centre: petens (genit. petentis), pr. par. of preto $x$ to aeek.] The quality of having a tendeney to approach the centre. (Month. Rev.)
¢̧ĕn-trǐs'-cŭs, s. [Lat. centrisorts; Gr. кévтproxos (hentrikkos).]

Ichthy.: A geru1s of fishes of the family Fistularidæ or Aulostomidx, haviag the head lengthened into a very narrow bnout, mouth without teeth, gills broarl and flat, body compressed, helly carinate, ventral fins united (Cruig.) Centriscus seolophex is the Trumpet fish or Ses-anipe, called in Cornwall the Bel lows-flsh. It is about five inches long. It hahtat is in the Mediterrauean. It has been found, though rarely, iu the British seas.
¢̧ĕn-tró-băr'-ĭc, $\alpha$. [Gr, кєvтроßарька́ (kentrobarika), the title of a book by Arehimedes on the finding the centre of gravity; from кєขтpo $\beta a p$ pr's ( $k$ entrobarés) = gravitating towairls the centre: кévтpov (kentron) $=$ centre, Bajpos (baros) $=$ weight, gravity. 3 Relating to the centre of gravity, or to the procesa of fiuding it.

## centrobaric method, $s$.

Math.: A process invented for measuriag or determiaing the quantity of suy surface
or solid, by considering it as generated by or solid, by considering it as generated by
motion, and multiplying tha generating line or motion, and multiplying tha generating line or
surface into the path of its centre of gravity: surface into the path of its centre of gravity; pus, and alao, but incorrectly, Guldinus's properties.
çĕn-trot-car'-phą, s. [Gr. кértpov (kentron) = a spur; кápфos (karphos) = a stalk.]
Bot.: A group of Composites, differing but slightly, if at all, from Rudbeekia (q.v.).
ç̛̃-trot-clin'-ǐ-ŭm, s. [From Gr. кévtpov (kentron) $=$ s sharp point, s centre; кגim (kline $)=$ a conch, a bed.]

Bot.: A genus of composits planta, with two-lipped corvllas. The four knowa apecies are hards or small bhruba found in the Perivian Andes at an slavation of 6,000 to 8,000 eet. Thay have alternsts leaves, stalked toothed, or entire, and covered beneath, as well as the stems, with a white tomentum. The flower-heada are purple, about an lach in diameter ; the ray florets are few and femals. Centroclinium ailpressum and c. refleanm are oultivated, and produce ross-coloured flowers, smelling like bawthorn (Treasury of Botany.)
cĕn-tró-lé-pis, s. [Gr. кévтpov (kentron) = a spur; Aetis (lopis) $=\mathrm{a}$ a scals.]

Bot.: A genus of Deevauxiacer, containing a few small tufted sedge-like herbs from Anstralia and Tasmania. Lesvea setaceous, all radical; scapes chort and terminated by a simple spiks ; glumes two, membranous stamen ons; ovaries two to twelve, becoming utriclen in fruit. (Treas. of Bot.)
çĕn-tro-lin'-e-ad, s. [Lat, centmem = centre; linea $=$ a line.] An instrument for drawing lines converging to or passing through 2 point.
¢̧en-trod-lin'-厄-al, a. \& \& [Lat. centrum = linea $=$ a line.
A. As adl.: An epithet spplied to linee cnavarging to or meeting ia a point or centra.
B. As substantive: A centrolinead.
 $=$ a spur; $\lambda o \beta$ ós (lobos) $=$ a hood, s capsule.]

Bot.: A genus of loguminous trees from Brazil, Guisis, and Venezuela. The leaves sra a foot or more in length, and clad with a rusty pubescence. The pod is the most remarkabls part of the plant. It is like the fruit of the common maple. it is sbout nins inches in length, tha lower or seed-bearing portion length, globular, and clan with long, stralght prickles; the upper or winged portion thin, lapery in
texture, shout $2 t$ inches broad, and bearing on texture, shout $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and bearing in
its back s long, straight, spurred spine, which ia the hardened stylc. Centrolobium paräcnse furnishes one of the most esteesued timbers of the Orinoco; its colour is liright orauge while fresh, fading to lrown after expoaure.
 = a goad, a spur ; Aó申os (lophos) $=$ a crest.]

Ichthy.: A genus of flahos of the family Coryphitnider, with elongated bodies, the dorsal fla commencing evenly with the pectoral; ventral fin small ; anal fin half as long as the dorsal ; vent central ; lateral line prominent. Centrolophus morio is the "Black fish," rarely met with on the British coasta, It is intensely black above, eapecially on the fins. It is of a paler colonr beneath.

* ¢̧ĕn'-tró-nêl, s. [A corrupt form of centinel (q. v.).] A sentinel
çẽn-trṑ-nl̆-ă, s. [Gr. кévtpov (kentron) $=8$ sinur, from the anthers being furnished with s loag spur.]
Bot. : A genus of plants of the order Melano stornaceæ, haviug large purple flowers.
çĕn-trot-nōt'-ǐ-dæ, s. pl. [From Mol. Lat centronotus, the typical genus; and fen. pl. adj. sutif. -idne.]
Ichthy.: A lapsed fanily of fishes, of which Centronotus (q.v.) was the type.
çěn-trò-nō'tŭg, s. [Gr. кévтןov (kentron) = a goad, a spur; woros (notos) $=$ this back: so called from the faet that the dorsal fin is entirely eomposed of glines.]
Ichthy. : A genus of fishes, family Blenuidire, with ten speciea, of which one, C. gurellus, the Gumnel-, or Batter-flsh, is British. The body is elongate: dorsal (of spines only) and anal ting of equal length and falcated; caudal fin large and forked; scales minute.
çěn-trò-pö'gŏn, s. [Gr. кévтpov (kentron)=


Bot.: A genus of Lobeliacee, natives of tropical America. All the plants are undershrubs with irregular flowers on long sxillary stalks. It is alleged that the aueculent fruit of Centropogon is eatable (Lindley), though the Lobeliacea are geaerally dangerous.
¢ӗn-tró-pó'-ma, ¢ĕn-trot-po'-mŭs, s. $\pi \bar{\omega} \mu \alpha($ рӧma) $=$ a lid, a cover.]

[^114]Iehthy．：A genus of flshes belonging to the Percidæ or Perch family．Centropomus un－ decimalis，the specific name of which refers to the fact that it had eleven rays to the posterior dorsal fin，freqnents the month of some South American rivers．It is called by the English residents the Sea－pike，and is eaten．
¢̧モ̌n－tróo－priss＇－tiş，s．［Gr．кévipov（kentron） ＝a spur；and npioris（pristis）＝a large fish， prob．the ssw－fish（q．v．）．］
Ichthy．：A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidæ or Perch family．Centropristis nigri cans，one of the epeciea called Black Perch or Black Bass，is abundant in the rivers of the United States，and is eateemed for the table．
gěn＇－trot－ph̆s，s．［Gr．кévtpov（kentron）＝a spur；поvis（pous）＝a foot．］
Ornith．：A genus of birds belonging to the Coccyzinæ or Hooked－billed Cuckoos．
 ＝s spur；rediju（selen $\tilde{e})=$ the moon．］
Bot．：A genus of Gesnerscex，from Britiah Guisna．It conaists of but a single plant， which has a short，creeping stem，subcondate， yetiolste leaves，and solitaryaxillary peduncles． The calyx is five－parted，with eerrats eegments． It is distinguished from Nemetanthns，to which it is allied，by the spur of the flower， coupled with the hablit and the toothed seg－ ments of the calyx．（Treas，of Botany．）
¢ĕn－trあ－sē＇－ma，s．［Gr．кévтpov（kentron）＝ a spur ；$\sigma \bar{\eta} \mu a(s e ́ m a)=$ a mark，a device．］
Bot．：A genus of leguminous prostrate or twining perennial plants，distinguished by having on the back and near the base of the standard a short spur．The species are entirely Anserican，and are mostly found in Brazil． The large and elegant pea－like flowers are white， violet，rose，or blug in colour，single or in villary racemes．The poda are very narrow， axillary racemes．The pods are very narrow，
compreased，thickened at both sides，and ter－ conpressed，thickened at both sides，and ter－
minating in a long point ；in some species they minating in a long point；in some species they species are knowo．
gěn＇－trŭm，s．［From Mod．Lat．centrum； Gr．кévtpov（kentron）＝a horse－goad， the stationary part of a pair of compasses．］ Anat．© Zool．：A centre，applied opecially
to the＂bodies＂of vertebrsta．（Huxley．） to the＂bodies＂of verte brsta．（Huxley．） （Nicholson．）
＊Ģĕn＇try̆，s．［SEntaq．］
The thoughtlens wits shail frequent forfolts pay．
Who gainst the centrys box discharge their tean．
ge̛n－tŭm＇－vir（ $p l$ ．çěn－tŭm＇－virr－ī），s．［An adaptation of Lat．centumviri：ceneum $=a$ hundred；viri，nom．pl．of vir＝a man．］
Rom．Antiq．：One of the centumviri or judges appointed by the prator to decide common causea smongst the Romans．They were selected from the most learned in the law，and were elected from the thirty－five tribes，three ont of each tribe，so that their number really was one hundred and five， though，for the sake of the round number called centumviri．They were afterwsrds in－ cressed in uu mber to one hundred and eighty， yet still retained their original name．
¢ŏn－tŭm＇vir－al，a．［Lat．centumviralis＝ pertaining to the centumviri．］Pertaioing to the centumviri or a ceatutovir．（Ash．）
¢̧̆n－tŭm＇－vir－ate，s．［Fr．centumvirat；Lst． centumviratus．］The office or position of a centumvir．（Quar．Rev．）
gěn－tŭn＇－cụ－lŭs，s．［Lat．＝bind－weed．］ Bot．：A genus of plants，order Primulacese． Centunculus minimus is the Bastard Pinper－ nel，a Britiah annusl weed with alternate ovate leaves and sessile flowers．A book－ name for it is the Small Chatfweed．
¢̧̌n＇－tụ－ple，a．［Fr．centuple；Lat．centuplex $=$ a hundred－fold ：centum $=$ a hundred plexus，pa par．of plecto $=$ to twist，to weave．
A hundred－fold．
＊Gĕn＇－tu－ple，v．t．［Centuple，a．］To multi－ ply or iucrease a hundred－fold．
＂Then would he centupte thy former store，
And raike thee iar mors hapy than before＂．
＊̣̆̈n－tū＇－plic－ate，v．t．［Lst．centuplicatus， pa．par．of centuplico $=$ to make a hundred－
fold ：centum＝a hundred；plico＝to weave，to twist．］To make a hnndred－fold，to repeat a hundred times．
－¢̧ĕn－tn̄＇－pli－oā－těd，pa．par．or a．［Cen－ TUPLicate，$v$ ．］Made a hundred－fold，repeated a hundred times．
＂I perform＇d the civilities yon enfogn＇ dmo to your
friends here who returu you the ilke oentuplicitod， frlend h here who returu you the ilike contuplicaliod，
 ［Centoplicate，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．o partio adj．：（See the verh）
C．As subst．：The act of multiplying a hun－ dred－fold．
＊pĕn－tür－1̌－al，a．［Lat．cenfurialis＝per－ taining to a century；centuria $=$ a century ； centum $=$ s hundred．］Pertaining to a century or a hundred．（Edin．Cycl．）
gĕn－tür＇－Y－an，s．［Eng．century；－an．］A
centurion．（See example under centenier．）
＂çĕn－tür＇－̌－ate，v．f．［Lat．centuriatus，pa． par．of centurio．］To divide into centuriea or hundreds．（Coles．）
＊gĕn－tür－1－ate，a．［Lat．centuriatus，pa． par．of centurio．）Pertaining to，or divided into， centuries or hundreds．
＂The censuriata asemblion＂－Holland：Livy，bk
çĕn－tür－1－a＇－tõr，s．［Lat．centurio $=$ to divide into centuriea or hundreds．］A name given to hiatorians who distinguish timea by centuries，which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history．Used specislly of the Magdeburg centuriators－viz．，Matthias Fla－ cius，John Wigand，Matthew Judex，Basil cius，Johu wigand，Matthew Jndex，Basil Faber，Andrew Corvinus，Thomas Holt－ and 1574 published s Chureh History in thirteen volumes，each volume comprising a century．
＂The conturiators of Mardeburg were the firat that
discovered this grand lmposture＂－Aylife：Parergon
＊gěn＇－tul－rie，＂çĕn＇－tür－y（1），s．［Cen－ TAURV．］
＂Of lauriol，oontury and fumptere＂
 $=$ a hundred．］

Roman Antiq．：A Roman military officer commanding a century or \＆compsny of in－ fantry，consisting of one hundred men．He answered to our captaiu．（Mat．viii．5．）
¢̧ĕn＇－tu－rist，z．［Eng．centur（y）；－ist．］The same as Centuriator（q．v．）．
 p． 105.
çĕn＇－tu－rŭ（2）s．［Lst．centuria，from centum $=$ a hundred．］
I．Ordinary Language：
I．Literally：
（1）An aggregate number of a hundred of things．

（2）A period of a hundred years．
may aeena th ta have growa older．．．＂－Boyla of years． 2．Fig．：Any exceedingly long period of time．（Colloquial．）

And fair unbleminh＇d centuries elaped d，
＊II．Roman Antiq．
I．A division of the Roman tribes for the election of magistrates，the passing of laws， \＆c．，on which the voting was hy centuries．
2．A company of cavalry ；a sub－division in the Roman army．
I Centuries of Magdeburg：An ecclesiastical history，arranged in thirteen centuries，com－ piled by a grest number of Protestants at Msgdeburg．（Webster．）Bscon also wrots a work on nstural history，nuder the title of Ten Centuries of Natural History，it veing divided into ten books，each containing one hundred short articles．
oentury－plant，s．The American Aloe， Aloe americanus，so called from its being for－ merly supposed to flower only odea in each century．
＊coorl，s．［Carl，Churle］
¢е̄＇－pa，s．［Lat．］
Bot．：The common onlod，Allium cepa．
¢ё－pä＇－oeous，a．［Mod．Lat．cep（a）；－aceous．］ Bot．：Allisceous，having an odour like that of onions or garlic．
pē－pěv－õr－oŭs，a．［Lat．cepa＝an onion：
yoro $=$ to devour．$]$ Feediog upon onions．
 sind itinw（eilō）＝to roll or twiet tight up， from the flowers growing closely together．］
Bot．：A genus of plants of the order Cin－ chonsces，one of the species of which，Cephas elis ipecacuanha，a little creeping－rooted Bra－ zilian plant，fields the well－known emetle of that name．C．ruellicefolia is poisonous，and la used to kill rata and mice．

 Ichthy．：A synonym of Dactylopterus（q．v．）
＊çęph－sl－al＇－šo，a．\＆s．（Lat．cephalalgious；
 （kephalë）$=$ head ；$\dot{\text { a }} \lambda \boldsymbol{j} \dot{\omega} \omega($ alge $)=$ to pain， to suffer paln．］
A．As adj．：Affected with，suffering from， or producing headache
B．As subst．：A remedy for the headache．

 （Mod．，Lat．），${ }^{8}$ ．［Fr．cephalalgle；Gr，кeф a a a خ yia（kephalalgia）＝headache ：кeфal
 paín．］
Med．：The pathological name for the head－ che．
 $=$ head ；ävepa（anthera）$=$ an anther．］

Bot．：A genns of Orchids，thrse species of which are common in this country，Cephalan thera pallens，ensifolia，and aubra．They have Dearly rsguiar white or red half－elosed flowen with a saccate hypodril．
çěph－al－ăn＇－th̆－ŭm，s．［Gr．кeфadij（kephalf） head；a 20 os $($ anthos $)=$ s flower．］
Bot．：The head or capitate inflorescence of a composite flower．（Brande．）
çěph－al－ăn＇－thŭs，s．［Gr．кeфa入ク̇（kephotz） $=$ head ；áv $\nu$ os $(a n t h o s)=$ a flower．］
Bot．：A genus of plsnts，order Cinchonacee called in North America Button－wood．Ceph－ alanthus occidentalis is a bushy ehrub with leaves opposite，or sometimes three in a whorl， leaves opposits，or sometimes three in a whorl，
and yellowish－white flowers in round heads and yellowish－white flowers in round heads
of the size of a marble．It is common in of the size of a marbls．It is common in
swamps from Carolina to Csnada．The inner swamps from Carolina to Csnada．The inner
bark of the root is an agrceable bitter，and bark of the root is an agrceable bitter，and
is often tsken as a remedy in obstinate conghs
çĕph－al－är＇－1－a，s．［Gr．кєpa入n＇（kephale）＝ the head，from the form of the groups of the flowers，and Lat fem，sing．adj．suff，arla］ Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the Teazel－worts．There are about twenty species known，occurring in Middla Europe，North Asia，and the Cape of Good Hope．They are mostly perennial herbs，a few only being annual．The flowers are white，yellow，or lilac．
çĕph－al－ǎs＇－pǐdm，s．pl．［From Mod．Lat． cephalaspis（q．v．），and fem．pi．sdj．suff．－ide．］ Palcoont．：A family of fosail flshes，order Ganoidei，sub－order Gstracostei，or Placo－ derma．They commence in the Upper Silu－ rian，but do not attsin importance till tha Devonian period．［Cephalaspis．］
çĕph－all－ăs＇－plss，s．［Gr．кeфadí（kephale）＝ head ；$\dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi i s($ aspis $=$ a shield．］
Pakcont．：A genus of gsnoid fossil fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone formation． The cephalic shield is prolonged behind into three acute projectiona，the two lateral ones produced bsckwards so as to make the buckler resemble＂a ssddler＇s knife，＂i．e．，the inatru－ ment with which leather merchants and shoe－ makers cut their leather．The species are sometimea called Bncklerheads．The most common one is Cephalaspis Lyellii．It is found in Forfarshire．

[^115]－̣̆ph＇－al－āte，a．\＆a［Gr．кєфа入i（kephale）
A．As adj．：Hsving a dlatiact head；be－ longiug to the Cephalata（sn old synonym of Cephalophora，q．v．）．
8．As subst．：A mollusc haviog a head．
 $=$ head ；$\mu \nu \hat{i a}(m u i a)=s$ tly．］
Entom．：A genus of dipterous insects of the family Gestridx，or Gadfies．
 cephalique：Gr．кефá入ıкоs（kephalikos）$=$ per－ taining to the head；кeфа入̀ $\dot{\eta}$（kephalè）＝the head．］
A．As adj．：Pertaining to the head；useful as a ramedy for pain in the head．
＂Cephallick medtectnes are all anch as mitenusto the mapillary vesals of tho hrain．${ }^{-1}-$ Arbuthnot：On Alhm ． B．As subst．：A medicine or remedy for pains in the head．
cephalle index，s．
Anat．，Ethnol．：The ratio of the traneverae to the longitudiasl dismeter of the skull．

## cephallo snuff，s．

Pharn．：The name of an errhine powder，
the chief ingredieat in which is asarabacea．
cephallo vein，s．A vein running along the arm，so called because the sncients need to open it for disarders of the bead．
†cĕph－al－is＇－tic，a．［Gr．кефа入ウ́（kephalé）＝ the head．］Belonging to or situated in the head．
¢．ghh－al－i＇－tis，s．［Gr．ceфa入n $(k e p h a l e)=$ the head，snd med．surf．－itis（q．v．）．］
Med．：Inflammstion of the brain or ita investing membranes．
 $=$ the head．］
Biol．：A word firat used by J．Dana to in－ dicate the tendency in certain saimsls to have their forces localised in or near the head．
＂This centralization is itternliy a cephatization of the wholes．structure is cerntred in the head． Crustacsu．pt．iL．，p．1，397．
g＇ph＇－al－ize，v．t．［Gr．кeфа入ท́n（kephalē）．］ Biol．：To cause cephalization in（an aaimsl） or of（ita limbs）．
 ead．］Pertaining to the brais．

## cephalo－hranchiata，s．pl．

Zool．：The same as Tubicola（q．v．）．

## oephalo－branchiate，$a$ ．

Zool．：Having branchiæ（gilts）upon the head．Example，the Serpule to the class Annelids
¢̧ӗph－ă1－すd－ine，a．［From Gr．кeфa入ńn（ke－ phalē）$=$ s head，$d$ euphonic，and Eng．suff． －ine．］Forming a head．（R．Drown，1574．）
 （kephatē）$=$ head；$\lambda$ ioyos（logos）$=a$ discourse ； үра́фш（graphō）$=$ to write．］

Anat．：A description of the head．
† ̣̆ĕph＇al－ôd，a．［Gr．кефалй（kephalē）＝ head；eioos（eidos）＝form．］Head－ehaped．
 cad and doyos（logos）$=$ a treatise．］ Anat．：A treatise on the head．
甲̣̆ph－al－ŏm＇马－tĕr，8．［From Gr．кeфадй （kephate）$=$ the head，and $\mu$ étpor（metron）$=$ a measure．］An instrument for measuring the size of the fetal head during parturition．
९ĕph－al－ŏph＇－or－a，s．pl．［From Gr．кeфa入h （kephala $\bar{e})$
bear．］ the head，and форéw（phoreó）$=$ to bear．］
Zool．：A sub－class of mollusca containing those which possesa a distinct head．They are called also Eucephala．
 cephalophor（a），and Eng，suff．－ous．］Pertaining to or of the nature of the Cephalophora．
 the head，and ióoos（lophos）$=$ crest．］
2ool．：A genus of Antelopea，peculiar to
tropical or southern Atrica．The males have horos which are ehort，straight，simple cones， slanting backwards，and a long tuft of hair （whence the name）directed backwards be－ hind the ears．They are known as Bush－ bucks，and there are several species，the smalleat，the Pigmy Bush－buck，being no bigger than a rabbit．The better form Ceph－ slolophus is gaining ground．
 （Eng．），s．pl．［Gr．кeфa人 and roús（pous），gail．roós＇s（podos）$=$ a foot． 1
1．Zool．：A class of molluacs，characterized by a distinct head，aurrounded by a circle of long arms or tentacles，used for crawling snd aeiz－ ing objects．It includes the Argonaut，Octo－ pus，Cuttle－fish，\＆c．，with the fossil Belemnites and Ammonites．They are furnished with two large eyes，and mostly with an internal ehell．They swim with the head backwards． The Nautilus and Spirula form the living types of huo－ dreds of apecies which have become extinct，and the re mains of which are found in great sbundance in secoodsry
strata；they occur slso in the Palaozoic formstions．［AM－ monite．］The Cephatopoda ara divided iato two ordera Dibranchiata，containing cepralopod．
those which have two braa－ chim ooly，and＇Tetrabranchista，or those which have foar branchiz．
2．Paloont．：The order Tetrabranchists comes first in time，appearing in the Lower Silurian rocks，sttaining its maximum in Palzozoic times，and decreasing through Mesozoic and Cainozoic periods till now its golitary representative is the genus Nsutilus． The order Dibranchista began with Mesozoic epoch and has aince increased，reaching its maximnm in the present day．（Nicholson．）
¢日̆ ${ }^{\prime} h^{\prime}$－al－t－pōde，s．［Fr．céphalopode．from Gr．кєффали́（kephate）$=$ head，and nous（pous）$=$ $a$ foot．］

Zool．：A molluse of the order Cephalopoda．
çĕph－al－ó－pŏd＇－ic，a．［Eng．cephalopod，and guff．－ic．］Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalopods．
çěph－al－ǒp＇－б－dŏ̆s，a．［Eng．cepholopod， and aiff．－ous．］The same sa Cephaloronic．
çĕph－al－ŏp＇－tẽr－a，s．［Gr．кєфа入ウ́（kephalē） $=$ head，and $\pi$ тepór＇（pteron）a feather，a wing．］ Ichthy．A genus of fishes，the typical one of the Pamily Cephalopteride（q．v．）． Cepholoptera giorno is large ia aize．It occurs in the Mediterranean．
çĕph－all－ǒp－tĕr＇－i－dæ，s．pl．［From Mod． terta）（q．v．）
 sdj．suff．－idee．］ Ichthy．．
family offishes， sub－order Pla： ginstomata． many small teeth and the tail a long The head looks horned from its having two amall projecting appendages； hence the name Cephaloptera．
çěph－al－ŏp＇－těr－ŭs，s．［Cephaloptera．］ Ornith．：A genus of the Coracinæ or Fruit－ crows，family Corvidx，having an enlarged crest of feathers on the head，which advances in front and overahadows the bill．Cephalop－ terus ormatus is the Umbrella－bird of Brazil．
Çěph＇－al－ŏt，s．［Gr．кєфа入ŋ́n（kephalē）$=$ the head．］The same as cerebrot（q．v．）．
çĕph－al－©－tī＇－çĕ－©，s．pl．［Mod．Lat． cephalot（us），and Lat．fem．pl．adj．anfl．－acece．］ Bot．：The Australian Pitcher－plant，Cepha－ totus follicularis，a curious herb，with radical leaves，which is a plant of very doubtful affinity，has been considered proviaionally as a distinct family under this title．It has a very ahort or contracted atem，with apoon－ shaped atalked leave日，among which are
mingled small pitcher－like bodies，placed on short stout stalks，and closed at the top like the true pitcher－plsate（Nepenthes）．These pitchera are of a green colour，epotted with purple or brown，sad provided with hairs．
 $=$ a head（referring to the clustera of the male flowers）；Lat．taxus＝a yew．］
Bot．：A genus of Coniferous plants，be－ longing to the family Taxacea．They are nearly allied to the Taxus or Yew in general habit，foliage，and easential characters．Thera sre four or five species know o，sll from Japan or North China．One，Cephalotaxus Fortuni， is frequently found in our collections of Conifers．
 head，oüs（ous），ganit．ciós（ólos）＝an ear．］
Zool．：A genus of msinmiferous animals， natural order Cheiroptera，with cooical head eara short，sad tail but little spparent．
 $=$ head；$\theta \dot{\omega} \rho \alpha \xi($ thörax $)=$ chest．）
Entom．Zool．：The uame given to the first division of the body of the Arachnids and Crus－ tacea，consisting of the head sad chest uniteri．
 phatë）$=$ bead，and ropos（tomos）$=$ cutting．$]$ Surg．：Aa iastrument for cutting into the fetal head，to assist ita forcible contraction sad facilitate delivery．
 ＝head；$\tau \circ \mu \dot{\eta}(t o m e \bar{e})=\mathrm{s}$ cuttiag，$\tau \dot{\mu} \mu \nu \omega$（temuñ） $=$ to cut．］

1．Anat．：The dissection of the head．
2．Midwifery：The removal of the brain of a child impacted in the pelvis．
¢̧éph＇－al－ō－tribe，s．［Gr．кефа入i（kephale）＝ head；$\tau \rho(\beta \omega$（tribō）＝to rub away，to crush．］ An obstetrical instrument for crushing the litate delivery．（Webster．）
çěph－al－ŏt＇－ri－chŭm，s．［Gr．кeфaגグ（ke－ phatē）$=$ the head；$\theta \rho i \xi$（thrix），geait．тpıरós （trichos）$=$ hair．］
Bot．：A geaua of Dematici（hyphomyce－ tous Fungi）．Cephalotrichum curtum is an extremely minute plant growing upon the lesves of sedges，with scattered，ahort，brown， erect filameats，bearing somewhat globular heads composed of tufts of forked or ternate branches，with one or two short acute branch－ lets，slightly acabrous，bearing amooth apores． （Griffith \＆Henfrey．）
 head．j
Bot．：A genus of very singular dwarf pitcher－ plants，of winich only one species is known， Cephalotus follicularis，a native of swampy places in Kiog George＇s souad．［Cephalota－ CEA．］
çěph＇－al－oŭs，an［Gr．кeфan（ń）（hephal［c̄］）＝ head ；Eng．suff．－ous．］
Zool．：Having a heal，applied principally to a division of Molluses，the Cephalata，which iacludes the Univalves，\＆e．（Dana．）
çĕph＇－al－ŭs，s．［Gr．кєфа入штós（kephalōtas） $=$ furuished with a heau．］
I．Ichthy．：A genus of Cod．fishes（Gadidx）， in which the head is remarkably large，do－ pressed，and broad
2．Entom．：A genus of dipterous insecto．
Çé＇pheūs，s．［Named after the husband of Cassiopeia sad father of Andromeda．］
Astron．：A coastellation in the Northern hemisphere，lying between Cassiopeis snd braco．Io the British Catalogue thirty－five stars are enumerated
 re．
Entom．：A genus of Hymeaopterous in－ eects，of the family Xiphydridge．Mr．Ste－ phena enumerates ter species of this genue occurring in Britaia．Cephus pygmous is com－ mon in fowera，particularly buttercups．
 Ichthy．：A genus of anguillitorm flshes， order Thoracica，having the head roundish， compressed，tecth curved；gill－membrane with six rays；body ensiform and asked．
qè-pǒr'-1-dea, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. cepola, nd fem. pl. adj. Buff, -idar.]
Ichthy.: Band-itshes, a family of fishes in Which the body is very Jong, compressed, sad ribbon-like. Genera Cepols, Gymnetras Trichiurus, \&c. Some are British.

* çĕp'-tẽr, * ¢̧ðp'-tre, * ̧ĕp'-tyr, s. [SCEPTRE.]


## * cep-tur-it, a. [Sceprasd.]

- ¢̧c̈r-ä'-çěons, a. [Lat. cer'(a) $=$ wax, and Eng. suff. -accous.] Pertaining to or made of wax; like wax ln appearance. Specially in botany. (Brande.)
 bees-wax, and à $\delta \dot{\eta} v($ oulen $)=$ a gland.]
Bot. : Ceradia furcata, a half succulent plant from the moat barren part of South-west Africa, yields African Bdellium. It is a brittle, resinoid substance, fragrant whea burned, and mast not be confounded with ordinary Bdellium. (Lindley.)
¢ër-a'-gō, s. [Lat. cera=wax. Second element in the componad noknown.] Bee-bresd, a gubstance consisting principally of the polleo of flowers, and insed by bees for food.
çër'-a-In, çër'-a-ĭne, s. [From Lat. cer $\alpha=$ wax, and Eng., \&c. suff. -in, -ine (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The part of beeswax which is sparIngly soluble in alcohol and cot sapuaified by potagh.
¢̣̆-răm-bỵ̆'-í-dm, s. pl. [Lat. cerambyx, genit. cerambyo(is); suff. -ide.]
Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects, Which have the head large and vertical, the jaws sharp aod strong, the tarsi prehensile, and the thorax nearly as broad as the body. They live upon aolid or dccayed wood, both In their larva and perfect states.
$\boldsymbol{\varphi} \mathbf{C}^{-} \mathbf{r a x m} \mathbf{x}^{\prime}$-by̆x, s. [Lat. cerambyx; from Gr. керая (kerus) $=8$ hom, and á $_{\mu} \beta v \xi(a m b u x)=s$ curp, from the form of the joints of the antennæ.]
Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, or beetles, the typical one of the family Cerambycille. They sre widely digtributed all over the world, but mainly in hot countries. The Musk Beetlo (C. Moschatus) is fonnd on willows in England. It has a strong but agreeable odour, somewhat resembling that of sttar of roaea.
 fem. pl. autf. -acece.]
Bot.: An order of Florideous Algre. Rosered or purple ses weeds with a filiform froad, consistiug of an articulated, branching filament, composed of a singla string of cells, gometimes coated with a stratum of smsil cells. (Grif. \& Henfrey.)
 pertaining to pottery; керано (keramos) =a potter.] Of or pertaining to pottery, or the art of pottery.
¢е゙-răm'-ics, s. [Cenamic.] All the varieties of baked or bornt clay. It is distinguished from ritrics, in which ailex predomingtes, the result being glass.
 кера́мор (keramion) = a pitcher.]
Bot.: A name given to the globose-ovate or conical capsule of rose-spored Algæ. Examples are sfforded by Laurencia.
$\dagger$ çĕr'-a-mĭst, s. [Eng. ceram(ic); -ist.] A maker of pottery or eartheaware; a potter.
 a hittle pitcher, from the shape of the capBoten

1. A genus of marine, rose-spored Alge belonging to the order Ceramiacea. The tips of the filaments are incurved. Several apecies occur on our coasta, Cerumium rubrum being especially coumon.
2. A synonyin of Didymochlæna, a peculiar genus of South American Ferns. (treas. of Bot.)
qux-a-pŭs, s. [From Gr. кépas (keras) $=$ horú, aod rovis (pous) $=$ a foot.]

Zool.: A genua of Amphipodous Crustaceans. Cerapus tubularis, this Caddis-shrimp, occurs among Sertularim in the sea, near Egg harbour in the United States.
çăr-ar'- हैyr-ite
[Gr. кераs (keras) $=\mathrm{s}$ horn: dpypos (arguros) $=$ silver, and Eug. gutf. -ite (Min.).]
Min.: A mineral of a pearl-grey, greyish-
green, or whitish colour ; trangsrent Comgreeo, or whitish colour; traspssrent. Composition: Chlorine, $24 \cdot 7$; silver, $75 \cdot 3$. It is
çěr'-a-sĭn, çĕr'-a-sĭne, s. [Lat. ceras(nm) $=\mathrm{a}$ cherry, sad Eng. autf, -in, -ine (Chem.).]

1. Chem.: The portion of the gum of the cherry, plum, sud other trees, insoluble in 2. Min.:
(1) A mineral. the same as Mendipite (q. $\nabla$. ). (2) Cromfordite (q.v.).
 cherry-coloured.]
2. Ord. Lang.: Cherry-coloured.
3. Chem.: Pertaining to cerasin.
 Eng. suff -ite (Min.).]
Min. : Native murtate of lead.
çĕr-ăs'-tēş, s. [Gr. кepáarทs (kerastīs) $=$ horned, from кє́pas (heras) $=8$ horn.]
4. Ord. Lang.: A horned serpeot, Cerastes horridus.
scorpion, and asp, and aon, hisbena dire,
Ceraites horned, hydrus, and elops dreats
 ance.
¢̧̆-răs'-tĭ-йm, s. [Gr. ке́pas (keras) $=$ a horn, from the shape of the capsules.]

Bot. : An extensive cenus of Caryophyllaceæ, contaiaiag suall, white-flowered plants, generally called Mouse-esr Chickweeds. The petala are generally bifid. The number of sepals, petals, and stamens varies; it is generally five in the two former, and tea in the ataminal whorl. Several species occur in Britain. Cerastium areense is a common Eng. lish plant. (Treas. of Bot.)
 = a cherry-tree.]

Bot.: The Cherry-tree, a genus of trees of the order Amygdalacea. Three speciea arc British-(1) Cerusus vulgaris, called also Prunus cerasus, the Dwarf Cherry; (2) C. Frunus cerasus, the Dwarf Cherry; (2) C. Avium, called also Prunus Aviun, the Gean,
and (3) Cerasus Padus, called also Lauro-cerasud (3) Cerasus Padus, called also Lauro-cera-
sus Padus snd Prunus Padus, the Bird Cherry. sus Padus snd Prunus Padus, the Bird Cherry.
Hooker considers Nos. 1 snd 2 mere varieties of each other. The firat of these is generally supposed to have originsted the Garden Cherry, and the aecond the Morelle. The leaves, bank, and fruit of Cerasus Luuro-cerasus (the Common Laurel), and the oil derived from them, are virulent poisons, owing to the amount of prussic acid which they contain. For a similar reason C. capricide, of Nepand, kills, as the Latin specific name imports, the gosts of that region. C. Paduts and $C$. virginiana have the deleterious projuerty in less mensure. All the species of Cerasus yield a gum acalogons to gum tragacanth The leaves of Cerasus Avium liavo been used The leaves of Cerasus Avium lave been used tree is used in the Vogges and in the Black Forest in the prepsration of the liquor called "Kirschwasser." The kernel of C. occidentalis, a West Iodiau species, is employed in flavouring the liquor called "Noyau." The bark of Cerasus virginiann la prescribed as a febrifuge. So also is that of C. cajollim of Mexico. [CeEfRy.]

+ çĕr-ate, s. [Lat. ceratus, pa. par. of cero = to cover with wax ; cera $=$ wax.] A pharmaceutical preparation of wax, oil, and some softer aubstance made into a plaiater.
 Faf: of cero = to w8x; cera
covered with wax. (Bailey.)
 horn ; cíSos (cidos) $=$ form, appearance.]

Zool.: A geone of Infusoria, of the family Oxytrichina. It is furnished with ellia, horm on the fore part of the body, but nelther hooks nor styles. One species, Ceratidium cumeatum, Dujardin considered to have been a matilsted Oxytricha. The appearance of horns arises from the anterior psit of the boid
being deeply notched. (Grif. \& Henfrey.)

* çer-a-tine, a. [From Gr. кeparions (keratinés) $=$ the fallacy called the horne: xepas (heras) $=\mathrm{a}$ horn.] Sophistical.
çerr-a-ti'-tēş̧, çěr'-a-tīte, \&. [From Gr. ке́pas (keras), genit. кépatos (keratos) $=$ a horn, and suff. tr7s (itess).] [ITE.]
Polceont.: A genus of Ammonitidse, with a discoldal shell, having lobed entures with the lobes oviculated. They exist from the Devonian to the Cretaceous formations, occurring in Europe and Indis.
çĕ-rä'-tǐ-ŭm, s. [Gr. кepátcov (keration) dim. of кipas (keras) $=$ a hom.]
Botany:

1. A genus of Isariacel (hyphomycetous Fungi), containing a generally diffused British plant, C. hydnoidea, which grows on rotten wood, has a tuft of white simple or slightlywood, has a tuft of white simple or slightly-
branched prichle-like processes, whlch jrobranched pricile-like processes, whlch pro-
duce on their surface sterigmata (spiculee, duce on their surfuce sterigmata (spiculee, Berk.), each of which is surmounted by a
apore which easily fslls off. The whole plant apore which easily fslls off. The whole plant
readily collapses into a mucilsginoue niss readily collapaes into a mincilsginous mass
The cellular appearance figured by Greville depends on the collapaing of the processes. (Grif. © Henfrey.)
2. A kind of fruit, placed by Lindley under his class Syncarpi. It is ainuilar to the siliqua, but has no septum.
¢̧̆r' $\mathbf{a}$-tō, in compos. [From Gr. кépas (keras) genit, кépuros (keratos) $=2$ hora.] Provided genit. кepuros (keratos
with a hurn or homs.

## cerato-branohial, a

Comp. Anat.: A term applled by Prof. Owen in his Homologies to tha longer bent fieces supported by the bones which furn the lower extremities of the branchial arches io fishea.

## cerato-gleasns, 3.

Anat.: A name for the hyo-glossus mnecle, from its appearance and insertion Inte the tongue. (Mayne.)
cerato-hyal, $a_{\text {. Pertaining to the lerger }}$ of the two chief parts of the hyoid bone.
¢̧ĕr'-a-tot-cēle, s. [Gr. кipas (keras) =athorn; $\left.\kappa \dot{\eta} \lambda \eta \eta^{(k \bar{e}} \bar{l}\right)^{3}=8$ tumour.]

Pathol.: A term for a heroia of the corner of the eye, consisting in the protrusion of the inner laser by the presaure of the aqueons humour at some point where the outer lsjer is destroyed hy ulceration.
çĕr'-a-tōde, çěr'-ạ-tōse, s. [Gr. кeparúdTs (keratōdès) = horn.like.] The horny or fibrou skeletal substance of aponge.
çǒr-ăt'- © dŭs, , [From Gr. кépas (keras), gemit. кéparos (heratos) $=$ a horll ; and obovs 1. Zocl.: A genus of fishes, ovder Dipuol. With Lepidosiren, till lately placed suloug the Amphibla, it constituter the point of tranaition between Fishes and Amphibians. Ceratodus Fosteri is the Australian Mud-fish.
2. Palceont.: Agassiz first fouoded the genns on certain horned teeth fornd in Tri. assic and Jurassic rocka. Seventeen types of tecth have since been frund in Queenalan in Australia, and in Central Indis.
çěr-a-tō'-nĭ-a, s. [Gr. кepaitoo (keration) $=$ a little horn; dim, of кepas (keras) $=\mathrm{a}$ horn, from the ahape of the pods.]
Bot.: A genus of legaminous plants. Ceratonia Siliqua is the Carob (q.v.).
 ceratophylu(um) ; and Lat. nom. pl. fem. sulf. -acea.]
Bot. : A natural order of planta, consisiling


of Roating herbe with whorls of multifd，cel－ Inlar leaves．
 shorn ； бu入hov（phullon）＝a plant，a leaf，the petals resembing a horn in shape．］
Bot．：A genus of plants，tha typical one of the Ceratophyllacees，of which it ia the only known genne，and has only one koown epecies．C．demersum（Hornwort）ta fairly columon in ponda and alow atreains in Britain．
 horin；фutór（phiton）＝a plant．J A tribe of Corals，the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or born，It includes Autipathea and Gorgonia．
çer－răt＇－б－tōme，s．［From Gr．xépas（keras）， genit．кépatos（heralos）$=$ a horn ；and тоцоs （tomos）$=$ cutting．$]$ A knife used in dividing the cornea．
ge－rā＇－trine，s．＂From Mod．Lat．cetraria＝ cceland Moss，with the positiou of aoma of the lettera reversed，and Eng．auff．－ine．］
Chem．：The bitter principle extracted from Iceland Moss．（Webster．）
¢̧ૅ－râun＇－1es，\＆［Gr．кipavyos（keraunos）$=$ Prder．］
Physics：That branch of phyatca which treats of heat and electricity．
¢е̌－râun＇－īto，s．［Gr．кépavvos（keraunos）＝ thunder，and Eng．auffix－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］ A thunder－atona．（Ceaveland．）
＊¢̧̧－râun＇－す－soōpe，3．［Gr．кépavvos（ke－ raunos）＝thunder；бкопéw（siopeō）＝to view， to axamina．］An instrament or machinery cmployed in the adoient inysterica to imitate thunder and lightning．
¢̧eัr＇－bẽr－a，s．［Named after Cerberus．］ Bot．：A genus of poisonons plants of the nat．order Apocynacea．They are principally Friendly Isles India，and ara natives of the Friendy isles，India，sc．Tha frut of Cerbera C．Manghas are emetic and poisonous．thosa C．Manghas are emetic and poisonous ；thosa
of C．Odollam lactaria and salutaris are believed of C．Oadlam lactaria and salutaris are believed
to be harmlass，but it is doubtful if thay ara to be harm
really so．
çẽr－bër＇－ø－an，çẽr－bër＇－i－an，$a$［Cer－ berus．］Of or peatainiog to Cerberus．
Çèr＇－hẽr－ŭs，s．［Lat．Cerberus；Gr．кép阝epos kerberos）．］
Myth．：A three－hearled dog，fabled to guard the gates of hell，and whosa bite was poisonous．
¢ẽr－cär＇－in－a，3．［Gr．ке́pкоs（kerkcs）＝a tail ； Lat．neut．pl．auff．－aria．］Originally con－ sidered a genus of Infusoria，but aince ahown to be tha seeond stage in tha de－ velopment of a Tramatode worm or fluke． Tha body is oblong，depressed，clangeable； the mouth aubterminal，armed or uoarmed； scetabulum sub－central；tail filform，simple， sttenuate at the apex，decidnous．They are found parasitically on the body，or within the intestines，liver，ovaries，\＆c．，of Mollusca （Symaæis，Planorbis，\＆c．），and laay be ob－ tained by wonnding the body in water．
Cercario Seminis，Spermatozoa，or Spermatic Arimalcules：A name given by the older naturalists to certain moving bodles found in the aeminal versels in animals，and even in plants．Ehrenberg placed then under the Hanstellate Entozon．They are now known to be inorganic．［Spermatozoa．］
¢êrr－cär＇－1̆－àn，a．\＆s．［Gr．кépкоs（kerkos）$=$ a tail．］
A．As adj．：Of or pertaining to the Cer－
B．
B．As substantive：
Zooh．An inteatinal animsicule of tha shape of a tadpole，having its body termioated by a tail－like appendage．（Owen．）
¢ẽr－cäar＇－I－form，a．［From Mod．Lat cer－ caria；and Class．Lat．forma $=$ form．］
Zool．：Formad like the Cercaria．（Huxley．）
＊¢̧ẽrģhe，v．［O．Fr．cerche．］［Szarch．］
－ger＇－giour，s．［Fr．ehercher $=$ to seak．］ ［Searcr．］A searcher．
gẽr＇－çis，s．［Gr．кepkis（kerkis）＝tha rod or
the comb by which the threads of the woof were driven home a a poplar－tree or the Judas－tree．（See defintion．）．］
Bot．：A common genaa of plants．Tribe， Bauhiniese．Cercis siliquastrum is a tree， a native of the South of Europe，and of aeveral countries in Aala．It is a hand． aeveral countries in Aala it is a hand－ The leaves are remarkable for thelr nuusual shipe；thay sre of a pale，blulsh－green colour shape ；thay sre of a pale，bluish－green colour
on the upper alde，sad aea－green on tha under． on the upper alde，sad aes－green on tha under．
The flowers have an agreeable soid taste，and The flowers have an agreeable soid taste，and
are mixed in aalads，and the flower－buds sre are mixed in aalads，and the flower－huds are
pickled．It has received the nama of the pickled．It has received the name of the a plant of it，near Jerusalem，thet the traitor Judas hangad himself．
＊çẽr＇－ole，v．\＆s．［Cincle．］
＊çer－clyng，s．［Circlino．］
çẽr－à́－థē＇－bŭs，s．［From Gr．xépкos（kerkos） $=$ a taill，and $\kappa \bar{\eta} \beta \circ s(k \bar{e} b o s)=$ an apa．］

Zool．：A genus of Quadrumana Tribe or aection，Catarhina．Cercocebus saboeus is the Green Monkey or Guanon．It comes from Africa，and
manageries．
çẽr－có－lià＇－bēs，s．［From Gr．кépкos（kerkos） ＝a tail，and $\hat{\lambda}^{3} \hat{\beta} \dot{\eta} \dot{y}(l a b \bar{b})=$ a grip or hold．］
Zool．：A genus of Rodenta，tha typical one of the family Cercolabide（ $q \cdot v$. ）．The tail is long and prahensila．Locality，Sonth Amarica．
çẽr－cól－lä＇bídæo，s．pl．［From Mod．Jat． cercolabes，and Lat．fem．pl．adj．suff．－ider．］

Zool．：A family of Rodentia，comprising the American Porcupines．It is closely akin to the Hyjtricidæ or ordinary Porcupines， but tha American apecles climb trees，wbich their congeners in the Old World naver at－ tempt to do．
çẽr－cò－lĕp＇－tēş，s．［From Gr．кépкos（kerkos） $=$ tail，and $\lambda \eta n^{n} \pi+\eta s(l \bar{p} p t e \bar{s})=$ one who takes； גaußávesv（lambanein）＝to take．］
Zool．：The typical genus of the family Cer－ coleptidæ．
¢̧ẽr－có－lěp＇－tǐ－dao，＂s．pl．［From Mod．Lat． cercolepteses），and Lat．fem．pl．adj．suff．－idee．］

Zool．：A faniily of plantigrade carnivorous Mammals．Tha specles are geverally called Kinkajous．Thay are amall in aize and is－ habit tropical America．
çẽr－cóm＇－o－nadş，s．pl．［Cercomonas．］Du－ jardin＇s English nama for tha ganus Carco－ д～опал．
çẽr－cǒm＇－ó－nąs，s．［Gr．кépкos（kerkos）＝a tail；Lat．manas＝naity，a nuit，a monad ： Gr．$\mu$ ovas（monas）．［Monao．］A genus of Infu－ aoria，of the family Monadina．Body rounded or discoidal，tuberculated，with a variable posterior prolongation in the form of a tail， which is pronger or shorter and more or less filiform．（Grif．\＆Henfrey．）
 and Lat．［em ph．ad．sulf．－ilue．］
Entom．：A fanily of Homopterous insects， found abundantly in grassy places．The lirve have the property of producing the frothy substance，libo salira，cominonly known as Cuckoo－spit．The species are nnuerous．
çẽr＇－cô－pis，s．［Lat．cercope $=$ a grasshopper．］ Entom．：A genus of Homopterous insects， the typical one of the family Ccreopille．
çẽr－có－pl－thē＇－cŭs，s．［Gr．кє́ркоs（kerkos） ＝a tail；and $\pi i \theta \eta к о s(p i t h e k o s)=$ au alre．$]$
Zool．：A genus of long－tailed monkeys， having a prominent muzzle of about an angle of $60^{\circ}$ ，cheek－ponchea，and callosities on the aest．The Cercopitheci beloog to the zection Catarhina and tha sub－section containing the Babona；these have a long tail and hoth cheek－pouchas and natal callosities．They are found in Africa．
Çer＇don－īte，s．［From the founder Cerdon， and sulf．－ite．］

Ch．Hist．：A follower or supporter of Cer－ don，a heretie in the second cantury，wbo denied the resurrection，rejected the old Testanent，and asserted that our Lord＇s body was only a phantom．
$\dagger$ gëre，a［O．Fr．cere；Lat．cera＝wax．］
＊1．Ord．Lang．：Wax．

2．Animul Phystol．；The naked akin which in actue birda，anch as the hawks，covers the base of the hill．
cere－cloth，a．［Cerecloth．］
－çëre，＊çēare，v．l．［Q．Fr．cerer；Fr．cirer ； Lat cera＝wax Cr．Wel．cuyr；Ir．\＆Gael．
ceir；Gr．кпpós（ks̄roo），all＝wax．］． ceir；Gr．кnpós（ksiros），all＝wax． ．
1．To war，or cover with wax．［Cerecloth．］
 brown insend ctrong
．－Wheman 2．To wrap
Bodye bowolled the bwimed and oered．＂，
¢ёr－๕－al，a \＆ ［Lat．certaining $=$ Cerea，the god． desa of corn and tillage．］
A．As adj．：af or pertaialag to wheat or other grain．
B．As subst．（generally in the plural）：Any corn or grain used for food．
＂＇The Alour of the cereals，osth，barley，rye，and
 ＊l．Roman Antiq．：The annual feast of Cerea，held on the 19th of April．
† 2．Cereals
©ër＇－ӗ－a－lı̆n，s．［Fr．céréaline；Lat．cerealis＝ or pertainiog to Ceres．］
Chem．：A nitrogenous aubatanca found by M．Méga Mouries in bran．
©ër－孔－ā＇－lil－oŭs，a．［Lat．cerenli（s），and Eng．anff．－ous．］Of or pertaining to corn， cereal．

 \＆．［Lat．cerebellum $\stackrel{\text { cer }}{=}$ a little brain，dim．of cerebrum $=$ a brain．］

1．Anat．：A portlon of the brain situ－ ated beneath the posterior lobea of the cerebrum，and about one－seventh the size o the latter，from which it is protected by the tentorium cerebelli．It is composed of grey matter on the surface and white in the interior In ahape the cerebellum is oblong and flat tened，largest from side to side，and divided into two hemispleeres，separated on the upreer surface by the superior vermiform process；on the under surface there is a deep fissure termed the vallecula or valley，corresponding with the madulla oblongata．On making a vertical incision the arhor vite cerebelli is seen，the wifte central substance resembling the trunk of a tree with branches，branchlets，and leaves． Nearer the commiss ure than to the lateral Nearder the a yellowish grey dentated line，the corpus thomboideum，or ganglion of the cere lellum．The cerebellum is associated with the rest of the brain by three pairs of rounded ferdmelea or corts，the anperior proceeding forwards and upwards to the testes，forming the anterior part of the lateral loundaries of the fourth ventricle with the valve of Vieus－ seus between them；the middle，the largest， are lost in the pons varolii，and the inferior descend to the posterior part of the mednlla oblengata，and form the inferior portion of the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle．
2．Physiol．：It is connected with the powers of motion，and is largest in those animals which requira tha combined effort of a great varisty of mnacles to maintain thelr ugual position and execute their ordinary movements．It does not appear to affect voluntary power，or reflex movements，but chicfly combined motor action．According to Dr．Ferrier the cerebel lum is the co－ordinating centre for the museles of the eyeball．In the system of phrenologiats， flrst propounded by Gall，it is the organ of the gexual mstinct，and Dr．Carpenter aays it seems not improbable that the lobea of the cerebelhum are the parts specially concersed in the regulation of muscular movenuents， whlist the central portion may be the aeat of the sexual sensations．This view is，however not generally held．
 cerebel；－ar．］Of or pertaining to the cerebel， or brain．
 solf．－itis（Med．）（q．v．）．］

Pathoh：Inflammation of the cerebellum （q．．．）．
 $=$ the brain．］of or pertaining to the brain．


cerebral ganglia，s．pl．
Anat．：Nerve ceatres situated in the head of some of the inferior saimals．
cerebral hemispheres，s．pl．
Anat．：The two hemispheres dividing the upper part of the brain．
cerebral nerves，s．pl．
Anat．：The oerves，twelve in number，run－ ning from the brain to the ayes，the nose，the tongue，and other parts of the bodily frame．
tçĕr－ĕ－bral－i－zā＇－tlon，s．（Eng．cerebral， gnd suff．－ization．］Enunciation by bringing the tip of the tongue upwards against the palate．
 To have the brain acting．
t çerrě－brä́－tion，s．［Lat．cerebrum $=$ the brain．］

Physiol．：The action of the brain．［Uw． consclous－cerearation．］
¢̧ĕr＇－ě－bric，a．（Lat．cerebr（um）＝the brain， and Eag．suff．－ic．］of or pertaining to the brain．

## cerebrio acid，s．

Chem．：A tatty acid，extracted by means of ether from the matter of the brain after it has been exposed to the action of boiliag alcohol． When pure it is white and crystalline．
¢̧erreéb＇rintorm，a．［Lat．cerebrum $=$ the hair，and forma＝form，appearance．］Re－ sembling the brain；braia－like．
¢̧ere＇－č－brin，s．［Lat．cerebr $(u m)=$ the brain， and Eng．suff．－in（Chem．）．］

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{33} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$ ，a light amorphous powder，without taste or amell；it swells up like starch when boiled with water，and is converted，by boiling with dilute acids，into a saccharing aubstance and other products． （Fownes．）
çěr－厄̌－bri＇－tis，s．（From Lat．cerebr（um）$=$ the brain，and Lat．\＆Gr．auff．－itis，denoting inflammation．］

Med．：Inflammation of the aubstance of tbe brain．Cerebritis raay be cither acute or chronic．The acute form of the digease rums a very rapid course a a usually terminates fatally．The byinptoms are as follows，viz．，a deep－seated，violent，oppressive，and persistent pain in the head，with some feverishness and vomiting，pallor of the face，low and irregular pulae，depression of spirits，confusion of thought，then coavulsioas，loss of sensation， paralysis，coma，and death．Chronic cere－ britis，to which the term ramollisement or softening of the brain is frequeatly applied，is usually of a local or partial character，and is consequently much slower in its progress． This form of the disease，which may or may not be a sequence of the acute，is characterised by certsin well－marked symptome such as loss of memory，fsiling interlectual powers with a consciousness of the decline，dull and pro－ tracted pain in the head，tingling or aumbness la differeat parts of the body，impairment of the faculties of sight and heariog，and paralysis slowly increasing．Cerebritis is usually asso－ ciated with meningitis，or inflammation of the membranes of the brain，and is then called Encephalitis．When this complication occurs the aymptoms just described are of a more marked character．［Banin－fever．］
©ĕr＇－ě－brö，in compos．［From Lat．cerebrum $=$ the brain．］Pertaining to the brain，as cerebro－spinal（q．ver）．

## cerebro－splnal，$a$ ．

Anat．：Pertaining to that part of the nerv－ ous ayatem which consists of the brain and spioal cord．
T The cerebro－spinal axis：The brain and spinal cord．Also called the cerebrospinal centres and the cerebro－spinal system．
¢̧̌r＇－b－broid，a［Lat．cerebr $(u m)=$ the brain； Gr．eisos（eidos）$=$ form，sppearance．］Be－ longing to the brain．
† ¢ॅĕr－б－brǒp＇－a－thy̆，s．［Lat．cerelrum $=$ the brain，and Gr．$\pi$ áaos（pathos）$=$ suffering，affec－ tion；$\pi \dot{\alpha} \sigma \chi \omega$（pasch $\overline{0})=$ to suffer．］

Med．：A hypochoadriacal condition verging upon jnsanity，occasionally occurring io those whose brains have been overtaxed．（Dun－ glison．）
＊̧̧̌r＇－6－brōse，a．［Lat．cerebrosus，from cere－ brum $=$ the hraln．］Brainsick，msd．（Scott．）
 －ity．］Brainsickness，madness．
＊çăr＇－ě－brơt，s．［Lat．cerebrum＝the brain．］ The same as Cerebric acid（q．v．）．
çěr＇－ě－brŭm，çơ－rē＇－brŭma，s．［Lat．cere－ brum＝the brain．］

1．Anat．：The higher and front portion of the brain，as opposed to the cerebellam，the biader aad lowerportion．The cerebrum is composed of a aumber of convolutions externally，sad divided superiorly by the great longitudinal fiasure，containing the falx cerebri，and mark－ ing the original development of the brain（q．v．），


1 Cerebrum． 2 Cerebellnm．
into two aymmetrical halves，which are con－ oected by a broad band of white substance，the corpus callosum．If either hemisphere be cut tbrough，a centre of white substance will be found anrrounded by a grey border，following the zigzag of the sulci and convolutions．Each hemisphere is divided into ao aoterior，middle， ad posterior lobe；the anterior reats oo the roof of the orbit，and is separated by the fissure of Sylvius from the middle lobe，which lies in the middle fossit of the base of the skull，and is separated from the posterior at the ridge of the petrous bone；the posterior rests on the tentorium．On the niddle line of the corpus callosum is the raphe，a linear depression，and a section on each side of it exposes the ven－ tricles（q．v．）exteading from one ead of the hemisplieres to the other．
2．Physiol．：According to Dr．Ferrier－（1） The anterior portions of the cerebral hemi－ spheres are the chief centres of voluntary motion and of the active outward manifesta－ tions of intelligence．（2）Individual convolu－ tions are aeparate sod distinct centres；and in certain groups of convolutions are localised the centres for various movements－e．g．，eyelids， face，mouth，tongue，esr，neck，hsod，foot， and tail of eoimals．（3）The action of the liemisphere is in general crossed；hut certain movements of the moutl，tongue，and aeck are bilaterally co－ordinated from cach cerebral hemisphere．

Sorprige my readers，whilst I tell＇em
of cerebrum and cerehellum．
ëre＇－cloth，＊sëar－cloth，s．［Eng，cer from Lat．cera $=$ wax ；and cloth．］Cloth smeared over with some glutinons or waxy substance：used aometimes for coveriog uIv wounde and bruises，but priacipally for wrap－ ping up dead borlies．
＂The corpees，stripped of their cerectothe and oram－
tenta．＂－Hecaulay：Hist．Eng．，ch．XX．
çere＇－clothed，a．［Eag．cerecloth；－ed．］ Wrapped in cerecloths．
＂＂Handsomely cerectothed＂＂－Sir T．Brovene：Hydrio－ çëred，pre par．or adj．（Ceae，v．］（Chaucer．） çëre＇－mĕnt，s．［Lst．cera $=$ wax．］Cloths dipped in melted wax，with which dead thodies were infolded when they were embalmed． ［Cerecloth．］

## ＂Why thy anontred bonges hearred in earth，

ģăr－${ }^{2}$－mö＇－nĭ－al，a \＆ ［Fr．cérémonial Lat．ceremonialis，from ceremonia＝ceremong．］ A．As adjective：
1．Lit．：Of or relsting to ceremonies，or rites．
＂．．．the corromanial rites of marriage $\mathrm{I}^{\circ}$ ． 1
＊2．Fig．：Formal，observant of ceremonies and forms．
＂He movee in the dall，ceromonial track，
R．As subst．：Outward form or rite，espe cially of church worahip；ceremony，formslity． ＂The conterence was held with all tbe entlque core
 －ism．］A foadness for or adherence to cere－ moay and outward form or rites．
－çĕr－Ø－mō－nǐ－ă1＇－1－tyy，s．［Eng．ceremonial； －ity．］The quality of being ceremonial ；cere－ monionsness．

+ çĕr－犭－mō＇－nĭ－a］－ly̆，adv．［Eng．ceremonial； －ly．］Accordiog to ordaioed rites and cere monies．（Goodwin．）
＋çĕr－ð－mō＇－nǐ－a1－něss，s．［Eng．ceremonial： －ness．］The quality of being ceremonial or sddicted to ceremonialism ；fondness for out ward form and rites．（Johnson．）
＊Cĕr＇－ĕ－mठn－1－1ĕss，a．［Eng．ceremony －less．］Free from ceremony or ontward show or pomp；aimple．
 orts．］
＊1．Consisting of or coadncted with cere－ monies．


## How ceremonious，Role saninind nineathly＂

2．Attentive to outward form．
＂Yon are too sonseless obstinate，my lard；
Shakespa：Rich．III．， 13.1
3．According to the rules of society；re spectful．
＂Then let us take a ceremonious leave．＂Shakesp．R Rieh．II，i．
4．Formal，precise，exact，punctilious in the observance of outward forme．
（a）Of persons：
＂The old caitiff wa grown so coremonious＂－ （b）
（b）Of things：
Quardian
－F For the differeace between ceremonious and formal，see Formal．
＋¢̧ĕr－厄̌－mō＇－nĭ－oŭs－ly̆．adv．［Eng．cerema－ nious；－ly．$]$ Ia a ceremonious maner；for－ mally，according to proper form．

Coremoniousty let us prepare Shatesp．：Merchont of Venice，v． 1
$\dagger$ cér－6－mō－nǐ－oŭs－nĕss，2．［Eng．ceremo nious；－ness．$]$ The quality of being ceremo－ nious or fond of ontward form and ceremonles ceremoaialism．（Johnsom．）
 mōn－ǐe，＊çĕrr－i－moin，＂çĕr＇－y̆－moyn，
 cærrimonia．］

1．An outward form or rite in religion．
＂That，ye fultillen the cerymoyns and domes＂－
Wyelupe：Deut．Xi at
2．The outward forms of state；royal pomp
And what have klings that jrivates have not too
Ssve ceremony，save geueral ceremony？
And what art thou，thou idol ceremony ${ }^{\circ}$
3．Any thing or observance held sacred．
＂To arge the thing held as a ceremony．＂， 2
＊4．A aign，prodigy，or auperstition．
I never stood on ceremonies，
But now they fritht me．
Shakesp，Julius Cousr，it 2
5．The forms of society ；civility，propricty，
6．Fornality，preciseness，punctilious ob－ aervance of forms
\＆Sometimes personified．
Then ceremony leads her bigota fortin．＂ Cowher：Exporturation，un．
Master of the Ceremonies：A person whose dnty it is to superintend the forms and cere－ monies to be observed liy the persons present on any public occasion．

T For the difference between ceremony and form see Form.

 Gr. oflcs (opsis) = the fsce.]
Zool, Ths Pigeon-goose, an Australisn genas of the Austidæ or Duck family, and the anb-family Anseriuæ, or Geese. Cereopsis Nove Hollandiae is abundant on the sonth coast of Australia snd the adjacent isisads.

* eër'-ه-oŭs, a. [Lat. cereus, from cera $=$ wax.] Wsxen, consisting of or containiag wax.
¢̧är'-ẽr-īte, a. [From Lat. Ceres (genit. Cereris), and Eng. auff. -ite (Min.)] [CERES.]
Min: The same as

I. Ordinary Language: I. Lit.: Roman Mythot.: The dsughter of Saturn and Ops, and the goddess of Corn snd Tillage. She g generally represented with ears of corn on her head, and holding iu on hand $s$ lighted torch, snd In the other a poppy, her sacred flower.

2. Fig.: Applied to corn.
${ }^{\text {" Thils ground with Recchu }}$ That other cores suits, tree
 Dryden : Virgit : Georyic Li at
II. Aatron. : An asteroid, the first found It was discovered by Piazzi on January 1 1801. Having observed it at Palermo, in Siclly, he called it Csres, after the old tutelary divinity of that ialand. [1.] Under fsvourabls circumstances it has been seen by ths naked sye as a atar of the saventh magnitude but mors genersily it looka liks ons of the eighth magnitude, only the light has a red tinge, and $s$ have is round the planet as if it had s denas atmosphere.
ger's-ŭs, a. [Lat. cereus $=\mathrm{s}$ wax-caodle, from the sppearance of the shoots.] Bot. : The Torch-thistle, a large genus of plenta of the order Cactaces, remarkabls for


CEREUS
their singularity of form, and tha beauty of the flowera. Cereus giganteus, the Suwarrow or Saguaro of the Mexicans, is the lsrgest and most striking of the genus. it rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and looks mors like a candelabra than s tres of the normal type. Other notabls species are C. senilis, the long ray bristles of which give it the appearanco of the head of an oid gray-usired ppanance grandiforus is the "night-fowering Cereus," but thers am o ther which also C. speciosissimus, an erect plant, sud C. fagelliformis, s creeper, are not unfrequently met with in gardema.
*çẽr-foyl, s. [Chervil.]
Avance, cerfoyl, herbe Robert."-Relig. Antiq., i. 53 .

* ̧ẽrge, ${ }^{*}$ çierge, " sẽrǵe, s. [0. Fr. cerge, cierge, sierge; Sp. cirio $=8$ wax taper ; Lat. cereus $=$ waxen; cera $=$ wsx. 1 A wax taper.
"Ther brenden cerges inna" "-Havelok, son
*ger-gyd, v. [Seahch.]
"Cergyn Berutor, nimor."-Arompt, Pars.
¢ërr-I-e, s. [Prob, formed irregularly from Gr. кépas (keras) $=$ a horn.]
2oology:
I. Agenus of the dipterous family Syrphidm (q.v.), characteriaed by eloagated antenno with a terminal atyis.
*2. An unidentified cestoid worm.
* çorr-ǐ-al, a. [OERRIAL.]
* geriawnt, s. [Sercieant.]
"Ceriawnt of mace Apparitor."-Prompl Parr.
¢ër-1f-ẽr-oŭs, $a$. [From Lat. cera $=$ wsx and fero = to bear, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Bot., de. : Producing wax. (R. Brown, 1874.)
gër'-in, cër'-ine, a. [Lat. cera $=$ wax, snd Eng. auff. -in, -ine (Chem.).]

1. Chem.: A substance composed of fins crystalling needles, dsposited whilst cooling, when wsx has bean boiled in slcohol. It is composed of carlon 48, hydroget 50 , and oxygen 2. It forms 70 to 80 per csnt of beeswax. It is white, anslogous to wax, fusible at $134^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. When treated with cauatic aikali ley it is convarted into margaric acid and ceraine.
2. Min.: A brownish-black mineral, a vsriety of Allarite (q.v.), found in East Greenland generally massive, and rarely crystallized in four-sided prisms. It is composed of silica $35 \cdot 4$, protoxide of cerlum $29 \cdot 9$, oxids of iron $25^{\circ} 4$, alumina 4.1 , lims 9.2 . Sp. gr., $3^{\circ} 5-4^{\circ} 0$.
¢ër'-In-ite, a. [From Lat. cera $=$ wsx, and Eag. suff. -in, -ite (Min.) (q.v.).] [CERIN.]

Min.: A white or yellowish-whits mineral akin to Hsalandite, but massive with a waxy instre. Found in the trap of the Bay of Fundy.
gör-楊'thë, a. [Lat, cerinthe, cerintha; Gr. кepiven (kerinthe) $=$ the plant called Cerinthe major (see def.).]

Bot. : A small genus of borage-worts. The species are moatly European. Two, Cerinthe major and minor, have been long cultivated in gardens undsr the name of Honey-wort.
¢ér-in'-thǐans, s. pl. [From Cerinthus, their founder, who flourished about A.D. 88.]

Eccles. Hist.: A heretical aect, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew by birth, who attempted to unite ths doctrines of Christ with the opinions of tha Jews and Gnoatics. He belisved that the Demiurge, or Creator of the World, who was not the Supreme Being, was siso lawgiver of the Jewish nation. He having fsllen off in charaeter, God sent Christ, an æon, to enter into s certain Jewish maso called'Jesus, to subvert ths power of the Demiurge, who, irritated, produced the cruciflxion. The æon Christ ahall again return to ths man Jeaus, and reign with his followera in Palestine for 1,000 years. Cerinthus is believed to have been born before the crucifixion of Our Lard, sud St. John is said by lreneus to have sud St. John is said by lreneus to have written his Gospei in opposition to his
triaes. Ths sect did not continue long.
¢̧orr-ri-ŏp'-õr-a, s. [The first element is prob. Gr. кepas (kerus) = a horn; the second is Gr. лороs (рогов) $=$ а раssage. $]$
200l. : Ths type-genus of Cerioporidæ (q.v.).
 ceriopora (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl.adj.suff. -ide.] Zool. : A lapsed family of Pulyzoa, containing apecies with a solid, simple, or branched cenœeium, with crowded contiguous cells.
 wsx, and $\omega \psi$ (ops) $=$ the eye, the face.]
Bot. : A genus of plants of the Mangrovs family, from tropical Asia and Australia. They ara closely related to the genus Rhizophora. The seed germinstes and protrudes from ths fruit while atill attached to the bough.
cerr-i-or'nǐs, s. [Formed irregulsrly from Gr. кipas (keras) $=$ a horn, and ŏpves (ornis) $=\mathrm{a}$ bird. Ths proper formation would bo ceratornis.] [Tradopan.]
çĕr'-Iph, \&. [Etym, unkaown.]
Type-founding: One of the flae linea of a letter, especially one of the fine cross-strokes at the top sad bottom of capitals. (Savage.)
çẽr-1太̧'e, s. \& a. [Fr. cerise $=\mathbf{a}$ cherry, from Lat.'crasus.]
A. As subst.: A cherry colour; a light bright red.
B. As adj.: Of the colour of ceriss.
gër-ite (1), s. [Named by the diacoverers after the planet Ceres, and suff. -ite (Min.).]
Min. : A mineral, a silicifcrous oxide of cerium, of a brown or cherry-red colour slightly traaslucent, and brittis. It is found in Sweder.
çër'-ite (2), s. [Cerithium.]
Paloent.: Any individual of the genus Osrithium or the fanily Cerithide.
ger-i-thi'-i-dse, a. pl. [From Mod. Lat, cerithium, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idce.]
Zool: A tamily of gasteropodous mollusea, aection Holostomata (Sea-snails). The shella are long and spiral, with msny whorls and s horny operculum. They sre widely dis. tributed, but most abundant in tropical sess.
gě-rith'-i-oid, a. \&s. [Moc. Lat. cerithi(um);
A. As adj.: Belonging to or resembliog tha genus Cerithium
B. Az subst. : Any individusl of the Cerithiidæ.
 tion $)=$ a littis horn, dimin. of sepas $($ keras $)=$ a horn.]
Zool. \& Palocont. : The typical genus of the family Cerithilda (q.v.). 136 recent species are known, snd 460 fossil, the latter from the Trias onward till now.
f̧ër'-ŭm, a. [Named by the discoverera sfter Cerea.]
Chem. : A metal (Sym. Ce.; At. Wt., 92) found with two other metals, lanthanum and didymium, in cerite. Powdered cerite is made into a thick pasts with concentrated aulphuric. acid, and hsated nearly to redness. The mass is then treated with water, sstursted with $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{w}} \mathrm{S}$, filtered, acidifed with $\mathbf{H C l}$, and precipitated by oxalic acid. This precinitate heated in ths air to redness gives s brown powder of the mixed oxides. Nitric acid diasolves the oxidea of lanthanum and didymium, and leaves the oxidss of cerium. Tha oxides of lanthanum snd didymium are separated by the repeated crystalization of their sulphstes (see Watts'a Dict. of Chemistry). Cerium is obtained by reduciug ita chloride with sodium as a grey powder which decomposes water slowly It dissolves in dilute acids with evolution of hydrogen. Cerous oxide, CeO , obtained by igmiting the carbonate or oxslate, is a greyislimitue powder, which, in the sir, oxidises into ceroso-ceric oxide, $\mathrm{Ce}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$, \& yellowish-white powder. The salts of the former are colourpowder. The salts of the former are colour-
corium carbonate, a. Min.: Lanthanite ( $q, v$. ).
cerium fluoride, a. Min.: Fluocerite (q.v.).
cerium phosphate, a. Min.: Churchite (q.v.).
corium silicate, s. Min.: Cerite (q.v.).
¢ẽr-mà'-tǐ-a, a. [Latỉnized from Gr. кє́pua (kerma), gea. ке́pнатоs (kermatos) = a slice.]

Entom.: A synonym of Scutigers (q.v.).
çẽr-mă-ti'-i-dme, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. oormatifa); Lat. fem. pl. adj, suff. -idue.]
Entom.: A synonym of Scutigeridx (q.v.).
çerne, s. [O. Fr. cerne $=$ a circle ; Lat. circinus =a pair of compasses.] A magic circle traced or paced; a ring, a circle.

She . made a cerne with hit wymple all abou
çẽr'-nu-oŭs, a. [Lat. cernuus $=$ stooping.] Bot.: Drooping, hanging, pendulous.
çër'-ot-grăph, s. [Cenoonaphy.] A writing wax ; an encaustic painting.
 [Eng. cerograph(y); -ic,-ical.] of or pertaining to cerography.
cër-ðg'-raph-Ist, s. [Eng. cerograph(y); ist.] Ona who practises or is skilled in carography.
"çër-ŏg'-raph-y., a. [Gr. кnроурафia (kēro graphia) $=$ painting with wax : кnpós (kęros)

[^116]$=$ wax $; \gamma$ paфia $($ graphia $)=$ writing，painting ypáфш（graphō）＝to write．］
1．The act or art of writing on wax．
2．The art of engraving on copper covered with a thin film of wax，from which atereotype plates are taken．（Moxon．）
入itos（lithos）$=$ a stonc．］

Min．：A greenish or yellowish－white mineral ； transparent or tranalucent．Comp，Silica， 47.34 ；magnesia， 29.84 ；water， 21.04 ；hard－ ness，2－2\％．Sp．gr．2＂3－2．4．Lustre vitreous or resinous．It occurs at Frankenstein，in Silesia．It feela greasy to the touch，whence its name．（Dana．）
＊çër－ó－ma，s．［Lat．ceroma；Gr．кrip ${ }^{-1} \mu a$ （kēōma）＝ointment for athletes；«npów（këroō） $=$ to anoint，to wax over；anpós（kéros）$=$ wax．］That part of the ancient gymnasia and baths in whleh athletes used to anoint them－ batives．
＊çër－ó－măn－çy̆，s．［Gr．кпрós（këros）＝wax and $\mu$ avteia（manteia）＝prophecy，divination． and $\mu$ nethod of divination，formerly j，mactised， A method of divination，iormeryy jractised， by dropping melted wax
serving the figurea formed．
†çĕ－rôon＇，s．［Seroon．］A bale or package made of skins．（Webster．）
çër－0̈－pé＇－gì－a，s．［From Gr．кnpos（kēros）＝ beeswax，and $\bar{\pi} \pi \gamma^{\prime}(p e \bar{g})=$ a well，a fountain．］ Bot．：A genus of Asclepiads（Asclepisdacex）， containing more than fifty species of peren－ nial herbaceous plants，nativea of India and Africa．They have a bulbous root，and ahort erect or twining stems．The calyx is five－ parted．Several species are enployed for fond；in some cases tha whole plant is eaten as a salad，in others the fleshy leaves，stens， and tubers are used as pot vegetobles．Cero－ regia edulis ia said to be eaten，whence its specific name．
＊çè－rŏph＇－ẽr－a－ry̆，s．〔Lat．ceroferarius， from Cr．кทpós（kēros）$=$ wax ；фє́pw（pherō）$=$ to carry．］
1．Ant acolyte，an assigtant of lower grade in a chnrch，whose office it was to carry the candles in any religious procession．（Fuller．） 2．A stand for candles．
－çër－ó－plas＇－tǐc，a．\＆s．［In Fr．ceroplas－ tique；Gr．кทporidaoriкós（hèroplastikos）of or for modelling in wax ：к⿵冂⿱八刀口（tés（hos）$=$ wax ； \＃גá $\sigma \sigma \omega$（plassō）＝to mould，to model．］

A．As adj．：Modelled in wax．
B．As aubstantive：
Sculp．（of pl．form）：The art or science of modelling figures in wax．
 $\pi$ repis（pteris）$=$ a fem．）
Bot．：A name formerly applied to the apecies of Gymnogramma，or Gold and Silver Feras．
 wax；（Gr．кnoos（ker
Chem．：A waxy aubstance found on sugar－ canes．It is composed of carbon，hydrogen， and uxyjen．
çër＇－ot－tāte，s．［Ceronic Acid．］
＊çěr＇－ōtć，s．［Low Lat．cerotum；Lat．ceratum．］ The same as Cenate（q．v．）．
＂In thost which are eritical，a ereote of oll of ollves．
Wiseman．
çër－す－tène，s．［Low Lat．cerot（um），and Eng． aulf．ene（Chcm．）．］

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{27} \mathrm{H}_{54}=$ Cerylene．An olefino hyirocarbon，melting at $57^{\circ}$ ，obtained by the dry distillation of Chinese wax．
çër－ŏt＇－1c，a．［Low Lat．cerot（um），and Eng． auff．－ic．］

## cerotio acid，s．

 which crystalliaes in small graina，malting at $78^{\circ}$ ，which diatil without decomposition；its salts are called cerotates．This acid ia the princlial constituent of cerim that poriconol， from which cerotic scid may be prepared by
precipitating with lead acetate，decomposing precipitating with lead acetate，decomposing lising from boiling slcohol Also from the dry lising from boiling sicohol，Also from the dry ceryl－cerotate．
¢̧ër－ŏx＇－y̆－1ŏn，s．［Gr．кпpós（kēros）＝wax sinov（xulon）＝wood，a tree．］
Bot．：A genus of Palmacee（Palms）．Cer－ oxylon andicola yields wax，which forms a coating over its trunk．
çĕr＇riri－al，a．［Lat cerrus；Fr．cerre＝a $=$ a variety of oak．］［Cerial．］Of or pertaining to the Cerris or Bitter－oak．
çerr＇riss，çĕr＇－rŭs，s．［Lat．cerrus］ Bot．：The Bitter－oak，Quercus cerris．
＊çẽrss，v．t．［Fr．chercher．］To search．
＂Als at the kinds blenes deput \＆ordand certane
 Mesaris firth of tho Rume for haumbig furth of zoouey ge quhtt gumenir persavue spirituale or temporale．
＊gẽert，a．＂［Fr．certes，from Lat．certus＝certain， assure．］Sure，certain．

If For cert：With a certainty，beyond a doubt．（Fife．）

## cert－money，s．

Law：Head－money paid yearly by tenants of several manors to the lords thereof，for the certain keeping of the leet，and sometimes of the hundred．
çẽr＇－taĭn，＂çer－taine，＊çer－tayn，＊çer－ ten，＊çer－tein，a．，adv．，\＆s．［O．Fr．cer tein；Fr．certain；1tal．certano；1at．certus， with suff．－auus．Connected with Lat．cerno $=$ to perceive，and Gr．кpivw $(k r i m o \overline{)}=$ to judge．］

A．As adjective ：
1．Objectively：
1．Sure to happen，inevitable．
Through certain dangera to uncertain profise．＂
＊2．Trustworthy；on which one can depend； reliable．
＂Ir he myght on tham trost
．Fixed，settled，determined beforehand．
＂You shall gather a certain rate crery day．＂－ Exodus，xVL． 4 ．
4．Indubitable，anquestionable，past dount． ＂Those thinga are certain among men，which enno
5．Unfailing．
＂I have ofteo wished that I knew as cortain a II．Subjectively：
1．Sure，convinced，assured．
（1）With of．
＂This the mind is equally cortain of，whether these
fieas bo more or leas genural．＂－Locks．
（2）With an infinitive．
＊2．Determined，resolved． －However I with thee have fix＇d my lot， Consort with thee．＂Muton：P．L．，ix，ses．
III．Indefnitely：
1．In agreement with a subst．：Some one．
＂And Jeans answering sald．A certadn man went
down frou Jernantem tu Jericho，－．- Luke x ． 30 ．
－After wol I spoke in pryy yte

2．Absolutely：An undetermined number ur quantity．
＂．How bud soever this qashlon may fustly be ro－
counted．certain of the same countrymen do pasion tir coucted．ererain on the samme
T To make certain：To inform．［Lat cer－ tiorem facere．］［Ascebtais．］
－B．As adverb：
1．Absolutely：Certainly，surely，nndoubtedly． ＂I wol telle it noo other man，certayn．＂ Chaucer：C．T．， 3.49.
2．With a prep．：In certain，in cerlayne，for certain＝certainly，assuredly．
＂Yet how should I for certain hold， $\mathrm{Tennymon:} \mathrm{The} \mathrm{Tha} \mathrm{Voices}$.
＊C．As substantive：
1．Certainty，aure facts．
Wherot the certaine oo man knoweth．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Cover，1．} 8 .\end{gathered}$
2．A number or amount，either stated or not ；a quantity．
＂Hie took with him a cereen of his idis companions．＂

3．A fixed period or limit．


of a certzin：Assuredly，certainly．
＂Of a cortain theon thinfs aro pretty toya＂－－veoot
I Crabh thos distinguishes between certain sure，and secure：＂Cerlain resjecta matters of fact or belief；sure and seomre．the quality or condition of things．A fact ia certain，a per son＇s step is sure，a house is secure．Ceriain is opposed to dubious，sure to wavering，weare to dangerous．A person to certain who has no donbt remaining in his mind；he is sure when his conviction is＇steady and anclangentio he is secure when the prospect of danger ts removed．When spplied to things，certain is opposed to what is varying and irregular： surs to what is unerring；secure is used only int its natural senae．It is a defect in the English language，that there are at present too English language，that there are at present mo
certain rules for its orthography or pronun－ certain rules for its orthography or pronun－
ciation；tho learner，therefore，is at a loss for ciation；tho learner，therefore，is at a loss for a sure guide．Amidst opposing statements it is difficult to ascertain the real stste of the case．No one can enswre his life for a moment， or secure his property from the contiogencies to which all sublunary things are exposed．＂ （Crabb：Eng．Synon．）
＊̧̧ẽr－taĭn，＂çer－teyne，v．t．［Certair，a．］ To certify，to inform．
çẽr－tainn－ly̆，¢er－tain－liche，çer－
tane－ly，＊ger－teyn－lie，＊ger－ten－ lich，adv，［EAlg．certain；－ly．］

1．Assuredly，beyond doubt or question，of a certainty．
＂Certentich wo be schent．＂Ser $\begin{gathered}\text { Seven Sages，so7．}\end{gathered}$
＂Certainly he that，hy thow legai meaga，onunot be
gecured．can be much lens so hy duy private attempt－＂ secured，can be much leas so hy duy private attempt
－Dr．$B$ ．More：Dscay of Christian Plety 2．Without fall．
Exodi And he eald，Certainly I will be with theo
çơr＇taĭn－něss，s．［Eng．certain；－xess．］ The quality of being certain；certainty．
çer－taint，a．［A pa．par．of certain，v．］ Certain，sure．（Scoth．）
＂It is most eertaint hls crowner Guun deotred
çĕr＇－tain－ť̆，＊çer－tein－te，＊çer－teyn－
te，＂cer－tayn－tye，s．［Eng．certain；－ty．］
1．The quality or stete of being certain or free from doubt．
＂If it myght that weyn be broubt to cortcynts．＂－
Langtof．p． 7 ． Langtept．p．27．
＂In hopeless cortainty of mind，＂ $\begin{gathered}B y r o n: ~ H a z e p p a, ~ v . ~ 1 \% . ~\end{gathered}$ 2．The quality or state of being fixed．
3．Assurance，confidence．
＂Forthy may no certeinte be netto apan bis fuge at a verge venture，moe as it thould be harde to buide any certayntye of charge to be raysod upon 4．A thing certain，sure，or indubitable and undenialle．
＂Nny．＇tis moet credilhle：we here recelve it，
A certainty vouch drompur couslu Austia，
－At a certainty $=\mathrm{In}$ a state of confidenco or sssurance．
 mometiues up hill，sometimes down hal；we aro
of a certainty：Assuredy，undoubtedly．
çẽr＇－tĕş，＂çer－tys，adv．［FT．certes，from Lat．certus＝sure．］Certainly，assuredly．
＂And certes，if it nere to lobg to hoera，
I wode han thid yow lidly tho mamera，orto
＂Certes，who blides his grusp will that encountes
rhame．
rhon：Caste of Indolence， 1.
çẽr＇－thi－a，s．［Lat．certhia；Gr．кépetos kker－ çer $\left._{\text {tho }}\right)=$ a little lird，a tree－creepar．See def．］ Ornith．：The Creeper，or Ox－eye，a genus of birds，the typucal one of the family Certhide （q．v．）．They are noticealla for their colour： as Certhia viridis，the Green Creeper，and C ourantia，the Orange－coloured Creeper in and by the shape of the beak：as $C$ ．Jalcota，the Sickle－billed Craeper．C．familiaris，the Com mon or Brown Creeper，is Britiah．［CaEEpen！
çẽr－thi＇－i－dx，＊¢ẽr－thi＇－a－da，s，pl．［From Lat．certhia（q．v．），and fem，pl．adj．suff．－ida．］ Ornith．：A family of Tenuirostral birds，
with long, alender, and alightly arched bills and short legs furniahed with strong claws, Which enable them to creep about upon the trunks and branches of trees. The femily ae now reatricted containa four or tive genera with about a dozen species, and ia aften divided in to two nub-families, Certhinas (Treecreepers), and Tichodromine (Wali-creepers).
¢̣̂r-thir-i'-nws, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. certhia (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ince.] Ornith. : The typical oub-family of the family Corthildse (q.v.).
ger'-ties, ¢ér'-ty, a [Pr. certes, from Lat. certus = certain.] (Generally with the prononn.) "My certie" $=\mathrm{my}$ faith; in good troth (Scotch.)
† ¢̣êr'tir-ri-a-ble, a. [Eng. certify; able.] That may or can be certified; relishle.
¢eẽr-tiff-Y-cūte, s. [Fr. certificat; ltal. certiffcato, from Lat. certificatus, pa. par. of certifico $=$ to make certain : certus $=$ certain ; fucio $=$ to make.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Testimony, witness.
iA eerrificate of poverty to as sood an e protection. -E'Eztranga
2. A written document certifying the truth of any matter.
"I can bring certifcates that I behavemyzelf soberly

- 3. A character
"To obtalo the cerrifecate which one of the ancient

II A bankrupt's certificate: The document granted to a bankrupt, with the consent of hia creditors, certifying that he has surrendered and made a full discloaure of bis property.
II. Law: A writing made $\ln$ sny court, to give notice to another court of anything done therein. (Cowel.)
gẽt-tiff-1-cāte, v.t. [Certificate, s.]
* 1. To verify or vouch for by certificate.

2. To grant a certificate to (generally fonnd in the pa. par.).
gẽr-tififly-cā-těd, pa. par. or a. [Certiriсате, v.]

- 1. Yerified or vouched for by certificate.

2. Having hsd a certificate granted, as a oertificated tescher, a certificated bankrupt.
gôr-tirr-ǐ-cã-ting g, pr. par., a., \& s. [Certificate, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: $\ln$ enses corresponding to those of the verb
C. As subst.: The sct or process of granting a certificate to a person.
 [Lat. certificatio, from certificatus, pa. par. of certifico $=$ to certify : certus $=$ sure, certain facio $=$ to make.]
3. English Law:
(1) The act of certifying, notice.
" He wan served with now order to appear, \&c. Wlth
this certifoatton, that if ha mpleared not they would


* (2) Information, notice.
"Ot the Whiche ridinge that other knight had cer 2. Scota Law: Some intimation given to a person as to what will happen if he fail to cbey an order of the court.
- Certifcation of Assize: A writ for re-exsmining a judicial matter. Now a new trial is granted instead.
* ¢ẽr-tifr-1-cā-tõr, s. [Eng. certificat(e);-or.] One who certifies, or vouches for snything (W. Taylor.)
 Of or pertaining to a certificate; of the nature of a certificate.
gêr'-tiofied, pa. par. or a. [Certify, v.]
¢ör'-ť-ri-ẽr, s. [Eng. certif(y); -er.] One
who certifea or gives a certificate. Who certifea or gives a certificate.
gêr'-tǐ-fy. çer-ti-fie, v.t. \& i. [Fr. certifer ; Sp certificar; Ital. certifcare, from Low Lat. certifios $=$ to make certain: certus $=$ certatn ; facio (pase. fo) $=$ to make.]

I Trantitivs:

1. To make a person certain or assured of anythlng, to inform.
"They achulde write and corrithe tho Senstoursh."-
Tho English nmb bensadours returned out of Flanders from Maxinillian, nud certited the kirie that ho wa

- With of befors the thing certfled
"For to orrtite kym of thin cas."-Hampole : Pricke 6,412

2. To make a thing sure or certain.
"This is deslgued to certify thooe things that are
con frmed of Oods meneals.

* 3. To testify to or vonch for the truth or sccuracy of any document or statement.
II. Intrans: To testify to or vouch for any matter or atatement
çêr-tî-f̄-ẏing, pr. par., a., \& \&. [Certify, v.] A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
"Dr.... has eigned a certificate cortifying to the
nacoity of. . ."-Daily Necs, Nor. b, 1877.
C. As subst. : The sct of testifying or giving a certificate to the truth or accuracy of any matter.
* çẽr-tion-ăt, a. [Apparently from Eng. cer tain, with suff. -at =-ate.] Certified.
"The party defendar aucht and suld be warnit of
 -
¢̧ẽr-tio-rär'-і (tio as shĭ- $\overline{0}$ ), s. [Low Lat. $=$ to be made more certain ; inf. pass. certio ror, from certior, comp. of certus. The word gives the name to the writ in which it appears.] For definition bee extract.
"Certiorari [ik] an original writ inulog out of the 1n clvil easem nnd the crown nide of the Court of
 courts, comuanding them to certify or to return the records of a cause dependicg before them. \&c. If the suggentions of the cerriorari tidl are not provod, at
vrit of proedendo may be ohtained by the defendant, -Wharton: Law Lexicon
* çẽr-tio-rà'-těd (tio as shY-ō), a. [Lat certionatius, pa par. of certioror $=$ to jnak certain, to asaure, to acquaint; certus $=$ certain ; certior, comparative.] Informed, assured.
 Instant certorated from the Court at Whitelanl."
¢̧ẽr'-tǐ-tūde, s. [Lat. certitudo, from certu. $=$ certain.] The quality or state of being certain or assured, certainty.
hut even in theee canven the solution can be
 erd ed., pref., voli i, pto xiv.
çẽr'-ty̆, s. [Certie.]
* ¢̧̈r'a. [Lat. cceruleus = sky-blue.] Of a sky-blue colour, sky-coloured.
"This cer uleous or blue-coloored sen that overnpreads Che diaplanuous ifmament"-Dr. H: Mora : Conjuctura
cabaratct, p. \&
$\dagger$ cër- $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ '-lĕ- $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$-tĕd, a. [As if pa. par, from $v$. ceruleate $=$ to paint sky-blue.] [ainted 6 ky blue.
çër- $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ 'lĕ-ŭm, s. [Lat. ccrruleum $=\mathbf{a}$ blue colour-lapis-lazuli (Pliny).] For definition see etymol.
 cerale (Lat, coruleus), and facio $=$ to make.] Having the power to produce, or producing a blue colour.
"The nevaral species of mys, as tha rulinck, cerw
titck, and ot lurck,
and otbers, are separated $00 e$ irom another."
gër'-u-linn, s. [Lat. cerruleus $=8 \mathrm{ky}$-blue, and Eng. suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: A name given to the colouring matter in a salt or aulatance of an intensely hime colour, obtained by dissolving indige in concentrated sulphuric acid, and adding potash to the aolution
cër- $\bar{u}^{\prime}-\mathbf{m e ̌ n}$, s. [Lat., from cera $=$ wax.]
Physiol.: The wax or wax-like secretion of the ear, which is given out by the follicles ranged along the inner sturface of the meatus auditorius externus. [EAs.]
"When cerumen accumulatea and hardens in tha enrs so an to ocexalion deannans, it is canity sontened by of turpent:ne ${ }^{\text {. }}$ - Ariande
Anamay and $P$ Phyology.
 (genit. ceruminis); fero = to hear, and Eng suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing cerumen.
¢̧è- $\overline{\mathbf{n}}^{\prime}-\mathbf{m i n}$-ŏ̆s, a. [Lat. carumen (genit ceruminis), snd Eng. suff. -ous.] Of the nature of or pertaining to the cerumen or wax of the ear.

## cerrminous glands, 8

Anat: The follicles, or numerous smsli glands situated between the cutaneous lining and the cartilage of the extarnal euditory canal.
gër-ür'-a, a. [From Gr. кépas (keras) = horn and oupa (oura) = tafi. So named from horn-like appendage on the tail of the lerva.]
Entom. : A genus of motha, family Bombycidæ. Cerura vinula is the Pues-moth (q.v.)
gër'-üse, s. [Fr. ceruse ; Sp. cerusa ; from Ital. and Lat. cerussa; from Gr. кท́ค (kerr), genit. кnpós (kēros) = death, poison : from its poisonona qualities.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A name given to white lead or carbonate of protoxide of lead. Comp. or carbonate of protoxide of lead. Comp. is prepared from the subscetate of protoxide of lead by a currant of carbonic acid, on exposing metallic lead in minute division to air and moisture ; and alsoby the setion of the vapour of vinegar on thin sleets of lead, by which the metal ts both oxidised and converted into a carbonate. Mixed with oil it is used in painting, and a cosmetic ia prepared from it.
"A preparation of lead with vinesmr, which 18 of a it it that particular, are iny chymistige called ceruse the like."-Quincy 2. Min.: [Cerussitre].

* cër'-ūsed, a. [Cerver.] Washed over or treated with a coametic prepared from ceruso.

Here'g a colour what ladles cheek:
Though ceru"d over, comes uast IL"
Beaum and Flot. : Sea Voyaga
oër'-q-sīte, ç̌-rüs'-site, s. [Lat. cerussa = white lead; Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min.: An orthorhonbic mineral, transparent or ambtranalucent, of a white, grey, or greyish-black colour, sometimes tinged blue or green by some of the salta of copper. Harduess, $3-3 \cdot 5 ;$ sp.gr. $6465-6.480$. Comp. Carbonic acid, 16.5 ; oxide of iead, 83.5 . It ia found, in connection with other lead minerala, in several places in Britain, and slao on the Continent. The crystala are thin, broad, and brittle. The lustre is adamantine or vitreous, sometimea pearly. (Dana.)

* çẽr'-จa-1ět, + çẽr'-จě-1ăt, s. [Fr. cor relat.] [Saveloy.]

1. Ord. Lang. : A kind of sausage

Music: A short wind instrument, resembling the bassoon in tone. (Webster.)
cẽr-vann-tē'sǐi-a, s. [Named in honour of Cervantea, the celebrated Spanish author.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order of Sandal-worts. The apecies are tree or ahrubs, natives of Peru, having scattered entire simple leaves. The fruit of Corvantesia tomentosa is used as food in Peru.
çer-vann'-tite, s. [From Cervan(tes), in Spain where it is folnd, and Eng, suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of a aul-phur-yellow or nearly whitish colotir. Lustre, greasy or pearly, liright, or earthy; hardnesa, $4-5 ; \mathrm{sp}$. gr., $4^{\circ} 084$. Connp, Oxygen, 20.8 ; entimony, $79 \%$. 1 t is widely distributed.

* çer-vawnte, a. [Servint.]

Corvawnte Servus, vernacwius,"-Prompt. Para
çẽr'-vi-cal, $\alpha . \quad[$ Lat cervicalis $=$ nertaining to the neck; cervix (genit. cervicis) $=$ the neck.] Anat.: Of or pertaining to the neck.
"The aorta, bendillg alittie upwards euvds forth
| çẽr'-- ǐ-çide,s. [Lat. cervus=a deer, a staç; ccedo = tơ kill.] The act of deer-slaying.
¢̧c̃r'- vǐ-cō, in compos. [Lat. cervis (genit cervicis) = the neck.] Pertaining to or connected with the neek

## * cervico-branchiata, 3. pl

Zool.: An order of Mollusea forming De Blainville's anb-clasa Paracerlalophora MFermaphrodita. The organs of respiration are
situated in a large cavity a hove the neck, and open widely in front. Head distinct, with two contractile conical tentacula; eyer aessile at their external base. It included two families, Retifera and Branchifera.
 pl. auff. -idoc.]

1. Zool.: A family of mammals. Order Ruminantia. The malea of all the epecies and also the fernale of the reindeer have antiere, which are deciduous, this last character com pletely distinguishing them from the Bovidx (Oxen). The entlers also are solid, thas dis criminating them from the Cavicornia. [Cer. vus.] The speciea are widely distributed and well known. But none are found in Africa eonth of the Sahara or in Australia. Genera, Cervus, Caprislus, Alce, \&a.
2. Palcont.: It is doubtful if they were in exiatence in Eocene times. There is no doubt with reapect to their existing from the Miocene onward.
¢̧ẽr-vi'-næe, s. pl. [Lat. cerv(us) (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. auff. -ince.]

Zool.: A aub-family of Cervidæ, containing the true deer. Antlers may be present in the males only or in both sexea, aud caninas ar amall or absent

وẽr-vine, a. [Fr. cervin; Sp. \& Ital. cervino, from Lat. cervinus $=$ pertaining to atags; cervus = a stag.]

1. Zool.: Of or pertaining to the Cervidx, or Stag fainily of animala; of the nature of deer.
2. Bot. : Of a deep, tawny colour, such as the dark parts of a lion's hide.
وör'-vix, s. [Lat.]
Anat. : The reck; that portion of tha body which is between the head and the ahonlders, especially the back part of the ueck. The term is alao uaed of constricted parta, as cervix uteri = the parrow part of the uterus; cervix vesice = the neck of the bladder
gẽr-vu-1̄'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. cervul(us); Lat. iem. pl. adj. sutf. .ince.]
Zool. : A onb-family of Cervidæ (q.v.), containing the Muntjacs. The malea are horned and have tusk-like caninea.
oẽr-Fu-line, a. [Cervulus.] Pertaining to the Cervulinæ or Muntjacs.
gẽr'vu-lŭs, s. [Mod. Lat. dim. from cervus (q.v.).]

Zool. : The sole genus of Cervuline. [Muntuac.]
gẽ̃'-vŭs, s. [Lat.]

1. Zool. : The type-genus of the family Cervidæ. C. elaphus is the Red-deer or Stag C. canadensis the Wapiti of North America.
2. Palcont. : From the Miocene onward.
çẽr-vyç-a-ble, çer-vyc-y-a-ble, cer-vys-a-ble, $a$. [Serviceable.]
©̧ẽr'-vyçe, s. [Service.] (Prompt. Part.)

* Cẽr'-vylle, v.t. [O. Fr. ceruelle = the brain.] To dash out one's brain, to brain.

To ceruylle : excorebrare."-Cathod. Axplicum.

- ¢ẽr'-vyll-lẽr, s. [Mid. Eng. cervylu(e); •er.] One who knocks out another"s brains.
"A ceruyller : excerebrator."-Cathol. Anglicum.
 $=$ bees-wax ; and Eng., \&c., suff. -yl (q.v.).] Chem. : An organic radical, $\mathrm{C}_{24} \mathrm{H}_{55}$.
ceryl cerotate, $s$.
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{72} \mathrm{II}_{55} . \mathrm{C}_{27} \mathrm{H}_{53} \mathrm{O}=$ Chinese wax, white cryatalline substance produced on cerwhite cryataline substance produced on certain trees in China by the puncture of a speciea of Coccus. It meits at 82,'s distilation it yields cerotic acid and Cerylene, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathbf{2}} \mathrm{H}_{34}$.
¢ĕ́r'-y̆l-ēne, s. [From Eag., \&c., ceryl, and suff. -ene (Chem.) (q.v.).]
Chem. : The asme as cerotene (q.v.)
ger-yl'-ic, a. [From Eng., \&c., ceryl (q.v.), and suff. -ic.] Ot or pertaining to ceryl.


## cerylio alcohol, s.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{27} \mathrm{H}_{55}(\mathrm{OH})=$ Cerotic alcohol.

Obtsined by fuaing Chinese wax with oolid potash, yieiding potasslum, cerotate, and cery alcohol. It is a waxy substance, meiting at $97^{*}$; heated with potash lima it gives off H sod is convertad into potassium cerotate.

- ger-yn, v.i. [8rab.] (Prompt. Parv.)
- çeryows, a. [Serious.] (Prompl. Parv.)
¢ё'-patrĕ, s. [A coined word of no etymology.]
Logic: A ayllogism in which the firat and third propositions are universal negatives and the second a nniversal afflmative, ns-

E $u 0$ animal is incorporeal,
A all angels are incorporea,

Cesarewitch, s. [Czarewitcl.]

* ¢̧eme, v.t. \& i. [Ceage.]
"To cess: cesuara derinere"-Cathol a nolicum
* ¢̧ēsed (1), pa. par. \& a. [Cessed.]
* gēsed (2), pa. par. or a. [Syized.]
¢̧ē'-ş゙̆-oŭs, a. [Cessiour.]
* çesone, s. [Seizino.]
"Cesons in loode or othyr good takinge. Sadonna." Prompt. Parr.
* ¢̧ĕs-pil-ti'-tioŭs, a. [Lat. cexspztitius $=$ of or pertaining to turf; coespes (genit. cospitis) $=$ a turf.] Regembling turf; made of turf.
"Bread th of the cespotitious ramparte".-Gough
ces'-pi-tōse, a. [Aa if from a Lat. ccespitosus= full of turf; caspes (genit. cerspitis) $=$ a turf.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to plants which grow in tufts or patchea.
cês'-pĭ-toŭs, a. [Same etymol. as cespitose (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to turf, resembling turf.
Çéss (1) * Gesse (1), \&. [Corrupted from astess (q.v.).]
I. Literally (of excess) :

* 1. The act of assessing or levying a rate or tax.

2. The tax or rate assessed.
"The 11 ke cess is alto charged apoo the couatry
sometimes fictulling the soldiers, when they lie

* IL. Fig.: Apportionment; hence, due ahare.
"I Pr'ythee Tom, beat Cutta's andia, pat a fow focks la the polat the poor jade it wrumg in the - The word is now little used in England, but ia atill common in lreland.
cess-payer, s. One who pays ceas or connty rates. (Ireland.)
the Court consiating of one magiatrate and MII ceappayera, ooly awarded 12 ."-Datly Telegraph,
çess (2), s. [Etym. doubtful. It only occura in the compound cesspool. Skeat suggeats sus pool = hog'a wash, a puddle, a heap of filth; Gael. sos $=$ coarse mess.]
cess-pipe, s. A plpe for carrying off waste water, dc., from a aink or cesspool.
cess-pool, * sess-pool, * sus-pool, s.

1. Lit. : A deep hole or well for gewage to drain into. The use of cesspools, which are a most proific source of disease, ia now forbldden in towna or other places where a proper aystem of drainage by water-carriage is provided.
2. Fig.: Any receptacle of filth.
"The cerppool of aytio, aow in a time of paper money,
 palaces "-Carlyle: French Rerolution, pt. iii.

* ̧ess (3), " çesse (2), s. [Censw.] A ceasing or cessation.
çẽss (1), v.t. [Cess, s.] To asseas, to impoae a rate or tax on.
"They came not anned Hke woldurs to bo cessed
* çĕss (2), " ̧esse, " çessen, " sessen, v.t.
\&i. [O.Fr. cesser; Itai. \& Lat. cesso.] [Cense.]

1. Trans. : To atill, to calm, to cause to be quiet.
II. Intransitive:
2. Ord. Lang.: To cease.
3. Law: To neglect s legal duty. [Cessor (1).] (Webster.)
 $=$ to cease.] Intermittent, ceasing, not continuous.
¢ĕs-sā'-tion, s. [Lat. cessatio, from cesco = to cease.]
4. The act of ceasing, or atopping.
"ation Trom taboar."-Sir J. \#y ayward.
5. The state of being at rest.
"A long ceasation of divcoarvo ensuod.",
6. The end of action ; the state of ceasing to be or act.
"The seram, which is mixed with an sikall, belna paareeth in efferveacenot; at the cemation of whlch the solts of whleh the acid was composel, will be ir seaerated."-A rbuthnos: on Alimente.
7. A temporary euspension of warfare; a truce. (Generally in the phrase cessation of arms or hostilities.)
"Whea the succours of the poor protestants in Inv-

I Crobb thua diatinguiahes between cassor tion, stop, rest, and intermission: "To ceas respects the course of things; whatever does not go on has ceased; things cease of themselves : stop reapecta some external setion or fnfluence; nothing stops but what is aupposed to be stopped or hindered by another : rest is a apecies of cessation that regarda labour or exertion; whatever doea not move or exert itself ia at rest : intermission is a apecies of cessation only for a time or at certain intervala That which ceases or stops is anpposed to be at an end; rest or intermission supposes renewal. A cessation of hostilities is at al times deairable; to put a atop to evil practice is sometimes the moat difficult and daugerou of all undertakings : rest after fatigue is indis pensable, for labour withont intermission ox hausta the frame." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
çĕs-sà'-vit, g. [Lat. = he has ceased, or omitted; third pers. sing. pret. of cesso $=$ to cease.]

Law: A writ ao called,
"Cesazit [if] a writ which [gave the lond power to other pervices, reslected or crased to perform bis vices for two yenss together, or where a houna ha lands given to it oa condition of performing nome Wharton: Law Lexicon

وěase, v.t. \& 亿. [Cess (2), ข., Cease.]

Çĕs'-sèr (1), s. [Cese (2), v.]
Law: A neglect to perform the services or mayment for two years, under which lande are held. [Cessavir.]

- Çěs'-sẽr (2), s. [Cess (1), v.] One who at sesses ; an assessor.
*çés-š-bil'-1-tyy, 1. [Eng, cessible; fly.] The quality of yielding or giving way.
"If the mablect atruckea be of a proportionate and Digoy : On the Sowl
* cës'-sǐ-ble, a. [Fr. cessible, from Lat. ces sum, sup. of cedo = to yield, to give way. $]$ of a yielding quality; giving way. (Digly.)
- çěs'-sĭng, * qes-inge, " ̧̧ess'-y̆nge, "ces-yng, s. [Cxasino.] Ceasing, ceasation.
 yieiding or giving up; bonorum $=$ of goods gen. neut. pi. of bosus $=$ good.]
Law: A voluntary surrender by a debtor of sll his property for the benefitoof his creditors.
Çěs'sion, s. [Fr. cession ; from Lat. cessio $=$ a vielding, a giving up; from cessum, sup. of cedo $=$ to yield, to give up.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of yielding or giving way to fore or pressure.
"souod le not produced without some redistance el ther io the alr or the body percussed; for if there be Bacon: Niluturat Hitory.
2. The act of aurrendering or giving up property or territory.
hange tor cother provinces."-Temple crown, in ox
3. The act of retiring from or shandoning.
"The cession of her clalms oo the earldom of Antrin
II Technically:
]. Civil Law: [Cesso bonorvm]
tāte, făt, fare, ạmldst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wêt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, siř, marîne; gō, pơt


2．Eocles，Law：The act of giving up or racating a benefice by accepting another with out a proper dispensatiod
－gés＇－aion－ar，＂Yes＇－aion－are，a．［Cession－ arr．］The peraon to whom an assignment of property is legally made；synonymous with assignee
＂GIf ony makis ano ather ceeofonar and ankpang general to all reverniounis pertening to him，and ho reversioun pertenand to him，the samin apechal masig． natioun is of mane svali，in respect of the geacrai masignatioun mald of befolr．＂－Baljour：Pract．，p． 1 tha
geas＇－sion－ar－y，a．［Fr．cessionnaire；Low Lat． cessionarius；from Low Lat．cessiono＝to cede， to yield ；from Lat．cessio＝a yielding，agiving up．］An epithet spplied to a bankrupt who has surrendered all his property for the benefit of his creditora．（Wharton．）
－gěss＇－mĕnt，s．［Eng．cess（1），s．；日uff．－ment．］ 1．The act of assessing or imposing a rate or tax．
2．An assessment，rate，or tax．（Johnson．）
 Law：He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him，as that by his cess，or cessing，he incurreth the danger of law，and hath，or may have，the writ ces－ eavit brought against him．Where it is gaid the tenant cesseth，such phrase ia to be un－ deratood as if it were asid，the tepant cesseth to do that which he ought，or is bound，to do by his land or tenement．（Cowel．）
© gĕ＇－mõr（2），s．［Cess（1），v．］An assessor． ＂．．．the corruption of victanllers，oswort，and
 Law：The same as Cessure（q．v．）．
ģons＇－pipe，s．［Cess－pipe．］

＊ofe＇sürs，s．［Lat．cesso＝to cease．］
1．Ord．Lang．：Cessation．
＂Since the coasure of the ware 1 have spent \＆hun－ 2．Law：The act of ceasing or neglecting to perform any duty．［Cessor（1），s．］
 ＂Oird＇st with \＆rich and odoriferoun cest．＂，
gonth，consith pret．and pa．par．of v． Cease，Seize．］
găs＇tildmes．ph［Mod．Lat．cest（um）（q．v．）， at，tem．pl．adj．auff．－idae．
Zool．：A family of Ctenophors（q．v．）with a siagie genus，Ceatum（q．v．）．
 eloos（eidos）＝appearance，shape．）
A．As adjective：
1．Pertaining to the Ceatoidea．
2．Noting the adult condition of a tenla．
B．As substantive：
Zool．：An intestinal worm，belonging to the order Cestoidea．
 girdle；ettos（eidos）＝appearance，thape．］ Zool．：An order of intestiaal worms，long and sleader，flattened like a piece of tape， and having the anterior end of the body armied with spines，hooks，or auckera for adhering to their host．Typically，these animals consiat of a number of segments，which are，however， only reproductive parts，budded off from the head，and containing maie and female elemeats． ［TAPEWORM．］
－gegs＇－tōn，s．［Lat．cestus．］A girdle．

¢角－trā＇－çê－m，s．pl．［Lat．cestr $(u m)$ ；fem．pl． suff．－acex．］

Bot．：An order of planta，natives of the West Iadies．The apecied are shrubs．They are now generally merged in Solanaceæ．［Ces－ thine $k$ ．］
ģ̌．－trä＇－çi－ŏn，s．［ $\Delta$ dim．from Gr．кéбтpov （kestron）$=$ a dart．］
Ichthy．：A genus of cartilaginous flshes， the typical one of the family Cestraciontidx
（q．v．）．Only known recent species Cestracion Philippi（the Port Jackaon shark），having two dorsal fing，each furniahed with a eharp epine in front；the ventral fln between the two dorsals；candal fin unequally forked．
 A．As adj．：Beiongiag to or connected with the Cestraciontide．
B．As subst．：A shark of the family Ces－ trsciontida．
¢čs－trā－qǐ－ŏn＇－tri－dse，s．pl．［From Mod． Lat．cestracion，and fem．pl．adj．euff．－ide．］

Ichthy．：la Prof．Owen＇e classification a family of the Plagiostomi，the only one ranked under the sub－order，tribe，or group Cestra－ phori（ $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$ ．）．
＂The oentractontidas are genernilly called Port Jack－ mon sharke－Frat．Owen．Paleontotagy
¢̧ăs－trăph＇－õr－i，s．pl．［From Gr．кé $\sigma$ т $\rho a$ （kestra）$=\mathrm{s}$ tooi or weapon，pickaxe，or poleaxe； форе́w（phoreo）$=$ to bear．］
1．Ichthy．：A group，tribe，or section of fiehes，order Elaamobrauchii，sub－order Pla－ giostomi．They have a strong spine in front of each dorsal fin，aad obtuse back teeth． Ouly recent genus，Cestracion（q．v．）．
2．Palcont．：The fin－apines called Ichthyo－ dorulite belong mainly to this group．They are found chiefiy in the Palæozoic rock
 （q．v．），and Lat．fem．pl．adj．guff．－incer．］

Bof．：A tribe of plasts，of the order Sola－ nacea，in which the limb of the corolla is plicate，valvate，or iaduplicate in æativation； calyx，five－toothed；corolla，funnel－ghaped， five－iobed，and regular ；atamens，five ；anthers， Ave－iobed，and regular ；atamena，five ；anthers，
dehlacing lengthwaye；ovarium on a cupulate dehlacing leagthways；ovarium on a cupulate
diak；pericarp，capsular or baccate．（Craig．）
 Bot．：A genue of plants，Bastard Jasmirie， the typical one of the order Cestracee．Ces． trum Hediunda，auriculatum，laurifolium and Preudoquina ara bitter febrifugss．Many apecies of Cestrum，and notably C．euanthes levigatum，corymbosum，Parqui，and bracteatum are diuretic．They are also emollient，and are applied in a fresh state to wounde and ulcers to cleanse them，while finally the hruised leaves and unripe fruits are used hy the people of Brazil in liver－complaints aad in Catarrhus vesico．C．macrophyllum and noctu－ ricum are uaed to polaon wild beasta．
çes－tuf，¢̧ăs－tuy（pron．çèst－w̄̄），pron． ［The obj．case of Norm．Fr．cist，cest $=$ Fr．$c e=$ this one．］For defnition see etymol．

## oestui que trust，s．

Law：One in whose trust，or for whose use or beneft another mas is enfeoffed or seized of lands or tonements．

## cestrul que use，s．

Law：One to whoze use another man ia en－ feoffed of lands or teaments．
cestuy qui vie，s．He on whose life land is heid．
¢̣̆．＇s＇tŭm，s．［Gr．кearós（kestos）＝a girdle．］ Zool．：The aole genua of the family Ceatida （q．v．），consisting of gelatinous riband－like animals several feet in length．Cestum Veneris is Venus＇s Girdle，found in the Mediterranean； it is phosphorescent．
 （kestos）$=$ a girdle．］

Antiquities：
1．The girdle of Venus，on which were repre－ sented all thinge calculated to excite love．
With smiles she took the charm，and，smiliag．proses＇d

2．The girdle，full of studa，with which the bridegroom girded the bride at the wedding， and which he loosed again with hisown hands at night．
çĕs＇－this（2），s．［Cestue．］
ce－suh，8．［SEAson．］
＊oe－sun，v．t．［Seize．］（Prompt．Parv．）


¢е̄－t̄̄̀＇－乌̆－a，s．［Lat．cete，cetus；nent．pl．suft - acea； Gr ．к $\bar{\eta}$ тos（kétos）$=$ a whale．］

1．Zool．：An order nif mammiferous animala， which have no hind limbs．They have the form of fishes，with the exception of the horizontal of fishes，with the excoption of the horizontal
tail，an instrument useful in enabling them to tail，an instrument useful in enabling them to
riae speedily to the surfaca of the water for riae speedily to the surface of the water for
respiration，which they are obliged to do fre－ respiration，which they are obliged to do fre－
quently，as they breathe with lungs．Their quently，as they breathe with lungs．Their
blood is warm；they ara viviparoas，and ouckle their yoang．They wera formerly divided into the Cetacea herbivora and C． ordinaria，the first compriaing the manatees or lamantine，the halicore or dogongs，and the extinct Rhytinue；the latter the whalea， dolphins，narwhals，porpoises，and cachelots； or the order may be divided ints the Sirenia and Cetacea，the latter with the foilowing families ：－（1）Balxenidæ（Whalehone Whales） （2）Delphinide（Dolphina and Porpoiges），（3） Catodontide（Sperm Whales），（4）Rhyncho－ ceti（Xiphiold Whales），and（5）Zeuglodon－ tidæ（ail fossil）
2．Patcoont．：The Cetacea appear to begin in the Eocene，from which they extand on－ wards till now．
＂The Getacea，fin fact，have so nuch the external Yarm of dishes，that ordinary observers would nut heal－ Quadrupeds， 118.
¢̧е－tä＇－gé－an，a．\＆s．［Lat．cetaceus $=$ pertain－ to a whale ；cete，cetus＝a whale．］
A．As adj．：Of or pertaining to the Cetacen， etaceous．
B．As substantive：
Zool．：An animal belonging to the Cetacea． ＂The dugong，A phytophagous cetaccan．＂－Sir J．E

с̧è－tà＇－ço－oŭs，a．［Lat．cetaceus＝pertaining to a whale：cete，cetus＝a whale．］of or per－ taining to the Cetacea；of the whale kind．
＂such hahes as have lungs or renpiration are not
without the werron，man whiles and cricucoous ant－

 $=$ of or pertaining to a whale；cete，cetus $=$ a whale．］
Pharm．：An oily，concrate，crystaliae，and semi－trangpareat matter，oltsined from the cavity of the cranium of aeveral apeciea of whalea，but especially of the apermaceti whale， Physeter macrocephalus．
 Zoology：

## 1．The whale（q．v．）．

＂This coes thanne hise chaueles luketh．＂
Beastiary in Old Eng．Mivcell．（ed．Morrii），s1a
2．In aome classifications one of two sub orders of Catacea，the other being the Sirenia．
＊çe－te（2），s．［City．］
ge＇－tenne，s．［Lat． $\operatorname{cet}(e), \operatorname{cet}(u s)=\mathrm{s}$ whale，and Eng．suff．－ene（Chem．）．］

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{32}$ ． $\mathrm{A}_{0}$ olefine hydrocarbon， boiling at $275^{\circ}$ ．It is a colourless liquid $\mathrm{ob}^{\mathrm{b}}$ tained by distilling ethal repeatedly with gla－ cial phosphoric acid．It is solubie ia alcohol and ether，but not in water
çā－tĕ－б－sân＇－rŭls，s．［Cetiosaurúa．］
gèt＇－ẽr－ăch，s．［Fr．céférac；Ital．cetracos； name probably of Arahic origin．（Mahn．）］ Bot．：A genus of polypodiaceons ferns of

ceterach．
L Portion of fertile frond whowing ecaly bark．
the group Asplenier，distinguished by havilug distinct simple sori，raticulated veina of which
sil，boy：pout，jowl；oat，gell，chorus，çhin，bench；go，gem；thin，this；sin，ass ；expeot，Xenophon，exist．ph＝\＆

the raarginal veinlets are free，and fronda clothed thickly with scales．One species is a commodish native fern，called Miltwaste or Scale－ferm．To this plant was formerly sttri－ buted a marrellous infinence over the guleen bud Vitmuine states that it had the aplect of nd Vitruv deatroying that organ in certain Cretan swine which fed uponit．It is said to be employed usefally as a bait for rock－cod fishing on the coast of Wales，（Treas．of Botany．）
＂Cecarach groweth upon old stone walls and rockes， In dark and thedowie placee throughoat the weot jart towe，is yon to to 8 E viscent＇s Rock，and likewine towe math，Wells，and Salishurle．Where I have seen great planty thereof．．．8pleenewort，or Miltwaste． is called in Oreek dowinyuov，in Latin likewiso Asplesium，and also scolopendrie ；of Galga 3tula Millwaste，scaleferne，and stoneferne，${ }^{4}$－Gerarde： Herball，p． 1111 （ed．1893）．
çete－wale，＊sete－walo，＂sede－wale， ＊sed－wale，＊set－uale，s．［O．Fr．citoucl， chitoual．］［SETWALL．］

Bot．：The herb Valerian．
＂Cocowale，herbe Zedorium．＂－Prompt．Paro Ther ppriagen herbes greet an
Chatucer：C．T．， 15,172
çe－the－grande，＂çe－te－grande，s．［Lat． whale．

The mrande is a fis．
The ruoste that in watet is．${ }^{\text {．}}$
Beaffary in Oid Eng．Wiscell．，1． 499
¢é－tic，a．［Lat．cet（e）＝a whale，and Eng． suff．－ic．］Of or pertaining to a whale．

## cetic－acld，

Chem．：A name given to what was surposed to be a peculiar acid reaulting from the ssponification of cetin，but which has been Cound to be only a mixture of margaric acid and cetin．
ce＇til－cidc，s．［Formed from Lat．cet（e）$=$ ane，code $=$ to kill，on the analogy of parri－ cile，\＆c．］A whale－killer．（Southey：Letters， vi．317．）
çe＇－tinn，çé－tine，8．［Fr．cétine，from Lat． cet（e），cet $(u s)=$ a whale，and Eng．auff．－ine （Chem．）．］
Chem．：The pure，solid，crystalline mass of syermaceti．it occurs in beautiful silvery scales．

 ［Lat．cete $=\mathrm{a}$ whala $;$ satrrus $=\mathrm{a}$ saurian．］ Palcoont．：A name given by Oweo to a genns of fossil Saurians found in the oolitic and cre－ taceous formations．It belongs to the order Deinosauria．Only one species is known．Its height when standing on all fours must have been ters feet，and its length fifty，aixty，or seventy feet．It was herbivorons．
¢è－tŏch－il＇－1－dæ，s．pl．［Morl．Lat．cetochil（us）， and fem．pl．adj．suff．－idce．］
Zonl．：A family of marine Eatomostraca， belonging to the order Copepoda
 hale，pios（chilos）
Zool．：A genus of marine Entomostraca （Crustacea），the typical one of the family： Cetochilide．It is distinguished by the two amall styliform appendages to the head， the inferior antennæ being two－branched， the branches nearly equal，the nabrancled jow feet，the six－jointed thorax and four－ jointed abdomen，and the last pair of legs being forms like the rest．There is only one British apeciea，Cetochilus septentrionalis．Its colour is bright－red．It forms purt of the foom of the whale and varions fishes．Length on to ten inches．（Grif．\＆Henfrey．）
çē－tó－lð＇g＇－cal，a［Eng．celolog（y）；－ical．］ Pertaining to cetology．
çē－tol＇－o－grist，\＆［Eng．cetolog（y）；－ift．］One led in cetology
 （etos）＝a whale ；$\lambda$ óyos（logos）＝a disconrse ； $\lambda$ eqw $(\operatorname{leg} 0)=$ to $x e l l$ ，to apleak．］The science or natural history of the animals known as Cetacea．（Crabb．）
¢̧ē－tō＇－nĬ－a，©．［Etym．doubtful．］
Entom．：A genas of Beetles，the typleal ons
of the family Cetoniadre．Cetonia aurata，the Rose－beetie，is a beantitul insect，ahout three－ quarters of an Inch long，of a bright－green and sometimes coppery colour．It is found commonly in Englated in May and Jane on roses．
çē－tठ－ni＇－1－dse，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．cefonia； and Lat．fem．pl．autt．－ider．］
Entom：The Floral Beetles，a faraily of Coleopterous lnsects of great variety and beanty．They live and move amongst trees， plants，and flowers，whleh are their natural food．The sutennex are amall，ten－jninted； bassl jointe short，the three terminal joints comparatively loog；thorax triangular；elytra atraight，and obtusely roanded at the apex． It is one of the most interesting groups of Coleoptera，and all the apecies hava briliant colours．
çè－tơp＇－sis．s．［Gr．кท̂Tos（kêtos）$=\mathrm{a}$ whale $;$ ö（ops），genlt．ö $\psi$ us（opsis）$=$ s face．］

Ichthy．：A genus of fishes with oblong， rnund，theck bodies，and ahort talla；eyes vertical and very infinnte．
çē－tot＇t－o－līte，s．［From Gr．к
 and Eng．autf．－ite（Paloont．）（q．v．）．］
Palreont．：An earbone referreal to some cetacean mammal．Specimens are found in the Red Crag，which is of Miocene age．
çē－trär＇－1－a，s．［Mow．Lat．，from Lat．ceira， cotre＝a slort Spunish leather shield，from the form and lesthery quality of the plant．］ Bot：A genus of Lichens，tribe Cetrariei．
 ing，divided into lacinix，with shining cortical layer ；apothecia dull or hright－brown：sper－ matia cylindrical．There are three British apecies，Cetraria islandica，the well－known Iceland－moss［Caragheen］，C．Delisri，and $C$ ． aculenta．（Grif．\＆Henfrey．）
¢ē－trär＇－Ic，a．［Mod．Lat．cetrartia），and Fng． auff．－ic（Chem．）．］Of or belonging to Cetraria or Iceland－mosa．
cetraric－acid，s．An acid which forms one of the componenta of Cetrarise（ $q \cdot v$. ）．
cè－trär＇－i－è̀，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．cetrari（a），and Lat．pi．sulf．－ei．］
Bot．：A tribe of Llchena，of the family Lichenacei，having the thallus compressed， fruticulose，or membranously dilated；apo－ theela on the margins of the lacinite or lobes． Genera，Cetraria and Platyoms．
f̧ēt＇－rär－ĭne，s．［Mod．Lat，cetrar（ia），and Eng．suff，ine（Chem．）．］
Chem．：The Litter principle of the Cetraria islandica，or Iceland－moss，which is a nixture of cetrarie acid，a fatty acid，and an indis－ tinctly crystalline anbstance，neither acld nor basic，which has not been properly examined．
çčt－ule，s．［Lat．celus＝a whale；Gr．ïnn $($ hul⿳亠丷厂彡）$)=\ldots$ matter as a priacipis of being．］ of an oxide in spermaceti ；its hydrate corre－ sponds to alcohnt，and is termed ethal，from the first letters in ether and alcohol．Cetule consists of thirty－two atoms of carbon，and thirts－three of hydrogen．
çé－tus，s．［Lat．cetus，from Gr．кīros（këtos） ＝a whale．］

1．Zool．：The whale（q．v．）
2．Astron．：The Whale，a large constellation in the southerr hemisphere．It occupies the greatest space of any in the beavens，and con－ tains ninety－seven stars，of which two are of the second magnitude，eight of the third，nine of the fourth，se．
çét＇－yl，s．［From Gr．кīros（hëtos）$=$ a sea monster，and vin（hute）＝
principle of heing．］
Chem．：Organic radical， $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{33}$ ．
çō－ty̆l－ic，$a$ ，［From Eng．，\＆e．，cetyl（ $\mathrm{a} \times . \times$ ），and sutf．－ic．Derived from or consisting to a greater or less extent of cetyl

## cetylic alcohol，s．

Chem：$: \mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{33}(\mathrm{OH})=$ Sexdecyl Alcohol $=$ Ethal．Obtained from apermaceti，a crys－ talline fatty substance found in cavities in the head of Physeter mucrocephalus．This quastance consists of cetyl palmitate $\mathrm{C}_{18}{ }^{11} \mathrm{I}_{33}$ ．
$\mathrm{C}_{1} \mathbf{H}_{51} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ ，which is converted into potasslum palmitato and cetyl alcohol by heasting it with out and crytoll The cetyl alcuhol is diasol is a white cryatalline ather．Cetyi alcolat is s $50^{\circ}$ ．Heated with sudium it forms sodium cetylate， $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{39}$ MO．Heated with potash－lime it is convarted into potassium palmittete．
çĕt－y̆－wall，set－wall，s［CETEwale．］ Valerianu pyrenaica，or some other apecies of Valerian．（Brith．\＆Holland．），
çeñ－thó－rhy̆n＇－chŭs，s．［Gr．кevito（keuthō） $=$ to hide ；povxos（thuthchos）$=$ the snout．$)$ Entom．：A genus of coleupteroas Insecta of the family Curcninnidæ．Antennæe eleven－ jointed；bassl joint as long as the remainder taken together；club nvate；rostrum sone－ times long，bent，and filiform，at other tines ahort sad atraight；thorax attenuated；elytra ronnded at extremities，aud do not entirely cover the abdomen；extremities of tible with－ out spines．The species are very numerous； many are exceedingly amall in size．Ceutho－ rhynchus didynus is abundant on the common stinging－neitle．When touched，these little beetles roll themselves into a ball，contract the lecs，and allow themselves to fall to the cround，when they can with difficulty be dis－ tinguished from the mould．Hence they are best captared by sweeplng．
cēv＇a dāte，s．［In Fr．cobadate，from cevo－ dilla（q．v．）．］

Chem．：A term for a combination of cevadle acid and a salifiable base．
çe－văd＇－ic，a．［From cevad（illa）（q．v．），and suff．－ic（Chem．）．Of or belonging to tho Vetatrum sabuditha，or cauatic barley．
cevadic acid，s．An acid oltained by the action of potash on the faity matter of the Cevadilla，or sabadiila plant．
¢̧ē－vad－il＇－la，sè－bad－il＇－la，sa－bad－ il＇－la，$s$ ．［From the Spanish－Mlexican name cebarilla $=8$ little oat；dimin．of cebada $=$ oat．］

Pot．：A speciea nf Veratrum，the seeds of which have becoma an article of considerable importance from their containing a consider able quantity of Veratria．［Veratria．］It is a native of Mexico．The flowers liave s smell resembling that of Barberry．The plant is． now called Asagraea oficinalis．
çěv＇－a－dine，s．［From Sp．Mexican cebada $=$ an oat，and Eng．suff．－ine．］
Chem．：An alkaloid with the formala $\mathrm{C}_{32} \mathrm{H}_{40} \mathrm{NO}_{01}$ found in cevsdilla．
＊çë－vil．\＆．［Etym．unknown．］
Chem．：A Paracelsian name for a certaln． hard substanca in the earth，similar to a calculus in man，indurated from an earthy tartar by the spirit of wine，which is in the liquor of the earth；it is atated to be an appro－ priate remedy against the formation of atone or gravel in man．
Çēy－1\％n，s．\＆a．［A corruption of Singhaleso． Sinhala，in the word Sinhala－dwipa＝the Lsland of lions，from Saasc．©c． $\operatorname{singh}=$ a lion， the same word which occurs in Singapore $=$ the city of lions，and as a title of Seikba and Rajpoots，as Goolab Singh $=$ Goolah the Lion． or the Lion－like Guolab．］

## Ceylon－moss，

Bot．：Flocaria candida，an algal；called also Jatina noss
Çĕy－Iön－ēşe＇，a．\＆\＆［From Eng．，\＆sc．Ceyloa； A．As adj．：Pertaining to Ceylon．
B．As subst．：A native of Ceylon．［Cison－ Ese．］
çēy＇lôn－īte，çēy＇－lann－īte，s．［Fr．ceylanith， an Ceylon，where it occurs．］
Min．：A variecty of Spinel（q．v．），from Cey lon；also called Iron－Mugnesia Spinel．Culour dark－green，brown to black，nostly opaque or nearly so．Sp．gr．，3．5－8 6.
 bird，not clearly identitled． 1

Ornith．：A genus of the Kingfishers of the family Alcedinisle，with only three toek two in front，and one behind．There are eleven in front，and one froming the Oriental region and the Austro－Malayan aub－region．

[^117]－fa ut，a $\Delta \Delta$ note in the scale of music．
＂Ganutis and the gronad uf all acoord，

C．G．S．A contraction for Centimetre，Gramme， and Second，the three fundamental units re cqumended for universal adoption by the Committee of the British Association for the Selection and Nomenclature of Dynamical and Electrical Unita，
＂We acecrdingly recommend the genernl adoption of throo fundamotind units；aud aptil such thine an electrial nomen ehall be approprlated to the units of
 Muitu otharwise dirtyod by tha letters C．G．S．Prafixed，
these being the intlal letters of tha nanes of the three
 cal and Electrical Unith（1873）
chăh＇－a－şǐe，chăb＇－a－ģite，s．［Gr．xaßaçias （chabazios）$=$ one of a number of pracious stones mentioned in the poem $\pi$ repi $\lambda_{i} \theta \omega y$（peri lithōn）$=$ about stones，ascribed to Orpheus．］

Min．：A rhembohedral mineral of a white or flesh－red colour；lustre vitreous，trans－ parent，or translucent．Hardness，4－5；sp． gr．，208－2－19．Compos．：Silica，45．63－ $52 \cdot 20$ ； slumina， $17 \cdot 44-21 \cdot 87$ ；lime， $4.24-13 \cdot 30$ ；boda， 0．25－4．07；potassa， $0.17-3.03$ ；water， 17.98 － 22＇29．It is widely distrihuted．
chath－leau（eau as $\overline{0}$ ），8．［Fr．chabler $=$ to fasten a cable to，to drag．］

Mech．：A middle－sized rope，used to draw craft up a river；s tow－rope．
ghab＇－lis（s silent），s．［From the place where it is made．］A whits wine made st Chsblis，a town in France．
cha－bôtuls＇，ça－bak＇，s．［Hind．chabuk $=\mathrm{s}$ whip．］The long whip used in the East for Inficting corporal puaishruent．
＂Concernlog Feramarz，and literature，and the chabuk，
cha－bres＇－a，s．［Named after Chabré，a botanist of Geneva．j
Bot．：A genus of garden plants，order Com－ positer，sub－order Labiatiflore．

## çhāçe，v．\＆s．［CHase．］

ghăck（1），chĕok，s．［From the sound mads by the bird．］A local name for the Wheatear． ＂The White Ear，－－here denominated the oheck，is e
migratory bird，
ghăck（2），3．［Etym．donbtful ；Jamieson sug－ gests Eng．check，as a stop to huager．］A snack，a luncheon．（Scotch．）
＂A．or hospitable invitation，＇to oome back and take
chăckr，v．i．\＆$t$ ．［A word probably formed from the sound produced by the action．］
－I Intransitive：
1．Horsemanship：To toss up and shake the head suddenly anil frequently，as a horse does to avoid the subjection of tha bridle．
2．Ord．Lang．：To clack，to make s clinking moise．（Scotch．）

Soure＇s toeth for collt dld chuck and chatter，
Sowe from plade were wringhing water．：
II．Trans．：To cut or bruige any part of the body by a sudden stroke，as when the sash of window falls on the fingers．（Scotch．）
＊ohăcle＇－ar－al－1y̆，s．［Prob．a corruption of Fr．escheoquer，Eng．checker（q．v．）．A species of cotton cloth imported from India；is in French cotton cloth imported from India；is in French cherkered or variegated cloth．

No proud Pyropas，Paragon．
re was hone．＂
Hatton：Coul．，1． 28
＊chacke－blynd－man，s．［Probably $=$ buffet， strike the blind man，from the poise of a blow or gmack．］Blindman＇s buff．
＂He will baue ns to seelke atter the charch，as chil－
dren．at Chackoblynd－man．- Bp．Forbes：Eubulus， p． 37 ．
ghack－it，partic，adj．［Fr．escheque．］Chequered． （Scotch．）
＂His ehaokit plaidd the speckil＇t spink outries．＂，
Turran ：
Poems， $\bar{p}$ ，
Chack－low－ziz，s．［Etym．unknown．］Mashed cabbace saixed amongst barley－broth．（Aberd．） Chăa＇－ma，B．［From Hottentot t＇chackamma， the native name of the animal．］

Zool．：A baboon，Cynocephalua，porcarius， found in South Africa．It is dark－coloured，

head or ceacma．
tending to＇green．These animals go in large marauding partles to rob gardens．
chace＇－b，s．［Native name．］An unctoous kind of earth found near La Paz，Bolivia． it is made into little pats，and eaten with chocolste．
¢ha－cō＇ne，cha－coon＇，s．〔Fr．chacone；Itsl． ciaconna；Sp．chacona．］

Music：A kind of Spanish dance in triple thme，something like a earsbsnd．It was borrowed by the Spanisrds from the Moora．
＊chăd（1），s．［SHad．］
chăd（2），8．［Ger．schadde $=$ s turt，a clod Flem．karde $=$ s bank．］Gravel，such small stones as form the bed of rivers．（Soutch．）
＊chăd（3），s．［Probsbly from St．Chad，the patron aaint of Lichfield．］Only in com． pounds．
＊chad－farthings，8．pl．Farthings formerly paid among the Easter dues for hal－ lowing the font for christenings．（Halliwell．）
＊ohad－pennies，s．pl．Pennies formerly －psid at Lichfleld Cathedral on Whitaunday in aid of the repairs．（Brewer．）
chăd＇－dy̆，a．［CaAn（2），s．］Gravelly；as， ＂chaddy groum，＂that which chicfly consisto of gravel．（Scotch．）
＊ohad＇－lock，s．［Carlock．］
Bot．：A book－name for Sinapis arvensis．
Water－chadlock：Nasturttum amphibium． （Gerarde．）
 open，and $\pi \lambda$ evpa（pleura）$=$ the aidea．］
Bot．：A genur of West Indian shrubs，of the order Mxlostomaceu．
cheo－nơs＇－tō－ma，s．\｛Gr．xaivw（chainō）$=$ to open，to gape，sid $\sigma$ тóma（stomu）$=$ the moutb．］
Bot．：A considerable genus of South African ahrubs，belonging to the order Scrophularia－ ceæ．Leaves dentate，opposite；flowers axil－ lary or racemose，pedicellate；calys fivc－ parted；corolls deciduous，funnel－ghaped； style simple，atigna aub－elavate．
chsor－a－dō＇－dil－a，s．［From Gr．xaipw（chairó） $=$ to rejoice ；sccond element doubtful．］

Bot．：A genus of endogenous plants，order Amarylldacem．A cold infusion of the leaves of Cherralodia chilensts，the Thekel of Chili，is used by the natives as a purgative and diuretic．
chæ－ró－phy̆l＇－lŭm，s．［Gr．xaipw（chairō）$=$ to rejoice，and $\phi \dot{u} \lambda 10 v($ phullon $)=a$ leaf，from the agreable sinell of the leaves．］
Bot：Cicely，or Chervil，a genus of um－ belliferous plants of the tribe scandiclne． ［Chervil．］Cherophyllum temulum，or temu－ lentum，a plant one to three feet high，with purple－spottel stems，retlexed bracteoles snd durple－spotter stems，reflexed bracteoles and deltoid twice－pinnate hairy leaves，ia common in Britain，from Moray and Ross，
ascouthward
ascending to 1,200 feet in Yorkshire ；rare in ascending to 1,200 feet in Yorkshirs；rare in
Ireland．Other alleged British species are donltful．
chos＇ta．s．［Gr．xaitm（chaitē）$=$ long，loose， flowing hair ．．．a bristle．］
＊1．Anat．：An oll term for the hair st the back of the head，and ahout the temples．
2．Bot．：A bristle．The alender atalk of the spore－case of mosses；also called Seta（q．v．）．
chmetě－teş，8．Latinised from Gr．xaim （chatete）$=$ long，loose，flowing hair，and $\lambda i$ oos $($ lithos $)=$ stone．$]$

Palcoont．：A genus of Tabulate corals，the
typical on of the fanily Chetetidæ，It in found froin the silurian to the Permian．
chzo－tett＇－1－dm，s．pl．［From Mod．＇Lst．that－ tetes（q．v．），snd fern，pl．sdj．suff．－idec．］

Paloeont．：A family of Tabulate corals，con－ taining species with a compound corallum of closely approximated imperforate coralliten without septa．They occur from the Lower Silurisn to the Permian period．

Zool：A group of Spoon－worma［Gephyere］ having the mouth st the base of the proboscia， two strong ventral bristles，and the vent terminsl．
chæ－tif＇－ẽr－oŭs，a．［Chetifrra．］
1．Furnished with，or bearing，bristles．
2．Belonging to，or connected with，the Chætifers（q．v．）．
 s bristle，and кípas（keras）$=$ a horn．］

Zool．\＆Palocont．：A genus of marine and fossil Diatomacex，having the frustules coa－ catenate；valves equsl，sub－cylindrical，with two processes，ons on each side，which sre subsequently converted into very long，thin and interwoven alliceous flamants．（Griff．\＆ Henfrey．）
 briatle，and Gr．Sipha（derma）$=$ the ekin．］ Zoology：
1．A primitive or degraded genus of Gastro． poda Isopleura，with a single species， 0 ． nitilulum，from sbout 100 fathons in the North Sea．It is a anall，worm－shaped snimal，and the shell is replaced by unmerous minute calcareous spines in the surface of the skin．They were formerly thought to be Skin．Thay
2．（Used as a pl．）The ssme as Chrto－ dermata．（Lankester．）
Chzo－t交－dẽr＇－ma－ta，s．pl．［Ceetonerma．］ Zool．：An order of Gastropeda Isopleura， consisting of the single gaus Chætodernia．
ohm－tö－dẽr＇－ma－toũs，$a$ ．［Mod．Lat． chetodermat（a）；Eng．suff．－ous．］
1．Bearing spines in the integument．
2．Belonging to or chsracteristic of the Chretodermata
ohm－tठ－dis＇－cŭs，s．［Gr．xaim（chaitē）＝a hair，a lristle，and sioxos（diskos）$=2$ disk．］ Zool．：A genus of Distomacer，having the frustules disk－shaped；valves circular or oval with radiating lota and a submarginal circla with radiating dots and a snbinarginal circla special radiating lines of dots with the centre．
ohes＇－t⿳亠丷厂犬－dŏn，s．［Gr．хаíтク（chaitē）$=8$ bristle； ¿סov＇s（odous），genit．isouros（odontos）＝a tooth．］ Ichthy．：A geuus of fisbes，the typical one of the old family Chetodontidx．The body is oval ；the mouth nore or less pointed ；to spine on the pre－operculum，or prickles before the dorsal fin，which is single．Thers are about 70 species from the tropical parts of the Atlantic and lndo－Pacific，nearly all character－ ised by brilliant coloration．
cheo＇－tठ－dŏnt，u．\＆8．［Снетодо
A．As adj．：Belonging to or charaeteristic of the family Chetodontide
B．As subst．：Aay fish of the family Chæto． dontidæ．
 don，gen．chetodont（is）；Lat．fem．pl．adj． suff．－idx．］

## Ichthyology：

－1．A tamily of Acanthopterygisn ftshe： from tropical seas．The body is compressed from tropical seas．covered with finely ctenoid or sinooth scales．The mouth，which in in or sinont of the scalest，is generally small．Dorsal consisting of nearly equal apinous and soft parts，and the dorsal and anal fins are so thickly covered with scales that it is slmost impossible to tell where the fins beatand the body enda．Teeth villiform or aetiform in hands，no csnines or incisorg．In this sense it la equal to Squamipinnes．
2．Later ichthyologists who use the term restrict it to Chætodon and its near ablipa．


chso－tt－ghs＇－tra，o．［Gr．xaity（chaite）$=\mathrm{A}$ boistle，a hair，and yaoripp（ gaster）$=$ a belly．］ Bot：$\Delta$ genue of plente，natlves of tropical America，belonging to the order Melastomaces． it derives ith name from the tube of the calyx being bristly．
ohse－tt－glē＇－ng，s．［Gr．xaity（chaite $)=8$ hair，a briatle，and $\gamma \lambda$ inn $(g l e n e)=$ the pupil of an eye．）

2007．：A genus of Infusoris，of the family Peridina．Carapace hispld，or studded with rigid splaes ；no traverae furrow ；an eye－spot present ；organ of motion a flagelliform fils－ ment．（Griff．\＆Henfrey．）
ehse－tǒg＇－na－tha，8．pl．（From Gr．xaim （chaite）$=$ long，loose，flowing hair，and yrioos （gnathos）$=$ the jaw，the month．］

Zook：A class of small marine worms with but two genera，Sagitta snd Spadella，both of which have British representatives．
chse－tŏg＇ma－thoŭs，a．［Mod．Lat．cheetog－ wath $(a)$ ；Eing．gntf．－ous．］Belonging to or characteristic of the Chetognatha（q．w．）．
chso－tö＇－mǐ－ŭm，s．［Gr．xaitm（chaité）$=8$ hair，a bristle ；etymol．of mium doubtfnl．］
Bot．：A geniss of Perisporiscei（Ascomy－ cetous Fungi），having a filamentous mycelium beariag gaverticial roundiah or ovate concep－ tacles clothed with haira，finally opening above and containing clavate asci with paraphysea； aporidia simple，ovate．The asci in this genus are very delicate，and are readily abaorbed，so that frequently there is not a trace of them， and the sporidia seem naked．（Grif．\＆ Henfrey．）
chmo－tठ－nō＇tüs，s．［Gr．xaitm（chaite $)=a$ hair，and yóros（notos）$=$ the back．］
Zool．：A genus of microscopic animals found in fresh water，amongst aquatic plants． They appear to be allied to the Rotifera，bnt have neither mastax nor trochal diak．With ooe or two allied genera，they are now held to constitute a distinct phylnm，Gastrotricha．
oheo－tơph＇－õr－a，\＆［Gr．xairn（chaite）$=$ a hair；фopos（phoros）$=$ bearing，prodncing， фépo（pherō）＝to bear，to produce．］
1．Bot．：A genus of Chxtophoridæ（Confer－ void Algæ），characterised like Draparnaldia by setigerous branched filaments，but differing from the latter by the filaments being imbedded in a gelatinous natrix．The Chætophore are in a gelatinous natrix．The Chetophore are tuberances on atones，sticks，\＆c．，usually bright green．The zoospores are formed aingly in joints，and bear four cilia（Grif．o Henfrey．） There are abont six British givecies known，all from fresh water．
2．Zool．（As a pl．）：A sub－class or order of Aonelida，comprising those in which progres． sion takes place hy means of chitinous sets， or by auctorial disks．Of the former gection the Farthworms，Tabeworms，and Sand－ worms are examples；of the latter，the Leeches．（Nicholson．）
chse－to－phǒr－1－dm，s．ph［Mod．Lat．choo－ tophor（a），and Lat．fem．pl．suff．－ide．］
Bot：A family of Confervoid Algx growing in sea or fresh water，invested with gelatine； either fliform or（a number of filaments being conaected together）expaoded into gelatinous， branched，definitely or shapeless fronds or masses．Filaments jointed，furnished with bristle－like processes．Fructification congist． ing of spores and four－ciliated zoospores， formed ont of the contents of the articulations． （Grif．\＆Henfrey．）
ohss＇t㐭－pǒd，a．\＆s．［СнетороDA．］
A．As adj．：Belonging to or characteristle of the Chretopoda．
B．As subst．：Any individusl of the Chrto－ poda（q．v．）．
Ohas－tŏp＇－あd－a，3．pl．［From Gr．xaitn （chaitē）$=$ long fiowing hair，and movs（pous）， genit．тoঠós $($ podoz $)=\mathrm{a}$ foot．］

## Zoology：

1．In Prof．Ray Iankeater＇s classification， one of the three branches of the phylum Appendiculata，the other two being Rotifera and Arthropoda．
2．An order of Annelidxe，contsining those marine worms with dorsal hranchix and non－ suctorial．［Olioocreta，Polycenta．］
chso－tŏp＇－t－doŭs，a．［Mod．Lat．chatopodu（a）； Eng．snff．－ous．］Belonging to or characteristic of the Chetopoda（q．v．）．
chas＇－topps，${ }^{\text {s．}}$［Gr．xaity（chaitè）$=a$ bristle， a hair，and $\bar{\alpha} \psi$（opa）$\stackrel{\text { a face．］}}{ }$

Ornith：A gedus of birds，belonging to the Myotherine or Ant－thrushes，no named from the bristly feathers in front of the face．

Ohse＇töp－ais，a．［Gr．xaim（chaite）$=$ a hair ； ow（ops），genit．öts（opsis）＝a face．
Bot．：A gedas of Mncedines（Hyphomycetons Fungi）characterised by erect jointed threads， whorled below，above aimple and flagelliform， bearing cylindrical spores from the tipe of the branchlets．One epecies only ls known， Chatops is Wranchii．（Grif．\＆Henfrey．）
chse＇tot－pŭs，s．［Gr．xairn（chaitt）$=\mathrm{s}$ bristle， a hair，and rous（pous）$=8$［oot．］

Ornith．：The Francolla，a genas of birds belonging to the Perdicidæ or Psrtridges， so named from the tarsus of the male being armed with spura．
ohse totspör＇－a，8．［Gr．xaim（chaite）$=\mathrm{a}$ bristle，a hair，and $\sigma \pi$ opd（spora）$=$ a sporule．） Bot．：A genns of Algæ，of the order Confer－ voidx，so named in reference to the fine capil lary divigions of the filaments．
chze－tös＇－tomm－a，2．［Gr．xaim（chaitê）＝a bristle，a hair，and бт $\dot{\mu} \Omega$（stoma）$=$ a mouth．］ Bot．：A genus of small，dry，heath－like Brazilian shrubs，belonging to the order Me－ lastomacer．Stema leaflesa at base ；flowera golitary，rather small，purple with yellow anthers．
chae－tür＇－a，s．［Gr．$x_{a}$ airn $($ chaitē $)=$ s bristle； and ovipa（oura）$=\mathrm{a}$ tail．］

Ornith：A genus of birds of the family Cypselide（ $\mathrm{Swifts} \mathrm{)}, \mathrm{,60} \mathrm{named} \mathrm{from} \mathrm{the} \mathrm{shafts}$ of the tail－feathera being prolonged into acute points．
Chab－tu－ri＇－nw，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．chatur（a）； lat．fem．pl．sdj．suff．－ince．］

Ornith．：Spine－tailed Swifts，a sub－family of Cypselidx（q．v．），with four or five genera．
chse＇tu－rine，$a$ ．［Cheturine］Belonging to or characteristic
chse－tür＇－us，z．［Gr．$x$ aitn（chaitē）$=$ a bristle， a hair，and oupa（oura）$=$ a tail．］

Bot．：A genue of grasses belonging to the tribe Agrostidese．The only species described， Cheturuy fasciculatus，is a smsill snnnal grass， a native of Spsin．It derives its name from the silky sppearance of the paaicles．
＂chaf，o．［Chaff．］
ghar－ant，$a$ ．［Eng．chaf（ $($ ），and suff．ant．］
Her．：Enraged，furious．（Used of a boar．）
＊chaf－are，s．［Chaffeb（1），a．］
chāfe，＊chaufen，chauffe，v．t．\＆i．［O．Fr． chaufer；Fr．chaufer，from Low Lat．califico＝ to warm；Lat．calefacio：calidus＝warm；facio $=$ to make．］
A．Transitive：
1．Literally：
1．To make warm，to warm
Charcosl to chauren the kuyght
2．To warm or heat by rubhing．
＂They lald him upon tome of their garmente and fell tor ruhand ehate him，thil they hrought hine io re－ cover．＂－sidncy．
II．Figuratively：
1．To heat in rage or fury．
＂Mny view her chafe her waves to upray，
oer every rock that bars her way．Soote．Rokeby，IL \％
2．To make angry，to intlame the passion． ＂Her lotercesstion chaf＂d him so．＂
＊To become mixed with by motion，to perfume．

Whoer acenter chafd the Delghbour kir，that yoo
Woild surely swear Aruble spices grem．＂Buckling．
B．Intransitive ：
I．Literally：
1．To rub together．
Breathed upon the nelghbouring forest，
Made Its great bougha chafe toge ther．＂，
Longrellow：The Song of
fiavolha，
＋2．To dash against，to atruggle with． From the soand of Tevlote tide
Chating with the mountaiti ide．＂ soots：The Lay of the Lar Ninuerch $L$ in
3．To be worn ont by friction．

## II．Figuratively ：

1．To fnme or rage in apirit，to fret．
＂An two wild Boaren together grapling go
Chaufing and foming choler grach naginsit his to．＂
Yet stay within－here linger anfe．
Byron：The Bride of Abydoc， $11.2 n$.
2．Especially to fret or grieve exceedingly over some galling wrong or alight from superior，which one cannot resent openly．
＂She treated bim an an undering；ho chafed onder the trestmont，and was ot en en the polnt of returning
IFor the difference between to chafe and to rub，see Rcb，$v$.
chäfe，r．［Chafe，v．］
L．Lit．：Heat cxcited by friction．
II．Figuratively：
1．Heat of ralnd，rage，fury
＂P When Bir Thomas More was speaker of the parlics： meot，with bla wiedom and oloquerce he so crosed purpoee of cardlogl Wolney＇ithat the cardinal in
2．Heat of the passions．
＂Pan riots now；and from his mmorous chafs
Cerei and Cybelo acem hardly manfe＂of Spring．
chäfed，po par．\＆a．［Chafe，0．］

çhäf－ẽr（1），2．［Chafe，v．］
1．One who chates．
＊2．A aaucepan，a pot，a chafing－dish．
＂ij ehajers of hruene，and if litill hraeso potive＂
hār－ẽr（2），s．\＆a．［A．8．ceafor，ceafar；Dnt Char－er（2），s．\＆$a_{\text {a }}$ ．
kever；Ger．kajer．］

A．As substantive：
Entom：A beetle－one of the Scarabæidse． ［Cockehafer．］
B．As adj．：Consiating of the insect de acribed under A．

Round ancient elma，with hamming noise，
Full lond the chaver swarman rejoce．
T．Warton ：
chāf－ẽr－y，s．［Eng．chafe；－ry．］A forge in an Iron mill，wherein the iroo is wrought into complete bers，and brought to perfectlon． （Phillips．）
＊chafe＇－wax，s．［Eng．chafe，and waz．］［Chart Wax．］An officer belonging to the lord chan $^{\text {w }}$ cellor，who fitted the wax for the sealing of writs．The office was abolished by 15 and 16 Victoria，c．87，§ 23．（Harris，\＆c．）
chāfe＇－wēed，s．［Chaypweed．］
çhaff，＊caf，＂¢haf，2．\＆a．［AS．ceaf： Dnt．kaf；Ger．kalf．］
A．As oubstantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）The husk of corn or grasses sepsrated from the grain by threshing and winnowing

We shall be winnow＇d with no rough \＆wind
That ev＇d our corl shall seem as light as chafic
＂The ungodly are not wo：bot are like the chal
（2）Hay and straw chopped up flos for feed for cattle．
2．Figuratively：
（1）Angthing light and trifling，or of little value；refuse．

Not meddling with the dirt and chaf of naturs，
That makee the splift of the find mud too＂
（2）Hence applied to the wicked at the Day of Jndgment．（Matt．iii．12．）
At the great herveat．When the nrechanget＇s hast
©hall winnow，like is fan，the chaf nd grain＂＂
（3）A joke；banter；the act of quizzing a person．（Colloquial．）
＂Drike＇in chaf，it posilile，wan uharper thas his
－I Old binds are not caught with chaf：Ex－ perienced peraons are not taken in by nusub－ gtantial or worthlesa baits．
sato，rat，färe，amidst，whãt，fall，father；wē，w九九t，hëre，camệ，hẽr，thêre；pine，pit，sire，sir，marine；gö，pöt


II．Botany：
1．The popular name for the dry calyx of corn and grass called gluma by Llaneeus．
2．The scales or bracts on the receptacles which eubtend each fiower in the heat of msoy composite plants，as in the sunflower．
B．As adj．：（See the compoands）．
chati－bag，e．A mattress filled with chaff or straw．（U，S，Local．）
chaff－cutter，s．
1．A man who cuts chaff for feed for animals． 2．A mschine constructed for the purpose of cutting chaff for feed．
chaff－engine，s．The same as Craff－ CUTTER， 2.
chaff－Hower，8．A book－name for Alter－ nanthera Achyrantha．（Treas．of Bot．）
chaff－halter，s．A lady＇s bridle with double reins．
chaff－seed，s．An American nsme for Schvalbea（Treas．of Bot．）
ghaff，vel．［Cuary，s．］
（Used also intransitively．）To banter，to joke． （Used also intransitively．）
＂A dozeu houest fellows ．．chaffed each other ohtw．
＊çhaffed，＊chaved，z．［Charf．］Mixed with chaff，chaffy．
＂With chaved cley the wounde ayein to hynde．＂－
çhăf－fẽr，＊chaf－far，＊chaf－fare， ＂chafir，cheffar－en，v．i，\＆$t$ ．［A cor－ ruption of 0 ．Eng，chapfare ：chap $=$ A．S．ceap $=\mathbf{a}$ bargain，a price；fare $=$ A．S．farn $=\mathrm{s}$ journey，business．Cf．＇Ger．kawen $=$ to buy． 1
A．Intransitive：
1．Originally to higgle or dispute in bargaio－ making；hence，to bargaia simply．
＂It was chosen for cheefe to chefraron in．＂
＂＇Welcome Enylish ：＇they said－these words thoy had Touching it from the tralere
gritries on the coast，to barter and chafer
Longfellow：The Courtihip of Miles Standish，vil．
2．To tslk a great deal and idly，the element of bargain－making having disappeared．
8．Transitive：
I．Lit．：To bargain，to buy；to sell or ex－ pose for sale．
＂He ehafted Chayres in which Churchnoen were set． And breach of lawes to privie ferme did let．，＂
Spenser i Moth．Fubb．Talo， 169.
II．Fig．：To bandy，to excbange． ＂A aproching nigh，he never stadid to greete．
＂çhaf－fĕr（ 1 ），chaf－are，＊chaf－fare， chafir，＊chap－fare，＂${ }^{*}$ heap－fare， ＊chef－fare，＊chaf－fere，s．［Chaffen，$v$ ．］ fig．）The set of bsrgsiniang or dealing（lit．\＆ fig．）．
＂Somme chosen chafitre．＂－P．Plowman， 61 ．
＂This is the feondes chefare．＂－Ancren Rivele， p． 810.
2．Goods，merchandise，articles for sale． ＂And nought oonly my goid but my chaffare＂．
Chaucer：The schipmannee
©hafr－fẽr（2），s．［Etym．uaknown．］The round－ lipped whale．

ghaf－fer（3），s，［Charf，v．］One who banters or jokes with snother．
＊çhăr－rẽr－èr，s．［Eng．chaffer；er．］One who bargalina；a dealer，a buyer．

Chaferer of wares Negotiator．＂－Huloed
＊çhăr＇fõr－ing，＂çhafferynge，＊çafir－ ynge，pr．par．，a．，\＆8．［Charfer，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：In senses correspoading to those of the verb．
C．As subst．：The act of bargaining for or baying goods．
＂That no mang overgo，neither disceyve his hrother chadarge．－Wpelife： 1 Thes．， 1.6 ． cuthol chatiryng．
＊ghăf－fèrn，＂chaf－erne，s．［Chafe，v．］ ［Fr．chauffoir $=\mathbf{a}$ stove，a warming place．］A vessel for heating water．
＊chatr－fer－y，s．［Eng．chafer；－y．］The prac tice of buying and selling；traffic．

chafr－Inch，s．［From Eng．chaff，snd finch．］ A bird，so called because it delights in cheff， and is by aome much admired for lts song． （Phillips：World of Words．）This well known and beautiful bird is locally called spink， beech－finch，pink，twink，skells，shell－spple， beech－inch，pink，twink，skelly，shell－spple，
horse－fiach，acobby，and shilfa．It is the hrine－filach，ccelebs of ornithnlogists．It iss perma－ neut resident，making a beautiful nest，with four or five eggs，bluish－white，tinged with pink and with spots and streaks of purplish red．
＊chăf－fle，v．i．［（！）A corruption of chaffer （q．v．）．］To chaffer or higgle．
＂While they were thus＇ehatin＇back an＇for＇s＇t，＇sa Angua would have described their conversatiou，the
primezes and her prety nttudant arrived at the ar－
bour．
$\dagger$ çhafir－lěass，$a$ ．［Eng．chaff；－less．］
1．Lit．：Without or free from chsif：
2．Fig．：Free from any worthleas qualities． Made me to fin you thus；but the godn nuade you， Shakerp．：Cymbeline，i．\％．
çhaff－red，＊¢hăf－fẽred（red as ẽrd）， par．par．or a．［Charfer，v．］Bargained or haggled with ；besten down．

> "' Reserve thy boon, my liege, ahe eald,
> Soott: The Eridal of Triermain, if: 11.
chafi－wăx，s．［Cunfewax．］
chaff－wëed，chāfe＇－wēed，s．［Eng．chaff， and weed．］
Bot．：A popular naine for several plants ：－ （1）Cudweed，a species of Onaphalium，Gna－ phatium sylvaticum；（2）Filago germanica． phaium syivaicum；（（3）Centunculus mini－ mus．（Britten \＆Holland．）
¢haf＇－ 1 y̆，a．［Eng．chafl＇；－y．］
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：Like or full of chsff．
＂If the atraws be light and chaffy，and heid at a rensoushle distance they will now fise unto the mid．
dle．＂－Aroves ：Fulgar Errourth．
2．Figuratively：
＊（1）Light as chaff，worthless．
＂The nost silight and chafy opinloul，if at a great －Glanville．
（2）Inclined to make fuo of another，sd－ dicted to jokes．
II．Bot．：The sbme as Paleaceour（q．v．）．
chäf－ing，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Chafe，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．： 1 a senses corresponding to those of the verb．
C．As substantive：
1．Lit．：The act of rubling or hesting by friction．
2．Figuratively：
（1）The act of inflaming the mind or pas－ sions．
（2）The atate of beiag inflamed in miad， fretting，raging．
＂The inward chafings and aritationa of his struggling chafing－board， 8 ．
Nout．：A board fixed to the rigging of s ship to prevent chafing．［Chafing－GEAf．］
chafing－cheeliss，s．pl．
Nout．：A name given by sailors to the alheaves inatead of blocka on the yards in light－rigged vesseis．

chafing－dish，s．A veasel to make sny－ thing bot in；a portable grate for coals．
vewolis＂－Bhaoon ：Physical Remaine ath ather allow chafing－gear， 8.
Naut．：The stuff put npon the rigging and spars to prevent their being chafed，such as mats，ein net，epun－yarn，etrands，battens，tc．
－ghaf＇－1ĕt，s．［？O．Fr．eschafault＝a scaffold， with dimin．日uff．－let．］A smsil scaffold or platforn．（Malory：Arthur．）
 armour for the head of \＆war－horse．
＂With e chatron of stool on ench horse＇hand，and＊
çhaft，＂chafte（I），s．［O．］cel．kjaptr，kjöptr； Sw．käft；Dan．kjouft．］A jsw．

chaft－blade，s．The jaw－bone．（Scotch．）
chaft－bone，＊chafte－ban，s．A jaw－ bone．
＂With the chatee．ban of a ded hac，

chaft－talk，chaft－taak，s．Tsikiag， prattling．
－For as far as 1 him excell
In toulylee fiercenn strong，
As far hin chath tack ho oxceed

chaft－tooth，s．A jaw－tooth．（Scoteh．）
＊ghafte（2），s．［Shaft．］
Cathol．Angilicum．Arowe．Achafts：vhi 8pare，sca＂－
＊ghaft＇－mönd，s．［Shaftman．］A measure f about aix inches．
＂Chaftmond．＂－Cathol．Anglicum．
＊chagan，s．［See def．］An old form of Cham，or Khan．（Giblon：Decline and Fall， cb．Iv．）
cha－gì－ga（h silent），s．［Heb．הֲ הִּגבה（chagiga） $=$ feativity．］

Jewish Antiq．：A lestive offering，not lean in value than 2 meahs（ 16 grains of corn） offered io connection with the Passover．It was one of two peace－offerings．It was gene－ rally a sacrificial victim．The name does not come from the Bible，but from the Talunud．
＂＇：the remaining sacrifices to be offered during the paschal week，nud especially of the Chagiga，Which Was to be consumel towards the end of the Are
chăg－rēen＇，s．［Shacreen．］
chag－rinn＇，s，\＆a．［Fr．chagrin＝＂carke，melan－ choly，care，thought＂（Cotgrave），the origin of which is unknown，but supposed to be con－ nected with shagreen（q．v．）．According to Trench chagrin aud shagreen were originally but different spellings of the aame word． Dryden ridiculed the word，ahowing that it was of recent introduction when he wrote． （Trench ：Eng．Past and Present，pp．44，65．）．］
A．As subst．：Vexation，mortification，ill－ bumour．
＂I grieve with the old，for so many additionat in．
conveniences and chagrins，．．
＊B．As adj．：Chagrined，vered，put out of humour．
＂Dear，my dear，pity mo i I am so chagrin to day．＂
－Dryden：Marriage A－ta－Mode，iil $i$ ．
－For the difference between ohagrin and vexation，see Vexation．
cha－grín＇，v．t．\＆i．［Chagain，s．］
A．Trans．：To vex，to tease，to mortify，to put out of humour．
Inerin．Chams．t do anything to chagrin her．＂－Fielding：
${ }^{5}$ B．Intrans．：To be vexed，annoyed，or put out of humour．
＂I would not have your ladyshtp chagrin at my
hride expression．- Fielding：Zove in sev．Masques
cha－grǐn＇ed，pa．par．or a．［Chaorin，v．］
chāil－1ět＇－1－a，s．［Nsmed in honour of M． Chaillet．］

Bot．：A genus of plants，the typical one of the order Chailletiaceæ．The apecies are small shruba，and are principally natives of Brazil． The reeds of Chailletia toxicaria，is native of Sierra Leone，are called by the colonista Rato． bane，and are used for poisoning rats．
chāil－1̌九t－1－ā＇－çé－x，s．pl．［From Mod．Lat． chailleti（a），and Lst．fem pl．buff．－acece．］
bonl，boy；pout，jown ；cat，cell，chorus，çhin，bench；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aş；expect，Xenophon，egist．ph $=\mathcal{L}$ －cian，－tian＝shan．－tion，－sion＝shŭn：－tion，－tion＝zhŭn．－cious，－tious，－sious＝shŭs．－ble，－ile，scc．＝bpl，dgle

Bot. : A family of Dicotyledone, consiating of ahrubs with alternate bistipulate, short atalked, oval, acute, feather-nerved, entire leaves : flowers axillary, white, usually with the pedunciea adhariag to the petiolas. There are nearly seveuty species, uatives of the tropies, and distributed into four or five genera, of which the priacipal are Chailletia, Moscurra, and Tapura.
chäln, "chāine, çayne, cheinc, * ¢hoyne, "chine (kng.), * chonrie, a ohenyle (Scotch), s. \& a. [O. Fr. cadene chaaine, chaine; Fr. chaine; Ital. catena; Lat. catena; M. H. Ger. kétene; O. H. Ger. kétina, cheitinna; Ger. ketten, kette.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) A line formed of a serfea of metal links connceted with or fitted into each other, and used for varions purposes, os of restraint, support, conuection, transmisalon of mechenical power, \&c.
"Cheyne Cathena boia"-Prompe parp.
(2) A sarles of links of gold or silver, worn as an ornament.
 Genesis. xith. 12.
(3) (Pl.) Fetters, bonda, manaclea.
"Petre wan sleplnge hitwixe twey knygbtie, boundene rith twey chaynes -Wycliff: Deodi, $\mathbf{x 1 0}$ a
2. Figuratively:
(1) Anything which conflnes, fetters, or binds.
" Rivet the chains of hablt."-Lamb: E7ta.
(2) A state of subjection or marsl captivity.
"A Briton" scorn of arbitrary chains."
(3) A series of material things connected with and following each other in auccessina.
 "From the chain of Tauros to the shorem of the Euxime. "-AThola: Rist. Rome, ch 3s.
(4) A connected serics or line of immaterial things, as of events, causes, thoughta, or arguments.
Fullor: Church History, blesion could be plesded."II. Technioally:
3. Surveying: A line formed of a serieg of iron diaka, used in measuring land. That now used is known as Gunter's chain, from the used is known as Guater' cham, from the divited into 100 linka, esch link being equal divited into 100 inka, esch link heing equal
to $\tau 92$ inches. Ten square chaias ara equal to 792 inch
4. Sporting: The trail of an otter.
5. Nauth (chains, properly chain-wales, or chavnels): Broad and thick planka projecting choanels): Broad and thick plaska projecting which they are fayed and bolted, abreast of and somewhat behiud the maats. They are and somewhat behiud the maats. They are
formed to project the chain-plate, and give formed to project the chain-plato, sisd give
the lower rigging greater outrig or spread, the lower rigging greater outrig or spread,
free from the topsides of the ship, thus affording greater security and support to the masts, as well as to prevent the shrouds from damag. ing the guawale, or being hurt by rubbing against it. Of course they are respectively designated fore, main, and mizzen. They are now discontinued in many ahips, the eyea being secured to the timber-heads, and frequently within the gunwaia to tha stringers or lower shelf-pieces above the water-way. In the chains applies to the leadsman, who stande or the channels betweea two ahrouds to hesve the hand-lead.
 Eno
6. Weaving: The warp threads of a web. It is called also fitting or hoist, and in the case of silk it is denominated organzine.

- Crahb thus distinguishes between a chain, a fetter, a bana, and a shachle:-"All these terms designats the instrument by which snimalis or men are confined. Chain is general and indefnite; all the rest are chains: but there are many chains which do not come nnder the other names, a dooin is indefluite as to its make; it is madc generally of iron rings, but of different sizes and ahapes: fetters are larger, they consist of many ftout fetters are larger, they consist of many atout
chains: bouds are in general any thing which chains: bands are in general any thing which
confines the body or the limbe; they may be either chains or even corda: shackle is that apecies of chain which goes on the legs to
confine them; malefactors of the worst order have fetters on different parts of their bodies end shackles on their legs. These terma may all bo used figuratively. The substantive chain is applied to whatever hangs together like a chain, as a chain of evente; but the verb to chuin signifiea to confing as with a chain: thus the mind is chained to rules, according to the opiniona of the frea-thinkers when men adhere strictly to rule and order and to represent the slavery of conforming to the establishment, they tell us we are fettered by systems. Band in the figurative aense is applied, particularly in poetry, to every thing which fa sapposed to serve the purpose of a band; thas love is aaid to have its silken bands. Shackle, whether as a substantive or a verb, retaina the idea of controlling the movements of the person, not in his body only, but also in his mind and in his moral conduct; thus a man who commences life with a borrowed capital is shackled is his commercial concerns by the interest he has to pay, and the obligations he has to discharge." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
- Chain of lock:

Hydraulic Endineering: A anccesaion of lock-chambers, the lower pair of gates of each of which (axcept the loweat) forns the upper pair of gatea for the chamber below. [Canal LOCK.]

## B. As adj.: (See the compounds).

## chain-belt, s.

1. A chain forruing a band or belt for the conveyaace of power.
2. A chain covered with piping or overlaid with atripa to form a round beit.
chain-boat, s. A hoat used in harbours for recovering chain-cables and anchors.

## chain-bolt,s.

1. Naut.: A large boit to sacure the chains of the dead-eyea through the toe-link, for the purpose of securing the masts hy the ahrouds. Also the holts which fasten channel-plates to the ahip's aide.
2. Carp.: A boit having an attached chain by which it may be drawn back, falling by its own gravity or pushed into place by a apring.
chain-bond, s. The tying together of parts of a wall by a chain or iroa bar built in.

## chain-bridge, $s$.

1. A form of ferry-bridge in which the passage is made by chains laid acrose the river and anchored on each side, and rooving over cbain-wheels on board, driven by engines. Such a ferry-bridge used to crosa the Itchen, in Hampahire (Ferry-bridge.]
2. An early form of the auspension-bridge in which cateaary chains supported the fioor. The first was erected over the Tees, in 1741 Rods with eyes and connecting-links were used by Telford on the Menai Suspansion Bridge, 1829 ; ateel wires laid up into cablea are now used. [SUSPENaion-bridae.]
" chain-bullets, s. pl. [Cнаin-внот.]
Like two chain-buthots, sine by aide, will iy
Thorow the jawes of death

## chain-cable, s.

Naut.: A cable made of iron liaka. They are not aew; Cassar found them on the shorea of the Britiah Channel. Smyth, in hia Sailor's Word-Book, says that in 1818 he saw upwards nf eighty sail of veasels with them at Wesenzann, na tha Lago di Garda. They hava Desenzann, nn the Lago di Garda. They have all but auperseded hemp cables in recent
times; they are divided into parts tifteen times; they are divided into parts Hifteen
fathoms in length, which are conaected by ahackies, any one of which may be alipped in emergency; at each 77 fathoms a swivel used to be inserted, but in many cases they aro now dispensed with. Chain-cables were madd ia England by machinery in 1792, and introduced into the British merchant-service by Captsin Brown of the "Penelope," West India nicrchantman, 400 tons burden, 1811. The cable had twisted links. Chain-cablea are generally made in lengths of from 121 to 25 fathoms; each length is usually pravided with a awivel. The leagths are joined together by a swivel. Tha leagths are joined together by
shnckles (q.v.). A cable'alength is 100 fashnckles (q.v.). A cable' c -length is 100 fa-
thoms of 6.08 fcet esch, and is one-tenth of a thona of 6.08 fcet esch, and is ne-tenth of a
nautical mile. Chain-cahles are stowed in chain-lockers, generally near the mainmast, or just before the engine and boiler compartment. The locker-spsce required may be
found by the following rule: Multiply the square of the diameter of the cable-iron in inches by 35 . The product is the apace required in cubio feet, nearly. Four kinds of apparatus are used for regulating or checising the motion of the cable as it runs towards the hawse-holes, and for holding on by the cable after the sachor has taken hold. These are Controllers, Bitts, Stoppers, Compressore (q.v.).

Chain-cable compressor: 1 curved arm of lroa which revolves on a bolt through an eye at one end. At the other is a larger eye in which a tackle is hooked; it is used to bind the cable egainat the pipe through which it is passing add check it from ruaning oat too quickly.

Chain-cable controller : A coatrivance for the prevention of one part of the chain riding on another whila heaving in.

Chain-cable shackles: Uned for coupling the parts of a chain-cabie at varinus lengthe, 80 that they may be disconnected when circumstance demands it.
chain-corai, s. An elegant Europeas apecies of fossil, Catenipora escharoidse.

## chain-conpling, s.

Railroud Engineering

1. A aupplementary coupling between cars, as a aafety-devica in case of aceldental uncompling of the prime connector.
2. A shackle for a chain whereby leagtha are united as in a chain-cable, or a shackle or clevis to unite a chain with an object.
chain-fastening, s. A sailor's bead, or cable mooring.
chain-gang, s. A gang or number of persons chained together, in order to pravent the escape of any one.
chain-gcar, s. A form of cog-gearing In which an open linked chain catches up the cogs or sprockets of the wheel, ald is the meas of motion thereof, or conversely.

## [Cbain-wheeln]

## chain-guard, s.

Hor.: A mechaniam in watches provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch being overwound.

## chain-hook, s.

Nautical:

1. An irou rod with a handling aye at onf end and a hook at the other for handling the chain-cable.
2. A cable-stopper which clampa the link of a chain between two other links.
chain-inclinometer, s. A form of level in which the inclination of the surveyor's chain is indicated on a scala dy the pointer on the end of the level.

## ohain-linot,

I. A succession of loops on a cord, each loop in auccession locking the one above it, and the last one locked by passing throngh it the end of the cord.
2. A kind of knot used in splicing. [Ksor.)
3. Tha loop-stitch of a ome aswing-machines [Stitch.]

## chain-urter,

Naut. : A cast-iron grooved rim, with projectiona, aituated at the foot of the capstanbarrel, and forming tha drum around which the chain-cable is wound in weighing anchor.

## chain-lock-

er, s. The same
(q.v.).

Chair-locher ріре:
Neut.: The iron-boundopening or section of pipe passing and through which the chain. cable passes to or from the it is stowed.


## chain-mail.

A kind of armaur made of interlsced ring or links.

Cite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wō, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sire, sïr, marine; gö, pơt,

chain-moulding, \&
Archit.: A kind of moulding used in the Rowan etyle, made In Imitation of a chain.


Chain-mouldino.
chain-pler, \& A pier which runs out Into the sea and is supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

## chain-pin, s.

Surveying: The wire pla, having a loop at ane end and polated at the other, employed by aurveyors for merking the termination of each chain in measuring distancea.
chain-pipe, s. An sperture throogh which a chailn-cable passes from the chainwell to the deck above.
chain-plates, s. pl. Plates of irom with their lower ends bolted to the ship's aides under the channels, and to these plates the dead-eyes are fastened ; other plates cap over and secure thern below. Formerly, and atill in great ships, the dead-eyes were linked to chain-pleces, and from their being occasionally made in one, they have obtained this appellation.
chain-pore, s. \& a. (See the compound.) Chain-pore coral: The look-dame for the soological genus Catomipora.
chain-pulley, s. A pulley having pockets or depressions in its periphery, in which lie the links, or alternate links, of a chain which passes over it and gives motion thereto, or conversely.
chain-pump, s. One form consists of an endluss chain jassing around a wheel above snd descending into the water below. In its upward course it passes throngh a vertical tube whose lower end is subnierged, and at whose upper end the water is diacharged. Along the chain are round diske or buttons, which fit in the bore of the tube, and form pistons which elevate the water as the chain ascends in the tube. The cellular punips are of this kind, and when packed piatons sre used, they are termed paternoster pumps, from the resemblance of the chain and buttons to the rosary.
ohain-rule, $s$.
Arith.: A theorem for solving mumerical problems by composition of ratios or compound proportion.

## chain-saw, s.

1. Surg.: A saw whose teeth are jointed linka, used in making sections in deep-scated plsces by passing the saw around the booe and then beck again, so as to give command of both ends to the operator, who draws the ends back and forth.
2. One form of band-saw or scroll-gaw is also msde of separate teeth pivoted or hooked together.

## Chain-saw carrier:

Surgery: A hinged and hroked instrument wherehy the end of the chain-saw, or a ligaturs, by which the saw may be drawn, is passed bepeath a deep-seated bone, and so far up on the other side as to be grasped by a forceps.
chain-shot, . T'wo balls connected either by a bar or chain,
 formerly used for cuitling and deatroying the spars and ngging of an eneny's ahip. Invented by Admiral De Witt in 1660. (Knight.)
the thigh, or the calf of the leg, is torn of hy the chain shot, and epliatern."-W iseman: Surgery.
chain-slings, s. pl. Chaine sttached to the aling-hoop snd mast-head, by which a lower yard la hung. Used for boat or any other alinge demanded.

## chain-atitch, $s$.

1. An ornsmental stitch resembling a chain 2. (In sewing-machines): A loop-stitch, in contradistinction to a lock-stitch. It consiats in looping the uppar thread into itself, on the under gide of the goods; or using a aecond thread to ongage the loop of the upper thread.
chain-stopper, \& A stopper for a chain-cable (q.v.).

## chain-timber, 8 .

1. A timber of large dimenaions placed in the middle of the height of a story, for impart ing atrength.

## 2. A bond timber in a wall.

chain-top, A chain to eling the lower yards in time of battle, to prevent them from falling down when the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.
chain-towing, s. A method of towing ferry or canal boats, in America, by means of a chain which ia laid in the bottont cr the watercourse, but with one end on the deek of Watercourse, but with one end ou the deck of
the boat, where it is wound round a windlass the boat, where it is wound round a windlass
as the boat advances. it was first introduced as the boat advances. It was frst intioduced
by Marshal Saxe in 1732, in France, for transporting war material. The steam ferry between Portsmouth and Gooport is worked by towing chains.

## chain-wales, :

Shipbuilding: One of the walea or thick planks bolted to the ahip's sides and serving for the attachment of the chains to which the ahrouds are connected. [Channel.]
chain-well, s. A receptacle below deck for containing tho chain-cable, which is passed thither through the deck-pipe. It is also called a Cbain-locker.
chain-wheel, s. A wheel fitted with pprockets adapted to rcceive the links of the chain anccessively. The power may be communicated by the wheel to the clain, or converscly.

## chain-work, s.

1. Ordinary Language:
(1) Work with open apaces like the links of a chain.
" Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of chatnuonk,

(2) Applied to articles of manufacture in wiltich cordage or thread is linked together in manner of a chain.

## 2. Technically:

(1) Hosiery: (See extract).
"This texture [stocking-knitting] is totally diferent froun the rectangular decusestion which coustitutes of a single thread uuitud or looped together in a Deecu liar manner, which is called strek lug btitch, and poune times chainwork"-Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manu
(2) Naut.: Chains laid over the oides of vessels, in order to deaden the eflects of slot
or shefl.
çhāin, * çhaeynyn, v.t. [Chain, s.]
I. Literally:

1. To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain. "These hands are chatn"d, bat let me die
At least with an unuhiackled eye."
At least with an mainackied eye. Barisina, is
2. To guard with a chain.
"The admiral see ing the mon th of the haven chained.

II. Figuratively:
3. To unite closely and strongly, to attach. O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thiue
And in this vow do chatn my soul to thine."
To put shakesp, : SHen. W., i1. s
4. To put ar in aubection, to ouslava.

And which more blast? who chatind d bld country, any
OT he whose virtue sight to Iose R day? Ot he whose virtue sigh"d to lose a day?", iv. 13s-8.
çhāined, "chayned, pa. par, or $a$. [Chais, $v$.] A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adj.: Furnished or provided with a chain or collar.
"Chaynod. Torquatus."-Hulooe

A. \& . B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (In senaes correspouding to those of the verb). C. As substantive:
5. Ord. Lang.: The act of fastening with chain (lit. \& fig.).
"The ehoynyng nod telengo of the grete hound Cor
6. Sewing \& Weaving: A system of loopings on a alngle thread by wbleb atocking weh io formed.
"The rib-neediles fotervecting the plain ones, marely hy bold of the late thend, and by nginan hringing if through that whish was on the rib-needle before glve chaining and raises the rib above the piaio intervalis which have only received aiaglo koittiag. -Ura Dictionary of Arth Manusactures, ond Hines, Howiory
$\dagger$ ohāin'-1ðss, a. [Eng. chain; -less.] Pree from chalns, unfettered.
"And, like a hroezo in chaintes triumph, went
$\dagger$ çhāin'-lět, s. [Eng. chain, and dimin. auff. -let.] A little chain.
"What plumange waved the altar round. How epura, nnd riaghog ehainles; zouod."
Scott: The Lay ot the Last vinatrat.

* chaip, v. [Fr. echapper.] To escape.
* ghāipes, ehä'-pis, s. pl. [Chear.] Price, rate, established valne of goods.
"'' The ohalpes of the country;" the ordinary rata
çhäir, * çhaier, * çhaiere, "ghayer "çhaere, " çhayre, " ghayere, s. \& a. [0. Fr. chaiere, ehaere; Fr. chaire; Port cadeira; Wel. cadair, from Lat. cathedra $=$ chair.] [Cathedral.]
A. As substantire:
I. Ordinary Iranguage:

1. Literally:
(1) A movable seat with a back, intended te accommodate one person.
. Upal chacere be ut advun."-Robort of Gloucester
"If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with

(2) A kind of carriage. Originally a seden; now a amall carriage for a aingle person, an invalid ; a Bath-chair.

2. Fig. (Chair or chair-day): The evening or close of life.
"Briug thy father to bis drooplug chnif." $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakenp.: } 1 \text { Henry VT., iv. } 3 .\end{gathered}$
II. Technically:
3. A vehicle for one person, carried by two men. [SEDAN-CHAIR.]

Gay pats my ahoulder, and you vanlsh quite
2. The seat of the prese: Epist. $10 \mathrm{dyrt}$. Blount. dent of an assembly ty or dignity


- To take the chair: To assume the position of president of a meeting.
"The commalttee of the Coumons appofnted Mr
Pym to take the chuir."
Marendon.
To put into the chair: To elect as president of a mecting.
"John Hampden. the most ardent whis smons
ch. 2i professorship.

4. Engineer. : An iron block or socket used upou railways to support and secure the rails.
*5. A vehicle Jrawn by one horse
B. As adjective: (See the compounds).

- Obvious compounds : Chair-back, chatr bottom, chair-maker.
Chair-back machines: These machines may be band or jig-azws, which cht out the curved back-piece which is placed on the top of the pillars of the chair-back. Mloulding or rounding machines for chair-backs have a halder for the stuff, which is moved against a rotary cutter of peculiar shape, the stuff travellimg in a prescribed path, so as to receive the conformation desired.
chair-bed, s. A bed or chair which.folds up or down at will so as to be used either as a bed or chair.
chair-bolt, s. A screw-bolt for fastening down rail-cluairs to the sleepers-

6ill, boy ; pout, jowl; cat, gell, ohorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş ; expect, Xenophon, esist. -ing.


* chair-bow, *hare-bowe, \& The back of a chsir
"A chare bowe: fultrum."-Cathoh, Angitcum
chair-maker, 8 . A maker of chairs.
Chair-maker's saw

1. A diminntive form of the ordinary framepit saw, in which the blade is strained by buckles and wedges. The work is clamped to the bench while sawing.
2. A scroll-saw especially adspted for getting out chair-stuff, such as bscks and legs which have curves which cannot be readily bent, or of stuff which cannot be readily bent to shape.

## chair-organ, $s$

Music: A choir-organ rulaced in a separate case in front of the great organ and st the back of the performer.

## chair-rack, 8 .

Carpent.: A moulding ronnd \& room, on which the chaira rest oo as to keep them from the wall.
chair-seat, 8 . The aeat of s chair
Chair-seat boring-machine: A machine for the systematio and rapid boring of the small rertical holes in a chair-seat frame, to be occupied by the atrips of cane or rattsn, or the larger holes for the pillara sud spindles of the beck.
Chair-seat machine: Vsrions machines. Spec.-A plaulng one, for rounding out the bottoms of the chaira, or one for cutting grooves in the chair seat.

## chair-spring, 8

Upholstery: A spring undernesth the hinged seat of a chsir. which gives it a certain reailience, sad eacourages a tilting or rocking motion.
chair-web, s. A scroll-ssw.
chäir, " ¢̧ayre, v.t. [Chais, s.]

1. To install.
"Chayred or stalled, cazhedratua"-Huloet.
2. To carry about in a chair in triumph; a compliment frequently paid in former times to a candidate at 8 n electiou by his supportera and admirers.

- The Conservative cause triuraphed in the pereon of its Eton champlon. The day the menuber was chaired, erveral men in Coningsbla rooms were taik-
tng over their triumph.--Disraeli: Coningtby, bk. v.h. ii.
chäired, pa. par. or a. [Cmair, v.]
chair'-ing, $r$ r. par., a., \& s. [Chair, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verl).
C. As subst.: The act of carrying in a chair. "As the day fixed fur the chairing appratiched. Dar1Doings of Danvers. -Theod
chäir-man, s. [Eng. chair, and man.] the president of an assembly.
"In assemblies generslify one person is chosen chair-
man or roxderator, to keep the several speakera to the man or insierntor, to he
rules of order."-Watts.

2. The president of a company or society.

* 3. One whose trade it wss to carry a sedanchair, or wheel \& Bath-chair.
T The elected chairman or president of the House of Representatives is called the Speaker. [Speakia.] When the honse resolves itself into committee of the whole the speaker vacates the chair, which is taken by the Chairman of Committees.
shäir'-man-shĭp, 3. [Eng. chairman;-ship.] The position or office of a chairman ; the time during which any one is chairmsn.
ohäise, s. \& a [Fr. chaise = a seat, a chair; a Parisian pronunciation of chaire] [Chair.]
A. As substantive:

1. Lil.: A light twowheeled carriage, to accommodate two jersons, drawn by one horse, snd provided with a calash top.
2. Fig.: Any vehicle.
"Instend of the ehariot he might have anid the chatre of goverrment for a cha
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
chaise-cart, s. A light cart, with springs, used for conveying light goods or farcels expeditiourly.
chaise-honse s. A covered place in which to keep s chaise; a coach-house
chaise-lounge, 8. A kind of sofs open at one end. (Ogilvie.)
chāi'-qeql, "chel-mel, chey-sil, a. [0. Fr. chaisel; Fr. cheinsil; from Mod. Lat. camisile, from camisa $=8$ shirt.] Fine linen used in the Middle Ages.
"Pitche and cheisel al bibled."-Eeven Sages, 1810.
çhāis'-ti-fie, v.f. [Lat. cast ficuts = msking chaste or pare; castus = chaste, pura; facio (pass. fo) $=$ to make. 1 To chastise.
"Heirfor to dant thir attemptatio of 1nglismen. 1 fad nis thing es expedient so to be ponfderat with the Crom. xa
chat (1), v.t. [Check.] To check.
chack (2), v. h [A word formed in imitation of the sound produced by the action.]
3. To gnssh, to snatch at an object with the chopa, as a dog does. Properly it expresses the sound made, "when he misses his aim." (Rudd.). [Cracx.]
4. The sharp sound insde by any fron aubstance, when entering into its accket, as of the latch of a door when it is shut; to ciick.

T To chak to: To shut with s sharp sound.
ghak, 9. [Снеск.] The act of checking, stop.
çhăk'ẽr, s. [Checouer.] A chess-board.
"Ane auld chaker with the men of tabllis thairto."
çhăk'-II, s. [SHackle-bone.] The wrist. (Scotch.)

Gold birscelets on thair chakita hings.

Ghǎk'-kir, s. [Chequuer, Chekker.] The 'Exchequer. (Scotch.)
çhǎl-ançe, 3. [Challenoe.] (Scotch.)
"chăl-an-drie, * chal-an-dre, * chalaun dre, s. [Fr. calondre: lat. calandrus = a lark.] A singing-bird, a lark.
"Chalandre and wod wale."-Land of Cokayna, 97.
ohal-ăs'-tic, * chal-ăs'tick, a. \& s. [Gr. $\chi_{a}{ }^{\wedge} \dot{a} \sigma$ тıкos $($ chalastikos) $=$ relaxing; $\chi a \lambda \hat{\omega}$ (chalo) $=$ to relax.]
A. As adj.: Having the property or quality
of removing stiffness or rigidity of the body.
B. As subst. : A medicine having the power or quality described under A.
 aza) $=$ (1) hail ; (2) a pimple.]

1. Bot.: That part of the seed where the nucleus joins the seminsi integuments: it represents the base of the nucleus, and is invariably opposite the end of the cotyledons.
2. Veterinary: A disorder in swine, in which the flesh becoues full of tubercles.
3. Physiol. : The treddle of an $\theta_{j} g$, or the knotty kind of string at each end, whereby the yolk and white are connected together.
4. Med.: The same as Chalcuium (q.v.).
cha-làz'-al, a. [Chalaza.] of or pertaining to the chalaza. (Lindley: Introd. to Bot.)
chă1-a-zĭf-ẽr-oŭs, a. [Mod, Lat. chalaza, sud Lat. fero $=$ to bear.]
Biol.: Noting or pertaining to the layer of alburaen surrounding the yolk of an egg, which is called the chalaziferous membrane, and which, when iwisted, gives rise to the chslaza [Chalaza, 3.]
 hail (from the size and shape).]
Puthol.: A small tubercle on the eyelid, commonly called a atye.
chă1-bot, cha'-bǒt, s. [From Fr. chabot, dimin. of cab or chab $=\mathrm{s}$ head. (Littre).]
Her. : A name given in biszonry to the fish called Bullhead, or Miller's Thumb.
chă1-căn'thīte, s. [Gr. xanxós (chathos) = brass: ä้ $\nu$ or (anthos) $=s$ flower, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]
Min.: A triclinic mineral; colour bluc, of different shades, sometines s little greenish ; subtranaparent or translucent ; hardness, 2.5 ; sp. gr. 2"213. Compos. : Sulphuric acid, 32.1 ; oxide of copper, $31^{\circ} 8$; water, $36^{\circ} 1$. It occurs in mines in Wicklow and elsewhere.
chà1-çe-đon' Of or pertaining to chalcedony. (Brande)

 (Chalkedón), a town in Asis Minor.j
5. Min : A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, hsving the lustre nearly of wax, and either transparent or translucent. Colour, white, greyish, pale-brown to dark-brown or blsck; tendon-colour common; sometimes deficate biue. Aiso of other shades, and then baving other names. It is a true quartz with some disseminated opal-quartz. Composition : Silica, 98.87 ; sesquioxide of iron, 0.53 ; car bonate of lime, 0.62 . (Dana.)
6. Scrip.: It is not quite certain that the chalcedony of Rev. xxi. 19, la the mineral now designated by that nsme. The probabilities, however, are in fsvour of its being so.
"The firnt tonndation was a jasper; the oeqond,

- Chaicedony of different colours, arranged in stripes or layers, is called agate; if the stripes or layera sre horizontal it is called onyx; chrysoprase ia green chaicedony, carne lian a flesh-red, and sard a greyish-red variety. (See these words.)
 onyx.]
Min.: The name applied to those agates in which opaque white chalcedony alternates with the transiucent grey variety.
chăl'-ci-dēs, chǎl'-çis (1), s. [The first form is properly the pi. (but used as sing.) of the second, which is Latin from Gr. xaxcis (chalk is) $=$ a klad of lizard.]

Zool.: The type-genus of the Chalcididx.
chăl-çid'-i-dso (I), chăl'-çi-des, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. chalcid(es), or chatc(is) (1); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]
Zool. : A family of tropical American snake like lizards, but with minute feet. 8ome suthorities use this name for the Tejide ( $q$.v.)
chă1-čId-İ-dse (2), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. chalcis (2), gen. chalcid(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. soff. -idke.]

Entom.: A family of parasitic Hyroenoptera, of which Chsicis (2) is the type.
chăl'-cI-huîtl, s. [Nstive Mexican deme.]
Min.: A mineral, identified with jadeite (q.v.), or with turquoise (q.m).
chall-çis (1), s. [Chalcides.]
chat'-cís (2), s. [Gr. Xadkós = copper, from the metallic coloration of the adult species.] Entom: The type-genus of Chalcidide (2). They are minute parasitic insecta, undergoing metamorphosis in the bodies of their hasts.
chăl-çi'-tēs, 3. [From Gr. xadxítrs (chalkitas) = containing capper, coppery.]
Ornith.: A genus of Cuculine or parasitic Cucknos. They are adorned with phanege of a brilliant metallic luatre.
 (chalhitis) $=$ the name of a minerai.]
Min. : A disintegrating pyrites, iron or copper, impregmated with vitriol. (Dana.)
chăl-cot-cite, s. [Gr. XaNxós (challos) $=$ brass; Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]
Min. : An orthorhombic mineral of a ieadgrey colour, often tsrnished with bine or green. Hardnesa 2.5-3. Sp. gr. 5.5-5.8. It occurs in Cornwall, Scotland, and many other localities. Compos.: Sulphur, $19.00-21 \cdot 90$ copper, $11 \cdot 31-79.50$; iron, 0.28-0.49. (Dana.)
chă1 ${ }^{r}$-có-dite, s. [From Gr. xadeocolif (chalkoeides) = liks brass or copper, and Eng suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Stilpnomelane (q.v.) It consiafs of minute fiexible acales of submetalic lustre.
chăl'-ct-gräph, s. [From Gr. Xaגxós (chal kos) $=$ conper, and үpaф' $(g r a p h e)=$ a drawing or delineation.] An engraving on copper or brass.
chăl-cơg'-raph-ẽr, 3. [Gr. Xaixóypaфo (challographos) $=$ an engraver: $\chi_{\text {anacós }}($ chaultos $)$


屯ate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wê, wĕt, hëre, oamel, hễ, thêre; pīne, pit, sire, sir, marîne; gō, pơt

to engrave］Ons who engraves on brass， copper，or other metal．
tchati－ot－graxph＇－ic，a．IGr．xadxós（chal－ kos）$=$ brass，copper；ypápıкos（graphikos）$=$ pertaining to writing or engraviag；yoáqw （graphot）$=$ to write，eagrave．）Pertaining to or connected with chalcography．
＂We whall now give the namee of ehaloograpeto ars Encyolopodia Britannice
－chăl－odg＇－raph－Ist，s．［Eng．chaloograph ； st．］The same as Chalcographer．（Ash．）
－ohal－cǒg＇raph－y，
［Gr．xadксүрафía （chalkographia）＝engraving on brase or copper： xadxos（chalkos）$=$ brass，copper；yoapa process of engraving on brass，copper，or other process．
＂Chalcography，or ongraving，properly，so enlled，
chali＇－ct－līte，s．［From．Gr．xadxós（challeos） $=$ copper，and $\lambda i$ íos（lithos）$=$ a stone．］
Min．：An obsolete and erroneous pame given by Werner to Torbernite，which is an ore of oraninm and not of copper．（Dana．） The＂British Musenm Catalogue＂retains it as a recent species，snd makea it a synonym of Cuproursnite（q．v．）．
ohăl－oðm＇－ăn－īte，s．［Gr．Xaixós（chalkos） Eng．suff．－ite（Min．）．］
Min．：A mineral found in small green crystals in the Argentine Republic，associsted with selenite of lead．It appears to be a new selenite of copper．Discovered in April，1881， selenite of copper．Discovered in Apri， 188 ，
by MM．des Cloizesux and Damour．（Athenc－ um，May 28，1881．）
chatict－nō－this，s．［Gr．xadxós（chalkos）$=$ brass，copper ；भштos（nötos）＝back．］
Entom．：A genus of Coleopterous fnsecta of the family Scarabæidæ．
chanl－ct－phä＇－site，s．［From Gr．xaגкós （chalkos）$=$ copper；фд́⿱宀八九s（phasis）$=\sin \mathrm{sp}$－ pearsnce，and Eng．вuff．－ite（Min．）．］
Min．：The same as Lirocontre（q．v．）．
ahâl－ct－phyl＇lïte，s．［Gr．Xaגкós（chalkos） ＝brass，copper ；фuiגAou（phullon）$\overline{=}$ a leaf， from the shape of the crystals，and Eng．suff． －ite（Min）．］
Min．：A rhombohedral transparent or trsns－ Jucent minersl，from Conwall and Saxony，of an emerald－green or grass－green colour．Hard－ ness， $2 \cdot 0$ ．Sp．gT．， $2 \cdot 4-2 \% 6$ Compos．：A1－ senic acid， $17.51-21.27$ ；oxide of copper， 44．45－58．0；water， $21 \cdot 0-31 \cdot 19$ ．（Dana．）
ohajl－có－py゙－rite，a．［Gr．xalkós（chathos）$=$ brass，copper ；and Eng．pyrite（q．v．）．］

Min．：A aulphide of copper and iron con－ taining 2 of copper， 2 of iron，and 4 of sulphur $=$ sulphar， $34^{\circ 9}$ ；copper， $34^{\circ 6}$ ；iron， $30^{-5}$ ．It is of a metallic lustre，of a brass－yellow colour，fre－ quently iridescent． $1 t$ is opaque．Found largely quently indescent．Cornwall mines，where $150,000-160,000$ tous of ore are smelted annually．Hardness， tons of ore are smelted annuslly
$3 \cdot 5$ ．Sp．gr． $4 \cdot 1-4.3$ ．（Dana．）
chă1－ct－pyr＇－rhó－tite，s．［From Gr．xaגкós
 redness，and Eng．auff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．$]$
Min．：A variety of Pyrrhatite（q．v．）．（Brit． Mus．Cat．）
chă1－ct－sidd＇－ẽr－ite，8．［From Gr．xaגкós （chalkos）$=$ copper ；ridnpos（sidēros）$=$ iron， and Eng．snff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］
Min．：A variety of Dufrenite（q．v．）．（Brit． Mus．Cat．）
＊chall－ct－sine，chall－ct－sīte，${ }^{8}$ ．［From Gr．xaגкós（chalkos）＝copper，and Eig．suff． －ine（Min．）．］
Min．：The same as Coppea Glance．
chay＇－ct－stib－ite，s．［From Gr．Xaגкós （chalkoa）$=$ comper,$\sigma \tau i \beta_{1}($ stibi $)=$ tio，and Eng．suff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］
Min．An opsque orthorhombic minersl or a metallic lustre，and a colour between lead－ grey and irou－grey．Hardness，3－4．Sp．gr．， $4.748-5.015$ ．Compoa．：Sulphnr， $25 \%$ ；anti－ berg，in the Hartz mountains，and st Gusdiz，in 8pain．（Dana．）
chall＇－ct－trich－īte，s．［Gr．xadxós（chalkos）
$=$ brass，copper ；©pik（thrix），genit．Tptxós Min．：A name applied to the hair－like forms of red oxide of copper，commonly known as plush copper ore．
Chal－dā＇－İc，a．\＆：［Lat．Chaldaicus＝per－ taining to Chaldea．］
A．As adj．：Of or pertaining to Cheldea
B．As substantive：
1．A native or inhabitant of Chaldea
2．The language of the Chaldeans，Chaldee．
Chaldaic Christians，8．pl．［So nsmed because their head church is in what was anciently termed Chaldea．］
Ch．Hist．：The chief name given in the East to the interesting sect more commonly known in the Weat as Nestorians．In parts of India they are called St．Thomas Christians， from the erroneous notion that they were first converted to Chriatianity by the Apostle Thomas．Their patriarch resides in a monas－ Thomas．Their patriarch resides in a monas－ tery near Mosul，not far from the site of ancient Nineveh．Like Nestorius，they attri－
bute to Jesus two natures，each with its own bute to Jesus two natures，each with its own
personality．They reject image worship．in personality．They reject image worship．in language．When first they arose，in the fifth century，they were persecuted by the Eastern Church，but after the rise of the Arabian＂pro－ phet＂they found favour with the Mohan－ medans，whoae policy it wrs to support all de－ tached secta against the Catholic Church which they feared．Afterwarda they became so noted for misaionary work as to elicit the edmirstion even of the historian Gibbon．Within the preaent century they have auffered ssverely from Mohammedan fanaticism．American and other missionaries have also diffured Protes－ other missionsilies have also dhered Protes－ tantism among them．One of these Americans，
Rev．Asahel Grsut，wrote a book which ex－ Rev．Asahel Grsit，wrote a book which ex－
cited some attention，in which he maintained cited some sttention，in which he maintained that the＂Nestorians＂were originally or
Jewish descent，deriving their origin from the ten lost tribes．
† Chă1－dà＇－ǐşm，s．［Eng．Chalda（ic）；－ism．］ An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaidean lan－ guage．
Chă1－dë＇－an，a．\＆\＆［Lat．Chahlous＝per－ taining to Chaldea．］
A．As adj．：Of or pertaining to Chaldea．
B．As subst．：A native or inhabitant of Chaldea．
Chăl＇－dëe，a．\＆s．［Lat．Chaldous＝perisia－ ing to Chaldea．］
A．As adj．：Of or pertaining to Chaides Chaldean．
B．As substantive
I．A native or inhabitant of Chaldea．
Fear not to be the mervants of the Chaldees．．．＂
2 Eings xxv． 24.
2．The language or dialect of the natives of Chsildea，
＂The names of the pointe or acents wre all of＊late
orlgina，all Chaldee not any Hebrew．＂－Br．Wallon： considerator considered．p． 247 ．
Chaldee paraphrase，8．Another name for the Targurn，of which there are three kinda，viz．，that of Onkelos，that of Jonathan， son of Uzziel，and that of Jerusalem．［Tars－ OUM．］
çhal＇－dẽr（1），s．［Chaldoron］A dry measure containing nearly eight imperial quarters of wheat or four ；for other grain，fruit，potatoes， \＆c．，eleven and a half quartera．（Fiebster．）
çhâl＇－dẽr（2），s．［Etym．doubtful．］A rudder－ hand or gudgeon．
＊chal＇－dēşe，căl＇－dēşe，v．t．［From Eng．， \＆c．，Chald（ee），and suff．ese．］To trick，as a Chaldean conjuror might do．
＂He stole your cloak，and plcked your pocket，
 $=$ the oyater－catcher．］The name given in the Orkney lslands to the Oyater－catcher，or Sea－ pie，Hematopus ostralegus（Linn．）．
châl＇－drơn，châl＇－dẽr（4），\＆．［O．Fr．chaul－ dron；Fr．chaudron．］［Caldron．］

Comm．：An English dry measure，formerly used for any dry goods，but now confined ex－ clusively to coala and coke．It varies in value in different places．
 vaga．
Entom．：A genue of Coleopterous insects of the tribe Caseldacese．
Chăl－et＇（et as a），s．［French．］A small house or villa on a mountain ；A Swiss cottage．
chłti－içe，＊cal－1z，＊cal－1s，＂chal－1e，
 Sp．catiz，from Lat．caliz（genit．calicis）；Gr． $\kappa \dot{\alpha} \lambda \nu \xi ॄ(k a l u x)=$ a cup．］
＊1．A cup or drinking vessel．
It＂moynos took the half partion of thu hlood and putte
2．Bpecially applied to the＂cup＂used in the Holy Communion．
＂Sprat，Biahop of Rochester，lutely a member of the
High Commiation，had charge of the chalice．＂－No． High Commasion，had cha
caulay ： Hffe Eng．，eh．xi．

## ohalice－flower，s．

Bot．：A plant，Narcissus Pseudo－narciseus．
＊¢hal＇－Iged，a［Eng．chalid（e）；－ed．］Having cell or cap；formed in the shape of a cup．

 genit．$\chi$ ádexos（chalikos）＝gravel，rubble，sad $\mu v ิ{ }^{(m u s)}=\mathbf{a}$ diouse．］
Pakeont．：A genns of rodents akin to the beavers，found in the Miocene and Pliocene beds．
 （chatix），genit．Xadexos（chatikos）
Onpiov（thérion）$=$ a wild animal．］
Pakeont．：A genus of perissodactyl Ungu－ lates occurring in Miocene beds in Europe， India，China，and North America．Some of the species are as large as a rhinoceros． There were four digits on each of the anterior limhs，and three each on the posterior．
chayl＇i－lite，s．$\quad$［From Gr．xá入ıt（chalix）$=$ gravel，and $\lambda$ ioos（lithos）$=$ stone．］

Min．：A compact variety of Thomsonite of a reddish－brown colour．It occurs at Balli－ mony，Antrim，Ireland．］
cha－Ii＇－na，8．［Gr．xaגıvós（chalinos）$=a$ bridle，a strap，a thong．］
Zool．：The type－genus of the family Chalin－ idæ（q．v．）．C．oculata，often washed up after storma，is fairly common，and the largest of the Britiah sponges．
cha－lin＇${ }^{\prime}$－ex－as，s．pl．［Hod．Lat．chalin（ $\alpha$ ）； Lat．fem．pl，adj．suff．ece．］
Zool．：A group of aponges，approximately equivaleat to the Chalinidx（q．v．）．
cha－1inn＇－1－dæ，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．chalin（ $a$ ）； Lat．fen．pl．sdj．suff．－idue．］
Zool．：A family of fibrous sponges，having the apongin fibre corcl by ailicious apicules， which are needle－like in the outer menbrane， and spiadle－shaped in the interior．
chăl＇－i－nine，a．［Mod．Lat．chalin（a）；Eng． suff．－ine．］Having the characteristics of the genua Chalina（Prof．Sollas in Cassell＇s Nat． Hist．，V1．，32i．）
chal－1－noid，a．［Mod．Lat．chalin（a）；Eng， \＆c．，suff．oid．］Resembling the genus Chalina （q．v．）．
çhâkr，＊calk，＊calke（ $l$ silent），s．\＆a，［A．S． ceale；O．H．Ger．chalch；Ger．，Dan．，\＆Sw． kalk，from Lat．calx（genit．calcis）＝limestone； Ital．calce；Sp．cal；Wel．calck；Fr．chazux．］

A．As substantive：
1．Ordinary Langugg：
1．Lit．：In the same aense as 11．1．Min．\＆ Chem．（q．v．）．
2．Figuratively：
（1）A score，that being marked up in chalk on a slate，door，sc．
（2）A acore or point gained in any game．
If By a long chalk；by long chalks：By many degrees，greatly，far，in allusion to the ancient degrees，greatly， $\begin{aligned} & \text { custom of making the merit marks with chalk，}\end{aligned}$ custom of making the merit marks with．（Brewer．）
＂The Indus rankin foremost by a long chalk．＂－De
To know chalk from cheese：To have one＂g wits about one；to know a worthlegs thing from a valuable one．
bon，bos；pout，jown；cat，çell，chorus，chin，benç；go，gem；thin，this；sin，ass；expect，Xenophon，excist．ph $=f$

"Ho knowed chalk from oreese: haknowes on which

## 143. p. sio. <br> Walk your chalks : [WaLx]

## II. Technically:

1. Min. © Chem.: A masslye, opaque carbonate of lime, of a white, greyish, or yellowish colour, with an earthy fracture. Sp. gr., 1.8$2 \cdot 8$. Dana places it along with calcareous msrl, under the heading soft, compact limestone, conatituting his 21st variety of the miaeral species Calcite. It forms extenaiva rocks in the sonth and nonth-easi of England.
2. Geology and Palceontology:
(1) Spec.: A rock which, when pure, as it often is, is made up of the constituents given noder II. 1 Min. (q.v.). A great belt of it crosses England diagonally from the eastern to the aoutharn coast, and it is impassible to approach London from the east, weat, Dorth, or aouth without having chalk rocks, at a distance often very limited, beneath one's feet. Their appearsnce is Camiliar, owing to their being conspicnously displayed in the chalk cliffs of Dover, and in varions chalk pits ia the southern counties, on the escarpments on the sides of the Northern and Southern Dowas [Dowss] and in railway cuttings. The chalk, properly so called, consista of The chalk, properly so called, consista of the highest portion of the Upper Cretacoous System, and is divided into Upper White Chalk with Flints and Lower White Chalk withont Flints. [Fuint, Geol.] The larger animal fessils of the White Clalk consist of Crinoids and other Echinoderms; Cephalopod Molluses, specially Ammonitcs, Baculites, Belemnites; Brachiopods, such as Terebrathle, sc.; of other Molluscs, IRudistide, \&c. ; of fish, teeth of Cestrscionts: of reptiles, Pterodactyls, Turtles, and Oviparous Saurians. Of the smaller organisma, Globigerine, and other Forsminifers abound; in fact, chalk is mainly composed of these cemented together by a calcareaus paste. The examination hy Sir Leopold Mcclintock. The examination hy Sir Leopold Meclintock, Huxley, Dr. Wallich. and others, of the Atlantic ooze obtained in connection with the laying of the telegraphic cable to America, and in the aubsequent explorstory expeditions of the Porcupine, Challenger, de., have shown that the noze now being deurosited at a depth of from 5,000 to more than 15,000 feet in the Atlantic is essentialy chalk, with Globigerinæ and other Forminifers, the former apparently identical with exiating species. Most other organisms are extinct, though a few are not. This discovery dor's not ahorten by an hour the period which has elarsed since the chalk first began to he formaed, but only proves that arst begas to he formed, but only proves that a process which was thought to have termi-
nated or internitted, still goes on. As chalk nated or internitted, still goes on. As chalk is a deep-sea formation the vegetabl
(2) Gen.: The Cretaceous rocks in genersl, whetever their actual eomposition. [CaETAcenous Fobmation ur System.]
3. Comm.: When purified, chalk is called whiting and Spanish white In England. Pure chalk shonid dissolve readily in dilute muriatic actd, and the solation should afford no precipiactd, and the solution should afford no precipi-
tate with water of ammonia. Chalk is barnt tate wime iag grest quantities, in which atate it lato lime is grest quantities, in which atste it
is used as a manure, and for making mortar as used as a ma
"Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong cholk,
 Black chalk: A carbonaceous variety of shale.
Brown chalk: A familiar name for umber.
French chalk (Min.) : [SoApstone].
Red chalk: A clay deeply coloured with the pernxide of iron, of which it generally contains
4. Art: A drawing in chalks = one executed
with chailk pencils of different colours
B. As arljective:
5. Consisting in large measure of chalk, as a chalk down.
6. Derived from chalk or occurring in it, as a chalk fint.
7. Belonging to the time when the chalk wes deposited, as the chalk formation

* Obviona compounds: Chall-hill, chalkmark, chalk-pit, chalk-quarry.
chalk-bed, s. A layer of chalk.
chalk-cutter, s. A man who diga up chalk.
chalk-drawing, 3 . A drawing eketched and tilled in with black or coloured chalks.
chalk-line, s. A cord rubbed with chall or aimilar material, used by artificers for layor ing dowa atrsight lines on the material as a guide for a cutting instrument. (Knight.)
Chatk-line reel: A spindle or vessel on which a chalk lias is wound. (Knight.)


## chalk-marl, s.

Geol. : An argiilaceous atratum situated just under the Lower White Chalk without fliats. It containa thirty-two specles of Ammonites, aeven peculiar to it. Thera are also scaphites, Turrilitea, \&c.

## chalk-stone, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: A lump of chalk

- He maketh all the atones of the altar as chaltetomes ar

2. Med., Gouty concretions in the tissues and joints, especially of the feet and hands, consisting chiefly of aodiun mrate $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{NaO}_{3}$. They ara composed of huxdles of crystals of urate of aoda, and often attain to a conaidersble aize, cauaing much deformity. Chalk atouca are the morbid products of the gouty diathesia which in this way seeks to eliminate itaelf.
what are fallod chathestonest form, but not in all
What are callod challasfones form: concretlons thini look exactly like chalk colleet around nod outsifde the Jofnt."- and lying in general immodiately below the tice of Physic, lect, $1 \times x \times 1$ i
chalk-white, * chalkwhit, * chalkwhyghth, a. As white as chalk
fayro schetus of sylk chalkwhghen an the mylk.
çhâlk ( $l$ ailent), v.t. [Cemalk, s.]
I. Literally:
3. To rub over with chalk.
"With riew chald'd hilis and rusty arms" Budib
4. To manure or dress land with chalk.
"L Land that is chapked, if it th not well dungod, will Mortimer
II. Figuratively:
5. To mark or point out ; to describe (now only with out).
" When now the bos 18 ripend into man,
His caretul sire chals forth some wary plan." "This boik it chalketh out before thine eye.
6. To make white or pale Bunyan : Apology. 'Let a bleak palenean chald the door.
7. Tormn up a acare.
"I. ishall prosecute you more constantly than

hâlled ( $l$ allent), pa. par. or a. [Caalk, $v$ ]
çhalk'-I-něss ( $l$ silent), B. [Eng. chalky -ness.] The quality of being chalky or full of chalk.
çhals'-lng (I) (l ailent), pr. par., a., \& s. Chalk, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par, \& particip. odf.: In aenses correspondiag to those of the verb.
C. As subst. : The act of rubbing, marking or aressing with chaik. (See extrsct under Chalk, v., I. 2.)
çhâlk'-ǐng (2) (l ailent), pr. par. [Caulking.]
çhâlk'-̌̆ ( $l$ ailent), a. [Eng. chalk; -y.]
8. Consisting of chalk; full of or white with chalk; white.
"The ruar of the waves breakithg on the chalky ahore. 2. Impreguated with chalk; containing chaik.
"Chathy Wey thast rolls a millky wave"
Pore: Hindur Forest, sta
Chăl'-lançe, chăl'ance, s. [Chal
çǎl'-lĕnge, * cal-eng̀,$_{1}$ "çal-enġe, * çhal-aunge, * çhal-eng., s. 10. Fr. cha longe, chalenge, calenge; Ital. calogna; $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{Sp}$. calonja, from Lat. calumnia $=$ a false accnsa tion.] [alcminy.]
I. Ordinary Language

* 1. An accusation, a charge.

Pecock: Represurn, make thy chaleng arreun God "-

* 2 A claim a demand. a wro
a wrong orjnjustice.
" ${ }^{\text {IS }}$ R to the Widewo
"Chalamnge, or elegme [chalenge P.]. Tendiencia"

3. An invitatlon, deflance, or provocation to a duel
"The Coart oi Dablin was, daring that seeson of in-
ction, buuled
Allonges - Nican dices and ciaret, love letters and
Challangiag to a duel is now an offence st
cotumon law, and punlahabls by fine or imprisonment.
4. An invitation or cell to a controversy or contest of any kind.
5. The ant of disputing the correctness of ady atatement.
"The propoaitlon. i. in lishle to atrong grounde of
6. The atate of being in dispute.
" Bringing her titie into ehallenge."-Seott: Monas-
II Technically:
7. Hunling: The cry of hounds on first onding the scest of their game.
8. Elections: An objection to a person as not being legally qualined to vote. (Amerioan.)
9. Law: An exception or objection taken by the prosecutor or defendant in a criminal causs against any person or persons acting as jurors in a callse
"They claimed the ripht of revering in their ehas
I Challenge to the array: An exception or objection takea against the whols janel of jurors.

Challenge to the favour: An exception or objection to a jusor, on certain grounds al leged for auspecting that he favours one side, aa distinguished from a principal challenge in which there is prima facie ovidence that this is 80 .
Challenge to the polls:
Law: Exception to one or more of the jurors who have alpeared individually (Wharton.)
Peremptory challenge: The right allowed to prisoners in certain cases of taking exception or objection to a certain number of persolla as jurors, without assigning any reason.
4. Mil.: The act of a qentry in demanding the countersigu from any person spproachiug or attempting to pase hia post.
challenge-blast, s. A blast of a trum pet ia deflance or challeage to a duel.

The valiant Knight of Triermain
Eung forth bls challengeoblasf egain
ung forth his challengeoblast ayain", 14
¢hal'-lenge, * calangen, * çhalangen calengen, *ghalengyn, "chalange, calenge, v.t. \&i. [O.Fr. chalenger, chatenter, calenger, chalongier, chalonoer; $0 . \mathrm{Sp}$. catonjar; Ital. calognare, from Lat. calumnior $=$ to charge falsely, to accuse.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To hlame, to reprove, to find fault with, to accuae.
"endo." Chalengyn or wndyrtakyn. Reprehondo, depra "I am chalonged in
P. Prowman, 2.829.
*2. To cluim as a right or due, to call for, to deraand.
"Chatengyn or cleymyn. Fendico."-Prompt Parr. The emperesse to Engelond com.
ocalangy, after hyre tuler by rys bute the kynedom

3. To invite or defy to a duel.
4. To invite or call to a controversy or contest of auy kind.
"Thelr bugles chrillenge alt that will
ry to prove thelr skill
Scott: The Lady of the Lakid, v. 22
5. To dispute the accuracy of a atatement or docuant.
*6. To call to the performanca of a duty or promise.
"I will now chathenge you of your prompe, to dive Peacham: On Draucha
6. Tectrically
7. Law: To object or take exception to any person or persona actiag as jurors in a cause.
8. Mil.: To question or demand the countersign from any person approaching or attempting to pasa a aentry.
"But, when thes hal paserd both frigato snd block: house without hoikg challenged. thelr thitim rose ..

Cite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camęl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sīr, marîne; gö, pơt,


3．Elections：To object to as not being legally qualified to vote．（American．）（Web－ ter．）
＊B．Intrans：To claim as due or as a right， to demand．

Which of yoa，ehall wo any，doth love na moat
That we our lirgest bounky may extend
Where natare doth with ouerit chatlenge．＂
For the distinction between to challenge，
to brave，to defy，and to dare，aee To Brave． （Crabb：Eng．Synon．）
phăl＇－1̌̌ge－a－ble，$a$ ．［Eng．challenge：able］ 1．Capable of being challenged．
－How lords are chadrenpeatho hy their masaly；and how homade myy be dasoved aud ndludged by con
2 Liabla to be called in question．（Scotch．） （Acts Chas．I．）
̧̣hăl＇－lĕnged，pa．par．or $\alpha$ ．［Challenot，v．］ chăl＇lĕng－ẽr，＂chal－eng－ere，s．［Eag．

L．Ondinary Language：
1．An accuser
＂He sehal mak low the talse chalengere．＂－Wyculte：
2．One who invites or defles to a duel
Why＇tif a boisteronas and croei atyle， A style for challenger：
3 One who invites or dafies to a contcat trial of atreggth of any kind．
＂The impious challenger of Power divine＂
4．One who claims as a right or due．
＂Yiward the Third，he hids you theo refign
Your crown and kiogdotu．Indirectly held．
From him the ative and true chtlenger．

－5．One who claims saperiority．
Stood challenger on nosount of ail the age，
For her perfoctions．Shakesp．：Hamet，iv．r．
6．One who objects to or disputes tha ac－ curacy of any statement or documant．
II．Law：He who takea exception or objects to any person or persons actiog as jurora in his canae．
¢hă’＇－lăng－̌ing，ohal－ang－ynge，pr． A．\＆ 8 ．As
A．\＆R．As pr．par．e particip．adj．：In enses corresponding to thoae of the verb．
C．As subst．：The act of making use of a challenge ；accusing，defying．
＂Ot chidynge and chalangynge was hin chlet ilifode．
＋chul＇－1Ǐs，s．［Etym．doabtiful ；prob．from a proper name．（N．E．D．）］
Fabrics：An elegant，twilled，floe woollen fabric，uaed for ladies＇dressea．Challis was introduced abont 1832．It was made on a principle aimilar to Norwich craje，but of mach finer materiala，thinne had no gloes，but was very pliable and clothy． The best quality was finished with designa and 周gores．
chalm＇－ẽr，8．［Chamber．］（Sootch．）
TI Chalmer of dais or deis：（SLotch．）
1．Properly a chamher，haviog a part of it elavated above the reet and oupported by a canopy or daia．
2．A parloar．
3．The best bedroom．
chalmer－chield，s．A valet of the cham－ ber．
 Chalmers：Nary，Li 5\％，N．
chalmer－glew，so［Glew is from A．S． pleo $=$ sport，ghee．］
tomness．（Scotch．）
＂ghalm＇－ẽr－lāne，＂chaw－mer－lane，s． ［Chamberlain．］
 C． 67 ；（ed．1814），D 20
＂Chalm＇－ẽr－lann－ry̌，s．［Scotch chatmerlane， and suff．－ry．］The office of a chamberlain， chamberlainahip．
＂＂The klogla matestie－declaris all ofich of here－ priailegitimertenting thinito to bo nuil，,$\ldots-$－acta jor pricileg97（ed．1814，p． 181 ．
＊hal－mil－Iett，s．［Cameer．］The atuff called cainlet（q．v．）．
\＃Ane bodyes of ane gowna hnt alovth of quheit
chanupit chalmarect of ailk pasmeutit with gold and allvar．－Coolect．of Inventorika，A．1578，p 229 ．
 ［From Chalons，in France，where it was manu－ factured．］A kind of fabric used for counter－ panes．

## With shetos and with chatome faire yapredde．＂

＂Chatan（or chatone，K．H．），bedde clothe Thorale，
－chal－onpe＇，s．［Fr．］A shallop（q．v．）． Budcey ：©arried thancen in a chalonpe to a large ehin＂－
ohal－y̆b＇－̌－an，a．［Fr．chatybe；Lat．chalybeius ＝pertaining to steel，from chalybs；Gr．xá̀vч （chalups），genit．xả⿲Bos（chulubos）$=$ steel．］ Pertaining to ateel；hence，highly tempered， of the finest quabity．

## Chatybean tempered steel，and frock of manil．＂ <br> Mition：Acsman Agonistes 238

chal－y̆b＇－®－ate，a．\＆s．［Lat．chnlyheius，from chalybs；Gr．$\chi$ aidu廿（chalups）$=$ steel．］

A．As adj．：Impregnated with iron or ateal； having the qualities of steel．
B．As subst．：Any liquid or nedicina im－ pregnated with iron or steel．
＂Tho topical action of these chalybeates is very no－
oqual－－Pereina：Matoria Modica and Therapeutics， p 189.
§ Chalybeate spring：
Med．，dc．：A sjring in which iron in some form or other is not merely to be found but predominates over the mineral coustitnents associated with it in the water．1t generally occurs as a protoxide or protocarbonate，or anlphate of iron．An acidulo－chalybeate spring is one in which thara is much free carbon is one is
Chalybeate springs are tonics to those who are in fcelle health．Of those gituated in Britain，the Bath waters are of ordinary temperature ；while cold springs ara found in England at Tunbridge Wells and Harrowgate in Wales at Holywell；and in Scotland at Hartfell mountain，near Moffat，at Dunblane， Peterhead，and Bonnington．
chăl＇－y－bite，8．［In Ger．chalybit．From Lat．chalybs；Gr．$x \dot{\alpha} \lambda v \psi$（chalupes），genit． $\chi^{\alpha} \lambda \nu \beta$ os $($ chalubos $)=\ldots$ ateel． 1
Min．：The same as Siderite（Dana），In the British Museum Catalogue chalybita is the name given，and aiderite is made its aynonym． ［Siderite．］
chăm，＂chamme，v．t．［Снамp．］To champ，to chew．
＂I chamme a thyng small hytwene my tothe，or
champe Jo maechen＂－Palagrave
cham，s．The same as khan（q．v．）．

chád－ma，s．［From Lat chama $=$ a gaping
 yawning，a gaping，（2）the cockle，from its gaping bivalve shell．］
Zool．\＆Paldoont．：A genns of mollusea，the typleal one of the family Chamide（q．v．）．The ghell has foliaccous valves，the upper one the amaller，one valve attached to another body by the left umbo；the hinge tooth of the free

valve is received between two teeth of the other．The cbamas are found in less than 50 fathoms deep in tropical aeas，especially among coral reefs．Fifty recent apecies are know，add forty fossil，the latter from the Greensand onwards．The atill existing Chame greensand onwards． gigas somctimes weighs 300 lb ．The byasus by Which it adheres to the rock is so tough that a hatchet is required to cut it throughi．as a baptismal fort．
chăm－à－çĕ－20，8．pt．［From Lat．chama （q．v．），and fem．pl．adj．auff．－acew．］

Znol．：Cuvier＇e name for the family of Con－ chifarous molluses，of which Chanma is the typical genus．They are placed by Cuvier between the Mytilace：，or Muasels，and the between the Mytilacew，or Muasels，
Cardiaceæ，or Cockles．［Cнambe．］
chăm－ä＇－çě－anş，s．pl．［From Mod．Lat．cham－ acece（q．v．），and Eing．auff．－ans．］

Zool．：Tha Engliah name for the mollnses of Cuvier＇t family Chamaceæ，now called Chamidæ．（See these words．）
－oham－ade＇，s．［Fr．\＆Port．chamade；Ital． chinmata，from Port．chamar；Ital．chiamare， from Lat，clamo $=$ to call．$]$
Military ：
1．The beat of a drom or aound of a truinpet demanding a surrender or parley．
2．A beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet declaring a aurrender or parley．
＂Soveral Franch battalions made a show of reanst－ ance hut upon our preparing to fili uy a littio fosse
in order to nttack thent，they bent the chamade，aud

chăm－w－băt＇－1－a，s．［From Gr．xánal（cham－ ai）$=$ on the ground，in colapoa．dwarf；and Baitos $($ batos $)=$ a bramble－kusb．］
Dot．：A genus of plants，belonging to the rose－fanily，and consisting of a single apecies， Chamabatia foliolosa，a beantiful Callfornian shrob，with flowers very much like those of the hawthorm．All the young parts of the plant are covered with amall glands，which secrete a reainons floid，having a pleasant balsamic odour．
chăm－e0－çy̆p＇－ar－is，8．［Lat．chanocypar－ issos．From Gr．रaцaцкumápıơós（chamai－ kuparissos）＝a kind of spurge，$\chi$ ajuaı（chamai） $=$ on the ground；and кขтápıocos（kuparissos） $=$ a cypress．］
Bot．：A little group of Conifers，forming a aection of the genna Cupressus．
chăm－x－dör＇－ĕ－a，s．［From Gr．xá $\mu a n$ （chamai）$=$ on the ground，and סopéa（dörea） $=$ a gift，a present．］
Bot．：A genus of Palms，containing be－ tween thirty and forty apecies．All are natives of tropical america．The young unexpanded flower－apikea are naed hy the Mexicans as a vegetable，under the name of Tepejilote．
 $=$ on the ground，dwarf；and Lat．fistula $=$ a pipe，from the cylindrical 1 ods．］
Bot．：A genus of leguminona trees or shruba， with yellow flowers，belonging to the family Cassiex．
 $x^{\dot{\alpha} \mu a t}($ chamai $)=00$ the earth，on the gronnd often in compos．for low－growing，dwart ；and daúxes（lauchis）$=$ a poplar（not in Liddell \＆ Scott），and Lat．fem．pll．a（j．sutf．－acea． 1
Bot．：A tribe of Myrtaceæ，sometines con－ sidered as a separate family．They are distin－ guished by their heath－like habit and foliage． The species are numerons，all Anstralian，add distributed into fourteen or fifteen genera，of which tha principal are Calytrix，Lhotskya， Verticordia，\＆c．
chă－mæ＇－lĕd－ずn，a．［From Gr．xápac（cham－ $a i)=$ on the ground，in compos．dwarf；and Añठov（ledon）$=$ an oriental abrnh，Cistus cre－ ticus．］
Bot．：Aa obaolete genus of plants，order Ericaces．Chameledon procumbens is the aame given by Link to a beautiful Alpine shrub，formerly referred to Azalea，but now referred by Hooker，after the example of the continental botanists，to Loiselenria．It is 8 small evergraen creeping ahrub，found on tha mountaina of Europe and North America． It is wild in Britain．The leaves are leathery，ahining，turned back at their edges， and abont half－an－inch loug．Flowers minute， growing in terminal nmbels of a light flesh colour．Calyx five－parted；corolla campanu－ late，five－cleft；anthers romnded and opening longitudinally．
cha－mæ＇－lĕ－ō，s．［From Lat．chameleon．】 ［Chameleon．］
1．Zool．：A genus of Lizards，the typical one of the family Chametcontidx（g．v．）． Chamoleo afrioanus is the well－known Cham－ cleon（q．v．）．Abont 17 other species ars known．The head is pyramidal，the eyes and mouth are large；they have a codspicuoth
neck，a thick body，Iooking slmost hump－ backed，five toes，which，however，are arranged in two groups，so as to present a certain re． semblsace to those of a Scansorial bird． ［Ceameleon．］
2．Paleont．：The genus eeems to have come into existence in Focene times．
 1－dse，s．pl．［Eag．chameleon；$t$ connective， and Lat．fem．pl．auff．－ide．］
Zool．：A family of reptilies，order Lacertilia （Lizards），with three genera，containing about fifty species．［Chamaleo，REAMPHoLeon．］
chạ－mæ＇－mĕl－ēş，s．［Gr．xápat（chamai）＝ on the gronod，and $\mu \hat{\eta} \lambda_{0 \nu}$（mèlon）＝an apple．］ Bot．：A genua of appleworts，deriving their name from their low growth．The geaus was founded by Lindley to comprehend a dwarf shrub very like Box，a oative of the sea－cliffis in Madeirs，having simple shining evergreen， mostly entire leavea，and fiowers growing in clusters，which are leafy at the base．
chăm－æ－mé＇ma，s．［Gr．Xámat（chamaí）＝ on the ground，sind vénos（nemos）$=$ feeding．］

Bot．：A supposed genus of Leptotricheous Alge，consistiug of dusky－coloured joiated firments，forming flocks in various ayrups． Doubtless the mycelis of some fungi，such as Penicillium．（Griff．\＆Henfrey．）
 on the ground，and $\pi$ evкท（peuké）$=$ a fir．］ Bot．：A genus of plants beloaging to the Composite，allied to the plume thistles， Cirsium，on the one hand，and to the trine thistles，Carduus，on the other．Leaves gene－ rally lanceolate，smooth，but，as well as the stem，covered below with a white cottony substance．Flower－heads oue to iwo iaches in dismeter，srranged in corymbs，or long leafy racemea；corolliss purple or white．Thera are fifteen known species，all nativea of the Mediterraneau region．
obăm－2e＇－pĭt－̆̌s，s．［Gr．xapaínıтvs（cha－ maipitus）$=$ ground－piae．］

Bot．：The herh Ground－pine，s plaat of the geous Cressa．
chăm－æ－rhö＇－dCs，s．［From Gr．रámat （chamati）$=$ on the ground，in compos．dwarf； and póóov（rhodon）$=$ a rase．$]$
Bot．：A genus of the Rose fumily．The specien sre pereunial plaats，seldom attaining more than one foot in height，and generally haviag decumbeat atems furnished with alter－ nate three or four－parted leaves，about half an jach long．Flowers small，white or purple． The species are fouad in siberia，Northern China，and Thibet，add also in the Rocky Mountaias．
chăm－æ＇－rŏps，s．［Gr．хquaipш廿（chamai－ rops）$=$ an mudeatified plant mentioned by Pliny．］
1．Bot．：A ganua of planta belonging to the order Palmacea．The Dwarf Fan－Palm，so cailed from its low growth．It is the most bortherly of the Palm genera，and consists of ten or twelve apecies．Chamerops humilis exteads as far north as Nice，sod the leaves of it are used for making hats，brooms，and baskets，and for thatching purposes．C．For－ turi，a native of China，furnishes a coarse brown fibre used for hats and a waterproof cloth called So －e．

2．Polcront．：A Lower Miocene species （Chrmaerops helvetica）has been found in Switz－ erlaad．
chăm－se－sci－ăd＇－1－ŭm，s．［Gr．xáma （chamri）＝on the ground，and $\sigma \kappa$ cádoo（skia－ dion）$=8$ little shade $; \quad \sigma \times i a(s k i a)=$ a shade， a shadow．］
Bot．：An umbelliferous plant with a fusi－ form root and yellow petals，a native of Cau． casus snd Cappadocia．It is sllied to the Trinium，or Earth－dut
cham－w－sphwer＇－1－òn，s．［Gr．xáuac（cha－ mai）$=$ on the ground，and $\sigma$ qaipror（sphairion） $=$ a little hall．］
Bot．：The name given to a pigmy plant of the composite order found in Western Aus－ tralif．The whole plat is about the size of a pea，gad consists of a globular dense cluster of white flower－heads snrrounded by a rosette of narrow leaves a quarter of an iach in length．

## 

chaxm＇－a－site，8．［From St．Chamas，in the aonth of France（ ${ }^{( }$），and Eng．，\＆c．suff．－Ite （Min．）（q．v．）．］
Min．：An alloy of iron with 23 per cent．of nickel，found in some meteorites．
＊cham－ayle，s．［CAMEL．］（Chaucer．）
çām＇－bẽr，＊cham－byr，＊çam－bir， ＊chaum－ber，＊cham－bre，＊¢hanm－ bre，＊chom－bre，＊cham－er，＂¢̧hanm－ er，＂çhawm－ere，＂ghawm－byr（Eng．）， ＊chawm－er，＊çhalm－er（Scotch），s．\＆a． ［O．Fr．cambre；Fr．chambre；O．Sp．cambra； Sp．\＆Port．camara；Ital．camera；Sw．kammer， from Lat．camera $=\mathrm{s}$ vaulted room．］［CAM－ BER（2），3．］
A．As substantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）An apartment in a house．Now generally applied to a sleepiag spartment．
1．＂The chambir was all full of light．＂－Oover：C．A．，
I Frequently used in the plural．［CHam－ BERS．］
（2）The reception－room in a palace；gene－ rally called the preseace－chamber．
（3）Any hollow space or compartment．
（4）A chamber－pot．
＊2．Figuratively：
（1）The grave，as the resting－place of the dead．
＂The dark cavee of death，snd chambers of the grave．＂
（2）A resideace，a place of abode，s aeat．
－Behe is myrour of alle curtesye，
Hir herte 19 verrey chambre of
II．Technically：
1．Law：
＊（1）A court of justice．［Star－chamber．］ ＂In the Imperisal chamber this vulgar annwer is not （2）Plural：
（a）A judge＇s private room，where he sits to hear such causes，and to transset anch busi－ ness as may be done out of court．
（b）Rooms or apartments in the several lans of Court，which are occupied by mein－ bers of the legal profession．

T The chambers of the king were aucleatly the havens and ports of the kingdom．
＂Welcome，a weet prince，to London，to your chamber．＂ 2．Ordnance：
（1）A kiad of ahort canaon，like a mortar， used for rejoicings，\＆c．
＂Names given then，as cannons，demi－cannons， chamb
mains．
（2）That part of the bore of a gun in which the charge lies．It is constructed rather larger in diameter than the rest of the bore．
＂The cartridge case is paper instoad of nerge or flamese in the chamber．＂－Daily Newor，Nov．20，1876．
（3）The place in a mioe in which the charge is lodged．
3．Polity \＆Commerce：
（1）The place of meeting of $s$ legialative assembly；hence，the assembly itself．

（2）A place of meeting of any deliberative body．
I Chamber of Commerce：A society of mer－ chants sud traders organised to promote the interests of commerce．

Chamber of Agriculture：A society of per－ sons orgavised to promote the interests of agriculture．

## 4．Anatomy：

Chambers of the eye：Two spaces between the crystalliae lens and the comea of the eye divided off hy the iris：that before the iris is called the anterior chamber，and that behind it the posterior chamber．
＂Fetit ham irom an examination of the fifare of the eye argued arainist the poesibility of
in the pooteriour chamber．
Sharp．
5．Her．：The cylindrical part of ordnance is termed a chamber in hlazoning a coat of arms， as＂he beareth argent，a chevron sable，sur． mounted of another ermine，between three chambera placed transverse the escutcheon of
the second，fired proper．＂The name Cham－ ers．
6．Naut．：Clear spaces between the riders， in those vessels which have floor and fnttock riders．（Smyth．）
7．Inland Navig．：The space between the gates of the locks of a canal in which the boat is placed while the water is being raised or lowered．［Lock．］
8．Vehicles：An indentation on the inner surtace of an axle－box，to bold greass．
9．Chemical Works：An spartment where aublimed objecto are deposited，as sulf hur， lamp－black，arsenic，zinc－white，mercury，and other condensible fumes．
10．Dyeing：A form of apparatus for steam－ ing printed clotha，to fix the colours．［Steav－ colours．］It is about $12 \times 9$ feet，snd 9 feet high，the interior furnished with frames which run in and out upon rollers when the front door is open．The fromes have cross－rods provided with tenter－hooks for suspending tho cloths．

11．Founding ：
（1）The portions of a mould which contalo the exterior form，sad which are closed over the core in casting hollow－ware．
（2）An eaciosed space，as the fire－chamber of a furnace．
12．Hydraul．：The part of a pamp in which the bucket or planger works．
B．As adj．：（See the componnds）．

## ＊chamber－child，＊chamber－chiel， A valet，au sttendant。

＂The Doke gave his ehamberehiel command，that
be should drink no wine that night．. ． be fibould drink no wine that night，．．．．－Mitecoetio．
p．
chamber－closet，s．A commods or night－ chair for invalids．
chamber－council（i），s．A privsto or secret council．（Nuttall．）
chamber－counsel（I），s．A barrister who gives advice privately，or at his chambers， snd does not sppear ia court．
＊chamber－counsel（2），＊chamber－ council（2），s．A private or secret counsel or thought．

Wy chamber－counctiz things to my heart，$u$ woll
My chamber－councus Shakesp．：Fintor＇s rala， 12
＊chamber－fellow，＊chamberfellow， s．One who sleeps in the same room； comrsde
＂Thy learned chamber－fellow．＂${ }^{\text {B．Joneon：Vinderioood，}}$ ，

## chamber－gange，s．

Ord．：A gauge used in verifyiag the size of a howitzer or mortar－chamber．
chamber－hanging，s．Tspestry or other lining of a wall of a chamber．

## ＂With tokens thus，and thus averring noteb

＊chamber－lye，＊chamber－lie，s． Urine．
＂Your chambertia breeds fleas lika a loach＂一
chamber－maid，chambermaid，s．
＊1．A maid who attenda on a lady when dressing；a lady＂s maid．

2．One who cleans and srranges bedrooms．
3．An actress who plays servants＇parts in comedy．
chamber－master，s．A tradesman who makes up his own material at home，and dis－ poses of it to the shops．（Mayhew．）
chamber－music，so Vocal or instra－ mental lunsic suitable for being performed in a chamber，as distinguiahed from that sdapted for a concert－roonl．
chamber－organ，s．A amall orga： suitable for use io a private house．
＊chamber－pleasure，s．Dissipatiou．
chamber－pot，s．A veasel for urine and slojs．

## chamber－practice， 3 ．

Law：The practice or profession of barristers who advise cheats privately in their chambers， but who do not appear in court to conduct caaes．
＂Chamber practioc，and even private convorinetne the mont volurtary ngency，a，
Burke：On the Popery Lano．



 chamber-story, s. The etory or fist of situated.
chäm'-bẽr, v.i. \& $h$ [Chamber, s.]

* A. Intransitive:
I. Lit. : To reside in or occupy as a ohamber.
II. Figuratively:

1. To rest, to repoes.

## You shall no more

Chamber underneath the aprending oken"
2. To be wanton or dissipated; to act lewdly or immodestly.
3. To intrigue. (Nuttall.)
B. Transitive:

- I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To encloes or ehut up, as in s chamber.
"To make the vermine fiee downe into the lowest parts sud there to chamber or angle themsolves"-
2. Fig.: To ohut up, to conflo
"Criting manaced and thretened hym, onelesse he Chambred hie tongue in season."-Udal: Apoph of
II. Ordnance
nce: To provide or construct with s chamber for the reception of the powder.
"th will be oxpeaslve to chamber all the fleld-gung
cham-ber-dek-in, s. [Etym. douhtful.] (See extract.)
"Chamber-deking aro Irish Reggars, which by the
 Les Termes de la Ley, f. 51 .
ghãm;-běred, a. [Eng. chamber; -ed.]

* I. Ord. Lang.: Enclosed or ahut up, aa in 2 chamber.
"The best hlood chamberid to his honom.",
II. Technically: 1. Conchol.: Di. vided in to compartments or aections by walls or partitions.


2. Ordnance: Pro-


CEAMBERED SHELL of nautilus. vided or construct ed with a chamber for the powder.
"Three 12 -pounder guas on the chambered priaclpte

* ¢̧hām'-bẽr-ẽr. * çam-ber-ere, * çhambrere, f. [Eng. chamber; ecr.]

1. A nuale or female attendant in a chsmber: a ralet or lady's naid.
" "Abram hadde suother sone Ismeet that he gat 2. A dissipated person; one who indulges in lewd or loose speech or actions.
"I have not those soft parts of conversation,
2. A man of intrigue.

* çhām'-bẽr-ing, a. \& s. [Chamber, s.]
A. As adj.: Indulging in lewd or loose speech or actiona ; lewd, dissipated.
B. As subst.:

1. Lewd, wanton, or dissipated behaviour. 2. Intrigue.
chām'-bẽr-laín, "gham-ber-ling, * çham-ber-lein, çhām'-bẽr-ǐn, * çham-er-lane, "çaum-ber-lein, * chaum-ber-ling, s. [O. Fr. chambrelene. chambrelein, chambrelin; Itsl. camerlingo; Ger. kämmerling; Sp. camarlengo; Port. camerlengo, from Low Lat. camarlingus, camarlengus, from Lat. camera = a chamber.]
I. Ordinary Language:
2. Generally:
(1) A person who has the charge of attending to the private chambers of a house. "His chamberleyn hym hroghte... © 'peyre Lose of "Hise princle sud hle chamburlegns""-Wyetife (2) A)
3. Spec.: An officer or person in charge of the private arrangenients of a nobleman or monarch.

Of this castell was onctellaine
Bide the klogea chamberlatne
Gower: C. A, L L 14 L

## II. Technically:

1. Of a corporation or public office: A receiver of rents and revenues.

- Erastus, the chamberlatn of the eity, salateth you 2. Court:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the cruwn; a considerable part of his fuaction is 8 st a coronation; to him belongs the provision of every thing in the House of Lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and doorkeepers. He has also the aupervision and licensing of all thestres and playa.
(2) Lord chamberlain of the household hss the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber.
çām'-bẽr-laĭn-shřp, s. [Eng. chamberlain; aship.] The office or dignity of a chamberlaio.
çchām'-bẽr-lĭn, s. [Chamberlain.]
¢'hām'-bẽrş, s. pl. [Chamber, s.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Apartments, lodgings.
2. Law:
(1) The private rooms of the judges.
(2) The office of a barrister in the laoe of Courts.
Cham-ber-tin(asshañ'-bẽr-tø̆ñ), s. [From Chambertio, ${ }^{\text {\& }}$ village, Cote-d'Or, Frasec.] A superior kind of Burgundy wine.


- chămb ${ }^{\text {loct, v. [Camlet, s.] To variegate, }}$ or mark with stresks.
* chăm'-blĕt-ĕd, a. [Canlet, Camelot.]
"Some have the relns more varied and chambleted;
ohăm'-brănle, s. [Freuch.]
Arch.: An ornamental bordering on the dides and tops of doors, Windows, This flre-places. This ornament is generally taken from the architrave of the order of the building. In window-frames the sill is slao ornamental, form. ing $s$ fourth aide. The top of a three-
 sided chambranle ceambraile to moor at is called the trsaserse, and the sidea asceadants.
Chăm'-brāy, s. [Altered from Cambray in Flanders (?) [Cambric.] Or from the lue Chamhrsy family, one of the oldest in Normandy ( f ).]
Fabric: A kind of gingham ; plain colours, linea tlish, ladies' dreas-gooda.
çham-bre, s [Chamber.]
-" The chambres sud the atables weren wyde."
ghăm'-brly, s. [Gambrel.]
Farriery: The joint or bending of the hinu legs of a horse; the gambrel.
* ¢̧hăm'-brílẽr, s. [Eng. chamber; -ier $=$-er.] A chamberlain.

Could boast they had snch chambrera"
Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlotgua, p, 270,
cha'-măck, s. [Native Guisnian word (?).] A monkey (Ateles subpentadactylus), found in Guiana.
chà-mē'-lě-ón, * oha-mæ'-lĕ-ón, * oha mæ'-1厄゙-0, s. [Lat. chameeleon, from Gr. $\chi^{a \mu a \iota \lambda e ́ \omega \nu}$ (chamaileōn) $=$ a dwarf lion; from $\chi_{\text {ajuat }}($ chamai $)=$ on the ground, hence, smsll, dwarf, and $\lambda e^{\prime} \omega v(l e o ̈ n)=a$ lion.]

1. Ordinary Languags (chiefly of the form chameleon):
2. Literally:
(1) The animal knowo to nsturalists as

Chamaleo africanus. Owing to the rets $m$ cosum containing two kiude of colouring cosum containing two kinde of colouring matter, the animal frequent) y changes colonr
to the eye of the observer, a property which to the eye of the observer, a property which
has rendered it an object of curiosity in has rendered it sn object of curiosity in

chameleon.
air. It has but five cervical vertebre. The hind as well as fore toes are five; trunk mounted high on the legs, forming an exception to the majority of reptiles; lungs very large; tongue cylindrical, extensile, and retractile, terminating in a dilated and tubular tip covered with a glutioous aecretion, by means of which the sninsal catches its rood of eggs.

As the chameleon, which is known
Prior.
(2) Any other epecies of the same family.
2. Fig.: A politician or other public man who shows great facility in changing or pretending to change his sentlments, thus suiting his "colour" to his plsce.

## II. Technically:

1. Zool. (chiefy of the form chamæleo): A genus of Saurian reptiles, with feet and tail organized for climbing trees. They live on fliea sad insects. They spend their lives in trees, and are found wifely diatributed io Africa, East Indies, Madagascar, South of Spain, \&e. [Chamaleo.]
2. Astron. (of the form chamæleon): A constellation near the aouth pole, established by Bayer.
3. Bot.: A term lised chiefly in the two following designationa of plants :-Black chamoleon: Cardopatum corymbosum; White chamdeleon: Carlina gummifera.

## ohameleon-like, $a$. Like chsmeleon "These antmals also escape detection hy a very coloar"-Daroin: Foyage round the Worbd (ad 18701

 ch. i. ${ }^{\text {ch }}{ }^{-1}$
## chameleon mineral, s.

Chem.: $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{HaO}_{4}$. A name given to potas slum manganate, from the clasage of colour it undergoes during its conversion into permanganate. Obtained hy fusing $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$ black oxide of manganese with potash, and a little sitrate of potash. Its solution in water ie green, aud gradually changes into blue, purple, and red. It is sold as Condy's fluid; it is a valuable disinfecting agent; \& small qussitity of the red fluid diluted with water and placed in a soup-plate will keep a sick-room perfectly wholesome.
oha-me'-lĕ-on-ize, v.t. [Eng. chameleon; -ize.] To change into various colours. (Bailey.) cham-ell, s. [Camel.]
"Chamell, besto Camelus."-Promph. Parr.

- chăm'-ĕ-lŏt, s. [Camlet.]
"Aud wav'd upou like water Chamedot". xt. is.
çhăm'-fẽr, v.t. [Champer, s.]

1. To cut a furrow or gutter in, as in a columu; to groove, to channel, to fute.
2. To bevel off; to cut or grind the edge of anything originally right-angled.
çhăm'-fěr, * chăm'-frět, s. [O. Fr. chamfrein, chanfrain.] The arris of anything originally right-sngled cut aslope or level, go that the plane it then forma is iuclined less than a
 other planes which it intersects. If it ia not carried the whole extent of the piece, it is


returned and then la said to be stop-chamfered. If the arria be taken off more on one side thsn the other, it is sald to be splayed or bevelled. (Weale.)
"The encamfer ts romethaned made allghtly coucave:
 fered - Glooxury of Architcoetura.
¢hăm-fëred, "cham'-sred, pa. par. or a [Champer, 0.]
I. Lit. : Grooved, splayed, bevelled.
"He carried sway with hin certain hrisen pillare of chamy the gitor, $-\boldsymbol{\pi}$ noleos 614 O .
3. Fig. : Wrinkied, furrowed with wrinkles. "Comee tho breine Wintor with ehamfred browes, Spenser: Shephends Catendar, IL
 A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst. : The sct of cutting down or bevelling the edgo of snything origiaally rightangled; a chsmfer or bevel.
chamfering-bit, s. A boring-tool with a conical cutter adspted to chamfer the edge of a hele to enable it to receiva the head of a screw. [Bit.]

## ohamfering-tool, s

Sautllery: A tool for paring down the thickness of a leathern strap near the edge, making a chanifer. It is called thinning the edge, and is sometimes preliminary to sewing, and st other times to fitting the edga into ita place in the harness.

- çhăm'-fěr-乌̆. *çhăm'-fěr-y̆e, adv. [Eng. chamfer; -x.] Channel-wise, In grooves.
"Wime rent rocks chanaleryo shardod", $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stanyhurat : Firg. ©neta, vil. }\end{aligned}$
- chăm'-frāin, * ç̌am'-frôn, "çămp'fräln, s. [O. Fr. chanfrain; Fr. ehanfrein; ornaknown origin.]
Ancient Ar. mor: The frontlet of a barded or srmed horse, asusily having a spike between the eyes.
çăm'-fred, $a_{0}$ [Champereo.]
Chăm'-frět, ${ }^{\text {g. }}$ [Ciamfer, s.] champrain (henhy vili.). Carpentry: (From Leyrick's Ancient Armour.) 1. A groove or farrow.

2. A bend prodaced by cutting of the edge of $s$ right angle.
chăm'-frět, v.l [Canapret, \&] To chamfer or bevel off.
of s doorace or. Tindowno or ehamiret off the juumben
phăm'-frĕt-ĭng, pr. par. \& s. [CasmFRet, v.] A. As pr. par.: (See the verb)

B, As substantive:
Building:

1. The act of bevelling or aplaying the edge of a right angle, dc.
" "Embrasire. The ekulug, eplaying or champroting 2. The splay of a wiadow, de

* gham'-frón, so [Champrain.]


Chäm'-1-an a. [From Cham $=$ Ham the son of Noah, snd Eng. sutf. -ian.] Pertaining to Ham . Used of the oasis, now called Siwsh, la the Libyan desert, in which the temple of Jnpiter Ammon, visited by Alexsnder the Jnpiter Ammon, ri

There in a ateut ahade of harel hrown
Apart tho Cham inn urac le divino
Apart the Cham ian uracie divina.
Tennysar: Early Sonnets, iv.
ohxm'-id, [Chamios.] Any mollasc of the faraily Chamidx (q.v.).
chăm'-1-dm, s.plo [From Lat. chama (q. $\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{t}}$ ), sod fem. pl. adj, suff. -idce.] Zool. \& Palament.: A famlity of Conchiferous Molluscs, section Siphonida. They have thick inequivsive sheils, sttached by a valve
to rocks or other foreign bodies. The huge teeth are two in oae valve and one in the other, the sdductor impreasions large, the palifal line simple. Only recent genus Chama (q.v.) ; fossil, Diceras, \&c.
chăm-is-sö'-a, a, [Nswed after Aldelbert Von Chamisso, s distinguished poet, naturallst and traveller who died st Berlin in 1838.]
Bot. : A genas of tropical plants of the order Amsranthsces, with alternats leaves and fowsra in axillary or terminal spikes or globular heads.
¢häm'-lan-rie, : [Prom O. Fr. chamellan $=\mathrm{s}$ chsmberlain.] [Chalimeplanf.]

* chăm'-1ët, s. [Gamlet, Camelot.]
"To make a chamiet, draw ive liues, waved nver
thwart, if your diapering consibt uf a double ling."thwart, if your diapering
* cham-Iothe, "cham'-let, \%
[CAylet.] Camelot or camlet.
"Ot chanioche of sylk to be ane rellootte, and and


## cham-ociz, s. [Cammock.]

chăm'ois (ois ss wâ), e. [Fr. chamois; Ital. camoscio, camozza; Sp. camuza, ganuza; from O. Ger. gamz; Ger. gemze; Sp. gamo $=$ s fallow-buck.]

1. Zool.: An antelnpe, Rupicapra tragus, formerly called Ancilope Rupicapri. in its physical character it is somewhat sberrant,

chamuis.
approaching the sheep and goats. It is about three feet three inches high, with twe parallel horns, straight for sbout six or seven luches, and then sharply bent back, and no beard. It is deasely clothed with hsir. It is found on high mountain rauges, sleclally on the on high mountain rauges, slecially on the Alpa, the Pyrenecs, the Carpsthian moun-
tains, snd those of Greece, besidea which it is tains, snd those of Greece, besidea which it is
believed to exist also on these of the Taurus and of the Csucasus.
"These are the hersts which ye ehall ent: the ax,
the sheop. .. the wild ox, and the chamoic "-Deut 2. Comm, (Shammy, Chamois-leather): The name indicatea that this leather ia made from thas skin of the Chsmois (Rupicapra tragus), but the skins of sheep, gosts, deer, calves, snd the split hides of other snimals, are used for makiog this kind of leather; the superior kinds of which are called chamois, and the inferior, wash-leather. The skins are unhaired in a lime-vat, and scraped on a beam in the ordinary way. The lime is removed in $s$ bsth by lactio or acetic seid, snd the skins sre then frizzed. This process conststs in rubbing the akios with pumice or the blunt end of a round knife, until the grain is removed, the round knife, until the grain ts removed, the ness thronghout. The skias are then pressed ness thronghout, The skias are then pressed to exple wster, fulled by woolen hammers, apread, treated with oil-fish-oit being lireterthe oil throughout the bundle. They are then takeo out, unfolded, dried, Je-oiled, sind again rolled and fulled. These processes sre repeated till the effect is fully accomplished, heat being syplied during the latter portion, by means of suspending the skins in a storeroom. Superfluons oil is removed by a short steeping in a dilute alkaline lye; the skins ara then wrung, dried, suppled by stretching, sad polished by rolling. (Knight.)
chamois-leather, s. [Ceamors, 2]
cham'-ois-ite (oi 88 wâ), s. [From Chameison, where it occurs; and Eng. suff. - ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A hydrated silicats of alumins and protoxide of iron, occurring as a compact or oolitic fron ore at Chamoison, near Saint Maurice, In the Valofs.

## ohăm'-ó-mile, n. [CAломix.]

chăm-or'-chis, a. [Gr. хápau (chamai) $=$ on the ground, and Eng., \&c., orchis (q.v.).] Bot. : A pretity little Alpine plant, constitnting a genus of the order Orchldacea.
chămp, v.t. \& t. [O. Fr. champayer, champreyer, champoyer $=$ to graze in fields; Fr. champ $=8$ fleld, from Lat. eampus (Mahn). But Prof. Skeat says it is of Scand. origin. Cr. Sw. dial. kämsa $=$ to chew with difficalty, to chsmp; Icel kiapta $=$ to chstter, to move the jswa; kiapti $=8$ Jsw, allied to Gr, yapфai (gamphai) $=$ the jaws ; Sans. jomtha $=$ a jsw, $a$ tooth.]

## A. Transitive:

1. To bite with repested actione of the teeth especislly of a horse biting at a curb or hit. (a) Literally :
"The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage But. like a propd ateed risgid, went maghty on,
$t$ (b) Fig.: To le impatient
Pit retribution : Ganl many ehamp the hit
 2. To devonr greedily and roughly.
and the pleces lett such a dellictous ronghneas ou my Congue, that I champed ap the remaniolug part."specacior
2. To chop, to mash, to cut fine.

* 4. Te mince, to cut fine.
"As for truth, ellp not, nor champ not my wards
B. Intransitite:

1. Lit.: Te perform the action of biting frequently.
"His jaws did not answer equally to ones nother: hut hy his frequent motiou nud champing with them, St was evldent they were n
tured."-Wiseman: Surgery.
-2. Fig. : To fret, to fume.
"They began to repent of that they had doue, and iretully to ehamp npon the blt they had taken lnto
chămp (1), s. [Champ, v.] The act of hiting with frequent action of the teeth.
"White is tho foam of their champ on the hit:"
The spears are upilitiod, the mintches are liti
çhămp (2), "champe, e. [Fr. champ; Ital. campo, from Lat. campus = a fleld.]
2. Her.: The field or ground of 8 shield.
"The champe of the feld was goulen"-Lydgate.
3. Arch.: The field or ground on which carving is raised.
4. Topestry: The area or field on which figures in tapestry are raised.
5. Illuminating: The apace left in old MSS. for llituminated capitala or vignettes. 5. A mire. (Scotch.)
champ (3), a. [From champa (pron. chumpa), the East Indiaa name of the tree which fur nishes the wood.
Bot. : The wood of Jfichelia excelsa.
çham'-pac, çham'-palc, \& [Sanse. and Beng. champaka.]

Botu: A besutiful East Indian tree, of the nstural onder Magnoliaceex It is macred to Vishnu, sad the Hindoo women adorn their dark hsir with Its highly fragrant orange-colored flowers. Tha Boodhists also regard it as sa-
cred. The wood of Michelia Phepdit, probably only s variety of $M$. at Bombay for the construction of


## CHAMPAC

1 Stamen \& Prait furniture, \&c

The mald of Iudin blessed agaiu to hoid
Io ner full hair the champari leaven of gold
Moore: L. ; The Veded Prophet
chăm - pagne', "chăm-pāne', chăm paign' (1) (pagne snd palgn as pān), 2 [From Champague, in Franee, where it was
cate, fatt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wět, hëre, oamẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pirt, sïre, sir, marine; go, pớ,

originally maile.] A kind of bribk, aparkling wine. Champagnes are divided into four cate-gories-Sparkling Grenot, Ordinary Sparkging, Half Sparkling, and Tisane de Champagne, or they may be classed es atill, sparkling, and aemi-sparkling. They are either sweet or dry, according to the extent to manufacture of Champague black grapes of the first quality sre usually employed. The breakage of ths bottles in tbese oparkling winge amounts frequently to thirty per cent.

- Much of the Champagna aold is a apurione lmitation, being maoufactured from a cheap White wine sweetened with sugar, and
coloured. Sometimes it consista sotirely of wins mads from gooseberriea or rhubarb weetgaed, a ad charged with carbonic-acid gas. Tha Champagnes prodnced in Californla are coneldared equal to those of Europe.
pham'-palgn (2) (paign as pãn), "chǎm'päln (1), s sta. [O. Fr. champaigne, campaigne.] [Campaton.]
A. As substantive:

1. Flat, open conntry.
". . the Cananites, whichd well in the champatipn $\stackrel{\text { over ragalisat }}{\text { Drus. il }}$

## 2. A field.

Hehillez pling helmet on the ehampalon ruag. Pope: Homer's Rivad, hle xYi, L. 2sosa
B. As adj. : Flat, open.
ot a steep wilderness, whose hairy ild Accost denied."
©herm'-pāin (2), s. [Campaion.]
Her.: A mark of dishonour in the cost of arma of obe who bas killed a prisoner of war after bs has asked for quarter.
ohampain-line, s.
Arch. : A conjuaction of stralght lines, formerly called iadentations, the sides of which are parallel and aimilar to each other.
cham'-pann, s. [The native name-another form of sampan (q.v.).]
Comm. : A amall, flat-bottomed veasel with one sail, used in China and Japan.
¢hăm'-part (Eng.), cham-parte (Scotch), s. [Champerty.]
French and Soots Law:

1. Field rent.
2. Cbaraperty (q. $\mathrm{\nabla}$ ).
çham'-par-tǐe (Eng.), çham-parte ( 0. Scotch), s. [CHAMPERTY.]
¢̧hamped (1), pa. par. or a. [CHaspr, v.]
¢hămped (2) (Eng.), * gham-pit (Scotch), a. [Champ (2), s.] Haviug raised figurea; im-
bassed, dianered. bossed, diapered.
1 saw all chalth of gold meu might deulse.
-Sating Agurea champit with flouris And bewia"
çham'-pẽr, s. [Eng. champ; er.]
3. Ons who champs or bites greedily and violeatly.
"Damsels, whether dignifed or distingrinhed under some or all of the following denonlunations to wit,
trashbertere, ostmeal chewers,
pipechamperi tator, No. 47 .
4. A wooden inatrument for mashing potatoea. (Scotch.)
chăm'-perr-tõr, s. [O. Fr. champerteur $=$ onc who ahares in tields or field-reuts.] [Crasmpertv.]

Late: Ons who moves suits, or causes them to be moved, either by bis own or other's yricurement, and pursues, at his proper cost, to have pert of the land in contest, or part of the gaina. (Cowel.)

* chăm'-pĕr-toŭs, a. [Eag. champert(y); -ous,] Divided, zhared.
"This champartous combination hath yone about by
mere Ehow* of proot."-Bp. Hall: Works, $\times 372$. (Dazies)
çhăm'-pẽr-ty̆, çhăm'-par-tĭe, s. [Norm. Fr. champart, from Low Lat. campus partitus: campus $=\mathrm{a}$ ineld $;$ partitus $=$ divided ; partior $=$ to divide.]
Law: An agreement on the part of a atranger having otherwise ao interest in the cause to maintain any man in his auit, upon condition to bave part of the thing wben it ia recovered. [CHampart.]


## 

gham'-pies, s.pl. [CHucr, v.] Mashed potstoes. (Scotch.)
chăm-pig-non (pignon as pini-yon), s [Fr, from champ; Lat, campus $=$ alid. In Ital. camplgnuolo.]
Bat.: In France applied to Mushrooms generally, but in England only to Agaricus Oreades; in 60 me parts known as Scotch Bonneta. The Champignon grows in fairy riags, genarally or a luxuriates most in a sandy goil. The piisus when moist ia of a dull fawn colour ; When dry, creamy
white. Stem tongh white. Stem tongh with a villons bark ; gills broad, cream-coloured, free from any attechment to the
 stem and yery distant. It ia exceilent as a fricassee, or stewed like common mushroona. (Treas. of Bot.)
" He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats, champignon-rail. ${ }^{\text {Bo }}$ s.
Railroad Engineering: A rail having a rounded upper surface.
ghămp'-lıng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Champ, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In aenses corresponding to thoss of the verb.
" No rnde sound whall reach thlos ear.
Annour's clang, or war scteed charipling."
C. $A 8$ subst.: The act of biting with frequent or violent action of the teeti.

* cham-pi-on (1), s. [Champaion (2).] One who lives in or farms open, uneaciosed land.

New fermer may enter (as champions say)
On all that is lallow at Lout ladie day
On all that is latlow at Lent ladie day."
ruser: : Husbandree, p. 34.
¢̧hðm'-p1-ón (2), "¢ham-pi-oun, * çham-py-on, * cam-py-on, *chaun-pi-oun, s. \& a. [O. Fr. champion, campion; Ital. campione; Sp . campeon; Port. rampeao; O. H. Ger. champhio, kampjo; Ger. krimpe, from Low Lat. campio =a gladiator; from campus $=\mathrm{a}$ feld, a place of battle.]
A. As substentive:
I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A fighter, a warrior, a boxer.
"Onampyon or campyon. Cumpio, athleca, pugil."
"A champioun is in the place
Gamelyn, 20,

2. One who sngages in a duel or battis on behalf of another.
"Tis therefore sober and good men are sad
And sickly, while her champions wear thelr hearts
 "What checks the fiery nonl of James ? Huys gite that champion of tbe dames
scoatt: Harmion, V1. 20.
3. A atout-hearted warrior ; a noble knight. The meth of these champions pruad
Seetued like the burstiuk thunder-cloul soott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iil. 5.
4. One who is the acknowledged superior in any exercise.
5. A atrong aupporter or defender of any thing.

* II. Law: One who maintained a cause by wager of battie. When a tenant in a writ of right pied the general issue, i.e., that he had mora right to hold than the demandsnt to recover, and offered to prove it by the body of his champion, the demadiant had the option of refusing or accepting the proposal. If he did the latter, then the temant's chamurion being produced threw down his gage or slove, whirh his opponent's champlon took up. A piece of ground, aixty feet square, was then enclosed with lists. Within it the chanpions, if brave enough, fought tiil the stars appeared; ; and if the champion of the tenant heid his own till that time, he gained the vectory for his employer or friend, while if vanquished the land for which he contended was lost.

Sometimes the fight was terminated prematurely by one of the champlons proving "recreant," and pronouncing what Blackstone calls "the borrible word 'craven.'" The man who did so was belleved to be permanently diagraced, and was never in future put on a fury, or even allowed to appear as a witness in a court of law.


B. As adj.: Holding the place or position of a champion ; the acknowledged auperior in anything.
"The emperor"s wish to echeck the tyranny of the
profects and tax-gatherers wne ntrougly markedin the profects and tax-githerers whe troygly marked in the
case of the champion Aghtiug-cock."-sharpo : Hitory of $A g y p t$ ch $\times 1$
TChampion of the King, or Queen, or of the Realm: An ancient officer who, at the coronation of our kings, whilst the king was at dinner, rods armed cap- $\dot{-}$-pié into Westninster Hali, and wtthaprociamation mads by a herald tbrew down hia gauntlet, aod challanged any who disputed the kIng's right to the throme to single combat. His fee was a gilt cup, with a cover, filled with wine. The cerbmony has been discontinusd.
If For the differeace between champion and combatant aee Combatant.
çhăm'-pí-ón, v.t. [Сеамріол; 8.]

* 1. To challenge, as to a combat.

Rather than "The seed of Banquo kings!, Fate, into the list,
And ehamplon me to thi utteranoe "
2. To fight for or defend as a champion ; to support, protect, or defend.
çhăm'-pǐ-öned, pa.par. or $\boldsymbol{a}$. [Сhampion, v.] Furnizhed with or defended by a champion.
"Chanpimed or onchampioned, thou diest hy the
take or hath "-scott : ivanhon, ck xxxix.
+çhăm'-pli-ön-ěss, s. [Eng. chantion; ess.] A fomale champion.
"Not sho, the championent of old,
Sooth: Murmion, Introd. to canto F .
cham-pli-ŏn'-i-a, s. [Named after Lieut.Col. Champion, killed at the battle of Inkerman.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the cyrtandreous division of Gesneracea, characterised as havigy the seeds without aibumen, and the fruit wholly free. The only suecies is from Ceyion. Calyx hairy, and cut into tive equal linear-aubulate lohea; corolia white, glabrous, and rotate, with a very ahort tube gabrous, four-parted limb, Stamens four, equal; ovary one-celled ; style filiform.
çham'-pí-ón-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CramA B
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partic. adj. : In seuses
correspondiug to those of the verb.
C. As subst.: The act of defending or fighting for as a clampion.

* çhăm'-piồn-ize, v.t. [Eng. champion; -ize.] To contest for mastery, to champion.

To champlonize under a tentell abside and tiade,
$\breve{a r m}^{\prime}-\mathbf{p i}-\mathbf{t} \mathbf{n}$-shĭp, s. [Eng. chàmpion; ship.

1. The act of championing; the atate of beiag a champlon for another.
2. The position or state of leing the acknowledged superior in any exercise or purauit ; superiority.

* çham-pi-oun, s. [Champion.]
"Thanne seyde Onmelyn to the champioun"
Chaucer: The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, ess
"chăm'-pôe, v.t. [SHampoo.]
"Horses ase much retreshed by champoeing."
Southey : Quart. Res, $\times 11200$.
ohăn-är'-çill-1īte, s. [From Chaĩarcill(o), in Chili, where it is found, and auff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A atlver-white ahining arsenio-sutimonial ore from Chañarcillo, disseminated throngh calcite. It is a variety of Dyscrasite (q.v.). Compos. : Antlmony, $19 \cdot 6-21 \cdot 4$; argenic, $23.8-22.3$; allver, $58 \cdot 6-533$; iron, 8.0 . (Dana.)
çhanç, "çeançe, "çheaunçe, "çhannçe, " çhans, " çhaunse, s., a.,
\& cudv. [0. Fr. cheance, from cheoir $=$ to fall ;

Ital. cadenza, from Low Lat. cadentia $=$ a chance, from cado $=$ to fall.]
A. As substantive:

1. An accident, s casual occurrence or ovent.
vi" ". . it whe a chanes that happened to ne"-1 Bam.
"To nay a thing is a chance ar casualty, an it relatee
. Fortune; the cause or origin of fortuitons avents.

May hope, when everisasting Fate shall Field
To fickle Chance, and Chaot fudze the strifo
3. The act of fortane, the couree of events
 Hise. Eng., ch. Til.
4. The quality of being withont any defined or recognised canse ; fortuity.
"Chance is bate mere name, and really nothing in peadious why of speaking, wherthy we would exprems, that such effects ap are connurooly attrihuted to chanee. Were verily prodoced by their trae and proper caues, 5. The event, success, or result of things.

Turue wo our steels; that both in equall tilit hat both In equall tilit
earh take hapy chation"
Spentar: F. Q., III. viiL. is.
6. An unlucky event; misfortnne, ill-Juck.

## To sal extremity was the trier of

hat common chances compron men sould bear."
7. The possibility or probahility of say occurrence

Thus he taught the garme of havand,
Ruuning through ita varlous chan
Long'ellow: The Song of $H$ ia wontha, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$,
8. An opportunity offered.

The last chance: The last remsining hope. The main chance: The principal or most im. portant opportunity offered to one.
To take care of or mind the main chance: To watch one's best opportunity to look after oneself, or one's own interests, before those of others.

- (1) After pointing out the heathenish character of the three words chance, fortune, and fute, Crahb thns distinguishes between them:-"In this ordinary sense chance is the generic, fortune and fate sre specific terms chance applies to all things personsl or otherwise ; forture and fate are mostly said of that: which is personal. Chance neither forms orlers or designs; nelther knowledge or ln tention is aitributed to it; its events are uncertain and variable : fortune forms plans and designs, but without choice. we attribute to it gn intention without discernment : it is said to be blind: fate forms plans and chsins of ranses ; intention, knowledge, snd power or manses intention, knowledge, snd power are attributed to it; its views are fixed, its disults decisive. A person goes as chance directs hin when he has no express ohject to deternine his choice one way or other; his fortune favours him, if without any expectation he gets the thing he wishes; liis fate wills It, if he reaches the desired point contrary to what he intended. Merns success in their oudertakings depends oftener on chance thas on their slility [?]; we sre ever ready to ascribe to ourselves what we owe to our gool fortune; it is the fate of some men to fsil in every thing they undertake.
(2) Chance snd probadility sre thus diacrinii-asted:-"These terms are both cmployed in forming an estimste of future events; hut the chance is either for or astainst; the probar bitity is always for a thing ; a chance is hut a degree of probaliility."
(3) The following are stated to be the differences between chance and hauard:-"Both these terms are employed to mark the course of future events, which is not discernible hy the human eye. With the Deity there is meither chance nor hazard; His plans are the result of omniscience, but the designs and sctions of men are all dependsnt on chance or sctions of Chance msy be favourahle or mofahazart. Chance msy be favourable or unfa-
vourable, more commonly the former; hazard is alwsys unfavourable; it is properly s apecies of chance. There is a chance either of gaining or losing: there is s hazard of loaing.
(4) The following sre the differences between accilent and chance. ". . . Accident and chanoe may be used indifferently in the colloquial expreasion to happen by chance or by accident; but the word accident is used only in respect to particular evente, as it was pure accident; but chance is employed to
denote a hidden senseless cause of things as opposed to a positive intelligent cause." (Crabb: Eng. Synow.)
(5) The Penny Cyclopodia states briefly and pointedly that the word chance has been used in two senses, as opposed to providence and as opposed to certainty.
B. As adj.: Happening accidentally ; casual, accidental, fortaitous.

Now shoold they part malleloun tongues would any,
C. As adv. : Perchance, accidentally, fortuitously, unexpectedly.
"If chance by lowiy contemplatioo 1od,
Some kiadred oplitit thall enquire thy
oray : Eleg,
I Compounds of obvous meaning: Chancecomer, chance-gif, chance-hit, chance-met, chance-poised, chance-sown.
chance-medley, * chand-medley, s. $\& a$.
A. As substantive:

1. Ord.Lang.: Chance, luck, a haphazard result.
"Wherefore they are no twain, hat one fees ; this is true io the geooral rilitht of marriage bat oot io the Thance-modiey
2. Law: The casual slsughter of a man, not altogether withont the fisult of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by a high-wsy-side, by which many nsuslly travel, and cast down a bough, pot giving wsining to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party inight have taken heed to himself.

- Bot the self-defence, which we are now spenking of, in that wherelty anan may protect himseli from nin quacrei, hy kliliag him who asesulis hime And this or (ise some rather choose to the wond chancu-medley, tho former of which lo its etymology signifies $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ casull 1 affray, the liatter ao affrny in the heat of hiood or prasion; hoth of them of pretty much the same dus-
B. As adj.: Depending on chance or fortune.

And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose;
Ithough inuch depends oo what thy choice shall be,
chançe, *çhannçe, * çhaunse, v. i. \& [Chance, s.]
A. Intransitive:

1. Of things: To happen, to fall out, to befall, to fortune, to occur accidentally.
able .anatural selectiou can do nothing antil favour (at 1859) ch vi. p. 177
I It is frequently used impersonally.

2. Of persons:
(1) To happen, to do ansthing accidentally $y_{3}$ casually, or withont preneditation (followed by \& verb).
"As Diane hanted on a day,
 the E. chancing to mentioa the famon verset which
(2) To meet or fall in with; to find or hit opon (followed by a preposition).
"He chanced apon divera of the Turks victuallern,
whom he enelly twok."-Enolles: Hitrory of the Turks. B. Transitive:

* 1. To befsll, to hapien to.
"It batb sot chaunced me to ine ic. "-Lambarde.

2. To risk, to venture upon (colloquial).

I To chance on: To fall in with, to happen on.
"By What et range neeldent. Tchancod on this letter."

- Shakespo: Merchan of lenice, v. 1 .
How ance: How chsnces it, how comes it. "How ehance you weat not?"-shakesp: Merry
Wimes, Y , B .
- For the difference between to chance and to happen see Happen.
* çhăn'çe-a-ble, a. [Eng. chance; -able.] 1. Cspable of bappening by chance, depending on chsice.
"Anand be hath not appolated va un rroertaine and Chanceable connict ..."-Caluine: Foure Godly

2. Happening by chance, accidental, casusl. "The trial thereof win cat off hy the chanceable
comiug thither of the kluy of Iberia" -, Sidney.
" ¢̧ӑn'çe-q-bly, * chaunçe'-a-bly, adv. [Eng. chanceable); -y.] Accidentally, by chance.

chănced, pa. par. or \& [Chance, v.]

* çhănçe'-ridy, a. [Eng. chance; -ful( ).] Full of chance or hazard, hazardous.
" Mrself woald ofter yon timecompany
chănçe'-直1-1y, "Ppenser: Moth Hub. Fale, adv. [Eng. chanceful; ly.] By chance, acei-
dentally.
chan'-çel, © chaun-sel, ©chaun-çel, * ghawn-sylie, s. \& a. [O. Fr. chancel, canciel $=$ an enclosnre, especially one defended by lattice-work, from Low Lat. cancellus $=$ lattice-work.] [CANCEL.]
A. As subst. : The east end of a church, in which the altar is placed. It was formeriy, and is even now in places, divided from the body of the church by a screen or latitice. work, and is raised by steps above the level of the body of the church.
"Chauncel, Cancellus"-Prompt. Parr. ${ }^{\text {B. }}$ As adj.: (See the compounds).
chancel-casement, s. The window in a chsncel.

chancel-screen, $s$.
Eocles. Arch. : [Rood-screen.]
chancel-table, s. The communion table placed within the chancel of a church.


## * çan'-çĕ1-ẽr, s. [Chancellon.]

† ¢̧hançe'-léss, a [Eng. chance; less.] Having no chance or prospect of success; unavailing, hopeless.
" Theo may come the equally chanceless stroggle on
*çhan-çěl'-ẽr-ie, * chaun-çel-ler-le, \& [Mid. Eng. chanceler; -ie, -y.] The office of a chancellor; the chancery office.
"The ofwe of the ehauncellerie or of the kingee
çan'-çĕl-lõr, * chaun-çel-er, " chaun-sel-er, " chaun-sel-ere, s. [In A.S. cancelere (Bosworth); Icel. kanzellari: Sw. kansler; Dan. cantsler; Dut. Kanselier; Ger. ranzer; Fr. chancelier: O. Fr. chancelter, chanceller, cancellario; Ital. cancelliere. From Low Lat cancellarius = originslly an officer hsving charge of records which stood near the lattice-work, or bar, which fenced off the the stice-work, or bar, which fenced off the
seat of the jndge or judges from the rest of the seat of the judge or judges from the rest of the
court. Class. Lat. cancelli $=$ an enclosure of court. Class. Lat. cancelli $=$ an enclosure of
wood, a railing, Isttice, \& $\mathrm{ic} ; \mathrm{ph}$ of cancellus $=$ wood, a railing, sttice, sc.;pL of cancer
a grating ; dinin. of cancer $=\mathrm{a}$ crab.]
I. In ancient times:

* 1. Originally (in the Roman Empire): $\mathbf{A}$ petty officer stationed st the fence of bars or lattice-work in a law-court, to introdnce such functionsries as were entitled to pass inside. The Emperor Carinus, the imme diate predecessor of Diocletian, gave great offence by making such a cancellarius prefect of Rome.
*2. Next (in the Eastern Empire): A secretary who sat inside the lsttice-work to write, slso with judicisl functions, and ultimstely with a superintendence over the other officers of the empire. From this high dignity to that of a modern English Lord Chancellor the transition is easy.

3. Then (in the church of Rome durtig mediceral times): An offleer standing to the bishop much in the same relstion as the cancellarius of the lower empire did to the emjeror.
II. In more modern times:
4. On the Continent : An officer of the highest rank, with a certain jurisdlection over cther civil' functionsries. The powers of the chanceilor, however, varied in the different nations.
5. In England:
(1) In the Civil Government: A дame appliod

Cate, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pĩee, pĭt, sīre, sĩr, marîne; gō, potit

to various functionaries, some of them of very hlgh rank ; viz., to-
(a) The Lord Chancellor: Originally he was the king's chief secretary, to whom petitions were referred, whence be was called referendarius. This title enbeequently gave place to chancellor, which first occurs, accordiog to Selden, in Euglish history about A.D. 920 Selden, in Euglish history abont A.D. 920.
Being generally an ecelesinatic, be became Being generally an, ecclesiastic, he became Keeper of the Eing $\theta$ conscience. Having to express the sovereign's views in cases appealed to him from the Courts of Law, he gradaally acquired a great legal standing himself, a ad fnally developed into the potent personage now denominated the Lord Chancellor, or more fally the Lord High Chancellor. He ls now the highest judicial functionsry in the kiogdom and ranks above every temporal lord, exceptthg those of the blood royal ; he is also above every spiritual lord, except the Archbishop of Canterbury; he is keeper of the great seal he presides' in the House of Lords of which he io prolocutor; he is a cabinet minister and privy conpcillor; presides in what was the privy conpcillor; presides in what was the court of Chancery (once spelled chancelry), but is now the Chancery Divieion or the Supreme Conrt; appoints all Juatices of the peace throaghoot the kingdom ; is the general guardian of all lofants, idiots, and lunatics risitor of the hoapitals sad colleges of royal foundation ; and patron of all livings onder twenty marks In valne. He goes out with the ministry of which he is a member.
(b) Chancellor of the Exchequer: Properly the under-treasnrer of the Exchequer, the head treasurership being held, not by an ladividual, but by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The Chancellor hae, however, a very powerful voice in connection with the Exchequer. He must be in the House of Commons, and may b's tts leader, and also Prime Minister.
(c) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: An offcer who presides, either himself or by deputy, in the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster, deciding on all matters of equity connected with lands held of the crown in that Duchy.
(2) In the Unitersitics: The titular head of university. The offce is ooly honorary. Under him ia a Vice-Chancellor, who is the actaal working head.
(3) in the Church: Specially two kinds of officers, viz. :-
(a) Chancellor of a Catheiral: One of the our chief dignitaries in the cathedrals of old foundation.
(b) Chancellor of a Diocke or of its Bishop: A hw officer who acts as vicar-geaeral for the bishop, and holds courts fis him to decide on casea tried by ecclesiastice] law
(4) In Heraldry: A fuwctionary, viz., the Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, or other military onders. As officor who acts as aecre tary to the order, sealing the commissions aod mandstes of the Ascembly of the Knights.
3. In Scotland: Till the Union, Ia 1707, there was a Chancellor of Scotland, who was the hesd of law as well as equity, thus having gained a step beyond what the English Lond High Chaocellor had attained, he being specially head io equity, though with superiority to the judges in law. There are also a Chancellor aad Vlee-Chancellor in each of the Scottish Lniversities. The foreman of a jury was also sornetimes called its chancellor. (Scott: Heart of Midlothian.)
4. In freland: There is a Lord High Chan cellor of Jreland. There are Chancellora and Vice-Chanceilors in the Jrish Uaiversities and colleges.

> *. A secretary.
"One Gilbert Pock, his chancellor." - Shakesp.
ghan'-çěi-1õr-shǐp, 8. [Eng. chancellor ; -ship.] The office or position of chanccllor.
-çhăn'-çĕl-1õr-y., s. [Eng. chancellor: -y.] The office of a chancellor (The Life of Becket, 452.) (Herbert Coleridge.)
ghan'-çẽr-y, "chăn'-ceẽr-íe, "chan'-̧er-ye, "çhăn-çĕl'er-ie, "çhaun-¢el-ler-ie, 2. \& a. [O. Fr. chancellerie chancelrie $=$ "a chaucery court, the chancery, eeale office, or court of every parliament" (Cotgrave) ; from Low Lat cancellarin $=$ a place where recorda are kept, a recordoffiee of a chancellor, from cancellarius $=$ a chancellor.]

## A. As substantive

1. The Court of Chancery was the Mighest court of judiesture next to the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor presided In thie court, having under him the Lords Justicas and Vice-Chencellors, who bet for him in separste courts, snd the Master of the Rolls, who had the keeping of all the rolls and record of the Court of Chancery, and also presided of the Court of chancery, and also presided in a conrt of his own. The court or chancery was a court of equity. Under the Judicature Act of 1873 the powers and jurisdiction of the Court of Chencery were transferred to the High Court of Justice, and it now exista as the chancery division of that court. In the United States there are Courta of Chaacery in several of the origioal thirteen otates, bat in most of the etates the priaciples of equity are administered in the higher courts of law,
B. As adj.: (See the compounds)

T Obvious compounds: Chancery-conert, chancery-suit.
chancery-bar, \& The lawyers practising In the Court of Chancery.

Bis urbanity which won the hearta of the
tay: Hise. Eng., ch $\mathbf{x x v}$.

- chancery-hand, s. A style of engrossing practised in deeds and other legal instruments.
©hanch, r. (Scotch.) [Chanoe]
"Proiding a wasin, that quhe hoe power to chelsa

¢hang"-ing, " ghâung'-ing, pr. par., a., \& \& [Chance, t.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In sensea corresponding to those of the verb
C. As subst. : The act of happening casually or fortuitonsly.
¢hăn'-cre (cre as kẽr), a. [Fr.] [Canker, Cancer.]

Med: An uloer, usnally arising from a venereal sore connected with syphilis.
ch肴n'-croŭs, a. [Fr. chancreux, from chancre.] Having the qualities, or being of the nature of a chaocre ; ulcerous; having chancres.
çhan'-çy̆, a. [Eag. chano(e);-y.] (Scotch.) 1. Lucky to see or meet; foreboding good luck.

2. Fortmoate, happy.

3. Favoorable, proapering.
"And to the chancy windis ane nnylk quhite"
" Çhan'-děl-ẽr (1), s. [Chandelier.]

* çhan'-dĕl-ẽr (2), s. [Chandler.]
"A chandeler. Cerariun."-Cathol Anglicum.
chan-de-lier', * chan-de-lar, "can-del-ere, s. [O. Fr. chandelier $=(1)$ a chander; (2) a candlestick, from Low Lat. cande Lerius $=$ chandler, from candela $=a$ candle Chandelier is a donblet of chandler (q.v.). Skeat.)]
I. Ord. Lang.: An apparatus for holding candles. It is furnished with several branches. evidentily urue tock kueys and waty takitis the air b evidently true. cookneyw and oaty takitg the air b
*II. Fort. : A movable parapet, or frame protect pioneera while workiug in the treaches.


## chandelier-tree, $\mathrm{s}_{\text {. }}$

Bot. : A kimd of Pandanua ( $P$. candelabrum), the dichotomous branches of whish have a certain resemblance to a chandelier. It grows ia Gninea and io St. Thomas's.
chand'-lér, * candelere, chan-ler, s. A doublet of chandelier (q.v.).]

1. One whose business it is to make or sell candles.

Candelere Candelarius. - Pramper Parv.
" Rut whether hack or lighter dyee are worn,
The chandler's harket oa his shoulder born,
with tay.
2. A retail dealer generally. [Corn-chandler, Ship-chandler.]
for some yenre with her hurband, kept a littie
ehandier' or grocer's shop, for their subsintence.
3. A chandelier, a csadlestick. (Scotch.)

Hive you auy pote or pans,
Or Any hroken chandlert)
chandler-chafts, chaniler-oherts, a pl. Lantern-jaws. (Skinner.)
chandler-ohefted, chanler-chafted,
a. Lantern-jawed; having chopa tike a chandle or candlestick.
"Bot the thing that anger'd mo morpt owa was, to
bo mair ignidg by ehanlerchafted auld rink
ohand'-lẽr-ly. a. [Eog. chandler: ly.]
Like a chandler; in a petty way.
"To bo econoed our hend money, our twopences in in Eng. B. 2
çand'-lẽr-y̆, s. [Eng. chandler; -y.] 1. Articlea aold by a chandler.
2. The shop or warehouse of a chandler ; a storeroom.
ohann'-dôo, s. [Native word.] An extrsct of opium prepared ia Chins for smokiag.

- çhan'-dry, 3. [A contraction of chandlery (q.v.).]

1. A atore or places where candles and other lights are kept.
"To mistake aix torches for the ehandry. and give有
2. The trade or art of a chandler.

* chan-el, chan-elle, s. [Canal.]
ghani'-frim, s. [Champrain.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends froni noder the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. (Farrier's Dictionary.)
ghang, s. [Apparently an ooomatopeic word.] Reitersted noise. (Jamieson.)

> As nae to ferr the chirming chang
> of goseen grave, \&c.- Skinner: yuc. Po
ghānge, "changen, * çanngen,
 \& i. [O. Fr. changier, changer, canger; Fr. changer; Sp. \& Port cambiar; Ital. oambiare from Lat. cambio $=$ to exchange, to barter.]
A. Transitive

1. To put, place, take, or subatitute one thing instead of another ; to exchange.

And gan to channgy her wede"'
"He that cannot look into his owa estate hath
need choose well whom he emploseth, sad change need choose well whom he employeth, sad change
I Generally with for before the thing taken in exchaoge

2. To cause to pass from one state to another
"He chaungid the watur in to wyue."
3. Followed hy for: To quit one state for another, to exchange one state for another.
"Persons grown up io the belief of any religtion,
cannot ohange that for another, without applyag
their understanding duiy to consider and compare their wuderstanding duly to consider and compar
4. Followed by with: To give and take reciprocally; make an exchange with.
"To secure thy coatent, look apun those thousands tiv fortune aud conditiou."- Taylor: Rule of living
5. To alter, make a thing different to what it was.
wylle never the raore chaunge my mooi."
"Suddenly ehanging their tone, they begna to boast sad to bluster." Courthip of जiles Sandish, vil.
Longfellow: The Cout 6. To alter the nature, will, or disposition of

I wond she were in heaven, so she could
Intremt some power to change this carrish Jew."
Shakesp. : Nerchant of Venice, $i v .1$.
7. To give a differeat denomination or kind of inoney for.
"A shopkeeper might be ahie to change a guinea,
or moidore, wheo a customer comes fur a crowis rarth of goods."-Siolt
8. To substituts one garment or dress for another.

- To change about:

1. To change sides.
2. To be changeable or fickle.

To change a horse, or to change hand: To turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the lent to the right, or from the right to the left. (Farricrs Dictionary.)

To change arms:
Mil.: To shift the rifle from one ahoulder to the other.
To change colour: To grow pale, or bluah; to betray by a change in the conntenance a conaciousness of guilt or demerit; to feel ashaned.
To shange foot, or step:

1. Literally:

Mril.: To alter the position of tbe feet in marching.

- 2. Fig. : To change aides on a question.

To change hands: To become the property of another.
To change one's tune: To alter one's manner of sreech, or habit of life; to lower one's pretensiona.
To change owners: The sama as to change hands.
To change round: To alter ; to change aides. To change sides: To forbake one'a party, or side, and join another.
To change the mizzen :
Naut. : To bring the mizzen-yard over the other side of the mast.
B. Intransitive:

1. To be aiterel ; to undergo change
"Hs chaungesh tram water ioto biod", worice \& Bloutch, sos.
2. To become altered in appesrance.
"Tho chamgoon gan hare colour in here race"
3. To pass from one atate or phase to anot her.
"I arn weary of this moon ; would he would change."

4. To take or aubstitute one garment for another.
5. To turn gour or aeid, to become tainted.

- (1) Crsbb thus distinguisbes between to change, to alter, and to vary:-We change a thing by putting a nother in its place; wa alter a thing by making it different from what it was before ; we vary it by altering it in differeut manners and et different times. We change our clothes whenever we put on others: the taiior clters the clothes which are found not ty fit, and he raries the fashion of making them whenever he makes new. . A thing is changed rithout altering its kind; it is altered withont destroying its identity, and it is varied withont destroying the similarity."
(2) He thus discriminates between to change, to exchange, to barter, and to substitute:-"The ider of putting one thing in the place of another is eommon to all these terms, which varies in the mammer and the object. Change is tlie generic, the rest are speeific terms: whatever is exchanged, bartered, or substituted, is changed; but not vice versai. Change is applied in general to things of the same kind, or of different kinds; exchange to articles of property or possession; barter to all articles of merchandise; substitute to all matters of of merchandise; subsinute to all matters of
serviee snd offee. Things rather than persons service snd offee. Things rather than persons changing, although whatever one has a conchanging, although whatever one has a con-
trol over may be changed, or exchanged; a trol over may be changed, or exchanged; a
king may change his ministers; goveruments exchange prisoners of war. Things only are the proper objects for batter; but, ty the ahame of humanity, there are to be found people who will barter their conntrymen, and even their relatives, for a paltry trinket. Subatiuting may either have persons or thilus for an object; one man may he substitutel for apother, or one word substituted for annther. The act of changing or substituting requires but one person for an agent : that of exchinging and battering requires two: a person changes his thinga or substitutes ona for another; hat one person exchunges or barters with another. Change is used likewipe in. with another. Change is used likewife in,
transitively, the others always tranaitively; transitively, the others always ransitively;
things ehange of themaelves, but persons always exchange, barter, or substitute thiogs. In thie figurative alplication these terms bear the same analogy to each other. A person changes his opinions; but a proneness to such changes evinces a want of firmuess in the character. The good king at his death exchanges a temporal for an eternal crown. The mercenary trader barters his conacience for paltry pelf. Men of doguatical tempera substitute assertion for proof, and abuse for argument." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
çhānge, a \& a. [CHANOE, v.]
A. As substartive:
I. Ordlnary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) The act of altering or changing ; a substitution of one thing for another.
"Nothing can cure this part of til-breediog, hut
(2) The set of passing from one atata or phase to another; alteration, mutation, vicisaitude.
"Hear how Timotheur varions lasn surprize,
And hid altermate passions hall and rien ;
While at ench chatige the ron of Lybinin Jove
Now hurns with glory, and thent Helts with love-
(3) The state or quality of being altered.

Thern Is in you liat,
shakesp.: A notony \& Cluopatra, ii. s .
(4) That which is surhstituted for another. 2 King took with him . . . Ten changes of mimeat."
(5) An alteration in the order or auccession of a series. [II. 3, 4.]
(6) The aet or process of giving and receiving things in exchange.
(7) That which is given to exchange for anything of a higher or lower denomination. (A shortened form of exthange, q.v.).
"Wood buys up our oid halfpeoce, sad from thence
the preaent want of change arises:.
(8) The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods parchased, and therefore returned to the purehaser.
(9) A succeasion of events.
" O wood'rout changes of a fatal socoee.
*2. Figuratively:
(1) Death; the moment of exchanging life for death.
(2) Novelty, variety.
"Perbap you would like an. . . 1 liney instead of a Temple, UL vi. ch. xi
II. Technically:

1. Comm. : A place where merchants and others meet to transsct businesa. (Properly a curtailed form of exchange, q.v.).

- The bar. the beach. the change, the echooly and pulpits are
LEserange.
"He fouud that he could not go ou Change without belag followed roond the plazzal
Maculthy: Ahst. Eng., ch.

2. Hunting: Applied to a stag, whose acent has been crossed by chance by lounds in pur* suit of another, and who is pursued in his turn.
3. Music:
(1) The word used as the short for change of key or modnlation. Changes are of three kinds: the Diatonic, the Chromatic, and the Enharmonic changes. (See these words.) (Groves.)
(2) An alteration or permutation in tha order in which a set of bells is rung; alternate or varied peals rung on lells.
 and eve bellio orie hundrod and tweuty."-Huder:
4. Math. : The permutations, alterations, or variations which any mumber of things may undergo. or are capable of in respect of position, order, \&c.
5. Astron.: The phases through which the nioon passes.

The seedr or roots, and set zome of thems imme-

6. An inn or ale-house. [Chanoe-houge.]

- Change of voice:

Music: [Larynx.] (Stainer a Burrett.)

- To ring the changes:

1. Lit: To ring a set of bells in varied peals. [II. 3.]
+2. Figuratively:
(I) To phay upou words by alight changes in order or meaning.
"Easy it may le to contrive new posturas, and ring
(2) To render a money transaetion over a counter or har ss complex as possible with the vlew of fraudnlently obtaining baek more change than one is entitled to, as for instanes a half-sovereign which one has pald and ailver for it. (Slang.)
E Crabb thua diatinguiahes between change, variation, snd vicissitude :-"Change consists
simply in ceasing to be the same; variation consists in being different et different times vicissitude in being alternately different and the same. All created things are liabie to change; old things pass awsy, all things become new; the humours of men, like the elements, are exposed to perpetital variatioxs. human affalrs, like the seasons, are subject to frequent vicissitudes." (Crabb: Eng. Symon.)
B. As adf. : (See the compounds).
change-church, s. One who hoids various beneflces in anccesslon.
Fuller: iforchiea Hercht changeckwrch in Rome"-
change-house, e. An inn, an ale-honse. "When tha Lowlander, weot todrink a eherupplag hotise "-Strollott : Bumphry Cinker (Sept. 8).
change-keeper, a One who keepe an ale-bouse, or a petty inn. (Scotch.)
"That nobody went tato the house but the thre hrothers. and Neizon the ehzngekeepor sad the do-
change-pump, s. A pump introducod by the snccessors of Boulton and Watt in connection with the boilers of sea-going vessels, in order to keep a continual change in tha body of water, removiag the ouper-salted water and aubstitnting sea water. The blow-of cock, which, being turned at tntervals, allows a portion of the enper-aalted water to eacape overboard. Extermal condensation and fresh-water boller-supply are Dow the mode. (Kntght.)
change-ringing, s. The art or practice of ringing a peal of bells, ao as to make the greatest possibla numher of permutations.

## change-wheel, 3

Mach. : Change-wheels, having varying nnmbers of cogs at the same pitch, are used to connect the main arbor of the lathe with the feed-acrew, ao as to vary the relative rates of rotation and conscquently the pitch of the acrew to be cut. The first application of ehauge-whaels to a lathe is aupposed to have been in a fusee-cutting lathe, described in a work, 1741. The change-wheels are interme diate, and journaled in e bracket, whieh permits tham to be brought into engagemen with the rotative and feed wheels respectively. [Screw-cutting Lathe, Engine-latuc.]
I Change-seats, the King's come: A game Scotland. (Jamieson.)
çhānge-a-bill-i-ty̆, çhaunge-a-ble-te, s. [Eng. changeable; -ity.] The quality of being changcalle or aubject to change ; changeableness.

çhānge'-a-ble, *̧haunge'-a-ble, a. [Eng. change; -able.]

1. Capsble of being changed.
 1ii. 2.2
2. Liable to clange, fickle, incoustant.
"This worlds life that chaungeable ee".",
*3. Having the quality of exhibitiog different appearances.
 Twelfth $w$ ight, in 4
I Crabb thns distinguishes between shange versatile:-"Changeuble is said of persone or things ; mutuble is said of things only: homan beings are changenhle, luman affairs are mutable. Changeable respleets the centiments and opinions of the miud; pariable, the state of opinions of the minut tariable, the stang : inconstant, the affections ficke the inclinations rud attachments ; versatile, the inclinations and attachments $i$ rersatule, jerson rejects what he has once emhraced in order to take up something new; a variable persou likes and dislikes alternately the sams thing; an incoustant person likes nothing long; a fickle person likea many things snocessively or at the same time; a versatile person has a talent for whatever he likes. Changeable, rariable, inconstant, and fickle, as applied to persons, are taken to the bad sense; but versatility is a nstural gitt, which may be employed adrantageously." (Crabb: Eng. Synan.)

IChangenble chant: [Cunnt.]
Changeable gauge-truck: A means of adjuattog wheels to different gauges of tracks by making the wheels adjustable on the axis. (Knight.)
ghägé-g-ble-nĕss, cchaungé-q-blenĕsse, \% [Eng. changeable; -ness.]

1. Liability to change.
"Hit nit heod mas lyken leopardes hend of many Enlowns full of fyet
2. Inconstancy, flekleness,
phänge'-a-bly, adv. [Eng. changeable; y] In a chengeablé manner; inconsistently.
phānged, pa. par, or $a$. [Change, v.]
¢hāngé-能, ghāngé-rtull, a. [Eng. change: -ful ( ).]
3. Full of, or lishle to, change.

## So mhall he atriva, in changefut hue Fteld feast, and combat, to rencw." sookt: Marmiom Iotrod. to canto 7.

2. Fickle, changeable.
"He is very changeful and sbrupt"-C. Brow': Jame zymerch xill
ohängo'-rul-1y, adv. ¿Eng. changeful; -ly.] In a chargeffi manner; uncertainly, inconsistently. (Dr. Allen.;
çhānge' -full-nĕses, s. [Eog. changeful; - Ress.] The quality of being changeful; inconsiatency, inconstancy, fickleners. (Boswell.)
Chan-gel, \& [Etym. nnknown.]
Bot. : The herb Bugloas (q.v.). (Wright.)
ohānge'-ľas, chānge'-lĕg, a [Eng. ehange, and less.] Free from change, unchanging.

Thes shall my hand, aa changelest as my mand.
Froxa your glad eyes a kindly welcome ind
Buehinghamehiry : $A$ Lotcter from sea
shange'-lǐng, " ghaung-ling, s. \& a . [Eng. change, and dimin. suff. -ling.]
A. As substantive:
L. Literally:

1. Gen. : Anything substitnted for another.
"I folded the rrit op in the form of the other.
grabacritid it, gave the limproasion, plac'd it intely,
Thy changeding never known.
The changaling never known" Shatopp. Bamlet, v. 2.
2. Spec.: A child aubstituted, or left in exchange, for anather. [II. 1.]
*A I har bare ellan breed there fur thee left:
uck men do changetings enil, so chang thy fairiee'
In the following passage the child taken, not that left in exchange, sppears to be meant

## A lovely boy an her storn fromdant, hat indian <br> She never had mo sweet a chargeling! Shakotp.: Xidd. Nighti Dream, li. 1

II. Figuratively:

1. The fairies being populariy supposed to steal beantiful children, and leave in their places ngly and stupid ones, the word soon places ngly and stupid ones, the word icon
passed into the meaning of a fool, an idiot, or passed into
"o.otorning the bobe into n ohanooling st Which ch $x$ x.
2. One who wavers or frequentiy changes his parpose; a waverer or fickle person.
"Yet his mature.
E. As adjective:
3. Changed, substituted.
"I do hut beg ilittle changeling boy.",
4. Fickle, wavering, changeable, and inconstant of purpose.
"Nay, some aro so stadiously changeling.. they entem an option an a diurnit, nitter adny or two çhäng'-ẽr, "çhanng'-er, a. [Eng.chang(e); or.
5. Generally:
(1) One who changes or alters anything. " Changer of all thinga, yet 1mmotahte
Gules Fletcher: Christ's Triumph, il. ta
(2) One who is given to change; a fickie, monstant person.
"Meddle not with them that are given to change [in
6. Spect ckangers!"-Proverbi, xxiv. 21.
7. spec.: Oue whose business is to chage or discount money; a money-changer.
"He turnede upadoos the boordis of chaungerts."
çhäng'-ingg, pr. par., a., \& \& [CHiNoé, v.] A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verh.
C. As substantive:
8. The act or procese of substituting or giving one thing in exchange for another.
" Now this was the manner in former time fa firrel

9. The act of passing from one state to another; alteration, change.
changing notes, s. pl.
Music: Passing notes or diacords which occur on the accented parts of a bar. (Stainer © Barrett.)
changing-pleoe, s. One who is flckle or changeable.
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                " Go give that changingrpiece"*
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chank, s. [Chancren] (Nares.)
"An angel-11ke water of a nuarvellous virine agginst

chănks, s. pl. [Ceylonese ('), from Sansc. cankha.] [Conce.] The ame as Cbank-SEELLS (q.v.).
chank-shells, s. pl. A name given in the East indies to certain varieties of the shell Turbinella pyrum, fished up by divers in the Gulf of lianarr, on the N. W. coaat of Ceylon. There are two kinds, payel and patty, one red and the other white; the latter is of littla value. These shelis are imported into India, where they are bawn into rings of various sizea, and worn on the arme, lega, fingers, and toes by the Hindoos. A third specics, opening to the right, is rare, and very highly valued. The demand for these shells, caused by the reitgious rites of the Hindoos, was so great that 60,000 rix-dollars per annum were received by the Government for the right of fishing for them. Now tha fiehery is ojeo and free to all. - The natives, in addition to hishiog for chank shella
 shil on
chan-ler, 3. [Chandler.] (Scotch.)
chanler-chafts, s. [Chandler-chabte.]
ghan'-na, s. [1t. canna; Lat. channe, chane, from Gr. Xávvp (channë), Xávn (chanë) = a seafish, 80 called from its wide mouth : $\chi$ wivw (chaino $=$ to yawn, to gape.]
Iehthy.: The Seranus cabrilla of Cuvier, a European fish, resemhling the Sea-perch.
çăn'-nẹl, * çhan-el, " çhan-ello, s. \& a. [O. Fr. canel, chenal, from Lat. canalis = hollow. Channel and canal are doubleta.] [Canal.]
A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Literally:
(1) The hollow bed of a stream of water, especially the deepest part, where the main current flows.
"Canel or chanells. Canalis"-Prompt. Parv. Zee Torm one of the Forst channeld in the world... Timet, Nov. $11,18.6$
(2) A darrow arm of the sea or atrait ruming betweea two portions of laad.
"As if a channel should be calrd a bea.". il 2
(3) A gutter; a kennel. [Kenvel.]
"Oif thair be ony persoing that has ony higgit innd, ic as cellarik hader the yeird, and the peasare of hannel and calsay,- Balfour: Pract." pp. 887 -8.
(4) Gravel: probably from being taken from the channcl or bed of a river. (Scotch.)
"The moorish maple of the fourth branch-having
 reawonably admin
Trams, p. 109.
3. Figuratively:
(1) A hollow or eavity formed lengthwise.
"Complaint and hot desilres, the lover" hell.
And acalding toarm, that wore a channee where they
Dell.
Dryden: Fables
(2) The means or mediun by which anything is conveyed or transmitted; an instriment or means of communieation.
"You seam to think the channel of a painnhlet 1 nore respectabion and better zuited to the ditunfty of your
cause, than that of a newpaper."-beifern of Junius.
(3) The course, line, or direction taken by a thing.
(4) The arteries or veins, as the chanacls through which the blood passes.
II. Technically
4. Archit.: A gutter or furrow In a pillar;

part of tonic capital.

## 1. Abacuu. 2. Chancela. 3. Echinus.

bat the channel in an Ionio eapital is that part which lies rather hollow under the abacus, sod open upon the echinus.
TChannel of the larmier: A chanael ent underneath a sofflt, coping-atone, \&c., to prevent the rain which dripe from it passing to the walle of the bnilding.
Channel of the volute: The spiral channel or sinking on its face.
2. Anatomy:
(1) The neck or chsnnel-boae.
"Cleave him to the channel."-Narlowe: Tamberk.
(2) The wiadpine. (Wright.)
3. Veterinary: The hollow between the two nether jaw-bones of the horse where the tongue ia lodged.
4. Shipbuilding:
(1) A flat ledge of wood or iron projecting ontward from the ahip's side, for spreading the shronds or standing rigging at each aida of the anasts, and protecting the chain-platera. The channels are at the level of the deckbeama. [Chain-wale.]
(2) The rope-track in a tackle-block.
5. Boot-making: The cut in the sole of s boot to hold the threarl aod allow the stitches to sink below the surface of the sole. (hnight.)
6. Masonry: A long groove cut in a atone on a line where it ia to be split.
7. Mining: An air conduit or pipe, to conduct air into a mine.
8. Founding: A trough to conduct melted metal to tha pig-bed or mould. (Kinight.)
B. As adj.: (See the compounds).

## channel-bill, a

Ormith.: A cuckoo, Scythrops Nova IIotlandiac. It is found, as its scientific name implies, in sustralia.
channel-board, e The same as ChanNEL, A., II. 4 (1).

## channel-bolt, e.

Naut.: A long bolt which passes through sll the planks and conoects the chanuel to the side.

- channel-bone, s. The collar-bone. [CANAL-BONE.]
"The dart lell through hls channelthone"
channel-iron, s.

1. A form of angle-iron having a web with two flanges extending only on oue aide of the web.
2. Building: A brace or hook to support the gnttering.

## channel-leaved, $\pi$.

Bot.: Having leaves 80 folded together as te form a channel.

## channel-plates, s.ph

Naut.: [Chain-plates.]
channel-stone, channel-stane, s.

1. In Eng.: The curb-stone of a ${ }^{\text {rath }}$.
2. In Scot.: The name given to the stone used in the game of curling.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In bold contentinn met, ribe youth, } \\
& \text { The rracing engine of a Sceottish arin, }
\end{aligned}
$$

channel-wales, s.pl.
Naut.: Strakez worked between the gnndeck and the upper-deck ports of large ships, Also the untside plank which receives the bolts of the chain-platea. The wail-plank ex tends fore and sift to aupport the channels.

[^118]ghăn'-nẹl, v.t. [Channel, s.]

1. Lit.: To cut or wear into channels.
"No moro ohall tranching war channd her Aelda",
2. Fig. : To make tracts over; to cause to appear worn and hollowed ; to run in streama over.
"Oh, sorrowful and sad t the streaming tears Channel her choakl-s Niobeappeary! Coupuer: Truth, 174 ¢hăn'-neled, ghăn'-nẹlled, pa. par. or a. Channel, $v$.
I Ord. Lang.: Worn into clanmala.
 like a thick plaitod gown."-Woat ori : drehifecture II. Technically:
I. Arch.: Grooved, fluted, voluted.
"Sometimes Ihikewise, bnt ravely channaled."sequa
3. Bot. : Tha equivalent of the Latin caniculatus, an epithet applied to a atem, leaf, or petiola which is hollowed abova with a deap fongitudinal groova and convex leneath.
çhan'-nẹl-ing, çhăn'-nẹl-lĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [ChanNeL, $v$. ]
A. \& B. As $\dot{p} r$ par. \& particip. adj. : In senses corresponding to thoae of the verb.
C. As substaative:
I. Ordinary Language:
4. The act of cutting or wearing into $s$ channel.
5. A channel or gutter at the aide of tha road; a kennel.
II. Arch. : Perpendicular channels, or cavities, ent along the shaft of a columa or pilaster.

## channeling-machine, s.

1. Boot-making: A machine for cutting the channels in boot-soles, to allow the thread to bury itseld in the leather and be protected from immediate wear. It consists of a knife, which makes an oblique cut in tha sole, to a gauged depth and regulated as to diatance from the sole-edga by a guide.
2. Stone-working: A machine heving a aeries of jumpers or chisels which make a groove across the face of a block in the quarry, or detached. It has a gang of cutters operated by direct-acting stean-cylinder. The cutters have direct motion from the piston. The value is reversed at the blow of the cutters ; or, in case of no blow heing given, it is reversed hefore the cylinder-hottom is tonched by the piston. The cutter-har ia adjustabla on the cylinder-bar, to suit the depth of groove-cut. The whole mechaniam ia monnted on vertically adjustable rollers, and the feeddevice is operated from the cross-head.
channeling-tool, s. A tool uaed for cutting a chsnnel near tha edge of a pieca of leather, so as to hida the scwing. Used is making round work, auch as running reina, whips; also in ainking groovea in shoe-soles, to hide tha stitching. The cutteris adjustable on the shank, for penetration, and the guida at the end to gange tha diatance of the channel from the elge of the leather. (Knight.)

* çhăn'-nẹl-lize, v.t. [Eng. channel; -ize.] To hold or carry as in a chamnel.

çhăn'-nel-1̆y, a. [Channel, s., A. 1., 1 (4).] Gravelly ; full of gravel.
"The soil theing light, sandy, and channelly. is mnch
orerrun with hroms. ¢hăn'-nẹls, s. pl. [Canain-wales.]
¢̧ăn'-nẽr, s. [Channel, s., A, I. 1 (4) ] Gravel. (Ofteo channers, aynon, with channel.) ©hăn'-nẽr, $v . i$. [A dialectal form; cf. chenter, $v$.$] To fret, to grumble, to be discontented,$ to complain.

> 'What olghta, man, what frighta, man, Are redlars doom'd to thole, Ay cenannerin' nnd daunerin' In eager search for cole ! A. Wilaon : Poems, 1790,
chan'-nẽr-y, $a_{\text {n }}$ [CHANNFILY] Gravily

> cha-nos, a. [Lat. cunus = white, hoary, gray.] Gray, hoarj. (Scotch.) "Aponn his chin foill chanosharis gray." Douglas : Firgi, 173,44
-chan-oun, chan-oune, s. [Canow.] "This chanoun esyde, 'Freend. ye doon emys; Chaucer is The Chanounes Yemannes Tale, L. 13109-10.
 tion of chanonry, or cunonry.] A chantry.
" ohanry-kirk, "channery-kirk, s. The church or chapel attached to a chantry.
${ }^{\text {"The blehoy of Ross-ased the mervice book peace- }}$ by the spece of two years."-Spalding, io 64
chan'-són, s. [Fr. chanson, canson; Sp. cancion; ltal. canzone; from Lat. cantio =s cong, cano $=$ to aing.] A aong, a ballad.
comp. Grath Aryan Lang. of India, vol, 1. (1872), ch: Comp. Grat
Iii. p. $2{ }^{2}$
chansons de geste, s. $p$ l. The romsnces of the middla ages, sung or recited by wandering minatrela. Their number in French is very large; in English they are not ao numerous, and moat of them are tranalations of a French original.
chăn-sòn-nět'te, s. [Fr., a dimin of chanson $=\mathrm{a}$ song.] A little aong or ballad.
chant (1), v.t. \& i. [Cant and chant were origisally the aama word. (Trench: On the Study of Words, 157.)] [CANT.]
A. Transitive:

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. To aing; to utter is a melodious volce.
"The swan who chanta $n$ doleful hyma to his own
2. To enchant.
"He had chantid me."
Chateer: Wifl of Bath, Prol, sts.
3. To celebrate in aong.
"The poets chant it in tho thestres, the shepherds in be mountains," $\rightarrow$ Bramhall
II. Technically:
4. To aing in chanta, as in a cathedral rvice.
5. To intone a church aarvica.
B. Intransitive:
*I, Ord. Layg.: To aing, make melody "Thast chans to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves inatruments of music. - $A$ mos Vis
"Or aymph or goddes, chanting to the loom.".",
II. Technically:
I. Music: To aing in chants.

Hence, If our manly aport offend :
With plous foofa $\begin{aligned} & \text { go chant and prat }\end{aligned}$
Scout: Th The Chase, 12
2. Huat. : To go in full cry, said of hounds. + çhant (2), v.t. [Probably of the aama origin as chant (1), $v_{0}$, and connected with cant (q.v.)] To aell horsea frauduleatly by concealing their faulta, or making them up. [Chantea, s.]
"enu"- was hore this morning ehanting horsen with
-enis [Br
chant, s. [Fr. chant; Lat. cantus.]
I. Otdinary Languge:

- 1. Lit. : A song, a melody.

With chant of tuneful Birds resounding lond.".
Mitton: Paradize Regained. ii 280. 2. Fig.: Twang. [Cant.]
"His strange tree, his strange chant, his immovahie hat, and his leather breeches, were known all over the
country."- Macautay: Rizory of Englund, ch. $x$ vil.
II. Church Music: A species of melody used in cathedrals and churches, between an air and a recitative, to which the psalnus of the day, the canticles, \&c., are sung. [GregobiAN.]
"I have now taken notlce of evary musicai part of panted chant uersice in the verseat and responses." Kason: Fway on Church Surick, p. 154
Changeable Chant: A single or donble chant which can be sung either in the major or minor mode without other alteration than the aubstitution of the minor third and aixth of the acale for those of the corresponding major. (Stainer and Barrett.)

* chant'-a-ble, * çhaunt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. chont, and able.] Capable or worthy of being celebrated is aong.

chañ-tant' (tant as tañ), s. [Fr. pr. par. of chanter $=$ to aing, from Lat. canto.] 1 n strumental muaic performed is a amooth melodious, and ainging atyle.
† çhăn-ta-rělle', s. [Chanterelle (2).] çhant'-ed, pa. par. or a. [Chant, v.]
"çhante'-ment, * çhaunte'-ment, s.
[Fr, enchantement, from Lato incantamentum.] [Enceantment.] Eichantment, magic.

chante-pleure', "chante-plure, s. [\$] chantepleure $=$ an outlet for water in a wall, gullyhola or waterspout. Poasibly derived from chante et pleure, with reference to tho change from gay to grave aounds mada $h$ running watar; or from the facetiously-faced gurgoyles in old churchas, which in a jocose age might be aald to be merry at ona time, bn to weep if a storm mada water flow freely from them.]

1. Ord. Jang.: Tha burden of a song, in which tha ainger aings merrily and weepa suc cessively.

Now to aynge and thedaynoly to wepa
Lydgato: book of Troy, II, \&
2. Arch. : An outlet made in the wall of building which atands near a rnnning atream in order to let tha water that overflows pass freely in and out of tha place.
chant'-ẽr (1), "chant-or, ' chan-teor,

* çhan-tour, s. \& a. [O. Fr. chanteor chantur ; Sp. \& Port. cantador; Ital. cantatore from Lat. cantator $=\mathrm{a}$ ainger ; casto $=$ to sing.]


## - As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:
-1. A sluger, a muaician, a minstrel.
"In his tyme was Linum of Thebe in Egipt, the grote chanlour."-Trecish, iL 849 ,
*2. An encbanter, a magician.
"An chanteor Edwyue addeot Spayue wyth bym tha.
3. A mamber of a choir, a choriater.
 foturies. pt. in.
4. The priest of a chapel or chantry.
chapel."-A werrey: Berkshire, ili. 24 a chanter to one
II. Technically:

1. Church Music: Tha cantor or chiet alaget of the choir ; the precentor. [Cantor.]
"He ordered many of them to be eung by the rector

2. The drosa of a bagpipe.

See the prond plpers on the bow,

The furrowed loonom of the deep, the tweep
B. As adj.: Pertaining to chantlag or the precentor of a choir.
"cc."-Gregory: On the Childo Bishop, Dost Anucta Marla'
çhant"-ẽr (2), s. [Czant (2), v.] A frandulent dealer in horses ; a horae-coper. (Stang.)
çhănt'-ẽr, v.i. [Cf. Canant (1), but possibly of imitative origin.] To mutter.
chañ-tër-ěhe' (1), s. [Fr., from Ital. cantan rella $=$ a trebla atring.]

Music:

1. The first or highest string upon inatruments played with a bow. The $\mathbf{E}$ atring of the violin, and tha $\mathbf{A}$ of the viola and violoncello.
2. The higheat atring of a guitar or lute
 [F'rom Ilod. Lat cuntharellus, ditio. from Lato cantharus $=$ a drinking vessel.]
Bot.: An edibla fungus, Cantharellus cibarius.

* çhant'-ẽr-ĕss, s. [Canantress.]
* ¢̧han'-tẽr-ie (1), s. [Chantry.]
chan-ter-le (2), " chaun-ter-y, \& [0. F. chanterie.] Iscantatation, enchantmenti
- How that liady brsght
To a warm was dyght

Thorugh krift of chaunterve."
çhant'-ẽr-ship, a. [Eng. chanter; ship. The office or position of a chanter.
"Chancellorships, treasnrershipa, chanterahfas." -
çhăn'-tǐ-clëer, *chant-y-clear, "¢haun-to-cleer, ${ }^{2}$. FFr. chant $=$ a ang: chanter $\Rightarrow$ to aing: and clair = clear: henca, the clear or shrili ainger. "The name of the cock in the famous beati epic of the middle agea called Reinche Fuchs." (Trench.)]
fāte, fät, färe, ạiđust, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëro, camç, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pilt, sïre, sïr, marîne; gō, pơt,


## 1. Ord. Lang. : A cock

## Alapherd sitting on o bank <br> And pip'd fuli merrily.

## "Where Chantioteer amidist his hareua oleepe

 In unsuspettlug poinp" Coueper : Task, Iv, 447 2. Ththy.: A name given to the Dragonet ( $\mathbf{F}$ rith of Forth)
ghent-1̌ng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CEaNT, v.]
A. As pr par.: lu senses corresponding to
those of the verb.
B. As adjective:

1. Singing.
2. Pert, loquacious. (Scotch.)
C. As substantive:
3. Ordinary Language:
(1) The set or srt of singing, especially in cathedrsl music.
$\dagger$ (2) The set or business of frsudulent deal. Ing in horsea; borse-coping. (Slang.)
4. Hunting: The voice of bounds in full cry,
chant'-lāte, s. [Fr, chanlate, chanlatte, from hamp $=\mathrm{a}$ बide, and latte $=\mathrm{s}$ lath.]
Carp: A piece of wood fastened near the ends of the rsfters, snd projecting beyond the wall, to support two mr three rows of tiles, 80 pisced as to hinder the rsin-water from trickling down the eidee of the wrslls.
ţhant'-rĕss, "çhant'-ẽr-ðss, " châunt'robss, s. [O. Fr. chanteresse, fem. of chanteur $=\mathrm{a}$ singer.]
5. Lit.: A female ainger. If sho is dellighted with the cbanta Roneyman in
delightod with the chantrean."- Thacteray : Netocomea, .
6. Fig.: Applied to a bird, a songstrese. Swoet hird, that shunnit the noise of folly,
Mont musical, incet melancholy! Most ransicst, moest melnacholy 1 . Thee, chantrest of the woods, azaong,
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Mitton: Il Penserowo,
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ghant'-ry, * phan-ter-ie, * chaun-terFe, s. \& a. [O. Fr. chanterie, from chanter; at. $c$ anto $=$ to sing. $]$
A. As substantive:

1. A church or chapel endowed for the msintenance of one or mors priests, for the purpose of singing daily massea for the coula of the endowers, and such others as they may appoint.
2. An endowment for the performance of masses for the soul of the donor, or others.
B. As adj. : Of or belonging to a chantry; supported by all endowment.
chantry-priest, s. A priest employed at a chantry to aing masses for the speedy delivery of the "pious founder's" aoul from purgatory.

 Aóyos (logos) $=$ s discourse : $\lambda$ é $\gamma \omega$ (legõ) $=$ to
tell. tell.j A treatise on chaos. (Cribb.)
 (I) chaos, (2) infinits space, (3) inflnite time, (4) by Paracelsua, the atmosphere, snd $\mu$ a $\mu$ reía (manteit $)=$ divinstion.] Divination by means of tha atmosphere.
 yawning wide: $\chi^{\text {aivw }}$ (chaino ) $=$ to gape, to yawn ; Lat. chaos.]
L. Literally:

* 1. A jawning, empty apsce.

Withla the that of ther thing monever besldes cometh Holtand: Plutarch's Norats, p. 975 .
bolu, p. 973 (a) "Betweene us and you there in fixed a great chaos"-
2. The mass of instter in confusion, before It was divided by the creation and arranged according to its proper classes and elements; the etate of creation while still "without form and vota."
"That shepherd who frat tanght the chocen seed
n the beglualng how the heare
II. Figuralively:

1. Confusion.

2. A. confused, mixed mass, without order or regularity.

+chaos-flood, s. A deluge of dieorder and confusion. (Carlyle: Sart. Resart., p. 164.)
tchaos-founded, an Founded or formed in confusion.
" Come, Anah! quit this chaon-foundeä prizon,"

3. Lit.: In a state of chaos; like chaos.

Then the terraqueous giobe was in a chaotick
2. Fig.: In a state of confuaion and disorder:

Thowe eraggy regions, these chaotic wildd.
Wordsioorth : $E x$.
chā-Øti-io-al, a [Eng. chaotic; -al.] Chsotic.
† chā-ot'-Yo-all-1y, adv. [Eng. chootical; -ly.] In a chaotic or wildy confused manaer.
momi, ; whe stars ands street-sweepinge, were chaocically monn, and stara sad street-sweepings ware chaorically Chiried, it whioh only ehild sea could ta
chăp (I) * chap-pen, ${ }^{2}$ chop-pen, v.t. \& t. [Easentialiy the esme as CHop (q.v.).]
I. Transitive:
I. To cause to crack or open in chinke and slits.
"Neither sampmers: hlace can scorch, nor whater's 2. To strike.
3. To bruise, to beat, to break.
"With chapped kali hutterd fu' woll", in Herd: Coll.,
ITo chap hands: To strike or join haods. Syn Lindy ham wi' Bydby chapped hands,
 To chapout: To call out by s tap on a pane of the window.
"Chappin out is the phrnae nsed la many parta of geotland to denote the shight tirl on the lozen, or tap mistrees." $\rightarrow$ Blackw. Nag. (1818), p. 831
11. Intransitive:
† I. To crack, to open in chinke or alits. 2. To atrike.

ITo chap at a door: To knock, to rap. "The doors were closed, and put to:

Sir Egeir, p. s1.
To chap yont: To get out of the way, equivslent to chop about, as spplied to the shifting of the wind

> "Sae chap yo yont, ye Althy dud, An crit some cockers ehackie hrood" Tarras: Poems ; To Hy Autd Hat,
chap (2), "chappe, ohamp, v. [Cнелр, v. HOP (2), v.]

1. To barter, to exchange.

Cathoi A A gticumpe: Mercari, nusndinari, negociarh"-
2. To fix upon any person or thing by selection; a term frequently used, especially sinoog children, when one wishes to prevent snother from claiming what he has chosen. Hence tbe phrase-"Chap ye, chuse ye."

Chaup ont as mony yoankerg trae the gien.
As ilka horn and hoof of yours may ken."
Rosu: Helenore, p. 124
3. Suddenly to embrace a propasal made in order to a bargain; to hold one st the terms mentioned.

> And beily. flaught o'er the bed lap she,
> 'Hecls, husto!' quo Hi Highe, 'I chaps ye;
> I thocht whare your tantrums wad en.' "
4. Applied th the striking of a clock.
 ight apoa the "Tron." "-scott: Guy hannering, ch.
chăp (1), çhaup, s. [Снар (1), v.]

1. A chink, a cleft.

What molstare the heat of the summer sucka out of the earth, it in repaid in the ralun of the next winBurnce: Theory of the Earth.
2. A atroke, a blow.
"The town-sutor like Lowrie lap
 3. A tap or rap.

chap-mill, s. Clappers. (Scotch.)

Ghăp (2), chop, s. [Chart, Chops.] The jaw It is seldom ueed in the elngular.
"Them, worle, thon hast a pair of chaph uo more i
Shakeyp: Antony and Cleopatra, IIL i.

## chăp (3), s. [A curtailed form of chapman

 (q.v.).]- 1. A buyer; a curtamer

2. A shop.
"Trrth followed Vanity sod bled bim, Many' Truak': Traeels, Penneeult, p. \&
3. A rate, an established price. (Scotch.)
4. A colloquial term for a person; a fellow. "'. . Telling twenty dnily lees to wheen dile chaps h. xivL

I Chap and choice: Great veriety
For chap and choice of suita ye hare them there."
chăp-ar-al', chap-ar-ral, s. [Sp., from chaparra, chaparro $=80$ evergreen oak of Iberisn origin; an abbreviation of Basque achaparra, from acha, atza, for oitza = a rock, achaparra, farm acha, atza, for oren oak. (Mahn.)] 1. A thicket of low evergreen oaks.
2. Thick bramble-buabes entangled with thorny slirube in clumpa.
"A Amoug the chanacterlatio forms of vegetation fin the prairie botanienl region of North Americh are the by itseif therenture to the lindscape $k n o w n ~ n s$ met. quit. while assoclated with other thoruy shruhs it by Beanett) ed. 1879, pp.448, 419.

## chaparal-cook, 3.

Ornith. : Geococcyx californtanus, the ground cuckoo, ar road-rumer, common in the southwestern atatee of the American Union.
chăp'-book, s. [Eng. chap (2), v., and book.] A book carried about by hawkers for sale; bence, any amall book.
©häpe, \& [Fr. chape $=$ a cope, a cover, s beath.]

1. The catch or piece by which $8 \pi$ object is attached, -to a belt, for instance; as the piece of lesther known specifically as the frog, to which a hayonet-scabbard is attiched, and which slidea on the belt; or a piece used to fasten a bnekie to a strsp or other piece of leather.
"This is Mousieur Parolles, that had the whole practice is the chape of his dagger." Shakesp. : Alte Fell that Enis Well, iv, 2
"Chape of a schethe. Apsrula." - Prompt, Parn
2. A plate on the back of a bnckle, or the bar of a buckle, by which it ie sttached to a belt.
3. The hook of a scabbard.
4. The plate at the point of a scabhard; the tip.
5. The tip of a fox's tail.
çhape, v.t. [Chape, s.] To provide with a chape or sheath.
"Here koytes were ichaped not with bras." $\begin{gathered}\text { Chaucer: }{ }^{\prime} \text { T., s 36. }\end{gathered}$
chăp-eau (eat as $\overline{\mathbf{0}}$ ), s. [Fr. chapeau; O. Fr. chapel; 1 tal. cappello $=$ a hat, from Lat. caput $=\mathrm{s}$ head.]
I. Ord. Lang.: A hat, or covering for the head
"On his hedde 3 ehapeau Moutahin with a rich coronall, the foid of the chapeath what inted
6. Her. : A cap of state, borne by a duke.
chapeau bras, 3. [Contract. from Fr. chaperid de bras $=$ hat for the arm.] A cap or bat which can be flattened and carried nnder the arm.
çhāped, pue par. or $a$. [CBape, v.] Furnished with a sheath or chape.
chap'-el, "chap-ele, *chap-elle, "sohapelle, s. [O. Fr. chapele, carele; Fr. chapelle; Port. capella; Sp. capilla; Ital. cappella; sll from Low Lat. capella $=8$ chapel ; originsily a essnctuary in which the cappe or cope of St. Martin was preserved ; then sny aanctuary; from Low Lat. cappa $=$ s cope. (Sheat.)]
L. Ordinary Language:
7. A subordinste or lesser chnrch or piace of worship.
"Upon that mountayne is the chapelle of Heilya." $\begin{gathered}\text { faundevile, } \mathrm{p} \text {. ol }\end{gathered}$


 yerchant af Jenice, $L 2$
8. A recess in the aisle of a charch used for public worship, and generally devoted to the oame of aome salot. [Ladoy-chapel.]
9. A place of worship, not necessarily, cod neeted with a church; a private chureh.
"31y doubt 10 forusted apon the varying tenore of
 (Notet, p as
10. A place of worship used hy dissenters from the Established Church of England ; meeting-house, a conventicle
*5. A choir or orchestra attached to the court of a prince or nobleman
II. Printing:

* 1. A printing-office, a printer's workahop; said to derive the name from Caxton's frat printing-press having been set $n p$ in the al. monry of Westminster Abbey. [CAxTon.] Thia, howevar, is very doubtiul.

2. An associstion or meeting of the journeymen in a printing-office for settling dispntea as to prices of work, maintaining diacipline, ac. It is presided over by $\&$ father, who is elected amnally
The clob of a priningehouse elways has been manters, p. 3 ili.
I To hold a chapel: To meet together for settling disputed queations and maintaining order in a printing-office.

## ohapel-of-ease, s.

1. Lit.: A subordinate church in a parish, intentled to relieve tha mother or parish charch, When the population is too large for the latter.
2. Fig.: A nursery, a feeding-place.
"'Ged hargh, for many yenra, was a sort of nursery or


## chapel-royal, s

t1. A body of clergy and lay clerks minis. tering at the court of a Christian monareh.
2. The places of worship in which the peraons described under No. 1 officiata. Thera are several such in Encland, as at St. James's Palace, the Savoy Chapel, and at Windsor. (Groves.)
çhăp'-ĕ1, r.t. [Cuapel, v.]
+1. Ord. Lang. : To depoait or later in a chapel.

Of our dead kings, thut us the bones
Fles. Two Noble Kin
2. Naut.: To bring a ship round in a light breeze, when she is close-hauled, without bracing the head-yards, so that ahe will lie the same way that she did hefore. This is commonly occasioned by the negligence of the steersman or by a audden change of wind. (Smyth.)
çhāpe'-lĕss, a. [Mid. Eng. chape; -less.] Wanting or without a chape

chāpe-1ět. chăp'-1ĕt, chā'-pĕl-lět, s [Fr. chapelet.]

1. [Caaplet.]
2. Sadellery: A pair of atirrup leathars with stirrupa, joined at the top and made fast to the frantework of the aaddle, after the have been adjusted to the convenience of the rider.
3. Iftl.: A plece of flat fron with three tenons or ends of timber, which is fixed to the end of a cannou.
4. Hydraulic Engineering:
(1) A dredging or water-raising machine, consisting of a chain provided with acoops or scuttles, or with pallets traversing in a trough the clain :noving over rollers or wheela, of which the upper one is driven by power, snd the lower one is vertically adjustable so as to regulate the position of the scoops ar pallets, to bring them against the nud to be lifted, or to subnerge them in the water to be raised. [CHain-PGMP, Dremgino-machine.]
(2) A French nama for the chain-pump in which the cushions or buttons whec oceur at intervals on the chain sre compared to the beads of the rosary. Hence slso known as paternoster pomps.
*chapeleyne, s [Chaplain.]
Chapeleyne Capollanus"-Prompe. Parv.

* chăp-pl-lage, s. [Eng. chapel; -age.] The precincts of a chapel.
- He lighted at the Chapolices,

And he whiacted thricce for hid little toot-pange
His namo wes Rngit
chåp-el-1an-y. chapchapellenie; ltal. cappellania, Sp, © Port. capellania, from Low Lat. capellania.] [Ceap Lain.] A chapel within the precincts of or snbject to another church.

A ehapellany is parally enid to be that whioh does not cubastot of itteol, but lo bult and founded withla aote other chureh, and is dependant thereon"-Ay 100: forcrgom

## çhà'-pel-lĕt, s. [Chapelet.]

çăp'-el-lŭng, pr.par., a, \&s. [Chappel, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In aenses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst.: The set of causing a ship to come round in a light breeze, when sha is close-hauled, without bracing the head-yards.
çhăp-el-ō'-nil-an, s. [Eng. chapel; onian.] Printing: A workman in a prioting-office Who has psid s certain fine on admittance. (Crabb.)
çhắp'-el-ry̆, 8. [O. Fr. capelerie, chapele, capele =a chapel.] The jurisdiction or limits of a chapel.
chăp'-ẽr-ŏn, † ¢һăp'-ẽr-ŏnne, s.
[Fr.
I. Ordinary Language

* 1. A hood or cap, eapccially one worn by knights.
-The executionet etand od with eraperon, out of
 - 2. An ornamenta hood or cap, worn hy Knights of the Garter whea in full dresa.
"I whil omit the honour state, purlimanent robes, rhap erons. and caps of state, *3. A device placed
on the foreheads of horses
 on the foreheads of horses drawing a hearae tt. A gentleman who escorted and protected a young lady in public.

5. A married lady who taken charge in public of one unmarried
"Portly chaperones with strings of smartly dressed
6. A female guide; a show-woman
in "The pocket of our chan collected, ad quietly Inserted pp the pasagre into a manll back room...."-Buiwer:
II. Tech. :
II. Tech.: The end of the bit that joins to the branch just by the banquet; applled to acatch mouths, and sll others except cannon mouths. (Crabb.)
 on, s.] To escort or protect s young lady (said of sn alder woman).

chăp'-err-ōn-aġe, s. [Eng. chaperon, and suft. age.] The act of acting as chaperon, or protector of a young lady in public.
"Beautlful, and posseasing every acomplishmeot whlch randers beauty vaiuable, muler the unirivalled

çhăp'-ẽr-öned, par. par. or a. [Chaperon, v.] chăp'ẽr-ōn-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [СнарON, $2:]$
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See
C. As subst.: The act of escorting ind protecting a lady in public, or of acting as a chaperon.
"Hun the uacontrolted chaparoning of an intellh
chăp-ẽr-ǒn'-nět, $s$. [Chapournet.]
Her. : A kind of amall hood
çhăp'fâl-Lẹn, çhăp'fäln, a [Eng. chap (2), a., and fallen.]
7. Lit.: Having the mouth or mouth-piece falleo or let down.

## "A chapfain beaver loosely hangling by The cloven helin. 2. Fig. Haring the moath sunk; down cast, crestiellen

chap-fare, \& [Chaffare]
chaph, 8. [Probahly corrupted Arahic. Of Arab. $k a f=$ a fabulous mountain, eupposed to surround the world and bind the horizon on all aider. Cf, aleo kaf $=$ the palm of the hand, and thafik $=$ trembling, palpitating the horizon.]
Astron.: A etar, called slso $\beta$ Casoiopela.

* çhăp'-in, 8. [Fr. chopine.] [Снорıx, e.] A chopin, a quart.

T To tak a chapin: A circnulocution commonly used to express an attachrment to intoxicating liguor.


## † çhăp'-íne, s. [Chiopine.]

"Take my chapines off"-MAasinger : Rencgada i 2

- cha-piss, s. pl. [Chaipes.] (Scotch.)
chăp'-It, poe par. [O. Fr. eschapper.] Escaped.
çhă'-1-tẽr, çhap-1-tre, çhap-1ture, "gheap-i-tre, s. [Chapter, Capltal.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A chapter or section of a book.
"Tree hoed iettres of the chapileras of this inste book:"
2. A charter of the clergy.
II. Technically:
3. Arch.: The capltal or upper part of a pillar.
"The betght of the oue pular was olghteen eunite, and this chupiter apon it was liras: and the helght of homegranates upoa the enapiter roand aboat, all of rass...--2 Kinge, xxv. 17.
4. Law: A summary in writing of such matters as are inquired of or presented before justices in eyre, or justices of assize, or of the peace, in their resaions; called more commonly articlea, snd delivered orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest. (Jacobs.)

- chapitre-honse, \& A chapter-house. Thanne was that chapitre nouse
* çhăp-It-1e, s. [O. Fr. chapitel; Sp. \& Port. chapitel; Ital. capitello, frum low Lat. capitel lum; Lat. capitulum, a dimin. of caput $=$ head.] [Capitle, Capitala]

1. A chapter of clergy.

Cousistorie and chapitle"
2. A chapter of a book, a section.

We habbeth yspeke ine the chapitle of olces."
t çhäp-i-tral, a. [Eng. chapiter = chapter; suff. -al.] Or, or pertaining to, a cltspter capitular.
"The chapitral [reveayed are to the courte of no
dactioa to

## chăp'-Iain, * chape-lein, *çape-leyn,

" chape-Ieyne, " chapyl-layne, " chap-
layne, s. [O. Fr. capelan, chapelain; Sp. arpellan; Port. capellao; Ital capellano; Ger. kupelan, from Low Lat. capellanus, from capella = a chapel.]

1. A elergymsn who performs divine service in a chapel.
"Chaplaynes to the chapeles ctrosen the gata"
2. A clergyman officially attached to the sovereign, the Housc of Commons, any high official, as ship, or a regiment, for the performance of divina service.
"A chtot porernoar can never tall of some worthlese
intiterate chaphain, foud of a titie and procedence. siayt
Eugish. he found that uone of her ehapdaing knew caulay: Fiur. Eng., cr. Iv.
3. A clergyman who has the apiritual charge of a family, performing divine service privately; a confessor.
F Chaplains of the Pope: The Pope's suditors or judges at the Vatican.
ohaplain-general, 8.
Mil. : A clergyman who has the government

[^119]and soperinteudence of regimental and brigade chaplains, who are sppointed by and are responsible to him.
ghamp-lain-gy, s. [Eng. chaplain; cy.] The position or office of a chaplain Dr. The chapplaincy wan refued

- ghăp'-lainn-zY. [Eng. chaplain; -ry.] The amme as Chaplatnohie (q.v.). (Per. Cycl.)
stháp'-lain-ship, s. [Eag. chaplain; -ship.] 1. The office or position of a chaplsin chaplaiacy. (Milon.)

2. The revenue of a chspel.
"çhăp'-1̌ass, as [Eng. chap, s., and less.] Properly, jawless: hence, without flesh; feshless.
"Now chapiess, and knocked sboat the maxeand
ghăp'-1̌̌t (1), s. [Fr. chapelet.]
I. Ordinary Lanquage:
3. Literally:
(1) A wreath or garland worn ronnd the head

Then pinyfulit the chaptet wild
Rho wreathed In her darry locks, avd smiled."
Scost: The Lacty of tho Lake, ii.
Now, too, schaplet might be wreathed
Hoore: Lalla Rookh; The Light of tha Harem.
(2) A string of besds used by Roman Catholica in keeping count of their prayers; s rosary.
2. Figuratively:
(i) A number of things strung together.


o. i., p 210.
(2) A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head.
II. Technically :

1. Arch.: A mouldiag carved into beads, olives, and tha like. It is the same as the bagusite with ornaments sdded. [Baovette.] 2. Horsemanship: [CHapelet].
2. Her.: A garland or head-band of leaves borne in coata nf arms, in token of great military prowess and success.
"ghatp'-16̌t (2), s. [Eing. chapel, snd dim. suff. -et.] A littie chapel or shrine. (Hammond.)

- çhap'-1ĕt-ed, a. [Eng. chaplet (1) 8. ; ed.] Garlanded, filleted.
"His forehend chapleted green with wrenthy hop."
*ghăp'-1fn-ar-y.s. [Chaplainev.]
"Prebendaries and chaplinarise."-Heylin: Fitet. - $x$ 10
ghăp'-ling. 3. [Etym. unknown. Jamieaon suggests $0 . S W$. karpph $=$ to gag.] See ex trsct
"For prevonting mischleft that may arine, ooncerta and engarements that may he male \& entered into welves, or suct of the Council as are craftunea nuong themelres, for influyencing or carrying all or any part of an electlon ont of the regular way, known by the name of Chapltng, whoreby uumbere are not at ifberty

'chăp' - man, * çheap-man, "çhepman, "chap-mon, s. [A.S. ceápman; O. F'. kipmon, kopmon; O. H. Ger. choufman; O. Icel. kaupmailhr; Sw. köpman; Dan. kjobmand; A.S. ceapian $=$ to buy.]

1. One whe buys and sells; a merchant, a dealer.

## A compaoye of ehapmen riche."

-Chapman Negocintor mercator." - Prompt Pari "Thelr chapmen they betray
Their shops are dons, the huyer la their prey."
2. A pedlar, a hawker. (Scotch.)
"Chapmen-The worit is used, in the sootch eeuse of it, or sul itineramt seller of wares."-P. PresionChapman's drouth: A proverbial expression or hunger. (Scotch.)

* ¢hăp'-man-a-ble, a. [Eng. chapman; able.] Marketable ; fit for market or for selling. Marchant and chapmanable as it should be."
Nashe: Lenten Stufte.
* chäp'-man-hēdo, "çhap-man-hode, s. [Mid. Eng. chapman, and suff. hede $=$ hood.] The sct of bargaining or dealing.
" For overuor we monto atond in dred Chancer: Tha Behipmanner Tale h 14, esse.
Han echapen houn to home for to weude; lotid: The Man of Lawer Tale, L thene

Traffic, custom, dealing.

* chap-o-lor-ie, \& [Scapulary.] A scapulary.
"Thol schapen her chapolories:"
Fierce Ploughman's Crede, son
chap-ôur-nět, s. [Fr. chaperon; -et.]
Her. : A chaperonnet or Hitlle hood, borne in a coat of arma to signify that the chief is divided hys.
¢hăpped, ghappyd (Eng.), ghappit (Scotch), pa. par. or Chap (1), $v$. ]
"My legys thay fold, my Towneley $\mathrm{H}_{\text {yet., }}$ p. 98. meat hooted, and calsp-
 hands,
Julius costar, L . 2 .
¢hăp'-pre, s. [Dimin. of chap (3) (q.v).] A little fellow. (Gall.)
¢hap'-pin, s. [Chapin.]
Grow when your chappln bottie's empty.".
Hector Macroill: Poems,
¢hăp'-pǐng, pr. par., a., \&s. [Chap (1), v.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: 1n seases corresponding to thuse of the verb.
C. As subst.: The act of cleaving or atriking.
chapping-stick, chappin-stick, s. Any lustrument for striking with.
" My man, sald be; but ye're no nioe o' your chap.
ping-ticks
shap'-pít, pret. of $v .$, pa. par., \& a. [Chap, v.] Struck, pounded, mashed. (O. Scotch.)
¢hăp'-pyy, a. [Eng. chap, s.; py.] Fall of chapa or chinks.
"Whoe chappy knucklee wo havo often yearned to
*ghap-pyt-tyl, "chap-y-tle, s. [Ceapitle] çháps, s. [Chaf (2), s.] A jaw; the mouth. 1. Of s beast. $\qquad$
A hasten ${ }^{\text {dit }}$ hare from gr doty grey hound go,
And past all hope his chapan tu frustrote sidn

2. Of s man (uaed contemptuously).
 2
chăpt, pa. par. or $a$. [Casp (1), v.] Full of cracks or aores.
They rquezed tho julce, and cooling oin tment mado
bkins they their sumburnt choeks and their chapt
chăp'-tẽr, * chap-itre, * chap-tire, [O. Fr. chapitre, cupitle; 1tel. capitolo; Sp. \& Port. capitulo, from Lat. capitulum, dimin. of caput $=$ a head. $]$
3. Ordinary Language :
4. Lit. : A division ur aection of a book.
"XV ehaphires nedful to the knowleche of the y lond
5. Figuratively:
(1) A portion, a division.
ori Where liee your text
oid. In hrs bospon! In what chapter of his bonom " Shakesp.: Twelth Night, i 5.

* (2) A lot, a share.

Neceselty it a hard chaytor."-Bailey: Eraomus, p. 209 .
*(3) A point, a aubject.
"There sre snme chaptert on which we nhall not
II. Technioally:

1. Eccles.: A congregation, aynod, or council of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church, presided over hy the desn.
"Norwieh wae the capltal of a large nnd fraitful province; It whs tbe residence of a blibop and of a
2. Ansssembly of monks, presided over by the head of the house, proviuce, or the whola
orders. In the last two cases buch assemblies re called reapectively provincial and general chapters.
3. A chapter-house (q.v.).
4. A meeting or couacil of sa orgapised body or society.
5. A branch of an organieed society.
on? A merica, ill from we chapter of hil order."-Robert.
*6. A place where deliaqnents wero panished. (Aylife.)

And he wold fecche a feined mandement, And pill the main, and let the wench go.
7. A decretal epiatle. (Ayliffe)

* 8. Arch.: A capital of a columa.
"The chaptern eeem to be a mixture between that (Toniek) and the Doric
Grece, bk. L, ch. vili.
If (I) Three chapters
Ch. Hist. : Three paragraphs, passages, or chapters In the Acts of the Councll of Chalcedon ia which Theodore, biahop of Mopcedon in which Theodore, biahop or : apr suestia; Theodoret, blahop of Cyprua; and lbss, bishnp of Edessa, were scquitted of theological error. At the recommendation of Theodore of Cæsarea, the Emperor Juatinian was persuaded to have these expanged with the view of bringing back certain persons to the Church; bot the beneficial results promised from their excision uever actually followed.
(2) To the end of the chapter: Throughout, to the very end.
"Monay does all thimg ; for it gives and it takees Whllowophere and to forward, mutatis mutandis, to pho end of the chapter."- L.EEst-ango.
(3) The chapter of accidents: Chance.

chapter-house, "chapytre-house, s. The building attached to a cathedrsl or religious house in which chariters are held.
"The ilttle chapel of s. Thomas would nuko a Fery. convenlent ch
* ghăp'tẽ̃r, v.t. [Ceapter, s.]

1. To divide into chapters.
"Thingenerul tradition of Langton'x chapeering the Blble."-Fuller: Warthies Canterbury, 1. s28.
2. To bring hefore the chapter; hence, to take to task; to bring to book.
"He more than once arralgus him for the loconstancy of hls judyement rul chapters even his own a ratizs ou the same head, ahewing by many exnmplos, produced
from their actions, how many niseries that had both frum their actions, how inany miseries that had both
occasloned to the Orecisul.--Dryden: Character of occasione
Polybius.
chap'-ter-al, a. [Eng. chapter: -al.] of or pertaining to a chapter.
 chapter; -ly.] In manner of or according to the rules of a chapter. A presbytery is said to be chaptarly met or convened, when all the members are present.

On the 16 th of Jauuary, 1554-5, he held a chaptour
oi heralds, chappourig convened, in the slbey a floly-
¢hăp'-trĕl, s. [Eag. chapter, and dim. auff. -el.]
Arch. : The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an srch. It varies in the different orders; aometimes the wholo of the entablature aerves as the chaptrel to an arch. It is also called ant impost (q.v.).
"Let the keystono hreak withont the arch, so much you project over the jaunss with the chaptrelt."-
chăp-wom-an, s. [A fem. form of chapman (q.v.).] i female dealer

Ho haa got "But is there hore, eir.
Huninger: The Rencgado, 1112
ghar (1), s. [Ir. \& Gael. cear $=$ red, bloodcoloured ; cear, ceara $=$ blood, so called from its red belly; for which reason it ia also called in Wel. torgoch, torgochiad $=$ red-belied. (Mahn.)]

## Ichthyology:

1. A species of fiah (Salmo salvelinus) found at Windermere.
2. The brook-trout, Salmo fontinalis. (American.)

* ohar (2), s. [Perluaps Mid. Eng. char $=$ car, cart.] A certain quantity of lead; perhsps a cartload.
"For ane char of leid, that in to any. xxiliil foctnollie
- char (3), * chaar, * chare, * charre, s. [Car, Chariot.]
"He took dx hundryd choren charya"-wyolfe:
Exod., xiv. 7 .
"Chare. Currue, quedriga."-Prompt. Parr.
chär (1), çhar, © chare, * çhewre, "chearr, " cher, s. [A.S. cierr, cyrr $=$ o turn, a space, a period ${ }^{\text {Dut }}$ cyrran $=$ to turn; Dut. keer; G. H. Ger. cher; M. H. Ger. ker $=$ a turning; O. H. Ger. chéran; M. H. Ger. keren; Ger. kehren = to turn abont.]
* 1. $\Delta$ turn; an occasion.
"Ase minchele luoe vee thou haveat rormme mon

2. A turn of work; a joh.
"Urinethe wolde my doo a char." Polit. Songs,
"[8he] harvest done to char work did asprre; ;

*char-folk, "ohair-folke, " chare folke, s. Persona hired to do ehsring work. folke in their houtee."-Fufler: Worchiest, Gent, i 181. Jolke in
(Daries)
ohar-woman, s. A woman hired to do odd johs, or for a single day.
 atently in the kithen whom yon pay ooly you the the
broken ineah a fow conls, and all the cinders. - Swift.

Char (1), v.t. [Acconding to Skeat, simply a specis use of char (2), v., but evidence is watiog.] To reduce to carbon by the spplication of heat; to burp slightiy; to reduce to
charcoal. charcoal.
 char-oven, s. A furnace for carboniziog turf.
chär (2), çhar, 0.i. \& t. [Chat (4), 8.]
A. Intransitive:

1. Ord. lang. : To work at odd jobs.
2. Tech.: To hew or dress atone.
B. Trans.: To do any work.
"That char is charred."-Oid Proderb in Wrighe.

* char (3), v.t. \& i. [A.s. cerran, cyrran $=$ to turn; O. H. Ger. cheran, chirran; M. H. Ger. keren; O. Fris. kerar] [Cesae, v.]

1. Trans. : To turo, to cause to give swsy.
"He metis him thare, and charris him with ane chak,"
2. Intrans. : To turn aside.
"Lyke as ane bnil dois rummenluy and rare. Quhen he escapls burt one the altare,
Aud chirris by the axe with his nek wycht
Qiif one the forhede the dyot hituis uot rteht
chä'r-a, s. [Gr. xapá (chara) $=$ delight.]
3. Bot.: The typical genus of the order Characea. Tha species are found in ponds and slow-rnuning streams, snd even in brackish water. The slender stem bears a number of whorls of leaves, the internodea growing omailer towsrds the top, which is crowned by a terminsl bud. These internodes consist of enormous cells, aometimes enclosed by a layer of smaller cells (the cortex), and within the internodes the atresming of the protoplssm erroncously called the circulation of the ssp -may be easily seen with s low power of the microscope ( $1^{\prime \prime}$ objective). Several of the apecies are incrusted with lime. The axis is coated with tubes, aud a large quantity of calcareous nistter, is deposited upon them. Charo vulgaris, Common or Stioking Chara or Stonewort, is very common in England, sud ${ }^{\text {a }}$ preneunial, as also ia C. hispida, the Prickly Stonewort.
char-a-băńc (c ailent), s. [Fr.] A long, light pleasure van, with traneverse aeats.]

4. Bot.: A amall group of squstic cryptogrins, by some considered to be aberrant Alge, with two genera, Chars (q.v.) snd aitusted (q. F ). The reproductive organs are aperas tozooids escape into the wster, some of them find their way into the fensle organ fartilized s small opening at the top. The fertilized ovnm does not directiy prodnce a new plant, but a string of cellis, the oldest of Whish become the growing point of the young Chara.
5. Palaobot.: Fruits of Spirsogium, aupposed to be a glgantic Chara, occur from the Carboniferous to the Wealdeo, in which latter formation Chsra slso occurs, and it is found down to the Pieistocena.
$\dagger$ char-ä'-çeous, a. [Mod. Lat. charace( $(x)$, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Gf or belonging to the Characex.
chă-ra-çi'-aìdes, s, pl. [3lod. Lat. characinus (q.v.) ; Lat. fem. pl, adj. auff. -ida.]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomstous fishes, intermediate between the Cypriuidz and the Salmonidæ. The sir-blsdder is divided into two portions. They inhabit tropical rivers.
 gebit. xápanos (charakos) = a stake, a sea-fish, perhaps the rudd, snd Lat. suff. -imus.]
Ichthy.: A gerus of fiabes, the typical one of the fsmily Characioldee (q.v.).

- chăr'-ăct, " chăr'-九̆ct, * car-act, s. [O. Fr. caracte, a curtailed form of character (q.v.).]

1. A character, a aign or letter.
"Thoragh caractes that Chist wroot"
2. a book, acience, or learniog.
" Rede hle caracte in the wise Aover, II. 247. n all his devesiog so may Angelo, charact, tities, forms,

char'-ac-tẽr, " car-ac-ter, * car-ec-ter, ${ }^{8}$ Gr, [Lat. character = a alga or engraved mstk; Gr. характทip (charaktêr), from xapá $\sigma \omega \omega$ (charasso) $=$ to eagrave.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
3. A stamp, mark, or aign, engraved or stamped.
"He ahal make alle... for to hanee earactor in the
4. A letter used in writing or printing.
"It were mach to be withed. that there wera through.
out the world bot one port of character for ench letter." out the world hat one Nort of character for anch letter.

5. A style of handwriting ; writiog.
 "Aoma indeed, can counterfitt another'e characer
6. A cipher. -Ray: Creation, pt. 2
-4. A cipher.
"Ho hath given my lord s ehazaoter, and will obllfe
my lord to corree pond with blm."-Pepys: Diary. Joly 15, 1604.
II. Figuratively:

* 1. Applied to the aign of the cross made upoo the forehead of a child in baptisin. thame, : signed withe the character of Christ in bap
*2. A representation or description of any one as to his personal quslitiea.
"Each dre fair charactera, yet nowe
Denham: On Mr. Abraham Condey s\%.

3. An unfarourahle description or account of the nstural qualities of a thing or place.
"Thir snbtorraneoun pasange is moch mended, stooe senneca
Italy.
4. A distinguishing mark, feature, or trait of anything i s characteristic.

The truent characters of Ignorance
The prousl qualitiea Butler: Remains.
peraon ; persousl quslitiea or sttributes of

" Versed in the charaeters of men; and bound,
Concilistory menners And mmooth speech."
Fordiworth: Excursion, bk. vlli.
"He was man of parts and conrage; but his moral
characeer did not etand high." Mfacaulay : Hist. Eng." characer did not mind high." $\rightarrow$ facaulay: hi
6. The quality or asture of anything.
not of the shod of experiment here pursoed, thoogh

7. A position, rank, poat, or capacity.

Joaeph, they were sure of a market for such n slave as beaphived in EFsp desraded and miserable cha racter, bk. IL., vol. i. p. pat
8. A persou or sctor in a atory, play. \&c. ;
"Mr. Booth satisfies thoma agaclove people wha havtsin inamuer, aro intoleciant of muy attempt it diversify it and are sensitively jealous of modern
9. A person noted for any eninent quality.
10. A person noted for any peculiarity of manver, habits, or diapoaition. (Colloquial)
"Hict'e at character, aud Ill hamour bim."-Gold
1i. A part appropriated to anyone in a play.
Those who have followed Mr. Booth through it
various and varied characters know whit good sector various and varied characterr know what a good acto May 5, 1881 .
12. An estimste of the personal qualities of a persoo; reputation, fame, report.
13. A certiffeate as to behaviour, competency, \&ce, given by a master to a servant when leaving him.
"Lady Spratt. . . hait taken odischargod eervent
II In character: Appropriata, in keeping
with other things. with other things.
 Out of character: Inappropriate, incongruous.
B. Technically:

1. Law: Witnesses to the character of a prisoner may be called, but they must not go ioto details. When there has been a previous conviction, it may be proved after the prisoner ia found guilty.
2. Nat. Science: A ahort definition express. ing the essentisi marka hy which au animal, a plant, or a minersl is distinguiahed from the others which most vearly resembie it.
3. Music: A general nsme for the signs employed in music, auch as brsce, biad, bar aharp, flat, natural, clef, stave, shake, \&c.
4. Roman Theol.: The change wrought in the recipient of the Sacrament of Baptiom or Holy Orders.

T (1) Crabb thus diatingulahes betweea character and letter: "Character is to letter as the genus to the opecles: every letter is a character: but every character is not a letter. Character; is any printed mark that aerves to designata something; a letter is a species of character which is the constituted part of a word. Short-hand and hleroglyphica conaist of characters, but not of Jetters. Character is employed figurstively, but letter is not. A grateful person has the fsvours which are conferred upon him written in indelibie charocters upon his heart."
(2) He thus diseriminates between character and reputation:--"Character liea in the man; it is the mark of what he is ; it obowe itself upon all occasions: reputation dependa upoa others ; it fo what they think of him. 4 character is given particularly: a reputation is formed generally. Individuais give a charncter of snother from personal knowledge: public oplaiou constitute the repulation. Character has alwsye aome foundation; it is a positive deacription of aomething: reputation has mors of conjecture in it; its aource is hearsay. it is possible for a man to have a fair repula. tion who has not in reality a good charucter: although men of really good character are not iikely to have s bad requtation." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
ohăr'-ac-tẽr, † chạ-răć-tẽr, v.t. [CHAgacter, s.]
I. Literally :

1. To stamp, to eagrave, to cut.

- O Roxalind these trees hall be my books,

To dist Makesp. : is You Low .1. 2
2. To distinguiah hy particular msrk6 or trsits, to characterize.

* 3. To describe, to give an account of. "Thuanus thus charae
II. Fig.: To stamp, to impress on the miad, heart, sc.

Who art the tahle wherelo all my thoughts
Aro vialily character'd and engrived

T The accent was origiosily on the penultiinste.
" chăr'-ao-tẽred, pa. par. or a. ICharac-
I. Lit. : Marked, otamped, cut.
II. Figuratively

1. Deeply impressed.
rite, fàt, fare, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wê, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pít, sire, sir, marîne; gō, pơt,


|  rennyon: latabe, il 1 a 2. particular marks or Distinguished by particular |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

- char-actorr-ic-al, * chăr-ac-tër'-icgl1, a. [Eng. character; -ical.] 1ndicative of character.


* chãr'-ac-tẽr-1şm, s. [Fr. caracterisme from
 terizing; xapaktió (charaktèr) = a stamp, s mark, a cbaracter ; xapáorow (charasso) = to stamp, to engrave.] The distinction of character.
 Characters, p.1s.

 (charakkteristikos)=characteristic, fom xapaxrip (charakter) $=$ a atamp, a mark, a character.] A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Serving to constitute the character of a peraon; marking the peculiar qualities of a peraon ; suitable, appropriate.
utical distinctlon "- Fentured to prefix that
"... ho asoribed, with characterier ic tropedeuce

- Macaulay: Hist Kng., oh. xv.

2. Music: A term used of music when it Is designed as the expression of $o$ ome special entiment or circumstance. (Grove.)
B. As subst. : A distinctive trait or feature of anything; one of the componeut parts of a man's character.
"This rat invention exerth himself in Homer in a
mainner superiour to that of any poet, it is the grent and pecullar characteri
T Characteristic of a logarithm:
Math. : The same as the index or exponent. [Index.]

T Characteristic letter or character:
Grammar: The letter which determines the declenaion of a noun or the conjugation of a verb.
chare-ac-tẽr-1s'-tǐ-oal-1y, adv. [Eng. characteristical: -ly.] In s characteristic manner: in a manuer suited to the character suitably, appropriately.
"The titio of Fise mea neems to have been an. clently the pecultar sudition of propheta, and used characteristroan
tohłr-ac-tẽr-Is'-ti-cal-něsss, s. [Eng. characteristical; -ness.] The quality of being charscteristic, or peculiar to a chsracter.
† chăr-ac-tẽr-i-mä'-tion, s. [Eng. charace teriz(e); -ation.] The act of characterizing.
charr'ac-tẽr-ize, char'-ac-tẽr-ize, v.t [Eng. character; -ize.]
*I. Lit. : To engrave, to imprint, to stamp. II. Figuratively:
"1. To impress deeply apon the mind, heart, \&.
:They may be called anticipatlous, preaotions, or Male: Origin of Mantimd.
2, To give a character, account, or description of.
"It it some commendation. that we have avoided pubilicly to chara

* 3. To designate, point out, or specially refer to.
noder the name of Tamerlane, he fintended to characterize King Willianm , and Lewis, the Fourteenth
under Rejaset."Johnson: Li/k of Rowe. 4. To mark with a distinguishing character or quality ; to distinguish.
"European, Asiatick, Chinene, Aftcan, and Oreclan Atr On Human Bodica
ohăr'-ac-tõr-ized, chăr'-ac-tẽr-izsed, pa. par. \& a. [Characterize, v.]
* ohăr-ac-tẽr-iz'-ẽr, s. [Eng. characterix(e); -er.] One who chsrscterizes.

 Ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [Characterize, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As mubstantive:
* 1. The act of engraving or imprinting.

2. The act of marking with any distinguishing quality or character.
chăr'-بc-tẽr-lĕst, $a$. [Eng. character; less.] 1. Having no definite character or peculiar featuree,
3. Without a character, unrecorded.

And mighty ntates characterless are grated To dusty nothing, Shakopp: Troil. \& Cres., ILI. 2
t chăr'-q0-tẽr-1ĕss-nĕss, s. [Eng. characterless ; -ness.] The quslity of being characterless, or without characteristic marks or qualities.
"Re-introdacing the eharaccerteesmes of the Greek

* charr-ac -tẽr -y, chăr'-ac-tẽr-ie, s. [Eng. chanacter; -y.]

1. The act or process of expressing in charactera, or distinguishing mark ${ }^{\text {a }}$
drawng out the true lineaments of evory Hrtae and vice, so lively that who anw the medals might know the face: Which art they slgninicanty
2. That which is expreased; a mark, an impression.
"All the charaorery of my zad hrowz" Shakeep.: Julius Cosar, IL 2

* chăr-ac'-türe, s. [Eng. charact; -ure.] A mark, character or sign.
"Enamell't bank, whose shlalug gravel bears
The sad charactures of my miseries."
Drummond: Sonnots, pt. \& . 18.
cha-rade', :. [Fr. charade, the origin of which is unknown. Skeat suggesto Sp. charrada $=$ a speech or action of a clown.] a kind of riddle based upon a word of two or more syllables, the key to which is given by descriptions of each of the component syllables.
"Aa An enigma... Is certalaty soperior to a robun or charades which orty puzzlez you with letters and
chăr-a-iri'-I-dse, s. pl. [From Lat. charadrius, snd fem. pl. adj. auff. -idox.]

Ornith: The Plovera, a family of wading birds. They have long, alender legs, with the toea united by a small membrsue, the hinder one very anall and elevated, or wanting. Genera : Charsdrius (Plover), Vspellua (Lapwing), Glareola (Pratincole), Himantopus (Longshank), Hæmatopus (Oyster-catcher), and Cdicnemus (Thick-knee).
chăr-a-drī-i'-nee, s.pl. [From Lat. charadrius (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. auff. -ince.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the Charadridxe. It contains the Plovers proper, and the Lapwings.
Cha-răd-rǐot-mor'-phes, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. charadrius (q.v.), and Gr. $\mu \alpha \rho \phi \eta^{\prime}($ morphē $)=$ form.]
Ornith.: In Huxley's classification, a group of birds containing the snipes and plovers.
 morpher l any individual of the Charadrionorphæ (q.v.).
ohat-răd'-ri-ŭs, s. [Lat., fron Gr. xapádpıos (charadrios) $=$ s lapwing or a curlew.]
Ornith.: A genus of hirda, plovers, belonging to the order Grallstores (Waders). Five species are Britiah, the Golden Plover, the Dotterel, the Ringed, the Little Ringed, and the Kentish Plovers. They feed on worms and molluscous animals. The eggs of the Lapwing are considered a great delicacy, and are frequently to be seen in shops, where they are sold as plover's eggs. [PLoven.]
char-mi-as, [From Gr. 才ápts (charis) $=$ grace, beauty, and ain (aia), the same as yaia (gaia), poetic for $\gamma \hat{\eta}(g e))=$ the earth.]

Entom.: A genus of motha, family Noctuidx, Charofes graminis is the Antler-moth (q.v.), Barred Feathered Ruatic, and C. cethiops, the Black-rustic.
char'-bock-le, "char-bok-el, * char-bok-ylle, s. [Carbuncle.]
"To fore the kyng honge a charboker ston."
char'-bön, 8. [Carbon.]
Farriery: A little black apot in the cavity of the corner teeth of a horse about seven or eight years old.

- char'-boli-cle, s. [Carbuncle.]
"A ruhye and m charboncte" "-Naunderillen p 2se
"char-bno-le, "abar-buk-ill, \& [CAg uncle. 3

1. A carbuncia.
"Chosta chartwhin, chell Aoura, and oodir tra, is
2. $\Delta \mathrm{n}$ ulcer.

The Kink hoot, the Charbucele, and worms in tha
Phaika.
Potiars: Flyeting, p. Is
char-cōal, ghar-cole, char-coll, char-kxole, g. a a. [Eng. char, v., snd coal $=$ that whioh is turned to coal or carbon.]
A. As subatantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The same as 11. 1.
II. Technically:
2. An impure variety of carbon, prepared from vegetable subatances or bones.
(1) Wood charcoal consists of wond burned with but little access of air. Billets of wood are built into a heap, which is covered with earth or sand. The heap ls fired at openings left near the bottom of the pile, and the gases eacape at amall openings above. For making fine charcoal, auch as that of willow, used in the manufacture of gunpowder, the wood is burned in iron cylinders, or rather retorts, in which a procesa of deatructive distillation removes the volatile hydrocarbons, pyroligneous acid, de. By this more perfect mesnes the process is accurately regulated. Charcoal is used in the arts as-a fuel; a polishing powder; a table on which pieces of metal are secured in position to be goldered by the blowpipe; a filtering material; a defecator and decolorizer of solutions and water ; an absarbent of gases and aqueous vapours; a nonconducting packing in ice-houses, safes, and refrigerstora; an ingredient in gunpowder and fire-works; in the galvance battery and the electric light.
(2) Animal charcoal: Used largely in sugarrefining, and as a diainfectaut and filtering medium, is urepared by calcining bones in closed vessels. These are either retorts, similar to those in which coal is distilled for the production of illuminating gas, or they ara earthenware pota piled up in kilns and fired. Charges of fifty pounde of boues to a pot will require, ssy, sixteen hours of firing. The bones are then ground between finted rollers, the dust removed, and the granulated una terial used for charging the filters of the sugar-refiner. The materisl is used for re moving colour, feculencies, sad ferneating ingredieuts from the syrup. [BONE-BLACK FURNACE.] (Knight.)
"Charcole (or charkole, P.), Carbo."-Prompe. Part. "Sonconi lanta longer than oharcoast: and charooal of root, being coaled into great Pleces, insta longer than
ordinary chareoal." Bucon: Naturat History. 2. A name for the finest tin-plates, so called from being manufactured with charcosl fires.
B. As adjective: (See the compounds).
charcoal-blacks, s. pl. Various black pigments cssentially composed of charcoal, the latter formed by burning ivory, bones, vine twigs, \&e.
charcoal-burner, s. A man employed in attending to the manufacture of charcosi.
 Was found dead oy noure charooal-burnerrs"-C. A. Pear
xxv.
charcoal-cooler, a. A wire cylinder in which animal charcoal is agitated and cooled, after revivifying, while a current of air carries off the noxious gases. ( K night.)
charcoal-filter, s. A filter charged with ordinary or atimal charcoal for domestic use, or with animal charcoal for use in the sugarhonse or refinery. (Knight.)
charooal-furnace, s. A furnace for producing charcosl by the dry distillation of wood, and for the collection of the tar and pyroligneousscidreaulting therefrom. (Knight.)
charcoal-point, s. A pencil of carbon prepared for use in the electric-light apparatus. (Knight.)
chard (1), s. [Fr. carde; Ital. carda; Lat. carduus $=$ a thistle.]
Botany:
3. The leaves of the artichoke planta (Cynara scolymus), bound in atraw during the autumn and winter, till they become blanched, and lose part of their bitterness.

## 2．（See extract）． <br> ．Chand of beot，Are planto of white boet trans． anve a pryse uhita grout tope which，in tho mididet

chard－beet，s．A plant，Beta Cycla．It Io cultivated for the strong succulant ribs of the leayes，which are boiled and eaten on the continent like asparagus．
¢hard（2），8．［Etymol．unknown．］A leaning place．（Scotch．）
ghar－din＇－1－a，s．［Named after the celebrated traveller Sir Joha Chardin，who was born in Paria in 1643，and died near London in 1713.1
Bot．：A genua of Composite plants，con－ sisting of a single species，Chardinia xeran－ themoides， 2 pretty little annual herb，found In A sia Minor．The flowers are silvery，nearly haif an fuch acrose，and owe their beauty to the ahiniug，chaffy，lance－shaped pappus scales which crown the cylindrical atriate achenes．
Chäro（1），ghare，8．［Crat（4），e．］Au odd Job，charing．

And doen the meabarat charres that millca
Shakesp：Ant．\＆Cleop．，iv，is．
＊chare－work，\＆．Charing，odd jobs．
－Agreo，that in harvent us＇d to lense
Dryden：The Third Idyoll of Theocritiou．
－Phäre（2），s．［Icel．sharr $=$ clean，pure， bright．］
© Chare Thursday，s．An old name
for Mandy Tharsday（q．v．）．
＂Cpon Chare Thurwday Christ hrake brend nato blo
＊çäre（3），s．［Ca日，Chali．］
Chare．Currus，quadriga，de．＂－Prompl．Para
＊chare－roofed，a．：Arched．
＂I nubattelled，vauited．And ciaree roofed，sumpiently hnttersced．＂－A Journey through Rngland，17\％（Halli）
chäre（4），s．［A．S．cáru＝care．］［CARe．］ Care，charge．（Scotch．）
çhäre，＂çharren，＊gharyn，＂çher， cherren，＊ghearren，v．t．\＆i．［CuaR （3），$v$.
＊A．Trans．：To drive away．
＂Charynawas．Abigo．＂－Prompt Parr．
＂Chare away the crowe＂－Comentry Nyst，p． 228
B．Reflex．：To hurry．
＂This iknoh Childrice and gom him to charrent－
C．Intransitive：
＊1．To hurry，to come or go hastliy．
＂He chande ayon in to Burgunne．＂－Layamon，1．5os，
2．To do odd jols，to char，to finish．

＂çhar＇－ětte，s．［Chariot．］
＂He rytt in a charett with 4 wheles．＂－kaundeoille．
çhar＇－frôn，8．［Champanin．］
¢harge，＂chargen，＂chargyn，v．t．\＆\＆ ［Fr．charger；Sp．cargar；Port．carregar；ltal． caricare，from Low Lat．carico $=$ to transport a waggon or car，from carrus＝a car．］
A．Transitive：
I．Ordinary Language ：
1．Literally：
＊（1）To lay a load or barderi apoa；to load．
＂The folk of the contree tiken camagles，drome daries，ind othar bunderille， p ． 30 L
（2）To fill anything with its proper comple－ ment or quantity．［11．5．］

2．Figuratively：
（1）To lay upon a person as a duty or obli－ gation．

Ho mone oryete yisterdmy stewen
How the chevetayn hym charged．
How the cheuetayn hym chargoid．
E．Eng．Altit．Poenss；Clearnens． 1 ，
＂Or was the merchoot charget to briag The homeless biris a nest？ Coper：Jonk， 17
（s）With an infinitive following，or that in troducing the duty or obligation imposed．
＂Mones the servant of the Lort ehargel you to bove
known．And eharged them that they mould not make him
（b）With the prej．with．
＂What you have charged me neth，that I have done．＂
ine weth，that I have done．＂
Shatespa：Eing Lear，v．\＆
＋（2）To command，to bid，to exjoin． －Why dost thou tura thy thoe I I charge theo answer
$\dagger$（3）To entrust，to commisslon．
＊（4）To load，to fill，to burden．

A foutt in the ordinary method of education， 1
the charging of chlldren＇s memories with rulen and
（5）To impute；to refer to as a cause or eource（followed by to or on）

No mare accuss thy pen，but charge the crime，
On native aloth，and negligence of time $\begin{gathered}\text { Dryden：Persius，sal，ill }\end{gathered}$
（6）To aet down to the account of a person； o debit to．
（a）With to or against，before the person harged．
（b）With with before the thing oharged．
＂It transpifred that he had been charging the Stores toith amounts in expess of those he bud aetually pald
for the carrige of parcels．$\rightarrow$ Daily Telegraph，Nov．
on
（c）With at before the prica charged．
（7）To demand a price．
For oyaters bred apon the anlt sen－shore
（3）To accuse
＂＇i．I Am oo far from eharging you an guilty in this

＊（a）With of before the matter charged．
（b）With with．
＂And his angelm he charged with folly．＂－－Job，iv． 12
＊（9）To challenge；to cail upon．
Thou cannt not，onrdinal．devise a namo
To charge me to an inswer as the por shakesp．：Ring John，ilil 2
（10）To impose or lay on as a tax or duty． And for chet charyte，we chargeden vs seluea In mmendyng of this mea，we madern oure colles＂
＊（11）To put to expense．
＂Comlug also not to charge，bat to anrich them
（12）To place in a position for fighting． ＂He rode 品 and down gallantily mounted，and of the Turks
（13）To rush down upon；to fall on；to attack．

My unprovided body hane chargs home
Shatesp．：King Lear．IL
－Uzed alao of a rush or attack in games， as to charge one or more players at football．
＊（14）To take a thing to heart；to grieve over．
＂Chargo It but a lytin．＂一Hampols：Treatizes， $\boldsymbol{a}^{23}$ II．Technically：
1．Law：
（1）To give instructiona to a jury，generally the grand jury，as to the legal points of the case about to be brought before them．
＂The Lord Chief Jnstleo proceeded to charge the
（2）To indict．
2．Eccles．：To deliver an address to a body of clergy．［Charoe，s．，11．2．］
3．Elect．：To accumulate in an electrified body a certain quantity of electricity capable of being again discharged．
4．Her．：To pisce upon an escutcheod，\＆e． Seldom used except in the pa．par．［Charam．］ 5．Artill．，dec．：To load a gun，\＆c．，with its proper charge．
grape shotherefore frod a four ponnder charged oith them＂－Cook：loyayea vol．
B．Reflexire：To innose or take upon onc－ self as a dnty，obligation，or responsilhilty．


## C．Intransitive

1．To make an attack or onsct on ；to gallop wildly．Also as in A．，I． 13.
${ }^{\text {＂}}$ From a atrictly pryctical point of view．the sight
 fences is anything but pleasing＂－7imes，Feb．14， 1881 Hunting ind its Prospects．
＊2．To take a thing to heart as a burden or grief，
＂Chargyn，or gretely wett a thyuse to herte．＂－
Prompt．Paro． ＂Eanu charghte litil that he hadde eeld the right o the firste gendrid child．＂－Wyydiflo：Genesis $\times x \times v, 34$ $3 . T$ anything．
charge，＂¢hataris，s，\＆a．（O．Fr．charge，cargo； Sp．\＆Port oarga；Ital．carica，from the verb．］
A．As substantive：
1．Ordinary Language ：
1．A load，a burden．
（1）Of material things ：
＂The marses rotornen ．．．With hire ehargos ot gold．＂
（2）Of immatericl things：
＂He putte vppon them ehargos of mauy manere
2．An offlee，duty，of obligation．
＇AbI but（anid th＇Apelthe ehargo ls wondronu great， les，and hath an heavie threst．
Spenser：Mother
Bubberds Tate．
3．Care，custody，reaponsibility，or madage－ meat．（Often followed by of or over．）
inimiolt，anch conselorsid
coneper：Ta4k，bla il
4．Anxiety，care，concern．
＂Thai five no charge of aveer ne of richease＂－
5．The object of one＇s care or attention．
＂More had he said，hat fearful of hor stay，
6．A command，commission，or injunction
Ho gas bin eharge that they de eaffe nought at lagge
7．Expenae，cost．
＂They would be st tha Chargoof raling Monvments and slinin．．－Tilust good Men．Whom their Fathers
I Commoniy used io the plural，and in the phrase－＂To be at chargea．

Trama．
8．A burden upon property ；a tax，reat，de． （Sometimes in the plural．）
9．The price demanded，coat．
＂charge．I I mat I abase mot my powor in the gospel＂－ 10．1． 18.
10．An accusation，subject of cencure．
the lixury，the to theorance，the thaperstition，of pupith times．－nwad
11．Responsibility，account，liability．
＂The secret mischiefa that I set ahroach．
12．An attack，unset［II． 8 （1）．］
＂The English and Dutch were thrica repulsed witk $\xrightarrow{\text { great elangitter，and returned thrice to the charge＂}} \rightarrow$
13．As much as anythlng will contain ；the proper complement．［II．8．（3）．］
＂To adjust the fragrant charge of a short tabe
That fumes beneath his nose ；：Fri＂Task，bk． C ．
＊14．Weight，importance．
＂The letter．．．whs full of charge．＂－shakeoph：
T Charge and discharge：
Law，dc．：The old way of taking accounte la chancery．（Wharton．）

II．Technically：
1．Law：
（1）The address from a judge to a grand ury，in which he instrncts them as to the legal points likely to arise in the cases about to be brought before them．
（2）An indictment，an accusation
＂For，by the old Iaw of England，two witneseep are

2．Eccles．：An address from a bishop to hie diocesan clergy，or of an archdeacon to the clergy of his archdesconry．
＂The hishop has reconmended this suthor in ble
＂Dariag his charge the archleacon expressod antio
faction at tbe Rppolntruent of a Royal Comraisdion to
inquire into the relstivos of Church and State ${ }^{-1} \rightarrow$ Daily
3．Her ．What
acheories the field in an escutcheoo．Charges are either projer or common．Projer charges are so called because they peculiarly helong to the art of heraidry； they are also calied ordinaries，because they are in orlinary nse in all coats of arme honourable charges，becauee coft armour is much honoured thereby，belog the gifts of govereigus，as the Cross，Pale，\＆c．Common charges are such as are conposed of things indural anil srtificial，and so named becnuse they are eommon to other arts and sclences as well as to this．
＂The eharge to that which is born apoa the colour， Peacham
fâte，fă九，fare，ąmidst，whãt，fâll，father；wê，wět，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pit，sîre，sïr，marine；gō，pơt

4. Farriery: 4 preparation, or a oort of ointment; of the cousiatence of a thick decoction, whioh fo spplied to the shoulder-splaits,
 "A charge if of a middle natare, bet ween an otot meat and n plaister, or botween a platwer, and a cata
5. Veter: : An external remedy applied to the body of s horse or other beast.
6. Comm. : A charge of lesd contains thirtysix pigs, each pig containing six stone, less by two pounds.
7. Elec.: of a Leyden jar or other electric battery. An accumulation of electricitr within it, which may, when the proper means are used, be sgain discharged.
8. Military :
(1) An attack or onset of troops, espeoially of cavalry.
II Also in games, Charoe, v., A., I. 18.
I To sound a charge: To give the aignal by sound of trumpet for a charge.
"Our anthor seans to soand a charge, and begina
Hike the clangour of a trumpet."-Dryden

* (2) The position in which s weapon is held for the purpose of attack.


## Thatr nolghlng coursers daring of the apur.

shakeap.: 2 IIfn. IV., iv, i.
(3) The quantity of powder, \&c., put into a gun for the purpose of firing it. The servicecharge for smooth-bored guas may be one-third to is quarter the weight of projectiles, For hot-shot and ricochet firing these charges are reduced. Rifled guns, avoiding windage, require a smaller charge than amooth-borea. The service-charge of the Armstrong gun is one-eighth the weight of the projectile. In the navy three charges are used: distont, full, and reducel.

* (4) A military post or command.

*(5) A body of tron
mand.
"The Coriol., iv. j.

9. Bining: A quantity of powder or other explosive subatance used io blastiag.
10. Metall., Gas Manufacture, \&c. : The body of ore, metal, fuel, or other matter introduced into a furnace st one time, for ons leat, or one run, as the case may be. The charge of a puddling-furnace is about 500 pounds of pigiron, and this forms four blooma; of a gasretort is 220 pounds, introduced in two acoopfuls of 110 peunds each; of a tumbling-box is as many castings or other matters as it will as many castings or other matters as it will atrition ; of an amalgamatiog pan is according to size. They vary from $4 \frac{3}{4}$ to six feet int dismeter; some work off two tons in twentyfour hours, others s chsrge of 1,400 pounds in three or four bours.
Tl To give in charge:
11. Ta commit to the charge or care of another.
"Olo, Must you, Sir Joha, protect my lady here:
Stan. so am I grven tn charge mast't please your
12. To have snything committed to one's charge or care.
13. To hand over to the custody of a police. msn for any offence.

## To take in charge:

1. To take under one's care or reaponaibility.
"And anderstood too woll tho wolghty terms
That he had taken in charge. $\begin{gathered}\text { Cover: }\end{gathered}$ The Tauk, hle it
2. To arrest, take into custody.
B. As culj.: (See the compounds).

## charge-house, s,

-1. A school-bonae.
"Do you not educite youth ot ths chargehoriso on She top of the muuntain?" -shakesp.: Lovés Labour 208, v.
2. Powder-making: A building or room in which the proper charges sre made up into

## oharge-sheet, s.

Pollce: A paper kept st a police station on Which are daily entered the nsmes of the persons brought to the atation in custody, the offence imputed, and the name of the accuser.
Phar-gê (g as zh), pa. par. [Fr. = charged, the pa. par. of charger = to charge.]
charge d’affaires, s. [Fr., a peraon charged with the manageinent of affairs.]

Diplomatic: A minister or representative of s conntry at $s$ leas important foreign court, inferior to an ambasssdor, to whom is entrusted all matters of diplomacy. Also the offlicer to whom the charge of an embassy is entrusted during the temporary absence of the ambeseader or mintater-plenipotentlery:
¢harge'-a-ble, a.: [Eng. charge, and able.]

1. Of persons or things:

- (1) Involving expense ; expensive, costly. "i.- We wonld not be chargeable unto any of yon,
(2) Lisble or responsible for e payment.
"i. - he had bought land chargeable with tithes,

2. Of persons:
(1) Liable to be clarged or accused; ppen to a charge (with with before the thing charged).
"Your papera would be ohargeabre with nomethlog
woras than iadelitency; they woold be immoral."sperae than ladelicacy; they would bo imuacral."-
*(2) Liable to be called upon for an account of a trust.
"But the former governors that had beea before me
wers chargeabde unto the people, 3. of things:
(1) Capable of being brought as a chargs: imputable (with on or upon before the person or thing respons:bie).
 rey, postecript
(2) To be charged as a debt: to be set to one'a account. (Followed by to.)
t ¢̧argé-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. chargeable; -ness.] The quality of being chargeable, expense.
hargeablenets miefs that grew frotn the dolays, the ingw of law..."-Whitelockt: Memotra, an. 165 L .
' çharǵe'-a-bly̆, adv. [Eng. chargeabl(e); -y.] In s chargeable manner; st great expense, expensively.
"By reason wherof we be most notahly charged
 heanifis to us most chargeably ixhlit.
Rucords, No. 30. Abbot of Yort to Wolsey.
"charge'-ant, " pharge'-annt, a. [Fr., pr. par. of charger.] Involving trouble or expense ; difficult, dangerons.

That chargeount chace.*
çharged, pa. par. \& a. [Charge, v.]
" charge'-rith, a. (Eng. charge; ful(l).] Involving expense; expensive, costly. "Here's the note
How much your chain weighin to the utmoat carat,



1. Not involving trouble or expenae ; Inexpensive, cheap.
 2. Uncharged, unlosded.

* çhargé-oŭs, * çha-r1-ons, a. [Eng. charge, anil suff. ous. 1
I. Heavy, hard to bear.
"Heuy is the aton and charious"-Wyolife: Prove 2. Causing expense; expenaive.
"I was chargeous to no man."-Wyctife: 2 Cor, xi 2.
¢harg'-ẽr, * çharge'-our, "cha-ri-our, s. [Eng. charg(c); -er.]
I. Ord. Lang. : One who charges.
II. Technically:

1. Mil.: A war-horse; a horse ridden in action or on parade.
hat . . there were few chargors in the camp which
hial been taken from the plougho-Mccauluy:
Hiat. Eng., ch. v.
*2. Comm.: A large dish, capable of besring 9 great weight.
"Grett swannes fulte swythe in ellveryne chargeours."
2. Mining: A spiral instrument for charging horizontal blast-holes.

* 4. Sport: A device for droppilig iuto the bore of a fowling-piece from s shot-belt or pouch a gauged quantity of shot. By forcing the pouch is closed, snd the charge is allowed to pass to the tube, which conducts it to the gun. The piston head is adjustable, to vary the capacity of the charge-chamber. (Kuigit.)

5. Scoteh Law; One in whome lavour a decree ouspended is prononnced.

- charge'-hipp, 8. [Eng, charge ; -ship. ] The quallty or atate of being iu charge ; responsibility.


## Gharg'- Y̌gg, pr. par., an, \& s.' [Chanas, v.]

A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In eenses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst, : The performing of any of the actions described under the verb.
charging-order, s. An onder from a jndge bindiug the stocks or funds of a judgment debtor with the judgment debt. (Wharton.)
chăr-İ-an'-thǔs, 8. [From Gr. xapiets (charieis) $=$ beautiful, and ávoos (anthos) $=$ a blossom, a flower.]
Bot.: A genns of Malestomacese from the West Indles. Erect shrubs, with opposite, stalked, tive-nerved leaves, generally entire Flowers purple; fruit a globose berry depressed in the centre, with four cells snd numerous aeeds.
ohär'-1-बïs, s. [Gr. xapiets (charieis) $=$ pleaesnt or pleasing.]
Bot. : A genus of Composite plsnts, consisting of a single specles from the Cape of Good Hope. Charieis heterophylla is an snnual, with stem erect, stristed, snd hsiry; leaves stalkless; flowers yellow in the ceatre sad violet st the circumference.
chär'-1-1乌. "chär'-ĕ-1y̆, adv. [Eng. chary; -ly.] In a chary manner; cantiously, warily.
chär'-I-něss, a [Eng. chary; -ness.] The quality of being chary; caution, wariness, nicety.
"Nay, I will consent to act any villany ngalast him, that may not anlly the cha
Shaketp.: A Ferry Wines if 1
ب̧här'-ing, çhar'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& : [Char, v.]
A. \& B. Aa pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As subst.: The act or occupstion of doing odd jobs
 * çhar-otte, " çhar-ett, * çhar-ret, s. $\& a$. 0. Fr. chariot, from char $=s$ car.] [CAR.]
A. As substantive:

1. A war-car in which armed men rode to

gegptian wab-chariot (mom thebeg),
bsttle. They were frequently srmed with scythes, hooka, and other offengive alppliancea. 2. A car of state.
"The grettent lordes ryden abort this charyol"zauricerne, po 2 ti.

* 3. A waggon, a cart.
"Charotess chokkefulle oharegryde with golde."

4. A sort of light coach, four-wheeled, with only back aeats.
 my wife, in a stnall chariot drawn
B. As adjective: (Sec the compounds).

Obvious compounds : Chariot-race, ehariot wheel.
charlot-man, s. A charioteer.
". $\cdot \mathrm{i}$ ho satd to hit exariot man, Turn thise hand
'ghar'-y-कt, v.1. \& i. [Ceariot, a.]

1. Trans.: To couvey in a chariot.
"An angel all in fames ncended, Hils godilike presence.
2. Intrans. : To ride, to drive, to pass along (lit. \& fig.)
"With what a cherry ince the golden aun chariocs
 or a. [Chariot, v.] Seated or driven in a ehariot.

No: let her pane and, charioted along

"Boadicea standing lottily charioted."
¢hăr'-1-X-tēe, s. [Eng. chariot; dim. snff. ee.] A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage, having two seata oovered by a calash top
 chariot; -eer = er.]
I. Ordinary Language:

Lit. : A driver of a chariot.

II. Astron. : The constellation Auriga,

- The charioleer of day: The aun.
"Long ore the chartseer of day had run
His morniog coursee comper: Progress of Err
chăr'-i-tt-ëer, v.i. [Charioteer, a] To drive a chariot, to act as a charioteer.
th wiogn oa high."
Southey: Ode to $A$
 v.]
A. As adj.: Driving a chariot.
B. As subst. : The act of driving a chariot.
- çhar'-1-ŏ̆s, a. [Charozoue.]
 gift.]

Eccles.: An extrsordinary gift or talent bestowed upon the early Christians, as that of healing, of tongues, dc. (Webster.)
ghăr'-1t-a-bie, a. [Eng. charit(y), and able.] I. of persons :

1. Full of love to one's fellow-men; benevolent, kind.
2. Kind or liberal to the poor. "A Atreet, brilt ont of the eootrinotions of the II. Of thoughts or actions:
I. Pertaining to charity or liberallty; founded or supported by charity.
" Be oot too narrow, husbandmeen ! but Aing,

3. Dictated by kindnees, favorable, merciful, fres from censoriousness.
 bishop answered, By a charitabls construction it may T Charitoble vises
Law: The laws co
Law: The laws concerning these differ in the different states of the Anierican Union. Thus, in Pennsylvania, n bequest of property for charitable nses is void unless the will be signed more than thirty days befure the donor's deatb. In England a similar bequest is void unless made by indented deed executed in the presencs of two witnesses twelve enrolled in the Court of Chancery six montha after its execntion. Such a deed once drawn ont must also be irrevocolle. Stocks in the public fuads may be transferred aix months before the douor's death. The Act does not bar benefactions to Oxford or Cambridge Universities, or to poor scholars in Eton, Winchester, and Weatminster. (Blackstone: Comm., ii. ch. 18.)
By 43 Eliz. c. 4, a commission of charitable ases ean be issued by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, or the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to enonire into charitable trusta said to be abnused. (Eaglikh.)
| ¢̧hăr"-It-a-ble-něss, s. [Eng. charitable ; ress.] The quality df belug charitable; bonevolence, kiudness, llberality
charr'-it-a-bly, adv. [Eng. charitable (e);-y.] 1. In a charitable manner ; with good will and love to others.

## 2. Liberally.

3. From dictates of kindnese.
"Tya best somotimes your consure to restrain, Pope: Estay on Criticiom, 677.
chăr-Y̌-tā-tive, an [Lat. caritas (genit carilatis) $=$ charity; and Eng. suff. -ive.] Charitable, having respect to charity.
rather chatained moch longer apon prodential or Rather charizati

* çhăr'-1̌-tê, s. [Charity.]
- O Copide, out of al charite Chaucer: TME Inighces Tale, 1 163s-a
- çhar'-1-tol̆s, a [Eng, charit(y); -ous.] Full of charity, charitable.
"He wne ayeluward charicous."-Gower: C. A., 1.172
¢har'-i-ty, "char-1-te, "char-y-te, * ¢her-1t-e, \& \& a. [O. Fr. chariteit, cariteit; Fr.charite; Sp. caridad; Port. caridade; Jtal. caritd; from Lat. caritas $=$ dearneas, lovs ; from catus = dear.]
A. As substantive:

1. Love towarda our fellow-men; the chief of the Christian graces.
"Whother we name thee Chartiy or Love.
TT The Greek word dyáry (agapé), in 1 Cor. xili, rendered charity in the Authorised Version, is translated love in the Revised Version.
2. Liberslity, benevolance towards the poor. - revenaes nacred to plety and charily."-Ma-
caulay': Riven Eng.. eb. xi.
3. Ooodwill ; a dispoaition to look kindly or charitably upon the actions or defaulta of others.
" In revereod Cerimon there woll appeari,
4. Any act of kindness or benevolence
"Agaloat the chartetes of domeatic llfe",

* 5. That which is given in benevolence to the poor ; alms.
"The ant did well to roprove the grasshopper for her

G Any money or other
charitable mumes or other endowment left for charitabla purposes.
"The chalrman eald he had .if momn experienoe of
the workiag of the charitice of the country."-Daily


7. A bullding or institution founded for charitable purposes.
"The boys who arg put oot apprentices from pablic,
 bit i. eh. x. phih
B. As adj. (of children): Maintained or supported in a charitable institution.
"Aa wrul tribunal of yooth and lunocence,
Bt. Paul a "-Thackeray: Book of Snobs, eh. 11 .
I Ohvious compounds: Charity-boy, charityschool.

I Charity Commissioners:
Law, \&c.: Commissioners appointed to aecure the proper admiaistration of charitable trusta.
Charity, Sisters of: See Sisters.
char- $\hat{1}$-var'- $\hat{i}_{\mathbf{r}} \&$ [Fr. charivari; O. Fr. caribari, chalivari, calivaly, chalivali, from Low Lat. charivarium, charavaritum, charavaria, sse. In Oer. krawall.]

1. A serenade of discordant or rough music, kettles and drums, used originally to annoy widows who married a second time at an advanced age, bnt also on other occasions when the performers desired to annoy or inault snyone.
 2. As eynonymous with ridicule and satire, It has been taken as the name of certain conic journals, e.g., the Paris Charivari; the London Punch has, as a secoud titls, The London Charivari.

* ohark (1), o.t. [An abbreviation of eharcoal, the word being probably supposed to be charkcoal.] [Charr.] To reduce to a cinder, to char.
chark (2), "charke, chirk, " ¢hyrkyn, v.i. [A.S. cearcian $=$ to creak, to gnash.] [CHInk.]

1. To make a creaking or grating nolse.
"Therof is oo dore, whiche may chark
2. To be habltually complaining, to be con-
stantly in a querulous humour.

* charlc, s. [Cmare (l), v.] A cinder; charcoal.

chăr-1ra'-ng, s. [Bengalee.]
Fabrics: A chacked Dacca muslin.
¢hark'-är, a. [Chank (2), v. From the volss made by the insect.] $A$ cricket. (Scatch.)
charle'-ing, s, [CEAARx, v.] The act or process of reducing to charcoal ; charring.
ohar-la-tan, \& [Fr. charlatan, from Ital. ciarlatano, ciaratano $=$ a mountebenk, from ciarlare $=$ to prattle; oiarla $=\mathrm{a}$ prattling.] A quack, 8 monntebank ; an assuming, ampty pretender to knowledge or skill.
char-lan-tăn'-ǐe, a. [Eng. charlatan; -ic.] of or pertaining to a charlatan; like a charlatan, quackish. (Sir E. Brydges.)
* ohar-La-tan'-1-cal, a. [Eng. charlatanic; -al.] Charlatanic, quackish.
"A cownrily soldier and a charlatanieal doetor aro
- char-la-tăn'-1-cal-1y, adv. [Eng. charla-tanical;-ly.] In a charlatanic or quackiah way; like a charlatan. (Johrson.)
©har'-la-tan-İgm, a. [Eng. charlatan; -iom] The practicea of a charlatan; trickery, cheating, quackery, falss pretence.
* char'-la-tan-ry, * ohar'-la-tan-ẽr-y, a [Fr. charlatanerie, from churlatan.] The act of deceiving by false pretences; wheedling.
by the charmatants addressed to the exterifor of wome
oharle, s. \& a. [CARL.]
charle-hemp, s. [CARL-HEMP.]
Charles, prop. n. [Lat. Carolus.] A welt. known proper nams.


## Charles's sceptre, a

Bot.: A personated plant, Pedicularia Seeptrum Carolinum. (Treas. of Bot.)
Charles's - wain, Charle-wane, Charle-wan, Charle-wayne,s [From Charles (Charlemagne), and wain $=$ waggon.] Astron.: $\Delta$ conatellation in the northern hemisphere, conmonly called the Bear.



* char'-ley̆, s. [The reason df the name is uncertain; according to aome becauss Charles 1. improved and extended the watch-system in London.] $\Delta$ watchman. (Eng.)
¢har-ley-horse, s. A stiffness or lamsneen of tha limbs produced by excessive exerclsa; so termed by baseball players. (U.S.Colloq.)
char'-1tok, car'-1odek, ohad-lock, [A.S. cerlic. The meaning of the first syllable is unknown; the last means leek.]
Bot.: Sinapis arvenois, a small craciferous plant with yellow flowers, commonly called Wild Mustard. It is very common and tronblesome in English grain fields.

Carlok, herbe Eruca"-Prompt. Pary
©har'-1ठtte, s. [Fr. charlode, with the sama meaning.] A dish mads of apple-marmalade covered with crumbs of toasted bread.
chariotte-russe, s. [Fr. charlote; rum $=$ Russian.]
Cookery: A dish composed of custard of whipped ayllabub enclosed in a kind of aponge cake. (Thackeray, Webster.)
chari-wood-I-a, s. [In honour of C. Chariwood, F.L.S., an enthusiastic English botanist
$($ Paxton) ] (Paxton)]
Bot.: A genns of lillaceous plants, of which
four or five species are known. The type of four or five species are known. The type of lian species of elegant habit, with elongato nervosely-atriata leavea, and crowded manyflowerad panicles. (Treas. of Bot.)
charm, "charme, s. [O. Fr. charme, from

1. A spell, an enchantment, whether of vorls, philtres, or figuree.

2. A song, e melody. [CBARY (2), \&, ]
"SWeet Ie the brenth of morn. her ristug eweet
3. Anything worn for $s$ supposed efficacy fo preserving the wearer from hurt, bodily or ppiritual; a phylactery.
I Hence the term is often spplied to trinkets worn as ornaments on a watch-chain.
4. That which attracts or pleases; a quality which has an irresietible power to please or fascinsta.
"By evory chamm that anilloen npon her fnce- $\underset{\substack{\text { Conpar: } \\ \text { Expostulation. }}}{ }$
In thie senee often in pl., especislly when used of female beauty.
I (1) For the difference between charm and race, see Grace-
(2) With regard to that between charms and aftractions, the latter drsw, the former fascinate or captivate.
charm (2), \& [A.S. cyrm $=$ noise, shout.]
5. The murmuring noise masde by s flock of birds. [Cf. CEARM (1), s. 2.]
'2. Falconry: A flock (said of goldfinches).
charm, çharme, v.t. \& i. [Fr. charmer, from Lat. carmino $=$ to make verses; Low Ist. = to enchsult; carmen (1) s song, (2) an enchentment.]

## I. Transitive:

1. To ntter or cange to ntter a melodions mound ; to tune.
"Here wo our Alender pypes may asfoly efarme".
2. To enchent; plsce nader the influence of
a spell. "Will charm us both to sieep":
Tennyson : Vivien, 181.
3. To make powerful or safe by enchantment or magic ; to protect sgainst evil.
"'Yes but.' (qnoth she). 'he beares a charmod shifid,
And oke anchaunted armes that nuoe can perca.
4. To overpower or subdus by some secret or sapernstural power.
"Oharm ect with alr and agony with wordi."

5. To fascinsts the mind or the affections; to allure, captivste, or bewitch.
Her Rnglish tones, sentimenta, and tantes had
charmed many who were disgusied hy his Dutch charmed many who were diggusied hy hais Dutch
mecent and Dutch bablen- Mreaulay: Hivt. Eng, ch $\times x$.
6. To remove by s fascinating influence.

T To charm avoay: To remove by charins.
II. Intransitive:

1. To make use of charms.
will not hearken to the vol thatopeth her ear ; Which will not hearken to the voife of chatuers, charm-
2. To sct as a charm ; to be fascinsting ; to please highly.
"Charm by accepting. by aubmitting wavy",
Trabb thus diatinguishes between to charm, to enchant, to fascinate, to enrapture, snd to suptivate: "To charm expresses a less powertul effect than to enchant; s chars is simply magiesl verse used by macicisns and sorterers: incantation or enchantment is the use not onily of verses but of sny mysterious ceremonies, to produce s given effect. To charm and enchant in this sense denots sa operstion oy means of words or motiona; to fascinate denotes an operation by means of the eyes or tongue. . Charms snd enchantments are performed by persons; fasrinations are performed by suimals; the former have siwaya some supposed good in view; the latter have alweye a mischievous tendency.
charm, enchant. and fascinate, sre taken io the improper sense to denote moral as well as gatural operations; enrapture sad captivate hsve s moral spplication only. . . . When applied to the same objects charm, enchant, and enrapture rise in sense. (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
charmed, pa. par. or $a$. [Cенан, v.]
3. Enchanted; under the influence of or protected by supernatursl power.
"̈le". tho holy obrisme which he calleth charmed
4. Fascinated, highly pleased.
çharm'-ẽr, \& [Eng. charm; -er.]
5. One who makes use of charms or enchsntments.
 chanter,
6. Ons who fascinstes or highly pleases the effections or the senses.
"My charmer is not mine alovi: my areetn, And the that "weetens all my bitters too."
7. A kind of fashiouable dsnce.
"'I don't belleve there wose man of orn but could

* charm'-ẽr-ěas, s. [Eng. charmer; fern. suff. eess.] a fenale charmer; a witch, sn eachantress.

Avd old witches, and sorcerosts."
Chancor: House of Fame, iH1 171.
$\dagger$ charm'-fill, a. [Eng. charm; ful(l).] Full
of charms or charming qualities ; charmiug.


A. \& B. A
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In correspoading to those of the yerb.
beaitiful select generation nitur generatlon the more Mam, vol. it pti., ch. v., p 17 l .
C. As substantive:
*1. The act of enchanting or placing under spell, a charm.
"He made eft hts charmyug."
2. The sct of fascinsting or pleasing highly.

TI For the difference between charming snd delightful, see Delightful.
Charm'-ing-1y, adv. [Eng. charming; -iy.]
in a charming manner. in a charming manner.
"Tt the qneation) wre-'Whether the ladiee of Buoncs Ayrea rere not the handwoneent in the world. In rePlied, like a reaegzade 'Charmingly so '"-Darwin
Charm'-Ing-něss, s. [Eng. charming; -ness,] The quality of being charming or fascinsting. "We are nothing put out of coantelnsnce either by

¢harm'-lěss, a. [Eng. charm; -less.] Devoid of charms or pleasing qualities.
"Saw my misiress, Opley Bottoria wife who is grown a 1 Stt1e

* çhar-naill, * char-nale, s. (Scotch.) [Fr. chamiere.] A higge, s turning point.
oharnaill bandis, s.pl. [Ceannelle banda.]
* oharne, v.t. [Chorn.] "'gither the bloot and the mullke they win eharne

¢̧har'-nĕ-cō, 8. [CHarvico.]
t char'-nel (1), char-nelle, s. \& a. [0. Fr. camel; Fr. charnel, s. $=$ carnal ; O. Fr. carnel, charnler, s. $=\mathrm{s}$ cemetery; from Lat. carnalis = carnal, from caro (genit. carnis) $=$ fleah, the body.] [Carnal]
A. As subst.: : A burial-plses, s cemetery. "The charnelle of the Innocentes, where here boses
lygheu."- Naundeotle; p . 71 . "But seek some charnet
"But seek some charnet, when, at full.


## B. As adjective:

1. Containing the bodies of dead persons.
". Such are thoes thlck ead gloomy shadowe damp.

2. Of or pertaining to $s$ tomb.
"By charnel 1 ichens avergrown." B. Lroving: "oems, iL 28

## $\dagger$ charnel-cell, s. A tomb.

"Yet. ere they left that charnel-cell."
The 1sland Lord bade sad fareweil."
Ind Lord bade and fareweill:",
Socatt: $T$ he Lord of the Ites, 11.82
charnel-house, s. A place where the bones of the dead sre deposited.

* char-nel (2), + char-nell, * char-naill, 4. [O. Fr. charnel, prob. from Lat. cardinalis $=$ of $s$ hinge.]

1. A hinge.
2. The crest of s helmet. (Halliwell.)
"Th. The charnet of his belmet."-James: Darniey,
charnell-hands, oharmaill bandie, a pl. Strong hinges used for massy doors or gates, riveted, snd often having a plats on each slde of the gate.

## 

char'-nǐ-cō, s. [Sp. charneca $=$ a species of tarpentine-tree (Warburton): but Stevens saserts thst there is a village near Lisbon called Charneca, whence the nsme.] A kind of ine, sweet Spsnish wine.
"And is soon I'd andertako to follow her,
There ao ald charmito le. nor no anchovlen", il.
Beaum \& Flotch. Wit woithout Money,

## Charn-ley, s. [See def.]

Charnley forest stone. A stone found only in Charniey, Charley, or Chsrnwood Forest, Leiceatershire. It la s good enbstituto for Turkey oil-stone, snd is nuch in requeet hy joiners for giving a fine edge to tools.

* ohar-oine, s [Carmion.]
"Coike charolnes"-A neren Rivele, p, is
Chär'-б力, o. (A poetic form of xaponós (charopos) $\overline{=}$ fierce or bright-eyed; from paipa (chairō) $=$ to rejolce, snd $\delta \psi(o p s)$, genit. ortos (opos) $=$ tha fsce.]

1. Myth.: Ths son of Erebas and Nor, whose oftice was to conduct the souls of the of Eacus, Rhadamsnthe sud Minos-the judgea of the infernal regioue
2. Colloquial: A ferrymen.
char'-plè, s. [Fr. charyie, s., from charpi, charpie, pa. par. of $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{Fr}$. charpir, carpir; Lat. carpo = to pluck; O. Fr. carpie; Ital. \& Low Lat. carpia.]
Surg.: Lint or ecrsped linen used in dressing wounds.
$\dagger$ ¢har'-qui (quil as kēe), s. [A Sozth American nsme.] Pieces of beef cut into long atrips and dried in the sun. The word has becoma corrupted into jerked beef, under which title it is best known.


çhart, \& [CHar, 8.]
charre, 2. [CHar (2), 8.]
I A charre of lead: Thirty pigs of lead. (Wharton.)
çharred, pa. par. or a. [Char (1), v.]

* char-rey, s. [O. Fr. charrei, carrei; Fr. charroi.] A wagon, s cart.
"His bestes. . That drowea and ledden hil
charrey."-Alicuinder, 5,98 .
¢har'-rĭng (1), pr. par., a., \& \& [Cuar (1), v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Sse the verb).
C. As subst.: The sct of reducing to charcoal.
I Charring of coal: Converting cosl into coke. (Weale.)
char'-ríng (2), pr. par. or a. [Chat (2), v.]
charring-chisel, s. A broad niggiug. chisel, used in charring or hewing atonc.
†char'-ry̆, a. [Eng. char; -ry.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, charcoal; burned, as charcoal. (Sniart.)
chart, * çharte, s. [Fr. charte = charter ; Lat. charta; Gr. Xáprns (chartès) =a leaf of paper.] [Cabd, Charter.]

1. A representation of $s$ portion of the esith's surface projected on s plane. The term is commonly restricted to those intended for uavigators' use, on which merely the out lines of coasts, islands, etc., are represented. and compassess."-Arbuthnot. Ants, geographicsl charca
2. A sheet exhibitiag s statement of facts in tsbular form, so srranged that sny particular may be readily referred to.
*3. A charter, a written deed.


*4. The msriner's compass.
"The discovery of the chart is lut of late atanding."
Globular chart: A chart constructed on a Globular chart: A chart construc
globulsr projection. [Projection.]

Mercator's chart: A chart on the projection of Mercatar (q.v.).
Plane chart: A representation of eoms part of the superficies of the earth, to which the spherical form is disreganded, the meridians frawn parallel, the parallela of latitnde at oqual distances, and the degrees of latituds and longitade equal.
Selenographical chart: A chart representing tha siufface of the modn.
Topographical chart: A chart at a particular place, or of a small part of the earth.
chart, v.t. [Сналт, s.]

1. Lit: : To lay down in e chsrt or map; to map.
"If the moon's surface weretnographically charteon"
2. Fig. : To describe, delineate, picture.
"Whleh eharts us sil in its coarse hlacks or whtes" "char'ta, s. [Lat, from Gr. xáp+ns (chartes) $=$ a lesf of papar.] [Magna Cbasta.] Lave:
3. The material on which documenta are written, paper.
4. A charter or deed, a writing by which a grant is made (Burrill.) (Webster.)

- char-tā'-çĕ-oŭs, a. [Tat, chartaceus= of or vertaining to paper; charta $=$ s leaf of paper.] Resembling paper or parchmeat; of the yature of paper.
"Snimasius. . is preparing chareaceour Jackets to
whar-tạ-grăph'-ĭc, a. [CAntoarapilo.]
char'-tal, s. [Lat, chartula, dimin of charta.] A littie roll or picce of paper; few leaves of paper.
"It seemeth for tear that any of their ralliag pamphlets should werish. being wasy of them hut trloanlar eharaze, they have triben upon them to maire p. 48 (1593).
tharte, s. [Fr., from Lat. eharta.] The constitution or fundamental law of the Freach monarchy, as established on the restoration of Lonis XVI11. in 1814. (Brande in Hebster.)
char-tél, s. [Chartal, Cakitel]
"Either for chartel or for warrant"
Butler: Audibras, I. i. 2.
¢har'-těr (I), *car-tre, *char-tir, *chartre, * char-tere, 8. \& a. [O. Fr. chartre, cartre; from Lat. chartula, dimin. of charta.]
A. As substantive :
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) A deed or inetrument executed between man and man.
"May no cherl chartre make withouten leve of ble "A charter le a
between mant lon mrittea evidence of things done eharters of the king sad chapters of privots persots Charters of the kilg are those, wherety the king body politick; es a tharter of exemption that no man hall be emparnelled on lory: charter of pardon, Wereby a man is furgiven a feloay, or other offence. ${ }^{\text {Wand }}$ - Cowel rorest.
(2) Any instrument io writing granted by the sovereign or parliament, conferring certain rights and privileges.

Have we sot charters from all our noble kings and Frogentores, ns bein

* (3) A box or place for holding documents. "Ansing-Aberde Req. tlin$]$ ehartour weyand four pund tua

2. Fig.: A privilege, right, immnnity.
" For he was Freedorn'g champlen. one of thooe,
The chartar to chastise which she beestows.
Byron : C'hillde Harold's Pigrimaque, 11L, 67.
II. Naut. \& Cmm. An agreement in writ. log concerning the hire of a veasel and the freight, containing the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the owner, master and freighter, and every other particular as to rate of freight, duration of vorage, time of loading and uoloadiag, zc. It ia more generally cslled a charter-party (q.v.).
I Blank charter: The smme as Carteblanche (q.v.).
"Our subetitatea at home shall have hiank ckarters."
B. As adj. : (Ses the compounds).
charter-bond, s. A charter-psity.
"He would torteit his chartenbond"-Narryat
charter-land, 8
Old Lawo: Land held by charter.
"Chartarland had tits pause from a particuine form


## charter-master, 8.

Mining:

1. A man ondertaking the managcment of a calliery, espectally in south Statfordshire. (IVeale.)
2. One who raiees caal or iron by the ton. (Nuttall.)

## charter-party, 8.

Naut. A Comm.: An agreement entered into for the hire of a ship for a certain voyare and purpose. The same as Cuaster, II. (q.v.).
dani. ocharterparties ofton expreasly leave Amuster

char-tèr (2), s. [A corruption of the French word Chartreux = a Carthusian monk, from Chartreuse, a village in the department of Isère, Frauce.] [Cabtiosian.]
charter-house, charterhouse, s. [A corruption of Fr. chartreux.]

1. A convent of Carthusian monks.
2. A celebrated hospital for eighty poor brothera, snd a public sehool or college in London for forty four acholars, founded and endowed by Thomas Sutton on what was for merly a convent of Carthusian monks. The school is now removed to Godalruing, Surrey.
çhar-tẽr, v.t. [Cearten, s.]
3. To grant a chartcr to ; to establish by chsrter.
4. To hirs or let ont a ship nuder a chsrterparty.
Char'-tër-age, s. [Eng. charter; age.] The custom, or practice, of chartering vessels.

char-têred, pa. par. or a. [Снавтен, v.] I. Literally:
5. Established by charter; enjoying certain privileges and rights under a charter.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " Hence charter"d boroughs are such publie plafues"" Coceper: The Task, hk tv. }
\end{aligned}
$$ 2. Hired or let out uader a charter-psity. I A chartered ship: A ship hired or freighted. If. Fig.: Privileged, licensed.

-Go on until this hand revoke
The old and hinrere Lje
Longjellow: To Williane Ehanning.
çhar-tẽr-ẽr, 8. [Eng. charter; er.]
I. One who hires a ship nuder a charterparty.
"They were received on boand by Captala Darke of the firm of Tenuperley, carter, nid Dirke, the enar 2. A Cheshire freeholder.
çhar'-tẽr-1̆ıng, pr. par., a., \& \& [CEARTER, A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (It senses corresponding to those of the verb).
C. As subat. : The net of granting a charter: or of hiring or letting ont a ehip, under a charter-party.
char'-tẽr-ǐst, s. [Eng. charter; -fst.] An advocate of chartism; a clartist. (Gent. Mag.)
chart'-ẽr-lĕss, an [Eng. charter; -less.] Having no charter ; vachartered.
mingi protexharterless and naendowed naiversity.

$\dagger$ çhart'-ing, s. [Chant, v.] The act or process of laying down on a chart or map.
"The effectlveness of well-derised processes of chartWayt made Smooth, \& 97.
chart'-ism, s. [Eng. chart $二$ charter ; suff. -ism.] The priaciples or politicsl views of the Chartists as aet forth in the People's Charter.
"Chartism means tho hitter disconteat grown 3erce
chart'-1st, s. [Eng. chart = charter ; evff. -ist.] A natme given to a political party in this conntry, whose views were embodied in a document called the People's Charter. The chief points were-universal suffrage, vote
by ballot, annuai parliamenta, paynent ou members, equal electoral divislons, and the abolition of property qualification for mem. bers. These principles were set out in a bill prepared in 1s3s. The party hecsme divided in the following year, the extreme members advocating the empioyment of force for the attainment of their object. These were knawn as Physical Force Chsrtists. They perpetrated grest outrages at Birmingham on 15th July 1889, and at Newport in Donmonth, on 4 th November of the eame year. Inspired by the proclamatlon of a republic in France early in
1848, they agreed to assemble on 10th April of that year to the number of 200,000 men, snd that year to the number of 200,000 mea, sad march in proction alleged to be aigned by aix mililons of persons. Under the direction of the first Duke of Wellington, the Bank of England, the Post Offce, and other public bnildings were in conaequence temporarily fortifled, whilst troops supported by artillery hell the ordges. About 200,000 civilians were swort in as special constables, among them being Lonis Napoleon. afterwards the Emperor Napoleon III. The petition wss permitted to be delivered, sud was found to have only two millions of signatures, many of them forged. The procession was forbidden, its suppression being facilitated by the auggestive fact that only about 20,000 had actually put in an appesrance at the plsce of readezvous. The rise of the Chartists was in large measure produced by the distress consequent on the existence of protection, and when free trade wasestablished, with the effect of raising wages and chaspening food, the movement died away. Now ons never heara of a Chartist, but it is worth noting that some points of the Charter, and notahly household autfrage and vote by ballots, have been accepted by the legislature, and are the law of the land.
¢hart'-lĕss, a. [Eng. chart; -less.]

1. Lit.: Without s chart or map by which to direct one's course ; not get down on charts.
2. Fig. : Without a guide; wandering helplessly.
¢hart-ög'-raph-ẽr, s. [Eng. chert; Gr. रpá $\phi \omega$ (graphō) $=$ to write, draw.] One who draws up or constructs charta.
" Specnlatise chartographers across the Cbannel"-
ghart-o-grăph'-i-cal, a. [Eng. chartograph(er); -ical.] of or pertaining to chartograply.
"It beglas with an useful description of charton
çhart-ŏg'-raph-y, g. [Cabtogalifity The art or science of constructing charta.
 = a piece of paper, a ad marreia (manteia) = prophecy.] Divination by writing on psper.
çhart-ǒm'-ه-tẽr, s. [Eng, chart; Lat. charta, and Gr. $\mu \dot{e} \boldsymbol{\tau} \rho \mathrm{ov}$ (metron) $=$ a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances on charta and maps. (Hamilton.)

* çhar'-tôur, s. [Corrupted from Fr. charirier.] A place for holding writings.
char-treusco, 8 [Fr., a Carthusism monastery, esp. La Grande Chartreuse, the celelrated monastery near Grenoble.] A kind of liqueus manufactured by the Carthusians, to whom alone the secret of its composition la known.


## char-treûx' $(x$ silent $)$, s. [Fr.] [Carthustan.]

 A Carthusian monk (also attributively)> " K. Hen What was that Hopkina?
> Hia confeesor har reux frrar,
chart'-ul-lar-y, s. [Cartulary.]
$\cdots$ Hemlag, the lenrned subprianr of that moons
tery who compilied a chartulary if ita poancomion
çär'- ${ }^{\text {y }}$, " ¢har-1gh, a. [A.S. cearig $=$ fall
of esre, ead, from cearu, caru = care.] [Carm.]

- 1. Full of sorrow or tronble; sed.
"Turrtle lendeth charigh Mif." 0 rmulum, $1,5!$

2. Wsry, cantious, frugal, careful.
"The chartert mald is prodigal enough,
" çhás, s. [Caess.] (Scotch.)
chàs'-ą-ble, © Ghäge'-a-ble, ac . [Eug ohas(e) ; -able. $]$ capabie of or fit for being chased or hunted.
"Beates which ben chacrable" Gower, fi , 269.
chas-bol, ohes-bol, ches-bowe, ches-bolie, s. inee CHEEse-Bowt, said
to be from the slispe of the capsule, but eridence is wanting.] A poppy.
 qubar that he get ony cmasbouzt that gron hile be

¢̧ăse (1), * ¢haçen, *ohasen, chaci, v.t. \& i. [FT. chasser; O. FT. casier, chacler, cacher ; Sp. cazar; Port. cacar; Ital. cacciare from Lat. captio, capto $=$ to take, to catch Chase is thus essentially the eame word as oatch (q.v.).]

## A. Transitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. To pursue with a view to catching; to hunt.

Tristrem on huntloge . . . An aert chacd blegni,"
2. To drive away; to pursue after an enemy The Comayny chaced him out of the contree."
-3. To put to fight.
and they shall loo of ho heing trom theord ase them ${ }_{x \times V 12}$ 26.
4. To follow fast after; to succeed.

To the pale ergeen sen-grovees stralght and high

## II. Figuratively :

1. To follow up or pursue a anbject.
"Schorthy this metcra fort ter
2. To follow after a thing as desirable; to strive after.
3. To cause to depart or move forward; to drive.

Thus chased by their brother's endless mallice from prince to prince, and from place to place. . ""- - nolles B. Intransitive

1. To hnat, to pursue with a view to catching.
"I chase with my houndis that be huntyng."
2. To hurry, to hasten

Ton justes in Jerusilem He chroed awey faste. angland: P. Plowman, 11, 472
+3. To pursue, as after on enemy.

chäse (2), v.t. [A contracted form of enchase (q.v.) To earich or leautify metals by orna menting them with figures or patterns in bas rellef; to embors.
çhāse (1), * çhãçe, " çhās, s. \& $u$. [Fr. chasse; O. Fr. chace; Spl. \& Port. caza ; 1tal. caccia. 1
A. As zubstantive
I. Ordlnary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) The act or custom of hunting wild animals.
"To make his hunting and hls chace"-Gover. is 8
The unwonted chuse exch hour eraploys,
Yet sharew be not the hunter's joys" $B$
(2) The act of pursuing after an cueny parsuit.

The chas is left for thillee day."
er. 1. 248
(3) That which is hunted or Mursued; the ohject of pursuit.
Nech Nay, Warwick, single out sume other chase:
For I myelf will hunt thit wolf to dectic.
(4) Fitness for hunting.

Freqoent the burests thy chaste will obey
And ouly mate the beasts of chuse my lue Dryden: Palumon \& Arcile, iii. 248
2. Figuratively
t(1) The act of pursuing eagerly after any thing; an earnest effort after or pursuit of.

Yet this made chase of fame, by few paraued,
Has drawa destructboll wn the multitude."
Dryden! Juvence
(2) That which la eagerly sought after.
II. Technically:

1. An open huating-ground or pregerve for game, which ia private property. it differs from a park in not being enclosed and in weing of rreater extent, and from a foreat in belng of leag extent and andowed with fewer liberties. Every forest is a chase, but every chase is not a forest.

The mere for hin uet, and the land for hle gnme,
2. A term at tennia
2. A term at tennia, signifying the apot where a ball falla, beyond which s player has to drive his ball to gain a point or casse.
"T. I I have two chased-I. Sir, the lant in wo chase did dilke it at the mecoud bound. "Woplrophe
remen asa kingian Grammar, p 234 (1824),
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
chase-gun, 8
Ord. : A gun mounted at the bow to fire at a vessel being chased. It is tired from a chase port.

## chase-port,

Naut. : A yort-hole at the bow of a vessel from which the chase-guns are fred.
chāse (2), s. [A variant of case (q.v.).]
I. Printing: A rectangular iron frame whiel receives the matter fromingalley, and in which it is arranged in colvmins or pages, and locked up in order for printing. Rules (if necessary and furniture for spaciog the jages are placed between the pages, and all locked firmly in the chaso by wedgee called quoins. The fnimiture consists of slipa of wood or metal, hal an inch in thickness and of any required length. Thnse at the head, foot, and side are called head-sticks, foot-sticks, side-sticks. Those between the pages are called gutters. Those between the pages are called gutters. Gutenberg used screws to lock
the chase. Quoine cane later.
2. Ordnance: The portion of a gun forward of tha trunaiona to the awell of the nuzzle. In modern guns, the swell is suppreaged, and the chasa extends to the muzzle
3. Masonry: A groove cut in the face of a
4. Shipouilding: A kind of joint by which an overlap-joint gralually beenmes a flush joint, as at the hooding-end of clinker-buil boats. A gradunlly deepening rabbet ia taken out of each edge at the lands, so that the pro jection of each atrako beyoud the next below it gradually diminishes, and they fit flush witl each other into the rabucts of the stem aud stern post.
5. Engin., dc. : A groove, treacl, or passacg of a given width and depth to fit an object which traverses or fits therein: as, 一
(1) The chase or aurved water-way, or breas in which a breast-wheel or acoop-wheel rotates The sides of the chase fit as nearly as possible to tha wheel, to prevent waste of water
(2) The trench mada by studes or machines for the recention ot drain-tile. (Knight.)

## chase-mortice,

Corp.: A method of fixing the ends of f transverse piece of wood into two lioles or mortices in two joists, buinis or other timber anyieldingly fixed is position. One end ut the transverse piece being mortleed into the one fixed timbier, the other end is partly rotated aroma this as a centre till it lo fitted into a long groove cnt for it in the other hean. This is the method by which ceilings are morticed into bridging joists.
çñased (1), "çhā̧̧ed, pa, par. or a. [Ciase (1), v.]
chāged (2), pa. por. or a [CHASE (2), v.]
çhās'-čr (1), s. [Chase (1), v.; -er.]

1. Ordinary Language:
(1) One who chases, hunts, or pursues

A strauker to rospect or 1ear.
In peate a chrser of the dear.
(2) A horse traioed suecially for hunting of steeple-chasing. [STEEPLE-CHASER.]
"They will certalnily have to do nuore at this mest
2. Naut. : A ginn Rt the bnw or Btern of ship, uaed for firing when in chase.
çhā̄'-ẽr (2), s. [CHASE (2), 2.]
I. Ord. Lang. : One who practisea the art of chasing.
11. Technically:

1. Moch.: A tool for cutting threads in the luand-lathe; sometimes called a comb, from its laving a row of yrojecting teeth, It is made of steel, and the teeth filed by hand or by a cutting hub. It is first forged in blank. The teeth are then flled or made by a hub (q.v.). The latter ia a steel mandril rotated
on the centres of a lathe and having a esction of screw-thread cut npon it. The thread is notched in places, so as to make cutting edges. Chasing by the graver may be merely ed graving in lines, bnt is usualiy in the form of relief; parta of the metal belug cut away leaving protuberant portiona of ornate form, and which are further beautifled by graver lives, frostlug, milling, sc. The sand-bag supports the work while belog chased by the graver. (Kinighs.)
2. Metal.: One of the edge-wheela whith revolves io a trough, to griad auisstances to powder. [Chilhan mill; Mohtak-mhli; Oh siLL ] Also used in grindiug ore for puddliog furtaces, \&a. (Knight.)
çās'-ẽr (3), e. [Perhspe from chase (1), v.] A ram that has only one teaticle. (Scotch)
"1 Jtnkit into Geordie Allares at the Weat Port whare 1 bad oltes been afore, when melling my ell

* çhăs'-1-ble, s. [Chasublé]
çhās'-ing (1), pr. par., $a$. , \& \& [Chase ( 1 ), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: ID senses corresponding to those of the verb
C. As subst.: The act of hintiog or pur bunig ; chaae.
çhäs'-ing (2), pr. par., a., \& s. [CHABE (2), v.] A. As gr. par. : (See the verl).
B. As adj. : Of or pertaining to the art of a chaser. (See the componode below.)
C. As substantive

1. The act or art of a chager.

Oreeks"-Knighe. Oreeka - K mght.
2. The pattern chased on any metal
"Yon would nut uypowe that he referred te the $-T_{j}$ nutall: Frad of sciencee (usd ex ), v. 100
chasing-chisel, s. A punch ured io enchasing. The mallet by which it is driven is the claslng-hanuner, and the operation is perforned on a atake. [Czaser.] (Knight.)
chasing-hammer, s. The mallet of the claser in the operation of enchasing lay em bussing by punches. (Kinight.)
chasing-lathe, s. A sercw-cutting lathe So called from the name of the tool wherewith sicrews were cut by hand in the old form of lathe, before the slide-rest and feed-serew we.e invented. (Knight.)
chasing-tools, s. ph. Those used by the cluser jn the opreration of cmbussing by pumelies. The work is laid on a chasing stake or cushimu, aud the punch struck by haumer or mallet. The chasing-tools are of various kinds, with Hat, rounded faces and curved cilges, ao as to follow in pattern. Otlier tools have faces ormamented with designs in cameo or intagho, which are conferred upon the metal by the action of the punch aud hammer: (knight.)
chăsm, s. [Lat. chasma, from Gr. xáora (chetsmet $)=$ a gulf, from $\chi$ aivw (hainō) $=$ io gape.] [Cinasma.]
abyss, a yawnur pult. deng in the carth; an abyss, a yawniug gult.

Round bls gray houd the whld courlew
110
19 numy a rearless circle flew.
U'er chasma hu phwted Loti of the ioven, v.
2. Fig. : A gap, a void, an empty space.
(a) In material things:
"Great numulers of recruits were sent to fill the chasms, which pestilene had manle 1 ln the finglish (b) In immaterial things:

- Such, whose suphe felleity but make
- For the distinction between chasm bras preak, and gap, see Bheach.
chăs'-mx, s. [The same as chasm (q.v.). I'rench buys it was long in the language before it became anglicised as chasm.] A chasm.
"Observe how handsouely and naturally that hide ins the eleventh chapter of Donlel and the weifth
 ch. 10 . 18
chăs'-me ,s. [Gr. $\chi^{\text {áopac }}($ chasma $)=$ a gaping.] Entom:- A genus of beetles of the family Scarabxidx.
* chăşmed (med as md), a. [Eng. cluam; -ed.] Fuli of chasma or gays.


## Furt by yon ehamed hil that frowns, Cleft by an elemental shock <br> 

 $=$ yawning, given to yawning; xaivw (chaino) $=$ to yswn .]

Ichehy. : A genus of fishes belonging to the family Bleanlds. They reamble the Blenny, but have the head crested and more prolnaged, the dorsal fin the whole length of the body, and united to the caudal. (Craig.)
 = gaping, yawning.]
Entom. : A genus of coleopterons insects. belonging to the section Lamellicornes, and the sub-section Xylophili. Swainbon ranks them with his Rutiliaæ or Metallic beetles. Chasmodia viridis in abont an inch loug, and of a deep blue-green, with the basal joints of the antenne pitchy red, and the club black. It is fouod in Brazil.
chăs'-mŏp-tẽr-ŭs, s. [Gr. Xá ${ }^{\prime} \mu a$ (chasma) $=$ gap, $\pi$ теро́̀ ( pteron $)=$ a wing.]
Entom. : A genus of beetlen belonging to the family Scarabæidæ.
chăsm'-y, a. [Eng. chasm; -y.] Full of chásms. (Carlyle.)
"çhass (1) s. [Cuess.]

- chass (2), s. [Case] Case, condition
chasse-las (pron. shas-la), s. [French.] A a ort of grape.
Chass'e-pōt ( $t$ gilent), s. (French; from the name of the inventor.] The breechloading centre-fire needle-gun of the French service. It was designed as an improvernent on the Prussian needle-gun, to which it was opposed in the Franco-Prusian war of 1871 paper cartridge is employed in the gun psper cartriage is 1867 but in 1869 as Chassepot patented an improved arrangement, Chassepot patented an improved arrangement mbracing a cartridge-retractor for use with a central-lire metallic cartridge; the construetion of the gun is, however, essentially the same. (Knight.)
chass'-eũr, s. [Fr. =a hunter, from chasser $=$ to hunt.
* 1. A hunter or huntsman.
"The daring Chaseur lost two of his best horses soou
atter, and never perfectly recovered .. "- Scott: The Chata

2. One of a select body of infaniry in the French aervice, designed for particularly light and rapid movements.
3. An attendant upon persons of rank and wealth, wearing a kind of inilitary uniform ad acting as a footman.
chas'sis (is as í), \&. [Fr. = a frame, \& saah, lattice.]
Ordnance: The base frame on which a bar bette or casemate gun ia run in and out of battery. The chassis is capable of a certain amount of lateral sweep, called traverse, so as to adjust the gua horizontally in pointing. This is often done by oacillating in an arc, pintle in front of the chassis being the centr of uscillation. [GuN-Carrisage.] (Knight.)
çäste, * çāst, a. [O. Fr. chaste, caste Sl., Port., \& Ital. casto, from Lat. castus, fem. casta $=$ chaste.]
4. Of persons (mode of life, \&c.):
5. Pure from all unlawful sexual inter course ; virtuous.
When, as charto Dias. here thon delgn"st to rova"
Byron: Hours of ldiencss ; Nistus ond Euryalus
6. True to the marriage-bed.

"To lede chart iyf and clene." | Lye ${ }^{\prime}$ Beket, 234. |
| :---: |

II. Of language :

1. Pure, free from obscenity.

Arnong words which sigulty the same prinelpal tders, some are clesin and decent, there unciean ; some
2. Free from any mixture of
2. Free from any mixture of harbarous phrases; pure, uncorrupt; unaffected.
$\because$ '. . that great model of ehaste, lotty, and pathetic
-laquence, the Book of Comanon Prayer., Nacaulay: -loquence, the ${ }^{\text {Bix. }}$
Eng., eh.
I The word was formerly used in reference to men as well as women, but is now chiefly restricted to the latter.
I Chaste brethren and sisters:
Ch. Hist.: An appellation given to them-
selves by the membere of a sect which flourished in the 12th century, and was more generally knuwn hy the name of Apostolici ( $\mathbf{q} . \mathbf{v}$.).
chaste-eyed, a. Free from unchaste or lascivinus looks.
"The ouk-eruwn'd sioters, and thoir chate-y'd queen. chaste-tree, s.
Bot. : The same as Agnus Castus (q.v.).
 [O. Fr. castier, chastier; Sp. \& Port. castigar ; Ital. costigare: Lat. castigo, from castus = chaste, pure, and ago $=$ to make.] [Chasten.]

1. To make or keep chaste.

Odyr wymmen by her to chauste." Ocionan, 218.
2. To chastise, to punish, to correct.
" Earlottee with his hendelayk he hoped to charp."
"çhäs'-těd, pa. par. or a. [Chast, v.]
" Ah, chastod bed of mlne' ssid she" ${ }^{3}$. 100.
*ghas-tein, "ghas-teyn, 8. [Chestnut.] chāste'-lĭng, s. [Dimin. from chaste.] A emnuch.
 On some def. in our Eng. D(ct., p. 20.)
 [Eng. chaste; ${ }^{-l y .}$.]

1. In a chaste manner ; virtuously, purely. -He ssel him lokl ehastiche" $\begin{gathered}\text { A yenbite, p. } 225 .\end{gathered}$
 riantuos v. 2.
2. Without vinlation of deceat ceremony.
"Howsoe'er my nause goees see roy body
Beaumons ardi Fletcher: Enight of Matta.
çhās'-tẹn ( $t$ silent), * çass-tien, v.t. [O. Fr castier, chastier; Sp. \& Port. castigar; ltal. castigare : Lat. castigo $=$ to make chaste or pure, from castus $=$ pure, , ad $a g o=$ to make. Chaste, Ceastise.]
3. To correct with corporal punishment "Chauten thy son while there is hope, and let
thy soul spare for hits crylug."-Proverbs, xix 18,
4. To correct, bubdue, or mortify the mind or heart.
" But observation tends to eharten the ernotions and to eheck those structural efrorts of the in toilect which
have emution for their base. - Tyndull: Frag. af Sicience (STd ed.), ii. ©L
5. To make pure or free from faults; to purify, to expurgate.

- Crabb thus distinguishes between to chaster and to chastise:-" Chasten has most regard to the end, chastise to the means; the former is an act of the Deity, the latter a human action. God chastens his faithful people to cleanse them from their tranigres ions, parents chastise their children to pre vent the repetition of faults." (Crabb: Eng Synon.)
¢häs'tened ( $t$ bilent), pa, par. or an [CansTEN, v.]

1. Lit. : Punished, chastised, corrected. 2. Fig. : Softened down, aubdued; formed or made atcordiug to the very striciest rules.
"It was face that in properity nould have been rich and sparking as a fewel, sud ha adveroity pree
served its chasms from the rare and ehesene beruty in whici it was uodeiled." -G.J. Whyto Melvile: The ulaulatro ch vil
¢häst'-en-ẽr ( $\ell$ gilent), 3. [Eng. chasten; err.] One who chatens, corrects, or junishes.

Adofe the chastener humbly lot mue bow."
an: chude Harold i1. 98.
çãste'-nĕss, ${ }^{*}$ chāst' - nĕss, s. [Eng. chaste; -ness.] The quality of being chaste chastity; purity, refinement.

1. Of life, manners, \&c.

- Suad not upon thy etrength, though it sarpans; Sir J. Davies: Kils Pilgrimage, \& 3.


## 2. Of language

"He Sacheveral] wrote without either chatiteness His or livelinoss of expresaion." - Biathop Burnet
çhāst'-ẹn-ǐng ( $t$ gilent), 'çhāste-ny̆nge, pr. par., a., \& s. [Chasten, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (In senses correaponding to those of the verlh).

And owno Hke us, "the fathert's chartening hand".
C. As subst.: The act of chastising, correcting or punishing: chastisement, correction, humilistion.
"Boholde happle is the man whom God punisheth;

*çhast-hed, , [Mid. Eng. chast = chaste; hed $\stackrel{\text { ça }}{=}$ hood.] A state of chastity; chasteness, virtue.
"For to don him ehasthed forgeten."
Btory of Gen and Rxod, 2 ofz
chas-tie, " chas-tien, "ças-ty, v.c. [Cuast.]
chǎs'-tǐe-měnt, z [Mid. Eng. chastie $=$ chastise; suff. -ment.] Chastisement, correctlon.

Thurh swuch chatioment"-A neren Risele, $p$, 72
çhăs'-tī-f $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$, v.t. [Lat. castifico $=$ to make chaste or pure : castus = chaste ; facio (pass. f(0) = to make.] To make chaste ; and $\mu \mathrm{g}$. , to emasculate.
" He esyie thatr be sum quhh hee chartifet thame
 claris that thay amtrict than teluk wo perpot
'çhāst'-ing. " çhast-ynge, pr. par. or a. [Chast, v.]
"Til chlidren cherssyygo Be ehartynge with yerdes.
çhăs-tis'-a-ble, a. [Eng. chastis(e);-able.] Capable or deserving of being chastised.
çhăs-tişe", "chas-ty-zyn, * chas-ty-sen, v.t. [An extenaion of Mid. Eng. ehastien, hy addition of suff. -isen, Gr. -izo.] [Chasten.]
I. Literally

1. To correct with corporal punlahment
2. To correct, bubdue, or mortify the mind, heart, or feelinga.
"Teo years are spent, since first bo undertook

3. To reduce to order or obedience; to ropress, to swe, to punish

Ho with surpriso, surprise chastis'd by fean,
How art thot chang di' Pope: Homsory, hk xVL., 1.180 he courts of justice wero not strong enourb whatever might be their tomper, to chastie such sa England, ch.

* II. Fig.: To abridge.

Both these rooms. Were ehantized of their length - For the difference between to chasten and to chastise gee Chasten
çhăs-tişod, pa. par. \& a. [Chastise, v.]
çhăs'-tǐşe-měnt, s. [Eog. chastise; -ment.] 1. The act of chabtialing or correcting.
for 1 speak not with your chaldren which have of the Lord your God, ..."-Deut. Xi. 2
2. Correction, punishment, diacipline.

And for this, ob King 1 fo sent
On thee a double chastisment."
Byrom: Siege and Conquent of Alhama.
çhăs-ti'-şẽr, s. [Eng. chastis(e); er.] One who chastiaes, corrects, or punishes.
"They have grown in atreagth and hy their streagth now begin to dess
State Q fieligion.
çăs-ti'-šing, * çhas-tys-ynge, pr. par. a., \& s. [CaAstise, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verh).
C. As subst.: The act of correcting or pun ishing ; chastisement.
"Chausysynge. Cantigatio."-Prompt. Parv.
çhăs'-tī-ť̆, * chastete, * chastite * chastetee, * chastyte, s. [O. FT. chas cit. Sp castiad: Ital castita; from Lat custitas $=$ chastity, from castus $=$ pure, clean

1. Purity of body and mind; freedom from unlawful sexual intercourae.

Chatyse. Cashtas. pudiecta. -Prompt. Park.
TYs chaselyy, my hrother ; chastity:
She that has that to clad in comprote steel."
2. Celibacy.

As wisly as I echal for evernoro
Eud holdo werre uidny with chastits",
3. Freedom from obsceuity.

Thers is not chatity enongh in language,
Withont offence to atter them." $\begin{gathered}\text { Shaterp. } \\ \text { such Ado, IV. }\end{gathered}$
fite, 低t, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pơt


## 4. Purity; freedom from eny intermixture

 of lurbarous or sffected axpressions.Crabb thus distinguishes between chastity and continence:- "These two terms are equally employed $\ln$ relation to the pleasures of asnes: both are virtues, but sufficiently diatinct in thatr characteristica. Chastity prescribee rules for the indulgence of thesa pleasures continemce altogether interdicta their use. Chastity extends Ita views to whatever may bear the amallest relation to the object which it proposes to regulate ; it controls the thoughts, worda, looks, attitudes, food, dress company and in ahort the whole mode of living: continence simply confines itailif to the privation of the pleasures themeelves: it the privation of the pleasures themeelves: it being continent, and continent withont being chaste. Chastity ia ouited to all timea, ages, chaste. Chastity ia ouited to all timea, ages, and conditions ; continence belongs only
state of celibacy." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

* $\operatorname{çhā}{ }^{\text {st'-IIChe, }}$ adv. [Cuastely.]
* chass'-ty̆, v.t. [Mid. Eng. chastien $=$ to chastiee.] To chastise (Neotch.) (Douglas.)
ghăs'-a-ble, ${ }^{2}$ ghes-i-bille, * ghes-u-ble, " ches-i-ble, çhes-i-pul, *Ches-ypylle, ${ }^{8}$ [Fr. casule; Sp. casulla; M. H. Ger. kasugele; O. Fr. casule. from Low Lat. casula=a hooded carment dimin. of casa $=\mathrm{a}$, housa, of cottsge.] Eccles. : A vestment worn by a priest over his alb while celabrating mass.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { "Chesspylte. [Ches } \\ & \text { Prompt Parnulan }\end{aligned}$
Promper Paro.
* phăs" - ule, s. [Low Lat. casula.]
 A chasuble.
avale (at. thomas
"Plucking the chatule from his back"-Fuller: ©n Mitlucking the chasule (i, 6. (Davisk)
ghăt (1), v.i. \& \& [A contracted form of chatter (q.v.).]
A. Intrans.: To talk easily and familiarly; to prattle, to gossip.
"Would take me in his Coach to chat.
And question me of thil and that."
Pops. Intitation of Horace, Sat vi. se-ss.
"The outposts of the two armies chatet and mesed
*3. Trans. : To talk of.
- Into a rapture lets her baby cry,

While she chats himp. " Cortolantr, il.

- For the difference between to chat and to chatter, fee CHatTER.
* chăt (2), v.t. [Chat (2), s. 4.] To hang. Only in the phrase "Go chat thee "= Go hang yourself.

Quod I, Churle, ga chat the, and chide with ane
vthir."
Doug.

* çhat (3), v.t. [CHack, v.] To bruise alightly. ghłt (1), s. [Caat (1), v.]

1. Easy familiar talk, gossip, prattle.
"If you deny to dance, let's hold more chat."
2. The proper words to use; the state or facts of a case. (Slang.)
"That's the chat, as I take it."-Trollope: Grley
Farm, ch vi,
3. That which chatters; s chattering bird.
(1) As an independent word: (Sea the subjoined compound term).

Til The yellow-breasted chat (Icteria viridis): A bird of the family Muscicaplda, and the sub-family Vireoning. It ia an American species, about seven inches long, which scolds everyone who intrudea upon its haunta.
(2) In compos.: As the Stone-chat (Saxicola rubicola), the Whin-chat (S. rubetra).

* chat-mate, s. A companion, one who chats or tslks familiarly with another.
"The toothlesse trotto her nurse,
chat-mato and chambermaide."-Naihe: Lonten Stufy chatimato
(Daetes.)
ghăt (2), "çhatt, s. \& a. [CHIT, so]
A. As substantive:


## I. Ordinary Language:

1. A twig, s small plece of brushwood or of a branch.
2. Of the forms chat and chatt (pl.).: Various fruits, viz.:
(1) The keys of the ssh-tree.
(2) The fruit of the aycamore (Acer poeudoplatanus).
(3) The cones of the fir-tree.
(4) The catkins of various trees.
${ }^{-}$3. A gallowa. (Slang.)
II. (Pl.) Mining: The central portion or stratum of a mass of ore in the process of washing.
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
chat-potatoes, s. pl. Small potatoes given as food to pigs.

## chat-roller, $s$.

Mining: An ore-cruahing machlne, consist. ing of a pair of cast-iron rollers, for grinding roasted ore.
cha-teau (pron. shat'- $\overline{0}$ ), pl. ohateaux (pron. shat'-ōs), 8. [Fr. choteau, from Lat. castellum.]

1. A castle.
2. A residence in the country; a mansion, e country aest.
IT Chateaux in air, or Chateaux en Espagne $=$ Castles in the air. [Castle, 1I.]
"Dear architect of fine chatanux in air".

* chat'-ěl-ain, s. [Fr.] The governor or lord of a castle. (Found in literature as an archaiam.) (Byron: Werner, 1. 1.)
çhăt'-ěl-ālne, s. [Fr. châtelain.]

1. The wife of chatelain; a female castellan.
2. An ornament worn by a lady at her waist, having short chsins attached for a watch, keys, trinkets, dec.

* cha'-tel-an, s. [Castellan.]
chăt-el-ot (et as $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ ), s. [Fr. chdtelet; O. Fr. chastelet, dirn. of chastel; Fr. chateau =s castle.]

1. Gen.: A little castle.
2. Spec.: The common grol and beasionhouse in the city of Paris. (Weale.)

* chatt'-ěl-lan-̌̆. s. [Fr. chatellenie.] [CAAstellany.] The lordship or jurisdiction of a governor of a castle.
"Here are abont twenty towns and forts of great -Drycten
Chăt'-ham ( $h$ silent), 8. \& a. [A market-town and parliamentary borough aituated on the Medwsy in Kent.]
A. As subst. : The town mentioned in the etymology.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to Chatham.
chatham-chest, s. A fund for the support of disabled and superannusted navy seamen. It was originally a voluntary contribuseamen, but soon settled into a compulsory payment. It was first established in the reign of Elizabeth, snd was removed to Greenwich of Elizabsth, sind was removed to Greenwich
in 1803 . The monthly psyment from the in 1803. The monthly payment from the wages of the seamen was aboishad by the Act
4 Willian 1 V ., c. 34 , and the expense is now 4 Worne hy the public purse.
chatham-light, s. A flssh-light used for military puryoses, obtained by blowing a mixture of powdered resin and magnesium through a spirit flame.
çhat'-ham-ite ( $h$ ailent), s. [From Chatham, a town in Connecticut, U S. A., where it is found, and sulf. -ite (Min.).]

Min. : A niccoliferous variety of amaltito.

* cha'-toí, * chăt'-tŏĭ, s. [Fr. chaton $=$ "The beazill, collet, head, or broadest part of \& ring, \&e., wherein the stone is set." (Cot.)]

A "A peril sett; four small diamantion sett in ane pection
cha-toy'-anit (t gilent), a. \& s. [Fr. char toyant, pr. par. of chatoyer, from chat = a cat.] A. As adjective:

Min.: Hsving a changeable, undulating lustre or colour, like that of a cat'a cye in the dark. (Dana.)
B. As mubtantivs:

Min. : A hard stone, such as the cafoere (q.v.), which, when cut and polished, presents on its eurface end in the interior, an undolating or wavy light.
¢ha-tofy-mĕnt, s. [Fr. chatolement, from
chatoyer.] chatoyer.]
Min. : The quality of being changeable or nndulating in lustre or colour; changeableness of colour.
çhătes, s. pl. [Chat (2), 4.]

1. Ord. Lang. : Small potatoee used for feading pigs.
2. Min.: A term applied to the eacond stratum of a mass of ore ; small heapa of ore. (Nuttall.)
chăt'-tah, s. [Hindust. chhdta, chhatt, chhatr, chhatri, chatr = an uinbrella.] An umbrella (Anglo-Indian.)
"chæ̌t-tā'-tion, s. [Eng. chat;-ation] Chat, gossip.
"Our chattation no diragreeahite sauce." - had.
¢̧hăt'-tĕd, pa. par. [Cuar, v.]
chăt'-tel, " ${ }^{\prime}$ hat'-tie, * chat'-el, * cat'-al,
*cat'-el, p. [bissentially the same word as cattle, but much more modern than 1t.] [Catrle.]

## I. Literally:

+ 1. Sing.: Property, money.
" sum womman which hadde spendid al hir cato : Luke, vill. 3.
Pl.: Any kind of movable property.
"Look to my chateth, and my moveahles"
II. Fig. : Any appliance or appurtenance.

Thus compase'd about with the goods
And chattele of le esorere and ease
Cowper: On Gratitude
II (1) Chattels are either real or personal: the former being such as pertain not to the person immediately, hut to something by wsy of a dependency; the lstter pertsining immediately to the person of a man.
(2) For the difference between chattels and goods, see Goods.
chattel-interests, s. pl.
Law: A non-freehold. Anything held by e tenurs which is not that of freehold property. They are of five kinds:-(1) An estste for years ; (2) One from year to year; (3) One at will ; (4) One by elegit; and (5) One by suffor. ance. (Wharton.)
çhăt"-těr. * çateren, * çeateren * çhlter, * ¢̧ateryn, " ¢hatre, v.i. \& $t$. [An onomatopocic word. Cf. Dut. kwelteren $=$ to warble, to chstter; Dan. koiddre $=$ to chirp; Sw. koittra.] [Сhat.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To make an inharmonious noise like e magpie, jay, starling, \&c.
"Chateryn Garris."-Prompt. Parv.
"The stare wyl chatre."-Lydgate: Minor Posme, P. 150. To make a rapid, clatiering noise by knocking together.
"That evermore his teeth they chattor.
Chattor, chatter, chatter still!"
Wordsworth: Goody Blake und Harry Gum.
2. To talk idly and thoughtlessly ; to jabber, to prattle.

Ehe dances, runs withont an aim,
8be chattersin her erstasy"
Wordsweoth; Mother's Return

+ B. Trans.: To utter as one who chatters.
"Yonr hirda of knowledge, that in duaky alr ${ }_{\text {Dry }}$ Chaten
I Crahb thus diatinguishes between to babble, to chatter, to chat, to prattle, and to prate:-_'All these terms merk a auperfluous or improper use of speech : babble and chatter are onomatopoeias drawn from the noise or sction of spesking; babbling denotes rapidity of speech which renders it unintelligible; hence the term is applied to all who make use of many words to no purpose : chatter is an imitation of the noise of apeech, properly applied to magpies or parrots, and figuratively to a corresponding vicious mode of speech in humsn beings ; the vice of babbling is most commonly attached to men, that of chattering to women . . . Chattering is harmless if no respectable. . . . . Chattering is the practica of adults; pratting and prating, that of children
bon, bov; pout, jowl ; cat, ̧̧ell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş ; expect, Xenophon, excist. ph = $\mathcal{L}$

the one innocently，the other impertinently．＂ （Crabb：Eng．Synom．）
qhàt＇têr，2．［CHatter，v．］
1．An luharmonlous noise like that of a magple，monkey，\＆c．

And with much twitter and nuech chatrer Began to agitata the matiter．
2．The nolse occiaione by together rapidly．
3．Idie，thoughtless talk．
Your words are bat lalle and empty chather：
Your worde are bat hale and empty gatur；
Ideas are eternall loloed to matte！
Lonafollow：The Golden Legend，vi
chatter－box，s．An incessaut talker ； one who talks idly and thoughtlessly．
çhat－tẽr－ā＇－tion，\＆［Eng．chatter；suff． ation．］（Colloquial．）

1．The act of chattering；tdle，thoughtless talk．（Wilberforce．）
2．An inclination to or habit of chattering．
¢̧九̆t－tẽred，pret．\＆pa．par．of v．［CHatTER，$t$ ．］
¢̧ăt＇－tẽr－ẽr，s．［Eng，chatter；eer．］
I．Ord．Lang．：One who chatters；an Idle， emity talker．
II．Ornithology：
1．The English name for the birds ranked under Bombycilia or Ampelis．Ampelis or Bombycilla garrula is the Bohemian Chatterer． ［AMPELIS．］

2．The name of the whole family Ampelidx to which Bombycilla belongs，and apecially to the typical sub－family Ampelinas
chat－ter－es－tre，＂ghat－er－es－tre，
［Eng．chatter；Mid．Eng．fem．suff．－estre．］A female chatterer．
＂Slte ve stille，chaterestre＂
Ovol and Nightingate， 655
＊çhăt＇－tẽr－ĭng，＊çhăt＇－ẽr－ĭng，pr．par．， a．，\＆s．［CHATTER，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：In senses corresponding to those of the verl．
C．As subst．：The act or habit of talking idly sud thoughtlessly；chatter．

The ape and mookey such a chattering keep．＂，
Drayton ：Aooh＇s Plood
－çhăt＇t－těr－1ist，s．［Eng．chatter；－ist．］A chatterer．
＂You are the only modern ehraterist that I hear has succeaded me．－Erowne：Workn，it 204
＂chat＇－tër－y̆，s．［Eng．chatter；－$y$ ．］Chat， gossip，light conversation．
＂There wha no lack of chattery and chatterem－ Had D＇Arblay：Diary，v．17．（Davies．）
çăt＇－ting pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Снат，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：The act of talking lightly and familiarly；chat．
 whe love．${ }^{\text {M }}$－Gooukin：ine fanitio of Thoughte
＊Chat－tōn，s．［From Fr．chaton $=$ a catkin．］ The intorescence of varions species of Salix or Willow．

¢haxt＇－ty̆，$a$ ．［Eng．chat；－y．］Oiven to light talk；talkative．
＂Expect me in your dresing room an constant as your locha cabizet，and as chatty an your parrot－－
çhăt＇－ty，s．［AD East Jndian word，perhsps from Tamil．］．A porous earthen water－pot， used in Indis in refrigersting．
¢hăt＇－wood，s．［Eng．chat（2），s，and wood．］ small wood for burning；twigs．
Châtu＇－çẽr－1ş̣m，s．［From the name of Chancer，the first great English poet，horn in London in the year 1340，and where it is sup－ posed he also died ln the year 1400 ．His best－known work is the＂Canterbury Tales，＂ written abont 1374；and auff．－ism．］A phrase or idiom ured is Chancer．

chaud－mèl－lê（chand as shōd），e．［Fr． chaude，fem．of chaud $=$ hot，melle（from 0 ． Fr．meste）a a fray．］［Chance－medley．］

Law：Killing a person in an aftray，without premeditation，and in the hest of passion．
＂ghâu－droti＇，a．［Cauldron，Ceawdron．］
châuf＇－fēr，s．［Fr．chauffoir $=$ a stove，from chaufer $=$ to heat．］A anall table－furnacs． It mey be of iron or of a black－lead crucible， fitted with air－holes and e grate．
chaul－fray，s．［Cearyare．］
＂chanl，＊chaule，z \＆v．［Chavel．］
chanm，v．t．［An extension of chaw（q．จ．）］ To chew voraciously，to est up．（Jamieson．）

## chau－moñ－těle＇（chau as shō），\＆．［Fr．］

 A variety of pearchấun，v．i．（A．S．geonian；Eng．yown．Cf． Gr．Xaive（chainó）＝to yswn；O．H．Ger． ginon；Ger．gähnen．］To open，to yaw
＊çâun，s．［Caaun，v．］A gap，e chasm． Full of chauns．＂－Cotgrave，an v．Fendu
＊çamiġe，v．t．［Cananoe．］
$\dagger$ çhaunt，v．t．\＆i．［Chant，v．］
chann＇－tẽr，s．［CHanter．］
Music：The highest part of the bsgpipe from which the chaunt or melody is prodnced es opposed to the drones，which can speak only to a single note．（Grove：Dict．of Music．）
çhaun＇－try̆，＇çhaun－tẽr－y̆e，s．［CEAN－ TRY．］
＊channtry－rents，s．pt．
Law：Money paid to the Crown hy the servsits or jurchasers of chantry lsads． 2 Car．ii．c．6．（Wharton．）
chanp，s．［Chap（1），s．］A stroke，a blow． （Burns：Scotch Drink．）
Chā＇－ŭs，s．［A native name．］
Zool：A small species of cat（Felis chaus）， the marsh－lyax，or common jungle cat，from Africa and ladí．
chause，＊．\＆s．［Choder，v．\＆s．］
chaus－sé（pron．shō－sā），s．［Fr．chaussé $=$（iit．）shod．］
1．Her．：In bla－ zonry denotes a sec－ tion in base．the line by which it is fornied proceeding from the extremity of the base， and ascending to the cheon，which it meets cheon，which it meets
sbout the fess Iroint．
2．Fort．：The level of the field，the plaid ground．

chauve（pron．shōv），a．［HAAVE，a．］
l．A term denoting that colour in black cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black hair．
2．Also spplied to e ewarthy person when pale．
chau＇－vin－ism（av as $\overline{\mathbf{o}}$ ），8．（Fr．，from Nicolas Chunvin，a hrave soldier of the Repuhlic and of the First Empire．His name became a synony w for s passionate admirer of Napoleon，and the word Chauvinism was formed to signify the almost idolatrous respect enter－ tained Ly many for the First Emperor，and generally any feeling of exaggerated devotion， especialy of patriotism．A vsudeville，$L a$ cocarde I＇ricolnre，in which there was a character named Chanvin，with a song that became immensely popular，fixed the word in the French langtage．］Exaggerated 1striot－ ism，jingoism（q．v．）．
chan＇－vin－ist（an as on），s．［Fr．］One im－ hued with chauvinism；\＆jingo．
chan－vin－ist＇－Ic（au as $\overline{0}$ ），a．［Eng．chau－ vinist；－ic．］Pertaining to，or characteristic of，clauvinism（q．v．）；expressing patriotic oploions in extravagsat terms．
chavel，＂chaule，＂ohefle，v．i．［Chavel， 3．）To use the jaw mnch in talking；to chat ter．（Stapylton：Juvenal，x．231．）
＂chavel，chavyl，＂chaul，chawl，
＊chel，b．［A．8．ceaf；Ger．kevel．］［Jown］ $\Delta$ jaw．（＇rvaine \＆Gawoine， $1,901$. ）

## ＊chavel－bone，a A jaw－lone．

pa7．
＊chave－ling（1），＊chav－ling，a．［Canvec ．］Chatteriug，talk．

 ling $=$ a plane；pl．schavelingen $=$ elavings． 1 A tool，especially employed ly cartwrights and coechmekeris，for smoothing hollow or and coechmgkers，for smoot

＊çăq－ăn－tẽr，çhe̛v－en，s［Cueven．］
Ichthy．：The same as the Chnb（q．v．）．
＂These are a cholce balt for the chat or chavider，
or indeed any great abh．＂Fialton：Anioler．
chävi－1－cas，s．［A Sonth Ses Island word．］ Bot．：A genus of plants，order Piperacese （Pepper－worts），and family Piperidæ．Charioo Chaba，peptilotdes，and sylvatica ara used in Indja as substitutes for black pepper．So alao is $C$ ．officinarum in tropical America．The female spikes of C．Roxburghii，when dried， conatitute the long pepper of comraerce．The luark of C．majuscula ie a rubefacient．The leaveis of C．Bette ead Striboa are chewed by the Malays with lime and slices of the nut of Areca olericéd（ilie Peaang paim）．（Lindley．）
$\dagger$ çhâur，fot．\＆i．［Essentially the same as chew（q．v．）．］
A．Transitive：
1．Lit．：To chew roughly；to champ．
－II．Figuratively：
1．To meditate over；to ruminate．
－I homne retourning，fraught with fowle despight， And chawing vengenunce ale the way I went
2．To fret；to gnaw，to wear eway．
 Bettis thir brayis chawinothe bautis dounw
3．To provoke ；to vex．
of To chaw one＇s own maw：To chew the cud，to ruminate，to meditate．
Bat in wardly he chawed hid pune maw
At oefghboura welth，that inade hatevever and＂，
B．Intrans．：To chew roughly or loudly，to champ．
chew－bacon，＊A boor，s rustio．
chaw－stick， 3.
Bot．：A plant，Gouania domingensis．
＊chaw－tooth，\＆A grinder．
＂châw，s．［Dan．kiove；Scand．kaf $=$ the jaw．］［Chaw，$v^{2}$ ．Chap，8．］The chsp，the ander－jaw of an animal．
 or inatoniuk po composed aad set stralght＂－Aolland：
＊çâw＇－drốn，＂chân＇－drổn，s．〔Cf．Ger． Lalluunen $=$ guts，howels；Wel．coluddyn $=$ a gut，dim．of coludd＝bowels；Low Lat． calduna $=a n$ intestine．］［Cualdnos．］In－ testides，entrails．

$\dagger$ çhâwed，pa．par．or a．［Chaw，v．］
†çhaw＇－ǐng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Cfisw，v．］
＊chawl，8．［ChaVEL，s．］
chawl－bonc，s．［Chatel－Rons．］
－chawme，s．［CHasm．］A chasm，a gulf，art abyss．
giving agalae that in one place which thood chaioines and gaptaig sulies took ow
chāy（1），s．［Sp．chaya．］
Comm．：The root of the plant Oldenlandia umbellata，used for giving the leautiful red colour of the Madras coitons．It grow＇s ou the Coromsndel coast in India．
¢hāy（2），s．［Ceaise．］A vulgar pronunciation of chaise．
＂There＂Mr．Buenk keefomy sister a chay．＂一Fwote．
arrate，i． 2
chaya－root，choy－root，shaya－root，s． ［The same as Chav（1），a．］



Chēai-die, 2 [Etym. doulitful.] A euphorhiaceous plant, Mercurialis perennts, the Dog's Mercury.
cheadle-dools, \&. The Ragwort, Senecio Jacabaz
chëap, "chep, çhepe, "gheep, s., a., \& 'tuit. [ A .S. deap $=$ price, ceaprant $=$ to cheapen, to bny; Dut. koop = a bargain ; Icel. kaup = a bargain, kaupa $=$ to buy ; $\mathrm{Sw}, \mathrm{köp}=\mathrm{a}$ bar gain; köpa $=$ to buy ; Dam. kiöb, kiobe; Goth kaupon $=$ to traffe; $\mathbf{O} . \mathrm{H}$. Ger. coufou; $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{H}$ Ger. koufon; Ger. kaufen = to buy, kauf $=\mathrm{a}$ purchase. The word was originally a anbstantive, and was never need as an adjective in the earlier periods. (Skeat.)]
A. As substantive:

1. A price, value.
"HIro cheap wes the wrse."
"Chep. Proctum" "-Prompt. Pare.
Cnep Prochim -Frompr. Parr.
2. A market. In this sense the word survives in many local names, as Eastcheap, Cheapside.

It is generally found in the componnd phrases-Good cheap (an imitation of the French bon marché) = great plenty, very cheap ; better cheap, great cheap, dirt-cheap (and earlier), dog. cheap, all signifyiog exceedingly cheap, at a very low price.
"Tricolorinua maketh the corn good chepe or dere."
"To gret chep is holden at litel pris"
B. As adjective:

1. Possible to be had or purchased at a low price.
" Where there are a great maoy sellers to a few muvers,
2. Of little value ; common, worthless.
". .. human 11 fe was held alioont as cheapas in the worst goversed provinoes of Italy. . . .- Hacoulay
T Te be cheap of it: To deserve all that one has received of affront or punishment.
C. As adv.: Cheaply; at a low rate or price; easily.

Which Minning cheap the high repato.
Sutom: P. L. bk iL
cheap-fack, s. A travelling hawker, a vendor of cheap or worthless articles.
march, ch vi political cheap-fack."-G. Eliot : Niddle-

* ģhēap, * ¢̧hepe, " çheape, v. [Caeap, s., Cheapen, v.] To bargain for, to buy.
II cheapp, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I
ochēap'-ед, "çhep-en, çhep-ien,
* ohep-yn, v.t. [A.S. ceapian $=$ to buy, to trathe] [Cheap.]
* 1. To bld or bargain for anything; to try to buy.
"Chepyn. Licitor."-Prompt. Parn.
"The frst he cheapened was: Jupiter, whloh would

2. To beat down the price or value ; to de-
preciate (lit. \& fig.). preciate (lit. \& fig.).
" Each temalo oye the glittoring links emplog.
They turn, review, nod cheapen, every topy.
TI Crabb tbus distinguishea between to buy, to purchuse, to bargain, snd to cheapen: "Buy and purchase have a strong reaemblance to each other, both in sense and application, but the latter is a term of more refinement than the former... Buying inplies simply the exchange of one's money for a commodity ; bargaining and cheapening have likewise reopect to the price; to bargain is to make a specitic agrcement as to the price; to cherpen is not only to lower the price asked, but to deal fo such thlags as are cheap." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
chēap'-ened, * çhēap'-ned, pa. par. \& a [Cheapen, v.]
çēap'- 九̌n-ẽr, 'çhēap'-nẽr, s. [Eng. cheapen; -er.] One who bargains for or higgles about the price of anything; one who depreciates.
shouid she then ahp caooot show pecun lary merts, why -Jehnson: Rambler, Na. 75 .
çhēap'eqn-ligg, pr. par., a., \&s. [Cheapen, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of beating down the
price or value of anything; bargaining, bis gling.

## thatio it it in only aftor olony sarien of oheapeninge

- çhēap'-ẽr, " çhep-er, s. [Eog. cheap; er.] A dealer, a aeller.
"Be Worlu, 100.
*gheap-fare, * chel-fare, s. [Cunfscr.] "The vitto manere is ine cheoxfara."-Ayenbices
" çēap'-ing, " chep-ing, "chep-ynge, 8.
[A.8. ceapung $=$ bubineas, trade, traffic, commerce.]

1. The act of bargaining or buying.
"Chpynge or barganynge. Licttacio, stipulacio."-
2. A market
"At ehlreohe and at chopyng."-Out Eng. Whoell. . p. 162

* cheaping-booth, "chepinngbothe, 8. A stall or booth in a narket. (Urmulum, $15,572$. )
* cheaping-town, * chepeing toun,

8. A marixet-town. (Amis \& Amiloun, 1700.)
¢̧ēap'-2̆̆, adv. [Eng. cheap; -ly.] At a low price or rate; with little expenditure.

*çheap-man, * çhep-man, s. [Снapman.] çhëap'-nĕss, s. [Eng. cheap; ness.] Lowness of price.
"Ancient statates incita merchnnt-strangera to hring

* chëar, s. [Cheer.]
* çhëar'-čn, v.i. [Cheer, v.]
* çhëar'-y̆, a. [Cnesrv.]
"What pleasure and foy whd it gie
Pichen: Puems $(1,83), \mathrm{p}, 18$.
- çheast, " çheaste, s. [CHest (2), 8.]
çhëat, * çhēte, " gheten, * ghetyn, v.t.\& i. [Cheat, s.]
A. Transitive :
${ }^{*}$ 1. To confiscate.
"Chetyn. Conficcor, Aeca"-Prompt. Parg.

2. To defraud, to deceive, to impose npon
"There are peoplo who ind that the meat effectual
Way to chate the peopla, is al ways to pretend to intal-
lible curea -Tilution.
If With of before the thing of which one le defrauded.
"We are merely cheated of our livee by drunkards"
$\dagger$ 3. To beguile.
"She comen :-"tis hut a passing sight,
B. Intrans. : To defrand to 120 , 429.

- Crabb thus distinguishes between to cheat, to defraul, sud to trick: "The ides of deception which is comnon to these terms, varies in degree and circumstance. One cheats by a groas falsehood; one defrauds by a scttled plan: one tricks by a sudden invention." (Crubb: Eng. Synon.)
cheat-the-wuddie, $a$. \& $s$.
A. As adj.: Defrauding the gallows of its lawful prey.
B. As subst. : One who defrauds the gallows. (Scutt: Rob Roy.)
chēat (1), © chēte, \& [A contraction of escheat (q.v.).]
* 1. An eacheat.
"Chete for the lorde. Caducum, confiscarium, ficca."
"The kynge endide... 1 lease many chetes."-P. Plow
man, iv. 175 ted. Brest).

2. A frand, a deception, a trick, an act of imposition.

Hide what they Empirifok politicians uno decelt.
Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat:"
3. One who cheats; a trickster, a swindler.
"Like that uotorious cheaf. vast gumg I give.

* cheat (2), \& [Chat (2), s.] The gallows. (slang.)
"To the oheaz. for thisthor will you go now." -
Felding: Jonathan Wid, be iv., ch. 2
cheat (3), 8. [Of obscure origin and meaning.] See the compoinds.
- oheat-bread, s. A kiud of bread made of the fincest wbeat; but, according to some, bread of the second quality. According to Halliwell, there were two kinde.
"Without Freneh winea, ehat-bread, or qualle."
- cheat-loaf, chet-lof, s. A loaf of cheat-bread.
""A $^{\text {A chec-laf to the elmy dyshe." Baboes Beotk, }}$,
ghëat (4), s. [Cuess (2), 2.]
Bot. : An American name for Darnel, or for Bromus secalinus. Also called chess (4.v.).
cheat (5), pl. cheate, s. [CuIT.] The sweeturead.
$\dagger$ chēat'-a-ble, a. [Eng. cheat; -able.] Liable to be cheated; capable of being defrauded.
- çhēat'-a-ble-nĕss. s. [Eng. cheatable; -ness.] The quality of being cheatable ; capability of being cheated.
"Not faith, tht folly, an easy cheatableness of heart
".-Hammond: Works iv, $55 \%$
ghēat-ฮ̆d, pa. par. or a. [Cheat, v.]
- Ghēat'-ēe, s. [Eng. cheat; -ee.] One who is cheated, a dupe.
"No dwellera are but cheaters and oheateen"-
وhēat'-err (1), s. [Eng. cheat; er.] One who cheats or detrauds.
"I piny'd the cheater for thy father's hand."
çhēat--ẽr (2), a. [A contraction of escheator (4.v.).]
""Fal. Re"s uo swaggerer. hoatens; a tane ereater.
"çhēat'-ẽr-y̆. "çheat-rie, "çheat-ry, *. \&a. [Eng. cheater ; suff. -y.]
A. As subst. : The act or habit of cheating or defrauding.
"In every aclence thero te sorme cheatry.",
B. As adj. : Cheating, ftaudulent.
"̈' warrants and poiudings and apprixinge, and a*
¢̧hēat'-ĭng, $p r . p a r_{1}$, a., \& s. [Cheat, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of defrauding or imposing upon.
çhēat'-ĭng-ly̆, adv. [Eng. cheating; -lv.] In a cheatiog manner, fraudulently.
çhe-băe'-oō, chě-hěc, s. \& a. [From Chebacen, the Indian name of a small river io Massachnsetts, U.S., where such vessels were Massac
built.]
A. As subst.: The river named in the ety. mology.
B. ds adj. : (See the compound).


## chebacco-boat, s.

Naut.: A kind of boat employed in the Newioundland tiaheries; also called e pinkstern (q.v.). (Webster.)
gȟ̌ck, * ghecke, v.t. \& i. [Снеск, s.]
A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. To put a sudden restraint on ; to cause to stop.

A secret horror checked the feast,

2. To restrain, ao as to allow to move or progress leas rapidly.
"fuch a thix it was hoped, would chect the grow th of a city which had loug been regarded withl jealuusy Hiss. Engh., ch. Iv.
3. To repress, to carb, to restrain.
 4. To reprove, to chide.
"A poot, in his evening walk,

5. To go through and place marks againit names or items in a list, account, de.
6. To ascertain or ensure the correctneas of authenticity of anything by comparing it with authen
others.
". . but wo havs acenty means of cheeking and contronting it with othet accuunta" -Lowif: Cred. Sar
II. Technically:
11. Chess: To make a move by which any me of the adversary's pieces to put in check. Remove, coninue, check, leare, or take, Pawn, rook, kulghb queari, or zing."

2 Bookecping te. To compare with 2. Bookkeeping, ec.: To compare with au original or counterpart
3. Nautical:
(I) To check a brace: To elacken or ease off a brace which is found to be too etithly extended, or when the wind is drawing aft
(2) To check a cable: To stopper it
(3) To check a bowoline: To slacken it when the wind becomes large or free.
8. Intransitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
*1. To make a stop or pause (followed by (ef).

The mlad. once Joded hy au attempt above ite powar, either is dishled for the enture, or elase $c$
at any vigorons undertaktiug ever after.

* 2 To clash, to interfare.
-If love check with business, it trochleth men's cortunes. - Bacom
*3. To cause a feeling of restraint or represfion ; to act as a restraint.

It checks too ntrong presuncen me", Drydon.
II. Falconry: To stop, to hover over the game ; to change the game while irf pursuit, especially for an inferior kind.

Thilike the hagrard check at every feather
Shakesp.: Tweifth Night, ith

- (I) Crabb thus distinguishes between to eheck, to curb, and to control:-" To check' is to throw ohstsclea in the way to impede the course; to curb is to bear down by the direct exercise of force, to prevent from setion; to control is to direct and turn the course : the actions of men are cheched; their feelings are eurbed; their actions or feelings are controlled. External noeans are employed in checking or controlling; external or internal means are controlling; external or internal means are employed in curbing: men check 8nd control others; they curb themselvea or others young people onght aiways to be checked whenever they discover a too forward temper in the presence of their superiors or elders it is necessary to curb those who are of so mpetuons temper, and to keep youth under control, unless they have within themselves the restrictive power of judicment to curb their passions and control their inordiaate appetites."
(2) He thus discriminates between to check, to chide, to reprimand, to reprove, and to rebuke :-" The idea of expressing one's disapprobation of a person's condrict is common to all these terms. A person ia checked that he may not continue to do what is offensive ; ha is chidulen for what he has done that he msy not repeat it : impertinent and forward people require to be checked, that they may not becom intolerable; thoughtless people are chidden when they give hurtful profs of their care lessness. Paopie are chertied by actions and looks as well as by words ; they are chidden by words only : a timid person is easily checked
the young are perpetually falling into irregularities which require to be chidden. To chilue marks a stronger degree of dis pleasure than reprimand, and reprimand than reprove or rebuke...Chiding and reprimanding are employed for offences against the individual, and in casea where the greatest disparity exists in the station of the prarties. disparity exists in the station of the parties : reprimanded by his master. Reproving sad reprimanded by his master. Reproving sad
rebuking have iess to do with the relation or remiking have less to do with the relation of station of the parties than with the nature of the offence ; wisdom, age, and "xperience or a
gpiritual mission give anthority to reprove or gifiritual mission give anthority to reprove or
rebuke those whose conduct has vioiated any law hamso or divise
(3) The differeuce between to checte and to stop is thua stated:-" To check is to cause to move alowly; to stop is to canse uot to move it does not grow so fast as is checked when it does not grow 80 fast as usual; its growth ia stopped when it ceaser altogether to grow. the water of a river is stopped hy a dam: the rapidity of its course is checked by the intervention of rocks and sands. When sppiied to persons, to check is aiwzys contrary to the will of the sufferer ; but to stop ia often \& matter
of indifference, if not directly serviceable one is checked in his career of success by some untoward event; one is stopped on a journey by the meeting of a friend." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
chěck, " ģhěk, çhěque, * çhecque, s. \& a. [ 0 . Fr. eschec $=8$ check at chess, from Pers. shà $h=$ kiug.] [Checkmate, Cuess.]
A. As substantive:

I Ordinary Language:

1. In the same eense as II. 1
2. The act of ouddenly stopping anything in its course.
3. That which causes anything to stop.
4. The act of restrsining, curbing, or repressing ; restrsint, repression.
"Though ber feare made ber false to him in his
 treachery whi worthy of a checke,
5. That which restrains, curbs, or represses. "The only check on his tyriooy was the fear of

6. A reproof, \& Blight, s rehuke or rebuff.
"Howe wa torced to give way: hnt he was a man Eng., ch. xiv.

* 7. A dislike, a sinden diagust, causing one to suddenly pause in the pursuit of anything.
"Say I should wed her would not my wise aublects,
Take check, and think it strange? perbap revoit i.

8. A stop, an interruption.
9. Anything by comparison with which the correctness or anthenticity of a docament, statement, \&c., may be ascertained (generaily with on or tuont.
10. A pass, consisting of either a ticket or a piece of metal, duly atamped, entitling \& person who wishes to leave a theatre or other place of amusement for a time to return without having to pay again.
© Clerk of the check:
(I) In the king's household, one who haa the check and controlnent of the yeomen of tha guard, and all the ushers belonging to the rogal family.
(2) In the king's navy at Plymouth, it is also the name of an officer invested with like powers. (Chambers.)
II. Technically:
11. Chess: The result of \& ruovement hy which the adversary's king is placed in such a position that if it were any other piece it could be taken. [Checkmate.] The king is, in auch cases, said to be in check, sad notice of the effect of the move is given by calling out Check!
12. Banking (of the forms t check, cheque, *checque): A draft, an order for the paymen of money drawn on a backer and payable at sight.
13. Fabric: A pattern produced by crossing stripes in the warp and the weft. The atripes may be of varying colours, or varying thickness, or both.
"In this conntry. the cheeks chlees manntactured are of a very coarse kind, suited for sealneuts shirts
aprons, nnd coumon bedgowns Hateraton: Cyc. of Commerce.
14. An East-Indian screen or sun-8hade made of narrow strips of bamboo, four to six feet long, with connecting cords, and hung befora doors or windows of apartments.
15. A card, plate, or tag in duplicate, used to Identify articles placed promiscuously witi others.
16. Afusic: A padded post on the back end of a pianoforte key, used to catch the head of the hammer in its deacent and prevert rebounding, which might cause it again to strike the atring. It is a feature of the grand action. (Knight.)
*7. Falconry:
(I) Base gsme, buch aa rooks, crows, \&c.
"It she has killed a check and fed thereon."
(2) The forsaking of the proper game by 8 hawk to follow other hirds that cross it flight.

## (Which is that woman" That tree hagyard wiun, and nown <br> 

T. Frequently used with at and on.

And with her eagerness, the quarry mine
Braight ties at check, and culpo it down the wind."
Dryden.
8. Hunting: A lailure of the ocent.
9. War: A reverse, a blight defeat.
10. Gaming: An ivory or celialoid disc representing monay at otake. [Chip.]

To pass in one's cheeks: To dia, signifying "the ond of the gama." (Amer. collog.)
B. As adj. : Checkered, diapered, variogated.
checl-aotion, 3. [Pianomonte.] (Stainer Barrett.) By action in a pianoforte is meant the keys, hammers, and clampers, and check-action wes one in which a projection called a key-check was fixed on tive end of the key to cstch the end of the hammer as it fell, and prevent it from rising.

## oheck-bar, 8.

Music: A bar which limits the backward pisy of the jacks. [Piano-movement.]

## check-boolc, s. [CHEque-book.]

## checic-bridge,

Steam-engine: The flre-bridge of a steam boiler furnace; eo calied as it was sumposed to check the too great freedom of draught which was carrying off the heat

## cheok-hook, 8.

1. Mach.: A device in hoisting and lowering apparatus, designed to atop the motion of the wheel over which tiie rope runs, if the nachinery become unmanareable. On the pulley sre hooks which fly out by the centrifugal force when the speed becomes excessive and engage stop-pins which arrest the rotstion of the pulley and the descent of the cage.
2. Saddlery: A hook on \& gig-saddle for the attachment of a bearing-rein.

## check-line, 8.

Saddlery: The line which brsaches off from the principal rein. [Check-hein.]
check-lock, s. A lock so applied to the door as to check or hold the bolts. The boits of the check-lock do not themselves hol bolts which do.
check-nut, s. A secoudary unt, acrewing down upon the former to aecure it; a jam-nut, look-nut, or pinching-nat.

## check-rein, $s$

Saddlery: The branch rein which coonects the driving-reio of one horse to the bit of the other. In double lines, the left rein pasees to the near aide bit-ring of the near horse, and a check-line proceeds from the said left rein to the near bit-ring of the off horse. The right driving-rein passes directly to the off bit-ring of the off horse, sad has a check-rein which connacts with the off bit-ring of the which connacts with the of the Egyptian near hats liad check-reine.
Check-rein Hook: [Ceeck-hook].
check-string, 2. A cord by which the occnpant of a carriage siguals the driver.
"Drivlog at sachs rate that.... it was tive to po
the check-tring."-Coleman: Aan of Butines, $1 i 1$.
check-taker, 2. A person whose duty it is to give ont and receive checks or passes in a theatre, \&c. [CеECK, 5., 1. 10.]

* check-tooth, 2. [For cheek-tooth (q.v.).] A grinder.
"The grlodern or checkeeth." - Lamasius: On
Painting.
check-valve, s. A valve pleced between the feed-pipe and the boiler, to prevent the return of the feed-water.
çhecked, pa. par. or $a$. [Checr, v.]

1. Stopped, restrained, repressed.
2. Formed in chequer patterns.

Oncle Jomin Cabim ch iv.
çhěck'-ẽr, + çhĕqu'-ẽr (iu as k), v.t. [Check, v.]

1. Literally
2. To variegate, diversify, or oroament with a pattern of little squares like a chess-board. 2. To variegate, to diversify in any way. "The grey ey"d morn smiles oo the frow oing night Shakesp, is Romeo ond Julict, ifiz
diversify with various eventa,
II. Fig.: To diversify with various eveats, scenes, or qualities (generally found in the pa. par.).


fȟck'-ẽr (1), s. [Eng. check; -er.] He who, or that which checka.
"Not an \& ehooker, reprover, or dospleer, of other mence tratnationt Choverdate: Levidit Bidiory of the hěols'-ẽr (2), "chels'-ker, " phel'-ere, * chelx'-yx, "chĕqu'-ẽr (qu as k), s. \&a. [O. Fr. eschequier $=$ a chess-voard, eschec $=$ check (at chess).]
A. As substantive:
I. Ondinary Language:
3. A chese-board.
"Chekyr. Scaccarium."-Prompe. Park

* 2. The game of chess.
"Pieyynge at tablee other atto chekere,"-ftobert of
W
Work executed in alternate or diaper patterns, fike a chesa-board.
*4. The exchequer.
Lawes of the chetore -R. of Brunne, p. 312 II. Masonry: The stones in the facinga of walla, which have all thelr thin joints continued in atraight lines without interruption or breaking joints. Walls built in this manner are of the very worat description ; particularly when the joints are made horizontal and vertical. (G̛vilt.)
B. As adj. : (See the componnds).


## checker-berry,

Botany:

1. The Partridge-berry, Mitchella repens.
2. The Winter-green,Gaultheria. (American.)

* checker-board, s. A board oo which to play the game of checkers; a draughtsboard.


## checker-work, chequer-woris, s.

1. Lit. : Work executed in diaper or checker pattern.
"Neis of checkomwork."-1 Kings, viL 17.
2. Fig.: Anything varied, diversified, or chequered ln its character
"How strange an eheguer - work of Providence is
|chěcl'-ẽred, çĕqu'-ẽred (qu as k), pa. par. or a. [Checker, v.]
I. Lit.: Variegated or diversified in pattern like a chess-board.
"A parple flower sprung op checkered with white."
II. Figuratively :
3. Diversifled or varied in its natore; said of one's life, career, future, \&e.
4. Variegated or diversified io any way.

- Goee hid his Castie 'mid corbowertng trees.

That half shut out the theams of Phobbus bright.
And made a ivind of cherkerd day and night"
3. Crossed with good and bad fortune [per hapa from the notion of black (untucky) and white (fucky) days].

Mucautay: Buther event of his chequered life"-
ghěck'-ër-ingg, pr. par. or a. [CHecker, v.] checkering-flle, s. A compound file, consisting of two files riveted together, and whose edges project unequally, so that one acts as a apacer in cheek-working the smal of gun-stocka, \&c. [Double File.]
*chěck'-ẽr-man, s. [Eng. checker, and man.] One who cheekia or checkmates, (fig.) cuts ohort or euts off, any one.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "For Desth hath leeen a checkerman } \\
& \text { Not many yeers agce: } \\
& \text { And he is suct a one as can } \\
& \text { Bestow his checking so." } \\
& \text { Death' Dance, an old Ballad. (Nares.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

çhĕols'-ẽrş, çhĕqu'-ẽrş, s. [Checker (2) 8.] A gane, bow generally known as draught. (q.v.).
puhlick checquers, at this time cotumon sign of a puhlick house, wa origlnally intended, I should sup
 Brand: Populur Antiq.

* çhěok'-ftul, * çhěk'-fül, a. [Eng. check; ful( $)$.] Reproachful.
howe of the bishopper ministers $\quad$ groe Jesus an fit for suche hyshop.-Vdal: Johm, e. 18 .
¢hĕok'-ing, pr. par., A., \& 8. [Cneck, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (In enses corresponding to those of the verb). C. As subat.: The act of represaing, re straining, or reproving; a eheek.


## chacking-lines, s. ph

Naut.: These are rove through thimbles at the oyes of the top-mast and top-gallant rigging, one end bent to the lift and brace, the other into the top. They are used to haul them into the masthead, instead of sending them aloft. (Smyth)

* chěck'-19-ton, chěke-lxt-oun, e. [Ciclatoons.]

1. The same as Ciclatoren (q.v.)
2. A kind of gilt leather


* check'-le, v.i. [Снuckle.]
"Th iLo matrod ono'e fancle checkla"-Bunyan: P. P.,
$\dagger$ ghěcre'Lěss, $a$ [Eng. check; -less.] Unchecked, unreatrained, uncontrolled.
"The hoilow murmur of the chockless winds
8hall groan ayan.
Sariton : Trag. of the Natcontent.
cheols'-mäte (1), 8. [A corruption of the Pers. shah mát = the king [is] dead. In Fr. échec et mat; Ger. schackmatt.]

1. Literally:

Chess: The reault of a movement anch as is described in Caeck, II. 1, when it is impossible for the king to escape the danger, either by moving himeelf, or by interposing another piece between himaeif and the attacking piece. It ends the game. It is frequently contracted to mate.
2. Fig.: A complete defeat, diseomfiture. resolved on their retorn to offce in 1832 aud 188, was chectmate" - Diorcaell : Coningzby, ch. v .

* çhĕclx'mäte (2), s. [Probably for cheekucate, i.e., one who is intimate enough to lie cheek to cheek.] A close companion ou terms of grest friendship and equality.
"Take upon themselves to be arrogrant superiorn and
chěor'-māte, v.t. [Checkmate (I), a.]

1. Lit. : To make a move at chess go as to place the adveraary's king in checkmate.
2. Fig.: To defeat utterly, to diacomfit.
" Our daye be datyd
With drawttys of death." wetron Poems, p. 258
çĕcl'-māt-ěd, pa. par. or a. [CHeckMATE, v.]
çhěck'-māt-ing, pr. par., s., \& 8. [Check-
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In senses correspooding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:
3. Lit.: The act of plaeiog in checkmats. 2. Fig.: The act of defeating utterly.

* çhěck'-rö11, 8. [Eng. check, and roll.] A roll, or book, containing the names of sueh as are attendants on, and in pay of, great personages, as their household servants.

checks, s. [Cueck.] The same as Check, s., A. $11 ., 3$ (q.v.).
chěck'-spāil, s. [From Scoteh cheek $=$ cheek, and spel, smel $=$ play.] A box on the ear, a blow on the cheek.
chěck'-spring, s. [Eng. check, and spring.] Music: A smail spring added for the assistance of any weakness in the return of action to the mechanism (Stainer \& Barrett.)
+ chěoht, chĕcked, pa. par. or a [Снеск, v.]
çhěok'- ${ }^{\prime}$,çhăqu'[Engu as $\mathbf{k}$ ), $\mathbf{s}$. Her. : A field or armorind beariog divided into pat terna of small
 gquares of different gent a cheas-board.

Çhĕd'-dạr, Çhěd'-dẽr, s. \& a. [A village in Somerset, wear the Mendip Hills.]
A. As subst.: See etymology.
B. Asadj.: Pertaining to or made at the place named in the etymology.
Cheddar-cheene, Chedder-cheewe,
a A kind of rich cheese made at Cheddar.
*Cheddar-letter, s. A letter conalating of several paragraphs, each the contribution of a different person. The name is taken from the Cheddar-cheese manufacture, in whtch all the dairies contributed their ahare of freah cream.
"Though I wrote the other day the firat paragraph of that cheddar letter, which ts prepariag for you.
Cheddar-pinik, Chedder-pink, s.
Bot.: A kiod of pink, Dianthus casius; so named from its place of growth.
çheek, "gheoke, "cheke, "choke, 8. \& a. [A.S. cedice; Dut. kaak $=$ the jaw, the chesk; Sw. kek = the jaw, käk = the cheek; G.H. Ger. kouwe; it is closely related to jaw (formerly gpelt chaw), from A.S. coowan $=$ to chew.] [CHEW, JAW.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(l) The aide of the face below the eye.

Orl. What were his inarks?
Ros. A lean cheek which yoo have not in, ©il

* (2) A Jaw-bone, a cheek-booe.
"Wyith the cheke of an nase ... Y
Wide hem awey."
(3) The post of a gate.
"Oft with the rams the porte is sehalk and duschyt, Doun bet yet chekio, and bandis nilit to fruscuyk,

2. Figuratively
(1) Cool, impudence, assurance. (Slang.) "She woudered at his cheek."-G Rsado: Clointer and Hearth, ch. xivilh.
(2) Shsre, allowance. (In the expresaion, to his own cheek.)
II. Technically:
3. Mach. : One of the correspnnding gideplates or parts of a frame or machine; more frequently used in the plural, as
(1) The side-pieces of a gun-carriage on which the trunnions rest; also called bracketa.
(2) The ahears or bed-bars of a lathe on which the puppets rest.
(3) The standards or supports. arranged in paira, of such machines as the Stanhope or eopper-plate printing-press, the rolling-mill, aud many varieties of presses.
(4) The sides of $8 n$ embrasure.
(5) The jawa of a vice.
(6) The sides of a pillow-bloek which Eold the boxing.
(7) The mitre-sill of a lock-gate
(8) An indent cut in a wall into which pipe or other article is fitted.
4. Carpentry:
(1) The side-pieces of a window-frame
(2) The solid part of a timber on the side of the mortise
5. Founding: The middle part of a three part tlask.
6. Saddlery: The brsoches of a bridle-bit.
7. Noutical
(1) Pieees of compass-timber on the ship's bows for the accurity 'f the beak head or knee of the head, whenee the term heai-knee; alao called cheek-knees.
(2) The pieces of timber fitted on each side of a mast, from beneath the hounds and its uppermost end.
(3) The cireular pieces on the aft-side of the carrick-bitts.
(4) The faces or projecting parts on ench gice of the masts, formed to gustain the trestle-trees unon which the frame of the top, together with the top-mast, immediately rest [Hounds, Trestle-tree bitts.]
8. Mining: (Cheeks of a lode): The sides of the rock whieh enclose the mineral vein. The hanging eleek of a lode is the roek on the upper aide of It. Same as Walls (of a lode) (q.v.). (Weale.)

I Cheek by jowt, cheek by jole:
Lit.: Cheek by cheek; hence, in the closest proximity.
"The cobler, emith, and botcher, that have so ofton
satesnoring cheent by oud with your tignory."-Deaum


Cheek for chow: Cheek by jowl. (Seotch.)
Cheeks and ears: A fantsstic narue for a kind of head-dress of the 17 th century.
cheekt a then thou can'st tall how to belp me to cheekt and eara.
Ci. \& Cheista and veary will why mistroes Friocee, want
 (Nares]
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
cheok-band, s.
Saddlery : The same as Cheek-stras (q.v.).

* cheek-blade, s. The cheek-bone.
"Som* hnngry tykes falls hy thy ears,
From others checkblades collops teara.
cheek-blook, s
Naut. : A block, one aide of which le formed by a cheek-piece securad to an ohject which forms the other side, as in the cheek-blocks near the ends of the yards for the sheets of the square ealls. [BOom-IRON.]


## oheek-bone, * ohelsebane, * chekebon, " chekeboon, y.

1. The malar boue, forming osseons prominences a little below the outer angle of the 8ye.
"I cut the tamoar, sad folt the nlag; it lay partly 2. A nams somelimes spplied to the superior maxillary bone; the bone of the upper jaw.

## cheek-knee, s.

Naut. : The same as Cheek, A. 11. 5 (1).

* oheek-lap," cheke-lap, ${ }^{2}$. A cheekbone,
"A foundun cheekboon, thast is the cheeklap of an -
cheek-plece, s. Anything that protects or covers the cheeks; speeif in sncicut sud mediæval armour the piece of the helmet protecting the cheeks.
cheek-ponches, s. pl Pouches in the cheeks of many rodents, and in mosi of the chceks of many rodents, and in munt of the mouth, but in the Geomyidæ ube cheek-pouch mouth, but
$t$ cheek-rose, s. A fresh colour as of a rose in the cheeks.

Hail, virgin. if you be; an those choek-roses

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Proclatin yon aro no less "" } \\
& \text { Sha kespp : Measure for Measurn, i. } 3 .
\end{aligned}
$$

cheek-straps, s. pl
Suddlery: Straps passing down each side of the horse's head and connected to the bitrings.
toheek-tooth, t. The hinder tooth or tusk.

Ho beth the cheek teeth of a great liou"-Joel, 1. 6.
chēeked (Eng.), cheekit (Scotch), as [Eng. cheek; -ed.]

1. Having 8 cheek or cheeks (lit. \& fig.) ; generally in composilion, as rosy-cheeked, palecheeked.
"She gies the herd s piekle alts,
An' twi red-cheekif spplos"
Au' twis red-cheekl户 Applos"'
2. Brought near to or placed egalnsi the cheek.

Cottm: Bplec.
¢hēek'子, a. [CuEex, 8., A., 1. 2.] Coolly impudeat, full of assurance. (Slang.)
cheep, $r^{2}$.i. [Apparently from the sound it indicates.] [Chinp.] To chirp. (Scotch.)
" He choeps 1 He some bewliderd chlckon,
çeeep, s. [From Scotch cheep, v. (q.v.).] A chirp. (Burns.) (Scotch.)
çhēe'-ping, chēi'-pîng, rr. par. \& a. Cheer, $v$. .] (Sootuh.)
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb)
C. As subst. : The sct of chirping.
çhëer, " ¢hëre, "çheren, "çheryn, v.t. \& i. [CuEER, s.]
I. Transitive:
3. To make glad, to rejolice.
"I ohere, I make gledde."-Paisgrave
4. To make cheerful or leas gloomy.

## "That you with musice I with light,

3. To inspirit, to encourage.

- " Both Whige and Tories had, with Lew exceptiona been wiarmed by thin proapect of Frewh Invalua, nud cheered hy the bews of the victory of the Boyue.
4 To comfort to consola
"I bear it in the oppening jear,-

*5. To address, to accost.
A Aod as to purpose now aud then it full
Wyat : Of the meane and nowe Estater, whist chere?"
* 6. To cure of a wound or sickness.
" Achilles thurgh chaunce was Cherit of his wond."

7. To applaud with cheers; to encourage with applause.
"Out follow really cheered him."-Disraell, conimpaby, bk. L, c. s.
8. To urge on, to incite.
${ }^{*}$ Tbe dogs (oft cheor'd in valo) denert the pres.",
II. Refexively : To encourage oneself, to take courage.

Achllles for the chop cherit hym not 11tie."
III. Intransitive:

* 1. To become glad or cheerful.
"etifica"-Promphe Pary. chore Bularo, exholaro,
II Frequently with up.
"At aljght of thee my gloomy soul cheero up;
My hopes revive, and glaluess dawis within me."
*2. To be in any frame of mind, to be disposed.


3. To ntter a cheer of acclamation.
'And o'en tho rauk of Tuncany
Coula ecarco ivrbear wachery: Toratius, xi.
ficrabb thus distingulshes between to cheer, to encourage, snd to comfort:-". . To cheer and comfort have both regard to the spirits, but the latter differa in degree and manner: to cheer expresses mors then to comfort; the former signifying to produce a lively sentiment, the latter to lessen or remove a painful one: we are cheered in the moments of despondency, whether from real or imaginary causea; we are comforted in tho hour of distress. Cheering is mostly effected hy the discourse of others; comforting is effected by the actions, as well so the words, of others. Nothing tends more to cheer the drooping soul than endearing expressions of tenderness from those we love; the most effectnal means of comforting the poor and sfflicted, is by relieving their wants." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
çëer, " cheare, "cheere, " ¢here, " ¢her, "chlere, 8. [O. Fr. chere, chiere; 1tal. cera; Sp. \& Port. cara, from Low Lat. cara $=$ a face; Gr. кapa (kara) $=$ the head; Sansc. giras = the head.]

* 1. The face, the countenauce.
"Checre. "Uultus"-Psompt. Pars.
"The lady la rudy lo the chere."
*2. The expression of the face.
"His cher ful oft cou chaunge."
" Palk at the sulden alght, ahe changed her fier. Dryden: Opid; Metamarphoses vili * 3. A stste of feeling or spinits.
"Thuo were they alt of good cheer, and they also

4. A joyful or cheerful state of mind ; gaiety, alacrity.
"I have aot that olacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind that I was wont io bavo."


- 5. An invitation to gaieiy.
"Yoo do not givo the chere, the feant is zold
Tha given with welcouse," white 'tio a maklag.

6. An ontertainment ; lifngs provided cal culated to raise the spirits or increase galely.
"Oreet cheers mado oure oet us everichol." ${ }^{\text {Chsucer: } C .} \boldsymbol{T}$., 74.
cheor,'. : Were Just sitting down to their Chrlstmas
7. Eucouragement or applause expressed loudly with the vaice. [Hurraba.]
'The Loug Berpent was she christened.
Longellow: Tuter a a Waytide InniL
Snga of King otay, 1 ill.

* chëer, "çëere, çhëre, u. [Fr. cher fem. cherrs, from Lat. carus.] Dear, valued. Wyolife: Prowerbs, t. 19, and m mont ktudell bert enle"
ghëered, pa. par. \& a. '[Chere, v.]
çhëer-êr, 8. [Eug. akeer; -ir.]

1. Gen.: He who or that which cheers or gladdens.

> "Prime cheerer Might Of all material beluge Aistitand bost Thomson:
2. Spec.: Brandy and water, a tumbler of toddy, or anything similar.



* gheere'-fŭll, a. [Eng. cheer; -ful( $($ ).]
I. Subjectively

1. Of the mind or spirits: Gay, full of life.
"The nest morning she found him cheorful and
2. Of the looks, dc.: Having an appearanee of gatety; expressing or denoling cheerfulnees; arising from pleasure or joy.

- "A merry heart maketh a cheerful courtenance. . ."
II. Objec.: Inspiring cheerfnlness; cheer. ing, gladdening.

I (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between chcerful, merry, aprightly, and gay: "Cheerful marke an unruffled flow of epirits; with mirth there is more of tumult and polse; with sprightliness there is more buayancy; gaiety sprightiness there is more buayancy; gaiety
comprehends mirth and indulgence. A cheercomprehends mirth shd indulgence. A cheerthe sprightly person dances; the gay person tskes his pleasure. is itual . Cheerfulness is sn habitual state of the mind; mirth is an ocea. slonsl elevation of the spirits; sprightliness lies in the temperature and flow of the blood; gaiety depends altogether on external circuustsnces. . . Sprightliness and mirth are eeldom employed but in the proper sense as reapects persons: but cheerful and gay are extended to different ohjects; as a cheerful prospect, cheerful room, gay attire, a gay scene, gay colours, \&c.
(2) For the difference between cheerful sud glad see Glan.
¢hëer'fül-1y, " chëar'-full-1y, adv. [Eog. cheerful; -ly.] In a cheerful manner; witls gaiety or liveliness; readily or with alacrity.
"Men of rank and shility. © While they deline the forisdletiou of dart cabal on their action sod their

çhëer'- ful-n̆̌ss, "chëre'-fйl-nĕsse, s. [Eng. cheerful; -ness.] The quality of being cheerful or in good spirits.
- Rut, wheo he ended, thero was in his face Wordsinoth: Excurroion, hk. 1
çëer'-1-1y, *gher-e-1fe, adv. [Eng cheery; -ly.] With good will ; heartily.
"They cherefie chauat, and rymes at randomo ding. The fruitfuli spawne of their ranke satanies"
Spenser: The $T$ nares of the Nuset ; Terprichor
II Now used chiefly by ssilors.
"Come, cheerky, boys, aboot our husinens"
$\dagger$ çnëer'-1-nčss, s. [Eng. cheery; -ness.] Tha quality of heing cheery or cheerful; cheerful yess.

¢̧öer'-1ng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cheer, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. $:$ (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).
"To the firm asnetion of thy fate attend!
Au oxile thou, nor cheering face of friend."
C. As substantive:

1. The act of comforting, gladdening, of consoling.
2. The set of applaudiug with cheers; a cheer.
"- Deafenlug applause god cheering grested this nen.

* 3. A rural feast or merry-msking.
"i Feata which thoy called barley.dosta, wherein thes doustioge, meetings, wit cheoringe ceilite in our barley. hastiga, meetings, and cheoringe eilled in ourbarley. p. 84. (Narea.)


t çhëer'-Lisg-Lys. ady. [Eng, cheering; dy.] In a cheering or encourngting manner. "Abroad hov elageringty the aumenino lay
"ghëer-Ish-nüss, a, [Eng. cheer ; -ish ; - ness] Cheerfulnees, cheeriness.
"There ia no ehristinn duty that is not to be mow and Dif. of Dimarce.
ghëer'-1ĕss, an [Eng. cheer; -less.] Unsttended with any Joy. comfort, or cheerfulness ; dnll, gloomy, dispiriting.
"Hoenw Monalen comus with heary peat
fhëer'-lăss-něss, s. [Eng. cheerless; -ness.] The state or quslity of being cheerless, gloomy, or displiting.
'Ghëer'-1i-nëss, 8. [Eug. cheerly; -ness.] Cheerfminess.
" 4 chearlinast did with her hopen arte"
Daniel : Cind Wars, vill
* ${ }^{\text {cheerer }}$; lly.] " ghear'-ly̆, a. \& adv. [Eng. A. As adjective:

1. Cheering, enlivening, cheerful.

Hordiden to werve and cheotry ghelters ralse,
Thy vneant houn requira, pyer: The Fleoces, 1.
2. Free from gloom or deppondency, gay.
B. As adverb:

1. Cheerfully, mertily.
"Hoar a mong that echoes cheerily.
Cheerily, with alecrity, briskly. Shatoth
"Fetch me his hend that hay ting blead ming eye Soaumont : Psyche, os. 202

- çhëar'-йp, v.t. \& \& [Cumapup.]
şhëer'-y, a. [Eng. cheer; - $y$.]

1. Subjectively: Full of spirits, ohy, oheerfol.

2. Objectively: Cheering, lasplititing.
"Come, let no hie, and quaff a chererb bowl;
*ghees, pret. of $v$. [Croose.] Easy: Pactorath.
phēeqe, " qhēpe, s. \& a. [A.S. cesse, cýse; O. Sax. kese, kiest; Dut. kaas; Ger. kise; M. H. Ger. koese; O. II. Ger. chasi; Sp, queso; Ital. ceccio, casio, from Lat. caserus; Gael. caise; lr. cais; Wel. caws; Corn. kes ; Armor. caus; Basque gazta, gazzaya, gasna.]
A. As substuntive:
3. The curd or caseine of mill, with variable quantittes of butter and common salt, pressed into moulds and ripeoed by keeping. The varioue kinds or cheese differ chieffy in the mode or manufacture, the amount of fat which they contain, and in the flavour, which is due partly to the food, end partly to the breed of the animal. In this couvtry, cheees la made from the inilk of the cow, but on the continent of Europe it 16 nade from goat'e milk and ewe's milk, whilst in Arabis it is prepared from the milk of the camel and the mere. There are three kinds of cheese, viz., whole-milk, skim-milk, and crearn-cheese. To the first class belong the Stilton, Cheddar, Donlop, Gloucester, sind American, all of which are made from ungkimmed milk and contain from 20 to 40 per cent. of fat or cream. and 30 to 50 per cent. of caseine. Skim-milk cheese is poor in fat. contaln!ng from 1 to 4 per cent. Cresm-cheese contains from 60 to 70 per cent.
Authorities differ as to the diefetic value of cheese, aome affirning that it is very indipestible, whilst others assert that it assists digestion. Its digeatibility, however, varies with its age, its texture, and ita composition. and it is possilhle that it may prodnce different effects on different persons. Cream-cheese is more digestible than any other kind of cheese, owing to its containing less caseine.
Cheese is rarely adulterated. To suit the public taste it is frequently coloured with annetto, or some other vegetahle colour, and so long as the colouring matter is not injurious, it cannot be considered an adulteration.
4. (Sing. cheese, or more frequently pl. (1) Malva sylvestris, and (2) M. r.ptundifolia,
B. $1 t a d j$. : (See the compounds).
cheese-board, \& The cover of the cheese-vat.
cheese-bowl. che-bole, chessebolle, ©hese-bolle, $s$. Two species of Poppy (1) Papaver somniferum, (2) P. Rhoas
cheeme-cake, chese-cake, s. A sweet confection, msde of soft curds, sugar, and butter.
*The difference between a gentleman that ohould make choco-cukte, and radto ponter aud a indy that reade Lucke, and und
Spectutor, Na 24.
I Cheese-caka grass : A provincial name for Bird'a-foot trefoil, Lotus corniculatus.
cheese-cement, \& A kind of glue, particularly serviceable in joining broken china, wood that is exposed to wet, psinter'e panels, boarde, \&c.

## cheese-cutter, s.

1. A device used in cheese-making for breaking the card into amall pieces that tbe whey may nore readily exnde. (Knight.)
2. A curved alice for cutting cheese.
3. A lerge peak, with rounded carners, for a. cap. (Slang.)

* cheese-fats cheese-fatte, "chesefatte, b. [CHEEAE-VAT.]
"Chesefatte. Cawarium, Iteina."-Prompt, Parv.


## cheese-fiy, s.

Entom.: A small black insect, Piophila casei. It is of the family Muscide. [CheeseHoPPER.]
cheese-haice, 8. A frame for drying cheeses when newly made. [Hake.]
cheeses-hoop, s. An open-ended cylinder, usually of wood, in which curds are pressed, to expel the whey and acquire a form.
cheese-hopper, s.

1. The larve of the cheese-fly, Piophila caset (q.v.). It feeds on cheese. The term hopper is added because of the long bounds it makes, the bounds it mskes, the process being that the animas contracts itseli intoas hoop and then suddenly gtraightens itseli again. The perfect insect
is the cheese-fly (q.v.).
 (Dallas.)
2. A name sometimes given to the perfect insect of Plophila alsei by those who know the connection between it and the larva.
cheese-knife, s. A large spatula, used in dairies to break down the curd.
chease-lep, * chese-lep, * cheslep. c. A bag in which rennet for cheess is kept. "A Cheslop; lactis"-Oathol.

## cheese-mite, s.

Entom. : Acarus domesticus, a minute wingless spider, found abnndantly in old cheese, the powder of which consiats entirely of them, with their eggs and excrements. The body is soft, oval, and of $\frac{1}{4}$ whitish colour, furnished
 with long feathery hairs.
cheese-monger, $s$. One who deala in cheese.

## cheese-mould, s.

## 1. Blue monld of cheese.

2. Bot.: A hyphomycetons fungal, Aspergillus glaucus.
checse-paring, cheesoparing, s. \& a.
A. As subst.: A paring or thic rind of cheese.

Hke a man made ofter sopper of a chesesB. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Paring or cutting off the rind of cheese.
2. Fig.: Niggardly, mean, miserly.
"During many years of a cheeseparing administra-
cheese-press, s. The press in which the cards are pressed in the menufacture of cheese.

Cheese-sacic s The same as Crimegro EAKS (q.v.).
${ }^{\text {" My kimitarr now atonds grasen'd at tha door. }}$
Ferguspon: Poome, 1 i. \&
Choowe-rennet, cheese-remning. cheese-running, s.
Bot.: A name applied to a plant, Ladies' Bedstraw, Galium verum, in allasinn to its property of coagulating milk, for which purpose it was, actuaily used in Eagland and abroad. [RENNET.]
chease-room (1), s. A room where cheeses are kept
Oheese-room (2), s. [Etymol, anknown.]
Bat.: A colnmon provincial amae for the Horse-mushroom, Agaricus arvensis, which grows in large rings, often many yards in grows in large rings, often many yards in diameter. li la known from the trie muah-
room by its large size, paler gills, generally room by its large alze, paler gills, generally thick rings, Which are donble at the base, but especially by their tarning yellow when bruised. It is largely used as an artide of food, and when properly dressed, and eaten in moderate qnantities, with plenty of hread to ensnire mastication, ia excellent. (Treas. of Bot, dec.)
cheese-shelf, a. One constructed for holding cheeses during the process of ripening. Ingenvity lras been exerciged in saving the time in turning the cheeses aingly day by day, by inverting the whole shelf with ita row of cheeses. [CREESE-TURNER.]

- cheese-toaster, s. A ludicrous namo for a sword.
"I'li drive my cheesetoartor through his body."
cheese-turner, s. A shelf capable of being inverted, so as to turn over the cheeses laid upon it,-a daily dity duriog the progress of the ripening of the cheese.
cheese-vat, * oheese-fatte, chesfatt, s. The vat or frame in which the curds are conflned while being pressed into cheese.
"Ilts sense oconslons the carelesa rustic to Judge the
un no blgger than o checevat."-Ghanville.
chēes'-y, a. [Eng. chees(e); y.] Having the nature or form of cheese.
"Acids mixed with them precipltato a tophaceour
chalky matter, but not © cheeasy inbatance."-Arbuth
noc:
† Cheet, v.i. [Formed from the sound.] To chirrup as a bird. (Tennyson.) (Webster.)
chēet, interj. [From Fr. chat $=$ a cat (\%)] A
call addressed to a cat when one wishes her call addressed to a cat when one wishes her
to approach. Gencrally reduplicated chect, to approsch. Gencrally reduplicated chect, cheet. (Scatch.) (Jamieson.)
¢hē-tain, ohēe-ta, tohē-tah, s. [Hindust. chita, cognate with chillu = spatted, and chhit $=$ a вpot ; Mahratta chita; Sansc. tshitraka $=$ the cbeetah.] [CheTas.]
Zool.: The Felisjubata, the Hontiag Leopard, from Southern $A$ sis and $\Delta$ frica, a large spotted cat, with external resemblance to the dag, especially in its long legs and non-retractile claws. The apper carnassial tooth has no internal lobe. The cheetah is sometimes given generic rank as Cynolu'us jubotus.
- ghef (1), s. [Shear.]

Ghef (2), s. [Fr. = chief.] A title frequently applied to a head or profeesional cook.
chef d'orchestre, s. [Fr.] (1) The lesder; (2) conductor of an orchestrs. (Stainer * Barrett.)
chef-d'convre (pron. shā-dôvr ; pl. ohefs-d'couvre), s. [Fr., lit, a chief or of anperior excellence in art, literature, \&c.

* cheffare, s. [Cnafrane.]
* chěf-froŭn, *shăf-froŭn, * sh̆fr-or.

бn, s. [Fr. chaperon = a hood, a French hood for a woman; also any hood, bonnet, or letice
cap. (Cotgrave.) a kind of ornamental cap. (Cotgrave.)

* ghef-tan. s. [Chierimin.]
chegre, ghegoe, s. [Chiore.]
* chēif, a. [CHIEF.] (O. Scotch.)
* cheif-schimmers, s. A principal dwelling-place or manor-house. (Acts James
$V I_{\text {. }}$ [Cнем FI.) 【СНемчв.]
- chēēf-tyme, s. [O. Scotch cheif $=$ chief and tyme $=$ time.] The time of one's being chief, one'a reign, a reiga. (Scotch.) (Rauf Coilyexr.)
cheī-Iăn'-thě-8e, 8. pl [Mod. Lat. cheilanth(es), sod fem. pl. euff. -exe.]

Bot. : A section of polypodiscenus ferns, in which the eori are punctiform at the apices of the veins, and covered by indusia. Type, Cheilanthes.
cheī-lăn'-thēs ${ }^{3}$, 8. [From Gr, xeìos (cheilos) $=\mathrm{alip}$, sad avos (anthos) $=\mathrm{s}$ flower.]
Bot.: A genus of polypodisceous ferns, the typical one of the group Cheilanthex. The species, which are numerous, are spread over tife tropical and temperate regions of the ald


1. Cheflanthes argenter (portion of underside of frond). 2. Ohe ilanthed farinosa (ditto fertile segment enlaryed).
and New Worlds. They are for the most part dwarf plants, inhsbiting dry rocky situations. The distinguishing features of the genus consist in its produeing sioall punetiform sori at the ends of the vsins close to the margin of the frond, the margin itself becoming membranaceons, sad beot over them to form the indusis, which sre either lioear and continuons, or taks the shape of roundish lobes.
cheī-1ód-dăc'ty̆l-ŭs, 8. [Gr. xeìios (cheilos) $=s$ lip; б́ктvגos $($ daktulos $)=8$ finger. $]$
Ichthy.: A genus of ovste-bodied fishes belonging to the family Chetonide. They heve gmsil mouths and dorsal fins, with uumerous spily rays.
cheī-1ó-dip'-tẽr-ŭs, 8. [Gr. xeìos (cheilos) $=$ a lip; סintepos (dipteros) $=$ double-finned from sis (dis) = twice, and $\pi \tau e \rho o \nu(p t e r o n)=s$ wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A geaus of Acanthopterygions fishes, belonging to the Percida or Perch famlly. Most of the species inhabit the familan seas.
cheī-1ǒg'-ną-thę, s. [Chilognatha.]
" cheī-lŏs'-cy̆ph-üs, s. [Gr. xєìios (cheilos) $=$ s lip, s brink, sn edge, snd $\sigma \times v \dot{\phi} \circ \mathrm{~s}$ (skuphos) Fs cup.]

Bot.: A genus of Jungermannica (Hepa tica), founded upon Jungermannia polyanthus (Limi.), which is not unfrequent in wet places. (Griff. \& Henfrey.)

* cheī-10̀-stŏm'-a-tą, s. [Gr. xeîגos (cheilos)


1. Zool.: A sub-order of Infundibulate (Ms nne) Polyzoa, having the orifles of the cell filled with a thia membranous or calcareons plate with a curved mouth, furnished with a mov shle lip. It is divided into two sections: (1) Articulata, containing the fanilies Salicorna rister snd Cellulariadæ, and (2) the lnarti culata, containing numerous families. (Griff. \& Henfrey.) [Inarticulata.]
2. Palcont. : Representatives of the Cheilo stomats seem to hsvacome into existence as early as the Silurian times, but nost of the speeies found have been Cretsceons or Tertiary.

* cheī-1ó-stǒm'-a-toŭs, a. [Gr. Xєìios (cheilos) $=$ a lip, and $\sigma$ rópa (stomacs) $=\mathrm{s}$ mouth. of the nature of or belonging to the Cheilostomata (q.v.).

The ovicell in a atructare espectal!y characteristlo (2nd ed. 111 . 118 .
cheim, v.t. [Prolably a corruption of Eng. chine (q.v.)] To divide equally, especislly fo
cutting down the backbone of an animal (Seotch.)
ghēip, ghēpe, a. [Ceif, v.] A chirping, squeaking, or creaking.
cheip (1), cheep, chepe, v.i. [From the sonod.] (Scotch.)

1. To peep, to chirp, as young birds in the nest.
"Theip"-Compl. Scolland, etirlene gart the aparroa 2. To squeak with e shrill and feeble voice. the maxim of the Douglasses, thant titwas ' bet-
 Prep. $1 \times x \mathrm{vL}$.
2. To mutter (applied metaph. to man).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Thatr wyfie hes malatery, } \\
& \text { That thay darnawayis cheipry, } \\
& \text { Bannatyne: :poems, p. 17o, st. 7. }
\end{aligned}
$$

4. To creak. In this sonse shnes are said to cheip when they retain the music of the last. A door is slso said to cheip when the sound occasioned by its motion grates the ear.
${ }^{2}$ cheip (2), v.t. [Cheap, v.] To buy or sell. çhēip, s. [CuEEP, s.]
çhēlp'-ër, a. [Cheip (1), v.; -er.]
I. Zool.: The Cricket, an insect so nsmed from the noise it makes.
5. Bot.: The Bog-iris, so called because children make a shrill noise with its leaves.
chē̈p'-íng. pr. par., a., \& s. [Cexepino.]
cheir, s. [See def.] An abbreviation of Cheirsuthus (q.v.).

Wild cheir: The Wallfower, Cheiranthus cheiri.
oheir-a-căn'-thŭs, \& [From Gr. xeip (cheir) $=$ the hsud, and äkavea (akantha) $=$ a thorn, a priekle.]

Palceont.: A genus of ganoid fishes founded by Agassiz for speeies from the Old Red Sandstone of Gowrie in Forfarshire sad of the Orkney Islands.
cheir-žn'-thër-a, s. [Gr. xeip (cheir)=a hand; Lat. anthiera $=$ sn anther, from Gr. ä $\nu$ थnpos (anthêros) $=$ blooming.]

Bot. : A genus of Pittosporaceæ, containing an Australian undershrub with erect stems and narrowly linear acute leaves; peduncles terminal, with small blue corymbose fiowers calyx of five sepals; petals and stsmens five each; fruit dry, two-celled. (Treas of Bot.)
cheir-ăn'-thŭs, s. [Gr. xeip (cheir) $=$ the hand, snd ävoos (anthos) $=$ a flower.]
Bot.: A genus of cruciferous flowers, of which Cheiranthus cheiri, the Wallfower, is well known. In its wild stste the flowers are always single and of a bright yellow colour, but the cultivated plants produce a wide varlety of tints. The Wallfower is by soms supposed to be the Viola of the Latin poets. [WAllflower.]

* cheir- $\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{gă} \mathrm{l}$-ĕ-ŭs, s. [Gr. रeip (cheir) $=$ the hand, and yaineos (galeos) $=$ a young weasel or kitten.]
Zool.: A genus of Quadrumana belonging to the Lemuridæ (q.v.).
cheir-б1'-ĕp-ĭs, s. [Gr. xeip (cheir) $=$ the hand, and demis (lepis) $=$ a scale.

Palcont. : A genus of fossil fishes fonnd in the Old Red Sandstone of Morayshire and the Orkney lslands. (Miller: Otd hed Sandstone. ch. iv.) It is donbtfully referred to the Lepedosteidæ. It is skin to Palæoniscus.
cheir-ori'-ō-ğy, s. [Gr. xeip (cheir) = the hand, snd $\lambda$ oyos $(\log 0 s)=$ a discourse, a treatise.] A treatise on the languge of the hands ; also a mode of conversing with manusl signs practised by the deat snd dumb.
Cheir-ŏm'- $\mathbf{y}^{-\mathbf{d} \infty, ~ 8 . ~ p l . ~[F r o m ~ M o d ~ L a t ~}$ cheiromys (q.v.), and fem. 1h. sdj. suff, -idce.]
Zool.: A fanily of mammsls, order Quadrumanz, tribe or section strepsirhina.

* cheir'- ${ }^{\text {© }}$-my̆s, 8. [Gr. xeip (cheir) $=$ a hand, snd $\mu \hat{s}$ ( mus) $=$ a rat.,

Zool.: The genus containing the Ayseaye, a singular animal inhabiting Madagascar. It is the Aye-gye Squirrel of Pennant. Swsinson elsssed it smongst the Rodetitis or Gires Cheiromys madagascariensis, formerly called

Sciurus madagascariensis. Its large and fiat ears resemble those of a bat, while its habite spprosch those of the squirrele. It is of a musk-brown colnar mixed with black and ash-grey ; tall black.
chein-rt-nðc'-tēs, a. [Gr. xeip (cheir) = the hand ; vixx $(n \bar{c} c h \bar{o})=$ to owim.]

1. Ichthy.: The Frog-fish, the name given by Cuvier to a genus of Acantheropterygian fishes, comprising some of those fielies popinlarly known under the name of Anglers. They are mosi grotesqnely and hideously shaped, having the pectoral fins supported liks short feet on peduncles, by means of which they can creep over mud or eand whea left dry by the reeeding tide. [Anoler.]
2. Zool.: A name given by Illiger to a genus of marsupial animals, the opossums, in which the hiuder lega are webbed. [Didelphines]
 hand; vonos (nomos) = a law, a regulation.J The management of the hands with sjpropriste movements and gestures in speaking.
"Chetronomy or the decoroun and expreedive move: Hist Gizeece, ch. 29
ohei-rb-pleür'-1-a, s. [Gr. , xeip (cheir) $=$ hand; $\pi \lambda e v \rho a ́ ~(p l e u r a)=a ~ r i b]$.
Bol.: A synonym of Anapaneis, spplied to A. vespertilio, and $A$. bicuspis, two ferns which ars remarkable in bearing froads of a form resembling bats'-wings.
cheïr-ŏp't-dist, s. [Chiropodist.]

* cheir'-б-pords, * cheïr-ŏp'-öd-a, s, pl [From Gr. Xeip (cheir) = the hsud, and movis (pous), genit. rodós (podos) $=\Omega$ foot.]

Zool.: Ogilby's asme for the mammale possessed of hands, all of which he brings together, dividing them again into Bimsna (two-hsaded), includiag msu; Quadrumsna (fonr-handed), including noonkeys; Pedimaoa (foot-handed, including the lemurs, cevine, the eheiromys, and the didelphidæ). His viewa have not been adopted by other zoologists.
t cheir-ōp'-tẽr, s. [Cheiroptera.] A memnal belonging to the order Cheiroptera (q.v.).
cheir-ŏp'tẽr-a, s. pl. [Gr. xcip (cheir) $=$ the hsud; $n$ тepoiv (pteron) $=8$ wing.]

1. Zool.: The name of a natural order or tribe of msmmiferous animsls, hsving the fingera elongated for the expansion of membranes which aet $8 s$ wings. It eontsins the bats. They are widely spread over the globe


CHEIROPTER.
Generally speaking they remain in concealment during the day in hollow trees, caverna, ruins, Sc., and fit forth at dusk to seek their prey, which eonsists prineipally of ties. Ths genera sud specics are numerons. The Cheiroptera sre divided pringrily ioto Frugivorous Bats and Insectivorous Bats, the first tribe contsining onlyone family, Pteropidæ(t)ı Foxbsts, or Roussettes) , and the second three, viz., Yespertilionide or Tynical Bats the Rhimolophidex or Horse-shoe Bats, and Phyllostomidx, Phidai or Horse-shoe Bats,
Vanpire Bats or Vampires.
2. Palcont.: Bats have been found as early as the Eocens.
cheïr-ŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, a. [Eng. cheiropter(g); -ons. I of or belonging to the cheiroptera; sion of membranes which set as wiags.
cheïr-ŏs'-põr-a, s. [Gr. $\chi$ cip (cheir) $=$ the hand; $\sigma \pi \varphi \rho \dot{(s p o r a)}$ ) a seed. $]$
Bot.: A genus of Mielsnconiei (Coniomyce tous Fungi), growing upon the twigs of the
tâte, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pit, sire, sĩ, marîne; gō, pơt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whô, sōn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, nnite, cũr, rûle, fûll; trȳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e} . ~ e y=a, ~ q u=k w$.
beect．The heads are formed of chsina of epores，lilise a Penicillium．（Grif．\＆Henfrey．）
aheïr－ 6 －ateé－mern，${ }^{3}$［Gr．xeip（cheir）$=$ hand ioripoy stitmon）＝s stamen so
Bot：A genus of sterculiads，of which Cheirostemon platanoides，the Hand－flower tree，or Macpalxochitlqnabnit1 of tha Mext－ cans，is the sole apecles．It is is tres growing thirty or morafeet in height，and having plane－ like lesves of a deep－green colour on tha upper aurface，but coloured underneath with a rust－ coloured scurf compoaed of atar－like hairs；each leaf being sbout six inchas long by five broad， deeply indented st the base，sad divided at the mespin lato from three to seren blunt－ronnded margin lato from three to seven blunt－ronnded lobes．The fowara are two juches long，hy as much broad，with s leathery rusty－red，cup－ shsped calyx；stamene bright－red，united for abont one－third of their leggth，and than sepa－ rated into fiva curved claw－like rays，bearing some alight resemblence to the human hand． Foreats of the tree axisit near ths city of Guatemala．（Treas．of Bot．）
eheïr－b－stÿ－1iss，z．［Gr．xeip（cheir）$=$ the hand ；$\sigma$ tidos（stulos）$=\mathrm{a}$ atyle．］
Bot．：A genus of tarrestriai orchids，conaist－ mg of little plants，with the habit of Anxc－ tochilua，to which it ia aearly allied．It has the three sepsla unlted into a short tube from the front of which hangs down a lip divided into narrow lobea．
－ohër－t－thërr－i－ the hand ；Anpiov（the ion）$=8$ wild beast．$]$

Palcont．：A pry $V$ siooai name formerly given to an anirifi xhose footprinta，re－

E40 traczs of cheirotheriux．
eembling those of a haman hand，are found in the New Red Saodstona．The name has lepasd，for the foot prints are now known to bave been made by one of the hnge Batra－ coians，for which the lats Professor Owen founded the geaus Labyrinthodon（q．v．）．
obsïr－ür＇－ Tus（q．v．），and fem．pl．adj．anfif．－ider．］
Palocont．：A family of Trilobites．The head shield is well developed，and there are eleven， ten，or $t$ welva body ings．
cheïr－ür＇－üs，s．［From Gr．$\chi$ сip（cheir）$=\mathrm{a}$ band，and ò̀pá（oura）＝a tail．］

Paleont．：A genus of Trilobites，the typical one of the family Cheiruridæ．It is found in the Silurisa．

## cheis，v．［Choobe．］

chel－tle，v．i．［From the sound．］To chirp， to chatter，or to warble．
＊chel－tor，＊chei－tur，s．［O．Fr，eschetour； Low Lat．escaetor．］An escheater．
＂Bhireves，cheitur＂and chaunceler．＂
right：Polit．Songn，p． 388
＊çhĕk，＊¢̧heke（1），s．\＆v．［Cusck，s．\＆v．］
＊ghĕk，＊çheke（2），s．［CheEk．］
che－ka－o，che－Lo－a，s．［Chinese．］ A kind of pasts prepared by calciostion and trituration from a hard stoay substance．It is used by the Chinese in drawing figures in is used by the Chinese in drawing figures in
wholly white chinaware，which they after－ wholly whita
warda varnish．

＂̧̧hĕl＇－ẽr（1），＊çhek－yr，s．［Cuecren， Chequer．］
＂A chakyr；acaccarium．＂－Cach．Anglicum．
وhĕ̈k＇${ }^{\prime}$－ôr（2），s．［Contracted from O．Fr．es－ chequicr $=$ the exchequer．］The exchequer （Scotch．）
chelk－make，s．［Turkish．］
Fabrics：A Turkiah fabric of ailk and gold thread，mixed with cotton．
 1．Sing．（of the form chele）（Owen）：Ons of tha bifd claws of the Crustacea，Scorpions， dic．［Cheiy．］
2 Pl ．Cheles：The modified fourth pair of thoracic limbs in lobsters and their allies： tha modiffed mandibles in acorpiona．（Huxley．）
3．Ichthy．：A ganua of fishes belonging to the Salmonid $\neq$ ，sub－tamily Cyprine．The month is very small，snd opens vertically； anal fin long．
ohē＇－läte，a．［Gr．xinn（chlle）$=8$ claw．］ Having the form or appearance of a claw； possessed of claws．
＂The forennost two pairs［legn］are ferminated hy double clawh，arranged so as to form a pincer，whence
＊che－laun－dre，s．［Chatandrie．］
Than is bilsful imany sithe，
The chelaundre，and the papyngay＂
Romaunt of the Rowe．
＊chele（1），s．［CHILL．］
Her is chele and hete．＂
Oid Sng．Ariecell．（od．Morrin），p．Js．
chele（2），s．［ChEla．］
chěl－$\overline{0}-\mathrm{yy}$ th＇－rine，s．［From Mod．Lat chel－ （idonium）；Gr．єpu日pós（eruthros）＝red，and Eng． （idonium）；Gr．єpuepos（eruthros）＝red，and Eng．
suff．－ine（Chem．）（q．v．）．］A substance obtsioed suif．－ine（chem．）（q．v．）．A substance obtsiaed
in the form of a gray powder from the plants Chelidonium majus and Glaucium luteum，which powerfully excites sneeziog．Under tha action of acids it takes a fine orange colonr，and forms nantral salte，which act as narcotice when taken in small dosea．
ohěl－ē̄＇－tite，s．［From Gr．Xphevrós（chēleu－ $t_{08}=$ netted，plalted，snd Eng．euff．－ite （Min．）．］

Min．：A variety of Smaltine（q．v．）（Brit． Mus，Cat．）
 $x \dot{m} \lambda \eta($ chētē $)=$ a claw ；кépas（keras）＝a horn． A name given by Latreilia to two appendages on the heada of apiders and scorpions，which ha considers as representiog the mesial an－ tennas of the Decayod Crustsceans，converted In these Arachnidaos into organa for the aeizure of food．
ohĕl－Ich＇－nŭs（ch guttural），s．［From Gr． $\chi$ 귀́（chēlē）＝a horae＇s hoof，a bird＇s talons，a Wolf＇s clawa，\＆c．，and＂̌vos（ichnos）$=$ a foot－
step．］ step．］

Palceont．：A temporary and provisionsl genus，formed for the reception of certain footprinta like those made by cheloajans． Chelichnus Duncani（Sir William Jardine）is the nama given to certain footpriots in the Permian rocks of Annaadale．It is doubtful if they were really made by chelonians，sod when it is discovered what animal really pro－ duced them，the term Chelichnus will be suparseded，as Cheirotherium was by Laby riothodon，（Ses theas words．）
＊ohěl－id＇－ẽr－ĕct，8．［O．Fr．chelydre．］A kind of serpent ；a basilisk．［Cheniore．］（Dr． Mudray suggests that it may be $s$＂bsd spelling of＊chelydric，＂noting that＂aspect＂ $=$ aspic $=$ asp．）
－Thair wes the Viper，and th＇Aspect
With the serpent Chrlielerect，
Quhois stink is felt sfar．
Burel：Pilg．，Wation＇s Coll．，II． 21.
chěl＇－I－dö̀n（1），s．［Celandine．］
 swallow ．．a hollow above the bend of the elbow（so called from being like the fork in a swallow＇s tail）．］The hollow at the flexure of the arm．
chěl－ídơn＇－1̌，a．［Eng．chelidon；－ic．］Per－ taining to or derived from chelidon， 1.

## chelidonte acid，s．

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ．A tribasic acid，which occurs combined with lime in Cheidonium majus．It crystallises in colourless needles， soluble in water．
chê－id＇－on－ine，s，［From Mod，Lat．cheli－ don（ium）（q．v．），and Eng．，dc．suft．－ine（q．v．）． Chem．：A bitter principle extracted from Chelidonium majus and Glaucium luteum．It consists of 40 stoms of carbon， 20 of hydrogen， 6 of oxygen，and 3 of nitrogen．When pure it
forms colourless acales of a bitter taste．

Bot．－Celandine，s genne of plants of the order Papavaracees．Tha Greater Celandine is g glancous hairy annual plant，with pinnately－ lobed leaves，small yeliow flowers $\ln$ a loose umbel，and s fruit consisting of a long pod， contalning $s$ number of seede with a smali crest on them．It is full of a yellow juice， which ia of an acrid poisonous nature，and has been used in cartain disessea of the aye， and as s caustic to destroy warts，ta．Cheli－ donium majus is found wild in Britain and the North of Earope，in Siberia，and in Western Asia sa far as Paraia．Its juice is a virulent scrid poison．
 donizō）＝（1）to twitter like a swallow，（2）see

Gr．antiq．：To aing ths swallow－song，i．e．， the aong welcoming the retarm of the swal－ lowa，which was done by the Rhodiac boye in the moath of Boedromion，the aet being made A pretext for begging．（Stainer © Barrett．）
 DONLZE．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par，\＆adj．：（Ses the varb）．
C．As subst．：Siaging the＂swallow－roog．＂
＊ohě1＇－ǐ－dre，a．［ O ．Fr．chelydre；Lat．chely－ drus；Gr．$\chi \in \lambda \nu \delta \rho o s($ cheludros $)=$ an amphibious
 ü $\delta \omega \rho(h u d \bar{o} r)=$ water．］$\quad \mathbf{A}$ serpent．
＂Cheldrro her yato her adders skin＂
 snd fem．pl．suft．－ida．］
Zool．：The Crocodile Tortoises，a fsmily of Chelonisns，in which the tail ia long，sad the hesd not retractile．Order，Chelonides．
 Lat．Jero $=$ to bear．$]$
Zool．：A genus of Arachnidans，Spidera， which have the appearance of amall acorpions without the tail．
 chelifer（q．v．），sud Lat．fem pl．sdj．suff．idoe．］ Zool．：A fsmily of tbe class Arachaids，order Adelarthrosmata．For their form see Chelt－ FEe．They are sometimes found among old books，and when disturbed rua forwards， backwards，sidewards，or io sny direction which they please．They aometimes sttsck the common ty．
ohē－liff－ẽr－ơ̆s，$a$［CHElifer．］Furnished with chelæ or cheliform sppendages．
＂One of the ehort chelfferous loge，＂－Dana；Orume cea，pt．1．， 623.
－Cheliferous Slaters ：
Zool．：The usme given to the Cursorial Isopod Crustaceans of the genus Tanais．
ohé＇－lı̆－form，a．［Gr．$\chi \dot{\eta} \lambda \eta(c h e ̄ l \bar{e})=a \operatorname{claw} ;$ Lat．formu $=$ s form，an alpesranace．］Having the form or sppearance of a claw；claw－ shaped．
che－lingue，s．［An East Indian word．］The samet as Masulamanches．
chĕ1－1－nō＇tŭs，s．［Gr．xénus（chelus）$=8$ tor－ toise，and vótos（notos）＝the back．］

Zool．：A genus of Mollusca，belongiag to the Haliotide，or Ear－shells；the snimal is cheli－ form ：shell ear－shsped，thin，fragile，imper form：shell ear－shsped，thin，fragile，imper－
forate，and without a pillar，sud eatirely forate，and without a pillar，sud
coocealed is the back of the animal．
chĕl＇－mŏn，s．［Gr．хe入儿év（chelmōn）（Heay－
 snout．］

Ichthy．：A genus of fishes in which the mouth is prolonged into a slender snout or tube；family，Chatodontidæ．Chelmon rostra tus，a species found in the seas of Chins，is kelit by the people of that country io basins． that they msy witoess it projecting drops of water at flies hung above them on strings； their aim in such cases is remsrkably exact．
chĕlms＇－förd－ite，s．［From Chelmsford in Massschnsetts，U．S．，where it occurs ；and suff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］

Min．：A vsriety of Wernerite（q．v．）．The crystals are of a grey－greeniah or reddish shsde．（Dana）
ohĕ－10＇dinn－a，s．［Gr．$x \in \lambda v s(c h e l u s)=8$ tor－ toise ；and ctốos $($ eiclos $)=$ form，appearance．］

[^120]Zool.: A genus of the Emyda, or River Tortoises, in which the neck is remarkshly long. Order, Chelonides.
chĕ-10'-nē, s. [Gr. xedóvy (chelone $)=$ tor toise. $]$

1. Zool.: A genus of turtles, often written Chelonia. Thus, the common green turtle is .called by some naturalista Chelone midas, snd thy others Chelonia midas.
2. Bot. : A amall genus of linariads, closely allied to the Pentstenmon. The corolla lias s broad-keeled upper lip and scarcely apen mouth, giving it some resemblance to the head of a tortoise or turtio, to which it the its acientifle spreliation, sid the American popilar nane of Turtlehead. The American specica la Chelnne obliqua, s jerennisl with creeping roots and flowers in terminal spikes, with corollaa mostly of a rosy-purpis colour.
 (chelone ) = a tortoise [Cuelone], and Lat. pl. anfl. ea. 1
Bot.: A tribe of Scrophularisceons plants, type Chelone (q.v.).
 toise.]
Zoology:
3. A genus of reptiles, the typical one of the family Cheloniddx. It contsins the Turties proper. Chelonia midas is the Green Turtle, C. imhricata the 11 awk's-hini Turtlo, and $C$. caretta the Loggerhead Turtle. [CheLoNe.]
4. In Prof. Owen's classification, the 12th orice of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. It includes the Tortoise, Turtle, \&c.
ahð-iō'-nil-an, a. \&s. [Cnelonta.]
A. As adj. : Of or pertaining to the Chelonia.
B. As subst. : One of the order of Chelonia. OToen: : An the thorax of hirdy and cheloniant, . ."-
chĕ-10̄-ni'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. chelonf(a), snd fem. pl. suff. -ider.]
5. Zool.: The Sea-turtles, s lamily of the order Chelomia (q.v.) They sre all marine.
6. Polcont. : The Chelonidx appear st lenst as early as the Portland Stons in the Upper Jurassic beds. They are abundant in the Eocene.
ch $\overline{\text { B }}$-lö-nīte, s. [Gr. $x^{\text {endún }}$ (chelōnē) $=$ a tortoise, and Eng. suff. -ite (q.v.).] A name given to certain speciea of fossil Echind of the gemns Cidaris.
chěl-ö-nó-bă-trā'-chil-a, s. pt. [From Gr. xèám (chelönè) a tortoise, and $\beta$ árpaxos
(butrachos) $=a$ frog.]
Zool. A name sometimea given to the amphibian order of Anoura, which contains the frogs and toads.
 claw.] The claw of a lobster. [Crebla.] "It happeaeth ofteen, I confes, that a lobeter hith
the chely
other."-Browem.
chĕ-ly̆d'ĕ-a, a [From Gr. xédus (chelus) = a tortoise.]
Zool.: A genus of turtles, family Emydidx. Chelydea serpentina is the Alligstor Tortoiso of North America.
ch 3-1y̆d'-1-dw, s. pl. [From Lat, chelys (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -iloe. ]
Zool.: A family of Chelonians. They reaemble the Trionycide, but have a carapace anficiontiy large to allow the head snd neck o be retrscted within it. of tha five toes, three or four are furnished with clawa, whereas in the Trionycidæ only three are thus armed.
chĕl'-y-dra, s. [From Lat. chelydres; Gr. $x^{\text {ejuvopos }}$ (cheludros) $=$ a fetid saske, living in water, from $\chi^{e} \lambda u s($ chelus $)=$ e tortoise ; sod "̈oup (hudōr) $=$ water.]
Zool: A genns of Chelonians; family Trionyeidz Cholydra serpentina is the Snapping Turtle. It is found in the United States. It deatroys many young alligators, and occsaionally bites pieces of flesh from the bodies of any bathers st whom it has an opportunity of snspping.

Ohel'-Y̌s, 2. [Lat. chelys; Gr. xider (cheius) $=$
a tortoise.]

1. Minsic:
(1) The lyre of Mercury, enpposed to have been formed by strings stretched accose a tortoiseshell.
(2) In the 16th and 17 th centuries a bass-viol sud division-viol were each called chelys. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
2. Zool.: A genus of turtles, the typical one of the family Chelydida (q.v.). They live in the ponis and rivers of warm comntries, feeding on fish.

## * cho-mer, e [CHimere]

chĕm'-ic, chy̌m'-ick, a. \& a. [In Fr. chimique; Sp., Port., sud Ital. chimica; from Gr. xumeкós (chumikos).] [Chemistry, I. 1 (2).]

## A. As adj.: Chemical.

R. As subst.: A chemist, an alchemist.

chĕm'-10-al, chy̆m'-ic-al, a. \& s. [Eng.
chemic; -al.]
A. As adj.: Of or belonging to chemistry, as chemical action; resulting from the forces investigated by chemistry, as chemical changes: deaigned for auch invertigation, as tha Chamical Society.
B. As subst. (pi. chemicals):

1. Subistances having a definita chemical composition, sa crystallized cupric sulphate, $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4} \cdot 5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$.
2. Chemical reagents.

## T Chemical affity: [Aprinity]

Chemical analysis: [Avalyers].
Chemical apparatus: Apparatus designed for chemical purposes, such as a hlowpipe, retorts, test tubes, reagents, de.
Chemical attraction: The same as Chemical aflnity (q.v.).
Chemical combination: The combination of chemical substsvces into a compound different from niny of the constituents, and having a definite percentage composition, and mostly having their vapour densitiea the halvea of their molecular weights. When such mion takes place heat is generally evolved. The constituents of s chemical compound cannot be separated by mechanical means. [Comaination.]
Chernical deposits:
GeoL: Deposits, like carbonste of lime, thrown down from water by chemical sction. They are distinguished from mechanical deposits precipitated by mechanical means. Cyell.)
Chemical equivalents: The relative proportions in wheth chemical aubstances will replace one annther, according to their atomcity (q.v.) ; thus one stom of oxygen, a dyad element, is the chemical equivalent of tw $f$ atoms of hydrogen, a monad element.
Chemical formules: The formulx or symbolic expressions which indicate the chemient constituents of a body, $8 s \mathrm{NaCl}$ indicates that chloride of bodium contalns one atom of chloriae and one atom of sodium.
Chemical furnace: A amali furnace for laboratory uses.
Chemical notation: [Notation].
Chemical printing: (See the componnd).
Chemical printing-telegraph: An apparatus for printing symbols upon prepared paper by means of elcetro-chemical action; as, for in stance, by an iron stylus on paper prepared with a solution of yellow cyanide of potassium.
Chemical reagents: Pure chemicals uaed for testing.
Chemical Society of London: A Socicty founded on Fob. 23, 1841. The letters F.C.S. indicats a Fellow of the Chemical society.
Chemical works: Manufactoriea where chemical processes are carrich ont on s large scale. They are regulated chiefly by the Alkalies Act of 1863, which requires them to condense at least 05 per cent. of the muriatic neid gas which they produce.
chom'-i-cal-iy̆, adv. [Eng. chemical; -ly.] By a chemical process; oplosed to mechani cally, tc.

chĕm'-iok-ing, s. [O. Eng. chemick: -ing.] Bleaching: The process of ateeping gooda is a diluts aclution of chloride of lime in atone rats, the liquor being contimonaly pumped up and straining throngh the goode nitil the sction is compiete. This precedes the sonriu which sets free the chlorine. [Bucwine-kier.]
Chĕm-i-cō, pref. [Снемic.] Relating to chemistry. (The mesaing completed hy the second element.)
chemico-algebraic, a. Relating to chemistry and slgebra.
ohemico-electric, a. Pertaining to or derived from electrio force excited chentically, not mechanlcally.

## chemico-gaivanic, $a_{0}$ The same ae chemico-elactric (q.v.).

chemico-techrical, $a$. Pertaining to chemiatry as applied to thearts and industries.
chĕm'-i-ct-grăph, s. [Lat. chemicus $=$ chemical, sad suff. -graph (q.V.)]
Chem.: A diagrammatic representation of the conatitution of a chemical anlastsuce. It consists of the symbols of the respective atoms connected by lines or bonds
chĕm-I-gly̆ph'-ic, a. [From Gr. xnueia (chemeax) = chemistry, and $\gamma \lambda$ ú $\omega(g l u p h \overline{0})=t 0$ engrave.] Engraved by meane of a galvanie
usttery. ustiery.
cher-mise (1), s. [Fr. ; Ital, camicla; 8p, at port, camisa, from Low Lat. camisia $=$ a ahirt: from Arab. gamis = a shirt. (Skeat.)]

1. Ord. Lang.: A ahift or under garment worn by females.
2. Fortif.: A wall for iining a bastion or ditch

- Chemise de Notre-Dame:

Bot.: Convolvulus, or Calystegia septum.
chě-mişce (2), che-mys, ${ }^{2}$ chymes, s. [O. Fr. chesmez $=$ the principal house on an estate.] A chief dwelling, as the manar house of a landed proprietor or the palace of sprince.
"The chemite or prinejpalt meanage nould not be woman, .. .-Ealfour: Prach, p. 109.
chĕm-I-sĕtte', s. [Fr., dim. of chemise ( $q . v$. )] Au under garment worn hy females over the chemlse. (Quin.)
 form of alchemist (q.v.). In Sw, kemist; Dat chemist; Fr. chinista; Sp. chimista.]

* 1. An alchemist.

I have ohacrued gearaily of chymizets and the
sopbists, as of coveral other men more palpably that their thourhteral other men more palpably mad,

2. One versed in the sclence of chemistry.

- Thers are differsnt kinds of cheulsts, as a pharmaceutical chemist, an agricultural chemiet, an analytical chemist, a scientific chemist, do.
* chěm-Ǐ'-tico-al, a. [Eng. chemist; -ical] lelating to cheristry. (Burton.)
chĕm'-iss-try̆, † chy̆m'-ǐs-try̆, \&. [Eng chemist: -ry. In Sw. kemi; Ger. chemie; Fr.
chimie, chymie; Sp. chimio, chimfou: Port. chimie, chymie; Sp. chimíc, chimfou; Port. chimica, chymica; Ital. chimica; Sp. \& Port. alquimia, fron Arab. al-kimia $=$ alchemy. (q.v.).] The sciance which investigates the several elements of which bodies are comlosed, nod the lsws which regulste the comblnation of these eleinents snd the resctions of chemical compounds on each other.

1. History:
(1) Claims to have been tha originstors of chemistry have been put in on behalf of the Eryptians and the Chinese, but detsils ars waiting. The blow-pipe was known to the fomer people [Vol. I., p. 596, col. 2].
(2) The freek period: The first atage in the dovelopment of themistry seems to have been conducted by the Oreeks, who gave prominent attention to investigating the properties of plant juices for medicinal puryoses. This would now be cslled pharmacy, thongh some of the more recoodite researches might lay the foundstion of organic eliemistry.
(3) The Arabian and Medicual periods (those of Alcheiny): When the Arabs adopted the Greek worl $x \eta_{\mu}$ eía (chëmeia) or its analogue, and preflxed to it their article al $=$ the, their

[^121]mppiries took a new form, and ware mainly mose to Which the term Aicheny is still applied. Suidas himself had defned XMreia The Mcors introduced alchemy into Spain bout A.D. 1150 . For its further history see AICREMY.
(4) The modern period (that of Chemistry properly so called) : As astronomy deveioped trom astrology, so chemistry came forth from alchemy. The transition was gradual, but a considerable part of it was effected in the 15th century, though straggling alchemists fourished tili the 18th.
Among the ditcoveries which heve made chemistry what it now is, the following may be mentioned : Boyie, who published his "Scep theal Chemist" Io 1689 , introduced the use of chemicai reagente or tests. In 1674 Mayow, of Uxford, perceived that respiration produced the osme effect on atmospherio air as combus tion did. In 1758 Dr. Black proved that su seriform body (carbon dioxide) existed in car bonats of lime, thus distinguishing it from quickllme. About 1765 Mr. Careadish brought to notice hydrogen gas. On August 1, 1774 Dr. Priestley discovered oxygen, and in the latter year Cavendiah made known the con tituent elements of water In 1774 Scheele diecorered chlorine and in 1783 Berthoilet disconer out the te, which might be made pointod out the in bieachias the same year aso he deacriber the elements oinmon in 1797 Vavquelin discovered chromium. in 1800 Daiton intro duced his stomio theary. In November, 1807 , Bir Humphrey Devy intimated the existence of potassium and sodinm. Klaproth during his life, which ended in 1817, analysed nesriy 900 minersla. The synthesis of urea by the molecular transformation of ammonimm cya nate, by Wohler in 1828, also the discovery of the 6ynthesis of cyanogen and alcohoi, dc., showed that organio compornds could be formed without the aid of plants or animala. The discoveries of Wurtz, Berthelot, koibe, Baeyer, \&c.; the researches of Willamson on ethers, Haffimann on compound ammonias, Frankland on organic radicals, Kekule on the benzene series, Bunsen's spectroscopic re searches, leading to the discovery of the elemente casium and rubidium, followed by the discovery of thallium by Crookes, dec, and the synthesia of alizarin and indigo, may be mentioned to give some idea of the rapid progress of chemiatry in recent yeare. (Consult Watts's Dis Chem. and the Journals of the English German, and French Chemical Societies.)
2. Modern divisions of chemisiry: It is divided into organie and inorganio chemistry, the former connprising the chemistry of car bons and the componnds derived irom them and the latter dealing with the compounds of the other elements. The aupposed distinction between organic sand inorganic compoundswas broken down by Wohier in 1828 by his me paration. Another classification is into or theoretical analytical, and applied or practical chemistry. The istter may be sul divided according to the erts or occnpation which it is iesigoed to benett, as agricultural chemistry, \&c.
ohym'-1-tȳpe, s. [Eng. chemi(c), and type (q.v.).]

Kngraving : A somewhat general term whicb meludes a number of relief processea by which a drawing or impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press.
© chem-ne, s. [CFIMNEY.]
 distinguished conchoiogist of Niuremberg, who pubbahed s work on anells in seven vols between A. D. 1780 and 1795.]
Zool. : A genus of gastaropodous molluses, family Pyramidellidæ. The shell, which is alender, is many-whorled with a simple aperture closed by a horny subapiral operculum. The snimal has a very short bead, with a long proboscis. Recent species thirty-two, fonr of them British ; fossil 240, from the Silurian period on ward. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)
ohy-mð1'-y-st̆, s. [Eng. chem(ic), and Gr. Aṽous ( lusis) $=$ loosing, solntion.]

Chem. : The resolution of a componnd into its conetituent elemente by chemical means.
Dhem-d-1yt'-1c, $a$. [Eng. chemoly(sis) ; $t$ coan., and snff. -ic.] Pertaining to or performed by chemolysis.
chō-mō-sis, s, [Gr. xทuwais (chemõets) = in -
 log, a gaping; $\chi^{\alpha i v \omega}$ (chaino $)=$ to gapee]

Med.: An affection in which the conjunetiva, the membrane which lines the posteriar surface of the eyelids, is continued over the forepart of the globe of the eye. Frequently lymph or biood is eflused with the cellular oubstance connecting it with the eyeball, and so causes it to be elevated or projected towards the eyelids, giving it the appearance of a gap or aperture along the middie of the eye. a gap orollen conjunctva the cornea iltogether and there is verelly the cornea artogether, and thes purulent discharge, with eevere pain, headsche, and feverishness.
chem-6. asmosis.] Chemical action transmitted by osmosis.
 osmotic.] Pertaining to or effected ly chemosmosis (q.v.).

* chem-ys, s. [Chemiss (2).]
che-nar, 8. [Native East Indisn name.]
chenar-tree, 8. Probably the Chinar, Platanus orientalis. (Forbes IFatson.)
- Like a chenartree grove. when pintor throw O'er all ita tufted heads his ienthering nown.
chern'coverer, and Eng. suff. -lte (Min.)]
Min. A massive, compact, dark-green mineral from Cornwall, found in quartz rocks in small compact masses. Herdness, $4.5 ; \mathrm{sp}$. gr., 8.93. Compos.: Araenic acid, 32.20-33.5; phosphoric acid, $0-2 \cdot 30$; sesquioxide of iron, $25 \cdot 10-27^{\circ} 5$; oxide of copper, $22 \cdot 5-31 \cdot 70$; lime, $0-0.34$; water, $860-12$. (Dana.)
chong, s. [Chinese.] The Chinese organ, which consists of a series of tubes having free reeds.

$t$ is held in the hand and blown by the mouth. The introduction of this instrument into Europe led to the invention of the accordion and barmonium. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
ghe-nin'le, s. \& a. [Fr. chenille $=(1)$ a caterpilar, (2) fine veivet twist.]
A. $A 8$ subst.: A round fabric or trimming, made by uniting with two or more sets of warps, either by weaving or twisting, a fine filling or weft, which ia silowed to project beyond the warps. This filling is cut at its outer edges, sund the fabric is then twisted, outer edges, sud the fabric is then twisted, assuming a cylindrical ehape wing reft pro-
B. As adj.: (In componads, as Chenillecarpet, Chenille-machine).
* chen-non, e. [Canon.]
 goose, and Eng. coprolite (q.v.).]
Min.: Dana's name for an impure iron sinter, also cailed goose-duug ore. [Ganohatite.]
chēn'-ö-pŏd, \& [CRENOPODIUM.]

1. Sing.: A book-name for a plant of the genus Chenopodium, or of the order Chenopodiaceæ.
2. Pl. (Chenopods): The English equivalent of the Mod. Lat. term Chenopodiacee (q.v.).
 8. pl. [From Mod. Lat. chenopodium (q.v.) and fem, pl, adj. suff, -ales.]
Bot. : An alliance of bypogynous exogens Lindley includea under it the orders Nycta ginaces, Phytolsccacex, Amarantacee, and Chenopodiacte (q.v.).
chēn-ठ-pŏd-1-à'-çé- $\boldsymbol{\infty}$, s. ph. [Mod. Lat chenopodi(um); Lat. fem. pl. snff. -aceas.]

Bot.: The Goose-foot family, a natural order of Monochlamydeous dicotyledons, characterising Lindley's Chenopodsl allisnce. The apeciea are inconspicuous herbe or uuder apecies are inconspicuons herbs or urterthe worid, but abounding in extra-tropical the worid, but abounding in extra-tropical reginach (Spinacia oleracea), orach (Atriplex
hortensis), beet (Beta vulgaris), \&c. The mangold-wurzel is variety of beet used for the food of cattle. In 1866 there were 74 genera and 533 species known.
chën-t-pðd'-1-九̆m, s. [Gr. xivp (chen) $=$ a grose
foot.]
Bot.: Gcosefoot, a genus of annual end perennial herbs, the typical one of the order Chenopodiaces, Chenopods, and chichy remarksbie for the weady character of the specles composing it. Perianth five-parted; stamens five; sty les two, crowning the ovary which contains a single round fiattened seed. The common Goosefoot is found everywhere it has triangular leavea, covered with Whitish mealinass, and numerous smal lowera in terminal clustora. C. atriplicis is a tall-branched annual, growing fonr to five fee high. C. Ouinoa, a nstive of the Pacife slope of the Andea, is iargely cultivated in Chill and Peru for the sake of its seede, which are


1 Spray with Howerk 2 Detalie of Bower.
extansively used as an article of food. They are nrepared either by boiling like rice, or are roasted like coffee, hoiled in water, and strained. This brown-colonred broth is called carapulgue, and ia a tavourite. C. Bonus-Hen ricus ia used as a pot herb. C. Vulvaria or olidum, an evil-smelling plant, is enployed an an antispasmodic and elumenagague. Both the latter speciea are British.

* cheorl, s. [Churl]
chep, s. [Etym. doubtful.] a piece of timber forming the sole of a turn-rest plough.
çhēpe, \& \& a. [Casap, s. \& a.]
* chep-man, s. [Cenapman.]
chĕque (que as $\mathbf{l}$ ), s. [Caeck]
* che-queen, s. [Seqcin.]
çhĕq'-uẽr (u silent), v. [Снескer, v.]

1. To variegate, to diversify ( $\left(\mathrm{lit} . \mathbb{\&}^{\text {e }}\right.$ jig.).
*2. To pay, ss into the exchequer; to tro eure up (lit, © fig.).
 What (
ghĕq'-nẽr ( $u$ silent), s. \& a. [Cuecker, 8.]
çḥ̆q'-uẽred ( $u$ silent), pa. par. or a [Checkered.]
Chequered daffodil: Fritillatia meleagris.
Chequered lily: The same as Cnequerad daffodil (q.v.)
Chequered tulip: The came as Chequersad daffodil (q.v.).
çhĕq'-nẽrs ( $u$ silent), s. [Carckers.]
chè'-quĭn, $s$. [SEquin.]
"Full of chequins and Turkey gold."-Howat :

* cher, * chearre, cherre, \& [CHan (4), 8.]
* cher, * cherre, * cheren, v.t. [Chare,. .]
* chěrche, s. [Church.]
* ghëre, v. \& s. [Cueer, v. \& s.]
* çher-e-lette, s. [Chersvlet.]
* chere-liche, $a$. [CevrlisE.]
* cher-elle, s. [Ca0rl.]
"Cherolle or charle (Churlo or Carte P.) Runctouch "Chorolle or cbarle (Chur




## - cher-ice, "cher-iche, v.t. [Cherish.]

chĕr'-If, phĕr'-iff, thĕr'-iff, eher-riffe, a [Arab, sherif = (a.) noble, holy; (s.) a priace; from scharafi $=$ to be eminent.] A high-priest amongst the Mohammedans; the prince of Mecca

## * cher-i-feire, s. [Cheray-yair.]

çhěr-i-moły-ẽr, a [Fr. chérimolier, from cherimoles, the Peruvian aane of the fruit.]

1. The frult of the Anona Cherimolia, moat valoed la Perti and other parts of South America. It la a heart-ahaped fruit, and bears a atrong resemblance to the custard apple.
2. The tree from which lt la derived. It is about twelve feet hlgh, with oval pointed loaves, sad greenish-white fragrant flowers.
chěr'-ĭs-ạnçe, " chĕr'-iss-aunce, e, [ 0 . Fr. cherisant, pr. par. of cherir $=$ to cheriah.] The act of cherishing: the atate of being cherished.
"I ne knew ao cherfiaunce"-Romaunt of Rase
¢hěr'-ist, * çher-ice, " cher-iche, * çherisch, "cher-ry, "cher-ych, ${ }^{*}$ cher-yce, v.t. [O. Fr. cherir, ${ }^{\text {Pr. par. cherisant ; Fr. }}$ cherir, pr. par. cherissand; O.Fr. \& Fr. cher $=$ dear; Lat. carus.] [Caress.]
3. Of persons: To hold dear, to treat with affection.
4. Of thoughts, feelings, principles, de.: To indulge, to encourage, to foater, to promote.
"Magistrates have always thought themwelves con. cerned to cherish religion."-Tillation
II For the differeace between to cherish and to foster see Fogter, $v$.
çherr'-ished, "çher-ysshed, pa. par. \& a . [Сөедтsн, $v$.]
çĕr'-ish-ẽr, s. [Eng. cherish; er.] One who cherishes, eacourages, or supports.
"He that comforts my wife, in the cherither of my
çĕr'-ish-ing. * çher-is-shinge, "cherschyng, * cher-synge, pr. par., a., \& s. Chertsh, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adf.: In Senses corresponding to thase of the verb.
C. As subst.: The act of encouraging, footering, or supporting.
" "Chersyngs lcherschyng H , choriuntinge P.) Focio,
|chĕr'-1sh-1̆ng-1y̆, adv. [Eug. cherishing; ly.] In a cheriahing, affectionate, or encouraring manuer.

* ¢̧ĕr'-1sh-měnt, \& [Eug. cherish; -ment.] Encouragement, aupport ; cheriahlng.

That with fich bomptle, and deara cherithment
supports the praise of noshle Poxsie."

> Whble Posale ${ }^{\text {Op}}$ Spenser: : Teares of Nuses.
*çěr'-ĭ-stōne, 3. [Cuerry-stone.]

* cher-i-tre, 8. [Cgerny-taeb.]
* çhĕrk, s. [Chark (2), v.]
© çërl, s. [Caurl.]
chěr-lé-ri-a, s. [Narned in honour of John Henry Cherler, who assiated the hotanist J. Bauhinia in his history of plants.]
Pol.: A gemus of small smooth-tufted, moss like plants of the order Caryophyllacere. Cherleria seloides or Arenaria Cherleria is a plant densely tufted, with petals mone or minute. It ia found on lofty Scottiah mountains, flowering from June to August. It appears also on the Alps and the Pyrenees.
" ${ }^{\text {Shorl'-hed, 2. } \quad \text { Mid. Eng. cherl }=\text { chnrl ; hed }}$ =hood.] The quality or state of being churlish, churlishneas. (Wycliffe.)
"çẽr'-liche, "çher-lish, "çer-lisch, "chor-lyche, $a$. [Ceurlisa.]
*çèr'-lĭch-ly̆, "cher-lysche-ly, adv. [Mid. Eng. cherliche, cherlysche = churlish;-ly.] harishly.

"çẽer-lĭsh, "çher-lyche, a. [Cuuzlish.]
chĕr'-mës, s. [Ar. \& Pers. karmas, kerraes. from Saosc krimidja $=$ engendered by a worm.] The same as Kermes (q.v.).
* cherne, s. [Churn.]
chě-rō'-a, a [Etym. donbtful.] A Chinese porcelais clay. (Nuitall)
ghěr'-ob-kine, s. [From Cherokes County, in Georgia, where it is found.]
Min.: A milk-white or pinkish - white mineral, a variety of Pyromorphite.
©hẽr-ô̂t', shẽr-oôt:, s. [Etymol, unknown.] A klod of cigar, originally brought from Manlles In the Philippide lalands. It was formerly much prized for lts delicacy of flavoar. Both ends are cut off squsre so that either may be lighted. In thia respect it differs from an ordinary cigar, one end of which is polnted.
"Amusing hingelif, witi his pipe and chormots,
Barham: Ingoldsby Legnnds: Look at the Clock.
chẽr'-ris, chur'-ras, a. [Nepauleae.]
Bot.: An Indian nsme for the resinous exndation of the Hemp, Cannabis saliva.
cher-ri-let, s. [Chenaylet.] A little cherry. (Sylvester, trans. of du Bartas.)
 ¢̧hir'-ryt, 'çhĩr'-y, çhir'-1, s. \& an [A corruption of Mid. Eng. cheris or chiris, the a being mistaken for the aign of the plural ; A.S. cirse, cyrse $=$ a cherry; ciris-bedim, cirse-treow cyrse-treow $=$ a cherry-tree ; Sw. hers $(b a ̈ r)$ Dan. kirse (baer); Dut. kers (kleurig); $\overline{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{H}$ Ger. kirsche: M. H. Ger. kirse; O. H. Ger kirsa; Fr. \& O. Fr. cerise; Prov. serisia; Sp cereza; Port. cereja; 1tal. ciriegia; Lat. cerasus, Gr. керáбıov (kerasion) = a cherry, керабós' (kerasos), керагéa (kerasea) $=$ the cherry-tree from Cerasus (now Keresoun), in Pontus, from Which Lucullus is said to have first broucht cherries to Italy about 68 B.C. So says Pliny but as the cherry grew wild in Greece it is more probable that the town was called from tha tree rather than vice versa.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language, Bot. \& Hort. :

1. The name given to varioua apeciea of the genus Prunua and anb-genus Cerasus, especiaily to certain treea which grow wild in America, Europe, and other portions of the Northern temperate zone. (I) Prunus cerasus, called also Cerasus vulgaris, (2) P. Avium, the Gean Cherry, called also the Small Cherry, and (3) Prunus Padus, the Bird Cherry or Bird'a Cherry, called also the Cluster Cherry and the Fowl Cherry. Bentham and Sir Joseph Hooker consider Nos. I and 2 mere varieties or aub apecies and not really distinct. From these came the cultivated garden cherty. [Cerasi/s.] Other apecies are the Bastard Cherry (Cerasus Pseudo-cerasus), the Choke Cherry (c. vir giniana), \&c. [Сноке, \&c.]
2. The drupe or stone-fruit of the cherrytree. It is a auperior one-celled, one-seeded indehiscent fruit, having a fleshy or pulpy sarcocarp, a hard endocarp, and a pericarp.
3. The name given to varioua tress with resemblauce often superficial to the cherrytree. Spec. : The Barbadocs Cherry (Malpighia ghabro), the Hottentot Cherry (Casine Mauro. cenia), the native cherry of Australia (1) Exocentpu, the native cherry of Australia (1)
4. A cordial composed of cherry-juice and apirit aweetened and diluted.
II. Metai.: A spherical bar, used apecially io running out the cavitics of bullet-monids.
B. As adjective: Resembling a cherry in colour.
"A cherry lip, a passing plenstng tonguve."

- Obvious compound: Cherry-coloured.
cherry-bay, s. [Laurel.]
cherry-bird, a. Oriolus galbulus.
cherry-bob, s. Two cherriea, having the satalks united, used by children as earring and in ganes.
cherry-bounce, 8. Cherry-braudy and augar.

Burnt hraudy very good I hold.
To keep in heat, and force out cold; And if you chuse to drink it raw When men together these do gornce They call the Ilquor eherry-bounce" Poor Kobin, 1740 (Narez.)
cherry-brandy, s. A favourite condial, propared by ateeping freahly-gathered Morello
cherries in brandy for one or two mooths and then aweetening with powdered angar or ougar-candy.
Cherry - cheoliced, a. Rosy - oheaked, ruddy.
cherry-crab, a
Bol.: A variety of the Siberian crab, Pyrue Malus baccata,

* cherry-fair, "cherifelre, "chyryo feire, s. A fair for the sale of cherries and Teire, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$
"This worlde ys bat a chyrya fotra"-Lydecco.
cherry-gum, s. [Cerasin.]
cherry-laurel, \&
Bot.: An evergreen shrub, Cerasus Lawrecerasus, common in aurseries. The lesvis have flavour resembling that of bittor almonds.
cherry-pepper, s.
Bot.: A plant, Capsicum cerasiforme, named from the eppearance of the fruit
oherry-pie, \&

1. Ord, Lang.; a pie containing cherrles.
2. Bot.: A name given to two plants from the amell of the flowera: (1) Heliotropium peruvia num, (2) Epilobium hirsufum

* cherry-pit, e. A child'e play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.
"I [Lord Falkiand soe all parenta labour to Ax ope fit to judge of any kreater dounta than what may
 orks, vol. iL. P. 67 .
oherry-rum, s Rum In which cherries have been ateepe
cherry-stone, s. The hard endocarp of the drupe or fruit of the cherry-tree.
cherry-stoner, \& A domestic imploment for stoning cherries. It works by in troducing a forked prong, which plaches the cherry-etons out of the pulp. (Knight.)
cherry-tree, s. [CaERAv, 1.]
cherry-wine, s A aweet wina made from cherries; a liqueur, alao called Maras chino, prepared from cherries in Italy and Dalmatis. [Maraschino.]
cherry-wood, s.
Pot.: A plant, Viburnum Opulus, (Brith 4 Holland.)
* çhěr'-rÿ (I), v.f. [CeErap, a] To redden, to colour or paiat.

Syleettor: Tha Decay, 12? [Davina)

- cher $\mathbf{r}^{\prime}-\mathbf{r y}$ (2), v.t. [Fr, cherir.] To cheriah 3weete Goddesses all three, which me in mirth do
cherry
Spenser: F. Q... YL $x . z$
çhěr'-rÿ-lět, * cher-e-Iette, $8 . \quad$ [Eng. cherry; dim. suff. elet.] A little cherry.
"Two smelling, owelliog, bashfui cherelettia"
Berrick: Appendix, p. 4M, (Davice)
cher-schyng, 8. [Chertehino.]
+cher-get, 3. [Caurcaesser.]
chẽr'-sǐ-an'ş̧, chẽr-sĩ'-tëş, s. pl. [FromGr, $\chi$ ¢́fothos (chersinos) $=$ pertaining to land tortoises (Pliny) : хе́рбos (chersos) =dry land, and toises (Pliny) : Xépoos (c
Eng. suff. -ans or -ites.]
Zool.: A name given to the diviaion of the Chelonia containing the Land Tortoiaes
chẽr'-sö-nēso, s. [Gr. хєpróvךбos (chersonésos), from xépaos (chersos) = land, and viซos (nēsos) $=$ an island; Fr, chersonise.] A peninsula ; a tract of land almost aurroanded hy the sea, but joined to the continent by e narrow neck or isthmus. Examples, the Cimbrio Chersonese, now called Jutland, and the Tourio Chersonese, now the Crimes.
* çher-sydde, pa par. or a. [Ceemished.] ". Cheryydde (cheryschyd, cherisinod). Potme, suint
* çher-syn, v.t. [Cuerien.]
"Chersyn Forea"-Prompt Pars.
*çer-synge, s. [Cherisuino.]
"Cherpynae (cherrelyyng E., ehorisesinge P.J. Footh
chẽrt, s. [Ir. ceirthe $=$ stone.]
Min.: A name often applied to Homstone
fate, fät, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pit, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pð̛t,



## and to any impure filinty rock, including the

 jaspers. (Dana.)cher-te, chier-te, \& [O. Fr. cherte.] [Canarty.] Good-will, love, kind-feoling. O. Y. In had a grot cherse toward mankinda "-Chawcor

Shãr'tyy, a [Eng. chert; -y.] Like chert; filinty.
 or ${ }^{2}$ D (kerubim). It le sometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubima.] A celestial gpirit which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture givea us of cherubim differ from one another, as they are described in the ehapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composi tlon of all these figuree put together. The hieroglyphical representatione in the emproidery upou the cartaine of the tabernacle were called by Moses (Exod. xxvi. 1) cherubim of cunning work. (Calmet.)

The meraphs love moot-cherusim know moot
And this should be a cherub-since he loves not."
cherub-guarded, a. Guarded by cheru bim.

The chervb-guarded walls of Eden, Byron': dain", il. 2
 bío-al, a. [Eng. cherub; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to cherubs ; angelic.

Cherubic hymn:
Eccles.: A hymn said to have been introduced into the liturgy of Constantinople sbout the middle of the gixth century, commencing "We who mystically represent the clerubim, and followed ty alleluia, repeated three times. The torm is sometimes applued to the ter sanctus or trisagion (q.v.) in the Roman Mass, and in the Anglican office for Holy Commanion.

## ¢̧ӗr'-n!-bím, a. pl. [Cherub.]

* ghĕr-ụ-him'-10, a. [Eag. cherubim; -ic.] Cherubic, angelic. (Wolcott.)
* ¢̧hěr'-u-bĭ́n, a. \& s. [Cherub.]
A. As adj.: Cherubic, angelic.
"Hath ic her more deatruction thase thy sword.
For all her cherusin iosok Timon of Athens, iv. a
B. As subst. : A cherub.

Whose face ie parndise, but fenod from sin ; Dryden: To the Duchets of Ormona.
I To be in tha cherubins: To be in the clouds, to have no reality.
"Soch quidificall trifies, that were al in tho cheru

* ghĕr'-ŭp, s. [Chirp, Chiraup.]
* ¢̧hĕr'-ŭp, u.t. \& i. [Chirp, Chirnup.]
"chẽr'-văll, s. [A corruption of Fr. chèvrefeuille, Lat. caprifolium, from capra = a goat, and folium = a leaf.]

Bot.: A pladt, Lonicera Periclymenum.
"Caprifolisera. is chersell or gootes leaves"-
ghör'- Vil, s. [A.S. cerfille, carfille, cyrfille; O. H. Ger. kervela, kervila; M. H. Ger. kervele; Ger. herbel; Fr. cerfeutl; Sp. cerafolio; Ital. cerfoglio; Dut. kervel, sll from Lat. cerefolium, chœerephyllum, from Gr. Xacpéфu入入ov (chsirephullon): xaipe (chairō) $=$ to rejoice, and фiMhop (phullon) = a leaf: so named from tho agreeable odeur of the leaves.] [Chatophyl sum.]
Bot.: A garden potherb, Choerophullum sativum, calied also Anthriscus Cerefolinm. [Antiniscus.] C. temulum or temulentum is British. It is one to three feet high, with the nodes purple-spotted, the leaves doubly pinnate. Common in Britain : very rare in Ire. land. It flowers in June and Jaly.
Cow-weed Chervil: [Cow-weed].
Great Chervil: Myrrhis odurata.
Hemlock Chervil: Torilis Anthriscus, 80 ealled from the stem being spotted like hem-

Moek Chervil: (1) Anthriscus sylvestris (Turner), (2) Scandix Pecten (Gerarde).
Needle Chervil: Scandix Pecten.
Parsnip Chervil: Charophyllum butbosum or Anthriscus bulbosus.

Rough Chervil: Torllis Anthriseus.
Sveet Chervil: Myrrhis odorata.
Wild Chervil: (I) Soandix pecten (Lytc), (2) Anthriseus sylvestris (Britt. \& Holland.)

* cher-vyn, * oher-wgr, " cher-nen, v.i
[Char (3), v, CHER] [Char (3), v., Cher.] To twist or turn.

* cher-vynge, s. [Chervyn.] A twiating or turning.
"Choropnge, or fretynge in yo worabe. rorcta."
* cher-y-echyd, pa. par. or a. [Chmerianed.]
* gher-y-tre, s. [Chshay-tree]

Cathol. Angitoum
" che-sa-byl, " ghes-a-bylle, s. [Cea. 8UBLE.]
" Chea-boke, s. [Chasbol, Chesebol.]

* ghese, s. [CaEfse.]
"Chess Casess" -Prompt. Pars.
" çhēee, v.t. \& t. [Choose.]
* çese-bol, * ches-bole, " ghesse-bolle, * ghese-bolle, ches-bow, 8. [Спиввоц.] The red poppy (Paparer Rhocas). (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
"Chesobolla Papaver, tadia"-Prompl. Park.
ghes-i-ble, \& [Chasuble.]
* ches-11, s. [Chasule.]
* ghes-1IL, " ghes-ylle, s. [Chisel (2), s.]
çhés'-11̈, s. [A.S. cyslybb, cyslyb, from cyse $=$ cheese, and $l y b b=$ a drug, poison. Cf.
* 1. Rennet.
*2. A reanet bag.
*3. Some species of Onlacus, probably the common wood-louse ( 0 . armadillo).


## * ghes'-mǔit, s. [Chestnut.]

çhĕss (1), * çhes, " çhesse, s. \&a. [A cortuption of cheeks, from $\Theta$. Fr. eschecs, eschacs $=$ chess, pl. of eschec, eschac $=$ check, $1 \mathrm{lit},=a$ king; Ital. scacco; $\mathrm{Sp} . j a q u e, x a q u e ;$ Port. xaque; Ger. schach; Icel shák; Dan. skak; Sw. scluck; Dnt. schaak. (Skeat.)] [Снеск, s.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The game described in II.
"Me deth manye kueades ate ches other wte tahles"
$-A$ yenbite, p. 52

- 2. A chess-board.
"His tables, his ches ho base,"-Triacram, ii. 10.

3. The quarter or any smalier division of an applie, pear, sec, cut regularly into pieces; the chess or lith of an orange.
II. Tech.: The game of chess is of very great antiquity. It was probably invented in China or India, certainly in the East. In India it has been from time inmemorial known as chaturanga, i.e., the four angas, or members of an army, viz. : elephants, horses, chariots, ami foot soldiers. This was by the Persians corrupted into chatreng, and by the Arabs into shatrang. By them it was introduced into Spain in the eighth century, and from thence it found its way into France, and was known in England before the Norman conquest. From the Arabic shatrang canme the still furFrom the Arabic shatrang cane the still fur
ther corrupted forms scacchi, echecs, and chess. Iner corrupted forms sacchi, echecs, and chess. In the modern European arrangement the idea
of clephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers has been abandoned, and, in their places, have been aubstitnted a kiug, queen, knights, bishops, castles or rooks, and pawns, forming six distinct classes of pieces. [See these words. The name rook is the Hindu rot' $h=$ an armed chariot; Pers. roin: the pawns are the footsoldiers, Hindu peor $=$ an attendant. The game is played on a board divided into sixtyfour squares, coloured alternately black and white. Each player has aixteen pieces, kiz, a king, \& queen, two bishaps, two knights, two castles or rooks, and eight pawas. The manner of moving each piece is player is to checkmate the other. [Checkplayer
B. As adjective: (See the compounds).

IT Obvious compounds: Chess-game (Carlyle), chess-player, chess-table, chess-tournament.
chese-board, 5 . The board or table on whlch chese la played. (For description sea Chess, A. II.)
ohess-man, chest-man, 2 One of the " men" or pleces used in the game of chess.
chess-player, 8. One who plays chess, eap. one who flags it well cr habitually.

## chess-rook, 8.

1. Chess: A rook or castle (see these words).
2. Her.: A bearing in ceress-hook. coats of arms.
çhěss (2), \& [Of obscure origin ; cf. Cheat (3), 3.]

Boi.: A name given in the United Statee to a kind of grass, Bromus secalinus, which grows amongat wheat, and lo often erroneousily regarded as a kiud of degenerate wheat. It bears some resemblance to oats, and if ground up with wheat and used for food is said to produce narcotic effects. It is also called Cheat. (Webster.)

## chess-apple, \&

Bot. : The iruit of Pyrus Aria.
¢hěss (3), s. [Fr. Chassts.]
I. The frame of wood for a window; a sash (Scotch.)
2. A flooring board of a military bridge The chesses lie upon the balks, which are longitudiaal timbers reatiag upon the bateaux or pontons. (Knight.)

## chess-tree, s,

Naut.: A piece of oak fastened on the tor slde of the vessel, for gecuring the main-tac to, or havling home the clue of the main-sail
çhĕs'-sart, chĕs'-sěl, s. [Eng. oheese, and auff. -art, el. $]$ The perforated wooden mould or vat in which cheese is pressed.
chĕs:-sĕs, s. [Etyın. donbtful.] A plant, the peony (Pcoonia offcinalis).
chĕs'-sĕxc, s. [Fr. chassis.]
Mil.: The boards used for the flooring of a temperary military bridge. [Chess (3), s. 2.]
chĕss'ford, ¢heese-ford, s. [Appsreutly a corruption of cheese-fist (q. v .) or of cheeseform.] A cheese-mouid. (Scotch.)

* Çhĕss'-nẽr, s. [Eng. chess; -er.] A cheng piayer.

Yonder's my ganne, whlch, ilke a politic cheuner


* Chěs'-sö̀m, s. [Mid. Eng. chessil; A.S. ceosel.] [CHisel (2), s.] Mellow, friable earth.
"The tender chmoom and mellow earth is the beent being mere Hould, bet woed the tw
- ches-seun, v.t. [From Norm. Fr. achesouner $=$ to accuse. $]$ To subject to blame, to aecuse
"He is st ful of justice, richt and ressoun,
I lufe him oot in oclit that will ine chessoun-"
"ches-soun, "ches-owne, s. [From Norm Fr acheson, achcyssor = accusatioa, reason, occasion, cause, hurt. (Kelham.)] Blame, eccusation, exception.

If that yo think richt, or yit ressoun,
To that I canl, nor na man, have chatioun,",
Çhčs'sy̆, s. \& $a$. [The name of a village near Lyons. 1
A. As subst.: (See the etymology)
B. As adj.: Pertaining to or produced at Chessy.

## Chessy-copper, 8.

Min. : The same as Azurite (q.v.), occuzring in aplendid crystallisations at Chessy whence it is also called Chessylite.
çhěs'-s̆̌-lite, s. [Chessy, and suff. -lite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min. : The same as Chesev-copper (q.v.)
ghĕst (I), " Pheste (1), * Phiste, * Ixiste,

* chist, kist, " kyst, s. \& a [A.s. cyste; Sw. kista; Dan, Kiste, from Lat. cista; Gr. кiory $(k i s t \bar{t})=$ a box, a cheet.]


## A．As substantive：

I．Ordinary Language：
1．A large box of wood or other material．
2．A coffin．

－3．The ark．

＊4．A receptacio of any kind，such as a basket．

## Miuerva arrid bim，and the infant latd， <br> Witbla ehest of twining osiera made．＂

II．Technically：
1．Anat．：The thorax，the part of the body enclosed by the ribs and breast－bone．
2．Comm．：The quantity of any commodity contained in a case．
3．A box or receptacle for money，the publio treasury．
＂And ell the prinees and all the peopie relodood， and brought in，and cast iato the
II Chest－of－dravers：
Furniturs：A movable wooden frame con－ taining drawers．
－Chest of viols：
Music：A concert or set of viols formerly in use．A chest of viole，with a harpeichord or organ，with an occasional hautboy or flageo－ let，formed an ordinary orcbestra in the early part of the 17th centary．（Stainer \＆Barrett．）
B．As adj．：（See the compounds）．
chest－bellows，s．The piston bellows． chest－foundering，s．
Farriery：A disease in horses．It comes uear to a pleurisy，or peripneamony，in a bamen body．（Farrier＇s Dictionary．）
chest－lock，8．A mortise－lock，inserted vertically into the body of a cheat or box，the plate，which frequcntly has two etaples，being et into the under aldes of the lid．The bolt has a horizontal movement．
chsst－protector，s．A covering for the chest，made of chamois，flannel，hare－8kin，or other makerial，and worn by persons affected with pulmonary complaints．

## chest－rope， 8.

Naut．：A long boat－rope or warp．
chost－saw，s．A epecies of hand－saw without a back．
chest－trap，s．Boxes or traps for catch－ ing polecats or uther vermin．
＊chest－worm，s．Perhaps Angina pectoris．
＂．e．＂（Enawinge of ehect－toorms．＂－Ward ；Sermons
chest（2），＊cheste（2），＊cheast，\＆［A．S． ceast．］A quarrelling，a dispute．

${ }^{4}$ ¢hest，v．t．［CaEst（1），a．］
1．To depoait in a chest or box of any kind．
2．To put into e coffn． heading．
phěst－těd，pa．par．\＆a．［Chest（1），s．］ 1．As pa．par．：Placed or deposited in a chest．
2．Aa adj．：Having a chest ：naed only in such compounds as broed－chestel，narrow－ chested．
＂．Ais father was a very proper man，hrond shouldered
Rutlandehtre．
＊وhes－telne，＊ghss－teyne，s．［Camst－ NUT．］
－Under a cheateyn tre＂． sbeaus Dtec，1，19L
¢hĕst＇－õr（1）， 2 ［Lat．castra $=$ a camp．］ Castor．）
1．As an independent word：The name given to a circular fortification in oome parts of Scotland．
＂There are neveral circular fortifications，eallied chenters，whith bear evident ninrksot great antiquity． They are all sinilar to each other，and much ahout

2．As a suffix：It is foand forming part of the names of eeveral towns in England，as Men－ chester，Towcester，\＆c．，and points to the fact

## of these places having been the sites of Roman

 encampments，＊chĕmt＇－ãr（2），s．［Eng．chiest，v．；err．］An emualmer of a dead body．
Pollineter．＂of $A$ dende corps or he that doth the onfyes
¢hěs＇－tõr－fī̄ld，so［Named efter Lord Ches－ terfield．］A sort of loose overcoat．
chěs＇－tẽr－līte，s．［From Chester Co．，Penn－ sylvania，where it occurs；sutr．－lite（Min．） （q．v．）．］
Min．：A variety of Orthoclase，occurring in white crystale，emooth，but feebly lustrous implanted on dolomite，Sp．gr．，2．531．（Dana．）
＊¢hĕst＇－Yng，s．［Chest，v．\＆s．］The act or process of tilling dead bodies with epicea to order to preserve them：embalming．
 nal 1833 ．
＊chest－man，\％．［Cressman．］
－Chertmen or tabiemen．Tessarra．＂－Ifriooet．
chěst＇－nŭt（st as s），＊chěs＇－nŭt，＊chest－ en，＊chestelne，＂chestayn，＂ches－ tayne，＂chastein，＂chestan，＂ches－ tain，＊chas－teyn，＊castany，＂Ires－ toyn，s．\＆a．［Properly two words，See 1. O．Fr．chasteigne，castenge；Sp castana；Port castanha；Ital．castagna；O．H．Oer．kestlnna， kestina；M．H．Ger．kestene，chestinne；Fr． chataigne，from Lat．castanea；Gr．kácтavo （kastanon）$=$ в cheatoat，from кáotava（kas－ tana），a city in Pontus，Aela Minor，where the trea grew in abnndance，and whence it was introduced into Europe］
A．As substantive：
L．Ordinary Language：
＊1．Of the forms cheaten，chesteine，\＆e： ehestnut tree．
＂Grete forestes of chestoynes＂－Mawndevilho，p． 307. ${ }^{*} 2$ As a compound：The fruit of 1．［II． 2．）

3．of all forms：The same as II．
4．A colour：a deep，reddish－brown colour． shakeen ${ }^{\text {ynar }}$ 4 chost inut was over the ouly colour．＂
5．Of the fo．m chestnut only：A horse of a chestnut colour．

## II．Botany：

1．The common name for Castanea，［Cas－ tanea，Cuestnot－tree．］
2．The fruit of the Cheatnat－tree．Those of the Spaniah and American chestnuts，and of the Dwarf chestnut，or Chinquapin，are edible． ＂Ot the troath the chestain tres bryng forth the pots swete chesenue out of the tharp prickyng and hard
Earth chesnut－Bun
Slang：The word Chestnut in used in the United Statca to Indicate a atalo witticism or anecdote．
B．As adj．：Of a deep and rich reddish brown colour．
Chsstnut－brown，a．Brown，with the peculiar red tint of the chestnut．

## chsstnut－oais，s．

Botany：
1．Quercus castanea．
2．The timber of the eessile－frulted English oak，Quercus sessiliflora

## chestnut－troes， 8.

1．Castanea resca．The woed of this，the Sweet or Spanieh Chestant；is sometfines used in house carpentry．

2．Esculus hippocastanum，the Horse－chest－ ant，furnishes a white wood，ruch used in Tunbridge－ware and for brush－backe．The inner bark，when infused in boiling water， produces a yellow fluid，which possesses the remarkable power of fluorescence，that is，it throwe back from ite first surfece a set of raye of high refrangibility，and of a blue colour， while the ondinary rays are duly transmitted． （Ure．）［Fluorescence．］［Castanea．］
chĕs＇－tōn，s．［Mid．Eng．chesten $=\mathbf{a}$ chestnut， oo called from its resemblance to a cheatnut．］ A afecies of plum．
ches＇－well，s．［Mid．Eng．ches $=$ checee，and well．］A cheese vat．
T He is gone ont of the cheswell that he was made in ：A reflection upon persons who perk above their birth and station．（Kelly，p．141．）

## ＊çhěs＇－y－bII，a．［CBasiuble．］

ghē＂－tah，a．［Cheetan．］
ghět゙－tilc，＊tjět＇－těk，a．［Javanese．］
1．The polson from the tree described under No． 2.
2．A tree，Strychnos Tiente，the Upas Tiente． lta poison is more virulent than that of the genuine Upas，Antiaris taxicaria，with which genuine upas，Antiaris taxicaria，with which the Tiente to poleon their arrows．

## chĕt＇－wèrt，2．［RUssian．］

Comm．：A measure of grain，equal to 07218 of an fmperial quarter；or nearly oix Wincheo ter baehels．
＊chěr＇－a－phie，8．［0．Fr．chevachie，chevar chée，chèaulchie，from chevaucher，chevachier chevalchier $=$ to ride ；cheval $=\mathrm{t}$ horse；Low lat．cheralchia．］An expedition on horse back．
＂Ho hnd been mounstijne in cherachia，
In Flaundrea，ia Artois，and in Pleardie
In Flaundres，ia Artois，mand in Plecride．：－
＊çhēv＇－age，z．［Chiefaoe．］
＂Cheoage is a aumme ot money pald by villolua to their lordy in actnowledgement of thalr Elaverio given by one mana to another of power $\&$ night for hoy given by one mina to another of power \＆might for mit howd or lender：Master Lambert writeth it Chtrago or rather Chiefonga．＂－Les Termee de la Lay．
＊çhěv－äl1le，a．［Cavalry，Chivalry．］
＂Ne to cheoatlle no to oherles．＂－Ayenbles，$p$ gr．
chĕ－v̌al＇（ $p$ l，chevaux ；pron．shĕ－下ō），： ［Fr．eheval $=$ e horse．］［Cavalry，Caval CADe］Properily a horse；lience，a frame or framework of any kind
oheval－de－frise（generally in the plurul chevaux－de－frise），8．［Pr．cheval $=$ a horse frise $=$ Filegic．］a ber traversed hy rows o


CHEVAL－DE－FRISR
pointed stakee，and ueed to harricade an ap proach or close a breach．Called a Friesland horse because first used at the eiege of Gronin－ gen，in that province，in 1658.
cheval－glases，8．A looking－glass of such size and so mounted as to exhibit the full figure．
＂ickenerh dresses hancling on the cheval－gtamen＂－

## chsval－trap，a

Mil．：The bane as Caltrop（q．v．）．
chĕ－vāls＇－mšnt，s．［Fr．］
Arch．：A nort of prop made of one or twro pieces of timber，with a head lafd buttrees fashion on a rest．It servee to support jambs， \＆as．
＊chð－val＇－ $\mathbf{Z r}$ ，v．［Fr．］In the manege，ap plied to a horse when，io passing upon a trot or walk，his off fore－leg crosses the near tore leg every second motion．
chěv＇a－Iét，s［Fr．］
1．Mil．：A temporary or movable bridge．
＂Chevatees，boats，Epanfih and Euglish poutoons．－
Welington ：Detputeh，vi．41s
2．Music：The bridge of a stringed instru ment．（Stainer \＆Barrett．）
¢h¢̆丈＇－a－lisir，chev－a lere，\＆［Fr．，fron cheval＝a horse．］［Cavalier．］
I．Ordinary Language：
＊1．Literally：
（I）A kwight，a monnted werrior．
（2）A nember of certain orders of knight－ hood．
＊2．Fig．：A noble，gallant man．
II．Her．：A horseman armed at all points．
IThe Chevalier was a name particularly ap－ plied to the younger Pretender．
－Chevalier dindustrie：One who lives or his wits．
＊phĕv＇－al－rǐc，s．［Chivalhic．］

- ghǎv-al-rotis, a. [Chivaleous.]
thê-văs'-tôr, phě-vers'-tre, 2 [Fr. chewetre; O. Fr. chevestre =a bandage.]
Surg. : A double roller applied to the bead.
-çhě-vann'ge, e. [O. Fr. chevanoe, from Low Lat. chevencia.] [Achievanci.] An achievement.
"Full ofte make a groant chesaunce"
ower: C. 1, IL 978
- çhēve, * çhēeve, v.i. \& t. [0. Fr. chevir, from chef $=$ the head.] [Acmeve.]
A. Intransitlve:

1. To succeed, to fare.
"Ivel mot he chewe."
Chaucer: O. T. 13,158.
2. To heppen, to occur, to come to pass.
 3. To attain, to succeed in reaching or attaining to.
"Than Achilles ohougt to land."-Dertr. of Troy, B,972 4. To sttach oneself, to join.
"Greto was that tinage and many to them chouser"

## B. Transitlve:

1. To happea to, to belail.
"Oi chlvaly and chaumeo that ohewyt hym betore."
2 To achieve
"I choves 1 bring to an enda."-Palegrase
2. To reach, to sttain to.
"The chayerre \&-bowune chowedo they nener."-Morte
 chevesne, chevanne, from chef $=a$ head; Lat. caput. So named from the size of ite bead.] 4 chab.
"The fakes of thin lake were trouta, plikes, chevinu,
chev-en-ten, s. [Chiertain.]
"And if so thlle, a cheventen bo take"*
Chaucer: : The Enightes Tate, 2ast.

* chev-6a, " chev-ir, $v_{0}$ [Shiver.]
 Fr. chevrel, chevral; Fr. chevreau $=$ a kid, dimin. of cherre ; Lat. capra $=$ a goat.]
A. As substantive:

1. Lit. : A species of fine soft leather, made of kidskin.
2. Fig. : A eoft, yielding natare or disposition.
"O, here in wit of chenerl, that stretohes trom an tnch oarrow to an ell hroad
B. As adjective:
3. Lit. : Made of kidskin.
4. Fig.: Yiedding, pliant.
"A weatence In but chererid plove to a good wit: bow quokly the wrong side may
phơv-ãr-illize, o.t. [Eng. cheorril, anil boff.-ize] To make as soft and pilable as kidskin.
"I Inppeni unt, your own, though never so mach chemerditiod, coniscclececs, my good calumolitiors...."
¢h大ัv-ẽr-on, s. [Culvron.]

* ghev-er-one, s. [Champion.]
- phev'e-s-aalle, s. [O. Fr. chevegallle, cheresaille. Cf Prov. Fr. cabeissa; Ital. cavezza; Bp. \& Port cabeza.] A necklace.
"Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entaylo Was sheto the riche cheveraile.
The llomarut of the Rowe.
- ghev-es-arunçe, \& [Chevisancs.]
" ohe-vese, " chiv-ese, a [A.S. cefes, cefese, cifese ; O. H. Gcr. chebisa, chebis; M. II. Ger. liebese, kebes.] A concubine, a mistress.
"Hso wer a cheuese,"-Layamon, L 17.
oheves-boren, $a$. [Mid. Eng. chevese $=\mathbf{a}$ concuhine and boren $=$ born.] Born of a concobine, iliegitimate.
che-vet, y. [Fr., from Lat, caput.]
Arch.: A variety of the apee, almost exclusively confined to French Gothio churches.
" chev-e-tain, © ghev-e-teyn, s. [ChinfTain.]
 cheveys, v.t. [Chmvise.]
chĕ-ville', y. [Fr.] A peg for a violin, guitar lute, \&c. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
chěv-1I㘯, s. pl. [Fr. cheville.]
Naut : Small pieces of timber in the inside of a ehip to which the ropes called sheets or tacks are fastened.
* chev-in, \& [Cheven.]
"che't-ving, "che'-w̌̌ig, pr. par., a., \& s. [CaEve, v.]
A. \& B, As pr. par, \& particip, autj.: (See the verb).


## C. Ay mbst. : Juccam, fortune.

chev'-x̆-ot, a.

1. A valuable breed of eheep from the Oheviot Hille, between Eagiand and Scotland.
2. A loosely woven cloth made from the wool of the Cheviot oheep (see I).

* ¢hev-1-sange, "ghev-1-sannce (1), * çhev-e-sança, "chev-e-saunçe, * chev-1-8saunçe, ¢̧hev-y-saunçe (Eng.), " chew-y-sançe, "ehew-y-sans (Scoteh), a [0. Wr. chevisunce, chevissance, from chevir $=$ to manage, schieve.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. An achievement, e deed.
"Perdy, not so." (ande ehee) "for shameful thing

2. A plan, a project, an intent.
"Chevesaunce Providentia"-Promple Part.
3. A bargain, traffic; heace profits gain, booty.
 II. Law:
4. A making of a contract.
5. An unlawfal agreement or contract. (Bouvier.)
chěv'-1-mannge (2), 8. [Corrupted from 0 . Fr. cherisaunce $=$ comfort, heartsease.] The wallflower, Chelranthus cheirh.

* che-vise, * che-vese, " che-ves-shen, * che-vys-tyn, * che-vysch-en, * cheveys (Eng.), che-wyss (Scotch), v. [0. Fr. chevir, pr. par. chevissant.]

1. To procure, to provide, to supply.
 2. To take care of, to save.
" Kschemen to some castolle, and ehonerve your celfene."
¢hĕv-rě'tte, s. [Fr.]
2. Ordnance: A mbchine for raising heavy guns on to their carriages.
3. A thin kind of leather, used in the manufacture of gloves.
 cabrion, caviron, from Lat. capriolus $=$ a support of timber.]
4. Her. : A bent bar, rafter-silaped, in heraldry. A chevron is, according to some, a third, snd, according to others, s fifth of the field. A chevronel is half a chevron, and the couple close the fourth of the shield.

-T A chevron couped is that which does not reach the sides of the escutcheon.
A chevron in chief is one which rises to the top of the shieli.
5. Mil.: The distinguishing mark on the coat-sleeves of non-cormmissioned officers.

6. Arch. : A zigzag mouldiug, characteriatic of Norman architecture.
7. A fiame or pattern, chevron-bbaped.
"The masquera wero phod in a croat eoneave ahon

ohevron bones, s. pl. Arched benee branching from the vertebral coinmi.

## Chevron-worlc, *

Arch: Zigzag moulding.
chěr'-rin (2), 8. [Prob. from Fr. chevreaw = a kid.] A glove.
 chewron; ed.] Worked with a pattern chev ron-wise ; heving zig-zag ornefneats.
"Their hasee wurs of watchot oloth of nilror, ohe Comoned
çher'ron-el, y. [Eng. cheuron, and dim. suff. -el.]

Her. : A hall cherron, a omall cherron.
çhĕv-rŏn'-nē, a. [Fr., from chevron.]
Her. : Applied to a shield laid out in several partitions cherron-wise; chevroned.
chěv-rō-tāin', * ¢hev-

chevronela
ro-tin, s. [O. Mr. chevrob
$=$ a little goat, roe; dimin. of chevre $=$ goat ; Lat. capra.]

Zoology:

1. Sing.: The Napu, Tragulus Javantous It is related to the deer, but without horns. It is a native of Java. Some other opecies are Indian.
 -Godasmin: Int. of Karch, rol. ili, ch. 2.
2. Pl.: A name for the ramiant genns Tragulus and for the family Tragulider, of which it is the type.
chěv-rơt'-er, v. [Fr.]
Music: To ekip, quiver, to eing with uncertain tone, after the manner of goata. Alla vibrato. (Stainer \& Barretl.)
" çhev-y-saunçe, s. [Chevigance.]
chew (ew ne $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ), "çhewen, "çhoowen,

* çhyewe, chiewe, v.t. \& i. [A.S. céwan; O. H. Ger. çhiuwan, chlwan; M. H. Oer. kivwen; Dut. haauwen. It is essentially the same word as Chaw (q.v.).]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit.: To masticate, to grind with the teeth.

Denceading geatly. Where the lowing herd
Checus verdurous pastura." Phtap
IT To chew the cud:
(1) Lit.: To rumlnate. [Cod.]
(2) Fig. : To ruminate mentally.
"I belleve. bowever. that I Ehall for some time con tinne to cheto the oud of reflection upon many oberver tions which this original discharged." - Smollete
*II. Figuratively

1. To ruminate, to meditate on in the heart
"He chewa reveage, ebjuring his offence." Prior. †2. To digeat mentally.
" Some bookx are to be tasted, othern to benmallowed, end sonie few to be cheved sod digested: thatt the some but not curtonsly fand some fow to bo read wholly

B. Intransitive :
I. Lit.: To masticate, to grind with the teeth.
 II. Fig. : To ruminato
II. Fig. : To ruminate mentally, to meditate (generally with on or upon before the subject.)
"Till then, ray nohlo frieod, ehew upon thin"
Shakesp: Judiun Cosar, 1.2
çhew (ew as $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ), s. [CuEw, v.] That which is chewed in the mouth ; a mouthful; o omall piece. (Vulgar.)
*ohe-wal, a. [Saevel.] Distorted. (Scotch.] "He chowis me hie cheroal mouth, and wehoddiz my


* ohew-al-rona, $a$. [Chivalrous.] * ohew-al-rons-ly, adv. [Chivalrougly.] "chew. al-ry, s. [Chivalrv.]
chewed (ew as A), pa. par. or a. [Cnew, v.]
- chew'- $\boldsymbol{\gamma}_{\mathrm{t}}$ (ew as A), s. [From chew, and ouff. et.] [Cruet.] A kjad of pie made of various
ogether.
"A kind of dainty chenect or minced pla"-Mrorio:
¢hew'-1̀ng, * chew-ynge (ew as $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ), $p$ r. par., a.,de [CAEw, v.]
A \& B. Ae pr. par. \& particip. adj. (See the verb.)
C. As subst. : The act of masticating; mastication.
- By chewing, solid aliment is divided into smali parts; in whman body, there la no other thstrumeat o perform thin action bat the teeth. By the actloa of Iands, and milxed with the alimeat; whted action, if lindi, and mixed with the almmot, whent into *ort of ehyle-Arbuthnot: On the Nature and Choice of Alomente


## chewing-ball, 8 .

Veterinary: A ball composed of aeveral sorts of drugs, given to hersea to restore a lost appetite.
chewing-gum, s. A masticatory artlficially prepared or usturally obtaided from resin, much used in thie country.
Ohe'-wink, s. [From the note of the bird.] The gronnd-roble. (American.)
"chew-ys, " chew-yss, v. [Cueviae.]

* çew-y-sançe, "chew-y-sans, [Chevibance.]
Cheyn'-i-a, s. [Named after Mr. and Mrs. George Cheyne, of Cape Riche.]
Bot: : A handsome-fowered genos of the myrtle family, coosistlog of a single apecies, a native of the Swsn River territory. It is a shrub, with fine heath-like leaves arranged in four rows, and bears handsome acarlet fiowers (Treas. of Bot.)
chi'-an, a. [Lat. Chius = pertainieg to Chios, an island is tha Sgean Sea.] Of or pertaining to Chios.
chian-earth, s. A dense, compact kind of earth, found is Chies, and used ancieatly as an astringent and cosmetic.
ohian-turpentine, a. A kind of turpentine imperted from Chios, produced hy the Pistacia terebinthus.
ohil-ar'-a, a. [Ital.] Clear, distinct, pure, e.g. chiara woce, clear voice ; chiura quarta, a per fect fourth. (Stainer \& Barreti.)
$\mathbf{c h i}-\mathbf{a r}-\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{m e ̆ n} \mathbf{n}^{\prime}$-t $\hat{\mathbf{e}}, a d v$. [Ital.] Clearly, purely, distinctly. (Stainer \& Darrett.)
chil-ar-ĕz'-ză (ĕz as ětz), $\operatorname{con}$, phrase. [Ital.] With hrightness, clearness. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
 -ist.] One noted for his akill in drawing is chisrooscure.
"Tuis is more or leas the case with all chtaroscuriota
 [Ital. chiaro $=$ light, oscuro $=$ dark.] [Clainobscure, Clare-obsconen

1. Fine Arts:
(1) The distribution of the Highter and darker shades in a painting or engraving.
If In auother part of his book he 3 wards to Gertnany graving in chiaro-scura.-othey: Cist. of Engrav.,
(2) A drawing made io two colours, black and white.
2. Printing: A system of printing by suc cessive blocks of wood which carry respectively the outlines, lighter and darker shades, sce. It was practiaed io Germany and Italy in the fifteenth sud sixteenth centuries.
chi-ăs'ma, s. [Gr. xia ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mu a$ (chiasma) $=$ the mark of a $\times$ (chi) or cross.]
Anat.: An intersection, eap. the central body of vervous matter formed by the junc tien aod decussation of the optic nerves in nearly all vertebrstes.
" "in for these reasons the physiology of the chiamat in invested \#ith uncommon loterest."-R. Mayne
chi-ăs'-tó-lite, 8. [Gr. xtaotós (chiastos) $=$ crossed, marked with the letter $x$ (ch), from



Min. : A varlety of Andalusite (q.v.).
 with a $\chi$ (chi) or croas.]
Surg. : A bandage for the temporal artery shaped like the letier $x$.

* chiaus, ohlaous, s. \& v. [CHoosz]
chǐzz-б-spenr'-mŭm, s. [Gr. xcisw (chiazo) $=$ to mark with a $X$ or cross; $\sigma \pi$ терна (eperma) $=$ a seed.]
Bot. : A genua coneistlog of a aingle annual plant from temperste Asia, forning a connecting link between the orders Papaversceas and Fumariaceæ. The aceds are somewhat foursided, each alda being marked with a crosssided, each aida
* Chib"-bal, " chib'-bol, \& [Fr. ciboule; Port. cebola; Sp. cebolla; Ital. cipolla, from Low Lat. cepula, cepola, dim. of Lat. cepa, cape $=a n$ onion] 4 small kind of onion, a chive.
"Yo eating racala,
Whove gods are beef and hre wis, whone brave angers
Do exscation apou these, and chisbata": Bonduca.
çȟ'-bôu, s. \& a. [Contracted from achibou (q.v.).]

Chibou resin: A resin derived from a tereblathaceous plant, Bursera gummifera
chilb-ôuque (ouque as ôk), s. [A Freuch spelling ot a Turkish word.] A Turkish amoking-pipe.

## 1

## chibouque.

The loag chisonque'z dizaol ring elond supply. While dunre the Almus to wild minatrethy.
çhi'-ca, çhî'cha, a. [Sp.]

1. The nama given in Brazil to a apecies of Sterculia, the aeeds of which are eaten. They are about the size of a pigeon'a egg, and have an agreeable taste.
2. A red colouring matter, extracted from the Bignonia chica. It is used by aome tribes of North American Indians to atain the skin. It is extracted by boiling the leaves in water, decantiag the decoction, and allowing it to settle sud cool, when a red matter falla down, which is formed into cakes and dried. It is not much used in this country. (Ure.) It is tha Sterculia chicha. It is called elso Carsjuru.
3. A fermented liquor or beer, made of maize, \&c., by the nativea of South America.
4. The name of a danca popular among the Spanisrds and the South American scttlets descended from them. It is aaid to have been introduced by the Moers, and to have beea the origin of the fandango, which some writers declare to be the chica under a more decent form. It is of a similar character with the dance of the Angrismena Jerformed at the feativals of Venus, and still popular among the modern Oreeks. The English jig is said the modern oreeks. form of the chica. (stainer \& Barrett.)
chì-cāne', s, [Fr. chicrner, a word of doubtful origin. Skeat gives Brachet's auggestion that it represents a form zicanum $=$ Mod. Gr Ţuxávov (tzukanion), a worl of Byzantine origin, from Pers. chaugán $=8$ cluh or bst ased in polo. It would thus originally mean disputes in games. But there is no evidence as to the connection of the Mod. Gr. and Fr. forms.] The making use of mean, petty sub terfuges ia order to draw away attention frome the real merits of a case, or to prolong a contest. Artifices, stratagems in general.
" He strove to lengthen the campaign, pron.
And asvo his forces by chicare. "On the crounds so frivolous that even the spirit ot
party sud the spirit of chicine were ashamed of then,
chìcàne vi [Chicane, s.] To mak chi-cane, vi.i. [CHICANE, s.] To
"Mauy who choose to chicrane."
Hurke: On Econom. Refurm

+ chĭ-cä'nẽr, s. [Eng. chican(e); -er.] One who makes use of petty subterfugea or cavils ; a caviller, a sophister
"This is the way to distinguish the two moot daffer. rent ton.
chi'ca'-nẽr-y, s. [Fr. chioanerte, from chlon ner.] Mean or petty anbterfagee or cavils; eophistry. (Arbuthnot.)
¢h'-बā'-nǐig, pr. par., a., \& s. [Chicana, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& parlicip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : Chicanery.
"O. Fer I given to extcaning as yox call my beloy

chiche (1), s. IO Fr. chiche; Ital. cece; Lat. cicer $=$ a chick-pea.]
Bot.: The chick-pea, the vetch, Lathyrus ${ }^{\text {Cicera. }}$

" çhiçhe (2), * çhyçhe, a. \& a. [O. Fr. chiche; Sp. chico= little, worthless, from Lat. elocum.] [Chicane, Chinche]
A. As subst. : A mean, niggardly person.
"The gentyl eheaentayn in no chyche" Ear. Eng. Aitit. Poems; Peart, we.
B. As adj. : Miean, niggardly, miserly.

Romaun' of the Rose, s,wes.
chǐch'-ling, chĭck'-ling, çich'-ling, \& [Eng. chiche (1), e., and dim. ąulie -ling.]
chichling-vetch, 8
Bot.: A leguminous plant, Lathyrus sativa.
chichm, çis-ma'-tan, [Arabic i] $A$ seed of a leguminoua plant, Cassia Absus, used by the Egyptians as a remedy to ophthalmia. (Lindley, dc.)
- ghiok (1), *ghylé-kyn (1), v.i. [An Imitative word, perhapa conuected with the following form.)

1. Te sprout, to germinate as seed in the ground.

2. To crack or spilt as a seed fo epronting.
chick (2), " ¢hylr--Kyn (2), v.i. [Eng. chick $=$ chicken.] To make a noise like a cbicken, to peep.
"Chykkyn as heunys byrdys. Piplo, puinula"-
Prompe. Fart.
çhíck (l), çhick'-en, "çhike, " ̧helx-en, * ghek-on, * çhek-yn, s. [A.S. cycon, cicen; L. Ger. kiken, küken; Dnt. kuiken, kieken; Ger. küchlein.]
I. Literally:
3. The yonng of the domestic fowl.
"While it is a chick, and hath oo spurs, nor cunnot hurt. nor hath seen the motlon, yet ball rowilly prow useta it -sir. mala
4. The yoang of any bird.
II. Figuratively:

* 1. A young person, a child.
"Ho in the feader chike".

2. An infant, a young or helpleas persoa. (Colloquial.)

- No chicken = a person well advanced in years.

Pursue your trade of scaudni.plekling:
Your bluth, that stella is no cmcken"
3. A term of endearment.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "My Ariel, chitek, } \\
& \text { This is thy charge, } \\
& \text { Shakesp: }
\end{aligned}
$$

çhick (2), s. [See def.] A corruptiull of chick-pea, s.
Bot.: A dwarf pea, Cicer ariethum, cultiyated in the South of Europe, ond need for food like lentila.
chick (3), s. [Cmisese.]
Comin.: A commercial name for the inspissated juice of the poppy. (Craig.)
çhick'-a-bidd-dy̆, s. [Caick (1), s.]
I. A chicken. (Anerican.)
2. A trivial term of cndearment applied to children.
çhǐck-a-dëé, s. [An onomatopeeic word, imitating the note of the bird.]
Ornith.: Tha Black-cap Titmouse, Parts atricapillus. a native of North America.
çhick-a-rée', s. [From the soond made by the animal.]
fâte, fät, täre, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pit, sire, sïr, marîne; gō, pơth


Zool.: The American Rod Squirrel, Seiverus hudsonius.
ahralc'-a-sâw, s. \& a. [A North American ndian word.]
A. As substantive:

Ethnol.: A tribe of North American Indians thebiting the northern part of the State of Misaisalppi.
B. As adj. : (See the compound).

Chickasaw plum: Cerasus chicasa
ghick'-ĕn, s. \& a. [Сніск (I), 8.]
A. As subst. : The same as Chicx (q.v.).
B. As adjective: (See the compounds).

I Obvious compound : Chicken-coop.
Chicken-raising apparatus: an incubator (q.v.).
chicken-cavie, s. A hen-coop or roost. (Scotch.)

## chicken-grape, s.

Bot.: The Heart-leaved Vine, Vitis cordiolia, an American species, with green or mber-coloured berries. It is also known as the Winter Grape.
chicken-hazard, s. A game at cards. "Billiarla short whist, chieken-hazared, and pant ing."-Bartiam: Ingoldeby Legemds, p. 415 .
chicken-heart, s. A chicken-hearted person.
"Why, yon chickonheare." - Scott: Tom Cringte's
ohicken-hearted, $a$. As timid as a chicken; fearful, cowardly.
".. sillow him a stont and raliant conductor; be ©anso he Whs himsels so chickon-h
chicken - meat, * chekyn - mete, chikne-mete, s.
Bot.: (1) Stellaria media; (2) The Endive, Cichorium Endivia.

* chicken-pecked, a. Under the rule of a giri, as hen-pecked under that of a woman. To be chicken-pecked is a new persecutlon."-Bur-
goyne: The Heiress, iii. 1. (Davies)


## ohicken-pox, a.

Poth: : The common name for Varicella, a contagious and infections disease which in some respects resemblea modified amall-pox, and is characterised by a specific eruption wbich breaks out over the whole body, and runs a defioite course in abont eight or ten days. The disease appears to be the result of apecific poison which, after a period of latency or incubation, develope into one of more or less feverishness. This lasts for two or three days, when an eruption of pimples appears, at first on the body, then on the face and head, the fever subsiding as the rash appears. These pimples soon till up with rash sppears. These pimpies soon and become vesicles which in their yoph, and become vesicles which in their
turn, two or three days later, shrivel ap and turn, two or three days later, shrivel np and
fall off in the form of crusts or scaba, geldom, tall off in the form of crusts or scaba, seldom, the eruption of small-pox. Chicken-pox appears to have obtained its name partly from the pulse or pea-like (Fr. chiche) character of the rasb in the first instance, and partly from the mild nature of the complaint as compsred with amali - pox. Swine-pox, bastard-pox, hives, horn-pox, pearl or stone-pox, are the names popularly given to this disease, according to the character of the eruption, which varies somewhat in different cases. Adults seldom suffer from chickea-pox.
chicken-weed, * chekyn-wede, * cheken-wede, s. [Сніскweed.]

Bot.: (1) Stellaria medla; (2) Cerastium trivale; (3) Senecio vulgaris; (4) Rocella tinctoria.

## chicken-wort, s.

Bot. : Stellaria media. (Scotch.)
chick'-čt, s. [Etym. doubtfill] A fastening. egreen shutters and ch are oifeusive."-Ford in Ogilvie.

* chick'-ing, s. [SEquin.]
". $\quad$ dishursing unto him sn hundred chichins of
çhick'-ling g, s. [Eng. chick, and dim. suff. ing.] A little chicken.
chickling-vetch, s. [Сhichlino.]
chick-rus $\mathbf{s}^{\prime}-$ six-a, s. [A Mod. Lat. form of the
Bengalee nane.] Bengalee name.]
Bot.: A lofty Indlan tree, belonging to the
order Cedrelscea. The wood is close-grained, light in colour, and elegantly veined. It is in much request amongst cabinet-makers, hy whom it is called Chittagong wood. The bark of Chickrassia tubularis is astringent, but not bitter. (Treas. of Bot.)
chroli-wēed, s. [Eng. chick (1), and weed.] [Chicere]

1. Bot. : A plant, Stellarla media, the seeds of which are a favourite food of small birda.
2. Comm. : A commercial name for the dyeing lichen, Roccella fuciformis. (Craig.)

Brastard Chickweed: Sibthorpia europcea. (Britt. Holland.)

Chickweed Winter-green: Trientalis europea.
Ivy Chickweed: Veronica hederifolia. (Britt. \& Holland.)
Mouse-tar Chickweed: A general book-name for the apecies of Cerastium, especially $c$. triviale. (Britt. © Hollend.)

Sea Chickweed: Honkeneya peploides. (Britt. \& Holland.)

Water Chickweed: Montia fontana; also sometimes applied to Malachum aquaticum and Callitriche verna. (Treas. of Bot.)
chic-ó-rā́-č-oŭs, a. [Eng. chicon(y); -aceous.] Of the nature of, or having the qualities of chicory.
"Dioreticks evacuate the anit serum; as all acid
diureticka, and the testaceous aud bitter chicoraceous plants."-sir J. Floyer
 cichorée $=$ succorie (Cotgrave); Fr. chicorée from Lat. cichorium; Gr. кıx́̄piov (kichörion); $\kappa i \chi \omega \rho a(k i c h o ̈ r a)=$ вnccory.] [Succory.]
Bot. © Comm. : The root of the Cichorium intybus, Wild Succory or Chicory. The plant is cultivated in various parts of England rod Europe and is also raised in Califoroia. The roots were formerly used medicinally, possessing properties reaembling thoae of the Dandelion. The root roasted has been employed as a eubatitute for coffes for more than a century. It is now uned extenaively as a a century. It is now used extenaively as mixture with genuine coffee, but ia regarded the aeller is bonod to acquaint the jurchaser

with the fact that the compound is sold not as genuine coffee, but as a mixture of chicory and coffee. Its presence is easily detected by the microscope, and by the brown colour which is immediately produced when a few grains are thrown into cold water. Chicory root is heated in iron cylinders, which are kept revolving as in the roasting of coffee. In this country about two pounds of lard are added to every hondred-weight of the kiln-dried root to every handred-weight of the kiln-dried rater during the roasting process. In Frsnce butter that of coffee is imparted to it. When roasted the chicory is ground to powder and nixed with the coftee. thecry cuntans some ac charine matter, but otherwise does not serve to
supply the anional economy with any neeful anpply the anibal economy with any nserul duces diarrhoea. The prepared chicory gives a deep brown color to water, when an infusion is made, and it is this property which makes it valuable for the adulteratiuo of coffee, giving an artificial appearance of strength. As io the case of many other adulterants, chicory itelf is sumetimes adniterated, the adulterants being roasted pulse, damaged wheat, parsnips, carrots, logwood aud mahogany duat, burot augar, dogbiscnit, aod even baked livers of horser and bullocks. Venetian red and ruddle are used to colur it. (Ure, dec.)
chi'-cōt ( $t$ silent), a. [Fr.] The seed of a plant, Moringa pterygosperma.
chird, pret. \& pa. par. of v. [Chide.]
chid'-dęn, pa. par. or a. [CErDe.]
chide, "chyde, "chi'-den, * ghydyn (pt. t. *hode, chid; pa, par. * chid, chiddem *chidde), v.l. \& i. [A.S. cidan (pt. t. cidde). Skeat auggests a connection with A.S. cwedhan $=$ to speak.
A. Transitive
I. To find fault with, to reprove, to blame, to correct with words.
(1) Of human beinga :
"Their mother did aliso chide them for so dolng, hut
still the boys went on."-Buny still the boys went on. $\rightarrow$ Bunyan: Pigortm's Progrems
(2) Fig. (Of the loud, clamorous noise of animals):

## - He heard the baftled dogs in vain <br> Rave through the hollow paxas anoain, <br> Chiding the rocks that yciled again "

* 2. To drive with reproof, to cause to move by chiding
"Fiud bim, my lord of warwick; chide him hither."
B. Intransitive
*1. To quarrel, to dispute, to contend in words.
"Chydyn, or Aytyn. Contendo."-Prompt. Parv. "My lorde ne loves for to chyde", Pearl, 40s

2. To blame, find fault, scold (with the prepa, with, against, at).
"What chiden ye agenu ma."-Wyelffe: Exod xvil. 2
"He will not al ways ehte ..."-Pz cill 9.
"And the people chode weth Mooes"-Numb. xx. 2
+3 . To make a lond, clamouring noise. [A. (2).]

As doth a rock acgalust the
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., Hi. 2

- For the differeace between to chide, to check, to reprimand, to reprove, and to rebuke, вее Снеск, $v$.
"çhïde, s. [A.8. cid.]

1. Contention, contest.
2. $\Delta$ lond noise. [Chioe, v., A. I (2), B. 8.] And hum of beea, of streame.
And bum of bees, thomson: Autum


* I. One who quarrels or disputes; a quarrelaome person.
"Chydar. Intentor, litigator."-Prompl. Paro
"I love no chiders, sir.--Biondello, let's nway,"

2. One wbo rebukes or reproves.

* çhīd-ẽr-ěsse, s. [Eng. chider; fem. suff esse $=$ ess.] A quarrelsome, fault-findith woman.

If one be full of wantonnese
Another is a chideresse."
Romaunt of the Rose, 150
chid'-ěs-tẽr, g. [Eng. chide, and Mill. Ens fem. auff. -ster.] A feminine form of chider. "A chidester or a wastonr of thy good." Chaucer: © C . $\mathrm{r}, \mathrm{t} 9$.
çhīd'-ling, * çhid'-ínge, * çyd-yng, çhyd-ynge, pr. par., a., \& s. [Chioe, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj : (lo senses corresponding to those of the verb).
C. As substantive:

* 1. Contention, quarrel.
"Chydynge Contencio, utigacio."-Prompt Pars 2. A finding fault, reprocf.
chïd'-ing-1y̆, adv. [Eng. chiding: -ly.] In çhiēf, * çhef, "çheffe, * çhcefe, * çhefc, a., в., \& adv. [O. Fr. chef, chief $=$ the head, from Lat. caput; Sp. safe; Ital. capo.]
A. As adjective:

1. The principal; the first; the head or highest io anthority.
(1) Of persons:

I schal mak him my chaf stiward.", witiam of Paierne, san
(2) Of things:
"Then toun that was the chef cyto of the tam
2. The most important; deserving of the greateat respect, opinion, or attention.

bon, boy; pout, Jowi; cat, ģell, ohorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, excist. ph = 1 .


## -3. Exceeding, extraordinary, very intimate or close.

"A troward man moweth etrifo, and a whisperer
If Formerly the word was used in the comparative and saperlative degreee.
"Ho somatimes denied adintsaion to the chiofest
-I Crab
principal, and main:"Chief principal, snd main: "Chief respects order sad rank; principal has regard to importance sud Fespectahility ; main to degree or quantity. We spleak of a chief clerk, a commander in chief; the chief pereon in s city; but the principal people in a city ; the prinsipal circum stances in a narrative, snd the main object." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
E. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The top, the highest part, the head.

Opop the ehefe of hur cholle
A padok prykette on a polle."
2. The head or leader of any nnmber of pereons, as of an army, a political or soclal union, \&c.
3. A prime mover or actor; the principal agent.

And tha chier that raised him to the crown
And til be chiof to hriug him Hown again.

## II. Technically:

1. Old law:
(1) Used se a translation of the Latin coput. Persons who held their land by personal service direct from the king wore called tenante in chief, in Latin, in capite, in French, en chef. holden in chicence of allenation to be made of lands
(2) Applled loosely to the holding of any astate direct from any person.
"I shall he proud to hold my dependence on yon ln ohief, ins ido part of my amail fortune in Wiltshire,
2. Heraldry:
(1) As the head is the chief part of the man, so the head or principal part of the esent cheon is called the chief, or chief point. It contains the and is third of the field, and is determined hy one line, either drawn straight. or crenclé, or indented. Sometimes one chief is borne upon another, which is called surmounting, and is astually expressed by a line drewn across the
 appermost part of the chief. When a chief is charged with snything $t$ is said to be on chief, but when a thing ia borns on the top of the escutcheon it is said to be borne in chief.
"The chiof in so called of the French word chaf. the hend or upper part: this poseseses the apper third part
(2) The chief of an ordinary is a
(2) The chief of an ordinary is a fess removed to the upper part of a coat.
IIn chief:
3. Law: [if. 1].
4. Her.: [ii. 2]
5. First, heforeall. Used in such compounde as commander-in-chief, general-in-chief.

- Crabb thus distinguishes between chief leader, chieftain, and head: "Chief respects precedency in eivil matters; leader regards the direction of enterprises ; chieftain is for rather was onee] employed for the auperior in milliwas onee] employed for the auperior in mili-
tary rank; and head for the superior in general concerna. Among savages the chief of every ribe is a despotic prince within his own district. Factions and parties in a state, must have their leaders, .. Rolbers have their chieftains, who plan and direct everything, having an unlinited power over the band. The heads of families wore, in the primitive ages, the chiefs, who in conjunction regulated the affairs of state conjunction o have superiority of birth combined with talents for ruling: leaiers and chined with quire a bold sud enterprising spirit; head should have talente for directing." (Crabb. Eng. Synon.)
† O. As adv.: Chiefly, especially.
"Then, lseaing cheerful, to thy sport repait
Chid, should the wentorn breeres coriline play,", Thomson : Spring.
Chiel-Baron, or Lord Chief-Baron, $s$.
Law: The title formerly given to the chief or presiding judgs of the Court of Exchequer.


## Chief-Justice,

Law: The title of the proelding justice of the United States Supreme Conrt. The appointment is made by the President, sulfject to confirmation by the Senate, and is for iffe.

## Chief-Justice, or Lord Chief-Justice, 8 .

Law: The title formerly given to the chlet or presiding judge in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas
*1. Gen.: The chiof or prealding judge of a court.
2. Spec.: Now, the title given to tbe presiding judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Juatice. The full title is Lord Chlef Justice of England. The first wearer of the title was Lord Chief Justice Wearer of

## Chief-Justiceship, \&

Law: The rank or office of a chief-justice.

* chief-pledge, s. The same as Hzadborovil (q.v.).


## chier-point, s.

Her.: The uppermost part of the escutcheon; it is threefold-dexter, middle, and sinister. [CuIEF, B., II. 2.]
chief-rents, s. Tha same as Quit-rents.
*ohief-tenant, s.
Law: One who bolds his estates in cbief or in capits. [Chief, B. 11. 1.]
*chiēf'-aǵe, "chēv'-age, s. [0. Fr. cherage, from chef, chief $=$ head; Low Lat chevagium, chavagium, from caput $=$ hesd.] A poll-tax or tribute by the head.
"The Jown allowed to Ilve in Englasd, long pald ehemages, or pollh-money; vise three peuce per head, ot
çhiēr'-dotm, s. [Eng. chief, and suff. -dom.] The state or position of being chief; sovereignty. (Spenser.)
chiēf-ẽr-y̆, s. [Eng. chief; -ery.] A body or number of chiefa.
"He torether with the chiofery. or greateat men of
Clister.
çhiēf-ĕss, s. [Eng. chief, and fem. auff. -ess.] A female chief. (Carver.)
$\dagger$ çhièr-1ĕss, a. [Eng. chief;-less.] Without a head or leader, having no chief.

Fruit, follage, erafg, wood, cornfield, mountnin, vine,

" Ghiêf'-Iăt, a. [Eng. chief, and dim. suff. -let.] A petty chief.

çhiéf-1̆y, adv. [Eng. chief; -ly.]
$\dagger$ I. Eapecially, pre-eminently.
" Any man who will consider the uature of an epic poen, what sctions it describee, nod Fhat pprosing thuy are ehiefy whom it int
full ofruty.-Dryden
2. For the most part, principally.

* çhiēf'-něss, "ghiēf'-nĕsse, s. [Eng. chief;-ness.] Superiority.
Fuller: "Wortheses, ch. vi. penes Regis arbutrium."
*chièr-rie, s. [Eng. chief; auff. -rie = -ry.] A small rent paid to the lord in chief.
"Thay shall be woll able to live apod those lands, to Ireland majesty remodable chiefro. . . "-spenaer
chiē-tain, *cheve-tain, *cheven-tein, " çeuen-teyn, * çhif-teyn, * çheveteyn, s. [O. Fr. cheveluine, chieflaine, chefe taine; Fr. capitaine, from Low Lat, capitaneus = a ceptain; O. Fr. chef, chief; Lat. neup = a coptain; Chieftain and captain are caput $=\mathrm{a}$ head.
thus doublets.]

1. Gen.: A head man, a leader, a general, a chief.
"A Athif man and a storn that wat the kinges sti ward 2. Spec.: The head of s clan
"A ciketrain to the Highlands hound
Cries, Boatmano do not tarryind
Campbell: Lord UVin", Daugher.
$\dagger$ çhief-tain-çy̆, s. [Eog. chieftain; -cy.] The rank or position of a chieItain, chieftainship.

## - chiēf-tain-ryy, \& [Eng. chieftain; -ry.

 Chieftaincy, chleftainehip. (Johnsom.)©hiêf-tain-ship, s. [Eng. chieftain; -chip.] The rank, position, or office of a chieftain. sovereignty; leaderehip. (Smollett.)
*Chiēf'-tyy, "çhiēfe'-ty̆, s. [Eng. chtef; -ty.] Chieftainship, headshlp, supremacy. "Two cannot have the prinelpality and oflefory in
our lova. - Gatesker: Marriago Dutios. (Latham)
çhiēld, çhiēl, \%. [Child.] (Scotch.) 1. A young fellow. Oicishesulre are the very chrolds that gellioped of an 2. Aservant (Pitscottic.)
"chier, " oheir, v.t. [A.S. sceran $=$ to shear, to shave, to graw, to cut off.] To cut, to wound. (Scotch.)

* çhiëre (1), s. [Cherr.]
"Thin housbond with glad ehtora in good wise
Answerd and saydo, an l chal yon der

* chiëre (2), s. [Сеair.]
chiër'tēe, s. [Cherte.]

(Stainer \& Barrett.) Chiesa: A sacred sonata. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
* çisev'-ançe, s. [O. Fr. chevance, the same as chevisance, from chevir = to accomplish.] [Cuevisance.] An unlawful bargain, in which money was extorted.

"çhleve, "çhive, v.t. \& i. [Chive.]
chilfr-chaff, s. [From the bird'e note.]
Ornith.: Phylloscopus rufus, British warbler, widely distributed over Europe. 1t is nearly allied to the Willow-warbler.

* çhif'fèr, * ghif'-fre, s. [Fr. chifre.] $\Delta$ eypher.


chif' - foun, s. [ Fr . $=$ a rag.] A plece of finery; aomething worn by a woman as an adornment
ohiffon-worlc, \& Silk patch-work.
 from chifon = a rag, from chiffe = poor stufr.] 1. A movable plece of furniture serving al a closet or amell side-board.
a. "The box "an sound at last nader * ehtfowlor."-

2. A rag-picker; one who pleks np rags and other refuse. (in this scnee, not naturalised, and pr. chiffon-y $\overline{\text { an }}$.)
chif'-IYy, s. [J1FFY.]
çig-non (pron. chèn'-yŏñ), s. [Fr. chignon=(1) the back of the neck, (2) bsck hair, ses def, cognate with chainon $=$ the ladies ; s protuberance of artifficial hair on the ladies; s protuberance of artiffial hair on the hinder part of the head, worn generally by
ladiea from about A. D. 1866 to 1875. (Hayda, de.)
 re $=$ small.,
Entom.: A name given in the West Indie to a species of apteroua insecta of the flea kind, Pulex penetrans, which takes its name from its penetrating the skin of the feet, and breeding there, milesa speedily taken out. It is a aource of great smoyance to the poor negmes. (Craig.)

* chike, \& [CHicken.] (Chaucer.)
çhilk'-sa, s. [The native Eest Indian name.]
Comne: The name of a fragrant powder composed of sandal-wood, dic. (Nuttall).
çhîl'-bläln, "chĭld'-blā̀n, 'child'hlāne, s. [Eng. chill, and blain (q.v.)] a blain or sore on the hands or feet produced by cold, especially if the parts were prevlously much heated. There are three types of the disease. In the first or mildest, there are
maness and swellings，with much heat and theching．In the second the affected part becomes greatiy swelled，and of a red or hine， or even nf s purple，hae．in tha third，or severest type，vestcles rise on the swollen kin，which become eores，discharging irri－ tating matter The disease attects young people more frequently than adults，and giris peopener than boys cure of mild chilblains may aometinea be effected if thay be rublued may aometimea bo in it nill or ice－wates ind in it till the pain snd itching ceasa．Thia shonld be repeated sevaral times a day，tha affected yarts being dried and enclosed in leather casings．
＂I remenabered the cure of ehiddabanes When I was

tchil＇－blaina，v．t［Chilblain，s．］To affect with chllblains；to raise chilblains upon．
phild cild，childe，chylde（Eng．）（pl． cildru，＂chillre，＂childir，＂chyldera，＂childire， children），chiēl（Scotch），s．\＆a．［A．S．cild（pl． eild snd cildare）．Mätzner and Mahn com－ pare Goth．kilthei $=$ a womb， in－kiltho $=$ with child．Skeat refers to Dut．and Qer．kind $=$ a child．］


## A．As substantive：

## 1．Ordinary Language：

## 1．Literally：

（1）A descendant in the flist degrea，whether male or female；a son or daughter．
（2）Extended to more remots descendantr．
TThus aith the Lord Behold，a eriud shall be born
（3）Applied，in the plural，eapecially in Scripture，to all tha members of a race．
Gid．ind chitdren of Renbon，and tho childiron of Itar hy Jordan．＂一Jota，xxli 10.
（4）A young gric．（Obsolete，except in the provinces，and eapecially in Warwickahire．）

（b）A young person generally，irrespective of any relationshlp or connaxion．

＋（6）［Crilde．］
And overr chidde，ware of leavie grene A freeh chapolati．＂Chanucer：Flower and Lear．
－（n）A servant，s page．（Scotch．）
（8）A fellow，a pereon，irreapective of age． （Scotch．）
＂Thy＇re fools thot alav＇ry live，and may be froo；
－Dapmay：Pooms，ii．\％7．
2．Figuratively：
（1）Relig．：Child of God．
（a）One owned by God as Fis child
＂Yeare all the chlddren of God hy talth in Christ
（b）A baptized Christian．
＂In Baptism，whereln I was made member of （c）One who exhibits the character of a child；applied to－
（i）One who ia weak in knowledge．（Isaiah iii．12， 1 Cor．xiv．20．）
（ii）One who is young in grace．（1 John ii． 18．）
（iii）One who ia humble，docile，and obedient as a child．（Matt．xvili．3，4．）
（2）Ons who in manners or disposition exhibits the charscteristica of a very young person；ona who ia innocent or ignorant as child．
（3）Used as a term of endearment，or affec－ tion．
in riohen Chiddren，on how hard is it for them that trust
$t$（4）The reault，product，or effect of any－

##  <br> <br> Wly＇d the black ccruples＂

 <br> <br> Wly＇d the black ccruples＂}The plural was originally cild or cildmu， and afterwarda childer，childir，childre，\＆c The later addition of tha plural suff．－（e）n con－ sequantly makes the modern children really a double plural
＂Fyue chlldir he hed．＂－Lanotoft，p． 12.
T The word occurs frequently in Scriptare， in phrases with little more mesning than persons ur people attached or belonging to $=$ those whoas affectiona are aet on the world；
children of the promise $=$ those to whoas ancestors the promlas had been made ；chil dren of wrath $=$ those liabla to the wrath of Ood ；children of disobedience $=$ disobediant persons，\＆c．
－To be with child：
1．Lit．：To be pregasat．
＂Therhuyle that h1 ls mid childe＂- A yenbite，p． 224
2．Fig．：To be very anxious for anything． ＂I sent my boy who，like mysolf，if with ehtd to
From a chilit：From infancy．
＂Ho that delicately bringeth up bis servant from a enva，shall have hiun bevingo his ion at tha longth．＂－
II Law：Under geven a child is eupposed to be incapable of committing felody．Ba－ tween seven and fourteen it is held to be doli incapax，i．e．incapable of crime，whilst above fourteen it is doli capax，i．e．capable of crime． If，howaver，anything atrocions be dona with If，howaver，anything atrocions be dona with obviuus malica by a chiid，it may bo hald that mantia of jupplet age．The age at which s child
 education it has received and its apparent comprehenaion of the nature and obligation of an eath．
B．As adj．：（See the compounds）．
child－bearing，＂child－beringe，$a$ ，\＆s．
A．As adj．：Besring or bringing forth children．
B．As substantive ：
1．The act of bearing children．

## Pains only to chudbearing were forroteld．＂

2．The quallity of being able to bear children． ＂The timorous aud irresoluta 日ylvia hat demurred
3．The period of geststion．
 280 dayp ，，usuully spokent of by the ancient writors


## child－crowing， 8.

Med．：The name popularly given to an affaction of the larynx，of which the most remarkabla feature is a peculiar crowing or hissing sonnd caused by tha bresth being drawn with more or lest violevce into tile windpipe in the effort to remove sume im－ pediment，which is usually of a aprasmodic character，existing in that organ．Tha disease is peculiar to childhood，and ia caused by reflected irritation from worms，teething，and other disorders upon the musctes of the larynx， otherdigorders upon the musctes of the larynx， through the recurrent laryngeal and pnebmo－
gastric narves．The aymptoms，which are gastric narves．The symptoma，which are
those of inpending suffocation，are most alarming and must be relieved instantly，but tha attack is aeldoun fatsl．Child－crowing， tcelnically called laryngismus stridulus（ $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$ ）， ia aiso known as false－croup，from its re－ semblance in some respects to that disease． True croup is，however，quite a distinct affec－ tion，and a much nore formidabla one．
＂Therg fo s sort of bastord croup．．．Spasmodic cropp is the wost common of its names．init My late
 le chiderourrog a hamespun terim whit Oooch calted

＊child－gerod，a［Eng．child，and geared．］Of childish manners．
＂He watz sumquat child－gered．＂
＊child－great，$a$ ．Pregnant．Gavayne，66．
＂If over Ita chidd－groat woman stride．＂－Du Bartas． －child－111，s．Labour ；pains of child－ bearing．

It is the layndar，Achyr＇，ald ane，
That hyr child ill rycht now hes taen
That hyr ehild ill rycht now hes taen．＂
Barbour， 201274
child＇s－play，s．A trifling，inaignificant conteat or operation；a trifle．
＂No chidd＇－play was it－por is $1 \ell!$ Tull two in the atternoon the inasancring，the breaking sod the buro－ ing hat not euded ．＂－Cariyls：Fronch Revolution，
child－stealing，$a$. \＆s．
Law：The atealing of a child from its parents or guardians．It ja aavarely paniahable．
child－wife，2．［CHiLDwife．］
chīld，＂childen，childi，＂chyldyn， A．t．\＆i．［Child，s．
A．Transitivs：
1．Lit．：To giva birth to s child；to bring forth．

## ＂8che olludtite ber firate born mone．＂－Wyeure．

2．Fig．：To prodnce，to sead forth． ＂An hundred plante bealde，o＇en in his tight

B．Intrais．：To give birth to a child． ＂Chyldyn，or bryngyn furthe chylde Paria．＂－ ＂Whace that eche bad ehiddec＂＂- Yaunderille，p． 138. －çhld＇－age，＊chyld－age，s．［Eng．child， and age．］Childhood，infancy．
çhild－běd，＂çhild＇－bědde，＂chil＇－běd， g．\＆a．［Eng．child，and bed．］

A．As subst．：The stste of a woman in labour，or hringing forth a child．
B．As adf．：Pertaining to the bringing forth of children．

## The enild－bed ivivitherg denied，whiteh tion <br> To women of all khashou．＂：Wine wer＇s Tale，1it． 2

çhild＇－birth，s．［Eng．child，and birth．］Tha act of bearing children；labour，travail ；tha time of bringing ferth．
$\dagger$ childe，＊chyld，s．［CHiLd，\％］Tha sama word as child，but apecially spplied to the acions of knightiy iamilies before their being admitted to tha degree of knighthood．

To Norys thoru the kyng Arture，$\&$ thulke ty wartyg The pupe hym tok arpuss，ys owe bonde nudg TI One of Byron＇s principal poema is on－ titled＂Childa Harold．＂
çhild＇－毕d，$a$［Shakesp．）［Cnild．］Provided with a child．（Shakesp．）
＊childely，adv．［Childli．］
＂Chiddely：pwertitior．＂－Cathol．$\Delta$ sglicwm．
chirl＇dèr，s．pl．［Culld．］Children．（Obso－ lete，except in provincial dialects．）
－çhill＇－dër－ťng，çhil＇－dēr－Inge，s．［Mid． Eng．childer，pl．of child；suff．－ing．］Child－ birth，childbearing．
＂Al thurh hire chidderinge．＂
Religious Songs，p． 65.
Chy＇－dẽr－mas dāy，s．［Mid．Eng．childe， $=$ childrea，- mas $=$ mass，and day；A．s．cilda－ maesse－dieg．］
$\dagger$ 1．Eccles．：The festival of Holy Iunocents＇ Day，December 28，held in commemoration of the murder of the Innocents by Herod at． Bethlehem．［Innocenta．］
＊2．The day of the weck tbroughout the year corresponding to that on which Holy Inaocents＇Day fell；comsidered anlucky by auperstitious persons．
＂＂．．．．the day when ehlldermas day fell，．．．＂－
çhild＇－ḥod，＂ghīld－had，＇ghild－hade． ＊childe－hod，＂child－hede，s．［A．S cildhad，from cild $=$ child ；－hed $=-$ hood．］ 1．Literally：
1．The time during which wa are children： tha period from birth till puberty．

Their love in eariy infaricy begin
And rose as chidh
Dryders．
2．The atste of being children；childish． ness．
ing Lord Arundell of Wardour，an old man fant eink－
ch．vl． 0 ，
II．Figuratively ：The beginning，early tima ＂Doth she not thlak me an old morderer，
çhild＇－ing，＂çhild＇－ying，pr．par．，$a_{n,}$ \＆\＆ ［Child，v．］
A．As pr．par．：（See the verb）．
B．As adj．：Childbearing，fruitful．
1．Lit．：Of women．
＂Tha other maketh a childyng womman barayn＂－
2．Fig．：Applied to things in nature．
The chading＂The sprumg，the sumproer，
Childing Cudweed：Filage germanioa．（Brith \＆Holland．）
Childing Pink：Dianthus prolifer．
Childing Sweet William：The same as Chile ing Pink．
çhld'-ish, * ghuld'-Ische, a. [A.S. cildisc.] I. Literally:

1. Having the characteristics or nature of a child ; simple, innocent.


## Bise. Eng., ch. $x \times 1 i l$

2. Of, pertaioing to, or liefitting a child.
"Eo will aot hinth, that hat a inthor's hearto

- II. Figuratively. :

1. Young simple, or Ignorant as a child; Inexperienced.
2. (With an idea of contempt): Puerile, trifling.
"They have spolly the walle with chldith senteaces,
that consist oftea in o llagle of words."-Addioon: On that consist ofted in allagle of words."一Addion: on
Crahb thua diatinguishes between childish and infantine: "What children do is frequently simple or foolish; what infants do is commonly pretty and engaging ; therefore chilhish is taken in the bad and infantine in the good senae. Chiluish manners are very offensive to those who have ceased, according to their years, to be childrea; the infontine actiona of come children avince a aimplicity of character." (Crabb: Eng Synon.)
f ghīld'-ish-ly̆, aulv. [Eng. childish; -ly.] In a childish or puerile madner; like a child.
-çhild'-ish-mind-ěd, a. [Eng. childish; minded.] Childish in disposition; simple, inpocent.
© çhild-ishh-mind'-ěd-něss, s. [Eng. childishminded; -ness.] Childishneas is claracter or disposition ; aimplicity.
"I have somewhat of the French: I 1ove hirds, we
the king does; and have mone childichmindedness whereia we thall content.- Bacon. childichmindedness
ghīld'ísh-nčss, a [Eng. childish;-ness.] 1. In a good sense: The state of heing a child; simplicity of mannera or disposition; innocence, harmlessness.

- He cares not tor your weeplng. speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy chididishness will move him Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
In a bad or at least conten. Corio., $\mathrm{\nabla} . \mathrm{s}$. Puerility; weakness of intellect.
"His cowardice his childithness, hin peduntry. Mínt
made bhin an object of derision."-Macaulay : Mixt. Ens., ch. i.
* çild'-kind, s. [Eng. child, and kind $=$ kin. Children collectively.
" All maakind, womankind, and chiddkind.... play çnild'-lĕss, * çhild-læs, * çhild-les, $a$. [Erog. child; -less.] Without children; with out offapring.
"Quane le childlen of werlde tare."
Chīld'-lĕss-nĕss, 8. [Eng. chiluless; - Tess.] The state of heing childless, or without off apring. (E. Everett.)
* child'-lí, *child'-ly̆, " çhilde-ly, a. \& adv. [A.s. cildilic.] [Ceildinke.]
A. Asadj.: Childike.

Ia childily wrse oa her (he) gaa to malle."
B. As adv.: ln a childlike manner, Jike a child.
"Then she nmilled around rifht chaldy"
ghind'-like, a. [A.S. cilulic, from cild $=$ child, and lic = like.]

1. Of persons: Resembling a child in dispoaition or mauners; simple, innocent, dutiful, meek.

Beach was inus reader of the Now ton, child-like Lage !
2. Of things:
(1) In a good sense: Becoming or befitting a child ; innocent, harmlees, dutiful
(2) In a had or contemptuous sense: Pucrile, foolish, trifling.

IT Usually childitke is used in a good aense, chtldish in a bad sense.
"child'-nĕss, s. [Eng. child; -ness.] The mannera or actions natural to a child; childinhness.


## çhul'-irẹn, s. ph [Child, s.]

Children of Israch, $s$.
Botany:

1. A amall garden epecies of Campanula, oo cslled from the profuaion of its flowers.
2. A garden species of Aater, with very numerous amall flowers.
chil'-drön-ïte, s. [Named after the mineral ogist, Mr. Chilirren, of the British Museum.] Min.: An orthorhombic, translucentmineral of a yellowish-white to brownish-black colour Hardness, $4 \cdot 5-5$; ap. gr. 3.18-3.24. Lustre vitreone, inclining to resinous. Compos. Phosphoric acid, 28.92; alumina, 14.44; protoxide of Iron, 30.68 ; protoxide of manganese, 9.07 ; magnesia, 0.14 ; water, 16.93 . It occurs in Devonshire, Corawall, and the United States. (Dana.)

* çhll'drèn-léss, chyl-dren-les, a. [Eng. children. and -less.] Childless.
" If th' oae be riche and chyldrenkes; though at the Prooede of hym, met thou in foote, and pleade his catise for lyto: "rans of Horace, wata \& (Nares.]
- ghīd'-shĭp, s. [Eng. child; -ship.] Relationship as a child.

çhild'-wife, s. [Eng. child, and wife.]

1. A wife who is atill nlmost a child in years. (In this sense rather a conpound than a single word.)

* 2. A wife who has horne a child.
"But the haw selfe doth opealy discharge and do Iver this holy ehidivielf from the bane of the law
"çhild'-wĭt, * çhild'-witc, s. [Eng. child, and Mid. Eng. wite $=$ a ine.]

Old Law: A fine imposed on a bondwoman to whom an illegitionte child is bora.
çhil'-ē-ite, s. [From Chill, and anff. -ite (Min.) (q. $\%$.).]

Min.: A variety of Volborthite occurring in the ailver mine of Mina Grande in Chili. It bas a dark-brown or brownish-black colour, and has been observed only in an earthy state, Jooking much like a ferrnginous clay or earth. It is easily aoluble in nitric acid. (Dana.)
çhil'-ě-nite, s. [From Chilf, and auff. ent - -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous, granular mineral, of a silver-white colour, containing ailver 86.2 ; bismuth, 13.8. (Dana.)
¢̧디'-1., s. [CHiLli.]

* chill'-ĭ-ăd, s. [Gr. रıגías (chilias), genit. x iniados (chiliados) $=$ the number one thongand.]

1. A thousand, or a collection of a thousand (of aeparate things) ; especially, a period of a thousand years.
"We make cycles, and periods of years, an decain, tury."-Holder

- 2. (Pl.) Math.: A name given to logarithms, because they were at first divided into thousands.

 angle.] A piane figure of a thousand sides and angles.

$\dagger$ chìl-ĭ-a-hēd'rŏn, * chĭl-І̆-ą-èd'rŏn (pl, -hedra, -edra), s. [Gr. xdias (chilins) $=$ a tbousavd, and édpa (hedra) = a aeat, a side. A plane figure contained by a thousand aides.
"Io man who apeaks of a chikiaedron, or a body of a thoaxand kidea, the inea of the fizure mag be very,
contumed, thought that of the nuinber be very distinct. confused.
Çhil'-i-an, an \& s. (From Eog., \&c. Chili, and A. As adj.: Pertaining to Chilli.
B. As subst. : A aative of Chili.
- Chilian mill: A mill of a primitive kind, used in Chili for grinding oleaginoua seens between stones put is rotation horizontally and vertically. It is easentially the same as
that uaed by the Phaniciada, centnries before the Christian era, for mashiog olives. For fuller description of the mill see Knight's Dictionary of Mechanics.
* chill'- 1 -an-iscm, * ohill'[Gr. $\chi^{\text {chias }}$ (chilias) $=\mathrm{a}$ thomand ; auff. dim.] The doctrine of the millenninm.
"Dyed in the oplaton of Chilianieme" - Pagute
chil'-1-arch, a (Gr. xticápxos (chiliarchos)
 ( $a r c h \delta$ ) $=$ to lead, to command.] The general or commander of a thousand men.
- chill'-i-arch-y̆, s. [Chiliarch.] A regiment or body of men to the number of thouszod.

chĭl'-1-ăşm, a. [Gr. xidićapos (chillasmos), from $\chi$ itias (chilias) $=$ a thonsand.] The doc trine of the miliennium, or reign of Chriot npon earth for a thousand years (iev. $\mathbf{x x}$ ). [Millennium.]
 from xidias (chilias) = a thoussod.] A mil Lenarian ; one who believea in the doctrine of a literal millennium; one who helievea in the earth during that period. [Millenarian.]
"To relgn with Christ a 1000 years hefore the ending Pagitt: Berasiography, p . $2 a$
- chǐl-ǐ-ǎs'tic, * chñ-ĭas'tictal a [Eng. chiliaet ; -ic; -ical.] Relating or pertaining to the chiliasts.

chil-i-fäc'-tive, $a$ [Chylifactive.]
chīl-ĭ-făc'tõr-y̆, a. [Chylifactony.]
"A chidifactory meastruum or digestivs prepars-
chill-i-ol'-1-tẽr, s. [KiLoLITRE.]
chil-i-ŏm'-厄-tẽr, s. [KiLOMETRE.]
chĭl-i-ot-phy̆1'-1ŭm, s. [Gr. Xidias (chilias) $=$ a thousand, and $\phi \dot{v i \lambda}$ ov (phullon) $=$ a leaf.] Bot. : A genus of composite plants with yellow flowers. They nre natives of Mexico.
çhill, "çhll, "çhele, 8. \& a. [A.S. çle, céle $=$ great cold, chilliness, from cilan $=$ to $\operatorname{cool}, c o l=\operatorname{cool} ;$ Dut. $k i l l=a$ chill, killen $=$ to chill, koel $=$ cool; Sw. kyla $=$ to chill, kuter, kylig = chill, cool ; Lat. gelu $=$ frost.] [Cool, Chele.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally:
(1) The state of being moderstely cold; chillness.
(2) A audden sensation of cooloess, generally accompanied with shivering: a eudden check to the circulation of heat.

Chills and fecer: Fever and ague. (U. S.)
2. Fig.: A sudden check to warmth of manner or feeling; a diacouragement.
II. Technically:

1. Painting: A duluesa or dimness in e painting ; also called blooming.
2. Iron Manuf.: A piece of iron introduced into a mould ao as to raplidiy cool the ourface of molten fron which comea in contact there with. Cast-iron, like steel, is hardened by rapid cooling, and softened by the prolongatioa of the cooling procesa. The extreme in th former direction gives chilied iron the hard ness of hardened ateel; the extrame in th direction of aoftaess is obtained by prolonging the heat, abatracting the carbon from the cast-iron, reducing it to a nearly pure crystal line iron. [Malleable iron.]
The chilled east-iron plonghahare has a hard under-surfaco, and the top wears away, lesving a comparatively thin edge of hardened metal This reacmbles the natural provision in the teeth of rabbita, aquirrels, and other rodents, teeth of rsbbita, aquirreis, and other rodents, aofter portion of the tooth, keeping a abarp adge. (Knight.)
B. As adjective:
I. Literally:
fâte, fatt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pőt,

3. Subjec. : Having a sensation of coolness ; somewhat cold.
4. Objea: Moderately cold ; causing a aensation of coolness, generally accompanied with ahivering; chilly.
II. Figuratively:
5. Subjea: Cold and reserved in manaers, temper, or feeling; distant, formal.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "But be is chill to praite or blame." Tennyon: The Troo Yoces. }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Objec.: Causiag a diacouragement to or dhecking warmth of feeliog or manners ; dopressing, discouraging; diataat, formal.
"Downwnid and evor downward, and deeper in agoie
ohell valloy."
Crabb thu dit Ch nd cold: "Chis diatinguighes between chil is to say, it expresees a degree of cold. The weather is often chilly in summer; but it ia cold in wiater. We apeak of taking the chill off water whes the cold is in part remoyed; and of a chili ruaning through the frame when the cold begins to penetrate the frame that is in a state of warnth." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
chill-cold, as Very cold.
"A chiluoold hloud... .
chill-hardening; s. A mode of tempering ateel-cutting iatriments, by exposing the red-hot metal to a blast of cold air.
ghill, "chyl-2ym, v.t. \& i. [CumL, s.]
A. Transitive:
L. Ordinary Language:
3. Literally:
(1) To make cold or chilly; to strike with a chill.
 Cali: Frag. of Science ande ec
". . by suowe linuodirate chilita."
4. Fig.: To -heck warmth of feeling or manners; to discourage, to depress ; to damp the apirita.

As an icy touch had chiurd its heart. II. Iron Manuf.: To cause the surface of moiten iroa to cool auddenly by the introduction of a piece of cold iron, so as to incrense the hardnese. [Chill, s., B. 2.]
$\dagger$ B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To become cold, to ahiver.
2. Fig. : To become cold, diatant, or formal In manners or feeling; to be diacoaraged, dishesrtened, or downcast.
-Al chaonged her chere and chylled at the hert."
Altit. Poems ; Potionce, 307.
ghilled, pa. par. \& a. [Cuill, v.]
A. Aspa. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:
-1. Ord. Lang.: Chill, cold.
"He and, nad Prlam": aged lointa with chuled fear
3. Technically:
(1) Iron Manuf.: Made of Iron which has been hardened by chilling. Chilled castings are psed for axle-boxea, iron wheel-hubs, rulls for iron-rolliag milla, ploughaharea, aad mouldboards, stamp-heads, heavy hammers, and anvils for some kinds of work, and in many other mstancea. (Knight.)
(2) Painting: Dimmed, clonded; affected with blooming.

## chilled-shot, 8

Mil.: Shot of very rapidly cooled or chilled east-iron, which thus acquire a hardaess of nearly equal efficiency with ateel for penetrating iron platea, and yet produced at a very much leas cost. Chilied-ahot break up on passing through the platea, and the fragments are very deatructive oa crowded decks.
ghin'-1̌, s. [Sp. chilit, chile.]

1. The popular name of the American Redpepper.
2 The pod or fruit of the Capsicum (q.v). Spec, the dried ripe pod of Capsicum fastigiatum.
"Curry powder.- Form the baile of Cayenne pepper and Chilli or Chili Vinegar: Vinegar flavoured with Capsicam poda.
chilli (or ohili) sauoe, s. A spicy condimental sauce, varioualy composed.

## chill'-11-nčes, s. [Eng crilly; -ness.]

1. Literally:
2. The quality or state of being chilly.
"The chillinew of their waters."-Locke: Education,
3. Coolness ; a moderats degree of cold.
II. Fig. : A aenastion of diecouragenaent or depreaaion.
 Cilil., v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Sce the verb).
C. As substantlve:
4. Ordinary Language:
(1) The act of cooling or making chill (lit. fig.).

* (2) The act or atate of alivering.

Promyle Pory.
2. Iron Manuf.: The procesa of chill-hardening. [ChilL, s., II. 2.]

Chill'-Ǐ̌ig-hạm, s. [A proper name, see A.] A. As substantive:

Geog.: A parish in Northumberland, on the river Tili, about four and a haif miles aouth of Wooler.
B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to or connected with the parish described under A.

## Chillingham bulls, Chillingham

 cattle, a. pi. Certain bulls, or rather cattle of both aexea, preaerved in a semi-wild state in Chillingham Park. They are jure whits, except the muzzie, which is black, and the horna, which are tipled with black. The white colour on the body, however, is artificially produced, the owner causing ali spotted calve日 to be killed. They are now generally believed to be the deaceadanta of the mountain bull or Urus which were wid in Gaul at the time of Cæsar's invasion, and the atock whence our larger cattle have beea derived. Some writers have thought them descended from ordinary cattle which have become wild, and others have made them a distiact speciea, Bos Scaticus. Profeasor W. Boyd Dawking considers them the last surviving repreaentatives of the gigantic Urua of the Pleistocene period, reduced in aize and modifted in every reapect by their amall range and their contact with mant. (Q. J. Geol. Soc., vol. xxii. (I866), pt. i., p. 398.)$\dagger$ ghil'-líng-1̆̌, adv. [Eag. chilling; -ly.] la a chilling manner.
"Auilingiy a qualifcation which must then have fallen
the ears of belligerent Tories." - Doiry Newer, April 19, 1872
"çillínĕss, * Yhin'-něss, * çhill'něsse,

1. Lit. : A aensation of colduess, a chill
"Lead their wcaker ere To conquer the nightis chine ene".
2. Fig.: A feeling of discouragement or depreation.
çhill'-y̆, a. \& adv. [Eng. chill; -y.]
A. As adjective:
I. Literally:
3. Feeling a sensation of coldnese or chillinesa.

Gir Charies I'm as chitly an a bottle of port in a hard trost,"-Colman the younger: The Poor Gentlo-
2. Causing a seasation of coldneas or chilliдезя.

## My chuddring limbs." $\begin{gathered}\text { A chith sweat bedews Phutpa. }\end{gathered}$

II. Fig. : Cold in maaners, distant, cool.
t B. As adv.: In a chili or cool manner (lit. \& fig.).
chī-1ó-car'-pŭs, s. [Gr. xéinos (chellos) $=\mathbf{a}$ lip, and кaprós (karpos) $=$ a fruit.]

Bot. : An imperfectly known genus of climbing planta, nativea of Java, having a salvershaped corolla, capitate atigma, and capsular fruit. The geaua is referred to the Apoeynacex. (Treas. of Bot)

 grass.]

Bot. : A geaus of plants of the order Graminex, allied to Phleum and Phaiaria.
 and obovs (odous) $=$ a tooth.]

Bot. : A genns of Labiatz, consisting of a aingle speciea from Now Holland. It is a branched glsbrous or elightly pubescent slirub. In habit and structure the genus is very near Prostanthera, differlag only in having no appendagea to the anther cell. (Treas. of Bot.)
 and obovs (odous), gealt. öfovtos (odontos) $=\AA$ tooth.]
Zool.: A genta of Infuaoris, of the family Trachelina, having the body cnvered with cilia; month with teeth arranged in tlie form of a tube; fore part of the head produced into a broad mernbranous or ear-like lip. The cilia form loagitudinal rowe. (Griff. \& Henfrey.)
chi-1t-glðt'-tis, s. [Gr. xeilos (cheilnt) $=a$ lip, and $\gamma \lambda \omega \bar{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$ (glōssa) or $\gamma \lambda \hat{\omega} \tau \tau a$ (glötta) $=$ a tongue.]
Bot. : A small geaus of terreatrial Australaaian orchida, bearing radical leaves in pairs, and solitary palaste reddish fiowers.
chī-1og-nath-ㅍ-form, a. [Eng. chilognuth, and form.]
Entom.: A term applled to the larve of those coleopterous insects which are herblvorous, elongated, and oub-cyliadrical, and reaemble the geaus Jula.
 chi-log'-na-thees (Mod. Lat.), s. pl. [Gr. xeìlos (cheilos) $=$ a lip, and $\gamma v a ́ \theta o s($ gnathos) $=$ a jaw.]

1. Entom. : An order of the Myriapoda, or Centipedes, distinguiahed by having the two mandibles and the tongue ao united as to form a large lower lip; aateane ahort with six or seven joints, body convexly cylindrical, legs ahort and alender. The aegments of the body, from the fourth, fifth, or sixth from the head, have each of them two jair of legs. It containa the Millepedes and Galleyworins. At leart aeventy apecies are known. The arder is also called Diplopoda. They are found beneath the bark of trees and in luumid found beneath and feed both upon animal and vegetjlaces, and feed
2. Palceont.: The order began, as far as is known, in the Carboniferous period.
chill'-ó-gram, s. [Kilogram.]
$\dagger$ chī-1o'-ma, s. [Gr. хeín $\mu \mu a$ (cheiloma) $=\mathbf{a}$ lip, rim, or edge. (Septuagint.)]

Zool. : The upper lip of a mammal when it is tumid, and contiuued uninterrujtedly from the nostril. A good example of this may be seen in the camel.
chī-1orm'-ö-năs, s. [Gr. $\chi^{\text {cinos }}$ (cheilos) $=a$ lip, and $\mu$ óvas (monas) $=$ single, solitary.]
Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Mnuadina, free awimming or temporarily fixed; mouth oblique or lateral, and aurmounted by a lip; chere are two flagella, one of which is convolute and adherent.
Chī-10'-nī-an, Chī-lŏn'-ic, $a$. [From Lat, Chil(o), and Eng. 81ff. -ian, -ic.] Relating to Chilo, one of the seven sagea of Grcece. (Smart in Worcester.)
chī-1ǒp'- $\mathbf{\delta - d a ( L a t . ) , ~ c h i ̄ ' - 1 \delta - p o ̆ d s ~ ( E n g . ) , ~ * ~}$ pl. [Gr. xidias (chilias) $=$ a thousand, snd noús (pous', genit. roóós ( podos) $=$ a foot.]

1. Entom. : An order of Myriapoda or Centipedes, the genera of which have clongated antennæ, with fourteen to forty or more joints, a depressed body covered with coriaceous plates, snd legs of variable length. Each segment of the body has a singie pair of legs. The order contains the Centipedes proper as distinguished from Millepedes, \&c. it is sometimes called also Syngnatha. Nearly 100 apecies arc known. They all run tast, are caroivorous, and nocturnal. They are principally found beneath stones, the bark of trees, and in loose, humid earth.
2. Palcaont. : No apeciea of the order has yet beea found fossil.
ohīl-ö-pǒd'-i-form, a. [Eag. chilopod, -i conaective, and form.]
Entom.: A term applied to the larve of Coleopterous insects which are oubhexapod, with a long, linear, depressed body, and bear a resemblance to the genus scolopoder. o. 166.)
! ohil-б-pǒd-I-mor' phoŭs, a. [Eng. chilo. pod; - - - connective; Gr. $\mu$ орфй (morphè) $=$ form; Eng. auff. -ous.] The same as Canlopodilorm (q.v.).
"Thoes |lartwi belng the must perfect chilopodh mology. IIL. xxix, p . 16 C
©hī-löp'-sìs, s. [Gr. xeî̀os (cheilos) $=$ a lip,
 ance.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniacer, conaisting of a single apecies of erect branching shrubs from Mexico. It has long linear entire altermate leaves, and beautiful flowers in terminal, dense, apicate racemes. (Treas of Bot.)
Chil'-tẽrn, a. \& a. [A proper nsme, see A.] A. As substantlve:

Geog.: The name of certain beech-ciad hills in Buckinghamshire, formerly tnfested by robbers. To keep these in cheek, a func tionsry was appointed, who was called Steward of the Chillern Hundreds $(q . \nabla$.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the hills deacribed under A.
Chiltern hundreds, s. A hiliy diatrict in Buckinghamshire, belonging to the Crown. The office of Steward of this diatrict, although the duties have loag ceased to be more than nominal, is still retained for a special purpose. No Member of Parliament is allowed to resign his seat, sad if ha wishea to vscste it he can ouly do so by accepting some offica of profit under the Crown. The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is therefore applied for by sny member desiring to retire, and its acceptance necessarily vacates his seat.
Chil-tōn-īte, s. [Etymol. douhtful. Apparently aamed sfter a Mr. Chillon.]
Min.: The same as Prehnite (q.r.).
Ch1-mæ'-ra, s. [Lat. chimora; Gr. xıнаipa (chimaira) = (1) a she-goat, (2) a fire-apouting ponnster with a son's head, a serpent's tail and \& goat's bouly, killed by Bellerophon.] [Chimera.]

1. Myth.: [Chimera].
2. Tchthy.: A genus of fishes, tha type of the family Chimerida, having the tail eading in a slender thread, the hear pointed, and apirade single. Chimera monstrosa ia aoma. times called tha Sea-mouster, snd sometimes the King of the Harrings. It is s native of the Northera Seas, from which it atraggles to Britain and follows shosls of herrings $8 s$ they move from tha deep aea towards the ahore. [Cin:1eride.]
chi-maer'- $\mathbf{1}$ dm, s.pl. 【Lat. chimer(a); fem. n. suff. -ider.]
3. Cchthy.: A family of cartilgginous fishes, diatiaguished by tha head being furnished with appeddagea, and the tail terminating in a point. it contains two apecies, Chimera and Callorhynchus.
4. Palcoont.: The Chinærida begin with the Devonian rocks.
chi'mwr'oid, a, \&s. [Lat. chimora; and Gr. l㖵 (eulos) $=$ form, apjearance.]
A. As adj.: Pertaiving to, or reaembling Chimeride
B. As subst. : A fish beionging to the family Chimæridx, or akin to Chiniera.
"In the Mesozolc and Kasnozole deposita the remalns
of Chimeroido

ohi-măph'-il-a, (Gr. xeiua (cheimut) $=$ winter, snd $\phi$ ini $\omega$ (phileō) $=$ to love; from the laves rataiaing their green colour during winter.]
Bot.: A amall genns of Pyrolacere, nativea of Europe, Siberia, snd North Arnerica. The plants, called Winter-greena in America, hav Woody aubterranean shoots, sud a ahort sten with s tuft of thlck, ahining, avergreen leaves, oblong, wedge-ahaped, or lanceolate. The pedicels are one-flowered, bearing handaomo beil-shaped, whita flowers,tinged with purplishred, and very sweet-acented. (Treas. of Bot.) Chimaphita umbellata is a most activa diuretic. C. mactlata ia used in North America in strangury and nephritis. (Lindley.)
chī-măph'-1-1ĭn, s. [Mod. Lat. chimaphil(a) -in.]
Chem. : The name given to the tasteiess, inodorous crystals found in the leaves of Chimaphila umbellata.
chī-măr'-this, s. [Gr. Xeiдирpos (cheimarros) $=$ a torrent; from the plaut growing on the banke of torrents.

Bot. : Riverwond, a genus of white-wooded American trees, velonging to the order Rubi acea. The wood is used for beams and rafters.

- çimb ${ }^{\circ}$ chÿmbes s. [A.S. cim, found in cimstan $=$ a base; Sw. kim, kimb, kimme: Dut. him, kimme.]

1. Coopering: The edge of a cask or tab formed by the ends of the ataves.
"Tha atreem of lyf now droppeth on the ehymba.
2. Naut. : Thst part of the wsterway which is left above the deck, and hollowed out to form a channel.

## * çhím'-blĕy, s. [Chimney.]

chĭm-hŏ-rāz'-ite,s. [From Chimborazo, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.). 1 Min.: The asma as Aranonite (q.v.).
çhime (1), "çhimbe, "chymbe, "çhymme,
3. [A corruption of chimbale or chymbate, a dialectic form of O. Fr. cimbale or cymbale, $=$
 umbalon).]
A. Onlinary Languags:
I. Literally:
21. A cymbai; probabiy used also for a bell. (See extract.)
rasen bella.
Cursor Mifundis 12.198
2. The harmonic or consonsnt sound of scveral instruments or bells. [B. I.]
$\dagger$ II. Figuratively:

1. Harmoniaed sonads of any inatrument of music.

The Minatrel waked his harp-three times Aroue the weott: The Lady of the Lake, IL \%.
2. Any gound in harmony or accord.
"A happy chime of many dancling feet."
3. A correspoadeace in sound or propor-

Ring all thelr "Lyifo and time
B. Techntccully:

1. Mrusic:
(1) A number of bells sttuned to each other in diatonic succession. A peai consists of threa or more bells in harmonic auccession, which may be rung auccessively or simuitaneously, but will not admit of a tuue being played upon them. Thus a set embracing the eight notes of the common acale will constitute a chime, while a set upon the first, third, fifth, and eighth of the acalo would be a pesl. The amallest number of bella that can be gaid to constitute a chima is flve, hut the number may be increased indafinitely. The ususl number is st least nine, which number embraces the eight notea of the naturai acale, with the addition of a flat seventh. A pparatus for ringing chimes is aaid to have been firat msde at Alost, in East Fianders (Belgium), in $\mathbf{1 4 8 7}$. Pottheff, the chime-player of Amsterdam, in the latter part of the lith ceatury, played planoforte music with faclity. Each key required a force equal to two ponads' weight. (Knight.)
(2) An arrangement of bella and atrikers in an organ or musical box, operated in harmony with the reeds, pipea, or tonguea, as the case may be.

## chime-barrel, \&

Horol.: A prolnagation of the rim of a triking-wheel, which is furnished with pins Ske the harrel of a musical-hox, the pin lifting the tails of the hammers, which are set on one axis and strike their respective bella when aet in motion.
chime-bell, * chymbo belle,s. A bell or set of bells harmoniaed.
"His chymbe belle ho doth rynge" $\begin{gathered}\text { ditanunder, } 1,852\end{gathered}$
çhime (2), s. [Chimb.]

* çhime (3), \%. [Chine.]
¢hime, * chi-men, *'chy-myn, "chimbe, v.i. \& t. [Chime (1), s.]
A. Intransitive:
I. Literaily:

1. To sound in harmony or accord; to give out a aound in harmony, as bells, they mesowhile remsining unmoved. it is opposed to
ringing, in which the bell la raised, l.s. swune round. (Stainer \& Barreti)
2. To cause belle to ring in harmony or so cord.

## ${ }^{\text {Mrompe Pary }}$

11. Figuratively:
12. To correspond or accord to rotation or proportion.
"Father and son, pusband and wits, and such other correlattva torma, do beloog ooe to another ; and 2. To agree, suit, or accord with.

- Any mect whoge roveoning , lotervretation and language I have been ueod to,

3. To join or fali in with in accord; to join or interfera in a conversation; ofton followed by in with.
"He yot only ent quietly and heard his futher mallec not: Fircorg of John Bult.
4. To make jingling rhymes.

- 5. To clatter, to chatter.

Tho sely longe may wel ryngo and eMmbe
Of wreechednen that pased is ful yoorse"
O1 wreecliednen uhat passed is fal yoore."
16 To give utterance to any harmonioue aounda.
${ }^{12}$ Before the ening of those thoo chime for ever

B. Transitive:
I. Litcrally:

1. To play a tuna on beils, efther hy ma chinery or by hand, by meana of hammers, on swingiag tha clsppers, the beli remaining un moved. It is opposed to ringing in which the bells are raised, that is, ownog round. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
2. To cause to oound in harmony.

- II. Fig.: To ufter harmoniously.
"Let simple Wordsworth ehime his chlldish remes
Byron: English Bards and Seoteh Reviewors.
chimed, pa. par. or a. [Chime, v.]
çhim'-ër, s. [Eng. chim(e); er.] One who or tost which chimes.
chi-mër'-a, chi-mər'-a,s. [Lat. chimoona; Gr, x! $\mu \mathrm{t} \boldsymbol{p a}$ (chimaina).] [Chimera.]

1. Myth. : A fabulous fire-breathing monter, with a lion'a head, aerpent's tail, and goat'a middle, killed by Bellerophon, at cording to Hesion, it was the dsughter of Typhaon and Echidris, with the heads of a llon, goat, and aerpent.
2. Ord. Lang. (Fig.): Any vain and ldie fancy ; a foolish and unreal creature of the imagination.
Thou, whose whole exi teece hithorto wainachmare
And scen ic show, at leng th becomest a reallt
lyle: Prench Aovolution, pt. i., bl. 1. , eh. IT.
chĭm-ër'e, chym-er, "chym-our, a [O. Fr. chamarre; Fr. cimarre, simarre;
Ital. zimarra: Sp. chamarra, from zamarro $=a$ abepherd's coat made of aheepakina, a sheepskin, from Arsb. sammur $=$ the Scythian weassl or insrten, the sable. (Mahn.).]
3. Eccles. : (For definition aee extract).
"The chimere [is] tbe
 Thally sewet whith leformation, till Qoeen Always of marlet all|:
bot Bishop Hooper mera: pling first at the robe Itheif wod then at the colour of th, hat too Hight and
gay for the eplscopal gravity, it was changed for

4. Ord. Lang.: A light gown of any kind. (Scotch.)

 chimer(a), sud sutf. -ical.] lmaginary, fancl-
ful, having no reality or ground ; exieting aotaly io the imagination.
chímĕr'-1-căl-ly̆y, udv. [Eng. chimerioal: -ly.] In a fanciful manner; valify, fantastically. (Johmson.)



- Chil'mër-ize, v. 4 [Eog ehimer(a); -dze] To raise, creata, or entertain chimeras or foolish groundless faveiem
"What avo all thement oppletical droems and out Frank of Docoulins 156264, ip 220 .
- chim'-Io, chim'-Io-al, as [Cerwic]
- ohim'-In, a. [Corrupted from Fr. chemin = ruad.
Law: A way, whether thls be the king's higliway or a private way. It is divided ioto chimin in gross, where a person holds a way principally or solely in itself, and chimin appendant where he holds it appurtenant to something else.
- chim'-im-age, s. [Fr. chemin = a road, way.] Old Law: A toll pald for passage tlirough a orest.
chim'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [CHime, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verle)
C. As eubstantive:
I. Literully:

1. Tha act or practice of playing chimes.
2. The act of sounding harmonically; a chime.
II. Fig.: A foining or falling in with in accord.
chiming-machine, \& A kiod of chimeharrel with projecting pina, which, when the barrel is turned by a crank, pinl the ropes of the bells, and so produce a chime.

- chim'-ist, s. [Снемist.]
chim'-la,s. (Scotch.) [Chimney.]
chimla-lug, 8. The fireside.
" While frosty winds blaw in the drift,
Ben to the chimia lug."
phĭm'lĕy, s. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Chiminey.]
chimiey-brace, s. The mantelpiece. (Seoteh.)
chimleg-cheelks, s. ph, The atone pillars at the aide of a fire. (Scotch.)
chimioy-neuck, s, A chimney-corner. Scoti: Tales of $M y$ Landtora, Hi. 250 .
ghim'-mingg, s. [Etymol doubtful, but probahly from Dut. kim. See Chimb.]
Metal.: The operation of agitsting ore ina keeve, or tub, hy meana of a stirrer, the keeve being inclined at ao angle of $45^{\circ}$. The ore and water being placed in the tub, the whole mass ia violently stirred natil It all partakes of ths gyration, when the stirring is stopped snd the heavier particles first resch the bottom. The different atrata of particles are then aorted according to quality. [Keeven]
chim'-nĕy, "çhem-ne, *çhim-ne, chem-1-ney, "çhymp-ne, * çhymдey, * $\boldsymbol{\text { ghym-en-ee, * chym-en-eye, }}$ - schim-nay, s. \& a. [Fr. cheminée; Sp. ehimenea; ltal. cammino; Ger. kamin, from Gr. кapivos (kaminos); Lat. caminus $=a$ furnace.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
- 1. A furnace, a grate.
"And his feet [were] like to intoun as in a brennynge ciymeney."-Wycliff: Riev. 1 is .

2. A fire-place, a 8 tove, a hearth.
"A schimnay of charcole to chanfen the knygbta"
3. The flue, vent, or passage throngh which the amoks escapes from ths fire into the open air.
4. A tube of glasa placed over the flame of a lamp to increase the draught, improve the consbustion, and protect the flame.
5. The portion of the flue staading sbove the rool. [Chimney-shaft.]
II. Hist.: Down to the thirteenth century, the peopla seem to have been generally destitute of chimneya. The open hols for the emission of smoks is referred to in Herodotus, viil 137 :-" Now it happened that the sun Was shining down the chimeey into the room Where thay were; . . . the boy, who had a knifs in his hand, made \& mark with it round
the sunehins on the floor of the room." In the Middle Ages people mads fires in their house in a hols or put in the centre of the floor, under an opening formed jo the roof; and when the fanily lay down for the night -for it cao hardly be sald that they went to bed-the hole was closed by a cover of wood. The laws of the frudal sges (couvre-fou of the French; curfew-bell of the Engliah) ordered that auch fires should be extingulshed at a certalo tims in the evening. William 1. introduced this law into England in 1068, snd troduced tha flxed the ignitegium at seven in the evening. The law was abolished by Henry I. in 1100. Comimon before the reign of Elizaheth. Thus Harrison, in his Description of England (ed. Furnivall), 1. 338, says: "Now have we manle chimniea; and yet our tenderlings complains of rhoumes, catarrha, and poses [colds in the head]; then had we none but reredosses [open hearths]; and our heads did naver ake" A tax, called Chimney-money (q.v.), was imposed on each hesrth or atove in a houss in the reigu of Charles 1I., and was aboliahed in the relgn of William and Mary.
The following are the names of the various parts of the chimney : The opening into the room is the fireplace. The floor of the fireroom is tha fireplace. The foor of the ireplacs is the hearth. Ths paved portion in front of the hearth is the 8lab. At the back of the fireplace is the firs-back. The flariog sides of the fireplace ara the covings.
The vertical sides of the opening, a part of the wall of the apartment, are the jarnbs. The chimney - pieca is the ornamental dressing around the jambs and mantel. The entabis. ture resting on the latter la the mantel. The mantel-shelf, or mantel-piecs, rests thereupon. Ths whole hollow apacs from the flreplace to the top of the wall is the fonnel, or chimneyhood. The contracting portion of the funnei is the gathering. The narrowest part is the throat. The throat is closed (at times) by a damper. Above this is tha flue. The wall above the mantel against the flue is the breast. above the mantel against the fhime is the breast. This, in England, is usually gurmounted by a chimnsy-pot, and that frequently by \& hood, vane, or cowl. A cluster of chimneys is a stack. A chimney-board closes the fireplace in summer. A ciper-tunnel is a false chimney placed on a house as an orndment or to balance things. (Knight.)
B. Aa adjective: (Sea the compounds).
chimney-arch, s. An arch turned over the fireplace.
chtmney-hoard, s. A plecs of board used to close ul the fireplace in anmmer.
ohimney-brace, chimley-brace, 8. The nantel-shelf. (Scotch.)
chimney-can, s. A chimney-pot.
chimney-cap, .
6. An abaens or cornice forming s crowning termination for a chimney.
7. A device to render more certain the expulsion of smoke, by presanting the exit aperture to leeward, or by a rotstory device. [COWL]
chimney-cheeks, chimley-choelss, 8. pl. The jamba of a chimney-piece.
chimney-collar, s. A device to prevent the leakarg of rain aronnd a chimney-atack
where it protrudea through a roof. The alates where it protrudes through a roof. The alates
or shinglea lie poon the slanting plates, and upright plates lie closely against the bricks.
chimney-fine, e. [Calmnev, 3.]
chimney-hook, s. A hook suspended in a chimuey from which to hang pots over the fire.
chimney-jack, s. A rotating chimneyhead; a kind of revolving cowl
chiminey-jambs, s. pl. The jambs of the fireplace. [JAmb.]

* chimney-man, s. An offlecer sppointed to collect chimney-money.


## - chimney-moncy, s.

Old Law: A tsx paid for each chimngy in a house. It was irmposed by Act 14, Chas. Il., c. 2 , which enacted that every hearth and stova of every dwelling-houss, "except such as pay not to church and poor, should pay two shiflings per annnm at Michaelmas and Lady day." The tax was abolished in the reign of William and Mary. It was also called Heabth-monet.
chimney-nook, chimley-nencls, a [Eng. chimney; Scotch \& Prov. Eng chlmitey and nowek $=$ nook.] The corner of the tire place : the fireside.
chimrey - plece, s. The ornamental frama round a fireplace, consisting of jamlis and mantal.

## ohimney-plant,

Bot. : Campanula pyramidalis.

## chimney-pot, a

1. Lit. : A tube of pottsry or sheet-metal, used to carry up a flus above the chimney shaft. They are sometimes ornamental, and made to agrea in design with the character of the bnilding.
2. Fig.: A gentlemsn's hat so called from its shape snd colnnr. (Slang.)
chimney-shaft, \& The portion of the chiningy carried np above the roof.

## chimney-swallow, 8.

Orwith.: A apecies of swallow. Hirundo rustica, so called from its selecting chimneya, outhouses, ruins, dcc., as the favounts sitea outhouses, rums, \&c, as the favounts sitea or its nests. The
 thmu the chimner-woull

## chimney-sw eep, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: A man whoas occupation it is to clean the flues of chimneys of the accumulated soot
2. Bot. ( $p$ l. Chimney-sweeps): The same an Chimney-sweeper, 11. 2.

## chimney-sweeper, \&

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) A chimney-aweap.
"To look like her. are chimpey-meepers hlack"
(2) A machine for aweeping chimueys. It was invented in Fngland by Smart, 1805, to superseds the climbing boys, who were so eruelly treated. A brush of rattan is fixed un the end of a rod which consists of jointed aections of cans.
*2. Fig.: Used proverbially for any ons of a mean occuration.
-Golden Inds and giris all must
As chimney-sweepers, come to dust."
II. Technically: 18 1. Law: The 28 Geo. I11. c. 48 , and 4 and 5 Wil. 1V., which passed on 2 enth Jnly, 1834 , and their apprentices, as well as providing for the safer construction of chimneys and fives. It prohilited the apprenticing of childrea under ten years old to chimney-sweepers.
2, Botany:
(1) The heads of Plantago lanceolata. (Britt. ( Holland.)
(2) Lazula campestris. (Britt. \& Holland.)

Chimney-sweeper's Cancer:
Med. : A disease, alao called Soot-wart, or Cancer scroti.

## chimney-top, $s$

1. Ord. Lang.: The top of a chimney; a chimney-cap or cowl, a chimney-pot. "Many a time and oft

## Have you climbid ne to wall and lattlenenta To towers aud windows, yea, to chimneytope." <br> To towers and windows, yea, to chimney-topo,"

2. Music: In organ huilding, a metsllic mouthpipe whose otherwise closed upper end has an open tube of small dimension, which allows a part of the air to escape and has the effect of aharping the note. [MOUTH-PTPE.].
chimney-valve, s. A device of Dr. Franklin for withdrawing the foul air from $\mathrm{n}_{1}$ apartment by means of the upward draft in the chimney. In its aimplest fora it conslists: merely of a metallic frame fitted in an apermerely of a metanic frame nith the chimney and having a suspended ture in the chimney and having a suspended flap opening inwardly to the chimney which. ahnts off a down-draft into the room.
chī-mō-năn'-thŭs, s. [Gr. xei $\mu \omega v$ (cheimōn), $=$ winter, and autos (anthos) =a flowar ; in raterence to its early flowering.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Calycanthns family, and consisting of a aingle apecies. the Japan Allapice, Chimonanthu*


fragrans, well known in gardens for its early flowering and the sweet acent of its blossoma It was introduced from China in 1766. It is a much-branched shrub, and is generally a much-branched shrub, and is generally flowers are sessile, abont an inch in diameter, flowers are sessile, abont an inch in dameter,
made np of a large number of pale yellow, made $n p$ of a large number of pale yellow,
waxy petals arranged in several rows. Thay appear in mild winters about Christmas, and last for a long time. (Treas. of Bot.)
 chimpanze, trom the native Guinea name.]
Zool.: The popular name of either of the two apecies of anthropoid apes of the genus Anthrupopithecna, from tropical Africa. (The geveric name Troglodytes formerly used for these animals must be dmoped, as it properly belongs to e genus of birds.) The chimpanzeea are large, aemt-arboreal enthropoids, with very long arms, and can assume a nearly erect posture, though shen on the ground their favourite mode of progreasion is 8 kind of ahanibling canter. The Common Chimpanzee ( $A$. troolodytes) ia the best knowa Chimpanzee ( $A$. troglodytes) is the best know apecies; of the other, the Bald Chimpanzee, A. calvus (assumed to be the Troglodytes calvu: ni Du Challu), only two examples have yet (1893) been brought to Europe. One of these the famous "Sally," lived in the Gardens of the Zoolugical Society, Regent'a Park, for a period of eight ypars. (Proc. Zool Soc., 1885, p. 673 ; 1889, p. 316.)
çhĭn, * çhĭnne, "çhy̆n, "çhy̆nne, \& \& a. [A.S. cin; Dut. kin = the chin; Icel. kinn Dan. \& Sw. kind $=$ the cheek: Goth. kinus $=$ the cheeks; O.H. Ger. chinri; M.H. Ger kinne; Ger. kirn; Lat. genu, all = the cheek ; Gr. $\gamma^{\prime} \nu \nu$ (genus); Sadsc. kanu = the jaw.]
A. As substantire
3. The lower portion of the face below the under lip.
4. Couversation ; particulariy emphatic or offensire rejoinder, or idle talk. (U.S. Slang.)
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
chin-cloth, a The amme as Cern-clout (q.v.).
"Acap which they fusten with a very broed chin-
"chin-clout, s. A cloth or muffler formerly worn round the chin by women.

And from the chin-elout to the lowiy alipper
Io Hellicoolan streams hts raise shall dip her."
$\dagger$ chin-deep, adv. Very deep, almost overwhelmed.
"0 To fancy himsolf ehin-deop in rtchea"-Lams:
chin-scab, s. A disease in sheep.
chin-strap, $s$.

1. Ord. Lang.: A strap of a cap or hat passing under the chin.
2. Saulllery: A strap connecting the throatatrap and nose-band of a halter.

* chin-welk, s. A disease, also calied Mentagra (q. $\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{o}}$ ).
chin, v.i. To talk idly, empbatically, or offensively. (U. S. slang.)
Chi'-na, s. \&i a. [The name of a country in the extreme exst of Asia, constituting one o the largest empirea io the world. Excluding ita dependant islands, it extends from lat. 20 to $41^{\circ}$, or even to $46^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat., and from $98^{\circ}$, or even $85^{\circ}$ to $98^{\circ}$ E. long. ; being thus from 1,400 to 2.000 miles long, by 900 to 1,300 broad, with an area of about $1,534,953$ aquare milea, or with its dependencies, $3,924,627$ aquare miles. Its population is atated to be 425 millions.]


## A. As substantive:

1. As a proper name: The country referred to in the etymology.
2. A fine variety of pottery, now known as porcalain, originaliy introduced from the country whose bame it bore for some centuries. The term porcelaia is Portuguese. [Porcelain.]

Spleen, vapours, or mamil-pox, above them all

3. Articlea made of a finer apecies of earthenware in imitation of the genuine china.
In the same beaket. carry your plate and china together

B. As adj.: Made of chins-ware or porcelain.


## china aster, a

Bot: A apecies of the Asteraces (q.v.); Callistephus chinensis, also called Callitiomma hortense.

## china-bark, a

Boh: The bark of Buena hexandra, formerly used as a febrifuge, but of llttle valne. It growa in the hotter parts of South America.
china-blue style, s. A mode of calicoprinting in which indigo-biuea are printed on the cloth and fixed by baths of salta of fron and of alkali.
china-clay, 8. A fine potter's clay obtained in Cornwall, Devonahire, and certain districts of Weatern Eogland, and extensively used in the mannfacture of china It is alao called koolin (q.จ.).
china-crape, e. A very fine and beantlful kind of ailk crape. (Nuttall)
china-glaze, s. A preparation for paintlog blue fret. Ten parts of it ara of glass, twenty-vine lead, three or mora of blue cals. (Ogilvie.)
china-grass, 8.
Bot.: The fibre of Bohmeria nived, the Rheea or Ramee.

China-grass cloth :
Fabric: A fine fabric made from the flbre of an Iudian nettle, the Rheea or Ramee.
china-ink, s. [INdian Ink.]
china-orange, 2. The name of a amall sweet orange, citrus aurantium, originally brought from China
china-pink, s.
Bot. : Dianthus chinensis, a perennial flowering variety of pink.
china-root, s.
Med. : The tuberous rhizome of a plent, Smilax China, formerly used for the same purposes as sarsaparilla now is.
china-rowe, s.
Botany \& Horticulture:

1. A garden name given to several varieties of rose. Derived from Rosa indica and $R$. semperforens, natives of Chins.
2. A beautiful flowering plant of the mallow kind, Hibiscus rosa sinensis, very common In gardens in China and the East Indies.
china-shop, s. A shop for the sale of chicaware.

- A bull in a china-shop: A proverbial phrase applied to one who does great damage ignorantly, carelessly, or in reckiess fury; in allusion to the story of a maddened hull rushing into a chion ahop and amashing the contenta before it coald fe driven out.
"Well! now they sro anl away, let un trisk at our ense gnd have at every thing like the bull in the china. china-stone, \&. [Petustze.]
chlna-tree, 2. Melia Azedarach, which is cultivated in North America.
"Lovel the landscape grew, and along the shores of Shaded by chima-trees, inn the midst of larariant
grdens.
china-ware, s. [China, A. 2, 3.]
Chi''ra-man, \& [Eng. China, nod man.] A native of CLina.
chinaman's-hat, 2. The name given by collectors to the shell of a molluse, Calyptraia sinensis.
çhinc'-a-pĭn, s. [Fr.]
Bot.: The Dwart Chestnut, Castanea prumila, a native of South America.
çhinçh, \% [S $\Gamma^{\circ}$. = a bug, from Lat. cimex.] Entomology:
1 The bed-bug, Cimex lectularius. [Bug,
A. I. 2 (2).]

2. Blissus leucopterus, an American insect very destructive to corn, and resembling a bug in its unpleasant odour, also called chintz, chinch-bug, and chink-bug.
chinch-bug, \& [CHiNCA, 2]
"Chiriohe, chynche, $a$ \& \& [Cutoric, Chynehyn.]
A. As adj.: Niggardly, mean
"He war large and nouth Chincha,"-Havelok, 2 , SSL
B. As subst.: A miserly, mean peraon (See quotation from Prompl. Parv, under the following word.)

* çhĭnç'-ẽr, "chynch-are, "chynchyr ${ }^{\text {e. }}$ [Mid. Eng, chynch(yn); er.] A miserly. niggardly fellow.

çhinç'-ẽr-ie, "chinch-er-ye, "chynch er-ie, ${ }^{2}$ chyn-cer-y, s. [Mid. Eng. chinche; suff. -rie $=-$ ry.] Niggardliness, meanness.
"By cause of his skareto and chyncheric", 18
"Chyncery (ehtincherye, P.) or scaraneate. Parot
çhïu-çhil'-1a, s. [Porhaps Sp. chinchilla, a dim. of chinche $=a \operatorname{bag}$. (Mahn.)]

1. Zool.: A small rodent, a native of Chill, Chinchilla lanigera, the typical species of the

chinchilla.
order Chinchillidse. 14 is about nine or tem luchea loag, and has a bushy tail. Its pearly. gray fur is very noft, and is used for muffis. tippetw, lining for cloaks, \&c.
2. Comm. : The fur of the animal ducribed in 1
3. Fabric: A heavy cloth for romen's winter cloaking, with a long-napped surface rolled into little tufts in imitation of chinchilla lur.
çhin-çhil-lǐ-des, 8. pl. [From Eng chirchill(a), and Lat, fem. pl. suff. ida.]
4. Zool. : A family of amall rodents, nativee of Chili They grow to about the aize of a rabbit. Genera, Chinchilla, Lagotis, de.
5. Paloont.: Genera of the family are found from the Pliocene, if not even from the Miocena oo ward
çhin-çhĭn, 2. [A Chilian word.]
Rot.: A plant, Polygala thesioides. whlch is said to have a powerfully diurctic root. (Lindley.)
Çhín'-chơn, a. [A a ative word.] A gummy or glutinons matter, much used as a glue on varnish in China and Japan, and anpposed to be the produce of Plocaria tenax, a sea-weed.
çhín'-cough (Eng.), kink'-oough (Scotch) (cough as kor) 3. A corruption of chint cough. Cf. Scotch kink= to labour for brest in a gevera lit of coughing. (Jamiceon.) (Skeat.)]
Med.: The whoopiog-cangh (q.v.)
"'I havo observed a chincough, complleated with an State of the antmal Humourd.
chine (1). ${ }^{2}$ chyne (1), s. IO. Fr. exchine: Fr. échine; Sp. esquena; 1tal. schiena = the apine from O. H. Ger. skind $=$ a ueedle, prick; Ger. schiene $=$ the ahid-bone, a needle a spliat, a prickle; A.S. scina = Eng. ehin: cf. spine.]
I. Ordinary Language:
6. The back-bone or apine of any andmal.
"Chyne of bestys bakike. Spina."-Prompr. Pars The hoilow voin that to the neck exted Along the chins, his eager javello readill men
7. Part of an animal, consisting of the back-bone with the parts adjoining, cut for cooking
fâte, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll father; wō, wět, hëro, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt


## II. Nouth: That part of a watarway left abovs the deck.

ghine (2), chene, chyne (2) \& [A.S. dinu $=$ a cleft, a crack, from cinan $=$ to aplit, to chap; Dut. keen; O. Dut. kene $=$ a cleft, a rift.] [CHiNK]

* 1. A rift, a chink, a gap.
"There una somtyme to the myddal of Bome * 2. A nartow, precipitous ravins.
cauiay: the hare preciples of Bumek Gang Ohino."-Na-
chine (3), 3. [CHimb.] The end of a barrel; the portion of the ataves of a barrel which projecta beyond the head.
"That they keep right grge, both in the lougth of
the staves the hll

chine-hoop, 3. The hoop on the end of stavea, or on the chine. (Nuttall.)
- ghine, "chinen, " ghymen, v.i \& t. [A.S. cinan, cinean; O. S. Kinar; O. H. Ger. chinan; Goth. keinan.] [Carve (2), 8.]
I. Intrans: : To gape open, to open in a chink.
II. Trans. :

1. To cleave, to cut, to cause io break. "Tho that deth her hert chon" $\begin{gathered}\text { Mehour } 4 \text { Herlin, y, } 760 .\end{gathered}$
2. To cut through or in piecea like a chine.

He thet 1 in his line did chine the long ribbed Apen.
Dine.

Fabric:

1. A lady's dress goods made with printed or dyed cotton or ailk warps, afterwarda woven. A mottled effect is produced.
2. A tabric in which a mixture of coiours is produced hy a double thread formed of two smaller threads of different colours twiated togethar.
çhined, a. [Eug. ohin(e) (1), s. ; -ed.] Havling a hack-bons; back-boned ( (it. \& fig.). Usuaily in composition, as in the example.
".... These be they, these steel-ehined racals"-
ghine'-Ing, $a$. [Cuine (3), a.] Pertaining to the chine or chimh of a cask.

## chineing-machine, s.

Coopering: A mschina to chamfer the ends of staves on the inaer aurface, and form the chine.

Chī-nēşe', a. \& s. [Fr. Chinois. Properly as a noungingular, with a regular plural originally of Chineses, hut now taken from the aouod as a plural. Cf. cherry.]
way. Aa adj.: Pertaining to China in any
B. As substantive:

1. A nstive of China
2. The language of China

Chinese architecture. The architecturs of China had its rise from Indlan srt fintroduced with the worship of Buddha, But diversities of treatment soon sppeared, and instead of the Indian dagoba arose a towerlike construction of many atoreys, growing gradually smaller towards the top, aed with each stsga distinctly marked, and covered with many-coloured curved roofs, to which bells were attached. These edifices were, for the most part, octagonal, and were conatructed for religious purposes. Chinese atructurea hava nothiag durshle about them wood forming an essential element in their constrnction. They are mora remarkable for their elegance and alender proportions than their elegance sud alender proportions than
for size. The toofs ars especislly characterlatle, the most atriking peculiarities being that they are always curved, and lave figures on them in high relief, as well as st ths corners, from which hang bella, and that they are decorated with isntastic cmbellishments, such as dragons, \&c. The Chinese do not possess the art of arching large spaces, and consequently numbrous columns are introduced for the support of the ceilinga and roofs; thess are of wood, aometimes carved, but alwaya painted. (Rosengarten. \&c.)
Chinese-balance, a. A form of the steelyard having four pointa of auspension,
and as many quadrated aidea to the wolght arm of the lever. [STEELTARD.]
Chinese-blue, ${ }^{2}$ A mixture of altrsmarice, or of cobalt blue, with flake white. (Weale.)
Chinese capmtan, s. A differential holating or hauling device, having a vertical axia, and therein only differing from the differential windlass (q.v.).

## Chinese-cherry, s. <br> Bot. : Cerasus chinensis <br> Chinese-crab, s.

Bot. : (1) The fruit of a tree, Pyrus spectabilis, (2) the tree itself.

Chinese-fire, a. A pyrotechnio composition, consisting of gumpowder, 16 ; nitre, 8 ; charcoal, 3 ; auiphitr, 8 ; cast-iron borings (small), 10.
Chinese-glne, s. A superior glue and varnish, obtained from a apecles of algæ, which abounds on the ehores of China. When once drisd it resiats the action of water, and fa used by the Chinese to fill up the lozengeshaped iaterstices in the natwork of hamboos of which their windows are frequently constructed, as well $8 s$ to atrengthen and varnish the paper of their lanterns. (Ogilvie.)

## Chinese-grass, $s$

Bot. : [China-orass].
Chinese indigo, 8. A plant, Isatis indi. gotica.

## Chinese lantern, s. [Lantirn.]

Chinese pavilion, s. [So called from the usual shape.]
Music: A pole with several trensverse brass plates of soms creacent or fanatastic form, genarally termiosting at top with a coaical paviprts hat. On all bells parts are hung small bells, to jingle hy ahaking the inatrument held vertically up and down. It is used only in military bands, and mors for ohow than use. (Victor de Pontigny, in Grove's Dict. Mus.)
Chinese pitoher-
plant, s. A pitcher plant,
cpenthes phylumphora.
Chinese stones, s. pl.

pavilion. Certain stones consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina altered by hest so as to adapt the material to be used in makiag grotesque atatuary.

Chinese swallows' nests, 8. pl. These curious productioes, which seli at such a high price in China, though they have no apecial points of recommendation beyond many other gelatinous ingredients in soups, were formerly supposed to be mada of gems Were inmerly aupposed to be mada of aems
species of the rose-spored Algæ, ss Spherospecies of the rose-spored Alga, as Sphero-
cocous lichenotdes; but this is now ascertained to ke a mistake, sud it is known thst they to be a mistake, snd it is known thst they
are formed of a secretion froo the mouth of sre formed of a secretion frolo
the bird itsalf. (Treas. of Bot.)

## Chinese-tree, s.

Bot. : Poconia Montan.
Chinese-varnish, s. Rhus vernicifera.
Chinesc-wax, s. A secretion from a tree growu in China. [Ceryl cerotate.]
Chincse-white, a. White oxids of zinc.
Chinese windlass, A. A differential windlass, in which the cord winds off one part of the harrel and on to the other, the amount of absolute lift being goveraed hy the difference in the diameters of the respective portions. It is a good contrivance in the respect that great power may be attaiged without msking the axle so small as to bs too weak for its work. [Differential, winoLass.]

Chinese-yellow, s. A very bright sulphuret of arsenic, formeriy brought from China (Weale.)
cchǐn'-gil-y̆, "chìn-giy̆, a. [Shingly.]
"chĭn'-gle, "chyn-gyl, chyn-gle, a.
chinit (1), 2. [Formed by the sddition of $k$ at a dimin. from chins (2) (q. v.).]

1. Ord. Lang.: A narrow oleft or crevice; a mall longitudinal oponing ; a ollt.
"And Where, nocurs as monse in chink,
Rovired Cas.
2. Mining: A Joint in a vain, through which air or water flows. (Weale.)
ghynik (2), s. [An onomatopmeio word. Cf. jingle.]
I. Lit. : A slight fingling sound as of metal etruck gettly.
"Even in dreams to the ehink of the pence,
II. Figuratively:
3. Money, cash.
"All for what $\%$ To get nt thn ohink to echouse un of

- 2. A chuckle.
"Tho boys around him ware in oitints of laughtar."-
\# 3. The sound of the grasshopper

çǐìk (1), v.t. \& i. [Cuink (1), s.] I. Transitive:

1. To causs to open in cracks or sllts.
"The surface, which is the skiu of that great body, is chopped, nd chinized with drought, aud burnt np
2. To fill up chinks or cracks.
II. Intrans. : To open in chinks or cracke to split, to crack.
çhink (2), v.t. \& i. [Caink (2), a.] I. Tronsitive:
3. To canss pieces of metal, coin, \&c, to emit a jingling aound, by causiag them to knock together ; to jingle.
4. To shake so as to cause a jingling gound.
"He chinks his purse, and takes his sest of atela".
II. Intransitive:
5. Lit. : To emit a jingling sound, as of piecem of metal, coina, \&c., gently atruck together.
*2. Fig.: To chuckle.
"He chinted and crowed with laughing delighti-

- çhĭnk (3), v.t. [Chynchin.]
chirn'-ka, s. [A native word.] .The single cabie bridgs of the East Indies, upon which traversea a aeat in the shape of an ox-yoks.
çhinik'-a_-pĭn, s. [Chivcapin.]
çhínked, a. [Eng. chink (1), s.; -ed.]
Bot. : An epithet for the bark of trees which crack from decay
* Çhīǹk' - Ẽr, s. [Eng. chink (2), v.; \#r.] Money, cois.
"Let us , boe your chinkers."-Taylor: Phaip Van
çhínlis'ing, pr. par. \& s. [Chins (1), v.]
A. As pr.par. (See the verb.)
B. As subst. : The art of filling up chinks or cracks.
chinking-and-daubing, s. The process of filling with chips and clay the chinks or interstices between the logs of houses. (American.) (Ogillite.)
çhink'-wõrt, a [Eng. chink (1), s., and woort $=$ a herb. 1
Bot.: The popular name io some district for the different apecles of Opegrapina and their allies, which grow on the trunks of trees. Thess lichens sre also aometimes called Letter-lichens, or Scripture-worts. (Treas. of Bot.)
 of chinks or narrow ciefts; gapiag, fissured. "But plaister thou the chinky hives with clay.";
çhinned, a. [Eng. chin; -ed.] Having a chin; used principsily in compounds, as broad. chinned, short-chinned, etc.

Chi'-no, in compos. [From Eag., \&c. Chin( $\alpha$ ), sud o connective.] Pertaining to or connected with China.
Chino-Japanes region:
Bot.: A botanical region, Including the Chiaeae lowlanda and the Japanese archipelago.

Many trees and ehrubs occur native，not a fow Hike the Camellia evergreen．（Thomd）
chin＇－oi－dine，s．［Eng．，sc，chin（ins）$=$ qui－ nine（q．v．）：Gr．stsos（eidas）$=$ an sppearance， and Eng．suff．－ine（Chem．）．］

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{-} \mathrm{O}_{2}=$ Quinoildine $=$ Amor phous quinine．A resinous mass contained in refuse of the quinine liquids．It is insoluhle in water；soluble in alcohol and ethar，also in dilute acids．It has powarful febrifuge properties．

## ohin＇－od－line，s．［Chinoline］

ohin＇o－line，s［From Eng．quin（ine）；Lat． oleum $=$ oil ；and Eng．suff．－ine（Chem．）．］

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{~N}$ ．A tertiary monsmine formed by the distlllation of quinine，clacho－ nive，strychnine，\＆c，with a concentrated solu tion of potash．It is a colonrless oily hasic liquid，boiling at $235^{\circ}$ ．It is alightly aoluble in wster，sud dissolves in alcobol and ether．
¢hïnse，v．t．［Probably from chink（I），v．］
Naut．：To stop a seam temporarily by crowding in oaknin with a knife or chisel．A slight calking．
chǐn＇－sĭñg，pr．par．or a．［Chinse．］

## chinsing－iron，s．

Naut．：A calker＇s edge－tonl or chisel for phiusing seams．
chintz，＊çhints，a．［Hindu．chhint $=$ spotted cottou cloth；chhint $\dot{\alpha}=$ a spot；chhintná＝ to surinkle．The simpler forms are chhit＝ chintz，$\Omega$ spot ；chhith $=$ a small spot，a speck； chhien $\dot{a}=$ to scatter，to sprinkle ；Mod．Dut． sits Ger．zitz．（Skeat．）J A cotton cloth gaily printed with designs of flowers，\＆c．，In fve or six ditferent colours．It was a favonitite in the time of Queen Anne，long lefore cotton pint hecame chean．The name，being hichly respectable，has since been applied to goonds lacklug the gracefnl and artistic oharacter of the genuine article．The ohintzes of the Coromandel coast were celebrated in the time of Marco Polo，thirteenth centary．They are mentioned also by Gdnardo Barborsa，a Portu－ grese，who visited india soon after the passare gutsg，who visited india soon after the passage of the Cape of Good Hope hy Vasco dr Gama： ably painted．also some white and some striped， ably painted also some white an
＂Leta charnulng ctinuz und Krussela ince
Winy nuy cold limum，and shande my lifeless face． fope ：Joral kiseays． 1.248 ，
chī－о cŏc＇－cạ，\＆［Gr．$x+\omega{ }^{2} \nu(c h i o n)=$ snow； ко́ккоя（kokkos）＝a berry．］
Bot．：The Snow－berry，a genus of the Cinchonaceous fumily，consisting of small shruls，with a funiel－shaped，yellowish corolla，concealing the five stanens，which are prowided with hairs．Ovary two－celled， with two in verted oviles．Fruit a berry witl two seeds．（Treas．of Bot．）The root of Chio ceca anguifugu，a trailing herb，and that of C．densijoila，a woody bush，are held by the peopla of Brazil to be a remedy for snake－bite．
 and $\delta$ бктós $($ dehtos $)=$ received，acceptable．］
Bot．：A genus of Lichens（tribe Graphidei）， of which one species，Chiodecton myrticola，has been found in Ireland；and its var．sarniense in the Chamel Islauds．（Griff．\＆Ifenfrey．）
 （lithos）＝a stone．］

Min．：A tetragonal，snow－white mineral， with a somewhat resinous lnstre，fonnd in the Immen momitains near Miask．Compos． Flumine， $53^{\circ} 0$ ；aluminnte， $18^{\circ}$ ；sodium， $23^{\circ} 4$ Hardness，4．0．Sp gr．，2\％2－2\％898．（Dana．）
chī－ö－năn＇－thŭs，s．［Gr．Xt＇山り（chiōn）＝ anow；avtos（anthos）a a flower，in stlusion to the culunr of the fluwer．］
Bot．：The Snowdrop－tree of North America， or the Snow－fluwer，as the name implies，be－ longs to a genus of Oleaces，and is distin－ guished hy its deciduous leaves，and the tong， narrow，ribbon－like segments of the corolia The fruit is a drupe like that of the olive． Chionanthus virginica is a deciduous shrub，or small tree，with large smooth leavea like those or a Magrolia，and bearing flowers in terminal panicles．It blossoms in this country in June and is highly ornamental．（Treas．of Bot．）
chī－0＇－në，s．［Gr．xuveor（chioneos）＝white as
snow ：xcin（chion）＝anow，in allusion to the colour of the cymes of white flowere．］

Bot．：A genus of plants，consisting of a single species，Chione glabra，a native of Tortoise Island．
chī－ $\mathbf{o}^{\prime}-$ nĕ－a，s．［Gr．x＇óveos（chioneos）$=$ white as snow ；$\chi \cos (c h i \delta n)=$ gnow．］

Entom．：A small dipteraus insect belonging to the sub－family Panurpinæ，fonnd in Sweden in winter amongst snow and leo．Head brownish－yellow，legs very long and thluck． It is wingiess．
chiotn－ǐd＇－i－dra，s．ph［From Mod．Lat chionis（q．v．），and fem．pl．sdj．suff．－ider．］

Ornith．：A famlly of Wading birds，with afluities to the plovers and the gulls．They are natives of high sonthern latitades．
chī－ō＇－nǐs，s．［Gr．$\chi$ tóveos（chioneos）$=$ white as snow．］

Ornith．The typicat genus of the family Chionldidx．Chionis alba，the White Sheath－ bill，about the size of a suall chicken，with snow－white plumage，is a native of the Ant－ arctic seas［BHEATH－BILL］
 $\phi+\lambda \dot{\omega} \omega$（phileō）$=$ to love．］
Bot．：A genus of Scrophulariscex，nearly allied to Pentstemon，but differing from that genns in its five－toothed（not five－cleft）calyx， as well as in habit．Chionophila Jamesii，the only known species，found in the Rocky Mountains near the enow limit，is a small nuhranched herb about two mohes high，with a few sfuooth linear leaves which sre enve－ loped near the base by a number of membran－ aceous scalea．（Treas．of Bot．）
 unl $\dot{v} \phi \eta(h u p h e ̂)=$ a wel，a weaving $]$
Bot：A genus of Mucorini（hyphomycetous Fungi）found growing upon melting snow． Chionyphe Carteri，Berk．，is a curious fungus， which is supposed to be the easuse of that formidable disease，the Fungus－foot of India． It has，howover，been doubted whether it is really the cause，or ooly a secondary growth on the truffe－like nodules composed princi－ pally of stearine（？）which are characteristic of the disease．
çhĭ－ōp＇－pinc，s．［Sp．chapin；Port．chapinf； Ital．scappiin；O．Fr．escapir＝a sock．］ ［Chopine．］A kind of high shoe or patten， worn formerly by ladiez，to raise them shove the dirt．
＂The woman was a ginateas，and yot walked alwaya
Chi＇－ŏs，s．\＆a．［Gr．Xios（Chtos），$\chi^{\hat{i} O s(c h i o s) .] ~}$ A．As substantive：
Geog．：An island，now more generally called Scio，in the Grecian Archipelago．
B．As adj．：（See the compound）．
chios turpontine，s．The resinons exudation from the Pistucta terebinthus，grow－ fog in Syria．（Weate．）
çịp（1），çhēap，çhíp＇－pǐng，a．［Cheap，s．］
In composition in the names of towns implies a market，as Chipping Norton，Chearside，\＆e

A．As substantive：
L．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）A amall piece of wood or stone detached by means of a cntting instrnwent．
＂Chyppe Qufagutie，assula，＂－Prompt．Para
－（2）A small slice or paring of hread．
（3）Gaming：A small disc of celluloid or frory， nsed to repregent money at stake variously culorod and sometimes engraved．［CnEck．］
2．Figurativety：
（1）A small pisce or fragment，however caused．

To be oo tickled，they would change their ztate ）Shakern：Sonnest，ba
（2）A portion of an original stock．
TA chip of the oul block：A cliild identical in chrracter with his parent ；a true child．
＂Well dost thou pow appear to be a chip of the old
－（3）Used contemptuous
dried（3）Used contemptuously for anything dried up or withered，or of little value．

II Technically；
1．Naut．：$\Delta$ plece of wood of tha shape of a quadrant，of 8 inches radius，and + inch thick，placed on the end of a log tine．The chlp is loaded at the circular edge so as to float nuright，about two－thirds being im－ mersed in water．The knotted log－line is wound on a reel，and the chip or log being thrown overboard catches in the weter and remains sbout atationary there，while the cond unwinds as the vessel proceeda．The number of knots passing the sesman＇s hand while the aand in the half－minute glass is muning out indicatea the number of knots or nautieal miles per hour of the vessel＇s apeed．［Loc．］
2．Hat Manuf．：A kind of straw plait，the leaves of Thrinar argentea，a Cnban palm， prepared for hats，ta Aisn a kind of wood， split into thly ellips for the aame purposo．

## B．As adjective：（See the componnds）．

chip－axee，o．A amall，aingle－hsnded axe－ used in chippling or listing a block or scant－ ling to a shape approximating that to which it is to be dressed．
chip－bonnet，a．A bounet made of fancy straw plait，or yalm leaves，or of chip．［Chir， B．2．］
chip－hat， 0 ．A hat made of chip．［CHip， B．2．］
＂The ladiee wear yacketa and pottleonts of brove fumphry Cuinzer．
chip－plaiting，chip－platting，a Straw prepared and twisted for bonnetg end hats．
¢hip，＂chip－pen，＂ghyp，＂chyp－pen，v．ん \＆1．［A．S．cippian＝to cut ；Ger．kippen．］
A．Transitive：
I．Literally：
1．To cut small pleces off；to rednce hy cutting away a little st a tioe．
＂Then he ehfpped and aznoothed the pianklog．＂． Tha Muavician as Tale，xlli
2．To break through：said of a young bind breaking its way out of the egg．
－3．To ellee or cut hread．
\＆Henry Wr．，hit
＊IL Fig．：To make the preparations neces sary for flight．

B．Intransitive：
1．To break or fly off in smali pleces．
＊2．To break forth from a shell or calix．
＂The rols knoppls，tetand furth tharo heda，
Gan chyp，and kyth thare vernal Mppis red． 10.
3．To ferment as ale in the vat．（Scotch．）
＊çȟp＇－çhŏp，a．［A rednp．of chip（q．v．）］ Broken，abrupt．

The aweet Italian and the chip－chop Dutek
Thylor：supurbuas Flagellumb
＊chip＇－een－er，á［Chioppine．］
＂It you would wear chipwerata＂－Reonga，ill
 （Jamieson．）］A snare，a trap．
＂Discharges all the elantig of wildofowle in other menia boutidis with gunnis，chiperis or other lugyum
chĭp＇－mŭnls，¢̧ip＇－mŭck，chīp＇－mŭk， 2
［Probelly from the volce of the animals．］
Zool．：A species of sqnirrel－like animals， of the genus Tamias，sometimes calied the Striped Squirrel．The common species of the United States is the Tamias Lyuteri．（Wedster．）
chĭpped，pa，par．or a．［CH1P，v．］
çhĭp＇－pẽr，\＆\＆a．［Cneep，v．］
A．As subst．：A chirper．
B．As adj．：Lively，sctive，cheerfol．
ghíp＇－pêr，o．i．［Cueer，v．］To chirrap，to chirp．（Provinc．Eng．）
çhip＇－pẽrş a ph［Carr，v．］
Mining：Women who dress the best，or ＂bing ore，＂in lead mines．（Weale．）
©híp＇－pǐng，s．［Cheapino．］In composition in naines of towns Implles s market．［CHir （1），2．］

दate，fat，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wè，wět，hëre，camêl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sïre，sĩr，marine；gō，pơt，

phip＇－phrg（1），＂ghy̆p＇－py̌ige，pr．par．， c．，d．［CMIP，0．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．© partictp．adj．：（See he verb）

## C．As substantive：

1．The operation or process of outting away mall pieces from wood，atone，dc．
Thi expping．And hewing，and quaring of the
2．The act of aying or breaking off in chlps or small pleces．
3．A amall iragment chipped off；a chlp．
chipping－ohisel，s． 4 cold chioel with a alightly convex face，sad an angle of sbout hari used br conct with the domp mond hardened by contact with the damp monld in casting．The removal ta a preparation for onishing with the file or other tool，the chilled iron being very destructive of fles．
＂chipping－knife，a A brend－knife．
＂AA edippingankya to oblip bread with oultor par
chipping－machine，8．A planing－ machina for entting dye－wooda into chips． ［Bark－cottino Machine．］（Knight．）

## chipping－pieee， 8.

Founding：
1．An elevated cast（or forged）aurface， affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools．
2．The projecting piece of ima cast on the face of a piece of iron framing，where it is intended to be fitted against another． （Knight．）


## chipping－bird，s

Ornith．：A kind of aparrow，Zonotrichia socialis，very common in the Undted States， It is of smal slza，and is also called chippy （q．v．）．（Webster．）

## chipping－squirrel， 8. <br> Zool：The Chipmuok（q．v．）．

$\dagger$ chĭp＇－py̆，a．［Eng．chip（2），a．；（p）y．］Full or composed of chips；inclined to break off in chips．
＂My chlled veins are warm＇d by chtppy Area＂－


1．A chipplog－bird（q．v．）．
2．A young girl．Ueed playfully，aleo diere－ epectfully or even cootemptnously．（U．S．Slang．）
＊çȟq－uān＇－ẽr－y̌，s．［Curcanenv．］ ＂To una on y chipunnery or petitlogers：＂－Eacket： 2vo of warams，il lis．（Daviea）
çhir＇－a－gŏn，s．［Gr．Xeip（cheir）＝the band， and $\dot{y} y \omega(a g \bar{\circ})=$ to lead，to guide．］A writing－ machine for the blind；a cecogrsph．
chïr－ăg－ra，chi－ragg－ra，s．［Lat，chiragra；
 the nan，and ypa（a）
Med．：Gont ln the joints of the fingers，
 and Eng．sulf．－ ical．$]$
1．Pertaining to or of the nature of gout in the joints of the fingers．
2．Sutfering from or sffected with chiragra．
＂Chiragricell peranan do auffer it the finger as weli Yuloar Mrrourra
chi－rä＇－tă，chi－ree－ta，chi－ryt＇－ta， chïr－āy－i－ta，s．pl．［Hindi（？）］
Pharm：Chiretta，the stema of Agathotes chirayta or Ophelia chirata，s plant belonging to the order Gentianacee，growlog in the narthern parts of Indis，The stema are smooth，pale brown，and about the aize of a gcose－quill，with numeroua small fowers and parts of the reot attached；the atems have a yellow ylth．It containa a bitter substance， and is used as a atomachic tonic．
＊ghïrgh，＊ghïrçhe，s［Caurcr．］
｜çbirche＇－wôrt，s．［Cigorchwort．］
－ghirch－hawe，s．［Cuuaca－haw．］
＂ghirçh＇－rēve，s．［Cequrch－Rezve．］
chir＇－1－tas s．［From the vernacular name of one of the species．］
Bol．：A small genus of Gesmeracees，natives of tropical Asia．They are herbaceous plants， with a short atock or a simple leafy stan，the leaves opposite，and the flowers aolltary or umbellate，on axillary or radical peduncles． They are perenplal，and have large red or pur－ ple flowers．They are natives of Nepaul．
Chir＇－Y－dse，s．pl．［From chirus，the typical genua，and Lat，fem．pl．auff．－idce．］
Ichthy．：A family of Acanthopterygions fishea，with compreased perch－like bodies， having aeversl lateral linea formed of a aeries of prores on the sides．It consists of a single genus Chirus（q．v．）
＊çirrı，＂çhyrix－yn（Eng．），çhirk，jiric， jirg，çhorle（Scotch），v．i．［Cf．Cuark and Cuirp．Ger．zirken，schirken．］

## 1．To chirp

## ＂Chyrkyr．Siblfo．＂－Prompt．Pary．

 Chuweer：O．T．，7，sse．2．To make a grating noise；to grate．
＂The doors will chirt the bandu will oheep＂
IT To chirk with the teeth，also actively，to chirk the teeth，to rub them againat each other． （Scotch．）
çhiric，a．\＆s．［Cuirk，v．］
A．As adj．：Lively，actlve．（American．）
B．Ao subst．：The sound made by the teeth， or by any two harl bodiea ruhbed obllquely agalnst each other．（Scotch．）
 pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Chirk，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（Sco the verb）
C．As subst．：Chirping；a harah，grating noise．

Chyrkyngc．Sibilatue＂－Prompt．Parv．
＂By chirkyng of dores or crakking of howses，＂
Ohaucer ：Pareon＇s Taie，p．ase
chirl，v．t．\＆$i$ ．［Probatly a mere variant of hirm or chirp．］（Scotch．）
A．Trans．：To chirp out as a hird，to warble． ＂The laverock ehifl＇t his cautin ang．＂．
B．Intrans．：To emit a low melancholy sound，as birds do in winter，or before a atorm． The fairy barbs were liyht and fleet：
The chirling echoess went and carne：
Hogg：Hunt of Eildon p． 283
chirie，s．［Etym．donbtiul．Perhaps from A．S．ceoler $=$ the throat．］A dounle chis． （Scotch．）
çhirm，＂çẽerme，v．l．\＆t．［A．S．cirman， cyrman $=$ to cry out．］
A．Intransitive：
I．Lit．：To chirp as a bird．
＂Sparuwe is a cheaterlade Mrd，cheatereth auer ant chirmeth ise so oulh aniers chirmen and cheateren ＂The bird chirmes as it is whistied to．＂－Wodnoephe： Fr．Gr．（162\％），p． 600.
IL．Figuratively：
1．To utter gently．（See instance in quota． tion above．）
2．To fret，to be peevish．（Scotch．）
B．Trans，：To chirp，to warbie．
＂The rephyrs seea＇d matr saft to play，${ }^{\text {The birde }}$ mair sweet to chirm their
＂chirme，＂ghyrme，s．［A．S．cirm，cyrm．］ A chirp，a chirruping of a bird．
＂Thugh crowe ．．．goth to him mild hore chime．＂
＊chirne，s．\＆a．［CHURN．］
chir－б－gên＇－trŭs，s．［Gr．xeip（chsir）$=a$ haad，and кévypov（kentron）$=$ a apioe，a point．］ Ichihy．：A genus of flahea belonglag to the Cinpidze，or Herrings，ao named from the lance－ olate process of the large pectorsl fin．It is often made tha ty peof a famlly（Chirocentridx）．
chir－す－cçph＇－al－ŭs，cheir－t－qéph＇－al－ urs，8．［Gr．Xeio（cheir）＝tha haod，and кeфality （kephate）$=$ the head．］
Zool．：An old genus of Eutomoatrscans． Cheirocephalus diaphanus is the same as Bran－ chlpus diaphanus and B．stagnalis，［Brancel－ pua．］
 $=$ given by hand：xep（cheir），genit．xecpós （cheiros）$=$ the hand，and doror（dotos），as a．＝ granted，as s．$=$ a gift ；sidwni $($ did $5 m i)=$ to give．］
Zool．：A genus of Echinodermata，closely allied to Synapta．Chirodota violacea posseasen curious wheel－like calcareous plates in the akin．
chir＇－ 6 －grăph（ph．chirographs，chiro－ grapha）s．［Gr．xaio（cheir）$=$ a hand，and रpai申w（graphō）$=$ to write．］

Lav：
1．An indenture msde $\ln$ evidence of title to land，sic．When these were less prolix than now the part and counterpart were written on the same aheet of parchment，separated by a ongitudinal vacant apace in that apace was thea written a worl，or even the whole aipha bet，and then a wavy line was cut through it from top to hotton，so as to put part of the word or alphabet on the copy of the deed handed to the one party and the reat on that given to the other．The word cirographum or cyrographum belag the most commonly intro－ luced to be cut across，the term chirographo $=$ hand－writings，was applled to them．The Canonists called them syngrapha．（Blackstone： Comment．，bk．li．ch．20．）
2．A fline indented on the same princlple．
＂The Foot，Chirograph，or Indentures of the Finge＂
－Blackitone：Comment．，il．，Apperdix iv．， 1 b ．
＊chïr－ŏg＇－raph－ẽr，s．［Eng．chirograph；－er．］ One who protesses or exerciges the art of en－ grossing；an oftcer in the Court of Common Pleas who engrossed fines．
＂Thus prese thit from thit office to the ehlrographer＇s
chïr－す－grăph＇－10，＊chir－す－grăph＇－1－ taining to chirography．（Smart．）
＂chir－ŏg＇－raph－ist，s．［Eng．chirograph； ist．
1．A chirographer．
2．One who tells fortunes by cxamining the loes of the hand，a chiromancer：
 on Pope
＊chir－бg＇－raph－y̆，\＆［Eng．chirograph；－y．］ 1．The art of writing or engrossing．
2．A piece of writing or engrossing doae by hand．（Smurt．）
 s．［Gr．хеíp（cheir）$二$ tlie hand，and yupváareoy （gumnasteon）$=$ a place of exercise．］A inger－ trainer．A contrivance for gtrengthening the tingers，consisting of a croas－bar，from which are suspended rings attached to apringa．The term is also applicd to any apparatus designed for a like object．（Stainer \＆Barrett．）
 －ical．］Relating or pertaining to chirology．
＊chir－б1＇－ $\mathbf{6}$－gist，s．［Eog．chirolog（y）；－ist．］ One who commnnicatea ideas by aigns made with the hanis and tingers．

 discourse，a speech．］The art or practics of communicating ideas by the motions of the hands or fingers．
＂Cheiroligy da interpretation by the trausent mo tlons of the fingers．－Dulgar
chir－ŏ1＇－óphiss，s．［Gr．$\chi$ ©ip（cheir）$=$ the hand，and $\lambda \dot{\varphi} \psi o s(l o p h o s)=a$ crest．］
Ichthy．：A genus of fighes of the family Blenaidx，having anguiliform bodles and crested heads．
 hand，and $\mu \dot{\alpha} \times \eta$（maché）$=$ a battle．］A hand to－hand fight．
＂Things came to dreadiful ehtromacites＂－Gauden hurch，p． 644
－ohire＇－才－măn－gẽr，в．［Gr．xeip（cheir）＝othe hand，and mavreia（manteia）$\Rightarrow$ prophecy divination．］One who pretends to foratel events，or to tell fortunea by so inspection of the linee on s person＇s hand．
＂The middle sort，who have not monoh to epere，

 (cheiromanteia) : from xeip (cheir) = the hand, and $\mu$ arreia (manteia) $=$ prophecy, divinstion. The pretended art of foreteling events, or of divioing fortunes, by an inapection of the lines of a person's hand; palmistry.

Other signs fof molancholyl there are taken from phyniognomy motoposcopy is

- chir-ŏm'-an-ist, * chir- $\mathbf{\sigma}-\mathrm{max} n^{\prime}$-tist, s. [Gr. xetpóruavtıs (cheiromantis): from xeip
 prophet, a diviner.] A chiromancer.
 a. [Gr. $\chi^{\text {eip }}($ cheir $)=$ the hand, snd $\mu$ ávticos (mantikos) $=$ pertaining to a prophet or diviner.] Relating or pertaining to chiromancy or palmistry. (Browne.)
chir-ö-nĕc'-tēs, s [Gr. xeip(cheir) $=$ the hand, and víkTrs (nëktes) $=\mathrm{s}$ swimmer.]

1. Ichthy. : A genus of fishes, the type of the family Chironectidx
2. Zool.: A genus of Didelphid\& (Opossums).
chir-t-nĕc'-tǐ-dse, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. chiro nectes; snd Lat. fern. pl. suff: -ides.]
Ichthy.: The Frog-fishers, \& family of cheliform fishes, of which Chironectes is the typical genus.
chir-ōn'-1-a, s. [From the fabulous monster Chiron, and Lat. neut, pl. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the ordcr Geutianaceæ, and consisting of herbs or saall shrubs with narrow-ribbed leaves, a comlis with a short tube, and a five-cleft beli-shaped limb, with a decjduous segment. Several kiuds are in cultivatinn. They have for the most part pretty pink fiuwers. They are nstives of the Cape of Good Hope. (Treas. of Bot.)
chir-ot-nŏm'-ic, a. [Eng. chironom(y); -ic.] Relatiug or pertaining to chironomy. (Melmoth.)
ahir-б̆n'-ठ-mŭs, s. [Gr. Xeсроро́ноs (cheiro nomos) $=$ moving the hands regulariy and significantly gesticulating as in a pantomime $\chi_{\text {eip }}$ (cheir) $=$ the hand, and vomos (nomos) $=$ as a., pastoral, rural; as s., a law, regulation]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the fanily Notacanths. There are ahout eighty species. The angler's bait, known as the Blood-worm, is the larvs of Chironomus plumosus.
 nomia) $=$ movernent of the hands, gesticulation; from xeip (cheir) = the hand, aud wónos $=\mathrm{a}$ rule, regulation.]
*. Gestlculation by the use of the hands. 2. Directions given by movements of the hand, especially to a chorus. In the eariy church of the West such s system was much in vogue; and some have maintained that the signs of sounds, as then written, were merely pictorial representations of the moveraent of the hand. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
chir-ŏp'-ěd-ist, s. [CHiropodist.]
chir-ó-pe̛t'-a-lŭm, s. [Gr. xeip (cheir) =a hand, and nétadov (petalon) $=\mathrm{a}$ leaf.]
Bot.: A genus of Euphorhlaceæ allied to Croton, but differing in the stamens being united into a column not free, and slso to Ditaxis, which, bowever, has ten stamens in two tiers, instead of five in one tier. (Treas, of Bot.)
 plastos) $=$ moulded or formed by hand: $x \in i p$ (cheir) = the hand; $\pi \lambda \boldsymbol{i} \sigma \sigma \omega$ (plasso) $=$ to mould to form.] An instrument, or hand-director, ns its name indicates, for training and exer cising the nands, for giving them facility and command in playing music. It was invented by Professor John Bernard Logier, a native of Germany, and resident of London, who died about 1852. Patented about 1812. It consists of the position-frame, to keep the hands from wandering; the finger-guides, two moveble brass frames each having five divisions; and the wrist-guide, to preserve the proper position of the wrist. The position-frame consisted of two parallel rails extending from one extremity of the keys to the other, snd one extremity of the keys to the other, snd served as a line upon which the finger-guides
travelled; these guides were two movable brass frames, with five diviaions for the fingera, and to each guide was attached a brass wire with a regulator, called the wristguide, by which the position of the wrist was preserved from inclination ontwards. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
chī-rŏp:-0d-ist, \& [Gr. Xeip, (cheir) $=$ the laand; rous (pous), genit. rosós (podos) $=$ the foot ; Eng. suff. -ist.] One who treats or is skilled in diseasee of the hands and feet, especially one who removes corns from them.
chir- $\mathbf{o s}^{\prime}-\delta-$ phist, s. [Gr. xeio (cheir) = the hand, and $\sigma 0 \phi$ iotrs (sophistes) $=$ clever, skiful.] One skilled in the pretended art of fortunetelling by chiromancy or palmistry; a chiromancer.
chir-ö-tēs, \& [Gr. xetp (cheir) $=$ the hand, sad む̈ra (ôta), nom. pl. of oùs (ous) $=$ an car.]
Zool.: A genus of Saurians, resembling the Chalcides in their verticilated scales and the Amphisbæns in the obtuse form of tbeir head ; but distinguished from the first hy the want of posterior feet, and from the last hy their possession of anterior limbs. There is only one species, a native of Mexico, Chirotes canaliculatus (Cuvier). It is about the thick ness of a man"s little finger, and from eight to ten inches long. Body flesh-coloured, snd covered with demi-rings on back and belly, alternating on the sidea; eye very minute.
çirp (1), " çïrp'-ĕn, * chŭrpe, v.i. [An onomatopeic word.] To make a short sharp noise, 85 many small birds.


- ¢hïrp (2), v. [Prolably the same as chirp (1), cf. chirrup.] To cheer, to enliven; to be lively or gay (only in present part.).
"sir Baiasm now, he lives ilke other folke;
Ho takes his chirping pint, he crecke his joles."
chirp, s. [Chirp (1), v.] The short, sharp made by smallinds
"The ono has e foyous ensy, laughing note, the soliocurne, let 16
chirp'-ẽr, s. [Eng. chirp; er.] One that chirps. Applied especially to one of the warblers.

March, ehirper continineseging hif notes in the mildde of Mamer till the end of August.-White: Naturul Hitiory of selborne. Let. 10
chirp'-ing (1), * ¢̧hy̆rp'-y̆nge, pr. pur., a.,

A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
"I notlced that each thme the horve prt its foot on the flie silliceous kand, sentio chirping noise was
produced."-Darwin: Foyage Round the World (ed. produced
18700 ch . 11 ., Dare
pa
C. As subst.: The act of making a noise such as that made by small birds.
 the chirping of amen

çhir'-ping (2), pr. par. \& a. [СаıRp (2), v.] "Jack T.... has so far trangeressed the Fannlan orlet, to mirth not to madness."- Howell: Familiar Letter
çirp'-Y̌ig-ly̆, adv. [Eng. ohirping;-7y.] In a chirping or cheerful menner; cheerily.

* chirre, v.i. [A.S. ceorian $=$ to murmur Dut. horren $=$ to $\mathrm{coo} ; \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{H}$. Ger. kerren M.H. Ger. kërren, kirren; Ger. kerren: Lat. garrio.] To coo, as a dove; to make the noise of any bird.

> You do affect as timorously an awans,
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Cold as the hronk tiey swin lu) Who do hill } \\ & \text { With tandy modesty, snd chiming wind }\end{aligned}$
> Their constant resolutione,"
> Glapthorne: Argatus and Partheria

* chir"-ring, pr. par. or a. [CHIRAE, v. Shrill-sounding.

Brt that there was in place to stir
Hin spletn, the chirring grasshopier."
Herrick: Porm
çhir'-rŭp, v.t. \& $i$. [An extension of chirp (q.V.).]
A. Trans.: To cheer by singing ; to suiate.
B. Intrans. : To chirp.
çhirt, s. [From chirt, v. (q.v.).] A squeeze.

## * çiñt, v.t. \& i. [Etym. nninown.]

A. Transitive:

1. To squeeze, to press ont.

I Raw thet eruell feynd elt thare, but douth

2. To squirt or aend out auddeoly
3. Intransitive:

Fig.: To act in a griping manner, as, in making a bargain ; also, to equeeze or practise extortlon.
çhir'-ť̌ig, pr. par. \& an [CHIRT, v.]
II A chirting fallow: A covetons wretch; an extortioner.
chir'-a, 8. [Thibetan.] An antelope, Pantholops Hodgsonit. It is from Thibet and the Himalsyas

- chïr-ür'-geón, s. [Fr. chirurgien; Sp. cirujano; 1tal. chirurgo; Port. cirurgiao; Lat. chirurgus, from Gr. xetpovgyós (cheirour. gos) = working or operating with the hand xeip $($ cheir $)=$ the hsud, éppw (ergo $)=$ to work, epyou (ergon) =a work. Now superseded by surgeon (q.v.).] A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations and external spplications.
chïr-ũr'-geðn-1̆y, adv. [Eng. chtrurgeon: -ly.] In the manner of a surgeon.

Seb. Very well
$\Delta n k$ And mos
Shatesp: The Temper, IL 2
ohir-ũ̃-g̃õr-y̆, 8. [Fr. chirurgie; Lat. chirurgia, from Gr. xecpovpyia (cheirourgia) = a workiug by hand, surgery : xeip (cheir) = the hand, épyov (ergon) = work. Now super seded by surgery (q.v.)] The art or pro fession of a chirurgeon; surgery. (Sidney.)
chïr-ür'-ǧic, chïr-ũr'-gícal, a. [Fr. chirurgique; Lat. chirurgicus, from Gr. x<up
ovpsoos (cheirourgikos) geons or surgery.]
© I. Ord. Lang.: Relating to manual operations of any kind ; msnual.
"The chirurgical or manual part doth refer to the mente. - Bithop Wilitins
II. Technically:

1. Pertaining to the art or profession of chirurgcon; surgical.

Wholly devoted to medicine
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, 1
2. Possessing qualitiea useful or applicable to surgery.
chir'- üs, s. [From Gr. xeip (cheir) = the hand.] Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Chiridee (g.v.). The head is crested, as in Blennius; the ventral fins are distinct, with five rays; the body is elongated and furnished with cilisted scales; snd the teeth are amsili and conical. Some of the species have appendages over the eyes. all are natives of the seas sbout Kamskatka
çhǐs'-@l (1), *chy-sel (1), *che-8yll, *. [O. Fr. cisel; Fr. ciseau; Port. sizel; Sp. cincel, from Low Lat. cisellus, cizellus, sciselum $=1$ chisel.]

1. An edged tool for cutting wood, iron, or sfone. It is operated by striking its npper end with a hammer or malict, or by pressure.

If Some of the "celts" found in Europe in pre-historic times may have been used as chisels. Chisela were known also to the ancient Egyptians. The form of the chisel used in carpentry is famllisr : one used in turnery has the cutting edge in the middie of the thickness : one used in metaliurgy has the upper part figt for recelving the blow of the hammer, and the lower part in the form of a wedge for penetrating iron plates or bars.
2. By metonomy, used for the art of a aculpter.
chise of embellished by the penell of Vorrio and the
I There are numerous varieties of chisels, adapted to the requirements of various trades, as, for ingtance, calking-chisel, chipping-chisel, ac., which will be found in their places.

## chisel-draft, 8 .

Masonry: lo squaring the end of a stona block, one edge is chisel-dressed to a straight edge and forms a base for the detcrminstion of the other sides.



T Chisel in Marteline: A boastlog-chisel used by marble-workere. It is furnished with steel points at the end. [MARTELINE.]
*ghis ${ }^{\circ}-\mathrm{gl}$ (2), ghes-el, ghes-ylle, * ohys-ol (2), 8. [A.S. cisil, ceosel, cesel; O. H. Gar. chisil; Sw. \& Dan. kisel.] Gravel, hingle.
"Conysel, or gravel, Acerva (arena, P.) a abulum" "-
chis'-el, v.t. [Fr. ciseler.] [Chisel (1), 8.]

1. Lit.: To cut, grave, or pare away stone, de., with a chisel.
2 Fig.: To chest, to defrand. (Slang.)
phis, -elled, pa, par. or a. [Chisel, v.]
I. Lit.: Cut or graven with a chisel.
II. Figuratively:
2. Frequently applied to the festures, as formsd by nature.
"With chisolled features calm and cold.
3. Cheated, defrauded. (Slang.)
chiselled-work, \& The eperation of a chissl on a stoas; the work thus produced.
hǐm'-ql-lǐng, pr. par., a, \& E. [CHisel, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Ses the verb).
C. As substantive:
4. Lit. : The art or process of outting or graving stone ; sculpture.
5. Fig. : Cheating, fraud. (Slang.)
çhis' - el-mann-shĭp, s. [Eng. chisel, man,
and ${ }^{3}$-ship.] The art of ene skilled jn scnlpture. and ${ }^{3}$-ship.] The art of one skilled in scnlpture. "That species of ornameotal fourlah which, ${ }^{\text {" }}$.

 Gr. Xaoenêv (Chaseleu). Cf. Msc. i. 54. Probably from \& Pereian root.]
Jewish Calendar: The third month of the divil and the aloth of the Jewish eccleslastical year. The nams was not adopted till after the captivity, and does not occur in the canodical Scriptures. Chisleu commences with the nsw moon of December. The Fesst of the Dedication of the Tample began on the 25 th of Chislea, and continued for eight days. I Mac. Iv. 59, John x. 22. [Denication.]
phim'-1̌y, a. [MId. Eng. ohisel (2), s.; - $y$.] Containing, or of the nsture of, gravel ; gravelly. (Farmer's Encyclopredia.)
chís-mb-hrănch-ī-ä'-ta (prop. schis ma-tō-branoh-i-āi-ta), s. pl. [Gr. oxióa (schisma), genit. $\sigma x i \sigma \mu a i o s$ (schismatos) $=8$ cleft, 2nd Bpayx a (branchia) $=$ gills.]
Zool. : A name given by Blainville to a order of his class Paracephalophora, comprehending those whoss gills cominunicate from behind by a larga slit or cavity.
thits-mŏp'-ně-w (more gen. schiss-mŏp'-
 3. pl. [Gr. $\sigma x^{i \sigma \mu a}($ schisma) $=\mathrm{a}$ cleft, and - proj́ (pnoz) $=$ breath.]

Ichthy: An artificial tribe of cartilagipous Ifhes, compreheoding those whose gills ars without opercula, but are covered by a mero
chitt (1), * chǐtto, s. [A.S. cidh = a germ, Eprig, a spront. (Skeat.)]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sprouting or shoot of a plant.
*2. The young of any snimal.
U"There hadde dicher the Grohonn, and nurshede out 3. A child sn infant a
"Whlle yet thon wast a grorifor poiling chit (avoen not fashion a, and thy Joints Dot kult."
2. An sxcrescence on the body, as a wart; Ireckle.
II. Technically:
-1. Malting: The ehoot of corn frem the end of the grain
"Barley couchea four days, will begin to shew the
chit or sprit at the roat-end. Mortimer: Husbandry. 2. Carp.: A small trew used in cleaving lathes.

- chitt (2), s. [Etymol. doubtful: It may be the sams as chit (1), s.] A small piecs or slice of bread. (Scotch.)
* Çhit, v.1. [CEIT (1), s.] To sprout, ehoot, or gerininata
"I have hnown bariey chie in seren hours after it
 insirument. It was sinployed in
Italy in the 16th century. (Mr. A.J. Hopkins, in Grove's Dict. Music.)
çhǐt'-çhăt, s. \& a. [A reduplicated form from chat (q.v.).]
A. As subst. : Trifiing talk, chatting.
"If Ralph hat learnlog added to the common chitchat of the town, hay would have been a diaputant Mhon ann geniune, - Tatler, Na. 197. B. As adj.: Gived up to, or inteaded for, easy familiar talk or chat.
"1 arn a member of a female wociety, who call our-
solven the chitechat club." - Spectator.
* çhǐt'-ẽr, * ghyt-eryn, v.i. [CHATtEr, Chitter.]
* çhǐt'-ẽr-ǐng, * çȟit'-êr-y̆ng, pr. par., a., \& b. [Chatterino.]

A \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : Chattering, nolse of birds.

'çhit'-fage, a. [Chittypace.]
chi'-tine, s, [Froin chit(on) (q.v.), snd suff. -ine (Chem.).]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{75} \mathrm{NO}_{6}$. Tha horny substance Which gives firmness to the tegumentary system snd other parts of the crustacea, arachnids, and insects ; probably also the carapsee of the rotatoria consista of it. It is left when the sbovs atructures are exhsusted successively with alcohol, ether, water, acetic acid, and alkalies, retaining the original form of the texture. It is dissolved by concentrated mineral acids withont the production of colour. It is not dissolved by solntion of potash, even whea boiling ; nelther does It give the characteristio reactions with Millon's or Schultze's tests. it contains nitrogen. (Griff. © Henfrey.)
chĩ'-tinn-oŭs, a. [Eng. chitin(e); -ous.] of the nsturs of chitine.
chi'-ton, s. [Gr, xucuiv (chitōn) $=(1)$ an under garment, (2) a coast 1. Ord. Lang.: A robe.
2. Zool.: A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which ars bost-shapued, and cousist of a series plates, folding over each other, snd implanted in the mantle or zons of the animal. It is the typicsl genus of the tamily Chitonidæ or Chitens.
The species eccur
 in species eccur More than 200 recent species srs known, and thirty-seven fossil, the latter from the silurian period onward.
"The Chitom attaches iteif to the rock hy a moscular
soeker or fook which, extending ventrally aiong its

chī-tonn-el'-lŭs, s, [From chiton (q.v.), and Lat. dim. suff. -ellus.]

Zool : A genus of Cyclebranchls, in which the body is larveform ; the plates are emall sud ditached, the mantls is naked, and the seeds have punctures resembling spiracles. Ten recent ppecies are known, and one fossil, the listar from the Carboniferous rocks of Scotland.
chi-to'-nI-s, a. [Gr. xıт mail (the seeds being covered with srilli), and Lat. neut. pl. suff, -ia.]
Bot.: A genue of West Indian shrubs of the family Melastomacer, sonis species of which In this country servs as ornsmental stoveplsnts. They form shrubs or small trees, and have opposite, ovate, scuts, fiye-nerved leaves, and terminal panicles, with three-flowered branches. They are nativea of Mexico.
chī-tŏn'-1-dæp, s. pl. [From chiton (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idos.]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropods, sffording the only knewn instance of a protecting shell formed of many portions or, as they have been sometimes but jocorrectly termed, valves, often in coutact and overlspping each other, but never truly articulated. The species are numerons snd widely spread. The fossil species are rare.
Chít'-ta-gong, s. [A district in the southeasi of Bengal.] The nams of a fowl originally brought from the district mentioned in the etymology.
Chittagong-wood, s. The timber of several Indian trees, especially of Cedrela Toona and Chickrassia tabutaris.
©̧hit'-tër, v.i. [Chatter, v.]

1. To chirp in a tremulous or shiveriag manner (in this sense perhaps onomatopoic).
"The fothered sparowa cald I In ;
1 greatly doo delighty for theu
Echittor: ${ }^{\text {Ehipp, and siog." }}$
Kendall: Honors of Epigroms. (Nares.)
2. To shlver, to tremble. (Scotch.)
"Whare wllt thou cow'r thy chittering wiog ${ }^{\text {Pu }}$
3. To chatter. Used of ths teeth striking against each other, as by cold.
¢̧ǐt'-tẽr-lǐng, * çhy̆t'-tẽr-lǐng, s. [Of obscure origin.]
4. (Generally in pl.): Ths smaller Intestives of swine, \&c., cooked for food by frying.
"A gut or chitterting hauged in the amoke."-Baret.

* 2. A ruff or frill to s shirt (so called becanse when Ironed out it rasembles the small entrails).
* 3. A little child [as if it were a dimin. from chit (I)].
- çhǐttes, s. [CHit (I).] See extract.

* çhet'-ting, pr. par. or a. [Chit, v.]
* çhit'-ty̆, a. [Eng. chit (1); -y.]

1. Full of sprouts or shoots; germinstiag. 2. Childish, babyish.

- çhitt'-ty̆-façe, a. [Prob. not from chitty, but a corruption of "chichefice. A chichsfacs, micher sneakebill, wretched fellow, ons ont of whose nese hanger drops (cotgrave).] Lean, misersble-looking.
* çhi-vaçhe, "çhí-vaçh-íe, s. [Chevachie.] chĭv'-al-rǐc, chí-vali'-ric, a. [Eng. chivalry; -ic.] Chivalrous.
benti..... his mind, maturally of a chitaltric and warlivn
chǐv'-al-roŭs, "çhiv-ale-rous, a. [O. Fr. chevalereux; Sp. caballeroso.] [Chivalay. 1

1. Pertaining or relating to chivalry.

Aod noble minde of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of ecritalvous enterphise.
2. High-spirited, gallant, noble.
"̈li.' his ehtoalrous spirit would not suffer him to
chio'-al-roŭs-1y̆, adv. [Eng. chivalrous; - $y$.] In \& chivalrous, gallant manner.
chirv'-al-ry, "ohev-al-rye, "chev-al-ree, *hiv-al-rie, chyv-al-rie, chyu-al-rye, s. [O. Fr. chevaterie; Sp. caballeria;

[^122]Ital. and Port. cavalteria. The same word as Cavalay (q.v.).]

## 1. Ordinary Languaga:

${ }^{*}$ I. The deeds or exploits of a knight; vilour in arms.
"There hadde be dou sret efyralolia",

* 2. The digaity of knlghthood.
"There he oow, for martial encouragemonh, zoma degrees and onders of chivelry. ...-Bacon: Azsaya

3. The system, practioes, or usages of knighthood generally.
"The faith whioh ke tehte to knighthood bora,

4. A body or number of knights collectively. ICavalay.j
"He wha limade kyng of Fraunce by asent of alle

-5. Wirfare, arms.

6 An smy spenser: F. $\mathbf{q}$.. IL IIL 46 soldiers as well as cavalry, the former apparently being considered dot worth mentioning.
"Phbcol, the priact of hif chyualrye"-Wryclife: Gemens $3 \times 1$
*7. Av exploit, a deed of arms, an advensure.
"They four dofog nets more dongerous, thoogh less
famous, becalue they were hut privits caivaries", fiamous, vecubse they were hut pivato chivalicies."8. Jlen setuated by a chivalrons spirit; brave gentlemen.

- Her Beanty and har Chivatry, and brlght



## II. Technically:

1. Hist. : The rise of chivalry has been plsced by sone as late as the crusadea, but st that tinne it was in an sdvanced stage of developinent. From the 9 th to the 12th cantury, a "niles," that is, oae bearing a deaignation which in classical times meant aimplys soldier, and in the mediaval jeriod a knight, wiss one who held land or fee from a auperior, and was in consequence bound to rcader him nilitary service. Whed a young man who was heir to these respoosibilities came of age enough to formally pledge himself to discharge them honourably, a ceremony of iovestiture took place. Tlie Church, as was naturai end right, sought to add solemaity to the interesting event, snd made the investiture of 8 youthrul knight an imposing religinus ceremony, boldlog up, moreover, before him e high maral to aspire. vercy to vanguished exhorted pnrity in the youthful koight's relations to wousen were earneatly pressed upon him; and there was ondouttedly more of both than if the Christian Church had not ioterfered. Yet withal the ages of chivalry were marked to a frightfal extent by cruelty nod impurity. Whilst the Church counselled End poets celebrated the religions and moral elevation of the true knight, that individual himself manifested little of either; his principles sod his practice were wonderfully different. Chivalry declined and fell with the feudal system, of which it was a normal growth. The institution of the military orders, the Knights Templars, the Knights of St. John, snd the Teutonic Knights, was an interesting development of chivalry. To a certaln extent also it has a place in the present, its ceremontes being retsined in the creation of modern knights, though some of to the days of its vigonr it effected in makiog ociely braver, more compassionste, snd noore phre, created for it a title to gratitude which shonld never pass away.

* 2. Law: A tenure of land by kuight's capite. [Cuier, B., I1. 1.]
"Servitiume molltare of the French chovallorp: E but is holden mediatel or lmumediatuly of the orown,

 or that roat and aerrice, os they paraetilid ont thielir luados so reecived for rents and serviceen ae they
 valry, therefore, is a tenure of servics wharshy the that is soch ard may hold only the king ; os auch an





T Tenure in Chivalry: Tenure on condition of rendering knight's service. [II. 2.]

I Court of Chivalry: A coart formerly held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of Eugland, hsving cognizance of contracts and other mutters relating to deeds of arms. (Blackstone, bk. iil., ch. v.)

- chiv-an, chiv-en, s. [? The same as Chevin $=$ chab.j Occurring only in the phrase to play the chivan $=$ to rmn awny precipitstely.
"Go play the chivan, the stranger theo sald.
"chive (1), s [Siurve.] A chip.
"If ny extre, chlp or dust piktp into the oye. It will incarnsto pyon the tur)
chive (2), s. (Generally used in the plural.) [Fr. cive, from Lat. cepa, сора, саре $=$ по onion]
-1. Bot: : A name formerly given to the fllaments of flowers.
The prollific moed contalned in the entres or aploes 2. Hortic.: A smali species of onlon, Allium Schoenoprasum, which growe in tofts. The bulbs have the odour of garlic, and are used in soups and stews, but to a very little exteat. chive-garlic, s. [Chive (2).]
çhiv-el, * chy •vel, o.i. [Etym. donbtful.] Stratmann anggests Prov. Eng.chivel $=\mathrm{a}$ slit or rent.] To ahake, to tremble.

* çhiv-er, v.l. [Shiver.]
çhivo-ĕt, s. [A dimin. of chive (2), s. (q.v.).] (For delinition see extract.)
by Whilch they are propagatod."-Muler: Gardener's Dict.
chǐv'-i-a-tite, s. [Named from Chtviat(o), in Peru, where it occurs, and Eng. buft. -ite (Min.) (q.v.). 1

Min.: A mineral of a lead-grey colour, with metallio luatre, and resembling bismuth. glance Compos: : Sulphur, $17 \%$; bismuth, 62.96 ; lead, $16 . \% 2$; copper, $2 \% 60^{\circ} \mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{gr}^{2}$, 6.920. (Dana.)
*çhiv'-y̆, v.t. [A corruption of cheov chase.] To chase. (Slang.)

chlad'-nitte, s. [From Chladnl, who wrote on meteorites; -ite.]
Min. : A variety of Enststits (q.v.) found in meteorites, and containing little or no irou. (Dana.)
chlso-nā'-çě-m, s.pt. [Gr. xhaïva \{chlaina) $=$ a cloak, from the flowers being furnished with mo involuere; and Lat. fem. pl. sidj. anft. EO inv
-acece.]

Bol. : A smanl family consistiog of only foor genera, of one or two species each, all from
the island of Madagascar, and as yet but very imperfectly knowa. They are trees or shrubs with the habit, alternate leaves, stipules, and terminal inthorescence of aome Sterculacea, of whitch they have also the free petala, monsdelphous staineoa, and satbere. Inclnded by Lindley in his Geranial allisace (Treas. of Bot., \&c.)
chlæ'-nĭ-ŭs, s. [Gr. $x^{\lambda a i v a ~(c h l a i n a) ~}=$ в eloak.]

Entom.: A genns of Coleopterous insects, of elegant forms, and generally of green hues. The legs and antennat of many of the species are of B pale-yellow colour, as also the outer
margin of the elytra. Four apeciea are margin
British.
 (chlonus) $=\mathrm{a}$ cloak, and ävos (anthos) $=a$ Hower.]
Bot. : A name now applied to a section of the geous Thymelrea, in which the tubular calyx remains Ettached after withering, sud encloses the not. The plants embraced in this aection are low wood $y$-stemined bushes, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean regions.
chlăm-y̌d'-大-oŭд, a. [Gr. x גa, Bot.: Pertalniog to the floral envelope of a plant.
chlăm-y-dod'-er-g, chlăm-yd'-ar-a udos) $=$ a cloak, and sipn $(d e r t)=$ the neck.] Ornith. : $\Delta$ genns of hirds, lamily Starnida (q.v.) Chiamydodera maculata is the spotted Bower-bird of Australia. [BOFER-81RD.]
chlăm-y̆d'-od-dơn, s. [Gr. xגauús (chlamus) = a cloak, snd isous (odous), genit. ö oorro (odontos) $=$ a tooth.]
Zool. : A genas of Iufusoria, of the family Euplota Furuished with cilis and a cylinder of teeth, hit neither styles nor hooks.
 (chlamus), genit. xiauveos (chlamudos) $=$ cloak, nad vaîpos (sauros) $=$ a lizard.]
Zool.: A genus of Saurians, founded on a specimen, Chlamydosaurus Kingil, foond in Careening Bay, Port Nelson, Asatralia, in 1820. In colour it is yellowish-brown, verie gated with black. Head depressed with the sides erect, leaving a blant ridge on the upper
part wherein the eyes are placed. Toes part wherein the eyes are placed. Toes long, compressed, scaly, ind very unequal; covered with amall scales, and furnished with a large plaited frill, rising from esch ear. Each frill has fonr plaits which converge on the ander part of the chin, and fold it up on the side, snd a fifth where the two ere united in lower part of the neek. Length, 22 laches.
 (chlanus), genit. Xdaurious (chlamudos) =
cloak, and Onpiov (therion) $=8$ wild animal.] Palceont.: A mammal of the order Eden tata, found in lste Pliocene or Post-tertiary deposits of South America
chlăm-y̆ph'ô-rŭs (Mod. Lat.), chlăm' $\breve{\mathbf{y}}$-phore (Eng.), s. [Gr. xגapur (chlamue) $=$ a cloak; and $\phi$ opos $($ phoras $)=$ learing, $\phi$ ép
(pheró $)=$ to bear. $]$ Zool.: A genus Edentata, consisting of a sids of the onder Chlamyphorus truncatus. It resenbles the Mole in some respects, and In others the Beaver or sloth. Its length is $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The body is covered with a shell of a consistence aomewhast more dense and lntexible than sole-leather, of en equal thickness, aud consistitig of 8 series of plates of a equare homboldal, or cubical form, each row containing fifteen to twenty.two plates. The superior semicircular margin of the trancated the shell, are beautifully fringed with silky hair:

chli-dan'-thŭs s. [Gr. $\mathrm{x}^{\lambda \iota \delta \dot{\eta}}$ (chi-
chlamyb (from amollo $d \bar{e})=$ softness

Bot.: A genus of South American ama ryllids, having truncated bulbs, linear-lorat leaves, sheathing st the base developed after the flowers, and s вcape (one and a hall foot high) eupporting an numel of a few large fre grant fowers. (Treas. of Bot.)
chlō-ăn'-thēs, s. [Gr. = bndding, aprouting.] Bot.: A genus of Verbenacese from extra tropical New Holland, consistling of under shrabs thickly covered with opposite or ter having aolitary axillary flowers with ahort pedunclea.
 $=$ budding, aprouting, irom its reticulations, and Eng. Buff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.) ]
Min. : A variety of Smeltits ( $q . v_{0}$ ), occur

Kate, fät, färe, alidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pit, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pöt

ring at Chatham, Connecticut, in mica slate. (Dana.)
 to be pale-green ; $\chi^{\text {dóos (chioos) }}=$ pale green.] Med. : A discoiouration of the human akin which oecurs in greenish or yellowigh-brown petches, and for the most part on those portions of the body which are covered by clothing. The affection is due to a fungus or confervoid, Microspora furfur.
ahy-è'- -a, s. [Gr. xhón (chlot) $=$ the young ehoota of grsss, \&c. $]$
Zool.: A genus of Annelids, belonging to the order Dorsihranchlata, in which the head is furnished with five tentacuis, and the branchie resenuble a tripionsta leaf.
chlör-, pref. [Спloro-.]
chlör'-a, s. [Gr. xגupós (chlōros) = green.] Bot. : An snnnal herhsceous plant, wel nosrked smong Gentianacea by its eight-clef lowers sud eight stamens. Chlora perfoliatt called Yeilow-wort, the only British example, ts a singularly erect, slender pisnt, about a foot high, with but few root-reavea. The whole plsnt is perfectly smooth, and of a de cided glaucous hue. The flowers, which sre rather large, sud of a delicate ciesr yeliow expand only during the sanshine, like the enus Erythrea, to which Chlora is aliied The whole plsnt is Intensely litter, and may employed with advantage as a tonic; it also dyes yellnw. It is common in chalky pastures, especisliy near the sea.
chlör-ă'-ět-āte, s. [Eng. chloracel(ic);-atc.] Chem. : A salt of chioracetic scid.
chlör-a-çĕt'-ic, a. [From Eng., \&e. chlor(ine), and acetic (q.v.).] Derived from chlorine and acetic scid.

## ohloracetic acid, s.

Chemistry:
Monochloracetic acid, $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl} . \mathrm{COOH}$, is obtained by ths sction of chiorine on boiling glacial scetic scid. It boils at $186^{\circ}$, snd solidj fies st 64*. Suluble in water, and is gradually decomposed when the squeons solation is boiled. IIeated with KHO it is converted into potassium glycollate, $\mathrm{KC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{3}$.

Dichloracetic acid, $\mathrm{CHCl}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$, is formed by the action of chlorine on monochloraceticscid. It boils at $105^{\circ}$.

Trichloracetic acid, $\mathrm{CCl}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$, is obtsined by the action of excess of chlorine on glacial cetic acid in direct sunlight, or by oxidation of chioral hydrata with chromic acid or with nitric seid; slso synthetically by the setion of $\mathrm{Cl}_{\text {snd }} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ on $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{4}$ carbon dichloride $t$ is a colourieas scid deliquescent substance Nascent hydrogen reduces it to scetic scid. Bolied with excess of smmonia it yields ammonia carbnnate and chloroform. By PCl it is converted into trichloracetyl chloride, $\mathrm{CCl}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CO}^{\cdot} \mathrm{Ci}$.
chör'-g-gĕt-ŏne, s. [Eng. chlor(ine); and acetone.]
Chem.: Acetons in which hydrogen has been replaced hy chlorine. Monochloracetone $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CO}^{\cdot} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$ is prepsred by the action of hynochiorous acid on acetone. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at $119^{\circ}$.
chlör'-8-a, s. [Gr. $\boldsymbol{x}^{\lambda}$ woós (chlöros) $=$ green.] Bot. : An extensive genus of terrestriai or chids, exclusively found in the southern districts of South America. Their roots are coarss, fasctcled, glutinous fibres. The lesves are all radical. The scape is ciothed with thin herbaccons sheaths. The flowers grow in spikes or racemes in the manner of the Green Orchis, ars greenish, whitish, or yellow, occasionally marked by deep hrown specks. Some thirty or forty species are cnown, none of which are in cultivation (Treas. of Bot.) It is thought in Chili that Chlorcea disoides promotes the flow of milk.
chlör-al, s. [From Eng., \&c. chlor(ine); -al.] Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{HCl}_{3} \mathrm{O}$ or $\mathrm{CCl}_{3}$. $\mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{H}=$ trichloral dehyde. Chloral is a colourless, odorons, ail alcono snd ether sp. It is 502 is water by passing chlorias gas through sbsolute sle by passing chlorias gas through sbsolnte slcohol. By the action of carstio potash it is
decomposed into chloroform and formsta of potassium. It chsnges on keeping into s solid

Whita modification, reconverted into s iiquid by heat With water it forms a crystaline compound called hydrate of chloral, $\mathrm{CCl}_{3}$. $\mathrm{HC}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$.
chloral hyrirete
Pharm. (Chloral Hydras): A white orystalline substance, forming a neutral aqueous oolution if free from HCl. Ita solution in chioroform, when shaksn up with suiphuric acid, remains colourless if no oily tmpurities are present; 100 grains of hydrate of chloral dissolved in an ounce of distilied water and mixed with thirty grains of sisked lime obould yield, when carefully distilied, not less then seventy grains of chiloroform. Chlorai is used in medicine in the form of a syrup. It produces sieep, but oniy acts as sn anodyne during sleep, the pain returning as soon as the pstient wskes. The babltusl use of this trug is followed by profonnd melancholy snd drug is followed by profound melancholy snd
enfeeblement of will, snd muscular lassitude enfeeblement of will, snd muscular lassitude and suicidsl inss
Dr. O. Lieltreich.
chlör'-al-işm, s. [Eng. chloral; -ism.]

1. The act or practice of using chloral ss a hypnotic.
2. The slinomini condition of the systen rasulting from tho hahitual use of chlorsi. The ill effecta sra often mental and moral as weiliss physical.
chlör'-al-ist, s. [Eng.chloral(ism): -ist.] A person addicted to the use of chloral.
chlör-al-ize, v.t. [Eng. chloral: -ize.] To treat with chloral, to sffect with chioralism.
chlör'-a-nill, s. [Eng. chlor(ine), and anil(ine).]

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. Tetrschloroqninone. It is formed by the sction of bydrochioric scid and chiorste of potassium, on sniline, phenol, isatin, \&c. It crystallizes in golden-yeflow lsminæ, which sre insoluble in wster, soluble in hot sicohoi and ether; it sublimes at $150^{\circ}$, and is converted by $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$ into perchlorobedzene, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{6}$. The potassium salt of chloranilic actd, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{OK})_{2}$, is formed by dis. solving chloranil in strong potash; it erystal. lizes in dsrk-red needies, sparingly soluble in water.
chlör-a-nill'-Io, a. [Eng, chloranil; and -ic.] l'ertaining to or derived from chloranil (q.v.).

## chioranilio acid, s.

Chem.: Chioranilic acid, dichlor-dioxy quinoas, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, is formed by decom posing the potassium salt by acids. It forms reddish crystalline scales.
chlor-an'-l-line, s. [Eng. chlor(ine), and aniline (q.v.).] [ANILINE.]
Chem. : By the setion of chiorine on aniline, monochioranitine, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)$, diehlorsniline, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}-\mathrm{NII}_{2}$, and trichlorsniline, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ are obtained.

Chlör-ăn-thä'-çé- 8 , s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. chloranthus (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acece.]

Bot.: A small fanily of Dicotyledons, with fowers of a very simple structure, sllied to those of Piperacere and Saururacea. They are trees, shrubs, or rarely herbs, with oppo site leaves connected hy sheathing stipules. The minute flowers are in simple or branched terminal spikes, often srticulate ss is Gectur.
chlör-ăn'-thŭs, s. [Gr. $x$ ג $\omega \rho$ ós (chlöros) $=$ green, sud äv $\nu$ os (anthos) = a flower.]

Bot. : A genus of piants, the type of the order Chioranthacee, the only florai envelope of which is s very sinsll calyx, consisting of one scals sdhering to the side of the ovary. The spparently singie stamed, which is the most remarkable part of ita structure, con sists of three, the central one of which has s perfect two-celled snther, and the other two, ous on esch side of it, have only half si snther, so thst they are only one-celled, or the two listeral half-anthera may be deficient, lesving s single perfect stamen. They sre sttached to the side of the ovary immediately shove the calyx. They are natives of Jspsa and Chinn, whera they sre called Chn-han.
chör-ăn'-thy̆, s. [Chloranthus.]
Bot.: The tendency in hrightly coloure petals when decaying to lecome green.
chior-mp'-9-tita, \& [Eng. chlor(ine), and patite (q.v.).]
Min. : A variety of Apstite (q.v.), in which the proportion of chlorine is excessive
chlör-ar-igyr-ite, s. [Gr. $\chi^{\text {anopós }}$ chloros) $=$ green ; äpupos (arguros) $=$ sllver; snd Eng. uff. -ite (Min.)]
Min. : A mineral consisting of silver and chlorine. (Brit. Mus. Cat.)
chlör-ăs'tërr, s. [Gr. $\alpha$ גupós (cilōros) $=$ grean, and äomp (astêr) = a star.]
Zool.: A genns of Infasoris, of the fsmily Monsdina, having a single month (\%) terminai, a single frontal eye-spot, no tail, snd the middle of the body with radiste warty processes. (Griff. \& Henfrey.)

 star, and Eng. suff. -lite (Min.), from dieos ( lithos) $=$ a stone.]
Min. : A light blnish-green minerai, found on the benks of Lake Superior, in smali rounded pebhles. It receives s fine polish. Herduess, $5 * 5-6 ; \mathrm{sp}$. gr., $3 \% 180$.
chlör'-ate, s. [In Fr. chlorate, from Eag.; de. chlortine), and suff. -ate (Chem.) (q.v.).] [Chzonic Acid.]
Chlorate of potassium :

1. Cherr.: $\mathrm{KClO}_{3}$. Obtained by passing a current of chlorine gas through a mixture of carbonste of potassium and slaked lime, $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{8}+6 \mathrm{Cs}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}+6 \mathrm{Cl}_{2}=2 \mathrm{KClO}_{3}+5 \mathrm{CaCl}_{2}+$ $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. The carbonste of calicium is removed hy filtration, snd on evaporating the solution the potassium ehlorate separstes out in colourless trsnsparent anhydrous six-sided piates; wster dissolves only 3.3 psrts of the ssit at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. It is insoluble in slcohol. When heated, potassinm chlorate is decomposed thus $2 \mathrm{KClO}_{3}=\mathrm{KClO}_{4}+\mathrm{KCl}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$; on iscressing the potassium perchiorate is decom-posed- $-\mathrm{KClO}_{4}=\mathrm{KCl}+2 \mathrm{O}_{2}$. [Chlonic actid.]
2. Pharm. (Potasse Chloras): It is given it the form of Trochisci Potasse Chloratis (Chlorste of Potassium Lozenges). Chlorate of potassium acts as a refrigerant and dinretic ; it exerts a powerful action upon the mincous membrsnes when used as a gargle in csses of sevcre tonsilitis, \&c.
chlör-é-a, s. [ChLorea.]
chlör'- éth - āne, s. [Eng. dc. chlor(ine); ethane.]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Ci}$. [Chloric Ether.]
chlör'-ĕth-ène, s. [Eng. \&c. ohlor(ine); ethene.]

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}$. A gas liquifying st $18^{\circ}$. It has an sllisceons odour.
ohlör-ĕt'-lic, a. [Eng. chlorit(e); -ic.] Resembling or containing chlorite.
$\dagger$ chlör'-hȳ-dricc, a. [From Eng. chlor(ise), and hydro, in compos., from Gr. ivoup (hutōr) $=$ wster.] [Chlobide.]
ohlorhydric actd, s. [Chlonide]
chiör'-hȳ-drings, s. pl. [Eng., \&e. chlorthy$d r(i c)$, sud (glycer)in(e).]
Chem.: Etbers produced hy the sction of chlorine nu glycerine - monschiorhydrin $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$, dichlorhydrin $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$. By the action of $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ on giycerine, trichlorhydrio $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$ has been obtsined. Ethers of glycerine end in in. [Dichlorhymin.]
chlör-hÿ-drб quĭn'-ŏneş, s. pl. [Eng., \&c. chlon(ine); hydroquinones.]
Chem.: Substitution comprounds of hydroquinone, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}<\mathrm{OHF}^{\mathrm{OII}}$, the $(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ occupying the position in the benzene ring, $1-4$. They ars obtaincd by the reduction of the corresponding chloroquinones with sulphurousacid $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{II}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{OlI})_{2}$ melts at $158^{\circ} ; \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{HCl}_{3}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ st $134^{\circ}$; snd $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{4}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ at $200^{\circ}$.
ohlör'-1́, a [Eng. chlor(ine); -ic.] Pertaining to or containing chlorize.

## ohlorio actd, s.

Chem. : $\mathrm{HClO}_{3}$. A monobasic scid obtainsd by decomposing barium chiorate, $\mathrm{Ba}\left(\mathrm{ClO}_{8}\right)_{2}$ by diluta sulphuric scid, and decanting the ciear liquid. It oxidises organic matter rapidly. When boiled it gives off $\mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{snd} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$, and perchloric scid is formed. It forms
boin, bofy; pout, fợl; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin. as ; expect, Xenophon, excist. -ing.

salts called chlorates; they are soluble, and give no precipitate with $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$. Potassium chlorate explodes when triturated with sul. phur or phosphorus in a mortar. It is used in the manufacture of fireworks, percussion caps, and luciter matches. Chlorates when beated on charcoal deflagrate. When hested strongly they give off oxygen and are con verted into chlorides which give a white precipitate with srgentic nitrate. Heated with strong $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ they give off $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ with explosive violence. Hydrochloric acid liberates euchlorine, an explosive mixture of chlorine and chlorine tatroxide ; it is a powerful oxid ising agent, used to destroy organic matter.

## chloric ether, s.

1. Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$, or $\mathrm{CH}_{3} . \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$. Ethyl chloride, Chlorethsne, also called Hydro chloric ether, a monstomic haioid ether formed by substitution of an stom of chlorine for an stom of hydrogen in the hydrocarbon ethsne by the direct action of chlorine. It also can be prepared by the union of hydrochloric acid with ethene, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$, and by dis. tilling st a gentle heat alcohol saturated with dry hydrochloric acid gas. It is a thin, colourless, volatile liquid, hoiling st $12.5^{\circ}$ By the action of hot aqueons caustic potash, it is resolved into ethyl slcohol and potas sium chloride; with sleoholic potash it forms ethylic ether, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \cdot \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$. Heated with ewhlic ether, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}{ }^{\circ} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$.
soda-lime, it yidlds ethene, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$.
2. Pharm.: The so-called chloric ether used in medicine, is only a solution of one fluid ounce of chlorotorm in nineteen fluid ounces of rectified spirit of wine. It is given as a parcotic snd antispasmodic, and is a valuable sedative in neuraigia.
t chlō-rǐdāte, v.t. [Eng. chlorid(e), snd chloride.
chlö'-ide, s. [Eng. chlor(ic), snd suff. -ide
Chem. : A compound of chlorine with an slement, or radical. Hydrogen chloride, $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{C}$ $=$ Hydrochloric acid = Chlorhydric seid $=$ Huriatic scid. Hydrochloric acid is a colourless gas. It is very soluble io water; 450 rolumes dissolve st $15^{\circ}$. It fumes strongly is damp air. It is formed by the action o difused daylight on a mixture of H snd Cl slso by the action of strong sulphuric seid on sodium chloride; it can be collected over mercury; it is condensed into a cololir less liquid by a pressure of 40 atmospheres at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Sp. gr., $1 \cdot 27$ Its solution in water (commonly called hydrochloric acia say or sulphuric acis ung common sal NsCl with sulphuric acid. Muristic acid is sn impure, solution of matter, sad sulphuric acid. It is nic, organuc matter, snd sulpharic scin. large quatities in the preparstion of sodinem carbonate. The hydrogen in hydroof shdium carbonate. The lyydrogen in hydro-
chloric acid can be replaced lyymetals, forming chloric acid can be replaced ly metals, forming
metallic chlorides (see the different metals). metallic chlorides (see the different metals). Soluhle chlorides are detected by their giving a white precipitate with silver nitrsto which is insoluble in nitric scid but soluble in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ snd $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$ give off chlorine.

## Chlorile of antimony solution:

Pharm.: Antimonii Chloridi Liquor heavy yellowish-red liquid. Sp. Gr., I'47. It consists of terchloride of sntimony, $\mathrm{SbCl}_{3}$ dissolved in hydrochloric scid; on the addition of wster it gives a precipitate of oxy chloride, SbOCl ; this, treated with sodium carbonate, is converted into the oxide $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. [Astisosix.] Chloride of sntimony is a powerful caustic and escharotic, and is apphed to cancerous growtias and poisonous twice its weight of calcium phosphaste, is a twice its weight of calcium phnsphate, is a
substitute for "Jsmes's powder." It is given substitute for "Jsmes's powder." It is given
when the diaphoretic and slightly alterative offects of antimony sre required in s mild form.

## Chloride of nitrogen :

Chem.: $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$ an oily explosive liquid, sp. gr. $1 \cdot 65$, obtained by the sction of excess of chlorine on ammonium chloride solution; slsa by suspending a piece of ammoninm chloride in a solution of hypochlorous acid, $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}+3 \mathrm{HClO}=\mathrm{HCl}+\mathrm{NCl}_{3}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. This dsngerous substance is decomposed violently by sentle heat, or by contact with fat, \&c.
By some chemists it is thought to contain By some chemists it is thought to contain
hydrogen. it is smmonis $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ in which the hydrogen. It is sm
H is replaced by Cl .

Chloride of sodium :
I. Chem. : NsCl , sodium chloride or common salt. [SODIUM]
2. Pharm. : Sodii Chloridum. It occurs in transparent cubes or in emsil whita grains. It is soluble in three parts of cold water, and ita solubility increases very slightly with rise of temperature; it is partly precipitated by HCL. It is nearly insoluble in alcohol, sind fuses at $776^{\circ}$, and at higher temperatures volstilises. It is a necessary article of rood, and occurs in the blood snd other animal fluids ; a deficiency causes disease. Chloride of sodium deficiency causes disease. Chioride of sodium in large doses acts as an emetic, purgative, snd anthelmintic ; in milder doses it is a
slight stimulant and alterative. Externally slight stimulant and alterative. Exbefacient. Sponging with salt water is good for rhenmatism and joint sffections.

Chloride of zinc solution:
Pharm.: Liquor Zinci Chloridi. A solu tion of chloride of zinc, $\mathrm{ZnCl}_{2}$, which applied externslly scts as an irritant and astringent when mixed into a paste with gypsum it is applied as a powerful escharotic to malignant ulcers. A solution of chloride of zine, sp gr. 2, is nsed as a deodorizer and disinfectan ander the nsme of "Sir W. Burnett's solution.
chlör-ĭd'-ic, a. [Eng. chlorid(e); -ic.] Pertaining to or containing chloride.
chlör'-id-ize, v.t. [Eng. chlorid(e); -ize]] The ssme as Chloridate (q.v.).
chlör - ĭm'-ĕt-ry̌, chlör-ŏm'-ĕt-ry̆y, [Eng. chlorine; Gr. Meqpor (metron) $=$ a mes sure.] The method of determining the amount of chlorine in a ample of bleaching powder. (For methods see Wotts : Diet. Chem. " He [Gay-Lussac] now prescribes an the preferahle
plan of chorometry, to pour very slow from $A$ gradusted glass tube a standsrd solntifon of the chloride, to be tested upon a deterrmaale quantity of arsenions
acid dissolved in mariatic actd, till the whole arentous mo converted into the arienic ncide "-Ure: Diction ary of Arts, Manułactures, and Mines.
chlör'-in-āte, v.t. [Eng. chlorin(e); -ate.] To treat with chlorine.
chlör'-int-à-těd, a. [Chloninate, v.]

## chorinated lime,

Pharm.: Cslx Chlorata. A mixture of cal cium hypochlorite, $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{ClO})_{2}$, with calcium chloride, $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$. A whitish powder is obtained by passing chlorins gas over loosely spread at hydrste of calcium. Its solution (Liquor Calcis Chlorate) is formed by adding one pound of the solid to 160 fluid ounces of distilled water. $1 t$ is used as s disinfectant and in the preparation of chloroform.
chlör-in- $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}-\mathrm{tion}$, $s$. [Eng. chlorin(e); -ation.] A process for the extraction of gold by ex-
posure of the suriferous msterial to chlorne gas. Firat introduced by Pisttner. The ollowing conditions are necessary :- (1) The gold must be in a metallic state (2) There must be no other substance in the charge which would combine with fred chlorine. (3) The chlorine must have no int purities which would dissolve other metals on ases. (4) No reaction must be induce d which would cause precipitation of the gold before the termination of the process. The incocess with quartz and freasting, but the istter process is necessary with ores containing sulphurets and arseniurets. In the chlorinstion process, the ors is sitted into a wooden vat lined with pitch, snd having a false bottom, beneath which the gas is admitted. The top is luted on snd the gas sumitted; when the gas legins to escape at a hole of observation in the lid, it hole is then thast the sir is ejected snd the passed into the mass for say eighteen hours according to the coarseness of the gold; th cover is removed and water introibucci, and the solution drawa off into the precigitation vat. The goid is precipitsted by sulphate of iron, the supernstant liquor decanted. The sediment is s brown powder which is filtered apon psper dried in sn iron or porcelain vessel, smelted to a metalicic regulus in clay crucibles, a little borax, salt, sind nitrate of potash being used as fluxes. (Knight.)
chlör'-in-dïn, s. [Chlorigat.de.]
chlör'-ine, s. [Ger. chlor; Fr. chlorie, from Gr. xiwos chioros) = pale-green, light-green,
greenish-yellow, and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.).]

1. Chem.: A monatomic elemsnt. Symbol CL Atomic weight, $85^{\circ}{ }^{5}$. Discovered by Scheele contain oxygen, and was called by him axy. muriatio acid. It was found to bo an eloment by Davy in 1810. Cblorine is a yellow-
green incombustible gas. It has a powerful irritating smell, sad attacks Fiolently the mucous membrane and the lungs. It is very solubls in water, acta strongly on metala, and is best collected by displacement. Sp. gr., 247 . At the preasura of five atmospheres
it is condensed into s heavy yellow liquld. It is ohtained by heating common salt, sodjum chloride, with sulphuric acid and black oxido of manganese. It combinea with bydrogen to form hydrochloric acid, with en explosion in direct sunlight or when a light is applied to a mixture of the two gases, but slowly in diffnsed dsylight. $A$ solution of it in watar is gradusily converted in the sunlight into candle burns in Cl with a smoky flame. Phosphorns, antimony, arsenic, snd turpentine take fira in chlorine. Chlorine destroys animal and vegetable matter; and forms sddition and substitution compounds with organic com pounds ; an squeous solntion of it has powar ful blesching properties. It is also a power rul disinfectant. It occura in nsture in the form of metallic chloridea. Three oxides of chlorine are known, $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O} ; \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} ; \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$.
2. Pharm.: Chlorine is used in pharmacy as Liquar Chlori, 8 solution of chlorins in water; snd as Vapor Chlori, inhalstion of chlorine. Fres chloring gas acta as a power ful stimalant or irritant, sccording to its state of dilution; it is used in cases of chronio bronchitis and phthisis. A diluted solution is used as a gargle for ulcerated tonsils; and as a lotion to foul ulcera, and in some skin diseases.

## chlorine monoxide, s.

Chem.: $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. A colourless gas obtained by the sction of chlorine on cooled precipitated mercuric oxide; it can be condensed to a red liquid, which explodes on elevstion of tem perature. It has powerful bleachiog properties It dissolves in wster snd forms hypochlorous acid: this acid forms 881 ta called hypochlorites These salta can also be obtaine of alkalies of chlorine gas into cold solutions odrates of cal cimin, de. Bleaching-powder is thus prepared

## ohlorine tetroxide, $s$

Chem.: $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$, \& dark yellow explosive gas which can be condensed to a red liqnid. 1 is obtained by the sction of stroug sulphurio scid on chlorate of potassium. It is absorbed by canstic potash solution, forming a chlorate and a chlorite.
ohlorine trioxide, chlorous oxide, chlorous anhydride, 8 .
Chem.: $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, s greenish-yollow gas, ob tained by heating s mixture of potassing chorate, nitric scid, and sraenic trioxide. It can be condensed into a very explosive liquid the gas explodes st $50^{\circ}$, and is decomposed by sunlight. It is soluble in water, torming erystalline hydrate which is gradually codverted into chlorous acid.
chlör'-in-ize, v.t. [Eng. chlorin(e); -ize.] To trest or prepare with chloride.
chlör'-in-ized, pa. par. or a. [Culoninize]
ohlör-i'- ©-dine, s. [Eng. chlon(ine); todime] Chem. : A compound of charine
chlö'-ie, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Gr}$, x $\lambda \omega \mathrm{p}$ is $($ chlöris $)=$ a hird
 green.]
Bot.: A genus of grasses, the typical ons of the tribe Chlorideæ, distinguished chiefly by the spikes of inforescence being in finger-lika tascicles, rarely two, or only one. Flower polygamous; glutnes two, containing trom three, to six florets; lower fiowera ons to three, hermaphrodite; stamens three, and styles two. Sixty-two species are described in Steudel "Synopsis," and these are mostly natives of warm, dry countries. Chloris radiata is in rretty snnusl grass, frequently culinntal and curious sppearance. (Treas. of Bot.)
chlör-is-Xt'-ic, a. [Eng. chlorisati(n); -la. Pertaining to chlorisatin (q.v.).

[^123]
## chlorisatic acid, 8.

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{CLNO}_{5}$. The potasslum salt of thls ecid is obtained by mixing solntions of cauatic potash and chlorisatin. It crystallisea in yellow needles, which are decomposed by hydrochloric acld with precipltation of chlorisatin.
ohlör-1s'-a-tinn, s. [Eng. chlor(ine), and seatin.] [IsATIN.]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{CLNO}_{2}$. Ohtained by passing chlorine into tepid water in which isatin, or powdered indigo, la suspended. It ia pnrified by crystallization from alcohol. It crystallises
in orsnge prisms, having a disagreeable odour.
chlör-is' -a -t $\overline{\mathrm{y}} \mathrm{de}$, s. [Eng. \&c. chlor(ine); isatyde (q.v.).]
Chem. : A white or yellowish powder, deposited on cooling when chloriaatin has been diasolved, with heat, in hydrosulphuret of smmonia. It is sparingly solable in water, and by heat is resolved into chlorizatin water, a new compound appearing as a violetcoloured powder, and termed Chlorindin.
chlör-ǐ-sō'-ma, s. ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Gr. $\chi^{\lambda \omega \omega p o ́ s ~(c h l o ̈ r o s) ~}=$ green, and $\sigma \hat{\omega} \mu a($ sóma $)=$ a body. $]$
Ornith.: A sub-genus of the Myotherine, or Ant-thrushea, separsted by Swaioson from the Pitta of Temminck. (Craig.)
ohlör'-ite, 3. [Gr. x $\quad$ dшpitıs (chlöritis) $=a$ grass-green atone, from $x \lambda \omega \rho o s$ (chlöros) $=$ reen, and Eng., \&c. suff. -ile (Min.) (q.v.).]

1. Mineralogy:
(1) The game as Rapidolite (q.v.).
(2) The same as Penninite (q.v.).
(3) The same as Clinochlore (q.v.).

Ferruginots Chlorite:
Min.: The same as Delessite (q.v.).
2. Chem. (Pl.) : Salts of chlorous acid. They can be obtained by passing chlorine trioxide into alkaline solutions ; also by the action of $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ on basea. They are moatly aoluble in water. Chlorites of lead and silver are insolnbla, and are obteinel by double decomposition.

## chlorite schist, 8 .

Geol. : A green slaty rock, in which chlorite is ahundant in foliated plates, nanally bleaded with minute graina of quartz or aometimes with or even gradustes into gneisg and clayslste. (iyell.)

## chlorite slate, s.

Geol.: The same as chlorite schiat, or if there is any difference, then in the slates the there is any differenc
laminations are finer.
chlorite spar, s. [In Ger. chloritopath.] Min.: An old name for Chloritoid (q.v.).
ohlör-ǐt'-ic, a. [Eng. chlorit(e); -ic.] Per-
taining to or contaioiog chlorite. taining to or contaiaiog chlorite.

## chloritic sand, s.

Geol.: Sand coloured by an admixture of the simple mineral glanconite.

## chloritio series, s.

Geol.: A name sometimes given to the Greengand beds, but the mineral ia glauconite.
ohiör'-it-oid, s. [Eng. chlorite, and Gr. eifos (eidos) $=$ appearance. ]
Min.: A monoclinic or triclinic chlorite-like mineral, of a dark-grey, greenish-grey to refrectiolour. It is brittle, aad has a double ${ }_{3} 6$.
chlör'- ${ }^{\text {, }}$, in compos. [Gr. $\chi^{\lambda} \omega \rho$ ós (chlöros) $=$ green.]

1. Nat. Science: In composition frequeatly used as a prefix to scientille words, and indicating a bright grass-green colour.
2. Chem.: Compounds in which chlorine has
repiaced some other element replaced some other element, as hydrogen, withoat altering the conatitution of the conpound, as chloro-vemzens, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$. The 0 is often omitted, and chlor is used.

## chloro-argentotype, s.

Fholog.: A photographic agent prepared hy molstening a sheet of paper with a solution of common salt, and then dipping it in a bath of nitrate of silver. Taking out a thin film of the latter substance it becomes extremely sensitive to light.

## ohloro-benzene, 8.

Chem.: Monochlor-benzene or phenyl chloride, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$. It la prepared by the action of chlorine on beuzene, or of $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ on phenol. It boila at 132*. (Conault Watts: Dict. Chem.)

## chloro-calcite, $s$.

Min. : Calcite with chlorine in its compoaltlon. (Brit. Mus. Cat.)

## chloro-naphthalene, s.

Chem.: Monochlornaphthslene, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{Cl}$, dichloro-naphthalene $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$, se. The chloronaphthalenea are obtained by boiling the chlorides of oaphthalene with alcoholic potash, which removes HCl . These, when aubjected to the action of chlorine, form addition products, and by again boiling these witb alcoholic potash it removes more HCl , end a more highly chloriaated anbstitution compound is ohtained.

## chloro-phenol, $s$.

Chem.: Phenol $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{OH})$, in which hydrogen has been replaced by chlorine, as Monochlorophenol $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}(\mathrm{OH})$. Dichloro$\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}(\mathrm{OH})$ are obtained by action of chlorine on phenol. Pentachlorphenol or perchlorpheaol, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{5}(\mathrm{OH})$, crystallizes in long chlorpheaol, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{5}(\mathrm{OH})$, crystallizes in long
colourless nedles aoluble in alcohol and colourless needles aoluble in alcohol and io ether. It melts it $187^{\circ}$ Concentrsted $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{4}\left\langle{ }_{0}^{\mathrm{O}}\right\rangle$. When distilled with $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ it yields $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{8}$ hexa-chlor beuzene.

## chloro-picrin, 3.

Chem. : A compound formed by diatilling picric acid with chloride of lime and water. Chloro-picria, Nitro-trichlor-methane, Nitrochloroform $\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right) \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$. Also obtained by distilling chloral with strong nitric acid; also by distilling a mixture of methyl alcohol and sulphuric acid over a mixture of sodiuna chloride and potassium nitrate. It is an oily liquid, bolling at $112^{\circ}$. It is reduced to methylamine $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{~N}$ by the action of iron filings and acetic acid. Chloro-picrin heated with alcoholic ammonia is converted into guanidine hydrochloride $\mathrm{CH}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{HCl}_{\text {. When }}$ heated with solium ethylate it is converted into ethylic orthocarbonate $\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{C}_{2}} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{4}$.

## chloro-qninones, s. pl.

Chem. : Substances formed by the action of chloriae oo quinoae, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left\langle{ }_{\mathrm{O}}^{\mathrm{O}}\right\rangle$; monochloroquiaone, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{ClO}_{2}$. Dichloroquinone, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, is formed by action of hypochlorous anhydride, $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, on benzena; and hy heating trichlorophenol, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}(\mathrm{OH})$, with nitric acid, it forms large yellow prisms, meltiog at $120^{\circ}$. Trichloroquinone, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{HCl}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, is obtained by the action of cliromyl chloride, $\mathrm{CrO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$, on beozene, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$. It cryatallizes in large lamine, melting at $166^{\circ}$. Tetrachloroquiaone, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Cl}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. [Chloranil.]

## ohloro-toluene, $s$.

Chem.: Chlorotolueae, or Tolyl Chloride, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}^{-} \cdot \mathrm{CHI}_{3}$, ocenrs in three moditications. Parachlortoluene, 1-4, is formed by the action of chlorine on toluene at ordinary temperatures; it is a liquid, boiling at $160^{\circ}$. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields parachlorhenzoic acid. When chlorine acta on boiling toluene, benzyl chloride, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$, is formed. (See Jiatts: Dicl.Chem.)
chlör-ó-bĕn-zō-ic, a. [Eng. chlor(ine), and benzoic.]

## chlorobenzoic acid, s.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Cl} \cdot \mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{OH}$, Benzoic acid in which hydrogen is replaced by chlorine.
chlör-0.chrŏm'-1c, a. [From Eng, ehloro, and chromic.] Having chromium and eblorine ia its composition.

## chlorochromio acid, s.

Chem.: $\mathrm{CrO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$. Dioxychloride of chrominm, chromyl chloride, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on a dry mixture of potassium dichromate and chloride of sodium. A heavy red liquid, giving off red vapours. Sp. gr.,
1.71 ; boiling at $118^{\circ}$, decomposed by water into chromic and hydrochloric acids. Slowly into chromic and hydrochloric acids. Slowly pedness it depoaits rhombohedral dark-green hard cryatala of sesquioxide of chrominm.
 = pale green, and xóa (chroa) $=$ colour. $]$
Having a green colour.
 l'ale-greeu, and ко́ккоs (kokhos) $=$ a kornel.] Bot. : A genus of Algals, order Palmellacees. Chlorococcum vulgare consiate of extremely minnte cella, multiplying into twon and fours, with no gelatinous aubetratum and no zoospores. It covers nearly every plece of unpainted timber and old trunk in England 300 millions of individuals on a aquare inch (Griff. \& Henfrey.)
chlör'- $\mathbf{-}$-form (Eng.), chlör-あ-för'-mŭm (Mod. Lat.), s. [Eng., se. chlor(ic), from Lat. formica = an ant.]

1. Chem.: $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$, trichloromethane, methenyl chloride, terchloride of formyl. Chloro form is formed by the action of the sum's rays on a mixture of cblorine and mareh gas; also by the action of cauatic potash on chlorsl or chloracetic acld, or by the action of naacent hydrogen on tetrachloride of carbon. It is prepared on a large scalo by distilling water and alcohol with bleaching-powder. Chloroform ia a colouriess, mobile, heavy, ethereal liquid. Sp. gr., 1.5. It boils at $62^{3}$; ita vapour density ia four times that of air readily in alcohol. It has a sweet taate. It dissolves caontchonc, resins, fats, alkaloids, dissolves caontchonc, resins, fats, alkaloids, it may decompose, hydrocbloric acid and chloriae being ret free.
2. Pharm.: Cbloroform is used in medicine, dissolved in alcohol, under the name of chloric ether, as is atimulant. Chloroform taken internally acts as a nareotic, sedative, and antispasmodic, and is given in cases of asthma, colic, and cholera, also for neuralgia. Linimentum Chloroformi, equal parts of chloroform and camphor linameat, is used externally to allay paio and irritation in neuralgia and itching.
3. Surgery of Midwifery: The vapour of chloroform, when inhaled for some time, produces a temporary inseasibility to prain. Inhaled in amall doses it produces pleasurable incbriation, followed by drowsiness; in larger doses it canses loss of voluntary motion, anspension of mental faculties, with slight contraction of the muscles and rigidity of the limbs; then if the inhalation is continued a complete relaxation of the voluntary muscles takea place,
but if carried too far it causea dangeroun symptoms of apncea or of ayncope, and the patient must be restored by artificial respirapatient must be restored by artiticial respirato persons suffering from cerehral disease to persons suffering from cerehral disease
or organic cardiae affection. Dr. Simpson, or organic cardiae affection. Dr. Simpson,
of Edinburgh, in 1847, began to employ the vapour as a means of producing anesthesia or insensibility, partial or complete, in certain aurgical operations and painful diseases, as well as in ordinary obstetric prsctice.
4. Law: By 24 and 25 Vict. c. 100 , to administer chloroform or anything sinilar, with the view of one's self committing, or aiding another in committing, an indictable offence, is felony.
chlör'-ot-form, r.t. [Cнlogoform, s.] To bring under the influence of chloroform; to prodnce anesthesia or unconsclousness in, by means of chloroform.
chlör- $\mathbf{0}-$ form'-ic, a. [Eng. chloroform; -ic.] Pertaining to, derived from, or produced by chloroform.
chlör- $\mathbf{o}-\mathbf{f o r m}-\overline{\mathbf{1}}$-zā'-tion, s. [Eng. chlonoJorm; -ization. $]$ The aggregate of anasthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of cbloroform.
 green, and $\mu \dot{\text { édas (melas), neut. } \mu \text { édav (melan) }=}$ ilack.]
Min. : The same as Caonstedtite (q.v.).
chlör-ŏm'-ĕt-ẽr, s. [Eng, chlon(ide); Gr. $\mu i \tau \rho o v($ metron $)=$ a measure. 1 An instrument for teating the decolourizing or bleaching prowers of banples of chloride of lime. Ure'a process consists in adding liquor of ammonia of a known strength, tinged with hitune, to aolution of a given weight of the chloride na-
der examiation until the whole of the chlorine is neutralized, which is known by tha ine is nentralized, which is known by tha
colour being destroyed. From the quantity of anmonia consumed the atrength of the aample is estimated.
chlör'- $\mathbf{t - m e ̆ - t h a ̄ n e , ~ s . ~ [ E n g . ~ c h l o r o ; ~ m e t h ( y l ) ; ~}$ -ane.]



Chem．： $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}$ A colonrless，oforous $\mathrm{gac}^{2}$, ond Cl are exposed to reffected sunlight，or by heating a mixture of NaCl，wood epprit，and healing a mixture of Nach，wood suric acid．Exposed with excess of chlorine，it is converted into $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ，then $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$ ，and finally into $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$
ohlör－ $\boldsymbol{\sigma}-\mathrm{mĕt}$＇ric，$a$ ．［Eng．chloromet（er）；－ic．］ Pertaining to or effected by chlorometry．
ohlör－ŏm＇－ět－ry̆，s．［CHLORIMETBY．］
 green ；and $\mu$ ט̂s（mus）$=\mathrm{a}$ mouse．］［Aoovtr．］
 and Eng．opal（q．v．）．］

Min．：A compact msesive minersl，with on opal－like appearance；colour greenish－yellow to pistachio－green．Hardness， $2 \cdot 5-5 ; 8$ ； gr．， $1 \cdot 727-1 \cdot 870$ ．It occurs in Ssxony，Hun－ gr．， gary ，\＆c．Compos．：Silica， 46 ；sesquioxide of iron， 33 ；aumina， 1 ；insgnesia， 2 ；wster， 18．（Dana．）
chlör－o－phæ＇－ite，s．［Gr．$\chi^{\lambda \mu \omega \rho o ́ s ~(c h l o r o s) ~}$ $=$ green；daios（phaios）$=$ brown，sud Eng．

Min．：A chlorite－like minersl from the Western Isles of Scotland，at Schir More in the Island of Rum，and from Fifeshire snd the Fsroe Islands． 11 ardness， $1.5-2$ ；sp．gr．， 2.02 ；colour，dark or olive－green，changing to dark－brown on exposure．
 green，and ф aivw（phainō）$=$ to appear．］$^{\text {a }}$

Mir．：A variety of Fluorite（q．v．），sffording a green phosphorescent light，sometimes called pyra－emerad．
with topaz in gneiss．
chlör－ö－phăn＇－ẽr－ite，s．［Gr．x ${ }^{\lambda} \omega$ pós（chlorns） $=$ green；qaíw（phainō）$=$ to aspear，sod Eng． onff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］
Min：A greenish vallety of Glauconite （q．v．）．
chlör－ $\begin{gathered}\text {－phĕ－nĕs＇－ic，} \\ \text { a．}\end{gathered}$［Eng．chloro； phen（ol），snd suff．esic（Chem．）．］

Chem．：Composed of phenol and chlorine．

## chlorophenesic acid，s．

Chem．：Dichlorophenol， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{HI}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ，is 8 volatile oll，insoluble in wster，soluble in tillation of dichlorosalicylic scid．
ohlör－む－phĕn－1＇－sǐc，$a$ ．［Eng．chloro； phen（ol），and suff．－isic．］ Chem．：Compesed of phevol and chlorine．

## chlorophenislo acid，s．

Chen．：Trichlorophenol， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3} \mathrm{O}$ ，obtained by the ection of chlorine on phenol．It erystal－ lises in colourless silky needles，which have s strong odour，sud sre slightly soluble in wster，soluble in sleohol sud ether．
chlor－$\overline{\mathbf{o}}-\mathbf{p h e ̆ n}-\overline{\mathbf{u}}$－sice，an［Eng．chloro； phen（ $n$ l），and sutf．－usic（Chem．）．］
Chem：Composed of phenol sad chlorine．

## chlorophennsic acid，s．

Chem．：The same ss lentachlorophenol， $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{HCl}_{5} \mathrm{O}$ ，obtained ly the action of an excess of chlorine on $8 n$ alcoholic solution of tri－ chlorophenol
－The letters a，e，i，o，n are used to dis－ tingnish the componnds formed by replscing respectively $1,2,3,4$ ，or 5 stoms of H in phenol $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$ hy the same number of mons－ tomic elements or monatomic radicals．See also the nitrophenols．
chlör＇－क－phy̌ll，chlör＇－o－phy̌lle，s．\＆a ［Gr．x 入após（chlöros）＝green，snd фúnlov （phthllon）＝a leal；Fr．chlorophylle．］

A．As substantive：
I．Bot．Physiol．：The name given to the green－ colouring matter of planta．It a nature is still doubtful．It is ordinarily stated that it exists ander the form of glolules or granules，sud occasionslly as an amorphous granular sub－ atance．it presenta itself in the form of dis－ tinct corpuscles in the cells of the fiowering plants generslly．
＂The colour of planta，empecially the groen colour，is produced by the presence of chorophyl which may tion to Botany，ble．L，seck i，I Bs
2．Animal physiol．：Chloraphyll exists in Hydra viridis，the Green Fresh－wster Polype．
one of the Coelenterata，and in Stentor，an in－ fusorian animalcule．（Nicholson．）

B．As aulf．：Coloured by chlorophyll ；com－ posed of chlorophyll．
chlorophyil bodies，s．pl．Particles of protoplasm of definite form coloured green by chlorophyll．（Thome．）
chlör－す－phy̆1－1a＇－çơ－oŭs，a．［Eng．chloro－ phyll；－aceous．］Of the natnre or character of chlorophyll ；contalning chlorophyll．
＂The nfinities exbibited by many chlorophynhaceous and col，p．231
† ohlör－t－phyy＇－1i－an，a．［Eng．chlorophyll； －ian．］Pertaining to，or containing chloro－ phyll．
 $=$ green，$\phi \dot{v} \lambda \operatorname{lov}(p h u l l o n)=8$ leaf，sad Eng． suft．－ile（Min．）（q．v．）．］

Minenalogy：
I．The same as Jolite（q．४．）
2．A vasiety of Fahlunite（q．v．），from Unity， Maine，U．S．A．
chlör－あ－pio＇－rǐn，\＆［Eng．，\＆c．chloro；and pherin． 1

Chem： $\mathrm{CXO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$ is obtained by dlistilling nicric acid with potassinm chlorate and hydro－ chloric acid．It is an oily odorous llqnid． Sp．gr．，I 665 ．it boils at $115^{\circ}$ ．
ohlör－o－pro－të＇－ic，a．［Eng．chlorine，sud proteic（q．v．）．］Compounded of chlorine sud proteine．

## chloroproteic acid，s．

Chem．：A name given to the white flocks which are deposited when chlorise is passed through $s$ solution containing proteive $=$ $\mathrm{C}^{40} \mathrm{H}^{31} \mathrm{~N}^{5} \mathrm{O}^{13}$ ．
 green，sud ơّus（opsis）＝fsce，sppearance．］
Ornith：A genus of birds helonging to the Merulidæ or Thrushes．The bill is loog and hooked．
chlör－す－py̆＇－1－a，s．［Gr．xicoposs（chloms）$=$ green，ald $\pi \dot{v} y^{\eta}(\mathrm{pug} \overline{)})=$ the rump，the tivil．］ Ornith．：A genus of birds belonging to the Meropidæ or Bee－eaters．They are natives of Msdagascar．
 green，and póóov（rhodon）＝a rose．］

## chlororhodic acid；s．

Chem．：An acid obtained from pus．It crystalises in sune not in $\in$ ther．Chlorine wster in dilute solntions has a rose－red colour．
chlör－ō－sis，s．［Gr． $\boldsymbol{x}^{\lambda} \omega \cos ^{\circ}($ chtobros $)=$ green．］ 1．Bot．：One of the most formidable diseases to which plants are liable，snd often admitting of no remedy．It corrsisis in a pallid condition of the plant，in which the tissues are weak snd unable to contend against gevere changes， gad the cells sre more or less destitute of chlorophyll．It is distinct from blanching， because it msy exist in plants exprosed to direst light on a south border，but is often produced or aggravated by cold ungenisl weather snd bad drsinage．The most promising remedy is wstering tbem with a very weak the disease sulphste of 1ron．those of clover，onions，cu－ exist，of which those of clover，ond．
2．Med．：An affection in which the skin of the body，and especially that of the face， assumes a yeculiar greenish cast，sud hence is populaty known 88 green－sickness（q．v．）． The condition is closely sllied to snæmia， and is lue to deficlency of the colouring matter of the blood．Chlorosis occurs chich sedentary lives under nuwholesonne conditions．
chlör＇－б́－epẽrm，s．［CदLOROOредме，е．］ Bot．：Any slgal of the division Chioro－ spermez（q．v．）．
 （chliros）$=$ green，sad $\sigma \pi \dot{\beta} \mu \mu$（sperma）$=\mathrm{s}$ seed．］

Bot．：One of the three grest divisions of Alga characterised by the green colour of the spores．The spores af mast members of tiris are endowed with sctive motion，which is pro－
dnced by long thorny－like appendagen and by short cilia．［Cilla．］Such spores are called， from their resemblance to infusaria，zoo－ sperme（q．v．）The green powdery or gela－ tinous prodinctions so common npon dsmip walls or rocks；the curious microscopic sew－ celled productions which abound in our pools or infeat other Algæ；the green floeting masses which form s scum uyon our pools，or the ahrnbby tufts of the same colour in ranning streamos or on sea－rock，sc．，are so many menn－ bers of the division．（Treas of Bot．）
ohlör－t－aphzer＇－a，s．［Gr．xhapós（chlōros） ＝green，and opaipa（sphaira）$=$ a bell，\＆ sphere．］

Bot．：A genus of Unicellular Algæ，probably relsted to OEdagoniex（Rsbenhorst places it among the Palmellaces），of which one epecies， Chlorosphera Oliveri，is kuown，consisting of a single globular cell abont one－200thin．diameter densely filled with green contenta，sometimes exhiluiting a radiste sppearance．The $C$ ． oliveri was found in a boggy ditch at Prest－ wich Car，Northumberland．（Griff．\＆Henfrey．）
ohlör－t－spin＇－ĕl，s．［Gr．xגんoós（chlöros）$=$ green，sod Eng．spinel（q．v．）．］
Min．：A variety of Spinel（q．v．），of a grase－ green colour，due to the presence of copper． Also called Magnesia－iron Spinel．Sp．gr． 3．691－3．594．
 green，and oróna（atoma）$=8$ mouth．］
Zool．：A genus of Mollusca belonging to the fsmily Trochidæ．Shell deeply umbelifeated almost to the top of the syire ；inner lip form－ lag a semi－margin to the umbellicus；outer sngulated at the base；sperture remarkably oblique．
chlör－ơt＇－ic，＊chlör－ŏt＇－icks，a［FT chlorotique，from chlorosis（q．v．）．］Affected with or relsting to chlorosis．
＂The extantes of sedentary and chlorotick munn＂－ Battie．
 $=$ green，and $\tau \dot{v} \lambda \eta(t u l \bar{l})=$ a swelling，a knob．］ Bot．：A genns of Conferrold Algre belong． ing to the family Chetophorscere．Filaments jointed，repeatedly dichotomous，parallel ； joints of two kinds，some elongate and coll with green endochromes．（Griff．\＆Henfrey．）
chlör－oüs，$a$ ．［Eng．chlor（ine）；－ous．］

## Chem．：Pertaining to Chlorive．

## ohlorons acid，\＆

Chem．： $\mathrm{HClO}_{2}$ ．An seld obtained by con－ densing chlorous oxide in water or by action of dilute eulphuric acid on a metallic chlorite． its solution is a greenish－yellow liquid，having strong bleaching property；its salta are called chlorites．
chlorous oxide，s［Chworine］
chlorous pole，$s$ ．

+ Elect．：A term spplied on s certain elec－ trical hypothesis to the negative pole of a galyanic bsttery，becanse of its exhfbiting the same attraction as chlorine．On the sam hypothesis the positive one is called the zia－ cous or zincoid pole．
 green，sad sudov（xulon）$=$ wood．］
Bot．：A genus of Cedrelacer，generically dis－ tingulshed by its fruit having only three cells， and splitting into three parts instead of five． The Satin－wood tree of India，Chloroxylon Swietenia，forms a fine tree fifty or sixty feet in helght．It is a nstive of Ceylon and the Coromandel coast．It furnishes a handsome light－coloured hard wood with a satin－like light－coloured lustre snd sotnetimes heantifnlly mottled or lustre，snd sotnetimes hesitisnce to boxwood， but rsther deeper in colonr．It is used for srticles of turnery，for the backs of brushes and as veneering for cabinet－work．（Treas．of Bot．，\＆c．）
＊ohlör＇－ụ－reet，s．［Eng．chlor（ine），snd Buff －uret（Chem．）．］
Chem，：A componnd of chlorine；a name formerly given to what is now termed chloride．
chōak，v．t \＆t．［Сноке］
çōaked，a．［Снолк．］
Printing：A term spplied to the presw


wheu, for want if proper washing, the ink gets into the holluw of the face of the type.
cho'-an-ite, 3. [Gr. xoám (choane)=a funnel.] Palcoont.: A genus of fossil Zoophytos, placed between alcyoninm and Ventricalites They have a central cavity at the upper part and outer anrface not reticulated. Skeleton generally funnei-धhaped.
choast, 3. [Hoast.] A eevere cough. (Scotch.) (Scoti.)
phăck (1), s. [O. Fr. choo.] [Shock.] Ad attack, an encounter, a charge.
"Oxe of the kings of France died miserably by the p. 27.
ghơolk (2), s. \& adv. [A mere variant of choke .v.). $]$


## A. As substantive:

1. Shipbuilding:
(1) A block, preferahly wedge-shaped, driven behind the props of a cradle to prevent it from slipping on the ways before the ehip is ready to launch.
(2) A piece of timber framed into the heads and heels of ships' timbere at their junctions to act as a lap to the joint, sud make up the deficiency at the inner angle, as in the atemplece and the main-piece of the head; in the dead wood, de.
2. Navigation: A wedge used to seenre anything with, or for anything to rest upon. The long-boat reata upon two large chock when it is stowed. (Weale.)
3. Cooperage: A wedge-shaped block placed beneath and against the bilge of a cask to keep the latter from rolliag.
4. Carriage-building: A piece of wood by which the wheel of a carriage is prevented rom moving forward or backward.
5. Loose pieces of wood or stone placed in or upon any machine to add to fts weight and steadiness; as stones placed in a mangle, weighta laid on a harrow, roller, \&c.
B. As adv.: Quite, full.

Chock to the steal." 1 drow a shaft,
Taylor: Phitip Van ATt. II. fit. L.
Thock and block, chock-a-block:

1. Naut. \& Min.: A term signifying closelywedsed.
2. Fig. : Choke-full,
chook-full, a. [Choke-Fuli.]

- çhŏck (1), v.i. \& t. [Сниск, Sноск.]
A. Intrans. : To encounter.
B. Trans.: To give a shock to. (Turberville.)
ghöck (2), v.t. \& i. [Сноск, s.]
A. Transitive:

1. To fasten or stop with a wedge.

* 2. To heap up (?).
"And in the tavern in his caps doth roar,
Drayton: Aginoourt, p. 79. (Latham)
B. Intrans. : To flll up ; to fit into exactly. "The wood work thereof. © exactly chocketh into
çhock (3), v.t. [CuoKe.] (Sootch.) (Burns.)
 fhŏct-b-late, s. \& a. [Sp. \& Port., from
Mexican cacwitl $=$ cacao.] A. As substantive:

1. The ant of the cacro-tree. [Cacao.]
2. A paste or cake made from the roasted seratls of the Theobroma cacao
TThe roasted and crushed seeds of the cacao-nut tree are ground between two horizontal millstones, which are kept at a temperature of about $200^{\circ} \mathbf{F}$., by means of a atearnjacket. The niba pass down from the hopper into the shoo, which is shaken by a damsel ou the spladle of the runner so as to diseharge the nibs ioto the eye which leada them to the space between the stones. The heat and friction liberates the oil, which is one third of the Teight, and the cacao issues as a paste from the spout and is condreted to a necond and simular mill where the stones are similiarly heated but are closer set, so as to still farther reduce the paste. It is discharged from the secoud grinding in a liquild condition ond is collected in a pon, where it hardens into a
cake. To enable it to form an emulsion with water, it receives additional substances. Sugar, honey, molasseg, gum, gtarch, flour rice, and arrow-root are adapted for this purpose. Splces aud flavouring extracta are added for bome markete.
3. The drink made by diesolving chocolate in hoiling water
B. As adj. : Composed of, relating to, or of the colour of chocolste.

* chocolate-house, s. A house where chocolate was prepared and sold
ohooolate-mill, s. A mill in which the roasted and crushed aeeds of the cocos plant are ground between two horizontal milletone kept at a temperature of about $200^{\circ}$ F'ahr. This liberates the oil, which ta about onethird of the weight, leaving the cocos to issue as a paste from the apont in the machine.
chooolate-nut, s. The nut of the cacaotree. [Сhocolate, s.]
chooolate-root, s. The root of a plant, Geum canadense.
chocolate-tree, s. Theobroma cacao, from the seeds of which chocolate is made.
* chod-chod, s. [Heb. (kadkod).] A aparkling gem, probably a ruby. (N.E.D.) "Gemme nad parpur, nud ciooth with dyuerse nuerchandise. - Hyciffe: $E z e k, x \times v i L i=16$.
* çhöde, pret. of v. [Crine.]
chơd'-nĕf-fite, s. [Named after the digcoverer, Herr Chodnef, and suff. -ite (Min.).」 Ifin.: A minersl much resembling Chiolite, found in the Ilmen Mountains at Miask. Compos.: Fluorine, 564 ; atumlnum, 16.3 ; sodium, $27 \cdot 3$. Sp. gr., $2 \cdot 62-2 \cdot 77$.


## chcor-a-dō'-dil-a, s. [Ceeqadodia.]

 mŭß, chër-ó-pǒt'-a-mŭs, A, [Gr. 又oipos (choiros) $=$ a pig, snd пи́rapos (potamos) $=3$ river.]

Paloont.: An extiact genus of the order Pachydernata, or thick-skinned Mammalis, Pachydernata, or thick-skinned Mammalis, considered as forming a link
choer-ŏp'-Bǐs, s. [Gr. yüpos (choiros) $=\mathbf{a}$ pig, and a 4 ts (opsis) $=$ appearance.] [Liberian Hippopotamus.]

* choffe, s. [CHCFF.] A rough, clownish fellow. (Prompt. Part.)
© ̧hŏf-för, s. [Charer.] A chaffing-dish.
© Chof-ring, pr, par. [Chafing.]
* choffing-dish, as [Chafing-mish.]
 ...'-St. Germain: Royal Physictinn p. 223.
çhoiçe, "çois, * çhoise, "çoys, s. \& a. [O. Fr. chois, fron Fr. choisir $=$ to chooae Fr. choix.]
A. As substantive:

1. The act of choosing or determining between two or more thing proposed.
"Hig choice was noou made. . ."-Mucaulay: Hist 2. The po
2. The power of choosing between two or more things ; power of election or preference.
*Love is not in our choice, but in our inte.
Dryden: Palamon \& Arcite, i.
Chotce befite not thy condition.
Açulesconce sult, thee best."
3. Care or discriminatlon in choosing ; judgment, skill.
and ehocoumasion they were collected fith judgmeat ariac -bucon: Apaph
4. A number of things proposed or offered for selection or discrimination.
'A hraver chaice of danutiess spirits
5. The thing chosen or elected; selection, preference.
 6. That which would be chosen or preferred the best part of anything; the best.
. In the choice of our sepulchres bury thy dead
If A matter of choice: One In which there is freedom of cholce or election as to the course to be pursued or preferred.
"Thit was indeed mancely
To maks choice of: To choose ; to select on from two or more thinge offered.

Wisdom of whit herself approves makes chatce,
Nor ts lod captive by the common voice.

## B. As adjectivs

I. Of things:

1. Worthy of being chosen or preferred; of superior merit; excellent, select.
"Intill a ebaumber full chole chosen there way,",
"He was a mano of a choice apirit, only he was alway Irept very low, ..."-Buayan :The Pilgrim: Progrect
*2. Carefully chosen or selected; fit, ap propriate.
II. Of persons: Careful or diecriminating in choosing or preserving; difficult to please chary, frugal.
"He that is chotes of his tima, will aleo be chotice of Living.
I For the difference between choice and option, , ee Option

* choice-drawn, a. Selected with es pecial care.
"For who is he, whose ehin is but eurich'd
With one 2ypeariag hair. that will not follo

* çhoiçe' - fini, "çhoiçe' fùll, a. [Eng choice; -ful( $)$.]

1. Making frequent cholces; fickle, chaage able
"Hin choiceful sense with every change doth Bilt",
2. Offering a choice, varied.
p. "B8eer's choicefull pleoty."-syiverter: The Colonian
çolige'-lĕas, a. [Eog. choice; less.] Not having the right or power of choosing; not free.
cyinder is male, wor the round motuble of whion the of nny more inuorihle to that dend chofcelesd creature than the firat motion of It . . ."-Hammond.
 -çhois'-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. choice; -ly.]
3. By choice ; of free choice or will

To noche a chide that chodity cheos
Legends of Holy Rood (ed Morris), p. 218,
2. Finely, excellently, in a choice manner.
"It in certala it is chotcely good."-Watton: Angter 3. Carefully; with care used in the chotce.
"To Iriend will you lead a band of men,
y, from each conity soma.
Shakeap.' 2 Henry ${ }^{2}$. ili. 1.
çolçe'-nĕss, s. [Eng. choice; -neas.]

1. The quality of heing worthy of helng chosen; excellence, superiority.
"Carry in to the shade such ariculan, seedilings. on plant, ha are for theli chatcene
2. Carefulness, nicety, preciseness.
choir (pron. kwir), quire, * queer *queere, *queir, \& \& a. [Fr. choeur Sp. \& Ital. coro; Lat. chorus $=\mathrm{a}$ band of Sp. \& Ital. coro; Lat. chorud = a band of s band of singers.] [Chonus, Quire.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ord. Lang.: A number of singera [II. 1.]
"Had vanishd from his prospecte nod destres ;
Not by traustation to the heavenly chotr"
Technically: Wordsioorth; Exeursion, bk. H.
II. Technically:
3. Eccles: : The organised body of aingers in church aervices.

- The minor canms, choral vicars, and choristera, or other singers taken collectively are spoken of as the choir. The choral body is usually divided into two sets of voices, the one sitting on the north and the other on the aonth slde of the chancel, and are known by the reapective titles of Cantoria and Decan from their nesrness to the Cantor (or Pre centor) and to the Decanus (or Dean). In most cathedrals and collemiste chapels, th Deesnt side ta held to be the side nf honour, the best voices are placed there, and all the "verses" or soli parta, if not otherwiae directed are sung by that side, which is also considered the "tirst choir" (coro primo) In eight-part music. (Stainer \& Barrett.)

2. Eccl. Archit.: The part of the bullding in a cathedral or collegiste chapel set apart for the performance of the ordinary dally
service. The choir ls generally situated at the eastern end of the building, and in frequently


GROUND-PLAN OF Choia (peterbonouoh Cathedral).
enclosed by a screen, upon which the organ is placed. (Stuiner a Barrett.)
"". with the crowu on hia head, returned puhic
B. As adj
choir-boy, s. A boy who sings in a ch ir.
choir-man, s. Au adult male member of a choir. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
choir-affice, $s$.

1. A choir service.
2. The divine office, or any one of its parta. [Office, © (2).

## ohoir-organ, 8

Music: One of the three aggregated organs which are combined in an organ of large power. The other two are the great-organ and the swell. The great organ has its large pipes in front and its bank of keys occupies the middle vosition ; it contains the most important and powerful stops. The choir-organ has ita key-hosid below that of the great-organ, and contsins stops of a light character and solo stops. The swell has its bank of keys the highest of the three, and has louvre boards which may be opened and shut by mesns of a pedsl, so ss to produce crescendo snd diminuendo effects. (Knight.)
choir-pitch, s. The old German church pitch, about oue tone higher than concert pitci.

## choir-ruler, s.

Roman Ritual: One of the choir who leads the psalms at vespers on festivals. The choirrulers, who may be lsymen, wear copes, and are two or four in number, according to the rank of the feast.

## choir-screen, $s$.

Atch. : An ornsmental open screen of wood or stone, dividing the choir or chancel from the nave, but not obstructing sight or sound.
choir-service, s. The part of the church service sung by the choir.
"That part of our choir-arroice called the motat or
choir-stall, s. A seat or stall in the choir. [Stall.]
choired (pron. Kwird), a. [Eng. choir ; edd.] Assembled in a choir
"Frum the choired gods adraneinge"
Coleridge: The Departing rowe.

- choir-is-ter, s. [Снонieter.]
choised, pat. par. \& a. [Eng. choise; -ed.] Chosen, picked.
"Choired seede to be picked and trimiy well ede."Tusser, p. 133
- çhois-lin, * chois -ly̆, adr. [Choicelr.]
chok,s s. [leel. kok $=$ the gullet.] The throat, the gullet.
chak-band, s. The small strip of leather by which s bridle is fastened around the jawa of a horse. (Scutch.)
çōke, *çheke, *çhoak, v.t. \& i. [A.S. aceocan = to suffocate (Somner); Icel. koka= to gulp; kok = the gullet.]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit. : To suffocate, to atrangle, to destroy
by topping the passage of the breath.
"The herd ran vioientiy down a ateep place into the
II. Figuratively:

1. To obstruct or stop ap any passage, to block, to cling.
the ehannel. the kandhills near the sea threstened to choke
the ehannel . . ."一Times, Nur. 11, 1878.

- Frequently with the adverb $u p$.

Then Commerce brought Into the public walk
The busy merchant; the by warenouse bullt;
Rais'd the atrong crane ; chok up the loaded street.
2. To stifle; to hinder or check the growth or apread of anything; to overpower, to anppress, to destroy.
"And eome fell among thoms; and the thorn
prang np with it, and enoked it "-hnke Vili $\%$.
"Confeas thee freely of thy sin:
For to deny each articl- with ont
Cannot reanove nor choke the strong conception
That I do groan withal." shakeop.: Othello, v. 2
+3. To irritate or offend, so as almost to prevent the use of words.
" 1 wat choked at this word."-Stolt
4. To vanquish in argument or by a atate ment.
"What, have I choled yon with an aryony !"
Shakesp: : Taming of the Shrew, 1i.
B. Intransilive:
I. Literally: To be anffocated, strangled, or stifted.
"Hino eates with too mneh speed rasy hap to choak."
-Heysocod: Dialogues, is s23
II. Figuratively:

- 1. To be hindered or checked.
"The words choked in hia throat. "-Sir W. Scots

42. To be irritated or offended exceedingly

II For the difference vetween to choke and to suffocate, see SuFfocate.

* cholse - bail, a. In which bail is not allowed
"Hain Dealer how: In achoke-ball action:"- Wyeherley Plain Dealer, v. \&
choke-berry, s. a apeciea of pear-tree, Pyrus arbutifolia.
chole-bore, a
Gun-making: A kind of breech-loadiag gun, in which the bore is constricted near th mozzle; the effect being to keep the shot more compactly together, to prevent its spreading on leaving the mazzle of the gun, and thas to cause it to travel a grester distance.
choleo-cherry, s.

1. Bot.: A species of cherry, Cerasus hyemalis or borealis, so called from the astringent nature of the fruit.
2. Afin.: Ohoke-damp (q.v.).
choke-damp, $s$. The nsme given by miners to the fire-damp resulting from sn explosion of gas in mines. [Carbonic acid. The following diagram is illnstrative of the combustion of fire-damp, or carburetted hydrogen, of which the prodnct is choke dsmp, called slso after-dsmp and black-damp:-

| Betore | ElementaryMixture. |  | Products of Cormbustion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Wohe. | Atoms. W | Wght. | Wght. |
| 8 carburetted | \{ 1 carton |  | 22 carbonic acid. |
| hydrogen. | - $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { I hydrogen } \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | 4 | ofteam. <br> - steata. |
|  | 1 oxygen | 8 |  |
| 144 atmospheric | - $10 x y \mathrm{en}$ | 5 |  |
| 144 aimosheric | - 1 oxygen | 8 |  |
| air * • | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 10 x y \operatorname{cog} \\ 8 \text { nitrogen } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 112 \\ \hline 182\end{array}$ | 112 uncombined |
| 152 |  | 1521 | 152 choke-damp. |

(Williams: Combustion of Coal.)
choke-fitch, s. Another name for choke-weed (q.v.).
choke-full, * choak-full, * chokkefulle, adv. Full to repletion or overflowing completely finll.
"Wo blied the akins choak-full."-Bruce: Travele . 549
choke-pear, " choak-pear, s.

1. Bot.: A kind of pear with a rouch, tringent taste, and therefore swallowed with difficalty.

* 2. Figuratirely:
(1) A kind of gag
(2) A sarcasm by which one is put to silence.

After your goodly and vain-glorious banquet,
I'll give you a choak-pear." "Hebster: Whito Devil
choke-plum, s. A species of plum, of a nature and quslity similar to the choke-pear.
choke-strap, s.
Saddlery: A strap pasaing from the lower
portion of the collar to the belly-band, to keep backing.

## "choire-weed, 8.

Bot.: A name proposed by Turner for Orobanche, "because it deatroyeth and choketh the herbes that it tyeth and claspeth wyth hia roote." (Britt, \& Holland.)

## choke-wort, choak-wort, s

Bot. : A plant, perhapa a epacies of Spurga The name of ehak-rore is to it naskigned,

Tayior: The Faterpoel. (Narea)
chōre, s. [A ahortened form of artichoke (q.v.). The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.
çhōked, pa. par. or a. [Сноке, v.]
chō'-kĕ-dar, s. [Hind. chaukt-d $A$ r $=\mathbf{a}$ watchman, from chauki $=$ watch. custom-honse sce, and Per. dât = poasesaing, master. (Mahn.)]

1. A watchman.
2. A custom-honse officer.

## * çhðze'-lĭng, a. [Сноскlino.]

Pouhte me this burden, chokeling in his throat, For the Tapstere Ehould Chave ocr h Thele of Berym
çhök'-ẽr, s. [Eng. chok(e); -er.]
I. Iit.: One who, or that which chokes.
II. Figuratively :

1. A atatement or argument which cannot be anawered. (Slang.)
2. A necktle. (Slang.)


- çhor' Chattering, chatter.
"Mld chokeringe mid stevne hose."
Onl Nightingata, 104
 [Сдоке, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. © particip. adj. :

1. Lit.: Causing suffocation or atifling.
2. Figuratively
(1) Stifling.
"From choaking weeds to rid the poil"
(2) Indistinct and interrupted, as the utter ance of one undergoing puffocation.
C. As substantive :
3. The act of suffocating or atifing.
4. The state of being guffocated or atifed.
 chok(e) ; -y.]
5. Having the power or tendency to choke: suffocating, atifling.
"Having nothing conrse or choaky therein."-Rullw:
6. laclined to choke.
"The allusiou to his mother made Tom feol, rather
chokey."-Bughes: Tom Brown's schoolday, I. iv.
çhǒk'-y, çhōk'-ey̆, s. [Hind. chauki =a watch, a guard.]
7. A prison, s lock-np.
8. A custom-house, or toll-house, a station for palanquin-bearers. (Ang.-Indian.)

* chol, " chow, s. [Chacl, Jowl.] Thejole or jowl.

Thy chop, thy chot gara tanary men live chacto,
Thy gane it gars ua mind that we maune dia
Evergreen, il 66 , it. is.
chǒl-mé-mǐ-a, s. (From Gr. xoinj (choll) $=$ bile, and ai a a $($ haima $)=$ blood.]

Med.: A condition in which the bile is proaent in the circulation. [JAUNDice.]
chǒl-20'-pŭs, chŏl-we'-pŭs, s. [Gr. x $\omega$ (od $($ cholopous) $=$ lame-footed: xwiós (cholor) $=$ (cholopous) = lame-footed: X
lame, and movs ( pous) $=$ foot.]
Zool.: A genus of edentata, comprehending the two-toed sloths. The name was given by Illiger.
chŏl'-a-gōgue, s. [Fr. cholagogue; Gr.
 the bile, and $\bar{a} \gamma \omega \gamma$ os ( $a g$ ögos $)=$ leading, draw ing : $\dot{a} \gamma \omega($ ugo $)=$ to lead, to draw.]
Pharm.: Cholagogues are purgative or cathartic medicines, as calomel, sloes, sce., which act upon the liver and canse How of bile into the intestines. They are supposed to bet by stimulating the gall-bladder. [Cathartics.]


 Eng. auff. -ate (Chem.).]

Chemu : $\Delta$ salt of choietc actd.
ohol'-6-äte s. [Eng. chole $(i c) ;$ at.].]
Chem. : $\Delta$ salt of cholaic acid.
 LeDoceua.] Conveying bile.
chō-1ð̌d'-ot-chŭ̆s, s. [Gr. $\chi \circ \lambda \dot{\eta}(c h o l \bar{e})=$ bile, and $\delta$ oxí $($ doch $\check{\prime})=$. . . a receptacle.]

Anat. : The tube formed liy the union of the hapatic and cyatic ducts. (Owen.)
 tha bile; үpaфグ (graphē) = a debcription.
Med. : A deecription of and treatise on bila.
II An erroneous formation for cholography,
from some confusion with Gr. xoAroboxos (cholēdochas). [CHoLedochus.]
 bile, and גóyos (logos) =adiscourse.] [CHOLEDOGRAPHY.]

Med.: $\Delta$ treatise or discourse on bile and the biliary organs.
chr1-6-Ic, a. [Gr. xod $\left.\dot{\eta}^{(\text {(chole }}\right)=$ blle, and Eng. adj. suft. -ic.\} Pertaining to, or of the nature of, bile.
cholelo aold, $s$.
Chem.: An acid obtained from btle, $\mathrm{C}_{78} \mathrm{H}_{66} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{22}$
 $=$ bile, and ruépós (purrhos) $=$ flame-coloured, from $\pi \hat{u}{ }^{2}$ (pur) $=$ flre.]
ahol'-ẽr (I), s. [Lat. cholera, from Gr. xodń (chole) $=$ the bile.]
I. Lit.: The bile,
II. Figuratively:

1. That humour which, when in excess, was
suppossd to cause irascibility of temper
"It engenders choler, plantoth anger.",
Shakesp.: Toming of the Shrew,
2. Anger, rage.
ahǒl'-ẽr (2), choัl'-lẽr, chŭl'-lẽr, chũrl, s. [Chatl, Chafel.]
3. A double chin.
4. (Pl.) Chollers: The gilis of a fish; tha watties of a cock. (Scotch.)
"The second chiei was othick, setterel, swown pellach, wi' a groat chuller ouer bis cheoks, 12
chŏl'-ër-a, s. \& a. [Io Dut. cholera; Fr. cholera; Lat. chotera $=$ (1) tha gall bile, (2) tha jaundice ; from Gr. Xadépa (cholera) = tha cholera, from $\chi$ 세́ $($ chole $)=$ bile.]
A. As substantive:

Med.: One of two or threa diseases more or less akin to each other. They are-

1. British Cholera: A severs form of diarThees, somewhat resembling but quite distinet from Asiatic Cholera. [2.] It oecurs usually doring the aummer months, and is due for the most part to deleterious food or drink taken into the body exciting the purging, vomitiag, and cramps which charscterise the complaint. Chidren often succinab to this diseasa; adults rarely.
2. Asiatic or Malignant Cholera: A malignant disesse due to a specific poison which, when received into the human body through the air, Water, or in some other way, gives rias to the most alarming aymptoms and very frequently proves fatal to life. An attack of cholera is generaily marked by three stages, thongh these often succeed each ether so rapidiy as not to be easily defined. There is first a premoaitory diarrhoea stage, in which the atools soen become very copious, watery, and rice-coloured, there is also occusional romiting, with severe cramps in the abdomen sad legs, and great muscnlar weakness. This condition is succeeded, and often within a remarkably short period, by the second stage, which is one of collapge, and ia called the algid or cold stage. This is characterised by intense prostration, supprebston of urine, great thirat, feebleness of circulstion and respiration, with colduess and blueness of the skin, iciness of tha breath, and lose of voice. Should death not tske place at this the moat fatal period, the sufferer of the the pess into the third or reaction atage of the disease. This, though very frequently marked by a high atate of fever, with a ten-
dency to congestion of iuternal organa, as the brain, lungs, kidneys, \&c., ts a much more hopeful stage than that which has preceded it, and the chances of recovary ara very much increased. Asiatio Cholera is so called from having had tts homa, be to bueak, in the East, and more especiaily in India for centuries, though there is littis doubt that under other names it had bean previously epidemie is tha Uvited States and Great Britain. The nature of the disease was not fully recognised uatil the outbreak of 1831 occurred. similar epidemics in 1848-49, in 1853-54, and in 1865-66 have increased our knowiedge of the mode of propagreased of choleraie poison, and strict attention to the lawa of sanitation will do much if not all to prevent it findiag that hebitat which appeara necessary for its develoyment into epidemic sctivity.
-I Spasmodic Cholera is another name for Aaiatic Cholera. [No. 2.]
"The malady knowa by the name of apamodic cholera and had et known in lodin from the romotest periods,
 sons and localitites, and were not so ex tensively diffused
as to attract notice or axelte alarm. In the midde of as to ottract notice or excite alarm. In the middle of
is17, however, the dieonse asammed new form, and
becime widely becime e widely epremd and fatal epidemila It mande ita frest eppearanco in the Enotsrn districte of Bengal, gradually slong the porth bank of the Ganges, passing through Rewa, fell with pecultar virulence
opon the centre division of the grand army in the reat Feok of November. .. During the week of the ared and sixty-four fighting men and elght thousand zollowera perished."-NiLI
by H. H. Wilson, FILL $25 s$
B. As adj. : Pertaining to cholera; designed for use la choiera, \&c., as Cholera poison, cholera miature.
cholera asphyaia, A. Also called Asiatic cholera, or Cholera morbus, the more Asiatic cholera, or cholera
malignent form of cholera.
oholera-pill, s. A pill coataioing ons grain each of camphor, cayeaoe, sod opium.
chǒl-ẽr-ā'-Io, a. [Eng. cholera; -ic.] Pertaining to, producing, or produced by eholera, ss "choleraic poison," "cholersic digchargea."
chờ'-ẽr-İc, * chŏl'-ẽr-ǐck, a. [Fr. cholerique, from lat. cholericus; Gr. xodépıкоs (cholerikos), from $\left.\boldsymbol{x}^{\circ} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \dot{\eta}^{(c h o l \bar{e}}\right)=$ the bile.]
I. Of persons:
(1) Full of choler ; passionate, irascible.
(2) Angry, enraged
3. Of the disposition, temper, ac.: Inclined to parsion ; bot.
TT The choléric or bilious temperament is characterised by hack hair often curling, black or hazel eyes, sad dark yet often ruddy complexion, a hairy skin, and a strong full pulse. It is the atrong temperament of the melanous or swarthy variety of mankind.

* 3. Of things, words, dec. :
(I) Offensive; calculated to cause passion or rage.
(2) Full of passion ; angry ; caused by pas. Th
"There came io cholerick haste towards me about
chǒ1'-ěr-lic-ly̆, ady. [Eng. choleric; -ly.] In a choleric or passionate manner. (Richardson.)
*hŏl'-ẽr-ict-nĕss, * chŏl'-ẽr-ǐck-nĕss, $s$. [Eng, choleric;-ness.] The quality of being cholerie; irascibility, passionateness
" Suhject to like passions for covetounness, contentlousues, and cherericicnews."-Bishop Gauden: Anti-
Baal Berith, p . 128 (16611.
ohŏ-lĕr'-1-form, 3. [Eng. cholera; i connect., and form.] Resembling, or of the nature of, cholera.
chŏl'-ẽr-ine, s. [Eng. choler(a), sud auff. -ine.] Medical:

1. The precursory symptoms of cholera.
2. The first atage of epidemic cholera.
ohǒl-ĕr- $\overline{\mathbf{1}}-z$ ä'tion, $^{\text {s. }}$. [As if from a verb to cholerize.] Incenlation with the apeeific poison of cholera, as a protective neasure.
chǒl'-ẽr-Oid, a. [Gr. Xohépa (cholèra), xodepá (cholera) $=$ cholera, and eifos (eidos) $=$ appearance.] Resembling cholera, ss cboleroid dischargea.
chǒl-ĕs'-tẽr-āte, s. [Eng. cholester(ic);-ate.] Chem. : A alt of cholesteric acid.
chŏ1-ĕs'-tẽr-ice, a. [Fr. sholesterique.] Perw taining to or obtained from choleaterine.

## cholesteric acid, s.

Chem: An acid formed by treating cholear teline with nitric acid. It is in yellowishwhite crystals, alightiy solubie in watsr, but sbundantiy ao in boiling alcohol.
 [Fr. cholesterine, from Gr. xodry (chole) $=$ the bile, and $\sigma \tau \in \operatorname{cop}($ stear $)=$ fat.]
A. As substantive:

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{26} \mathrm{H}_{44} \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{C}_{26} \mathrm{H}_{48}(\mathrm{OH})$. $\quad \Delta$ monatomic aromatic alcohol, which occura in emall quantities in the bile, brain, and nerves. It forms the chief part of biliery calculi, obtained by boiling theee in aicohol. It crystallizes in colourleas pletee, which meit at $137^{\circ}$ and aublime at $200^{\circ}$. It exists naturally in most animai liquids in a atate of solution; slso in meny snimal soiids, as in the blood, the bile, the meconium, the brain and spinal cord. As an sbnormal product it occurs in the cryatalline form in the bile, biliary caiculi various dropeical effusions, the contents of cysts, pus, old tubercles, malignent tumours, the excrements, and axpectoration of phthisis. In the vegetabla kingdom it occurs in peas, begna, almoods, many seeds, sic. Choleaterine is iosolubie in water and solution of potash, is iosoluble in water and solution or potash, even when boiling; but boluble ln ather and
boiling alcohol, cryatsllizing on cooling. It is boiling alcohol, cryetsllizing on cooling. It is it is the chief constituent), by fioely powdering them, then boiling the powder in aicohol, and filtering when hot, when the cholesterina will deposit on cooling in peariy scales. The crystals thus obtained are uxually thicker than the natural plates. It is very apariagly soluble the cold aicohol and not at all in water.

## B. As adj.: (See the compound)

## cholesterine inflitration.

Med. : A form of degenerstion wbich occura for the most part in the liver, spleen, and heart, and which is eharacterised by tha deveart, sad which is eharacterised by tha development or inflitration into these organs of a certain peculiar fatty or lardaceous mintter
gaid by gome to be of the nature of cholesterine said by some to be of the nature of cholesterine,
by others to be of a starehy or nibuminous by others to be of a starehy or aibuminous
character. The terms lardaceong, albumenoid, and anyloid are used to express the same conditions.
chôl-ěs-trō, in compos, as a prefix. [From Eng., \&c. cholest(e)r(ine), with o convective.]
Chem.: Haviag Cholesterine as the less abundant chemical substance in its composttion.
chǒl-ĕs'-trò-phānc, 8. [From Eng., \&c. cholestro ( (.,v.): and Gr. фaivw (phainj$)=$ to make to appear.]

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. A dinethyl-parabanio scid, oltained by the oxidation of caffeine, mod by digesting silver parabanate with methyiodide.
chol-e'-vạ, s. [From Gr. $\chi \omega \lambda \in v ́ \omega ~(c h o ̈ l e u ̄ ̄) ~=~$ to vecome lame.]
Entom.: A geuus of eoleoptera, family Silphida. Twenty-four British species are enumerated io Sharp's catalogue (1871).
chǒl'-i-amb, chol-i-am-bic, s. [Fr. choli-
 іацроs (iambos) $=$ an iambus.]
Poet.: A verse having an iambus io the fifth foot, and a spondee in the aikth or last. into the hry hot combirs were accordingly... tratuponod us as Essopian 1ables."-l.ewis: Cred. Eurly Reman

 Eng. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to, or obtained from bile.

## cholic acid, 8

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{24} \mathrm{H}_{40} \mathrm{O}_{5}$. Obtained by boiling the resinons mass preci itated by ether from an alcoholic solution of bile, with a dilute solntion of potash for several hours, and decomposing the potassium salt by HCl . Cholio acid crystallises in tetrahedra. It gives a purple-violet colour with sugar and suiphuric acid.
chŏ1'-inn-āte, s. [Cholin(ic); and suff. -ate (chem.) (q.v.).]
Chem.: A term for a combination of cholinio aeid with a salifiable base.
 dian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -fion, -sion = zhŭn. -cious, -tions, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dio, \&c. $\sim$ bel, delo
chol－in＇Ia，a．［Gr．xodif（erobr）$=$ the bile．］ Pertaining to bile or obtained from it．

## cholinio aotd，s．

Chems：A distinct substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilnte hydrochlorio actd． It is insolnhle in water．
 （cholos）$=$ bile，and $\chi$ pwima（chroma）$=$ colour
The colonring matter of bile．［Bilinubin．］
chŏl－$\infty^{\prime}$－pŭs，\＆［Cholespus．］
chǒl－$\overline{\mathbf{o}}-\mathbf{1 d}$ ，a．［Gr．yodoeións（choloeidēs）＝ like bile，from $\chi^{\circ} \lambda \bar{\eta}(c h o l e \bar{e})=$ the bile，and clסos （eidos）＝appearance，form ；and Eng．suff．－ic． Pertaining to bile．

## chololdio acid，

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{24} \mathrm{H}_{33} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ ．A white smorphous scid，obtsined by boiling glycocholic or tarro－ cholic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid．
oholl－ó－phze＇－in，s．［Gr．xidos（cholos）$=$ bile， and фatós（phaios）$=$ brown．］The same as Bilimobin（q．v．）．
chō＇－lăm，s．［Hindustani．］
Bot，\＆Hortic：Indian Millet，Sorghrm vul－ gare（formorly Holcus Sorghum），a grain com－ monly cultivated in India and some other parts of the East．
chơm－e＇－lí－a，s．［Named in honour of Dr．J． B．Chomel，physician to Louis XV．］
Bot．：A genus of American shrubs，belong－ Ing tu the order Cinchonacea．
t $\mathbf{c h o}^{-}$－mẽr，s．［Homer．］

## cho－mo－ro，8．［Javanese］

Bnt．：Polocarpus cupressinc，a taxaceous plant，one of the best timber trees of Java． （Lindley．）
ahō＇na，s．［Gr．x ${ }^{\text {cum }}$（chōnē）$=$ a funnel，from the shape of the flowers．］
Bot．：A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericacex，and consisting of a single small shrub with blood－red flowers．It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope．
ohŏn－děs＇tēş，s．［Said to be from Gr． xóropos（chondros）$=$ grain，and iobien （esthiein）$=$ to eat．］

Ornith．：The Larkfinch，a genus of fincheg placed next to Emberiza by Swainaon．（Croig．）
ohơn－dra－căn＇－thŭs，s．［Gr．xóvסoos（chon－ $d r o s)=$ cartilage，and ákavoa（akanthe $)=$ a spine．

Zool．：A genus of Crustacea of the order Siphonostoma，and family Lerneopoda．Chon－ dracanthus Zei is found upon the gills of Zelis （the Common Dory）．The body is covered with shart reflexed spines．
chŏn－drar＇sĕn－īte，chŏn－drō－ar＇sĕn－ ite，s．IGer．kondroarsenit；so named from its similarity to Chondrodite（q．v．），while differing from it in being an arsenate．］
Min：A yellowish mineral，occurring in the Paisberg mines，Wermland．It is an arsenate of manganese．It is translucent and brittle．
chơn＇－drīa，s．［Gr．xóvópos（chondros）$=$ cartilage，from the cartilaginous structure．］ Bot．：A genus of mariue Algæ，belonging to the tribe Florides．
chŏn－drill－la，s．［From Lat．chondrilla，
chondrillon；Gr， chondrillon；Gr．Xovסpi入入n（chondrillē）$=$ a plant which exudes a gum ：xoyopos（chondros） mass． Bot．：A genns of composite plants，nearly allied to the lettuce（Lactuca）．It has the achenta rough，and furnished at the base with five small scales．The plants are herbs， nativea of South Europe，the East，and Siberia． The flawers are yellow and bolitary．Ahout twenty opecies are known．A grain like lactucariumt is obtained in Lemnos from Chondrilla juncea．（Lindley，\＆c．）
Chŏn＇－drine，chŏn＇－drĭn，s．［Gr．xóvopos （chondros）$=$ cartilage，and Eng．6uff．$-i n$ ，－ine．］ Chem．：A variety of gelatine obtained from the cartilage of the ribs and joints．It is less soluble in boiling water，and is precipitater from its solution by acetic acid，alum，and
doubtfal；it contains nearly 15 per cent．of nitrogen．
ahŏn－drī－tēp，s．［Mod．Lat．chondrus（q．v．）， and Gr．，\＆c． 6 uff．－ites（q．v．）．］
Palkeont．：A temporary genus of plants， alliance Algales．It consists of plants sonie what resembling the sea－weeds of the recen genns Chondrus．Chondrites verisimilisis found in the Upper Silurian of Scotland．An alleger fncoid，Chonirites acutangulus of Mr．Coy，is found in Lower Silnrian rocks at Bengor in Wales．
chơn－drît＇ic，a．［Mod．Lat，chondrit（es）； Eng．suff，－ic．］Having a granulated structure， like that of Choadrites．
chŏn－drố－crā＇－nǐ－al，a．［Chondrocranium．］ Pertaining to the cbondrocranium（q．v．）．
chŏn－drố－crā＇－nĭ－ŭm，a［Gr．xóvǫpos （ehondros）$=$ cartilage，and Lat．crantum $=$ the skull．］
Biology：
1．A akull permenently cartilaginous．
2．The portion of an embryonic skull first formed in cartilage，which afterwards ossifies，
3．The cartlaginoua portion inderlying parta of the akull io many bony fieles．
chơn－dró－dĕn＇－drŭm，s．［Gr．xóvopos （chondros）$=$ krain，cartilage，and $\delta i \downarrow \delta \delta \rho \frac{1}{}$ （dendron）＝a tree．］

Bot．：A genus of climhiug shrubs，belmg－ ing to the Henispermaceat．Chondrodendrum convolvulaceum is called by tha Peruvians the Wild Graye，on account of the form of the fruits，and their acid and not unpleasant flavour．The bark is esteemed as a febrituge． （Treas．of Bot．）
chŏn＇－drồ－dite，s．［Gr．xóv¿pos（chondros） $={ }^{\text {a }}$ grain，from tha granular oiructure；and Eng，suff．＇－ite（Min．）（a，v．）．
Min．：An orthorhombic whitish or pale－yel－ lowish mineral，sometimes red，apple－green， or black．It was first discovered in Now Jersey by Dr．Bruce．
chŏn－drō－glŏs＇－sŭs，s．［Gr．xóv\＆pos（chon－ （lros）$=$ cartilage，and $\gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma a$（glössa）$=$ the tongue．］
Anat．：An enithet applied to a fasciculus of muscular fibre．extending from the lesser corner of the lyoid bone to the trangne，and forming a part of the hyo－glossus．（Craig．）
chŏn－dró－grā－da，8．pl．［From Gr．xóvopos （chondros）$=$ ．．fristle，cartilage，and
gradus $=$ a step，from gradior $=$ to go．］
Zool．：An order of siphonophora，so called lec cause the disc is supported upon a somewhat cartilagious plate．Genera Velella，\＆c．
chŏn－drŏg＇－ra－phy，s．［Gr．Xóvpos（chon－ （tros）$=$ cartilage，and $\gamma \rho a \phi \dot{n}(g r a p h e)=\& \mathrm{~d}$ lineation．］a treatise on cartilages．
 cartilage，and eidos（eillos）$=$ form． $1 \quad \mathrm{R}$ sembling or of the nature of cartilage．
ohón－drŏl＇－ $\mathbf{0}$－gy̆，8．［Gr．xóvopos（chondros $=$ cartilage，and ioyos（logos）$=$ a discourbe．］

Med．：A discourse or treatise on the pature of cartilages．（Brande．）
chón－irom＇－č－tc̃r，s．［Gr．xóvópos（chon－ （lros）$=$ grain，ald mépov（metron）$=$ a mea－ sure．］A steelyand or balance for weighing grain．（Francis．）
chŏn－drŏp－tẽr－y̆g＇－ían，a．\＆s。［Gr．xóv－ opos（chondrus）$=$ a cartiage，snd $\pi \tau \in p u s$ allusion to the gristly nature of the fins．］

A．As adj．：Characterized by cartilaginona fins and skeleton．
B．As substantive：
Ichthy．：One of the Chondropterygii．
 tilage，and mrepuryon（pterugion）$=$ a little wing，a fin，dim．of $\pi \tau \dot{\epsilon} p u \xi($ pterux $)=$ a wing． The name given by Cuvier to one of the great sectiona into which the class lisces or tishes are divided．It includes all those sirecies． the hones and fin－spines of which are cartila－ ginous，or formed of gristle，such as the
Sturgeon，Shark，Ray，Lamprey，te．The same Bturgeon，Shark，Ray，Lamprey，te．The same
as Cartilacinei．
 genus．］

Zool．：A genus of Cephalopods，in which the whole margin of the sac is bordered wit？ tins，as in Sepia，but the shell is horny，as in Loligo．（Craig．）
chŏn－drðt－spẽr－măm，\＆［Gr．xóvópos （chondros）$=$ cartilage，and orípua（sperma） $=$ a aced．］
Bot．：A genne of climbing evergreen shrubs natives of India．The yellow flowers and climbing stems，together with the erect ovales， have caused this genus to be referred to the Jasminacese（Jasmines），hut the Whole atruc ture of the flower aeems to unite
chŏn－drŏs＇－tĕ－a，s．pl．［From Gr．Xóvópos （chondros）$=\cdots$ gristie，cartiage，and
（osten），pl．of o $\sigma$ ceov（osteon）$=$ a bone．］
Tchthy．\＆Palceont．：The name given by Pro fessor Miiller to a snb－order of ganoid fishes in which the vertehral column consiats only of a simple and soft chorda dorsalis，in place of being divided into separate vertohre．The dermal covering of these fishes consiets of large bony plates．The tail is heterocercal The sob－order is sometimes called Loricata It contains the familiee Cephalaspidæ，Acipeo－ seridæ，and Spatularidæ（q．v．）．The seond and third contain recent epecies，the first only fossil．
chŏn－drŏs－té－1－dxe，s，pl．［From Mod．Lat． chond
1．Jchthy．：In some clasaifications a family of fishes，onb－order Placoganoidei．It is
oynonymous with the Sturionida，the latter Gybonymous with the Sturionida，the latter being made comprehensive enough to include both the Sturgeone proper（Acipenseridæ），and the Paddie－fishes（Spatularidæ），but excluding the Cepbalaspithe．［Chondrosten．］
2．Palaont．：It is not known prior to the Eocene of the London Clay，where a eturgeon， Acipenser toliapicus，occurs．
ohŏn－drŏs－tĕ－ó－sân＇－rŭs，s．［From Mod Lat．chondrostea（q．v．），and Gr．qaûpos（sauros） ＝a lizard．］

Paloont．：A genus of deinosaurion rentiles found in cretaceous rocks in Britain and America．Some species must have been eixty or seventy feet long．
chŏn－dirŏs＇－té－ŭs，s．［Chondnostea．］
Ichthy．\＆Paluoont．：A genus of fishes，the typical one of the fainly Chondrosteide and the sub－order Choddroatea（ $q . v_{4}$ ）．It is found in the Lias．
＋chŏn＇－drô－tōme，s．［Gr．xóvopor（chondros） $=$ cartilage，and $\operatorname{\tau o\mu \eta }($ tomi $)=$ a cutting тย́นข $($ Lemnó $)=$ to cut．］

Surg．：A knife specially adapted to dissect－ ing cartilage．
chŏn－drŏt＇－ö－my̆，s．［Gr．xóvópor（chnmiras） $=$ cartilage，and то́м $($ tome $)=$ a cutting． $\tau \dot{\pi} \mu \omega(t e m n \bar{o})=$ to cut．］
Anat．：The diasecting of cartilage．
chŏn＇－drŭs，s．［Gr．xóvहpos（chondros）$=$ grain，cartilage，mucilage．］
Bot．：A genus of Cryptonemiacees（Florid－ eous Alge），composed of cartilaghous sen－ weeds，with flat dichotomously－divided froads， the cellular structure of which exhibits three layers－a central of longitudinal filaments， an interinediate of amall roundish cells，snd an outer of vertical coloured and beaded rown of cells，the whole imbedded in a tongh inter－ cellular matrix．Chondrus crispus becomes horny when dry，and is the Irish Moss or Carrageen of the shops．
chŏn－č－mor＇pha，s．［Gr．$x^{\left(\omega^{\prime} \eta \eta\right.}(c h \delta n \ell)=8$ funnel，and $\mu$ орфй（morphe）＝form，appeat ance，in reference to the form of the corola．
Bot．：A genns of erect or twining Indian ahrubs，helonging to the order Apocynaces， closely allied to Echites，trom which it ditfers in the funael－shaped corolla．The fiowers are ohowy，yellow or white．The root and laves of Chonemorpha malnbarica，a plant of sisla bar，are used medicioally by the natives （Treas．of Bot．，©c．）
 from $\operatorname{xod}^{2}($ choanl $)=$ a melting－pot， from Xol．］

EEite，fât，färe，ạmidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wŏt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pit，sïre，sïr，marine；gō，pơtr



#### Abstract

Paleont.: A genus of brachiopod mollueca, family Productidx. The shall is concaroconvex, with the hinge-line straight. The ventrail valve is convex, and the dorsal ene concave. All are foeail. In 1875 Tate estimated the known epecies at forty-seven, all mated the known opecies at forty-seven, sl. shŏn'-1-crite, s. $\quad$ Gr. xwueia (chorneia) $=\mathrm{a}$ fusion, and retrós (kritos) = a test; its fusibility distinguishing it from $\operatorname{com} \theta$, allied species.]

Min.: A massive, crystalline, granuiar, or compact minerai from Eiba and Finland. It is of a whitish coiour, sometimes with yeilowish or greyish spots. It is a lime pyroselerite. Hardnese, $25-3$; sp. gr., 291. (Dana.)


ohóop, "chóops, s. [A.S. heope, htope $=$ hip, the fruit of the dog-rose.] [Hirp, Choups.] The froit of Rosa canina. (Parts of Eng. \& Scotland.)
ohoop-rose, s. Rosa canina.
choop-tree, s. The same as Choop-roee (q.v.).
chóo'-pa, s. [A Malacca word.] The Malaoca name of a fruit, that of Pierardia dulcis, a sapindaceous tree.
chōoşe, "cheese, * çhese, "cheose, - çhess, * çhuse, v.t. \& i. (pt. t. * chese, * ches, " cheas," chure, "chus, chose; pa. par. * coren, *icoren, chosen). [A.S. ceosan, ciosan, O. Sax. kiosan, keosan ; O. Fris. kiasa; O. H Qer. ohiosan, chiusan ; Goth. kiusan - O. Icel kjosa; Sw. keza; Dut. kiezen; Ger. kiesen.]

## A. Transitive

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To take by preference one out of several thinge offered; to select.

2. To sccept when offered; not to reject.

* 3. To take, to adopt, to apply oneseif to. William his way to Scotland ches.

4. To elect, to wish; to prefer a certain course.
"Let us choan to us judgment; let us know among *5. To obtain.
" Ouch strengthe he him tho chos
That prince of al the world he wes." custel of Leue, p , 1,817 .

## II. Technically:

1. Serip. : To adopt or select for a apecial parpose or position. [Chosen.]
"He chose David algo his servant."-Parlm $1 \times x$ vili. 70
2. Theol.: To eiect for eternal happiness.
B. Intransitive:
3. To make one"s choice ; to select, elect, or prefer.
"Then may haf thi wille if thou to tore chese."-
Lancoutr, p. Hie.
4. To have the power or freedom of choice (gensrally with a negative, and meaning that the persen spoken of has no alternative).
"Knaves sbroad.
Who having by thetr own tmportuante suit
Convinced or supplifed them, they carnot choose
Eut they must hlab.
ITo choose: By or of choice.
"Be a lord to choowe."-Farguhar: Troin Ativale, iti. 2
I (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between to choose and to prefer: "'To choose is to prefer as the genus to the speciea; we aiways chaose in preferring, but we do not always prefer in choosing. To choose is to take one thing instead of another; to prefer is to take one thing before or rather than anether. We sometines choose frem the bare necessity of choosing; but we never prefer without making a positive and voluntsry choice. When we choose from a specilic motive, the acts of choosing and preJering differ in the nature of the motive. The former is absolute, the latter relative. We choose a thing for what it is, or what we esteem it to he of itscif; we prefer a thing for what it has, or what we suppose it has, auperior to nother. : We calculate and pruse in choosing; we declde in preferring; the judgment determines in making the choice; the will determints in giving the preference.

A wise prince is careful in the choice of his miniaters; but a weak prince has mostly favourites whom he prefers."
(2) He thus discriminates hetween to choose, to pick, and to select: "Choose is as in the former
case the generic ; the others are opectic terms pick and select are expresaly different modes of choosing. We alwaye choose when we pick and select; but we do not aiways pick and select when wo choose. To choose may be appiled to two or more tbings ; to pick and select can be used oniy for several things. . . To choose does not always apring from any particukar design or preference; to pick and setect signify to chooss with care.
(3) The difference betweeu to choose and to elect is thus stated: "Both these terme are employed in regard to persons appointed to an office; the former in a general, the latter in a particular sense. Choosing is either the act of particular sense. Choosing is either the act of a number; it is performed by the concurrence a number; it is performed by the concurrence
of many voices. A prince chooses his ministers; of many voices. A prince chooses his ministers; ment. A person is chosen to serve the office of sheriff; he is elected by the corperation to be mayor. Choosing is an act of suthority; it binde the person chosen; election is a voluntary act; the elected has the power of refusal. People are obliged to serve in some offles when they are chosen, although they wonld giadiy be exempt. The circumstanca of being elected is an honour after which they eagerly aspire . . ." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
çhōaşe, s. [Choose, v.] Choice.
çhōoşe'-a-ble, a. [Eng. choose; -able.] Fit or proper to be choseu.
çhōoşe'-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. chooseable; -ness.] The quaity of being chooseable.
 ch. $x$ vii
çhōos'-ẽr, s. [Eng. choose; er.] One who chovses, or has the power or privilege of choosing.
"In ant things to desl with other men, an If Imight
¢hoos'-ing, pr.par., a., \& s. [A.S. ceosung =a [Choose.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (In senses corresponding to thuse of the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of making a choice or selection ; a choice.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "IMl bring you enow } \\
& \text { of damesp for chowing" } \\
& \text { Latham : Trantlation of Frith tof "A Saga. }
\end{aligned}
$$

* çhōoş'-lı̆g-1y̆, adv. [Eng. choosing; -ly.] By way of free cheice; voluntarily.
"It our apirits can serve God, choosingly and groedity ont of pure consedence of our duty, it in the better in
fteeif, and more safe to us.-Taylor: Hovy Lievig, a 230
çob (1), * choppe, * chop-pen (pa. par. * choppit, chopt, chopped), v.t. \& i. [O. Dut. kopper $=$ to cut off; Dat. kappen $=$ to chop, to mince; Sw. kapra = to cut; Ger. kappen $=$ to cut, to poll, to lop; Dan. kapper $=$ to chop.] [CEAP, v.]
A. Transitive:
L. Literally:
I. To cut in piecee.
"Thei choppen elle tha body in smale peces." -
Maunderille, p 201 . Maundeville, p. 201.

2. To cut with a sharp stroke; to sever (generally with the adverb off).
"O.. Wlthin these throe days his head's to be

- Sometimes with away.

* 3. To chap.
"I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty chope
hands hud milleed." Shakeap.: As You Like 14 , li. \&
$\dagger$ II. Figuratively:
* 1. To divide minutely.
"By diviling of them into chapters and verses, they divided, that the connutor people take the verse unualy tor different aphorisms ${ }^{-1}$-Locke
†2. To devour eagerly and quickly. (Followed by up.)
"Uvon the opentigg of his mouth he drops his
hreaktaut, which the fox preseuty chopped up."LEABrange.
B. Intransitive:
t L. Lit. : 'To make a sharp, budden atroke.
"He choppit to Achilles with a chere felle."
*IL Figuratively:
I. To interrupt by suddenly joining in a conversation (with $i n$ ).

Wition: Art of Rhecrick, b. lii. (lbss)

2. To catch at.
"Out of greedinees to get both, he ehope at the
aladow, and loses the aubetance."-i Esetrange
ITo Topo in: To interrupt. [B. II. 1.]
To chop out: To break out with, to give vent to suddenly.

To chop upon: To chance on.
chopped what my condltion would have hoen if I had
ohob (2), v.t. \&i. [A mere variant of cheapen or chup (q.v.).]

* A. Transitive:

1. To purchase, to barter:
2. To exchange; to substitute one thing for another; to change (geberally in combination with change).

Ia chopped and chat "Every hour your forma ged, ilke Hind betoro A itorm."
3. To bandy, to wrangle with. [To chop logic.]
B. Intransitive:
I. Literally:

* 1. To bargain for.

> To have har hushand in another comintry,
> chopping for rotten ralsima.
> 2. To make an exchange (s) Tha Captath
II. Figuratively :
I. To change about frequently; to veer. (Said of the wind.)
*2. To wrangie, to altercate.
ul Let not the counsel at the bar chop with tha udge...."-Bacon.
T To chop logic: To wrangle pedantically with logical terme; to bandy logic about.
"A Aman must not presume to use ble reason, unlees Clinear.
ohŏp (1), s. [СноР (1), v.]

1. Litcrally:
I. The act of striking; a stroke.
"Achillea with a chop chaunset to sie Phillea"

* 2. A piece cut off; a chip.

3. A piece of meat ; now generaliy restricted to mutton. There are two kinds of mutton chops, named respectively a chump-chop and a loin-chop (q.v.).

* 4. A chap, a crack or cleft
"Water will make wood to swell; as we zoe in the
aning of the chop of bopla, hy laying them in water.
* II. Figuratively :

1. An attack, an onset.
"Believe them at the first chop, whatroever they
2. A piece, s part, a share.

- Sir Wimam Capet compounded for sixteen hundred pounds yet Empson would have cut another chop ou
- At the first chop: At once.
"They might not at thof fr st chop be hrought to his


## chop-hammer, $s$

Metal.: A cutting-hammer.

* chop-house (1), s. An inn or place of entertainment where dressed meat is provided.
"I lost my place at the chophouse, Where every man

chŏp (2), s. [Chap, s.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. A jaw of an animat.
"So soon as my ohope beyin to walk, yours muat by
walking too, for conpany. -L Esstrange. *2. The mouth of a nıan. (Said in contempt.) " He neer shook havds. nor hid farewel to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the anve to th ohope".
Shakesp.; Macbeth. Li
II. Fig.: The mouth of a river or a channel.
"At the time of the Rump,
With hla broom awept the chops of the Chanuel.
B. Technically :

Carp.: The movable wooden vice-jaw of s carpenter's or cabinet-maker's bench.


chop-Lallen, a. Dowacast, dispirited, Alisheartened.
"Though itrong persuasion hung open thy up
Alas I bow chop-fullen now $1^{\prime \prime}$ Blasir: The Grave
thб̆ (3), s. [Сеор (2), v.]

1. A bargain, an exchaoge (Slang.)
"Tha puke. drow on the king handly to mako a chop with th
2. A sudden change, vicissituds (usually with change).
"' There be odd chops and changes in this here world,
for eartin" "obearved Coble"-Narryat: Smarloyyow
*Chop-cherry, 3. (Pecle: Old Wives Tale 1595.) (Halliwell.) $\Delta$ game in which children tried to catch with their teeth cherrios hung by a thread.

## * chop-church, \&

1. Ong who exchsnges livings.
2. Ao exchaage of liviags.
*hop-loge, s. [Chop-Logic.]
"If he heare you thus pley choploge ..."-Cdal
cer Doiver, yii. 2

* chop-logic, * chop-logike, s.

1. One who bandies sbout logic; a pedantic
wrangler in logical terms.
"How uow ! how now. chop-logict What is this?"
Shakeap.: Romoo and Juliot, ili. s .
2. Argumeat.
"Tour chop Logite hath no great subtilty."-Oreene Theever falling out. (Daviez
ghop (4), * chope, * choip, 3. [SHOp.] A shop. (Scotch.) (K. Scott, de.)
çhop (5), s. [Chiaese.]
3. A brand, a quality
4. A permit, a clearance.

- Chop of tea: A number cf boxes of the same inake and quality of lesf.
First chop: First rate; in the first rank.
"Yon must be firat chop in beaven" - G. Eliot: Midulemarch, ch. $\mathbf{x i l i i}$
Grard chop: A ship's port clearaoce.
chop-boat, s. A lighter used in tras. porting inerchandise to and from vessels.
chop-honse (2), s. A custom-house; an office where clearance dnes are levied.
çhǒp (6), e. A slice of mutton, veal or pork cut from the loin for broiling or frying.
chop-honse, \& A reataurant where chops are served.
chǒp'-in, çhŏp'-pĭn, * çhop-yn, s. [CHapin.]

1. A French liqnid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.
"My landlord, who is a pert smart man, brought ap
choppin of white
wine

2. A term naed in Scotland for a quart of wing measnre.

## * chop-ine, s. [Chioppine.]

chǒp'-něss, s [Chor (1), v.] A kind of spade. (Mitunder.)
chŏpped, çhŏpt, * çhoppit, pa. par. \&. a. [Снор (i), $u$.]
ghŏp'-pčr (1), s. [Eng. $\operatorname{chop}(1)$, v. ; er.] I. Ord. Lang. : One who, or that which chops.

## "Chopper. Truncator, uetrixi"-Hulook

## II. Technically:

I. An iustrument for cleaving; a cleaver.
2. Agric.: An implement for thinning out plants in drills. $1 t$ is used in England for turaips; is the United States, for cottonplants. Cotton-seed is drilled lo and comes up in a row; the cotton-chopper straddles the row and chops wide gapp, leaving the plants in hills. These are thinced out by hand. (Knight.)
t çhŏp'-pẽr (2), s. [Eng. chop (2), v.; er.] One who bargains or tracks. [HoRsE-counser.]

* ghop-pine, 8. [Chioppine]
çŏp'-pĭng (1), wr. par., a., \&s. [Chop (1), v.] A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).
B. As adj.: Choppy, rough, with short, quick waves.
C. As nibst. : The sct of cutting.
chopping-block, 3. A block or stump of wood on which anything is placed which has to be chopped.
chopping - Enife, ohoppynge knyfe, s. A knife designed for chopping meat vegetables, fruit, sce, upon a board, block, or in a bowl. Used on a domestic seale for cuttiug meat for mince, hash, ssusage, \&c. "Choppynge knyfe. 1 neorium." H utoce.
ęhöp'-pĭng (2), pr. par., a., \& s. [Crop (2), v.] A. \& B. Az pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verh)
* C. As substantive :

1. The act of bargaining or purchasing.
"The chopping of bargalns. When a man baye, not to hold, but to sell
2. Altercation, bandying of terms.

* çhŏp'-pǐng (3), a. [Etym. uaknown ; perhaps greedy or hearty, from Crop (1), v., A. II. 2.] An epithet frequently spplied to children, and apparently meaning hearty, lusty, stout.
- Botu Jack Freeman and Ned Wild.

Would own the fair and chopping child."
chŏp'- ping, * chop-pin, s. [Chopin, Chioppine.]
çhŏp'-p̆y (1), a. [Chop (1), v. -y.] Rough, with short, quick waves.
"There is rure to be a short ehoppy son npon them."
-Macgregor: Foyage Alone p 7 f . * ¢̧ŏp'-py̆ (2), a. [Eng. chop = chap; -y.] Full of cracks, chappy, chapped. (Shakesp.)
çhơps, s.pl. [CBAP (2), s.]
chǒp'-sticks, s.pl. [Eng. chop, and stick.] A pair of stuall sticks of wood, ivory, de., used by the Chinese for the same purposes à our kuife and fork.
chopt, pa. par. ог $a$. [Снор (1), v.]
chopt-eggs, s.
Bot.: Linaria vulgaris. (Britt. \& Holland.)

* chop-yn, s. [CHOPIN.]
"Sextarie is ha a chopyn of Parija"-Hyclife: 3
Kingst vil 2e. (Gilcss.)
chǒr-ā̀-ğĭc, $a$. [Gr. xорáyıкоя, xарэүıко́s (choragihos, chorégikos) = pertaining or dedi(choraginos, choregikos) (二. pertaining or dedidedicated to a choragus.


## choragic monument, $\delta$.

Gr. Antiq. : A monument erected in honour of the choragns, who gained the prize by the ex-
hibitiod of the best musical or theatrical entertainment st the festivals of Bacchus. The yrize was usually a tripod. The remains of two very fioe monuments of this gort are still to tie geen at Athens.
(Gwith.)
$\operatorname{chŏr}-\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-\mathbf{g}$ पूs,
chơ-rè'guss,
[1at. choragus,
 from Gr xopayos,
xopprois (choragos,

Choraiolo monument of chicrates (half-buried) chorégus) $=$ the leader of a chorus: xopós (cho$r o s)=$ a chorus ; ä $\gamma \omega\left(0 g^{\circ}\right)=$ to lead, to direct.] 1. Gr . Antig.: The leader or director of the chorns in the Greek theatrical nerformances; also, one who defrayed the cost of the chorus.

* 2. Fig.: A leader, $s$ conductor.
"inime the mind the only choragua of the enter-

3. Entom.: A genus of Colenptera, ane of the Anthribide of Sharpe's Catalogue. s family coasisting of genera by most writera merged in the Curculionida.
chör'al, s. \& a. [Fr. choral; Lat. choralis = pertaiaing to a chorus; Gr. xopos (choros); Lat. chorus $=8$ chorus.
A. As substantive:

Mrusic: A psaim or hymn tane sung in unison. (Often writted chorale.)
B. As adjective:

1. Or or pertaining to a chorus, cholr, a concert.

$$
\text { Choral or unitintermix } d \text { with voleo }
$$

Sung by a choir, hatadise Low, bre Fil
harmonised
"That it is glven ber theoce in age to hour
3. Bing Woordsworth: Excurrion, bit ic.
3. Singing in a choir, or in harmouy.
"And choral seraphe slog the recond dey." $A$ '.
choral music, g. Vocal music in parts, as opposed to instrumsntal. (Stainer \& Bar
choral service, s. A service of song service is said to be partly choral, whe: oaly cauticles, hymus, se., are saog; wholly choral, whea, la addition to these, the ver sicles, responses, \&c., are sung. (Stainer \& Barrett.;
choral vicar, s. $\Delta$ lay vicar ( $q . v_{0}$ ).
$\dagger$ chör'al-ist, 8. [Eng. choral; -ist.] A member of or s singer in a choir. (Gent. Mag.)
chör'-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng. choral; -ly.]

1. In a style to be sung by s choir ; in harmony.
"' iet the modern composer would Jodge 11 th he chcten enurch Nusic, p. 11
2. In manaer of a chorns.
"Mareillese sling their whid 'To Arma' in choren; which now all men, All women and chlldren hare learnt, and sing chorally, in theatrea boulevarda streets; and the heart burns in every
lyle: French Reoph, ph ili., ble i , ch. i .
chord, s. [Fr. corde; Lat. chorda; Gr. xopon (chardê) = a 0 intestine of which strings wero made. Chord and cord are essentially the same word. When the primitive mesaiag of a striog of a muaical instrument is preserved the originsl $h$ is retained; when a rope or string is meant it is dropped.] [Cond.]
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Literally:
(1) $\Delta$ etriog of a musical instrament.

(2) A combinstion of musical sounds, consonant or dissonant. [II., 2.]
4. Figuratively: A combinstion. Is bot passtonate appeating, ${ }^{\text {A }}$ סrophetic whisper steallin
II. Techrically:
5. Math.: A straight lines joining the ex tremities of an arc of a circle.
:". . becanse troops passing betweep any two purt Nodern warfare rs infuenced by modern Artalery.
$\qquad$
6. Music: The simultaneous occurreace of aeveral mosicai souads, and producing har moay, such as the common chord, the chord of the sixth, of the dominaut, of the dimitr ished sercath, of the ninth (q.v.). (Yarry, in Grove's Dict. of Music.)
chord (pa, par. chorded), v.t. [Crord, 2.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string. What passion cannot mustek raise and quell? When hubal atruck the chorded bhell,
His list ning brethren stood around
chor'-da (pl. chordæ), s. [Lat. chorda.] [Chori.]
7. Anat.: Any cord or chord-like structure. Chorda dorsalis.]
8. Bot.: A genus of Laminariacex (Fucold Algee, with frouds of a peculisr, gimple, cylindrical form. Two apecies, Chorda filum and C. lomentaria, are fonnd between tidemarks on British coasts. The former grow from one to twenty or eveu forty feet long, with the greateat diameter at haif its length, af $1-4$ to $1-2^{\prime \prime}$. The cord-like frood is tubrlas but has at intervals thin diaphragms, formed by laterwoveu trausparent filataents.
9. Music: [Сновd-music.]
chorda characteristica, s. with a
Music: A chord of the geventh, in whlch : leading cote sppears. (Stainer \& Barreth.)
chorda dorsalis, s. with $a$
Anat.: The embryonic represeatative of the spinal columa of the Vertebrata; the perme

[^124]nent spinal column of the lower Vertebrates. It aometimes forms a apindla-ahaped, transparent, gelationous-lnokiog cord, with the broadest part near the tail; at othera it is cylindrical or conical, rounded anteriorly and tapering posteriorly. It usually consists of a outer comparatively thick and firm structureless membrane, forming a sheath, and of pale nucleated cells, which fill the shesth. In some instances, however, its structure is fibrous, and that of the sheath fibro-membranous. The cella are mostly angular or polyhedral, and closely crowded. The Chorda Dorsalia ia called also the Notochord, which is from two Greek roots, whereas Chorda Dorsalis is Latin.
the pormanent chonda dorsalle or rudimentary

chorda tympani, s.
Anat.: A small branch connected with the seventh or faclal nerve.
ahor'-des, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. chorda (q.v.).]
chordse essentiales, $s . p l$. with $a$ Music: The tonic and its third and ffth the kay-chord. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
chordse tendinese, s. pl. with $\alpha$.
Anat.: Strong fice tendowa closing tha valves of the heart.
chordee vocales, s. pl. with an
Anat.: The vocal chords (q.v.).
chordse WLlisil, s. pl.
Anat.: Several bands crossing the auperior ongitudinal ainus of the brain obliquely atits inferior aggle. (Quain.)
char-dal, a. [Eng. chord; -al.] of the nature of, or pertaining to, a chord, esp. to the notochord.
chor-där'-1-a, s. [Fromı Gr. xopóápoov (chor darion), dinini. of xoporj (chordê) $=\mathrm{a}$ atring.] Bot.: A genus of Chordariscese (Fucoid Algax), remarkable for the solidity of the celnlar texture of the fliform fronds. The so called spores attached to the horizootsl flla ments are oosporanges, and discharge zoospores when mature. Trichosporanges have not yet been observed. Chordaria flagelliformis, Miill., is common on rocks and stones between tidemarks.
chor-därdaria (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. autf, -acee.] Bot.: A family of Fucoid Algx. Olivecoloured aea-weeds, with a gelatioous or car tilaginous, branching frond, composed of vertical and horizontal filaments interlaced together, the oosporanges and trichosporanges attached to the filamenta forming the super ficial layers of frond
chor-dā'-ta, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. from chorda (q.v.).]

Zool.: A primary division, embracing all snimals that liave, or have had, a notochord. Thua it includes (1) the true Vertebrates; (2) the Cephalochordata (the lancelet); and (3) the Urochordata, or Tuoicates
chor-dāte, $a$. \& s. [Chordata.]
A. As adj.: Belonging to or characteriatic of the Chordata (q.v.).
B. As subst. : Any individual of the Chordata
chor-dâu-lō'-dī-òn, s. [Gr: xopo $\dot{\eta}^{\prime}$ (chordē) $=$ the chord of a lyre, and aùAwois (audodos) $=$ siaging to the flute.] A self-acting musical inatrument, invented by Kauffmann, of Dresden, io 1812.
chord'-ed, pa. par. \& $\alpha$. [Снони, v.]
Chor-dēe', s. [From Lat. chorda.] A painful contraction of the frenum.
chord'-ing, pr, par. \& s. [Cuord, v.]
A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).
B. As subst. : The act of setting in accord; the atste of being accordant.
chor-döm'-Ø-tẽr, s. [Gr. Xop $\delta \dot{\eta}$ (chordē) $=$ a chord, and $\mu \dot{e} \tau \rho 0 \nu$ (metron) $=$ a measure. $]$
Music: A gange for measuring the thickness of atrings.
¢höre (1), s. [Char, Cbare (1), a.] A little job, a tura of work.

* ohöre (2), s. [Ceorr, Chonua.] $\mathbf{\Delta}$ choir or chorus. (B. Jonson.)
chŏr-ē'-B. s. [Lat. chorea; Gr. Xopeía (choreta) = a dsace.] [Chorus.]
Med. : More fully Chorea Sancti Viti, st. Vitua' Dance, a disorder of the nervous aystem usually occurring before paberty, and characterised by a peculiar convulaive action of the voluntary mascles, especially tinoas of the face snd axtremities. [8t. Vitua'a Dance.]
* chor-ēe', s. [CHorecs.]
 cal, a. [Eng. choregraph(y); -ic,
taining or relatiag to choregraphy.
* chð-rĕg'reph-y̆, s. [Gr. xopeia (choreta) $=$ a dance, and ypape (grapho) $=$ to write or diacourse about.] [Chorography (2), 8.] The art of representing dsncing by signs, as singlag ia by notes. (Craig.)
chర̌-rë'-gŭs, s. [Choraods.]
$\dagger$ chdo-ré-ğy, s. [Gr. xopmia $(c h o r i g i a)=$ the office of a choregus.] The office or duties of a choragus or choregus (q.v.).
"As a rich young man, also, choregy and trierarchy
becama incumbent
npon him. bectame Inc
ohð-re'tio, a, [Lat. chorea (q.v.); -ic.] Ot the nature of or pertaining to chorea, or st. Vitus ${ }^{\prime}$ dances; convulsive.
"It beran to auffer from chordic ppasman of the laft angla of the mouth an
* chör-大-pis'-ct-pal, a. [Formed from chorepiscopus (q.y.), on tha analogy of episcopal, from episcopus.] Of or pertaiaing to a auffragan or local bishop.
the Valentininn heresy, episegpal and chore piscopal power. And some amergent cimpu
* ohör-ĕ-pis'-có-pŭs, s. [Lat., from Gr. रшрепібкопоз (chörepiskopos) = a local biahop, from $\chi^{\omega}{ }^{\omega}{ }^{2}($ chōra $)=$ a place, a district, and є пібкотоs (episkopos) $=$ a bishop.] [Bishop.]
Eccles: A local or suffragan bishop, whoae episcopal jurisdiction is limited to certain districts.
chǒ-rē'-tǐs, s. [Gr. xwpírŋ̧s (chōrētēs) $=$ rustic.]
Bol.: A genus of Mexican and Texan Amaryllidaceæ. The perianth has a long, alender, nearly straight tube, a reflexed limb of long narrow segmeats, and a large rotate coronel lacerated at the margin, the long filameats being spreading-connivent. Choretis plouca is a beautiful species, with black-coated buibs, erect glaucous leaves, and three or four aessile flowers. C. galvestonensis is a smaller flowered species from Texas. (Treas. of Bot.)
 rustic.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Sandalworts. The flowers have both pistila and stamens. The species are natives of New 11 olland, and are shrubs resembling our native broom.

+ chŏ-rē'-ŭs, chŏ-rẻe', s. [Lat, choreus, chorius; Gr. xopeios (choreios) $=$ pertaining to a chorus or choir ; xopós (choros) $=$ a dance, a choir; O. Fr. chorée.

Ancient Prosody:

1. A foot of two syilshles, the first long and the second short; more generally called a trochee (q.v.)
2. A foot of three short syllables, a tribrach (q.v.).
† chör'- i-amb, chör-1̌-ăm'bŭs, s. [Lat, choriamous; Gr. Xoptá Bos (choriambos), from xopeios (choreios) $=8$ trochee, and ia $\beta$ 及os (iambos) = an iambus (q.v.).]

Anct. Pros.: A foot consisting of four ayl lables, of which the first and fourth are long and the second and third short, thus combining the trochee and the jambus.

chör-1-ăm'-bic, a. \&s. [Lat. choriambicus;
 a choriambus (q.v.).]
A. As adj. : Pertaining to or of the ostura a choriambus.
B. As subst.: A choriambua
+ohor'-10, a. [Gr. xósıos (chorikos) = pertaining to a choir or chorus ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$ ) of or pertaining to a chorus; fitted for or aung by aerchorus.

## "A charle ode."-CoVerkige in Wrobeter.

chot-rī-nē'mŭn, s. [Gr. x́ptav (chorion) $=$ skin, leather, and vina (nëma) = thread.]
Ichthy.: A genus of fahes belonging to the aub-family Centronotioæ, and famlly Zeidæ.
chör'-1-0̆n, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Gr. xópıav (chorion) $=$ skio leathar ; Lat. corium.]

1. Anat.: The outer mambrane whlch envelopes the fortua in the womb.
"They are seen to forum a coso pall avar the suriace vol 1. , ab. 14, p. 140.
2. Bot.: The external membrane of the seeds of plants.
ohör-Y-ŏn'-1̌, a. [Eng. chorion; -ic.] Pertalning to the chorion (q.v.).
 apart, and métaiov (petalon) $=\mathrm{s}$ leal petal.]
Bot.: A genus of acandent ahruba or treas of the Ardiaiad order, diatinguished amongst its allies by the petals being four and fres, not united, as well as by its racemed flowera. The flowers ars small, white or yellowish, horne in little axillary racemea: ths berriea, when ripe, are scarlet in colour. Choripetalum undulatum, a native of the temperate regiona of the Himalayss, grows to a height of 60 teet.
chర-ris'-i-a, s. [Named in honour of J. L. Choria, the artist who accompanied Kotzebue round the world.]
Bot.: A geaus of arnall prickly-sternmed trees of the Sterculiad family, peculiar to South America. The flowera are large, rosecoloured, 1-3 in number, and compored of a bell-ahaped 3-5 lobed calyx ; 5 narrow petala, covered with silky hairs; a double staminal tube, the outer bearing the barron, the inner the fertile stameas. The tough hark of Chorisia crispiflora is used in Brazil for makling cordage; aad the white cottony hairs of the seeds of C. speciosa are used hy the Brazithe seeds of C. speciost are nsed hy the Brazispecies are widely spread in Asia, Africa, and America. (Treas. of Bot.)
 separating : $\chi$ wois (chōris) = apart, separately.] Bot. : (See extract).
"Sometimes the parts of A flower are ficcreased in nomber by tbe growth of additional parts, or by the in litting of orgaus during thelr developmentit. of one the separated parts being eifther placed one io
front of the other hy transerse chorisis, or slde hy

 a aeparationi, a parting.]
Bot.: A name formerly given to a genus of planta consisting of a aingle species, Chorisma repens, a little plant belonging to the Compozites, and a native of the aandy sea-shore of China. It is nearly related to the Sow-thistles. lt has beea called Chorisis repens, and is now transferred to the genua Ixeris (q.v.). (Treas. of Bot.)
 aeparately, and orópa (spora) $=$ a seed; in allusion to the seeds being enclosed aeparately in the pods.]

Bot. : A cenus of annual plants, natives of Siberia and the Altsi, with purple, white, or yellow flowers. They belong to the Crucifera (Treas. of Bot.)

* chör'-1st, s. [Fr. choriste.] A chorister.
"Behold the great chorist of the angelleal quire"-
chơr'-is-tẽr, "choir-ls-ter, * quer-ister, *quir-is-ter, * quect-es-ter, s. [Either from Fr. chorist(e), with Eng. sutf. -er, or from choir with suff. -8ter.]

1. One who sings in a choir.

- Sometimes there are on the cathedral foundation niuor canons, and always precentors, lisy vicars, and
chorizters."-A. Fonblanque, fun.: Hoow we are Goo rerned, let. 10

2. The leader of a choir. (American.)
$\dagger$ 3. A singer generally.
Of airy chorituers a nomerous train
Attend his woudtous progres
Dryden: Threnodia $A$ ugustalis, ws.
chör-iss'-tēş, s. [Gr. xwptrTís (choristess) $=$ separating: $\mathrm{x} \omega \mathrm{p} \mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ (choris) $=$ apart, aераrately.]



Bot．：A genus of much－branched shrabs， natives of Mexico，belonging to the Cincho－ naceæ（Cinchonads）．
t chör－is＇－ticc，a，［Eng．chorist；－ic．］of or pertaining to a choir；choral．（Crabb．）
chör－1̌s－tót－phy̆1＇－laŭs，a．［From Gr．xwo rós（choristos）$=$ aeparated ；and фüd入ov（phul－
lon）$=$ a leaf．］
Bot．：Separate leaved；having separato
leaves． leaves．
ohŏ－rìs＇－tó－podd，\＆．［From Gr．XwpLarós （choristos）＝separated，and movis（pous），genit． mooós（ podos ）＝a foot．］
Zool．：A crustacean，with the feet separated． ＂Wo recognise three groups
chŏ－rí－st $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$＇－Lis，s．［Gr．$\chi$ wpis（choris $)=$ apart， and $\sigma$ rû̀os（stulos）$=$ a atyle．］
Bot．：A genus of plants，natives of South Africa，helonging to the Escalloniacea．It consists of s single specias，a shmb with panicles of small green tlowers．The fruit is a capsule twisting into two pieces to liberate the many seeds it contains．（Treas．of Bot．）
chǒ－rĭ－zà＇－tion，s．［Gr．x ${ }^{\omega \rho i \zeta \omega}(c h \delta r i z o l)=$ to separate：$\chi$ wpis（chöris）$\stackrel{\text { apsrt，separate．］}}{=}$
Bot．：The separation of a layer from the foner side of a petal，either presenting a pecu－ liar form，or resembling the part from which it is derived．（Balfinur．）Also called unlining by Lindley and deduplication by Henfrey． ［CHOROsis．］
chö－r1－zŏn＇tēs，s．pl．［Gr．nom．masc．pl．
 rate．A name apphed to those critics whis and the Odyssey．
＂The chorizonten，so ealled because they separate the athorshlp of the Hiliad from that of the odyssey．
chork，o．i．［CBIRK．］（Scotch．）
chorl，s．［Etym．donbtful．］The angle at the junction of the blade of a penknife with the square ahank which forms the joint．
chör＇－ö－bāte，chör－ŏb＇－a－tēs，s．［Gr．xஸ́pa
 ingo Bairw（bainō）＝to go．］The Greek level． ［LEVEL．］
 district，a place，and rpá $\psi \omega$（graphơ）＝to write，to describe．$]$ An instrument contrived by Professor Wallace，of Edinburgh，＂To determine the position of a station，having given the three angles made by it to three other stations in the same plana whose posi－ tions are koown．＂（Knight．）
＊chŏr－ŏg＇－raph－ẽr，s．［Gr．xw óvpaфos
 $=$ to write，to describe，and Eng．suff．－er．］
1．One who describes or plaos particular districts or countries．
＂̈p．e．the others should Indeed be termed topo－
graphers or chorographerl．．©－Melding：Jozeph A\％－ grapher
2．A geographical antiquarian or critic who， in the comparison of modern with ancient geography，investigates the locality of places mentioncd in the older writers，and discusses the question of names for which the ait
sitea for which the name，is uncertgin．
＂Places unknown batter haryed int in Camden and
other chorogruphera．＂－Willon：Hish．Env，ble iv．
chör－ò－grăph＇－ĭc，＊chör－ò－grăph＇－i－ cal．a．［Eng．chorograph（y）；－ical．］Pertails－ ing to churography；descriptive of prrticular regions or countries．
＂I have added a chorographical description of this chör－む－gräph＇－1－cal－1̆⿳亠口冋，adv．［Eng．choro－ graphical；－ly．$]$ iu a chorographical manner： according to the rules and principles of chorography．
＂I Inas perhnps be found fanlt withal，hecause I do
 Brituin，Ireland，and felands adjacent．
chŏ－rŏg＇－raph－Ў（1），s．［Fr．chorographie； Lat．chorographia，from Gr．xwpoypapia（choro－ graphia）$=$ a description of countries or regions ：X ${ }^{\text {copa }}$（chobra）$=$ a district，a region； үрaфa
grapho $)=$ to
write，to describe．］ （raphos $=$ to write，to describe．］The science
or practle of describing varions countries or
regions，or of laying down their limits and boundaries on msps．It is thos distiuguished from，and has a wider meaning than，topo－ graphy，which deals with the deacription sud history of single places．
＂I think there might be good use monde of it for
ehorography．＂－Wouton：Relig．Wotton，p．soo．
＊ohŏ－rŏg＇raph－y̆（2），s．［Gr．x ${ }^{\text {boos（choros）}}$ －dance；ypapia（graphia）$=$ a description， Ypapen
seription of or treatise on dancing．
［CHone－ oraphy．］
＂A Trentis of Chorography or the Art of Danding Conatry Duwces arter an now character，A．．．＂Prom the
chör＇－OId，a．\＆s．［Gr．Xoposiorns［xituv］（cho－ roeidess［chitōn］）$=$ the grape－coloured coating of the eye：xópov（chorion）$=$ skim，leather， and eloos $($ eidos $)=$ form，appearance．］

A．As adjective：
Anat．：Resembling the chorion；an ept thet applied to several membranes，especially to the plexus and web of the pia mater，and to tbe inner tunic of the eye．

＂The ehorold arteries which supply the chonoid B．－mid．，ch．x．，p． 293.
B．As substantive：
Anat．：The vascular，as opposed to the specially nervous，portion of the retina．
＂The optic nerve penetrates the nelerotic．．．The
chorof，is thick and colonred by aldeep－hrown plg－
ment．＂－Owen：A natomy of Vertebratee．

## choroid coat，s．

Anat．：A vascular membrane，black on the inner side，lining the aclerotic portion of the eyeball．

## choroid membrane，s．

Anat．：A thin membrane which extends from the entrance of the optic nerve to near the anterior margin of the sclerotica，where thitckening，it becomes the ciliary body，and is continued into the iris．
chorold plezus，s．
Anat．：A congeries of blood－vessels upon the lateral ventricle of the brain．（Ofter in the plural plexuses．）
＂In the tateral and fonrth ventricles it［the apina］ membrane）forms projecting processes or folds，nome－ llum derived from the mernbrane which fines the

chör－oi＇dal，a．［Eng．choroid；－al．］The same as Chioroid，a．（q．v．）．

## choroidal fold，

Anct．：A fold appearing to enclose the lens of the eye，but soas to leave su aperture or deyression below．（Quain．）

## choroidal fissure，$s$

Anat．：The same as choroidal fold（q．v．） （Quain．）
chör－oí－dī＇tǐs，s．［From，Gr，xapoetiot́s （choroeidès），for xopioci $\begin{aligned} \text { ris（chorioeides）}\end{aligned}$ ［Сновоid］，and suff．itเs（itis），denoting inflam－ mation．］
Med．：Inflammation of one of the investing tissues of the eyeball，called the choraid． This highly vascular and pipmentary mem． brane is seldom the seat of inflanmation，but when it doce occur it is characterised by pain in and around the eye，intolerance of light， tearfulness，displacement of the pupil，and，as the disease proceeds，the cornea and the whole cyeball swell and protrude．Hectic an！ emaciation are the common accompaniments
of the latter condition，and the digestion throughont is very much impaired．Chronic choroiditis is marked ly a very peenliar altera－ tion and variation which takes place tn tha colour of tha eye，and which has been called by Desmarres choroide tigree．
chǒ－rot－lŏ＇g－ ical． ．of or fertaining to chorology
＂Chorological difficultles＂－Lingard：Hise Angto
sax．Church，vol．i．p． 19.
chŏ－rŏl＇－ô－gist，s．［Eng．chorolog（y）；ist．］ Ona versed in chorology ；a student of faunal and floral areas．
 trict，county；aóyos（logos）＝a discourse，入éy $($ leg $)=$ to tell，to describe．］
1．The scienca or act of describing localities； chorography．

2．The geographicsl and topographical dis－ tribution of animal and vegetahle epecies．
＂The anawer ，Would represent ite distribution
chör－ó－mā’－nĭ－a，s．［Gr．xópos（choros） dance，and pavia（mania）＝madness．］The
dancing mania of the Diddle Ages． dancing mania of the Middle Agea．
t chör－ŏm＇－厄t－ry̆，s．［From Gr．$\chi$ ผ́pa（chōra） $\underset{\left.\mu \text { eitpon（metron）}{ }^{\text {a }}=\text { a measure．}\right\} \text { The art of eur．}}{\text { a }}$ veying a country．（Nuttall．）
 to separate．］
Bot．：Deduplication，the divislon of an organ into a pair or cluster．It may be produced in two ways，the first，called collateral cho rosis，takea place when an organ is replaced by wo or more situated on the salne plane，and is which case the organs stand side by side as in tetradynamous atamens；and vertioal chorasis， when the organs produced stand one before the other，as in the＂crown，＂：or two－lobed appendage，inside the blade of the petals of silene．（ $R$ ．Brown，I874．）［Chomizatios．］
chör－ $\mathbf{0}-\mathrm{ze}$ é－ma，s．［Gr．$\chi$ opós（choros）$=$ adance， and $\operatorname{\zeta in} \mu a($ nēma $)=a$ drink；said to have leee oo named by its discoverer，M．Labilardiere in allusion to the joyful feelings of the party which he accompanied in the exploration of Westeru Anstralia，on meeting with a supply of water，in the vicinity of which he discovered the plant．］
Bot．：A genus of pretty bushes，natlyes of Western Australia，belonging to the pea fowered Leguminosa．The plants are often to be met with in greenhouses，more than dozen species being in cultivation，of which the most beautiful are Chorozema．Henclimanni with long terminal leafy racemes of a beautifu red colour；$C$ ．spectabile，a twiner of greai beauty，producing long drooping racemes of orange－coloured flowers，which aypear in the winter months；C．cordatum，a plant very common in gardens：the flowers，in loose common are red，the standard apotted with yellow at the base；snd C．Dicksoni，a hand－ yellow at the base；snd C．Dichsoni，a hand－ some plant with larger towers than the others：
there are upwards of twenty species known． （Treas．of Bot．）

## çhorp，v．i．［Chirp．］（Scotch．）

chör＇－ŭs，s．［Lat．，from Gr．xopós（choros）$=$ a dance in a circle，accompanied with song；a chorus．］
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally
（1）In the same sense as II．I．
＂The Oreclan trayody was at flrst nothing hut a
chorus of singers；aitorwards oue actor was iatro－ chorus of aingers
（2）A number of persons singing in concert． ＂My melaucholy volece the chorus joind．＂
（3）A concerted piece of music，sung by a mumber of singers together．
（4）The varses of a song．\＆c．，In which an audience or company joins the singer

## Whth moatmsan，bend！ar to hls mar， In such wild cadence．as the breeze Make through December＇s fankess trees Scot 5：The Lady of the Lake IL Is

2．Figuratively：
（I）A nnanimous and loudly－expressed decla－ ration of opinions or sentiments．
＊（2）An interpreter of events；one who explains．

Ophe．You are a goor Chomus，my Lond．
Ham．I could interpret lxetween you and your love： if I could soe the pruppots dallying，Sp，：Hamlda，Hi， 2
II．Technically ：
1．Gr．Drama：The chorua was probably originally a company of dancers in a ring．lo later times a choric performance implied the singing or muaical recitation of a poetical composition，accompanied by appropriste dancing and gesticulation．As choral per formances were especially cultivated in th Dorian states，and psrticularly in sparta，the Dorian dialect came to be regarded as the ap－ propiate dialect for such compositions．Anion， a contemporary of Periander，first gave the horus a regular choral form．it consisted of about fifty men or youths，who danced
round the altar of Dionysus．From these round the altar of Dionysus．From these

[^125]tragedy. [Traoedy.] The exact oumber of the chorus in the times of the earlier tragic poets is uncertaln ; from Sophocles on wards the regular nuniber was fifteen. It was srranged in a guadrangular form, and entered the theatre by a passage to the right of the spectators in three lines. To guide them in thefr evolntions lines were marked npon the boards of the orcheatra. The functions of the chorus in the Greek tragedy were very inportant. it acted the part (1) of a dispss slonate and right-minded epectator, inculent ing the lessons of morality and resignation to the will of heaven, as taught in the piece being acted ; and (2) of a guide to explisin events supposed to happen in the intervals between the sets and scenes. In comedy the number of the chorus was twenty-four, coasisting hal of melea aud half of females.
2. Music: (1), (2), \& (3). The same as I. 1, (2), (3), \& (4).
(4) The name given to the mixture and compound stops in an organ. (Stainner \& Barrett.)
-3. Astron.: An sttendant or encirching group of planets.
${ }^{4}$ Every fixed utar is incireled with a ahorus of planets"-Ray: Oreation $p$ is
tchör'-is, v.t. [Chorus, s.] To join in, as n a chorus; to utter in concert
${ }^{2}$ To thlo lamentation, whlch one or two of the ns. it annecessary to make any renly."-Soote: Fraverley ©b. $\mathbf{x x \times v i}$
chōşe, s. [Ital. \& 8p. cosa; Port. onusa $=8$ thing, suit, or cause, from Lat. causch.]
Law: A thing, a chattel, a piece of property; the anhject-matter of an action.

Chose is used in divers seoness, of whloh the fonr rollowing, are the most important: (i) Chose local
 unnmitory, that whioh we maveabie and may be thaten
awy, or carried from place to ppace. (a) Chose in which, otherwise called chore in suspease, $z$ thing a meat, hut has a right to depmand it by cotion or other proceeding ' 4 (4) Chasez lo posesession, where a perrom hee not only the right to enjoy, hut also the actun
onjoyment of athing. Woren: Law Lazioom
anöş, pret. \& pa par. of v. (as pa. par, now obsolete, its placa being taken by chosen (q.v.)) [Сноозе.]

Oar soversign hers above the rest taight otand
And here be chose acgio to rule the land.
bryden

A. As pa.par.: (See the verb)
"And hei. sald, Neither hath the Lord chaven thls "B. As adj.: Selected, picked out. Used_ 1. Generally :

## with wome few bands of chosen widlery Shatesp. $\%$ Heit.

2. Specially: [Сноозe, II. I, 2.]
"Bot ye are a chosen peneration, a royal priesthood.
an holy ration, a pecullar people.
chợ'-ľing, s. [Mid. Eng. chos = choosc, aud dim. sult,-fing.] One chosen, or elect.
"Quen he to pin him selfen did
Hor Mundi, 1608.

- shofes, s. [Chotce.] (Scotch.) (Burbour.)
*hon'-an, 8. \& a. [Either from the prime mover, a smith nicknamed Chouan, or from Fr. chouan, chouant, a contraction of chathuant $=a$ ecreech-owl, becausc, at irat, the body consisted of robbers, smngglera, sud outlaws, or becsure they acted chiefly at night. (Mahn.)]
A. As subst. : One of a band of royalist in surgenta, who operated near the river Loire, during the French revolution.
B. As adj. : Pertainiog to the body of men described in $A$.
though(pron. ghŭfr), "çhaghe," çhoughe,
 The asme la derived from the cawing of the bird. (Skeat.)]
Ornith.: A bird, Fregilus graculus, belonging to the Fregilinx, the secoad sub-family of the Crows it is gaterally called the Cornish Chough. The hill is long and gently curved, sad the nostrils are low down in the upper mandibie, sod hidden ly a dease tuft of bristles. The colour is black. It is found in Cornwall and the Weat of England, hut more plentifully it the rocky parts of Wales, the Gebridee, de.
"The chough, the nea- now, the loquactoun crown",
chinoul, "çoule, "chorwle, "ghow, s [Chol, Jowh]

1. The faw.
"'In priy ould Bcotiand'n Parlimpunt they in' ante tiv.
2. The crop of a bird.
"The choule of arop aithering muto the lower alde of the bill, and eo dewcending hy the
chouly-try, s. [Himdustani.] A Hindoo cara vanserai or lan, a covered public building for the accommodation of travellers.
$\dagger$ choulse ${ }^{+}$chti-anze, v. t. [Turk. chaus (Hacktuyt), chiaus, (Massinger) = an interpreter. In 1609 a chaus, or jaterpreter, attached to the Turkish embassy in London, perpetrated a fraud to the extent of $£ 4,000$, then deemed $s$ gres am, on the Turkish and Persian merchants in the English metropolis. The public were so im pressed by the circumstance that they began o use the expression to chiaots, to chause, or 0 chouse for cheating, as the chaus, or interpreter had done (Ben Jonaton: The Al chemist (ed. Gifford), I). The verb is now nearly obsolete, except among achoolboys. Trench: English Post and Present, pp. 62, 69.)] To trick, to swindle, to cheat
pigeon. our barber on the place is chinuzd, a Yery "wixoce, IV. 12
en.
Erom Londoa they came, silly people to chouse.
T With of before the name of the thing of which one is defrauded

Wheo geese and pulton aro seducid,
And wown of sucking pigs are chous Hudibran
ghouse, * chi-aus, \& [CHovae, v.]

* 1. A Turkish messenger.
- .all at onoe a period wris pat to hits ambitious projecis ly ore of the chitaues, or mesengers of the paince, who enatchling up ocurbine, ohot him dewd."

2. A swindier
3. A swindler

That I am a chiaius "What do you think of me,
Pace What's that:
As one shonld say, Doe Don think Ine Tum Turk bere Face Come, noble Doctor, Fray thee let's prevallYou dead aom with nohle geatleman,
,
† 3. A trick, a awindle, a fraud.
*4. A stlly gull ; oae easily cheated.


† ¢̧¢ 6 used, pa. par. ог $a$. [Chouse, $v$.]
chous'-ǐng, pr. par. \& $\alpha$. [Chouse, v.]
chous'-kie, s. [Probably from chouse, v.] A knave. (Jamieson.)
chout, s. [Maliratta chăwãtha = fourth.] A fourth part of the clesr revelue.
IT The Mahratta chout: The fourth part of the reverue. This was exacted by the Mahrattas from all the Indian districts which they conquered.
cursionis arred to purchase deliverance from their ineven the chout, or fourth part of the the payyuent of Decasnee province ..."-sill: Bist. Brih India
çh6w, v.t. [Chew.] To chew. (Scotch.)
On thea aft Beotland chnos her cood
Burns: Scoct Drint
Chow (1), s. [Chew, s.] A mouthful, es pecially of tobacco.

¢hown (2), 8. [Probahly Dan. kolle $=$ a hat or cillb.]

1. A wooden hall used in a game played with clubs. (Scotch.)
2. The game itself.
chow (3), s. [Choul.]
chow-ghow, a. \&s. [Chinese.]
A. A\& adj.: Consisting of a mixture of everal kinda of iugredients; mired.
B. As subst.: A kind of mixed pickles. (Webster.)
chow-chow-chop, s. The last, lighter containing sundry emall packages sent off to fill up a ehip. (Filliams in Webster.)
chow-dër, a [Of uncertain origin ; cf. Fr. chaudière $=8$ cauldrob.]

## I. Ondinary Language,

1. A kind of etew made of tish. pork, bie cuits, be.

## 2. A seller of fish. (Provincial.)

3. The same as Chowder-beer (q. v.).

II. Med.: An antiecorbutic used in the Newfoundland station. (Crabb.)
chowder-beer, s. A kind of beer mede from apruce boiled in water, with which mo lasses is mixed.
çhow'-dẽr, v. L. [Cnowder, s.] To make into a chowder.
çhowl, \& [Chavel, Chol, Choul.]
chown, chool, v.i. [From chowl, e. (q.v.).] To distort the mouth. (Scotch.)
çhowp, v.i. [Cнор, v.] (Seotch.)

* $̣$ chowre, vi. [Etymology unknown.] To slow sigas of crossnens of temper; to be peevish.
çhow'-ry̆, s. [Hindust., Mahratte, \&c. chawar =s fly-flap.] A brush or instrument used in the East Indiea to keep off flies.

I chowns, s. pl. [From Fr. chou $=$ coal (I)] A sinaller kind of coal much used in forges. (Scotch.) (Stat. Acc.)

* çhow'-těr, v.t. [Comp. chowre.] To grumble or mutter like a froward child.
ç゙ơw-tle, çŭt'-tle, v.t. [A freq. formation from chow (q.v.).] To chew feebly.
cioy, s. [Chay (1), s.]
chrē-man-tīs'-tic, a. [Gr. xpпиarıбтıкоя
 inooey.] Pertaining to the acquisition of wealth.



 money-making, trafic:
$=$ to
trsffic, The science of wealth, now superseded by the terra Political Economy.
chrë-ó-tĕoh'-nios, s. [Gr. xptios (chreios) $=$ useful, needful ; téX ${ }^{\prime}$ (technē) = an art, science.] The science of the useful arts, ench as agriculture, commerce, manufactures.
chrēs-to-măth'-ic, a. [Eng. chrestomath(y) -ic.] Learaing or teaching good and usefu things.
"Part of the course of stadles in his chreatomathio
chrés-tom'-a-thy̆, s. [Gr. хрибтонавсia (chréstomatheia) $=$ the learning of things neeful or good: $\chi \rho \hat{\eta} \sigma \tau o s(c h r e ̄ s t o s)=$ good; $\mu a \theta \in i o$

 \&c., to Le used in acquiring a language ; as s. Helirew chrestomathy. (Hebster.)
chrĕt'-i-ĕn, s. [Fr.] A variety of pear; the bon chretien. (Nuttal.)
$\dagger$ chri'-sils, s. [Gr. xpvaós (chrusos) = gold.]
Entom.: The "goiden wasp," a genue of Hymedopteraus insects. [Cerysia]
chrịṣm, chrieme, * cry̆şme, * criṣme * krysome, s. [O. Fr. cresme, chresme; Lat chrisma; Gr. xpif $\mu a$ (chrisma) $=$ oil, oint ment, from xpiw (chriō) = to anoint.] [Cesisom, Creme. 1
Ecclesiastical:

1. The oil consecrated by the blshop, and ged (in the Roman and Greek Churches) in the adminiatration of baptism, confirmstion and extreme anction.
"Crysome for a yong chylde, cresmaux."-Puls grave
"He corownde kynge, with krymomo enoynthede."

- 2. The eame as Chrisom, 1 (1).

3. The sacrament or rite of conflrmation (from the chriam formerly used).
"Their baptism
chrim."-Hooker: Eccles. Potity, vo 66 4. The set of snointing.
$\uparrow$ chrism, v.t. [Chriem, e.] To sooint with, or es with chrism.

- chry's'mal, a. \& s. [Low Lat. chrismalis, from chrisma.]
A. As auff.: Of the nature of, or pertaining to, chrism ; consecrated.
"Having thum conlured and prayed, he falls apon Saul and Sam.at Endor, po ale.


## B. As substantive:

Ecclesiastical :

1. A vessei for halding chriam.
2. $\mathbf{A}$ veasel for the regervation of the Sacrament ; s kind of tabernacie.
3. A cloth osed for covering relics.
4. A chrism cloth. [Chaisom, l(1).]

* ohrìs-mā'-tion, s. [Low Lat. chrismatio, from chrisma.] The ect or prsctice of applying the chrism.
"The care is ovident that edriomation, or croost olgning with otnt mellt, wan uned in baptiam, and it is permitted to the preshbtera"-Jeremy Tayior: Epph
copacy Asterted, p. 197 .
chries'-ma-tite, ohris'-ma-ting, s. [Or. xpiona (chrisma) $=$ ointment; and suff. site or -ine (Min.) (q. v.).]
Min. : A minersl of a butter-like or semlfuid consistency, occurring at Wettin, in Eaxony. It becomes soft at $55^{\circ}-60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Colour greenish to wax-yellow; slightly tranalucent. It melts at a very low temperature to an oil, which is dark-red by tramsmitted light, and apple-green by reflected. It burns with a flame, without emell. Sp. gr., below I. Comp.: Carbon, 78.512 ; Lydrogen, 19.191 ; oxygen, 2 297. (Dana.)
ohris'-ma-tõr-y, *crys-ma-tor-y, "cris-ma-tor-Je, s. [Low Lat. chrismatorium, rom chrisma.]

1. A vesael io which the chriam was kept. Cathoh Anglicum (od Herrtage) (crismatorium A.)"-
"The word is sometimes transiated Ienticula, a chrimes orbis, or cruet, or vessel to contain ail; some smith: Old Age, p. 215, originally stood, to contain the chrism.

"chris'- òm, * crysome, * crysme, [Синism, Спеме.]
2. Eccles.
(1) Originally: A white cloth, snointed with chrism, which in the ancient Church was put upon children by the priest at the time of their laptism. It was afterwards carefully preserved as a nemorial and embiem of innocence.
(2) After: The white dress yut upon a child Dewly christened, with which it was also ohrouied if it died within a month after ita baptism.
3. A child which died within the month, also called a chrism-child
"When the coovulasions were but few, the nuonber
of chrizomitand infanta was greater."-Graunt: Bills

* chrisom -child, * crysmechild, chrism-child, s. [Chaisom, 2.]
"-Ther the eryomechild for sunnes sore achal drede."
Christ, s. [ILat. Christus; Gr. Xpıatós (christos) $=$ anointed, and xpiw (chriō) $=$ to anoint.]
The Anointed One: The appellation given to Our Lord as His official title, and corresponding to the Hebrew Messiah (q.v.).
"And he mith unto them, Rut whom say ye that I
amp And Peter answereth and malth unto him, Thou am ${ }^{\text {a }}$ And Peter sinswereth and
art tbe Chrize."- Mark vili. 29 .
F Used in the plursl to signify persons who would pretend to be the triee Christ.
"For false Christs and falve propbels shall rise...."
- The two names, Jesus Christ, are not analogous to a modern Chriatian name and aur name; in reality the great Being so deaignated had but one personal appelistion-Jesua : Chriat being superadded at a later period to designate bis office, function, or mission. Jesue, Gr. ${ }^{1} \eta \sigma o u s$ (lessous), is the equivalent of the Heb. \%vilit or ywiti (Yehoshua), i.e., Jorhua, meaning Jehovah. Saviour, Deliverer, or Helper. [Jesus.] It was borne by the military leader in the wara of Canaan (Jobhus i.-xxiv., actually called Jesus in the authorised version
of Acte vil. 45, and Heb. iv. 8), by Jeaus aur named Justus, a fellow-labourer with Paul (Col. iv. H1), and by about a dozen of ather persons figuring in the pages of Josephue; in fsct the name seems to have been not uncommon among the Jews. But we learn from St. Matthew that in this particular case the appellation was given previous to birth by Divine anthority. ". . . thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their bing. The year [Christian era], the month, and the day [Christans], whea the child Jeaus was born are matters of miore or lesa uncertainty, not having been recorded with precision at the time. The salient features, however, of the life thas begun were narrated by four evangelista [Evanoelists] who are believed by the immense majority of Who are believed by the immense majority of sccurscy and trustworthiness under the guid ance or inapirstion of the Spirit of God. [Ingriration.]
The circumstances herslding or attendant upon the birth of John, afterwards the Baptiat and the miraculous conception and nativity of Jesus, the last-named event at Bethlehem, are told at length by St. Luke (Luke i. ii.) ; while St. Mattbew relates the visit of the Magi, the alaughter of the infants at Bethiehem, and the flight of the holy family to Egypt (Mat. ii.).
Theseoccurrences took place while Angustue, the flrat Roman Emperor, was upon the throd (Luke ii. 1). Thirty years ister, under the reiga of Tiberiue, John, now grown to full manhood, appeared in the wilderness of Judea, as an ascetic and preacher of repentance, the necessity of which he urged on the ground that the kingdom of heaven was at hand Those who confessed their sins he baptized in the river Jordan, sad thus a new religious community arose, separated to e certain extent from the ordimery professors of Judaism (Mat. ii. 1-10, Luke iii. 1-14). Some suspected that he might be the "Christ" or "Messiah" of anclent prophecy, but he diaclaimed the hooour, indicating that he was but the fore runner of another who ehould baptize with the Holy Ghost and with fire, that is as with fire. (Mat. iil. I1, 12 ; Luke fii. 16 ; John 1. 20-23.)
Meanwhile Jesus, dow sbout thirty years of age, had come forth from the obscurity in which he had hitherto resided at Nazareth. (Luke ii. 51, iii. 23.) Heving sought and obtained haptism from John, with Divine recognition as the Son of God, and having over come temptation in the widerness, He with out further delay addressed Himself to His life-work in the world. (Matt. iii. 13-17, iv. 1-11; Luke 1ii. 21, 22, iv. 1-14.) He claimed to be the Messiah spoken of by holy men of to be the Messiah saroken of by holy men of
old (Dan. ix. 25, 20, \&c.), nay more, to be, in old (Dan. ix. 25,26 , se.), any more, to be, in
one sense, the suhordinate (Joho $x .29$ ), and in one sense, the subordinate (Joho x. 29), and in
another the equal of His Hieavenly Father (v. 30). His miaistry, whilst not ignoring repentance (Luke xiii. 3-5), was one chiefly of faith (John iii. 14-19)' and love (John xiui. 34; Matt. v. 43 -46). Twelve apostle (Matt. x. 1-6), and afterwards seventy other disciples, were chosen to aid him in his ministry (Luke x. l, \&e.), the former baptizing converts as they arose (Johoiv. 2). John the Baptist saw his own reputation pale away under the greater glory of his Divine successor, but never sllowed this to evoke jealousy within his breast (1att. iii. 11 ; Luke
iii. 15 ; John i. $15,27,29$, iii. 28-31), and when his faithfuiness in reproving sin, even in high plsces, led to his suffering a martyr's death (Matt. xiv. 3-12), his baptized followers, either at once or gradually, tranaferred themselves to Jebus (John L. $35-37$; Acts xix. 1-5).
The latter holy teacher thus left alone, continued Mis ministry, it is believed, for about three yeara in all, chiefly at Capernamm and other places near the lake of Ganlee (Matt. iv. 13 ; Luke vii. 1), as well as in other Matt. xvi. 13), in Perea beyond Jordan (Matt. xix. 1 ; Mark x. 1 ; Luke viii. 37), in Samaria (John iv. 1-42), beyond the Holy Land in Phenicfa (Mark vii. 24), and, chiefly on occasions of the great feativals, at Jerusalem, Which necessitated His visiting other parts of Judea (Matt. Xx. 29 ; John ii. 23 , vii. 1, 2, 10). He supported His claims to be the Nessiah by miracles of knowledge, i.e., prophecies (Matt. xx. 19, \&c.; Luke xix. 41-44) and miracles of power, auch as healing the sick (Matt. ix. 35, 4c.), nay, even raising the dead (Mark v. 22-

The chief priests and other dignitarie who held ewry in the Jewieh aypagoguee, wer tirred up neariy to madnees by jealousy o His auccees, and eagerly accepted the offer of an unworthy spostle, Judas Iscariot (i.e apparently of Kerioth in Judea) to betray his Lord. A manufactured charge of blas phemy led to the condemuation of Jeaus by is deadiy foe, the high priest, but as the per of ife sad deaih now rested not wit
 governor, Pontius Pilste, a charge of disafiec factured, as it was felt that the heathen Roman factured, as it was feit that the heathen Roman
would not attach any weight to the alleged blaspbemy. The procurator had discernment blaspbemy. The procurstor had discernment to eee clearly that what he was required to do
was to sanction judiciai murder, and for was to sanction judiciai murder, and for
some time refused to become partner in the some time refused to become partner in the Jewigh ruler'e guilt. But as the cry, "Crucify him," "crucify him," continsed to rise from the multitude, he resolved to avoid unpopnlarity st the expense of morai principie, and gave sentence that it should be as the Jew required. The crucifixion thersfore took place (Matt. xxvil.; Mark xv.; Luke xxili.; John zix.). Friday was the day when the nefariou deed was done, and three daye later, or early n sunday morning, newe was brought to the Apostles, and the Church generally, by certain women of their company who hed vieited the epulchre, that a resurrection had taken piace Matt. xxviii. ; Mark xvi. ; Luke xxiv. ; John xx., xxi.). At a aubsequent interview with their risen Lord He gave the Apostles add their auccessors a commission to make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Fsther, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost (Matt. xxviil. 19, \&c.) ; and about forty daye after the crucifixion He led them out as far as Betiany and lifted up Hit hands and blessed them. "And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven " (Lake xxiv. $50,51$. ). He had predicted His cruel death, His reaurrection on the third day Matt. xx. 19), and His ascemaion (Johs Xx f), and had intimated that at a future period He would sgain return to the earth in glory
(Matt. xxvi. 64, \&c.) For the leading datea (Matt. xxvi. 64, \&c.) For the leading dates connected with the life of Chriat, bee Christ trines, and for the subsequent history of the Christian Church, see Chaistianity.
Christ-cross, * crisg-cross, "crintoross, s. Mirk of the cross, as cut, painted, (Lritten,
Latham.) (Latham.)

## 1. As the sign of twelve a'clock.

"Fall to your business soundly; the fescue of the iv. 2 (Nares.)
2. Probably the Alphs and Omega, or beginning and end.
-Quarles: Emblems. (Nares.)

## Christ-cross-row, criss-cross-row,

 8. The alphabet ; so called according to some it, or according to others, because it was fre it, or according to others, because it was fre-quently from auperstitious ideas written or printed in the form of a cross.

From infant conniog of the Chatict-cron-row
Or puzziling throng a primer, line by ina" $\begin{gathered}\text { Vordstoorth: Exeurtion, bk. , vit }\end{gathered}$

## Christ's-eyg, s.

Bot.: A plent, Inula Oculus Christi,
Christ's-hair, s.
Bot.: Scolopendrium rulgara

## Christ's-herb,

Bot. : Helleborus niger.
Christ's-laddor, * Christis-Ied. dere, 8 .
Botany

1. Erythraa Centaurium. Prior suggests that it was originally called Christ's-gall or Christia echale = Christ's.cup, which being mistaken for Christi scala gave rise to the latter popular dsme
2. A local name in Cheshirs for Cratagus Pyracantha. (Britt. © Holland.)

## Christ's-thorn, s

Bot.: Paliurus uculeatus, e plant so called from its being believed by many to be the plant from which the crown of thorna was made which was placed on the head of On Saviour. It is a common plant in Palestine, and being very pliable, is capable of being woven
fato, fât, färs, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sīre, sĩr, maríne; gō, pơth

into any ehale. The fruit bas a gingular ajpearance, reeembling a head with a broad

brimmed hat. The apines are long and oharp, flowar rose haped
Christ'g-wort, * Christes-warte, 8.
Bot. : Helleborus niger; also called Christ-mas-rose (q.v.).

Christ-tide, s. [Eng. Christ, and tide (q.v.).] Christmas ; the season of Chriatmas. "Let Christ-tide be thy fast, ${ }^{\text {n }}$
ariweright: The Ordinary, 1661.

* Christ, v.t. [Crisis, s.] To make one, or unite apiritually with Christ.
-B. Moing Godded With God and Chri
ahrisist-ą-dělph'-i-an. s. \& a. [Or. Xpı $\sigma$ ós $($ Christos $)=$ Chriat, and ädèфoc (adelphoi) $=$ brethren.]
A. As subst.: Ona of a aect of Christians, palling themselvea the brethren of Christ, and as auch claiming to take their origin from the spostles themaelves. [Tromarite.]
B. As adj. Belonging to the aect described under $A$.
* christ'-al, * christ'-ail, a. di s. [Cavstal.] And in hls waters, whici your mirror make,
Behold your faces as the christall bright." sochrimtall bripht."
Spenser : Epichatamion.
*Christ'-dôm, s. [Eng. Christ; auff. -dom.] The rule of Christ; Chriatendom.
" Slaves withont the liberty in Christiom" - Mra
christ'-en, * crist'-en ( $($ silent), v.t. \& $i$. [A.S. cristnian = to make a Christisn ; cristen $=$ a Christian; O. Fr. chrestienner.]
A. Transitive:

1. To raceive into the Christian Church by baptiam, at whith a Christian name is given to the child baptized.
I The term is limited by soms to the portion of the church service at which the recepmay be haptized privately, bnt the ceremony of receiving into the church or christening is done publicly in a consecrated building.
children might be christened, it such were the
their rarente, . ."-Hacautay: Hist. Eng., oh. xi

* 2. To christianiae ; to convert to Christianity.
"I am most certain this in the firgt exmmple in EngDiscourse on Extempore Prayer.

3. To name, to denominate; to give a nama to.
"Where onch evils as these reign, christen the thing Sonium."-Burnet.
4. To use for tho first time. (Often said of Q cup.)
B. Intrans.: To be competent to administer the rite of baptiam.
"This should not exsmpt them, ing ing though
they should christen and recelve the sacrament
christ'-en-dóm, *crist'-en-dóm, *crist-in-dom, " cryst-yn-dame, "crist-enedom ( $t$ ailent), s. [A.S. eristendom, cristenandom.]

* 1. Baptism, from the idea, formerly almoat nuiversally entertained, that the administrstion of baptism made a man a Christian.

*2. Cluristianity, the Christian religion.
"Er Seint Austinn to Engelonde broughte ericem-
* 3. The name received at bsptism ; a Christ ian name ; hence, any appellation or naine.

4. That portion of the world in which Christianity is the recognised or prevailing religion, or which ia governed in accordance with Christian doctrinea, as opposed to heathen or Mohammedan countries.
"Like a tench ? by the mass, there is no'er a king in
Christendom conld be botter thit than I."-shakesp.: Henry 1V., iil. 1.
5. The members of the Christian Church; the whole body of Chriatiana collectivaly.
"Tha destruction of Jerusalom is the oaly eabject

ohris'-ten-ẽr ( $t$ silent), s. [Eng. christen er.] The priest who performs the ceremony of baptism. (Latimer.)
chris'-tenn-İng (t silent), pr. par., a., \& s. Chbisten.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).
B. As particip. adj. : Pertaining to, or connacted with, the ceremony of christening.
" My thoughts no chrotening dinnere crost.
No childres ory d Wor huter warton : Progr. of Discontent. C. As subst. : The act or ceremony of ad-
nitiong into the Chriatian Church, or of mitting into the
"The suecess of the launch was most complete, and
the chritening of the shlp. Was followed by hearty

h was most complete, and
i, 1875 .
followed by hearty
Chriss'-tẹn-tèe, s. [Chmistianity.] Christendom.
" Some of publique offere of Chrixtentoe."- $\sigma$ dal :
Christ'-hopd, s. [Eng. Christ; -hood.] The state or condition of being the Clirist. (Chester Plays, ii. 33.)
Christ'-1-an, * crist-en, * cryst-yne, crist-ene, s. \& a. [A.S. cristen; 0 . Sax. kristin; O. Fris. kristen; O. Icel. kristiun; Sw. kristen; Da. ohristen; O. Fr. christian, christien; Fr. chretien, all from Lat. christianus; Gr. xpiotcavos (christianos), from xpıarós nus; Gr. Xpiatiavos (christianos), from xpiatos
(christos) $=$ Christ. Trench draws attention to the fact that we never in the New Testament find the word applied to the followers of Jesus, except by their adversariea, and that it was not introduced till the presching of Paul to the Gentiles of Antioch, and other causes, ahowed that the disciples of the Crucified One indicated by their devont Master aimed at making their religion that of the entire world. Tha arplication of the name Christian showed that the faith so designated was perceived to he not a Jewish sect, but a religion freed from nationality or from locality, that it might better discharge its mission to the world. (Trench: On the Study of Words, vp. 99,100.)]
A. As substantive:
6. One who believes or professes the religion of Christ; a follower of Christ.
"This Makometh was a cristone."-Langland: $P$. "The disciples
thoch.
Acts, $x$. 26.
7. One who is born in a Christian country or of Christian parents.
8. Plural
(1) A name assumed by a denomination in the United States, to express their slleged renunciation of all sectarianism. They are rather numerons. They have no ereed, nor authority in matiers of doctrine, but leave to each individual the interpretation of Scripture, and the determination thereby of his belief. They may be regarded as a sect of Unitarian Baptists (gen. pron. Christ'-ĭ-an).
(2) In the British Registrar-General's lists for 1881 of religious denominations having certiffed places of worship in England and Wales, the two following occhr-(a) Christians
owning no name lut the Lord Jesus; and (b) Chriatians who object to be otherwise dcsignated.

## B. As adjective:

1. Belisving in or professing the religion of Christ.
"Cristone mess oger ben so Pargen." - Genesi and Exodus
petrated on the most Chriatian borbarian who had perpellice would have been astramed."-Maccualay: Hite ${ }_{E n g ., \text { eh. }}^{\text {alli. }}$

T There exist a considerable number of minor religions sects, having an appellation beginning with the sdjective Christian. In beginning With the adjective Christisn. In
the United States we have the Christian Conthe United States we have the Christian Condection (otherwise Chrietlane, or Disciples of
Christ), and the Chrietian Union, or, more Christ, sad the Chrietian Union, or, more fnly, The Church of Chriet in Christian Union Each has over 100,000 members. In England and Wales there are the Christian Believere, Brethren, Disciples, Eliasites, Unionists, \&c.
2. Pertaining to Christ or hia religion.
3. Pertaining to the Church of Christ; ecclsiastical.
"In hriefiy recounting the various species of ecele


## Commentariea <br> 4. Civilized.

The most Christian king, a title bestowed by Pope Gregory the Great upon Charles Martel and retained by aubsequent French kiugs, as the great aupportera of tha Church.
"Whiliam declared alond at his table before many
porsons that he porsons that he would make the most Chrintian Eing.
Tepent the ontrage, ..."-Macuulay : Hift. King.. ch. 71.
Christian architecture, s. The introduction of Christianity naturally had ita effect on the atyle of architecture adopted for religona buildings. Tha Roman Early Christian style eppeared first in basilicas and circular churchea. The former were, doultless, origirally built on the modal of the Roman basilicas [Basilucas], but the requirementa of the new religion aoon necesaitated various modifications in the original plan. The Coriatian baailicas were congtructed generslly with three aisles : the central ons broader than the others, the the central one broader than the others, the left or north heing reaerver for matimes and font for fenales. Sometimes we find fiveatalea. The hullding terminated in a aemicircular apse. The decorstions consiated of paintings and mosaics, used mainly in the aprae. The pillars were generslly of the Corinthish order. [Cominthian.] Symbols were largely introdnced. These were the cross, the monogram of Chriat, a lamb or a dove, as typifying the Holy Spirit, and a fioh, used as a ayinbol of Christ from the lettera of the Greek word ix $\chi$ vis ( ichthus) =a fish, forming the initiala of the titlea of our Lord, 'İqoûs Xpıotós $\Theta$ eôv vìos awtip (Iésous Christos, Theou huios, sōter) $=$ Jesua Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour. The roofing was of beams with flat panelling, The roofing was of beams with flat panelling, frequently gilt. The altar stood at the east end in front of the apse. The space ronud the Adjoining the entrance was generally a narrow spres callei the Narthex. [Narthex.] In the middle of a portico in front of the bnilding was a bowl for washing the hands. [CAN thabus.] A crypt was constructed under the altar for the reception of the bonea of the jatron-saint. The most magnificent specimen of Byzantine auchitecture is the Church of St Sophia at Constantinople, built oribinally by Conatantine, and relnilt after its destruction by fied by Justinian in the sixth certury. [Byzantine.] Russian church architecture was at first a deterioration of Byzantine Was at first a deteriotation of byzantine,
modned in the fifteenth century; ly the moditied int the fifteenth century, by the introduction of bulb-shaped comes, adopted from the Tatars. The the most faniliar to ns in religious architecture, is distingrished by the pointed arch, formed of two segments of a circla meeting in a point. [GuThic.] The Perpendicular and Flamboyant styles are deteriorations of the Gothic [Flimbovant, Perim:anicilabl, deriving their names from the form of the tracery, of the windows, and ornaments. The classic styles of architecture have loen compratisely rarely adoped in Paul which by it dome recalls st Peters a Rome, is an exaluple of the Renaissance, or revived Ruman style. In plan, English churches generally form a Latin cross, consisting of a nave, transeptr, and planacel-(see ing of a nave, transeptr, and chancel-(see these words) - their direction being amost
invarianly east and west. In a few isolated invariably east and west, na iew isolated
instances, such as St . Sepulchre's, at Caminstances, such as St. Sep
bridge, the plan is circular.

## Christian courts, s. pl.

Law: The same as Ecclesiastical courts

## Christian cra, 8.

Chron. : The era or epoch introdnced by the birth of our Lord. It was calenlated lack birth of our Lord. It was calcnlated lack abont the year 532 , by a monk, Dionyaiug
Exiguus, the tatter word, meaning little, being Exiguus, the tatter word, meaning hithe, being
assumed either hecause his stature was dimian-
boil, bఠy ; pout, lowl ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, ex̧ist. ph $=\mathbf{f}$

tive or becauss he modestly belisved his mental powers emall, which thay were not. It is thought that he fixed the advent too late by cour years, and that consequently Jesus was hour years, and that consequently Jesus was
horn, if tha contradiction in terms can be perborn, if the contradiction in terms can be per mitted, in s.c. 4. Mr. J. W. Bosanqnet con
iders thast it was in m.c. 8. On thess viswa
. siders that it was in B.c. 8 . On these viswa the year 1882 of the Christian ers is really
1886 or 1885 . The Christian era is sometimes callsd the Dionyoian era.
Chriatian name, s. The name given to child on its admission into the Christian church st baptism, as distinguished from the ournsme or family name.

## Christian period,

Archeol.: The period from the introdnction of Christianity till now. It varies in different ountries, ss for listance in Syria snd in England.
Christian-soience, A religious and mental healing system which originated nhout 1866 in Boaton, and has apread to aome mall extent-. It teaches "the reality and alluess of God, the unreality and bothiagueas of matter.'
Chyistian-scientist, B. Ons who believes in Christian -science.
Chris'-tio-an, v.t. [Chrietun.] To convert to Christianity; to baptize.
Chrls'-tǐ-an-işm, s. [Fr. christianisme; Lat. christianismus, from Gr. xpıotuavcouós (christianismos) $=$ the profession of Christiasity.]

1. Christisdity, the profesaion of the Christan religion.
2. Christendom; the nstions profeesing Christianity.
christ'-i-an-ite (1), s. [Named after Princs Frederick of Denmark, who explored Yesuvius n company with the discoverers Monticelli and Covelli, with suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min. : A variety of Anorthite ocenrriag st Mount Vesuvius in isolated blocka among the old lavas; slae in the Fares Islands end Jsvs.
christ'-i-an-ite (2), s. [Named after Christian Vill. of Danmsrk, with Eng, auff. -ite Win.) (q.v.).]
Mineralogy:
3. The ssmis as Anorthite (q.v.).
4. Christianite of Descloizeaux: The ssme as Prillifsite (q.v.).
Chris-ti-an'-i-ty, "cris-ti-en-te, " crys-ty-an-te, * cris-tan-te, s. [O. Fr. creslentef, crestiente; Fr. chrétienté, from Lat. christiunitas.]
5. Christendom; the professors of the Christian religion.
6. The Chriatian religion; the doctrines and precepts taught by Christ.

- To taika a compreharaive view of Christ laoity, attention ahould be given to (1) it doctrines, (2) its government and diacipline and (3) its history from the time that it was introduced into the worid until Dow.
(I) The Doctrines of Christianity: Though the professors ni Christianity have acparated nito many sects, as have the Mohammedans, he Brahinsnists, and others, yet all but a mall minority are reaily at one with respect to certain great fundamental doetriaes. Christ tsns believe in sopreme Being-the one living and true God. The immense msjority hold that it is not inconsistent with mono theism to accept ths tenet that in the Disine Unity there is \& Triaity, the Father, the son and the Holy Spirit, to all of whom worshin of the highest kind can be paid. Jesus Chrint is identified by them with the second person of the Godhead, and is held to be at once God and Man. As God Ha existed from eternal aces, and was not first hrought into being when born at Bethlehem. They consider that He was miraculousiy conceived by tha Koly Ghost, and that his mother rensined the Virgio Mary after having hrought Lim into the world. The reason why He came to this earth is held to have been that He had been commissioned by H is Eternal Father to nnder take a mission of mercy to the earth. Another tenet of their faith represents man as having been created lanocent, but to have fallen, and now to be guilty and in need of a Saviour Christ is believed to have been that Divina

Saviour. His lifs on earth is regarded as having been perfect, so that He constitutes having been perfect, so that exemplar for all mankind. His death is theld to have been an stonsment for sins not held to hsve been an atonsment for sins not His own, and to hsve been so important that to Messianic prophscy, as with a finger pointed. Fsith in His Divins mission and work, and specially on the efficacy of. His death, are insisted on to put sinnars in posses sion of the benefits purchased by their Redeemer's death. The hiatoric fscta of His resurrsction and asceasion are pointed to as evidences of the sanction and acceptance of His work by His Heavenly Father, and implicit trust is expressed in His coming again agreeably to His promise to earth, and in His ultimstely becoming the Judgs of the world. At ths flasl assizs it is believed that those whose good deeds show that they have be lieved in Him, shall be rewarded hy eternal folicity, whist sverlasting misery aliall be in tore for those who have been faithlesa and wicked. The acceptancs of this creed by man in his fallen state, is heid to be impossible without Divine assistance, and it ia considered thst the Holy Ghost, if aolicited, will give the requisite spiritusl power to produce faith in the most unbelieving heart. The Scriptures of the Old sad New 'Cestaments are regarded as possessing inspirstion in a senae io which no other book has it, snd as being, therefore, in the highest degrea fitted to eniighten oquiring minds as to religious duty
(2) The government and discipline of Christianity: [For these see Church oovernment.]
(3) The history of Christianity: [For this aee Church historv.]
F. Christianity is part of the law of England, though certain statutes in its support, now egarded as persecuting, have either been Nlowed to fall into deauetude, or hsve beeb formally snoulled. Similar laws, making offences against Christianity punishable exiated in some of the Colonies, that no anch atatutes can exist in the United States.
chris-ti-an-ǐ-zā-tion, chris-tin-an-í-sa'-tion, s. [Eog.christianiz(e); -ation.] The act of converting to Clisistianity. (Chr. Obs.)
chris'-tí-an-ize, chrǐs'-tĭ-an-ī̧e, v.t. \& $i$ Fr. christianiser; Low Lat. christicniza, from Gr. xplotavisw (christianizo) =to make Christ ish, $\chi$ pociavos (christianos) = Christian.]
A. Transitive:

1. To make Christisn, to convert to Christanity.

* 2. To sdspt to Christisaity or Christian doctrines.
"The priuclpien of Platonick philosophy, as it it
* B. Intrans. : To become Christian.
"Prester John
doth in some sort devoutly
Colonies, 37a
(Darien.)
chris'-tǐ-an-ized, chris'-tĭ-an-işed, pa. far. or a. [Chaistianize.]
 pr. par., $a$, \& $s$, [Christianize.]
A. de B. As pr. par. \& particip. alj. : (Ses the verb.)
C. As subst. : The act or process of making Christian; christianization.

Chriss-ti-an-līke, a. EEng, christian like.]

1. Of things: Befittiog a Christian.
takes theold with with great discretion, or underWhakepn: Huch Ado, iL 8

## 2. Of persons: Like \& Christian.


Chris'-ti-an-ly, cris-ten-ly, adv. \& $a$ Eng. Christian; Mid. Eag. Cristen; and suf. ly.
A. As adv,: Like s Christion; in s maner belitting a Christiav.

This child Maurice was sith thea emperour

B. As adj.: Christianliks; Lefitting a Christisn.

Father be hight and he was in the pariah; a cheriftianty piainnesh
Coothed from his h fead to his feet the old man of aeventy winigra
Longfellowe: The

Chris'-tǐ-an-nợers, s. [Eng. Christion Chess,] Ths quality of being Christianslite of in sccordancs with Christlan tesching.
and in lika manner to jndge the chrietian nans of an action by the law of

* chris-tǐ-an-б̆'-raph-y, s. [Gr. xporiavos (christianos) = © Christian, ypaфéía (grapheia) $=$ a description, ypíфш (grapho) $=$ to de acribe.] An account and description of Christ ian countries and sccts.
"In my chrifefanography you may divers litur-
Chris-tió- 6 -lists, s. [Lat. Christicola; from Christus = Christ, and colo = to worship.] A worshipper of Christ.
Chris'-tide, s. [Eng. Chris(tmas), and thio (q.v.).] Christmss-tide.

It (ivyl iowereth not till July, and the berriea are
not ripe tili Chriatide. - Culpepper: Eng. Physic., 120.
chris-tis-0'-ni-a, s. [Named after Sir Robert Christison, Bart., M.D., \&c., Professor of Msteris Medica in the University of Edin burgh.]
Bol.: A genus of parisitio plants, contaiuing ten or tweive 81 lecies, sind belonging to the ordsr Orobanchacte. They are natives of lndia.
Christ'-lăss, a. [Eng. Christ; -less.] Having no faith in Christ ; without the spirit of Clirist; unchristian.

> Ad a million horrible echoes brake From the red-ribibed hollow behind the wood, And thundered up iuto heaven the Chrintied That munt have life for a blow."

Christ'-mas ( $t$ silent), "cristmes,* crister messe, " crystenmas, "chrystmas, cristemasse, s. \& a. [A.S. Crist $=$ Christ ; masse $=$ mass, festival.]
A. As substantive

1. The festival of the Nativity of Christ, oluserved by the Christian Church Yearly on the 25th Decsmber.

- Augustine considered the fast of Good Friday, and the festivals, Esater, Ascension, sund Whitsuntide, as the only hely dsys which had an A postolic origin snd the sanction of a general council. Cluriatoss be deemed to be of later origin and lesser suthority. When the first efforts wers made to fix the period of the year wher the advent took place, thert were, as wa learn from Clement of Atexandria, alvocates for the 20th May, and for the 20th or 2lst April. The Oriental Christians gener ally wera of opinion that woth the birth and baytism of Jesus took place on tha 6th of Jannary. Julian I., bishop of Rome from A.D. $337-352$, centended for the 25 th Decem ber, a view to which the Eastern Church uit mately came round, while the Church of the Weat sdopted from their brethrea in the East the view that the baptism was on the 6th of January. When the festival was st length piaced in December, it afforded s substitnte to the various nationa who had ohserved a festivai of rejoicing that the shortest day of the year had passed, hesides apanning over tha great interval between Whitauntide of oue year and Good Friday of the next. Coming to the Roman Christian cenverts in lieu of the saturnalia, to which they had been accustomed while yet they were heathens, its purity became aullied almost at the frat by revelry which had crept into it from this source. Similarly the Yule log, the mistletoe, \&c., smong ourselves, are relics of an older faith,

2. The season of Christmas, i.e., from Christmaa-eve to Old Christmas-day, or Twelfth-hight, Jsnuary 6th.
 +3 . The holly (Ilex aquifolium), or other dccorations for Christmas. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
B. As adj.: Pertaining to or in use at Christmas.
" Here was a consent,
(Knowing afore hand of our merriment)
Thakop : Low's Labourt' Lons, v. 1

## Christmas-box,

1. A little box in which presents were collected st Christmas.

When time comes rannd, a Chrismot bax they And on
2. A present gived et Christmas.

Gite, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pıne, pĭt, sire, sir, marine ; gö。 pơtr



#### Abstract

Christmas-carri, a An ornannented card, having on it a few words of Christmas mnch known prior to the decade 1870-1880 Christmas-cards during that period cams во much into pse as to infict prou postmen an amount of extra labour second only to that of Yalentine-day. Churistmas carol, \& 4 bong of praise sung at Christmas. Christmas-day, \& [Ceristmab, 1.] Christmas-ove, s. The eve of Christ-mas-day ; the night of December 24th.

\section*{Christmas-fiower, s.}

Botary: 1. Helleborus niger. [Ceaistmas-Rose.] 2. Enanthis hyemalis. - Christmas-herb, s.

Bol.: Helleborus niger. (Lytc.) Christmas-music, s. Music: 1. Cantatas, the words of which are sultable to Christmas. 2. Music playel by waits. [Warts.] (Stainer \& Barrett.)


## Christmas-rose, s.

Bot.: A plant, Helleborus niger, order Ranunculacex, so called from its flowering st Christmas; also calted Christmas-Rower (q.v.)
Christmas-tale, s. A tale, generally fiction, told at Christmas. It would origin. ally be done st the family gathering around the Yule log, but is now dons better in the Christmss numbers of the several popular periodicals.
Christmas-tide, s. The season of Christmas.
Christmas-tree, s. A smsll tree, generally a young fir, on the branches of which presents for children are hung at Christmas.
tohria-tó-1б́g'-1-cal, a. [Eng. christolog(y); -ical.] of or pertaining to Christology.
 Christ; $\lambda$ óyos ( $\operatorname{logos}$ ) $=$ a discourse, $\lambda i$ re $(l e g \overline{)})=$ to tell, to discourse.] A discourse concerning Christ, or the doctrines of the Christian Church.

The revier will fad In thls a athor an eminent excellence lin that wart of divinity which I make bold to call Christology. In digplaying the sreat hystery of french: on the Study of Word $\mathrm{C}_{1} \mathrm{~A}$ 132
chris'-tó-1ȳte, s. [Gr. Xpıozós (Christos) = Christ, snd $\lambda \bar{\nu} \omega(l u \bar{o})=$ to loose.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century, who held that, when Christ descended Into hell [Ilades]. He left both lis body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Ogilvie.)
*chris'-tom, a. [A mistake for chrisom (q.v.).]
chris-tŏph'-an-y. s. [Gr. X $\rho$ totós (Christos) =Christ, sad oaive (phoino) $=$ to bring to Hght, to maks to eppear.] An sppesrance of Christ, ased especially of His several appesrances to His disciples between His resurrection smd His ascension.

Christ'-t-phite, s. [From st. Christophe mine at Breitenbrunn, where it is found; and suff, -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min. : A brilliant black blende, a variety of Bphalerite or Blende (q.v.). Sp. gr., 3.91-3.923.
chrǒ-ăs'-ta-çēs, s.pl. [Gr. xpón or xpoía (chroa or chroia) =colour, snd ńбrakos (astakos) $=8$ exa.] A class of pellucid gems, comprehending all those of variable coloura, as viewed in different lights. (Webster.)
chrö'ma-scōpe, s. [Gr. хрйда (chroma) = colour; $\sigma$ копе́ $\omega$ (skopeó)= to view, to cxamine. An Instrument to exhibit the three optical effects of colours : (l) The refraction of prisms and leuses; (2) The transmission of light through transparent media; (3) The reflection of speculums.
chrō'-mīte, s. [CERomuc.] Chromate of iron:
Min.: The same as Chromite (q.v.)

## Chromate of load:

1. Chem. : $\mathrm{PbCrO}_{4}$ A lasd salt of chromio acid. [Chromium.]
2. Min.: The same as Crocortr (q.v.)
3. Dyeing, dc. : The various chromates of lead are used to give yellow and red colours. Chromate of lead and copper:
Mins: The sams as Vauquelintre (q.v.). Chromate of potassium:
Chem, ec.: The potassium asit of chromte acid, much used, as is the bichromste, in calico-printing, snd for making piguments. Soluble chromates are detected by giving a yellow precipitats with plumbio acetate, a crimson red precipitate with srgentic nitrats, snd by forming green solutions of chromic chloride, $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{6}$, when boiled with alcohoi and hydrochloric acid. A dry chromate heated with NaCl snd strong $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ gives off orange red vapours of chlorochromic scid Insoluble chromates fused with potassium nitrate yield $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}$ potassiom chromste.
ohrō-măt'-Ic, " chrō-măt'-1ck, $a$. [Fr. chromatique: Lat. chromaticus, from Gr. хрwиaтькos (chrómatikos) $=$ suited for colour $\chi \rho \hat{\omega} \mu a($ chröma $)=$ colour.]
4. Relating to colour, or colonra ; coloured. "These nctions often display themselves in chromatio pheaomenת of great spleadour."-Tyndall:
5. Pertaining to s scals of semitones io music; including notes not belonging to a diatonic scale. [Chromatio scale.]

## chromatic aberration, s.

Optics: (See extract).
"In the refracting telescopes. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ the dffirent re trangiblifty of the different colouind rays prementa an obstacle to the ox tausion of their power beyoud very mod rerractive inder is qreater, It follow, that one and the seme lena refracts violet rays to a focus nearer t its surfaes than red. It that paper be held in the teous for mean rays, or betweell the verticee of the red and viriet cones, these wil then form a disunct mangii the other iutermediate ray, will be difiused over circles of seusiblo inaguitude, and form coloured bor-
ders, rendering the image indiatinct and liazy. This ders, rendering the image indiatinct and hazy. This is called ehromatic aberration"-Encyclopadia Ho tropolita na ; Llght.

## chrematic chord, s.

Music: A chord which contains a note or notes foreign to dlatonic progressiou. (Stainer \& Barrett.)

## chromatic harmony, s.

Music: Harmony made up of chromatic chords. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
chromatio interval, s.
Music: An interval which is sugmented or diminished. (Stainer \& Barrott.)

## chrematic modulation, 3.

Music: Modulation in which, by neans of chromatic harmony, there is a pussing into an extreme key. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
chrematic printing, s. The art of printing in colours. [Lheomutype.] (For a drinting in colours. LChromurype. (For a description of the process, see Knight: Dict.
of Proctical Mechanics, i. 544 .)
chromatic scale, s.
Music: A scals which proceeds by semitones.
chromatle thermometer, s. When the edge of a rectangular plate of glass is spplied to a pioce of heated metal, or other substance having a temperature different from that of the glass, and exposed to a beam of polarised light, coloured fringes are developed. As the different tints depend on the different temperatures of the glass (which is supposed to be known), and that of the ohjeet to which it is applien, the colour of the central fringe affords a means of inferring approximately the temperature of the substance. ( $\mathrm{K}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{night}$.)
chromatic type, $s$. Type made in parts, which are lnked of varions colours and separately impressed, so as to unite into a variegated whole.

* chrō-măt'-1-cạl, a. [Eng. chromatic; -al.] Chromatic.

Among sundry kinds of music that which ia cailed ohramaticat delyghteth, anlargeth, sod joveth the
*chrö-măt'-1-cạl-1乌y, adv. [Eng. chromatical; -ly.] in a chromstic manner.
chrō-maxt'-IC費; 8. [Eng. chromatic, with sign of plural in Gr. xpmpaitina (ehrómatika).] (See extract.)
"The sclence which oxamines, sad explains the
virious prupertion of the bodiea, and which formas a principal branch ot option has boon properly denominated chromatics, from thi cyctopasita; Cotour.
ohrō-mq-tid'-Y-йm, s. [Gr. $\chi \rho \hat{\omega} \mu \alpha$ (chroma), genit. xpuparos (chromatos) $=$ colour; eifos (eidos) =appearance.] The solouring matter of plants.
 tismos) $=$ \& colouring, s dyeing.]

Bot. : The same as Ch zomism (q.v.).
chrom-a-tб-dy̆s-ŏps'-1-a, s. [Gr. xpuno $($ dus $=\mathrm{mad}, \mathrm{sind} \omega \psi($ op $t \mathrm{~s})=$ the eye.]
(aus). : The same as Chromatopaeddopsla (q.v.).

* chrō-mas-tŏg-raph-y s. [Gr. хрй (chröma) $=$ colour ; $\gamma$ páp ${ }^{2}$ (graphê) $=3$ writing s treatise, yórpo (graphō) = to write, to de scribe.] A discourse or treatise on chromaties
 $=$ colour; גóyos (logos) $=$ a discourse.] A treatise on colours. (Field.)
chrơm-a-tǒ-mĕt-a-blĕps'-1-a, s. [Gr
 colour, and $\mu$ eтa $\beta \lambda e^{2} \pi \omega$ (metablep $\overline{0}$ ) $=$ to look from one place to snother]

Med.: The same as Chromatopseudopsia (q.v.).
 $=$ colour, and $\mu$ itpor (metron) $=\mathrm{s}$ measure. A scale for measuring the degrees of colours.
chrŏ-măt'-б-phëre, s. [Gr. хр $\omega \mu a$ (chrōma), xpapuros (chromatos) $=$ colour, and фopec (phoreō) $=$ to bear. .

1. Zoology:
(1) A pigment-cell in the skin, to which the change of cobour in some anlmals is due.
(2) One of the blue, bead-like bodies in the common Sea-anemode (Actinio mesembryan themum).
2. Bot.: An inclusive usme for the granules in the protoplasiu of plants.
chrōm-a-tŏph'-õr-oŭs, a. [Eng. chromatophor(e); -ous.]
3. Containing pigment.
4. Having chromatophores.
chrŏm - a - tŏ -pseū - dŏp' - siss, s. [Gr


Mel.: A term used synouymonsly with chromatodysopsia and chromatometablepsis to signify a defect in the power of distinguish ing different volours. [Colovu-Blinoness.]
ohrō'-ma-trōpe, chro'-m̆ॅ-trōpe, s. (Gr.
 turning, $\tau \rho \dot{\beta} \pi \omega($ trep $\overline{)})=$ to turn, to twist. An arrangement in a magic-lsntern similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The picture are produced by brillisnt designs buing painted upor two circular plasses, and the glasses being made to rotate in differeat directions.
chrō'-mátÿpe, s. [Gr. $\chi \rho \bar{\omega} \mu \Omega$ (chroma) $=$ colour; ; тіпоя (tupos) = type.]

Photog. : A process in which the chromic acid is deoxidized. There are several modes of getting photographs by the chromic salts preferably the bichromate of potash. (Also attrib.)
chrōm'-chlör-īte, s. [Gr. хрӥда (chróma) $=$ colour, and Eng. chlorite.]
Min.: A reddish-violet micaceous mineral from Texss; a vsriety of Penninite (q.v.).
chrōme, \& \& a. [Севомим.]

## chrome-alum, :

Chem.: $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{Cr}_{2}\left(\mathrm{BO}_{4}\right)_{3}{ }_{24} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. It is crystallisable purple double asit of sulphate of chromium and sulphates of potassium, sodium or smmonium, having the formula of common alum, the alumina being replaced by sesquioxide of chromlum.
chrome-colour, s. Properiy, any colous prepared from the saits of chromium, but


generally applied to sny colour which, when dry, is of a soft powdery consistence, and may
chrome-green, a A pigment of a besutifnl dark-green colour, prepared from the oxide of chrominm.

## chrome-iton, s. [CHRomium.]

## chrome-ochre, s.

Min.: A clsyey msteriai, contalaing some oxide of chrome. It occurs of a bright-green shsde of colour. Compos. : Silica, $57.0-64-0$; alumina, $22^{\circ} 5-30.00$; oxide of chromium, $2.00-10.5$; sesquioxide of iron, $0.00-3.5$; water, $0.00-110$. (Dana.)
chrome-orange, s. A pigment of a dsrk-orange colour, prepared from the subchromste of lead.
chrome-red, so A pigment of a beautifol red colour; a basic red chromste.
chrome-yellow, s. A yellow pigment of various shades prepared from lead chromate. [Chromium.]
chrōme, v.t. [CGROME, z.]
Dyeing: To treat (as wool) with bichromste of potash
 (chroma) $=$ colonr; cisos (eidos) $=$ form, ap-
 same as Debuscore ( $q . v$. .).
thrō'-mic, a. [Kng. chrom(e); -ic.] Pertaluing to chrone, or prepared from it.

## chromic acid,

Chem.: Chrominm trioxide, $\mathrm{CrO}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, substance obtained from chrominn, minch used by dyers and calico-printers for dyeing orange or red colours. It may be prepsired by addiag gradually from 120 to 180 parts, by volume, of pure coocentrated sulphnric acid to 100 parts of a cold satmated solution of bichromste of potash. The crystals of the trioxide separate as the solution cools. The mother liquor shonld be ponred off, and the crystals dried upon a tile; they may be purified by recrystallization from solution in water. With excess of sulphuric acld, chromic water. is a valuable reagent for dissolving the acid is a valuable reagent for dissolving the intercellular substance of plants; it is also much used in organic chemistry as s powerful oxidizing agent. Chronic acid is readily
dernmposed by organio matter, as dust, $\&$ e. decomposed by organio matter, as dnst, \&e.,
and must therefure be preserved in a welland must therefure be preserved in a wellshould be of a pale-yellow colour, is nsed for bardening and preserving nervous and mus cular tissues, de. It shonld be prepared when requirel. Chromic acid, $\mathrm{II}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}$, only exists in solution. It dyes wonl and silk yellow, but will not dye cotton. Chromic acid boiled In wine dyes wool a clear brown colour, if no colnring matter, arted upon by chlorine acid, bas been adlled to the wine.
chromic iron, chromic iron ore,s.
Min.: The same as Chromite (q.v.).

## chromic mica, $s$.

Min.: The same as Fuschite (q.v.)
 family $\mathbf{~ C h r o m i d e e ~ ( ~} \mathrm{G} . \mathrm{w}$ )
hröm'-ǐ-d $x_{0}$ s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. chromis

Ichthy. : A family of Plaryngognathons fiahes. They have fleshy lips, and the lateral line interrupted. They are found mostly in fresh water in the hotter parts of the world, thongh ooe species is in the Mediterranean.
 =colonr, and mépou (metron) $=$ a measure. $]$ An iostrument for determining the purity of water by its colourlessness. It consists of a glass tube of about a yard in length, closed at dish end by a cork, and resting upon a white by miaute alge, a white opracity often by fongoing growths; iron aalts are indicated by a peculiar ochry colour. (Knight.)
chrö'-mĭs, s. [Gr. $\chi \rho \bar{\omega} \mu a($ chröma $)=$ colour.] Ichthy: The type-genus of the family Cliromide (q.v.).


Bot.: An abnormal colouring of plants. It is called also Chromstism.
chro'-mite, \& [Eng. chrome, and enff. -ite (Min.).]
Min.: An lsometric mineral of a submetal110 Instre: colour between iron-black and brownish-binck, streak brown; opaque, and brittle. It is widely distributed in America
 4.321. Comp.: Protoxide of iroo, $18 \cdot 0-38 \cdot 95$ msgnesis, $0.0-18.13$; oxide of chromiom, $89.51-63 \cdot 38$; alumina, $0.0-19.84$; silica, $0.0-1060$. (Dana.)
 colour.]
Min. : A metallic tetrad element discovered by Vauqnelin in 1797; aymbol, Cr.; stomic weight, $52 \cdot 2 ; \mathrm{sp}$. gr., 6. The chiel ore of this metal is chrome-iron, $\mathrm{FeOCr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, lound in the Shetland Islands, and s lead chromste $\mathrm{PbCrO}_{4}$. The metal is obtained by the action of sodium vapour on red-hot chrominm trichloride. . It forms hard grey cubic crystals, infinsible, insolublo in cooceotrated acids. Chromium forms with oxygen the following oxides:-CrO, $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{Cr}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}, \mathrm{CrO}_{3}$. All compounda of cbromium are prepared from the chromates. Cbrome-iron ore is fused with carbooate of potassium and chslk, and the fused mass is treated with water, and a soluble yellow chromate of potassium, $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}$, is obtained; it crystallises in yellow rhombic snhydrons cryatals, isoraorphous with potassinm sulphate ; it dissolves in 2 parts of water at $16^{\circ}$; its solution is of a atrong yeliow colour, even when dilnte. Chromium dichro mate, or bichromate of potassium, $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$, ia obtaioed by adding sulphuric scid to the chromate ; it crystallises red triclinic crystals it is used for making pigments. It dissolves in 10 parts of water st $16^{\circ}$. Lead chromste $\mathrm{PbCrO}_{4}$, a flae yellow precipitate, is obtained by adding s soinble tesd salt to a solution of potassinm chronate ; it is called chrome-yellow. By hesting it with saltivetre it is cooverted into basic red chromate, called orange-chrome or chrome-orange. Chrominm trioxids $\mathrm{CrO}_{3}$ is formed by adding excess of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ to potassium chromste; it forms soluble red needle crystals, which are reduced by organic matter to sesquiaxide of chromium. By beating to redness potassinm dichromate it is cooverted into nentral chromate sud sesquioxide of chromium, $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, which is a beautiful green powder, giving a green colour to glass and porcelain; it is nearly insoluble in acids. The pigment used to protuce a pink colour on earthenware is made by heating to redoess a nixture of thirty parts of peroxide of tin, ten of chalk, snd one of potassium chronate ; the pradnct is powdered sund washed with hydrochloric scid. The hydrated oxide can be obtained as a green lrecipitate by adding ammonia to one of its 8alts. Chromic chloride $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{6}$ and chromic ${ }^{\text {sal }}$ sulphste $\left.\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$ are obtained by dissolving sulphste $\left.\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{sO}_{4}\right)^{3}$ are obtained by dissolving che hydrated oxide in the scid. The salts of chromium sesfuioxile exist in green and in
violet-red moditications. Potassium dichrom-violet-red molitications. Potassiumdichrom
ste is easily reduced by briling it with hydrochloric acid and aleohol to chrominm sesquichloride and chlorids potassium. Wheo sul phuric acid is used, chrome-alum, a donble sulphate of chromion and potassium, is obtained, which has a deep violet tint. Chromium monoxide chromous oxide, CrO, absorbs oxygen rapidy; it is only known in the form of hydrate $\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$. Chromium dichloride, $\mathrm{CrCl}_{2}$, is a powertnl deoxidizer. Chromium salts are casily detected by giving in both the inner and outer blowpipe-flame green beads with borax, by forming a yellow solnble salt when fused with sn alkali, which is converted Into a green solution by reduciag agents. Ammonia gives a green precipitate with the seaqui-salts. Potash and soda hydrates give a precipitate of $\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{OH})_{6}$, soluble in excess, reprecipitated on boiling. Amnooium anlphide precipitates the hydrated green sesquioxide of elıromium $\mathrm{Cr}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{5}$. Chromium can be detected in the presence of the other metals of this group, by fusing the preeipitate with $\mathrm{KNO}_{3}$, or platinum- foil, treating the fused mass with water, filtering, acidifying with acetic acid, and adding plumbic acetate, which precipitatcs yellow plombic chromate.
chrō'mō (1), in compos. [Gr. X ${ }^{\circ} \omega \bar{\mu} \mu a$ (chroma) =colonr.]
chromo-1ithograph, \& A jithograph printed in colours
chromo-lithograph, e. To prednce by chromo-lithography.
chromo-lithographer, \& $\Delta$ printer chromo-lithographs.
chromo-lithography, a. The art of printing chromo-lithographs.
(1) Hist.: Colour-printing was first used in Europe in illuminsting miasals and making plsying-carda, but it was not successfut till it was combined with lithography, in vented between A.D. I796 and 1800 by Alois Senefelder of Prague.
(2) Present Process: An outline-drawing in first trsced, then various stones are taket one for each colour, to which the drawing is tranaferred. Then the artist puts in the colours, with sosp, of the tints required. Next the slab is pat opon the press and dsmped fter which the oil colour is applied with eathern roiler; the parts which contain no drawing, being wet, reaist the ink, while the drawing itaelf, being oily, repels the wster while retaioing the cotour.
chromo-lithographio, a, Pertaining to, or executed in, chromo-lithography.
ohromo-oyclograph, s. A coloured pictrre produced by a ancceasion of wooden blocks, each bearing ita separate colour. [Ceromatic Printing.]
chrō'-mō (2), s. [See def.] A contrection of chromo-lithograph (q.v.).

## chromo-type, s.

1. Printing: A sheet printed in colours The modsa are various, but the usual plan le to prepare a block for each colour, or a form for each colour, and to place the psper upon each in succession, the exset place being preserved at each impression by means of register pins ors similsr device. [Chromatic Pbint ino; Chromo-lithography.]
2. A photographic picture produced in the nstnral colours. This was loog eought by Niepce de St. Victor, and he announced his success even with yellow, but no way has been discovered of flxing these heliochromio pictnres. (Knight.)
chrōm'-ō-chre, s. [Eng. chrom(e); ochre] Min.: The British Mnseum Catalogue manat it a variety of Wolchonskoite (q.v.).
chrō-mö-fer'-rite, \& [Eag. chromo; ferrite (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Chromite (q.v.).
 colonr, and yevvaw (gennao) = to produce.]

Chem.: The compound which requires only ths presence of a salt-forming group to convert it into a dye-stuff. [Chromorhore.]
 colonr, and $\gamma \rho{ }^{\circ} \phi \omega$ (graphō) $=$ to write.] An instrmment used for obtaining several copies of written matter. A substance is prepared by heating gelatine and water with glycerine, and theo adding any insolutle white powder to make it firm. It is poured whils hot into a shallow tin, and it sets oo cooling intos firm mass. It is used as follows: Tho letter, de., is written on paper, and a solution of soiline dye is used instead of ink. This is then preased an the slightly damped surface of the chromograph, to which the writing is transferred, and from it many copies of the originsl can hé ontainel. Conmon forms of chromographs have been formed by usiog glue and treacle sic.
 $=$ colour; леттos (leptos) = small.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, belonging to the Porehes. The body is usually covered with colmired sputis.
 colour, and $\lambda$ itus (lithos) $=$ a stone. $]$ Chromo. lithographic.
"An impresslon of a drawing on atone. printed a Paris in culours, by the process termed chra
-Proceed of soo. of Antiquaries, 22 (1141),
ohrö'-mö-phöre, s. [Gr. хрӥца (chröma) = olonr ; форéw $($ phare $)=$ to bear, to produce.] Chem.: The body whose presence in corlfunction with a salt-forming group determines the possession of tinctorisl power. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ is the chromophnre of nitraniline and nitropheuol, sod aitrobeozens is their chromogen.

[^126]ahrō-mā-phō-tög -ráa-phy, \& Photog. raphy in colors, a process now very little neares solution than it was when first attempted, more than twenty years ago. ( $\Delta$ merican Journal of Photography, Jan., 1895.)
chro'-mo-mphëre, a. [Eng. chromo (1); sphers (q.v.). The gaseous envelope of the sun, through which the light of the photoephere pasaes.

I Stellar chromosphere : The gaseous envelope supposed to exist round each star.
ahro-mo-sphĕr'-1.c, a. (Eng. chromospher(e); -ic.] Of or pertaining to a chromosphers.
ahrō'-možs, a. [Eng. chrom(e); and suff. ous.] Gf the nature of or pertaining to chrome. [Chromium.]

## chromons ohloride, 8

Chem. : $\mathrm{CrCl}_{2}$, a white powder obtained by heating chromic chloride in a stream of hy drogen.
ahrō'-mūle, s. [Gr. хрй $\mu a$ (chróma) $=$ colour: $\lambda \eta(h u l \bar{l})=$ matter as a principle of being.]

1. The seme as Chlorophyll (q.v.).
"The colouring secretion... termed chromute. op ponter: 「egetabia Physiot \& 337
$\dagger$ 2. The colouring matter of petals.
shrŏn'-1̆c, * ehrǒn'-ĭ-cal, a. [Fr. chronique; Lat. chronicus = pertaining to tinie.]
2. Orc. Lang.: Relating or pertaining to time.
3. Pathol.: Applied to diseases of loug duration, io opposition to acute (q.v.).
 nedther decidedly acute oor dially chronic. "- Wat
ohrŏn'-1-cal-ly̆, cd $v$. [Eng. chronical; -ly.] In a chronic manner; of long durstion; always. chrŏn'-i-cle, * cron-i-cle, * oron-y kylle. 8. [Formed as a dimin. from Mid Eng. cronique or cronike, used by Gower from O. Fr. cronique, pi. croniques $=$ chro nicles, snnals; from Low Lat. chronica $=$ a catalogue; from Gr. xpovicó (chronica) $=$ annals, neut. pl. of $\chi$ po 1 ккós (chronikos) $=$ per taining to time; $\chi \rho$ о́vos (chronos) $=$ time (Skeat.)]
L. Ordinary Language:
4. Literally:
(1) A register or history of events in regula order of time, a diary, snnals. It differs from a hiatory proper in that the events are get down in order of succession barely and simply withont any attempt at connection. colouring, br philosophic treatraent.
(2) A history; a narrative of events (generally in the plural).
5. Fig.: Anything which conveys or suggests the course of events in history.

- Every mouldering stone th a chronicle."-Irving.
II. Scriptare Canon (Pl.): A name applied to two books of the Canonical Old Testament which immediately follow 1 and 2 Kings. In the Hebrew Bible they form but a single com-
 = words of days, i.e, diaries or journals. The Septuagint translators were the first to divide the one volume into two, which they called

 menon deuteron) $=$ the first and the gecond of things left over, i.e., passed by or onitted by the writers of the books of Samuel and Kings. In the Vingate, Wycliffe, and the earlier printeil versions, they are termed 1 and 2 Paralipomenon (q.v.). Jerome calted the undivided book Chronicon, and the Vulgate Chronica or Chronicorum liber [Chaoncon], frola the former of which two appellations we derive the name Chronicles. To a certain extent the Chronicles are aupplementary to the books of Samuel and Kings, but in part they also travel over the same ground, the books of Kings, however, regarding events from the prophetic standpoint whilst the Chronicles do ao from the Levitical point of view. The traditionary opinion, both among Jews and Chriatians, regards Ezra as having been the author or compiler of the booka of Chronicles. If so, then a later hand must have added ch. iii. 19-24, where the descendants of Zerubbabel are enumerated spparentiy to the third generation. If, on the contrary, that passage was penned hy the writer of the other parts of the book, then the
composition of the volume itself mast be brought down to e.c. 330, if not to $300-$ nay there have been advocates for even 8 lowe late, viz., 270 or 260 . At even the earliest of these dates the Jewish commonwealth con sisted chiefly of the two tribes of Judah sod Benjamin, the ten tribee not having returned from captivity. In the booke of Chronicles consequently, the former ktngdom of Israe holds hat slight prominence, whilst that of Judah, to which the writer was passionately sttached and of which to a certain extent he was the epologist, is treated st length. He shows that Judah was prosperous when it followed Jehovah, and fell lote misery and decay whenever it rejected Him as ita king.
The writer of the books of Chronicles seems to copy or allude to Geaesis, Exodue, Num Gers, Joshua, Ruth, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 bad 2 Kings, Ezra, and Nehemiah; between xi. 3 24 of the last-named of these books snd 1 Chrou. ix. $2-34$ there ias striking parallelism. Some of the numbers in Chronicies differ from those in Kings, possibly from errors o copyista, figures in the very nature of things being much more liable than words to undergo alteration. Where Kiugs and Chroniclea differ in thls respect, the numbers in the former books are to be preferred.
ohrớn'-1-cle, * cron-i-cle, * cron-y-cal, v.t. [Chronicle, s.] To record in a chronicle or in history; to register.
"Ia Rome thys gesta cronycald ya."
ir Eglamour, 1,239.
ohrơn'-1-cled, pa. par. or a. [Chronicle, v.]
ohrơn'-1-clêr, * oron-y-clere, s. [Eng chronicl(e); er.] A writer of a chronicle or history; s historiso.
ahrŏn'-1-clẽr, * crŏn'-i-clẽr vi [Cuno rcler, s.] To chronicle, to relate in history. "Out of an anonymal cronictaring manuscript."Muller: Worlhes; Lincoln, 11.9
chrŏn'-i-clíng, pr. par., a., \& s. [ChroniCLE, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Sce the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of recording in a chronicle or a history ; the writing of a history or chronicle.
t ohrǒn"-íclíst, "exơn'-ĭ-olíst, s. [Eng. chronicl(e); -ist.] A chronicler. (Skelton.)
chrơn'-1̆-con, s., [Gr. xpovicóv (chronicon), nent. of रpovacós (chronikos) $=$ concerning time; $\chi$ रovos (chronos) $=$ time.]

Literature, Ch. Hist., dc.: A chronicle, as Chronicon Alexondrinum, the Alexandrian Chronicle; Chronicon Paschale, the Paschai Chronicle.
chrŏn-i'quo, * crŏn-i'que (que as k), * cron-yko,s. [U. Fr. cronique.] [CHAON icLe.] A chronicle; a record of events. As the cronique telieth. ${ }^{*}$-Gower, i. 81
"The best chronique that can be now complied of
chrơn'-ó-grăm, s. [Fr. chronogramme, from Gr. Xpovos (chronos) $=$ time ; $\gamma \rho o \mu \mu \alpha$ (gramma) $=$ a writing, $\gamma p a \phi \omega$ (grapho) $=$ to write. $A$ All and expressed in numeral letters. (See an and expressed in numera letters.
"He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity ;ncrusticks upum his friends' names."-Burton: A nat.
chrŏn-ò-grăm-măt'-ǐc, chrŏn-ò-grăm-mat'-1-cal, $a$. [Fr. chronograminatique, from
chronogramme.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a chronogram.
"Olorla lausque Deo, seCLor I'M In ase Fila sunto A chronogribmmuticat verse, which includes not oaly this year, 1660 , but nunerical lettere enough to
reach abovea thousand yeara further, until the year
2867 - Hozed.

* chrŏn-o-grăm-măt'-1-cal-ly̆, adv. [Eng. chronogrammatical; -ly.] in manner of a chronogram.
"Thewe oleglen and epitaphs are printed in several
formes, nome tike pillara, moune clrcular, nome chrono-grammatically."-H'ood: Athence Oxonienses, ii. 111.
* chrön-ó-grăm'-ma-tǐst, s. [Eng. chronogrommot(ic); -ist.] A writer of chronograms.
"There are foreign onivereities, where, as you praise or man in England for being ao excellent philosopher, or poet, it is an ordiaary character to be a great chro
nogrammatiot."-Addifor
olyron'-0-graph, \&. (Fr. chronographe, from Gr. $\chi$ ро́vos (chronos) $=$ time ; ypáфך (graphè) $=$ a writing, $\gamma р a ́ \phi \omega$ (grapho) $=$ to write.]
- 1. A chronogram.

2. A time indicator. Astronomical intervale are noted hy pressing a key which makes one dot or puncture ou a travelling strip of paper and another at the end of the observation Such a time-paper becomes a record. The racer'e chronograph is one which deposite ink-spots on a travelling prper at the star and arrival of the horses. (See Chronometer and Chronoscope.)
† ©hrơn-бg'-ra-phẽr, s. (Eng.chronograph(y); -er.] A writer of chronography; a chrouologer.
"Draphery wius compares them with the Qreek chrono ch. ili, f 11 , voL i. p. 9 l .
chrơn-t-grăph'-ic, a. [Eng. chronograph(y); -ic.) Pertaining to, or recorded by, the chronograph (q.v.).
chrŏn-б̆д-ra-phy̆, s. [Gr. xpoноүрафio (chronographia), from xpóvos (chronos) = time ypaф $\eta$ (graphé) $=$ a writing.] An acconnt or description of past time; \& history.
 logos), from xpovos (chronos) = time; $\lambda$ óyos (logos) $=$ an account, $\lambda \dot{\gamma} \omega($ lego $)=$ to tell.] One who devotes himaelf to, or is skilled in the chronology of history.
that is to sny 800 yenrs before the foundation of Naxos, which is , \#xed by the auciet thronotoger) ch. viil., $\ddagger 2$, vol L. p. 27 ck .
 [Fr. chronologique; Gr. xpovodóytкos (chronolo gikos) $=$ pertaining to chronology (q.v.).] Chronological.

> " May chronologick apoda Contain no cypher legible !" T. Harton: Fpitf. from T. Hagrna.
chrŏn-ō-1ŏg'-lc-al, a. [Eng. ehronologic; -al. $]$

1. Pertaining to chrouology ; containing an account of cvents in the order of time
.". . the chronotogicul account of nome times and 2. Arranged according to order of time.
"They are not arranged in logleal oor in chrono
logtcal order."-Times, Nov, 24 , $187 \%$
chrŏn-ólơg'-1-cal-1-1̆, adv. [Eng. chronological; -ly.] In a chronologiral manner according to clironology or the succession of accor.

* chrŏn-ŏ1'-0-ğist, s. [Fr. chronologiste; Gr. xpovodojos (chronologos). $\rfloor$ Thesame as Chinonolooer (q.v.).
"According to these chronologist, the propheey of the Rah3n, that the world should last lut six thou-
sand yari, has been long disproved."-browere: Vub
gar Errours.
chrŏn-ŏl'-ó- $\dot{\mathbf{g}} \breve{\mathbf{y}}$, s. [Fr. chronologie; Gr. xpovodoyia (chronologia) $=$ computation of time, chronology: xpowos (chronos) = time comos (logns) $=$ a discourse.] The science of time by divisions ancl periods, and of assigning to events their lroper dates.
the systern. or many systernk, of chronology
out of the Espitian minonuments,

TI The following are the leading systems of chronology existing among the several nations of the world. Want of space forbids that the list should be exhanstive :-

1. Chinese end Jopaness Chronology: In these calculation is made by cycles of sixty years, each year of the cycle separatcly named.
2. Hindoo Chronology :
(1) Historical: No system is universal in India or exclusive. Two of the chief are the era of Salivahana (A.O. Tr), and that of Vicramaditya (в.c. 57).
(2) Astronomical: The Hindoos have four ages [YUGA]. We are now in the Kali Yuga, beginning about 3094 H.c.
3. Egyptian Chronology:
(1) Historical: Julius Africanus and Ensehius have preserved some fragments of a work by Manctho, an Egyptian priest, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, in the 3rd century a.c. In these frggmenta the successive rulers of Egypt, from the very first to nearly the time of Alexander the Great in the 4th
eentury b.c., are arranged in thirty or thirty one dynasties. Increasing importance has heen given to hia work, as it has been found that one after another of his atatemanta, once unsupported, have been confrmed by the hieroglyphiea of the monmmentas $A$ long period is, of course, requisita for 80 many dyn asties. Lane, Stuart Poole, and others Iarmel redece this by making eartain of the firs seventeen dynasties contemporaneeus, whilst Bunsen, Lepsiua, and their followera mak them succeasive, and contend for a lengthened chronelogy.
(2) Astronomical: The Egyptlans, moreever, ealculated by a tropical cycle of 1,500 , and a Sothic cycle of 1,460 Julian years. [Cvcle.]
4. Greek Chronology: In the time of Hero dotus, and subsequeatly in that of Thucydides, wie Greeks had ne chronelogy spanaing wide ne Greeks had ne chronelogy spanning wide
intervals of time. It was not till b.c. I94 that intervals of time. "It was not till B.c. I94 that Eratosthenes, the "father" of Greek chrono-
logy, begae to count by Olympiads, the firs logy, begae to count by Olympiads, the first
of which was dated from what we now ahould of Which was dated from what we now ahould
call b.c. 776 . He was followed by Apollodorus, call B.c. 776 . He was followed by Apollodorus,
B.c. $I 15$, Censorinus a.d. 238 , dc. There were other Greek methods of conputation than by Olympiads ; thus the era of the Seleucidit was b.c. 324.
5. Roman Chronology : The method of Roman reckoning was by the consulships, which, of course, conld give no indication of time ealess course, conld give no indication of time enless their order was carefully preserved, and even
then was clumsy. A nuch simpler and better then was clumsy. A nuch aimpler and better yhan was by calculating years from the buid follow, placed in what would now be called B.C. 753, while Cato preferred 752. It does not materially diminish the value of this date that Rome would aeem to bave come into existence earlier than that year. It is enough for chrobology that the date to be reckoned from is a flxed one
6. Jewish Chronology: Up till the 15th century the Jews followed the era of the Seleucidae [4]. Since then they have dated from the creation of the world, which they fix 3760 years and three months before the commencement of the Christian era,
7. Muhammadan Chronology: Dates are counted from the Hegira, i.e., the time of Muhammad's flyht from Necea to Medina, I6th or 15 th Jilly, A.D. 622 .
8. Christian Chronology: Since the gth century diates have legun to be reckonet from the birth of our Lord [Chaistlas Era] though the aystem did not become universal in Eurnpe till many centuries subsequently: The chief disadrantage of this method is that it requires a counting backward as well as forward; its advantage is that it evades dating the creation of inan and of the earth, though, of course, investigations have been made as to how many years B.c. these events, marmerly believed to have occurred almost at formerly believed to have occurred almost at
the sane time, took place. Halea bronght the same time, took place. Halea hronght
together 120 opinions on the subject, the extogether 120 opinions on the subject, the ex-
tremes varying by 3,268 years, whilst it has tremes varying by 3,268 years, whist it has
been affrmed inat even 300 diverae views on the subject exist. One great reason of the discrepancy is that the Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the Greek Pentateuchs all differ as to certain numbers in Genesis $v$. and elsewhere, ao that Archbishop Ussher, following the He brew, makes the creation B.C. 4004 , while Hales, preferting the Septuagint Greek, fixes the date at 5,411 .
9. Scientific Chronology: Wherever the occurreace of an eclipse of the sun or moon has been noted by an ancient or other historian in the annals of any year, which he accurately notes, astronomy will ultimately fix that eclip, we with unerring exactitude to the day. honr, minute, and second. The only uncer. tainty at pesent is that the value of certain tables, called Hansen's, by which the moon's notion is computed, has excited differences of opinion. Geology has proved foally and irreversibly that the world was in existence many millions of years before man came unon the scene, and that the two events must not be confounded by chronelogista. Occurrenees marking the soyersl atages in the earth's past marking the soversl atages in the earth's past
biatory, it has hitherto dated by geological periods, or suldivisions of them, not ky bis. toric time. It is only now beginning cautiously to feel its way to date in years a few events of the Post-Pliocene, or at furthest, of the Newer Pliocene perioda. [Glacial period.] The first appearance of man (a very recent geologieal event) it carries back further than bis-

## tory has as yet ventured to de. [Anmigurty

 of Man, Paleolithio, \&e.]chrŏn-ŏm'-Ø-tẽr, s. (Fr. chronomètre, from Gr, xpóvos (chronos) = tima, and $\mu$ étpov (metron) $=$ a measure.]

1. Horol. : An instrument for the exact mea anrement of time. This geners) meaning would include elocks, watchea of all kinds, clepay dras, and seme other derices, such as hour glasses and the graduated candles of the famous glasses and the graduated candles of the famous
King Alfred. The term is, however, applied King Alfred. Tha term is, however, applied
in a reatricted aense to those having sdjustments and compensationa for the fluctuationa of temperature. Chronometera are known as aliy's snd pocket. The rating of chronometers is usually conducted at government obacrvatories. The instrumeuts are sent from the ditferent watchnakers and received at atated jeriods. They remain the greater part of a year, their rates being noted daily by two persons. The best receive prize and are purchased for the navy ; otherg receive certificates of excellence; others are unrewarded. On their arrival in Jauuary, they are left to the ordinary atmospheric ternperature for some months ; their rates are taken under these months; their rates are taken under these
conditions. The apartment is then heated to conditions. The spartment is then heated a tropical temperature, and the rate taken. They are then llaced for a certain period in trays over the atove, and the rate taken. They are then placed in a refrigerating chamber cooled by a freezing mixture, and the rate taken under this artiticial arctic temperature. Their capacity to stand these variations constitutas their value, and their actual range of exposure may be estimated at $180^{\circ}$ - from the $+120^{\circ}$ of Aden and Fernando Po to the $-60^{\circ}$ of the Arctic regions when frozen in the pach of ice and watching through the long, long night. (Knight.)
2. Music: An instrument to indicate musical time; a metroaome.
"An instrument under the . ouame chronometer metit of time Two morisun lor the accurate memure the couductor, and The first suppliee the motion of aecond is used by tuuers of lossoats timents to "meanure the velocity of beats."-Encyclopradia Netropoitana.
chronometer-oscapement, s. An escapement inveated by Berthoud, and irmproved by Harriaon, Arnold, Earnahaw, and Dent It is the most perfect, delicate, and aatiafactory in its operation, of all the cscapements. It is also kept more carefully, at least in marine ehrononeters, as the gimbal-joint langing enahles it to maintain a constant josition relatively to the horizon, and it is carefully guarded from jars
chrŏn-ô-mĕt'-ric, chrŏn-ô-mĕt'-rí-cạl, a. [Fr. chronometrique.] Pertaining to a tsining to, or measured by, a chronometer ments ronnd the World, "-Darwin: Foyage Round the chronometric-governor, s. A device by which a time-measurer set to work at a prescribed and equable rate is made to regulate the motion of an engine. Invented by Wood, and improved by siemen.
chrơn-ŏm'-ět-ry̆, s. [Fr. chronometrie.] The art or sciance of the division and mesaurement of time. (Maunder.)
chrŏn'-о-scōpe, s. [Gr. хpóvos (chronos) $=$ time ; $\sigma$ кожє $\omega$ (shopeō) $=$ to aee, to examine.] 1. An instrument invented by Prof. Wheat atone in 1840 , to ascertain the velocity of $\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{m}}$ jectiles by measuring small intervals of time yards from the gon, and the second about the game distance farther on. These are con nected by a fine insulated wire with the in strument, which is about 400 yarda in the rear of the ordnance. The instrument is ad justed on a plan similar to an electro-ballistic machine. When the alot is flred it cuts the wire in the first target, and then in like manner cuts the wire in the second target, the inatant each wire is severed being recorded by the instrument. The interval of time occupied ty the ball in passing from one target o the other furnishes the data for obtaining the initial velocity of the shot.
3. An instrument to measure the duration of luminous impressions upon the retioa (Webster.)
4. A metronoma. (Craig.)
 genit. xpoos (chroos) = colour ; ко́кко ( ( okk os) a kernel, and Lat. fem. pl, adj. saff. -acere.] Bot. : An order of microscopjeal unicellnlar planta, from salt and fresh water.
chrö-o-1ăp'-1-dw, s.pl. [From Mod, Lat. chroolep(us), the type; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. auff. -ide.]
Bot. : A family of Fungl or Algre, of whtch Chroolepus is the type.
chrö-ö-1ĕp'-oíd, a. (Frem Gr. xpés (chräs)


Bot. : Made up of small yellow scalea. ( $R$. Brown, 1874.)
chrō-ō-lĕp'-ŭs, s. [Gr. $\chi$ ри́s (chross) $=$ colour, and $\lambda e \pi i s($ lepis) =a rind, husk, shell.]
Bot.: A generic name applied to certatn byasoid strueturea fonud on rocks, bark of trees, \&c. Chroolepus aureum is composed of rigid opaque, ultimateiy brittle flaments, forming soft cashions of a yellowish coleur: or folvous odoratum, lichenicola are of orangs or folvous colour. Another geries of aprecies, C. ebenea, ac., are black. These piants have been regarded sometimea as Fungi and somespecies. The getula forms the type of the tamily Chroolepidx. Reproduction by hiciliated zoospores. (Grifith of Henfrey.)
 (Fr. chrysalide ; Lat. chrysallis; Gr. Xpvaadtis
(chrusallis) $=$ the gold-coloured abeath $f$ **ano (chrusallis) $=$ the gold-colonred aheath f $^{t}$ ana
butterflies, a chrysalia, from xpvais (chrusss) butterflies
$=$ gold.]
*A. As subst. : [Chrybalis]
B. As adJ. : Pertaining to or resembllag a chrysalis.
chry̆s-al-ǐ-di'-na, s. [Eeg. chrysalld; and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.l
Zool.: A Textulsrian Foraminifer, with a triaerial arrangement of chanbera and with large pores, and sometimes tubes, opening from chamber to chamber. Chrysalidina gradata is from the Cretaceous atrata of France. A dimorphous form, which is uniserial in its old state, lives in the Indias Oceau and Pamama Bay. (Grifith \& Benfrey.)
 Cbrvalio.
5. Nat. Hist. : The last stage through which mest insents prass before reaching their winged


or perfect atate. In this ataga the inaect is externally quiescent, but is the suhject of in ternal changes, the chief among which are the doelopment of winga and aexual organs. The case of the chrysulis varies greatly in the different ordera. [Cocoon.]
6. Fig.: Applied to the atate of man while in thia world: the aoul enclosed in the body being compared to the perfect insect enclosed in ita case.

This dull ehryaita
Cracka tito sihning wingis. and bope ere deatt.
chry̌s-am'-ic, a. [Gr. xpvois (chrusos) =gold Eng. am- contr. for ammonia; and suft. ic.]

IThese vartous chemical terme comppounded with chrys- owe their derivation

Cate, fat, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē| wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pơt,

trom Gr, xpoois (chrusos) = gold, to the tact of their golden or rich yellow colour.
chrymamic sold, \&
Chem.: Tetranitro-chrysazin, or tetranitro-diaxy-anthraquinone, $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ An acid obtained by heating aloes with strong nitric acid It crystallizes in golden-yellow scales. It is alightly solubis in water, and bas a bitter taste; its potassium salt resembies muraxide. It is converted by chloride of lime into chloro-picrin. With ammonia it forms chrysammate of ammonia, consiating of black adamantiue cryatala, and with potash, beantifui carmine-red powder calied chrysammate of potash.
chrys'am-ăde, s. [Gr. xpvós (chrusos) $=$ gold, and Eng. amide (q.v.).]

Chem.: The aame as tetra-amido-chrysazin, $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{4}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. It is obtained by the sction of reducing agents on chrysamio aoid Chrysamide forma indigo-blue needle crystala having a metallic copper lustro.
chry̆s-ăm'-māte, s. [Gr. xpvaós (chrusos)= old ; amm-, contr. for ammonia; and snfi, -ate (Chem.).]

Chem. : A salt of ohrysamit acid.
Chrysammate of ammonia (Chem).: [Chrvsamic ACID].
Chrysammate of potash (Chem.): [Caryanmic CID].
chry̆s-a-niss-ǐo, a. [Gr. xpvoós (chrusos) $=$ gold, and Eng. anisic (q.v.).]

Chem.: Of golden hue, and having anisic acid in its compositioo.

## chrysanisio acid, s

Chem. : Dinitro - paramidobenzoic acld, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right) \mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{OH}$. It is prepared by heating dinitro-anisic acid with aqueous am monia. It crystallizea in yellow needles, which melt at $259^{\circ}$. It ia a strong monohasic acld.
chrys-ăn'-thĕ-mŭm, s. [Gr. xpuaós (chrusos) $=$ gold, and ävecuov (anthemon) $=$ a flower.]
Bot.: A genus of herbaccoua or alightly shrubby plants, belonging to the corymhiferous gronp of the order Composity. The family is represented in the United Statea and Europe by the Ox-eye Daisy, levcanthermum, and in Eugland ly the Corn Marigold, C. Segetum.


CRRYSANTHEMUM (OX-EYE DAISY).

1. Floret of the ray. 2. Floret of the disk.

The development of the Chrysanthemum by cultivation has been extraordinary. Hundred of varietics are now raised in the gardena and conservatories of America and Eurape, and magnificent new ones annually appear. This development began in China and Japan.
chry̌g'-a-or, s. [Gr. xpucár (chrusos) = gold ; op (aor) =a aword.]
Zool.: A name given by De Montfort to a genus of Belemnites.
chry̆s-ä'gold; áop ( $a 0 \dot{r}$ ) = a sword.]
Zool. : A genus of Medusas belonging to the family Pelagidæ.
hryy's-a-zín, 8. [Gr. xpvoós (chrusos) $=$ gold ; ix (ite), and suff. in.)

Chens.: A chemical compound which crystallizes in red needlea, melting at $191^{\circ}$.
ohry̆s-Ø1-Ø-phăn'-tine, a. [Gr. xpvoós (chrusos) $=$ gold ; ideфavтevos (elephantinos) $=$ made or ivory èidas (elephas) = an elephant.] Made partly of gold and partly of fvory.

chry̌g'-ēne, : [Gr. גpvoós (chrusos) = gold.]
Chem, : ${\underset{6}{6}}_{\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{8}-\mathrm{CH}}^{\|}{ }_{-1}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{12}$, an aromatic hydrocarbon, $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{19}$. It is obtained along with benzene by heating diphenyi in a aealed tube with hydrogen. Also obtained in the distillation of tar, pitch, de. Chrygene ia in aoluble in alcohol and ether, but cryetallises from boiling oil of turpeuting. It is a goiden yellow eolour when pare.
 golden.]

Chem. : An orange-coloured substance, $\mathrm{Si}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. (?) It is obtained by digesting cal cium sulicide with atrong hydrochlorio seid. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and in nearly all solvente. Exposed to sunshtue it becomen lighter in colour, gives of hydrogen, and is converted into leukone, or silico-formic ecid, $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{SiO} \cdot \mathrm{OH}$.
 chrysis, the typieal genus, and Lat. fen. pl. adj. sufi -ide.]

Entom.: A family of Hymenopterous in sects, distinguished hy being furnished with a tubuliferons ovipositor. They are all parasitic, and coloured with the richest metallic hues.
chry̆s-i-më'-ni-a, s. [Gr. xpvoós (chrusos) $=$ gold, and $\mu \dot{e} v \omega$ (menō) $=$ to remain (?).]

Bot. : A genus of Laurenciacea (Fiorideous Alga). Chrysimenia clavellasa is a rare sea weed, thres to twelve inches high, forming a feathery frond composed of a branched, tabular, long, not constricted or chambered, cellular structure, flled with a watery juice The spores are angular, and are contained in dense tufta, in ceramidia borne on the sides of the branchlets. The tetraspores are tripartite and immersed in the branchlets. (Griffith \& Henfrey.)
chrys'-in, s. [Gr. xpurós (chrusos) =gold, and Eng. suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem. : A substance obtalned from the buds of species of Populus (Poplars). Chrysin when pare forms hright yellow shiniug plates which melt and sublime at $275^{\circ}$. Ferric chloride gives a violet colour with an alcoholic anlution of chrysin; it is insoluble in water. $1 t$ forms a yellow solntion with alkalies; on boiling this golution it is decomposed into phoroglucin acetic and benzoic acids, and methyl-pheny ketone.
chry̆s-ip'-tẽr-a, s. [Gr. xpvoós (chrusos) = gold, and rтє́pov (pleron) = a wing, a fin. $]$

Ichthy.: A genus of oval-boried fishes, be longing to the family Chretodontidx. They have large pectoral this.
chry̌s'-18, s. [Gr. xpvoós (chrusos) = gold.]
Entom. : The Gollen Wasp, or Ruby-tall fly a genus of Hymenoptera. They are magniti cently coloured with metallic hnes. They ar parasitic, depositing their eggs in the nests of the solitary Mason-hees or other Hymenop tera, on the larve of which their larve live. Chrysis ignita has the head, thorax, and legs of a rich blue or green, and the abdomen copper coloured. It is constantly in motion. It may be seen in summer on sunny walls poking into holes in quest of the nest of othe hymenopterous insects, of which its larta may make a prey.
ohry̌s-o-hăc'-trŏn, s. [Gr. גpuбós (chruвos) $=$ gold, and $\beta a x$ aоу (baktron) $=$ a staff, a stick.]

Bot. : A genus of liliaceons plants from the Anckland and Campbell lslanda, New Zea land. They have linear leaves, and racemose flowers (occasionally dieeclous) of a bright yellow colour. Chrysobactron Hookeri, pret.ty ilttle hog-plant, is cultivated in green houses in Britain. (Treas. of Bot.)
chryss-b-bă Lat. chrysobalan $(u s)=$ the type, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceoe.

Bot.: An order of dicotyledons, closely allied to Rosacer, and containing about twelve geners. They ars all trees or shrubs with alternats atipulate leaves, and several of
unem prodnce edibie fruits. They are claseed by Lindley in his "Rosal Alliance" betwren Calycanthacees and Fabaceex.
 = gold, and Badavos (balanos) $=$ an acorn, in reference to the yollow truit of some speoies.) Bot. : A genne of trees, the typical one of the order Chrysobalanacere, with eimple leaves, and racemes or panlcles of insignificant flowera. The frait of Chrysobalanus Icaco, the cocoa-plum, is eaten in the Weat Indien, as is another species, C.luteus, in Sierra Leone.
churys'-b-bĕr-y̆l, s. [Lat, chrysoberyllus, from Gr. \}puoós (chrusos) = gold, and $\beta$ jipvidos (bërullos) $=$ a beryl.] A green, greenish-white, or yellowiah-green orthorhombe mineral, of which there are two varietiea: (1) Ordinary Chrysoberyl, and (2) Alexandrita (q.v.).
 [Fr. chrysochlore, from Gr. $\chi$ pucos (chrusos) $=$

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Notacanthre. They are of a beautiful golden-green colonr. The larva live in cow-dung.
chry̆s-ot-chlör'-18s, s. [Gr. xpuás (chrusos) $=$ gold, and $\chi^{\lambda \omega \rho} \rho s$ (chたoros) $=$ green.]
Zool. : A genus of Talpidæ (Moles), the fur of whieh reflects most brilliant hues of green and gold. Chrysochloris aureus, or aurea, is the Golden Mole of Africa.
chry̆s'-б-chroŭs, a. [Gr. xpvaós (chrusos) $=$ gold, and xpws (chros), Ep. \& Ion. xpoós (chroos) $=$ the akin.]
Bot. : Having a yellow skin.
chry̌s-t-cól'-1a, * chrys-o-cholle, s. [Gr. хрусоко $1 \lambda \alpha$ (chrusokolla) $=$ gold solder; from Xpvaós $($ chrusos $)=$ gold, and кód入a $($ kolla $)=$ glue.]

Mineralogy:

## 1. A name of borax.

2. A silicate of protoxide of copper of a fine emeraid-green colour, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanics. It derives its name from the weak resinous lustre, and the peculiar transparency of the fractured edges. (l'uge.)
"Much Chrysocholle and also silver fire."-Sylvester Nagnaficence, 602 (Davies.)
chry̌s-ŏc'-ō-ma, s. [Gr. xpvós (chrus0s) = gold, and ком $\dot{\eta}(k o m e \bar{e})=$ hair.]
Bot.: A gemus of South African shrubs or undershrubs of the composite family, nearly allied to Linosyris, from which it differs in the hairs of its papprus being in a single series. About fifteen gpecies are enumerated. The leaves in most cases are linear in form and entire. The yellow nearly spherical flower-heads are about the size of a pea, and aingle on the ends of the branches. Chryso coma aurea is in coltivation, and is said to be a very common qieciea about Caje Town. Its leaves are linear, and about half an inch long. (Treas. of Bot.)
 $=$ gold, and корi $\nu \eta$ (koruné) =a club.]
Bot.: A curious genus of small annual Australian piants, helonging to the composite family. They are branched from the base, and seldom exceed three inches in height. The leavea are sinall, linesr, and covered with loose white wool ; but the most marked fenture in the plants is the arrangement of the ture in the piants is the arrangemant of the
flower-heada. These are disposed in short fower-headk. These are disposed in short yellow cluh-shaped spikes, and each flower-
head is almost hidden by a yellow bract and head is almost hidden by a yellow bract and
contains hut two florets. Five species are eontains hut two florets. Five species are
known; they nre chiefly fonnd in the western and southern parts of Australia.
chry̆s-ŏd'-ō-mŭs, s. [Gr. xpuбós (chrusos) $=$ gold, and $\delta \dot{\mu}$ os (domos) $=$ a houre, a huilding.]
Zool.: A genus of Mollnsca, the sbelis of which are large, and of a beautiful nrange colour. The hasal chamel is comparatively ahort, and the body whorl ventricose. Family, Muricide. It is now reduced to a auh-genus of Fusus.
charys-b-găs'-tẽr, s. [Gr. xpuás (chrusos) $=$ gold, and $\gamma \dot{\sigma} \sigma T \eta p$ (gaster) $=$ a atomach.]
Entom. : A genus of Dipterous insects, beionging to the famlly Syrphidæ. Chrysogaster splendens has the head and thorax green and
bin, bбy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; cin, ap; rexpect, Xenophon, exdgt. -Yig.

the abdomen purple－black，the sider greenish the antenne yellow．It is half an inch long． It occura in England．
 and yeuvaiw（gennaó）＝to produce．］
Chem．：An orange－coloured hydrocarbon， contained in crude anthracene．It melts at $290^{\circ}$ ，and is soluble in concentratod sulphuric acid．Traces of this substance give a yellow colour to colourless aromatic hydrocarbons．
＊chry̆s－ŏg＇－raph－y，\＆．［Gr．xpvoоүрaфia （chrusographio），from хpvás（chrusos）＝gold ；
 to write．］
1．The art of writing or llluminsting in lettera of gold．
2．A letter or other writing executed in lettere of gold．
abry＇s＇－ol－dine，s．［Gr．xpvois（chrusos）$=$ gold ；eidos（eidos）＝like，and Eng．suff．－ine ．
Chem．：Metadiamidazobenzene， $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{~N}_{4}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}-\mathrm{NNC}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2}$ ．The hydrochloride is sold commercially as chrysoidine．It is an orange－yellow colouring matter．Cbryaoidine s prepared by mixing a one per cent．solution of $s$ diazobenzens galt with a ten per cent solution of metadiamidabenzens；the reaulting blood－red precipitata is dissolved in boiling water，the solution is cooled to $50^{\circ}$ ，and pre－ cipitated with ammonis，and the erystallized from alcohol of 30 per cent．，then from boiling water．Chrysoidine forms golden needles， soluble in alcohol，melting at $1 i^{\circ}$ ．It is a baae from mono－acid salts which dissolve in base from mono－scid salts which dissolve in
water forming a yellow solution，which is water forming a yellow solution，which is
turned crimson by excess of acid．By the turned crimson by excess of acid．By the
action of tin and hydrochloric seid it is action of tio and hydrochloric acid it is
resolved into aniline $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$ and triamido－ resolved into aniline
benzene， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{3}$ ．
chry̆s－あ－lăp＇－І̌，a．［Gr．रpvaós（chrusos）$=$ gold，and $\lambda \in \pi i s$（lepis）$=$ a scale．］Resembling golden acales．

## chrysoleple acid，s．

Chem．：An acid obtained in beantiful golden－ yellow seales from the mother liquid and washings of chrysamic acid．It has been discovered to be the same as picric acid ［Carbazotic acia．］
ohry̆s＇－言－līte，s．［Fr．chrysolithe；Lat．cruso－ lithus；Gr．xpvaódeoos（chrusolithos），from xpuoús（chrusos）$=$ gold，and $\lambda i \theta o s$（lithos）$=\mathrm{a}$ stone．］

## Mineralogy：

1．A green－coloured orthorhombic mineral of a vitreons lustre，transjarent or translu－ cent．Hardoess，6－7；s1．gr．，3．33－3．5． Compos．：Silica， $3163-44^{\circ} 67$ ；protoxide of iron， $6.0-29.71$ ；mrotoxide of mangancse， $0-1.81$ ；magnestia， $3240-50.49$ ．It is gene－ rally divided into two classes ：－（1）Precious of a pale yellowish－green colour and trans－ parent，so as to be fit for jewelry．This is fonnd in the Levant．（2）Common：Dark yel－ lowish－green to olive，or bottle－glass green； common in basalt and lavas，at times in large masses，having a rectangular outline．The chrysolithus of Pliny was probably our topaz， and his topaz our chrysolite．It frequently changes colour，beconiug brownish or reddish－ brown through the oxidation of the iron． Uader the action of carbonated waters，the fron is carried of instead of being peroxidizel， and also some of the magoesia is remoyed at and asso some of the magoesia is removed at
the same time；and thins may come serpen－ the same time；and this msy come serpen－
tine and picrosmine，which often retain the crystalline form of chrysolite．

## 2．The same as Zircon（q．v．）．

3．The aame as Topaz（q．v．）．
4．A varisty of Tourinaline，also calle， 1 Brazilian Emerald or Peridot of Brazil．It is green and transparent．
5．The same as Apatite（q．v．）．
Iron chrysolite
Min．：The same sa Fayalite（q．v．）．
Iron manganese chrysolite：
Min：A mineral near Fayalite，but con－ taining besides protoxide of iron，zome prot－ oxide of mangazese and lime and a little magnesia，thus spproaching hyalosiderite． Coompos．：Silica， $29 \cdot 16$ ；slumima， $1 \cdot 56$ ；prot－ oxide of iron， 55.87 ；protoxide of manganese， 8.47 ；magneaia， 3.23 ；lime， $2 \cdot 29$ ．It occura In a gneissoid rock consisting partly of augite and garnet at Tuasberg in Sweden．（Dana．）

## Titaniderous chrysolite：

Min．：A massive reddish－brown miveral from the talcose echist of Pfunders，in the Tyrol，having eome resemblance to boltonite； $\mathbf{s p}$ ．gr．，9•25．It contains 3.5 to $5 \cdot 3$ of titanic scid，with 6 per cent．of protoxide of iron．
＊chry̆s－ŏ1＇－ó－g̀y̆，s．［Gr．xpvaós（chrusos）$=$ gold，money，and dóyos（logos）$=\mathrm{a}$ discour6e．］ A discourse or treatise on wealth．（Brande．）
chry̆s－ŏl＇－ö－phŭs，8．［Gr．xpuбós（chrusos） $=$ gold，and $\lambda$ ópos（lophos $)=$ a crest．］
Ornith．：The Walking Tyrants，a genus of birds belonging to the Tyrant Shrikes．Family， Laniadæ．They are natives of Brazil．
chry̌s－ŏ1＇－o－pŭs，s．［Gr．xpvaós（chrusos）$=$ gold，and domós（lopos）＝a piece，a slice．］
Entom．：A genus of Coleopterous ：asects， belonging to the family hisincophorn．
chry̆s－ö＇ma，s．［Gr．xpvós（chrusos）＝gold， and $\sigma \omega \bar{\mu} a$（soma）$=\mathrm{s}$ body．］
Bot．：A genus of North American com－ posite plants，considered by the suthors of the＂Flora of North America＂to be the same as that of the Golden Rod（Soli－ dago）．The specles are perennial plants， dago）．The species are perennial plants， With alternati lance－shaped entirs or serrated
leaves，aonietimes furuished with pellucid leaves，aonistimes fursished with pellucis
dots；sad they bear terminal corymbs of yel－ dots；and they bear terminal corymbs of yel six to eight flareta，one to thras of them being strap－ahsped．
＊chry̆ss－b－măg＇－nẹt，s．［Gr．крvaós（chrusos） $=$ gold，and Eng．magnet（q．v．）．］The load stone．（Addison．）
 （chrusomèlolonthion）＝s little golden beetie．］ Entom．：The typical genus of the family Chrysomelida（q．v．）．Sixteen species are British．
chry̆s－t－měl－1－dæ，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．chryso－ mell（a）；aud fem．pl．adj．suff．－idae．］
Entom．：A family of Coleopterous insects， tribe Cyclica．They have ovate，convex bodies；tarsi four－jointed ；antemne not cla－ vate；larva generally naked．They live on the leaves of plasts．Thirty－eight genera are enumerated by Sharp as British．These insects are often very brilliantly coloured green，purple，llue，browa，\＆c．，a commixture of colours being Jnet with even in the Eng－ lish species．
chry̆s＇－ठ－phāne，s．［Gr．xpvoós（chrusos）＝ gold，and \＄aiv（phuinö）＝to appear．］
Min．：A variety of seybertite，occurriag in reddish－brows to copper－red brittle foliated masses．Sp．gr．，3．148．The British Mnsemin Catalogue makes Chrysophane a aynonym of Clintonita（q．v．）
＊chry̆s－ö－phăn＇－1c，a．［Gr．хрvбós（chrusos） $=$ gold；paivm（phuino ）$=$ to appear ；sulf． －ic． 1 Appearing like or resembliug gold in coleur

## chrysophanic acid，s．

Chem．：Parietie acid，rheic acid．A modification of dioxymethylanthraquinone $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{4}=\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{5} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{3}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．Chysophanic acid occurs in the lichen Parmelia parietina， in senna leaves，and in rhubarb root，aod is extracted by ether， $1 t$ forms golden yellow prismatic crystals，which melt at $162^{\circ}$ ，and is reduced by zinc－dust to methyl－anthracene． It dissolves in alkalies，forming a red solution．
＂chry̆s－ǒph＇－il－īte，s．［Gr．хpuбós（chrusos） ＝gold，and фías（philos）$=$ a lover．］A lover of gold．（Lamb．）
chry̆s－ŏph＇－ôr－a，s．［Gr．xpveós（chrusos）$=$ gold ；popós（phoros）$=$ bearing；фépw（pherō） $=$ to bear．］
Entom．：A geaus of Coleopterons insects， belonging to the family Lamellicornes．The apecies are of most beantiful golden and green colours．
chry̆s＇－交－phry̆s，s．［Gr．Xpeá́s（chrusos）＝ gold，and oфpus（ophrus）$=$ the brow．］

Ichthy．：A genus of fishes belonging to the family Chetodontidæ，having bodies attenu－ sted at each end．
chry̆s＇－ot－phy̆ll，s．［From Gr．xpvaós（chrusos） $=$ gold，and $\phi \dot{\lambda} \lambda \lambda \frac{1}{}$（phullon）$=\mathbf{a}$ leaf．］A
golden colouring matter found in learo （Rossiter．）
chry̆s－ó－phy̌1＇－1ŭm，s．［Gr．хpvaós（chrusos） $=$ gold，and $\phi \dot{u} \lambda \lambda a \nu$（phullon）$=$ a lesf；in allu： sion to the golden colour on the under elde of the leaves．］
Bot．：A genns of Sapotaceas，concisting of trees with milky juice，slternate leaves with munerous tradeverae closely－aggregated ribs， and golden hairs on the under surface．The fruit of Chrysophyllum Cainito is $\ln$ the West Indles esteemed a delicacy nuder the dame of the Star－apple．
 gold，and ömos（opos）＝julce．］

Bot．：A genus of beautiful trees，natives of Madagascar．When the bark is cut they emit a yellow juice．
chry̌s＇－ó－präşe，＊cry̆s＇－t－pāse，＂oris＇－ о－pāçe，s．［Fr．chrysoprase；Gr．xpvod． $\pi \rho a \sigma o s($（chrusoprasos），trom xováos（chrusos）$=$ gold，and прáoov（prason）$=8$ leek，from the colour．］

Mineralogy ：
1．An spple－green variety of chalcedony， the colour due to the presence of oxide of nickel．
2．A varisty of beryl，of a pale yellowish－ grees colour．
＂The cryeopase the tenthe io tyght．＂－E．E．Aute
Pooms；Pearl， 1012
chrysoprase earth，s．
Min．：A variety of Plmelite（q．v．）．
chry̆s－ŏp＇－ra－sŭs，s．［Lat．］［CHR Ysoprabz．］ The tenth of the precious stones with which the walls of the New Jerusalem were to be adorned（Rev．xxi．20，A．V．）．Probably the Chrysoprase（q．v．），as it is rendergd in the Revisod Veraion．
chry̌s＇－ŏps，s．［Gr．хpuaós（chrusos）＝gold， sud ow（ops）＝the face．］
Entom．：A genus of Dipterous insects，be－ longing to the family Tabanide．Three species occur in this country，where they are knowe as clag－flies or gad－fies．They are all blood－suckers，and are exceedingly trouble－ some to cattle and horses in summer．
 gold，and ous（onsis）＝a face，sppearance．］
Bot．：A genus of annual or perennalal North American composite plants，the grester
portion of the species laving all thelr portion of the species llaving all their parts covered with villous or silky haira． Chrysopsis villosa，a plant with oblong halry lesves about sn inch and a hislf long，and numerous yellow flower－heads，half sn theh in diameter，is said to be one of the com－ monest plants on the prairies of the Saskst－ chawsn．C．graminifulia extends sonthwards chawsn．C．graminifota extends sonthwards close－pressed silvery hairs．（Treas．of Bot．）
chry̆s－ŏp＇ter－iss，s．［Gr．xpyбós（chrusos）＝ golid，and $\pi$ repis（pteris）$=$ a kind of fern．］
Rot．：A synonym of Phlebodium，a genus of ferrs，which includes Linnæus＇s Polypodium aureum，the apecifle sppellation seeroing to have snggested this generic name．
chry̆s－ŏp－tẽr－y̆x，s．［Gr．xpvaós（chrusos） $=$ gold，and $\pi \operatorname{req}^{\rho} \boldsymbol{\xi}($ pterux $)=\mathrm{a}$ wing．］
Ornith．：A genns of birda belonging to the sub－family Anjelinw，or Typical Chatterere， and fumily Ampelida，or Chatterers．
chry̆s－ōp＇－tĭl－ŭs，s．［Gr．Xpvais（chrusos）＝ gold，and $\pi$ ridov $(p t i l o n)=a$ wing or plume．］ Ornith．：A genus of birds belonging to the sulb－family Picine and family Pieidæ，or Wootpeckers．They are natives of tropical imerica
chry̌s＇－ò－quĭn－ōne，s．［Eng．chrys（ene），and quinone．］
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．It is obtained by the action of chremic acid on chrysene dissolved in acetic acid．It crystallizes in red needles melting at $235^{\circ}$ ．It dissolves in a solution of sodinm disulphite and the concentrated sola－ tinu deposits colourless crystals which are de－ composed by water with liberation of chryso－ quinone．The reactions of chrysoquinone resemble those of phenanthrenequinoue．It yielis when heated with soda－lime a hydro－ earbon $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{12}$ ．

[^127]chrys-or'rhō-ē, s. [Gr. xpoós (chrusos) $=$ gold; and pón (rhoe) $x$ a stream, a flowling, (rheo) $=$ to flow.)
Bot.: A genus of Chamelsaciaceex, consist. ing of a rigid shrub from the Swan river, with narrow terete leaves and terminal corymbe of 2 bright-yellow flower.

* chry̆ys'-t-spẽrm, s. [Gr. xpvaós (chrusos) $=$ goid, and $\sigma$ rippa (sperma) $=\mathrm{a}$ seed.] A means
ohry̆s-ठ-splē'-n̆̈-ŭm, s. [Gr.xpvoós (chrusos) $=$ gold, and $\sigma \pi \lambda \dot{\eta} \eta \eta$ (splènè) $=$ the spleen; in reterence to its supposed efficacy in diseases of the spleen.]
Bot.: Golden Saxifrage. A small genne of animportant herbaceous plants, belonging to the Saxifragacee, among which they are discriminated by their one-celled seed-vessel, and by being desititute of petals. Two species are indigenons to Britaln, and scareely differ from one another, except that one has the leaves opposite, the other alternate. The flowers, which are bright yellowish-green, appear in April and May, growing in Hast tufts at the eunmit of the stems. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium is the commoner species. C. atterni. folium is more abundant in the north. It was fornerly used as aslight tonic. (Lindley.) The genus is represented in varions parts of the world hy planta of similar hahit, none of which are worthy of cultivation.
 $=$ gold, and $\sigma \tau \dot{a} u{ }^{2}($ stachus $)=$ an ear or spike of corn.]
Bot. : $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ genns of climbing fhrubs, belonging to the order Combretaceex. They sre natives of Brazil.
ohry̆s's'ot-tile, s. $\quad[G r . ~ x \rho v \sigma o ́ s ~(c h r u s o s)=$ gold, and rinos (tilos) $=$ fine hair.]
Min. : A delicately fibroua variety of Serpentine. Colour, greenish-white, green, olive rreen, yellow, and hrownish. Sp. gr., $2 \cdot 219$. It often coustitutes aeama in Serpentime. It includes most of the silky amisnthns of serpentine rocka. The original chrysotile was from Reichenatein. (Dana.)
ahry̆s-ō'-tǐs, s. [Gr. xpvoós (chrusos) = gold, and oùs (ouz), genit. むitos (otos) $=$ an ear.] Ornith.: A genus of South American parrots, having the face and ears yellow.
chry̌s-б-tŏx'-ŭm, s. [Gr. रpuvós (chrusos)= gold, and togov (toxon) = an arrow, a alhaft.] Entom.: a genus of Dipterons insecta.
ohry̆s-0.'-tŭs, s. [Gri. Xpuoós (chrusos) = gold, snd ouvs (ous), genit. $\dot{\omega}$ oos (otos) $=$ an ear.] Entom: : A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Tanyatoms.
ahrỳs'-б-tȳpe, s. [Gr. xpugós (chrusas)= gold, and $\tau$ inos (tupos) $=$ an impression.] Photography:

1. A proceas diacovered by Sir John Herschel, in which s aheet of paper is saturated with a solution of ammonio-citrate of iron dried in the dark. Exposed in a camera or printing-frame, the faint picture is developed by brushing over with a neutrbl solution of chloride of gold washed in water repeatedly fixed by a wesk solution of iodide of potassium and then finally washed and dried. ( $k$ ulight.) 2. A picture obtained by the proceas descrived in 1 .
 gold, and $\xi \dot{\nu} \lambda o v($ xulon $)=$ wood.]
Bot: : The name of a Sonth Bolivian tree, now refcrred to Howardia (q.y.). It deriveil its name from the yellow colour of its wood.
ohry̆s-täl'-1ō-tȳpe, s. [Eng. ohrystal $=$ cryatal, and type.]
Phot.: A name given to a kind of picture on s tranalucent material ; an opalotyle.
chry-stis-mebs, s. [Chalistias.] ( 0 . Scotch.)
chry̆s-ür'-ŭs, s. [Gr. $\quad$ povoós (chrusos) $=$ gold, and òvá (oura) $=$ a tail.]
Bot. : A genua of grasscs belonging to the tribe Festacex. Only one species ia de ecribed, Chrysurus cynosuroides, which is the Lamarckia aurea of some suthora. Thia hand-
some dwarf-habited annual grass is a native of the eouth of Europe and north of Africa, and is occasionally cultivated in botanical gsrdens.
chth ${ }^{\prime}$-nil-an. a. [Gr. Xosvios (chithonios) $=$ earthly.] Beionglng to the carth.
"The terreatrial Earth-mothar and her cehehomian
 Hyth, 1 , 280 .
chŭb, * chŭbbe, s. [Cf. Dsn. kobbe $=$ a neal; Sw. kubb $=$ a block, e log. (Skeat.)]
Ichthy.: A river fish, Leuciscus cephalus, belonging to the genus Leuciscus and family Cyprinidx. It is a coarse-fleshed fish, full of bones, very timid, end frequenting the deepest holes of rivers. It is slso callied a cheven or chevin.
*hub-cheeked, $a$. Having chubby or fst cheeks.

* chub-faced, $a$. Having a chubby or fat face. (Marston: Antonio's levenge, iv. 2.)
Chưbb, s. \& $a$. [From the name of the inventor and maker, a London lockamith.]
A. As subst. : The person referred to in the etymology.
B. As adj. : (See the coupounds),

Chubb-key, s. A key spccisilly intended for a Chubb-lock.
Chubb-Lock, s. A patent lock constructed on the tumbler system [TivazaEn], and having in sddition, a lever called \& detector, which is so fitted that if any one of the tumblers be raised higher than it should be the whole of the apparatus ia ixed immorsbly by a boit, thus completely preventing the picking of the lock.
${ }^{\text {© }}$ Chubbed, $a$. [Eng. chub; ed.] Chabby, chub-faced.


- chŭb'-běd-něss, s. [Eng. chubbed; -ness.] Chybbiness (q.v.).
¢hŭb'-bi-něss, s. [Eng. chubby; -ness.] The quslity or atate of being chublyy or chubfaced.
chŭb'-by̆, $a$. [Eug. chub; -y.] Fst and plump like s chub, eapecially said of the fsce.
* ¢hŭck (1), * çhŭk, v.i. \& t. [A variant of cluck (q.v.).]
I. Intransitive:

1. To cluck or make a noise like a hen when calling ber chickena together.
"He chukkith when hathath a corn S.-Rounde,
And to him renuen than his wies alie. 18
2. To langh in s suppressed or convalsive manner, to chuckle.
"But, bold-1ac'd Satyr, ptrain not orer hish,

II. Trans. : To call, as a hen ber chickena.
"Then crow ing clapped has whng th' appointed cail,
To chuck hib wives tobether in the hall
To chuck his wives vobetner ingien: cook \& Fox, 430 ,
¢̧hŭck (2), * ${ }^{\text {ghock, }}$ v.t. [Fr. choquer $=$ to sive a alock to : Dut. schokken $=$ to jolt, to shake ; schok $=$ a ahock, \& jolt.] [CHock, Sноск.]
3. To strike gently under the chin.
4. To throw with force, to fling.
"As if her hand hat chucked a mhlling."

* chuck-farthing, $\delta, \& a$.
I. As subst. : An old game in which money was thrown so as to fall into a hole prepared for the purpose. It is alluded to in "The Woman turned Bully," A.d. 1675. (Halliwell.)
 II. As adj. : Trifiling, pitiful.
 chuck-hole, 8 .

1. A deep hole in a waggon rut. (Webster.) 2. Chnck-farthing (q.v.).

+ çhŭck (3), v.t. [Снuck (3), s.]
Mech.: To place or hold in a chuck in turning.
chŭck (1), s. [a variant of chicken.]

1. The voice or call of a lien, the sound by which fowis are called together to be fed
"Ho made tha chuck tour or nve timee that people use to makik
*2. A term of endearnent.

${ }^{3}$ 3. Any slight noiee.
¢hŭcle (2), s. [Cuvck (2), v.]
2. A blight tap or blow under the chin.
3. $\Delta$ throw.
4. A marble ased in the game of taw. (Scotch.)
¢̧hŭck (3), s. [Probabiy connected with chuck (2), z
5. Mech.: An sppendage to slethe. Being screwed on to the nose of the mandrel, it ia masde to grasp the work to le turued. There are several varieties, such as the eccentric chuck which is designed for changing the centre of the work ; the elliptic or oval; the geometric, \&c. [Nose-Enoine.]
6. Naut.: $\Delta$ warping chuck is one in which hawsers or ropes run. Friction rollers prevent the wesring of the rope. It is used on the rail or other portion of s ship's side.
chuck-lathe, s. A lathe in which the work la held by a socket or
 grasping device uttached
 to the revolving mandrel of the head-stock. lt is used for turning ahort work, such aa cups, spools, balls, and a great variety of ornsmental and useful articlea.

## chuck-will's widow, s.

Ornith.: A species of Goatsucker, Caprimulgus carolinensis, a native of the Sonthern States of North America. The name is so attempt to reproduce the note of the bird.
"It wanted hut a few minutes of midnight, when anddenly the clear and diatinet volce to tree in the garden below the window where I was sitting, nnd garan bew yard from me It was exactly as if
only a few
human heing had apoken the worda. chuck- Widow.

chŭcl'-ět, s. [From the voice of the bird. A name given to the Blackbird, laland oi Hoy, Orkney.
"In winter-it has only a squeniling volce. 11 ke the word chuck, chuck, neveral times reperted, whence the Hoy uame."-Low: Fauna Oread., P . 58 .
¢hŭck'-1e. s. \& a. [A dimin. of Eng. cluuck (2), 8.]
I. A barn-door fowl.
"Though its no tike our barn-door ehuckies at 2. A chuckie-stane.
3. (Pl.) A game like chuck-farthing (q.v.) in which stones are used inatead of coins.
chuckie-stane, 8. A pebble such as children play at chuckies with.
"taned."-Scott: Rob Roy, eli. xiv.
¢hŭck'-le (le as ell), (i), v.t. \& i. [A frequent. form from chuck (1) v. (Malm): pro bably more immediately related to choke (Skeat).]

* A. Transitive

1. To call together as a hen her chickena
"iii chuckte item together."-Dryderh
2. To fondle.
he must chuckle you, and moan you."Dryden: Spanish Friar.
B. Intrans. : To laugh convulsively or in a suppressed and broken manner.

* çhŭck' ${ }^{\prime}$ 1e (2), v.t. [A frequent. form from chuck (2), v. (q.v.).] To throw together, to mix up. "She ch "chles tigether a whote covy of
perfumes."-Genteman fakeructed, p. 17
¢hŭck'-Ic, s. [Chuckle (1), v.] A sbort convulsive or suppreased langh
*huckle-chin, s. A double-chin.
 -dian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion =shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -cious, -tious, -sious =shŭs. -ble, kle, \&c. =bel, Irgl.

The de waps from wis chuckle chen


+ chnokle-head, s. A thick - headed fellow, a numskull.
"Is he not much handeomer and better hnllt than thii.
t chuckle-headed, a. Thick-headed, dull, atupid.
ghŭck'-líng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cevekle, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verh).
C. As subst. : The act of making a chuckling nolse; a chuckle.
* chŭd, v.t. [Cod.] To champ, to bite.
"When she rides the horse chuds bis bit so cheer-

chŭd'-dèr, s. [Hind. chudur, e corruption of chadur $=$ a sheet.] In India, a sheet inade of silk, mualin, or cambric, thrown over the bead of Mussulman and sonse Hindoo women, and reaching to the ground. When they go into the street they generally wrap theniselves in it, ss they do also when golng to sleep. (Herklots \& Jaffur Shurreef.)
chŭd'-rēme, cŭd'-rēme, s. [lr. cudthrom $=a$ weight, a load.] An ancient designation of whst is called a stone weight.
 octo nale do Braseo, et Derchede mation et Chediber makle."-Chart. Sti. Andr. Craufurds onicers of state
* chû- ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{t}$, *. [Chewer.] A kind of forcemeat.

As for chuets, which are 114 awian mincel meat, inpartly with cream. or almore or pintacho millik."一 Bucon: Natural Fistory.
" chuf, s. [Coof.] (Scotch.) (Maitland:

* $¢$ hŭff, * çhuffe, a. \& s. [Etym. doubtful; Lif. chub and Welsh cyff=astock, a stump.] [Choffe.]
A. As aulj.: Fat-faced, with fat or puffed out cheeks.
"Chuff: bouffe"-Putsgraze. fellow.
"That gaw a butcher, a butcberly chufo ladvedo. ."
* chuff-headed, $a$. Thick-headed, chuckbeaded.
'A great chuffheated Priest that stood hy, apake,
* ©hŭf'rér, s. [Eng. chuff; -er.] A chuff, a 'Herkyos now whit ehalle befslle Of thin fals chufer here."' Town iryet., p. 21a,
©hŭf'-fie, $a$. [Eng. chuff; -ie $=-y$.] Fatfaced: having a double chin.
chuffie-cheekit, $a$. Having full cheeks. (Seotch.)
chuffie-checks, s. pl. or sing.

1. Lit. (Pl.): Full cheeks.
2. Fig. (Bymetonomy): A iudicrous designation for a full-faced child.
© ©hưff $-\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{1} \mathbf{y}$, adv. [Eng. chuffy; -ly.] In a chulfy manner; mughly, surlily, clowniahly.
'çhŭff'-ǐ-něss, s. [Eng. chuffy; *ness.] The quality of baing chuffy; roughress, rudeness, clownishness.
"In mplte of the chumnezs of hls appearance."- Wias
dgroorth: Absentes, ch. $x$ vi (Davies.)
"chŭf'-fing, s. [Eng. chulf; -ing.] Rudehess, clownishness.
"That wase chuffinng and falle."
"chŭf'-fy̆, " chŭf' fie, a. [Eng. chu 1. Fat-faced. (Mainuraring.)
3. Rough, rude, clownish.
chuffy-bricks, s. Bricks which are pufled out by the escape of rarefled air or steam during burning.
Chăk (I), s. [A.S. cedce $=$ the cheek .] A disease, mentioned ln Rouli's "Cursing," MS., affecting the cheek or jaw.
"The chukis, that haldif the chaftly fra chowing, Oloss Complaint of Socel., p. 232

* chŭk (2), s. \& v. [Cнuck (1).]
chule (3), s. [Etym doubtful.] The Scots name for the Isopodons Crustacean, Asellus marinus.
* chŭll, * chŭl'-1̊́n, v.t. [Gf. Ger, kollern, kullern.] To deceive, to chear, to drive sbout.

chinm, $s$. [Said to be a corruption either of comrade ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.), or of chamber-fellow (q.v.), but there is no evidence.]

1. Gne who lives in the same room with snother; a comrade.
"Hischum wha cortuinly the thite."-Flalding: Tom 2. A Me Win., cho 11.
2. A ciose compenion.
¢̧hum, v.t. \& i. [Chum, s.]
*I. Trans.: To place or appoint a person to occupy the same room with soother.
"You'll be chummed on somebody to-morrow."-
II. Intrans.: To occupy tbe same room with another.
çhŭ-ma'r, s. [Anglo-Indian, from Findust, chümár, chamár.] A worker in leather; s shoemaker, a cobbler.
chŭm'-běl-1y̆, chŭm'-bĕ-1ēe, s. [Hind. Se., chambeli; Mahratta chumetēe.] Auy species of Indian Jasminc. Spec., Jasminum grandiforum. The flowers are strung on threads and worn in necklaces or entwined in the hair of native women. (Lindley, dc.)
ohǔm'-1āy, çhím'-1ĕy, s. [Chimney.] (Scotch.)

+ çhum'-mage, s. [Eng. chum; -age.] The act of, or charge for, chumusing with another ; slao attrib. in such a phrase as "a chummage ticket." (Dickens.)
çhump, s. [Icel. \%umpr $=\mathrm{s} \log$, a block, and kubbu $=$ to chop.] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, siualler than a block.
"When one is battered, they can quickly, of a chump
of woxi, sceommodnte theunelves with another." Noxan.
chump-chop, A chop cut from the chumpend of the loid.
chump-end, s. The thick end; usually sppliad to a loin of mutton.
"Shsped an if they had been nnskilfully cut off the

* çhŭmp'-1̆sh, a. [Eng. chump; -ish.] Boorish, clownish, rough.
"With chesmplen looks, hard words and socret
Bigha."-Sidney: Arcadia, p. 201 .
† Çhŭm'-shĭp, s. [Eng. chum and ship.] The state or condition of being a chum with another ; close intimacy, (De Quincey.)
chun, s. [Cbun, v.] A term applied to the sprouts or germs of barley, in the process of making malt; also to the shoots of potatoes, when they begin to apring in the heap.
çhŭn, v.t. [Mœ®s-Goth. keinan $=$ to sprout, to germinate.] (See phrase.)

To chun potatoes: To prevent vegetation In turning them; to nip off the shoots which hreak out from what are called the ect oreycs.
Çhû-năm', s. [Anglo-lndian; Hind. chuina.] Lime or anything made of it, aa stuceo, dec. The Madras chunam, made of calcined shells, is considered the best.
"The walls sud columps sre covered with chunam, prepared from calciued shells, whlch in whiteness ani
polish rivas the purity of marble. - Sir E. Tennent : Ceylom, 11. 203.
çhŭñ-cō-a, s. [Peruvian arbol de chunchu; the name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of trees belonging to the order Combretaceæ. They are natives of Peru.
çhünk, s. [Prohably a variant of chump (q.v.).] A ahort thick lomp of anything.
çhưñ'-ky̆, $a$. [Eng. chunk; -y.] Thick and Ghort, chumpy. (American.)

¢hû-păt'-ty̌, \%. [Anglo-Ind., from Find. chu. patee.] An unlesvenod cake made of flonr, water, and salt.

¢hû-prăs-sēe', s. [Hind, chuprasee, chaprdef, trom chaprus, chapras $=$ e badge. Anglis Indian.] Cbe wearing an otfcial badge, generally a brosd and passing over one shoulder end around the eide opposite to it A chuprassee in recembles what dle here, st other times ho acts as $s$ police offleer.

çũurçh, " ghirghe, "çyyrçhe, "çheŗ̧he, * ghurche (Eng.), kirk, " kirise, " kyrke (Mid. Eng. © Scotch), s. \& n. [Gr, кvpíakov (kuria$k o n)=$ pertaining to the Lord, from Kípos (kurios) $=$ the Lord iA.S. circe, cirice, cyrce: O. Sax. kirika; O. H. Ger. chiricke; M. H. Ger. kirche; Ger. kirche; Dut kerk; Dan. kirke ; Sw. kyrka, Icel. kirkja. It is believed that the word кuptakn (kuriake) originally passed over from the Greeks to the Goths, the first Tentonic tribe converted to Christisnity. From the Goths it diffused itself over the other Teutonic tribes, ultimately reaching the Ssxons, and through them becoming Introdnced into the Engish tongue. Waisirid Strajo, who wrote about A.D. 840, gave thit
explanation of the origin of the word "kyreh." (Trench: On the Study of Words, pp. 67, 68.)]
A. As substantive:
*. Ariginally used in a wide sense for a Christian church, e Jewish synagogue, or a heathen temple.
"And lo the vell of the church was torl in two John Chete.)
TTall the gods devoutiy she did offer frankincense
comene." above them all the church of Jesus the did
A building : Dota Metamorphoses, hk. and consecrated for
"Chireche is holl Godes hus.
me kiriaki
and le clopped in
dominicalis. Murrish, H2 $2 s$.
"It conprehends the whole ohurech riz the nava, Which in oveu incladed under the word church. $-4 y^{\text {: }}$ Ufo: Pareraon.
3. A body of Christian believers, worshlpping together in one place, under the same ininiater, and with the same form of worship.
"They ordained thern elders to every chureh."-
4. The whole body of Christions coilect1vely
 otherwise the pritititive church would yot have for horre these practices for thrve bundred yerri, zes Acknowledged by those of the enarch of Roine. "1 The vial ar.
eajthfut men, in the whlch the pure Word of God in
preached. "-Book of Common Prayer, Art
preached. - Book of Common Prayer, Art, xlx.
5. A distinct section or division of Christ ians organised for worship under a certain form. Thus we apeak of the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Greek, the Lalin Churches, \&c.
6. The religious Influence exercised by Christians in the aggregate; eccleslsstical authority or influence, as diatinguished from the civil power.

The amme ertuinal masy he sbolved hy the ehureh and cundermined by the athite: Ahsolved or pardoned by -1. Church of England:
(1) Hist.: The foregoing designation is used in two aenses; first, a general one signifylng the Church regarded as continuous, which from the first triumph of Christianity till now, has been that of the English peopie, shi secondly, in a more specitic sense, the Protestant Church now cstablisbed to England as distinguished from the Church of Rome.
As carly as the 2ud century, Tertullian ease that those parts of Britain which were insccessible to the Romans had become subject to Christ. They recelved the gospel from Gaul and not from Rome. This Celtic Church was driven from E. and S. Eugland by the Saxons.

Cite, tăt, täre, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pơt,


These invaders were gradually converted by Angustin and his companione sent from Rome for che parpose, and by the early part of the Tth centary, the seven kmgdoms of the heptarchy were all nomtnally Christian. In England, as elsewhere, the centuries between the
Tth and the 13 th were marked ly the growth and nltimate domiastion of the Papacy, and in 1218, King John, to the diegust of his enbjects, snirendered his crown to the Roman legate. But the submission was never complete, and certain Parliamentary meesures in civil power agadnst the encroachments of the Church, look as if they had been proposed at a much later period. In the same century, Wycltfe on the one hand, and Chaucer and the author of "Piers Plowman" on the other, inflicted heavy blows upon the Church'a reputation. Thoronghly alarmed in the 15 th century for its anpremacy, it became increasingly cruel in its treatment of "heretics," and in the 10th the Reformation came. In 1531, the royal supremacy, which was intended to supersede the papal one, was imposed on the eletgy by Heary YIII., and was made use of to produce other changes. In the same year Coverdale'a In 1549, the first ted to be read Crayer was published, and permiasion given to the clergy to marry. In the reign of Edward VI., A.D. 1547 to 1553 , more eweeping measures of reform were carried out under the anspices of foreigo rather than English Protestant leaders, but these were completely swept away in the great reaction in favour of Roman Catholicism which arose when Mary came to the throne. Thers io evidence that in 1553, when Queen Mary began to reign, the Protestants Were in a minority, but in 1558, when Queed Elizabeth came to the throne, they had become a majority, the fires of Smithfeld and other placee having produced an effect the exact opposite of that which they had been Intended to acconplish. The work of reformation was resumed under Queen Elizabeth, and in 1563 the thirty-nine articies becane, as they still contiane to le, the authoritative statement of the Church's creed. Two parties church: the came into antagoaism in the Church: the Puritans, who wished to conof Geneva and of Scotland of the churclies of Geneva and of Scotland; and an Anglican party, who were reluctant to break 60 comfrom 14th to 16th January, 1604, at Hampton Court, between the leaders on each side, failed to effect their reconciliation, and they went their separate ways. In 1611 was published the version of the Bihle which is now called the anthorised one, that which maintains its place at present, notwithstanding the issue of the revised version. The disputes between the Puritans and the Anglicans continned during and remaiader of the reign of Eizabeth, During the Civil War, which commenced in During it was a great object with the Parlia1640, it was a great object with the Parlia-
mentary party to obtaln asslatance from the mentary party to obtain asslatance from the three years, having risen in 1637 against an effort to force upon them a liturgy which they abhorred. An ecclesiastical, as well as a political, union was proposed by the Scotch, Who were then, as now, Presbyterian ; and in 1644, the Book of Common I'rayer was suppressed and the directory of public worship divines substituted in its room. A reaction against the new arrangements was not long in arising, and with the return of monarchy episcopacy was restored. In 1662 , the Act of Uniformity was passed, which compelled abont 2,000 clergymea, mostly Presbyterian in sentiment, to resign their bviags, and laid the foundation of modern Nonconformity. The Act is still in force. The effort of James II., in vielation of his coronation oath, to undo the reformation in the English Church, injured not it but himself, and the attempt has never been renewed on the part of
any subsequent sovereign. The evangelistic zeal of Whitfield, Wesley, and various other clergymen, in the 18th century, awoke the Church to new life, which did not paas away even when the followers of the two great preachers just named ceased to belong still the most numerous in the Establiahment, is, in large measure, the fruit of 18th century revival effort In the 19th, the movement has been in other directions. With 1833, just
after the passing of the first Reforin Biil, the came forth, and nlmety, in all, wers iasued within the next eight years. The ritnalistic Fithin the next elght years. The ritnalistic
party, at a later date, carried on the work which the tractarians had begun. In I860 the Essays and Reviews, and in 1862 a work by
Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch, gave prominence to the opposite pole of thought, being whet theologians call etrongly rationalistic. Church Congresses, bringing the representatlvea of these three partice face to face, aoften their antagonlems, and fesr of common danger renders them more united than they ofherwise would be.
(2) In the United States: The first Church of England serviceain the American Colonies took place at Jamestown, Virgiaia, in 1606 , the holy communion beiag celebrated by the Rev. Robert Huat, neder an awning buspended hetween the trees. The Protestant Episcopal Church centinued to prevall in Virginia durieg the colonial period, and was also estallished in the Carolinas and Georgia, while in Marylaud the freedom of religien proclained by the Reman Catholic religion proclaimed by the Reman Catholic setticrs became an intolerance of Catholiclem
when the Englieh Church gained the ruling When the Englieh Church gained the ruling
power. In the Middle Colonles the Church power. In the Middle Colonlee the Church
was never established, and in New Lngland it was Litterly opposed, but mata ita way to aome exteot io that stronghoid of Puritanism, particularly in Connecticut. Aiter the Revolution the church in America was organized under bishope consecrated in England, theugh for a long time its growth was yery slow. Within the present century, however, the growth has been rapid, ita progresa becoming so marked in the larger states that the origiual assignment of a bighop to cach atate was teuad to be jaadequate, and new dioceses were formed within the limita of the states, New York, for instaece, now having beven. The church, though still now having beven. The church, though stin low in members as compared with the other de aominations, is in an active and promising coudition. la England and w
3. Church of Ireland, Irish Church: A popular name annctimes given, prior to 1871 , to
what was not an independent denomination, what was not an independent denomination, but was an integral part of the United Church of Eogland and Ireland. It constituted the When on Ist Chureh of the two conntries. ment, disestablishing and disendowing the portion of the United Church which was in Ireland, took effect, those affected wy the measure, rejecting the name proposed by the Government for the new organization, adopted that of the lrish Church or the Church of Ireland.
4. Church of Scotland:
(1) Hist.: The original Scottish Church seeme to have been that of the Culdeea, then in mediæval timea the Roman Catholic Church Was, to a certain extent, the national chnrch in Scotland, not merely as having withio its
pale at least by profession all the people, but pale at least by profession all the people, but ful sontlern aeighbour. The church resiated the claims to aujremacy over it put forth at one time by the Archlishop of York, at another hy the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, in 1176, in self-defence cast itself into thic arms of the Roman Pontiff. When the 16th century opencd, the royal power in Scotland with, a very powerful nobility. Wheu the With, a rery powertal nobility, Whel the Reformation otruggle began, the crown re-
mained adherent to the old faith, whilst the mained adherent to the old faith, whilst the nobility tended to adopt the new. From the
war of independence, Scotland had considered war of independence, Scothand had considered on the part of England by a close alliance with France, and when the Reformation begar there wers actusily French troops in Scotland. On these the Crown rested to resist the religious movement which had been begun, but the Protestant "Lords of the Congregation," who had taken up arms to defend their cause, applied for aid to Queen Elizabeth, who sent troope to aid them in expelling the French. By a treaty aigned on the 7th July, 1560, it was stipulated that both the French and the Enghish troops sheuld withdraw from scot lane. Scottiah Parliament abolished the papal juriediction, prohibited the celebration of the mase, and reacinded all the lawe made in favour of Reman Cathoilisism. The reformers
adopted what is now callcd Preabyterian

Church governmout, though certain ouperin. tendents were appointed, with the sanction of John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, whoee offices after a time were awept away. [CHunct offices after a time were awept away. [ChUnch
covernarnt, Presbyterianiske] The first Geveral Assembly was held on 20th December, 1560. When the victory over the Church of Rome was complete, the alliazce
between the nobility and the Protestant preachers which had effected the triumph, showed symptoms of dissolving, and a largo section of the former viewed with distrust, and even active hostility, what they regarded as the too democrstic measures which knox aimed at carrying ont. But one inestimable boon was gaimed ere they parted, the nniversal establishment of parish bohoole.
The semi-republican constitution of the Church, which becsme more marked after the office of superintendent had leen awept away, and the second book of disciplize puhlished (the latter event in 1578), created jealousy in the minde of regente and of sovereigne, and four or five generations of Stoart kings put forth long and determined efforts to transform Preshyterian into Episcopal government. The project cost the livee and libertiea of far more people than the short, sharp Reformation atruggle had done, and ended at last in failure. The Revolution aettlement of 1690, re-established Presbyterianism, and the General Assembly, which had been interrupted for neariy forty yeary, luegan again to sit and hae done so annually from that time till now. Prior to the umion with England in 1707, an Act of Security was pas6od, designed to pregerve the scoteh national church from being verthrown by southern votes.
In 1712, an Act of Parliament re-introduced patronage which had been swept away. The oreration of thia enactment was one main canse of three secessione: that of the Secesaion, preeminently so called, in 1733 ; the
Kelief in 1752 ; and, the greatest of all, that Kelief in 1752 ; and, the greatest of al
which crested the Free Church in 1843.
(2) Present State: The Church of Scolland claima about half the people as at lesst its nominal adherents. Besidea the "General Asaembly," it had in 1881 sixteen aynods, eigh four preswyteries, 1,500 churches incluting mission-rooms, and 1,660 ministers and yrobationers engaged in ministerin work. It hat missions in India, Africa, and elsewhere. In
1874 the Patronage Act of 1712 was repealed, and each congregation now elects its own pastor. Its chief rivals in Scotland are the Free Church and the United Preshyterians, the latter resulting from a union of the old Secession and Relief Churches.
6. Church of Rome: For this eee Roman Catholic Church
T Church and mice: A game of children said to be the aame with the Sow in the Kirk (q.v.).

Chureh in rotundo:
Arch.: A church which, like the Pantheon, quite circular.
B. As adj.: In any way pertaining or connected with the church.
IT Obvious compounds: Church-aisle, church, church-clock, church-goer, church-wuemuer.

* church-ale, s. A feast ic commemoration of the dedication of a church.
ohurch-attire, $s$. Tha dress or vestments wore by those whe officiate in puluio worship.
ohurah-authority, s. The spiritual
juristiction of the authorities of a Church; juristiction of the auty.
* church-begot, a. Born within the pale of a church.
churoh-benoh, s.
* I. A geat in the porch of a church.

2. A seat in a church.
"Let us fo sit here upon the church-bench till twa, ohurch-bred, a. Brought up according to the priaciples and doctrine of the Church.
ohurch-bug, s. [From being often found in churchea.]
Entom. : A common naroe for a apecies of wood-louse, Oniscus asellus, belonging to the order Isopoda.
ohuroh-burial, s. Burial in a conse crated greund, and with religious rites [Berial.]



## churoh-commalssioner, ${ }^{2}$. One of a body appointed by Government to administer the church-estates. <br> The paraon taling widio and widor aroepp, Now haping on the church-commisionter, <br> church-disoipline, s. The discipline and order appointed by the Church <br> church-founder. s. One who founds or endows ehnreh. <br> church - going, ${ }^{*}$ chirche-gong, <br> chyrchegong, s. \& a <br> A. As subst. : The act or practice of sttend <br> ing Divine service in a church.

"Rob. of ©hyme., p. 380 .
*B. As adjective:

1. Calling to Divine service.

But the sonnd of the church-gotng bell
Couper's Verses, supposed to be writt. by Alex. Solkirk.
2. Habitually sttending Divine service regular in attendance st church.
church-goer, s. One whosttends church. church-government, s. The regulation and ordering of apiritual matters, or
those pertsiuing to the discipline snd work of those pertsiuing to the discipline sud work of the Church.
If Four leading views are st present entertsined regardiug church government. The first three agree that the rudiments of a acheme of church government are laid down in the New Testament. They differ, however, as to What that scheme is, much the greater number believing it to be episcopacy, though one large minority are in favour of presbyterionism, and another in lavour of congregationalism. (See these words) The fourth view, which has not a lsrge number of advocates, is that no seheme of governnent waa laid down in the New Testanent, applicable to all times and places, but that the church has the power of adapting its government to the special cireumstances in which it finds itself at any particular time. The relation in which a church stands to the atate has also a practical influenca on its govemment. [Royal supremacy.]
charch-grith, chirchegrith, ${ }^{8}$ [A.S. cyricgrith.] The right of sanetuary belonging to a church.
"He hobhte nolcue mon ehirchegrith."

* church - haw * chirche - hail, *ehirch-heil, * chircheil, * chirchehawe, s. [A.S. cyric = chureh, and haga $=$ on enclosure. ] A chureh-yard, a cemetery.

Of whe war, withouten doute,
Seuyn Sages, 2,824,
church-history, 8. The history of any Church, but especially of the Chriatian Church.
T Church history naturally divides itself Christ to the time of Constantine. (2) Froun Constantine to Muhamunad (usually From Constantine to Muhammad (usually spelt ment of Mosheim nom others, to Charlemagne ; (3) From Muhanmad, or alternatively from (3) From Muhamma, or alternatively from
Charlemagne to the Reformation; (4) From Chirlenagne to the Reformation;
the Reformation to the present time.
Icriod 1. (From the advent of Jesus Christ, B.C. t, to the Conzersion to Christianity of the Emperor Constantine, A.D. 312, or to his establin ment of that faith as the state religion, in or diviled into three sul)-periods, (1) The ministry of Jesus: (2) That of His spostles ; and (3), That of the Christian fathers after the hast of the apostles had died.

The first sub-period has been already treated of. [Cnast.] Immediately after the ascen-
sions means were taken to fill up by election sion means were taken to fill up by election
the vacancy left in the apostolie college by the Therstacy and death of Judas (Acts i. 15-2b), be a proroised by Chrias (John xiv. 16, 17, and Xhi. i- 14 , \&e.), took place soon afterwards on of tongues (Acts ii.), and then the apostles were qualified to go forth snd carry into effect the Saviour's last clarge to make disciples of all nations. Under the preaching of Peterand the other apostles, thousanda were converted ard baptised, and such a spirit of love prevailed among the converts that a Christian an Ananias and ap, but ere long it produced an Ananias and Sapphirs, and we hear of it no more (Acts iv. 32-37, v. 1-11).
The same jeslousy which hed prompted the

Jowish rulers to eeek the death of our Lord, led to the persecation of His followers, sad Stephen, stoned to death for alleged blasphemy, was the A scattering of the Christians took place, Ahich resulted in the founding of other which resuited in the founding of other in Syria, where the disciples of Jesus for the first time received the name of Christians (Acts xi. 26.) [Ceristian.]
Previous to this, Peter, moved by a vision, had begun to preach to the Oistiles (Acts xi. 1-18), and not long afterwards Saul of Tarsus, once s better persecutor of the Christians but now a convert, was sent out as colleague to Barnabas, on a missionary journey chiefly through Asia Minor, and ultimstely became the spleodidly sacuessful spostle of the Gentiles (Acts xiii. 2, sc.). No complete coalesceoce ever took place between th8 Jewish and the Gentile elements in the early church. The Jews, with s few honour-
sble exceptiona, imbued with caste pride, stsble exceptiona, imbued with caste pride, st-
tempted to imposea Judaic yoke on theirGentile brethren, and not ultimately succeeding, many of them in the secood century withdrew from the church catholic, and formed the two sects of the Nazarenes and the Ebionitea, the former belief in the divinity of Christ Whilst Jerusalem stood the unconverted Jews lost no opportunity of peraecuting Christianity, hut their influence was to a large extent swept away by the partial destruction of Jernsalem fter in 70 A.D., and its totsl deatritetion century. Before the frehochab in the second century. Before the first of these events had taken plsce, persecution on the part of the at intervals doring the whole of the first period. The Roman persecutiuns are generslly called ten; but if only those which were universal be reckoned, they were fewer than thst number, whilgif those which were local be taken slso into sccount, they wers nore. After the last and severest of these-called Diocletisn's persecution, though its real inatigator was his son-in law Galerius-a convert of high rank, Constantine, was obtained, who became emperor in A.D. 312, and in 321 or earlie eatablished Christianity as the Stste religion.
Period 2. (From the Conversion of Constantine or his estabtishment of Christianity
as the state religion, to the rise of Mruhammad): Whilst sll along there had been a general agreement as to Christian doctrine, the several tenets had not been exactly defined. but when controversy regarding any one of them arose, it was for the first time precisely atated. The question whether our Lord was equal with the Father, sud truly and absolutely Divine, or whether, as Arius alleged, he was but the first of created beings, was settled hy the Conneil of Nice in 325 in favour of the rormer view, and though a long struggle between the Trinitarians and the Arians took place, and thougl aometimes one and sometimes the other party prevailed, the church Gltimately settled into belief in the Three-One God. [Arianism.] Other doctrines were settled by the decision of couneils. (For these see Covscil.) The fall of the Western empire in the fifth century almost dissolved the eivil power in Italy snd elsewhere, but the church was equal to the crisis, and was ultimately enabled to convert the barbarous nations to the Christian faith. In those ages of political confusion a od intellectual darkness, whilst as yet society was not fully reconstituted, primitive Christianity became considerally modified, sud finally in became collship of images was introduced into the church.

In A.D. 569 or 570 Muhammad was horn, and when ho sought for religious light, his mind revolted from the Arab and all other idolatry.
He was opposed also to the doctrines of the He was opposed also to the doctrines of the
Trinity, and of the Sonship of Christ, sgainst which his religion may be considered as a re action. [Mtinambadanism.] This second
period may he made to end with the first period may he made to end with the first with the Muhammadan era-the IIegira, 15th July, 622, - qreferably the former. Or it might be made to terminate with Charlemagne'a dodstion to the Papacy, or with the separation between the Fastern and the Western Churchea, for which see I'eriod 3 .

Period 3. (From the rise of Muhammadanism to the Reformation under Luther, the latter event dating from A.D. 1517): Whilst the Grceks. indulging their natural subtilty, took the lead io hair-splitting definitiona of doctrine, the mperial Romans were nore practically en-
gaged in hullding np a world-embracing eceloalastical power in lian of the secular empire which they had loet, and from the seventh to the thirteenth century the growth of the Pepacy was continuous. In 756 Pepin, having detested Astulphus, King of the Lombards, compelled him to give to the chnrch and the republic the exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis. In 774 Charlemagne confirmed this cession and enlarged the territory given, temporal power. [Papacy.] In the eighth ceatury a schism took piace between the
Pstriarcha of Constanticople and Rome, Pstriarchs of Constantivople and Rome, and the separstion which still exists bo-
twean the Eastern and Western Churches began. During the early part of this third period the Eastern Church was sorely trampied down by the Muhsmmadans, and during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Weatern one cams into the confliet in hope of recover ing the holy sepulchrs, but the Christian success was only temporary. [Crusades. During the fourteenth century the Papacy attempting to put down evidently imminent revolt hy cruel persecution, and in the sixteenth the crisis of its fste came.
Period 4. (From the commencement of the Reformation under Luther, A.D. 1517, to the present time): For details ses Reformation, Protestantism, Roman Catholicism, de. Suffice it here to say that the Reformation struggle continued in one form or other during nesrly the whole of the sixteenth and seventesuth centuries. During the eighteenth all the churches which hsd been engaged in that arduous struggle slept, till rudely swakened by the French Revolution of 1789, while the nineteenth century has been mainly a reaction agsinst the irreligion of thst revolution and the crueities of the reign of terror. The Bible and the Trsct Societies, as well as the groat religions missionsry organikations, sprang into
lifs whils that revolutiun was working itself lifs whils thst revolution was working itself
out, and hsve constituted this century to a certain extent an era of missions. [Missions.]
church-judicatories, s. pl. Ecclesiastical courts; especially spplied to those of
the Preshyterian churches.
church-land, "chirche-lond, * cht riclond, s. Land belonging to the Church.
church-Like, a Fitted for church, or to a miniater.

Whoce wear the dindem apon his head.
Shakesp : $2 \mathrm{Hen} \mathrm{VI}_{n} \mathrm{~L}_{1}$
chnrch-living, s. A benefice is the Chureh.
church-militant, s. [Lat. militans $=$ fighting, serving as a aoldier; miles $=8$ sol fighting, serving as a aoldier; miles $=8$ sol-
dier.] The Church of Christ on earth, the menibers of which are still fightiug against the world, the flesh, sud the devil.

## church-modes, s. pl.

Music: The modes used in Gregorian musia. [Greoomian, Mode.]
church-music, s. Sacred music, sach as is used in church-services.
"It was anciently customary for men and women of lovers of church-musick. to be ednu it ted into this eor
poration, (Iot parisheclerks. $]^{1}-$ Warton: Bisf. Eng.

* church-onted, $a$. Excommunicated from the church. (Miton.)


## church-own,

## Zool.: The Barn-owl (Aluco flammeus).

## church-party,

1. Sing: That party in the State which eapports the Church and its institutions.
2. Pl. (Church-parties): Parties existiug
within any church to which refergnce at th8 time is heing msde.
If Migh Church, Low Church, and Broad Church: Three leading parties existing in the Church of England, as correspending tendencies do io every Chureh of Christendom The High Church party, holding the teact that no relftious body is a Church uoless it has episcopal government, naturally hold alool from Noncouformists. What may be called the extreme right of thia party tend atrongly towarda the Church of Rome, edopting its vestments and its ceremoniea, embracing its foctrines, and, in some cases, even entering its pale. The Low Church party, the most numerous of the three, agreeing in the main
[^128]In doctrine with the Nonoonformists, and regarding government as of aubordinate importance, more or less fraternlse with disportance, more or less fraternise with and sare defsiders with them of Protestantism. A third party, the Broad Church, aim st comprehending various forms of bellef within the Established Church. The extreme members of this party coneider thst a Church is not really nationsi uniese it comprehend the professors of all beliefe heid in the country. As a rule, thay are themesives retionalistic in sentiment. This party, the amsllest st present of the three, had the powerful advocacy of Dr. Arnoid, and more receutiy of Dean Stanley, and of late has mads aurprising wsy.

## chwrch-preferment, 2.

## 1. Promotion in the Church.

2. A church-living, s benefice.
church-rate, s. A tax or rate levied oo parishioners for the support sind repsirs of ths parish church. It is made, as it has all along been, by the majority of thoas present at a vestry meeting summoned for the purpeas by the churchwardene, but 31 \& 32 Vict. c. 109 rendered it do longer compulsory.
: charch-reeve, * chirchereve, s, (M.v.).] A church-warden.
" Of ehirchersees and of testamentes.".

* church-scot, s. [A.S. cyricsceat.]

1. A church-due paysble hy every inhsbitsut of a parish to the mother-church. [СнunceEsser.]
"Knate also charges them to see ell Church-cot and
Romescot fuily
eleored before his return.
Daniel : Biat. Eng. p. 18. (Dasvies)
2. A service dus to the lord of the manor from a tenant of chureh lands.
ohnrch-servioe, 8 .
3. Ths form of Divine service used in churches.
4. A book of the service used in Divins worship, contaiaing. in sddition to the Book of Common Prsyer, ths lessoas sppointed for of Common Prayer, the liffereot days throughout the year.

* church-soken, * ohirchsocne, s. A church, congregation.
"It is custume that eoh chirchoocno goth this dal a
procession." -old Eng. Homuies (ed. Moaris) ii sa,
church-tippet, s. The tippet worn by a clergyman during divina service.
* church-town, cheroh-toun,. [A.S. cyrictin.]

1. A cemetery or churchysird.
"Other holis stedes, cherchtounes, other hous of rell-gloun."-Ayenbite of Invyl. p. 41.

## 2. A town or village near s church.

## churoh-warden, s.

1. One of two parochisl officers chosen annually at the Easter vestries, oun by ths miaister aod one by the parishioners. Their duties are to protect the bnilding of the church sud its appurtensnces, to superiatend the cerernonies of divine worship, sand the proper diatribution of alms, \&sc.; to form and execute parochial regulations, and generally to act as the legal representatives of the parish.
2 A long clay pipe.
church-way, s. A path or wsy leadiag to or round a church.
"In the ehurch-saay pathe to slide."
ohurch-work, * chircheweorke, 3 .
I. Lit. : Work on or in connection with the building, repsir, sc., of churches.
"Deie hit wreeche mon other to hruggo other to
circheweorke."-Gld Eng. Homilies (ed. Mortis), p . 31 .
IL. Figuratively:
2. Work on or in counection with the church, and the promotion of religion.
*2. Work carried out slowly.
"This siege was churep -work; and therefore went on alowly, "-Fuller: Haly War, p. 11 L

## church-yard, s.

1. Ord. Jang.: An enclosed pieca of ground adjolining a church, consecrated for the burisl of tha dead; a cemetery. [Buaral-
ohound.] OHOUND.]
2. Law: The church-ysrd is the freehold of the rector or vicar.
church-yard beetle, s. Blaps mor-
[isugn.
chũrgh, v.t. [Ceurcer, o.] To perform for say woman the service appointed in the Prsyer Book to be used when any woman desirea to return thanks to God for ber safe dellvery io childbirth.
 The institution, government, or authority of a church.
"Whateoever ehurch protendeth to a now beginnings, -Pearron: On the Crod, art. .
 oĕd, s. [A.S. cyricsceat $=$ church scot, a payment of the first-fruite of sif esculent beeds or grsin.] A certain measure of whest, which was wont to bs given to the church on St . Martin's day. (Wharton.)
¢hürçh'-ǐig, pr. par., a., \&s [CRORCH.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the varb).
C. As subst.: The act of performing the service appointed for the raturn of thanks for delivery in chiidbirth.
".- ${ }^{2}$ a practlee Inconsistent with the vory uame of $\therefore$ - Wheatloy: Ractional Ihustration of the Book of Common Prayer.
$\dagger$ chhürç'-işm, \& [Eng. church; -ism.] A atrong partiality for, or sttachment to the forms and principlea of a church. (Chr. Obs.)
¢hürch'-ite, s. [Named after its discoverer, Prof. A. H. Church, sad suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral discovered in 1865, in copper mines in Cornwall, as a coating oneaixteanth of an inch thick on quartz and srgillaceous schist. Hardness, 3. Sp. gr., 3•14. Lustre, vitreous ; colour, pale emokegray, tinged with flesh-red, It is trsnsparent or translncent and doubly refracting. Com1.os. : Phosphoric acid, 28.48 ; protoxide of cerium, 51 ; 87 ; line, $5 \cdot 42$; water, 14.93 . (Dana.)

* ${ }^{\text {chürȩh'-lĕss, }}$ a. [Eng. church; -less.] Destitute of a church.

* ${ }^{\text {chữrçh'-1ĕt, s. } \quad \text { [Eng. church, sad dim. suff. }}$ -let.] A littls chnrch. "Little ehurchite and scattored conventleles."
Gauden: Teare of the Church, p. 82
* ${ }^{\text {chürech'-1y̆, a. [Eng. church; -ly.] Relat- }}$ ing to the church, scelesiastical.
"Divers gravo points, Nlso hath he handied of churchly
(Daviea.)
ģũrȩh'-mann, 8. [Eng. church; man.] 1. A clergyman or ecclesiastic.

2. An adherent sud supporter of the Church of Eagland, or the Protestant Epiacopal Church. so many gratitude to the King for having hrought in

çuũrç'-mạn-līke, a. [Eog. churchman; like.] Like, or as befits, a churchman.

* çhũrȩh'man-ly̆, a. [Eng. churchman; -ly.] Like a clurchman, churchmanlike.
çǔ̌rçh'mạn-shǐp, s. [Eng. churchman; -ship.] The atate or quality of being a churchman, or of belonging to the Established Church. (Ealec. Rev.)
*Ģũrçh'-shĭp, s. [Eng. church; -ship.] The institution or estahlishment ss a church ; the atate of being a church.
"The Jews were his own aiso by right of churchship,
as selected end inciosed hy $G$ God, . . on John i 1 L
çũrçh'-wõrt, "çhĩrçe'-wõrt, s. [Eng. church; snd suff. wort (q.v.).]
Bot.: Montha Pulegium (Britten \& Holland.)
+ çhüreçh'-y., a. [Eng. church; -y.] Pertain ing to, or connected with, the church; devoted to church-work or church matters. (Colloquial.)
çũurl, * churle, * charle, * cherl, ${ }^{*}$ cherle, ${ }^{*}$ cheorl, ${ }^{*}$ cherelle, * chirl,
*.
O. H. Ger. charal ; M. M. H. Osr. kerl ; Dut.
karel, kerel; Dan. \& Sw. karl; Ger. kerl] [CARL]
A. As substantive:
*1. A low-born jersen ; a servant, a serf; s tenant-at-will of free condition, who held lands of the thanea on payment of rates and services.
"Mry no cherl chaytro make, ne hite catell molle Langland : P. Plownan 8, BSI
* 2. A conntrymsn, a farmer or farm la bourer.
". Carle or chorit. Rusticus" "-Prompt. Pary.
the "Conqueror stood to the the gexon ehurle Willinge Macaulay : $\mathbf{H z t}$. Eng., oh. vi.

3. A rongh, surly, or clownish fellow.

*4. A miserly, niggardly person; a niggard.
"The Hils perion shall bo no snore called Hiberal, nor
B. As adj.: Churlish, rough, ruds, selfish.
churl-hemp, * churle hempe, s.
Bot.: The femsis, supposed by the old writers to be the misle, plant of liemp, cannabis sativa. [Carl-hemp.]
churl's cress, s. [From ths Gsr.]
Bot.: Lepidium campestre, or so allied
apecies. (Lyte.) Order, Crucifere.
churl's head, 8. [So called from ite rough hairy involucres.]
Bot. : Centaurea nigra. Order, Composita.
churl's mustard, 8 .
Bot.: A planot doubtfully idoatified. It may be Thlaspi arvense, Iberis amara, or the Churl's cress (q.v.). (Britten \& Holland.)

## churl's treacle, $s$.

Bot. : A plant, Allium sntivem.

* ģhũrl, * ghũrle, v.t. [Chunl, s.] To ect like a churl to, to grudge.

çhãrl'họd, * cherl-hed, * ohirle-
hede, s. [Mid. Eng. cherl, chirle = chırl ; hed, hede = hood.]

1. The state of being s churl or servant; scrvice.
"Holi forsothe cherthed to hym silf alone prontoth." 2 Churlishne Epistio, p. 64.
2. Churlishness.
 mengd of cherched
Lataiah, Proh, p. 224
chñ̈rl'-ish * char-lyche, * char-lysohe, cher-liche, * oher-lysshe, * oherlisch, * chere-lyche, * cher-lish, a. A.S. ceorlic, ceorlisc.
${ }^{*}$ 1. Of, or pertaining to, the country cr farming; rustic.
"Cherlyche or charlyche (ehurlitshe, P.). Rust calis."-Prompt paro.
"Cherlicha travel aboute a tree schewith the frugt
therof." therof."一Wyclifo : Eccles. $\mathbf{x r v i i}$. 7. (Purvey.)
3. Of persons:
(1) Rude, surly, boorish.
"Ful foule and chertyshe semede she",

- (2) Miserly, selfish, niggardly.
* 3. Of things:
(1) Rough, rude, merciless, hard.
(2) Unmanageable, unyielrling.

Where the hleak Fw iss their storny mansion trued.
'Where the bleak swiss their stornyy mansion urved
And force a churlish soil for scanty bread."
foldsmith: Tho Traooller.
(3) Vaxstious, obstructive.
¢hürl'-ish-1y̆, adv. [Eng. churlish; -ly.] In a churlish manner ; roughly, rudely, aelfishly. "How churishly I chid Lucetta hepce."
Shakesp.: THoo Gentlemen of Verona,
çhũrl'-1sh-nĕss, s. [Eng. churlish; -ness.] The state or quality of heing churlish; rougbneas, rudeness, boorishness, selfishness.
"Trake fron thems covetousness. churlithness, prlde.
and impatience."-Bp. Taylor: Holy Luring (Prayer).

* chũrl'- h, $_{\text {, }}$ a. [Eng. churl; -y.] Churlish,
rough, rude.
"And well ulgh split npon the threatning rock, With many a bisistorous hrush shd churli krock:"
Quarles: Feant for Worma 1620$)$ i2
* ¢̧hürm, * ghy̆rme, v.t. \& i. [Снинм, s.]
A. Trans.: To aing in s low tone, to hum; to sing.




## "Let me rather, on the heathy hill, <br> $A$ cottage wasy worid, whereon neive etood 

B. Intrane: : To grumble, or emit a hum mugg aound.
"A cackoo-lock chliks et one oid of the chlmneyplace sad the curate emoking his plpe In an antique
" ${ }^{\circ}$ unrme, chirm, "chirme, chyrme, [A.S. citm, cyrm.]
[CHIRm.] A confused nolae, a buzzing.
"He wan coaveyed to the tower, with the churme of
shürn -charne, obltre * Kyrne, * gcharme (kng.), kirn (scotch), 8. [A.S. ceren, cyrn, caeren (Somner); O. lcel. kirna; O. Sw. kerna; Sw. kärna; Dan. kierne.]

1. Ord. Letng.: A vessel in which milk or cream is agitated or beaten in order to effect the aeparation of the serous parts from the rest; a vessel in which butter is made. Formerly the chura was an uprigit wooden veasel, in which the milk was agitated by a ataff with a wooden diak at the lower end. Modern churna are generally circular, fitted with dashers inside. The milk is agitated by the revolution of the churn, or, in aome cases, of the dashers.
*Her ankward fiat did ne'or employ the churn."
2. Porcela in: The block or chuck on a porce bin turner's lathe, on which tbe thrown and baked articles are turaed by thin iron tools to give truth and amoothness to circnlar articles.
churn-dasher, s. The moving agent in

bection of churn.
a churn, rotary or reciprocating, by which the milk or cream is agitated.
churn-drill, s. A large drill used by miners. It is several feet long, and has a chlael-point at each end.

## churn-owl,

Ornith.: A Jecal name for a bind, the Nightjar or Goatsucker, Caprimulgus euromeus. the irst element is prob, a corruption of churr, from the noise made by the bird.
churn-power, s. A motor for driving churns or churn-dashers to agitate the milk or cream.
churn-staff, * echarnestafe, s.
*2. Urd. Lang.: The staff or inplement employed in the operation of churning by land in an upright churn.
2. Bot.: A plant, Euphorbia helioscopia.
ghũrn, cherne, * ohirne, * ohyrne (Somner): 0 (coll, v.t. Ai. [A.s. cernan Dan kierne: Dut. kernen: Ger. kernen ]
A. Transitive:
+1. Generally:
(1) To agitate or shaks violently; to champ, thaw.
(2) To mix or work up together.
2. Spec. : To agitate milk or cream in a churn or the purpese of making butter.
B. Intrans.: To perform the operation of churning.
çuñrned, pa, par. \& a [Chern.]
¢̧hưrn'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& ह. [CHORs, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See
ve verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of agitating or beating
mult or cream in a churn for the parpose of making butter.
Prow. Txx ehurning of mallk bringeth torth batter.*-
2. The quantity of butter made at one operation.

- chưr, churl, chirle, v.i. [Chirne.] To coo, to murmur.
"The churlta moor-cock woen his valeatine,
Courlug coyish to hie sidelin tread."
Davideon: Scasonen $p$.
©hŭт'-rŭs, в. [Hindust. chürŭs.]
Comm.: The resinona eaudation of the leaves and fiowers of Indian Hemp, Cannabis indica (q.v.). It is used by the natives of Indica (q. V.). It is used by the natives of India as an intoxicating drag. According to
Jaffur Shurreef, a man covers himself with a Jaffur Shurreef, a man covers hiuself with a
blanket and runs through a field of hemp blanket and runs through a fleld of hemp
early in the morning; the dew and gum of early in the morning; the dew and gum of
the plant naturally adhering to it are first acraped off and the blanket aftervards washed and wrung. Both products are boiled together and an electuary formed. The arnoking of five gralns of it will produce intoxication.
* chưrr'-wõrm, so [A.S. cerran $=$ to turn and Eng. worm. (Bailey.)]

Enfom. : An insect that turns abont nimbly called also a fan-cricket; the mole-cricket (Gryllotalpa vulgaris). (As this insect is also called the "croaker," Bailey"s etymology aeems doubtful ; cf. churn-owl.)
çhûşe, v.t. \& i. [Ceooge.]
chûg $\boldsymbol{g}^{\prime}$-ite, s. [Cf. Gr. Xoûs (chous), contr. of Xoos $($ choos $)=$ earth hesped up. earth, with auff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Afin.: $\Delta$ varicty of Olivine. Dana congiders that it has been derived from chrysolite, the common variety of what he makes the same as Olivine. Chosite is from Limburg, in Brisgau. (Dana, dc.)
chute, 's. [Fr. chute $=a$ fall. The meaning of the def, inluears to bo confused with Eng. shoot (q.v.).]

Mech.: An inclinal trough. On a moderste acale it forms a leader, or feeder, to machines. On a large scale it leads water from a penatock to a water-wheel, or an inclined plane down which logs are passed from a higher to a lower level. These are sometimes used in mountainous countrles for land transport, and sometimes are the links of a slack-water syatem, as on the Uttawa; called slides.
chŭt'-nēe, çhŭt'-nĕy, s. [Mahratta, \&e. chutnee, chutni.]
Cookery: An acid and highly pungent geasoning, an Indian condiment generally composed partly of sweet fruits, aa mangoes and raisins, with acils, such ss lemon-juice and anur herbs, to which are added also apices and cayenne jepper.
chy̆d'-ör-ŭs, a. [Etym, unknown.]
Zool. A genus of Entomostrace, of the order Cladocera, and family Lynceidie. They are nearly spherical; lueak very long and sharp, curved downwards and forwards; inferior antemnæ very short. (Griff. \& Menfrey.) Chydorus spharicus and C. globosus Bre British, the former cornmon.
ohy $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$-la'-çeoŭs, a. [Eng. chyle); -aceous.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, chyle (q.v.).
"When the spirits of the chyle have hall fermented the chylaceotus mass, it hns ins stato of drlak not
ohy - $\mathbf{1} \overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{q n e}-c \breve{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{s}$, a. [Eng. chyl(e), and agueous.] Consisting of, or cantaining, chyle moch diluted with water: aaid of a liquid which forins the circulating fluid of some inferior animals. (Carpenter \& Webster.)

## chylaqueous canals, s. $p l$.

Zool.: A eanal svistem designed for the reception of the Chylaqueous fluid (q.v.).

## chylaqueous finid, s.

Zool.: A fluid consiating, as its name imperts, partly of water and partly of chyle. The former derived from the extcrior, and the latter a product of digestion. It is fonnd in the body cavity of niany invertebrated animals, such aa Annelids, Echinoderms, and
Rotifers. (Nicholson.) Rotifers. (Nicholson.)

* ohyld, s. © v. [CHiLD.]
çhyld'-ǐng, pr. par. \& a. [Childino.]
 chylus; Gr. Xudos.
(cheo) $=$ to pour out. 1

Anat.: The fluid of the lacteal ressels 1 ymph , coloured by a finely granular matter named by Mr. Gulliver the molecolar base From the presence of fibrine in a find form, as in the blood, clyyle coagulates into a jelly ahortly after being withdrawn from its appropriate vessel. There are in chyle, as in lymph many amall globular bodies called capsicles. Chyle also has in it more albumen than lympl posaesses. It is very rich in alkalies com bined partiy with albumin, partly with lactic and sebacic acids; the chloridea of sodium and potassium occur in large quantity. It differs from blood by the want of red particles, as also by poasessing a smaller propor tion of albumen and tibrine. (Tord d Bono man: Phys. Anatomy, vol. ii. (1856), pp. 262 289.)
"Chutus in thy stomach
centit
chȳ-1I-fixo'-tion, s. [Eng. chyle: Lat chylus, and Eng. faction, Lat. facio = to make.] Physiol.: The act or process of the formation of chyle in animal bodies from food.
"Drinkiug excemively during the time of chylifac
chỳ-lĭ-făc'-tīve, $a$. [Eng. chyle, and factive (q.v.).] Having the power or projerty of forming chyle; chylifactory.
"Whether thin be not effected by wome way of corMrtation, or alimental conversion. ${ }^{-1}-$ Browene. Vughar
 [Eag. chyle; Lat. facio = to make; Eng. suff. -ory.] The same as Chvlifactive (q.v.). "We ahould rather rely upon echildfactory meor.
struum, or digeative preparation drawn from

chȳ-liff-ẽr-oŭs, a. [Mod. Fr. chylifere; Lat. chylus; Gr. xudós (chulos), and Lat. fero $=$ to bear, to produce.] Forming or producing chyle; changing into chyle; chylific.
"Pargee clear and empty the lower part of the chy
Uforous tabea. -Cheyne; Eusay on Regumen, is a
chyliferous vessels, s. pl. Vessela bearing chyle, that ia, constructed to afford passage of chyle.
"Thy envilforous veanels probably bave the enue

chy-lif'-io, a. [Eng. chyle ; Lat, chylus, and facio = to make.] Chylifactive. The term is applied to one of the atomachs when a plurality of them exist, as, for instance, in

Eng. chyle; Lat. chylus = chyle, and facio $=$
= [Eng. chyle; Latic chylus = chyle, and fario
to make.] Chylifaction; the act or process of making chyle.
"Nor will we affirm that fron is indigested in tha
stomach of the ostrich, but we suphect this effect to
proceed from ant il
 Hugat ERTOura
 [Eng. chyle; Lst. chylus, and facio $=$ to make.] Chylifactive, chylifte. (Walker.)
chy̆-lizz-a, s. [Gr. $\chi^{v \lambda i} \zeta \omega($ chulizo $)=$ to extract or form into juice; $\chi^{v \lambda o ́ s ~(c h u l o s) ~}=$ juice.]
Entom.: A genus of Dipteroua Insects, belonging to the tribe Museide.

* chylle, s. [Etym. doubtful.] An unidentified plant.
"Chylle, herbe. Citum vet phillium"-Prompt. Parb.
$\operatorname{ch} \overline{\mathbf{y}} 1-\mathbf{o}-\mathrm{cla} \bar{a}^{\prime}-\mathrm{d} \mathbf{i}-\mathrm{a}$, s. [Lat. chylus $=$ chyle; Gr. $\kappa \lambda \alpha^{\prime} \delta o s(k l u d o s)=$ a young branch, a ahoot. 1 Bot. : A geaus of Laurenciaces (Florideous Algre), containiag a few Britiah apecies, with fronds of small aize, compesed of a branched, cylfindrical, and tubular structure, cut off into chambers within by diaphragma at intervals, and flled with a watery juice.
 Gr. Xuлотогеш (chulonoieo) $=$ to make into juice ; froun $x$ viós (chulos) $=$ juice, chyle, and
noiew $($ poieo) $)$ поiew (poieo) $=$ to make.]
Physlol.: Having the pewer or the offce of forming chyle.
viscera, . . . "-Oencent Anatomy and Verrobrates.

[^129]chỳ'-oŭs, a. [Fr. chyleux.] Consistlag of, or of the astura of, clyyle.
he "... during a realdence of tan years in Barbadoes chylow urine in nesrees. - Woll-manked examplon the
chy'-lŭs, s. [Chyle]
chymbe, s. [Снімв.]
chȳme, s. [Fr. chyme; Lat. chymus; Gr.
 poar out.]
Physiol.: A semilluid or pulpy matter into which food is converted sfter it has been for some time in the atomsch snd mixed with gastric secretions. It passes into the duodeguni from the stomsch, sad yields chyle hy admixture with the biliary secretion

## ohyme-mass, s.

Zool. : The central semiffuld sarcode in the interior of sa infusorisn ; the endoplasm.

- chȳme, v.t. [Cayme, 2.] To extract by chemical processes. (Lit. df fig.)
- What antidote apninst the terror of consclones eann
be chymed from gold. - Adams: Works, i. 1ss (Dawies.)
chy̆m'-іс, a. \& s. [Свемic.]
chỳm-if-i-cà-tion, s. [Fr. chymifoation; Lat. chymus, and facio = to make.] The act or 1 rocess of forming tnto chyme.
"The transformation of tood finto tiosna Involves
masticatlon, dexiutilon, ehymifcation" Herbert
chȳm'-ĭ-fied, pa. par, or $a$. [Спумiry.]
chȳm'-ī-f $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$, v.t. [Fr. chymifier; Lat. chymus, sind froio (pass, fio) $=$ to 1 nake.] To form into chyme. (Quar. Rev.)
chy̆m'-ist, s. [Cafmist.]
 not: On Alimenta.
chy̆m'-1s-try̆y, s. [Chemistry.]

And robe the flowers by Natures schymistry,
Dryden: $A$ of Poetry, Ode 2
-hȳm-ö-car'-pŭs, s. [Gr. xvщós (chumos) $=$ juice, and картós (karpos) $=$ frnit.]
Bot.: A genns of scandent herbs belonging to the Tropeolacea. The sessile three-lobed, three-celled ovary grows into a three-lobsd, sweet, fleshy, edible berry, which remains attached to the front of the persiatent calyx. This black juics berry, which is not nalike, in sppearance and flavour, to the Zante or currant grape, is the most remarksble peculisrity of the genus, which was founded on Chymocarpus pentaphyllus. (Treas. of Bot.)
chȳ̀m'-oŭs, a. [Eng. chym(e); suff. -ous.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, chyme.
* ohyn-chone, s. [Caincont.]
* ohynch-yn, o.i. [CHinct, a.] To be nig. gardly or miserly.

* chynd, pa. par. [Chine, v.]
*ohyn-yng, pr. par. \&s. [Cemino.]
chy-ŏm-厄̆têr, An instrument for treasuriug the volume of a tiquid by means of "gradusted piston moving in that liquid.
ohy-trīd'-i-ŭm, s. [Gr. xuppiઠıov (chutridion), dimin. of $\chi$ útpos (chutros) $=$ a pot, a pitcher.] Bot. : A genus of Unicelhular Algæ, consiating of minute, globose, or pyriform, asually calourless cells, operculate at the summit, with a root-like base, attached to Confervaid or allied plante, sad penetrating their cellwalls. Zoospores very nnmerous, globular, with. s single very long ciliom. (Grif. it Wenfrey.)

IF For other words in chy. not foond here see uader chi-.
çi-bär'-l-oŭs, a. [Jat. ctbarius = pertaining to food : cibus = food.] Pertaining to or useful for food, edible.

- Çi-ba'-tlon, s. [Fr, cibation, from Lat. cibus

Physe: A term for the taking of food; also sa alchemicsl term of various significatlou having rafereoce to that act.
cilb'-bǒ1s, çib'-bl, *clb-oule, s. [Fr. ciboule; Sp . cebolla, from Low Lat. cepula, cepola, dim. of cepa, coepe =sa onion.] A small variety of oslon, Allium Asculonicum.
"ciboules. or scallions, are alad of degenorato
ontons.
 poov (kiborion) =s drinking-cup made of the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean. In Low Lat. slso an arched chamber supported by fonr columua. In Ital. ciborio; Fr. ciborre; Sp. cimborio.]

1. Arch.: An insulated erection open on each sids, with srches, and having a dome of uge form, like the bowl of a reversed cup, ugee form, like the bowl of s reversed cup,
carried or sapported by fons colunans, the carried or sapported by fons colunans, the
whole coyering the sltar. It lis now called a whole coyering the sltar. It is now called a baldacchino ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v)}$. ). The esrliest known instance of a ciborium sppears to have been one In the church of St. George at Thessalonica, supposed to have been in use abuut A.D. 325 . (Gwilt.)
2. Eccles.: The veasel in which the small hosts are consecrated at mass. From this losts are consecrated at mass. From this
vesael they are adniniatered to communicants, vesael they are administered to communicants,
and in those remaining are preserved in the tabernscle.
3. Cunch.: The glossy impression on the inaide of valves, to which the muscles of the animals have been attached.
 $=$ a little chest, from the form of the indu. silum.]

Botany:
I. A genus of Polypodiagous ferns. [Aonus scythicus, Barometz.]
2. A noble tree-fern from New Holland. (MreNicoll.)
"cl-bur, * chy-bur, \%. [Arab,]
Chem. : An old term for sulphur.
gi-cā'da, s. [Lat. cicula; Fr. cigale; Ital. cigala.] [Cicala.]

Entom. : A genus of Homopterous insects, tribe Cicadaris, sob-tribe stridulantia, or it may be made a fanily Cicadida. They have thres ocelli or sinple eyes, with the short sntenne in front. The tarsi are thres-jointed. The male has a drum or musical spparatus placed ins cavity on esch side of the abdomen, and concesled by scale-like plates. A muscle polls the drum in and sgain lets it out with the effect of prodncing \& sharp continnons sound. These insects are familiar In the south of Europe, in 1ndia, in Bermnde, the West Indies, the warmer parts of America, \&c. The Greeks, who considered the cicadas happy in having "voiceless wives," called the animal rérris (tettix). The observation that the female cicadas do not emit the shsrp continuous soum described is accurate. The Grassholpper and Cicada, though popalarly believed holpper and Cicada, though fropularly believed
the same, are not even of the same order. The the same, are not even of the same order. The
former belongy to the Orthoptera, the latter to the llomoptera. The former possesses mandibles, while the latter has a auctorial apparatus instead. The satenne of the former are very long, and those of the latter very short. The former finits its "voice" by night, the latter in the brightest sunshine. Many other differences hetween the two exist. Cicada hematodes, like the rest of the geana a laryy insect, occurs in the New Forest, in Hampshire. An American species of Cicadi, C. Septendecim, splvears only once in scventeen years, hence it is pupularly known as the years, hence it is pupularly known as the aeventecn-year locust. grashopper.
çic-a-där'-1-a, çic-a-där'-1-88, s.pl. [From Lat. cicada, and the neut, or the fem. pL of Lat. auf. -arius.]
Entom.: A trile of the sub-order Homoptera. Tbe tarsi are tbree-jointed, the snteuna rainute, and uabally terminsted by a bristle, snd the winga with many nervures or cells. lina, Membracidzor Membracina, Fulgoridæ, and Cicadidæ (q.v.).
çíc-a-děl'-lą, cǐ-cą-dčl-1ī'-na, s. pl, [A dinin. formation from Lat. cicada $=$ a graashopper.]
Entom. A Aamily of Homopteroas insects, better called Cercopidæ (q.v.). The nante was given because they resembts typical Cicadas, but are moch smaller.

Cli-căd'-1-der, pl. [From Lat. civada (q.v.) and fem, pl. sdj. snff. -ida.]

Entom.: The family of inscets of which the cicada is the type. The apecies, whirh are large insects with broad heads and hreasts sra fron the wariner psits of the world. Swainson made the fimily compreheosive enongh to include the frog-hoppers as well as the cicadas proper thut the former als now made a separste fanily, Cercopide now.
(q.v.).

* cǐ-cā'-1a, s. [Itel. cigala.] [Cicada.] Either a cicada or a grasshopper.
"At ove e dry ciocala nung."
çić-a-triçe, s. [Chcathix.]
çi-căt'-ríc-1e, çi-căt'-ri-cụle, " cic-a-tric'-u-1a, ${ }^{3}$ [ Fr . cicalricule, from Lst. cicatricula, dimin. of cicatrix $=$ s.ar.]

1. Biol. : The germinating or foetal polat in the embryo of a aeed, or the yolk of an egg.
2. Botany:
(1) The acar of a fallen leat.
(2) The hilum (q.v.).
cî-căt'-rilcōse, $\alpha$. [From Lst. cicatrix (geait cicatricis) (q.v.v.), and Eng. auff. -ase.]

Bot. : Msrked with scars, cicatrisate.

* çic'-a-trine, a. [Lat. cicatr(ix), and Eng. suff. -ine.] Scarring, wounding.
"Thy aloweicatrine tongue."-Dekker: Satiramaszix
cĬ-căt'-xǐ-sāte, $a$. [From Lat. cicatrix (geuit. cicatricis) (q.v.), and Eng. suff. -ate.]

Bot. : The same as Cicatricobe (q.v.).
çıc-a-tri'-sǏve, a. [Lat. cicatrix (genit. cicatricis) =a scar.] Proper or aseful to induce a cicatrix.
cio'-a-trix çić-a-triçe (pl. çic'-a-triç-
ès), s. [Lat. cicatrix (genit. cicatricis) $=$ s. scar.]

1. Ord. Lang. \& Med.:
(1) A scar or mark remaiolag after \& woand.
(2) Any mark or impression resembling the scar of 8 wound.

> The cicatrich and capaupe lmpresaure
> Thy palm oome moments kepps.
> Shaketp: As Fout Like $I t$, iil. s.
2. Bot.: A scar formed by the separatiou of oue part from another.
çic-a-triz-ant, a. \& g. [Fr. cicatrisant, pr. par. of cicairiser $=$ to scar; Lat. cicatrix $=8$ scar.]
A. Ag adf.: Hesling or tending to heal wound, or to induce a cicatrix.
B. As substantive:

Med. : Any medicine or preparation proper or usefal to induce a cicatrix, or heal a wound.
$\dagger$ çic-a-triz- $\overline{\text { and }}-$ tion, s. [Eng. cicatrix, sud suff. -ation.]

1. The act or procens of inducing a cicatrix, or hesiing a wound.
"A A veln bursted, or corroded in the lunge, in looked uponton aud coughing of the lungs tenring the gap motlon and coughing of the lunge tearing the gap
wider, and hinlering the conglutination and cicatrization of the velu. -Harog.
2. The state of being cicatrised.
"The first atays of healing, or the discharge of matter is calied digestion; the second, or the filius up with flesh, incarnstion; and the last, or skluvigg over, - -
¢ić-a-trize, v.t. \& $i$. [Fr, cicatriser, from Lat. cicatrix = a acar.]
I. Transitive:
I. To apply or administer medicines or preparations calculated to Induce a cicatrix.
3. To heal or induce the skin over a wound. "We incarned, and in a few dayn aloatrized it with
II. Iutrans. : To become liealed or clea trized, to become covered with skia.
çic'-a-trized, pa. par. or $a$. [Cicatrize.]

A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The sct or process of healing a wound by inducing s cicatrix; the state of becoming cicatrized.
part the work of the surgeon."-Wheman for the most

Te'-q-tröqe, a [Lat. cicatricosus, from cioatrix $=$ a scar.] Full of scars or cleatrized wounds ; ecarry. (Craig.)
sic'-ca, 8. [A name of noknown meaning (Loudion) : sald to be a man's name (Paxton); but may it not be from Gr. xixt (kiki) = the castor-oil berry, to which the cicca io akln ?]
I. Bot.: A genua of Eupborbiaces, speciea of which have three to five cells, while three is in most of the order the unvarying number. It consists of amall treea or ahrubs found in the warmer parts of the world.
2. Med.: The leavea of Cicea disticha and racemosa are sudorific, and used against ayphilis. The root is violently purgative. Its ancculent fruit, and that of C. racemosa, is aubacid, cooling, and wholesome, while the eeeds are cathartic.
gic'-cŭs, s. [Lat.]
Entorn.: A genus of Homopterons insects, of the family Cercopidse.
giç̣'-ěl-y. s. [Lat. seseli, seselis; Gr.бé бioedes (seseli, seselis).] [Seseli.]
Bot.: The ordinary name for the genua Myrrhis.

- Fool's cicely: Ethusa Cynapium.

Rough cicely: Torilis Anthriscus.
Sureet Cicely:

1. Myrrhis orlorota.
"The smell of Sweet Cwely atitracts boes and the Insides of empty bives are often rubbed with it ${ }^{\text {min }}-$ 2. An American name for Osmor 2. An American name for Osmorrhiza, a genus of Umbellifere.
Wild cicely: Anthriscus sylvestris.
gǐ-çĕn'-dĭ-a, s. [Etym. donbtful. Hooker and Arnott auggest Gr. xixuvos (kikinnos) $=$ a curled lock, a rioglet, on account of the alender entangled atoma and branches.]
Rot.: A genus of plants, order Gentianacere, amb-order Gentianex. It consiats of amall annual branched herbs. Two sre British, Cicendia filiformis, which has yellow frowers, Cicendia filiformis, which has yellow fiowers,
and C. pusilla, which has pink flowers. Both and C. pusilla, which has pink flowers. Both
are somewhat rare in Britain. C. fliformis is are somewhat rare in Britain. C. filiformi
by some botanista called Exacum filforme.
gi'-çẽr, s. [Lat.cicer $=$ a chick-pea. Possibly the Roman family of Cicero, which prodnced the world-renowned orator, derived their name from cicer, either, ss Plutarch says, because one of the family had a flat excrescence like a chick-pea on his nose, or, as Pliny saserts, because the first of the name successfully cuItivated vetches.]
Bot.: A genus of Leguminons plants, sulborder Papilionseca, tribe Vicieze. Cicer arie tinum, the Click-pea, is a native of Egypt and the Levant. It is cultirsted in the gouth of Europe, in India, snd elsewhere. It bears pale solitary violet flowers. A field in fnl spectacle, bot an seid which it contains destroys the boot-leather of anyone who, walklog over it, treads it down. Anglo-Indians call the seeds, gram. They are used in India call the seeds, gran.
 (icero, the Roman orator; so called from the talkstiveness of guides.] A guide; one who explains the curiosities and interesting features of a place to strangers.
"He bad not proceded naays steps from the monu-
gǐ-çẽr- $\overline{\mathbf{o}}^{\prime}$-ní-ąn, a. \& s. [From Cicero.]
A. As adj.: Resembling the style of Cicero; puting an easy flowing style
"insy delivery . . . was Ciceronian,"-Lamb: My
B. As subst: : An imitator of the style of Cicero. (Hallam.)
 -ism.] An imitation of or respmblance to the style of Cicero.
"Great study in Ciceroniantiom, the chlef abuse of ¢1̌-çẽr-ō-מĭ-an-ĭst, s. [Eng. ciceronian; -ist.] One who imitatea the fowing, polished atyle of Cicero.
"That elemborate polishing of periods تbieh hat been the delight
(ed otb), xiv , $3+2$

- çich'-lĭng, s. [Cuickuna.]
 кıXeptop (kilhörion), кlXópy (kichorë)=succory chicory ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. auff. -acece.]

Bot. : A sub-order of Composite plants, diatingulshed by thelr corollas belng slit The name was given by Jusslen. Lindley, following Decandolle, called it Liguliflore in hla Vegetable Kingdom, though in his Natural System of Botany he had retained the name Cichoracere. The corolla, as stated before, is ligulate, or strap-shaped; the seeds, which are erect, have no albumen, and the stem las milky juice. [Cichoriom, Liouliflone.]
çich-ör-ä'-çĕ-oŭs, a. [Lat. cichor(ium) -aceous.] Of the natnre of or possessing the qualities and properties of chicory or anccory.
"Diureticks evacuate the salt serum; ns all acld
diureticks, Rnd the testaceous and bitter cichoraceous diureticks, Rnd th
çǐch-ör'-1-ŭm, s. [Fr. cichorie. Name, written kexoperor (kichoreion), according to Pliny, of Egypilan origin.]
Bot.: Succory or chicory, a genus of Compo aite plants. Cichorium Intybus, diatinguished by having the lower leaves runcinate and the heada ususully In pairs, is a Brifish plant, the origin of the cultivated chicory. It is found wild also on the Continent of Europe, in North Africa, in Siberia, and the North-west of India. The roots are boiled and eaten, or they are dried and used as coffee. (Dr. Joseph Hooker, de.) C. Endivia is the common Endive. 1 t is extensively cultivated in Enrope, into which it was introduced from its native country Indla, in many parts of which it is called Kasnee. Properly speaking, Succory consists of the blanched leaves of Cichorium Intybus and Endive those of C. Endivia. C Endivia, ar Endive, is a wholesome salad, Endivia, ar Endive, is a wholesome
posseasing bitter and anodyne quslities.
 rium (q.v.).]
Bot.: The Chicorium Intybus or wild succory. [Cricosv.]

* ¢̧oh'pēa, *cich-pease, s. [Снick-pea.] "A kind of smat1 pulse, called actchpease."-Touch
sone of Complexikn, Pres (Davies.)
çi-çin-dé-la, s. [Lat. cicindela = a glowworm, from candela $=$ a candle. This is not the cicindela of modern entomologists. See def.]

Entom.: A genna of Coleopterons insects, the typical one of the family Cicindelidx. They have very prominent eyea. They sre of predatory hahits, snd are sometines called Tiger-beetles. They are the most highly organized of sll the Colenptera. They can fy organized of sll the colenptera. They can ay agile. They are remarkable for the beanty of

their colours. Four species are Britiah. The best known is Cicindela campestris, which is above half an inch is length, the anterior and posterior margins of the thorax, the basal joints of the antenna of a rich copper colour, the rest of the thorax green, the elytra green, each with six cream-colonred spots; the under side of the body glossy bluish-green. It is common near london. The larex may be to a foot in depth, at the month of which they tork for their prey, sud the perfect insect in sandy spots during the summer months.
çǐ-č̌n-děl'-Ĭ-da, s. pl. [Lat. cicindele, and fen. pl suff, -idow.]
Entom. : A family of carnivorous Coleoptera, section Adeyhaga, sub-section Geodephaga. Only one genus, Cicindela, is British.

(kikinnos) a curled lock, a ringlet, and ©́Bodós (obolos) $=$ an old Greek coin worth about three half-pence.] [OBoLua.]

## oincinobulus fruit, \&

Bot.: A peculiar reproductive body in certain Fungals. It is more commonly called cyst. (Thome.)
 curled hair, and oipá (oura) =a tail.]
Ornithology

1. The long epiral filaments of the extremity of the tail. (MfiNiccoll.)
2. A genua of birda belonging to the Paradieeidæ, or Birds of Paradise.

- ğ̣-çis'-bě-İsm, 8. [Ital. cicisbé(o), and Eng. auff. -ism.] The condnct of a ciclabeo; the practice of dangling after married women.
çì-çis'-bê-0., s. [Ital. In Fr. cicisbée, sigisble.] I. Lit.: A terni spplied in Italy to a profeased admirer of a married woman; a dangler about women.
+2. Fig.: A knot of ribbon attached to a aword-hilt, gun, \&c.
* çic'- la -tôun, " çic-la-tun, *sic-1a-
toun, s. [O. Fr. ciglaton; Sp. ciclaton.]

1. A sort of atuff, made sannetimes of silk, aometimes of cloth of gold embroidered.

> "Ther wan mony gonfanoon, Of gold, nendel and stclatoun"

2 A cloak or garment made of auct rial.
¢̧ī-ō'-nī-a (Lat.), "cil-con-ie, "cy-con-ye (Eng.), 3. [Lat. cioonta = a atork.] [STORX.] Ornithology:
I. A atork, ámember of the family Ciconiidæ.
"The somer foul that is clepld cyconye."-Wyclife:
2. A genus of Wading Birds, the typical one of the aub-family Ciconiine. It belongs to the family Ardeidæ (Herous). The apecies have long conical bills, long red legs, with the three toes, which point forward, united by a memlirare as far as the first joint, the hinder toe on the same level. The wings are of moderato length, the third, fourth, and fifth quills largest, the second a titere shorter, snd the first a little sharter atill.
 Britiah speciea, Ciconia alba, the White Stork, and C. nigra, the Black Stork. [STORK.]
çi-cō'-ni-an, a. [Lat. ciconi(a), and Eng. edj. suff. an.] Consiating of or pertalning to atorka.
" But when bla svening wheols oerhung the main,
 pl. sdj. suff. -ide.]

Ornith.: A family of Wading Birds, containing the Storks, de. More generally, however, it is reduced to $a$ aub-family. [Ciconinsa]
cícō-ni-i'-næ, s. pl. [Lat. ciconia, and fem. 11. auffr -inc.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Wading Birds, fanily Ardeidx. [Ciconis.)


- Wild cicory: Cichorium Intyous.
* çyc'-u-rāte, v.t. [Lat. cicuratus, pa. par. of cicure = to iame; cicur = tame, gentle.] To tame, to soften the character of.
*çic-u-rā-tion, s. [Ciccrate.] The act of taming or softeuing in character.
"This bolde not ouly in domestick and mannother institution ; but in the wild - Hay : On the Creafion
çī-cū-ta (Lat.), "çǐ-cute (Eng.), 8. [Lat cicuta = the hemlock given as poison: Sp. Port., \& Ital. cicuta; Prov. ciguda; Fr. cigue.

1. Bot.: The Water-hemlock, or Cowbane A genus of plants, order Umbellifera. It has compound umbels with many rays; fev or no
bracts, but many amall bracteoles. The

Sowers are whito，the fruit orbleular，or lowers are white，the fruit orblewlar，or
broadly
ovold，with solltary witue $n$ ，the intersilices of the ridges．The leaves are innate or dacompound．Cicuta viroasa，which hae doubly serrate lanceolate leafete，la a tall plant of three or four feet high，fonnd， though not very commonly，in England and the cowlands of scotland by roadsides or tha margine of lakes．It is a dendly poison．It miay ba tha кüveion（konecion）（Hemlock）of tha Greeks，which Socrates snd others condemned to death were required to drink An ana－ logoos specles，C．maculata，fonnd in America， is equally deadly．
2．The name for a shephend＇s pipe made of the hollow atalks of hemlock．（Buchanan．）
gio＇－p－tine，s．［Lat．cicuta，snd Eng．sult．－ine （Chem．）．］
Chem．：An alkaloid supposed to exist in Wster－bemlock，Cicuta virasa
gǐd，s．［Arab．setd＝lord．］
I．An Arabian name for a chief or com－ mader ；applied apectally in Spaaish litera－ ture to Rny Diaz，Count of Bivar，the cele－ brated champion of Christianity in the ele venth century．

The holmet mas down oor the tace of tho deed， For ho keow thit the hat wartior led Hemann：The Cdd＇A Muncral Proceasion．
2．The a ame of a Spaniah epic poem，cele－ brating the explolte of Ruy Diaz
 and fem．pi．anj．suff：－idee．］
Zool．A fanily of Echinodermata；tha hody is subglohose，a ad covered with long， cifib－ahaped apines．
gid＇－ar－Is，s．［Lat．，a turban or mitre；Gr． кıdajes（kidaris），кiтapes（kitaris）＝a cap ofstate worn by tha Persian kinga；Heb． $=$ a Persian diadem，Esther i．11，ii．17，vi． 8 ； （n）（kathar）$=$ to aurround．］
I．Jew．Antiq．：A name given to the mitre of the Jewish high－prleats．
2．Zoology：
（1）A genus of Echini of hemispherical form， no called from their supposed reasmblaces to this cap of state．Cidaris papillata，a Britiah apecles，occurriag off the coasts of shetinnd， fir called the Piper－urchin，becanse the body preanents a rude reseinhlance to a dinoinutive bagpipe
（2）A genus of the Senecting or Snake－ thella，They are pearlaceous，turbinate，
generally gnooth．with a round，not oblioue apertura．

> 3 Palront.: Cidaris ranges from the Trias to recent times．
－olid＇－arr－īte，s．［Eng．cidar（is），and suff．－ite．］ Paleont．：A fossil apecimen of the gemns Cidaris；a fossil resembling Cidaria．The geous Cidaris occurs in the gecondary strsta． Coforigemma is a characteristic fnasil of the
Corsl rag．
 dir，s．\＆a．［Lat．sicera；Gr．$\sigma$ iкepa（sikera）， from Heb， $\mathfrak{V}$ שׂ（shekar）＝atroag drink；Fr． eidre；8p．sidra；Port．cidra．］

A．As substantive：
＊1．Strong drink；liquor mads of the juice of any fruit pressed．
 couitity，kind of ech
2．A liguor made fom expresged and fermented．
＂A fink of cider from hit fathor＇s rate
ITo make good cider the apples abould be quite ripe，as the amonat of sugar in ripe apples is it 0 ，in unripe apples 4.9 ，in over－ ripe apples $7 \cdot 95$ ．The fermentation should proceed alowly．The qtrongest cider con－ tains，in 100 volumes， 9.87 volumes of alcohol of 02 per cent．，the weakeat $5 \cdot 21$ volumes． （Brande．）
B．Asadj：Productive of cider；producing eider．
＂Worcester，the gaeen of the cider land had hat
odder－brandy，s．A kind of brandy dis． tilled from cider．
－odder－min，as A mill in which apples are ground into pulp far the purpose of making clder．
cider－press，s．$A$ press in which the juice is oxpressed from the apples after they have been ground into pulp．
older－tree，s．Eucalyptus Gunnii，from the sap of which a kind of cldar is prepared．
¢1d＇－ẽr－age，s．［Etym．doubtful．］The N．E．D． suggeata that it may be a miaprint for culer－ age（q．v．）．

## Bot．：A plant，Polygonum Hydropiper．

＊gì＇－dẽr－12st，s．［Eng．cider；－ist．］One who makea cider．
＂When the eiderifs have taken care for the beat could，yet histh their cider geoorally proved palc． harp，snd ill tasted．＂－Nortimer．
$\dagger$ gri＇dẽr－kĭn，s．［Eng．cider；dimin．suff．－kin （q．v．）．］An inferior kind of cider made by sdding water to the cruahed mass of apples remaining after the juice has bean preased out io the namufacture of cider．
 hitherto，formeriy from Lat．hicce＝here， and $d e$ ab ante $=$ down or of from before．j Former，previons．
＊giel－ing，s．［Ceilino．］
＊çǐ－ẽr＇⿳亠口冋口灬，＊cerge，＊serge，s．［Fr．，from Lat．cereus＝waxen，cera＝wax．］A wax candle used in the worahip of the Roman Cathoile Church．

That beren in heven her ciorgh elere＂
The Romant of the Rose， 0850 ．
＂cletezour，s．［Cirv．］A citizen．
＂The cie＇ezourts of Teruans in Flanderis ito quhom
 Crom，fo， 30 ．b．
gígar＇，＊so－gar，s．\＆a．［Fr．cigare；Sp－ cigarro；originally a kind of tobacco io the isiand of Cuba．$]$ A small，cylindrical roll of tobaceo for smoking．
The fermented lesves belog next stripped of thelr
und illie ribe by the hands of childrea，are morted nnow， nud the large ones hane set apart for making cigare．＂－ ict á Arts，\＆c．
I Obvions componads：Cigar－box，cigar－ holder，dc．
cigar－bundler，s．A machioe for placing cigars in butidles that they nay bo tied to－ gether． 1 t conaists of a clamping－press having jaws of such ahape and capacity as the size of the cigar and the number deaired in a bundle may warrant．
digar－1lghter，s．A device for lighting cigars．It consists of a little gas－jet auspended cigars．It consists．
cigar－machine， 8 ．A macbine for mak－ ing fillers of cigars and wrapping them．
cigar－press，s．A press having a motion in two directiona，ons to compress the cigars in their rows，and the other to press them vertically．
cigar－steamer，s．A peculiar form of craft，shaped like a apiodle，and conatructed by Winans，of Baltimore．The tirst was built in Baltimore－leagth 635 feet，diameter 16 feet the secand in St．Petersburg－length 70 feet， diameter 9 feet；the third in Msvre－lengih 72 feet，diameter 9 feet；the fourth in Irle of Dogs－length 256 feet，diameter 16 feet．The propeller of the fist was placed around the middle of the vessel ；the gecond had a pro－ peller beneath her bottom；the third ts fitted for trying propellers in various positions；and the fourth has a propeller at eacb end． （Knight．）
¢ig－ar－ĕt＇te，s．［A dimin．of Fr．cigare．］A small eigar；more generally，a amall quantity of fine tobacco rolled in paper and uaed for smoking．
＂We nhall celebrateonr reconclliation in a cigaratee．＂
cigarette－filler，s．A little implement for introduciag the finaly－cut tobaceo into the paper envelope．It has two forma ：a tuhe and a wrspper．（Knight．）
cigarette－maching，s．A maching uaed in the production of cigarettces．Adorno＂s cigarette－machine uses an endless roll of paper． It cuts，wraps，and fotda the peper around a regulated quantly of tobacco，whtch is supplied
at one end of the machine，whlle the finished cigarettes emergast the other end．（Knight．）
＊cild， 2 ［A．S．］［CEILD．］
çIl－õr－y，a．［Celore．］
Arch．：The drapery or foliage carved on the hoads of colnma，in Jonoriah or
architectnre．
cin＇ri－a，as pl．［Lat． nom．pl．of
$=$ an eyelash．］ 1．Anat．：Halr． 1ike processes of extrema delicacy of structure sad mi－ nuteness of size． They are from rod

 arranged in rows，snd ore affixed hy their bases to the epitheiiull which covers the gurface on which they play．
2．Bot．：Long hairs，liks gyelaahea，situated upon the inargins of leaves，\＆c．
$\because$ Inclated celise，as apores of sea woed，ocectionally have free flismenta，or cillut，developed on their mar face．，＂－Balfour：Botany，pt，L，$¢ 7$ ．
3．Zool．：Hair－like fllaments，which project from animal membranes，and are endowed with quick vibratile motion，as in the infu－ soria，apongea，and polyzoa．
çIl＇－1－ar－y，a．［Fr．ciliaire，from Lat．cilium＝ an eyelash．］

1．Anat．：Belonging to the eyelaahea．
2．Zool．\＆Bot．：Pertaiaing to the cilia to plants and animals．
ciliary arteries，s．pl．
Anat．：The arteries aupplylog varions parts of the eye with blood．They arg divisilhe into three sets，the ahort，the loag，and the anterior ciliary alteries．（Quain．）
clliary ganglion，s．The same as the ophthalnic or ienticular ganglion．（Quain．） ciliary ligament，$s$ ．
Anat．：The circular portion dividing the chorold membrane from the iris，and adheriog choroid membrane from the iris，a
to the selerotic cost．
［CHorom．］
cillary motion，s．A motion of citia or any lart of any organism possessing then． In animala they move like a fleld of grain agitated by the wind．Ciliary motion exists in mau in various parts，as for instance on the mucous membrane of the nasal cavitiea， on the inner aurface of the lacrymal sac and canal，on the membrane of the larynx，trachea， and brouchial tubes．（Todd i Bowman： Physiol．Anat．，vol．i．，ch．2，P．64．）
＂The terms vitratory motion and cuitury motion have beea employed to erpress the spearan ne pro－ ferred，but it is used to express the whole phen－


## clliary muscle，$s$.

Anat．：A muscle attached to the choroid of the eye．

## cillary nerves，s．pl．

Anat．：Two or three nerves gituated at the inner side of the optic nerve．Their full sppellation is Long cibiary nerves．（Quain．）

## ciliary processes，s．pl．

Anat．：Whits folds at the margin of the uvea in the eye，and proceeding from it to the uvea in the eye，
crystalline lena．
＂The clitiary proceseef，or rather the ligamenta，ob－
erved in the fuside of the sclerotick tunicles of the werved in the inside of the sclerotick tumicles of the


## cillary zone，s．

Anat．：A term for the appearance which the pigment between the ciliary processics leaver on the hyaloid membrane，like the dis of a flower；also called Corona ciliaris．
çil－1－ā＇－ta，s．pl．［Lat．cili（ $u m$ ）$=$ an eyelagh， and neut．pl．adj．auff．－aia．］
Zool．：An order of Infusoria，having the body more or less completely clothed with cilia．These cilia are vibratile，snd are used for iocomotion or obtaining food．Genera， Vorticella，Vaginicola，sc．
 an eyclash，and Eng．suff．ate，ated．］Fur－ nished with cilia or the hair．Used－



1．Bot．：Of a jeaf with parallel filmente or bristles，resembling fine hairs．
2．Anat．：Of is ourface covered with flla－ ments．
 movaments
3．Zool．：Provided with vibratile cilla．
çil－īn＇tion，s．［As if from Lat．ouliatio．］
1．Ciliated state or condition．
2．The ciliary epparatus of any organism．
 with o connective．］Having cilia．
clliato－dentato，a．
Bot．：Having teeth，and those cilisted．

## ciliato－serrate，a．

Bot．：Having zerratione，each of which ter－ minates in a hair．
＊cill－İce，s．［Fr．cilice；Iat．cilicium，from Gr．кı八ixiov（kilikion）$=$ coarse cloth，orig．of （Cilician）goats＇halr．］A rongh garment worn next the akin as a penance；a hair shirt．
＂We have heard so much of monks．WIth their

＊çi－lĭ＇－çǐ－oŭs，a．［Eng．cilice．］Made of goats＇hair．
－Brocoreo garment．a cilicious or exckeloth habit＂
gilliĕ1－la，s．［Iat．cili（a）＝five hair，and … sin．ell．］
Entom．：A frimge．（MeNicoll．）
gil＇－i－form，a．［Lat．cilia $=$ fine hair，and forma $=$ form．］Having the form of cilia， very fine or slender．Especialiy applied to the teeth of certain fishes，as of the perch，when very numerous and all equally five．
＊çil－í－ô－brach－i－$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-\mathbf{t a}$ ，s． $\boldsymbol{p l}$ ．［Lsat．cilia $=$ eyelashes，and brachiata，pl．of brachiatus $=$ having branches like arms．］
Zool．：Owen＇s name for the Polyzos（q．v．）．
＊çili－ hair；brachium＝the arm，and Eng．adj．anff． －ate．］
Physiol．：Having the arms furnished with cilia，as in Polyzoa．
çili－©－flắg－ĕl－iā＇－ta，s．pl．［Mod．Lat． from cilium and flagellum（both which see）．！

2ool．：A gronp of free－swimming Infu－ sorians，moving by means of lash－like flagella， and having a more or less complete ciliation．
çil－1－ö－făg＇－̌̌l－late，$a$ ．［Cilioflagellata．］ Belonging to the Cilloflagellata．
 ［Clliograde．］
Zool．：The name given by De Blaiuville to the Ctenophora（q－v．）．
¢ill＇－i－o－grāde，a．\＆s．［Fr．ciliograde，from Lat．cilia $=$ fine hair，and gradior $=$ to step． A．As adj．：Belonging to the Ctenaphora．
B．As subst．：An animal belonging to the Ctenophora（q．v．）．
¢̧il＇－1̌－ŭm，s．［The aing．of cilla（q．v．）］
ģill，s．［Sille］
Arch．：The timber or stone at the foot of a door，\＆c．
I Ground－cills are the timbers on the gronad which aupport the posts and super－ gtructure of a timber building．The name of cill is also given to the bottom pieces which support quarter and trusa partitione．（Gwilt．）
＊çil＇－lĭ－bŭb，s．［Sillabub．］
¢11＇－lö，çili－lö＇sciss，s．［Lat．cilium＝an eye－ lesh，and enff．－osis（Med．）．］
Med．：A spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid．
çil－1̛̆t＇－io，a．［Eng．cillo；$t$ connect．，and anff．－ic．］Pertaining to，or affected with， cillo（q．v．）．
cills，s．pl．［Cill ］A neval term applied to horizontal places of timber to ports or scattlee． Generally pronounced by aiilore sell，as port－ sell．（Smyth：Sailor＇s Word－Book．）
gi＇－man s．［Gr．кёца（kuma）＝a wave．］［Cyma．］ ATch．：A monlding，taking its name from ita contrur resem－ bling that of a wave，beiug hollow
in its upper part， In its upper part， and awelling be－ moulding there are two sorts，the cima （ar cyma）recta，just described，and the cima reversa，where－ in the apper part awella and the By the workmen these are called ogeer（q．v．）．（Gwilt．）

gi－mar＇，s．［CnI－
CIMA．
＊gim＇－băl（1），s．［Ital．ciambella．］ 4 lind of confectionery or cake．
＊gim＇－bal（2），＂çim＇－bale，s．［CYMBaL］］
 miser．］

Entom．：A genns of bymenopterous insects， family Tenthredinidæ．Mr．Stephens enume－ rated eight British apecies of the genus，some of which may not be properly distinct from each other．Cimbex Grifnnii is about an inch long．It is reddish－brown，with a yellow abdomen．
çím＇－bĭ－a，s．［Gr．кvußiov（kumbion）$=$（1）s small cup，（2）see def．，dimin．of ки́ $\mu \bar{\eta}$（kumbē） $=$ the bollow of a vessel．］
Arch．：A fillet，string，list，or cornice．
Cim＇－brir－an，a．\＆s．［Lat Cimbria．］
A．Asadj．：Cimbric；pertaining to Cimbria． ＂The event commanly called the＇Csmbrian Deluge＊

ch．xxi．
B．As subst．：A native of Cimbris．
Çim＇－bric，a．\＆s．［Lat．Cimbricus．］
A．As adj．：Pertaining to the Clmbri，an ancient tribe inhabiting Northern Germany， and the Chersonese now called Jutland
－On helm and haruesp ringa the Saxon hamma．
hrough Longfailow：The ATrenal at Apringotiald．
B．As subst．：One of the tribe of the Cim－ bri；a Cimbrian．
＊ģ̆m－ĕl＇－1－arch，s．［Lat．cimeliarcha；Gr． кесиךльápXпs（keiméliarchès）$=$ a treasurer：
 （archos）$=$ a leader，a chief． ）
1．Eccles．：A superintendent or keeper of plate and other valuable things belonging to a church；a church－warden．（Bailey．）
2．Arch．：A name given to the apartment where the plate and vestments are kept in churches．（Gwilt．）
çím－ĕдt＇，s．\＆v．［Cement．］
＊çím＇－ě－tẽtr，8．［Cimiter，Scimeter，Scy－ mitar．］
 TERY．］
ci＇－mĕx，\＆［Lat．cimex（genit．cimicis）＝a bug．
＊1．Ord．Iang．：A bug．
2．Entom．A genus of hemipterous insects， the typical ous of the family Ciniciuse．Cimex lectularius is the Bed－bng．［Bug．］There are analogous apecies parasitic on pigeons， swallow，and bats．
gĭm＇－1－a，s．［C1MBLA．］
＊çim－içe，s．［Ital．cimice，from Lat．cimex （genit．cimicis）．］A bed－bug．［Cimex．］
çim－íc＇－ic，a．［Lat．cimex（genit．cimicis）＝a bug． 1 Of or pertaining to the cinex or bug． cimfoic maid，$\varepsilon$ ．
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{28} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ，a yellow cryatallizable acid，having a rancid odonr，extracted by slcohol end ether froma kind of bog（Rhaphi－ gaster punctipennis）．
 cis），and pl．adj．suff．－ide．］

Sntom．：A family of hemfpterous tnsects，of which Cimex is the type．It Is of the tribe Geocores（Land－bugg）．They have a short rostrum conaisting of two or three joint rostrum consisting or depressed bodies，and，with the excep－ only，depressed bodies，and，with the oxcep－
tion of the typlcal genue Cimex，wings． tion of the typical genue Cimez，wings．
British genera，Cimex，Aneurus，Aradus， Agramma，Tingis，and Dictyonota．
gām－ig－Y－fī－ge，${ }^{2}$［Lat．cimax（genit，cimi－ cis）$=$ a bug，and fugo $=$ to drive away．Bo named because in Siberia one of the specien is used to drive away bogs and similar insects． Bot．：A genus of perennial herbs，with racemes of whitioh flowers，and drastic poisonons roots．Order，Ranuncolaceme Four species are cultivated ln Britain，the bent－ known being Cimicifuga fetida，the＂Stinking Snake－root，＇or Bug－wort It was introduced in 1777 from Siberia．It occars also on the in $1 \pi 7$ from Siberia．It occnrs also on the Carpathian Moantains，and the north－west
coast of America．C．serpentaria，formerly coast of America．C．serpentaria，formerly
called Actoza racemosa，is the Bisck Suako－ called Actoa racemosa，ie the Bisck Suako－
root of America，supposed to be an antidote to the venom of serpents．
çim＇－i－gine，a．［Lat．cimax（genit．eimicit）， and Eng．anff．－ine．］Smelling of baga． gi＇－mises，s．［CMEX．］．The bed－bug．
 ＂sçym＇－i－têr，s．［Fr．cimeterre；Sp．\＆Port． cimetarta；Ital．scimitarra，from Biscayan cimetorra $=$ with a aharp edge；or corrnpted from Per．schimschir（Mahn）］A short curved aword with a convex edge，used by the Per－ gians and Tarks．
CY゙m－mër＇－ǐan，a．［Lat．Cimmeriws，from Gr．ксцие́pos（ kimmerios）．］
1．Lit．：Pertaining to the Cimmeris， fabolous race ataied by Homer to have lived ＂beyond the ocean otream，＂and in later tgen aaid to have lived in very ancient times in the Tauric Chersonese（now called the Crimea）in a state of perpetnal darkness．

Fig．：Without any light ；intansely and profonndly dark．
＂Let cimmerian darknese be my oniy hahitation．＂

## ©í－mō＇－lila，s．［Cmolite．］

çi－mō＇－11－an，a．［Eng．cimoli（a）；－an］Par－ taining to cimotite．
çī－mō－ľ̆－or＇－nis，s．［Gr．кıцш入ia（kimolia） $=$ Cimolian earth［Cimolite］，and opprs（ornis） ＝s bird．］

Palacont．：A genus founded on remains from the Maidatone Chalk．The late Prof． Owen thought they wers avian，but Bower－ bank Identified ithem with Pterodactylum gigenteus．
cim＇－ollite，s．［Fr．cimolite，from Gr，acumila （kimolia）$=$ Cimolian earth，from K oblos），Lat．Cimolus，an island of tha Cyelader， distinguiahed for its chalky aoll，now Cimoll or Argentiera．］

Min．：A light grey，white，or reddish silleato of alumina，occurring sometimes zaassive，or of a alsty texture．It is very aoft．Sp．gr．， $2 \cdot 18-2$－30．Compos．：Silice，6230－65－28； alumina， $20.97-24 \cdot 23$ ；segquioxide of Iron， 0－1＂25；water， $9 \cdot 31-1234$ ，it occurs at Argentiera；also at Nagpore，Central India， and in some parts of Russia．（Danta．）The Nagpore specimens have been callod also Hunterite（q．v．）．
çĭnch，e．A saddle－girth made of leathar， horse－hair，canvas or cordage，with long thong of leather at the enda；hemce（U．S．Slang）， firm grasp，complete control，a＂eure thing．＂
Ginoh，v．To gird with a cinch；bence to subdus hy force，to control．（U．S．Slang）
 cho（na）（q．v．）；Gr．мipos（meros）$=$ a part，and Eng．autf．－ic．］

## cinchomeronio soid，s．

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ ．An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on cinchoninle aefd．It is easily solnble in dilute nitric acid．Its calcinm salt yields by dry diatilistion pyridine $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{~N}$ ．
Chin－cho＇－na，s．［Said to have been named in honour of the Countess de Chinchon，vice－ queen of Peru，who was cured of a fevar，in 1638，by the use of this remedy．］
1．Bot．：A genue of trees found oxdre

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known as Peruvian bark, Jesuit's bark, \&c. The Jesuita introduced it into Europe. There are many species of the genus.
2. Med.: The bark procared from the Cinchons-trees.

## oinchona bark, 8

Pharm.: The barks of several species of Cinchonacere are used in mediciue, or for the extraction of the alkaloids, quinine, cincbonine, se., which they contain. The following are the most important:-Chinchonae flaze Cortex Yellow Chiachona Bark, which oceurs as quills covered with a brown epidermis, mottled with whitish yellow lichens, and aiso in flat cinna-mon-coloured pieces. They break with a fibrons fracture and the escape of a powder. Yellow bark is rich in quinine, and 100 graius should yiedd not less than two grains of alkalnid. It is derived from C. Calisaya, which grows in the peculiar cloudy regions of the Andes. - C. pallidio Cortex, Pale Cinchone Bark, Irom C. condaminea. It aceurs always in quills, covered with crustaceots lichens, Its fractare is short and not fibrous. It contains chiefly cinchonine. Two hundred grains of the bark yield about one grain of alcaloid. -C. rubree Cortex, Red Cinchona Bark. The bark of $C$. succirubra. This species sppears to thrive in Indis. It occurs in fisttened, rough fibrous, dark-brown red pieces, which are covered with a lrown-red epidermis. It breaks with a red fibrons fracture. it contains about equal quantities of cinchonine and quinine, and 100 graius of the powdered bart should yield not less than one-and-half grains of alksloid. The yellow bark is used in the form of decoction, extract, infusion, and tincture. The pale bark is contained in Inctura Cinchone Composita and in Mistura Ferri Aromas tiox. The cinchona barks contain, besides the alkaloids, also certain acids having astringen properties, and are valuable as tomics in properties, snd are valuable campres in Medica.) For deapertics of (Garrolis Mrat Medica.) For propertics of the aikaloids ee Qunine and cinchorlis. cinciona barks rich in quisine generally contain much lime, and their solations are precipitated by sodium sulphate. Cinchona barks are exa mined as foilows: 100 grains of the yellow bark are raduced to powder, aod are thoroughly exhausted by boiling, maceration, snd percolation, with water scidulated with hydrochloric acid. The colouring matter is precipiated from the liquid hy adding plumbic acetate, the solntion being kept acid. It is then filtered, and to the filtrate caustic potash 8 sdded till the precinitate first formed by it redissolved. This solution is then sbaken with succeasive qusntities of ether, till a drop of the ether evaporated to dryness leaves no residue. The ether solutions are then evaporated to dryness, and the residue of alksloids is weigherl. In testing the pale and red barks use choloform instead of ether. When a bark containing quinine or cinchonine is heated in test-tube a characteristic red vapour is given off, condensing to a carming red liquid. It is also called Jesuit's bark and Peruvian bark.
cinchona bases, s. pl.
Chem.: Alkaloids contained in Cinchons bark. These can bo separeted from each other by sdding ether, which dissolves the quinine and amorphous alksloid, evsporating and dis solving in proof spirit acidnlated with onetwentieth of sulphuric acid, and adding alco-
nolic iodine, which precfustates the quinine as iodo-sulphate, which in dried at $100^{\circ}$. One part equals 0.565 of quinine. To the liquid sulphurous acid is added, neutralised with caustjc soda, and the alcohol expelled by evaporating on a water bath; on adding excess of soda the amorphous sikaloid is precipitatad. The part insoluble in ether is dissolved in 40 parts of water and a little sulphuric acid, the solutinn being faintly alkaline. A solution of Rochelle salt $\mathrm{KNaC}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ is then added, and it is allowed to stand for twelve hours. The cinchouldine is precipitated as tartarate, which is dried at $100^{\circ}$, and one part represents 0.804 of cinchoaidioe. To the filtrate iodide of potassium is added, which precinitates quipidine as hydrofdide One part dried at $100^{\circ}$ equais 0.718 of quinidine. To the filtrate caustic sods is added, which precipitates the caustic sods is added, which precipitates the
cinchonine, which is dried at $100^{\circ}$. (See Watts: Dict. of Chem.)
cin-chón-ä'-cě- $\infty$, s. pl. [Mod. Lat cin chon(a), and Lat fem. pl. adj. suff. -acece.]

Bot.: A large order of plants belonging to an sllianace called sfter it, Cinchonales. The calyx, which is simple, is superior, as is the corolla, which is tubular and of regular forn. The stamens, which are defnite in number arise from the corolla gll on the same lins and alternate with ita segments; the anthers are straight, bursting longitudinally. The ovary is interior. nusually two-celled, with few or many ineeds ; the fruitsplitting into two cocci, or inde hiscentand dry, or succulent. The leaves, which hiscentand dry, or succulent. The leaves, which are aimple, are opposite or verticilate, with
interpetionar atipules ; this last character disinterpetion atipules; this last character dis
tinguishing them from the Galigcear, to which tinguishing them from the Galiacear, to which
they are much akin. Lindley divides it ioto they are much akin. Lindey divides
two tribes: Coffece, in which the ovary hav two tribes: Caffec, in which the ovary have Cinchonece, in which it is many-seeded. (Sce these words.) In 1845, Lindley enamersted 269 genera, and estimated the known species at 2,500. Though none are British, yet they are so abundant in tropical countries as to constitute abont one twenty-seventh part of the flowering plants. Soine are trees, othere shrubs, and yet others herbaceous plants. Msoy are most valuable tonics, febrifuges emetics, and purratives. [Cinchona.] A few are poisenons, whilst, on the contrary, Coffee which belongs to this order, is highly nutritive Some have eatable fruits, and others are used in dyeing.
çin-chò-nā'-çeoŭs, a [Eng. cinchon(a) and suff. -aceaus.]

Bot. : Of, or pertaining to, Cinchona
¢̧̌n-chō'-nads, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. einchona, snd Eng., \&ic. suff. -ads. $]$

Bat.: The English rendering or equivalent of the term Cincbonacea (q.v.).
çin-chō'-nal, a. [Mod. Lat. cinchana, and Eng. suff. -al.]
Bot.: Pertaining to the alliance Cinchonales, os the Cinehonal alliance.
çın-chö-nà'lēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. cinchona, sud Class. Last. pl. Butl. -ales.]
Bat. : An alliance of epigynous cxogens with dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers and a minute embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. Lincley includes under it the following orders: Vacciniacees, Columelliscea, Cinchonacex, Csprifoliacex, and Gsliacea (q.v.).
çin' ${ }^{\prime}$ chṑn-āte, s. [Eng. cinchon(a), and suff. -ate (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem. : A salt of cinchonic scid
čn-chō'-nĕ-we, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. cinchona and Class. Let. pll suff. eex.]

Bat.: A tribe of Cinchonaceæ (q.v.). It contains the families Hamelida, Isertida Hedyotidx, Cinchonidæ, aud Gardenide (q.v.).
ģin-chō'-ni-a, a. The same as Cinchonine.
çin-chơn'-ǐc, $a$. [Eng. cinchan( $\alpha$ ), sad suif -ic.] Of, or derived from, Cinchous (q.v.).

## cinchonic acid, $s$

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{O}_{9}$. An acid formed by treating cinchomeronic acid with sodiutn amalgan $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{II}_{8} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}+6 \mathrm{H}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}=2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}+\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{O}_{9}$ t forms deliquescent white erystals.
çin-chŏn'-ǐ-çine, s. [Eng., \&c. cipchonic, and suff. -ine; or Mnd. Lat. cinchana; Gr.
indiv (eition) = figure, image, resemblance (\%) and Eng. aur. -ine.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. An alkaloid obtained by heating acid aulnhate of cinchonidine for geveral hours to $130^{\circ}$. The base ts liberated by caustic soda, sad taken up by absolute ether; it forms a slightly yellow piscous mass, which melts at $50^{\circ}$. It gives no colour with chlorine and ammonia The hydrachlorate gives a wbite precinitate with hypachlorite or sodinm which diatincuishes it from cis it from cinchouine, and cinchonidne, which give no precipitate. It forms crystalline salts. It thens the plane of pelsirisation teeb
ç̆n-chŏn'-i-dio, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. einchona, and fem. pl. adj. snf. -idce.]

Bot. : A family of plants, tribe Cinchonese.
çın-chŏn'-1-dǐno, s. [Mod. Lat. einehona, and Gr. eidos (cidos) $=$ form, sppesrance. $]$
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. An organic alkzloid found in Peruvian bark. It crystallises from slcohol in anhydrons needles, gives no fluorescence when pure, and no greeo colonration with chlorine snd ammonis. It differs from cinchonine by its turning the plame of polarisation powerfully towards the left.
çın'chōn-ĭn, ̧̧in'-chôn-ino, s. [Eng. cinchon( $a$ ) ; suff. -in, -ine (Chem.).]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}=$ cinchonia, $\mathrm{sn}^{2}$ or ganic alkaloid contained with quinine in Perovisn bark, especially im Cinchona con daminea. It is separsted from quiuine by its sulphate being more soluble. Cinchonins crystalllses in swall transparent four-sided prisms. It is sligbtly solcoble in water, but dissolves easily in hot alcohol. It melts at $165^{\circ}$. It is a powerful base, and forms arystaline salts with acids. It turns the plane of polaribation powerfully towards the right.
çin-cho-nin'-Ic, a. [Eng. cinchonin; -ic.]

## cinchoninic acid.s.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$. A dibasicscid obtsincd hy the oxidation of cinchonine by nitrie scid. $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{gr} ., 1 \cdot 4$. It is a white crystalline substance soluble in water; when treated with nitric acid it is converted into quinolicand cincbomeronic acids.
çin'-chon-işm, 3. [Eog. cinchon( $\alpha$ ), sad suff. -ism.]
Path.: The distarbed condition of the body caused by over-doses of cinchona.

The condition here called cinchoniom is marked by huzzing... in the ears,"-iryton: fiectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, leet. \&o
çĭn-chŏv'-a-tine, s. [Mod. Lat. cinch(ona) ovat(1), and suff. -ine. The Cinclona ovsta species of the Cinchona genus.]
Chem.: Aricine, $\mathrm{C}_{23} \mathrm{H}_{26} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$, ocenrs with Cosconine in Cusco Cinchona bark, which gives off brown vapours when hested. Ari cine crystallizes in white prisms, which melt at $188^{\circ}$.
¢̌ㅡ-çın'-nŭs, s. [Lst. $=8$ carl.]
Bot.: A cyme developed in a curled manner.
¢̣̆n-clĭd'-ot-tŭs, s. [Gr, кiүкies (lingtlis) $=$ a lattice, and oious
(odnntos) $=\mathrm{s}$ tooth.

Bot.: A genus of Mosses, found floating in streams. Tribe, Evaginulati. the name is derived from the manner in which the eilia of Che peristone are united in het-like parcels. Cinclidotus foatimalaides grows 111
margin of lakes and rivers, or on stoues in the margin of lakes and
chanacl of streanls.
 fein. 1l. adj. sulf. -ince.]

Ornith. : The Dippera, s sub-family of dentiroshral birds, belonging to the family Merulidæ or' 'Turdidæ.
¢̣̆n'-clĭs ( $p$ l. çin'-oľ-dēş), s. [Gr. кíyкגьs (kinglitis) $=$ a lattice.]

Animal Physiol : Ons of the openings in the bodies of ses-anemones, probably serving to discharge the thread-cells or caidæ.


Ornith: A genus of birds, closely allied to the Shrikes, They are natives of Australia and the East ladies.
cin' tail or oneel.]

Ornith. : The type-genus of the sub-family Ciaclina (q.v.). They have a very etraight slender bill, with a notched lip; winga rounded, of moderate length ; a very short rounded; of moderate exength; a tail ; sid large exceedingly strong feet. vell tail; and large exceedingly strong feet. One species (C. aquaticus), the Common Dipper or Water-ouzel, occara io Britsin. It is rather more than aeven inches long, with the upper parts ashy-brown, tha breast pure white, the belly rusty, the bill blackish. It is found thronghout Europe and part of Aaia It breeds, anong other places, in England, making a mossy nest ten or twelve laches in diameter by seven or eight deep, snd plsces it in a cavity in a moss-covered rock near the mountaill atreams, which it frequents and into which it dips and dives.
 Lat. cinctus = girt, girdled, and planula (q.v.). 1

Biol. : The collared embryo of a apooge.
çl̃c'-tō-plăn-ụ-lar, $a$. [Eng., \&c., cinctoplanul(a); -ar.] hesembling a collared infuplanul(a); -ar.] Resembling a collare
oinc'-türe, s. [Lat. cinctura $=$ a girdle, from cingo $=$ to gird ; ltal. \& Sp. cintura; Prov. cingo $=$ to gird
centura ; Fr. ceinture.

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Lit.: A belt, a girdle; aonething worn ronnd the body, to fasten or confine the dress,

Such is her soveroifu mien: her dress,
A vest, With woilen cincture tied,
*2. Fig.: An inclosure, a ring-fence.
"The court and prison being within the cincture of
II. Arch.: The ring, list, or fillet st the top and botton of a colmm, which divides the shaft of the column from its capital and base. (Guilt.)
Ģ̌̌nc-türe, v.t. [Cincture, s.] To surround, with a girdle; to gird, to encircle.
On high the palms their grace ful folliage sprosd,
Cinctired with rooes the mangolis tower
Hemans : Sodern Grecece
çýnc-türed, a. [Cincture, v.] Having s cincture or girdle; girded. (Sir W. Scott.)
pĭn'děr, * çyn-dir, "̧yn-dyr, *syn-der, *syn dyr, s. \& a. [A.S. sinder, synder; Icel. sindr; Sw. sinuler $=$ slag, drass; Dut. sintels $=$ cinters; Dan. siniler, sinner $=\mathbf{a}$ apark of ignited iron; Ger. sinter $=$ dross of roun, scale; Icel. sindra $=$ to glow, to throw out suarks. Not from Fr. cendre, though thla word has affected the spelling.
A. As substentire:

1. Ordinary Ietnguage
2. Literolly
(1) The residue of coal after combustion, in which tire is extinct.
Pary. .isndyr of the smythys 9 yre
. Caruma."-Prompl.
Snint James's square was a receptacle for all the Offal and cindert. Sor all the dearl cats and deat dogs of
(2) A small piece of conal which has ceased
to flame, but still retaina heat.
*2. Figuratively:
(1) The ashes of the deari

Beanty, truth, and rarity
Grace 1 n all simpticlty.
Here enclosed in cinders liso."
(2) Spirits or wine used to fortify mineral watera. (Slang.)
II, Metallurgy:

1. The alags or dross produced in the processes of iron manufacture. (Ure.)
2. A scale thrown off in forging metal. (Webster.)
3. (Pl.) Coke.
B. As adj. : (See the componods)

## cinder-bed, .

Geol, : bed of oyster shells, of the species. Ostrea distorta, fonnd in the Middle Purbeck series, so named from its loose atructure. It.s. thickness is : yout twelve feet.
cinder-cone, s. A conical formation dae
to successive deposition of fine volcmoio
mattera, as ash, scorim, de.

## oinder-dust,

Metal: Slag from a refining furnace.

## cinder-fall, 8

Metal.: The inclined plane on which the melted slag fron s blast-furnace descends (Weale.)

## oinder-fine, 8.

Metal. : The ciader from the re-hesting urnace.

## cinder-trame, $s$.

Engin.: A framework of wire, \&c., lo a chimees, or in front of the tubes of a loco. motive, to prevent the eacape of ciodera.

## cinder-hole,s.

Metal.: The front plate of the hearth of a Germso reflinery-forge

## cinder-hooks, 3.

Netal. : A hook for drawing off slag.

## cinder-notch, 8.

Metal.: A notcb in the upper part of a dam of a blast-furnsee through which the melted slag escapes. (Weale.)
cinder-path, B. A pathway composed of, or covered with, cinders, esp. one for foot or cycle races.
cinder-sifter, s. A perforated ahovel or aieve for sifting cinders.
cinder-tip, s. A hesp of cinders; a place where cinders sre tipped or ehot.
cinder-tab, s, An iron truck for the reception of the melted alag after the latter has flowed from a blast-furnace over the has fowed fron a

* cinder-wench, * cinder-woman, s. A womsn whoas occupation it is to rake over ashes for the purpose of picking ont the cinders.
oinder-wool, s. [Mineral-COTTON.]
CYin-dèr-él'-la, s. [From ille heroine of the fairy tale.] An informal dsnce which lreaks up at midnight. Also called Cinderella dance.
"çǐn'-dèr-ǐng, * çĭn'-drǐng, $a$. [CNDEE, 8.] Reducing to a cinder; uiterly consuming.
çǐn'-dèr-oŭs, * çĭn'-droŭs, a. [Eng. cinder; -ous.] Resembling, or composed of, cinders.
"Or of a cortain shariv and cindrous humor.", se
çin'-dèr-y̆, a. [Eng. cinder; y.] Pertaining to, or resembling, ciaders; consisting of ciaders.
çĭn-ĕ-fäć-tion, s. [Fr., frolll Lat. cinefartio, from cinis $=$ aslies, and factio $=$ a making, facio $=$ to make.] The act or process of re. ducing to ashes, cineration. (Crabb.)
çĭn-ě-măt'-ío, çin-ĕ-măt'-i-cal, \&c. [Kinematic, \&c.]
çn-ĕñ-chy̆-ma, s. [From Gr. кıvéw (kineó) $=$ to set in motion; éरxuma (engchuma) $=$ infusion; iv (en) $=$ in; and $\chi$ éco (cheó) $=$ to pour.]

Bot. Thysiol. : A kind of tissue consisting of irregularly branching aud anastomosing vessels. They are largest in plants having milky juice, and smallest in those which have transparent juice. It is called also Laticiferour Tissue (q.v.).
 $t$ connective, anil suff. ous ] Pertaining to, or composed of, cinenchyma; laticiferous.
çin-èr- $\overline{\boldsymbol{a}}^{\prime}$-çeoŭs, a. [Lat. cineruceus, from cinis $=$ ashes.] Like ashes, ash-coloured, ash-like.
çin-èr-är'-1 a, s. (Lat. cinerarius, from cinis $=$ ashes. The genus is so called from the ash-coloured down covering the surfaces of the leaves.]
Bot.: A genus of plants akin to Senecio, or according to Sir Joseph Hooker, ranked under it as a sub-genus. Ioudon enumerstes thirtyone apecies cultivated in English gardens, but there'are endless varieties produced by seed.

They are all of various shades of red or btom with or without white markings.
ciัn'-är-\%-Ty̆; a [Lat. cinerarius = pertaln ing to ashes; cinis $=$ ashes.] Pertainiag to or containiag, ashes.
cinerary urn, s. An orn or vessel nsed by the anclents to preserve the ashes of the dead; a sepulchral urn.

* gin-ẽr-ä'-tion, s. [Fr. cinération, from Let. nis (genit. cineris) $=$ ashes.]
Old Chem. : The act or process of reducing to ashes, incineration.
 ashy-gray.)
Anat.: The gray matter of the brain and apinsl chord.
çin-é-rĕ-al, a. [ELg., \&c. cinere(a); -ah.] Pertaining or consisting of cinerea (q.v.).
Clin-ðr'-a-oŭs, a. [Lat. cinereus, from dinis (genit. cineris) $=$ ashes.] Ash-like; of tho colour of ashes; ashy-grey.J
"The hair is rad at the tips, cinerwous benesth."-
çin-êr-ĕá-ģ̌nt, a. [Lat. cinerescens, pr. par. of cineresco $=$ to turn to ashes.]

Physical Science: Becoming grey, approachiag to a grey colour. (R. Brown, 1874.)
çin-ör-i'-tious, a. [Lat. cineritius, cinericius, from cinis (genit. cineris) = ashes.] Haviog the form, state, quality, or colour of ashes : ciaereous.
*Broken and burnt rocka, rainz of bulldings, and cinth Candour, il. 22e.
Cineritious substance of the nervous system : Anat.: A grey aubstance constituting with s white one tbe chief msterial of the nervous syatem. In the brain it is called alao the cortical aubstance, while the white is denominated the medullary one. (Quain: Anat.)

- çın-ĕr'- $\mathbf{n}-\mathbf{l e ̆ n t}$, a. [Formed from Lat. cinio (genit. cineris) $=$ ashes, on the analogy of rirulent, \&c.] Full of aahes. (Bailey.)
çin- $\overline{\mathbf{e}}^{\prime}$-til-ca, s. pl. [Gr. кıйтıкos (kinalikos) $=$ pertainiug to motion, from kıvéw (kine $)=$ to move.)
Med.: Diseases affecting the muscles, and characterised by irregulsr action of the muscles, or muscular fibres, conmonly deno minated spasm. The third order in the clase Neurotica of Good. Also agents thst affect the voluntary or involuntary motions. (Dunglison.)
Çín-ga-1ē'şe, a. \& s. [Fr. cingalais.] A. As adj.: Of or belonging to Ceylon. B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Ceylon.
¢Y'í'gle, s. [Lat. cingulum.] [SURCINoLr]
J, A girdle worn by sailora. (Smyth: Sailore Word-Bnok.)
- 2. A girth for a horse.
çin' ${ }^{\prime}$ gụ-lŭm, 8. [Lat. $=$ a girdle, from cingo $=$ to gird, to surround.
J. Med. : A cincture, a girdle. The part of the body situate below the ribs, to which the girdle is applied ; the waist. (Dunglison.)

2. Zool. : The neek of a tooth, or that conatriction which sepsrates the crown from the fang. The term is also used for tha transverse series of long bands in the armour of the Armsdillo, de. (Craig.)
çin-r-flŏn'-1-dæ, s. pl. LLat. ciniflo (gentt cinifonis), and fem. pl. suft. -ide.]

Ehtom.: A fanily of Arachnids.
*çin'-1-f̄y, "çin'-ĕ-fȳ, r.t. [Lat cinis = ashes, snd facio (pass, for) $=$ to make.] To reduce to ashes, to incinerate.
çink, a. [Cinque.]
çink-foyle, s. [Cinque-FOIL.]
çin'-na, s. [Gr. кaiw (kaī) $=$ to heat.]
Bot.: A genus of American grasses, allied to Agrositis: order, Graminacex. So called from ita heating qualitiea. (Craig.)
çin'-na-bar, s.\& a. [Fr. cinabre; Ital. cinabro Sp, \& Port. Cinabrio; Ger. zinnober, from Lat
oinnabaris; Gr. revvaßapus (kinnabaris), from Pers. qinbar; Hlnd. shangarf.]
A. As substantivs:

1. Min. : A rhombohedrai mineral, generally of adamantine lustre, though in friable varieties dull. Colours : cochineal red, browoish red, snd lead grey, etreak acerlet. A nstive mercuric sulphide. HgS. It has refraction snd circular polsrisstion. There are two varieties.
(1) Ordinary cinnsbar, crystallised, masaive or earthy.
(2) Hepatic cinnabar. An impure cinnebar of a liver-brown colonr and submetalic lustre. Doua.) Cinnabar is found in Spsin, in Aus tria, In Chins and Japan, in California, In Peru, \&c.
2. Comm.: Red sulphnret of mercury nsed as a piginent; vermilion. It is prepared artificially by triturating mercury and sulphur together, and heating the black sulphide Hgs antil it sublimes.
3. Bot. \& Med. : The red resinous juice of s ree, Calamus rotang, \& nstive of the East Indies, formerly calicd Dragon's blood, and ased as an aatringent
B. As autjective:
I. Conaisting more or less of the gnbstanca described under $\mathbf{A}$.
4. Bot. ec. : Coloured like it ; acarlet with a slight mixture of orangs.
cinnabar moth, s. Callimorpha Jin cobece.
cı̆n-na-bar'-ic, $\alpha$. [Eng. cinnabar; -ic.] Pertaining to, or consistiog of, cinuahar ; cinnabarine.
oin'ma-bar-ine, a. [Fr. cinabarin.] Pertaining to or containing cionabar.
gin'-ma-mäte, s. [Eng. cinnom(ic), and suff. -ate (Chem.) (q.v.).] [Cinnamic acid.]
¢'n'-na-meīn, s. [Eog. cinnam(on), and suff. ine (Chem.) (q.v.).]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. Benzyi cinnamate occurs in Peru and Tolu bslssms, the produce of apecies of Myroxylum growing in South America Also prepared by heating sodinm cinnamste with beazyl ehlorids.
gin'ma-mēne, s, [Eng. cinnam(on), snd aff. -ene (Chem.).
$\underset{\text { lene }}{\text { Chem. : }} \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{II}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$. Styro-pheoyl-ethylene. An aromatic hydrocarbon, obtained by diatiling cinnamic acid with baryta; also by passing the vapour of xylene or a mixture of benzens vapour and ethsne throngh a red-hot tube; alao by distililing bquid atorax and carbonate of sodium with water; synthetically by heating acetyisne $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ in a glass tube over mercury to the oftening point of the glass, fonr mols. of cetylens being condeosed into ons mol. of cinnamens. Cinnamene is a colonrless oil. $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{gr}, 0.924$. 1 t boils at $145^{\circ}$. When heated $0200^{\circ}$ in a aealed tube it ls converted into s White trensparent refractive solid called metacinnamene or metastyroleoe, which when distilied yields liquid cinnsmene. By the sction of hydriodic acid cinnamene is chiefly converted into octane, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{18}$. When cirnamane is sgitated with a concentrated solution of iodina in potassium todide, and the liquid is then diluted with water, cryatals of iodlde of cinnamene separate ont. When cinnamene is oxidized with an alkaline aolution of potas. gium permanganate, it yields benzoic and carbonic acids.
¢̣̆n-n̆m'-1o, a. [Eog. cinnam(on), snd suff. -ic.] of or pertaining to cinoamon; derivel from cinosmon.

## cinnamio acid, s.

Chem.: Phenyl scrylic acid. Cinnamomic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{OII}$. A monatomic aromatic acid, obtainsd by the oxidation of cinnamon oil; it occurs in Peru and Tolu balsams. It unites directly with hypoclorous acid, HClO, forming $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CHCl}-\mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH})-\mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{OH}$, phenyl-chtor hastic scid. It can bes extracted by boiling thess resins with milk of lime and filtering White hot, snd decomposing the calcium cinnamate with hydrochloric seid. It has been formed by heating benzoic sldehyde in cioas veasela with acetyl chloride. It forms amall crystala, which melt at $129^{\circ}$, and boil at $293^{\circ}$. Fused with potash, it yields potas
sium asits of benzoio and scetio acids, with ovolution of bydrogen. It is slightly soluble in water and soluble in alcohol. It forms salts callod cinnamates.

## cinnamio aldehyde, s.

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{OH}$. An aromstio aldehyde found io the volatile oils of cinnamon and casais, which sre obtained from the gonus Cinnamoroum, orderLanracex. The aldehyde is aepatated as a crystallios compound with acid potassium sulphito. It is a colourtes oil, boiling at $248^{\circ}$, which readily oxilise into cinnamic scid. 'When heated with nitric acid it yielda benzoic acid and benzoyi hydride $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \cdot \mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{H}$. By the action of chromic acid it is converted into benzote and acetic acids.
ç̌n'-na-mide, s. [Eng. cinn(amon), or cinna(myl), and amide.]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{O} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{~N}$. A white cryatalline substance, melting at $141^{-5^{\circ}}$. It is obtained by treating cinnamyl chloride with concentrated squeous ammonis, washing with water, and recrystalizing from boiling water.
ç̌n-na-mot-děn'-drŏn, s. [Gr. xivvauov (kinnamon), кivapor (kinamon) $=$ cinnamon


Bot.: A genus of plants, doubtfully referred by Liddley to the order Pittosporacer. Cinnamodendron axillare, a Brazilian tree, is aro matic. Its bark, which is a tonic and antiscorbutic, is prescribed in low fevers, and is made into garglea used when the tonsils are feable.
çin-na-mō'-míc, $a$. [Eng. cinnamon; Lst. cinnainomum; and Eng. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to cinaamon, cinnamic.
cinnamomio acid, s. [Cinnamo.]
çin-na-mö'-mŭm, s. [Gr. кıvváншноv (kinnатӧmon), кьудцшноу (kinamömon) $=$ cioua mon.]

1. Bot.: A genus of plsnts, order Lanraceæ. They have hermaphrodite flowers, with the abortive atamena spparently perfect with fourcelled anthers. The leaves, which sre three ribbed, or triple-ribbed, ars ovargreen, often

approaching each other in paire. Another product of the genus Cinoamomnio is Cassiaвавк (q.v.). Cinnamonum Culilawan yiclds Culitawsn bark. Cinnamon proper is from Cinnamomum zeylanicum. $C$. nitidum has ajmilar properties, that of Suita Fe from Neetandro cinnamomoides, and that of the isle of France from Oreodaphne cupularis. All are of the Laurel order. [Cinnamon, Cassia.]
2. Palaont.: Two species of Cinnamomum are said to exist in the Miocens.
¢̣̆n'-nạ-mồn, s.\& a. [Gr.кivvauov(kinnamon).
 cinnamum, from s Phoenjc. word equivalent to Heb. קֹ, (qinnamon), construct atste (qinneman).」
A. As subst.: An aromatic substance consisting of the bark of a tree or trees. [Cinna. momdm, Cinnamon Bark.] The Phcenicians, the Arabe, or both, imported the genuioe cinoamon into Palestine remotely from Ceylon or the Eastern Arehipelago, but probably from some mercantils port much nearer at hand. It is represented, however, as growing in at least ons Jewiah garden (Song of Solomon, iv. 14), unless, indeed, the whole deacrintion be figurative. It was one of the ingredients in the holy anointing oil, which Moaes was
commanded to make for the snointing of the tabernacle and ite furniture (Exod. xxx. $2:-$ 29). It was used also for the perfume of lueda (Prov. vii. J7). It is mentioned as an article of merchandise also in the mystic Babylon (Rev. xviii. 13).

Wild cinnamon: The genus Cinnamodendron (q.v.).
B. As adj.: Bright browu, mixed with yellow and red

## cinnamon baric, $:$

Pharm. : Cinnamomi Cortax. The inner bark of shoots from the truncated stocks of Cinna momum zeylanicum, order Lauraceæ. It it imported from Coylon. It occure in closely rolled, brittie, bright-brown quills having a sromstic odour sod warm astringent taste. It is used to prepare Aqua cinnamomi, Tinctur cinnamomi, and Pulvis cinnamomi compositus, conmound cinnsmon powder Cinnamon a stimulant, aromstic, carminative, snd is use ful in cases of diarrioes

## cinnamon oll, s.

Pharm. : Cinnamomi oleum. An essential ofl distilled from cinusmon bark. It ls of a bright yeliow colour, which gradually darkeos. It consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde (q.v.) When exposed to the air, it gradually sbaorla oxygen aod forms a resin and cinnsmic scid.

## cinnamon root, *cinnamom roote,

Bot.: The book-name given by Gerard to Inula Conyza.

## cinnamon sedge, s.

Bot. : An endogedoua plant, Acorus calamus.

## cinnamon-stone, $s$.

Min. : A mineral of cinnamon-red colour, a variety of garuet. The finest specimens are bronght from Ceylon. Dana considere it is aub-varigty of Garoet, ranking it under hi Lime-alumina Garoet, or Grossularite (q.v.).
cinnamon water, s. Aqua cinnamomi a medicinal drink prepared by distilling twent onnces of cinnamon with two gallona of wate till one gallon boils over.
gĭn-nạ-mŏn'-i-trile, s. [Eng. cinnamo(n), and nitril.]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{7}{ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ N. A substance, boiling at at $255^{\circ}$, solulle in alcohol. It is obtaiced by the sction of PCIg on cionsmide
¢̧ın'-na-my̆l, çin'-nạ-mule, s. [Eog cinnamon; Gr. кivapow (linnamon) $=$ cinnи mon, and ừ $\lambda \dot{\prime}(h u \bar{e})=\ldots$ matter.]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{O}^{\circ}$. An aromatic monatomu radical.

## cinnamyl chloride, $s$

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{O} \cdot \mathrm{Cl}$. Obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus, $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$, ou cinvamic acid. It is a heavy oil, boiling as $262^{\circ}$. Heated with cinnamate of sodium, it yields cinnamic anlyydride
cinnamyl hydride, 8
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{O} \cdot \mathrm{Jl}$. [Cinnamic aldehyde.]
Çĭn'-ny̆l, s. \& a. [Gr. кívaquo (kinnanon), àの $\ddot{v} \lambda \eta(h u l \bar{e})=$ matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: C $\mathbf{C I I I}_{9}$. A monstomic aromatjo bydrocarbon radical.

## cinnyl cinnamate, s.

Chem. : Styracin, $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{II}_{9} \mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. It is coo tained in liquid storax, which exudea from Styrax calamita, a shrub growing in Asi* Minor. Distilled with potash it yields ciony! Minor. Distined and cinnamic acid.
gǐn-ny̆1-íc, a. [Eng. cianyl; -ic.] Psrtalu iog to, or derived from cinaly (q.v.).

## oinnyllc alcohol, s.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{II}_{9} \mathrm{OHI}$. Cinuyi hydrate, cinnamic alcoliol, styryl sleoliol, styrone. $\mathbf{A}$ namic alcoliol, styryl sleohol, styrona. A monatomic aromatic alcohol, obtained by heating cinnyl cinoamate withcausticakalies. It crystallizes in afit silky ncedles, melts st $35^{\circ}$, and is aoluble in water. By oxidiziog
agents it is converted into cinamic sldehyde and cionamic acid.
çĭn'-ny̆r-ĭd, s. [Cinvvaide] Any bird of the family Cinnyrida.
çin-ny̆r ${ }^{\prime}-\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{d} æ$, s. pl. [Lat. cinnyris, thes ty pe, a a fem. pl. adj. suff. -ider.]
Ornith.: A lapsed synonym of Nectariniidæ (q.v.), contaioing the Sun-birds.
gin'-nyr-is, s. [Etym, uncertain.]
Ornith: The Sun-bird, a genue of birds, the typical one of the farily Cinnyrida.

## gín'-t-pẽr, s. [Cinnabar.]

I know yoa have aralike.
Vitriot, and-tartre, alkaly,
Cinoper.
Ben Jonson : Alch L. a
cinque, * gink, esink, s. \& a. [Fr. cinq; 0. Fr. cincue; ital. cinque; Prov. cinc; Sp \& Port. cinco, frora Lat. quinque $=$ five.
A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The number five; a groap of five treated as one.
2. Nusic ( $P$ l. cinques): The name given by change-ringers to changes on eleven bells probably from the fact that five pairs of belis change phacea in order of ringing in each suc cessive change. (Grave's Dich. Music.)

-     * Cinque and quater: One who has entared his fiftieth year.

* To set all on cinque and sice: A phrase probabiy $=$ to be fearless or desperate.
"(Mastim] for their carelembesa of life, setting all
B. As adj.: The fifth.
cinque cento, $8, \& a$. [1tal.]
A. As substantive:

Arch. : Literally 500, but uaed as a contraction for 1,500 , the century in which the reviva of aucient architecture took place in italy The term is appiled to distinguiah the atyle of architecture which then arose in that country. In France the atyle, as introdaced there, is called Style Francuis premier and Renaisance; and in England, the Revival and Elizabethad. (Gwilt.)
B. As adj. : Pertaining to or constructed in the style degcribed in A.
"What is siven the atadent as naxt to Raphnel'e
cinque-foil, * cynk-foly, s. [O. Fr. inque $=$ ave, and foil: Fr. feuille: Lat. folium $=$ leaf.

1. Botany:
(1) The colomon name of plants of the genus Potentilla, order Rosacere, also callerl Fivefinger, from the resemblance of its leaves to the fingers of the hand.
(2) Onobrachis sativa. (Aubrey, Wilts.)
2. Arch. : An ornament used in the Middle Pointed style of architecture. It
consists of five cusyidated divisiona or curved pendants inscribed in a pointed arch, or in a circular ring, spplied to winThe cinque-foil, when inscribed in a circle, formsa rosette of five ermsal leaves having $\operatorname{an}$ opes neving an open
 space in the middie,
the leaves being formed by the open apaces, honnded by the solids or cusps.
3. Her. : This plant, as e charge, answers to the five sensed of man, and denotes that the bearer conquers his affections and appetites. (Crabb.)

- March cinque-foil: A modern book-name for a plant, Comarim palustre.
$\dagger$ cinque-foiled, a. [Eog. cinque-foil; ed.

Arch.: Furnished with cinque-foila.

* cinque-outposts, s. pl. The five sensea.

I whe fallen soundly asleep:, the cincue-ourparts

cinque-pace, s. A kind of dance (called also Galltara), the steps of which were regulated by the number five. Aiso translated five-paces. Sir John Davies thus deacribes it-

Who was the oumher of the music"e feet,

## cinque-port, * sink-pors, s.

1. (Of the form cinque-port): A kind of fish ing-aet having five entrances.
2. (Pl.): Ports, as the latter half of the desig
nation implies, "fiva" in number, and deemed the five most important ports on the Southern Coast fscing France. At first there were really Coast five, viz., Dover, Sandwieh, Rombey, Hastings, and Hythe. Two have fince been Hastings, and Hythe. Two have aince been
added, viz, Winchelsea and Rye, and the "Cinque"-ports at present number seven Formerly the king's ordinary writ did not run within them, but legal cases arising were tried at least in the first justance, in the local courts. There lay an appeal from them to the Lord Warden in his court of Shepway, and thence again to the King's Bench. (Bluckstore: Comment., bk. ifi., ch. 8.) They have Lord Warden, but his power is now abridged the 18 \& 19 Vict. c. 48 , altered by the 20 \& 21 Viet. $c$. I, and other acts, having swept the old jurisdiction away. (Wharton)
"The sink-pors rearreliche mildsalpes elghteteme" " ucester
3. A representative of one of the Cinqueports named in 2.
"A canopy borne by four nt the Cinque-porta; under $i t, t h$
$i v$.
$i$

* cinque-posts, "cinq-posts, s. pl. The same as Cinque-outposts (q.v.).

* cinque-spetted, $a$. Having five apota. - 4 mole cinquaspoted
çin'-tre, s.
Arch.: Ceatre or centering (q.r.)
" çī'-ón (1), s. [Scion.]
 avula.]
Anat.: The uvnle. (Dunglisson.)
 a amall pillar.! A genus of Hydnoid Polypes belonging to the family Podocorynidx.
çi-b-n̄ī-tils, s. [Eng., \&c. çion (2); -itis.] Pathol.: Inflammation of the uvala
 riovos (kionos) $=$ the urula; and róu $\eta$ (tome $)$ $\simeq$ a cutting.
Surg. : An instrument for excising a portion of the arnla. (Knight.)
 Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, tribe Rlynncophora, family Curculionidx. They have a long curved rostrum inserted in a groove beneath the thorax, which is small. The elytra are neariy apherical, furnished with velvetty tufts. Seven British species are known. Cionus verbasci, of a deep ash colour with other parts buff, grey, or yeliow, is nearly globular. It ts fonnd on Scrophularia, Verlisenin, and other plants.
çī-per (1), "ci-pre, " ci-pur, * ¢Y-pyr, \& [O. Fr. cypres.] [Cypaess.] A cypress.

A ciper by the churche meat abydeth"
Stanylurut: : ENeid, il 740
 cipher (q.v.).] Anything of little value, a sham.
ciper-tunncl, s. A false chimney, placed on a house for ornainent or aniformity. (Knight.)
¢i'-phẽr, *z-fer, cy-pher, s. 10. Fr. cifre; Fr. chiffre, from Low Lat. cifra $=$ Sp. \& Port. eifra; Ital cifra, cifera; Ger. zifer.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. In the came sense as B. 1
*2. A charscter of any kiod used in writIng or in printing.
*3. ( $n \mathrm{n}$ pl.) : Shorthand

II. Figuratively:
2. A person of no worth or moment.
"II the people be somewhat in the election. yon translation."-Bacon

* 2. Worthlessness, sham, noreality.

Mine were the very cipher of © functioa."
B. Techrically

1. Math. : A mark or cheracter (0) which of itself posseases no value, but when placed after any number increases ita value tenfold.

In decimal fractions the placing of a elpher before a number decreases its value in the asme proportion.
"The etipher of ituolf timpllee a privation of niae ith in the conmmon arithmetick, it zerress to to left on each of their values by ten; and io decimal arizhme thicik to lossen the value of eneh equre to the right of
2. Engraving: A combinstion or interweaving of two or more letters, especially the initials of a name; a monogram.
3. Corresp: A secret or occult code or alphabet used in carrying on correspondence between two parties when it is important tha the cootents should be aninteliigible to any third person into whose handa it might ecel dentally come, and who did not possess the key.
of This paper was sispod in copher by the erren ehlots
4. Astrol.: An occult sign or flgure.

5. Music: The sounding of a note on an organ or wind instrument, by an escape of been touched by the player
cipher-key, s. A key which enables the hoider to read writings in cipher.
gi' $^{\prime}-\mathrm{phèr}, ~ v i \mathrm{i}$ \& $t$. [Cipher, s.]

## A. Intransitive

1. Ord. Lang.: To practice arithmetic; to work out sums.
"We have long drawn our supply of roofing-olatee from sacb quarriter, echool. boye ciphered oo theme ${ }^{\text {Elivat }} 40$.
2. Music: Ueed of an organ or harmonlum, when through some defect the wind escapes and sompds through aoy note without that note having been touched by the player.

B, Transitive:

1. Lit.: To write in cipher or secret cheacters.
2. Figuratively :
(1) To designate, to cheracterize, to deplet "The face of either ciphered efther'e hoart","
(2) To decipher, to interpret.
"To ctpher what is writ in learned bookn.",
-cil'-phêr-hood, s. [Eng. cipher; -hool.] The quality or state of being only a cipher; nothingness.
"Therefore God to confute him, and bring hime to

©i'-phẽr-ǐig, pr. par., a., \& s. [CIPHER, t.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Sec the verb).
C. As substantive
3. Elementary arithmetic ; the act or aclence of doing sams.
4. The act or art of writing in cipher.
 (Ital. cipollino $=$ a small onion; Lat. cepola $=$ a small onion, a clive, dimin. of cepa $=a n$ onion.]
Min. : An italian marble, a variety of ralcite, containing a sliglit admixture of quarts and oxide of iron. Its colour is white wifh pale greenish shadings, and is so called be cause its veins, like those of different strata, one iying upon snother. it coes not stane well.
 [1.). cipe $=$ an onion.] Aterm occurring only in the supornd.
olpper-nut, 8. Bunium flesuоsum.

¢ำ'-pŭs, s. [Lat.
CXPPOB.
a post.]
Arch.: A enall low coiumn, sometime without a base or capital, and most frequently


bearing an inacription. Among the ancients the cippas was used for various purposes; when placed on a rood it indicatad the distance of places ; on other occasions, cippi were enployed as memorials of remarkable events, as iandmarks, and for bearing sepuichral epitaphs. (Gwilt.)
 "The clastre of cipre tree my lemmans to ma", is.
 prus, s. [CYPRus, Crape.] A thin, transparent stuff, supposed to resemble modern crape. Both black and whita wers made, but the black was most common, and was used as now for mourning.

## " Lawn an whito as driven anow, <br> Cypres black as oer was crow'; Tale, iv. 8.

T The following passage refers to its trsnsparency. (Nares.)

## "A cypren, not obosom,

Encikepa: Twoelth Itight, in. 1.

- çirc (1), a [Circua.] A prehiatoric atone circle.


## "Otras of the same zort are atill to be reen in Corn.



- cĩco (2), s. [Choroh.]
çĩ'-ca., prep. [Lat. = about.] Uoed to denote an approximation in a date. It la generally contracted to $c$.
cir'-ca-da, s. [Lat. circus.]
Old Eccies, Law: A tributa anciently paid to the bishop or archdeacon for viaiting the churches. (Tomlin: Law Dictionary.)
cir-çæ'-a, s. [Lat. Circeus $=$ pertaining to Circe, a fabulons oachantress.]
Botany:

1. Sing.: A genus of plants, order Onagracex. Calyx-tube ovoid, with a twoparted limb. Petals obcordate, stameas two, ovary 1-2 celled, atyle filiform, etigma canitate two-lesved. Fruit ovoid or pyriforin, 1-2 celled, indehiscent, covered with hooked bristles. Slender erect herbs. Two species are British, Circcea lutetiana (the Enchanter's Nightshade), and alpina.
2. Pl.: A tribe of Onagracee, of which Circera is the type. [Circena.]
 falcon that moves round in a circle, and ăeros (aetos) $=$ an eagle.]
Ornith. : A genus of the Aquilinæ, or Eagles, belonging to the family Falconida. Circaitus cheela is common in Lower Bengal, where it frequerts the margins of tanks to feed upon the frogs which there abound at certain seasons of the year. The type-species is C. aquila, a European form, sometimes known as Aquilla brachydactytus.
cǐr'-car, s. [Mahratta, Hind., \&c. sürkar $=$ the government.] (Anglo-Indian.)
Geog. (Pl, Circars): The name formerly given to the Northern Circars, flve districts in the Madras preaidency. They were Chicacole, Rujahmunduy, Elloro, Condapilly, and Guntoor. The Northern Circars were obtained by the French in 1753, and were taken hy Clive the French in 1753, and were taken by clive
in 1759 . (For other meanings of Circar see Simkar.)

A. As adj. : Pertaining to Circassia.
B. As subst.: A native of Circassia.
fïr-căs'-si-ĕnne, s. [Fr.] A light kind of cashmere. (Knight.)
Çir'-çē, s. [The mythic daughter of Helios (the Sun) and Perscis, who lived in the island of Fa and was reputed to poasesa powers of enchantment, by means of which ahe first charmed her victima, and then changed them
into beasts.] I. Mythol. : The fabulous creature described In the etymology.

Thil give thea back to dsy and Ctroe's shores.
Tbere, plous, on my cold romainge ettend."
2. Zoology
(1) A genus of molluses, family Cyprioide.
is thiok, and is often boulptared with diverging striz. The hinge teeth are 8-3, the lateral ones obscure, the palliai line entire. Itrangea from eight to fifty fathoms. There sre forty recent species from Australia, Indla, the Canaries, snd Britain.
(2) A aynonym of Trachynema (q.v.)
3. Astron. : An asteroid, the thirty-fourth found, discovered April 6th, 1855.
Çïr-̧̧è'-qn, a. [Lat. circous.] Pertaining to Ciree; magic, noxious.
 Circe, and fem. pl. bnet. -idce, -ada.]
Zool.: An old name for a family of Trachomedusx, dow known as Trachynemidx (q.y.).
çir-çĕ1'-11-ŭm, s. [From Lat. circellus $=\mathrm{a}$ small ring.]
Zool.: A genus of Coleopterous insecta. Fsmily, Lameilicornes.
çir-çăn'-sĭ-al, t çir-çĕn'-sǐ-qn, a. [Lat. circensis = pertaining to the circus : ludi circenses $=$ the games in the Circus Maximus at Rome.] Pertaining to the Circus Maximus, or to the games practised in the Roman Amphitheatre
çir-çi'-n®e, s. pl. [From Gr. кіркоs (kirkos) $=$ a kind of falcon which fliea in wheels or circles. Probably Accipiter Nisus, the Sparrowhawk. This is not the Circus of modern ornithologista.]
Ornith: : A sub-family of Falconidæ, contsining the Harriers. [Cracts.]
¢īr'-cĭn-al, a. [Fr. circinal; Lat. circinus; Gr. кipкivos (kirkinos) $=$ a circle. $]$
Bot. : An epithet spplied to leaves of plants rolled op is a spiral manner downwards, the tip being in the centre; uaed in reference to follation or lsating, as in ferns. (Gray.)

* çir'-çin-äte, v.t. [Tat. circinatus, pa. par. of circino $=$ to make ronnd ; Gr. кipкctos (kirkinos) $=$ a circle. $] \quad$ To form into a circle, to make a circle round, to encircle, to encompass.
çix'-çín-ãte, a. [Lat. circinatus, pa. par. of circino $=$ to make round.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Round, in a circle; encircled.
2. Bot.: The same as Circinal (q.v.).
"The manner in whleh the young leares are arranged within the leat. had is called folsation or verrantioni. ina The vernation.inco of tho forns sad cyends

* çir-çin- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-tion, s. [Lat. circinatio, from circinus = a circle, a pair of compasses.] An orbicular motion, a turning round, a measuring with the compasses. (Bailey.)
çĩr'-çí-nŭs, s. [Lat. = a circle, a pair of comAstron.: The Compasses, a constellation near the South Pole, lying between Norma and Musca Australis.
çir'-cle, * çer'-cle, *ser'-cle, s. [A.S. circol, circul; Fr. \& Prov. cevcle, sercle; Sy. \& Port. circulo, from Lat. circulus, dimin. of circus = a circle ; Gr. кіркоs (kirkos) = a circle, 3 ring.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. In the same sease as B. 1.
2. A ring, a round figure or mark.
"And eft with water which bhe kept,
Gower, IL. 284
3. A round body, a globe, orb, or aphere. "It is ho that sitteth upon the circle of the earth.* - haiah x1. 2
*4. A ring, a circlet.
 *3. A coronet or band worn round the helmet.
"He carfo awaye with myght and nssyne
The cirole that att uppon bis orown."
The cirole that ast uppon his crown.".
4. A compass, a circuit, an enclosure.
"A great magician obscared in the efrcle of the
foreat - Shakesp. As Yous Liks it, v. 7. A district, a territory.

I Circles of the Holy Roman Empire: Such provinces and principalities as had a right to
be present at the diets. Thoy were tan, in number
8. A number of persons utanding or seated in a ring.

9. An assembly genarally.
10. Any seriss ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated; a cycle, a auccession.
"There be frutt trees in hot oonntrios, which havo
bloocomm and young fritt and young fruit and ripe fruit almost all the year, succeeding ono ano ther plante and hot countrite ${ }^{2}-8 a 00$.
II. Figuratively:

1. A ophere of acquaintance; alass or division of society.
"In private society he [Mr. Canning] was amiable and attractive, though, excopt for a very fom yenrs of bls early youth he ravely irequeuted the ofrolen of

* 2. Circumlocution; indirectness of language.


## In eircle, or oblique, or hemiven the tre

## B. Teohnically

1. Geometry:
(1) A plane figure deflned by a curved line called its circumference, every point in which is equally distant from a certain point within the circle, called its centre. [Centre.] A atraight line drawn from the centre of a circle to ita circumference is called a radius, and a atraight line drawo through the centre and terminated both ways by the circumference is called the diameter of a circle. The space enclosed within the circumference is called the area of the circle. The circumference of a circle is to its diameter as about $3 \cdot 14159$ to 1. For the quadrature of the circle see Quadratuae.

* (2) The curved line defining such figure; the circumference.

2. Logic: $\Delta n$ inconclusive and deceptive line of argument, in which two or more statements are brought forward to prove each other, i.e. the first pronosition is assumed as proved by that which follows it, and the aecond agsin is assumed from that which precedes it.
3. Astron.: An instrument of observation, the limb of which ia graduated to $360^{\circ}$ and forms a complete circle. There are aeveral kinds : a mural circle, one affixed to a wall ; a transit circle, one fitted with a telescope on an axis, and mounted in the plane of the meridian; a refecting circle, onc working by reflection, as a scxtant ; a repeating circle, one repeating the angle several times continnously along the limb. (See these words, and also Altitude. Azimuth, Chacumperentor.)
4. Archoeol. : The name given to one of the megalithic remains, as at Stonehenge, Avebury, and other places. (Gwilt.)
5. Vehicles: The fftic wheel of a carriage.

I (1) Circle of altitude:
Astron. : A circle parallel to the horison, laviug its pole in the zenith.
(2) Circle of curvature: That circle the curvature of which is equal to that of any enrvo vature of which is equal point. Called also the Circle of equi-curvature.
(3) Circles of declination: Great circles intersecting each other in the poles of the world.
(4) Circles of excursion: Circles parallel to the celiptic, and at such a distance from it (usually $10^{\circ}$ ), as that the excursions of the planets towards the poles of the ecliptic may within them
(5) Circle of illumination: A circle passing through the centre of a planet perpendicular to a line drawn from the aun to the regpective
body. This is supposed to scparate the illubody. This is supposed to scparate the illumined part from the unillumined, whicb it does nearly.
(6) Circles of latituds :
(a) Astron. : A great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing threugh ito poles.
(b) Spherical projection: A small clrcle of the sphere whose plane is perpendicular to the axis.
(7) Circles nf longitude: Lesser elrcles paraliei to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it.
(8) Circle of perpetual apparition: One of the lesser circles parallel to the equstor, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carried
ebout with the diurnal motion. All the stars -rithin this circle never set.
(9) Circle of perpetual occultation: A lesser circle parallei the equator, and containing all those etars which never appear in our hemisphere. The stars situated hetween the circles of perpetual apparition and perpetual oecultation alternately rise and set at certain times.
(10) Circle of the sphere: A circle upon the corface of the sphere, called a great circle when its plane passes through the centre of the sphere ; in all other casea a amall circie.

A great circle of a aphere is one whose centre coincides with that of the sphere, snd which therefore divides the sphere into two equal parts.
(11) Circle of Willis: An anastomosis between the prinary trunks of the arteries of the brain, to eqnalize and carry on the circulation of blood in the brsin when an obatruc tion to one of the main trinks occurs. It encloses a space somewhat of an oval figure, within which are found the optic nerves, the tuber cinereum, the infundibulnm, the corpors maber cineream, the infundibulum, tha corpora mammillaria, sou the interpeduncular spsce. 10, p. 294 .)
(12) Astronomical Circle

Astron. Instrum. : The Dame given to any one of the instruments designed to be nsed for measuring angles of altitude or zenith dis tance. Mural cibcle, Transit circle, Altitude, and Azimuth instrument.]
(13) Diurnal Circles: Supposed to he de ecribed by the several stars and other points in the heavens in their apparent diurnal rota thon ronnd the earth.
(14) Horary Circles (Dialling): The ines on diala which show the hours.
(15) Polar Circles: Immovable circles, parsl lel to the equator, and at a distance from the poles equal to the greateat declination of the ecliptic.
(16) Reflecting Circle: [Sextant.]
(17) Reveating Circle: [Repeatina.]
(18) Transit Circle: [Transit.]

If Crabb brings into compariaon the words acircle, a sphere, an orb, and a globe. With out alverting further to his views, it msy be simply added that a circle, mathematically simply added that a circle mathematically
viewed, is a plane figure ; while a sphere, an viewed, is a plane figure; While a sphere, an
orb, and a globe are solidg. It is, we think, orb, and a globe are solids. It is, we think,
from arbitrary usage snd not for a deeper from arbitrary usage sid not for a deeper
reason that we gipak of the circle of oness friends, and the sphere of one'a activity

## circle-iron, s.

1. A hollow punch for cutting planchets wada, wafers, and circular blanks.
2. The fifth wheel of a carriage; the iron circle between the fore-axle and the hody.

* circle-learning, s. An encyclopædia (Trench: English Past and Present, p. 81.)
circle-like, * cerclelyk, $a$. Like or resembling a circle : mound, circular.

Cercletyk shappe is thont perite figure".
Oceleve: De Heg. Princ.,
§ir'cle, "çer-clen, ser-kle, v.t. \& i [Fr. circuler ; Lat. circulo, from circulus $=$ a circle.]

- A. Transitive:

1. To move or revolve round anything; to encircle.
"So cerclith it the welle aboute."
2. To surround, to enclore, to ecocompass as with a circle.
"Yoo heary people, circle me aboot."
B. Intransitive:
I. Literally:
3. To move round or in a circle.
"Ouards as he turna, abol circles as he wheell.
$\$ 2$. To form a circle round, to eucircle, to surround.
". . . pears who cincled round the K1og."
Scott: Lady of the Lako, v. 24

- 2. To revolve (of time, the seasons, acc.). " Now the circling years disclose
The day predestind to reward Pope: Odyasey
III. Fig.: To spread, to be passed round
"Thy oame shall eircle rouad the gaplag throng."
To To circle in: To confine, to keep together.


## We terun thowe thinge dry, which have $n$ consis teace

 Withlin themselves, and which, to onloy s deterniuntegir'-cled, pa, par. or a. [Ciacle, v.]
A. Ae pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
"Or modest Dlan, circled with the aymphe",
Bhakeap $: 3$ Henry VI., iv.
B. As adjective:

1. Having the form of a circle, round.
"O. swear not hy the moon. the theonatant moon,

2. Encircled, 日urrounded with a circlet, coronet, \&c.

* ¢ïrc'-lẽr, a. [Eng. circl(e);-er.]

1. Lit.: One who goes or moves round in a circle.
" Neptune circler of the earth." ${ }^{\text {Chapman }: \text { Homer'; niad, xiil }}$
2. Fig.: A poor or inferior poet; either from hin strolling about as a wandering minstrel, or for the same feason as their name was given to the Cyclic poets. [Cvelic.]

Nor so begin. as did that eircler late,
B. Jonoon: Art of Poetry.
çirc'-lĕt, s. [Eng. circ(le); dim. suff. -let.]
†1. A little circle or ring as of gold, jewels etc.

2. A round hody, an orb.

gir'-cle-wişe, adr. [Eng. circle; wise] In a circle. (D.G. Rossetti : Blessal Damozel.)
çire'-lıing, pr. par. or a. [Cirgee, v.]
A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb
R. As adj. : Haring the form of a circle; circular, encircling, surrounding.
"Whose towering frant the ctrcling realm commands."
owper: Transtations of the Latin Pooms of

* clrcling-boy, s. A species of roarer, who in some way drew a man into a snare to cheat or rob him. (Nates.) [Roaming-bovs.]
"One Val Cutting, that helps Jordan to ranr, a cir
cling.boy."-Ben Jonson: Bartholomewo Fatr, vv, 2 .
-çir-cuat, a. [Lat. circuitus.] Encircled, surrounded.
* cĩr'-cūe, v.t. [Lat. circueo or circumeo $=$ to go round; circum $=$ around, about; eo $=$ to go.] To make a circuit of, to visit.
"He then vyegted and circued his lande in miluit tryng iustyces to all person. -rasyan, i. is
girc'-uít, * eyre'-ute, s. [Fr. \& Prov. circuit Ital., Sp., \& Port. circuito, from Lat. circuitus, from circuen or circumeo $=$ to 20 aronnd, from circum $=$ around, and $\epsilon 0=$ to go.]


## A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally

1. The act of revolving or moving round anything.
round the carried along with hinn hathis perionical circuit
2. The place enclosed in a circle; an encloaure.
"A woody mountann, whose high top was plaln, 3. Space, extent, circumference.
"This towne is grete inc cyrcute and of small de

* 4. That which encirclea anything; a ring, a crown
' Uotil the golden ctrenio on my head
Do calm the fury of this maxdbraind fiaw.",

5. The act of visiting certain places for the purpose of inspection. [B. 1. (1).]
6. A number of scattered churches or con gregations mioistered to and successivelyvisited by one clergyman. (American.)
I Circuit-rider: A clergyman who perfurms ouch duty, which occurs only in eparsely settled diatricts.
I Divinity-circuit: Bookbinding: A flexible cover, generally of leather, which project beyond and folds over the edges of a Bible or other book, thus protecting it from wear.
*II. Fig.: Circumlocution.
(nas by long circuit of dedaction it may he that oven ail trath out of any trath may he concloded,)..
B. Technically
7. Lav:
(1) The periodical visitations of the circuit jndges, both State and national.
(2) The district or section of the conntry thue viaited

* (3) A longer course of proceedings than to actually necessary for the recovery of anything sued for

2. Path.: The period or course of a disecse. (Dunglison.)
3. Elect.: A continuons alectrical communlcation between the poles of a battery. In telegraphy the wires and instruments forming the road for the passage of the current. At its extremities are the terminals, where it john the instrument. A metallic circuit is when e return wire is used inatesc of the earth. A short circuil is one having as little resistance as possible; nothing but the apparstus and as posiribe; nothing but the ayparstus and the wire used to connect it with the battery.
To short circuit a battery is to connect its pole hy a wire. A local circuit includes only the apparstus in the office. (Knight.)
I Voltaic or Galzanic Circuit or Ctrcle: A continuous electrical communication between the two poles of a battery ; an srrangement of voltaic elements, or couples, with proper conductors, hy which a continuous current of electricity is eatablished.

## circuit-breaker, 8

Telegraphy: An instrument which periodically interrupts an electric current. (Kinigh.)

## circuit-closer, s.

Telegraphy: A device by which an electrical circuit is closed; usually a key, as the telegraph key. In fire-alarms and msny sutomatic telegraphs it consists of a plain metsllic diak, with insulated apacea on the rim or edge. (Knight.)

## Circuit Comrt,

Law: A conrt to which the judges make etated viaits.
T The United States ia divided into nioo circnita, one for each justice of the Supreme Court. Two juatice are appolnted to each circuit, Who, with the Supreme Court juetice for that circuit, conetitute a Circnit Court of Appeals. In the various Statee the formation and functlons of the Circuit Conrts are varied, being regulated hy the rtatutea of each Stata maintaining auch courts.

## oircuit judge, s.

Lav: A judge or justice of a Cirenit Court, whether State or national.

* gǐrc'-uĭt, v. i. \& t. [Circuit, s.]
A. Intrans.: To move in a circle, to revolve, to pass round.
"The cordlal cup . . . quilok efreuiting."-J. Phulph B. Trans. : To go or trsvel round, to visit periodically for parpoaes of inspection.
"Geryon, haviog circuited the alr."-T. Wartom
' çirc-uĭt-ëer', v.i. [Circuiteer, s.] To go on circuit.
- çãrc-uít-ëer', * çir-cuit-er, 8. [Eng. circuit; eer, eer.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who travels or goes round on a circle or circuit.
"Like your fellow rircuiteer the sua, You travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities undet he beavena, - Pepe.
2. Law: One who goes on circuit
© çirc-uǐt-ëer'ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [CDcuiteer, $v$.]
A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).
B. As adj.: Going round on circuit.
"The hig-wigg'd circuitecring Judgea" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Colman: Poet. Fagaries, p. 12s }\end{aligned}$
C. As subst. : The act or practice of going on circuit.
"Now to returo to his londship, and his oircuitom

* çirc-u-1'-tion, s. [Lat circuitio, circumitio, from circumeo $=$ to go round : circum $=$ round, eo =to go.]

1. Lit.: The act of going round or compassing.
2. Fig.: Circumlocution, indirectness, or vagueness of language.
tāte, fât, färe, ąmist, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, gîre, sĩr, marîne; gö, pơt,

gir-oú-it-ot̆s, a [Low Lat. circuitosus, froin ctrouitus $=\mathrm{a}$ golng round.] Having the quality of moving or going round in a circuit ; indirect, roundabout. (Burke.)
 ly.] In a circuitous or tndirect manner, in a circuit.
"He seeks efrcuitoruly to reach him through the
 cuitus.] [Cricurt.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
2. The act of moving or gotug round in a circle.
3. A tendency to assume a circular form or state ; the atate of being circniar.
"The oharactoristic property of running wator it pagress, of atagnant in cricuisy.
4. Compasa, extent, circutt.
"A dominion of mache more isrge and ample cir Odal : Apoph of Erasmus, p. 220.
II. Fig. : Circumlocution, a beating about the bush.
"Very clesr it is, the prophecy, without all elreutey, noting, naming, and in a
Andreves : Sormone, 1.157

* B. Law (circuity of action): The taking a longer conrse than requisite in proceeding to rscover anything sued for. (Wharton.)
- oirc'-u-la-ble, a. [Eng. circul(ate); -able.] culated.
"Bills of exchange, therefore, put in circulation the Ased property of nations They render the housoe and streote of Hamburgh, the acres and foresta along Susquehannah, circulabit in Lon
circ'-n-1axy a. \& s. [Fr. circulairs; Prov. circular: Lat. circularis, from circulus $=8$ little circle.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language

1. Literally:
(1) Of or pertaining to a circle ; of the ahape of a circle.
*(2) Revolving, moving tn a ctrcle, succesive, reeurring.
"From whence the innumerahle race of things
(8) Cyelic ; pertatning to or connected with cycle of events.
"Had Virgil been a circular poet, and cloeely ad Dido:"一Dennis.
*2. Fig. : Perfect, complete.
Your wisdoin is not circular:"
Masinger: Emperor of the East, iji 2
II. Technically:
2. Comm. Diplomacy: Addressed in Iden tical terms to a circla or number of jersons. [Cincillar-letter.]
3. Jogic: Returning to the same point arguing in a circla ; inconclusive, incomplete.
"One of Cartes's Arst prinelples of reasoning, after
to safely huild upon; for he is for proviog the belng of our faculties from the being of a God."-Baker Refections on Learning
B. As subst. : A letter or communication addressed in identical terms to a circle or number of persons.
"The Government loudiy proclaims to Europe reforma for Poland. It Informa the various courts of them by diplomatic circulara, .."一kdweards: Polish
circalar-arc, s. Any part of the circumference of it circle.
ciroular-bolt, s. A macbine employed by the lace-manufaturers in Nottingham in making net. (Knight.)

## oircular buildings, s. pt.

Arch. : Such as are built on a circular plan. When the interior is also circular, the build ing is called a rotunda. (Gwilt.)

## circular canon, $s$

Music: A canon closing in the key one semitone above that in which it commences Twelve repetitions of it wonld take it through all the known keys. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
circular crystals, s. pl. This term has een applied to the atattened group of radiat ing, crystalline needlea formed by many salts
and other crystalline substances. (Mieroyruphic Dict.)
olroniar ille, \& A circular saw or serrated disk, adanted to run on spindle or mandril, snd used in cutting theoteeth of cogwbeels. (Knight.)

## oircalar head, s

Arch. : The arch or bow of a door or window.
oiroulax instruments, s. pl. Astronomical, nauticai, or surveying tnatruments, which are graduated to $360^{\circ}$, that is, around the whole circle. (Knight.)

## cironlar iron-clad, s.

Naut.: An tron-clad war vesaei of circular form. The origiual anggestion of auch a type of vessel was made by Mr. E. J. Reed, formeriy constructor of the Britiah navy, hut the first actually built was by direction of the Russian Admiral, Popoff, and it was called in consequedce a Popoffika.
ciroular-letter, $s$.
I. Banking : A letter of credit addressed to aeveral banksrs in other conntries in favour of a certain person named therein.

It never was known that elrcular letters
By hamble companions were sent to their bettern."
2. Comm. © Diplomacy: A circular.
ciroular lines, s. pl.
Math. : Lines of sines, tangeuts, secants, te.
oiroular-loom, s. A loom in which a shnttle moves in a circular race, and continuoualy in one direction, through warps arranged in a cirele. (Knight.)
ciroular-micrometer, s. An amular form of the micrometer first suggested by Boscovich in 1740, and afterwards revtved by Olbers in 1798. (Knight.)
ciroular muscle or oiroular fibres (of Santorini).

Anat.: A meries of circular involuntary mnscular fibres wholly surronnding the membranous portion of the urethrs.
orroular-note, 8. The same as Ciroularletter (q.v.).
oircular numbers, s. pl.
Arith.: Those numbers all tbe powers of whieh terminate in the same digita as the numbers themselves. Thus all the powers of 5 terminata io 5 .
ciroular parts, s. pl. Five parts of a right-angled or a quadrsntal spherical triangle ; they are the legx, the complement of the hypothennae, and the complements of the two oblique angles. (Craig.)

## circular polarization, 8.

Phys.: In the undulatory theory of light a aupposed eircular rotation of the particles of ether in certain media, when a pencil of plane polarized light is allowed to pasis through these media. (Craig.)
ctroular roofs, s. pl.
Arch. : Such as have the horizontal aections circular.

## circular-sailing, s.

Nout. : The act or system of sailiug on the arc of a great circle.
circular-saw, s. [SAw.]
ciroular-shears, 8. A shears for sheetmetal, consisting of two circular blades on parsilel pins. (Knight.)
ofrcular-shuttle box-loom, s.
loom having a box with a nnmber of shuttles, loom having a box with a number of shuttles, and having means for actuating it so as to
bring any one of the ahuttles into operation bring any one of the shuttles into operation
as required hy the pattern. (Knight.)

## circnlar sinus,

Anct. : A ring.like sinus plaeed superficially round the pituitary hody in the dura mater of the brain, forming a commnnieation between the two cavernous ainuses. It is alao called a Coronary sinus.
circular or oylindro-oylindric work, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$

Arch.: A tern applied to any work which is formed by the intersection of two cylinders whose axes are not in the same direction. The line formed by the intersec-
tion of the surraces is termed, by matho. maticians, a line of double curvature. (Gwill.)
gir-cu-luar'-1-ty, s. [Low Lat. ciroularitas, from circularis $=$ round, from circulus $=\mathrm{E}$ circle.]

1. Ordinary Language
2. The quality or state of belug circular.

* 2. That which ta circular.
"The heavens have no diversity or difference, hut implicity of parts, and equilformity lut motion, continually succeeding each other; oo that, from what polnt soever we compute the account
anto the whole e clreularity."-Brown.
*II. Logic: Reasoning in a circle; incomplete or inconcluaive reasoning.
gire'-p̣-lar-1y̆, adv. [Eng. circular; -ly.]

1. In form of a circle.
2. With a circular or revolving motion.
3. By circular reasoning; indirectly, in a ctrcle.
"To argue creutarly."-Baxter: Int. Baph., p. 8s.

* ${ }^{\text {girro'-ụ-lạr-nĕss, s. [Eng. circular; -ness.] }}$ The quality of being circular, roundness, circularity.
"In forme $\cdots \dot{\text { it doth }}$ pretend to some circular
* ̣irc'-n-lar-y, a. [Eng. circular; -y.] Circufar, ending in itself, inconeluatve.
"Which rule must serve for the better noderstanding of that, Wish Damancene hath, touching crose to God such things na belong to manhood, and to man Hoch hes properly ooncera the daty of Chirist Jenue"Hooker: Ecce. Pol, v., is.
çiro'-g-lāte, v.i. \& t. [Lat. circulatus, pa. par. of circulo $=$ to move in a circle.]
A. Intransitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
* I. Lit. : To move in a circle, to revolve, to move round and return to the ame point.

2. Fig.: To be apread about, to move from place to place, or from person to person, or from hand to hand.
"As the minte of calumny are perpetually at wort, sine to time, grow current amoug the party, und odr culate through the whole hingdom."-Addtoon.
II. Technically:
I. Metal. : To chase to beat nut
3. Anat.: To traverse the artaries and vein of the body. [Ciaculation.]
B. Transitive:
L. Ordinary Language :
4. Literally:
(1) To cause to move from place to place, to pnt into eireulation.
"In the Clvi1 War the money speot on huth sides

* (2) To travel or move round.
"May $\frac{1}{n o t}$ cozelude for eertaiu that this man hath been in the mon, Rhere hls hend hath been intori2. Fig.: To spread abroad, to disseminate.
"This puinted sentence was fant circtulated thruggh
town rid country nud was soon the watchword of the own rind country, ned was sonit the watchword of the ${ }^{*}$ II. Metul. : To beat out, to chase.
- For the difference hetween to circulate and to sprectel, see Spread, $x$.
$\dagger$ çĩro-p-lāte, s. [Circluate, v.]
Arith.: A circulating decimal is aometimen so called. (Buchanan.)
¢̧irc'-u-lā-tĭng, pr. par., a., \& 8. [CiвctLate, $v$.
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Moving in a cirele, returning to itself, revolving.
2. Fincace: Current, passing from haud to hand, constituting currency.
C. A.s suchist.: The act of passing or the state of being passed from hand to hand or from prerson to person ; circulatiou.
oirculating-decimal, $s$. A decimal which cannot be expressed with perfect exact ness in figures, and when to approximate to accuracy the decimal is taken to many places, it is found that the same series of figures if repeated again and again cul infinitum. The figures thus repeated are called the period of the circulating decimnl. Thus ${ }^{2}$ of $1=$ 222222, \&e. of which the period is 2 , and $\frac{1}{4}$ of $1=-142857142857142857$, \&c., of which the period is 142857.

## - A chreulating derimal that

circulating library, s. A library the booke contained in which are circulated by loan amongst the subscribers. The first catablished in Englad was at Salisbury by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister, but it was not euccessful. The first in London was ia 1748. The Astor Library io New York, the Boston Public Lihrary, and the Philadelphia sod Mercaotile Llbrariea io Philadelphia, are among the largest io this country.
circulating medium, 2. The mediam of exchanges or of sale and parchase, whether it be gold, silver, paper, or any other article. The term, which is tsed by all economical writars as synonymons with curreacy, came into common use in the last decade of the eighteenth century. [Medium.]
${ }^{4}$ cireulating medium is more comprehensive than he trim money, nit 18 the method of exchangen, or
michases, and sately whether it good or sliver coin.
circulating-pump, s. The cold-knater pump, by which condensation water is drawn from the sea, river, or well, and driven through the casing of a surface condenser. (Knight.)
girc-n-lä'-tion, 8. [Fr.circulation; Lat.cir culatio, from circulatus, pa. par. of circulo $=$ to move io a circle ; circulus $=$ a circle.]
A. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally
2. Motion in a circle, or to such a course that tite meviag body returns to the place whence it started ; especially used of the cir culation of the blood. [B. 1 (2).]
3. The act or process of spreadiog or causing to pass from hand to hand or from persoo to jerson. [B. 3.]
4. The state of being circulated or passed from persou to persoo or from hand to hand [B. 3.
5. The exteat to which anythiag is circu lated
"To increase the eirculation of money, at least in II
II. Figuratively

- 1. A seriea, e succession.
thou seest st to delyy us the hlessing of pence
keep us in a circulution of miseriue."-hing Charles.
* 2. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.
"The true doctrinee of astronomy appe

3. The act or proccss of dissemioating or preading abroad
B. Technically
4. Anat., Animal PhysioL, \&fo: A movement of the blood throughont the human body. (For details sce (2).)
(1) Hist.: The Spanish physician and theoogian, Michael Servetus, Whose eud was so trazic, gained in 1553 some glimtoering perception of the lesser or pulmonary circulation of the blood. Cæsalpinms in 1569 made a further advance towards the truth, but it was reserved for the immortal Harvey actually to make the great discovery, which he applroached 101615 and published with many details in 1628.
(2) Physiol.: The pronelling force in the circulation of the blood ia that of the heart, which is s hollow muscular orran placed in the centre of the sangriferous systeu. arta, blood then driven by the heart into the sorta, and then circolated through the body by a set of vessels
called arterics, which ramify into smaller and called arterics, which ramify into smaller and
smaller tubes. [ARTERIEs.] On reaching the extremities of the arteries it is driven through excessively fine tubes called, from their hairlike tenuity, capillarles. These, constituting the conaecting channels between the arteries and the veios, afford it a passage in to the latter vessels, by which it is couducted back to the beart. The heart is divided internally into four cavitieg, two at ita base called auriclea, and two at its body and apex called ventricles. The right is the venous side of the heart. it The right is sericle the venoos blaed from receivea into its suricle the venoas biood from every part of the body by the superior and inferior vens cava and coronary vein. In passing from the arteries to the velns the blood had lost its red culor and acquired a dark hae; it is therefore discharged by the right euricle into the right ventricle, and thence transmitted along the palmonary srtery and its branches to the capillaries of the lungs, to be again brought in contact with the oxygen of the air. Returniog
to the left aoricle it is immediately discharged into the left ventricte, theace to the aorta, to be propelled through the body as before. The current of the blood through the body ja general ie cailed the greater or systemic circulation: that to and from the langs the lesser or pulmonary circulation. (Quain, ecc.) lesser or pulmonary circulation. of buain, or There is a circulation in the ioferior animsts. For en example see that under No. 2.
5. Veg. Physiol.: The circulation of plant 6 is not clcaely analogous to that in onimals. Formerty it was believed that there was oo ascendiag curreat of sap in spriag, and a descending one in antumn. It is now found that both an asceading and a descendiog current coexist and wheo need arices these are supplemented by horizontal currents passing between me tisaes The ascending current enters the the lis, it is arbitted to certain to lesves, whers fluences which fit it for the nutrition of the plant. The descending carries it thence in an elaborsted coodition back to the root. (Thomé, Brown, \&c.) [Cvclosis, Rotation, \&.c.]
"The outrient fald. however formed, is distribated throughout the teatures of the plant, or animal, by vital or physical forces, or by the junction of both Crreulation. Io wanta this function is very simple and is formed withont the apency of a propelling orzan; but in the greatest number of animals such an organ, 'a heart. is the maininstrument in the distri-
hution of the blood. In animals then there is a true circulation. the sudd eetting oat froue and returning
 circulata or rotate, within the interior of cells as in Chara and Vallisneria, the fluid of the cell not com ap from the spoagioles in an ascending current and to descend is snother set of vessele. Bot in many almple animalo. some entozon for example, and 101 l guntica, there is ao good evidence of the imbining the fuld in which they live,"一Todd A Bowman: Physioh Anat. vol L. introd., pp. 23, 24.
6. Finance: Currency, circulating coin notes, \&e. Ia its early 6tages commerce was carried on by a direct exchange of articles which were reciprocally wanted, and in this form it is usually called "barter or sontennes sexeme" Ao intermediate merchandise was hen introdnced called " mones" and transac ions in wiel mot is used are uot coll ions in which money is used are not caluc barter" out sales. - en anmice is exchanged for money, instead of an equivalent, has beel well called by J. B. Say a demi-exchange. And the conveniences of this method of couductin commerce so greatly preponderate over thos of direct exchange or barter, that commerce is now glinost entirely resolved into thes demi-exchanges or sales. And this is the proper ineaning of the word circulation. Bar ter or exchange is where two services of any kind are exchanged directly. Sale or demi exchange, or circulation is when any service is exchanced for some intermediate merchan dise which will ensble its owner to obtai dise, which wilu emable ics owner to obta time. (Macleod: Dict. of Pol. Econ.)
"The weekly isne tncreaved to sitty thousand pounde to elyhty thoukand, to houdred thousaud evan this issue, thongh grest, not only heyond prece dent but beyond hope, whs scanty when compare
with the delnands of the mation. For did ail the With the delinnds of the natlonh For did all th lay: II itt. Eing., ch. xxil

- Circulation of a netospaper, journal, ar manazine: The number of copies of each issue jrinted and sold.
çirc'-u-lä-tive, $a$. [Formed by snalogy from Lat. circulatus, pa. par. of cirmilo.] Circl lating; causing or contributing to callac circulation.

The movements impressed npon It hy the efrcula ch. powers 76
Circulative animals
Zool.: The gaose given by Ohen to the Mollusca.
çirc'-u-lā-tôr, s. [Lat. circulator $=$ a moun bank, \& charlatan.

1. Ordinary Language
2. Lit. : One who circulstes or puts in cir culation.
3. Figuratively
(1) A monntebank, a juggler, a jester
"A rice of Circulatnere, Tomblervand Taylers in the Church. -Gauden: Tears of the Church, 1 - 200 .
(2) A cheat, an impostor. (Gaule: Mag-astro-mancer.)
(3) One who or that which circulates or canses circulation
II. Math. : A circulsting decimal.
çirc-ụ-lā-tör-i-oăs, a. [Lat. circula-
corius, from circulor = to go in a circlal Travelling from house to house or from town to town ; itinerant.



- çirc'-ul-ā-torr-y, a. \& a. [Fr. circulatoire, from Lat. circulatorius = pertaining to juggiers, mountebanks, \&c.]


## A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Circular; circulating, as a circulatory letter.
3. Like a mountebank or quack ; wandering, circulatorious.
 II. Physiol. : Producing or pertaining to the circulation of the blood.
 B. As substantive:

Physics: A vessel in which the ateam which risea from another veasel on the fire is col lected, and having been cooled in another vessel attached to the upper portion, is roturned to the first vessel.

- çïc'-ule, r.i. [Circle, a.] To move or go In a circle; to revolve.

To each point of lteelf so far as "t eirculd di."

- çīrc'-ule, s. [Circle, s.]
${ }^{2}$ çirco'-ū-lĕt, s. [Circlet.]
- çiro'-u-line, s. [Lat. circul(us) $=$ a circle, and En
ircular.
circ'-ul-líng, s. [Circule, v.] A going round io a circle, a revolution

And when it lighteth on advantagos, circulbigs grow sensitile
H. Nore: Song of the Sout, lik. 1H, a. 2
çirc'-u-lize, v.t. [Lat. circul(us) $=$ a circle, aud Eng. suff. -ize.] To encircle.
"Mother of pearle their ildes shal circulien"
çirc'-u-1ŭs, s. [Lat.]
I. Ord. Lang.: A little ring, a circle.
II. Technically:

1. Anat.: Applied to any round or annular part of the body, as circulus oculi, the orb of the eye. (Craig.)

* 2. Physics: Applied to an irou instrumeat, ormerly used for
*3. Surg.: A naroe for several circular instruments used by the older surgeoos. (Mayne.) 4. Glass-making: A tool for cutting off the necks of glassware. (Knight.)
* ¢̧̈rc'-u-1 y̌e, adt. [Eng. circule = circle; $\operatorname{ty}$.] circularly.
çir'-cŭm, prep. [Lat. $=$ around, round, sbout.] A preposition used as a prefix in many words of Latiu origin.
-cir-cŭm-ad-jā-cent, a. [Lat. circwm $=$ round, sbout, and Eng. adjacent (q.v.).] Lying near or about, surronodiug.
* çĩ-cŭm-ă ${ }_{\mathbf{g}}{ }^{\prime}$-gẽr-ā-tion, 8. [Lat. circum $=$ aronnd, atrout; aggeratio $=$ a bealing up frovo aggero $=$ to heap $u p$ : $a d=$ to, and gero $=$ to urry, to bear.] A heaplag round about. (Phillips.)
- cirr-cŭm-ăg'-ǐ-tāte, r.t. [Lat. creum = around, and agito $=$ to agitate, freq. of ago $=$ to drive.] To agitste on all sides, to drive or beat round.
"A God hath.. given to every 00 of his pupointod officers a portion of the sery mattor to tincul.
 bout, aronnd; agitatio $=$ a driving.] The act of driving or beating abont; a motion in every direction.
the cold air rouhing in cauped a visible edreum agititition of a whtte mo
Economy of Nature, $1 ., 1230$.
* çir-cŭm-ăm'-bäġe, $\quad$. [Lat circum $=$ ronni, inding inectness $]$ Iodirectness, beating sbout the bush

Gite, fit, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, poth


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* Gir-ax̌m-Z̆m'-begeying, an [Eng. circumambap(e) ; ing.] Speaking indirectily or not to the point, beating about tha bnah.
"II I know anything of thit circumambaging mox.
'çir-oxim-ăm-ba'-gioŭs, a. [Eng. ciroumambag(s); -ious.] Indirect, beating abont tha bush, not keeping to the point.
"At times dieponed to be cfrcumambagious in my
* çir-cüm-ăm'-bi-en-çy, a [Lat. eircum $=$ bout, around; ambiens = moving, going round, pr. par. of ambio = to move or go round.] The act of moving round or encom pasaing.
"Ice recelveth its figure according onto the murface it coocroteth, or the
* cĩr-cŭm-ăm'-bi-ent, a. [Lat. circum= about, around, and ambiens = moving or going round.] Surronnding, encompasaing.
that gleamesin frona the circumamblen

© ¢ir-cŭm-ăm'-bఛ-lāte, v.i.\& t. [Lat circumambulo, from circum =around, and ambulo $=$ to walk.]
A. Intrans.: To walk or go round about.
"Persone thet eircumambuiated with their box and needl
B. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To walk round
2. Fig.: To go sll round, to aearch thoroughly.
"Why shoald he chreumambutate the vocabulary
çĩr-cŭm-ăm'-ḅ̣-lā-tīng, pr. par. \& s. [Circumameulate.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).
B. As substantive:
3. Lit.: The act of walking round, circumambulation.
4. Fig.: The act of going round sbout instead of directly to the point; a beating about the bush.
çir-cǔm-àm-bu-lä'tion, s. [Lat. circum $=$ around; ambilatio $=a$ walking, from ambulo $=$ to walk.] The act of walking all round.
 ambulat(e) ;-or.] One who circumambulates or travels round.
"He was determined to obtain the ralm of belag
the Arst circumambulator of the earth."-Jefferson:
Warks, iL 151.
-çĩr-cŭm-ăm'-bun-lä-tör-y̆, $a$. [Eng. circumambulator; $-y$.$] Walking round or about,$ perambulating.

- My privilleges are an nhiquitary, cireumambutatory Coilum Bric., p. yis. (1640.) privg ludgings "-Carewo:
t çir-cŭm-bĕn'-dí-bŭs, s. [Lat. circum = around, about; and Eng. bend, put in an imaginary ablative plural.] A rondabout or indirect way ; periphrasis.
"able kanve is a fool in circumbendibus"-Coleridge:
çir-cŭm-bïnd', v.t. [Lat. circum $=$ round, about, and Eng. Vind.] To bind round.
"The iringe that elroumbinds It. .-i" $\begin{gathered}\text { derrick: Hesperides, p. } 9 .\end{gathered}$
* çĩr-oŭm-çĕ1-IY- $\mathbf{o}^{\prime}-\mathbf{n e ̄}$ ģ, a. pl. [Low Lat. circumcellio $=$ a wandering about from cell to cell, from Lst. circum $=$ about, around, and cella $=$ a cell. 1
Church History:

1. The nane given to a aect of the Donatists in Africa during the fourth century, from their habit of roviug from house to house plundering. They went about in predatory gangs, consisting chiefly of rustics, pretending to reform pullic mannera and redress grievances. They nanumitted slaves without the ances. consent of their masters, forgave debts, \&c. consent of their masters, forgave debts, \&c.
In their zeal for martyrdom they courted In their zeal for martyrdom they courted
death by insulting the Pagana at their festideath by insulting the Pagana at their festi-
vals, and destroyed themelves ln various waya.
2. Vagahond monks, censured by Cassian under the name of Sarabaite for roving from
place to plsce. Probebly the name was tranaferred to therm from the Donatist fanatica. (Smith i Cheetham: Dict. of Christian Antiquities.)
 3. A vagrant. (Cockeram.)
¢̧ir-cŭm-çĕn'-tral, a. [lat. circum= around, and Eng. central. 1
3. Situated abont, or directed towards a conmon centre.
4. Pertaining to the centre of a circumacribed circle.
 and Eng. centre.] The centre of a clrcumscribed circle.

* çĩ-cŭm-çīde, * ¢̧ir-cŭm-sìde, v.t. [Lat, circumeido $=$ to cut ronnd, from circum $=$ around, about, and cudo $=$ to cut.] The older forn of circameise ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.).
çir-cŭm-çĭmet', a. [Lat circumeinctus $=$ girt about.]
¢̧ir-cŭm-çir' cle, s. [Lat. circum =around, and Eng. circle.] $\mathbf{A}$ circumscribed circle.
* çĩ'-cŭm-çis, pat. par. or a. [Circumcise.] çir'-cŭm-çïse, \& [Lat. circumcisus, pa. par. of circumtido.] Circumcision.
çïr'-cŭm-çişe, * çir'-cŭm-sīse, v.t. [Lat. circumcisus, pa. par. of circumcido, from circum $=$ round, and ecedo $=$ to cut; Fr. circoncire ; Ital. circoncidere; Sp.circuncidar, circuncisar. ]
I. Lit.: To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of msles; also to perform an analogous operation on femalea.
2,"YB, Your knauebarnys ye circumelse."-Cursor Mundi,

2. Figuratively:
(I) Script.: To render spiritual and boly by, as it were, cutting away the sins.
and the the Lort of thy geed. will cefrcumctee thine heart,
(2) To curtail, to eut down.
¢̧ir'-cŭm-¢̧işed, * ¢̧ĩ'-cŭm-sīsed, "çĩr'-cŭm-sys-ede, pa. par., a., \& 8. [Circumche.
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. :
3. Ord. Lang.: in sensea correaponding to those of the verb.
" 1 took by the throat the circumedeed dop."
4. Bot.: Having the apothecium divided from the thalius by a complete tisaure (as aome lichens).
C. As subst.: Applied, and generally in contempt or derision, to the Jewish mee. "elinion alming to strengthen their routed party by aminer.
çĩ'-cŭm-çī-şẽr, s. [Lat. ciraumcisor, from circumcido.] He who performa circumcision.
çĩ'-cŭm-çī-şing, pr. par. \& s. [Cmevmcise.] A. As present participle: (See tbe verb). B. As subst. : Circumcision.
çir-cŭm-çí-sion, çir-cum-cis-iun, * çyr-cum-sy-cyon, * syr-cum-sycyon, s. [Lat. circumeisio; Fr. \& Sp.circoncision; Ital eirconcisione.]
I. Lit.: The act or rite of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin in malea, also an analogous nueration on females; 8 rite practised not only by the Jews in ancient times, but by the Egyptiana, Idnmeans, Ammonites, Moabites, and Ishmaelites of the desert. The Jew's practise circumciaion only on males; the Arabs, Egyltiana, and Persians circumeise both sexea.
"Cyrcumaycyon Circumsicio."-Prompt. Pars.
II. Fig. (Script.) :
5. The act of apiritual purification by the cutting away, as it were, of the sins of the flesh.

6. The Jews, as a circuncised people, in contradistinction to Chriatians as uncircum. cised.
"Where thare 18 neither Greek nor Jew, ofreum
civion uor uncircunctiton."-Co. 1 IL .2 .

* gir-au゙m-clut'de, v.t. [Lat, ciroum = round about, and claudo $=$ to shut.] To shut in.
* ciur-auma-clī'-aion, s. [Lat. circumelusio, from oircumcludo $=$ to shut in all round : cir$\mathrm{cum}=\mathrm{about}$, around, and claudo $=$ to shut.] The sct of shutting in or enclosing on all sides.
- çir-ctim-añr-nsa'-tion, s. [Lat. circumcurso $=$ to run round, or about: circum $=$ around, about; curso $=$ to run, frequentat. from curro $=$ to run.]
1, Lit. : The act of running about.

2. Fig. : Rambling, nadecided langnage.
"The nddress of Felliciesimas nud Fortunatus to Pope Cornuline was hut a fretious circumpurraa

* ģ̇r'-cŭm-dūçe, v.t. [Lat. circumduco, from circum = around, snd duco = to lesd.]

1. Lit.: To draw or lead round.
2. Fig. : To annul, to circumduct
" 1 must ctrcumduce the term."-W. Scotc, in Frebster.
¢̧ir'-cŭm-dŭct, v.t. [Tat. circumductus, pa par. of circumduco, from circum $=$ around, and $d u c o=$ to lead. $j$

* I. Ord. Lang.: To lead about, to lead astray.
II. Technically:
*1. Law: To eancel, to nullify, to annal ; to contravene.
"Acte of Judicature mar he cancelled and circume Aylife: Pareryom

2. Physiol. : See extract
"Alimh is circtumducted when Itis made to describe axin"- Colluxical eurface by rotation round an limaginury

* cĩr-cŭm-dŭc'-tīle, $a$. [Lat. circumductus = led sround, pa. par. of circumduco, and suff. -ilis, in Eng. -ile.] Capable of being led sbout. (Nuttall.)
gir-cŭm-dŭc'-tion, s. [Lat. circumductio, from circumduco $=$ to lead about.]
*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A lesding about, or astray.
2. Fig.: A leading astray mentally, circum. locution.
"By long circumduction perhaps ang trath mas be
derived fromn any other truth."-A ooker. II. Technically:
3. Anat. : For definition see firat extract.
"When these notions [flexlon, extenslon, stduction tlousj are performed rapidy, oue after the other. ou couthnuous motion a pheary dn Which the discal es base of a cone whose gipex is the articular extreuity moving io the joint: this motioo la called circutndue tion.-Toud t toocman: Phys dsat., vul. i., chap vi., pp. 135, 136.
-"bid., and without any circumduction of the limb."

- 2. Law:
"The citation may be circumducted though the do fendant should oot appear: and the defendant must b 3. Scots Law: A judirial declaration that the time fllowed to either party for leading proof bas expired.
*çir-cŭm-ĕr-rà'-tion, s. [Frnm Lat. circumerro $=$ to wander round, and Eng. suff. ation.] The act of wandering about. (Nuttall.)
* çü-cŭm-tẽr, v.c. [Lat. circumfero, from circum $=$ around, and fero $=$ to bear.] To limit, within a circumference.
" in phllosophy the contemplations of man do elther penetrate unto God, or are circumferped to nature, or
çĩr-cŭm'-fěr-ençe, s. [Fr. circonfërence; Sp. circumferentiu, from Lat. circumferentia $=$ a circumterence. circuit, or contpass: circum =around, and fero $=$ to bear, to lead.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.
2. The periphery or line which bounds, includes, or surrounds any thing.

3. The external portion or aurface of a spherical body.
"The bubhle, belug looked on by the light of the circumference. If the ciouds ware viewed thopagh it, the colour at it citcomyerence would bo blise."-New. ton: Optichs.
4. The apace contained within any uneluding line.
" He frot Inclosed for lints $n$ level groand . Drgden: Palamon \& A rcike. it. 41 .




II．Math．：Tha curved line which encon－ passers and contaius a circle，and of which every point is equally distant from a certain point within the circle，called the centre． ［Centre．］
－giri－cŭm＇－fèr－orçe，v．t．［CTrcumperence， 2．To include in a circle or circular apace． ＂ ＂Nor is the vitour of this green body facladed only Browne：Yutar Errourt．
－g̣ir－cŭm＇－fěr－ęņ̧ed，a．［Eng．circum－ fereno（e）；ed．J Conflucd，circumscribed．

－ $\boldsymbol{\text { Oir－cŭm＇fërr－ent，}}$ a．（Lat．circumferens， pr．par．of circumfroo $=$ to lead round ：cir－ cum $=$ around，and fero $=$ to lead，to bear．） Surrounding，encircling．
çĩ－cŭm－fěr－ĕn＇－tiă1，＂çir－cŭm－fèr－ěn＇－ çialı，$a$ ．［Lat．circumferentialis．］
1．Lit．：Pertaining to，or of the nature of， a circmaference ：circuitous，cireular．
＂Muw bees，as may be clearly yeen by examiuluy the enve，wath or rim all round the count＂－Darwin： Oriyin of Epecien（ed 1859），ch．vil．，p．230．
－2．Fig．：Circuitous，indirect．
＂He Hreferred death in a direct line before a circum－
ferputind passage thereunto．＂－Puller：Worthies． 11 ．
gur－cŭm－fèr－ěn＇－tör，s．［Lat．circumferens， pr．par．of circumfero $=$ to lead about．］

1．Surv，：An instrument used by aurveyors for takiug horizontal angles and bearings．it consists of a horizontal bar of brass with eights at its ends．and in the middle a circular brass box containing in compass divided into $\mathbf{8 6 0}$ degrees，kept in a horizontal position hy the aill of two spirit－levels set at right angles． The whole is supported on a tripod．
＂About two yesrs before Robert 8tephenson＇s death oworkmar of Whatington village found lo a collectivn was unusually large even for ar mircumperonitor made forty yearsago．＂－Jenfreson：Lifo of Robert Stephenson，
2．V＇ehicles，\＆c．：A tire measurer，a tire circle．
－çir－cŭm－flănt，$a$ ．［fat．circum＝around； flans＝blowing，pr．par．of for $=$ to blow． Blowing about or around．
＂Overcome by the circumfant air．＂－Evelyn．
＊çir－cŭm flectet，v．t．［Lat．circumflecto，from circum $=$ around，and flecto $=$ to bend．］ ［Cincumplex．］
1．Ord．Lang．：To bend round．
2．Gram：To mark with a circumflex．
pir－cŭm－国ĕ́＇t气d，pa．par．or $a$ ．［CiRcom－ FLFFT．］
＊çir－cŭm－fičo－tion，s．｜Iat．circum＝ around；flexio $=$ a leeliding，from flecto $=$ to bend． 1 A beuding alinut or around．
＂By＂the circumplections of Nature．＂－Feitham：Re－
Qĩr－cŭm－flĕ天，s．\＆a［Fr．circonffexe：Spl cirmumfero，from Lat．circumfexus＝a betuling round，from circumflecto $=$ to bend round circum $=$ around，aríc flecto $=$ to bend．$]$

A．As substantive ：
＊I．OTd．Lang．：A going round or about，a circle．
II．Technically：
1．Acoustics：A wave of the voice embrac－ lng both a rise and fall on the same ayllable． （ $W^{\prime}$ ebster．）

2．Gram．：A mark or accent used to denote the rise and fall of the volce on the same syllahle fonned by the contraction of two syllables．The mark，which in Greek has two forms（ ）or（ ），and in latin and nodern languages is written thus（＊）．is formed by the anion of the acute（＇）and grave（＇）accents．
＂The circosptex keepe the roice in a middle tune other．＂－Holdsr．
B．As adjectire
Anat．：The term circumflex adj，is repeatedly osed．There are an anterior and a poaterior circuniflex artery of the arm，a deep circum－ fex iliac artery，and external and internal cir cumflex arteries of the thigh．Two circumflex
vetna also join tha axillary vein；there is aiso a circunftex iliac veln，and a circumflex nerve， the last－named being in tha ahoulder．（Quain： Anat．）The term circumflex may be also ap－ plied to the muscle called circumflexus or tensor palati．
çï＇－cŭm－flĕx，v．t．［Circumflex，\＆．］Ta nark with a circumnex．
çũ＇－cüm－fléxred，pa par．or a［Cincom－ LEX，$v$ ．］
† 1．Ord Lang．：Bent over．
＂The letter $X$ drawn across them with the top of umbired．－irownan：Eceles．Martclen，p．136．
2．Gram．：Marked with a circumflex ac－ cent．
＋Ģir－cŭm－flex＇－ion（flexionas filceshôn）， s．［Lat．circumplexio＝a beuding，from cir． cumflexus，pa． $1^{185}$ ．of circtmflecto $=$ to bend， to twist abont．］

1．The act of bending or twisting ioto a bent form．

2．The act of winding or turaing about．
çir－cŭm－fŏx＇－ŭs，s．［Lat．］
Anat．：A musele of the jralate．Tha term is also applied to such arteries as wind nound hones or joints．（Craig．）
çir－cüm＇－fîu－ẹnçe，s．［Circumfluent．］A flowing round about or inclosing with a fluid．
© $\boldsymbol{\text { inr }}$－cüm－fin－ent，$a$ ．［Lat．circumfuens， prom circum＝round to now round or about， Flowing round or inclosing with watr．
＋çĩr－cŭm＇－fû－oŭs，a．［Lat．circumfuus， from circumftuo＝to flow round．］Flowing round，circumflient．
＂Homer placen the sea within the ahleld of Achlles， hat makes the circumplaous oceall run along the out－
ward rim．In．
çĩ－cŭm－för－ā＇－nĕ－an．＂çir－cŭm－för－ $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－nĕ－oŭs，a．［Lat．circumforaneus $=$ fre． quenting narkets ：circum＝round ：form $=$ a market－place；also，as a noun＝a nounte． bank or charlatan．］Going about from door to door，wandering，vagrant．
＂Those circumforineous wita whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of ineat which it llkes
beat．＂－Adison：Spectator，No． 5 ．
＊çir－cŭm－fü＇－gent，$o$ ．［Lat．circumfulgens， from circum $=$ aronnd，about；fulgeo $=10$ shine．］Shining around or about．
çir－cŭm－fū＇sa，s．［Lat．nent．pl．of cir－ cumblusus＝ponred around．］
Med．：The designation given by Hallé to the first class of aubjects that belong to hy－ giene，as atmosphere，climate，residence，\＆ 8 ：； in short，everytbing which ar＇ts constantly on man externally and internally．（Dunglison： Med．Dict．）
çĩ cŭm－fūşe，v．t．［Lat．circumfusus，ya． par．of cirmumfundo $=$ to pour round ：circum $=$ around，and fonlo $=$ to juur．$]$

1．Lit．：To pour or spread round．
＂This nymph the rot Cephisus hal ahused．
With all bis windig waters circumfused．．
Adison：Transformution of Feho．
2．Fig．：To set round on every side，as water． ＂His army circumfused on every nide＂
＊¢̧ir＇－cum－fūsed，pa．par．ог a．［Cincem－ FUSE．］
＊çir－cŭm－fū＇－sīle，$a$ ．［Lat．circum＝aroun！， abont，and fusilis $=$ camble of being pourial； fusus＝poured ；fundo $=$ to pour．］Caprable of being poured or apreall round anything

Artist diviue，whome nkilfol hands infoid
The victiva horn with cermemfusite gold
The victiku horn with cermumfusile gold．＂
Hope：Homer ；Udyssey ili． 541.
＊çir－cŭm－fū－sion，s．［Lat．circumfusio $=$ a pouring round，from circhmfundo＝to 10 ， round．］The act of jouring or spreading round ；the state of being spread round．
＂The natural sult was of dally creation and circum
furion＂－suift：$T$ ale of $\alpha$ Tub．
＊çir－cŭm ġs̆s－tā－t1on，s．［Low Lat cir－ romulestatis，itw Lat．circumgesto $=$ to carry round：circum＝around；gesto $=$ to carry． 1 The act of carrying about．
＂Snch are these ：the invocatlon of ainte ：ctrcum．
geatation of the euchariat to he adured．．．．＂－Jeremy getation of the enchariat to he adured，
Taylor．Distuasive from Pupery，i．\＆ 11 ．
 around，and gyro $=$ to turn aroand：gyros， from Gr．yupos（guros）＝a circle，a wheeling abont．］To moll ronnd，to canse to encircle or encompasa．

The coul about itself circumgyrates
Her various forman
various forma＂＂Wong of the South Lis is

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Med．：The same as Vertioo（q．v．）．（Dung－ lison．）
 The act of turning or wheeling round ；motion In a circla．（Oreen．）
 gyral（e）；－ory．］Moving ronnd，revolving．
＂During his eifrcumgyratory movementen＂－E．$L$
＊çĩr－cŭm＂－gỳre，v．i．\＆t．［Circumovrate］ A．Intrans：：To turn or twist about，to meander．

B．Trans．：To encircle，to surround．

－¢ir－cŭm－ĭn ces－sion（cession as çĕsh＇－
un），s．［Lat．circum $=$ around；incessus
a walking or going in
$=$
incedo $=$ to
go in to a walking or going in；incedo $=$ to go iv，to enter： in $=$ in，and cedo $=$ to go．）

Theol．The reciprocal existence in each other of the three pereons of the Trinity．
 circumeo $=$ to go round：circum $=$ around， about，and $e s=$ to go．］The act of going round．
çir－cŭm－jā＇－çençe，＊çir－cŭm－jā＇－̧̧̣n－ Cy̆，s．［Lat．círcumjacens＝lylng round： circum $=$ around，and jaceo $=$ to lie． ］
1．The atate or quality of being circumja－ cent，or of bordering on all round．
2．The parts which lie round or border on anything．
＂The mouth，and the whole circumfacencies of the month，composed the strongest feeture in Worde
worthi tice．．－De euincey：Fiorks（ed． 1883 ，voi ii． p． 14.
3．A neighbourhood，a neighbouring dis－ trict．
＂All the mongrel entry of the eireumyacencies＂－
＋Gir－cŭm－Jā＇̧ent，a．［Lat．circumjacens， pr．par．of circumjaceo $=$ to lie round，from circum $=$ around，and jaceo $=$ to lie．］
1．Lit．：Lying round，surrounding on every side．

Either the now ebove，already lyrag in drifts，or the blinding snow eet orms driving in io his eyen，muxit
 p． 19.
2．Fig．：Surrounding．
＂The circumfacent waking actions are oxitted＂－
ariyle：sareor krsarks，bi．i．，ch．11．
çĩ＇－cŭm－jăolx，v．i．［Lat．circumjacio $=$ to tie about．］To agree to，or correapond with．
＊gïr－cŭm－jō＇－vi－al，s．\＆a．［Lat．circum＝ around，about；joiem，acc．case of Jupiter．］
A．As subst．：A moon or aatellite of the planet Jupiter．
＂This if well known among the circumboricts for Instance．that thcy have oll a slow and gradual pro
gress，flrst towards one then back ngala to the other

B．As adj．：Pertaining to，or revolving round，Jupiter
－çir－cŭm－1i－gà＇－tion，s．［Lat．circumlige $\stackrel{\text { to }}{ }$ lind or wrap round，from circum $=$ around，and ligo $=$ to bind．］
1．The act of hinding or wrapping round．
2．That with which anything is hound or wrapped round ；a bond，a bandage．
çir－cŭm－lĭg－a－tür＇a，s，［Lat．circum $=$ atround，and ligatura＝a binding，from ligo $=$ to bind．］
Med．：Paraphimosis，or strang．llation at the glans penis．（Durglison．）
＊çir－cŭm－lít＇－tōr－al，a．［Lat．circum＝$=$ irround；littoralis＝pertaining to the alore； littus $=$ shore．$]$ Bordering on or adjoluing the shore．
fâte，făt，färe，ạidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wčt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sïrc，sĩr，marine；gō，pơth

－gif－ăum＇－1ठ－aūte，v．i．［Lat．circumlocutus， pe．par．of circumloquer，from oircoum＝around， aboot，and loguor $=$ to apeak．］To apeak by way of circumlocation．
gír－čm－ld－aü＇－tion，\＆．［Cincoxcocote］］
1．Periphrasis；the uae of roundabout and indirect language，a beating sbout the bush instead of atatiog at once plainiy and clearly one＇s meaning．
 darghter to Eupport．．．－Hgozulay：aish Eng．，
h． $\mathbf{I V}$ ．
2．Indirect or roundabout language．
Theos pooplo are not to bo deenit withal，bat by $=$
 locution；－al．］Pertaining to or sttended with circumlocutions，roundabont，periphrastic．
＂TT Mave hit heart hroken on the cireumlooutional
－cïr－cŭm－1交－cū＇－tion－ar－y̆，a．［Eng．cir－ cumlocution；－ary． 1 Circiumlocutional，peri－ phrastic．
＂The officials set to work in regular efreumboct－ Honary order．＇－C＇Mamberi＇Journal，p． 106 （1867＇）
tẹür－cŭm－1亩－eū＇－tion－ǐst，s．［Eng．circum－ locution ；－ist．］One given to circumlocution， or beating about the bush．
t cirr－cŭm－lŏc＇－ŭ－tõr－y̆，a．［Formed aa if from a Lat．circumlocutorius，from circumlo－ quor．Cf．interlocutory．］Relating to circum－ locution ；circamlocutional，periphrastic．

gir－crum－mer－Y̌－dĭ－an，a．（Lat，circum $=$ around，ahout，and Eng．meridian（q．v．）．］ Situated at or near the meridian．（C．Wivies．）
¢ĩr－ăłm－mor＇tal，an［Lat．circum $=$ round abont ：Eng．mortal（ $\mathrm{q} \cdot \mathrm{v}$ ．）．］Applied to that which，being itself immortal，ia sur－ rounded or enclosed by gomething else which is mortal；as the aoul is enclosed in the body．
＂When benos thy ctroum－mortant part is gone＂．
＊¢ir－cǔm－mü＇red，a．［Lat．circum＝aronnd， and Eng．mured，from Lat．murus $=$ a wall．$]$ Surrounded or built round with a wall ；walled round．

Mab．He hath a gardeo circummured With hrick．＂
Shakespa ：Measure for Measure，iv． 1
 aromad，about，and netans＝e awimming，pr． par．of no $=$ to swim．］Swimming or floating round；encircling aa a fluid．
gïr－cǔm－năv＇－ 1 －ga－ble，$a$ ．［Lat．circem $=$ arouud，and Eng．nävigable（q．v．）．］That may be circumnavigated or aailed round．
$\because \cdot$ rendering tho whole terraqueous globe ctrcum nawgalo．－Rag．（mu oroak．
çir－cưm－ňă＇－I－găte，v．t．［Lat．circum＝ around，about，and Eng．navigute（q．v．）．］To sail completely round．
 Tojage．vol ili
 ［Clacumnavidate．］
¢ir－eŭm－nắl－i－gā－tǐng，pr．par．，a，\＆s． ［Cifcumnavigate．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：The act of sailing round，cir－ cumnavigation．
gir－cŭm－nav－ǐ－gā＇－tion，s．［Lat，circum $=$ around，about，and Eng．navigation（q．v．）．］ 1．Lit．：The act of sailing round．
－2．Fig．：The act of exploring thoroughly． ＂His plan is orlginal；and it tha folll of gentus as it

 around，about，sud Eng．navigator（q．v．）．］ One who sails round the glove．
I The first European known to have cir－ cumnavigated the globe was Magelian or Mggalhaena，a Portuguese，who accomplished the feat in A．D．1519．From him the straits of Magellan derive their name．The first Englighmsn who carried ont the same enter－ prise was Sir Francis Drake between 1577 and prise was sir Francis Drake between $157 \%$ and
1580．With steam，and compasaes and chro－
nometers in use，and charts of nearly every gea，the circurnavigation of the glooe has ceased to be a noteworthy achievement．
＂Macellan＂s honour of being the fret circum． Sir Francis Drake．＂－Guthris：Geography．
$t$ ¢ĩr－ơ̆m－n̄̄̄＇－tāte，v．l．［I＿at．circum＝ about，around ；nuto $=$ to nod，to move．］To move in a circular manner，to revolve．
＂Even the steme of reedlings before they have broken through the grognd，as welt as their burled
radicles，circumnutate．＂－Darwin：Novements of radicles，circuma
Plants
（18s0，
 abont，around；nutatio＝a nodding，a mov－ ing．］The aet or habit of moving in a circular manner．
＂The most widely provaleot movement［of planta］ of essentially of the same nature as that of the steln of a cilmilog plant，which bend suceearively to ald moverneot has been called by Bacha＇revolving nota－ tlon ；but we bsve found it much more coeveolont to Darwin ：Movoments of Plants（18son，p． 1 ．
 cum $=$ around，osophagus＝the gullet ；and Eng．8uff．－al．］Situated round the gullet， as the circumbesophageal nervo－commiasures found in the Crustacea．
$\dagger$ çir－cı̆m－ör－al，a．［Lat．circum＝arounl， about；os（genit．oris）$=$ the mouth．］Situated round or about the mouth．
＂The circumoral nerve of Echinus surrounde the Arsimals，ch．1x．，p． $5: 7$ ．
cir＇－cŭm－pgss，＊cir－com－passe，v．t． ［Lat，circum $=$ around，about，and Eng．pass （q．v．）．］To pasa or travel round，to compass． ＂It bath plessed the Almighty to suffer me to ctr． compasse the wholeglobe＂－Cavendish：Letter（Sept． 9,
＊çir＇－cŏm－plð天，v．t．［Iat．circum $=$ around， about；and plexus，pa．愔．of plecto $=$ to fold， to entwine．］To eufold，to entwine．
＂My metamorphosid aklo shall circumplex that
çir－cu゙m－pľ̌＇－10n，s．［Lat．circum＝ around，about；plexus $=$ an enfolding or en－ twining；plecto $=$ to fold．I
I．Literally：
1．The act of twining one thing round anotber．

2．That which is folded or wrspped round another．
＂It was after his tall．that he［iman］made limasel
is fig－lent circumplexiorn＂－Felthain ：Resolves， his fig－leat circumplexion．＂－Fellham：Resolves，p． 52

II．Fig．：A complication or entanglement．
＂I wot cot what circumplexions and eovironments．＂
＊¢ix－cŭm－plí－cä＇－tion，s．［Lat．circum－ plicatio $=$ a $\mathbf{t w i n i n g ~ r o u n d , ~ f r o m ~ c i r c u m p l i c o ~}$ $=$ to twine ronnd，to wrall ：circum $=$ around， and plico $=$ to fold．］

1．Tha act of wrapping or folding in all round．

2．The state or condition of being wrapped in all round．
cir－cŭm－pō＇－lar，$\alpha$ ．［Lat． сігснm $=$ around， about，and Eng．poler（ $\left.\left.\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{k}} . \mathrm{v}.\right).\right]$ A term applied by English astronomers to stars so near the North Pole that in our latiture they do not a any Iortion of their course dip below the horizon．
＂There is another otar remarkable for Its brilliancy， Which is in this country circumporar，called capelin Nor goes very near the horizon when lowest in the
South and alnost over our heads when highest in the
Srof．Airy：Popular Astronomy，sth ed， South
pp．$\% 7$
© ¢ir＇－cŭm－pōşe，t．t．［Lat．circumpositus，pa． yir．of circumpono＝to place rouncl．］To place round，or in a circle．
† ¢̧̃̈－cŭm－pす－gǐ＇－tíon，s．［Lat．＇circum $=$ around，gbont，and Eng－position（q．v．）．］
1．The act of placing anything in a circle．
＂＇Now ls your season for ctrcuinposition．hy tiles or
2．The state or coodition of being placed circularly．
＊cir－cưm－pul＇－sion，s．［Lat．circum＝ around ；pulsio $=$ a driving，a thrusting ：pello $=$ to drive，to thrust．］The thrusting forward of lodies，wbich are moved by those that lie avout them．（Phillips．）
＊cirr－oum－rā＇－aton，c．［Lat．circumrasio． from circumrasus，pe nar．of circumrado $=20$ pare or abave round ：circum $=$ around，and rado＝to shave．］The act of paring or abaving all round．（Bailey．）
＇çir－aŭm－rō＇－ta－ry̌，＇girr－cŭm－ro－tä＇－ tb－ry，a．［Lat．circkn＝aromd，and Eng． rotary，rotatory（q．v．）．］Turning，wheeling，or whirling round．
＂Agreat many tunem，bys variety of circumpotatory ground．＂－shentoce．
cirr－cŭm－rō＇－tate，v．t．\＆$\quad$［Lat．circum $=$ around，about；Eng．rotate（q．v．）．］To revolve or rotate about．
＊cirr－cŭm－rö－tā－tion，3．［Lat．circum $=$ around，and Eng．rotation（q．v．）．］
1．The act of turning or whirling round lika s wheel，a revolution or cireumgyration．
＂Ho reckooed upon the way 17,024 circumrotatlone
of the wheel．＂－Grejory：Pothumax（1650）．p． 817 ．
2．The atate or condition of being whirled round．
3．A singla revolution of a rotatory body．
＊cir＇－cŭm－sāil，o．t．［A hybrid word，from Lat．circum $=$ around，and Eng．sail．］To aall round，to circumnavigate．

But moderns．ye of whom are some Have circumazalled the earth
Warner：Albion＇s England，bki xL．ch．Ixili．（Rich）
çĩr－oŭm－sçis＇－$\quad$ inle，a．［Lat．circum＝ around ：scissilis $=$ easily cut or rent， from scissus，pa．par． of scindo $=$ to cut，to tear，to rend．］
Bot．：Dehiscing or opaning by a trans－ verse，circular open－ ing round the sides of a pod，etc．This is complete in the genus Anagallia the Pim－ pernel），while in Jeffersonia it takes

dehibcence． polace ond the fruit．
ọir－cŭm－scri＇－ba－ble，a．［Eng，circum－ scrib（e）；－able．］That may be circuinscrived．
çir－cŭm－scrïbe＇，v．t．［Lat．circumscribn．
from circum $=$ around，and scribo $=$ to write．］
A．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
－1．To write or engrave around．
＂The verge of the inarble is also Hued with hrase． and thereon is circumscribed th
Antiqu＇ties a＇Berkshire， 1.180 ．
2．To draw or describe round．［B，］
II．Fig．：To limit，to define by bonnda
＂Hig authority，though great，was circumacribed hy
anclent sud nublelaws．＂．Iacaulay：Hist．Eng．，ch．Iv．
B．Geom ：To describe a figure round another．［Circumscriben．］
－Crabb thus distinguishes between to cir－ cumscribe and to enclose：＂The extent of any place is drawn out to the eye by a circum． scription；its extent is limited to a given point by an enclosure．A garden is circum－ scribed by any ditch，line，or yosts that serve as its bountlaries：it is enclosed by wall or fence．＂（Crabb：Eng．Synon．）
¢ïr－cŭm－scrībed＇，pa．par．or a．［Cibcus－ scribe．］
A．As pa．par．：（See the varb）．
B．As adjective：
1．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：Written or drawn round．
2．Fig．：Limited，defined witiin certain bounds．
II．Geom．：［Circumscribed figore］．
＂A rectilimeal igure is ksid th he described a bout a circle when each sile of the circumscribed figure
touches the circumference of the circie．＂－Euctid．

## circumscribed figure，a

Geom．：A figure drawn about another figure so as to touch it ou every sida

## otrcumacribed hyperbola，

Geom．：One of Newton＇s hyperbolas of the second order，which cuts lts asymptote，and contains the part cut off within itgelf．（Bu－ chanan．）

[^131]cir-cŭm-scri'-bẽr, a [Rng. circumserib(e): or which circamseribes.
gir-crum-scri'-bing. pr. par. or a. [Clrcuncriarn
*çũ'-cŭm-scrǐpt, a. [Lat. circumseriptus, paribed

A visible and ciresmacript body."

Foxe: Martyrt, ii sse.

* çir-cŭm-saríp'-tǐ-ble, a. [Eng. circumscript; -ible.] That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds, circumscribsble.
- Ho that situ on high, and never sleeps Varlowe: 2 Tamburlaine, 112
©ĩr-oŭm-scripp-tion, s. [Lat.circumseriptio, from circum $=$ around, abont, and scriptio $=a$ writing : scribo $=$ to write.
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* 1. The act of writing or jnscribing round anything.
*2. An inscription written round anything. Berkshire, i " 2 2cription of a gravo-stone." - Ashmote:

3. The act of determining the form, magnitude, and limits of any body.
'IIn the eircumscription of many leaves, fowern Ray: On the Creation.
*4. That which circumacribes or defines the form, magnitude, \&e., of any body.
II. Figuratively:
4. The act of circumseribing, limiting, or restraining.
Lewis : Earcumery Loman of the powern of the consula"* 2. The state or condition of being circum. scribed, limited, or restrained.

I wonld not my unhoused free condition
B. Bot.: The outline Shakespa: Orhello, 1.2 . the figure represented by tha margin of a body.
"The extremity of the blado which is next the sten incthed its hase, the opposite entremity its Wirn ir circumacription - Lindley: Antrod. zo Boc., bk.

* çir-cŭm-scrĭp'-tíve, a. [Lat. circumscriptur,
-ive. $]$ ive. 1

1. Circumscribing, encloaing, or limiting.
2. Capable of being defined or marked out.

* ¢ïr-cŭm-scríp'-tīve-ly̆, adv. [Eng. circumscrinive; - $l y .1$ In a limited or circumscribed manner. (Montagu.)
* çir'-cŭm-scrĭpt-ly̆, $\alpha d v$. [Eng. circum. seluse or extent
"Words taken ofrcumscriptly."-Mizton:' On Divorce.
* ¢̧ir-cŭm-scrive; t.t. [Formed from Lst. circumscribo, compared with O. Fr. escrivre, from Lath scribo $=$ to write.] To circtmacribe.
*çir-cŭm-sēat'-ĕd,
a. ng. seated (at. circum $=$ nound or about.

> "Wher presldent and all, with one accord, Are circumsented at als empty board."

Cteft at ary empty board."
Clifton: The troup. (Latham.)

* cir'-căm-sěpt, tot. [Lat, circum $=$ aronnd, abont: septus, 1a. 1ar. of sepio = to hedge in, to enclose, from rene $=$ a hedge.] To hedge
çĩr-cŭm-spā'-çious, a. [Jat. circum $=$ around, thout, and Eng.spacious (q.v.).] Extending widely, very spacions.
 Berricí: Desperides, p. 32\%." (Daven)
* cir-oйim-spйд'-gle, v.t. [Lat, circum $=$ Ground, about, nnd Enge spangle (q.v.).] To surround as with slangles.

To circumppangle thin my pacious sphere."
Herrick:
çir'-cŭm-spĕct, "çir'-cŭm-spěcte, $a$, \& $s$. [Lat, circumopectus, pa. par. of cireumapicio $=$ to look round, from circum $=$ around, sud spicio $=$ to look.]
A. As adj. : Cantious, wary; having a carefol attention to things on all sides.

* B. As subut: : The state of being wary or cantlous; circumspection.
"He ahall dwell in muche a elvaomppects."-Dubyan
CAron, Ph. Vil. p. 651
I For the difference between circumspect and cautious, see Catrious.
* çir'-cŭm-spĕct. v.t. [Circorsspect, a.] To note or examine with care and cantion.
"Oourt: Recrepertorium Londth, p. 233 (delaulta"-Nevo-
cir-cŭm-spěo'-tion,s. [Lat. circumspectio $=$ a looking around: circum $=$ around, about spectio $=$ s looking ; spicio $=$ to look. $]$ Wariness, cantion ; a careful snd general attention to all matters around.

With ely circumppection" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Ition : P. L. is.

* çir-cŭm-®pexo'tious, a. [Eng. circumspect, and suff. -ous.] Circamspect; wary cautious.
"Punishments... which wero usually rather mild and circumspoctious thand precipitate and ervel."(Lutham)
* çir-cŭm-spěc'-tīve, a. [Eng. circumspect and suff. -ive.] Circumspect, cautions, careful. " With eircumapective oy re "-PPope
çir-cŭm-spĕc'-tǐve-ly, * çïr-cŭm-spec'tive-lie, adv. [Eng. circumspective; -ly. $]$ ln a circumspect manner; cautiously warily ; circumspectly.
"I have learred that the body of Christ is in the siter ta maspenk sibie maner minkuonno to man." Foxe : Hartyru; $A$ Dispute abows the Sacrament
ir'-cŭm-spect-ly̆, $a d v$. [Eng. circumspect -ly.] In a circunspect msnner; with watchand against smrprise or danger ; cantionsly, warily.
" See then that yo waik eircumapecth, not as foola
$\dagger$ çir'-cŭm-spěct-nĕss, s. [Eng. circumspect; -hess.] The quality or being circum spect; wariness, vigilance, circnmspection.
"Travel forces ofreumbpectness on thoee abroad, who
* çir-cŭm-spic'-n-oŭs, $\alpha$. [Formed with Lat. adv. circum, on the anslogr of conspiruons. perspicuous, de.] Seeing all round.
"How can man think to nct his in nneeen, when God shall, like the Air, be circumapicuous round sbout
him: - Feltham: Resolves (Rich)
çĩr'-cŭm-stạçe, * çĩr'-cŭm-staunçe, s. [Fr. circonstance: 8p. \& Port. circunstancia 1tal. circonstanzia, from lat. circumstantio, neut. pl. of circumstans, pr. par. of circumsto $=$ to stand round $\cdot$ circum $=$ around, and sto $=$ to stand.]
I. Literally:

1. That which stends round or is Ettached to amother.

* (1) of material things: An sdjunct, an accessary.


## The hollow orb of moving circummance Rolld round hy one fird law.: <br> Tennycon: $T$

(2) Of immaterial things, Any attending on or commected with matter or fact attending on or connected with another; an attendant atate of things.
"That it it a known rule smongst and divines, thast
no
certalin nagunent can be dawa from the circumno certain arguinent can be diawni frotn the circum-
 xix.

- Hence the phrases :

In (or urder) the circumstances: Taking into consideration all mstters connected with thst in question; all things being considered.
Aconding to circumstances: In a manner varyingaccording to or dependent on attendant matters.
2. A fact, sn event, a particular incident or detail.
IL. Fipuratively:

1. Worldy condition as respects wealth or poverty. (Now only used in tha plural.)

And subject nelther to oclipte nor warne."

- 2. Circumlocntion, excesaive attention to details.
"And therefore, without circunatances to tho point."
$\dagger$ 3. Details, minutiæ.



T (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between cireumstance and a situation: "Circemstanco a to situation as a part to a whole; many cir cumstances constitute a situation; a situation is an aggregate of circumstances. A peraon said to be in circumstances of atimenes who has an abundance of everything essential for his comfort; he is in easy sitaction when nothing exists to create uneasiness. Circumstance respects that which externally affecte us ; situation is employed both for the outward circumatances and the inward feelinga. The onccess of any undertaking deprenda greatly the particular situation of a person's mind will give a cast to his words or actions. Circum stances are critical, a situation is dangerous."
(2) He thus discriminates between circum stance, incident, and fact: "Cireumstance is a general term; incident and fact sre specjes of circumstances. Incident ia what happens ; fatt ia what is done ; cincumstance in not only what happens and is done, but whatever is or belongs to a thing. To everything are annexed circumstances either of time, place, age, colour, or other collateral appendages which change its nuture. Everything thast moves and oper ates la exposed to incidents, effects are pro duced, results follow, and changes are brought about; these are incidents: whstever moves and operates does, and what it produces is done or is the fact. . . Circumstance is as often employed with regard to the operation as the properties of things, in which case it is most analogons to incidient and fact: it may then be employed for the whole affair, or any part of it, whatever that can be distinetly considered. Incidents and facts either are circumstances, or have circumstances belonging to them. . Circumstance comprehends in ita aigniflcation whatever may be said or thought of any thing; incident carriea with it the idea of whatever may befal or be said to befal sny thing; fact includes in it nothing but what really is or is done. A narrative therefore may contsin many circumstances and incidents without any fact, when what is related is either fictitious or not positively known to have happened: it is necessary for a novel or play to contain much incident, but no focts, in order to render it interesting: history ahould contain nothing but facts, buthenticity is its chief merit." (Crabb:Eng. Synom.)
gir'-cŭm-stąnọe, v.t. [Ciacumbtance, e.] To placa in a certsin situation or position relatively to other things.
"I must be elrcumstanced."--Shakesp, : Othollo, iil 4
çĩr'-cŭm-stạnçed, a. [Eng. circumstands);

1. Situated or conditioned relatively to other
things. things.
"Aud in two countries vory difierently cercumstanced individunial of the samus arecies, having
slighty different constitntions or structure, Dagwin: Origin of species (ed 18.9), et. i. p. gis.
2. In a condition as regards wealth or porerty.
çir'-cŭm-stănt, $a . \& \&$ [Lat. circumstans, pr. par. of circumsto $=$ to atand round, to surround: circum $=$ around, and sto $=$ to atand.]
A. As adj.: Placed or being around, surrounding.
world beamis fly to rlist the remotent parts of the -Digby: On the soull
B. As subst.: One who standa by; a bystander.
"When these circumatants shsll bat Hive to ese.
Herrick: Hesperides, p . 82 . (Daviei)
*çir-cŭm-stann'-tiable(tiableas shable),
[Eng. circumstanti(ate); -able.] Capable o
being circumstantisted. (Bp. Taylor.)
 [Fr. circonstanciel; Lat. ci
A. As adjective :
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Of things:
(1) Dependent on circumstances; accidental - Foold you lenrn at full

How pacion rose thro cincumstantial gradee
Beyond All graides dovalored.'
(2) Incidental, accidental, not essential.
(3) Full of smail circumstances or minution; particular, precise, minute.

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## * (4) Full of pomp or ehow. <br> ". <br> 42. Of persons: With an ezceseive attention

 to amail events and details; precise, punctilions.II. Jaw: Inferred from circumstanoen deanced indirectily, not by direct proof.
Circumstantlal evidence: Evidence obtained from circumstanoes, which necessarily or uspally attend facts of a partlcular nature, from which arises presumption; any evidence from which arises presumption, and positive. A light, i.e. a slight not direct and positive. A light, i.e. a slight prosumption, has no weight or validity. A Fresumption of eny ktnd is relied on oniy prohable presumption has considermble weight, and a violent ons, that is one in which those circumstances appear which necessarily attend the fact, is in many cases held equal to fall proof. (Blackstone, bk. 1i1., ch. 23.)

## 

 perfect. fo theTrabb thas diatinguishes betwen stantial, particular, and minuts: "Circumstantial expresses less than particular, end that less than minute. A circumstantial account contains all leading events; a parbicular acconnt inclindes every event and movement however trivial; a minute aceount omits nothing as to person, time, place, figure, form, snd every other trivial circumstance connected with the events. A narrative mey be circum. atuntial, perticular, or minute; an mquiry, inveatigation or description mav be particuler or veatigation, or descripthon may be parn culut or minute, a detail may be minute. An event or occurrence may be particular, a circumstance or particular may be mitute. We may be generully satisfied with a circametantial account of ordinary events; but whatever interesta the feelings cannot be detailed with too much particularity or minuteness." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
3. As subst.: Anything incidental or not ensentisl to the main eubject (generally in the plural).
"Who wonld not prefer relifion that differs from from it in essentials?"-Adddson: Precholder. (LA tham.)
"Lat mo add another bint, concernilug the apparatus (1738)
 2 [Eng. circumstantial; -ity.]

* 1. The quality or atate of belng circumetantial or dependent on circnmstances.

2. Minuteness, extreme attention to detsils.
cir-cum-stan'-tial-iy (tial as shai), adv. [Eng. circumstantial; -ly.]

- 1. According to circumstances; in a manner dependent oo circumstances.
"Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only cir-

2. With extreme minutenesa snd attention to details ; minutely.
"Loclan agrees with Homer in every point circum-stantially."-Broome
cir-cüm-stăn'tiate (tiate as shǐāte), v.t. [Formed from circurwstance (q.v.), with v.t. [Formed
verb. auff. -ate.]
3. To place in particular circumstances, state, or condition.
"A number if" the bent efrounotantiated are for
4. To prore by circumatances, to enter into details concerning.
" Neither will time permft to efreumprantiate these particuiart, which Mrave only tote

* cir-chim-stan'-tiate (tiate aa shi-ate), a. [Cincumstantiate, v.] Circumstantial, attended with circumatances.
"The distinct particular, elreumartantiate repentance of a whole lufe.
cir'-cinm-ptlont-ly, adv. [Eng. circumstant; -ly.] Circunatantially, exactly; in a circumatantial manner.
"A gentleman barehended and ast on knees, with a knife properly prepared to that use, also with certain benst, in a certain order very circumstantly." benstoner: Prayse of Fole (15i7). (Richurdson.)
 tended or surrounded
"Horth: Exas.... etreumeripated with his grasile"
 $=$ around ; terraneus = pertalning to the earth ; terra $=$ earth. 1 Situate or dwelling aronnd the earth. (Hallivell.)
 $=$ around; undulatus = pertaining to waves ; enda $=$ wave.] To aurround or flow round anda = wave.] to gu
"A trout-stream eircumundulated the grounds."-
ciricuim-varıläte, v.t. [Lat. circumval. iatus, pa. par. of circumvallo $=$ to surround with e rampart: circum $=$ around ; vallo $=$ with e rampart: circum = around; vallo =. to wall; vallum = rampart. $\begin{aligned} & \text { To surron } \\ & \text { encith } s \text { ranipart or fortifications. }\end{aligned}$
 Surrounded or enclosed with a rampart or aimilar formation.
TI Anat.: Circumvallate or calycifm papillze of the tongue.

COtrcumballate or Calyclform papilise A kind of papillo found on tho tomgaa. They consist of a coutral circalar figare, and from ono twentieth to one-t welith of an fuch wide, aurrounded hy a tumic ring of noout
the same elevation, but leas diameter, from which ft is meparated by a narrow circular flasare with, it is ssid,

cir-cum-visi-1é-tion, e. [Crmoumvallate.] 1. The act of throwing up fortifications round any bceleged place.
"Tho ctrcumvallation in supposed to be continved
for ten years "-Lewts: Cred. Aarly foman litet. (1855).
 2. The fortificstions thrown up round e besieged place.
"But between him and the lines of circumballation Eng., ch. xix.
cir-cŭm-vĕc'-tion, s. [Lat. circumectio $=$ a carrying round or abont, from circum $=$ around, aboui ; veho $=$ to carry.]

1. The act of carrying round or abont.
2. The atate or condition of being carried round.
"çir-cŭm-vēne', "çĩr-cŭm-vēen', v.t. [Fr. circonvenir; Lat. circumvenio.]
3. Lit. : To environ.
"'Thon war the enemyle sectrcumvenit in the middis of Rominis that name of thame had eschapit ..."2. Fig.: To circunvent.
¢̧r-cŭm-vĕnt', v.t. [Lat. circumvenio $=$ to enconipass, to deceive, from circum = around, and tenio = to come, Compars our slang phrase " to get round " a person.]

* 1. Lit.: To go round.

2. Fig.: To deceive, to delude, to cheat, to get the hest of, to gain an advantage over by arts or trickers.
"Fearing to he circumnented hy his cruel bretbren"
-Knolles: Histe. of Turks
çír-č̆m-vĕnt'ěd, pa. par. [CiRCOMvENT.]

* çir-cüm-vĕnt'-ẽr, s. [Eng. circumvent; -er.] One who circumvents, deceives, or gains an advantage over another.
 COMVENT.
A. \& B. As rr. par. \& portic. adj. : (See the verb).
"The secretary would not easily give way to any cir
compentian and unf dear diags with bim. "~Comden ecomper
( $18 \% 0$ ).
C. As subst.: The act nf deceiving, deluding, or imposing upon; circumrention.
çir-cŭm-věn'-tion, s. [Lat. circumventio $=$ a deceiving; circumvenio = to deceive : circum $=$ around, about; venio $=$ to come.]
+ 1. The act of deceiving, deluding, or gaining an advantage over by the use of arts and trickery.
'They staff their prisons, but with men committer Fintis. Eng.
- 2. Means to circumvent.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
Had circumatention.
 anf. -ive (q.v.)] Deceiving by arts or triekery; deluding, frapoting uyon, gaining an advan. deluang of.
tage
$\dagger$ cir-chim-v̌̌nt'-õr, s. [Latin = a deceiver, cheat; circumvenio = to decelve, to cheat.] I. Ord. Lang. : One who circumventa, deceives, deludea, or takes advantage of another by arte or trickery.
and 'circumo most talse and comprapt tratitor, decetvor. and tho imperial crown of this realm" - Burreit :
II. Civil Eng.: A surveying instrumeni, having a compase-box at top, for taking angles, (Knight.) Also called a CrrocimFERENTOR.
© ¢ix-chm-vẽr-sion, s. [Jat. efreumversio $=6$ turning romnd or sbout : circum $=$ around, ahont; versio $=$ a tmrning; verto $=$ to turn.. The act of turning around or about.
"For theso are the eacentions of divers clrcles-:
the circumvertiont and turninge Plutarch.

- çir-cüm-vĕst', v.l. [Lat. circumvesito, from circum $=$ around, and vestio $=$ to clothe ; vestis = a garment.] To invest or cover round as with e garment.

Who on this base the earth did"st firmly found,

* cix-cxm'-षరl-ant, a. [Lat. circumvolans, 1r. par. of circuinvolo = to fly round.] Flying around.
* cir-ctim-vol-a'-tion, ". [Lat. circumeolatio, from circumvolo $=$ to fiy ronnd; circum $=$ around, and volo $=$ to fly.] The act of fying round or about.
cir-cưm-vol-ü-tlon, a. [Lat. circum $=$ around, volutio $=$ a turning, volvo $=$ to turn.]
* Ardinary Language:

1. Literally:
2. The act of rolling or turning abont.
"Rtable withoat circumpotution."-More: siong of
the Sout. III., ti. 36.
3. The atate of being rolled or iurned round.
4. Any thing rolled or turned round another.
"Conslder the ohllquity or closeoess of these ctro cumvolutions; the nearer they are, the bigher may be
tho lnetrument, "~Willine.
$\dagger$ II. Fig.: A winding about; artiflee, circlumbocntiou.
"He had neither tlme nor temper for sentimental
B. Technically:
5. Anat.: One of the sinnoua elevations on the aurface of the braiu in the higher animals. 2. Arch.: The turns in the spiral of the Ionic capital, which are usually three. (Gwilt.)

* çir'-cŭm-vŏlve, v.t. \& i. [Lat. circumvotw, from circum $=$ around, aud volvo $=$ to roll.]
I. Transitive:

1. To roll round or about ; to revolve romd. "So that whene'er we circumbolve our eyes."-Hor-
2. To move round or abont; to revolve ronnd.
"‘... to ascrive each sphers an intellgence to circumvolve it, were unphilosophical." - Glanvilts:
II. Intrans. : To roll or turn round; to revolve.

And slowly circumvolve the labouring wheel below."
pa. par. or a. [Circum-
çir'-cŭm-vŏlved, pa. pat. or a. [CincuмYolve]

* çĩr-cŭm-v̌iv'-ǐng, pr. par. or a. [Cir[UMVOLVE.]
"This coast $1 a$ anfeguarded from saud and stenth by sdetensive wall, so high as hinders the afrighting Travels, p .162.
oĩ'-oǔs (1), s. [Lat. circus; Gr. kipкos (kirkos) $=$ a circle; Fr. cirque.] [Cincle.]

1. Ordinary Language:
2. A place of amusement in which feats of horsemanship and ncrobatic displays are exhibited; the entertainment given.

* 2. An enclosure of whatever kind.
"The marrow cirous of my dungeon wall." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Byron: Lamene of Tation }\end{aligned}$

3. The performera or troupe in a circus.
4. A circnisr row of honaea.



In anclent architecture the circus was a straight，long，narrow building，whose length to tts breadth was generally as five to one． It was divided down the centre by an orna．

plan of a romax cincus．
menied barrier called the spiaa，and was used by the Romans for the exhibition of public spectacles．Several existed at Romc，whereof the moat celebrated was the Circns Maximus． The apectaeles of the circus were called the The spectacles of the circus were called the
Circenaian Gamea ．．（Gwitt．）The circua Circensian Gamea ．－（Gwilt．）The circua
was used not only for horse and cbariot racea， was used not only for horse and cbariot racea，
but wrestliag，the castus，and other athletic but wrestliag，the castur，and other athletic
games．It was noted for being the haunt of games．It wa

II．Med．：A circular bandage．（Dunglison．） ©ir－cŭs（2），3．［lo Gr．кipkos（kirkos）＝a hawk，from its flying in cireles．］

Ormith．：The Harrier，a genus of birds belonging to the fanily Falconidx，and con stituting the typical genna of the sub－family Cireing．The bill is moderate，the noatrils circing．The oval．the tarsi elongated，the toes generally short，the third quill of the wings generally short，the third quill of the wings circle of feathers like the cayital dise of the circle of feathers like the carrell describes three British apecies， Circus ceruginosus the Marsh Harrier），C． cyaneus（the Hen Harrier），and C Mcniagui （Montague＇s IIarrier）．
çirl，s．IItal．cirlo，from zirlare；Sp，chirlar $=$ to twitter．Cf．Lat．zinzilulo $=$ to cbirp．］ Etymologically it means a twitterer．It is not， bowever，used as an independent word，bnt only as the first element in the gmbjoined compound．

## cirl－bunting， 3 ．

Ornith．：A speciea of bunting，the Emberiza cirlus．
＂The Cirl Bunting is generally found on the const，
and dues not oppear to go far finand．It is much and dues not appear to go far inland．．It is much usually placed higher above the ground than that of Blackthroated Yellow Aznmer，nre the provinclad zamea which have been applled to it ．．In the The cirl Buming is most numerous in in the routhern Brode．
＊cir＇ó－grille，s．【lat．charogrillus，from Gr． Xoıpóypudגcos（choirogrullios）xoopos（choiros）三a young pig，and $\gamma \rho$ vidios（grullos）$=$ pig．］ The hyrax（q．v．）or coney．
＂A ciroyrille which cheweth code．－Wyeliff：Ler．
＊çĩque（que as k），s．［Fr．cirque］［Circus．］
1．Ordinary language
I．A eireus，or circular erection．
 2．A circle．
IL．（ieol．：Ao enclicling eliff．（Scrope．）
clrque－couchant，$a$ ．Lying or couching in a eircle．（Keats：Lamia，i．46．）
cirt－．［CiRRE－．］
çǐ＇－rāte，a．［Lat．cirratus＝curled．］Having cirrinn or cirri．
cirrate antennme，s．pl．Antenne in which are generally fringed with fine hairs．
¢ir－rà－tĕd，a．［Lat．cirrus $=8$ eurl．］ Curled．（Woolward：Fossil shells．）
clrrh－，pref．［See def．］A krong but very eonzmon fom of cirr，from the mistaken notion that the Latin cirrus $\Rightarrow$ a curl，repre－ sented a fr．кippos（kirrhos），which is not found．
gĩr－rhā＇－gra，s．［Int．cirrus $=\mathbf{a}$ curl，and Gr．áypa（agru）＝a seizure．］
Med．：Plica，a disease endemic in Poland， Lithinnia，and other parts of Northern Eirope， claracterised by interlaeing，twisting，and agglatination or matting of the hair．
fir－rhá－tu－lŭs，s．［Lat．cirmus＝a cnrl，a tendril ；and Gr．vídos（tulos）$=$ a knot．］

Zool．：A genus of Acoelidea，in which the branchiæ consist of very long tilaments，and

In which a aeries of loug filaments are situated rouod the nape．（Craig．）
çĩr－rhǐ－rẽr－olis，a．［Ciraiffaous．］
gir＇－rhi－form，a．［Cirtiform．］
çir－rhǐg＇－êr－oŭs，a．［CiRnioerous，］
çir＇－rhĭ－gräde，s．［Lat cirrus $=$ a curl； gradior $=$ to walk，move about．］

Nat．Hist．：Having the power of motion by the cirri，or hair－like appendnges．
çir－rhis＇－om－ŭs，s．［Lat．cirrus＝a curi； Gr．байa（söma）＝a body．l

Ichthy．：Agenus of fiabea，in which the sldee of the body are furnlshed with cirriform pro－ cesses．（Cralg．）
çir－rhī＇－tëş̧，s．［Lat．cirrus＝a curl．］A genus of fishea belonging to the Percidæ，or Perches，with broad，oval，compressed bodles： pectoral fins，large round；the veatrals be－ bind the pectoral，and the anal aad doraal apioes very strong．（Craig．）
¢ír－rhŏ－brăn－ch1－á－ta，s．pl．［Lat．cirrus $=$ a curl，and Mod．Lat．branchiata，from Gr． $\beta$ áवरхюо（branghion）$=$ a fin，a gill．$]$
Zool．：A group of Gasteropodens Molluscs， comprehending but one family，the Dentaliidse．
¢ǐr＇－rht－pǒde，s．［Lat．cirrus $=$ a curl，aod Gr．лov́s（pous），genit．todós（podos）$=$ a foot．$]$ Zool．：The game as Cirmiped（q．v．）．
 yellow，and vóros（nosos）＝a disease．］
Med．：A disease of the foetus in whieh there ts a yellow colouration of the serous mem－ brane．（Dunglison．）
¢ǐr＇－rhōse，a．［Mod Lat．cirrosus，from Class． Lat．cirrus $=$ a curl．］The same as Cirnhous （q．v．）．
¢̧ir－rhō－sǐs，s．［Gr．к＜p̣ós（kirrhos）$=$ yel low，and med．suff．－osis（q．v．）．］a yellow coloning matter，sometimea seereted in the tissues，awing to a morbid process．（Dung－ lison．）
eirrhosis hepatis，s．A disease of the liver，in which it becomes smaller and firmer， commonly，called＂hob－aailed＂or＂gia－ drinker＇s＂liver．

Cirrhosis of the Lung：A diaease of the inngs．（Dunglison．）
¢ír－rhǒt－ic，$\alpha$ ．［Formed on analogy of other words from cirrhosis（q．v．）．］Affeeted with or having the charaeter of cirrlosis．
¢̧̌̌＇－rhoŭs，¢̧̌r＇－rhòse，$a, \quad$ LLat．cirrus $=\mathbf{a}$ curl，a tendril．］

Bot．：Terminated by a spiral or flexuose， filiform appendage：as the leaf of Sioriosa superba．This is due to an eloagation of a costa．（Lindley．）
çır＇－rhŭs，s．［CiRRO8．］
çir＇－rī，s．pl．［Ciaqus．］
cír－rí－bar－bī＇－næ』， 3 pl．［Mod．Lat．cirri－ barbus，snd fem．pl．alj．suff．－ince．］
Ichthy ：A sub－family of Blenniidx，distin－ ghished liy the lower jaw being larger than the upper．（Craig．）
çr－ri－bar＇－bŭs，s．［Lat，cirrus＝a curl，and wortiad $=$ a lieard．
Ichthy．：A genus of fislics belonging to the family Blenniflax．having the headand month furnished with mmmerous cirri．It constitntes the typical nne of the aut－family Cirribarbinz．
çir－rịf－ẽr－oŭs，¢ír－rhĭf＇－ẽr－oŭs，$\alpha$ ．［Lat． cirrus $=$ a curl，and fero $=$ to bear．］
Biol．：Bearing cirri，tendrils，or claspera．
çir＇－ri－form，©ir－rhí－form，c．［Lat，cirrus $=$ a curl，and forma $=$ a form．］Having tho form of a tendril．
cir－rigg－er－oŭs，$a$ ．［Lat．cirrus $=a \operatorname{curl}$ ， and gero $=$ to bear，to carrs．］
1．Ord．lang．：Having the hair curly．
2．Bot．，Zool．，dc．：Having eirri or hair－like appendages．
çir＇－rı＿－gräde，a．\＆s．［From Lat．cirms $=$ a enrl，and gradior $=$ to cm.$]$

A．Asadj．：Moving by cirri．（Owom）
B．As subst：An animal moving by efrel． （Owen．）
¢Ir－xi－pěc＇tŭs，s．［Lat．cirrus $=$ enrl，zad pectus＝a breast．］
Ichthy．：A genus of fiahes belonging to the family Blennidx，furnished with a semicircle of flaments round the nape．
ģ̌r＇－xǐ－pěd，gir＇－rǐ－pěde，s．［Lat．oirrus $=$ a curl，and pes（genit．pedis）$=$ a foot．］
Zool．：An animal of the sub－class Cirri－ pedia（q．v．）．
in＂ithe not metamorphosik，or rather，to fortant diventity Owen，in the metagenesis，of the young cirripade，＂－ Oween：Leck on Comp．Arat，lect xil．
 pĕd＇－i－a，çir－rhí－péd＇－1－a，çir－rbðp＇－ od－a，s．［Lat．cirrus $=$ a curl，and pee （genit．peris）；Gr．поv́s（pous）＝a foot． 1
1．Zool．：A sub－class of Crustacera，unlike as the Baraacles and Acoro－shells ranked nuder the Cirripeda may appear to an edible crab or a lobster．For a long time indeed zoologists could not agree where to put the barnacles and acorn－shells till a diacovery of their meta－ morphosia settled，or at least hciped to settle， their true aituation．On the 23 rd Aprii，Mr． $\mathbf{V}$ ．Thompson，while crossing the ferry at the little town of Passage， 71 miles E．S．E of Cork，caught by mesps of a ernall muslia towing－net，numerous speciniens of a amall transluceot animal about one－tenth of an inch long，which seemed a new species．Otherant the same kind were collected on May let， 1826. and plseed in a glass with salt water．On the 8 th，two last their power of locomotion and their eyes，and hecame acorn－ahelis（balani），as did the rest within a tew days．In a paper read by Mr．Thompsou befora the Royal Society on March 5th，1835，he olewed that the Lepades（barnacles proper）underwent an analogous transformation． $\mathrm{H}_{\theta}$ considered that these faeta proved the acorn－shelle and barnacles to be Crustsceans．So also，either before ar afterwards，did M．Strans Durck－ beim，and Dr．J．Martin Saint Aoge．Tha degradation of a change which cooverts a freo and eyed anitnal into one fixed and eyeless has sioce been called Retrograde Development． The characteristica of the adult cirripedia are these：Adult attached enelosed in an integu－ these：Adult attached enelosed in an integu－ shell ia typlically developed；antenne modified shell ia typically developed；antebne modited for adhesion ；abdomen free and rudimentary；
theracic segments usually carrying six pairs tharaeic segments usually carrying six pairs
of forked ciliated limbs．Sexes generally nnited．The atandard work on thia sub－cless is that by Darwin，published by the Ray Society．He divides it into three orders：（1） Thoracica，including the sessile families Ba－ lanidx，Verrucidx，and the pedunculated Lepadidx ；（2）Abdominalia ；（3）Apods．The cirripeds exiat in nearly all seas．［Barnacle．］
2．Palcoont．：Only the Thoracica have beed fonnd fossil．As far as is yet known the 1．epadidae began in the Upper Silurian ；Turri－ lepas，a genus ranked with the Ralanidie，hut which may be Verrucidx，in the Lias；an ntr－ equivocal speeimen of the Verrucida in the Chalk，and undonbted Balanids in the Eocena and the Tertiaries．Pollieipea occura ia the Phætic and Stonesfield Slate．
 a curl，and cumulus＝a licap．］

Metenr：A kind of elmad，in the main rn

armocumuluts cloub．
senibling a cumulus，but in certain maspecta like a cirrus too．It conaists of a oomected


gystam or series of emall roundish clonds placed in order or contact．It resemblea the scales of a mackerel．The name was frst given by Mr．Lake Howard．
 yellow，and Eng．Bufi．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］

Min．：A mineral consisting of phosphoric cid， $41 \cdot 17$ ；alumina， $20 \cdot 1$ ；lime， $32 \cdot 9$ ；water $53=100$ ．It occurs in an iron mine at Westana in Scania．
çix＇－rōse，a．［Ciknzous．］
 Gr．oró $\mu \alpha$（stoma）$=$ a mouth．$]$

Ichthy．：Another name for the Pharyngo－ branchli（q．v．）．
 taining to，or characteristic of the Cirrostomi．
cir－rot－stra＇－thes，s．［From Lat．cirrus $=$ a curl，and stratus $=$ strewed，spresd flat．］
Meteor：：A kind of cloud blending the characteristics of the stratuesnd of the cumn－ lis，the former predominating．It coneists of


CIRROATAATUE CLOUD．
s horizontal or alightly inclined sheet of cloud， with the circumference，which is upward，be－ coming gradually aitenusted，whitst its lower part is undulsted or concave．Groups or part is undulsted or concave．Groups or patchea of cirrostratus are oometines scattered over the eky nesr the horizon．The name
cirro－btratus was first given hy Mr．Luke cirro－strs
Howsrd．
çı゙－rol̆s，a．［Cinnmoue．］
 s．［Lat．cirrus $=$ a curl，a tendril．］

I．Of both forms ：
1．Bot．：The thresd－jike tendrils or filsments hy which certain climbing planta sttach them－ aelves to trees，stones，etc．；one of the fulcrs or props of plsnts．（Craig，Buchanan．）A cirrus may be on a corolia，a peduncle，a leaf， or s petiole．Exsinples，the corolla of Stroph－ anthus，the peduncle of Smilax horrida，the leaf of Gloriosa superba，or the petiole of the pea．（Lindley．）
2．Zool．：A slender，fringe－like sppendage in some inferior animals，which aids in loco－ motion．（Carpenter．）
3．ichthy．：The soft flnments attached to the jaws of certain fishes．（Craig．）
II．Only of the form cirrus ：
1．Puloront．：A genus of fossil spiral shells．
The shell is discoidsl and has a large unibili－


CIMAUS Cloud．
cus；the upper surfsce bears a row of spines， which in the neighbourhood of the eperture
are tubular and have thelr ends perforated One genus rauges from the Devonian to the Jurasaic．（Nicholson．）
2．Meteorol．：A form of cloud，composed of thin flaments，the nnion of which resembles sometimes a brush，cometimes asiall patches of wooliy hair，end again elender network． The cirrus is the feathery or otreak－like clondlet which is highest of all in the beavens．
çir－sī－L̆m，s．［Gr，кipocov（kirsion）$=\mathrm{a}$ kind of thistle，said to cure varicocele．］

Bot．：A genus of Composite，supposed to have healing quslities．
 swelled vein，and кウ่入خ（kèlē）＝a tumour．］

Med．：The varicose dilation of the sper－ matic vein．（Dunglison．）
çir－mot－i－dēp，a．［Gr．кı $\quad$ oós（kirsos）$=\mathrm{a}$ swelled vein，and ettos（eidos）$=$ resemblance．］

Med．：Varicose or resembling a varix．A term once applied to the upper psit of the brain，as well as to the epermatic vessels （Dunglison．）
cirs－ŏm＇－pha－18s，s．［Fr．cirsomphale，from Gr．к九口oís（kirsos）$=$ a swelled vein，and öцфa－ $\lambda o s(o m p h a l o s)=$ the navel．］
Med ：A varicose dilation of the veins sur－ rounding the navel．（Dunglison．）
 $=a$ owelled vein，and＇ं $\phi \theta a \lambda \mu o ́ s ~(o p h t h a l m o s) ~$ $=$ the eye．］
Med．：A swelicd or varicose state of the vessels of the eye．

 $($ temnō $)=$ to cut．］
Surg．：An instrament used in the extirpa－ tion of a varix or varlcose vein．（Knight．）
 welied vein，snd $\tau \boldsymbol{\mu} \dot{\eta}($ tomē $)=$ a cutting．］ Surg．：Any operation for the removal of varicee by Incision．（Dunglison．）
＊çir＇－ar－gien． 8 ［Suroeon．］
çis（I），in compos．［Lat．$=$ on this side．］For definition see etymology．
ols－equatorial，$a$ ．Situsted on this alde the equstor．
Bot．Geog．：The cie－equatorial region of South Amerjea constitutee a distinct botanical province．（Thome．）
cif（2），8．［Gr．кís（kis）＝the corn－weevil．］ Entom．：A genus of Coleopterous insects， the typical one of the family Cissidæ， inhsbitants of the fungi prowing on trees． Tribe，Xylophagi．（Craig．）
çis－al＇－pine，a．［Lat．cisaļinus，from cis＝ on this side，and Alpinus $=$ Alpine，from Alps；ss regards Rome，this side of the Alps； the opposite to Transalpine．

IT The Cisalpine republic was formed by the French in May，1797．In 1802 its nsme was altered to the Italisu republic，nod in Narch， 1805，it became the kingdorn of Italy，but by no means the racestor of the kingdom of ltaly now existing．
† Çís－ăt－1 ${ }^{2} n^{\prime}$－tic，$a$ ．［Formed on snaiogy of Cisalpine．from Lat．cis＝on this side，ancl Eng．Atlantic． 1 On this side of the Atlantic．
çis＇－cō，s．［Etym．unknown．］
Ichthy．：The American poputar name for eeveral species of the genus Coregonus．
－çiser（1），s．［Ciner．］
giser（2），s．［SCrssors．］
gís＇－1eज̆，s．［CHISLEU．］
Jewish Months ：The same as Chisliku（q．v．）．
çis＇－lĭe，s．［Cicely．］
（I）Silken Cislie：Vincetoxicum officinale． （Gerard．）

$\dagger$ cis mŏn＇－täne，a．［Lst．cis $=$ on this side of；montanus＝pertaining to the mouptains； mons $=$ a mountain．］situsted on this side
of the mountains．
 and Pudanus $=$ pertaining to the Padus＝the and ruacrus Po．］Situated on the eonth aide of the Po；as regarde Rome，on this side of the Po．

T The Cispadene and Tranepadane republice were two republics situated reopectively on this and the other aide of the Po．They wer merged in the Clealpine repuhlic in October 1797．（Haydn，de．）

 planta being like ivy in the green rambling branches，and like the vine in having the fruit in racemee． 1
Bot．：A genus of climbing shrubs．Order， Menispermaceæ．It growe in alinost every mountainous part of the Cape of Good Hope The root is used as all emetic and cathartic by The root is used as all emetic and cathartic by
the Boers．（Dunglison \＆Craig．）Cissampelo the Boers．（Dunglison \＆Craig．）Cissampelo ovalifolia is used in Brazil ；C．Pareira，and C Caapeba in the West Indles，and C．Mauritania In Madagasear，as tonies and diuretics．C． glaberrima and C．ebracteata are prescribed in Brazil against serpent－bites．The root of Cissampelos obtecta，sn Indian species，yleid an intoxicating spirit．（Lindley．）
¢1s＇－si－cise，s．pl．［From Mod．Lat．cis（2） （q．v．），and fem．pl．adj．suff．－idce．］

Entom．：A fanily of Coleoptera．
cis＇－sin－ťm，\＆．\｛Gr．xiogiov（kission），from kı $\sigma$ ós（kissos）$=$ ivy．］

Med．：A name given to a plaster of ivy used in wounds of the uerves or tendons．
 Entom．：A genus of Coleopterone inaects belonging to the section Heteromers，snd the tribe Trachelides．
 like ivy，from ku宛os（kissos）＝ivy，and etoo $=$ sppearance，form．］

A．As substantive－
Geom．：A curve invented by Dioclee，for the purpose of solving two celebrated problems of ths higher geonetry，viz．，to trisect a plane sigle，and to construct two geometrical meana betwaen two given straight lines．（Webster．）
$\mathbf{B}$ As adj．：Included（as an angle）between two intersecting curves．
çisg－oid＇al，a．［Eng，cissoid：－al．］Pertain－ to，or of the nst ure of a cissoid．
＊çis－sor，＊çis－sour，s．［Scissors．］

Bot．：A genus of vins－bearing plants，be longing to the order Ampelider．It is closely akin to Vitis，the Vine genus．The leavee o Cissus corduta and C．setosa are said to phaseas
scrid propertics．They ars deemed useful in bringing indolent tumours to suppuration The berries of the latter species are also acrid Both the leaves and the fruit of C．tinctoria abound in a green colourjing matter，which on exposure becomes blue；it is used by the Brazilian Iudians as osye for cotion fabrics． （Lindley．）
çist，s．［Fr．cistt；Lat．cista，from Gr．xiotu （histè）＝a box， 8 chest．$]$

1．Arch．\＆Sculp．：A chest or basket．A term used to denominste the mystic haskets used In processions connected with the Eleu－ sinian mysteries．It was originslly formed of sinan mysteries．It was originaliy formed of
wickerwork，sid when afterwards mado of Wickerwork，and when afterwards mado of
metal，the form and texture were preserved metal，the forin and texture were preserved
in imitation of the originsl material．When in imitation of the originsi material．When some connection with the mysteries of Ceres and Bacchus．（Gwilt．）
2．Antiquities：
（1）A tomh of the Celtic perioul，consisting of a stone rliest，covered with stone slabs． of abster．）In Celtie or Druidicsl buildiugs Webster．）In celtit or Druidics buildiugs， the chamber formed of
biocks of stone．（Gwilt．）
＊（2）A boxlike excsvation．
＂These oval pits or cists were about four feat long they were neatly cut into the chalk，and were wita the skeletons covered wlth ${ }^{\&}$
finta．
（3）A box，ususlly of bronze，for toilet purposes．Many fine epecimens have been found in ltaly．
 Cistus or Rock－rose，and Lat．fem．pL adj silf．－acear．］
bo11，bøY；pout，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，bençh；go，gem；thin，ṭhis；sin，ass；expect，Xenophon，exist．ph＝ 4


Bot. Rock-rosee, an order of plants, the typical one of the alliance Cistales. It consigte of shrubs or herhaceons plants, often with viscid branches The leaves are entire, opposite or alternate, feather-veined, or more rarely fan-veined. The flowers, which are very fugacions, are generally in voilateral racemes; their colour is white, yellow, or red ; sepals $3_{-5}$, persistent unequal, petals five rarely three, stamens hypogynous distinct, defnite or indeflnita in number; ovary one detinte or indefnite in number; ovary one or many-celled, with the style and atigma simple. Fruit capsular, $3-5$ or ten-valved, one-celied, with parietal placente, or imper-
fectly five or ten-celled. They are found fectly five or ten-celled. They are found chiefly in the South of Europe aod the North of Africa One is British. Known genera in 1845, вeven; speciee 185. For their qualities see Cochlospermitm and Ladantim.
çis-tā'-ceous, a. [Cigtacere]
Bot. : Belonging to, or oharacteristic of the Cistaces (q.v.).
gis'-tal, a. [Lat. cis(tus) ; Eug. suff -al.] Bot.: Pertaining to Lindley's botavics sllispce Cistales ( $q$ v.).
çis-tā'-1ēs, s. pl. [Prom cistus, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. .ales ]
Bot. . An alliance of plants, placed by Lindley uoder his Hypogynous Exagens He inclindes under it the Cistacex, Brassicacea Resellacce, and Capparidacea, though it is hard to believe that Brassicaceæ is not entitled tor rank as the type of an sliance.
gis-tē'la, çis-tě1'-la, s [Lat. cistella $=\mathbf{a}$ little ehest, dimin. of cista $=$ a chest. ]

1. Entom. (Of the form Cistela): A genus of Coleopitero:1s insects, the typical one of the tribe Cistelides. Sub-seetion, Stenelytra There sre five British specie日. (Sharpe.) Cistela ceramboides is found on flowers ; C. sulphurea is conflued to the sea-coast.
2. Bot. (Of the form Cistella): A capsular shieid of some lichens. [Cistula.]
gis-tĕ1'-1-dēş, s. pl. [Lat. cistelce.]
Entom.: A tribe of Coleopterons insects, of which Cistela is the tyipe. Sectioo Heteromera, sub-section Stenelytra.

Çis-ter'cian (cǐan as shan), s. \& a. [Low Lat. Cistercium; Fr. Cistcoux, Citeaux, a convent situated near Dijou in France.]
A. As substantive

Ch. Hist. : A nember of a certain mooastie orter in the Roman Church, founded in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme in Bur gundy, who having lost hope of inducing the monks, whose chief he was, to live n! to the rule preseribed by st. Benedict, retired with iwenty associates to Citeaux [see etym.] and founded there a congregation which afterwards developed into the order of the Cis. tercians. It went through the ordinary cycle of such monastie fits i.e., at first its memhers were poor
and really holy; then the fane of their sanctity spreading through Furope, branclies of the order were estahlished many plsces. To aid men so deserv. lug. large contributions were given by lious men and women, and before the twelfth century lasd run its course, the Cis. tercisn conmmoi-
 Wies were wealthy. With the growth of this wealth, the gradual relaxation of the atriet Benedictine rules took place, till finally the Cistercians lost their high reputation and sank to the level of the order against which their secession had been a protest, sod to that of the monastic order generally. During the time that the order was rising in importance, it enjoyed the advocacy of the celehrated St. Bernard of Clairvaux, who is regarded se ita second psrent and fouader, so thst it is sometimes called the Beroardine order, or the onder of St. Bernard Between them and the Cluniaceusisns there
was considerable animosity, and even public controversy. (Mashoim: Church His:, cent. xi., xii.)

8 Ae adj.: Pertaining to or connected with the order of monks deseribed in $A$
čs'tẽrn, " çis'-terne, *sis'terne,s. \&a.
[Lat cisterna; 0. Fr. cisterns; Fr. citerne]
A. As subatanttve:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. An artificial receptacle or reservoir for the storage of water.
"From some of thene cidewn Cowar'n troope were supplied . . "-Sharpe: Hist, Egypt, ch, x.
"There is the ciscerse where Jooepho was cast in of
2. A natural reservair or placs where the drainage of a watershed collecta.
"In the wide cisterns of the lakes confin'd."
3. A metal or slate vessel for the sturage of water or other liquid.
of A cistern contanging a hundred and twenty gallons Vacaulay: Hist. King., ch $\mathbf{~ x x i . ~}$
II. Technically:
4. Mining: A tank in a deep mina-shaft, set upon a scarcement; it serves to receive the water of the pump below, and supply water to the pump abore. The usual length for a set of mining-pumpe is twenty-five to for a set of mining-pumps is twenty-ife fothoms. At such intervals cisterns thre placed. (Knight.)
5. Steam-engine: The vessel enclosing the condenser of a condensing steam-engine, snd containing the injection water. (Knight.)
6. Glass Manuf. The receptacle into which glass is ladled from the pots to le poured on the table in making plate glass, or in casting glass. (Knight.)
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).

## cistern-barometer, $s$.

Meteor Instrum.: A barmbeter having the tube immersed below in a cistern of mercury
clstern-filter, s. A eistero having a permanent chatolver, which has alteriog mste rial intervening letween the supply and dis charge. (kinight.)
cistern-pump, 8. A small pump, lift, or force for 1 mmping water from the moderate depth of s cistern.
çis-tẽr'-na, s, [Lat.] A term applied to various parts of the body which serve sis reservoirs for different fluids. The fourth ventricle of the brsin has been 80 called (Dunglison.)

* cǐs-tẽrn-ěsse, s. [O. Fir. cisternu.] [Cistern.] A cistern, a reservoir.

To that eifternesse he ran to sell." ienesid and Exxodus, 196a
cis'-tic, a. [Eng. cist; -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cist.
cis-tó-gäs'-ter, \& [Gr. kis (kis) $=$ the cornweevil, and raơทip (gasterr) $=$ the beliy, from its inflated abduneo.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous ingects They beluag to the family Muscide and sub tribe Athericera
gǐs'tơme (Eng.), çis-tō'-mạ (Mod. Lat.), a [Gr. кímin (kiste]) $=$ s small box or chest, and otoma (stoma) $=$ a mouth. Aplarently wroug formation for cistotome.]
Dof.: A funnel-ehaped prolongation of the cuticle into the opeainga of the stomsta. It is called slso the Ostiole.
çis-tǒp'-tẽr-ǐs, ç̌s-tŏp'-tẽr-ǐs, s. [Gr. кiotos (kislos) $=$ a Lladder, and $\pi \tau \epsilon \rho \iota s$ (pteris) = a Pern. 1
Bot.: A spectes of fern, so called from the iodusium beins shaped like a bladder. Ther are several British varieties, of which $C$. fragilis is the best known.
çiss-tū'-d̄̄, s [From lat. cista $=$ a lox, snd testulo $=$ tortoise. Apparently a wrong formation for Cistitesturlo.]
Zool.: The Box Terrapins, a genus of the Emyda or River Turtles in which the two divisions of the carapace, or dorsal shell, are movable on the same axis, sud cau be so closed as entirely to conceal the enclosed snimal. This genus containg the American Box Tortnises. C. Carolina is the common Box Tortoise of the United States.
cite'-tulis, 8. [Dimini of Lat. cista $=8$ box.] 1. Zool.: A sub-genus of Mollnses, genur Cyclostomat Abont seventy species an America.
2. Bot. : A cell-shaped shield found ln some lichene. [Cistella.]
gis'-tüs, s. [Lat. cistus; Gr, xiaros (Kistos) = s rock-rose.]
Bot.: The Rock-rose, a genus of elegant shrubs, with besutiful large red or white flowers, resembling a wild rose. Order, Cis Lacea. It has an imperfectly flye or ten-celled capsule, a character distinguishing it from the Helianthemum of this country, which bae but three cells. The species are fine slowy shruhe with gaily coloured but fugaceous flowers Loudon (ed. 1880) ennwerates twenty-seven species as cultivated in British garderrs, where, however, they at times require the protection of glass cases. The resiboue balsamic substauce called ladanum io ontained from Cistus creticus, ledon and ladamiferua [Lada NOM.] The latter two are sometimes called Gum Cisti.
cǐst'-vāen, s. [Wel. cistfaen $=$ a British monument coneisting of four flat stunes placed at right angles with a fifth on the top.]
Antiq.: Stone receptacles, rudely coffin ehaped, fond io ancient lerrows, eontainting the bonee of persone interred there.

* çit, \& [A contracted form of citizen (q.v.).] An inhabitant of a city, a townsman, a cockney. Used in disparagement or contempt.

Bernard, thou art a cit."-Pope: Satires, 1iL so
git'-a-ble, a. [Eng. cit(e); able.] Caprble of leing cited. (Gent. Magazine.)
*çi-tā'-çion, s. [CrIATIon.]
çit'-a-dẹl, s. [Fr. citadelle; Ital. cittadella, dimin. of cittá =a city; Dan. citadel; Ger citadelle; M. Sp. ciudadela, dimin, of ciudad $=$ a city. $]$ A castle or fortified place in a cits. intended for the storage of arns, \&c, and ai a last point of defence.
ģít'-a-grāde, a. [Citiorade.]
*çi'-tal, s. [Eng. cil(e); -al.]

1. A summons to sppear hefore a superios or a judge, a eitation.
2. A reproof or impeachment.
3. A quotation, a recital.

He made a binshing cital of himseli,
And chld his truant youth--' 1 Hen. 1r., v. 2
çi-tā'-tion, "çi'-tā'-çi-on," çī-tā'-çi-orn, 9. [Fr. citation; Ital. citazione; Lat. citatio, from cito $=$ to summon, to appcar.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A summons. [II. 1.]
2. A qnotation of the words of snother; the bringing forward snother as authority for a statement.

The letter-writer cannot rend these ettations ofthout thushing, after
*3. Aa enumeration, mention, or recital.
there remains a cifation of such as may pro-
in any country."-Harvey: On Conaumptions
II. Law:

1. The act of summoning or citing a person to spluear before a judge, especially of an ecelesiastical court.
"The ecclewisstical conrts proceed according to the course of the Civil and
sc."- Jacob: Lawe Dict.
2. The offein summons or notice to sppear served on any person.

That in the loode citactonn non nere
Ryto of Asten, 815
3. A reference to decided casea or books of authority to prove a point io law.
çi-tā'-tõr, \& [Lat.] One who cites. (Web. ster.)
çī-tā'-tõr-y, $a$. [Lat, citatoriua $=$ snmmoning or lertaling to a summons; cito $=$ to cite, to summon to appear.] Pertaining to, in the form or of the oature of, s citation.
letters ritatory aflixed on the deors of go-
 buried.


cita, v.t. [Fr. cller; Sp. \& Port citarr; Ital红 motion, to excite.]

1. To call upon authoritatively, to enjoin, to aummon or urge to an action

2. To summon officially to appear in sourt.

## 

8. To quota, to adduce as an authority.
"The devil can cite Seripture for his prapose."
. looked and apoke as it whan eletion a section

9. To bring forward or addnce as an example. - 6. To enumerate, to recount.

Wo cite our fanits."

## - 6. To argue, prove, or evidence. <br> Aged honear cthes a virtuous youth."

I (I) Crabb thua distinguishes between to citc and to quote: "To cite is amplnyed for per eons or things; to quote for things ouly authors are cited, pasaagea from their works are quoted; wa cite only by authority; wa quote for general purposea of convenience Hiatorians ought to cite their autherity in order to atrengthen their evidence and ingpir confidence; controversialists muat quote the objectionable passages in those works which they wish to coofute : it is prudant to cite no ona whoas authority is questionabla; it is superfluous to quote anything that can be easily perused in the original."
(2) He thus discriminates between to cite and to summon: "The idea of callug a persoo authoritatively to appaar, ia common to these terma. Cite is used in a general sense, summon a a particular and technical sense: a person may be cited to appear before his auperior ; he is summoned to appear before a court. the tation of the individual gives authority $t$ the act of cifing; the lew itself gives authorit to that of summoning. When cite is used in legal genas, it is mostly amployed for witnesses legal senas, it is mostly amployed for witnesses, and summon for every occasion : a person is
cited to give evidence, ha is summoned to cited to give evidence, ha is summonei)

- çǐt'- $\overline{\mathbf{e}}_{\mathbf{p}}$ 3. [City.]
git'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [CrTe]
Forthwith the cited dead,
Of all past ages, to the general doom
shall hasten.
fitoon $P$. $L$, ill. 327.
cl-tēe' (1), s. [Eఒg. cit(e); -ce.] A frsen cited or summoned to appear before a judge.
çĭt-ee (2), s. [City.]
ci-tẽr, s. [Eng. citt(e); er.]

1. One who cites or anmmona another to appear before a court.
2. One whe citeg or quotes; a queter.

II must dealrot the elter henceforward to inform un
çit'-ěss, s. [Eng. cit, and ferm. auff. eess.] 1. A female cit or townswonan.

Clta and citesten ralse a foying atrain;
Tis a good oment to begin a retan ",
Dryden: Prol to Albeon and Albanius.
2. A femala citizen; a citoyenne.
*çiteyan, * çieteyan, s. [Citizen.] "He paiff ncccasionn to the cirtecurmis, thatrot to
 a genus of West Indiaco
treas and ahrubs. Order, Verbeonceas The term flddle-wood naturally euggeste that it la used in the manufacture of violing, which la not the case, us it is a corruption of the French word fldele $=$ faithful, thls compli nentary word having been applied becanse the wood, which is very hard, is trustworthy for carpeotry or for huilding purposes.
cith-ar-i'-nŭs, s. [Mod. Lat vitharinus, from Class. Lat. cithara (q.v.).]
Iehthy: A genus of Salmonidm containing apeciea found io the Nile.

- çith'-ar-ist s. [Lat. cilharista $=$ a harper ithara $=$ a harp.] A harp.

cith-zr-is'-tic, a. [Gr. кıtapıotıoós (kithar istioos) $=$ pertaining to the lyre or harp ; $\kappa$ кө́da (kithara) $=$ a lyre or harp.] Relating to or adapted from the cithara.
çĭth'-ẽr (1), "çǐth'-ẽrn, * çyth-ron, s. [Cittens.]
"The eytAron, the pandore and the theorba"
- cither (2), s. [CioEr.]
cithe-rapes, s. pl. [Etym. of first part of the word deubtful; North. Eng. \& Scotch rape $=$ ropes.] The traces by which a plough is drawn iu Orkney.
* cithill, " cithole, s. [Crrole.]
- çit'-i-çism, * çit'-y-çigm, s. [Eng. cit or city, and -cism.] The manders of a citizen or townaman.
"Although no hred courtling, yet a most partleular mon, of goodly havingst-reformed and trauntormed
fromi his original citycism. $-B$. Jonson: Cynthia's
çit'-ied, a. [Eng. city; ed.] Belonging to or containing a city or citiea; resentbiog a city.

From villagos repleto with ragg'd and sweatiog And from the loathsome atr of emoky ctlinal towns.".
Drayton:
Polyolior, Boryg
cilt'-1̆-grāde, a. \&s. [Fr. ciligrade, from Lat. citus $=8$ wift; gradus $=$ a atep, from grndior = to walk.]
A. As adj. : Swiftly moving.
B. As substantive:

Zool. (pl.): A tribe of the Arachnidans or Spiders, so naned for their nimbleness.
"A antder which was about three-tenths of an inch



* çit'-in-ẽr, * çyt-ten-ere, s. [Fr. citoyen $=$ a citizen, and Eng. suff. -er.] A parson bred in a city, a cockney, a citizen.

Hec cilis, a eyttenere,"- WFright: Focab., p 211. "Oure souerane lord-dignonis to ane reaerend father of the towne of Dunkeld, the privilexe and libertia grantit to the bischoppis of Bunkeld and citineria p. 813 or betols, . . -dects Ja. 1.., 1006 (ed. 1814)
¢̧i'-tī̀ng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cite]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Sea the verb).
C. As subst: The act of summoniag to appear before a judge or court
çǐt'- i-zen, * çĭt-e-scin, *çit-i-zein, "çit-e-sain, " çit-e-zein, * çit-o-seyn s. \& a. [O. Fr. citeain, citnain, citeein; Fr. citoyen; lal cittadino, fron citta $=$ a city Sp. ciudedeno, from ciudad = a city.]
A. As substantive:

- 1. A memher of a state or community, an inhabitant of any state or place.
*The "civis Romanus," or Roman citizen, had various and high privilegea over foreigners. (Acts xvi. 37, 38; xxii. 25-29.) [Civis.]

2. A ireeman of a city or municipality (op posed to a foreigner or a slave). [Frebman.]


3. An inhalitant of a city or town (opposed to one living in the country or angaged in agriculture).

## 4. A tradesman.

Tou fud him hike a sonks not like a cstizom
8. At ack. : Pertationg to, conalstiag. having tha qualities of, a citizen or citizen So ajek 1 ain not, yot I am not woll;
Bat not eo citizen a wanton,
To mose to dio ere alick
Shakesp: Cymboline, iv, 2
ottisen-molalier, \&. A volonteer; on who is at the same time a citizen and a soldier. čit'-I-zen-ěss, s. [Eng. citizen; fem. snifi. -ess.] A femala cltizen. (Booth.)

* ǧ̌t'-I-zenn-ize, v.t. [Eng. citizen; -ize.] To maka into a citizen ; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen.
Pickeringrad wis olticemiced in Poonaylvanta."-r Pickering.
* çit'-i-zen-ry, \& [Eng. citizen; -ry.] The body of citizens collectively, the townapeople. "He nidod with the maglatracy not with the cits
zenry."-Taylor: Survey of German Poetry, $i$ iss (Daviviez)
çit'-i-zęn-shilp, s. [Eog. clitzen; -ship.]
I. State, condition, or quality of a citizen the state of being vested with tha righta and privileges of a citizen.
 2. The Ireedom of a city. It was obtained by descent from a citizeo, by being apprenliced to one, or by purchase; it might and may still be conferred by vote oo distlaguished persoca. [Freedoss.]


## * çit'-ǒle, "çit-hill, "çithole, " çytole,

 [O. Sp . citola $=$ cithera.]Music: A musical inatrument, perhaps 3 dulcimar.

> "A citolo in hire right hand hadde sche And on hir heed, fol semely on to sees

## 

cilt-ra-cŏn'-ic, a. [Eng. citr(ic), and aconitic (q.v.).] Derived from the genera Citrus and Aconitum.

## citraconic acid, s.

Chem.: Pyrocitric acid $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{\text {C }}^{\mathrm{CH}_{3}} \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH}$ $\stackrel{\text { Cl}}{ } 1 \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{OH}$ A diatomic bibasic acid, Inomeric with itaconic and mesaconic acids obtained by diatilling citric acid; water is flrat given off at about $175^{\circ}$, vapours of acetone and CO, then the residue consists of aconitic acid; on continuing the distillation $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is given off and itaconic acid is formed ; afterwards water is given off, and an oily mass is left in the retort, consiating of citraconic anhydride, which, when exposed to the air, absorbs cuoiature and cryatallises into citracoulc acid, which melts at $80^{\circ}$. It unites readily with hromine, forming dibrompyrotartaric acid $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{Br}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$. By the action of sodium amalgam, a solution of citraconic acid ia cooverted into pyrotartaric acid $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{4}$. When citraconic acid ja subjected to electrolyais, it gives off $2 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and 2 II , aed vields allytens $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}$. ${ }^{\text {By }}$ the action of hypechlorons acid HClO , eitraconic acid is cooverted into chlorecitramalic acid $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{ClO}_{5}$.
çǐt-ra-măl'-ic, a. [Eng. citric, and malte.] Having the citric and nalic acids in ita composition.

## citramalic acid, $s$.

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{IH}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ A dibasic acid obtained by the action of zinc on an aqueous golution of chlerocitranalic acid.
çǐt'-ra-mǐde, s. [Eng. citr(ic), and amtde (q.v.).]

Chem.: $\quad \mathrm{N}_{3}\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathrm{H}_{6}$. A crystalline compond, slighty soluble in water. Obtained by the action of alcoholic amsoonia on citric ethers.
çit-ra-tax-tar-10, a. [Eng. cilric and tartaric.]

## citratartario acid, $s$

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{II}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{\mathbf{6}}$, a syrupy deliquescent dihasic acid obtaioed by heating chlorocitramalic acid in a sealed tube, with water, acetona $\mathrm{CH}_{3} . \mathrm{CO} . \mathrm{CH}_{3}$, hydrochloric acid and carbon diexide being also formed.
cit'-rate, a [From citr(ic); -ate (Chem.) (q.v.)] Crithic acid.] Citrate of calciom ocenrs in onions and in potatoes, citrate of yotassium in artichokes and in potatoes.
git'-ry-an, $a$. [Lat. citre(um) $=2$ citron, and Ing. adj. sntw. -an.] The same as Crtrine (q.v.).

## çit'-rēne, z. [Eng. citr(ic), and enff. enc.]

 Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{16}$. An aromatic hydrocarbon boiling at $168^{\circ}$. It is obtained from the rind of Citrus Limonum.gǐt'-rě-oŭs, a. [Lat. citreus=pertaining to the ciltom.] Lemon-coloured, citrinous.
cit'trio, a. [Fr. citrique; Lat. citrus $=$ the citron-tree.]
Chem.: Of or pertaining to an acid obtained from the juice of the lemon and other froits.
citrie acid, 8

tetratomic tribasic acid, which occurs in the juice of lemons, also in gooasberries, currants, sce. It is obtained hy allowing the juice to sc. Indergo an incipient fermentation, filtering andergo an incipient fermentation, filtering after which milk of lime, the insoluble calcium after which milk of lime, the insoluble calolum by dilute sulphuric acid. It forms white crystals, soluble in water, and has an acid taate. it is nsed in dyeing and in calico-printing, and in the prejaration of effervescent summer beverage. Citric acid fused with potash is decomposed into nxalic and acetic acids, thus $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{7}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}+2\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} . \mathrm{CO} .0 \mathrm{H}\right)$ has been formed synthetically from glyceria $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH} . \mathrm{CHOH} . \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$, by converting it into aymnetrical dichlorhydrin, $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{CHOH} . \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$ by oxidizing this into dichloracetone CH OCl.CO. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$, which forms with atrong bydrocyanic acid an addition compound, cyano-dichitoracetone, which by the action of HCl and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is converted into dichloracetonic acid $\mathrm{Cli}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
nentralised by $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$, and heated with iwo mols. of KCN cyanide of potassium, which replaces the 2 Cl by 2 CN , forming sodium dicyanozcetonate; the solution is then saturated with 11 Cl and heated in a water bath, and the citric acid precipitated by milk of lime as calcium citrate. Citricacid forms three series of salts with the alkalies, called citrates. It gives no precipitate with potassium acetate Citratea of calcinin, lead, and silver are insolnble. Citric acid, added to a solution in oxcess, prevents the precipitation of ferric oxide and of alumina by ammonia.
2. Pharm. : Citric aeid aets as a refrigerant, and allays thirst and irritation of the akin. Citrate of ammonium increases the secretions. Citrate of iron and ammonia ocenrs in thin tranararent deep-red scales, soluble in water, but almost insolubla in rectifed spirit. It acta as a tonic, and is not astringent, and is given to resfore the blood to a healthy condition. Citrate of iron and quinine occurs in greeniah-yellow deliquescent acales soluhl in water. It combines the therapeutic properties of iron and of quinine. Citrate of perties of iron and of quinine. potassinm,
¢it'-ril, s. \& a. [From Lat. citrus (q.v.).] A ternis sigulying yellow, citron-coloured.
citril finch, s. A finch, Fringilla citrinella, found in ltaly, where it is prized for its song. It must not be confounded with the Yeltow Ammer, Enberiza citrinella, though both have a yellow breast.
çit-rǐn- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-tion, * çĭt-rĭn- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ 'çi-oun, s. [Low Lat. citrinatio.] A process by whicl anything takes the colour of a lemon or orange, the state 8 induced, yellowness. Originally a teria nsed in alchemy, lut still used in medicine.
ur cerueationg silver citrination

çĭt'-ríne, * çit'try̆n, * cyt'-ryne, a. \& s. ${ }^{[ } \mathrm{Fr}$. citrin; Lat. citrinus, from citrus $=$ the citron-tree.]
A. As adj. : Resembling a citron or lemon lamon-coloured, of a greeniah-yellow colour. "His rove wa hoigh, bis eyen were eytrune".
B. As substantive

1. Ord. Lang. : A greenish-yellow or lemon colaur.
2. Min.: A yellow pellucid veristy of quartz.
"A Apecies of cryatal of an extremely pure, elear, and Ine texturo, generally free from flawa and blemishos. linly bexangulir. nnd terminated hy nn hoxangular peramid. It is troin oue to four or Ave incheo in indies our jewellers have learned to call it eitrine; and cot atones for rings out of it
citrine-lake, s. A pigment prepared from the quercitron bark. It ia a brown pink, which is durable and dries well. (Weale.)

## citrine ointment, s.

Med. : A mercurial ointment, composed of four parts of mercury, twelve of nitric acid fifteen of prepared lead, and inirty-two of olive-oil.
cit'-ri-nous, a. [From Mod Lat. citrinus $=$ eitron-coloured or yellow.] Lemon-coloured, citreous.
çít'-rồn, s. \& a. [Fr. citron; Low Lat. citro, from Gr. кitpon (kitron); Lat. citreum (malum) $=$ a citron or lemon; citrus $=$ the lemon tree.]

## A. As substantive

Botany:

1. The citron-iree (q.v.).
2. The fruit of the citron-tree, reaembling a lemon, but less acid in taste. It is a native of Asia.
B. As adj. : Pertaining to, derived from, or having the qualities of the citron.

## citron-tree, $s$

Botany:

1. The iree, Citrus medica, which produces the citron. It has short and stiff branches, oblong toothed leaves, flowers purple externally, and fruit generally large, warted, and furrowed, having a protuberance at the apex, with a wery thick spongy adberent rind and a aubacid pulp. The Romans branght it from Media, where, however, it is not now, if it ever was, indigenous. It is at present cultivated in gardens in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. It furnisbes oil of citron and hemispheres.
2. A genus of plants of which the lemons, citrons, and orangea are specles. Order Aurantiscee. (Craig.)
Fingered citron: A citron with a remote resernblance to the human fingers. It couatitutes the genus sarcodactylia.
citron-water, s. A water diatilled from the rinds of citrons.
citron-wood, 8. The wood of Callitris quatrivalvis, an Algerian tree, much used in cabinet-making.
çit-rò-nā'-tion, s. [Citrination.]
çi-trö-nĕl'-la, e. [Mod. Lat. diruin. of Eng., \&c. citron (q.v.).]
Bot.: A species of grass, Andropogon citratum. It yields an essential oil nsed in perfumery. It is cultivated in Ceyion.
cī trŏn'ěl-löl, s. [From Mot. Lat. citronella (q.v.), and Class. Lat. oleum $=$ oil.]

Chera. : $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{I}_{18} \mathrm{O}$, boiling point $220^{\circ}$. It is isomeric with camphor, and is the chief constituent of oil of citronella. Citronellol unitea with bromine forming a dibronide $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{II}_{28} \mathrm{Br}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, which when heated splits up into water hydrobromic asid IIBr and cymene $\mathrm{C}_{26} \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{1 4}}$.
çĭt'-ròn-ize, v.i. [Eng. citron; -ize.] To assume a citron hue. (Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iii. 2.)
¢̧i'-trön-wõrts, s. pl. [Eng, citron; -worts.] Wort, sulf.]
Bot. : Linclley's name for the Aurantiacex.
çít'-rŭl, glit'-rŭle, s. [Citaullus.]
Bot.: The water-melon (Citrullus vulgaris), narned from its yellow colour
çit-rŭl'-lŭs, s. A dimin. fronn Lat. citros, from the colour of the fruit when cut.]
Pot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cnenrbitacer. Citrullus colocynthis furnishes the drug Colocynth (q.v.).
git'-rŭs, s. [Lat. citrus; Gr. xirpos (Aitros).] Bot. : A genus of trees, the typical one of the order Aurantiaces. The leaves, which theoretically aro compound, are reduced to a single leaflet, jointed to a leaf-like petiole. The stamens are nnmerous, and Irregularly grooped into several parcels; the fruit a hesperidium has a leathery rind formed of the pepicarp and melearp epicarp and mesocarp, which can easily be separated from the pup below. The endocarp gular divisions, in which pulpy cells are developed, so as to aurround the seeds which are attached to the inner angle. The appropriate aest of the genua is believed to he the inferior ranges of hills in Nepaul and the sub-Himalayas, fron which it mey extend also into China. How many species are distinct is doubtful. Lindley and others think only one-the Citron (Citrus medica), a view to which the advance of Darwiniam aince Lindley's time will probably direct increased attention. There are various distinct forms In the genus Citrua, whether species or varieties, viz., the Citron, already nentioned, the Orange (Citrus Aurantium), the Lemon (C. Limonum), the Lime (C. Limetta), the Shaddock (C. decumana). Other varietiea or sub-varieties are the Seville or Bitter Orange, sometimes called the Bigarade ( $C$. Bigaradia), the Bergamot (C. Bergamia), the Mandarin Orange (C. nobilis), dc. [Bergamot, Citron, Oranoe.]
cit'-ry̆l, 8. [Eng. $\operatorname{citr}(i c)$, and auff. -yl (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to the triatomic radical $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)^{\prime \prime \prime}$ contained in citric actd. The aymbol $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$is often used to express this radical, as in Citric acid, $\mathrm{Ci}^{\prime \prime \prime}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$

## çít'-tẽrn, *çǐth-ẽrn,

 *git-tern, s. [The $n$ is excrestent, the word being derived from A.S. cytere Ger. cither, zitter; Lat cithara: Gr. кı日ápá (kith. ara)=a lyre or harp; 1tal chitarra, citara; Prov cithara, cidra; Sp. citara, guitarra.] [GUTARE] A musical inatrument, re sembling a guitar, but strung with wire instearl of gut.For grant the moat barber B. Jontaon: Vition of Delight.

* cittern-head, s. A blockhesd, a dunce, so called from the cittern usually having a head grotesquely carved at the extrein neck and finger-board.
çi-tur, " ģy-tyr, s. [Lat. citrus.] A citron cyiyr tre. citrus."-Prompt. Pare.
"Now plauated I scions of citur tree."
Palladiug vill a
çit'-y, *gete, "gite, * citee, "gitie, "ȩitty, "syte, "cyte, s. \& a. [O. Fr. cite; Fr. cité $=$ a town; Ital. città; Sp. ciudad. from Lat. citatem, an abbreviated form civitatem, acc of civitas $=$ a cily, a state, from civis $=$ a citizen.]
A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: A large town or collection of housea; a community
2. Spec.: In England, a town corporste, which is the aee of a bishop, and contalus a eathedral church. In the United States, any town incorporated and governed by a mayor and corporation.
3. The inhalitants of a town collectively
"The whole city came out to meet Jesus"-Matt.
iii. 84

IT The City: The central or business part of Iondon, to which the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor is contined. It is divided into wards, and has a corporation consisting of a Lord Mayor, 25 aldermen, and 206 common councilmen, entrusted with special powers in regard to various administrative mattera.
B. As adj. : Of or jertaining to a town or cliy.
"In thee no wantor cars, to win with words,

I Obvious componnds: City-born, citydame, city-gate, city-life, city-voman, dc.
city-articie, s In newspapers the edi-
fäte, fät, fàre, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sire, sïr, marino; gō, pơth

terial sammary of and remarks on the financial and commarcial ovents and transactions of anch day.
city-mvens, s. 4 book-name for Geum urbanum, of which it la simply a translation.
ofty-court, s. The manicipal conrt of a rity, consisting of the mayor, or recorder, and wdermen (U.S.), (Webster.)
oity-editor, s. In the United States the editor wbo auperintends the collection and classification of local newa, In Grest Briteia, the editor of the so-called city article, a commentative eommary of the commercial or fianacial nawe of the day.
city-hall, a. A building devoted to the ases of municipal administration.

## city-ward, s. \& adt.

* A. As subst. : A watchnan of a city.
B. As adv.: In the direction of the city.
(1『-Ẽr-y, 8, [Etym. doubtful.]
Arch.: A bay or comparimeat of a vaulted ceiling. (Knight.)
gives, s. pl. [Fr, cive, from Lat, cepa, ocepa, cope =án anion.] [CHIVEs.]
©iv'-ět (I), s. [Fr. civette; Ital. zibetto $=$ civat, or a civet-cat; Gr. 〈anétiov (zapetion), from Per. zabdid = civet; Ar. zubad and zabbd̀d $=$ the froth of milk or water, civet.]

1. Comm.: A resinous substsnce, of an odour like musk, obtained from several apecies of carnivorous animals of the genus Viverra, especially the civet, or civet-cat. The subatance is secreted in a pouch, nesr the
"This substance approaches in smell to musk and
 duadraped of the genve Viverra, or which one inhmhits Aeda, the other Atrica, They ore reared with tenderin e spe situnted between the snus mid the parts of Frouration in ench sex. Erou-Chalard, it containine e volatile oflt, to which it owes matter, and mncue. It afforls by calcination an ash m which there 1 ie some carbonite end sulphnte of potaah, phosphate of lime, mad oxide of iron."-Ure:
Suct of Arta, Mnnufactures, and Mines.
2. Zool.: The same as Civet-cat (q.v.). Viverra civetta, an animal of the family


## CIVET

Viverridx, of which it is the type. It la found in North Africi. It climbs trees with tacility. Its food consists of small mammals, reptiles, and lirds, as well as roats and fruits. It is sometimes kept in the region which it inhabits for the sake of the perfume which it furnishes. There is an allied apeciea, Viverra Lasse, in Java.

## aivet-cat, s.

1. Literally:

Zool.: The animal that producea clvet.

* 2. Fig.: A hescented dandy, a fop. " So does Flatt'ry mine;
And all your courtly cieve catican vent Perfurae to you, to me is Fxcrement", IS
Pope:
Epilogue to the Satives, Dtal
- gir'-ĕt (2), s. [See def.] A dish prepared with venian or chickeo, flavoured with onions or garlic. [Cives; ef. also Civet (3).]
oi'plant, Allium Schenoprasum.
- çiv'-ĕt, v.t. [Civet (1), s.] To acent with
* giv'-at-eda, pa, par, or a. [Civet, v.]
 civis $=$ a citizen.] Pertaining to a clity, or to Its inhabitants, government, or cuetoms. "At oivic rovel, pomp, aud game". $\begin{gathered}\text { Tennyton: Death of Wollingoron. }\end{gathered}$


## oivio crown, .

I. Roman Ant. : A crown or garland of oakleaver and acorns, given as a mark of public approbation to any aoldier who had in battle saved the life of a comrade. It was considered more honourable among the anclent Romana tham any other crown.

Behind, Rome'a gentas waite with cioick crowns,
And the great father of hiz country owns" ${ }^{\text {ropes}}$; Temple of Fame, 242
2. Arch, : A garlaud of oak-leaves and acorna often uaed as an architectural ornament. (Gwilt.)
çī'-ic-al, a. [Eng. civic; -al.] Civic.
Civical crowns of laurel. oake, and ayyrtle" $\begin{gathered}\text { Browne: Garden of Cyrus. }\end{gathered}$
çǐv'-İc-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng, civianl;-iy.] Civilly; in a civic sense. (Moriey: Rousseau, ii. 185.)
giv'-ics, s. \{The pll of civicused substantively; cf, mathematics, politics, sc.] The scipnce of the rights and ohligations of citizenship.
çiv'-in, * eiv'-ne, * oiv'-III, a. [Fr, \& Sp, civil; ltal. civile, from Lat. civilis $=$ pertainIng to a citizen ; civis $=$ a citizen. $]$
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Iiterally:

1. Of or pertalaing to a city or atsts, or the membera and inhabitants thereof collectively. "God gave them lawa of civil regimen, , . ."-
Hookar: Reclet Polity, bk. iit. $\$ 11$
2. Pertaining to any individual member of a community or city.
""id power. elther out of your natural, or out of your
3. Pertaining to persons or actiona relating to Irivate life, as distinguiahed from those connected with war.
"Fair shine his arms himpory emroll'd:
Shenstone
4ected with secular matters or persons confrom eccleslastical.
"Unto whom the chiet government of all estates of thie reaim, whether they be ecclesinastical or ciek.

* 5. The same as Civic (q.v.).
"With civile crownis" $\begin{gathered}\text { Douglas: } \\ \text { Tirgiu, be wi }\end{gathered}$
II. Figuratively:

Douglas: Virgil, bk vi.

1. Having the manners or habits of a member of a cirilized community; civilized, not rude.
"That wine and ciell Roman ..."-Bition: Areopag
2. Courteoua, affable, obliging in manners or speech.
3. Courteous, not coarse or rude (applied to speech or actions)

* 4. Sober, grave, serious.

Oft covers a good mani! hablt
Beaum. and Flet. ; Beggaris Buet

- 5, Subdued, caln, quiet.

Once I ant upon a promontory
And lieard a mermaid on a dolphin's hack
Uttering such dulcet and harmonlous brenth
B. Technically:

I, Mil.: Intestine ; applied to a war waged between citizens of the same country, and oot with foreigners. [Civil war.]
"Prooper this realm, keep 1 t from civid brolles."
2. Polit.: Connected with, or pertaining to, the internal or domestic government of a state. [Civil liat, Civil senvice.]

3, Law:
(1) Pertaining to an action in a private ouit, as distingulshed from a criminal trial.
(2) Not natural, but only so far as relatea to the rights or privileges of any person as a eitizen.


(3) (See extract.)
partivular mation, commonwealith, or community, hre etahilahed peculiarly for itseelih, or now rore properly distinguished
lie term ctric law beling chlefly nyplied to that which the old Romana ued."-Whartom
(1) Crabb thus distinguishes between civa and polite: "These two oplthats are employed to denoto different modes of acting in occial intercourse ; poltte exuresses more than civil; it is posaible to be civil without being polite: politezess aupposea civility and aomething in addition, Civiity is confined to no rank, age, condition, or country ; all have an opportunity with equal propriety of being civil, but not oo with poititeness, that requires a certsin degreo of equality, at lesat the equality of educstion ; it would be contradictory for mastera and aervanta, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, to be polite to esch other. . Civility ts rather a negative than a positive quality, im. plying simply the absence of redenesa, Folteof requires positive and and scouired . . . The term civil may be applied figuratively, but poiteness is a characteriatic of real peraons only.
(2) He thus diatinguishea between civil, obliging, and complaisant: "Civil is more general than obliging; one is alway a civil when one is obliging, but one is not always obliging when one ia civil: complaisance ia more than either, it refinea upon both; it is a branch of politeness (v. Civil, nolite). Civil regards the manner as well as the action, ohliging respects the action, complaisant includes all the circumstances of the action: to be civil is to please by any word or action; to be obliging is to perform some actual service ; to be complaisant is to do that service in the time and puasant is to do that service in the time and manner that is most autable and agreeable: civility requires no effort; to be obliging
alwaya coats the agent some trouble; complaisance requires attention and observation; a person is civilin his reply, obliging in lending assistance, complaisunt in his attentions to his friends. One is habitually civil; obliging from diaposition; complaisant from education and disposition : it is necessary to be civil without being free, to be obliging without being officious, to be complaisant without being atfected." (Crabb: Eng. Synom.)
civil-arohitecture, s. The branch of architecture which is employed in the conatruction of buildings for the purposes of civil life, such as private houses, warehouses, churches, \&c., in distiaction from military and naval architecture.

Ti For the different ordera of architecture, see Ordfr. See also Column, Corinthiar, DORIC, IONIC, \&c.

## civil death, s. [Civil, B. 3. (2).]

olvil-engineer, s. One who followa the art or scieace of civil-engineering.
civil-engineering, s. The acience or art of constructing machinery for mavufac turing purposes, constructions, and excavations, for general trasisit, as canals, docks, railroads, \&c. It is so called in contradistinction to military engineering, which is confined to war. Other liranches of engineering are mechanical engineering and sanitary engineering (q.v.).

* clvil gown, s. The dress of a citizen or civihian.
civil law, s. The law of a atste, city, or comtry ; appropriately the Roman law comprised in the Inatitutes, Code, aod Digest of Justimian, and the Novel Constitutione. (Blaclistone.) [Roman Law.]


## civil list, s. <br> \section*{1. Originally:}

*1. A list of the entire expenses of the civil government.
2. The revenue appropriated to support the civil government.
3. The officers of the civil government who were paid from the public treasury.
II. In Englnad: The three meanings given above became nore limited in their extent till finally they were confined to the list of expenses, the revenues and the dependents of the crown instead of the country.
T Originally it embraced the list of expenses of the crown, what now would be called the civil service, the army, the navy-everything.

T From the conquest in A.D. 1066 to the Restoration of Monarchy in A.O. 1660, all governmental expenscs, whether those of the governmental the civil officera, the army, or the nary now defrayed from a common fund, furnished partly by the revenues of the unsold crown
lauds, and partly by taxation, the sovereign being left free to spend the monsy with ancontrolled freedom. At the reatoration the military and naval expenses, which dnring war were necessarily great, were deemed oxtraordinsry, snd were withdrawn from the common fond, which was then sppropriately called civil, as diatinguished from military and naval It aupported the royal fonily the jodes the it aupported the raya fiy, tha judges, th various pensioners, sc. In 1830 the Clivi Liat was limited to the chargees reqnired for the overeign and his dependents. On the accessiod of Queen Victoria arrangement wha made akain regardiog the Civil List, and in December, 1837, it was settled at $£ 385,000$. In 1881 it amounted to $£ 4$ (r, 468 .

## civil remedy,

Law: That given to a person infured by action, as opposed to criminal prosecution.
civil servant, s. A coveranted nonmilitary servant of the crown.

## civil service, s.

I. That branch of the public service which Includes the covenanted noo-military servants of the government.
2. The body of civil servants collectively.
civil service reform, s. Officers in the Civil service of the United States were appointed by the President or Heads of Departments until 1883, when a Civil Service Retorm bill was passed for the purpuse of dolng away with the in fficiency resulting from this method asd the political nse made of it. Tbis juw required that candidater for all except certain leading positions shonld be subjected to a Civi Service Examioation, and those who passed best be appointed to the positions, withont regard to political affiliation. Tlie law has Worked well, though it has not been strictly
observeld. observel.
civil state, $s$. The entira body of the lalty or citizens, as distinet from the military, ecclesiastipal, and maritime. (Craig.)

## civil suit, $s$.

Law: A auit for a private clain or injury.
nolvl-suited, a. Modestly, not gaudily arrayed.

Thus, night, oft zee me in thy pale career.
Till cisil-suited moras niment
on: 1 Pentors, 121 civil war, s. A war between citizens of the same country
I The passate of the Rubicon by Julius Cæsar, which commenced the civil war between him, and Pompey, took phace in January, 48 b.c. The battle of Pharsalia, which decided its issue, was on August $9,48 \mathrm{Bg}$ The assassination of Julius Ceesar, which led to the immediately ancceeding civil war, was on March 15, 44 n.c., and tha sea-lght of Actium, which finally decided its issue, oo September 2, 31 b.c.
Coming to England, the first battle of St Albans, the earliest in the wars of the Roaes, was in A.D. 1455. That civil war nay be supposed to have extend do the battle of Bosworth, August 22, 1485, and the accession of Henry Vil., in whom the Houses of Lancaster and York, the antagonists in the late strife, were united. The lirst battle in the civil war which produced the Commonwealth and the Cromwellian Protectorate was that of Edgehill, Octoler 23, 1642; that of Nasehy, which decided the issure, was on June 14, 1645, though the struggle cannot be saill to have finally terminated earlier than the accession of Charles II., who was proclained king on Miay 8, 1600.
The capture of Fort Somter, at Charleston, in South Carulina, by the Secessionists, which was the first nilitary operation in the American civil war, Was on Apriil 13, 1861. The surrender of General Lee to General Grant, on April 9, 186.5 , and that of Geueral Kirly Smith, commandant of Gaiveston, on June 5 of the same year, were its final seenes.
civil year, s. The legal sear, or annual cecount of time which a government sppoints to be used in its own dominions, as distingulslied from the antar year, measired by tho revolution of certain of the heavenly bodies.
(Wherell.)
ģiv-ŭl-à-tion, s. [Fr., perhape corrupted from civilization.] Intoxication. (Cant.) "Io a ratate of etellation."- De Quixery.

## gi-vil'-l-an, s. \& a. [Civin]

A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: One who is engaged in the pursnits of civil $11 \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{s}}$, as distingulshed from one whoes profession is war.

## 2. Lato

(1) A student of the civil law at a university or college.
"Ho ehanged bis componer's gown for that of a (2) A professor of Roman law and general equity.
*3. Theol. ; One who despises the righteousness of Christ.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to civil life, engaced in civil pursuits.
"A fourth of tho meo had beea previlousty presed
*Çī'-il-1̆st, s. [Eng. civil; -ist.] A civilian. "If as a rellgtonlst he entered into socletr. it was he fuvented a conumouwealth. $=$-Warburton: All

çiv-ǐl'-ǐty̆, * çiv-yl-i-te, s. [O. Fr. civilite; Sp. civilidad; Port. civilidade; 1tal civilith. from Lat. civilitas $=$ the state or condition of a citizen ; eivis = a citizen.]
${ }^{*}$ I. The position, rank, or condition of a citizen; citizenslip
"I with moche aumme gat thim ciuytica"-Fyeltre:
*2. A state of aociety in which the duties and privileges of citizens are duly recognised; civilization.
"Divers great rionarelifes hava risen from barharismn
to civitity, and fallou again to ruin "-Davies: On Pre *3. A civil office; one pertaining to a civilized state.
"If there wera nothing in marriage but mere cifilty, the magistrate wight be nuet to be employed in this
service. - Bp. Hall: Caswo of Conscience, iv, 4. Politeness, courtesy, good breeding, and manners towarls others.
5. (Pl.) : Acts of politeness and courtesy ; the rnles and practice of polite society.
"Lovo taught hime shame; and shame, with love at soon tailght

Dryden: Camon and lphigenta, 133-4.
II For the difference letween beneft, favour, kindness, and civility, sea Benefit.
† çīv'-ǐ-li-za-ble, a. [Eng. civiliz(e); -able.] Capable of being civilised. (Chambers.)
çī-11-1̀-zā-tion, s. [Fr. civilisation.]

1. Ordinary Language:
2. The act or process of civilizing.

- Not used in Johnson's time in tha semae in which we now employ it. The only meaning assigned to it in the edition of his dictionary published in 1743, the last which received his correctiona, is the legal defmition given below. [1I.]
$"$ it had tho most salutary consequences in anssisting



## 2. The state of being civilized; refinement.

 ". orming ocpithed with taning the wild earth, and per sitir d. $c$ Leutis: 0 , the Induence of Authority in 3 atters of opintom, ch. 11 .5 Civilization consists in what may be broadiy called culture in a ration; and a nation may be considered as civilized, when a large proportion of those belonging to it have their intellectual ant moral faculties and all their higher natire in large measure developed and becoming increasingly so with the advance of years. Before this can take place, a considerabla amonut of material prosperity must have been nehieved, between which and the culture already described there are continual action and reaction.
At present barlarism, semi-civilization, and civilization are seed contemporaneously existing in the world, sud the question suggests itself, How has this phenomenon been produced? 1 n solving it inquiry needs to lie made as to the original state of man. Individuals can move back ward as well as forward in "ultura, and it is axiomatic that those sggregations of individuals called nations or rices can dn the aame. The mass of men in this country believe Scripture to have decided that the present Iropulation of the earth has aprung rom Noah is family, and that he and his housecontrary view that the fromi hariarism. The was a barbarous one, an opmion geverally held
by the oid Romane, has of Inte been revived and hse been embraced by many Darwinian and others. The Duke of Argyle hes ably de fended the mare common hylpothesia, whilist that recently revived ia atrongly msintained in Sir Jolin Labbock's "Origin of Civilization" (1870), Dr. Edward B. Tylor'a "Primitive Culture" (1871), and other publications.
Regarding progression in material prosper ity, certain atagea tend to occur: (1) a barberoue one, in which one feeds on roots. Iruits, and flahes, when these laat ean be caught with out effort; (2) the atate of a bunter; (3) that or the ahepherd, to which, to avoid the nncer tainty of the result in hunting, wild animale are domesticated; (4) the agricultural etate, and (5) that of manufacturee and commerce. Iegarding mental advance, M. Anguste Comte in publications issued between 1830 and 1854 maintained that nationa necessarily passed maintained that natious necessarily passed positive or scientiffc atage. Littre in France (1845), and Backle in England (185i-1861) ably and earnestly anpported the same view.
*II. Law: A law, ect of justice, or judgment, which rendera a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning sn information into an inquest, or the conirary. (Harris.)
IT For tho difference between citulization and cultivation, aee Cultivation.
çiv-II-ize v.t. \&\&. IFr. civiliser; Sp. \&Port. civilizar; ltal. civilizare, from Lat. civilis $=$ civil.]

## A. Transilive:

## 1. Ordinary Language:

1. To reclaim a barbarous nation to a state of eivilization; to instruct in the arts of civilized saciety, obedience to Laws, and the duties of citizens.

* 2. To admit as lawful in a civilized etate. (Webster.)
"Ignominions note of etviliating adeltery."-metion:

3. To make courteous or polite.
"All the arts of cirilizing othern render thee (Bentley' ruda and intractailo; coatrts have tanght thee ind

${ }^{2}$ II. Law: To render a criminal process civil, hy turning an Information into an inquest, or the contrary

* B. Intrans.: To behave with decency or self-respect.

çī'-ill-ized, pa par, or a. [Civiluze]
çī'

1. One who clvilizes or reclaims a barbarous nation to a atate of eivilization.
"Ho was, moreover, Cioce concelved under the 1 Hht
Hill. 54 , vol i., $\boldsymbol{R}{ }^{236}$
2. Thet which reclaims from savageness.
çīv'-il-1-qìng, pr. par., $a_{0}$, \& a. [Civilize.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See
the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of reclaiming from a barharous stato, civilization.
ç̌̌'-ǐ1-1 $\check{y}$, adv. [Eng. civil; -ly.]
I. Ordinary Language :
3. In a manner relating to the goveroment, rights or duties of citizens.
4. Politically, legally.
*3. In a civilized manoer; as a civilimed being.
5. In a courteous and polite manncr, cousteously polite.
" $\mathrm{H}_{0} \ldots$ ask'd them civitiy to stos." Prior.

- 5. Quietly, solerly, not gandily
"Tho ehanmbers wris handsomno and cheertal, and
II. Law:

1. Politically; in the eye of the law; as regards the rigbts and privileges of a citizen.
"Civilly defunct before traturally dead."-Fuller.
+2. By way of a civil action, not criminally. TThat accuastion, which is pulidick, is either cievidy
commencef for tho privnte satisfaction of the purty
 punlahurvat."-Aylif\%
çiv'-işm, s. [Fr. civisme; Lat. civis $=\mathrm{e}$ citizen. 1 Good citizenship; devotion to one's native land, or city.






- gizizant, v.t. [Cranas.] To clip or trim with cizars.


## Why mine Let me herbow rowniont; With htun <br> such a favourl bein glasa." cizard just <br> Shakeep, \& Flet. : Troo Nolle Einsmem, i. 2.


An operation of art, produced by a pair of chara $" ~$

- gize, s. [Size.]
"It co motion can altor bodion, that ta, redaeo them

Grew: Cosmologta.
CL, as intial letters, an abbreviation and a oymbol.
Chem. : The non-metallic haloid element chlorine.
 douhtful.] (Sootch.)

1. Properly the stats of having all the corn on a farm reaped, but not housed.
2. Transferred to the entertainment given to the reapers.

* olaar, s. [Gael. clar =a board, a trough.] A large wooden vesael.

alab'-bẽr, s. [Ir. clabar $=$ mud, mire.] Milk which has turned so as to beoome curdled. It is called also Bonny-clabber.
oldoh'-an (ch guttrara), s. [Gael. = a village or hamlet in which a pariah chureh ia altuate, from clach, pl. clachan $=$ a stone, so called because said to have been Druidical places of worahip, composed of a circle of stones raised on end. (Mahn.)] A amall village or hamle round a church.
"The Clachan ylll had made me canty"*
ahok, olak clake, pit t t. [O. Fr. clacquer; Fr. claquer; O. Icel. klaka $=$ to cry out, to make a noise; Dut. klakken = to clack, to crack; Ger. irachen = to crash, to crack.] [Chack.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To make a sharp, audden noise; to click or clink ; to rattle, to clatter.

> Thi ble ts atif and scharp and hoked.
> - It elact'd and cackled londer."
> - To snap Tennytom: $T$
with the fingers. (Florio.)

* 3. To discourse on, to chatter about.
"Ot the seeuade conren now wille I clake".
B. Transitive:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : To cause to emit a audden sharp noise, to knock together, to clink.
2. Fig. : To chatter, to prattle, to utter thoughtlessily.
"Unwelghed constom mikes thom clack ont any*
*II. Commerce: (See extract).

clăck, * clakke, s., a., \& adv. $\quad[F r, ~ c l a q u e=a$ clap; M. II. Ger. klac = a crack. Cf. Welsh clec $=$ a crack, a goasin ; cleca $=$ to clack, to clec = a crack, a gossip; clece
gossip; Dut. klak $=$ a crack.]
A. As subslantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Lit. : Anything which makes a aharp, sudden noiae ; the noise itself.
*2. Figurativaly:
(l) The tongue.
"You net each goondp'a clack ar-golng."-Sinarh
(2) Chatter, idle and incessant talk.

Add with it everiatiug elack,
Set all mene ears upon the rack,
Butler: $:$ H

## II. Machinery:

1. The clapper of a mill. [Clapper.]
"Clappe or clakke of a mille Tarantara, batillue"
Tone.
2. A ball-valve connected with the boiler of 2. A ball-valve connected wi.
locomotive. [Baln valve.]
3. $\Delta$ kind of small windmill set on the top
of a pole to turn and clap on a board for the parpose of Arightening away birds.
4. A device in grain-milla for ringing a bell when more grain is required to feed the hopper. (Knight.)
B. As adj. : (See the compounda).
${ }^{*}$ C. As adv. : Exactly, to the minats.


## clack-box, s.

Machinery:
(1) A ball-valve chamber attached to the boiler of a locomotive to pravent the efflux of water in the feed-pipe.
(2) The chamber of a clack-valva, (Knight.)

* clack-dish, s. A basin or diah with a movable lid, by moving which a clacking noise was made by beggars for the purpose of attracting attention. It was also called a clap-dish.
it Lucio. Who not the duke? yee, your beggar of
afty;



## clack-door, s.

Mach.: The aperture through which the clack is fixed or removed. (Knight.)
ciack-goose, claick-goose, s
Zool. : [Barnacle-goose.] [Claik (2), 8.]
clack-mill, s. The same sa Clack, s., II. 3.
olack-seats, s. pl.
Mach. Two racessea in each pump of a locomotive engine. They are denigued for the clocks to fit into. (Weale.)

## clack-valve, s.

Mach. : A valve hinged to oue edge, opened by the passing current, and clacking back on its aeat ly gravity. (Knight.)
clăck'-ẽr, s. [Eng. clack ; er.]

1. One who or that which clacka.
2. The clack or clapper of a mill.
3. A rattle to frighten a way birda.

* clăck'-ět, ${ }^{8}$. Fr . claquet.] A clacker to frighten birds. (Cotgrave.)
clǎck'-ı̆̀̆g, $p r . p a r .$, a., \& s. [Clack, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : In aenses corresponding to thoae of the verb.
C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of making or cauaing a sharp, audden noise, a clack.

* 2. Fig.: Chattering, gossiping, Idle and incessant talk.
"Auy thing rather than to weury the world with his fooltish duckiag. $\rightarrow \Delta$. Hall: Hon. of the Nurr. Clergy

19. 

clad, * cladde, v.t. \& pa. par. [Clothe.] *A. As verb of the form clad: To clothe. "Slinill ctad me like a conntrs maid?"-Greene:
B. As pa. par. or particip. adj.: Clothed, dressed, covered, invested.
cla-dach, s. [Cleitach.] (Scotch.)

* clăd'-dẽr, s. [Etym. anknown.] Some term of disparagement, the exact mcaning of which is unknown.


(utch. (Nares)
clăd-ĕn' ch =a twig, and erरuma (engchunta) $=$ an infu-
gion.]

Bot. : Tissue composed of branching cells, as in some hairs. (Ogilvie.)
clad-gy, cled-gy, $a$. [Claggy.]
clā'-dǐ-ŭm, s. [From Gr. клa oiov (hladion), dimin. of $\kappa \lambda$ ádos (kilados) $=$ a twig, a branch.] Bot. : Twig-rush, a genua of plants, order Cyperacea. The ayivelets are one or two flowered, the glumes 5-6, imhricated, the lower ones empty and amaller. Cludium Mariscus
(Prickly Twig-rush), which derivaa ita English (Prickly Twig-rush), which derivea its English
book-name from the almost prickly margina book-name from the almost prickly nargina themaelves rough, ia found in various parts of England, besides being abundant in Ecotland, in Galloway and Sutherlandahire.
 of $\kappa \lambda$ ádos $(k l a d o s)=$ a branch. ${ }^{2}$
Entom. A geaua of Hymemoptherous insects, family Tenthredindlæ. They havenine-fointed antennes shont as long as the body, and with one side of them pectivate in the males. Cladius difformis ia found in Britain, but is not common.
 (klados) $=$ a brunch, and картós (karpos) $=$ fruit.]

Bot. : A aection of moases in which the fruit growa from the extremity of short hateral branchlets, inatead of being truly latsral. Examples, Sphagnum, Fissidena, \&c.
clăd-b-car'-poŭs, $a . \quad\left[\mathrm{Gr}\right.$ e ${ }^{\lambda} d$ dos $(k l u d o s)=$ a twig, and кapmós (karpos) $=$ fruit.]
Bot. : Applied to certain cryntogamic plants, whrse fruit ia not truly lateral, but terminates in ahort lateral branchlets. (Ogilvie.)
 $=\mathrm{a}$ branch, and кépas (keras) $=\mathrm{a}$ horn.]
Zool.: Au order of Crualaces, sulb-class Entomostraca, section Branchlopoda. There are two pairs of antenme, the larger palr of some considerable size, and branched (see etym.). Theas are used for awimming. The head is distinct. The body is enclosed withln a bivalve carapace. Daphnis pulex ls an example of the order. [Daphnia.] None have been found fosail.
 $\stackrel{=}{=}$ having many branchea : к $\lambda$ ádos (klados) $=a$ branch, and eisos (eidos) $=$ form, appearance.]
Bot. : A reries of Lichens, family Lichenacer. It is divided Into Bxomycei, Cladoniel, and Stereocanlea (q.v.).
cla-dō'-dY-üm, s. [From Gr. «גasüóns (kladōdēs) $=$ having many branches : « $\lambda$ ádos (kla$d o s)=a \operatorname{brancb}$, and sifos (eidos) $=$ form, appearance.]

Bot.: The name given by Von Martius to a kind of brancl resembling a leaf both in it form and its colouring. A familiar example is the Butcher's-broom (Ruscus aculeatus), in which it is cladodia and not leaves from the median line of which rise the smail flowers. The plant grows in Epping Forest. [Butcien's вROom.]
clăd'-ódŭs, s. [From Gr. к^áios (klados) = a branch, and òou's (odous) $=$ tooth.]

Palceont.: A genus of fossil placoid tishes founded by Agassiz. Teeth belonging to it arc found in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks. They are sbaped like a central cone, with smaller aecondary ones. The structure is called Hybodont (q.v.). (Nicholson.)
clăd-ó-dy̆s-trō'-phĭ-a, s. [From Gr. $\kappa \lambda a ́ \delta o s($ (klados $)=a$ branch ; $\delta v s$ (dus), innlylying something bad; and orpópos (stronhos) $=\mathbf{a}$ turning.]
Bot. : A morlid affection to which oaks and other trees are liable when old and imperfectly nourished. It causes the tops to wither earlier than the inferior branches.
 dimin. of кגáठos (kludos) = a branch.]
Bot.: A genus of Lichenaceer, fimily Lecileide. The thallus is foliaceous or erustlike, the firat globose or button-shaped, produced at the extremity of a cup-shaped prucess often scartet in hue. (ladonia Rangleer Moss (q.v.) the Reindeer Moss (q.v.). C. pyxidate bas lieen prescribed in whooping-cough. c. singuineat, a native of Brazil, is there rith with sugar and water and prescribed lo the aphithe of infants.
clạ-dǒn'-Ǐc, a. [From Mod. Lat. cludonfa, aind Erg. alff. ic.] Pertaining to, or derived from the genua Cladonia.

## cladonic acid,s.

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}_{7}$, an acid obtained from Cladonia rangijera. It melts at $175^{\circ}$, and yields hy dry distillation $\beta$ orci 4 . It is isomeric with usnic acid.
 donia (q.v.), and mas. pl. enff. -ei.]
Bot. : A tribe of Lichens, belonging to the series Cladodei.
cla-d「ph'ör-a, s. [From Gr. к $\lambda$ áôos (klados) $\xlongequal{=}$ a branch, aud фopós (phoros) $=$ bearing

[^132]Named from the brancbed habits of the attached flaments.]
Bot. A genus of Confervoid Algmo Cladophora glomerata and crispata, if really distinct, are two apeciea making long akein-like green expansea of connectad filamenta frequently seen in fresh or brackish water, whilst $C$. seen in iresh or brackish water, whilst $C$. rupestris, latevirens, \&c., marine forms, are
often seen in masses on the aea-shore. (Grit). of Henfrey.)
alăd-otp-tō'-sĭs, s. [From Gr. кגádoc (klados) $=$ a branch, and arōँts (ptösis) $=$ falling.]
Bot.: A morhid affection of oaks, willows, and other treea, causing dead hranches to spap off with a cup-shaped sear of very regular form.
olăd-ò-spör'-1̆-ŭm, s. [From Gr. $\kappa \lambda$ ásos (klados):=a branch, and $\sigma \pi 0 \circ$ a (sporn) $=$ seed.] Bot.: A genus of fungals, order Hyphomycetes, aub-order Dematiei. It contains moulds with naked spores. C. herbarum is found here and abroad io fruit as olive-patches interapersed with green. It is found on decay ing aubstances. The round black apots often seed on apple-trees, pear-trees, and hawthoms, are produced by C. demiriticum. C. depressum grows on living leaves of Angelica, C. brachormium on those of Fumitory, and there are other species.
olàeş, s. pl. [Clothes.]

* claff, s [Cleave.] Cleft, or part of a tree where the branches separate.

O branch "There, in the claft frae chatreed oo man,
The ring dove has her neat, unsoclal bird! Davideon: Seatom, p. 4s
claf-fie, a. \& s. [Cleave.]

1. As adj.: Disordered: as claffe hair, diahevelled hair; perhaps as having one lock or tuft separated from another.
2. As subst. : A slatteru, a slut.
clagg, s. [A.S. clag $=$ clay.] [Clog.]

* 1. A clot or lump of dirt.

2. An encumbrance on an estate.

But clag or clainn, for ages past."
Ramsay: PGems, IL 54
A charge, a reproach.

4. A hag. (Provincinl.)
clag-locks, s. p?. Locks of wool matted or clotted together.
olăg, v.t. \& i. [CLoo.]
I. Tronsitive:

1. To form into clots or lumps, to stick or adhere as dirt.

* 2. To load or clog with mud or dirt.
"The pown nd holss in clay that claggit was.
II. Intrans. : To stick or adhere.
clagged, clăg'gĭt, pa. par. [Clao.]
t clăg'-gí-nčss, s. [Eng. cloggy; -ness.] The quality or state of being claggy or sticky.
* claggok, s. [Eng. clag, and dimio. suff. ok $=$-ock.] A lirty woman.
"Claggnkis ded wlplock quhyte."-t.ynderay.
† clag'gy̆, a. [Eng. clag; -y.] Sticky, adhesive, forming into clots or lumps.
* clahynnhc, * clachin, s. [Clan.]
* clai, * clej, s. [Clav.]
clailk, r.i. [Clock.]
clailk (1). s. [CLock, v.]

1. Lit.: The noise made by a hen.
2. Fig. : An idle or false report.
"And sure if that's nae mae the country a to HonDg Ket and you ",
Moriton: Poema, p . 187 .
claik (2), clack, "clak, 3. [Etym. doubt fil, perhapa the same as clack (1), s.] A hirl the Bernicle-goose.
"Reatia now to spelk af the geis generit of the see
claik - goose, s. [BERNICLE - coose.]
(Holland: Crmden, it. 48.)
clāik'rǐe, s. [Scotch claik = Eng. clack, and suff. -rie $=$-ry.] Tattling, gossiping. (Scoteh.)
claim, "clame, " clayma, cleymen, v.i. \& t. [O. Fr. clamer, elaimer, cleimer $=$ to call or ery out; ltal. clamare; Port. clamar from Lat clamo.]
A. Intransitive:

- 1. To cry aloud.
"Opon the, lady, I clayme for helpe"-Patsgrave.

2. Tu demand as a right or as a due ; to call for anything authoritatively; to assert a claim.
"Wo must know how the first raler, from whom one clatmo came hy his anthority, . . "-Locke.
B. Transitive:

- 1. To call, to name.

2. To demand as a right or as a dne, to require authoritatively.

We clayme this our heritnge."-Langtoft, y 185. - Claiming respect yet waving state,

Seott : Liokeby, v. 2s.
3. To seek for, not as a right or as a due, but as Iromised or assured.
"Alle called on that cortayne and claymed his grace."

- Crabh thus distinguishes between to as or ask for, to claim, and to demand. "Ask, in the sense of beg, is contined to the expresaion of wishes upon the part of the asker without involving any obligation on the part of the person asked; all granted in this case is voluntary or complied with as a favour : but ash for, in the senso here taken, is involuntary, and springe from the forms and distinctions of society ... To ask for denotes aimply the expressed wish to have what is considered as due; to claim is to assert a right or to make it known; to demand is to insiat on having without the liberty of a refusal Asking for supposes a right not questionable ; claim supposea a right hitherto unacknowledged : demand aupposes either a disputed right [not always] or the absence of all right and the simple determination to have." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
clälm, * clame, * cleyme, s. [O. Fr. clatm: Low Iat. clomeum, from lat. clamo $=$ to call or cry ont.]
I Ordinary Language:
* 1. A cry, an appeal for help.
"No man answered to my clame" IV. $x$ il

2. A demand for anything as one's due or right.
(1) Atsolutely.
"Chalsunge or cleyme rendicacto."-Prompt.
(2) With the prep. to before the thing claimed.
(3) With the prep. upon or on before the nanue of any persou from whom anything ia claimed.
"ate. clabmitting to a master who hath no Immediate claim upon him. rather than to suother who
hath ciready revived several claims upon him "n
3. That which is claimed; ns a miner's laim
II. Ifve: The challenge of a title or right to anything in the possession of another.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least ont of his own ; as claim by

- To lay claim to (or for), to make claim $t$ To claim, to assert one's claim or right to.
clāım-a-ble, a. [Eng claim; -able.] Capable of being, or liable to be, clained.
clām-ant, s. \&a. IO. Fr. clumant, pr. par. if clamer $=$ to claim.)
A. As subst.: One who claims or demands; one who asserts his right or title to anythins in the possession of annther.
- Hacaulay : Mist Fmg., ch. xxiii, stood ireemtuent."
f B. As adj.: Claiming or demanding any thing in the possession of another.
clảmed, pa. par. or a. [Claim, v.]
clāim-ẽr, s. [Eng. claim; -er.] One who clams or demands; a claimant.
"An agreanent was made, sud the vatue of the duotion in the History of Fingland, p. pite
clātm'-ı̆ng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CLaim, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. cedj. : (See
C. As subst.: The act of laying claim to, ot demanding anything.
† clāfm'-lěss, a. [Eng. elaim;-less.] Devoid of a claim or titie to any thing.
claip, s. [Clap.] The clapper of a mill.
* cläir, "cläire, a. [Clfar.]
claire cole, clear-cole, s. [Fr. clair $=$ clear; colte $=$ glue, size.]

1. Painting: A preparstion of aize, put over any absorbent aurface to prevent the absorption of the paint.
2. Gilding: A coat of aize laid on to receive the gold-leat.
clair-obscure, s. [Clarg-obscure]
cläir, v.t. [Clear.] To beat, to maltreat.
cläir-âu'-dĭ-ençe, s. [Formed on analogy with elairvoyance, from Fr. clair = clear, and Eng. audience.]
3. The power of discriminating in a mesmeric trance aounds not diacernihle by lersons in a normal state.
4. The exercise of this power.
cläir-ân'-dī-ẹt, a. \& s. [Claibaudience]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to, effected hy, or endowed with the faculty of clairandience (q.v.).
B. As subst. : One possessing the faculty of clairaudience.
clair-search, clair-shach, clairoho, claro-schaw, cler-mchew. [Gael. clarseach.] A kind of harp.
"They delight monch in mueick, hut chiefy in barpe sidd clairshoed of their owne fashion. The string or
the cla irthoes are made of hriese wire."- Monipente :

clairt, s. [Clart.]
cläir-v6y'ănçe, s. [Fr.] [Clairvoyant.] A faculty or power claimed to be possessed by some persons while nuder the influance of mesmerism. By it the clairvoysnt claims to be able to aee mentally things concealed from sight, to see and deacribe things happening at a distance, and to discover thinga hidden.
cläir - v6Y' ant (mas), olälr - $\nabla 6$ Y - ante (fem.), a. \& s. [Fr. clair = clear; voyaint $=$ seeng ; pr. $\mu$ ar. of voir $=$ to aee.]
A. As odj.: Of or pertaining to clairvoyance; claimiog to be possessed of secuud sight
B. As subst. : One who is posseased of, or claims to possess, the faculty of clairroyence.

claisch, "clash, s. [Gael. clais, clas =a pit, a furrow.] A cavity of considerable ex-
"And fra thyne to the pwil of Monboy, that in to Noy, the yallow pwille, and swa wp the claieche that to kry. the reyke, haldayd eist to
Chart. Aberbroth. F. su (Acucfarl.)
claise, clacs, clase, s. [Сıотнеs.]

* claith, " clayth, s. [CLoth.]
* claithe, $v$. [Сlotнe.]
clāth'-ĭng, ir. par. \& s. [CLothino.]
clāith'-man, s. [Scotch claith = clofh, and Eug. man.] A clothier, a woollen-dreper.
claiths, $s$. [Clothes.]
* clal'-ver, v.i. [Clayen.]
* clako, s. [A.S. cloce; O. Icel. klaki.] A fault, a blot.
"Gif that ye wei guw loken fra clate and sata ${ }^{\text {"- }}$ -
Ormulum,
- clăm (1), v.t. \& i. [A.S. clamian; Jcel. kheima $=$ to amear; O. H. Ger. kleimjan,
chleimen $=$ to defile.j
timen $=\mathrm{to}$ defile.]
A. Trans. : To smear, defile, or clog with any clanmy substance.

B. Intrans.: To he sticky or clammy; te stick, to adhere.

Achiling a weat, a danp of jenionay.
Dry upon my limibe"

[^133]Km (2), vit \& it [Clem.]
A. Intrans. : To etarve, to be famished, to pine away.
B. Trans: To Atarve.
alan (3), v... \& t. [FY. clanner; Lat. clamo $=$ to ery out, to make a noise.] [Clamour.]
A. Trans. : To cause a loud clang or crash.
B. Intrans. : To give out a loud noise or crash.
alam (4), olanm, v.i. [Glajux, v.] To grope or grasp ineffectually.
"I had not-laln long in that pastare, when I felt,
-1 thought, hand claming over the bed chothe ..., I thought en hand clam

- The Steamboat, p . 801.
* claxm, pret. of v. [СLiмв.]
" Hit clarm vehha alytife eubitace fytiona."
"olam, *clanm, a. [Dan. klam; Ger. klamm.] 1, Lit. : Clammy, sticky.
Pare. Clam or cleymous. Clutinonse, viscosus."-Prompt.

2. Fig.: Ensparing, enslaving.

clăm (1), 8. [Dan. klam; Ger. klamm.] I. Ordinary Language:
3. A sticky or glutinous lump.
+2. Clamminess.
"The clam of death "-Darlyle: French Rov., pt 1.
II. Brick-making: A kiad of rough bricktiln.
clam (2), s. \& $a_{0}$ [An abbrevistion of Eng. clamp (2), the name being givea from the teaacity with which the animals cling to the rocke.]
A. As substantive:
4. Carpentry:
(1) A vice, s clamp.
(2) A pair of pincers nsed by shipbullders.
5. Nat. Hist.: [Clam-shelel].
B. As adj. : Pertainiog to the shell described monder the eubjoined compound.
clam-bake, a favorite geasbore mess of clams baked in a hole in the ground; bence ( $b$ picnic accompanied with such a repast. (D. D .)
clam-chowder, s. A chowder of clsma, or a picuic at which this ia the main dish. (U.S.)

## elam-shell, s.

* 1. A ecallop shell, Pecten opercularis.

2. The-Eaglish nsme of the bivalve shells belonging to the molluscous geaus Tridacas, and specially of Tridacna gigas, which aometimes measures two feet across, and a pair of valves which weigh upwarda of 500 lbs . are used as a receptacle for holy water in the church of st. Sulpice, Paria. The saimal weighe about twenty pounds, and is eatable. (Woodward.) In America the name is applied. to several apecies of Unionidæ (q.v.).
 (q.v.).]

Bell-ringing: A loud crasb caused by ringing all the belle at ouce.

- olōm'-ançe (Eng), cla'-man-çy (Scotch). 2. [Low Lat. clamantia.] The argeacy of any case : either-
(1) As having a powerful plea of neceasity
(2) As being so aggravated as to clamour, call, or cry for vengeance, with tacit raference to Gen. iv.
- clim-ant, a. [Claimant.] Crying or beg king earneatly, clamonring.
- olam-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. chanatio, from clamo $=$ to cry out.] The act of erying sloud, a cry. "Their iteratod clamations."-Sir T. Browne.
clăm-a-tör'-ĕs, s. pl. [Lat, clamatores, 1 l. of clamator $=$ a bawler, a noisy dechimer.] Ornith.: A name aometimes given to a sub-order of rasorial birds, called alao Gal LINACEI (q.v.).
* ciambe, pret. of v. [Climb.]
alam'-bẽr, * olam-er, * clameryn, * clam-mer, v.i. \& $t$. [1cel. klamba $=$ to
clamp, to pinch together; Ger. klammern $=$ to clamp, to clasp; Dan. klamre $=$ to grasp, to grip irmly. (Skeat.)]


## A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To climb up any ateep or difficult place with hauds and feet.
2. To creep, to grow by clinging.
"And the creeplag mosess and clambering woeda,"

* II. Fig. : To rise up precipitously.
"As alle the clamserande olyfoes hade clatered on
B. Trans.: To climb or creep over with difticulty, or with one's hands and feet.

Ctamb ring the walla to eyo hll
shakesp.:
: Corish, it. L.
tolamm'-bẽr, 8. [Clambea, v.] The act of clambering or climbing.
clăm'-bẽred, clam-bred, pa. par. or $a$. [Clamber, v.]
"Among the custel causeles clambrod so thilk."
Sir Gawaine, 801.
clăm'-bêr-ẽr, s. [Eng. clamber; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang. : One who clambers or climbs.
*2. Bot. : A book-name for s plant.
(1) Sing.: The Traveller'a Joy, Clematis Vitalba. The same as Climber. (Parkinson.) (2) Pl. : A name for Creepers fo gearsl. (Parkinson.)

clamb'-I-dss, s. sl. [From Mfod. Lat. clambus (q.v.), and fem. m. adj. auff. -idre.]

Entom. : A family of Coleoptera, abb-order Pentanaera.
clămb'-ŭs, 8. [From Gr. \& $\lambda a \mu \beta$ ós (klambos) $=$ mutilsted.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Clambidæ. Four species are British. (Sharpe.)

* clāme, 8. [O. Fr. claim, clam.] [Claim.] A cry.

1 knockt, but no man aunswred me by name ;
1 oald, but no mana answred to my elomene.".

* olāme, v.i. [Claim.]

1. To ery out, to call, to name.

- Nor all, that olse through all the rorld te named

To all the beathen gods, might liks to thia be coamen." 2. To claim.

- olämed, pa. par. or a. [Claimea.]
clamehewlt, claw-my-hewit, s. [Etym. unknown.] Jaluieson suggests claw my hewit $=$ claw ny head; but there ia oo evideoce.]

1. A stroke, a drubbing.
2. A misfortune.

* clām'-ent, a. [Fr. clamant; Lat. clamans. pr. par. of clamo $=$ to ery out.]

1. Lit.: Crying aloud.
2. Fig.: Aggravated, calling for vengeance. If we had done nothing aulise at least, nothing of that hateful nature, and horrid helnouspeas as in
dispenilby- - alls for a clar and continued testmony agninet the elament wickediness tbergot.-- N'Ward Contendinge, p. 2

* clam-eryn, v.t. \&i. [Clamber.]
clăm-jăm' phrĭe, clan-jam-frie, s. [The first element is doubtful; the N.E.D. suggesta that the word is a humorous formation from clan, the secoad element being Sc. dial. jampher = sn idler, a shuffer, a mocker.]

1. A term used to denote low worthless people, or those who are viewed io this light. (Scotch.)
"" And what will ye do. if I carens to thraw the
 My Landlord, 1. 178-2
2. Frequently used to denote the purseproud vulgar, who affect airs of state to those whom they consider as now far below thenselves in rank, viewing thein as mere canaille; although not including the idea of moral turalthough not including the idea of moral turpitude. (the bame ides with Eng. trumpery, when coatemptuously applied to persons.
3. Clamjamfry in used in Teviotdale in the sense of trumpery; as, "Did you stop till the roup was done?" " $\Delta$ ' was sell'd but the

## clamjamfry."

4. Nonseusical talk. (West of Fifa.)

* clămmed, pa. par. [Clam (1), v.]
"The sprige were all daubed with time, and the clam-mer, v.t. \& i. [Claisber.]
$\dagger$ clăm'-mĭ-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. clammy; -ly.] In a claminy, sticky manner.

Clăm'-mì-nĕss, so [Eng. clantmy; -ness.] The quslity or state of being clammy or sticky; viscosity, stickinese, tenncity. (Moxon.)
clăm'-ming (1), a. \& e. [Clam (1), 8.]
A. As adj.: Clanomy, aticky, adheaive, clogging.
B. As subst. : The set of sticking to, or of rendering clammy or sticky.
clăm'-mŭng (2), s. [CLAM (3), v.]
Bell-ringing: The act of ringing a peal of bells all at once.
"Clamming fy when ench concord striken together, which beluz done true, the ight whil otrike but on of Recretrion, 1654
clăm'-ming (3), a. IAn abbreviation of clamping (\%).] Designed for clamping (\%).
olamming-machine, s. A machine in which an engraved and hardened die or enwhich an engraved and hardencd die or en-
taglio is made to rotate in contact with a soft tageel "mill" so as to deliver upon the former steel "mill" ao aa
a cameo impression.

* clăm'-mish, a. [Eng. clam; -ish.] Ratber clammy or sticky.
*clăm'-mǐsh-něss, s. [Eng. clammish: ness.] The quality or state of being clammish; clan.minegs.
clăm'-my̆, a. [A.S. clám = clay, splaster;-y.] 1. Sticky, viscous, tenacious, adhesive
" Bodies clammy and cleaving. hava an appotite, at once, to follow another body, and to

2. Said of the perspiration or of a vapon- : Thick and heavy.
"Cold sweat, In clammy dropa bin ilmbe o'eropread. ${ }^{-}$ Dryden.
clăm'-õr. s. [O. Fr. clamur, clamor, from Lat. clamor $=$ e cryiag out ; clamo $=$ to сгу out.]

## L. Literally:

1. An outery; a loud and contlonous ahoutlag or calling out.

Or whilst I can venit clacmour from my throat.
${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ toll thea, thou dotit evil." Shakesp. $:$ Lear, i
2. Any lond eod continuous noise, a noise, 8 s uproar.

II. Figuratively:

1. A continued and loud expreasion of dissatisfaction or diacontent; s populas ontery.
"Tho consequenee wh, m might hive been ixpectead ch. $\mathbf{x} \times 1 \mathrm{lii}$.
2. A report, talk.
'Thus the coman camour in "-Gowor, L in
ollum'-õr, v.t. \&i. [Clamor, s]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
$\dagger$ 1. To utter loudly and earnestly.

- Clamoured their piteous prayer lincesanntiy:-

Longrellow. Taitn of a Wayside inn; The Poot',
Tale (The Verry Birds of Killingworth).
2. To address or aalute with loud criea on noise.

- 3. To atun with any loud noise.
"Let them not come in multitudes. or in a tribunu tious manner, for that to to clamour counseln, not to
II. Bell-ringing: To pull all the bella of s peal at once, so as to cause a general clang or crash. Also called firing. [Clam.]
"When bells are at the halight in onder to coase quicker than betoro thit th alled ofamouring theme. -Bp. Warburton
B. Intransitive:
I. Literally:



1．To cry out loudly and earnestly，to bag． to pray for．
＂And boing loet perthapa，and Fand＇ruge wide
2．To be nolsy or clavorou：Fredies Alarm
2．To be nolisy or clamoroue．
＂Tho crowd which alled the court langked and
II．Fig．：To eeek or beg for importunately． ＂It was painful to hear member arter member talk－ ing wild aonsense abonit his own losees，and clarmonr－
clam＇－õr－ẽr．\＆．［Eng．clamour；－tr．］One who clamours．（Archbishop Hart．）
clăm＇－õr－1̌ig．pr．par．，a．，\＆\＆［Clamon，v．］ A．\＆IB．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：In senses correspondiag to those of the verb．
C．As subst．：The sct of calling or crying out ；a clamor．
clăm＇－ôr－Ist，s．［Eng．clamour ；tst．］$\Delta$ clamotrer．
clăm＇－õr－ŏ九s，a．［Low Lat．clamorosus； 0 ．Fr．clamoreux，from Lat．clamor $=a$ calling out ；clamo $=$ to call or cry out．］
I．Literally：
1．Calling or crying out loudly；vocifer－ sting，noisy．
＂Un tanght to fear or fly，he hears the sounds
Of shouting bunters and of clamororounhispod＂
2．Causiag or accompanied by noise．
With such a clamorouss smack，that at the parting
AII the cburch echoed．＂ Alt the cburch echoed． inatesp．：Taming of the Shrew，ill 2. II．Fig．：Demsoding or claiming snything earnestly and noisily．

The ind grown ciamorous thongh sllent lonq，
Arraigna him－chargea him with overy wroug．
Arraigna him－charges him＂ith overy wrovg．＂
Cowper：Truth．
clăm＇－õr－oŭs－1̆̆，adv．［Eog．clamorous；－ly．］ In s clamorous or noiay manner；londly， notsily．（Browne．）
＊clăm＇－õr－oŭs－něss，
［Eng．clamorous： －thess．］The state or quallty of being clamor－ ous or noisy ；loud talking or clamour．
clamp（1），s．［Dut．Klamp；Ger．klampe；Sw． klamp＝a clamp，a cleat；Dut．Klampa；Dan． klampe $=$ to clamp，to firstea tightly，Icel． klombr＝a vice；Dan．klemme；Sw．klamma； Ger．klenmer $=$ to piach，to squeeze．］
1．Carp．：A piece of wood joined to snother as an aldition of strength．

2．Brick－making：A quantity of bricks laid up for burning，a apace being left between each brick for the fire to ascend．
＂To bura $x$ clamp of brick of sixteen thousand，they
3．Mining：A pile of ore laid for ronsting．
4．Juinery：
（1）A frame with two tightening screws to hold two portions of an article temporarily
（2）A back batten indented or sttached crosswise to unite several loards sud keep them from warying．It is called alao a key．
5．Ship－building：Tbe internal plankiag of a ship under the shelf on which the deck－beams rest．In ships of war，the clamp is tbe plagk－ ing above the ports，while that below them is called the spirketing．（Knight．）
6．Ordnance：One of the hinged plates over the trunnions of a gun，usually called cap－ squares．（Knight．）
7．Mach．：One of a pair of mevable chaeks of lead or coppor，covering the jaws of a vice ao as to enable it to grasp anything without bruising it．
8．Saddlery：［Sewiva－clamp，Stitcining－
clamp．］ clamp．］
clamp－Irons，s．pl．Irons fastened at the ends of fires to prevent the fuel from falling．
clamp－kiln，s．A kiln built of sods for borning lizne．
clamp－nalls，s．ph Large－headed stout nails used to fasteu the clamps in ships．
clamp－screw，s．A joiner＇s implement， on the bench or to be attecherd to tha work， for holding work to a tahle，or two pieces to－ gether．（Knight．）
clamp－shoes，\＆pl．Heavy ahoes worn by labourers for rough work，（Nuttall．）
olamp（2），s．［Clump．］A hesvy lootstep or

clămp（1），v．t．［Clamp，e．］
1．Literally：
1．To unite，fasten，or jotn together by mesns of a clamp．
2．Te strengthen a piece of board by fixiug s piece to the ends across the grain．
3．To pstch，to raske or mend in a clumsy manner．（Scotch．）
＊II．Fig．：Industriously to patch upaccusa－ tions．
If To clamp．up：Tha aame as Clayper，v． （q．v．）．
－clamp（2），v．i．［Clump．］To make s heavy tramping notse．
olămped，pa．par．or a．［Clamp（1），v．］
clămp＇－êr，s．［Eag．clamp；－er．］
I．Literally：
1．A claap．
2．An iron instrument with points or prongs fixed to the boets to enable a person to walk on ice．It is gomatimes called an ice－creeper．
3．A piece，properly of some metallic sub stance，with which a veasel ia mended；slac， that which is thos patched up．（Scotch．）
＊II．Figuratively：
1．Used as to srguments formeriy ans wered． ＂T They bring to Chist＇，grave，or nuch a meeting an this．A number of old clampera＇s pat（patched i］Aud 2．A patched up handle for crimination．
－Nowe ha supposed he had done wth hina adversaryes
 of Dr．Bpostistroood．p．EL．
＊clămp＇－čr，＊clamp－ar，v．i．［Clamper，z．］ 1．Lit．：To patch，to make or mend in a clumsy manner；to put together clumsily． （Ascham．）［Clamp UP．］
2．Fig．：To patch up false accusations．
＂Sr James Areskin ulloo perceavinge he prevanled oothinge by clamperinge with the bishopp of Clogher，
be desyred to be reoucited to the blabopp - Nem of Dr．spottiscood，p． 71 ．
＊clămp ${ }^{\prime}$－êr－ĭ̀ng，＊clămp＇－rǐng，pr．par．\＆ s．［Clasper，v．］

A．As pr．par．：（See the verb）．
B．As subst．：Recrimination，abnse．

clămp＇－ĭng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Clamp（1），v．］ A．\＆B．As pr．par．© particip，adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：The sct or process of fasten－ ing or uniting by means of a clamp．
clăm＇－pô－niêr，s．［Frr．clamponnier．］A long loose－jointed horse．（Nuttull．）
clăms，s．［Clax．］
1．A kind of pincers or forcepa used to pull up weeds，\＆c．
2．A sort of atrong pincers used by ship－ wrights for drawing large nails．
3．Pincers of iron used for castrating horse日， bulla，\＆c．
4．A kind of vice，generally made of wood， used by artificers of different classes for holding anything fast．
5．The instrument，resembling a forceps， empleyed in weighing gold．

Wha srippit in the claman＂
shirrefs：poems．p
seo．
clamyhewit，clamiheuit，s．［Clamp．
HEWIT］ HEWIT．］
＂Thinks I sn＇I eand be are gnib as middle wi＇t the thing that dir me lirak my tizas，suaue o the chicls

clăn，clach－in（ch guttural），clah Ynnhe，s．［Gael．chinn＝offspring，descend－ ants；1r．cland，clann $=$ children，a clan．］
1．A tribe or number of families，bearing the same surnsme，claiming to be descended from the same sncestor，sad nited under s chieftain representing that ancestor．The clan system ts exsentially the same as that existing among the Arabs，the Tartars，snd tribes similarly gituated．The clan system was ssid to have sprung ip in Scotland shout

1008，white sfslcoim II．Was reigaing，turt 11 may have been of greater antiquity，In the Act 20 Geo ．II．C． 43 ，passed in 1747 ，the legal suthority of the chiefs over their followers was aboliohed as a punishment for the part which the formar had taken in the insurree－ tion which ended fo 1745 at Culloden．Whilat the clans flourished they were divided fato the clans flourished they were divided into
two，the clane of the borders and those of the two，the c ．
－2．Any number of prrsons united in a common cause．

Ot each his＂They aroznd tha faty
Bwarm popalous uno their several ctame
＊3．A body or sect of pereons，a clique
ased in contempt）． （used in contempt）．

##  <br> Will cheithism whe he con owos， Cowper：The Teariy

tolăn，v．t．［Clan，2］To join or band to－ gether for a commoa purpose．（Marvel：Re－ hearsal．Transprosed．）
＊clăn＇－ou－lar，a［Lat．clancularius．］Clan． destiae，өecret，obscure．
＂Let us withdraw all auppllee trom our luata，and not hy aly secrot reservod Affeettoo give them clan
cular atds to malutain Lheir rebellioul＂－Decay of
Pety．
＊clăn＇＇－cụ－lạr－ly̆，adv．［Eng．clancular ；－ly．］ In s clandestine or uecret manner．

clăn－dĕs－tī＇－ną，s．［Last．，fem．of clandestixus $=$ secret，hiddeii．］
1．Bot．：A geaus of plants，order Oroban－ chaces．
2．Chem．：A crystalline subatance extracted by ether from the fowere of clandestina recti－ flora，a plant growing in the lower Pyrenees． It is insoluble ia water snd dilute acids，but is aolubie in alcohol and in ether．
clăn－dĕs＇－tĭne，a．［Fr．clandestin；Lat． clandestinu＝clandestine，aecret；which Skeat suggests is for clam－dies－tinus $=$ hildden from daylight：clam $=$ secretly．］Secret， hiddea，private，underhaud；kept back from public view or knowledga for s bed back purpose．
TCrabb thus diatinguishes between clandes－ tine and secret：＂clandestine expreascs more than secret．To do a thing clandestinety is to elude observation：to do s thing secretly is to do it withont the knowledge of aay one：what is clundestine is unallowed，which is not neces－ sarily the case with what is secret．With the clamiestine must be s mixture of srt；with secrecy，caution and mansgement are requisits ： a clandestine marriage is cffected by a stndied plan to eacape notice ；a secret nasrriage is con－ ducteit by the forbearance of sll commnnica－ tion．＂（Crabb：Eng．Sgnon．）
clăn－dĕs＇tĭne－1亳，adv．［Eng．elandestine； －ly． 1 In a clandestine manaer，secretly，pri－ vately，not openly．
clăn－dŏs＇－tine－nĕss，s．［Eng．clandestine； －ness．］The quality of being clandentine： secrecy，privacy，concealmeat．
＊clăn－dĕs－tin＇－1－ty̆，s．［Lat．claniestinus ＝clandestine．］Clandestineness，sacrecy， concealment．
＂Chandmanity and dipparity do not roid A marringe
hut oul make the proot inore difficult．＂－Bp．Silling－ hut ouly make the proof 1rore diedi
fleat ：Miscell．Speech Ia 1692, p．B7．
clăng，v．t．\＆i．［Lat．clango $=$ to make a loud noise；Gr．кגaym（klandē）＝a clang or loud
 make is loud noise．］
A．Trans．：To strike together so as to cause a clang or aharp ringing sound．

B．Intrans．：To emit a sharp ringing aonnd．
elăng，s．［Clano，v．］
1．Ord．Lang．：A aharp，ciear ringing noise， as of two pieces of metal struck sharply together．
＂The rale with loud a ppin uses rang，
Tha Ladies Rock mant back the eda
2．Music：
（1）Timbre，quality of tone．
（2）The peculiar singing noise or din pro duced by the clash of metals or the 3last of loud wind instruments．（Stainer \＆Barrett．）

[^134]elarigg, pred. of $v$. [Cunga.]
elơng'-ling, pr. par., a., \& s. [Clano, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& yarticip. adf. : (See the varh).
C. As subst.: A sharp ringing nolse, a clang. "And situng mutfied in dark leaven, yon hear The windy chansing of the misster clock:"
 a noia.] A aharp ringing nonnd, a clang. -As the lengthened elangourr die, Soozt: Froderick and Alico.
tolango'-õr, vi. [Clanoor, s.] Toclang. "At Paris all steeplea are clangouring."-Carlyla: Prench Rev., pt iii., bk. i., ch. 4.

+ clăng'-õr-oŭs, a. [Low Lat. clangorosus, from clangor $=$ a noise.] Causing a sharp ringing noise, clanging.

t clăng'-õr-oŭs-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. clangorous; -ly.] In a clangorous or clanging manner.
* clǎng'-oŭs, a. [Pr. clangeux.] Canaing a clang, clangorous.
"We do not observe the cranen, and birds of long
necks huve ning musical, hut harsh and clangurs

clănig'-u-1a, s. [A dimin. aubst. from Let. clango $=$ to clang, to rasound.
Ornith. : A genus of natatorial birda, family Anatidx. It containa the Golden-eyes. The most typical oue of theae, tha Conmon Golden-eye, or Garrot, is called by Yarrell $F$ uligula clangula. It ia found in Britsin. $C$. albeola is the Spirit Duck of the fur regiona of North America.
alăn-jăm'-fray, s. [Clamjamphrie.] A diarepntabla family, raca, or tribe. (Scotch.)
"Wo mann bo off like whitreta before the whole
clan"amfraybe doun nyon us-the resto them will no be far off."-Scott: Guy Arannering, ch. $\mathbf{x}$ xiih.
clǎnk, s. [Dnt. klank $=\mathrm{E}$ ringing sound.] 1. A sharp ringing sound, as of two piecea of matal struck together.

2. A aharp blow tbat cauaea a noiae.
"Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a clank.".
3. A catch, a hasty hold taken of any objact.
olăñe, v.f. \& i. [Clano, v.]
A. Transitive:
4. To atrike together ao as to canse a clank or gharp ringing noise.
 olanking their apurs
War, ch. vi

* 2. To give a sharp stroke
"He clanted Piercy ower the head

* 3. To throw ao aa to cause a loud noise. "Loosing a little Helirew bible from his belt and
olanking it dowu on the woard ... "-Melvili: HS.,
p. 97.
*4. Reflexively : To seat oneself hastily, and rather noisily. "Lat's clank oumel nyont the fre", $\begin{gathered}\text { Tarras: Poems, p. 130, }\end{gathered}$
B. Intransitive:

1. To give out a sharp or clanking notae; to aound with a clank.
*2. To ait down in a hurried and noisy
"And forthwith then they $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ down clank."
T To clank down:
(1) Trans.: To throw down with a ahrill sharp noieb. (Scotch.) (Melvill.)
(2) Intrans: To sit down in a hurried and noisy way.
alank'-iñg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Clank, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of causing a clank; a .
† clănl' -1 ĕss, a. [Eng. clank;-less.] Without a clank ; not caraing a clanking noize.
"Lo, the apeill now works around thee
And the clankless chain hath bo und three",
Byron: © Andrea,

* clan-liche, * clan-1y, * olan-lyche, a. Cleanly.]

A cofer closed of trese, clanlych planed.
elăn'ned, clann'-nits a. [Clan; od of or belonging to a clan or tribe. main : be ony captanio of clan or be ony vither olannte

* clan-mes, 3. [Cleanness.]
clăn'-mishl, an [Eng. clan; -ish] United closely together as the memhers of a clan; of or pertaining to a clinn; according to the ayatem or principies of clanship.
"TThe internal orgunization of Mierv io essentially
clann'-nish-1̆̆y, adv. [Eng. clannish; -ly.] In a clannish manner; after the manner of a clau.
clăn'-nissh-nĕss, s. [Eng. clannish; -ness.] The quality of being clanniah, or united closely together ; a dispoaition to unlte as members of a clan.


## * clăņ̧̧, v.t. [Cleanse.]

clăn'-ship, s. [Eng. clan;-ship.] The system or state of clans; the atate of being united together as a clan. (Pennant.)
clăns'-man, 8. [Eng. clan, and man.] One of a clan or family. (Edin. Rev.)
clap (1), *clappe, "clappyn, v.t. \& t. [Ical. hlappa $=$ to pat, to clap the hands; Sw. klappa; Ger. \& Dut. klappen; Dan. klappe; O. H. Ger. chlafon; M. H. Gar. kilafen $=$ to clap, to atrike together.]
A. Transitive
I. Literally:

1. To strike, to hit.

Who thritet blm in the hollows of his arm
And clapt him on the hands and on the cheoka
2. To strike quickly and aharplym: Dora aharply together,

3. To atrike the hands together.
(1) In spplanse, expressive of admiration, pleasure, or approval.
"or clap your hands, all yo people . . ."-Pailm

* (2) In contempit, derision, or disguat.
"All that pase by efap their bands at thee . . . cam ii. 15 .
*(3) In confirmation of a bargain. [Clap UP.]
"To clap hand* and a bargatn."

4. To push or shnt with violence.
(1) Absolutely:
"The angry muse thus gings thee forth,
And clups the gate belind tbee." Cowper: : ол a $\Delta$ ischiceous Dunl.
(2) With the adverb to:
" Hostess, chrp to the doars."
5. To apply one thing to another hastily or Fiolently, but without any noise necessarily resulting from the collision.
 On the Creution.
6. To place or put hatily or with force. "Francis, laughings of oup his hand
On Everard's shoulder, with Tennyson; The EPto.
7. To place, to fix, to add.
"Razor-makers generally clap a amall bar of Veudce
steel between two siall hars of Fleminh steel"-
Nozon: Yech ieal Exarciseb.
8. To press down. (Scotch.)
II. Figuratively :
9. To appland.
"This band hath wade him proud with clapping him."
10. To add, to apply.
$\because$ Dy having thelr minds yet in their perfect froedom and findfierency, they parsne truth the botter, having

* 3. To utter lastily.
"All that thou herest thon shalt telle

B. Intransitive:
L. Literally:
* 1. To make a loud noiso.
"I clappe, I make noyme, as the clapper of a myll"-
Palugrave.
*2. To knock Ioudly.
"This sompnour clappod at the widowes gate,",
Chaucer: $C .0 .0 .7,188$.

3. To applaud by atriking the bands together.

* 4. To hit.

† 5. To move quickly, to cloae with a noive or bang.


## T admit " "E Every door fow openm

6. To lia flat or close.
-"A iheeg was obverved-to bo anticted with braxi - Tho woil was not clappod, But the eye

- Prise Estays, Hight Soc Seot, ilit 420 .

7. To couch, to lie down ; generally applied to a hars in regard to its form or aeat, and conveying the fdea of the purpoas of concealment
8. To atop, to halt
II. Figuratively:

* 1. To chatter, to talk idiy and Inceaaantly.

Iotk and olappith as a mille."-Choucer: Parsonis

2. To mova briskly or nimbly; to enter ppon a thing with alacrity or brisknesa.
Shall we clap into "Come, , , bongithout saying, we are - To clap hands :
3. Lit.: [Clap (1), v., A. I. 8.]

* 2. Fig. : To applaud in any way.

To clap the head: To commend; rather at implying the idea of flattery. (Scotch.)
To clap hold of: To aeize hastily and violently.
To clap on : To placa on or add hastily.
"Clap on more anlls." "-Shatesp, : Nerry Wiven, il 2 To clap to:

1. Lit. : [CLaP (1), v., A. I. 4.]

* 2. Fig.: To enter upon or approach anything with alacrity and briakuess. [Clap (1),
v., B. II. 2.]
* To clap up:
I. Transitive

1. To confirm a hargain; to complete a treaty or agreement hastily.
" There it no may byt to clap up ${ }^{\text {un }}$, marriage in
2. To shat op or imprison laatily.

IL Intrans. : To enter into an agreement or arrangement. (Ford.)
clăp (2), v.t. [Clap (2), 8.] To infect with a venereal disease.
clăp (1), * clappe, *klap, s. [O. Ica:. Klapp; O. H. Ger. kloph; M. H. Ger. klapf; Sw. \& Dan. klap.] [Clap, v.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. A blow, a stroka.

He fel down at that clapp."
Harthorne: Hetrical
T Hence the phrases at a clap
In a clap $=$ in an instant a clap, at one clap,
clap= in phr ises,
"Lear. What, fifty of my followers at a clap,
2. A audden and loud noise, a crash, a bang.
2. Clappe or grete dynne; strepthut, clangor." -
3. A crash or audden explosion of thunder.
4. Applause shown by the atriking of the hands aharply together.
5. Anything whicl gives out a sharp noiae. [B. 1.]
II. Figuratively:

* 1. A audden misfortune or calamity.

Many grete mishappes, many hard traunile,
Haf conen vs hard clappes. Whan the igan vs assaila"

* 2. Any auddeu act or motion.
"Joyne as to mourn with wailfull plaint the demily
Which fatall chap hath made."
Bryshett : Alourning Bruse of Theatylia

3. Chatter, gosaip, tdle and incesasnt talk
"Styut thi clappe."
B. Technically:

* 1. Machinery :
(1) The clapper of a mill.
"Clappe or clakke of o mylle. Farantara, battlus"
Prompt. Parz.
The heapet happer's ebbing still,
Aud still the cuaj play

* (2) A flat instrument of iron reaembling a box with a tongue snd handle used foc making proclamation through a town in stead of a drum or handbell. (Jamieson.) (O. Scotch.)
- Clap and happer : The symbols of investi ture in the pronerty of a mill. (Seotch.)
"His mal ne is anll, boaring only the aymbol of the tum tonementitm and roqulros dolivory of the clap
 Clap of the hass, clep of the throat: Vulgar designations for the uvula.
"If a parson be thrown dead into the water, when
Che clap of his throax in shuth the wator cannot entor.

2. Faloonry: The nether part of the beak of 2 hawk.
3. Farriery: A disease in horses, affecting the sinews of the leg.

* clap-bait, s. A kind of worm used as bait ly anglers.


## clap-board, clapboard, s.

1. A piece of bosrd, of which one edge is thicker than the other, used for covering the outsides of houses.

## 2. A stave for s caak

"Clapboard f a board cat in order to make canks or ressels ia which shail contuin thrie feet and two
inchen at ieast in length; And fur every sis too of beer exported the same chask, or an , gooil ory two hundred of clapboarls, is to be imported."-Sacob: Law Dict.
clap-board, clapboard, r.t. [ClapBOARD, 3.] To line externally with clap-boards. clapboard-gage, $s$.
Carp.: A device used in putting on the weather-boarling of a house so as to leave $a$ oniform width of face to the weather. The gage takes its set from the lower edge of the board last nailed on, and has a atop for the lower edge of the board next above. (Knight.)

* clap-bread, " clapbread, *clapatbread, 8. Oatmeal cake elapped or beaten thin and harl.
"The The great rack of clapbread hung overbend"-Sra
* clap-cake, s. The sarue as Clap-bread (q.v.).


## clap-dish, s.

1. Lit.: A wooden bowl or dish formerly carried by beggars in general, sad originally by lepers; a clack-dish (q.v.).
2. Fig.: A wowan's mouth. (Greene.)

T To clap a dish at the wrong door: To apply In the wrong quarter.
'He clape his dish at the rerong mas's door."-Ray.
clap-gate, s. A small swing-gate.
clap-man, s. A public crier.
clap-net, clapnet, s. A kind of net for catching hirds, conistructed so as to clap or old together quickly aur closely.

* clap-ehoulder, s. A bailiff. (Taylor.) clap-sill, s.
Hydr. Engin. : The sill or bottom part of the trame on which lock-gatea shut; a mitre-sill;
* clap-sticls, s. (See extract.)



## clap-trap, s. \& a.

L. As substantive:
${ }^{*}$ 1. Lit.: A device used for spplause or clapping in theatres.
2. Fig.: Sham or deceitpl language used to catch and please the exr, snd gain applause; humbug.
"He indulged them with an endiess succession of
II. As adjective:
I. Shsin, false, deceptive, unreal.
2. Conrting popularity by the ase of clap. trap

But then yon are free frow the temptation to stempt the nnworthy sits of the ceaptrap mob-
clăp (2), s. [0. Fr. clapoir.] A venereal
clap-doctor, s. Ove who proteases to cure venereal diseases; a quack.

clap-er, s. [Clapper.]

* clăppe, v.t. \& i. [Clap, v.]
* clăppe, s. [Clap, s.]
-Prompe Pore Plake of a mylla Tarantara, batilua."
clăpped, pret. of v., pa. par., or a. [Cwap, v.]
olap'per (I), claper (I), olapyr,
cleper, z. [Eng. clap; er.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

41. Ons who elspa or applauds by clapping.
*2. A clap-diah or clack-dish.
Coppe and claper he baro
*3. The knocker of a door.
42. A clack or apparatus to frighten birds. To scare "A clape birds from clapping th a garth,
*II. Fig.: A woman's tongue.
B. Technically:
43. Millwork: The cisck which strikes the mill-hopper.
"The tonges .i.t thet byeth sae the ofoper of the
melle thet be iuny him naght hyeolde otille."Ayen-
bite,
44. Hor.: Ths tongue of a bell.
"Clapyr of a bail. Batillus."-Prompc. Pare.

45. Mach.: A elsck-valve.
46. Brick-making: A piece of board to pat bricks to correct any warping when partially dried in removing from the door to the haek. (Knight.)
*5. Eccles.: A wooden rattle used to summon to prayers on the three last days of Holy Week, at which titue it was customary for the church bells to remain ailent.

* clapper-dudgeon, a. A beggar. (Brome.)
clap'-per (2), claper (2), s. [0. Fr. clapier = a heap of stones; Low Lat. claperius, claperium.] A rabbit warren.
"Conntes there were aleo pinyenge.
That comyn out of her claperg.
clap-per-claw, v.t. [Eng, clapper, \& frequent. form from clap sad claw.]

1. To scrstch, to fight.

Shakesp.: Werly Mippercelaw the ii 3 tightig, bully." -
"Aad seratch sna clapper-ctaw and Dght"-Smart:
2. To abuse, to scold, to revi:3.
"Now they are clapperchuwing one auother; III go
1ook on." $\rightarrow$ Shakesp.: froilus and Creatda, v. 4
clăp'pĭng, *clăp'-py̆ñg, * clăp'py̆́nge,
pr. putr., a. \& s. [Clap (1), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Seo the verb).
C. As substantive

1. Lit.: The act of striking quickly and sharply, so as to produce a sharp sudden noise.
"CTappynge, of clynkgnge of a belle. Tintillacto."
Prompl. Parb.

* 2. Fig.: Chatter, jangling, empty and incessant talk.
clăp'-pitt, a. [Claf (1), v.] Flably.
* clapschall, s. [Appsrently corrupted from Dan. knapskall $=$ \& hesd-piece (q.v.).] A head-piece of a helmet.
(1535, ine chapprchall a bonat tbarot"-Aberd Reg.
* clapse, v. . [Clasp.]
*clăpsed, "clapsnd, pa. par.or $a$. [Clasped.]

clăpt, pa. par. or a. [Clap (1), v.]
EThe eorps is clapt in eloddes of clule."-Kendall:
claque (que as $\mathbf{x}$ ), so [Fr. claque $=$ a smack with the hand... a body of persons hired to applaud.]

1. A body of hired applanse-makers, opeoly employed in France and aometimes secretly resorted to ia England.

 theatre, iaugh, weep, gosstp with thetr neighoure,
 ather consultation with the suthor, the pertorimera,
and the stegeemannger. to direct and regulate the reand the stane-manager. to direct and regulate the re
ceptioe of of certin portious of the entertainmeot.
stainer it Barreta. 2. The aystem of hired appladera.
claque bois, a. A number of snall wooden bars graduated in size so as to solutias a kind of harmonicon when they are atruck by a hammer. (Rossiter.)
cla'-qnẽr (qnẽr as Krẽr), s. (Pr. claqueur:
A person hired to applaud.
clax-a-bel'-1a, s. [Ital.] An organ athy; consistiag of open wnod pipes, inveated by Bishop. It is of a soft and sweet quality of tone. (Stainer \& Barretl.)

* clarche, a \& a. [Etym. and meaning donbtful.)
* clarche-pipe, a Some kind of mosical instrument.
" Viola and Virginsis were holr,--
The Selatar and the Snmphion.
The Selatar aud the somphion.
With Clarche Pipe and Clarion.
clare, a. \& adv. [CLEAR.] Hoteon: Ooll, He a
May be reducit, and alterit clare agace:
Ane mybbelene thon femteris al in vane Doug. : Firgii, sth
clare-obscure, s. [Chiaroscuro.]
- As mastara in the elare-odecure

A faming yellow here they surend,
Draw off in biue, or charge iui red ;
Yet from these colours oddly mi ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{d}$,
Xour sight upon the wole is fiat
Prior: Alma, 11, 3.
OLäx'-ē cŏn'-stăt, phr. [Lat. $=$ it is evident or established.]

Scotch Lavo: A deed executed by \& subject superior for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lande held by the deceased vassal. (Ogitvie.)
clare-meth-en, clar-math-an, s. [Seotch, \&c., clate $=$ clear, and weith $=\mathbf{8}$ mark. A term used in the Scotch lsw. According to the law of claremethen, soy person who claima stolcu cattie or goods is required to sppear at certain places particularly appointed for this purpose, and prove his right to the ssme.
clär'ençe, s. [Probably from some Duks of Clarence, that title having beed occasionally borne by members of the British Royal family frman the fourteenth century onwards. ClarEng. title Earl of Clare.]
Yehicles: A four-wheeled carriage with a single seat inside and a driver's seat.
clăr' ěn-gcîx, clăr'-ĕn-¢̧i-oûx ( $x$ silent), 3. [Named after the Duke of Clareace, whooe
herald was appointed to this office by his herald was appointed to this office by hia brother, Henry V.]
Her. : The title of the second klag-at-arms, ranking next to Gsrter king-at-arms. Hix duties compriae the arrangement and marshall ing of the funerals of sll baronets, knights. and esquires sonth of the river Trent. kige was. formerly called Surroy (日outhern king) as op formerly called surroy (aonthern king) as op
poaed to Norroy, the northern king-at-arme.
"All the fantastic pormp of heraldry weas thera
 Eng, ch. x.

## * clar-en-ere, s. [Clarioner.]

Cläre, s. [For etym. see def.]
Church History :

1. Sing.: A aun belonging to the ordar of St. Clare [2].
2. Pl. : A sisterhood founded by St. Clare and St. Francis d'Assissi in Italy abont 1212. Pope Urban, in the aame centary modified their original title, on which account they were sometimes called Urhanista. They were sometimes called Poor Clares. Blazch, queen of Navarre, wife of the Earl of Lapcaster, brought them to England about 1293. After this they required the additional name of Minoresses, as the house without Aldgats in which they were settled that of the Minories.
olare-schaw, cler-achew, s. [Clairsiom.]
clăr'ot, $\varepsilon$. \& a [Fr. clairet. from clair; Lat. clarus $=$ clear ; Ital. claretto.]
A. As substantive:
3. Lit.: A name originally given to wines of a light-red color, hut now ordioarily applied tu the red wines imported from Frsoce, chiefy from Bordeaux. These wines vary in composition accordiag to the locality, season, and age, but the produce of each vineyard usually retaina its own peculiar characteristlcs. The most esteemed are those produced at the vine

[^135]yarda of Laftta，Latour，Chatean Maryaux， and others．Many of the clarets sold lo this country are nothing more than the vin ormi－ arire uaed by the French peasants and work－ ing classes．A genaine claret abould contaln from 16 to 20 per cent．of proof－spirit．Fictl－ tinny clarets are nomatimes prepared by mix ng a moth clder with a cheap Franch wing ing a culoring with cochingsl，logwood，elder ，indico，litmus red cabbare erry，hollybock，indigo，litmus，red cabbage， beetroot，or roe－aniline．To detect theas colouring matters make a jelly by dis－ nolving five grammes of gelatine in 100 cable centimatres of warm water，and pour it into a square flat mould．From thia caks of jelly cules nbout thres－quartere of an ioch square are cut with a aharp wet knife，and are immersed in the wine；they are taken out after twenty－four to forty－ sight hours，washed alightly，and aections cut in order th see how far the coloaring matter has penstrated．If the wina is pure， tha colour will be conflned to the edgea of the slice，or will not have penetrsted more than one－eighth of an inch．The colouring matters mentioned above permeate rspidly， and colour the jeily．For other adulterations of wine，\＆c．，see Blyth＇s Monual of Practical Chemistry．
sellara．－Hangings on the walla，and claret in the 2．Fig．：Blood．（Slang．）
＂If yon spill one drop of his elaret．＂
Barham：Ingodsby Legenas：Werchant of Venter．
B．As adj．：Of the colour of claret wine．
claret－cup，s．A beverage composed of tced claret，brandy，and slices of lemon，bor－ age，sc．
－clar＇－gie，s．［Clerrov．］
＂To grit clargie I ean inot eount nor olame＂

alar＇－1－bel，s．［Lat．clarts $=$ clear，and bellus ＝fine．［Clapabflla．］A word occurring in the following compound．
claribel－fiute，s．An organ stop of aimilar conatruction to the clarabella，but genarslly of 4 ft ．pitch．（Stoiner \＆Barrett．）
clarr＇－i－chord，s．［Fr．claricorde，from Lat． clarus＝clear，and chorda $=$ a chord．］A stringed instrument of mediæval times，by stringed instrument of mediæval times，by some writers supposed to be identical with
the clavichord，the precursor of the apinet， the clavichord，the precursor of the apinet，
harpaichord，and pianoforte．（Stainer \＆Bar－ rett．）
－clăr－1－fac＇－ticn，s．［Lat．clarus＝clear， and fucio $=$ to make．］The same as Clarifica－ tion（q．v．）．
 clarificatio＝a making clear or bright：：clarus $=$ clear，hright：facio $=$ to make．］The act or process of making any liqnid clear and bright by freeing it from visible impnritiea by chemical or other means．It differs from purification in that a liquid，though bright and clear to the sight，may still contain a large amount of impure and injurions sub－ atances．The clarifiers most frequently em－ ployed are albumen，pelating，seida，aalts，
blood lime，plaster－of－Paris，alum，heat，or alcohol．
to know the menas of accelerating elarifica－
mut know the caunea of clarification＂$\rightarrow$ Bacon．
alăr－i－fied，pa．par．or c．［Cearify．］
olar＇－1－fi－ẽr，s．［Eng，clarify；er．］
1．Ord．Lang．：One who or that which clariffes or makes bright and clear．
2．Sugar Monufacture：A vessel in which the process of clarification is carried on in nugar－worka，zc．［Clafification．］
＂The fulce flows from the mill through ${ }^{2}$ wooden sutar－brase is receivell in a set of jarge pana or cadrons called clarificrs．On entatef which nake， on an nverage during crop time，from fittoen to twenty to too grilona capmelty each are suffleient．Bach elarititer in hung over a esparate fire．the Bue belng furnibhed with a damper for check ing the combustion
or oxtinguibhing it altogetlier．＂－Cre ：Dict．of Art， Manulacures，and dines i Sugar．
olar＇1－f $\bar{y}_{,}$＊olar－e－fye，＊clar－i－fle， clar－y－fye，＂clar－y－fy，v．t．\＆i． 10 Fr．clarifier；＇Sp．\＆Port．clarificar；Ital． chiarificare．from Lat．clarifico $=$ to make clear or bright，to glorify，to annoble ：clarus $=$ bright，clear，noble ；facio（pass．fio）$=$ to make．］

## A．Transitive

L．Literally：
1．To nuake a liquid clear and bright by freelng it from visible impurities；to defecate． nad citarifteer the oxtrret has been atrained，bollod，
＊2．To purify，tree from lll vapours．
 Wind ctarinex＂－Burton：Anaf，of drelanchoty，p．zos．
＊II．Figuratively ：
1．To make bright，to lliumine，to free from darknesa or obacurity．
＂Of his mercye to clarafye the Ilhte． Lydgate：Stinor Poeme，p． 180.
2．To glorify，to make glorious or renowned． ＂Fadir，clarite thl name．＂．－Wyelife：St．John

3．To make clear or intelligible，to declare clearly．
p．67．word to you I wold clark＇y．＂—Toreneley Myst．，
4．To enlighten．
＂It elarkyset the herte，and chargto makys
5．To adorn，to ornament，to deck out．
＂To clariten his houn．＂－Wyelife：Eadras，vill． 28.
＊B．Intransitive：
1．To become bright or clear，as a liquid under clarification．
＂Whosoever hath hia mind fraught with many thoughta，his wits and onderstanding do ctarify nnd
hreak $u p$ in the dincoursing with another Bacon：Exay．
2．To clear up，to grow clear or bright．

A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：The act or proceas of freeing from visiblo impuritiea；defacation ；clarifica－ tion．
＊clăr＇－1－gāte，v．i．［1，at．clarigo，from clarus．］ To proclaim war acainat an enemy with cer－ tain religioua ceramonies．（Holland．）
＊olăr＇－ĭne，s．［Fr．clarine；Sp．clarin；ltal． chiarina，from Lat．clarus＝clear．］A trumpet， a clarion．
${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Clarine，trumpoth Liture，nistrum．＂－Prompt．
$1 \times$
 nette；ltal．clarinetto，a dimin．of clarion （q．v．）．］
Music：A musical Instrument akin to the clarion．It was modified from the ancient abawm，its first maker being John Christopher Denner of Leipsic，who produced it after A．D． 1690 ．It has since been much improved．


## CLARINET．

It congigta essentially of a mouthplecs fur－ nished with a single beating reed，a cylindri cal tube ending in a bell，and provided witl eigbteen openings in the side，half of whict are closed hy the fingers and half by the keys．（Stainer © Barrett，also Grove．）
clar－íno，s．［1tal．］

## 1．A clarion．

2．An orgat－stop，conaisting of read pipea of four feet pitch
clar＇－1－on，＊clar－1－oun，＊clar－y－oun， ＊clar－y－one，s．\＆a．［O．Fr．clerion，claron， Fr．clairon，from Low Lat．clario $=$ a clarion， from clarus＝clear．］

A．As substantive：
1．Music：A kind of trumpest，the zonnd of which is very loud and clear，the tube baing narrower than in the common trumpet．
＂Clarga wythe a daryone．Olango．＂－Prompt．Pard．
2．Her．：A bearing，ao called from a aup－ posed resemblance to the old－fasbioned clarion．
B．As adj．：In the manner of a clarion ； loud，shrill，clear．
＂Fame，with clarion hlast and wlugs unfurled．＂
Seott：The Fision é Don Roderiek，ver．
clăr＇－1－on－ěr，＊olăr＇－1－on－ëre，${ }^{*}$ clar－ en－ere，s．［Eng．clarion；－er．］Ona who performs on a clarion；a trumpeter．
＂Claryowre．or clarenero（clarionere，K．H．P．）．Lath．
cen，bellicrepa．＂－Prompt．Parb．
clax－1－あn－ĕt＇；s．［Clarinet．］
－allur－1－tn－ynge，a．［As If part．from Eng V．i．to clarion．］The act of blowing or cound ing on a clarion；trumpeting．
＂In fight and hlodenhodyngea．
Yo uned gladly clartionynoea＂
Chawor：H How of Fame，位， 1 IM．

## ＊clăr－1s＇－あn－oŭs，a．［Lat．elarisonus＝

 clear，ounding：clarus $=$ clear sono $=$ to sound．］Having a clear－8ound．（Aah．）clär＇－ite，s．［From ths proper nama Clar（o）． and suff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．］

Min．：A dimorphous modlfication of ar， argite found in a bed of haary spar in the Clars mine，near Schapback，in tha Badelu Black Foreat．It la of a dark，lead－gray colour Hardness， 3.5 ．Sp．gr．4．46．Its compoaition $\mathrm{SO}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{1} \mathrm{AB}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{5}$ ．（Watte：Dict．Cheme， 810 Supt．，pt．1．p．519．）
 $=$ clear，bright．］A brightness or clearnasa． Beaumont：Peyche，rili．or
clăr＇－1－ty̆，＂clar－e－tee，clar－1－to， ＊clar－te，＊aler－te，＊cleer－te，s．［Fr． clarté；Lat．claritas，from clarus $=$ clear， bright．］
1．Brightness，clearness，or splendour， brilliancy．
＂A light hy ahuadant clarity invialble an under
standing which itself can only compremead，＂Str Walter Raleigh．
2．Cleartues，plainnese．
3．Glory．
＂Y wol that thet be there that yame that thal wee my
carite which thon hat younn me．＂－Wyclife seef clarze
Forks， t
40 s ．
clark，v．t．［Clerk，a．］To work at as a clerk． to write；to hand over to a clerk to write down．（Englizh．）

My cash acount．？
Burns：The Firion
＊clar－re，＊clar－ry，s．［Clanet．］
＂He takith a sop in fyn clarre．＂－Romauns of th
clar－shech，s．［Claregchaw．］
＂And berries from the wood proviag，
my clarshech by thy side＂
Campbell：$O$ Connor＇s
Child，vill
clart，s．［From clart，v．（q．v．）．］
1．Tellacioun，aticky dirt，mire ：anything that defiles．（Often in pl．clarts．） 2．A daub．
clart，v．t．［Etym．donbtful．］To danb or bespatter with nurd，dirt，\＆c．
＂Three essences clarted upon eome fourth eesence

＊clar－te，$s$ ．［Clamitr．］
clar＇－těd，pa．par．or c．［Clart，ข．］
clar＇－ty，a．［Eng．clart；－y．］
1．Muddy，as of a road or field，making oc 4 dirty．（Scotch and North of England．）
2．Dirty，daubed，or bespattered with dirt muddy，filthy．

> Thas maun be huskit up lyk hrydin；
> Thir beidio heisit with sickin sallis
> Hateland：Poems，p．18K

＊clar＇－${ }^{\prime}$ ，＂clar－y̆n，v．i．［Lat．clarus $=$ clear bright，abrill．］To make a clear，ahrill noisa．
＂Claryn wythe a claryone．Clango．＂－Prompt．Pare
＂The craye that goeth hefore if aught be to be avoyded．gives warnlug thereot hy
ing：Tr．of Solinus（1587），ch． $\mathbf{x | v}$ ．
clär＇－y̆，s．［Fr．sclarée；1tal．schiarea；Port． esclarea；Low Lat．selarea，sclaregia．］

Bot．：The name given to certain mentha ceona plants of the genua Salvia．Solvia Selareo is the Common Clary．It is a native of Italy Syria，Bithynia，\＆c，and is cultivated in Engliab gardens．S．pratensis is the Meadow Clary，and S．Verbenaca，the Wild English Clary，or Vervain Clary．The last two are indigenous to Britain．

olary－water，s．A cardiac preparstion compounded of brandy，augar，clary－flowara and cinnamon，with a littla ambergris．It is used in cases of weak digestion．
＊clar－y－owre，s．［Clarioner．］
clăsh，v．i．\＆t．IAn imitative word，a variant of clack（q．v．）（Skeat）；Gar．klatschen，klitschen

Dut. kletsen; Dan. klatsks, kladeke ; Pol.
klaskac.]
A. Inlransilive:
I. Literully:

1. To make a loud noise by striking against comething.
+2. To come into collision with another body.
"Those few that should happen to clash, might ro-
+3. To make a loud clashing noiso.

## - Selve the loud, voelferoune bells, and <br> Clashing. clanging. to the pavement Bongfellove: (Gold. Leg.; Protogue.

4. To throw dirt. (Scolch.)

IT To clash up: To cause one object to stick to another by means of mortar or aoything similar. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
II. Figutatively:

1. To act in opposition or in a contrary direction; to interfere, to come into collision (generally followed by the prep, with).
"The multiplicity of the laws hindered their execu.
tlos; rival courts clas Early and Middle dges of Engiand, ch. xxxiii
2. To chatter, to gossip, to tell tales. (Scoteh.)

## "I will not atay to elauh and quibble

I The prep. with is frequently added.
 A creepiag thing, the Hze of thea"
Ramsen: Pooms ii a
B. Trans.: To cause anything to give out a loud ooise by striking it violently against another.
High oier the chief they clayhod thelr arms in air.
And, beaning trom the clouds expect the war."'
Pope: Homer ; liad xi. so.
clăsh (1), s. [Clash, v.]

## I. Literally:

I. A lond noise caused by the violent collision of two bodies.
"The clash of arras and $\begin{aligned} & \text { Potce of men we hear." } \\ & \text { Denharn : Deatruction of Troy. } 280\end{aligned}$
2. A quantity of any soft or moiat aub stance thrown at an object. (Seotch.)
"Poor old Mr. Kilfudty-got such a clasth of glar on
the gide of his face, that hise ege was almost extio suished. -Amals of the Parish. p. 12.
3. A dash, the act of throwing a soft or moist body.
4. A blow
II. Figuratively:

1. Opposition or contradiction as between diverging or opposite views or different interests.
"In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and
scripture, nud shews there is no elash betwite them." scripture, ,nd shews there is no clash betwixt them.
2. Idle stories, gossip, evil speaking. (Sioteh.)
"There's ne doubt oo that, though there are many
dile elashes a bout the way and manner."-Scott: Guy mannering. ch. yil.

* 3. A blow or puoisbment.
olăsh (2), claisch, s. [Gael, cloisich $=\mathrm{a}$ furrow, a trench.] A cavity of considerable extent in the acclivity of a hill. (Scotein.) (Jamieson.)
clash'-ẽr, s. [Eng. clash (1);-er]

1. Lit.: Ono who causes a clash or lond noise.
2. Fig.: A tale-bearer, a gosaip, a tattler.
clăsh'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Clast, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. part. \& particip. adj.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).
"This experijuent will enahle you to figore to your Beimen (srd ed.), iv. zL
C. As substantive:
I. Literally:
3. The act of striking anything with vio lence agaiast another, so as to cause a lond toise.
4. A lond noise cansed by the striking of ons body against another; a clash.

* II. Fig. : Contention, dispute, contradiction.

elăsh'-ĭng-Ĭy, adv. [Eng. clashing; -ly.] In a manner such as to cause a clashing.
clasp, * claspe, * clesp, s. \&s a. [Cwase, v.]


## A. As substantive:

1. Literally:
2. A flattened catch or hook used for holding together the ends or parts of snything, as the covers of a book, the edges of a cloak, de.
and. shatting the claspes with the utmoat eam-
posure, left vil quite nst

* 2. A grappling-iron, a grapnel.
"Claspe or grapelynge yrom, to close shippes to-

3. Spinning: A device consisting of two horizontal beama, the upper one pressed upon the lower, or lifted for drawing out the thread of cotton or wool.
II. Fig.: A close embrace, a hug, a grasp.
"To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor."
B, As adj. : (See the componads).

## clasp-hook, s.

1. A pair of hooka moving upon the same pivots, and forming mousing for each other. (Knight.)
2. A peir of tongs the jaws of which overlap each other.
clasp-knife, s. A large pocket-knife, the hlade of which shuts into the hollow portion of the handle.
clasp-1ock, s. A lock which fasteas with a clasp or spring.
clasp-nail, s. A square botied sharpwrought uail, the head of which has two pointed spurs intended to siak into the wood.
clasp, * claspen, * clapsen, v.t. \&i. [Ar extension of clap, clip, or clut $=$ to embrace.]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit.: To fasten or ahut, as with a clasp or buckle.
"I cluspe or grapyll bast tokyther."-Palsorave
II. Figuratively:
3. To enclose, to embrace or grasp.
"Thes claspod his neck. they kissed his cheeks"

* 2 To span, to enclose between the ex tended arms or hands.
"Ocession turneth the handib of the bottle first to
be received: and arter the belly, which is hard to be received; and riter the belly, which is hard to
+ B. Intrans. : To cling.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { The clasping ivy wherett climb.". } \\
\text { "Niton: P. E., ix. } 21 \mathrm{~A}
\end{gathered}
$$

F Crahb thus distinguishcs between to clasp to hug, and to embrace: "All these termis are employed to express the act of enclosing anemployed to express the act of enctosion one's arms : clusp marks the action other io one's arms : chasp marks the action when it is performed with the warmet of clasping, affection; hug is a uldicrons sort of clasping,
which is the consequence of ignorance or extravagant feeling; embrace is simply a mode of ordinary salntation. . . . Ia the continental parts of Europe, embraciag between males as well as females is universal on meeting after a long absence, or taking leave for a length of time." (Gratb: Eng. Synon.)
clasped, pa. par. or a. [Clasp, v.]
clasp'-ẽr, s. [Eng. clasp; -er.]
L Ord. Lang.: One who or that whtch clasps or embraces anything.
II. Technically:

1. Bot. : The tendril of a creeping plant, by which it clings to other things and stapports itself.

## "The tendrils or claspers of plants."-Ray.

2. Zool. : A special copulatory organ, usnally a modified limb, existing in some insects, molluses, crustaceans, and fishes.
"The malea of Pingiostomons fishes (aharks, rask) and of Chluzerold fishe are vroyided with clappers

clasp' ëred, a. [Eng- clasypr; ed.] Furoished or provided with tendrils or claspera.
clasp'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Clasp, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The set of fastening with a clasp; the act of embracing; an emhrace.
"Your untimely clanpings with your child,",
clasping-root,
Bot.: A secoudary root apringing laterally
from, the atein or from the primary rook Example, Ivy
clasps, \& pl. [Etym. donbtful.] An inflem mation of the termination of the aublingua gland, which furnishes the saliva ; a diseass vearded forage.
classs, \& \& a. [Fr. \& Ital. classe; Sp. clase from Lat classis = a number of people, s feet

## A. As subztantive:

L. Ordinary Language:

1. A number of persons ranked together as being distinguished by the same character istics, or coming under the same natural conditions and circumstances.
"Segrals han distiugulghed the readers of poetry classes."-Dryden.
2. A number of persons temporarily classed together for the purpose of instruction, or as the result of examination. [Class-man.]
3. A variety, a kiad or description.
" She had lost one clase of eoergies and had not yet
acquired another.--Macaulay: Mist. Eng., ch. Iv. II. Technicatly:
4. Roman Archoeol. : Any one of six divisions of the people made by Tullins Servius, about B.c. 573.
5. Eccles. : The same as Classis (q.v.).
6. Bath. Geom.: The elass of a curve is the number of tangents which can be drawn to it from any point. Thus, if five tangents can be drawn to the curve, it is said to be of the fifth class.
7. Zool. \& Bot. : See Classification.

T Crabh thus distinguiahes between class, order, rank, and degree: "Cluss io more general than order; degree is more specific than rank. Class and order are said of the persona whoare distiaguished; rank and degree of the distinetion itself; men belong to a certain class or order: they hold a certain rank, they are of a ceriain degree. Among the Romans all the citizens were distinetly divided into classes according to their property; but in the modera constitation of aociety classes are diatinguished from each other on general, moral, or civil grounds; there are reputable or disreputable classes; the labouring cless, the class of mer classes; the labouring cliss, the class of mer-
chants, mechanies, \&e. Order has a more parchants, mechanics, de. order has a more piar-
ticular signification: it is founded upon some ticular signification it is founded upon some positive civil privilege or distinction; the
genersl orders are divided into higher, lower, genersl orders are divided into higher, lower,
or middle. . . [Thongh we say the lower orders or classes, yet the expression the upper classes and the middle classes is the common one, and the term orders is rarely used of them.] Rank distinguishes one individual from another; it ia peculiarly applied to the nobility and the gentry, althongh every man in the community holds a certain rank in relation to those wbo are above or lielow him. Degree, like rank, is applicalle to the individual; but only in particular cases; literary and scientific degrees are conferred upon snperior merit in different departivents of science. There are likewise degrees is the same ranj, wheace we syeak of men of high and low degree." (Crabl:Eng. Symon.)
B. As adj. : (See the componnds).
class-fellow, s. One who is for the tiute a member of the same class or group united for purposes of instruction.
class-man, 8. A term in uae at Oxford for one who is placed by the examiners in an booour class, as oplosed to pass-men, who are not classified at all.
class-mate, s. A clasa-fellow.
"He was always among the leaders of hls dast
mates."-Trans, Amer. Philos, Soci، 18is, vol. syil. p. 183
olass, v.t. \& i. [Class, 8. ID Fr. classer.]
A. Transitive:

1. To arrange in a class; to groap sccording to different characteristics or natural distinctions.
"I considered that hy the classing and methotking
such passapes, I might luatruct the reader."-A rbath not: On coind
2. To form into or place in a class, or number of persous temporarily associated for purposes of instruction.
3. To assign a certain atanding or position to, after examination

* B. Intrans. : To be grouped or arranged to


alass; to mill naturally into a cortain dividione or group.
T Crelh thus distinguishes betwren to class, to arrange, and to rangs: "The gemera, quanties and sttribntes of things are ata by each other must be considered in arranging; their capanity for forming a line is the only thing to be attended to in ranging. only thing to be attended to in ranging. Classification eerves the purposes of science; ment; ranging those of general convenience: ment; ranging those of general convenionce: nen are classod into different bodies according to some certain standard of property, power, edncation, occupation, sec; furniture is ar ranged in a room according as it answere either in colour, shade, convenience of sitas tton, de.; men are ranged in order whenever they make a processton . . . Whes applied to spiritual objecta, arrangement is the ordinsry operation of the mind, requiring only method. cal habita: classification is a branch of philosophy which is not attainable by art only; it reqnires a mind pecnliarly methodical by nature, that is capable of distinguishing things by their generic and specific differences; not aeparating things that are alike; nor hot aeparating things things that are differeat ; books are hended in classed io a catalogue according to their contents; they are arranged io a shop according to their size or price; they are ranged $\ln$ a counter for conveulence." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
clamsed, pa. par. or a. [Class, v.]
t class'-1-ble, a. [Eng. class; -able.] Ceppahle of being classed or assigned to a certain group or division. (Eclect. Rev.)
olams'-1c, $\alpha$ \& s. [Fr. classique; Itsl. classico; Lat. classicus = belonging to a classis or division of the Roman people, and especially to the first division. The Roman citizens were divided into several classes, a man of the higheet of all being emphatically called classicus, that 1 s , of the class pre-eminently so designated-the highest in the scale. (Trench: On the Study of Words, pp. 196-7.)]
A. As adjective:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) Of or belonging to the first class or rank, atandard ; superior in authority or dignity.

(2) Of or belooging to the ancient Greeks and Romans, specially of their anthora and writers, but also of their localities.
"Though throned midet Catium s clastc plalns 2. Fig. : Pure, chaste, refined.
II. Eccles. : Of or pertaining to the order and rules of the Presbyterian Church.
B. As substantive:
2. (Generally used in the pl.): Greek and Latin literature or anthors.
3. A writer of modern times of acknowledged excellence and authority.
"His polltical trate woil demorve to be studied for their literary merit, and folly entitle him to a place 3. One learned in the literature of Greece and Rome.
classic orders, s. $p$ p
Arch.: An epithet applied to the styles of architecture introduced by the anclent Greeks and Romans. These are Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian.
cllaser-10-al, a. [Eag. classic; -al.]
A. Ordinary Language:

L Literally:

1. Of or pertaining to a classia or divialon of a people or things; classiticatory.
2. Of or pertaining to the literature of the anciont Greeks and Romans; classic.
"A vary slender provislon of classioal learning."-
3. According to or founded on the classic anthore; pure, refined.
II. Fig.: Of standard and acknowiedged authority.
"Froma this standard the value of the Roman weights and eoins are deduced: in the wettling of which I harre
 coastic
corne.

## B. Ecclas. : Of or pertaining to a classis 

alłas'-io-al-imm, s. [Eng, classical; ism.] A classical atyle, idiom, or expression; a classicism.
$\dagger$ clams'-Yc-al-Ist, s. [Eng. clausionl; -iat.]
Art : One derotad to classicalism ; one who ocrupulously adheres to the canons of clasalc art. (Ruskin.)
clăss-1-căy'-1-tyy, s. [Eng. clussical; - 1 ty.] 1. The quality of being classical; classical ness.

## 2. Classical knowledge.

preeseit vispeared than the to matho other object for hin
 -Forefon Quarterly Review, No. 1.
alass'-Yo-a1-1y, adu. [Rng. classical; -ly.] * 1. According to classes, by wey of classes. "If they were not clanoically arraaged."-Ker.
$\dagger$ 2. In a classical manner ; according to or in the manner of the classic authors.
class'-l-oal-něss, s [Eng. classical; -ness.] The quality of betng classicsl.
† clăss'-1-çism, s. [Eag. classic ; -ism.]

1. A classical idiom, expression, or style.
2. An affectation of or prefersnce for classical authors or Idioms.
"Cathollifism, clasticimm, mentimentalism, cannibal.
 tusion ph. Ui., Wk. v., ch
olass'-1-çist, s. [Eng. classic; -ist.] One akilled or learned in the clasaics. (Hallam.)
clăsg'-1-fī-a-ble, a. [Eag. classify; -able.] Capable of being classed or arranged sccord lng to classes.
"These changes are classiftable as the original sense
olăss-If'-Ic, a. [Lat. classis $=$ a class, and facio (pass. fio) $=$ to make.]
3. Consisting of or constitatiag a class or diviston.
4. Reiating to classiffcation
clags-if-1-ca'-tion, s. [Formed on analogy from classify (q.v.).]
5. Ord. Lanq. : The act of hringing Into or arranging in classes or erders.
"Io the elasification of the citizens, the grast theisistors of matiquit
6. Nat. Science: Animala, plants, and minerals are carefully classified by naturalists. Thongl the nse of the term classificstion may seem to imply that these are placed in classes only; yet these are only one of the numerous designatlons of the several categories in which they are placed. Linnæus arranged all natural objects in the carth under the head Imperium Nature (the Empire of Nature). He divided it into Pegnum animale (the Animal Kingdom), Regnum vegetabile (the Vegetable Kingdom), and Regnum lapideum (the Stony or Mineral Kingdom). Each is next divided by him into Classes (Classes), Ordines (Ordere), Gencra and Species, what are now called varieties being occasionally discriminated. His categories, larger or amaller, were consequently aeven: Empire, Kingdom, Class, Order, Genus, Species, Variety. The most comprebensive term now eimployed in zoology is Subkingdorn, immediately below which comes the Phylum (a term very generally aubstituted for Clasa, and intended to alow genetic rela. tionship), theo Order, Family, Snh-family, tionship), theo Order, Fanily, 8nh-family,
Genus, Genus, Species, and tinally
species. Synoaymons terma, such as or gronp, pection, sub-section, \&c., are sometimes used in licu of some of those given above. The namea of zoological fanilies ahantd properly end in id $\alpha$, and sub-families in ince, and in botany alliances end in ales and orders as a rule in ncea. Uaiformity in anch terminology is very desirable, and the present practice is in that direction.
9/ For the difference between natural and artificlal syatems of classification, see System. For particular syatems, now obsolcte, see Binary and Quinary. As bearing on present views of the philosophy of claasiticstion, see also Darwinism, Species, \&c.

In classifying animals or plants, care must
be takes to dietinguish between analogy and afinify (see these orde). it is only when there is affinty between two species, two genera, \&c., that they shonld be put together. A Unear classification is not cornformabie
to natnre. For the binomtal method of to mature. For the binomtal method of
naming ohjects of natural science, see Nomes clature
$t$ alłas'-1-fi-ca-tõr, s. [Mod. Lat.] One
who classifies; a classifier, a taxnnomist.
ellass-1-ri-aà-tõr-y, $a$. [Formed br analogy
from Eng. clazsification (q.v.).] Pertalning to classification.
"... but to inquire what in the valae of the dife.
 vol. i., p. 214.
allent-Y-sied, pa. par. or a. [Clasgify.]
 who classes, or arranges things in classes of divisions.
"It man had not been hie own clasther, ho would
 pt i., eht. Th., vol. i., p. 19 L
cllass'-1-t̄̌, v.t. [Lat. classis $=\mathrm{a}$ class, and facio (pass. fos) $=$ to make.]

1. To distribute in claases or divisions.
2. To arrange sccording to a system.
 A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The sct or process of arrang tng in classes or according to a aystem; classiffeation.
clans'-ing, $p r . p a r .$, a., \& 8. [Class, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of srranging in classes or divisions, classifying.
"It may be true that pur consclous inferencea in follow that our conscious acts of clasting involve in fereaceant J. S. Mifll: Syrem of Logic, 1. 174
ciăss'-ǐs (pl. clăs'-sēş̧), s. [Lat.] 1. Ord. Lang.: A class, order, or body [Class.]
"He liad declared his oplnion of that classid of men Clarendom
3. Eccles. : A body or convocation havin judicial anthority in certain churches.
"Glve to your rough gown, wherever they meet it Fhether in pulpt. elassis, or pruvincisa synod, the Muton. Observations on the Articles of Psace betweenn
olăs'-tǐc, a. [Gr. кגaorós (klastos) $=$ broken.] clastio rocks, s. pl. Clastic or fragmental rocks are divided by Naumann int psephitic, psammitic, and pelitic. They are composed of materials derived from the waste of various rocks. Sandstones and grits differ from breccias and conglonerates merely in the size of the fragments of which they are composed, and therefore should bo included among the clastic rocks. (Rutley: Study of Rocks.)

- clăt, s. [Clod, Clot, 8.]

1. That which is raked together.
"What are all mee on earth, but a number of

2. An instrument for raking together mire, weeds, \&c. ; A hoe. (Sir Walter Scott.)
3. The set of raking together.
clat, olaut, olawt, v.t. [Clot, v.]
4. Lit.: To clesn, to acrape; to rake to gether. (Scoteh.) (Sir Walter Scott.)

5. Fig.: To accumolate by griping or by extortion.
"We heo heard shoot thin gatr distress.-Here is ont o the widow's house. ${ }^{-1}-4$ y makay, p. 65 .
alătçh, v.t. [Clat, v.] (Scotch.)
6. To daub with lime.
7. To close $n p$ with any glutioous or adlieaive anbstanca; as "to clatch up a hole," with slime, clay, \&c.
8. To finiab any plece of workmanship $\ln _{\text {a }}$ careleas and harried way, withont regard to the rules of art. In this sense a house or wall is said to be clatched up, when the workmen do it in such haste, and so carelessly, that there is little prospect of its standing long.
oljtgh, s. [Clatch, v.]
9. Anything thrown for the purpose of daublog : as "a clatch of lime," as much as is thrown from the trowel on a wall. (Scotch.)
10. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way. Thus an ill-built house is asid to be " a mere clatch."
11. Mire raked together into heaps.
12. A dirty woman ; s drab. (Scotch.)
olăth-rär'-1-a, s. [Lat. clathrt (pl.) $=\mathrm{a}$ trellis or grating, especially to the cages of
 (kléthron) $=$ a bolt or bar for closing a door cheim (kleit) $=$ to shut; and Lat. fem. sing. snff. -aria.j
Palront.: Originally proposed by Brong. niart for a group of planta from the coal measures, now included in Sigillaria, afterwards applied by Mantell to some Cycadean stems which he found in the Wealden beds of Tilgate Forest. From the alternating large and small kears on the stem they are believed to be sllied to the genus Cscas. Nothing is nown with ecrtainty as to their foliage and fruit, thongh leaves and single nuts have teen found in rocks of the same age which may belong to them. Eight species are known from beds of secondary age.
clăth'-rāte, a. [Lat. clathri, clatra = bars, lattice; Gr. $\kappa \lambda j \theta_{\rho a}$ (klethro).]
Bot. \& Zool. : Presenting the sppearance of lattice-work
clăth-rǒ-çy̆s'-tïs,s. [Gr. $\kappa \lambda \tilde{\eta} \theta \rho a$ (klēthra) pl . $=$ lattice-work, and кúбтıs (kustis) $=\mathrm{a}$ bladder.]
Bot.: A genus of Palmellaceous Algx. The plants occur in immense abundance in freshwater ponds, which they make appear grassgreen.
cláth'roid, a. [Lat. clathri $=$ lattice work ; sufi. -oid.] Clathrate (q.v.).
 lattice-work; sod $\pi$ ópos (poros) $=$. . . a ['Rs. sage, a pore.]

Palcont.: A polyzoon from the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks.
 $\mathrm{pl}_{\mathrm{p}}=$ lattice-work, and $\pi \tau \in \rho!{ }^{\prime}(p$ teris $)=\mathrm{a}$
Paloont.: A genus of fossil ferns. Clathropteris meniscioides is found in Mesozoic rocks in scavia.
clăth'-rōse, a. [As if from a Lat. clathrosus.] Entom. : Having deep striæ ernssing each ather at right angles. A good example of this occurs in the abdomen of some of the Staphylinida.
olăth'- ru-lāte, a. [Morl. Lat. clathruli = fine lattice-work; ate.] Marked with very fine lines crossing each other at right angles.
clath-rul-Li'ma, b. [Clathrtlate]
Zool. : A genus of Protozoa, belonging to the Heliozoa, or Sun Animalcules. The body has a globular, siliceous clathurate shell, and is supported by a stalk.
clatt' ẽr, 'clăt' ẽr, v.i. \& t. [Dut. klateren $=$ to rattle, to clatter; kloter $=$ a rattling, 8 clatter. A frequent. form of clack (Skeat).] A. Intransitive:

I Lit: To emit a rattling noise, as when two bodies are struck together: to rattle.

Of the goodesne clatroen in thate and rynge."

- An buudred dosi haped chaucer: $C . T$. 2,850
"An buudred dogs baged deep and strong, Clattered an haudred steels alougt." Lake, i.
II. Figuratively:

1. To chatter, to talk idly and noisily.
"That none of ge ciatter ne calle."- Tomeley Myrc., p. 216.

Here ha a great deal of good matter
Now, wiker, 1 noo thou do sit hat elatter
2. To blab, to lat out a secret.

Cooncel owght to be kept and not to bo clatrid.
Children bea ay clatringe as thoa knowent",
B. Transitive:
I. $L$ Lt. : To knoek two bodies together so as to cause a loud rattling noise.
"When all the bees are gone to nottie,
II. Figuratively:

1. To dispute, to argue nolsily.
2. To blab, to let out aecrets.
clatter-banes, s. pl. Two pleces of bone or slate placed between the first and second,
or second and third fingera, which are made or second and third fingera, which are made
to produce a sharp or clattering nolse, aimilar to produce a sharp or clattering
to that produced by castsnets.
clătt'-ẽr, "clăt'-ẽr, s. [Clatter, o.]
L. Literally:
3. A loud and sharp rattling noise, arising from the striking together or collision of two bodies sharply.
"I can so cloyne and clatter.
Bale: Nature, 1562. (Hawthoelh)
4. Any loud or tumultuons noise.
"There thou shoullat be;
By this great datter, oue of grealest note
II. Fig.: Chattering, loud and empty talk.

As good that thou had
Hajlen stille thy clarer."
Toboleley myou, p. 190.

* clătt'-ẽred, pa. par. or a. (Clatter, r.] Struck so as to give out a loud rattling Doise.
clăt'tẽ̃r-ẽr, * claxt'-tẽr-ar, s. [Eng. claiter ; -er.] A chatterer, a noisy or empty talker.
"Holyewater swoger, and eveavong clatterers,
with other hypocrites. - Bale: Yet a Courte, Ac., ful. 88. b.
clăt'-tẽr-ing. pr. par., a., \& s. [Clatter, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : In senses correaponding to those of the verh. C. As substantive :

1. Lit.: A rattling noise, a clatter.

All that night was beard as unwouted clattering of weapo

* 2. Fig.: Chatter; empty, noisy talk
"All those arry apeculatious, which bettered not words. "-Liecay of CArtatian Pity.
olăt'-tẽr-ingg-1y̆, adv. [Eng. clattering; -ly.] In a clattering, Doisy manner.
clăt'-tẽrn, a. [Clatter, v.] $A$ tattler, s babbler.

clăt'-tĭ-l̆̆y, adv. [8cotch clatty; -ly.] Dirtily. filthily
clăt'-ť̌-nĕss, s. [Scotch clatty; -ness.] Dirt, filthiness.
clăt'-ty̆, clăt'-tioe, a [Clarty.]
clâuch-anne (ch guttural), s. [Clachan.]
olanoht, pret. \& \&. [Clavort.]
Clâude glags, Clâude Lơr-rāiné glass (or mir'-ròr), s. [See def.]

1. A dark, convex hand-glass, used to show the effect of a landscape reflected in exaggerated perspective. In this sense, called als Claude Lorraine mirror. The name is due to the reseinhlance of this effect to the work of Clande Lorraine, a French landscape psinter ( $1600-82$ ).
2. A coloured glase through which a had scape is viewed.
clâu'dent, a. (Lat. claudens, pr. par. of claucio $=$ to shut.] Shutting up or in; inclosing, drawing together.
claudent muscles, s. ph
Anut: Certain muscles which shut or draw together the eyclids.
clâu'-dět-ite, s. [Named after F. Clandet.]
Min. : A mineral consisting of arsenous scid fiund at the San Domingo mioes in Portugal. It occurs in thin planes like selenite, snd is of pearly lustre. (Dara.)
${ }^{\text {a }}$ clân'-dí-cant, a [Lat. claudicans, pr. par. of claudioo $=$ to limp; clandus $=$ lame.
clân'-dì-cäte, vi. [Lat. claudico = to limp, to halt ; claudus $=$ halt, lame.] To limp, to halt. (Bailey.)
clâa-dǐ-oai'tion, s. [Lat. claudicatio, from claudico $=$ to halt, to limp.] The act or babit of halting or limping. (Steele.)
claught, prel. of v. [Clatce, v.] Soatched at, laid hald of.

## "The earline daughe ber by the rump And lett poor Magrie acarce s atomp"

Burns: Tam OShanem.
clanght, a. [CLavont, v.] A clutch or anatch; a catching hold of. (Scotch.)
clau'-ir, s. [Claver.]
clâuse, ${ }^{*}$ clâwso, [Fr. clause; 0. 1cel. klausa; Low Lat. clausa; Lat. clausula, from claudo $=$ to sbut, to enclose.]
L. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as 11 .
2. A separato and distinct portion of any document, as of an Act of Parliament, an agreement, \&c.; a particular stipulation, article, or paragraph.
"I1 that clatue could be carrted."-Nacaulay: Fire Eng., chi. x .

* 3. A conelusion, a fuish, a close
* 4. An Inference or conclusion.

Do not extort thy reasons from thly clausen,
II. Gram.: A complete sentence; a subdivision of a fuller sentence; so much of a seatence as contains a subject and predicate, and can be conatrued together.

## "Countrewe lah clause with the coloram,"

## clause irritant, a

Scots Law: A clause in a deed of acttlement by which the acts or deeds of a proprietor contrary to the conditions of his right, become mull and void. (Bell: Scotch Law Dict.) [Clause besolutive.]

## clause resolutive, a.

Scots Law: A clanse in a deed of settlement by which the rights of a proprietor, rendered null and votd by a clause irritant, become resolved and extinguished. [Clados hratant.] (Bell: Scotch Law Dict.)
 tionary.
clau-set, a. [Closet.]
clâu'-şike, s. [Etym. doubtful.) The foot-rot, a discase in aheep. (Nuttall.)
clâu-sil'-1-a, s. [Dimin. of Lat. clausum $=$ a closed place. So nsmed from the clausilium or movable shell plate by which the aperture of the shell is cinsed.]
Zool. : A genns of molluses, family Hellcide (Land-snails). The shell, which is fusiform, is reversed, so as to be sinistral instead of dea-


## clavillia.

tral ; the aperture is elliptical or pyriform, The aniunal bas a short olituse foot ; the upper tentacles are short, the lower ones very small. Recent, 386 sijecies, from Europe, Asila, Africa, and South America; fossil, 20 species, one of the latter, if indeed it be correctly identified, irom the coal measures, the rest from the Eocene onward. (Woodward: Mollwsea, ed. Tate.)
clâus'tẽr, " claus-tre, * clos-tre, e. [CLOISTER.]

Monekes thet nor clauntres and uor strayte celien
hathoeth wonyingea "-Ayenbfe of Inwyt, p. 207 .

- clauster-man, " clawwstre-mann

8. One who sremds his life in a cloister.

Furs thit birth wel clavenstremane,
Omufanagerin mikell mede ormulum e, esz
clâus'-thal-ite, s. (From Clausthal, is the Hartz Mointains, where it occurs.]

Min. : An isometric mineral of lead-grey or bluish colonr and metallic lustre, and with cubical clearage. Compos. : Selenium, 27.59


-81.49; lead, $69.92-71.81$; cobalt 0-8.14; fron, 0-0.45. Found in Germany, Spain, \&e, (Dana)
clans'trạ, * clâus'-tẽr-al, a. [Fr. claustral; Low Lat. claustralis, from Lat. claustrum $=$ e cloister, claudo $=$ to shut np , to enclose.]

1. Of or pertaining to as cloister or religious house.
"Chuseral priors are such as preside over monaseries noxt to tha allbot or
2. Living in a cloistar or religious house.
"This might better be rerified of ctausteral monka
olânş'-u-lar, $a$. [Lat. clausula $=\mathrm{s}$ clause; clauido $=$ to shut.] Containing or consiating of clausee. (Smart.)
 from clatsus, pa. par. of claudo $=$ to shut, to ancloee.] A clause or short eentence.
".- the myddif elaunul, eloeed betwizo theso now reoperined elaurulos, was zeld to Potar and

- olâus'-üre, s. [Lst. clausura, from claudo $=$ to shut up.] [Closure.]

1. The act of shutting op or confining.

In aome monastaries the aeverity of the clausure
2. The stata of being shut ap or confinsd ; confinement.
3. An enclosure.
"At Seyne Alboase mad thei gret destructiogae in
 4. A cass or vessel used for holding relica, A. a shrine
clâut, "clâwt, v.t. [Clat.] To clean, to scrape. (Scotch.) (Burns.)
olatuts, clatts, s. pl. [Clat, v.]

1. Two short wooden handles, in which ron teath were fixed at right angles with the handles; used, before the introduction of machinery, by the country peoplo, in tearing the wool asunder, so as to fit it for being span on the little wheel.
2. An lnstrument for raking up weeds, rubbish, sc.
3. A heap or hoard; anything raked together.
cla'-va, s. [Lat. $=a \operatorname{club}$, from the shape of the zooids.]
Zool.: A genus of Hydroid Polypes, the typical one of the family Clavide (q.v.).
alāv-a-gél'-la, s. [From Lat. clava $=\mathrm{s}$ club; second elament doubtful.]
Zool.: A genus of Molluses, family Gastrochenidx. The ahell is oblong, the two valves flat, the left one cemented to the zide of the long tubular burrow in which the animal is found. Six recent species are known, from the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and the Australian seas, and fourteen fossil, the latter from the Upper Greensand onwards.
clā-vär'-1-a, s. [From Lat. claza $=\ldots$ a club, in allusion to the form of the plant, sod fem. sdj. suff. -aria.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungi. Clavaria coralloides contains a sweet sugary matter believed to be mannite.
alăv-ą-ri'-ĕ-i, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. olavaria (q.v.), and mase. pl. adj. suff. -iei.] Bot. : A division of Hymenomycetona Fungi, growing vertically, laving a auperior hymenium which extends to the very apex, snd Is distrihuted equally on all sides. They grow on the ground smong lesves, or on rotten wood or herbaceous stems. (Berkeley.)
alāจ'-äte, clä-vā'-těd, a. [Lat. elavatus $=$ furnished with points or prickles, but by naturalists used to mean club-shaped.]

1. Knobbed; aet with knobs.
"These sppear plalny to have bee clavated spikes
of some kind of echlous ovarius."- Woodwarl. on Posils.
2. Club-shaped; linear at the base, but growing gradually thicker towards the end. (Owen.)
"In Thailictrum the flament : is thickest at the yppor end, or elarate ""-Lindiey : Inerod. to Boo., "Varioas pames have been givea to the differeat cornis of halrad they are elavaze or elub-bhaped, EAafour: Botawy, \& 8 .
alg-var-ter'-18, a. [Lat. fem. dimin; of cla vatus.] [CLAvitz.]

Zool : A genus of Hydroid Polypes, the typical one of the family Claratellide (q.v.).
clä-va-tXI'-LIL-dse, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat clavatella (q.v.), snd fem. pl. sdj. euff. -idce.] Zool. : A family of Hydroid Polypes, having capitate tentaclea in whoris.
cla-vā'tī, s. pl. [Lat. clavati, masc. pl. of avatus.] [Clavate]
Bof.: A family of Hynenomycetone Fungl, having the receptaclea generally club-shaped.
clave (1), pret. of v. [Cleave (1), v.]
clave (2), pret. of v. [Cleave (2), v.]
clāve, s. [Cleave (1), v.] The handle of that part of s pair of acales by which they are held up during the process of weighing anything.

* clav'-४-cĭn, s. [Fr. ; Ital. clavicembala, from Lat. clavis $=a \mathrm{key}$, and $\mathrm{cymbalum}=a \mathrm{cgmbal}$.] Music :

1. A harpsichord.
2. The keys by means of which the carilloneur plays upon the bells.
 performer or player on tha clavecin. (Browning: Ring and Book, pt. i., 1. 1,209.)

## clavel, s. [Clifyy.]

clăv-ĕ1-ī'-na, a. [Mod. Lat. clavella $=$ e little club ; Lat. fem. sing. adj. sutf. -ina.] Zool.: The typical genus of the family Clavellinidex.
olāv-ĕl-li'-nĭ-das, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. clavellina (q.v.), and fen. pl. adj. suff. -idec.] Zool.: A family of Socis! Ascidians, repro ducing both by ova sud gemmation. Each individusl ía supported on a footstalk springing from a creeping atolon, and has the heart and respiratory and digestive organs distinct.
olăv'-øl-là-těd, a. [Low Lat. clavellatus, from clavella, dim. of clava $=$ a billet or $\log$ of wood.] Made witb burnt tartar; a chemical term. (Chambers.)
clavellated ashes, s. pl. Potash and peari-ash, so termed from tha billeta or little clubs from which they are obtained by burning. (Ogilvie.)

- clap-er (1), s. [Clover.]

With claver and elereworte clede evene over."
clā'-vẽr (2), s. [Claver (1), v.]
I. Noisy, Idio talk; chatter.

Delighted with thoir varloun clower.
While wealth made all hls wits to Ramayy: Poems; The Porrot, it. s17.
2. A tale-bearer, a tattler.

If Often in the pl. (clavers).
clä'- ${ }^{\prime}$ ẽr (1), v.i. [A varisnt of clatter (q.v.).] To chatter, to talk foolishly.
TTheres saxpeace $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ ya to buy half a mutchkin
instead of clavering about thae aold scott: Guy Mannering, ch. $x \times 1$.
clà'-vẽr (2), v.i. [Dut. klaveren; Dan.
 climb, to claniber.
'Two kylyes ware clymbande and ctaverande one
hegine.
Norto Arthure, $3,325$.
clà'-vẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. claver; -er.] One who talks idly. (Scotch.)
clā'-vẽr-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [ClaveR (I), v.] Chattering, gossiping, talkative.
"Ality. long-tongued clavering wife."-Scott: oud Mor-

* clāve'stock, s. [Eng, clave $=$ cleave, and stock (q.v.).] A chopper or inatrument for cleaving wood.
"íA claveatock and rubetstock carpentera craue."-
* clā'-v̌-a-ry, s. [Fr. clavier, as if from s Lat. claviarium, from clavis =a key.]
Music: An index of keys or s scale of lines snd spaces. (Webster.)
clăv-ǐ-a-tûr', s. [Ger.]
Music:
I. The key-board of sn organ or pianoforte.

2. Fingering. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
 head. 1
Bot. : A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi, also called Cordiceps (q.v.) Claviceps purpurea is the Ergot of grasses. An ascomycetous fungus is one which has ite fruit in small asci or hyaline saes.
clăv'-Y-chord, olăv'-1-cord, s. [Fr. clavf conde; Ital. clavicordio, from Lat. clavis $=\mathbf{a}$ kay, and chorda $=$ s chord.]
Musio: A keyed and atringed instrument, not now in use, being suparseded by the pianoforte; a clarichord. [Clabichosd.]
"Ite form is that of a emall piacoforte: it has no
quills, jacka, or hanaroera The ptriogs aro all muffled quille, jacks, or bamaraers The ptriog aro all muffled pioced at the endo prohe keys hiteh, whea wullod dowa, press agaiugt the middis of the otriags, actioge piensure of hearios the incomparahle Emanuel Beoh Cyctopmadia.
clär'-1-ole, s. [Lat. clavicula, dimin. of clavis $=$ a key. 1
Anat.: The collar-bone. It extends trangversely outwards, with an inclination backwerds from the summit of the sternum to the acromion process of the scapula it connecta
the upper limb with the trunk. The correthe upper limb with the trunk, The correcalled the Merrythought.
"The scapula and claviclo are the media through
Which the bonea of the arm sre united to the trunk Wheh the bonea of the arma are united to the trunk
-Todd and Bownan : Physiol. Anat, vol. h . ch. Vi., -7. 147.
Ineminty only animain that employ tho anterior ox there Is no casticle : hence this buoe is abseat from
 be required for the dexion and ertenaliod of the 14 mb ." -Ibid
olăv'-1-cornģ̧, clăv-1-cör'-nĕs, s. pl [From Lat. clava $=$. . . s club, and cornu $=$ s horn.]

Entom.: The name given by Latreille to a sub-section of the section Pentamera. The anteunæ are tbickened at the end, or clule shaped. There have been included nnder it the families Scydmænidæ, Histeridæ, Silplidæ, Sesphididæ, Nitidulide, Dermestide, and Byrrhidæ (q.v.).
clā-vic'-u-lar, a. [From Iat. clavicul( $(u)=$ the collar-bone, snd Eng. auff. -ar.]
Anat.: Pertaining to the clavicle; as the clavicular artery.
"The posterior (clawicular) nerves pass dounwarda

clăv'-ǐ-cule, s. [Lat. elavicula, dimin. either from clavis = a key, or clayzs = a club.]
Conchol.: The upper portion of a apiral slell.
clăv-1 $\mathbf{1}$ çy ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$-inn-dẽr, s. $\quad$ LLat. clavis $=$ a key; Eng. cylinder.]
Music :

1. An instrument in the form of tubes or cylindera of glass, invented by Chladni
2. An instrument made of plates of glass of gradusted lengths, the tone of which was produced by hammers set in motion by a keyboard. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
clav-ǐ-ç̌m'bal, s. [Lat. clavis $=\mathrm{a}$ key, and Eng. cymbal.]
Music: An instrument described by Pra. torius in the sixteenth century. It resembled a prostrate harp, or a great piano without legs. its comprass was four octaves, with nineteen notes in each octave. (Knight.)
 [Lat. clavis $=\mathrm{a}$ key, and cithaya $=\mathrm{s}$ lute.] Music: An upright musical instrument of the sixteenth ceutury, probsbly akin to the harpsichord. The second forin occurs ir Browning's "Heretie's Tragedy."
clā'-ví-dea, s. pl. [Lat. clava (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. idee.]

Zool. : A family of Hydroid Polypea, containing species which have the polypes claviform or fusiform with seattered tentacula. (Griffith \& Henfrey.) [Clava.]
cla-viër, s. [Fr. clavier.] [Claviarv.]
Music: The key-board of an organ, harmonium, or pianoforte.
cläv'-1-form, s. [Lat. clava $=$ e club; forma $=$ form.] Club-ahaped, clavate.

Honi, bof; pout, fowl; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, heach; go, gem: thin, țhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=2


- olăvo-l-̇̇èr (1), s. [Lat. clavis = a key; gero $=$ to carry. $]$ One who carries the keys of any pisce; a warder.
"The prince of that bothamloen pit, whereof they in prooseation."-Christian Religion's Appoal to the Bar of Reaton, p \&s.
- clavi-1-gẽr (2), a. [Lat. clava = a club; gero = to carry. 1

1. Ord. Lang.: One wha carries a club; a clut-bearer.
2. Entom : A genus of Coleoptera, family Psclaphidæ.
clavt-ig'-ẽr-oŭs, a. [Iat. clava $=$ a stick, s club, and gero to carry.] Nat. Science: Club-bearing.
clăv-ǐ-glǐs-săn'-dō, s. [Ital]
Mrusic: An lnstrument with a key-board, invented by C. W. Le Jeune, which is fotended to comhine tha properties of the violin aod harmonium $\rightarrow$ of the violin in obtaining a alide or portametrto, and the harmoninm in the capahility of itnitating the tones of various wind instruments. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
clav*-i-ōle, s. [Lat. clavis = a key, snd Eng. viol: ltal. viola.]

Music: A inger-keyed viol. (Knight.)
clǎv'- i-pălps (Eng.), clăv-1̌-păl'-pī (Lat.), s. pl. [Lat. clava $=\ldots$ a club, and palpi, pi. of Mod. Lat. palpus $=$ a feeler.]

Entomn: Latreille's name for a family of Colsopternus insects, which have the terminal joint. of the palpi large. The anteunæ conBitute a perfoliate clab. Genera Erotylus, Phalacrus, \&c.

* clăv'-o-lět, s. [A dimia. formed from Lat. claua = a club. 3

Entom.: Tha club-shsped end of the antenne of beetles.
clāv'-u-la, s. [Lat dirmin. of clava =a club.] Bot.: The receptacle of certain fungl.
clāष'-ŭs, s. [Lat. $=$ a nail.] The dibease produced in grains of rye, \&c., when they chinge to a brown or blackish colonr by the action of the early state of the parasitical fungus Cordicens (or Claviceps) purpurea. [Ergot.] (Ogilvie.)
clāv'-y̆, clāv'ĕl, s. $[\mathrm{Fr}$. claveau $=$ the centre-piece of an arch.] A mantel-piece.
clâw, *clawe, * clauwe, *clan, "cle, clee, *lowe, kiee, s. A.S. clawu (pl. claroe), clat. cled, cléo; O. H. Ger. chlawa, chlot; M. H. Ger kild; O. S. klawa; O. Fris. kleve; Dut. klaauw; Dan. klo; Sw. klo; Ger. klaue, cogn. witb cleave (q.v.).]
A. Orlinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. The sharp-hooked nail of a bird or beast.
"Claw or cle of so besta. Ungula."-Prampt. Pars. ".' bisin hil hatrs were grown like eaglea' feathare, and
2. The whole foot of any animal furnished with sharp nails; the pincers or holders of a crab, lobster, \&c
Le"All. xL beatio that hav the clee dyuydid."- Fryctife:

- He over him atd bold his cruell clawes,

Threataing with greedy gripe to doo him dye"
II. Figuratively:

1. Anything reambing the claw of a bird or heast. [CLAW-HAMMER]
2. The haud (used in contempt).
3. A grasp or clutch.

What's justice to a man, or towa, That yever conenes withint their chnaz?"
B. Bot. : The narrow part of a petal which takes the place of the foot-stalk of a leaf, of which it is a modification.
claw-bar, s. A lever or crowbar with a bent bifurcated claw for drawing spikes. (Kuight)
claw-hammer, s.

1. Carpentry:
(1) A hammer with a bent and split peen to draw nails.
(2) A litule split tool for drawing tacks.
2. Nautical, \&c.
(1) The bent and blfurcated end of a crow. bar.
(2) $A$ bent hook on the end of a hoisting chain; a grapnel for suspending tackle.
3. Locksmithing: A spur or talon projecting from a boit or tambler.
4. A dreas cost, from the shape of the tails. (Slang.)
claw-wrench, s." A wrench having a loose pivoted jaw which binds of itaelf. (Kright.)
clâw, "clawen, * clawe (pa. tense *lewo "clewe, clawed), v.t. \&i. [A.S. clawian; O.H. Ger. klawjun; Dut. klawuwen; Daa. kiöe.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ltterally:
5. To tear or scratch with the claws or nafla. He [the cat] wol greven us alle,
Cracchen as or ciown us.
6. To scratch, to tickle.

For aoh of hed to cla wen hym on his heele."
-3. To inflict corporal punishment on. II. Figuratively:

* 1. To pull awny or off, to get rid of, to tear away.
- "I am afraid wa chall not eeslly claso off that pame.
*2. To flatter, to curry favour with. [Claw-日ACK.]
"I wllt chane him and asye, well might he faro ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ -
* 3. To canvass strictly, to examine thoronghly, to pull to pieces.
'They for their own opioiona stand funt,
Only to have Butler: Hutibraso pt. iL, c. II,
t 4. To grasp, to seize.
"But Ags with his stonling eteps
Hath clased me in has culuth.
B. Intransitive:
* I. Lit. : To grasp at, as though trying to seize with the claws ; to cluteh at.
II. Fig. : To clutch st, to grasp sfter.
*il Claw me and r'll claw thee: Help or stand by me and I will etand by thee.
* To chaw away: To rail at, to abuse, to blame.


To clow fovour: To curry favour. (Scott.) To claw off:
* 1. Ord. Lang.: To revile, to blame, to rail at.
"Mr. Paxter takes great mali.s to unite the elassical and conkregational hretliner, lut eluws of the epifecpal To yr. Yates

2. Naut.: To turn and beat to windward to svoid drifting on a lee shore.
$\dagger$ To claw one's back:
3. To flatter or court one; to curry favour with any one.
4. To promote one's interests. (Ross.)

To claw upon: To flatter, to coort.
To clow up one's mittins: To give one the finishing atroke. (Scott.)
"clâw'-băck, * claw-backe, 8. \& a. [Eng. claw; back.]
A. As subst.: One who claws the back; s flatterer, s ay cophant; a wheedler.
"And I had clawbackes oven at court full rife,
B. As adj.: Flsttering, wheedling, sycoplantic.
" Like a clawotuck parasite
Ptek \& nothea from bis materis "hike in sifht"

* clâwe, s. [Claw.]
clâwed, pa.par. \&\& a. [CLw, v.]
A. As pa. par. : (See the verh).
B. As adj.: Bearing or furnished with claws.
"Among quadrupede, of all the olared, the lion in
the strongent."-Grese: Casmologic.
* clâw'-ĕn, v.t. \&i. [Claw, v.]
* clâw'-ẽr, n. [Eng. claw; -er.]

1. One who claws.
*2. A flatterer.
"All such clawers scratch for private ends"

## clâw-Ying, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cuw; 0.]

A: \& B. As pr. par. \& particip adj.
C. As subst.: The act of tearing or seratching with the claws ; the act of lattering or wheedling; flattery.

## clawing-off, 6.

Naut.: The act or process of beating to windward to avold drifting on a lee shore.

- clâwr-Ǐig-1y, adv. [Eng. clawing; -ly] In a flattering or parasitical manner.
clâw'-Hẽr, s. [Etym. doubtful.]
Knitting-machine: A feed-pawl or hand for a ratchet. (Knight.)
clâw'-lĕss, a. [Eng. claw; -less.] Devold of or unprovided with claws.
* clâwre, s. [Claw; s.] A clsw.

With ful grymms elawnes. that were eroked and
clâw'-sickk, a. [Eng claw and sick.] Sufering from claweickuess, or foot-rot.
clâw'-sicck-nĕss, s. [Eng. clawsick; -ness.] The foot-rot, a disease in cattle and sheep.
clāy, "clai, "clel, "cley, s. \& a. [A.8 clueg; O. Fris. klai; Dan. Lheg, kleg; Ger. \& Dut, klei. Cogn. with clog and'cleave.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : Any earth which possesses sufficient ductility, when koesded up with water, to be fashioned like paste by the hand or by the potter's lathe. (Lyell.) Clays when burnt acquire a siliceous hardness, as in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and eartheuware Clays which form infusible bricks are called Fire-clay.
"Clays are earths firmly eoberent, welghty and comepact, stiff, vigeld, aod ductile to a great degree while
moist : mmouth to the todeb. not exsily hroaking be tween tbe fagers, nor readily ditfuesible in water ina Fostile.
2. Figuratively:

Poetry:
(1) Earth in general ; the terrestrial element. Over our "Wpirits to myench sway
(2) The human body dead; a corpse.
"And without sorrow, will thls ground recelve
(3) Then wide worth : Exeursion, ble vil
) The humsn body alive; human nsture " So man and man shovid be; $\quad$ But clas add clay hiffers in dqnty.
II. Technically:

1. Min. Clay ts composed of bydrous silh cate of aluminium, usually with a mechanical adouixture of sadd, iron oxides, and other substances. Io the earlier mineralogies clay figured under that eimple name as a mineral genus with many sprecies nnder it, or as a species with many varieties. Thus in the second edition of Phillipa's "Mineralogy" eighteen ninerals 日gure as kinds of clay. Ia tha fourth edition (1837) - thai by Robert tha fourth edition (1837)- that by Robert Allan, F.R.S.E., ${ }^{\text {\&ec.- }}$ these sre reduced to
thirteen, viz.: (1) Slate-clay or ghale, (2) Adhesive slate, (3) Polishing Slate, (4) Llihomarge, (5) Euller'a Earth, (6) Tripoli, (7) Bole, (8) Lemnian Earth, (9) Cimolite, (10) Mouctala Meal, (11) Black Chalk, (12) Pipe-clay, and (13) Potter's Clay. In Dana, clay of different kinds figures simply as a synonym of various minerala. In the "British Museum Catalogue" there is a category of clays. A great many minerals have noore or less of alamina in their composition; its presence may ofted be detected by the peculiar smell which the mineral emits when breathed upon. The colour of clay chiefly defenda upon its containing the iron in a ferrous or a ferric state. Some of
the dark-coloured oolitic clays contaln large quantities of a bituolinous matter; these quantities of a bituolinous matter; these
clays give off a most offensive odour wher clays give of a
2. Chem. : Clay is principally hydrous sfilcate of alumioium, $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}{ }^{2} 2 \mathrm{SiO}_{3} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. The purest elay is called Kaolin ( $\mathbf{y} . \mathrm{v}$. ). Clays generally contain much free silica, alsocalcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, oxide of iron, magnesium carbonate, and small quantilie of alkaline salts, phosphates, and iron pyr ites. Fire-clay is more refractory the greater the percentage of alumina which it contains in proportion to the fluxes (alkalies,

Mkaline: earths, snd ferrous oxde), and the maller the quantity of the silica in proportion to the silicate of aluminum. Clay possesses the property of abisorbing ammenia and organic matter, sc, from iquid sewage applied to its surface, and thus not euly pro motes the growth of sorieultural crops, bnt loo prifies water percolating slowly through loo parisalyo of of Chem., 2nd Supt., p. 335.
3. Geol. \& Palcont.: Clay is almply mad produced by the wearing down of rocke. I stream bring down eediment into still water the heavier bonlders fall first, the pebbles next, then gravel after which ittle remain but fue silt which makea the water look turbid for a time, but gradualiy eettles down at the bottom, end becones mud or clay. Clay suspended in water is precipitated by the saddition of sea-water. -Sterry Huat made experiments on the water of the mississippi. (Chem. News, xxx., p. 97.) Mississippl. (Chem. Newe, XXX., p. 97.) Hence. the doposits of the river iato the Gulf of Mexico Whence of the river iato the Gulf of Mexico. When hardened into a thinly laminated rick, and perhsps coloured black by carbonaceous
matter, it becomes shale. A form of it called Fire-clay exiats in the coal measnres just beaeath each seam of coal ; it constituted the vegetable seil ia which the sacient forest, the remains of which have been transiormed jate coal, grew. Whilst sardstone is, as s rule, too porone to ratsin fosails unimjured, clay, ehaie or anything eqnivalent does so admirably, and palæoutelegiat should give particnlar attention to every finely laminated atratum which e may see in any eeries of rocks. which he proposes to examine.

- For Barton clay, Kimmeridge clay, Oxford day, Plastic clay, \&c., see these words.
B. As adj.: Compesed of or pertaining to clay.
* olay-bratned, clay-brayned, a. Btupid, idiot.
"Why, thon eloy-braynod guts."
clay-built, a. Conatructed of or with clay. (Darwin.)
clay-clot, clel-clots s. $\Delta$ clot or lomp of clsy.


## * clay-cold, a. Cold and lifeless as a lump of clay.

* clay-daubed, * clai-danbed, a

Daubed or smeared over with tempered clay.
clay-eater, a. One who hakitually chews or eats a fatty clay. This practice prevails in many places 'throwhout the 'world, and to many placas mong the lower classes in Georgis and tha Caminas.
clay-ground, s. Ground or land of a clayey nature, clay-tand.
clay-Iron ore, s. The same as ClayIRONSTONE (q.v.).
clay-ironstone, 8 .

1. Min. \& Geol.: A mineral or rock occurthy generally in the form of bands or nodules in the carhoniferona series of beds. It consists of carbenste of iron mechanically mingled with earthy matter, the matallic carbonate having beeu produced by the action of decaying vegetable matter on any protoxide of iron in solution with which it may have been brought in contact. (Lyell.) Occurs priacipally in the cesl measures.
2. Palcont.: Nodules of elay-ironstone often enclose shella, encrinites, ferns, and other organiama.
clay-kiln, s. A kiln or stove for burning clay.
clay-land, clay-soil, s. Ground or land compresd to a great extent of clay.
clay-loam, s. Clay mixed with sand, chalk, and organic matter. It is generally very fertile.
clay-marl, 3. Marl with tha argillaceous element abnormally ahundant in it. It is generally white and chaiky ; marl is a mixture of clay sad chalk.

## clay-mill, 8.

Brich-making: A pog-mill ; a mill formixing and tempering clay.
olay-pipe, s. The same as a Tobacco TPE.

## clay-pit, s. A pit whence clay is dug.

Hy
clay - process, 8 A. Arocess by which clay ia substituted for plaster in making
stereotyped moulda. The face of the type la stereotyped moulda. The face of the type
forced into the clay by pressure. (Kmight.)
clay-pulveriser, s. A machine for grinding dry clay to render it more homogenealls previous to prgging. ( $K$ night.)
clay-soreening, $\alpha$. Screening or desigued to screen clay.

Clay-screening machine: A machlue for sifting julverised clay, 60 ss to prepare it for some of the finer cersmio manufactares. (Knight.)

## clay-slate, 8.

1. Geol.: A rock, called also Argillaceous Schist. It is often exceedingly fissile, cleay ing in directions across the planes of atratifi cation. Its colours vary from greealish or bluish-grey to a leaden hue. It is composed of indmrated clay which nas been anbjected to great pressure. Sometimes partlcles of mica impurt te'it a shining and silky lustre. The yellow cubieal minersl of metalic lustre often scattered through it is iren pyrites. A great part of it is matamornhic, but some is great part of it metamorphis, but some is belong to the Palreozoic age.
2. Comm. : It Is the common roofing slate for which its fissile charscter renders It wel adapted. It is used slao for school-boys alatea. Good slatea ghould not imhibe water if they do so, they will soon be decomposed by the weather

## olay-stone, e. \& a. <br> \section*{A. As substantive:}

Geol.: A folatone of granular textare, sud not containing suy lmbedded crystals. It is of igneons origin. It varies much in colonr being flesh-tinted, brown, browniah-yellow, green, \&c. Formerly specimens of it were often designated, compact felspar. It constitutes the paste, matrix, or basia of the subjoined porphyry.
B. As adj. : Having clay-stone, \&c., as its basia.

Clay-stone porphyry:
Geol. : Aa jgneous rock consisting of clayatone with imbedded crystals.
cläy, v.t. [Clay, s.]

1. Ord. Lanc.: To cover or dress with clay. This maunuing lasts nfty years: then the ground munt be clayed \#galn."- Hortimer: Husbandry.
2. Sugar-making: To perform the operation of claying (q.v.).
clāy'-bănd, s. \& a. [Eug. olay, snd band.] A. As substantive:
afining: A stratum or band with clay in its composition. Used chiefly in the compound which follows.

## B. As adj.: Composed of euch s rock.

## clayband ironstone, s.

Mining: An earthy variety of Chalybite, constituting one of the most common ores of iron.
clāyed, pa. par. or a. [Clay, v.] 1. Otd. Lang.: Covered or dressed with clay.
2. Sugar-making: Purifled by meana of water percolating through a layer of clay spread over tha surface. [Clayino.]
 momewhat more concentrated in the treacle; and run
off into a copper cooler, capable of receiving tiree or

 the cone from which theg were cut. The clayed surgr
of Cuba is called Havanas sugar. . Clayed susar

 much burnt by the ord mary prowess of boillo, to bear the clay ing poperstion.".
tures, and Minea; Sugar.
olāy'on, oleien, * cleyene, a. [Mid. Eng. elei, cley = Eug. clay: sid. Eng. adj. ending en.] Composed of or built with clay. "These that dwellen [in] cleyene housia"-Wyycife
cläyes, s. [Fr. claie $=$ a hurdle.]
Fort.: Wattles made with atakes inter woven with osiers to cover lodgments; hurdjes to form blinds for working parties. When reinforced with earth they become gabiens. (Knight.)
cliny'-ăy, aley-i, * cley-ye, a. [Eng clay; $y$.

1. Consisting of or of the nature of clay "The kyns yetide hem in the oleyys erthe."- Wyellya
2. Bedsubed with clay. (Carlyle)

A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip, adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
L. Ord. Lang. : The ect of covering or dressung land with clay.
II. Technically:
3. Sugar-making: An operstion by which sugar is purified.
"The claying now begins; which consista in apply of the oone a plaster of racillaceous eurth, or tolernbly tennclous lonu, lu a paety stata The water difiused and descending with 1 kke Hownosi through the bod of the sugar, carries along with it the residuary visci syrup, which lo morasola ahle than the granulated par ticles Whenever the first magnh of clay has become din its turphys a third wheroby the succr cone geti factures, and difines : orspan
4. Mining: The act of lining the blast-hole with clay to prevent the exploeive becoming damp.

## olaying-bar, :

Mining: A cylindrical bar for driving tene cious clay fate the crevices of a blast-hele to prevent percolation of water on the charge.

## claying-honse, e.

Sugar-making: A house for the operstion of claying.
"The cones remain 1 wenty days in the elaying
house before the sular in taken out of then house before the sugar in taken out of than."."- Vre
Dto of $A r t s, ~ M a n u f o c t u r e s, ~ a n d ~ M i n e t ~ S u g a r . ~$
clāy-ish. a. [Eng. clay; -ish.] Of the nature of clay; containing an admixture of clay.
"Amall beerprovesan unwholosomodrink; perhapa, by being hrewed with a thick, madish, and clayum
water. Which the brewere covet. - Harcicy: On Consumption.
olāy'-īte, s. [From the Hen. J. R. Clsy, U.S. Minister st Peru, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min.: A mineral from Peru, occurring crystalliaed and as a crust on quartz, e sulph arsenite of copper with oulphsutimonites of copper and lead. Lustre, metallic. Hardneas, 2.5. Melts befors the blowpipe.

* clayme, v. \& s. [Claim.]
clāy'-möre, * g1āy'-möre, s. [Gsel. claidheamh mor = a great sword, a broadsword Cf. Wel. cleddyf, cleddeu; Lat. $\cdot$ gladius $=\mathrm{a}$ eword.]

1. A Scattish broadsword; a two-handled oword used hy the Scotch Highlander
2. A basket-hilted broadsword. (Knight.)
3. By metonomy: A soldier armed with : broadsword. "His array was raptdy owolten to ness douhle tha
number of claymors that Dunde had companded. - Hacaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xili
clāy-t $\overline{\mathbf{o}}$ 'nĭ-a, s. [Named after John Clayton, who collected plants in Virginia.]
Bot.: A genus of plauts, order Portulacscea (Purslanes). Claytonia perfoliata, a North American apecies, is anti-scorbutic. The tuber ous roots of C. tuberosa sre eaten in Siberia.
cläy'-wēed, s. [Named from the partislity of the plant to clay soils.]

Bot.: A composite plaut, Tussilago Farfara.

* cle, * clea, * clee, s. [Claw.]
clēaçh'-ǐng, $a$. [Etym. doubtful.] A term oceurriog only ia the snbjoined componnd.
cleaching-net, s. A hand net with hoop sad pole. (Knight.)
olead, cleed, s. [Clothe] Dress.
"That canty knap, tho In Ito brawest olead
olead'-ing, s. [ $\Delta$ Scotch pron. of clothing.] [Clothino.]
I. Ord. Lang. : Dress, clothing.
". . . what's in elther face or cleading.
of painted thhagy. cleading.
Aamsay: Poome is
II. Technically:

1. Mach.: The outer covering or jacket of the cylinder of s ateam-engine, or of the boiler
of a locomotive; a timber casing enclosing the boiler and firelox of a locomotive; the casing of hair-felt wrapped round steam-pipes to prevent the radiation of heat. It is called also logging.
2. Building, Eng., dc. : Any kind of pisnkcovering, such as the slating-boards of a roof, the boards of 8 floor, the plank-lining of a pitshaft, the planking of a copper-dam, \&c. (Ogilvie.)
3. Mining: The boarding which linea a shaft or tunuel.
clean, "clene, " clane, " cleane, a \& adv. [A.S. clàne, clene; Wel. glain, glan; Ir. \& Gsel. glan, ell = clear, bright; ${ }^{\text {G. }}$ H. Ger. chleini; M. H. Ger. kleine; Ger. klein $=$ small, fine, excellent.]
A. As adjective:

L Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) Free from dirt or eny filth.
" Heo weste her fet al clene" $\begin{gathered}\text { Rob, of Onoua, p. } 485 .\end{gathered}$
"They make elean the outeide of the cap and of the
platter. but within they are fult of extortion and ex.

(2) Free from any injurious ingredient or edmixtnre ; pure, nndefled.

His maydenes hroaghto hire clene wator."
2. Figuratively:
(1) Free from any defect or fault.
"Yet thy waist is strait and clean As Cupids ahoth, or Hermes' rod." Waller.
(2) Free from sny moral stain or pollution, pure, guiltless.
"What is man, that he should be clean !"-Job xv. Is.
T Frequently with the prep. of.
"Of are aunne make ns clene."-Old Eng. Homiliee
t (3) Applied even to insnimate things.

(4) Free from sny contagious or loathsome disease.
"And Jesur put forth his hand, and tonched him, (5) Free from any mismanagen
ing or awkwardness - dexterous clever bungling, or awkwardness; dexterous, clever.

* (b) Fair, noble, excellent.
" With the clenneat campanye that eaner king ladde."
t (7) Complete, perfect, total.
"Thoo shalt make clean riddance of the cornert ... - Levid. xxiii 22
II. Technically:

1. Printing: Free from corrections or slteritions, as a clean proof.
2. Mosaic Law:
(1) Allowed to be eaten, not deflling.
"Ot every clean beast thon shalt take to thee hy

(2) Free from any ceremonial deflement.
3. Whale \& Seal-fishing: Having no fiah or oil ; empty; as, a ship returued clear

- Crabb thus distinguishes between clean, clecnly, and pure: "Clean expresses $\pi$ free dom from dirt or soil ; cleanly the disposition or habit of being clean. A person who keens himself clean is cleaniy; a cleanly aervant takes care to keep other things clean. Clean ia employed in the proper sense onty ; mer mostly in the moral gense: the hands should be clean; the beart should be pure: it ia tive first requisite of good writing that it should be clean; it is of the first importance for the morals of youth to be kept pure." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
B. As adverb:

1. Completely, entirely, without limitation or reservation.
"He was clene oat of him melie away."-Gocer, 1
"The earth is utteriy brokea down, the earth is
2. Adroitly, dexterously, clesnly.

Pope canue off cloan with Homer ; hat they esy,"
Broone went before, and kladis awept the wnyy,"
Tone woil
T To make a clean breast of:

1. To make a full and ingenuous confession of; to avow.
"She had mormethlng lay heavy on har henrt, which

har senses,"-scott st. Ronan, ch. $\times x \times x$
2. To tell one's mind roundly.
"To apoak truth. Til wearying to mak at cloan broas wh hinn, alld to tollobimo his

- clean-fingered, a. Free from crime or guilt; clean-handed.


## - clean-handed, a.

1. Latw: Hoviog clean hands in the sense deacribed under Clean Hands, 1 Law.
2. Ord. Lang.: Free from crime, guiltiess.

## clean handes, s. pi.

1. Law: A maxim of equity is: " He who comes into equity must come with clesn hands." This rule must be understood to refer to wilful misconduct in regard to the matter in litigation, and not to any misconduct, however gross, which is unconnected with the matter in litigation, and with which the opposite party in the canse haa no concern. (Snell: Principles of Equity.)
2. Fig.: The state of not heving put the hands to eny criminal use; purity of action and conduct as distinguished from purity of heart.
"Who shall necend tnto the hill of the Lordf or whe
shall stand in his holy pluce? He that hath ctean hands and a pure heart -Pralm $\times x i v, 3,4$
clean-hearted, a. Free from moral pollution in the heart, pure.
clean-limbed, a. Having weli-proportioned limbs. (Dickene.)
clean-shanked, $a$. The some as CleanLimbed (q.v).
clean-shaped, a. Well-shaped, wellproportioned.
*clean-timbered, a. Elegantly or neatly bnilt ; having a neat or well-shaped figure.
Ho too think for Hector was not wo clean-4imberd: his leg v. 2
clean, s. [Clean, a.] The secnudines of a cow.
clēan, v.t. [Clean, a.] To free from dirt or filth, to purify; to clear of anything offensive, injurious, or extraneous; to cleanse.

- To clean out : To exhsust of pecuniery resources. (Slang.)
clēaned, pa. par. \& a. [Clean, v.]
clēan'-ẽr, s. [Eng. clean; -er.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who cleans snything.
2. An instrument or apparatus used for cleaning anything.
II. Technically:
3. Leather manufacture: A currier's atraight two-banded knife with s blade two inches broad.
4. Founding: A alicker, a tool used for emoothing surfaces in aand-monlding.
5. Carding: The emaller of a pair of small card cylinders, called urchius, srranged round the periphery of a card-drum. The larger of from the card-drum and delivers it to the cleaver, which retarns it to the card-drum. (Knight.)
clēan'-İng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Clean, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip, adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
6. The act of eleanzing or freeing from filth or dirt, or any offensive, injurious, or extraneona metter.
7. The extraneous matter from which anything is freed or clesnsed ; the results of the set or process of cleaning.
8. The after-birth of a cow.
cleaning-machine, e.
Silk manufucture: A machine in which silk thread is carried from bobbins over a glass or iron guide-rod, and then drawn through $\pi$ brush in order to detach from it any particlea of dust or dirt which it may contain. (Knight.)
$\dagger$ clēan'-ishh, a. [Eng. clean; -ish.] Rather clean.
"A coverlid apon it with $=$ otoanieh look"-Richard-

- clĕan'-lǐ-1y, adv. [Eng. cleanly: -ly.] In a
oľann'-II-něas, s. [Eng. cleanly; -ness.] 1. The atata of being free from dirt or any offensive or extraneous matter.
-2. Neatness in person or dress.
clĕan'-1㘶 clen-1y, clan-1y, clenliche, olen-li, clene-liche, clanliche, a. \& adv. [A.S. cleentic.]


## A. As adjective

I. Literally:

1. Free from dirt or filth or any offensive os extraneous metter; pura, clean.
"Whilo his lov'd partane, boantful of her hoard
Displaye her clearty plitter ou the board" "He menth thet hil molle habbe cloniliche colothinge". 2. of persons :
(1) Hebitually neat in person and drese: clean, tidy.
(2) Neat and skilful.
drink' Wheretn it he good, hat to taste sack gad

2. Cleaning, cleansing ; heviug the property or power of cleaning or freeing from dirt or extraneous matter.
"In our fantantic climen, the thir
*II. Figuratively:
3. Innocent, pure, free from any moral polintion.
-"ianvilike meetly rellabing and cleanty joyn, ...
4. Adroit, clever, dexterous, artful.

IF For the difference between cleanly and clean see Clean.
B. As adverb: (pron. clēan'-1y).
5. In a ciean manner, bo ea to be clean or free from dirt, neatly.
"Thal cladde hom clenly."-Dectruct. of Troy, 774 $\dagger$ 2. Completaly, entirely.
"So clantiche ocarcome never I wea"-Seyn Jultom, 10.
6. Uprightly, innocently.

clean'-nĕss, olzon-nesse, clan-nes, * clan-nesse. clen-nesse, " klennesse, s. [A.S. cloennes.]
7. Literully:
8. The state of being clean; freedom from dirt or any offensive, injurious, or extraneous matter.
"A Clennes ; Monestas, mundicia, puritas sincerteas"
t2. The tata of bing
tagious or loathsome disease from any eontagious or loathrome disease.
† II. Figuratively:
9. Purity of life, innocence, freedom from moral stain or pollintion.
"After the clannesse of myn houdis he shall gelde

10. Exactness, nestness, frcedom from ewkwardness or error.
"Ho minded oull the clearrenes of his antire, and the
cleannoss of ex pression,"-Dryden : Juvenal
clěan'-şa-ble, clĕan'-gǐ-hle, " clenness-sa-bylie, a. [Eng. cleans(e); -able] Clipable of being cleansed or puritied (lit. \& fig.). "Clennessabylle explabilis, purgabilis." - Outhof Anglicum (ed llerrtage).
clĕanşe, " clanşe, clansl, "clense,

* clensen, * clensyn, v.t. [A.S.clonsian.] I. Literally:

1. To clean, to free from dirt or any offensive or extraneous matter by washing, rubbing, sifting, sc.
"CTensyn, Cribrare" -Prompt. Part.
"Thon bilnd Pharivee. cleanso grat that, which is withia the cup and platter. ...-Natt. xxlii. 26
2. To free from any injurious or sdulterating edmixture, to purify.
II. Figuratively:
3. To free from guilt or moral pollution or stain.
" Babes hloody handee may not be clenes."

* 2. To sanctify, to free from taint of defilement. [Cleana a., 11. 2.]
"Ood dede Moyses thin bodoword on,

"... What God hath cleansad, that call not thou
rote, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wêt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pïne, pît, sïre, sür, marine; gä, pơt


3. To free from any contagious or loath some diseass.
"Olesse ya meselis."-hyelfo: Matt. x. 2
4. To purge or clear the body of noxdous hunours.
"And, with rome wroot oblivions antideto,
cleante the otuff 'd bosom of that perilous atnff"

* 6. To acquit.
*R. To do away guilt, to stons for, to purge.

Not all her od'rous tears can cleanse her crime,
Hor piant alone doforms the liappy oliue.
alannged, pa. par. or a. [Cleanse.]
cl夭̆an'-ఫêrr, \& [Eng. cleans(e); -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Ons who or that which cleanses.

2. Med. : $\Delta$ medicine which has the power of purging any foul or noxious humours; s pargative.
"If thera happaus an imponthume, houes, and even hoaey of roe
 pr. par., a., \& s. [Cláanse]
A. \& B. As pr. par. a particip. adj.: (In senses corresponding to thoae of the verb).
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Lit. : The ect of freeing from dirt or any offenaive or extrsneous mattar.
4. Figuratively:
(1) The act of freeing from any contagious or loathaome disease.
(2) The state of being freed from any contagious or losthsome disease.
"Thin shali be the law of the leper in the day of his
(3) The act or process of freeing from moral pollution or stain.

* (4) The act of acquitting of a chargs ; an acquittal.
1I. Cowkeeping: The coming off of the eecuadiaes of a cow.


## cleansing-vat, 3.

Brewing: A vessel tn which the fermentation of beer is concluded, the yeast running ont of the bung-hole, and being kept full by supply frotr a atone-vat. (Knight.)
olëar, "cleer, "clere, cler * clier, clyre, a, adv., \& s. [O. Fr. clair, cleir, cler, from Lat. clarus = bright, clear.]
A. As adjective:
I. Literally:

1. Bright, luminous, free from opaqueness or cloudiness.

- On which the winged boy in colours cleare

Depeidoted was, . . spenser: F. Q., IIL. xi. 7.
(1) Of the weather: Serene, unclouded, bright.
"The day was clere, the moune hote".

(2) Of sound: Distinct, plain; easily and distinctly audible.
"Hark! the oumbers boft and clear
Oevtly ateal upon the ear.
Pope: Ode on Sc. Cecilia's Day.
2. Pure, unmixed, free from impurities, peliucid.
"Olere as watur or other lieour."-PPrompt. Part.
I Sometimes with the prep. of.
"The atr is clearer of gross and damp exhalations." TiL Figuratively:

1. Bright, handsome.
"Al hire clers colour comsed tor to fede." $\begin{gathered}\text { William or Palerne, } 579 .\end{gathered}$
2. Cheerful, serase; nuclouded with passton or care.

-3. Showy, pretty, fine.
"Himes that ta clothed with eteer clothing."-Wyolifo:
3. Manlfest, apparent, oot dark or hidden.
 . Burnet: Theory of the Eatrh
4. Evident, indisputable, plain, undeniabls.
"Remadned. - to our almighty foo

5. Distinct, perspicnons, free from uncer taluty or indistinctnass, easily apprehended. "We protond to give alear nocount how thunder
6. Proinpt to understand, sharp-witted, acute.
-Prompt, Partt and vadyratondyaga. Perapicax:"
7. Far-seeing, scate.
8. Free from guilt or bisioe, inoocent, guiltless, free from responsibllity.
"Sanue me and mak cler for mil toule destourbed is,"
I Sometimea with the prep. from.
"I am clear from the blood of thle woman." $\rightarrow$
9. Free from distress, oppresston, or any bnrden.
"The cruel oorp'ral whisper'd in my ear. me cloary."
10. Free from defact or blemish.
11. Free from deduction, abatemsnt, or encumbrance; net, in full.
"I otten wish'd that I had eloar,
12. Free, open; without impedimsut or obatacle, nuimpeded.
of puiting down a mitary oxploft mora sorious than that of puitivg down arlot or of keeping astreot clear for a
13. Open, free, with no object intervaning or impeding: as, to have alx tnches clear between two things. [Clear, 8. Clearance.]
14. Frea from debt.
15. Datermined, reaolute. (Scotch.)
16. Safe, or sway from, free.
on the lisatant they got cearr of our ship."-

* 18. Unpreposseseed, impartial.
"Luucippe of whom one look, lo a ciear judgment,
world hare boen more acceptalle than all her kind. nees so prodigaluy bestowed. - Sidmey.
* 19. Complete, total.
* 20. Undetected.
"Acloar thett paesed for a vertne."-Gentloman In-
*B. As adverb:
L. Literally:
*1. Brighty, clearly.
"In the suoe that schlines ctere."-Oaroor Mundi, 29L 2. Audibly, clearly.
"He cried high and eleer."-Merim, I. 4. 20L
II. Figuratively :

1. Clearly, plajuiy.

What of my steadlest "Now thoughts I buve searche

2. Completely, quite.
" He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of
a whisper, bit to clear ofr."-L Eartrange.
a whisper, bit it clear off:"-L Eatrange.
C. As suastantive:

1. Light, clearness.
2. Clarified liquor.
3. Carp. \&c.: Clear space between two bodies. (Oaly io the phrase, in the clear.)
TC Crahb thus distinguishes between clear, lucid, bright, and vivid: "These epithets mark a gradation in their sense; the idea of light is common to them, but cear expresses lesa than lucid, lucil than bright, and bright than vivid. A mere freedom from stain or dulness constitutes clearness, the return of light and consequent removal of darkuess constitutes lucidity; lrightness supposes a certain strensth of light; vividness a freshness combined with the strength, and even a degree of brilliancy. . These epithets msy with equsp propriety he apphed ta colour as well as onght: \& ciear colour is nnmixed with any other; a bright colour has something striking and strong in it; a vivid colour ammething plication thes preserve a similar distinction application they preserve a similar distinction : a conscience is said to be clear when it is free from every spot or stain; a deranged nnderstanding may have lucid intervals; a bright tatellect throws lightit on everything around it; a vivid imagination glows with every image that nature presents." (Crobb: Eng. Symon.)

* clear-cake, s. A thin cake or wsfer.
"I used to call hlm the clar-cake: fat, tair, aweet, and
ii. 153 .
. (Davies)
clear-cole, s. [Clair-cole.]
clear-dangling, a. Dangling clearly.
" $A a^{\prime}$ awfu scythe, oat-nwre se shoother,
Burns: Death and Doctor Hornbook.
clear-eye, s. Two manthaceone plants, (I) Salvia Sclarea, and (2), S, Verbenaca. [Clary.]
I Wild clear-eye: Salvia Verbenaca.
clear-fonndation, s. \& $a$. See the subjoined compround.
Clear-foundation lace: A light, fine, tranapareat, white thread, hand-made lace. It has a dianond-shaped mesh, formed by two threads plsited to a perpendicular ling. It ts called alao Lible lace, from being minnufactured, among other places, in the Freach city or among of that places
clear-headed, a. Having a clear mind or undarstanding.
clear-lowing, a. Brightly barning. (Scotch.)
"I have goue nome dozea times to Lonmabago for the clear-lowing coal a."-Lights and Shadowa, p. 215.
clear-pointed, $a$. Having bright pointu.

clear-moeing, a. Having a clear, sharp ight (lit. $\mathbb{A}$ fig.).
clear-shining, $a$. Shintug brightly.
"Not separated with the racking olonds,
But everd in a pale clearushining tiky". In in
olear-sighted, a. Provident, discerning, haviug an acute and far-seeing mind.
"Cloar-rionted rencon when Dom judgment lemdur,"
clear-sightedness, s. The quality of beiog clear-sighted; foresight, providence.
olear-starch, v.t. To atiffen with starch, and afterwards clear by beating with the handa.
"A tallor'e whow, who washes, and can clearsearoh
his handa."-Addion
clear-starched, pa. par. or a. [Cleasstarch.]
clear-atarcher,s. Ooa whose occupatioo it is to clear-starch articlea of dress.
"A clear-starcher and sempstress.,"-Tatler, No. iL
clear-starching, $p r . p a r ., a .$, \& $s$.
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See he verb).
C. As subst. : The act or proceas of stiffening with starch.
clear-stemmed, a. Having bright stems or trunks.
"Often, where clear-stemm'd platans guard
The outlet."
The outlet."
Tennygon : Recol. of the Arabian Nighes.
ciear-story, clere-story, clearstore, $s$.
Architecture:

1. The upper part of the nave, choir, and transepts of a catheiral or large church. It is sbove the triforimm, or if there be none, im soove the trifurim, or if there be none, clear of their roof. The clear-atory is fitted


> CLEAR-STORY (WESTMINSTER ABBEY).
with windows to admit light to the centre of the building, and to this fact the name is due, as is shown by the term Ulind-story applied to the triforium ( $4 . v$. ).
2. A similar structore in any seculsr building.
 clear-stuff; s.
Timber traffic: Boards frea from knota, wane, wind-shakes, nag-hearta, dute, and sap.

## clear-walled, a. Having bright-shining walls. <br> "Or in cloar-matrd oity on the sen" 1

alëar, * clere, * cleryn, v.t. \& i. [Lat. clareo $=$ to become bright or clear; claro $=$ to make bright or clear; M. H. Ger. klaren (intrsna.), zleren (trane.); Sw. klara; Dan. klare; Sp. clarear.]

## A. Transilive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Literally:
(1) To make clear or bright; to free from eny opaqueness or dulness; to brighten.
"He aveape the akles, and efears the cloudy North"
(2) To free from any mixture or extrancous matter ; to classify, to cleanse.
(3) To free any place or thing from any encumbrsnce, embarrassment or impediment; to empty.
"Safe to the ubips, he wisely ofear'a the way."
(4) To remove, to get rid of, any encumbrance or impediment.
"A Atatue lles hid iu a block of marble; and the art
of the statuary only elears away the superfluous naster, and removes the rublish.-- Addition: ectator.
(5) To free from anything which obstructs the sound or aight.
"Captain Cook has compared itto man dearing bis throat, but certainly oo European ever cleared his throat with so may hoarge, gutzaral, and alieking
zonuds. - Darnoin: Yoyage Round Che World, ch. $x$. ${ }_{p} 201106$.

## 2. Figuratively:

(1) To free from obecority or donbt; to make plain or clear, to clucidate.
"Clieryn or make clero a thynge thet ge vaknowa
otarifoc, manifeto."-Prompt. Parr.
"When to the knot of the play, no other way in
left 1 or the disovery then let
ang god deecend. and lefear the busineas to the andence." -Drydern
(2) To free from Imputation of crim guilt ; to vindicate, to acquit, to juatify.
PaI clere oue that was thought faulty in a mater."Palsgrave.
"Somernet was moch cleared by the death of those John Hay wourd

- With the prep. from before the charge or crime imputed.
"I am sure be will clear me from partinlity."(3) To purge of guilt.
and that will by no means clear the gity and sion and that will bis.
(4) To brighten or sharpen the intellect or understanding; to sharpen.
(5) To gain without deduction or abatement, to net, to realise.
Nacaulay: Hist. Eng.. ch ved on the cargo, . . "-
(6) To quit, to satisfy a debt or charge.
"Bot thle one mighty fom has elearid the debt."
(i) To lesp or pass over or by without touching.
II. Techrically: [C. 1, 2, 3, 10.]
B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To become bright or clear; to brighten up.
-PCleryn or wex brgghte as wedar. Serena, clareo."
2. Fig.: To be freed from encumbrances or embarrassment.
"He that deary at once, will relapse; for, fiodiug
 frugality, and gaineth as well apon bis mind as upoo bise entate."-Bacon : Exazyz
C. In special phrases and compounds:
3. To clear a cheque:

Comm.: To pass it through the clearinghouse for payment by the bank on which it is drawn.
2. To clear a ship:

Comm. : (See extrsct).
"The act of clearing a vemel and ber cargo consista In enteriog at to custon-house all particular relatiog to her so tar an these may be required upwn arrival at, or previonsly to departing from, any port $i$
as wetl in the paymeot, by the parties concerned, of avch dution as payy bo exigible upor her corgo Ac"Young: Nausical Dictioniry: Clearance.
3. To clear a ship for action; to clear for action:
Naut. : To clear the deck, sic, of all nnnecessary articles or cocumbrsnces and to prepare for an engagement.
4. To clear away: To remove the remains of meal, dc.
"grallboees, who had been dulf apprived of the Whether be; nould keep mithe rot hemring for the nexi day.-- Marryas: Bnarleyvon, vol. H., ch. xiv.
5. To clear contempt in chancery:

* Law: To pay the costs which the plaintiff had incurred in prosecuting one. Thie was required when the defendant had been adjudged to be in contempt of court. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 27.)

6. To clear leys:

Soap-making: To separate the eoapy Jelly from the spent ley. (Weale.)
7. To clear off, v.t. \& 1.:
(1) Transitive:
(a) Lit.: To remove; to clear away.
(b) Fig. : To pay off; to satisfy a debt or charge.
(2) Intrans. : To remove odeself; to depart. (slang.)
8. To clear out, v. t. \& i. :
(1) Trans. : To empty; to frea from internal encumbrance.
(2) Intrans.: To depart, to make off. (Slang.)
9. To clear the deads:

Mining: To clear a abaft or drift. (Weale.) 10. To clear the land:

Naut.: To gain auch a distance from ahore as to be out of dsager of driving on to the land.
11. Ta elear up, v. t. \& 1.:
(1) Transitive:
(a) Lit. : To clear away, to make tidy after a meal, \&c.
(b) Fig. : To elucidate; to make clear and plain.
"By myatical terma and ambiguova phreses, be (2) Intransitive:

Of the weather: To become bright and clear.
"Advise hims to stay 'till the wasther cleary up, for jou are straid there wilit bo rain. -ave jt: Advica to Servants; Directions to the Groom
olëar, s. [Clear, a.]
Building: The full distance between any two bodies where no object intervenes, or between their neareat eurfacea.
clëar'-ag்c, s. [Eng. clear; -age.]

1. Ord. Lang. : The act of clearing or removing auything ; a clearance.
2. Tech. : [Clearance].
olëar'-qnçe, s. [Clear, v.]
L. Ordinary Language:
3. The act of clearing away or removing anything.
*2. Clear or net profit.
4. A clear, free, and unimpeded space be. tween two things [II. :-
II. Technically:
5. Commegre
(1) The act of clearing a ahlp at the Customhousc. [Cleaf, v., C. 2.]
(2) A certificato that a ship has been cleared at the Custom-house.
6. Machines: The distance between the piaton and the cylinder-head in a steam-cngine when the piston is at the end of its stroke.
clëare, s. [Clear, a.]
Sugar-making: The filtered fluid of coarse augar decolourised by bone-black.
clëared, pa. par. or a. [Clear, t.]
clëar'ear, s. [Eng. clear; er.]
I. Ord. Lang. : One who or that which clears or brightens; a brightener.
"Gold ls a woonerful clearer of the undertanding II. Technically:
7. Naut.: A tnol on which the hemp for sail-maker's twine is finished.
8. Weaving: A rapidly revolving roller in the scriblingg-machine, laid alongside the '" worker."
clearer-bar, 8. A bar in a horse hayfork, which throws the hay out from the teeth when the rake is lifted. (Knight.)

## clëar'-ing, pr. par., a., \& \& [ [CLear, v.]

A, \& B, As pr. par. of particip. adj.: (I

## enses corresponding to those of the verh).

## C. As substantive:

I. Ondinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) The act of making clear.
(2) A piece or tract of land cleared of wood and prepared for cultivation. (Colonial.)
2. Figuratively:
(1) The act or process of freeing from guilt or blame.
"" What onretuiness is wrought in yon youh what elearing of
icor. in iL
(2) The act or process of making plain or evident, explanation, elucldation.
II. Technically:
3. Banking, ©c.: The sdjustment of the paymeot due to or from each benker on cheques beld by him on other bankers, or held by others on him. Also, in the case of rsilways, the adjustruent of the sums to be paid to or by each company in respect of through tramo on or from other linea.
4. Comm.: The act or process of clearing a chip at the Cnstom-house.
5. Silh-manufacturs: The procesa of removing irregularitien from silk filamerts before spinoing, by passing them benasth a eorayer, or between ateel rollers. (Knight.)
6. Calico-printing: The act of weshing the dye aolntion from the npiuordanted portion of the cloth in the " madder atyle" of printing. (Knight.)
7. Machines: The amount of play between the meahing-teeth of cog-wheels, to avold a jamb. (Knight.)
clearing-beoly, 8
Dyeing: A vat in whlch cottons printed with certaio colours are scoured with soap add water.

## clearing-houme, s.

Comm.: An establishment where the procese of clearing is carried on. The London oleariug houae for bankers was first instituted in 1775 By its mesns bankers obtain a settlement of all bills or cheques due for collection between one enother, a cheque on the Bank of England being received or paid in settlement of all dif ferences of account. All the citiea of the United States have clearing houses, established at various dates since 183.3 , wien the first wa ertablished in New York. [CeEAe, v., C. 1.]
clearing-nati. ${ }^{2}$. The put of Strycknos potatorum, which is used in India for clearing water from eedimeot. The natives prefer pond or river water to clear well water, hot purify what they take by rubbing the Inside of purify what they take by rubilog the minute or the ullglazed earthen vessel for a minute or two with the aced of the clearing-gut. The impurities in a short time fall

## clearing-pan, s.

Sugat-manufact.: The same as Clarifien.

## clearing-merew, s.

Weapons: A acrew in some fire-arms, at right angles to the nipple, and affording communication with the chamber. (Knight.)

## clearing-stone, s.

Curriery: The fine stone on which a cur ricr's knife receives its final whetting. (Knight)
clëar-ly̆, *cler-li, "clere-li, *oler-liche, *clere-iiche, "cler-1y, "clyer-lyche, * clyer-liche, odv. [Eng. clear; ely; Mid

Eng. cler, clere, \&c.; and liche, $l i=$ Eng. $-l y$. $]$
I. Lit. : Brightly, lumiaously.
II. Figuratively:

1. Plainly, without impediment or hiadrsace.
2. Plainly, evidently, in a mander free from doubt, obscurity, or perplexity.
"O. then shalt thow ree elearly to enst out the
3. With acuteness or discernment; in s mander from emberrassment or entangle ment.
". of he that divideth 200 mach, will never corse
out of clearly."-Bacon: Ruayz
4. A ndibly, plainly.
". The inupde was bexde into the eltee deris."-
yertin, I. IL. 20J.

Cite, rat, fire, quidst, whãt, fall, sather; wē, wŏt, hëre, camè, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, aïr, marine; gō, pơth


clöar'-ness, "cler-nesse, * alere-nense, cler-nes, aleer-ness, s. [Eng. clear; -ness.]
I. Literally:

1. The quality of being clear or bright; brightaess.
"Thel npon the whilos of the town asugh the otor Hitene
"It mey be, percolation doth not only capse claan Nesa end eptendour, but ewoetness of savour," ${ }^{\text {Pacoon }}$
2. A lustre or aplendour.
"Lave more clear than yourself, with the choarnoses laya a night of corrow upon me."-Stdnes.
II. Figuratively:
3. Distinctness, plainness, freedom from obscurity or donht.
". It Is of the ntmost importance in adenee to alm at pertect cloarness in the deseriptlou of all thet comean or seems to poine, within the range of the in-
*2. Uprightness, straightforwardness, plain dealing, sincerity.
4. A freedom trom blame or imputation.
5. Distinctness of tone, sudibility.
6. Of the weather: Brightness, eerenity, freedom from clouds.
"Clerenesse of wedyr. Seronitas"-Prompr. Pars.
*. Glory, honour.
"1 take not clemeass of men."-Wyelfa : John 7.41
7. Besnty, handsomeness.
"In the chernes of his concubines and curtous wedex"
If Cralb thus distinguishes between clearness and perspicuity: "Clearness respects our Idess, sud springs from the distinction of the things themselves thst are discussed; perspicuity respects the mode of expressing the ideas, aud springs from the good qualities of style. perspicuity is sn scquired art ; slthongh intimately connected with each other, yet it is possible to have clearness withont perspicuity, and perspicuity withont clearness." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
clëar-stör-íal, elëre-stör-1-al, $a$ [Eng. clearstory, sind suff. -al.] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of, s clear-story.
clear'-wēed, s. [Eng. elear, snd weel.] An American name for Pilea pumila, an urticaceous plat.
cleat, a. [From Provinc. Eng. cleat $=$ a piece of iron worn on the shoes by country people $(\mathrm{Mahn})$, [Clamp.] Cf. also Dut. $k$ loet $=\mathrm{a}$ boat-hook, a pole ; A.S. clate $=\mathrm{a}$ bur, a clothbur; Dut. ktis snd Ger. klette $=\mathrm{s}$ bur.]
8. Carp.: A strip oi wood secured to another one to strengthen it, as a batten placed trinsversely on the back of several boards which are jolated or matched together.
9. Naut.: A belaying-piece consisting of a bar with two arms fastened to 3 post or atanchion by a bolt passing through ita stam.
clèat, vit. [Cleat, 8.] To fasten or atrengthen wha cleat.
aleav'-a-ble, a [Eng. cleav(e); able.] Caprible of heing cleft or divided.
"In the one case it is the ralaleculen arranging themelefrabila atructure ....-Tyndall: Frag. \&o Befence (3xd ed h xiv. 408
cleav-age, \& [Eng. cleave, snd auff. -age.] 1 Biol: : Segmentation of the vitelius; often called egg- or yolk-cleavage.

## 2. Crystallography:

(I) The set of cleaving or splitting a crystal 10 a certatn direction in which it is easy to do of easy flssure of being so cloft. This line of easy fissurs, as a rule, is parallei to one or more of the faces of the crystal. Cleavage tonds to reduce a mineral to the form of its primary or primitive crystal.

## (2) The line along which' such aplitting takes

 place.In hnilding np cryitale thee littlo stomie brioke often arranto themuelve into liyer which aro per-
 3. Geology
(1) The act or capebility of cleaving certain laty rocks into an indefinito nmmber of thin laminæ, parallel to each other but not parallel to the pisnes of etratification (Iyell); the etate of being so cleft.
(2) The cleft or flasure which is thue proanced. Clearage is divided into laminar fissino, or Flaggy Cleavage, colncident with beddiog planes, snd Slsty Cleavage, deviating from the direction of the bedding planes. Slaty Clesvage is a fissile structure in certsin slaty or other rocks distinct from both stratification sod jnints, though in some cases fication sod jnints, though in some cases lisbie to be mistaken tor one or other of
these. it most frequently occurs in clsyslste, or other srgillaceous rock, next in frequency to which it is found in gneiss, micsschist, hypogene-limestone, \&c. Murchison, in his "Siluria," shows that slaty cleavage exista in the Silurian and other older rocks, snd in those of Devonian sge. It is not uncommon in the carboniferoas rocks of Irelsnd, but less so in that formation generally. Slaty cleavage, orslaty texture, has been snperioduced by the rock having been subjected to great pressure, which also affects siny tossils which the rock may contain, squeezing and distorting them to s considerable extent. Flaggy cleavage has been prodnced by the regular deposition of thin layers of sediment one upon another. Slaty clesvage is seldom met with in racks of eruptive origin, except in beds of volcanic ash, and occasionslly in some of the older lavas. A structure, called Foliation, resembling laminsr fission, is found in altered sedimentary rocks. It is due to the segregation of any one mineral component of the rock along a more or less regular plane, and thus differentiating the rock into a series of alternating layers of different composition.

## cleavage-cavity, $s$

Biol.: The cavity of a blastosphere (q.v.).

## cleavage-cell, s.

Biol.: A blastomere (q.v.). Called aleo a cleavage-globule.
cleavage-glebule, s. [Cleavaoz-cell.]

## cleavage-mass,

Biol. : Any cell of a morula (q.v.).
cleavage planes, s. $p$.
Crystallog.: Planes slong which a mioeral msy be most easily cleft.
clēave ( 1 ), " cleve ( 1 ), ${ }^{*}$ clive, ${ }^{*}$ clivyn, clyve (pa. . cleaved, [A 8 clifian, cleafian. O. S kitibón. Dut. kleven. Sw klizba sig to stick to ; Dan. klabe; O. H. Ger. chleben; Ger. kleben. Cf. Icel. klifa = to clinab. (Skeat.)]
L. Lit. : To stick, to adhere, to hold tast. "Yhal make thi tunge for to clewe to the roof of
thi month." $-W^{\prime} y c l i f f e:$ Ezech. 111 . 26 .
"Chiuyn to K. cleve to P. Adhereo."-Prompt. Pare.
"For as the girdle eleaveth to the loins of a man.
II. Figuratively :

1. To be attached closely in love or frieadship, to be deroted to.

He achal clyus to hia wy! "-Wycliffe: Ephes. v. st -2. To adhere closely to, to remain fixed fast in the mind or heart
"The memorte is cuo cleuiynde ine him."
1 yembite, p. 107.

- 3. To units in fitness, to agree, to suit, to be consonant.

New honoars corne upon htm.
Like our strange garmonts, cleare not to their mould,
Bnt with the ald of ube."
Shakesp. : Maobeth, 1.3

* 4. To accompany, to attend or follow. " Moreover he whll bring upon thso all the diseasen ceave unta thee."-Deut. $\times \times$ viliL 60 .
clēave (2), * cleve (2), * clefe (ps.t. "clave, * clove, " clef, * clefe, "cleaved, "cleved, "claf, * claf, cleft; pa. prir * cloven, cleft), vi. \& i. [A.S. cleofan (ps. t. cledf; ps. pir. clofen); O. S. klioban; O. H. Ger. chlioban; Ger. klieben; Sw. klyfva; Dut. klover, Icel. kljufa; Dan. klöve. There ia no connection whatever between this and the preceding word.]


## A. Transitive:

1. To eplit asunder with violence, to cal through, to divide forcibly,

At Tolomow with eveord ha amot,
2. To part in eny was, to divide to eene rata, to open.
3. To force one'a way through.
"Now, plac'd in order on their bauke, they sweep.
B. Inlransitive

1. To part asunder, to divide or open.
"Mony clastered clowde elef nile in clowtex"
$E . E n g$. ALic. Poems ; Channem
2. To separate, as the parts of cohering bodies; to suffer diviaion ; to eplit.
"Laying the knife at right anglen to Its forrayz prag. of science (3rdi ed $h$, xiv, 407 .
olèaved (1), prei. of v. \& pa. par. or a. tCleafe (1), $v .1$

* cleaved (2), pa. par. or a. [Cleave (2), v.]
clēave'-land-ite, s. [Named after Dr. P. Cleavelsnd, the mineralogist.]
Min.: A variety of Albito, classed by Dana as lamellar albita, but made by the Britioh Museun Catalogue sctually identical with that mineral. It la found at Chesterfeld, in Massschusetts.
elēav'-ẽr (1), s. [Eng. cleave (I); -er.]

1. That which clesves or sticka.
2. A sucker.
elēav'-ẽr (2), "clēv'-ẽr, s. [Eng. cleave (2); -er.]
3. Ove who cleaves or cntssnything sbunder,
4. A butcher's instrument $f$ or cutting up the bodies ol animsls into joints.

- clea-ver (3), 8. [Clover.]
elēav'-ẽrs, a. [Prop. the pl. of cleaver (I).] Bot.: A plent, Galium Aparine, called cleavers or formerly "clever," from its habit of cleaving to objects with which it is brought io contact. It is called slso Goose grass. The leaves are 6-8 in a whorl, hispid, their margins and midrib near the sagles of the stem very rough with reflexed prickles; the flowers are white ; the bristles of the fruit are hooked It is a long, weak, straggling British plant, which is often seen io hedges, sud more parely in cora-fields, \&c. It flowers in June and July.
* clëave'-sotme, a. [Eng. cleave (2), v., suff. some (q.v.).] Apt for clesviog, dividing easily.
clēav'-ing (1), * olev-ing (1), pr. par., a., \& 8. [Cleaye (1), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).

Thy son's blood ciearing to my hiade."
C. As subst.: The act or state of adhering closely; close union or attachment.
cleav'-ing (2), * clev-ing (2), pr. par., a., \& . [Cleave (2), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The act of rending asunder; the act of splitting or separating.
2. The division ia the human body from the os pubis downwards.

## cleaving-knife, 8.

Coopering: A "frow," a tool nsed for riving juggles jato staves and clapboards.
cleaving-saw, s. A pit-saw, s rip-saw, as distinguishe
cut saw.
olê'-chê (1), s. [Fr. cléché croix cleché, from Iat. croix clecher,
clavis $=\mathrm{s}$ key.]
Her. : A kind of cross, charged with a similar cross of the same figure but of the colour of the feld.

clecee

- oleche (2), s. [Clutch.] A claw, s talon.
cleche, v.l. \& i. [Clutcr.]
"Sir Gawan bi the culer clechis the knyghta"
clecir (I), * cletr v.i. [O. Icel. klekja; Sw. kläcka; Dan. kläkks.] [Clock, v.] To hatch, to hear, to bring forth.
"Thou art best on thi wax that ever was delyt or
,
clĕolx'-õrr, s. [O. Eng, cleck, and auff. -er.] $\Delta$ sitting, or hroody, heo.
 $a .$, \& s. [Cleck, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& adj. : Hatehing. "Thitr house is mankle eneghb, and clocking time's
C. As substantive:

1. Lit. (Of the form cleckin) (Scotch): $\mathbf{\Delta}$ brood of chickens.
2. Fig.: A family of children.

## cleckin-time, s.

1. Lit.: The time of hatching.
2. Fig.: The time of birth, as used of man.
cled, pat par. [Clad.] (Scotch.)
*O. Scots Law: Possessed of, provided with.
I (1) Cled with a husband: Married.
(2) Cled with a right: Posaessed of a right. (Balfour : Pract.)
oled score, a Twenty-one in number. (Scolch.)
clĕdge, s. [A.S. clóg $=$ clay.] [Clav.]
Mining: The upper of two beds of Fuller's Earth in localitiea where these occur, as they do at Nutfipld, near Reigate, in Surrey, at Deptling, near Maidswone, in Kent, and st Apsley, near Woburn, in Bedfordshire. These Apsley, near Woburn, in Bedfordshire.
beds are of the Lower Greensand age.
clĕdg' ${ }^{\prime}-\breve{\mathbf{y}}$, a. [Eng. cledg(e); -y.] Consisting or of the nature of cledge ; atitu, tenacious.

- clēe, s. [Claw.]
"As a cat wolde pete finchis Withoute wetyng of bis clees" Fower, il. .
clēed, clëede, s. [From cleed, v. (q.v.).] Clothes. (Burns.)
clēed, v.l. [Clothe.]

1. Lit.: To clothe. (Scotch.) (Used of the putting on of garments or of armour.)
"O. leeze me on thy spinuing wheel,
O, leeper me on niy Fuck And reeti,
Fretap to tue that deads me hlen,
And hays me fiel and warm at e'en! And burns: Best and her Spinning Wheok
2. Figuratively:
(1) To clothe. (Applied to Coliage.)
" Sinumer rains bring simner flow'rs;
And leaves to clead the liriken bow'rs."
(2) To seek protection from. (Spalding.)
clēed'ing, clēad'ing, s. [Clothing.]
clēel, v.t. \& i. [Center.]
3. To aeize, to snatch.
4. To link arms.

The piper loud and londer blew.
Thoy reeld, they set, they crossid, they clcekte,
Till ilka carlin 6wat and reekit""
Burnt: Tam $O$ Shanie
clēelk, clēick, s. [From cleek, v. (q.v.).] (Scotch.) A hook.
clēek'-it, pa. par. [Cleek, v.] (Scotch.)

* cleope, v.t. \& i. [Clepe.]
"The Miner threw him selfe, as an offall,
Streight at his fout in base huunilitea,
Aud deeped him his liege, to hold of him ine."
seep'-ie, cleep-y, s. [Clap, Clip.]

1. A severe blow; properly iacluding the ides of the contusion cansed by anch a blow, or by a fall.
2. A stroke on the heaci.

* cleere-ele, s. [Clear-eve.]
- clees, 8. [Mid. Eng. clee $=$ claw.] The two portions of the hoor in a cloven-footed suimal. (Nuttall)
- cleethe, v.t. [Clothe.]
* cleeve, \& [Clifr.]
clĕf, s. [Fr. clef, from Lat. clavis; Gr, $\kappa$ auts, кגeis (klaiv, kleis) $=\mathrm{s}$ key.]

Music: A character placed at the beginning of a stave, to show the elevation of thst particular atave in the general claviary or syatem, and to determioe the names of ths notes according to their positiona on the atave. There are three clefa: the $O$ clef, generally known as the trehle clef, which is placed on the second line of the treble atave; the C clef, whlch is used either as the alto, tenor, or (rarely) aoprane clef, according to ita poaition on the 3rd, 4th, or lat line of the atave; and the $F$ clef, which ia either basa or barytone (rare) clef, according to its position on the 4th or 3 rd line of tha stave.

clĕft, pret. of $v$. pa. par., a., \&s. [Originally the same word as CuFT (q.v.). (Trench: On the Study of Words, p. 157.)] [Cleave.]
A. As pret. of verb: (See the verb).
B. \& C. As pa. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
"Down his eleft side while freesh the hiood distiles"

## D. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An opening or apace caused by the forcible aoparation of parts; a aplit, a crack, a fissure.

But now the elear bright moon her renith gains,
And. rimy without gpeck extend the plain
And, rimy without speck extend the plains:
*2. A piece split off from the Evening Walk.
*3. Any part which is clovsn or divided, eapecially the hoof.
"". cieferery henst that parte th the hoof, and clesveth II. Farriery: A disease in herse 6
II. Farriery: A disease in horsea; s crack or split on the bend of the pastern.

* cleft-footed, a Cloven-footed.
* cleft-graft, r.\&. To engraft by the process called cleft grafting (q.v.).

Filberts may be cleftgra/ted on the commen nut

- vortimer: Husbandry.


Entomology:

1. Agad-fly-any 1. Bud. 2. Stock tof Rome and of the 'lahanidx.
2. A horse-fly-any of the Estridx.
cleg-stung, $a$. Stung by the gad-fly.

* clel, s. [Clar.]
cleā-dó-mas'-toid, a. [From Gr. xגeis (kets), genit. кגeidos (ketios) = the clavicle (collar-bone), and Eog. mastoid (q.v.).]
Anat.: A name ametines given to one constituent of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, when this is conaidered to he donbla instead of aingle. The other is ealled the sterno-nastoid muscle. (Quain.)
cleik, v.t. [CLuTCH.]
- To cleik the cunyie: To lay hold on the money.
"And wanting to cleit the cumyie (thet is, to hook
the siller)."-soct:" Wraperky, ch. xvili.
clclk, clek, \&. [CLEIK, v.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally
(1) An iron hook.
(2) A hold of any object.
(3) A club with an iron head, used in golf.
2. Fig. : The arm.
II. Farriery ( pl .): A cramp in tha legs, to which horses are subject.

Clelix:-y, $a$ [Scotch cleik; - $]$. Ready to take the advantage, inclined to circumvent.

## * cleime, s. \& v. [Claik.]

clei'-t-phāne, 8. [From Gr. кגлis $($ kleits $)=9$ key ; o counectlvs, and фairm (phainō) $=$ to make to appear.]

Min. : A pure white variety of Blende found in Franklin, New Jersey. (Dana.)

## * cleir, a [Clear.]

cleis-to-qar'-pi, s. pl. [From Gr. кגetarós (kleistos) $=$ that can be sinut or closed, snd
 inoperculate.]
Bol.: A snb-tribe of True Mosses, in which the roundish theca ruptures the calyptra laterally without raising it up as a cap, and in which there is no operculum. They are called alac Phascaces (q.v.)
 (kleistos) $=$ shnt; $\gamma$ yeváw (gennaó) $=$ to engeuder, and Eng. anff. ous.]
Bot.: A term applied to incnnapicuous flowers of a particular kind occurring on the same plant as others which sre large and conapicuously coloured. The amall fowers are aelf-fertilised at an early period, whilst in most casea the conapicuoualy-colonred flowers sre barren ; in othera they are fertile, bnt have no more aceda than the flowera of spparently humbler type. Examples, vsrious apectes of Impatiens. (Mr. A. W. Bernett, de.)

* clelth, $v$. [Clotere]
cleith'-ral, a [From Gr. кגeïөpov (kleithron) $=$ a bolt or bar for tholting a door, from aneiw (kleio) $=$ to shut, with Eng. anff, -al.]

Arch. : Pertaining to a covered Greek temple or cleithros (q.v.).
cleīth'-rǒs, s. [From Gr. kגeîpov (kleithron).] [Cleithral.] Architecture: 1. Gen.: An enclosed place 2. Spec.: A Greek temple, the roof of windeh encloses it completely. (Weale.)

* clek, * cleck, v.t. [Clock, v.] I. Literally:

1. To hatch, to produce soung by inoub tinn. (Scotch.)
2. To bear, to bring forth. (Scotch.)
II. Figuratively:
3. To hatch, as spplied to the mind; to invent. (Scotch.)
4. To feign, to hava the appearance without the reality.

* olek-ett, s. [Clicket.]
"A clekett: clavis."-Cathoh Anolloum.
* clĕm, v.t. \& i. [Ger. klemmen $=$ to pinch O. H. Ger. chlemnian; l cel. klemma.] [CLaм.] A. Transitive:

1. To atarve, to famish, to cause to die of hunger.
"What wilt he clem me and my followers? Ast
2. To stop a hole hv compressing it, or by means of lime, clay, dc. (Scotch.)
B. Intrans. : To starve, to perish from hunger.
"Hard is the choice when the valiant must mt their arms or
clē-măt'-ĕ-w, s. pl. [Lat. clematis (q.v.), and femı. pl. adj. anff. -ecr.]
Bot.: A tribe of Ranunculacer, consisting of species with a valvate or induplicate calys. Type, Clematis.
clĕm'-a-tǐs, a. [Lat. clematis; Gr. кдпиaris (klēmatis) $=$ (i) brush-wood, faggot-wood, (2) variona plants with long, lithe branches, spec. the clematia (seo def.), and tha leriwinkle. Dimin. from $\kappa \lambda \hat{\eta} \mu a(k l e m a)=(1){ }^{2}$ short twig broken off, a slip, a cutting, (i) a vine twig, which the clematia resemhles io its trailing babit ; $\times \lambda \alpha \dot{\omega} \omega(k l a \bar{o})=$ to break.]
Bot. : Traveller's Joy, or Virgin's Bower, a genus of plants, oder Ranunculaces, tribe Clematex. Sepals, 4-6; 1etsls, none; stamens $^{\text {n }}$ and atyles many; achence termioated by a long, generally feathery swo. The apecies are numerona. Clematis Vitalba, the Conmot
[^136]Traveller'a Joy or Virgin's Bower, is a elimbmg plant with pinnate leaftets, twining petiales and greenieh-white flowers. It occur wild in the middle and aonth of England. $C$ Gourrana and C. Wightiana are not uncommon in India, on the Western Ghsnts, in the Decran, cte., and there are other Indian specias. On the continent of Europe, $C$, arerta and $C$. Rummula are nsed by leggars to producs artlflial ulcera on their litabs, whilst in America according to Geyer, the root of a clematis is employed by the North American Indians as a otimulant to horses which fall down st thair races. The acraped end of the root is held to the nostrils of the fallen animal which begin o tremble sad then rising is condncted to o treinble, and then rising is condncted to water to refresh itself. Various apeciea of
clematis are found in Englah gardens and clematis are

## clomatis-camphor, s.

Chem. When the young branches of Clemar tis fammula, de., ara distilled with water, an acid pungent liquid is obtained, which an acid pungent liquid is obtained, which
reddena the skin; when kept in closed vessels reddena the skin ; when kept in closed vessels
it deposits white acalea and flocks of clematisit deposits
clĕm-eq-ti'-tinn, s. [Mod. Lat, clemattt(is), snd Eng., dc., auff. -in.]
Chem. $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{6}$. A hitter sabstance obtained from the root of Aristolochia Clematitis.
olém-a-ti'-tǐs, s, [Lat. clematis (q.v.), snd suff. -itis.] A plant, Aristolochia Clematitis.

* clembe, v.t. \&i [Clims]
- cleme (1), v.t. \& i. [Claim.]
* cleme (2), v.t. [Clay.]

1. To dsub over, to besmear, to cover with any aticky aubstance.
"Oleme hit with clay comly withinne"-Early 2. To apread, to besmear.
"creme upon, the wounde oxe doange abonta."-
बlčm'-ẹn-çy, * clĕm-ençe, a. [Fr. clemence; Sp. clemencia; 1tal. clemenza, from Lat. clementia = mildness, geotleoess; clemens = mild, gentle.]
2. Of persons:
(1) Mildness of temper and dispoaition; gentleness, kindness, compasaion, hninsoity.
or of as wastiment the clemency of an ostentatious man, - Macaulay: Eizi. Eng., och. xv.
(2) Mercy, \& willingoess to forgive, a pardon. "It wrid even suspected that he seut some persona

\$2. Of the elements: Mildneas, softness.
"Then in the clemency of upward alr."
F Crabh thua distinguishes between clemency, lenity, and mercy: "Clemency and lenity are employed only towarda offenders; mercy towarda sli who are in trouble, whether from their own fault or sny other canae. Clemency liea in the disposition; lenity and mercy in the act; the former as respects auperiors in general, the latter in regard to those who are inveated with civil power : a monarch displays hia clemency by ahowing mercy; a master lenily by not inflicting punishment where it is deserving. Clemency is arbitrary on the part of the dispenser, flowing from his will independent of the object on whom it is bestowed; lenity aud mercy are diacretionary, they slways have regard to the object and the nature of have regard to the object sad the nature of
the offence, or miafortunes; lenity therefore the offence, or miafortunes; lenity therefore
often aerves the purposes of discipline, and ofter aerves the purposes of discipline, and
mercy those of justice by forgiveneas, inatead of punishment : lut clemency [sometimes] defeats its end by forbearing to punish where it is needful." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
clĕm'-ent, a. [Lat. clemens $=$ mild, gentle.] 1. Of persons: Mild, gentle, forgiving, compassionate.

## †2. Of the elements: Mild, aoft.

Clom'en-tīne, $a$. s. [From the proper name clement, which is derived from Lat clemens (genit. clementis) $=$ mild, calm, soft, gentle. See def.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to Clement of Rome (Clemena Romanus). one of the five apostolic tathers; to Clement of Alexandria (Clemens Alexsndrinns); to one of the fourteen Clements who filled the Popedom; or to sny other pereon of the same name.



## B. Aa substantive:

## L. Bibliography:

1. Pl. (The Clementines): Certain Christian compositions long attributed to the spostolic father, Clement of Rome, hut now held to have been composed after his death, probably by one of the Ebionite sect.
2. A collection or decretals and constitutions of Pope Clement V., publiahed in A.D. 1308. They were regarded as the aeventh book of Decretals (q.v.). (See silso Canon Law.)
II. Ch. Hist.: The followere of Clament VII. who was held by most of the French, the Scotch, \&c., to have been legitimately elected to succeed Pope Gregory XI., whilst the Italians, the Eoglish, \&c., deemod him si antipope, and held that the hols father legit] mately elected waa Urben VI. Thia achism began in A.D. 1378, and anded in 1409. The scandal which it caused weakened the prestige of the Papacy, and helped the church a certain distance fol Nard towards the Reform ation. [SCnisM.]

* clëm'-ent-1y̆, ado. [Yng clement; -iv.] In a clement or forgiving manner, kindly, mildly.
" clemmed, pa. par. or a. [CLEM, थ.]
clĕm'-měl, s. [CaLamine]
cl巛̈nch, s. \& v. [CLinch.]
olench-boltts, s. pl. Bolta whoas pointed ends are clenched after passing through the wood, sometimea over a washer or ring (Knight.)
clenoh-nails, s. pl. Nails whose pointed onda ars clenched sfter passing through the wood.
clĕnçhed, pa. par. or a. [CunNcrimd.]
clĕnçh'-ẽr, s. [Clincher.]
clĕnç̣'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Clinceina.]
* clene, a. [Clean.]
* clēné-něsse, s. [Cleanness.]
"Yeme mine licame lwe clonemama"- $a$. Ena. Homb
* clĕng, v.i. [Clina.]
"Thay clomben hil clyifax ther clenges the coldan"
- clönġe, v.t. [Cleanse]

1. Lit.: To clean.
"Eis fals elengit the uted."-Barbowr: Aaruce, vill 92 2. Law: To exculpate, to produce proof of ianocence; a forensic term corrupted from the Eng. v. to cleanse.
*clĕng'-ẽr, cleng-ar, s. [Clengs; er.] Ooe eanployed to use meana for the recovery of those affected with the plague. (Scotch).

* clenk, v. [Clink.]
* clen-ly, a. \& adv. [Cleanty.]
* clen-nes, a. [Cleanners.]
* olense, v. [Cleanse.]
* clens-er, s. [Cleanaer.]
clĕ-ó-dör'-a, s. [From Gr. Kגeoóćpa (Kleodōra) $=$ the naine of a Dauaid sod of a nyinph.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropodous Molluscs, family Hyaleidæ. It has representatives in most aeas. Known recent species, twelve; fossil, four, the latter from the Miocene onward. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)
$\mathbf{c l e ̆}-\bar{o}^{\prime}-\mathbf{m e}$, s. [From Gr. кגeiw $(k$ leto $)=$ to shut, with reference to the parts of the flower.]
Bot. : A genus of Cappsrids, tribe CleomerSepals four, petals four, erect, generally with long claws, stamens aix with long fllsments, fruit a poll with many seeds, often on a long atalk. Leaves mostly digitata, with $3-7$ lanceolate leaflets. The grester number of the species are from the hotter parts of America, a few are from Arahia, Peraia, India, Anstralis, \&e. The apecies have a pungent toste like mustard.
clĕ- $\overline{\mathbf{o}}$ - mĕ-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. cleome (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. snff. -ee.]

Bot.: A tribe of planta, order Cspparidacea,
characterised by having capsular truit Typi cal gennes, Cleome (q.7.).

Entom. : A family of Coleoptera, with Cieonns (q.v.) for its type.
clĕ-0;-ň̌, E. [Etym. unknown.]
Entom.: A genns of beetlea, family Corenlionids (Weevils). Tha apecies have their black body hiddan by a cluthing of ash coloured or other scales, so distributed a often to form clouded markings, or even to allow the dark beekground to perr through. allow the dark beekground to peer through.
More than 100 apeciesare known, from Europe, Asia, and Africa. Sharpe enumerates four se Asia, and Africa. Sharpe enumerates four a
Britiah. Cleonus suloirostris is common in Britiah. Cleonus suloirostris is common in chalky and sandy localities, and C. nebulasus which resembles it, is not uafrequent in Hainpshire.

- cleope, v.t. \& i. [Clepe.]
* clēpe, * clep, s. [Clepe, v.]
I. Ordinary Ianguage:

1. A call, a cry.
"With clepes and crres."
Surrey: Anotd, be. 4.
2. A dame ; tattle, pert loquacity. (Scotch.)
II. Scotch Law: A aummona, a claim, a petition.

* clepe (1), * cleep, v.t. [Clip.]
* clēpe (2), " olepen, * olepenn, * clecpe * cleopien, "clipien, v.t. \& i. [A.S. cleo pian, clypian, clipian.]
A. Transitive:
I. Literally:

1. To call, to addrass, to summon to ons'e side or aid.
"I shal inwardly clepe. the Lord."-Wyclufo: Pradm
2. To call, to name.
" Shent ward with child . . . and cleped it Ysace." wacitur, be clepeth a calf, cauf; half, hauf; nelghbour
Shakess, : Love's Labour Lost, v. L.
3. With a sentence as the object: To cry ont.
"Tha cloopode Hengest, " Nimeth coure sexes", $\begin{gathered}\text { Layamon, IL } 24\end{gathered}$
II. Fig.: To call to any vocatiou or stete of life.

In the clopinge in which yo ben clepld."- Wyolifa
B, Intransitive:

1. To call to, to address a prayer or sam. mona to

> "He clepes to his chamberiagn."
2. To tattle, to chatter, to prattle.

* olepp'-ẽr, *clep-ere, s. [Mid. Eng. cleps: er. $]$ One who calls or summona, a summoner, sa invoker.
"Niif. 11 be thar cleper of deuels"-Wyclife: Dous.
 s thief.] A Greek robber or brigand.
"The Roman poet (he says) concelved that the poore Rahines were sovered with gold, a Fauriel olseerver clephto"-Lewis. Cred Early Noman Hist. (1855), ch. vi.s $\mathrm{I}_{5}$, vol. L. P . 218.
- clēp'-ing, * clep-inge, * cleop-inge, olep-enge, pr. par., u., \&s s. [Clepe.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See
the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The act of calling or aummooing; a call, e suminons.
" Neuere sane thinge that come to his cloopinge".
2. A prayer.
"After clepenge and asclnge."-a. Eng. Homilles, ii il.
3. A vocation, a state of life.
"That ye walke worthlly In the clepinge in which
ye ben clepid. - Wyctifa: Ephed $1 v .1$

* clĕppe, s. [Clap (1), s.]

1. Lit. : The clapper of a mill.
"Tbe two cheoken beoth the two grinstonea, ths
tunge is the cleppe" $\rightarrow$ ncren Riwe, p. $7 a$ lunge is the cleppe $\rightarrow$-Acren hiwle, p. 70 .
2. Fig.: Chatter, noise.
"Kuthen beo neuere astunten hore cleppen"-Aneron

* clčppe, " clĕp'-py̆口, v.t. [Clap.] To clink or tinkle.
"(Tluppyn or clynchyn (cllppyn or clynkgn, P.A
Tinnio.

 to steal．）

Zool．：A genns of Annelide，ths typical one of the family Ciepsluldse．
clép－sinn＇－I－da，a，plo．［From Mod．Lat． clepsine，snd fem．pl．adj．euff．－ide．］

2ool．：A tamily of Annelids，order Suc toria It contains animsls like leerbes，but with bodles narrowar in front，where，in－ utead of the teeth of ths leeches，there exists a proboscia capsble of being protruded．The Clepainidx live in fresh water，ereep on aquatic piants，and feed apon Lymnem and other water－analls．
 （klepstudra），from $k \lambda$（n $\pi$ ron （klepto $)=$ to steal，and
$u \& \omega \rho(h u d \delta r)=w a t e r$.

1．Hor．：An sucien 1．Hor．：An sucibat anrement of time by tho gradoal discharge of gradoal discharge of vessej throngh a small opening；a water－clock． It was in use amnong the Exyptians，the Chaldeans the Greeks，and the Bomars．
If in the cut $A$ Is g vessel holding water；$\theta$ a cork floating abort leg of siphon：ce a siphon over wheei D ； s a budanc over wheel D； E a badance
 weight；$F$ a gradunted cale；a s reservoir into clepsydra． H a closed valvo throuth which witer drops： und arparatus turned base upwands，the wster from $a$ is re－emptied into $A$ ．
2．Chem．：A chemical versel．
－3．Zool．：［Asperallum］．
ačp－tồmā＇－nī－a，klěp－tó－mā＇－nĭ－a，\＆ ［Fr．cleptomanie；Gr．к入irrtw（ileptō）$=$ to of moral insanity dintiaguighed by an irresist． lhie propensity to stealing or pilfering．
alŏp－to－mä＇－ni－ăc，an \＆\＆［ELEPTO－ manjao．］
＂clēp＇－y̌ng，＂clep－pynge，s．［Clap．］The

cler，＂clere，an［Clear．］
＂alëro，＂cleren，＂cleryn，v．t．th［Clear，g．］
clöre－liche，clere－lie，cler－Liche， adv．［Clearly．］
＊clëre＇－nčs，＂clëre＇－nĕsse，\＆［Cleararess．］
alëre＇－stör－y̆，a［Clear－story．］
＊Olëre＇－wõrte，2．［Mid．Eng．clere＝clear，and worte $=$ Wort．
ot．：An unidentlfied plant．
＊With elaver and clercioorio elede eveno over．
Norte 1 rchurc 8.21
－clĕr＇－ğeal，a［O．Prov．Fr．clergenl；Low Lat．clericalis，from Lat clericus．」 Clergical， clarkly，scholatly．

Oure termes ben so clergent and quegnta＂，
－cler－geon，a［Cleraion．］
＂alẽr＇－ğsse，8．［O．Fr．fem．of clera］A learned and scholsriy woman．
＂Morgre lo fee，hir easter，that was eo greto alier
－clẽr＇－g̀1－cal，an［Eng．clerg（y）；\＆cal．］Of or pertaining to the clergy；clerical．
punished thove might have dono more lostly to havo conceal．．．．＂－arition：Ansmuad Rem Def．
－clẽr＇－ǧ－fy．o．t．［Eng．clergy；Iat facto （pass．fo）$=$ to make． 1 To make into a clergy－ man；to convert to onéo clerlcal theas or principles．
clěr＇－gí－ón，cler－go－on，＊cler－gi－ oun，s 10 ．Fr．clerjon，clergeon；Fr．clergon； sp．clerizon；Lat clericus．］［Clebov．］
I．Literally：
1．A young priest，a student，a pupl．

2．Applied as a term of contempli tos priest． ＂Thel auld hat venged him of sallk a clergioun［LA．，
II．Fig．：A hrood of yonig hlrds．
The earth．． 0 sendeth forth her clerglons

clar－gie（scotch），8．\＆a．（In Sw．klereci；Ger． kleriset ；Fr．clerge $=$ the clergy，clergie $=$ in－ struction ；Norm．Fr．clangle $=$ eclence，litera－ ture（Kelham）；Prov．clercia．Spe clerecia． Port．cleresia，clerecia；Ital．chiernocia．Low Lat clericia．Iat clerici（pl）：Gr simput （ $k l e{ }^{\text {ritkoi）}}$（pl．），all from Gr．$\kappa \lambda \hat{n} p o s$（kleros）$=$ （1）a jot，（2）that which is assigued by lot，an allotment of land，（3）ecel．the clergy．］［CLER1－ CAL］

## A．Aa substantive：

I．Ordinary Language：
1．Learning．
＂To grit elargle I can bot count nor clame＂－Priant ＊＊Was oot Arts

Wor a wot Aristotle，for all bis clergy．
For a woinan wrapt in love so marrollonsty， Banes：The Pastime of Pleature
－2．A learned profession．
－Also that many of the estd landlords put their
 and（1515），vol．il．p 3 ．
3．The whole ministers of the Establiahed Church or of all churches having episcopal ordination，or more rsrely of the Churches of Chriatendom．［1I．］It is opposed to laity（q．v．）
and ine weln like sort term the order of Gool＇clerghe and the kiritunl power whlek
＂The progress of the ecclesinatical anthority geve brith to the memorable distioction of the nilty aud of the dergy．Which had been unkoown to the Greeks
and Romans．The former of these appellotions cam－ prehended the body of the Chrlethan apeplep：the coiter according to the slynffication of the word，was appro－ for the ervice of religion＂＂Gibbon：Dech \＆Fall ch

II．Technically：
1．Theology：
（1）The chief New Testament pasaages to which the word clergy is uitimately traceable back are two．One is 1 Pet．V．3，where the elders aro exhorted not to be lorda over God＇s ＂heritage＂（Auth．Vers．），or lording it over the＂charge allotted to you＂（Reviasd Vers．）．

 $k$ ceron，the ghenit．no al anpot（kuroi），the
same word which is naed by the Greek eccle－ same word which is naed by the Greek eccle－
aiastical writers for clergy．In tha passage in aiastical writers Por clergy．In tha passage in
St．Peter it olviously meana the whole borly of St．Peter it olviousiy meana the whole bory of
believers in any particular congregation，or in believers in any particuiar congregation，or in tha church collectively viewed as＂Gods her ＂God＂in the Authorised Veraion was，as its being apelled in italics shows，inserted by King Jamea＇a translators；it is not in the original．In the second passage，Acts 1．15－26， the word $\kappa \lambda$ ypos（kieros．s）is used of the a postolate from which Judas fell，and to which Matthias was elected（verses 17,25 ），and the pioril a ñpos（Kereroi），of the lots cast to decide hia election（v．2b）．
（2）The verse in St．Peter［No．（1）］doubt less alludes to a multitude of Old Testsment passages in which the Israelites are descrihed as the inheritanes or heritage of God（Deut． xxxii．9，Psams xxviii．9，Ixxviii．71，Jer．X． 16 Joel ii． $17, \& c$, de．）；as alao is the country of Canasn（I Sam．xxvi．19， 2 Sam．xxi．3，Psalm Ixviil．9，\＆c．\＆c．）．The word in these and varions other passages ia kinpovopia（kièm nomota），a derivative of к $\lambda \hat{\eta} \rho o s(k \bar{e} r o s)$ ．Its primary ctymological meaning is lot（sce etym．） and it is used with tacit reference to the dis tribution to the several tribes of theirrespective posseasions by lots（Num．xxvi．52－56，Joshua xiv．1－3，xY．1，xvi．1，\＆c．，\＆c．）．When the distribution took place，the Levites received distribution took place，the Levites received no territory as a heritage，God being their in－
heritance（Num，xvill 20 ，Deut．x． 9 ，xvili． heritance（Num，xvill 20 ，Deut．$x .9$ xvili．
1,2 ），as was alao the prieathood of aome of 1，2），as was alao the priesthood of aome of
them（Joshua xvili．7）；the ascrifices of Jehovah made by fire（Joahna xiil．14），and tithes（Num．xviit．21－24，Deut．xiv．23，29）． Reciprocally God claimad them as his special servants，taking them in lien of the frst－born davoted to him when tha Egyntian first－born wers sialn（Exad xifi．11，12，13，15，Nam．Jii． 12，45，vil． $11-24$ ）．Fe said of them＂Ths Levites shali be mine．＂An analogy being drawn between the apecial position of tha Levites snd that of the Christian miniatry as
 kגinpon（hlaron），used originally by GL Petei of epiritual chiefs
2．CAurch History：
（1）In the Early Church ；St Paul sccented ecarcely anything from those to whum ho ministered（Acts Xx．83，34，and 2 Cor．xi．1）． bls general practice being to oupport himself by tent－making（Acts xvili．3），bat he let it be anderstood that as s ruie those who ureached the gospel ehould live of the gospel（ Cor．is． 19，14）．This support enabled the jastors of the several churches at a yerre early perind of Christianity to withdraw from eecular occupa－ tlona aud give their whole tima to their sacred calling
（2）In medlawal fimes：Century by century slmost to the time of the Reformation，or at least till about 1800 A．D．，the power and innlu． ence of the clergy went on to jucrease．As every instance of notorious vice on the part of one discharging sacred fuuctions weskena the order to which he belongs，whilat every case of conspicuons virtue increases it，the clergy never could have obtained the influence which they did unless at least a vast aection of their nomber had been really opiritual men．They had other sdvantages of no mean kind．The only edncated clasa［Benefit of Cleroy］ membera of an intermational sociaty exjating wherever Christianity had rooted ltself；the cole adminiatrators of the sscraments，and in confraternity with a chlef believed to have th keys of the kingdom of heaven，the elergy had every opportunity of rising to transceudent power over the imagination，the cousciences， and ultimately the earthly poasessions of men Avaining themselves of these advantages the sctually rose to a pitch of suthority which perhaps no other priesthood except that of the Indian Brahmana ever rivalled．Their ruie was for a time an adventsge to Europe．It was knowledge ruling over ignorsnce，at leset partisl refinement holding in control lawlese partisics；a ladder by which the humblest could cilmb to grest heights of society，whilst out－ cilmb to grest heights of cociety，whilst out－
side the church genius of humble birth was side the church genius of humble birth was
prevented from rising，being held down by the prevented from rising，being held down by the
weight of fendsl chains．But not even a acered weight of fendsl chains．But not even a aacred order of men are to at length the pretenaiona of the clergy converted most civil governinents nto their thiniy disguised foes．［Guelphs， abibellines，de］Means were taken to bridge their power，each new achems being as Blackstone ohowa，ingeniousiy evaded，atid flaally their tyranny and rapacity，rather than their doctrinal viewa，excited a great part of Europe against them，and brought on the grest revolt against their domination known as the Refonnation．During the medizval period the molastic orders were looked upen sa bo ouging to the clergy．Abbots，priors，monks， te．，were known as tha regular clergy，snd bishops，deana，priests，\＆c．，as the seculas clergy．
（3）Post－reformation times：Ths civil govern－ ments on one hand，and the isy melubers of the aeveral chnrebes on the other，gained back from the clergy，in conntries where the Reformation was auccessful，a grest part of what they had lost during times of greater ignorancs．Fot detaila bee Reformation，Royal supremacy \＆e．

## 3．Eng．Iav：（Clergyman］

B．As adj．：（Sce the subjoined compound）．
clergy－houge，\＆A bouse aet spart for the clergy of a parish，either to live fo or to meet and consuit about parish mstters．
clẽr＇－ğ̆y－a－ble，a．［Eng．clergy；able．］
Law：With regard to which the beseft of clergy may be pleaded，as a clergyable ottence． （Blackstone．）
＊clẽr＇－ğy̆－al－1y̆，ariv，［Mid．Eng．clergeal； －ly．］Skilfully，artfuliy．
detiarett and creetle clergyally remnene with coos
clẽr＇－ğ゙̆－mạn，a．［Eng．clergy；－man．］
1．Ord．Lang．：An ordained minister of a protestant church，inclinding the Churci of England and uthers．［Cleror，1．3．］
2．Law：A clergyman of the Charch of England ia exempt from the duty of serving upon juries；he cannot be srreated whea offciating at divine worship；he cannot engage officiating at divine worship；he cannot engage in any trade，or without the sanction of tile
bishop cultivate more than eighty scres ol


land ; he cannot hoid municipal offeen, or be hand ; he canner of the House of Commons ; and canuot be called to the Bar.
"Tho Low Church olergymen were a minority, and not $\ln$ hrse muorith, of
usy : Hite. Engo. ch. xi
slěr'-ie: * clext-icic, $\alpha$. \&s s. [From Lat. ciericus; Gr. кגךрикós (klērikos) = (1) of or for an inheritance, (2) belonging to the elergy.]
'A. As, adj.: The same as Clerical (q.
B. As subst. : A elergyman or clerk.
clěz'-ǐ-cạl, a. [Eng. cleric; -al.]

1. Relating to the clergy; as, a clerioal man, a man in orders.
2. Relating to a cierk, copyist, or writer; as a clerical error
Clerical Disabitities Act:
Law: An Act passed ou 9th August, 1870, for removing certain disabilitiee under which elergymen lahour. To take its benefite it is needful to resign their clerical appolntments and status, to which they cannot return agaio if they regret the atep they have taken. It was framed to relieve certain clersymen who, from chadge of their theological views or other canses, felt themeelves out of plate in the clerical office.

Clerical Subsoription Act:
Law: An act for slightly modifying the terms of suhscription required from Established Church clergymen.
clĕr'-1-cą1-ismm, s. [Eng. clerical;-tsm.] The advocacy of clerical claims, often of an extravagant character.
.... the Government is allowing Itself to be to $\ln$ anenced
clěr'-ǐal-İst, s. \& a. [Eng. clerical; -ist.] A. Ae subst. : One who supports clericalism. B. As adj.: Supporting or holding the views of clericalism.
tclĕr-ǐ-call'-i-ty, s. [Eng. clerical: -ity.] An ohtrusive or excessive display of the peculiarities of a clergyman ; clericalism.
"The very concentrated ecsence, the focus, of elent
clĕr'-I-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. clerus (q.v.) and fem. pl. sadj. suff. -ide.]
Entom.: A family of Coleopiters, section Malacodermi. They have pectinate or clavate antenne. Geners represented in Britain Tillus, Opilus, Clerus, Tarsostenus, and Corynetes.

## - cler'-i-1 y

- clĕr'-1-sy̆, s. [Lat. elericia.] [Clerov.]

1. The aggregate hody of educated men.
"The artist, the scholar, and in general the cleriay, Whe it way pp into theee places."-Emerson: Ensay, ser. II.. No. 4.
2. The clergy, as distinguished from the laity.
clērk(Eng.proa.clark),*clarc,* ${ }^{*}$ clarke, *clærk, olerels, " elerke, * cleark, - klerek, *kierk, s. [A.S. clerc $=$ a priest, "kerel, "kierk, 8. (A.S. cierc =a priest, from lat. clericus; Gr. kinpıкos (elierikos) $=$ elerc.] [Clerov.]
3. A priest, a clergyman, an eccleaiastic one in holy orders, apecially a secular priest in contradistiaction to a regular ode or to a monk.
TT The clergy wers first called clerks, because the judges were chosen after the Norman custom, from the clerical ranka.
"Hi belongeth more to klerekes than to leawede."-
Yyenblie, p. 2.
4. A acholar: an educated or learned person, a man of letters.
"Clerc be was God ynow."-Robert of Gloucester. 3. A student, a pupil. [Articleo Cleak.] 4. One employed to keep records and $s c-$ counts ; a writer, an amaouedsis, ad assistant in an offee or husiness.
"All the clerk whom te could employ were too few Elist. Eng., ch. v .
5. One who has charge of an office or department, sohject to a higher authority as a board, corporation, \&c.; a eecretary.
6. In Eagland a parish officer, whose business used to be to lead the responses in the church services and to perform other dutiea conuected with the parish: a pariah clerk.
 were appolntod, at iffe beginniur of the Reformation,
to attead the incumbent in hif performance of tha ompes; sud such aro etill in soman cathedral and coll
legiato ohurches, which hevo lay-leks to look ont tha
 thoagh we have now seldom more than one to a
church."-Wheatley: Rational Iulusiration of the Boal of Common Prayer.
"God eave the king :-Will nm man coy A men P
I (1) Clerk in Orders: [1.]
(2) Clerk of Arraigns: An offlcer who asaista the Clerk of Ae日ize.
(3) Clerks of Assize: Officers who record the Judicial decielons given by the judges on circuit.
(4) Clerk of the House, de.: An officer who writes minutes of the proccediags of the House of Representatives, reads papers when called on to do so, and performs other esseatial dutiea. There is a afmilar official in the Senate, sad in the legisiative bodies of the oeveral states, his duty beiog in all cases much the same. The same titls is applied in minor munfelpal bodiee, and is widely used in Engllsin leglaiative bodies, as the Chief Clerk of the House of Londs, \&c.
(5) Clerk of the House of Commons: An officer who writes the minutes of the proceedings which take place in the Honse of coedings which take place in the Honse of Commons, reads auch papers as require to be read, and discharges other important
functions. At the opening of a new par functions. At the opening of a new par
liament he presides tifl a Speaker is choen. The Clerk of the House of Commona has the appointinent of the inferior clerks. These are the Clerk Assistant, the Second Clerk Assistant, the Princlpal Clerk of the Public Record Office, and Clerk of the Fees, the Principal Clerk of Committees, the Clerk of the Journaia, the Priacipal Clerk of Private Bills, beaiden a number of aenior and junior clerks.
(6) Clerks of Records and Writs: Three officers in the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court.
(7) Clerk of the Crown: An officer of the Chancery Department who, on the order of the respective Speakers, issues writs of summons to the peers, if the House of Lorib, as well as writs for the election of the members in the House of Commons.
"The dntles of Petty Bag will be undertaken by bigh functionary are aiec to be transerred the ettri bute of the Crerk of the Patents."-The Great Socl:
(8) Clerk of the Market.
(8) Clerk of the Market: An offcer formerly entitled to hold a court in conncxion with a market or fair, punishing misdemesnou therein, especially with regard to fraudulent weights and measures. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv. ch. 19, \& c.)
(9) Clerk of the Peace: An officer who prepares indictments, and makes minutes at aessions of the peace.
(10) Clerk of Warrants in Common Pleas An officer who registers deeds in Middlesex.
THmong govermmental clerkships Dow alonished may be enumerated the offices (1) of the Clerk of Affidavits in Chancery, (2) of the Clerk of Repolts in Chancery, (3) of the Clerk of the Custodies, i.e. of Iunatics and idicts, aud (4) of the Enroiments in Chancery.

TI Apostolic Clerks:
Ch. Hist.: The same as Jebuates (q.v.).
Clerks of the Common Life:
Ch. Hist.: A monastic order instituted is the 15 th century by Gerhard Groote or Magnus of Daventer. These were divided into the literary brethren and the unlearned brethren. (Mosheim.)
Regular Clerks:
Ch. Hist.: Members of variong monastic orders.
Regular Clerks of St. Paul:
Ch. Hist.: The same as Barnabirte (q.v.). Regular Clerks of St. Majoli:
Ch. Hist. : A monastic sect founded to the 16 th century by Jerome Emilianus, and approved of by Paul 11II. in 1540, and Pius IV. in 1543. Their apecial aim was to instruct the ignorant and the young. They were called also Regular Clerks of Somasquo, from the town of Somasquo, where their first general resided. (Mosheim.)

* clerk-ale, * clarkes-ale, s. 4 feast for the benefit of the parish-clerk.


* oleric-playis, s.ph Properiy, thoas the atrical representatione, the bubjects of which were borrowed fronl Scripture.
"All burrowstownia, overilk man yow pryyth
clerrk, *elark, o. [Clizas, e]

1. To act as a clerk or amanaemais; alve (U.S.), to assist in an offce, stors, \&c.

- 2. To compose.
"Twe linea o Darla Lindsay wad ding a" be over Roy, 11. 159
* clerk'-hood, clerk-hode, a. [Eng. clerk; -hood.] The condition or papition of s clerk.
"The clerkhode in whlch they werva before."-Pe cock: Repretaor
* clērk'-1ĕms, a. [Eag. clerk; less.] Uu educated, untaught, ignoradt.
"Like the Turk, whoee military Jevisarles and ba shaws rule ani in their elerktese and cruel way."Waterkouse: Apol. for Learn., 1653, p. 40.
clērlk'-līke, a. \& adv. [Eug. clerk; -like.]
A. As adj.: Scholarly, educated.

Ae you are cert alnty a gentlemen; thereto Our gentry, than our parente aoble oumes." Shakesp.: Winter's Tatea, 1. 2
B. As adv.: In a clerkly manoer; cleverly.

- clẽrk'-11-nĕss, s. [Eng. clerldy; -ness.] . The quality or stats of being clerkly or scholarly.
clêrk'-1y, * clerke-1y, a. \& adv. (Eng. clerk; -ly.]


## A. As adjective:

1. Like a clerk; educated, scholarly.
"Host. Thou art clerkly, thou art clerkily, Sir Joha: Was there a wise woman with ikee?"-Shakerp. Mer
2. Pertainiag to a clerk or to writing.
"The king pralsed bis clerkly skill." - Scott.
B. As adv.: In a clever, scholarly manaer. "Clerkety. Clericaliter."-Prompt. Parv. "Sil. I thank you, seatle servant: 'Uls very olerkly

## clērlx'-ship, ${ }^{*}$ clercsipe, ${ }^{*}$ clærcscipe,

 . [Eag. clerk; -ship.]*1. The body of the clergy.
"The setten hes , . Arrolieblecopes that clarooipo in
${ }^{*}$ 2. Scholarship, learning, education.
3. The offiee or position of a clerk.
$\dagger$ 4. The atate or condition of being in holy orders.


* clĕr'-lĭche, * cler-11, * eler-ly, adv. [Clearly.]
"Therin, $I$. il. 207 f . was berde into the citee elerly."-
* clër'-nĕs,* olër'-nĕsse, ${ }^{*}$ clëre'-nĕsse, s. [Clearness.]

 (dendron) $=a$ tree, referring to the uncertain medicinal properties of the genus.]

clerodenoruy.
Bot.: A genus of Veri, enacese, having a campannlate and inflated five-toothed or five-
lobed calyx，corolls with a slendsr tube， and a oearly regular five－lobed corolla，with four exserted stamens．The spectes，which are numerous snd beantiful，grow wild in India，China，Japan，Madsgascar，Tropical Africa，Mexico，se．Several are cultivsted in British greenhouses．The properties of the species are somewhat astringent．
clër－o－mann－çy̆，s．［Fr．cleromancie，from Gr．к入npos（klėrus）＝a lot，and цаvтеía（manteia） $=$ prophecy，divinstion；даитev́ouat（manteuo－ mai）$=$ to prophesy $; \mu$ úvtıs $($ mantis $)=$ a pro－ phet．］A method of divination by the casting of dice or little bones，and observing this numbers turned up．（Crabb．）
clër－ŏn＇－0－my̆，s．［Gr．$\kappa \lambda$ ท̂pos（klēros）$=\mathrm{a}$ lot， an inheritance ；voun（nomé）$=\mathrm{s}$ distribution， a shars．］A heritage，inheritance，or patri－ mony．


## clër－stör＇－y̆，s．［Clear－story．］

＊clerte，s．［Clarity．］
 chievous ingect in beehives．］
Entom．：A genus of Coleoptera，the typical one of the family Cleridæ（q．v．）．The larvs of Clerus apivurus feeds on the larve of the hive bee，to which it is very destructive．The perfect insect，which is hairy，is blue，with red elytra，the latter with three blue fascix． It is rare in England，but commen on the Con－ tinent．The larva of a similsr apecies，$C$ ． alvearius，also rate in this country，feeds on awerrius，also rate in
＊cler－y－fy，＊cler－i－fy，v．t．［Clarify．］ ＂Acries，word to you I wold clerify．＂－Towneley Mys－
－clese，v．t．［Close．］
clĕs＇－tines，e．pl．［Froin Gr．кג $\quad$ птós（klēstos），
 closed．］
Bot．：Cells containing raphides．
olět，＊clett，＊cleyt，s．［Eng．cleft．］A rock or cliff in the sea，broken off from the adjoin－ ing rocka on the shore．（Brand．）
＊clete（1），＊clyte，clote，s．［Cleat．］A wedge．
＂Cryte or ctote or regge（clete or wegge K．）．Cuneus．＂－
clete（2），s．［C．ot．］
clethe，v．t．［Clothe．］
＂clithe：induere，operire，vestire．＊c．＂－Cahoh ＂Coneliche y wol the nou clethe．＂－Lyric Pooms， p． 3.
ajth＇ra，s．［From Gr．$\kappa^{\lambda} \dot{\eta} \theta \rho a \quad($ klèthra $)=$ the alder，which these plants somewhat re semble in their leaves．］
Bot．：A genus of plants，order Ericacem， lamily Andromedidx．The species，which have generally white fiowers，are fine orna－ mental shrubs，from two to ten feet hich． Several are cultivated in Faglish greenhouses．
－cleth－yng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Clothino．］
A，s．B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
Cathot Angicuma nertiens，amicens，induens et cetora．＂－
C．As subst．：Dreas，clothing．
＂A CTethynge：amicrus，restitus，vestis，restimen－
＊clet－ing，s．［Clothina．］
＊clett，＊cleyt，s．［Clor．］
＇Clett（Cleyt A）：G7is，lappa．＂－Cathol，Anglicum，
cleûch（ch gutural），cleugh，3．［CLotgin］ 1．A precipice，a rugged ascent．
＂A clench thar was，quharoff a strenth thai mald nallace．Iv．， 334 ．

Ms．
2．A ravine，a straight hollow between pre－ cipitous hankr，or a hollow descent on the aide of a hill．（Scotch）
I Itoccasionaily occurass equivalent to gler． Then all the gonker bod him yield．
Sum cryd the cound suld be kield，
Sum cryd the counct suld ee kirad．
lëve（I），clif，clive，s．［Cliff．］In composi－ tion denotes the place to le aituated on or nesr a hill，as Clevelaod，Clifton，\＆c．

## ＋cleve pink，s．［Cliff－pink．］

clēve（2），s．［A．S．cleofa．］$\Delta$ cell，a omall chamber or cottage．
＂H wat is that lith in vre cleue 1＂－Havelok，$\overline{\sigma x}$ ．
＊clĕv＇－èr，＊clev－ere，\＆．［Cleaver（2）．］
clĕ干＇－ẽr，a［The etymology is doubtful． Wedgwood thinks the wurd was derived from ths notion of seizing，as Latin rapidus from rapio；Scotch gleg $=$ quick of percep－ tion，clever，quick in motion，expeditious， from Gselic glace $=$ to seize，to catch．The scots has siso cleik，clek，cleuck，cluke，clook （identical with English clutch）$=8$ hook a hold，claw，or talon；to clek or cleik $=$ to catch，suatch，and hencs cleik，cleuoh $=$ lively，agile，clever，dexterous，ligbt－fingered． One is said to be cleuch of his fingera who lifta a thing so cleverly thst bystandera do not ob－ serve it．（Jamieson．）Now the Old Eoglish had a form cliver $=\mathrm{s}$ claw or clutch，cxactly corresponding to the scotch cleik，cluik． Hence the Old English to clever，Dutch kla－ veren，klevern＝to claw oneself up，clinob， scramble；and hence slso he believes is formed the adjective clever in the sense of snatching， catching，io the same way as the Scotcle cleih， cleuch，above mentioned．Dut．kleverig＝ sticky；Low Ger．hlevish，klefsk；klefske finger $=$ thie rish fingers，to which everything sticks．＂ Another derivation is that suggested by Rev． A．S．Palmer（leazes from a Word－hunter＇s Note－book，ch．x．），which Prof．Skeat seems ioclioed to adopt，that it is $s$ moditicstion of Mid．Eng，deliver $=$ nimble，active．Prof． Skeat adds thst it ia not unlikely thst this modification has been aided by a Prov．Eng． cliver，clever＝resdy to seize．］［Deliver，a．］ 1．Dexterous，skilful，expert；possessing gkill and talent（of yersons）．
＂．．．Fet no country In Europe contalaed，Rrenter
number of clever and selfish politiciane．＂－Macourlay： Hist．Eng．，ch．xiil．
2．Showing skill snd talent，skilful，ingeni－ ous（ $0 f$ things）．
$L$＂Estrange．the cteverer mockery of the two．＂－SirR．
＊3．Nestly misde，well shsped；handsome， well proportioned．
－A戶̈buthnot．thirl was a tight clever weuch as any was＂
＊4．Fit，apt，proper，suitable．
5．Good－natured；possessing an sgrecable disposition．（Amcrican．）（Webster．）
TI Crabb thus distinguishes between clever， shilfuh，expert，dexterous，and adroit：＂Clever and skilful are qualities of the mind；expert， dexterous，and adroit，refer to modes of physi－ cal action．Cleverness regards in general the readiness to comprehend；skill the maturity of the judgment；expertness a facility in the use of thinss；dexterity a mechsnical facility in the performance of any work；adroitues the suitable movements of the body．A yer－ son la clever at drawing who shous a taste for it，and exceutes it well without much instruc－ tion；he is skilful in drawing if he tinder－ stands it both in theory snd practice；he is expert in the use of the bow if be can use it with expedition and effect；he is dexterous at any game when he goes through the man－ cuvres with celerity and an unerring hand； he is culroit if by a quick，sudden，and well－ directed movement of his body，he effects the olject he has in view．．．．Cleverness is rather a natural gift ；shill is clezerness improved Iy practice and extended knowledge：experthess is the effert of long practice：dexterity arise is a species of dexterity arising from a natural is a species of dexterity arising from a natural
clë＇－vör，s．［Cleaver（1），s．］

## clever grass，s．

Bot．：Galium Apurine．It is not a grass but a monopetalous exagen．
clĕv＇－ẽr，r．i．［Dut．klaveren，kleveren．］To climb，to clamber．

For sotha fit is，that，on her to ter quhele
Every wight cleverich to his stac．e．＂
clev－ẽr－ăl－1－ty̆，s．［Formed on $R$ alumosed analogy of Latin words，from clever．］Clever－ ness．
＂［He］．．had not
＋clěv＇－ẽr－ísh，a．［Eng．clcver；－ish．］Rather clever or ingenious．
clĕv＇－ẽr－ly̆，adv．［Eng，clever；－ly．］

1．Lit．：In a clgver mander；dexterously， ingeniously，skilfully．

And somotiuce eatch them with a map
As cleverty au th Ahiest trap
2．Fig．：Rather easily．（Slang．）
hy＇i．neck．the lattorgot the wast of it，and woo dever：
clĕv＇－ẽr－nĕss，s．［Eng．clever；－ness．］The quality of being clever or talented；skill，in－ genuity，dexterity．
comio．with all his clevernest，he was deficient to
clĕv＇－ẽr－oŭs，＂oleverus，a．［Eng．clever： －ous，－us．］Handy，dexterons，clever．

> "The hiseart (huzzard) bitsy bnt rehuil Scho wha wo cleverus of her claik. His iegs he might not longer bruik, Scho held them at ant hint."
clév＇－y，clĕv＇－18，8．［Cleave，v．］A dranght－iron for a plough ；\＆plece of iron bent to the form of an ox－bow，baving the ends bored to receive a pin，snd used to connect s whippla－tree or draught－chain to a plough．
clevis－bolt，s．The same rs Lewis－bolt （q．v．）．
＂clew（l），Elûe，＂clewe，＊clowe，＂klewe （ ew ss $\hat{\mathrm{u}}$ ），8．［A．S．cliwe $=\mathrm{s}$ hall of tbread； Dut．kluwen；O．H．Ger．chliuwa，chliuwi； M．H．Ger．kluwen．］
I．Ordinary Language
1．Literally：
（1）A ball of thread，twine，or ysru；thread wound upon a bottom．
＂Their the shuld tyad in certeyn as elew of yern．＂
（2）Thread，twine，or yarn．
＂They seo small cleve draw vaekest weights along，
Fio．Dryden
2．Fig．（From a ball of thread or twine being used as s guids to point the wsy out
II．Naut．：The lower corner of a squsre sail，sad the after corner of a fore－and－int sail，reacbing down to the earing where the sail，reacbing down to the eari

## clew－garnet，clue－garnet，s．

Nout．：Tackle attached to the clew of s lower square－ssil，to haul it np to the yard in furling．
＂The Lee diue．garnet and the buntlilues sy．＂－
Falconer：Shipureck，if．soy． T Clew－garnet－bloch：
Nout．：A block with a single sheave，and strspled with two eyes，which sre lashed to gether above the ysrd．（Knight．）

## clew－lines，s．pl

Naut．：Ropes for hauling up the clews of an upper square ssil．（Knight．）
＊clew（2），（ew as $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ），\＆．［Clify，Clevi．］ A cliff．
＂＇Plesant echadow oner the elevos．＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Doug．：} \\ \text { Vingu，is．} 4\end{gathered}$
＊clew（3），（ew as $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ），s．［CLaw．］
Out of quiet hirnes the rout vpstertis
of thay bindis，with bir nd mouy ane brays
Aud in thare cruk it clewis grippin the prayb
clew（1），clue（ew as $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ），v．t．［Clew，\＆， Clue．］
＊1．Ord．Lang．：To direct by s clew or clue，to point out．
＂Direct aud clew me out the way to harpiness．＂．
Beaum．and Flet．：Women Pleas d．
2．Nout．（To clew the sails）：To raise thera to the yard in order to be furled；which is done by s rope fastened to the clew of a siil， called the clew－garnet．（Harris．）
＊clew（2），r．i．［Cleave．］
＊clew（3），r．f．［Claw．］
clowed（ew as $\hat{u}$ ），pa．par．or a．［Clew，r．］
clew＇－ǐng（ew as $\hat{u}$ ），pr．par．，a．，\＆\＆．
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：In
sensea corresponding to those of the verb．
C．As subst．：Theset of raising the sails $t=$ the yard for the purpose of being furled．
＊cley（1），s．［Claf．］
＊cley（2），s．［Claw．］
－cleyme，s．\＆v．［Claim．］

[^137]
 ths curved shape of the top.] A Lishop's crosier.

clī-Zn'-thŭs, s. [From Gr. «入éos (kleos) = glory, and andor (anthos) $=$ a blossom, so nained on account of their glorious appearance.]
Bot.: A genus of Pepilionaceous plants, anb-tribe Galegea. They are very elegant plants, growing in Auatralia, New Zealand, the Philippine Ielianda, \&c. The flowers are crimson, ecarlot, fleeh-coloured, \&c. Cultivated here in the borders of coneervatories or againet southern walle, they ettain the beight of eight or ten feet, but one fine species, Clanthus puniceus, the Parrot'e Bill, a native of New Zealad, is said there to become a large tree.
clỉb'-bẽr, clŭb'-bẽr, s. [Etym. donbtful. Jamiesen enggesta a connection with cliff, ceave.] A wooden saddle, a pack-saddie.
"They carry their victual in straw creele called


clí'-qhê, *. [Fr. cliche, from clicher=to atereotype, cogn. with O. Fr. cliquer $=$ to clap.]

## 1. Stereotyping:

(1) A matrix, the impreseion or cast formed by plunging é die into metal in a atste of fusion. (Webster.)
(2) A mode of obtaining an impression from die or high relief, or from a forme of type by striking the cold die with a audden blow apon a body of metal which la just becoming tolld. (Knight.)
(3) A copy, tsken in copper, by the eiectrotype procese, of a woodcut or forme of type. Electrotypr.]
2. Photog.: A negetive picture.
cliche-osisting, s. The set or process forming a matrix
cliph'-y, s. \& $a$. [See def.]
A. As substantive:

Geog. : Clichy, more fully Clichy-la-Garonne, a commune and village of Fravce, four and a half mileo N.W. of Paris.
B. As adj.: Made at Clichy, or in any way pertaining to tt .
Clichy-white, s. A pure white-lead mannfactured at Clichy.
click, v.i. at $t$. [An imitstive word formed from clack (Skeat); Dut. kliken; Fr. cliquer.]
A. Intrans: To make or cause ellight sharp noise, to tick.
"The soleun death-watch click'd the hour ohe died;
B. Transitive:

1. To anap, to make a noise by striking together gentiy.

Jove
marbile thumbe
Ben Jonton: Seja
Ben Jonan. sojanus. il. 2
2. To cause to make a slight eharp cound.
"When merry milkmaids click the latch."
*3. To anatch.
"He.. the chalics from the altar clicke."-Ward:
ilfok, s. \& a. [Click, v.]
A. As substantive:
L. Ord. Lang. : A slight sharp sound, a tick. "The click of [billard] balls."-c. Bronte: Jane IIre,
II. Technically:

1. Philol.: A kind of articulation used by the natives of Southern Africa, consisting in the sudden withdrawal of the end or some other portion of the tongue from the part of the month with which it is in contsct, whereby a sharp clicking sound is produced. They are four in number, and are called cerebral, palatal dental, and lateral clicks, the latter being the noise ordinarily used in urging a horse forward. (Webster.)
2. Machinery:
(1) The detent of a ratchet-wheel falling into the alacea between the coge as the wheel revolves in one direction, and preventing any backward movement. In larger machines, such as the capstan, it is called a pawl.
(2) A catch for e lock or bolt, a latch.
3. Wresting: A peculiar movement by which one of the wreetlers sharply knocks his edversary's foot off the groand.
B. As adjective: (See the compounds).

## click-beetle, 8.

Entom. : Any beetle belonging to the family Elateride. The hinder portion of the preaternum terminates in a point, which the insect can at will fit into a cavity of the breast with the effect of enebling it, if lying on the back, to lesp ap with e elightly click. ing sound. It is from the latter peculiarity that the name click-beetles is derived.
click-clack, s. Uninterrupted loquacity. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
click-pulley, s. A pulley with a spring click acting as a detent to restrain the oheave from running back.
click-wheel, s. $A$ ratehet-wheel, one whose cogs ars radial on one face and inclined on the other, so as to give e equare face to the end of the click, pawi, ratchet, or detent, de eigned to prevent the back movement of the wheel. (Knight.)

## click'-ör, s [Eng. clide; -er.]

${ }^{*}$ 1. Ord. Lang. : A tout; one who atood at the door to invits passers by to enter a ahop. 2. Boot-making: One who cuts out the lesther in the proper sizes and shapes for the varieus parts of the boot for which they are intended.
3. Printing: A compositor at the head of a companionehip, who has charge of a work or worka while being put in type. A part of his duty is to distribute the copy amonggt the other compoaitors.
 * olyk-ott, s. [0. Fr. cliquet, from cliquer $=$ to clap.]
I. Literally

* 1. The knocker of a door; anything used to knock with at a door.
"He amytethe on the gardyn gate with e elykot of p. 210 .
* 2. A key of a door.
"Clykett. Clitorium, clanteula."-Prompt. Pare.
"A ciyket bit cieght cios hym hyhynde"",
*3. The trigger of an engine.

- 4. A rattle, a clap-dieh (q.v.).

5. The latch of a door.

* II. Fig. : The tengue. (Cotgrave.)
* olfck-et, * clik-et, v.f. [Clicket, 8.] To latch, lock, or bolt a door.

The dore clowed, keyed and elikettod.
Langland: P. Plownan, 8, is

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

B, As adj.: Causing or emitting a small oharp sound; ticking.
$\because$. I distinctly beard a clicking noise, similiar to that produced by a toothed wheel passing under a (ed. 1870), ch HL. p. 84
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of causing or emitting a amall sharp sound or tick.

## 2. A tick, a small sharp sound, a click. While conversation, an exhausted atock," Orows drowy as the cticking of a clock."

II. Technically:

1. Bootmaking: The art or process of cutting out leather in suitable shapes and aizes, for the various parts of the boot.
2. Printing: A term applied to the mode of getting out work by the formation of a compariveship, or selected number of men, who pare appointed to go on with a certain work or works. (Ruse o Straber: Printing and its Accessories.)
clī-děm'-í-a, s. [Named after Klidemi, an ancient Greek botaliist.]
Bot. : A genus of plants, order Melastomacex. Their native country is tropical America. Several are cultivated in English greenhouses. The fruit may he eaten.
cli'-en-č̆y, s. [Eng. clien(t); cy.] Tbe cli'enn-çy̆ ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Eng clien $($ )
etate or position of a elient; clientship.
clī'ent, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Fr. olient; Ital. \& Sp. cliente: Lat cliens for cluens (pr. par. of eluo) = to hear: Gr. $\kappa \lambda$ v́ces $\left.^{(k l u}\right)_{\text {).] }}$

## L. Ordinary Language

1. In the same sense as II

* 2. Any dependent; person under the protection and patronage of another.

Whom that love hath nuder curo
He mateth hie client hidue sulo."
3. One who epplles to e berristsr or oolicitnt for edvice in metters of lew, or whe cunmite his case to the care and mansgement of 3 lawyer for proeecution in a court of juetice.
 that upholde in the elfen
4. The tarm is now loosely applied to any person who entrusts the care and menagement of his business to any professional or busines man, or for whom euch businees man acts in any way.
II. Roman Anliq.: One who, being of a lower class, placed himself under the protec tion of eome person of distinction and auther ity, who in respect to the cllent was called the patron. The client had to contribute to the marriage portion of his patron's daughter, the marriage portion of his patron s daughter that of his children, if; taken priseners. He that of his children, if taken priseners. He paid the coats and damages of eny suit which the patron lost, and bore a part in the ex pensee incurred in discharging public dutie or tilling public offices. The patron was the legal advieer of the client; he was also his guardisn and protector, and that of his chilgren, and he defended his interests when ever wronged. Neither could give testimony against or accuse, or even give his vots against, the other.


clī'-ent-age, s. [Eng. client; -age.]

1. A body or number of clients.
2. The system of patron and client.
3. The condition of a client.

* cli'epn-tal, $a$. [Eng. client; -al.]

1. Relating to clients, or the syatem of clientage.
"In order to continne the cliental bond, and not to hreak up an old and strong confederacy and thereby
2. Devoted to or used by clients.
"I sest down in the ellontal chair."-Dickens in 3. Dependent

- clī'egnt-ěd, a. [Eng. cllent; -ad.] Snppliea with clients.
vainere the worst conditioned and leant eliented peti
clī-ěn'-těl-aġo, s. [Eng. clientel(e); -age.] A body or nuinber of clients or dependentw. (Sismondi.)
+ clī-en-tēle', s. [Fr. clientèle; Lat. olientele.] 1. The condition or josition of a client: clientahip.
"There's Varas holde good quarters with him;
And, under the pretence of clientel, , ben

2. A number or body of clients.

* 3. Patronage.
"Those whose chientele you nadertake." - Hachat: Lito of Willicm, i 213.
* cli--ent-ĕss, s. [Eng. client; esss.] A female client. (Middleton.)
cli-ent-shĭp, s. [Eng. client; -ship.] The position or condition of a client ; the state or position of being under the protection of a patron. (Dryder.)
cliff (1), *clif, * cleve, " clive " olyffe *lyve, *ulyfe, s. [A.S. clif, cleof, luel o. S., \& Dut. klif; Dan. \& Ger. klippe; su kiippa; A.S. cleofon, clifan = to cleave. [Cleave, Cleft.]


## I. Literally:

1. A steep, precipitous rdck.
"Hit clam vehie s cluffe culites fyftene."
"Waving his hat, the shepherd in the vile
Waving his hat, the shepherd ilif the scale"
Directs hia windlug dog the to
Directs his windiug dog the elifi to scale Nalta

* 2. A shore, especially if rocky and He cipitons.
böl, bøY; pout, jowl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, benç; go, gem: thtn, this: sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, extst. ph $=x$


Troin in in the wert cru[littore] of Hital Brotagna."-
-3. A
解 "With waghe

* 4. A cleft, a fissure, an opening.
averdale: Judger vi. ${ }_{2}$ Thes in the , zoountayneen"-
cliff-pints,
Bot. : A plant, Dianthus acesius, which grows on Cheddar Clifia.
cliff (2), s. [Cuer.]
clif-for'-tǐ-a, s. [Named after George Cliffort, a Dnteh gentlernan who was a lover of plants and a patron of Limneus.]
Bot.: A genas of plants, order Sanguisorbaceæ. Ther sre bushea growing in South Africa Clifortio pulchella is very pretty; the rest have littla beanty. The leaves of $C$. ilicifolia are used by the Boers as an expectorant in coughs.
clif-for-ti- $\bar{a}$-çě- 89 , 3. pl. [From Mod. Lat. liffortia (q.v.), and fem. pl. sdj. anff. -aces.]
Bot. : An order of pisnts in the system of Von Martius, Including Sanguisorbacea and Rosacere, and making Cliffortis, which has no petals, the type, in place of the highly orgaaized snd petaliferous Rosa.
$\dagger$ cliff'- ${ }^{2}$. "cleff-ie, a. [Eng. cliff; -y.] Rocky, precipitons, full of cliffs, craggy.
* clift, * cllfte, s. [Cleft.]

1. A slit or crack, a rift.

Exid. I I will put thee in cilit ot the rock...." (1585: The (Halliwell.) or clift in a pen"-Nomenclator Paro. "Cly fle ctutz, or ryfte. Scisura. Hima"-Prompe. 2. A cliff.

Whiles nad Ceteno, sitting on a elifte,
A soug of bale and bitterg sorrow singa -

* 3. The fork of the body, the part whore the thighs part.

Donu his houd he lamecheth to the clefte""
4. A spot of ground. (Scotch.)
"clíft, v.t. [Clert.] To cleave, to split, to

* clift-ĕd, a. [Clift, s.] Broken, cleft.
"and cliug, an Af with claws they did enforce,
Congreve: Nourning Bride, L, A.
* clift'-y̆, a. [Eng. clift; - $y$.] "The rocks below widen considerably, and their
clifty sides Are fringed with weed. - Penant. cli'- dee s. nt. [From Lat., \&e., Clio (q.v.), and fem. पll. gdj. saff. -ide.]
Zool. : A small family of pteropodous molluses, section Gymosomata. There is no
ghell. The animals have beal with tentacles, a small distinet font, and an opistho-branchiate heart. Type Clio (q.v.). [Clioniae.]
- clik-et, s. [Clicket.]
 (1) the round of a ladder, (2) a climacteric (q.v.).] The same as Climacterio (q.v.).
"Fhder tines, weteling their disputes upon climacters,
"clī-măc-tẽr, v.t. [Climacter, 8.] To brimg to the elimacteric.
- Death might have taken such, her end deler'd.
Until the time she had been climacter'll
 cli-mac-ber'-i-an,s. [Eag. climacter;-ian.] One fond of a climax.
"Wo uhall find him on many oconslons e great cli-
clī-mǎ-tẽr-Ǐc, " cli-măc'-ter-ick, a. \& s. [Eng., \&c., climacter ; -ic.]
A. As adj. : Critical, dangerous; pertaining to the great clinacteric [B.], or to any ons of lesser peril.
B. As subst.: One of certain periods of a man's life in which his constitution is snid to unilergo great changes, involving him in danger til they are over. They are multiples of 7 or of 9 , as $35,49,81$. The nost perilous of these, called by way of cminence the grand climac-
teric. is his 63 rd year-for $9 \times 7=63$. The teric. is his 6ird year-for $9 \times 7=63$. The
the year of life is also dangerous. The grand climacterte of lifs is said to have been recogclimacterte of lifs is 8
nised by Hippocrates.


## Climacteric disease:

Med.: A diseasa affecting, both men and Women, bat more obvious in the corner. It may le looked for about the 63rd year of age, but varies in the time of its coming according to the constitution of the individual, the limite being in the one direction 50 and in the other 75. Its most common predisposing cause is mental anxiety or auffering, The expresaion of the countenance altere for the worse, the pulse becomes accelerated, the flesh wastes awas without obvious cause ; there are sleepless nighta, and wandering pains fit through the head and chest, and aleep is either deflcient or brings little relreshment. After a time recovery as a rule tokes place, but the countenance never recovers its former espect, or the constitution its vigour.
clï-măc-těr-1-cal, a. [Eng. climacteric; -al.] The aams as climacteric (q.v.).
"One of these, an eiderly man, who contensed to


 The working up to a climax.


+ clī'ma-tal, a. [Eng. climat(e); -al.] Pertaming to or dependent on climatic changes.
 piss.
* clī-ma-tăr'-chřc, a. [Gr. к $\lambda^{\prime} \mu a$ ( $k l i m a$ ), (genit $\kappa \lambda$ iцатоs (kimatos) $=$ a climate $;$ äpX $\omega$ (nrchô) = to rale, to govern.] Presiding over or regulatiug the cinatea
cli'mate, * oll-mat, cly-mat, * clymate, s. [Gr. кגiцa (klima); кגıvo (kinô) = to canse to bend or slant. (1) The inclination or slope of ground ; (2) a slope imagined by the ancients of the ginbe from the equator to the pole; (3) a zome or a parallel of latitude, the space between theae parallela of latitude beld to be synouymous with a climste.]


## I. Ordinary Language:

*1. In the Greek sense:
two cimates, partion of the earth contained between ce worta of woras.
2. In a sense intermediate between the Greek one and that presently in use: A comotry, a
region.
"The climate of Gaul [Galligrump plagam] is eaclosed
onevery side with fences that ens iron it naturally:-
Hollant Reminiaconces, p. 4 .
3. Characteristic condition of a country or district with regard to weather; meteorological conditions viewed as a whole. (II.)
II. Meteorology:
(1) Present climate of the several parts of the uorld: The most potent cansea regulating climate are latituda on the ong hand, and alevation above the sea level nion the nther, the former cause producing perpetual snow and ica sround the North and South Poles, and the latter acting with similar effect on the aummits of such monntain chains as the Himzlayas or the Aules. Were these the aole canses, lines of equal temperature ${ }_{5}$ or, as they sre technically called, Isothermal lincs, would coincide with circles of latitude; instead of doing this however, they are jarallel neither to the equa-
tor nor to each other.
[Isotranmal.] In tor nor to each other. [Isotrermal.] In
gidition to the two above-mentioned causes, mullition to the two abnve-mentioned callses, tion of the several continents snd islands, the posithon and depth of the acas, sad the direction of curreuts and winds. Our own country is often tacitly assumed to be the normal climate hy which all others are to lee tested; in reality, being an island, whilst mest of the land existing in the world is distributed in continents, its climate is one of an exceptional character. It is of the typue called insular, that in, such 85 exists in su island in which the sea diminishes the difference in temperature between summer and winter and between night and day. The normal type of climate, that existing on contineats, is called excessive; in it a great differnce exists hetween the temperature of shmmer sud that oi winter, as well as between that of the night and thst ne the day. Asia sul North America are the best existing examples of excessiva climstes. In Britain an east wind, blowin; in winter over the frozen steppes of Russia, is cold and dry ; s south wind in summer coming
over the continent of Europe, if not even re. motely from the Sahara, it hot and dry, whilst a south-west wind, bringing heat, molsture. "depressions" innumerable, and in some casee even epent cycionea from the warm eurtace of the Atlantic, ia the parent of heat, rain, and atorm.
(2) Part climate of the several countries of the world: There ia distinct geological evidence that the climate of the world has oacillated in time past, being, in Enrope and North America et least, higher at one time and at another lower than now. During the carhoniferous period the vegetation and the animal life too were eo uniforn from the Aretic zone to the equstor, that the temperature must have varied little in different latitndey, and little alao between sumnser and winter. The temperature of the Permisn is doobtiul; during a portion of it there may have been a glacial period. The atony corala of the oolite nsturally suggest a tropical or all but tropical climate. The tenperature of the eocene was bigh. It alowly rell, however, during tha miocene and the older pliocene, till in the upper pliocene it was for a time absolutely glacial. Sinca that comparatively recout geological event, it has risen to what we hava it anw. Sir Charles Lyell considered that bygona changes were probally produced by different distrihutions of isnd and water over the globe, a glacial period coming when a great deal of land, and that high land, was round tha poles, and ne of great beat when most of the land was round the equator. Mr. Croll, on the contrary, following in a direc tina in which Sir John Herschell led the way believes that minute alterations on the ellipticity of the earth's orbit will produce oscillation of temperature in one directinn for 10,500 years and then in the other for the same lengtheaed period of time. [Glacial perion.]
the prod the Inordinetely great change of eltmare, ope

cli'mate, v.L. [Climate, s.] To inhabit. to dwell.

> "Leon. The blessed gods
> Purge all iufection from olrs alr, whilot you
> Do climate here!
oli-măt'-ic, clī-mat'-i-cal, a. [Eng. climat(e); -ic, -icul.] Pertaining to a climate, dependent on or liuited to a climate.
"In the extreme north of the 1sland, the penlusula

cli-ma-tiç'-l-ty̆, s.
The act of process oi ctimatizing climatic; -ity.]
clī-mā-tion, s. [Eng. clim(atize); -ation.] Acclimatization. (Hortic. Regist.)
clī-ma-tīze, v.t. \&it. [Eng. climat(e); -ize] A. Trans.: The same as to acclimatize (q.v.).
E. Intrans.: To becoma scclimatized or accustomed to a new climate
clī'-ma-tized, pa. par. or a. [Climatize]
oli-ma-to-grăph'-І-cal, $a$. [Eng. climato-graphi(y);-ickl.] Pertaining to or connected
clī-ma-tơg'ra-phy̆, s. [Gr. chipa (klima), genit: кגiuaros (klimitos) $=\mathrm{s}$ climate ; and y $\rho a \varphi \eta^{\prime}(g r n p h e ̂)=$ a writing, a discmarse, trom रof on $($ graph $\overline{0})=$ to write.] a description of or treatise on climateg.
łclī-ma-tot-lŏg'-ǐ-cal,'a. [Eng. climatolog(y); ical. 1 Of, or pertaining to, climatology.


clī-ma-tǒl'-ó-gist, s. [Eng. climatolog(y) -ist.] Ons who makea a atudy of and is shilled in climatulogy.
clī-ma-tŏ1'Prom Eng. \&c. climat(e); a connective, and Gr. Aoyos (logos) $=$. . . a disermrse.] The science which descrities the climstes of tha several countries of the world now and in bygons times, and attempts to trace the phenomens observed to their causes. (For details see Climate.) (Brande.)
cli'-ma-türe, \& [Fr. climature.] The same

[^138]Hí-manys, a [Lat. climax, from Gr. xiinaf (ctimax) $=\mathrm{s}$ ladder, a staircase, from «xivm $(\operatorname{lin} \overline{0})=$ to bend, to slope; to incline.]

## 1. Literally:

Rhetoric: Gradstion, ascent; a'figure in Which the sense rises gradusily step by step in * seriea of imager, each exceedtng tts prede cessar tn forme or dignity.
gome rallant Richmond orefy aqe her gracid. Olll risigg in a dimax, till the last,

Arandtls.
2. Fig. : The highest or greatest point, the extreme.
 oh. vil., $p$. 288

* climb (b silent), a [Climb, v.]

1. As ascent; the act of climbing or ascending. (Sat. Review, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 209.)
2. The place cllmbed or ascended.
alimb (b silent), clembe, climme,
 alember, climben (pa. t. "clam, - clumbe, "clamb, "clemde, "clomb, "cloumb, cllmbed; pa. par."clomben, "cloumben,"clumben, - iclumben, "iclemde, climbed), v.t. \& t. [A.S. climban ( pa t clamb; pl. clumbon), clymmian; O. H. Ger. chlimban; M. H. Ger. klimmen; Dut ktimmen.] [CLAMBER-]

## A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To ascend by means of the hands and feet, to clamber up, to nount with difficnity (generally with adv. up).
"Sche clambe up to the walle one aight" $\begin{gathered}\text { Percevah, } 1,22 \text {, }\end{gathered}$
2. To creep ap or ascend by means of tendrils, or by twining the stalk or leaves round any sapport. (Sadd of plants.)
II. Figuratively:
3. To escend or rise to a higher point in any way; to mount.

Whero eatrance ap from Eden evolect elimse, Cherahic wateb. . Mratom: P. Lh, hil. xi.

* 2. To reach to, to sttsin.
" Bowing his hend aysalnast the stoepy monat
B. Trans. : To ascend by means of the hands and feet, to mount.
- The sereamtor peacock chased io bot parsalt,

II Crabb thus distinguishes between to erise or rise, to mount, to ascend, to climb, and to scale: 'The ldea of going upwarda is common to all these terms ; arise is ased only in the sense of simply getting np, but rise is in the eense of simply getting np, but rise is employed [elther in thst sense or] to express a continued motion npward : s peraon arises [or rises] from his seat or bed; a hird rises in the sir, the silver [qnicksilver] of the barometer rises: the three first [first three] of these terms convey s gradation in their rense; to arise or rise denotes a motion tos less elevated height thsn to mount, and to mount thist which is fess elevsted thao ascend person rises from his seat, mounts a hill, and ascends a mountain. Arise snd rise are intransitive only; the rest are likewise transitive . Climb and sacale expreas a species of ris0. : to climb is to rise step by step by cling ing to s certain body; to scale is to rise by an escalsde or species of ladder employed in ascalsde or species of lading the walls of fortified towns: trees monnting the wsils of fortified towns; trees, (Crabb: Eng. Symon.)
† climb'-a-ble (mb as m), a. [Eng. climb; -able.] Thst msy be climbed or sscended.
dimbed (b silent), pa. par, or a. [Clime, v.]
climb'-er, "clym-are ( $b$ silent), s. [Mid. Eng. clime = Eng. climb; Mid. Eng. suff. -are = Eng. er.]
I. Ord. Lang. : One whn climbs, or adcends by means of his hands and feet.
"Clymare. Scan*or."-Prompt. Parv.
" Lowlipene is yoang ambition's ladder,
Wbereto the cimber upward turus his
Serelo ine cimmeratewn.:Julius Cosar, iL I


## II. Techntcally:

1. Botany:
(1) Gen. : A plant which ascends by oreepthg along eome support; s creeper.

## 

(2) Spec. - Clemate Vit (uncic
2. Ornith. (Pt.) : A popnlar name of the old order Scansores, the third dirision of the Inmessores, or Perching Birds, which Includes all those which possess the peculiarity of olimbing. Moat of them have two toes In front and two behind. Eight British genera beloog to the Scansores.
3. Telegraphy: A boot provided with spurs or spikes, by means of which a person is ensbled to climb telegraph-poles for parposes of repairs to the polea, wires, or insulstors. An iron frame fitted with spikes, for sffixing to the foot, or strupping to the leg below the knee, is often nsed for the same purpose, and for climbing trees.
4. Rallroal Engincering: A driving wheel of a lacomotive, laving a positive grip, as by cogs or pinchers, upons rail or rack in ascendtrg or desceading grades. (Knight.)

- climb'-ẽr (b sllent), e.i. [A modification of clamber (q.v.).] To climb, to elsmber.

In scaling the yoongest to pluck of his beok,
Beware how ye climber for bresking your
Beware how yo chmber for treaxing your theck.
climb ${ }^{2}$-ing ( $b$ silent), "clym-ynge, pr. par., a., \& s. [Clims, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Ir eenses corresponding to those of the verb): e.g., The climbing perch.
C. As subst. : The set of sacending or mounting by mesns of the hands and feet.
"Ciymynge. Scannta"-Prampt. Pare.

- climblng-boy, s. A chimney-sweeper's boy who used to be seat np chimneys to sweep them.
climblng fumitory, \& A plant, Cory dalis claviculate.
climbing-iron, \& [Climbere, 3. II. 3.]
climibing-palms, a $p l$. A name given to palms of the genns Desiuoncus.
climbing-perch, s.
Iehthy.: Anabas scandens. An Indian species of perch which quits the water and makes its way for considerable distancea over the land. It is even said to climb treea, whence ita specific nsme. [Ansbas.]
climbing-plants, s. pi.
Bot. : Planta which climb by tendrils or any similar appliances terminating st the atem. There are also leaf-climbers which do so by means of their sensitive leavea.
clime, s. [Lat. clima.] The same 2 . Climate (q.v.) (Chiefly poetical.)

- clime, clyme, v.i. \& t. [Clime.]
* clī-nā'-mĕn (pl. clīnăm'-ína), s. [Lat, from Gr. кגivw (klinō) = to bend, to bow. An inclinstion or disposition, a biss.
"And long before the appropristloa [of words to new meanings 18 axed and petritied, as it were into the ackaowed dod vocabulary or the language, an insensibe the why for it The Opitum Fater 'secters to a Founo Man whote Edwearion has been neglectioc.
clī-năn'-thí-ŭm, s. [Mơ. Lat., from Gr кגim $(\mathrm{kline})=$ a couch, s sofs, s bier, snd ă äos (anthos) = a fiower.]
Bot.: A receptacle which is not fleshy, and when it is surrounded by an involucre. Example, the Compositæ.
clinch, * clenche, * clenchyn, * clynche, v.t. \& $i$. [Dut. hlinken $=$ (1) to 60 und, (2) to rivet; klink $=\mathbf{s}$ blow, $s$ rivet; Sw. klinka (v.) $=$ to rivet, (s.) s latch; O H. Ger. chlankjan, chlenken; M. H. Ger. klenken $=$ to knot together, to unite; M. H. Ger. klinke = a liar, a bolt (Skeat). Cf. O. Fr. clenche, Fr. clinche =s latch.]


## A. Transittve:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) To rivet, to fasten firmly; to make or hold fast by bending or folding togetleer [1I.].
"CCenchyn, Retundo, ropando"- Prompr. Pare. "Thou hast hit the nait oo the head and I will give
thes six pots fort, though I ne"er elineh shoe agein."Beaum. Pothetch : Martial Juid.
*(3) To grasp firmly and atrongly. p1. "Is harpe be gen wamaike.
(3) To fix or set firmly together expecially of the teeth or the fingers.

2. Fig. : To settle, to determine, to make eonclusive, to confirm or estallish.
"A senteatiour, eptigrammatle forio of dellirering Dinions has a certain effect of elemch ing as
II. Teahnically:
3. Naut.: To slightly caulk the seams ronnd the porls with orkman in anticipation of foul weather. (Knight.)
4. Mech. : To turn over the pointed end of a nsil so as to prevent its retraction.

- B. Intransitive:

1. To take a flrm grasp of, to settle on byy. thing.
"The savages held out etick on which the binde cinchoa, and were inmuedintoly tied by a smail string
2. To lie or be fixed closely together.
"Toos thint clinch together signe [meel covetoren and rururious."-Gimis: sag-a stro-Nancer, p. 180
3. To make a pun.
4. To limp, to hait, to walk lame.
"The tothle part lamed elynachit, and qualds hir byda

clinçh, clĕṇh, s. [Clinch, 0.]
I Ordinary Language:
5. Lit. : The sct or process of securing or holding fast snything; thst which servea to secure or hold tast.
6. Figuratively:
(1) A word ased In an ambiguous or donble mesaing; s pun, a duplicity of meaning with sa identity of expression.
${ }^{4}$ Hare one poor word an humdred clenches makes,
And dactile Dulnean new meanders, taktes, ". Pope : Dunctach bke i.
(2) A halt. (Sootch)
II. Technically:
7. Naut.: A mode of fastentog large roper conaisting of s half-hitch with the end stop in back to its part by seizings. The outer ent on a hewser is bent by a clinch to the leaf of the anchor.
8. Mech.: The toming over and heating bsek the pointed end of a pail after it las passed through any msterial, so as to prevent its retraction.
clinch-bullt, a. Built by what is called Clincher-work ( $\mathrm{G} . \mathrm{v}$. ).

* clinch-fist, \& 4 mider, a niggardly fellow.
clinch-joint, \& The kind of joint msuls by clincher-work' (q.v.).
clinch-ring, s. A lap-ring, or open ring In which the parts on the sides of the openiug overlap each other. (Knight.)
clĭnched, clençhed, pa. par, or a. [Clince, $v$.
clĭnch'-ẽr, cĭčnç'-ẽr, a [Eng. clinch, clench; -er.
A. Ordinary Language :
I. Literally :

1. A man whose busioess it is to elinch or rive
2. That which serves to secure or hold fas snything; a cramp, a holdfast.
"The whmbles for the work Calypso fund; II. Figuratively: Pope: Homer; Odyseey v. s1b.
3. A conctuiro
ne which cluaive srgumeat or statement troversy.
*2. A punster.
B. Mech.: A tool for cliaching nails.
clincher - built, clinker - built, a [Clincher-work.]

## clincher-work, cliniker-work, s.

1. Lap-jointed work, s mode of building in which the lower edge of each piank overlirs the next one below it, like the weather-boari-
ing of a house ; the shingles or alates of a roof. Cllacher-work is nsed on boats of a lighter deacription, as the galley, gig, cutter,
2. A mode of uniting the iron platea of vessels, tsaks, or boilera, in which the edges are lapped, and secured by one row of rivets. It is distingulshed form carvel-build in the reopect that in the latter the edges of the plates are brought together and the joint covered by an interior lap or welt, to which the plates are secured by two rows of rivets, one to each plate. (Knight.)
olingh'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Clinct, 0.$]$ A. \& R. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (In enses corresponding to those of the verb). Advanc'd the hirl of Jove: anpictoos ofght


C. As substantive:
I. Ordinory Language:
3. Lit. : The act or process of securing or making fast by a cliach.
4. Fig.: The act of deciding or ending a controversy or dispute by a conclusive statement or argument.
II. Naut.: Slightly calking the seams round the ports with oakum, in anticipation of foul weather.

## clinching-iron, s.

1. Mech.: A clinuther.
2. Nout.: A caulking-iron
*.cline, * clyne, * clynyn, v.t. [o. Fr. cliner; Lat. clino = to bend, to turn.] To beod, to bow, to incline.
"Clynyn or declynyz. Declino."-Prompt. Parg. "With alle mekenes I clyne to this acorda"-Cowen
oling, * clinge, " clyng, elynge, * clyagyn (pa. t. clang, clonge, clung; pa. pur. "clongen. *clungen, "clunge, *'clungyn, clung), v.i. \& t. [A.S. clingan (pa t. clang; pa. par. clungen) $=$ to become atiff, to wither tway, to adhere ; Daa.klynge $=$ to adhera, to cluster.]
A. Intransitive:
I. Literally:

* 1. To wither away, to dry up, to fade or waste away.

Or clyngea clomsest for cold
Or clyngest for drye."
1 1 yng I 10 , 9,010. 1 croke i couwe.
2. To shrink in consequence of heat; a
term applied to vessels mads with staves, term applied to ressels mads with staves, when the staves separate from each other.
'Some make covers 11 ke barrels, with 1rov-hoops
around them: These covers cling, as we say, with the around thern: These covera cling, as we say, with the
suminera drought, theo they drive the hoops strait,

3. To adhera closely, to hang upon by twining round or embracing.
"The broll loag doobtful stood;


* 4. To rush in violently, to attsck or fall apor
"Sir Clogts clynges in and clekes another."
II. Figuratively:

1. To adhere closely to, to be devoted to.

Most pupalar consul he fr grown methloks:
9. To be tenacious of ; to resign with the reateat unwillingness aud regret; to hold fast to.

The word fa death: And what hath life for thee,
That thou shouldsi cting what hath thite for thee,
Hemans: Teppern of Patermo, 11 .
TGenerally foliowed by the prep. to, hut sometimes by upon.

With ferveot love, nod with a fuce of griet
Uoutcrably hell leess, nod al look
That geem'd to cling upon meo she loquir'd
B. Transitive: Wordeworth: Excursion, bl 1
B. Irensitiv:

1. To cause to wither or pine away, to dry up.
2. To cause to adhere closely, to twlne round or closely.
Swidt. "Iung my legs as close to his aide an in could"3. Te embrace.
olling (1), s. [Clino, v.] The diarrlicea in sheep.
quide morbo the elling dicta, carrepta tacou us. (2). Wulior: 8 mays on Nat. Ahe

* Cling (2), s. [Dan. klynge =a bnach, a cluster.]

1. A bunch, a cluster.
"The ollng of hig-swola grapen"

## 2. An embrace.

"Theose aloeer clinge of love, where I pertaked
clĭng-ẽr, s. [Eng, cling; -er] One who that which, clings or adheres closely (lit. dfig.).
clìng'-ing̀, pr. par., $a_{n}$, \& a. [Clino, v.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act or atate of adhering ciosely to.
cling-man-ite, s. [Nsmed in 1849 after the Hom. T. L. Clingman, Member of Congress for North Carolina.]

Min. : The same as Maboarite (q.v.).
cling'-stōne, s. [Eag. cling; stone.]
Hortic: A variety of peach in which the pulp adheres closely to the stone of the dru. paceons fruit.
clǐn̄g'-y.y. a. [Eng. cling; -y.] Incliued to cling, adheaive.
clin'-10, a. \& s. [From Gr. кגıvicós (kllnikos) $=$ of or for a bed ; кAúvך (kilinē) $=a$ bed.]

## A. As adjective:

Med, : Pertaining to a bed, sad especlaly to a siok-bed, It is used chiefiy in connection with instruction communicated to medical students at the sick-beds of the hospitsl or other patients, but the more common word is clinical (q.v.).

## B. As snbstantlve:

I. Ch. Hist.: A clinical convert (q.v.)
II. Medical:
I. A person confined to bed by sickness.
2. The examination of a patient coufined to a sick-bed conducted by a professor in pregence of his students, and for their instruction.
[CLINigue]] [Clinique.]
clĭn'ico-al, a. [Eng. clinic; -al.] The same as Clivic, a. (q.v.). The Clinical Society of Londen was founded in December, 1867.


## clinical convert, s.

Ch. Hist. : A convert baptised on his sickbed, if not even on his death-bed.

## clinical thermometer, 8.

Surg.: A thermometer, originally with a loog hulb on a vent arm. The straight portion only is attached to the index-plate, which has a range from $80^{\circ}$ to $120^{\circ}$. The method of using this form was to insert the bulb in the armpit or in the nouth. A small atraight form is now generally employed.
clǐn'-Ye-al-ly̆, ade. [Eng. clinical; -ly.] In a clinical manner; by the bedside.
clĭn-íque, \& [Fr.] [Clinio, B. IJ. 2.]
clisk (1), "clenk, clinke, * clinken, v.i. \& $\ell$. [Dut. klinken $=$ to aound, to tinkle, $=$ to ring, to clink ; Icel. kiingja $=$ to ring.]
A. Intransitive:
I. Literally:

1. To give out a short aharp tinkling sound, as when two metallic bodies are struck lightiy together.

* 2. To beat amartly.
"Thels, geauntez... with clubbes of cleve stole II. Figurotively:

1. (Of sounds): To jingle, to sound.
" 8mooth, moothing soondis, ond sweet alternate rime. ${ }^{\text {. }}$.
Clinking. like change of belle, In tingle tingle chime..
Conper: An Ode: Secundum Artem, ver.
2. To perform a manual operation with alertness. (Scotch.)
3. To fly as a rumour. (.Scotch.)
B. Trans.: To canse to give out a short sharp tinkling sound.

TToclink on: To clap on. (Scotch.)
To clink up: To seize any object quickly
nd forcihly. (Scoteh.)
*olling (2), " dyynt, v.i. \& i. [Cuncris.]
Ao Intrans. To fasten, to cinch
A) Intrans. : To fasten, to clinch.

## B. Transitive:

1. To unite two pleces of metal by hammen
ing. (Scotch.)
T Thls msy belong to Cuing (1), v.
2. To clasp.
" ghe coft trae this wild tiakler oars,
For new, a trencher elinutr.
Tarras: Poome, a Be
3. Uaed improperly, as signifying to mend patch, or joln ; in referenca to dress.
clyilics, a. [Cank (1), v.]
I. Literally:
4. A sharp sound, as of two metallio bodies struck together.
"1 heard the cink and call of eworde" Shakesp: : Othella it a
*2. A chink, a key-hole. [Clinket.]
" Tho ereeping clooe, bellod the wicket'e elting
Privily he peeped out thro A chathe' colender.

- 3. A prison.
II. Figuratively:
* I. The jingla or assonance of rimes.
* 2. A pun, a play upen words.
*3. A gossiping woman, a talebearer.

4. A emart stroke or blow.
5. Money. [I. 1; cf. Chink, a]
clǐinkó-ant, $a$. [Clinquant.]
clĭǹls'-ẽr, "clino-ar, * klinc-ard, a. \& a [Dnt. \& Ger. klinker; Dan. klinhe, fron the ringing sound given out when two pleces are struck together.]
A. As substantive:
. 1. A kind of Dutch white ann-baked brick
"That goodily aqnedaet no ourtounly wharted with Atincard brick. Which (1k wike phes the atreetu--
Evelyn: Journal, 24 (orighual Ms. at Wottou). Evelyn: Journal, 124 (origiluil Mg. at Wottou). white a curlously wharfed with ellocears (a kind of shactongtreets on either side are paved." - Ibdd. (Brayt
od. of 1850 ). 2. Brick cessive heat in the kiln.
"Eurrz and elinkers are eoch hricke an have been
violeotly hurnt or maese of soveral brick
 1,824
6. Scoris, or vitrifled matter ejected from a volcann; the refuse of a furnace.
7. The acale of oxide formed in forging iron.
B. As adj.: (See the componnds).
clinker-bar, s. A bar flixed across the top of the ash-pit to aupport the slice used for cleaning the interstices of the bars.

* cllnker-bell, a. An icicle.
olinker-built, $a_{\text {. }}$ [Cline logger pulled elichtcen-built.]
"The logger pulled elyhtcea oars, was citnkerbulth: And very swif, evea with null cargo."-yarryat:
clinker-work, s. [Clincher-work.]
* clǐnk'-ẽr, v.t. [Clinker, z.] To burn, to dry to a cioder.
clínix'-öred, pa. par. or a. [Clinker, o.] 1. Burnt to a cinder.

2. Studded with nails.
clĭñk'-ĕt, s, [Eng. clink, and dimin. suff. -t.] A keyhole. (Phillips.)
clinks-ing, pr. par., a., \& \& [Clink, v.]
A. As pr. par. : (See the verh).
B. As adjectire
3. Lit. : Causing a clink or ringing eonnd
4. Fig.: Capital, very fige, excellent. (Slang.)
C. As subst.: The act of causing or emitting a clinking noise.
" Cl Flve years ! a long lease for the clinking of pewter.*
(
clǐňk'-stōne, s. [Eng. clink; stone. In Ger hilingstein.]
Geol.: A compact rock, cailed also Phono lite or Phonolyte, both terms Implying that it rings litze iron when struck with lammer or anything similar. Its colour is greyish-blue, its fracture rongh, its coniosi tion mostly felspar. It is distinguished ly it. lower specific gravity from grey basalt, into

[^139]
which it often passes. The base consists of zoolite with orthoclase, in which are frequently mbedded crystals of glassy felapar.
alishli-ŭm-běil, s. [Eng. clink and bell.] A man whe rings the church-bell. (Scotch.) " Now Cinkumbalt, wir rat ilin' tow. Burni: The Eoly Patr.
ali'-nd-chlöre,
[Gr. кגavn (kline $)=a$ conch, a bed, from $\kappa \lambda l \nu \omega(k l i n \delta)=$ to make to bend, and $\chi^{\lambda \omega \omega \rho o ́ s ~(c h l o ̄ r o ̄ s) ~}=$ pale-green greeniah-yellow.]
Min.: According to Dana, partly the same as Ripidolits and partly the same as Cornndophilite, but the Britial Musenm Catalogue makes it diatinct from the former of these, and constitutes it the apecias of which the latter la a variety.
clin'-o-clāse, clin-b-clā'-site, e. [Gr.路e to bend ; $\Rightarrow$ to break. refering to the fact that the hasal cleavege ia obliqua to the sides of the prism.]
Min.: A monoclinic green aubtranalucent mineral, with a hardness of $2 \cdot 5-3$, and a sp. r. of $4 \cdot 19-4 \cdot 36$. The lustre is pearly on the face of the cryatsl, and on the rest is vitreous to resinoua. Composition : Arsenic acid, 30.2 ; oxide of copper, $62 \cdot 7$; water $\tau \cdot 1=100$. In England it occurs in Cornwall and Devon; on the Continent in the Erzgebirge. (Dana.)
alī-nō-di-ăg'ōn-al, s. \& a. [Gr. $\kappa \lambda i v \omega$ $($ klino $)=$ to bend, to incline, and Eng. diagonal (q.v.).]
A. As substantive:

Crystallog.: A diagonal or lateral axis in monorlime crystals, forming an oblique angla with the vertical axis.
B. As adj. : Pertaining to or in the same line as the clinodiagonal.
oli-nō-ěd-rite, s. [In Ger. clinoedrit; Gr. $\kappa \lambda i v \eta(k l i n e)=a$ bed, and éঠpa (hedra) $=\mathrm{a}$ seat, a base.]
Min.: The same as Tetrahedrtte (q.v.).
alj-nó-grăph'-̌̌c, a. [Gr. кגívo (klinõ) $=$ to bend, to incline; ypaqucós (graphikos) $=$ pertaiaing to writing; ypado (grapho) $=$ to write.] Pertaining to a mods of projection in drawing in which the raye are asaumed to fall abliquely on the plana of projaction.
oli'-noid, a. [Gr. $\kappa \lambda i \eta_{\eta}(k l i n e ̄)=a$ bed, and fios (eidos) $=$ form, ahape.]
Anat.: Bearing a remota resemblance in forin to a bed.
Clinoid processes or (more fully) the posterior clinoid processes.
Anat. : The anglea of a lamella, called the dorsum sella, behind the pituitsry fosaa. (Quain.)
clī-nơm'-ĕt-ẽr, s. [Gr. $\kappa \lambda i m \eta(k l i n e ̃)=a$ bed, and $\mu \dot{\text { éroov }}$ (metron) $=$ a measure.]

1. Wath. Instru.: An ibstrument uaed in determining the alope of cuttings and embankments. It is called also a batter-level. (Kright.)
2. Carp.: A carpenter's tool for levelling npsills and other horizontal framing timbers. (Knight.)
3. Geol.: An inatrument for determining the dip of rock-strata. The ordinary fortu consixts of a small pendulnm or plummet moving onagraduated are, of $90^{\circ}$, and onclosed movingonagraduated are, which can be used in a fiat rectangular case, whilh can be used as a spuare. It is generaly attached to empory.
clī-nó-mĕt'-ric, clī-nò-mět'-rǐ-call, $a$. [Gr. $\kappa$ dim $(k l i n e$ ) $)=$ a bed, and $\mu \dot{e ́ \tau \rho o v ~(m e t r o x) ~}$ $\stackrel{\text { Gr. }}{=}$ measure, with Eng, auff. -ic, -ical.]
4. Pertaiming to the meaaurement of erystala, which have oblique angles letween the axes. (Phillips.)
5. Ascertained by the elinometer, or in any other way pertaining to it . (Phillips).
clī-nơm'-ět-ry̆, s. [Clinometer.] The act or operation of measuring the dip of geological strata. (Brande.)
 podion), from $\kappa \lambda i r \omega($ kiino $)=$ to makc to bend,

the flower presenting a remote resemblance to the castor of a bedpost.l
Bot.: a genus of plants, order Labiatæ. The wild basil was formerly called Clinopodium vulgare, now the nsme given to it is Calamintha Clinopodium. [BABIL, CaLamisTHA.]

- clin'-quant (quant as Icant), a. \&\%. [Fr.]
A. As adj.: Shining, resplendent, overiatd with tineel or finery.
"To-day, the French,
All clinguant all in Fotd, like heathen gods,
Ghoue down the English,


## B. As subatantive:

1. Tinsel, gaudy finery.
2. A meretricioua alloy, also callad yellowcopper or Dutch-gold.
clint, ${ }^{*}$ klynt, s. [Iccl. klettr $=$ a rock; Sw. \& Dan. klint.] A hard or flinty rock; any pretty large stone of a hard kind; a rough coarse stone first thrown off in curling ; clints, the shelves at the aide of a river.
$\ddot{M}$ Bo on rockeen nid klyntea they runne and dryva"MS. in Hartiveli, p. 4.

## clint, v.t [Clinch, $v$.

clĭn-tō'-ně-m, s.pl. [From Mod. Lat. clinton(ia), and 1 LI . fem. adj. sutf. eece.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lobeliads, tyje Clintonia (q.v.).
clīn-tō-nī-a, s. [Named after Dc Witt Clinton, a member of the United Statcs Senate, who was born in 1769 and died in 1828. He was a promater of the project for connecting Laka Eria aud the Atlantic by a canal, and was moreover a acientific man.]
Bot.: A amall gejus of Lobeliads. There is no tuhe in the corolla, and the seed-vessel ia very elongated. Two apecies have been introduced into British gardena from their native country, California
clin'-tón-ite, s. [Named after De Witt Clinton [Clintonis], with suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min. : A variety of Seybertite (q.v.), occurrigy in reddish-brown or copper-coloured foliated masses at Amity in the United States. It is called also Holmite and Chryaophane (q.v.).
" elint'-乌, * oly̆nt'- ${ }^{\text {y }}$, a. [Eng. clint; -y.] Racky, stany

clī'-ō, s. [Lat. Clio; Gr. Kגetó (kleiō), from кגєós (kleos) $=$. . . glory.]

1. Classical Archeology:
(1) One of the Muses, originally the Proclaimer, afterwards the Muse of Epic poetry and history.
(2) A sea-nymph, sister of Beroe.
2. Zool. : The typical genus of the family Cliide formerly called Clionidæ(q.y.). Nameit after the aea nymph, and not the Muse. [1 (2):] Four recent apecies are known in the Arctic and Antarctic seas, in Norway aud in India. Clio borealis is found in immense abundance in the Arctic. and C. custralis in the Antaretic theas. They constitute a large part of the food seas. They constitute a large part of the food
of the whales. Eschricht estimated the nicroof the whales. Eschrichtestimated the nicroaconic pednneulated dises in its head
360,000 . Pallas called the genus clione.
3. Astron.: An asteraid, the eighty-fourth foum. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther on August 25, 1865.
clī-on'-a, s. [From Lat. Clio (q.v.).]
Zool.: A genus of Spongea, the typical one of the fanily Clionide ( $q . v$.). The speciea inhabit branching cavities in slells, the hardest of which their suicula enable them to bore.
clī-ŏn'-1-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. clio, gev. ction is) : Lat. fem. pl. adj. sutf. .idx.]
4. Zoology:
*(1) Formerly a family of pteropodous molInses, having Clio (called ty Pallas Clione) for its tyle. Now it is called Cliidæ, to prevent its leing confounded with No. (2) (q.v.).
(2) A fannily of Sponges, typical genus Cliona (q.v.). In this senae directly from Cliona.
5. Falcont.: Burrows like those of the Clionidæ are found from the Silurian onward, but it ia not completely 1 roved that they were made by representatives of this family.
 and rodos (sophas) $=$ clever, ekntul.] Pertain ing to a litsrary society. (Ogilvie.)
cilp (1), "clippen, ot. \& i [1cel. \& 8w. Dan.

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) Gen. : To cut with a pair of shears or ciabors.

- TH1 on the pyre I place thee ; till I rear

(2) Spec. : To sbear aheep.
${ }^{\text {"Litppoban }}$ wan goop to the theep that othulden be 2. Figuratively:
(1) To curtail, to cut ahort.
- Even in London they clip their worda after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a $\dagger$ (2) To move rapidly.
II. Law: To debase or diminish coin by paring the edges.
B. Intransitive

1. Lit. : To fiy awiftly, to acud along.
"Wa clip more ewift than eacles"
2. Fig. : To move awiftly.
"The wingo of vengeance clip as inst."
T To clip any one'a wings: To put a check on any one's aspirations or ambition.
"Then let him, that my lore shall hiame.
Or clip Love ewings, or quench love sie fume

* olip (2), " clippe, * oluppen, v.t. \& i. [A.S. clyppan.]
A. Transitive:
I. Literally:

1. To ambrace, to claap in one'a arma.
"The quen hire clipi and kesta"
 Shakesp.: Winter's Tule, ${ }^{2} .2$
2. To encircle, to surround.
"A snake her forehead cripa"
3. To draw up close or tight, to hold tightly or firmly.

Withoutan mast, other myke other myry bawelyne
Kahle other canstan to elypye to ber sukrez"* E. Eng. Alit. Poems; Cleanness,
II. Fig. : To slut in, to enclose, to confine Where is he living, clise in with the een,
Whe callo shakesp. 1 Hen. IF., ili. 1
B. Intrans. : To embrace, to fondle
"Heo chupten, heo custea."
(1) s. Tlip (1) v
I. Literally:

1. The act of cutting or ahcaring
2. That which is cut off or shorn ; a ahear ing.
3. A sheep newly ahorn.
" Ouod scho. My ctip, my unspaynd hmm.
IL. Fig.: A alight blow. (Slang.)
olip (2), s. $\quad[\operatorname{Clip}(2), r$.
I. Ordinary Language

* 1. Aa embrace, a folding in the arma.

2. Anything which holds or fastens two things together; a apring holder for letters, papers, \&c.
II. Technically:
3. Ao inatrument hy which pots are raised hy the ear3. [Рот-clip, Kilp.]
"Hay be your pot may need my clips"--Ramsay
4. Farming:
(1) The whole amount of wool shorn in one geason; a shearing.
(2) An instrument for pulling thiatles out of standing corn.
*3. Out War: Grappling-irons, used in a sea-fight, for keening two vessels cloae together.
"Athir othir feetynyt with olyppys keyn."
5. Machinery:
(1) An emhracing atrap to connect parta together. Thus the elipa of an axle connect it and the apringe.
(2) An iron atrap on a double or alngle tree

With a sop，Vo which either is connested to a plough－cicis，the trees to eack other，or the traces to the eingle－tree．
（3）A projecting flange on the opper eurface of g horse－shoe，which partially embraces the
wall of the hoof．（Knight．） wall of the hoof．（Knight．）

5．Fishing：Hooks for catching hold of fish． Arnong the rocks，long iron hookn，here cailed cifpe． sratiot，Acc．vil 855.
clip－plate，s．
Carriages：The axle－band of $s$ wheel．
－clip－honss，s．［Eag．clip（2），v．，and houss ＝a house．］A house in which false money was to be condemoed and clipped，that it might be fo longer current．
－clíppe，v．t．［Clip，v．］
＂To dipps：tondere，tonsitara＂－Cazhol．Anglteum
clipped，clipt，pa．par．or a［Clip，v．］
clip＇－pẽr（I），＊clip－pere，elyp－pare， clip－part，s．［Icel．klippart；Sw．klippare； Dan．klipper．］
A．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
1．Gen．：One who or that which clips．
† 2．Specially：
（1）One wbo shears sheep．
＂Fioshal be lind．．
（2）A barber；one who shaves or cuts the hair．
＂Clyppara Tonsor，toneatrix＂－Promple Parb．
（3）One who clips coin
＂Of ecippers of roungers，of eullk takes he questis．＂ Langtart．p． 238.
the king hiraself will be a clipper：＂
II．Figuratively：
I．Something excellent or unusually good ln its way．
2．（Of the form clippart）：A chatterer；a talkative woman．（Scotch．）
B．Technically：
1．Farriery：A machine for elipping horses．
2．Nout．：A fast sailer，formerly chicfly appilied to the sbarp－built，raking schooners of America，snd latterly to Australian pas－ senger－ships．Larser vessels now bailt after their model ars termed clipper－built．They are low in the water and rakish．（Smyth．）
clipper－built，a．［Clipper（1），s．，B．2．］ olipo－pẽr（2），8．［Clip（2），t．］One who ern－ braces．
clip＇－pie，s．［From Icel．klippari［Clipper （1）］；Scotch suff．－ie．］A talkative woman． ［Clippaht．］（Scotch．）
olip＇－ping（1），＊olyp－pynge，pr．par．，ar．，\＆＊． ［Clip（1），v．］
A．As pr．par．：（See the verb）
B．Asadjective：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：Cutting，shearing，or paring．
2．Fig．：Excelient，unususlly good．（Slang．）
＂Clty of London drow away a hit，and a clipping
C．As substantive：
1．The act of shearing，shaving，or cutting．
＂C7yppynge．Tonsura＂－Prompl．Pare．
upper elothes and under，freat and small such the
 wihn．Carlyte：French Revolution pt ill，bik．ivi，
2．The act or prsctice of debasing coin hy clipping the cdges．
＂For the practice of clipping，pernicious an ft was，
did not excite to the comprong mind a detestation re：
did not excite tit the common mind a detestatiod ro：
aembin the that with which nen regard mprer arsin，
3．A plece clipt off，a shaving．
IL．Law：
1．Roman Law：Clipplag or defacing the coin of the realm was made treason by the Julian law．
2．Eng．Law：By the statute 5 Eliz．c．11， clipping，marking，rounding，or flling the coin was made high treason．（Blackstone，bk．iv．， ch．6．）
＇clipptng－house，alippynge－
howse，s．A barber＇s shop．
＂A Aclippyngo howese：tonsorism，constrima．＂－Cathol

## ollpping－mhearrs，y．pl．Shears for clip－

olipping－time，＊olippingtime，e
1．Lit．：The time of shearing． －Is ban ferde to ninen kep

Genesis and Krodus，1，739
2．Fig．：The nick of time．（Scotch．）
＂I wad liked weel，Inst to hae come hat the cllpping Seott：Antiquary，ch． $\operatorname{xxi}$
clipping－tree，A．Connected with olearing，sheltering shearers，（North of Eng－ land dialect．）
Benesth thet large old oak，which near theif door
Btood Choeen lor the ehearers covert fromn the suul， Then il our rustic dialect was ealled
The＇Clipping Tree，＇innme which yot it beqre＂，
＊clip＇－pling（2），＊elnp－plinge，clup－ punge，pr．par．，a．，\＆\％．［CuP（2），v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．

C．As substantive：
I．Literally：
1．The sct of embracing．
2．An embrace．
＂Wilth clipping and kenalng thel laught bere loua．＂
II．Fig．：An enclosure，a space enclosed． ＂Withynne the clippynge of the walles by the sen
yde－Trevisa，i 179.
＊clyps（1）．＂clippys，＊clyppes，＊clyp－ pyce，＊clypse，＂clyppns，s．［Eclipse．］ An eclipse．
＂Clyppyce（clypse K．P．］of the sonne or moyne．
Eelipsis． ＂Hit is but the clyppous of the sune
clips（2），s．pl．［CliP（1），s．］Shears．（Scotch．） －For her lorbears were hrought in shlip 4 bounter flest neefr rorose the the elips

Burns：Poor Mailiés Elegy．
＊clifps，t．i．［Clips（1），s．］To suffer an eclipse．
＂The eorne it mandd obecure til vi quhen it clips， ．．．＂－Comph scos？ $\boldsymbol{p} 87$ ．
＊clip＇－sy̆，＂clip－si，a［Eng．clips；$-i=-y$ ．］ Dark，obscure，hidien，as though eclipsed． Now Tlove）is talre nnd now olscare
＊clịp＇－ticc，a．\＆s．［Ecliptic．］
clique（pron．clēk）．s．［Fr．］A number of rersons（cenerally few）associated for some questionable purpose；a party，a aet，a coterie．
＂The bayers of plotures and the dealers in them are now，however，so larges body the no Acadernical clique
could exclude from notice works of real power． Tince，April $10,187 \Omega$
cliqu－ish（pron．clēk＇－ish），a．［Eng．cliqu（e）； －ish．］Pertaining to or characteristio of a clique．（Athenceum．）
$\dagger$ cliqu－ish－ness（pron．clēlr＇－Ish－něss），s． ［Eng．cliquish；ness．］The quality or state of being cliqnisb．
cliqu－ism（pron，olër＇－Ism），［Eng． cliqu（e）；－ism．］The habit or tendency to form cliques or parties ；party spirit．
that it wan penetratad and permestod，hy ${ }^{3}$ Cartweright＇s Parliamentary Speech，reportai in Times， Aprii 10 ． $18 \% 6$
clish＇－clash，vi．［A reduplicated form of clash（q．v．）．A word used to exprese the noise caused by the violent atriking together of swords．
＂The weapons clist－clash．＂
clǐsh＇－clăsh，s．［Clishclass，v．］Idle talk， chstter
clish＇－ma－cläv－ẽr，＊．［Claver．］Idle conversation．（Scotch．）
＂What farther clishmaclaver mikht been esld，
What hloody wars，if Aprites had hlood to shed．＂
 a place for lying down，a hut ；$\pi \lambda i v \omega(\mathrm{klino})=$ to make to bead，and $\phi \dot{1} \lambda \lambda \frac{1}{}($ phullon $)=$ leaf．］ Paloont．：A genne of fossil corals，family Cysthophyllidæ．It is found in the Carboni ferous recks．
clīs－tĕn－tẽr－ä̀＇ta，\＆［Gr．плecotós（kleistos） $=$ that can be shut，and incepa（entera）$=$ the intestines．］

Zool．：An order of Brachiopoda sometimes called Articnlate，but the latter term was long in nse for the Annulose zub－kingdom of ani－ mals，and is therefore ambiguous．The valves of the hinge are united by teeth along the
hinge－line；the lobes of the mantle are nut hinge－line；the lobes of the mantle are nut completely free，snd the intestine ends blindly． It Includes the families Tersbratulide，Rhyn－ consllidæ，Thecidildæ，Spiriferidæ，Pentamer－ idx，Strophomenidse，and Protuctids．The last four have oo living representatives．
${ }^{2}$ clis＇－tẽr，s．＇［Clystern］
clitt，a．［Etym．unknown．］Meaning dorlt ful

## For then with पa the days move darkith are， <br> More thort，cold，moyst，and stormy cloudy olie For sadness mare thap inirthe or pleasure lit＂ Mirrour for Magts ：Higgin＇induction（Narea）

${ }^{2}$ clitçh，clicche，v．t．［The same se clutch （q．v．）．］To seize，to grasp，to catch．
＂If any of them be sthirst，he hath an enrthen pot Wherownth to cilch up water out or the runaisg river． On Some Def．in our Eng．Dtct，p it）
clite，clītes，clīthes，clīh＇－ẽr－ĕn，\＆ ［Cf．A．S．clife＝agreioony，a bur．］
1．Of the forms clite，clithea，and clitheren． Galium Aparine．

2．Of the forms clits，clites，and clithes： The Burdock（Arctivm Lappa）．
clī－täl＇－1ŭ́m，s．［From Lat．clitella，pl．$=$ 。 pack－saddle，a pannier．］
Zool．：The thicker part of the cylindricsl body io an earth－worm．It is called also the saddle．
of The second nccesory organ in that thitckened part of an earthwormw which is is itusted b tween the thr： theth and the ertieth segmeats；it is called the chiveh．
tum，sind when two eartu－worms sre diturbed the oroen ：Inversabrato Animala，loct yii．
clī－tör＇－I－a，s．［From Gr．кגєเropis（kleitorls； $=$ the Cliteris，which the flowers of the plant wers supposed somewhat to resemble． ［Clitosis．］
Bot．：A large genns of papilionsceous plents tribe Phaseolex， 6 ub－tribe Clitoriea．It con sists of climbing plants with blue，purpie， scarlet，pink，or white flowers．Clitoria Ternatea comes，as its name Imports，from Ternate，one of the Molncea Islands．It has blue flowers．It is cultivated in this conntry， as are various ather specles of the genus．Its root is emetic．
cli－tör＇－1－ĕ－en，3．pl．［From Mod．Lat ditoria and fern．pl．adj．suff．－ece．］
Bot．：A sub－tribe of Phaseoleæ，ty pe Clitoris （q．v．）．
cli＇－tôr－iss，（Gr．«גectopis（kleitoris），per haps from $\kappa^{\lambda}$ c $i \omega(k l e i t)=$ to eaclose．］
Anat．：A emsil elongsted body concealed between the labia of the female organ of generstion．
clitt＇－tër，v．i．［A variant of clatter（q．v．）．］
To make a noise like harness，\＆c．（Palsgrave．）
－l角－tẽr－clăt＇－tẽr，s．［A reduplication of clatter（q．v．）．］Chatter，idle talk．
＂One contioued clittenclater．＂－suars
clive，y．［Cliff．］
clive（1）．v．i．［Icel．kiffa＝to climb；Sw． klifua；Dan．klyve；A．S．elifon＝to stick to sdhere．］［Cleave．］To climb ap，to ascend．
a．iseae stapen haerby hy cleth an begh．＂－dyenbile
aclive（2），v．i．［Cleate，v．］
－clǐ＇－ẽr，a．［A．S．olyfer（\％）．］Sharp，keen（\％） ＂On the clothede the neddre is col，aod to derel
cliver on sinues．＂－Bestiary， 220 ，
＊cliv＇eẽr，s．［A．S．clifer．］A claw，a talon． ＂Ich habbe hile stif and strunge， and gove civerts sciarp and longe，ongak，sso．
ciI＇－vẽrę，s．［Cleavers．］
－Evergreen cliver：Rubla peregrina．
cliveş，s．［Clive，Cleave．］A hook with a spring to prevent its unfasteniug．（Knight．）
cliv＇－i－a，cliv＇－e－a，s．［Named after the Duchess of Northumberland．

Bot．：A beautiful genns of African Amaryl lids，with orange－yellow or reddish－yellow

[^140]Nowers.' Two are cultivated in British greenhouses.
cliv-ï-na, s. [Mod. Lat., apparently from Class. lat. clivus $=$ bill, but why so called is not obvious. Agassiz says Clivia (nom. prop.)] Entom. : A genus of insects, family Carabidæ, sub-family Scaritine. They have the anterior tibia dentated, which enables them to burmw. They live under stonee on the margine of rivers and other damp placea. Two are Britiah, Clivina fossor and C. collaris.
 ing, inclining.
 cuviri.] An inclination, whether ascending or descending; a gradlent.

- clo'-a, 8. [Gael. clo $=$ raw cloth.] Coarse woollen cloth.
"A sort of coarse woollen cloth called elor, or enddoess, the manufacture of their wives, made noto shor $\rightarrow$ Stak dec. xNi 164 ,
clō-à-ca. (pl. clö-ā-ça), s. [Lat.]
* I. Ordinary Language :
I. A sewer, an underground drain or conduit.
- The Roman Cloaca Maxima (the greateat or main aewer) is said to have been constructed, or at least commenced, under the auspices of king Tarquinius Priseus, about B.c. 588. It is atili used in the drainaga of Rome. 2. A privy, a house of offlce.
II. Technically:

1. Anat.: A part of the intestine in which the intestinal, ovarian, and urinary outlets terminate. This structure exists in birds, io reptiles, in the amphibia, and in ha maminallan arder Mountremata. In the rotifera alao the perivisceral cavity terminates in a dilatation or cloaca, which forms the common outlet for the digestive, generativa, and water- vascular aystema. Thera is a cloaea also in insects, and nue also in the ancial ascidians. The latter is the conmen eavity iato which the atrial chambera open.
In the emhryonic development of man there is a pertod during which a cloaca, like that of the inferior aninals, exists.
2. Pathol. : The opening, in cases of mortifleation, leading to the enclosed dead bone.
clō-a'-cal, a. [Lat. cloacalis = pertaiojag tn a cloaca.] Periaining to or of the nature of a cloaca.
"The axcreta are volded through a doacal pakange.
lōak, toloke, s. [O. Fr. clogue, cloke, clocke, from Lnw Lat. cloca = (1) a bell, (2) a horseman's cloak.]
3. Lit.: A lonse wide outer garment worn over the other clothes ; a mantle
" Then give him, for a soldier meet,
Soott: Rokeby, v1. 39
4. Fig.: A disgulse, a blind, a cover; anything used as a means of concealing one's thoughts or plans.
ness. Nut using your Hberty for a cloak of malleions-
If Crabb, after ahowing that cloak, mask olind, and veil, when used figurstively, are all employed in a bad sense, thus diacriminates betwees them: "The cloak, as the external garment, is the most convenient of all coverings for entirely keeping concealed what we do not wish to be seen; good outward deportment serves as a cloak to conceal a bad character. A mesk only hides the face; a mast therefore serves to conceal only as much as words and looks can effect A blind is jatended to shut out the light and prevent observation; whatever, therefore, conceals the real truth, aod prevents auspicion hy a blas exterior, ia a blind. A veil prevents a person from seeing as well as heing seen; whatever, therefore, obscures the mental aight acts as a veil to the mind's eye." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cloak-anemone, s.
Zool.: Adamsia palliata, commensal with crabs.

* cloak-bag, s. A bag in which cloaks and other clothes were earried; a portman. tean, a travelliag-bag.


## cloak-pins, s. pl.

1. Large pins used to fasten a cloak.
2. The pegs affixed to a rail, on which to hang up cloaks; costs, de.
"A huse pair of atag'd antlene, which .: verved for what we vulgarly call eloak-pirs."-Sooti: "Nonastory
clonk-room, 3. A room or office at placea of puhlic reaort, as a railway station, left in charge for a time
clöak, † cloke, v.t. [Cloar, s.]
3. Lit.: To cover or dress witll a cloak.
4. Fig. : To hide, to concesl, to cover over.

Ghe by creatlons was, till ohe did fall:
withuith ohe wught tor helps to ciophe her crime

- clōak'-age, s. [Eng. cloak: oqge.] The act of covering with, or as with, a cloak. (Worcester.)
olōaked, pa. par. or o. [Clonk, v.]
* olönľ-ĕd-1y, * clor-7d-1y, adv. [Fng. cloaked; ly in a concealed or underhand cover.

† clōalk-êr; s. [Eng. cloak; er.] One whe cloaks or conceala.
clōak' ing, + clok-ing, pr. par., a.s \& s. [Closk, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particlp. adj.: (See verb)
C. As substantive:
* L. Literally:

1. The act of coveriog or dressing with a 2. A rough woollan materlal adapted for making cloaks
II. Fig.: The act of hiding or concealing.


* clōate, s. [Clote.]
* clöath, s. [Cloth.]
* clōathe, v.t. [Clothe.]
* clob-bed, *clob-bet, $a$ [Clobbed.] Club-like.
"Grete clobber staves." Chateer: C. T., $15,98 s$.
$\dagger$ clŏb'-bẽr, s. [Gael. clabar $=$ filth, dirt.] A kind of coarse paste composed of flour and pulverised cinders, used by cobblers to conceal cracks or breaks in the leather of cobbled shoes.
clöb'-bêr-êr, s. [Fng. clobber; -er.]
$\dagger 1$. A cobbler who makea usa of clobher to conceal defects in his work.
*2. A cobbler or patcher, whether of clothes or hoots.
clōçe, s. [Cloae, s.] (Scotch.)
*clóch'-ard, s. [Fr. clocher, from cloche $=$ a cluek.) A clock-tower, a belfry.
" King Edward the Third built in the little enucturry, a clochard of stinh and timber. . ."-ibeever: Fun. Mron, p. 49 .
clŏçh'-ar-ět, \& [Gael, cloichran, from cloich = a stone, and perhaps rann =a aong.] The Stone-chatter, Motacilla rubicola (linn.).
"The eurlew or whazp, and clocharet are summer
hirds" $-P$. Csputh: Perthas. Statist. Acc, ix. 499 .
cloche, * clouohe, * clowche, * cloke, *kloke, 3. [CluTch, s.] A claw, a talon. He[the ent fol wol cracchen ns or clawen us
cloch-er (oh gitteral) $v i$ wheezing in the throat] To Grel. clochar = A wheezing in the throat.] To congh violentiy.
(Scotch.) (Scotch.)
cloçh'-ẽr, "clok-erre, s. [O.Fr. clochier, clokier; Fr. clocher; Luw Iat. clocarium, froro cloca $=$ a clock.] A belfry, a clook-tower. "Clokerrs
Prompt. (elocher P.) or belfray. Campanilds."
olðck (1), * cloke, * clok, " clokke, s. \& a. [A.s. clucga; I cel. klukla, klocka; Sw. klocia; Dan. klokke; Wel. cloch; Fr. cloche ; Dut klok; Qer. glocke; Ir. clog; all $=a$ clock, a bell.

The origin of the word io doubtrul, but it; it probably connected with clack (q.v.).]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally:
(I) In tha same sense as II.
" When the cloct stroke tweil."-Townoley $\Sigma_{\text {gut }}$ p. 115.
"The clock has atrucken twelvo upon tha boll.", * (2) A wetch, especially one which atrike the hours.

* (3) The striking or atrokea of a clock.
"1 told the clocks and watch'd the wasting tight,".
*(4) The clock of a stockis2g: Flowera or figured work about the ankle, probably becausa used originally of hell-shaped ormaments. "His stuckkeras wilh ellver clocks were ravished
(5) Tha balloon-like fruit of the Dandelinn, Leontodon Taraxacum. Named from the prac tice of childrea, who playfully blow away the feathery globe to ascertain "what o'clock it is."

2. Fig. : A guide, a monitor.
"His equal hal awned them; and his honour, Exception hid kin we true minute, when Exception bid bim mponk, and, at this tilue Shatoesp.: Alle Woll hiat ${ }^{\prime 2}$ nde Welh 12 ब' O'clock $=$ of the clock, is used as equiva Jent to by the clock; as, what o'clock is il $?=$ what time is it by the clock?
"What is it orclocki-Upon the atroke of four."-
II. Technically:
I. Horol.: An instrument differing from a watch ia not beiag adapted to be carried on the person, and having a motiva weight or apring, a train of gearing, iadex lands, and figured dial, and a pulsative device to determine the rata at which the mechanison shall move.
(1) Hist.: The dial was an early invention for keening time. [Drat.] The clepsydra followed next. [Clepsyura.] One of these latter instruments, that of Pinto, b.c. 3.2 was made to sound upon organ-pipes the hour of the night when the dial could not be seen. Wheel-work aet in motion by apinga and weights was known ia the time of Archimedea 28i-212 b.c., and applied to mechanical en gines and toys. Two other appliacea were needful to make a clock, viz., to join the wheela to a pointer which traverged the dial, and to contrive a mode of regulating the speed of tha gong-works. When these features were nnited to complete the nechanism of a clock is not known. Alout A.D. 1000 Ebu Junis, of the Saracenje University of Cordova, in Spain, Saracemic university of Cordova, in Spain, had a pendulum clock to which it is thought that Gerbert, a student at that seat of learn-
ing, and afterwards Pope sylvester 11, added the escapement. ln A.D. i288, a clock was placed in the palace yard, London, and shortly after that date they began to be supplied to cathedrals, churches, palaces, town halls, \&c. till at length they became numerous evary where.
(2) Kinds of clocks now in use:
(a) A church clock is called in the trade a tower clock; its external alpearace is familiar to cveryone.
(b) A chiming clock, sometimes called a musical clock, is one in which the hours or fractions are marked by a carillon. These inatruments wera first made in Germaay as early as d.d. 1580.
(c) A regrulator ls a watchmaker'a clock of superior quality for regulating time-pieces.
(d) An astronomical clock is one which has a compensating peudulun, and is otherwise of marked quality; it is used in determining tine when astronomical observations are being taken.
(e) An electric clock is one whose movements are regulated by electro-magnetic devices.
3. Astron.: [1. Horol.].
4. Elect. : [1. Horol.].
B. As adjective: (See the compounds)

## clock-alarm, s,

Horol.: A device in a clock, which is capalle of auch arrangement that when a certaio hour is reached a repetitive alarin shall be atruck upen a bell. (Knight.)

## clock-calm,

Naut. : A perfect calm.
clocls-aase, s. The frame or case in which the works of a clock are contained.
t alock-finger, s. The hand of a clock.
clock-maker, s. One whose business or profession it is to make and repair clocks and watches.

## Clook-mavement, s. \& a

1. As substantive:

Horol. : The movement of a clock.
2. As adjective: (See tha componnd).

T Clock-movement hamemer: Tha atriker of a clock which aounds the hour upon the bell or gong. (Knight.)

## clock-pillar, s.

Hirol.: Ona of the posts which connect, and at the sama tima hold at tha precise distance apart, the plates of a clock-movement. (Knight.)
olook-setter, s. He who regulates or ets the time for clocks.
"Old time the clock-setter, that bald saxton time."

## clook-spring, s.

Horol.: A coiled steel apring in the goingbarral or the striking-barrel of a clock-wheel.
clook-stars, s. pl. A nama for tha oautical atars which, from their positions haviog been accurately ascertained, are used for determining tima.

* clook-stooking, \&. A atocking embroidered with figured work about the ankle. [CLock (1), s., A., I. (4).]
olock-tower, s. A tower especially deaigned to hold a clock, with its quarter and half-hour bells
olook-watoh, s. A watch adapted to atrike the hours and quarters, aimilarly to a clock, as dlstinguished from a repeater, which atrikes the tima only when urged to do ao, as, for instance, by pushing in the atem.


## clook-work, s.

## L. Literally:

1. The worka or movements by which a clock is aat in motion and regulated.
2. Any works or machinery of a nature amilar to those of a clock.
"You look like a poppet moved hy ctockioork" ${ }^{\text {" }}$ -
ATH
II. Figuratively:
3. Any delicate machinery.
4. Used to convey the idea of perfect regularity and punctuality.
"The nicest constitutlons of goverument are often
Hike the enoest pleces of clock-work, ...-Pope. Thoughts on riarious subjecte
I Clock-work lamp:
Lighting: A lanap in which a clock-work meethanism pumps up a continuous supply of oil to the wick. Mechanism has even been uaed to light the lamp at a prearranged time.
clǒck (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A beetle.
"The Brize, the hlack-armed elock."
B. Nore: $L$ ife of the Sout, i. 41.
alơck (l), v.t. [From clack (1), E. (q.v.).] To atrike in a particular way.

T To clook a bell:
Music: An objectionable method of ringing or chiming a bell ly attaching a rope to the clapper and swinging it to and fro till it touches the side of the hell, the latter being allowed to remain stationary. Many valuabla bells have thus been cracked.
olfek (2), * clocke, * clok, * clokkytn, * cloyke, r.i. \& t. [A.S. clocern (?); Drt. klokken; Dan. kukke; Ger. gluken; Lat. glocio.] [Cluck.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To call as a ben, to cluck.
"Croktyn as hennys K clocke P. Crispio, frigula"
2. To hatch egzs

* B. Trans. : To call as a hen her chickens. "So long doth the great hroddhen elock her chickens. as she takes them th be her'g" ${ }^{\text {" }}$ LA. Northampton:
"clðck'-ẽr, s. [Eng. clock, v.; er.] A hen aitting on eggs.
"Crih some clucker's ehuckle hrond.".
Tarras: Poems.
alðok'-Ye-down, alok-10-doo, s, [Etymol doubtful.] The pearl oyster, found in rivers.
cldek'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [CLock, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of callling as a han her chickens; the noiae of e han when calling her chlckena.


## clooking-hen, s.

1. Lit. : A hen sitting on eggs.
2. Fig.: Uaed to indicate a woman past the time of child-bearing
olocking-time, clecking-time, s. Tha tima or period of hatching.
"As soon's the clockin'-time la by,

clŏck'-lě̀d-die, g. [Eng. clock; and Scotch leddie $=$ lady.] Local name for the Lady-bird.
† olǒck'-lĕss, a. [Eng. clock;-less.] Without a clock.
"Clockless so fust to measure timos partition."
lǒd, " clodde, s. [A later form of clot (q.v.). (.Weat.)]
A. Ordinary Language:
3. Literally:
4. A lump or clot of earth or clay; as much earth or clay as coheres into ona mass.
"Clodte. Gleba."-Prompte. Pars.
-The elode of the valley ahall be aweet unto him
5. A lump or mass of metsl.
". . . two masay olods of lron and hrases."
6. A masa of anything formed into a single lump.
otance. awallows congealed in olude of a allmy sub-
7. The ground, tha turf.
"Byzantians bonst, that on the clod,
Grews once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither gram nor shrab nor treo. $s_{\text {wiff. }}$.
8. A clot of blood.

Swdet.
6. A clew or ball of yarn.
7. A kind of flat loaf, made of coarsa wheaten flour, and aometimes of the flower of pease. (Scotch.)
II. Figuratively:

1. Anything vile, base, or earthy, as opposed to spiritual.
"The apirit of man.
Which God inspird, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod."
Miton: $P . L, 788$
2. A elodhopper, a blockhead, a thickakulled fellow
"The vulgar! a scarce animated coad,
Ne'er plean'd with naght above 'em."
B. Butchering : The part of the neck-piece of an ox nearest tha ahoulder.

+ clod-breaker, 8. One whose business it is to break up the clods on a field. (Applled in contempt to a farmer.)
"The old miserly clod-breaker. . ."-Scott : Rob
Ros. ch. ix.
clod-crasher, s. An implement for crushing large clods after ploughing.
clŏd, *olodde, *olotte, v.i. \& t. [CLOD, s.]
A. Intrans.: To form or gather into clods or lumps; to coagulate, to clot.
" Let us Ro find the body, and from the at rearn,
The clotted gore, gillon: Samson Agonitrea, 1728
B. Transitive:
* 1. To cover with clods or lumps of earth.
" Clodde hem large, sa wel than may be wise."
* 2. To break up the clods or lumps of clay in a fleld by rolling.
"To clodde or clatis laoid am."-Hisoed.

3. To pelt with cleds.
+4 . To throw violently, to hurl.
"I elodidit bim like $A$ stane ower the craigis." ${ }^{\text {" }}$
olŏd-dc̆d, pa. par or a. [CLoo, v.] Gathered or formed into clods or lumps; coagulated.
"Black and flod lad together."-Burroughs: Phy-

* clǒd'-děr, © clod-dre, 8. [CLon.] A clot * or lump.
"In elodires of blot his her was clunge
Legends of Holy Rood. p. 142,
* alddi'derr, v.l. [Clod.] To congulata Hail:- Forkz, iv. Doal (Davian)
clŏdi-dǐ-nĕss, s. [Eng. cloddy; -ness.] Tbe atats or quality of being cloddy.
clơd'-aing pr, par., an, \&\& [CLOD, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& parlicip. adj. : (Seo the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The act of forming or gathering Into clots or clods.
2. The act or process of breaklig clods in ploughed land by rolling.
"olodding-mail, * aloddynge-malle,
s. A mallat or beetla for breaking up clods.
"A cloddynge betyl or malla ocos, ocoatordim:"
$\dagger$ alod'-dish, a. [Eng. clod; -ish.\} Boorish, doltiah, coarse, clumsy.
"He began to wonder where Mr. Melton get has boots from, and elanced at his own. whleh, though cloddish alr. ${ }^{n-D f r o m e l i ~: ~ C o n i n g b l y, ~ b k . ~ i i i, ~ c h ~} v_{0}$.
clơd'-d̆y, a. [Eng. clod; -y.] +1. Lit.: Full of clods or lnmps; conaiailng wholly or largely of clods.

* 2. Fig.: Earthy, mean, base, worthless.

Turning with eplendour of bis pre
Turning with spiendour of his precicus oye-
clode, v.t. [Clothe.]
clŏd'-hðp-per, 8. [Eng. clod, and hopper (q.v.).] A clowniah, booriah fellow ; an awkward rustic, a boor.
clŏd'-hơp-pĭng, a. [Eng. elod, and hopping (q.v.).] Clnmsy, lontiah.
ch. A A chodhopping messenger."-C. Brones: Jane Frra,
clŏd'-mĕlı, s. [Eng. clod, and mell = mallet.] A large mallat for breaking the cloda of the field, especially on clayey ground, before harrowing it. [CLODDING-MALL.]
clŏd'-pāte, s. [Eng. clod, and pate (q.v.)] 1. A atupid, thick-headed fellow, a dolt, a blockhead.
2. A thickhead.
patai-- moro logic than I expected from your otot
clod'-pä-ted, a. [Eng. clod, and pated (q.v.).] Stupid, thick-headed, doltish, blockhend
in "My clodpated relations poiled the greatest genlue Arbuthnow
clöd'-pōIl, s. [Eng. clod, and poll (q. v.).] A thick-headed fellow, a blockhead, a clodpnte. "This letter being so excellently groorant: he wit fight, iii. 4
${ }^{2}$ cloere, s. [Etym. unknown.] a priaon or dungeon. (Wharton.)

* clof, * cloff (1), 3. [Clove.]
* cloff (2), s. [Clovgh.]
* cloff (3), 2. [Cllff, Cleve.]
oldf-fing, $\boldsymbol{s}$. [Corrupted from clove-tongus (f)] Some apecies of Helleborua. [Clove-ronoue.]
clðg, *ologge, v.t. \& i. [CLOG, s.]
A. Transitive:
I. Literally:

1. To cncumber or hamper with a weight; to load, especially with anything aticky or clogging.

IA. If he ware opened, and you find so much blowd In hif liver ias will elo
The wings of hirds were clogged with ice and siow.
2. To choke up oo as to hinder free pasaago.
3. To load or encumber $\ln$ any way; to hinder or obstruct.
"His majesty's chips were over.pestered and clopged with great
4. To form clots or lumpa apon.

And caringe clogs their hands. and darkueses fils their eyes ${ }_{\text {Pope }}$ : Homer's Illad, bk. xvil., 1. 849.
${ }^{*}$ 5. To weight, to weigh down, to balance.
*. To put on clogs, to furniah with clogs.

Eite, fat, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëro. cimẹl. hčr, thêre; pıne, pit, sïre. sir. marîne; gō, p̛̆t

II. Fig. : To hinder, to obstruct or impede, 0 hamper.
"That who wonld my Yourl rue tho time

- 18. Intranstetive:

1. To be ohstructed or hindered by anything adhering or sticking.

- In morktag through the bone, ths teeth of the saw
will bogin to

2. To coaleace, to form into a clod or clot; to become clotted or lumpy.
"Mare it zometimea with a broom, that the reeds Cog not ingeher. - inas.
Trahh thus distingulshes between to clog, to load, and to encumber: "Clog is figuratively employed for whatever impedes the motlon or action of a thing, drawn from the familiar object which is uaed to impede the motion of animsls; load la used for whstever occasions an excess of weight or materisls. A wheel ls clogged, or a machine is clogged; a fire may be loaded with cosls, or a picture with colouring. oaded Clog and encumber hsve the common cignification of interruptiag or troubling by means of something irrelevant. Whatever is means of something irrelevant. has searcely the llberty of moving st all; whatever is encumbered moves and acts but with difficulty." (Crabb: Eng. Smon.)
clog. *ologge, s. \& a. [Sentch clag; A.S. clegg= clay; Dsn. kleg, kleg $=(\mathrm{g})$ clay, loam ; (a.) loamy.] [Clay.]
A. As substantive:
3. Ordinary Language:
4. Literally:
(1) A trunk of a iree, a hlock, a $\log$ of wood. "Clogge. Truncus"-Promph. Parv.
"His luddokya thal low ke Mke walkuyline dogges."
(2) A load, a welght, an ohatruction or impediment.

* (3) A wooden almanac.

2. Fig.: Any moral obstruction, lmpediment, or ambarrassment.
"Percy. The grand consplrator, mbbot of Weatminster,
 "Thas conscienoo freed from overy clog. Cowper: The Love of the Forld Roproved.
II. Technically:
3. A wooden shoe.
4. Tha cone of Pinus Pinea. (Gerard.)
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).

* olog-almanac, s. A kind of slmenso or caleudar made hy cntting notches or marks on a clog or block of wood, brass, or bone.
clog-dance, 3. A dance in which the performer wears clags in orler to producs s loud sccompaniment to the music.
clog-dancer, $s_{4}$ One who performs clogdances.
clog-hornpipe, s. A hornpipe performed by a clog-dsncer.
* olog dog-do, s. [Eug. clog sud dog.] An encumbrance, s clog.
Woman, Iv, i, accurvy clogdogdo."-B. Jonson : Silent
clog'-gand, s. [Probably from clog, s., from the cattle being restrained from wandering by clogs or pieces of wood.] A term still used in Orkney to denote a particular portion of pas-ture-gronnd, whether commonty or enclosed, to which sheep or cattle have become attached in consequence of hsving been sccustomed to feed there.
clǒgged, pa. par. or a. [CLOo, v.]
oldg'-gin-něss, s. [Eng. cloggy; -ness.] The state or quality of being cloggy or clogged.
alðg'-ğ̈ng, $m$. par., a., \& 3. [Clog, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Ses the verb).
C. As substartive:

1. The act of nbstructing or enenmberiog.
2. Anything which clogs.

But truth doth clear. unweare and almplify,
All ascititionat clopgings" ${ }^{\text {More }}$ : Song of the Soul, 11. 111. 25.
[Eng.
aldg'-ğy, $\quad$ [Eng. clog; ${ }^{-y .1}$. Clogging;
bsving the power or quality of clogging. bsving the power or quality of clogging.

- By additaments of mome guch nature, some grosser
sud cloggy parts are retained. . ."-Boyle: Hitory of
* clØg'-ȟ̌ad, \&. [Ir. clogachd $=8$ ateepla.] Areh.: A slender round tower aituched to various churches in Ireland. (Webster.)
clor-abn, s, [Pr.] A band used as a division; specir. one of the bands or divisions in clotsonné work.
oth) a thin wall or cloiton of fivory."- Ancyo. Brit. (od.
cloi'-

1. The process or act of making cloisonde work.
2. Clolsonné work.
cloi-šin'-né ( 6 as $\bar{a}$ ), an. [Fr. from cloison $=$ division.]
Art: A terif poting a kind of decorative work in which the outlines of the deaign ars formed by small bands of metal fixed to a metal or porcelain bsckground. The spaces between ara tilled with eusmel paste of appropriste colour, and vitrified by heat, sfter which the surfsce is smoothed and polished.

## cloisonné-woric, s.

Art: Surface decoration by mesns of ensmel figures with ruetal outlines.
clois'-tẽr, s. [0. Fr. cloistre; Fr. cloitre; frum Lat. claustrum = (1) an enclosure ; (2) s cloister; from clausus, pa. par. of claudo $=$ to shut.]
I. Literally:

1. Eccles.: A place of religious seclusion; an eatablishment for mouks or nuns; s plsce of retirement from the world.
"Gif me than of thy good to make our eloyster"".
"A convent roee at Clerkenwe! on the site of the
anclent cloite of of Saint John. Eng., ch. vi.
2. Arch.: The aquare space sttachad to s regular monsstery or large church, with a peristyls or smbulstory round, and usually with a range of buildings over it. The cloister is perhsps ex vi termini, the central square shut in or closed by the surroanding buildings. Clotsters are usually square on the plan, hsving a plain wall on ons side, s series of windows between the piera or columns on the opposite aide, sad arched over with a vanlted or ribbed ceiling. It mostly forms part of the passsge of commnnication from the church to the chspter-housc, refectory, and other parts of the estsblishmevt. In Erigland other parts of the estsblishment. In Engiand
nearly all tha cathedrals, sad most of the collegiste churches and sbbeys, were provided with cloisters. On the continent they ara commonly sppended to largs monasteries, sad are often decorated with paiatings snd contsin tombs. (Gwill.)
${ }^{\text {" P Prince }}$ Henry. Here it relgns for ever:
Reigns in these cloizeris and these corridores

* II. Fig.: Any place in which ove is ahut up, specially the womb.
"As he brak oot Maries eloioter whanue that she TAA mand thus distinguiahes between 8 cloister, a convent, and a monastery: "The proper idea of cloister is that of seclusion; the proper idea of convent is that of community; the proper idea of $\mathbf{s}$ monastery is that of aolitude. Ona is shut up in a cloister, put into a convent, and retires to s monastery." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
* cloister-garth, $s$. The court, or pre round which the cloisters run. It is generally round which the cloisters run. Tem a harisl-place for the nembers of the
nsed as community.
* clais'-tẽr, v.t. [Cloustea, s.]

1. Lit. : To shat up in a cloister or religious honse; to shat ap in seclusion from the world.

2. Fig.: To withdrsw or shut up from the world.

* clois'- tẽr-al. ${ }^{\text {* clois' }}$ tral, a [Eng. cloister; -al.] [Clausteal.] Pertaining to a cloister; living in or confined to a cloister.
" Upou thin ground many clodteral men, of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before
clois'-tẽred, pa. par. or a. [Cloister.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Shut np or confined in $s$ cloister; living in rellgions retirement from the world.


*2. Pertain "Theo be thou jocund: Rra the bat hath flown II. Arch.: Built with peristyles and cor ridors; furnished with cloisters.

clois'tẽr-ẽr, * cloys'-tẽr-ẽr, * cloystrer, s. [Eng. cloister; -er.] Ons who lives in $s$ cloister or in religious retirement from in s clolster or in re
the world; a recluse.

 A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The sct of shatiting up in a cloister or secluding from the world ; the act or stats of living in a cloister.

* clois'-tẽr-lĕss, * oloyss'-tẽr-1ĕs, a. [Eng. cloister;-Less.] Without a cloister; deprived of or swsy from his cloister.

*alois'-trěss, z [Eng. cloister ; -ess.] A woman who has devoted herself to religious seclusion from the world.
"Shall yot behold her face at ample vlew;
Bot, 11 ke a clotatress, ehe will veiled walk,"
Bot, like a clotatress, athe will veiled walk." Shatepp. $^{2}$ Twelfth Night, i.
clolt, v.t. [Clout, v.] To fall heavily, (Hamilton.) (Scotch.)
* cloit, " cloyt, s. [Clout.]

1. A heavy fall.
a: . dowr whe fell on her back, at full longth, with
a grent clowt."-The Provoaf, p. 20 .
2. A clown, s stupid, inactiva fellow. (Jamieson.)
ololter, vi. [From Dut. kladden $=$ to stain, to blot, to dirty.] To be engaged in dirty work. (Scotch.)

* cloith, s. [Cloth.]
+ oloke (1), s. \& v. [Clonk, s. \& v.]
* oloke (2), s. [Clutch.]
* clömb,* olombe, pret. of v. [Climb.]
* clömb'-ęp, pa. par. [Climb.]
- olomp, s. \& v. [Clamp.]
a clond, s. [Icel. kland = harm, hurt; ;ilanda $=$ to hurt, to hsrm.] Harm, hurt, injury.
"He makede blio selven muchel clond" $\begin{gathered}\text { Layamon, }\end{gathered}$
* clong. * clonge, pret. of $v$. [Clino.]
* clong-en, pa. jar. or a. [Cling.]
clon'-Io, a. [Low Lat. clonicus, from Gr. кло́vos (ktonos) = auy violent confured motion.]

Med.: Noting tumultuary inordiaste interrupted motion within the bodily frsme. It is used specially of the epileptic and convulsive motions. Dr. Cullen snd his followers applied the term clonic convedsions spasms characterised by juvoluntary slternate inotions of contraction snd relaxation such as may be seen in hysterla, snd tonic consuch as may be seen in hysteris, znd lonions to those characterised by contractions vulsions to those characterised by cmitractions not quickly sncceeded by alternate relaxations.
Of this class the chief exanuple is tetanus. Of this class the chiet exanple is
"In the other form of spasm, the contractions of the affected nuscles take whace repeatedly, farcllily. and in quick successinn; , ind the relaxation, of courst.

clâof, cloove, clnfo, s. [Dan. klov; lecl kluif.] A hoof.
clôok, cleuck, s. [Claw. (Scotch.)

* clôom, r.t. [Clas.] To smear over or stop up with any viscid or tenacious substance.
"Reng the hive *norgh to let them in, end clnom up
the skirts, all but the door."-Nortimer: Husbandry.
t clôop, s. [A word coined to represent the sound,] The nnise or "pop" of a cork when drawn from a bottle.
"The cloop of a cork wrenchal from a bottla"-. Thackeray.
clôor, s. [Clour.] (Scotch.)

-dian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion =shŭn; -tion, -ṣion = zhŭn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, \&c. = bę, dẹl.
clôot, olnte
cioven boof.
ScotLS [Clenve] $A^{\circ}$ divided or
II Cloot and cloot : Every one, every bit.
* clooth, 2 [Clote.]
*clobot'-ie, s. [Eng. cloot; le =y.] An old nams for the devil. (Scotch.)

<br>Burns: "dadrest to the Den

* clope, s. [Clur.] A blow.


## clort, s. [Claft.]

1. Any miry or soft substance, especiallv that which ia adesive and contaminating.
 Gl. Surv. Noitm
2. The thick baunocka baked for the use of the peasantry.
clort'-y, a. [Clasty.] Dirty, filthy. (Scotch.)
clöse, " olosen, "closyn, v.t. \& i. [O. Fr. clos, pa. par. of O. Fr. clore = to enciose, to abut In; from Lat. elausus, Ya. par. of claudo $=$ to shut, to ahut in: $\mathbf{O} . \mathrm{H}$. Ger. aliuzan, stiozan; M. H. Qer. slizeen; Ggr. sochliessen $=$ to close.]
A. Transitive:

I Literally:

1. To shut, to stop np an opening.
"When 1 thatl mya egou close". gover, 12. in
 2. To enclose, to encompass, to aurround, to shat in.
ii. "Crist wes clorid in stona"-Wy yelify: Select Forks,

IFrequently with the prep. in.
 3. To join or unite parts together, to cansolidate. (With prep. up.)
"There jelogo a) wintor ret to clown ap and unsts ile parts, and resture thin erstht to lo ia former compact II Figuratively:
II. Figuratively:

* 1. To guard, to protect, by encompassing.
*2. To contaín, to include.
"the hible lu which the lawe in closart"

3. To finish, to end, to bring to a conclusion, to consuramate.
4. To agree or settle on; to conclude: as, to $e^{\prime}$ 'ose a bargain.

* 5 . To include, to endow with.

According to the gitt which bounteona nature
6. To bring a matter to an end
" When it becana clear that this artifice was ernploved for the purpose of causing delay, the returning
ofticer tows on hlinself the responsibitity of cloting
the pouks. - If scaulay: Hist. Ang, eh. xxiv.
B. Intransitive:
I. Literally:

1. To shut, to unito or coalesce, to come together, as the parts of a fracture or wound.
"Tho she made his woundes close."
'In plants, you may try the forco of imagil 268.
"In plant*, you many try the forco of imagleation
2. To terminate, to end, to come to s conclusion, to conciude.
"That great disy closed In peace; and the restored WRnderer reposed asfe in the palace of hil ancestors" Telograph, Aug. $3,1881$. 3. To come to terma, to enter into an agreement.
IL. Fig. : To join in e hand-torhand fight, to irapple with.
"In yooder shout the volce of condict roared;
The ghadowy hosts are elasing on the plain-
Now. Gud end Sh. Iago strike, for the good esuse of
Spain!" Scott: The Jirion of Dow Etoderick, ver. 20.
C. In special phrases:
3. Toclase in with: The same as To close with (q.v.).
"These governours beot all their though 4 and ap2. To close on or upon:
(1) To ahnt over, to enelose.
"They, and ail that eqpertalnad to them, went down
alive into thin pik and the earth clowed upon them -
(2) To agree or come to terms npon certain points.
(3) To grapple with, to close with, to join in - hand-to-hand tight.
4. To close out: To exclude.

## Parro <br> 4. To close up:

(I) Transtive:
(a) Lit. : To ohut up gaps; to unite or join parte aeparated.
"The armpurers socomplishing the knighte,
(b) Figuratively:
(i) To do away with, to remove.

- (ii) To add.
"Still cloofng up truth to truth."-uruton $t$ Areopag. (2) Intrans.: To move closer to the uext person.
"When thoy wero a quarter of a mille from home the
three placed cloes up, and Spriagtide won . . Daily Telegrajh, Augh, 1881.

5. To close with:
(1) To come to terma or agree with enother. "Intire cownardice makes thes Wrong thla Firtuous
gentiswowan, to close with na "-Shakern: 2 Ben iV. " He took the time when Richard was depos'd, And high and low woith happy Harry closid.
(2) To agree to or secept terms proposed, to sccede to.

* (3) To agres or assent to.
(4) To unlte, to coalesce.
"This spifit porred apon Iron, lets go the weter: the acld sptrit in more attracted by the exxd inxy,
sid lets go the water, to clowe with the fixed body.
Bir I. Newton: Opticke.
(5) To grapple with, to engage in a haud-tohand fight, to join battle.


6. To close with the burd:

Naut.: To come near to the land.
If (I) Crabb thus distinguishes between to close and to shut: "Close ls to shut, frequently as the moans to the end. To close signities aimply to put together ; to shut signifies to put together so close that no opening is left. The eyes are shut by closing the eyelids; the mouth is shut by closing the lips. The idea of bringing near or joining is prominent in the aignification of close ; that of fastening or preventing admittance in the word shut. By the figure of metonymy, clase may be often substitnted for shut; as we may bpeak of closing the eyes or the nonth; closing a book or a door in the sease of shutting: but they are, notwithstanding, very distinet. Many things are clesed which are not to be shut. and are shut which cannot be closed. Nothing can be closed bnt what consists of more than one part ; nothing can be ahut but what has or is aupposed to have a cavity. A wound is closed, but cannot be shut ; a window or a box is shut, but not closed. When both are applied to hnllow bodiea, close implies a stopping up of the whole, shut an occasional stoplige at the entrance. What is closed remains closed; what is shut may be opened. A hole in a road, or a passage through any place is closed; a gate, a wiodow, or a door, is shut."
(2) He thus diseriminates hetween to close, to finish, and to conchude: "To close ia to bring to an end; to finish is to make an end: we close a thing by ceasing to have anything more to do with it; we finish it by really having no more to do to it. We close an acconnt with a jerson with whom we mean to have no farther transactions; we fnish the business which we have begun. It is sometimes necessary to close withont finishing, but We cannot finish without closing. The want of time whll compel a person to close his letter before he has finished saying all he wishes. . . Close and finish are employed generally, and in the ordinary transactions of life; the former in apeating of times, seasons, periods, \&c., the intter with regard to ocenpations and pursuits; conclusion is used particularly on moral and intellectual operations. A reign, an entertainment, ar age, a year, may have its close; a drawing, an exerelse, a piece of work, nay lie finished; a discourse, a story an affair, a megotiation, may be concluied." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
(3) For the difference between to close and to end, aee Eno
olöse (I), clos, cloos, "closse, s. [O. Fr. 03.] [CLOSE, v.]
I. Ordinary Language:
(I) Aa eucloaure, an enclosed place.

## "Cloor or jeria Clusurara"-Promph Panta

 That na man hent pelhut, nor ala ders nor min in(2) The precinct of a cathedral.
"Elitudied divluity utuder hfo pwn ere in thi dow of (3) A boundary or circuit, e circumfarence.

## ${ }^{\text {Con Ologes or boun }}$

(4) A amell field enclosed.
"I have i troe, whioh growis hers in my clowe
(5) A conrt-yard beside a farm-house in which cattle are fed; and where straw, tc. in is disposited. (Scotch.)
(6) A natrow passage or street, en alley.
magniticunt mitrest. Frovo the aides, hanem and andery
Which are hure callod Frovo ite aides, lenem and allopy

II. Law:
(I) A field or piece of land parted off trom otier land by s hedge or eimilar fence.
(2) The interest which oue may heve in a piecs of ground, even though it is not actually nclosed. (Bouvier.) (Webster.)

- Brecheh of close :

Law: Trespasa ou another man's land.
clō̧̧ (2), clos; cloos, olosur. \&. [CLose, v.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) Ths manner of ahutting.
" The doors of plank were; their elose exquialte,

* (2) The act of joining or uniting, a union.
"By the hoiz etose of Itpe"
(3) The set of grappling together, a grapple, s struggle.
" Both infd with duat, but starting up, the third Fad oot Achilles self atood up."

2. Figuratively: $\quad$ Hown 17 tad
(I) The time of ahntting or closing.
(2) An eud, conclusion, or termination.

* (3) A pause, reat, or cessation.
"At every cloon she made, the attendlog throng
Replied, and bure the lirden of the mong.
Dryden: Foworr \& Leai, ivt.
II. Music:
(1) The end of a passage, marked by a donble bar across the atave.
(2) A cadence.
clöse, clos, cloos, closse, a. \& ady. [Close, v.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Ianguags:

1. Literally:
(I) Closed, ahnt tast.
"Wyth yghen open and morth ful cloe"
E. Eng. Alit. Poems ; Peark,
Ise
(2) Enclosed, ahut up, confined.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "When my moder wis with child } \\
& \text { And I lay la her fonbe elos." }
\end{aligned}
$$

(3) Having no vent or opening.
2. Figuratively:
(1) Narrow, confined, ahut in.
(2) Compact, secret, not to be seen through.

Nor con'd hla acis too clow o Fizard wear,
To menpe therr ejes whom guilt hath taug
To 'seape therr eyes whom gailt hath taught to fear."
Dryden.
(3) Solid, denae, compact.
(4) Joined closely together, almoat in contact; neighbonring; with little or no intervening distance, space, or quantity.
(a) Of time:

Some dire mherertune follows clone behind"
(b) Of situation :
" Now sit we close ninut thls taper here,"
" Phant tha spring crocuses cloce ton will "- Mortioner
(c) Of numbers: Nearly equal, evenly bwlanced : as, a close division.
(d) Of nature or quality: Even, donbtful.
"This was the bent race of the day. there being a praph Sept 2 21801
(e) Of quantity or length: Bhort, fine, as to cut the hair or grasa close.
IT To ct $d$ anything very close ( $f$ ig.): To allow barely aufficient time or anount of anything for any act.
(5) Hand-to-hand, at ciose quarters.

[^141]
(6) Intimate, famillar: as, close friends.

- (7) Viacous, tenacious, stlcky; adheaive. "Thy oll, which nourdites the hmp, the zappoed to
inowy ovaporsta $-B \beta$. Wiikins
(8) Concise, compressed, to the point, with-
out excess or digresslons, as close reasoning.
(9) Closely, resembliog, nearly alike, very dmilar.
(10) Atteative, specially directed to any matter; free from wandering.
(11) Keeping close or atrictly to a rule or standard; following strictly an example or original : as, a close translation or copy.
(12) To the point, apt, fit.
(13) Accurate, careful, preciae, minute.

It might have beeu remarked hy a close obearver.(14). Noote. (Webuter.)
(14) Conifined, without ventilation, oppresvive, atifing. (Applicd to the atmosphere of room, \&c.)
(15) Secluded, c.osely guarded.
(16) Restricted to a few, not opeñ to all : as, a close horough.
(17) Reserved, protected, restricted : as, a olose time for tiahing, \&c.


(18) Retired, aolitary, away from aociety.
"Ho keyt himself elose beeaune of Saul."-CArom, xiL 1
(19) Secret, hiddea, concealed.
"And a man ile with her carmally, and it bo hid trout ine esee
$\dagger(20)$ Truaty, trustworthy, secret, reticent, reserved.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { But ha, his own affectiona' counsellor. } \\ & \text { Is to hinself-I will not asy, how true }\end{aligned}$
But to bhmeeli so seeret and, ho clone,
so thr from sounding and ditscovery."
Shakesp. : Rom. \&'Jul., 1. 1.

* (21) Having the appearance of concealing nomething suspicious.

(22) Close-fisted, parsinnenious, near.
II. Technically:

1. Her.: Applied to a bird represented with the wings folded closely to the bedy.
2. Phonetics: Applied to a vowel pronounced
with a dipinished opening of the lips.
I Crabb thua diatinguishes between the djectives close and compact: "Proximity is axpressed by hoth these terins, the former in a general and the latter in a restricted sense. Two hodies may be close to each other, but a body ia compract with regard to itself. Contact is not essential to constitute closeness; but a perfect adhesion of all the parts of a body is essential to produce compuctness. Lines are close to each other that are ae parated but by a small apace : things are rolled together in a compact form that are brought within the mallest possihle space." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
B. As adverb:
I. Literally:
3. Near, close to, in proximity to.
"Behtid her Death

4. Tightly, securely.
-W Wuppose this bag to be tied close aboot, towards II. Figuratively:
5. In an exact mander; closely following an origital, or a rule or standard.

- 2. Secretly, closely, securely.
"Openilche nought so doos." -7 reetifa, i. 241

3. Constantly, alwaya, by a slight transition from the use of the teran in Eagish : as, "Do you ay get a present wheo you gang to see your auatie?" "Aye, close." (Scotch.)
T To keep close to a point : Not to waader from the matter or subject in question.
7 Crabh thus distinguiahca between close, near, and niyh: "Close is more definite than near: houses atand close to each other which are almost joined ; men stand close when they touch each other ; persons are near each other when they can converse together. Near and nigh, which are but variations of each other in etymology, admit of little or no difference in etheir use; the former however is the most general. People live near each other who are

In the same atreet; they live close to each other when their houses are adjoining. Close is annexed as an adjective; near ia employed only as so advert or preposition, We apeak of close raoks or close lines; but not near ranks or near llnes." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
I Obvious compounds: Close-barred, closeclasped, close-folded, close-pent, clase-ranged, close-woven.
closo-banded, $a$. In close order or array ; thickly ranged.

Nor in tha house, with chamber ampushe drarst at thack me
Jiltons: Samson

Agonities, 1,11i.
close-bed, s. A kind of wooden bed, atill much used la the houses of the peasantry. (Spoteh.)
"The cioso-bent is a frame of wood, a feet high, a feet two of thern set lead. In an hoase of 15 feet in width, touching the frons lhe wise scrose the house, the one touchlng the fron 5 , the other the barik walls, an entry or pabsage, of three feet In width, In left hetwixt th

* olose-bodied, a. Made to fit the body closelyand exactly; aitting close to the body. "If any elergy shall appear in any elose-bodiod coaty
they shall be suspended.
olose borough, s. A borough for which the right of returning a menber to Parliameat was practically in the hands of one person.


## close bundie, $s$

Bot.: A fihro-vascular burdle coataining no camlium. It is opposed to an open bundle in which cambiuns is contained. (Thome.)

## close-butt, s.

Shipbuilding: A fayed or rabheted joint where the parts are 80 elosely fitted or drivea as to dispensa with caulking. (Knight.)
olose-buttoned, a. Buttoned up tightly. "I turn'd once more, close-hetion'd, to the stornin",
close-clipped, a. Clipped or cut close.
"Ot clowe-clipp'd foliage green and thll."
Fordscooth: The White Doe of dylston
Wordscorth: The White Doe af Jylstone, Jv.
close communion. [BAPTISTS.]

* close-compacted, a. lo close order or array; in compact order.

close corporation, $s$. One which fills ap its own vacancles, the election of the mem. bers not being open to the public.
* close-couched, a. Lying secret or in ambush; concealed. (Milton.)
close-curtained, $a$. With curtaius drawn close round ; secluded, retired.
"The ister of dofm-curtcin'd eleep""
Nilton: Comut, 854.
close-fightg, s. [Cloge-quarterb.]
close-fisted, a. Niggardly, mean, parsimonious.
"Ibgcug is a carking, griping, closo-fatea fellow."-
Bu Berkley: Kaxims conc. Patriots.
close-fitting, a. Uniting closely or intimately ; closely connected.
"Let it be borne in mind how infinitely complex beings to each uther."-Daruain: Origin of Species (ed. 1859), ch. Iv., p. 80.
close-grained, a. Having a cloar grain; solid.
"To the observer on the summit of Bisnc, the blue is as uniform and coherent as if it formed the surtace Scrence (3rd ed.), vil. 132 .
* close-handed, $a$. Niggardly, miserly, close-fisted.
"Galbs was very clooshanied; I have not read
* close-handednees, s. The quality of belng eluse-hauded; nigsardliness, parsimoniousness.
${ }^{4}$ For the Grocians let Constantinople be a wliness, Where, by a coton handednes in an lustant war, the IWhabitanta cotiounded thelr empirennd the mgelves.
close-harbour, s.
Naut. : One gained by labour from the element, formed by encircling a portion of water with walls and quays, except at the entraoca, or by excavating the land arjacent to the sea or rivar, and then letting in tha water. (Smyth.)
close harmony, s.
Music: Harmouy produced by drawing tha parts which form it cloeely together.


## closo-hauled, a.

Naut. : The general arrangement or trim of abip'a aalla when the eodeavours to progress in the rearest direction possibla to tha wind. In this manner of sailiog the keel of aquarerigged veasels commonly makes an angle of six points with the line of the wind ; but cutters, nggers, and ather fore-and-aft rigged vessels will sail even nearer. Thia point of sailing ia synonymous with on a taut bovline and on a wind. (Smyth.)
close-head, s. The entry of a blind slley. (Scotch.)
"As tor the greatnesa of yonr parta, Rartley. the Ido, if they mak sto $n$ report abont them."-stott : eart of Mid-Lothian, ch. v.
close-hooded, $a$. Having the hood drawn close over the face.
"Ot dewy gunshipa showering down between
Longferlow, Taberad a wavide attractive grace." Tule (The Falcon of Sor Foderigo).
close-latticed, a. With lattice shut clase.
"Close-zatticed to the hrooding heat"
close-pack, $s$.
Naut.: Tha ice-floes so jammed together that boriag becomes inapossible, and further efforts in the meantime are rendered useless. [Pack.]

## close-play, s.

Music: A method of ingering in lute-playIng by which no fingers are removed from the instrument excepting thosa which it is unavoidabla to withdraw. It is called also covert play. (Barley, Lute Book; in Stainer a Barrett.)
close-quarters, s. pl.
Naut. : Certain strong bulkheads or barriers of wood, also called close-fights, formerly atretching across a merchant-ship in several places. They were used for retreat and shelter when a ship was boarded hy anadversary, and were therefore fitted with loopholes. Powdelchests wers also fixed upon the deck, contaning inissiles which might be fred from the close-quarters upon the boarders. The old slava-ghips were thus fitted, In case of the negroea rising, and flat-headed oails were cast along the deck to preveut them walking with bare feet.
At close quarters: ln very cloae proximity, hand-to-haud; with yard-arm touchiog yard$\operatorname{arm}$ (said of ships of war engaged); in close contact with the enemy.

## close-reefed, $a$

Naut. : A term noting that the last reefs of the topsails, or other sails aet, have been taken in from stress of weather

## close-rolls, s, pl. [CLOsE-WRITE.]

close-sciences, s. [Sciences is a corruption of sciney, which in turn is the word damascence, the old specific name of the plant, greatly altered. (Damescena was thought to be Dame's scena, hence sciney: close here $=$ double.)] A plant, Hesperis matronuils. (Gerard.)
close-set, closeset, $a$. Set closely together.

- But some trom the mors neient secondary depoilta, ahow, behind a few teoth of the above prelieusile character, a close-zet row of small dancet-shaped
teeth, "-Owen: Anat, of fertebraces
close-sight, s.
Artillery: The notch in the base-ring of a cannoo, tle luack-sight.
olose-stool, s. A night-stool, s chamber utensil litted in a box for the gick.


## close-string, 8.

Arch.: A staitease lo dog-legged staire without an onen newel.
close-time, s. Certain montlis of the year during which it la lllegal to kill game fish, \&c. [Close, $a_{n,}$ l., 2 (17).]
"Catching perch in closectime out of a punt."-

close-tongued, a. Retlcent, ailent.
With close-tangued tresson."
Bhiktop. + Rape of Lucrece, 770.

## close-wail, $s$. <br> Building: An euclosiog wall.

## close-worlc, s.

Mining: The runnivg of a level between two seams of coal.
cloge-writs, s. pl. Royel letters noder the Great Beal for particular persons on psrticular business, as recorded in the Close-rnlls, or Rotulue clousar. They sre distingoished from letters patent, i.e., open letters which are recorded in the patent rolls.
clöşed, pa. par. or a. [Czoer, v.]
closed ducts, s. pl.
But. Ducts like apirsl vessels, except that they cannot be unrolled.
closed-up, a. Completely closed.
"Tremblest tbou, Dreamer ? love and grief !

clōse'-1̌̆, adv. [Eng. close; -ly.]
I. Lit.: In a close manner, tightly, securely. "Putting the wixture lato a crucible cloaly Iuted." II. Figuratively:

1. With little or no spsce intervening, Lesrly, in close proximity.

2. Without deviation; following strictly sn original.
"I hope I bave transated closely edough. . .."-Dryden. -O.. the females of almast all the specles in the same genus, or even family, resemble each other much
more clovely in colour than do the males." Darnin: The Descent of Man (1871), pt. ii., ch xil., vol. $1 . \mathrm{p} 410$ 3. Attentively, carefully, miuutely.

* 4. With secrecy or concealment, slily, not openly.
" ${ }^{\text {A spaniard. Fidiug on the bay, sent some closely }}$ Into the 1 iliane. In the dark of the nlgbte" -Carew:
Survey of Cornuall.
"clōs'-én, v.t. [Close.] To make closer. "His qriends clasen the tie hy claiming relationshlp
to him, -Brit. Quart. Review. (Ogivie)
slōe'-něss, s. [Eng. close; -ness.]
I. Lit.: The state, condition, or quslity of being close or closed.

In drams, the elosenesk round abont that preserveth the sound. rasketh the nolse conne forth of the drum. hole more boud than if you should atrike upon the
like akin externded in the open air. "-Bacon. Nat. Hist. 11. Figuratively:

1. Narrowness, straightness
2. Oppressiveness; the state of being close or without ventilation.
"A pashurner alight all night in a bedroom is apt

3. Compactness, density, solidity; as in such an expression as closeness of texture.
4. Retirement, scelusion from society, solitude.
5. Secrecy, privacy, reticence.
*6. Strictness.

* 7. Parsimony, niggardliness, covetousnesa, stinginess.
" " ruse judged, that while he conld keep bis poverty A socret. his should unt feel it; he improved this thougbt iuto sn afiectation
vess. - Addison: Spectator.

8. Nearness, close proximity or resemblance.
the Dumber, intricacy, and clonenes of its threadz" - To.
9. Connection, coherence.
10. A close adherencs to a rule, standard, or original literalness, as the closeness of a translation or paraphrase.
11. Conciseness, keeping close to the point : as closeness of ressoning.
=1ös èr, " clos-ere, * clos-ser, * clousour, s. [Eng. close; -er.]
I. Ordinary Language:
12. One who closes or concludea; s finisher, a terminator.
13. The set of closing or shatting, closure, ending.
"All materia now ar to tak ane peaceable closer."ctacha. . (ea, 1814), 5. 334

* 3. That which holds two things together ;
clasp, $s$ case. - clasp, s case.



## * 4. An enclosure. Bith I may not this eloser kepe." Rom. of Rove, 4,048. ${ }^{-}$Qabrine and pleve Aboat thare clousouris breyia with mony ane rare" Dong.; Virgi, 14,50 <br> II. Technically <br> 1. Butlding: (See extract).

" Closer [is] the last atono in the horizontal length af a wall which is of lees dinvenaions than the rest to liricks (or hat3), lese or greater than haif a brick, that are lised to close in the end of a courre of brick waik Int Euplizh as well as Flemish houd. tbe Iongth of a hrick belur but nine inccoza and its wlath forir inetee lirokenat the end of the frst atretcber, aquarter brick (or mat) must be intorponed to preserve tbe continyity of the budt: this is called a queew-clozer. A ainiling preservation of the boud may be obtained by preaerv course ithis is called a king-thatar:" -Gxelle: Encyclop at Arch.: Glaseary.
2. Bootmaking: Ooe who closes or sews up the seams in the sidee of boots.
clös--ẽr, comp. of $a$. \& adt . [CLose.]
"id ins the burners are eloser together than unaal, sted: Hungary and Transylvania, p. 184
clōs'-ĕst, super, of a. [Ccose, a.]
clŏs'-ět, s. [O. Fr. closet ; dimin. of clos $=$ an enclosure, s close; pa. par. of O.Fr. clore; Lat. claudo $=$ to shut.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. A small room for privscy and retirement; s privatespartment.
"Three or four tines the Earl laid the ensigns of his
office su the table of the royal closec. Hist. Eng., ch. xv.
2. A small room, recess, or compsrtment used as a repository for curiosities, works of sit, \&c.
"He furifighes her clatec erat, anct tiling mhellis"
3. A water-closet; a privy ; s house of office. 4. A sewer.
"He drew mony closettis, condittis, and slnkis irn the hight of too toun to the low partia thairot, to purge the samin of all
4. A night-chsir.

1I. Fig.: Anything which encloses or jncludes.
" Within the clonet of her covert hreat, $\begin{gathered}\text { Bpenser : P. } \mathrm{P} \text {., }\end{gathered}$
B. Tectnically:

1. Eccles., de.: A privite apartment designed for the kiog.

I Clerk of the Closet: An ecclesiastic attendant on ths monarch, first mentioned by Chamberlayne in his "State of England," published in 1673. His duty was to sttend the Sovereign in the royal cioset during divine service, and resolve say apiritusl donbts which might ariss io the royal mind. He was cailed also Confersor of the Sovereign, snd was usually s bishop of the Eoglish Church.
2. Her.: The hsif of the ordinary called s bar.

* closet-sin, s. Private, secret sina, such as are committed in secret, and not openly.
"There are stage-sing, and there are chost-sins."-
Bp. Hanl: Contemptations, bk 1 v .
olŏş'-ĕt, v.t. [Closet, s.]
${ }^{*}$ 1. To shut up, enclose, or conceal in a closet.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of thy great love once aprean, es in an urn } \\
& \text { Doth closerbert. up itsel!. }
\end{aligned}
$$

2 To admit or receive into s private room for consultation.
"Ahont this time beand the profect for clozeting, Where the priuciphl gentlemen of the dingdom were
privately catecbised ly bis Majeaty."-Svily.
clŏş'-ět-ěd, pa, par. or a. [Closet, v.]
clŏş'-ět-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& \& [Closet, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See
the verb).
C. As subst. : The act or practice of receiving persons in \& private roon for consultation.
"That thonth he ensployed anstiupusly. hy Petres


* It was specially used for any one of those private conferences which James lI. held with members of Parliament and other influential personages in the hope of gaining them over to supurort him in his projects for the remodelling of Church and state.
olosh (2), a. IFr. clocher = to limp: Iat cloppus, perhaps fiom Or. Xwlónovs (cholo pous) = lame.] A disesse in the feet of catitle called also founder (q.v.).
* closh (2), s. [Etym. dnubtful ; perhaps from Dut. klos $=$ a bowl. An uulawful game, for bidden by the statue of 17 Edw. IV., cap. 8 ,
and seema to hsve heen the same with and spems to hsie hieen the same with (Biount.)
$\dagger$ clŏsh'-ĕy, a. [Eng. closh (2); ey.] A pin used in marking the game of closh. (Lyttom.)
* clös'-1-ẽr, s. [Fr. closure.] The act of ouclosing; an enclosure.
"For want of partition, closier, and sach"
clōst'ing, pr. par., a., \&t a. [CLose.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip adj.: (Bee the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The set of shutting, finishing, or completing.
2. The state of veing finished or terminated; the close.

But at the closing in of night, thea most

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { charms ment } \\
& \text { Fordsoorth: Excursion, he }
\end{aligned}
$$

olosing-hammer, 8.
Iron-working: A harmmer used by boilermakers and irnu ahiphnilders for closing the sesms of iron plstes. (Knight.)

* closs, s. [CLOse, s.]
* closter (1), s. [Cloister.]
* olos-ter (2), a. [Cluster.]
 $=$ s clue.]

Bot.: A genus of Coufervoid Algæ, order Desinidiscee. Ths cells are siogle, elongated attenuated towards each end, entire, mostly curved lineately or srcuste; junction of the segments marked by a psle trsnaverse band Rabenhorst describes fifty-two species, with nnmerous vsrieties. Many of them are British, and some so common that scarcely a drop can be taken from the bottom of a poo of clesr wster without specimens of them being contained in it. They are interestiog to the microscopist. (Griffith \& Henfrey.)
clōs'-trēş, s. pl. [Fr. cloitres pl. of ctoitre from Lat. claustrum (pl. claustra, clostra) $=\mathbf{a}$ fastening, a lock, s bar, s bolt.]
Bot. : The name given by Dutmehet to the fusiform cells or fibres generally called Prosexchyma.
clöş'-üre, s. [Fr., from Lat. elausura $=\mathrm{A}$ shntting ; clausus $=$ shnt, pa. par. of claudo $=$ to shut.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
2. The sct of cloaing or shuttiag.
"The cbluk was carefully elosed up; apon which clasure there appeared aot anly changa"-Boyle
Syring of the dir 245 A 1881 -
3. That withio which snything is inclosed or shut; ad inclosure.

Within the gentio ciosure of thel thon arth
Shakenp. : Sonnets, 46.
3. That by which anything is closed or shat a seal, a clasp.
4. An enclosurs ; an inclosed plsce.
"Brokith the bedge of the closure."-Cnawow.
II. Figuratively:

* 1. A conclusion, sd and.
nake a inntual clofure of our honse.*
* 2. An agreeneat, a bargain, a settlement

3. The act of bringing any business to a close; completion.
"The closure of the transaction was allowed to
stand over."- Paily News, August 15, 1878 .

* 4. A game of gome kind.
"The game of cloning."-Bnoke of sundry Inatru
menth lis76. (HiLliveth.)
B. Parliamentary Rules: The power in cer fill circurnstanses of termiuating a debate in the Honse of Commons, whilst yet there are members willing to carry it on for an indeff-
tate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, höre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīnc, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marîne; gō, pơt,

iftely long period. The British Honse of Commons is the model on which all similar deliberative assembiiea elsewhere have been formed ; yet mooner or later every one of these has fonnd it impossible to carry on the huainess brought before it unless it has assnined to itaeif the power of dociding when a debate has lusted long enough, and ohould tarminate. Many years went by, and still the good senas and yoderatloo of the sucessively defeated minorities in the Britioh House of Commoum minorited it innecessary to taks any etank for rendered in uncecesary Hake of Cor the curtainnent of superntur till nearly fonr-fifths of the nineteenth century had run its courss, was any serious deslre felt on either side of the House to alter thi happy state of things. Shortly before the tine, however, the device of obstructing simply for obstruction's sake began to be cultivated as an art, and wess brought in a brief period to High perfection. Dsy by day time was intentinnally wasted by amall minoritiea of the house, and oftener than once when the members wished to go home, a section of the lrish representatives forced phon thsm "an stlnight sitting." New rules were adopted, to 1882 to overcome thie difficuity The first plit 1882, the gave permiss chairman of conaltio the wo house to ciose debate and go on if, wien a mution to that effect was carried by a majority, its aupporters appeared to amount to 200 , or, in the avent of the minority leiog less than 40, to amount to more than 100. These rules were altered in the direction of greater atringancy by the Conaervativea in 1887. Whatever ia under diacussion, tie usual form for puiting the closure now is "that the queation be now put, and it is voted apon withont debate. The word closnre has not been adopted in the Congress of the United States but aimilar methods of delaying business hove long axisted, and rules have recently been donted in the Honse to overcome them. Th ald rulea exist in the Senate, and obatruction may go on thare unchecked.
alot (1), "clate, * olotte, s. [The earlier apelling of clod (q.v.). A.S. clate $=\mathrm{s}$ burdock hur; Dut. kluit, klout $=\mathrm{s}$ clod, s iump; Icel. $k l d t=\mathrm{a}$ bail, a knob; Sw. $k l o t=\mathrm{a}$ bowl, a giobe ; Ger. kloss = a clot, a clod.]


## I. Literally:

1. Gen.: A coagulated mass of earth, \&c. a lump, $s$ ciod, $s$ bail.
"Ase $s$ clot of eorthe."-A noren Riwle, p. 172
"Unwholeeorne fogs hang perpetnally over the Iake, and the stquiant sury
 2. Speciolly:
(1) A aemi-dried lump of hlood.
"The opening itself was stopt with a clos of grumous (2) A small coagulated lnmp, as of curdled milk.
"The white of an egzi with apirit of wine, doth bake the egg into clots, ne if it began to poch."-Bacon.
*II. Figuratively:
2. A hill, s mount.
"On the hyl of Syon thet semply clot:"
3. Adull, thick-skuitied fellow; a clodhopper. of subtule clerks, "Teats of Bne nndertan
To subuse clots and clowns with.
B. Jomson: Sagnetick Lacty
lơt (2), olote, s. [A.S. clate.] Bot.: Three plants, viz., (1) the Burdock (Arctium Lappi), (2) the Yellow Water-iily Nuphar lutea), and (3) Colt's-foot (Tussilago Farfara).

## clot-bur, clod-bur, s.

Bot.: Two pisnts, (1) Arctium Lappa, (2) Xanthium Strumarium.
T Great Clote-bur: The Burdock (Arctium Lарга).

* olote-lefe, s. The leaf of the Burdock (?)
- clott, v.t. \&t t. [CLor, s.]
A. Intransitive:
L. Literally:

1. To form into clota or ciods; to concrete ; to becoms lumpy
2. To coaguiate, to form into coagulated masses.
"Here mungled limbe, hers hralns and qore.
Philips: Blenhetm,
II. Fig. : To becoms gross or corrupt.

## B. Transilive

1. To cause to coagulate ; to make into ciots. 2. To cover with elots.

* clote, cloote, lilote, a. [A.S. cldte] The same sa Clot-bur (q.v.).
"Cloote and hrsease ahal stye on the unters of hem."-
Wyolife: Bosea x. 1 . (Pureve.)
* olot-er, * cloderyn, cloteryp *it. [0. Dut. klotteren.] To become clotted, to coagulate.

Coagularym, as hlodo or other lyke K. foloderyn P.J

* clot'-ãred, clothred, "clot-tered, pa par. or $a$. [Cloter, v.] Clotted.
"The clocered blood for eny lechecraft oorrumpith." $\begin{gathered}\text { Chaucer: C.T. } 874.7\end{gathered}$
cloth, * clath, * clathe, " oloath, " olothe 8. \& o. [A.S. clad ; Dut, kleed ; lcel. kloedhi;
 Dan. clout.1
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) Any fabric woven for dress or covering, of flbrous material, whether animal or vegetable.
"In frokkee of fyn cloth."
(2) A plee (2) piece or pieces of such fabric applied to some particular use.
(a) A saii.
"Gederen to the gyde ropea, the grete ototh falles."
(b) A covering for a table; a table-cloth.
"Hil lolde bord and aprudde olorh" - Lifo of Beket, 892
(c) A canopy of state.
"The king stood yp under his cloth of stato. . . ."-
(d) The canvas on which $s$ picture is psinted.

Who fears e sentence or an old man's as.i.
eball hy a painted doth th be kept in ara.".
Shakesp.
Lucrece, 244.
(e) Pl. : The coverings of a bed; bed-clothea Oasing on her midnight foes
Ohe trind deach way her rrighted hend.
(3) Clothing, dress, apparel (obsolete except in the piural). [Clothes.]
"Thi cloth hi which thou were hlld fanlde not for
eldnasse."-Wyctife: Deut. vili. 4. (Purvey.) "III neer distrust my God for clath and hrend,
While illes fourish, and the raveu's fed."
2. Figuratively:
(1) The clerical profession.
"Strong sipeals were made to the priesthood.
Would they tanely permitsogross an hisult to be
offered to their cloth "-Macaulay.
(2) The clergy.
(3) The menibers of any profession.
II. Technically:

1. Textile Fabrics:
(1) Hist.: For the rise and progress in Engand and eisewhers of cioth manufactures, see Calico, Cotton, Silk, and Woollen.
(2) Present state: For the processes used in the manufacture of cloth, ree Weavino. After cloth has been woven it ia aubjected to the following operations: brsying or acouring, burling, miiling or fuliing, dressing, shearing, pressing, hot-preasing, bolling, steaming picking, flue-drawing, msrking, haling, and packing. Some of thess processes may be omitted, but in ail cases a large number of them require to be employed.
2. Naut.: The cinths in a saii gre the breadths of the canvas in its whole width
3. Law:

TI Court of Green Cloth, or Board of Green Cloth: [Marshalsea Court].
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).

Obvious compound : Cloth-making.

## cloth-binding, s.

Book-binding: The art of binding books in cloth. The materiai may be calico, embossed silk, or anytibing similar, often with gold or silver-foil ornamentation.

## cloth-creaser, s.

Fabrics: An appliance ciamped to a table or sewing-machine, and provided with a beveledged wheei, nnder which the fabric is drawn that it may beindented with a creass. (Knight.)
oloth-cntting, 0 . Catting or deaigned

Cloth-outting machine
Fabrics: A machine for cutting cloth into atrips or into shapea for making garments. Various devices lasve been adopted, apecislly knives mounted on a rectprocal plattem or a knife reciprocating vertically ou a constant part, like a acroli-saw, a band-saw, a rotatory outter, de. (Knight.)

## Cloth-aressing, s. The art or business

 of dresaing, clothCloth-dressing machine
Fabrics: A machine ln whleh the nap of woolien cloth is raised by teassls. . It in the same sa a teaseling-machine and a giggingmachine (q.v.)

## cloth-drying, $a_{\text {. }}$

Cloth-drying machine:
Fabrics: A mschine with heated rollers, over which cioth is passed to drive off the moisture acquired in dyeing, wsabing, sic.
cloth-finishing, a. Finishing or designed to finish.

Cloth-finishing machine:
Fobrics: A msching for tesselling and shearing cloth, raiaing the nap and bringing it to an even length. (Knight.)
cloth-folding, a. Folding or designed to fold.
Cloth-folding machine:
Fabrics: A inschine in which wide goods are folded lengthwise, troned, and pressed ready for baling. (Knight.)
cloth-hall, s. A hali at the great centrea of the cioth trade, where mannfactnrers and buyers meet for the transaction of businesa.
cloth-lapper, s. One who foids cloth.
cloth-measuring, $a$. Mesauring or deaigned to measure.
Cloth-measuring machine: A machine by which fabrics, made in great lengths, are meesured of in piecea of convenient length for sale. They are called in consequence piecegoods.
cloth-paper, s. A coarse kind of paper used in pressing and finiahitg woollen cloths.
cloth-plate, s. The plate in a sewing machine on which the work rests, through which the needle passes, and beneath which, ws the case may be, is the looper or the lowal spooi or shuttle. (Knight.)
cloth-press, s. A hydrostatic press io which woollen cloths are suljected to pressure.
cloth-prover, s. A magnifying giass nsed in numbering the threads of weft in a given space of cloth. (Ogilvie.)
oloth-shearer, $s$. One whn shears or trims cloth and frees it from superfluous map.
cloth-shearing, $a$. Shearing or designed to shear.
Cloth-shearing machine: A machine for cotting to a:i even length the filanents of wool drawn out in the process of teaseling. (Knight.)
oloth-smoothing, a. Smoothing or deaigned to smooth.
Cloth-smoothing machine: A device for snoothing and ironing cloth in the piece.
cloth-sponger, 8 . A device for dainping eloth previous to ironing it.
oloth-stretcher, s. A device in which cioth is drawn through a series of frictional stretching bars, sud passed over sprcading rollers so as to equalise the inequalities on its surface, and enable it to be firmly and amoothiy wound on the winding roll. (Knight.)
Cloth-tearing machine: A machino conaisting of a fluted roller and kuife-edges, the latter both pushing the cioth into the flutes and tearing it to pieces as it proceeds.
oloth-teascler, , A machine for raising the pap of cloth. [Teaseling-machine.]

## cloth-varnishing, $\alpha$.

Cloth-varnishing machine: A machlue for varnishing or cnameling cloth.



## aloth－wheel，$s$

1．A grinding or polishing wheel，conslating of heavy cloth，sometimes felted，charged with an abreding or pollahing msterial，such as pumice－stone，claik，rotten－stone，crocnis， patty－powder，roage，\＆c．
2．A form of feed－movement in sewing machioes．It consists of a serrated－faced wheel protruding upward through the eloth－ plate，and possessed of an intermittent mo－ tion．（Knight．）
cloth－worker，©．One engaged in the manafacture of cloth．
＊cloth－yard，s．A measure for cloth， differing slightly from the modern yard．
Cloth－yard shaft：An srrow a cloth－yard in leogth．
clothe，＊clathen，cloathe，＂clede， ＊clethe，＊clothe，＊clothin，＊klethe （Eng．），＊cleed，＊cleith，＊claith（Scotch）， （wa．ten．clothed，＂cladde，＂clade，$\dagger$ clad，＂cled， ＊clede，${ }^{*}$ clothide；pa．par．clothed，$\dagger$ clad， －cladde，${ }^{*}$ cled，＂clothede，＂cledde），v．t．\＆i． ［A．S．cladhian；Dut．kieden；Icel klowha；
Dan．kleede；Sw．klülla；Ger．kleiden．］
A．Transitive：
I．Literally：
1．1mmediately，to cover as with a cloth；to
put clothes upon，to invest with raiment，
thress，to adom or deck out with clothes．
＂He clothide Joneph with a atoole of bija＂一 Wycliff：
2．Mediately，as of wealth or prosperies， to provide with clothes．
＊3．To put on，to wear．
＂He did of all his knyghtly clothinge and cladde II．Figuratively
＊1．To cover or invest as with clothes；to ondow，to endus．
（1）With material things：
Job Thou hast clothed mo with elkin and eeah ．．．＂－
－Aud hirds and lambe again be gay．
And blossoms clothe the hawturn spray？－
（2）With immaterial things：
＂His enemys I shal clothe with ohonshipe．＂一Wy－
＊2．To put on，to wesr as clothing

3．Of langrage，atyle，\＆c．：To give an ont－ waril appearance to，to present to viow，to dress up．

Let both ase the clearest fanguage in which thay can clothe their thoughte＂一Waits：Improvement of

B．Reflexively：
1．Lit．：To put clothes on oneself，to dress oncself．
＂Hy clothen hem with grys and crmyne．＂－Alisaun－
2．Fig．：To take upon oneselt，to assume，as dress．
＂Clotheth you mid Gode arraen．＂－Ayonbido，p．285． ＊．Intrunsilive：
1．To be provided with clothes．
＂The tresor of the bemofice，wherot the power shal
2 To

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Care no more to cloths and est." } \\
& \text { Shakesp. : Cymbeline, iv. } 2
\end{aligned}
$$

Qlothed，＂cloathed，＂clothede，＊cloth－ ide，pa．par．or a．［Clothe．］
I．Ord．Lang．：Dressed，arrayed，apparelled．
＂Thay were elochede alle in grene＂＂－Percenat，rity．
＂oine stood befora the throne，nnd before the Lamb， dothed with
II．Naut．：A mast is said to be clothed whea the sail reaches so low down to the gratings of the hatches that no wind can blow below the sail．
clötheş，＊oloaths，＂clothis，＂clathen， ＊olathes，＊close，＊cloisse，＊cloysse Eng．），claes，claise，olaithes（Scotch）， （th silent），s．pl．［Cloth．］
1．Covering or dress for the human body； apparel，attire，garments．
＂ingle inessengery，to be concealed in the clothes of＊
2．Coveringe for a bed；bed－clothes．
olothes－basket，a．A large wicker basket for holding or carrsing clothes，but especially linen．
clothes－brush， 8 A brush for freeing clothes from dust，dirt，te．
olothes－iryer，s．$A$ frame on which clothes are suispended to dry．
clothes－horse，s．An apparatus which stands on legs and has cross bars on which linen is hung to dry before a fire
＂We keep no harse but a clothethorse＂－Dtckune
clothes－line，s．A rope or wire sus－ pended between two poste or other eupports， on which clothes are hung out to dry．
Clothes－line hook：A holdfast or brackest with a apool on which the line runs and is stretched．
Clothes－line reel：A cyliader or axle on which a clothes－line is wound，and usnally journaled in a prutected bracket，or under a pent－rool， secured againat a building or tree．
t clothes－man，s．A man who deals in clothes，especially in old ones．

## clothee－moth， 2

Entom．：A popular name given to qeveral apecies of maths of the genus Tlaes，the larve of which are very destrac－ tive to cloth，feathers，
 furs，de．

OLOTHES－MOTE．
wooden peg nsed fasten cloties when hung on a clothes－ liae．
clothes－pin，s．The same as Clothes－ PEG（q．v．）．

## clothes－press，s．

1．A receptacle for clothes．
2．A preas in which crape，shawls，and similar clothes，or articlea of dress，are flat－ tened and creased．
clothes－pressing，s．The art or opera－ tion of subjecting clothes to pressure by e hydrostatic or other press．
elothes－sprinkier，s．A receptacle for water with perforations，through which a fine shower of water 18 thrown upon clothes 80 as to damp them previously to their being ironed．
clothes－stiok，8．A rod by which clothes are turned，loosened，or lifted while in the wash－boiler．
clothes－tongs，s．A grasping tool for removing hot clothes from a boiler in washing or dyeing．
clothes－wringer，s．A frame having a pair of elastic rollers through which clothes ars passed to squeeze out the water．
clö－thǐ－ěr，s．［Eng．clothe；－er．］
1．A manufacturer of cloth，a clothmaker．
2．One who deals in cloth or clothing．
＂I tell thee．Jack Cade the eloothier means to drese

3．One who dresses or fulls cloth．（Ameri－ can．）（Webster．）
clothin，v．t．［Clothe．］
oló＇thĭng，＂clath－ing，＊cleth－ing， ${ }^{*}$ cleth－inge，${ }^{*}$ cleth－yng， cloath－ing，
cloth－yng，pr．pat．，a，\＆s，［CLotre，vo］＇
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（In senses corresponding to those of the verb）．

C．As substantive ：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．The act of covering or investing with a dress．
＂For clothing me in these grave nruaments＂，
＊2．The art or aclence of making cloth．
that thoy might be beneficial to his suhlegte hy ins：Three Ditocourves．ch．v．（Latham）
－Clothing of the bolsters：
Naut．：The laying qeveral thicknesses of worn canvas well tarred over thera． ［Bolstrer．］
3．Clothes，dress，appareI．
＂In por cothyng the chyld was wond．＂
．．．bine and purple ie their ctothing；they are all

## II．Techuically

1．Steam．Engina，de．：A covering of folt， or other non－conducting material，on the ont sile of a boller or steam－chamber，to prevent radiation of heat．It is callod aloo cleading and lagging（ $\mathrm{q} \cdot \mathrm{\nabla}$, ）
2．Carding－machine：Bande of leather studded with teeth of wire，whlch engage the fibre．（Knight．）
＊olōth＇－1 ̌̌ss，＂cloth－les，a［Eng．cloth； －less．］Destitate of or without ciothes
＂Seint Pout in lamyna and in tharnt，and oolde，
Clö＇thō，8．［Lat．clotho；Gr．к入ん日※（klotho） ＝spinster．］［1．］
1．Class．archreol：One of the three Fatee or Destinies who are represented by the anedent


СLOTEO．
cleasical writers as spinning the thread of life．She held the distaff．
2．Zool．：A genus of Snakes，tribe Viperina， lamily Viperide．Clotho orietans is the Puff－ edder of the Cape of Good Hope．
3．Astron．：An asteroid，the ninety－seventh found．It was discovered by Tempel on F\＆b． 17 th， 1868.
＊clơt＇－pōl1，＂clơt＇－pōle，s．［Clodpoll．］
1．A thick－skulled，stupid fellow，a block－ head．
 Cressiaa，in 1
2．Applied to a head，in contempt．
I have zent Cloten＇s clot poll down the stream．＂
clơt＇－těd，pa．par，or a．［CLot，v．］
clotted cream，olonted cream，s． The thick cream which rises in clots on the surface of new inilk when the latter is warmed．
clǒt＇－tẽr，v．i．［Cloter．］To coagulate，to clot，to gather or form into clote or lunsps．
＊clơt＇－tẽred，pa．par．or a．［Clottiza］
Clotted，coagulated．
Buddring thro clogztered the trembing sire．
clottered blood and boly mira＂
Dryden：VIrgil：EEncid iL．Fio．
olơt＇－tĭng，pr．par．，a．，\＆\＆．［Clot，v．］
$\dagger$ A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（Seo he verb）．
C．As substantive：
＊I．Ordinary Language：
1．The act or process of coagulating or forming into clots or lumps．
2．The act or process of breaking up clods in plonghed land．

## II．Technicolly

1．Husband．：Hard and clotted wool in the sheep．
2．Metal．：The sintering or semi－fusion of orea duriag roasting．
olotting－mall，＊clottyng－malle，a
A mallet or beetle for breaking up clods．
＂A clottyng mallle ；oceatorium．＂－Cathol Anptown．
clot＇－tŭ，$a$ ．［Eng．clot；－y．］Full of clods or clots；full of amall coagulated masses or concretions．
＂Mixed with thick，elotry，blutsh streake＂－Hawooy
0lo＇tuire，s．［Fr．］The same as closure（q．v．） ＊cloüçh，v．t．［Clutch．］

[^142]cloud (1), \%. [CLUD.]
aloud (2), * oloude, "clowd, * olowde, * clod, cloyd, * kionde, * ciud, s. [A.S. aid $=$ a round mass, a mass of rock. Cogmate with olod and clot (q.v.).]
A. Urdinary Language
I. Lit. : In the same sense ss in B. 2.

When clouds sre seen, wise men put on thoir ciokka"

## II. Figuratively:

1. A mass or volume of smoke or dust recembling a cloud and obscuring the sight.
2. The dusky veins or markings in marble, precious stones, \&e.
3. Aoything which causes temporary darkess or obscures the sight.
"I ignita the lamp; the tube for a moment seems

4. Any temporary depression or obscurity.

Yes all the clouds and conficts sintle at lest
Nor ask why ctouds of manes That Abencerrage.
. mber or multitudo.
. . . amongst $x$ cloud of witnenses, . . ."-.Atterbury.
6. A kind of light woollen shawl worn by adies.
It In the clouds: Applied to one soaring in tights of fancy and imagination far above terrestrial tbings; building castles in the sir.
Under a cloud: In temporary disgrace or misfortune.
"Gentlemen that are under a cloud,"-Fielling:

## B. Technically:

1. Botany: Clondberry (Rubus chamomorus)
2. Meteorology:
(1) Composition of clouds: A cloud is a mass of vapour condensed into minute dropa or vesicies, and differiog from fog chiefly in this respect, that fogs occupy the lower whilst clonds float in the upper regions of the atmo ophere. Both derive their origin from va pours which rise from the sea, from fresb water, or from the moiat earth.
(2) Different kinds of clouds: In 1803, Mr. Luk9 Howard divided clouds into four principal kiods, the Cirrus, the Cumulus, principal kiods, the Cirrus, the Cumulus, the Stratus, and the Nimbus. Two of these are frequently combined: hence he added
to the former list of clouds the thres folto the former list of clouds the thres following - Cirro - cumulus, Cirro-stratus, and
Cumulo-stratus. Tha Cirrus is a small fibrous or wisp-like cloud, composed of what are popularly called " Dlares'-tails," so high in the heavens that they are probably frozen. Their appearance io numbers often precedesa change of weather. The Cumnlus, resembling great mountains of wool, is not so high. Several large ones are often seen on a summer morning. If thess diminish duriag the day, the probability is in fayour of fios weather, but if they muitiply, and become surmounted by Cirri, the indfication is of approaching storm. Cumuli in winter are not so frequent or well Cumuli in winter are not so frequent or well
marked. The Stratus is a large snd conmarked. tinuous sheet of dark cloud, seeming to rest on the horizon at sunset, and often vanishing at sumrise. The Siratus is frequent in sutumn
sud rare in spring. The foregoing three all melt into one to form the fourth, viz., the Nimbus, or rain-cloud. Its sppearance is familiar to all. The Cirro-cumulus is, as its name imports, a coubination of the Cumalus and the Cirrus. It consists of a series of small round masses. The aky covered with them is popularly known as a "Mackerel" sky. It is best seen in warm and dry summer weather." In the Cirro-atratus the Cirri have deacended from their airy beight and become borizontal. The aspect is like that of shoals of fish. The Cumulo-atratus is like a cumulus of fish. The cumulo-atratus is like s cumulus Its tendency is to spread, settle down into a nimbus, sud ultimately disappear in rain.
(3) Height of clouds in the sky: The mean beight of clouds in winter is from 1,300 to 1,500 yards, and in sumntaer 3,300 to 4,400 . M. D'Abbadie observed a cloud in Ethiopia ouly 230 yards above the ground; and when Gay Lussao asconded in s balion to a height of 7,650 yards, tbers were cirri overhead apparently at a much greater elevation,
(4) Theories of the formation and suspension of clouds: According to Hutton, while the
temperature of a stratum of air saturated with moisture diminishes in an arithmetical progression the capadity of retaining the moisture In the form of invisible vapour diminiahes in a geometrical ons: hence, when the temperaa geometrical ona: hence, when the tempera-
ture of a saturated stratum of air falls, the ture of a saturated stratum of air falls, the
formerly invisibis vapour takes the aspect of $a$ formerly invisibie vapour takes the aspect of $a$
cloud. There are various opinions as to why cloud. There are various opinions as to why it floats. Halley and Saussure considered that each vesicle of water in the sky was hollow, and
that consequently it floated like a balloon ; a mora modern view is that the veaicles are carried upwands by ascending currents of air. Clouds also which appear stationary are realiy descending slowly; but their lower part being dissipated by more heated strata of air, and their upper parts increased by fresh condensation, their descent is diaguised so that they appear stationary. (Ganot, do.)
(5) Electricity of clouds: Ass rule the clouds are all electrified, some positively and others negatively: in soms there is more, in others less, of tension.
IT Compounds of obvious signiffcation : Cloud-break, cloud-covered, cloud-dispelling, cloud-fenced, cloud-girt.
cloud-ascending, $a$. Bo high as to reach almest to the clouds.

* oloud-born, a. Born of a clond.

cloud-built, a.

1. Lit.: Built up or consisting of clouds.
2. Fig.: 'Vislooary, imagiaary, chimerical.
"And so vanished may cloud-built palace."-Cold-
cloud-burst,
s. A beavy aad violeo downpour of rain over a very limited area.

## cloud-capt, cloud-capped, $a$.

1. Lit.: Capped or topped with clouds; reaching to the clouds.

## "The bolts that upare the mountain's wide

His clotad-capt emiueuce divide,
And spread the rull round."

2. Fig.: Dreaming ss one in cloud-land. "b. . in tha highest eathusiasm, amid polumes of
tohaco-smoke; triumphaut, cloudi-capt without aud tohacco-smoke; triumphauth coud-capt without aud
within the assembly broke up, each to his thoughtul pillow. - Carlyte: Sartor Resartus, bk. i., ch. \&
cloud-compeller, s. A translation of Homer's veqènүерєтa (nephelēgereta) $=$ ciouddriver, sn epithet applied to Jupiter.

cloud-compelling, $a$. Having power over the clouds to gather or disperse them.
"Th" uodaunted guard of cloud-ompolling Jove"
cloud-drift, s. Floating cloudy vapour broken clouds, cloud-rack.
cloud-eclipsed, a. Eclipsed or hiddeo by clouds

Why ber two sing were cloud-ectinsed so.
Wor why her falr cheeks overrwazhe with wo."
Shakesp. : Rape of Lucrece, 1,224,
cloud-king, $s$. A being who had supreme power over the cloudend the westher.
"One of these is termed the Water-King, nnother
the Fire Xlug, and a thind the Clourding. - Scott: Tie ErL-King. (From the German of Gocthe.)

* cloud-lxissing, $a$. Situated so high as almost to reach the clouds; very lofty.
'Threatesing cloud.kissing Illon! with annoy."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lecrece, $1,370$.
cloud-land, s. Dreamland; an imaginary locality conjured up in the mind, and dissipated as easily and quickly as a vapour.
matters could be bo arranged, without trespass on the the milrecolous, that the strean which threat-11ed him and his fookk ehopld be caused to shrink withim its proper
boundr. - Tyndall: Frag. of Science (isd ed.), 11. 33 .
cloud-piercing, $a$. Reaching into the clouds.
cloud-rack, s. Tho same as Cloud-onift (q.v.).
cloud-ring, 8. (See extract.)
"It is at bome distance. from about 50 to $200^{\circ}$ from their violence. They originate in or near thone ho the clond -y-ciouded apaces, sometimes spoken of es the times collected into heave rele (partly with vivid thectrical action, and a comparative vaconm is und.
denly anned. towarde which air rushes from on all sides, "-Lor. Avhburton: Address to the Geographical Society, 1882.
cloud-rocked, a. Rocked in the clond by the passing storm. (Moore.)
cloud-topt, $a$. Cloud-capt; topped or capped with clouds.
"Modred, whose mantiek nong
Made huge Plinimimmon bow hieloud-topt head."
Eray : The Bard.
oloud-touching, $a$. Rising so high as to touch the clouds.
"Cloudtouehing mountains atedfast stand."
Sandyb Ft. p. 102


## cloud-wrapt, a

1. Lit.: Enveloped in clouds
2. Fig.: Wrapt up in idle dreams and fancies; sbstrscted.
cloud, n.t. \& i. [CLOUD, s.]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit. : To cover, obscure, or overspread with clouds.
"The moon being clouded presently Is nilssed.
But iittio stara may hide them when they list.'
II. Figuratively:
3. To mark with veins; to variegate with colours or shades in a manuer resembling clouds.
"The clouted ollve's easy grain." Pope.
4. Tooverspread as with a cloud; to darken, to make gloony or sad.
"What willen tury ctouds his scorniful brow?"
5. To make less brigbt or sharp; to dull in intellect.
"So spake he, clouded with hie own conceit."
t4. To obscure so as partially to hide, on make less evideat and plain.
${ }^{4}$ If men would not exhale rapours to eloud and to keaven for want of light "-Decay of Piety.

* 5. To throw into the background, to surpass.
*6. To defame, to sully the reputation of to libel.

I would be not estander-by to bes.
My woverelgn mistress clowded so."
Shakesp.: 1Finter; Tale, i. a

* B. Intrans.: To grow eloudy or dull, to be obscured. (Lit. fig.)
* cloutd'-age, s. [Eng. cloud; -age.] A mass of clouds; the state of being cloudes or clondy.
ol6ud'-běr-ry̆, s. [Eng. cloud; -berry.]
Bot. : A dwarf bramble (Rubus chamomorus) It has herhaceous stems and orange-yellow fruit, the latter well flavoured when fresh The plant grows in turfy Alpiue boge.
"In some parts of the highlaods of Scotiand the rien or knot-berries, aud they are periaps the mot rien or knot-berrieg, aud they are periaps the mos Scoteh hishiauders. On the sidids Rnd near the base of the mountalise $1 t$ may be collected for several
months in succession."-Loudon: Encyelop. of Oarden mouths in
cloùd'-ĕd, pa. par. or $a$. [Cloun, v.]

1. Ord. Lang. : (See the varb).
2. Bot.: Having its colours nuequally bleuded together.
cloùd'-1-ly̆, adv. [Eug. cloudy; -ly.]

* t. Lit.: In a cloudy manner; overspread with clouds.

2. Fig. © Darkly, obscurely.
"Some had rather have good discipline delivered
platily, by way of precepts, thav cloudily enwraprod
platily, by way of precepts, thav cloudily en wrappei
in allegaries."-spenser: state of Iretand.
cloud'-1-nĕss, s. [Eng. cloudy; -ness.]
I. Lit.: The state or condition of being cloudy or obscured with clonds; s cloudy appearaoce.
"In twa or three cases, howaver, e Inint cloudinesy
showed itself within the tube."-Tyndall : Prag. of Science (srd ed.), x. 249
II. Figuratively:
3. Gloominess, sullenaess.

That you have anch a Fehruary face,
So full of frost, of storm, and cloudi
Shakesp Much Ado, v.
2. Dullness, want of brightness. etore would lowe more of itts cloudineessing it longer, the

$\dagger 3$. Duiloess of intellect.
$\dagger$ 4. Want of clearness or distioctoess (ap plied to language or style).
cloud'-inig, pr, par., a., \& s. [CLotd, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& adj.: (Seo the verb.)
C. As substantive:

1. An appearance given to eilk snd ribbons
in the process of dyeiog. (Knight.)
2. A diveraity of coloura in 8 yarn, recurring at regular intervals. ( $K$ night.)
cloutd'-lěss, a. [Eng. cloud; -less.]
3. Unclonded, free from or unobscured by clonds; bright, clear.
"Bright was the sua. the aky e eloucdess hine."
4. Clear, transparent, colourless.

t cloudd'1ĕss-1y, adv. [Eng. cloudless; -ly.] In a clondless manner or state.
clound'-1е̌ss-něss, s. [Eng. cloudless; -ness.] The quality, atate, or condition of being clondleas or free from clonds.

+ cloud'-Ǐt, s. [Eng. cloud, and dim. anff. -let.] A little clond.
" Ive's fret atar through fleecy cloudlet peeping," $\begin{gathered}\text { coleragiga }\end{gathered}$
cloud'-y̆, * oloud'-1, * olowd'-y, a. [Eng. -

1. Literully:
2. Consisting or formed of clouds.
" Rack trom their cloudy renim it fliem, Bemans: Cartoallonis Triumph
3. Overspread or obscured with clouds; clouded.
" "Clowdy or fulle of clowdys. Nubidus."-Prompt. Pare.
Which. it is the retnin of ite motion from the clouds, Which prevent the earth's temperatare on a cloudy
olight from taling so low. - Tyndall: Frag. of Scienca
fard II. Figuratively :
4. Variegated or marked with veina reacmbling a cloid.
5. Dill: wanting brightnass, luatre, or transparency.

> "I aswa a eloraly clamood."-Boyle.
+3. Overeast in look, gloomy, aullen, sad.
"Clear ap, falr queen, that cloudy conntenance",
Shakezp: Titus Androm., 2.2
4. Ohscure, difficult to understand, wanting in clearness or distinetness, confused.
$\because \because$ and his cloudy atteranees were studied more

* clondy stars, s. pl.

Astron. : Nebulæ.
olough (1), s. [Etym. unknown.] An allowathee of two pounds in every hundredweight for the turn in the scale, that the commodity may bold out weight when sold by retail.
clough (2), * cloe, * clowe, cloff, s. [Icel. clof = a gap. 1

1. Orlinary Language:
I. A cliff.
2. A ravine, a narrow valley.
"Into a gribly clough thal and that maniden yode"
"A clough, or clownh, is a kind of hreach, or valley down a slope frum the stde of a hill. - Verutegan:
feest tution of Decayed intelligence, ch.
II. Drainage: A sluice used in returniug Water to a channel after depositing its eediment on the flooded land. (Krigkt.)

"At rimee of fodegete (A clone or Aodgate A.): sin-
clough-arches, s. pl. Crooked archea by which the water is conveyed from the upper pond into the chamber of the lock of a canal on drawing np the elough; also called pudille-holes.
clour, r.t. [Clour, 8.]
3. To strike violently.
"Blyth to wio aff sae wi' hale hanes,
Tho mooy had clower'd pows."
Tbo' mooy had clooer'd pousk ." Posms, 1.200
Ram*ay:
4. To cause a tumour. (Scotch.)
5. To cause a dimple. (Scotch.)
cloutr, s. [Icel. klor = a acratch.] A wound, a stroke, a dint; the sear made by a blow ; a cleatrix; a drubbing, e defeat. (Sootch.)
Thank ito thentory head can atand a guy cloun-nae Ony Nannering, ch. $x$ xilic ${ }^{\text {and mous to you "-Scort: }}$
cloured, pa par, or a. [CLove, v.]

* clonse, 8. [Fr. ecluse $=$ a aluice.] The same as Clough (2), s. (q.v.)
"Anent the alayaris ot Amoltit in myindammis Ja. IF. (1303), o. 107.
clout, "clonte, "clut, "clowt, "clowtt, 8. [A.S. clut, from Wel. clutt; Cornish clut $=$ a piece, a patch; Ir. \& Gael. clud $=$ a clont,
a patch; Manx clooid = a clonth (Skeat.)]
A. Ordinary Language:
L. Literally:

1. A piece of cloth or rag used to patch up any cloth or article of dress ; a rag.
p. "Ass theh bit wero a pilche clut."-o. Eng. Homaltice.
"It I were mad, I ahould torget my yon;
Or madly think a bube of colots were he
2. Swadaling Shatesp: $\mathbb{E i n g}$ John, ill 4
" Ya anll tyud a chytde thar bouoden
Netrical Homilies, por
†3. A yatch upon a shoe, an article of dress, \&c.
"A elonote of ledder: ptetactuncula, pletactum, re

* 4. A dish-cloth

A dish-cloth.

- Soar. O my hrave emperor. this is fought indeed 1
Had we dune no nt frist we had driven them home

Hid we dune nat firt, we had driven them home
5. An iron plate placed on an axle-tree or a ploughshare to prevent excessive wearing.
"Two plougha and a plough chein, ij cultera, ilit shares
ith ground cloutes and nide ctoutes. for sothe that
II. Figuratively :
CI. Shreds, amall fragments.

2. A blow, especlally on the ear. (Slang.)
"Be my trewthe thon getyat a clonte",
B. Technically:

* 1. Archery: The centre or bnll's-eye of the butt at which archera ehot, 60 called from having been originally made of a piece of white cloth.
"Dend:- he would bave elnppd I the elout at tweive fourteeo and a hali, that It would bave done a man's
beart geod to mee.-shakesp.: Hen. $15 .$, iii. 2
F Nares thinks that this meaning belongs to Clout (2), s., and is dertyed from the bull's eye having been marked with a nail or stnd.

2. Vehicles: An iron ehield or plate, placed on a plece of timber in a carriage, as, for instance, on an axle-tree, to take the ruhbing and keep the wood from being worn.
IT To fu' clout : To fall or come to the ground with considerable force. (Scotch.)
clout (2), s. [O. Fr. clouet, dimin. of clou; Fr. clou =a nail ; Lat. clavus.] The same as Clout-mall ( $(\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$. ).

## olout-nail, $s$.

1. A large-headed nail worn in the soles of coarse hoots.
2. A nail for securing patches or iron to the axie-tree of carriages.
clout, * clowtyn, * cloughte, v.t. [A.s. clutian.] [Clovt (1), s.]

* L. Literally

1. To patch, to mend roughly with a plece of cloth, leather, or other material.
"Cloweyn Sarcio,"-prompe. Pare
"The herd sat than cloughtand hisachon"
2. To cover with a cloth.

## Whose clouted tee her hunt hay ewe,

To tip or plate with iron as tree of a wagon, a ploughahare, $\dot{d c}$., to prevent excessive wearing.
" Btrong exeltred cart that is clouted and show."
II. Figuratively:

* I. To join ronghly or clumsily together.
"Many sentences of ose meaning clouted up to ether."--Ascham.

2. To strike, to beat, to box (especially nn the ear). (Slang.)
"II I here chyde she wolde clowete my cote."
cloutt-ěd (1), pa. par. or $\alpha$. [Clottr.D.]
clout'-ěd (2), * clowt'-yd, pa par. or a.
[Clout, v.] [Clout, v.]
3. Patched, cohbled, mended.

##  <br> Treade on it duly with his dull a dratn <br> -2. Dressed poorly or beggarly. <br> "Bothe hithynde and eke hitorne, clouted was ahe begkali." <br> cloutt'-Ød (3), a. [Eng. clout (2), s.; -ad.] Studded with nails. <br> clonted shoes, a. $p l$. Shoes the soles of which are atudded with clont-nails.

- ol6ut'-ẽr, " clowrt'-õr, s. [Eng. clout; -er.] A patcher, a cobhler, 3 mender of clothea, de. "Cowter or cobolere Sartortus, rebroceator. Olowr.
ter of cluthys. Eartortus, sartor, sartrix."-Prompt.
cloutt-ẽr-Ly̆, a. [Eng. clouter; -ly.]

1. Lit.: A wkward, clumay - as though mended by $s$ botcher or patcher of clothes, \&.

2. Fig.: Clumsy, swkward, ill-composed, rough.
"Let us observe Speaser with all hia rusty, obeoiele
words; with all his rough-hown, conoterly verneo take him throughout, nnd wo han find in himp

clout'-ing, * clowt-Inge, * clowt-ynge, pr. par., a, \& s. [Clour, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& parlicip. adj. : (Sea the verb).
C. As substantive :
3. Lit.: The act of patching or mending with a clont.
 Pictacio."-Rempowacia Pare.
4. Fig.: The act of etriking or beating; clout, a blow
clomy, s. [CLAW.] (Scotch.) (Douglaa)

* clōve, pret. of $v$. [Cleave]
"Oyon's angry hude so fierce did play
On th' others heimet, whleh as fitan
That quite it clove his plumed crestan to towne."
* clōve (I), 8. [Dan. kloof; Icel. klof.] [CLovor.] A cleft, a ravine, a gap, a chine.
"Quene War I momwlie
Of castellis, of cootreyes, of cragsis of al cloves.
- Clove of a mill: That which separate what are called the bridge-heade of the mill. [Cloff.]
* clōve (2), * clone, s. [Claw.]

1. A claw.
"Walkin on fate, hla body wymplit in
Ano folioun hostaoum and grete lyoun aky,
The quhite tualis, the bede, noud ctouys thare hing ${ }^{2}$
2 ( $P l$.) Carp. : An instrument of wood which closes like a vice. It is used by carpenters for holding their saws ffrm while they sharpen them. Perhaps this may be from aome other clove.

## olove-hitch, s.

Naut.: Two half-hitches. The first halfhitch gives the rope a turn round an object. passes the end of the rope round its standing part, and then through the bight. A repetition of the process with the slipping of the end of the rope to its standing part makes the clovehitch. [Hitce, s., II. 2.]

## clove-hook, s.

Naut.: An iron two-part hook, the jaws overlapping, used in bending chain-shects to the clewe of saila, dic.
clōve (3) (Eng.), clow, clowe (Scoteh), s. \& a
[Sp. clavo =a nail, a clove, from Lat. clavus; Fr. clou = a nail. So called from the resemblance of a clove to a nail.]
A. As substantive

1. Of imp?ements: A long spike or nail.
2. of plants:
(1) The dried aromatic flower-buds of Caryophyllus aromaticus. [Clove-tree.]
(2) The clove gillyflower. (Scotch.)

T Oil of Clozes: An easential oil obtained
by distilling with water the buda of the clove, Caryophylus aromaticus. It is $\mathbf{a}$ mixture of

Chte, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pinc, pît, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pơt,

ougenic acld, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and a hydrocarion, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{16}$ lsomeric with oil of turpentide. [CarvOPHVLLEX.] It is a common remedy for toothache.
B. As adj. : Consisting of, resembling, or in any way pertaining to the clove or cloves.
clove-baric, s. The bark of Cinnamemum Culilawan.
clove oassians. The bark of Dicypellium Caryophyllatum. (Lindley.)
olove-gillyflower, "olow-gelofor,
clove July flower, $s$, The name clove is given it on sccount of its aromatic smell ]
Bot.: Any of the varietiea of Dianthus Caryophyllus which have an sromatic smell, donblo flowers, and uniform colouring. It is called also the clove-pluk (q.v.).
olove-natmeg, s. The fruit of Agathophyllum aromaticum. It is from Madagasear. (Lindley.)
clove-pink, s. The same as Clove-gilliFLOWER (q.v.).
clove-tongue, a Helleborus niger. Skinner thinks the word properly clovenfongue.

## alove-tree, 8

Bot.: A tree, Caryophyilus aromaticus, belonging to the order Myrtaeez. It is an evergreen, fifteen to thirty feet high, with elliptic leaves sud purplish corymbose flowers. It furnishes the eloves of commerce. [Clove, 3.] It grows in the Molluecas, in Amboyna, and in the Antilles.
alōve (4), s. [A.S. clufe $=$ a spike of comn, a clove of garlic.]
I. Ord. Lang. : One of the lamioe of a head of garlic.
II. Hortic. : The name given by gardeners to new hulbs developing in the axils of the scales of older ones, at the expense of which they grow, with the effect of ultimately deatroying them.
'clōv'-en (1), pa. par. [Cleave (1), v.]
"In po other form. humanly zpeakling, would they
bave struek so deep into the miod and heart of tmand have struck so deep iinto the mide and heart of mani man: Hutu. of Jews, srd ed., pref, p. xML
; olṓ'ẹn (2), pra, par. or ar [Cleave (2), v.] oloven-footed, $a$.

1. Of mammals: Having the hoof divided in the centre. This structure exists in the Rumi nantia.
"Whateonver partath the hoof, and 18 clovenfooted, and cheweth the cud, among the beasts, that ahaill ye
*2. Of birds: Having the feet without webs. "Great rariety of water-fowl, hoth whole and cloven3. Of Satan: llaving, aecording to popular assumption, the feet cloven like those of a ruminisnt.
"The cloven-footed flend is banish'd from us."-
cloven-hoof, s. Such a divided hoof as is possessed by the ruminant animals. It being of old assumed that Satan has a eloven hoof, the expression "to show the cloven hoof" means to permit diabolical intentions to become visihle.
cloven-hoofed, a. The same as Cloven footen, in the senses I \& 3.
"There are the biaulcous or clonen-hoofed; as camela
clö'vèr, * claver, * clovero, s. [A.S. cldefer, clafre ; Dut. klaver ; Sw. hífver; Dan. kï̈ver; 0. 11. Ger. chlèo; Ger. klee. $\operatorname{Pr}$ bably from A.S. cledfon $=$ to cleave, from the shape of the leaf.]
2. Ordinary Language:
I. A trefoil, especially if used for fodder. [TRIFOLIEAT.]
3. The name given to various plants more or less resembling the common trefoits.
II. Technically:
4. Agric.: Many apeciea of clover are native to the United States, sud Europe has 20 or more apeeies. Of the several kiads grown, the common red clover (Trifolinn pratense) is a hiennial, atid olay be sown with harley, oats, or other grain auffieiently advanced in growth oot to be suffocated by it. In the aecond year it gives a full crop.

The white, cullel also Dutch clover, 18 a pereminial, and is sown with various grasses when it is intended as permsuent pasture for sheep. French clover (Trifolium inearnatum) is ripened early ; it is only an anuual. Ryygrass in amall quantity is often sown slong with elover. A crop of clover, if mown sud carried away as hay, so impoverishes the land that it should not be repeated for some years, but if it is eaten off the land by aheep fed on oil-cake it is geoerslly grown every four years. [Rotation of crope.]
2. Chem.: The addition of lime and gypsum to the snil greatly promotes the growth of clover. The ash of clover contains 24.9 potash, 3.0 sods, $12 \cdot 2$ magnesia, 34.9 lime, 7.35 phosphoric acid, $3 \cdot 7$ sulphuric aeid, 1.3 silica, 1.5 peroxide of iron, $\mathrm{IL} \cdot 1$ chloride of sodium. The dried plants yleld $10^{\circ} 58$ per cent of ash. Clovers contain sbout 80 per cent of water.
III. In special phrases :

1. To live in clover : To live luxuriously.
"Well, Laureah, was the night in ctovar apenty" $\begin{gathered}\text { Orell }\end{gathered}$
2. To go from clover to rye-grass : To exchange better for worse : (applied to sccoad marriages).
II Alsike Clover. [Sw. Alsike klöver, from Alsike, sbout ten miles south of Upsala, in Sweden, where it grows.] The commereial name of Trifolium hybridum.
Bird's-foot Clover : Lotus corniculatus. [Bian's-FOOT TREFOIL.]
Bokhara Clover, Tree Clover: Melllotus vulgaris. It was formerly much recommended as a forage plant
Broad Clover :
Agric.: Trifolium pratense
Crimsor Clover:
Agric.: Trifoliuni incarnatum.
Dutch Clover:
Agric.: Trifolium repens, when cultlvated.
Perennial clover: Trifolium medium. It is called slso Cow-grass.
Purple Clover: The same as Red clover (q.v.) Red Clover: Trifoliun pratense.
White Clover: Trijolium repens.
Yellow Clover: (1) Meticago humliza, (2) Trifoliun procumbens, and (i) Trifolium minus.

- For Cow-clover, and a multitade of similar compounds, see the word prefixed to elover.

TI Obvious eompounds: Clover-blossoms, clover-field, clover-flower, clover-hay.

## clover-grass, s.

Agric.: Trifolium pratense.
olover-hill, a. A hill covered with clover "And thlek with white bells the clower-hill awelle


## clover-huller, $s$

Agric. Mack.: A msehine for liberating clover-seed from the hulls.

## olover-seed, s. \& a.

A. As subst. : The seed of clover.
B. As all. : (See the suljoined compound). Clover-seed harvester:
Agric.: A machine, called a header, for haresting clover-seed. It has a row of fingers between which the stalks of the clover pass, while the heads remaining above are torn off and scooped into the box of the machine.
clover-sick, $a$. An epithet apllied to band in poor condition from overecropping with elover.

## clover-thrasher, $s$

Agric. Mach.: A machine in which clover hay, or the after-math which is eut for the see alone, is thrashed, and the seed hulled and cleaned.

## clover-weevil, $s$.

Entom.: A weevil of the geuns Apion, feeding on the seeds of clover, \&c.
clō'vẽred, $a$, [Eng. clover; ed.] Covered with or full of clover
"Flocks thlck albbling thro' the clover'd vale."
Thompon: Seavons: Summer.
olōves, s. pl. [Clove (3).]

1. In the same sense as the singular.
2. A kind of liqueur strongly flavoured with cloves.
clōve'-wôrt, s. [Eng. clove (3), and suff. -woort (q.v.).]
3. Sing.: Two plants, viz, (1) Geum urbanum, (2) Ranunculus acris.
4. Pl.: One of the English names given by Lindley to the family Caryophyllacses, of which the Clove-gillyflower ls by some reckoned the type. The other name is Silenads (q.v.).
 avd Lat. ruber, adj. (genit. rubri) $=$ red.,
Chern.: A reslmous body produced by the action of sulphuric scid on oil of cloves.

* olow, v. [Claw, v.]
* clow, * olowe (1), s. [Claw.]
* clow, " olowe (2), s. [CLovor.]
* olowe (3), s. [Clove.] The Clovegllysflower (Dianthus Caryophyllus).
* olowe (4), 8. [Clew.]
* clowg, 8. [Eog. clog.] A small bar of wood, fixed to the door-post, in the middle, by a gcrew-nail, round which it moves, so that elther end of it may be turned round over th6 edge of the door to keep it close.
* clowis, s. pl. [Clove.] Small pieces of anything of s round lorm, bence compared to hail.
"Olovis of clone malll
Bir Gawan and Mr Gat, HL
* clowit, a. [Clew.] Plaited or woven
" Voto him ayne Enean gevin has,

016 Fn , 3. [Icel. klunni $=$ s clumsy, booriah fellow; North Friesic klönne $=\mathrm{a}$ clown; Sw.
diglect klunn $=\mathrm{s}$ log; kluns $=$ (1) s hard dialect $k l u n n=8$ log; kluns $=(1)$ s hard
koob, (2) a clumsy fellow; Dan. klunt $=\mathrm{s}$ log, a blockhead. Probably coonected with clump (q.v.). (Skeat.)]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. A rustic, a countryman (without any Idea of contempt or depreciation).

2. A clumsy, awkward lout.

The clavena, a boist'roua, rude. angovern'd crew.
With furious hasts to the loud gummons flew."
II. Fig.: A enarse, rough, ill-bred person "A country aquire, represented with no other vice
hat that of being a clonon, and having the provincial ccent."-switt.

## B. Technically:

1. Thect.: A buffoon or fool in a play; a mimic, a jester. The clown in our bauto mimes is ine direct suecessor of the licensed jester or mimic of the middle ages.
2. Bot.: Butterwort (q.v.), a herb. (Scotch.)
-1 For the difference between a clown snd a countrymen, see Countryman.
clown's all-heal, s. TThe name was be stowed upon the plant by Gerari, on account of "s elownish nuswer", which he received from a " very poore man," who had cut his leg to the bone, and lealed it with this plant Gerard offered "to heale the sane for charitie which he refusonl. saying that 1 cond not heale it so well as himselfe."-Gerard: Herbale, 852 ; Britter \& Holland.] A menthsceous plant, Stachys palustris. It is zometimes called plant, Stachys pat
clown's lungwort, s. (1) Verbascum Thapsus, (2) Lathrea squanoria.
clown's mustard, s. Iberis amara.
clown's treacle, \&. Garlie (Allium sativum).

* olown, v.i. [Clown, s.] To set the part c a clown, or buffoon.

Besirew me he clozens it properly ludeed."-Bcm "When Tariton clownd it in a pleasant veln." Nowtands: Letting of Ifumor's Blood, \&a 1611, Epigr, \&
clown'-age, 8. [Eng. clown; -age.] The behaviour or actions of s clowo.

And he to serve me thas 1 ingratitade.
Beyond the conreenees yet of nuly chumenage
Shewn to a lady " $^{\prime \prime}$ B. Jonoox : Tale of a TuA
*olown'-ẽr-y, s. [Eng. clown; ery.]
b6i1, boy; pout, jowil; cat, çell, ohorus, çin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, efist. ph = \&


1. The state or position of a clown ; poverty. "Twore an good I were reduced to clownery."-Fone:
2. The behaviour of a clown; roughness, awkwardness, coarseness.
"That'a a court Indeed.
Chapman: Bumy $D A$ mbota
 down; Lst. facio (pass. fio) $=$ to make.] To make dull or clownish.
"I with you weald not so elowente yoar wit"-
f clown'-ish, a. [Eng. clown; -ish.]
I. Lit.: Pertaining to, or inhsbited by, rustics; rural, rustic
' 1 come not to ent with jo, and to surfeit In these poor clownish pleasures." Prophetesh

## II. Figuratively:

1. Coarse, swkward, rongh.
 2. Clunsy, ungainly, awkward in manners, meouth; ili-bred, rough, uneducated.
"Those dononish sqaires who withdiffigit y managed

† clówn'-1sh-ly̆, ady. [Eng. clownish; -ly.] In $s$ clownish misnoer, roughly, coarsely, ewk wardly.
+Clown'-ish-nĕss, s. [Eng. clownish; -ness.] The quality of being clownish; ronghness, coarseuess, ill-breeding.

- clown'-13t, s. [Eng. clown; -ist.] An actor of clowns' parts.
Mäjor or hamorists, clozenists estirlsta "-Nidatreton:
- clowge, * clowys, s. [Clouse, Clojor.]
cl6y (1), v.t. [O. Fr, cloyer $=$ to cloy, to choke up; s by-form of clouer $=$ to nail up, to fasten ; O. Fr. clo, clou $=\mathrm{z}$ nail ; Lat. clavus.
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* 1. To stop s vent or hole by nalling up, or by inserting a nail or plug; to spike s gun.
"If the dependants thought the castle was to be abananed they stould poison the water, and cloy the great ordenance that it might not efterwards atand
the Turls in stead. - Knoles: 80I. D. (Lutham) *2. To plerce or wound with any sharp Trapon.

With his cruell tuske him deadiy cloyd."
3. To fll or choke up.
"The Duke is purpose was to have oloved the barbour
by sink ing ships."-speed. y sinking ships
4. To surfeit, to fill to losthing, to glnt.
"Or cloy the hungry edfe of appetita,
By bare imagination of of east?",
II. Fig.: To surfeit the mind or desire.
" He sometimes cloys bis readera instead of antinfytog them. "- Dryden
B. Farriery: To prick 8 horse in shoeing. [Acclov.]
cloy (2), v.f. [Prob. a corr. of claw, hy conifusion with cloy (1).] To stroke with s clow. (Shakerp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.)
aloyed, pa. par. or a. [Clor, v.]

- cloy -ẽr, s. [Eng. cloy; er.] A sharper ; one who intruded on the profits of younger sharyers by clsinning s shsre.

Thee there e coloy or eoap that dogs any new

cloy'-ing. pr. par., a., \&t \&. [Cloy (1), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See he verb).
C. As substantive:

I, Literally:

1. The set of snrfeiting or filling to loathing.
*2 The act of pricking a horse in shoeing.
"II. Fig. : Cheating, sharping.
"By padding, cloying, milling, tliching. nabhlog.

- aloy'-lĕss, a [Eng. cloy; -less.] Incspsble of cloying the sppetite.

cloy'-měnt, s. [Eng, cloy; ment.] The sct of surfeiting or glatting; the state of being surfeited; satiety.


## "That auflere burfeit, cloyment, ond rovoit."

- clopme, t. [Etym. unknown.] To rob, to pilfer.
- cloyn'-ẽr, 8. [Eng cloyn(e); er.] A thlef a cheat, a sharper.
* clofin'-ẏg, 8. [Cloyme, v.] Cheating

Sach texts an agree not with the eloynings of your
conjarork: - Bole: Select Worke, p. 17o. (Daviek)

* cloyse (1), s. \& a. [Closq.]
${ }^{n}$ cloyse (2), 8. [Clothes.]
* cloy'-some, a. [Eng. cloy ; euff. -some (q.v.).] Cloying, surfelting.


## oloys'-tér, s. [Cloister.]

clŭb, *clobb, * clobbe, ciubbe, [reel. klubba, klumba; Sw. klubba; Dsn klub $=\mathrm{s}$ club $;$ klump $=$ \& clump, s lump.] L. Literally:

1. A heavy staff or stick, now generally of wood, thicker at one end thsn the other, sod fitted to be carried in the hand.
"Hanelok hauede withe a ciubbe
Hanelot hauede withe an ciubbe
2. One of the four suits at cards, represent ing a trefoil or clover-leaf.
TT The name is s transiation of the Span bastos = cudgels or clubs, which is the Spanish nams for the sutit. The figure by which the clubs are denoted on a csrd is a trefoll: the Fr. nams being trèfte $=$ (1) trefoil, (2) a club (st cards). Cf. Dan. klover = (1) clover, (2) s club (st cards); Dut. kiaver $=$ (1) clover, trefoil, (2) s club (at cards). (Skeat.)
3. A round, solid mass; \& knot, used of a fashion of dressing the hsir.
4. An associstion or number of persons combined for the promotion of some common object, whether political, socisl, or atherwise. The use of ths word in this sense probably comes from the preceding one (3), as meaning s knot or gathering of men. Another definition, interesting est all events, is suggested by Csrlyle in the extract given below.
IT The earliest London club of sny celebrity Wrs established about the beginning of the 17th century, st the Mermsid Tsvern, Fridsy Street. Annong its membera were Shskespeare, Sir Walter Raleigh, Beaumont, Fletcher, snd Selden. Ben Jonson figured at another club, which met at the Devil Tsvern, near Temple Bar. Of other clubs, the Literary one, estab. lished in the year 1764, had smong its mem. bers Johnson, Boswell. Burke, sud Guldsmith. There are numerous clubs in the cities of the United States, such as social, Iitersry, histuricsl, scientific, military, dramatic, meresntile, agricultural, eporiting, political, dc. some of thene Were of Colonial origin, sud others are based on colonial institutions, but the great majority of them are of recent origin and phrpoze.
French political clubs gained world- ceide the French political clubs gained world-wide notoriety from the sctive part which they took in the first French revolution. The most eclebrated wss the Jscobin Cluh, founded st Versailles in 1789, and called originally the Breton Club. This sind other political French clubs were sbolished on September 4th, 1597. They Were revived in 1848, but were suppressed sgsin in 1849 snd 1850

- Bodies of Men uniting themselves by a sacred Vow. 'olulde; -which wrd and thang have passed wery high.! - -Carlyle the vow. if ascred does not aim 5 ho -carile. or sority or in., ch. 6

5. An association or society of a number of persons for the purpose of providing such of its members as masy require it with a ternpo-
rary residence or resort in a house maintainel rary residence or resort in a house maintained
and reserved for the sole use of such members.
6. The house in which such an associstion or society of persons muet. [Club-house.]
$\dagger 7$. The seot, subscription, or share of expense paid or paysble by esch member of such an associstion or society:
"A fudding couple sold sle o their humour was to drink drunk uron their own ithuor ; they laid down their club, and this they called forelng a trade.
iEstranios

- II. Figuratively:

1. A combinstion, a nuion.

He"s bound to vouch them for hif own
Tho' got b' implicite generation.

"Homely and playn elvbsoted the mantria"-Vdel
T Shepherd's Club:
Bot. : Verbascum Thapsus.
cinb-comapassees, s. pl. A pair of com passes with a bullet or cono, or ons leg to set in a hole.

## ciub-Alst, :

1. Lit.: A large, hesvy fist.
-2. Fig.: A coarse, rough, brutal fellow.

## club-fisted, $a$.

1. Lit.: Having a large, heavy fist.

2 Fig.: Rough, awkward.

## ciub-foot, .

1. A short deformed foot.

If 1831, Dr. Stromeyer cured a gentliman of this defect by dividing the tendons of the contracted muscles with a very thin knife.
"There are three principai forme of diatertion to Which the foot is congenitally enblect: i. When th wanda.... B. Whan the patioet can noly pot the toon may be referred to one of theve alecice. - 4 . $\bar{y}$. $S$ Cyclopadia of A natoms and Phystology.
2. A peraon so deformed.
club-footed, $a$. Hsving a club-foot. club-grass, a

1. A general name for the genus Scirpus
2. A genus of grasses, Corynephorus, elcsely skin to, if indeed it be distinct from, Aira The only known species, Corynephorus or Aira canescens, is found in England.

## club-hanl, v.t.

Naut.: To tack a ship by letting go the leeanchor as soon as the wind is out of the salis, which brings her head to wind, snd as scon as she pays off, the cable is cnt snd the suils trimmed: this is never had recourse to bnt in perilous situstions, and when it is expected that the ship would otherwise miss stays.
cinb-headed, $a_{0}$ Hsving a thick club shsped head.
"Srall clubheaded antenne "-Deriam
club-house, s. The house provided by a club for the sccommodstion of its membera, in which they can meet, dine, and lodge temporarily.
"This in considered to be ono of the most commo clubhousea "-P. Cunningham: Hodern Lomen.
club-law, 8.

1. The rule of force, the law of arms: government ly force.
2. The rulos and regulations by which club is regulated.
3. A term in nse in certain card-gamea.
clab-man, clubman, :
4. Ordinary Languags:
5. One who wields a club.
"Alcides surnam Herculea,
Trag. of Sol iman and Pormda.
6. A member of s club.
II. Hist. (pl. clubmen): Various assoclations of persoos in the South and Weat of England who professed to restrain the excesses of the royal sud parliamentary forces during the civil war of 1642-1649. Though nominally neutral they inclingd to the king.


CLUB-MORA.

1. Sporeen
because it is mossy-looking. It is not, bow ever, s genulne moss.]
[^143]
## 1 Sing.: The ordinary Eaglish name for the zenne Lycopodiam (q.v.), and eapecially or Lycopodium clavatunt. Lycopodian ts sumetimes called also Suake-moss.

2. Pl. (clubmosses): The name given by Lindicy to the order Lycopodiaese ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$. ).
club-room, s. A room or spartment in which a club or society meets.
dechesed huies reeolved to give the plotures of thels Specta'or, No. 6 ll.

## club-ruah, s.

1. Typha latifolia
2. The ordinary English name for the genus Scirpus (q.v.), and specially for Seirpus lacustris.

## club-shaped, a

Boi. : Gradually thickening upwards from a very taper base ; clavate, claviform
CTubahaped (clavatua or eleviformite) thickeatng spendayen of the flower of Becrupert or the th

club-weed, clubbe-weed, s. Cmtaurea nigra.
-lüb, v.t. \& t. [CLOв, s.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Transitive:
11. To beat with 8 club or staff.
"The rumeur soon yot alrond that the Biyhop bad been clubbed to death to hie own ehrubbery."-Dak ${ }^{2}$
Telograph, Foik i4, 1880 .
+2. To gsther together into a clump.
"Plaots like the thistle, with hnconspicuous fowerets ctub them ap together into a spleadid cone of colour io order to allure the pavoing ineect"-Daily Telegraph
3. To make fato or use as a club; an, to club a musket $=$ to seiza it by the muzzle so as to make ase of it for offences as a club.
${ }^{*}$ 4. To contribute or put together for a common object ; to combine.

Was there a Culef but meited at the Blght
A cominua Soldiler. but who clubbid his Mitaq"

## II. Intransitirs:

1. To join or combine with others for the promotion of some common object ; to form a club or association.
Defoe : Nombor tagether in oommittees and councila"-
2. To contribute or pay in equal or proportionate share of a common cbarge, reckoning, or expenae.

The orlt, the raven, and the bat
Clubbd for a feather to his hat
Suoitt.
*3. To be foined or combined generally for any comman end.
"Let sugar, wloe, aud cream togethor club,
3. Technically:

1. Naut.: To drift down a curreat with the anchor out.
2. Milit. : To cause a number of men to fall into confusion by giving a wrong order, either from carelessness or inexperieace.
"To brigg a llao of balf a huudred throagh a thorn The Oompertion Wallah, lett. $C$
tclüb-ba-bil'-1-ty, s. [Eng. clubbable;-ity.] The quality of being clubbable.
"At that stage of eltubbabuliy tha Parisiso has not, it may bo presamed, yet arrtved."-Daily Jelograph.
Oct. 17, 1879. clăb'-ba-ble, a. [Eng. club; -able, ] Having such qualities as ars calculated to fit any person to become a member of a club.
"To be e elubsablo man ts aot, as we were anying the

clübbed, * clobbed * clubbyd, pa. par. or a. [Club, v.]
L. Literally:

* 1. Mads or formed of the shape of a clab club-like, used as a club.

$\dagger$ 2. Handled or used es a club.
"With ciubsed musquet and pash of plike"-Defoo

3. Clenched, es the fit
${ }^{3}$ II. Fig. : Rough, coarse, wild.
"Crubbyd or boirtown Rivdis."-Prompt. Parv.
clab'bõr; s. [Eng. club; er.]
4. A frequentar of clubs; a member of a club, party, or association.
5. One of a number meeting or Joining in a party; su associata.
clüb'-bॉ̌̆g, pr. par., a., \&s. [CLOB, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip, adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Languags:
6. The act or practice of comblning or forming clubs for some common object.
7. The act of contributing sa equal or proportionste shars towards a common charge, reckoning, or expense.

* 3. A joining or putting together for any purposs.
"No such elubbing of hrains could be reneonably
II. Technically:

1. Bot. : A disesse in plants of the Brassica tribe, in which the lower part of the stem becomes swollen and missbapen, owing to the attacks of larve.
2. Naut.: The state of drifting down s current with an anchor out.

* clŭb'-bǐsh, a. [Eng. club; - tsh.]

1. Lit.: Club-like; shaped or formed like a cinb.

> 2. Fig. : Rough, boorish, clownish. " The hlghest treea be aconeath hlowen downe: Ten kingu do die beforo ooae clubbish clowei. Mis. for Mag. p. 251.

* clüb'-bǐsh-ly̆, adv. [Eng. clubbish; -ly.] Ronghly, cosrsely, charlisbly.
* clŭb'-bist, s. [Eng. club; -ist.] A clubber. "The difference between the elusbista and the old
whereats to the monuchy of this country is hardly whareats to the monarchy of this country is hardly "The risisg man of huainess a ad conveational
clŭb'-botck, s. [Eng, club, snd dimin. suff. -ock.] Tbe Spotted Bleany, s fish: Blennius Gunnellus, Linn.
"Spotted hlezuy, or clubbock, Gadus Gunnolus."-
$\dagger$ clŭb'-by̆, an [Eng. club; -y.] Frequeating clubs.
"Thus It is that, in the present geaeration, has beea isentert a tyye pecullar therenato the clasiman. He club goosip. He dabhles in clut lintrigues, beloner $t$ certain clib cllqueb, and takea part ta club quarrila. -Sala: Twice Round the Clock, p. 226.
* clŭb-stẽr, s. [Eng. club; -ster.] A frequenter of clubs, a boon companion.

* clucche, v. \& s. [Clutch.]
"To cluoche or to claw."
angiand: P. Plowman, 11,74,
clŭcr, v.i. \& t. [Clock.]
A. Intrans. : To utter the cry of a hen to her chickens.
- Ducklinga, thongt hatched hy a hen, If she bring calls to keep them they go, though the hea clucks and fentel in the Works of the Creition.
B. Trans. : To call as a hen does her chickens.
- Thon hast aever in thy life

Shewd thy dear mother oty courtesy;
theo she ( proor hen !) tond of wo kecoad hrood, Wheo whe (poor hen ') fond of yo kecoad hrood,
Has cluckid thee tu the wars, $\because$ and
clŭck'-ing,
Clocking.] pr. par., $a ., \&$ s. [Cluck, v.
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As suthst.: The act of clocking or calling, as a ben her chickens.
clucloing-hen, s. A clocking-hen.

* clŭd, s. [Clord.]
"Throw as the cluddin and the akiles broun."
* clude, " cloud, s, [A.S. cluil $=8$ rock, s hill.] A cliff, a rock, s precipice.
"Wea tha clude ewthe seb."
clud-y * clud-igh a [Mid Eng chut(e) -y.] Rocky, hilly
"I eludigh lanndem muantess."
clite, s [Clew.]

Mine the abo of the eranion affordan a good clue to dolve Phytioh Amak, vol, i, ch. vh, p. 138.

If it ha not, you hove "Monand agodly olu"-
clue-garnet; s. [Clew-ganyer.]

## clue-line, f. [Clew-Line.]

II In full clus: At full extent, fully spread. ""pprending their diabled sailes in the rull clua"-
clûe, v.t. [CLEW, v.]
clûe'-lŏss, ac. [Eng. clue; -less.] Without a clue or guida

* clufe, s. [Claw.]

1. A hoot.
2. A claw.
"Wyth thave obute can the aldo amyti"
cluk, v. [Cleuch.]

* clŭm, * clumme, interj. [An onomstopoetio word, Cf. Mum.] Hist, silence, bush.
" Now, pater oostar, etum, quod Nicholay,
And clum quod Jun, and clum quod Alinoun"
- clŭm, * clümb, pret. of v. [Climb.]
*High, high hai Phoebras clum the lift, And reach'd hle northern tour." $\begin{gathered}\text { A. Scott ; } P \text { Poms, p. } 54\end{gathered}$
* clum, v.t. [Clump.] To hsudle roughly.
clŭm'-bẽr, s. [From the Duke of Newcastie" estate at Clumber, near Worksop, Notts, where they were bred.] $A$ breed of red and white spaniels.
* clumme, a. [Glum.]
* clummyn, pa. par. [CLimb.]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hns clummyn, wyde qahare behaldand the hate }
\end{aligned}
$$

clümp, s. [Dut. klomp $=\mathrm{s}$ lump, s clog; Dan. kiump $=$ a clump, a lump; Icel. klumbo, $k l u b b a=$ a club; Ger. $k l u m p=8$ lump, a clod. A donblet of ctub. (Skeat.)
A. Ordinary Language:
L. Literally:
I. A shapeless mass of wood or other matter.
"Eterxactly like amailiclump of beef:"-Sira Cwrear: Letters, M. 2.
2. A group or cluster of trees.
"The church or chapel formed one etde of a quad. rangle, is the milddle of which a large clamp of

 Species (ed. 1850), ch. bil. p. 72
II. Fig.: A lazy lout.
B. Mining: The compressed clay of coal strata.

## clump-block, s.

Naut. : A block made thicker than en ordi nary one.
clump-boot, 8. A beavy boot for rough wear, as by navvies, sportsmen, \&c.
clump-sole, s. A thick double sole.
clump (1), r.i. [Clasp.] To tramp, to walk abont heavily.
clŭmp (2), v.t. [Clump, s.] To put a clumpsole, or double sole, on a shos or boot; usually in pa. psr. clumped.
clŭmp'-ẽr, v.t. [Clump, s.] To form or gather into lumps or clumps; to collect, to clod. (More.)

## Yapoars which aow themsel ven consort In zeveral parta, aed closely do couspire <br> In several parta, add closely do couspire, <br> Hort: Song of the Soul: Infn. of Worlde

* clŭmp:-ẽr, s. [Clump, s.] A large lump or piece; clogs.
clumps, s. [Clump, s.] A thick-headed feliow, s blockhead, a numskull. (Grose.)
* clump'-y, a. \& s. [Eng. clump; - $\mathbf{y}$.]
A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: In clumps.

2. Fig.: Heavy, lumpy, clumsy.
B. As oubst. : A awkward numskull.



Clumsy, dull, atupld.
"How cluma and cold the ralgar whight would be"
" ollumsed, " clurmsid, " clomsed, pa. par or $a$. [Clumsen.] Benumbed, numbed.

- olum'-sen, "clomsen, v.i. [Icel. klumsa, klumsi $\stackrel{3}{=}$ to become rigid.) [Climsy.] To be benuinbed.
- then thow clonnest for cold."
 clumsy manner; swkwardly, roughly.
"He dared not deceive them growaly, elumptly, openly,
umpudeatly..."-Lord Brougham: Hittorical Ske tehes; tmpudeatly
On "He Finike very clumsily and rldiculously."-Ray :
alŏm'-şi-něas, s. [Eag. clumsy; ness.] The quality of being clumay; awk wardnesa, roughnese, ungainliness.
"My letters are geverally charged as doubfo at the postomse frow their inveteratechumsinoss of foldure
 s. [CLumen.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of benumbing; the state of beiog benumbed.
"To fytte and folde, to kepe htre froux clomesyng" $\begin{gathered}\text { E. Eng. Poems, } \mathrm{p} 12 \mathrm{za}\end{gathered}$
elüm'-sy̆, a [A corruption of Mid. Eng. clamsed = benumbed.] [Clumaen, Clumseo.] I. Lit. : Stiff or benumbed with cold.
. Returaed into the eamp so clumsy, and frozen
 II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: Awkward, ungaialy, unbandy; without dexterity or grace.
"ow ail nuwelcorno at his gatee
2. Of things:
(1) Of material things: Shapeless, awkward, m-made.
"These spirits, indeed, seerued clumsy creations, had mede me ianuiliar." $-T_{y}$ Hidall: Frag. of Science (8rd ed.), xiv., 430
(2) Of inmaterial things, as language, style, dc.: H1-coastructed, without art or finish, rough, rude.

TI Crabb thus distinguisheg betweeo awhward and chemsy: "These epithets denote what ia contrary to rule and order in form or manner. Awk ward respects outward deportment, clumsy the shape or make of the ohject; a person has an awkward gait, is clumsy in his whole jeraon. Awhwardness is the consequeace of ball education : clumsiness is mostly a natural defect. . . They may be both employed figuratively in the same sense and sometimes in relation to the same ohjects; when speaking of awkward contrivances or clumsy contrivances, the latter expresses the idea minre strongly than the former." (Crabb: Eng. Synom.)

* olŭnçh, v.t. [Clenci, Clinch.]
"His fist is clunche with the babit of disputing."-
Earle: Nierocormographien
clŭnçh, s. \& a. [From the verb clench or clinch (q.v.).]
A. As substantive:
I. Ord. Lang.: Ae awkward lout.
II. Mining \& Building:

1. The lower and harder beds of chalk belonging to the upper cretaceons formation. They ar occasionally used for building purposes in the inside of cathedraia or in other paces where they are not exposed to rongh usage They are much used in Camhridgeshire
2. A local name uged by colliers in the Midland counties, for a bed of fire-clay occurring under a coal aeam. (Weale.)
B. As adjective:
3. Consisting of or derived from clunch [A.]
4. Stumpy, thickset.

peraon.
clunch-lime, 3 . A kiod of lime in repute for water-works, found near Lewes, in Sussex
clŭñg, pret. \& pa. par. of v. [Cumo.]
A. As pret. : (Seo the verb).
B. As pa. par. \& particip. adj.: Wasted away, ahrivelled, abruak, emaciated.

- clŭñg, v.t. \&i [Clino.]
A. Trans: : To join together, to nnite, to stick together.
.- thronged together, as if thoy had beonelungod
fround : Tranetation of Ammianus Marcel. iimus, $\overline{\mathrm{p}}$ 223.
B. Intransitive:

1. To cling, to arthere to.
2. To wither away, to dry up, to shrink away.

clŭng, " clungen, " clungun, ${ }^{*}$ clungyn,
kiungen, pa. par. or a. [clumo, v.]
3. Gen.: Shrivelled, wasted away, shrunk.

- Pale and clungen was hin chel,

Netrical Homidies, p.
2. Spec. (Of the stomach): Einpty. (Used of one who has fasted long.)

* clŭng'-Yng, pr. par. or a. [Cluna, v.] Clingiag, adhering.

Of crudled smoke, and heavy Clabes entire
Dr. ${ }^{\text {B. Mors : Song of the Soul ; Ininity of Worlde. }}$
Clề'-nǐ-ăc, a. \& 3. [Lat. cluniacensis.]
A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Cluny, a commune and town of France, is the depart ment of the Saône-et-Loire, 200 miles S.S.E. of Paris, and aeat of the monsstery described nader $B$.
B. As subst.: A monk belonging to the monastery fonaded at Cluny, or the order which aubsequeatly developed from it. In 910 , Guillaune (William) 1., Duke of Aquitaion and Count of Auvergne, and Bera or Berno, Abbot of Gigniac, under his auspices, founded in Cluny, then a mere village, an abbey of Benedictine monks. In the loth century, Odo, a French nobleman, being made Abbot of Cluny about 927 , rendered the diseipline of the monastery more atrict. Many other monasteries followed the example, and the Chniacensians became celchrated througli Europe, and soon aequired great wealth and power. In the 11th century they founded a community or congregation, separate from that of the ordinary Benedictines. In the 12 th century they were corrupted by the wealth they had acquired, and their discipline became greatly relaxed.
About 1077 or 1078 , William, Earl of Warren, aon-in-law of the Conqueror, brought Cluniac mooks into England, and erected for tbem a house at Lewes, in Sussex. la 1525, Cardiaal Wolsey diasolved four houses of Clumiacs. The monastery at Cluny itaelf was three times pluadered by the Huguenots, and during the Muadered by the Huguenots, and during the tirely destroyed.
Clû̀nĭ-a-çĕn'-sí-anş, s. pl. [Lat. cluniaconses, pl.] [Cluniac.] The same as Cluniacs.
[Cluniac, s.]
cloriks, 3. [From the sound.] A neise auch as is made when a cork is extracted from a bottle.
clŭñㄹ, c.i. [From clunk, \&. (g.v.).] To emit a hollow and inter rus ed aound. like that made by a cork suddenly extracted from the neek of a bottle
*clŭnk'-ẽr, s. [Perhaps the same as clinker (q.v.).]

1. A tumour, a bump.

He has a colunter ou his croun
Like half an errack's ergonad yon
Uudouhtediy is Duncan Drone.
Piper of Peeblea, p. 18.
2. Pl. (Clunkers) : Dirt hardened in cloda so as to make a pavement unequal. (Scotch.)
clŭnt'-ẽr, v.i. [? Clunce.] To elod or coagulate; to become lumps.
alupe (1), v.t. [Clepe.]

* clupe (2), v.t. [CLif.]
olâ'-pě-a, s. [Lat. $=$ a amall river fish supjosed by some to be the lamprey (Petromyzon fuviatilis).]
Ichthy.: A genus of flyhes, the typical one
are arched in front, and divided into thren piecea; the intermaxillariea narrow and ahort: the apper jaw entirs; the teeth minute or Wanting; the budy compressed and covered with large scales. Yarrell enumerated five apecies as Britiah, viz., Clupea pilchardus (tha Pilchard, or Gipsey Herriag) ; C. harengus (the Herriag); C. Leachii (Leach's Hernng); C sprattus (the Sprat, Garvis Herring, or Garvie) sad C. alba (the Whitebait), hut there is reason to believa that the last so-called apecles is only the young of the herring.
clat'-pě-Ẏd, s. [Clupeiders] Any fish of the family Clupeidx (q.v.).
clâ-pē-i-der, pt. [Lat. clupea (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. auff, idae.]

1. Ichethy.: 'The herring tribe, a family of fiahem belonging to Cuvier a order Malacopterygii Abdominalee. Now thay are placed under the order Teleostel, and the sub-order Malacopteri. The dorsal fin ia aingle ; there is no adipose fin; the upperjaw ls compoaed of the lutermaxillary bonee in the middle and the maxillaries at the aidea, and the body is covered with acales. The following genera are represented in the British fauna-Clupea, Alosa, and Engradia (q.v.).
2. Palcont.: The family had representativea as early as the chalk. [Clupeoid.]
clú-pě-1-form, a. [Mod. Lat. clupe(a); connect., and form.] Having the form or characteristics of a herring, or of the herring family. [CLupeines.]
clû'-per-oid, s. \& a. [Lat. clupea (q.v.), and Gr. єidos (eidos) = . . form, ajpearance.]
A. As subst.: A Clupeid.
"The Clupeoids seerm also to be repreaented ty alltiod formanat thiscomparativel
Pateonit, (ed. 1879). it. 125.
B. As adj : Pertaining to, or characteriatle of, the family Clupeldr.

* oluppe, " cluppen, v.t. [Clip.]
* clup-ping, * clup-punge, pr. par., a., \& s. [Clippina.]
* clupte, pret. of v. [Clirp.]
* oluse, v.t. [Close.]
"Heo clused in ther withinnen alle heore wintunnen."
* cluse, s. [Cloure, Clow.] A aluice, a weir. "As me dedh water et ter mulue clure." - Ancren
clû'-şǐ̆-a, s. [Named after Carolus Clusius (Charles de Léchase), who was born at Antwerp on February 18th, 1526 , became one of the greatest hotanists of the 16th century, and died, professor of botany at Leyden, on Ápril 4th, 1609.]
Bot. : Balsam-tree, a genua of plants, the typical one of the order Clusiaceze (Guttifers), and the tribe Clusiex. The flowera are umally polygamous, calyx consiating of four inabricate permanent sezils, coloured, the onter pair smalleat, often bracteate at the base. Petals 4-6, deciduous; atameas in the male flowers many and free, in the female ones few, sterile, and connected, all glutinous; stigmas 5-12. radiately peltate, glutimous; ovary surrounded by a staminiferous ring; capsule fleshy, 5-12 celled. The species are trees or ahrubs, oflea celled. The species are trees or shrubs, oflea growing on rocks: its fruit divides into eight growing on rocks: its fruit divides into eight
portions, with scarlet aeeds like those of the portiona, with acarlet aeeds like those of the nompgranate. C. allua is an elegant tree of larasitic upon other trees. C. fava resemblet the former one. All these. with $C$, venosa, are found in British greenhouses. They were in. troduced from the warmer parts of America
 fem. pl. alj. auff. -acece.]
Bot.: An order of plants, the type of the alliance Guttiferales, that term inflying that they secrete " gutte," i.e.. drops of resin. Lad ey calla the Clusiaceæ themselves Guttifers They have coriaceous leaves, which are simple, opposite, and without atipulea, the midrit being generally prominent, and parallel veins at times running conspicnously to the margin The flowers are symmetrical, with equilsteral petals, aduate, beakless anthera, solitary, or few seeds and sessile radiating stigmas. The order consigta of trees nften parasitical. They are found in the tropics, their metropolia being South America; a few are from Madagascar or

[^144]trom the Contlinent of Africa. . Many secrete an acrid purgative yellow gum-rosin, The gamboge of commerce is furnished by Garciaia, riben of auttifar. The order Garcinise and Caluphyllese thirty gevera, and estimated the known epecies at 150 .
ala'-gir-gd, a. \& \& [Mod. Lat. elusia (q.v.), and $\theta$ ffr. $-a d$.]
A. As adj. : Pertaining to the genus Clusia or the order Chalacex.
5. As subst.: A plant belonging to one or nother of these.
olá'-3i-6-8, \& pl. [Mod. Lat, clusia, and fem. pl. adj. anfi. -ew.]
Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Cinsiacer (q.v.).
*alus-somed, "clut-minmed, $a$. [Cucmsed.] Benumbed.
clas'-tõr, * clos-tor, * clus-tre * cinstyr, s. [A.S. clyster, cluster; Icel, klastr $=$ s tangle, s buech; DaD. \& Sw. klase =a cluster.]
I. Lit.: A number of things of the same kind growing together, a bunch.

## Promph Parr.

II. Figuratively:

1. A number of similar things aituated or lying in close proximity.
"Thin oluceer of rocks is altuated in 0.38 north lati-

Round the Warld (ed. 1azol, ch L., p. 8 .

* 2. A number of persons coliected together; a crowd, a mub.
"How! Wasit wo? Wo loved Mm; bot, like beaeta, Ahd cowardily nobles, gave why to your dutiors.
Who did boot him out $0^{\circ}$ the eity.
IClusters of Stars :
Astron. : Examples, the Pleiades, the Hyedes, the Crab-cluster, the Dumb-bell Cluster, \&c
cluster-cups, s. pl.
Bot.: A name for early atagea of the genera Puccinia and Uromyces, becanse the apores are produced in clustered cup-ahaped bodies.
- oluster-grape, $s_{4}$ See example.
"The small hask grape is by come called the currant,
or ciurfergrape, wheh I reckozt the forwardeet of the
alŭs'-tẽr, v.i. \&t. [ClUster, 8.]
A. Intransitive:

1. Lit. : To grow in clusters or bunches. "Oreat father Buechus, to my ang repalr. For ctustering grapes are thy peciliar care
Dryden : Virgit; Georgic il.
2. Fig.: To gather together in clusters or companies, to congregate.
"As from nome rocky cleft the ohepherd soes clustering lin hespo on hespe the driving bees
B. Trans.: To gather or collect together into close proximity.
"These most resembling cluster'd stars,
Those the long niliky way,


* oluster-fist, s. A niggard, a miaeriy fellow.
clas'-téred, pa. par. or a [Clustea, v.]

1. Ond, Lang.: Sce the verb.
"Mony cuusterod elopde clet allo in clowtex,
2. Bot.: Collected in parcela each of which has a rcondiah figare, as the flowera of Cuscuta Adoxa, Trientalis, \&c. (Lindley.) Called also coacervate, conglomerste, or aggregste.

## clustered arch, $s$.

Arch.: Several arched ribs apringing from ane buttress. It exists in tha Gothic order of architecture.

## olustered column, :

Arch.: A pier which consists of several columna or slafts clustered together.
elŭs"-tẽr-ing, pr. par., a., ts. [Cluster, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb.)
C. As subst. : The act or stata of forming into or ne growing in clustera.
olŭs'-tõr-ing -1y̆, adv. [Eng. chustering; -ly.] In clustera; in the shape of cluatera.
 cluster; -ous.] Clustering, thronging. Virgik, is netid, i. 190
$\dagger$ clas'tõr-y, olŭs'-tẽr-Ye, a. [Eng. clus. ter; $y$.] Full of or growing in clusters resembling clueters.


* alfit (1), a [Clour.]
* alăt (2), s. [Clor, Clod.]
"Mid atave and etoone and turt and olute,"
Nightingate, 1104
clutçh, cluoche, oluchche, al uche, * clouche, "cloche, " oleche, "cllohe (pa. ten. * claht *clauchte, ${ }^{\text {* clachte, }}$ clutched; pa. par. ${ }^{*}$ claucht, ${ }^{+}$claht, clutched), v.t. \& $i$. pa. par. "claucht, claht, clutched), v.l. \&i. gelowte; pa. par. geloht).]


## A. Transitive:

1. To aeize, to grip, to hold tightly, to grasp, to hold in the hand.
"His cnes cachehes to clowe and cluchehes his hommes."
2. To clench.
"Not that I have the power to clucth my hand,
When his fair angole would salate my palm."
B. Intrans. (with prep. at): To aaatch or grasp.
clŭtọh, "clonche, clowche, "clole, s. [Clutch, v.]
A. Ordinary Language:
L. Literally:
3. A anatch, a grip, a grasp.
". His clonk hangs on his shooldery much like a Addlor'n; and ha fenren to tonch the enden on't, or irive
it a wispe under his arme for feare his dirts clucch

4. The hands of a mav ; the pawa or talona of an animal (generally in the plucal).

II To fall into or be in the clutches of: To be in a peraon'a power, or at hia mercy.
5. A aitting of egga; as many egga as are incubated at one time.
II. Figuratively:
6. A grasp, an effort after, an attempt to gain.
of an axplring dutch st popularity, on the part
7. cis
*2. A miser. 2 niggard.
B. Mach.: A coupling for shaftiog, used in tranamittiog motion. There are various kioda, as the cone-clutch, the disk-chatch, \&c.
clütẹhed, pa. par. \& a. [Clutch, v.]

* clŭtçin'rísta s. [Eng. clutch, and fist.] A uiggardly person; tit., a cledch fist.
olŭtçh'-ĭng, pr.par., a., \& s. [Clutch, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of seizing vlolently in the clutchea.
clûte, s. [CLoor.] (Scotch.) (Scott.)
clâ'-thalal-ite, s. [From Lat. Clota $=$ the Clyde, near the valiey of which the mineral was found, and Gr. AiOos (lithos) $=$ a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Aoalcime (q.v.), called by Dana analcite. It ia a flesh-red mineral occurring in fragile vitreous cryatals, in amyg daloid, at the Kilpatrick Hills io Scotland.
clû'-tie, s. [Clootie.] (Sootch.)

* alutte, s. [Clout.]
*olŭt'-têr, s. [O. Sw. kluttra = to quarrel ; Wel. cluder = a heap, a pile.] [Clatter.]

1. A confused noise; bustle or confusion ; clatter.
" Notwithatanding ant the clufter these mea have of the trial of Ann Fouter (1674), p. 8 .
2. A cluster, a bunch, a lump, a litter. "He saw what a clutter thero was with huga, over
olđ̌t'-tẽr, v.t. \&i. [Clutien, s.]

## A. Transitize:

* 1. To heap or crowd together ; to heap together in confuslon.

II I have not apoliten of your Kopesty oncomicuts Milly, your Mnjeetr will bo plened to mecribe it to the apon the arat nent which cuiture not praises tugoine
 (1660), p. 28.
2. To clot or coagulate.

+ B. Intrans. : To make a confused moise or bustle.
"It eluter'd here, it chackled there". $\begin{gathered}\text { fennycon: } \\ \text { The Goome. }\end{gathered}$
dĭt'-tõred, pa, par. or a. [Clutten, v.]
©lüt'tēr-Y̌ig, pr. par., a., \& \& [CLutter, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The act of causing a hustla or confusion ; dieorder.
2. The ect of clotting or coagnlating.

* clắt'-tẽr-mĕnt, s. [Eng. clutter ; -ment.] Noise, turmoil.
 iil., ch. xill. (Davisa)
cluy'-tion. s. [Named by Boerhaave after Augier or Outgera Cluyt, a Dutchman, who was professor of botany at Leyden, and who pablished a botanical work in A.D. 1634.]
Bot.: A genns of plants, order Enphorbiacem, tribe Phyllanthes. The species, which are of little interest, are chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope and other parts of Africa. The capaulea of Cluytia collina, a native of the East lodiea, are poiaonous. Several Cluytiaa East lodiea, are poiaonou
are cultivated in Britain.
* oly, v.t. [Etym. unknown. Perhapa connected with clee = claw (q.v.).] To take, to steal. (Slang.)
"Let's dy off our peck."-Brome: Jopial Crove, II.
* clyde, s. [A.S. clitha.] A plaister (?).
"Ther moany clyuy as ectyd hit cleght togeder."
E. Eng. Alit. Poems ; Cleanness, 1,top
* clyffe, \& [Cliff.]
* olykett, s. [Clicket.]
- clym, v.t. [Climb.]
- olymat, s [Climate.]
cly'-měn- ${ }^{\mathbf{0}}$, s. [Lat. Clymene; Gr. Kגuцévn (Klumenē), from кגі́деvas (Klumenos) $=$ per taioing to the god of the nether world, kiv$\mu$ evos (klumenos) $=$ famoua or infamous.]

1. Class. Archoool.: Various mythic person agea : one was the mother of Atlas, Phaethon, \&c. ; another was a Nereid.
2. Astron.: An asteroid, the 104th found It was diacovered by Watson on September 13th, 1868.
cly $\overline{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{m} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$-ni- a , s. [Clymene, a nymph io mythol., and Lat. pl. adj. auff. -ia.]

Palcont: A genus of Molluses, fanily Naia tilidx. The shell ia discoidal, the septa aimple or alightly lobed, the aiphuncle in ternal. Forty-five apecies havc been fouad, ranging from the Silurian to the Monntain Limeatone. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)

## clymenia limestone.

- Geot. : An obsolete name for Upper Devo nian Limestore. The Clymenia most commonly found in it is C. linearis.


## olymenia rock.

* Ceol. : Clymeoia limeatone (q.v.).

cly̆p'-ě-al, a. [Mod. Lat. clype(us); al.] Pertaining to the clypeos of insects.
 Gr. a $\sigma$ mp (astēr) = a atar.]
Zool.: A genus of Echinoderms, the typical one of the family Clypeastride (q.s.).
aly̌p-e-as'-trǐd, s. [Clupeastride.] Any individual or apeciea of the family Clypeastride (q.v.).
 clypeaster, and fem, ph. adj. aff. -ido.]

1. Zool.: A family of Echinoderms, order Echinida. They have a discoid form, with the ahell thick, covered with tuberclea, whence arise hair-like spines. The onus opens at the lower surface a little behiod the month.
[^145]2 Pakeont.: The family are known from are Cretaceons period till now.
chere-ate, a [Mod Lat. clypeatus, from Chass. Lat. clypeus, properly clipeus.] [CLYTrus.]

Bot.: Sheld-shared, of the form of an ameient hackler, scutata.
01Yp-6-1-form, a, [Lat. clypeus (properly dipers) $=8$ ahieid, and forma $=$ form.]
Entom. \& Zool.: Shield-shaped. Used of the large prothorax in beetles (Owen), or the carapace of the King-crab.
-The renus Recoprtaculltes incivies a dypoform
 dus. of Lat. clypeus (q.v.).]
Bot. : Any one of the ahield-shsped hodies that make up the fruiting apike in Equisetum (q.v.).
aly'p'-éo-o-1āte, $a^{2}$ [Clypeola.] Pertaining to, or provided with clypeoles.
elyp'-ě-ōle, s. [Cl.tpeola.]
 1. O. Law, Her., dic.:

4(1) Ltt. : A shield.
-In the woount of the Roman milltary sytem War. he stateel that the on the wancaion of the Latin - runnd bucklera similar to thoose of the Greekz-
 *(2) Fig.: A person of a noble tamily. (Wharton.)
2. Entom.: The part of the aprer sarface of an insect's head which joins the labram. Kirby called it the nasus (nose).
-In the scorpiop-Hies there ts. an a proboscis

3. Palpont.: A genns of Echinoidea, family Rehinobrissidæ, common in the Oolite. Example, Clypeus sinnotus.
© Ctypuns Sobiesti (the shleld of Sobleski, the Iminidual thas honoured being John ©obieski 1II., King of Puland) :

Astron.: The name given by Heveliua to a suall constellation beside Aquila

* clyss mi-an, a. [Clvemic.] Pertaining to or of the uature of a cataclysm; cataclysmic.
- Y\%'-mic, a. [From Gr. к入vंaua (klusma)= an iquid used for washing out a clyster.) Used in or suited for washing or cleansing.
clys'tè̀r, s. \& a. [Lat clyster; Gr. «גuбтíp thuster $r$ ).
A. As substantive:

Med. : An evema, such as tepid watar or gruel, introduced into the rectum to produce ovacuation of its contents during obstirste eonstipation, or other injectiona designed to arske the bowels retain their contenta in diarrioea, for mupplying nourishument when the teeth are closed in tetanus, or for various other purjoses. Too frequentiy employed elysters weaken the system in place of giving it aid.
B. As adj. : Pertaining to a clyster; used to administering $\Omega$ clyster.
clyster-plpe, clister-pipe, s.

1. Lit.: A tuba er pipe used for injections the wozzle of an enema ayringe
-2. Fig.: A contemptuous name fer an apothecary.

elyster-syringe, \& a syringe for administeriag medicines upwards.
*elys'-tẽr-ize, v.t. \&t. [Fr. clysteriser; Lat. dysterizo, from Gr. кגvaग्npisw (klusteriza),
 clyster.] To spply a clyster (to).
clys'-tẽr-wisc, adv. [Eng. clyster, and wise] In mauner of or by wiy of a clyster.

Wh: Art of fimbaiming into the futeatines:-Aroen.
elyth'ra, clit'-ra, 8. [A word of ne etymology.)

Entom. : A genos of Coleoptera (Beetles), Samily Chrysomelir ${ }^{\text {m }}$. The body is cylindrical the antenne are st it; with some joints aer suted: the bead elinast hiddea by the thorax
the first pair of lege $\ln$ the males often larger than the two paire beblnd them. The larve drag about a coriaceous tube la which tiey live. The Clythre are found on trees and shrulis. Sharpe encumerates three Britlsh species. Clythra quadripnnetata is the most common. It hss echro-coloured elytra, with four hlack spots, sud is nearly hale an inch in length. C. tridentata is bluesgreen, with pale-yeliow elytra, and is slightly smaller than the last. The foreign Clythre are numemus. Swaineen sud Shuckard made Clythra the type of a fsmily, Clythridæ (q.v.).
clyth'-ri-dec, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. clythra, and fem, pl, edj. 6nit. -idae.]

Entom: A lamily of Tetramemas Beetles akin to Carysomelida, in which it is now merged. [Clythra.]

## Cly'-tio, s. [Lat. Clytie.]

1. Cluss. Mythol.: A dsughter of Oceanus whe was chsaged into a aunflower.
2. Astron.: An asteroid, the seventy-third fonnd. It was discovered by Tuttle, on the 7th April, 1862.
clỳ-tŭs, s. [From Gr. $\kappa \lambda v \tau o{ }^{\prime}(k l u t o s)=$ heard, heard of, glorious.]
Entom.: A genus of Colenptera (Beetles), family Ceramloycidx. The body is elongate snd cylindrical, the thorax giobulsr or cylindrical, the sutenne ghorter than the body snd filform. Clytus mysticus and C. Ariatis are common in gardene end woods dear London. common in gardens and woods near London. The former has the elytra reddish-hrown at
the bass with three bent fascis elnout the the base with three bent fascia elnut the
middle, and \& white pstch st the apex; the middle, and 8 white pstch st the apex; the
latter has the thorax yeilow before snd helatter has the thorax yeilow before sind he-
hind, the scutellum yellow, snd four bands of the same colour on the elytrs.

* clyve, r.f. \& i. [Cleave.]

T For words in Cly- not found here, see nader Cli.
C.M. An abhreviation for centimetre or centsmetres. (Everett: Husairations of the Centimetre, Gramme, Second System of U'nits.)
C.M. In Scotch nniversities for Chlrurgie Magister (Master of Surgery).
C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
cné-mi-al (or cn as n), a. [Eng., dc. inemis; -al.] Pertaining to the cuenis or tibia; tibial.
cnem-id-ō-stāch'-ys ( nr cn as n ), s.
 gresve, a legging, . . the spoke of a wheel, and otáxus (stachus) = an es of corn.]

Bot. : A genus of plants, semetimea called Microstachys, order Euphorbiscea, tribe Hippomanes. Cremidostachys chamodea is used in 1ndis in syphilis.
cnēm-1 -or-niss (or on as n), E. [Gr. xmpis (knëmis) $=$ a grave, a legging, and opvs ( 0 rnis) $=\mathrm{a}$ hird.]

Palcoont.: A genus of fossil birds, spparently of the family Ana. tide, snd the subIt is Anserinue. It is a connecting link between the Geese and the Cursorial families, the latter of which it resemhles in its
 powerml legs sud wings. It is helieved to be of Post-Tertiary sge, and is found in New Lealand.
cné'-mis (or en ss n), \& [Gr. кvepis (knēmis), =agreave.]

Zool. Anat.: The leg hetween ths knee and the ankle; the ahin-bone.]
 Lat. cneorum (q.v.), and fem. pl. sdj. anff. -eex.]
Bot.: A tribe of plants phaced doubtfully under Rutacear.
cně-ör'tim (or cn as n), s. [Gr. кvéwopov (knesron) $=$ s plant like the ollve.]
Bot.: Widow-wail, s gemus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Cnenrex (q.v.). They have sepals larger than aud enciosing the petals, which sre threa or four in nomber, as are the stamens; a $3-4$ lobed ovary, each ceil
with two ovales. They ars low yellowith evergreen ahrolss. Two species are cultivatad in Britaln in the open air with protection during frost.
cnēs'-tils (or on as n), \& [Frem Gr. «ȳ̈orws (knestis = a knife for scraphig su etching, fron $\kappa v i \omega(k n t o ̄)=$ to scrspe, to scratch, in allusion to the pricicly capsules.]
-Bot. : A genas of plauts, order Comaraceas The apecies are orusmental shrobs. Three are cultivated in Britain, two have purple and one whitish-green flowers.
cni'-gǐn (or en as n), s. [From Lat. crio(us), and Eng. suff. -in.]

Chem. : A bitter aubstance ohtained from Cnicus (or Centauria) bened ietus, urlar Composita. Cnicin is uearly insolubie in cold water. sitax. Cnicin is wearly insolubie in cold water,
readily solnble in alcohol. it crystalises in readily solnble in alcohol. it crystalises in
white silky needles, which dissolve in stroug White silky needles, which dissolve in strong
sulphuric acid; forming a bloud-red solution. It is called also Centania.
cni'cŭs (or en as n), \& [Lat. cnicus; Gr. $\kappa \sim \eta \pi \cos (k$ wikos $)=$ Carihamus inctorius.]
Bot. : A genos of Compraite plants. The pappus is in three rows, the outer horny ond short, that immediately within it wilh ten long bristles, and the finmermost of all with ten short bristlea. Fornerly the Brithinh Pinme-thisties were placed within it; the spear Plnme-thistle heing called Cnicus lanceolatus, the Creeping Piume-thistle C. artensis, the Marsh Plume-thistie C. palustris, and the Dwarf Plume-thistle $C$ acaulis. Now these Dwarf Plume-thistle C. acaulis. Now these are removed to the genus Carluns (q.v.). $C$.
Benedicfus is a genuine Ouicus. It was for: merly used as a fehrifuge. It is a native of the Levsat and Persia
oni'-da (or cn as m), s. [Gr. кvión (knile $)=$ a nettle.]
Zool.: One of the thresd-cells, or Nemato cyats, in the integuiaents of the Colenterata, capable of inflicting a sting like that of the nettle.
oni'-dĭ-ŭm (or cn as n), 3. [From Gr. Kvícos (Knidios) $=$ (1) Cnidisn, from, Cnidos, (2) a slirul, probably the Orache.]

Bot.: A genas of plants, order Umbellifere. Several are cultivated in Britain.
cnip-dot-nlagt (or cn as n), \& [Mod. Lat. cnida, and Gr. קגactos, blastos) = a germ.]

Biol.: The bud of 2 cuida; 8 ludding thresd-cell.
oni'-dó-çĕll (or on as n), s. [Mod. Lat. cnidr, and Eng. cell.]

Anal.: A thread-cell, a enlds (q.r.).
cni-do-scō'lixs (or on as n), s. [From Gr. kviön (knidē) $=\mathbf{s}$ nuttle, sad oxwinos (sk-סlos) $=\mathrm{a}$ thorn, a prickle.]

Bot.: A geous of Eupherblaceons plants, tribe Crotonere. Cnidoscoluz quimpuelobus (Jatropha urens of Linnæus) has hairs which sting severely. The juice of ita seeda sud branches is dinretic. Tie root of $C_{0}$ herlkiceus is used in the same way as roandioc in Mexice and Carolina.
crơp, 8. [KNOP.]
cnoutt-hĕr-ry̆ (0 ailent), s. [KNoutbermy.]
For all other words in C'u., see under $K n$.
co, cog, col, com, con, oor, pres [From Lat. cum; Gr. $\xi v v(x u n)=$ with.] $C 0$ is a short form for con, signifying together, with. in conjunction; col, the form assuned by the prefix before words beginning with the letter c; Com, the form assumed hy the prefix when followed by $b, f, m$, or $p$; Con, when the fel lowing letter is $c, d, g, j, \pi, q, s, t$, or $v$, sud sometimes before $f$; Cor, whea the fellowint letter is $r$.
Co, as initial letters, abbreviation and symbol

1. Chem.: The metallic element cobalt
2. Comm.: An abbreviation for Company (q.v.).

* ©0, 8. [CA.] A chongh, crow, or jackdaw.
cō-a-çẽr'-vàte, v.l. [Lat, coccervatus, pa. par. of coacervo, from co for con, and acervo = to heap np; acervus $=$ a heap.] To heap or pile op, to accumulste.


[^146]OF-y-pear'-vāto, a. [Lat. concervatus.]

1. Ord Lang.: Baised into a plle, heaped ap, or accurvulated.
"The oollocotion of the opirite In bodtes Whether yinory.
2. Bot. : Clustered.

- eō-Z̆ç-ẽr-va'-tion, 2 [Lat, caccervatio, from coacervatus, pa par. of coacorvo, 1 The act of heaplug up; the state of being heaped together of accuinulated.
"The fxiog of it in the equal epremiling of the tanEacoon: Naesural Hivitory,
tōaçh, \& \& a. [O. Fr. cochs; Ital, cosohio; Ger. kutsehe ; from Hong. koeri (pron. kJ-ché) =a coach; prob. an adj. $=$ beionging to the Fillage of Koes, a place soath nP Komorn, between Raab and Buda. (N.E.D.)]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(I) In the sanue sense as II. 1.
(2) $\Delta$ rall wey carriage or truck. (English.)
(3) A spacions, onclosed rehicle, carrying four persoos idside, with elevated driver'e seat is front, aod drawn by two horses.
2. Fig.: A special tator engaged to assist to preparing stadenta for examinations.
 II. Teehnteally:
3. Vehicles: A large, close, foor-wheeled vehicle, generally constructed to carry four passengers only in the Inside, and ebout twelve ontside: nised for purposen of etate, Eor pleasure, or for traveling; in thim condtry generally termed a "Tally-ho."
Italy, France, Spain, and Germany all claim the honour of having lavented eoaches. $\Delta$ bont 1282, the Queen of Charles of Anjou entered Naples In a ouretta, which seems, in some respeots, to have resembled e modern coach It is generally believed that the first one used in Englend was Introdaced by the Earl of Arundel in 1580. They did not become common till about 1605. In the first half of this century the grester part of the passenger traffe of this country wes conveved by coaches, nd the coaching was conveyed by coaches, snd the coaching aystem had been when it was superseded by railweys. perfection when it was superseded by rallways.
4. Naut. (also written conch): A sort of chamber or apartment lo a large ship of war, fust before the great cabin. The floor of it is formed by the aft-most part of the quarterdeck, and the roof of it by the poop; it Js generally the habitation of the flag-captain. (Snuyth: Sallor's Word.book.)
at Thit coummanders carme on board and the oconnell
5. Ronoing: A person who instructs a crew daring tralioig.
I For hackney, mall, and stage coaches see these words.
Br As adj.: (Bee the compounds).
I Obvious componnds: Coach-buitder, coachMire, coach-house, coach-makier, and coachwright.
coach-bore a the eant on which the driver of a coach aits,
coach-currier, s. A tradesman who supplies the feather fittings for coaches
coach-dog, \& A species of dog of a Dalmatian breed, kept to run in attendance on carriages. It 'ls generally white, spotted with black.

## * coach-fellow, s.

1. Lit. : A horse yoked in the eame carriage with another.
"Their charriot borne, as they conch-follown were, 2. Fig.: A person Intimately connected with another, a comrade, s mato.
seprieve for yorated njon my good friende for three


## ooach-horse, s

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Lit. : A horse nsed princlpally for drawtyg a coach.
-2. Fig.: A coarse, roagh, boorish fellnw.

 for hire.
coach-trimmer, $x$. One who prepares the lace and other riamings for carrlages

## cosch-whip, s.

1. Ord, Lang.: A whip used by the driver of 8 coach.
2. Naut.: The pendant. (Smith.)
tcoach-whipping, \& A whipping or flogging with a coach-whip.
cōaçh, v.t. \& i. [COACB, y.]
A. Transitive:

## 1. Ordinary Langrags:

-1. Literally:
(1) To convey or carry in a coach.


(2) To yoke or drive together, as horses in e coach.

- For wit yo may bo coachid together."-Somson: 2. Figuratively:
(1) To teach, to inculcate.
 quartore"-Watarhouse: Apok for Learning, 1633 ,
(2) To prepare for an examination; to act as a coach to.
 II. Aoving: To eet as a coach to during the training of a craw.
B. Intransitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

11. Lit.: To ride in a coach.
12. Fig.: To study or read with a coach.
II. Roving: To net as a coach.
"On the return Journey Mr. Mi. conchod from the
medde" - Dally Tolegraph. Jail, 30,1832
cōaçh'-ēe, s. A coachman. (Slang.)
cōagh'-fül, a [Eng, coach; -ful.] Enough to fill a coach.
"Under the Arot are comprebended an those who


- cōaçh'-rill-něss, s. [Eng, ovachful ; -rese] An abnndance of coaches.

©Öaçh'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \&\& [COACH, v.] A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:

1. Lit : Pertaining to the carriage of persons or goods in coaches.
2. Fig.: Acting as a tutor, Instructing.
C. Aa substantive:
3. Lit: The act or business of carrying goods, dce, in cosches.
4. Fig. : The act of preparing for an exam!nation.
"Oōaçh'-Iěss-něsts, a [Eng. coachless; -ness.] Absence or want of coaches. (See extract under corchfulness.)
t cōagh'-1ět, \& [Eng. coach, end dim. suff. -Let.] A little coach.
"In my little eoachise $t$ eonid bresthe froer."-Car
cöaçh'-mann, s. [Eng. coach, and man.] One whose trade or profession it is to drive a coach.
coasç'-mann-sh1p, s. [Eng. coachman ; -thip.] The craft or skill of a coachman; skill in drivIng coaches.
"His akm in coachmanship, or driving chatse",

- cō-ăt', "co-act-It, a. [Lat. coactu2] [CoAct, v.] Forced, constrained.
"I think my Lordeserpositiog coact, in that ho wm
admit nome to hane broght forth the bread and wine admit none to hand broght forth the brend and wine
bat Melchisedee allono--heusowing botua droerce guell ana J. $\mathrm{Knox}, \mathrm{F}$. $1 \mathrm{ilj},-\bar{n}$
*oo-act' (I), v.t. [Irat. coacto $=$ to force, intens. of cogo (8np. coactum) $=$ to drive tosether, to foree; cootracted from $c o=c o n$, and apo to drive. $]$ To drive, to force to. gether, to compel.
"In conalusion, both garrinong and the inhal
- obo-ăct' (2), v.i. [Prer. $\infty=\omega=0=w i t h$, together; and Eng act (q.v) J To act togethes or in concert ; to unite.
"Bot if 1 tell how these tro did coace
8bail 1 not lic in puhilishing \& truth?
Shakesp, Trorime F , L
00-Ăet'-ad, a. [COACT (1), v.] Forsed, con-
straiued. straiued.
- oó-ac'-tion, s. [Lat. coactlo $=$ (1) a driving together, (2) \& conpelling ; coacto $=$ to comper, to force.] [Conct.]

1. Compulsion, force.
 Bithop Wooton a Christlan NVanusth, D IH. 1576
2. A bringing or joining together.
 Englyda Vosarice, L 16 (1560)

* cō-ăé-tive (I), u. [Lat coactus, pa. par. of cogo $=$ (1) to drive togei..er, (2) to compel. Having a restraining or impeling power: compulsory, restrictive.
TThe Lovitical priets, in the old itw, pever arro-
gated puto themedves, any temparal or cacsesp gated mito them
power."-Ralelgh
" cō-ax'-tive (2), $a_{0}$ [Pref. $\infty=\boldsymbol{c o n}=$ with, together, and Eng. active (q.v.).] Acting together or ja union.

With what's nnreat thou coactive art
And fello "t nothime shakes, ivinter's Tate is

- cō-ăc'-tive-Iy, adv. [Eng. coactive (1); ly.] In a coactive manner, by compulsion or reatriction. (Bp. Bramhall.)
 $\Delta$ working or acting together; nnity of eetion milio objects in theit then pathy and coactivity, that trum zino pperelpient."-Morv: Philowophicail Writimes:
cö-ăd-ăp-tā'-tion, s. [Pref.co $=00 \mathrm{~m}=$ with together, sad Eag. adaptation (9.v.)] Metua) adaptation or suitability.


cö-a-dăp'-ť̌d, a, [Pref, co = cons, and Eng. adapted (q.v.). Adapted to one nowthes g . mutually adapted or anited. (Owen.)
- cō-ad-hër'ent, a. \& \& [Pref. cos=em and Eng. adherent (q.v.).]
A. As adj.: Clinging together, adheriafs adherent.
B. Aasubstantive:

1. Ord. Lang. : An edherent, a eupporter.
2. Ship-building: The fayed piece callen bilge-keel. (Smyth.)
† cō-ad-ja'-qěnçe, s. [Pref m, and Eng, ens jacence ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$. ) ] ] The quality or atate of being coadjacent; nearness, closeness of things ts each other.

tco-ad-jä-çent, a. [Pref. co, and Eng. ad. jacent (c.v.).] Mutually adjacent, clowe to each otLer.

* cō-ăd'-ju-my̆nt \& [Pref. co=con; Lat adjumentum, for adjuvimentum = helip; ad juvo $=$ to help, to aid. $]$ Mutual belp or ac atstance.
cō-ad-juist, v.t. [Pref. $c_{0}=c o n$, and Eng ndiust (q.v.).] To adjust by mutual adaptation.
oō-qd-jŭs'-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [CoAnsner,]
có-ad-jŭst'-mĕnt,s. [Eug, coadjust; -ment.] The act or process of coadjusting; the stato of being mutually adjustet or adapted.
- cö-ad-fû'-tant, a. \& s. [Pref. $c o=c o s$, and Lat. adjutans = helping, assisting.]
A. As adj.: Co-operatiog, assisting. "Thractus coadfutant, and the roar
Phatpo
B. As subst. : An assistant, a co-operator. "Oates or mome of his coadjulanis"-Norti: Rxoman p 198.
* cō-ădi"-jut-tā-tõr, s. [Pref. $\quad \infty=c o n$, and Lat. adjutator $=$ a helper.] An assistaut, a condjutor.

－co－ad－j ${ }^{\prime}$＇－ting，a．［Pref．$\infty=$ con，and Lat． adjuto $=$ to help．）Mutuslly assfating or aid－ tag；co－operating．
＂Thoee hither hills to view falr Love that atand， Her coadjuring aprings with mueh content behold．＂
＊cō－ad－fâ＇tǐve，a．［Pref．co＝con；Lat．ad－ juto $=$ to help；Eng．suff．－ive］Co－operating； rendering mutual sid．
＂There is no misischlef we fall into hut that we onr－ melvee are
oō－ad－j $\hat{u}^{\prime}$－toõr，8．［Lat．，from $\infty=c o n$ ，and adjuto $=$ to help，to aid．］
I．Ordinary Language：
1．An assistant or helper；a co－operator． coaijut my prodecesora，thp poots or thetr mecands or
2．One snthorised，empowered，or appointed to perform the duties of another．
II．Eocles．（Roman Catholic Ch．）：The assist－ ant of a hishop or other prelate，who from age or infirmity is not able fally to do his own dnty．
＂A hishop that ifa unprodthble to hls diocoes ought to be

I Crabh thus distinguiahes between a coad－ futor snd an assistant：＂A coadjutor is more moble than sn assistant：the latter is mostly in a subordinste station，but the former is an equal；the lstter performs menisl offices in the minor concerns of life，snd a subordinate part st all times；the former labonrs con－ jointly in some concern of common interest snd great importance．＂（Crrbb：Eng．Synon．）
cō－aù $-j \hat{u}^{\prime}-$ tõr－ship，s．［Eng．coadjutor；
－ship．］ ＊1．Ord．Lang．：Co－operation ；Joint assist ance．
＂I would buve tried to $1 \times$ a day，to mest you at Sir

2．Ecoles．（Roman Catholto Ch．）：The posi－ tion，state，or rank of an assistant to a bishop or other prelate．
－cō－ad－jû＇－trix，oō－ad－jû＇－trĕss，s［Lat． $c o=c o n ;$ auljutrix $=\mathbf{s}$ female helper．］A femsle sasistant．
＂Oh！if I am ever hlont with a co－adjutress，a direct－ ＂Pollo rather sass．＂－Colebs，vol．11．，p． 24 ＂Rolhaghroke and him coudfutrix insinuated that
the treasurer wra binesed in fayonr of the dissentors． －Smodiest ：Hitu．Eng．，ble i．，ch ii．， f 40 ．（Latham． 1
a oō－ăd＇－jû－van－çy̆，\＆［Conduvanr．］ Mutusl or concurrent help；co－operation ； contribution of help．（Browne．）
cō－ad＇－jut－vant，s．\＆$a$ ．［Pref．$c o=$ con，sud Lat．adjuvans，pr．par．of adjuvg＝to help．］ A．As substantive：
Med．：An ingredient in a prescription de－ signed to aid or co－operste with snother．
B．As adj．：Assiating，helping，co－operating．
oō－ăd＇－nāte，fcō－ăd＇－u－nāte，a．［Lst． cooulunatus（pa par．of coaduno）：from $\omega=$ com，snd aduno＝to nnite．］［ADUsation．］
Bot．：United st the base，soldered together． （Craig．）The asme as Connate（q．v．）．
－Linnæus，in his sttempt st a nstural system of botanicai classification，had an order Coadmata，which he msde to include the Anons，the Magnolia，Thes，sic．
＊cō－ad－u－na＇－tion，＂cō－ăd－u－nĭ＇tion， s．［Pref．co＝con，and Eng．outunation （q．v．）．］A bringing together of different things so
sistency．
＂They are sonses of a Church where there pr no co－ adunation ${ }^{\text {no }}$ ant thority，Do
Taylor：Epovenour． aylor：Epriscopacy Asberted，is
＂Budies seem to have an fatrinalck prinelple of or corruption frous the coazunution or particen ondued
with contrary qualities．－Hals：Origin of Mankina
cö－ăd＇－u－nä－tive，a．［Eng．coadunate，vr；－tve．］ Haring the property of combining into one．
－cō－ad－vĕn＇－ture，s．［Coadventure，vi．］ An adventure in which two or more take a ehare ；a joint risk or venture．
－cō－ad－vĕn＇－ture，v．t．［Coadventcre，s．］ To share in a ventura or apeculation．
－Tue prince holdeth tt no dionarngement to coas venture and put in this btakic
Howell：Foretgn Travel，vil．
－cô－ad－vĕn＇－tu＿rẽr，s．［Eng．coodventur（e）； ter．］A fellow－adventurer；one who partakes in the ssme risk or venture．

## ＂There is a worthy captand tu this towna who wry，

## ā̄－mó－val，a［Coeval．］

 Eng．afforest（q．v．）．］To convert ground into forest，and add it to ground already afforested． ＂Henry Platimpreese（vis，the mecondi did oo－
cō－à＇－gen－cy̆，s．［Pref．co＝con，and Eng． agency（q．v．）．］Joint agency；an acting in common or in partnerahip．

cō－a＇－zent，8．［Pref．co $=c o n$ ，and Eng． agent（q．v．）．］An associate ；one co－operating with another in any act or work．
＂．．．this coagent of your mischieft＂
cö－ă＇－1－täte，v．t．［Pref．$c o=c o n=$ with， togther，and Eng．agitate（q．V．）．］To ahake， move，or agitate together．（Blount．）
cō－ag－mentut＇，v．t．［Lat．coagmento $=$ to join or cernent together；from $\omega=$ con，and agmen or
$=$ a coliected muititude moving forward，aga $=$ a coliected muititude moving forward，a
$=$ to drive．］To collect or heap together．
cō－ăg－mĕu－tä̀－tion，a．［Lat，eoagmenta－ tio，from coagmento $=$ to join or eement to－ gether．］The set of collecting or heaping gether．］combinstion，conjunction．（ $B$ ．Jons．）
cō－ăg－mĕnt＇－九a，pa．par．ta．［Cosa－ ment．］
cō－ag－al－a－bil＇－1－ty，s．［Eng，coagulable； －ity． 1 The quality of being coagulable，or capable of being coagulated．
ō－ăg＇－u－1a－ble，a．［Eng，congul（ate）； －able． S Capabie of being coasulated or con－ creted．

coō－ag＇－u－lant，\＆［Lat coagnians，pr．par． of coagulo＝to coagulate，to concrete．］A aub－ stance which coagulates or produces coagula tion．（Dunglison．）
cö－ăg＇－u－lāte，v．l．\＆t．［Lsat．coagulo，from coaguluim $=\mathrm{a}$ mesus of coagnlation．from cogn （sup coactum）$=$ to drive together；It coagulure，quagliare；Sp coagular；Fr． coaguler and cailler．］
A．Transitive：
1．To cura，to ciot；to change into a card－ like state．


2．To crystallize（Ogilvie）．
B．Intransitive：
1．To congeal，to thicken，to become olotted or curded．
＂If the dark rays were abmothed in a hlgh degree by milght coagurate aloug the lineof the rays．－－Tyndall： Frag．of Science，srd ed，vil．，i，p 19．
2．To become crystallized．
anspirit of wiue commixxed with millk，a thitrd part nut mingleth；and the apirit awima not above． Bacon．
ō－㐅g＇－u－lāte，a．［Lst．coagulatus，pa．psr． of coagulo．］The same as Conoulated（q．v．）．
cō－ăg＇－u－lă－ted，pa．par．\＆a．［Conoulate．］ Congealed，concreted，curded．
cō－ăg＇－ū－l̄̈－tǐng，pr．par．，a，\＆\＆［COAOU Late，$v$ ．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adf．：（See the verb）．
＂So perfect is the coagulating power of rennet，that oot a partlele of canelae hi milk oubritted to its action will remain uncoagulated．＂
C．As subst．：The sct or process of con－ gealing，ciotting，or curding；the stata of becoming coagulated．
cō－àg－ā－1ā－tion，a．［Lat．coagulatio，from coagulo $=$ to coagulate．］
1．The sct or process of being cosguinted， or of chsnging from a liquid to a curd－like semi－aolid state，produced without evapora－ tion sud without crystsifization．ft differa from congeation in not being attended by a fall of temperature in the onbstance coagu－ fail of
lated．

T Coagulation of the blood：
Anat．A Physiol．Whan binod is drawn and allowed to stand it emits a＂halitus＂or ex－ halation，which has a faint amell．In three or four minntes a film overspreads the liquid， four minates a the circumference snd gradn： ally epreading to the cultre．Two or three minntes later the lower part of the biood，in minntes later the lower part or the blact with the vessel，becomes solldied， contact with the vessel，becomes aonint nine minutes being needful for the whole pro－ cess from first to last．In about fifteen or twenty minntes a thin serum hegins to exnde from it，and goes on to do ad for two or thre days．（Quain．）
${ }^{*}$ Acotio seld，Which will not preciplate alhmman causet the coagthation of creaino．＂－Todel \＆Bowmen： Phytol Anat，Fol．L，ch．L．P． 82.
＂PYbrine is distingniahed from 4 A other proxirate princlplen by toe remarkable properiy of apootaveow coagulation－－bict，p． 37 ．
2．The process of becoming crystallized； erystallization．
3．A concretion；a body or anbstance formed by coagulating．
Ealine the substanca of congulations in not morely and relaxca at the same time．＂－Arbuthnots on Alimenti．
$\dagger$ о另－4g＇－u－1気－tive，a．［Lat．coagulat（us），pa． par．of coangulo＝to coagulate；Eng．suff．－ive．］ par．of cocigulo $=$ to coagulate；Eng．sunt．$i v e$. eausing coagulation or concretion；cosgu－ lating．
＂To manifent the coagurativa power，wo have nome
timed in a ralante arrested the tuldity of gew milk． times in a minate arrested the fividity of gew milk
and tornod it fato ecrulled subetanca，．．＂－Boyle．
cō－ag＇－u－1a－tõr，\＆［Eng．coagulat（e）；－or．］ That which coagulates or has the power or quality of coagulating．
＂Coagulatory of tha humourn，are thoes thing
cō－ag＇－u－1 $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$－tõr－y，a．［Eng．coagulat（e）； －ory．］Cansing coagulation；coagulstiva．

## Coagulatory effecta＂－Boyth．

cō－ag＇－u－lйm，s．［Lat．］
1．Ordinary Language：
1．A coagulsted or concreted mass，as curd， \＆c．
From the olarified jalces of esullfower，asparagut，
mangel－w urzel or turnipe，acoa mangel－w brzel or turnipe，moagulum in formed，wich cannot be distuguinhed from the coagulated n mamen of serum or the egge
2．Any substance or preparation which $00-$ egulstes or causes cosgulstion；s coagulant．
II．Med．\＆Chem．：A biood－clot．Substances containing albnmen，as the white of egg，are coagulated by heating．
cö－āld，s．［Pref．$c o=c o n$ ，and Eng．atd （q．v．）An sssistant，one who joins in any act，a co－operator．

co－aī－ta，s．［Quata．］The French nemo for The Quata，a South American monkey，Atele paniscus，very common in the woode of Suri． narn and Brazil．
co－aílin s．［Coatr．］
＊coaks（1），s．［Coke］
cōar．（2），s．［Etym，doubtful．］
1．Carpentry：
（1）A projection of the nsture of a tenor from the general face of a ocarfed timber．It occupies a recess or mortise in the counter－ occupies a recers or mortise in it is called psist fsce of the other timber．it is called． （Knight．）
（2）A joggle or dowel by which pieces are united to pravent them alipping past each other，or to tasten them together．（Knight．）
2．Mach．：The hole gnsided by metal in sheave through which the pin goes．
3．Naut．：A small perforated triangular hit of brass inserted into the middle of the shiver （now called sheave）of \＆biock，to keep it from splitting and gatling by the pin whereon it turns．Called also bush，cock；or cogg，and dowel．（Smyth．）
＂Coaks or dowelk，are fitted lata the beams and
coees of vesuels to pravent their sllppling．＂－Smaych
cōakr，v．t．\＆i．［СоАк（2）．］
Ship carp．：To perform the process of coak－ ing（q．v．）．



Cōal'-Ing 's. [COAR, v.] Uniting pleces of spar by means of tabular projections, formed by cutting awsy the solid of ons plece into a boliow, so as to make a profection tn the other
fit in correctly; the butts, the pisces from drawing asunder.
cōal, * coale, ${ }^{*}$ col, ${ }^{*}$ cole, ${ }^{*}$ coole $\rightarrow$ coylle ${ }^{*}$ oolll ${ }^{*}$ coyle, ${ }^{*}$ coll (sing.), Gells, ${ }^{\text {Golys (pl), s. \& a. [A.S. col ; O. H. }}$ Ger. chol, cholo; M. H. Ger. kol; Ger. kohle;
Dut. kool; Sw. kol; Dan. kul; L. Ger. kaal.] A. As substantive:

I Ordinary Language:

1. Charcoal; a piece of wood or sny other combustible, Ignited and hurning, or charred or extinguished. (Generally qualified by an adjective, as a live coal, a burning coal, a dead coal.)
"gharparrowe of the mighty, with cocale of jualper."
2. In the same sense as II. I.

I Pit-coal (Germ. Steinkohl $=$ stone.coal) (Speed, Wallis, \&c.) ; Sea-coal (Shakesp.) ; Shipcoal (Old chartera) : Carbo maris, Carbo fossilis, te., used as distinctive terms. [11. 1.]
T To blow a coal: To tan a quarrel

## "I do bellave

You are mine enemy and make my challoage
You shall not be my judge: for it fo you
Hhre stown this coal betwixt my lord and me;
Shakesp. : Hen. VIII, it.
(1) A carld conl to blaw at: A proverhial phrase still cominunly used to denote sny work sat eventually is quite unprofitable. (Scotch.)
"If I had no more to look to but your reporta I

(2) Precious coals! An exclamation of surprise. (Nares.)
"Lot me see how the day goes (hee pults his watch

(3) To bring over the coals. [To haul over the coals.] (Scotch.)

Bnt timo that trien such proticks part
Brought me out oer the coals fu' fisti"
(4) To carry coals: To put up with insults, to submit to any degradstion. The origin of the phrase is this : thst in every family the cullions, the turnspits, the carriers of wood and coals were esteemed the very lowest of menlals. The latter in particular were the drudgea of sll the rest. (Nares.)
shakesp.i Rom. my word, well not carry sonla"-
(5) To carry coals to Newcastle: To do snything stuperfluous or unnecessary.
(6) To haul (or bring) over the coals: To cold, to call to account.
II. Technically:
I. Min.: A carbonaceous mineral aubstanca, blsck, shiny or dull, easily broken, often splintery, infammable, and used for fuel. It is composed of carbon ( 75 per cent.), hydrogen, oxygen, snd soms nitrogen, with siliceous and other earthy impurities (ash). It consists of compressed and chemically altered vegetable matter, chiefly extinct kinds of lycopodiaceous trees. As the successive junglegrowths [Coalmeasures] sccumulated their stems, leaves, and spores, hydrogen and stems, leaves, and spores, hydrogen and
oxygen were evolved with some of the carbon. oxygen were evolved with some of the carbon.
The relative proportion of carbon in the mass The relstive proportion of carbon in the mass
Was increased, the woody fibre reduced in Was increased, the woody fibre reduced in
volume to one-ninth, or even one-fifteenth, of its original bulk, snd the mass became black, shiny hydrocarbons, with imbedded chsreoal ("mother-coal"), due to decomposition of trees lying exposed to the air or dull black hydrocarbocs, resulting from the consolidation of decomposed vegetrble pulp, like soft
.
7 Dana divides whst may be called the species, termed by him Mineral Coal, Into the following varietics: (1) Anthracite, (2) Native Coke. (3) Csking Coat, (4) Non-caking Coal, (5) Csnnel Coal (Parrot Coal), (6) Torbanite, (7) Brown Coal (Llgnite), (8) Earthy Brown Coal, (9) Mineral Chsrcoal. The first variety has only $3-46$ per cent. of bituminous matter, the sccond has none, snd the rest vary in this respect.
2. Geol.: Geologically cosl oceurs as s stratifled rock, interbedded with clays, ironstones, sandstones, snd limestones, in what are termed cosl-messures. The best coals are termed cosi-messures. The best coals
belong to the Carboniferous series of the belong to the Carboniferous series of the
Palæozoic system ; hut much cosl of ister
(Neosoic) ages is found in various parts of the
world, though, in that case, eithermixed with world, though, in that case, either mixed with
or passing into lignite, e far less valushle fossil or passing into lignite, a far less valushle fossil
fuel, because little of ths hydrogen, oxygen, Inel, because little of ths hydrogen, oxygen,
and nitrogen has been oliminated hy chemical and nitrogen has been oliminated by chemical
chenge, and thus as much as 90 per cent. of water remains in lignite, whils good coal has seldom mois than 5 per cent. When lateral pressure has zoms into operation on the coalmeasures, more hydrogen (with soms carbon) has been driven off, and thg coal metamor phosed intoantliracite, which has 90 per cent. of carbon. Soms coals bsve becoms merely anthracitic. Other coals have had very much carbon ("mother-cosl") in them orlginally. Hence the conditions producing "Steamcoal," that is, either (1) coal good for raising coal, that is, either (1) coal good for raising oteam quickly, or (2) smokeless coal, suited
for steam-ships. According to the decontposition of the vegetalle metter, and the resulting combinations of carbon and hydrogen, fossil fuel is more or less bituminous when burat.
3. Comm : The following are the chief kinds of cosl and associated carbonsceous substances used in trade and msdufactures:-
(1) Highly bituminous (Gas-cosls): Albertite, produced (like rock-oil, \&c.) from coal by natural causes; Dysodil or Tasmanite, and "Better-bed" coal, made up of spores; Csnnel, Parrot coal, Boghead coal, Torhanitevegetabls mstter much altered.
(2) Common bitnminous (Honsehold coals) : Caking, Coking, Cherry, Splint, and other coals-layers of charcoal (" mother-coal ") snd hydrocarbon.
(3) Semt-bituminous (Free-burning Steamcoals) : (a) Charcosi, sbundant in origidal formation ; (b) Hydrogen and carbon partially lost hy chemical chsnges.
(4) Anthracitic (Steam-coal, \&c.): Hydrocarbon nearly all lost by chsnge.
(5) Anthracite: All the hydrocarbon lost by pressure, \&c.
(b) Coke: (a) Nstural, and (b) Artificialhydrocarbon lost hy direct heat.
I Linormons beds of coal exist in the United States, principally of the hituminous variety, States, principally of the hituminous variety,
though this country pussesses what are probahly the largest deposits of anthracite in the anly the largest deposits of anthracite in the
world. The entire ares of these coal beds is World. The entire ares of these coal beds is
about 200,000 square miles, being 83 times as about 200,000 square miles, being 83 times as
great as those of the British 1slads. The quantity of coal mined in the United States is small in proportion to the size of the beds, but is anoually increasing.

A mase of coal when broken splits in three directions: (1) Along the planes of hedding, commonly presenting dull black surfaces which soil the fingers. (2) Vertically across the strstification ; the broken surfaces are bright snd smooth, and do not soil the fingera; hright snd smooth, and do not soil the ingera;
the direction along which these joints run is the direction along which these joints run is
known as the "face" of the cual. (3) A third known as the "face" of the coas. (3) $A$ third
set of planes at right angles to both of the set of planes at right angles to both of the other sets, and less perfect, so that the fracture here is more irregular; this direction is called the "end" of the cosi. Thus it yields blocks more or less regular in shspe, and roughly resembling cubes or dies. (Huxley: Physiography, ch. xiv., p. 238, 3rd. ed.)
B. As adj. : Consisting of coal ; in any way pertaining or relsting to coal. (See the compounds.)
I Compounds of obvions signification : Coal-barge, coal-fire, coal-mine, coal-sack, coalshed.
coal-backer, s. A man employed to carry cosls from a ship to the wagons. (May-

* coal-basket, s. A hasket or scuttle
or carrying coals. for carrying coals.


## coal-basin, s

Geol. - A hasin-shaped depression with cosIbeds deposited in it. It has been slmost always produced by subsidence of the strata previous to the deposition of the cosl.

## ooal-bed, s.

Geol.: A bed of cosl.
coal-black, * oole-blacke, * coleblak, $a$

1. Ord. Lang. : As blsck as coal; jet-blsck.
" He hadde a bere's skin cole-black for ord.".
2. Bot. : Blsck s little verging mpon blue.
coal-boring blt, s, A bit with an entering point and a series of cutting edgee of stope of increasiug radius. (Knight.)

* coal-box, s. A box for carrying coals to the fire; a coal-scuttle.
coal-brand, a. A name for smut in wheat.


## coal-brass, $s$

Mining: A populsr nsme given to the irom pyrites found in the coal-measures, It contains no brass, bnt only sulphur and iron. [Iron Pyrites.]
conl-breaker, s. A mschine for crush ing lump-coal as taken from the miI.e. Also a building in which coal is broken, sorted and cleaned, usually situsted at the morih of a mine.
coal-breabing, 2. \& $a$. (See the compound term.)

## I Coal-breaking jack :

Mining: $\Delta$ jack or wooden wedge used for bresking down coal. Jscks are ingerted in a small recess in the seam, s few feet of tobint small recess in the seam, $s$ few feet of tobing
ara used to connect this with an adjacent ara used to connect this with an adjacent pamp, and great pressure being obtained by means of a lever, the
quinntities. (Knight.)

## coal-bunker, s.

Naut. : The closed room around the boller and engine-room of a steam vessel for keeping the fuel. (Knight.)
coal-car, s. A freight-car designed specially for coal ; s coal-truck or coal-wagon.
ooal-eart, s. A cart used In conveying coals.
coal-chute, s. A spont by which coal in bunkers or elevated boxes is loaded into carta or cars. (Knight.)

* ooal-crimp, s. A fictor or middleman who sefls slip-loads of coals on commission to wholesale dealers.
ooal-outting, s. \& a. (See the compound term.)
Coal-cutting machine: A mschine for undercutting coal seams in the mine or at ths bank.
coal-drop, s. A broad, shallow inclined trough, down which coals are discharged into the hold of a vessel. (Ogilvie.)
coal-dumping, s. The act of loading coal or other vessels from s cart. The cart is made to descend by a rail so as to enter the vessel, when it is of course easy to discharge its contents into the hold. (Kuight.)
coal-dust, s. Sraall fine coal, the siftings of coal.
 Trip in Hungury and Transylpanta, p. 192
coal-eyed, a. Black-eyed


## ooal-field, s.

1. Ord. Lang: A bed of coal.
2. Ord. Lang. \& Geol. $:$ A distriet where coal shounds, or which is worked for coal - a number of coal mines worked.
coal-fish, 8
Ichthy.: Gadus carbonarius, a native of the Baltic, Northern, and Mediterranean Seas. it is a coarse fish, deriviag its name from the dusky pigment which tinges the skin, and which soils the fingers like moist coals. (Buird.)
"The coazrish in most decidedly a northera gah, but being hardy speches is not wathoat a considerahl by Lord Mulgrave on the shoros of Spitalergen. This fish has more provincilit polnes than auy otiher

 cudden, sethe, sey, and grey-lord. In Rdiuburgb, and Newcantle the fry aro called coadsey (icoalzie), and
whent twelve inches long poodlers. -Yarrall: Britioh Fhishes
coal-fitter, s. A middlemsn who scts as agent in the sale of coal betwoen the owner of s pit snd the shipper.

## coal-formation, s.

1. Geol.: The same as the Carbonifemode formation (q.v.).



## 2. The same as the Coal-measurgs.

coal-gas, s. A mixture of gases prodnced by the deatructive distillation of coal at regulated temperatures. It ia used in lighting streets, houses, de., and for cookiag sid heating purposes Coal-gas is colourless, and has a dissoreeable smell. It is purified from $H . s$ by ferric hydrate, which is moistened with $\mathrm{FeSO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ to remove amened with $\mathrm{FeSO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{SO}_{\text {ph }}$ to remove sm-
monia. The carbon disulphide can be remonia. The carbon disulphide can be re-
moved by passing it through an iron tube moved by passing it through an iron tube flled with iron turniags and heated to redness. Coal-gas consists of a mixture of hydrogen, 40 to 50 per cent., carbon-monoxide about 5 per cent., marsh gas $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{4}\right)$ about 40 per cent., which contribute nothing to the illuminating power of the gas; it depends upon the presence of heavy hydro-carbons, principally $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$ ethene, ordinary gas coataining about 4 per cent., and caonel gas taining about 4 per cent., and canam gas about 8 per ceat. Coal-gas slso contans small quantities of acetylene, butylene, se., and aromatic hydro-carbons, as bell zene, \&c. The perceatage of nitrogen is very variable, and the $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is nearly all re moved from gas made in England. When gas is burat a large quantity of water is formed, hence, if a gas stove is used to dry a room, there must be eufficient ventilation to carry off the aqueous vapour. The sulphur in coal-gas is converted into a alphuric acid when burnt, which greatly damages books, furaiture, \&c. The escape of coal-gas from pipes into the coil is very injurious to the roots of trees and shrobs. The admixture of s. very small quantity of air greatly impairs the illuminating power of coal-gas. Three causes are capable of decreasing the lumino. causes are capaole of decreasing the lumina eity of fiamee, Viz. : (1) withurawal of heat (2) dilution; and (3) oxidation of luminou material. (See FLAME, Watts: Dict. Chem. Brd Suppt., p. 787.)
coal-gum, s. The dust of coal. (Scotch.)
coal-head, s.
Ornith: : The Cole-tit, or Cole-titmouse, Parus ater; also called Coal-mouse (q.v.).
coal-heaver, s. A porter employed to carry coal, and especially to discharge it from ships.
"I went to the Jerushlem Coffee Honse ... I there suw iny captain, who looked as huch like a captain as Gurney.
coal-heugh, s. A coal-pit. (Scotch.)
t coal-hod, s. a ecuttle to hold coals. (Nuttall.)
coal-hole, s. A hole or cellar where coals and ciodera are ulaced.
"O... the types were fung loto tho coalhole, and xvi.
coal-hood, coally-hood, coal hoodle, 3.
Ornithology:

1. A name given to the Bullfinch, Pyrrhuld oulgaris, from his coal-black hool or cap
2. Tha Black-headed Buatiog, Emberiza schueniclus.
coal-house, \& A house in which coals are storel.
"Bonner's consclence made his pelace a coal-hou
coal-man, s. A collier.
coal-master, s. The propietor of a colliery ; a coal-owner.
coal-measure, s.
3. Ord. Lang. (Sing.): The measure used in scertaining the quantity of coal.
4. Geol. (Pl.): Strata of coal with the ottendent rocks. If the great Carboniferons fonnution be separatad futo three divisions, these, in the descending order, are (1) the Coalmeasures, (2) the Milistone-grit, and (3) the Mountain or Carboniferous Limeatone. If by the omission of the Millstone-grit they be reduced to two, then the Coal measures constitute, with the Mountain Limeatone slready stitute, With the Mountain Limeatone siready In the United States the Coal Measures attain In the United States the Coal Measures attain an unusual development, equalled nouthere
else in the wurld. The strata here are divided else in the wurld. The strata here are divided
iato two grouls. Oae of these, the Lower or Sub-Carboniferons, curregpends to the Carboai-
feroue limestene of England. The apper groups, comprixing the Carionaifenons proper,
inchuder the Dillstone-grit and the Coal Measures. According to Professor Dana, the conl-bearing area of North America is approximately as follows:

Rhode island area
Alleghany area 59,000
e, 700 Michigan area
Hituots Indiao 47.000 Hitoos, Iadiaoa, west Keatock Missoori, low.. Kaasa, Arkansas, Texas 78.000
18.000 Total, $\overline{209_{r} 200}$
Thla table doee not include the coal fields of the Rocky Mountaine and Pacific States, nor those of Yanconver Islaad, which would add considerably to the oum total. It ia worthy of note that Cos] Measures have been detected in the Arctic regious, in several localitles. The Coal Measures are largely developed io eevera] parts of Europe, In China, and elsewhere. They are large and rich in England, in comparison with the area of the island, and to the cosl produced from them is due much of the prosperity of that kingdom. The measures prosperity ot that kingdom. there comprise fresh water beds, includiog the Upper and the Middle Coal Measures, and Mpper and the Midade Beds, the Gannister Beds or Lower Coal Measures.
"Tho black ahales of tho conal-mearutres are here dis. tilled for variouk mlaersl oils and paraitn" "-Anse
coal-merchant, $\%$. Ooe who trades in coal.
coal-meter, $x_{0}$ An official appointed to measure coal
coal-miner, s. One who works in a coalmine; a collier.
coal-mining, $a$ \& $s$.
A. As adj.: Adspted for or occupied in mining.
B. As subst. : The set or process of mining for coals.
Mining: Coal-beds ueuslly lie at a slight slope, aod, when reached from the surface by shafts, are dug ont together with sufficient of the upper and under strata to allow of ver tical room for the miaer. At the foot of the pit long galleries (boards) are cut to the ex tent of the property, then cross galleries (narrows), narking out aquare spaces or dis tricta (panela). These are dug away, ond the coal pieked ont and removed; the oolid in tervals, gradually reduced to walls and pillars, are ultimately removed, wooden props sup porting the rool until it is allowed to fall in. This is called the "pillar and atail," or "board snd pillar," working, and was invented by Mr. Buddle in the beginning of this century. Formerly the conl was removed from the sides of intersecting galleries at the beginning of the mine, on the "rise end" of the ceam and great pillars were left behind comprising nearly sixty per ceat. of the cosl. Sompetimes the hewing is begun at the "rise end" of the "winning;" is a gailery all along the edge or face of the conl-seam, which is then cut graduace of the and the roof of the hollow behimi lly away, anort by atanes and timber for is partiy supportod bily silowed to fall in roadways, and partly nilowed to fall in. This is the "long-way," or "loog. wall," plan. The methods gnd terms vary in different coal-flelds. Ventilation is secured by a second 6Laft (engine-pit or upeast-pit), and by longitudinal divisions (brattices). making doutle currenta, In shafta and galleries; by stoppings nad trapdcors regulating the direction of the draught, and by other appliances. Mines are termed "fiery" when carburetted-hydrogen gas issues from the coal. This is frequently continuous ; sometimes, when reservoirs are opened, sadden, and then, il the miner has a naked light instead of a Davy or aafety lamp, the usual accidents take place.

## coal-mouse, colemouse, s.

Ornith.: A stnall species of titmouse, with black head : the Cole-tit (Parus ater)
coal-maphtha, s. An oily liqnid obtained by the distination of coal-tar. It is aold as benzole (q.v.). It is purtifed by agitating with caustic soda to extract the phenol and cresols; then rectified, by which It is separated into a heavy oil containing much naphthalene, and a liquid which is purifed by agitation with sulphuric acid and redistilled. By fractional distination it yields firat a mixture of benzene and carbon disul-
phide, and olefines, de., at $80^{\circ}$ chiefly benzeos
$\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$, about $113^{\circ}$ tolueas, at $142^{\circ}$ xylene, and at $170^{\circ}$ impure cumene.
conl-oil. s. The uaval name in this country for Pstancecm.

* coal-pann, * colo-panne, s. 4 brasier or yan for charcoal.
coal-passer. s. One whe passea on or supplies cal to the furnace of a atean-eugine.
coal-pipe, $s$.

1. The carbonized bark of a fossil plant.
2. Mining:
(1) The cylindrical cast of a tree formed of aolid aandstone, its inass in creasing gradually towards the base, and with no branches left to support it in its position. When cohesion of the external layer, which alone holds it np, is overcome by the force of gravity, the "coal-pipe" talls perpendicularly urobliquely, often crushing unhappy miaers at work below. (Lyell.)
 tha minersen "cont
1873 , ch. vi. p. 14 L .
(2) A very thin sean of coal.
coal-pit, .
3. A coal-inine: a pit suak lu the earth for the purpose of digging out coals. [Coal. MININo. 1
"A leat of the poljpody kind, found in the atnkinc
4. $A$ place where chsrenal is made. (American.) (Webster.)
coal-plants, s.pi.
Geol.: Plants, the remains gl which are found in the strata of the coal-formation, and from the stems, leaves, roots, de. of which from the stems, leaves, roots, de. of which
coal itseli has been produced. Brongnian coal itselt has been produced. Brongnian often in a stata of high preservation, exhibiting the most delicste nervurea of the lesves and cortical markings of the stems. (Craif, \&c.)

If Of the most common coal plant-nemains, Stigmaria was conjectured hy Prot. Brongniart and Sir William Logan to have a relation to Sigillaria, and Mr. Binney proved it to le the roots of that plant by finding the twoin actoad roots of that plant by finding the twoin actoa
continuity. (Q.J. Geol. Soc. 11. (1846). pt. ii., continuity. (Q. J. Geol. Soc. II. 1346). pt. No.s


Seotia, aiso saw a probable Sigillaria Eith Stigmaria roota. (Ibid., 393-6.) What Sigil laria itself is has been a matter of dispute Broagniart, Goppert, and Unger conaider it as prolably s cycad. SirJ. Dawsom, of Montreal, thinks that this may be ita affinity, or that it nay be a connecting liak betweea the Gymurn sperins and the higlier Aerogeas. ( $Q$. J. Geol. Soc., XV. (1859), pt. . ., p.76.) Mr. Carruthers F.R.S., dc., of the British Museum (Natura, F.R.S., ec., of the Briders it one of the LycoHistory), considers it one of the LJco-
podiacex, and consequently an Acrngen. He piaces Calamites uader the Equisetacere, and thinks that Asteropliylites, Anmmlaria, and Spheaophyllum are the leavee of three sjecies Akio to it is the genus Volkmannia. generally sgread that Lepidodendron shonld be placed under the Lycopodiacez. Among the plants of undisputed affinity are fertis of verious geaera: Suhenopteria, Pecopteriz, Nouropteris, Cyclopterts, \&e., but with the fructification as a rule destroyed. There are also genuine Conifers in the Coal-measure which prabably grew upon the hillis whilst the plants previously described had their habitat pants previously (carruthers: Lect. before the

Toynt Inctitution, on April 19, 1869. Q. J.
Grol Soc. XXV (1869), pt. i., pp. 248-253.)
coal-rake, "colo-raira ' colraike, a An iustrument used for raking out the ashes of a furnace.
coal-screen, \& a sifter for coal. (Knight.)
coal-souttie, s a box or utensil for holding cnals for present use.
Coal-scuttle bonnet: A bonnet oo called from ste resembling a onal-scuttle in shape.
"Olennofg fromp the deptha ut her coar-tcuatt bonnet
coal-shart, s. The shaft forming the ontrance to a coal-mine. [SHapt.]
coal-ship, s. A ehip employed in carrying eoal; a collier.
 hnt lein Ay at the rich merchanta "Juntusi Sin Exigm: p.
coal-slack, a. Dust or grime of coal ; tine coal.
coal-smut, s. The bame as Coalrslack (q.v.).

## coal-stalk, 8.

1. A name given to the vegetable Impressions ound on stones in coal-mlnes. (Scotch.)
"Those inpresslons ahoand in conl countrien; and

2. Extended, In Ita application, to the effects of recent vegetation.
coal-stone, s. Anthracite (q.v.)
"Coat-stone farmes esenly, and hurne treely; but
Woodward
coal-tar, s. Tar produced in the destructive distillation nf bituminous coal. It is a thick, sticky, dark-coloured aubstance, snd is used in the msnofacture of printer's jnk, for asphalt pavements, coating ships, \&c. The composition of coal-tar varies according to the ternpersture at which the coal is distilled, the higher the temperature the larger being the yield of solid bodies. Coal-tar when distilled first gives off gas, then water conaining ammonjacal salta, then a hrown light on which, when purified, is calied eoalnaphtha (q.v.); st higher temperatures yellow, hesvy, foetid oil called dead-oil (q.v.), or kreasota oil, then nsphthalene (q.v.) ; afterwards the black residne in the retort solidiffes on coollag and forms pitch, which is used to form asphalt, sad a black varnish to protect form asphalt, and a black varnish to protect tinued the pitch yields s yellow substance like bntter, containing antliracene, phenanthrene, luorene, sc. ; afterwards, at red best, s bright orange powder, consisting chiefly of pyreae $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{10}$ and chrysene $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{12}$; the residue forms s hard, porous coke.
Coal-tar colours: Dyes prepared from aniline ( $q . \mathrm{v}^{\prime}$ ), naphthslene, phenol (q.v.), and other compounds contained in cosl-tar.
coal-tit, s .
Ornith.: A species of titmonse (Parus ater), also called coal-head and coal-mouse ( $q . v$.).
coal-tongs, s.pl. A pair of tongs for grasping coal in lumps.
coal-trimmer, s. One who is employed to trin sud stow the coal for the fres of marine steam-engines.
coal-under-candlestick, s. A Christmas game mentioned in the "Declaration of Popish Impostures," 1603 . (Nares.)
coal-viewer, s. An overseer or superin tendent of a coal-mine.
coal-washer, 5. A machine in which cosl which hss beed broken and assorted is foslly waslied. (Knight.)
ooal-whipper, s. One who raises coal out of the hold of a ship.
"Here were colliers by the noore and *core with the
coal-whipping, s. The act or occupation of raising coals from the holds of ships.
coal-woriding, s. A place where coal is worked ; a coal-mine, a colliery.

oonl-worke, s. A colliery, with the neces sary machinery appertaining to it.
"There is a veat trensurs in the old Eagllab, trom
 and the mulves:-Felton
coal-yard, s. An enclosure set apart for the deposit cr sale of coal.
oōal, v.t. \& i. [COAL, z.]
A. Transilive:

- 1. Tu burn, char, or rednce to chercoal. "In fotching [the wood] when It is ocoated."-Careses

2. To supply with coal.
"A steam-versel to anid to be coaleat when the has received on board the nocessary fuel for any voy age."
-3. To write, mark, or delineata with charcoal.
"Marvilinng, he coaiod out rhlmes upon the wall, near to the plictars
B. Intrans.: To take in a supply of coals. which veaseolif ras has hetely been built, alongelae of

cōal'-ër-y̆, a [Eng. coal; ery.] a coalpit, a coal-mine : Dow superaeded by colliery (q.v.).
"Two fine italactito wore found hanving from a Woodward.
cö-a-lěs'g̣e, v.L \& t. [Lat coalesco $=$ to grow together, to conlesce, to units: co =con; alesco (incept. of alo) $=$ to nouribh.)
A. Intransilive:
I. Lit.: To grow together; to unite in masses or groups spontaneously.
"When rapoure aro raised, they hinder not the
trunsparency of the air, belng dirided into parts too trausparency of the air, being dirided into parts too smeil to exuse any reftection in their naperifies; but When they begin to coadeocn, and conatitute glohalea, some coloura. "-Newton
IL. Figuratively:
3. To combine, to joln, to agree.
"Mathematice nand phyatcs have beer tong accuaed., vol. vi., p 110.
4. To jolu a party, to become one of a party.
"He had langsined that, as soon as he chose to opposed, all his followera would hoiltate his oxampla, -Hacaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xVi.
5. To unite In society in a more general sense ; to become incorporated with.
"The Jows were incapabio of coalescing with other

* B. Trans. : To cause to nnite or join.

I Crahb thos distingulshes between to add to join, to unite, and to coalesce: "We auld by putting a part to any body so as to form a whole; we join by sttaching two whole bodies to each other; we unite by putting two bodies to or iuto one snother, so that they lecome one body; things coalesce when their parts mingle together so as to form one substance. $\because \cdot$ Adding is opposed to subtracting or diminishiog; joining to separating, uniting to dividing, sud coalescing to falling ssunder." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cō-a-lĕs'çed, pa. par. or a. [Conlesce, v.]
cō-a-1ăs'-çẹnçe, s. [Lat. conlescens, pr. par. of coalesco $=$ to coalesce, to unite.] The set or process of coalescing or conbining; union, concretion, combination.
" Like that of ssits with lemon Jolce,
A friendly ooalescence.
Coxper : Prlendahip
cō-a-1ĕs'-qen-sy̆, s. [Eng. coalescence; ;y.] The same as Coalescence (q.v.).

$\dagger$ cō-a-16s'-cent, a. \& s. [Lat. coalescens, pr. par. of coale, $\dot{c}=$ to coalesce, to unite.]
A. As adj.: Orowlng together, uniting, combining, coalescing.
"The human and divine natare of Christ being Orient. $1681, \mathrm{p}$ 159. ${ }^{2}$.
B. As stbst.: One who or thst which coalesces.
oō-a-lěs'-ging, pr. par., a., \&s, [Coalesce.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particlp. adf.: (See the verb).
C. As oubst. : The act of combiulng or grow. ing together ; coalescence.

- cōal-z-ब̃r, cōall'I-Ẽr, s. [Collufin]
cöal'-这g, pr. par., a., \& \& [CoAi, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. a particip. adj. : (Bee the verb)
C. As substantive:

1. The act of supplying or providing with coals
2. The act of taking $\ln$ a supply of coals.
coalise, v.i. [Conlascre]


- cō'-al-ite, v.i. \& t. [Lat. coalitum, sup. of coalesco $=$ to coalesce, to unite.]
A. Intrans. : To unite, to coalesce.
"Let the frlends af liberty loy naside the groundiene
diatinctiona which are employed to ditinetiona which are employed to amuse and hitray On Partien, Let 19.
B. Trans. : To unita, to cause to coslesce. "Tlue han by degrees in all other placee and periods
blended and coallich the conquered with the cult-queroxi"-Burite : Yo Sir H. Langrishe.
cō-al-r'-tion, s. [Fr. coalition; Low Lat. coalitio, from coalitum, eup. of coalesco $=$ to coalesce, to unite.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A nnion or coalescing of separata bodies into one body or mass.

The world sa mnse of heterogeneopan consintemeles, and every gret thereof a coultion of distinguisuable
2. Polit.: A combinstion for temporary parposes of persons, parties, or states having different interests.
Ti The edininistration of the Duke of Portland, which commenced on April 2, 1783, and that of the Earl of Aberdeen, which began in December, 1852, were coalition Ministries.
must hove been that ove of athearition wet ween then must heve been that ove of them would have beec, yind
the tool of the other."-Afecaulay: Bivt. Eng, ch,

- cō-al-І'-tion-ẽr, s. [Eng. coalition; er.] The same as corlitionist ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$. ). (Byron.)
cö-al-i'-tion-ists, s. [Eng. coalition; -ist.] Ohe who promotes or joins a coalition.
$\dagger$ oōal'-1ĕss, a. [Eng. coal; -less.] Wanting or deatitute of coal.
- cō-al-lied', par par, or a. [Coally, v.]
* cō-al-lỳ', v.t. [Pref. $\omega=\infty=c n$, and Eng. ally, v. (q.v.).] To join or associste together.
"Buch elvll mociety cay never secretty or homorably
act with a total diseregard to that co-allied rellgion" Harburton : Ditine Leg.; Dodic
- cō-al-1 $\mathbf{y}^{\prime}, s$. [Pref. $\infty=$ con; ally, s. (q.v.)] An slly, a co-operator, an assistant.
oōal'-ăy, s. [Eng. cool, and Sc. sey = coalfish. (.famieson.)] The coal-fish (q.v.). in sume places the name is restricted to the fry.
cōal'-y̆, a. [Eng. coal; -y.]

1. Of or pertaining ts coal, of the nature of or resembling coal.
2. Full of or discoloured by coal ; blsck

Or rocky A von, or of sedgy Lee.
Or coaky Tyae, or aucltrit hallowed Dee."
cōam'-inggs, s. ph. [Сомеілая.]
Naul.: Certain raised work, rather higher than the decks, shout the cllges of the hatchopenings of a ship, to prevent the water on deck from running down. (Smyth.)
Tategraph, Jan. 1 an, liski.
"cō-ann-ne้x', v.t. [Pref. co=con, and Eng. annex (q.v.). To annex with or attach to something else

## * coap, s. [Copr.]

- coo-ap-pëar, vi. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and Eng. appear (q.v.).] To appear at the same tinio with.
"Hesyens scornfal Asioes and thine can nevar cor
appear."-Quarles: Smblems.
cō-ăp-prĕ-hĕnd; v.t. [Pref. $\omega=\infty$, sud Eng. apprehend (q.v.).] To spprehend with auother, to comprehend.
"They assomed the shapes of animale common unto all eyob. and by their conjunetlous and eorapatitlona were able to communicate their oonceptiona anto any Bronone: Fulgar Errours, bl. v., p. 288 .
- oo-apt', v.t. [Lat. coapto = to fit.] To adapt, to make fit or suitahle.
cō-ap-tiction, a. [Lat. coaplatio, from coapto = to fit or join together; from co $=\infty$, and apto $=$ to adapt, to fit : apius = fit.]

1. Ord. Lang. : The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other.
"The amme method makes both prove and verse beastiful which consliste in the jod
2. Anct. : A form of angular movement, in Fhich, as in the movement of the patella on the femur, the articnlar aurface of one bone travela over that of another so as to bring dif rerent parts of the surface successively into contact in the manner of wheel roling on the ground, this movement being usually ac companied by a cortain amount of gliding. (Quain.)
cō-ăp-tā'tõr, s. [Lat.]
Surgery: An apparatus for fitting together The enils of a fractured bone and holding thera in position while the bony jnnction is proceeding. (Knight.)
cō-arct', v.f. [Lat. coarcto; from $\infty=$ con, and $\alpha$ reto $=$ to draw or press close together from arclus = narrow, strait ; arceo $=$ to shut op, to enclose.]
3. To conflne, to enciose in a narrow compass; to contract, to restrain.
4. To constrain, to restrain, to confine.

- If a man conrects himself to the extromity of an oct, he must hiame ond impute it to himeell, that, he bas this
cō-arc'-tāte, v.l. [Coarctate, a.] The same as Coarct (q.v.)
"They ooarctate the breast, and antringe the belly" Tenner: Yin Recta ad Fitam Longom. p. 132.
cō-arc-t̄̄'te, * cö-arc-tā'tĕd, a. [Lat, corrctatus, pa par. of coarcto.] [Consct.
L. Ord Lang. : Pressed together; straitened, confined, shut in.
II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Contracted, drawn closely together.
2. Entom. : Compressed; greatly attenuated, especially at or towards the base.
Coarctate Metamorphosis :
Entom. : Such metamorphosis as occurs in the Diptera, in which the larva sheds its last akin hefora the growing legs and wings have akin hefore the growing legs and wings have
impressed their forms upon it, and the exnimpressed their forms upon it, and the exnlvium constitutes an ege-shaped harny case,
upon which there is not the least indication of upon which there is not the least indicat
the parts of the perfect insect. (Owen.)
cō-arc-t̄'-tion, s. [Lat. coarctatio, from coarcto $=$ to restrain, to confine : $c o=c o n$, and arctus = narrow, sirait ; arceo $=$ to restrain.] L Literally:
3. The act of confining, contracting, or resiraining within a narrow space.
4. The state or condition of being confined or restrained.
5. The act of confracting, straitening, or narrowing; that which contracts, straitena, or narrows.
II. Fig.: A restraint or resiriction of liberty.

- Election Ls opposed not anly to coaction, but also to
- cō-arc'-téd, pa. par. or a. [Солкст.]
$\mathbf{c o ̈}^{\prime}$-arc-türe, s. [From Lat. coarcto $=$ to press together.] The neck of a plant. (Treas of Bot.)
oöarse, " course, * cowrse, a. [Etymology doubtful. Prabably it is a contraction for in course $=$ in an ordiuary manner; henceordinary, common.] [Course.]

1. Literally:
2. Unrefined, impure, containing impurities or baser parts.

Of what coarme metal "I ye are montded.
Large in size or texture; composed of large or rough particles; not fine or soft.

- In eloth ti to be conuldered wool, the matter of Drapery. p. 6. (L6:su)
II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons:
(1) Rude, rough, nucivl, unpolished in manuers.

(2) Inexpert, inexperienced; uninstructed in art or learning.
 tram obliged to make vie of.-A $A$ rbuchnok
2. Of language, manners, \&c.: Gross, inele gant, rude, anpolished, unfinished.
$\therefore$ the giboin on Wuliam'e person and governmeal were decidody leas coarne and rancoroda daring the letter hali of his reign than duri
3. of things generally:
(1) Gross, rough, unrefined.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tia not t to coarer tye of buman isw } \\
& \text { That binds their pesce. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(2) Mean, disagreeable ; not delicate.

II (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between coarse, rough, and rude: "These epithets are equally applied to what is not polished by art In the proper sense coarse refers to the cumposition and materials of bodiea, es coarse bread, coarse meat, coarme cloth; rough respects the surface of bodies, as rough wood and rough akin; rude raspecta the make or fashion of things, as a rude bark, a rude ntenail. Coarse is opposed to fine, rough to smooth, rude to poliahed. In the fgurative application they are distinguished in a similar manner: coarse language is used by persons of naturally coarse feeling; rough language by those whose tempera are naturally or occasionally rough; rude anguage by those who are ignorant of any better." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
(2) For the difference between coarse and gross, see Gnoss.

## coarse-grained, a.

1. Lit. : Having a coarse grain, as wood.
2. Fig.: Wanting in refinement, rude; coarse in diaposition.
coarse-haired, a. Having coarae hair "'.. long balred snd coarso haired animals aro apt to have, as is assorted, loag or many horns
Darwin: Origin of Speries (ed. 1859) ch. k., p. i2

## coarse-metal, 8.

Metal. : A brittle non-cryataline, more or less granular vesicular bronze-coloured reguling, wlich contains about 33 per cuat of metallic copper. It is obtained by fusing the calcined copper pyrites with slag. Compos. : Copper, 33.7 ; iron, 33.6 ; nickel, cobalt, and manganese, 1.0 ; tin, $0 \%$; arsenic, 0.3 ; anlphur, 29.2 ; and slag mechanically mixed. $1 \cdot 1$.

## coarse-stnff, s.

Plastering: The firat coat of inside plasterwork. (Knight.)
cöarse'-ly̆, adv. [Eng. coarse; -ly.]

1. Lit.: In a coarse manner; not finely or delicately.
2. Fig.: Roughly, rudely, inelegantly, without refinement or delicacy, grossly.

There is a geotleman, that eerves the conno
Reporte but carrsely of ber.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of ber." } \\
& \text { Shakesp. All } \\
& \text { Well, ith. } 5 .
\end{aligned}
$$

cöarse-mind-ĕd, o. [Eng. coarse, and minded.] Having a coarse, low, unrefined mind.
caulay: : Ilint, Kng, ch. $x$ vi
$\dagger$ coars-en, v.t. [Eng. coarse, and verbal auff. -en (q.v.).] To make coarse or wanting in delicacy or refinement. (Graham.)
$\dagger$ cöars'ened, pa. par. or $\alpha$. [CoARSEN, v.]
cöarse'-nĕss, s. [Eng. course; -ness.]
I. Lit. : The atate or quality of being coarse or unrefined; impurity, baseness.

- First koow the materinls whereof the glase is nesi or dearness"--Bacon: Essays.
II. Figuratively :

1. Roughness, rudeness, indelicacy of mannera.
"Alrendy there appeara a poverty of conception.
 asemply, snd of
2. Grossneas, indelicacy of language ; want of refinement or polish.
"Friende. (parlou the coareneese of the illustration) andors in couples, should be of the sune site."
3. Ronghness, meanness of dresa or food.
cö-ar-tic-u-lă-tion, 3. [Pref. $\infty=\infty=\infty$, snd articulation (q.v.).]

Anat.: The uniting or articulation of bone to form a joint
 assessor (q.v.).] i joint assessnr.
$\dagger$ $0 \overline{0}-$ an-sū'me, v.t. [Pref. $\infty=\infty$, and Eng assume (q.v.).] To asgume at the same time jointly or together with others.

Waat not enough to ancume our natora, and the propertice belongiug to that nature and the metions

cōast (1), "coint, "cont, "oonta, *0004t, s. [0. Fr. coste ; Fr. cots =a rib, a sbore; Iat. costa $=\mathrm{a} \mathbf{~ r b}$, a side.]

* 1. A side.
(a) Of a person:
"Alle the cost of the knygbte be keruys doune cleana"
(b) Of a thing or place:
"At the ooose forsothe of the tabernacie that $\mathbf{W}$ *2. Applied more looseiy to the trunk of the body.
+3. A rib of meat.
"Take a coont of lamb and parboll it"-True Gonts-

4. The frontier, limit, or border of a country.
"". the grings ont of that conat were at the me
TIl that the see the leude 1 .as.
That part of the border or limit of a country which is washed by the sea; the ghore.
" $V$ dayea rydy the he by the cast of the feyor see.

* 6. A district, a country, a region.

"The Jews. . rained pervecution agalost Paul and Barashas, and expelled them oot of their coakse".
FI The caast is clear: The road is free, the danger is over.
$\checkmark$ Componnds of obvious signification: Coust-fishing, coast-line, coast-man, coast-navigs tion.
coast-action, s. The action or influence of the sea on the coasts.
"... the bods which were then aceumaintod will have been destrojed by betag uluraised sid brough Wripin of species led. 1839, ch. Ix., P. 292 .
* coast-hlockade, s. A body of meo formerly under the juriadiction of the Customs, termed Preventive Service, now inrned over to the control of the Admiralty, and called Coast-guards. (Smyth: Sailors' Wordbook.)
coast-guard, s. A body of men of the
Royal Naval Reaerve for watching the sea from the coast, chiefly to prevent ainuggling. hut alsn for coast defence. Up to 1850 the Cosst-guard was under the Castonis Department, hut in that year the lorce was trans. ferred to the Admiralty, and its character and constitution altered.
coast-ice, s. The ice which forms along the shore of an isisnd or a continent, in northern latitudes.
coast-road, s. A road following the line of the coast.
coast-sediment, s. Sediment left on a coast.
coast-trade, coasting-trade, s. Trade carried on in coasting vessels. By the Act 17 Yict c. 5, passed in 1854, the coasting.
trade of Britain was thrown open to all nations.
"The people of Brtdgewater who were enriched by thriving coast trade tornishod hinn with sma
coast-waiter, 8. A Custom-house superintendent of the landing and shippiag of goode coastwise.
coast-warning, a. Synongmous with Storm-signal. (q.v.). (Smyth.)
cöast (2), s. [A contraction of ale-cast (q.v.).] A plant, Tanacetum Balsamita. $\begin{gathered}\text { (Lawson's } \\ \text { (Britten }\end{gathered}$ © Holland.)
oōast, "ccate, "costey, v.i. \& t. [O. PT. costeer, costoier, costier; It. ensteggiate. [Coast, 8.]


## A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To adjoin, to lie near or alongaide.
2. To asil along the coast of any country ; to mail withio sonndings of land.
-".e.e coouting apan th
3. To sail or trade from port to port of the ame country.
4. To slide down a hill or inclipe on a sled. (U.S.)
5. To cyole down a hill, with one'a feet removed from the pedals. (U. S.)

## - II. Figuratively :

1. To epproach, to draw near to, to accost.
2. To approach in meanligg, to reaemhle, to accord. to agree.
B. Transitlve:
3. Literally:

- 1. To draw near to, to approach, to accost. "Rines the suane and tal clere costan tha clowden of "Who are these that coast us?"-Boaum. \& Fletch. : Matd of Ore will, L 1 l.
*2. To lie close or adjacent, to border on.

3. To sall or move along the coast ; to follow the coast-line ( $l i t$ \& fig).
"We'th e'en turn falriy home and coant the other "Ouram a

Wur lawn that did a boundleme ocean sobim, Dryden: Absalom \& A chitophel, pt. 11.101900 . - With the indefinite prononn it.
 dowz nod corn fields
Adution:
on faty.
4. To carry or conduct along a shore or coast.
"The lodians coasted me nloag the nhore."-Hakluyt. - 5. To eet or place in a certain position, or facing a certain quarter or point.
"That the trees be coasted an they stood before."

* 6. To flank or take in flank.
"William Douglas still coasted the Rnglishmen, doing them whit damage he might."一Hotinshed:
*II. Fig. : To go cautiously along; to feel. "The king in thin percoive hlm, how he ooasts, And hedgen, his ownawa." Ehenry VIII, ilit 2
- cōast'-ěd, "coontid, a. [Const, s.] Situated. be derfing.
oōast'-ẽr, s. [Eng. coast ; er.]

1. One who or that which sails slong the coast

## (1) Of persons:

"In our small skiff ws must not launch too far;
(2) Of ships: Fessels employed in the coasting trads, to go from port to port of the sams country.
"Mrib of the richent merchandize which reached Loudov wai inyported it coastera from Autwerp."
2. An inhabitant of the are-coast.
 [Const, v.]
A. As pr. par.: (Ses the verb).
"Tho gan I walke thorough the meda.
B. As adjective:

1. Lit. : Pertaining to the coast, or a trada carvied on in coasters; asiling from port to port of the same country.

- 2. Fig. : Accosting, conciliatory.
"O. these encounterora, mo glib of turague,
Shakerp: : Troinu i Croesha, iv. I
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Languags:

1. Literally:
(1) The aet of sailing along or following the
oast.
(2) The aet of pursuing $s$ coastling-trade.
(3) The act or eport of eliding down a hill
or incline on a aled.
(4) The act of cycling down a hill with ona'a feet removed from the pedals.
*2. Fig.: Courtahip.
-II Gardening: (See extrsot).
"Consting apon the transplasting of a tree. in when
ace indinmerly grow thet way, where it atood bofore.
coanting-piliots s. A pliot who has bocome sufficently acquainted with the nature of any particular coast to conduct a ohip or fleet from une pert of it to another, bot only within his limits. (Smyth: Sailor's Wordbook.)
coasting-trade, s [CoAst-TRADE]
coasting-vessel, s. A vessel employed In the coasting-trade, a coaster.
coaset-wise, adv. [Eng. coast, and wise.] Along or by way of the coast. (Hall.)
cōat (1), "coote, * cote, "cotte, " cott, *inote, s. [O Fr. cote; Fr. cotte, from Luw Lat. cota $=$ a garment, a tunic, cottus $=$ a tunic; M. H. Ger. kutte, kotte; O. H. Ger. choz, chozzo = a coarse mantle; Ger. kutte $=8$ cowl ; It. cotta; Sp. \& Port. cota Cognats with A.S. coite $=$ a cot or cottage, the original eense being covering. (Skeat.)]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
2. An outer garment worn by men-

- (a) Composed of any material, as of skios, of rings of ateel, \&c.
"The Lond God made to Admm and hit, wljt lether cootir 21.

(b) Now only of eloth or similar material.
*2. A petticoat, the dress of a amall boy or of a woman.

II. Figuratively:

1. The hair or fur of anj beast; the nstural external covering of an animal.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "You hare given us mullk }
\end{aligned}
$$


Any integument tunic or coyering. layer of any aubstance covering and protecting another, as the coats or skins of the eye.
3 The habit or dress of any particular profees.on; the profession itself. (Compare the modern use of cloth in such expresaions as in the examples)
" Meu of his coot ahould be minding their prey'rs,
And not anuoug ladien to give themseivee airs." Shelf
TA red-coat: A soldier.
". A. agreelog to zearcely, anything elsen ware dis-

B. Technically:

1. Her.: [Cont-armour].

2. Anat. : The membranous covering of any part of the brody, as the coats of the eye, of the arteries, nervea, \&c.
Peacham. The is defended by four coatr or skins."-
3. Naut.: A piece of tarred canvas, pat sbout the maats at the partners, the ruddercasing, and alao round the pumps, where they go through the upper deck, in order to prevent water passing down.
4. Building: A layer of plaster or paint.

* 5. Games: [Coat.card]
"Some may be conts, an in the carici"一B. Jomeon:
* 6. Military :
(1) lit. : A coat of mail, a defensive covering or tha upper part of the body, composed of rings of steel interwoveu.
(2) Fig.: Any defensive covering.
"Tbe Poet seized it, and exclinined.
Though horatepur was his couf-ofonal.
ide Inn; Intertude.
ITo cut one'a coat according to one's cloth: To regulate one'a expenses by one'e income, to live according to one's means.
To pick n hole in me's coat: To find fanlt with, to find or point out a weak place.
To turn one's coat: To ohange sides.
coat-armour, * cote-armure, 'coote armour, * coote armure, s.
I. Ordinary Language:
* 1. A cont of mail, armour.
"Cots armura Baltheus."-Prompt Pary.
- 2. A loose vestment worn by knights over their armour; it was frequently of the richest material, and was embroidered with their armorial bearings.


## " His cooce armour was of eloth of Tars."

II. Her.: So called becsuse it was embrol dered upon the surcoat of the wearer. It in dered upon the surcoat of the wearer. It in now used for the escutchion or ahield or arms
wheresoever represented. (See Glosary of Heraldry.)
"Apd painted with s Hrelise red


- coat-card, * oote-card, ${ }^{2}$ [Now oorrupted int, COURT-card (q.v.) ] One of the figured cards in the pack-i.e., the hing, queen, or knave-so called from the coats or dressos in which they are represented.
"Woad We calld him n coat-awd


* cont-feathers, "cote fethers, s. ph Small or body feathers of a bird.

coat-link, 8. A pair of luttons joined by s link for holding together ths lappets of a double-breasted coat. (Kuight.)
coat-tacks, s. pl.
Naut.: The peculiar naile with which the matat coats are fustened.
coat-tail, : The tail or flap of a coat
it, Bud cut bais roact dails very moch."-Thackeraky Book of Snobs, ch. 1 l.
TTo sit, to gang. de., on one's a in coat tail: To live, or to do anything, on one's personal expense. (Scotch.)

> " Bot als gucle he had sittio Idie Consjutring what reward he gatt 8till on his oune cott fand he stity Leg. Bp. Nt. Androis: Poerne (l6th cent.), p. sat

- coat (2), \& [Corte.] A tax, a duty.
"Subsidele fyytenez. tents, coots, Euratiouns or tal 1ages, . . •"-Acks Cha. I. (ed. 1814), vol, v., p. 24b
* coat (1), v.t. [Cote, Quote.]
cōat (2), " cote, v.t. [Cont (1), s.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: To cover or dresa with a enat.
"She copeth the comunhaarle, and coterh hin elerken"
Langiand: P. Plowman, L, eal
II. Fiquratively:

1. To overspread, to cover with s layer of saything.
"The trame of a looking-glngs whe blackeaned, and the yilding toust have heen volatillzed, for a sinililing Firm hright metallic perticles, whit whilhered as Foysge Round the World (ed. 1870), ct. ili., p .62 .
2. To cover, to invest (with tbe prep. over) "A few ooly of his anyings have remchod uas. and

 gram that tended to preserve them. "- Lord Brargham:
Hiztorical Ske ches Historicard North.
B. Chem.: To cover retorts, \&c., with a clayey substanco oo as to make tham better auited to bear intense heat.

* conte, s. [Сот.]
"She them dismiseed to their contanted coater:"
cōat'-ěd, pa. par. or á. [Coat, v.]

1. Ord Lang.: (See the verb).
2. Bot.: Harder externally than ioternally. (Lindley.)
cōat'-èe, s. [Eng. coct, and dimin. buff. -a] A military coat with ehort tails; any ahorttailed coat fitting tight to the body.
"It was oot gratifying to an Euginhmann to obsarvo and twist panilettee of the 3 ritish oticor iooked very

ō'-ą-ti, cō-a-ti-morn'-di, s. [A Sonth Alicrican word.]

Zool. : Tha popnlar name of any apeciea or individual of the genus Nasua (q.v.), from tropical and sub-tropical America.
"The sioth appears for the firt time io thle onition of Gesher. and the safoiv, or oristlite. Mo will se what to the racoun, bot which sooms to be rather the Nusue or Coati-mond $\mathrm{K}^{\prime \prime}-\mathrm{Hatham}:$ Lit. Q Europe, oh. Vili.
cōat'-ing, pr. par., a., \& \&. [СоАт, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the varb).
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

## 1. Literally:

(1) The act of covering or dressing with a
(2) Material or cioth of which coats are made.
2. Figuratively:
(1) The act or process of covering with a coat or layer, as of paint, plaster, \&c.
(2) A coat or isyer of any aubetance coverIng another; an Integument or covering.
in Mere the coating is of a rlech brown instend of a thatk colour, and neems to be componiou of terraginons

IL. Chem. : The operation of coveriag retorts and similar vessels with a clayey oubstance, 80 as to make thein better able to bear an intense hest.
-0̄at'-1ĕss, a. [Eng. coat ; -kess.] Without or destitute of a coat.
"Coatloss. ahoeles and magec"-Kingiey: Allon Lockn, ch. xil

- cō-at-těst', v.t. [Pref. co=con, and attest (q.v.).] To attest in coujunction with another.
- cō-ăt-tĕs-tā'-tion, B. [Pref. $\infty=\infty=0 n_{1}$ and attestution (q.v.)] A joint atteststiun or bearing witness.
- cō-âng-mĕn-tā'-tion, \&. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and augmentution ( $(. v$.$) .] An augnentation,$ an increasa, an addition.
- cō-âng-mĕn'-těd, $a$. [Pref $c o=c m$, snd ougmented q.v.).] Increasell, angmented. - Virtue coaumponted thriverChapman: Homer's hiad, xill.
cōax, colres, r.t. \& 4 [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood says the old Enclish cokes was a simpieton, a gull, probably from the French consse, one who says or does langhable or ridiculous things. To cokes or couc one then indiculous thimgs. 10 cokes or chat one then is to make a conks or for of him,
A. Tians. To wheedle or cajole; to persuade to any action by mesns of wheedling or flattery.
"The nurse had changed her note; sha was murzil! ag and coaring the child; thatia a good dear, suys ehe"LEntringa
B. Intrans. : To wheedle or cajole.
"1 coax / I wherde! I'm nbove it"
ICrshb thus distlnguisties between to cocx, to wheedle, to cajule and to favour: "The Idea of using meaa arts to turn people to one's aelish parposes is common to all these terma: coux has something childish in it; wheedle and ajole that which is knavish ; fawn that which is servile. The act of coaxing conslats of nrgent entreaty and whining supplication; nrgent entreaty and whining supplication:
the act of wheeding consists of anooth and the act of vheeding consists of athooth and
winnling entreaty; cajoling conaiste mostly Winning entreaty; cajoling conaiste mostly soft address aod insinuating manners ; the act of favoning consists of supplicsat grimace and nutica, snch as characterise the little animal from which it derlves its name: children coax their parepts in order to obtain their wishes; the greedy and covetons wheerle those of an easy tamper; knavea oajole the aimpla and unsuspecting; parasites fawn upюn those who have the power to contribnte to their gratifeations." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
oōax, "colses, s. [Conx, v.]
- 1. A dupe, a person wheedled or cajoled.
"Oo ! you'ro a brainlose coar. "toy. A fop"

2. Ona who coaxes, wheedles, or cajoles; a conzer.
3. An onticement.


* cō-axx-à'-tion, s. [Lat. coasatio, from oonxo $=$ to croak as as frok: Gr. кoak (koax); used by Aristophanes in the "Froga," to repreaent the noise or croaking of frogs.] The croaking or uoise of frogs.

cöazed, pa, par, or a. [Coax, v.]
cōax-ör, s. [Eng. eocax; er.] One who coaxps, wheedles, or cajoles; a coax, a flatterer, a wheenller.



##  and axial.] Having a cutumon axis.

cō-axx-1-qli-1y, adv. [Elng. coaxial ; -ly.] So as to heve a common axis.
cōax'-ling, pr. par., a., \& \& [Conx, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See
the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of wheodling or cse joling.
cōax-Ing-ly̆, adiv. [Eng. coaxing; ly.] In a coaxing, wheedting, or cajolling manner; by means of coaxing or fattery.
"There wra a rough earaost in the request, though it was put couxingly."-Lamb: Leter to zartort
corb (1), * cobbe, s. \& a. [Wel. $c o b=n$ tuft; cop $=$ a sunmit; copa $=$ itop, tuft, or crest Dut kop =a head, a pate, Ger. komf = a head; O. H. Ger. chopp; Ital. coppar; Sp. \& Port copa.] [CoP.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) A lump or ball of anything; as of coal.
(2) A spider, from its ball-like shape.
(3) $\Delta$ stone or kemel of fruit.
(4) The top or head of maything. [Cop.]
(5) The apike of maize. [Conn*Cos.]
(6) The hazel-nut, also called cobnut.
(7) A wicker-work basket for seed, \&c.
(8) A harbour, probably from the nse of cobs, or large round stones, in its formation.
"This ancleut worlk. known hy tho name of tha cob,
enclosed the ooty haven where, ta nanne of many enclosed the oviy haveu, where, to a dince of many
 (9) The black-backed gall.

- (10) The hesd of a herring. (Nashe: Lenten Stuffe [ed. Hindley], p. 92.)
* (11) A punishment inflicted by flogging on the buttocks.
*(12) A male swan. [Conswan.]
*2. Figuratively:
(1) Oce who holds his head above others ; a leader, a chief.
"Suatenyd la not ty pernonia lowe
(2) A miserly, niggardly person. $\qquad$
 calied rich oobbat"-Nauhe: Lenton Sciufa
II. Technically:

1. Horses: A stout, ehort-legged kind of horse, much nsed as a saldle-horse; probably so called from its ronnd, punchy from
-Such a rider al yon wanta a atrouk cos "-oreefo:
*2 Comm.
*2. Comm. : A Spanlolı coin, a dollat, worth abont 49. 8d.; current in Irsland in the seventeenth cantury.
"He theo drew ont a large lesthern bag, nud poored
out the conteuts wilch were nilver coos, upoat the out the eonteuts which were silver moos, upoce the 3. Building:
(1) A mixture of clay and straw ased in building walls in the West of England. [COBwalle]
(2) An unburnt brick.

* 4. Games: The nut or ball nsed for throw. ing in the old game of Cobnut (q.v.).

5. Poultry: A round ball or pellet of food with which fowls are fed.
B. As adj.: (See the compounds).
cob-horse, s. [СОв, \&, 11. 1.]
cob-house, \& A house built with cobwalls.

cob-stone, s. [COBSTONE.]
cob-wall, s. A wall built of a mixture of clay und atiaw. [COe, 8., Il 3.]

4f Cob-walls ars geoerally two feet thick, and make very warm and, it is said, bealthy houses. They were common in Devonshire and Cornwall, but are now disa pearing.

$$
\text { cob-web, } s_{0} \text { [Совwer.] }
$$

cơb (2), s. [Dut, \& Fris. kobbe.] A local name for the Greater Black-harked Gull (Jarus marinus), and the Common Gull (L. canus).
cŏb, v.t. \& t. [Con (1), a.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) To strike or puish by flogging on the buttocks with a stiap, \&c.

(2) To pull the heir or ears. (Webster.)
2. Fig.: To excel, burpass.
II. Mining: To break ore with a hammer, to reduce lte size, to enahle its eeparstiou frotn portions of the gangue, and ita assortinent into grades of quality.

* B. Intrans.: To atrike, to cut.
- Thre toousuand fill. Uhro thrang into batell

And pobbyt full kaptly, kughton the ald il . .
colbo-m-a, s. [Named after B. Cobo, a Spanist botanist.]

Bot. : A gemus of planta, onder Polemoniacea (Phloxworts) The species are fast-growing cllmbers, with tendrils. Cobasa scandens, the best known species, is from Mexiso. It grow here in conservatorles, or may be made to run op the front of a house with rough walls.

- corb-po-à-č-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat cobwe (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. вufl. -acere.]

Bot. : An order of plants fonndert by Don, bnt now merged in Polemoniacer.
cō'-bãlt, s. [Pr. cobalt; Ger. kobalt, kobolt, from Kobold, the dermon of the German mines; M. H. Ger. kotole = demon; Low Lat. coba, lus=a monntain eprite; Gr. *ósialos (kobalos) $=$ miechlevous gollin. A name given to the ore by the miners from its being so pironous and troublesome to them. It is found in a msarcasite frequent in Saxony.]

1. Chem.: A metallic element, atomic weight 69, aymbol Co. The metal was first olitsined in so Impure state by Brandt. In 1733 . It oceure as spelas cohalt, or thowhite colsalt $\mathrm{COAs}_{2}$, and cobalt-glance COA6S. Cobalt occurs in meteoric iron. The ore is tirst roasted to expel the arsenic, then dissolved in equa regia, the excess of acid evnporsted off: $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ is then passed through tha bolution to precipitste copper, bismuth, and the remainder of the arsenle; the filtered uquid is boiled to expel the excess of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$, boiled with $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ to convert the iron into a ferric salt; it is then cupersaturated with ammonla, which preciphtstes the iron as $\mathrm{Fe}_{2}\left(\mathrm{HO}_{8}\right.$, and the cobalt and
 nickel remain in uolition. Cobalt can we
separsted from nickel hy Rose'a prucess. The separsted from nickel by Rose'p prucess. The
solution of the inixed oxides is dissolved la 11 Cl : the solution is dunted with unuch water, and supersaturated with chlorine gas, which converts the cobaltous chloride CoCl ${ }_{2}$ Inte cobaltic chloride $\mathrm{Co}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{\text {e }}$ while the nickel in unaltered; excess of barium carbooate $\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}$ is then added, and left to stand for eightee hours, when the cobaitic oxide ia prectpitated: the nickel remains in solution. The precipitate to dissolved in boiling HCl , a ad Nasin is added to precipitata the barium as BaSo ${ }^{\text {a }}$, and the cobalt is then precipltated as $\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{HO})_{2}$ by caustic soda. The metal is obtained by heating cobaltous oxalate in a covered crucible Metallic cobalt is a hard, magnetic, ductie, Metalice cubalt is a hard, magnetic, reddish-grey metal, with a high meitiug point
lits ap. gr. Is 8.9 . It is not easily oxddised by the air. when pure. It in dissolved by dilute the air, when pure. It it dissol ved by diluta Cobalt forms two oxides: Cobaltous oxide CuO end Cobaltic oxide $\mathrm{Co}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.). The alloys of cobalt aremnimportant. Zaffre is no mupure oxide of cobalt prepared by rousting cobalt ores with twice their waight of sand. Susilt is prepared by fuaing partially roasted cobalt orea with a mixture of powdered quartz and potassinm carbonate ; while hot it is ioured Ints water and then gronnd to a fine powder ; it is used as a pigment ; thin colour wus known to the anclents. The cobaltous salts are the toost stable in which cobalt acts as a dyad element. Cobelt compound givea blue colour to a borax bead.
2. Min.: There ts no native cobalt known, but many orea of the metal. Arsenate or Arseniate of Cobalt $=$ Erythrite $;$ Arsentical Cobult $=$ Smaltite: Black Cobult $=$ Asbolite: Bripht-white cobalt $=$ Cobalt-glance: Carbomate of Cobalt $=$ Remingtonite ; Earthy Cobalt $=$ Asbolite; Grey Cobalt = Smaitite: Red Coball $=$ Erythrite ; Uulphate of Cobalt = Bteberite Sul, huret of Coball $=$ Syeporite, Linurite White Cobalt $\equiv$ Smaltite; Cobalf ond Lead Selenite $=$ Tilkerodite.

## I Cobalt-Ammonia compounds ; Cobalt Buses:

 Chemistry:(1) Ammonta cobaltous salts are formed by tha union of cobaltoua aalts with smmonia in excess, the air being excladed, $2 s, \mathrm{CoCl}_{8}{ }_{6} \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, rose-coleured crystals.
(2) Ammonia cobaltio salts are formed when an ammoniacal solation of cobalt is exposed to the air, as - Tetrammonio-cobaltic salts, as $\mathrm{Co}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{6}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{NH}_{3}$. Haxammonlo-cobsitic salts, as $\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{8} \cdot{ }_{6} \mathrm{NH}_{3}$. $\quad$ Oxy-octammonis - cohnaltic (fusco-cobaltic) saits, $8 \mathrm{~B} \mathrm{Co}_{2} \mathrm{OCl}_{4} \cdot 8 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$. Decammoniso-cobaltic (roseo- and purpureocobaltic) saits, as $\mathrm{Co}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{6} \cdot 10 \mathrm{NH}$. Dinitro-decaminonio-cobaitio (xantho-cobaltie) salta, $\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{4} \cdot 10 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$. Dodecammonio-cobaitic (Inteo-cobaltic) salts, $\mathrm{Co}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{6} \cdot 12 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$. (For preparation and propertiea of these compoands see Wattr's Dict. Chem., and Suppts.)

## oobalt arsenate, s.

Min. : The same as Erythane.

## cobalt arrenide, 8.

Min.: The same aa Smaltite. (Brit, Mus. Cat.)
oobalt-bleom, \&.
Min.: Acicular arsenate of copper. The same as Erythrine (Brit. Mus. Cat.), or Erythrite (Dana).
cobalt-blue, so Alao called Cobalrultramarine. a fine blue pigment prepered by adding an alkaline carbonate to a peired by of pure alum mixed with pure cobalt sointion of pure alum mixed with pure cobalt
salt. The precipitats ia washed and ignited. It is s componod of oxides of aluminium and It is s componod of oxides of aluminlum and
cobalt. Thenard's blue is prepared by heating cobalt. Thenard's blue is prepared by heating phate of cobalt, with five times ita bulk of gelatinous aluminium bydrate $\mathrm{Al}_{2}(\mathrm{HO})_{\mathrm{A}}$, and beating the mixed precipitates in a closed vessel. The presence of iron or nickel givea these pigments a greeniah tint.
cobalt-orust, s. Earthy arsenate of onper.

## cobalt-glance, s.

Min.: An isometric brittle mineral, with cubic cleavage, occurring also massive. The hardneas is $5 \cdot 5$, the sp. gr. $6-6 \cdot 3$; the lustre is metallic ; the colour silver-white, inclining to red, ateel-grey with a violet tinge, or greyish-black, the atreak being of the lastnamed bue. Compos. : Sulphur, 19.08 to 20.86 ; grsente, $42 \cdot 53-44 \cdot 75$; cohalt, 8.67 $89 \cdot 10$; and iron, $1 \cdot 63-24 \cdot 99$. Dana makes two varietiea, (1) the ordinary, and (2) ferriferous. [Ferrocobaltite.] It is found in Cornwall, in Sweden, Norway, \&o. In the Britiah Museum Catalogue cobalt-glance figures as the accepted name of the mineral described by Dana ss Cobaltite. (Brit. Mus, Cot. of Mir.; nleo Dana: Min.)
oobalt-green, s. A permanent green pipment prepared by precipitating a mixture of sulphates of cobalt and zinc, by carbonat of sodium, washing and igniting the precipl. tate. Also called Rimman'a green.
cobalt-hygrometer, s. A hygrometer, made by dipping unsized paper into a aolution of cobaltous chloride, sodium chloride, and a of cobaltous chloride, sodium chioride, and a scopic, and will absorb the moisture from the atinosphere. It changes colour as follows :-Rose-red indicatea rain; pink, very damp; bluish pink, moiat; lsvender, slightly damp ; violet, dry; blue, very dry. It may also be used to test, whether a room, \&c., is dsmp. Artificial flowers are often dipped in this solution.

## cobalt-manganese, s.

IT Cobalt-manganese spar:
Min. : The same as Rhochroaite (q.v.).
cobalt-nickel, s.

- Cobalt-nickel pyrites:

Min. : The same as Linneite.
cobalt-cohre, s.
Min.: The red variety is the same as Ervtarite; the black one aa asbolite, the watter a variety of wad. (Dana.) Tha same ss WaO. (Brit. Mus. Cat.) $^{\text {a }}$
cobalt-pyrites, в.
Min.: The same as Linnnerte.

## cobait enlphate, s.

Min.: The sama as Bieserite.

## cobalt eniphide, $s$.

Min. : The same as Cosalt-alange (q.v.).
cobalt-ultramarine, s. [See Совaltbude.]
cobalt-vitriol, s.
Min. : The same as Biererite.
cobalt-yellow, \& A besutiful permanent yeliow pigment prepared by gradually adding a concentrated solution of potassinm nitrite $\mathrm{K} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ to an acid aolution of cobalt nitrate. lits compoaltion varies.
cō-bãl'-tic, a. [From Eng., \&ce cobalt ; -ic.] Having more or leas of cobalt in lts composition; pertalning to cobalt.

## cobaltio oxide, s.

Chem.: Cobaltic oxide, or besquitaxide of cobsit, $\mathrm{Co}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, is obtsined ss a black hydrate $\mathrm{Co}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{s}$ by auapending cobaltous oxida in a aolution of potasaium hydrate aod passing a atream of chlorine gas through the liquid. It is rendered anhydroua by a gentle heat. At higher temperaturea it ta converted into a black oxide $\mathrm{Co}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$, which is insoluble in aqua regia. It is used sa s pigment in cnamel painting.

## cobaltic salts, s. pl.

Chem. : Cobaltic salts are prepared by disaolving cobaltic oxide in acids. They are not important, and easily decompose. Cobait acta as a tetrad in these componnds, the two atoms of Co being united to each other by one pair of bonds.
ō̄-bãlt-1-¢y'-an-ide, s. [Eng., \&c. cobalt; $-i$ connectlvé; and cyanide.] [Cosaltjcyanooen.]
Chem.: Cobalticyanide of potasaium $\mathrm{K}_{6} \mathrm{Co}_{2}(\mathrm{CN})_{12}$ is obtained by dissolving cobaltous cyanide $\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{2}$ in exceas of potassiuin cyanide KCN and boiling it for aome time. Colalticyanide of potassium cryatsllises in anhydious flattened yellow prisms, which are solible in water; it is not decomposed by dilute acids. It givea precipitates with moat metsllic salts. Cobalticyanide of cobalt is might red ; of nickel a light green-blue ; copper light red; of nerkel a hght green-blue; copper aky-bine; ferroua, mercurous, manganous,
gilver, zinc, and atannous, white. Cobaltigilver, zinc, and atannous, white. Cobalti-
cyanides of lead, ferric and mercuric, are cyanides of lead, ferric and mercuric, are
soluble in water. Cobalticyanide of hydrogen, or hydrocobaltic acid $\mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{Co}_{2}\left(\mathrm{CN}_{12}\right.$, is obtained by decompoaing the copper salt by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$. It crystsillises in colourless deliqneacent needies ; ita aqueous aolution is not decomposed by boiling. No corresponding nickel compound has been formed, thic double cyanide of aickel and potsssium being decomposed by HCl .
 brlt;-i connective; and cyanogen.] A radical contained in cobalticyanides.
co'-bâlt-ine, s. [Eng. cobalt; -ine (Min.).] The same as Cobalt-Glance (q.v.).
$0^{\prime \prime}$-bãl-tite, s. [Eng. sc. cobalt, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min.: Dana's name for a mineral, the same as Cobalt-olance (q.v.) ; aee albo Cobaltine.
cō'bãl-tó, in compos. [Eng. \&c. coball, and $o$ coonective. 1
cobalto-cyanide, s. [Cobalto-cyanide of Potassivm.
Cohalto-cyanide of potassium
Chem.: $\mathrm{K}_{4} \mathrm{Co}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{CN}_{8}$, a red, deliquescent, easily decomposed substance. it can be formed by the reduction of cobaltic cyanide of potassium. (See Watts: Dict. Chem.)
cobalto-cyanogen, s. A radical contained in cobalto-cyanides.
oō'-bãl-tolus, a. [Eng. cobalt ${ }_{1}$ and anff. ous.] [Cobalt.]

Chem. : Belonging to cobalt.
cobaltous chloride, s.
Chem.: CoCl2. Obtsined aa a blua snhydroua volatile substance by passing chlorine over metallic cobalt, also in solution by disaolving cobaltoua oxide CoO in HCl ; its solution ia pink, but whan concentrated it turns blue. it la used as a sympathetic ink, the writing becoming blue on the paper being
exposed to heat, and fading away ou absorbiag moisture from the alr.
cobaltous nitrate, s.
Chem. : $\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}: \mathrm{SH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. Prepared by dissolving CoO in nitric acid ; a red cryatalline daliqueacent salt, nsed in blowplpe reactions.

## cobaltous oxide, s.

Chem.: COO , obtsined by igniting the hydrate $\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{OH}^{( }\right)_{2}$, or the oarkonste $\mathrm{COCO}_{3}$. out of contact with the air. It is a greeniahgrey powder wbich, when heated in tha alr, takea up oxygen and ta converted into a black mixed oxide $\mathrm{Co}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ which at a atronger heat givea off oxygen. It is osed in preparing blue pigments for china painting.
cobaltous salts, s. pl.
Chem. : Cobaltous salts are precipitated hy sulphide of smmonium aa $\operatorname{CoS}$ (see analysis), and can be separated from other aulphidea of this gronp, except nickel sulphide, by the inaolubility of cos in dilute HCl . Potash pre. aoluitantes a blue basic salt, which turna green cipitstes a blue basic salt, which turna green on expoaure to the air; on beating the prech pitsts it is converted into the red hydrate $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{HO})_{2}$, which is insoluble in excess of RHO, but aoluble in ammonia, forming a red brown aolution. Small quantitica of cobalt salts can be detected by adding cyanide of potsasium in excesa, then nitrits of potsasium, and after warda aciditying with acetic scid, an intense red cherry juice colonred liquid is formed. Cobelt salts give a bloe colour to a borax bead.

## cobaltons sulphate, $s$.

Chem. : $\mathrm{CoSo}_{4} 7 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. Cobalt vitrinl, ob tained by dissolving CoO in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$. It eryatallises in red rbombic priam 180 morphona with magneaium sulphate. It forms double salts.

* cobbe, a \& v. [Cos, s. \& v.]
črbbed, pa. par. \& a. [Cos, v.]
oobbed ore, 8
Curnish Mining : Ore hroken with aledgehammers out of the rock, and not put in water, it being the best ore. (Weale.)
colb'-bẽr, s. [Eng. cob; er.] A bruiser of tin. (Cornish.)
* oŏb'-bĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Сов, v.]
A. As present participle: (See the verb).
B. As adj.: Holdiog up the head abovo others, proud, conceited.

Amongat thoee notailite, famons, noturfous, cobsing C. As substantive:
. Ord. Lang.: The act of beating in the manner described under the verb; the beating thus given.
2. Mining: The act of breaking up ore tosort out its bétter portions.
cŏb'-ble (1), s. [Eng. cob (q.v.), and dimin. suff. -le.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small round atone or pebble; a boulder, used for paving streets, court-yarda, \&c.; a piece or lump of coal.
"Their handa shook sworde, their slinge held cobsbled
ound" Fatrfax: Tasso. Xx. 29. round-Fairfax: Tasso. XX. 29.
2. An apparatus for the amusement of clinidren : a beain being placed across a wall, with the ends equally projectiog, so that thoos who are placed at each end may rise and fall alternately; a aee-saw or titter-totter.
3. The smusement itself.
II. Technically:
I. Metal. : An imperfectly pudaled ball which goes to pleces in the aqueezer.
4. Coal trade: Small round coal.
"Derby. ${ }^{27 \mathrm{~s}, ~ ; ~ c a b b l e s, ~ 19 \% ~ D e l i v e r e d . ~ . ~ . "-T i m e s, ~}$ Nov. 11, 1875. Advt.
cobble-stone, * cobylstone, cobyll stone, * cobbylstone, \&
5. Rounded stones.
6. The stone or kernel of fuit.

Cobyltotone or cheryatone. Petrilla."-Promph
aro.
cobble-tree, 8. Tha aplinter-bar or wingie-tree of a plough.
 ceubal $=$ a ferry-boat, s skiff; couo $=$ to excavate, to hollow out; boats beling originally cavate, to hollow out; boats being originally made of hollowed trees. (Skeat.)] A low, flat-
floored boat with a aquare stero, used in the floored boat with a gquare stero, used in the
cod and turbot fiahery, twenty feet long and

Ive feet broad, of about one ton burden, rowed with three pairs of oars, and furnished with a lug-sail. It is admirahly constructed for encountering s heavy swell. 1ts stability is eecured by the rudder extending four or fivs

cobble.
feet ander her bottom. It belonged originally to the atormy coast of Yorkahire. Thare is also a smail boat under the sanis name used by saimon fishera. (Smyth.)
${ }^{-1}$ He has suiled the coble wi' me ninee he was ted
©かb'-ble (3), s. [Etymology doublful.)
Ornith: A local nsme for the Red-throated Diver, Colymbus septentrionalis.
cobb-ble (1), cob-bill, v.t. \& i. [O. Fr. cobler, coubler = to couple, to join together Lst copulo $=$ to couple; Ger, koppeln; Dan kobble.]
A. Transitive :

1. Lit.: To patch or mend clamsily, to botch. Generally used of shoea
"II you bo out, 8ir, I can mend you-Why, Sir.
2. Fig.: To put anything together, or do anytbing clumsily nr awkwardly; to botch.
"Believe not that the whole universe is mere hang. ing and bundering nothin: effected tor auy purpoee مgether. - Bentley.
B. Intrans. : To act as a cobbler; to mend, patch, or botch (itit. \& fig.).
"Leaves his sang shop, forsakes hin store of shoes,
Crispin quits nod cobbles for the muke"
Byron: Ergtith Bards and scotch Reviewert.
† cób'-ble (2), v.t. [Cobrle (1), s.]
3. To pave with cobble-stones.
4. To shake or move as a stone when trodden on.
5. To play at the game of cobble ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.).
eđb'-bled (1), pur. par. or a. [Cobble (1), v.] 1. Lit.: Mended or patched.
6. Fig.: Clumsily or awkwardly pat together; botched.

Refect the nauseous praikes of the times;
Dryden

* őbb'-1ed (2), "abb'-Ied, a. [Cobble (1), a] Rounded like s pebble.

> Gir Torrent gulerid good cobled atonys, Girnt and handsom Tor the nonys, That good and round were Torrene of Portugal, 1 soo.
eơbb'-lẽr, "cobbe-Ier, ${ }^{*}$ cobe-ler, ${ }^{*}$ cobelere, * oob-ler, s. [Eng. cobble (I), v. ; er.
A. Ordinary Language:

L Literally:

1. A mender or patcher of shoes.
"Clowter or cobelere. Sartorius, robroocator."Promes. Pase.

Smith, cobbler, loiper, he that plies the shearn
All hearned and all arunk. cowper: Task, iv. $47 \%$.
2. A mender or patcher generally; s clamsy Torkman.
"What trade aro yoa - Traly, sif, in respect of * ane workman I am hot, as yoo would kay, a cobbler." Shateop: Julius Casar, i 1

## II. Figuratively

1. A low-born, mesn person.

As if what wa eatcem in cobbters base Dryden: Jufenars satires.
2. A drink mach in uss in the United States. It is compounded of wine, sngar, lemon, end ice, and ia sucked up through a straw. Sherrv-cobbler.]
B. Technioally:

1. Naut.: An armourera rasp.
2. Metal.: A puddler who has produced ax insufficiently puddled ball of iron.
3. Weapon-making: A bent rasp for straightening the shaft of s marod.
cobbler's-awl duck, s. A local asme for the a yocet (q.v.).
cơb'-blẽr-y̆, s. [Eng. cobbler; -y.] The trade or work of a cobllier. (Sir J. Lubbock in Pop. Sci. Monthly. xxx. 331.)
cöbb'-ling, pr. par., a, \& s. [Cobrle (1), v.] A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).
$\dagger$ B. As adj.: Cohbler-like, awkward, clumsy.
"Such cobbling verrean no poetaster before ever
C. As subst.: The art or trade of a cobbler.

- Many underlayers, when they euld not live npon tuxims. - Sir $\kappa$. Li Estrange.
$\mathbf{c o c b}$-b̆y, $a$. [Eng. cob; -y.]

1. Like a cob.

* 2. Stout, hearty; lively. (Webster.)
* 3. Headstrong, obstinate. (Webster.)
corb'cōals,s. [Eng cob, and coal.] Round, clear coal, also called cobbles (q.v.).
* cobeler, " cobelere, \&. [Conbler.]
$\dagger$ cō-bĕl-líg ẽr-ent, a. \& s. [Pref. co= com, end belligerent (q.v.).]
A. As adj.: Wrging war in conjunction or alliance with another.
B. As subst.: Ons who joins another in waging war.
cób'-iron (iron as i-ürn), s. [Eng. cob, and iron.] An andiron with a knob at the end.
"The impierneats of the kitchen, as syita, ragen
cobtrons, and yota. -bacon: fhysicar hemains.
cō-bissh'- $\mathbf{o p}, s$. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and bishop (q.v.).] Aa assistant or coadjutor bishop. "Valerius, advanced in yerm, and a Grecian by made use of Austin as a poosdohop, for the benffit of the church of Hippo." $-4 y^{\prime}$ iffo.
co-bi'-tis, s. [Gr. кwßirts (hobitis), fem. = gudgeon-like.]

Ichthy.: A genus of îshes, family Cyprinidx. It contains the Loaches. Cobitit barbatula is the Loach, Loche, or Beardje, common in streams in England. C. tenia is the Spined Loach or Groundling. It is much less common. [Loach.]

* cŏb'-le (1), v.t. [Corale (1), t.]
cŏb'-le (2), v.t. [CoRle, s. 2.] To steep malt.
"Crais, p. 188 calls aquam, et ignem pati,- that in
killing and cobleing."-Fountainhould: Decin., i, 25.
cớb'-le (1), s. [Cobrle (2), a]
cơb'-Ie (2), s. [CoBle (2), v.t.] A place for ateeping malt.
cǒb'-Ie (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A square seat, sometimes called a table seat, in a church (Scotch.)
"cǒb'-lẽr. s. [Congler.]
"cơb'-lingg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cobrliwo.]
cŏb'-10̄af, s. [Eng. cob, and loaf.]

1. Lit.: A word of doubtful meaning, but probably a largs coarse loaf, or a loaf with many knobs.

> 2. Fig.: A caarse, rough, loutish fellow.
> - Ajax. Coblout
> Ther Ho breaks a pus thee into abivera with his fish
b-nŭt \& [Bg ins and Creerida, iL A. I. (6).]

1. Ord. Lang.: A variety of the cultivated Ilazel, Corylus Avellana, var. grendis. A llazel-m nut or Master-mut.

- Jamaica Cobnut: The same given in Jsmaica to the sceds of Omphalea iriandra. It is called also Hog-nut. It requires the embryo to be extricated, otherwise it is tou cathartic for food. When this is done, then, according to Mr. W. Macleay, it is delicious and wholesome.
* 2. Games: A game which consisted in throwing with a nut called a "col " at a sunall pyramid of cohnuts, the thrower taking all wich he might knock down.
"Chateiles. The childiath garme cobnul. or (rather) the throwing of a ball at a heape of outh which doue the
thrower taked am many ha he hath hit or scattered. Cotgrave
cob-oi-schoun, cob-o-schonn, cab-o8choun, a. [САвосноя.]
-0't-boũrg, s. [COBURG.]
cobourg cloth, $s$. The ssme as Costra (q.v.).
cö'-bra, cō'b-ra cap-è'-la, cō'b-ra ca-
 dî ca-pěl'-1ó,s. [Port, cobra di capello $=$ the Snaks of the Hood, i.e., the Hooded Snake. Capella is wrong, that word in Portu guess meaning a chapel and not a hood.
Zool. : A species of snaks, the Coluber Naja of Linnæus, now called Naja or Naia tripudians. It belongs to the family Viperidæ. The head has nine plates behind sad is broad, the neck is very expransile, covering the hear like a hood, the tail round. The colour is brown sbove and bluish-white beacath. When the disc is dilated the hinder part of it exhibits dark roarkings like a pair of apectacles reversed, or rather s pair of barnacles,

cobra.
whence it is sometimes called the Spectacie Snake. The common aeme is, however, the Portuguese one, Cobra, Cobra capella,Cobra ds or di capello, bortowed from our predecessors in Iadis. The Hladoos call it Nag, a word which occurs in Nagpore, s eity formerly the capital of the Bhonsla dynasty of Mahrattas in Central India. It is from two to four or even six feet long, is commos in India, and is so venomous that it causes the death of more people than does the tiger. Notwithstanding this, it is kept in various temples, fod with milk and sugar, snd wor shipped. Many cobras are killed and eatem by a amall mammal, one of tie Viverridse Herpestis griseus, called in India the Mungoos


## cobra-monil,

Zool. : Daboia mussellii, from the East Iadies Called elso Russell's Viper. [Ticpolonoa.]

## cobra poison, s.

Chem. : The poison of the Cobra de Capello (Naja tripuitians) may be obtained by pressiag the parotid glands of the anake while tis fangs are erected. It has been examined by A. Pedier and by A. W. Blyth. It is an ambercoloured, syrupy frothy liquid. Sp. gr. 1.046. it has a feeble acid reaction. The cobra poison containa albumen, a minute trace of poison containa albumen, a minute trace of fat, and a crystalline body called Cobric acid
(q.v.). It dries up, on exposure to the sir, to a yeliow acrid pungent powder.

Comim. : A superior kind of indigo, prepared in Sonth America.
©ō'-bric, a. [Eng. cobr(a); -ic.] Pertaiaing to, or derived from, the cobra

## cobric acid.

Chem.: An acid obtained by dissolving the yellow powder [COBRA poison] in water and coagulating the albumen by alcohol, filtering, the alcohol evaporated off at a gentle heat. the liquid concentrated to a small bulk and precipitated by basic acctate of lead; the precipitated is washed, and decomposed by $\mathrm{precipitate}_{2}$, filtering off the lesd aulphide, and eva porating. Cobric acid cryatallises in needies, which ars desdly poisonous ; it forms abou 10 per cent. of the anske poison. It forme a platinum salt, haviag the composition $\left(\mathrm{C}_{17} 11_{25} \mathrm{~N}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{7} \cdot \mathrm{HCl}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{PtCl}_{4}$ - The platinumssit is much leas poisonous. The addition of potassium permanganate ja said to destroy the phytiological activity of ths poison.
co'-bri-form, a. [Eng. cobra, and form.] Resembling or connected with the cobra having the poison-fangs grooved.
cób'-stōne, s. [Eng. cob, and stone.] A rounded stona, a cohhle or cobble-stone.
fíte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pơt

-chbr-swann, \& [Eng. cob, and soan.] The bead or leading swan; s male ewan.

With a cobproan, or a highom not taken

Coj'bũrg, oō-boũrg, \& [From Coburg, in
Fabric: A thin material of worsted and cotton, or worated sad ailk, twilled on one side, for ladiea' dressea ; intended as a aubstitute for merino. (Ogilvic.)
co-bür-ghi-a, as [Named sfter the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, afterwarda King of the Belgians.] Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidacess. It consists of handsome plants from South Americe, with scariet, vermilion, or orange-red fiowers.
©b'-w̌̆b, "cop-webbe, s. \& a [Either from Wel. $000=$ a apider, and Eng. web; or a ahortened form of aftercop-web, from Mid. Eng. attercop $=$ a apider. (Skeat.)] [ATTERCoppa]

## A. As substantive:

I. Lit.: The wab or net of a spider.
*II. Figuratively:

1. Aoy trap er snare; especially euch as may be calculated or bikely to catch the inaxperienced or uowary.
2. Anything light and worthiess
3. Anything that tends to overclond or confuse the mind, as cobwebs do the outiline of a room.
*B. As adj.: Light, thin, timsy, or worth less, with the impiied ldes of ensnaring or entrappiag: deceitful.
" Break througb exch teadere eobheob nicetles,


- cobweb-lawn, s. A kind of very tine transparent lawn.

Itam, a obarm surrounding fearfolly
Your portioper-pale picture one hall drawn
In


- cobweb-learning, \& Light, worthless learning.
IFionisi, Lll Letherer knowlodge is but pobwesb-harning."-
oobweb micrometer, s. A micrometer (q.v.) in which cobweb threads are used.
ơb'-wăbbed, a [Eog. cobveb; -ed.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Covared with or full of cobwe.js.
"The cobleobs'a cottage, with its rnged wal
Bot (applied to Young: Night Thoughta, $\mathbf{L}$. Covered with a thick interwoven pubescence conaiating of thin hairs like the web of a spider; arachnoid.
1 ởb-wèb'-bẽr-y̆, \& [Eng. cobweb; cery.] Flimay, cobwebby argument.
"Locical cobonobbery shrinks itsoll togother."-Oan-
tcơb'-wと̆b-by\%, a. [Eng. cobweb; -y.] L. Literally:
2. Of the nature of or resembiling s cobweb.
3. Covered with cobwebs; cobwebbed.
II. Fig.: Flimsy, light, or worthless.
©b-wõrm, s. [Eng. cob, and worm.] The name given by farmers to the larva of the Cockchafer (Melolontha vulgaris).

* 000 (I), \& [Cock.]
* 000 (2), 3. [CooK.]
co'-ca, s. [Sp.]
Bot. \& Pharm. : The dried leaf of RrythroxyLon Coon, a shrub, 4-8 feet high, growing Andes between and cuitivated there on the Andes, between 2,000 and 5,00 feet high. It those who uae it to a greater extent, it is said, than opium in China or atrong ifquor here. It is oped chiefly by the Peruvian miners, who chew its leaves mixed with the ashea of Chenochew its leaves mixed with the ashea of Chero-
podium quinoa. It is said to give them great podium quinoa. It ia said to give them great
power of eaduring fatigue on a acanty aupply of food; thirty mililon ponnda of the dried leavea are consumed annually. The leava eontain an alkaloid Cocaine (q.v.), a varrety of tannic acid, and s waxy aubstance called Cocswar $\mathrm{C}_{33} \mathrm{H}_{66} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, which melts at $79^{\circ}$.

Cбo-ägié (g ailent), s. [Cockaynf.]
©o'-ap-ine, s. [Sp. coca; snd auff. -ins.] Chem.: An alkalold, $\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{21} \mathrm{NO}_{4}$, extracted from the leavea of the coca plant by alcohol acidifled with a amall quantity of suiphoric acid. Cocaine, which is odourless, and has a bitter taste, cryatalliaes in white monoclinic prisms, which melt at $92^{\prime \prime}$, and are very soluble in ether, but only aparingly ao in water. It is extensively used as a local snesthetic in minor operationa, especially, of the eye.


1. The habit of paing cocaine as a stimuiant.
2. The morbid condition induced by auch habit.
0 0 -ca-in-İ-zä'-tion, 2 [Eng. cocainiz(e); -ation. The act or process of subjecting to the influence of cocalne.
cōf-can-in-ize, v.t. [Eng. cocain(e); -ize] 1. To anesthetize by means of cocaine. 2. To suhbect to tha influence of cocalne: to impregnate with cocaine.
co-call-lêr'-g, s. [Brazilian.]
Pharm.: One of the names for a decoction of Croton perdicipes, used in Brazil as a cure for syphilía, and as a diuretic.
 kernel.]

Eniom: A large cocoon of a weak character. (Ogilvie.)
 TRICE.]
coo-qül'-an\%, 8. pt. [Named from Jchn Cocceius, or Coeken, who was born at Bremen, on Atguat 9, 1603, sind died, Professor of Divinity at Leyden, in 1665.]

Ch. Fist: The followers of John Cocceins [etym.] He belleved that the whole Oid Testament bistory mirrored forth the hiatory of our Saviour and of His Church. It was said that Cocceius finda Christ everywhere sud Grotius nowhers in the Oid Testament. The atatement sbont Coccelas was correct: that regarding Grotina was not so. The followers of Cocceina were for a conslderable lowers of Cocceina were for a considerable Ch. Hist., Cent. XVII., de.)
ơé-ǧi-dse, a pl. [From Lat. cocoum; Gr. коккоs (kokkos) $=\mathrm{s}$. kernel, the cochineal berry, te insect, and ferm. pi. adj. suff. -idee.]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous inaects, called by Latreille Qallinsecta, Le, Gall Insects. They have apparently but one joint to the tarsi, sud it furnished with only s single claw. Tbe males have no rostrum but two wings, which when st reat lie borizontaliy on the body; the femalea are provided with $s$ roatrum snd are wingless. The species live on treea or plants, adifferent speciea on each. Their larve are like oval or round ecsies, on which account they are sometimea called Scale insects. Many are British. [Coocus.]
 коккis(kokkis), genit коккi8os (kokkidos), dlmin. of ко́ккоя (kokkos).] [Coccus.]

Bot. : A form of conceptacie consiatling of a globular tobercle with a free or confluent ceiInlar wail, and nct as a rale opening by a terminal pore. It occurs in the rose-spored Alge.
©ő--̧ı̆fr-ẽr-oŭs, a. [Lat. coccum; Gr. кóккоs (kokkos) $=$ a berry, and Lat. fero $=$ to bear. 1 Bearing or producing berries; bacciferous.
coo-ci'ma, s. pt. [Mod. Lat. coccus (q.v.), and neut. pl. adj. auff -ina.]

Entom. : A tribe of the aub-orderHomoptera, type Coccidæ.
*oðo-gin'-̨̌-an, a. [Lat. coccineus.] Dyed scarlet or crimson colour. (Blount.)
OXo-çin-a1'-1a, \& [Dimin. of Lat. cocoinum, s. $=$ ercarlet.]

Entom.: A genue of Beetlea, the typical one of the family Coccinellidx. They are generally beantifully coloured, having as a rule the elytra red with white spota. Sharpe enumeratea eighteen apecies as Britiah. Coccinella septempunctata is the Common Lady-bird.
 nella (q.v.), and fem. pL adj. suff. -idac.]

Entom. : A family of Beetlea, tribe Trimera, i.e., having apperently only three joints to the tarsi. They are oo convex shove, while tiat belcw, as to reaembie littio hemispheres. The antennæareclsvate. The animals when taken feign death. They are known as Lady-hiria, and sometimes appear in large rumbera. They sra not merely harmlesa but uaful to man, feeding on the Aphidea, or Plant-lice, which destroy the plante. Sharpe enumerates twelve genera and forty-one apecies as British.
coo-čin'-el-liñe, as [Mod. Lat. coccinella, and Eng. auff. -ine.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of the Coccinellidg (q.v.).
oбc-çin'-1-a, \& [Lat. coccineus, cocolnus $=$ scarlet.]
Bot.: A genns of Cucurbitacex, with dicecious flowere, having five stamena united into a columa; the anthers in three parcela. The fruit is cblong, and has on it ten white lines. The fruit of Coccinia indica, s common wild Indian apecies, is eaten by the natives in their curries.
oXe'-ǧn-In, s. [From Mod. Lat, oocous, and suff. ine (Chem.).]

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}_{5 .}$ A substance obtained by fusing carmine-red with potash, and dissolviag the mass in water, acidifying with suiphuric acid, agitating the filtrate with ether and eva porating. Water extracts from the residue oxalic and anccinic acida, and leavea Coccinin undissoived; it crystallizea from hot sicoho in microscopio rectangular tablets, which are very aoinble in dilute alkalies, forming a yellow solution which on expoaure to the air turns green, vioiet, and purple-red.
ơo'-ç̆n-ite, 8. [In Ger. coccinit, from Lat. coceinus, ooccineus ; Gr. ко́ккıvos (kokkinos) $=$ scarlet, and anff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min. : A mineral of adsmantine lustre and doubtful composition, occurring in reddiah brown particlea on selenid of mercury. (Daka.)
cơo-cŏb'-ry̆-ð̆n, s. [Gr. ко́ккоs (kokkos) = a kernel
the cochinesl insect, snd $\beta$ pevo (bruon) $\dot{\operatorname{s}}$ mossy sea-weed, a ichen, a catkin.] Bot.: A genus of plants, order Plperaceæ. Coccobryon capense is nsed at the Cape as a atomachic.
 $k 0 s)=$. . . the cochineal insect ; карпós (kar. $p o s)=$ fruit, aod Lat. pl. adj. auff. idoe.]

Bot.: A family of Algals, order Ceramiacem (Roae-tanglea), aub-order Cryptonemex
cǒc-có-chlör'-i-dæ, s. plo [Mod. Lat. coecochloris, and fem. pl adj. auff. -idce.]
Bot.: A family of Confervacex, sub-order Palmeilez. They have the elimy subatratim evident.
ç̛-có-chlör-1s, s. [Gr. ко́ккоs (Kokkos) = .. the coclineal insect, and $\chi^{\lambda \omega}$ pós (chioroc) = pale green.]

Bot.: A genna of Algals, the typicai one of the family Coccockiorioe (q.v.). Thene are aeveral species apreading on the ground, in moiat aituationa or aquatic.
 $=\mathrm{a}$ keriel, and кv廿éגך (kupsedè) $=\mathrm{a}$ hollow veasel.]
Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, with s vase llke fruit Cococypselum repens is a creeper with bluish-purpie berries, a native of the West indiea, but cultivated here.
oŏo-ç̆'-nic, a. [From Gr. ко́ккоs (kokkos)= a kernel, and Lat. gridium, with granum Gnidius $=$ pertaining to Gnldus or Cnidus, a town of Caria, now in ruina.]

## coccognic acld, s.

Chem.: An acid contained in the seeds of Daphne gnidium. It crystallizes io colourlesa priama.
oठc-cŏg'-ninn, s. [From Gr. ко́ккоя (kokkos)= a kernel, and Lat. gnidium.]

Chem.: A crystallina colourless aubstance $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{O}_{81}$ contained in the seeds of Dophne Mezereum. It is aparingly aoluble in water and aublimes when heated.
oðe'-có1-īte, s. [Fr. coccolite ; from Gr. «о́ккоя (kokkos) $=$ a berry $; \lambda i \theta o s($ (ithos $)=$ a stone.]

Mfin: A white or green granular variety pyroxena srranged by Dana underhis variety Time Magnesia Pyroxene or Malacolite (q.v.). The British Musenm Catalogue makes it a variety of Diopside (q.v.).
 kerned .. the cochineal insect, and $\lambda$ toos (whos) =a stone $]$

Biol ( $p \mathrm{l}$. ): The name given in 1858, by Prof. Huxley, to one of certain minute oval or globular calcareous bodies found in countless numbera to the ooze of the Atlantic, either detached or adherent to amall pieces of protodetached or sdherent to small pieces of protoplasm. They have since been dredged np acourding to Guembel, in limestone of all acourding to Guembel, in in is now generally considered that they are Unicellar Alga.
 kernel ... the cochineal berry, now known to be an insect and not a berry, and no,ós ( 10 oos) $=8$ lobe, with reference to the character of the fruit.]

Bot. : A genas of plants, order Polygonaceas. The calyx is 5 -parted and nltimately becomes enccalent; the corolla is wanting; the stamens are five, anited by thic fitamenta into a ring: the stylea 3 ; the stisma simple; the oue-seeded mot being enveloped in the sncculent enlarged calyx. Cocooloba uvifera is the Sea. side Grape, which grows on the ahores of the West Indian Isladds, Bermuda, and the continent of America It has large glossy green leaves with red veins. The herries are eatable. It is an evergreen. It helps to bind together the sandy sea.coast, and protect it against the destnictive effect of wind and sea. The wood is used firr cabinet work. A red colouring matter in it is employed as a dyo. The wood, Jeaves, sud bark are astringent, and a decoction of them evaporated forms Jamaica Kino.
cocc- cómil'-1-a, cŏca [1tai.] A kind of plum growing in Calabria, the hark of which-especisliy of the root-is gits virtues in interninttent fever. (Ogilvie.)
eče'-co-neis, s. [From Gr, ко́кко $(k 0 k k 0 s)=$ a Eernel $\cdot$ a berry, and mints $(n \overline{e r i s})=$ unpractised fo a thing . . . powerleas, feetle (?)]
Bot.: A genus of Diatomscer. Various species are British, some fresh-water, others . narine.
 $=$ a kerinel...a berry, and mua ( $n \overline{m a n}$ ) $=$ that which is spun, yarn.]

Pot.: A genus of Diatomsces. Cocconems tencentatum and C. cistula are common in fresh water.
cơc'-cós-phëre, \& '[Gr. ко́ккоs (kokkos) = a herry; Eng. sphere (q.v.).] The name gived by Wallich and Huxley to a apberical mass of sarcode, or protoplasm, enelosed in a delicate calcarsous euvelope, and bearing coccoliths on its external aurface. They are found in profusinn ln deeprses coze, or flosting in tropical countries.
©ǒc-cŏs'-tĕ-ŭs, s. [From Gr. коккоs (kokkos) =akernel. the berry like the cochineal insect, and ojariov (asteon) =a bone.]

Patoont.: A genus of ganoid flsbes, section Placodermata, Bub-order Ostracostei. They have, however, sfffinities, as Prof. Huxley has pointed out, to the Teleostean Siluroids, with which, perhaps, they should be placed. There is a cephalic buckler covered with small hemiopherical tobercles, the notochord was persistent, but the rays of the dorsal and ventral ens, as well sa the neural snd hæmal spines, are ossified. The tail was heterocercal. Coc costeus is a very characteristic organism of the old Red Ssndstone, occurring at Gamrie, in Grkney, Caithness, \&c. It is found also in the Eifel country and in the Hartz. The genus eeems to have come into existence, however, in the Upper Silurfan; species of that age lhaving been found hy M. Barraxde in Bohernia.
ơocó-thrânsi-tēs, TFrom Gr. коккоs a karnel . . a berry, and opaiv (thraub), fut. epav́gw (thrauso) = to crush.)
Ornith.: Grosbeak. A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-famfly Cocenthraustinge, There ars two British species: Coccothraustes vulgaris (the Hawfinch) and C. chloris (the

Greenfinch or Green Grosbeak). (See these English words.)
oơo-ct-thrâug-ti'-nee, a pl. [From Mod. Lat. coccothraustes ( $q \cdot v$. ), and fem. pl. odj. suff. -ince (q.v.).]
Ormith.: A sub-family of Conirostral Birds, family Fringillidow. It contains the Grosbeaks. As their names import, they have thick bills fitted to crush berries. They have large wings, short tails, and stout feet. ${ }^{(C 00}$. cothralistes.]

* coc-cow, a. [Cucsoo.]
oбd-cnle, s. [Dimin. of Gr. кбккоs = . . . a berry.] (For def see extract.)
 any, bk, L., ch. IL.
oбc'-cu-1ǔs, a. [Coocule.]
Bot.: A genus of plants, order Menisper. maceæ. Sepals 6 In 2 whorla, petals 6, etemens 3 or 6 , ovaries 3 , 6 , or more; drupes one-celled, one-seeded. The geaus consists of clinubing plants with small, generally whlte or green, dicecious flowers snd beart-shaped leaves. In general the spectes are bitter febrifoges. Cocculus criopus, a twining species with tubercles or warts on the stem, found in Sumatra and the Mollocea Islands, is used by the Malays in intermittent fevera. used by the Malays in intermittent fevera.
The root of what was formerly called Cocoulus The root of what was formerly called Cocoulus palmatus but is now designated Joteorhiza the Calumha-root of commerce, from which a bitter is ohtajned. [Calumba.] a decoction of the fresh roots of C. villosus, with \& few heads of long pepper in goat's milk, is administcred by the Hindoos in rheumatism and old venereal complaints, os is a green jelly for beat of urine. An ink is made from its fruit. In Arabia a spirit is distilled from the acrid berries of C. Cehatha.


## cocculus indicus, $s$.

Comm., de.: A popular name given to s species of Menispermscex, which furnishes eertain dried berries constitnting an articie of commerce. Thsy are imported into this country from the East Indies. There is no botanical species with this exact name. The plant which furnishes the berries, the Menispermum Cocculus of Linnæus, was called by De Candolle Cocoulus suberosus, but Wightand Arnott have since removed it from the cocculns genus, and term it Anamirta Cocculus. The drupe resembles a round berry, the aize of a pea or larger, wrinkled externally, and with a brittle husk. The keroel is intensely with a brittle hask. The keroel is intensely weight of s powirful bitter narcotic poison Weifht of a powniful hitter narcotic poison
called Picrotoxin (q.v.), also basca called called Picrotoxin $(q . v$.$) also basca called$
Menispermine $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, s crystalline base, Menispermine $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, \& crystalline base,
Paramenlspermine, and several organic acids, dic. C. indicus is a deadly poisorg, Is nsed to give a bitter taste to beer, and is thrown into rivera to kiil the fah. it has been nsed in form of ointmeut in certain skin diseases. The populsr notion that these berries were used to iacrease the intoxicating properties of pirter is said, on ths authority of an eminent analyst, to be erroueous.
©o'-cйm, ${ }^{8 .}$ [Lat. coccum =a berry ; Gr. кúxos (kokkos).] [Coccus.]
Bot.: Gærtner's name for $s$ kind of fruit, the same as Coccuts, 2 (q.v.).
cŏc'-cŭs, s. [Gr. ко́ккоs ( $10 \mathrm{ok} k o s$ ) $=$ a kernel, is . the cochineal insect, the female of which is solike a berry that to was long mistaken
for ons.] for ons.]

1. Eutom. : The typical genus of the family Coceldar (q.v.). Mspy species are lurtful to plants in greenhouses snd elsewhere. Gardeners call them bugs. Coccus adonidum (the Mealy Bug) does damage in hothouses, as does C. Testuds. C. Vitis (the Vine-scale) injures vines, and C. Hesperidum oranges. They may be destroyed by painting the branch on which they congregate with spirits of turpentine, or fumigsting them with turpentine, tobacco, or oulphar. Others, however, sre of value as dyes. C. Cacti, found on the Cactuses, is the Cochineal Iosect [Cocrineal.] C. Ilichs, found on Quercus coccifsra, an evergreen oak in the south of France, furnishes a crimson dys which has long been koown to msnkind. C. Polonicus is used by the Turks as a red dye. Co Lacos yields lac. [Luc.]
2. Bot.: A shell; a carpel separating eles-
tically from an axis common to it and other carpels. (Trease of Bot.)
 Gr. xórcrus (kohikux) $=\mathrm{a}$ cuckou; 80 called from ita rescinhiance to a cuckoo's beak.]

Anat.: Pertsining to or connected with the coccyx, as the coccygeal bones, the coccygeal artery, the anterfer and postarior coccygeal nerves, de.

## coccygeal gland, a

Anat : A gland rarying in size from that of a lentil to that of a small pea, occupying a boliow at the tip of the coccyx.

## cono-gy̆'s'-ă-ŭs, z. [Cocovoral]

Anat.: The musele which retaino the coccyx io its place, and preventa it from being forced backward doring the expulsion of the faces. (Dunglisoma)

## 

 MORPHE]A. As adj.: Belonging to or claracteristic of the Coccygomorphax (q.v.).
B. As subst.: Any individual of the Coccygomorphz.
cǒe-çy̆-got-mor'-phee, 8. pl. [Mod. Lat,
 kugos) $=$ a cuckoo, sad цopфij (morphe) $=$ form.]
Zool.: In IInxley's classification, a group corresponding to the Picarian birds, without the awifts, goatsuckers, and woodpeckers.
cŏc-q̆̌-got-mor-phio, a. [Eng. coccygomorph; -ic.] The same as coccygomorph (q.v.).

* očc'-çy̆n, \& [Lat, coccinum.] A red or scarlet colour.
"The marchaundises of purpur and silk and eocesyn."
cǒc-çy̌s'-tēs, a. [From Gr. $\alpha$ ókwv̧ (kokkux)= a cackoo.]
Ornith.: A gents of birds, family Cucallde, sub-family Cuculinz. Coccystes glandartw, the Great Spotted Cuckoo, is a aative of Arrica, but a straggler has been tuet with io Ireland.
 = 8 cuckoo, the beak of which it resembles. Anat. : The lowermost portion of the vertabral columa, consisting of fonr, or more rarely five or three, divided terminal vertebre, which become more or less nnited into one with the advance of age. They have beed called united rertebra.
 cyzus, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ince.]
Ornith.: Hooked-billed Cuckons. A subfamily of birds, fsmily Cucallde (Cackoos), The unstrils are linear, the bill carved, with the margin of the npper mandible dilisted; the tarsus is naked and lengthened; the tail very long and cuneated.
 a cuckoo.]

Ornith. : The typical gewus of the subfamily Coceyzinm (q.v.). The species ara nativea of Anerica. Coccuzus americaaves, the Amcricsn Yellow-billed Cuckoo, has occasionally visited Britain.
cēçh'-ẽr, s. [Mid. Eng. coche $=$ coach; -4 r.] A eoachman.

* cơç'-ẽr-ǐnggs, s. 〔Cosheringe.]
cöç' ${ }^{\text {I-nēal, s. [Iv Fr. cochenille; Ital }}$ coccinigia, from Lat, coccineus $=$ of a searlet colour ; соссия $=$ a berry, $\operatorname{kermes}(q . v . \lambda]$

1. Comm. : Properly the dried female of the Cochibeal insect, Coccus cacti. [Cochingal misect.] A single ponnd of cochinesa is aupposed to contain no fewer than 60,000 distinct In the manufscture of acarlet and carmine, the colour being brought ont and fixed by chloride of tin .
2. Hist. \& Law: The Spaniarda first difcovered its vslue in 1518 , It was introduced Formerly there was a duty on cochineal lin-
ported Into England，but by 8 and 9 Vict．，$c$ ． $5_{0}$ ，passed in 1845，it was abolisbed．
 ochinellifera
cochineal invect，s．
Entom．：Coscus cacti，the cactus uneant being the Cactus opuntia，which grows in Mexico and other parts of Central America．Cactus cochiz－

cocbineal insect on cactus．
tlifera ia another plant on which the insect teeds．The cochineal insect has been intro duced from America into Spain and Algeria
odch＇－1ऍ－a，s．［Lat．cochlea $=8$ mmall，a enail＇s shell ；froin Gr．кóर亩（kochlos）$=\mathrm{s}$ moiluso with a syiral sbelf，used for dyeing purple， murex．］
1．Mach．：An ancient enging of a spiral form ；a screw－jack．

2．Hydraul．：A spiral pump for raising water，introduced by Archimedea into Egypt． 3．Anat．：The snterior division of the in－ ternal ear．It consiats of a gradually tapering spiral tube，the inner wali of wbich is formed by a central solumn or modiolus，around which it wiads（owain．）
soch＇－ľ－an，a．（Mod．Lat．cochle（ $a$ ）（q．v．）， and Eng．suff．－an．\} The sams as Cochlear （q． F ）．
 1．Anain：Pertaining in any way to the cochlea（q．v．）．
2．Bot．：（Of cestivation）：A term nsed when ons piece being larger than the other，and hollowed liks a helinet or bowl．covarn tha reat，as in A conltum，eoms species of per－ eonate plants，\＆c．（lindley．）
corch－1e－är－1－a，a．［From Lat．cochlear＝a epven，which the bollowed out leaves some－ what resemble．］

Bot．：A genus of plante，order Cruciferz， oub－order Plearorbizex，and the tribe Alys－ ilinese．The seed vessel（a silicule）is oval or globose，with turgid valves，having a prom－ nent nerve in the middle；the geeds aro many，wot margined，tuberculate；the calyx is patent．Two very distinct apecies are British ： Cochlearia Armoracia，the Horse－radisb，and C．officinalis，the Senryy－grass．Two other anjpoaed speclea have been added，C．anglica and $C$ ．danica，but they are properly only varieties of C．officinalis．The name Scurry． grase was given liecanse it was suppoaed to be of great value as an antiscorbutic．If eaten fresh it is stimuisnt sud diuretic，but is feebla If allowed to dry before being taken．

## cochlearta oll，s．

Chem ：The essential ofl of Commen Scurvy－ grase，Cochlearia officinalis．It boils at $160^{\circ}$ ， and consists of methyl－thyl－thio carbimide N＜Cs
$\mathrm{N}<\mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)$
coかh－18－är＇I－form，a．［Lat．occhlear $=\mathrm{s}$ aporn，and forma $=$ form，shape．］
Bot．，Anat．，©c．：Spoon－shaped．
Cnchleariform process，processus cochleari－ formis：
Anat：A small passage which lodges the lensor tympani iduscis of the ear．
－cōch－le－ة̈r＇－y，a．［From Lat．cochlearum＝9 shell，a suail．$]$ The same as Cochleare（q．v．）． ＂That at 8L，Dounks，nexr Papia hath wreathy， pplme and exchion
ađch－1ŏ－ite，coch－1ĕ－at－ed，a．（Lat．coch－ loutus $=$ apiral or screw－formed． 1
1．Ord．Lang．：Circular，spiral．
2．Bot．：Twitted in 6 ehort spire so as to resemble the convointions of a suail shell，as
the legume of Medicago cochibate，or the seed of Salicornia．（Lindley．）
očch＇－lĕ－oris，a［Lat cochlea（q．v．）and Eng．eutf．ous． 1 spiral like a shell－snali ； cochleate．（Derham．）
 （kocliliulion）$=$ small snail，and orép （sperma）$=$ a seed．］
Bot．${ }^{\circ}$（Of seeds）：Concave on ons side and convax on the other．
coroh－ili－t－don＇－toid，c．\＆\＆［From the stem of the second element of cochilodus；anff．oid．］
A．As adj．：Pertaining to，or characteristic of the genus Cochliodus
B．As subet．：Auy individual of the genus． cơch－1i＇－あ－dŭs，z．［Gr．кóx ${ }^{\text {dos（ }}$（kochlos）$=\mathrm{a}$ shell－11sh，and vovós（odous）$\Rightarrow$ a tooth． 1

Palcoont．：A genus of aharks with latersl teeth，marked with sub－spiral ridges，sud grooved like a nofvalve ahell．They are fonnd In the Carboniferous Limestone of Armagh and Bristol．
 los）$=\mathrm{a}$ mollusc with a epiral shell，sod $\sigma$ ォépua （sperma）$=$ seed．］
Bot．：A genus of plants，order Cistaces． Cochlospermum Gossypium is an Indian tree with large and magnificent bright yellow flowers，ive－loled，and five to six inches long． Royle saya that it yields the grm Kuteera， which in the N．W．provinces of India is sub－ Which in the N．W．provinces of India is sub－ stituted for tragacanth．A decoction of the
roots of C．insigne la nsed in Brazil in Internal roots of C．insigne la used in Brazil in internal paios，especislly if these have been produced sbecesses．C．tinctorium is preseribed in ame－ norrhoea，besides furnishing a yellow dye． （Lindley．）
－coch－oure，8．［Mid．Eng．coche $=$ couch； －oure＝er．］One who lies on a couch．
－He makyth me to swelle both hessho and vegre， And kepith no low lyke a cochourre．＂
oō－çin＇－10，a．［From Eng．，\＆c．，cococo（J），and suff．－inic．）Pertaining to or derived from cocoa or the cocos－dut．
＊cocinic maid，s．［COCOA－NUT orl．］
－oco＇－çin－inn，s．［Eng．，\＆ic．， $\operatorname{cocin}(i c) ;-i n$. Chem．：A mixture of glycerides of lauric and myristic acids．
＊corck（1），8．［ital cocca；Fr．coche］The notch of an arrow．
＊cock－feather，＊ocke－feather，s．
Archery：The feathar which stood upon the arrow，when it was rightly placed npon tha atring，perpendicularly sbove the cock or notch．（Nares．）
＂The eockefeather io calted that which stanaeth
obek（2），coc，＊cocke，＂cok，＂colke， s．\＆a．［O．Fr．coc；Fr．cur，from Low Lat coccum，an onomatopeic word occurring in the Lex Salica；Gr．кókкu（kokkr）$=$ the cry of the cuckoo or cock；leel．kokr；A．S．coc． （Steat．）］

A．As mbstantive：
1．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）The male of the domestio fowl．
＂In that lood cokkee croweth wel litel tofore dany．＂－
＂Jesus kxid upto him，Verily I zay unto thee，That this uight，tefore the cock crow，thou shatt deny me
（2）The mate of any bird ；as，A cock－robin． 2．Figuratively：
（1）The mark at which srchers shot；the prize for shonting or wrestling（probably originally a cack or blrd）．

- Babees Book p． 40 ．
（2）The mark at whicls curlers play．
TThe stinn which reaches as far as the mark is said to be cock－hight，i．e．，as high as the sock．
＊（3）The sall or cry of the maie of the domes－ tic fowl ；cock－crow．
＂At the fryst cokke ronee he，＂－rpomedon，7ss，
＋（4）A leader，a chief．
＂str Andrew is the oock of the clah sinco he left an．＂
$t$（5）A good fellow ；a brave，nohle man．
 Ior by this I know thon art sooek of the right sind： Progress，ph iL
（6）The act of torning anything upwards； the turn given．
＂Ho wore a broed atsir hat，cudgel proos，with en



## II．Technically：

1．Ornith．：
（1）The domestic cock is Gallus domesticua It has been domeaticated from time ins memorial，figuring on the Egyptian mous． ments．Soms think it was derived from the Gallus bankiens of Jave．
（2）Various fowls，more or less resembling the domestio fowl，as the Blackcock，Tetreo tetrix．
Gisa tock of the Rock：The name given io Guispa to an American hird about the size of a pigeon，which though in certain respects resembling one of the Gallinacere is realty one of the Piprinæ or Manaking，a sub－family of Atapelidx or Chatterers．It is orange－coloured， with black on the wings and tall．
（2）Cock of the Wood：\｛Capercailzie］
2．Horology ：
（1）A bridge piece lastened at one end to a watch plate or hlock，snd st the other iorming a bearing for a plvot of a balance or anytiuing similar．
（2）The gnnmon or style of a dial．
3．Mechanics：
（1）The pointer of a balance．
（2）A weathercock，s vane．
＂You entaracts and horricanes，spot
TH！you have dreuch＇our stepeples drownd tho
shakesp：Lear，thit
（3）Tha haminer of a gun－lock．（By some authoritics connected with cock（1）．
＂Is thy oock ready，and thy powderdry $!^{\circ}$－Marione Luse＇s Dom．，ili．a．
（4）A spout to let water out at will by turn－ ing the stop；s fallcet or rotary valve of various kinds，suchias a hlow－off cock，a atop－cock，\＆c． ＂On opentng this orek the mixed air and vapowe veshel．＂－Tyndall：tras．of sicience（srd ed．），x 280 ．
FI The cuck is the aymbol of France，as the bull is of Englaud．
I To cast at the coeks：
1．Lit．：To throw for a piecs of money at a cock tied to a atake．The barbarous practice is now obsolete．（Ramsay．）

2．Fig．：To waste，to squander．（Scotch．） Cock and key：A stop－ceck．
Cock and pail：A apigot and fancet．
Cock of the walk：The chief or head of bus own crcle．
A cock－and－bull story：An exaggersted story－
To tive like a fighting cock：To hive inxuri－ ously．
Every cock on his own dunghill：Every mate is a hero in his own circle；everyons fights best whell hig has his fricads and backers about him．

Ti Cock is also used as the second part of a word anch as blackonch，woodeock，\＆e．，where it has no further meaning than bind，irrespec－ tive of sex
B．As adj．：Used in auch words as coct－ robin，cock－sparrow．where it is equivaleat to male．
cock－a－bendy，An instrument for twisting ropes，consisting of a hollow piece of wood held is the hand，through whicli a pin runs．In consequence of this pin being turned round，the rope is twisted．The thraw－crook is of a different construction being formed of one piece of wood only．
cock－a－bondy，8．A corruption of Wel． corh a con diu（ $=$ red with a black body or trunk），an artificial fly used by anglers．is does not resemble anj known fiy．
cock－a－hoop，adv．［Fr．hupue $=\mathrm{s}$ crest， oock－a－hoop＝a crested cock ：helice，a proad fellow，\＆ic．］Proudly，exultingly．
－cock－ale，s．A kind of ale in wheth the flesh of a cock was boiled，with other ingredients．
＂Whethor，it be cock－ate．China－ale，rasberry ath


oock-a-pentio, a One whose pride
makea him live and act above his jncome.
cook-bead-plane, \& A plane for makhy a moulding which projects above the common aurface of the timber. (Scotch.)

* cock-bell, a child'a toy; perhaps a wattle.
cock-bill, $a d v$. [See A-cockbill.]
ITo put the yards a-cockbll: To top them by one lift to an angle with the deck. The aymbol of mourning. (Smyth.)
cock-bill, v.t. [Соck-BILL, adv.] To place the anchor ln the pozition described under the adverb.
cock-bird-height, \& (Scotch.)

1. Lit.: Tallness only equal to that of a cock chicken.
2 Fig.: Flevation of apirits.
cock-brained, a. Rash, giddy, fighty.
. . . cockoraind solleitos." - Atilton : Cokaterion.

* cock-bread, B. Food for game-cockz. ch. "You liv.
cook-bree, cock-broo, s. [Eng., \&c. cock; Scotch bree (q.v.).] The same as CockBROTH (q.v.).
cock-broth, s. A broth made by boiling down a cork. "Diet upon spon-moate; as veal or cockbrothe pro-
parid with Freach barley"-
cock-crow, "cockes-crow, cockcrowing, a.

1. The call or cry of a cock.
2. The tiroe at which cocks crow.
"A lute bifore the cockes-crove,"-Belet, 1090.

cock-eye, a
3. Ord. Lang.: A aquinting or crooked eye. 2. Technically:
(1) Milling: A cavity on the under side of the balance-rynd to receive the point of the spindle. (Knight.)
(2) Suddlery: An iron loop on the end of a trace, adspted to catch over the pin on the end of a single-tree. (Knight.)
cock-eyed, a. Having a crooked or equinting eye.
" A merry, cockeyed, curioum-looking sprita
upon the instant started frotn the throngs."
Byrom : The Vision of Judgment,
cock-fight, 8 .
4. A battle or match of cocks.
"Io cocktphts, to make oue cock more hardy, and
tho uther mare cowardly."-Bacont: Naturat Hittory. 2. A child' $\varepsilon$ game, played with the atalks of the plantain.
cock-fighter, $s$. One who atts cocks to fight. or markedly countenances another in doing so.
can "improve the brula breed by foter. Fho kuown well thut he
 p ${ }^{88}$.

* cock-ighting, a. \& s.
A. As adj. : Addicted to the sport of cacklghting.
B. As subst. : The betting cocke to fight. It is now punishable by English law.
- All we have seec, compard to his erperieuce.

To beat cock-fighting: To aurpasa any thing conceivatile.

cock-foot, s. A plant, Chelidonium majus, the Greater Celandine.
cock-grass, s. A plant, Rhinanthus Crista-gulli, the Yellow Rattle.
cock-head, a.

1. Ord. Lang. : The herb All-heal, Stachys palustris, Linn.
2. Mach: The upper part of a millstone spindle.
cock-headed, a. Giddy, rash, hasty.
cock-hedge, s. $\Delta$ quickset hedge.

## cock-horse, s. \& a .

A. As substantive:

1. A rocking-horse for a child; a atick, havlog a horse's head at the eud, on which children ride.
*2. Any high or tall horse. [See A-cockновs. $]$

* B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Raised up, aloft.

Alma, they streanously maluinion,
Bils cocthorse on her throne the brain.
2. Fig.: Ralsed in mlad or feeling, proud, exultant, upstart.
"Oowes palnted fools and cockhorse peasantry."-Nar-
cock-laird, s. A landed proprietor who cultivates his own estate. (Scotch.)
cock-lobster, 8. A mala lobater.
cock-loft, s. [Either Eag. cock and loft, from the birds roosting there, or a corruption of Mid. Eng. $\operatorname{cop}=$ top.] An upper loft, a garret.

cock-lorrel, cockio-lorrel, a A generic faade for a rascal. [Lorel.]
cock-master, s. An owner or breeder of game-cocks.
cock-match, s. A battle of cocka; a cock-fight.
cock-metal, \& Aa Inferior alloy of two parts cupper and one of lead for making cocks or faucets.
cock-nest, s. A neat buift by come male birda for ronstỉng, \&c. (Darwin: Origin of Species, ch. viii.)
cook-paddle, so Tha Lump-fish (q.v.). Sibb. Scotet, p, 24 ,
cock-rose, s. Any wild poppy with a red flower; hut most commonly the long, amooth. headed poppy. Also called cop-rose.

* cock-shut, s. The close of the day: nightfall; the time when fowls go to roost. (Also attrib.)
Rat, Thomas, the earl of Burrey and himeolf,
Much about cock-shus time from troos to troop,

cock-atride, s. A very ahort distance; as much as may be lacluded in the stilde of a cock.


## cock-throttled, $a$.

Vet. : An epithet for a horse whoae throttle or windpipe is ao long that he cannot fetch his breath ao easily as other horses do.

* cock-throwing, s. A aport at Shrovetide, when a cock was thed to a post and peltad with sticke, \&c.

Cook-dood te do! 'tiectherting
If's Racreation, 1840
cock-water, s.

1. Min.: A amsll atream of water brought in a pipe and uaed to wash ore.
*2. Old Med. : A remedy for consumption.
cock-weed, s. The name of plant, called alao Dittander, or Pepperwort.
oŏck (3), s. [Dan. kok = a heap, a pile; Icel. $k 00 k k r=$ a lump, a ball; SW. koka $=$ a clod of earth. (Skeal.)]
2. Lit.: A small conical pile of hay.
"A soov as the lew he off the grobud, spread the hay agnn and turn it, that it mayy wither on the other up Into cocks "--vortimer.
3. Fig.: The corner or point or form of a hat.
 -Addizon.

* cöck (1), " cog, * cogge, s. [O. Fr. coque; tal. cocta; $\operatorname{su}, \operatorname{coca}=$ a boat.] [Соск-воАт.] 1. A small verael.
"Fro Carlele to the sosto thero thy cogoe lengyes",

2. A very sinall boat used on rivers, or near the ahors; formerly the general name of a yawl.

## 

cock-boat, " cockbote, s. [Cocs (1), 2]

* cơclㄷ (5), e. [Cockle (2), s.]
" čok (6), ${ }^{\text {n cocke, }}$ s. or $a$. [Coccrn.]
*ecrek (7), " cocike, s. [A corruption of the name of God.] An oath.

cơcts (1), v.t. \& i. [Cocx (2), s.]
A. Transitive
I. Ordlnary Language:

1. To set erect, or upright; to cause to atick ap.
"This is that mancle which performs the motion wo
often teantioned hy the Latur pots when they talk oi aman"u cocking hla nose, or playing the shinoceron" -
I Commonly with the adverb up.
2. To set the hat jauntily on one alde of the head.
"Dick | stroked his chin and cocked his hat", sua
II. Tech. To ralae the cock or hammer of
a guo ready for firing.
B. Intransitire:
I. Ondinary Language :
3. Lit. : To atick up, to atand up.
*2. Figuratively:
(1) To atrut about with head in air, to ewagger about, to bluster.
" Sir Fepling ta a fool no nleell writ;
The ladiea Nould mistake himg for a wit;
I vow, wethink he's pretty compling., would ory,
(a) With the pronoun it.
"And if they be both disposed to cock it throughly
 III.; Appendix to his Lfte.
(b) With the adverb up.

Archdeacon Ame wa found ococking up agninst God. "-
(2) To train or make use of fighting cocks
".Cries ont "gnimat cocking, nince he cannot bet."
II. Tech: To draw np the hammer of a gav ready for íring.
"A moderu hero fooght for modlsh ramners;

cǒck (2), " coke, v. i. \& t. [Cock (3), s.] 1. Intrans. : To aet hay up In cocks or amall piles.

## "Canatow serven, he meldm ${ }^{\text {Other }}$. <br> Other coke for uy cokers ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\prime}$

 heapsSika unyrth io May is meeteat for to make
Or alimmer hade, nnder the cocked hay.
spenter: Shep. Cal., II.
cơck (3), v.t. [Calk, v.] To calk a horse's shoe.
"Cautlous mun when they تent on the roudr had
"căck (i), v.t. [Cocker, v.] To pamper, inanlge, or apoil children
" cobck (5), * cocke, * oocken, v.i. [Etymol, doubtrul ; probably from Cock (2), B.] To fight.
"For to coeke with knyf hant thou rony nede",
cöck-ä'de, " oock-arde, s. [Fr. coquarde fela. of coqturd = "foolishls proud, saucy presumptuous, malaperty, undiscreetly peart, cocket, jolls," chaerful:" (Cotgrave.) "Co quarde, bonnet a la coquarie, a Spaniah cap quarde, bonnet a cap worne proudly." (Ibid.) From O.Fr. or cap Fr. coq $=$ a cock, from the reaemblance to a cock'a-comh.] A ribbon, or reaemblance to a cock a-comh. A yibbon, or knot of ribbona, or other similar materisl worn
in the hat : nore apecially, \& rosette of leather in the hat : more apecially, a rosette of leather
worn by servanta on the aide of their hats. In England, cockades are worn by servants of masters serving under the crown as officers in the Army or Navy, Deputy Lieutenants, de, and are of black leather, oriblnally the diatinctive cockade of the House of Hanover. Coloured cockudes mark the retimue of foreign officiala. Cockades have at different times been used as narty symbols. The White Cockade was assumed by the Jacobltes. Cockades played an important part in the French Revolution.
cơolk-ä'-ď̌d, a. [Eng. cockaul(e); -ed.] Wearing or provided with a cockade.
"A pamperid apendthritt, whose fantastick air
We toil-tehion'd Agura, ind enackaded hrow, Young: Night Thoughte, s.

* ç̌ar-al, * oơck'-âll, s. [Etymol. duabtful.] 1. A game played with a sheep's pastern hones instead of dice.
"Cockalk which the Dutoh call ' teelings,' Are different from dice; for they are square with towr sides) p. 368.

2. The bones used in playing the game. Hucklebones.]
cǒck'-a-lan, * cok-a-land, * coo-alasne, s. [Fr. coq-i-l'ane = a cock-and-hull story.]
3. A disconnected or irrelevant story
"What a coe d CAsne is thls! I talk of women, and
4. Used to denote an imperfect writing.
"Exense the rather cockaland then letter from him who caretue not howe diflormainis peinn expreaslun be to you, to whowe he 18, wuat fnith hull servsuli""-
cơck-ăn'-dy̆, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The Puffin, Alea arctica. (scotch.)

- cŏck-arde', s. [Cocrade.]
cŏck-a-tlē1', cǒck-a-teēl', s. [Dutch.] A dealer's name for the small cockatoos of the genus Calopsitta.
cock'-a-tôc, * cac-a-to, * ccck-a-toon co-ca-to, s. [Fr. kakatou, kakatoes. Ger kakadu; from the Malsy kakatuo $=$ a cocks too, an onomatopoetic word.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Any species of the subfanily of birds described under No. 2.
2. Ornith (pl. Cockatoos) : The name given to the birds of the femily Psittacide, Eubfamily Cacatuine, the same that was called by Swsinsoo Plyctolophinæ. They hsve a arge head, ornamented with a folding or procumhent crest, s short very broad bill with the calmen of it very much curved. The tail is lengtheoed and broad, the festhers not narrowed. "Besides their peculisr utterance "cockatoo," from which they derive tbeir vame, sureamed out harshly, they are not sble to aequire more than a few words, their imitative power being buts slight. They inhabit Australia and the Eastern lslands, living in woods, and feediag chiefy on seeds and fruits, which their bills are well adsnted to crush They also est insects. The species most irequently bronght to England are the Great Sulphur-crested Cockstoo, Cacatua galerite, ad the Small Sulphur-crested Cockstoo, $C$ sulphurea. They are white with yellow crests. They become thoroughly doncesticated.
"Here are also-[In the Manritius] herons white and
beautiful :-cositoen may well take name from kaxoly tov, whore oature and so indoultalian"-Sir $T$. Herbert: Travels, p. 383
cơck'-a-triçe, " cǒc'-a-tryse, * kŏk'-atriçe, s. [O. Fr. cocutrice $=$ s crocodile; from Low Lat. cocatricem, acc. of cocatrix $=\mathrm{s}$ crocodile, a Dasilisk : a curruption of Low Lst cocodrillus $=s$ crocodtle. "The $r$ being dropped, as in Sp. cocodrilo, Mid. Eng. cokedrilt, the fable that the animal was produred fronn a cock's egg was invented to account for the name." (Skeat.)] [Basilisk, Crocodilir.]
l. Ordinary Language:
3. Lit. : A basilisk, a fshulous serpent supposed to have been produced from a cock egg hastched by a serpent. Its bresth sud aven its look were believed to have beeu fatal to any who cams within their infuence.

Cocaryse Basiliscus, cocodrillus."-Prompt. Part. Por, behold, I will send serp, ents, cockatrices, amons you, mith the Lord."-Jer. Fifil 17 .
*2. Figuratively:
(1) Anything venomous or deadly.
"This wha the end of thin little cockatrice of $n$ Eing first. ${ }^{\text {that }}$ - Bacm
(2) A courtesan, a hariot.
II. Technically:

1. Her.: For the difference between s basilisk snd an amphisien cockstrice, see Babilisk.
2. Scrip.: The word "cockatrice" occars four times in the text snd once in the margin of the suthorised version of the Bihle. In four of these passages, viz., Prov. xxiil. 32 (msrgin), lasa. xil. 8, lix. 5, Jer. viii.

17, the word is ? vize, Isa, xiv. 29, it is עएֻ (tsepha). Tsiphoul means that which is generated from a serpent hence s serpent itself. Tsephs, which is from the same root, is a serpent's progeny. It ovidently means a very venomons serpent, but it will be ohserved that no conntenance is given in Scripture to the pable about the origin of the cockatrice, or to say other of the origin of that cockatrice, or to say other of the that animal of now fallen fame.

Cơck-āyne, Coc-agne, s. [Fr. cocaqne, O. Fr. cocaigne; ltal, cucagna, cuccagna; from cucca = dainties, sweetmests; from Lat. coquo $=$ to cook; froni the kelief that the housea in this fabulous land were covered with cakes.]

1. A fabulous or imaginsry land, the home of luxury and juleness.
2. The land or home of cockneys, cockneydom.
oock'-chāf-ẽr, 5. [Eog. cock, and chafer (q.v.).]

Entom. : Ths popular name of a lamellicorn beetle, Melolontha vulgaris, found in England. It crawls awkwardly on the glound, and when it flies does so heavily sud with a whirring hum. The larva are found in dung or in decayiag vegetabls mattor or buried in the ground.

## * cŏcke, s. [Cock.]

cǒcked (1), pa. par. or a. [Cock (1), v.]
A. As pa. petr. : (See the verb).
B. As adj. (of a hat) : Three-cornered.
cǒcked (2), pa. par. or a. [Cock (2), v.]
cŏck'-ēe, s. [Eng., \&c., cock, and Scotch ee = eye.] In ths game of curling, the place at
each end of the rink or conrse, wheoce the stones nust he hurled, and whicb they ought to reach, geacrally marked by a cross, withiu a circle.

## "Olenbuck npo" the cockee stood; <br> His merry men drew near.

Dunidson: 'Seasone, p. 162

* cock'-ěn, v. i. [Cock (4), v.]
t cǒck'-ẽr (1), ${ }^{\text {a }}$ cockeryn, v.t. [Etytoology doubtful; probsbly \& frequentative of cock or $\operatorname{cog}=$ to shake, to roek; bence $=$ to dandle Ci. Wel. cocri $=$ to fondls; wocr $=\mathrm{a}$ coaxing a fondling; cocrateth $=8$ fondling; and Fir coqueliner $=$ to dendle, to cocker, to fondle, to pamper, to make a wanton of a child.] To pamper or indulgs children ; to trest with to great tenderness and care ; to fondle, to spoil
"Cockergn. Carifovea."-Prompt. Parr.
"He that will give his son sugar ptums to make him cocker up that propensity whlch he ought to subduc -Locke: On Education
$\dagger$ cơck'-ẽr (2), v.i. [Perhaps from conk (1), s. suti. -er.] To be in a tottering state.
cǒck'-êr (1), s. [Eng. cock (1), v. ; eer.] * 1. One who is devoted to cock-fighting. "He was the greatest coeker in Engiand."-Steots:

2. A kind of spariel trsided to start woodcocks and other game.
 Abiscel., 17. 171.
cŏck'-ẽr (2), " cǒk-ẽr (1), 8. [Соск (2), v.] Ons who puts hay into cocks.
"Cnnstow seruen he zeide.
Other coke for my cokert, other to the cart pioche"
cơck'-ẽ̃r(3),* coc-ur, * cok-er(2), "cok-yr, * cok-ar, s. IA.S. cocor, cocur: O. Fries. koger: Dan. hogger.] A kind of coarse halfboot worn hy rustics. It properly signifies gaiters sud leggings, sud evea coarse stockings without feet, used ss gaiters.
"Oocur, boote (eokyr bote H. P.) dorea, coturnus."
" Now doth he inly zcorne hit Kendal green,

cơck'-ẽr (4), " cŏk'-kẽr, s. [Cock (4), v.] A quarrelsone fellow.
"Thise cokkers and thise bollars",
保
cǒck'-ẽred, pa. par. or a. [Cucker, v.]
cŏck'-ẽr-ěl. * cokerelle, s. [A double dimin. of cock, s. (q.v.).]
3. Lit.: A young cock

Cokenolle, Gallus, gallulus."-Prompen Pars.
2. Fig.: A proud, high-spirited young fellow.
"What wilt thon be, youns cockerel, when thy apous
Drituon
cơck'-ẽr-ǐe, $a$. [Cocker (2), v. ; ts $=-y$.] Un steady in position. The same with Cockne sum (q.v.).
cơck'-ẽr-Ǐe-něss, s. [Scotch cockerie ; -ness] The state of being cockerie.
cơck'-ẽr-ǐng (1), . cơk'-ẽr-y̆nge, pr. par. a., \& \%. [Cocker (1), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of pampering or indulging s child; indulgence, fondling.
"What disciplline Ex this. Parreus, to nourish violent aifochoue in youth, hy corkering nnd waution iuda
 Diverce
"Cokerynge, oner greato cheryahinge."-Prompt
cơck'-ẽr-1̆ng (2), pr. par. \& a. [Соскен (2) $v$. ] Tottering, threatening to tumble, espe cially in consequence of being placed too high.

* cǒck'-ẽr-ing (3), s. [Cosherings.] Au exaction or trilute in Ireland; aow reduced to chief-rents. (Blount : Law Dict.)
cŏck-ẽr-nờn'- צ̆, cơck-ẽr-nŏn'-Ǐe. a [Etym. douthtrul.] The gathering of a young woman's hair uwder the snood or tillet; a cap. (Scotch.)
"I duubt the daughtr" o eilly thing-an moon old Nortality, ch. v .
* cŏck'-ẽr-nŭt, s. [COCOA-NUT.]
cðck'-ẽr-sŭm, a. [Eng. cocker (2), จ., /nd suff. sum $=$ some (q.v.).] Unstrady in pu whtion, threateaing to fall over. (Scotch.)
* cock'-ĕt, a. [Coqcette.] Pert, sancy. "Cotgravette
* cŏck'-ět (1), 8. [Coquette.]
* cŏck'-ĕt (2), * coket, s. [Low Lat. cokett perhaps frot conchu $=$ a shell.]

1. A seal belonging to the King's Custom house. (Reg. of Writs, fol. 192 a.) Also housel of perchment sealed and delivered bj serol officers of the Custom-house to mer the offlcers of tiss Custom-house to mer
elisnts, \&s a wrrant that their merehandisei elisnts, $8 s$ u wrrant that their merehandise
are customed. (Blount: Law Dict.) Also an sre customed. (Blount: Law-Dict.) Also
oftice of entry in the Custom-house, \&c.
"The areateet profit did arise by the cocket of hides for woul and woolfel
2. A measure for bread, \&c.
3. The second quality of bread, the finest being wawl, or wastel-breaul (q.v.).
Whatel-hread of a a farthans siall weigh vil. and xvie hut bread-ococret of 6 wirthing, of whe zame curn and buitel, shall weigh glore than wastel hy ila And more than wastel by va Bread masd iutisa niwnith whole whent, shall weigh a cocker and a hutil; so thut cocket shanli weigh urore thall a wastel by V\& Bread Wheat shall weigh two.great cockeks.-alount: Lon Dict.

## * cocket-bread, * coket-bread, s.

 [Соскет, s., 3.]cocket-centre, cocket-centering, a
Arch.: Centre or centering in which head-room is left beneath the srch above tine. Where prsssge beneath the arch is not required during the execution of the work, s cocketcentering is not but the needed, but the
 eentering is cod on a level
tie-beam resting on the imposts. (Knight.)
cŏck'-ey̆, s. [Etym. doubtful.] $\Delta$ sawer.
cǒck'-Ie, s. [Eng. cock (1), s. : dimin, suff. -te.] A word occurring only in the subjoined corapounds.

[^147]cockie-bendle, s.

1. The coas of the fir-tres.
2. The name also givea to the large conical buds of the plane-tree.
 cock-y-1eek'-y, 8. [Eng., dc. oock, and leek ( $q . v_{0}$ ).] Soup mada of a cock bolled with leeks.
"The pooltry yard bad been pat oader requisition, and meryteeky and sooteh collops soon reeked in the
oxck-Ie-lëer'-1̌e, e. [Imitated from the sound.] The cound made by a cock in crow ing. (Sootch.)
oठck'-1-1̆y, adv. [Eng. cocky; -ly.] In a cocky, conceited, stuck-up manoer.
ouck'-ing (1), pr. par., a., \& \&. [Cocs (2), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb)
C. Ae substantive :
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Lit. : The keeping or traialny game cocks to fight; the sport of cock-fighting. "The cochting holds at Derby"
4. Fig.: The act of turning anything apwards.
II. Technically:
5. Shootlng:
(1) The sct of drawing back the hammer of egun ready for flring.
(2) The shooting of woodcocks
"There ongbt to be uolle cocking in these woods."-
6. Curpentry:
(1) A mode of fixing the end of a tie-beam or flour-joist to 8 heam, girder, or wsll-plate. This same as Cogoino (q.v.).
(2) Mortising. (Knight.)

* cocking-cloth, s. A cenvess frame Bxtended with s hole, through which a gun might be put to shoot pheasants, \&ic.
obck'-íng (2), pr. par., a., \& \& [Cock (3), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The sct of putting hey foto cocks, or small conical heaps.
orck-Ing (3), pr. par., a., \& \& [Cock (3), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Ses the verb).

Where oocking dands make sawcie inda Io yoath to rage, to beg io nywe: LWe, p. 162
C. As subst.: The sct ar practice of pampering or spoiling children.
cǒck-1sh, a. [Eng. cock (2), s. ; -ish.]
I. Lit. : Of or pertalulag to s cock.
II. Figuratively:

1. Upstart, conceited, oorky.
bia Alisereete father doth not by and by eorae apon childe mactikith a cidkell, for so ohonld he make hila Nos Latham.
*2. Winton, lecherous.

©ck'-1t (1), pa. par. or a. [Cocked.] (Sootch.)
 guary. ch $x$
*oǒek-it (2), a. [Fr. coquet.] [Coquette, Cocket, a.] Proud, sancy, conceited.
"Accrester. To wax cockit, grow proud."-Cotgrave.
obck-le (1), "cok-11, "cok-kel, cokkyl, "cook-el, cok-ylle, Fokil, s. [A.S. coccel $=$ tares, from Gael. cogall $=$ tares, coekle : congull = corn-cockle; Ir. cogal= cornconkle. So called from choking the goond seed. (ITrench: On the Stuly of Words, p. 200.)]
2. Ordinary Language:
(1) Lit.: A plant, Lychnis Guthago, formerly called Agrostcmma fithago. Its fuller English name is Corn-coskle. It is an erectbranched plant, between ons and two feet high, with linear lanceolate leaves and large purple flowers, the segmenta of the ribhed calyx being much longer than the corolla. It may risve been intmduced into Eughand with seed, but is oow very frequent in corndelds.

*(2) Fig.: Anything injurious or detrimeatal.

In soothlng them, wencish galant our senato Which we onrwelvte havi ilougb'd for, tow'd mad
2. Scrip.: The cockle of Seripture, 3 Fin (bashah) Job $x \times x$ i. 40, ie an unldentified weed. It is from civy (baash) = tosmell unpleasuntly. The Septasgint translators render it $\beta$ diro (batos) $=$ a thors. It ia probahly not the Lychnis Githago.
3. Mining: The mineral schorl, a variety of tourmaline, which is held to be as useless in a mine as cockle in a field of corn.
cockle-burr, s. An American asme for Xshthium, s composite plant.
cǒck'-le (2), "cock, * cokele, " cokel, s. [Fr. coquille; Ital. cochiglia; Low Lats conquilium; Lat. conchylium; Gr. кoyxidıov(kong
 (kongchule, kongehè) s s mussel, s cockle.]
I. Ordinary Language:
J. The popular name of the shells classed by naturalists nuder the genus Csrdium, or the thmily Cardiilug. Their appearance is fsmiliar. Forbes snd Hanley bummerated thirteea species of Cardium as British. The most conmmon one is Cardium edule: it is the one to which the name cockle is most frsquently spplied. It is found in sanuly bays near low water. A small vsriety is met with in the bruckisi wster of the Thames as high as Gravesend. The nsme is also loosely spplied to some other bivslves. In the Hebrides Mya truncuta is so called, snd, more fully, the landy-coekle. It is sometimes ased of the scallop, and was fonnerly used of the oyster.
*2. A ringlet, a eurl.
"To curl the corkles nt her new-bought head."

* 3. A enckle-shell.
"Gowe. Thns tirue wa waste, and lougest lenyues mak: Sail stana ic

The Order of the Cockle: That of St. Michael, the knights of which wore the scallop as their badge. This order was instituted by Lewis XI. of France, who began to reign A.D. 1461. The dress is thus deseribed from a MS inventrry of the robes at Windsor Castle in the reign of Henry VIII.:-"A mantell of cloth of silver, lyned withe white astten, with scallops shelles. Item, s hoode of crymsin velvet, embrandeard with scallope shelles, lyned with crymsoa satten." (Strutt: Horda, Angel-cynuan, vol. iil., p. 79. Gi. Hordi Angel-cynnan,
"The empriour makkis the ordur of knychthed of the fieise the kyng of Prancs makkia the ondour of che

II. Technically:

1. Zool. : [I. I.].
2. Heating Apmaratus:
(I) The hemispharical dome or the crown of a beating funace.
(2) A hop-drying kiln, an oast.
(3) A large drying-stovs used in a house where hiscult-ware dipped ia glazo is dried preparatory to firing.
(4) The body or fireplace of sa sir-stove.
"oockic-brained, $a$. The same as Cockle-headed (y.v.)

* cockle-demoi, s. A half cockle-shell (\%). "Cuatiog cociledemods nbout in courtexie"
* cockie-hat, s. A pilgrim's hat, so ealled from the practice followed by uslmers of wearing a cockle-shell ia their hats. [CocrlesBEELL.]
"By hls cackle hat and biah, And his sandal shomen", Horstor, iv. s.
- cockie-headed, $a$. Chuckle-headerl, foolish. (Scotch.)
but hety crack-brained and cochlehoaded a hoat

cockio-kind, 8. The species of cockles ar shell-thsh getrerally.

The roost recluse discreetly open'd find
cochie-oas
cockie-oast, g. The part of the osst or hop-kila where the fire is made up. (Erande.)
[Cock 1. e, z. 1I. 2.]
coolde-thell, s. The shell of the cockle: worn by paluers as a sign of thelr haviag per formed the pilgrimage to tha shriae of St . Jamea at Compostello ia Spain.

He nhown Salat Jamevis rockleshelh
hair Montzerrat, toa, canitell.
*oockle-stairs, a. Winding or aptral stairs.
'cockie-stone, s. A fessil cockie.
oockle-stove, s. The same as Cockle (2), s. 11., 2. (2).
"cơok'-le (3), s. [Eng. cock (2), s., and dirutn. surf. -le] A young cock, a cockerel.
cóck'-le (4), s. [COckle (2), v.]
Mills: The instrument used in cockling the cogs of a mill.
cöck'-le (1), p.i. [Cackle.] To clack as a
ben. (Scotch.)
cǒck'-1e (2), v.t. [Coo, A] To mske 2 olight incision on the cogs of a mill, for directlag in cutting aff the ends of them. ao that tha whole may preaerve the eirculer form. The instrument used is called the cockle.
cǒcľ'-le (3), v.i. \& $t$ [Cockle, a]
A. Intrans.: To contract loto wrinkies, like a cockle-shell; to pucker up.
B. Trans.: To wrinkle, to pucker up, to Iadent.
cơok'-led, pa. par. or a. [Соскце (3), v.1

1. Lit.: Shelled, agclosed in or furnished with a shell.
" Love's feellng ta more zoft and sensible
2. Fig.: Wrinkled, puckered, ribled, like the shell af a cockle.
"Showers eoondresch the camlet's cockled griln."
*oǒck'-lör, s. [Eng. cockle (2), 8. ; er.] One who gsthers ar sells cocklea.
$\because$ An old thharnana, mending his outs, told me an moving sury ; bow n brother of the traide, a cocklee as he atylod him, driving a Iltile cart with twh
cరck-lŏt, s. [Eng. ooch, and dimin. zutt. -2et.] A young coek, \& cockerel
"Main after male of cockiess" $=0$. Kingoley : Wa

* cơck'-lĭng (1), e. [Eng. cock (2), s., and dimin. saft, ling.] A young cock, a cockereL
† cǒck'-līñg (2), pr. par., $a$, \& s. [Cor:KLe, v.] A. \& B, As pr. par. \& purticip. aulj. : (8eo the verk).
"A thort cocking men Whith must very woon hawe
bulued the shlp"-Cook: Voyoges, ch viL bulged the shlp ${ }^{\circ}$-Cook: Voyoges, ch vil.
C. As substantive:
* 1. The act or trade of gathering or dealing lin eockles.

2. The set of falling into wrinkles or puckers, as a cockling sea. (Cook: Voyuges.)
cǒck'-loft, s. [Cock-Lort.]
"cöck'-ly, $a_{2}$ [Eng. cockl(e) (2), s. ; -y.] Wrinkled, puekered.
cock'-măn, 8. [Eng. cock (2), sad man.] A sentiuel. (Scotch.)
*čck'-mătçh, 8. [Eng, cock, sod match.] A cock-Hght.
*. At the same time that the heads of parties proserp tom. their tools will not mo much man mingle at a ooch maich-Aduitam

* oơck'-māte, s. [Etym. doubtful. Nares thinks it is a corruption of copesmate ( $q . v$. .).] A comrade, s companion, is mate.
"Not diadalining their cocimates"-Lyty: Euphueak
cŏok'-ney̆, * coke-ney, " coke-nay * cols-nay, "cok-nayo, s. \& a. IEtym. douhtful. Wedgwood suggests, and Skeat sdopts the suggestion, a connertium with Lat comina $=8$ kitchen. Murray breaks up M.F. cokeney hitn woken ell $=$ rock's egg, and delines the word in Laogland as "egg." (Ste A 1.)]
A. As substantive:

1. A young cock (\%) [See etym.]

Ne so coltreay, by hriak, moluppes it
Lingland: P. Plownsm hatio


-2. An effeminate person ; a coxcomb.
"I sm atrald thin gromt inbber, the world, will provi
2. A native or resident of the city of London. "The cocknoy, truvelling fato the country th surwathed
7. A southerner; a nstive of the south of England.
B. As adj. : Pertaining to or resembilag a cockney, ignorant.
cookney-lika, a. Like a cockney.
"Rome agnin draw this minchiot on thalr hends hy too cereioonioun nind strict diet being over preeisec, wents thmen, ..."-Burcon: Anah of Nelan, p 7s.
1 cơck'-ň̌y, v.t. [Cockney, 8.] To pamper, to cocker. (Bishop Hall.)
teŏck'-ney̆-dotm, s. [Eng. cockney; -dom.] The hone or district of cockneys.

$\dagger \mathbf{c o ̈ c k}$ '-ney̆-fy, v.t [Eng. cockney; Lat. fucio (pass. fo) = to make.] To forn with the manners or characterlatics of a cockney. (IVebster.)
† oxck'-ney̆-1sh, a. [Eng. cociney; -ish.] Pertaining to or resembiling a cockney.
$t$ eठck'-ney̆-ism, s. [Eng. cockney; -ism.] The qualities, characterietica, idiona, or dialect of a cockney.
"eith' ita recognived the wommo's Berk ahire nocent he490, ch xxiv.

- cock-on, s. [Ouckoo.]
ơck'-pit, s. [Eng. cock, and pit.
A. Ordinary language:
I. Lit.: A pit or eaclosed area in which cock-fights were held.
"Hsury the Eighth had brilt close to Rt Jnmea' Purk, two sppendages to the PAlace of Whitehgll. A.
cockpit, nod a tennis court."-Macauliy: Bist. Eng., cockpix, atil
*II. Figuratively:

1. Any place or area much used for fighting; battle-ground.
"And now have I gniaed tho cookpit of the weetarn Hazoel. Yocal porety.
2. Any diminutive area or space.
"Cho this sockpie hold,
Shaketp.: Henry V., i., oborua
3. The Privy Cooncil Office st Whitehall, no called from its occupying the site of a eockpit.
B. Technically:

* 1. Theat.: The central portion of a theatre, now catled the pit (q.v.).

The cock-pit, salleries, buxes, ill are full."
One of the London theatres, the Phosix, in Drury Lane, was called the Cockpit, pro in Drury Lane, was called the Cockpit, propit.
2. Nout: The after-part of the orlop deck. It is below the water--line, and orininarily forms uction ia devoted to the surgeon and hia patients.

- oock-queene, s. [Corquean.] a female cuckeld.

Queen Jano, aot a little wroth
Against her husband's crime
By whose she was a cookrueere mada
Yarner: Albions England, is.

* cock-rel, s. [Cockerel.]
-őck-rōaçh, s. [From Sp. cucaracha.]
Entom. : Generally, any insect of the family Blattile, or, at least, of the genas Blatta ; and specially Blatta arientalis, so comiose to houses, particularly in seaport towns. The cockrosch is said to have coms originally from lidia, throagh the Levaat. It is often called the Blackbeeile, an erroseous name, for it is pot a beetle at all, but an orthopterous insect Ormboptera.] When the male is mature it has wings half the length of the body, while those of the female are but rudimentary. It is noctnrnat in its habits. Its appetite is omnivorous. It leaves an unpleasant smell on provisions which it has been unstie to devour. The egge are deposited in horny eases, in which they are arranged with much regularity, in two rows, with a central parti-
tion, sad smailer oues isolating each egg from the other. [Blatta, Blattide.]
ơalr'-rōȩ̧e, s. [Eng. cook (1), and rose] Any wild poppy with a red flower. (Scolsh.) (Jamiesom.)


## * cociss, a pl. [COCRLE (2).]

cơcks'-cōmb (b silent), s. [Eng. cock, and comb, "the comb of a cock being a eort of ensign or token which the fool was accustomed to wear." (Trench : English Past of Present, pp. 177, 178.)]
I Literally:

1. Of garden plants: A name sometimes given to Celosis cristala. The flowers are astringent and are preseribed in Asia in cases of diarricea, blennorrheea, excessive menstrual diacharges, hæmatesis, sad aimilar disorders.
2. Of wild piants: (1) Rhinanthus Cristagalli, (2) Onobrychis sativa.

* II. Fig. : An empty head or akull.

Aboat your koare's coekscomb."-Shakesp: Nerry Fives, iil. 1 .
cockscomb-grass, s. A grass, Cynosurus echinatus.
oockscomb-oyster, \& A species of oyster, ostrea crista-galli. It is found in the ladian ocean

## coaksoomb-pyrites,

Min. : A variety of Marcasite. (Brtt. Mus. Cat.)
cơcics'-fpot, s. [Eng. cock's, sad foot.]

1. Aquilegia vulgaris.
2. Dactylis glomerata, fromits three-branched panicle. Called also orchard grass.
"If the hard stalk, of the cockation ... had been in suthoisht quantity. they would mont probnhiy have Sinclair: Hortus Gramineus Foburnenss, p. 9 .
Cocksfoot grass: (1) A book name for Dactylis glomerate, (2) Digitaria sanguinalis.
cơclcs'-hěad, s. [Eng. cock's; head.]
3. Onobrychis sativa, and C. Coput-galli.
4. Popaver Rheas, P. dubium, sud P. Argemone, three species of poppy. (Scotch.)
5. Centaurea nigra.
6. Trifolium pratense.

I Purple Cockshead: Astragalus hypoglottis.

- cơck'-shăt, s. [Cock-өRUT.]
oǒck'-shȳ, s. [Eng. cock (2), s., and shy (q.v.), from a cock having beeu the mark or target st which te shoet.]

1. Anything put op as a mark or target to throw at.
2. The act of throwing stones at a mark
"Appealing to the test of a cockethy."- Lott Sors and Paperng
cǒck'-sŏr-rẹl, s. [Eng. cock (2), sad sortel (q.v.).]

Bot. : Rumex acetosa.
cơck'-spũr, s. [Eng. cock, and spur.]

1. Bot.: Virginian hawthern. 4 species of medlar. (Miller.)
2. Zool. : A small shell-flish. (Holliwell.)
3. Pottery: A small piece of pottery placed bet ween $t$ wo pieces of glazed ware in the saggar to prevent them adhering during baking.
cockspur's thorn, s. Cratoegus Crusgalli. (Ireas of Bot.)

* cŏclr'-stôol, s. [CuCking-8TOOL.]
cŏck'-süre (s as sh), a. [Apparently from cock, and sure; but there is no evilence as to the reason. 1 Perfectly certaia or confident, positive (colloquial).
"" We steal, as in s castie, cockuure." JF. IU. 1 .
cǒck'-süre-něgs (sǜ ss shü), s. [Eng. cocksure; -ness.] The quality of being cocksure; contideat certainty.
cockswain, comswain (pron.cox'-swäin and cöx'-an), s. [Eng. cock (4), 8., and swain (q.v.).]
Nout.: One who steera a beat. After the efficer in command he has charge of the erew and all belonging to the boat He must be resay at all times with his crew to man the boat.

obok'-tiail. y. [Eng. cock, r., and tail.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit. : A half-bred horse.
II. Figutalively :

1. A poor half-hearted fellow.
 comea. ili. 152
2. A kitd of compounded drink much used in America.
"Did re irer try a brandy caoksath, Cormely"-
B Entom (pl
2, heeties ranked under the tribe Brachelytra, viz., the Staphylinide and their slllea. The shortneas of the eiytra (wiag-cases) onable them to turn up their sbodomea, wheace the name cecktalls.
cǒclx'-ăp, s. [Eng. cock, v, and wp.] $A$ het or cap turned $u p$ before.
I Cock-up letter:
Printing: A large letter standing above the rest in the line, and rormerly. Indeed occasionally even now, used for the initial letter of a book or chapter. (Kright.)
ơ̌ck'-wēed, "oocke-weede, s. [Eng. cock (1) ; sud weed.]

Botany:

1. Lychnis Gilhago (?).
2. Some Lepidium. (Brillen Holland.)
 stuck-up, impudent.
cocky-baby, s. A popular name for a plant, Arum maculatum.


* cŏck'- ${ }^{-5}-$ obl-y, a. [Prob. from cock, and yellow.] Only used in the compound cockyoly bird $=$ a bind of bright plunage, a Yellow Hammer.
"The charming little cockyoly-birda"-C. Eingniey :
cō'-cō (1), in compos. [CocOA (1).]
cō'-cō (2), s. [CocoA (2).]
I Le Petit Coco: A name given in San the pio a tree, Theophrasta ussiet, from
có'-cōa (1), s. [Iu Fr. coco, but Littré con siders that the French worl comes froal the English one; Port. coco, probably a contraction of macooo, macaco $=$ a kind of mankey, to the face of which the cocoa-nut, with the three scars upon one ead of it, was thougit to bear a resemblance.)

1. Of the forms cocoa and coco (but of these coco exists nuly in the componnd coco-nut cocoa-nut): The fruit of the paliu described under 2. [Cocon-Nor.]
2. One of the best known and the most prized of all the palm-trees. It is the cocos nucijera of hotanists. [Cocos.] Its appropriate habitat is the coast of islands or contipriate habitat is the coast of entand the sama parallel of Southern latitude; thus it abound plong the coasts of the South Sea Islanda, of India, of South America, and other phaces. It is sometimes found inland, even to the eleva tion of 2,900 feet above the sea, but it dees not sbound or Hourish sway from the sea; thus while there are many milliona of them slong the sea-coast of India, coasideralle regions in the interior may be traversed without more than two or three cecoa-nuts being been. The tree rises to the height of aixty to minety feet. The stem is slender and narked by transverge rings, being the scars left by lesve now fallen. At Bounbay and elsewhere tha natives may be seen climbing up the cocna-nut trees by means of those rings, and descending sgain with the fruit, their frail support against falliag being a rope made into a large loop encirching their waist and the stem of the tree. encirchag their waist sha the leaves, others are "feathery palm-trees." The cocoa-nut belongs to the latter category; its leaves, generally 12 - 15 in aumber, like gigantic ostrich-feathens exist In a buuch or tuft at the aominit of the unbranched stem. A tree produces about 80 or 100 nuts anamally. The uses of the cocoenut tree are innumerable. For those of the
trait see Cocon-nut. The juice which flows from its wounded spathes is cailed in Indis toddy (q. v.)., and masy be fermented into excellent wine, and an Intoxicating iiquor made from it, arrack. Or the sugar itself may be separated, when it is cailed Jaggery. The anexpanded terminal bud is a delicate article of food; the ieavea are made into thatch for dwsllings, or into baskets and buckets, or materials for fences, or as sulistitutes for paper to write on. The midrib of the lesves serves for ours: their ashes yeld potash; and from the reticulated substance at their base a coarse kind of cloth is manufsctored. The hard cuss of the stem is usde iuto drums, hard cass belag ased in the construction of hats; the lower part is so lard ss to take on a polish makiag it resemble agate. The root ${ }_{i}^{2}$ polish making it resemble agate. The root is sometimes uasticated instead of the arecanut, a ad the fitires mads
beskets. (Linulley, oc.)

## The dreanis is past; and thon hast fooud again <br> Thy ere mas and lemannes palme aud yaum

cocoa-nut, coco

1. Ord. Lang., Bot. \&e.
(1) The frnit of the palm described under No. 2. The ovary contains three ovules, hut two of these are unlformly abortive. They leave three acsrs on one eud of the fruit one of which is so soft that it may be pricked with a pin: from this the embryo comes The other two are hard and impenetrable Its ose for food, and the deliclous beverage it contains, are oniversally known. The fihres which surronnd the rind are made into a kind of cord, called coir-rope, which, from it lasticity and streagth, is well sdapted for cables. See slso Cocoa-nut Oil.
(2) The tree furmishing the fruit. [Cocoa (1), 2.]
"The most precions tuheritance of E Singhalose la Which wand declacidin the dibtrict court of Gulle, with in $A$ very short period, the ribleceurt of din dipute, with elain to the 2, spith part of tea $0000-\mathrm{nus}$ trisek "Ten-
2. Chem.: The colourless, slightly opslescent thid contsined in the interior of the seed of Cocus nucifera is called the mik. It consists of 91.5 per cent. of water, 0.46 protein, 07 fst, 6.78 nod-nitrogenous extractive matter, and $1 \cdot 19$ ash. The ash of the kernel of the cocos-nut contains sbout $43^{\circ}$ per cent of pot ash, 8 - soda, 4.l lime, $9 \cdot$ magnesia, $13 \cdot 5$ chlorins. 169 phosphoric scid, 5 sulphuric acid and 0.5 of silicic acid.
f The double cocor-nut: A pslm, Lodoicea Seychellarum.
Sea cocoa-nut: The same as Double Cocoa nut (q.v.).

Cocoa-nut fibre: The flbre in which the cocoa-nut is enveloped.
"The beds are staffed with cocac-nus fibre, a material Fhich Ls more ex pensive than foock."-The ${ }^{\text {Fmigrama }}$ Cocoa-nut oil:
Comm. : The fstty substance extracted from Coeus nucifera, de. A whitish peculiar smelling fat, melting at $25^{*}$, and remsining liquild for some tinue. It easily turns rancid when ex posed to the air, snd consists chiefly of glycerides of caprylic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{10} \cdot \mathrm{COOH}$, isuric acid, $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{OH}$, myristic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{27} \cdot \mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{OH}$, and palmitic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{31} \mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{OH}$. It was formerly thought to contain cocinic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{36} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ melting at $35^{\circ}$, but it has been found to be a mixture of lauric snd myriatic acid. Cocoa-llut fat is chiefly used in the manuface ture of soap, the refuse of the nuts being lormad into a cske for feeding esttle. Some of the fatty scils sre said to be uncombined with glycerin. The more solid portion can be separated from the minre liquid fsts by pres. sure, and used for the manufacture of candles.
cocoa-plum, s. The name given in the West indies to the fruit of Chrysobalanus leaco.
*-OOB (2), s. [Corrupted from Spanishmericsi, \&e. cacco (q.v.).]
Chem-: A beverage prepared from ths roasted ceeds of Theobroma cacao. Its chemical composition, according to Mr. Wanklyn, is as follows: Cocoa-butter 50 per cent., theobromin 1.5 , starch $10^{\circ}$, albunien, fibrin, and gluten $18^{\circ}$, gum $8^{\circ}$; colouring matter $2^{\circ} 6$, water $6^{\circ}$, ash $3 \cdot 6$, loes, stc., 0.3 .
TForms of cocoa sre ohtained at the shops as rew, roasted, and flaked nuts, and
cocos nibs. The introduction of the method of preparing these is sttributed to Sir Hsns Sloane. It is alwsys prepared with other substsnces. The nibs are the parest form in which it is supplied to the public. Next come cocos essence, cocoa extract, cocostina, aud chocolatine, which are the groaud wibs deprived of half their fat. Thea come flaked sud ruck cocoas, which are compused of cocua, sugar, and arrowroot or sago. Lastly, we hsve the so.calied soluble cocoas, which consist of 40 per cent. of ground cocoa, the remainder codsisting of sagar and starch. These sre sold codsisting of sagar and stsrch. These sre sold
nnder varions nsmes, such as homoopathic, nnder varions mames, such as hom
Iceland moss, Maravila cocos, \&ic.

## cocas-bntter, cacao-butter, 8

Chem.: A yellowish white fat, having the consistency of tallow, a weak chocolste odour sud agreeshle taste. Sp. gr. 0.96 , meltiag point $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. It consists of glycerides of stearic, oleic, and probably other fatty scids. Cocos-butter does not become rancid when kept. If pure it dissolves two parts of ether. It is also called Cocon-fat.
ooooid-fat, s. [COCOA-BUTTER.]
cocos-reots s. The root of Colocadia antiquorwm. It grow in the tropics, Whers it is eaten. It is called also Coco.
©o-00a-tin'-a, s. [Eng., \&c. 00000 (2), 1 euhonic, and Lat. suff. -ina.]
Comm_ : Pure cocon deprived of 40 to 50 per cent. of its fat. (H. Harkness, F.C.S.)

* có'-ot-drille, s. [Crooonile.]
"These coedriller ben merpentes." - Mauniferthes,
oö'-ot-ऽ-8, s. pl. [Mod Lat. cocos (q.v.), and suff. -ce.]

Bot.: A tribe of Palmsces (Palms). It contains some spiny and some unsrmed genera. The typical genus is Cocos (q.v.).
cðc'-あ-1as, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A word occurring only in the sabjoined compound.
ocoolas-panter, s. A plant, Rubus casius.

00-00-Iooh, oock-loche, s. [Etym. doubt ful.] A term, of coutempt or reproach. (There is no evidence for Nares's statement thet it wiss probably the ssme as cockroach.)
Or draw my sword of fate apoo as
${ }_{\text {Bear mm. \& Fhet. : Four Plays in Ona }}$
cócôon' (1), cō'-cón, s. \& an. [Fr. cocon.]
A. As substantive:

1. Entom., \&c.: An outer coverlug of silky fibrs or hairs with which the pupa or chrysalides of many insects, the silkworm for exsnaple, sre protected. The term was first introduced into English entomology by Kirby. (See extract.)
 insecte of the other orderi folbricate ifr thenselven



IT The msking of cocoons is not confined to caterpillars of the Lepidoptera. Kirby uses the term of ths silken case which spiders spin for the reception of their eggs, sud the late Professor Owen did so of the structure constructed by the Rivulet Leech, Hirudo vulgaris, to contain its ors.
2. An egg-case of one of the lower Invertelirates.
"The egge of the earthworm are laid in chitinows E. As adj.: Pertaining to $8 n$ insect cocoon of the kind described under No. 1.
cocoon-state, s. The state of a cocoon or chrysalis, the pnps stste of sn insect.
"Bat It must not be forgotten that the males emerge
 pamin.
p 007.
$\dagger$ ot-ooôn' (2), . [Fr. coquetoon, prob. from a astive name.]

Zool.: Catoblepas gorgon, the brindled gna.
ot-coôn', v.i. \&t t. [Cocoon (1), s.]
A. Intrans. : To form a cocoon.
B. Trans: To swathe es in a cocoon
od-ôon'-ar-y, $\%$ [Eng. cocoon; ©ery.] A
place where silkworms sre kept and bred.

* ©0̄-cŏs, o. [Latinised from cocoa (1) (q.v.)] Bot.: A geane of palms, the typieal one of the section Cocoex. Both male snd female flowers exist on the same apadix. The spathe is simple, flowers sessile, sepals 3 , and petals 3, stamens 6, ovary 3-celled, stigmas 3, sessile drupe fibrous. The juice of the naripe frult of Cocos schirophyllus is prescribed in Brazil in slight sttacks of ophthalmia.
* cō'-cō-wôrt, s. [Etym. of coco douhtful, and suff. -wort.] A pisnt, Capsella Bucrea-prastors.
* oxet, v.t. [Lat. coctum, sup. of cogro $=$ to cook.]


## 1. To boil, to cook.

2. To digest.

* obcted, pa. par. or a. [Cocs, ข.]
"corct'-1-ble a. [Eng. coct; -able.] Capable
of being cooked.
(Blount).
oba'-tile, a. [Lat. coctilis, from eoctuc, pa. par. of coquo = to cook, to bake.] Made by
baking, as a brick.
"Coc'-tion, ". [Lat. eoctio; from nowne, pa yar. of coquo $=$ to cook.]

1. The act or process of botling, or axposing to heat in liquor.
2. The act or process nf digestion. "The diseave in sometimen attanded with expectoraand repolution of thu feveriah matter, or terominnten

* obc'-türe, s. [Lat. coctura, from eootwe, pa par. of coquo.] The act or process of coolding coction.
ō"'-cŭm, s. [Prob. E. Indian.]
Bot. : Garcinia purpurea.
oocum-batter, oocum-oil, s. A solid greenish fst obtained from the seeds of Gar. cinia purpurea.
oō-cŭm-1gl'-1-a (g silent), s. [Ital.]
Bot. \& Hort.: A kind of plun (Prenus Cocumiglia), found wild in Calsbria, the bert of which is used in the intermittent levers of that region, being preferred to cinchona.
* cocur, a. [Coker (1), s.]
-0'-chis, s. [Corruption of cocos or cosoa (q.v.), or the native name (\%)] A teriu occurring only ta the subjoined compound.
cocus-wood, s. A wood imported from the West Indies, and used for making futes and other musical instruments. It is ssid to be the wood of Brya Ebenus, the Jumsion or American Ebnay. It is not a genuine eboay, but a papilionsceous shrub or smisil tree.
çd (1), "codde (1) cơd'fish, a. \& a [Efymol. doubtful. Ger. gadde; lat. gadus.] A. As subst.: A wsll-known fish, Morrhua vulgaris, found on ths British cossts, on the banks of Newfoundland, and elsewhere. For the ichthyological characters see Morrava. They are exceedingly prolific, a single female having millions of ova. The Newfoundland tishery is of great importance, an inmense number being taken every yesr. That on tha Dogger bank and other places around our own shores is slso important.

Hake stokfyshe, haddok, cod and whytrga"aboes Book. p. ${ }^{174}$.
B. As adj. : Of or pertaining to cod-fish. adipuee tissad tse cincentrated in the form of ofl we tained in the liver --Pereira: עateria Medioa
cod-bait, $s$.

1. The lug-worm (q.v.)
2. The cod-worm (q.v.).
cod-banic, s. A fishing-groand for ood.
cod-fish, s. The asme as COD (1), a
 1ngs. - - Yarrell. Brk. Finet.
cod-fishery, s. A fishing-ground for ood. "Cod,fitherifu on their cossth are another bornteowe present


codi-lune, s. An 18-thread, deep-sea fish-tug-line.
cod-liver oli, 8.
Med.; ca: An oil obtained from the liver of the common Cod. There are three kinds known in commerce, viz, pale, pale-brown, and dark hrown, the last possessing a very dIsagreeable tasta and omell. Cod-liver oil Was first recommended as a remedy for diseases of the lungs about the year 1833. Previous to that time, it had been used with much success in cases of chronio rheumatism. Ita efficacy is ascribed by some to the presence of lodine snd hromine, whilst others assert of lat it ls due to the presence of a minute that it ls due to the presence of a minute
quantity of free phosphorus. Cod-liver oil is guantity of free phosphorus. Cod-liver oil is
frequently adulterated with other fish-oils, especially shark-liver oil, but the letter can be easily recognised hy ita low specific gravity.

* cod's-head, s. A stnpid fellow; an idiot. "On : Ladies' Dice.
cod-mounds, s. pl. The swim-bladders of cod, cured and packed for market. The palstes also of the fieh are included as tongites and sounds.
edd (2) * codd, * codde (2), B. [A.S. codd $=$ a husk, a hud; Icel. koddi $=a$ cushlon; Sw. kuidde; Wel. cud or cod.]
I. Ordinary language:

1. The husk, envelope, or pod in which reeds are contained.
"He sonetide to slle hile wambe et the eoddis whicho the hougis eaten."-Hi scliff: Luke av. 18 .
-T They let peace lio 111 nuall heape an they are reaped
thes tiod the havil and cod dry. Mortimer Thusundiry.
2. The gerotum or bag-like integument con taining the testicles (generally used in the plursi) ; siso, wrongly, the testicle.

* 3. A small bag of any lind.

4. A pillow.
"A cod: certioal, puivinar."-carho. anglieum - Jenny, plt tise pod naenth my heal-but lt's a Deedless $\rightarrow$ seott: Heure of Nidlothian, ah. vili.
II. Mach. : The bearing of an axle.

* ocd-piece, s. A part of the front of the breeches, tormerty made very protnberant and conspicuous.
"Incia. Why, what a ruthless thing is thin io him,



## * ood-ware, .

1. Grain contained in cods or pods, as pease, bealls, \& c .

- Where rie or elso whest elther barlie ye sowe.

Let codwura be next therupon tor to arowe."

## 2. A pillowslip.

* ced-worm, s. The same as Caddis, or Caddis-wom (probably because the larva mskes a kind of case for itaelf).
"He Jovre the may thy which in bred of the cod--eorm or Caldon': Angler.

A. Transitive:
I. To anciose or encase in a pod or husk. 2. To shell peas, sc.
B. Intrans. : To bear seeds enclosed in a pod or husk.
IT To cod out: Grain which has been too ripe before being cut, in the courae of handling, is said to cod out, from Its eeparating easily from the husk or cod.
©ō-des, s. [Ital. coda; Lat. coda, cauda =a tail. $]$


## Music:

1. The tail of a note. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
2. The hars occasionslly added to a contrapuntal movement, sfter the close or finish of the canto fermo. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
3. The few chords or bars sttached to an infinita canon to render it flnite; or a few chorde not in canon added to a floite canon for the sake of obtaining a more harmonious conclusion. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
4. The finsl episode introduced at the end of a musical composition to emphasise ita close.

nd amine (q.v.).]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{25} \mathrm{NO}_{4}$ An alksloid which occars in opium. It crystallizes in six-sided
prisms, melting st $120^{\circ}$. It is soluble in alcohol and ether and boiling water; it gives a dark green colour with strong nitric acid with Perric chloride it gives a dark green colour and precipitates ferric hydrate.
cod'-ber, s. [Eng., \&c. ood (2) s. ; snd ber = bere (4), ©. (q.v.).] A pillowslip.
"Itom, Ira Will. of Rend, selno of small braid clath,


"I tens Illl codbers" - Inventorses, A. 1518, p. $4_{4}$
çd'-crùne, s. [Eng. cod (2), s. =a pillow; crune $=$ croon $=\mathrm{a}$ murmuring.] A curtainlecture.
cơd'-děd, "cod-dyd, pa.par, or a. [CoD, v.] A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adj.: Contained in or bearing pods, leguminous.
"aroddyd corne (coddle P.). Lugumom."- Prompt. Pary.
"All coddod gralo being a deatriger of weeds, an
Improver of land, and a praparer of it for other cropa,"

- liortimer.
ơd'-dẽr (1), s. [Eng. cod (1), s. ; -er.]
I. One who fishes for cod.

2. A boat or vessel engaged in the cod fishery.
cơd'-dẽr (2), s. [Eng. cod (2), s.; -er.] One who gathers pease in the pods.

Odd-der-ar, s. [Etymol, doubtful.] A vagrant, a vagabond.
"To ceras, vesy, se all maner of oodderaris, vage
boundis, a puyr loddels."-Aberd. Reg., A. 1539, v. 16.

- odid'-dĭng, a. [Etymol. douhtful.] Meaning douhtful, perhsps lecherous.
"That oodding epirit had they from their mother,"
Codi-aling-ton, s. \& $a$. [The name of a celebrated opticisn.]


## Coddington lens.

Opt. Instr. : A spherical lens having a deep equstorial groove eround it in the plane of a great circle perpendicular to the axis of vision. The grovere is of such $s$ depth that the stem connecting the hemisi, heres has a diamster equal to oue fifth of the focal length. This kind of lens was invented by Dr. Wollaston, who called it the periscopic lens. It was afterward greatly improved hy Sir David Brewater.
cơd'-dle, cod'-le, v.t. [Etymol. doubtful.] I. To parboil or soften by boiling.
2. To pamper, to fondle, to cocker.
cod'-dle, s. [Condle, v.] One who coddles or pampers himself; on effeminate, luxurious person.
cod'díy. a. [Eng. ood (2), s.; -y.] Full of code or pods, lunsky.
coddy-moddy, s. A name applied to a gull in liss first year's plumage.
"The hran, with a hrown and grey bnck and white
hrenst, the coddymoddy."-Hill: Hiut. Animals, p. $45 i$.
oōde (1), s. [Lat. codex, caudex $=$ a tablet.] A systenastic collection or digest of laws, classified and simplitied.
digest wis that the furiner deatroyzed anme existing laws and conflrmed others with which new laws were hiendod, While the latter merely collected and atated 18 Ies. II (1) Code Napoleon:
Law: The nams given to a code promulgated in France in 1804, originaliy under the name of Code Civile des Français, but altered to Code Napoleon when the first emperor of that name came to the French throue. The term is sometimes used in a more general sense.
(2) Code of Justinian: [Named sfter Justinian, who was born of obscure parentage in A.D. 482 or 483 ; became emperor at Constantinopls In April, 527; hy means of his sble generala, Belisarius snd Nurses, added Italy and Africa to his empire, and died Nov. 15 , 565.$]$ A coile of law drawn out under tha suspices of the Emperor Justinisn. In April, 529, was iszued a connpilation of useful laws 529, was isened a conupilation of useful laws
or constitutions from Hadrian to Justinian. In December, 594, a revised code was pubIn December, 534, a revised code was pub-
lished, sind was accorded the force of law. It was called "Was accorded the force of law. It lectionis." In December, 533 , a commission,
headed by the celebrated jurist, Treboning published en elaburate work called "Digestre publis hed an elaborate work called "Digestre" (things digested) and "Pandecte" (embracing
all). This also received the force of law, and all). This also received the force of law, and old jurista. Just before the Digest appeared, there came flrat, hy direction of Juatinian, an abstract of the greater work. To this wss given the name of "Institutiones " (Institutes). New laws aubsequently enacted were published under the nsme of Novee or Constitutiones Novellas, or Authentice. They are often quoted as his "Novels," which word here must nat be Interpreted works of fiction. The expression "Code of Justinian," used in a general aense, comprehends the "Code pro perly so called, the "Institutes," the "Di geat, and the Novels; used in a more specito sonse, ith Code of Justlnian la a very essential part of the clvil law.
(3) Code of Theodosius: [Named after Theodosius II., generally called the younger, who was born on April 10, A.D. 401, and died emperor at Constantinople on Jnly 28, 450.] The Code of Theodosins (Codex Theodosianus) was a collection of laws gublished in hia reign. They came forth and acquired legislative force in A. D. 438.
cōde (2), s. [Cude.] A chrisom-eloth. "With eoodal and with code"
code (3), s. $[\operatorname{Cov}(3)$, s.] A pllinw.
code (4), * coode, s. [Etymol. doubtful ! Cobbler's wax.

cöde (5), s. [Cun.]

* code'-bĕc, s. [Fr. caudebee, from the name of a town in Normendy.] [Cavoesec.] A kind of hat.
cō-dĕ-fĕn'-dąnt, * cō-d㐅-f̌n'-dent, *. [Pref. $c o=$ con, and defendant (q.v.).] Ono who is joined with another as defendant in sny cause.
"Aoy landlord may, by leave of the court, be mude
a co-defendent to the actonn."-Blackstone, bk. in."
cō-deī'a, cō-deī'ną, có-deīne, s. [From Gr. кẃdeta (ködeia) $=\dot{\&}$ poppy head.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{HI}_{21} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{1} \mathrm{CH}_{18}\left(\mathrm{CHI}_{9} \mathrm{CNO}_{3}\right.$ methyl morphine. An alkaloid ohtained by digesting opium with warm watar, pre cipitating the meconic acid with calciun chloride, sud concentrating the filtrate; the hydrochlorater of morphine snd codieine crystallize out first, and may be separated by treating their squeous oolution with ammonis, which precipitates the morphine the liquid is then evaporsted, and the co deine is precipitated by caustic potash, and recrystallised from ether; it forms colouries prisms when crystallised from water, which lose their water of crystallisation at $120^{\circ}$; the anhydrous alkaloid melts at $150^{\circ}$. Corlcing is a tertiary monamine; heated with ooda lime it gives off methylanine, $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{3}$, and tri methylamine, $\mathrm{N}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3}$. Codeine dissolves in methylamine, $\mathrm{N}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3}$. Codeme concentrated sulphurie acid without cnlour,
if the solution is warmed to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; a trace of molybdic scid turns it a dirty green colour, becoming blue; and a drop of nitric acid turns It a violet-red colour.
oó-dĕt'-ta, s. [Ital., dimin. of coda (q.v.).]
Ifusic: A few notes subjoined to the subject, though they do not reaily form an essential part of it, in order to lead melodiously into the counter-subject. (Ouseley.)
 of a tree, the same ass Caudex; (2) a book, a manuscript; (3) an account-book, a ledger.]

1. Law: A roll or volume, specially nsed In the suhjoined compound terms.
(1) Codex Justinianus: [Code of Justinian].
(2) Codex Theodosianus: [Code or Theodo givs].
2. Bibl. Criticism: A manuscript of any prr tion of the New or of the Old Testament, espe cislly of the former. The original menuscripts of the two Testamenta have been lost, sud thers is little hope of their recovery. In ou inability to ohtain them for parposes of con sultation, it is needful to fall back on other copies as fow removes es possible from the original. When in copying the Scriptures the

[^148]ancient tranacribera detected an ermr com－ mitted by some one of their predecessors，they did not simply erase it，but placed it as an erratum on the margin of tielr copy．As frratum on the margin of their copy．As were similarly noted，till at length the margin were similarly noted，till at length the margin restore the original text great value is attached to the acquisition of any manuscripts made in one of the earller centuries，from the power it gives one of eliminating errata belonging to subsequent periods．Manuscripts are divided into two classea：uncuas，writtan in canitals and with no apsces between ths words［UN－ cala，and cursives，writtan more in conform ity with modern practice．The line between hem ahould be drawn about the tenth cen－ tury．In this respect the modern Biblical critic has the advantage of his predeceseal When the N Tonta or When the New restament was rendered into English for the authorised version of the Seriptures，the Greek text used，that of Eras mus and Robt．Stephens，was based on MSS more modern than the tenth century．Now some of much earlier date are available，pro minent among which are the flve noted be low．
Codex A（called also Codex Alexanirinus） The Alexandrian，or Alexandrine，MS．of the New Testament．A MS．yent hy the Patri arch of Constantinapie as a present to the English king Charles L，and believed to be－ ong to the middle of the fifth century．A correct edition of it was printed in I860．
Codex $B$（called also Codex Vaticanus）：The Vatican codex，or MS．；no named because preserved in the Vatican．A very valuabie IS．，belonging，it is thought，to the middle of the fourth century，if not even oilder．It was discovered in the iatter part of tife four teenth sentury，but was a long time with held from the examination of scholars．It was only in 1868 that it became practically accessible by the publication of a facsimile．

Codex C：The Ephraem manuscript．so called becalse some of the compositions of Ephraem the Syrian had been written over it．［PaLIM PaEst．］It is supposed to be dated at least as early in the fifth century as Codex A．
Codex D：The mannscript of Beza，called after this eminent reformer，who presented it to the University of Cambridge in 1581．It is supposed to belong to the sixth century．

Codex «（Aleph）or Codex Sinaiticus：［The Sinaitic codex，or manuscript ；so called be cause Tischendorf，its discoverer，obtained it from the monastery of St．Katherine on Nonnt Sinal．The year of the great acquisition was 1859．］A most valuable New Testament MS． dating，it is supposed，from the middle of the fourth century．It is believed that it may have heen one of the fifty coples of the Bible exe－ cuted under the anperintendence of Eusehius， Bishop of Casarea，hy order of the Emperor Constantine，in A．b．331．An edition of it was published in 1865．In I892 a palimpsest manuscript of the Syriac Goapels was dia－ manuscript of the syriac Gospels was dia－
covered by Mrs．Lewis in the same monastery． When photographed and transcribed，it proved Wo be of the same type as the fifth ceatury fragments hitherto known as tbe Cureton Gospels．
cö＇tish，8．［Eng．cod（1），and fish．］The same as Cop（I），s．（q．v．）
cod＇－lish－err，s．［Eng．cod（I），s．，and fisher．］A person or vessel engaged in fisling for cod．
t cơd－fish＇－ër－y̆，s．［Eng．codfisher；－y．］
1 The husiness or trare of fishing for cod．
2．The place where cod－fishing is carried on．
cơdğ－èr，s．【Etymol．doubtful ；perhaps from coll（ 2 ），s．，and hence，one eager to fill his bag or purse ；or $=\operatorname{cadger}\left(\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}^{\prime}\right)$ ．］（Slang．）
I．A miser ；a covetous，parsimogious fallow ； a hunks．

2．A curious or strange person
00－dI－s＇－um，s．［Etym．donbtfnl．］
Bot．：A genus of plants，order Euphor－ liaces．Codicum pictum，sometimes called Croton pianm or Croton variegatum，is often cultivated in atoves for its beantifnl red leaves．It was brought originally from the Moluccas．The root and bark of Codiceum variegatum are acrid，but the leaves are aweet and cooling．

codd＇－I－gĭl，s．［Fr．codicille；Lat．codicillus＝ a tablet，a codicil；a dimin．froun codex $=a$ tablet，a code．］A anpplement or sppendix to will．

oǒd－i－çIl＇－lar－y̆，a．［Iat．codicillaris or codi－ cillarius $=$ pertaining to a codicil $;$ codicillus $=a$ codicil．］Of the nature of a codicil．
＂Phn Andininhed paper not entabililined as codictllary．＂
cod－í－fi－cas＇－tion，s．［Fr．codification．］ ［Comify．］The net or process of reducing to a code ；classifying or digenting，as laws．
＂Proposed petition for coditeation ．i．Intimately colnnected is the subfect matter of thit petition［for codification］with that for jubtica No otherwise than hy coilfication can the reform bere prayed for Codincation Petitions ；Advertitement．
cōd＇－1̆－fied，pa par．or a．［Conify．］
OŌd＇I－fi－ẽr，s．［Eng．codify；er．］One who reduces to a code or digests laws，\＆c．（Qu．Rev．）
cōd＇－1－fȳ，v．t．［Fr．codifier，from Lat．corkx＝ a tablet，a code，and facio（pass．jio）$=$ to make．］ To reduce to a code，to digest．
af a complete to code of Lave＂－Bentham ：General lieto
oöd＇－ǐ－fȳ－ĭng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Codify，v．］ A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：The act or process of reducing to a code ；codification．
＂The felling of the timee wis ngalont the codifyting Mif customs Ages of England，${ }^{\text {Hh }}$ ．Pearson
odd－n＇－La，s．［Etym，doubtful ；prob，a dimin． from Ital，colla（Lat，cauda）$=$ a tail．$]$

Comm．：The coarsest parts of flax or hemp sorted apart．
＊cŏ－dĭlle＇，8．［Fr．codille； Sp. codillo $=\mathrm{a}$ joint or knee；dim．from codo＝elbow；Lat． cubitus．］A tern used in ombre when the game is won．

She sees，and trembles at th＇approaching IIL，
Just in the jifws of ruia，and Codile．＂
Pope：Rape of the Lock，iil 91－2．
cō－din＇－í－ac，s．［ītal．cotogna $=$ a quince．］ A marmalide of quinces．［Cotoniare．］
＊cōd＇－ist，s．［Eng．coll（e）；－ist．］A codifier．
cō＇dín̆m，8．［From．Gr．ки́\＆ьoy（hōdion）， dimin．of кшas（ $\hbar \bar{o} \alpha s)=$ a sheepskin，a fieece． Bot．：Sea－purse A genus of Siphonacer （Confervoid Algae）．The fronds ars cylindrical， flat，globular，or crust－like，composed of inter． lacing continuous filaments，terminating in radiating clnb－shaped filaments．The texture is apongy，the coloar dark－green．Two British species are known．Codium tomentosum is found in most seas．
cơd＇－le（1），v．t．［Connle，v．］
＊cơd＇－le（2），v．t．［Eng．cod（2），日．；suff．－le．］ To make the grains fly out of the husks by thrashing．
cơd＇－Ie，s．［Copple，s．］

+ cơd＇līke，$a$ ．［Eng．cod（2），and like．］Like a pod or husk．

 1．（Sing．）：A klnd of apple．The best known variety is the Keswick codling．
for otterly he disbelleres that the sevaral
 tree＂－Daruin：Origin of Bjecios（od 1859），ch．L．，
II In the following quotation from Shake－ speare it aeems to mean an unripe apple．
peajood，enoragh for a boy；an a squah is before tisa Theejth night，$L$ s．
2．（Pl．Codline，Codlings）：A plant，Epilo－ bium hirsutum．
I Collings and Cream：［So called from the sinell of the leaves when a ilttle bruized．］ Eprilobium hirsutum．（Britton and Holland．）
codiling－moth，\＆A small moth，Pyrali pple－tree．
oơd＇－lĭñg（2），＂cod－lynge，s．［Eng．cod （1），s．；dim．suff．－ling．］A young cod

oǒd＇－lĭng（3），v．［Etym．doubtful．］
Carp．，Coopering，te．：A balk sawed into lengths for staves．It is cleft or rived into etsves by meane of a frow aud a mallet．
＊eơd＇－lungs，s．pl．［Eng．cod（2），with dimin． anfr．－ling．］Green peas．Hot codlings wa formerly one of the atreet cries of Loudon．
＂In the pease－Geldy Han the e mind to endingat
－cod＇－look，s．［Etym．doubtful．］A fi̊h，also called Clubbock（q．v．）．

The following fith are to be found in the harbonr Statith．Acch，xi 12 or codlock－－P．Kipkeudbrigh
cō－dōn＇－1－dee，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．codonia（ses def．），from Gr．кẃoby（kodön）$=\mathrm{a}$ bell．］
Bot．：A fanily of Jungermanniaceax（Scale mosses），anb－order Jungermanniee，type $\mathbf{C o}$ donia，now called Fossoubronia
 a beil，and $\sigma$ о́́ a（stoma）$=$ month．］

Zool．：Allman＇e name for the aperture or mouth of the diac（nectocalyy）of a medusa or of the bell（gonocalyx）of a medusiform gono－ phore．
$\dagger$ cod＇－roch，a．［Etym．doubtfol．］
1．Rustle，having the manners of the country．
2．Slovenly，dirty．
codulle，s．［Cutrle．］
$\because$＂Codulle，fryshe sepia，belligo iColligo P．j＂一
cord＇－wäre，8．［Mid．Eng．cod，codde；A．S． codd（Somner）；O．Dut．kodde＝a bag，and Eng．wave．］A pillow－ellp．
cơd＇－wēed，s．［Mid．Eng．codde＝a bag，which the head of the plant reaemblea，and Eng． weed．）

Bot．：A plant，Centaurea nigra，
＊cöe，s．［CA．］A jackdaw or crow．
¢̧ळ－çil＇－i－a，s．［Cлcilia．］

с̧œ＇－сйт，s．［Сесим．］
 efficacy（q．v．）．］Joint efficacy or efficiency； joint action so as to produce a certain reanlt． ＂We canoot in zenerna finfer the efficncy of thoge Bronone：Fulgar Erroura
cō－ěf－fi＇cien－çy（cien as shen），s．［Pref． $c o=c o n$ ，and efficiency（q．v．）．］Coelficacy， cooperation．
＂The managing and carrying on of this worth，by the apiritis instrumental eoemcinccy，requires that they
oóer－fi＇cient（cient as shent），$a$ \＆$s$ ． Pref．$c o=$ con，and efficient（q．v．）．$]$
A．As adj．：Co－operating，acting in eon． junction so as to produce a certain effect．
B．As substantive：
I．Ord．Lang．：Anything co－pnerating or acting in conjumetion with another so as to produco a certain result．
II．Mathematics：
1．A number or known quantity，used as a moltiplier with a known or nukuown quan－ tity；a co－factor．Thus in the expreasions， $4 a, 3 a b, c x, 4$ is tile numerical coefficient of $a$ ， 9 of $a b$ ，and $c$ the literal coefficlent of $x ; a$ and $a b$ may be regarded as the literal coefficients of 4 and 9 respectively．
2．The differential coefficient（q．v．）．
＂The coeftrient of any generating tarns（to toxions） st the quantity arising by the divinion of that term by

+ có－éfi＇－cient－ly̆（oient es shent），ady． Eng．coefficient；－ 2 y ．］By mesus or way o cooperation or joint action．
－eobehorr enhorz，［From the name of the liventior，Buron Coehorn，a Dutch angineer officer．］
Old Ondnance：A kind of portable brasa cannan for throwing greissdes．
＂Twu mintars and troi．
¢cel－a－cănth，a．［Calacanthi．］
Zool．：A term applied to certain ganold filles from thair having hollow epines．
¢cel－a－can＇－thī s．pl．［Gr．roîגos（koilos）$=$ hollow，and axavos（akanthos）$=2$ apine．］In Professor Owen＇g claseification，the third family of his Lepldoganoldel，the aecond aub－ order of Gsunoldean fiahes．（Prof．Owen：Pa－ lacontology，ed．1860．）
pool－a－căn＇－thy－da，s．pl．［M od．Lat．coela－ carthus（q．v．），and fem．pL．adj．suff．－ide．］
Palcents：In the classification uf Dr．Tra－ qualr，a family of Crossopterygidæ，charsc－ terised ly having the pectorala obtusely lnhato． the tail diphycercal，the dorsal fins two，the scales cycloidal，the air－blatder ossiffed．The spectes range from the Davonlan to the Creta－ ceons periol．¿CGelacanthi，Coblacanthini， Comacanthitis．］
¢col－a－ăn－thi＇－ni，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．coclo－ canthus，and mas．pl．adj．anff．－ini．）
Palcoont．：In Pmi．Huxley＇s classification of the Crussopiterygidz，which，though retaining the terminstion tdee arggestive of a family，is raised to the poaition of a oub－omer，Coela－ canthini ia arranged as the sixth and last family．
goel－a－can＇－thŭs， ［Gr．кoìos（koilos）$=$ hollow，and äravoa（akantha）＝a thorn，a prickle．J
Palront．：A genus of fossil fahes founded hy Agassis．It is the typical one of the family Coelacanthidue or Crelscanthini（9．7．）．They occur in the Carboniferous formation snd in the Magruesisn Limeatone（Trias）of the North of England．
＊cō－ăl＇dõr，g．$\quad[$ Praf．co $=c o m$ ，and elder （q．v．）］An elder of the same rank or autho－ rity；s fellow－elder．
＂．．．He also is an elder．i．e．as others are In the

t gcol＇－ěbs，s．［Lat．］A bstchelor．
＊oo－e－lĕc＇－tlon，s．〔Prof．$c o=c o m$ and election（q．v．）．］An election at the aama time； a joint election．（Speed．）
¢oel－6l－min＇－tha，so［Gr．кoinos（kollos）＝ hollow，＂̇ $\lambda \mu \nu \nu$（helmins），genit ë̀ $\lambda \mu v \omega_{0}$（hel－ minthas）$=$ a tape－worn． 1
Zonl．：A name introduced by Prof．Owen for nue of two lesding groupa or sub－classes of Entozna，correaponding to the Vers intes－ tinaux cavitnires of Cuyier．It includes the Intestinal worms，which sre hollow snd con－ tain an alimentary tube in the cavity of the body．

The first conditlon channcterlece the Fern inter－
 rerdered the Cuvieriun deflinitions of the to classes or
 and Steresmintha - －Oneen．Compart．A nat．of $1 \mathrm{n}-$
9cel－ě1－mĭn＇－thĭc，a．［Mod．Lat．ceelelmintha （q．v．），and Eng．，\＆s．suff．ic．］Of or pertain－ ing to the Coelelmintha．
 werteb．Andm，lect．v．
pool－Čn－tèr－ā＇ta，s．pl．［From Gr．коìдor （kines，il of entiow，snd errepa（entera）$=$ intea－ anes，lli．Therrepor（enteron）＝an Intestine．）
Zool．：The name given by Froy，Leackart， Zool．：The name given by Fray，Leackart，
and othars，to s sub－kingtom of the animal and others，to s sub－kinglom of the animal guished from those of humbler organization by posseasing a hollow digestive cavity with whleh the hollow intering of the body freely communicates．The prehensile organs are hollow tentaclea dieposed in a circle mund the mouth．All，or nearly sill，sre moreover provided with organs of iffence and defence， called thread－colls or Nematncysts（q．v．）． Prof．Huxley places the Celenterata between Prof Hollisey pidices the Celenterata Tetween kingdom la dlviled into two classea，Auti－ kingdom la dillier into two classea，Arti－
nozos and Hydrozna（ $q \cdot v$. ．）．Examples，the nozos and Hydrozna（q．v．）．Examples，the
Corala，the Ses Anemones，the Fresh－water Corala，the
Hydra，de．
çcel－ǎni－tèr－gto，a．\＆s s．［Cullenterath．］
A．As adf．：Of or pertainlog to the Coelen terata（ $q, v$, ）．
B．As substantive：
Zool．：An snimal belonging to the divialon Collenterata（ $q . v$. ）One of the ellb－kingdom tucluding the Hydrozon and Actinozon．
＂No Colenterate poaseasen any circulatory organs， enloss the cilin which line the goneral chil
body can be regarded an sueh ．．- －$u$ urity．
－çoo－1ěs＇－til－al，a．［Celestialn］
cco－lĕs＇tine，s．［List．coelestis＝heavenly， sky－blue ；celum $=$ lieaven ；so called from lits colour．］
Mfin．：A compound of Strontian（q．v．）．
Cos＇－1ěs－tine，s．\＆a．［Named after Pope Celestine V．］

## Ch．Hist．：［Celegtines．］

## Coelestine eremites，s．pl．

Ch．Hist．：A monastic order which arose in the 13th century，lut was almost immediately anppressed．
Coo－lĕs－tĭn＇－īans，s．pl．［Eng．，\＆c．Colestine （q．v．），sind auff．－ians．］

Ch．Hist．：The aame as Celestines（q．v．）．
¢̧œ1＇－1－ăc，¢ē1＇－1－ăc，a．［Lat．caltacus；Gr． кocicaxds（koiliakns）$=$ pertsining to the belly； кollia（koilia）＝the belly，from koìos（koilos） $=$ hollow．］Pertaining to the belly．
＂The anhtentacular and coeflue canale commaniente
with ehannels io the perlvieeral timoce．- －Iuxiey ； With channels io the perlviacernl tisace．＂－Buxiay：
ocoliao artery，s．The Colia axis，on artery issuing from the aorta juat below the diaphragm．
ocaliao axis，s．［Cglinc Artery．］
－ocoliac passion．s．
Med．：An old term for disrrhœea．

## cœllao plexus，s．

Anat．：A plexus aurrounding the coliac axis in s kind of membranons sheath，and axisulividing with the artery into rorwnary， hepatic，and splenic plexuses．（Qunin．）
¢co－11－a dĕl＇－phŭs，g．［Gr．кothia（koilia）$=$ the sbilomen，and áde入申ós（adelphos）＝slike．］ Pathol．：A nisiformed twin，having the bodies united st the sidomen．
¢co－II－ă1＇－gi－a，s．［Gr．кindia（boilia）＝the abdomen，smícijos（aigas）$=$ pain．］

Pathol．：Pain In the bowels．
çce－licc＇－ol－en，8．pl．［Lat．colum＝heaven， and colo $=$ to worship．］

Ch．Hist．：Heaven－worahlppers．A Jadæo－ Christian sect which arose about A．D．354，and is traceable till sbout 430.
çcel－1－0̄－dēş，8．［Gr．кnithos（koilos），and ciסos （eilos）$=$ form，sppesrance．］

Entom．：A genus of Beetles，family Curen－ lionidx．Ten are Britisl．（Sharye．）
çol＇－ob－dŏn，s．［Gr．кoì oos（koilns）＝hnllow，
 Palemnt．：A gelus of foasil Slothe（Brady－ podidæ）from caves In Brazil．
çol＇－ö－dð̆nt，a．［Gr．коîגо（kmilos）＝hollow ； SSovis（odous），genit．isóvtos（odontos）$=$ a tonth．］
Zool．：A term appllied to those lizam－like repitiles which have hollow teeth．［Pleo－ DONT．］
 low，snd yevus（genus）$=$ a cheok．］
1．Zool．：A genus of Rodents，belonging to the division withont clavicles．It is of the family Caviide．The molsr teeth increase in aize from the first to the last，which is one－ third larger than the precerling tonth．The zygomatic arches are exceedingly large，with the sffect of rendering the face very broai． Crelngenys Paca is tha Paca of South Anserica ［Paca．］

2．Palreant．：Two apeciea af Caelngenys have been found in caves in Brazil，Collugenys laticeps snd C．major．
 and yovi（gune）＝a female，hers nsed lor the stigma of the plant．］

Bot．：A genus of Orchids，the typleal one of the family Ccelogynidee（q．v．）The known species are between 40 and 60 in number，and are very fine．
¢col－t－Eyn＇－I－dsa，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．coelogyne， and fen．pl．adj．anff．－idee．］

Bot ：A fsmily of Orchids，aub－order Epi－ deudrex，ty 1 e Coelogyne．
ço－10＇－ma－ta，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．，from colona．］［Clelome．］

Zool．：A serien or grade of Metazog，in－ cluding all but the Spungea and the hy arozua．
ço－1ō＇－mate，a．\＆s．［Cchlomata．］
A．As adj．：Belonging to，or characteristic of the Celomstia（q．v．）．
B．As subst．：Any individual of the Coelo－ mata．
 （koiloma）$=$ a hollow．］

Biol．：The body cavity of any of the Metazoa；the perivisceral apace．
 heaven，and Eng．navigotion（q．v．）］Thst branch of the ocience of navigation in which the prosition of a ahip ia aacertained by finding the zenith of a plsce from olsservations of the stars，de It is oppoaed to geo－navigation （q．v．）．
 low，and $\sigma$ те́рма（sретma）＝a seed．］

Bot．：A plant belonging to the section Celospermæ（q．v．）．
¢̧col－す－spẽr＇－m8s，s．pl．［Gr．коîגor（koilos） $=$ hollow，snd $\sigma \pi \epsilon \rho \mu a($ sperma $)=$ a veed．$]$
Bot．：In sonne classiffcatinns，s section of the Umbelliferm in which the endosjerm is hollowed out，the slibumen bejug curved in wards from the base to the apex．The aspect presented by anne seeds is that of a lumi－ sphere chaunelled on one side．Exanime， Corisnder．
çcel－б－spẽr＇－moŭs，a．［Gr．каìios（koilos） $=$ hollow；$\sigma \pi е \rho \mu a($ sperma $)=8$ seed．］

Bot．：Having curved aeeds or coelospernta； hollow－zeeded．
＂The seeds being somethines．catoxperminus in
 hollow ：oroua（stoma）＝a month．］A defect in the pronunciation of words．
＂There is another vice of apenking，yet quito oon


g＠＇－lŭm，s．［Lat．］ Arch．：A soffit．
＋cō－ĕm－bĕd，u．f．［Pref．$c o=c o n$ ，sud Erg embed（q．v．）．J To embed along with come thing else．
coo ém－bŏdr－${ }^{\mathbf{y}}$ ，v．t．［Pref．$c o=$ con，snd Eng．embody（q．v．）．］T＇o unite in one berly． ＂Father，Sol，nuil Holy Ghuat will then becolue co－ Quality，il， 252
cö－ěmp＇ilon，＊cō－ěmp＇－çloun，s．［Lat coemptio，from coemo：co $=$ con，and emo $=$ to buy． 1 The s．t of buyiag up the whole quan－ tity of any thing．

ço－năn＇－thl－ŭm，s．\｛Or．кolvós（koinos）$=$ corunn s，and avtos（anthos）$=8$ fiower．］
Bot．：A form of influrescence in which the separate Huwra ara buried in a thewhy recep－ tacle，as in the cumposite gents Dorstenia．
¢¢＠－nĕn＇－chy̆－ma，s．［Gr．коıvos（kninns）＝ common，$\dot{\text { čuxpa }}$（enchuma）＝an Infusion
 A seeretion whicb serves to nnite the coral－ lites of certain compond corals．
＂This intermelinto okeletal larer to theu tormed eneriench
p 104
ços－nĕs－thē＇－š̌s，s．［Gr．кoıv＇s（koinos）$=$ commman ：and aioonots（aisthesis）＝perception airAávoual（aisthanomai）$=$ to prerrelve．］A term used to txpress the arnsibility of the ayatem generally，as distinguished fivin those

[^149]specisl sensations connected with separate organs，as the nose，eyes，\＆c．
＂The Vis divilitop has now bocome general in any Germ the Vital sense recelving from varioue nothora various gyion ynis as canasyheris，common feling，eital foel－
 p． 157.
 （q． $\bar{\nabla}$ ．）］To enjioy in conjunction with another， or with others．
＂I wlish ray goul no other tellelty，when she hath shaken or thess rass of geth，thant to necend to hith
eō－ĕn－joy＇ed，pa par．or a．［Coensov．］
＊cō－ěn－j6丹＇－īng．pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Co－ Enjov．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．t particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：The act，state，or condition of enjoying in conjunction with others．
ģen＇－ö－bite，s．［Cewobite．］

＊çcen－ō－bit＇－í－cal，a．［Cenobitical．］ ＂ 1 hold a carnobilical symposiom at Monkbarns＂
＊çaen＇－ö－by̆，s．［Lst．caenobium．］A living if common or like monks．（Bailey．）
¢œ－nœe＇－çī－ŭm，s．［Gr．кo九vós（koinos）$=$ common，sud oikos（oikos）$=$ a house．］The entire dermal system of sny Polyzoon．The same ss Polvzoary sod Polypidom（q．v．）．
 common，and кiaioos（klados）＝a young slip or shoot，\＆young branch．］
Pot．：Nstural grafting produced when the branches or ronts of ons tree or plant come so near those of the other that they interlsce snd form a network．This often hsppens with beech－trees，wild hyseinths，\＆c．
 common，snt ko入eós（koleos）＝ 8 sheath．］
Bot．：A genus of Algals，order Oscillatoris－ ces．Curnocoleus Smithii is found in boggy soil as a red mat of interlscing threads，with the separate filsments green．（Grifith \＆Hen－ frey．）
¢oe－not－pĭth－e＇cŭs，s．［Gr．коtwós（koinos）＝ common，sud miencos（pithekos）＝an ape．］
Palcoont．：Agenus of Strepsirrbine Monkeys （Monkeys with twisted or curved nostrils），of which a species，Ccenopithecus lemuroides，has been fornd in the Midule Eocens．It is the oldest monkey known．
¢̧cen＇－©－saro，s．［Gr．кatwós（koinos）$=$ com－ mon；
flest．］
7
2ool．：That common basis of life by which the seversl heings included in s compound roophyte are connteted with eash other．（All． man．）The common stem of a hydroid poly－ indow．（Ituxley．）
cō－ĕn－trǐl＇－hō，s．［Brazilisn Portuguese．］ Bot．：The Brazilian nsine for a plant， Xanthoxylum hiemale，the powder of the hark of which is used as a remedy for ear－ache， whilst the wood，which is herd，is employed for building purposes．
¢oen＇－üre，${ }^{\text {s．}}$［Gr，кoı̌ós（koinas）＝common， oúpá（oura）$=8$ tail．］
Zool．：A hydstil found in sheep；the larvsl form of a tape worm．It causes the disease in sheep called staggera．It is found also in the horae，the ox，the rabbit，\＆c．
cō－é－qual（qual as kwal），a．\＆s．［Lat． erxefualis：$\infty=$ con；aqualis $=$ equal．］
A．As adj．：Equal，or of the same rank sad digninty with snother or others．
＂The whole three persons are co－oternal together， －If once he cume to be a cardine

If ollce he erme to be a cardinal，
－Shakesp．：I Benry Vh．，V． 1
B．As subst．：One equal or of the sames rank and dignity with othera．
＊cō－ē－qnal＇－1－ty̆（qual ss kwã1），s．［Lst． arompulites：co $=$ con；aqualitas $=$ equslity． The state or condition of being coequal with others．

To The Unilty in Trinity，and the Triolty in Uolty is

## conternity and conquaty．＂Wateriand ：Fitoory of the Athanasian Creed．

có－e＇－qual－ly（qual ss kwal），adv．［Eng oequal；－ly．］
cō－ẽr＇çe，v．t．［Lat．coerceo，from $\omega=$ con and arceo＝to restrsin，to shut np．］
1．To restrain or constrain；to keep down nuder penal restrsint．
this prodighmeoto aro manifold，that they may coorce
＊2．＇To restrain or keep under restraint physically．
With pretera＂－（Scote）is on no necount to be coerced
3．To compel，force，or constrain to any action．
＊4．To enforce by compalsion．
TI Crabb thus distinguishes between to coerce snd to restrain：＂Coercion is a species of restraint；we always restrain or intend to restrain when we coerce；but we do not slways coerce when we restrain；coercion alwsys com－ prehends the ides of forcs；restraint that of simply keeping under or back．＂
$\dagger$ cō－ẽrç＇－ẽr，s．［Eng．coero（e）；eer．］One who coerces．
$\dagger$ cō－ẽŗ́－i－ble，a．［Eng．coero（e）；able．］
1．Capable of being，or lisble to be，coerced．
2．Deserving of coercion．
$\dagger$ çō－ẽrç＇－1－ble－něss，s．［Eng．coercible； unss．］The state or condition of being co－ ercible．

A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（Ses the verb）．
C．As subst．：The set of keeping under penal restrant；compulsion，coercion
oō－ẽr＇cion，s．［Lat．coercio，coertio，from coerceo $=$ to restrain，to coerce．］
1．The sct of coercing or keeping under pensl restraint；compulsion ；the set of en－ forcing by compulsion．
Thie corrcion or execution of the mentence in eccle－ persua contuusclons．－Hale：Common law．of the
2．The stste or condition of being nuder pensl restraiot．
3．The power of coercing or enforcing by compulsion ；enerclve power
＂Governmeot has coerciom and animadvereion apon
4．Goverament by superior
coercion－act，s．A popmis name for sny Art giving exceptional powers to the Kxecuive in lrelsnd．
cö－ẽr＇－cion－ist，$a . \&$ s．［Eng．coercion；－ist．］
A．As adj．：Employing or sdvocating
oercion．
B．As subst．：A snpporter of government by coercion，esp．In Ireland．
cō－ẽrç＇－ǐ－tive，a．\＆s．［Formed ss if from s Lat．coorcitivus，froin coerces $=$ to coerce，to restrisin．］
A．Asadj．：Constraining，coercing，coercive． Duthitantium Power io lawe．＂－Jeremy Taylor：Dhotor Duthitantium．（Latham．）
B．As subst．：Coercion，constraint．
＂Ot thea，ra mand ean take Ho cognleance，wh he can
coercitive force，s．［Coracive Fonce］
cō－ẽr＇－çive，a．\＆s．［Eng． $\operatorname{coerc}(e)$ ；suff．－ive．］ A．As adjective：
1．Hsving the power of coercing or con－ straining．

All thlygs on the eurface sprend，see bound
y heir coercivo vigour to the ground ilackmor
2．Hsving suthority to cocree or constrain by meanis of penal measures．

＊B．As subst．：Power or means of coercion or constraint．


## coercive foroe， 8.

Magnet．：A force which offers a resistance to the sepsration of the north or boreal and
the sonth or snstral magnetic fluide，but whies when once their separation hse taken place prevents their recombinstion．Hence soft ron can be magnetised lnstsntaneously but the effect is not permsuent，whereas steel it magnetised very slowly but when once the operation is complete its effects do not egain pass sway．
 bolde tho fulds a munder．They eall it coercive force．
ō－ẽrç＇－ī̃e－ly̆，adv．［Eng，coercive；－ly．］ In a cocrcive manner ；by meane of coerclon or compulsion，（Burke．）
＋cō－ẽrç－ive－něss，s．［Eng．coercive；－ness， The quality of heing coercive or compuleory． ＂There Is naother elernent． a ：the eleinent of poon
cōěr－ěo＇tant，cō－ēr－ěo＇těa，a．［Pref $\infty=$ con，sind erectant，erected（q．v．）．］
Her．：An epithet spplied to things set $\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{p}}$ eide hy side．
＊çoo－rū＇－lĕ－an，a．［Cerulean．］
＂Carulean Neptane，romo and led the way．＂
ços＇ry－lein，s．［Lat．carrule $(u s)=$ blue，and Eng．de．suff．－in．］
Chem．：A hlue colouring matter existing in certain volatile oils obtained from composito planta．
cce－ru－lig＇－nōne，s．［Lat．caruleus＝blue； $\operatorname{lign}(u m)=$ wood，and Eng．，\＆c．，suff．wne．］ Chemistry：
Cedriret， $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{4}<\left(\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{4}$ ．$A$ violet powder obtained in the purificstion of crude wood－vinegar by means of potassium crude wood－vinegar by means of potassium dichromste，sud also by the sction of oxidising Rgents on the fraction of heech－tar boiling at
$270^{\circ}$ ．It dissolves in strong sulphuric seid， 270 ${ }^{\circ}$ ．It dissolves in strong suiphuric seid， in phenol，and is reprecipitated by alcohol in steel－blue needle crystals．Curulignone，by the action of tin snd liydruchloric seid，is ro－ duced to a colourless compound，hydrocorra－ lignone， $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left\langle(\mathrm{OH})_{4}\right)_{4}{ }^{\circ}$ which by oxidislag agents is reconverted into Coerulignona
oō－ěs－sěn＇－tial（tial as sha1），a．［Pref． co $=$ con，snd essential（q．v．）］Partakiog of the same essence or nature．

cō－ĕs－sěn－tial＇－x̌－ty（tial as shǐ－aı），s ［Pref．co $=$ con，snd essentiality（q．v．）］The quality of being coessential ；s partaking of the same essence or nature．
＂The appellation of the goo of God imption the
asme kind of relation to hum，as that of man to hle esme kind of relation to hill，as that of in man to hth
father ；that ts，it inplles cresmulitity with God．

cō－ěs－sěni－tial－ly̆（tial as shal），ady． ［Eug．coessential；－ly．］In 8 coessential man ner；by way of partaking of the same essence or nsture．
cō－ð̆s－tăb－lish－mĕnt，s．［Pref．$c o=c o n$, and establishment（q．v．）．］A joint or combined establishment．
sects＂of coestabliskment of the tenchers of difereat Charge，1791，p． 11
cō－ěs－tā＇te，s．［Pref．$\omega=$ con，sud estate （q．v．）．］An estate or thody of equal rauk or position ；a joint estate．
＂A fornoldablo prince who paid so intil ragand to

 of the sauc age；from $c o=$ con．sud atces a age．］
A．As adj．：Of the same sge ；coetaneous．
At once，and wore thase begran
Harmion：Cupid it Pryche．（Narea）
B．As sybhst．：A person of the same age with snother；a contemporary．
Ai＇．© conetanean of the late earle of Son thampton
 con，and cetas $=$ age．」 Of the same age with another；contemporary，contemporaneous．
＂Throngh the body every member wathinn another and sll are opetanoou
－Bentley：Sermornt．

## I Properiy followed by with, but sometimes by to or unto.

"Erv wasold madam, and Caio their son coetanoous
cō-ē-thin-ň̌-olis-ly, adv. [Eng. coetaneous; -ly.] Contemporaneously ; of or at the same time or sge.
 Q. 9.7.$).]$
"Hall, holy Light ofthprian of heaven firstborn 1 Nilton: P. L., hik. ill.
©ō-e-tẽr'-nal-ly̆, adv. [Eng. coternal; -ly.] - lo a atate of coeternity. (Hiooker.)

- ō̈-0̈-tẽrne', a. [Lat. cocternus.] Coeternal. That wenen thast this worlde bea maked
 cternity (q.v.).] The state or quality of being coeternal ; equal eternity or eternal existeuce with another.
"For our belife In the Triaity, the coneternity of thin Pol. 1 kk. L. ch. xiv., 82 .
coour, s. [Fr. = a heart ; Lat. cor.] Her. : The heart if a shield ; also called the contre or fesse point.
eo-e'-val, a. \&s. [Lat. corevis, from co $=\mathbf{c o m}$, and avium; Gr, ainv $(a i o n n)=$ an age, a time.] A. As adjective:

1. Of the same age.
2. Exieting from the same time or period equal in age or sintiqnity.
"Where mouldering abbey walla corhang the glade,
(1) Followed by with
"Silonoc, coroal weth eternity l" Pope

* (2) Followed by $t 0$.
religion was boseat to mankind."-Hals: Oriotn of Mankind
TI Crabb thua distingulahes between coeval and contemporary: "An age is a apecifically loog space of time ; stime is hindefuite; hence the spplication of the terms to things in the first case and to persons in the second: the disperston of manktud end the confuaion of lavguages were coeval with the building of the tower of Balel: Addison was cotemporary (contemporary] with Swift and Pope." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
* B. As subst. : One of the same age; a contemporary.

$$
" \text { To have outdone sll your coevals in wit, "一 Pope }
$$

" os-é-voŭs, a. [Lat. cocerus.] [Coceval..] Coeval.
"Supposing some other thing coesous to tit"-soush sormons.
 exerutor (q.v.).] One asaociated with another as executor under $n$ will; a joint executor.
 axecutrix (q.v.).] One associated with anothe as executrix nader a will; a joint execntrix.
$00-$ ěx-ist', v.i. [Pref. co $=\infty$, and extst (q.v.).] To exist at the same time as another. "The three stars that coexise tu heav
 [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and existence (q.v.).] The atate or quality of being coexistent, or exiating at the same time with another.
"There was coexinence withoot contact"-inuckla: 1. Followed by with.
. Followed by with.
"We cra deunoustrato the boing of God's eternal toeas, and scra.
2. Followed by to
"The measuring of aus duration by some motion,
 Locke.
sō-ex-1s'-tẹnt, a. \& s. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and axistent ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$. ).]
A. As adj. : Existing at the same time with another; coexiating.
"Tho simplest extensioa therefore, as that of a line. must be regarded as a certrinim aeries of coexithent posiI Followed by with: rarely by to

+ B. As subst.: That which coexists with another.


## 4 . so zvery property of an objeot hat an invari

 able eaenisests, which ho cil and existimation (q.v.).] A union in optalons or views; unanimity or agreement.
"We aro fita to maknournelves happy by consortion, apiriond, soc. 24 (ed. 1891).
 ing (q.v.).] Coexistent; existing together or at the same time with soother.
" oō-ěz-pănd', v.t. or $\boldsymbol{i} . \quad$ PPref. $\infty=c o n$, and expand (q.v.).] To expand or spread at the same time or equally with another.
"God is a mind corxpanded .ith and fatimately pervading the material universe.
" cō-ěx-păn'-dĕd, pa. par. or a. [Corxpand.] * cö-ðx-trend', v.t. \& i. [Pref. co $=c o n$, and extend (q.v.).]
A. Trans.: To cause to extend or reach to the same place, time, or duration, as another. "Erery mation is, 10 some sort, coestended with the

## body movod."-Grew: Comologia.

B. Intrans.: To reach to or attain the same place, time. or duration as another
cō-ěx-tð̌nd'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [Coextend.]
cö-ăx-tĕnd'-íng, pr. par. or $\boldsymbol{a}$. [Coextend.]
cō-ěac-těn'-sion, s. [Pref, co $=\mathbf{c o n}$, and extension (q.v.).] The state or quality of extending to or reaching the same place, time, or duration as another.
"His and coextenstion, as the equality of separato errios of eoex istent pon
$00-$ exx-těn'-sǐve $a$. [Pref. $\infty==\infty n$, and $e x$ Lensiwe (q.v.).] Extending to the same place, time, or duration as another ; coextending.
 3pencor: Psychotogy, p. 299.
Followed by with.
""-sohjects of the melety are coextensive with the (North): Sorm (1780).
+ō-㐅x-těn'-sive-1̆y, adv. [Eng. coextensive; -ly.] In a coextensive manner or degree.
† cō-ěx-těn'-sĭve-něss,s. [Eng. coextensive; -ness.] The quality of being coextensive: the capability of extending equally with another. (Bentham.)
" cof, " cofe, "cove, " kafe, " kof, $a . \&$ adv. [A.S. caif.]
A. As adj.: Quick, active, nimble.
"Comaunded blr to be cof rnd quyk at this onez"
E, Eng. Allit. Poems; Ceannest, 628.
B. As adv.: Quickly, readily, soon.

- I-come sum cofer, surn later."-O. E. Homilise, p. 231.
* oớf-ẽr, s. [Corfet.]
cơf-êr- їng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Corferina.] (Weale.)
cơfif (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The offal of pilchards. (Webster.) (Local.)
* cŏff (2), "cofe, s. [Coff, v.]
J. A merchant, a pedlar.
"Ane scropplt cofe quhen he begynuls."

2. Bargain, perhaps atrictly by barter or exchange.
" cŏff, v.t. \& i. [A.S. ceapan; Ger. kufen Dut. köpren; Icel. kaupa.] [Cheap, Сног.]

## A. Transitive:

## 1. To buy.

I sought the falr, for hoaester enuploy,
To coif what boony trinkets I malth see,"
To procure or obtain in : Poems, p. 40 , neeessarily by purchase.
"This ladle coft the Ladie Caristoon of heretare, gnd gave in marinage to her serios socult sone. callit John, Rook of Soton, be Sir Richard Maitland of Ledington Rdije, Hag. and Rev. for Sept., 1850, घp. 327, 388, 330. B. Intrans. : To barter, to exchange.

* coffe, s. [CuFf.]

> "My cokeres aud ny (eofect"
cơf-fe-a, \& [Mod. Lat.] [CoFVEe.]

## Botany:

J. A genus of plants, order Cinchonaceax, tribe Coffer, family Paychotride. The corolla
is tubular, with four or five spreading seg jnents, the starnens coming from its throst, the berry succuleot, with two cells, each with single seed. About forty or fifty species are known, the majority from the Western hemt sphere. Coffea arabica is the coffee tree or shrub. It is an evergraen, with ovsl, ahining harp-polated leaves, and five-cieft white fra projecting stamens the berry is first red and then purnie. Though called arabica and abundant in Arabla, yet it s said to have been bronght at firgt from s said to have Abyss. lodies, Bermuda, and the hotter parts of Anierica,
2. (Pl. Cofece): A section of Cinchonaces, containing those whose ovary has only one or two seeds in each cell, whereas the Cinchones proper havo a many-seeded ovary.
cơr-feĕ, * cơf-fê', s. \& a. [Fr. \& Sp. cafe: 1tal.' caft. Corrupted from Arab. kakwa $=$ coffee.]
A. As subst.: The ground roasted seeds of Caffea arobica. The seeds or beans are imported into this country chlefly from the East and West Indies, but the finest quality, Moche coffee, comes from Arabla. In the raw state the beans are destitnte of fiavour, but oh roasting, a peculiar brown oil, caffelioe, is developed, and it is this body which gives to the coffee its charscteristic aroma. The most valuable constituent of coffee is caffeiue, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{~N}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, an alkelold identical with the


COFFEETHEE,

1. Single flower. a Stamen a Single frust
alkaloid theine found in tea. In the roasted bean it never exceeds 1 per cent. Taken in moderation, coffee is one of the most wholemomeration, cofee known. It assists digestion, some bevcrages known. It assists digeation, exhitarates the sipirits, aud was not known to the Greek a and Romans but has been used fron time immemorial in Abyssinia and Ethiopit. In Arabia it is known to have beeo uzed in the 15th century and thronghout Asia in the 16th. It is a native of Abyssinia, Arabia, and parta of Africa. It was brought to the Weat Indies in 1720 , and ita cultivation has spread into Brazil and other parts of Central and South America. The annual production at present in varions countries is: Africa, 36,400 tons: Brazil, 333,000) tons: Ceylon, 63,000 tons: Java 00000 tons; Manilla, 35,000 tons; West Indies, 4.0010 tons with considerable quantities in 4, 0 e the Central American States, Vene aome of the chery outher sulstances are znela, dc. Chitory and other sinistances are often usea as subatites, or adulterationa Nooe of these substituter colitailis any snbstance analngons to the alkaloid caffeine found in coffee. In fact their only use appears to be to give the coffec infusion ${ }^{3}$ greater deptht of colour. The sale of a mixture of coffee and chicory, or any substitnte for chicory, is leerfectly legal, providecl such mixture is properly labelled. It is only when a mixture is sold as pure coffee that any admixture becomes an adulteration. Any of these substitutes wheo mixed with coffee can be readily identiffed by means of the microseonc, even when present n very smali quantity. (W. Harkness, Esq. F.C.S.)
"In AD. 1684 Locke wrote coff inhowing that the in his Lifo by Lond King. p \& 2 . (Trench.)
T Swedisi Caffes: The seeds of Astragalus baticus, a papilionaceons plant.
B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to coffee.
 and Mines
bôl. bô; pout, jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, ģin, beng̣h; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expeot, X̣enophon, exist. ph = \&


If Compound of obvious signification : oодес.сит.
coffee-bean, s. The seed nf ths coffee-tree. IT Coffec-bran tree: Gymnocladus canadenits. ooffee-berry, \&. The frult of the coffeetree.
coffee-biggin, s. A coffee-pot with s fisnnel bag or a wire strainer to contsin the ground cotfee through which the hot water is poured.
 facemres, and Nine
coftee-bird, 2. The bsme given in Jsmaica to a kiod of bullinch, Pyrrhula violacea which builds its nest in coffee-trees, hences its which builds its
coffee-bug, s. The name given to an in-
sect, Lecmia coffer. It is one of the CoccidaIt is injurions to coffee-trees.
coffee-cleaning, $a$. Cleaning or designed to clean coffee

II Coffe-cleaning machine: A machins in which the coffes grains are beaten, rubbed, orushed, snd winnowed, to remove the "parchment" or thln adhering envelope of the grain, and also purge it of dust and foreign matter. This is generslly done by rotatiog beaters, rubling surfaces, fans, \&c.

- coffee-house, s. A houss of entertainment where persons sre supplied with colfee ond other refreshments. Formerly the chief resort of every class for purposes of conversa. tion sud information.
coffeehoust to confeehouts whe flew withort ceastay from

- Constantinopls is believed to have been the first European capital in which coffeehouses were instituted, the yesr of their establishment there being A.D. 1554. In 1650 the first one in England wss opened in the first one in England w8s opened in
Oxford. They were sinppressed by Charles II. in 1675 . but were soon agsin allowed to be reopened.
coffec-huller, s. A machine to remove the busk or sac which covers the coffee grains The machine is similar to $s$ rico-huller (Knight.)
coffee-man, s. One who kceps a coffeeluouse. (Addison.)
ooffee-mill, s. A small hand-mill for grinding cotfce-berries to powder. The berries are made to pass between ths serrated surfaces of opposed steel disks or rollers, or between a roller and a concave.
coffec-nib, s. A coffee-bean
coffee-planter, s. One who cuitivates the coffee-plant.
coffee-planting, $s$. The cultivation of the rotfee-plsnt
cofreo-polisher, s. A msching the object of which is to remove traces of mildsw and stain from cotfee on its arrival from the ship, or ths effects of damp or hesting when in store. (Knight.)
ooffeo-pot, s. A Tesset in which coffee is infused. The chief kinds of it sre (1) the Per colstor (q.v.) (2) Coffee-pots in which thers are arrangements for condensing the stesm stitutes the sroms of the coffee, and retuming stitntes the sroms of the confee,
them to the infusion. (Knight.)
coffee-pulper, s. A machine for treating the cotfee fruit by removing the pulp and the eaveloue of the eeeds.


## ooffee-roaster, $s$

1. A metal cylinder in which the coffeelerries sre masted. I'he coffee-rosster fs generally of a cylindrical or prismatic form, and is rotated on s horizontal sxis by mesns of a crank. Two objects are attempted to be secured in coffee-rossters: to keep the berries moving snd prevent their burning, and to keep the aroma confined as much ss possible. The aroms depends on the essential ofl in the berry, snd the empyreumatic flavnur is developed by heat; or the oil fs developed in the berry in the process of decoinposition. (Knight.)
2. One whose trade it is to prepare coffee
by roasting.
coffee-room, s. The public room of an hotel, in which the guesto dine and have their other meals,

- ooffee-sage, s. A coffee-honse orator (Churchill.)
coffee-shop, s. A coffee-house.
coffee-tree, s. The arme as Corfze (q.v.).


## cof-fein, cof-feine, s. [Caffenke]

cor-fer, * cof-er, cofre, cofor, * oofur, " cofyr, " coffre, s. [0. Fr. cofre; Sw. \& Dan. koffert; Low Lat. coffrus, cofrum; Lat. cophinus.]
I. Ondinary Language:

1. A chest or box.

And lad the sergenant that prively

2. Applied to the ark. Chawcor: O. T., 8,45S. "Make to the a manctoon
K. E. A Abif. Poems (ed. Morria); Cleanness. soos.
3. A chest or box for money or valnables ; treasury.
"The kint the hoos of God be hild up, that is, that of the kivgis cofre, that in of tributis... costys be
"Comes to the privy coffer of the etata"
atcesp: Ner. of Powice Iv. 2
4. A coffin, a shrine.
"The peler eline, the cafte unto careyne"
II. Techntoally:
2. Civil Engincering:
(1) [Coffer-dam.]
(2) A floating dock
3. Arch.: A sunk panel in vaults and domes, and slso in the soffite or under-sids of the Corinthisn and Composite cornices, and ususlly decorated in the centre with \& flower. But the application of the term is general to sny suuk panel in $s$ ceiling or general to sny
4. Fort.: A hollow lodgment scross a dry moat, from six to seven feet deep, snd from sixteen to eighteen broad, the upper part heing insde of pieces of timber raised two font shove the level of the moat, which little eleustion has hurdles laden with earth for its covering. and serves as a parapet with emlurasures (Chambers.)
5. Mining: A troagh in which tin ore is broken up.

## coffer-dam,

Ifydraulic Engin.: A water-tight enclobure formed by plles driven into ths bottom of a river and packed by clay, planks, or other stop-gap. It is used 8 s a dsm while lsying bare the bottom of the river, iu order to establish a foundstion for s pier, abutment, or qusy. (Knight.)
coffer-1ld, * corfyrled, * cofer leyd, s. The lid or cover of a coffer.
"Coorfyrled (Cafer leyd A): Arculus."-Prompe

## coffer-work, 8.

Building: Rubble-work faced with stone.
cơf-fẽr, v.t. [COHFER, s.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To shut up or keep in a coffer.
"Tho nged man that coffers op his gold.
Is placued with cramps, nad gouts, rad puinfol fits"
2. Arch.: To panel a celling or dome with sunken panels
cơf'-fëred, pa. par. or a. [Coffer, v.] 1. Ord Lang.: Enclosed or tressured in a colier
3. Arch: : Panelled with sunken panels.

- cơf'-fẽr-ẽr, 3. [Eng. coffer: er.]

1. One who ireasures $u_{1}$, things in a coffer; a treasurer.
"Ye fortane's cofferers, ye powern of wealth.", $\begin{gathered}\text { Young: Night Thoughts, it } \\ \text { s50. }\end{gathered}$
2. One who makes coffers or chests.

II Cofferer of the King's Household: A principal offleer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the comptiug-house and
elsewhere, hath a special overalght of othor offlecere of the household, for their good de meanour in their oftces. (Cowel.)

- cöf-fèr-ett, s. [Eng. coffer, snd dimin. soff et.] A little coffer, a casket. [CoFFRET.]
 [Coryer, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partiotp. adj. : (Ses the verb)
C. As substanitive
I. Ord. Lang.: The act of enclosing or keep ing in a coffer.


## II. Teohnically:

1. Arch. : Pansiling of a celling or soffites
2. Nining: Securing a shaft from leaking by ramning in clay between the casing and the rock.
cơf-fẽr-shĭp, s. [Eng. coffer, and ship.] The office or position of a treasurer; a trea. aurership.
men and therefore gram and his follows are odious

cơf-fǐn, "cŏf-f"̈n, " cof-in, * cof-fyn, cof-yn, * cof-yne, "cof-fing, s. [0. cophinus; Gr. кódwos (kophinos) $=\mathrm{s}$ baslist.].] I. Ordinary Language:

## - J. A basket.

"Thel token the rellifen of broken gobetis taclue

* 2. A casing, 8 crust.
"Make a cofyne as to smallo pree"

3. The box or chest in which cor
4. The box or chest in which corpses are enclosed before being committed to the ground

* Cofflas were in nse in Egypt at a remoto period of antiquity. The enilummed body of Joseph was lsid in one (Gen. 1. 26) This is the ooly mention made of coffirs in the bible: what were io 118 sinnug the Jews were lifers 2 Sam. iil. Sl, Luks vif. 14.) Snme of the Egrptian cofflos were wood There were the sarcophagi of stone, soms of which sll covered with liferoglyphica are conspicunus ol,jects in the Egyptisa room of the British Musenm. Thers were coffins of taked clay in Mesopots. mia. Cedar was used in Athens for enclosing mia. Cedsr was used in Athens for enclosing tbe remains of heroes, sad msrble sad stone among the Romans. But smnng the clasbica astions the later prsctice at least was to burn the dead and deposit the sshes 10 an arn Burisl has been nearly slwsys the practice in the British 1sles, snd what may be generall called a coffin has existed from the remotesi time, its early form being a atoos cist, while its later oae is too well known to require de scription.
" 3uch was the constitution of her mind that to the reliplon of her nurserg she could not hot where Hithout examination and without doutht till whe wis
* 4. A bier. "For mendynge of caffen that earrys the corsses to
chnreh.
Cornhili (ed. Overallh, p. 112. (Davien.) of St Jehaeth
*5. A paper case or bag in the form of a cone, used by grocers.
"Cornet A cornet or comin of paper."-Cotgraw.
-6. A seed-case or prad.
II. Technically:

1. Farriery: (See extract).
"Cofn of o horse, is the whole hoot of the foot sbove
the cironet, inclodiog the comin bone. The cuftin boine
sin mani spougy bone, in.
clomed io the mindst of the clomed is the illidst of the while furu of tha foo
Furrier D Detionary
2. Printing: wooden frame inclosing the imposing-stone.
3. Mining:
(1) An old sxposed


COFTIN BONS OP A HORSL.
working.
(2) A mode of working, "opea to grass," in which the bed of ore is nncovered, luy casting up the ore sud sttle by stall-boards, from ong to snother, to the surisce.
4. Millwork: Ons of the sockets in the eys of the runder which receives the ends of the driver. The term is splilied to other depressfons, especially such as are hollowed or chipjed out.
TI Obvious compounds: Colln-lid, coufle maker.

##  

## comin－bone， ．

Parriery：［Corpis，11．1］．
＊comn－dama，s．［Corfir－nak．］
coffitn－ahip，a A term applied to a vessel which，from overloading or nnsea－ worthiness from any canse，is dangerous．
－ofrerim，o．t．［Cormin，2．］
I．Lit．：To enclose in a coffin
－Moulditiou thlencea hant
Wouldet thou have laugh＇d，had 1 coms coffn＇d

## II．Figuratively：

1．To enclose，to confline．

2 To cover with a crust，as a pie．
＂Cufinod in crust．＂
B．Jonsom：Maspue © Gipole．
©ofr－finned，pa．par．\＆a．［Cofris，v．］
－cos－ing（1），\＆［Corpin．］
＊cof－ang（2），a．［Corf，v．］Exchange，barter． ＂To pay bot vij fig quif the halt of tha mont tant


©欠尺－Iin－10̆ss，a．［Eng．coffin；－less．］Without a coffn；having no coffln．（Wilom．）
Offr－1e，a［Arab．kafala＝a caravan．］$\Delta$ gang of slaves going to market．［Caurik．］
－coffrese［Correr．］
$t$ corr－frĕt，e．［Fr．dim．of cofroc．］A small coffer or casket．
 tote 120 or th

## 

＊cof－11－oof－Hiche，col－hy，adv．［A．S． cafice．］［Cor．］Quickly，readily；with ectivity and quickness．

－eō－round＇，v．l．［Pref．$\infty=$ con，and Eng． found，v．（q．v．）．］To found at the same time as snother．
 iil LK （Darike）
co－round -0 re， ：［Pref．$c \infty=c o n$ ，and founder （q．v．）．］A joint founder．

coft，pa．par．or a．［Corf，v．］Bonght．（Scotch．）
－colyn，＂oofyne，s．［Corfis，\＆］
＂cotyt，s．［Coprer．］
＊oŏg（l），v．t．\＆i．［Wet．coegto＝to make void， to trick；© oeg＝emptr．）

A．Transitive：
1．To wheedie，to seduce，to draw sway by flattery or coaxing．
＂Chide me an more F＇l mountabnank their toves，
Cog thetr bearts fromn them，．＂＂Orlolamus，iti． 2.
2．To obtrude or foist in by falsehood or decert，to palm．
（1）With in．
＂Thit outcry is that I abuse his demonatration
 （2）With upon．
＂Fostiay tragedies．．．have ．．town for manterpleces．＂－Deniti．cogged upon
3．To load or manipniate a die so that it may fall as the thrower wishea；to cheat．
＂Bot theo my atudy was to coog the dico．＂
B．Intrans：To wheedle，to seduce，to eajole or Aatter；to cheat or play false．
＂Mideress Ford I eannot oog．I ceanot prato．

○бg（2），＊coggyn ，v．l．［Coo（1），s．］
1．Literally：
1．To furnigh with cogs．
＂Cogrynnmmyle．P．Bcarioballa，＂－Prompt．Para 2．The rame as to Cabx（q．v．）．
3．To piace a stons or a piece of wood so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving：as，＂Ye had better cog the wheel，or the cart will be o＇$\theta$ the brae．＂（Scoteh．）
－II．Fity．：To clog．
cogg（1），＂oogge（1），＂Lrog，s．IThe nitimate etymi．is donbtrul，but tire Eng．form is cog． nate with Dan．kög；Sw．kugga）
1．Much：：A tooth，cam，catoh or lifter，which acts npon an object to move it：as in the case or s gear－wheel ；the wiper on the shatt which lifts a trip－hammer，or the pestie of a etamp mill ；the projection from the arbor of a atop－ motion，or from a disk in a register or feed－ motiou，etc．（Knight．）
＂A Cogge：Scarioballwn＂－Cathoh Angliewm．
2．Carpentry：
（1）A projecting yiece on the end of a joist， which is io the nsture of a tenon，and is re ceived into s notch in a bearing timber，such as a wall－plate，the cog restiug flush with the apper surface of the plate．
（2）A longitudinsi tenon projectlog from one of the fices of a scarf－joiot，and entering a re－ cass in the face of the other timber，to prevent lateral deflection of the scart－joint．（Knight．）

3．Mining：Ons of the supports of the roof of a mine ；a square of rough stones or cosi．
oog and round．An old－fashioned bucket－hoist，having a cog－wheel and lantern， the latter having stsves or rounds．

00g－Felr，a．An old－time narrow frieze goods，of coarge quality．［Coaware．］

## oog－wheel，a．

1．Lit．：A wheel having teeth which work into similar ones on anotlier wheei tu impart motion thereto，or to receive it therefram． The name－cog－shows the original mode of construction，in which cogs or pieces of wood were inserted into mortises in the face of a wheel．Wheeis thus constructed are used under the names of rag or sprocket wheels，in connection with chaina or lantern wheels，the latter having rounds or rundles between disks． The teeth of cog－wheeis are now ususlly made golld with the rim，being cast therewith or cut thereupon．There are numerous varieties of cog－wheets，as a epur－wheel，a crown or contrate wheel，a bevel or mitre wheel，and the pinion（q．v．）．（Knight．）

2．Fig．：The working parts of any machinery． if he happeris to peationd mamy be made a harden to him If he happens to otfend some mamiver of the Immense
army of puhtic gervant who are the cogwhaels of the army of puhtic servanta who are the cogwhecis of the
colomal monhine which the Mialater of the fatorior can move with \＃touch of his pen．＂－Times，Nov． 18. ${ }_{1876 .}{ }^{\text {can }}$
oбg（2），cogue，cogie，s．［Kra．］
I．Literally：
1．A round wooden vessel msde by a cooper， for hoiding milk，brose，liquor，\＆e．（Scotch．）

12．A measure，the quarter of a peck．
II．Fig．：An intoxicating liquor．
＂The oun that brightens ap the seene
Tunnahill：Ровク，p． 178.
oog－fuli，s．As much as a cog will hold． ＂．© Ye wadna be the waur of a cogfu＇o＇water xxxi．
odg（3），s．［Cog（1），©．］A trick，a cheat，\＆ fraud．
＂Bo letting It pans for an ordinary cog gmoayst
them，an hall．witted man may seb there in hothing thein，a half．witted man may sob there in hothing

＊cog－foist，a．A cheat，a swindler．
 of a pair of atocks，－Ha
guiled，ill 307 ．（Eaves．）
－odg（4），＂cogge（2），s．［Dut．\＆Dan．kog； Icel．Luggr＝a bost；Cornlsh，coc；Wel． cweh；Low Iat．cocco，cogo．］［Cuck（4），8．］

1．A smail vessel．
＂Coggaz with eablis cachyy to londe＂
2．A cock－boat．
－cog－boote，s．［Cock boat．］
 erce，－ency．
1．Tha quality of being oogent．
2 Force，atrength，weight of suthority，or influence．
＊An argument of eogonce，we may gay．
An argument of cogence，we may eay＂，
Why much a one should keop himselinway
Cowerper：Oonvertation

＊oot－gé－ni－qu，a．［Conaenial．］

oó＇－gornt，a．［Lat．cogens，pr．par．of copo＝ to comipeli．）
1．Foredble，puwerful，constraioing．


## 2．Convincing，irresistilile．

＂．．．this moat cogent proof of a Deity．＂－Bonlley．
 T Crabb thus diatinguishes between cogent， forcible，and strong：＂Cogency applies to res－ Bona individualiy coneidered ；force and atrength to modes of reasoning or expreession ：cogent reasons impel to deciaive conduct ；strong con－ viction is produced by foreible reasoning con－ veyed in atrong language ．．．（Crabb：Eng． Synon．）
cö＇－gent－15，adv．［Eng．cogent；Ly．］In a cogent manner ；with force or authority ；for－ cibly，atrongly，convincingly．（Hurd．）
＊cos＇s＇－ẽrs，s．pl．［Said to be from Lat．cogito $=$ to think．］
Hist．：A political debating club founded in 1755．They heid their meetinys at Cogers＇ Hall，a pubirc－house in Bride Lane，Bridge Street，Blackfriars．
＂org＇ged（1），pa．par．or a．［Coo（1），v．！ A．As pa．par．：（See the verb）．
B．As adj．：Falsified．
＂Notwithuranding thils copped number of hin pros Hionour of the Narriod Corgy．p．24．
cŏgged（2），pa．par．or a．［ $\operatorname{Cog}(2)$, v．］
cŏg＇－gêr（1），s．［Eng． $\operatorname{cog}$（1），v．；er．］ 1．A wheedler，a flatterer，a beguiler． 2．One who cheats at dice；a aharper． －A A travailier，a gamestor，anda cogoor．＂－Hartngton： rumb，1， ，ial
căg＇－gẽr（2），\＆［Eng． $\operatorname{cog}(2)$, v．；－er．l Mining：One who builds up tha roof sup－ ports or cogs．
－ơ̆g＇－gẽr－̌̌，s．［Eng．cogger ；－y．］Fraud，deceith ＂Thic，is a mecond finke zurumes．or coggerie of that


## Cŏg ges－hâll，s．da．［See def．A．］

> A. A. As substantive:

Geog．：A market－town and psrish in Essex．
B．As adj．：Made st the jisise desoribed under A ，or lo any way pertainiug to it．
Coggeshall－whites，a pl．
Weaving：Whito baize，mannufactured at Coggesball．
©og＇－gies，s．［A dimin．of $\operatorname{cog}(2)$ ，s．］$\Delta$ smsll keg or wooden vessel．
＂An＇I hao sean their oopplit for＂＂
－obg＇－ǧing（1），pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Coo（1），v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（Sie the verb）．
C．As subat．：Wheedling，flattery，cajoing， cheating．
＂Nay，nay，I do besecech you lesre your copging＂，
cðg＇－ging（2），pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［C00（2），0．］ the verb）．As pr．par．\＆${ }^{\text {A }}$ particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As substantive：
1．Mach．：The act of furnlahting with cogs ； coga．
2．Arch．：The same as Cavikino（q．v．）．
corg＇gle（gle as gei），s．［Eag． $\operatorname{cog}(4)$ ，s．， and dimint．suff．－le．

1．A little boat，a cockboat．
2．A small atoue，a pebbla，a cobble．
＂Btrucken with all the might against $n$ hard cogple．＂ ＂Btrucken with al
coggle－ntone，8．［Cogale：（2），Consle－ STONE．］
cog＇－gle，cog＇－le，v．t．［Prob．from cog，s．， from the rocking of a boat．］
1．To cause suything to rock，or move from side to side，so as to seem ready to be overset． 2．To prop up，to support．
－cơg＇－gle－dy̆，a．［Eng．coggle ；d connective； －y．］Rickety，coggly．
＂＂Take care of that step－ladder：it is cogstedy．＂－


cdgg－lŭng，cơgg＇－Lin，s．［Coocle，v．］A aupport，\＆prop．
edgg＇ zy ，odgg＇－iKe，a．［Scotch coggl（e）；－y．］ Bhaking，tottering．
＂I thnught－that the sure and stodthot earth iteolt was srown mogoty beneath my foet，in mountod tha poipit．＂－Annats of the Parith，p．198．
${ }^{\bullet}$ coghe，s．d v．［Сошон，8．\＆v．］
＂Coghe：wh hoste．＂－Cathot．Anglieum．
＂ooghen，v．i．［Covar．］
－cŏ Conceivaileness；capability of being appre－ hended in the thought．
oty－1－ta－ble，a．［Lat．cogitabilis，from cogito $=$ to think over，to reflect ：$\infty=c o n$ ；agito， Freq．of ago $=$ to drive．］Capabla of being theaght or meditated on ；conceivable．
＂Bat，as crestion is cogitable by ns only aso puting
torth of divine power，．．．－Sir

W． | Torth of divine |
| :--- |
| cupions， |
| 1 |

－ợł－I－ta－bŭnd；，a．［Lat．cogitabundus．］Fuli of thought；meditating deapiy；thoughtful． ＂hn accumulatlon and ostentation of thoughta lean cositabund＂－
 －ity．］Deep thought，meditation，or atudy．
cóg－ítāte，v．i．［Lat．oogito $=$ to think on or reflect ：$\infty=\operatorname{con}$ ；agito，freq．of ago $=$ to drive．）To think，to reflect，to meditate． ＂ifi the life of the body it entertained in still cag
itaing．
coge－1－tä＇－tion，s．［Lat．cogitatio，from cogito $=$ to think，to refiect．］
1．The act or process of thinking；medita－ ton；mental specuiation or reflection．
＂Our cogitations this way have been drawn，
These are the points，＂this Wanderer ssid， $\begin{gathered}\text { Wordsworth：Excurrion，be＂，v．}\end{gathered}$
＊2．A parpose or deaign meditated on．
＂The king pereeirling that hit denires were intern－ persta，nud his copitazions yast and irregular，intern－
＊3．The intellect，the mind，the reaaoning powers．
＂Having their cogitation，darkened，and belna etrangere Prom the life of God，from the ignorano
which is in them -Hooker ，
4．That which is thought or meditated on； the subject or result of thought．
＂Chr．Yes，but greatly against my will；egpecisily， my inward and carnal ongitations．．．．＂－Bunyan：
＊cớs＇－i－tā－tíve，a．［Formed as if from a Lat．cogitativus，from cogito $=$ to think，to reflect．］
1．Havisg the power of thougbt ar medita－ tion；pertaining to thought． inhahitant withlu us，which wa cali somirit in－Aenpereal 2．Given up to thought or meditation． ＂Being by nature sornewhat more cogltative，＂－
wotron：Londs Euex and Buckingham．
＊cós－r－tä－tivi－i－tyy，s．［Eng．cogitativ（e）； －ity．）Capacity for thrught：fitness or apti－ tude or thinking or neditating．
＂To make meremattor do all this is to change the matnri of it；to chanpe dienth into Iffor incaracity of
† cơ＇今＇－i－tä－tõr，s．［Last．］One who thinks or reflects：a thinker．
＊cơg＇man，s．［Cog．s．，and man．］A dealer in coarse cloth．（I＇right．）
Cog－nac（pron．cōn＇－yaxc），s．（Tha nama of a town in the department of Charente，France．］ 1．The town named in the ety mology．
2．A kind of French hrsndy，named after the town where it is mada．It is tha finest kind of lorandy．［Brasov．］
cŏg＇nāte，$o . \&$ s．［Lat．engnatus：$\infty=\infty=\infty$ ； graius $=$ notus，pas．nar．of nascor $=$ to be born．］

## A．As adjective：

L．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：Kindred，of the same race；allied by blood．
2．Fin．：Of the sama or a similar natuse； kindred or allied．


## I Followed by to．

－Hoocell：Lepters．iv．50．cognate to thetr figuree．．．．＂

## II．Technically：

1．Roman Law：The cognati were ail those descended from the sama person，whether maie or female；whilst agnati were cognate of tha maie sex，who traced their descent through maies，and Wers of the same family．（WM． Smith．）Wharton calls a cognate a relation by the mother＇e side．A coguate io related by conception；thus a person＇o mother，grand－ mother，danghter＇s children，and maternal uncie and annt are his or her cognates．Ag－ ates（agnati or adgnati），on the contrary，are reiated by generstion，i．e．，by the father＇s side A man＇s son，brother，paternai uncle，and their children，as slao his own daughter and aister， are agnated to him and are his agnates． （Wharton．）
2．Philol．：Applied to worda springing from the same original root．
B．As substantive：
1．Lit．：One who is akin or allied by blood；a biood－relation．
2．Fig．：One of a number of things allied in nature or origin．
cogg－nāte－nèss，s．［Eng．cognate；－wess．］ The quaiity or atate of being cognate．
cogg－ma＇－tī，s．pl．［Lat．］［Coonate，a．，II．1．］ Law：Relations oo the mother＇s side．
＂oog－nā＇－tion，＂cog－na－çi－oun，s．［Lat． cognatio，from cognatus $=$ a reistion by biood．］
I．Literally：
1．Relationship by blood；kindred，kinship． Broiene：Mis cagnation with the Facldes．．＂－Sir Tr． 2．A relation by blood．
＂Go to the loond and to my cogmacioun＂一 Wryciffe：
eeneris xxiv． II．Fig．：A participation in the same neture；relation，kind red．
＂He indoseth us to ascribe effects unto caunes of no
cognation．＂－Anoveno：Vulgar Errours．
I 1．Followed by the prep．with．
Waits：：improvement of the H tind．＊ith ench other．＂－ 2．Foifowed by the prep．to．
＂．．．near cognation to ingratitnde，．．．＂－south
cog＇－nĭ－ă（g silint），s．［Cognac．］
＊cŏg－nis＇－çi－ble，a．［Cognosciale．］
cơg－nǐ－şor＇，cơg－nĭ－ş̧ēe（or g sllent），s． ［Cognizor，Coonizee］
cog－ní－tion，s．［Lat．cognitio，from cognitus， pa．par．of cognoseo＝to know ：$\infty=\infty=\infty$ ； nosco（orig．gnosco）$=$ to come to krinw．］

I．Ordinary Language：
1．The act of knowiag or becoming ac－ quainted with；knowledge．
2．That which is known or appreheaded with the understandiog．
3．Acknowledgment，recognition．
II．Law：Cognizance；judiciai inveatiga－ tion．
＊cogg＇－nĭ－tive，a．［Fr．cognitif．Aa if from a Lat．cognitivus，from cognitus，pa．par．of cog－ nosco $=$ to know．］Having the power or quality of knowing or appreheoding hy the understanding．
＂Untess the nnderetanding emplog and exercise it
cognitive or spprehenive power．．．－Sonsh ：Sermons
cóg＇－nï－zâ－ble（or g aileot），a．IU．Mr．cognoi－ sable；Fr．connaissable；IromO．Fr．connoistre； Fr．connaitre；Lat．cognosco＝to know．）
1．Drd．Lang．：Capahie of being known or apprehended with the understanding；per－ ceptible ；recognizable．

2．Law：Coming within the cognizance of the law ；fit to be a anhject of judicial iavesti－ gation．


† codg－nil－zes－hly（or $g$ silent），adv．［Eng．cog－ nizablie）；－y．］In a cagnizable manner；per．
ceptiply．
 saunçe（Eng），cog－no－scance（Scotch）， （or $g$ ailent），s．［O．Fr．cognizarce；Fr．con－ naissance，from Low Lat．cognoscentia，from $\operatorname{cagnoscos}=$ to know．］

A．Ordinary Languags：
I．Literally：
＊I．Knowledge or apprehension，with the understanding．
nizarice of the ofidition of a distinot and proise oos and chinpunsee．＂－Owen：Otawofit．of the Mammmatla led．1839h p 68.
 －2．Recognition．
＂Wha，soon as on that knifgt hin ofe did glenoe spencro：F．Q．， 11.1 al
3．Jndicial notice or trial；the hearing or determining of a canse judiciaily．
＂It is worth the while，however，to consider bow we may discountennce and proveut those avild which the
4．Knowledge of a fact．
＊II．Fig．：Any mark or aign by which a thing may be known or identified．
－Plan，And，br my soul．thla pale and angry，roes，
B．Techntcally：
1．Law：
（1）The hearing or determining of a cause： judicial notice or koowledge．
（2）An acknowledgment or contession，as an acknowiedgment of a fine．
（3）The acknowiedgment of the defendant， in repievin，that he took the groods，with the eilegation thet he did it legally，as the bailif of aoother person who had a right to distrain．
（4）A claim made in anawer to a avit，when tha dafendant，being any person or body cor porate，has the franchise of holding pleat within a particular limited juriediction．Opon this claim of cognizance，if allowed，all pro－ ceedings ahall cease in the euperior court， the plaintiff being at liberts to pursme his remedy in the speclai jurisdiction．（Black－ stone：Comment，bk．ill．，ch．xI．）
2．Heraldry：
（I）A badge worn to ahow the particuias society，master，or body to which the wearer beiongs．

（2）A coat of arme ；a crest．

3．Divinity：An epithet applied to the Creed，and the Sacramenta．
＂All belleving persons．and all eharchen congrexnted， In the nazoe of Christ，．Asting of the same browi，
 $B \mu$ Pearson： Expasitiow of the Creal，art ix
TI Cognizance of pleas：A privliege granted by the king to a city or town，to hold pieas of all contracts，sc．，within the liberty of the frsnchise．
©ŏg＇－nĭ－zant（or g ailent），a．［O．Fr．cogmi－ ${ }^{2 a n t}$ ；Fr．connaisant，from O．Fr．cognoistre； Fr．connaitre；Lat．cognosco $=$ to know．］
1．Ord．Lang．：Haviog cagnizance or know． ledge of；knowing，apprehending．
＂Cognizant of 1 th hastory，a ware of the principlee
 Browgh
mily．
2．Law：Competent to take judicial notica of any act or cause，npon which a judge ta bonnd to act without having it proved ia svidance，auch as the old bistory of the country，the procedure of Parliazent，the existecace of peace or war，sc．But he is not boind to take cognizance of even the most notorious curreat eventa or of the iawe of foreign countries．
cŏg－nize＇，v．t．［Lat．cognosco＝to know．］ To have knowledge or perception of ；to take מnilice of．
＂A An the reatoniof fecuity can deal with no fact，


cơ̆g＇－nǐ－zēe，＊cơg＇－nĭ－sēe（or $g$ silent），z． ［Eng．cogniz（e）；－ee．］
law：He to whom a fine in iands or tene－ ments is acknowiedged．（Cowel．）
and hiss heirmentore decinred the uses to the cagniece
－cŏg＇－ni－sor，${ }^{\circ} \operatorname{cog}-n i-s o r, * \operatorname{cog}-n i-s o n r$ （or $g$ silent）．s．［Eng．cogniz（e）；－or．］

[^150]Law: He that pasaes or acknowledgea a Ine in lands or tenementa to suother. One that acknowiedges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee in a fine; a defendant. (Blackstonc.)
"The deforciant or oogniowr noknowlodges (oognotmiky the right to be
org-nō'-mĕn, s. [Lat. $\operatorname{cog}=\operatorname{con} ;$ nomen $=$ a name.]

1. Rom. Antig. : A surname; the family mane amongst the Romans, being the last of the three namea by which each peraon was distiaguished.
2. Gen. : A titie, style, or name.

- cog-nðm'-in-al, a. \&s s. [Lat. cognomen, genit. cognomin(is); -al.]
A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertsining to a cognomen or surname, of the nature or character of a surname.
"A. a cognominal addution"-Pearzon: On the
2. Having or bearing the same name.
B. As subst.: Oue who bears the aame name; a namesake.
the dor of the dog ash at res mach more make ont the do of the hand, than his pognominal or nameanke
odg-nom'-in-ate, v.t. [Lat. cognomino, from cognomen $=$ a aurname.] To nama, to deaignate.

 from cognomen, genit. cognominis. 1
3. A cognomen; a aurname or family name. 2. A name givea or edded from any accident or canae ; a title, a nickname.
${ }^{4}$ Pounpey deserved the name Great: Alexander, of the sarme cognomination, was
ogg-nom'-in-ize, v.t. [Lat, cognomen; Eug. sutf, -ize.] To name, to call.
cog-no-sçançe, s. [Cognizancr.] A badge, in heraldry.
" cag-nŏsge', * cog-nows, v.t. \& i. [Lat. cognasco: $c o=\operatorname{con}$; nosco (orig. gnosco) $=$ to come to knew.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
4. To examine, to aurvey
"The gooeral resoived in person to cogroces the
5. To adjudge, to adjudicate, to determine after an investigation; to decide, to declare.
"George Donglanie elder: hrother was cognosced
6. To scrutiuize the character of a persom, or the state of a thing, with a view to a deciaion, or to regulate procedure.
 II. Scotch Lav:
7. To pronounce a person to be an idiot, or mad, by the verdict of an inquest; a forenaic term.
idiot hy the soo ought to be declared or oognowced an
8. To survey lands with a view to a diviaion of property.
"The eaids lands being cognosit, menthit mairchit, kirt"- vo Fortract. A. 1834 . Memari
B. Intrans.: To adjudicate.
"Doth it belong to us to recelve the complainsts of the kinn's people, to cognosee upoa his netionss, or
linnit his pleasure!"-Drummond: Speech, May 2 , ${ }^{\text {Jinng. }}$

- ơg-nð̆s'-çençe, s. [Lat. cognoscentia, from $\operatorname{cognosca}=$ to know.]

1. The act or state of knewiag or apprehending; knowledge, cognizance.
"A Aad yet of that uear object have oo copnoscence"
Dr. $\boldsymbol{H}$. More:' Song of the Soul. ill. 2, GI.
2. A cognizance, a badge.
oognoscente (as cơn-yठ́-shĕn'-tŏ), pl. cognoscenti (as cŏn-yt-shĕn'-tî), s. [ltal cognoscente, conoscente, pr. par. of conoscere ; Lat. cognosco $=$ to know.] One whn knows theroughly or underatands a subject; a connoisseur, an adept, ax expert.

cơg-nŏs-çi-bil'-L-ty, a. [Eng. cognosoible; apprehanded with the uaderstanding.
apprehanded with the understauding.

- cŏg-nðs'-gí-ble, a. [Lat. oognoscbilis; trora cognosco = to know.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Capable of being known or apprehended; perceptible.
"Matters intelligihie and cognocelbla"-Hale: Orbin of Mankind.
2. Law: Cognizable ; liable to or proper for judicial investigation.
 biary, ta, i. 3s3

* corg-nðes'çi-tive, u. [Formed on the analogy of other adj. in -ive, from Lat. cognosco = to know, as if from a Lat. cognoscitivus.] Having the power or quality of knowing; spprehending, cognitive.
"I sappose
presciecen to be an ant of the pader-norcléte:"-Bp Barluo: Romaine, p. 573
- oog-nost, vi. [Coonosce.] Spoken of two or more persone whe are aitting close together, conversing famillarly with an air of aecrecy, and apparently plotting aease mischitef. (Scotch.)
cog-nos-tin. s. [Cognost, v.] The act of aitting cloas together in secret coaference, as above described.
cŏg-nō'-vit, 8. $\quad[$ Lat. = he acknowledgee ; third pers. aing. perf. ind. of cognosco $=$ to kaow.]

Law: An acknowledgment by a defendsnt in a causa that the plaintiffe case is just and true; in which case, in order to save costs, judgment is allowed to go by defantt, no appearance being made on behalf of the de fendant.
ơg'stẽr, s. [Etymol. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Icel. $\mathrm{kuga}=$ to force.] The person who, in the act of awinghing flax, frat breaka it with a awiag-bat, and then throwa it to aunther.
oö-guard'-i-an (ugilent), s. [Pref. co $=$ con, and guardiai (q.v.).] Oan joined with annther in the position of a guardian; a joint guardian.
cogue, s. [Coa (2), s.] A small wooden vessel. "They drink it out of the cogus."-Nodern Account -
ơg'-wäre, 8. [Eng, cog, a. ; and ware.]

1. Ooods carried in a cog.
2. A cosrse, narrow, cloth-like frieze, naed by the lower classes in the aixteenth century. (Halliwell.)
org'-wood, s. [Eng. cog, and wood.]
Bot. : A plant, Ceanothus Chloroxylon.

- Jamaica Cogwood: Hernandia sonora (Treas. of Bot.)
oō-hăb-řt, v.i. [Lat. whabito $=\mathbf{t o}$ dwell together with : $c o=$ con, and habito $=$ to dwell.] 1. Gen. : To live in the aame place with another; to reside in company.
"The Phiiistines were worated hy the captivated ark, Which foraged their country more that alconguerng thing."-South

2. Spec.: To live together as husband and wife.
"Ho knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a
cō-háb'-it-ant, s. [Lat. cohabitans, pr. par. of cohabito $=$ tn live together.) One who reaides in the same place with another; an inhabitant of the aame place.
"The oppressod ladians protest agrinet that heaven Decay of Christian Piety.
eō-hăb'-ǐt-āte, vi. [Pref. $\infty=c o n$, and Eng. habitate (q.v.).] To live together, to cohabit.
" Bhayl the graces of God cohabitate with the vicos of
Satan?"-Adamas : Scrm., Hi. sob.
cō-hăb-It-ä-tion, s. [Lat. cohabitatio, from cohabito = to live together.]

* 1. Gen. : The act or atate of living in the same place or together with another.
"'... to sahmit to ruies of equatity and make lawe -Haliveell: Excellence of Moral Virtus, p. $7 \Omega$.

2. Spec.: The act or state of liviag together, a husbard and wife.

* oō-hăab'-it-ôr, s. [Eng. cohabit; -or.] Ons who lives with another; a cohabitant, a fellow citizen or townsman.

cō-hăb'-itt-İg, pr. par., п., \& s. [Сонивrt.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act or state of living togother; cohahitation.
co-heir (pros. $0 \overline{\text {-är }}$ ) a. [Lat. cohceres: $\infty=$ con; hoeres $=$ an heir.] One sssocisted with others in an inheritance; a joint-heir.
co-helw-ass (pron. cö-är'-ăs), \& [Eng. $\infty$ heir; ess.] A famale entitled to share in an inheritance with athers; a joint-heiress.
* cō-hð̌p'-ãr, 8. [Pref. $c==$ con, and helpor (q.v.).] A coadjutor, a helpar, a co-operator.
cö-hěr'-ald, s. [Pref. $c o=\operatorname{con}_{\text {, }}$ and herald (q.v.).] A joint herald; ane who acts as a harald jointly with avether.
co-hëre, v.i. [Lat. cohoreo $=$ to stick together : $\infty=c o n$; hogreo $=$ to atick, to adhere.]
I. Lit.: To stick or adhere togsther; to held fast one to annther, as parts of tha same masa.
"Two pleces of marhle, haring their surfice exnetly plain, politee and sppiied to each other in such a mnanner as to lotercopt the
ther as one."-Woodward
II. Figuratively:

1. To be conaistent, to agree; to follow regularly and in due order of connection.
"They have been inserted where they been seemed to
oohere."-Aurke: Thoughts on Soarcity, preface. oohere."-Aurke: Thoughts on Soarcify, pretice.

* 2. To fit, to agree.
"Had time coherod with place, or place with wishipg."
 herence; Lat. cohcerentia, from cohoereo $=$ to atick together, to cohere.
I. Lit. : The atate or condition of bodies in which their parts enhere or are joined together from aay cause; a aticking or adhering together ; a union of parts.

The pressure of the alr will oot explinin, nor can be a eause of the
II. Figuratively :

1. Connection, depeadeace; the relation of parts or thiuga to each other.
2. Agreement, consiatency; due conaection in reasoning.
". Coherence of diacourse, and a direct tendency of all
the parte of it to the argumeut in hand, . . ."Locke : Praface to Sl. Paurs Epiutes.
3. Agreement or unity between members of a body or community, dic.
"The semblahle coherence of his men"s spirits and his.
oö-hër'-ent, a. [Fr. cohérent, Lat cohocrens', pr. par. of conareo $=$ to coliere, to atick together.]
I. Lit. : Cohering, sticking, or adhering together; united as parts of the same mass.
 surface of the most closegrained
Hrag. at Science. 3rd ed. vii 152.
II. Figuratively:
4. Connected, united
"Ad I I jotted down my thoughie reggrding it in up into a coberent up into on conerent
5. Consistent, agreeing; following in due order or connection, not contradictory

* 3. Of persons: Couaiatent, logical.
"A coherent thinker, . .."-Wates : Logick
* 4. Agreeing, suitsblc, fit, convenient, aco cordant.
'That time and piace, with this deceit so lawful,
Msy prove coherent; woll that Ends Well, ini. 7.
$\dagger$ 5. Intelligible. (Seldom used except in the uegative compound, incoherent, q.v.).
oō-hër-ĕn-tifl-ic, a. [Eng. coherent; to connective; suff. fic, from Lat. facio $=$ to make, to cause.] Causing cohereuce or colleaion.
"Cohesive or coherentula force."-Caleriage.
cō-hër'-ent-ly̆, adv. [Eng. coherent; -ly.]
In a coherent mannar, connectedly, with due connection or coherence.

[^151]＂None of the arento follow one another coherventry．＂
© $\overline{\text { onerringe }}$ pr．par．or a．［Cousae．］
1．Ord．Lang．：（Bee the verb）．
2．Bot．：Fastening together；used of homo－ geneous parts．
＊cö－hěr＇－i－tõr，s．［Pref．co＝con，and heritor （q．v．）．］A joint inheritor or heir．
＊con－hēs－Y－bir＇－z－ty，s．［Eng．cohesible；－ity．］ The quality of being cohesible ：capability of， or tendency to，cohesion；cohesiveness
－cō－hē＇－单i－ble，a．［Lat．canaes（us），pa．par． of cohvereo＝to cohere，to stick together； end Eng．बuff．－able．］Capable or cohesion； conesive．
cō－hē－sion（sion as zhun），\＆［Fr．coheision， Troin Late coherius，pa．par，of cohareo $=$ to cohere，to atick together．］
A．Ordinary Language：
I．Literally：
1．The act of aticking or joining together ； coherence．
 haruins，selmatated froun ench other sy survaces of weak
 2．The atate or condition of cohering or aticking together．
＂What canse of their coresion can you find p＊
＊II．Fig．：Connection，dependence，rela－ tion，coherence．
＂Iu thelr tender years，hfene that hava no natural
B．Technically：
1．Nat．Phil．：The force which nnites two moleculea of the same uature ；as，for Instance， two molecules of iron or two molacules of water．It ls strongly exclted in solids，less atrongly in liqulds，and not et all in gases． It varies not melely according to the nature of differant bodies，bot also with the arrange－ ment of moleculea in the same body；thus the tempering of ateel alters the molecular ar－ rangement in that substance，with the effect also of altering its cohesion．Tenacity，hard－ ness，ductility，\＆c．，srise from modifications of cuheaion．（Gianot．）
2．Bot．：The union of one organ with another，or any two parts which in their normal state are separated．
có－hē＇－sive，a．［Formed as if frotn a Lat． cohresivus，from coharas，pas par．of cohcreo＝ to cohere，to stick togethar．］
1．Having the tendency to cohere or stick togetier，or to form a mass．
＂The nesta are built of atrong，coherive cing，．．． 2．Having the power or quality of causing to cohera or unite lo a mass．
＊oō－hā＇－sive－1y̆，adv．［Eug．cohesive；－ly．］ lin a cohesive manner；by way of or with co－ hesion．
cō－në＇－sirve－ňss，s．［Eng．cohestve；－ness．］ 1．Lit．：The quality of being cohesive ；a tendency to cohera or unite into a nass， 80 as to resist aeparation．
＊2．Fig．：Coherence，consistency，agree－ mant．

＊cō－hib＇－it，＊co－hib－ite，v．t．［Lat．cohibi－ tum，sup．of cohibeo $=$ to restraln：co $=$ con ； habeo $=$ to bave，to hold．］To restrain，to hinder．

－eö－hilb－it－ěd，pan par．or a．［Conisir．］
－cö－hib＇－it－Ing．pr．par，a．，\＆a［Comisit．］ A．\＆ $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{h}}$ ds pr．par．\＆parttitip．adj．：（See verb）．
C．As subst．：The act of restraining or hindering；restraint，cohlhition．
＊cö－hib－i＇－tion，s．［Lat．cohibitio．］［CO－
＊cö＇hðbb－āte，v．t．［Fr．cohober；Sp．\＆Port． oohobar，from Low Lat．cohobo．Prohally of Aralio origio．］To return the dlatilled liquor to the remaining matter in the atill and distil il aygalu；to repeat the process of distillation．
 cō－hǒb－äi－tél，pa．par．or a．［Соновste．］ ＊cō－hŏb－ā＇－ting．pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Сонов－ ATE．］
A．\＆B，As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（S＇ee the verb）．
C．As subst．：The act of rapeating the pro－ cess of distillation；cohobation．
oō－hŏb－ä＇tion，s．［Fr．cohobation；Sp．co－ hobacion，from Low Lat．cohobratio，from co． hobo．］The operation of distilling the saine llquid contlaually with freah portione of the same sabstance，as with fowers，leaves，\＆c． so that the essential oils and other volatile eubstances accumulate in the distillats．
＂Cohobation is the poping the liqnor distilled from any thing back npon the rernalolag unatter，and dis ＇cō＇－horn，8．［Coemorn．］
cö－hort，s．［Fr．，Sp．z \＆Port．cohorte；Lat． cohors（genit．cohortis）．］［Court．］

I．Ordinary Languags：
1．In the same sense as II．
2．Any namber or body of warriors．


＂The Assyrian es me down like the woif on the fold，
And bis cabores were gleam ing in porpio sud gold，
Byron：The Des＇ruction of semacherth．
II．Roman Antiq．：A division of the Roman army，the tenth part of a legion，containing three maniples or aix centuries．The number of men varied with thet of the legion，the ten colorts alwe ：s contsialng en equal number． When the legion nombered 4,000 men，the cohort consisted of 60 triaril， 120 principes， 120 baststl，and 100 velites，in all 400 mien． The centurion of the firat century of the first maniple of the first cohort was the guardian of the eagle or colours of the legion，and hence the first cohort was always regerded as superior la dignity to the others．
－co－hort＇，v．t．［Lat．cohortor ：$\infty=$ con；hortor ＝xhort，to cheer． exhort，to cheer．
 cohortor $=$ to exhort，to encourage ：co $=$ con： hortor $=$ to exhort．］Exhortation，cncourage： ment by words．（Bailey．）
cō－hort＇－a－tive，a．［As if from a Lat co－ hortotivus．］That exhorts；pertaining to co－ hortation；esp．In Hebrew grammar used to denote the paragogic future，which can gener． ally be translated ly prefixing let me，let us to the verb．（Used also substantively．）
có＇－hð̌sh，s．［An American－Indisa word．］
Bot．：An American name for plants of the genera Actæa and Leontice．

Blue Cohosh：Leontice thalictrotdes．
cō－hú＇ne，s．［Native name．］
Bot．：Attalea cohure，a paim－tree which grows in Honduras．
cohnne oll，s．An oil obtained from the fruit of Attalea cohune．
＊col，a．【Cor，a．】
＊cole，v．［Coy，v．］
coif（1），＂coife，＂coyfe，coyf，coyif， 3．1O．Fr．Coif，coiffe；Low Lat．cofia，cuphia， cofec，cofa＝a cap；3．H．Ger．kuff，kuppe chuppha $=0$ chuppha $=$ e cap worn onder the heluct；cognate with M．11．Ger． kopf；O．H．Ger． chuph $=$ a cup．］
I．Ord．Lang．： A close cap or head ；a cowl
＂Thou ahalt patto


＊II Technically：
1．Lano：The lawn hood or cap worn by sergeants－at－law．
＂No leas a man than a brothar of the coif hegrui bis sult bolare be bad been a twelvemouth at the Templa．

- Addison：$B p$ artater．

2．Milit．：A cap of eteel worn by knighta．
II＊Sergeant of the colf：A title formeris given to aergeants－at－lsw（q．v．）．


coif－clad，a．Clad with a colf；having a coif upon the hesd．
＂The hridal now reenmed theif march
In rude，bue gilad processlon，camain
Bonueted sire aud coudad dame．＂

－coif（2h s．［Cave．］
＂Vndir the bilygad nokkía wes slema
coif，v．t．［COIr（1）s．］Doug．：Firgunit in
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：To cover or dress with a coil．
2．Fig．：To cover the head in any way． －Whint waton bogs of Paphos court An wy tries bide my gtanf for aport
II．Law：To call to the bar；to adunlt as lawyer．

＊colfed，pa．par，or a．［Coir，v．］
coif－fét＇te，s．［Fr．dimin．of coift $=$ a colf （q．v．）．］

Old War：A steel or iron skull－cap wora
during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries．
colr－fî＇re，a．［Fr．］A head－dress；the mode or fashion of dressing the hair．

－coigne（1）$g$ eilent），a．［Coin．］
＊coigne（2）＊eoign＇－y（g ailent），s．（Ir． coimbe a custonn，a tax．］A tax or assess． ment of food for the men of an army．
＂Thare is aleo auch anothor atatate or twa，which
makes coigny and livery to bo trensonh ．．I doe not well knout，but by gobeste ohat yon doe mein by thot termes of coigny nud Livery，I kno not thether bo rather auncient Eag lith，for the Inshmen can tunke no derivatun of them．What ITrory foen cant ．．．So it ia apparent，thath by the word ilvery th thent meant borme nieath，like na，hy tho word eoiguy，if －noderstood man inente；but thence the word is derived is harid to tellitisome any of coing for that they
 speciaille menut to be prohtitited by that atatute．but

coigne（3），oolgn（g silent）＊coin（1），y． IN，Quols．］
＊I．Ord．Lang．：A corner，a quarter．
＂By the fonr opponus colgneas．
II．Technteclly：Shakegs：Prrideh lii．，introd．
1．Printing：A wedge used to raise，level， or fasten a forme．
2．Ordnance：A wedge used to rsise or lay a gun．
＊3．Arch．：A quoin，a corner－stone．
＂See yot yond＇coin $\mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ th＂capitol，yond comer atoon＂
＊ooigne（ $q$ eilent），coyn＇－íe，vii．［Corone （2），s．］To exact tribute or taxes from；to live hy extortion；to quarter a person on another forcibly．

＊colgnye，＂oolgny，s．」Corone（ 2 ，8．］
coil，v．t．\＆i．［O．Fr．coillir，cuillir；Fr．cueil． lir，Lat．colligo $=$ to collect，to gather to－ gether．］
A．Transitive：
I．Ordinary Languags：
1．Literally：
（1）In the same aense as II．
（2）To gather together，to collect．
＂Tbe larkiog partleles of air ．．．inast pecescartiy plaspi out the sdides of the hidder，and so keep thing

Boyle
＊2．Flg．：To ensnare，to catch，to envelop．
＂．．．Pleasore coil thee iu her dangerous mare＂
II．Nout．：To dispose a rope or cable in coils，
B．Intrans．：To wind Itself，to form itselt into a coil，as snakes or creeping plants．



## - From thine own milio I matah't the onken

11. "cosi 2 101
ont (1), coy , 8 ,Gael. goil = fume, rage sary; © gocll $=t$ to boll, to rage.]
12. A noise, a confusion, a bustie or tumalt. Apd zidill cool tbe errashopper did zeer

Thomson C Carlio of Indolemos, L.
2. A number, multitude, or assembly.
-We bave here Lomy of proper men"- Lete of Hores and Querken March $7,186 \%$ I

- ofl (2), s. [Coll.] A cock of hay.
- ©ill (3), s. [Corl, v.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the eame sense as II. 1.
2. A geries of rings hito which apything pliant is coiled up, as a rope or cable, the body ot a serpent, \&c.
II. Technically:
3. Nauch: A certain quantity of rope laid pin a ring fashion. The manuer in which In ropes are disposed of on board ship for convenience of stowage. They are laid up round, one fake over another, or by concentric taras, termed Fkemish coil, forming but one tier, and lying fiat on the deck, the end being in the middle of it, as a snake or worm coils itself. (Smyth.)
4. Artlll.: One of the series vefrings of metal of which some cannons are built up.
5. Electric apparatus: A hoilow cyilinder in which is a bar of soft iron, or a bundle of iron wires, with two helices coiled round it, one connected with the poles of a battery the


COIL.
6. Contact-breaker. b. Enda of secondery Flres sttached to hindibiscrewls. co Positiv
current of which is alternately opened and closed by a self-actiog arrangement, and the other serving for the development of the induced current. It is called also an induction oil, or an inductorium. With a current of three or four of Grove's cells, it is more powerful than the most potent Leyden jar. (Ganot.)
coll-drag, s. A tool to pick np pebbles, bits of iron, \&c., from the bottom of a drilihole.
coll-plate, s. A plate fitted with hooks or rings to sustain the horizontal coils of a radiator, a condeuser, or the like.

- eoll (4), * coill, 8. [Cosl.]

1. [Coal.]
"That ma colltis be hed turth of the renlme."-Acts yaric, a 2 L (ed. 1566)
2. An instrument formerly used is boring for cosl.
colled, pa. par. or a. [CoIL.]
colled-apring,s. A metallic epring laid np in a apiral on as to have a resiliency in the line of its axis, either by extension or condensation, as the spring may bearranged. (Knight.)

- oild-êr, s. [Eng. coil, v. ; -er.] One who, or that which, coils.
- ooll-hench, s. [Eog. \&c., coll $=$ coal, and heuch (q.v.).] A coalpit.
 Tit $2,61,514$
ofil'ing, pr. par., a., \& 8. [Coti, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. cudj.: (See the vert).
C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Jang.: The act of winding or gathering into a ring or series of rings.
2. Naut.: A sort of serpentine winding of a cable or other rope, that it may occupy a amsll space in the ship. Fach of the windings of this sort is called a falip, and one range of fakes upon the same ine is calied a tier. There are generally from five to aeven fakes in a tier,
and three or four tiers in the whole length of and three or four tiers in the whole length of the cable. The smailer ropem employed about the sails are coiled apon cleats at sea,
vent thetr being entangled. (Smyth.)

- 0 नil'-ón, coylort, a [O. Fr. coillon. coutllon; ltal. copiione; Lat. coleus.] A testicie.
"I weld I had thy conlone in myn bond""
coin "coigne, coyn" coyne, coynye, s. d a. [O. Fr. coin $=2$ ( ) \& wedge; (2) a etalle on a coin ; (3) a coln ; Lat. cuncus $=\mathrm{a}$ a wedge. [Colan, Quoln.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
( $\mathbf{t})$ A wedge.
(2) A corner. [Coion, Quonn.]
"Apd bad bim hald him eil pring,
Quhll thant he saw thalm oummand all
(3) $\Delta$ mint; a place at which money is stamped.
(4) A die used in stamping money, medals, \&o.
(5) In the same sense as II. 1.

To fore the timue er gold was amite
In cotgne that men the foreln knewa" © made
Your boly hat be ktampidou the king shoin" a
(6) Money generally. (Colloquiat.)
2. Fig.: Any medium of payment or recompense.
"The loss of prosont advautage to sesh and blood is ${ }_{\text {repent }}^{\text {repaid }}$ in

## II. Technically:

1. Afonet. : A piece of metal on which certain claracters are atamped by authority, giving the plece a certain legral current value. min - - A whito ribwid to whleht wa fastened s gold

2. Law: By 24 and 25 Vic. c. 99 it is a felony to counterfe:t coin, or Imanair or lighten it, or have in one's possession clippings of coin.
3. Arch.: A quoin.

IT To pay one in his own coin: To return tít for tat; to treat a person as he has treated you.

## B. As adjective: (See the compounds)

coin-assorter, s. A machine which separates different kinds of coins by size, or colns of the same kind by wcight. (Knight.)
coin-connter, ${ }^{g}$ An arrangement by which the prucess of hand counting, picee by piece, is dispensed with. A shavel or tray has shallow depressions of a given leagth, width, and depth to hold so many coins of a given $k$ ind. The coins are shovelled into the tray, which is then skilluliy agitated untii the coins have shagly occupied all the spaces. The remainder are brushed off, and the complete quota is thrown into a scale to verify the count by weighing. (Knight)

## cooln-made, coyne-made, a. Mercenary or simoniacal. <br> "Coyno-m/ude Psitors let the Sock decay." <br> Danjes: Huse's Toars, ph is. (Davicen)

coln-weighing, $a$. Weighing or designed to weigh coin.
If Coin-weighting machine: A machine for weighing coin and assorting them accordiog to their full or light weiglit. (Knight.)
coin, "coigne, "coyne, v.t. \& ఓ. [COIN, s.] A. Transitive
I. Literally:

1. To mint or stamp pieces of metal for money.
"And elke to cotpne the money of mandry motal" $\begin{gathered}\text { Gover, } 1 \mathrm{l} \text {. si }\end{gathered}$
2. To stamp a piece of metal, as a medai, \&c.
.'.i.. thif mednl was really ooined by an artifioer
II. Figuratively :
3. To make or acquire, as money.
"Tenants annuot cofn rent just at quarterday, but
4. To originate, to invent (not in a bad sense).

Let hlm that thinka of me mablectly.
Know, that thle gotd must erina a stratiagem."
Shakerp: Tut. And., IL 8
oodn worde . . ." Shakesp. : Cortoranue, ill. 1
2. To fibricato, to Invent (in a bed sense)
"Your creruplee and arguagenta bring to my mind
Comper. Pity for por
B. Intrans: To furge or make connterfols money.
-6in'-ase, s. [King.coln; age.]

## L. Literally:

1. The act or process of coinling money.
"The care of the cofnage wnu committed to the tufe
siour magistratise . . "-Atterbury.
2. The coln or money coloed (generally in a collective sense).
".... great erowds of poople continualiy otiting to
3. The aggregate amount or value of money coined in a certain period.
II. Figuratively:
4. The act of inventing or originating anything.
of Words, rums ioto affectation..."-Dryden : Juvarah m Dodication.
2 An lnvention, a new or original prodaction.
5. A fabrication, a forgery.
"This is the very eotnaje of your brain".
oō-in-çide', v.i. [Fr. coincider: Low Lat coincido: $c o=$ con; incido $=$ to fall in , cado $=$ to fail.]
L. Ordinary Language:
6. Lit.: To fall upoo or meet is the asme point; to fail together or agree in prosition.
 enrtb ubeless."-Cheyne.
7. Figuratively:
(1) To agree, to concur, to correspond or be Identical with.
"Trbe rules of right Jodgement and of good ration
cinntiou often oovencide with ench other." Watts: Logick.
(2) To happen at the same time.
II. Geom. : To fall upon the same apot:thus, if one triangle be applied to or placed upon another triangle equal to it, the painte of the one triangle are said to coincide with those of the other triangle and the sides with the sides.
I Crabb thas distinguishes hetween to coincide and to concur: "Coincide implles simply meeting at a point: concur rulsing towards a point ; the former seema to exclude the idea of design, the latter that of cliance: twn sides of different triangies coincide when they are applied to each other so as to fail on the same points; two powers concur when they both act so as to produce the same result." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cō-in'-çi-dençe, * cō-in'-¢̧i-dẹn-̧̧̆, s. [Fr. coincidence, from Low Lat. coincilens, pr. par. of coincido.]
I. Lit. : The set or state of coinciding or falling together, or in the same joint or position.
IL. Figuratlvely:
8. The act of agreeing, corresponding, or being identical io nature or character.
"The very ooncurrenon and colnotdence of so many
ovidences. .
If With with
-The coinctience of the planes of this rotation wetch one nnother.
9. The state of happening at the same time as something else.
10. Anything which coincides, corresponds, or happens at the same time with another; a cnitheiding or corresponding combination of circumstances.
TI Crabb thas distinguishes between a coincidence and a concurrence of circumstances: "A coincidence of circumatances is aometling so striking and aingular that it can hardly be attributed to pure accident; a concurrence of circumstances, which seemed all to be formed to combine, is sometimes, notwithstanding, purely casual." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
ō-In'-gi-dẹnt, $\alpha_{0}$ \& e. [Fr. coincident, from Low Lat. coincidens $=$ falling together, pr. par. of coincido $=$ to fall together.]
A. As adjective:
I. Lit. : Cninciding; meeting or hlling together in the same point or position.



II. Figuratively:
11. Happening at the same time, coinciding with, concurrent.
*xed hy an artificial relation of the two colne beling Exed hy low near to, but scarcely ever oxactly coinThe ed. (1558) $\frac{1}{919}$.
12. Agreeing, corresponding.
"I venerate the man. Whoee heart is warm,
Whose hade sere puree whose doctrine and whome life

II Sometimea with with.
"These words of our apostie are exactly cotinchent evth that controverted passango in his discourse to the
B. As subst. : A circumatance or combination of circumstancea happening at the same timb; a coincidence.

* cō-in-çi-ac̆nt'-al, a. [Eng. coincident; al.] Coincident, coinciding.
oō-ìn-çi-děnt'-al-1̆y, adv. [Eng. coincidental; -ly.] Coincidently, at the aame time or place.
co-in'-či-dent-1̆̆, adv. [Eng coincident; ly.] By way of or in manner of coincidence.
* cō-ĭn-çl-dër, s. [Eng. coincid(e): eer.] One who or that which coincidea, agrees, or corresponds
©ō-In-çi'díng, pr. par., $a$, \& s. [Coincide, 0.1
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (SeB the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of fulling or meetiog together; coincidence.
cō-in-di-cä'tion, s. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and indication (q.v.).] An agreement, colnciding, or concurrence of aigns or indications.
* cotne, s. [Norman.] A quince.
coined, pa par. \& a. [Cors, v.]
மoln'-ẽr, 9. [Eag. coin; -er.]
I. Lit. : Uoe who coins noney; one who is employed in the making of coins.

1. With due authority and legitimately.
"It fo ensy to find designe that never eutered into the thought of the scalptor or the coiner."-Additon. 2. Without authority: a counterfeiter of money : a maker of base money.
"It was impossllie for the sectarie to pray together With wh preatitions s och as are employed by toothers end recelvers of stolen goods"- Macauluy : Hikt. Eng.,
II. Fig.: An inventor, a originator.
"Dionysios a Groek poiner of etymologles, is com-
mended by Athenæus" -Camden : Romaines.

* cö-ĭn-hăb'īt, v.i. [Pref. co $=\mathrm{con}$, and Eng. inhabit (q.v.).] To dwell together with or amoag.
* cō-in-hăb'-ǐt-ant,s. [Pref. co $=c o n$, and inhabitant (q.v.).] One who lives together or in the same place with another; a cohabitant.
- cō-in-häb'-ǐt-ing, pr. par. or a. [CornHSA1T.]


## A familiar and coinhabiting mischlef."

* co-in-hăb'-it-õr, s. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and Eng. inhabiter.] One who livea with another; a cojohabitant.
"Being oo-inhabitors or world citizans together."-
Shiney: Ancadic.
$\ddagger$ cō-in-herr'-it-ançe, so. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and inheritance (q.v.). $]$ a joiat inheritance: an estate inherited by two or more jointly.
+ cö-in-hĕr'-ǐt-õr, s. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and inherttor (q.v.).] A co-heir; a joint beir.
-0In'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \&\&. [Cois, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of minting coina ; coinage.
(1) With due authority and legitimately.
unj...ch. the rilight of coining . . ."-Naoamlay: Hist.
(2) Withont authority; illegally.
2. Tin-works: The weighing and atamping the blocks of tin. (Weale.)
coining-press, coining apparatus, 8. A powerful lever-screw press by which the plancbet of metai is impressed with the design or legend. (Knight.)
"The coining apparatus of the Rozal Mint nf Lonskil1 and workmanhip It was erected in 1811, under the direction of the foventor, Mr. Boulton ; and has olice been kept in almost eonotant omploym
$\dagger$ coun'lèss, a. [Eng. coin; -less.] Peoniless. "From cointess bands to men IIko you."-Combs: coinoun, s. [Conoron.]
"Alianandre, thon coinoun""- theaundre, 171s.

* cō-in'-quìn-āte, v.t. \& f. [Lat. coinquino $=$ to defile: $c o=$ con; inquino $=$ to defle, to pollute.]
I. Trans. : To polluto or defle.
"Thutr very speculations are expressly coinquinated
with mnch in all thesen "-Guule : Mog-Avtro-Mancor,

II. Intrans. : To pollute, to defle.
"That woold colnquinate,
Skelton: Pooms. p. 192
- cō-ĭn-quĭn-ā'-tion, a. [Connquinate.] The act of defilement or pollution ; the atate of being polluted or defiled.
"To wash thy purest Fame's coinguination."
cō-ĭn-stan-tā'-nč-oŭs, a. [Pref. co con, and instantaneous (q.v.).] Occurriag at the rame instant, simultaneoua
"In the cate of the prawn-liko erabs, their move
 (0. 18if), chi L, phl
$+\infty \overline{-i n-s t a n}-t \bar{a}-n e ̆-o u ̆ s-1 \check{y}, a d v$. [Eng. coinstantaneous; -ly.] At the same instant. someitimes oonty thotimes all on both sidee of a branch, Forka (ed 1870), ct. ix., p 202
corn: Yoyage Round the
- cō-ĭn-stann-tā'-nĕ-oŭs-něss, s. [Eng. coinstantaneous: -ness.] The quality or atate of being coinstantaneous, or happeriing at the same instent.
coint, " coynt, "coynte, a. [QUAINT.]
"All full of colour otrange and coing."
* cointe'-ly, adv. [Quaistlv.]
$\dagger$ cō-inn-tĕn'se, $\alpha$. [Pref. $\infty=c o n$, and $i n$ tense (q.v.).] of equal intensity with something else.
"Wo can recoenize changee as connatural ; or the reverse: and connatural changes "e esan recognite a
cointense. chology, p . 293. "Lierber Spencer: Principles of Pay.
† cö-in-tĕn'-sion, [Pref. co $=$ con, and intension (q.v.).] The quality, state, or condition of beiog of equal intensity with aomething else ; equality of inteaseness.
"Thas far we have dest with revoning whlch has for its fundamental lient, coextension, cooxisenence.
and connature; and which proceods by establishing
 sion, aro already in use, Intenslon beling synonymous
with Intemsity, cointension will bo Bynulytmous with cointendityis. nd is here used instead of it to ex prese calling relations more or less iatoons acconding to the contrast between their terme, will perhapa not be st firt elisht apparent All quantitative relations, however, sayo thise of equal ity, Svolving the dea of coo.
trast-the relsithon of $\mathrm{B}: 1$ belng palled greater than the relation of $2:$ t, becauyo the coot trast betraen 5 snd is 8 reater than the contrast between 2 and $1-$-snd
contrnit being habitnall spoken of as strong or weak; contrnt being habitnally spoken of as strong or weak;
as forcibile, ne intense; the word Intersion seeme the onlyarailablo one to exprews the degree of any relation
is distinguished from its klud. Ad cointention in consequently here chomen to indicate the equality of

cō-In-tĕn'-8î-ty̆, s. [Pref.co $=c o n$, and intensity (q.v.).] The same as Cointension (q.v.).
cointise, * coyntice, * coyntyse, queyntise, s. [O. Fr. cuintise.] [Quaint.] Cumniog, skill.
of Might wohy corntise com bil two akynues."- William
- coint -1 y̆, * coynt-ly. * coynte-liche, adv. [Quanntly.] Cuoningly, akilfully, with art.
"Ho mande hire vider ortho a wonyng coyntoftche"-
coir, \%. [Tamil cayer, kayaru $=$ a rope.]

1. A material uaed for amall cables, cordage, matting, \&e., and consisting of the oater coat ing of the cocoa-nnt, often Weightng one or two pounds, stripped off iongitudinally. Cable made of this sabstance are particularly elasti and buopant, and bave the peculiarity of mak ing a curve upwards between the vessel and tile aochor, while a hempen cable curves downvards.
2. Cordage, cables, do., manufactured of the material described in 1.
coir-rope, s. A rope made of coir. It is nearly as strong as a rope mado of henop Roxburgh considers it the beat materia for cablea on account of ita elasticity and atrength.

* cois, v.t. [Cose.]
* coist (I), s. [Const.]
- coist (2), s. [Cost.]
colst (3), s. [Quest.]
cois'-tril, s. [O. Fr. coustlllier $=$ a groom a lad. (Malin.) Accordiog to others a corrup tion of kestrel $=$ a degenerato hawk.]

1. A groom or lad employed by the esquiro to carry the knight'a arma, \&c.

Women, leckies and coifterelas."
2. A coward, a runaway.
"He Be a cownrd and a ocistril, that will not driak to

* coit (1), s. [COAT.]
- coit (2), s. [Quort.]

- coít, v.i. \& t. [COIT (2), s.] 1. Intrans. : To batt, to jostic.

The nnlatit woman the licht mann will inft
Gonglis coitand in the curt, hornil fike a ginit:
odun: scorichrom, ii. 37
2. Trans. : To throw, to pitch.
"colte, s. [COTE, Quota.] A rate, tar, or
"That qubair ony olo persoune deia within aige, that may pucht mak thair testamentis, the yerrest of thair preiudice to the orilueris anent the coive of thatre testamentis,"-Acts $J a$. F. 1540 (ed. 1814), p. $\pi 7$.
coit'-ing. pr. par. or s. [Quortina.]
cō-1'tilon, s. [Lat. coitio $=$ a comiag together: $\infty=c o n$; eo (aup. itum) $=$ to go.]
I. Ordinary Ianguage:

* 1. Gen.: The act of coming together ox meeting, conjonction.

2. Spec.: Sexual intercourse ; copulation.

II Astronomy:
Coition of the Moon: Said whan the 1000 is in the same aign and degree of the zodiac with the sun.

* có-i-türe, \%. [Lat. coiturus $=$ about to mect or come together; coea $=$ to come to gether.] The same as Cortion (q.v.).

In coiture the doth con:ativo.
cō'-ľ-tŭs, $s$. [Lat.] Sexual congress.
$\mathbf{c o ̈}^{\prime}-\mathbf{1} \mathbf{1 z}$, s. [Lat. coix; Gr. $\kappa$ óc $\xi($ koix $)=$ a kivd of Ethiopian palin, IIyphene Coriacea. This is not the botanical coix.]
Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Pbalerece. Coix Iachryma has hard, white stony seeds, called Jot's tears, and sonetimes used for making necklaces, bracelets, ic. They are said to be diurectic and strengthening. It is a native of the East Indies and Japao.

* cö-join', vi. [Pref. co $=$ con, and join (q.v.).] To join or associate with another in the same aet. duty, or office.
"Thon many" int caforn with something. . . ."-Shatiopp.:
cö-jür'-õr, s. [Pref. co $=c o n$, and juror (q.v.).] One who awears or takca an oath on the part of anether.
The solerno forms of paths: of a compurgatar, or the Anglo-saxoons: The form of thrs outh is thln: II
 Shellom, p. 59 .
- cok, s. [Coce.]
cock'a-drill, s. [Crocodile]


- cok-belle, 8. [Cockbell.]
- ooke (1), s. [Coor.]
coze (2), s. [COAK, s.] [Etym. unknown; perhaps a variant of cake.]

1. Ord. Lang. \& Chem. : An impure form of amorphous carbon containing earthy mattor and often sulphur. It is a porons substance, and floata on water till it is saturated, when it sinks ; its sp. gr. is sbout $1 \cdot 8$. It is formed in the msnufacture of coal-gas, being the resldus left after all the gas has besn distilled from the coal. As it produces en intense heat when burnt, and gives off no smoke it is much used for cooking purposes.
2. Min.: Native coke occars in the Edgehili mings near Richmond in North Amsrica. It is more compact thsi artificial coke.
coke-furnace, s. A furnace in which the volstile matters are expelled from pit-coal, leaving a residusl carbon which barns without fisme and makes an intense heat; s coke-oven.
colre-oven, s. An oven in which the gas is expelled from coal, leaving the cole or carbonaceous portion. (Knight.)
cöre, v.t. \& i. [Coke, s.]
A. Trans.: To ennvert into coke or charcoal; to chsr.
"'The wood ${ }^{W h}$ daponited in order to ite beling
B. Intrans. : To be converted into coke.

- colke-belle, s. [Cockbelle]
- colke-drill, s. [Croconile.]
"cokenay, " colkeney, s. [Cecinsy.]
- colx-er (1), cocur, * colcre, *. [A.S. cooor, cocur; O. H. Ger. chochar; Sw. koger; Dan. kogger.] [Cocker (3), 8.] A sort of coarse boot, or galtera.
"The harlot with haste helded to the table,
With rent exkres nt the kne." Cheanves, so.
- ook-er (2), s. [Probably from $\operatorname{cog}$ (4), B., or cock (4), s. ; suff. -er.] A boatman.
- cok-er (3), s. [Cocker, s.]
- cols-er, v. [Cocker, v.]
- colrer-nut, s. [Cocon-nut.]
- colkes, s. \& v. [Conx.]
- colse-wold, s. [Cuckold.]
" Who hath no wyf he is no cokevold.".
©ölc'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Соке, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb)
C. As substantive :

1. The sct or procesa of making coke.
2. The act or process of charring wood for charcoal.
coking-kiln, coking-oven, s. A chamber or kiln in which coal or wood is coked.

* cðx'-1̌ัng. 8. [Cocklino.]
* colx-old, s. [Cuckold.]
* colx-ow, s. [Cuoroo.]
* colkysse, s. [Cookess.]

col, pref. [Lat.] The form which the prefix con, cum, assumes before words beginning with l. [Co.]
- col, a. [CoOL]
* 001 (1), s. [Coal.]

01 (2), s. [Fr., prob. from Lat. collum $=$ the neck; but some take it from collis $=\mathrm{g}$ hill.] An elevated mountain pass situated between two lofty aumaits ; the highest part of a mountain pass; a monntain pass connecting two valleys, one on each side of a mountain. (Chiefly used by writers on mountaineering and Alpine geology.)
"Rech of them comes in nome portion of tis couren to cool, or parting ridge botween

- col, v. [Coll.]
col, abbreviation. [For etym. see def.]

Pharm. : An aburaviation for collander, which again is a corruption of coriander. (Prior.)
có'-19, kol'-18, : [An Afrlcan word.]
Bot.: A genus of Stercullaces. Cola acuminata, sometimes called Sterculia acuminata, has acuminste leaves, axillary, panicled towers, sad large red seeds. Ths nsgroes use them as s condiment. They are called slao Ooora-nuta. Powdered, they are applied to cuta,
colannut, s. The nut of the cola-tree. In Brazil they are used for purifying wster. When che wed or eaten thsy sllay hunger, and impart the power of sustaining fatigue. Preparations of cola nuts am used in this country for msiutaiaing muscular force.
cols-seed, s. The same as CoLa-NUT (q.v.). * © ${ }^{\prime} 1^{\prime}-$ a-mĕnt, s. [Lat. colo $=$ to strain, to filter.) $\Delta$ straining, \& filtration.
"A lentous colament of earth ..."-Arowno: Vulgar
cot'-an-dẽr, * oưy'-lĕn-dẽr, s. [From Lat. colans, pr. par. of colo $=$ to strain; colum $=\mathrm{a}$ strainer, $\&$ ale ve.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
*(1) A aleve or vessel msds of wicker-work, hair, or twigs, through which liquids were atrained.
"Takea thick woven caler colcunder,
Hay.
(2) A metal cuinary utensii, having the bottom perforated with small holes, through which liouids are strained off.
"The hraing from nowe, and mouth, and elther ear,
byath : Onla; Natomorphosen xil.
2. Fig.: Anything acting as a strainer or sieve
"Allanders to viseevara of the body are hut as mo many Roland ors to separato Ray
II. Shot-casting: A hollow hemisphere of aheet-iron, about ten iuches in diameter, and perforated with holes which are free from burs. lnatead of a colander, an oblong ladle is now used in aome towers, the edge being scalloped to break the overflow into smali streams. (Knight.)
colander-shovel, s. A shovel of wire open-work, for shovelling salt crystals out of the evaporating-pan. (Knight.)
 chisel ; ко入ántu (kolapto) $=$ to peek with the bili, to chisel.]
Ornith.: A genus of woodpeckers, the typical one of the aub-family Colaptine ( $q . v$.).
 and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff, -ince.]
Ornith.: A sub-family of Woodpeckera. It contains the Ground Woodpeckera, which seek their food chiefy on the ground, though aometimes, like the Picine, they seek for it in trees. They are found in the warmer parts both of the Eastern und the Western hemiaphere.

* cŏl'-ar, s. [Collar.]
cơl'-ar-ĭn, s. iltal. collarino.] [Collab.] Arch: : The little frieze of the capital and Doric column placed between the astragal and the annulets. (Weale.) annulets.
oō-lā'tion (1), s. [Lat. colatus, pa.
par. of colo $=$ to par. of colo $=$ to to clarify.] The

to clarify. $]$ The colarin.
act or process of straining or filtering; cola-
ture. ture.
* cŏl-a'-tion (2), z [Collation.]
+ cō-lăt'-1-tūde, s. [Pref. co = con, and latitude (q.v.). $]$ The complement of the latitude, or the difference between it and minety degrees.

* col'-a-türe. s. [Lat. colatus, pa. par. of colo $=$ to straln, to filter.]

1. The act or process of etraining or filtering ; colstion.
2. The matter etrained off or filtered.
3. A strainer or filter.
"The virtue theroof may be derived to it throuth e
colature of natural earth."- Fvelyn.
cōl'-bẽr-tinne, cōl'-bẽr-tēen, s. [From M. Colbert, superintendent of the Franch Royal lace mannfactiries in the seventsenth century.] A kind of lace.
"Instend of homeprun colfs were seen.
sroift: Bauch and Philemon, 140 .
 fsm. pl. adj. suff, -ke.]
Bot.: A tribe of Melanthaceæ, type Colchf$\operatorname{cum}(\mathrm{q} \cdot \mathrm{v}$.).
cðl'-chì-qēine, s. [Lat. colchio(um), e connective, sad Eng. \&c. suff. -ine.]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{19} \mathrm{NO}_{5}$. An organic substance isomeric with colchicine, obtained by bolling colchicine with baryta water, or with diluto sulphuric scid. It is obtained in colouriess plates, melting at $155^{\circ}$, by recrystallisation from aicohol. Colchiceine is soloble in chloroform, alcohol and boiling water. Stroag nitric acid gives a yellow colour with colchiceine, which turns violet, then again yellow; if the violet solution is diluted with water sind soda added, an orange-red colour is produced; ferric chloride gives a green colour. Concentrated aulphuric acid dissolves colchiceine, forming an intenae yellow solution; by the addition of a drop of nitric acid it turns violet.
cri'-ghíçine, s. [Lat, colchio(un), sud Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.).]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{19} \mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{B}}$. An slkaloid which occura in all parts of the plant Colchicum autumnale. Colchiche is an anorphous yellowisb-white, bitter, very poisonous powder, which meltast $140^{\circ}$ and is soluhle in chloroform, water, and in alcohol ; when dissolved in dilute acids or alkalies, the solutions turn yellow. Tannia appears to be the best antidote to this poison. It gives a white precipitate with mercuric chloride.
col'-chìcuim, \& [Lat. colchicum; Gr. xо入x<kóv (zolchtkon). From the country anciently called Colchis, east of the Euxine (Black Sea) where it was said to grow abundantly.]
4. Bot.: A genua of plants, order Melan-

colchicust.

## $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1. Plant in fower. } & \text { a. Styles and ovary } \\ \text { 2. Leavea and fruit. } & \text { 4. Silugio itrit. }\end{array}$ <br> 2. Leavea and fruit. 4. Singie fruit.

thacea. The perisuth is tubular, aud very long, rising from a spathe, the limb campanulate, 6 -partite, petaluid, the capsule 3 -celled, with the cells united at the base. C. autumnale. the Meadow Saffron (not to be confuaed with Crocus sativus, the saffiron of the dyy), is found in meadows and pastures. The leavesand fruit attract little sttention in spring when they are in perfection; both wither before the aummer is faradvanced. The flowers, on the contrary, which sre pale-purple, flourish fron August to October. To s superificial observer the plant looks a crocus, and in fact it has received the erroneous name of autumual received the erroneous name of autuminal
crocus; but it has six stamens, while the crocus; but it has gix stamens, while the
crocus genus has but three. The corms of the crocus genus has but three. The corms of the Meadow Safron ara poisonous, but much use
has been made of them in medicine. [Colchr has been made of them in
cum conm, Colchicine.]
2. Pharm. : For the pharmaceutical uses of the Meadow Saffron, see Colchicum cosm. Colohicum variegatum is found along the

[^152]Mediterranean. Its corms constituted the "hermodactyls" of the Arabs used to soothe pains in ths jolnts.

## oolchicum corm.

Pharm: Colchici cormus, the fresh corm of Colchicum autumnale, or Common Meadow Saffron, which ls collected about the end of June, and stripped of its coat, elliced transversely, snd dried at $150^{\circ}$ F. The fresh corm is about the size of a chestnut flattened where it has an undeveloped bud. The dried slices are abont o line thick, firm, fist, and amylaceous. The taste is bitter and acrid. Used to maks extract, su acetic extract, snd Vinum colchici. According to Garrod, Colchicun increases the flow of the bile, sud diminishes the beart's action; it possesses the power of controlling the pain sud inflammation power of controling the pain sud inflammation in cases of gout. Ths aeeds, Colchici semina,
are used to form a tincture which has the ssme are nsed to form \& tincture which has the ssme
medicinal properties. They are hard, reddish mrown, apherical seeds shout the aize of musbrown, aph
tard-seeda.
od''-cor-thar, s. [Low Lat. caloothar vitrioli; a word of Arabic origin, and introduced by Paracelsus.]
Chem.: Red oxide of iron, ferric oxide, $\mathrm{F}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. A reddish-brown powder obtained when ferrous sulphate is distilled for Nordbsusch gulphuric scid; it remains in the retorts. It is used as a red pigment, and is employed to polish glass, sid when finely divided by polish glass, snd when finely divided by jewalfers is known inder the name of ronga. it is somestimea called Croccus Martis, sad was called
 vitrioL"-Quincy.
cold, * cald, * calde, " chald, " chealde, colde, " coolde, * kalde, * kelde, a. \& adty. lold Nortbumbrian cald; A.S. ceala; Icel. kaldr ; Sw. kall; Dan. kold; Dut. koud, Goth. kalds; Ger. kalt.] [See Cool sand Chill.
A. As adjective :
I. Literally:

1. Of things:
(1) Deprived of or lacking warmth or hest; not warm or hot ; chill

A cuppe of cold water."- Wyclife: Natt x. 42
 (2) Causing the sensation of coldness; chilling.

Must And a colder soil and beeaker air,
Conper: Tirocinium
2. Of persons: Suffering from an absence of warinth or heat; having a sensation of coldness; chill, sbivering.

All out of work, and cold for action.
II. Figuratively :

1. Of things:
(1) Having cold qualities; not hot or acrid. "Coid plants havo a quicker parceptlon of the heat
of the sun than the hot heris. .-Eacon: Nat. Hist.
(2) Withont warmth, ardoor, or intensity ; unaffecting
. . . . hat the jest grows cold . . ."-Addison : On Italy.
(3) lndifferent, unconcerned, reserved; not friendly or cordial.
"The King's cold loak, the nobles' scorr-"
$\cdots$ awalted the event with cold indifference
Hacaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xili.
(4) Wanting in ardour, zeal, or spirit.
"Charite of many sal ware calde"-Hampole.

coolness; unwelcomed.
My master's suit will be bat cotd."
(6) Unfortunate, unlucky, sad.
"Cold news for me."
What cheer! as cold as can hen
"What cherr? as cold an can he "
Ibid: Taming of the Shrew, iv. \&
(7) Chilling, dispiriting.
"Care ful colde that to me caght"
E. Eng. Allit. Poems :
E. Eng. Alit. Poems : Pearl, 50
"To thy cold comifort."
(8) Hopeless, comfortless, dispirited.
oft it hitm where hope is coldest."
(9) Cool, dcliberate, not basty or violent.

(10) Unsffecting; not iusplriting, exciting or suimated; spiritless, as a cold discourse
(11) Applied to scent or the sense of smell:
(a) Not affecting the aense of smsll strongly ; not having a strong scent.
"She made It good
At the hedge corner, in the coidest ianit
(b) Unaffected by the scent.

Smell this busineea with a reares ato cold

2. Of persons :
(1) Indifferent, ansffected by warmth, ardour, or intensity of feeling; unconcerned: without passion or zeal.
"A A A cold and unconcorned spectator." Pratact to the Thaory of the Earth
"The cold in clime are cold in bliood.
(2) Reserved, without warra or friendly feelings; cool, not cordial or friendly.
"The commissloners grew more reserved and colder
towards each other."-Lord Clarendon
(3) Chaste ; without seusual passion or heat.

* (4) Cool, deliberste ; unexcited, not hasty.

II In cold blood : Deliberately, without emotion, passion, or feeling.
*B. As adv. : Coldly.
Cold and atckly ha vented them.
cold-bed, s.
Metal.: A platform in a roling-mill on which cold bars are stored
cold-blast, s.
Metal.: Air forced into a smelting furnace at a natural temperature, in contradistinction to a beated blast, which is more economical but produces $\mathbf{s n}$ inferior quality of iron.


## cold-blooded, a.

1. Ordinary Language

Zool.: Having cold blood, applied to those snimsls the temperature of whose blood ranges from the freezing point to $90^{\circ}$ Fahr., or very little sbove the temperature in which they live.
 p. 6 t
2. Fig.: Unfeeling, hsrd-hearted, cruel.
. he had a rarre aktul in nuing honest onthuidats as the instruments of his
cold-chisel, s. A chisel used for cutting metals, and driven by the blows of 8 haminer.
"Cutting out Bars of Irou into smant piscess with a
cold-cream, s. A cooling ointment or salve for the skill in the casa of chaps, \&c. It is prepared of four parts of olive-oil with one of white wax.
oold-drawn, a. Expressed from seeds, without the spplication of any heat.
cold-finch, 3. (The first element is unexplainerl.) The Pied Flycatcher, Muscioapa atricapilla.
cold-hearted, a. Unfeeling, callous. "'. - : the coldhearted and scofling Grammout.
cold-heartedly, adv, [Eng. cold-hearted; ly.] In a cold-hearted, unfeeling manncr; callously.
cold-heartedness, $s$. The quality of being cold-hearted; callousness.
"cold-lind, a. Uniting coldness and kinduess. (Milton: Death of a Fair Infant.)
cold-pale, $a$. Cold and pale. (Shakesp.)

* cold-roast, * cold-roste, s. An expression naed figuratively for anything very poor or insignificant.
"A begerie littie toune of cold roste in the monn-
tainos of Sunoye"-Udal: Apopkcheg. Irammus, p . ${ }_{297}$ 297.
* celd-seeds, s. pl.

Old Pharm.: Seeda of variona Cucurbitacex, as the cucumber, the pumpkin, \&c

* cold-served, a.

1. Lit. : Served up cold.
2. Fig.: Dull, tedious, tiresome. (Young.)
cold-shorti; a. \& 2
A. As adjective:

Metal. : A term spplied to lrou which cannot be hammored la a cold state without breaking or cracking. The presence of a small quantity of phosphorus or silicon imparts this property to iron; also minute quantities of tin, antimony, or arsenic render iron cold-short.
"The arse which was pascd wie quite coldshore"
B. As substantive:

Founding: A void or seam in a casting occasioned by the too rapid congelation of the metal which failed to fill the mould perfectiy.
cold shoulder, s. A rebuff. (Oniy used in the phrase, To give a person the cold shoulder.)
cold-shut, a. A term meaning that a link is closed whils cold without welding.
cold-storage, s. Storage, in refrigeratIng chambers or any artificially cooled contrivance or building, of thinga damageable hy heat.

## cold-water, s. \& a

* Cold-water ordeal :
old Law: An ordeal by which a common peraon, accused of a crime, might have him guilt or innocence eatablished by ths simple process of tying a rope round him beneath his arms and plunging him foto deep water, If arms and plunging him into deep water If he sank he was deemed innocent and at once
pulled up, but if he floated it was manifest pulled up, but if he floated it was manifest that the water rejected him, which it was supposed it would not have done except he had been gullty.
Cold-water pump: A pump by which the condenser cistern is sapplied with cold water.
cold-wave, s. The progreesive moving of an area of low tomperature, genarally caused In ihis country hy an ontpour of cold dry air from British America; hence also called (in the Soath) a norther.
cold withont,s. A slang expression for a glass of spirits mixed with cold water, and without sugar.
cold-white, a. Of a cold-lookiog colomis like snow
oold, * calde, " colde, " kelde, * chelde, 8. [A.S. caldu, cealdu; 0. H. Ger. kalti; Icel. kaldi.] [CoLD, a.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Absence of beat or warmth; coldnese, coolness.
"As might affect the earth with coid and heat."
2. A sensation of sbsence of heat or warmth ; coldness, chlliness.
I Cold is aimply low temperature. It it produced by nocturnal snd other rsdiation, by the passage of a body from the solid to the liquid state, by evaporation, by the exyansion of gases, and by cbemical decomposition.
II. Med.: The populsr tern used to signify a condition of body characterised by olle or more of the following symptoms, viz., minning or discharge from tha eyes and nose with a sense of fulness and oppression of these larta; a feeling of rawuess or soreness of the throat with possibly some expectoration of mucus or nuco-purulent matter; some of mucus or muco-purulent matter; some difficuity of breathing and tightness of the chest, if the cold lias descended into the
windpipe and bronchial tubea, somes disrrioea, Windpipe and bronchial tubea, some disrrhoea, affected. Besides the foregoing symptems which rather indicate the Iocality of th malaly, there sre also wandering peins, more or less severe, about the body especiaily th back, loins, and legs ; the spirits are low snd depressed; there is either incapacity or un willingness to make sny exertion, and ebove all a general feeling, which cannot be well deflned, of being out of sorts, but which has received the anme of malsiae
cōld, colde, v.i. \& t. [A.S. dealdian.] [CoLo, a.]
A. Intransitive:
3. Lit.: To become or grow coid.
"Hwenne thi strengthe Fokoth, and ;thl noon
4. Fig. : To grow cold, to sink in apirt.
B. Trans. : To make cool or culd (lit. \&ff.)


tooldi－qn，v．t．\＆in．［Eng．oold，and suff．en．］ 1．Trans．：To cool，to maks cold．
2．Intrans．：To cool，to become cold．
obl－dĕn＇－1－a，s．［Named by Linneas after Cadwallader Colden，an English nataralist Who，in 1742，pabished a fora of New York．］ Bot．：A genus of plants，order Ehretiacees． Coldenia procumbens is a trailing plant with vilous leares and white flowers，found in India，chiefly in rice nelds after the rains． Its dried and powdered seeds，mixed with those of fenugreek，are used in that conntry to promote supparation．

## olld＇－hood，＂cald－he <br> Engern， cald－ned，${ }^{3}$

 of being cold；coldness． III． 12
©ōld＇－ish，a．［Eng．cold ；－ish．］Rather cold； inclised to be cold；cool．（Ash）．
＊colld＇－ish－ľy，adv．［Eng．coldish；－ly．］In a coldish or rather cool manner ；coolly．
ocold－ľ̆，• ealde－liche，adv．［Eng．cold； ly．］
L Lit．：Without heat ；in s cold atste．
 II．Figuratively：
1．Without warnth of temper or expres－ sion ；without coucern ；with indifference or unconcern．
－But mont of the peor looked coldss on htm ．．

2．In a cold or spiritieas manaer；without warnth of feeling ar expreasion．
＂iide．who eould not by any poesibilty profer Tolegraph，Fet，2i， 1882
cold＇－něss，s．［Eng．collt；－ness．］
I．Lit．： 4 state or quality of being cold absenea or want of heat．
＂＂．．．there is no euch thing as absolute colineat in our corner
II．Figuratively：
1．Indifference，want or absenea of zeal or ardour；coolness of manner or disposition．

Tru heard of hearts unkind kind deeds

2．As abseace or want of kindueas．
Lat eviy tongue itn rarious oensures chuse，
－3．Purity，chastity．

4．Freedom from hotness，pungeney，or acridity．
cold＇－slâw，a．Coteslaw（q．v．）
oöle（1），＂canul，＂col（Eag．），kall（8cotch），a． ［A．S．cnvel，caul，from Lat．coulis＝（1）a stalk， （2）a cabbage，from Gr．kau入ós（kaulos）$=\mathrm{a}$ stalk，from кoì̀os（koilos）$=$ hollow ； O ．H． Ger．col，chol ；Ger．kohl；Dut．kool ；Sw．kall； Sp．col；Fr．chou．］

## Botany：

1．The name given in parts of England to the cultivated state of the rape，Brassica Napus． It does not form a close head like cabbage，but has sessile cordats leavea．Thern are two varieties，one with white and the other with yellow flowers．The latter is the hardier of the two，and is cultivated，as the former less frequently is，for its seeds，out of which an oil is expresged．
2．The naine given in other parts of England to the common garden cabbage，Brassica seracea．
3．The name given yet in other parts of Eagland to the Sea－kale（Crambe maritima）．
IT Dog＇s Cole：［Doc．］
Red Cole ：［Redcole．］
Sea Cole：［SEA］．
＊cole－flower，s．［Cacliflowea．］
oole－rape，s．A name for the turnip， Brassica rapa．
cole－tit，s．［Coal－tir．］
－cole（2），s．［Coal，s．］
＊cole－blak，a．［Coal－black．］
cole－fish，a．［Colu－pERCH．］
＊colo－mouse，s．［Coal－hovie］

## cole－perch，s．

Ichthy．：$\Delta$ epecies of Perch，rathor amaller than the Common Perch．
－oole（3）s．\＆v．［CouL．］
cöle（4），z．［Etym．donbtful．］A cant term for money．（Scotch．）
＂Aye channerrin＇an＂daunerin＂

＊cole（5），s．［COLL（2），2］
＊coles a．［Cool，a．］
＂Oove or sum what colde＂＂－Promph．Paro
－cole，v．［Cool，v．］
cō＇－1४－a，a．［Named after Sir Lowry Colea， ogce Gavernor of the Mauritins，and a patron of botany．］

Bot．：A genus of plants，order Bignoniacese （Bignoniads or Trunjpet－liowere）．Colea fori－ bunda is cultivated in greenhonses．It has large pinnate leavea and bright jeliow－ochre flowers．
＊cole＇－ilör－ěy，2．［Cauliflowes．］（Gerard．）
－0̄－lĕg－a－tēe＇，s．［Pref．co＝con，and legatee （q．v．）．］One whn io joined as legatee with another；a joint legatee．
cōle＇－hcod，cōle＇－hood－ing，s．［Mid．Eng． cols＝coal，and hood（q．v．）．］

Ornith．：The Black－cap；a blrd．（Scotch．）
＂Wae＇s me，－thet ever I gude hae $11 v \mathrm{~d}$ to zee the colwhood tato
Bodsjoch，
1
cōle－hūgh（g silent），\％．［Coalievah．］The shaft of a coal－pit．（Scotch．）
col＇－ein，8．［From Lat．cold（us）（q．F．），and ouff． －int

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{55}$ ，a brittle resinous colour jog matter extracted by alcohol alightly acidi－ fled with sulphuric acid from the atems and leaves of Coleus Verschaffeltit．Colein dissolves in slcohol，forming a crimson solution which on the addition of ammonis turns purple－red， violet，indigo，chrome－green，and finally vellow－green colour．Nitric acid converts it yelow－grein a resin ；sulphurie acid diseolves it，form－ ing an oravge－red solution．
cōle＇－mie，cōal＇－mǐe，3．［Eng．coal．］
Ichthy．：The Coal－fish（Merlucius carbo－ narius）．When young it is called a podlie or podling；when half grown，a sede，seith，or aethe．
${ }^{*}$ colen，v．t．［Cool，v．］
＂coien her cares．
Ir Gawaine 4 Green Knight，1，258．
 ［Gr．коגeós（koleos），коגeóv（koleon）$=$ a sheath， and фúdiov（phullon）$=$ a leaf．］
Bot．：A eheath from which the young leaves of monacotyledoss are evolved，while those of dicotyledons are naked．It is the frat leal which follows the cotyledou，and ensheaths those which subsequently come forth．It is called also Coleoptile or Coleoptilum（q．v．）．
 a elieath，and $\phi \dot{v \lambda \lambda o v}$（phullon）＝a leaf． 1 Hav－
 ing the leaves cnclosed in a shenth ；pe）．
† cơl－ě－ŏp＇－tẽr，cǒl－ð－ŏp＇－tẽr－an，s．［From Mod．lait．coleoptera（q．v．）．］

Entomology：
I．Sing．（of both forms）：A coleopterous insect，a beetle．

2．Pl．（of the form coleopteran）：An English term for the order Coleoptera（q．v．）．
coll－ĕ－ठp＇－tẽr－a，a．pl．［Gr．колео́ттера（kole－ optera），nom．ph．of колеб́ттероs（koleopteros）＝ heath－winged ：колеоs（koleos），колєov（koleon $=$ a sheath，a scabberd，and $\pi r e p o{ }^{\circ}$（pteron）
 （petomai）$=$ to fiy．］
1．Entom．：The name given by Aristotle followed hy all modern naturalists，to a grea order of ansects，characteriser！by the pooses－ sion of＂sheathed wings．＂Of the four wings which the Coleoptera，likg the other more highly organtsed insects，as a rule posaess， the lower，i．e．the hinder pair，are membranous，
and so large that when not in use they require to be folded both longitudinally and trans－ to be folded both longitudinally and trans－ versely．The anterior winge，which are horny or leathery in textnre，are much smaller，and folding over the others，protect them as a aheath does the sword or other instrument which it contains ；hence the name Coleoptera （Sheath，or Sheathed－winge）．［See etym．］The head has mandibles which move horizontally for biting purposes．It posseaser in addition all ths accompaniments and appendages of a mandibnlate mouth．［Mannibolata．］The segtnents of the therax ara clearly separated， the prothorax bearing the first palr of legs， whilst the mesothorax and the metathorax （gee these words）sustain the two other pairs， with the elytra and wiags．The metsmorphosis is complete，the larva consisting generally of grubs with six genuine legs，and sometimes grubs wrolegs，the latter auggestive of the simi－ lar limbs in an ordinary caterpillar．The lar limbs in an ordinary caterpillar．The everything popularly called a beetle is not a coleopterous insect．［BLatтa，Соскяоасн．］
The Beetle order is，in the recent period，the most nnmerons ot any，it being believed thet not less than 100,000 epecies exitt；nor has it as yet been proved to have been other－ wise in geologic times．The basia of mont classifications of the Coleopters in that of Latreille，who mads his principle of divisien the apparent joints in the tarsi，the following being the sections，in ascending order ：－
Section I．Trimera ：Tarsi apparently with three joints．
Section II．Tetramera：Tarei apparently with four foints．
Section Ill．Heternnera：The first two pairs of tarsi with five joints，the remaining pair with four
Section 1V．Pentemera：All the tarsi with five joints．
Mr．Stephens divided them into six sec－ tione：（1）Adephaga，（2）Chilognathomorpha， （3）Helminthomorpha，（4）Aooplurimorpha， （5）Heteromera，（6）Brachelytra
Swaiason arranged them in five tribes，viz． Lamellicornes，Predatores，Malacodernes， Monilicornes，and Capricornes．
The Coleoptera pass into the Orthoptera by means of the Earwigs（Forffentidx），which hy eome are placed within the latter order，whilst Kirby and others elevated them into an order of their own，Dermapters（q．v．）．

2．Palcont．：The oldest known coleopterous insects are from the Carboniferous formation． They have been called Curculioidea［Cus－ culiol，and Troxites［Trox］，but whether the affinitiee thus suggested are correct is as yet doubtful．In the Liss and Oolite，beetlea are more numerous．Many also have been found in the Tertiary，chiefly in the Miocene aod Pliocene beds．（Nicholson．）
oǒl－ĕ－ŏp＇tẽr－al，a．［CoLeopterocs．］
cơl－̌－ǒp＇－tèr－ǐst，a．［Eng．coleonter＇（a）；－ist．］ One skilled in the science which treats of coleopters．（Hope．）
 Gr．колеоттероs（koleopteros）＝sheath－winged．］
1．Having the wings enclosed in a sheath．
2．Of or belonging to the order of Coleoptera．
cơl－ě－ŏp＇－tīle，cơl－ě－ŏp－tī－lŭm，s．［Gr． ко入eós（koleos）$=$ a sheath ；$\pi$ ridov（ptilon）$=\mathbf{a}$ feather．］

Bot．：The same as Coleophyllum（q．v．）．
oǒl－ě－ó－rhiž－a，a．［Gr．кo八eós（koleos）＝a glieath，edd $\rho i \zeta a($ rhiza $)=$ a root．］

Bot．：The name given by Mirbel to the sheath formed in some endogenous plantest the spot where the trne radicle pierces the hase of the embryo．In most casea the radicle，as it pierces the embryo，is covered with a cellular pierces the embryo，ie covered witha cellular similarly covered．Called slso a root－sheath．
oō－lĕ－píd＇，s．［Coleptide．］Any lnfusorian of the family Colepidx（q．v．）．
cō－lěp＇－1＇－dse，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．coleps；Lat． fem．pl．adj．suff．－idae．］
Zool．：A family of ciliate Infusorians，of which Coleps is the type．
cō－1〕p－i＇－na，s．pl．（From coleps（q．v．），and fem．pl．adj，euff．－ina．］

Zool．：A group of Infusoria，established by Ehrenberg for Coleps（q．v．）


có-lĕps, s. [Gr. xwinn (kotzps) $=$ the bollow or bend of the knee.]
Zool.: The type-genus of Colepide. The species, from salt and fresh water, have a spinous carapace, but no buccal sete.

* eठl'-ar (1), s. [Collar.]
* col-er (2), s. [Collier.]
"Colyere or colyfere (coliger, H. coler P.) Carbo-
* cơl'-ẽr (3), s. [Choler.]
* coll'-ẽred, *col-erd, * col-leryde, pa. par. or a. [Collar, v.]
* cól'-ẽr-ikr, * col-er-yke, a. [Cholerio.] "Yo bea ful colerit of complexioun." $18,4 \mathrm{~L}$
cöle'-sēed, s. [Eng. cole; and seed.]

1. The seed of the Rape, Brassica Napus.

It is called slso Collard (q.v.).

+ 2. The seed of the cabbage.
oōlo'-slâw, cōld'-slâw, cōle'-slâugh (gh silent), 8. [Dut. koolslou.] Sliced cabbage, dressed with pepper, salt, and vinegar, and eaten either as a salsd, or cooked.
cō-lěs-sēe', s. [Pref. co $=$ con, sdd lessee (q.v.).] A joint lessee. (Burrows.)
co-less-sor', s. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and lessor (q.v.).] A joiot lessor
* cole'-otaffi, s. [Mid. Eng. col, cole $=$ the neck, and staff (q.v.).] A strong staff or pole on which two men carried a burden between them; s stang.
"I heard siuce 'twas seen whole oo th" ether side the Hisusis Tears coiestaty between two hantemen. "-
coll-ĕs'-u-la, s. [Latiuised from Gr. koleór (koleos) $\stackrel{-1}{=}$ sheath.]
Bot.: The small membranous bag which contains the spore-case of liverworts. (Treas.of Bot.)
* col-et, * cơl'-lĕt, s. [Acolyte.]
cǒl-ĕ-ŭs, 8. [From Gr. кodeós (koleos) =a sheath, referring to the fact that the stamens are united.]
Bot.: A geous of Labiatæ. The species are found in Asia snd Africa. Several are cultivated in British greenhouses and gardeos, for the beanty and variety of their foliage. They are menthaceous plants, with blue or purple fowers.
cole'-wõrt, s. [Eng. cole ; wort.] The common cultivsted cabbage (Brassica oleracea). It is called also Collet
- Hare's colewort: [A translation of one of its old names, Brassica leporina.] Sonchus cleraceus.
Sea-eolewort: [SEa.]
* coll'-fóx, s. [Mid. Eng. pref. col, expressing depreciation, contempt, and Eng. fox,] A crafty fox.

A colfox fulii of sleigh iviquite."
cǒl'-í-an-dẽr, * col-i-an-dyr, s. [Cont ander.]
"Coliandyr: colia."-Cathal Anglicum.
 $=$ (l) a promontory of Attica, where was a temple of Aphrodite ; (2) Aphrodite herself. 1
Entom.: A genus of butterfies, family Papilionidæ or Rhodoceridæ. They are generally yellow, with the antennse tending to red Colias Hyale is the Pale Clonded Yellow But terfly, which is found in England. There sre two well marked varieties, one the Clouded Yellow, C. Edusa, really yellow, the other the Pale Clouded Yellow, already mentioned, Whitish. (Edward Newman, F.L.S., F.Z.S., dc. : British Moths and Butternies.)
cǒl'-i-bẽrts, s. pl. [Lat. collibertus $=$ a fellow freedman.]
O. Law: Tenants in socage, particularly villaine mannmitted and raised to the rank of freemen, dolng, however, certain duties, partly of a eervile character, to their lord. (Du Cange, Wharton, \&c.)
cơl'-1-brănd, s. [Prob. from conl, sad Mid Eng. brenne $=$ burn.] A contemptnous desig nation for a blacksmith; still occasionally used. (Scotch.)
col-i-bri, s. [Fr., from Caribbean natue.] humming-bird.
" 'Look, Frank, that's a colisr1, you've heard of
col'-ic, t col-1ck, * ohol-ic, * ohol-Iick, s. \& a. [Fr. colique $=$ " the chollick, s painful windinesse in the stomach or eatralles" (Cotgrave) ; Lat. colicus; Gr. кш入ıкós (kōlikos) $=$ graffering in the colon; к $\hat{\omega} \lambda \frac{1}{}($ kolon $)=$ the inteatines.]
A. As substantive:

1. Med.: A disease of which the primary eest is apparently the colon, snd which is characterised by severe but remittent pain of the bowels with obstinate constipation, but unattended by fever. The abdominal pain is allayed by pressure, showing that it is not inflammatiou of the normal kind, this being, as a rule, increased by pressure. Vomiting is generally present, as is also flatus. Sydenham called the disesse belly-sche. It arises from various causes, specislly from spasm, obstruction, over-distension, or inverted action. Gne notable variety of it is known as Devonshire colic, painters' colic, and plumbera' colic. It arises from the action of lead on the humsn body. In medical Latin it is termed colica Pictonum, i.e. the colic of the Pictones, an old tribe existing in Romsn times near Poitfers or Poicton, where s severe epidemic of the form of colic produced by lesd once prevailed.
2. Anat. : Pertaining to the colon or large intestine.
IT There are an ileo-colic artery, s right colic artery, sad a middle colic artery.
B. As adj.: Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, colic; affecting the bowels.
"In testine stone, and ulcer. colick pangg.".
colic-roots s. Aletris forinosa. A North American plant, order Hæmodoraceæ. It is intensely bitter, and being used sa a tonic and stomachic, may be held to produce a beneficisl effect in colic, whence ita name.
col'ric-al, a. [Eng. colic; -al.] The ssme as Colic, a . (q.v.).
"The oppreselon of calical pains."-Sivift: Carresp.

* cơl-1̌cked, o. [Eng. colick; -ed.] Griped; attacked with colic
of "A fulh meni of strong ment, in tender persong, goes off with the hurry and irritation of a purge, leariag
col'-1ck-y, a. [Eng. colick = calic; -y.] Pertaining to or suffering from colic.
"A Acolicky disarder, to which she is too sabject:"-
cŏ1-1-cō-děn' drǒn, s. [Gr. кwhexás (koflikos) $=$ suffering in the colon, and sévopov (dendron) $=$ a tree.]
Bot. : A genus of Cspparidacex, consisting of trees or shrubs, found in tropical America They have clnsters of flowers with fonr or flve petals, $8-20$ stamens, sad a long-stalked ovary. Msrtius says that Colicodendron Yeo is dangerous to mules and horses owing to the scrid principle which it contains.
cơl'-І̆e, cǒl'-y̆, s. [CoLics.]
Ornith. : Any bird of the family Coliidx (q.v.).
" colier," kolier, s. [Collier.]
cól-lī'-ídæ, * cơl'-ǐ-dæ, \&. pl. [From Mod. Lat. colius (q.v.).

Ornith. : Colies, a famlly of Conirostral birds with short, stout bills, short wings, and long tails, with all the toes placed forward ; kin on the one hand to the Fringillida, and on theother to the Musophagidæ. They occur in India and Africa. At the Cape of Good Hope they and called Mousebirds, from their having soft silky grey plumage. They climb about in troops among trees. (Dallas.)
eol'-in, s. [Fr. Colin, a dimin. of Colas, a contr. of Nicholas, Nicolas.]
Ornith: : The American Partridge, Perdrix (or Ottyx) Virginianus.
*Col'-1-rǐe, s. [O. Fr. colire ; Sp. colirio; 1tal. collirio; Lat. collyrium.] An ointment or salve for sore eyes.
"Anoynte thio Igheo with coition, that is medicynal for yghen, maed of due

* colls (1), s. pl. [Coal]
* oolis (2), s. [Cullis.]
coll-i-sé'-ŭm, s. [Colosseun.]
* col-it, s. [AcoLirte.]
cơ1-i'-ť5, s. [CoLonitis.]
oobl-ǐ-ŭs, s. [Gr. kodiós (kolios) $=$ a kind of woodpecker.]
Ornith. : A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Coliidæ (q.v.). [CoLy.]
colls (1), s. [Etym. donbtful.]
Ornith: The King Eider-duck.
* cōlk (2), * colke, 8. [Dut. kolk = a pit, hollow. Cf. Gsel. caoch = empty, hollow.] A core, a kerael.


## Alle erthe hy akille may likned be <br> The whiche in myddes has a colks, As has an eye [egs] in myddes a yoike", Bampofe: Priokt of Cons, 8,4

colke, v.t. [Icel. kollr =
head.] To shave, to cut the hair.
"To colke : tondere, detondere."-Cothol, Anglicwm
*ờ-knife, * col-knyf, s. [Mid. Eng. pref. col, and Eng. knife.] [Colfox.] A large clasp-knife.

From alle hylle bagere with colknyfes that go""
Towneloy $M y$ yot, p sa
coll (1), * cull, v.t. [CoL工, s.] To embrace, to clasp round the neck.
"Concupiscentia carois colled me abonte the oekke." So having gayd, her twixt her armes twaine Shoe atrelghtily straynd, sood colled teoderly."
cơll (2), cole, v.t. [Icel. kollr = (1) \& top, \& summit, (2) s shaven head.]

1. To cot, to clip the hair.
2. To cut snything obliquely.

There I met a bandrome childe
Hishreolad atockings and Laigh-coled shoon,
Ha bore him like a king s son "
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. o 3. To put hay into cocks.
coll (1), " col, s. [O. Fr. col, cou = the neok; 1.
2. An embrace, a clasping round the nock
cơll (2), * cole, s. [Icel. koll $=8$ top, 2 summit.] A cock of hey.

coll (3), s. [Etym, unknown.] A line drawn in the amusement of corling, across the rink or course. The otone, which does not pass this line, is cslled a hog, and is thrown sside. as not being counted in the game. (Jamieson.)
cơl-lăb-ĕ-fäction, s. [Lat. collabefactus, pa. par. of collabefio, from co $=$ con, and labe facio = to cause to totter, to shake.] A destreying, wasting, or decaying. (Blount.)
cǒl-1ăh'-õr-āte, v.i. [Pref. col = Lat. cum $=$ with, and Lat iaboro $=$ to labour, to work. To work with another or othera, esp. in artistic or literary production, or in scientific research.
 [Fr. collaborateur ; Lat. collaboro = to work together: $c o=c o n$; laboro $=$ to work, to la bour.] \& fellow-worker; one associated in the same work or pursuit.
"I was ouly a most humbie collaborateur with the

coll-1ăb-ŏr- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-$ tion, s. $\quad[$ Pref. $c o l=$ Lat. $c o m$ $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with ; laboro = to labour.] A worls ing together or in unison, joint work, esp. in iterary or art matters.
cól-1ăh'-õr-ā-tõr, s. [Collabonatever.]
cơl-1a' -gĕn, s. [Gr. кódлa $(k o l l a)=$ glue $;$ suff. -gen.]
Physiol. : The constituent parts of white fhrous substance, which, on boiling, yield gelatio.
cơl-là'-nĭ-a, s. [Name not explained by it suthor (Lovidon).]

Bot.: A genus of splendid planta, order Amaryllidacex. The roots are edible. Two species have been brought from Peru and aro ow cultivated in British greenhouses. The berries of Collania dulcis sre esten

[^153] Capable of collapsing, or of being made to collspse
©1-Iăp'so, v.t.\& t. [Lat. collapeus, pa. par. of collabor = to fall together, to fall in rulns : $c 0=$ con ; labor = to glide.]

## A. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To fall together suddenly or in a hean; to close so that the eides meet; to shrink together.
"... Illquide are oxhausted, and the oldien of the 2. Fig. : To fail utterly, to come to nothing, to retire discomfited.
B. Transitive :

* 1. Ord. Lang.: To fold together, to close, to shut.
"The wings were for a moment collapsed."-Darwin : 3. Med. : To prostrate, or cause a fallure of the vital powers.
"They are very good for a livoz collappod by cold."-
61-1ăp'se, s. [Lat collapsus.] [Comapge, v.? L. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A falling together suddenty or to ruins; the closing of any hollow vessin.
2. Fig. : An utter failure, a coming to nothing, a breaking down.
II. Med.: A general prostration or fallure of the vital powers.
obl-1ăp'sed, pa.par. or $\alpha$. [Collnapse, v.]
A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).
B. As adjective:
3. Lit.: Closed together, shut.
4. Fig.: In a state of utter fallure, broken down.
ől-1ăps'-ing, pr.par., a., \& \& [Collapse, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See he verl).
C. As subst.: The act of falling together; ntter fsilure or breakdown.
40ðl-lap'-sion, s. [Lat. collapstio, from collapsus, pa. par, of collabor $=$ to fall together.] [COLLAPSE, ข.]
5. The sct of closing together or collapsing. 2. The atate or condition of being closed or collapaed.
"The mark recmains in oome degree visihle in the
collapsion of the ollin after death. eollappion of the bl
dian Serpents, p .
obl'-lar, col-ar, col-er, col-ere, * col-ler (Eng.), 'col-lat, ${ }^{*}$ col-let (Scotch), s. \& a. [O. Fr. colier, collier; Lat. collare = a band for ths neck, a collar; Lat. collum = thend for ths neck, ${ }^{\text {a collar; }}$ Lata collum $=$ the nec
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
6. Literally:
(1) Anything worn round the neck, either as a diatinct sud separate article of dreas, or forming part of sad attached to the dress. Applied-
(a) In human beings :
*(i) To the part of the armour encircling and protecting the neck.
"He smote hyrm with nill his myght theurgh the
(ii) That part of the dress, coat, shirt, \&e., which encirclea the nsck.
"By the grent force of my disease is my garment
changed it hindeth ma about as the collar of my
 (aii) A band of
" Bat the unme of the feid of battle was pecullarly siven to a new apectes of collar. Macaulay : Bitit.
(b) In animals: A metal ring worn by dogs round their necks.
.. "Coller of howndys Mellus"-Prompt. Parr.
"Ten hrace add more of greyhoandn.
With golden ruazzies all their mouthis wore boand, And collars of the asine their necks surround.

* (2) The neck.
"Pyt in tho hylle at coler thou schalla",
Liber Cure Cocorum

2. Fig.: Employment, is a hores in harness
in work. (Slang.) [III. I.]
II. Technically:
3. Architecture:
(1) A ring or cincture.
(2) [Collar-neab.]
4. Her. : The ornament for the neck worn hy

the knights of any order, which eerves as the bsdge of the order.
5. Mach.: A ring or round flange upon or sgainst an object. Ita purpose may be:1. To restrain a motion within giveo limits, as-(a) Ths collar or butting-ring on sn axle, which linits the motion inward of the huh on the sxle; (b) the ring shrunk upon, or an the sxle; (b) the ring shrunk upon, or an
snular projsction or enlsrgeusent of a shaft or sonuls which keeps it from slipping eudwise : rod which keeps it from slipping eudwise: (c) s ahort aleeve on s shsft; (d) the neck of
a bolt. 2 . To hold sn object in place : asa bolt. 2. To hold sn object in place : as-
(a) The plate of metai screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam or pump cylinder, and having a hole through which the piston passes; (b) the ring inserted in a lathe puppet for hoiding the end of the mandrel next the chuck, in order to make the spindle run truly. (Knight.)
6. Eng. \& Min. : The curh or steining around the top of s shaft to restrain the frisble superticial strata and to keep loose mastters from falling io. (Knight.)
7. Harness: A roll of leather stuffed with strsw, etc., sad having two creases to hold the hames. It is plsced around the neck of the horse, fits against the shoulders, and forme the bearing sgainat which the horse presaes in drawing the losd. The parta of the collar are -the withers, the after-wale, body-side, or pad, the fore-wale, or smsil roll, the housing, the collar-strap, and the breast-colisr. (See these words.)
"Her waggon-ipoken made of long apinuers' leg".
The traces of the smallest spider weh
8. Naut.: Au eye formed in s bight of a shroud or rope, to pass over a mast-head, to hold a dead-eyo or a block, or for other aualogous purposes. (Knight.)
9. Coining: A steel ring which confines a planchet and prevents lateral apreading under the pressure or blows of the coiningr-press. When the cige of the coin is to be lettered, the letters are sunk in the collar, which is in three pieces, confined by an outer ring. (Knight.)
10. Bot. : The ring upon the stipe of an agaric. Treas. of Bot.)
11. Zoology:
(1) The coloured ring or circle round the necks of birds.
(2) The margin of the mantle in a mollusc. The term is slso applied to any ring, however produced, round the neck, this expreaaion "neck" being nsed in its widest aenae.
12. Domestic: A quantity of brawn, sc. either from being rolled up into a round, neck shaped mass, or because it ia cut from the breast. "There in history in words as well as etymology, the boar, is termeed a collar of brazor. The brawu or boar begets cohat - whirli heing rolled up, coaveys the oame of collared eel is does, slso collared beef, \&e. go thet everythiug rolled boars the name end arms of
collar:"-Pegge: Ancedotes of the Englisi Languge.
III. Special phrases:
13. In (or out of) collar: In (or out of) employment.
14. To slip the collar: To free oneself, to escape, or disentangle oneaelf from any engagement or difficulty.

Whears the Ape him hard so much to talke
Of Inbour. that did from hialinetng halke
Of inhour. that did from bis likitng balke,
He would have alipe the coller handsomely
He would have sitipe the coller handsomely:"
Spenser. Mother Bubbardis.
3. Against the collar: Againet or in epite of difficulties and hindrancea. (All these sre taken from the horse'a collar.)
4. Collar and Clamp: The ordinary form of dock-gate hinge. Also known as ancher and doller.
5. Collar of the Crus:

Anat.: A band of tibres passing over the crus of the brain. [Crus.]
6. Order of the Collar or of the Necklace: What was sfterwards called the Order of What was siterwards called the Order of 1535 by Amadeus Vl., Dnke of Savoy, in honour 1535 by Amadeus Vl., Duke of Bavoy, in bonoux of his predecessor, A madeus V., a warrior who had distinguished himself in a wsr with the Turke. In 1720 Victor Amadeus msde it the first order of ths Kingdom of Sardinia, the nucleus around which the preseat ltalian kingdom aggregsted. (Townsend.)
B. As adj. : (Sse the compounds).

## collar-awl, 8.

Saddlery: A form in which the eye-pointed needls has been uaed for many years. It is used in sewing collsrs, the wax-end being passed through the msterial by ita meaas

## collar-beam, s.

Building: A tie-besm uniting the bressta of a pair of rafters, to keep them from sagging or spreading. It scta as a strut, a tie, snd oftem as a ceiling joiat for a garret story. (Knight.)
collar-blades, s. pl.
Harness: Short segmenta of wood or metal which embrace the collar worn by a horae, and to which the traces ere attached; also called haims or hames (q.v.).

## 00llar-blook, *

Saddlery: The harness-msker'a block on which a collar is shaped and sewn. (Knight.)

## collar-bone, s.

Anat.: The clsvicle; a bone situated on either side of the neck. The one is called the right, the other the left clavicle.
collar-button, * A detachable button of metal or bone, by which a collar is attachod to a ohirt.
oollar-cheok, s. A hesvy woollen fabric msde for addlery purposes. (Knight.)
collar-day, s. A day on which the knighta of various orders sppear at court levees wearing their collars.
collar - harness, s. Haruess with a collar, in contradistinction to breast-harness. (Knight.)

## collar-lannder, s.

Mining: A gutter or plpe attached to a lift of a pump to convey water to s cistern or any other plsce. (Ogilvie.)
collar-like, an Encircling or surrounding ss a collar.
"Aro we to suppose that each isfiand is surrounded by a collar like submarlue ledge of rock, or by $n$ great
bank of gedimeut ending dbruotly where the reet eads."-Datwein: Foyage round the forld (ted. 18:0) eh. xx, p. 4 th
collar-plate, s. An suxiliary puppet, or midway rest in s lathe for turning long pieces. (Knight.)

## collar-tool, s.

Forging: A ronoding tool for the formation of collars or flanges on rods by a process of swagging. (Knight.)
ool'-lar, * col-ar, v.t. [Collar, 2.]
A. Ordinary Language:

## I. Literally:

1. To aeize s person by the collar or the neck. Also to overtake in a race.
2. To put a collsr on.
II. Fig.: To close with or challenge a perann.
B. Technically:
3. Cooking: To roll up in a round, necklike ahape, and tie with string, \&c.
*2. Hunting: To cut up the game.

4. Racing: To get eveo with.

* oǒl'-lar-ąge, s. [* Fr. collerage, in droict ds collerage (Cotgrave).] A tax or fine psid (in France) for collsrs of "horses or mea which draw wine up and down."
bin, bof; pout, jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, ohin, benç; go. gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expeot, Xenophon, ef̧ist. ph =f. -cian. -tian =shan. -tion, -tion = whăn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -cions, -tions. -mious = shŭs. -ble. -dle. \&.c. $=$ bel. del.


## M-lared, © ool-lered, col-leryde, pa. <br> par. or a [Collak, v.]

A. As pa parr.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Having or wearing a collar.
"Oolleryte Torguatus"-Prompc. Pard.
"Collered with gold, and torettes flied round"
Chaucer : Kriphe's Fale
3. Rolled ap into e round body and tied with string.
II Het. : The same as Goraed (q.v.).

* col-lar-ět', "col-ler-et, a. [Eng. collar; dim. suff. et.] A little collar.

A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See - verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The act of aeizing by the collar or by the neck.
cood "oulhich ettempts were frustrated owing to the
2. The act of furnishing or providiog with a collar.
cơl-lar-i'-nó,s. [Ital.]
Arch.: That part of a column which ia included between the fillet and the aatragal.
*col-Lat, * col-let, s. [Fr. collet $=$ " the throat, or fore-part of the necke; also, the coller of a jerkin, de. the cape of a cloke" (Cotgrave).] A collar.
"Ane collat of gray must weloot parmentit with
 Invent. Guldh, Lady E. Rous, A. $157 \%$
obl-la'-ta-ble, s. [Eng. collat(e); -abla] Capable of being collated. (Coleridge.)
col-lāte', v.t. \& i. [Lat. collatum, sup. of confero $=$ to bring together ; fero $=$ to briog.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To bring two things together for the parpose of comparison; to compare.
"They could oot retinquish their Jndalism, and em-


2. Spec.: To compare critically the text of booka or manascripts in order to ascertaio sod note the points of difference.
mainucript heen employed to collate the Alexandrian

* 3. To bestow or confer.
exbibited, and collated." spirit of cod, there conslgned, II Techically : II. Technically:

1. Eccies.: To place in a benefice; to preaent to a benefice. Applied to cases where the blahop who institutes to the benefice is also the patron (followed by to).
oury." Collated Amadorf to the benoflce. . . ."-Atter
2. Printing \& Bookbinding: To gather up the aheets, examine that they are correct, and bace thern in order
B. Intranas: To institute or present to a benefice.
 vota above nix mootha, the bishop may collato there-
cơl-Lä'tečd, pa. par. or a. [Collate, v.]
ooll-lăt-ẽr-al, a. \& s. [Lat. collateralis: $\infty$ $=$ con; lateralis $=$ pertsining to a side; latus (genit. lateris) $=$ a aide.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Literally:
(1) Side to side ; adjoining; by the aide of. In his bright rndlauco and conateral light ust 1 bo comforted, Rot in his mphere"
(2) Running parallel.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) Diffused or apread around.

Oollateral love - witton: P. L., vill 422
(2) Indirect, subordinate; not direct or in mediate.
- It by difect or by collateral hand
shakesp.: "Hambes, iv, s.
laterai, ${ }^{\text {by }}$ the elimiontion of anch as are merely coto laterai, -Todd (Introd.) Roman: Physiok Anat. (1845),
(3) Auxiliary, additional, concurrent. "Coivaicerab thierset to thin Homely thle."


## II. Technically:

1. Gencalogy: Descending from a common ancestor, but in a different line or branch; opposed to lineal (q.v.).
2. Law, dc.: [Collatebal isbue, Col LATERAL aEçaity]
3. Bot. : Standing aide by eide.
B. As aubstantive
4. One descended from a common ancestor or stock, but not directly.
ethied couch as are allied to bim ex Latere, commonly Canonici.
5. A aecurity given over and above the principal security.
collateral assuranoe, s. Assurance above, or additional to, the deed itself.

## collateral Issue, s.

Law:

1. Ao lasue taken on a point not directly connected with the merits of the case.
2. An issue raised by a criminal convict, wbo pleads any matter allowed by law in bar of execution, as pardon, diversity of person, $\& \mathrm{c}$.
coll teral security, s. Security given for the performance of aoy contract over and above the main security.

## * collateral marranty, 8.

Law: Warranty where the heir's title to land neither was nor could have been derived from the warranting ancestora, but came from a collateral ; 日s, for instance, if where the elder brother was primarily concerned the younger one joined in the warranty. In thia case the younger was considered to be collateral to the elder. [Warranty.] (Blackstone, bk. ii., ch. 20.)

* corl-1att ẽr-ăl-Ĭ-ty̆. s. [Eog. collateral; -ity.] The quality of being collateral; in. directness.
obl-lăt'-èr-al-ly, adv. [Eng. collateral; -ly.] I. Ordinary Language!

1. Lit.: Side by side, in juxtaposition.
when they are pleced collaterare subordinnte, but aieo 2. Fig.: Indirectly, not directly or immediately; in a subordinate manner or degree. "Icis' more paplaterally, ..."-Drydien. and the faran.
II. Genealogy: Not lineally; in a collateral relation; not in a direct fine.
 ch. $x \times \mathrm{x}$.

* coll-iăt'-ẽr-al-nĕss, s. [Eng. collateral; ness.) The quality of being collateral; collaterality.
cơl-lā'-tĭñg, pr. par., a., \&s. [Collate, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantize:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of comparing two or more thinga, eapecially booka or manuacripta; collation.
2. Eocles.: The act of presenting to or placiog io a bedefice.
cól-lā'-tlon, v.t. \&i. [Fr. collationner.] [CoLlation, s.]
A. Trans.: To collate, to compare.
principthe subacribed copy win collatione
B. Intrans. : To partake of a collation or slight meal.
cǒl-1a'-tion, * col-a-çi-oun, * ool-la-çioun, col-a-gy-on, s. [O. Fr. collacion = a discoarse; Sp. colacion; 1tal. colazione; Lat. collatio $=$ a bringing together, from collutus $=$ brought together, pa. par. of confero $=$ to bring together: $\operatorname{con}^{2}=$ togetber; fero $=$ to bring.]
I. Ordinary Language:
3. The act of bringing together.
4. The act of coliectiog or contributing; a contribution, a collectiod.
Wroclifa : Romann $\$ v .2 \pi$, zedrynge of manese."-
5. The act of comparing one or more copies of anything, especially books or manuseripta, with another.
"I retarn you your Milton, which, upon oopation, I
6. The result of such comparison; the various readings of a book or manuscript.
*5. A conversation, a discourse

-I and thou onauor: C. T., B,129.
*. Reflection, consuitation, meditation.
"Thanne this conlation I make unto my selven ofta.
Gower, li 40

* 7. Tbe act of conferriog or bestowing.
thanks ... for the first collution of theme benedith..."-Ray: on the Creution.
" 8. A diacourae, treatise, or dissertation.


9. From the fact that these collations or discourses were read aloud in monasteries during meal-timea, the word came to be applied to the meal itself; a slight repast.
 II. Technically:
10. Eccles.: The act of presenting to, or placing in, a benefice; an institution to a benefice by a bishop who is also tbe patron of the living.
"Bishope shoold be placed hy eollation of the king 2. Law:
(1) The act of comparing a copy of any document with the origioal to ascertain its correctness.
(2) The certiffeste of such act having been performed.
11. Scotch Law: The right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable eatates of the deceased into one mass, and aharing it equally with othera who are of the same degree of kindred.
12. Printing \& Bookbinaling: The gstheriag. together and examination of the sbeets previous to bindiog.
I Collation of seals :
13. Law: One seal set on the same label on the raveras of another. (Wharton.)
14. Archeol.: A method of detemnining the genninenesa of a aeal by comparison with one known to be gennine.
odl-là'-tion-ẽr, s. [Eng. collation; tr.]
15. The ame as Collator (q.v.).
16. One who partakes of a collathon.

cól-lā-tř'-tious, $a$ (Lat. collatitius $=$ brought together.] Done by conference or brought together.
contribution of many. (Bailey.)

eotl-lā'-tive, $a$. [Lat. collativue, from collatus, pa. par. of confero.] [Collate, $v$.]
17. Able to confer or hestow.
"These words do oot seemp institutive or collative of
18. Passing or held by collation; npllied to bevefices of which the inatituting bishop is himself also the patron.
coll-lā'-törr, s. [Lat., from collatus, pa par. of confero.] [Collate, v.]
I. Ordinary Language:
19. Ooe who collatea or compares a coly of anything, especially of a book or manuscript, with the original.
*2. One who confers or bestows anything apon another.
"Well-placed benefits redonnd to the collator"
honour." - - 'ourham: ficoulves, il. 16 .
II. Technically:
20. Eccles.: $\Delta$ bishop who collates or presents to a benefice.
21. Printing, dic.: One who examines and compares the sheets or pages of a book, to see that they are correctly printed and paged, and in correct order.
col-lâud', v.t. [Lat. collaudo: $c o=c o n$; laudo $=$ to praise.] To praise together with others ; to join in praising.

fate, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pít, sïre, sir, marîne; go, pơt,

－exl－1Anul－a＇－tion，s．［Lat．colloudatio，from collaudo．］United or jotnt praising or praine．
－colle，s．［Cowi．］
ơl＇－lēague，\＆［Pr．collogut；1tal．colleger； Sp．colega，from Lat collega＝a pertner in office：$\omega=$ eon ；lego $=$ to apppoint or send on an embassy．］
1．Lit．：One whe is aasociated with another in sny office or employment ；a partner．
thioit，had will really play ait subordhate pert to bis than hiss coliexgne．＂－The Chinase Ambantador：Daily
 ciate．

## Be colleague to religlon，Hor must be wit．it．

T Crabb thua distingnishes between col－ league and partner：＂Colleague is more noble than partner：men in the bighest offices are colleagues；tradesmen，mechanica，and sulbor－ dinate peraone are partners；every Roman consui had a colleague；every workman has commonly a partner．Colleague ls used only with regard to cotnmuoity of offlice； a partner is most genersliy used with re－ gard to commnnity of interest．＂（Crabb： Eng．Synon．）
－cơl－lēague＇，v．t．\＆t．［Colleaoue，s．］
A．Trans．：To join，sttach，or asaoclate in eny office or sct．
B．Intrans．：To jois or combino in any offee or act．
＂col－leagued＇（leagued as lēgd），pa．par． or $a$ ．［CoLleagie，$v$ ．］
col＇－league－ship（league as lēg），s．［Eng． colleagus；－ship．］The state or position of a colleagua；partnership in any ottica or act．

＊ool－leck，＊col－lecke，＂col－2oks，． ［Collock．］
obl－lĕot＇，v．t．\＆i．［O．Fr．collecter $=$ to gather money；Low Lat．collecta $=$ a collection of money，from Lat．collectus $=$ collected，pa． par．of colligo＝to cnilect ：$c o=$ con；lego $=$ to gather，to read．］
A．Transitive：
1．Literally：
1．To gather together into ona place ；to assemble or bring together．

Collead theto ell together at my teat．＂．IV
2．To bring into one sum；to add together， to aggregate．
 ＊he pleases，．．．＂－Lock
＊II．Piguratively ：
1．To gain or infer from observation．
The reverend eare it benr anto my lord，

2．To infer，as a consequenca；to gathar trom premises，to deduce．
B．Reflexively：To recover oneself from sur－ prise，to gather together one＇s temporarily scattered thoughto，to recover one＇a aelf－pos－ seasion．

I did in thue collect miysulf，${ }^{2}$ ，
C．Intransitive
1．Lit．：To assemble or meet together，to accumniate，to gather together．
12．Fig．：To infer，to dedace．
＂How gratat the forec of erronoers peramaion ls，we Decais of Piety．
F For the difference between to collect and to gather，see Gather．
orl＇－1ĕct，＂col－eot，s．［Lat．collecta．］［CoL－ ．
1．Ordinary Language：
＊1．A collecting ；an act of collaction．
＂The eyghthe day he masd a eollect［gaderyng of
＊2．That which is collected；a collection．
＂Of the oollectic or gaderingls of moneya＂－Wyctifs： 1 Cor．xvi． 1
I．Eccles．：A name given to certain briaf and comprehenaive prayers，found in all siturgies and public devotional offices．The origin of the torm ja not eertain：according to some，it ia from these prayers belng eaid in the congregation or collection of the people；
sccarding to others，because they are a brief and comprehensive enmmary of meny longer and comprehensive enmmary of collected into one．They are of great petitions collected into one．They are of creat
entiqalty，being niantioned by writers of tha antiqaity，being niantioned by writers of tha third century，and occur In the sacramontary
of Gelasins，patriarch of Roms．A．D．404．The of Gelasins，patriarch of Roms，A．n．494．The
majnrity of those in use in the English Church are translated from the ancient missals of Salisbnry，York，Hereford，de．
＂Then lot \＃oar darotion bo bimbly to asy over propor colloots．－Tayior：Guido io invotion
cơl－ľc－tī＇－nơ－2，8．pl．［Lat．naut．pl．nf ool－ lectaneus＝collected．］Annmber of passages collected from various authors；a miscellauy or anthology．（Brande．）
 coilected，from colligo $=$ to collect．］Collected or gathered from various sources．
©al－1ĕo－tä＇－rix－ŭm，s．［Mod．Lat．］A book containing tis collects．（Rock：Church of our Fathers，i．439，note．）
col－1ěc＇－tłd，pa．par．\＆a．［Collect，v．］
A．As pa．par．：（See the verb），
B．As adjective：
1．Lit．：Gathered or brought loto one．
2．Fig．：Cool，aelf－possessed，composed．

cあl－1ěc＇－ť̌d－1芕，adv．［Eng．collected；－ly．］
－1．Lit．：in a collected manner；collec－ tively．
＂The whole ovolotion of ages from overfanting to

† 2．Fig．：Coolly；in a collected，self－pos－ sessed，or compoaed manner．

t obl－lěo＇－ť̌d－něss，s．［Eng．collected；－ness．］ 1．Lit．：The quality or state of being col－ lected or gathered in one ；concentration．
＂The foul te of ruch subtlety
And olves corlicctodruen．＂
Dr．
And Dr．Afors ：Song of the Sowl，ill 17.
2．Fig．：The quality of being collected or self－Fごgessed ；cooldess，self－poasession．
＂Then all was stara cotrectodnenr and art，＂．
＋odl－lĕc＇－ti－ble，a．［Eng．collect；－able．］
1．Lit．：Capable of being collected or gathered together．
bie：．：of Whloh numerous oxamples are not colleeti．
2．Fig．：Capable of being collected，de－ duced，or inferred from premises．
＂Whether theroby be meant Eaphrates，th not cot－
leodble from the following words，＂$\rightarrow$ ifir $T$ ．Browne．
cotl－léc＇－ťing，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Collect，v．］ A．\＆E．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（Ses the verb）．
C．As stbst．：The act or process of gather－ ing or assembling togetler．
collecting－bottle，s．A small bottle fixed at the end of a stick，osed by nsturalists for dipping squatic animals from ponds，\＆c．
cotl－léc＇－tion，s．［Lat．collectio，from colligo to collect．
A．Ordinary Langucge：
I．Literally：
1．The act or process of collecting or gather－ ing into one place．
＂Concenilag the collection tor the salata，．．．＂－
2．That which is collected．Applied to－
（1）Money contributed or collected for alms， revenue，\＆e．
＂．．＇the colleot ton that Moses the servant of God
laid apoul isriel ．．＂－2 Chrom．xxiv， 9 ．
（2）A number of works of art，valuables， booka，\＆c．，collected and arranged for reference or study．
＂The gallery is hang with collection of plotures＂－
（3）An accumulation or number of natural objects．
（4）Passages or articies from booka，sc．；a compilation．
（5）A number or group of people collected together；a crowd，a mass，an assemblage．
3．That in which a number of things is col－
lected；a combination，an epitome．
－II．Figuratively：
1：The at or procest of dednalng or inforring from premises ；dedtection，indnction．
Minis tind of oompretenolon in soorptury boting therefore rocelved，ettil there th donbt how for ponre to proooed hy oolle
2．Thst which is deduced or inferred；a da－ inction，concingion，or inference．
＂From many erven 1 ika one rule of haw，

## B．Techniadly：

1．Excise：A district set out for convenience of collecting taxes，dutiee，se．，and auperin－ tended by a collector of exciae．
＂－Coples of overy proof．© have boea moot caretulty compared by tha oficinla in the Colloctor somea of tho setteor，p．\％．
2．University：A college examinatlon held at the and of each term．
ơl－lĕo－tǐ＇－tions，a．［Lst．oollectitius ；from colliga $=$ to collect．］Gathered up or collected． （Bailey．）
coll－1ěo＇－tive，a．［Fr．collectlf；Lat，colloo－ tivus，from colliga $=$ to oollect．］

A．Ordinary Language：
I．Literally：
1．Tending to collect，collecting．
2．Collacted or gathered into one；aggre－ gated，accnmulativa．
＂̈．．Parsons who hal been killod in the narvice of Yoi． 1. p．p． 18 L ：
II．Fig．：Deducing or Inforring from pre－ mises ；capable of dedaction．
not ouly by orithcal and collective remion．．．．＂
－Browne：rugar Drrourl
B．Grammar：Expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals，thongh itself a sin－ gular noon．
cotl－1ăo＇－tive－1y̆，adv．［Eng．collective；－ly．］ Not aingly or by units，bnt in the aggreggte or mass；in a body，in combioation or union． ＂Gling1y and apart many of thera aro sulijeot to ex－
seption，yet conluectively they make ap 2 good moral oridence：－Hale
col－leco－tive－něss，s．［Eng．oollective： －ness．］The atate，quality，or condition of being In a mass；a combioation．
＂The colloctivemess and unitiveness of the Types．＂
cotl－lěe＇－tiv－İsm，8．［Pr．collectivisme．］
Socialism：The theory that all the masns of production，e．g．lapd aod inachioery，ahould be under the control of the State．［Socialiam．］ ＂No very definite inge of distinction betwoen Com－
munism and Soclailsm cen be drawn．Generally munism sad socialism con be drawn．Genorally speaying．Cuminumisin is an torin hor seystem ot frequently daed as pructicilly synouymous with socialistu．Collectivion is a word whleh has recently coue into vugue to expreas the econombe batis of
oôl－lĕc＇－tǐv－ist，s．\＆a
A．As subst．：Ao advocate of Collectivism． B．As adjective：
1．Pertaining to，or founded on，the prin－ ciples of Cellectiviam．
2．Believing ln ，or actuated by，those principles．
＋cŏl－1ĕo－tiv＇－ǐ－ty̆，so，［Eng．collectiv（e）； －ity．］A collective body；a ninion or combi－ nation ieto z body．
－An omnlpotent and ceatralised polltical ant hority
－cail it the state call it the collecivity $\rightarrow$ asll it what you ilike，－Contemp．Review，Oct，1881，p． $60 \%$
cŏl－lĕc＇－tõr，s．［Fr．collecleur；Lat．collector ； from colligo $=$ to coilect．］
I．Ord．Lang．：One who collects or gathers together．Applied to－
1．A colopiler ：ons who collecte acattered piaces or passages into one．
＂The grandifther might be the first collector of them Into a budy．＂－Hale：Common Law of England．
2．One who collects or gathers together works of art，antiquities，books，oljects of natural hiatory，or any othar apecial objecto for stady or other purposes．

The Superannwated Man．
3．One authorised to collect customs，taxes， rates，dutles，or contribntiona；a tax－gs therer


## II. Technically

1. Bot.: (Pl.) Dense hairs clothing the surtece of the style in the Compositre, Campanu acess, de. They ssem iatended as brushes to clesr the pollen out of the cells of the anthers. In Lobelis the collectors constitute whorl below the stigma, whilst in Goodsaiaceat they sre nnited into a cup called the indusium.
2. University: A bachelor of arts at Oxford, or collscting bachelor, who was formerly appointed by the proctors to snperiutead certaia acholastic proceedings.
3. Excise: An officer sppointed to receive the taxes, \&c., paid to the tax-gstherers in each collectioo and trasumit them to the chief office.
"The complier la greatiy indehted .. it the Clerks of Inland Pevenge 1 n
Gatectioer, p. vi. 1874 .
col-lěc'-tõr-ate, 8. [Eng. collector; -ate.] I. The district over which the dnties of a collector sxtead.
II. . between the first collectorate and the necond 2. The office or positioa of a collector; a collectorship.
cól-lěc'-tõr-shĭp, a. [Eng. collector; -ship.s 1. The office or position of a collector.
4. The office of a collector in the University of Oxford. [Coleecton, I1. 2.]
coll-1ĕc'-tõr- y̆, * col-lĕc'-tõr-ǐe, s. [ENng., se. collector; -y, -ie. Cf. Lat. collectarium $=$ $\&$ book for regiateriag contrihntioas, \&c.]
I. The charge of collectiag moner ; scollectorship.
"The ofisce of collectory. . . "-Aberd. Reg.
5. Moaey collected. (Scotch.)
coll-léc-trĕss, s. [Eng. collector; fem. suff. ess.) A female coitector. (Clarke.)
coll-lēon, s. [Ir. cailin =a girl.] A girl, a maid.
*obl-1ĕg-a-ta-ry̆, s. [Lat. collegatarius = a partaker in a bequeat or legacy : $c o l=c o n$. legatarius =a legatee; legatium = a legacy; lego $=$ to bequeath. $]$ A co-legatee; one to whom a legacy ia left in conmon with oae or more other persoas. (Chambers.)
cờ-lĕg-氖-tion, s. [Lat. collegatus $=$ seat or appointed as a colleague or partner.] [Colceague. 1 The union or partnership of two or more in some eaterprise or officc.

The Count of Mansfalt and Duke of Weymar wers expected with their trouper to foyne with him; thia
Collugition appearod terrible, ..."-Continuation of Knoles, 1,478 r. (Latham)
cơl'-legè 2. [Fr. collège; Ital. collegio; Lat. collegium, front colligo $=$ to collect.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally
I. A collection, body, or commonity of persons, having certain rights and privileges, and devnted to certaio pursuits.

Gnther'd froun all the firmous colleges
Almost in Christendam.
Ienty PIII., tiL 2
2. A number or commuaity of persons iacorporated and living in society for the purposes of atudy or teaching.
3. The building or estsblishment io which anch persous reside.
"Hiz quiet observatory over the gnte of Trinity 4. Any building or establishment used for purposes of higher instruction.
-5. A course of lectures.
Being fixed at Utrecht for atydy, $\frac{1}{\text { had } t w o \text { or three }}$ corlepes of civill lsw under Vander 'Muyden."-Liso of Catams

* 6. 4 debtors' prison. (Slang.)
*II. Fig. : A number, assemblage, or swarm.
Thick as the college of the been in May.
B. Technically:
I. Old Roman Empire: Colleges in the aense A. I. 1 existed io Old Rome. A collegium was rometimes called also a corpus. [Conponate.]

2. Universities came into exiatence before colleges, and the original atate of things may still be seen in Scotland, where the immense mass of atudents reside where they like. The prsctice of living in common is oaly now beginning to creepin. Nevertheleas, the word college has long been used to that country in
conaection with the Universities, though in s vague sense. In Americs slso the words university and college are not well discrimi nated. In England, on the contrary, the two words are very precisely distinguished. It is thought that colleges first arose in connec tion with the University of Paris about A.D. 1140 or 1215, sad that irom Prsnce they spread to England. Mr. Mark Pattison was of opiaion that the motive aad design of college foundstions in connection with the English Univarsities may be divided chronologically into three periods. In the first of these-the 1sth century -themotive was purely academical. A college was an eleemosynary institute designed to col lect indigent students into a house snd provide lect indigent students intos house snd provide tended the university exercises. Of this type tended the university exercises. Of this type offer a pure specimen. In the second period, of which New College, Oxford, may be taken as the most developed form, the early motive is still preseat, hut the statutes now imply a rule of life. The collegea of this type are modelled ou the best pricedents of the monastic iastitutions, only that instead of making contemplation or evangelisatioa the motive for associatiag into z community, it is the cultivation of knowledge which is made the busiaess of life. In the third period, that of the Reasisaance, learning stands ont as the supreme ohject of the foundera. Of this type Corpus Christi, A.b. 1516, and Cardinal College, now Christi, A.D. 1516, and Cardiaal colege, now (Mark Pattison: Acad. Organisation, 1868.)
Till lately ail members of the two older English Universities were required to belong to a college; now there are number of studeats uosttached. Uaiversity College, King's College, \&c., ars affiliated to the London Uaiveraity, which, however, is an examiojag and nots teaching body; it therefore graats its degrees to anyone of merit enough to receive them, careless whether he obtained his knowledge at a college or not. Colleges for women have been recentiy built at severs Engiah and American Uaiversities.
A college consists first of a head, sometimes called by thst name, in other case designated a Provost, \& Master, a Rector, Prineipal, or a Warden. Next in dignity follow Fellows of the college snd Scholars of the college: generslly these are students as well. The tesching afforded by the colleges Oxford and Cambridge is provided by the Tutors, who appoint Lecturers with the sanction of the head of the College. The law of the college is that expressed in the will of the Founder, and some one geaerslly possessea visitatorial powers to see that such regula tions are carried ont.
Prior to the Reformstion the clergy regarded the colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and other Uaiversities as clerical corporations; the right of visitation was therefore claimed by the ordinary of the diocese. Blackstons, however tates that now they are legally viewed as civil corporatione. In the United States Collegs is ften confuned with Cniversity, the titles being applied somewhat indiscriminately. The UniFersities of Harvard and Yale, for instance are commonly called Colleges, while many Colleges are entitled Uaiversities
IT College de Propaganda :
Ecclesiol.: A nsme sometimes given to what is more fully add accurately termed Congregatio Propazanda Fide, and popularly the Pro paganda (q.v.). (Mosheim : Ch. Hist., Index.)
College of Arms: [Herald's Colleoe.]
College of Cardinals. [See Cardinal.]
College of Doctors' Laws: The same as Doctors Commons.
College of Piety: [Trasaslation of Lat, Colegia Pietatis.]
Ch. Hist. : The English rendering of the nsine given to certain religious meetiaga, in vsrions reapects rebembling modern revival gatherings, stablished in the 17 th century by the Pictistic party in the Luthersn Chureh. (Mosheim.)
college-like, $a$. Of the nature of or resembling a college; managed like a college.

For private geaticnien and cudets there be divern

college-pudding, s. A kind of smsll plum-pudding.
colloge-youths, s. pl. A London society of bell-ringers, formerly confliaed to members of the universities. It dates back to the early
part of the 17 th century, sad is still the most fourishiag of bell-riaging societies. (Stainer \& Barrett, de.)
 a college or university. (Scotch.)

* ơl'-lĕge-nar, " cơ1'-lěg̀-in-õr, s. [Eng. college; suff. -ner.] A student at a college.
cơ1'-lĕ-gẽer, s. [Kng. colleg(e); -er.] A pupll elected on the "foundstion" of a school, eqp. at Eton. [Oppidan.]

coll-1e'-si-al, a. [Low Lat. collegialis, from collegium.] Of or pertaining to college; collegiste.
"The eollegral corporationa had usurped the exclno
cơl-1é'-gi-an, s. [Fr. collegien.] 1. A member of a college.
"He has his warmth of sympathy with the fellow *2. An Inmste of $s$ debtors' prisou (Dickens: Little Dorrit, ch. vi.)
cơl-1ē'-gili-ans, cǒl-lē'-ǧ-ants, s. pl. [So named becsure when they met in assembly or convention, which they did twice s year, it was near Leyden Colleges.]
Ch. Hist.: A sect founded in Holland in A.D. 1619, by three brothera, John James, Hadrian and Giabart koddeus. They invited all to join them who desired improvement in acriptural knowledge and piety, without binding them down to any definite creed. When Socinianisu was proscribed in Poland and other parts of the Continent, its adherenta were obliged to join sects professing other teaeta, sad some became Collegiants. (Mosheim, dec.)
col-lē'sci-ate, a. \& s. [Lat. collegiatus, from ollegium.]
A. As adjective:

1. Of the nature of or contaioing $s$ college instituted or regulsted after the maner of college.
Prajicice the state of collegiate societien. . . ."-Heoker
2. Pertaiaing to or conaected with $\%$ coliege "a. ब A Collegiate Church:
(1) In England: One which, white not being a cathedrsl, nevertheless poasessea a college or chspter of dean, canons, and prebends. Such sre Westminster Abbey and St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
(2) In America \& Scotland: A church served by two or more clergymen jointly.

* Collective.

Conjolaed and collegiate."-Bacon: Esoay 39.
B. As substantive
I. A nember of a college; a collegian or university man.
" Rlgorone customs that forbid men to marry at eet times, and lo some places; me preutices, servant
legiates."-Burton : Anat. of Nelancholy. p . SB5.
2. An inmate of a debtors' priaon.
 fellow-couz
(Davica.)
corl-le'-ma, s. [Gr. кódia (kolla) $=$ glue, the apeeies being gelatinous.]

Bot. : A genus of lichens, the typical one of the order Collemsceæ (q.v.)
cơl-1ēm-ä'-ceč-m, 8. pl. [Mod. Lat. collema, and fem. pl adj. suff, -acere.]
Bot.: An order of lichens, proposed by Lindlcy, who coasidered that the lichensl alliance, geaerslly held to contsin only one order, should really be divided into three Graphidaceæ, Collemaceæ, at Parmeliacea [LICHENALES.] The clarscter givea of th Collemacese 18-Nuclena besring asci, thallus homogeneous, gelatinous, or cartilaginous. They have, he says, the thallus of ao alga and the fruit of a lichen.

* collemase, s. [Colmose.]
"A collemase Alcedo."-Cathol, Anglicum
cól-lèm'-bō1-a, s. yl. [Gr. кó $\lambda \lambda a(k o l l a)=$ glue, and $\dot{\epsilon} \mu \hat{\beta o \lambda \dot{\eta}}($ embol $\overline{\hat{e}})=\mathrm{s}$ throwing or puttiag in, so called because they have a pro ection or ma milla enabling them to attach or gine themselves to the body on which they are ataadiag.]
cite, făt, fiare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pot,


Zntom. A name proposed, in 1872, by Sir John Lubbock for ona of two orders into which he divlded the wingless tasects, calied by Latrelle, Thysanura. For the other order the latter name was retained. They have a the latter name was retained. They thave a semt-masticatory or suctorial mouth, the irst abdominal aegment rurnished with a ventral tabe or suctorial organ, the last abdominal segmeat but one with an spparatus for lesping. constitute small leaping insecta found in numbers when one ahakea a bough over a pocket-handkerchief, or aweeps buaher with s hand-net. Sir John Lubbock dividea the Col lembola into the following aix familiea : (1) Pa piriidx, (2) Smynthuridæ, (3) Degeeriadæ, (4) Poduridæ, (5) Lipuridæ, (6) Anouridæ, leaving under the restricted order Thysannara, the following three: (1) Japygide, (2) Campodeidæ, (3) Levismidæ : The Collemboia ara virtually (3) Lepismider. The Collembola are virtually Thysanura with Lepisma.
2. Paleont.: Sir John Lubbock believes that the Collembola very nearly present the originai form of insects, though he seems to agree with M. Brauer and Mr. Darwin that Campodea, which ia ranked not under the Collembela but under the Thysanura, was the original stock whence all insects aprung, the reason being that various organa are genera iized in it, which in the higher insects have become speciaiized, and the form of the little creature reappeara again and again smong the larvas of the higher insects. He has, there. fore, devoted a whole volume, with fine plates, fore, devoted a whole volume, with ine plates, Lubbock: Monograph of the Collembola and Thysanura; Ray Society, London, 1873.)
cơl-lĕín'-chy̆-ma, s. [Gr. кólıa (kolla) =

Bot. : The celiniar substance in which pollen is generated. The name was first giveo by Link.
cocl-lĕñ-chym'-a-toŭs, a. [Mod. Lat. collenchyma, $t$ conil., and Eng. suff. -ous.] Containing or pertaining to Colleachyma (q.v.).
p. "Collenchymatouncortical tissue."-Thomd: Botang p. 5.

* coule-pix'-ie, s. [Colle (etym. doubtful), and pixic (q.v.).] The Will o' the Wisp.

* col-ler, s. [Collar.]
* collerauch, s. [Colraith.]
* cǒl'-lẽr-ǐc, a. [Choleric.]
* cơl-1ĕr'-i-cal, a. [Eng. choleric;-al.] Choleric; aftlicted with choier.
* col-let (1), 8. [Acolyte.]
coll'-lăt (2), s. [Fr., irom Lat. collum $=$ the neck.]
I. Ord. Lang. : A collar or anything similar orr round the neck.
II. Technically:

1. Jewelry:
(1) The part of \& ring containing the bezel ln which the stone is set.
(2) The flat aurface which terminates the culasse or lower faceted portion of a brilliantcut diamond. 1 it is rometimea called the lower table or culet, and is one-fifth of the aize of the apper one. (Knight.)

Thou hadst been text set in the dukedom'a riag.


Revenger's Trag o. PL tr 318
2. Mach.: A small band of metal, as the ring which fastens the packing of a piston.
3. Bot.: The neck or line of junction be tween the root and the stem.
4. Gunn.: That part of a cannon which is between the astragai and the muzzle.
5. Glass-making: That part of the glass vessels which adheres to the instrument used for taking the glass from the melting pot.
collet de violon. [Fr.] The neck of a violin.

* col-let (3), s. [Collect, s.]
* chl'-1ert (t) s. [A corruption of colewort (q.v.).] Colewort.
cől-1ŏt-ër'-1-al, a. [Mod. Lat. colleteri(um), and Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the colleterium of insects.
col-lĕt-ör-i-um, s. [Mod. Lat.] An organ in the females of certain inaecta, containing a glutinoua aubstance which fastens the ors together.
coll-1ět'-ǐ- a, 8. [Named after Collet, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnacee, the species of whtch have sroail fascicled fowera and atrong apines. Colletia horrida and one or two more specles are known in British gardens.
cơl-lĕt'-ǐc, a. \& 8. [Lat. colletucus, from Gr.
 from ко入入áw (kollaō) = to glue, to cement, кóגло (kolla) $=$ glue, cement.]
A. As adj. : Aggiutinant.
B. As subst.: An agglutipant.
ơl-lět'i-inn, s. [From Mod. Lat. colleti(o), and auft. -in.]

Chem.: A crystallisable bitter substance obtained from Colletia spinosa, order Rham obtamed from coletia spinosa, order Rham-
aacea. An alcoholic tincture of this plant is used in Brazii as a remedy for intermittent fever.
cơl-lĭc'-u-lŭs, s. [Lat. colliculus $=$ a little hill, dinin. of Lat. collis $=$ a bill.]

Anat.: A aliglat eminence in any organ or part of an organ. Thus there are a colliculus bulbi urethroe, a colliculus seminalis, and a colliculus nervi optici. (Quain.)
cobl-li'de, v.i. [Lat. collido $=$ to clash or knock together: $c o l=\operatorname{con}=c u m=$ with, together locdo $=$ to strike.]

* A. Trans.: To dash or knock violently together; to bring into collision.
body..-" the outward beling strack or collided hy a solid
B. Intrans.: To dash or strike violently together ; to come into collision.
"Across this space the attractlon arges them. They
collide, they recoli, they oecllate." Tyndall: Prag. Science, ard ed., 12
cǒl'-lĭ-dine, s. [Gr. кód ${ }^{2} a(k o l l a)=$ glue, and eioos (eidos) $=$. . appearance, and Eng. \&c. suff. -ine (?)]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{~N}$. An alkaloid which was round to occur in bone oit, in impure quiaoline obtained by dry distillation of quinine and in the naphtha ohtained by distillation of bituminous ahale, also by heating aqueous ammonia with ethylidene chloride, $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CHCl}_{2}$ it is isomeric with ethyl-phenylamine, di -methyl-phenylamine, and xylidene. Collidine is a colourless aromatle smelling oll which boils between $178^{\circ}$ and $180^{\circ}$. It is a strong base, and givea white fumes when a rod dipped in atrong HCi is held over it. It is insoluble In water, but soluble in alcollol, ether, and oils. The platinum salt is orange-yellow ( $\left.\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{II}_{12} \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{HCl}\right)_{2}, \mathrm{PtCl}_{4}$. It is inaoluble in aleolol and ether.
cól-li'-díng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Collide.]
A. \&B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verl).
a". Coino loger rockling nnd swaylug, bint cinshing, ch. $1 i i$
C. As subst.: The act of coming into coljision.
cơl'-life, cơl'-1y̆, cŏ1'-lĕy, s. [Prob. aliied to 1r. cuilean, coilen $=$ a whelp.]


## 1. Literally

1. A general and sometimes a particular name for country curs. (Scotch.)

The tither was op ploughman's rollie.
Wha for his friend and comrmele hiad him
And in his freaks hai Luath cad him,
Aiter some dog in Highland sang.". Burns: The Twa Dogs.
2. A $\begin{gathered}\text { kind of } \\ \text { specially }\end{gathered}$ common in Scotland, kept principally by ahepcipally by ahepherds, and genefor aagacity.

* II. Fig.:

1. Auy one who follows another constantly, implicitly, or in the way of excessive
 admiration.
2. A loun
3. A lounger, one who hunts for a dinuer. (Jamieson.)
odl'-Me, v.t. \& i. [Collir, 8.]
A. Transitive:
4. To sbash, to put to silence tn an argament; in aliusiou to a dog, who, when mas. tered or affronted, walks off with hita tail between hia feet.
5. To domineer over.
6. Used, with a considerabie degree of obll quity, as signifying to entangle or bewilder.
"olliod the time that I had wou the Forkings, I gate
7. 
8. To wrangle, to quarrel with, as ahephards dogs do.
B, Intrans. : To yield in a contest, to knock under, to give way.
collie-shangie, s. A quarrel, a fight. She bade him sit dowa for a hard-headed loon
thet was aye hurlnglug biunsell and other folk finto collie -shanfies."-Scoott: (iuy Mannering, ch.exxlv.

* cơl'-ined, pa. par. or a. [Colle, v.] Black ened, darkened.

cǒl'-lílẽr, * col-er, "chol-1-er, * col-i-er
* coll-year, " col-yer, "col-1-yer, *rel

1-er, s. [From coal (Mid. Eng. col), with auff. -er; the $i$ being inserted for convenience of pronunciation, aa $y$ ia ln law'yer, bowyer sawyer. (Skeat.)]

1. One who digs out coals; a worker in a coal-mine.

## "Colyer or colytero (coliyor H. coler P. $L$ Cande narius.

*2. A charcoal-burner or maker of charcoal
"Chotiers that cayreden col come there hiside",
3. A coai-owner, a proprietor of coal-mines.
4. A vessel employed in carrying coals from the pit to the market.
cǒl'-lǐ̀-ẽr-y̆, 8. [Eng. collier; -y.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A coal-pit or anine.

* 2. The coal trade.
II. Hist. \& Law: The first mention of col lieries was in a charter granted to the burgesses of Newcastle io A.D. 1234, according them permission to dig for coai. On March 1, 1843 the employnent of females in collieries, which had beea regulated the year previously, wa entirely aboliahed.
* cǒl--iY-flower, s. [Caullflower.]
* cǒl'-lig-ançe, s. [Lat. colligans, pr. par. of colligo.] [Collioate, a.] A binding together.
" cǒl'-lig-āte, a. \& s. [Lat. colligatus, pa. par. of colligo: col $=$ con $=$ with, together; ligo $=$ to bind.]
A. As adj.: Bound or fastened together.
B. As subst.: An associated organic compound. (Rossiter.)
cơl'-lı̆g-āte, v.t. [Collioate, a.]
* 1. Ord. Lang. : To bind or fasten together. "ubjectioolligated and subordination to to other hemd ${ }^{n}$ kiod of Ch. Cutz. Vindicated ( 1888 ) p to oue head.-Quelch:
$\dagger$ 2. Inductive Phil.: To bring together; to connect by colligation.
" "ihe he had discoverel and colligated a multitude

cŏl'-lig-à-ted, pa. par. or a. [Collioate, v.]
cơl'-lĭg-ä-tinng, pr. par., a., \& s. [COLLIgate, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of binding or fastening together: colligation.
cơl-ligg-à-tion, s. (Lat. colligatio, from oob ligatus, pa. par. of colligo. 1
* I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of binding or fastening together.
"By the colligation of veesels."-Brovore: Fulgar
2. Fig. : The net of unitiug.
"The more hlesed eollipation of the kingdoms than
that of the roeze. We owe to your father." Sir $H$.
II. Inductive Phil.: The process by which a number of isolated facts are brought together and connected.



Organon Renobatum ch. iv., $\$ 1$.
 college, and anff. ner.] A coenohite, one living in a monastery, college, or aociaty.
"St Augutine in hle book eatitiod De operd Yonachorumb crieth out agalust tale coligonera"-

- cXl'-Ǐ̌̆-I-ble, a. [As If from a Lat. colligibilis, from colligo.] Capable of being coliected.
"So moeh of the fashinnablenesse af their elothes as in collivible from seriptura"-Fuller: Piogah Bight, ble iv., eth. $\mathrm{v}_{4}$ p. 100
tobl'-limm-äte, v.t. [Lat. collimo = a false reading in some MSS. of Cicero and Aulus Gellins for collineo $=$ to aim : col $=c o n=\mathrm{cum}$ Gellius for collineo $=$ to $\mathrm{aim}: c o l=c o n=\mathrm{cum}$
$=$ with, together ; linea $=$ a line.] $\quad$ To adjust the cross hair-wires of a teleacope so sa exactly to fall on the centre of the object.
cól'-lim-ā-tǐng, $a$. \& s. [Collimate, $v$.]
A. As adj. : Pertaining to coilimation.
B. As subst. : Collimstion.
collimating eye-piece. An eye-piece furnished with a diagonal reflector to ascertain the error of collimation in a transit inatrument.
edl-1̌m-ä'-tion, s. [Eng. callimat(e); -ton] The art of levelling or directing the sight to a flxed object; optical aim; point of sight; focns.
- Error of collimation:

Optical Instmuments: The amount by wbich an olject viewed through an opticail instrument is distant from the spot which it might be expected to occupy; the distance or amount by which an object deflects from the line of collimation (q.v.).

Line of collimation:
Optical Instruments: The line in a telescope joining the centre of the object-glasa and the intersection of the fine wirea or apiderwebs in its focus. This is the spot which an object placed for examination is designed by the observer to occupy.
sol'-lim- ${ }^{\mathbf{a}}$-tôr, s. [Eng. collimat(b); -or.] A teliscole arranged and used to determine errors of collimation, hoth vertiral and horizontsl. (Nichol.) A collimating eye-piece has a diagonal reflector for illuminatioo, and is used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument, by ohserving the image of a crnss-wire reflected from mercury, and comparing its position in the feld with that of the same wire seen directly. (Knight.)
*col-lĭ-mor'-lie, a. [A ludlcrons corruption of metancholy.] Melancholy.
cobl'-lĭn, a. [Gr. кó $\lambda \lambda a$ (kolla) $=$ glue, and Eng. suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chemu: The jurest form of gelatin. [Collomp.]

* col-line, s. [Fr., from Lat. collis $=$ a hill.] A little hill, a mound, a rising ground.
"Watered parks, fall of Ane collines and pordin"-
coll-lin'-ǒ-ar, a. [Pref. col $=$ cum $=$ with, together; Eng. linear (q.v.).] In the same or a corresponding line; forming one line.
* cǒl-linn'-ĕ-āte, v.l. \& i. [1at. collines $=$ to aim, to direct in a line with.] [Collimate.] 1. Trans.: To direct or place in a fine with anything.

2. Intrans. : To fie or be situated in a line with anythlog.

- cǒl-lin-č-ä-tion, s. [Lat. collineo = to aim. ] Collimate.] The sct or process of aiming at or directing anything in an exact Jine with an object.
cơl-linn-ĕt', 3. [Fr.] [Flaaeolet.]
* coll'lĭng, * col-linge, pr. par. \& \&. [CoLi, A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).
B. As subst.: The act of embracing; an embrace.
(Laitham.). kisslog and colling . . ."-The supposex
- coll'-ling-ly̆, adv. [Eng. calling; -ly.] In a fonding manner; with embraces, caressingly. colingqie him kiet."
* coll-lüg'-ual (ual as wal), $a_{0}$ [Lat, col = con $=$ cum $=$ with, together; and lingus $=$ a
tongue.] Having or apeaking the same language ; of or pertaining to the same tongue.
cǒl-1in'-ice, a. [From Gr. nólida (kolla) = glue, and Eng. snff. -inic.]
collinio acid, s.
Chem, : $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, obtained by the oxddation of albumen or gelatine with chromic acid. Jt forme small priamatic white crystals, whtch meit in hot water at $97^{\circ}$, bat not till $100^{"}$ when dry. It forms neutral and basle salts. An aldehyde is said also to be formed, an oil which has not been obtained in a pure atate; it is called coliyl-hydride.
" corl-lǐ'-qua-ble (qua as kwa), a. [Lat. $c o l=c o n=c u m=$ with, together; liquabilis $=$ possible to be melted; liquo = to melt.] $\mathrm{Ca}-$ pable of being melted or dissolved; llable to melt, liquahle.
"The tender conslatenco renderi it the macso colliquable -iaroey: On Consumprion
* cơl-lĭ'-qua-mĕnt (qua as kwa), s. [Lat. con $=$ together, and liquamentum $=$ a sauce, a broth.]

1. Gen.: That whlch is melted or produced by melting
2. Spec.: The first germ of the young animal in generation.
"That part of the egg, which they call the ere, and

coll-1i'-quant (quant as kwant), a [Lat con = together, and liquans, pr. par. of liquo $=$ to make liquid. $]$ Having the power of making liquid, melting or disaolving. (Bailey.)

* cöl'-lí-quate (quate as kwāte), v.t. \& i. [Lat. con $=$ together, and liquo $=$ to make liquid, to melt; liquor $=$ to be fluid.]
A. Trans. : To melt, to dissolve, to render fluid, to liquefy.
"The fire melted the glups, that made a grat shew.
after what was collunualed had been removed from" after what was collunualed had been removed from
B. Inlrans.: To become liquid, to pass from the solid into the fluid state.
"Ice will dinsolve in
Ire, and colliguata in water
.
cǒl'-lĭ-qua-těd (qua ss kwä), pa. par. \& $a$. [Colliquate.]
cơl'-1ĭ-qua-ting (qua as kwā), pr. par. \& a. [Colliquate]
* cŏl-lĭ-qua'-tion (qua as kwā), s. [Fr. colliquation; Lat. colliquatio.]

1. The act of melting.
$\because$ Olnes may be made by the bare eolliquation of the galt and earth remaining in the ashes of burnt
g - wastin
2. A wasting away of the solid parts of the body, with very great excretion of fuids.
"Agsin, as to the motious corporal, withla the in-
eloures of bodise, whereby the effects. which were elosures of bodies, whereby the effects, which were




- cơl-1i'-qua-tíve (qua as kwa), a. [Eng. collequat(e); -ive; Fr. colliquatif, in., colliqua tive, f .]

1. Ord. Jang.: Melting, liquefying.
2. Med.: Producing very profuse dischargea or perspiration.
-It is a consequent of a hurning colliquative fever.
cǒl-L'-qua-tive-ness (qua as kwa), s.
[Eng. colliquative; -ness.]
3. Ord. Lang. : The state or condition of melting or dissolving.
4. Med.: The property of wasting, or producing profuse liquid excretions.
cŏ1-1i-que-făc'-tion (que sa kwĕ), s [Lat. collicuefactus $=$ made liquid, dissolved con $=$ together, snd liquefactus, pa. par. of liquefacio $=$ to make liquid; liqueo $=$ to be fluid or lignid; facio $=$ to make.) The art of fasing, melting, or diasolving two or more substances, so as to cause them to unite together.
"After the hroorporation of metals by almple col.
Iiquefacion . .--Bacon: Phy. Rom.
cơl'-lǐsh, s. [Etym. doubtful]
Shoemaking: A tool to polish the edge of a sole. (Knight.)
côl-lǐ'-sion, s. [Lat. collisio, from collisus, pa . par. of collido = to clash together.] [CoLLIDE.]

## A. Ordinary Language: <br> I. Literally:

1. The act of striking two bodiee vojentis together.
muit make them thituing and conustow of thom thent
2. The act of atriking violently together; the stats of being dashed together or struck violently.
"Thit table and mirror within,
Becure from colvision and dust.
II. Figuratively:
3. A atate of opposition, antagoniam, or interference.

4. $A$ conflict, or combat.

## B. Technioally:

1. Nat. Phil.: The striking against each other of two bodies in motion it ia called also 1 mpact (q.v.).
2. Law: The remedy for damage done in a collision at sea, produced by one ship running fonl of another, is eitber by an action at law or by a auit in the Court of Admiralty. (Wharton.)

ITo ba in collision

1. Lit.: To collide.
"She wai pieked up ebapdoned in the New Deeps aiter havius been in eollision with the Upapa
2. Fig.: To clash, to be antagoristic or opposed.
To come into collision :
3. Lit.: To collide or strike violently together.
"The paseoger traln. . canae lato vtoleat collssion with A goods train which wha beling shouted from
the mail lina $-\cdots$ Daily Telegraph, Nov. $26,188 \mathrm{~L}$
4. Fig. : To become opposed, antagonistic, or interfering; to clash with.

* cól-li'-sīve, a. [As if from a Lat. collisivus, from collisus, pa, par. of collido.] Csusing, or sttended with, a collision; clashing. (Blackm.)
* cŏl-IǏt'-I-gant, a. \& s. [Pref. col $=c o n=$ cum = with, together; Eng. litigant (q.v.).]
A. As adj. : Disputing, wrangliag, or litigating with another.
B. As subst.: One who disputes, wrangles, or is in litigstion with auother.
 and кa入ia (kria) = a wooden dwelling, a hut, . . a bird's nest.]
Ornith.: A genus of birda, family Hirundinidm (Swsilows). Cullocalia esculenta is the Edible or Esculent Swallow, or Edible-nest Swift, which receives hoth ita Latin and its English specific name from the fact, that its neat, which it constructs malnly of a glatinous secretion from the glands of its month, slightly internixed with grass, hair, \&c., is eatsble being regarded by the Chinese as excellent food. The bird is fonnd not mereiy in China, but in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the continent of India, building gregariously in caves. There are several apecies.
coll'-1ó-cāte, a ILat. collocatus, pan. par. of catboco = to place together: $\operatorname{col}=\operatorname{con}=c u m=$ place.] Placed, situated, or stationed.

Bacom. the parte wherein that virtue in collocate."-

* cól'-1ó-cāte, p.t. [Collocate, a.] To place, situate, or station.
"To manhall and collocats in order hia battailes." -
* obl'-lö-cā-tĕd, pa. par. ora. [Collocate, v.]
* cól'-1市-cā-tinig, pr. par., a., \& s. [CowloCATE, $v$ - $]$
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of placing, sitnating. or stationing ; collocation.
cól-ló-ca'-tion, s. [Lat. collocatio, from colbeatus, pa. par, of colloco.] [Collocate, a.]

1. The act of placing, arranging, or disposIng in any position ; arrangement, disposition. 2. The stste of being arranged or disposed In any position; arrangement, relative position or connection.
"In the collocation of the eptrits is bodies, the collo

- enl-looks. col-lecik a [lled kolla.] A pot or bowl without feet, a large pail.

- efl-1t-oui-tion, s. [Lat. collocutio; from collocutus, pas par, of colloquor a to apeak together.] The act of opeaking, conversing, or conferring together; conversation, conference.
cðl-1ðe'-ఛ-torr, s. [Lat, from colloquor.] One who joins or takes part in a conversation or conference.
"Llowntion sae of the collocuctors in that dialogue."
 Convarsational ; in manner of a dialogue. "We procend to givg oar Imitation, Whith ho of the bin p. 18 (Daves.)
 II Colodio-chloride Process:
Photog.: A photographic printing process invented by Georga H. Simpson, editor of the Photographic News, sbout 1863. It consists in holding in auspension a precipitate of chlorida of silver in collodion, which is flowed upon glass or paper-in a manner aimilar to preparing a plate for the negative process-and dried in the dark. The sensitlve aurface so produced blackena on exposine to light, end will conseqnently give a picture under a photographic negative. An excess of free nitrate of eilver is negativa. An axcess of free nitrate of aiver is of citric acid and other organic aubatances is of citric acid and other orgamic aubatances is nsed to produce the desired tints. After ex(Knight, ©c.)

 (kolla) =gine ; elfos (cidos) $=$ form, appearance.)
Pharm.: Collodion is prepared by dissolving one onnce of pyroxylin in a mixtnre of thirtyounces of rectified epirit. The pyroxylin or gun-cotton used for making collodion is prepared by immaraing ona aunce of cotton wool in a mixtura of five fluid ounces of sulphoric acid, and five fluid ounces of nitric acid, for three minutes, then carefully weshing it with water, and drying it in a water beth; it must be kept in a well-corked bottle. It is used in photography; also in aurgery to form a prophotography; also in aurgery to form a protecting surface to the skin. Collodion ia a
colourjess very inflammsble liquid, which colourless very inflammsble liquid, which
dries quickly when exposed to the sir, lagvdries quickly when exposed to the air, lasv-
ing s thin transpsrent film insoluhie in water ing s thin transpsrent


## collodion-process, $s$.

Phot.: A procesa in photography invanted by Archer, who firat published an account of it in the Chenist for March, 1851. An iodized collodion is made by impregnating a solution of gun-cotton in ather, with a cmall quantity of lodide of potassinm or cadminm. A film of the fodized collodion is spread on the glass, which is then imnersed in a aolution of nitrate of ailver. Tha image is taken in the camera, developed by a weak taken in tha camera, developed of pyragallic acid and acetic scid, or Bolution of pyrogalice acid snd acetic scid, or
a solution of protosulphate of iron. Excess of a solution of protosulphate of irou. Excess of indide of ailver is removed by hypoaul phite of
eoda or cyanide of potassinm. Thia gives a soda or cyanide of potassinm. This gives a negative on prepared paper and exposing thein to light. (Knight, \&c.)
 Phot.: Ts prepare, as a plate, with collodion ; to treat with collodion.
cól-10'-dī-o-tȳpe, s. [Eng. collodio(n), and type (4.v.).]
Ploot. : A name applied to those processea in which a film of sensitized collodion is used on a plate io obtaining an inuage. In the wet cullodion process the plate is exposed while moist; in the dry collodion process the plate is first dried. The collodion positives are melanotypes sud smbrotypes; the images are formed on the collodion, so as to be viewed by refiected or transmitted light. Wheu viewed by reflected light they sre termed ambrotypes. Collodion negatives are ohtalned on a film of sensitized collodion on glass. (Knight.)

- coll-1ög've (ue sflent), v.t. \& t. [Proh. formed by a confusion of Lat. colloqwor, and Eng. oolleague.]
A. Trans. : To wheedle, to coax ; to addree coaxingly or flatteringly.
"They do apply thomeolve to the thmeen to He, di-. choty, P ant.
B. Intrans.: To converse or confer contdentially, especially with evil intentions; to plot, to scheme, to intrigue.

ctl-lög'-ǔing ( $u$ silent), pr. par,, a., \& s. [Colloour.]
A. $A \varepsilon$ pr. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adj: Wheedling, coaxing, flattering, intriguing.
wi..., here in the eolloywing Jow', Dontme, Do-
C. As subst. : Flsttery, deceit.
"Such lase fattery, parasitical lawning and colloguing. \&c. it wonld ask, an expert Vesallus to anatonixe overy member." - Burion : Anatomy of Helancholy
cð1-101d, a. \& s. [Gr. кблла (kolla)=glue: itoos (eidos) = sppearance.]
A. As ady.: Resambling or partaking of the nature of glue or jelly.

1. Chem.: A term applied to non-cryatslline bodies that are nuabla to pass through a wet memhrane. [Dialysis.]
2. Geot. : A terin applled to partly amorphous minerals. (Ogilvie.)
B. As substantive :

Chem. ( $p \mathrm{l}$. ): The name given by Grahsm to felly-like bodies which ara charscterised by a remarkable sluggiohnesa and indlsposition to diffusion, or to crystallization; when pare they sre nesrly tasteless. Tha chief organic colloids ara cellulose, gam, etarch, doxtrin, tannin, gelatin, albumen, and caramel. The following inorganic colloids are important: hydrated silica, hydrated oxides of iron, aluhydrater silica, hydrated oxides of iron, alumins, chrominm, \&c. Some in water, as gun; others, as hydrated aolubla in water, as guin; others, as hydrated
ailica and hydrated oxides of netala, can be ailica and hydrated oxides of metila, can
obtained in solution by dislysia (q.v.). Some collolds combins with water, as gelatin and tragacanth, which may be called water of gelstinization. Colloids in solution easily pass from the liquid to the gelatinona atate. Colloids readily permit the diffusion of crystalline salts through them, but are perfectly impervions to colloidsl substances like themselves, hence such anbstances afford an easy metbod of separsting crystalline suhstances from colloids, snd by mesins of dislysis, crystalline poisons sre readily separsterl from food, \&c. (Miller: Chemical Physics, \&c.)
colloid corpnscules. A nsme given to small cellular bodies existing in the brain normally, and also found in certain morbid producta of the body. (Ogilvie.)

## colloid exndation.

Anat. : The same as Collom matter (q.v.)

## colloid matter.

Anat. : A transpareut viscid yellowish atructureless, or alightly granular, matter, resembling liquid gelstive. It occurs as a normal and a pathological product in the hypertrophied heart, in tha hrain and spinal cord, \&c. (Griffih \& Henfrey.)
corl-1oid'-al, a. [Eng. colloid; -al.] Of, pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of colloids.
côl-loid-ăl'-1-ty̆, s. [Eng. colloidal; -ity.] The quality of being colloidal, or of the nature of a colloid.
coll-1ó-mi'-a, s. [Gr. кó $\lambda_{\alpha}($ kolla $)=$ glue.] Bot. : A genus of planta, order Polemoniscea. The species are pretty, and very easily cultivated.
col'-lop, col-loppe, *ool-op. s. (Prob. connected with Ger. klopps $=$ a dish of ment made tender hy beating. Cf. Sw. kalops; 0 . SW. kollops =alices of beef atewed. Perhsps from Dut. kloppen = to knock; Ger. kloypen $=$ to heat; klopfe, kloppe $=$ a beating; klappen $=$ to clap, to strike.]
I. Literally:

1. A small alice of mest; a carhonada.
"Colloppo. Prixatura, carbonaetum, carbonella," ${ }^{\text {" }}$
"Sweothreend and collopt were with showers prick' 2. A piece of flesh of any kind.

*II. Figuratively:
2. A plece, fragment, or portion.
"This, Indeed. .i.cut two cood oollowe ous of the
3. Used as 2 term of endearment, and applied to a ohild, as part of the parents' fiesh and blood.

Collop-Monday, s. The Monday before Lent. In the North of England, fried slices of becon were formerly eaten on this day.
col-1бph'-t-ra, 2 [Gr. $\kappa \delta \lambda \lambda a(k o l l a)=$ gluc, and фopeo (phoreo) $=$ to bear. 1
Bot: A genus of plante, order Apocynaces, tribe Willughbeix. Collophora utilis, a South American apecies, ylelds caontchono.
" col-loque, v.i. [Lat. colloquor. Possibly only a miatake for colloguing (q.v.).] To converse, to chat.
"Collopuing in Pagan pleture gallariee with ohovel.
hatted Phaitines,"-C.
obl-10'-qui-al (qui as Ixwi), a. [Ting. colloqu(y); -al.]
4. Of or pertalning to familiar conversation.
"And tweet colloguiat pleasures are hut few !", iv.
5. Pertaining to or used in common or familiar converation.

Col-lō'qui-al-ism (quil as kwi), s. (Eng. colloquial; -ism.] A form of epeech or phrase used in comnon or familiar converaation.
"Porgotting the slagag and oolloquianiume with which
wo garnish al our converantion."-Thactearay : Newt comes, i. 295.

- obl-lō-quil-ăl-t-ty (qui as kwi), s. [Eng. colloquial; -ity.] The state or quslity of being colloquial.
- côl-10' ${ }^{\prime}$ qui-gl-ize (qui as kwi) p.t. [Eng. colloquial:-ize.] To make colloquial or familiar. (Christian Obser.)
 colloquial; ly. $]$ By means of cunversation ; in colloquisl conversation.
"The art of unfolding our thoughte ooltoquiany."Works (ed. 1863), vol. it. p. 127.
* cobl'-lot-quìst (qu as kw), s. [Eug. col$\operatorname{loqu}(y)$; ist.] A collocntor; s speaker in a dialogue or conference.
The The colloquises in this dialogao."-Halone: Life of
$\dagger$ coll'-1ó-quize (qu ss kw), v.i. [Eng. colloqu(y); -ize.] To converse, to keep up a conversstion.
"There in uo need for mo to collopuize further."-
Charlote Bronte : Jans Eyre, ch. xxile
oobl'-lあ-quy (quy aak wĭ), s. [Lat. colloquium, from colloquor.] a conference, conversstion, or dialogue between two or more persons.
"Numa was helieved to have held socret colloguiee With tne nymph Egeria, -Lewis: Cred.
Ii The Colloquy of Poissy :
Church \& Civil Hist. : A conference held between tina Huguenots and the Roman Catholics in Sentember, 1561 , in the refectory of the Benedictines at Poissy.
- For the difference between colloquy and conversation, aee Conversation.
coll'-lōw, $_{\text {extract. }}{ }^{\text {s. }} \quad$ [From Eng. coal (q.v.).] (See extract.)
"Collon fa the word by which they denote blactik
gritae of burnt coala, or wood."-Wroodward : On
- cơl-lứe'-tạnge, s. [Lat. colluctons, pr. par. of colluctor $=$ tos struggle together : col $=c o n=$ cum $=$ with, together $;$ snd iuctor $=$ to rtruggle.] A struggle, resistance, or opposition of nature.
- cơl-lŭc'-tạn-çy̆, s. [Eng. colluctanc(e); -y.] The same as Colluctance (q.v.).
*ool-lŭc-tä'tion, s. [Lat. colluctatio, from colluctor $=$ to strugyle togather.] A struggle, opposition, oc contrariety of nstura.
"The thermse natural bath or hot epringu, do not owe their heat to any. colluctation or oternescence of
the nuluerals in themi."-Foodward : Not url Hifory.
- obl-lī'de, v.i. \& t. [Lat. colludo = to play together : $\infty=l=\infty n=c u m=$ with, together; and $l u d o=$ to play. 1
A. Intrans. : To play or act together in any
plot or scheme；to connive，to conspire；to play into each other＇s haods．
＂Quhay he hes colludil with vderis．＂－Aberdeen Reg．A． 1525 ，
B．Trans．：To elude，to eacape．
＊côl－Ī̄ं－dẽr，s．［Eng．colludu（e）；er．］One who joina or connivea in a plot，scheme，or iraud．（Milton．）
coll－lū＇－dīng，pr，par．， $\boldsymbol{a} ., \& \%$［Collude．］ A．As pr．par．：（See the verb）．
B．As adj．：Fraudulent，collusive，con－ niving．
fruadulent，colluding，maliefous cratiness， C．As subst．：The act of joising in a plot scheme，or fraud ；conspiring，conoivance．

ool＇－1ŭm，s．［Lat．$=$ the neek．］
I．Anat．\＆Zool．：The neck，or aoy con． stricted part resembliog the bnman neck．
2．Botany：
（1）The point of junction between the radicle sad plumale．
（2）The lengthened aurface of the asteolum of a lichen．
（3）The ring upon the atipe of an zgaric．
3．Entom．：The upper part of the prothorax．
obl－l̄̄＇sion，s．［Lat collusio，from colludo．］
I．Ord．Lang．：A becret agreemeat or nnder－ atandiag for a frauduleat or deceitful purpose．
＂Ot sught hut tears－save thoee uhed by collusion，
For these thloga may be bought at thyir true worth
2．Law：（See extract）．
＂Coluston ls．In our compron law，a deeelttul agree－
nent or compinct between two or more，for the one ment or comprat between two or more for the one
part to brimg na nction arkinat the other to some evil part to brimp an action arsainst the other to some evil
purpose ；as to detraud a thlrd of his rigat - Coweh
cól－1 $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$＇－sǐve，a．［Lat．colludo．］
I．Done or planned in collusion，by secret agrcement or understanding ；coocerted，con－ nived at．
 2．Acting in collusion．
 bonurit
col－1ū＇－sĭve－ly̆，adv．［Eng，collusive；－ly．］ In a collusive manner；by collusion，fraudu－ leutly；in concert．
the diasenting Judge was，like the plaintiff and Hist．$E$ हng．，ch．vi．
côl lū＇－sive－něss，s．［Eng，collusive；－ness．］ The quality of heing collusive．
＂côl－l̄̄＇－sòr－प̆，a，［Low Lat．collumitius． frem Lat．colludo．］Actingin collusion；done or plamed in collusion，or in fraudulent coo－ cert ；collusive
＊ool－lŭs－trā＇－tion，s．［Lat． $\operatorname{col}=\operatorname{con}=\mathrm{cum}$ $=$ with，torether $;$ and lustratio $=$ a shining．$]$ A combiation or uniou of light；a joiat illus－ tration．
And hifig certuess，colluzfration and ennfunctlon of light cól－lū＇－tion，s．［Lat．collutus，pa par．of colluo $=$ to wash out．］
Ohl Med．：A wash，a lotion．
if Theyefore who collutimas made of those things：as Water nloue and sumetime with a lititie houey pat to then．Likewire urake decoctions of rooes，vine buds． hrawbles，elprese，the first buds of pomegranate
gowers，billgin，rooto of malherie，soure apple，and

 out．］
Mred．：A wash for the month，a gargle． （Dunglison．）
＂coll－lū－vi－är＇－ĭ－ŭm，s．［Low Lat．，from Class．Lat．colluvio，colhuvies＝washiags，filth．］ An opening formied at intervals in the channel of an aqueduct for ventilating it and cleaning away any foul deposit left by the waters． （Weale．）
cơl－1勇＇－vi－ēş，s．［Lat．］Filth，a mixed masa of refuse．（Dunglison．）
 coal ；auff：－y．］The amut，grime，or soot of coal or bnrnt wood．
＂Besueared with soot，colly，perfumed with opopa－
cŏl＇－1高（2），s．［COLLIE．］
－cǒ1＇－1y̆，v．t．［Collẏ（1），s．］
1．Lit．：To bermear with soot or grime of coal；to begrime．
＂Thou hast not colliod thy face enough＂
B．Jonson：Poe
2．Fig．：To darken，to rake black or dark．
＂Brief as the lightning in the collied night，enrth；
And，ore $A$ mann hinth pow to say，behold，
The juws of darkness do devour it up．＂
Shakesp：Wids．Night Dream， 1.1
＊ofl＇－1y－bIst，s．［Gr．ко $1 \lambda \nu \beta i \sigma \mathrm{~T}$ s（kollu－ bistēs），from кóduvßos（kollubos）＝a amall coic．］A money－changer．
＂See now how hile eyes aparkio with holy anger，and ailty collybuts；see how his hands deale strokes and vin．－Bp．Bath：Cont．Christ＇s Pracession oo the Tempto．
＊col＇－1\％－flow－ẽr，s．［CAULIFLOWER．］
cǒl＇－1y̆1，s．［Gr．кó $\lambda \lambda a$（kolla）$=$ glue，and ü入n （hule）$=$ ．．．matter as a principle of being．］ Chem．：The chemical priaciple in glue，
collyl－hydride，s．［Cozlinic acid．］
 （kolluridia）$=$ little cakea．］
A．As substantive：
Ch．Hist．：One of a heretical gect that aroas towards the close of the fourth century．The sect consiated chietly of women，who met on a certain day of the year to render divine honours to the Virgin Mary as to a goddess， eating the cakes which they offered io her name．
B．As adj．：Pertaining to，or characteristic of，the sect described noder $A$ ．
II It is said that the members of this sect were immigrants from Thrace and Scythia． Whe immigrants from Thrace and Scythia． offer similar cakes to Venus or Astarte．
cǒl＇－lyr－īte，s．［Gr．кodAúpov（kollurion）＝ （1）an eye－salve，（2）a flne clay in which a seal can be impressed；Eag．anff．－ite（Min．）．］
Min．：A variety of Allophane．（Brit．Mus． Cat．）A clay－like white miaeral，with a glim－ mering lustre，a greasy feel，and adhering to the tongue．Compoa．：Silica， $14-14$ ；alumina， 48.02 ；water， 37.84 ．Sometimes the propor－ tiong are different．It occurs in England in the Upper Chalk at Hove，aear Brighton；on the Contioent，in the Pyreoees，in Hungary the Contiaen
cơl－ly̆r－ī＇－tēş，8．［Gr．кodגupitns（kolluritès） $=$ a roll，or loaf of coarse bread．］
Palcont．：A genus of Echinoderms，the typical one of the family Collyritidæ（q．v．）．
coll－ly̆r－itili－dæ，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．collyrites （genit．collyritis），and auff．－idse．］

Palcoont：：A family of 1rregular Echinoids． They are found in the Jurassic aad Cretaceous rocks．
cơ1－1y̆r＇－ǐ－ŭm，s．［Lat．，from Gr．кoג入úptov （hollurion）＝an eye－salve．．a hiae clay on which a seal can be impressed．］
1．Medicine：
（1）Aa eyesalve，or oiatment for the eyes； nn eye－wash．
（2）A preparation of medicine，in a aolid state，made up in a cyliadrical roll，ao as to be introduced into some of the openings of the body，as the aous，nostrils，\＆c．
2．Min．：The name given by the Greeks to Samian earth．［Kaolinite．］
Col＇－mar，s．［The name of a towa in Alsace．］ 1．As a proper name：The town named in the etymolng：
2．A gort of pear．
cŏl＇－mĕ－niër，8．［O．Eng．col－menear $=$ hug me close．It was ao called from the flowera beiog formed in ao compact a cluster． （Prior．）］A variety of Dianthus barbatus． ［Tolmenier．］
＂cơl＇－mĭe，＊col－my，＊col－o－my，a．［Prob． the aane as Colly，v．（q．v．）．］［Colmie，s．］ Black，begrimed．

He lokede hlm abute with his colmie snute＂，${ }^{\text {Aing Horn，}} \mathbf{1 0}$ ．
＊cobl＇－mie，s．［Colemie．］A full－grown coal－
＊001－mose，col－mans，s．［A．8．colmase］ The Coal－tit or Coal－mouse．The word ap－ pears to be also used for the Sea－mew．［COnL crover．］
＂In Iagenia is a pond there be seen colmaus brdea
－abl－ō－bĭ－ŭm（Lat．），col－obe（Eng．），a ［Gr．ко入oßois（kolobos）$=$ docked，atunted．］ Ecclesiastical：
1．The sleeveless dress of a monk．
2．An episcopal garment，like the
tunic，but without sleeves．
3．A dress worn by \＆king at hia corocation，and gimilar to the eccle－ siastical dalmatic． （Ogilvic．）
 Gr．
Med．：A maimed or mutilated orgao．
cơl＇－o－bŭs，s．［Gr． ко入oßós（kolobos）＝
 docked，stuated， colobium． curtal；of animals，ehort－horned，short－eared， （kolos）$=$ docked，atnnted
Zool．：A genna of monkeya，family Semno－ pithecidx．The facial angle is from $40^{\circ}$ to $45^{\circ}$ ， the muzzle ahort，the face naked，with cheek ponches，the hands are deatitute of a thumb， and callosities are on the buttocka．The and callositios inhabit the foreats of Sierra Leone apecies inhabit the foreats of Sierra Leone
aod other parts of Weatern Africa．Colobus a od other parts of Weatern Africa．Colobus
polycomas is called by the negroes the king of the monkeys owing to the beauty of its colours，it having a jet－black body with a white tail，a brown face aad a yollow and black hood or pelerine．
 Gr．колока．аіa（kolokasia），колокабtov（koloka－ sion）＝the Esyptian bean，Nymphaza lotus and Nelumbium speciosum（two water－lilies），also the Colocasia of modern botsoists（Colocasia antiquorum）．See def．］

Bot：：A genas of plaots，orjer Aracea． The spadix bas a clavate or pointed top desti－ tute of stameas，whilst on the closely allied geons Caladinm，the summit of the spadix ia covered with atsmens，though the extreme apex ultimately becomes bare The leaves of the Colocasia ane peltate，the stem herbaceous， the juice milky，the rootstocka tuberous． India is the original seat of the genus，though species ara uow cultivated in most hot cono－ tries．The rootstocks of Colocasia himalensis form a chief portion of the food of aome hill tribes．C．antiquorum，called by Linmæuя Arum Colocasia，the best known apecies，is cultivated in Indis，Egypt，\＆c，for its leavea， which though acrid are boiled till they are wholesome，and eaten as spinach．It has been introduced into British greenhousca． The atems and the tubers of C．indica ara eaten in Brazil．The rootstocka of C．escu－ lenta macrorhiza，called＂tara＂or＂koneh＂ in the South Sea Islanda，are used as food． in the south Sea Islanda，are used as food． Thetion at uncertain intervala a every day． motion at uncertain intervala every day． to the incessant pulsation of the imprisoned sap．
coll＇－0－çy̆nth，s．［LLat．colocynth＇s；Gr．ко入o－ кvveis（holocunthis）．］
Bot．：The name given to the bitter cucum－ her，Citrullus colocynthis，called also Cucumis colocynthis．It has unisexual fiowers vith five attmeas，a $3-6$ celled ovary and a cucumber－ like fruit with many seeds．It grows in iadia， Syria，iacluding Palestiae，\＆ce．
－Himaleyan，colocynth：Citrullus（Cucunsis） Pseudo－colocynthis．
＂Cotorynth is supposed to be the plant termed in ths
 the viue of the feld，whoe froit the ancred historian
eallia Pakkoth．an word which hin our translatlon is seadered whid goord．Whath Colocknth wat tranglatlon is
the Oreks at a yery enily period．Hyy
 ployed ко八окivets aypta（cucurbltas aylvestris or Fild sourd）only in peevaries for bringing on menatrua－
tion．
Dioncoriden tion．Dioncoriden given a good descripllow of colocynth．

 maks，－to which the orane a colocynthin in boen | applied＂－${ }^{\text {Therapercira }}$ ：Elements of Materla Wedica and |
| :--- |

fāte，făt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâl，father：wē，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sīre，sir，marîne；gō，pǒt


## colocyntin pulpi．

Pharm．：Colocynthidis pulpa．The dried decorticated fruit，freed from seeds，of Citrul lus（Cucumis）colocynthis．The paly is light and spongy，whitish－yellow，with en intansely bitter taste，used in the form of extract，and to form pilis．It is a drastio purgative．
ç1－t－ey̌nth＇－ē̄n，0．［Eng．colooynth；－ein．］ ［Colocynthin．］
on－t－gysth＇－in，s．［Eng．colocynih，and suff．
Chem．：A bitter substance，said to be ： glucoside， $\mathrm{C}_{56} \mathrm{H}_{84} \mathrm{O}_{23}$ ，contained in colocynth It crystellises in white bitter crystals，which are soinble in water，slcohoi，and in ether When boiled with diluta eulphuric acid it yields $7 \cdot 7$ per cent．of singar，and a resinous mass which is called colocynthein．

Ct－lṓgne（gsilent），s．\＆a．［Eng．，sce．Cologne； Ger Koln is contraction of Lat．colonia，in Ita Roman name，Agrippina Colonia．］
A．As substantive：
1．Geog．：A fortified city of Weat Germany having one of the finest cathedrals in Europe．
2．Ord．Lang．：The same us Cologne－water （q．v．）．
B．As adj．：Found or made at Cologne，or in any other way pertaining to it．

## Cologne－earth，$s$.

Painting：A native pigment similar to the Vondyke hrown in ita uses and properties as e olour．（Weale．）
Cologno－water，s．［EAU－de－Coloone］
 and $\lambda i \theta_{0}$（ lithos）$=a$ stone．］

Palcoont．：A fossil worm－like body found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen，and de－ acribed by Count Mïnster as Lumbricaria，but considered by Agassiz to be the petrified in－ testines of fishes，or the contanta of those inteatinee，retaining the form of the tortuoue tane in which they were lodged．（Buckland： Geol．\＆Min．，1．，199，200．）
Ct－lom＇－bi－an，a．\＆s．
A．As adj．：Of or pertaining to Colombla， a republic in South Amarica（area，504，773 square miles；population，abont $3,878,000$ ）．
B．As subst．：An inhabitant or native of Colombia．
obl－бm＇－bic，a．［Eng．colomb（ 0 ），and suff．－ic．］ Derived from or existing in calumba．

## colombic acid，calumbic acid，s．

Chem．：An acid which occurs in．colombo root，Jateorrhiza Calumba， $\mathrm{C}_{21} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{O}_{6} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ． The alcoholle extract of the root is treated with lime－water，and the solntion is decom－ posed by hydrochloric acid．Colombic acid is precipitated as white flakea，insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol；the alcoholio solution gives a white precipitate with plumbic acetate．
ebl－ŏm＇－bĭ́n，\＆．［Calumbine．］
Chem．：A bitter substance contained in colombo－root，obtained by treating the extract with ether．It crystallises in colourless prisme，which have a strong bitter taste，and prismalves which have a strong bitter taste，and dissolve日 in concentrated suipharic ecid，orm ing a yellow solution which afterwardaled comes red ；is itata formed．
 1．Gram．：A point（i）used to make a pause greater than that of a comma or a bemi colon，and less than that of a period．Its noe is not very exactly tixed；being con－ founded by moat witb the semicolon．It was used，before punctuation was retined，to maris almust eny sense less than a period．To apply it properly，we should place it，perhaps，ouly where the sense is continued without depend ence of granunar or construction；as，$I$ lova him，I despise him：I have long ceased to trust， but shall never forbear to succour him．
2．Palceography（pl．cō＇－la）：A clanse or group of clauses written as a line，or taken as standard of measure in ancient MSS．or texts．（N．E．D．）
oo＇－1才n（2），s．［Gr．кסגov（kolon）$=$ food，the colon．］

1．Anat．：The greatest and widest of all the
intestines，abont eight or nine hands＇breadth long．It begins where the illum ends，in the cavity of the os illum on the right side；from thence ascending by the kidney on the same side，it passes under the concave side of the side，it passes which it is sometimes tied，as Ilke－ wise to the gall－bladder，which tinges it yellow wise to the gall－bladder，which tinges it yeliow of the stomach to the epleen in the left side， of the stomsch to the epleen in the left side，
to which lt is aleo knit ：from thence it turns to which it is sleo knit：from thence it turne
down to the left kidney；end thence passing， in form of an 8 ，it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum ln the rectum．（Quincy．）
＂The contente of the oolon ary of a sour，fetid，acld
spell in rablinit．＂－Floyer ：On the Humoure．
2．Entom．：The second portlon of the in－ tostines．It is generaily wider than the first part．（Huxley：Anat．İnvert．，p．409．）
－ơl＇－tne，a．［Lat．colonus．］A clown，a rus－ tic．［OLown．］
＂A A country colons toil and moil＂．
colonel（pron．kũur－nழ̣l），colonell， coronel，coronell，s．［Fr．colonel；${ }^{\text {a }}$ Fr．colonnel，from ltal．colonello $=$（i）a little column，（2）a colonel，the leader of the com pany at the head of the regiment，from colonno ＝a column ；Lat．columna． 1 The chief com mander of a regiment；a fiald officer of the highest rank next to the general officers．
＂Thn chiefeat help must be the care of the colonet，
that bafh tha government of all his garrieon．＂－ Spenteert ：On lreland．
Il Formerly pron．col＇－ot－nðl．
＂Caytain，or Colonel，or knight at armas＂
See also example under Coloner，$v$ ．
col1＇－b－něl，v．i．［COLONEL，s．］To act or take the pe adventurer．

coloneloy（pron．kür－nęl－¢̧y），s．［Eng． colonel；－cy．］The rank，office，or commission of $a$ colonel．
sir arthur obtained．．the coloneley of the sand regiment of the line in－Gleig：Translation

Oǒ1－क－něl＇－1̌̌̀ng，pr．par．or s．［CoLonel， v．］
colonelship（pron．kũr＇－nẹl－ship），s． ［Eng．colonel；－ship．］
1．The same as Colonelcy（q．v．）
＊2．The feelinga or manners of a colonel．
＂Whlle he continued a enbultern，he complained against the pride of colonels towards their ofticers； et，in a few minutes after he liad received bis com－ mistion for a resiment，he conteased that colonalohip
＊orl＇－あn－ẽr，s．［Lat．colonus．］A colonist，a countryman or farmer．
＂（AA certain tract of land they made over to coloners （Davies）
coti－ór－nil－al，a．\＆s．［Fr．，from Lat．colonia＝ a colony．］

A．As adj．：of or pertaining to a colony．
B．As substantive
1．Au inhabitant of a colony
2．（Contemptuously）：A colonial hishop， specially one who has resigned his see abroad and returned permanently to Englaud．
colonial bishoprics．There are fifty－ one colonial bishoprica，the first estab－ liahed being that of Nova Scotia in 1787 ． Colonial biahops can exercise all episcopal functiona in Great Britain except jurisdiction
colonial office．The office wher business connected with the government of the Colonies is carried on．A selretary of State for the Colonies was first appointed in 1768．In 1782 tite title was abolished again and the Colonies placed under the Homa Socretary，and in 1801 the Secretary for War In 1854 the original arrangement was reverted to，and there have been Colonial Secretariea ever aince．
† cōl－ō＇－nĭ－al－į̨̄m，s．［Eng．colonial；－ism．］ An idiom，plirase，or habit peculiar to or characteristic of colonials．
obl－$\overline{\mathbf{o}}-\mathrm{ni}-\mathrm{al}-1$ y̆，adv．［Eng．colonial；$-l y$ ．］ By colonista，in the colonies，or in one of them．
＂Limesera，April fortiliod posta are colonially called．
ct1－6n＇－io－al，a．［Formed as if from a Lat colonicalis，Prom colomus．］Of or pertalning to farming or huabandry．
＂Colonical pervioes wore those which rere dene hy

1．One who is a member of a colonizing ex－ pedition；a colonizer．
＂The oolontist carry out with them a knowledge of arricutiture and of other
2．A member or inhabitant of a colony ；a settier in a colony．
 （q．v．），snd Gr．suff．tris（itis）＝denoting in flammation．］

Med．：Inflammation of the colon，called by French writers，colitis．Dysentery（q．v．）
ch1－бn－iz＇－a－ble，a．［Ting．colonize；able．］ That may be colonized．
 ［Eug．coloniz（z）；－ation．］The sct of coloniz ing，or founding colonies ；the state of being colonized．

coll－bn－1－zä＇－tion－ist，8．［Eng．coloniza tion；－ist．］A aupporter of colonization especially，in America，a favourer of the coloni－ zation of Africa by emigranta from the coloured population of the United States．（Webeter．）
cŏ1＇－бn－ize，col＇－on－ise，v．t．\＆i．［Fr．co niser，from colonie．］
A．Transitive：
1．To found or plant a colony in；to settle in ；to people with colonists．
－Druins hath advantage by nequest of Lslands． Vhechl Porest．
2．To migrate to and settle in．
B．Intrans．：To found or plant colonies
oďl＇－ठn－ized，cǒl－ōn－işed，pa．par．or a． ［Colonize．］
cơ＇－ōn－ī－zẽr，cơl＇－ôn－ī－şẽr，s．［Eng．col oniz（e）；－er．］One who colonizes or settles in a colony．（Chambers．）
 d a．［COLONIze．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．

C．As subst．：The act of planting colonles ； colonization．
the progress of her coloniaingmight have been
with the salue benefit Hist．America．
cờ－ōn－nāde，s．［Fr．；］tal．colonnata； Sp ． colunade，from Fr．cobonne；1tal．colonna， from Iat．columna $=$ a colnmn．］
A．Ordinary Language：
I．Literally：
1．In the same sense as $B$ ．
＂Not distant far，a length of colonnade，int 1
2．A series or range of pillars．
＂For you iny colonnades extend their wings＂${ }_{\text {Paper }}$
II．Fig．：A series or row of objects ro sembling pillars．

The poplara are felled，farewell to the shade
And the whisperiag sound of the coul colomnade．＂
Cowper ：The Popdar Meldi．
B．Arch．：A range of colnmus．If tha columns are four in number，hexastyle；wheu there are eight，

colonnade．
actastyle；when ten．decastyle，snd so on sccording to the Greek numerels．When ： colonnade is in front of a huilding it la called a portico；when surrounding a building，a
boil，bof ；pout，jowl；cat，gell，chorus，çhin，benç；go，gem；thin，this；sin，as ；expect，Xenophon，eysist．ph $=\boldsymbol{c}$

peristyle；and when doable or more，polystyle． over these words．）The colonade the ，designated according to whe aaturo of lows－pracnastyle，when the space betweun the columns is one diameter and a half of the column－susty when it of a of the columa ；systyle，when it is of two diameters； eustyle，when of two diameters and a quarter； diasiyle，when three；and arcostyle，when four．
（Guilt．）
If A colonnade differs from an arcade in this respect，that the columns of the former gup－ port straight architraves instead of arches． （Gloss．Arch．）
col－on－nād＇－ĕd，$a$ ．［Eng．colonnad（e）；－ed．］ Furnished with a colonnade．
ct－1onné；s．［Fr．＝a colamn．］One of the three rows of twelve figurea each marked on a ronlette－table．
cơl－ón－nĕtte＇，s．［Fr．］A little column． ＂The facade．．＇．with ita multiple colonnettes and
cơ＇－すn－ irom Lat．colonus，from colo $=$ to till，to culti－ ate．］

## A．Ordinary Language：

I．Literally：
1．A body or number of persons sent out from the mother－country to colonize and setile in anme distant land，and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent atate． to＂Oaviris，of the Bacchus of the anctizeds，is reportad buldiag cities．＂－Arbuthnot：On Coing
2．The district or part of a country colon－ zed
${ }^{-1}$ In fact，however，the Revolntion found Ireland oolony．f－Macaulay：Hist，Eng．，ch xil．the English
II．Fig．：A number or body of living crea tures or plants living or growing together

New herds of beasts he sends，the plalus to share；
New colonins of hirds，to people air．＂ iow colonips of hirds，to people air．＇
Dryden．lat Bk of Owid＇s Metamo
B．Technically ：
I．History
1．Phenician Colonies：Ere yet the Latio word existcd，or at least had scquired the meaning of colony，nations whose territory was too small for their population，geat forth some of their numbers to occupy other re gions．The great maritime nation of antiquity， the Phenicians，were also early colonisers， Tyre was called by Isaiah st the dauchisers Zudon，＂ch．xxiii．i2，hy which is meant that Tyre was originally a Sidonian colony．Tyre in turn founded varions settlementa，gueh ss Carthage，Gadea（Cadiz），aud others．
2．Grecian Colonies：Almost every Greck atate and tribe sent forth colonies；the whole west of Asia Minor and the adjacent 1 slands were studded with them，as was Southern
Italy；besides these，the Corinthians foude Italy；besides these，the Corinthians founded Syracuse in Sicily，and the Phocreane Blar－ seilles in Southern France．It is，however， worthy of remark that ko入wvia（kolonia），in Greek，primarily meant a grave，and not a colony，and when，in the Acts of the Apostles （xvi．12），it is used in the latter sense，it is only as a Greek method of writing the Roman word．
3．Roman Colonies：The Phenician and Greek colondes were small states iodepeadent of the mother country；the Roman colonies， however，were subject to the parent govern． ment．They were of two kinds－citizen or civil colonies，with a plongh upon their cnins， and military coloniea，with warlike enaigns on theirs．

4．Modern European Colonies：In founding colonies，as in so much more，Italy led the way，Pisa，Geaoa，and Venice haylng done so way，Pisa，Geaoa，and Veance haying done 80 lowed oext，the former in America，the Phi－ lippine Ialauda，\＆c，tha latter chiefly in the Fast Indies and in Brazil．Hotland aucceeded Portugal in the Esst Indies，and ocenpied the Cape of Good Hope，taken from it during the Napoleonic war．France hss been tufortunate in its colonies，many of which are now under the sway of the Englieh ruler．The British colonial enplre is the most masnificent tha world has ever seen or will see．New Engiand gettled by the Puritans，Penaaylvania by the Quakers，and Virgioia by the Cavailers became the aucleus of the great colony which，became tng independent in 1776 ，has developed into the United States，Low more populons by
some 30 millioon than the mother country，and occupying an area of about $3,556,650$ aquare miles．The Dominion of Canada，aggregated around the territory surreadered by the French in 1763，has an ares of sbout $3,620,510$ square milss，while the whole Brilish possessions in Americs have about 4，350，000．The area of Europe，on the other hand，is about 3，768，000 square miles．Australia，all of which is clatmed by Great Britain，le believed to have aboui 2，967，500 equare milles．Adding New Zesland and other gettlements In the Pacific，this is broaght up to about $3,181,344$ ．The area of the Cape Colony and the adjacent more or less settled territories is at leasi 240,110 square miles；the English African possessions shout 70，000．Guians in Sonth Americs has an are of about 100,000 equare milea．The Unitad States have no colonies，and hava avolded a colonial policy．
II．Law：Colonies were obtained（I）by conqueet，（2）by cession under treaty，（3）by occopancy，（4）or by hereditary descent．In the first two cases the colony retains its own lawe till they are altered by the Sovereign or Councll，suhordinate however to Parliament In the third case the colony，which is of the type called a plantation，is under anch Eoglish laws as are applicable to a community of this type．In the fourth case，the laws previously existing are io force till modified by Parlinment The larger colonies are now very nearly inde－ The larger colonies are now very nearly inde－ pendent．The Home authorities sppoint their
governors，but they have legislatures of their governors，but they have legislatures of their
own，which sometimes exert their power in taxing manufactiared goods imperted Foin the mother country，and they are encouraged to raise troops and trust to them for defence in ordinary emergencies．
III．Botany：A gronp of fungi or alge （generally unicellular），prodaced by diviaion from a parent cell，and forming gronps or chains．

IV．Zool．：An aggregate of individuals such as a polypidom；used generaliy of the Actinozoa，Fydroida，and Polyzona，but fre queutly employed of the social or compound Ascidiana，of which Botryllos and Clavellins are examples．［TUNICATA．］
V．Geol．：A phenomecon to whichattention was called hy M．Barranite，the emincnt Bolle mian pareontoiogist，and which las been de－ fined as the co－existence of two gencral faunas， Which considered in theirentirety are acverthe less diatinct．The Lower and Upper Silarian rocks have different assemblares of fossils．In examining LowerSilurian strataBarrande found that certain Upper Silurian fossils made their appearance in particalar beda，then vanished， then reappeared again some beds higher in the series，bui which atill were Lower Silurian． It is a canon of geology that no species which It is a cauon of geology that no species which again reintroduced．Barrande is therefore of opioion that an Upper Silnrian sea，with groups of characteristic fossils，existed in one part of Europe while a Lower Silurian one had not departed from Bohemia．Tha barrier between the two wss occasionally broken down to a partial extent，allowing the escape of a few species from the one to the other Further investigation has ahown that Bar－ rande＇s instances are fallacious，and due to inversions of strata．
＊cŏl＇－ón－y，w．t．［COLONv，e］To colonize． cơl＇－ó－phāne，в．［Fr．colophane．］［CoLo－ phonial］
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{30} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．A yellow amorphous resin，soluble in alcohol，which ocenra in icica－resin，obtained from trees belonging to the order Terebinthaces growing in Quiana．
oŏl－б̆h＇－an－y̆，я．［COLOPHONY．］
coll＇t－phēne，в．［Eng．，\＆c．coloph（ony），and suff．ene（Chem．）．］

Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{32}=$ diterebene．An aromatic hydrocarion，formed by the action of strong aulphuric acid on turpentine oil．It boils at $310^{\circ}$ ．
cŏl－才－phil＇－ene，8．［Eng．，ste coloph（ony）； Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{32}$ A hydrocarben ohtained by saturating coliphene with hyrlrochlode acid gas，and distilling the indigo－coloured product with baryta．
cơl－o－phбI＇－10，a，［Eing．，\＆c．coloph（ony） alcoh（ $o l$ ），and suff．－ic．］Pertaining to，or derived from，colophony．

## colopholio aeld，

Chem，The constituent of colophony least soluble in alcohol
 top，the sumuilt．$\}$
Bibliog．：A defice or lnscription giving the printer＇s name，place of printing，sad date ormerly commonly printed at the end of books．
${ }^{\text {＂}}$ Bnt the mame practice contiusud when the oolo－

cơl－t－pho＇－ni－a，［In Fr．colophons，colo phame；Prov．colophonia；Sp．\＆Ital．oolo fonia，from Qr．кo入oфwyin（kolophöniE）$=$ resin from the town of Colophon in Asia Minor．］
1．The gum derived from the genus of plants described ander 2
2．An absolete name for the genns now called Canarium（q．v．）．Colophonia mauritiano the plant which furniahed the resin，is now called Canarium commune．
＊coll－0．pLŏn＇－i－an，a．［Eng colorion；－ian．］ Bibliog．：Pertaining to the colophon of a book．（Cuduorth．）
coll－ob－phŏn＇－ić，a．［Eng colophon（y）（q．v．）， and suff．－ic．］Pertsining to，existing to，or derived from colophony．

## colophenic acid，s．

Chem．：A name given to the resinous acids pinic，pimartc，sylvic，aud colopholic，which are present in colophooy．Some chemista state that the acid is chiedy abietic acid．
odl－ŏph＇－ón－in，s．［Eng，colophor（y），and auff．$-i n$ ．
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{20} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ．By washing old essence of resia with water，and evaporatiog the wash water，colophonin hydrate is obtuined， $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{HI}_{22} \mathrm{O}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ，in large colourless cryatals， soluble in water，glcohol，and ether．It gives a green colour with scids．
cotloph＇－ón－īte．5．［From Eng．colophony $=$ a resin；（ir．кododévios（kolophönios）$=$ from
Colophon in lonia ］ colophon in loala
Min．：A variety of coarse granular brownish yellow or reddish brown garnet，resinous in lnstre，like colophony，and ususlly with iri－ descent hites．It is found at Arendal in Nor． way．（Dana a Phillips．）
côl－ö－phŏn＇－öne，s．［Eng．colophon（y），an＠ sulf．－one．］
Chem．： $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{y}} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}$ ．An oit ohtained by the dry distillation of colophony．It is a colour－ less refractive liquid，boiling at $97^{\circ}$ ．
cotl－б̆ph＇－òn－y̆，z．［CoLophonia，］
Chem．：The resinoua eubstance which ro－ maius when turpentine or pure resin is heated till the water and volatile oil is expelled．It is a mixture of several resinous isomeric acids， $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{30} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．They are probably formed hy the $=\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}$ $=\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{30} \mathrm{O}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ．Colophiony varies in colour rom light yellow to brown，secord－ ing to the heat at which it has been pre－ pared．It aofteas at $70^{\circ}$ and melts at $135^{\circ}$ ； at higher temperaiures it gives off vola－ tile oils，sad yields culopholic scid．When distilled la iren retorts it gives off gases，and a yellow strong smelling liquid distils over called essence of rosin，which yields by frac tional distillation colophonoze，and then an orefcally indifferent carapheae，boiling at $160^{\circ}$ and afterwards a viscid ftuerescent oil，called rosin oil，which，when treated with quicklime has the formula $\mathrm{C}_{30} \mathrm{ll}_{40} \mathrm{O}$ ．Colojhliony is used for making varnishes and cements，in prepar ing ointments，and as a redncing agent in the soldering of metals，for adulterstiog soap，and for ruhbing the bowe of violias．Colophony distilled with lime in retorts gives off gises of the parafin series，aliso propylene，amylene， acctoae，and a subatance having the formula $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}$ ．When colophony is distilled with operheated sieam at a comparstively low tempersture，beozens is produced in consider ble quantity，and at a higher ternperature， toinene．Colophony，oxidiaed in a retori by one part nitric acid and two parts water， yields isophthalic nnd tremellitic acids．The syrupy mother liquid，treated with pusing nitric acid，yielda a crystalline mass of terebio acid．（Watt：Dict．Chem．）

[^154]-d1- t-quin'-ti-de, *obl'-t-quxit, e.
 (kolokunchidos).] The colocynth (q.v.).
otl'-ar, otl'-ður, "col-ur, "cul-ur, 4. \& a. '[Fr. couleur; Epp. and Port. color; Ital. colere, from Lat. color.]
II The farm color prevaile in America, and the form colour is noiversally uasd In Great Britaln. The same pariation obtaine in the spelling of warde of like form, euch as vapor,

## Aom, beharior, \&c.

## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

## 1. Lierally:

(1) Any one of the prinaary ilnes seen in the spectrum, or a combination of a part or all of the same. [II. I.]
(2) That qnality of bodies by plrtue of which (hy ubsorbing certain raya of light and reflecting or emitting otherw) they present different
appearances in reapect of hue or tint to the eye.
(3) The complexion or bue of the face; the
sppearance of freahuess or blood in the face.
(4) The material plgments naed for coloring.
(5) Any tiot or hue, as distingaished from black or white; In botany, any hue except green.

## 2. Figuratively:

(1) A representation, character, or deacription; an outward cover or form.
". . to put false colore upon things, to eall good
(2) A pretence, an excuse, a false show or appearance, a subterfinge.
"Thys malice under the color of Justice in had." Goter, $i$. 62.
(3) An excuse or palliation of a fantt; a cover.
"Bnt yet we want a color for hls death"" Shakesp.: 2 Hen. Vi., IU. I.
(4) A character, a kind or species.
"Boyn and women are, for the most part, cattle of
his cojor." Shakesp. As Yous Like $I$, lii. 2 .

## - (5) The face.

(6) A color used as the badge of any party or side; as college colors. [11. 7 (2).]
(7) Applied euphemistically to members of those races of mankind whose skin is of a dark color; as people of color (negroes).

## II. Technically:

1. Optics: Culor in optics is viewed chlefly in connection with the solar spectrum. When the white line whicb reacber us from the sun passes trom one medium into another, the phenomenon of digpersion takes place, that is, the light is decomposed into several celors, They are generally stated to be seven in nnmber, viz., violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red. As these may be produced when light is transmitted through a prism, they are getaerally called priamatic colors. They are not all equally refrangible, the violet being the most sif and the orange the least. On the tbeory of Sir Isauc Newton, who was the first to decompose white light by the primm the first to decompose white light by the prism and again recompose it, hodies decompese hight also by reffection, and their coler depends on their reflecting power for the different simpie colors. Those which reflect all colorg in the proportion in which they exist in the spectrum are white; thoee which reflect nous are l, lack. Between these two limite there are inflnite nombers of tints, according to the greater or less extent to which bodies reflect some colors and absorb others. On this theory, or hypothesis, bodies have no color in themselves, but these are prodnced by the kind of light which they reflect. (Ganot.) Some colors are complementary to each other. [Complementasy.] A siaple color is one which cannet be decomposed.
2. Bot.: The tissue of plants is fir the most part colorless, of a silvery white, or an exceedingly pale yellow. The cause of the sult soquent color is the action of the eolar light which produce chlorophyll (q.v.). When no aboormal canses are present to alter its action, this makea the epidermis of every part of the plant, except that of the flower, green. When planta naturally green become variegated it is generally a disensed state, though capable of being transmitted to the posterity of the plant.
Tbe researchee of De Candillio have shown that there are two series of colors in planta, cyanic and a xanthic one. The former is called, by Schuibler and Firank, the oxidized meries, and the latter the deozidized one.

Under the cyanic meries of colors are to be ranked red, orange-red, orange-yellow, yellaw, yellow-green, then green, occurring specially in the louves of plents, stands as a connecting link between the twa serien, whilet under the xanthic series are to be placed blne-green, hlue, hlne-vlolet, violet-red, and red. [Cososing hattrir.] Prof. Dickle, of Aberdeen, has traced beantlifnl relations between form and color in the corollas of plents. [Corolla.]
Bischoff, Lindley, \&c., coneidered that thera are, in botanlcal terminology, eight principal colors, nuder which all atbers may be arranged -white, gray, black, brown, yellaw, green, blue, and red. For eubdivialons of these see the worde themeelves. Note, however, sbould
be taken of the fact that the adjective colored has a special botadical signification inconsietent with this arrangement. [COLORED, Bot.]
3. Painting: The coloring pigments need by painters.
4. Dyeing: Colors nsed In dyeing are of two kinds-adjective colors, thore which require the nee of a mordant, and substantive oolors, in which na mordant le reqnired.
6. Phren.: That faculty which is supposed to give the power of perceiving and appreciating colors and their various shades.
6. Music:
(1) A term variously employed in medieval treatiees on muaic to represent: a repetition of a sound in part music (rapetitio ejusdem rocis) ; parity of tone (pulchritudo soni) ; a movement of the voice from the part (floriflmatio vocie); an alteration of rhythm by different voices (idem sonus repetitus in tempore ent voicea (idem sonus repetitue in empore diverso a diversia vocibus); a discord parposely
introduced for the sake of variety (aliquando introduced for the sake of variety (aliquando
unae eorum ponitur in discordantiam propter unus eorum ponitur in discordantiam propter
calorem nusicæ). Some have gathered from calorem nusicæ): $\begin{gathered}\text { Some have gathered fron } \\ \text { the definition-" Repetitio diveraz vociz eat }\end{gathered}$ the definition-" Repetitio diveras vocis eat
idem souns repetitus is tempore diverso a dem souns repetitus in tempore diverso a
diversis vocibus," that a musical canon is meadt to be described.
(2) Now, the melodic, harmonic, and rhythmic effecte giving apecitic character to musical composition.
(3) The colored lines first used for the "purpose of readering neumes more intelligible. "Quamvis perfecta sit positura nenuarmm, ceca ombine eat et nihil vaiet gine adjunctione literarum vel colorum" (Guido). [Clef, Notation.]
7. Maitary:
*(1) The cognizance or insignia of a knight.
(2) The fiag, ensign, or atandard of an army, fleet, or regiment (only in the plural).
f The plural form is occasionally (and very questionally) used with a singular erticle,
"An author compares a raged coin to a tatered
ITo fear no colors: Properly a military expression-to fear no enemy; hence, to have ne fear.
"Cl. He that is Wett hanged in thls world, need
Sear no colorn."
Shakemp.: Twelfh Night, i. 5 .
8. Printing: Ink of any shade.
9. Law:
(1) An appearatrce or prima facie right, or appearance of title, furniehing a reasonable ground for action.
(2) A probable but really false plea, the design ot which was to draw the decision of the case from the jiry to the judge, by making the point so be decided to appear to be one of law and not of fact. (Ogivie.)

IT Color of effice:
Lane: An act unjustly done through the conntenance of an office, which is given as a colorable pretext for it wheu its real origin is corruption.

ICrabb thue discrimituates between color, hue, and tint: "Color fa here the generic term; hue and tint are but moden of color; the former of which expressea a faint or hexted color: the latter a shade of color. Betwixt the colors of black and brown, as of all other leading colorn, there are various hees and tints, by the dne intermixture of which natural objects are rendered beautiful." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
B. As adj.: (See the compounds).
color-bearer, s. One who carries the fiag or colors (of a regiment, \&c.).
color-blind, a. Affected with, or sufferlag from, color-hlindsess.
color-blindness, a. A pecnliar defect of elght in which tbose wha are affected aro incapable of diatinguishing differeat color. Some oee everythirg elther to be light or dark, Some eee everythicg elther to be light or dark, and have na concepliton of any other colors.
Thia condition fa, howover, happily rare. This condition is, however, happily rare. Others, agaln, cannat distinguleh either the
primary colory from each nther or from the secondery, confounding red with blue, blue with green, \&c. It is calculeted that ebout 4 per cent. of males and 5 per cent. of femoles of the people of tho Uniled Statea and Europe suffor from seme form of this defect. An English chemiat named Dalton, who suffered from color-blindness, was the first (1794) to draw attention to it, and bence the affection it frequently called Daltoniem. [Daltoniem.]
color-box,
colors, bruehes, \&c.; also, a vessel holuing the colors employed in printing calicees; a device for combining designated spectral colors in opecific proportion.
color-ohest, e. On shipboard, a receptacle for the varions signal fiags.
color-de-roy, s. [Fr. conleur de roy"in old time, purple; now the hright tawny" (Cotgrave).]

## A. $154 \mathrm{AD}, \mathrm{V}$, 18 .

## color-dootor,

(1) A roller of gun-metal or ateel pressed againat the face of the engraved roll tor calicoprinting, and receiving a tremulous motion to elightly abrade the copper aurface and enahle it to hold the color mere effectually.
(2) A sharp-edged ruler of gun-metal prosented at a tangent upon the engraved cylinder of the calico-printing machine. The doctor acts as a wiper to hold back eoperfiucus culor, and has a slight reclprocatíng motion in contact with the eurface of the cylinder. A lintdoctor on the other or delivery gide of the roller removes fibrea of cotton from the cylinder. [Ductor.]

## color-guard, s.

Military: A detachment whose duty it is to guard the colors. In the U. S. Army tbe regimental colur-gnard consists of one zergeant who ia the color-bearer, and two experienced soldiers selected by the colonel.
color-line, s. A distinction more or less closely drawn hetween the white nod black races as to social relatione, \&c. (U. S.)
color-man, s. One who preparee and deala in artista' colers, brughee, de. (English.)
color-plate, s. An engraved plate from which is printed one of the colers making up a combination in imitation of lithagraphy gederally produced by the balf-toue process.
color-printing, s. Printing by a anccession of colors, or by various colors occupying parts of the sheet. There sre various modes. One of the latest ia as foltows: The reds, yellows, and blues are eeparately photograjhed by a secret procest; from these negatives three plateo are made by the half-tone method, and platee are made fy the half-tone method, and
upon printing from tism successively the upon printing is reproduced in all its original hues subject is reproduced in all its original hues
by the blending of these three primary colors. by the blending of these
[Curomatic Pantina.].

## color-sergeant, 8

Milit.: The sergeant appointed to carry or guard the colors. [Color-guabo.]
color-top, s. A top painted in varions colors so as to show, in ite rotation, the effect of their combination.
color-wheel, s. A wheel constructed with diske bearing varions colors, which, bring rotated, displays the effect of combined colors,
ctl'-õr, cあi'-öur. * coloryn, * colo wren, v.l. \&i. [Color, 8.]
A. Transilive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To give a new color, hoe, or tint to; to cause to assume any color or tiut; to change the color of; to tinge, to paint, to dye
2. Figuratively:
(1) To pailiate or excuse; to conceal.
"He colors the talsehood of Fincas by an express command from Juptter to forsate the queen."Dryden: Dedication to Aneid.


（2）To make pleusible or specious．
We have ecarce hearid of an inaurrection that was aot colored with grievano
（3）To dress op or present nuder fair colors or appearances．
reports，or to tinfluenoes nur be permitted to color onr reports，or to influenoe nur asceptace of reports of
occarrencea in external oalare．＂$-T y n d a l l$ ：Frag．of Science（ 3 rid ed．），iil． 48.
（4）To modify in tode or character；as，one＇b opinions are colored by his environments．
＊II．Old English dare：
rTo color a stranger＇s goods：To allow a foreigner to enter goods at the custom－house in a freemsn＇s name，oo that the foreigner pays but single daty，when he ought to pay double．（Phillips．）
B．Iutransitive：
1．To assume a Dew color；to become colored．
2．To blush（ofted followed hy the adverh up）．

## cあl＇－ör－a－ble，a．［Eng．color；－able．］

1．That may be colored．
2．Specions，plausible；spparedt and not real． 3．Appearing just and true，but not yet so
© Crabh thus distinguishes between colorable， specious，plausible，feasible，and ostensible：＂What is colorable has an aspect or face upon it that lulls suspicion and affords satisfaction；what io specious has a fair outgide when contrasted with that which it may possibly conceal ；what as ostersible 18 that which presents such an appesrance as may serve for an indication of something real；what is plausible is that which meets the understanding merely through the ear；that which is feasible recommends itself from its intrinsic value rather then from any represeutation given of it．A pretence is color－ able when it has the color of truth impressed upon it；it is specious when its fallacy is easily discernible through the thin guise it wears ；o motive is ostensible which is the one soonest to be discovered；an excuse is plausible when the well－connected narrative of the maker im－ presses a belief of its justice；an account is feasible which contains jothing improbable or singular．＂（Crabb：Eng．Synon．）
－A colorable alleration：
Common las：：One made fur the purpose of waling a law．It is used chiefly in connection with the law of copyright．
col orr－a－bil＇ colorable．
 －ness．］The quality of being colorable；plans－ ibledess，speciouspess．
 In a colorable or specious mander；plausibly， specionsly；apparently and not really．

Geog．：A territory of the United States which was separated from Utah and Kaneas and organized as a distinct territory io 1861. It was admitted as a State in 1876 ．Its capital is Denver．Colorado is one of the moet im－ portant mining States in the Uoion，producing both gold and silver in large and increasing quantities．

## Colorado－beetle，：

Entom．：A beetle first described by Thomas Eay，in 1824，from specimens found by him near the Upper Missouri．He called it Iory－ phora decemlineata．The genus Doryphora had bhora decemineata．The gebus Doryphora had been previously founded by llliger．It comes
from $\mathbf{G}$ ．$\delta$ ．$\delta$ opu $\phi$ ópos（doruphoros）
si spear－bear－ from（Ar．ofopu申ópos（doruphoros）$\Rightarrow$ spear－bear－
ing．the reference being to the fact that in ing．the reference being to the fact that in
these insects the mesosternum is advanced to these insects the mesosternum is advanced to
a point like a horn．The gedus is American， a point like a horo．The gepus is Americsn， and is placed under the Chrysomelide．The larva of the species distin－ guished as deceminineata feeds creedily on the potato，an having sttracted notice in Colorado for ite rayages among the crops of that esculent in the territory，it moved eastward year by year， till in 1874 it had reached the Atlantic sea－board．Between

colomado－ seetle． 1874 and 1876 Cansds was ravaged．It is deatroyed by dusting the plants with Parig green，which method has proved offective that comparatively little damage ienow done by thie pest．［Potato－quo．］
col＇－orr－ant，s．Any material or dye used in coloring．
＊Oठl＇－õr－āte，a．［Lat．coloraus，ps．par．of coloro $=$ to color；color＝colur．］Colored dyed，marked，or stained with a color．
col－orr－E＇－tion，a．［Lat．coloralus，pa，par．
＊1．The act of coloring or marking with aby color．
2．The state of beling colored．
3．Special character of colored markings： grrangement of color．
＂The females of these nilae specles resemble each Dther in their general type of colaration．＂一Darwin．
Descent of Man（1871），pt．Hi．，ch．xl．，vol．i．，p． 388 ．
otl－õr－át－tion－al，adr．Depending npon or relating to coloration．
 Lat．coloratura，from Lat．coloro＝to color．］
Music：Coloring；the use of variations，trille， \＆c．，intended to assist the harmony，and cor－ responding to the use of various bhades and gradatione of colors in produciug a beautiful effect to the eye．
ctl＇－öred，pa．par．or a．［CoLoa， $\mathfrak{v}$ ．］
A．As pa．par．：（In senses corresponding
to those of the verh）
B．As adjective：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）Tisted，marked with color．
＂The eolored are coarser julced，
a aturat
Hizzory．
（2）Markell by any color except black or hite．
（3）Permeated with color throughont（as opposed to a sulutance colored only on ite exterior）；as，colored glass．
2．Figuratively：
（1）Dressed up or presented under fair colors or sppearance
＂Luvy＇s descriplion of the receptloo given at Roms to the Lalin demand，thoogh highly colored is quite coasistent with probablity＂－Lewis Gred．Early （2）Specious，plausihle，exaggerated．
II．Technically：
1．Bot．：Applied to a leaf，calyx，\＆c．，to express the presence of any color except green．
2．Ethnol．：Applied to the members of the darker－skinned races of mankiad，especislly to the negro．
If In the United States it was formerly the custom to refer to mulattoes，$\& C$ ．，as colored custom to reter to mulattoes，\＆c．，as colored
people，and to full－blooded negroes as hlacks； people，and to full－blooded negroes as hlacks； it is now customary to apply the term colored
to full－blooded negroes as well as to those to full－blooded negr
having mixed blood．
colored fires，apl．Compositions， generally based on powder or ite components， used in pyrotechny for making various orna mental fire－works，known as lances，stars，lights， wheel－fires，sun－fires，\＆c
colored glass，\＆A glass used to interpuse between the light and its illuminated field；used as a signsl for railwsys and ships； also io lighthouses to give a marked peculiarity to the light hy which it may be recognized； also for purposes of display．
colored light，z．A pyrotechnjc dis play or signal for effect or preconcerted pur－ pose．One formula for its composition is as follows：－（1）White light： 8 parts saltpetre， 2 parte sulphur， 2 parts sutimony．（2）Red light： 20 parts sitrate of strontia， 5 parts chlorate of potash， $6 \frac{1}{2}$ parte eulphur， 1 part charcosl．（3）Blue light： 9 narts chlorate of potash， 3 parts sulphur， 3 parts monatain blus （carbonate of copper）．（4）Yellow light： 24 parts nitrate of aoda， 8 parts sntimony， 6 parts sulphur， 1 part charconl．（5）Green light： 20 parts nitrate of baryta， 18 parts chlorate of potash， 10 parte sulphur．（6）Violet light： 4 parts nitrate of Etrontia， 9 parts chlorate of potash， 5 parts sulphur， 1 part carbonate of copper， 1 part calomel．（knight．）
otl＇©̃r－ẽr，e．［Eng．color；－er．］One who colors or painte，a colorist．
coll－ör－1ft－ic，＊col－õr－if＇ick，a．［Lst． colorificus：
to msk8．］

I．Having the power or quality of producing colors，dyes，tinta，or hues．

2．Pertaining to the eense of color or the production of color．
 （metron）－a measure．］An inetrument for measoring the depth of color in a liqnid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint，the latter being placed in a glass tubu parallel to a similar tube containing the liguid or dye to bs tested．
otl＇－õr－inn，s．［Eng．color，and suff．－in．］A name formerly given to impure alizarin ob－ tained from nuadder．
obl＇＿Or－inge，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［CoLos，e．］
A．As pr．par．：（In sedees corresponding to
those of the verb．）
B．A＊adj．：Giviag or changing color．
C．An substantive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）The ect of giving or changing the color of snything．
（2）The color applied；the tinte or colors collectively．
2．Figuratively ：
（1）The act of dressiog up under fair colors or sppesrances；the giving a spacious or plausible appearance to anything．
（2）Palliation or excuse．
（3）Distinguishing characteristica．
II．Painting：
1．The art of applylag colors properly．
2．The colore employed．
3．The distinctive effect of the colord．

## coloring matter，

1．Art：Any substance employed to giva a color or tinge to a nuther．
2．Nature：The matter，the presence of which in animals，plants，or minersis，imparts the colors which any of these severally possess． Mr．H．C．Sorhy，a British naturslist，considera that he has detected in the leaves of varione plants some dozen of coloring matters which he rauges in five groups：a Chlorophyll， Xanthophyll，an Erythrophyll，a Chryootannin， and a Phaiophyll group．
obl＇－õr－ist，s．［Eng．color；－ist．］
1．Lit：：One skilled in the proper employ－ ment of colors in paintidg；a painter．
＂Titian，Paul Feroaese，＂Fan Dyok，and the rest at
he good coloriste，．．．＂－Dryden：Dufreanoy．
2．Fig．：A writer who possesses the power of graphic delineation．

†col＇－õr－ize，r．t．To color；to apply color．
col＇－õr－1ĕss，a．［Eng．color；－less．］
1．Lit．：Without color or tinge；transparant．
＂Pellucid，coloriess glass or water，．．．＂－Bentley．
2．Fig．：Without say distinctive feature mark，or characteristic；bald，tame．（Applled especislly to language or style．）
†cあl＇－ $\mathbf{0} \mathbf{r}$－lĕss－nĕss，s．［Eng．colorless； －ness．］The quality of being colorless；tras． parency，haldness，tanedess．（Boyle．）
cあl－ãr－ŏl＇－c̆－ğy̆，：．［Eng．color；suff．ology．］ The art and science of colors and coloring．
 phubos $=$ tear．］．An unueusl term dehoting a

1．Fond of colors．

－c．Bronte：Filuetre，ch．xxvin．
2．Having a high color；as in the face．
3．Having or producing a desirahle color；an certain quallies of coffee or hope
oǒl－ŏss＇，＊oŏl－б́s＇se，．．［Colob日u8．］ ＂Not to mention the walls and palace of Sahyloo
the pyramida of Egypt，or colosse of Rhodes．＂－Sir Temple．
ooll－ŏs＇－sal，a．［Lat．colos（us），and Eng snff．－al．］
1．Lit．：Of or pertaining to a colossue；like colossus；gient－like，gigsatic，huge，stapendous．
ons Pytanhad alrendy reaned her vant aud myotari. on iry thand alrowdy reared her vant aud myoteri Himphita, Hatiopolis. aud other elties $J$ omi
2. Fig. : Applied to anything of a very unsual extent or importanco, as a colossal undertaking.
 as Colossal (q. v.)
"Among otbers he meationn the ooloseocn otutno of
 colosseum, nent. of colosseus $=$ colossal, gigantic
 (kolossos).]
I. The name given to the amphitheatre ln Rome, begun by Vespasian, and fiaished by

colosseum.
Titus in 4.D. 80. In plon it was an ellipse, the measurement being, leugth 620 ft . hrealth 513 ft . Its height wis 160 ft . [AMPH:theathe.]
2. A building in the Regent's Park, London, commenced in 1824. It was used chiefly for panoramns, but not anceeeding well, was aold panoramns, but not succeeding well, was aold in 1874 that it might be dem

Colossian (as Có-lơsh'-an) (1), a. de. (Eng. \& Lat. Colosse; Lat. Colosse, Colossad. Gr, Kodoarai (Kolossai), Koda $\sigma \sigma a i$ (Kolassai) (see def.); $i$ connective ; ouff. -an.]
A. As adj. : Pertaining to Colosse or Coloseai, a city or town oa the Lycus, a tributary of the Meander. It was in the immediate vicinity of Laodicea and Hierapolis. In the first ceuturyof the Christian era it was decliaing as the two other cities rose.
B. An subst.: An inhabitant of Colonse. (Used generally in the plural.)

II Epistle to the Colossians :
Scripture Canon: An epistle addressed by St. Paul to the Church of Colosse. Its genvineness and authenticity are amply anpported by quotations from it in the writiags ported by quotations from it in the writiags tullian, besides alluaiona to it by Jubtin tullan, besides allusions to it by Juktin Martyr and Theophilus of Antioch. Moat
modern critics are in its favour, the chief exceptions being Mayerhoff and Baur. The epistle was written probabiy at Rowe, in or near the yesr A.D. 62, though aome have thought it was penned earlicr, and at Cæaares. Tha Church at Colosse eeems to have had ss its founder Epaphras, a native of the place (Col. i. 7, iv. 12, 13), who is probably a different person from the Epaphroditus of Philip. ii. 25. Epaphras having carried Panlat Roni intelligence regarding the state of the Colossian Church (i. 8), Paul lenned the preseat epistlc, despatching it by the hands of Tychicus (iv. 7,8 ), who carried also with him that to the E, 8), who carried siso with him that to the Ephesisns (Eph. vi 21). Onesimus st the same time was returning with a message to is master, Philemon, who lived at Colosse (Phllem. 10, Col. iv. 9). There is a atriking resemblance between many passages in the epistle to the Coiossians and that to the Epheiane, but there are differences too. The epistle to the Colossians appears to have been penned first, and that to the Ephesiaas a few dsye later.
The Colossian Chorch seems to have been mainly Gentile (i. 25-27, ii. 11-13, iti. 5-7), but at the time when the apostle wrote it was tronbled by converts from Judaisin, who songht to impose the yoke of ceremonial observance on their Gentile brethren (ii. $10-$ 17), in addition to which doctrines were ad vocated by the same or by other individusls regarding angeis aad such supernatural boings, in which may be diacerned the germ of gnos
ticism (ii 18-23). There opiniona St. Paul
earneotly combata, contending for Chrnetian liberty and for the supreme dignity of Christ. According to Ensehilus, Colosse was destroyed hy sn earthquake the year allcceeding that in which this opistle was written.

- Colosalan (as Cb-1\%nh'-an) (2), a. t o. [From Lat. colossus (q.v.) ; i connectlve, and Eng. enf. -an.1
A. As adj.: Pertalning to a colosous, colorgean.
B. As subst. : A native of Rhodes, the island on which the celebrated colossus atood.
 and Eng. auff. ic.]

1. Lit.: Coloesal, gigantic, atupendous.
"Yet differ not from thone eolonick athtoes."
2. Fig. : Exceeding great.
"To your colostic grentrens."
Pily, iv. 1 б1-б8-8ŏch'-ex-1ys, s. [Lat. colossus; Gr. kodogros (kolossos) $=$ a colossua, and Lat. chelys; Gr. $\mathrm{X}^{\text {id }} \mathrm{\lambda} \mathrm{~s}$ (chelus) $=\mathrm{a}$ tortoise.]
Paloront.: A genus of Testndinidæ (Land Tortoises), fonnded on the Colossochelys Atlas, a gigantic बpecies, the remsine of which were found by Dr. Falconer and Sir Proby Csutley in the Upper Miocene (?) or Pliocene (?) deposite of the Sewalik hills of the Sub-himapayan rance ia lndia It is believed to have been twelve to fourteea feet long, and perhaps urvived to the humea period.
col-бs'-sŭs (pl. colossi snd oolossuses), a. [Lat., from Gr. колoб⿱㇒日́s (kolossos).] A atatue of gigantic aize, especially spplied to etatine of Apollo, said to have been of eo gigantic a size that its legs extended across the mouth of the harbour at Rhodes, sud that ahips could aail between them. It was coaajdered one of the sevea wonders of the world

- Cas. Why, man, he doth beatride the narrow world,

Shakesp, : Julius Cotar, i 2
" colossus-wise, adv. Like a colobsus, with legs stretched out, astride.

col-б̊'-trŭm, s. [Lat. $\dagger$ colostrum, colostra.]

1. Physiol.: The flrst liquid secreted by the mammary glands. The milk of msmmalia secreted in the first few days after parturition, before the access of milk fever. It differs from ordinary milk by containing a larger amount of solid constituents, sad ls rge quantities of fat, casein, and milk sugar.
2. Chemistry, de. : A mixture of turpentine with the yolk of an egg.
 (1) the boacm, (2) the bosom-like fold of a garment; ëyxvá (enchuma) $=$ an infusion.]
Bot. : Tissue composed of wavy or aipuone cella. It occurs in the epidermis of some planta. [Parenchyma.]

- coll'-phĕg, v.t. [Appar. a corruption of colophize (q.v.).] To box, to cudgel.

©dI-pī'tis. s. [Gr. ко́лтоs (kolpos) $=$ the bosom, the womb; snff. -itis.

Pathol.: laflammation of the vagias.
obl'-pó-çēIe, s. [Gr. xóגtus (kolpos) $=$ the bosom; ${ }^{\circ} \eta \lambda \eta(k \bar{l} \bar{e})=8$ tumour.)

Med.: The saine as Elvtaocele (q.v.). (Ogilvie.)
obll-pó'da, s. [Abbrevisted from Mod. Lat.] [Colpodea.]
Zool.: A genus of Iafusoria, the typical one of the family Colpodea or Colpodina (q.v.). Colpodea cucullus is common in infusions of hay, aad there are other species.
 $=$ embosomed, embayed : кóAros (kolpos) $=$ bosom, and itos $=$ form.
Zool.: A family of Infusoria, foundec by Ehrenberg, the same as Colpodius (q.v.).
oờ-pó-dī'-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. colpoda, and neut. pl. sdj. auff. -ina.]

Zoot.: A family of infusoris, placed by Clsparede and Lachmann as the sixth of the order Cilista. There are cilis over the hody, but rowe of huceal cilia aronnd the mouth are wating. [Colpoda, Colpodea.]

* ool-pon, s. [Culpors]
©ð1-pôon', 2. [Etym. doubtful.] A Cape shrub, Fusanuc oomprespus. It is of the order Santalaceæ.
oolpoon tree, s. Cassine Colpoon, a tree called Lapelhout, or Ladlewoor, at the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a netive. It belongs to the order Celastracea
orl'-pört-age (age as If), s. [Fr. col = the neck, snd Eag. portage (q.v.).] [Colponteur.] The practice of dietribnting religious tracte sad booke by meane of colporteurs.
cơl'-pör-teũ̃, " cరl'-pör-tẽr, a. [Fr., from col $=$ the neck, and porter; Lat. porto $=$ to carry.]

1. In France: A hawker, a pedlar.
2. In England: Gne who is engaged by a religious aciety or associstion to travel about and distribnte or sell religious books, tracts, \&c.-in the latter case at reduced prices.

* eơl'-prŏph-ĕt, s. [Mid. Eng. pref. col-, expreasing deprecistion, coatempt, and Eng. prophet.] A fslse prophet.
oōl'rāke, s. [Coalbakr.]
* obl'-rilk, a. [Choleric.]
-Colrik mid ire snd mid diccord."-Ayonbite, p. 1 .

"God never thought that so great a sin is them en wher
* coll'-staff, s. [Colestafr.]

Insteat of bills, with colltaper come
B. Jonoon: Tate of a Tub, lil.
cōlt, s. \& a. [A.S. colt.]
A. As substantiva:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) The young of the horse, geaerslly applied to the male, the female being a filly.

Hopes were bell oat to him that bis life would be


* (2) Applied to the yonag of the camel.
"Camela fulle with coltis threttL" - Wyolfe: Genem xiil 15.
(3) Applied to the yonng of the ass.
coll the foal of an ane "- Zech. ix.
- (4) Applied to a young fowl.
"A chic

2. Figuratively:

- (1) A yonag inexperienced fellow.
"Ay that'is a coit, Indeed; for ho doth nothing bat
* (2) A cheat.
"By which C. Varres, like a cunaing cott often bolpe bimaelf at a pinch."-sanderson: Workt, 11. 284 Davicas)
(3) A rope's end knotted and need for punishment.
II. Sports: A young playar at cricket ; ons who plsys for the first time for his conaty
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
colt-evil, s.
Veter.: A awelliag in the sheath, a diseas to which young colts are liable.
colt-herb, s. A plent, Tussilago Furfura. [COLt's-FOOT.]
colt-1ike, a. Like a colt, frisky.
"With colt-lik: whingy and with hoggioh witae."
oolt'g-foot, coltsfoot, s. [Narned from the ohspe of the lear.] A composite piant, Tussilago Furfura. For the characteriatice of the geans bee Tussilaoo. The speclea now named is cordste, angulsr, toothed, downy beneath. The flowers spe yellow, and coma forth ia March and Aprif, before the leaven appear. It is abundant in Britain in moist and clayey soils. The leaves have been used medicinally as an iafuaion, or have beed smuked like tobscco for the cure of asthnn Their down makes good tinder.

IT Sweet Coltsfoot : An American name for the genus Nardoama. (Treas. of Bot.)
Water Coltsfoot : Nuphar luteq.
colt's-tail, s.
Bot. : Fleabane (g.v.).
colt's-tooth, coitstooth, s.

1. Lit. : An imperfect or superfinous tooth in young horses.
*2. Fig.: A waton diapusition; a love of youthful pleasure.

OWell zund, lord Sands ;
Your coltt-cooth in unt ent yet?

IT To have a colt's-tooth: To be food of gouthful pleasures; to be wanton.

* cōlt (1), ci. \& t. [CoLt, a.]
A. Intrans. : To triak sout, to frolic aboat; to run at large.
"As soon as they wore ont of digit ty thermelves, Apenser: State of IToland.
B. Transitive:

1. To canse to concelve.
"Never tatk on 't; ${ }^{\text {St }}$,
2. To befool, to cheat.
. Whet a plagne mean ye to coll rne thus 9
What a plague mean ye to cole the thas
Shatesp: 1 Benry 1 ., ii 2
3. To thrash or beat with a rope's end.
4. To thrash or beat with a rope's end.
oölt (2), v.i. [Etym. unknown.] To crack, to give way.
cō1-tẽr, * col-tour, s. [Coulter.]
A coller glowende in him he thraste" ${ }^{*}$
4 cölt'-1sh, colt-Ische, " oolt-issch, a
[Eng. colt; -ish.] Having the tricles of a colt ; wanton, frisky.
"Coltische. Pullinus."-Fulnet.
"Man"e coltind disposition asks the thong.
Cowper: Progres of Errer, 860.
oōlt'-ish-1y, adv. [Eng. colitsh; -ly.] In a coltish manner; wantonly.
" Peganus still reares hinnself on high,
Certain Derisen, dc. presented to her Srajestie, 1588 .

* oölt'-ishn-nĕss, s. [Eng. coltish; -ness.] Wantonness, friskiness.
" cōlt'-staff, s. [Colestaff.]
+ cǒlt'-za, s. [CoLza.]
coll'-ụ-bẽr; s. [Lat. = a aerpent, a anake] Zoology:
"I. A Linnæan genus, equivalent to the modern tamily Colubridæ (q.v.).

2. The type-genas of the family Colobridæ. The ventral shields are broad; tha plates under the tail forining a double row. The flattened head bears nine large plates; the teeth are nearly equal, and there are nopoison fangs. The species are numerons, and soms of them beautifully coloured; all are harm-

tropmonotua natrix.
less. The common snake of Britain (Tropidonotus natrix) was formerly called Coluber natrix. C. austriaus is enmmon in Germany and France. Coluber or Roscanion constrictor, the Black Snake, ia common in Carolina.
col'-u-bríd, cŏl'-u-bríde, s. [Colubride.] Any' anake of the family Colubridue (q.v.).
 cohtbri), and auff. -ide.]
Zool.: A famlly of Serperits belonging to the anb-order Coluhrina (q.v.). The head is generally ghielded, the nostrila apical, lateral open, the belly covered with broad land-like ahielfs, the vent without any, the tail conical and tapering. Typical genns Coluber (q.v.).
có-lu'-bri-form, a. [Cozubhiformes.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Colubriformes (q.v.).
"Innncnons colubritorm snakes."-Caselts Nat
Fifot. (ed. Doncan), Iv, \&24.
cö-Iū-bri-for'mèş, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. coluber (genit. colubri), and Lat. forma $=$ shape.]

Zool. : The same as Colubrina.
coll-u-bri'-na (1), s. pl. [Lat. neut. pL of colubrinus = like e serpent.]

Zool. : A aub-order of Ophidiana (Serpents). They have atrong jawa, with long maxillary bonea and anlid conical teeth, aometimea interaperaed with imperforate fanga, fixed immovapersed with mperforate fanga, ixded immov-
ably in the mouth. The aub-order may be ably in the mou
divided thus:-

Section I. Innocua maxillary bones armed only with solid teeth. The anakes of thia section are Innocnous. Fanllies: (1) Colnbridæ, (2) Boidx, and (3) Tortricidæ.

Section 11. Maxillary boaes having aolid teeth, mixed with long grooved fangs. Subsection 1. Venenosa. Fangs placed at the anterior part of the maxiilary bones, with the solid teeth behiad thein. Uudouhtedly venomona. Famlies : (1) Elapidse, and (2) Hydrophider. Sub-section 2. Suspecta. Fangs aituated at the back of the jaw, behlad the comroon teath. Suspected to be veromons. Families: (1) Honalopside, (2) Dipsadidæ, and (3) Deadrophidx.
cơl-un-bri'-na (2), s. [Lat. colubrina $=$ a plant, called alao bryonia and dracontia. This is not the modern botanical use of the word.]
Bot.: A genua of plants, crder Rhamnacere. Colubrina fermentum, a native of Guinea, ia called Fermented Suake-wood. Ita bitter hark is said to bring on fermentation in the liquora into which it is thrown.
col'-u-brine, a. \& s. [Lat. colubrinus.]

## A. As adjective:

I. Gen.: Relating to a serpent.
2. Spec.: Belonging to, or characteristic of, the aub-order Colubrina (q.v.).
"The Naja Haje, a venomoua Cotubrine Suake."-
Nicholsm: Zool, ${ }^{\text {p. s. }}$.

## - Colubrine Snates:

Zool: Ophidians of the sub-order Colubriaa (q.v.), especially of Section I.
"The three nuost important groupe of the existing Ophidians are the Colubrine Mnakes, the Colistricting
Snakes, and the Viperine Bnakes." - Nicholysn: Palcont., ii. 199.
B. As subst. : A Colubrine snake.

A mmall number of innocnons Colubrines are tm9tbis, $\times \times$. 473.

* cō'-lŭm, s. $\quad[$ Lat. $=$ a strainer, a colander, a net of wicker-work for catching fish ; or Gr. $\kappa \omega \bar{\omega} \lambda o \nu($ kolon $)=$ a limb, a member. $]$
Bot. : The placenta of a seed-vessel.
oó-1ŭm'-ba (1), s. [Lat. =a dove, a pigeon, probably the same as polumbes $=$ the wild pigson.]

1. Ornith.: The type-genus of the sub-family Columbine and the family Columbidæ. Bill moderate, base of the upper mandible covered with soft skja, in which the nostrils are pierced; wings long, broad, rather pointed; tail of twelve feathera, nearly even. Three apecies are wild in Britain: (1) C. palumbus, the Ring-dove, Wond-pigeon, Queest, or Cushat; ; (2) C. cence, the Stock-dove ; and (3) C. livia, the Rock-dove. C. livia is the parent of the numerons breeds of pigeons which now seem so distinct from each other. For the record of elaborate investigationa regarding the apparent origin of the great diversitv of colour, and even of form, ses Darwin'a Variathon of Animals and Plants under Domestication, Origir of Species, \& c.
2. Astron: [Colemba Noachi.]
-3. Eccles. : A dove-shaped vessel of preoious metal in which the Eucbarist was often kept in churches in the Middle Ages.

Columba Noachi, s.
Astron: A small southern conatellation formed by Halley. It is close to the hind feet of Cania Major.
 ca-lŭm'-bą, s. [Calumba.]

- cǒl-rim-bā'-çe-i, s, pl. [Lat. columba =a dove, and masc. pl. adj. auff. -acei.]

1. Ornith.: Aa old sub-order of Rasores. [Colembere
cŏl-ŭm-bā'-̧eous, a. [Lat. columba =a
dove, and Eng. ouff. aceous.] Pertainlng to dhe Columbacei, or any bird of the anb-order. "In the Miooene period poear the remaine of both
Gallinaceons and Columbacoowe birds.-Nicholeon: Palhnaceovs and
co-1ŭm'-bæ, 8. pl. [P1. of Lat. columba (q.v. .] ] Ornith.: An order of Birla, contsinlag the doves and pigeons, sometimes includiag, bot more frequently excluding, the dodo and sand-grouse. They are distinguished by their strong winge and austained flight. Their toet are four, viz., three befure and one bebind the former never united towserda their hase by a membrane; the ballax is on the same level a membrane; the ballax is on the same level in the other toes. The species are monc-
gamoua, and pair for life. The joung are gamous, and pair for life. The young are
helpless at birth. Authors are not agreed as helpless at birth. Authors are not agreed as
to the number of familiea, some reckoning two, to the namber
2. Paleont.: Remaina of the Columba are found in the Miocene.
cŏl-ŭm-bär'-1-a, s, pl. [CoLUMBariom.]
 s. [Lat. $=$ a pigeon-house. see def.]
3. Rom. Arch. (sing.): A place of Interment In use among the Romans, so called because the urns containing the ashes of the dead wera placed in rowa of holea or recesses like those of a dovecot.
4. Arch. : A hole left in a wall for the insertion of the ends of a timber; named from lts resemblance to a niche in a pigeon-bouse. (Kright.)

* cor1'-ŭm-bär-y, s. [Lat. columbarium.] A pigeon-house.
"The sarth of eolumbarien, or dovehowser, is mnch
desirel in the artifice of saltpetre."-Arovese. Fhulpar desireir in the artifice of saltipetre,"-Browne: Vulpar
* cơl'-ŭmbe, s. [Lat. columba = a pigeon, a dove.] An ornament resernbling a love in form.
"Item an uche of gold like a flour the lis of dian rubere."-Collect of Inventorica, A. 1888, pos
* cǒl'-ŭmbe, a. [Fr. colombin =" dove-colour or the stuffe whereof 'tis made." (Cotgrave.)] A kind of violet colour.
"Ane rest of columbe taffoteis contenin nyne allis" -Inventories, A. 1581, p. 159.
oŏl-ŭm-běl'-lạ, s. [Dimin. of Lat. columba $=$ a dove.]
Zool. : A genus of Mollusca, family Bucclnidæ. They are amall pretty-marked shells, with a long oarrow aperture, a thickened end dentated outer lip, a creoulated incer ooe, a small lamellar operculum. Recent speciea known, 205, foasil 8. The former are from the subtropical and tropical parts of the Old and New Worlds; the latter from the Tertiary. (S P. Woodward, ed. Tate.)
Cot-lŭm'-bl-a, s. [After Columbus, the discoverer.] A name sometlmea given to the United States.
* cobl-ŭm'-bǐ-ad, s. [From Columbia, a name given to the Únited Statea.]
ordnance: A species of heavy cannon, invented by Colonel Bomford, of the U.S. Army and used in the war of 1812. It combined certaia qualities, of the gun, bowitzer, and mortar.
Cobl-ŭm'-bil-an, a. [From Columbia, a name gometimes given to the United States, after aometimes given to the United States, after
Columbus, the discoverer of america.] of or Columbus, the discoverer of America.jerica.
Columbian-press, s. A haud printingpress, in which power ia gained by a combination of levers.
oól-ŭm'-bǐc, a. [Mod. Lat. columb(ium), and Eng. adj. autr. -ic.]
Chem. : Pertaiaing to or derived from columbinu.
ot-1ŭm'-bĭd,s. [Columbides.] Any bird of the family Columbide (q.v.)
cól-ŭm'-bĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. columba, †columbus = a dove, and fem. pl. adj, anff. -idec.]

Ornith. : A famity of birds, typical of the order Colnmbse. The bill is moderats and compressed, having at its base a soft akin in which the nastrils are placed. The faet have three divided toes before and ane behind. There are about 300 species, almnat univergally diatributed in temperate and tropleal regions. [Colomba.]


-b1- $\mathrm{um}_{\mathrm{m}}$-bier, col-oma-bier, a \{Etym. doubtful.) A size of drawing-paper moasur-
ing $341 \times 23$ inches, and weighing 100 lbs, to the ream.
 bium ; i connective; Class Lat. foro $\Rightarrow$ to bear, sud Eng. euff. -ous.] Bearing or producing colnmbium (q.v.).
 Lat. fem. pl. adj. Buff, einces)
Zool. The type sub-tamily of Columbidx, containing the trae pigeone.
 colombin; Ital. colombino = B. I, from Lat. columbinus = (1) pertafaing to 2 dove, (2) dove-coloured.]

## A. As adjective:

L Literally:

1. Pertaining to a dove or pigeon.
2. Belonging to, or cheracteristic of, the Columike (q.v.).
3. Dove-colonred, the coloar of the throat of many pigeons.
II. Fig.: Dove-like ; with the character attributed to the dove.
"It ls not posilile to joip serpentive wisdom with
 B. As substantive :
4. A popalar name for Aquilegia uulgaris or other apecies of the genus Aquilegia. The common columbine lias drooping purplish-blue

columbine.
5. Single petal. 2. Blossom and leaver.
flowers with five flat sejuis; five petais, with long spurs, ofteu curved; five follicles, the ront-leaves twice or thrice ternate, the others singly ternate. It oce urs occasionally apparently wild ia Britain though possibly it may have ascaped from gardens. [Aquilecla.]
6. Verbena officinalis.
"[Called] ot ame pigeon', grasse or columbine , L1cause 1 pigoons are delighted to be amoagat it "-
Aerbal, p. sel.
I (1) Feathered Columbine: Thalictrum aquilegifolium
(2) Tufted Columbine: The same as Feathered Columbine (q.v.).
oơ'1-üm-bine (2), s. [Ital. colombina $=a$ littie dove, fron Lat. columba $=a$ dove; used also as a term of endearment.l

Drama: A female charscter in the Italian comedy, the dsughter of Cassandra and the mythic Harlequin. The chief female dancer in the Euglish pantomime.
cot-1ŭma'-bite, s. [Mod. Lat. \&c., columbium (q.v.), and suff. -lte (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic, opaque, brittle mincral : hardness, 6 ; sp. gr., 5.4-6:5 ; lustre submetallic; colour, various shades of black, somewhat iridescent. Compos. : Columbic acid, $52-80$; tantalic acid, $22-31$; protoxide of iron, 13-18; protoxide of manganese, $0.2-$ $0 \cdot 7$, dec. Occurs in Greenland, Finlind, Bavaria, Connecticut, de. It is called also Nroerte (q.v.). Baierite, Torrelite, Greenlandite, and Dianite are the same as Columbita. (Dana.)
col-ŭm'-bli-ŭm, s. [Columbire.] A name given to the metallic element Niohium(q.v.).
c方l-ŭm'-bō, s. [Calcmba, Columba.]
 small column, a pillir, dimin. of columna $=a$ column, a pillar.)
I. Ord. Lang. (Of the form columel): A column.
ö We have in a dintinct columel aceligned the plecen II. Teah. (Of the form columella):

## 1. Anatomy:

(1) Humar Anat. : [Columella cochlefe]
(2) Compar. Anat.: The bone of the ear present in eeveral Amphibia and most Sauropsida, which anowers to the atapes in Mammalla. (Huxley.)
2. Zoology:
(1) (Conchol.): The central pillar around which a spiral ehell is wound. (Onsen.)
(2) Of Actinozoa or Corals: The central axis or pillar found in the centre of the visceral chamber of many corals. It is an axial rodlike structure.
3. Botany:
(1) The axis, where anch exists, from which the valves separate in a dehiscent fruit. (Lindley.)
(2) The axis over which the spore cases of some ferns, such as Trichomanes, are arranged. (Treas. of Bot.)
(3) The axis ocenpying the centre of a sporangium in the fructification of a moss. (Lindley.) something similar is found in a few Hepaticæ.
(4) A central pillar or projection within the aporangium of Aucor sod some similar fungals.

## columella cochlem.

Anat.: The central pillar or axds around which the tube and lamins of the ear apirally turn. It is called also the modiolns.
$\dagger$ cǒl-un-měl'-lar, a. [Lat. columell(a), and Eng. suff. -ar.] of or pertaining to the uvula or columella.
cǒl-u-měl'-1 Lucius Junius Jioderstus Columella, a celebrated Spanish writer on agriculture, born s.c. 42.]

Bot.: A genus of epigynous exogens, the typical and only one of the order Colnmelliaceæ (q.v.).
 coiumellia (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceos.] Bot.: Columelliads, au order of Cinchonal Exogens, with epipetalous stamens, sinuous sathers burstiag longitudinslly, and unsymmetrical flowera. Only genus, Columellia; species three, from Mexico and Peru. They have yellow flowera, seesile to the dichotomies of the branches.
coll-u-mel'-li-ads, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. columellia (q.v.), and Eng. pl. axff. -ads.]

Bot.: The Eaglish book-name given by Lindley and others to the order Columelliaceæ (q.v.).
† cơl-u-mð̌1-1Y-form, a. [Lat. columella $=$ a liftle pillar, and forma $=$ form, shnpe.] Having the shape or form of a columella or littie column.
cǒl'-ŭmn ( $n$ silent), s. \& a. [Lat. columna $=$ a column, a pllar; Fr. colonne: Itsl. colonne; Sp. \& Port. coluna, columna.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Languaga:

1. Lit.: In the same seose as II. 1.
"Some of the old Greek columns and aitars were Peacham.
2. Fig. : Anything resembling or supposed to rescmble a column, in pressiag vertically on its base.

Oi both angel, who, at lant, in alght
Oi both mpyarents, all is fannes ascended
As in a fiery colurnn charioting
"The whole weitht Hillon: Samson Agonistes. "The Whole woight of any column of the atmo
II. Technically:

1. Arch. : A pillar, shaft, or solid body of considerahly greater leagth than thickness, standing upright, and generally sarving to support soms superincombent mass. It is the principal part in tha ancient onders of architecture. There are five orders of architecture, each having its own proper atyle of column. [Architecture.] The Grecian-Doric has no base,and in some nther respecta differs from the Ronan-Doric, which is an imitation
of it. 'It was short, poworful, and manive and very aimple in character. Its height was between seven and eight diameters. The Ionic column eas distiuguished by its volutus, and was nine diameters In height. The Corinthian, which wsa ten diametera high, was adorned with leaves, \&c., and was noted for ita lightnese and richnese of decoration of thightnesa and richness of decoration. Or these the Doric and Ionic were the earilest The Corinthian was preferred by the Romana. The parts of a column are: (1) the plinth, (2) the torus, (3) the shaft, (4) the astragal, (5) the neck, (6) the ovato, (r) the abacus (see these words). Above these rose the entableture.
2. Anat.: The name given to various pillar-
 bodily frame of the bodily frame. Thus the posterior vesicular column is the name given by Clarke to a compact group of large cells occupying the inner lialf of the cervix in the posterior cornu in the spinal cord. (Quain.)

IT Column is the English rendering of col umna, and columns of columnce, which are used as anatomical terms. [Colvmasa, Colusinti.]
3. Zoology:
(1) The cylindrical body of a Sea-anemone.
(2) The jointod stem or peduncle of a stalked crinnid. The axis of a crinoid which, when the fieshy envelope is removed, separates into a multitude of joints or pieces.
4. Bot.: A colld body into which the filamenta in some plants, such as Stapelia, Stylldium, and Ratlesis, are combined. In the Orchids, Richard called the column a gynostemium. (Lindley.)
5. Military :
(1) A body of troops in deep files and narrow front, opposed to line, which is extended in front and thin in depth.
(2) A body of troons, irrespective of the manner of formatiou.
"Bat the clan. deprived of the leader whom it adored, and aware that he had withdrawh himseli in which hard a few days before kept no well the vow to erle or to conquer. - Hacaulay: Hik Bng., ch. xili
6. Neutical: (See extract).
"A column manas any nomber of ships in a dintinct
group, whether in line ahead, alreast or otherwise. group, whether in line -hhead, alreast or otherwhee. shipe A column in said to be me line ahead of each other. A column in shipe are in one lue ahead of each other. A columnin
sald to be in lloe alireast when the ohijs are ranged in one live abeem of each othere"- Manval of Naval Evolutions; Defln., pp. an-1. (1874.)
7. Printing, Writing, dc.: A perpendicular act of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space; as, A column of print, a column of flgures, se.
8. Distilling: A vessel contaiaing a vertical series of chambers used in stills for continuous distillation.. (Knight.)
9. Calico-printing: The name of a certain description of steom apparatus by which steam is applied to cloths topically treated with a mixture of dye-extracts and mordants, In order to fix the colours. (Knight.)
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
column-lathe, s. A dentist's or watchmaker's lathe on a vertical extensible post to accommodate an operator in a sittiug or atanding posture. (Knight.)
column-like, a. Like or resembling $s$ column.
column-orders, s. pl.
Archit.: An epithet applied to the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of architecture, from the important part filled in them by the different styles of columns.

## column-rule, s.

Printing: The name given to pieces of brass of different thicknesses, made type-high, and of to sed to sarate columns of type.
cól-ŭm'-nạ (pl. obl-ŭm'-næ), \& [Lat.]

1. Arch.: $A$ column (q.v.).
2. Anat., \&c. : Applied to various parts of the body, which more or lass resemble a colluma in ghape or appearance. [CoLoms, A. IL. 2, Anat.]
0.1-7̆m'-nse, s, pl. [Lat. = columns, pl. of columna (q.v.).]

Anat.: Various columasr or pillar-shaped structures. Thus there are Columne Bertini, Columne carnere, Columnee rectl, and Columnes rugarum.
columnze carnese, s. pl. [Lat. $=$ fleshy columus.]

Anat. : Certain mascular hundles connected with the ventricles of the heart. (Quain.) vestricles hy ne one sort of columne carnoas in the Todd \& Botman: Phytiok. Anat., vol Li, ch. vii., p .
cól-ŭm'-nal, a. [Eng. column; -al.] Colomnar, like a column.
' No crag overhanging, nor columnal rock."
obl-ŭm'-nar, a. [Lat. columnaris, from columna.]

1. Ordinary Language
(1) Shsped or formed like s coloma, formed in columas.
(2) Pertaining to a column or columns.
"White columnar spar, ont of a atone-pit."-Woodward: on Fossila
2. Bot., oc. : Resembling a column in form, as the combined stamens of most Mslvscere.
cǒl-ŭm-пӓr'-1-an, a. [Lat. columnari(s), sud Eng. auff. -an.] The same as Columnar (q.v.).
col-ŭm'-nar-ish, a. [Eng. columnar; -ish.] Shsped somewbat like a column.

- cobl-ŭm-năr-i-ty̆, s. [Lat. columnar(is), and Eng. saff. -ity.] The quality of being columnar.
©ot-ŭm'-nĕ-a, s. [Named sfter Fsbius Columna, of the noble family of Colonas io 1taly.]
Bot.: A genas of plants, order Gesneraceæ, tribe Gesnerex. The flowers of Columnea scandens, a species which grows in the West jadies, hut has been introduced into British Indies, hut has been introduced into British
greenhouses, secrete a large qusatity of greenhouses, secrete a large qusatity of honey:
† coll'-ŭmned ( $n$ silent), a. [Eag. column; ed.]

1. Furnished or adorned with columns.

- The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal

2. Divided into columns. Tennyson: EEnone
† cól-ŭm-nǐ- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ 'tion, s. [Lat. column $(a)$; iconnective ; add Eng. suff. -ation.]
Arch.: The employment or arraggement of columus in a design. (Gwill.)
cơl-ŭm-nif'sèr-es, s. pl. [Lat. columna=a colmmn, sud fero $=$ to bear.]

Bot: : An order in the nstural system of Linneus as distinguished from his srtificial one. He incluted under it most Mallowworts, also Camellia, Meatzelia, \&c.
col-ŭm-niff'-ẽr-oŭs, $a_{n}$ [COLUMN1FERE.]
Bot. : Having the filsments of the stameas anited into a columo, ss in the Mallows.
col-ŭm'-nụ-las, s. [Lat. columnella, dim. of columnu $=$ s columo.] A little column, used esp. id anstomy.
$\dagger$ cō-lüre', s. [Lat. coluri, pl. ; Gr. кódovon (kolouroi) (see def.), kȯdovpos (kolouras) = dock-tailed, stump-tailed, truncated; *ódos $($ kolos $)=$ docked, stunted, ovóá $($ oura $)=$ tail.] Astronomy :

1. Sing.: One of the two colures [2.], viz., the equinoctial colure, the aolatitial colure.
2. Pl.: Two great circles passing through the equipoctial points snd cutting each other at right angles at the polles. The term colure, which was used by the ancients, beiag unnecessary, is not much employed.
cō'-lŭs, s. [Gr. кóגos (kolos) $=$ an unknown quadruped.]

Zool. : A lapsed synonym of Saroa (q.v.).
cō-lū'tĕ-a, s. [Class. Lat colutea; Gr. колочтéa (koloutea) $=$ a pod-bearing tree mentioned by Theophrastus.]
Bot.: A genos of Papilionsceous planta, eub-tribe Galegese. Colutea arborescens is the Bladder Senua, the leaves of which are ased
for adulterating the blunt-leaved Senns of the druggists.

* col-ver, s. [Culver.]
cobl-vil'-lĕ-a, s. [Named after Sir Charlea Colville, formerly Governor of the Mauritius.]
Bot. : A genus of leguninous trees, suborder Casalpiaiex. Colvillea racemosa is a spleudid tree forty or fifty feet high, with scarlet flowera, a native of Madagascar.
cot'-y̆, s. [CoLin]
coll-y-di'-ǐ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. colydium (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idoe.] Entom. : A family of Pentamerons Beetles.
col-y'-dǐ-ŭm, s. [The form seems that of a diminutive. Agassiz considers the root to be Gr. колео́s $($ koleos $)=$ a sheath.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Colydidre. Oue apecies is Britisb, Colydlum clongaium.
 bétês) = a diver, a a wimmer.]
Enfom. : A genus of wster-beetles, family Dytiscidæ. Eight species are found in Britain.
obl-y̆m'-bil-dse, s. pl. [Mod. Lat, colymbus, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idec.]

Ornith. : A fsmily of Pygopodes (q.v.). The besk is aomewhst long, conical, and pointed. There is aometimes a crest on the head, the wings are ahort, and the hinder toe is distinct. The feet are placed far back, so thst the hird hss to atand erect. Most sre msriue; others frequent estuaries, and even fresh water, especially in severe weather. The family sometimes includes the Grebes, but is more gederaliy restricted to the genus Colymbus (q.v.).
 and fem. pl. adj. auff. -ince.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of birds, the typical one of the family Colymbidæ.
côl-y̆m'-bŭs, 3. [Gr. ко́入ıцßаs (kolumbös) $=$ a diver, a swiramer.]
Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one

colvmbus.
of the fanily Colymbidx. Colymbus glacialis is the dorthern diver or loon.
cơl'-zą, s. [Fr.] Brassica Napus, var. oleifcra. colza oll, s. Oil from its seeds. Used for burning m lamps.
corm-, pref. in compos. [Lat. cum $=$ with.] The form sssumed by the Latin prefix before words heginning with $b, p$, or $m$, and sometimes before $f$. [Co, Con.]

* com, 8. [Come.] A coming, an arrival, an advent.
"Bysyd he that swete home.

*om pret of
cō'-ma (1), s. [Gr. кヘ̂ua (köma) = deep slumber; кoumaw $($ koimã $)=$ to lull or hush to aleep, to put to sleep; cognste with кеїца (keimai) $=$ to lie, to lie ontstretched.]
Met.: A morbid state which, if considered a distinct disease, is a milder form of apoplexy but which may be properly regarded as a symptom rather thsi an idiopathic affection. it is characterised by a morbid condition of
the hrain, prodaciag loss of sensation snd voluntary motion, so that the patient seens as If in a deep aleep. It conatitutes the most pronounced atate of terpor which can occur, the anccession being as follows: When a patient is ao overcome by lassitude that he tends perpetually to eleep, is incapable of mascular exertion, sad cannot, except when excited, give attention to what is pasaing around, his atate is called lethargy; when a mechanical atimnlua, sach as that of pricking or pinching him, will reatore him to partial consciousness, if is carus; when not even this will rouse him, it ja coma. The cerebral fuoctions are suspeoded in coma, and the nervous and sanguiferous aystems deranged. There are two well-marked types of it, one in There are two well-marked types of it, one in
which the pulse is oppressed, irregular, and which the pulse is oppressed, irreguar, and
slow ; and the other in which it is atrong, with ; a hot akin and other marks of febrile inflammation. When coma is intease it passes into apoplexy (q.v.).
 the offuslon of some other forelgn matter, prevente aimilar consent of action, and than gives riso to the metions arr deastroyed or waspended. "Todd 4 Bowe man: Physto. A nat., voi L, ch. il., p . $\mathbf{3} 66$.
có'-ma. (2), 2. [Lat. $=$ hair, foliage, grass.] 1. Astronomy :
(1) Gen.: Anytbing more or lesa hsir-like. [Coma Berenices.]
(2) Spec.: A certsin hair-like appearauce seed surrounding the nucleus, considered as the head, of a comet when the apectator stands between lt and the sun.

2. Botany:
(1) The assemblage of branches constitating the head of a forest tree.
(2) A series of empty bracta terminating the inflorescence of some planta.
(3) The tuft of hairs terminating certain seeda as, for example, the long hairs collected about the extremity of the cotton and some other planta. These isve been sometimes improperly called the pappus. [Comose.]
3. Micros.: The hlarred sppearance rouad the edgea of an object, due to apherical elierration.

Coma Berenices, s. [Berenice's mair.]
cō'mal (1), a. [Eag. coma (1); -al.]
Med.: Proceeding from, or pertaining to coma (q.v.).
cö'mal (2), a. [Eng. coma (2); -al.] Hairlike.

- cō-mart', s. [? Pref. co = con, and mart (q.v.). More probably a misprint for cov'nant, which is the resding found in the first folio.] A truaty or Rgreement.

And carriage of the articlos denign dam,i. 1
cơm'-ar-ŭm, s. [From Lat. comaron; Gr. конароs (komaros) $=$ the strawberry-tree (Arbutus unedo).]

Bot. : An old genus of plants belonging to the order Rosacea or Roseworts, snd now absorbed in Potentilla (q.v.) [Marsh CinqueFOML.]
$\mathbf{c o}^{\prime}-\mathbf{m a ̄ t c}, a$. [Lat. comatus $=$ hsiry, pa. par. of como $=$ to cover with hsir ; comb $=$ hsir.]

1. Surrounded by coma; haviag a hairy appendsge like a tail.
"How comate, crinite, candate ntara are fram"d."
2. Bot. : Comose (q.v.).
3. Entom.: Covered, more or Jess, on the upper surface with long flexible hsirs.
cō-māte', s. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, snd mate (q.v.)] A companion, associste, or partuer; a fellowmate.
"And thy name atrongor?-I6 Olinthus, the comate in tho rrison, wa the trinl."-sir
Days of Pumpeit. bk. L. cle $x v i$
cō'-ma-tōse, cō'-ma-toŭs, a. [Fr. comateux; Lat. coma; Gr. кйна (kòma) = sleep, lethargy.] [Coms (1), s.] ln a state of, or pertaining to, coma; lethargic, droway.
"Onr hest eastor is from Russin; the great and prin cipal use
cŏm-ăt'-n-la, s. [Lat. comatulus = having hair neatly or luxuriantly curled; dimin. of comatus = hairy ; coma = hair.]
[^155]Zook: A genua of Echinnderms, the typical one of the fsmily Comatulidxe. One apecies, Comatula (or Anledon) rosea, ia fonnd in the Britiah seas. Its young ere no unlike the mature aninal that they were placed in a diamanct family and called Pentacrinus europaus.
et-măti-n-ǐd, s, [Comatulide.] Any individual of the Comatulidee (q.v.).
 and fem. pl. adj. auff. -idce.]

1. Zool.: A family of Echinoderms, order Crinoides. They are called Hair-atars and Feather-atars. They are fixed by a atalk when young, but are free when of mature age, differing in thia respect from the Encrinidæ or Sealiliea, which were attached by stalks at every period of their exiatence. They have both the mouth and anos on the lower or ventral sarface, posaesa ten alender arma and alenderjointed cirri, ensbling them to creep sbout at the bottom of the aea. species have been found in mont parts of the worid. [Comatula.]
2. Paleont.: Free Crinoids, like the modern Comatnife, appear first apparentiy in the Jurassic rocks.
com-aund, "com-awnd, " com-awndyn, s. \& v. [Command.]

06́mb (1), 8. [COMBE,]
-0̄mb (2) (b silent), " camb, * combe (2), * coomb (1), * kambe, kromb (Eng.), camb =a comb, a crest ; Dan. \& Dut, kam; Icel. kambr; Sw. kam; O. H. Ger. kambo, champe; M.'H. Ger. kamp; Ger. kamm.]
A. As substantive:

1. Ordinury Language:
2. A toothed inatrument used for separsting, arraoging, or dreasing the hair; also sn ornamental toothed contrivance used by ornamenta for keeping the hair in its place when ladies for
dreased.
"Apd fair Ligea'a goldea comb,
Wherewsth ahe aita on diannood rocks,
Bloeking her soft allurlug lockn."
Mitton : Comus, 380-2.
3. The top or crest of a bird, especislly of a cock.

Combe or other lyke of hyrdya "-Prompl. Parv.
"High was liss comb, and coral.red withal," Dryden: The cock and Fox

* 3. The crest or top of a wsve.

4. A ridge of earth or land, sn embankment.

5. The waxen hexagonal cavities in which bees lodge their honey.

A coomb of houy."- Wyclife: Luke xilv. ${ }^{29}$
.. whe the bee dhukesp.: 2 Hen. $I^{\prime}$., iv. 4. IT The comb of a bee is composed, as stated sbove, of hexsgonsl cells, of which there are two ticrs, the cells in which are placed end to end, so that the three plates of wax, which scrve ss the bottom of the cell in the one tier, constitute also the top of the corresponding one in the other. The mathemstical problen in " maxims and minims," how to construct the greateat number of cells within the smallest possibls room, and with the least expenditurs of material, is solved. This the natural theologians and the older ustarslists were sccustomed to adduce, ss one of an infinite number of proofs, that design and s Designer were displayed in bature. [Desion.]
II. Technically:

1. Nisut. : A sinsll piece of timber under the lower part of the beak-heard, for the fore-tack to be haulen to-in some veasels, inatead of a bumkin: it has the same use in bringing the fore-tack on board that the chess-iree has to the insiu tack. (Smyth.)
2. Milit.: The projecting piece on the top of the cock of a gun-lock which affords the of the cock of a gun-lock which affords
the thumb a convenient hold for drawing it
back.
3. Wool-dressiag, ©c.
(1) A rake,shaped implement, consisting of a head with two or three rows of tapering steel teeth, the rows being of different iengths. The tool is used in combing long-stapled wool for worsted goods. The combs are used in pairs. Short-stapled wool ta carded.
(2) The serrated doffing-knife which removes the fleece from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine. (Knight.)
4. Hat making: The former on which a fleece of itbre is taken up and hardened into a bat. Probably from cone, the usuai ahape. (Knight.)
5. Mechanies:
(I) A steel tool with teeth corresponding to those of a acrew, snd used for chasing screwa on work which is rotated in a lathe. [Chaser.]
(2) The notched acale of a wire-micrometer.
B. As adj.: (See the compounds).

IT Compounds of obvious signiffeation : Comb-ase, comb-maker, comb-making.
comb-broach, s. The tooth of a comb, with which wool is dressed.

## comb-brush, s.

1. Lit.: A brush for cleaning combs.
*2, Fig.: A ladiea'maid.

comb-cutter, s. One who makea combs.
Comb-cutter's saw: Usually a double saw, in which two blades are affixed to one stock, one projecting beyond the other, and the ieas salient acting as a apacer to atart the next kerf. Another comb-cntter's saw has an adjuatable alip, which acts as a gauge for depth of kerf. [Comb-gaw.]

* comb-feat, s. 4 thrashing or beating. -Come hither, I most show thee a pew trick, and handsomely glve thee the comb-jeat." ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Urquthart:
comb-frame, s. A four-square removable frame like a slste-frsme, placed in a hive to be filled with honeycomb. (Knight.)
comb-pot, s. A stove at which the combs are warmed in the operation of preparing long. stapled wool for worsted.
comb-saw, s. The hand-baw of the comb-cutter is called a stadda, snd has two blades, one deeper than the other; s gauge on the saw-ulsde determines the depth of cut. Some of the aaws are serrsted on esch edge. The blades are made of thick steel, snd are ground away on the edges as thin as the notches of the comb. They have about twenty points to the inch. Between the blades is a thin slip or tongue of metal, called a languet, which determines and preserves the interval, (Knight.)


## comb-shaped, $a$

Bot.: Pectinste, pinnatifid, but with the segmenta very numerous, close, snd narrow, like the tooth of a comb. Exsmple, the leaf of Lavandula dentata.
cômb (3), coomb (2), s. [A.S. cumb (?) (Bosworth). A corruption of Fr . comble $=(\mathrm{s}$.) s heaping, (a.) heaped vp, quite fuli : from Lst. cumulatus, pa par. of cumulo $=$ to heap up. (Skeat.) ${ }^{\text {an }}$ A dry measure containing four bushels.
"Io the fourteenth centory, Sir Joha Culluma observes a harvestumn bad forpeoce a doy, which enabled him to buy a comb of wheat; but to buy a twelve daya Hallam: Fieos of the State of Europe
comb (4), s. [Colmie.] A coal-fish of the fifth year. (Scotch.)
comb (b silent), * kembe, * kemo, * kemya, v.t. \& $i$. [A.S. cemban; Icel. kember; U. H. Ger. chempen; M. H. Ger. kemben, kemmen.] [Сомв (2), s.]

## A. Transitive:

1. Ord. Lang. : To dress, srrange, or adjust the hair with a comb

Kemyn here Coma" ${ }^{-1}$ Prompt. Paro
"One of them combed his flowiog wig
(acauday: Hixt. Knp., ch x
2. Comm. : To cleanse and srrange wool, to
card. card.
"Kare " wulle or othere lyke. Pectino." - Prompt. "As elotherer kembeo hir wolle." - Lanyland: $P$. TI To comb the cat:
Nesut. : To arfjust the tails of the cat by running the fingers between them.

To comb one's head: To give one a thrashing.
 over (as wavea).
 fight.

cóm'-bat, v.i. \& $t$. 10 . Fr. combatre; Fr. combattre: $\operatorname{com}=$ with, and battre $=$ to beat or atrike, from Lat. batuo; Ital. combattere; Sp. combatir ; Port. combater.]
A. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To contend, to engage or fight with, to at ruggle against phyaically, to meet in opposition or ennity.
2. Fig.: To atruggle or resist mentaliy.
"Hia face atill combating whth teers and wnlies.",
B. Transitive:
3. Lit.: To oppose, to atruggle or contend against, to engage with phyaically.
"When he the ambitious Norway combatod."
4. Fig.: To oppose, atruggle, or contend agsinst mentally or by argument.
".... held himself equally bound to combat rellgioum
cotm'-băt, s. [Сомвat, v.]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: An engagement, contest, or conflict; s struggle with or oppoaition to any person or thing.
5. Fig.: A mental struggle.
"The noble combar that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, wes
II. Technically:
6. Military:
(1) A duel, an engagement between two armed persous; now generally spoken of as a single combat.
2 "Aod I accept the combat willogly."-Shakesp.:
(2) A skirmish
an engagement between two opposing forces of small numbers.
7. Law: [For trial by single combrt, see Battle, B. 1.]

- Crahb thus discriminstes between combat and oppose: "Combat is properly a species of opposing: oue slways ognoses in combating, thongh not vice vers $\dot{\delta}$. . . a person's positions are combated, his interests or his measures are combated, his interests or his
are opposed."
(Crabb:Eng. Synon.)
IT For the difference between combat and battle, see Batrle; for that between combat and confict, see Conflict.
$\dagger$ cóm'-hạt-a-ble, 6. [Eng. combest ; - Bble.] That may he combated or disputed; disputable. (Todd.)
cōm'-bat-ant, s. \& 8. [Fr, combsttant, pr. par. of combuttre.] [Combat, v.]
A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Leng.: Engaged in combat, fighting, bearing arms, autagonistic.
"Their valours are not yet so combataut,
2. Her. : Applied to heasts borne on a coat of smms face to face, as in the attitude of fighting.

B, As substantive:
I. Lit. : One who fights or engages in battle or single combat; s soldier.
"Sonod, trumpets ; and set forward, combatauts." Shakesp. : Richara $1 .$, i. 2
2. Fig.: One who contends for matters of opinion or belief; sn sdvocate or chsmpion of a canse.
 ledge "-hocke.
II With for before the thing defonded.
"Meu becoine combatanes for those uplulons." -
I Crabb thua discriminates between combatant and champion: "A combatant fights for himself and for victory; a champion fighta either for another, or in another's cause. The word combatant has slways relation to aome actusl engagement; champion may be employed for one ready to be engaged, or in the provita of being engaged. The combatants in the Olympic games used to contend for prize ; the Roman giadistors wore combatants.
bil, boy; pout, Jowl; cat, çell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shạn. -tion, -sion =shŭn; -tion, -g̣ion = zhŭn. -tious, -stous, -clous = shŭs. -ble, -dle, \&c. =bel, del
who fuught for their livea: when knight errantry was in fashion, there were champions of ail descriptions. . . The mere act of fighting constitutes the combatant: the act of otanding up in another's defence at a yersonal riak constitutes the champion . ..." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cồm'-bat-ěd, pa. par. or a. [Сомвят, v.]
tcom'bat-êr, s. [Eng. combal: er.] One who contends or opposes; a combatant.
côm'-bat-ľhg, pr, par., a., \& s. [Comerat, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb)
C. As subst. : The act of opposing, resisting, or atruggling against.
$\dagger$ cotm'-bat-Ive, a. [Eng. combat ; suff. -ive.] Inclined to conibating or opposing, pugnacious. "This he puts upon you In his fine combative manner,
còm'bat-ive-nĕss, 8. [Eng. combative; -ness.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The quallty of being comhative or disposed to quarrel.
2. Phren. : One of the affectiva propensities. The organ of it is fixed on the hinder psit of the head, one half of it just to the left of the upper margin of the right ear, the other half on the corresponding spot to the rigbt of the left ear.
cotm'-bat-ize, v.i. [Eng. combat; -ize.] To combat, to fight.

> 'Tell Callimede rill combatize with her" Timon ${ }_{i}$ Old Play (ed. Dyce), p .50.
combe, cômb, ह. [A.S. comb, cumb=a valley; Fr. combe; Prov. \& Sp. comba; Wel. cwym, cyman, cymydd, cymocdd. See def.] cwym, cyman, cymydd, cymoedd. See def.] [Come (1), s.] A hollow between two hills,
a dale, a lingle, a valley, a ravine. Used-
11. As an independent word.

> In sounding combe and plain." $W^{\prime}$. Brone: Britannta's Powt
2. As part of a compound word in many eographical names in the south-west of England, as Babbicombe, 11 fracombe.
cömbed (b silent), pa. par. or a. [Сомв, v., Kempt.]
A. As pa. par.: (See the verb)
B. As adj.: Furnighed with a comb or
cōmb'-ẽr (1) (b silent), s. [Eng. comb; -er.]
I. Ord. Lang.: One who combs.
II. Technically:
I. Commerce :
(1) One who combs or cards wool.
(2) A machine for combing or carding wool. 2. Noutical:
(1) A heavy surge breaking on a beach, a long curling wave.
(2) A ledge aronnd the well or passenger portion of a sail-boat to keep back spray and waves which "comb" over the deck.
©ơm'-bẽr (2), s. 【Corn. dialect.]
Ichthy.: A local name for Serranus cabrilla and for Labrus maculatus, common on the sonthern and gouth-western coast.

* cóm'-bẽr (3), z. [Cumber, z.]
* com-ber, ${ }^{*}$ com-bren, v.t. [Cumber, v.]
- oŏm'-bẽr-oŭs, $a$ [Cumbrove]
$\dagger$ cóm-bin'-a-ble, a. [Eng. combin(c); able.] Capable of conbining or of being combined.
"Plenuren are very conndinabre both with businewe and study,-Lord Chasterfidd.
+ còm-bīn'-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. combinable; -ness. 1 The quality of being combinable or capable of combination.
cóm-bi'-nant,s. [Late Lat. combinans, genit. combinantis, pres. par. of combina $=$ to combinc ]
Moth. : A co-variant which remaina unaltered when each quantic is replaced by a linear function of all the quantics. (Cayley.)
- cơm'-bin-āte, a. [lat. combinatus, pa. par. of combina $=$ ta combina (q.v.).] Betrothed, onited, esponsed.
oǒma-bin- $\bar{a}^{\prime}-t i o n$, a [Late Lat. combinatio Fr. combinaison.] [Combine, v.]


## A. Ordinary Language:

## I. Literally:

1. The act or process of combining or vuiting two or more substances or bodies.

- Resolatiou of conurpound bodies hy Are doee not
 combinations"-Baylo.

2. The state or condition of being combined; union, commixture.

Prom the moment of thalr first combination,
3. The result of the act or process of combining; a combined body or mass.
4. A union, association, or league of persons or states for a certain purpose; a confederacy (generally used in a bad sense, as a cabal).
"Rome, by her warlike polices, wan porpotundy exposlng herself to nerrous reverses to rindicitiventatacke and to formideble combinations of injurod noighbours.', 4. p 47.
II. Figuratively

1. The act or proceas of combining ideas in the mind.

They never anffer any ideas to be jelned in their puderituldilugs, in ally ot ther or stronger combination than "hat thair own nature aud correopondence glve
2. The atate or condition of being mentally
combined or associated. combined or asaociated.
"Ingratitnde in alwayi in combination with pride

## B. Techaically

I. Arith., Algebra, \&c.: The different collections which may be made of certain given tions which may be made of certain given quantities without regard it the order in The term is almost always mentioncd in conThe term is almosi always mentioncd in conjunction with permutationa in which there is department of arithmetic ls technically called Permutations and Combinations. If $a, b$ and $c$ be three quantities to be takeu two together, there will be three possible combinations, that is, whys of arranging them in pairs, without allowing $b$ to stand before a, or $c$ before the two letters which precede it in the alphabet. These combinations wili be ab, $a c$, and bc. But there can be aix permutations of the same three lettera; i.e., six distinct pairs of them if permission be granted to put pairs in them order one pleases, viz., ab, ba, $a c, ~ c a, b c$, ch. [Permutation.]
2. Chem.: The act of uniting by means of chemical affinity ; the state of being so united. There are two kinds of chemical consbination, that by weight and that hy volume, In a large number of instancea the law relating to combination by weight is as follows:-When two bodies, $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$, are capahie of nuiting, the several quantities of $\mathbf{B}$, which combine with a given or coustant quantity of $A$, stand to otue atoother in very simple ration. Murtiple (Chem.), Equivalent, Atomic.] With regard to gases combining by volume, the law is that the contbining volumes of all elementary gases the conbining volumes of all elementary gases srsenic, whicb are only balf those of the other elements in the gaseous state, and those of marcury and cadmiun, which are double those of the other elements. (Founes.)
nation" wa bave then what ta ralled a chemical ermbi-
3. Law: A term defined as an "assombly of workmen met to perpetrste unlawful acta." From the time of Edward I., the law attenipted From the time of Edwarl I, the law atteninted
to reguiste the price of labonr, and prohilit to reguiste the price of lisionr, and prohinit
the workmen from conbining. By $2 d 3$ Edw. the workmen from convining. By $2 d 3$ Edw. severely punishahle. These laws were repealed in 1825. Still, most of the objects nimed al ly workmen's combinations were held to bo in "restraint of trade," and theretiure illegal, but at present trade noiona are considered legitimata combinations, even it their nction should in soy casa ba deemed in restraint of trade. Interference with the freedom of action of those workmen who do nut join them is not permitted; in all other respects thay ara frea. Simibar restrabing laws here early passed in the C'nited states; but they hava beeo repealed, and workinen ara quite fres to combine. The only restriction is against vinleace.

- Cr bb thus discriminates between ormbinotion, conspiracy, cobal, and plot: "An association for a had purpose is the Idea common to ali these terms, and pernliar to combination. A combination may he either secret or oipn, but secrecy forms a necessary part io the
gigniffication of the other terms; a cabal is wecret as to ita end; a plot and comopiracy ars secret, both as to the means and the ead. Combination is the close adhereuce of many for their mutual defeuce in oftaining of demands, or resisting of claims. A eabol is the futrigue of a party or faction, formed by cunning practices in order to give a turn to the course of things to its own advantuge: the natural and ruling idea in cabal is that of ly with address. A plot is a esindeatine union of eome persons for the purpose of uischiof : the ruling idea in a plot is chat of a compltthe ruling idea in a plot is that of a complicated enterprise formed in secret, by two or
brore persons. A conspiracy is a general inteloiore persons. A conspiracy is a general intel-
figence among peraons nnited in sevtiment to figence among peraons nited in sevtiment to effect some surious change: the ruling and nsturai ides in this word is that of nnanimity and concert in the prosecution of a plan. A combination is seldorn of so eerious a naturn as a cabal, or a plot, though alwsys objection (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)


## combination-attachment, $s$.

Sewing-machine: A device to be attachad to the aewing-macbine proper, and by which two or more distinct classes of work may be performed, auch as marking, foiding and creasing a tuck; a guide, hemmer, corder, and quilter.
combination-fuse, s. A fuse combin ing the priociplea of time and percussion so that if the time-fuse fails to explode the shell after the proper interval, the percussion arter the proper interval, the percussion strikes. (Knight.)

## combination laws, s. pl

Law: Laws relating to combinations of mastere and workmen [Coscbination, B. 8.]

## combination pedal, $s$

Music: A pedal acting upon the wind supply instead of upon the draw-stops of an organ.
combination-room, ह. The room in which the fellows of the different colleges in the University of Cambridge meet after dinner for dessert and conversation. It cor respronds to the common-room of Oxford and Dublio.
cǒm-bǐ-nà'-tion-al, a. [Eng, combination; al.] Pertaining to combinstion.

## combinational tone.

Music: A third tone produced when two musical notes are sounded together. It is called also the grave harmonic and the differential tone. (Rossiter.)
cơm'-bin-ā-tive, a. [Formed as if from Lato Lat. combinatious, from combino. 1 Tend. ing to or spt to combine. (Brit. Crit.)
cơm-bīn-ä-tǒr-乌̆, a. [Formed as if from a Lat combinatorius.] The same as CombnnaTiva ( $\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$.).
otm-bind', v.t. [Pref. com, and bind (q.v.).] To bind together.

otm-bine', " com-bin-en, "com-byn-yn, v.t. \& $i$. [Late Lat. compino $=$ to foin or unite two things together: com $=$ cum ; and bini $=$ two by two; Fr. combiner; 8p. \& Purt. combinar; Ital. combinare.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:
I. To join or unite together; to cause to coalesce.
Prompt. Combynyn or copulyn Combino, comula" -

2. To link or unite; to join in nnion.

3. To sccord, to agree, to acttle hy agreement or compact.

4. To associate together.
"Yet it wero well if none but the duncen of socelety were combined to rovider the pesenien of an antior ing ch. x
II. Crammar: To unite or join ideas or words ; the opposite to aralyse

## 23．Intransitive：

I．Ordinary Language：
1．To nnite，to join together，to coalesce． ＂So anveet did harp and edre comsime－
－To ssaociate to coufederate ；to bo joined unitod in friendabip or plans．
＂Combmo together＂grant thelir enomy．＂
II．Chem ：To units together by meana of hemical affinity．［Comaixation，Chem．］ IT For the difference between combtne and connect，yee Connect．
©tm－Biné，a．（U．S．）First aned in New York at the trial of an alderman for bribery in 1886. A eecret combinstion to effinct certain eade by underhand methods；a traet to raise prices or obstruct trade．

## com－bin＇ed，pa．par．or a．［Сомвіnе，v．］

－ctm－bin＇－̌ed－ly̆，adv．［Eng．combined； ly． 1 In a nitted inanner；tin combination or concert．
－The neob．the worid，the devll，anl combinedizy are Fit ma．
－oóm－bine＇－mĕnt，s．［Eng．combine；－ment．］ Conbination，associatiou in interests．
＂Having yo frue combtnemente to enhyne them

otm－bin＇－ẽr，s．［Eng．combin（e）；－er．］One who or that which conibines or unites． MMalitainutg thig no exceilent comsiner of all vir－

 v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adf．：（See the verb）．

## C．As substantive

1．Ordinary Language：
1．The act or process of dreesing or clean－ lng the hair with a comb．
2．That which is removed by the sct or pro－ ceas of combing，as the combings of wool．
＊3．False or borrowed hair covering or combed over the baidneas of the head．
 Anticial Handiomeness．p． 4
II．Wool－dressing：An operation in the worsted，or long－wool manufacture，for straightening and disentangling wool．It is a simitar operation to the carding of short wool．（Knight．）
oōmb－－̌iggs（ $b$ sileat），s．［COAMinas．］
otm－bï－ňing，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Comans．］ A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（Sea the verb）．
＂It is combining Are mith enowe．＂．
C．As subst．：The act or process of uniting or mixiag ；combination．
com－ble，v．i．\＆$t$ ．［Perhaps a variant of combren＝cumber．］［ACOMELYD，COMELID．］
A．Intrans．：To become atiff or cramped．

$$
\text { "Throgh sund } \begin{aligned}
& \text { comble an kelde." } \\
& \text { Ear. Eng. Poemp, }
\end{aligned}
$$

B．Trane：：To encmuber，to load，to op－ preas．
Yoo dayly sod howerly soe comble me with nor

－com－ble，＊cum－ble，s．［Lat．cumulus $=$ $=\theta$ heap，a mound．］$A$ top or summit．
In Phill the seoodo rime the Spaush moonrchy coule to trshiqhest erm he，by the conqueat of Portur gail wherly the Esest indies，suudry imanuss in the

odm＇－brẹnç，＊com－branse，＊com－ braunçe，＊cum－branse，s．［Evcust－ arance．］An encumbrance，an injury，a hurt．

Io the cont mee kark aud combrowunco hupe．＂，
－oom－bre，v．t．\＆i．［Cumber．］
comm－brĕt－ā＇－çe－me，s．pl．［Lat．combretum （q．v．），and fem．pl．adj．suff．－acees．］
Bot：Myrobalans，an order of exogens， alliance Myrtales．it consists of trees or shrubs with alternate or oploaite entire dot
lesa leaves，destitute of stipuiea．The llowera
are on axillary or terminal spiken．The calyz os adherent，with s $4-5$ lobed deciduouts limb． The petals，whers they exist，rise from the orifice of the calyx．The stamens are gene rily of the cayx．os a thens ge the any twie as many morn calyx ；the ovary one－celled， $2-4$ yendurou avules，style 1, tigma oimple．The order fa divided into three tribea：Terminaiete，Com bretese and Gyrocarpese（q．v．）．The Myro balsns are found within the tnopics of Asia Africe，and America．
cobm－brăt－ā＇－¢̣̆－oŭe，a．［Mod．Lat．combre－ tace（ce），and Eng．auj．kuff．－ous．］
Bot．：Of or belonging to the order of Com－ bretaceer（ $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$ ．）．
corm－brēť－ǒ－es，s．pl．［Last．combretum，and em．p．adj．aun．－tre．］
Bot．：A tribe of Conbretacer，having is corolia and plsited cotyledons．
orm－brë＇－tŭm，s．［Lat．combretum $=\mathbf{a}$ kind of rush，Juncus maximus．This is not at ali akin to the botanicai combretum．］
Bot．：A genua of plants，the typical one of the order Combretaceen and the tribe Combre－ tex．It consista of clinnbing plants with besutiful clusters of crimson，purphe，or white flowers．Several are found in Sierra Leone， They are stove plants in England．Gum exudes from Combretum alternifolinm．
otom－bre－wõrld，s．［Mid．Eng．combre $=$ cumber，and world（q．v．）．］An encumbrance to the world or on the earth．（Chaucer．）
Comb＇s－mass，s．［For Colm＇s－Mass，i．e．，the Mass of the celebrated St．Columba，Abbot of lona．According to Canerarius，the day appropristed in the catendar to his memory is the 2nd of May．］The designation generally given to the term of Whitsunday in Caith－ ness．（Jamieson．）
cŏm－bü＇re，v．t．［Lat．comburo．］To turn completely or tharoughly．
cơm－bũr－ğĕss，s．［Fr，combourgeois．］A fellow－citizen
＂Roger McNaught，\＆a produceit a procuratorie and commasioun gevin to thame，and to Willinme Mault， 1596，ed．1814，p． 114
－coัm－bũr＇－ghẽr，＊oŏm－bũr＇－gẽr，
［Pref．com $=$ con，and burgher（q．v．）．］A fellow－burgber．

If Jsffa merchants dow comburgers seam
With Yortukna，and Portugnle with theu．＂
Syivester：Dis Bartak，4g．（Latham．）
－cŏm－bũr＇－gheัr－shíp，s．［Eng．com burgher；－ship．］The state，condition，or poai－ tion of a fellow．eitizen．
＂By all respects of ous comburgherghip，＂
＊cóm＇－bür－mĕnt， 8 ［CUMaERMENT．］
He saide that Amuon was of powere，
To kepe hire fro comburment．
idvaunder， 471.
＊©tm－bŭst＇，a．［Lat．combustus，pa par．of comburo $=$ to barrinp．］

1．Ord．Lang．：Burnt up；calcined．
Combust materea and congulate＂
Chaucer：Conon＇s Yeoman＇s Pros
2．Astron ：Sifuated so near to the 2．Astron．：Situated so near to the sun as to be obscured or eclipsed by his light；ap－ plied to the moon and planets when not fur－ ther than eight and a half degrees from tlie snn．
＂That he be oot retrogred ne combust．＂－Chaucer： Astrolisbe، y． 19.
＊oóm－bŭgt＇，v．t．［Comevst，a．］
1．Lit．：To burn up，to calcine．
2．Fig．：To kindle，to excite，to stir up．
（tn which case all Germany was combun
trocbles）．．＂－Timu Storehouse， $251-1$
† com＇－bŭst－1－bil＇－1－ty，s．［Eng．combus tible；－ity．］The quality of being combustible； capability of taking or being set ou fire；in flammability．（Digby）．
com－bŭst＇－1－ble，a．\＆s．［Fr．combustible， from Lat．combustus，pa．par．of comburo $=$ to burn np．l

A．As adjective
I．Lit．：Capable of being set on fre，inflam nable ；susceptible of fire．
Nacaulay：Hiat Eunes of combratible matter
＊II．Fig．：Easily excited in temper；Iras cible，hot－tempered．
able to modvance ition arcenciant，he（Jinimg has beon hus bean ahict to inflame It－Johxom ：Thoughts B．＇As subst．：Any substinca cmpable of being set on fire，any infammabla material．

obm－byst＇－I－ble－nŏers，s．［Eng．combustible； －ness．］Combustibility，Inflammability ：apt ness or readinese to take fire．
c才m－bれst＇－1才n（1 as y），s．［Fr．\＆Sp．com bustion；1tal．combutiont ；Lat．combustionem sce，of combustio $=$ s burning，consunting froin combust um，suplne of comburo $=$ to hmrt up，to consams ；con $=$ together and buro asmo as uro $=$ to birn．］
1．Ord．Lang．：The act of burning，the state of being bumed．
＂Maguesiam wire tattened，or tarniahed magnesiam ribbon，slso bursts finto spiendid combuttio
Tyulail：Frag．of Ecienc\＃（srd ed h，vili．7，p． 19 L
II Spontaneous combustion：
1．Orä．Lang．：Combuetion accurring wifl－ out any means taken on the part of man to． prodace it．
2．Med．：A combustion of the human body produced by occult internal canses，which ia alleged to have occurred several tines，most of the cases being females given to indulging largely in alcolol，besides being advanced in life，and either very fat or very lean．Set ont fire accidentally by a coal or candle，or even spark，their trunk is stated to have bunt spar，the rely with great raplity，leaving behind a residmint of fat，oily ashes，with o very fetid odour， and contsining a very lenetrating sont．The alcohol with which it is assuned that their organs were safurated，electricity，phos－ phoretted hydrogen，or other inflammable gss set frea by the decomposition of the structures have been assigned as possible causes，but the subject requires well－ascertained modern facts and fresh scientific elucidation．Most chemists believe the combustion of the human body in the way described an impossibility．（Apjohn： Cycl．Pract．Med．，1．447－454，\＆c．）
©ōm－bŭst＇－1－ŏ̆s，$\alpha$ ．［Eng．combust ；－ious．］ Conbustible，inflammable．
cōm－bŭst＇－ive， 0 ．［Eng．combust；－ive．］ Causiog combustion，buruing，or inflaming．
＂Their beams and inguences begin to grow malign． fery，fild
1033，p． 20.

1．Lit．：Combustible；capable of being urat
2．Fig．：In an excited state．
＂．．not $n$ little mooved that matters inould be
thus comustuous in the Judies，．．－－Thmes Store－
house， 322,2 （Lathm．）
ctme，＊comen，＊oume，＊oumen，＊kum （pa．tea．＂come，came，＊cum，＊com，＂cam，＂kame， ＊keme；pa．par．comen，come，cumen． ＊comun，＂cum，＊i－comen，＊$y$－come，＊i－cunen）， v．i．［A．S．cuman（pa ten．cam；pa．par．cumen）； tomua ：Goth kyoman：O．H．Ger．queman； M．H．Ger．komen；Ger．kommen．］

A．Ordinary Lanouage ：
I．Literally：
1．To move from a distant to a place nearer to the speaker，to approseh，to move towards．
＂Cum to me，mi leofmou＂－Ancron Rivie，p． 98
（1）Of material things：
Trembling in heart，and looklug pale and wha．
Her cause of comining slite to tell liegan．＂
Her cause of comming slit to tell iegan iV．iL 49
（2）Of immaterial things：

## That comes to all ；hut＂Hopture without end．＂

2．To draw near，to approadb．
＂Somethiug wickel this way comes＂，iv． 1.
Shakeap．？Macbeth，iv．
3．To move towards anather persou or place； uged always in respect of the place or person towards which the motion is inteuged，and not in respect to that left．

## ＂The messen Brunne， p． 158.

4．To issue，to procead．
Behoid，my sob，wesen eamn forth of my bowele
5．To have just done or finished some act
＂David sald unto Uriah．Cament thon not from thy
journey？＂
boll，boy；pout，jowl；oat，gell，oborus，çhin，bench：go，gem：thin，this；ein，aep；expect．Xenophon，exist．－Ithg．

6. To go with another to any place; to go in company.

## "Come unto these yellow ands"

7. To return, to arrive back.

8. Of time, the seasons, ©c.
(1) To approach, to draw near.
"The time comenth, that whooeever killeth you will
(2) To arrive.
"Somer is comen and wintor gon"
9. To appear, to advance or move into view, as the colour comes into the cheeks.
II. Figuratively :
10. To advance or proceed from one state or atage to another.
batije "- ineothe alirnish was like to coma to a just
11. To be brought into any state or condition, whether better or worse.
"I know one that said it was time enough to repent
hen we come to die."-Bunyan: $P$. $P$, pt. ii
12. To attain to or arrive at a character, atate, or condition; to become (followed by to).
"Nor is it well, uor can it come to good." Cowper: Tho $T$ Tatit,

* 4. To become.

Cowper: The Tatk, hk, is
"So cama I a widow."-Shakesp. : 2 Benry IV., H. s.
5. To arrive at, attain to, or acquire a habit or character.
"They would qulokiy come to have a natural abhorreace for that wioh they found made thero Alighted. ${ }^{\text {r }}$
6. To happen, to fall out, to result ; to follow as a consequence or as a result of some act, line of conduct, or event.
"How comes that?"-Shakerp: King Lear, IL 2
7. To spring from, to result, to arise.
"Muchel kumeth of lntel."-4 noren Riwle, p. 296.
8. To befall, to happen, to occur.
"Lhat met , "loone that I may speak, and let come of me
9. To return to a former state or condition.

Goiden lads and girls all must
Like chimaey-sweepers come to dust."
10. To be born.

De virgiae Merias. " chuld that is cum
De virgiae Maris Songe it Carols, p. 19. 11. To be descended from.
"Thongh he were komen of no ken, bat of kende
Wherts."

* 12. To bud, to sprout, to ahoot. [B. 2.]
"It in reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes about the root of ss sine it wil meke the
vice come earlier, sad prosper better."-Bacon : Nat. Hist.

13. Used as an auxiliary, with the meaning of begin, and eventually simply of $d o$.
" A ruhei com Aon,"一O. Eng. Homilies, p, Bl
"Ther com qo e iite childe."- Warton: Fist. Eng.
Poetry; St. Cuthbert, it 14.

## B. Technically:

1. Dairy: Butter js aaid to come in the process of churning, when it begina to appear.
"Then butter does refuse to come.".
2. Brewing: To sprout as malt does. "In the coming or sprouting of mait, as it laust not
come too little, so it must wot come too much." Horimer.
3. Scrip. : Applied to the coming or advent of Our Lord upon earth.
hin Father's, when of the holy angois "CWu plory, and in
C. In special phrases
4. To come about :
(1) Ordinary Language:
(a) To fall out, to reanlt, to come to pass (generally used impersonally).
"How comes it about, that, for soove slxty years.
-ffairs have beec placed in the hands of aew men."Sffirs

* (b) To change sides, to turn over from one party to another.
"They are come aboul, and wan to the true ilide." $\begin{gathered}\text { Ben Jonson. }\end{gathered}$
(2) Naut.: To change, to chop round.
"The wind came about, and nettied in the Whet for many dass "-Bacon: Neio Atlantis.
* 2. To come abroad: To become known, to be published.
and come abroad." any thing hild, that thall not be known

3. To come across: To happen on, to meet with accidentally.
II To come across the mind: To occur to one's mind or thonghts.
4. To come after:
(1) To follow.
"IIf any maw will come after me, iet him deny him.
self. ....
(2) To come in aearch of, or in order to obtain.
5. To come again: To return, to be restored to a former atate.
again, and he revived." had drunk, hls spirit came "Hiif flesh came again, uke unto the feah of a Iittle chlld. $=-2 K_{\text {ings }} \mathrm{v}_{0} 14$.
6. To come at :
*(1) Lit.: To arrive at, to reach.
. . could not come at him . . ."-Luke vill 19.
(2) Figuratively:
(a) To ohtain, to gain.

(b) To arrive at, to obtain.
"In order to come at a true kuowledge of oureelves. 7. To come away:
(1) To move away from, to part from.
(2) To become parted or aeparated from, to all away or off' from the main body.
(3) To germinate, to aprout.
7. To come between:
(1) Lit. : To intervene.
(2) Fig. : To estrange, to cause a difference or estrangement.
8. To come by:
(1) Lit. : To pass by or beside.
(2) Fig.: To obtain, to gain, to aucceed in obtaining, to acquire.
"Love is 1 lko a chlid
That longs for every thing that ho can come by".
9. To come down:
(1) Lit. : To descend.

* (2) Figuratively:
(a) To be humbled or abased.
"Your principailities shall came doum"-Jor. xilil
${ }^{18}$ (b) To pay.
". "See how he can come down"-Johnton: Chrysal,
I To come down in the world: To be reduced in circumstances.
To come down with: To pay over.
"Little did he foresee when he ssid. 'Allin but dust,' how soon he would come down with hil own."-Dickens.
(Ogitvie) (Ogitvie)

11. To come forth:
(1) Lit.: To move ont of any place; to adance.
(2) Fig.: To be published, to be made public.
Iabours to come cortemporaus : Worth: Will suffer their
labours to come forth."-North: Examon, p. 187.
12. To come forvard :
(1) Lit. : To move forward or to the front.
(2) Figuratively:
(a) To put oneself forward, to present one-
(b) To make progress, to advance, to progress.
13. To come from:
(1) To be descended from, to come of.
(2) To arise to spring, to result, or to be derived from.
(3) To be spoken or written by.
14. To come home :
(1) Ordinary Language:
(a) Lit. : To return home
(b) Fig.: To press a person very closely, to affeet him nearly.
(2) Naut.: Of an anchor, which becomes loosened from the ground, and will not hold.
"When you cast out it stiii cams home""-Shakesp.
Winters Fale, .2 . 2 .
15. To come in:
(1) Literally:
(a) To enter.
"Shakesp, are you there? come in, and give some heip. -Shakesp.: Othello. v. 1.
(b) To arrive at its destination.
"At what time our mecond feet, which kept the nar-
row seom, was come in and jofted to our main flet."-
Bicon.
(2) Figuratively:
(a) To be brought into use or fashion; to become fashionable.
"Silken garments did not como in till lata, . . ."-
Arbuthnot: On Coind.
(b) To be part of a composition ; to enter into as an lugredient.
"A generous coatenpt of that in whith too moay meen piacos their hapyineas, must come to to hoightea
${ }^{*}$ (c) To give in, to comply, to yleld, or to acquiesce.
 in and enhmil
(d) To arrive at the goal
(e) To assume power, to enter into office ; as,

A Conservative govermment came in.
( $f$ ) To accrue as income or revenue.
"I had rather be mad with hin that, when he had nothing, thought ell the ehipe that carae iato the har.
bour hes than with you that, when you havo so wuel coming in, thituk you hnve nothing. "- Suckling.
(g) To be given or handed over, to be got or gained.

It fairiaga come thus plentifuily in""
Shakesp.
Love's Labour Lox, $\mathbf{~ v . ~} 2$

- To come in one's way :
(I) To be an obstacle or stumbling-block to anyone.
(2) To occur to ove's mind.

16. To come in for: The same as to come into to obtain, to get.
"IIf thinkigig is esential to motter, etocks and otones
will come in for their share of priviege."-Coller: On
Thought. in for their ehare of privilege."-CoHier:
17. To come in sight: To become visible.

* 18. To come in unto: To have sexual connection with.
"Judah came in tunto her and ohe concelved."-Gom.
xxyili 16 . xxyiil. 16 .

19. To come in to:

* (1) To join or assist, to bear help to.
"... - the lord Andiey, with whom their leaders had before secret intell
Bacon: Heary VM.
*(2) To comply with, to agree to, to ac quiesce in.
"The fame of their riftues will make men ready to
coms. into overy thing that is done for the pabilick
good."-Atterbury.
(3) To receive, to obtain.

II To come into one's head: To occur to oue: mind.
To come into play or operation: To be brought into use or employment.
20. To come near:
(1) To be nearly equal to, to approach in quality. 'The whole atchieved with such admirable in rea.
tion, that nothing ancient or modern seeln to come
near it. "-Temple. near Ile -rample.

* (2) To tonch to the quick.

Juliex I 1 come near you now."--Shakesp. : Rameo and
21. To come of :
(1) To be descended from ; to spring from as a descendant
"Of Prian'o royal race my mother came".
(2) To proceed or result, as the effect from a cause.

I told "Will you phit worse, Bir, he gove;
(3) To arise, to apring, or to be derived from.
22. To come off:
(1) Lit: To part from, to fall away from, to come away.
(2) Figuratively:

* (a) To escape, to get off free.

I knew the foal enchanter, thongh disgrit'd
Enter'd the very lime twigs of his apeils
Enter'd the very lime twigs of his apelis,
And yet came off:"
(b) To end an affair or business.
". The English, apon all encounters, have oom
(c) To take place.
dis The afine.ir came of yesternay afternoon in the Bow dis esinet. -bawy Telegrajh, Nov. 26, 188L

* (d) To deviate from, to depart from a rule or atandard
"The fguro of a belt partaketh of the pyramin, mut
yet coming of and dioting more anddealy. $\rightarrow$ Bacon :
yet coming off and dilating more anddealy. "-Bacom:
* (e) To pay over.

Wiil youn yoll are full of crown
Tol yor Masingom

* ( $f$ ) To atand ont in relief; to appear.

Timon, i. comos of well and excellent." ${ }^{\text {" }}$ Shakion:
-T To come off by: To suffer, to meet with, to experience.
"We munt expect to come off by the worst belors wi

To come off from: To leave off, to forbear, to "To come of from these grave disqaisitions, I Fould
elear the point by one instauce mere"-Feltons: On the
23. To come on :
(1) Lit.: To move forward or nesrer, to approsch (eapecially in a hostile manner).
"The great orduanoe once discharged, the armies
(2) Figuratively
(a) To take plsce, to begin.
(b) To thrive, to prosper, to fsre, to propress.
"It should seem hy the experiments, hoth of the the water than in earth . . ."-Bacon: Nat. Hhat.
(c) To snpervene.
"Thay mead their pace as ulght comes on""
II In the imperative it is nsed frequently to convey a challenge, and slso an invitation to move on with or accompany the speaker.
${ }^{4}$ Rhymer, come on, and do the worat you can. ${ }^{\text {Dry }}$.
24. To come out :
(1) $L i t_{0}$ : To move from within to outside.
(2) Figuratively:
(a) To becomo pubiicly known ; to be disovered or published.
It is indeed come out at last, that we are to look on
(b) To be pnblished, without any idea of previous concealment.
"Betore hia book came out, 1 had undertaken the
(c) To emerge from or outstrip a nomber of othera.
Ir... Where Vista and Bweethread came out, and the hree parta of a length . ..-Daily Telegraph, Sept 7, 188.
(d) To be brought out or introdnced into wcisty, to mske s debut.
"Sbe in not come out, you know: hat ehe ia to come
(e) To show oooself in any character.
$t(f)$ To result.
TThe woight of the denarius, or the seventh of a comant ounce, comen a
(g) To bud, to put ont leaves.
(h) To come to sn end, to finish.
(i) To take a position or rank in an examiation.
(j) To result or turn out well; to give a mood result.
"They take a favonrsbie photographic efffect, or, to nitry of Lighe tul Photog., ch. XV.
IT To come out of: To proceed from.
Can there any good thing come ous of Nazareth!"
To come out with: To give vent to.
"Those great mastors of chymical arcsus must be
wovoked, before they will come out worth them,"moyte.
25. To come over
(1) Lit.: To pass from one plece or position 0 snother, to eross over.
(2) Figuratively:
(a) To change sides or parties.

* (b) To rise in distillation.
"Perhape also the phlegmatick Hiquor, that is wont of it, be produced by the operetion of the Are."
* (c) To repeat sn act.
* (d) To surpass, to excel, to get the better of.

* (e) To taunt, to challenge.
"How he comes o'er us with our wilder days." 2
IT To come over to: To join, to take psrt
Eelf mant, in changing hif side, not only makes him-
nemed by those he comes over to " - Additon: Spect.

26. To come round:
(1) Lit.: To move round s plsce or spot
"I was come round about the hill., And todilin down on Willie's mill."
(2) Figuratively
(a) To cheat, to trick.
(b) To come to pass, to srrive
(c) To revive, to recover oneself.
(d) To hecome better in heslth, to recover trength.
27. To come short of: To fail in respect of,
to be insufficient or inadequate; to fail to reach a standard.
The belght and depth of "Ty ete attain way
Witon:P. Lh, vili. 414:
28. To come to:
(1) Orainary Language:
(a) Lit. : To arrive at a plsce.
(b) Figuratively :
(i) To attain to, to succeed in getting, to gain.
"He boing come to the eetate, keeps a buasy family."
(ii) To smonnt or be equivelent to.
warid: Which Hist. .
(iii) To amonnt to, to reach a aum, to cost. the very castoms came to as mach as both the
the cors aud the freight together. - Knolies : price of the cors aud the freight togetiner." $-K$ noites :
rast. Turks
(iv) To become.
"Trust me, I am execedigg, weary,-IE it come to
that ?"
(v) To reach s certain state or condition.

His sons come to hooour, and be knoweth it not.
$-J o b$ xiv. 21 .

* (vi) To agree, to comply, to consent.

What la thla, if my parson will uot come to swift.
(vii) To revive, to recover oneself.
(2) Naut.: To tarn the head of the ship nesrer the wind.
29. To come to blows: To fsll ont, to fight.
30. To come to the front : To come forward.
31. To come to grief: To meet with misfortune.
32. To come to the hammer: To be sold by unction.
33. To come to hand: To be received.
34. To come to life: To revive, to come to.
35. To come to light: To be discovered.
36. To come to nature:

Metallurgy (of the properly malleable iron): To separate from the unmslleable snd impnre mass of ore with which it was in combinstion. (Percy, in Weale.)
37. To come to oneself: To recover one's senses; to revive, either mentally or physically.
38. To come to pass: To hsppen, to fsll out.
39. To come to the point: To address oneself to the matter in haod, with circumlocution.
40. To come to the scratch: To engsge any enemy or oustscla.
4J. To come to a standstill: To stop.
42. To come to terms: To agree on terms or conditions, to sccord.
43. To come to an understanuling: To enter into so agreement
44, To come up:
(1) Lit. : To move from a lower to a higher place or position.
(2) Figuratively:

* (a) To be promoted.
(b) To approsch, to come close to.
(c) To shoot up, to spring ny.
"Over-wet, at sowing-time, with us hreedeth much
dearth, insomuch as the corn niever cometh $u$."
* (d) To become public or fashionsble
(e) To be brought forwsrd, to arise; ss, The question came up.

45. To come up to:
(1) To approach, to come to one's side
(2) To amount to, to approach.
"He prepares for $a$ survender, nsserting that all these will not come up to near the quentity requlsite.'
46. To come up with: To overtake.
47. To come upon: To invade, to attack, to fall on, to befsll, to come to
If To come: In futurity; to happen heresfter.

My waves shall wash "Ine walla of nighity Rome."

- Come your ways: A vulgarism still in use, especially in the north of Englsed: come along or coms hither.

come-down, s. A fall or sbesement.
"Thet was rather a come-down."-Reade: Cloituer and Hearth, ch. HiL.
* come-off, s. A means of escape
come-outer, s. One who comes out or withdraws from a regulsr church or other organisation nnder the pretence of its belug corrupt; a radical reformer.
"I am Ohriatian man of the sect cellod Oome
ctme, imper. of v. [Соме.] Used-

1. As a particle of exhortation or incitement "Tet, comos ittie-
2. As equivslent to when it and chaop, coll. iv. is.
"Come Candlemas, nioe years ago ahe died." Gay.

- come, s. [Come, v.] A spront.
"That the ninlt ja aufficiently well dried, you may
know both by the tante and aleo hy the faning off of the come or eprout."-Nortimer: Bubbandry.
$\boldsymbol{c o}^{\prime}$-mê, conj. [It.] As.
come prima, phrase. [Ital.]
Mus. : As st Brat. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
come sta, phrase. [Ital.]
Mus. : As it stands. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
t cóme-ăt-a-bin'-i-ty̆, †cotm-ăt-a-billtyy.s. [Eng. comeatable; -ity.] Accessibility, sttainability.
"The thape, the coastruction, comarability sind conven
† cotme-ăt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. come; at; -able.] Possible to come st; capable of sccess, attainsble, accessible.
"The Trinity Audit ale in pot come-at-able."
00-mĕd'-dle, v.t. [Pref. $\infty=c o n$, and meddle (q.v.).] To mix, to mingle, to temper.
"Whose hlood and Juigement are so well comeddlod."
T The folios read comingled (q.v.).
cŏm-ē-dǐ-an, *oŏm-é'-dǐ-ent, s. [Fr. comédien ; from Lat. comoedus ; Gr. ко $\omega \omega$ óós (komōdos).]

1. One who plays or acts parts in a comedy. "The world th a stage; every ioan an actor, and The goxd upan in e comedian which (however he beginz) ends merrily ; but the wicked mau acts a tragedit and
+2 . A player or sctor generally.
colner, false witness of virs varstile parts, sharper, eofiner, false witness, eham bail, danclty master,
buffoou, poet, comedinn" Macatay : Hixt. Eng., ch. vil.
$\dagger$ 3. A writer of comedies.
"Ecaliger willeth us to admire Plautuan a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegrat speaker." - Peacham: of Poetry.
© oŏ-me'-dic, a. [Eng. comed (y); -ic.] Pertaining to or having the nature of comedy.
"Our best comedic dramas."-Quart. Rer. (Ogitvia)
oŏm'-ěd-y̆, *'cŏm'-měd-y̆, s. [Fr. comédie;
 $\kappa \bar{\omega} \mu \circ s(k o \overline{m o s})=$ a bsnquet, s féstal procession, and $\varphi \dot{\delta} \dot{\eta} \dot{\prime}(\bar{o} d \bar{e})=\mathrm{sn}$ ode, a song.] A dramstio representation of a light and amusing nature, in which are satirised pleasantly the weaknesses or msnners of society snd the ludicrous incidents of life.
"Here was commedy, a eous of gentes firste ifounde."
"I have not attempted anything of an partoral comedy, becanue, Ithink. the taste of our ago will rot
relish A poem of that sort. $"-$ Pope : Letter 80 . Crom.

T Comedy took its origin in the Dionysisn festivals, with those who led the phsllic songs of the bsind of revellers ( $\kappa \hat{\omega} \mu \mathrm{o}$ ) who, st the vintage festivsls, gsve expression to the exuberant joy snd merriment by parading about, dressed up, and singing jovial songs in honour of Dionysus. These songs were frequently interspersed with extemporised jokes at tha expense of the bystanders. Comedy first assumed \& regular shape smongst the Dorans. The first sttempts at it amongst the Athenians were made by Susarion, a native of Megara sbout b.c. 578. Epicharmus first gave comedy s new form snd introduced a regular plot. That brsnch of the Attic drama known as the oud Comely begins properly with Cratinns. oid comely begins properly with Cratinns.
It lasted from B.c. 458 to B.c. 404 . The later it issted from s.c. pieces of Aristophan belong to Middle Comedy. $^{2}$ The chorns in s comedy consisied of twenty four. [Chorus.] Midale Comedy lssted from B.c. 404 to $\mathrm{B} \mathrm{C}$.340 , and the New Comedy till B.c. 280. Middle Comedy found its msterisls in satirising classes of people instead of individusls. New Comedy snswers to the comedy
of the preseat day. The most distinguished of Roman comic writers were Plautus and Terence, whose plota were mainly derived from their Greek predecessors.

* comel, * somele, s. [Cumel]
"Childric com of comela."-Layamon, HL 454
* comelid, a. [Acoslelvd.] Numbed, stiffened, eaervated with cold.
"Coumforte ge comalid hondia"
cóme'-lilẽ̃r, comp. of a. [Comelv.]
cóme'-lĭ-hood, * come-li-heed, * com-ly-hede, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Eng. comely; and suff. hede heed = hood.] Beanty, comeliness, grace. "I gigh yot never ereature
Of comply hefe snd of fetre
Be licke her in comparizon.
Be licke her in comparison." Gctoor, it su.
 ly; -ly.] In a comely, becoming, or agreeable manner
site to cover comelity that which modesty wills and site to cover comelity that which modesty wills and
over would have concealad $=$ Shation : Dom Quixote,
come'-lǐ-nĕss, * $\boldsymbol{c}^{\boldsymbol{t}} \mathrm{m}^{\prime}-1$ y̆-nĕsse, s. [Eng. comely; -ness.] The quality of being comely grace, beanty, dignity, neatness, fitness.
"Comis."-Prompte, Part. seemelynesse Docencia, elegan

com'e-ling, * com-lyng, * come-lyng, * comme-lyng, * cum-ling, * cum-lyng; cum-lynge, onme-ling, kome lyng. kumo-ling, s. [Mid. Eng. com nLm = come ; anff. -ling; O. H. Ger. chume ling, chomeling $=$ a stranger.] A strsnger, a forcigner.


## A Cumdyng: Aduena."-Cathol. Anglicwm.

 Iam a commelyng towarde theAnd pilyrima elanalie my taders wa
Pre of Cons, 1,884

* cơme'-lĭng nĕss, * cum-lyng-nes, ${ }^{5}$ [Mid. Eng. comeling, \&ic.; -Ress.] Exile, atrangeness.
"I shal lede oat hem fro the loand of her cumn
iyngnes."-Wyclife: Fizek. $x$. 38
cotme' 1 y, * com-1ich, * oom-11, * comeliche, * cume-lich, * oum-lich, "com *y, *comelely, * oomlili, * comlyly, * comelili, a. \& adv. [A.S. cymlic; from cyme $=$ suitable, becoming ; and $l i c=$ like.]
A. As adj. : (OI all the above forms).

1. Of persons: Graceful, handsome, dignified, agreeable and pleasing in looks.

A zober sad and comely courteous Dame".
2. Of things: Becoming, decent, digaified, according to propriety.

Steals oer the cheek .... the comely tear
Thominon : The Seasms : Winter.
B. As adv. (OI the forms "comely, * comelely, * comlili, *comlyly, *comelizi): Becomiagly, decently; in a dignifted and becoming manner.

"To ride comely, to play at all weapons. to dance seham: Schoolmanter
If For the difference between comely and becoming, see Becomino; for that between comely and graceful, see Graceful

- comely-distant, a. At a becoming distance.
"Aod comely-distant sits he hy her side."
* cŏm'-ӗn, а. [Соммом, а.]
* cồm'-ёn, v.i. [Come, v.]
* cớm'-е̌n, pa. par. [Come, v.]
cŏm-čn'-am-āte, s. [Eug. comenam(ic); -ate.] Chem.: A salt of comenamic acid.
corm-en-ăm'-icc, a. [Eng. comen(ic), and amic.]


## comenamic acid, s.

Chern.: $\mathrm{C}_{6}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right) \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. An acid obtained by boiling comenle seid with excess of ammoaia, and recryatallizing from hot water. tiorins salta, and gives a deep purple colou with ferric salts. Boiled with potash it yields ammonia and comenate of potassium.
cơm'-厄̆n-ate, s. [Eng. comen(ic); ate.]
Chem.: A salt of comenic acid.

* comend, v.t. [Commend.]
oō-mĕn'-ic, a. [Perhaps from maconic, by altering the position of the letters (\%)]


## comenic acid, s.

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{5}$. Obtained by heating meconic acid to $120^{\circ}$; also by boiling meconic ectd with hydrochloric acid. Connenic acid crystallizes in light yellow prisms elightly soluhle in boiling water, insoluble iu aboolute alcohol. It is readily oxidised by nitrio acid into carbonic and oxalic acids. Comenic acld is dibasic; it forms crystallina ealts, and gives a deep red colour with ferric sulphate.
com-e-ning, s. [Communina.]
com-en-ty, s. [Сомmonty.]
"Servauntes in courte that have governanoce of the
eomenty in oog wyso..."-boct of Oood Servauntes,
 hair, and \$opós (phoros) $=$ bearing, carrying.] Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Gobiidæ The only species lives in the lake of Baikal, and is driven ashore dead in numbers after storms. It is about a foot long, sad of a greasy feel. The fishermen do not eat it hut press it for oil. (Eng. Cycl.)
còm'-ẽr, s. [Eng. com(e); er.]

1. One who comes, arrives, or approaches. (Now seldom used except in composition; as, A first-comer, a last-comer, a new-comer, se.)

Aut epring. © aew comer,
A sprag rich and etrayze.
Is "Houss and heart mre open for s friend; the paskage
2. A visitor.

Yourself, renowned prince then atood so fair
As an y conmer I have iook id on yet."
cóm'-ẽr-sôme, a. [Cumbersome.]
$\mathbf{c o}^{\mathbf{o}}$-mēes, $\boldsymbol{c}_{\text {. }}$ [Lat.]
I. Music: The answer to the $D u x$ or subject. [Fuaue.] (Stainer \& Barrett.)
2. Her., de.: A count
3. Anatomy:
(1) (Sing.) : Comes, in the sense of compa nion, is used for various atructures associated with others. Thus there is a comes nervi ischiadici, and a comes nervi phrenici.
(2) The pl. Comites (eompanions) is used in a similar sellse. Thus the deep set of veina accompanying the arteries are called veno comites vel satellites arteriarum. (Quain.)
cö-mĕ-spěr'-ma, $\delta$ [Gr. кó $\boldsymbol{u}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$ (komē) $=$ hair, aud $\sigma \pi е р \mu a$ (sperma) $=$ a geed, in allnsion to the tuft of hair at the end of the aced.]

Bot. : A genus of plants, family Polygalacem They are natives of Australia Three apecies, one blue the others purple, have been introduced into Britain.
com-ĕss- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ '-tion, s. [Lat, comessatio, comissatio, front comissor $=$ to revel, to hanquet
 banquet. a revel.] Banqueting, feasting,
revelry.
"The world is apt upon ali occasions to tall apon
unniecessary tcomewation and cocupotations."-Hales:

+ com-es'-ti-ble, a. \&s. [Fr. comestible, from Lat. comesum, comestum, aup. of comedo $=$ to eat $\mathrm{pp}: \operatorname{com}=c o n$, and edo $=$ to eat.]
A. As adj.: Fit or suitable to le eaten; eatable.
 B. As arbst.: Anything fit to be eaten; an eatable. (Generally in the plural.)
"Comestibles vary irom the must sabotantial to the
cŏm'-㐅t, * com-ete, s. [O. Fr. comete; Sp., Port., \& Ital. cometa, from Lat. cometa; Gr. коиทтŋs (knmētēs) $=$ (a.) hairy, long-haired; (s.) a comet; from кó $\mu \eta$ (komè) $=$ hair.]

1. Astronomy
(1) Definition: A Iuminoua heavenly body which, in general, conaiats of a nucleus or "head" with, or less frequently without, a tail, the whole moving in the heavens, first towards, then arnund, and fiually away, again
from the aun, like a planet at one part of ith liptic orbit.
(2) Hist. : Oomets bave in every age excited atteation, end, till recently, have inspilred terror, at least in ignorant minds. Milton ex pressed the genarsi beliai in the linea :-

osephus enomerstea matton: P. L. IL To
 star resemhling a aword which atood over the city, and a comot that continued over the year." (Vars of the Jews, bk. vi., ch. v., year.
§.)

From these notions science had to grope ita way forward. Aristotle thought comets ig neous vapours not higher than our own atmoephere. Seneca gave forth the bappy hypothesis that they were a kiad of planeta Tycho Braha, about 15 in , showed that a cer tain comet was at a greater diatance from the earth than the moon. Hevelius in 1668 ascertained that the orbit of a comet was con cave and not a atraight line, the latter erroneous view having beea held by Tycho Brsbe already mentioned, and Kepler. Doerfel (1681) believed comets to move in parabolas. In 1632, Halley proved the conret, subsequenthy called after hira, to be periodic in its returns called after hira, to be periodic in its returns. In 1704, Sir Isaac Newton proved cometa to
obey the law of gravitation, and held that in obey the law of gravitation, and held that in
all probability they moved in elliptio orbits. all probability they moved in elliptian
For more nodern discoveries, see 3 .
(3) Present state of knowiedge and opinion: More than 600 cometa, according to Mr. Hind, have been taken note of, but about 17,500,000 are believed to exist in connexion with the solar ayatem. The liead or nucleus is much lesa solid than it aeems. Thus, in 1832, Sir John Herschel saw a group of atars only of the 16th magnitude, almost throngh the centre the Bilh magnitude, almost throngh the centre
of Biela'a couet. When auch a body might be expected to exarcize gravitation ita iofluenco he expected to exarcize gravitation ita infuence
is too small to be perceptible. Reganting orhit, the cometa may be dirided into two very distinct classes : First, those whose orbita are so long that they are usually regarded as parabolas, and secoad, thnee whose orhit and period are both ahort. Of the latter class, about twelve or fifteen are known. The firal aeern to have come to na from outside apace; the second set, originally belonging to the former, to have had their direction chamged ao as to produce their preaent ahort elliptio orbits by the action on them of some planet. (Brit. Assoc. Rep. (1879), p. 272.) For the chief comets of the latter type, see of at the ead of comets of the latter type, see at the ead of
this article. la 1866, Professor Schisparelli, of Milan, diacovered that the orbit of Tuttle's comet, the third which had appeared in 1862, was nearly identical with that of the August meteors, and Tempel'a comet, the first of 1866, wilh that of the November meteor atream. In consequence of this discovery, Prof. P. G. Tait, F.R.S.E., published the view that the andden development of tails many millions of niles in length, the occurrence of comets with many tails, and tha observed fact that there is no deffnita relation of direction between a comet's tall and lto solar radins vector, may be accounted for on the supposition that a comet ia a clond of anial masres, auch as stones and frazments of meteoric iron, shining by reflected light aloue except where these masses impinge on each other, or on other rastter circulating around the sun, and thus produce luminous pases slong with considerable modificationa of their relative motion. The differencea of motion of the meteoric fragments relatively to the earth. present appearances analogoua to those of a tlock of sea-birds flying in one plane, and only becoming as a long streak when the plane of the flock passes approximately through the spectator's eye. The so callad envelopea surronnding them are compared with the curling wreaths of tobacco smoke emitted from a pipe. On the 24 th June, 1881, Win. Huggins, Esq. D.C.L, LL.D. F.R.S., examined the oright comet then in the aky with the apectrocope Assuning this to be similarly corn posed to other comets, he came to the conclu aion that part of their light is reflected sunlight and part nriginal light, and further that carbon is present in the cometary matter. The comet of 1882 was abown to contsin oodium aud iron, in addition to carboo.

It Among the best known periodic cornets
(1) Biela's Comet : [Named after M. Biela, an

[^156]Austrian officer, whn discovered it at Prague on the 27 th or 28 th February, 1826.] A comet which has a periodic tme of about of yeara or 138 weeks. It returned in September, 1832 , or 138 wreeks. It returned in 1839, then in 1845 ; when, between again in 1839, then in 1845; when, between
December 19, 1845, and January 13, 1846, it meparated into two comets, which went off in conpany, coming back together in 1852, aince which time they have returned no more. Bnt It has been diacovered that when, towarda the end of Novernber, the earth interaecta the lust doubie comet's path, there is a display of meteors. This was notably seen on Nov. 30, 1867, and on Nov. 27, 1872. Bielsis is called also Gambart'a Comet.
(2) Donati's Comet: [Named after Dr Donati of Florence.] A comet discovered by Donati on 2nd June, 1858. Periodic time abont 2,000 years
(3) Encke's Comat: [Nemed after Johano Frauz Encke, Director of the Observatory at Berlin.] A comet, the periodicity of which was detected by Encke in 1819. Ha proved it identical with Mechain and Messier's comet of 1786, with Herschei's of 1795, and Poos's of 1805. It appeared again in 1822, 1828, and at such intervals as to show that its periodic time ia 3.29 yeara, or 1,210 days. A perioasc time ia recent appearance was on August 20, 1881. recent appearance was on August 20,181 .
Ita orbit is everywhere nearer the sun than that of Jupiter.
(4) Halley's Comet: [Named after the celebrated Edmond Halley, the friend of Newton. and, from 1720 to $1741-2$, Astronomer-royal.] A comet, the tirst whoae periodic time was ascertained. It is abont 75 years. It was Identical with the cometa of 1456,1531 , and 1607, and appeared again in 1759 and 1835. It ia next dua in 1910. It is sometimea calied Apian'a Comet.
2. The name of en old geme of cards.
"What say you to $\bullet$ ponle at comet at my boune 1"
comet-ninder, $s$.
Astron. Instru.: A comet-Beeker (q.v.).
comet-like, adv. Like or in the same manner as a comet.

## My lord, that ne"ir before maidid iavted eycom <br> 

## comet-seeker, s.

Astron. Instru.: A cheap eqoatorial with coarsely divided circles and a largo field la comparison to its aperture, thua enabling it to take lost one glance a ecnsiderabla portion of the heaveos. It ia called also a comet-fioder.
comet-wine, s. Wine made in a cometrear, and auppoaed to be, on that account, of superior flavour.
comet-year, s. A year in which one of the important conrets haa appeared.
ơm-厄̌t-är'-1̌-ŭm, s. [Mod. Lat., from cometa $=\mathrm{a}$ comet.]

Astron.: An instrumeat designed and inteuded to represent the revolution of a comet round the amn
cơm'-ĕt-ar-प̆, a. \& B. [Fr. cométoire; Lat. cometa $=$ a comet.]
A. As adjective:

1. Relating or pertaining to a comet.
"The divisiont of Biela's comet into two distince
 pry phyace.
2. Of the nature of a comet
"Let us ful a hollow sphere of this diameler with oomedary mater rand make it our miris of ineasure "-
B. As substo: The aame as Cometarium (q.v.).
orm-ět'-ía, a. [Eog. comet; -ic.] of or pertaining to a canet; cometary.
 mettes) = a connet, alld ypado (graphō) = to write, to diaconrae.] One who writes on or describes the nature of cometa.
"Thewe elenents appesr to have escasived the ootice
of receant cometographers. . . of recean
p. 357.
 from Gr. коuints (koniztes) = a comet, and
 ecription of cometa.
odm'- ${ }^{-10 i d}$, a \& \& [Eng, oomet, and suff. oid, from Gr. eisoc (eidos)=forma, appearance. A. As adj. : Remembling a comet in form. B. As subst. : A name proposed by Professor
iricwood, of Indians Unlversity, U.S., for Kirkwood, of indiane U
"The moxiona of nome luaulinous noteors for somo

 (komètēs), aud dóyos (logos) $=\mathbf{a}$ diacourse.) A discourse or treatise on cometa; that branch of astronomy which deala with cometa.
otm'-fit, "con-fite, oon-fyte, s. [0. Fr. confit, from confirt $=$ to preserve, to pickie Lat. confrcio = to yut together, to prepare : con $=$ together, and facio $=$ to make ; Ital. confetto; Sp. confite ; Port. confeito.]

- 1. A dry aweetmeat ; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugarsand dried. (Jahnson.)
"Compostes and confles""-Babees Book, p. 121.

2. A caraway-seed, a coriander-aeed, or other soed, coated with sugar.

- And turna to cometr by his arts,
comfit-box, a A box for carrying comfits. They were much in use in France during the reign of Henry III. of that country, A.n. 1574 to 1589. (The elder Diaraeli, in Townsend' Dates.)
comfit-maker, s. A confectioner.
- codm'fitt, v.t. [COMFTT, e.] To preaerve dry with angar.
"The fruit that doos so qoickly wnste,
Meo scarce can see it much less tasta,
Thou comiteat in troeto to make it inst.
cotm'siti-üre, s [O. Fr. conffiture.] [CrmFIT, s.] A comntit, a confection.
"From conatry grase to compltures of coart."
cあm'-fort 'con-for-ten, ${ }^{*}$ cum-forth, - coun-forth, "oon-forti, v.t. [O. Fr. conforter; Low Lat. conforto $=$ to maka strong: con = together, fuliy; fortis=strong; Sp. \& Port. confortar; Ital. confortare.]
A. Ordinary Language:
- I. Literally:

1. To make strong; to etrengthen ; to reetore to atrength.
"And the child waxed and whe counfortod"-Wy an . and he onumfortide hym with ualles that it
ohuide not be moucd.
2. To reinforce; to briog material aid to.
II. Figuratively :

- 1. To atrengthen, to confirm, to add weight or anthority to.
"The evidence of Ood's own teetimony. . doth 2. To atrengthen the miad; to cheer or encouraga in time of danger or difflculty.
- Comport ye, comyort ye iny poople, salth your God."

3. To console, to cheer, to eolace in time of trouble or auxiety.
"It does cot appenr that one of the fiatiterers or
buffoons whom he fiad euriathed out of the pinnder of bif vietims eame to cromeror hito in the day of rouble."-Hacaulay : Fist. Eng., ch xiv.
4. To place io a state of comiort.
meäted. hut now he is convorted, and thou art tor-
meated. -Luke 2vi 25. To afford aid or conatenance as sn accessory after the fact ; to abet.
II For the difference between comfort and cheer, aee C'heer ; for that bet ween comfort and console, aea Console.
cotm'-fort. * com-forthe, " con-fort, * com-ford, *coum-forde, * ooun-fort, * cum-ford, a. [O. Fr. confort, cunfort; o. Sp., ital, \& Port. conforto; Sp. confuerto.] [COMFORT, $v$.
L. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Supprort, assistance, strength, or reiief afforded in time of weakness, oppression, or danger. [ii.]
al ail comfort . . . - -2 Cor. is 8
"I spy comort: 1 cry ball."

2. Consolation; encouragement afforded in time of affliction or trouble; solace, cheering.
"Lythez aue kyndely yout coumforte"
E. Eng. Alitit. Poems (eul. Morris); Peart, a69.

3. A atata of quiet and pleasant enjoyment freedom from trouble, pain, or disquiet.
ho. oin that ho thought more of thelr comport
4. That which enables one to enjoy anch quietness and freedom from trouble, pain, or disquiet ; luxuries. (Generally used in the pl.)
"Nope of the parochise clescy wors so shundantly


5. That which effords conaaiation, atrength, or aolace in time of trouble, affiction, or danger.
"Let, 1 pray thee thy merelfal kindnem be for my convorth . . .-Psalm cxix. 76.
6. A wadded or padded quilt or counter pane. (American.) (IVebster.)

- II. Law: Support, assistance, or connten ance; anch as an accessory affords to the actual perpetrator of any crime.
"' Peisiung hand or partaiking in the ald or comfort
Tf Crabl thus discriminates bet ween comfort and pleasure: ". . the grand featara of conjort ia enbstantiality : that of pleasure in warnith. Pleasure ia quickly aucceeded by pain. . . . Comfort is that purtion of pleasurs which seems to be exempt from thia disadvane tage . . . Comfort muat be aought for at home: pleasura is puraned abroad." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
- oomfort-killing, a. Destroying all aonrces of comiturt or encouragement; disquieting, diacouraging.
"O comfort-killina night 1 mage of bell!"
cóm' for - ta-ble * con-for-ta-ble, oom-for-ta-byll, a. \& s. [O. Fr. confortable, from conforter.] [Comport, v.]
A. As adjective:

1. Of persons:
*1. Strong ; strengtheaed ; full of strength or vigour of body or miad.
"In the fald a knyght right $\begin{gathered}\text { onfortable", } \\ \text { feneryden, } 2,222 .\end{gathered}$ "Thy conceit is noarer desth than thy powern ; Iot my soke be comfortable, hold death Awhile at the 2. In a atata of, or adinitting of, comfort; cheerful, free from disquiet, trouble, or peia.
"His comfortalle temper has foracok him;
He is much out of health, and keepy his chamber."
-3. Affording atrength or aupport to the mind or body; atrengtheniag, supportiag.
"Be comfortable to my mother, Yonr mistrees" $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp. : Alla } F e l l_{4} \text { i. } 1 .\end{gathered}$
II. Of things:
2. Affordiog conzelation or encouragement in time of troubie or affiction; cheering, consoling.
Cowper ${ }^{2}$ nd words, and comfortable, loat on me.
Death af bamon. in Poams of Milton; On the
3. Attended with, or procuring a atate of quiet anjoyment and comfort.
". . . ${ }^{\text {an comfortable }}$ provision made for their sub
"3. Free from tronhle or anxiety.
*What can promise himo comfortable appearace
B. As subst. : A heavy wadded or padded quilt or connterpane; s comfort. (American.)
obm'-fõr-ta-ble-nĕgs, 8. [Eng. comfortable; -ness.]
4. The quality of being comforting or cheering.
otenisis ot the pleasan, whese, "-Wat of the grape: the comvorta-
5. The quality of being comfortable or in a state of coinfort; cheerfulness.
 Cond., p. 1 .
cóm'fōr-tạ-bly̆, adv. [Eng. comfortabl(e); $-y$.]
6. In a comfortabla manner; ao aa to comfort or cheer; eneouragingly, cheeringly.
2 sim. il spenk contortably onto thy servanta . . ."-
7. In a state of comfort; with cheerfulness.
". . . hope comfortabty and chearfully for God's pertorianice ${ }^{2}=$ Hammond
cóm'for̀r-tā-tive, an \& so [Formed as if from Lat. confortativus, from conforto.]
A. As adj.: Comforting, cheering, encouraging.
 storehouse, p. 888 . (Latham.)
B. As subst.: Aaything comforting or strengthening.

D6n, boy; pout, jowl; oat, çell, chorus, çin, benọh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, existo -ligg

"The two hundred crowns is gold
cóm'-fõr-töd, pa. par. or a. [Сомғровт, v.]
Ch. Hisf.: The rendering of Consolati, one of two divisions made in the medixval sect called Cathari (the Pure). The other division was termed Associated or Confederated (foederati). (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., cent. xii., pt. fi., ch. v., 今6.)
córn'-för-tẽr, s. [Eng. comfort; er.]
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Of persons: One who comforts, cheers, or consoles; one who affords encouragement or aupport in time of trouble and distress.
" Miserable comforters are ye all. "+Job xTL. 2.
2. Of things:
(1) A knitted woollea acarf, long and aarrow.
(2) A thick wadded or padded quilt or counterpane ; s comfort.
II. Theol. \& Scrip. (The Comforier): The Holy Ghost, the Third Person of the Trinity (John xvi. T. \&ic.) [Paraclete.]

- com'forrt-fitl, a. [Eog. comfort; fullt).] Full of comfort or encouragement ; comforting, cheering. (Huloet.)
côm'-fõrt-ing, * con-fort-yng, pr. par., a., \& s. [COMFORT, v.]
A. As present participle:
* 1. Makiog atroag, strengthening. ${ }^{\text {" And there }}$ appeared an angel unto Hitu from

2. Consoling, cheering, encouraging
B. As adj. : Cheering, consoling, encour. aging; atrengthening.
"Comforting repose."-Shakespa : Henry TIII., v. 1
C. As subst. : The act of atrengthening, cheering, or consoling; solace, consolation, aupport, or enconragement
"Confortyng-alegement, allegsoace."-Patagrave.
0óm'-fort-lĕss, * com-forte-les, a. [Eng, comfort; -less.]
3. Of persons: Withont comfort or eacouragement; ancheered and unsolaced; discon aolate.

Torn from th' emhraces of his teader wife. Sole, and all comburt leses, he watees sway.:
Pope: Homer's odysey, $\mathbf{i v}$.
2. Ofthings: Cheerless; having no power to comfort, cheer, or evcourage.

The floor wam nelther dry nor neat the hearth
Has comforthest
cốm'-fõrt-lĕss-ly̆, $a d v$. [Eng comfortless -ly.] lo a comfortless, cheerleas atate or manner; cheerlessly.

+ cōm'-fõrt-lěss-něss, s. [Eng. comforlless; ness.]

1. Of persons: The quality of being com fortless, or uncheered and unsolaced.
2. Of things: The quality of being withont power of cheering or comforting; cheerlessuess.

* conm'-fõrt-rĕss, s. [Eng. comfort(er); fem. guff. -ress.] A female comforter or consoler.

Ta be your comfortress, and to proserve you." $B$. Jompon: Fox
 ruption of Fr cont cowmfory, s. [A cor
on fr. conhme, prob. from Lat. con


COMMÜ COMFREY.
1 Flower leaf. 2. Flower. 8. Flower hadd open.
ferva $=$ healing; conferveo $=$ (1) to boil together, (2) to heal. So named for ita aupposed healing qualities.]

- 1. A daisy.

2. symphytum oficinale, or, less frequently any other apecies of the genus. [Svmpiytur.] II (1) Common Comfrey: Symphytum oficinale Its atem is winged above, the leavea, which are ovate-lanceolate, very decurrent. The stem is 2-3 feet high, branched above. The flowers are in pairs, aecund, and drooping. The corolla is large, yellowish-white, often purpla. The plant is frequent in Britain on the banks of rivera or in watery places generally. It flowers io May and June. It was formerly regarded as a vuluerary. Its roots are highly mucilaginous, their taste aweetish with some astringency. The leaves gathered while young may be used as a aubstitute for apinage, and some people of unrefloed taste eat the young ahoots after blanching them by forcing them to grow throngh heaps of earth.
(2) Middle Comfrey: Ajuga reptans.
(3) Saracen's Comfrey: Senecio saracenicus.
(4) Spotted Comfrey : Pulmanaria officinalis.
(5) Tuberous Comfrey: Symphytum tuberosum. This is a smaller plant, has a tuberous rootstock, siraple atems, only slightly decurrent leaves, the upper ones in pairs. It is common in Scotland, but less frequent in England.
comprey-consound, s. Symphytum officinale.
com'-ic, a. \& s. [Lat. comicus; Gr. кaرuкós $(k \neq m i k o s)=$ belongiog to comedy; к $\boldsymbol{\omega} \mu \boldsymbol{\mu}$ ( $k \bar{o}-$ mos $=$ a banquet, a revel ; Fr. comique.] Comedy.]
A. As adjective:
3. Of or pertaining to comedy, as distinguished from tragedy; writing comedy
"But the very quiotessence of that apirit will be
tound th the come drama"-Hacculay : Hist. Eng.
ch. ill.
†2. Ludicrous; exciting laughter or mirth droll, comical.

* B. As substantive

1. A comedian, an actor in comedy.
three geuerations, "-Steele Whath been a comic for
2. Seuratious, -Ntelle. Taslor, No. 22
3. A writer of comedy.
"As the comic nalth, his mind was in the kitchen
oơm'-1c-al, a. [Eng. comic; -al.]
4. Comic; of or relatiug to comedy, as distinguished from tragedy; appropriate or suitable for comedy. "They deny it to be tragical, becaune its catastrophe
is wedduling. Which bath ever been accounted comical."
5. Ludicrous, lauglable, droll, excitiog laughter or mirth.
cormicail the tamuiliar stile rand pleasing way ot relatiug cornical
Preface.
corm-ǐc-all'-1̌-ty̆, 8. [Eng. comical; -ity.] The quality of being comical ; comicalness, ludicrousness. (Daniel O'Connell.)
cŏm'-ǐc-al-ly̆, adv. [Eng. comical; -ly.]

* 1. In a manaer proper to or befitting omedy.
"Io this traticomedy of lave to act asperal parts, some sxtirically some comically.

2. In a Indicrous or langhable nanner ; so as to excits laughter or mirth.
"Thin, I confess, is comically spoken"-Burton Anatomy of melancholy, p. 370.
† cơm'-icc-al-nĕss, s. [Eng. comical; •ness.] The quality of veing comical or ludicrous comicality, Indicronsness.
oŏm'-I-cö, in comp. [Lat. comicus.] Coroical, partaking of the nature of comedy; as, Comico. tragic = partaking of the uature of both comedy and tragedy ; comico-tragicol, de.

* corm'-І̌-ry̆, s. [Eng. comic; -ry.] The quality or ${ }^{\text {rower }}$ of exciting mirth : comicality.
* com-in, com-yn, * com-yne, s. [Cummin.]
com'-ing (1), * com-inge, * com-ynge oum-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Come(1), v.]
A. As pr. par. : (See the verb)
B. As adjective:
I. Lit.: Arriving, approaching.
"Hin sense retarnlug with the coming hrecze."
II. Figuratively:

1. Future, to come

Which may the like in coming ages hreed.
cate, fat, fare, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gô, pot

 courtesy civility mildnese and suavity of msuners or dispositlon．

## 

I Comity of Nations ：
Internat．Laww：The courtesy on the part of one nation which allows the laws of another one to bo recognied within its limits，if they are not fonnd prejudicisl to the public in－ terests．The Engliah conrts of law tacitly scknowledge the statates in force in other conatries，uvess in suy case there be an Act of Parlisment forbidding them to do ao．
＊com－liche，＂cotm＇－ly̆．＂com－lyche，a． at adv．［Comelv．］
＂Kywe me now comly．＂－bavatn and the from
＊com－1i－11，＇com－ly－ly，adv．［Comelily．］
corm＇－ma，s．（Lat．comma $=$ a clanse of a aen－ teace ：©r．коцца（komma）$=$（ 1 ）that which is struck ；（2）s comms；ко́ттш（koptō）$=$ to hew， to strike．］
A．Ordinary Language
1．Literally：
1．In the eame sense as B．I．
－2．A clause，a category．
In the Mroneso catologuve of crimes．adnlitery and Ton ：Description of Wet Barbary，p． 171.
＂II Fig：Any ghort panse or delay；a slight hindrance or block．

Shakesp．：Timon $\mathscr{V}$ ALhenh L .1

## B．Technically：

1．Punctuation：A mark or character（，） denoting the shortest pause in resding and the smasleet division of a sentence，written or priated．
2．Music：The small interval between a major and a minor tone，that is between a tone whose rstio is $8: 9$ and one whose rstio is 9：10．The rstio of a comma ia therefore $80: 81$ ． A Pythagorean coums is the difference be－ A Pythagorean comms is the difference be－ tween the aote prodnced by thards and 12 fifths．（Stainer \＆Barrett．）
upwater

comma．
3．Entom．：A name given to a butterfly， Grapta Comma album，from the white mark like a comma on the underside of the wing．
comma－bacillus，s．A curved－shaped bacillne discovered by Koch，sad said to be the canse of cholers．
－cơm＇－ma，v．t．［Comma，s．］To iasert cominas in，to puricturte with commas．（N．E．D．）
－corm－măç＇－ẽr－àte，v．t．［Pref．com，and macerate（q．v．）．］To make lea口．
＂In coutinual commacerating him with dread and terror．＂－Yathe：Lenten Stufe．
com－ma＇nd，＊com－and，＊com－ande， ＂com－aund，＊com－aunde，＊com－ mannde，＊com－mawnde，＊cum－ aund，v．t．\＆i．［O．Fr．comander ；Lat．com－ mendo $=$（1）to give in charge，to commend，（2） to command；Fr．commonder；Sp．comandar； Ital．comandare．］

A．Transitive：
1．Literally：
1．Of persons：
（1）To order with authority；to give orders to ；to gevera．
＂Nathing to praise，to tonch，or to command $\begin{gathered}\text { Wordecoorth ：Excursion，hk．} \\ \text { vili }\end{gathered}$

## II Frequently with two objects．

＂To him which all me may comannda＂， $\begin{gathered}\text { Oower，} i 2\end{gathered}$
（2）To hold in subjection，to heve under oue＇e authority．
（3）To be a leader of；to lead or direct，as a general does his army．
${ }^{*}$ Thote he commands move only in command，
－（4）To order a persou to be removed to or put in come plsce．
＂To close prison he commanided her．＂
2．Of things：To order or direct to be dove ； to require（opposed to forbid and prohibit）． ＂Thus did Noah a aocordits to all that God com－ nanded himn，no did be＂一Gion．Vi． 22.
II．Figuratively：
1．To demand，to clsim，to call for．
＂Thua the history of this，perhaps the only un－ mizgled，rwe whico can boast ot high antiquity，leads lito coultuet with simost every nation which eom． mands our interest in the nurient world．．i．
2．To have the right or power of demanding or ordering；to call for．
＂The thease thongh humbie，yet sugust and prond
The occasion－for the Fair commands the aung．＂， 7
＊3．To have at one＇s disposal or service．
＂It In In ming eqthorty to command the kegs of all
4．To force，to compel．
An doth a ssil command au argosy

5．To be in such a position as to have power to prevent access to，or passage by，any place．
6．To overlook，to posaesa a view over．
＂Commanding the rich scenes benesth，
And nit ithe yales bet ween that lie，
Till Betriliug seoft：The Lady of the Lake，Y． 2
B．Intransitive：
I．Literally：
1．To order ；to give orders．
The emperour comandede nane
After the ohilde for to goot．＂
Sometimes followed by on or upon．
Let your bighneess command upon me＂，ill L
2．To exercise supreme authority．

II．Fig．：To aee，to range
commands．＂
$L_{n}^{\prime \prime}, 41$.
cóm－maind，s．［COMMAND，v．］
A．Ordinary Language ：
I．Literally：
1．The right or power of commanding；a position of anthority ；control，lesdership

2．An order given with authority；a mandate．
＂God no commanded，and left that command．＂
＊3．Despotism，exercise of anthority
＂Command and force may often croate hnt can
II．Figuratively：
$\dagger$ 1．Power，suthority．
But were it not that high command
Spake in his eye，
Byron ：Bride of Abydoa，ii． 8.
2．The act or power of keeping in restraint or control．
＂．．．his perfect command of all hía faculties ．．．＂
Restraint or cont
4．Influence or power over the mind．
＂He nssumed an absolute command aver his eadern．＂－Dryden．
－5．The power of overlooking or conmand ing any place by reazos of local position．
Which oreriooks the vale with wide command＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Tryden：Aneid．}\end{gathered}$
＊B．Mil．\＆Naval：A body of troope，paval or military，under the command of，and headed by，a particular officer．
＂Four shall quickiy draw out my command．＂ $\mathrm{Shakesp:} \mathrm{:} \mathrm{Coriol}$,
－Word of Command ：
Mil．：The word or worde in which any order is expreased．
－Crabb thus discriminates between com－ mand，precepl，injunction，and order：＂A com－ mand is imporative ；it is the strongest exercise of suthority：onder is instructive；it is an
axpression of the wishes：an infunction in decisive；it is a greater exercise of authority than order，and less than command：a precep is a moral law；it is blading on the con science．The three former of these are per consl in their application；the latter is general a command，an order，and en injunction，must be addreased to some particular individual a precept is addressed to all．Command and order exclusively flow from the will of the speaker in the ordinary concerns of life： injunction has more regard to the conduct of the person addressed；precept is sitogether founded on the moral obligations of men to each other．A command is just or unjust； an order ia prudent or imprudent；an injunc－ tion is mild or severe；a precept is genersl or particular．Command and onder are affirma－ tive；injunction or precept are either affirma－ tive or negative ：the command and the order oblige 49 to do a thing；the injunction and precept oblige us to do it，or leave it undoue．＂ （Crabb：Eng．Synon．）

## command－night，$s$

Theat．：A vight on which a certain play performed at the command of eome peraou high in authority or influence．
＋com－mand＇－a－ble，a．［Eag．commund； able．］Cspable or apt to be commanded．
＂Rendering our bodies，anases，and thoughta，rigor－ p． 129 （Latham．）
†cóm－mand＇－an－cy s．［Eng．commandan（t）： －cy．］The rank，position，or office of a com－ mandant．

+ commandancy－general，s，The rsak，position，or office of a commandsnt general．
cotm－man－dant＇，s．［Fr．commandant，pr． par．of commander $=$ to commaud．］A com． mander ；the gevernor or commandiag officer of a place．
＂Tue commandant cantioued us，as in frioud．agannet
returning to the cavern＂－Smollet＂：Tr．of Gil Blak
t com－man－dant：－ship，s．［Eng．com－ mandant；－ship．$]$ The rauk，peaition，or office of a commandant ；a commandancy．
＊cotm－mand＇－a－tõr－${ }^{\text {y }}, a$ ．［Pref．$c o=c o n$ ， and mandatory（q．v．）．］Having power or suthority to commsad，suthoritative．

Bp．Norton：Epicoopacy A Aharted，p． 73.
cotm－mand＇－厄⿱⿰㇒土儿，pa．par．or $a$ ．［СоммиND，v．］
＊cöm－mand＇－ěd－něss，s．［Eag．commanded
ness．］The atate or condition of being com
manded or under conimsnd．（Hammond．）
cǒm－măn－dëer，v．t．［Not s gequine Dutch word，but Eng．command，with a Dut．suff． －eer（？）］
S．African Eng．：To seize by military or other authority，to force temporarily or other－ wise ioto nilitary service．
 them to find
neondent
ctm－mand＇－ẽr，＊com－mawnd－our，s． ［Eug．command；－er． 1
A．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
1．Gen．：One whe commande，gives orders， or is in authority．
＂Commawndour．Precepsor，mandator．＂－Prompl
2．Spec．：A general or leader of a body of men．
＂I will rather mure to be despived，than to decoivs
II．Fig．：One who poasesses or exercies mental iofluence．

Lord of my life，commander of my thoughtan．＂
B．Technically
1．Navy：
（1）An officer ranking next ahove a lien－ tensat．He formerly ranked with a major， but now with a lientensnt－colonel in this army，but juaior of thst rank．
（2）A large wooden mallet or beetle，used specislly in the sails and rigging lofts，as any thing of matal would injure the ropes or cenvas．
＊2．Surg．：An instrumeat or apparstn． nsed as a rest or cradle for a fractured limb． （Wiseman．）
bfin，boy；pout，jowli cat，cell，ohorus，chin，benç；go，gem；thin，this；sin，ass ；expect，Xenophon，egist．ph $=1$


- 3. Engineering : A hesvy mallet or beetle ned in paving.
"A commander, which is of wood with * handle,
wherewith itsker are drivan into the ground ; ran
marron Nowercazor, 15res

4. Hot-making: A string on the ontside of
4.: Hatmaking: A string on the ontside of the sides of the bloek, to bring the body to the cylindrical form. (Kuight.)
5. Orders of Knighthood, de.: A diguitary of an order, in whore was vested the administration of a commsadery (q-v.).
commander-in-chief, s. The supreme commander of the united forces of any conn-
try. In the United States the Prestdent ja Ory. In the United States the President ia mamanar-in-Chiof ta the head of $s$ department of the military administration. He has private and military secretariea, whilst in continual commnnicstion with him to carry out hia instructiona sre the adjntant-geosral and his subordiates, the quartermaster-general slso with his, aod other officers. He acts, ueder the secretary of State for War, as the head of the army, and when military operations sre andertaken on s sufficiently large acale to reqnire his presence, is charged with the duty of commsading the army in tha field, though, as a matter of fact, this very rarely occurs.
cóm-mand'-ẽr-ship, s. [Eag. commander; -ship.] Tle rank, josition, or office of a commander. (Ecl. Rev.)
com-mand'-èr-y̆, cóm-mand'-ry̆, s. [Fr. commanderie, from Low Lat commanderia.]

* L. Ordinary Ianguage:
I. Command, authority.

2 The office, rank, or dignity of a commander.
3. A diatrict under the administration of a govemor or commander.
"The country is divided toto four commanderice
II. Technically

1. Orders of Knighthood :
(1) Amongst the Knights Templsis, Hospitallers, \&:c., a district ander the sdininistration and control of 8 mamber of the order, called the commander or preceptor, who re eeiver the income of the estates within that district, exyending part for his own use, and district, exyending part for his own use, and accounting for the reat. In England more
especially spplied to a msnor belonging to the especially spplied to a msnor belonging to the
Knights Hospitallers or Kaights of St . Johu Knifhts Hosp
of Jerusalem.
"Thene establishments forived at the anme time hranches. On the Arst creatlou of these (branch] Cethinizhneata they, were deaoninated Preceptorties: the M1anine became chauzed to that of commazndery, hy Which they were Always afterwards known Tbe eouncil reserved to themwelves the pooter of at any
 being curely coisidered hs the steward of their pro perty. Time however, gradually wrought a great
chasg in the revistive pation which the commundera
beldo the commancicry canie to be considered iu the light of legna acqoisitioo, subject only to the pyinent of a

(2) A house, technically called a cell, for oollecting the demesno rents of a commandery, sad serving also ss a home for veteran membera of the order. (ogilvie.)
2. Relig. Orders: As those of St. Bernard and 8t. Aothony. A district under the authority of a dignitary called a commander. (Oqilvie.)
óm-mand'-íng, * còm-maund-ing, pr. par., a., de s, [Commind, v.]
A. As pr.par. : (Sce the verb)
B. As adjective:
I. Lit. : Giving or entitled to give commands ; in authority, anthoritative.
The houre the limazording officer is to place zoldiers in Wellington, III. 29.
II. Figuratively:
3. Overlooking, overtoppiog; lofty.
"Frora soroe commanding eminenre.
4. Controling nanaging : antloritati control of one commanding mied. . . ."-d
(ulay: Hus. Eng., ch. i.
C. As subst. : $\boldsymbol{A}$ command, an order. U Upon has commanusimg
Min herte is well the mo

II Crabb thas discriminate between oom manding, imperative, imperious, and authori-
tative: "Commanding io elther good or bad according to circumstances; a commanding voice is necessary for one who has to command; but a commanding sir is offeasive when it is affected : imperative is applied to things, and used in an indiffereat sense: imperious la used for peraona or things in the bad sense: any direction is imperative which cemes in the shape of a command, and circumatancea are likewise imperative, which act with the force of a command; peraons are imperious who exercise their power oppressively; in thia manner underlings in office are imperious; necessity is imperious when tt leaves ns ne choice in our condnct. Authoritative is mostly applied to persons or things, peraonal in the good aense only; magistrates are called npon to assume an authoritative air when they meet with any resistance." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

## commanding-ground, s.

Jfil.: A rising groond which overlooks any poat or strong place. There are three aorts of t: a Fronl Commanding-ground which faces the place, a Reverse Commanding-gronnd Which takes it in the rear, and an Enflede Commanding-ground which anables all the line of it to be awept hy shot. (James.)
cotm-mand'-1ing-l̆y, adv. [Eng. command-ing:-ly.] In a commanding manner; sutho ritatively.
"His practices are so commandingly exemplary, . . ."
ctm-mañd-Ĭ-täire', s. [Fr.] A aleeping partuer io a joint-atock company, who is only liable to the extent of the capital he iavests a partner in a limited lisbility company (Ogilvie.)
cóm-maidd-íte', \& [Fr.] A partnership in Which one msy sdvence espital without taking on active part in the management of the business, and be exempt from responsibility or more than he puts into it; limited lia bility. (J. S. Mill, in Ogilvie.)
' cóm-mand'-Iĕss, a [Eng. command;

1. Lit.: Not holding a command.
2. Fig. : Umreairained, uagovernable.
cóm-mand'-mĕnt, * com-ande-ment com-mande-ment, com-mand-i ment, * com-maunde-ment, * cum-mannde-ment, $s$. [Fr. commandement; Ital. comandamento, from Low Lat. commandamentum.] [Command, v.]
A. Ordinary Language:
3. An order, command, or mandate.

Be wergant dede thes lordes commandoment.
2. Plur.: In the saine acase as B. I.
3. Allhority, power, command.
"To stonde at hie commaundement."
And therefore put $I$ on the courterancer: is Technically: Shaketp.: At Fou Like It, it. \%

## B. Techrically

I. Scrip.: Any precepl of the Decalogue given by God to Moses from Monnt Sinai.
"Hie commanndementer are ten."
Towneley Myt. , p. so.
II. Law:

1. Order, direction.
2. The offence of inducing snother nerson to violste the law. (Wharton.)

- Ten Commandments:

1. The Decalogue (q.v.).
2. The ten fingera or nsils of the hands. (Slang.)

Could I come near your heauty with iny uaile, Shakesp.: 2 Henry Vi., i. \%
côm-mand'-rěss, s. [Eng. commander; -ess.] A female commander or governor: a woman invested with suthority.

Be you commandress therefore, princess, queen,

* corm-mark, s. [O. Fr. comarque; Sp. comarca; from Low Lat. commarea, comatcha, commarcha: $\operatorname{com}=\mathrm{con}$, and mara, marcha $=$ a boundary, a limit; Gcr. mark.] [Marches.] A bonndary or frontier betwcen two conotries or districts ; a bomer.
of She wacarinded an Andaluminn, and of the nommark
comm-ma-tër'-i-al, a. [Pref. com $=\mathrm{con}$, and material (q.v.). Consisting or composed of the same material as snother.


## "The beake in b

* oŏm-ma-tër-I-登'-1-ty̆, s. [Eng. commar terial ; -tty.] The atata or condition of belag commaterial or of the same material as another.
* corm-măt'-ía, a. [Conma.] Conslsting of or containing ahort clauses, or sentences. brief, concise. (Beck.)
* cơm'-ma-tişm, s. [Eng. coinma; $t$ connactive ; 6uff. -ism.] Briefness, conciseness. (Bp. Horsley.)
corm-meas'-ar-a-ble (meas'-ur as mezh'-ur), $a^{a}$ (Pref. com $=$ con, and measurable (q.v.).] Commensarata; capshle of the same measurement ; equal.
isbe being now removed by deeth, a commeaturabte griet took an fuil pusheasiou of bina sa joy bad done.--
Wolton: Lije of Doane.
*.com-meas-ure (measure as mězh'-ur), o.t. [Lat., \&c., pref. com =con, and Eng. (q.v.).]
I. To measure by comparison or auperposition.
 2. To equal.


## Sinew'd with netlon, mud the fyrow <br> commearura all experiences, pure lewn will, masure perfect freedom.

cǒm'-me-ate, v.i. [Lat. commeatum, sup of commeo: con $=$ cam $=$ with, together meo = to go.] To travel or go in compsay (Money Masters all things (1698), p. 107.)
cơm-mĕ-1i'-na, s. [Named after John and Gaspar Commelyn, or Commelin, Drutch botanists.]
Bot.: A geaus of endegens, the typical one of the order Commelinaces. They have one of the three petals different from the rest, if, indeed, it is not even Wrnting. The fleahy rhizomes of Commelyna colestis, C. tuberosa, C. augustifolia, and C. striata may be eatea when cooked, containing as they do mach starch and mncilage. C. Rumphif is used in India 8 s an enmeosgogue, snd $C$. medica in China as a remedy in cough, asthma, pleurisy, strangury, and dysentery. (Lindley, dc.)
cŏm-mě-11-nā'-çé-80, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. commelina, and fem. pl. adj. auff. aceoe.]

Bot. : Spidarworts. An order of endogeas, alliance Xyridales. They are herhsceoua plants, with fat narrow leaves, ususlly sheathing at the hase three herbaceons sepals, three coloured petais, six or fewer hypegynous stamens, a three-celled few-seeded ovary, on style, one atigma, 6 two or threa-celled capsulse fruit The species are found in the East snd Weat Indies, New Helland, Africs, dc. None are European.
$\dagger$ cóm-mĕm'-õr-a-ble, a. [Lat. conmenuorobilis, from commemoro.] [Commemorate.] Memorable; deserving of heing conmenorated, or remembered. (Richardson.)
cóm-měm'-ẽr-āte, v.t. [Lat.commemoratus, pa. par. of conmemoro $=$ to call to mind : oom $=$ con; memoro $=$ to nuention ; memor $=$ mind. ful.] To call to or keep in remembrance by some anlemu sct ; to culebrate the memory of any persoa or event with honour and golemnity.
" Soch in the divine mercy which we now commem
rate... -Fiduse

- For the difference between commemorate and celebrate, see Celesrate.
oöm-mĕm'ör-àted, pa, par. or a. [GoMMEMOHATE, $\%$.]
cóm-mĕm'-ör-ā-tǐng, pr. par., a, \& a Commemonate, $t$.
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See
C. As subst.: The act of celebrating ; com inemoration.
c太m-mem-óm-a'-tion, s. \& a. [Lai. conme moratio, from commemoratus, pe, psr. of com memoro.] [COMMEMORATE, v.]
A. As substantive:

1. Ger. : The set of commemorating or cele bming the memory of any peraon or eveat with homour and solemnity.

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2. Spec.: At Oxford the annual act of noemnly commemorating the memory of all benefactors to the Univeraity. On this day the prize compositiona are recited and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguiehed peranna; alao called Enconia.
B. As adj.: In ouch phrases as Commemora-tion-hall, Commemoration-week, \&c.
cotm-měm'-our-ā-tive, a. [Eng. commemoraLe), and auff. -ive.] Tending or intended to commemorate ; commemorating.

If Frequently with of befors the thing or peraon cominemorated.
 ch. v.. $\mathrm{y}_{3}$, vol. 1.4148 .

* cóm-mŏm'-õr-à-tõr, 8. [Lat, from com menoratus, pa. par. of commemoro. 1 Oue who commemorates.
 ratorius, from commemoratus.] [Соммемоnate, vi.] Commemorative; serving or Intended to commemorate.

* cŏm'-mĕn, pa. par. [Соме.]

"And commen to his spenser: F: Q, IL. IL. 29 .
©がm-mĕn'çe, * com-ençen, * com-sen, oum-sen, v.i. \& t. [Fr. commencer; Ital. cominciare, from a Low Lat. *cominitio: com $=\infty n$; initio = to begin ; Lat. initium $=$ a beginniug.]
A. Intransitive :
I. Ordinary Language :

1. To begin, to take ita beginding or origin; to atart, to originate.
" His heaven commances ere the world be past."
2. To begin an act; to enter upon a liue of action or condnet ; to assume a character.
"That other comsede to carp" $\begin{gathered}\text { Filitam a Polerne, } 832 .\end{gathered}$

- II Tech.: To take a degree at the University.
B. Trans.: To give a beginning or origit
to ; to start or originate, to enter npon.
"Mont shallowly did you thees srms commence"."
FI For the difference between commence and begin, see BEOIN.
etm-mĕn'çed, pa. par, or $a$. [Сомmence.]

s. [O. Fr. commencement.]

1. Ordinary Language:
2. The begioning, origin, or atart of anything. ". . The third day from the com
+2 . The firat inatance of anything.
"This was the commencement of the uniracles of ure
II. Tech. : The day whed degrees are conferred upon graduates from the are con universities, colleges, and other higher achools of the United States, and of other conutries.
"Iu oxford this soirnnitie in called an Act, hut in Oambridge they ue the Freech word Commenseme
0tm-měn'-çẽr, 8. [Eng. commenó(e); -er.] 1. Ord. Lang.: One who commences, hegins, or originatea anything.

- 2. Tech.: One who takes his degree at Cambridge.
oóm-mĕn'-ǧing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Сомmence.]
commencing-hammer, s. The hanmer of the gold-beater which he first uses after the quartiers are placed in a packet with interlcaves of velinm. It weighs aix or seven pounds, and has a slightly convex face four inches in diametcr. (Knight.)
ofm-mĕnd', * com-aund, * com-end, © oom-endyn, v.t. \& i. [Lat. commendo, from $c o m=c o n$, and $\operatorname{mando}=$ to commit, to enjoln, to entrust.]
A. Transitive:

1. To commit or deliver to oue's charge ; to entrust.
2. To aend to, to present.

These drap the eharlot which Latinum seods,
And the rich present to the prince eommonak,
3. To recommend ; to represent as deserving of notice, regard, or favour.
"Somethiag to blame, and nourething to commend."
4. To deliver up in confideuce.
"To thee I do commend my watcotul soul." v.
5. To recommend or hring to ona's remembrance or kind feelings; to greet.
"Comendyn or gretyn or proysyn"-Promph Parv.
6. To auhmit or display for favourable notice or commendation.
"̈liag to give the young ladies an occasion of enter talnigg the Fresch klog with voml musick,
commending their owa voicea - Dryden; Dut.
7. To praise, approve, or recommend.
"Thou oughtest wel to be comended" -Gower, il. 62 "Who is sirvia? What is she, That all our swains commend her?", tr. 2
B. Intrans. : To praise, to approve. "One, over enger to commend, Longrothow: Tales of G Hayside Inn; Int

* corm-m̌nd' (1), 8. [Comment, 8.]
"I haue alno ne sehorte commend compyld,
To ex poas atrange hiatorils and torraes, Wyide."
- corm-mĕnd' (2), s. [Commend, v.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Commendation, approval, praise.
"They might hase anld to the Apoatle. Well. thou profesest a grent loue towards ve, yud giuest va ${ }^{2}$
2. A inessage of affection or kind feeling. "Tell her I seod to her tny kiod commends".
II. Eccles.: A benefice held in commendam. [Commendam.]
"Ane klarik of parisch kyrkls cuplit with com
cóm-mĕnd'-a-ble, or cơm'-měnd-a-ble, a. [Lat. commendabilis; Ital. comendabile, from Lat. commendo.] [Commend, v.]
3. Worthy of commendation or praise; laudable, pralseworthy.
"arici zo rat anly coraely, but commonaable."-Bacon

* 2. Beatowing praise or commendation, approving.
"Aod power, outo Itself mast commendable" "
cóm-měnd'-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. commendable; -ness. . The quality or atate of being cominendable.
" He considers very graclougly the commendablenest of your bubmisslou
Burnet. Life of Burnet.
cóm-měnd'-a-bly̆, adv. [Eng. commend$a b(l e) ;-l y$.$] In a commendable manner;$ laudably, praiseworthily.
""... commendably labouring in thalr vocation"
cờm-nĕn'-dăm, s. [Properly, in commendam $=$ in trust or charge ; Low Lat. com menda $=$ a trust, a charge; luat. commendo $=$ to entrust, to enjoin.]

Ecclesiastical:
I. A benefice which, belng void, is given in charge to aome duly qualified clerk until it has been flled by the appointment thereto of a priest. Commendams were seldom ginnted to any except bishops, when their hishoprica wera of sinall value, and on promotion thay devolved into the hands of the crown.
(1) With the full form.
(2) Without the prep. in.
"The Quese of her grace, when she admitted sny to
the snasl! Dishopricks, usually grunted then commendama withal, to enabie them to live in port agreeable to their calling. "-Strype: Annals of Bejorm.
2. The holding of a benefice in trust until a duly qualified clerk is appointed to it. By the Act $6 \& 7$, Willian [V., the holding of livings in commendam was aboliahed.
3. The entrusting the revenue, \&c., of a benefice to a layman for a specific time and purpose.
com-mĕnd'-a-ta-ry, s. \& a. [Low lat. commendatorius; 80. comendatorio: Fr. com mendataire; 1tal. commendatario; from Lat commendatus, jra. par. of commendo $=$ to en trust, to enjoin.] [Commendatorv.]
A. As subst.: One who holda a benefice in commendan.
B. As adjective:

1. Holding a beneflce or living in casp-
endam.
2. Held in commendam.
cŏm-my̌n-dī'-tion, s. [Lat. commendiatio, from commenda $=$ to entrust, to enjoin.]
L. Ordinary Language:
${ }^{7}$ 1. The act of entrusting or delivering any* thing in charge or trust to anotlier.
$\dagger 2$. The act of recommending or commending to the favourable notice of anyone: recommendation.
"Tho - thotee of them thonld be by the commendation
3. A greeting, a presentation of compliments ; a message of good will or affection.
"Mrs Page has her besrty commendations to yon toa"
4. The act of praiaing or approving.
5. Approval, praise.
"a. in. so wout not you fiod a sitter subject of come
6. A ground or reason for praise or approbation.
"Good-nature ts the most godilike commendation of Oryden: Juvenal (Dedication)

* II. Eccles.: A prayer in which catechumens, penitents, and persous at the point of death were aolemnly commended to the mercy of God. [Commenoatory, A. II. I.]
* cǒm'-mĕnd-ā-tôr. 8. [Low Lat. commendator; Sp. comendador ; Jtal. commendatore; from Lat. commendo $=$ to entrust, to enjoin.]
I. Ord. Lang.: A commander, commandant, or governor.

2. Eccles.: One who holds a benefice in commendam.
"The other was of Bigham in Berkuhire, made by ${ }_{\text {Barlowi }}$ net int. of that Ref., i. s.
 mendatorius, iront commendatus, pa. par. of commendo $=$ to entrust, to enjoin.] [СоммдаDatary.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Commending, approving, praialug.
if all the house of lards writ commonatatory
on ma.
4. Commending, recommending, or introducing to the favourable notioe of another. [COMMENDATOR V-LETTER.]
"It.... is 1 kke perpeturl lettern commendatory, to
bave good forms. .-Aacon: Eucy
${ }^{*}$ II. Ecclesiastical :
5. Holding a benefice in commendam
"The estates prossessed hy biehops sud caulou and 2. Held in commendam.
"The hlahopricks and the grest commeniatory ab-
6. Containing a prayer in favour of a peraon: commending to God.
 the commendiztory prayer was wald for him, .."'-
*B. As substantive:
L. Ondinury Language:
7. A commander or commandant; a go verior.
8. A recommendation, eulogy, or coumendation ; approval.
"".."as if Clicero had spoke commentatories of An.
serm., vili. 189. panesyicks upon calino. som
II. Eccles.: One who holds a beneflce in commendam.
"Under the title of Bishop of Oloucester, and Commendutory ut the Catliedral Chorch of Brintoin-
Stype: Annals of Ref.
commendatory-letter, s. A letter given by clergymen to members of their congregation on their removing to another parish or country, commending them to the apior the ninister of their new parish
cóm-měnd'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [COMMEND, v.] cóm-mĕnd'-ẽr, s. [ELg. commend; er.] One who commends, approves, orrecominenda. "Such a concurreuce of two ex tremes, by moet of
the same commenders Aud diaprovers"-Woation

* cóm-měnd'-ẽr-ěss, s. [Eng. commender: fem. sutf. -ess.] A female praiser or approver. (Cotgrave.)

1611, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, ghin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect Xenophon, eylst. -inge

ofm－mĕnd＇－ľ̆g，pr．par．，a．，\＆z．［Con－ MEND，$v$ ．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．＊particip．adj．：（See the verib）．
C．As rubst．：The act of recommending， praising，or approving；cominendation
cóm－mĕnd＇－mĕnt，\％．［Eng．commend； ment．$]$ Commeodation，recommendation． to insinuate yourwelf reaponalhle oud equiraleot now iv．a
com－měn＇－dō，s．［Lat．commendo $=$ to ap－ prove，to recommend．］A recommendation．
＂Bia thecese commendoes ho geta patienta．＂－Vennar
oom－mð̆ns＇－al，a．\＆s．［Low Lat．commen－ scalis＝partaking at the same table ：Lat．com $=$ con，and mensa $=$ a table．］
A．Asadjective：
1．Ord．Lang．：Pertaking of food at the ame table with another．
2．Zool．：A term used in regard to en enimal living like the messmate of another，i．e．，ahar ing the food of his host without being parasitic tupon him．［Commensaligm．］
B．As substantive：
1．Ord．Lang．：One who partakes of food at the same tabla with another；a gueat．
＂The gueste of the great King of Hesven，nod the

2．Biol．：One of two organisma that live to gether，but not at each other＇a expense．
oŏm－mĕns＇－al－ǐ̧̧m，s．［Eng．commensal； ism．］
1．Ord．Lang．：Commensality（q．v．）．
2．Zool．：The term uaed by Van Beneden to deacribe the union which aolnetimes exista between non－paraitic animals，as when an actinia fixea itaelf on the back of a crab． ［Commenasl．］
cơm－mĕn－š̌11－1－ty̆，s．〔Eng．commensal －ity．］The asct or practice of partaking of food at the same table；fellowalip in eating．
corm－měn－砇－tion，s．［Low Lat．commen satio：Lat．com $=c o n$ ，and mensa $=$ a table．］ The same as Commensality（q．v．）．
 ŏm－mĕns－n－ra－bII＇－i－tys，s．［Fr．com－ mensurabilitée．］［Commensurable．］
Math．：The quality of being commensur－ able，or having a common measure．Uaed of two numbers．
cŏm－mĕns＇－u－ra－ble，a．［Fr．commensur－ able ；Lat．com，the same as con，and mensura－ oulis $=$ measurable，from mensura $=$ a mea suring，a measure．］
Math．：A term applied to two magnitudea which have a common measure．For instance， 49 and 63 are commensurable numbers，for they have a number， 7 ，which ia their common measure，that is，which will divide both of hem without leaving a fraction in either case thus $4=7,68=9 . \quad 47$ and 62 ，on the con rary，are incommensurable ：there is no number higher than unity which can exactly divide them both．
com－měns＇－u－ra－ble－nĕss，s．［Eng．com－ mensurable；－ness．］Commenaurability；pro－ portion．
＂There is no commensurablenes betwees this ohject

 surabl（e）；－y．］so as to be commensurable in a commensurable manner．
cóm－měns＇－u－rate，a．［Commensurate，v．］ 1．Capable of heing reduced to a common measure，commenaurable．
body．＂－Gove of the Tongue
2．Having the kame measure or extent equal，proportional．
right to property warnely，to nowad conception of the right to property－namely，as being ofmcial，inplying datles？－Coleridge ：fable Talk．
（1）With the prep．to．
（2）With the prep，with．

＂I．．－are intensely commenurate with the force of | tho primary |
| :--- |
| A＊ak．，voil． $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{p}$ ． $2 s \mathrm{~L}$ |

com－mĕns＇－n－rate，r．t．［Lat．commensura－ us，pa．par．of cominensuro $=$ to measnre with another thing： $\mathrm{com}=\mathrm{con}$ ；monsuro $=$ to mea aure．］To measure in comparison with some－ thing else，to reduce to a common measure or tandard．
＂In commmensurating the forms of ebsolntion to the
degreen of proparation and necestity． degreea of preparation and necessity．
Noderation of she Chureh of Eno．， p ． 119 ．
cóm－mĕns＇－p－rā－tð̌d，pa，par，or a．［Com－ mensurate，$\dot{v}$.
cốm－mĕns＇－प̣－rate－1屰，adv．［Eng．commen－ surate；－ly．］

1．In a commensurable manner；in a man－ ner capable of being reduced to a common measure or standard．
2．With eçual measure or extent；propor－ tionately，equally．
＂We are constrnined to make the day aerre to mex eure the year as well an wo can，though not coly
surately to each year．．．- Bodder：On Time．
cóm－mĕns＇－u－rate－něss，s．［Eng．com menourate；－ness．］The quality or condition of being commenaurate．

Rhetoriek heing bot an orranical or instrumental art．in order chieffy to porsuassion or delight，its rules
ought to be eatimated hy their teadency and common－ suratenash to ite end．＂－Boyle：Considerutions on the Style of the Holy Scrip． p 16ム（（Jathame）
cóm－mĕns＇－u－rā－ť̆ng，pr．par．or $a$ ． ［Commensurate，v．］
côm－mĕng－u－rā＇tion，s．［Fr．commen－ suration，from Lat．commensuratus，pa．par．of commensuro．］［СомиENSURATE，v．］
1．The act or process of reducing to a com mon measure or atandard．
2．The quality or state of being conmen－ surate or proportionate．
．．．so that，it seemeth．there must be commen

cŏm－mĕnt＇，eǒm＇－mĕnt，v．i．\＆t．［Fr．com－ menter，from Lat．commentor $=$ to reflect upon to explain，from commentus，pa．par．of com miniscor $=$ to devise，to invent；it．com－ mentare ；Port．commentar；Sp．comentar．］
A．Intransitive：
1．To make remarka or oluservationa upon any qubject，to criticize，to remark．
＂Say that thoo didst formake ne for some fouit， that offecece．＂
Shakesp．：Sonnec 39．
2．To write notes or annotationa upon an muthor in order to illustrate hia meaning，to criticize，to expound，to explain．
Tboy have coatented themselves ouly to cormanic
＊B．Transitive
1．To feign，to devise，to contrive．
－But，wheresoever they commene the sames，
And born hero in this world ${ }^{\text {m }}$ ．
2．To annotate，to illustrate by notes or criticism，to explain or expound．
＂This was the text commented hy Chrysol om，＂－
cơm＇－měnt，s．［Сомment，v．］
I．Literally：
1．A remark，observation，or criticinm．
＂Forgive the comment，that my passion made＂
2．A note or annotation upon an author，in tended to illustrate and explain his meaning criticism．

With＂All their commenten of philosophy．
II．Fig．：Anything serving as an illustra－ tion or explanation
＂＇Proper westures，and vehement exertions of the volue，are ${ }^{2}$ kind or
cóm－mĕnt－är＇－i－ŭs，s．［L．at．］A note－book， a book of memoranda
＂These are called by the general name of commen－
Carii and libri pontifcum＂－Lewois：Cred．Early Ro tarin and libri poneiricum＂Lewis：Cred．Earty Ro
com＇－ment－a－xy，\＆．［In Fr．commantaire； Sp．comentario；Port．\＆ftal．commentario all from Lat．commentarius，commentarium $=$ （1）a note－book，a memorandum，（2）a sketeh， memoirs，a commentary，（3）（ía lavo）a brief． memoirs，a
［Comment．］

1．A aketch，memoirs．Used almost ex clusively in the expression＂Cæsar＇s Com mentariea，＂which is a rendering of the ex－ pression＂Cæesaris Commentarii，＂chosen by
their immortal author to designate the records he made first of his Gallic，and then of hi Civil War
2．A aeries of explauatory notes on the whole of a work or on a detached portion of it， chtefly the first of these．Used－
（1）Of notee on any important book．
（2）Of notea on sacred Scripture，or any book of the canon．［СомMENTATOR．］
－．cơm＇－mĕnt－a－ry̆，v．t．\＆i．［Commentary，a］
A．Trans．：To write comments or a com－ mentary upon，to annotate or expound．
B．Intrans．：To make commenta．
－corm＇－mĕnt－ate，v．t．\＆i．［Lat．commenta tus，pa，par．of commentor．］［Comment，v．］
A．Trans．：To comment on or annotate；to exponnd，to explain，to criticize．
B．Intrans．：To make commedts or notes， to comment．
＂Commentate npon it，and retarn it enriched＂－
cŏm＇－měnt－ä－tĭng，pr．par．or a．［СОм－ mentate．］
＊oŏm－mð̆nt－ä＇－tion，s．［Lat．commentatio from commentatus，pa．par．of commentor．］

1．The act or process of commenting or an－ notating．
2．A comment or commentary ；explanation， criticism．
＊cŏm－měnt＇－a－tive，a．［Eng．commentate）； －ive．］Commenting，commentating ；full of or of the nature of a commentary．
cơm＇－mĕnt－ä－tõr，s．［Lat．commentator from commentatus，pa par，of commentor．］ ［Сомment，v．］
1．Gen．：One who writes commenta or a commentary ；an annotator，an expounder．

No ocmmentator can more silly pass
Oer a learn d，unlatelligibic placen
2．Spec．：An expositor of Scripture or any portion of it．
If Every preacher fa to a certain extent a commentator；thus，St．Peter，in his address on the day of Pentecost，commented on Psalm xvi． 10 （see Acts ii．27，\＆c．），and 8t． Paul，in the synagogne at Antioch，in Pisidia， did so on Psalms ii．7．，xvi．10，and Hab．1． 5 （see Acts xiil．33－41）．But the first com－ mentator，more specifically so called，seema to have been Pantznis，the master of the Alex－ andrian School in the aecond century．Others who attempted to explain either the whols or nart of tho Scripture were Clemens Alexan－ drinus，Justin Martyr，Theophilus of Antioch， in the second century；Origen，Hippolytus， in the second century；in the third；Jerome， Victorinus，Methodius，in the third；Jerome，
Hilary，Eusebna，Diodorus of Tarsus，Rufinus， Hilary，Eusebina，Diodorus of Tarsus，Rufinus， Ephrem Syrus，Theodore of Heraclea，Chry aostom，Athanasius，and Didymus，in the fourth． Every aubsequent century had ita commenta－ tors ；it would be difficult，and require too much space to attempt to enumerate those of the present one．Hatthew Henry＇a＂Exposi－ tion of the Old and New Testaments，＂of which the portion from Genesia to the end of Acta had been completed when the author died，on June 22nd，1714，the rest having heen added by other writers，is practical rather than critical；from its high spiritual tone it has gained a place，which no other commentary has，in the affections of pious yeople through－ out the land．Since that time the critical atudy out the land．Since that time the critical atudy of the Scripturea has greatly advanced，and
numeroug distinguished conmientators have numerou distinguished conmentators ha
cơm－mĕn－tā－tör－1̆－al，a．［Eng．commen－ tator；－iol．］Of or yertaining to the compo aition of commentaries；auitable or fit for a commentator．
maisism．＂－Whewell：On the Philiosophy of Discowery．
cơm＇－měn－tā－tŏr－shĭp，s．［Eng．commen－ tator；－ship．］The office or position of a com－ mentator．
＋cŏm－mĕnt＇－ẽr or cơm＇－měnt－õr， 3 ． ［Eng．comment ；－er．］One who comments or annotates ；a commentator．
＂Then besin men to aspire to the necond prizes，to

eơm＇－mĕnt－ǐng，pr．par．，a，a \＆［Cow－ MENT，$v$ ．］

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com-mŏn-tí-tions, a. [Lat. commentitius, from commentor = to devise.] Fancifui, imaginary, fictitious.
"It is easy to draw an parallelism between that aucient and this modern nothing, aud make, Brood ita
resemblauce to that commentitiou inanity. -Glan-
eठm'-měn-tȳe, s. [Community.]
"Assembled thore, auke, sarie llordel and baron, Ald commentye of all the regyonn", 121 (ed. 1e12),

- com-mer, s. [Comer.]
eŏm'-mẽrçe, s. [Fr. commerce; ]tal. \& Port. commercio; Sp. comercio, from Lat. commercium: com $=$ con, and merx (genit. mercis) $=$ merchandise ; mercor $=$ to trade.].
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit. : Trade, traffic ; the exchange of artlcles for each other or for money. [B. 1.]

II. Figuratively:

1. Social intercourae or dealings. his commerce with the world had been small."
ya:
2. Sexual or carnal intercourse.
B. Technically:
3. Commerce:
(1) Definition: When the word is used with an extended meaning, it signifies mutual exchange, buying and selling whether abroad or at home; but in a more specific or limited sense it denotes intercourse or transsctions of the character now described with foreign patiors or with the colonies ; mutnal exchange or buying and aeiling at home being designated not commerce but trade.
(2) Hist.: The Phenicians, whose primitive geat was at Sidon and their next at Tyre, were the great commercisl nation of the old world. Tyre was called "the crowning city whose inerchants are princes, whose traffickera are the honourable of the earth." (Isa. xxiii. 8.) How varied were the articles in which they traded, a chapter of Ezekiel, of peculiar historic value, tells (Ezek. xxvii). It was written about 583 8.c. The Greeks with all their intellect, and the Romans with their unparslleled opportunities, did not show remarkable aptitude for commerce, nor was their success high. In the middle ages, the Venetians, the Pisans, the Genoese, the Hanse or Hanseatic towns and Flanders, either successively or in some cases two or more together, took the lead in commerce. The great impulse communicated by the discovery of America brought first the Spaniards and Portuguese, then the Dutch, and finslly the British upon the scene. Even hefore this time London had become a large emporium of trade. William Fitz Stephens, speaking of the traffic in the reign of Henry 11., says :-

## Arabian gold, Babea's spice and fucense; Sey thian keen weapous, nod the oil of yalm <br> Prom Bahylonts deep soil; Nile surecious geing, <br> China' bright shiming silks, and Gallic wilies, Xorway warm peltry, and the Russian sables, <br> fll here abound.

The tranquil sud economic reign of Queen before the ibth en impulse to commerce, and before the loth century had closed, the English1 merce of Ritssia; they explored the sea of mprce of Russia; they explored the sea of Spaitzbergen for a passage to the markets took an active part in the trade of East; they took an active part in the trade of
the Nediterranean, and they excited the jeatousy of the Hanse Towne by their operations in Germany and the continent of Europe. Other cities than London were now engaging in foreign trade, the merchants of Bristol doing 50 with the Canary lslands, and those of Plymonth with the coasts of Guinea and Brazil. Our traffic with India created the Anglo-Indian empire, and it again favourably reacted on the commerce which had given it birth.
(3) Modern Commerce: In the United States an enormous comnerce has developed, conducted largely through the port of New York, and to a considerable extent through those of Boston, Philadelphis, Baltimore, and others.
lt is made up in somewhat eimilar proportiona
of articles exported and imported. Prof, Leone Levl, in hle "Hietory of Britioh Commerce," expresses the view that the foundatione of moders British Commerce were laid deeply modern British Commerce were haid deeply and auccossfilly between the end of the eeven years war (1763) and the depth of (1792). The mechonical skill of Revolution (1792). The mechonical skill of
Lewis Paul, Lawrence Earnshaw, Hargreaves, Ark wright, and Crompton, innproved the cotton maohinery and gave the manufacturing supre insey to Britsin. This giving an article to seli abroad, enabled much that was useful to be imported. A similar development took place with the woollen industry [Woollen], and the iron manufacture [Iron ManufacTURE.]
(4) Law: Anciently in a stricter and even yet in a looser sense, the King is arbiter of commerce. Theoretically he hss the power to estsblish public markets and farea, with the tolls thereunto belongiog, to regulate welghts and measures, and to give currency to particu lar designations of coins. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. i., ch. 7.)
TI Chamber of Commerce: A society of merchants and others meeting at intervale to discuss mattera connected with commerce. The first is aaid to have arisen at Marseilles in The first is eaid to have arisen at Marseilies in
the 14th century. One was established in the 14th century. One was established in
Glasgow in 1783, one in Edinburgh in 1785 , Glasgow in 1783, one in Edinb
and one in Manchester in 1820.
2. Games: The name of a game at cards.
corm'-mẽrçe (6ometimes, in poetry (?), with acceut on second syllable), v.i. [Commerce, s.]
I. Lit.: To trade; to engage in traffic with others.
2. Fig. : To have social intercourse; to mix cocislly with.

From all men, and commercing with hinnelf, Temnyoon : Walking to the Mail.
cơm'-mõrçe-10̌ss, a
-less.]
Without or destitute of commerce. -less.] Without or destitute of commerce.
$\dagger$ cơm'-mẽr-çẽr, s. [Eng. commerc(e); eer. another. (Nuttall.)
com-mẽr'-cial (cial as shal), a. \&s. [Fr. commercial, from Lat. commercium.]

1. Pertaining to, or connected with, commerce; relating to trade or traffic.

2. Carrying on commerce or trade; engaged in traftic.

## 3. Used in or for commerce.

Where Humber pours his rich commerelal stream.".
Cowper : A Tale Founded on a Fact.

## commercial law.

Law: Lex Mercatoria: The law regulating commercial transactions between the merchants belonging to different countries or merchants generally. It is derived from the custom of merchants, from international law, from the different maritime codes of ancient Europe, and from the imperial code of Rome. lin Britain its firat great exponent wos Lord Manstield. A modern work of high authority Mansield. A modern" work of high alathority" is Prof. Leone Levi
imblished 1850-52.
commercial-letter, A. A size of writing paper, $11 \times 17$ inchea or (small com-

commercial-paper, s. Negotiable paper given in due course of husiness.
commerolal-room, \& A room at hotels reserved for the use of commercial travellers.
commercial traveller. An agent employed by wholesale firms to travel about the conntry soliciting orders.
commercial treaties. Treaties made between two nations for the promution of commerce between them. The first treaty of commerce into which England is knowil to have entered was one with the Flenings in 1272; another followed with Portugal and Spain in 1308. The celebrated cominercial treaty with France, which was negotinted between Mr. Richard Cobden, the grest Free-trader, repreaenting Eagland, and Napeleon In., as antocrat of France, was signed on January 23 rd , 1860; it produced great advantages to hoth countries. Numerous commercial treaties have conntries having commercial relations with
thil land. Of these the most interesting are the reatie made under the Reciprocity clanse of the McKinley Act, with the republiceo Centra and South America, some of the West Iodia Ielande, and some couotries of Europe. Under these treaties free trade in certain articles was established between the countries concerned, the free Imports to the United States being confined to coffee, augar, and hides.
cotm-mõr-cial-işm (cial as shal), \& [Eng. commercial; -ism.] A trading spirit (with a deprecistory meaning).
"To carry the huy-cheap-and-sell-dear commercial.

com-mẽr'cial-ist (cial as shal), s. One actuated hy commercialism.
cotm-mẽr-cial-1y̆ (cial as shal), adv. [Eng. commercial; ly.] In a commercial mander; from a commercial point of view as regards commerce. (Burke.)
cóm-mãr'-ci-äte (ci as shĭ), v.i. [Eng. commerc(e) ; $i$ connective; ate.] To have intercourse or dealings with.
" Not only to Hmit and direct their energy and
ofticienoy, but to commerctate with other auinala"Cheyne. 'Philosoph. Prin. of Nat. Relig., dlse. 1.
" cơm-mêre', s. [Fr., from Low Lat. commater $; \operatorname{com}=$ con ; mater $=$ mother.] A godmother; a gossip. [Gammer.]

* cö̀m'-mẽr-oŭse, $a$. [Cumbroos.]
com-meve, v.t. [Commove]
 [Gum.]
Bot. : A genus of plants, order Euphorbiacex, tribe Hippomanex. Commia cochinchinensis is a small tree with the male flowers amentaceous, the female ones racemose. It ylelds a reainous gum possessed ol elnetic and purgative properties. It is need in Cochin Chlna, and some other parts of the East, in cases of dropsy.
* corm'-mí-grāte, v.i. [Lat. commigratus, pa par. of commigro $=$ to migrste together : con $=$ migrate or remove from to remontry to avother, in company with othera or in a body.
com-mi-grā-tion, s. [Commignate.] The act of migrating or removing from one colutry to another in company with others or in a body.

Both the inhahitauts of that, aud of our word, loet ward : Sazural History.
oŏm-mil'-ĭt-ant, s. [Lat. commilitans, pr. par. of commilito $=$ to tight or serve with another : com $=$ con, and milito $=$ to be a soldier; miles $=$ в soldier:] A fellow-soldier; one who serves under the same flag with another.
" His martlal compeer then, and brave cammilitand"

* $\mathbf{e}$ orm'-min-āte, v.t. [Lat. comminatus, pa. par. of comninor $=$ to threaten.] To threater par. of comninor = to threaten. $]$
to utter in a threatenithg manner. minated by such a favourite. .."-Hardinge: second
cŏm-min- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$-tion, s. [Fr. comninotion; Lat. comminatio, from comminatus, $]$ per. per. of comminor.]
* 1. Ord. Lang.: The act of threatening or denouncing vergeance; a threat.
mination, to fence then uot ouly by precept and com2. Eccles.: A solemn recital of God's commandments and a "Denouncing of God's snger and judgments against sinners," sppointed to be nsed in the Church of England on Ash-Wednesday and suel other times as the ordinary may direct. It was introduced at the Reformation as a substitute fer the ceremony of sprinkling the head and making the sign of the rross with aslete on AshWeduesday. [Ash-Wednesday.]
$\dagger$ cơm-mǐn'-a-tôr- $\breve{\mathbf{y}}$, a. [Fr, comminatoire, from Lat. comminatus, pa. par. of comminor. tions of vengeance.

On two or three comminatory terms,
fomminatory terms,
fearb to any Holo of shelter.
B. Jorsoon: Nagnetick Ladg.
corm-min' gle (gle as gel), v.t. \&i. [Lat.,
$\underset{\text { sco, pref. com }=\text { con, sud Eng. mingle ( } \mathbf{q} . \mathrm{v} .) \text {.] }]}{ }$


$\dagger$ A. Trans.: To mingle or mix together into ons body; to unite or blend intimately. [Cominole.]

* B. Intrans.: To unite one with another; to coalesce ; to become united or blended.
"Dissolotions of gum trupacanth and oll of oweet
almonds do not commingte, ...-Bacom: Physicul Reminisc.
corm-mǐn'-gled (gled as gẹId), pa. par. or a. [Comminate.]
cơm-mĭñ'-glĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [ComA. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive

1. The act or process of mixing or causing to unite or coalesce.
2. The act or process of coalescing or uniting.
ant part io checkenting the commangling of specles. -Darwin: Origin of species (ed. 8859), ch. xil., A . $103^{\prime \prime}$

* corm-min'-n-äte, v.t. [Comminute.] To grind, to reduce to a fine or small state; to pulverize.
"It will commimucte things of so hard a sobstance
that to mill can breta."--8msien. Portraiture of old that wo mill
oom-min-u'-i-ble, $a$. [Eng. comminu(te); able.] Capable of being ground to powder or pulverized; susceptible of pulverization.
cơm'-mĭn-ūte, v.t. [Lat. comminutum, supine of comminutus, pa. par. of comminuo=to make amall, to crumble to pieces: com or con $=$ together, and minuo $=$ to make sunaller; minus $=$ less.] To break, crumble, or ponnd into minute fragments. (Pennant.)
* com'minn-ūtc, a. [Lat. comminutus.] [Cosminute, $v$.] Redinced to a fine powder, ground down, yulverized.
corm'-mĭn-ü-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [ComмяNUTE, $v$.] The phrase "comminuted shella" is sometimes used in geological and other descriptions for shells broken into sioall fragments on some sea-beach, or a similar place, before being embeddel in a stratum. In surgery a "comminuted fracture" is the fracture of a bone into a number of pieces.
corm'-mĭn- $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$-tĭng, pr. par. \& $\alpha$. [Comminute, $v$.]
cơm-mín-ū'-tion, ${ }^{8 .}$ [Fr. comminution; Prov. comminucio; Lat comminutus, pa. par. of comnimuo]. [Commivute.] The act of dividing anything into very small particles: the state of being so divided. (Bentley.) In aurgery, a comminuted fracture.
cóm-míş'-ẽr-a-ble, a. [Pref. con $=$ cum, with, and Eng. Miserable (q.v.).]
+ I. Worthy of commiseration or pity ; pitiable; exeiting sorrow and sympatly.
*2. Full of pity or corapassion ; compassionatc.
"̈. .it is the guitiness of blood of inany commiser-
abie persons. - Bacon: Essayk
cóm-míss'-ẽr-àte, v.t. \& i. [Lat. cominiseratus, pur. par. of commiseror $=$ to excite pity com $=$ con, and miseror $=$ to lament, to pity; miser $=$ wretched, miserable.]
A. Transitive
I. To pity, to have compassion upon; to compassionate, to feel for.
"Then we most toose, who groan beoenth the weight
* 2. To be sorry fer, to regret.
"We should commiserate our nutnal ignorance,
B. Intrans. : To sympathise (followed by with).
cóm-mǐs'-ẽr-ā-těd, pa. par. or a. [Cossmisenate.]
©óm-mǐs’eerr-ā-tǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Comsuserate.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of pitying or having compassion upon; commiseration.
cơm-mǐş-čr-्̄à-tion, s. [Fr. commisération, from Lat. commizeratus, pa par. of comniseror.] [Comimserate.] The act of commiserating er feeling pity, compassion, or sormow for the pains or troubles of others. (Hooker.)
cotm-mils'-ẽr-ä-tive, a. [Eng. commiserat(e); -ive.] Commiserating; full of or ex pressing commiseration or sympathy; pitying, sympathizing.

cóm-miş'-ẽr-ā-tive-ly̆, adv. [Eng. commiserative; -ly.] In a compassionste or sympathizing manner ; with sympathy or compassien.
". ' Whiminerotively."-Overoury: Characters.
cóm-mǐs'-ěr-ä-tõr, s. [Eng. commiserat(e), -or. 1 One who comniserates or sympathizes with snother. (Brown: Chr. Mor.)
t cŏm-mǐs-sär-1-al, a. [Eng. commissary, -al.] Pertaining or relatiog to a commis. aary.
$\dagger$ cŏm-mis-sär'-1-at, s. [Fr. commissarint, Ital. comissariato, commessuriato: Sp. comis ariato, from Low Lat. commissarius.] [Commissary.]
I. Military:

1. That department of the servica to which belongs the duty of providing food and stores for the soldiers.
"The bad provisione furnushed by the Commiesariat ngravated the maladies generated by the air.--Ma-
couklay: Hish. Eng., br. xv.
2. The office or duties of a comunissary comuissaryship
II. Scots Lav: The jurisdiction of a commissary.
com-mis-sar-y̆, s. [ln Fr. commissaire: Prov. conmissari, comnmessari; Sp . comisario; Port. and ltal. commissario, all tron Low Lat. commissarius $=$ a commissary, from commissus, pa. par. of committo $=$ to commit $(\mathrm{q} \cdot \mathrm{v} \cdot)$. $]$
I. Ord. Lang.: One who is sent to exeente, fill office, or uischarge sone duty in lien of a superior.
"The commisarifos of pollee rau about the city minate."- Macaulay: Hist. Eng., हh. XVI.
II. Technically:
I. Eccl.: A church offteer who supplies the bishop's place in the remote parta of his diocese.
3. Mil. : Various efficers are so called. The terin is most frequently applied to the civil officer appointed to inspect the musters atores and provisions of the army. During war an unimited number of commisaries may he "ppointed, each charged with some special department of duty.

## commissary-court, s.

Scots Law:
I. A court which was established in Edinburgh in the lith century to take over the duties with regarl to wills, marriages, \&c. discharged in medireval times hy the bisheps commiasaries. At first it was supreme; then the Court of Session ederoached upoil its functions, and finally, in 1836, it was sbolished.
2. A connty court, presided over by a sheriff, which lecrees and confirms executors to persons leaving personal property in Scotland. It has its seat in Edinburgh, its functionarits being a commissary, two depute-commissaries, a commissary clerk, a depute-clerk, and a macer.
corm'-mis-sar-y̆-ship, * cǒm'-mis-sar-i ship, ${ }^{3}$. [Eing. conmissary; -8hip.] The office or positiou of a commissary.
"A Commissariship is not grautable for 1 ife, so ns confrued by the dean and chapter. ${ }^{\circ}-A y l i f f e: ~ P a r$
" com-misse, a. [Fr. commis.] Entrusted or given in charge.
commisse-clothes, s. pl. The clothes provided for soldiers at the expense of the govermment they scrve. (Scotch.)

* com-mis-ser, s. [Fr. commissaire.] A commissary of an army. (Scotch.)
cóm-mí'ssion (ssion as shón) (I), s. [Fr. commission $=$ a conumission, charge, or order ;
Ital. commissione: Sp . comison; from Lat. commissio $=$ (1) an act, (2) a commission or charge; commissus, pa. par. of committo $=$ to conmint.] [Commit.]


## L. Ordinary Language

* 1. The act of committing, delivering of entrasting anything to a person.
he canvege power, by the other knowiedy, "-South 2. The act of committing any act (especially a crime); a perpetration.
"Bvery commuistion of ain . . ."-South : Sermona

3. A warrant or anthority empowering or authorizing the person or persons named in it to hold uny office or execute any act or duty.
"O, eir 'tie better to be briel than tedious:-
Let him see our commission : Shnkesp, Sickned IIL., i.
4. A duty, offiee, or charge entrusted to any person or persons.

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5. A werk entrusted to any person to be carried out.
"The now work..., a pabic consmistion, in of full
life size."-A theraum, Feb. 25,1882 .
6. The instructions given to any persou or persons for the carrying out of any business or charge.
 ch. xit.
7. A onmber of persons associnted in any duty or effice by a warrant or commission commissioners.

| You are of the commisrion; eit you toa." |
| :---: |
| Shakesp. Lear, |


8. The state of being entruated or given in charge to any person or persons by a warrant or commission, the ordinary suthority beiog in sbeyance.

9. The sum of money paid to a factor or agent for his services; generally calculated by way of percentage on the value of the matters negotiated or disposed of by him ; a matters negotiated or disp
to negotiate business for themselves and thely correspondents on commision."-Hortimer: Commer
II. Techntcally:

1. Mil.: The warrant, signed by the sove reign, conferring his rank and suthority upon an officer in the army.
2. Navy: Warrant or authority to s navy officer to take out a ship for active service.

I Commission of anticipation: A commis. sion, under the Great Seal, to collect a subsidy before the day. (Blount.)
Commission of array: A commissiod, com pesed of officers, sent into the seversl comities to muster and array, or set in military order, the inhabitants.

Commission of assaciation: A commisaion, under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned persons with the several juatices in the several circuits aod conoties in Wales. (Blount.)

Commission of bankruptcy: A court or commission appointed to take cognizance of all cases of bankruptcy, and to secure the proper administration of the estate.

Commission of lunacy: A commissiod appeinted to enquire into the alleged lusacy of any person.
Commission of the peace:
Law: A commission issued noder the Great Seal for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

Commission of rebellion (otherwise called a Writ of rebellion) issues when a man (after proclamation issued out of the Chancery or Exchequer, and made by the sheriff, to present himsclf under pain of his allegiancs to the conrt by a certain day) appears net. And this commission is directed by way of command te certain persons, three, two or one of them, to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the party as a rebel, or contemner of the king's laws, wheresoever they find bitin within the kinsdom, and bring, or cause him to be brought, to the court upoas day therein assigned. (Blownt.)

To put a ship in commission:
Novy: To give a warrant er commission to an officer to take a ship out for active service.
commiusion-agent, a. The same as
Commision-merchant (q.v.)

[^159]commission-day, a. The opening day of ths Assizes. (Wharton.)
commission-merchanth, s. One who acts ss agent or factor for others, receiving a certain agreed rate per cent. as his commission or reward.
-com-mi'-ssion (ssion as shbon) (2), s. [A corrupt of chemis
"As from our beds we doo oft cast our eyees
Cleane innen yeelds a hirt beture we riso
Whoh is a garment Enifting in condition
And in the canting tongure is a commisstion, $\ln _{\Delta}$ whirt will woe, in joy or danger ound drit
m-mi'ssion (ssion as shōn), vi nission (1), 8.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To snihorize or empower; to charge or entrust with the execution of any duty or set, "I ara now commistioned to tall yov, that Mr. Craggs

* 2 . To send out or depute on noy dnty with a commission or charge

He arst commierioni to thesen hand
To encags or hire for a certain : Enerdas or object.

No goddoses a he comminasion do to the feld, las dreadful with her sshle ehiedd."
Pope: Homer's lind, hik. v., 1.40910 .

## II. Technically

1. Mil.: To confer the rank of sn offleer by means of a commission.
2. Naty: To isaue a commission for a ship; to send out for setive service.

T Crabb thus discriminates between to com mission, to authorise, and to entpower: "Commissioning passes mostly between eqnsis the performance of commissions is sn act of civllity; authorizing and empowering are as often directed to inferiors, they sre irequentiy sets of justice snd necessity. Friends give each other commissions; servants sud sive each other commissions, servants sud to act in the name of their employers; magistrates emponer the officers of justice to appre hend individnals or enter houses. We sre commissioned by persons only; we are authorized sometimes by circumstances; wo are enipowered by law.' (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
com-mi'-msion-äire (ssion as shôn), s [Fr.] A messenger, belomging to a body or corps eurolled in London, whose business is to carry messages or exceute commissions.
IT The Society of Commissionsires was foumed In February, 18;9, by Captain Edward Walter, sad consisted originally of soldier wounded in the Crimean war or in the Indian mutinies. (Hoydn, ©c.)
"cồm-mí'ssion-al, * cồm-mǐ'-ssion-ary̆ (ssion as shotn), a. [Eng. conmission; al, -ary.] Appointed by a commissiun or warrant; commissioning.
"By virtue of the kings letters commissional."-Le

- côm-mí'ssion-āte (ssion as shồn), v.t. [Eng. commission; -ate.] T's rommission or authorize by warrant; to pmpower, to depute ated by bialow were the aposties solemnty connmission
otm-mǐ'ssioned (ssioned shōnd), po par. or a. Commisilos, v.]
A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

By a former rge commissioned an apostles to our
own."
ong fellow : Auremberg.
B. As adj. : Appointed hy or bearing a commission.

> Or sing'st thou rather puder force of some divaue command, Commissiond to presuge a course Of haprier days ht haly
tm-mǐ-ssion-er (ssion ss shin) commissionnuire.]

1. One whe is appointed to fulfil any office or duty by a commission or warrant granted hy some duly qualfied authority.
none of the commissinners had the front to pronounce that such amancould croperly be made the ch. viii.
2. A person charged, nsually along with others, with the superintendence and duties of sny branch of the publie service, as the

Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthousea, \&c.

Herbert was First Commiestoner of the Adml
odm-mir'-nsion-er-nhip (sation as shtn),
[Eng. commissioner; -ship.] The rank, posi-
tion, or office of a commissioner.
chie? Thove commisurionerahtpha, assietant secretaryahips
 member
com-mi'-ssion-ing (ssion ss shon), pr, par., a., \& 8. [Commission, v.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Sce the verb).
C. As subst. : The set of giving s commis sion to.

* cóm-mǐs'-sǐve, a. [Eng. commiss(ion) -ive.] Of the nature of or involving commis sion or perpetration
† còm-mis'-sụ-ral, a. [Eng. commissur(e) -al.] of or pertaining to s commissure; connecting together; belonging to m line or jar by which other parts are connscted together.
"The commintural fibres of the optic tracts."
rodi \& Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. L., ch. vini.,

219. 

oŏm'-mĭs-süre, s. [Lat. commizsura $=$ a joining together, a band, a knot, s joint, or seam, from committo.] [Commit.]
i. Anat.: The point of junction of two sides of anything separated, or of two similar organs meeting ai that part. Thus

corpus callosum, or great commissure of brain.
there are commissures st each end of the eye lits nniting them, and one at each side of the mouth connecting the lips. The commissure: of the body, which are most frechently men tioned by distinctive appellations, may be arranged in three categories :-
(1) Comnissures of the brain:
"Certain systens of filres exist in the cerebrum, same. of of opposite latmispheres. The fuest obviuls of these cummisentes are the corpus callogum. thi anteriar commisure, the posterior ronmissure. the And the forniz. All except the twu hist, are trasis:

 (a) Anterior commissure, anterior cerebral anmissicre, or white complissure
Anat.: A round bunche of white fitres naced inmediately in front of the anterio pillats of the formis, and crusing letween the ("nlora striatia of the cercbrun. It marks the anterior boundary of the ventricle.
"The a neerint commissur, is a remarkable bundie
 (b) Crent p. 285
(b) Great commissure

And. : A large commissure connecting the centres of the two heruis heres of the cer mum. it is called atso the corpus cullosum (Quain.)
(c) Great trensurse commissure of the cere bellum: For def. see extract.
"The fibres ot the nons are always develored in the
direct ratio of the helimpheres of the cerevellam .
 hellug these thisrer muxt be regarded as especialiy
 stheres of opposite aides They coustitute, therefore, the great transerere commiestre of the cererereven
nind are to the hemisphere of that orgnil what the nind are to the hemispheree of that orgnn what th
corpus calnsum to to those of the braill." $-T$ odd Boovman: Phytiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. x., p. 274 .
(d) Grey or Gray Commissure: The same as Middle commissure (q.v.).
"The quay rammisure - Todi $\&$ Bovman: Phyziod
Anat., vol.
(e) Middle or soft commiserrs : A soft palogrey layer or bridgs, cousisting of vesicular nlattor with nerve tuhes which stretch from one optic thalamus to the other, dividiug the third ventricls into s superior and an fuforior portion. As it comprises vesicular maiter, it is not s commissure in the ssme sense ns the oi hers which coutain nons. (Todd \& Bnwman Physiol. Anat., vol. i., pp. 278, 285, 286.)
(f) Posterior conmissure: A cord of transverse fibres situated beneath the base of the pineal body, snd mostly connected with the prosterior extremity of each thalsmus. (Ibid., p. 278.)
"The posterior commikure croses the ponterior ex-
trenity of the third ventricle, nud pasken transtersely between the optic thalami $-=$ Tod and Bocman
Physiot. Anat., vol. 1., 1, 285.
(g) Soft commisstre: The same as Middle commissure (q.v.).
(h) Superior longitudinal commissure:

Anat.: A commissure enclosed in the in ternal convolution overhanging the corpus callosum. (Ibid., p. 286.)
(i) White commissure: [Ses No. 1.]
"hich its illoor is furned by the tehte commisoures. forated hy numerous blood-veseatels."- Yood \& Boweman
(2) Commissures of the spinal cord
(a) Anterior white commissure of the spinal cord:
Anat. : A trsnsverse portion of white substance connceting the opposite sides of the snterior median fissure of the spinal cord.
(b) Posterior grey cominissure of the spinat cord:
Anot.: A transverse portion of grey mstier connecting the opposite sides of the pesterior medisn fissure in the spinsl cord.
(3) Optic commnissure :

Anat.: A place, called the chiasms, where the optie nerves of two opposite sides mee each other and partially decussate. The optic commissure is constitnted by the miona of the two optic tracts io front of the tuber cinereum.
2 Zool.: In senses anslogons to the snatomical ones.
3. Bot.: The cohering faces of two exrpels, as in the Umbelifere
4. Masonry: The joint between two cuurses.
côm-mít', v.t.\& i. [Lat. committo: com $=$ con; inittu $=$ to send; Fr. cumbettre; Sp. \& Port cometer.]

## A. Transitive <br> I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally
(1) To cntrust, to give over in charge or in trist
"Tbat good thing whicb was commicted unto thee
(2) To put in or eonsign to any riace [11.1]
"At lenst Ind dig a hole within the ground.
And to the trusty earth com mie the sound."
Dryden: Sotire of Persius, i. $2+2-\mathrm{s}$.

* (3) To commission ; to appoint or depute.
*(4) To put or bring together in hostility or for \& contest. (A latinism.)
respondent.anably commit the opronent with the
Dicine Dind.
* (5) To join or [rut together in any way hence to mix up or comfound.

(6) To perpetrate or be guilty of any crims or offence

The fault commited. ....wn
Pope: Homer's cayssey, bix xxil, L. 168-9
2. Figuratitely:
(1) To lind, to pledge; to plsce in the position or condition of one pledged or bound to suy particular sct or line of action (gencrally used reflexively).
 Wr. Chanaing (1839).
(2) To bind, to restrain, to confine. "So. though my ankle she has quittod,
II. Technically:

1. Law: To send to prison; to imprison. (1) Absolutely:

1 gave bold way to my anthorits. Shoukesp.: 2 Hen. IF., v.
bॉй, boy: pout, jowi; cat, cell, chorus, chin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; oxpect, Xenophon, egist. -ing. -cian, -tian =shạn. -tion, -sion -shŭn; -ṭion, -sion = zhŭn, -tions, -sious -cious=shŭs, -ble, dle, dc = bẹl. dęL

## (2) With the words to prison, \&e.

 "Commitmont signifies the act of committing or sending of a person to pribonn hy a warrant or order onaccount of ond have been committod hy himn."-Burn: Justice of
2. Parl. : To refer or entruat a bili to a committee for consideration and report.
 mill sho.
B. Reflexively:

1. The same as A. 2 (1).
2. To make a mistake or blunder.
C. Intransitive :

* To commit adaltery or fornication.

2. To commit a person to prison.

F To commit to memory: To learn, so as to retain in the memory.
"They who are desirous to commit to memory. might
have eaten "3 Maccabees it. 23
-I For the difference between to commit and to consign, aee Cozsion.
côm-mít'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. commit; -ment.]

1. Ordinary Language:
2. The act of entrusting or delivering to one's charge or care.
3. The doing or committing of an act ; perpetration, commission.
he so grievously. offended God ta the commit.
4. An engagement or contract to which one has committed or bonnd oneself.
a. . the commitments of the Money Market, are
suificiently numerous. ."-Daity Telegraph, Oct. 8 , ${ }^{\text {sunficeaty }} 1377$ aumerou
5. Law:
(1) The act of committing to prison.
(2) The state of being committed to prison.
(3) A warrant or order of committal.
6. Polit., \&c. : The act of committing a bill, \&e., or sending it for consideration before a committee. [Сомmit, v., A. 1I. 2.]
bot of this petition worthy, oot only of receivling, vocated, and maved for, by some honourahe and learned gentlemen of the hous. - Siriton: Animady.
$\dagger$ cóm-mít'-ta-ble, $a$. [Eng. commit; -able.] Capable of being committed. Also spelt committible (q. v.).
viji mis. sit committable by man, . . ."-South: Serm.,
codm-mit'-tal, s. [Eng. commit; -al.]
I. Ordinary Language:
7. The act of committing or perpetrating any act.
*2. A pledge; that by which ous hinds
II. Law: The act of committing to prison.
com-mǐt'-tě̆d, pa. par. or a. [Commir.]
cóm-mĭt'-těe, a. [Eng. commit, and suff. -ee.] One or more persons elected or depnted to examine, consider, and report on any matter or husiness.
"The committee of the captiver had sudteace graated

If (1) A Committee of a lunatic or idiot:
Law: A person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic, or of an idiot's or lunatic's estate, is committed by the Court of Chancery. "The lord chatacellor unually cormints the care of his persoa to some friend, who is then called his com-
mittee... The heir is generally made the manager or committes of the estate."-Sir W. Blackstome.
If this sense the accent is on the last syllable.
(2) A Committee of the whole House

Parl.: A term rased when a legislative body reaolves itself into a committee to conaider any bill or matter, in which case the speaker leaves the chair, which is taken by one of the members, called the Chairman of Committee. While in Committee a member is allowed to apeak more than once on any point.
(3) The Committee of Council:

Law: An abbreviation of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
(4) The Committee of Public Safety: [A rendering of the French term, Comite de Salut public.]

Hist. : The name given to a committee of members of the French National Convention
during the first revolution. Wheu the National Convention, abont the end of 1792 , aboliahed monarchy and proclaimed a republic, it divided the executive government among asveral committees, paramount over which was the Committee of Purlic Safety, appointed on 6th Aprll, 1793. When the Girondista were overthrown by the Revolution of 31at May, 1793, and the Jacoblus, or the party of the Mountain, gained suprems power, the the Mountain, gained suprems power, the powers of the Committee of Public Safry
were enlarged. It was the rule of this tyrannical and sanguinary committes which is known as the Reign of Terror. Robespierre was its animating spirit, next to whom stood Conthon and St. Just. The exccution of these three men on the 10th Thermidor (July 2sth, 1794) was a lesson to the more extreme party in the committee, which did not again perpetrats the same excesses as before, and it is considered as having terminated the Reign of Terror. In March, 1871, the Cornmnnists established a simitar committea in Paria, which fell in May of the same year. [Commone.]
I Obvious compounds: Committee-man, committecroom.
cốm-mít'-tĕe-shĭp, s. [Eng. committee: ship.] The office or position of a committee. "Trusted with committeelhipy and other gainfol
offces."-Mition: Hist. Eng., bi. L .
cóm-mít'-tent, a. \& s. [Lat. committens, pr. par. of committo.]
*A. As odj.: Committing, entrusting, or giving in charge.
$\dagger$ B. As subst.: One who commits anything to the charge of another.
"He signed another treaty on behalf of his com.
mittents." SirP. Colquhoun, 10 Biograph, $1 \mathrm{li} . \mathrm{p} .15(1866)$.
cơm-mít'-tẽrr, s. [Eng. commit; -er.]
+1. Gen. : Ona who commits ; a perpetrator, a doer.


* 2. Spec.: Ona who commita adultery.

3. One who autrusta or delivers anything in charge.

* colm-mit'tili-ble, a. [Eng. commit; -able.] Capable of or liable to be committed. (Browne.)
cóm-mĭt'-tǐṅg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Соммit, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
": knowledge on the part of the committ ting magistrate that the prianoor would ho pabject to re-
striction unnecesarily...-Burn: Juttice of Peace ; ${ }^{\text {striction unne }}$ Commiement.
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of perpetrating or doing ; commission.
2. The act of entrusting or delivering in charge.
II. Lav: The act of seading to prison.
cóm-mít'-tõr, a. [Committen.]
" corm-zolx', * com-myx, v.t. \& i. [Pref. com $=$ con, and $m i x$ (q.r.).
A. Trans.: To mix or blend together; to unite into a single mass.
"And with the eire 's and mole commix thy blood,"
Pope: Homer's odyzey. bk. xxut., 1.238 . B. Intrans.: To mix or coalesce with, to unite with.

With winds that sailora rath at."

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { iliore rall nt." } \\
& \text { shatesp, : Cymbeline, lv. } 2 .
\end{aligned}
$$

*cŏm-mix'ed, "cǒm-mixt', 'cŏm-my̆xt', com-yxt, pa. par. ог а. [Сомых.]
"Btering stones commyxt with moold and fiynt.".
cơm-mix'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Сомmix, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of mixing or incorporating together.
2. The act of coalescing or forming into a single mass.
cơm-mi'-xion (xion as cshutn), z. [Eng. commix; -ion.] A mixture, a commixtion.
". ... when two similary soule do blend to their
commixione"-Junius Sinne stigmatized, p. 834 (1639).
cơm-mixx'-tǐ-ón, * com-yx-tioun, s. [0. Fr. commistion, Lat. commistio, from commisceo
$=$ to mix together : com $=$ con; misceo $=$ to mix.]
3. The act or process of commixing or in corporatlig ; incorporation.
"By comyztioun and mellygige firste with Danes
nd afterward with Normans. - Trevisa, il. 159.
4. The state or condition of being commixed; mixture.
there boing a commization of both ta the
ther than adaptation or cemeat of the ona Whole, isther thang adaptation or cemeat
$\dagger$ cơm-mixx'tuire, s. [Lat. commixtura, from com = con, and mixtura = a mixing, a mixture; commixturn, sup. of commisceo $=$ to mix together : com $=$ cum $=$ together ; misceo= to mix.]
I. Ordinary Language:
5. The act or process of mixing or incorporating together; mixing, mingliag, commixtion.
"In the commixture of any thing that is more olly
6. The mass resulting from the act or process of commixing; a mixtore; a compound.
$\therefore$ All the circumstances and reapect of relligion and -WTOAtton.
II. Scots Lave: A method of acquiring property by blending different substances belonging to different propristors. (Erskine.) (Webster.)
oŏm'-mòd-äte, s. [Lat. comxıodatum $=$ a thing lent, a loan; neut. of commodatus, pa. par. of commode $=$ to lend.]
Scots Law: A fres loan.

* cơm-mód-à'-tion, s. [Lat. commodatio, from commodus $=$ tit, useful.] Alsptation, adaptuess, fitneas, or appropriateness.
cóm-mồde, s. [Fr.]
*1. A kind of lady'a head-dress in use in the time of William and Mary. "A commode ls a three storieg bwigh,
fitted for the head, or covered with tiffany
cor or other thly alliks
Latied
Dct
ond 2. A chest of drawers; a bureau; a night-stool.
"Old commodes of rudely carved onk, a
discoloured glass in as japal frame ${ }^{\text {ans }}$ in ${ }^{3}$. derous arme chair of
 bk. IV., ch. $x$.
*3. A prostitute, a procuresa.
côm-mōde', a. [Lat. commodus.] Advantageous, nseful, convenient, accommodating.
" So, sif, an I not very commode to you"", iv
Cibber: Provoked Husband,
* cö̀m-mō'de-ly̆, adv. [Eng. commode; -ly.] Conveniently.

cồm-mō'-dĭ-oŭs, an [Low Lat. commodiosus; Lat. commodus: cam $=$ con; modus $=$ a mea sure, a mode.]

1. Suitable, fit, advantageous, useful ; suited to ita purpose.
"There in commodious shelter may we rest", 14.
2. Roomy, not narrow or confined.

T Crabla thus discriminates letween com. modious and convenient: "Both these terma convey the idea of what is calculated for the pleasure of a person. Commodious regards the physical condition, and convenience the mental feelings. That is commodious which suits one's bodily ease; that is convenient which suits one's purpose. A house, a chair, is commodiots; a time. an opportunity, a season, or the arrival of any peraon, is conveasient. A noise incommodes; the staying or going of a peraon may inconvenience a jergoing of a peraon may inconvenience a perveniently situated for witnessing any spectacle." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
côm-mo'-dí-oŭs-ly̆, adv. [Eng. commodious; -ly.]

1. In a commodious manner, convenienti'y, comfortably.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { To pass commodiouly this life." }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Suitably; in a manner adapted to a particular purpose.
fate, fǎt, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wẽ, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pǒto

 ous; - ness.]
3. The quality of being commodious; convenience, ftness, suitability.
"Of eltice, the grositnenes and tiches jocrease necond-㔖 8 to the the com
4. Ronminess.
otm-mŏd'-Y-ty, s. [Yr. commodite; Sp. comodidad; Port. commodidade; Ital. comodità; from Lat. commoditas, from commodus $=$ convenisnt, fit.]
*1. Advantage, profit, secommodation, convenisncs.
"Trijl thin advantaqe, thia vile drawing blase,
She Shakesp: King John, II. 2
I A commodity of time: A cauvenient occasion or opportunity. (Sidney.)
5. Anything which sffords advantage or convenience.
"It had beeu dimeult to make such a moie whero they had not so nataral in Commodit.
Puzurala, .. Adion: On taly.
6. Wares, merchandise, goods; anything movsble which is or can be bought and sold.
"While he governed, no probifhtiou, no doty. impeded the trausit of commodities from any part of the
7. A parcel or bale of goods.
"Now Jove in his next commodity of hair, wend thee

- 5. A prostitnte.
"My lord, when shall wa go to Chenpopde, nad take

T Crsbb thus diacriminstes between commodity, poods, merchandize, and wares: "Commodity is emplayed only for articles of the first necessity; it is the source of comfort sad object of industry : goods is spplied to every thing belonging to trsdesmen, for which there is a atipulated value ; they are sold retail, and are the proper objecta of trade : merchandize applies to whst belongs to merchants; it is the ohject of commercs: wares sre msnufsctured, snd may be elther goods or merchandize: a country has its commodities; a sbopkeeper his goods; a merchsnt his merchandize; a manufacturer his wares." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
oŏm'-mó-döre, 8. [Probably a corruption of Sp. commendador = commander $\cdot$ in Fr. (from Eng.) tcommodore.]
Nautical:

1. In the United States a commodore ranks higher than a captain and lower than a rear admiral. In England he commands a few ahips when detached from the fleet.
2. A title given in courtesy to the preaident of a yachting clus, the senior captain of a line of merchant veasels, sad the senior captain of three or more ships of war when cruising together.
3. The leading vessel of a fleet of merchantmen, from which the others take their course.
*oorm-mǒd-ṇ-1ā'-tlon, s. [Lat. commodulutio, from com = con, and modulor = to hodulate; modulus $=$ a little measure, dimin. of modus $=$ a measure.] Agreement, proportion.
thant gymmotry, nud commodulation, as vi-
Ila it. $-H 0 k$ swill: On Providence, p . 190.

* corm-moigne ( $g$ ailent), s. [O. Fr., from Low Lat. commonachus: com $=$ con, and monachus =a monk.] A monk belonging to the same establiahment.
$\because$ loffred Abbot of Crowland, with one Gilbert his

* cŏm-mò-lif-tlon, s. $\quad[$ Lat. $c o m=c o n$, snd molitio $=$ \& grinding; molo $=$ to grind.] A grinding together.
"Buphly the use of teoth hy commolition, grinding:
and cornpressing of their proper alimeut."-Browns: inigar Errours, bk. 111 ., ch. $\times \times$ xii
cồm'-mòn, * com-mun, * com-mune, com-on, ${ }^{*}$ com-oun, ${ }^{\text {com-un, }}$ comowne, com-yn, a., adv, ds. [Fr. commun, nis, from com $=$ cum, and munis =obliging. 1
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. General ; pertaining or relating to all in general.
"Spain and Holland : dainger."- wacaulay: Bitc. near.e.en of
Eng., eh. ii.
If Frequently with the prep. to before the person or thing affected.
". A- Comptation ... suoh as is common to man tage of all ; generally useful or serviceable.
"May mix oar ashes in one common girve" ${ }_{\text {Popt }}$
2. Having no fixed or determinate owner or master; open or fres to all.
"Chammunn things or comunabietee weren blysful," ${ }^{4}$ And ill that
"And anl that believed were together, and had an
things common."-Actiil 4 .
3. Frequent, ususl, often met with ; occurring frequently or ordinsrily; nat rare or scarce-thus it becomes the distinguishing name of some of the beat knewn varisties of planta.
Abound the species which are moot common, thast ta
spacier (ed. 1859), ch. 11., p. se.
4. Of inferior character or quality.
(1) Of persons:
(a) Mesn, poor, of low birth.
"The common people are sometimes inconntant ; for
(b) (Applied to s womsn): A prostitute.
(2) Of things:
(a) Low, base, vslueless, mean

Shakesp.: Nerch. of Hen., HiL 2.
(b) Obscene, lewd.
"Use their ninseses in common bouses.-Shakesp:
(c) In Scripture: Unclean.
"But the voite anuwered ine again from heavea, What $\mathbf{A c o d}$
6. Public.
"Set mie in the common stocke."-Shaketp. : Nerry
II. Technioally:

1. Grammar:
(I) Applied to nouns: Capable of beligg applied to all the jadividuala of a clasa, being common to them all, snd not restricted in its application to any one or more in particular. It is oppased to Proper (q.v.).
(2) Applied to gender: Nouns which sdmit of being spplied, without inflexion, to things of either sex, as bird, frient, parent, \&c., are said to be of the common gender.
*(3) Applied to Latin aud Greek verbs: Having both active and passive meaning.
2. Classic Prosody: That may be short nr long at will.
3. Logic: Applied to terms or names, in oppositioo to individual, singular, or proper. "Comnnon-terms, therefore, are called predicables, (viz. affirmatively-predicable, from their capability of being sffrmed of others: s singular-term, on the contrary, may be the subject of a proposition, but never the predicate, unlesa it be of a negative proposition : (as, e.g., the first-born of Isaac was not Jacob) ; or, unless the subject sad predicate be only two expressions for the aame individual object, as in some of the above instancea." (Fhately: Elements of Logic, bk. i., § 6.)
4. Anat.: In the aame aense ss A. 1.

T Nerves of common sensation: For def. see extract.
"The distinction which bas been made between nervos of common whid of special semsation, is sadicated palu that to tha latter gives rike to a peculiar or Bocman: Physiol. A nat., vol. i., ch. ix., I. 233 .
4. Music: [Common-chord, Common-time.]
B. As adv. : Commonly, more than common $=$ more then ia common.
"I I an more than common tall."-Shakesp.: AB You

## C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:
t1. The generality, what is usual or common.

## Will . . . exceod the tommon."

* 2. The community at large, the commons (q.i.). [Commune, 8.]

3. An
4. An open and (generslly) unenclosed spsce, the nse of which is not restricted to sny individual, but is fres to the public, or to a certain namber, as, "The Commons," in Boston. Park is a similitr public space.

I Commons, where not nacessary for the health and recreation of the people, are a wasteful method of using land; it producea less
than If it were divided amnong different individuals. As population, therefore, increased, Inclosures becane necessary if the people
were to be properly fed. Laws mads for ita were to be properly fed. Laws mads for ita
purposs were fsvourable to the lord of the purposs were fsvourable to the lord of the snbsequent enactmenta ( 20 Hen. III. c. 4, 29 Geo. II. c. 36, and 3I Geo. II. c. 41) ha might inclose as much of the waste as he plessed for tillage or for wood gruund provided he left common anfficisnt for such as were entitled thereto. A multitude of other Inclosure Acts followed, commencing with 41 Gee. 11 I. c. 109, and running down to 31 and 32 Vict. c. 89. Under these, in 1845, Commissioners, called Inclosure Commissioners, were appointed. [Inclosures.] It was calculsted in 1685 that of $37,000,000$ seres of land existing in England, sbout $18,000,000$, or nesrly the hali, were moorland, forest, and fen. Up till 1845 sbont $10,000,000$ mors acres were inclosed, sbont $10,000,000$ more acres were incloaed,
bringing the total aggregate to $28,000,000$; more than $1,000,000$ have since beeu dealt with in a similar way
But within recent years s resction against inclosure has set in among the inhabitants of the great citiea sind towns, to whom open spaces within sccessible diatance are essential for health sod recreation. Nowhers has this necessity been more Pelt than in London, snd in 1866 an Act was passed for the improvement, protection, and management of the cominons near the metropolis, while in 1878. the Metropolitan Board of Works wers authorised to securs commons where opportunity of fered near the metropolis. The great wooded common, known as Epping Forest, gained from the lords of the manora and others by a decision of the Master of the Rolls on 10th Nov.; the City of London, who had been the successful litigants, and after an arbitrator had settled all claims, Quecn Victoria dedicated it on the 6th May, 1882, to the use of the people for ever. "Houraslow Heath, oa the great Weatern Road, and
Finchley Comment. ot the great Nothern Road, were
perhaps the moet celebrated of these spota."-Na. perthaps the moat celebra
coulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iil.
II. Law: The right of enjoying sny privilego in common with others; a commmity of intereat or right. Thia niay be of many kinds, sa, common of custom $=$ the right to toke wood for fuel or repairs; common of estovers $=$ tbs richt of taking wood for fuel or for domestic purposes; common of pasture $=$ the right of turning out a certain number of cattle to pasture on certain common lands: it is nausily of three kinds-appersdant (when the right is aupposed to have belonged to the house trom time inmemorial, because the honse was within the manor), appurtenant (when the right has become annexed to the house either by gift or purchase, or in some other way), and in gross (when the right belonga to $s$ person to turn out on the common, snd doea not belong to any house or land); common of piscary $=\mathbf{a}$ right of fishing in waters belonging to saother; and comimon of turbary $=$ the right of digging turf on the lands of snother.
TI Free common over the vicinage is when the wastes of the namor join, and there is no fence between them, the beasts of the common of one manor being sllowed to stray on the wastes of the other manor
D. In special phrases:

1. Above the common: Suneriar to the generality, better than usual.
2. Erethren of the Common Lot:

Ch. Hist.: One of the nsmes given to the Brethren of Social Life, a sect which aross in the 14th century. [Social.]
3. By common: Extrnordinary, unusual, out of the common. (Scotch.)
4. Disturbance of common: [Disturbance.]
5. In common:
(1) Ordinary Language:
(a) To be enjoyed or participsted in equally with another or others.
 common, ...n-Locke
(b) Affecting or characterizing equally, or to an equal degree.
"':.:- they had nothing hut their Whigkism in com.
(c) Equally, commonly, indiacriminstely.

Love alle cristone creatorea
Langhand : P. Plownan, 6,ssa
boll, boy; pcut, jowl; cat, ooll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this: sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=$ i


## (d) Followed by the prep. with before the persun or thing equally affected.

-irbiuhnotigg That in common with dictionaties, .. in zoasures.
(2) Law:
(a) Holding or particlpatling in any right equaily with others.
" Tennets tn common are such as hold by several Blackstome.
(b) Held in community with others.
"Fstates magy bo beld in fonr different ways in com inoul."-Bladistone.
6. In the common of: In debt or under an obligation to.
7. Out of the common: Extraerdinary, uncommon, unusual. (Generally used in a commendatory sense.)
8. Tenants in common

Law: Tenants who hold by several and distinct titles but by unity of possession.
9. To maike common cause with: To join or league oncself with; to make the cause of another ooe's own.
10. To quise a common or comoun: Te requite, to settle accounts with one, to repay. (Generally io a bad sease.) (Scotch.)

- A thiag is said to be good one's common when one is under great ebligations to do it ; to be ill one's common, when one, from the neculiar obligations he lies under, onght to act a very different part. (Scotch.)
-I Crabb thus discriminates between common, ordinary, mean, and vulgar: "Familiar ese readers things common, vulgar, and ordinary; but what is mean is ao of itself: the common, vulgar, and ordinary, are therefore frequentiy, though not always, mean; aud on the contrary what is mean is not always common, vulgar, or ordinary; consequently, in
the primitive sense of these words, the first the primitive sense of these words, the first
three are not strictly synonymous with the thres are not strictly synonymous with the
last: monsters sre common in Africa; vilgar last: monsters sre common in Africa; vilgar
reports are little to he relied on. . . Comreports are little to be relied on. ": "uilgar to
mon is oposed to rare and refined mon ite and cultivated : ordinary to the distinguished: mean to the noble; a common mind busies itself with common objects; vulgar habits are easily contracted from a slight intercourse with rulgar people; an ordinary person is seldom associated with elevation of character: and a mran appearance is a certain mark of a degraded condition, if not of a degraded miod." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)


## common assurances.

Law: The legal evidencea assuriog one thast his property has been transferred to him. This may Le done by deed, by record, by special custom, or by devise through means of a wil

## common bail, $s$.

Law: [Bail.]

## * common bar, 8 .

Lew: A bar to aa action for trespass, prodnced by the allegation that the piace on which he was alleged to have trespassed was bis own. It was calied also Bar at large and Dtank bar. (Wharton.)
common barrctor. [BARRETOR.]
common barrotry.
Law: [Barretry.]
common bench, s.
Lave: The same as Common Pleas.
If Court of Common Bench: The same as the Court of Conmon Pleas. it was so called hecanse the auits of common people were there
tried.

## cornmon centring, $s$.

building: Such as is constructed without trusses, lut having a tie-heam at its ends. Also that employed io straight vanlts.

## common-chord, s

Music: A note accompsnied by its major or minor 3rd and perfect 5th. [HARmony.] In throrough bass, the figure 3, a ahary, flat or natural, as the case may be, or the alssence of sny letter, character, or figure, denotes the cemmen chord of the bass nots. When there is more than one chord on the same bass note, the common chord ia ligured $\frac{1}{3}$. (Stainer \& Barrett.)

## aommon-counoil, s.

1. The governing body of a city, corporate town or borongh, empowered to maka rulea and regulations for the due administration of muuicipnal afairs.
In thif coantry, ite composition is variable. Thue the nama may be applied to the single body (as a board of aldermoo), or to the aggregate hodias in which thia power la vested, or agaio to the lower Uraoch of the lagielativs body; as in Philadelphia, where the title ie reatricted to the eecond of the two city councile, the first being termed the Select Council (q.v.).
2. A meeting of such governing body.
common-councilman, s. A member of the common-council of a city or corporate town.
common-count, s. [Count.]
common-crier, a. A public or town crier.
common-divisor, a. [COMMON-mEA sure.]

## common-fine,

Law: A small som of money paid to the lords by the residents in certaia leets. (Wharton.)

* common-hacloneyed, a. Made common by excessive faroiliarity.
- Hal I so lavieh of my presenet been.
din the eyes of mon."
Shakeja il Fenry $V^{\prime}$
- oommon-house, s. A meeting-place, a rendezvous.
"Look you be at the common-houss to-morrow."-
Locrine, ill, 2


## common informer.

Law: [informer.]
common intendment or intent. [INTENDMENT.]
common-joists, s. pl. Joiats in single naked flooring to which the boards are lixed. Such joists are also called boanding-joists, sut should not exceed one foot apart.
common jury, a jury retained by the sheriff, according to the directions of the statute 3 Geo. 1 [., c. 25 , to try not one case but all that ara for trial at that assize. [JURY.]
common-law, s. The nnwritten law consisting of those customs and usages which have, by long prescription and immemnrial osage, ohtained the binding force of laws. It is distinguished from statute-taw (q.v.), whith derives its anthority from acts of Parliament.
oommon-lawyer, s. One skilled in or practising common-law
"Cannnista, elvilians, and commonlavyers do all

## common-measure, s.

Arith.: The measure of two numbera. Thus 2 is a measure of 6 and 24, that is, it can divide each of them without a remainder, thus $\frac{6}{2}=3, \frac{24}{2}=12$.

IGreatest common measure: Tha largest number which will divide two others without leaviag a remainder. Thus 4 is the greatest common measure of 12 and 16 , for $\frac{12}{4}=3$, ${ }^{16}=4$. If any greater number than 4 be nsed as the divisor there will be a retaainder, thus $\frac{12}{\mathrm{~B}}=2$, but $\frac{16}{6}=2 \frac{4}{6}$.
common multiple, s. [Multifle.]

## common nuisance.

Law: [Nuisance.]
common people, s. $p$. The artizans and labourers, the manual labonrers.
"King in his Natural and Political Coacluslons
 blm, ato aulimal iood twice a week. Tbe remaining to,0,0 ate it not at all, or at most not ortener thais once a week, -sacautay: zur. Ang., ch. in

## common petiole, s.

Bot.: The principal leaf-stalk in a compound leaf. The others are called partial
leaf-stalks. (Treas. of Pot.)

## toommon pitch, a

Arch.: A term epplied to a reof in which the length of the rafters is about three-fourths of the entire span.

## common-place, a. \& e. [Commonplace.] <br> Thou unasuming common-place <br> And yot with somethins of a, gract. <br> O0mmon-placed, pa. par. or a. [Com-

Common-Pleas, \& The king' conrt long beld in Westminster 1Fall, but anciendly movable. Gwin observes that until after the granting of the Mfagua Charta, thers weve bat two coarts, tha Exchequar and the Kiag'e Bench, so called becanes it followed the king; Bench, so called becanes it followed the king,
hut, upon the grant of that charter, the Court of hut, upon the grant of that charter, the conrestcommon Pleas was erected and setiled at ead estsonal, were formerly tried in this court, according to the strict lawe of the realm; and Fortescus representa it as the only court for real canses. Courts of Common lleas exist is the aeveral states of the Americad Union, their jurisdiction being confined to civil casee, in distinctien to the courts of criminal juriadiction.

## Common-Prayer, a

## - 1. Public worahip.

2. The liturgy or form of pablic prayer proscribed to be used in the services of the Church of Eugland.
II Book of Common-Prayer: [Praygre]
common-rafter, s. One in a roof to which the boarding or lathing is attached.

## common receptacle,

Bot.: The surface from which the inflorescence springs in composits or similar planits It may be flattened oat into a capitulum, ol swollen into a more or less hemispherical hypanthodium, or separate flowera may le luried in the tieshy receptacle, in which caso it becones a cernauthium as in Dorstenia.

## common recovery

Law: [Recoveny.]

## common reservoir.

Elect. : A name spplied to the earth, because, being a gool conductor of electricity, it draws it off from every electrified conductor which is not insulated, and tends, unless other causcs operate with comnteracting effect, to diffuse the electricity thus obtained througt the whole extent of the globe.
common-roofing, s. A roofing which consists of common rafters only, which tridge over the purlieus in a strongly framed roof.

## common salt, s.

Chem. : Chloride of aodium (q.v.). See also Sakt.
common seal, s. A seal used by a corpration as a symbol of their being incorporated.

## common-sense, s. \& $\alpha$

A. As substontive:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Originslly sigoificd a common internal sense, sud what may be perhaps termed a collective sease, formed by the uafon of the five special ones, which were supposed to meet five special ones, which were suplosed to meet
at some point in the hudy, as the radii of a at some point in the budy, as the radil
"That there is some particular or reatrained sent of
the common bense is au oplliten that erea old thitlou
 ordhars conpurison aumonget thent that the externuti
ornses and the common sense, considered tags ther, ary jike $a^{\text {circle }}$ with five lines druw from the circumferepoe to the centre. Wherefore, as it has been olviony 1or them to flad out particutar organs for the exterDal
benses, so thes have also atternyted to amdilan nolue Eenses, so they
distinct part of the budy to ite nn zenese that in to sky, ha they discovered sight to bo
seated la the eye luarimg in the ear, gnelling in the seatcd in the eye buariug in the ear, sunelliug in the

 discera of the difference of the objects of the outward, senses" ${ }^{\text {Bh. }}$ Henty 13 (Tremek)
2. The modicum of sense or understanding possessed by people in general; the power of deciding aimple questiona accurately; the common judgment of mankind.

## 

II. Mental phil.: When Berkeley, carrying ont the eystem of Jdealism, had shown thei on the principle which is ladd down, the existence of the material world could not be roved, and Hume carried Berkeley's sceptiistin to a yet greater length, the Rev. Dr licill, Prof. of Mental Philosouhy in King win, Prof. of Mental Philosophy in King College, Aberdeen, bnilt up a syatern desigued to be aatagonistio to this sceptical one, in what he called common-sense. The first priniples of bellef which all ordinary men, not idiots or Junatica, accept undonbtingly, were assumed to be axiomatic, sad became the foundation of a system of mental philo sophy. Dragald Stewart, holding essentially the same views as Reid, thought the term common-aense an unheppy one, and substi tuted for it "the fundamental laws of human belief.'
B. Ae aljective:

Of a view, dc.: Such a one as an ordiaary person of sound judgment wonld take.
common-sergeant, s. A judicial ofticer ppointed by the Corporation of London as an assistant to the Recorder.
common sewer, s. A sewer through whieln the whole sewage of a city, town, or village passes.

## common-time, s.

Music: Time with two beats in a bar oreany maltiple of two beats ia a bar. The beats may be of the valne of any note or rest or compound of notes and rests, providing the sum required by the time sign ba exactly contaned in each bar. Common time is of two kinds, simple and compound. Simple coumon time is that which includes fonr beata in a har, or any Which incluteg fonr beata in a har, or any division of that nimber, or squard of the express simple conimon time ane the following :
$\frac{2}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{4}{4}, \frac{4}{6}$, and the characters $C$ and $C$. Ia thege signs tha upper fignre renotes the quantity of notes required io the bar, and the lower figure the quality of the uotes. Compound common-time is expressed by the signs i, 景, E , such gigns meaning two or four beats of three crotchets or quavers to each beat. [Time.] (Stainer and Barrett.)
common vonchee, s.
Law: [Youchee.]
com'-mon, * com-oun, com-oune, com-une, v.t. \& i. [Common, a.; Commune, v.]
A. Transitiv:

1. To make common, to give a part ln, to hare, to eommonicate.
" 8 guch os I have sele and irad in dyuerue bookes I
dere and . . comoun to othere men."-Trevisc, 1. 19.
2. To discuss.

Where no reson may be cominnad."-Gower, i. 6s B. Intransitive:
I. To converse, talk, commune.
"Comouse or talke with another in cumpany, or

. To have a common right or ahare 1. 64 others.
3. To participate in, to share in.

Shake. ${ }^{\text {"I }}$. : Ifomlet. iv. 5 .

* 4. To board or live in community
"In those places it is probahle they not only lived. but also commoned together upon auch provislons RA
were provided for them at the ditection of their presideut."- Wheatley : schools of the Prophets ; Serm (Oxfort, 1721), p. 13.
cơm'-món-a-ble, $\alpha$. [Eng. common; -able.] * 1. Of land: Held ln common. (Boron.)

2. Of animals: Such as are needful for the ploughing or manuring of land, anch as horses, oxen, cows, and sheepl. (Blachstome.)
cơm'-món-aǧe, s. [Eng. common; -age.]
3. Gen. : A right of using ayything in common with others.
-. Spec. : The right of pasturing cattle on a countion.
"Mhey have wronged poor poople of their common-
age. Which of right belolgod to them. seate, p. 286
4. The commonalty, or body of commonera collectively.
 com-on-mi-te, com-mun-al-i-te * com-yn-mi-te, s. [Fr. communauté, from Low Lat. communalitas, from Lat. communis Low Lat. con

* 2. A common wealth, a ommunity.

Eng. Gildats pe sso. pront of the soyd comynaitc."-
+2. The Commons.
"cit. Agninat hinn first; heis a rery dog to the com

* 3. Comumity, common ownershlp or partieipation.

Aud melancholy Fear aubdued by Faith ;
Of hlessed consolstions in distress
of mornl atrength, and jutellectual power
Of joy in widest commonaly spremd."
Ot joy in widest commonally sprend," Rorusworth : Reclus

* 4. Tho geaerality, the bulk of mankind, people in geaeral.
"I myself too will use the necret acknowled gment
or the commonaly, bearing record of the God of gods." -Heoker.

5. The common people of England or any other country; commoners as opposed to the nobility.
"The civil tate connints of the nohility and the
commonalty."-Blackstons ; Commnt, hk. F., ch. 12.

* cơm'-món-ançe, s. [Eng. common, and sufi. -ance.]
Law: The body of commoners or teaants who have the right of common.
cơm'-mōn-èr, s. [Eng. common; -er.]

1. Of common ground:

* 1. Lit. : One who shares with others a right to common ground.

Much good iand might be gained from foresta and chases . sind rom other commbuable places, so as always there be $A$ dite care taken that the pour com2. Figuratively :
(1) Gen.: One who shares anything with another. (Fuller.)

* (2) Spec. : A prostitute. (Shahesp.)
II. Of the House of Commons: A member of tho Flonse of Commons.
III. Of social rank: One of the commonalty, one who even if titled doea not belong to the peerage.
IV. Of Unitersily rank: A student in Ox. ford University who is not dependent for snpport on the foundation of any college, but pays his way independently.
* cŏm'-món-ẽr-ŏss, s. [Eng. commoner; -ess.] The wife of a commoner
"Peers, commoners nud counsel, peeresses, com. moneresses, "nnd the mumerous indefultes
every part. -Mad. Dirblay: Diary, v. 197.
cŏm' $\mathbf{m o ́ n}^{\text {ong }}$, com-en-inge, * comowninge, * comynyng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Common, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See tlee verb).
" An thes kynges in counsell wers com,nyng to-
gedur. ${ }^{\text {n }}$ Desir. of Troy, 12,046 .
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Interconrse, dealing, converation. [CommuNINa.]
2. Commanion, participation.
"Wher It is not the comeninge of Cristis blode?"Hyeliffe: 1 Cor, $\mathbf{x} .16$.
II. Law: Commonage, the right of pastarage oll a common.

* cŏm-mŏn'-ish, そ. 1. [Iat. pref. com, and Eng. monish (q.v.).] To warn, to admonislı. (Whitaker, Disp. on Seript., P. 661.)
cŏm'-mòn-ĭsh, $\alpha$. [Eng. common; -ish.] Rather conmon.
* cóm-món-i'-tion, s. [Lat. commonitio. from commoneo $=$ to warn, to admonish.] A warning, advice, or monition.
corm-mŏn'-i-tive, a. [Formed by auaiogy as if from a Lat. comnonitious, from commone $=$ : to admonish, to warn.] Containing admoni tion or warning ; monitory.
"Whose croes was only commemoratlve, and com
monitie. . . "- Bp, Hall : Rem. p. i 4
com-mŏn'-i-tõr-y̆, a. \& s. [Lat. commonitorius, from commoneo $=$ to warn, to admonish.] A. As adj.: Warning, adnonishing, commonitive.
B. As subst.: A monition, a waruing, an admonition. (Whitaker: Disp, on Scrip., 1. 8.)
som'-mon-ly̆, 'com-mune-liohe, *00m onn-i1, com-11n-116h, com-ym-10ho adv. [Eng. common; -ly.]
* I. In common, alike.
"God that ous made alle comunliche to his anile-
- 2. Iu common, familiarly, intimately, sociably.
"And with great joy into that eity wend,

3. Generslly, frequeatly, usually, widely freely.
"That mun, it was compnonly seld, hea never wanted,
and never whi want, an expedient."-Nacaulay; $B$ is. and never will
4. Poorly, meanly.

II Crabb thua discriminates between com monly, frequently, usually, and generally: "What is commoniy done is an action common to all ; what is generally done is the action of the greatest part ; what is frequently done is either the action of many, or an action many times repeated hy the same person; what is usually done is done regularly by one or many Commonly is opposed to rarely; generally and frequently to occasiomally or seldom; usually fo casually; men commonly judge of others by to casually; men commonly judge of others by themselves; those who judge by the mere standing every precaution, one is frequently exposed to gross frauds; a man of buainess usually repairs to his counting-house every day at a certain hour." (Crabb:Eng. Symon.)
cŏm'-món-nĕss, s. [Eug. common; -ness.]

* 1 . The state or quality of being common or ahared in common; equal participation.
"Nor can the commonness of the guilt obviate the

2. The state or quality of beiag of frequeat occurreace; frequency.
3. The quality of being common or wellknown ; triteness, commonplaceness.
"Blot out that maxim, res notunt diu male admi
mistrarit the communness makes me not kuow who is the author . . ."-Sveifl.
4. The state or quality of being of a common character; meanness.
cŏm'-mòn-plāçe, s. \& a. [Eag. common, and place.]
A. As substantive:
5. An ordinary or common topic or subject; a general idea.
*2. A commonjlace-book.
"This belug read both ins his [Peter Martyrin] commonton: Thetrachordon.
6. An ordinary or common remark (in a contemptuous cense) ; a platitude, a truism.
"He learned hy rote those commonplaces whlch all
 binas and. "urget go asily when they are
B. As adj. : Common, ordinary, trivial, trite. Every fool, who slatterns sway his whole time in notlings, utters some trite comsmonptace sentenice, to frove the value and fieetiess of timpe."-Lord Chest on
commonplace-book,
A wook in
which short extracts or things to be remenbered aro arranged under general heada.
"I trurred to ny coramonplacebook, and foand his
cơm'-monn-pläçe, v. t. \& i. [СомMONPLACE, S.]
A. Trans. : To reduce to or range under general lieads
" 1 do not apprehend any diffentry In collecting snd
commonplacing an univereal history from tio histocommonplaciog
B. Intrans. : To make use of or indulge in commonplaces or platitudes.
"For the good that conies of particular and select
committees and consolsaions,
place, for your majesty hath found the good of themon." piace, for your majesty hath round the good of them.,
-Bacon: Works; \%o Aing James, vi. 251. (Latham.)
$\dagger$ cŏm-môn-pläçe'-nĕss, s. [Eng. common2lace; -ness.] Tha quality of leing common place or common; ordinariness. "Our Vicar
even depressivg in the thens to be rather drowsy nnd
placeness."-Black : Adpentures of fhaeton, ch. xix.
cŏm'-mônş, s. $p l$. [From common, adje, and $s$, the aign of the 1 l .]
${ }^{*}$ ). The people who had a right to sit or a right to vote for representatives in tha Hoase of Commous.
"The commons consist of all such raen of property

bon, boy: pout, fowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aģ; expect. Xenophon, eşist. -ligg.

either personally or by hin representatives." Bla e*
etone: Comwnonf., blk 1, ch. 2 (See also the example
7. All who are under the rank of peers withont reference to their voting privilegea.
" The word commont in its present ordinary signif.
oftion romprimes all the peopie who are under the rank
of peers, without any regard to property, hat upou a
future occnaion I shali endeavour to prove that in its original signification it was ovodined prove thate only who had a right to sit or a right to vote for representative in the house of commons."-Blackutone: Comment.
8. The House of Commons.
9. A ration or allowance of food.

1 To be on "short commons": To be acantily provided.

I (1) Doctors' Commons: [DocTors' Com moNs.]
(2) House of Commons :
(a) Definition: That one of the two Houses of Parliament which consists of representatives duly elected according to law in preacribed numbers by the burgh, counts, and university constituencies of the United Kingdom. The name Commons is given to its members to distinguish them from the peers of the United Kingdom who sit io the House of Lords.
(b) History: The earliest traces of the House of Commons are in A.D. 1265. The year previously (on Hay 12, 1264), Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was of French origin but brother-in-law to King Heury III., defeated his sovereign at the Battle of Lewes, and made lim prisoner. In 1265 the victor issued writs in the King's name requiring euch sheriff of a county to retirn to a parliament which he proposed to hold, two knights for the shire under his jurisdiction, two citizena for each city within its limits, and two bur gesses for each borough. A parliament of lords and other dignitaries had existed previously ; county representatives may occasionally have gat almost from the commencement of the 13 th century, and an assembly of knights and burgesses, nicknamed the Mad Parliament, had met in A.D. 1258 , but no writs are extant before De Montfort's, summoning the representatives of cities and boroughs to attend. The Parliaof cities and boroughs to attend. The parliament thus called togetber met in London on the 22 nd January, 1265 , but on the 4 th August
De Montfort was slain at the battle of Eveshann, and the royal government restored. The victory was obtained for the king mainly throngh the military ability of Prince Edwari, afterwards King Edward I., who, at least as early as 1294, i.e., the 22 nd year of his reign, hinself called together a parliament of the De Montfort type. The borough representa tives were 246, those from the counties or shires 74. Under Edward 111. these numbers had altered to 282 and 74. Each place represented aent two members, without reference to its population. There was universal suffrage members required no propecty qualification and were paid. In the eighth year of Henry VI the county franchise was narrowed in its oper ation, no one now being allowed to rote unlese he possessed freehold worth 40 shillings, a sum the purcbasing power of which wonld have been about the equivalent of $£ 12$ at the beginning of the 18th century, and £20 at the commencement of the 19 th . The Act 23 Hen. V1. c. 14, marle it an indispensable qualification for election as a nnember of Parlia ment that the person should be a knight, or eligible to be one, by which was meant that James I ly his roval prerocative conferred two members on the University of Oxford and the sanse number on that of Cambridge. All along till the revolution of 1688 , efforts All along till the revolution of 1688 , efforts then at least to damage, the burgh representa tion. But in 1694, the 6 and 7 Williain and Mary, c. 2, enacted that Parliaments in future ahould be triennial, an alteration which nuch tended to render the House of Commons indepenclent of the royal authority. A similar Act had been passed in 1641, bnt repealed it 1664. The Act 9 Queen Anne, c. 5 , established a landed property qualification for members whether for counties or boroughs, and by the 1st George I., paased in 1716, the Septennial Act was established which made the Jegal duration of a parliament seven instead of three years. It ia atill in force. At the beginning years. It ia atilin force. At the beginning 513 menbers of Parliament. The union with 513 menubers of Parliament. The union with
Scotland in 1707 added 30 colmty and 15 Scotland in 1707 added 30 colnty and 15
borough members to the House of Commona, borough members to the House of Commona,
that with lreland on January 1, 1801, 64 for
conntiea, 35 for citiea, and one for Dublin University. This made np the entire representation of the United Klngdom to 658, a number which has aince been nominally preserved, though the auspenaion of writs in individual constituencies for proved flagrant bribery has occaaionally alightly reduced the number. For the sweeping changes of the number. For the aweeping changes of the distribution of political power produced in
1832 and 1867 by the trsnaference of members 1832 and 1867 by the trsnaference of member from small and decaying places to important and riaing burghs or aections of conntiea, see Reform bills.
(c) Present atate: A parliament cannot spring into life by any cffort of its own : it requires to be aummoned by the Sovereign. During an interregnum a Convention Parliament, sometimea called simply a Convention, can do sometimea called simply a Convention, can do So, and has done it twice if English history,
once in 1660 , the other time in 1688 . [CoN once in 1860 , the other time in 1688 . [Con-
vention.] Tbe persons entitled to appear as vention.] Tbe persons entitled to appear as
members of the House of Commona and of members of the House of Commona and of Parliament are those who have been elected by the regiatered electors of the several par liamentary constituencies, and have taken an oath or made an affirmation of loyalty, \&c. in the normal way.
The Honae of Commons is presided over by a Speaker. [Speaken.] The first one, called Peter De Ia Mere, was elected in A.0. $137 \%$ Nost of the important legislation which ema nates from the Imperial Parliament has its origin in the House of Commons. For the aeveral stages throngh which a bill proposing aeveral stages throngh which a bill proposing
some legislative change must pass before be some legislative change must pass before be-
coming law, see Bill and $A c T$. For the privileges of Members of Parliament, see Members. By the Septennial Act [1.] a Par Members. By the septennial Act [1.] a Partermed a violent end, dies a natural death in seven years. [Septennial.] A general election of repregentatives to serve in the new House of Commons, then takes place [ELEcTion], and when a new Parliament assembles, the House of Lords, as an essential part of the complex machinery, is also summoned to meet But few parliaments die a natural death When the Ministry is defeater on what they deem a vital point, and they are of opinion that the country agrees with then and not with their adversaries, the Sovereign generally with their adversaries, the sovereign generally
receives and acts npon the advice to dissolve Parliament, an act which formally submits to parliament, an act which formatly submits to
the judgntent of the constituencies the dis the judgnient of the constituencies the dis
puted point which cansed the ministerial crisis [Dissolution.] When a parliament only ad journs, on resuming its sittings, it takes up its husiness where it was lelt off, but when prorogued the Session is lielt to be at an end, and most of the business las to begin anew, [Adjolrnment, Parliament, Prorogation.]
cóm'-món-strāte, v.t. [Lat. commonstratus, pa. nar. of commonstro $=$ to point out.] To teach, to demonstrate.
' Commonstrite. To teach ${ }^{\text {"-Cockeram, } 1626 .}$
cơm' môn-tie, * com-moun-tie, * com-oun-te, * com-une-te, s. [Community.] 1. A community
"The kayghtis of the comunete" - Depos. of Rich. II.
2. The common jeople, the commons.
"The comounte may not stey up into the hif of 3. A common, (Scotch.)
4. Community, common possession. (Acts Ja. VI.)
5. A right of pasturage in common with others. (Scotrh.)
6. Jurisdiction or territory. (scotch.)
† cŏm'-môn-wēal, cŏm'-mòn wēal, a. [Eng. common, and wext.]

1. (As two independent words): The conmon good
2. (The two words united into one): The same as Commonwealth, 2. (1.)
cơm'-món-wĕalth, cơm-mòn wěalth, s.
3. Gen. (Of both forms):
4. Gen. (of both forms) : The state or pros perity of a country without any reference to the form of government under which it may be at the time.
not barely to advantage his constituent bat the co .
5. Spec. (Of the form commonvealth)
(1) In the abstract: The republican form of government
(2) In the concrete: The period in the history
of England during which the Parliamentary army and the Protector Oliver Cromwel exerciaed the power of government King Charles I. was beheaded on January 30th 1649 ; but if the commencement of the Com 1649 ; but if the commencement of the Com monwealth be deferred to the time when Oliver Cromwell became Protector, then its
beginning was not till December 16th, 1653. beginning was not till December 16 th, 1653. of itg great chief, September 3rd, 1658. On April 22nd, 1659, Richard Cromwell, his in competent ann and anccessor, reaigned, and on May 29th, 1660 , Charles II. waa reatored to the throne.
commonweaith's-man, s. Ona who favoured or smpported the government esta hlished by Oliver Cromwell after the execn tion of Charlea I.
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                                    the won of a commonoealthmman of the amme
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cơm'-mõr-ançe, * cŏm'-mõr-an-ç̧̆. s [Lat. commorans, pr. par. of commoror $=$ to dwell, to live.]

* I. Ord. Jang. : A residence or abode; a dwelling-place.
". . . the province where ho has his shode and com

2. American Law: Residence temporarily or for a ahort time. (Webster.)
cŏm'-mõr-ant, $a$. \& s. [Lat. commorane.]
A. As adjective

* 1. Ord. Lang. : Dwelling or residing.
"The ahbot may demand and recover his mook, that Aylife: Parergon
+2. American Law: Inhahiting or occupy fing temporsrily. (Webster.)
* B. As subst. : A resident, a dweller.
"I never heard a reapolldent better hunted in as my time that 1 wik a commo
Hucket. Life of Hiltiams, 1.32
* cŏm-mõr- $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$-tion, s. [Lat. commoratio, from commoror $=$ to dwell, to reside.] The act of residing or living, residence.
nity of his commoration ano with so it nu opportaElisha Healing the Water
* cŏm-mör'-i-ent, a. [Lat. commoriens, pr. par. of commorior $=$ to die togetber : com $=$ $\mathrm{cum}=$ with $;$ morior $=$ to die $;$ mors $=$ dsath.] cum $=$ with; morior $=$ to die; mors $=$ dsath.
Dying together with or at the aame time as Dying together with or
* com-mor'se, s. [Lat. commorsus, pa. par. of commordeo $=$ to bite, to gnaw.] Remorse, pity.

Civil Wet doth calamity attract commorse"-Danid
cŏm'-môth pron. of Godmother (q.v.). [СомMEAE GAMMER.]
cóm-mó-tion, v.i. [COMMOTION, s.] To move about, to be disturbed.
"He felt it commotion a littie and upbrald hlm."-
Nashe: Lenten Stufi.
cóm-mō'tion, s. [Lat. commotio, from commotus, pa. par. of commove $=$ to move, to ax cite.]

1. A disturbance, a tumult ; public agitstion ordisorder; an inzurrection, rising, or rebellion. that they had made commotions and divisions 2. A movenent or diaturbance; violent agitation or excitement.

## (1) Of material things:

that he would allay the
"We on the enrth's surtace ifre aight and day in the


## (2) Of the nind, \&

Is in his brain ; heme hites his lipen gnu starta"

- Crabb thus discriminates between commotion and disturbance: "There is mostly a commotion where there is a disturbance; but there is frequently no disturbance where there is a commotion: commotion respects the physical movernent; disturbance the mental agitation. Commotion is said only of large bodies of men, and is occasioned only by aomething extraordinary ; disturbance may be said of a few, or even of a aingle individual : whatever occasiona a bustle, a wakens general inquiry, and aets people or things in motion, excites a and aets people or things in motion, excites commotion; whatever interrupts a histeace and quiet of one or many
(Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

[^160]- odm-mō'-tion-ẽr, s. [Eng. commation; er.] One who causes or takes part in a commotion. "A dangarous commotioner, that in mo great aud
ootm-mō-tive, a. [Lat. commot(us), pa. par. of commoveo $=$ to move, to excite ; and suff. -ive.] Turbulent, disturbed.

"ctm-móve', "com-meve, *com-moeve, t.t. [Lat. commoveo $=$ to move, to excite com $=$ together ; moveo $=$ to move. $]$
I. Lit. : To move, to disturb, to set la motion, to agitate.
" A shirill tempeatuons wind,
And like dild diturh tho mind,
And like wild weves all our deaigns commowa"
II. Figuratively:

1. To move, to incite, to urge.
"Thilo commovect me to apek" Chaucer: Troilus, 1,7op.
2. To disturb or agitate the mind, to exclte.
-Jupiter . . . which wis commeved of this thing.".
3. To move, to persusde.

He [Orpheus] commoeusde the helle." Chancer: Boochiu., p. 107.
" otm-mốved, pa. par. or $a$. [Соммоге.]
cồm-mồ'-İng. * com-moev-yng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Соммоте.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Ses the verb).
C. As subst. : The act or process of moving or setting in motion.
"The rage oe the mannce of the commosyyng or
ehasyng ehayng pwarde hete fro the botme."-Chaucer:

* cóm'-mŭn, * com-un, ar [Сомmon, a.]
cơm'-múnal, a, [Fr. communal, from Low Lat. communalis.] [COMmON.] of or pertain. lag to a commune. (Quar, Rev.)
†cơm'-mpu-nal-1̌ร̧m, s. [Eng. communal; -ism.] The theory or system of government by communes, as in Frsnce.
oorm-mu'-na-limts, s. pl. [Fr. communalistes.] 1. The nams given in certain religions societies to the members of their community

2. The same as Communists (q.v.). (Haydn.)
corm'-mpunard, s. [Fr.] A supporter of goverament by communes; esp. a supporter of the Paris Conmune of 1871 .
cơm'-mūne, * oom-muny, * com-nnyn, * com-une, * com-oune, ${ }^{*}$ com-owne, v.t. \& i. [0. Fr. communier ; Lat. communico $=$ to share, to communicate ; communis $=$ common.]

* A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To share.

* Hid nele no him ne his thinges communy midd othren.
"Comunyn or make comowne. Communicon."-Prompt Pare.

2. To impart, to communicate, to publish. "Men of Crots. i. communede it into other londes
bouto II. Eccles.: To adminiater the Holy Communion to.
"Late us be contrite, confesid, and communid "-
Gesta Romanorum p 260. B. Intransitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

* I. To have intercourse or deslings with.
"For foule meseirie be comond with no man."

2. To converse, to debate.
mercyseath... will commune with thee from above the
"Or. With whet peace, and joy, and love.
Couper: Retirement
$\dagger$ II. Eccles. : To receive the IIoly Commnnion; to communicate.

* corm'-mūne, a. \& adv. [Common, a. \& adv.]
"Vile Caytive, vasanll of dread and dennagre,
Un worthic of the commune hreathed ayre.
Un worthic of the commune hrenthed ayre:
cơm'-māne (1), s. [Commune, v.] Familiar intercourse, friendiy conversation.
cơm'-mīne (2), 8. [Fr. commune, from oommun = the commonalty. In Prov. comuna, comunia; Ital comuna.]


## I. In France:

## 1. Ondinary Language:

* (1) Under the feudal regime: A body of burgesses in a town which had recelved a charter granting it municipal government.
(2) Subsequently:
(a) Any assemblage of villagers or others united by conmon interests and under the same local government; a parish, a district.
(b) The commonslty, as opposed to the nobility.

2. History:
(1) The municipality of Paris, which, during the most sanguinary period of the first French Revolution, was the mouthplece of the more ferocious revolutionaries. Under the ole ferocious revolutionaries. Under the of of privilsged classea, the king, the noblea, the hrivileged ciassea, the king, the noblea, tha their tyranny caused the revolution. Men of genius, chiefly from the middle clasaes, led the uprising at its commencement, and constituted the Girondist party, which, to gain the victory over the upper class, encouraged or even fomented revolts smong the mases of the Parisian populace. The policy was successful for its primary object, but the demoniac spirit they had raised they conld not sgain lay, and ultioastely it was fatal to themselves. When, in 1792, it was believed that Austris and Prussia, which had invaded France, destigned to force sgain on the nation the emigrant ariatocrats thirating for vengeance, the Legislative Assembly enacted that whenever it passed a vote that the country was in dsnger, svery municipsility should sit permanently. All ranks should arm, and those of them called to serve out of their native place ahould receive pay. The vote "The country is in danger" actually having taken place, the Municipality of Paris, which met at the Hotel de Ville, and had been formally constituted there on the 21 st of May, 1791 , began to sit in permanence. Subordinste conncils were formed in each of the diatricts or sections of the city. These subordinate sections sent commissaries to the leading munictpality, who, in place of aiding the old nembera in their deliberations, simply expelled them and nsurped the power which they had wielded. Thus was constituted the celedrated Commune under whose anspices the Tuileries were captured, the Legislative Assembly and the Convention themselves domincered over, the Jacobin and other ciubs of extreme politicians put in possession of all power in Paris and France, massacres of remurseless cruelty perpetrated, and the Reign of Terror insugursted. Robespierre, Marat, and Danton became its leading spirits. of this triunvirate Marat was assassinated on July 13, 1793, Danton guillotined on April 5 , 1794 ; and when on July 28 Robesplerre shared the same fate, having been captured the day befors at the Hotel de Ville, the head-quarters of the Commme, the illegitimate domination of the latter came to an end, and Paris was of the latter came to an elld, and Paris was
soon afterwards, for safety's sake, divided soon afterwarus, for safetys sake, divi
into twelve nunicipalities instead of one.
(2) On March 18, 1871. an insurrection in Paris overtlirew the Government, and an orgsnisation, taking the name snd prepared to carry out the traditions of the old revolutionsry commune, was proclaimed on the 25 th. Among its notahle, not to say notorious deeds, were the burning of the Tuileries, the Hotel de Ville, and some other public buildings of historic ant some other public buidings of listoric
interest. Four days afterwards, or on May 28 , 1871, Paris was taken by storm, the eommume fell, and many of the communards were either executed or transported.
*II. In England: The common people, the commons.

## He counseijed the kynge His commune to lonye <br> Langland to lonye.

. Ploweman, 2,570.
cŏm-mụ-něr, * oom-on-er, oum-un er, s. [COMMONER.]

* 1. A partaker, a participator.

Cumuner of that glorye. ${ }^{-} \rightarrow$ Hecliffe: 1 Peter v. 1.

* 2. A commoner.
$\dagger$ 3. One who commnnes or converses with snother.
cあm-mūn-1-ca-bil'-1-ty̆, s. [Fr. commu nicabilite; Lat. communicabilitas, from com$m \sim n i s=$ common.] The quality or condition of being communicable; that can be communicated or imparted.
". .- © the fecuadity and communticatitity of Stself,
ctm-mün'-i-a@-ble, a [Fr. communicable: Lat. communicabilis, from communis $=$ com mon.]

1. Cspable or admitting of being communt. cated to or shared with others (with the prep. to or unto.) cabie. is" powor of occlenjustical dominlon, communt - Hooker: Eccies. Polity; Pref., ch. vil., it
2. Capable of being communicated by contagion or infection.
"A viruleat diseane. . . meane one which in com. ${ }_{188}$ mind $^{2}$
3. Capable of being communicated or recounted.
undeable in earth or hes'n."
Mitton: Paradito Lout. vili.

* 4. Communicative, affable.
"Be communtcabte with your friends"-R. Jonsons
ctm-mūn'-1-ca-ble-něss, s. [Eng. com municable; -ness.] The quality or condition of being communicable; communicability.
* cóm-mūn'-1̌-ca-bly̆. adv. [Eng. commu nicab(le); -ly. $]$ By way of communication.
cóm-mūn'-1̌-cant, a. \& z. [In Fr. communicont, from Lat. communicans, pr. par. of communico $=$ to make common, to ahare with others, to impart, to communicate; from communis =shared together, common to several or to all.]
A. As adj.: Communicating, imparting. (Coleridge.)
B. As substantive:
I. Ord. Lang. : Ons who holds communies tion with another or with others.
and defendourn,"-Foxe: Martyrs ; Rich. II. to the VicoChancellor
II. Eccles. : Ons who partakes of the Lord's supper, or who is held by proper ecclesiastical anthority to be entitled to partake of it.
"OB. ${ }^{\text {the }}$ the fithflyl communicants in receiving the
cotm-mūn'-1-cāte, v.t. \& i. [Lat. communico $=$ to share, to communicate ; communis $=$ com mon. $]$


## A. Transitive :

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To share or impart to othera a share or participation in anything in one's power or possession.
(1) Absolutely:
"Feeds sparingly, communiciter his store."

* (2) Followed by the 1 rep. with before the person or persons to whon the communication is made.
-BA.... wouid communicate his secrete with none ..."
(3) Followed by the prep. to or unto.
- $\because \dot{\text { Batits. }}$ all they would communicate to their hearers."

2. To impart or shars the knowledge of any fact; to reveal, to acquaint with. (Followed by the prep. io.)
"" His majesty fraokly promised, that he could oot, clarendon.

* 3. To make common or familiar ; to mix with.
" Ho communicated himseif through * very wide
* 4. To share or bear a part of.
"To thoanands that communicate our loss,"

5. To impart disease or infection to others.

* II. Eeclesiastical :

1. To recognize as a member of a church or religions body.
"She cau pronouuce him parduned, or, which in all
one, she may communicufe him."-Jeremy Taylor:

2. To sdminister the sacrament or rite of the Holy Commanion to.

* 3. To receive (as the eletaents in the Encharist).
B. Intransitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To share what is in onc's power or possession with others, especially in the way of charity or alms.
(1) Absolutely:
". But to din good and to communicata lorget not
(2) With the prep. to or unto.


2. To have aomeihing in common; to be connected.
"The posterior commumicuting artery is an anastomatic vessel, which passes back wards aloug the inner mand communicates with the posterior cerel mal artery,


* 3. To ahare or participate.
(1) Of the person: With the prep. with before the person with whom anything is shared or participated in.
(2) Of the thing shared in:
(a) With the prep. in before the thing participated in.
".-- may poseflyly not communicato in their sin
(b) With the prep. of.
* 4. To act or work in colomon.

Winter's Tape in anicatest with dresman"-Shakesp.:
5. To consult with or inform any person by letter; to correapond.
II. Eccles.: To partake of the Holy Consmunien.
"̈-. that whom the law of the realm doth punish unless they commun.
f Crabb thus discriminaiea between to communicatc and to impart: "Imparting is a apecies of communicating; one always communicates in imparting, but not vice versa Whatever can be enjoyed in common with thers is communicated; whatever can be shared by another is imparted: what one nows or thinks is communicated, or made commonly known; what one feels is imparted and participated in: intelligence is commenicated; secrets or aorrows are imparted: those tho always communicate all they hear, someimes communicate more than they really know it is the characteristic of friendship to allow her votaries to impart their joys and sorrows to each other. A person may communicate what belongs to another, as well as that which is his own; but he imparts that only which concerns or belongs to himself: an openness of temper leads some men to communicate their intentions as soon as they are formed; loqua city impels others to communicate whatever is old them : a generosity of temper leads some men to impart their substance for the relief of their fellow ereatures; a desire for sympathy eads others to impart their sentiments. There is a great pleasure in communicating good inelligence, and in imparting good advice. Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
côm-mūn'-1-cā-těd, pas par. or a. [Cos, IUNICATE.]
 Communicate.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of materiol union: The state of com. municatir $y$ with something else, as by a channel opening into another one.
2. Of union wot material:
(1) The act of sharing with or imparting to others a share of anything in one'a power or possession.
(2) The aet of informing or consulting by letter, a corresponding with.
II. Technically:
I. Anat.: In the same sense as C.I. I.

- There are an anterior and posterior com. municating artery in the brain. There is also one of the paim. (Quain.)

2. Eccles.: The act of taking the Holy Communion.

## communicating doors, s. pl.

Building: Doors forning the means of cemmunication between two rooms, and, when opened, allowing the two to form one apartment.
còm-mūn-ī-cā-tion, s. [Fr. communication; Lat. communicatio, from communico $=$ to alare, to communicate.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
2. The act of sharing or imparting a ahare of anything.
(1) Of matericl things.

(2) Of things inmaterial.
"Both together serye completely for the reception Eloments of Speech.
3. A passage or way by means of or through which access is obtained from one place to another.
Erapo the communtoation it has both with Aata and
4. The interchange or communicating of knowledge or information, by word or letter.
have the ine commanumlcation neceasary among all who
5. A conference, consultation, conversation, or correspondence.
"Wilincu would hid no higher than a pardon. At length the communicatio

* 5. Intercourse, dealing, conmerce.


6. Information or intelligence inpparted or communicated, news.
"Tha discomatiture of the Whigs was complated by $n$ Emp.ech. دv.
*IL Fig.: Sexual intercourse.
B. Technically:
7. Military:
(1) The line or means of communicating which a general keeps up between the acene of operations and the base, and by means of which intelligence, aupplies, sc., are enabled to be safely and freely transmitted.
another." werv in constant communtication with one (2) The act of consulting or treating as to terms of agreement for peace, \&ce.
8. Fort. : A trench made to preserve a aafe means of access and correspondence between two posts or fortresses, or at a siege between two approaches.
9. Eccles.: The receiving or participation of the lloly Communion.
10. Rhetoric: (See extract).
"Commumication, another secondary trope, tnkes place when a spenker or witer nemumes his hearer or reader as a partaer in his seut mentss and discourse,
saying We, instead of $I$ or Y . This trope may he a shying We, instead of or Ye. Thls thope may he renyect he bears to his readers or hearera As this trowe puts many for one, it niay be consldered as a sort of synecdoche"-Beattie: Elements of Moral Science 5. Mech. Th
ach.: That act of a moving body by which it communieates motion, or transfers its own motion to ajother body.
"Thms the sensation of light reduces itself to the communication of motions"-Tymdall: Frag. of Scienc

* 6 .
* 6. Law: A discourse betwcen several parties without coming to an agreement, upon which no action can be grounded.
communication valves, s. $p t$.
Mach.: The valvea in a stean-pipe which conneeta two boilers to an engine, for cutting off the communication between either boiler and the engine.
cơm-mīn'-1-cā-tive, $a$. [Fr. communicatif, from Low Lat. communicativus, from communicutus, pa. par. of communico $=$ to share, to communicate.] Ready or disposed to communicate or share with others, willing to make things kaown or common; free, open not reserved.
"We have paid lo ur want of prudence, mul deter mine for the future to be less commumicative."
- Crabb thos discrimimates between communicatice and fres: "A communicative tenupel leads to the breach of all confidence; a fiee emper leads to violation of all decency : com municativeness of disposition produces much mischicf; freedom of speech and behaviour occasions much offence. Communicativeness is the excess of sincerity; it offends ly revealing what it ought to conceal fieculom is the abuse of sincerity; it offends by speaking what it ought not to think." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
com-mūn'-i-cā-tǐve-1̆̆, $\alpha d v$. [Eng, com municative; -ly.\} By way of comsummeation or community, as having a common character.
"". .". then must the Manue he eqliectively and com
cŏm-mūи'-1-cā-tive-nĕss, s. [Eng. commurnicative; ness.] The quality of heing com municative; willingness to comnunicate, im part to, or share with others; openness, free ness. (Hammond.)
 from communice $=$ to ahare, to communicate. 1. Ord. Lang.: One who communicates or imparts, an informant.

2. Mech.: A means of communicatiog between two places; apecially a contrivance edabling passengers in a railwsy carriage to communicate with the guard in cases of danger or accident.

* cóm-mūr'-1-cā-tõr-y̆, a. [Low Lat. communicatorius, from Lat, communicator.] Im parting or conveying knowledge or information.


## canonical and communicatory letter:

com-mün'-ing, * com-un-ynge, com yn-ynge, pr. par., a., \& s. [Commune, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
"Ye hat don wel, comunynge to my tribulacioun."-
C. As substartie

* 1 . The act of aharing or communicating.

12. The act of consulting, conversiag, or talking with another.
"Aud the Lond went his way, nu soon as he had left * 3. The act of receiving the Hoily Com inumian.
"That in in calld holly comunymqe, that is aftir
penaunce."-Gesca Romanorum (ed. Hertage), p 295. oóm-mū $n^{\prime}-1$ 1-ōn, * com-mun-yone, s. 10 . Fr. communion; Sp. comunion; Ital. comn nione; Lat. communio, from communis.] [Com MON, á.]
13. Ordinary Language:

* I. The act of communicating or sharing.
* 2. Fellowship, partnership ; participation in things ; community of goods.
"Not that this communtion of goods seme ever to
have beent applicable even lu the earliest syes, to have beell appicahit, evel 11 the earliest ages, to
onght but the subbtance of the thing. tone: comment., bl. ih., ch. i.
* 3. Converse, communing, interchange of thought.
"They eat, they drink: and in communion ${ }^{\text {gweet. }}$.

4. Intercourse, dealing.
"The Israelites had never nuy.
*5. Anact perforned publicly or in commen, and 'in publick manuer."-hateigh: Hist. of the Horld. IL. Technically:
I. Scrip.: The appropriate readering of the word кow revisers retain the word communion, but place In the nargin, "participation in." It seems to have a doulle reference: (1) Participation in "The cup of hlessing which we bleas, is it not a communion of [participation in] the blood of Christ: the bread which we break, is it not a communiou of [participation in] the body of Christ." (2) The unity of those who participate: ". . seeing that we who are many are one liread, one hody, for we all partake of the one bread." In the margin: "See ing that there is one bread, we, who are many, are one body."
5. Theology:
(1) The aet of partaking with others of the sacramental symuols in the Lord's supper. For tho first three centuries the communion was administered every Lord's Day; then it became more infrequent, and before long was limited to Easter, Whitsunday, and Cliristmas. Many neglecting it even on these days, the Council of Lateran, in 1215 , ordered all CathoCouncil of Lateran, in 1215, ordered all Catholics to commumicate at least once a year, naming Easter as the the Council of Trent confirmed. For the first the Council of Trent confirmed. For the first
seven centuries the practice was somewhat seven centuries the practice was somewhat
general of mixing watcr with the wine to symbolise the mystic nuion between Christ and the communieant's soul. Originally both bread and wine were administered, but in 1096, Pope Urban 11. sanctioned the practice of omitting the wine when the communicant was a layman. This method the Council of Constance enjoined in 1414. It has since remained in force in the Church of Rome, but at the Reformation communion in loth kinds, as it is often termed, was restored to the laity. The communion service of the Chureh of England was adopted in 1552.
(2) The community of helief, and thenretically at least, of Christian affection, existing ameng those who partake together of the Lord's Supper. communio is used in thia sense in
fāte, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sïr, marîne; gŏ, pơt,

the canons of the Conacil of Elvira, A.D. 313. From thls use of the Latio word is derived the practice of calling tha several deaminations, Communions, as the Lutharan Communion, the Wesleyan Methodist Communion, the Congregational Communion, sce.

## communion service, s.

Eccles. : The service, whether litorgic or of any other kind, adopted in a church when the Holy Communion is celebrated. [ComuUniox, II. 1.]
communion tablo, 9.
Eccles. : The table, often called in the English church the altar, uaed in connection with the adininiatration of the Holy Comnumion.
cotm-män'-1-бn-Ist, s. [Eng. communion; -ist.) One who belongs to the same communion.
هัm'-mun-ism, s. [Fr. communisme.]
I. A aocialistic reconstruction of the body politic on the plan of abolishlag private preperty, and transferring everything formelly possessed by individuals to the State, which then eharges itself with the task of asaigning work to each of the citizeos, and dividing the profite among each. Communism of a certain modified type was advocated to Britaja by Robert Owen in his "New Vlew of Society," published in 1813 . He attempted, without the asaistance of any government, to found a society ou the new model on the banke of the Wabash, is 1825 , but the attempt failed. Tbe Uaited States hava been the seat of numeroua other communistic aocieties, including the Separatist Commanity, at Zoar, Ohio; tha HarSeparatist commanity, at Zoar, mon Society, near Pittshurgh; the Dunkers, mony society, near Pittsiargh; Brook Farm at Ephrata, tennsylvania; the Brook Farm
Community, the Combundity of the PerfectionCommunity, the Combundity of the Periecionis in auccessful operation. St. Simen, Fourice, and Prondhon have been its leaders in France, and it seems working as a great unseen force in Germany and Rnssia. But no communistic society has get been auccesaful, though, in many cases, co-operative schemes have achieved the ends designed by their founders. [Community, Socialism.]
2. Support of the Parisian commune in its procedure at two periods of revolution. [Commune (2).]
cŏm'-mu-nist, s. [Fr. communiste.] One who supports the theory or practice of communism. [Communism.]

m-mu-nis'-tǐc,
c, a.
[Eng. communist -ic.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, communism.
"And every one would probnhly assunue beforehand
 There, it could issue cily hi exactruents of a pure
t cǒm-mụ-nis'-tī-call-ly̆, adv. [Eng. commuristical; -ly. In accordance with the primciples or teaching of commanism.
cotm-mūn'-i-ty, © com-oun-te, * com-une-to, s, [U. Fr. communite; fal, comi Lita; communitas, from communis $=$ common.]
I. Ordinary Language

1. The quality or state of being enjoyed in common by two or more persons or other animated beings; identity of interesta or privileges; common ownership.
2. The commonwealth; the members of body politic having equal rights and prisileger, civd and political, and united by commos interests.
"A strong line of demarcation must therefore be

3. The members of any society united by certain rules and regulations.
4. A number or body of any living beings associated for purposes of society or defonce.
creatures that in communitics exist.

* The commons; the common people
"Toward the plain of Salishery. Where as the com
"6. Frequency, commonuess.
An, asik and blunted with community,
Atiurl ue extruordiarary gaze." Shatesp.: Benry IF., ill. 2.

7. Common character.
"Tbe essential community of anture between or


##  III. Technically:

I. Her.: Arms of Community are those borne by cities, towns, univeraities, colleges, ahbeys, gailds, mercantile companies, sc.
2. Socialism: Community of goods, that is, the holding all goods in common, and the abolition of tndividual ownerahip, is advocated by many who wish to reconetruct aociety on as aocialistic basia. It is believed to have existed in the early ages of the world, and io the firat part of tha apontolie age of Christianity. The view requires modification io both cases. It the frat, Blackstone fa of opinion that what existed in the earliest ages was a transient right of private property, that is, that one who tirst began to use anything acquired a brief right of yroprietorahip in it, which lapsed when he ceased to uas it any longer. At the first rise of Christianity a longer. At the arst rise of corch was made to the establishment aear approach was made to the establishment what one had into the common treasury being the rule, to which there was acarcely an exception (Acts ii. 44, 45 ; iv. 32). But from Acts $\mathbf{v} .4$ we learn that this rule was not enjoined upon any one; each was free to retain hia property for his own use if he pleased. [Church History, Ccmmunism.]
com-mūt-a-bǐ'-i-ty̆, s. [Eng. commutable; -ity.] The quality or atate of being commutable; interchangeability.
"When both are oubstantivees, the commutabitity of Logic as applied to Language.
cơm-mūt'-a-ble, a. [Lat. commutabilis, from commuto $=$ to exchange: com $=$ with; muto $=$ to change.] Capable of being commuted, or of leing exchanged for other things ; taterchangeable.
"Bnt pere the predicate and subject are not com-
corm-mu-tā'tion, s. [Fr. commutation, from Lat. commatatio $=$ an exchange ; commuto $=$ to exchange.]
I. Ordinary Language
*1. A changing or altering from one atate to another.
".. in a word, so great is the commutation, that
.."-South: serm.
*2. Exchange; the act of giving and receiving one thing for another.
"̈aid that there be some method nnd means of com
matution, os that of mouey."- Ray: On the Creation
-3. A rageor.
"The hwof God hal allowed no evasion, that is, by
way of commutction ur redemption." ${ }^{-10)}$ )own.
4. A sum of money or other equivalent given in exchange for something clae.
II. Technically
I. Astron.: The angle of commutation is the angular distance betwecn the sun's true place from the earth, and the place of a plaset reduced to the ecliptic.
2. Rhetoric: A figure of speech whereby a complete transposition of the words in the sentence takes place; as. "I do not live that I may eat, but 1 eat that I may live." Iu Gr. àvтццетаßúity (antimetabolē).
3. Luw:
(1) The substitution of a punishument less in degree for one grater in degree.
(2) The giving one thing in exchange or equivalent for another, as the exchange of tithes for a rent-charge.

TJ Commutation of Tithes: [Tithe.]
cóm-mù-ta-tíve, cŏm'-mu-tā-tive, $a$ [Fr, commututif, as if from a Lat. commutativus, from commutatus, 1 a. par. of commuto.] Of or pertaining to exchange.
"Commutativa justice requires thatevery man should
have hin own."-isf. B alll : Coses or Conseience, 1.1
If A commutative contract:
Law: One in which each of the contracting parties gives and receives an equivalent. (Wharton.)
cóm-mū'tan-tíve-ly̆, cơm-mū-tā'-tive ly, ade. iEng. commitative; - Iy. j in respect of or by way of exchange. (Browne.)
cŏm-mụ-ta'-tõr, 8. [Lat., from commutatus, $\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{m}}$. $\mathrm{p}^{\text {ar. }}$. of commuto $=$ to exchange.]

Elect.: An inatrument which periodically

Interrupts an electrio current. It is some-
times used as a name for a device for throwing times used as a name for a device for throwing force of a battery; and occasionally for a device for directlag a current into aeveral circuits in auccession, the current being through only one circuit at a time. It seema to be naed in the above nenses by varioua standard electriciana, but they all agree in one point in their use of it ; i.e. that there is change, either of direction, atrength, or circuit of the current. (Knight.)
cotm-minte', v.t. \&u i. [lat. commuto $=$ to exchange : $\operatorname{com}=$ with ; muto $=$ to change. $]$
A. Transitiva:

- I. Ordinary Language:

1. To exchange; to give or place one thing in exchange for another.
"This will commute our tasko . . ."-Decay of Pioty. 2. To huy off or atone for one obligation hy another.
"Some commute owearing for whortag ins if tor, $-L$ batrange.
2. To pay for in grosa leas than woald be paid for each separate item combined; ab, To commute the passage for a year (American, corresponding to our taking a aeasonticket).
II. Lav:
I. To change a punishment to one of a less degree of aeverity.
that her sentence should be cormmutecl from
to behealing "-Macaulay: Hist. Eng ch. $\nabla$.
3. To give one thing as an exchange or
equivaleut for another, as to commute ithes equivaleut for an
for a rent-charge.

## B. Intransitive:

* 1. To effect a commutation ; to serve an an exchange or substitute.
"Those institutions which God designel for soenna to further mine In lioiliness, they look upos an a a prini-
leze to serve instand of it, and to commure for jt. South : Serm

2. To make an arrangement to pay in gross, especially in travelling (American) ; as we say, To take a neason-ticket.
commuted current, s.
Elect: A current tho direction of which is changed by a commutator.
oóm-mūt'-ě̃d, pa. par. or a. [Commute]
cóm-mūt'-ẽr, s. [Eng. connmut(e); -er.] One who commutes; ospecially one who commutea the charge of travelling for a period.
cöm-mūt'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Comsute.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of exchanging or mubstitutiog; commutation.

* cǒm-mū'-tu-aI, a. [Pref. $\infty m=$ with, together, and muiual (q.v.).] Mutual, reciprog'ther, and mut reciprocating.

Gammurual death the fate of war confounds.
Each adverse battle gorid with equal wounds."
Pope: Homer's Ildad. Wk. xili., 1. $85-6$
Since love our hearts, and Hymen did our banda

t corm-mū-tụ-ă1'-1-ty̆, s. [Eng. commutual -ity. $]$ Mutnal or reciprocal union.

> " In food connmutuatity of soul." Tennant $;$ Anter Fair, vi. 69.
" cŏm-my̆xt', pa. par. ог $a$. [Сомmix.] Mixed, mingled.
"Commyxt thoo most hem be with drle dounke",
 because the branches are tufted at the top of the tree.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Anacardiaceæ. Comociadia integrijolia is a handsome tree with an crect trunk, few branches, smooth jimnate leaves, numerous flowers and deep red, shining, eatable frnit. The wood is hard, of : fine grain, and reddish. If C. dentata, which is a native of cula, be evcr so bliglitly wounded, it emits a atrong smell of dung, whence the natives are airaid to slecp under its shade.

* ō̄-mŏg'-ra-phie, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Gr}, ~ к \dot{\omega} \mu \eta(k \delta \bar{m} \bar{\rho})=\mathbf{a}$ village, condining form - ypaфıa (graphia) $=$ description ; үpí申w (graphō) $=$ to describe.] A description of a village. (Special coinauro.)
"Condemn not this our comographio or description of a country-town as too low rand nhr
Fuller: Fist. Walcham Abbey, p. 17 .
böl, boy; pout, jowil cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, escist. -ing.

＊orm－ö－sas，s．pi．［Lat．fem．pl．of comosus＝ bairy，with mach or iong hair．］

Bot．：An order instituted by Linnæens in his attempt at a Natural Syetem of Botany．He included under it Spiræa，Filipendula，Arun－ cus，\＆c．Thess are now placed nnder the Spirxidx，a family of the order Rosacea．
corm－ō＇se，a．［Lat．comosus＝bairy；coma， from Or．ко́ $\mu \eta(\mathrm{komi})=$ hair．］

Bot．：Ending in hairs； furnished with hairs，as the seeds of the willow，
＊com－oun，＊com－ a．］
com－oune，v．【Сом－ MUNE，v．］
com－pace
［Compass．］
com－pace－ment，8．1．Seed of Willow ［COMPASSMENT．］

## Bi a coynt compacement caste sche none <br> How bold ghe malght hire bere．

Tilitam of Palorne，1，981
＊corm－pà－cy－gnt，a．［Lat．compatiens：com ＝with；patiens＝aufferiug，endoring；patior $=$ to bear，to suffer．］Sympathising，belping in trouble．
＂Be уe compacient．＂－Hy yclfe： 1 Pet ili．s
－corm＇－păck，v．t．［Pref．com，and Eng．pack （q．v．）．To pack closely together．

Teatures and forms that life and asture lack．＂ Sylvester：Du Aartas，week 1，diny 6
0tm－pact＇（］），a．\＆s．［O．Fr．compacte：Lat． compactus，pa．par．of compingo $=$ to join or put together：com $=$ together；pango $=$ to解解，to fix．］
A．As adjective ：
I．Literally：
＊1．Joined，held，or fastened together． ＂In one hand Fan hass dipe of seven reeds，compac：
＊2．Composed，consisting．

## compact of＂Anctrous vang fire，

This ponderoas heal of Millow．P．L．，ix．a3s．
Tuls pont．
Comppact．
cocper：On Finding the Heel of a Shoe
3．Closely united ；firm，dense，solid，close． ＂Io the compacter parts of bone．．．＂－Todd a Bow－ II．Figuratively：
$\dagger$ 1，Closely joined，concise，brief，pithy eententions．
＂Wherea a forefgn tongue is elegrant，expresasive，close，
and compact，we must study the atmcat force of oure and compact．we must study the atmeat force of our
language．＂Feltom
＊2．Made up of，greatly addicted to．
＂Dike \＆It he，compret of jars，grow musical．
We shall have shortiy discord in the stheres－－
Shakess：As You Like it ii．
＊B．As subst．：Frame，figure，structure．
＂He was of a mean or low compact．＂－Sir G．Buck
corm＇－păct（2），s．\＆a．［Lat．compactum $=$ an agreement，from compactus，pa．par．of com－ paciscor $=$ to agree with $:$ com $=$ cum $=$ with ； paciscor $=$ to make an agreement．］
A．As subst．：An agreement between two or more persons；a covenant，a bargain，an understanding．
＂．．．he was restralned，hy prudence as well nas by conscience adad honour，Iram hreativg the compact IT The accent was originally on the last yliable．
－Did slay this Fortinbras：who，hy a senld compact．

－Blackstone thus distingnishes between law or rule，and a compact or agreement：＂It ［law］is also called a rule to diatingnish it from a compact or agreement，for a compact is a promise proceeding from us，law fo a command directed to us．The language of a compact is， ＇I will or will not do this ；that of a lave is， ＇thou shalt or sbalt not do it．＇It is true there is an obligation which a compact carries with it，equal in point of consclence to that of a it，equal in point of consclence to that of a
lawe but then the original of the obligation is different．In compects we oursel ves determine and promise what shall be done before we are obliged to do it；in kews we are obliged to act without ourselves deterinining or promising anything at all．Upon these accounts law ia
defined to be a．rule．＂（Blackstone：Comment．
bk．1．，introd， 5 2．）
＊B．As adj．：In league or confederacy leagued．

## Compact＂Thith her perracicioun woman．


otm－păct＇，v．1．\＆i．［СомРАст（1），a．］
A．Transitive：
I．Literally ：
1．To conaolidate，to join together firmiy and closely．
＂Now the bright sun compacts the precious stone．＂
Blackmore：Creation．
2．To join firmly and fitly as in a syatem，
II．Fig．：To strengthen，to add weight or strength to．

And thereto add such reanoun of yoar own，
As may compact it more＂ $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp：：Hing Lear，it } 4\end{gathered}$
＊B．Intrans．：To enter into a league ax agreement；to be leagued or confederate with； to agree with．
＂Saturne resolved to destroy his male echildren，
et ther hasuing so rempacted with his brother Titan，or －sandys：Trave＇s，p． 225
otm－pact＇－ěd，pa．par，or $a$ ．［Сомрист，v．］
＊cotm－păct＇－ $\mathbf{6} \mathbf{d}-1 \breve{y}$ ，adv．［Eng compacted； －ly．］In a compact，brief，or concise manner； concisely．

## And so com pactedy express <br> All lovere pleasing wretchednees，

cóm－păct＇－ŏd－něss，s．［Eng．compacted： －ness．］The quality or state of being com－ pact or firmly and closely united；firmness， aolidity，density．
monstration that nothing could be prodoced by them． －Cheyne．
＊ctm－phet＇${ }^{\text {enr，s．}} \quad$［Eng．compact（2），ह．，and suff．－er．］One who enters into a compact．
cóm－pact＇－ǐble，a．［Eng．compact；able］ Capable of being compacted or pressed closely together．（Cockeram．）
cotm－pact＇－ile，a．［Lat．compactilis，from compactus，pa．par．of compingo．］Fastened or joined firmly together by pressure．［Compact （1），a．］
＂These were made ap after all ways of art，compac
tile，sutile，plectile．＂－Sir $T$ ．Browne：Tract，No． 2 ．
cóm－păct＇－І̌̀ng，$p r$. par．，a．，\＆s．［Сомраст，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：The act of rendering solid or dense．
＊com－pac＇－tion，s．［Lat．compactio，from compactus，pa．par．of compingo．］［Сомраст （1），a．］
1．The act of making compact，solid，or dense．
2．The state of being compact；solidity， density，compactness．
cồm－păct＇－1y̆，adv．［Eng．compact（1），a．；－ly．］ In a compact manner，closely，denaely（lit．d fig．）．（Rous，Psaln cxxii．）
côm－păct＇－nĕss，s．［Eng．compact（1），a．； －ness．］The quality or condition of being compact ；closeness，denseness，firmnesa，close union．
＂The rest，hy reason of the compactneaf of terros
trial manter，connot make lto way to welia．＂－Fiood
cồm－păct＇－üre，s．［Lat．compactura，from compractus，pa．par．of compingo．］［Compact （1），a．］

1．The manner or act of putting together closely and firmly ；compaction．
＂Btirring the whole compacture of the rest．＂．
2．The state of being closely and firmly united；structure，framing．
＊cotm－pāge＇，\＆．［A aing．form erroneously coined from cmpages（q．v．）．］
＂The compage of sil physical trath in not to elooely Jointed．but oppoostion may ：Chrisilan Morala，fin \＆
＊otm－pā＇－gèses，s．sing．\＆plur．［Lat．，from compingo $=$ to put together，to frame．］A framework or gystem of many parts united a atructore．［COMPACT（1），a．］
of the superiour and inferiour bodies，which we cand
mundua，ion－Node；Paraphraee and Ixpordilion of coming（143），p 11 ．
－cobm－pẋ＇－in－āte v．t．［Lat．compagino．］ To join or anite together parts of a syetem or etructure．
＂The side ploces Whileb comibine and compaginate
orm－păg－in－ $\bar{a}^{\prime}-t i o n$, s．［Lat．compaginatio， from compagino $=$ to join together ；：compago （genit．compaginis）$=$ a joining together，］［Cos－ pact（1）a．］A framing or joining together； framework．
＂The intire or hroken compagination of the magne
tical fabrick auder St＂－Eirowne：Vulgar Errourg
＊cotm－pāign＇－a－ble（ $g$ eilent），a．［ 0 ．Fr．］ Companionable，affable，amiabie，sociable． ［Companionable．］

## ＊com－pāign－Ye（ $q$ ellent），＂com－paign－yo， s．［Compant．］

## ＊com－pain－ounn，s．［COMPANION．］

＊cöm＇－pan－a－ble，a．［O．Fr．compaignable．］ Companionable，affable，sociable．（Chaucer．）
＊otm：－pan－an－ble－nĕss，s．［Mid．Eng．com－ panable $=$ companionable，and anff．－ness．］The quality of being companionable；affability， amiableness，sociability．
＂His eyea full of merry simplicity，his words of
hearty companablesest．＂－sidncy：A rocadia，biz il
－cotm－pan－age，s．［Low Lat．compana－ gium ：$c o m=c u m=$ with；panis $=$ bread． Anything eaten with bread as a relish； all kinds of food except bread and drink． （Spelman，\＆c．） ＂Some Tenants of the Mannor of Faskerton in Comn．
Nott Fhen they pertormed their Beons or Work－day to their Lord，had thre boon Lowea with Companage allowed them．＂－- Blownt ：Lav Dict．

＊otm－păn－z－a－ble＊com－pan－y－a－ble， ＊cum－pan－y－a－ble，a．［Mid．Eng．cum－ pany；Eng．company；and able．］Companion－ alle，sociable；possessing the qualities of a good companion．
＂Companyable，or folswble，or felawly．Socialis．＂－
＂Townif his queen he wan nothing uxorioun，but
companiable and respectlve．＂－Eacon：Ben VII．
＊cóm－păn＇－1－a－ble－nđ̌se，s．［Eng．com－ paniable：－ness．］The quality of being com－ panionable；sociability，agreeableness．（Hall．）
＊ctm－pan－Yed，pa．par．or a．Accoma－ panied，attedded，［Company，v．］
otm－p̆an－1－бn，＊com－pain－oun，s．\＆a ［O．Fr．compaing，compainon，companion；Fr． compagnon；Sp．compañon；Ital．compagno．］ ［Company，8．］
A．As substantive：
L．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）Originally，an attendant occnpying a rosition of inferiority，not one of equality，to the person whose＂companion＂he was．
＂I I sora you，seurvy companicm．＂－Shaketp： 2 Bem．
FAn approach to this meaning still exiets in the use of the word compianion in such advertisements as－＂Wanted，a companion to a lady．＂The paymistress snd tha lady paid can scarcely be considered as on a footing of equality，though the term companion does not now convey a contemptnous meaning aa it once did．
＂Arise，my knights o＇the battle in creasto yon
Shake
Cymbeline，v． 2
（2）One who keeps company or associates with another on terme of equality ；an asso－ riate，a comrade．
＂No sweet companion rear with whom to moarn＂．
（3）One who shares the fortunes or lot of snother．

II With tba prep．of before the thlug shared in，．

Which would be all hia zolace and revenger
Thes cace to gain companion of hir woe ，vi．90s．
2．Fig．：Applied to immaterial things，as ones thoughts




II．Technioally：
1．Naut．：The framing and sash－lighta upon the quarter－deck or round－honse，through which light pasaes to the cabins and decka


COMPANION LADDEL．
A．The Bulwark．B．Movablo Companion．C．Upper
Deck．W．Co
Cowhing．D．Cabin below．
below，and a bort of wooden hood placed over the entrance or stairease of the master＇s cabin in amall ships．Flush－decked ships are generally fitted with movalile companions，to keep the rain or water from descending，which are unshlpped when the capstan is required．
2．Her．：A term applied to the lewest grade of knights of certain orders；as，A companion of the Bath．
B．As adj．：Accompanying，associated．
＂Iodine，the companion alement of bromine
ryndall：Frag．of science（Srded ed，viii． $5, \mathrm{p}$ ． 284 ．
＊oompanion－friend，s．A close and intimate friend，one in constant fellowahip．

Welli，my companton－friends，
il this hut rememer to ny，
Shakesp：Perscles，v． 1

## ocmpanion－ladder，s

Naut．：The ladder by which the officera ascend to，and descend from，the quarter－dack．
companion－stairs，s．pl．
Naut．：The same as Companion－way（q．y．）．

## companion－way，$s$

Naut．：The ataircase，poreh，or berthing of the ladder－way to the cabin．
＂cóm－păn＇－1̀－бn，v．t．［Companion，s．］
1．To accompany，to attend on．
2．To qualify or fit as a companion．
＂Companton me with my mistress，＂－shakoap．：Ans．
otm－păn＇－1－あn－a－ble，a．［Eng．companion； －able．］［Companable，Companiable．］Fit to be a companion；endowed with the qualities of a good companion ；zociable，agreeabla．
＂He had a more companionable wit，and swayed
cotm－păn＇－ $\mathbf{1}-\boldsymbol{\delta} \mathbf{n}-\mathbf{a}$－ble－něss，s．［Eng． companionable ；ness．］The quality of being companionable；sociability，agreeableness．
oóm－păn＇－1－ón－a－bly，adv．［Eng．com－ panionab（le）；lly．］In a companionable or panionab $(l) ;-l y$.$] In a$
sociable manner，agreeably．

＊ofm－păn＇－1－óned，pa．par．or a．［Сом－ Panion，$v$ ．］Accompanied，attended．
$\dagger$ odm－păn＇－1－ón－lěes，a．［Eng．companion； less．］Without a companion；aolitary，alone． And I，the last，so forth companionless＂
Tennymon：Horte $D$ A thur．
＊cóm－păn＇－i－ón－ry̆，s．［Eng．connpanion； －ry．］Companionship，fellowship，society． ＂He drinkes rotil he be drunken，why shouid not I
drink vnilil I be drunken：Companionry IB wondrous drink ntill I be drunken：Companionzy Is wondrous
good
I should do an others do．- Rollock：On 1 IRes．， ${ }_{\mathrm{p}}^{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{P} .252$.
cóm－păn＇－i－òn－ship，s．［Eng．companion； ship．］
1．Ordinary Language：
1．Company，association，fellowship．
ai atudiously withdrawing from the oye
＊2．A company，a train．
Alcibindes，and some twenty horse，
Shakerp．：Timon， 1.1.

## II．Technically

1．Her．：The quality or position of a knight companion of certain orders．
2．Printing：A number of compositora en－ gaged in setting up any particular work，under the management of a clicker．

## com＇－pan－${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{3}}$＊com－pan－ec，＊com－

 palgn－1e，oom－paign－ye，＂com－ pan－te，＊oom－pan－ye，com－payn－ compagnie：Ital compainte，compaigniérir Port companhia compagnia；Sp．compantia， accus．of companies $=$ a taking of meals to－ acther，a company；companis $=$ a company gether，a company；companis＝a companytaking meals together：Lat com $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with；panis＝bread．］［Companaon．］
A．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
1．Fellowahip，association，society；the act or atate of being a cempanion．

There nas noon that lyute ben his foo，
Chancer：Leg．Good Wom．Yps $3 p, 40$
As he thereon stood gazing，he might see
From highest heven in gladomeme companee．＂
2．A companion，an associate．
Alone，withen ent compaignye．
3．A number of peraons associated together－
（1）For any busidess or object：a band，a troop，a body．
＂Thys whe uayr compaynye＂ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rob．Qo Gloucester，p．} 200 .\end{aligned}$
it wan long dangerons for men to travel this rond otherwise than in companies．＂－Macaulay：Hist． （2）For entertainment or pleasure ：gueata， visitors．
＂Win blgan to faill to that Ilke compaygni＂，
（3）As attendanta，companions，associstes， or aupportars of any person．

Go．carry Sir John Faistaff to the Fleet；
II，Figuratively ：
1．Persons of good position or breeding； society．
－A geatlemana who quoted Horace or Terence was

2．A person possessing the qualitica of a ociabla and agreeable companion．
＊3．Sexual intercourse．
B．Technically
1．Commerce
（1）A number of persons legally associated for the performanee of any duty or the carry ing on of any business．The profts are divided amongst the members or shareholders in pro portion to the amount of capital invested．

If When the persons combining together for comnercial enterprise are but few，the asso－ ciation is generally called a eopartnery ；but ciation is generally called a eopartiery；but
when many are thus united the name given When many are thus united the name given ap company．Thus no one ever thought of aplyying the term copartnery［Copahtseri］to Bay Company．One division of companies is into exclusive or joint stock companies on the one hand，and open and regulated eompanies on the other．［JoInt sTock．］In the former the enterprise is carried on hy means of money previously raised by the sale of shares in the company to intending sharelolders．The iirectora or those whom they employ manage the business ；the shareholders do not trade with their part of the stock，lut remain pas－ sive，except that they annually vote aproval or the reverse of what has been done．Joint stock companies are divided into those of unlimited and those of limited lialility．If a company of the former type fail，every share－ compler is personally liable to the extent of all holder is personally liable to the extent of all
that he possesses for the debta which may that he possesses for the debta which may
have been incurred，with the exuense of have been incurred，with the exjense of
winding up．In a limited liability eompany again he is responsible only for any portion of his shares for which the money has not yet been called up．
＂But there were some who beld that our commerce
with Indis would be beat carried on by means of what with Indin would be best carried on by means of What
in cilied a regulated Company．＂－Macaulay： In cailed a reg
（2）The partners in any firm whose names do not appear in the title or style of the firm ； in thit use the word is generally contracted to
（3）A society，corporation，or guild for the
promotion and protection of the interests of any trade．

I Civic Companies or Corporations，specialls those of London：
（1）Hist．：Trade guisda are mentioned in ome laws regulating the city of London which were made under King Athelstan in A．D． 939 some centuries later，when the towns began to ahake off the letters of fendal oppreasion the citizens or burgesses were divided into various trades or guide which were made cor porations，and had the pontical privileges ao corded them of electing magistrates，and ulti mately even members of parliament．These guilds either legitimately obtained or uaurped the power of enscting bya－laws regulating the admission of new membera，allowing none to enter them except they had first served a regular apprenticeahip to the trada they de aired to practice，and prohibiting any one not member of their body from carrying on his member of their body from carrying on hi rade within a corperate town．In France similar corporationt long prevailed，and with abuses heyond any exiating in England；but tha whole aystem was awept out of existence by the first French Revolution．
The United States never established trada corporations，and in 1810，Albert Gallatin， Esq．，Secretary to the Treasury of that Re puhlic，boasted that＂Industry is in ever respect free and unfettered；every grecies of trade，conmerce，profession，and manufacture， being equally open to all without requiring any regular apprenticeship，admission，or licence． At home the privileges of the trade companies were found opuressive，and some of their fran－ chises were taken from them，so that at laat they chises were tanen from them，so thatat last iney
（2）Present state：London，the great seat of the old gnilds now mentioned，has seventy－six of them still existing．They are known as the London City Livery Companies．To these there must be added three which have no livery making reventy－nine in all．Some have ceased to exist．Among these is the Longhow string makers Company，but the Bowyera（i，e．Bow makers）still continue．£25 is the sum which one must pay to be admitted to their livery Twelve companies being regarded as higher in dignity than the others have the title＂Hon－ ourable＂prefixed to their designation．The following are the names with the dates at which they are believed to have first arisen ：－ 1 ．The Mercers（A．D．1393）．2．The Grocers（1345） Mercers（A．d．1393）．2．The Grocers（1345）
3．The Drapers（1439）．4．The United Fish－ 3．The Drapers（1439）．4．The United Fish－
mongers（1536）．5．The Goldamitha（1327）． mongers（1536）．5．The Goldaniths（1327）．
6 ．The Skinnera（1327）．7．The Merchant 6．The Skinners（1327）．7．The Merchant
Taylors（1416）．8．The Haberdashers（1447）． Taylors（1416）．8．The Haberdaslers（1447）． 9．The Salters（ 1558 ）．10．The lrommongers
（1462）．11．The Vintners（1436）．12．The （1462）．11．The Vintners（1436）．12．The Clothworkers（1482）．
For the political privileges of the Livery Companies，see Cohroration．No correct knowledga is porsessed of the revenues of the Companies．In 1869 it was stated at $£^{99}, 027$ com endowments，hesides a sum mistated trom other suurees．Many believe that larliament has the right to divert to more profitable use the funds not now employed for the purpose for which they were originally raised；othera take quite the opposite vew，believing the make quite the oppesite view，believing the money in question a kind of private property． A struggle betwe
2．Mil．：The smallest command of a captain of infantry．In the United States an infantry battalion consists of two or more companies each officered by a captain，a first and a second lientenant，five sergeants，and four cormerale In times of war a full company consists of 101 men and officers；in times of pence of 3 com－ missioned officers and 54 men．It is formed in two ranke．In England it forms oue－eighth of a war battilion，sad has little independent action；on the Continent the company，which is one－fourth of the war lattalion，acts almost independently．In England the war strength of a company is 120，and the captain is an－ of a company is 120，and the cuptain is un－ In Germany it is formed is three ranka，and the captain is mounted．

3．Nautica：：
（1）The officera and crew of a abip．
（2）A fieet．
4．Theat．：The entire body of actors engaged at a theatre．

C．In special phroses ：
1．To bear company，to bere compaignye To accompany，to join in aby act．
bon，boy ；pout，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，ghin，bench；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aș；expect，Xenophon，eyist．ph $=\boldsymbol{L}$ －cian，－tian＝shạ．－tion，－sion＝shŭn；－tion，－审保＝zhŭn，－tious，－slous，－ctous＝ehŭs，－ble，－dle，\＆c．＝bel，del．

His falthe Admitted to that equal aky.
Tope: Exs iy on Man, 1 112
2. To hold one company: To give oneself as a companion to another.
"To holde hym on the morwe compaigonie a diner.",
3. To keep company: To associate with as a oompanion.
tr. Who keept her company 1"--shakeep.: Othello,
4. To keep company with : To court or woo. (Colloquial.)
company-亡eeper, 2

1. A person who, or a thlag which, keeps company with one.
"He overtook ine some days before I came so far as
hither, and would bo my company-keeper."-Bunyan:
2. One who is fond of golng Into company ;
reveller, a rake.
"At the ase of sixteco I hocame a company theeper

- ctm'-pan- ${ }^{\text {y }}$, v.t. \& i. [Company, 8.]
A. Trans.: To accompany, to sttend as a companion; to be associated with.
"Rago companies our hate, and grief our lova.
B. Intransitive (followed by with):

1. To keep company, to associate.
"Wherefore of theas mea whieh have companted Fith us ail the time that the Lord Jesus went in and ont amoag va "-Acts I. 2L.
2. To frequent gsy company.
3. To have sexual intercourse.
cotm-pan-y-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& a [СомpANY, v.j
$\underset{\text { A. it }}{\text { Atb). As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See }}$ the verb).
C. As substantive:
4. Lit. : The act of accompanylng or associating with.
5. Fig - Sexual ioterconrse.
com'par-a-ble, a. [Fr. comparable; Lat. comparibilis, from comparo $=$ to compare (q.v.).] Worthy of being compared or of comparison.

## -1. With the prep. with.

A man comparabte with any of the captaluu. of Inotles: Finte ef the Turks.
2. With the prep. to or unto.
-ơm'-par-a-ble-něss, e. [Eng. comparable; ness. ] The quality or state of being comparable or worthy of comparison.
cðm'-par-a-bly̆, adv. [Eng. comparabl(le); -ly.] In a manner or degree worthy of comparison.
"There could ao form for such a roysl use be com*

ðm'-par-āte, s. [Lat. comparata, nent. pl. of comparatus, pa par. of cormparo $=$ to conipare. $]$

Logic: One of two things compared to one another ; it is opposed to disparate (q.v.).

* comm-par-a'tion, s. [Lat. comparatio, from comparatus, pa. par. of comparo $=$ to compare.]

1. The act of preparing or making praparatlon; provision, preparation.
2. The act of comparing ; comparison.
tcóm-păr-a-ti'val, a. [Eng. comparativ(e); -al. $]$ OF or pertaining to the comparative degree.
Emays (1388), p. 3 mparatival form."-Key : Philotogical
cóm-păr-a-tǐvo, a. \&s. IIn Fr. comparotif (m.), comparative (f.); Prov. comparatiu; Sp., comparativus $=$ suitahle for or pertainiog to comparison; comparative, la gram., see def., from comparo.] [Compare.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ord. Lang.: Suitable Por, or pertaining to, comparison; that may be compared or is so.
"Tha aneestors of the Jows and the Jews themselseng,
 II. Technically:
3. Gram. : Involving or pertaining to the that in which only two peraons or things are

Vlewed together. It is formed by adding er to the positive, when this can be done without injuring euphony, as strong, stronger; large, larg(e)er When the positive ends In $y$ the $y$ is changed into $i$ belore or is appended, as ailly, sillier goodiy, goodlier. When this method of forming the degree of compariaon wonld injure euphony, more is put befora the word without being ualted to $1 t$, and er is not appended, as pouitive, faithful; comparative, more faithfu.
2. Science: When human anatomy had been brought a certain distance towards perfection, attention was given to the anatoiny of the superior animsls, Cuvier leading the way. The corresponding parts of the several animals being naturally compared tagether with the view of tracing their resemblances and their varistions, the science was called Comparative Anatomy. The same method was triel next, and with good results, on philology, and the aclence of comparstive philology srose. It was then extended to mythology, and finally to the religions of the worid.
B. As substantive:
*1. Ordinary Language:

1. Arival ; one who is equal or aspires to be aucb.
"Gerard ever wns
His full comparative,"

One who makes comparisons; in One. a giber.
.. every beardless valn comparative,", iul 2.
II. Gram.: The comparative degree; an adjective in the comparative degree.
comparatlve anatomy. [ANatosry.] comparatlve anatomist. [ANhтоmist.]
comparative mythology. [MгтноLooy.]
comparative philoiogy. [Philologr.] comparative religion. [REJionon.]
cóm-pxar'-a-tíve-1y̆, adv. [Eng compara. tive; -ly.\} According to or in respect of comparison; in a atate of comparison; not positively or absolutely; relatively.
"Iu all caras it was the transfereoce of motion from

côm-par'-a-tíve-nĕsss, s. [Eng. comparative; -ness.] The quality of being comparative.
córm-păr'-a-tiv-list, s. [Eng. comparativ(e); -ist.] One who carries on investigations by means of comparison.
ơm'-pa-rā-tôr, s. [Pr.] An instrument for accurately comparing the length of nearly equal measures. This is generally effected by two microscopes fitted with filar micrometers, and the slide, which carriea the two measures to be compared, is so arranged that it moves them exactly behiad one snother in the micrometer line, and there retains them. In snother form the expanaion of metal by heat is employed as a test. The name is also given to an al'paratus for testing colour.
cóm-pär'e (1), v.t. \& i. [Fr. comparer; Ital. comparare; Sl. \& Port. compurar, from Lat. compcro: com $=$ cum $=$ together, with; and paro $=$ to prepare.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Langunge:

* 1. To bring together; to procure, prepare, or provide.

But both from backe and be!ly stlil did spare,
To all his bass, aud izeliesse to compare,
2. To bring together two or : F . Qre thinge 28 the purpose of estimating their relative qualities or yowers by comparison.
"'Thes, are aut comparing the maselves among them(1) With the prep. weith.
"It he emmpares this tranasiation with the origlual.
*(2) With the prep. to or unto.
-"'.iocie. to compare ane, two and three, to dix, . . ."
3. To represent one thing by comparison or similitude to another; to liken.
(1) With the prep. to or unto.
"Solon compared the perple unto the man and eratans
and counsellora to the wiuds. . .-Bacon: Apopt
thegme.

- (2) WIth the prep, with
it ".-ivark iv. sa what comparisou thall we compare
II. Grammar: To Inflect according to the degrees of quadity or quality; to state the comparative and superiative forms [COMparison.]
B. Intransitive:

1. To admilt or be worthy of comparison with anything else; to be like or equal.

As an eulture or grifier will pxalt the Froch Winea tocompare with the wines of Orvoce, Clinirica Soctery, 1 14.

- 2. To think oneself equal or comparable to another.


3. To vie, to emulate.
"Natare could not with his alt compana,
4. To make a compsrison.
"O Rlchand! York is too tar gone with grief, Shakesp.: Rikhard II., i1. 1
ITo compare notes: To exchange opinions or views; to compare the results of enquiry or lavestigation.

* cóm-päré (2), o.i. [COMPEIR, 0.] To oppear plain, to be manifest.
"O The tressoun agnala thalm comparit-that he wee condampait to de ${ }^{-}$-Bellend. : T. Lis, p 20 .
* com-pare, a. [Lat. compar: com a cum = with ; par $=$ equal.] Eqnai, comparable.
"Schew-that thare is na horsmea com pare to youre
horamen, oor yit na futemen compare to your futshoramen, oor yit ua putemen compare to your futs-
men."-Bellend.
f. Liv, D. 962
oóm-päre', s. [Compare, v.]
† I. The state or quality of being compared or worthy of comparison; fitness to enter into comparison.
"The field's chief flower, aweet above compare"
Shakenp. : J'enus ond $A$ donis
*2. An illustration by comparison; aimilltade, simile, comprarison.
"Foll of protest, of oath, and big compare"."
©ốm-pär'ed, pa. par. or a. [Compare, v.]
$\dagger$ côm-pär'-ẽr, s. [Eng. compar(e); -er.] Une who comparea or makes a comparison between different things.
 siasm of Meth and Pap. comparai
cóm-pär'-ingg, pr. par., a., \& s. [COMPARE, v.]
$\underset{\text { A. verb). As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See }}{\text { A. }}$ the verb).
C. As subst.: The act or process of making a comparison ; comparison.
"In the comparings, wi majo not looke that all Gardiker, p . 40 .
cóm-par' $\mathbf{I}$-sobn, * com-par-i-soun, * com-par-y-son, * com-par-y-zoun, [O. Fr. comparaisun, compareson; Lat. comparatio $=$ a bringing together, comparison, from comparo $=$ to bring together: prel. com, $=\mathrm{cmm}=$ with $;$ рато $=$ to prepare. $]$
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of comparing, or bringing two or more things together for the purpose of estimating their reative qualities or properties " And bave thy Joge
Lost gothing hy comparison with
Towpar: The Taik, Lle. 1
"One of these allers, called, and, hy comparion, Jnstiy called, Broud lane, is
2. A quality or atste of things admitting of being compared, as: "there is no comparison between them."
II. Techsically:
3. Gram. : The act or process of comparing an aljective or adverb; the state of being compared.
4. Rhet.: A figure by which two things are compared together with respect to some quality or property comuon to both.

- Crabb thus discriminates between comparison and contrast: "Likeness in the quality and differeoce in the degree are requisite for a comparison; likeness in the degree sud oppoaition in the quality are requisite for a contrast : things of the same colour are compared; those of an opposite colour are contrasted: a

[^161]comparison is mado between two shades of red; a contrast between black and white. Compartson is of a practical utility, it serves to amcertaio the true relation of objects; contrast is of utility smong poets, it serves to heighten the effect of opposite qualitiea: heighten the effect of opposite qualitiea:
things are large or amall by compoarison: things are large or amall by anmparison;
they are magnifed or diminished by contrast: they are magnified or diminished by contrast: the value of a coio is best learnt by comparing It with annther of the sama netai; the gene cosity of one peraen ia most strongly feit when contrastol with the meanness of another. (Crabh: Eng. Synon.)
For the differeace between comparison and rimile, see Smile

- otm-păr'-1-ttn, *0m-par-1-moun com-par-1-sun, com-par-y-soun


## A. Transitive:

## 1 To compare.

## Thus comparirunes Kryst the kyadom ef hevenno

T. Eng. Allif. Poems (ed. Morris) ; Cloannosa, 162 2. To make like, to constrnct after a model. "To sum of beotes he it comparisounce"-Tryelfor
B. Intranz. : To try concluaione, to meet, to come together, to join in battle.
"YM thou tristent in thl vertues, come doun to ve


- otm-part', v.t. [Fr. \& Sp. compartir; Ital. compartire ; Low Lat. compartio, from Lat oom $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, and partior $=$ to ahare, to divide ; pars $=$ s part, a share.] To divide or diatrihute a general design into its varioua constitneat parts. (Wottom.)
* cöm-part', s. [Compart, v.] A part, piece, or subdivisiou.

cóm-part'-乇̌d, pa. par. or a. [Compart, v.]
- cotm-part'-i-mĕnt, s. [COMPsitMENT.] "The elrcumference is divided into twelve compartin
* cotm-part'-íng. pr. par., a., \& s. [ComA. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act or process of dividing deaign into its variona constitueat parts ; compartition.
"I make hasto to the casting and comparting of the
whol work."-Sir $\boldsymbol{H}$. Wotion: Eloments of ArchitecFhbole
ture
- oorm-par-ti'-tion, s. [Low Lat. compartitio, from compartio $=$ to share, to divide ; from Lat com $=$ cum $=$ with, partior $=$ to share, to divide.]

1. The set of comparting or dividing a general design, as tha ground-plot of an ediffee, oto its various constituent parts.
"I will come to the compartition. Wy which the anthoura of this art underrestand o gracoful and useful Wistion : Elemente of Architecturs.
2. The several subdivisions or parts marked ont or separated; a compartment.
"Thalr temples and amphlthentres needed no com
óm-part'-měnt, * cóm-part'-ĭ-měnt, s. Fr. compartiment ; ital. a DP. camjartiment. $t_{t i o}=\operatorname{ta}$ divide, to ahare.] [Cospart, v.] I. Ordinary Language:
I. A division, or one of the separate parts into which anything is divided.
"Tpe rquere will make you reads for ali manner or Peccham: Compleat Gentlemum
3. A portion of a carriage, room, \&c.. parthally separated or ahut off from the remaining portion.

As thore was only one male passenger in the come partinent, and he apparently nsleep the door was 0 Oct. $7 \mathrm{th}, 1881$.
II. Technically:

1. Naval Arch.: One at the aeparats portions into which the hold of a ship is divided by stroog watertight bulktueads.

The danger of serions damage .. was rednced to apminimumu by minutely subdividing the internal Ree., 1873. p. 105.
2. Arch.: One portion of an edifice, as one arch is the compartment of an arcade.
3. Her.: The partitiona and quarteringa of
the escutcheon according to the number of costs in it.
*4. Painting: A regalar orderly disposition of figures about any picture, map, or draught

* 5. Hortic. : A bed, or border, composed of eeveral different figures arraoged with eymmetry to adorn a parterre.


## compartment-bullcheads, s. pl

Naut.: Most of the iron ahips have adopted the Chinese pian of dividing the hold athwartthe Chinese pian of dividing the liotd athwartcompartments ao that a lesk in any one of compartments, ao that a lesk in any one of thus atrengthaning a vessel, besides adding to its security. Compartment-bulkbeads were firat directed to be fitted, under the superin tendeace of Commander Beicher, in H.M. ahipa Erebus and Terror, at Chatham, For Arctic service, in 1835.
oompartment-celling, s. One divided into panela, which are usually aurrounded by mouldings. (Gwilt.)
compartment-tiles, s. pt. An arrangement of varnished red and white tiles on a roof. (Gwilt.)

* cotm-part'-nẽr, s. [Pref. com = Lat. cum With; Eng. partner (q.v.).] A partner, a aharer, a co-partner. (Pearson.)
* cóm-part'-nẽr-ship, s. [Eng. compartner ship.] Co-partnership, partnership.
oom'pass, * com-pas, * cum-pas, s. \& a. [O. Fr. compas; Sp. compas; Port. compasso, compaç; Ital. compasso; Low Lat compassus $=$ a circle, from I at. com $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, and passus $=$ a pace, a step.]
A. As stbstantive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Literally:
(1) A circle. [TO PETCH a compass.] Allo astto atte mate ln compas aboute.
(2) A going ronnd, a circular way or course.
of the temple was in round. and bar in to the woler $\dagger$ (3) An enclosing line, circuit, or circum ference; a space enclosed in a circie.
"IRomef now on ser'n high hlls triumphnat relgos Pryden: Horgil ; Georaic il ist

* (4) Space, room, limit, area.
"Ten mile compas al aboute."-Cursor Nundd, 2,278. (5) Extent.
"No less than the computs of twelve books .. ."2. Figuratively:
* (1) A circuit or course.

My life Io rum Ite compars.
(2) Space or limits of tirae.
... . Within the compase of onc year, . . ."-Alter
(3) Due limits or bounds ; moderation.
"Nothing is likelier to keep a man within compass,

* (4) Form, appearance, ahape.
"Ho watz the fayrest of compas \& colour $\&$ costes."
(5) Reach, capacity, exteot.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - past the compazs of iny wits." } \\
& \text { shaketp. Ram. }
\end{aligned}
$$

*(6) A going about, or ly ronndabont means, to effect anything; stratagem.

Fortune ... caches
cumpasas to ende.:

* ( $)$ Craft, cunning, art.

Ther stont a trone ${ }^{\text {Withe }}$ eumpas throwei and with gin 1 -do."
II. Technically:

1. Carp.: A circnmacribing instrument, o one for describing ares or measurers' lines.
2. Music: The range or power of the voice or of any musical instrument; the extent of notes or sounds pessible to be expressed by it.
"Throngh all the companes of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full tu man." $\begin{gathered}\text { Dry } \\ \text { Dren : Ode on St. Cerlia's Day. }\end{gathered}$
3. Magnetism: An instrument for determin Ing horizontal direction by means of a poised magnetic needle. There are maty kinds of it the best known is the mariner's compass. [4.]
4. Nuut.: The mariner'a compass, which is a declination compass used io guiding the conrse of a sbip. It is geaerally enclosed in a box, which again is placed in another and
larger one the iatter tormed the binoacio, the sppropriate situation of which is the deck in the after part of the vessel. The magnetised reedle, which ia the esseatial part of the mariner's compass, is afyed to the lower part of a card, which may be made of ordinary card board, of a leaf of mica or acything similer By thia arrangement, which is the most con venient one, the card revolves with the needie It is marked not merely with the fonr cardinal points, but with varions miouter diviaions so as to constitute 32 in all. To keep the compase in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolting of the ship, it is supported on gimbala. In an iron or ateel vessel there is deviation. of the aorth and soath line from the marnetic meridian, owing to the permanent macnetism of such a yeasel. This io compeosated tor by placing a permacoent ateel magnet in the ncigh placing a permanent ateel magnet in the ncigh bourhood of the compass. whicls exerts an equa and oppoaite couple to that due to the ahip. It is believed that the mariner'a compass was io use in Ching first on land and then, after an interval, to guide ahips on the aea. The arme of its ioventor has not been preserved. Nor is it known who iotrodnced it into Europe, or wheo. Guyot de Provins, a Freacl poet, who in A.D. 1190 wrote a satire called "La Bible," apeaks of it, but haviag heen a crusader he may have aeen it to the East. If it had reached the West, it was acarcely kno wo when. lie wrote, but about 1250 it began to he appreciated, and aoon after came into general use.
-I Azimuth Compass: [Azımuth.]
Declination Compras: An instrument intended to measure the magnetic declination of a place, when its astronomical meridian is koown.
Inclination Compass: An instrument for measuring the magnetic inclination, or dip.
Mariner's Compass: The aame as Compass, II. 4 (q.v.).

Prismatic Compass: Tha same as Azimutr Compass (q.v.).

Sine Comyass:
Elect. : A form of galvanometer for measur Ing powerful enrrents.
Targent Compuss:
Elect.: An insirumeat for measuring the iatensity of a voltaic current in which a small needle ia placel. The intensity of such a current being proprortional to the angla of deffec tion, the instrument ascertains this deflection after which its corresponding value is obtained from a table of tangents, and thus the intenaity of the current is loeasnred.
"III. In special phrases ant compounds :

1. In compass, "in cunzuas:
(1) Lit.: Aronnd, round abont. [A. I. 1.]
" Biholdynge hem aboute that saten in cumpas of
bym."-Wyclife: Mark Hil . sh.
(2) Fig.: Within due limits or bounde; with due moderation.
2. Within compass: The same as in compass (2).
*3. To fetch a compass: To go round in a circle, to form a circle or circular line.
"A nd the horder shall fetch a compass from Azmon
If The expression tirsnalated in Acts xxvit. 13, "fetched a compass," sppears io the revised version as " made a circnit.

* 4. To keep compass: To keep withia bounds or moderation.
undertaking for him that he should keep
B. As adj. : (See the compounds).
compass-bar, $s$. A fixed iroo ring in the fruace for textracting silver from lead, the furuace for txtracting silver from lead, Which supports the capel-hearth in the re
vetberatory, where the process is carried on
compass-bearings, s. pl. Bearinge taken by the compass.
compass-board, s. The hole-board of the loom for fancy weaving it is an upright board through which the neck-twines pass.
oompass-box, $s$. The box or caae im which a compass is kejt.
compass-brick, s. A brick with a curved race, suitable fer wells and other circular work. (Knight.)
compass-card, s. The card of a mariner's is usually attach to points are drawn. It
with reference to a mark which represedts the ship'a head. (Knight.)


## oompass-dials, 8. pl.

Mech. : Small dials fitted into boxes for the pocket, to ahow the hour of the day by tha pocket, to ahow the hour of the day by tha bedte, thing tha dial about, tha cock or styla manda directly over the veedle. (Crabb.)

## compass-headed, a.

O. Arch.: Circular. (Weale.)
compass-joint, s. A form of joint naual n compasses in which ons leg has a tircular dise or two, ciamped betwcen other diacs belongiog to the fellow leg. (Knight.)
compass-needle, s. The polarized ber which ia suspended so ss to assume a direction resulting from the earth's magnetism. There are several ways of suspending the needle. [3arineria compass, Dip-compass, MaonetoMetea.] (Knight.)
compass of the figure 8. A double caiipers, measuring with one palr of branches and giving the measure with the other. [CaliPEAS.]
compass-plane, s. A plane with a curved face, used to work on concave aurfaces.

## compass-plant, s.

## Botany :

1. Silphium laciniatum, a plant of the order Compositx. It is called conpass-plant be. cause it presents tha edges of its radical leaves nearly due north and south, whilst their faces are turned east and weat. It growg on the Western American lirairies. The two sides of the leaves are nearly the same in structure, and bear stomata.
2. Lactuca scariola, a Eurnpean lettuce, having the leavea similarly disposen.
compass-roof, s.
Arch. : A bent rafter or curb roof.
compass-saw, s. A saw with a narrow blade, adapted to run in a circle of moderate radius. By a rotation of the hand it is conutantly awerved, and its kerf allows it aome


## COMPASS-SAW.

play, so that it cuts in a curve. It is usually thick enough on the cutting-edge to rum without any set. The blade is an inch wide next to the handle, tapers to one quarter inch at the point, and has five teeth to the inch. Otherwise known aa a Fret-saw, Lock-gaw, or Key-hole saw. (Knight.)
"The compass-sawe should not have tis teeth set. as other saws bate; but the edge of it should be made so the broad edge Its offcce is to cut a round; aud thereforo the edge mast be made hroad, and the back thin, that the beck may have a wide kerf to turn in."
compass-timber, s. Timber naturally crooked, curved, or arehed, used for ahips frames, to secure deck-beams to the frames sc.

## oompass-window, s.

Arch.: A circular, bay, or oriel window.

## * compass-wise, * compas-wyse,

adv. In manner of a circle

- A serpeat great did slyde, with circles seuen of Along the graue he drew with foldings seuen in compar-cyse" Phaer. Virgiul Eneidos bk $v$
com'-pass, * com-pas, * cum-pass, v.l. \& i. U. Fr, composser; sp. compasar ; Port. compassar ; ltal. compassare.] [Compass, s.]
A. Transitive:

1. Ondinary Language:
(1. Literally:
(1) To go round or about.

"Old Coriueua compazaed thrice the crow"
(2) To ancircle, to aurround, to en virou; to enclose or embrace; to beaiege, to beleaguer or block up.
(a) Absolutely.
"The compant the knight, cloait hym within."
Destr. of Troy. 10,292.
(b) Followed by tha advarb about
city' asout."-2 they ciname ri. 14 night, and compased the
(c) Followed by the adverb $i n$.
"And they compated him in, and laid walt tor him
(d) Followed by the adverbs around or round. "Thine onemioe eball cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every eide." - Oberre the

Dryden: Virgit
(e) Followed by tha adverbs round about.
(3) To enclose with a wall.
 (4) To include, to contain.
"Which have her cercles by hem selvo
2. Figuratively:
(1) To obtain, to ancceed in, to bring about. "But that the one thing needful for compassing this end wato that the ireople of England should Huxley: Lay sermons isth ed.), i. s.
*(2) To plot, to imagine, to contrive; to reolve in the mind. (Obsolete except in the legal use; II.)
"The fals blode compassed tene and tray."
*(3) To deaign, to plan.
*(4) To comprehend, to geize in the mind, to apprehend
hard to a thing too large to be compaseech, and too hard to

* (5) To geize, to attack.
firmity:" $=$ the he he himelt also is compasoed with in-
*(6) To surronnd, to attend closely on, to accompany

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Now all the blessings } \\
& \text { of a glad tather compusz thee about., } \\
& \text { Shalkesp. Tempe }
\end{aligned}
$$

*(i) To invest, to beset, to surround hostilely.
"When waves of death compass me."-Pd. xrili. 4
*(8) To surround, to cncircle.
with tavour compass as a abild.""-Ps. v. 12.
II. Technically:

1. Law: To enter into a plot or design, or to take measures for tha carryiog out of any criminal act, especially in the phrasa to compass the death of sny person.
2. Natal Arch.: To bend timber into a curve for tha bnilding of ahipa. [Сомраsstimben.]
*. Intransitive:
3. Lit. : To go round or in a circle.
"To compas, girare, circinare et cetera: vbl to go
4. Fig.: To plot, to plan or intend.

He compassed in his thought
To maken bir a schamful deth to deve."
Chatcer: $C$. T., s,on.

* cotm'pass-a-hle, o. [Eng. compass; -ahe.] Capable of leing compassed (lit. A fig.). (Burke.)
cóm-passed, pa. par. or a. [Compass, v.] A. As pa. par.: In senaes corresponding to ose of tha verb
B. As odj. : Circular, rounded.
* compassed-window, $s$.

Arch. : The sarne as Compass-window (q.v.). cồm'-pass-êr, s. [Eng. compass, v.; -er.] One who compasses or Ilots.
©óm'-pass-ěs, s. pl. [Compass, s.] A twolegged instrument for measuring distances, or for describing ares or cireles. The compas was a common implement among the carpenters and masons of ancient times. (Knight.)
 A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: In Anses corresponding to those of the verb
C. As substantire:
I. Ordinary Languoge:

* 1. Lit.: The act of going round, eocircling, or exclosing.

The gardyn was hy mesaryy
Ng ore and nquare in compasing." Com. of Rose, 1,840 .
2. Figuratively:
(1) The act of planning or contriving. [II. 1.]
"Ther eaw I furst the derk ymayingng
*(2) A plan, a design. Many anbtilis compasinnow.
II. Technically:

1. Law: The act of plotting or antering into a deaign for the carrying out of any criminal act. Specially used of plotting the death of the king, which ta treason. To provida weapons or ammunitiou for the purpose of killing tha king, or to consult how the deed may be dona, or to conspire to imprison him by force, are all hald to be a violatlon of the law, which forhids tha compassing of the kiog's death, and are high treason.
the death of the Fing, ac, There are ornonfmour terms; the word compacs nigniffing the purpoee or deaign of the mind or will, and not, ad in wommor one: Comment. bk. Iv., ch. 6 .
2. Naval Arch. : The act of bending timber into a curve for the building of ahipa. [Сом-PABS-TIMBER.]
oom-pă'ssion (ssion as ahón), com-pa-esioun, 8. [O. Fr. compassion; Sp. compasion; 1tal. compassione, from Lat. compassio $=$ sympathy, from compassus, pa. par. of compatior $=$ to autfer or aympathiae with : $\operatorname{com}=$ cum $=$ together ; patior $=$ to auffer.]
3. Sing.: The act or atate of aympathlaing with the anfferings, troublea, or miafortnues of another ; pity, comımiseration, aymyathy.
"Compassion is that apecies of sffection, Which is
excited, oither hy the nctual distress of its ohject, or excited, oit her hy the notuai distress of its ohfect, or by some impending cmiamity which appeart inevit. with strict propriety i eu fit nigule expuffering with the object."-Cogan: Oa the Pasasions, is.
*2. Pl.: An act of merey or pity.
"Ohew mercy and comparsions every man to his

- For the difference betwcen compassion, pity, and sympathy, see the latter words.
* cotm-pa'-ssion (ssion as shбn), v.t. [Сом passion, s.] To have compasion on; to pity to compassionate.

O heavens: can yon hear a good man groan,
And not releut, or not compassizm him ?n", Iv. 1
cóm-pä-ssion-a-hle, a. [Eng. compassion; -able.]

1. Deserving of or ealling for compassion, pity, or mercy ; iitiable.
"The Judge should tender the party's case ay cont -acrowe: Sorm., i. 282.
2. Feeling compassion or sympathy; com passionate.
odm-pa'-ssion-ate, a. \& s. [Eng. comprs sion, and suff. -ate.]

## A. As adjective:

1. Lisble to the ssme feelings or affac tions; sympathetic.
"I think this renon is pearost truth, that the nose is most and

* 2. Exciting compassion or pity ; pitiabia.
"It boots thee not to he comparsionate",
" Your case is truly a compassionate one."-Cotmam:

3. Feeling compassion or lity; tender hearted, marciful ; inclined to compassion ns sympathy for others.

A kind of change came io my tate.
My keepers grea compastonate. ${ }^{\text {Byron: The Prisoner of Chillon, }} 15$

* B. As subst. : One who feels pity or cont passion for another. (W Watson: Decacordon (1602), 1. 190.)
cóm-pă'-ssion-àte, v.t. [Compassionate a.] To have conpassion on, to pity, commiserate, or sympathize with.

Comparsonater my pains, and pities me:
What la conupassion, wheo tis void of love?"
*'cóm-pa'-ssion-a-těd, pa.par. or a. [Cos Passionate, v.]
com-pă'-ssion-ate-ly̆, adv. [Eng. compas sionate; ly.] In a compassionste or aympathizing manner; mercifully, pityingly. (Sharp.)

* cóm-pă'-ssion-ate-něss, s. [Eng. compassionate; - ness.] Tha quality or atate of being compassionate.
com-pá-ssion-ā-tíng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Compassionate, $r$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. a particip. adj. . (Beo the verb).

[^162]C. As subst.: The act of feeling compassion, pity, or sympatby ; compasalon.

- obm-pxi-ssion-at-ive, a. [Eng. compassionat(e); -ive.] Feeling compassion; compassionste.
"Nor would he have permitted his compastionative nature to imaging it belonged to God mercy to change happiaesis."-Sir $K$. Dighy : Obsorvations on Browne is
- cómpă'-ssioned (ssion as Ehăn) pa. par, or a. [Compassion, v.]
* cotm'-passs-ľ̌ss, a. [Eng. compass; -less.] Having no compase. (Knowles in Webster.)
- otm'-pass-15, adv. [Eng. compass; -ly.] In proportion, fittingly, akilfully. Lawes, pr 540 . (Davien.)
* com'-pass - mönt, * com-pace-ment, * com-passe -ment, 8 . [Eng. compass; -ment.] A contrivance, plan, or compassing. Through whos compassement and gulle
obm'-past, pa. par. or $\sigma$. [Compass, v.] 'The yeare begins hls compast course anew."
0ơm-pa-tẽrn'-1-ty̆, s. [Low Lat. compaternitas, from Lat. com $=$ cum $=$ with, and paternitas $=$ the relation of a father; pater $=$ a father.] The state or position of a godfather. "Gossiprod, or compaterniey, hy the canoo law, in a spirltual ahnity; aud huror that was gossip to
sither of the partien might, in former times. have oen challenged as not indilferent by our law."-
 3. [Fr. compatibilite ; Ital. compatibilità.] The quality of being compstible, consistency ; congruity, harmony with, compatlbleness.
the compatibility and concurrence of such pro-
in one thiag. $\quad .=$ Barrow, vol. ii., serm. 9 .
odm-păt'-i-ble, * com-pet-i-ble, $a$. [Fr. patibile. Low Iat compatibilis from Iat compatior $=$ to suffer together; wrongly taken by some as altered from competible (q.v.) ; from some as altered from competiove (q.v.); from
 atrive for: aom $=$ together, and peto $=$ to go
to. . . to seek. Puttenham in 1589 ranked this word among those then quite recently introduced into the Janguage.] Consistent with, congruous, in harmony with, auitable, it, agreeable to.

(1) Rarely (followed by to)
"The object of the will is such a good as is compat-
ite to an lutellectual usture."- fate: Orign of dan(2) Gencrally (followed by with):
and scarce computible with his state at home."
: Edcu. $1 / 1 .$, an. 1547 . Baker: Eidto. II.., an. 1 sti.
${ }^{5}$ Crsbb thus discriminates between compatible and consistent: "Compratibility has s principsl reference to plans and measures; consistency to character, conduct, and station. Every thing is compatible with a plan which does not interrupt its prosecution ; everything is consistent with a person's station by which it is neither degraded nor elevsted. it is not compatible with the good discipline of a school to sllow of foreign interference; it is not consistent with the elevated and dignitied not consistent with of a clergyman to engage in the ordinary pursuita of other men." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cóm-păt'-1-ble-něss, s. [Eng. compatinle: -ness.] The quality of being compatible ; consistency, congruity, harmony, fitness, agreement.
cóm-păt'-1-bly̆, adv. [Eng. compctib(le); -ly.] in a conıpatible manner, consistently, con gruously, harmoniously, in sgreement with.
* côm-pä'-tient (tient as shent), a. [Lat. compatiens $=$ suffering together, pr. par. of compatior, from com $=$ together, and patior $=$ to suffer. $]$ Suffering together, compassionate. [Compacient.]
"The same compatient nud commorient Lates and
+ cờm-pat'-ríôt, s.\& a. [In Fr. compatriote.] A. As subst.: One of the same country.
B. As $\alpha d j$. : Belonging to the same country. of his compairiot some' honour'd chief

Worthoorth: हxcurvion, lk. vil.
cóm-pat'-x'-6t-ism, в. [Pref. com, and patriotism (q.v.).] The condition or state of being a compatriot, or of the same country.
© com-payn-io, * com-paym-ye, 8. [CoM-
PANY.] PANY.
"Orot compaynyy of bey men in Engelond."-Robert
Glouconter, p. 370 .
com-pëar', v.i. [Lat. compareo $=$ to be perfectly apparent, to appear, to be visible: con, and pareo $=$ to appear, to come forth.]

Scots Low: To put in an appearance $\ln$ a court of law; to sppear either in person or by means of a counsel. (Stirling.)
cðัm-pëar'-ance, s. [Scotch compear; -ance.] Scots Law: The act of putting in an appearance in a court of law. (Balcanquhal.)
com-pear'-ant, s. [Scotch compear, and Eng., \&c. suff. -ant.] The same as Compearen (q.v.).
cơm-pëar'-êr, 3. [Scotch compear, and Eng. uft. -er.
Scots Law: One who compears in a law court, specially if he do so spontaneonsly, to request that he shall be allowed to constitute himself a party to a suit as it affecta his interest.
cơm - pë'er, * com-per, * cum - per, s. [O. Fr. compeer, compair; Lat. compar, from com $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, and par = equal. 1 A comor position ; an equal.

A geotil pardoner of Roncival, his trend and his
comper. Yon thorn-perchances whose prick ly epeare While dell around his green compeert

Scott: Marmion, introd. to cainto II.

* cơm-pë'er, v.t. [COMPFER, s.] To equal, to match, to mate.

- com-peer, v.i. [Coypear, v.]
* com-peir, v.i. [Compear, v.]
* com-peir-ance, s. [Compearance, s.]
* com-peir-ant, 3. [Compearant, s.]
cotm-pël', v.t. [O. Fr. compellir; Sp. compelir; Port. compellir, from Lat. compello $=10$ drivo together, to compeI : com $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and pello $=$ to drive.]
]. To force, to constrain, to drive, to oblige to do sny act.
(1) With an infinitive expressing the act
xxvii. . s 2 . ${ }^{\text {him }}$ they compelled to bear his cross."-sark
(2) With the prep. to and $s$ noun to express the act.
"Compell'd to filght, they acatter wide."
(3) With the act not expressed.
- He refused, and suid, I will not ext : hut his ser1 Samuls, together wis

2. To cause or bring to pass under compulsion, to force, to exact.
"The Crown had lower to compel the attendance of
witnesses."- Hacaulay: Hist. Ene. ch. xviil.
,

* 3. To take by force, to seize, to ravish from.

The sixth counmissions which compel from each

* 4. To overporer, to seize.
"But easy sleep their weary ilmbe compelt d."
+5 . To gather close together into a body.
- Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop compell d.".
* 6. To rule over, to have jower or authority over.

Shall throw thewers that I eompel
Chapman:"Homer: lliad, v. 650
II Crabb tbus discriminates betweet to compel, to force, to oblige, and to necessitate: "Compulsion snd force act much more directly sud positively than oblige or necpssitate; and the latter indicates more of phyaical strength than the former. We are compelled by out. ward or inward motives ; we are obliged more by motives than any thing else; we are forced sometimes by circumstances, though oftener by plsin strength; we are necessitated solely by circumstances. An adversary is compelled to yield who resigns from despair of victory; he ia forced to yield if he ataud in
fear of hia life; be is obliged to yleld If hd cannot withstand the entreaties of his friends; he is necessitated to yield if he want the atrength to continue. an obstinato person atrength to continue. An obstinato person
must be compelled to give up his polnt; $a$ turmust be compelled to give up his point; a turbulent and disorderly man must be forced to go where the offlcers of justice choose to lear him ; an unreasonable person must be ocaiged ally necessitoted to do that which is not agreeable to us." (Crobb; Eng. Synon.)

* cöm-pĕI-la-ble, a. [Eng. compel;-able.] Capable of being compelled or constrained ; liable to, or capable of, compulsion.
" Now fur the etate of Iarael under kings, was there pellabis to pellabio to any thing, or any oubject allowed to realst

* otm-pexl'-la-bly, aulv. [Eng. compellab(le); -ly.] By way of compulision.
"cotm-pèl'-1āte, v.t. [Lat. compello.] To address, to apeak to.
* cơm-pðl-lā'-tion, s. [Lat. compellatio from compello (1st conj.) = to accost, from compello (3rd conj.) = to drive together. $]$ The mode or style of salutation or address; appellstion.
" "The pecaliar compellation of the kinge in France
ofm-pěl'-la-tive, s. [Lat. compello $=$ to accoat, to addreas.]
Gram.: An appellative, an appellation
* cotm-pĕ1'-la-tõr-y, a. [Formed as if from s Lat. compellatorius, from compello $=$ to compel.] Compulsatory, compulsory.
-. Eking and e queen to be constraiued by process compellatory to appear to any
ctm-pěl 1ed, pa. par. \& a. [Сомpra, v.]
A. As pa. par.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).
* B. As adj. : Enforced, involuntary
"'.. finding ourselves too slow of sale, we put on o
cotm-pell'lãr, s. [Eng. compel; er.] One who compels or constrsins another to any act. "I'i ${ }^{\text {what }}$ Whast call the rompeller have of the comrag
cあm-pĕl'-lingg, pr. par., a., \&s. [Сомpel, v.] A. As gr. par. : (In sensea corresponding to those of the verb)
B. As adj. : Exercising power or anthority ; resistless.
C. As subst.: The act of foreing or constraining ; compulsion, constraint
* côm-pěl'-IIng-1y̆, adv. [Eng. compelling; -ly.] By way of compulsion ; compulsorily.
"Nut evidently, com pellingly necessarily."-Taylor
* com-pend, s. [Сомpendium.]
"Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them
into brief compends,"- Watts: Improv. of the Mind.
* cơm-pĕn-dǐ-är'-i-cŭs, a. [Lat. compendiarius $=$ of the nature of a conmpendium, sbridged. $]$ Abridged, brief, concise, compendious. (Bailey.)
cö̀m-pënd'-1-àte, r.t. [Lat. compendiatum, sup. of compendio $=$ to alridge.] To collec: together or contain briefly or concisely, $t$. epitomize.
"It concludethe in the kast with that which con cideth sand comprencliateth all blessiligi leace upon
cơm-pexn-di-oss'-īty̆, s. (Lat. compendios(us); $i$ comuective, and Eng. suff. -iy.] The same as Compendiousness (q.v.).
cồm-pð̆n'-diloŭs, a. [Prov. compendios: Sp., Port., \& Ital. compendioso, from Lat. compenutiosus $=(1)$ advantageous, ( 2 ) abridged.]

1. If a book, dc.: Abridged, summarised. in brief compass.
thre thinges be reaqured la the oration of a man hauyng antoritio. that it he compendiout, soain. 2.
2. Of anything
(1) Summed up in ahort compass.

*(2) Summary ; lirect, not circuitous in the method of operation.

[^163] oŭso-ly̆, div. [Eng. compendious; -ly.] in ${ }^{2}$ compendions maniner, in briof compass, with brerity, ahortly.
TMus state or conditlon of manter, beforo the world whe in miking, is compenitionsly expresmed hy the word
côm-pěn'-dī-oŭs-nĕsss, s. [Eng. compendi ous; -ness.] The quality of being conrpendious; ; brevity, shortness.
"The in viting ensiness sud compendionnees of this
obm-pěn'-ď̆-ŭm ( pl . compendia), s. [Lat. compendium = a hanging together, a laying up, a storing, . . a an abridgment, from com (con) =together, and pendo $=$ to cause to hang: Fr. c mpendium; Sp., Port., \& Ital. compendio.] Ao abridgment.

1. Singular:

 †2. Plural


"cóm-pĕn'-sa-ble, $a$
[O. Fr. \& Sp. compensable.) tule is be conpeusated. (Johnson.)
ơm'-p̆̆n-sāte, čm-p̆en'-sāte, v.t. \& i. Froml Lat. compensatum, sup. of compenso $=$ to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another, freq. of ompendo $=$ to weigh togethre: com $=$ together, avd pento $=$ to cause o hang down, to weigh.] [Compense.]
A. Transitive:
2. Lit. : To pay the proper price for, to give ade 1 mate remuneration for services rendered, or an equivalent for lossea sustained; to recompense, to ray.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { And be io part ioump at least secure my own } \\
& \text { Wordsuorth: } \\
& \text { Excurtion, bk ill }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Fig.: To furnish an equivalent for, $t$ counterbalance, to make a sofficient set-off
egainst. egainst.
"The pleasures of life do not compenase the mise.

- $B y$ is placed before that which is received in payment, and for precedea that for which the equivalent is siven.

18.5). 452 sin . he thrown out of clatms to territorial
B. Intrans: : To supply an equivalent, to make sumends, atonement, or aet-off. (Fol lowed by for.)
""erit could compensate. . .n'- Wacaulay: Hist. Eng-,
cĕm'-pčn-sā těd, corm-pĕn'-sä-těd, pa. cŏm'-pčn-sā-tĭṅg. cơm-pěn'-sā-tǐìg. pr. pur. or $a$. [Compensate]
TCompensating striys: [The same as Cos. pexigation Strifa (q.v.)]
- $\quad$ tm-pĕn-sā'-tion, s. \& $a_{0}$ IFr. compensa tion; Sin. compensucion; Port. compensugā̄a,
Itul. compensazione, from Lat. compensatio.


## Itul. compensazione, A. As substantive:

I. Orlinary Language

1. The an:t of rendering an equivalent for.
2. That which constitutes an equivalent for sornething else.
(1) Lit.: That which is given or received as an equivalent for services rendered, losses an equivalent for scrvices rendered, losses of a debt; amends, remnneration, payment, recompense.
loses.-- partly as a compensation for their recent
(2) Fig.: That which balances or is an equivalent for something else, or makes goud a defliency.
3. Gen.: The same aa A. I. (1).
4. Spec.: A stoppage or set-off. When one Is sned for a delt, it is competent for him, partially or wholly, to har the claim, by sileging thrat he is the plaintifre creditor for services rendered or money lent. If the sum claimed from the plasiutiff is fond to be the exact eqnivalent of that for which to be the the two are held to compensate or balance
esch other; if, on the contrary, it be less, it diminishes by so much the prosecutor'a claim. If, howaver, the defendant feel that he owes the plalntiff more than that Individnal is indebted to him, he is required at the outset to pay into conit the amaller sum for which he admits himaelf to be respronsible. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. Jii., ch. xx.)

T Crabb thus dlstingulahea between compen sation, satisfaction, amends, remuneration, re com perme, requital, and revoord. "The first three of these terms ere ernployed to expresa a re turn for some evil; remuneration, recompense, and requital, a return for some good; revand, a return for either good or evil. A compensation is sontething real ; it la made for some positive injury sustadned; justice requirea that it should be equal In value. if not like In kind, to that which is lost or injured: a satisfaction may le imaginary, both as to the injury and the return; it is given for personal injuries, and depends on the disposition of the person to be scaisfied : amends is real, but not always made for injurjes done to others, as for offences committed by onrselves. Sufferers ought to have a compensation for the injurics they have gustsined throngh our means, but there are lnjnrics, particularly those whicls
wound the feelings, for which there can be no wound the feelings, for which there can be no
compensntion: tenacions and compensation: tenacions and quarrelsome people demand sotisfaction; their offended pride is not satisfied without the humiliation of their adversary : an amends is honouralle which serves to repair a falt ; the best amends whleh an offending persoo can make is to acknowledge bis error, and avoid a repetition

Compensation is made for bodily labour and menial offices; remuneration for mental exertions, for literary, civil. or political othees service and the return; it is an net of generosity . . Requital is a return for a kindness the making it is an art of gratitode ; the omission of it wounds the feelings : it sometimes though not often) happens that the only requital which ourkind action obtains, is the animosity of the person served." (Crabl: Eng. Synon.)
B. As adj. : (See the compounds)

## compensation balance, $s$.

Hor.: A balanee-whel for a wath or chronometer, so ennstruct das to makr isochronal (equal time) beats, notwithstanding changes of temperature. (Knight.)

## compensation pendulnm, 8 .

Hor.: A peudulatm constructed of two diffrent metals, as brass and iron, which so work against each other, that the expansion of the one downwands is connteracted by that of the other nywards. By this arrangement the pendulum does not vary in length, and consequently in frequency of vibration. compenation balance-wheed for chronometers and watches is constructed on a sinilar prineiple.
compensation strips, s. pl. Two blades of copper and iron suldered together and fixed to the rod of a pendulum, the copper rol, Which is the more expansihle, being below the rod becomes shorter ture falis, the pendulum rod becomes shorter, but the strips, if in their normal state horizontal, now curve with the convex portion upwards. If again the temprature rises, the pendulum ball descends, hut the atrips, which now curve with their comvexity downward, make a compensation for this. Both in the former case and in that now describet, the contre of oscillation of the pendulum is not disturbed. Compensation strips are called also oompensuting strips. (Ganot: Physics, transl. by Atkinson,
\& 271 .)
cŏm-pĕn'-sā-tive, $\alpha$. de s. [From lant. compensat(us), pa. par. of compenso; and Eng. sutir. -ive, from Lat. -ieves.]
A. As adj.: Compensating, making good
B. As subst. : That which acts in a compen, an equivalent
cơm'-pĕn-®ā-tòr, s. [Mod, Lat.]
I. Gen.: That which acts in a compensatory way; that which acts as an equivalent for something else.
II. Specially: I. Iron Bridges, de.: Appliances nsed in
iron bridges and aimilar structuree with the

View of giving the metal room to expand with heat. (Gardiner.)
2. Naut.: An iron plate placed near the compass on board iron vessela to neutralize the effect of the local attraction npon the needle. (Knight.)
3. Gas-making: A device to equalize the action or the exhanster whlleh withdraws the gas the retorts: ( A night.)
cờm-pěn'-sa-tõr-y̆, a. [Eng. \& Lat. oompensator, and Eng. autf. -y ; Fr. compensatolre.]

1. Making good a loss or yaying a debt.
2. Counterhalancing, countervailing, furnishing an equivalent for.


* cóm-pĕn'se, v.t. [Fr. compenser ; Sp. \& Port. compensar; Ital compensare, from Lat. compenso.] To compensste to recompenae, to connterbalance. [Now it has given place to Compenante (q.v.).]
"It seemeth, the relle bht of the quicksliver doth not
compense the weight of a stone, more than the weight ompense the weight of stone, more than the weight
of the aqum-10rtis. - Bacon : Sat. Hish.
cơm'-pẽr, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The naine given in Orkney to the Father-lasher (Cottus oubalis), a well-known fiah.
cơm-për-ŏn'-dĭn-āte, v. [Lat. comperendivo $=$ to cite a defendant to a new trial to be held on the third day afterwards; perendinas = after to-morrow.] To delay, to hold back.
corm-pẽr-ĕn-dinn-ā-tion, s. [Lat. comperendinatio = the putting a trial off until the third day.] Delay, dilatoriness. (Bailey.)
cơm-pẽr-tör'-1̌-ŭm, s. [Lat. compertum, sup. of comperio $=$ to bring up, to find out: com $=$ with, and aperio $=$ (1) to uncover, to lay bare ; (2) to open.]
Civil Law: A judicial request made by delogates or commissioners to find out and establish the truth of a canse. (Parish Antiq., 575.$)$
cóm-pēte', v.i. \& t. [Lst. competo $=$ to go together, . . to seek togetlier : com $=$ together, and peto $=$ to go to, . . to toeek.]
I. Intransitive:

1. To seek together, or to seek what another is also striving at the same time to obtain (Used of persous, of the inferior animals, or of thinga inanimate.)
couditioun of life in the different inklands, tor it would
 2 To claim eqnality with
2. To claim equality with.
+1I. Trans.: To engage in competition for anything.
cěm'-pĕ-tẹnçe, cĕm'-pě-tẹn-ç̆y, s. [Dan. competence; Ger. Kompetenz; Fr. compétence; Si. \& Port. competencia; 1tal. competenza; Lat. competentia $=$ a meeting together, agree ment, symmetry, from competo.] [COMPETE.]
I. Ordinary Language:

## 1. Gen.: Sufficiency.

$\because$ Sowethug of syeech is to be Indulged to common recreative dlscourses which tna intampthetency to those of society."-Gorernment of the Tongue
2. Spec.: Adequate peconiary support, re. mote at once from want and from supertuity.
"He oltained from the roynd bounty modest mint.
II. Lav:

1. Of persons:
(1) Legal alidity or permission by law to act in a certain eajracity. Thus the competence of a judge or a court to try a canse means that the cause is fairly within tho jurisdiction of the judge or court, and the competence of a witness to give evidence means hia legal capacity to do so. This depends on his not being challenged as infamona in character or personally interested in the case. (Blaclistone: Comment., 1k. iii., ch. 23.)
(2) Legal capacity to do any act, as to make a will. It dejends on age, soundness of mimo sc.
2. Of evidence: Admissibility.
cơm'-pĕ-tent, " cřm'-pĕ-tĕnte, a. [Dan. ompetent; Ger. kompetent; Fr. computent; S 1 , pr. par. of ompeto.] [Compete.]

[^164]L. Ordinary Language:

1 Suitable, fit.
-2. Proportionate, adequata.
3. of things: Sufficlent, able to produce cortain effects.
.-. whet ber thoes extremoly minnl particleen are

4. Of persons: Qualiffed for sny parpose or offce; hsylng physical, inental, or moral sbility to do certain things or to oceupy a certaiu place.

 II. Law:

1. Of evidence: Admlssibla in a law court.

2 Of persons: Legally qualified to do any particular thing or to fill any specified offlee.
"And he wan comperent whoos parse wan noi",
IT Crabb thus distinguishes between competent, fitted, and qualified: "Competency mostly respects the mental endowmonts and attainrespecta : fitness tha disposition and character; menits: fitness tha disposition and character;
Qualification tha artificial acquirements or Qualificalion tha artificial acquirements or
natural qualities. $\quad \Delta$ person is competent to
 nitertake an offica ; ;itted or quadifed to fila a
gituktlon. Familiarity with any aubject, aided by atrong mental endowments, gives competency; auitabla habits and tamper constitute tha finness; acquaintance with the business to be done, and expertness in the mole of performing $\mathrm{it}^{\prime}$, constitute the qualifcation." (Crabb: Eng, Synon.)
ơm-pě-těn'-tëş, s. pl. [Lat. competentes, pl. of competens, pr. par. of competo.] [CompeTE.] Ch. Hist. : An order of catechuniens in the early Christian Church who were candidates for immediate baptism.
cơm'-pð-tont-1 $\mathbf{y}$, ndv. [Eng. competent; -ly.] In a competent manner, perfectly, auitably, projortionately.
"The feesh is elther competently dry .i. or moyst
and excrementitlal."- Fenner: Fia Recia, p. 92 .
*cơm-pět'-1-ble, a. [From Lat. competo = to aeek together.] Suitabie to, consistent with, sble to be predieated of, applicable to.
(1) Followed by with :
"It is not compoetialo with the grace of God so much (2) Followed by to:
"The duration of eternity is euch as it onily com petible to $t$
T Its phace has been taken by Compatisle (q.v.).
"cơm-pět'-i-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. competible; -ness.] Suitableness, fituess. [CompatibleNess.]
cöm-pé'-tǐrig, pr. par. \& a. [Compete] it niot for other competing splpecies in unubers, were Origin of Spectes (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 17s.
obm-pĕ-ti'-tion, s. [Sp. competicion; Port. conpeticdo; from Lat. competitio $=$ (1) an conpeticdo; fron lat. competitio $=$ (1) anl
agreement, (2) a judicial demand, from comagreement, (2) a
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of endeavouring to galn what another attempts to gain at tha aane time, and which as a rule only ona can anjoy.
"To acenes where competition, evvy, strife.
Beget no thunder-clouds to troubie iffe.
(1) Compettition was formerly followed at times by to:
competition to the crown."-Bucon.
(2) Now for is used of the objectstriven for, and to or amongst of thase who strive.
might well have been an ohject of competition
reighs . . - Hicaulay : Hist. Eng., ch. is.
II An open compatition for an appointment is a competition open to any one fulfilling certain quslifications who thinks fit to present himself. It is opposed to the more limiterl competition which takes placa when only norinees of some person or office can enter.
2. Tha state of existing in permanent rivalry with another person or with another apecies. It may be nsed of all animated beings.

- For it thould bi remembered that the competition will generblly, most mevero between thone fonns anch are mot eariy related to ench other in habita, Species (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 121 .
II. Polit Econ. : Tha stringle whtch each one makea for his own interest against that of others. A ohopmen, for instance, triea to draw customers around hin by underselling his rivals. Such competition tends to tix the prica of articles as low se the law of supply and demand will nermit. When there is no adulteration, use of short weights, or other fraud, it is of great beneft to the pobic.
Tf Crabb thus distinguishes between competition, emulation, and rivalry: "Competition expreases the relation of a competitor, or the act of seeking the aame object; emulation expreasea a disposition of the mind towards particular objects ; rivalry expresses both the relation and tha disposition of a rival. Emu lation is to competition as the motiva to tha action; emulation produces competitors, bu it may exist witbout it: they have the same marks to distinguish them from rivalry. Competition and emulation have hodonr for their baais; rivairy is but a desire for selfish gratification. A competitor atrivea to aurpass y honest means; he camnot succeed so wel. by any other: a rieal is not bound by any rinciple; he aeeka to aupplant by whatever means seem to promae success. An unfair competitor snd a generous rival are equally unususl and iuconsiatent. Competition animatea to exertiou; rivalry provokes hatred: competition seeks to werit success; rivalry is contented with obtaining it." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
com-pĕt'-i-tive, a. [From Lat. competitus, 12. par. of competo $=$ to seek together ; and Eng. auff. -ivc.] Pertaining to competition involving competition. (II. Martineanh)
I Not an old word, but now firmly rooted in the language.
crom-pett'-ǐ-tive-ly̆, adv. (Eng. competitive; -ly.] By means of competition.
com-pott'-i-tive-nŏss, s. [Eng. competitive ; -ness. 1 The qualty of being coolapetitive.
cóm-pĕt'-1̆-tõr, s. [Frr. compétiteur; 1ta] competitore, from Lat. competitor.] [COMPETE.] ${ }^{*}$ 1. An associate, one atruggling not against but in alliance with another.

And every hour more comperitors
Fiock to the rebeis, and theerir iower grows strong."
Shakices.: Richard III., iv. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ 2. A person who competes; one who engages in a strugole mental, physical, or both with a rival, to become the sole possessor of aome desirable object at which both aim.
with bis competitor ... . $\rightarrow$ Macsumay : Hitat. Eno., cil.
II lt may be used also of animals or of apecies severally.
fore of the number of spectes of oll kinds, and there fore of competitors decreases ncrth ward
Origin of Apecles (ed. 1s59), cb. iil., p. 69 .
ootm-pět'-1̌-tõr-y, a. [Eag., \&c. competitor; $-y$.]

1. Engaged in competition.
2. Involving competition, pertaining to com petition.

- Faber : Disis was written as a competitory treatise.
* cóm-pĕt'-1̌t-rěss, s. [Eng., \&c. competitor, and fem. anff. eess.] A fomale competitor, a competitrix (lit. © fig.).

The two famous floariahing Ualversitien, Oxford and Calubridge: with whom the Grecinn athens itself Doom (1672), .

* cơm-pĕt'-ǐ-trixx, s. [Lat.] A famale comjetitor, a compretitress.
"Queen Aupe, being now without compotitrix for
ber titie, . ."-Ld. Herbert: Mist. of Menry VIII.
corm-pil-lä-tion, s. [Sw. \& Ger. kompilation; lan. \& Fr. compilation; Sp. compilacion; Port. compilugho; ltal. compiluzione, from Lat. compilatio $=$ a raking together, a pillaging, a pluudering.] [Compile.]

1. The act of compiling.
2. A book without original research, the materials for the composition of whicl have been drawn from various authors. refined eigns his performances for renders of o more refned atipetite, xail into the uands or controurer ut onfualon! ${ }^{-1}-$ God dsmith : The Bee, i., introd.

+ cơm'-pıl-lā-tõ̃r, "cŏm'-pī-lā-toũr, s. [Sw. kompilatör; Ger. kompilator; Fr. compilateve; Port, compiludor; Ital. compilatore. from Lat. compilator $=$ a plunderer of literary
or other property.] The same as Conpilal (q.v.).
ctm-pile, cam-pyile v.t. [Sw. Nomps lert; Dan. compilere; Ger. kompiliren; Fr compiler; Sp. \& Port. compilar ; Ital. compi lare, from Lat. compilo $=$ to rob, to plunder.]

1. Gen.: To put any thing or things together. Especially-
(1) Of a wall or building: To pat together, to build, to construct.
"He did tutend
A braxen wall in couppay to compylo. in. int ia.
(2) To combine; to frame by means of combination.
 - Moosters compiled and coupliceated of divon parents."-Donxc: Derotions, p. 68.
2. Spec. (af books or anything similar):

* (I) To compose without ita being implied that what is thius produced emsnated origh nally from othera.
"Longarillo
Monnet fur her make compile", I I a
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lon,
(2) To bring together or collect facts or iterary extracts from varioua authors, truating to the accurscy of their research inatead of making investigationa of one'a own.
oóm-pīle', s. [Compile, v.] Accumulation. (N.E.D.)


## cóm-pìled, pa. par. \& a. [Compile.]

Cóm-pìle-mĕnt, s. [Eug. compile; -ment.] The act of coupiling, piling, or heaping to gether; the state of being compiled.
"There in an moral as well as a oatural or artifcial complemen.
cóm-pi'-1ẽr, " còm-pȳ'-1ar, " com-py 1our, 8. [Eng. comple); -et.] One who composes a book of literary materials derived from varions anthors withont original research.
"Sone diaiuful compilera, who will atudy uld lan gnage, ... -swoit.
cóm-pi'-lĭñg, pr. par. [CoMPILE.]
corm-ping ge, v.t. [Lat. compingo $=$ to fix together: com $=$ erm $=$ with, and fingo $=$ to fasten, to fix.] To compress, to shat up.
fnto what etmights has it heen compinged." -Burton: Anat

Roman Antiquities :

1. Pertaining to cross roada, or to the shrines of the gods at street cornera in ancient Rome.
2. Pertaining to the Compitalia.
com-plotà'-lif-a, s. pl. [Lat., from compitalis $=$ pertaining to cross roads; compitum $=\mathbf{a}$ place where two or nore roads meet.]
homan Festivals: A movable festival in honour of the Lares, leld at Rome about the beginning of January, at a place where several roads met. Originally humad sacritices were offered, but after the expulsion of the Tarquins these wers exchanged, ot the instance at Junius Brutua, for offerings of garlic and poppy-heads.
at the arme thre, he inatitutes the compifalia -certain anlual sacritices offered ly every house hoider ot chapeis of the inres. ju whin the nimitistramony which was still celelingted in this form at the
time of Dionysins. -Lewis: Cred. Rarly Nom. Hiad. time of Dionysing,"-Lewis: Cr
cóm-plā'-çĕnçe, oòm-plā'-çĕn-ḝy, s. [In S1. \& Port. complacencia; Ital. complacenza; Low Lat. complacentia, from Class. Lat. complaceo $=$ to be pleasing to more persons than one : com $=$ together, and placeo $=$ to jlease. [Complatsance.] Heylin, in I656. marked complacency with unusual words, hut it has now thoronghly eatallished itself in tha language.]
I. Subjectively:
3. Tranqail satiafaction of mind or heart.

with whith that sort of interest and comulacency

4. The manifestation to another of the toward satisfaction which his or her character or concunct exrites : civility, courtesy. goodwill, softness of speech or of mannera towards one.



Caravindon. his rudenese and want of complacency."-
"Yot ntill with looks in mild complacence dreat."
Concper: Verks to the demory of Dr. Lord.
-II. Objectively: A belng, person, or thing producling such satiafaction.
My sole complacence, well thoa knowit
Utom: P. Ln, UL $2 \%$.
comm-plā'-çent, a. (Ital. complacente; Lat complacens, pr. par. of complaceo.] [Compla cexce.] Possesaed of a trauquil satisfaction, satistied.

* cotm-plạ-çĕn'-tią (tilas sh), a. (Eng. complacent: $i$ connective; and suff. -al.】 Causing satisfaction or pleasure.
"The more high aod excelleat operation of com
- cotm-plab-çĕn'-tial-ly̌ (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. complacential; -fy.] In a manner to cause pleasure; in an accommodating way.
cóm-plä'-çĕnt-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. complacent ; -ly.] la a complacent or satiafied manter.
cóm-plāin; ${ }^{*}$ com-playne, *compleigne ${ }^{*}$ com-plein, "com-pleyne $x . i . \& t$. [O. Fr. complaindre, from Low Lat complango $=$ to bewail : $\operatorname{com}=\mathrm{cum}=$ with and plango = to bewail; Ital. compiangere; 0 . Sp. complafir.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To express grief or paln; to mention with sorrow joined to aome slight reaentment, to murmur
(1) Absolutely
"Thus welpeade she compleigneth."
(2) With the cause expressed-

Gower, 1. 74.
*(a) By the prep. for.
"Wherefore doth a living man comptain, a man for (b) By the prep. of.
grailitude. continued to compuin bitterly of the io-

* (c) By the prep. on.
"That L. like thee, on Friday migbt complain."
(d) By a clause introduced by the conj. that. triendigently complained that no private root, however Macoidalay: Hist. Eng., chi. lii.

2. To inform against, to accuse.
"Now paster Shallow, yon'll complain of we to the
councll?"-Shakesp. : Serery Wikes, it 1 . +3 . To ail; to auffer from some complaint. (Colloquial.)

Sounded soldier ! If complaining.
Nacreill? Wnes of War, p. s
${ }^{\text {\# }}$ B. Reftexive: To address or turn in complaiot.
"Where then, alas ! may I complain myself ?"
C. Trans. : To mourn or lament over; to bewail.

They returned and complayned here grete losse."

- Crabb thus discrininates between to complain, to lament, and to regret: "We complain of our ill hesth, of our inconveniences, or of troublesome circumstances; we lament our inability to serve another; we regret the absence of one whom we love. Selfish people have the most to completin of, as they demand most of others, and are most liable to be disappointed ; anxiona people are the most liable to lament, as they feel every thing strongly; the best regulated mind may have occasion to regret some circumstances which give pain to the tender affectiona of the heart.
He thua discriminates between to complain, on murmur, and to repine: "The idea of expresaing displeasure or dissatisfaction is common to these terms. Complaint is not so lond as murmuring, but more so than repining. We complain or murmur by some audible method; we may repine secretly. Complaints are always addressed to some one; murmurs and repin. ings are often addreased only to one'a zelf. Complaints are made of whatever createa uneasinesa, without regard to the source from which they flow; murmurings are a apecies of complaints maxle only of that which ia done by others for our inconverience; when uaed in relation to jersons, complaint is the act of a auperior; murmuring that of an inferior; repining is always used In relation to the genersl diapositlon of things." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
"cóm-pläfn', s. [Complain, v.] A complaint. promite of her lone complain.". $\begin{gathered}\text { Kethes : Lamia. }\end{gathered}$
* cotm-plāin'-a-ble, a. [Eug. complain; -able.]. Suhject to complaint; liable to or deserving of being complained of.
ratinaim: : Ruserat., ilition to the less complainable."
cóm-pläin'-ant, s. [Fr. complaignant, pr. par. of complaindre $=$ to complain.]
I. Ord. Lang. : One who complaina or makes complaint.

Congrevo and this anthor are the most eager comphananta of the dispata -cokter: Defence
II. Lato:

1. One who enters a complaint or commences a criminal prosecution against another; a prosecutor.
2. One who enters a civil action against another; a plaintiff.
cóm-plāin'-ẽr, "com-playn-our, * com-playn-er, s. [Eag. complain; -er.] Oue who complains, a womplainant.

Speech lese complainer. I will learn thy thought."
 Full of complaints, complaintful.
cóm-plāin'- řng, * com-playn-ing com-pleign-inge, pr. par., a., \& s. [Complain, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip, adj.: (See C. As subst. : The act of making or uttering a complaint; bewailing, lamenting; the act of accusing or charging; a complaint.
 wrong that he was po worse serued."-Sir $T$. More Wrorkes, p- me
$\dagger$ côm-plāin-ǐng-ly̆, adv. [Eng. complaining; ly.] In a complaining namer.
cóm-plāint; com-playnte, ${ }^{*}$ compleint, "com-pleinte, "com-pleynte, [Fr. complainte.] [Complain, v.]
L. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of complaining, or of giving utterance or expression to grief, regret, or reaentment ; a murmuring.
"Tho was compleinte ou every alde""
2. The cause or ground of complaining.


3. An expression of grief, regret, or resentmedt.
4. A remonstrance or murmuring against the conduct of a notber. [1I.]

Full of vexntion, come I with complaint
Against my chilid.": Mida Night's Dream, is
5. A bodily illness or cauae of complaint; a disease or malady.

II. Law: A formal allegation or charge against any person or persous for some injury or crime conmitted; an information.

- Crabb thus discriminates between complaint and recusation: "Eoth these terms are eraployed in regard to the conduct of others, but the complaint is mostly made in matters that yersonally affect the complainant; the accusation is made of matters in general, but especially those of a moral nature. A complaint is made for the sake of obtaining redress: an accusation ia made for the purpose of ascertaining the fact or bringing to punishment. A compleint may be frivolous; an accusation false." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
côm-plāint'-fūı, * com-playnt-full, $a$. [Eng. complaint ; -ful( ).] Full of complaints : complaining, querulous.
-"Complayntruth or full of complayntes Queruku."
cồm-plālş่-ạnçe, " cŏm'-plāi-ąançe, s. [Fr.] [Complacence.] A disposition characterized by a deaire to please, oblige, or gratify courtesy, civility.
" fith law of nature fo complaisance; that is to

TJ Generally followed by the prep. to.
"In compla tance to all the fools in town."
Yourg: Love of Pame, Sat
II Cralb thua discriminates between com plaisance, condescension, and deference: "Com plaisanse ia the act of an equal; cieference that
of an inferior : condescension that of a anperior Complaisance is due from one well-bred person to another : deference is due to all auperiors in to another: deference is due to all auperiors in age, knowledge, or atation, whom one apauperiors to such as are dependsnt on thent auperiors to such as are dependsnt on then
for comfort and enjoyment. (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
ơom'-plāiş-ant, a. [Fr.] [COMPLAcent.] Soft, gentlemanly, benevolent, polite. (Sharp.)
cơm'-plăi害-ant-ly, adv. [Eng. complaisant;
-ly.] In a complaisaut manner; with conplaisance, courtesy, or civility.
- In plenty starving, tautalis'd in pate,

Pope: ע Soral Essayn: Ep. iv., $168-4$.
com'-plāis-ant-něss, s. [Eng. complais ant: -ness.] The quality of being complaisant; complaisauce, civility.

* corm'-plän-ate, v.t. [Lat. complanatum sup. of complano $=$ to 1 uake amooth or level. [Plane] To make level, amooth, or even to level.
"Meod., bk. vor, eh. 2 . complanated" - Derham: Phyz
* cơm'-plān-ate, a. [Lat. complanatus, pa par. of complaino $=$ to make amooth or level. Made level, amooth, or evea; levelled, flat tened.
Cơm'-plān-ā-těd, pa. par. or a. (Cov-
cơm'-plān-ä-tǐng, pr. par. or a. [Complanate, $v$.]
" corm-pläne', v.t. [Lat complano = to make smooth or level.] To level, to make even or smooth.
cóm-plāned, pa. par. or $\alpha$. [Complani, v.]
* corm-plăn-tä'-tion, s. [Low Lat. complantatio, from complanto $=$ to plant together.] [Plant.] A planting together
* com-plēa'şe, v.t. [Pref. com $=c u m=$ with; and Eng. piease (q.v.).] To gratify (with reflex pron. = to delight in).
cóm-plē'at, "cóm-plēet', a. \& v. [ComPLETE, a. \& v.]
cóm-plëat'-ly, " com-plēet'-ly, adv. [Completely.]
còm-plĕct', r.t. [Lat complecto : com = cum $=$ with, together; plecto $=$ to weave.] To weave or knit together.
"Ininitely completed tissues of meditation." -
cotm-plĕct'-éd, pa. par. or $a$. [COMplect.]
* cóm-plěc'-tion, s. [Complexion.]
cóm-pleigne (pleigne as plān), " compleine, $v$. [Complain.]
"I guo wy wo compteigne." Gower. i. 45.
com-pleign-inge, pr. par. \& s. [Cowplaining.]

With many a woful compleigninge."
cóm-pleint' (pieint as plānt), "com pleinte, $s$. [Complaint.]

Her name is mumour aod compleinte." Gower, is\%
cơm'-pleĭsshe, v.t. [COMPLISH.]

$$
\text { "For to completeshe my grete dearire" }{ }^{\text {Me iL }} \text {, } 72 .
$$

cơm'-plě-měnt, s. [Ger. komplement, kom pliment; Fr. complement; Prov. complement Sip., Fort., \& ltal. complemento; Lat. comple mentum, from compleo = to fill full, to fill up.] I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything necessary to be added to make a peraon or thing complete.
the reader must not inadue to himmelf the ordinary complement hud appurleratis or at cbat hosplitalitiean - De Quincey: Horks (बil. isosk, vol. 11. \$1 109.
"The above results constitite a kiod of complement
to his dlacoveries." Tymdell: Frag. of Science (and ${ }^{\text {to }}$ his dis discoverises.
*2. The aame as Compliment (q.v.)
II. Technically
2. Geom.: Any magnitude which, with another one, makes up a given magnitude.
T(1) The complement of an arc: Tha are by which it falls ahort of a quadrant.
fate, făt, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pît, sïre, sïr, marine; gó, pơto

(2) The complement of an angle: The angle by which it falls short of a right angle.
(3) The complements of the parallelograms above the diameter of a parallelogram: The two paralielograms which touch the diagonal only

compliements of parallelogram.
two through which the diameter runa. In the fig. AR and $H E$ are the complements of the parailelograma about the diameter of the paraielogram engraved. (Seo various flgures in Euclid, bk. ii.)
3. Decimals: The arithmetical complement of a number is the one by which it falla short of the next higher decimal denomination.
4. Logarithms:

The complement of a logarithm: The number by which it fails short of 10 .
4. Fortification:

Complement of the curtain: That part on its inner aide which makes the demigorge.
5. Music: The interval which muat be added to any other interval, ao that the whole shall be equal to an octave, e.g., the compiement of a third is a sixth, of a fourth a fitth, and ao on. The intervals are alwsys conaidered as overlapping. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
ơm'-plě-mĕnt, v.t. \& i. [Complement, s.]
A. Transitive:
t1. To aupplement, to fill up or anpply a deticiency.

> Aeadem, proposees to

* 2. To compliment (q.v.).
"And he that calld arelnoe Hpas iov Juno'e violet, kept all the letters of the anme right, and comple mented the hay ligenlo
*B. Intrans.: To pass compliments.
" [When ye come to church] ye must aot stand look. Ing about, and complamenting with oae another: nor suffer minch mour thonghts to be runolug after
orm-pľ̌-měnt'-al, " ơ̆m-plĕ-mĕn'-tạll, a. [Eng. complement; -al.]

1. Complementary ; aupplying or fliling up a deflciency, acting as a complement; completing

- 2. Accompisined.
" Woald I expresse a complemontall youth."
Randolph : Muses Looking-Glatse (1643)
- 3. The same as Complimentarv (q.v.).
" With her was complemental flattery
With silver tougue." $\begin{gathered}\text { Beamont ; Psyche, whit } 192 .\end{gathered}$
complemental air. About 100 cubic nehes of air for which there is room in the chest, and which may be inspired by a apecial effort. (Rossiter.)
complemental males. Short-lived rudimentary maies, that pair with hermaphrodite animals. They necur in the Cirripedea, and are in some cases parasitic.
" But in some genera the farvee hecome developed
olther into hermanibrodites having the ordiluary gtruc ol ther into hermaiphrodites having the ordinary strue.
ture, or into what I have called complemental males," ture, or finto what I have called complemental males,
- Diroin: Origin of Species (edi. 1899), ch. xili, p. 411
* cơm-plĕ-mĕnt'-al-nĕss, s. [Eng. complemental; -ness.] The quality of being complemental ; complimenting.
"Complimentalnass, na opposed to plaioness, . . ."-
ơm-plĕ-mĕnt'-a-ry, a. \& 8. [Fr. complementaire.]
A. As adjective:

1. Complemental ; aerving to fill up a deficiency.
"Tensions are now stored up, bat vis viva fs loat, to be agala restored at the expense of the complementary
force on the opposite side of the curve. - Tyndall: force on the opposite grde or
2. Complimentary.

- B. As subst. : One akilied in passing complimenta.


## "". ". the mont akilful and cunning

complementary colours, s. ph (See extract.)
"1f the oyo has recelved a strong Improwaion from a coloured object, the spectrum oxhlhits the complementary colour. meant would be required to minke white, or colourless, light, whon mixed with the orighal.
An red, blue, and yellow are the primary or elementary An red, blue, and yellow are the pilmary or elementary colours, red
oomposed of yellow and blae); hlue is the complemeut
of orsuge (red and yellow); sud yellow of purple (red of orange (red and yellow); gind yellow of purple (red ponter: Principles of Human Physiology, 5888 it Note.

- ờm'-plēne, s. [Compline.]


## ${ }^{4}$ complene song, s.

1. Lit. : The hym or chant sung at compline.
2. Fig.: An evening aong.

- The larkis disceudis from the okyts heht.

Singand hir complene song eftrit hif gise,
To tak hir rest, at matyon houre to ryse."

* cŏm'-plĕssh-en, v.t. [Complısh.]
"Hym that shall it compleseshen." $\begin{gathered}\text { Nerlin, I. it. } 62 .\end{gathered}$
cóm-plē'te, " cotm-plèa'te, "cぁm-plēet', a. \& adv. [Fr. complet, from Lat. completus, pa. par. of compleo $=$ to flit up, to fulfl : com $=$ cum $=$ with, together, fully ; pleo $=$ to fili.
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Fuifilled, perfectly finiahed ; having been brought to, or having reached its fuil.

The fourthe dey complete fro none to no
Whinu that the highe messe was ydoae
I Frequently, but of course improperly, compared with more or most.
"The asoistance of the legishative power would be
necessary to make it more complete."- szeftr . 2. Fig.: Perfect, free from deficienciea, failings, or ahortcominga.

"These words produced a complete change of feel-
ing."-Ncaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xili. II. Technically:
I. Bot. Of a fower: Having the two sexes, atamena, and pistila contained in a double periantb.
2. Entom. : Of the head of ar annelide: Composed of five rings : the lahiai, oral, frontai, aincipital, and occipitai.

* B. As adv.: Perfectiy, completely.

The royall bodle get he left unspolld, rellgion
The act of broyle; and all in fire, be buru'd him
compleate armid.' Chapman: Homer's ILiad, ble. v.
"T Biair thus discriminates between entire and complette: "A thing is entire by wanting none of ita parts; complete by wanting none of have an entire house to himseif, and yet not have one complete apartment." (Blair: Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres (1817), vol. i., p. 230.)

T Crahb thus discriminates between complete, perfect, and finished: "That is complete wbich has no deficiency: that is perfect which has positive excellence; and that is finished which has no omission in it." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
For the difference between complete and u'hole, see Whole.
cóm-plē'te, * com-plēat', v.t. [In Fr. completer.] [COMPLETE, $a$.]

1. To hring to a state of perfection, to perfect, to fuilii, to accomplish; to carry out to the compliete end.
2. To flisish, to bring to an end, to perform.

I Crabb thua discriminates between to complete, to finish, and to terminate: "We complete what is undertaken by continuing to labour at it; we finish what is begun in a state of forwardness by putting the last hand to it; we terminate what ought not to last by bringing it to a close. So that the characteristic idea of completing is the conducting a thing to ita final neriod; that of fanishing, the arrival at that period; and that of terminating the cessation of a thing. Completing has properly relation to permanent works only, whether mechanical or inteliectual ; we desire a thing to be completed from a curiosity to aee it in ita entire state. To finish is employed for passing occupations; we wish a thing finished from an anxiety to proced to aome-
thing else, or a dialike to the thing in which wo are engaged. Terminating reapects diacussions, differences, and diaputes. light minds undertake many things without completing any." (Crabb: Eng, Synon.)
cơm-plēt'-ăd, ớm-plēat'-九d, pa. par. or a. [Complete, v.]
$\dagger$ com-plēt'-ěd-nčss, 8. [Eng. completed; -ness.] The quality or atate of being complete or perfect; perfection, compieteneas.
ctm-plēte'-1y, adv. [Eng. complete; -ly.] Fully, perfectly, to completion. (Hall.)
tcóm-plēte'-měnt, "ctm-plēat'-mĕnt s. [Fr. complétement.] The act or procesa of compieting or perfecting; completion, perfecting.
"And sllow me your patience, it it be not alrendy
tired with this long epistie, to give yoo from the best thred with this long epistie, to give you from the bert
anthors, the origie, the antiguity, the growth, the

cồm-plēte'-nĕes, s. [Eng. complete; -ness.] The quality or state of being completa or perfect; perfection.
"Charles and Cinrendoo were aimost terrified at the
completeness of their own success."-Macaulay: Hisk Eng., ch. ii
$\dagger$ Oóm-plēt'-ẽr, s. [Eng. complet(e); -er.] One who or that which completes or perfects; a finisher.
cotm-plët'a., \& $s$. [Complete, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. de particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act or proceas of compieting; compietion.

Wept et compteting of onve sind drops
atm-plé-tion, s. [Lat. completio $=$ a filing up, a fuifilling; completus = filled up, fulfilled; compleo $=$ to iin up, to fulfil.]
I. Literally:

1. The act or process of completing or bringing to perfection ; fultilment.
"'. . may be congratulated oo the completion of
2. The state of being complete or perfect ; compieteness, reslization, accomplishment.
Christ." ${ }^{\text {" }}$ - South.
II. Fig. : The utmost height or perfection.
the utuont conpletion of an 111 character to
tevolence to the best men." - Pope.
bear a malevolence to the best men."-Pope. consummation, see Consummation.
cóm-plët'-ǐve, a. [Fr. completif; Ital. \& Sp. completivo, from Lat. completus, 1 a . par. of compleo $=$ to fill ul, to fulfil.] [Complete, a.] Completing or perfecting.


* cóm-plēt'-õr-y̆, a. \& s. [Eng. complet(e); -ory, as if from Lat. completorius, from completus $=$ compiete.]
A. As adj.: Completive, completing, perfecting i serving to complete, perfect, or accomplish.
*His crucifixion we many coutemplate, as qualfied
 of ancient pres.
B. As substantive:

1. Anything which servea to compiete, perfect, fultil, or accomplish.
2. The same as Compline (q.v.)
"There was such an office with the Jews likewise, its service ;atind of completory. ..."-Hooper: On

ơ̌m'-plĕx, a. \& s. [Fr. complexe, from Lat. complexus, pa. par. of complecto $=$ to knit or fold together: com $=$ cum $=$ with, together; plecto $=$ to weave, to knit, to twist.]

## A. As adjective:

1. Lit. : Composed of aeveral parts or components ; composite.
Irom the at a simple hut a complex force, resulting
2. Fig.: Involved, compicated, intricate.
"Let us aow take a more complax case."-Darwitr
crigin of Species (ed. 1859), ch. $\mathbf{1 v}$. p. si.
"If the phenomenn, under ohservation. he eomplex
we most analyze them with a view to meertand the
shmpler ones. of whish they are componech - Todd

bon, b6y: poit, j6wl; oat, çell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expeot, Xenophon, exist. ph $=\boldsymbol{L}$ -cian. -tian =shgn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -g̣ion =shŭn. -olous, -tions, -sious =shŭs. -ble, -dle. \&c. = bel, del
B. As subst. : A collection or collecting together; an aggregation.
"This constitatee a sort of complex to the regmenta ebove naneed and may be coumparod to arailmy ter

cŏm'-plĕred, a. [Eng. complex; -ad.] Complex, involved, intricate.
IIberty to express complexed slyulacationa, they took of Iliberty to compound and piece together creatures of - côm-plĕx ${ }^{\prime}$-ěd-nĕss, s. [Eng. complexed; -ness.] The state or quality of being complex, involved, or iotricate; complication.
Locke.
côm-plex-ion (plexion as plĕcr'-shón), * côm-ple̛o'tion, com-plec-ti-onn, com-plex-ci-on, com-plex-i-oun, . [Ger. komplexion; Fr. complexion; Ital. complessione, from Lat. complexio $=(1)$ an embracing; (2) an appearance, s conplexion.] [Complex, a.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally
*1. The act of embracing ; an embrace, an enclosing.

* 2. The natoral disposition of the bory; the bodily or mental temperament, character, or constitution.
 believe in Tom Prowns worky that, het a marn character sentiments, or conmplexion. bo what they
Will. he can find company in London...-Godimith Essciys,

3. The colour or hue of the skin, eapecially of the face; the aspect or looks.
"Tall was ber stature, her complexion dark"" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wordsworth: Excursion, bk, vi, }\end{aligned}$
IT Rarely, the red colour of the face.
What see you in those pavers, that you lose
So much comptexion?",

- II. Figuratively:

1. A number of things combined or united; a. comhination, a complex.
the complection of all good perfectlve of our natures, and ont entire and satiofying enjomment of
2. The state or quality of being complex ; complexity.
it it properly called $n$ simple syllogikn, suce

plexion does not belong to the osilogistick form | the complexion |
| :--- |
| of it."- |
| $a^{\prime}$ 'ls. |

3. The colour or outward appearance of anything material.

Mell jndge by the complexion of the sky." $\begin{gathered} \\ \text { Shakesp.: Rich. IL., iti. } 2 .\end{gathered}$
4. The nature, general appearance, or character.
"The diction is to follow the images, and to take its Iflour froun the complexion of the thoughts."-Pope
5. The mental or moral qualities or character.

Writers Indulgent to the peculiarities of their com
B. Ethn. : In the sanie senseas A. I. 2. Dr. Prichard arranges the complexions of the several varieties of man under three types:-
(1) The Melanocomous or Black-haired type. It variea greatly in the depth of its hue, from the intense black of the negro, through the dark red of the American Indian to the brownish yellow colour, improperly ealled olive, of the Fastern Asiatic, its extreme being the slightly dark tinge of the black-haired individuals or tribes of Europe.
(2) The Xanthnus, or Yellow-haired type The hair, nominally yellow, may also be light brown, auburn, or red. The skin is fair, the cyes blue or grey. The majority of tho Tentonic race, includiag the English, are of this type. It may spring up anywhere among the Blite-haired races of men, and does so when these are subjected for generations to colle. Thus there are fair-haired blue-eyed Jewa, Afghana, \&ic.
(3) The Leucous or Albino, with the absence of colouring matter in the hair and eyes, the former being fleery white, the latter pink. It exists sporadically in hot countries, among the dark-haired races of mankind, and is a morbid rather than a healthy state of the bodily frame. A strictly analogous change is seen in several of the lower animals. [Alsmo.]
"cóm-plěx-ion (plexion as plčck'-shôn), o.t. [Complexions, s.] To endow or endue or characterize with a complexion.
"Charity is a virtoo that best asrees with coldest Matures, and such as are cmpph

- com-plex - fon-a-bly (plexion sa plecok-shonn), ady. [Alparently from an sdj. complexionable, which is not found, but probably a misprint for complexionally (q.v.).] In the way of constitution or temperanent constitutionally.
"Heada that aro disposed unto schima, and eom. poeed Ior © oomununity. ..."-Air T. Browne: Retigio Medich.
- cŏm-plex'-ion-al (plexion as plěck'shō), a. [Eng. complexion; -al.] Of, per taining to, or dependent on the complexion or temperament of mind or body.
" Mon and other animaile receive different tinetures
cóm-plex'-fon-al-ly (plexionas plěck'shốn), adv. [Eag. complexional; -ly.] In way of complexion or temperament ; constitutionally. (Browne.)
* cóm-plcx'-ion-ar-y̆(plexion as plěck'shōn), $\alpha$. [Eng. complexion; -ary.] Of or pertaining to the complexion; complexional.
$\therefore-\dot{B} p$. Taylor: ATtif. Handsom., p. 3 s .
cóm-plex-ioned (plexioned as plěck' shōnd), Ma. par. or $a$. [Complexion, r.] 1. Lit.: Having a complexion (generally with a descriptive adjective or alverb).
rope: : Letter to a Lady. 2. Fig.: Having a colour or outward appearance.
scarce ended they thin song. bnt Avoris winding

+ Cóm-plex'-ion-lěss (plexion as plĕck'shōn), o. [Eng. camplexion; less.] llaving no complexion; colourless.
"Those four male persounges, although complaxion-
tess and eyebrowless,"-Ivciens : Uncomm. Traveller,
cóm-plěx'-1-ty̆, s. [Fr. eomplexité.] [СОмpLEX, a.] The quality or state of being complex or complicated; intricacy, complication. 1 cau see no limit to the amount of change. to the beauty ad iufiuite complexity of the coadalitations
betwen all organic beins." -Durvin: Grigin of Spe cies (ed. 1855), ch. iv., \&. 109
- Crabb thus diseriminates between compiexity, complication, and intricacy: "Complexity expresses the abatract quality or state complication the act: they both convey less than intricacy; intricate is that which is very conplicated. Complexity arises from a multiturle of objects, and the niture of these objects; complication from an involvenent of objects; and intricacy from a winding and conmed involution. What is complex must be decomposed; what is complicated must be developed; what is inericate must be un ravelled. A proposition is complex; sffairs are complicated; the law is intricate. Com
plexity puzzles; complicatlon confounds; $i n-$ plexity puzzles; complicatlon eonfounds;
* cŏm'-plĕx-ly̆, adv. [Eng. complex; -ly.] In a conaplex, involved, or intricate manner; in tricately, not simply.

* cơm'-plĕx-nĕss, 8. [Eng. complex; -ness.] The state or quality of being complex ; in tricacy, complexity. (A. Smith.)
cơm-pléx'-üre, s. [Eng. complex; -ure.] The involution of complication of one thing with others.
which is rempace our iove to that degree of mplict!y

cốm-plĕx'-ŭs, s. [Lat. = a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing. from complexus, perf. pur. of complector $=$ to fohl or twine together, to clasj around : $\operatorname{con}=$ to gether, and the root plec $=a$ fold.]


## complexus muscle, $s$.

Anat.: A muscle inserted into the large in ternal impression between the two curved lines of the oceipital bone. Above its middle it is partly intersected by a tendon sometimes deseribed separately as the bizenter cervicis. (Quain.)

* com-pleyne, $v$. [Complain.]
* com-pleynte, s. [Cosplaint.]
"Robbynge in bire compleynte."-Chaucer: Troilus.


## * com-pli, 8. [Compline.] <br> cóm-pli'-a-ble, a. [Eng. comply; able.]

1. Accomruodating, complaisant, apt or dlaposed to compliance ; compliant.
It is not the joining of another body will remove mind. -IVrion: Doer. and Disccip. of Divorce.
2. Capable of being complled or agreed with.

- The Jows, by their own interpretationa, had made theif religion somptiable, and accoinmodated to thei
cöm-plī'-ançe, s. [Eng. comply; -ance.] [Compli.]

1. A disposition to comply with or sssent to the wishes of others; complaisance.
"I read your looks, and see compliance there."
2. The act of complying or agreeing with the wishes of others; submission, agreement assent.
(1) Absolutely.

Surife comptiances will remove disension, . . ."-

- (2) Followed by the prep. to.

II am far rrom ex consing thot complianes . . . to his
destruction."-Kiag Charles. (3) Followed by the prep. with.
peopie.:- his ready compliance with the wiohee of his

* 3. Agreement, suitabllity, accord (followed by the prep. to).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In compliance to the } 1 \\
& \text { in } 0 \text { dyssey ; Poutseript. }
\end{aligned}
$$

- Crabb thus discrioninates between com pliance, conformity, yielding, and submission "Compliance and conformity are voluntary; yielding and aubmission are involuntary. Com pliance is an act of the inclination; convornity an act of the judgment : compliance is altogether optional ; we comply with s thing or not at pleasure: canformity is binding on the conscience; it relates to inatters in which there is a right and a wrong. Compliance and conformity are prodnced by no external action on the mind; they flow spontaueonsly from the will and understanding: yielding is altogether the result of foreign agency." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
* oóm-pli'-qun-çy, s. [Eng. complianofe);-y.] A disprosition or inclination to comply with the wishes of othera.
"His whole bearing betokened compliancy, . . ."-
cóm-pli'-ant, ${ }^{*}$ odm-pl $\bar{y}$-ant, $a, \& \&$ [Eng. A. As adjective:
* 1. Yielding, bending, giving way, pliant. - Nectarine frulta whlch the ronupiant boughs (intion: P. L., iv. 832.

2. Complaisant, agreeable, agreeing or accommodative, complying.
"Oct, bhe was chaste and loring, frultful and die 3. Assenting, agreeing.
of the princes..."-Lurnet: hiet. of Reformation
${ }^{*}$ B. As subst.: One who, or that which, complies, agrees, or sssents.

côm-pli'-ant-14̆, adv. [Eng. compliant; -ly.] In s comphant, complaisant, or obliging manner. (Richardson.)
com'-plĭ-ca-cy̆, s. [Lat. complicatio.] [Сом plication.] Complication, complex nature.
"Anoug the earilest tooin of any complicary Which carlyle : Sartor hetrreus, hk. il., ch. ill. (Davies.)
oorm' plic-ato, v.t. [Lat. complicatus, pa. pa, of complica $=$ to kinit or twist together: con compliquer: Sp . \& Port complicar t knit; Fr . compliquer; Sp. \& Port. complicar.]

- I. Literally:

1. To twist or knit together ; to entangle. involve, or interweave.
(1) Of material things:
"Commotion in the parts may make thema npiy
themselves oue to another, or cuny icrite themsel wea oue to suother, or comphicate nod dippore them at ter the mamer requi
(2) Of immaterial things:
"The enovements of the lerihelia, And varintions of excentricity of the platetary orhite, are In terliceel and by the esme hwo no the variations of their wodes...Hertehel : Atronomy (Sth ed., 1853): $\%$ : 00 .
tate, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pít, sire, sir, maríne; gō, pđ̆t

2. To roll up.
"In pot thin scrool, or fionk here mald to bo conpisis ated or roiled up, or togenner E "-Gaule: Mog-istro
3. To form or make up by complication.
II. Figuratively
4. To unlte, to join, to associate
aiseasen thy disenso in complicect
5. To reader complex or involved, so as to canse confusion or difficulty in judgment.
"For our henrty deoefro an our purpoees are com intoated, and wo know not which end Ls princtpally
odm'-pliceate, a. [Lat. complicatus.] [COMsLIOATS, 0. $]$

## * L. Ordinary Language :

1. Lit.: Composed of acveral parts interroven or complicated, complex.
2. Fig. : Involved, complex, complicated.
II. Bot.: Folded up upon itself.


## cate, $v$.]

A. $A s$ pan par. : (See the Yerb).
B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Composed of several parts interwoven or anited.
2. Fig. : Involved, intricate.

* cơm'-plǐc-ate-ly, adv. [Eng. complicate; -ly.] In a complicated manner. (Boyle.)
* corm'-plìo-ate-nĕsg, s. [Eng. complicate; -ness.] The state or quality of being compllcated; complication, intricacy.
 antind
ơm'-plichā-ting, pr. par., a., \& \& [COMlicate, $v$.]
A.\&B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of laterweaving, involving, or eutangling (lit. \& flg.).
oom-plicc-ä'tion, s. [Fr. complication; Lat. complicatio, from complicatus, pa. par. of complioo.] [Complicate, v.]
A. Ordinary Language:
-I. Literally:

1. The act or process of Interweaving two or more things.
2. The state of being complicated or interwoven.
II. Figuratively:
3. The act of rendering involved, eatangled, or intricate.
4. The stste of being complicated; involved or intricate perplexity.
$\rightarrow \overrightarrow{i v i}$. full of perplexity and complications, . . ."-
5. An integral composed of several thiogs involved or entangled.
"At the treasury there was ${ }^{\text {a }}$ comp pitcation of jean
lousles and quarrels."-Nacaulay: Bist Eng., ch. $\boldsymbol{x}$ i. 4. A quarrel, a falliog ont, a diapute, a difference.
"It is desirable for all Europe thet whatever is cast. culated to bring about complicattons should be kept
B, Med.: A disease co-existent with and modifylng the effects and symptoms of another, tbough not necessarily conaected with it.

* cơm'-plicc-ā-tive, a. [Eng. complicat(e); -ive.] Teading to complicate or make entangled.
- abm'-plife, a. (Fr., Sp., Port., \& Ital. com plice, from Lat. complex (genit. complicis) = connected, confederate.] [Complex, a.] An accomplice, associate, or confederate. [AcCOMPLICE.]

Not then hy Wycliffe might be shown,
How his pride startiod nt the tone
Fa whlch his comptike flerre and free,
Asserted guilt's equaily.
Scout: Rokoby, 120.
otm-pliç-1-tys, s. [FT. complicite.] The state, condition, or quality of being an accomplice. (J. P. Adams.)
cøm-plī'ed, pa. par. or a. [COMPLY, v.]
4 odm-pli'-ẽr, s. [Eng. comply; -er.] 1. One who complies or aasenta.

2. One of a compliant disposition.
ơna'-plǐ-mĕnt,
complimento, from Lat. complementuss.] ; [Comcomplimento,

1. The same as Complement (q.v.)
2. An expression or act of clvility, admira tion, respect, or regard. There is an inclina tion to regard the word as containing an ele meat of hypocrisy, falseness, or insiucerity.
the complimenta of hie falchfyly Lover falled to rond Compee ve ou the tift of November, . . - - Nacaulay: Hitr Eng., ch. xxiv.
"Virtan Indeed meets many a rbyming iriend, And unay a compliment polttely penned.".
cơm'-plǐ-mĕnt, v.t. \& \&. [Compliment, a]
A. Transitive:
3. To address with compliments; to flatter, to praise.
(1) Absolutely.
(2) Fullowed by the prep. on governing the matter praised.
"Ho tikes to be compdimented on this subject."-
Macaulay: Hist. Eng.. ch. vi
(3) Followed by the prep. for.
afrsid, -. Dersou complimented him for never being
(178). To make a present to, to present.
"I hope Mr. Tickell han cot complimented you with What fees arr due to hiun for your petent...-
Surit. Jo Dr, Sheridan. June 29, 1725. $\dagger$ B. Intrans. : To bandy compliments.
"I mate the interlocotora upon occanion compli-
cơm-plĭ-mĕnt'-al, a. [Eug. compliment; -al.]
*1. The aame as Complemental (q.v.).
2 Complimentary, flattering.
"Tanguages for the 100 ost part in terms of art and orrditioo, retain their origrnal poverty, and rather grow froth."

* oŏm-plí-mĕnt'-al-1̆y, oulv. [Eng. complimental ; -ly.] In the manaer or nature of a compliment.
"This apeech has been coodemned ne avaricious:
Eustathus jadgea it apoken artfully and complitment. Eustathus jodges it epolen artfully and compliment-ally."-Broome.
- cŏm-plĭ-mĕnt'-al-nĕss, s. [Eng. complimental; -ness.] The quality or atate of being complimental.
"Complimentalnogs, as opposed to plainness, must slgniffe giving titlees of elvillty that really ${ }^{\text {do }}$ Ho
belong to those to whom they are thus given. - Ham beloug to those to whom they are thus givel."-Ham
moml: Workes, ii, 292
cơm-plǐ-mĕnt'-a-ry̆, a. [Eng. compliment; -ary.]

1. Of persons: Uaing or passing compliments; civil, flattering.
2. Of things: Expressive of regard or praise complimental.
"If you make use of those common and complimenarary phrasen ecourtship of Niles Standish, vi.

* cơm-plĭ-mĕnt'-a-tive, $a$. [Eng, compliment, and snff. -ative; as if from a Lat. adj. in -ativus.] Conplinientery. (Boswell.)
oorm'-plĭ-mĕnt-ěd, pa. par. or a. [Compl\}. ment, $v .1$
$\dagger$ cơm'-plǐ-mơnt-ẽr, s. [Eng. compliment; -er.] One who paya compliments; a complimeatary person.
cơm'-plĭ-mĕnt-ing, pr. par., a., \& 8. [Сомpliment, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. a particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act or babit of paying compliments.
cơm'-pline, * corm'plín, * com-pil, * cum-plie, ${ }^{*}$ com-plyn, s. 1O. Fr. complin, an adj. form from complie; Fr. complies, from Low Lat. completa, fein. of Lat. com pletus = fiaished.] [CompLeTs.]

Eccles.: The last part of the daily office in the Roman Church, said immediately after vespers, and sometimes as a public aervice.
"Atpryme and at complyn"-Chaucer: Perconces Tale.

* cơm'-plish, " com-pleisshe, "complessh, * com-plyssen, ${ }^{*}$ com-plysthe, v.t. [G. Fr. complir; Sp. cumplir; ltal. compiere, from Lat. compleo = to tili np, to fullh. [ACCOMPLISH, СOMPLETE.]

1. To fuldl, to accomplish, to complote, to perfect.
That now when bo hed done the thing hw eought,
And wo
And wh would, complichis and compant $n$ nil. , is

## 2. To fill np.



* cơm'-plish-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [ComPLIGR.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. a particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: Tbe act of accomplishing ; accompishment.
- cơm'-plish - mănt, s. [Eng. complish -ment.] Accomplisbment, fulfilment. (More.)
oŏm-plö're, v.i. [Lat. comploro: com = cum $\Rightarrow$ with, and ploro $=$ to weep.] To weep or lament together with others. (Cockeram.)
* cơm'-plŏt, s. [Fr., from Lat. complicitum = woven or joined together.) A plot, a confederacy in crime, a conapiracy. [Complacate.]
"Tam, Farowell, Andronicus: Revenge now goes
To lay a eomplot to betray thy foes "
" cơm-plŏt, v.t. \& i. [Fr. comploter.] [CompLot, s.]

1. Trans.: To plot, to plan or contrive together.

To plot, contrive, or complot auy ill.
2. Intrans.: To plot or conspire together.
"Having complotted with the Duke of Norfolk."-
Bacon: Observations on a Libel in 1592 .

- cơm-plơt'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. complot; -ment.] A design, a plot, a plan, a conspiracy. "What was the cause of their multipilled, variated
 Serm. (5 Nov., 1608 ).
* cŏm-plŏt'-těd, pa. par. or a. [СомрLот, v.] All the treasons for these eighteen years Complotted and coutrived in this land." ${ }^{\text {Shakesp.: Rich. } / \text {., i. } 1 .}$
* cơm-plớt'-tẽr, * com-plot-tor, s. [Eug omplot; -er.] One who plots or conspires with others; a conspirator or confederate.
" Jocasta too, no longer now my gister,
Dryden of Lee: © Edipus.
* cobm-plŏt'tiñig, pr. par., a., \& s. [СомPLOT, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. pr. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
"A few llues after, we find them complotting to
C. As subst. : The act of plotting, planning, or conspiring together.
com-plŏt'-ting $-\mathbf{l}$ y , adv. [Eng. complotting; -ly.] By means or in nature of a plot or coaspiracy.

Cðm-plû-těn'-sǐ-an, a. โI at. Complutensis, from Complutum, the natwe given by the Romans to Alcala de Heuares, a city on the Henares in New Castile, or Castille, seveaterd miles E.N.E. of Madrid.] Pertaining to the place deacribed in tha etym. (q.v.).
Complutensian Bible, 8 . The same as Complutensian polyolot (q.v.)

## Complutensian polyglot, s.

Bibliog. \& Bib. Criticism: A polyglot made by sevea scholars under the auspices and at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes. It was begue in 1502, and fhished in 1517, but was not actually published till 1522. It coasists of aix folio volunues. In the old Testament on the left haod page, are the Hebrew original the Latin Vulgate, and the Greek Septuagint; and on the right hand page, the Vulgate, the Septuagint, with Latin translation above, and the Hebrew with primitives belongine to that the Hebrew, with primitives belonging to that language on the outer margin. At the lower part of the psge are two colnmna used for a Chaldee prapaphrase, and a Latin translation. The Greek Testament, constitnting part of the Complutenaian Polyglot, was the first complete edition of that part of Scripture ${ }_{1}$ rinted.
cơm-plû'-vi-ăm, s. [Lat., from compluo $=$ to rain npon: com $=$ cum $=$ with, together ; pluo $=$ to rain.]
Arch.: The interval between the roots of porticoes, which surround the cavedtum.

[^165]The ralo was admitted through this opening and fell upon the area below.
compoply, v.t. \& i. [ltal. complire $=$ to fill up, to fultil ; 8p. complir; Lat. compleo $=$ to fill, to accompliah. The word has undoubtedly been confuaed with ply and pliant, but is not really connected with them. (Skeat.)] [Com PLete.]

* A. Transitite:

1. To fulfil, to satisfy, to accomplish.

My "ather power cannot eomply my promiso ;
My father so so averse fromo grauting nuy
e for Bonour (1554) 2. To embrace, to bind, to encircle. [In thia case plainly taken as from Lat. complico: com $=$ cum $=$ together ; plico $=$ to weave, to twist.]

> "Witty Ovid by Whom faire Corlana sita, and doth comply With yoorie wriste his laureat head."
B., Intransitive: Herrick: Hesperides, p. 221

1. To assent or agree with; to yield or give way to ; to consent or conform.
(1) Absolutely.

He that complies against hia wil
Is of his own opimou stifl!
ose who were determined to comply Act of Parlament determined to comply with the asve their beoofices "- Macaulay : Hize, Eng., cfi, xiv.
(2) With the prep. with. (For example aee preceding quotation.)

* (3) With the prep. $t$.
*2. To be courteons or complaisant (with prep. with).

* 3. To correspond, to be adapted or accommodated, to fit.

He made his wish with his entate comply;
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die."

* com-ply-ant, a. [Compliant.]
* com-plyce, s. [Complice.]
 A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).
B. As adj.: Compliant, agreeable.
"But the Cothumons were in a less complying mood."
C. As subst.: The act of agreeing or assent-
* com-plyn, s. [Compline.]
* com-plyss-en, com-plysshe, v.t. [СомрLi8н.]
* $\mathbf{c o r m}{ }^{\prime}$-pō (1), s. \& a. [A curtailed form of composition (q.v.).]

1. Building: An artifficial kind of cement osed for covering brickwork.
2. Nout.: The monthly wages paid to a ship's company.
corm' pó (2), s. [A curtailed form of compound (q.v.).]
compound, a mixture, combination.
"I wouder whether I'm meant to be a footmana, or
 wek Papers, ch. xil.
$\mathbf{c}$ бm-pŏn'-dẽr-āte, v.t. [Lat. compondero $=$ to weigh together: com $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, topether; pondera $=$ to weigh, pondus=a weight.] To welgh together. (Cockeram.)

* cóm-pōne, * com-poune, " com
powne, v.t. \& i. [Lat. compono.] [Compose, COMPOUND, 1.]
A. Trunsitive:

1. To settle, to calm, to quiet, to compose. "Gif the esternal reverence, quhilk thou bearest
till a man, bee of sik force that it will uake thee to compone thy geture, and refraine thy tongue., to
2. To arrange, to settle.
"We deasired his ho. to devise what cardinal should be most convonyedt to be seat as legate in that mater. milght have a good pretoace for compour gig. Who might have a good pretoace lor compomyng peace
betwen prioes. Srype fecords; The King A Amp
bawadorn to Woley. No. 2 .
3. To compose, to indite.
" How Tnllius his rhetorique componeth".
4. To mix, to combine, to compound.
"Thus saugh I tals and sothe compounod,"
Chaucer:
Hous of Pame,, 018
B. Intrans. : To compound, to come to an agreement.


* oóm-pō'ne, a. [Compone, v.]
${ }^{*}$ 1. Ord. Lang. : Compoaed, compounded made up of.

2. Her.: [Compony]

* ctm-pō'ned (Eng.), com-pon-it (Scotch), pa. par. or a. [Compone, v.]
A. As pa, par.: In aenses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: The same as Compound, a. (q. v.).
2. Her. : [Compony].

* cóm-pōn'-en-ç̆y, s. [Eng. component; ency.] Composition, atructure, Dature. [Compose.]
"What has been observed of the componency of the
Highining."-Warburton; Jultan't Aftempt, ble,
cóm-pān'-ent, a. \&e s. [Lat. componens, pr. par. of compono.] [Compose,]
A. As adj.: Serving to make up a compound body; composing, constituting.
"The compponent fluids inas be figured an meeting an
 science (srd ed.) xilid. 400 .
II Component Forces:
Nat. Phil. : Forces resolvable into two or more forces operating together. Their joint action constitntes a force called the reaultant.
B. As substantive:

1. A constituent part or element.
"A ofgnification different from that which the components have in their
2. (Pl.): Component forcea (q.v.).
corm-pö-nĕnt'-al. a. [Eng. component; -al.] Pertsining to, or of the nature of, a component part, or constituent. (G. H. Lewes: Problems of Life, dic. i. 90. )

* com-ponn-1"-tion, " com-pon-1-ti-onne, s. [Compone, v.] A composition or settlement for a debt or lnjury.
"It wes allegit be the sald James that the anid
George lord setoun had . Ansid componitioune for the gudis spullyelt fra him 'w' vitheris persounis." ${ }^{-1}$ Act.

* cơm-pŏn'-1-tõr, * com-pon-1-tour, s. [Eng. compon(e), and Lat snff. -itor.] An nmpire; one chosen to settle a difference between others, as having a power of arbitration.
.... to stand, abide, anderly tha coneale. sen tourie, \& amishble componitouris, equality choofio betuis

corm-pō'-n̆̆, cŏm-pō'-né (e as y̆), $a$. [COMPONE, v.]

Her. : An epithet applied to a border, bend, \&c., composed of a row of squares consisting of metals and colours.

Compony counter compony:
Her. : Similarly arranged in two rows.
cóm-pör't, v.t. \& i. [Fr. comporter; Port. comportar; ltal. comportare, from lat. comporto $=$ to carry together : $\operatorname{com}=\operatorname{cum}=$ with, and porto = to carry. $]$
${ }^{*}$ A. Transitive:

1. Lit. : To bear with, to endure.

> The malecontented sort.

That never can the present state comport,
But would asten change as they change will,
Danie?,
2. Fig.: To involve, to be commected with to concern.

Or what reppecta he the pegociating
Mattera comporting emperie and state
Maters empporting emperie and state."
Druyton : Mosen, his Airth and sirache, bk.
B. Reflexive: To behave, conduct, or bear one's sclf.
"It is imponsinhe to imanging how ench order of fibre so that their actions umay not interfere."-rodd \& Borman: Phyniol. Anat., vol. in, ch. il., 14, 325 . "At years of discretion, and compory yourselit at this
*C. Intransitive: (Followed hy the prep. with).

1. To endure, to hear with.
"Shall we not meekly comport with ans infirmity""-
2. To agree, to slist, to correspond.
"How ill this dulness doth romport with grentnexs :"

* com'-pört, 8. [Comport, v.] Behaviour, conduct, bearing, deportment.

codm-port'-a-ble, a. [Eng. comport; -able.] tön
* cóm-pört'-ançe, " otm-pört'-annço duct, manner of beariag dee Behaviour, con "Gaodlyer of bearing, deportment.
ench to other bearo""
* cơm-pör-tā̀-tion, s. [Lat. comportatio, from comporto $=$ to carry together : com $=\mathrm{cum}$ $=$ with, and porto $=$ to carry.] A collection or assemblage.
"Here is ${ }^{2}$ collection and comportation of Agur:

cóm-pör'-těd, pa. par. or a. [COMPORT, v.]
* cóm-pör'-ting ${ }^{2}$ pr. par., a., \& s. [Compont, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : Comportment.
* côm-pört'-mĕnt, s. [Fr. comportement.] Behaviour, conduct, deportment, bearing. solemin occaions, .. "-Addison : cornportinows on these
cŏm'-pŏs, a. [Lat., from com $=$ crmm $=$ with, and potis $=$ able, capable.] Master of. Only used in the phrase compos mentio $=$ master of or in one's right mind or seases; accountabla for one's actions.
cóm-pō'-ş̣al, s. [Eng. compos(e); -al.] The act of settling, adjusting, or quietlog. (Jack-
son.)
com-po-sant, s. [Corposant.]

cotm-pōse', v.t. \& i. [FT. composer $=$ to comnprond, to make, to frame, \&c. ; not directly from Lat. compositum, sup. of compono $=$ to place together, to frame, but from Lat. com $=$ cum $=$ with, and pauso $=$ to stop, to stay, to psuse. (Skeat.)]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) To frame, make, or construct by putting together several parts so as to form one united mass; to put together, to make up.
(2) To constitute by forming constitueat parts of a compound mass ; to form a part of.
"It flows over a bed of veblles, like those which

(3) To aet in order, to arrange, to diapose.

(4) To dispose, to regulate, to arrange, to put or make up into any form.

2. Figuratively:
(1) To form or make up of several parts combined.
"" Zeal ought to be compased of the highest degrees of
sil plous affections. "Sppat.
(2) To pot together by mental labour; to originate; to be the anthor of ; to write.

Yet did my soul the sense compose
And through yoor lipe my heart did apeak."
Aod through yoor lipa my hoart did spank",
(3) To diapose, to arrange, to put in a proper state or disposition.
"The whole army seemed well componed to ohtala pen."-Clarendons. which they could not by their * (4) To adjust, arrange, settle, or accommodate.

Compose our present evile." betilion: may, $P$. $L$., il. 281.
(5) To settle down, to apply to any object or parpose, by freeing from agitation or any disturbing influence.
"We beseech thee to compase her thoughts."-Swifh
(6) To calm, soothe, quiet, or traoquillize.

But, will at ouce, thy tury to compose,
The kingy of Greece, an a ful band,

(7) To fashion.
II. Technioally:

1. Music: To produce, as a piece of unusic by conbioing notes or sounds according ta the law's of harnony and melody, so as to the law of harmony and
tate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pð̌t, or, wöre, wọlf, wõrlc, whô, sồn ; mūte, cŭb, cüre, ụnite, oũr, rúle, fưll; try, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\bar{e}$. ey $=\overline{\mathbf{a}} . ~ q u=k w$.
2. Printing:
(1) To place or arrange in proper order, as the types in the composing-stick.
"Tho compoeitor wri Mr. Manning, a decont ned. elhto mann, who had componed about one halt of his
$\qquad$
(2) To set up in type (as manuscript).
3. Art: To arrsnge the component details of a picture. Often used intransitively, as when a eubject is said to compose woll, or badly.
B, Refleaive:

* 1. To dispose, arrange, adjust, or place in order.

2. To quiet, to calm, to tranquillize, to set at rest.
Tho mind, beling thus disqoieted, may not be ahle
easily to comp pose and setile iteolf to prayer., easily to composes and settle itself to prayer."-Duppa. sucesjor Debotion.
C. Intransitive :
3. To become calm or tranquillized; to settie down.
4. To make up differences, to come to 0 d agreement.

It we compose well here"
Shakesp. $A$ intony it Cleopatra, it. 2
3. To practise composition.
©tm-pō„̧ed', pa. par. \& a. [Сомрояг, v.]
A. As pa. par.: In senses correaponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) Put or brought together.
"Sonnete, whoee campored rimes" $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp. : Theo Gent., itil. } 2\end{gathered}$
(2) Compound, compounded, composite.
2. Fig. : Calm, even, tranquil, sedate.
" Why unestion other thoughts unmest
or vilou wo composed and sweat "
Wordwoorth: The White Dos Rytone
II. Her.: Arms composed are the addition by a gentleman to hia own armorial bearings of s portion of those borne by his wife. The practice is now obaolete, the device of mar halling the arms of one'a wife with his own having reddered its continusnce uadecesssry. (Gloss. of Heraldry.)
IT Crahb thus discriminstes between composed and sedate: "Composed reapects the air and looka externally, and the spirita inter aally ; sedate relatea to the deportment or carriage externally, and the fixedness of the purpose internally : composed ia opposed to ruftied or hurried, sedate to buoyant or volatile."
oठm-pöş'-ěd-ly̆, adv. [Eng. composed; -ly.] In a composed, quict, or calm manner quietly. (Clarendon.)
cあm-pōş' - ěd-nĕss, s. [Eng. composed; -ness.] The quality or state of being quiet, tranquil, or calm; trsnquillity, quiet.
"The anarchy lasted, wlth some short intervals of
compoedness, . ."- Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.
otom-pōs'-ẽr, s. [Eng. compos(e); -er.] I. Literally:

* 1. Gen. : One who composes or puts together; a maker, an arranger, a framer.
"To be the composers, contrivers, or assistants, in


2. STecially:

* (I) An author or compiler of books, \&c.
(2) A writer or suthor of music; (in a special sense), sin arranger or compiler of music for pantomines snd similar entertainments.
* (3) In Printing: A compositor.
"The besfining of such $a$ work will be very dimf. colt, as also the procuriug of a sufficient composer and rorrector foch the Eantern languages.
II. Fig.: One who, or that which, soothes or calms; one who adjusts differences.

Ye murmurlng atreanis that in meanders roll,

©́m-pōş'ingg, pr. par., a., \&i s. [Сомроse, r.] A. As pr. par.: In senses correaponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective :

1. Literally:
2. Forming a conatituent part or element of a compound body.
3. Forming, making, or framing.
II. Fig. : Soothing, calming (applied eapecislly to medicines).

## C. As substantive:

1. Lut. : The act of forming, making, or bringing together as a composer.
". . . papars of his own comporing, . . ."-Gold-
2. Fig.: The act of soothing, caiming, or quieting.

## composing-frame, s.

Printing: The stand on which the printer's cases rest. (Knight.)

## composing-machino,s.

Printing: A machine in which type are set op. [Type-setting Machine.]
composing-room, s. A room or apart ment in which anything is compoaed or put together; apecially, in printing, the room in which compositors work
". . A Hhrary of perhaps three hundred rolumes,
 (ed. 1863), vol. pi., p. 137 .
oomposing-rule, s.
Printing: A rule, generslly of brass, used by compositora to facilitate composition. It is of the length of the line to be componed, the types being srranged in front of it.

## composing-stand, s.

Printing: The same as Composino-frame (q.v.).

## composing-stiok, $s$

Printing: The instrument in which compositors arrange the types in lines previous to their being put on a galley to be made upinto coiumna or pages. Though called a stick, it la generally made not of wood, as its name impliea, but of iron, steel, or aometines of brass.
oơm-pŏs'-1-twe s. pl. [Lat. nomin. pl. fem. of compositus, the pa. psr. of compono $=$ to put, place, or lay together: com $=$ con, snd pono $=$ to put, to place. It is used here as an adj. with Lat. plante (= piants), understood.]

Bot. : An order of plants, founded in 1751 by Linnæus, and sdopted in 1763 by Adanson. It contsins many plants separated from othera it contsins characters ao obviona that it still atands with essentially the same limits as thoze aswith essentialy the same limits as thoae assigned it in the infancy of botany. Lindley altered the name of the order to Asteracese. For ita characters see Asteracef. De Candolle, Lindley, \&sc, divided it thua-Sub-order I. Tubulifiore: Tribe (1) Vernoniaceæ, (2) Eupatorisceæ, (3) Asteroidex, (4) Senecioideæ, (5) Cynsreæ. Sub-order 2, Labiatifiora: Tribe (1) Mutisiaceæ, (2) Nassauviaceæ. Sub-order 3, Ligulifore: Trita Cichoraceæ. The eight tribes now mentioned were firat properly discriminated by Lessing, who ahowed that each had a different stigina.
cotm-póg'-1t-al, * com-pŏs'-it-all, s. [Eng. composit(e); al.] Composition. Lives centrall
Can frame themselves a riight compositull,
While as they sitten soit in the weet ray or vitell vest of the lives generall."
corm'-pŏş-1̆te, a. \& 8. [Lat. compositus, pa par. of compono $=$ to put together, to compose.
A. As adjective:
I. Ord. Lang. : Made up of several distinct constituent parts or elements; compound, not simple.
II. Technically:

1. Arch.: [Composite onder.]
2. Botany:
(1) Of leaves: The same as Compound (q.v.).
(2) Of inflorescence: The same as Compound (a.v.).
3. Arith.: A term applied to such numbers ss can be measured exactly by a number greater than unity, as 10 by 2 or 5 ; 4 is therefore the lowest composite number.
4. Ship-building: Constructed partly of wood and partly of iron ; having an iron framework with a wooden skin.
" Her Majestys ehip Grappler, 4, compozite gnn
vesmel, was lnapected at Plymouth on Tueaday."-Daity Telegraph, Oct. 27, 1861.
5. Rail.: [Composite-cabriaoe.]
B. As subetantive :
I. Ord. Lang. : Anything made up or compounded of several elementa; a composition a compound, $s$ combination.
II. Technically
6. Comm.: A composite candie.
7. Bot.: (Pl. Composites): The Eoglish name given by Lindley to his great order Asteracea [AsTERACE.E], which included all the planta by many other botaniets called Compositex (q.v.).
oomposite arch, s.
Arch. : A pointed or lance arch.
oomposite candle, $s$.
comm. : A candle prepared of a mixture of tallow and wax.
composite carriage, s.
Rail.: A carriage composed of compartments of different classes.

## oomposite order, s.

Arch. : The last of the five orders of architecture, so called becauso it is a composition of parts of the other four, having the volutes of the lonic, the quarter-round of the Tuscau and Doric, and the row of leaves of the Corinthian.
oomposite portraite, s. pl.

Photog.: Portraits obtsined by combining together several others. Mr. Fradcis Galton, in 1877-8, thus combined from two to nine anch portraits, with the reanlt of obtaining $s$ normal one superior to nny of those of which it was composed.

## com-pt-ği'-tion, * compo- <br> sicion, * oompoayoion,

 composicion; Fr. composition; composicion; Fr. composition;Sp. composicion; 1tal. composizione, from Lat. compositio, from compositus, pa. par. of compono.] [Сомрове.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. The act or procesa of forming or frsming a compound body by putting together several parts or elements.
2. The atate of being compounded or made pp of several constituent prists or elements.
"The mind of Talbot, as you did mistak
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., ic. z
3. A mass or compound body formed of made up by the putting or bringing together of several constituent parts or elements; a compound, a combination.
"In the time of the Yucas relgn of Peru, no composi medicine, but only simples proper to each disease. - Temple.
II. Figuratively :
4. The act or process of making up or con structing by the putting together of several distinct parts.
"Judcling from the example of modern thines. we should infer that the coinposition of Dational annale, In a continuous form, would precede the componition 1655), ch. V., \& 3 , voi. L., p. 198
5. That which is constructed by the putting or hringing together of several distinct parts. as a composition in literature or music. [B 5 , 9.]
and which was admilted even by the male contonts to be an able and plau
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxill.
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxill.
"The compasitions introduced comprised an Intro
+3. The state of being compouded bined ; mion, conjunction.

* 4. The act of adjusting, regulating, or ar ranging; adjustment, regulation, ordering.
compasition of geature lionk, produnciation, motion,
*). Adjustment, regulation, arrangement, or settlement of difficulties, \&c. [B. 4.]
the... singes "-Hooker.
*6. A compact, agreement, or arrangement the terms on which differences are settled.
" Thel token the posseasion
After the composicion
Arter the thempelfe.
" Roses. That Dow
Sweno, the
Norways
over: Con. A., Prol
Prol
Nor would we delgn him burial of his men
Till he disbuxred, at Gatat Colnie's inch,
Ten thoumand dollare to our general use',"
Shakerp. : Macbech, L


* 7. Consistency, congruity, accord. There is no comparition in theso newn That gives them eredit in tweso news,

8. The constitntion, tempersment, or dia position.
. Technically: Shateap. : Rcharraili,", iL 1
I. Arch.: The arrangement of columns piers, pilastera, doors, \&c.. in a bulding in guch a manner as to set off the whole to the best advantage.
9. Art:
(1) The arrangement of different figures in a picture
"The disposition in opicture is anl asembiling of may partsif is also
(2) A picture or work of art
10. Law:
(1) Admission to memberahip in a soclety. (Scotch.)
"The comporitioun of aue gild burges" $-A$ berd. Beg
(2) An amicable arrangement of a law auit.
11. Bankruptcy:
(1) The atlinstment or satisfaction of a debt or other obligation by an agreement or compromise entered into between the parties.
tion Persons who have been ollco cleared by composir creditors, or banknutcy aud after wards become bank rupts again, unless they pay tuil fifteen shilhings lh the pound, are only thereby fn. demulineu as to the confinement of thelr bodies. ${ }^{\text {in }}$ -
(2) The money or other consideration paid
by way of such adjustment or satisfaction.
12. Grammar:
(1) The act or art of arranging words, sentences, and ideas, so as to produce a literary piece
(2) The words, sentences, and idess so arranged.
people, it is as they were a practical business.llke compasition equally ustural that thelr earliest prose compasition should have heen the report of $s$ specech dellvered in the Senate."-Lewis: Cred. Early Rom.
(3) The act of forming compo
13. Logic. a synthetical mode gation or exposition.
14. Building: An artificial kind of cement used for covering hrickwork. [Сомро.]
15. Printing: The setting up of type.
16. Music:
(1) The art of composing music, grided by cientific rules.
(2) A piece of music, for voices or instrnments, or a combination of both effects, constructed according to the rules of art. [A. II. 2.]
(3) A mechanical arrangement on the organ by which certain compinations of stops may employed or not, at the wish of the per former, upon his opening or closing a valve, or by using a pedal which acts upon the slidera. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
17. Bot. : A term used by Lindley ss aynonymous with ramification. He applies it to the branching of stems of the veins of leaves,
\&c.
(1) Composition of motion: Various mo tions acting in a combined manner, so as to form a motion compounded of the action of each.
(2) Composition of proportion:

Math.: The substitution in a series of four proportionals of the sum of the first and second for the first, and of the third and fourth for the fourth: thus if $a: b:: c: d$, then by composition, $a+b: b:: c+d: d$.
(3) Composition of ratios: [Compoensd ratio.]
(4) Composition of tithes: Ao agreement made between the owoer of lands and the parson or vicar, with the consent of the ordinary and patron, that such lands should for the future be discharged from payment of tithes because of some land or other real equivalent given for them to the parson. It being believed that the church lost by such compositions, the 13 Eliz. c. 10 rendered the practice illegal. But $2 \& 3 \mathrm{Wm}$. IV.c. 100 made all compositions of tithes which had been made or confirmed by a court of equity legal and binding.
(5) Composition of velocities: Forces acting together in the same direction to produce certain velocity in the body on which they
act. They ars to one another in the sam ratio ss the velocities which they communicate to the same body. (Ganot.)
(6) Deeds of compasition: Deeds relating to the debts of a bankrupt and the accentances by the creditors of a greater or less portion of their claim in lien of the whole.

## composition candle, s. [Composite Candle.]

composition cloth. s. A waterproof material made from long fisx.
composition metal, 8. A kind of brass, composed of copper, zinc, \&c., used for the sheathing of ships.

* composition-money, s. The same as Composition, B. 3 (2).
the whole make bexntye of Longfoorde g47, which in portion munye wiil amounte likerise to fire thoo and. ..."-Sponser: : State of Ireland.
cóm-pós'-ĭ-tive, a. [Lat. compositivus, from compositus, pa. par. of compono.] [Сом. POSE.]

1. Having the power or quality of com pounding or combining.
2. Compounded, combined.
cờm-pŏş'-1̌-tõr, * có̀m-pǒş'-1̌-tũr, s. [Lat., from compositus, pa. par. of compono.] [Compose.]

* I. Ordinary Language :

1. Lit.: One who composes or frames things.
2. Fig.: One who adjusts, arranges, or accommodates differences, sc.
II. Printing: A workman who 1 djusts the types in the who ranges and composing-stick, printing.
côm pǒş'-1-toŭs, a. [Lat. compositus, pa. par. of compono.] Belonging to the Conposita.
fowerr the lifference between the onter and lnoner flowere, in some Compositous aud Umbeliferous
plants."-Darwin: Origin of Species (ed. 1859), ch. L, p. 14

* côm-pŏş'-ĭ-türe, s. [Low Lat. compositura, from Lat. compositus, pa. [ar. of conipono.] Compose.]

1. The act of composing, framing, or putting together.
2. A composition, compound, or combination.
cóm-pōs'-ive, a. [Eiog. compose, and auff, -ive.] Composing, soothing, quieting.

* corm pŏş-şĕs'-sõr, s. $\quad[$ Pref. com $=$ with together ; and Eng. possessor (q.v.).] A joint possessor or owner. (Sherwood.)
cŏm-pŏs-sť-bĭl'-ǐty̆, s. [Eng. compossible; -ity.] The quality or atate of being com possible ; possibility of co-existence. (Scott.)
com-pos'-si-ble, $a$. [Pref. com $=$ with together; and Eng. possible (q.v.).] Capable or admitting of co-existence with another.
and not define it by repugnanclei "-Chillingronirg Rich of irot, vi, it repugnanclea"-Chillingroorth:
cơm'-pठst, a. \&s. [O. Fr. compost; Ital. com2osto, from Ist. compositum $=$ a compuund, neut. of compositus, pa. par. of compono. [Compose.]
* A. As adj. : Compounded, componnd In every thlug connpast
tof the essence its centreity
Fach part of thr essence its centreity
Keeps to itself. the ' Soit, pt. ii.t bk. iii., ch. il
Hore: Song of the
B. As substantive :
* I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A mixture, combination, or com pound of any kimd.
"Comportes and confites"-Babees Boke, p. 121.
2. Fig.: A compound or mixture, a com bination.
Hammond: Works, vol iv. p. E 4 H , than sweet. . ."-
II. Farming: A mixture or compound of various substances to be used as nanure for enriching the ground.

Avold what is to come
And do not aprem the compore on the weed
corm'-pōst, v.t. [Compost, s.] To treat with compost, to manure, to plaster.
"By... forbearine to oompont the with wrater-

* cơm-pōs'-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [Compost, v.]
$\dagger$ oóm'-pōst-ǐng, b. [Compost, v.] The act or process of manoriog land.
* cóm-pors'-türe, s. [Lat. compostura, from compositus, pa. par. of compono.] [Compose.] 1. Compoaition, formation, nature

2. Compost, manare.

Shatetp " =omposture stol'n from general oxcrement."-
$\dagger$ cóm-pŏş'-n̆-ǐst, s. [Eng. compose; $u$ con. nective, and auff. -ist.] A composer. (Nuttall.)
cóm-pös’'üre, 8. [Eng. composs; -ure; of composture.]

* I. Literally:

1. The act or procesa of compoaing or constructing.
2. That which is composed or conatructed; a componad or combination.
II. Figuratively :

* I. The act or process of arranging, adjusting, or putting together.
*2. The atate of being arranged or put together.
 Gn Elements of Speech.
*3. The act or process of composing or in. diting.
* I. A piece written or composed; a composition.
"But with a reapect to the preseot age, nothing more conduces to make these comparures natural,
* 5. The form arising from a disposition or arrangement of the several parts.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - In companure of his face, } \\
& \text { Livid nair bnt vannly git }
\end{aligned}
$$

*6. A natural disposition, frame, or temperament.
". . . . kind of congenial comporkre, . . ."-Wotion.
-7. Adjustment, condition, atate.
body."- © the outward forme and composure of the
*. An agreement, compoaition, arrangement, or aettlement of differencea.
"That all may see, who hate un, how we seek
Niton: P. L., Th. 558.
9. Tranquillity, calmnesa, sedateness, quiet of mind.
Hisi. Eing., ch w. with atolcal comparure."-Hacaulay
TI For the difference between composure and selateness, see Composen.
com' ${ }^{\text {pot, s. [Fr. compot.] An almanack or }}$ calenlar. [Compotcs.]
cŏm-pō-tā'tion, s. [Lat. compotatio, from com $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with $;$ potatio $=$ a drinking $;$ poto $=$ to drink.] The act of drinking together a symposium.
"Sharpe, in hif ' History of the Kings of Eopland. says:- Our ancestors were forinerly fanaous for com potution their tiquar was ale, and oab method of -Lonzfellow: Oolden Legend (Note).
com'-pò-tā-tõr, s. [Lat.] Onewhodrinka in company with another.
"I shall yet think it a diminution to my happiness to mise of hali our companilons and comporators o
cơm'-pōte, s. [Fr. compote.] A preparation of fruit boiled in syrup.

- cŏm-pōt'-õr, s. The same as Compotator ( $q . v$. ), of which it is a contracted form.
com-pot'-ŭs, s. [Lat., from computo $=$ to count, to calculate.] An almanack, a calendar, an joventory. [Compot.]
côm-poùnd, ${ }^{*}$ com-ponen, ${ }^{*}$ com pounen, * com-powne, $v, t$ it [Iat. compono, from $c o m=c u m=$ with, and pono $=$ to place ; Ital. componere; Sp. componer; Port. compor. The of is excrescent. (Skeat.)]
A. Transitice
I. Ordinary Language

1. Literally:
(1) To form ar make up into ona mass by the combination of several constituent parts or elements.
fäte, fät, färe, ạidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hõr, thêre; pīne, pît, sïre, gïr, marine; gō, põt, or, wöre, wৎlf, wõrlx, whô, son; mūte, cŭb, cüre, ụnite, cưr, rûle, fûll; trȳ, Sy̆rian. $\infty, \infty=\overline{0} . ~ e y=\bar{a}$. qu = kw.

## 

(2) To combine, to mix up several ingredients.
(3) To mix (followed by the prep. with)
"Comprenended it with dust, whareto "tis kin".
Shakesp. : Hasmioc, iv. g .
(4) To compose, to form a constituent part or element of.

## 2. Figuratively:

(1) To combinc, to mingle, or to associate together, to blend.
and componseding anl the materiais of fury. havoc, and desolation, into one black cloud,
Burke = Speech on the Case to the Nabod of Arcoi
(2) To compose, to make up, to form.

To hare hin pornp, nod ell what etato compounds
But ouly palnted, like hia varnishd freendm
3) To arrange, to adjast, to aettle ifferences, \&c.
"I pray, my lorde, lot mo compound thie atrife",

* (4) To write, to compile, to be author of. "Lucian" natlempt in compounding his now dia-
(5) To compromise, to excuse, to make a composition for. [A. 11.2 (1).]

Compound for oine they aro inclin'd to,
By damilag those they have po mind to. ${ }^{\text {B }}$
II. Technically:

1. Gram.: To form into one word by combination of two or more.
2. Law:
(1) To discharge or satiafy, as a debt or obligstion by the payment of a leas amm than ia atrictly dae; to make or accept a compoaition for. [Composirion, B. B.]
"Shall I, ye gods ! he cries, wy dehta compouna I " Gay.
(2) To compound a felony: To forbear prosecution for any consideration, It was formerly held to make the person componnding an accessory; now it is punishable by flue and imprisoument. By $7 \& 8$ Geo. TV. c. 29 , to advertise a reward for stolen gooda, or print onch an advertisement furnished by another, anhjects one to a penslty of $£=0$. One who anhjects one to a pensity of \&o. One who proseentes on account of a wrong done to [Theft-bote.]
(3) To compourd an information: The offence of revealing a crime and eommencing a prosecution against the offender, not with the intention of going on but to be psid, or in popular phrase be squared, for desisting: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 10.) A penal sction by a common informer rsmint be compounded except by leave of the court.

## B. Intransitive:

I. Drdinary Language:
${ }^{*} 1$. To come to terins by abatements on both sides; to agrce.

## "Paracelsung and his, odmiters have compounded

* 2. To bargain, to make terms or arrangements; especially, at the Universities, to compound for feea by psying down a lump sum.
"Hore '8 ${ }^{1}$ fellow will heip you to-morrow: compeas., iv. s.

3. To settle by a compromise; to discharge or satisfy an obliwation by compromise or mutual arrangement.

They were, at lant, glad to compound for his bare

* 4. To determine, to agree or decide.

We here deliver,
Suhscribed hy the consuly and patricians
Together with the seal ot thi benate, what
Wh have compounder oll.
Shutkenp. : Coriod., v. s.
5. To give out, to fail (as a horse in a race). (Slang.)
II. Technically:

1. Law : To diacharge or satisfy a debt or obligation by the paynent of a sum syreeit upon which is less than is strictly due (followed by for before the deht or obligation compounded, and with before the persons with whom the composition is made).
2. Mfed.: To mix up clrugs according to the prescription of s physician.
I Crabb this diseriminate between to compoind and to compose: "Compound is used only in the physical sense; compose in the proper or moral aense : words are compounded
by making two or more into one ; sentence are composed by putting words together so as are compased by putting woris togeth.)
corm'-pound (1), a. \& s. [Compovind, v.]

## A. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Composed or compounded of two or more elementa, parts, or ingredients : compoaite, not simple.
II. Bot. : Composed of or divided into two or more others. [Compound flower, Compound leaf, \&c.]
B. As subst.: Any thing which ia compoaed or compounded of two or more alements, parts, or ingredients; the result of composition ; a combination.

 ch. i. p. ${ }^{26}$.
II Crahb thns discriminates between compound and complex: "The compound consists of similar and whole bodies pont together: the complex consists of various parts linked together: sdhesion is sufficient to conatitute a compound: involution is necessary for the complex." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

## compound acids, s. pl.

Chem.: Colligated acids.
componad addition, s. [Andrion.]
compound animal, s. An animsl which, originslly simple, develops into s few or many otherg, which retain physical connection with the parent instead of being sooner or later detached in the normal way. A loose expression for the Polyzoa snd some of the Tunicata.
"Our conception of a compound animal, where in some respects the individuality of each is not conipleted. -Darmin : Voyage Round the World (ed. 1870)

## compound arch, $s$.

Arch.: An arch which has the srchivolt moulded or formed into in series of square recesses and angles, and 1 rsetically consisting of a number of concentric srchways suecessively placed within and belind esch other.

## compound ascidians, s. pl.

200l.: A division of Ascidians in which the strncture is essentislly that of the solitary ascidians, except that the viscera are somewhat differently disposed, the cavity being longer and narrower, sud the entira animal, wheu viewed singly, more verniform. (Owen.)

## compound axle,s.

Mech.: One consisting of two psits joined by a sleeve or other locking device. [Axle.] (Knight.)

## compound battery, s.

Elect.: A Voltaic battery, consisting of several pairs of plates, which develop a enmulative effect. [Galvanic Batreay.] (Knight.)
$\dagger$ compound corymb, s.
liot. (Of infurescence): The ame as Fascicle (q.v.).
compound division, s. [Division.]
compound eyes, s. $p l$.

1. Entom. : Two large eyea possessed by insects, hesides which they maty also have simple eres,
as inay be sech in the bee, as inay be sech in the bee, \&c. The componnd eyes consist of numerous hexagonsl farets. the lenses of which combinetlecharac-
 ters of woth crystalline facets of the efe sud vitredus himours The house-fly has 4,000 such facets; the dragon-fly 12,000 ; and the little Murdella beetle's 25,000 .
2. Zool.: The higher Crustacea have eyes somewhat resembling those of insects.

## compound flowers, s. pl.

1. Gen.: Any kind of inflorescence in which there are florets surrounded by sn involuere.
2. Spec.: The flower heads of Compositex. They sre small flowers collented intos head, fixed in a depressed axis, and surrounded by an involucre of floral leaves or bracts. To the unhotanical eye, some of them, tbe dalsy
for instance, look The timple flowers, but whst are taken for the white or pink-tipned white petals are the forets of the ray, and


COMPOUND FLOWER.

1. Flower. 2. Fioret from disk.
from ray. Style.
whst are held to be the stamens and pistiln are the floreta of the diak. [Composite.]
compound fraction, 8. [Fraction.]

## compound fracture, s.

Surgery :

1. A fracture in which a bone is broken in more parts than one, or in which two bonea joined together, as, for mastance, the radina and the ulna, are both broken.
2. A fracture in which the external integuments are penetrated by the end of the fractured hone, as distinguished from one in which the bone only is broken, the surrounding pisrts sustalning no injury.

## compound householder,

Law, Suffrage, dec. : A householder whose landlord by agreement pays the rates for him, under the Small Tenements Act of 1851 . Under the Reform Act of 1867, a grest diversity of opinion existed on the subject. It wss decided that the compound householder shonid not have a vote ; but by Goschen's Rating Assessment Act of 1869, s vote was conferred 011 him.

## componnd interest, s. [Interest.]

## compound intervals, s. pl.

Music: Intervals greater than an oetave, ss opposed to simple intervals, which sre less than sn octave.

## compound larceny, s

Lew: Surb as has all the properties of simple larceny, but is accompanied with either one or both of the aggravations of a taking from onc's house or person. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 17.)

## compound leaf, s.

Botary:

1. A leaf in which the petiole hranches, each uranch terminating in a perfect leaf, generally called a leaflet.
2. A leaf, the divisiong of which sre srticulated with the petiole. This latter defmition is by may considered hetter than the former one, as with it simple and compound leaves rarely exist in the same natural assemblsge, while if definition l be adopted they often do. If definition 1 be adopted the leaf of the orange is a winged simple leaf, but it 2 be preferred it is, as theoretically it ought to he, a compound one.
compound membranes, s. pl. (For definition see extract.)
" Uuder the title compround menbrunes we include those expalusions which form the exteruhi integument ternal passages which, by their in volutions, contribute to form the various secreting orgaus or glands. they conssituto the skin alld mucous membranes, witb
the various glandular organs which open upon their aurface. Hairs and nails, peing hardered cuticle, are justly regarded as appondages to the former."-Toda \&
compound miorosoope, $s$.
Micros. : A microscope made up of a combination of lenaes arranged in a tube. [Microscope.]

[^166]compound motion, s. [Motion.]

## compound numbers, s. pl.

Algebra: Such numbers as can be divided by aome other number besidea unity without leaving a remainder, as 12, which can be divided by $2,3,4$, and 6 .
compound pier, s. A clustered column.

## compound polype, 8 .

Zool.: A polype consisting of a multitude of individuals associated together into a single organism, what may be called the young, produced by gemmation, remaining adherent to the parent, very much as branches remain connected with the trunk of the tree which sent them forth. The Sertularix, the Fluatre, the Corals which form reefs, \&c., belong to this division of zoophytes. (Owen, dc.)

## compound quantities, s. pl.

1. Algebra: Such quantities as are joinen by the signs + or - , or are expressed by nore letters than one.
2. Arith.: Quantities consisting of more denominations than one, as pounds, shilhugs, and pence; pounda, ounces, sc., whence the aeveral operations of division, subtraction, sc., of anch quantitiea are known as compound division, compound subtraction, de.

## compound radical, $s$.

Chem.: A radical which operates as if it were but single, while analysis shows it to be really composed of two. Example, Cyanogen.

## compound rail, s.

Engin. : A rail made of several portions with a longitudinal joint, avoiding the transverse joint across the rail whereby the jarring is occasioned ; a continuoua rail. Also applied to several forms of rails which consiat of a number of portions bolted or keyed together. (Knight.)
compound ratio, s. The ratio of the product of the antecedcuts of two or more ratios to the product of the comsequents : thus if $3: 6:: 4: 12$, then $12: 72$ is the compound ratio.

## compound rest, $s$

Mech.: The twol-carrier of an engine-lathe, moved Tongitudinally (along the work) by the leading-screw, actuated by the feed; and transversely (to or from the wurk), by its own feed-screw. (Knight.)

## compound screw, $s$.

Mech. : Two or more serews on the same axis. When the pitel of the respective screwa varies, it forms a differential screw; when they run in different directions, it is a right and left screw.

## compound spike, s.

Bot. (Of inforescence): A apike consisting of amall gecondary spikelets.
compound spirits, s. pl. Rectified spirits to which has heen added one or more favouring ingredients. They are called also componits. The chief componnds are gin, British brandy, and British rum. Cordiala and liqueurs, such as curaçoa, lovage, cherry braudy, Noyeau, rum shrul, \&c., are also debraudy, Noyeau, rum shruls, \&c., are also deby adding to clean rectified apirit various essences or oils, and sweetening with augar or syrup. Sweetened componnds asually contain from 20 to 35 per cent. of proof spirit. ( $W$. Harkness, F.C.s.)

## compound steam-engine, $s$

Mech.: A form of steam-engine originally patented by Hornllower in 1781 , in which steann at a relatively greater pressure was allowed to expand in a small cylinder, and then, escaping into a larger cylinder, to ex. pand itself ngainst a larger piston. Compound engines are of two classes, which may be called combined and independent compound engines. The former are thoae in which the cylinders tre ncar each nther, and the pistons commence their respective strokes simultaneously or nearly so, the steath expanding from one cylinder direct to the other through as small a passage as convenient. To this class belong most land engines, and the compound inariue with cranks at about $130^{\circ}$. (Knight.)
compound stops, s. pl.
Music: Organ stope having more than one rank of pipes. (Stainer it Barrett.)
compound times, s. pl.
Music: Times in which the har is divided Into twa or more groups of potea, e.g., I, which consists of two groups of three notes; $\%$. which consists of three groups of three notes, \&c. Compound times are classified as duple or triple, according to the number of groups in triple, according to the number of groups in
each bar, not according to the number of each bar, not according to the number of
notes in each group; e.g., $\frac{\text { g }}{6}$ is a duple time, notes in each group; e.g., $\frac{6}{5}$ is a duple time,
a triple time, a triple time, $\frac{18}{2}$ (four groups of three) a
duple time, \&c. The principal accent fails on duple time. \&c. The principal accent fails on
the first note in each bar, and $n$ subordinste accent on the firat note of each group.

## compound umbel, $s$.

Bot. (Of inflorescence): A kind of inflorescence in which the umbel divides into two or more smaller umbels, as in Heracleum. The umbel thus dividing is called the universal one, and the othera the partial umbels.

## compound word, s.

Gram.: A word composed of two or more words, according to certain rules.
corm'-pound (2), s. [Etym. doubtrul ; a corruption of Port. campanha = a yard, a court, or, more probably, of Halay campong = an inclosure.] A ternapplied in India to the yard or enclosed space aurrounding a dwelling.
$\dagger$ com-pound-a-ble, a. [Eng. compound; -able.] Capable or admitting of being compounded.
"A penalty - dickenspoundable for a tern of Im(Daviea)
cóm-pound'-ĕd, pa.par. or $a$. [Compornin, $v$.] A. As pal. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adj. : Compound, composite.
cöm-pound'-ẽr, s. [Eng. compound; -er.]
I. Ord. Lang. : One who compounds in any of the ordinary senses of the verb.
II. Technically:

1. Polit. : A compound housebalder.
2. Law: One who compound a felony.
3. Med.: One who compounds druga according to a prescription.
4. Univ.: One who paid more than the ordinary fees for his degrees.
 degree of 8.A. Wearing theo the gown aud habit of a connpunder: that tis, one who compounds, or pays
double or treble fees for his degree. which is nusually done by rich dignitaries. "Wrood: Fattic. an. 1544 .
5. Eng. Hist.: A Jacobite who, though wishing to bring back James Il., yet desired to "compound," or make an arrangement with him as to the conditions on which he was to be restored to the throne.

The Jacobite party bai, from the first, been divlded into two sections, which, three or four years
after the revolution, began to be kiown as the Compounders and the Noncompounders. "-Macaulay: Aift. Eng., ch. xk.
oóm-pound'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [СомruUnd, $v$.
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinery Language:

1. Literally:
(1) The act or procesa of forming into a mass, by combination or mixture.
aturi. the compornding of thatter from elementary atulat and And al sorytition were consldered and experimeatally illustrated." - Tyndul": Frag. of Science ( 3 rl .
(2) The act or state of composing or forming one of the constituent parts or elements of a compound body.

## 2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of adjusting or arranging difflculties.
(2) The act of entering into an agreement or compromise.
II. Technically:

1. Grammar: The act of forming one word by the combination of two or more.
2. Law:
(1) The net of compromising or making a composition for debts, \&c.
(2) The act of receiving a consideration to forbear prosecnting in a case of felony.
3. Med.: The act or prectice of midng drugs according to \& prescription.

* cotm-poutn'-drĕss, 3. [Eng. compounder; fem. anff. ess.] a female compounder or adjuster.
rell"-Ho the arl:' Focal rorent, p. ${ }^{\text {an }}$.
* com-poun'e, * com-powne, v. [Compone, Compound, v.]
" Dyuerso membris compounen a body".
* cotm-powned', * com-pown-et, pa. par. or $a$. [Compone, Compound, v.]
cóm-pra-dör', s. [Port. =a buyer.] $\Delta$ native trading manager for Eurovenn merchants or residents in China; an agent.
* cơm'-prāişe, * com-prase, v.t. [Pref. com = with, together, and Eng. praise (q.v.).] To eatimate, to value.
"And fo thar mend compranyt bys kyn." $\begin{gathered}\text { Douglas: Firgin. }\end{gathered}$
* cơm-prě-cà'-tion, s. [Lat. comprecatlo, from comprecor: am = cum = with, together; precor $=$ to pray. $]$ A prayer or praying with others ; united prayer.
"Next to deprecation aqainst evil may aucceed compourse on Prayer, ch. $\mathbf{1 7}$.
cơm-prĕ-hĕnd, * com-pre-hende, v.t. \& i. [Lat. comprehendo; from com $=c u m=$ together, and prehendo $=$ to aeize, to grasp; Fr. comprendre; Ital. comprendere; sp. comprender; Port. comprehemier.] [Apprehend.]
A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

* 1. To grasp, to aeize.
"For heruea he meassureth wyth bis spanne, ate the whole woride he comprehonderh under bis thre an2. To include.
"The more liberal the terms of comprehensfou, the
 lay: Hirt. Eing., ch. xi.
II. Figuratively:

1. To contain, to comprise, to include, to imply.
"The virtuea required to the herolc poem. Ave comprehended all in this one won
Hobbes: Virtues of on $\mathrm{Acroic} P$ Poem.
2. To grasp or seize in the mind, to apprehend, to understand, to imagine.
B. Intrans. : To underatand, to apprehend, tograsp or contain with the underatanding ; to imagine.
"Of thinges that ben made more anhtilly
Than they can in hir lewedidesse comprenend.-.
II For the difference bet ween to comprehend and to comprise, see Comprise; for that between comprehend and conceive, see Conceive.
cơm-prĕ-hĕnd'-ěd, pa. par or a. [Comprehend, $v$.]
oठm-prĕ-hĕnd'ẽr, s. [Eng. comprehend; -er.] One who comprehends or graspa in the mind. (Cudtrorth.)
ơm-prĕ-hěnd'-ĭ̀g, pt.par., a., \& s. [CovPREMEND, v.]
A. \&B. As pr. par. \& particip). adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act or process of grasplag or seizing with the understanding.

+ cơm-prĕ-hěn-sī-bĭ'-ĭ-t̆y, s. [Eng. com-
prehensile; -ity.] The quality or stats of being comprehensible.
cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-ble, *cơm-prě-hĕn'$\mathbf{s y}$-blo, a. [Fr, compréhensible; from Lat. comprehensibilis, frou compreheusus, 1, jar. of comprehendo.]
I. Lit.: Capable of being grasped, contained, included, or bounded in.
"He Ls not comprehenquble aor circumscribed no
II. Figuratively :

1. Capable of being included, implied, or comprised.
2. Capable of being comprebended or grasped in the mind ; intelligihle.

* oorm-prě-hĕn'-sĭ-ble-năss. s. [Eng. comprehensible; -ness.] The quality of being comprefiensible; comprehensibility. (More.)
fäte, fǎt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gõ, pơt,

- Cơm-prĕ-hĕn'-这-bly̆, adv. [Eng. compre-

1. In a comprehensible or intelligible msnner; so as to be comprehended or understood. 2. Comprehensively, with wide significance; ignificantly.
"The words wisdom and righteous are commonly
nead very comprehensibiy, so ai to algnily all religion and virtue."-fillotion
©ðัm-prð̌-hěn'-sion, s. [Lat, comprehensio, from comprehensus, pi, psr. of comprehendo $=$ to comprehend (q.v.).]

## A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:
I. The act ofgrssping, seizing, or contsining. 2. Inclusion, the act of comprisiug.
"Not a aingle proposition teoding to a Comprehen.
ion had beell oven discussed."-M(acaulay : Bitr. Eng. ch. xiv.
"Tha anme conalderations which had induced NotHingham to aupport a enmprehension made comprehen-..-M Macuulay: Hist, Eng., ch. xi.
*3. A summary, epitome, or collection. "Though not a catalogue . . . a comprehention of

## II. Figuratively:

1. The sct or process of grasping or seizing with the understanding.
2. Thst faculty by which ideas are grasped orseized with the understanding; intelligence, capacity of intellect.
B. Technically:
3. Logic: Those attributes which make up the notion expressed by s general term.
4. Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, the whole for s part, or a definite number for sn indefloite.

II Comprehension Scheme:
IIisf.: A scheme for comprehending within the Engiish Church the Puritin as well as the Anglican party. An effort was made in thia direction in 1689 . A bill for sltering soms points in the liturgy to which exception was taken by the Nonconformists passed the House of Lords in 1689. But Convocation, when aummoned at the instance of the House of Commons to diacusa the scheme, ended by rejecting it. An attempt of the same kind msde in Scotland in 1678 had been equally unsuccessful.
oðm-prŏ-hĕn'sive, a. [Fr. comprèhensif, as if from s Lat. comprehensivus, from comprehensus, pa. par. of comprehendo.]

1. Extending widely ; including or compre hending many things; extensive, wide, compendious.

- Reverend and wise, whose comprehensive piow
 2. Hsving the power of grasping msny things with the understanding; quick, scute, sharp of intellect.
"In trutb, he nuited all the qualities of ${ }^{n}$ great Indge, Macaulay: Hist. Eng.. olh. xx.
TI Crabb thua discriminatea between comprehensive sud extensive: "Comprehensive respects quantity, extensive regards space : that is compreheusiee that comprehends much, that is extersive that extends into a wide field: a comprehensive view of a subject includea all comprehensive view of a subject includea all
brsuches of it; an extensive view of a subject outers into minute details : the comprehensive inters into minute details: the comprehensive is associated with the concise; the extensive
with the diffuse: It requires a capacious mind with the diffuse: It requires a capacious mind
to take s comprehensive survey of any subject; it is passible for a superficial thinker to enter very extensively into some parts, while ho passes over others. Comprehensive is employed only with regard to intellectual objects; extensive is used both in the proper or the improper sense: the signification of a word is comprehensive, or the powers of the mind are comprehensire: a plain is extensive, or a field of inquiry is extensive." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
oơm-prĕ-hěn'-sǐve-ly̆, adv. [Eng. comprehensive; -ly.] In s comprehensive manner; widely, extensively, compendiously.
"The law itself, comprehensively taken."-Goodwin:
0ơm-prĕ-hĕn'-sǐve-nĕss, s. [Eng. comprehensive; -ness.] The quality of being comprehensive.

1. Vsriety.
"Comparo the heaaty and comprehensiveness of legend- ou ancient oollus. "-Adition: On Ancient
2. Extent, wideness of range and significance.

* corm-př̌-hðn'henous, pe. par. of comprehendo.j

Old Divinity: One who in proficient, or who has sttained to s full snd perfect knowledge of the truth.
 heaven! comp

* oom-prend', $v$. [See def.] An old variant of comprehend (q.v.). (Chaucer.)
* oơm'-prěs-by̆-tẽr, s. [Pref. com = with, together, and Eng. presbyter (q.v.).] One who is jolned or associsted with others in offlice as \& presbyter; s fellow-priest.
"Cyprian in many places : . : speaking of presbyters, caiom ble. i.
* comm-prŏs-by̆-tër'-1-al, a. [Eng. compresbyter - -ial. 1 Of or pertaining to a compres. byter; common to sny priest with others.
cóm-prĕss', v.t. [From Low Lat. compresso $=$ oppress : com $=$ cunt $=$ with, and presso $=$ to preas, from pressus, pa. par. of premo $=$ to press. Or from pref. com = with, together, snd Eng. press (q.v.) (Skeat). Sp. comprimir Ital. comprimere.]
I. Lit.: To squeeze or press together ms terial things; to force, press, or drive into a narrow
II. Figuratively:
L. To reduce or bring within parrower limits, to narrow. (Of immsterial thinge.)

And bis whole figure breathed intellitente
Into a uarrower circle of deep red."
*2. To have carnsl intercourse with, to embrace.

* 3. To restrain, to keep down.

The adverse winds in leathern bags he hracid.

4. To reduce within narrower limita, to abridge, to make concise. (Applied to lsnguage, writings, \& c .) "The esnue streusth of expression, though more
compresed. runs throug
his bistorical haranguea,
-5. To reduce.

> "Comprew the eum in to to solld worth""
cơm'-prĕss, s. [Fr. compresse.]

1. Surg.: A pad of folded soft linen, used with s bandage to preaerves due pressure on s. wound.
"I appllied an intercipient about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by compreas and bandago arested it up- - inseman.
2. Mach. : A machine for re-pressing cotton bales.
cóm-prĕssed, oom-prest, pa. par. or $a$.
A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:
I. Ord. Lang. : Pressed together, condensed, narrowed.
II. Bot. (Of a seed): Flattened lengthwise, as distinguished fron depressed, which means flattened vertically. The legume of the garden pea is compressed.
compressed-air, $a$, \& s.
Compressed-air Engine:
Mech. : An engine driven by the clastic foree of compressed air. Its construction is ususliy like that of a steam-engine, the force of the expanding air being exerted sgainat a piston in a cylinder. (Knight.)
cotm-prěs-sǐ-hĭl'-i-ty̆, s. [Eng. compressible; -ity.]
3. Ord. Lang. : The quality or condition of being compressible; capability of compression. 2. Nat. Phil. : The property in virtue of which the volume of a body nay be diminished by preasare. It is produced by its porosity. The most compressible bodies are gases, which may be reduced in this way to 10,20 , or even 100 times as little space as they previously occupled. If, however, very great pressure be spplied, the tendency is for the gas to become fluid. Liquids wers long thought to be incompressible, which is not accurate. Solids vary greatiy in compressibility ; tndia-rubber, cork, ivary balla, \&c., are very compressible. (Ganot.)
oóm-pras'-si-ble, a. [Fr. compressible.] Capable of belng compressed or forced into a narrower compass, or with
"It gis light, poroun, comprow

* ©otm-prĕs'-sǐ-ble-nĕss, g. [Eng. compressible; -ness.] The sams as Compressibility (q.v.).
otm-prĕs'-sìng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Compress, $v$.
A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adj.: Having the qusilty or power of forcing into nsrrower spsce or limits

In all casea the diatortion ta nocch as roquired for its production a compresting lorce netint at right soienve (sird ed, xly, 112
C. As subst.: The sct or process of exercising compression; compression.
compressing-machine, s. A machine for msking compreased bullets. (Knight.)
 compressio, from compressus, pa. par. of com primo.]

1. Lit. : The set of compressing or forcing into s narrower compass, or withth narrower limits.
2. Fig. : The condensstion or compressing of language or thought.
"Iavolntion of argumont and compression of
compression-casting, s. A mode of casting bronzea, \&c., in moulds of potters casting bronzea, der, in mind causes the metal clay under s pressure which causes the metal to ficw into the dclicate trscery left by the
pattern. The work approachea nearly the pattern. The work approachea nearly the
work of the graver and chisel. It is especially used in casting house-buiders' hardwsre, letters and numbers for houses, stamps, \&c (Knight.)
compression-cook, s. One containing an india-rubber tube which collapses on the pressnre of the end of screw-plug turned by the key. (Knight.)
cóm-prĕs'sivive, a. [Fr. compressif.]
*1. Forced, compulsory.
"Considering the brushivess and sugulosity of the parts of the air, a more than ordinary notion or com prearive rest may very well prove painful to the totul and disharmonious to her
+2. Hsving the power or quality of compressing.
". . . and whereunto all the blood of the body hy the comprewive motion of the velns, doth naturally old Age, p. 238.
cotm-prĕs'-sõr, s. [Mod. Lat., fiom Class Lat. compressus, pa par. of comprimo $=$ to compress.]
I. Ord. Lang.: One who, or that which compresses.
II. Technically:
I. Surg.: An instrument to compress the femoral srtery; s substitute for a tourniquet.

## 2. Nautical:

(1) A lever srm to press on the chain-cahle and keep it from veering awsy too fast.
(2) A device for compresaing 8 gun-carriage to its alide or platform during recoil; the carrisge is again set free for running up. (Knight.)
3. Microscopy: A device to flatten microscopic objecta under exsmination, in order to mske out their structure; a compreasorium. Compreasors for the microscope are of vsrious kiuds; ss, lever, reversible cell. paralle plate, Wenham's, \&c. Sometimes a little box is constructed for the purpose, or by the handle of a mounted needle pressure may be applied to the thin glass covering the object to be compressed.
4. Pnoumatics: A mschine for compressing air. Ses Atr-pump, Compkesbed-ath ENOINE, Air-compressino Machine.
5. Anat. : That which comipresses anything. Thus there gre \& Compressor hemisphocrium bulbi, and a compressor naris. Whers there are more than one the pl. compressores is used.
cơm-prĕs-sör'- $\mathbf{1}$-йm, s. [Mod. Lat.] Tho same as Compresson II., 3 (q.v.).
thin it out under the compressorium."- Todd then to thin it out under the compressorium-"- To
man: Physiol. Anat., vol. $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{ch}$. vil., p. 168.
bol, boy; pout, jowı ; cat, çell, chorus, çin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ass; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=f$

©om-prěs'-süre, s. [Pref. com = together, and pressure (q.v.).] The act of compressing; compression, pressure. (Digby.)
"corm-priēst', s. [Pref. com = together, and priest (q.v.).] A fellow-priest.
deferring to chastise his lewd ead insoleut

- cơm'-prĭm-⿺̌t, v.t. [Lat. comprimo $=$ to press together.] To subdue, to restrain, to keep down.
his owne is by physitian to other men's affections, af to an insurrection,....--Ford: Lime of Lifo (IQ2o).
'corm-print', o.t. [Pref. $\mathrm{com}=$ together, sud print (q.v.).]

1. To print together or at the same time.
2. To print together; it is commonly taken in isw, for the deceittnl printing of another copy, or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. (Phillips: World of Words.)

* cơm'-print, s. [Comprint, v.]

1. The act of printing a surreptitions copy of the book of another; piracy of a book.
2. A surreptitions or pirated copy of a book.
cóm-priş'-ạl, s. [Eng. compris(e); -al.]
3. The set or process of comprising.
*2. An epitome, compendium, or summary. "Slandering is a conpillation, a comprisal and sum
0ôm-prişe', * com-pryse, v.t. [Fr. compris, pa. par. of comprendre $=$ to comprehend (q.v).] I. Ordinary Language:
4. Lit.: To embrace, to contain, to include, to comprehend.
anyl so on dowa to the sixth or meveath, which comprise the smalleat stars visible to the naked eye,

* 2. Fig. : To plot, to plan, to contrive.
"̈rien there was done a cruell luatice in the eltys of --Berners: Froisturrsed by Sir Thomas Phelton, II. Scotch Law: To sttach the estate of another for debt.
"Cause the said cattell to be comprised."-Strene:
T Crabb thus discrimizates between to comprise, to comtnrehend, to contain, to embrace, and to include: "Persons or things comprise or include; things only comprehend, embrace, snd contain: a person comprives a certain quantity of matter within a given spsuce; he includes one thing within another: smanthor comprises his work within a certain number of volumes, and inctudes in it a variety of interesting particulars. When things are snokelt of, comprise, comprehend, and embrace have regard to the aggregate value, quantity, or extent; include or contuin to the individual thing which forms a part. Comprise and contoin are used either in the proper or the figurative sense; comprehend, embroce, and include, in the figurative sense only : a stock comprises a variety of articles; a lihrary comcomprises a variety of articles; a lilirary comprised within a small complass: rules compreprised within a small compass: rules compre. n nunber of cases; conntries comprehend a certain number of districtsordivisions; terms comprehend a certuin meaning: a discourse mboraces a variety of topics; a plan, project schene, or system, embraces a variety of ob jects: a honse contains a numbler of perzons city contains a number of houses. contoins much usefui matter- society contains very many individuals; it includes none bint of a certain class." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
oom-prise, so [Pref. com, snd prise $=$ price (q.V.).] Price, value.

cotm-prīsed (Eng.), * com-prys-it (Scotch), pa. par. or a. [Compaise', v.]
côm-priss'-ẽr, * com - prys - er, * com prys-our, s. [Eng. compris(e); -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who comprises.
2. Scotch Law: One who attaches the estate of snother for deht.
 (ed. 1814), p. 60 .
ớm-pris's'ing, pr. par., a., \& 8. [COMPRise, v.]
A. \& Z. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See
the verb).

## C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of including, containing or comprehending
2. Scotch Law: The set of attaching the estate of another for debt.

* corm-priv'-ate, * com-priv-at, a. [Pref. com, and private $=$ privy (?). $]$ Privy, accessory.
war comprivat to thalr oathis to stand at the
cŏm'-prŏ-bāte, v.i. [Lat. comprobatum snp. of comprobo: com = cum = with, together probo $=$ to prove, to try.] To prove in conjunction with other things; to join or sid in proving.
is the foontaineof dapience". Hilyo Scripture, that God
" cǒm'-prŏ-bāte, a. [Lat. comprobatus, pa par. of comprobo $=$ to try, to prove.] Proved,
"cŏm-prǒ-bā'-tion, 8. [Lat. comprobatio from comprobo.]

1. Proof, confirmation, sttestation.

University of Oxford] for the comproanation and de claratlon of partieular good minds ye will not faile to do accordingly, and so by your dill gence to be nhew'd
 pt. 1 ii .
2. United spprobation, assent, consent.
learned the comprobation of the best and noot fanmous of the whole realme."-Fox:" Alartyry, p. Esc
"comm-prò-dūçe', r.t. [Pref. com, and produce (q.v.).] To produce at the same time.
"Was it comproduced or concreated with them?"-
cơm'-prǒm-işe, s. [F̧. compromis, pa. par. of compromettre; Lat. compromitto $=$ to promise or enter into sn engagement with snother ; Sp. compromiso; Ital. compromesso; Port. compromisso.]
*1. An sgreement entered into between two parties to refer a matter in dispute to arbitration, and to sbide by the decision of the arbitrator.
2. An agreement or bargain between persons in controversy to settle their differencea by mutual concessions.
"Meiville succeeded in effecting a compromise"Aacaulay: Bist Eng., ch. xvi
Then Compromise had place, and Scrutiny Coopper: The Tauk, bk ii
-I The compromise of Bredo or of Flanders:
Hist. : A petition sent forth at a meeting of Flemish nobles heid at Breda in January, 1556. It was designed to deprecate the cruelty of the Spaniards, then in couflict with their revolted provinces in the Netherlands. It was presented to the Regent Margaret, sister of Philip II., but she rejected its prayer.
cŏm'-prŏm-işe, v.t. \& i. [CompRomise, s.] A. Transitive:

* 1. To bind by a mutual agreement or compact.

2. To adjust or settie a difference by mutual concessions.
"With much diffleuty, the dispate was compro
3. To place in a position of difficulty or danger; to commit to or involve in any hazard ; to place oness tife, honour, or repnta tion in a position of jeorrardy.


* B. Intrans. : To accord, to agree.

When Laban and hinseli were compromised,
That ali the eanhlings which were streak'd and piod
Sloould fall as Jacobis hire."
Shariesp.: Her. op Jen., i. is
cöm"-prorm-issed, na, par. or a. [Compro-
A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:

1. Settled or arranged by mutual conces sions.
2. Committed to or implicated in any hazard or enterprise; placed in a position of danger, ss regarls life, honour, or reputation.
cờm'-prơm-ī-şẽer, s. [Eng. compromis(e); -er.] One who compromises or enters iato a compromise.
cơm'-prŏm-ī-ş̌ıng, pr. par.. a., t s. [COX PROMISE, v.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip adj. : (See verb).
C. As subst.: The act of entering lnto or effecting a compromise.

* cŏm-prŏm-゙-ssion, cǒrl-prŏm-y̆' ssion (ssion ss shön), s. [Lat. compromissio, from compromissus, pa. par. of compromitto.] A compromise, a bargain, s compact. "Aad the chinde is a comppromysilon to bs made of have in the Duchte of Mylibin, nuto the Propee's hand Paer viam depositi""-Strype: Records; Woisey to Dec
* cơm-prǒm-iss-sör'-1̆-al, a. [Lat. compromissarius.] Of or pertaining tos compromise.
* cǒm-prŏm'-ǐt, s. [Lat. compromitto.] A compromise. [СОмрRомIsE, s.]
betuix Lbs erils of Angus d Arane, thar to be hade
fresndia."-Aefs Ja. V., 1525 (ead 1914), p. zas.
$\underset{\text { [СомPRomit, s.] }}{\text { comporit, }}$ com-prom-yt, v.t. \& i.
* A. Transitive:

1. To compromise, to bind, to pledge.

Cheir countrey, to shide and periorme all uuch all their countrey, to khide and periorme
2. To entrust, to commit (with the prep. in) "Also the same lord cardinal, at many times when hia officers thither, and with crafty persuasione bati induced them to compromif their election in him ."
B. Intransitive :

Scotch Law: To enter into a compromise.
cǒm-prom-1̌t'-těd, pa. par. or a. [COMPROMIT, v.]
com-prŏm-ǐt'-ting, pr. par., a., \& s. [СомPsomit, $v$.]
A \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verl).
C. As subst.: The act of entering into or effecting a compromise.

* cơm-prŏ-vĭn'-cial, " corm-prŏ-vin'ciall (clal as shal), as \&. [Pref. com, and provincial (y.v.).]
A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the same province


## - He the six Isladis, comprovenctarl <br> Shall to the <br> 

B. As subst. : A bishop belonging to the same province, or under the ssme archiepis. copal jurisdiction.
"At the consecration of an archbishop, all his cam
provincials ought to give their attendance."-Aylife provincials
Parergon.
comp-sog'na-tha, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. comp $\operatorname{sog} u(t h(u s)$ (q.v.), and suff. $\cdot[$. $]$
Polcent.: A sub-order of the reptilian order Ornitboscelida. Ty pe, Compsognathus (q.v.)
oomp-sǒg-ną-thĭd, s. [Compsognathide. Any Diussaur of the fanily Compsognathide
cormp-sŏg-năth'-1̆-dæ, s. pl [Mod. Lat. compsognath (us) ; Lat. fem. pl. sdj. suff. -idee.

Pulcoont. : A family of Ornithoscelida (q.v.), equivalent to the Compronnatha (q.v.).
cơmp-sŏg'-ną-thŭs, s. [Gr. кон Wós (kompsos) $=$ elegant, and $\gamma r \dot{\theta} \theta$ os (gnothos) $=$ the jaw.]

Palcoont.: A genus of Dinosaurian reptijes found in the Lithogray hic Slate of Solenhofern which is of Upper Oolite sge. It is fonnded upon the Compsognathus longipes, a smal reptile with toothed jaws about two feet long, but which is interesting becanse of its affinities to birds. It resemuled them, not merely ties to hirds, It reseusbled them, not merely in its long neck, slight head, and small forelimbs, lut in its long hind-limbs, enabling it, erect or semi-erect position. The occurrence of a rentile so bird-like, and some other facts pointing in the same direction, have suggested a doubt whether the Connecticut footprints, long regarded as avian, may not have been those of erect wslking Dinosaurian reptiles.
" cormpt, " compte, s. [Fr. compte, from Lat. computes.] An account, computation, or reckoning. [Count.]
"Ther nya comp
Rem. of Rose, 8,02s.

* compt-book, s. An sccount-book.
tāte, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hèr, thêre; pīne, pit, sïre, sīr, marins; gō, pơt,

"ormpt, " compten, $v$. .t [Fr.compter; Lat. compata. 1 To count, to namber, to reckon. [Count, v.]


## "All that compcoch ahe at nought""

* cormpt, a. [Lat. comptus, from como $=$ to dress the hair; coma $=$ the hirir.] Neat, spruce, trim.
* oðmpt'-a-ble, a. [CoxcpitBLe.]
- aðmpte, s. [ComPT, 8.]
*oðmp'-tẽr, s. [Counter.]

1. A coanter.

Then from the compter he takee down the fie
And with prescripulons lights the wolemn pite-
And with prescriptions lights the volemn pile -
Garth: The Dipentary a
2. A piece of metal nsed In counting; a counter.
"compter-cloth, "compter-clayth, s. $A$ counterpane.

"coompt'-i-ble, " cơmpt'-a-ble, a. [Fr. comptable.]

1. Accountable, responsible, subject.
"Wharent the archbishop making delayen, not well contented az the matter, be wial so cilled ypon, this eyther he ehould be comptable to the king for the money, or elso bio should incurre preeant danger."2. Able to be counted. 3. Sensitive
"Oood beaties, let mo suatain my ecorn: I an very Tomplith Siorent, is. the least sinister usagge--Shakesp. :

- cơmp'-tǐǹg, pr. par., a., \& \&. [Covntina.] *compting-house, s. [Counting-nodez.]
- cơmpt'-1Ø̌ss, a. [Eng. compt; -less.] Countless. [Countless.]

A comptitess fock, a fock so great (lindeed)
As of " Shepheard sent from hearin had need""
"oompt'-1y, adv. [Eng. compt; -ly.] Neatiy, sprucely ; trimty. (Sherwood.)
'oðmpt'-něss, s. [Eng. compt; -ness.] Neatness, spruceness. (Sherwocd.)
comptoir (as cơnt-wãr), z. [Fr.] 1. A counter.
2. A counting-house.
cormp-tōn'-1-a, s. [Named sfter Henry Compton, Bishop of London, who introdaced many exotic plants.]

Bot. : A genus of plants, order Myricaceæ (Gsleworts). Benzoic snd tannic acid, with a resinous matter, occur in the aromatic bark of Comptonia asplenifolia. It is astringent snd tonic, and is used in the United States as a domestic remedy in cases of diarrhœea.
obmp'-tón-ite, s. [Nsmed efter Lord Compton.]
Mfin. : A variety of Thomsonite. It occurs also radiated, or in long circular crystals, constituting right rectangular prisms, or is found smorphons. It is transparent or translucent, of a snowy white colonir, and vitreous in lustre. It occurs in the lavas of Mount Somma in Italy.
ó́mp'-trō (mpss n), s. \& v. [Conthol.]
cotmp-trōl'-lẽr (mpasn), s. [Controller.] * 1. One who regulates or controls.

Nor he, the great comptroller of the sky."
2. An officer whose duty it is to examine and certify public accounts.

Wo shall be late else; which I would not be. This njght to be ocmptrouler:
oómp-trōl-lẽr-ship ( $\mathbf{m p}$ as n ), s. [Eng comitrolter; ship.]

1. The office or position of a comptroller. 2. Superintendence, regnlation.
"The gryle for stannery-causes is annexed to the

* com-pŭ1’-sa-tive, a. [Lat. compulso, intens. of compello $=$ to compel.] Compulsory, coactive, exercising compulsion.

TThis is the reading of the Follos in the passage from Hamlet i. 1 in which the Quartos read compulsatory.
 sative; -ly.] By compulsion or force; compulsorily. (Richardson: Clarisara.)
 sutory ; ty.] The same as Compulsatively.

* otm-puir-na-torr-y, a. [As if from s Lat. compulsatorius, from compulso.]

1. Compulsory ; exercising compulsion.
2. Caused by compulsion or force; forced.

Dint to recover from ua hy strong 'h
And terms compuisatory, thoce loresald lande
Shakesp.: Hamlet. L. 1

- com-pălae', v.r. [Lat. compulso, intens. of compello $=$ to drive together, to collect; com $=$ cum $=$ together, sud pello $=$ to drive. $]$ To compel ; to force or drive by compulsion.
"Many parents constraln their gons and daughters to marry where they love not,
tedm-pǔlsed', pa. par. or $\alpha$. [Сомpulse.] "Bhe rends her woes, ehivern them in compulsad
oóm-pul'-sion, s. [Lat. compulsio, from compulso.]
I. Ordinory Language:
I. The act of compelling or forcing to do something; force, constraint; application of an irresistible force.
"For she knows nought of compultion, and only
Longfellow: The Chtidren of the Lord's Supper

2. The stats or condition of being compelled or subjected to force or violence.
II. Law: The state of being forced to do a criminal sct against one's will. Either physical or moral compulsion exculpates one in the eye of the law, only the former in foro conscientice. (Blaclistone: Comment., hk. Iv., ch. 2, \& . .)
" ctm-p̆̈l'-sive, a. [Eng. compuls(e); -ive.] Having the power or quality of exercising compulston or force; compnisory, forcible.

Oth Never, Iaro. Like to the Pontic een,
Whose icy current aid compulsive courre
Whose dey current sud compulsite courxe

* còm-p̆ul'-sĭve-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. compulsive; -ly. $]$ By the exercise of compulsion or force; compulsorily.
 Ditorce.
* com-pŭl'-sīve-něss, s. [Eng. compulsive; - ness.] The quality of leing compulsive or scting by compulsion or force.
com-pul'-sõr-1-ly̆, ode: [Eng. compulsory; -ly.] In a compulsory or forcible manner ; by means of compulsion or force. (Bacon.)
oóm-pŭl'-sõ̃r-y̆, a. \& s. [Lat. compulsorius, rom compulsa, interis. of compello.]
A. As adjective:
I. Htsving the power of compelling or af exercising compulsion or force.


2. Cansed by compulsion, enforced, uecessitated.
"Kindly it wousd be taken to eomply with a patent,

* B. As subst.: Anything which compels; e compuisive measure, compulsion.
"They that of theyr owne grod wyll do these haue

cóm-pŭñet', v.t. [Compunct, a.] To prick or strike with compunction or remorse.
iL "They weren compunct in herte."-wyelfos: Deeds,
" cóm-pŭnct', a. [Iat. compunctus, pa. par. of compungo $=$ to prick, to sting.] [Compunc. rion.] Struck, pricked, or stung with colupunction or remorse
"Many feeling their hearts compunct, anil nitckt,

* cóm-pŭñc'-tđ̌d, pa. par. or $a$. PUNCT, $v$.]
cóm-pŭno'-tion, * com-punc-ci-oun, s. [U. F'r. compunction: Fir. componction, from Low Lat. compunctio, from compunctus, pa. par. of compungo $=$ to sting. to prick : com $=$ cum $=$ with, together; pungo $=$ to prick.]
* 1. Lit.: A pricking, astimulaticn, an irri tation.
"This is that acid and piercing mplitt whioh, with noh nootrivity and ompunetion, lavideth the braln

2. Fig.: A pricking of the heart; sharp, poignsat grief, remorse, contrition; the sting or prick of conscience.
"Haue yee compunectoun."- Fyodife: Psalm Iv. s. "Montgomery no svoner heard of thim wonderful work of grae than ho too begau to oxperience com-
cotm-pŭnco-tion-1ĕse, a. [Eng. compunction ; -less.] Free from or without compunction. (Dr. Allen.)
©tm-pŭño'tious, a. [Eng. compunct; -ious.] Cauaing or attended with compnnction or remorse.

Thnt no compunctious viaitinge of nature Shako my foll purpose, Minaiosp: Macbech, 1 a

* cotm-pünc'-tious-Ly̆, adv. [Eng. compunctious; -ly.] With feelings of compunction; regretfully, remorsefully. (Dr. Allen.)
" cóm-pünc'-tive, a. [Eng. compunct;-ive.] 1. Causing remorse or compunction.

2. Inclined to or feeling companction; penitent.
"O give mo nil faith, and all charity, and ospint Taylor: On Repentance ; $A$ Prayer, ch. va, is ii
" corm-p $\mathbf{u}^{\prime}-\mathrm{pill}$, s. [Pref. com, sad pupil(q.v.).] A fellow-pupil.

cơm-pür-gā'-tion, s. [Lat. compurgatio, from compurgo $=$ to join in purging or clear ing: cont $=c u m=$ with; murgo to purge, to clear ] The process or practice of justifying or bearing witness to the veracity of any man by the sworn testimony of others.
com'-pur-gä-tor, * oom-pur-ga-tour, ${ }^{8 .}$ [Low Lat. compurgator, from compurgo; ital. compurgatove; Sp. compurgar, compurgador ; Fr. compurgoteur.]
3. Old Law:
(1) Civil Law: One who on osth bears testimony to the veracity or innoccace of snother
"The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgutor. or cojuror, whicn kind of oath was very mach used ay swear hy God, that the oath which N, owure whs hoveat nd true."-W. Wottun: 'itew of Bickes' Thasaurus,
yheitom, p .39 .
II The compurgatores mentioned in AngloSaxon records sre supposed to be the origin of jurymen, and the system of compurgatiou that of trial by jury.
(2) Eccl. Law: In the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop a person who had been hurnt in the hand, after having pleaded his clergy, had twelve compurgators who awore that they believed his allegation that he was innocent, even though he might have been convicted in the secular court on the clearest evidence, or the secular colirt on the clearest himself guilty. The effect of the compurgation wss to set him again free. (Blochstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 28.)
4. Gen.: One who bears testimony to the veracity of another.
The next quarry, or chalk-pt, will give abundant ar to ene for are mo obvious: that need nut be
cóm-p $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ '-ta-ble, a. [Lat. comptatabilis, from computo.] [Compute.] Cspable of being comjuted or reckoned.
"If instead of ${ }^{\text {twenty-four }}$ letters, there wore
 are finite, though, not easliy computuble by mrituatick "-Hale: Orioin of Hankizd
" cơm'-pn-tāte, v.t. [Lat. computatum, sup. of compuio.] [Compute, v.] To computo or reckon, to acconnt.
"Conslsting of sundry strange nations, computated In all to he tifyty-two thonsaik foote."-Daniel: Hist
com-pu-tā-tion, s. [Lat. computatio, from computi.] [COMPUTE, l.]
5. The set or process of computing, reckon
lug, or estinating; calculation, estimation
tll white with cour, the dole of villag
He drew his scraps and frayneents
And scann'd them with e fixd and serious look
Ot idle computation

- The sum or smount compnted reckoned


"We par for women of fifty: many additional yeart are thrown into femal
mature
- ơm'-pun-tē-tör, s. [Lat.] A computer, a reckoner.
"The intense heat ...it proved hy computatora aierno t Trikt. Shandy, $15 s$. that of red-hot iron.-
(Davies)
otm-pӣte', v.f. \&i. (Lat. computo $=$ to compute, to reckon : $c o m=\mathrm{cum}=$ together; puto $=$ to think, to consider; Sp. computar; Itsl. computare.) [Count.]
A. Trans.: To count, to reckon, to calculate, to number.

1. By a mathematical process:
" $\because \cdot$. that the yeares Monest there speskes of, are not 156. 2. Mentally:

And to an inch compute the station Twixt judgment and imagitisior: Alma, ill
B. Intrans.: To reckon, to calcnlate, to estimate.
"Where they did compute by weeke, . . ."-Hodder:

- corm-pūté, s. [Fr. comput; Lat. computus, from computo.]

1. The act or process of calculating, computing, or reckouing.
"Thirdly; the compute mar he unjust oot only io Browne: Vulgar Errours.
2. The result of an act of calculation or computation.
compuis. . . . compui.
Oठm-pū'-těd, pa. par. or $a$. [COMPUTE, v.]
otm-pӣ'-tễr, s. [Eog. comput(e); ter.] One who computes or reckons; a calculator, acconntant, or reckoler. (Brown.)
com-pū'-tǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Сомрите, v.]
A.\& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Ses the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of calculating, reckoning, or counting.

- cotm-pū'tiist, s. [Fr. computiste.] A reckoner, computer, or calculator; an accountant.
" Phe treasurer was wise man, and a etrict compull
- corm-p $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ '-t̄̄, s. [Lat. compotus $=$ a reckoning.]
Law: A writ to compel a bailiff, receiver, or accountant, to deliver up his accounts. It was abolished in 1852. (Wharton.)
com'rade, came-rade, "come-rade, * cum-rade, s. [Sp. camarada $=$ a company, aociety; Fr. camercule $=$ a chamberful, a company; Sp. camara; Lat. camera $=\mathrm{a}$ chamber.]
${ }^{*}$ l. One who lives in the ame chamber; a chamber-fellow, a chum.
" Ratber I abure all roots, and chuse
To be a com rado with the wolf and owl."

2. A companion, associate, or mate, especially in arms.

- To be his chosen comrade. Many a time,

Oa holldaye, we wanderd through the woods.
A pair of random travellers we sate ": Wordstorth: Excursion, bk.
"The fugitives aprexd a panic amnoog their comrades Th the rugit.ver wprend wan what clanre
Macautay: Hist. Bng., ch. v.
comrade-battery, s. One of a pair of joint batteries. (Knight.)
com'-rade-shĭp. s. [Eng. comrade; -ship.] The character, state, or position of a comrade ; partnerahip. close intimacy.
 Sterting. pt il., ch. $v$.

* cơm'-rögue,s. [Pref. com, and rogue (q.v.).] A fellow-rogue.

cơmş, oôoms, côomeş̧, s. pl. [A corruption of culms, from Lat. culmus $=\mathrm{a}$ staik or stem, eapecially of grain.]

1. Brewing: Malt-dust, the refuse which falls from malt in drying. It consists of the points of the radiclea killed by kiln-drying and detached by the process of turning. They are called also Chivea.
2. Agric. : Malt-dust is a good mannre.

## comsee

 MENCE.]"That other comsed to carp" William of Palerne, $882 .^{2}$

- coms-tng, s. [Commencina.]
" Fram cometng to thendo."
- comte, s. [Fr.] A count.

Com'tiolan (m as í), a. [See daf.] Pertaining to Auguste Comte (1598-1857), or to positive plilosophy.
Cŏm'-tiş̧m (Cŏm as Cơñ), s. [Fr. Comie; and Eng. suff. -ism.] The philosophy of M. Anguate Comte. it representa mankind as tending to pass throngh three mental stages -(1) a religions, (2) a metaphysical, and (3) a poaitive or scieutific atage. [Comtian, PosiTIVISM.]

Cŏm'-tist (m as ni), a. \& s. [Ft. (Auguste) Comte; -ist.]
A. As adj. : Comtian (q.v.).
B. As subst. : A follower of Comte; a Positivist.

* comune, v. [Commune.]
* com-un-ty, s. [Соммолту.]
* com-yn, a. [Соммos.]
* com-ynge, pr. par. \& s. [Сомino.]
* com-yx, v. [Сомміх.]
oŏn- (1), prep. [Lat.] The form which the Lat. prep. cum assnmes in composition before all consonanta, except the labials, $b, p$ and $m$, and sometimes $f$.
oठ̆n (2), prep. [Ital.]
Music: With ; e.g., con amore $=$ with affection ; con moto=with spirited movement; con sordini $=$ with the mutes on; con affetto=with tenderness ; con spirito $=$ with apirit, \&c. (Stainer \& Barrett, dic.)
corn, adv. \& s. [A curtailed form of the Lat. contra $=$ against.]
A. As adv. : Against, in opposition.

T Pro and con: For and against. The arguments on either aide of a question are called the arguments pro and con.
B. As substantive:

1. An argument in opposition to any statement or question.
2. One who argues againat or opposea anything.
cơn (1), • conne, * \&onne, tit. \& i. [A.S. cunnan = to know.] [Cas, í.]
A. Transitive:

* 1. To how, to nuderstand.

Made hem conne aud krowe
Alle kymu langages.
Langand:
steer a ship.
2. To guide or steer a ship.
". I conld con or fight a ohip an well

* B. Intrans. : To be able.
"Tho thet conneth the writlage ouderionde. Ayenbite, . P .242. TI To con thanks, to con thonke: To be grate ful.


## "Y con the gret thonke," Walerne, 297.

That you are the thanks 1 must you con,
Shakessp. $:$ Timon of A thens, 1 v. \&
cơn (2) * cun, v.t. \& i. [A.S. cunnian $=$ to try, to explore ; O.H. Ger. chunnen.]
A. Transitive:

* 1. To try, to aeek to find the nature of, to test.
" Ne wollde het acefre cunnenn.". $\begin{gathered}\text { Urmulum, } 8 s . \text {. }\end{gathered}$

2. To study, to examine, to commit to memory.

To the the prayer of death.
To the natious preaches dooni."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, 11.21
TI Generally with the adv, over.
3. To glance slightly over, to peruse.
B. Intrans. : To test, to try, to examine into.
" Ho ameihte and cunrede theror."-Ancren Rivele, p. 914

- cŏn'-a-ble, con-a-bill, a. [A contracted form of covenable ( (q.v.).]

1. Fit, proper.
2. Ponades nocordjnge Competmen."-Prompt. Pares.
3. Possible, attalnable.

## - Quha taies purpon netyrly,- <br> Bot he mar be whiappy He sall escbew it in yerty.

cơn'-ā-cre (cre as kẽr), v.f. [P acre (q.v.).] To underlet a portion of a farm for a aingle crop.
○ัn'-ä-are (creas lrẽr), d. \& a. [Conacre, e.] A. As subst.: The syatern or practice of underletting a portion of a farm for a aingla crop; the payment of wages in land, the rent being worked out in labour at a money valuation. (Wharton, dc.)
"Even those who work as casual labourers for the country. Are usually paid, not to money, but by ler



B. As adj.: Pertaining to the system of conacre.
"This bit of arsble land is let to the surroonding re not oren che conacre priaciple-that is the holder are not oven yearly, tenanha, but have the land let to
them for the crop - Daiky Newe, Nov, 11 , 1880.
cơn'-ā-cre-ing (cre as kẽr), pr. par., a., \&ia [Conacre, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Soe the verb).
C. As subst.: The act or practice of letting land under the conacre ayatem.
"And then there is 'conacreing.' which is the sublettlug, at ernormons renta of their ground by onall
tenauts to their still smaller brethren."-Echo, Sept 28, 1869.
cơn'-ä-crẽ̀r, s. [Eng. conacr(e); err.] One who hires land under the conacre aystem.
the conarrere belns two poor to buy manara
atly burn the surfico of the ground and and frequently burn the surfice of the ground and at

* cōn'-al-1y̆, adv. [Enge come; -ly.] Conewise, in form of a cone.
- con-and, * con-ant, s. [A contracted form of covenant (q.v.).]

That this conant were holden atable and etrelta.'Langteft. p. 18.

- con-and, pr. par. \& a. [Con (1), v. ; CurNino.] Knowing, skilful.
"A Bytyk he Wee of natyowne
Fyutow, ii. 9, 14
cō-năn'-thẽr-a, s. [Lat. conus; Gr. к心̄ıor (honos) $=$ a cone, and Mod. Lat. anthera $=$ an anther; Class. Lat. = a medicine composed of flowers; Gr. a - 0 poos ( a ntheros) $=$ flowering, blooming; avée $\omega$ (antheó) = to blossom, to bloom; ävoos (anthos) = a blossom, a flower. So called because the anthers are united into a cone.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliacea, tribe Conantherex, of which latter it is the type. it consists of Chilian bulbous planta with blue flowers.
cô-năn-thër'-ě-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. conanthera, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -exe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliacex, typical genus Conanthera (q.v.).

* cŏn-ar'-gū-ẽr, 8. [Pref. con and arguer (q.v.).] One who argues with or against another; an opponent in an argument.
"This inethod put the con-arguers, and objectors
straightiato the midde of the plot."-North; Examen. p. 234 . (Davies)
cō-när'-1-al, a. [Eng., \&c. conari(um); -al.] Pertaiming to the conarium or pineal body of the brain.
cŏn'-a-rite, s. [From Gr. кóvapos (konaros) $=$ evergreen ; suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Min.: A fragile mineral, of yellowish orgreen colour, occurring in small grains and crystals. Hardness, 25-3; sp. gr., 2459-2619. Composition: Silica, $43 \%$; alumina, $4 \%$; protoxide of nickel. $35 \cdot 8$; water, $11 \cdot 1$, with smaller quantities of sesquioxide of iron, phosphoric and arsenic acids, dc. Occurs in the Saxon Voigtland. (Dana.)
 кwlópov (kōnarion), dimin. from кwvos (krnod)
$=$ a cone.] The pineal giand, probably the vestige of a lost eye. [UnPaiaed eye]

We touched anso urow the Conarion.".
B. Noro: App, to Antidote, p. 200.

[^167]On-i]-tion, : [Lat, conatio, from conor = co attempt, to try.]
Phil.: The faculty of voluntary ageacy.



$t$ ©on'-a-tive, a. [Lat. $\operatorname{conath}(u s)=$ sa sttempt, from conor $=$ to sttempt; Eng. suff. -ive.] Pertaining to an attempt or endeavoar ; st. tempting, eadeavouring.
con. The exertiva or conation powera"- Wir w. Hamilo
oō-năt'-ur-al, a. [Connaturat]

- obn-a'-tǔs, \&. [Tat.]

1. Ord. Lang.: An sttempt or endeavour.
2. Nat. Phil.: The tendency of a body towards any particnlar polat, or ta any direction. "The Pareochyme

- ounn-căm'-ẽr-äte, v.t. [Lat, concameratum, sup. of concamero $=$ to arch over: con $=$ cum $=$ with, together; camero $=$ to arch over; camera $=\mathrm{s}$ vsult, an arch.]
I. To arch or vauit over; to cover with s concave roof, to hollew out into a concave form.

2. To divide into chambers or cells.

Wro divided loogltadinnlly And devo con-


- cơn-căm'-örr-ä-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [Concamerate, $v$.]
- ơ̆n-căm-ẽr-à'-tion, s. [Lat.concameratio, from concamero $=$ to vault or arch over.] An arch, a vault.
 Bodite, eh. $\mathbf{1 v}$.
*oŏn-căдp'-tive, z. [Lat. concaptivus: con $=$ cum = with, together; captivus a a captive.] A fellow-captive or prisoner.
"Mynuil and my folitiow prisoaera, concaptives in the
ăn-cât-ăn-ate, a. [Lat. concotenatus.]
" I. Itit. : Chsined together.


2. Fig.: Linked together.

' cơn-catt'-on-āte, v.t. [Lat. concoutenatus pa. par. of cancateno $=$ to chain together: con $=c u m=$ with, together ; cateno $=$ to chain ; $=$ cum $=$ with to.
catena $=\mathrm{s}$ chain.]
3. Lit.: To join or llak together with s chain ; to chain together.
4. Fig.: To join or link together in a successive series, as thinge depeadeat oa and following from each other.
"This anl thanss frieadly will ponecatenate ${ }_{\text {Hors. }}$
orn-čt't-̌̆n-ā-ted, pa. par. or a. [ConcAtevate, v.]
A. As pa. par. : (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).
caitionate in inm tha tuoctlon no longer being con-

B. As adj.: Lioked or united as parts of a series.
"... to make ratiocinations and both cogent and Morke, vol. v., p. blt.
orn-axt'-ěn-ä-ting, pr. pur., a., \& s. [Cowcatenate, v.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj): (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The set of linking or joining together ; concatenation.
sðn-căt-ø̆n-ä'-tion, e. [Lat. concatenatio, from concateno $=$ to link or chain together. $]$ A series of links; s successlon of things in a series, depandent on or following from each other.
all the concatenafion of and character of movernents impelled by reason throogh the will. "il. p. 199 .

- cŏn-cáuş'-al, a. \&. s. [Eng. concaus(e); -al.] A. Ag adj.: Acting as a cause in conjunction with others.
"Of thene Canses they hold some to bo Cootinent or
golitary, othera Con-causal." Stanley: Hise. Phitos., p. solitary, othera Con-causal."-Stanley: Hist. Philos., p.
s12.
B. As subst. : A concause or joint cause. "The connequent and conoaruath ario saduod to
cŏn-eânge', \& [Pref con, and cause (q.v.).] A jolnt cause
the roit mank ing tit in offoec tha only trus cenumo of ent the reit ;and all the rent to be rather es lustrumeuta, p. 228 .
- cön-cā-vä'-tion, \&. [As if from s Lat. concavatio, from conoavus=hollow.] The act of making concave. (Bailey.)
adn'-cāve, a. \& s. [Fr. concave; Prov. concau; Sp., Port., \& Ital. conouvo; from Lat. concavus $=$ hollowed out, arched, curved : con - with, fully, zad cavus = hollow, hollowed.]


## A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

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

## 

Shokets.: Jullu Cosar, 11

- 2. Fig.: Morally hollow, insiacere.
 II. Geom., Optics, ecc. : Having s curve or surface hollow on ons side, that side being the oas turiced to the spectator's eye. It is opposed to Convex (q.v.). It is used specially of lenses and mirrore curved in this way. [Leves, Mirror.]
B. As substantive:
I. Ord. Lang.: Anything hollow with the hollow part fronting the spectator's eye. Spec., the vault of heaven.
"The beoding concave form'd an arch before""
II. Mach.: The curved bed or breasting in which a cylinder works, as in the thresher.


## concave brick, s.

Brick-making: A brick used in turning arches or curves; a compsss-brick.

## concave lens, s.

Optics: A lens hollow or depressed in the middle. It is of three kinds (1) a plano-concave lens, in which one side is plane or flat, and the other hollow, (2) a coacavo-coavex lens, in

concave lenses.
1 Planoconcerve. 2. Coacaro-convex. 8. Douhle
which one side is hollow or concave and the other raised or convex, and (3) a double concave lens, in which there is a hollow or depressioa on hoth sides. Spectacles with doubly concave glasses of equal concavity on each side sre used for near-sighted persons.
concave mirror, $s$.
Optics: A hollow mirror. Its effect is to reflect the rays of iight, concentrating them on a particular focus, as does a doubly convex leus.

## concave plane, s.

Carp.: A compass-plane for smoothing curved surfaces.
*cŏn'-cāve, vit. [Concave, a.] To make concave or hollow. (Sevard.)
cŏn'-cāved, pa. pat. \& a. [Concave, v.]
I. Ord. Lang.: (See the verb).
II. Her. : (See example).
"Concaech, ordioarlez, Au., when bowed in the form Heraldry.
cŏn'-cāve-nĕss, s. [Eng. concave; -ness.] Hollowness, concavity.
cơn'-cā-ving, pr, pur. [Concave, v.]
cŏn-ăav'-1-ty̆, s. [Fr. concavite; Prov. concavitat; Sp. concavidad; Port. concavidade; from Lat. concavitatem, sccus. of concavitas.] The state of being concave, concaveness, hollowness.
coro-oā'-vō, in compos. [Lat., from concavue.] [Concave.] The first term in two compounds which follow.
coneavo-concave, $a$.
Geom., Optics, \&c.: Coacave oa hoth sidea.
conosvo-conver, $a$.
Geom., Optics, dcc: On one side convex, on the other concave.
"I procured another concavo-convex piate of glases,
ground on both sides -Newton.
Concavo-conver File: A file with curved fsces, respectively coacave and convex, mada by cutting s flat file and then bending it into shspe between dies. The mode is the inven. tion of Sir John Rohison, Presideut of the Scottish Society of Arts, sad is desigued to Scottish society of Arts, sad is desigued to file by a chisel which reaches across the edge, fils by s chisel which reaches scross the edge,
instead of by cutting numerous courses, which usually cover the convex surfaces of flee.

## Concavo-convex Lens, [Concave Lens.]

- cơn-cā-voŭs, a. [Lat. concavus.] The same as Concave, a. (q.v.).
"The coneaoous part of the liver was called"-A Arol-
"cơn-cä'-voŭs-ly̆, adv. [Eng. concavous; -ly.] Hollow on the side preasated to the eye; presenting the aspect of a hollow sphare.
 Vulgar Etrours, hk. v., ch. i .
cön-çēar, " con-çel-en, * con-çell-en, v.t. \& i. [Lat. concelo : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, sad celo $=$ to hide.]
A. Transitive:
I. To hide or cover from sight or observation. ". . . neither thalt thou spare, neither shalt thon

2. To keep secret or hidden; to keep back from publicity or utterance.

> This malady, I well could nuark.
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eprung irom some direful carse nod derk; } \\ & \text { But etill he kept its evurce concealed. }\end{aligned}$

With from before the person kept is fgnorance.
"Hit shal nct from yow be conceiled.". ${ }^{\text {Herlin. }}$. 64 ,
B, Intransitive:

1. To hide or keep back from publicity or knowledge; to keep close, not to divulge.
"Thou hast to me conceled
That my iorde hath with other deled. "

* 2. To be or remaia hidden or secret.
(1818), vol thing p. 214 conceah"-Ferrier: Marriage

I (1) Crabb thins distinguishes between to conceal, to dissemble, and to disguise: "To conceal is simply to abstain from making known what we wish to keep secret; to dissemble and disguise signify to conceal, by assuming soms false sppearsnce: we conceal facts; we dissemble feelings; we disguise sentiments. Caution oaly is requisite in concealing: it may be cffected by simpie silence; art and address must be employed in dissembling: it mingles falsehood with sll its proceedings ; labour and cunning are requisite in disguising: it has nothing but falsehood io sll ics ing: it has n
movements."
(2) Ha thus discriminates between to conceal, to hide, sud to secrete: "Concealing has simply the idea of not letting come to observation; hiding that of putting under cover; secreting that of settiog at a distance or io llafrequented places. Whstever is not seen is cancealed, but whatever is hidden or secreted is intentionally put out of sight: a lerson conceals himself behiad s hedge; he hides his treasures in the earth; be secretes what he has stoleo under his cloak. Conceal is morr general than either hide or secrete: all things gre concealed which sre hidden or secretcd, but are not alwsys hidden or secreted when they are concealed. Both mental snd corporeal objects are concealed; corporeal objects mostly sud sometimes mental ones are hidden; cor poreal objects only are secreted: we conceal In the miad whatever we do not maks known ; that is hidden whicis may not be discovered or cannot be discerned ; that is secreted which may not be seen. Facts sre concealed, truths are hidden, goods sre secreted." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

- cotn-çēal'-a-ble, a. [Eng. conceal; able.] Capsble of being concealed, hidden, or kept closs or secret. (Browne: Vulg. Er.,bk. i., ch.ii.)

 38
odn-çeale, v.t. [Conceris, v.] To conciliate, to reconcile.
Thus man to God, earth to conceals to hawverr.
In time's full terme, by him the Bonno was given.
cón-çêalea', pa. pat. or a. [Concear, v.]
II Concealed Lands: Lands which had been concealed from ths commissioners for the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.
"Concealers are such as nide ont lands concraled, Khag hy common persons, having nothing to show for

cǒn-çeal'-ěd-1y̌, radv. [Eng. concealed; -ly.]
In a secret or concealed manoner; secretly, not openly. (More.)
- cŏn-çēal'-ĕd-nĕss, s. [Eng. conccaled; -ness. The quality or state of being concesled or hidden; secrecy, privacy.
cotn-çēal'-èr, s. [Eng. conceal; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that whicb conceals or keops secret.
2. Odd Law: One who gave information respecting "concealed lands" or "coucealments ; " sa ioformer.
"By the others she restrailed a most ravenaus sort of men, whorn they call comeadera, by revokng their comumission, and forcing them to restore what they
 lestions avarice, to geize opori inds tivan to times
 p. 186 (1689).

* côn-çéal'-ẽr-ěss, * côn-çēal'-ẽr-ěsse, s. [Eng. concealer ; ess.] $\Delta$ womsn that conceals or hides.
" Receletesse. A concealeresse."-Cutgrave.
cön-çēal'-ǐng, pr. qut., a., \&\&. [Conceal, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. udj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The sct of covering, hiding, or keeping secret; concealment.
originally or casually aming, ...-Bp. Taylor: 4 rtif Hantsoc p. 163.
- Concealing a birth is s legal misdemeanour, concealment of title-deeds to land or of wills a felony
"cồn-çēal'-měnt, * cônn-çēle'-mĕnt, *con-sail-ment, s. [Eng. conceal; ment. Cf. tal. celamenta.]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. The sct of hiding, concealing, or kesping close.
"Few own such wentimants ; yet thls concealment derven - Glarivie the fens or man than or any Being

2. The state of being coacested or hidden; secrecy, privscy.
"I yoo know sught which does behove my knowledge
In fgrorint concertment
A hiding. phacesp. Winter's Tato, Li 2
3. A hiding-place, or place where anything is kept out of sight or secret; a retreat, cover, or shelter.

Cormmit their teehlo offgprlag; the eleft treo Urars its kiud concealment to a fomion: spring.

- 4. Secret knowledgs; mystery.

In stranke conceulments.
Law: Shazesp: 1 Henry /F., iliL i.
II. Law:

1. A suppression, or keeping bsck of matters insterial to the issue.

* 2. The holding of land against the king's Aghts, by a person without proper title.
II Crsbb thus distinguishes between concealment and sectecy:-"Concealment has to do with what concerns others; secrecy with that which concerns ourselves: what is concealed s kept from the observstion of others; what is aecret is known only to ourselves: therg may frequently be concealment without secrecy, aithough thers canoot be secrecy withont con. cealment: concealment is frequently practised to the detrimeat of others; secrecy is slways adopted for our own advantags or grstification: concealment is serviceable in the commission of crimes; secrecy in the execution of achemes: many crimes sre committed with Impuoity when tho perpetrators are protected by concealment; the best concerted plasos ars often frustrated for want of observing secrecy."
cồn-çēde', v.t. \& f. [ [Lat. concedo: con = cum $=$ with, together; codo $=$ to yield.]


## A. Transitive:

I. To yleld, to give up, to surreader.
"The first is, pettifo principid, which fallacio in committed, where that in mesumed na a principle, to prove Arowene : Vuigar Errours, bl. i., ch. Iv.
2. To sdmit, to grant, to sllow to pass undisputed.
"If this be coinceded and I do not see how Mr. Moaley can svold the couceakion-it deatroye the necesity of all: frag. of scionce ( 3 ri ed.), iii. 52
B. Intransitive :
I. To grant, to admit, to sllow.
"Wo concode that well-love if tho strongest and most

* 2. To give way, to make concessiona,
when sho wished you to concede to Amarica, at s time 8peech at Erizato previous fo the Election
côn-çēd'-ěd, pa. par. \& a. [Concene, v.]
* cón-çè'-dençe, s. [Lat. concedens, pr. par. of concedo.] A conceding, yielding, or giving way; s concession.

Alif had to apprehend was, that a danghter, so eiluctantly carried ofit would offer terms to her father. Richaruson: Clarissa, voL. iii, let, 13. (Datiee))

* côn-çē'-dent, a. [List. concedens.] Coaceding, yielding, or giving way.
cón-ce' $\bar{\prime}$-dĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CONCEDE, v.] A. \& B. As pr. yar. \& particip. adj.: (See ths vert)
C. As subst.: The act of yielding or admitting; concession.
* con-çeil, * con-çeill, v.t. [Lat. concilio.] To conciliate, to reconcile, to sccommodate. thame - und lang as the samyn rancour continewis with nychtbouris, ...."-icts Ja. VI., 153s (ed. 1814), ph 13.3.
* con-çeil-lit, pa. par. or a. [Conceil, v.]
cón-çeit', * con-çelpt, a $[\mathrm{O}$. Fr. concept, conceit, pa par. of concevoir = to conceive; 1 tal concetto; Sp. conceto, from Lat. conceptus, pa. par. of concipio $=$ to conceive : $\operatorname{con}=$ to gether; capio $=$ to take, to receive.] [Concerprion, Conceive.]
* That which is conceived or lmagined o tre miad; s conception
(1) Aa opinion or judgment.
. . . wise fa his awn concelf .. .--Provi xxvili. 11
(2) A thought, sn idea.
"Dangerons conceits are, in their natures, polsons.,"
(3) A purpose or intent.
* 2. The power or faculty of imagining or conceiving in the mind; imsgination, fancy, apprehension
"I shall be found of a quick comecis in jadgment.
*3. A liking or estimation; sn opiniou.
"The king hath of your" fare fair conceit

4. Affection or regard,
"He began partiy hy confecture nod partly by p. 18

* 5. A person or thing to which one takes a fancy or regard.
* 6. A feeling of the mind or heart, especlslly sorrow or grief.

* 7. A fancy, whim, or notion taken uyon slight or fanciful grouads.

He, while ha labonr'd to be thonght \& god
Conceipet, and into burning Aetna leapy.
B. Jonson: Horace; Art af Poetrie.

* 8. A qusint, fanciful, or witty notion, thought, or turn of expression.
courtiers of miae own order and canpacity whome gay ceith are hriglit and vivid as the lightniog. ...onscott: Monastery, ch $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{v i}$
If As thonghte which their anthor deams happily conceived are often far-fetched, the word conceit is not now a term of unmixed commendation.
Talmuderatat and acholts no pedantle quatationts from Eng., ch. xiv.
* 9. A qusint, frotastic, or grotesque figurs or ornsment.


10. Undue, excessive, or opinionative eatimation of oneself ; self-pride.
"Geologr propounds meny a hand queation to the
atudento-questona quito hard and dificult enongh to keep down their conceit, unless, indeed, very lerb to and its Peopth, ch $x$.

* 11. Perhsps extraction, birth (hom conceive, $A$. 1)

I know you are a gen tlemnn of good eonceris",

- 12. A style, patisrn, or destgn
"Most delieate carriages, and of very liberal concerts"
In conceit with: In agreement or concord with.
" It he wero in conceite ooy $h$ tho kynge's grace, thes , inted and perawaded, d corrupt wine with citte
- forming sigzags and enclosiog apacen of a great
 vol. L, eli. viL, p. 154
Out of conceit with: No longer fond of on incliped to.
To put one out of conceit with: Todraw their affections or inclinations awsy from; to dis satisfy with.

What hath chiefly put me out of concelpt utich thin Suift.
To pride, to humble
"The numestst of these persous was abla to have

cö̀n-cètt', v.t. \& t. [Concert, 8.]
A. Transitive:
I. To conceive, to imagine, to fancy, to smppose; to judge or estimste.

- My credit now stands on such elippery ground,

That one of two bad ways you must oconcoit te.
2. To take or have a liking for; to be disposed towsrds.
B. Intrans. : To imagine, to fsacy, to conceive, to form $s$ aotion, to gucss.
"That the goodness of the Lord belng lnflulte, the aimmonly conceite"-Dr. A. Alure: Div, Dialoantes ${ }^{\text {an }}$ ". for 'tis too coarse and alovenly to concett, that heese hry clarted on thera."-Annom on Bp. Euuts
côn-cēit'-ĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Conctit, 8.]
A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to Bes of the verb
B. As adjective

* 1. Endowed with conceit or quick appre hension; intelligent, quick, imagioative
"Which the conceited painter drow so prosd,
As heaved (it seem Shakesp: : Tarquin \& Luvereos.
* 2. Witty, playful, incliaed to jest, merry.
* 3. Fsociftul, ingentous, fantastic.
"A conceited chair to sieep in with the leys stretched
out."-Evelyn : Nomoirn, 1115 .
"Oft dld she heare her napkin to her eyno

*4. Fancied, existing only in the imaginstion.
"But thers were many conceited goda: it may bo tis beionged to some 1dol, af Peor to Bat, and Ekro the Living God. -7 . Adams: Serm. (1618, $p$. 4

5. Full of conceit; fnordiustely vale or prond of onegelf or of some quality or attrioute; opinionsted, egotistical.

- With of before the sulhject of conceit.
"The reasons are thess: First. there fo no otber
civlized nation which is so concelted of its own inglu civllised nation which hu so concelted of its own instu-
tutiond, and of sill its inodes of public action

* 6. Fastidious, nice.

7. Flighty, silly. (Provincial.)
"If he be so concrited and so fond
To entertaln a shadow.
ns Triumph, ii

- 8. Patterned, dcsigned.
"Three liberal conceited carriages." - Shakeop.
còn-çèit'-ěd-Ĭ̌, adr. [Eng. conceited; dy.]
* I. In a manaer happily concsived ; wittily
* 2. In a fanciful or whimsical fashion fancifully, whimsically.
"Concoitedly dreas her, Donne: 'Poeme, p. ILs.

3. In a conceited, vaio, or self-prond manner.
cón-çētt'- ĕd-něss, 8. [Eng. conceited: -ness. $]$

[^168]＊1．Quickness of apprehension，alevarness， mit

## 12 Vanity，pride，sonoelt．

 conccit；－er．$]$ a deviser，a contriver．

 f̧èpti－rtill，a．［Eng．conveil；－ful．］ 1．Qnick of apprehension．
 ，
2．Full of concetts，whinsical，fanciful．
 Lumperatint p .2 L
 $-l y$ ．］Inteliggently，cleveriy．
 Epiut Dedic
＊otn－pētt＇－这g．pr．par．，a．，te e．［Coscert，v．］ A．\＆B．Ae pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：A conception or fancs，an Idea． owi niour anwary fonceittng that things are in their Bodites，a． 1
－obn－çëlt＇－ist，\＆［Eng．conceit；tst．］One fond of conceits．Used apecialiy of a painter who makea odd combinations of colours．
that itha a conceitithe tit hath hatid on no many colonra： terme＂－feltham：Reoblree， 14
＊ctn－¢ēlt＇－ĬVe，a．［Eng．concett；－ive．］Full of conceita．（North：Plutarch．）
＊©ôn－qëlt＇－lěss，＊côn－gēit＇－lĕsse，a ［Eng．ennceit；－tess．］
1．Withont quick apprehension：duil， stupid．
＂Thinkst thon 1 am so ghanlow，no concetiles．

2．Without knowledge or thought ；thought－ less，carceless．
－Aut witherwarrl he draw，he conceitlesse
Was he nat koew to what place he was bent．＂＇
Browe：The Shepheardi Pipe，Ecl． 1 ，
－odn－qēit＇－n－oŭs，＊cotn－çēipt＇－u－oŭs，a． ［Eng．conceit ；－uous．］Full of conccits or jokes；merry，lively．
 pheterions， p \＆
－cón－̧ēitt－y̆，＂côn－çēat＇－y̆，a．［Eng．con－ ceit ；-y ．J

1．Conceited．
＂He＂no withont ehare of common seuse，though p． $333_{3}$ n $n$ conceity of himsel．＂－The Sleam－bout 2．Indicating affectation or self－conceit．

con－çēiv－a－büli－l－ty̆，s．［Eng．conceir（c）； ability．］The quality of being conceivable or capable of conception ；conceivableness．
cón－çẽiv＇a－a－ble，a．［Eng．conceiv（e）；able］］ 1．Capable of being conceived，inagined，or thonght．
＂．the active yonog or 1 Irvere might enesily be


2．Capable of being understood or believed．
 n－cēlv＇－a－ble－nĕss，$s$ ．［Eng．conceivable －ness．］The quality of being conceivable．
oòn－̧̧ētv＇a－bly̆• cotn－çēav＇－a－bly̆，aiv． ［Eng．conceivab（le）；－ly．］In a manncradmit－ thng of conception or belief．（Browre．）
－ōn－çēive＇，＇cò̀n－çēave＇，＂cồn－çēve＇， ＂con－çeyve，＊oon－çeyfre，＇con－sayve， v．1．iti．［O．Fr．concever；Fr．concevoir ；Itai． concepere ；Sp．concebir；＇Port．conceber，＇froni Lance concipio $=$ to conceive：con $=$ cum $=$
$=$ cont with， concepher；to capionceive $=$ to take，to receive．］$=$
A．Transitive：
I．Literally：
1．To receive into or form in the womb and breed．

## ＂Far rhe did print your roynl hather of Shatwopa ：Winteres Take，r． 1 <br>  <br> －2．To make prognant（with the prep．of）． oublo king hath dellardid that ho did not eet the Diary，Doth Jaly， 1063 ． <br> III．Figuratively：

－1．To recelve，to catch，to admit．
$A$ alknemo conostred hath of doully ford fowar， 1 sco．
－2．To melude or comprehend．
＂This preyere－
3．To form as an idea or conception in the mind ；to imagine．
＂Never had be committed a greator error than when were to be won．．．－－Hucurduy：Bive．Rng．，ch．xvL． 4．To understand，to comprehend．
＂1 I roncelve you－1 canceied you＿I will be in proupt．

## 5．To imagine or suppose as possible．


＊6．To plot or plen，to devise．
＂This mann conceived the duke＇s denth；hat what was the motive of that felonious conception，in in the
7．To think，to estimate，to form an opinion of．
＂Fod in whe same climate conceive him to hevo been
＊B．Reflexively：To behave，to conduct． ＂How they conoryoud heom in fightin．，

## C．Intransitive：

I．Lit．：To become pregrant．
＂Theune sehal Sara consayve．＂－E．Eng．Allia
II．Figuratively：
＊1．To come to perfection or fulness．
＂Then when Inet hath conceived，it bringeth forth
2．To forman idea，conception，or thought in the mint．
＂Conceine of things elearly nad dilethotly in their own 0atures；conceive of th
3．To imagine，to suppose，to have an idea． Thei enseyseden that til this schulde Crist fulty
hele hym．－Wyelife：Select Workis， L ag．
－Crabb thus discriminates between to con－ ceive，to apprehend，to imagine，and to supmose： ＂Conceive，in the strict sense of the word，is the generic，the others the slecific terms： since in appreheruing，imagining，and sup． posing，we always concoive or form an iden，but pot vice rersA；the difference consists in the not vice tersa；the diference consists in the things as proper or inproper，and just or un－ just，right or wrong．good or bad，this is an act of the judgruent；we epprehend the mean－ ing of another，this is hy the power of aimple perception，or of combination and reflection； we suppose or imagine that which has hap－ pened or may happes．＂
He thus discriminates between to conceire to comprehenc，and to understond：＂Conception we conceive we may have but one idea，whell we understand or comprehend we have all the ideas which the subject is capable of present－ ing．Wo cannot understend or comprehend withont conceiving；but we may often conceite that which we neither understond nor compre－ hemd．That which we camot conceive is to us nothing；lut the couception of it gives it an existence，at least in our minds；but under． shending and compreheouling is not essential to the belief of a thing＇s existence．So long as we have reasons sufficient to conceive a thinge as possible or prohable，it is not necessary either to understamd or comprehend them in order to anthorize onr velief．The mysteries of our holy religion are oljects of conception but not of comprehension．We conceive thint a thing may be done withont understanding how it is tone；we conceive that a thing may exist without comprehending the nature of its exist－ ence．We conceive clearly，understand fully， comprehend minutely．Conception is a species of invention：it is the fruit of the mind＇s operation within itself．Understanding ami comprehension are employed solely on external objects；we understand and comprehend that which actually exista before his，and presents itself to our ohservation．Concriving is the office of the imagination，as well as the judg－ ment；understanding and comprehension are
．The office of the reasoning frectitio exclu－ cively＂．（Crabb：Eng．Symoth）
odn－çēived＇：ctn－gēaved＇，＂ctn－gēved； －con－peyved，pa par．\＆a．［Conciriva，v．］
 Spenser ：F．Q．，IV．ix．17．
 A thought，a purpose．

## Of my destred true ability

Heyvoood：Goldtan Ag，III
Otn－çēIv＇－Ẽr，s．［Eng．conceiv（e）；－er．］
1．Lit．：SLie who conceives in the womb．
2．Fig．：Ong who conceives，forms，or fmagines anything in the mind．
－Though beroaf prudent eymbois and ploun aile－ wiil of nuto euperstitious applicatlana．＂－Browna． Vubar Errourn
con－çēiv－ǐig，con－ceyv－yng，＊con－ coyv－ynge，con－selv－ing，＊oon－ ceyv－ende，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［ConCerve，v．］ A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
＂The Lord fro the conesyuende wombe clepede me．＂ C．As substantive：
1．Lit．：The act or power of receiving into and forming in the womb；conception．

2．Figuratively：
（I）The act of forming，imagining，or appre－ hending in the mind．
＂̈．．．the power of kiowing or concrioing．＂－Habbea：
（2）
（2）Apprehension，understanding．
＂Strikea life into my speech，and ahews much mare
His own conceining．＂Shakerp，© Cymbeline，iii，i．
＊côn－乌èlv＇－íng－ĭy，adv．［Eng．conceiving； ly．］Intelligently，oo as to be understood．

＊cơn－çĕ1＇－ě－brāte，v．t．［Lat．concelebratum， sup）．of concelebro： $\mathrm{con}=\mathrm{cum}=$ with，together； celebro $=$ to celebrate（（1．\％．）．］To celebrate together or in union with others；to join in together or

Whereln the wlves of Amnites solemnty，

con－çel－ise，rit．［Mid．Eng．concel（e）$=$ conceal；suff．－ize．］To conceah．
＊con çel－is－ymg，s．［Concelise，v．］Con－ cealnent．
＂And guhat persone that makis our soverane lord certinicatioun or knawlege yulat versonis that，ar arto
or parte of the kaid concelisyng of the sid tressour to haf suffeint reward and remuneracionn．．．＂－Inven tories．珻．17． 18.
con－çément＇，v．t．［Pref．con，and cement （q．v．）．］To cement together．
＂The world is but a more nampinfent budiding，all
the stones are gradually concementer，and there in the stoues are wradually concemched，and there in
none thnt sulsists alone．－Jethan ：Reroloes．
＊cồn－çĕnt＇，s．［Lat．concentus $=$ a concert， hamony：con $=$ cum．$=$ with，togetler；callm tus $=\mathrm{a}$ singing，a song； $\boldsymbol{c} a n \theta=$ to sing．］

1．Lit．：A concert of voices；harmony or concord of sound．
＂All which together pong full chenrefully
A lay of loves delight with sweet cmeerit．
Fig．Concord Spemer：＇t．Q．，MI．＇xil．s． 2．Fig．：Concord，agreement，accord，con－ sistency．
＂Tris in concent to his own princlples，．．．＂－Atter
＊côn－çĕnt＇－ĕd，a．［Eng．concent：－ed．］Har－ monised，made in accorl or concord．（Spenser．）
＊cơn－çĕzrt＇－ẽr，s．\＆v．［Concentre．］
cŏn－çĕnt＇－ěred，cŏn－çĕn＇－tred，pa．par． or a．［Concentre，v．］
cơ̆n－çĕnti－ẽr－ǐng，＊oơn－çču＇－trǐngg，pr． par．，a．，\＆s．［Concentre，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip，adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：The act or state of being con－ centrod，concentration（lit．\＆fig．）．

That admiratie concentring of infinite thtogn in Exemplar，sech vi．$\frac{1}{2}$
boil，boy ；pout，j6wl ；cat，cell，chorus，chin，benç；go，gem；thin，this：sin，as；erpect，Xenophon，exist．－Yig．

"cōn-pornt'-full, a." [Eng. concent; -ful( $)$.] Full of harmony or concord; harmonious, accordant.
"OBometrr, in giving unto every one his proper form and figure jand mungick, in folining them in so cost orntrul an harmony, each c:

- cŏn-çĕn'-tion, \& [Lat, concentio $=$ a sing. ing together : con $=$ together ; cano = to aing.] A ainging togather; harmony, secord, concord.
"Seeing theo the whole course of natore is bat $A$ onge or a kind of singlogs a melololous concention both mons (1637), p. 12
cơn-çěn'-tral-1-zā-tion, s. [Pref. con, and Eng. centralization (q.v.).] (See extract.)
"Employing the word concentralization to expreas toward the centre from tan outward position, we may sy that concentralizat ton proceeds laversely as the quares of the distances." - Pos: Eureka, p. 14 倍
* corn-çĕnt'-rate, a. [As if from a Lat. concentratus, from a verb concentro.] Concentrated.

All paradise concentrate in a mill minnta".
deidoes: Second Brother, ILL 2
cơn'-çěn-trāte, v.t. \& i. [Concentrate, a.]
A. Transitire:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) To bring or lead to a common focus or centre; to condense, to combine.
"In the experiments bere reforred to, glass leasea Were employed to concentrate the ras.
(2) To gather or mass at one point, as to concentrate troops at a certain point.
2. Fig.: To centre, to direct or fix on a central point or object.
"' ${ }^{\circ}$ the king whs ushamed to concentraty his yiddle Ages of Englund, ch, xrvili
II. Chem,, \&c.: To condense, or reduce to a greater density.
B. Intransitive:
3. Lit.: To meet or come together at a certain point.
4. Fig.: To mact, to be concentrated or
"That the mages and beams of things may meet
and concentrate.- Bacon : $\mathbf{A d v t}$ of Leariing (Prel.).
cơn-çĕn'-trä-tĕd, pa. par. \& a. [CONCENtrate, v.]
A. As pr.par.: In seases corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:
\%. Ordinary Language:
5. Lit.: Gathered or brought to a centre or f cus.
6. Fig.: Directed at or fixed on a certain wint or object.
II. Chemr, dc.: Condensed, reduced to a greater density.
eơn-çĕn'-trā-tĭng, pr. par., an, \& s. [CoNcestrate, $v$.
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of gathering to a centre ; concentration, condensation.
cŏn-çĕu-trā'-tion, s. [Fr. concentration.] A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
7. The act or process of concentrating or gathering together to one centre or focns.
"All circuiar bodies, that receive a concentration of Peacham: Compleat Gentleman
8. The state of being concentrated.
"Concentration is when $t$ wo or mare atomes touch by receptlun and fotrision of one minto another: Which
bis the closest and frmest mirture of all."-Grew: is the closest and frmeat mirture of all."-Grew. II. Figuratively :
9. The act of concentrating the thoughts or mind on a aingle object or point.
thought which demand no intense concentration of

10. A compression or condensation
"The forts [pictures] were a muftiplitention of one ainters, vol. L., pt. 11. ch. 111. , 822
B. Chem.: A process which has for lts object to increase tha amount of a diasolved substance in a liquid, relatively to the quan-
tity of the solvent, without adding any more of the dissoived aubatance itself. When the solvent is volatils this object is effected by sovaporation, as when water, alcohol, or ether avaporation, as when water, alcohol, or sther
is expelled from a solntion by heat, by expois expelled from a solntion by heat, by expo-
sure to the air, or in vacuo. If tha dissolved sure to the air, or in vacuo. If the dissolved substance ta more volatile than the aolvent, the concentration is effected by distillation, the more concentrated liquid being then found in the distillate, as in the rectification of hydrated alcohol and of volatile oils dissolved in water. In the case of aqueous liquide, concentration is sometimes effecter by freezing out the water; in this manner a strong solution of salt may be obtained from gea water atrong apirit from vinous liquids, \&ic. A similar principle is applied to the separation of ailver from lead, The argentiferous lead is melted and left to cool till about two-thirds of melted and left to cool till about two-thirds of the mass is solidified. This consists of neariy pure lead, the portion which still remains liquid being an alloy richer in ailver than tha
original mass. By repeating this operation original mass. By repeating this operation
several timea the ailoy at last becomes suff ciently rich in ailver to be treated by cupella tion. (Watts: Dict. Chem., vol. i., p. 1107.)
cŏn-çĕn'-trä-tive, a. [Eag. concentrate); -ive.]
11. Able to concentrate or fix the mind on one point or subject.
"It was his concentrutive hahit of mind and his etirring tomperament which brought bim into thil
12. Serving to concentrate, concentrating.
cơn-çén'-trā-tǐve-něss, s, [Eng. concentrative; -ness.]
Phrenol.: The power of concentration; the facuity of fixing the attention or thoughts on say one subject or point.
"I posseased, eved ns a child, an unusual share of of sbsorptivn, of self-forgetfulness, was , The power time source of delight and a torment.,-Bayard Taylor: : Home and doroad (2nd ser.h vii.. 1. 43.5
cŏn'-̧̧ĕn-trā-tõr, \& [Eng. concentrat(e); -or.]
13. Ord. Lang.: Ons who or that which concentrates.
14. Min.: An apparatus for the aeparation of dry, comminuted ore, according to the gravity of its particles, by exposing a falling sheet of ore-dust to intermittent puffs of air (Knight.)
cŏn-çĕn'-tre, " cŏn-çĕд'-tẽr, v.t. \& i. [Fr. consentrer; Lat. con $=c u m=$ with, to gether; centrum =a centre.
A. Transitive:
15. To bring together to one point; to concentrate.

In thee concenering all their procions beams
2. To fix intently or ateadily on any object or point.
"The having a part leas to anjmate, will serve to
concentre the spirits, .. Concentre the spistian Piety.
B. Intransitive.

1. Lit.: To tend to or meet together $\ln$ a common centre; to have a common centre.
$\therefore$. . the sides afterwands join to clowely, and the poiots concentre so exactly, th
entire piece. - Sir
B. Wioton
2. Fig.: To coincide, to unite.

All these are 11 ke so many lines drawn from socentre in him. ${ }^{\text {and }}$-Hale.
cơn-çĕn'-tred, pa. par. \& a. [Concentre.]
"The wretch concenered aill in nolit."
vi. 1.
cơn-çĕn'-trǐc, cŏn-çĕn'-trio-al, * cŏn çěn'-trǐck, a. [Eng. concentre; -ic, -ical.] 1. Geom.: Having the same centre. Ageometric term used specially of circles.
"The manner of its concretion is by concentricat rings, like thase of an
Arbuthnot:on Diet.

* 2. Fig. (of persons): Having the sams centres of thought or affection.


## Produc. in water stirr'd, more circles be

Those, like os many suheres, but one hespy nake;
For they are all concenerick unto thee,
concentric circles, s.pl. Circles having the same centre, but, of course, different lengths of radii.
concentric engine, s. A nams for the rotary-engine (q.v.).
concentric opercuinm, $s$.
Zool. (of a univalve shell): An operculum which increases equally sil ronnd, and has its nacleua central or aubcentral. Examples Paludins and Ampullaria. (S. P. Woodward.)

* cŏn-çĕn'-twico-al-1y̆, adv. [Eng. concentr-cal;-ly.] So as to possess the sams centre.
" cŏn-çĕn'-trǐc-āte, v.t. [Eng. concentric; -ate.] To concentrate. (Lit. \& Fig.)
" Let them knit nod conoontrieato their boame"-
cơn-çĕn-triç'-I-ty̌, s. [Eng, concentric; and auff. -ity.] The quality of being concentric.
* cơn-çĕn'-trǐng, pr. par., a., \& \& [Cowcenterino.]
* corn-çen'-tul-al, a. [Formed aa if from a Lat. concentualis, from concentus.] [Concenst.] Harmonious, accordant ; in harmony or con cord.
this consummato or concentual eong of the
* cǒn'-çěpt, 8. [Lat. conceptum = a thing conceived; neut of conceptus, pa, par, of concipio $=$ to conceive. 1 A conception, a mental representation of any thing.
"What in true of our concept of creation holde of our concept of annihilatiog."-Sir W. Hanill
 [Lat. conceptaculum $=$ that which receives aomething, a receptacle ; concipio (-cepi, -cep$(u m)=$ to take to one's self, to receive: con $=c u m=$ together, and copio $=$ to take.
I. Of the form conceptaculum :

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnæus, in his Philosophia Botanica, to a fruit having a aingle valve opening longitudinally on one aida, and distinct from the seeda.
2. The name given by Liddley to a twocelled many-seeded auperior fruit aeparating

conceptacle of ascleplas. 2. Coaceptacler 2 Seed.

Into two portions, the seeds of which do not adhere as in the follicle to the placenta, but are aeparats from it, lying looscly in the cavity of the cell. Example-Asclepias, the fruit of which is generally called a follicle; in fact, the two are essentially the same.
II. Of the form conceptacle :

* 1. Ond. Lang.: That in which snything is contained, a veascl.
"There in at thif day resident, in that huge ooncepp tacle, water enough to
reard : Nat, Hist., Pref

2. Botany:
(1) A cansular form of fructification in the Florideæ aud Fucoideæ; they ara contradis. tinguished from tetrasperms, i.e. from algal fruit ultimately dividing into four bodies.
(2) A apecial organ on the surface or in the interior of a receptacle containing the organa of remroduction, as well as their accessories. It is not the same as a spore-case, whlch is itself one of the accessories described. (Treas of Bot.) In Pyrenonuycetous Fungi they are small flask-shaped receptacles, usually opening ontwards by a amall orifice, the simpla ing ontwal cavity being almost completely filled up by the soft hymenimm. They ara called up by the soft hymenimm. Thisy perithecia. In the Rhizocarpere they are also perithecia. In the Rhizocarpese they are
sometimes denominated sporocarps. They gometimes denominated siorocarps. They
exist also in the Marchantiaceæ. (Thome, \&a)
(3) The term is aometimes uaed in the same sense as I. 2.
fāte, făt, färe, amldst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pïne, pít, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gö, pơt

otn-perp-ti-bin'-1-tyy, s. [Eng. conoentible; concalrabls:
concalrabls:
"TThert is thert more of comerpaibinty and eognoe-
clbility."-Gtudworth : Intel. Syatem, p. $65 \%$.
cón-çĕp'-til-ble, a [As if from \& Lat. soncepitbilis, from concepius, pa. par. of concipio $=$ to conceivg. $]$ Capable of being conceived, conceivable, intelligible.
benuse noppareot in his works. ${ }^{\text {M }}$ - Bale: Origim if Nankitop:
son-çĕp'-tion, s. [Fr. conception; ST . concencion: Port. concengĩa; Ital. concezione; Prov. \&s Lat. conceptio, from conceptus, pa. psr. of concipio = to conceive. $]$
I. Ordinary Language:
3. The act of conceiving.
(1) Lit.: The act or state of becoming quick with child. [11. 1.]
(2) Fig.: The first origin of anything.
"For all hn perfect that Ood works on enth, Conper: Conversation. 2. The state of being conceived. (Lit. \& ia.)
4. That which is conceived. (Fig. only.)
(1) Anything conceived in the mind; an
dea, perception, purpose, thought. [II. 2.]

* (2) Conceit, an affected sentiment.
II. Technically:

1. Phys.: The hirst formation of the embryo of an animal ; the first animation of the ovum st the moment when it escapes from the ovarium, passing through the Fallopian tube to the uterus.

## 2. Mental Phil.

(1) The cognition of classes, as distingulshed from individuals; that specizl application of shstraction, comparison, and sttention whieh elaborates what logicians call notions or coneepts ; the set of the mind in produeing concepts or notions.
(2) The notions nr eoncents so produced the "general" or "abstrant ideas" of Loeke; the "abstraet general notions" of Hamilton. Tliese are pronerly expressed by common These are proneriy expressed by common terms, and constitute the oljeet of study in
pure or formal logic. The number of attripure or formal logic. The number of attributes enliraeed in a coneept nr notion consti-
tates its intension, comprehension, or logieal tutes its intension, comprehension, or logieal
content, and this determines its area or sphere of applicalility, that is. its extension or logical extent. These two quantities exist in an loverse ratio to one another. The maximum of the extent of $s$ conception or notion is the minimum of the content, and the maximum of the content is the minimum of the extent. On this single maxim Pure or Formal Logic has been based. (Kant, Sir II m. Hamilton. Prof. Campbell Fraser, Edinlurgh University.)
Dugald Stewart nsed concention as equiva lent to reproductive imagination, and Reid used it as convertible withi intigining, underetanding, or compreleending.
 ceiting, da, though some philosophera, as Gassendi,
have bot attended to the tistinction The words. ann ception, concept, notion, should lie linited to what cantion, concept, motion, should le linited to what thought guggested hy a general term. The Leiluitzjans call this symbolical in contrast to intuitive
knowledge. Thla is the sease in which concentionali conceptus have been uaunlly and correctly employenl. conceptus have bee usually and correctly employen.
Mr. Stewart. on the other hand, nrlitrarily limits
concerion to the reproduction, in innariuation concrppion to the reproduction, int innarination, of an
 seo.
"The term conception, which means a tiking up in
bundles and grasping into unity, ought to have been
left to denote, what it previonsly was nut only pr, left to denote, what it previonsly was mut only pin-
perly could be, applied to express-- the nutions we bave peryy could be applised to express- the nutions we bive cnlled our general idteas."-Sir Wm. Bamilton : Mefa-
physics, p. 262 , vol. ii.
abstract conceptions are impossible."-Herbert Spencer (2nd ed. h voi. 11., p. $525, \$ 437$.
3. Theol. \& Ch. Hists: [Immaculate].
cồn-çĕp"-tion-al, a. [Eng. conception; al.] Of or pertaining to conception.
cōn-çĕp-tion-al-ĭst, s.
tional:-ist.] A conceptualist.
cón-çĕp'-tion-İst, s. [Eng. conception; -ist.] $\Delta$ conceptualist.
"The born conceptionistat the spiritual chldren of Arlstotle -Coleridge: AFarginntia
teoods Magazine, Jan., 18S2, p. 123 .
obn-pěp-tious, a. [Lat. concept(us); Eng. suff. - Zous.] Apt or quick to conceive ; pregnant, fruitful.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { thy fertile and concepelous womb." } \\
& \text { Shaketp.: Timon of Athens, }
\end{aligned}
$$

còn-çép'-tǐve, a. [Lst. concept(us); Eng.
suff
-ive.

* 1. Lit.: Having the power or quality of conceiving, fruitful.

2. Fig.: Having the power or faculty of conceiving mentally.
"Now there in nothing in thin process which neces.
sarily eludea tho coareypive or tumaniniug power of thie
 - ea., ग. $1 \%$.
conn-çăp'-tṇ-a-lişm, s. [Lat. conceptus, and Eng. suff. -ol; -tim.]
Metoph. Hist.: The distinctive epeculstive opinion, or opinjons, of the conceptualists.
of his close of all Albert the Great: intense lahoorn, of his enormous asembinge of the opinions of the
philosophers of all ages, nid hit eforts to barmonize philosophers of all ages and his efforts to barmonize



Cơn-çĕp'-tụ-a-list, s. \& a. [Eng. conceptual(ism): -ist.]
A. As substantive:

Metaph. \& Hist. (pl.): A metaph yaical sectif, indeed, it had coherence enougli to be called a sect-which arose in the Midule Ages during the disputes between the Nominalists sud the Reslists. It sought to occupyso intermediate position between tha two contending parties, bot it approximated much nore nearly to the Nominalists than to the Realists; perhsps, indeed, it was not really distinct from the former. The Realists held that general ideas, such as genus, species, \&e., called in the language of the schoulmen universals, are real existences, at least in the Divine mind; the Nominalists, on the contraly, contended that they were mere names or words, while the Conceptualists held that they were not only nancestuat buental conceptions or ideas. The names bat mental conceptions or ideas. The Conceptuansts were inot able to make their
voice very audible in Aediaval times smid voice very audible in Medixval times smid
the din of battle between the greater comthe din of battle between the greater com-
batants, but the eminent inetaphysician Locke beld views essentially conceptualist.
B. As odj. : Pertaining to the teoets of the metaphysiciaos described under A.

St. Thomas, like his predesessor. Albert. on the
 man: Bist of Lat. Chriatianity, bk. xiv.. cb. hii
cờn-çẽrn', "còn çẽrne', v.t. \&\& i. [Fr. concerner; ital. concernere; Sp. concernir, from Lat. concerno $=$ (I) to mix, to mingle ; (2) to concern, to regald : con $=\mathrm{cmm}=$ with; cerno to separate, to observe, to discriminate.]
A. Transitive:

1. To relate or belong to ; to have to do with.

Offricuas fool : that needs must medling be
In busiluess, that concer,ns nut thee! of Life, sc
2. To sffect or be of interest to temporarily ; to interest.
"Associated with the stars that most
To be of Importance to . to affect terests of.
"It much concerna a preacher first to learn
Dodstey: The Arl of Preaching.
4. To affect with soriow, grief, or anxiety to make anxions or uncasy. (Seldom used except in the ja. par.)

* 5. To suit, to be agreeable or convenient to. "To sound your name it not concerned ine." 2
B. Reflex.: To give oneself trouble or alixiety about anything; to interest.
$\because 1$ ought not to have concern'd my self with specu
- C. Intransitive :

1. To relate, to belong, to sppertalo.
2. To be of importance.

- Deliver this paper into the roys 1 hand of the king: it may convern unuch."-Shakesp: Love's Labour Lost.
* 3. To import.

What dotb concern your coming ?"
côn-çẽrn', s. [Concern, v.]

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Tlat which affects or is of interest or importance to a person.
" Tie all mankind'e concern that he obould Ura"
3. An affair, a business, a matter.
4. Rellgion is no trining concorn. . . ."-Rogorn "Mysterions secrets of a high eemcern." +
5. Anxiety, regard, ioterest in or care for any person or thing, solicitude.
"Why all this concern for the poor 1"-Shoift.
6. Anxiety or solicitude of miod, care, uneasiness.

Thy maidens, grieved themselven at my concorn:-
Cowoper: On the Receipt of my Afother: Picturo:
6. A relation. [Concerne.]
II. Commerce:

1. A business establishment
2. Those interested as partners to a buainess; a firm.
IT To feel or have a concern in or for: To be or feel interested in.
cồn-çẽrn'-ançe, s. [Eng. concern; -ance.] lmport, importance.

- Frequent coming to God in prayer, acknowledged by Christ, and with the concernance of those things
which we may aak and obtain hy prayer, むc."-Bammond: Works, vol. 1., p. it.
cö̀n-çẽr'-nạn-çy̆, s. [Eng. concernano(e); -y.] lmport, concern, business.
"The concernancy, sir ? why do we wrap the gen tle-
maniu our more rawer breath ${ }^{2}$ "-shaketp.: Eamlet.
òn-çẽr'ned, pa. par. \& a. [Concern, v.]
A. As pa. par.: In seases corresponding to those of the verb.
B. Asadjective:
I. Literally:

1. Intereated, involved, connected.
2. Anxious or solieitous; affected with anxiety, care, or solicitude for; interested in.

* 11. Fig.: Iotoxieated, affected with drink.
"A uttle, as you see, concerned with liduor."
"cón-çẽrn'-ěd-ly̆, adv. [Eng. concerned :-ly.] In a coneerned manuer ; with concern, auxiety, or aolieitude.
"Not takmk the alarum so concernedly."-Evelyn :
 -ness.] The quality of heing concerned, interested, or anxious; nolicitude, anxiety.
as an hungry begach megruestuess and concernelness sermons, vul. vi., вer. hi.
cŏn-çèr-nēe', s. [Eng. concern; -ee.] One who is conceroed or interested in any natter. "The next and best of all preceding equalization was
cön-çẽrn'-ẽr, s. [Eng. concern; er.] One who has an especial concern or interest in any matter ; one who is concerned.
"He was
As great with them as therr concerners."
vacyase: City Match, $\mathbf{z}$
cồn-çẽrn'-ĭng, * côn-çẽrn'-y̆ng, * cồn-çẽrn'-y̆ñge, pr. par., a., s., \& prep. [ConCERN, v.]
A. As pr. par.: la senses corresponding to those of the verb.
* B. As adj.: Affecting the interests, important
" 1 made it ooe of my motives to go Ints Irelnand, nod ope of my concerningert businesses there, to get this Lease assigned over in trust to yourse
* C. As subst. : A matter of concern, interest, or importance.

Would from a paddock, from a hat, a gib.
Such dear concerning hide? Who would do so ? ${ }^{\text {St }}$
D. As prep. : As regards, relating to, with regard or relation to.
"Concerning thy tentimontes, I have known of old
that thou hast founded them for ever."-Pralm cxis that

* còn-çẽrn'-ĭñg-ly̆, adv. [Eng. concerning: -ly. 1 In a concerned or anxious manner, concernedly. (Pearson.)
côn-çẽrn'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. concern; -ment.] -1. That which interests or concerns a person.

Leaviug our great concernment to the lant."
bôl, boy ; pout, Joŵl; cat, çell, chorns, çhin, benç; go, gem; thtn, this: sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph =
$-c i a n,-t i a n=s h a n . \quad-t i o n,-s i o n=s h u ̆ n ;-t i o n,-s i o n=z h u ̆ n . \quad-t i o u s,-s i o u s,-c i o u s=$ shŭs. $-b l e,-t r e$, \&e $=$ bẹl, tèv.
*2. An sffirr, concern, or bnsiness; 2 matter.
Ift la good to bo very cranooth and eentione or talkIng about ottier mene and thair ooncerrmmentes in way

$\dagger$ 3. Importance, moment, or weight; conseqnence.
Boilc. mattert of great conownmont to mankind""-
*4. Reiation, concern, intereas ; $s$ bearing upon the interests of any one.
" Sir, 'tile of near concernment, and Imports
Denham: Sophy.
ass, concern. *The great concernment of men is with men, one

* 6. Interforence, interposition, meddling.
${ }^{*}$ He martied a denghter to the earl, withont any other approbation of her father. or concernment in it than suffaring bim and her to come into hls presence."

7. Refation, convection.
8. Anxiety, solicitude, eare.
"But while they are so earer to destroy the fame of
others, their nmbitiou is nanifest fu their concorn-
ment. "-Dryden: dll for Love Pret
 used to denote relations, whether by blood or marriage. (Scotch.)
"At the ead of seven years, -il they had been chil-
drea whea they were talcen wiy, they apreared to their nesrest relations in the soottish language concorns), and declared to them their state, whetber they Fo be restored to that of men."-Edin, Mag. (Oct 1818),
ơn-çẽrt', "con-sort, v.t. \& t. [Fr. concerter: Ital. concertare, from Lat consertus = joined together, pa. par. of consero: con $=$ cum $=$ with, together ; sero $=$ to join, to connect. (Skeat.)] [Consort.]
A. Transitive:
I. To plan or devise in conjunction with others; to plot.
"The two rogues, having concerted their plan, parted 2. To plan or devisc; to arrange, not necessarily afier consultation with others.
defence before the ple haple, ... - Butkin: Vinatication
of Naturul Society of Naturul Society.
B. Intransitive:
I. To plan, to arrange after consuitation or agreement.
${ }^{\text {"0 }}$ All these consorted to goe to Goa logether, and I determined to goe with them."-Hackiust: Foyages,
vol. i., pt. 1., p. 220
9. Toact in conjunction or in bernony with.
cŏn'-çẽrt, con-sort, \&. [Fr. concert; Ital. concerto; Sp. concierto.] [Concert, v.]
I. Ordinary Langutge
I. Agreement or accord of two or more persons or parties in any design or act; harmony or accordance of plan or ideas.
"Loodous set the example of concert nad of exertion."
10. Harmony, concord.

* Let us, in eoncert, to the season oing.

Conper: Tromit. Lut, Poems of Millton: Appyroach

* 3. An accorlance or harmonious unioa of sounds.

Aud keep la tune with hear'n, till God ere long
To hla celostial concert us uniten
To ble celestial concert us unite"n Solemn Mrusic.
II. Music: An entertainment in which a number of persons or instruments, or both, take part.
II A concert or consort of violsia the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was a quartetor other number of atringed instraments performing in concert. (Grove.)
I Concerts of music to which the public are admitted by payment are of comparatively receat origin in the history of musle. The advertisement of the first London concert cuns as follows: "These are to give notice, that at Mr. John Barrister's house (now called, the Musick School), over against the 'George" Tavern, in White Fryers, this present Monday, will be muaic performed by excellent masters, beginning precisely at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, and every aftemoon for the fnture, precisely at the same hour."-London Gazette, Dec. 30 th, 1672 . (Stainer \& Barreti.) The first concerts known to have taken place were performed et Viconza by the Filermonici in 1565. There was a oubscrintion concert at Oxford in 1665. The first in London was the
one mentioned by Stainer and Barrett as taking place in 1672, but they did not become an institution of the metropolja till the rise of the Academy of Ancient Musio in IIIO. [OraTORIO.]

## concert-pitch, s.

1. Literally:

Muste: A term for the pitch formerly used st concerts, a trifle bigher than the ordinary pitch, for the sake of giving additional brilliancy,
2. Fig.: The exact or proper degree of exactness or correctness.
concert-room, s. A room in which con. certs are given.
cŏn-çêr-tan'-tê (ç es çh), s. [Ital.] A term applied in the eighteenth century to orchestral compositions in which there were apecial parts for solo iustruments, and occasionaily to campositions for solo inatruments withont the orchestra. It is now generally used as an adjective, indicating certalo prominent solo parta in an orchestral compoaition, which are spoken of as "concertante parts." (Grove)
cőn-çẽr-t̄̄'-tion, s. [Lat concertatio, from concerto $=$ to strive together : con $\Rightarrow c u m=$ with ; certo $=$ to strive.] A striving or contending; strife, contention, contest.
the like. . ."-Goodwin: Workes III. iins 803 games or
cŏn-çẽr'tā-tǐve, a. [Lat. concertutivus, from concerto $=$ to atrive together.] Quarrelsome, contentious. (Bailey.)
cón-çc̃rt'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [Concert, v.]
A. As pa. par.: In aenses corresponding those of the verb.
B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Agreed on, mutually planoed or devised.
ofgrala to two of the phrty proceeded with concerted

2. Music: Applied to a compoition arranged in parts for several voices or instraments, as a trio, quartet, \&c.
"The term Sonata was formerly applifed to short concerted pieces for three or four btringed instru-
meote, "-Ouseley: Musical Form, ch. xi., p. 54.
còn-çẽrt'-ẽr, * cön-çẽrt'-õr, con-sort-er, s. [Eng. concert; -er.] One who concerts, plots, or plane with others; a concerts, plots, or plans
deviser, a planuer, a plotter.
their coadjotors counsellors, consorters, proA Commision, \&co againt Zersideks, No 22, pt if:
cŏn-çẽr-tí-ną, s. [Ger.]
Music: A portable instrument of the aera. phine family, having a key-board at each end, with expansible bellows between the two. The sound is produced by the presaure of air from the bellows on free metallic reeds. There are two varieties, the English and the German.
cōn-çẽrt'-ǐng, pr. par., $a_{0}$, \& s. [CONCERT, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& purticip. adj.: (See the verb)
C. As sutbst. : The act of planning or devising by consultation or agreement with others.
cŏn-çêr-tî-nŏ (or ¢̧ as çh), ह. [Ital.]
3. The principal inatrument in a concerto as violino concertino.
4. The diminutive of concerto. (Stainer of Barrett.)

* côn-çẽr'-tion, s. [Eng. concert; -ion.] The act of concerting or planning; adjustment.
cơn-çĕrt'-meist-ẽr, s. [Ger.] The leader of the band, the conductor. (Stainer \& Barreit.)
*côn-çẽrt'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. concert; -ment.] The act of concerting, manning, or contriving; concertion. (R. Pollok.)
oôn-çẽr'tō (or pron. cŏn-çtäre'tō), s. [Ital.]
I. A concert

2. A composition for the display of the qualities of some especial instrument, accompanied by others of a cimilar or dissimilar
character. A concerto may be for a eoto violin, or violoncello with an accompanitwent for strings, or wind ; or it may be for a pionoforte, violin, or any wind instrument, and a fall band. (Stainer \& Burrett.)
If The word is at the present time usually - applled to a composition for e solo instrument accompanied by full orchestra, as upposed lo a aonsta, in which the aololst is nnaccompanied by other fustrnments, or only sapported by the planoforte. In earlier times the term had s much wider applicetion.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "The full concerto nwolla npoa your ear." } \\
& \text { Cowper: Prognwas of Arror. }
\end{aligned}
$$

t cotn-çĕs'-sil-ble, a. [Lat. concess(us), and Eng, ouff able.] Capable of being conceded, grsnted, or yielded.
"It was built upon one of the noost eoneearntio pootu-

## 

 Lat. concessio, from concessus, pa par. of concedo $=$ to yield.] [CONCEEE.]
## I. Ondinary Languags:

1. The act of conceding, granting, or yielding in repiy to s request or demand.
2. Auything conceded, granted, or yieided in reply to a request or deonand.
"So ended, and for ever, the hope that the Church to the ecruples of the noncoulormintame - Nocacauluy:
3. Spec, A p privilege or right granted by any government for the cerrying out of any public works, or by a patentee for tile use of his invention.
"Connezaions for the oolonles and for foreign countries of the valumble petentritish an under foretho thonB. Technically : Doily Telegrapho Nov. ned, 1881
B. Technically:
4. Her. (Arms of Concession or Augmentation of Honour) : [Avomentation].
5. Logic: The granting, yielding, or admitting of a point.
"Thit is therefloro a poncession, that ho doth th his
 plaiu, et leat in all necessary points, even
còn-çĕss'-iön-äire (ss as sh), s. [Fr. con. cessiamuare.] One who receives or holds a eoncession for the constraction of phblic works, \&c.

* cơn-̧̧ĕss'-ión-a-ry̆ (ss as sh), a. [Fr. cancessionnaire. 1 Granted as a concession or indulgence ; conceded.
† oón-çĕss'-ión-ẽr (Bs as sh), s. [Fr. concessionnaire.] One desirous of obtating a concession for the construction of public concession
work, $\&$.
"The concesshoner, to (ar. has hasd three meparato bodied of med to hribe."Contemp. Reviev, March,
1880 , $R$ R 865.
- còn-çĕss'-1òn-ǐst ( 88 as $\mathbf{s h}$ ), s. [Eng. concession; -ist.] One who concedes or grants a concession.
exclaims the way this be effected By concilintion, exisims tho whil host of confedervted. ocncession
" côn-çĕs'-sĭve, a. [Lat. concessivus, from concessts, pa. par. of concedo $=$ to concede, to yiell.] Conceding; implying concession.
côn-cĕĕs'-sǐve-1y̆, adv. [Eng. concessive; dy.] By way of concession or yielding.
* côn-çĕs'-sõr-y̆, a. [As from s Lat. concessorius, from concessus, pa. par. of concedo $=$ to concede, to gield.] Permissive.

* cón-çŏte', s. [Concerr.]
conn-çět'-tissm, s. [Eng. concett(o); ism.] The use of conceita or affected phrases.
 key: Mratiscellut ii tive.
* cồn-çět'tō (pl. cón-çêt'-tî) (ç as çh), ** [ltal.] A conceit, a quaintneas ; an affected phrsse.
"Tho rherpherda have their concetti sud their antl-
theses"-L $\alpha$ Cherterfeld.
conn-çĕ-vēl'-bac.s. [Nativename Latinised (m.]
Bot. : A genus of plants, order Euphor. biacese, tribe Acalyphes. The seeds of Con ceveiba guianensis are said to be delicious.
* con-ceyffe, p.t. [Conceive.]

[^169]
## - ean-ceyt-ata, a. [A corruption' from con coption ( $\mathrm{g}, \mathrm{v} . \mathrm{i}$.] Conoeption, conceiving "This in the rext monothe of hyr comegytate."- <br> "con-ceyte, \& [CONcEIT] <br> "Concegta Conceptus"-Prompr Para <br> * con-ceyvo, v.t. [Concerve.] <br> - con-ceyv-ynge, 8 [Concilivina.] <br> "Concayynac Concrita" Promot Para

odich. s. [Fr. conque; Prov. conca, concha; Sp. \& Ital. conchá; Gr. кóyXT concha; Gr. KóyXT
(kongcht); Sanse. (kongche); Sanse. I. Ordlnary Language:

1. Lit.: A marine
shell.

(I) Bivalve :
(a) In a general triton blowina conch. ense:

Hof furnishes her closet first, ond alls
The crowded dhelves with rarities of aholls:
(b) Spec. : Strombus gigas.
(2) Univalve.
2. Fig. : A nickname for an inhabitant of the Bahama islands, or some other West Indian Islands, in allusio․ to the abundance of conch shells there. (Oguvie.)
11. Arch. : [Concra.]
cŏn'-cha, s. [Lat. concha =a shell-fish, a cockle, spec. a pearl-oyater (both of theas are hivalve) ; the ahell of a anail, or of the Triton's trumpet of that form (these are univalve). But the Gr. кóyरn (konché) $=$ a nussel or cockle, is limited to bivalves. Cognate with Lat. cochlea (q. v.).]

1. Anat.: The largeat and deepest concavity in the external ear. 1 t is situated a little below the centre of the organ; surronnda the entrance to the external auditory passage, and is divided at its upper and anterior part hy a bridge, which ta the beginning of the helix. (Quain.)
2. Arch. : A term for the concave ribless surface of a vault; the done of an apse; an apse.

- cŏñ-chā'-çě-m, s. pl. [Lat. concha, and fem. pl. adj. snff. -aceer.]

Zool.: In De Blainville'a arrangement a family of Molluscs, comprehending among other genera Cardinm, Donax, Tellina, Mactra, \&c. The first, third, and fourth of these are now the types of distinct families, and Donax is ranked under the Tellinide. The term Conchaceæ ia, therefore, no longer required, and has ceased to be used.
ơ̆ñch-i-cól-1-tēş, s. pl. [Lat. concha $=$ a shell; colo = to abide or dwell ; and suff. .ites (Palreont.).]
Palceont. : A genus of Annelids, order Tublcola. They are found on Silurian ahelis.
oŏñoh ${ }^{\text {- }}$-1-fẽr, s. [Lat. conch $\alpha=$ a conch, and fero $=$ to bear. $]$

Zoology:

1. Sing: : A molluse of the clasa Conchifera (q.v.).
"Conchifers (arel shell-fth; usually restricted to 2. Pl.: The English designation of the class Conchifera (q.v.).
cơnch-If'-ẽr-a. . [Lat. concha $=$ a conch, $i$ connective, and fero $=$ to bear.]
2. Zool. : Lamarck's designation now generally adopted for the great class of Mollusea containing the apecies which possess ordinary bivalve ahells. Cuvier arranged the Conchifera with Salpa and other naked molluses into a clasa acephala-i.e., Headless Animals-so called becanse they have no apparent head, but a mere mouth concealed in the bottom or between the folds of their mantle. He placed them in an order Acepbala Testacea, distin gutshing their shellass associates as Acephala Nuda. From their possessing four branchial lamellæ or leafleta, De Blainvilie called them Lamellibranchists, a name atill much in use; it is the designation Profeasor Euxley
retains for the class: Their body is included within a mantle or pallium, formed by a prolongation of the dorsal fnteguments ; there is
a woll-developed heart, gouerally with two a. well-developed heart, gencrally with two
auriclea and one ventricle, or with one of each auricles and one vantricle, or with one of each
or even two of esch. Some have a conspicuor even two of esch. Some have a conspicu-
ous foot. They have blvalve ahelle of the normal type, which as a rule have the right and lett val ves nearly of the same aize and ahspe, and both more or less inequilateral, the anterior being much ahorter than the poaterior aide. This distingnishes them from the Brachiopoda, in which the bivalve abells are as a rule unequal in size, but pach singly equilaterai. [Brachiopoda.] The valves of a Conchier are bound together by an elastic ligament, and ere jointed by a hinge furnished with interlocking teeth. Near each hinge is an umbo, i.e., a boss or beak, which was the point whence the growth of the shell originally took place. The length of a valve is measured from the anterior to the postarior aide, its breadth from the dorsal margin to the base, ita thickness from the centre of the closed valves. Bivalve shells are said to be shut when the valvea fit exactly, and gaping when they cannot be completely shut; the onter gide has often ribs radiating from the umbo to the margin or concentric ridges. Inaide the margin of the shell on which the ligament and teoth are situated is the hinge-line. The adductor muscles, the foot hinge-hine. the adductor muscles, the fioal and byasua, the siphons, an
3. Palcont.: Fossil bivelves are found in moat sedimentary rocks. They are somewhat rare in the earlier formations, but go on to increase throngh the Secondary and Tertiary Periods, reaching their maximnm in the present seas. They are geven times more numerons in the Newer Tertiary than in the oldeat geological aystema. (S. P. Woodward.)
conin-ohif'-err-oŭs, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$. [Lat. concha (q.v.), i connective, fero $=$ to bear, and Eng. adj. ouff. -ous.] Bearing a ahell. (Pen. Cycl.)
cơn'-chi-form, a. [Lat. concha (q.v.), and forma $=$ form, shape.]

Bot. : Shaped like a single valve of a bivalve ehell. (Treus. of Bot.)
$\dagger$ cŏñ-chil'-1-oŭs, a. [Concevlious.]
cơn' ${ }^{\prime}$-chinn-ine, s. [An alteration in the relative positions of tho letters constituting the word Cinchonine (q.v.).]

Chem. : Also called Quinidine, $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ an organic base isomeric with quinine, occurring in cinchona-bark. It cryatallises in bitter
colonrleas prisms, solubla in dilnte suiphnric coloulleas prisms, soluble in dilute suipharic
acld, the aolntion ahowing blue fluorescence, and its alcoholic aolntion giving a green colour with chlorine water and ammonia.
 dim. of кóyxך (kongchē) =a muscle or a cockle; $l$ euphonic, and anff. -in (Chem.).]
Chem.: An organic aubstance obtalued from ahella of moiluses by removing the calcium carbonate with hydrochioric acid. It is insoluhle in water, and does not form gelatine when boiled with water. It contains 50 per cent. of carbon, 6 of hydrogen, and about 16 jer cent. of nitrogen. By long boiling with dilnte aulphuric acid it yields lencin.

* cơnch'-īte, s. [Fr. conchite; Gr. кóyरך (kongchē) =a conch (q.v.), and sulf. ,-ite similar shell. [CONCH.] The modern palæontologist does not need the term ; he attempts, generally with success, to ascertain the genus and species of any fossil shell he may find, or, if it is new to aclence, gives it a name.
cornch-ǐt'-ic, a. [Eng. conchit(e); -ic.] Composed of or largely containing ahells.
 a nussel or a cockle, and $\delta \dot{f} p \mu a($ derma) $=$ skin.] Zool.: A genus of Cirripeds, family Lepadida. Conchoderma aurita of Darwin, Lepas ia frequently met with on tha bottom of ships ie frequently met with on the bottom of
returning to this country from abroad.
 $=$ a house, and adj. autf. -ia.J
Zool. : A genus of Entomostracans, the typical and only known one of the family Conchoeciadas (q.v.). Conchocia obtusata is found in Shetland. (Griffth \& Henfrey.)
 acia, and fem. pl, adj. suti. -idre.]
Zool.: A family of Entomostrscans, order Oatracode The inferior antennæ ere twoOranched, with one of the branchea rudimentbry, and immovable faet two pairs ; powterior onea rndimentary ; eyes nome. [Conczacia.] (Grifth \& Henfrey.)
 Gr. кoyxoetsjos (kongchoeidzs) $=$ of the museel kind: кójxך (kongchè) $=$ a shell; and atoot (eidos) $=$ form.]
Geom. : A cnrve discopered by Nicomedea in the second century A.D., and used by him for the finding of two mean proportionals. If a etraight line always passee through a fixed point o, and a point o, fixed into the revolving line, alwaye moves elong the line A B, then any point $P$ in the revolving line always at the same distance from Q will trace out a conchold. And, since the length $Q P$ can in any position

of the revolving line be measured either towards or from o, it is evident that, corresponding to any given length assigned to $O P$, two conchoids can be described, one above and the other below the line A B. These are known as the auperior and inferior conchoida. Moreover, with a given point 0 and a gived atraight line AB, any number of pairs of different conchoida can be described by vary. ing the length Q P. Moreover, the shapes of all such curves will vary according to the length of $Q P$. Thus, if $Q P$ is less than the perpendicular from o on A $B$, the shape is as given in the adjoining fignre, and the isolated point o is also a point on the curve.
cŏñch-oi'-dal, a. [Eng. conchoid; -al.]
Min.: Presenting a surface more or Jeas like the surface of a shell. Used of the fracture of minerala when they so break as to preaent on one fragment a concave surface like that of the interior of a bivalve shell, and on the other a convex one, like its exterior.
There are varieties of it-viz., imperfectly, and again perfectly, large, small, and flat conchoidal. (Phillips.)
 a shell-fith; doyos (logos $=$ a disconrse; and
Eng. suff. -ical ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$ ). J Relating to or in any way connected with conchology.
cŏñch-ŏl'- $\mathbf{\sigma}-\mathrm{g}$ gist, s. [Eng. concholog(y); -ist.] 1. Ord. Lang.: One who atudies or is versed in conchology.

2. Zool.: A namag given to the carrier ahella, from their oftell attaching shella to the margina of their whorls as they grow. (Ogilvie.)
 muscle or cockle, and dóyos (logos) $=2$ diacourse.] The acience of shella. Two wellmarked stages in its development arc traceable. At first shelle were atudied withont any reference to the animals of which thay conatituted the hard framework or akeleton. Suhsequently tha study took a wider scone, and for the first time becaue worthy of being called a sclence, when the animats and their shells were viewed as parts of one conmon whole. When ahella were looked upon as little more than ornamental objecta, those who atudied conchology were not generally of a high order of intellect; bnt since the rise of geology and the discovery that of all foasila geology and the discovcry that of all fonails information regarding the several atrata, and consequently regerding the history of bygone time, scientific minda of the very first class have given keen attention to ahella. Some of these belonging to land animale, othars to those


inhabiting fresh water，and the great majority to those which are marine，the fossil shells in a atratum constantly enehie the geologist to ascertain whether a atratum is the remains of a land surface，or a deposit from fresh water or the bed of a eea．Particular genera and pecies flourigh at certain fixed depths and when the geologist finds analogons fossil hells，he is able，startling as it may appear rithi certain limits to sound the deph particular apots of a primeval and now long particular spo
When shella，and ahells alone，were atndied， conchology was a not unsuitsble name，excep that the termination－ology auggeated that the nvestigation was more sciedtific than in mos casea it really was．When the snimals came to be carefuily examined，M．de Blainville proposed for this deeper atudy the name falacozoology－i．e．，the atudy of the softer nimals－viz，Holluscs．this has been since abbrevisted into Malacology．As each of the terma Conchology and Malacology refers to only half the inquiry，we have avoided both and unless in excentional cases，described Mollusea and their ahells under the heading Zoology．
 $=\ldots$ a shell，and uétpov（metron）$=$ a mea sare．］An instrument for messuring shells．
－oonçh－ons，b．［Conscience．］（Halliwell．）
cơnch－ó－spir＇－al，a．［Eng．conch，o con－ nective，and spiral．］Spiral as a nnivalve shell．
©ơnch＇ŭs，s．［Gr．ко才Хך（kongchē）．］［CONCH．］ Anatomy：
1．The cranium．
2．The cavity or socket of tbe eye

 koyxuicov（kongchulion）$=$（1）a mussel or cockle，（2）any bivalve shell；dimin of $\kappa \delta \quad \gamma \chi u \lambda n$ （kongchulé）$=$ the shell called murex（ $\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{o}}$ ）．］ Pertaining to ahells，resembling shells．
 giste．］The same as Conchologist（q．v．）．
 The same as Coschology（q．v．）．
 （kongchulion）［Conchyliacrous］；and $\mu$ étoon （metron）$=$ a measure．］The measurement of shells，and specislly of their curves．
$\dagger$ cðrich－y̆1－1－oŭs，† cơnch－й＇－1－oŭs，$a$ ． ［From Lat．conchylium；Gr．коүरúlıov（hong． chuelion，and Eng．anff．－ous．］Pertaining to shells．（Smart．）
conn＇－či－à－tör，s．［Ital．conciatore，from con－ ciare $=$ to adjust，to regulate，from Lat．com－ $t u s=$ neat，pa．par．of como $=$ to dress，$t$ comb；Low Lat．concio $=$（1）to adorn，（2）to adjust accounts．］

Gloss－making：The person who weighs and propertions the salt on ashes and sand，and who works and tempers them．（Webster．）
 from Low Lat．consergius：said to be con $=$ cum $=$ with，together；cerco，circo $=$ to $g 0$ rovod，from circim＝round．］［SEarca．］ ＊astle．A keeper or governor of a fortress or castle．
2．A porter，a door－keeper，a janitor．
the judges byown and reknown by the concierges by

－otn－çill－1－a－ble，a．［Lat．conciliabilis．］ Capable of being reconciled or accorded with anything．
＂Nor doth he pot away adulterously who complaing
 otter disconformity．not concilizabe，becanse not to be
－cón－çil－1－a－ble，＂cǒn－çil＇－i－a－bụle，s． ［Fr．conciliabule；Lat．conciliabulum，from concilium＝an assembly．］［COUNCLL］A amall or private religions meeting，a conven－ ticle
＂Some have songht the truth to the conventieles And concllables of hereticks ond sectaries
＊cotn－çil＇－ǐ－ar，a．［Formed as if from a Lat． conciliaris，from concilium $=$ a council，a
meeting．］Relating or pertaluing to a council or meeting．
－In effifect the emperor Wan proesident，thongh not an coneiliar in transactiona＂$\rightarrow$ Aarrow：of the Popets the
＊cö̀n－çil＇－1－ạr－1〕．adv．［Eng．conciltar ；－ly．］ By or in accordance with a council．（Barrow．）
－cotn－cil＇－1－ar－y̆，a．［Eng．conciliar；－y．］ Pertaining to or tssued by e council or general assembly．

cōn－çil＇－i－äte，v．t．［Lat，conciliatus，pa． prr．of concilio $=$ to reconctie，to conciliate， from concilium $=$ an assembly，a union．］ Councll．］
＊1．To assure，confirm，or make stronger．
＂It in not loog agoo sence nowe kloges gnue their danghters to forein kinges in maryege to conciliate
2．To win or gain over to one＇s side from a state of hostility or indifference；to win the regard or goodwill of．
＂Her affibility had concllazed many who bad been
repelled by his fretring lookn and short answers．＂
Maccuriay：But ing．，oh Ix
II Crabb thus discriminates between conci－ liate and reconcile：＂Conciliate and reconcile are both employed in the sense of uniting men＇s affections，but under different circum－ atances．The conciliator gets the good will and affections for himself；the reconciler onites the affections of two persons to each other．The conciliator may either gain dew sffectione，or regain those which are lost；the reconciler always renews affectiona which have been once lost．The beat means of conciliat ing esteem is by reconciling sll that are at ing esteem is by reconciling sil that are st variance．Conciliate is moatly employed for
men in public stations；reconcite is indif－ men in public stations；reconcile is indir－ vatc stations．Hen in power have sometimes the happy opportunity of conciliating the good will of those who are most averse to their authority，and thus reconciling them to measures which would otherwise be odious． Kindness and condescension serve to conci－ liate；a friendly influence，or a well－timed exercise of authority，is often successfully exerted in reconciling．＂（Crabb：Eng．Synon．）
côn－çir－ǐ－ä－tĕd，pa．par．or a．［Conctliate，
cón－çil＇－ǐ－āt－ǐing，pr．par．，a．，\＆\＆．［Conct－ l．1ATE，$v$.
A．As pr．par．：（See the verb）．
B．As adj．：Gaining over to one＇s side wioning，conciliatory，of engaging mauners． Cicero＇- Bupd：plisnt and conciliating method of
C．As subst．：The act of gaining over to ne＇s side ；conciliation．
cŏn－çil－ī－$\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}-\mathbf{t i o n}$, s．［Lat．conciliatio，from concilio $=$ to conciliate．］

## I．Ordinary Lanyuage

1．The act of coucitiating or gaining over to harmony or goodwill ；reconciliation．
good brothercilation of sume the Freuch king．＂－Strype onr anid good brother and the French king．＂－Strype：Nomo
rials ；Queen Mury，anl． $15 s 3$ ． 2．The atate of being conciliated or recon－ ciled．
＂The house has gone farther ；it has declared conct part of America $\sim-$ Burke：On Concliation with America．
II．Law：By an Act passed on 15th August， r867，Councils of Conciliation，to adjust differ－ ences hetween masters and their workmen， miny be establiahed by license of the Secretary of State．（Haydn．）
$\dagger$ cón－ç̆̆1－1－$\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathrm{tive}, \quad$ a．［Eng．concilia（te）； －ive．］Tending to or having the pewer or property of conciliating；conciliatory．（Cole． ridge．）
 conciliate，to reconcile．］
1．One who conciliates or makes peace be－ tween parties．
＂He thought it would be his great honour to he the Concilizizor of Christendomi．－Aishon
2．One who reconcilca mattera at variance or discrepancy．
 Tending to or having the effect of concliating ： frieudly，reconciling

－cơnn－gǐn＇－nāte，a．＇［Lat．conclnnatus，pa par．of concinno $=$ to make neat ；concinnus $=$ weat．］Neat，elegant，apt
ehoajnge manne of ripe indgemont in electinge and
cơn－çın＇－nāte，o．t．［Concrnnate，a．］To refline，to mix properly．

＊conn－çin－nä＇－tion，s．［Lat．concinnatio $=$ a maklig neat ；concinnus $=$ neat．］$A$ making neat，decent，or perfect．
the bullding，concinnation，and perfoeting of
＊oón＇－çĭnna a．［Lat．concinnus．］Neat，ele－ gant，becoming．
＂Benaty consists in a sweet variety of colourn，and Works，ins 89.
 concinnitus $=$ neatness，from concinnus $=$ neat．］Neatneae，fitness，harmony of parts． sed
1．Of speech，language，\＆c．：
Creclan achemateas called them concinnitie，that the properneses aptnease，featness，also conformatione lonmea，and falhlons；compriaing all ornamenta quenoe，hk．i． 15 sFi ）．
2．Of a building：
＂The college calld Amarodoelh in Fe －which hat

－cǒn－çĭn＇－noŭs，a．［Lat．concinnus＝neat．］ Neat，becoming，agreeable，pleasant
＊oơn－çion，＊con－çi－ozan，s．［Lat．concio con $=$ cum $=$ with，together ；cieo $=$ to call， to aummon．］
1．A meeting，an assemhly，a convocation．
＂In puhise concion and in writing mealed．＂－rame． 2．An address made to an assembly．
＂He commandit baith the pepill to compere to hie concioum＂－Billend：：T．Liv．，p． 50
＊corn＇－çion－ar－乌̆，a．［Lat．conciorlarius．］The ssme as Concinnatory（q．v．）．
＊cơn＇－çion－āte，v．i．［Lat concionatus，pa． par．of concionor．］To preach．
＂cơn＇－cion－ā－tǐve，a．［Eng．concionat（e）； －ive．］Of or pertaining to preaching．
 the people，a demagogue，an agitator．］ 1．A preacher．
2．A common councilman，a freeman （Wharton．）
cǒn＇－̧̧̌̌－ôn－a－tôr－y̆，a．［Lat．concionatorius， contionatorius．］Used in public asaemblies or at preachings．
．their concionatory invectives．＂－Hoves
cồn－çıp＇－i－ẹnt，a．［Lat．concipiens，pr．par． of concipio $=$ to conceive．］Conceiving．
＂By poffs concipient some in ether filt＂
cồn－çīse；a．［Fr．concis（m．），concise（f．）； Lat．concisus $=$ cut short，brief，pa par．nf concido $=$ to cut short，to abridge：con $=$ cum $=$ with，together ；caedo $=$ to cut．］Short， brief，condensed，and comprehensive；terse， anccinct，not diffuse（used of language，style， \＆c．）．
and utitering his concise jeatal，．．．－N Nacautay：Hit Eng．，ch xiil
cón－çise＇－ly̆，adv．［Eng．concise；－ly．］In a concise manner or atyle；briefly，ahortly， succinctly，tersely．
＂Ulysees here opesks very conciiely，and he moy seem
to break abruptly into the subject．＂－Broome：On the Odyssey．
cön－cise＇－nĕss，в．［Eng．concise；－ness．］ The quality of being concise ；brevity，terse－ ness，auccinctness．
－the noble conciseness of thoee nucient Jogonde
－vacaulay：Bitr．Eng．，ch sriL
etn-gl'-ylon, s. [Fr. \& Sp. concision; Port concisano: ltal. concisions: Prov. concisio. From Lat. concioionem, accus. of concisio (rhet.) $=$ the separatiug ofs clause into two divisione ; concisus = divided, pa. par. of concido $=$ to cat up, to cut to piecee, to destroy: con and coedo $=$ to cause to fril, to hew, to cut cado $=$ to fall.]

## † 1. Of styls: Couciseness.

2. Of sects, factions, or factious individuals:
(1) Scripture: The readering given both io the Authorised sod in the Revised versions of the New Testament to kararouñy (katatomén) io Philip. iii. 2, a term contemptnously applied ly St. Pani to the Judaising tuachera in the Philippian Church, who ingisted on the necessity of the Christians, Jewe and Gentiles, being circumeised. His argument is: The circumcision which they recommend you, having now lost its spiritusl eignificance, 1 contemptuously call concision-i.e., \& mangling of the body; we are the true circumcision, we beve that of the heart end not that of the body.
(2) Fig.: A contemptrons term applied in controversy to schisms produced by dissatisfled persent in the Chureh. (South.)

- coัn-çi-tā'-tion, a [Lat, concitatio, from concito $=$ to disturb : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together; cito $=$ to atir.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or setting in motion. (Browne.)
- cón-çite, v.t. [Lat. concito $=$ to disturb, to stir up.] To disturb, to atir up, to excite or set in motion. (Cotgrave.)
" conn-gi'-tĕd, pa. par. or $a$. [Coscite.]
* cön-çi'-ťing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Concite.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of disturbing, stirring up, or settiog in motion ; concitation.
* cŏn-çit'-1-zen, s. [Pref. con and citizen (q.v.). Iv Fr. concitoyen.] A tellow-citizza. and the same kindo and degree, whether $1 t \begin{aligned} & \text { be by } \\ & \text { by }\end{aligned}$
 - К' nox: Bive. Reformation ; Pret.
* corn-clạ-mā'-tion, s. [Lat. conclamatio, from conclumo $=$ to cry out.] The act of shouting together ; a united or geoeral outcry or shout.
cón'-clāचe, 8. [Fr., Sp. .2 Port., \& Ital. conclave: Prov. conclavi; Iat. conclave $=$ a room, dining-hall, cabinst, closet, stail, or coop that may be locked up: cont here the asme as cum $=$ with, and clavis $=8$ key. $]$
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Of places: The cells described under II. 2. Of persons:
(1) Lit.: The cardinals conffned within euch cells for the election of a pope.
"It was astd of a cardinal, by reason of has appareat conclares ho wentio popeand rame mat aghisa curdinal.'
(2) Fig:
(2) Fig.: A close or secret assenbly(a) Ofmen:

## In soher conclase met, to weave men wel <br> Of aulty whose liviny threads should stretch <br> Beyond the seas, Wordsworth: Excursiom bk. ill.

(b) of animuls:

Like woives before the levin Aame, Hath glanced the thunderbolt of hetaveu,
(c) Of the heathen gods: Scott: Nokeby, v. 83.

Forthwith a conclave of tho godhead ineets
II. Eccles. : For the two senses in which the term conclave is used, see 1.1, 2. Pope Nicolsus $11 .$. in the eleventh century, and Alexander III., in the twelfth, having limited the right of electing a pope to the college of cardinals, in 1288, on the death of Clement IV. the electors could not for nearly three years agree upon a successor; snd in 1271 the msgistrates, sctiog on the advice of St. Bonsventura, locked them ap till they could agree, which confinement made them do befors long. The success of the scheme led to its becoming a settled institution, snd it still continues. The appropriate piace for shutting continues. up the cardinal electora is a range of small cells in the Vatican, or some other pontifical palace, though a conclave msy be heid eisepalace, though a conclave msy be held eiseWhere; thus Pius VII. was elected at Venice.
to a single dish st dinner and the same st supper if they did not agree within three days, and to amall allowance of bread water, and wine, if the eighth day saw their deliberations still nnfinighed. Gregory XV. regulated the conclave by a bull iseued in
1621 , and Urban VI. by one sent forth in 1625 .
cơn-clä'-vist, s. [FT. conclaviste; Ital. \& Mod. Lat. conclavista.]

Eccles. : An ecclesiastic acting as secretary and servant to a cardinal, and shat op with him in the same building during the time that the conclave continues.
cơn-olım-äte, v.f. [Pref. con, and climate (q.v.).] To inure or accustom to e climate; to acclimatize.
cotn-clūde', " con-clud-en, v.t. \& i. [Let. concludo $=$ to shut up together : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together ; claudo $=$ to shat; Fr. conclure ; Ital. conchiudere; Sp. \& Port. coneluir.] A. Transitive:
L. Literally:

1. To shat up or in, to enclose.
"The rery peroou of Cbrist therefore, for over and the anlt-sama was only, tomehing bonily subatance,
concluded withio the grave ${ }^{-1}-H$ ooker: Ecelee Poity. hik. v. if 52
2. To end, to terminate, to fiolsh, to close.


## II. Figuratively:

1. To inciude, to comprehend, to embrace, "God hath concluded them all in unbellef. . . ."-
2. To determine, to arrange, to settle.

Rise. Is it concluded he shall be protector?


* 3. To oblige, to bind down.
"He uerer rofused to be concluded hy the authority
* 4. To hinder, to obstruct.
"This opee thlog which is befalle,

3. To gather as a consequence from reasoning; to infer, to come to a conclusion as to anything; to reckon.

*6. To refute, confute, or convince by argument.
" In. all thowe temptations Christ conoluded the ${ }^{*} 7$. To prove, to demonstrate. "Othinge, in the ende an it whal appeare, he concludeth

* 8. To decide, to consider as proved.
" But uo frall man, however grant or high.

* 9. To acknowledge as true or correct, to edmit.
"Reprove my allegstioo, if you rala; Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ili 1.

10. Law: To prevent from. (Wharton.)

* B. Reflexive: To preclude, to shut out.
C. Intransitive:

1. To finish, to make an end, to come to e conclusion.

- and so her doath concluden: $\begin{gathered}\text { Shekesp.: I Herry } \\ \text { V }\end{gathered}$

2. To leave off speaking or writing.

- To conclude: in short, in flae; to he brief. Shakeap.": And, to conch Adoure, they aro lyiog kumvos."-

3. To deterinine, to come to a decision, to make up one's mind.
"I will conclude to hate her,

* 4. To come to a decision or determiation to arrange, to decide, to agree.
conctude and be agreed."
Shakespo : Rich. II., L 1.
If Sometimes followed by the prep. on.

5. To collect by reasoning, to gather, to infer. the world wind omichole I I had a grollty con-
solence." - Arbuthnot: Hitary of John Bull.
*6. To form an opinion or decision (with of
r upon). or upon).
"Ctersury conctude upon Lother's instability. . . ."-
IT For the differance between to conclude and to close, see Close ; for that hetween to conclude upon snd to decide, see Decide.
ótn-clû'-děd, pa. par. or a. [Conclude.]
 [Lat. concluders, pr, par. of concludo.] A logical deduction, consequence, or inference; a conclusion. (Hale.)

* aōn-alá'-dent, a. [Lat. concludens.] Involving or containing a logical deduction, conse quence, or inferance; conclasive. (Bacon.)
- cōn-clû'-dẽr, s. [Eag. conclud(e); *r.] One who concludes, infera, or determines.
cón-olá'-dǐng, pr. par., a., \&s. [Conczene.] A. As pr. par.: ln senses correaponding to
those of the verb. those of the verb.
B. As adjectits:

1. Closing, ending, final.
2. Conclnaive.

Weil tell when 'tis enough,
Or 1 It wanta the ilco ooncl
Or if it wanth the ulce ooncluding bout."
C. As substantivs:

1. The sct of findshing, ending, or bringing to s close.
2. The act of arranging, determining on, or agreeing.
*3. An inference, deduction, or consoquence.
conclnding line, s. A small line leading through the centre of the stepe of a rope or Jacoh's ladder. (Weale.)

* cön-alî́'-dǐng-1y, adv. [Eng. concluding; -ly.] Conclusively; beyond doubt or controveraion. (Digby.)
- cốn-clû'-sǐ-ble, a. [Lat. conclusus, ya. par. of concludo $=$ to conclude.] Admitting of proof; determinable; capable of being inferred or demoostrated.
"'Tiu a certainly conclusible from God's prescleace,
cön-clû'-gion, * con-clu-ci-oun, * con-clu-si-aun, * con-cla-sy-on, s. [Fr. con clusion; ktal. conclusione; Sp. conclusion, from Lat. conclusio, from conclusus, pa par. of concludo.] [Conclude.]
L. Ordinary Language:

1. The end, fioish, close, termiostion, of last part.

$$
\text { "A tale that in conclusion salth } \text { Oover } 12
$$

The ponclurton shall be crowned with your enjoy-
g her."-Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iliL a . 2. A final decision or determination
"Ways of peaceable concluston there are hut these
two certaln . ."-Hooker. 3. An inference or deduction; s judgment or opinion.

Build fond concluenions doo those Idle grouode"
Duvies
4. The conscquence or result of reasoning, thought, or experiment.
"It the concturionf arrived at io the preceding ax,


5. A resolution, determination, or resolve.

* 6. A problem, a question.

To wolde his wittes plie
To oset kome ronclusion, which ohulde be confusion
Unto this knighti" Unto this $\&$ nightu

* 7. An experiment

That mother triles s mercliens conclution
Who having two sweet babes, whe deantl takes ane
Will siay the other, and be yurte to norie, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shakesp.; Rape of Lucrece, } 1,160 \text {. }\end{aligned}$
IT To try conclusions: To make experiment or essay of snything.

To ory renclusions, is the basket creep.
And break your own neck down.
And break your owo neck down." ${ }^{\text {Shameenp. }}$ : Bamet, 11. 2

- 8. An sttempt, an object.
"Ylt schuld he fayle of his concturioun."
* 9. Silence, quiet, pesce.
" Your wiff Octavila, with her modest oyes
And still conclusion, thall acquire no homonr,
II. Technically:

1. Logic: The inferential proposition of a syllogism, as compared or contrasted with the premises; the consequence or inference.
duced, 'It wenllt be froud that every oponclusion in dom dwo other propositionat. Whately : Logic, hl. 1., \% 2 .
-If conclusion: Finally, in fioe.
2. Law:
(1) The end of a plesding, conveyanco (Wharton.)
(2) A binding act. (Wharton.)

- Crabb thus discriminates betweon conclu ston, inference, and deduction: "A conclusion is full and decisive ; an inference is partial and indecisive; a conclusion lesves the mind in no doubt or hesitation; it pute e etop to all farther [further] reasooing : inferences ere speeia conclusions from particular circumstances they serve as links in the chain of weasoning Conclustons are drawn from real facts; infer ences are drs wn from the appearadces of things; deductions odly from argumente or assertione. Conclusions are practical ; inferences ratiocinative; deductions are fibal. We concluds from a person's conduct or declarations what he intends to do or lesve undone: we infer from the appearance of the clonds, or the thickness of the atmosphere, that there will be a hesvy fall of rain or enow; we deduce from a combination of facts, inferences, and assertions thst a atory is fabricated." (Crabb:Eng. Synon.)
* otn-clû'-şion-al, a. [Eng. conclusion;-al.] Conciuding, flnsl.
" Such separations of initiatory dedlentions, an woll -Honchurfontil neparation
otn-clû'-sive, a. [Fr. conclustf; Ital. \& Sp . conclusivo, from Lat. conclusus, pa par. of concludo $=$ to conclude.]
L. Ord, Language :
* 1. Concluding, final, st the end, forming a conclusion.


2. Decisive, fiasl; determining or bringing to a close any question, srgument, or difference; not admitting of controveraion or dispute; unanswerable
"'. bas been clearly oxhbited to the conclusive dis cussion of the subject by Mr. Grote, in his History of creesc.:- Lowis cred.
IL. Logic: Following as a regular consequence.
"Those that aye not men of art not knowing the are made in right and conclusiev modee and higuree."Locka

- Conclusive evidence (Law): Evidence of which from its very nature the law admita of no controversy or contradiction.
Conclusive presumption: An inference or presumption which no proof, however strong, can be sdmitted to contradict or invalidate.
II Crabb thus discriminates between conclusive, decisive, and convincing: "It is necessary to be conclusive when wo deliberate, and decisive when we comonand. Wat is conchusive puts an end to all disenssion, and determines the judgment; what is decisive puta sn end to sil wavering, and determines the will. Negotistora have somstimes an interest in not speaking conclusively; commanders can never retain their suthority without speaking decisively: conclusive when compared to convineing is general ; the latter is particular; an argument is convincing, a chain of reasoning conclusive. There may be much thst is convincing, whers there is nothing conclusive: : proof may be convincing of a particular circumstance; bat conclusive evidence will bear apon the main question." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
TI For the difference betweed conclusive and final, sce Final.
oón-clû'-ăve-ly̆, adv. [Eng. conclusive; -ly.] In a conclnsive or decisive manner, decisively, unanswerably. (Burke.)
ofn-clû'-sive-něss, \& [Eng. conclusive; -ness.] The quaiity of being conclusive or decisive; decisiveness.
 supererugis
PTeL.
vi
* Oón-clâ'-sõr-y, a. [As if from s Lat. conclusorius, from conclusus, pa. par. of conciudo.] Tending to conclude ; conclusive, decisive.
' conn-cō-ăg-u-lāte, v.t. [Pref. con and $c o-$ agulate ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.) ] To coagulate, curdle, or congeal one thing with snother.
"They do but congulate themmelven, without conco-
-oŏn-cō-ăg-u-lā-těd, pa. par. or a. [CoNcOaOULATE.]
cơn-cōăg'tu-lē-ting, pr. par., a., \& s. [Concoaqulate.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. Ao subst. : The ict or process of coagu-
lating one thiog with enother; the state of being concorgulated.
* cơn-ō̄-xg-प-lā'-tion, s. [Pref. con and coagrulation (q.v.).] A coagulation of two or mora bodies into one mass ; crystallization of different balte in one menstruum.
soivid metancongulation of the onppuaclen of a dith Boivod metail with those of
cón-č̌ot', v.t. \& i. [Lat. conooctus, pa. par. of concoquo = (1) to boil together, (2) to think over: $\operatorname{con}=$ cum $=$ with, together ; coquo $=$ to cook.]
A. Transitive:
* L. Literally:

1. To digest in the stomach, so as to con vert into nourishment.
2. To cook, to prepare
3. To purify or sublime by heat or a chemical process.

They tound, thipharoun and nitrous fonm Concorted
II. Figuratively:

1. To digest mentally.
2. To bear, to snstaln the welght of.
oncoci he why a man of a foeple atomach anable to

* 3. To prepare, to provide.
"Concocts rich jnice, though deluges deacend"

4. To ripen.

Wherem frite and gruins are half a year in concocting.
5. To make up, to plot or devise, to plan, to invent.

* B. Intrans. : To digest, to tarn into nourishment.
 cocteth or boyleth. -in T. Elyot: Costel of Holth,
cón-çe'-ť̌4, pa. par. or a. [Concoct, v.]
A. Ao pa. par. : In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:
* 1. Digested (ili. \& fig.).

2. Cooked, prepared.
3. Made up, invented, plotted, or planned.

* 4. Perfected.
"Whoee bigh concocted venom through the velng
còn-cŏc'-tẽr, s. [Eng. concoct; er.]
* 1. Lit. : One who prepares food; one of the organs of digestion by which food ts converted into nourishment.

2. Fig.: One who concoct any plan, idea, or scheme; a planner, plotter, or inventor. Mition: thin private concooter of malecontent, ... ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ "

* cón-ăć-til-ble, a. [Eng. conooct; -able.] Capable of digestion, digestible.
cốn-cơc'-tǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Concoct.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particlp. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
* 1. Lit.: The act of digesting, concoction.

2. Fig.: The act of planding, plotting, or Inventing; concoction.
cồn-cơe'-tion, s. [Fr. concoction; Lat. concoctio, from concoctus, pa. par. of concogno.] [Concoct.]
I. Literally:

* 1. The act of digesting; digestion in the stomach.
"Agaln, as to the motions corporel, within the inmentioned before, pasa between the spirits mid the tangible parts, thicth are arefaction, colliquation, com-
 \$98, PR 162-2

2. Matnration, ripeding; a hringing to perfection or maturity.
"This hard roiling in between orncocsion and an timple maturation.-Eacon : Nat. Hias.
II. Figuratively:
3. The act of making up or preparing a compound body or prepsration.
4. A compound or prepsration.

* 3. Mental digestion; meditation or rumination.

4. The act of inventing, plotifing, or planning.

## - 5. A plan, plot, design, or conception.  <br> * codn-aбe'-tive; a [Eng. conooct; -ive.] 1. Having the power or quality of concocting; digestive. <br> Of real hunger, and conooctien bey <br> 2. Ripening or tending to ripen or matore.

oơn-at1-õr-oŭs, ch [Lat. comoolor, and Eng. suff. orus.] Or the asme or almilar colour.
"Diso of tborax and elytral humeri concolurous."-
oŏn-ctl'-oũr, a [Lat. concolor, from con = cum $=$ with, together $;$ and color $=$ a colour: 1tal. conoolore.] Of one or the asme colour ; withont variety of colour; self-coloured, not marked with a different colour.

IIn concootour animals, and mach an are ponfined nnto thy saleo oolour, wo mearury not their beauty account it more pretty."-Bruwne
 o. [ Fr . concomitance; Lat. concomitantia, Deut. pi. pr. par. of concomito $=$ to attend, to accompany: $c o m=c u m=$ with; comito $=$ to attend, to sccompany : comes =à companion.]
I. Ord. Lang. : An accompaniment or association ; the act or state of accompanying or being concomitant.
II. Technically:

1. Theol.: The doctrine of concomitance holds that Cirist's body exists entire under each element.
2. Logic: A collateral argument.
"To arguo from $n$ concomitancy to $n$ ounallity, in not
 $\tan (t)$; tous.] The same as Concomitant (q.
odn-adm'Y-tant, a. \& B. [Fr. concomitant, from Lat. concomitans, pr. par. of concomitor.] A. As adj.: Accompanying or associated with; existing in conjunction with, concurrent.
"It has pleaued our wise Crealor to anner to nevaral objecta, n a alas to eeveral of our thoughte, a concomi-
B. As subst. One who
who or that which accempanies or is associated or connected with another.

* 1. Of persons: A mompaniod, an associate. "H. made him tino chiet concomitant of his heir apparant. ...-Heliquice Wotontiane, p. 212 2. Of things:
- the inseparable comoomitant of prooperity and
* cón-cŏm'-1-tant-1多, adv. [Eng. concomitont; -ly. $]$ In company or association with othera; coDcurredtiy. (Walpole.)
cờn-cŏm'-i-täte, v.t. [Lat. concomitatus, pa par. of concomitor $=$ to attend, to accom pary: con $=$ cum $=$ with; comes $=$ a companion.] To attend on, to sccompany, to be connected or associated with.
 -
* cơn-cơm-i-tā'-tion, s. [Lat. concomitatus, pa. par. of concomitor.]
Theol.: The asme as Concomitance, 1I. I (q.v.).
oăn'-oord, * coń-corde, B. [Ffr. concorde; Sp. \& Ital. concordia, from Lat. concordia: con $=$ cum $=$ with, together ; cor (gen cordis) $=$ the heart, the mind.]

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Agreement, harmony, accord, paace, or union.

3. A treaty, peace, or league between nations ; a compact or covenant.
"It appeareth by the concord mnde between Hepry
and raderick the Irist king "-Davien: On Irvane
4. Harmony, consonance [II. 3.]

II. Technically:
5. Gram : The agreemedt of one word with another, as of verb with its sabject in per son and Dumber; of an adjective with its poun in gedder, pumber, and case.

[^170]"Have thooe who have writ ibout doclenalons,
-2. Old Lav:
(1) An agreement made between $t$ wo or more persons upon a trespase committed, by way of satisfaction for the demage done.
(2) An agreement between the parties to a tine of land, in reference to the manner in which it ainould pase. [Finen] (Burrill.)

3. Music: A combination of notes which requires no further combinatton foilowing it or praceding it to make it antisfactory to the ear. The concords are perfect fithe, perfect fonrths, major and minor thirda, and major and minor aixtha, and auch combtnationa of them with the octave and one another as do not entail other tntervals. (Grove.)
-I Crabb thua diacriminates between concord and harmony: "Concord is generally employed for the union of wille and effectiona: harmony respects the aptitude of minds to coalesce. There may be concord withaut harmony, and harmony without concord. Peraona may live in concord who are at a distance from each other : hut harmony ia mostly emplcyed for those who are tn cloge connexion, and obliged to co-operata." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
"oơn-cord', v.l. \& t. [Concord, s.]
A. Trans.: To reconcile, arrange, or aet at one ; to bring into harmony or accord.
"The Freach ngeots plied it to concord conditions Li. F . $212{ }^{2}$
B. Intrans.: To agree; to be in hermony or accord.
to coricord with then in in sny desperate mestaren on to concord with then in sny
Lord Clarendon: $1 / f$, , ii, 199 .
obn-cord'-a-ble, a. [Lat. concordabilis, from concors = accordant, in harmony.]

1. Accordant, agreeling; in accordance or agreement.

For in cruatike of tima nfo."

2. Harmonious, peaceful, quiet.
"cobn-cord'-a-bly, adv. [Eng. concordab(le); -ly.] In concord, harmony, or agreement; agreesbly.
teach.. : . ."-Rojat religion, ons the they do both concordably
cơn-cord'-ançe, cơn-cord'-aunçe, s. [Fr. concordance; Sp. \& Port. concondancia; Ital. concordanza; Low Lat. concordantia, from Class. Lat. concordans, pr. par. of concordo $=$ to be of one mind, to agree together, to har. monize: con $=$ together, and cor (gen. cordis) monize: con ${ }^{\text {m }}$
$=$ the heart.]

* I. Ord. Lang.: Agreement.

1. Followed by with.
 2. Followed by of.
anco of their reipas any way helpful to the concond-
 II. Technically:
*I. Gram.: The agreement of words with each other; as, for inatance, the agreement in gender, number, and case, of an adjective with the snbstantive which it qualifies. [Concord, s., 11., 1.]
"Aster three concordances learned, Jet the master
read unto him the epistles of Cicoro."-Ascham : schoolmazaer.
2. Biblical Study: A book of raference in which all the worda existing in a particular version of the Bible are arranged alphabetically $\rightarrow$ part of the verae being extracted with each, so that if one remember a notable word in any part of the Bible he may tind, with acarcely any expenditure of time, where it occurs. A aimilar work may be conatructed to enable atudents to find where each Hebrew word occurs in the Old Testament, or each Greek one in the New Testament or in the Septuagint. The firat known Concordanceof the Bihle in any language was that of St. Anthony of Padua, who was born in 1195, and died in Morales, Hia work was called Coneordantioe Morales, and was of the Latin Vulgate. It formed the basis of a more elaborate concordance, aloo of the Vulgate, that of Hngo de Santo Caro, better known as Cardinal Hugo. This was publiahed in A.D. 1244 . The frat Hebrew concordance was that of Rabbi Mordecai Nathan, commenced tn 1498 and
finished in 1448. The first Greek concordance to the New Testament whs that of Xyatua Betulefus, whose real neme was Birck: it came forth in An. 1546. The first English concordance to the New Testament was that of Thomas Gybson, before A.D. 1540 : the first to the whole English version of the Bibte that of Marbeck, A.D. 1550 . The日e, of courae, preceded the eppearance in A.D. 1611 of the Buthorised version of the Bible. The elaborate and well-known work of Cruden appeared farst in 1797.
3. Literaturs: In the asme sense as 2 , except that the work is conatructed to facilitate referenca to eome other book than the Bible. The first known concordance to Shakeapeare was that of Ayacough, tn $\mathbf{3 7 9 0}$. Mrs. Cowden Clarke'a elaborate and most naeful work first appeared in 1847. A concordance to Milton was publiahed in Madras in 1856 and 1857, and one to Tennyson in London in $18 i 0$.

* con-cord'-an-eyy, s. [Eng. concordanc(e); -y.] Agreement, concord, accord. (Mountagu.)
* cŏn-cord'-annt, an \& \&. [Lat. concordans.]
A. As adjective:
I. In concord, harmony, or accord; harmonions, agreeing, correspondent.

2. Followed by the prep. 10 :
employed la points conoordant to their natures,
somus, Aud arth ....-Browas : Vuloar Erroura
B. As subst. : That which is in concord, agreement, or accord; concordance; that which accords or brings into concord or agreement.
"Why I did thinke so, Igave my reawns hy speciall
reciting many concordantintior partes, $-\boldsymbol{A}$ Moun-


- obn-cord'-ant-1̆y, adv. [Eng. concordant; -ty.] In a concordant manner, harmoniously, in ugreament.
"They bopo to lodge concordancly together an ddot
and si ephod."-W, Mountagu: Dev. Ese., p. 174
oơn-00r'dăt, * cơn-cor-dāte, s. [Fr. concordat; Low Lat. concordatum, from Lat. concordo $=$ to be of one mind.] [ConcordANCE.]

Eccelesiol. \& Ch. Hist. : A compact, a convention, or an agraement entered into between the Pope and a novereign prince or a government for regulating the affaira of the Church within the kingdom. A concordat between Pope Calixtua II. and the Emperor Henry V. of Germany was agreed upon in 1122, which terminated the fierce controveray about inveatitures, and still to a certain extent regulates the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. In 1516 a concordat took place between Pope Leo X. and Francis l., King of France, by which the Chapters were daprived of the right which they had formerly enjoyed of electing the biahops of the geveral sees. After much delay and royal importunity the French Parllament reluctant registared thia aurrender of privilege on March 15, 1518. Onitting less interesting concordats, a celebrated one took place on July 15, 1801, bet ween Pope Piua VII., acting through Cardinal Consalvi, and Napoleon Bonaparte, then first consol. This engagement re-eatabliahed the Papal authority in France, but not within its former linita; for it placed the clergy, in temporal and even in some spiritual matters, under the jurisdiction of the civil power. Other concordats with the French government were on Jamuary 25, 1813, and Nov. 22, 1817. On August 18, 1835, a concordat concluded between Pope Pius 1X. and the Emperor Francis tween Pope Pius ix. and the emperor Franels the legal. power of the Papacy in that empire; but, exciting much dissatisfaction, it was virtually abolished in 1868. Thare have been concordats with varions other Roman Catholic governments.
"". A barren, amblguous. delusfed concordat had Seformation of the church in its head ormality for a bere, -Milman: Hiat Latin CAriatianky, bk. xiv.
cŏn-cord'-ẽr, 2. [Eng. concord; -er.] One who promotea concord; a reconcilcr, a peacemaker.
"The blest concorder that made warres to cease." $\begin{gathered}\text { Taylor }: W \text { orkes, } 1 \text { leso. }\end{gathered}$
$\begin{gathered}\text { con-cor }- \text { di-a, } \\ \text { intmate frienid.] } \quad[L a t . ~\end{gathered}=$ concord, $\ldots$ an introte friend.]
Astron. : An asteroid, the fifty-eighth found. It wat discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 24th March, 1860.

- nectiverdi-L-el a [Evg. concord; 4 con nective; -al.] Harmonione, concordant. Irwing: Brecoorimoe Halu, p. 15 .
* conn-oord'-Y̌igg, an [Eng. ooncond; ting.] Reconciling, bringing into harmony or accord ; accordant.

- cŏn-cord'-ǐoris, a. [Eng. concond; -lous.] Harmonious, concordant

oon-cord'-i-al̆E-1y, adv. (Eng. concordious; -ly.] Harmonionsiy, pleasautiy.
"The buinewn Wini concordiously deeppetched" -
* corn-cord-I㔠, s. [Eng. concord; - ist] The writer or comptter of a concordance. (Ch. Ohs.)
" cơn'-cord-ly̆, " oön' concord; -ly.] In concord or accord; by agreement ; barmonioualy.
"Let them forethinks and dellbernt togither pra
dentile, and whit they dollberat witelis, let them

- cơn-oor'-pŏr-al, an [Pref. con, and corporal (q.v.).] Having or pertaining to the aame body. (Bailey.)
cơn-cor'-pŏr-āte, v.c. \& i. [Lat, concorporo, from con $=$ cum $=$ with, and corpus (genit. corporis) $=\mathfrak{u}$ body.]
A. Trans. : To unite into one body or mass ; to embody, to incorporate.
"When we concorporate the sign with the algalier B. Intrans. : To become united or inecr r porated into one body or masa.
cơn-cor'-pör-ā-těd, pa. par. or a. [ConCOHPORATE]
* cơn-cor'-pðr-ā-ting, pr. par., a., \& \&. [CONCORPORATE.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. a particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of uniting or tncorporating into one masa or body; concorporation.
- cơn-cor-por-à-tion, s. [Lat. concoryoratio, from con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and cormis $=$ a body.] The act of concorporating the atate of being concorporsted.


* obn-cŏr-rŭpt', v.l. [Pref. con, and corrupt (q.v.).] To corrupt together or at the same time.

His foole coatantion concorrupted sll
His fellow-creathres"
Sylveter: Tobacco Battered, 4
 [Fr. concours; Itai. concorso; Sp. concurso, from Lat. concursus $=$ a running together, from concurro $=$ to run together : con $=c u m=$ with, together; curro $=$ to run.]

1. Literally:
2. The act of running or meeting together violently; a rush, charge, or onset.
"Concourse lo arms, Aerce lacee thratining war."
3. The act or process of running to or meeting together in one place; a confluence, a gathering.
" Do all the odghtly guands,


* 3. The point of intersection of two bodies or lines ; a point of junction.
" So scon as the upper glass fo lald pron the lower, \%o an ther end. . . the drop will begin to mave toward the concoirris of the Elassea, ...."-Neuton.

4. A number of persona met together in one place, a gathering, an assembly.
*II. Figuratively:
5. Concurrence, co-operation.
"No creature can move, or act, or do anything, Withoat the eoneourre and coopperation of Giod
Bishop Sherloek : Discourse on Providence, ch. $1 i$.
6. Agreement, concurrence, approbation.
"or that if eit ther the lords or Council requirs their conourto st homene or for the Peace ehali requir thenere wlith theirs to his Mojeaty and Parltainent for that only to concurre, .. - Act Asf. (164), p. 147.

- eठ̆n'-crĕ-āte, v.t. [Lat. concreatus, pa. par. of conereo: con $=$ with, together ; creo $=$ to oreate; Ital. concreare; Fr. concrécr.] To create at the aame time or together with others.
©őn'-erě-a-těd, pa. par. or a. [ConcREATE.]
- con-crede, v.t. [Lat. concredo.] [Conchent.] To entrust.
"To detruud the truat concreded to him by the Par-
* oǒn-crěd'-1t, v.t. [Lat. concreditum, sup. of concredo = to entrust.] To entrust, to commit, to give in charge.
"The which reason may weli be gyphied to excuae avery Curictian from wearioz who sis mosx mhzb priest to the Most High God, and hath tho moott celers Barrow: Sormone, i 15 .
* cơn-crĕm-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. conerematio: $c o n=c u m=$ with, together, and crematio $=$ a burning, from eremo $=$ to burn.] [Catmation.] The act of burning several things together or at the aame time. (Boiley.)
- oŏn'-crơ-mĕnt, s. [Lat. concrementum, from concresco $=$ to grow together : con $\Rightarrow c u m=$ with, together, and creseo= to grow.] A growing together; a mass formed by concretion; a collection.
"There ts the cohesion of the matter into a more loose cousistency. 11 ke ciay hnd thereby it is prepared
to the conerement of o pethile or fint -Hals: Oripin of Mankind.
* cŏn-crěs'-çẹnçe, s. [Lıat. concrescens, pr. par. of concresco.] The act of gathering or forming into a masa by the growing together or coalescing of separste parts.
"Seeing it is beither a substance perfect, nor inconcrescence, hath not been taught." $\rightarrow$ Raleigh : History of the World
* cŏn-crĕs'-çi-ble, a. [Fr, concresctble; Ital. concrescibite, from Lat. concresco.] Capable of gathering or forming into a mass by coalescence; capable of congealing.
"They formed a, i.; exed concrescible oll"-Four-
* oơn-crĕs'-çive, a. [Lat. concresc(o); Eng. mff. -ive.] Growing together, or gathering into a mass ; coalescing. (Ec. Rev.)
con'-orēte, v.i. \&t. [Lat. concretus, pa. par. of coneresen $=$ to grow together : con = together, and cresco $=$ to grow.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To grow together, to coaleace into one mass.
(1) Followed by with :
-The mineral... matter. thus concreting with the (2) Absolutely:
the salt concretsin regular figures. . ${ }^{m}$-Nowton. 2. To coagulate.
"The hiood. . . couid not be made to concrete, . . ."
2. Trans. : To form by coneretion ; to form by the union of previonaly aeparate particlea. That there are in our interiour world divers bodies
that ere concrete outo others 18 beyond nild dinpute:
we see it in the rueteors. "- Hate: Origin of Mankind.
odn'-orēte, a. \& s. $[\mathrm{Fr}$. concret (m.), conerette (f.) : Sp., Port., \& Ital. conereto, all from Lat. concretus.] [CONCRETE, v.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ord. Lang.: Grown together, formed by the union of many particles into one mass
"The frst concrete state. or consistent surface, of
the chaob, must we of the same
ggure as the last liquid
II. Technicall
3. Logic:
+(1) Of names: Standing for a thing-as John, gea, table-as distinguished from stonding for an attribute of a thing-as whiteness, old age. This is the sense in which the schoolmen used the logical tern concretus. (J. S. Mill: Logic, bk. i., ch. ii., \& 4.$)$
(2) Special, as opposed to general. John Stuart Mill considers that the practice of using the word concrete in this sense, and abstrset in the sense of resulting from ahstraction or generalization, has grown up in modern times, being either introduced by Locke or at least having gained currency from his example. Mr. Mill himself avoids it, and employs the word concrete in his Logic only in geuse 1 (q.v.). (J. S. Mill : Logic, bk. i., ch. ii., § 4.)
4. Arith., Math., da (Of numbers and quontities): Stated to be of certain persona of things as opposed to an sbstract number Thns in the expreasions, 6 quires of paper, or 1,000 aoldiers, 6 and 1,000 are concrete numbers, but 4, 2,27 , ars abstrsct
"Thas the Concrete process is special and the Ab-
atract is general. The charactor of the concrete is experimental, physical, pharactor of the concrete is exs purely logical, ratloual. The Concreta part of every mathematical question is necessarily fouuded on oonpart consiets of a series of logical deductions."-Mar.
5. The Physical Sciences (Of a Science) - H. 41 . ing as ita aukject of investigation the deacription and classification of particnlar objects as opposed to a acienco having for ita aims the investigation of lawa. Thns, zoology and geology are mainly concrete sciences ; pure mathematics is an abotract one.
6. (ram. (Of wonds): Referring to aome thing apecial, and hence resolvable into two words. This, to love is concrete; it can be resolved into (1) the state of being or existing, and (2) into the state of spreading that existence temporarily or permanently as the state of love. But the verb to be ia solely abstract
B. As substantive :
*1. Ord. Lang. : A mass formed hy the union of parts or particlea previously separated. [CONCRETION.]
7. Building: A composition used for the foundations of large buildinga, or for securing stability or freedom from damp. It is colnstability or freedom from damp. It is colnproportions, mixed up thoroughly with water.
cŏn'-crë-těd, pa. par. \& a. [CONCRETE, v.t.]
cơn'-crēte-ly̆, adv. [Eng. concrete; -7y.] In a concrete manner; the opposite of abstractly, or, as it was formerly called by some, abstractedly. (Cudworth.)
cŏn'crēte-nĕss, s. [Eng. concrete; -ness.]
8. Gen.: The quality of being concrete.
9. Spec.: Coagulation ; the condeasation of fiuids into a more or less solid mass.
cŏn-crēt'-ẽr, s. [Eng. concret(e); err.]
Sugor-boiling: An apparatus for concentrating ayrup, by allowing it to flow in a boiling condition over the aurface of a heated pan, and then aubjecting it to the heat of a copper cylinder revolving over a fire, and having an internal hotblast. The syrup in a concentrated condition is discharged at the lower end. (Knight.)
cŏn'-crē-tĭñg, pr. par. \& a. [Conchete, v.] cơn-créstion, s. [Fr. concrétion; Prov. concrecio; Ital. concrezione, from Lat. concretio $=$ a uniting, condensing, or congealing.] [Conchete.]
I. Ordinary Language :
10. The act of concreting or growing together.
"Bome plants, upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow oi some concretion of siine from the water,
where the sea stirreti iittle."-Dacon: Nutural Hist.
11. The mass thus formed.
"Heat, in gezerai. doth not resolve and attecuate the fuices of o human body; for two srest hent will
produce concretions."-Arbuthnot: On Aliments.
II. Geol.: Either a mechanical aggregation or a chemical union of particles of calcareons or other inaterial producing spherical, oval, or less regularly formed halls in argillaceous or other strata. Such nodules have frequently a shell or other organism conatituting the nucleus around which the aggregation or union has taken place. [Concretionary derosits.]
$\dagger$ cŏn-crē'-tion-al, a. [Eng. ennoretion:-al.] Pertaining to concretions, containing concretions, concretionary. (Bronde.)
cơn-crè-tion-ar-y̆, o. [Fr. concrétionnaire.] Characterised by, or containing, concretions. Annogs the nost rewarkabie examples of concre
tionarg Etructure..."-Lyell: Manual of Geol., en. iv concretionary deposits.
Geol.: Strata are not arranged primarily by their mechanical structure, but by the suc cession of life which they contain. No epoch, great or small, is therefore called thst of concretionary deposits, hut these exist more or less, here and there, in all parts of the systenn. The more notable concretions are those deacribed by Prof. Sedgwick as existing in the magnesian limestone of the north of England, which in aome places is so studded with them
that it looks like a great pile of cannon balls fitted for ordnance of different calibres. with which are commingled amaller ahot, some no larger than a pea. (Lyell, ecc.)

* cơn-crē'-tive, a. [Eng, concret(e) ; -ive.] Prodncing or tending to produce concretiona. "When wood aud other bodien petrify, we do not
acribe their induration to coid, but unto zailnous spirit, or concretive fuicen "-Brovens: Vulgar Exroura
*cǒn-crē'-tive-1̆y, adv. [Eng. concretive; -ly.]
* 1. Concretely, as oppoaed to abatractly.
take awny the gult as concretinely redornaing to the
 Rochesteris Let.

2. In a concretive manner; so as to form concretions.

* cơn-crè'-türe, s. [Eng. concret(e); -ure.] A concretion. (Johnson.)
* cơn-crew (ew as $\hat{u}$ ), v.i. [Pref. con, and crew (q.v.).] To grow or gather together ; to unite.
"And his fisire lockss, that wout with ointrinent sweet He let to grow and griosly to concreven on dew,次
* cón-crim-in-a'-tion, s. [Lat. concriminatio: con $=c u m=$ with, together ; crimina tio = a charging, accusing.] [CRimination.] A joint accuaation. (Maunder.)
* obn-cu'-bin-a-qyy, s. [Eng. concubin(s); -acy.] The same ae Concubinade (q.v.).
cón-cū'-bin-age, s. [Fr., from Lat. concu. binatus.] [Concubine.]

1. Ord. Lang. : The act or stete of living with one of the opposite aex without being legally married.
2. Law et Hisc.: Concubinage was tolersted among the patriarchs (Gen. xxv. 6) and by the Mosaic law (Exod. xxi. 9-12, Deut. xx. 14), and was largely practised by Solonion ( 1 Kings xi. 3). It was tolerated also among most if not all other Oriental nationa, as well as among the Greeka and the Romans to the time of Constantine. The last-named emperor, justly helieving that Christianityallowed only inarriage and not concuhinage (Mark only marriage and not concuhinage (Mark
xix. 4,$5 ; 1$ Cor. vii. 1;1 Tim. iii. 2), rendered xix. 4,5; 1 Cor. vii. $1 ; 1$ Tim. iii. 2), rendered
the practice illegal. The clergy of the 3rd, the proctice illegal. The clergy of the 3rd, 10th, 11 th, and other centuriea were charged
with what is often called concubinage, hut in many cases the relationa bctween celibate clergy and monks on the one haod and women living in their houses wers not what fa generally understood by concubinage. The law of England aanctions only proper marriage: it gives no countenance to concubinage. But on the Continent, morganatic or left-handed marriages sometimes contracted by royal personages are essentially the same as the concubinage of the old Romans. [Morganatic.]
cồn-cū'-bĭn-al, a. [Lat. concubinalis.] Pertaining to or of the nature of coacubinage.
*Oồn-cū-binn-är'-1-ąn, a, \& s. (Eng. concubinary; -an.]
A. As adj. : Pertaining to or living in concubinage.
the married and concubinarian, ns well ssooser
"-Milman: Hist. Latin Chritionity, bk. xiv., B. As subst. : One who practiaes concubinB.

* oồn-cū'-bín-a-ry̆, a. \& s. [Ttal. concubinario $=$ one living in concubinage.]
A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to concubinage.
2. Living in concubinage
"The said John, which in the oren councelle bad grievoussy condemued all the concub brary priests,
was takeni himselfe in the same crime - Bistop fall: whs taken himseife in the same cri
Honom of marricd Clergy, iiii 15 .
B. As subst. : One living in concubinage.
cón-cū'-binn-ate, s. [Lat. concubinatus; Ital. concubinato.] The condition or position of a concubine; concubinage
"Holy marringe in all men is preferred before un$\stackrel{\text { cleau concubin }}{\text { Popery, }}$ ili. $\S 3$.
cớn'-cụ-bīne, * cơn'-cụ-by̆n, s. [Fir. concubine; Lat. concubinus (111.), concuhine (f.) from concubo $=$ to lie togetleer $:$ con $=c u m=$ with, together, and cubo = to lie.]

* 1. Originally of the common gender, being applied to a person of either sex living in concubinage.
fäte, 保, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, bẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sïr, marîne; gö, pơt,

"The lady Anme did faleely and tmitarounly procure Itrax of the Xine e dially and funtilier mervants to be zer adultyors and consubtnani- - (naiermons

2. $\Delta$ woman who cohabits with a man withoat being lawfully married to him.
3. A lawfuI wife, but of inferior rank or condition. Snch were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham.

- ơn-cī'-bin-ize, v.f. [Eng. concubin(c); -ize] To take or adopt as a concubine.
- ơn'-oxileaste, v.t. [Lat. conculcatus, pa. par. of concilco $=$ to tread together : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and calco $=$ to tread; calx (genit. calcis) $=$ the heel.] To tread down, to trample under foot (lit. \& fig.).
" But he (that notwithstanding) groweth from ovil to worme, oppreming and oonculoattrg the ehurch and menetany of God."-Fox: Martyrs; Bocket's Lefter to , tive Pope, p 197.
- ớn'cŭl-can-tơa, pa. par. or a. [ConculCATE.]
* cơn'-c苗-ca-ting, pr. par., $a_{n}$, \&\& [Conculcate.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See he verb).
C. As subst. : The act of trampling or treading under foot ; conculcation.
- con-cill-cã-tion, s. [Lat. conculeatio, from conculcatus, pa. par. of conculoo.] [CoN: colcate.] The act of trampling or treading on.
"The oonculeation of the oatward Court is [? of] the Temple by tbe Gentiles.--Henry More: Myctery of
Iniquity. bk. Ii., th. 12, i. (Trench: On some aef. in Inlouity, bk. 1i., eh. 12,
our Zng. Dict. p. 1B.)
- ©九̆n-crim'-bęn - çy̆, s. [Lat. concumbens, pr. par. of concumbo $=$ to lie with or together; con $=$ oum $=$ with, together ; cumbo $=$ to lie.] A living together as man and wife; cohabitsAion.
ơn-cu'-pis-cence, s. [Fr. concupiscence; Lat. concupiscentia, from concupisco = to deIre otroogly: con $=$ oum $=$ with, together; Ire atroogly: con $=$ oum $=$ With, together;
upio $=$ to desire.] An uniawfui, improper, or upio $=$ to desire.] An uniswfui, imprope
xcessive lihidinous desire ; lust, lechery.
"Our wonted ornaments now soil'd snd stain'd,
And in our faces ovideat the signs


## Milen: P. L., ix. $1,077$.

*aठ̆-cӣ'-pis-çent, a. [Lat. concupsscens, pr. par. of concuwisco.] Addicted to nnlawful or excessive libidinous desires; iustful, lecherons.
"The concupicent clown la overdone."-Lamb:
Letter to Coloridge.
ơ̆n-cӣ-pIs-ç̆n'-tial, cŏn-cū-pis-cơn'-tig11 (tiss sh), a. [Eng. concupiscent; -ial.] Relsting or pertaining to concupiscence or lustful desires.
"I thought you had quenched those concupiscontiall tlames."-Hosell: Porty of Beart p. 184

- cŏn-cйи-pis-ç̆n'-tions, a. [Eng. concu. piscent; -ious.J The same as Concupiscent (q.v.).

- con-cū'-pis-çi-bIe, a [Lat. concupiscibilis, from concupisco.]
I. Concupiscent; entertaining or provoking Iustful desires, lecherous.

> "The vile conclusion I now begin With grief ald sbame to utter: He would not, but by gift of my ehasto body To his concupicible intempernte lust. Release my brother
2. Exciting the deaire or wigl for r . 1. thing.
"Now there being a double object for the will of man to work upoo. good and evi, there is likewise a double faculty cousiderable in it; the oue we call a
concupiscible, the otber an iraseible faculty; by the concupiscible, the otber an inseible faculty; by the
one wo follow that which is good, by the other we run one wa follow that which is good, by the other we run
from tbut whleh is evil."-Bp. Beveridge, vol. 11 , Ber.
3. To be desired, desirable.
"Nover did tby eyes behold. . . anytbing in this Forid more concupiscible than' widow Wadman."-

* cŏn-cū'-ple-çĭ-ble-nĕss, s.
cupiscible:-vess] Concupiscence ${ }^{8}$ [Eng. concupiscible ; -ness.
desiren, lechery.
* obin'-cu-py̆, s. [A corruption of concupiscence (q.v.).] Concupiscence; unlawful or lustful desires, lechery.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "He'll tickle It for his eoncupy." } \\
& \text { Shakesp. : Trout. ©ress., v. } 2 .
\end{aligned}
$$

 to run together: con $=\operatorname{cum}=$ wlth, together ; curro $=$ to run. In Fr. concourir; Ital. cons. eorrere; Sp. conowrrir.]

* I. Literally:

1. To run together ; to meet in battle.

Anone they feroo moonntring both concur"d
Hughes: ArsAur, E, $s$ i.
2. To meet or come together at one point; to cotncide.
II. Figuratively:

1. To join together, to unite; to meet together.
"J adgment sind genius so conour in thee".

- 2. To be conjoined or added to.
" ${ }^{\text {". . . If fair prohmbilitien of remeon concur with it, }}$
$\dagger$ 3. To join or agree in any action;; to act jointly.

4. To contribute or help in any cominon object or plan.
"Who more than Poleus mhone 10 weal th and power?
What stare concurring biess'd him natal hourq".
Pope : Homer': Iliad, bk. xxiv. 67st.
If With the prep, to befors the effect contributed to:
" Extremes in catare eqnal good produce",
5. To agree, to aseent. (1) Absolutely:

Lordi concurred. . ."-MaoavLay : Hist. Eng., ch. xi.
(2) With the prep. In before that which is agreed to:
"Tortea and Whige had concurred, or had affected to Hitu. $E$ ing. $\mathrm{ch}, \times \mathrm{x}$.
(3) With the prep, with:
"It ie not evil almply to concur with the heathens
If For the difference between to concur and to coincide, see CoIncide.

* ờn'-oũr-bite, s. [O. Fr. cucurbite; Ital. oon-our-bite, s.
\& Lat. cucurbita.] The same as Cucurbit (q. F ).
" Viols, croslets and subllmatories,
Concurbites, and alembikes eeke,
Concurbites, and Alembikes eeke."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,721.
* oon-cur-rannt, pr. pur. or a. [ConcurRENT.]
otn-cữ'-ręnçe, s. [Fr. concurrence, from Lat. concurrentia, from concurrens, pr. par. of concurro $=$ to run together.]
I. A meeting or joining together; union or conjunction.
"We have no other meanrre but our own ideas, with
the concurrence of ot ber probsble reagons to persudt the concurrencs of otber probsble reasons, to persuade
* 2. A happening together, a conjunction.

3. A combination or coincidence.
"He viaws our behaviour in every concurrence of
affairs, .."-Addiaon: spectator. afrairs, . .--Adanon: spectator.
4. A joining or uniting together in a manner contributing to the furtherance of any ohject; sasistance, co-operation.
"Those things whieb are made of God himseifo im.
mediately by hinealfe, witbout the coneurrence of mediately by hinealfe, witbout the coneurrence of II Followed by the prep. to before the effect or object helped:

## -Rogers

5. Agreement, assent, consent.
(I) Absolutely:

- the formal concurrence of tbe Northern clergy - acaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv, 10 (2)
"'Their concurrence in persuasion, sbout eome mate rial points beloaging to the same polity, is not
strange."-Hooker: Eccles. Pol, Preface.
* cón-cŭr'-ren-ç̆, s. [Eng. concurrenc(e); -y.] I. Conenrrence, agreement, consent. "All of tbem (the last excepted) wera dejeeted by King James witbout any concu.

2. A union of power, rights or claims, joint power or authority.
" A bisbop might have officers, if there was a con-
currency of urisdiction between him and tbe arcb. currercy of jurisd
deacon. - ay
cờn-cŭr'-rent, a. \& s. [Fr. concurrent, from Lat. concurrens, pr, par. of concurro.]
A. As adjective:
I. Existing or happening at the same time (with the prep. with):
the Wire iteelf, whancur which cotenoe reog pincon is the wire itwalf on conenryent with the visual change
vili 2, b. 176
3. Acting in union or conjunction ; contributing to the same effect or reault ; in igreoment.
". peat painontologite hy the concurrent ovidence of our


* Conjoined, nnited, associated, concomltant.
"Thers to no difforace between the concurrent ocho
and thel iterant, but the quickneese or alo wies of the
riturn"-Bacon,

4. Poesessing joint or equal anthority or claims.
*5. Agreeing, consenting.
Ireachery and Ding conalty of Papiots. . . ."-Prowne :

- 8. As substantive :

1. Ordinary Language :
2. Of persons :
(1) An opponent, an adversary.
"One of them named Columbus, fortaned to folly hls eonourronst howbeit hee had gottero before some
(2) A competitor, a rival.
3. Of things:
(I) Anything which concurs or contributes in causing any effect; a contributory. cause.
(2) An equal or joint right or claim.
"To all affalrs of importance thare are three neces-
 Prety.
TI.
II. Chron.: The solitary dsy in an ordinary year, one of the two in a leap year, constituting the excees above 52 weeks- $52 \times 7=364$ days. It is so called because it concnts with the solar cycie, the course of which it follows.

## ooncurrent endowment

Law de Ecclesiol. : The endowment of ali roligious aects which will accept endowment, so as to make s nearer approach to religious equality then if only one religious denomination were endowed. Politicians sometimes cali it "levelling up," and oppose it to disestablishment and disendowment, termed " levelling down."

## concurrent jurisaliotion.

Law: The jurisdiction of varions courts, any one of which, at the option of the enitor, has anthority to try his case.
odn-ohri-rent-1y, adv. [Eng. concurrent; -ly.] * I. In concnrrence or union with.
"They did oot vote these apecial and precise means Dev, Ess. (1648), p. 201.
2. At the same time, contemporsneousiy.

* oòn-oŭr'-ręnt-nĕss, s. [Eng. concurrent; -ness.] The quality or state of being concurrent; concurrence. (Scott.)
oôn-cũr'-rı̌ig, pr. par., a., \& \& [Concur.] A. As pr. par.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).
B. As adjective:
I. Coincident, uniting.

2. Agreeing.
C. As substantive:
3. The act or state of meeting together, eoinciding or contributing to sny cause.
4. The act of agreeing or assenting; agreement, assent, concurrence.

## concurring figure.

Geom. : One which, being laid over snother, corresponds with it exactly in every part.

* côn'-oũrse, s. [Concourse.]
codn-cuix-sion, s. [Lat, concursio, from concursus, pa. par, of concurro.] A rmining, charging, or meeting together hostilely. (Bentley.)
cờn-cŭss', v.t. [Lat. concussus, pa. par. of concutio = to shake or sgitate violently.] [Concussion.] To shake or agitate vioiently.
* oón-aŭs-sā'tion, s. [Lat concussus, pa. per. of concutio $=$ to shake violently.] A violent shock or agitation (lit. * flg.).
"". . he feele wny Vohemeot concuspations of govern-
об̈n-cŭssed', pa. par. or $\alpha$. [Cosecoss, v.]
ctn－chins－1才n（ss as sh），s．［Lat，concussio， from concussus，pas．par．of concutio＝to alhake violeatly：con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with，together； ruatio $=$ to sbske．］


## A．Ondinary Languags：

E．Literally：
1．The act or process of ahaking or agitating．

## ＂Eon the ank

Cospor：Tatk，i aza
2．The atate of being shaken or agitated； on agitatinn er shock，

## The etrong concussion an the hrearing tide

Pope：Homer＇s Otysuey．bk．II，i． $57-2$
3．Ths act or state of being dashed or knocked violently against another body．

## II．Figuratively：

+ I．A shock
＊＂．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ cancuspon to thone props of our vanity，mur ${ }_{(1272)^{2}}$
2．The act of obtaining money by threats or violence；extortion．

And then concursion，raplue，pillerien，
L．
B．Technically：
II（1）Concussion of the brain：
Med．：A shaking of the brais produced by a audden shock or any aimitar cause，and generslly resulting in at least tempersry in－ sensibility．Sometimes recovery takea place in a few minotes，the anfferer－as the writer， frons experience gained when throwa from a Larse，can testify－Girst seeing averything Inky black，than dark red，then pink，after which the landscape returns．In aeverar casea in－ aensibility may remain for daya instead of minutes，coma at first being deep，then lese profound，and finally passing away，inflam－ matory action io gome cases supervening on the previous depression．In the worst cases the coma ia never ramoved，but is auc－ ceeded by the yet deeper sleep of death．In many cases thare is diffculty in distiaguishing between concussion of the brain，in which tle organ ia congeated but not permaneztly in－ jured，and compressioo of tha brain，prodnced by extravasstion of blood opon the aurface．
（2）Concussion of the spine：
Med．：Injury，temparary or permanent， to the spine，produced by a auddeo shock．

## concussion－bellows，s．

Music：A self－acting reservoir for regulating the supply of wind to an organ．
concussion－fuze，s．A fuze ignited by the concussion of a shell when it atrikes．
－ctn－cŭss＇－ión－a－ry（ss as sh）s．［Eing． concussion；－ary．］Oue who obtaina or de－ mands money or property with threata or violence．
＂A wicked magistrate，sud publicke concuspionary
 ing at him，so to top their mouthe，may thur nalve
his theita，and other depredntions of hia vie iife． rimes storehouse， 821.
－cón－oŭs－sive，a．［Forned as if from a Lat． concussivus，from concussus，par par．of con－ cutio．［Concussion．］Having the pewer or quality of ahaking or agitating．
－cŏn－cū＇－ti－ĕnt（ti as shĭ），a．［Lat．con－ cutiens，pr．par．of concutio．］［Concussion．］ Dashing or meting together vidently．
＂Likine two concutient cauron－balla，＂－Thackeray：
－cǒnd，v．［Conduz．］
cŏn－da－min＇－č－a，s．［Named after Charles－ Marie la Condamine，French explorer and astronomer，who was born January 20,1701 ， and died Fab．4， 1774 ．］
Bot．：A genus of planta，order Cinchonacee， family Hedyotidx．Condaminea corymbosa，a native of the Peruvian Audes，has a valuable fever bark．It ia not，however，equal to Cin－ chona，for the adulteration of which it is eald to be uscd．C．tinctoria，which growa in South America，is a dye plant．
＊cǒn－de＇－çen－ç̆y，s．［Lat．condecentia．］A Otness，suitableoeaa，or appropriateness． ＂A condeconcy or suituhleaces unto his Righteour－
－cơn－d $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{e}}$－cepnt－1高，adv，［Formed as if from an adj．condecent，with auff．－ly．］Fitly，ap－ propriately．

＊com－dĕc＇－õr－āte，v．t．［Pret con，and deo orate（9．v．）．］To join or assist in decorat－ ing．
 seemingly separate，${ }^{-1}-$ Herbert ：Traveh， 1638 ．

## －con－del，a．［Candiz］

cōn－đĕmn＇（ 1 ），（ $n$ ailent），v．t．\＆i．［Fr．con－ damner；Ital．condannare；Sp．\＆Port．con－ denar；Lat．condemno，from con $=c u m=$ with，together，and damno $=$ to condemn，to damn．］［Dami．］
A．Transitive：
L．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）To find or pronounce guilty or crimingl ； to give judguent，sentence，or doom againat． ＂After mand examinations，at inst they condemned

＊（a）With the prep．of before the matter of which one is found guilty．
（b）With the prep．to before the penalty or punishment owarded
＂The soz of man ehall be betrayed unto the seribea，
（2）To fine（followed by the prep．in hefore the yenalty or fine）．
＂And the Eing of Epypt put him downat Jerusalem， 2．Figuratively：
（1）To cansure，blame，reprove，or flad fault with．

Then she the senses checks，which oft do err，
And oft whe doth cowdernn what they prefer＂
And oft whe doth condemn what they prefer．＂
Davies：Immortality of the Bouh，
（2）To bear witness or evidence againat ；to convict
＂The rightoous that is dead ehall condemn the an
gody Which are living．＂－Hiderom，iv．Is．
（3）To declare or pronouace to be unflt for use，to reject ；to cause to be forfeited．
II．Theol．：To sentence to the penalty ds－ aigned as the appropriate punishment of the unbeliever and the impenitent ainner．［Con－ oempation，Ii．］
becavise he hat hat bellereth oot is condemned alrendy．
B，Intrans．：To pronounce guilty or cri minal；to give sentence against
＂Coquidered as a rudge，it condorons where it ought to sbsolve，sud d pronuruces abololition whero it ougit
to condomn．－Fidce：：Sormon．
5 For the difference between to condemn and to blame aee Blame；for that botween to condemn and to reprobate，aea Reprobats．
cton－děmn＇（2），（ $n$ silent），v．t．（Probably the same as condemn（1）．Or Fr．condamner une porte，fenêtre］To block up in anch a manner as to prevent all entrauce or passage． ＂${ }^{2}$ ．）
toiple Franchmen－maded artailite on the colledge and condemned all the close wallis of the shbey kirk； within the castie：that to man that was withla the castif durst nove throw the clowe，oor phe to the wall
côn－dĕm＇－na－ble，a．［Eng．condemn；able． Liable or deserving to be condemad；cul pable，blamable．
－He commands to deface the print of a cauldrou in ashes；Which strictly to observe were condermatiol
cơn－děm－nä＇－tion，＊con－demp－na－ tion，s．［Lat．condemnatio，from condemno $=$ to condemn（q．v．）．］
L Ordinary Language：
I．The act of condemaing or pronouncing guilty er crimital．
＂When Christ，akked the woman，＇Hath uo man coodernued thee ！＂he certainly apoke，and was uuder－
stood by the woman to spenk，of a legal and judetn condemnation ；otherwiee，her anwwer． $\mathbf{N o}$ mand Lord wat not trine in every other senser of conderninzion． is hlarne，censure，reproof，private judganeat，and the The many had condemme
2．The atate or condition of being con－ demned．
＂There ta therefors bow wo condemnation to them
．＂－Rom vili． 1 ．
3．The pnnishment or penalty inflicted． ＂The condempnation or punishspent，is either to
reduce hym that erreth into the traiue of vertue or to preserne a multitude fro domage，．．－－Sir T．ETyot：
4．Tha ground or reasons of being con－ demned．

5．The act of blaming，censuring，or finding fauit．（Ses example ander 1．）
II．Theol．The act of God tn condematng the unbelleving and impenitent sinner；the state of heing so condemned；the penalty im－ ficted．That penalty is described in Sariptura ln buch fearful terms as these：＂Thep ahall he say alao unto them on the left hand，Do－ part from me，ye cursed，into evarlasting tire prepared for th．
（Matt． $\mathbf{x x v}$ 4．）
 from Lat．condemnatorius，from condemnatus， pa．par．of condemno $=$ to condemn．］Con－ damning；containing or involving a aantence of condemnation．
Gocerninent of the Tondemmatory sentence，
cón－i九̌mned＇（ $n$ silent），pa，par．or a．［Cos－ DEMCN，
A．As pa，par，：（In aenses corresponding to as of the verb）．
B．As adjective ：
L Literally：
1．Pronannced gullty or criminal ；doomed．
2．Used for or appropriated to persona con－ demned to death．
＂The viniting luetices have access to the condomnnd coli，and upoz thefr order it in underetood the relatitree
of the unfortumato man will be sdmittan
－Dady Telegraph，Nor．1ith， 1891.
II．Figuratively：
1．Praoaunced anfit ；sentenced to forfelture or rajection．
＊2．Damned，abandoned．
＂Condemned viliain，I do spprohend thoo．＂
 －liv．］In a manner desarving blams or con－ demoation．
＂He that hath windome to bo truly religioun，eannot
cあn－děmn＇－ẽr（ $n$ ailent），\＆［Eng，condems： －er．］Oue who condemana；a cenaurer，blamer or censar．
this cathollick practice．＂－Taylor：Wond oondemnam at
cón－děmn＇－̌̃g（n silent），pr．par．，an，\＆\＆ ［CONDEMN．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj，：（Bee the verb）．
C．As subst．：The act of passing a eentence of condemnation ；condemnation ；the atate of being condemned．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "thaugh to thy awn condemning." } \\
& \text { Hitton : Samson A gonict }
\end{aligned}
$$

 －ity．］The quality of being condensable capability of being condenaed or compressed．
obn－dĕn＇－a－ble，a．［Eng．condence；able．］ Capable or admitting of being condensed or compressed．
＂This agent meete with reasianhca in the movemble $j$ condensable yet further，every resistance worke ioune

＊oơn－iĕn＇－sàte，v．t．\＆i，［Conoemarte，a．］ A．Trans．：To condenss；to compress into a clasar form．
＂They say a Itttle criticicul loarning maken one prond If there were more，it would condentate nnd compae
B．Intrans．：To become candansed．
＊cŏn－dĕn＇－sāto，a．［Lat．condensatus，pa par．of condenso $=$ to make thick，to condense ： $\operatorname{con}=c u m=$ with，together；denso $=$ to make thiek；densus＝thick，dense．］Condeased， made thicker and eloser，compressad．
＊cŏn＇－ačn－sē－tčd，pa，par，or a．［Conden－ 8ate，$v$ ．］
＊cơn＇－děn－sā－tíng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［CON－ densate， $\boldsymbol{v}$ ．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par，\＆particip．adj．；（See the verb）
C．As subst．：The act of condensing；con－ densation．
cŏn－dĕn－sā＇－tion，s．［Fr．condensation；Sp． condensacion；Port．condensagũo，all from＇Lat． condensatio．］
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：The act of condenaing；the state of being condsaaed；the act ef bringing or the

whty of being brought tuto maller bulk, bat Fith a proportionais tncrease of gravity; conmolidation.

2. Fig. : The condenaing of largarge, conciseness, brevity.
"He [Goldarnth] was agreat and parhaps an uncqualled mnoter of
II. Chem. \& Physics: The reduction of anything to another and denser form; as of a rapour or gas to a liquid, or a liquid to a solid.
IT (1) Condensation of gaves or vapours:
Chem. \& Physics: The passage of gases or vapours from the aeriform to the liquid state. It is कometimes called also the liquefsetion of vapoura. It may be due to one of three causee : cooling, compression, or chemical affinity. Before the firat or eecond of these canses can operata, the vapour must be saturated. Various calto also condense vapours by means of chemieal sffinity. When vepours are condensed their litent heat becomes free (Ganot.)
(2) Condensation of liquids :

Chem. \& Physics: The reduction of a liquid to smaller bulk, with a proportionate increase in the spacific gravity.
SWr'dunn-sa-tive, a. [Fr. condensatff (m.), condensative (P.); Sp. \& Port. condensativo.] Heving the property of condensing.
©סn-iĕnse', v.t. \& i. [Fr. oondenser; Ap. \& Port. condensar; Ital condensart, from Lat. condenso $=$ to make denee ; condensus $=$ very close together : con=fully, and densus = thick, dense.]

## A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. (of material things): To render more dense by any process which brings the parta or particles more closely together.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { For them the rocks dizend ved into in food, } \\ & \text { The dewn condented into vurgolio food }{ }^{\text {an }}\end{aligned}$
Cosper: : Expostulation
2. Fig. (of things not material): To rsnde denser, more compact or eolid, to concentrate.

Condence their powere, Arecks thalr onset dare,
condence their powers, and nilt the coming war.
II. Chem \& Physics: To reduce into another and deneer form, as to reduce a gas into a liquid or a liquid into a eulid. [Condenas mon.]
B. Intrans. : To become more dense, thicker, or more compact, as to pase from a gseeous into liquid or from a hiquid into a more or lese colld etate.
"All vapours, when they begin to condenis and
con-dĕnse', a. [Ital. condenso, from Lat. condensus = very deose.] Coodensed, very dense or simply dense, highty compact or simply compact.
"They might be separated
without ousociating 6 into the hage
©On-dënsed', pan par. \& a. [Condense, v.]
condenged beer, s. Beer reduced in bulk by condensation. A patent for doing so was taked out in 1875 by P. E. Lockwood. (Haydn.)
condensed mille, s. Milk reduced grestly in bulk and rendered proportionately denser. M. Gail Borden, residing in the Ficinity of New York, in 1849 lavented 8 process for the condensation of milk, which sinee 1886 has been carried out extensively in Britain.

## condensed wave, s.

Acoustics: A very limited length withia a tube in which slong the air is condeneed by a piston moving a short diatance from its place withio the tube. (Ganot.)
condensed wort, $s$. Wort greatly rcduced in lulk and proportionately locreaeed in specifio gravity.
1 oón-dĕn'-sĕdi-n̆̈ss, s. [Eng. condensed; ness.] The quality of belog compressed or condensed ( tit . \& fg.).
"This concersedrose, thin intensity in Cordelia's comporanent and niterance is equally displayed in Wht sho says of at gentle and tender kind."Coneden
Clarke: Shakesp. Charncters, p 173 .
ctr-iěn'-ã̃r, \& [Eng. condeno(e); -er.] I. Ord, Lang.: One who or that which condenees.

## II. Tochnically:

1. Steam-engine: An apparatus for reducing to a liquid form the ateam in front of the platon, so as to ohtaln a partial vacuum at that point, and thus utilize the natural pressure of the atmosphere. Watt invented the injection condenser and the separate condenser. The surface condenser has a seriee of flat chambers or tubee, ususlyy the latter, In which the stesm ie cooled by s body of water enrrounding the tubes. Ditalled water for ahlpa' nee is obtained by the condensetion of steam in a ourface condenser. (Knight.)
2. Distilling: The still-condenser le an epparatus generally made of the worm-tub form; the coil containing the alcoholic vapour traveraing s tub which receives a coaetant accession of cold whter, condensing the vapour in the coll. The liquid escapes at a cock below. (Knight.)
3. Metai.: An epartment In which metallic or deleterious gaseous fumes are condensed to prevent their escape into, and contamination of, the atmosphere. The device consista of a prolonged duct for the fumes, with showers of weter to condense the arsenical, eulphurous, and other fugitive volatile mettera. It elso eerves an economical purpose in saving fugitive fumes of lead, zinc, mercury, eulphur, entimony, de. (Knight.)
4. Gas-making: An mppratus in which the crude gas from the retort is cooled, and the ammoniacal liquor sad tar extracted from it. (Knight.)
5. Sugar manufacturs: The Degrand (De rosne) condenser consists of a vertical series of convoluted ateam-pipes, over which tricklee the sugar-cane juice from the defecator (Knight.)
6. Wooi manufacture: A device for compscting the nerrow elivers from a carding-machine soas to bring them into the condition of slubs. (Knight.)
7. Dentistry: A tool for packing foil for plugging teeth. (Knight.)
8. Pneumat.: An air-pnmp for fllling a the etmospheric. (Knight.)
9. Optics: A lene to gather and concentrate the rays collected by the mirror and direct them upon the object. (Knight.)
"It now the locus be caretully adjunted and the achromatic condenser be elluloyed tor the purpose oi defintug the outine with the nimoet precision $\ddot{\text { Tod }}$. 10. Electricity:
(1) Au instrument for concentrating electriefty by the effect of iodnction. It usually consists of a confolded aheet of tin-foil, whose layers are separated by a thin eheet having a non-cenducting ourface.
(2) With induction apparatus, a device for absorption or suppression of tbe extra current, indueed by the rapld breake in the meio current.
(3) An instrument in which en elsctric apark passes between the poles in a closed glass eylinder, so as to be employed in hurming metals in an stmosphere of any given tennity or spsciffe chemical character, to obtain the apectra of metals or gases free from accidental charscteristics of the genersl atmoephere for the tims being. (Knight.)
cón-dĕn'-sǐigg, pr. par., a., \& a. [Condense, $v .1$
A. \& B. As pr. par. A particip. adj. : (In sensee corresponding to those of the verb).
coalesced to particles sufficientily liarye to reftect yet coalesced to particles sufficicutily larye to refteet sell

C. As subst.: The act of rendering more dense ; the state of being rendercd more dense.
the cold approacheth, and by condensing, drives the vapours into clouds of drop

## condensing force, s .

Elect. : The relation in frictional electricity between the whole eharge which the coliect iog plate can take while under the influenes of the eecond plata to that which it would take if alone ; the relation of the total qusntity of electricity on the collecting plate to that which remaine free. (Ganot.)
condensing piate, a
Elect.: One of two plates used for exparimenting on frictlonal electricity, the othor being called the collecting plata. (Ganot: Physics, transl. by Athinson, 8609 .)
condensing pump, a. An epparatue for compressing air or eny other gas. It consicta easentially of a piaton moving in a cylioder or receiver, with a valve on lita upper side, opening or closing as the pieton ascende or descends. It is used chicfly for charging liquids with gasee. (Ganot.)
oondensing syringe, a A ayringe Whoeo valves are so arranged ss to take air above and condense it below the piston, eo as to condense air into any chamber (Knight.)

* cobn-iěn'-sil-tyy, s. [Eng. condense, a.: 1 connective; and euff. -ty.]
I. Lit.: The state of being condensed; deusity.
† 2. Fig.: Brevity, concienness.
"For the eake of eondensity we have cancelled the Clarke: Bhakesp. Charach, p 157.
ờn'-dẽr, a. [Eing. "cond (q.v.); -er.]
I. A raan posted on a height to give notice of the spproach of shosls of fish.
"Conders. . atand apon hich places near the zen conc, it the thime of herring fiswing. to make sigbu to better uppear to such an thand upun mome high clif way a kind of blie coloux that the gish cuaseth in thi Water, than to those fn the ships. These be likewite olamare, and balizers."-Cowel.

2. Naut.: One who gives directions to the helmsman of a ship how to steer.

* cơn-dĕs-̧ęnçe', s. [ $A$ contr. form of con descendence (q.v.).]
I. Ord. Lang.: Condescendence, effebility. ". Which passage I find oited hy Cressie's Anewer to grent king." $\rightarrow$ Puller: Modorat. of the CN. of Eng., p. 440.

2. Scots Law: Thet part of a law case in which the plaintiff or pursuer sets forth his case.
cŏn-dไ̌s-çĕnd, " con-dis-cend, * con-dys-cend, v.i. \& $t$. [Fr. condescendve, from Lat. con $=\operatorname{cum}=$ with, together, and descendo $=$ to coms down, to descend.]
A. Intransitive:

- 1. To agree, to ecquiesce or assent.
$\because$ The committee of estates at Edinhurgh . . com dencended with the lairr of invercauld

2. To stoop, yield, subnit, or becoree sub ject.
"Can they think me so broken, so debasid,
With corporal servitude, that nuy nind eve
Will
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will condescend to such nburd comands ${ }^{-1}$
3. To etoop or lower ong's self voluntarily to terms of equslity with en inferior; to be sffable or conrteous.
. . . condescend to men of low eatato."-Rom. $\mathbf{x i}$
4. To voncheafe, deign, or agree to enytliag. "When solitary Nature ondescents."
5. To specify, to particularise (followed by the prep. unon). (Scotch.)
"Men do not condescend upon what would astisty

* 6. To fix one's thoughts or effections; to settle.

* B. Trans.: To agree, to erreage, to bargain.
"For keeping the proportlon due by the burghe it Spalding, 1. 208.
† cŏn-dĕs-çěn'-dẹnçe, s. [Fr. condescen dance ; Ital. condescendenza, from Low Lat. con descendentia, from condescendo.]

1. A volnntary submissioe or giving way to an inferior ; condesceusion.
Wrote unto. Pauls condercendence to the capacitien h Wrote unt (1648)

## 2. A specification of particulars

"' I'lit take $n$ day to see and answer over, article of

'cơn-dĕs-qĕn'-dẹn-ğy,s. [Eng. condescendeno(e); $\boldsymbol{\psi}$.] Condescension, courtesy, affability.
"Thap roppoet and oondeconndency wheh you have nuy suittollo reture." $\rightarrow$ Boyle: Works, voi vi, p. 1.10 Lett. Jrom Dr. Avery
cơn-děs-cẹ̆n'-díng. pr. par., an, \& \& [CON-
A. As pr. par.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

## B. As adjective:

1. Courteous, kind.

A man, whorm marks of oondsoonding grace
Teach, whils they fatter him, his proper place".
2. Specifying, particularising.
"That universal convietion, if I may call it so, it

*C. As subst.: Condescension.
"Thin quiea ot moot familiar condesomdings is con. Forks, by ous every week's prospect,"-Hammond:
cơn-dĕs-çěn'-dy̆ngg-1̆̌, adv. [Eng. condescending; -ly.] In condescending manaer; by way of voluntary yielding or submission; courteoully. (Hen. More.)
cơn-dĕs-Ğ̌n'-sion, s. [Lat. condescensio.] A voluntary desceading or lowering one's self from a position of higher rank or dignity to an equality with an inferior; courteay, affability, deference.

At tha name tima he oeglectod no ort of condescenHon hy which the love of the maltitude could be coa-

For the difference between con and complaisance see Complaigance.

* oŏn-đĕs-çĕn'-sīve, $a$. [Ital. condescensivo.] Inclined to condescension; condescending, courteous, affable.
$" . \because$ it we consider the condesconsive tendernees.
- cơn-dĕs-çĕnt', s. [CONDESCEND.] An act of condescension or courtesy.
"Sorme worthy persoa that can doay himself in stooping to such
Hartib (1661), E. 17.
*on-det, *on-dyt, s. [Conduct, s.] A safe-conduct, a passport.
"Set on bla clok a takyn for to se
The Lyoun in way that suid bis
Wallace, xi. 912.
* con-dethe, s. [Condort.]

Withe condethes fulle curioun.

* con-dict, s. [Conautr.]

Morte Archure. 200.
con-dic-tlon, s. [Lat. condictio $=(1)$ the proclanation of a festival, (2) in the jurists, a demand of restitution ; condico $=$ to speak with : con = together, aud dico = to say.] Law: A repetition. (Wharton.)
cŏn-did'die, wit. [Prep. con-, and diddle.) To purloin. (Hanliwell gives it as a Devon. shire word.) (Scott: St. Ronan's Well, ch. iv.)
còn-dīgn ( $g$ silent), a. [O. Fr. condigne; Lat. condignas.]
*1. Worthy, sdequate. (Sir T. Elyot: The Governour, fo. 76.)
2. Worthy, well deserved or merited ; auntable (particularly used with the word punishment.) (Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.)
cón-dig'-ní-ty̆, s. [O. Fr. condiguité, from at. conalgnus.]

1. Merit, deserving, deserts (chiefly used by theologians).
o" such a worthtroas of condignity, nud proyer merit
 2. Equsl merit or dignity.
cón-dign'-1y (g sileat), " cen-dygne-ly,
adv. [Eng. condign; -ly.] adv. [Eng. condign; -ly.]
2. Worthily, deservedly, by merit.
3. In a coadign or merited manaer; deservedy.

- con-dign'-nĕss ( $g$ silent), s. [Eng. condign; -ness.] The quality of beiog acconding to merita or deserts ; suitableness.
cơn'-di-měnt, s. [Lat. condimentum, from condio = to pickle, to preserve, toseason.] A seaBoning or aauce; anything used to excite the appetite by communicating a pungent taste to
food with which it is mixed. The principal coadiments are sait, mustard, pepper, vinegar, pickles, horse-raddiah, curry-powder, nutmegs, cioves, \&c. Many of these not only assist digestion, but, by tempting the palate, increase the amount of food consumed, and thus stimulate a flagging appetite. Condi ments must, however, be used with moderation, or their action on the digestivs organs may becoms injurious.
cơn-di_mĕnt'-al, a. Pertaining to, or like a condiment; appetizing.
"con-dis-cend, "con-dy-cend, v. [Con
" cơn-dis-gi'-ple, a [Fr., from Lat, ecndicipulus: con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, aod dicipulus $=$ a discipls (q.v.).] $\mathbf{A}$ fellow-disciple ; a learner or pupu in the sams achool, a schoolfeliow.

A comdicefple of hia, or one that had been, hearing or Creduiky and /neredulity, p 149.
© on-dise, \%. pl. [Condurt.] " Myithe had done come through condive." $\begin{gathered}\text { Rom of Rase }\end{gathered}$

- con-dite, s. [Conduct, Conduit.]
" Sace condite ve gyue. -Langtoft, p. 2sa.
* con-dite (1), v.t. [Conduct, v.]
"Ye Yechall offer tham to condite out of the londa":-
Merin, I. Ii. 50 .
* cŏn'-dīte (2), v.t. [Condire, a.]

1. Lit. : To season, pickle, or preserve with apices, salts, \&c.
"The most innocont of them are hat like condited or
pickled mushrooms,. ."-Taylor: Rule of Living Hady.
2. Fig.: To preserve the memory of.
 best, and preservo onr memories
Paradioxical Atsertions, $p 44$ (1659)

* cơn'- dite, a. [Lat. conditus, pa par, of condio $=$ to pickle, to preserve, to eeason.] Preserved, aeasoned, or pickled.
"Scoitzly would fuin have them une all summer tha

* 'cơn-di'-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [Condite, v.]
- oŏn-dīte'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. condite; -ment.]

1. Lit.: A condiment; a composition of conserves, powders, aod apices in the form of so electuary. (Bailey.)
2. Fig.: A mingling or mixture; a flavour, a taste.
without zorme conditement of the the tural philosophy, Bishop Bucket: Life of Archby. Williams, pt. i.
cơn- đī'-tĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Conorte, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subat.: The act or process of preserving, pickling, or geasoning.

côn-dí-tion, *oon-di-ci-on, 8. [Fr. condition: Sp. condicion; from Lat. condicio (and at a later period conditio) =a compact, a bargain ; cf. condico = to talk a thing over, from con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and dico $=$ to aay.]
I. Ordinary Language:
3. The quality, state, circumstances, or exteroal characteristics of anything.
"Yhe hafe herd me suocity the condicions of purgn-
tory.

* 2. An attribute, property, or accident.
"It eremed to ux acondifion and property of Diviae Powers and Belagh, to be hidden aud unseea toothera"
*. Mental or moral qualities, properties, or attributes ; character, temperament, temper.
"T cannot boilseve that in her ; she is full of moat
hleased condition."-Shatesp.: Ohello, li. 2.
Bif. Manders, conduct, or behaviour ; mode of life.
"Aad it is oftentymos ween that dyuers, whiche be
fore they came in autorite, were of good of virtuous condicions, beiog in their prosperitio were vteriy crauged. 5. The circumatances or position of things under which anything is done or exlats.
"It woems protty ciear that organice beings mast be
oxpoed during aeveral geaerations to the new condí.


## 

6. The atata, position, rank, or circum atances in life.
"the king himpelf mot with many ontertainmenta pructized till then by the perrons of the best con
7. Ths state of preservation, beaith, or existence ; plight, quality. [III., 4, b.]
8. That on which anything depends ; a pre exiating state of thiogs requisita in order that something eise may take effect.
9. A stipulation, artície of agreement ; terme of a covenant or bargain.
*10. A writing coatoining the articles a terms of an agreenset ; s compact, a bond.

Exprese"d in thech sam or ardition...n ane are
II. Technically:

1. Law:
(1) A restrsint annexed to anything, by conforming to which one will gain advantage, and by departing from which he will suffer loss.
(2) Aaything contingent on occurrence which may or may not take place.
II Conditiona are of many kinds, as conditions precedent, subaequent, inherent, coilateral, \&c. For these see the special phrasee under III., and the words with which comdition is coupled.
2. Math.: [III., 3].
3. Vet. : [IIL., 4, 5].
III. In special phrases at compounds:
4. Condition in deed:

Law: A condition expreasly mentioned in that apecial one on performance of which the eatate can ba held, and oo breach of which the grantee can claim it back again.
2. Conditions of sale:

Law: Ths terms under which property is offered for saie; also the instrument contain. ing these terms.
3. Equation of conditions:

Math.: Certain equations in the integral calculus, $\frac{z}{5}=\frac{b}{2}$ useful in ascertaining whether a proposed fluxion will admit of finite intagration or a finita fluent. (Crabb.)
4. In condition:

Vet. : Io a good atate of heaith, strength, and training.
5. Out of condition:

Vet. : Not in a good atate of health, atrength, and training.

## condition powder, s.

lef. : A tonlc mixture admiaistered to horse ad cattle. Its actioo is chiefly as a stomachic.
T Crabb thus discriminstes between condition and station: "Condition has most relation to the circumstances, education, birth, and the like; station refers rather to the rank, occupation, or mode of life which one pursues. Riches suddenly acquired are cal culated to make a man forget his original condition, and to render him negligent of the duties of his station. The condition of men in reality is often ao different from what it appesra, that it is extremely difficult to form an estimate of what they are, or what they have been. It is the folly of the present day, that every man is unwilling to keep the station which has been assigned to him by Pration which has been assigned to him by Providence: the rage for equality destroys
every just distinction la eociety; the low every just distinction la oociety; the low
aspire to be, in appearance, at least, equal aspire to be, in appearance, at least, equa
with their auperiors; and those in elevated with their auperiors; and those in elevaled
stations do not heaitate to put thernaelves on a level with their inferiors." (Crabb: Eng Synon.)

For the difference between condition and situation, gee Situation.
cón-di'-tion, * con-dy-oyon, 0.t \& \&
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To agree oo, to contract, to stipulate or bargaja.
"It wha conditioned bet woen Saturn and Tytan, that Raterngh: History.
* 2. To impose or inveat with conditions.
+3. To bring iato and keep fo a good state of hesith.

[^171]
II. U.S. Colleges: To put uader conditions; to require to pass a new examination as a condition of remaining in the clasa or college as a atudent in aome branch of study in which he has falled. (Webster.)

## - B. Intransitive:

1. To come to or agree on terms. Gmall towns, whleh stand stific 'tiln groat ahot
2. To atipulate, to bargain.

- Hore ho tymeth nnd condy cyoneth with ood whiche

otn-di'-tion-al, a. \& 8. [Lat. condilionalis, from conditio.]
A. Aa adjective:
I. Ord. Lang.: Containing, implying, or depending on certain conditions; made with limitationa or reaervations; not abaolnte.
"For the nse we huve his exprenn commandment, for the effeet his conditional promise . . ."-Hooker.
II. Technically:

1. Law: Thera may be conditional legacies, conditional pardons, \&c.
2. Gram.: Expresaing a condition or dependent clause.
"Hypothetical, conditional, conceestive, and exeep. tive conjunction seen io several to require $A$ sup junctive mind
3. Logic: Expressing a condition or aupposition.

- All hypothatical propositions, therefore, though disfunctive liu form, fre conditional iu meaning; nid
 Milu: Syutem of Logic, I. iv.i is.
* B. As subst.: A limitation, reaervation, or condition.
"This case qeemeen somowhat an hard case hoth in wordes But lor the conditionall it seemeth the julges of that time he thooght in wes odnugerons thing to ndmit ofs nud ands, to yua
II (1) Conditional fee:
Law: A fee restrsined to particnlar heirs exclusive of others, and which, on the failure of those to whom it was limited, reverted to the fendal grentee.
(2) Conditional limitation:

Law: A limitation which eilowa a atranger to come into possession of an estate on folfilment of certain conditiona. Of old this was illegal, but now it is permitted and is frequent.

- con-dǐ-tion-ă1-1-tyy, s. [Eog. conditional; -ity.] The quality or stata of being cooditional or limited; limitation by ceftain eventa.
"And as this clear proposal of the promisea many io. pirit oor endeavours, so the condifionality most firicaclous to aecessitate and eagage them."-Docay of Pioty.
con-di'-tion-al-1苂, adv. [Eng. conditional; ly.] By way of or subject to, certain conditiona or limitations; not absolutely or positively.
". . liberty and reason are condittonally reaigned
oyery poor macio every society ..."-Goldsmith ;
Estay, il.
* cōn-di'-tion-ar-y̆, a. \& s. [Eng. condition; -ary.]
A. As adj.: Conditional; not absolute or positive.
B. As subst. : A condition or limitation.
"Wooid God in mercy duspense with it as a condi
- cotn-dí-tion-ate, a. [Low Lat. conditionlatus, lia. par. of cond or sulject to, certain conditiona or terms; eonditional.
-That which 1 s mistakea to be particutar and ebso lute, duly naderetwod, is senern, but conditionate; tion."-
"con-di'-tion-äte, v.t. [Conditionate, a.] 1. To qualify, to regulate.
the two ideas conditionate one another."Strauas: Lifo of Jeska, transl. (1866), i 148 .

2. To put onder conditions.
"That ivy arisp th but where it may besupported, we which ancrive the aanie unto any meieoce therem, Brounte: Julgar Erroura.

- côn-di'-tion-ät-Yigg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Conditionate, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verh).
C. As subst.: A putting under conditiona an arrangement, a condition.
"Were theme arth or acis eay whit the better tor thewe centionings naw conditionating nat pro-it
ctn-dif-tioned, pa. par. \& a. [Condition, v.] A. Aa pa. par.: ln senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As participial adjectlve:

1. Ord. Lang.: Having quallties of 8 certain kind, good or bad. Generally preceded by an adverb indicating what theas qualitien are, They may be with or without a hyphen; aa, beat conditioned, ill-conditioned.
"The learest friend to me, tho kindent man,

## 2. Metaphysics:

(1) laving conditiona or reiations. (Chiefly used aa the opposite to unconditioned $=a b-$ sointe.)
"The mlad is astricted to think la certain formas and ioned taterval between tiwo unconditioned contradietory oxtremes or polea, ench of which is altogether tneonueivable, hut of whith, on the priacipie of the excluded middle, the one or the ether is Decessarily and $L$ Eterature, p. 59.
(2) Construction (with the defixite article, oubstantival).
"The field is thas open for the last theory which
 Hamitton: Diexuetiont on Philosophy and Literature ${ }_{p} \mathrm{Ham}$. 69 L
" cón-di'tion-rigg, pr.par., a., \& 3. [CONDITION, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See tha verb).
C. As subst.: The act of arrauging, atipujating, or bargaining.
odn-dr'-tion-ly, adv. [Eng. condition:-ly.] Aceording to, or anbject ta, certain cooditions or limitationa; conditionally.
"And though sho give hut thue conditionly"
con-di-tor, * oon-di-tour, a. [Mid. Eng. contlit(e) $=$ conduct ; -or, - our $=e r$.] A conconctiter) = coide, a leader.
"These foure, i. that were malistris of the hoente


* cơn'-dix-tõr-У, a. [Lat. conditorium, from conditus, pa. par. of condo $=$ (1) to put together, (2) to hide.] A place or repository for concealing things; a hiding-place.
*cŏn-dǐ-türe', a. [Lat. conditura, from condio $=$ to pickle, preserve.] A condiment, a seasonlag.

Halec or Alec was a conditure."-Broone: Tracts

* cơn'-dle, a. [Canble.]
"Tepres make and condle lyhte." $\begin{gathered}\text { Rutiq. Anti., i. 263 }\end{gathered}$
 -atory.] Expressing or tending to condolence or sympathy; sympathizing. (Smart.)
cón-dō1e', v.i. \& t. [Lat. condoleo = to grjeve with: con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and ctoleo $=$ to grieve; dolor = grief; Fr. condouloir; Ital. condolere: Sp. condoler.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To mourn, to grieve, to lament.
thit made him ayaiu recali the vanity of his
 Prigress, pt. i.
2. To mourn, grieve, or lament with another; to sympathize or commigerate.
"Your frlendy would have cause to rejoise, rather
thau condole with you."-Sir W. Temphe.
B. Trans.: To lament over or bewail with another.

* cón-dō1e'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. condole; -ment.] 1. The act of condoling or aympathizing with another.
queeni, : all midress of condolement for tha Ioss of his 2. Griet, mourning, or sorrow; lamentation. " To do ulsseyulous aurrow: But to persevere In obstiunte condolement, © :": Hamzet, i. 2.
cठn-dō'-lennoe, * ctn-dōle'-ançe, a. [Fr. comitance, trom Lat. condolens, jr. par. of condiole.] The expression of grief or sorrow for the tronbles or suisfortunes of others; aympathy.
letion." anpecial misesion of condolence and coogratu

IF For tha difference between condolence and sympathy, see Syapatiy.
©たn-dö-lẽr, s. [Eng. condol(a); er.] One who condolas or aympathizes with the sorrow of another.

A. As pr. par. : (See the verh).
B. As adj.: Sympathizing.

C. As subat.: The act of expressing sym pathy with another; condolance.


cơn-dō-nä'-tion, s. [Lat. condonatio, from condono $=.$. to pardou: con $=c u m=$ with together, and dono $=$ to give ; donum $=\varepsilon$ gift.? 1. Ord. Larg.: The act of condoning, for giving, or pardoning.
2. Law: The forgiving by a huaband of hia wife, or by a wife of her husband, for any breach of marital duty, with an innplied onder breach of marital dity, withan inping or condition that it slall not be releated
ctn-dōne', v.t. \& i. [Lat. condono $=$ to for give.]

## A. Transitive.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To forgive, to pardon.
-It the uubrerous casere where a fow appoass an :


2. Used loosely in tha sense of atone or compensate for.
"There wan n cartsin vague earneatnese of belief and sonetumes focular iovks of his father." $\sim$ Black Madcap Viotet, ch. $x \times x i 11$.
II. Law: To forgive or overlook a breach of marital duty.
$\dagger$ B. Intrans. : To atone or compensate for.
corn'-dor, s. [Sp., \&c., condor, from lncr (Peruvian Isdian) cuntur $=$ the bird delined velow.]
Ornith.: A magnificent vulture, Sarco ramphus or Sarcorhamphus gryphus, whicl floats with ontstretched and motionlea wings in airy circles on the higher parts o the Andes, reaching at times the tremen dous elevation of $21,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above the sea level. The older travellers, as was their wont. exaggersted its size, strength, and feroeity, and it figured as the Western coun terpart of the mythical roc deseribed by the Arabs, and by some credited with the ability "to trusse an elephant." Humboldt and Bonpland dissipated these illusions. The former great naturalist met with none the expansion of whose wings exceeded 9 ft . Some of 11 ft . have been said to be met with and one of 14 ft . Humbolilt found that a nale condor, the expanse of whose wings was ft , measured 3 ft . 3 in . from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail. The male condor has a comb on its head. Both sexas have a ruff ronud their necks. Their hodies are usually deep, black, with a tinge of grey the wing eoverts in tine males are white, at leas at the tips; the legs are bluish grey. Straz de to agy, children are reputed to be in no danger from it, though two condors will attack the vicuña, the heifer, and even the puma. The species is found in most parta of the Andea, especially in Peru and Chili. There is one in the Zoological Gardens in Regent's l'arh-s sorry bird compared with the mythic condor of pre-scientific timea.
cơn-dơt-tǐ- $\hat{e}^{\prime}-\mathbf{r e ̆}$ ( $\mathbf{p l}$, cŏn-dŏt-tǐ- $\hat{e}^{\prime}-\mathbf{r i n}$ ), s. [ltal. = a captaio, a carrier, a mercenary lesder, frou condotta $=$ conduet, command, prudence wisdom, earriage. Cognate with the Lat. and Enig. word conductor.]

Hist, ece. : A soldier of fortune, a military leader, who sold his own sword and those of lits followers to the lighest bldder, regardless of the justice of the cause for which he and they fonght.
II It was in Italy that the practice began of enploying condottieri. In 1225 Genoa engaged 200 of them, led by the Duke of Savoy; and in 1282 Florence hired 500 French, and other statea followed the exampla. The practice received a great hapulse about the
boll, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, benọ ; go, gem; thin, this: sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=\boldsymbol{f}$.

beginning of the fonrteenth century, when the petty Itatian princes and republics began to commute the military services which their subjects had hitherto rendered for money. for both a military vold was thus created and means wers obtained to fill it by engaging condottieri. In 1342 the cities formed a leagne to suppress them. But there was occupation for them outside Italy. Large bodies of them took part in the war between Edward JII, of England and France, and when the peace of Brotigny, io 1360 , terminated their oceupation, they fonght and plundered on their own account, becoming a terrible acourge to account, becoming a terrible acenrge to France. They were called free companies, or simply companies or free lances, and numi-
bered ahout 40,000 fightug mea, all heavily bered ahout 40,000 fighting mea, aul heavily
armod cavalry. Finally they were transferred armed cavalry. Finally they were transferred to Castile, on their way levying a contribution on the Pope at Avignon. They were an Insatiahly rapacious race, and so faithless that they were feared by friends as well as foes. They had no scruple about any amount of cruelty, but finding ultimately that it was more advantageous to ayold alaying their focs and simply to capture them unhurt with the view of demanding a heavy ransnm, they aimed at making their battles bloodless. Sir John Hawkwood, an Englishman buried at Florence in 1393 with great honour by tho eitizens, is held to have been one of the last condottieri properly an called.
cơn'-drồd-ìte, s. [Chondromite.]
cotn-dūçe; v.i. \& t. [Lat. conduco = to lead together: $\operatorname{con}=\mathrm{cum}=$ with ; $d u c o=$ to lesd ; Sp. conducir ; Fr. conduire:' Port. conduzir ital. conducere, condurre.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To contribute to or promote a resuit; to further, to tend to; to advance or promote (followed by to, unto, or toucerd).
-He whs sensible how mocb snch an nion wout condure to the happiness of both
*2. To lead, to guide.
ins of sal wation could po way conduce ints the attaln. ing of salkation but by way of

* B. Transitive:

1. To lead, to conduct, to guide, to accompany.
"He was zent to conduce hither the princess Hen-
riette Maria"-Wotton.
2. To hire, to engage.
"Als be the peraunsion of fattereris, he conduced many wicked tyrrautis out of all
vpon him."

- Crabis thas discrimine ber duce and to contribute: "To conduce signifles to serve the full purpose; to contribute signifles only to be a aubordinate instrument: the former is always taken in a good sense, the latter in a bad or good sense. Exercise conduces to the health; it contributes to give vigour to the frame. Nothing conduces more to the wellbelng of any community than a spirit of suluurdination among all ranks and classes. A want of firmness and vigilance in the government or magistrates contributes greatly to the apread of disaffection and re bellion. Schemes of ambition never condace to tranquillity of mind. A single failure may contribute sometimes to involve a person in perpetual trouble." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
' côn-dūçe'-měnt, s. [Eng. conduce; -ment.] The set of conduclig ; tendeocy, disposition, drift.
"The conducement of all the is but cabalisticad."-
Gregory : Work, p. 68 .
cón-dī'-çent, a. [Lat. conducens, pr. par. of conduco.] Conducing, centributing, helping, or tending.
auccess of thla businesseng or conducent to the kond Chane at ox. p. 131.
cón-dū'-cèrr, s. [Eng. conduc(e); -er.] One who hires or engagea. (Scotch.)
ducer the thant in hyrit ayll render agane to the con-
con-dū-çi-bill-x̆-ty̆, s. [Eng. conduciblue) -ity.] The quality of belng conducible capability of being condnced or turned.
" Datien, an deriving their obligation from their con duribility to the promoting of our ubief oull..."-
Wilkins : Of Nat. Relig., bk.
©tn-d̄̄'-gí-ble, a \& s. [Lat. conducibilis, from condito.]
A. As adj.: Having the pover or quality of conducing ; tending, contributing, turthering. conducive.
$\because$ Tro botb, the medium which he most propitious

18. As subst.: Anything which conduces, promotes, or tends to an ead.
$"$ Those motions of generations and oorruptions, and orlered and contemporated by the rector of all things. - Hala

* còn-dū'-çi-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. conducible; -ness.] The quality of being conducible; con-
ducibillty. (sfore.)
$\dagger$ cotn-dū'-çi-bly̆, adv. [Eng. conducibu(e); -y. 1 In a manner tending to conduce, further, or promote.
ootn-dū'-ç̌ng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Conovce, v.] A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).
B. As adj. : Furthering, prometing, or tending to; conducive.

All other arpendngen conductng to convenieuce | or pleas. |
| :---: |
| v. |

## C. As eubstantive:

1. The act or condition of furthering, promoting, or tending to.
-I have taken [EDache travaliel for the conduetng

*2. The act of hiring or engaging; hirs.

ôn-d $\bar{u}$ '-çive, a. [Eng. conduo(e); -ive.] Having the power or quality of conducing. furthering, or promoting; teading to further
or promote.
"All action, however conducive to the good of our
country. . .-Addicon: Freelobder.
$\dagger$ conn-dū -ness.] The quality of being conducive; tendency to further or promote.
"I mentiou anne exnmaples of the conducipeness of
cơn'-dŭct, s. [Low Lat. conductus $=\mathrm{a}$ guard, an escort ; Lat. conductus, pa par. of conduco $=$ with, and duco $=$ to lead ; dux $=$ a leader, guide ; Fr. conduite; Sp. conducto.]

- I. Literally:

1. The act of leading or condncting; guidance.
"And follow mee that wilh to torne provision
Give thee quiak conduct." : King Lear, ili. 4
2. The act or science of leading an army ; generalship.
"Conduct of armies is a prince's ark" Walter.
3. A guide or leader.
"Conse, gentlenan, ${ }^{\mathbf{r}}$ wil be your conduct."-B.
Jonson: Every Jan out al His Aumour. 4. A convoy, guard, or excort.
" His majesty,
Thindering ruy person's anfety. hath appointed
4. A warrant or security for one's safe pas sage ; a safe-conduct (q.v.).
all merchanits of what pation goever, shall hana
 *6. That which leads, earriey, or conveys anything ; a condult, a channel.
" Likewise by the nayd cisterne there is drinke com-


* 7. Conduct-mioney (q.v.).
"Mot he who takes up armes for cute and conduct." II. Figuratively:


## * 1. Management, direction.

"Young men, in the conduct and mamage of actions." * 2 Sharpmess, cleverness, or skill in the msnagenent of matters.

3. Belaviour, mode of action, deportment


* $\ddagger$. Regularity or exactuess of life ; exact behavionr.
"Thoogh all resard for reputation is not quite lasd
asde, it ks an low, that very few thituk virtmo and aside, It to so low that very few thak virtoo and sonduct of sboulute necessity for prewersing it"-
*5. A clisnnel, passage, or means of communication.

Whloh he ponveyntito to houona, and tha oonduct, by


## - conduct-maney,

1. Hist.: An exaction levied by Charles I. to pay the travelling expensea of bis troops.
Characcers: The Beat and conduct moncy,"-Awher
2. Law: Money pald to a witness for his travelling expenses. (Wharton.)
II For the difference between conduct and behaviour, ses Beraviour.

- con-anct, par. par., a., \& s. [Condece.]
A. As pa.par.: In eenses correspondiug to ore of the vert.
B. As adj. : Hired.
C. As substantive :

1. One who is hired, a workman.
2. A chaplain, a hired priest. The term ls still applied at Eton to the chaplains whe conduct Divine service.
cön-dŭot', v.t. \& i. [Conduct, s.]

## A. Transitive:

1. Literally:
(1) To lead, guide, direct, or accompany on the way.
"And Jadah caroe to Gulgal. to go to meet the kink.
to conduct the kiog over Jordin."-2 Sam. xix.
(2) To usher in, to lead or briag to one's presence with cereraony.
" Pray recelve them nobly, and comance them:

- (3) To lead, direct, or head, as an army.
"Curten himeelf conductod the third and armallest
division."-Robertson: History of America.

2. Fig. : To manage, to direct, to control, to regulate.
"Having oxplained tho gaveral achowo axd forma-
tiou of the argunemt it uny bo permitted to muhtola

Paidy: Hara Pawima, ch. I.
3. Musio: To lead, to direct $t_{1}$ as a choir or orchestra.
4. Physics: To carry, to convey, as heat, \&c.
B. Reflexive: To carry oneself, to behave, to act.

## C. Intransitive :

1. Phys. : To act as a conductor of heat, \&ce. "Carbon, in geueral, eonducats better or warse ac. Cordiug to the manner in which it has been yrepared tramesiation.
2. Music: To act as conductor of a choir or orchestra in the performance of a musical composition.
"We neel rot stay to applated the orchestra for excellent Work, Mr. Williag lor judicious une of the a nudel of cienruess, frmuess, and tact.- Datily Tele
3. Fig.: Ta behave, to conduet ons's self, to act. (American.) (Webster.)
T Crabl thus discriminatee between to conduct, to guide, and to lead: "The first two of these terms convey, according to their rea inport, an idea of superior intelligence, which is not inplied by the latter: on the other liand, this includes an idea of credit and ascendency altogether unknown to the others. We conduct or guide those who do not know the road; we lead those who either camnot or will not go slone. In the literal sense it is the head that conducts, the eye that guides. and the hand that leads. One conducts a law: suit; one guides a traveller; one leads an infant. In the figurative gense the understanding conducts; rule guides; the will or influence leads. Intelligence ought to conduct us in business; politeness onght to guide our beha viour in comprany; taste may lead us in the choice of pleasures. We are conducted in a choine of pleasures. We are course, that we may do what is a celtain course, that we may do what is
proper to be done; we are guided in a certain proper to be done; we are guided in a certain
route, that wa may not go astray ; we ars route, that wa may not go astray; we are
led into society from a sociable temper. A general conducts an army according to his knowledge and expericnce; he is himself guiled in what he does by fixed rules; ha leads his arnyy into the field of battle ly' the word of command. The pilot conducts the vessel; the steersman guides it : the coachmsn guides his horses on the road: he leads them into the staile." (Crabb: Eug. Synon.)
He thus discriminates between to conduct, to manage, and to direct " Conducting requires most wishom and knowledge ; managing most action; direction most anthority. A lawyer conducts the cause entrusted to bin ; a steward manages the mercantile concerna for his em-


ployer ; a superiotendent directs tha movemeuts of all the subordinate agents. Conducting is slwsys applied to atfaire of the firat importance; manayement is a term of faniliar pose to characterize familiar employment; direction makes up in authority what it wants In lmportance ; it falls unt litite short of the In importance; it falls unt hithe short of the wlans; a manager acts or executes ; a director plans; a manager acts or executes,
commands." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

cton-dŭc'-teđd, pa. par. or a. [ConDuct, v.]
A. As pa. par. : In aenees correspondiog to those of the verb.
B. As audjective:
I. Ordinary Language:
L. Lit.: Guided, led, directed.
4. Figuratively:
(1) Managed, carried out.
(2) Behaved, having manners of a certain kind. Used in compouads; as, well-conducted, badly-conducted.
II. Physics: Applied to heat conveyed from one body to another by conduction.

- Genduczed heat may bo derived from either dry or moist substances, nnd its effecto wry somenthat ns it comes from the one or the other of these sources."-
Pereera. Etementio Materia Nedica and Therapers
tict, pt is.
©otn-dǔc-ť-bIr-i-ty, s. [Eng. conduct, and suff. -abilixy ; Fr. conductibilitė.]
Physics:

1. Properly: Ability to le conducted. (Used of heat or electricity.) Not the same es ConDuetivity (q.v.).
2. Sometimes, though less properiy, used in the same sense as conductivity, i.e., for the shility to conduct. (Used of heat or electricity.)
otn-dŭc'-tioble, a. [Fr. conductible.]

## Physics:

1. Properly: Abfe or suited to be conducted. (Used of heat or electricity.)
2. Less Properly: Cspsble of conducting. (Used of heat or electricity.)
©ón-dǐé-tĭng, pr. par. \& a. [Conduct, v.]
conduoting cells, s. pl.
Bot. : For definition see extract.
"Ia many Vaseular Cryptocinus, Gymuosperms aad

 worbed. Such structurea conipose what biacome enled ab condacting tissue, and the oepparate cells are pot called


## condacting tissue, s.

Bot.: Tissue composed of conducting cells (q.v.).
ctn-dŭo'-tion, * con-duc-ti-oun, * con-duc-ti-oune, s. [Lat. conductio $=2$ bring. ing together,, hiring; conduco $=$ to bring together, to lire.] [Cosooct.]

- A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. The act of leading or guiding.
"Honb the son of Ragnel the Mldianite who assisted the ITraeltien, io thers conduciton thri the widemies ${ }_{1} 12$
2. The act of hiring or engagiog for wages. "Taechyag the conductioun \& feyng of the menII. Figuratively :
3. The act of training up or educating; training, education.
B. Jonury : Case has his altered.
4. Skill, experience, eapscity, especislly in werfare.
"Thengrew the frome ot Sertorius to be eqgreat, that
 time."-North: Plutarch, p. 49 .

## B. Physics:

1. The passage of heat through any body, or of electricity over ita entire sarfsea.
"We ehall Arat consider the tranmission of heat by $\$ 45$.
2. The property posscssed by certain bodies of transmitting heat through them or electricity over their entire surface.
cơn-ăŭo-tii-tions, $\alpha$. [Lat. conductitius, from conduco $=\ldots$ to hire.] Hired, serving for wages.
"The persons ware neither titularles nor yerpetuan
curatom,
but entively conducticius, and removable at pleasure" "-Aylffe.
 Physios: Having the power or quality of conducting.
cơn-dŭc-tiv'-ǐ-ty̆, s. [Eng. conductiv(e); i connective ; snd suff. -ty. 1
3. Heat: The power of conducting or transmitting heat from particle to particle of $\mathbf{8}$ body, so as to pass through its mass. [Conducton.]
"Conductipty is the quantity of heat that parses in unit time through unitarea of a plato whose thickness lis unity when itt opposite face difier io temperature (ed. 1875), ch ix. $\mathrm{p}^{2} 4$.
4. Elect.: The property of acquiring and propagating over the whole extent of its surface the electricity derived from any electrifted body with which it msy be brought in contact. [CONDUCTOR.]
"The conductinity of a gtven wire or coadnctor is

I (1) Conductibility snd conductivity are somotimes used as synonymous terms, but if stymology be regarded the first of these should be used lu a passive sense, and the second in sa active one.
(2) With regard to electric curreats conductivity sud resistance are the opposites of each other.
con-dŭć-tõr, s. [Lat., Prov., Sp., \& Port. conductor; Fr. conducteur.]
I. Ordinary Language:
5. A guide, s leader.
""y."- that he may be our conductor the rest of the
6. A chief or leader of an srmy; a general, a commander.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { "Who in conductor of hls people?" } \\
\text { Shakesp : King Lear, iv. y. }
\end{gathered}
$$

*3. A gudde, director, or manager.
"Nono will deny him to have been the ehlot oomII. Technically:

1. Railway and coach trafte: The official who bas charge of an omnibus, street-car, or rallrosd train, whether for passengers or freight.
I Io Englsod the official in charge of a railway passenger traio is known as a guard (q.v.). 2. Music:
(1) A director or leader of an orchestra or chorus. It is supposed that a leader or a fugleman was employed by the Assyrians, to reguisto the rlythm of the songs or dances; he was armed with two sticks, one of which he beat against the other, sud so marked the time or accent. (Stainer and Barrett.)
(2) The inventor or leader of a chime or change in bell-ringing. (Stainer and Barrett.)
*3. Surg. : (For definition see extrset).

- Conductor in surgery [is] an instrument the use of which is to direct the knile incertalin operations: Hfed. Dict

4. Heat: Aaything which is capsble of transmitting heat through its mass from particle to particle.
(1) Bad conductor: A body which transmits lieat slowly and inperfectly. A blanket is a bsd conductor of heat: used for a covering at uight it prevents the heat geacrated lyy the person sleeping from escajing into the externsl stmosphere ; employed to roll up ice it impedes the passage of the warmer extermsl air to the congealed body, and keeps the latter from soon melting. The resins, glass, wood, and especially liquids and gases are ocher bad conductors of heat.
(2) Good conductor: A body which readily transmits heat through it. The metals are high in this respect, the leading ones being high in this respect, the lesding ones being
arranged in the following order:-(a) (highest) arranged in the following order:-(a) (highest) matinum, $(b)$ silver,
zine, $(f)$ tin, $(g)$ lead.
5. Elect. : A body which acquires and propagates electricity over its whole surfacs when brought in contact with au electrifled looty. As in the case of heat, thare are good and bad conductors of electrieity. Metals are good conductors, and in the following order:(a) (higliest) silver, (b) copper, (c) gold, (d) aluminiun, ( $e$ ) sodium, $(f)$ zinc, $(g)$ cadmiun, (h) potassium, (i) platinum, ( $j$ ) iron, (k) tin,
( $l$ lead, ( $m$ ) German ailver, ( $n$ ) antimony, ( 0 mercury, ( $p$ ) bisumth. Llquids, on the eentrary, are bad conductors of electricity.
II Equivalent conductors of electricily: Conduotors which offer an equal reaistance to the passage of 8 n electric current, and which inight be aubstituted for each other in any
voltaic circuit withont altering lis intensity. Yoltaic
(Ganot.)
cotn-dŭc'-tõr-y. a. [Eng. conductor; y.] Hsving the power or quality of condacting; conductive.
† cồn-dŭć-trĕses, s. [Eng. conductor; *asa] $\Delta$ woman who conducts; a female guide, a directress.
"A good housewifo, and a very prudent and dnigeat Thrale, 17 Fis .
conn-dǐe, * coundre, v.t. [Fr. conduire.] [Conduct, p.] To conduct, to guide, - Coundue hym by the downen "-Ganecaine, 197.
oćn'-duǐt, * con-dit, * con-dite, * conduyt, * con-dythe, * con-duyte, * condyt, * con-date, " cun-dyth, s. [O. Fr conduict; Fr. condurit; Sp. conducto; Port conducta; Ital. condotto; Low Lat. \& Lat. conuluctus, froon conduco $=$ to lead, to conduct.] [Conduct.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
*. The act of conducting or guiding; guidance.
"The nessangere went, condute ho did tham hava.
6. In the same sense as B.
*II. Fig. : A channel, z passage.

B. Engineer. : A chanuel, cansl, or pipe, usually under ground, for the conveyance of water, electrical wires, do.
" ia channela or in condites ot lood."
TI Conduits were formerly used in London snd elsewhere for the conveyanca of water. There were several of them in the Metropolis. The Great Conduit in West Cheap, the first leaden cistern in the city, was comuluenced in 1285, and the Little Coaduit in 1442. A conduit at Holborn Cross, commeaced in 1498, was repaired in 1577 by Mr. Wm. Laub, whose achievement is still commemorated in the name Lambsconduit Street, given to a thoroughfare opponsite to the Foundling Hospital in Guilford Street. (Haydn, Ac.)
 cona
xi.

* oǒn'-duít, v.t. [CONDU1T, s.; ConDuct, v.] To conduct, to lead as in a conduit.
" This corraption, even to this dan, in still conduited
cŏn-dūp'-1i-cant, a. [Lat. conduplicars (genit. conduplicantis), pr. par. of conduplioo $\stackrel{\text { (genit. condup }}{=}$ to double.]

Bot. : Doubled up, folded together, se when the lesflets of a compound leaf are applied to the faces of each other.

* cơn-dūp'-lǐ-cäte, a. [Lat. conduplicotus, pa. 18r. of conduplico = to double : cor $=$ cum $=$ with, together, sud duplico $=$ to double; dupiex = double.] [DUPricate.]
Bot.(of vernation, astivation, éc.): Havingits sides applied marallel to each other's faces. It is used specially of leaves folled from the is used specially of so that meaves lis sppied by its middle, so that me haff 18 sppied by its
upper surface to the other half, as in the oak, upper surface to the other half, a
the slmond-tree, or the ingnolia.
cǒn-dūp'-lı̆-cāte, v.t. [Conduplica :e, a.] To double or fold over, to duplicatc. (Cockeram.)
cơn-dūp'-lĭ-cā-těd, pa. par. or as. [Conduplicate, v.]
cơn-dūp-lĭ-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. conduplicatio, from conduplicatus, pe. par. of comuplico.] [Conovplicate, a.]

1. Gen.: The act or process of doubling or folding over; a duplicate, a doulling.
2. Bot. : A form of estivation io which the sides of an organ are applied to each other face to face.
 nudi li word.]

Phar.: The dried stems snd bark of Gonolobua Condurango (q.v.). This substance has
been tried as a remedy fer cancer，but was found of no nse．（Garrod：Materia＇Medica．）
don－dür－rite，s．［Named from the Con－ durrow mlae near Helstone in Cornwsll where it is found；with saff．－ite（Min．）（q．v．）．$]$ Min．：A variety of Domeykite．It is black and soft，soiling the ingera．Sometimes it is formed of Domeykits with arsenita of copper and sulphlde of the ssme metal．The arsenic in its connposition causes it to give forth an alliaceous odeur when heated on charceel before the blewpipe．
＂con－int，＂con－dnte，＊con－duyte，s． ［Conduct，Condult．］
odn＇－dy̆－lar，a．［Modelled as if from a Mod． Lat．condylaris．］Cootaining，or in any way pertaioiug to，condylea．
＂The condylar portions or ex－oeclpitals bear the artictikting ondyles on their lower mart，close to the －Quain：Anac． 18 sth ed．h j ． 3.
If Amoag the bones of the head there are an anterior aod a posterier condylar foramen． I Condylar surfaces of the tibia．
Anat．：Two slightly concave articular sur－ fsces which sustain the femur
cơn＇－dȳle，s．［Lat condylus，from Gr．kónsv tos（kondulos）＝the knob formed by a bent hand；a knuckle．］

Anatomy：
1．Human：An eminence bearing $s$ flstteded articular surface．

IT The term has been variously applied by anstomiats，but the foregoing is the meaniag mest frequently assigned to it．（Quaim．）

IT There are condyles of the femor，of the humems，of the lower jaw，and of the occipital bone．
2．Compar．：The corresponding parts in the lower vertebrata．it is used of the surface by which one booe articulates with snother， and especislly of the articulate aurface or surfacea by which the skull articulatea with the vertebral column．（Nicholson．）
©别－dy̌＇－1－ŭm，s．［Mod．Lat．condylium； Gr．кovóvicov（kondulion），dimin．of кóvóvios （kondulos）．］［Conoyle．］

Bot．：The antherid of a chara．（Treas．of Bot．）
 a koob，a kauckle，and eisos（eidos）$=$ form，appearaace．］Having the appearance of a condyle．
ron＇－dy－lope，s．［See def．］The same as Condyloped and Condvlopod（q．v．）．
cơn－d戸゙̈－10́－pĕd，s．［Lat．condylus and pes （genit．pedis）．］The saine as Condvlopod （q．v．）．
 ［Gr．ко́vסчдоs（kondulos）＝a knub，a knuckle， and mous（pous），genit．noóos（podos）$=$ a foot．\}
Zool．：The srticulate animals with jointed legs，such as the apiders and the crabs．
cŏn－dy̆－1ür＇－a，s．［Gr．кóvঠидоs（kondulos）＝ a kaob，a knuckle，and oupá（oura）＝the tail． So named from ao assemblage of small carti－ laginous filaments，somewhat resemuling a star in appearaace，which La Faille erroneously represeated as being on the tail，whereas they really are upon the nose．］

Zool．：A genus of Talpidx（Moles）．The species which are called star－noses are from North America；Condylura macroura，from the region of the Columbia river，being the best known．［Star－nosed Mole．］
cone，s．\｛In Sw．kon；Wel．con；Fr．cone； Port．cone；Sp．\＆Ital．cono；Lat．conus；Gr． кunvos（kobos）$=$ ．．a mathematical cone，．．．
a pine－cone，from the Sanac．root co $=$ to bring to a point．］
1．Ordinary Language：
1．In the aame scnse as 1I． 6 ．
2．Anything ahaped more or less like a mathenatical conc．

Now hat Night measurd with her shadows cone
Hall wny ap hill this vait suhlunas vanlt

## II．Technically ：

1．Geom．：A solid flgure described by the revolution of a right－nngled triangle about oue of the sides contaioing the right angle， which side remains fixed．If the fixed side
be equal to the other side containing the right angle，the cone to called a right－anglod cone if it be less than the other oide，on obtuse－
angied，and，if greater，an acute－angled cone． angled，and，if greater，en acute－angled cone． The axis of a cone is the fixed straight line
ebout which the triangle revelves．The base ebout which the triangle revolves．The base
of a cone la the circle described by that elde of a cone la the circle described by that elde containing the right angle which revolves． Similar cones are these which have their axes
snd the diametere of their bases proportion－ and the diametere of their hases proportion als．（Euclid．）
2．Optics：A pencll of raye of light emanst－ ing from a point and diverging as they pro－ ceed on their course．
3．Astron．：A conical－shaped shedow pro－ jected by a planet on the other side from
that on which it is llhuminated by the sun．
4．Geol．：A conleal mound or hill produced by the showering down around the oriflce of eruption of scorix，dust，and the various other materiala ejected．Many hundreds of such cones may be aeen in France in the ancient provinces of Auvergne，Velsy，and Viveraia， arrauged in chains of hills．Sonctimes ancl a cone becomes truncated by a portion of the volcane falling in during an eruption．Papan－ dayang，in Java，did 80 in 1772，snd a volenno in Alaska in 1786．（Lyell．）There are oum－ crous volcanic cones in America，sad it is claimed that some of the largeat volcanic mountains，such as Orizala，io Mexico，have been entirely built up by the deposition of material harled froou a steadily risiag crater．
5．Zoology：
（1）The Engliah name of any shell of the large tropical molluscous genus Conus（ $q . v$. ．） The name also of any animsl of that genus．
（2）Pl．（rones）：The English name of the Conidx，a family of Gasteropodous molluses．
6．Bot．：A kind of anthocarpous or collec－ tive fruit，called also strobilus，shaped some－ what like a mathematical cone，and consiat－ ing of an ament，the carpella of which are （scale－like）spread open，and bear naked seeds． Sometines these scales are thin with litile cobesion，but frequently they are woody and cohcre into e single tuberculated mass．A modification of it is the Galbelus，which is globular，and has the heads of the carpella much enlarged．The fruit of the Scotch Fir （Pinus sylvestris）is a genaine cone，wbilst the Juniper is a galbulus，with ficshy coherent carpelia．It used to be considered as a spike
in which the rachis and bracts have become partially lignifled，or in which the bracts are memhranons．Bul more receot investiga－ tions have shown that it ia not a collection of flowers，but an assemblage of seedr，fruit， or psendo－carp resulting from s single flower． The top furnishes an instance of a true stro－ bilus or cone with membraaeus bracts． （Alfred W．Bennett，F．L．S．，\＆c．）
＂The cones dependent， 10118 and amooth，growing 7．Gun－making：The vent－plug which is screwed into the barrel of a flre－arm．The outer end is the ripple for receiving the percussion－cap．（Kuight．）
TI Purple Cone：
Bot．：A plant，one of the Echinaces，order Compюsitæ．（American．）
cone－bit，s．A boring－bit of conical form． （Knight．）
cone－compasses，s．pl．A pair of com－ passes with a cone or builet on one leg，to set． in a hole；bullet－compasses．（Knight．）
cone－flower，s．A plant，genus Rud－ beckia，order Comprsitæ．
cone－gear，s．A mode of transmitting motion，consisting of two cones rolling together．（K＇uight．）

## cone－head，s．

Hortic．：The name given by gardeners to Strobilanthes，a genus of Acanthaceæ．
cone－in－cone，$a$ ．Resembling a series of hollow cones，each inserted in the one next exceeding it in size．This structure is orca． sionally found in coal，limestone，\＆c．，and is probably due to pressure acting on coucretions in coarse of formation．
cone－joint，s．A joint formed by it donble cone of iron inserted into the ende of the pipes to be joined，and tightened by screw－bolts．（Knight．）

## come－plate，

Mech．：A strong plate of cast iron tixed vertically to the bed of a lathe，with a conica hole in it，to form a support for the ead of shaft which it is required to bore．（Weale．）

## cone－pulley，$s$.

1．An arrangement for varying the speed of the bobbin in splaning－machines，giving them a gradusily decreasing velocity as the roving is wound thereen，so es to keep an equal strain on the roving．The lower palley is driveu on the roving．The lower pulley is driveu motion to the other by a band which is slipped motion to the other by a band which is slipped
towards the larger end of the upper roller as towards the larger end of the upper
the roving gradually fills the bobbin．
2．Mach．A pulley with seversl faces of varying dismeter，so as to obtsin varying speeds of the mandrel；a epeed－pulley．
（Knight．）
cone－shaped，a．Shaped like a cone； conical．
oone－shell，s．The Engllsh name of Conus，the typical genus of the molluscous family Conidæ（q．v．）．
cone－valve，s．A hollow valve having a conical，perforsted face，throngh which water is discharged when the valve rises，withont hopinging directly upon the valve－face or seat．（Knight．）
Cone－vise coupling：A mode of connecting the eads of ahaftiog，consisting of sn outer sleeve and two inner sleeves．（Knight．）
cone－wheel，s．A wheel with several applications：（1）Two frusiuns are in apposi－ tion，one having teeth on its face and the other a spirally arranged rew of studs．The toothed wheel sit its small end acts upon studs on the larger portion of the opposits wheel sud conversely．The effect is to confer a regular variability of rotstion to the stud－ Wheel from a regular rotation of the driving frustuo．（2）The frustum，being driven by the motor，communicates molion to the wheel above it．This is not intermittent or variable， but is adjustable．The nearer the upper wheel is to the base of the cone，the faster will it rotate，sad conversely．（Knighi．）
cōn－ĕn＇－chy̆－ma，s．［Gr．кผ́vos（kōnos）＝a cone，and $\bar{\epsilon} \gamma \chi u \mu a($ engchuma $)=3 n$ infusion．）
Bot．：The tissne，nade up of conical cells， in the hairs of aome plants．
conepate，conepati，s［Mexican．］The name given in Mexico to the Skunk（Afephitis Americana），an animal of the Mustelide or Weasel family．
cot－něs＇－sī，s．\＆a．［Etym．doubtful．］The name given in Great Britain，but not by the natives of India，to the bark described below．
conessi bark，s．A kind of bark ob－ tained from an Indian plant，Wrightia anti－ dysenterica，of the order Apocynaceæ．It is a valnable astringent and febrifuge．In Mala－ bar it is called Palapatta．（Lindley．）
＊coneveth，$s$ ．［Conveth．］
cō＇－něy，cō＇－ny̆，s．［Conv．］
coney－fish，s．［Conv－Fish．］

+ cŏn＇－fäb，s．［A contraction of confabulation （I．．v．）．］Familiar talk or conversation ；chat， gossip）．
＂He made ne follow him lato the lihrary that we might continue our confab without interruption．＂－
Mad．$D$ Arbiay：Diary， 1 ifg．
cön＇－făb，v．द．［Confab，s．］To chat faniliarly or easily ；to confabulate．
＂．Mr．Thrale and I were drexslug，and an usual com－
fabbing．＂－Nad．DArbtay：Diary，in． 120 ．
cồn－făb＇－u－lar，$a$ ．［Confabllate．］Per－ taining to or connected with contabulation．
cồn－fäb＇－ū－lāte，v．i．［Lat．confabulatus， ju．par．of confubulor $=$ to talk together ：con $=$ cum $=$ with，and fabulor $=$ to talk $;$ fabula $=$ a tale，s narrative．$]$ To talk familiarly to－ gether；to chat，to gossij，to prattlc．
＂ 1 shanl not afk Jeaur Jaques Roussean
Concper：Pairing Time Anticipated．
cơn－făb－n－1à－tion，s［Lat．confabulatio， from confabulatus，pa．par．of confahutor． The act of talking familiarly；easy，careless conversation ；chat，gossip．

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- ctan-tor-1e, a. [Eng. confabulat(e), snd. sliff. -ory; as if from a Lat, confabulatorius, from
confabulor.] Portaining or relatiag to conconfabutor.]

- conn-fa-mill-1-ar, a. [Low Lat, confamiliaris: $\mathrm{con}=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together; familiaris $=$ femlliar (q.v.).] Very intimate or familiar. anaiogons tome of them were more confamiliar and
- cơn-fär-Y-à-tion s. [Lat. confari $=$ to opeak together.] A talkiag together, $s$ disoussion.

- odn-făr-rø-à-tion, s. [Lat. confarreatio, from con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and farreus $=$ of or pertainiag to corn ; far = corn, spelt.]

Roman Antiq.: The solemnization of matrimony among the Romsns by the ceremony of the bridegroom snd bride tasting of a cake made of flour, salt, sad wster in the presence of tha high priest and not less than ten witnesses.
"The ceremony used at the solemnization of a mar-
raga was called confarreation, ...-Brand : Popular 1ntrguites.

- cơn-fat'-ěd, $a$. [Préf. con, and fated (q.v.).] Fated or decreed by fate st the ssms time with somathing else.
fated then shalck nisu la fated to recover, it in con-

- exn'-r'ot, a. [Lat. confectus.] Made up, compounded.

The substance or mantter, whiob ja holy ehristan confect (aut they say) and mande of oil
-Rogers: $39 A$ rticles, p . 253 ( 1607. )
*otn-Lect', v.t. [Lat. confectum, sap. of conficio $=$ to prepars : con $=c u m=$ with, snd facio $=$ to make; Fr. confire.] [Compit.]
"1. To make op together; to compound, to mingle or mix (lit. \& fig.).
"And yet those danaties of my joyes,
8. To make ap or prepsre, as sweetmests or preservea; to preserve with sugar.

> Nor roses-oil from Naples, Capua,
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fron conferted lu Clileía, } \\ & \text { W. Brown: Britannia'. }\end{aligned}$
conn'-re̛ot. s. [Lat. confectum fectus, ps. par. of conficio.] A sweetmeat, now corrupted into Comfit (q.v.).
-At supper eat a pippin rossted, and nweetened On Consumption

- odm-f̈ot'-ar-y, a. \& s. [Eng. confect; -ary.]
I. As adj.: Made up of various parts or ingredieats (lit. \& fig.).
"Confectary impleties and hapefull conolusions."II. As subst.: A compound, s result, a supplement.
'To which third I shall aid this fourth, as n neees.
ry and mailest confectary thereot:
- oilanville saducimuls Triumphatew, pt. 1., p. 92.
©血n-féc'-těd, pa. par. or $a$. [Confect, v.]
* oón-fĕć-tiǹng, pr. par. \& s. [Confect, v.]
A. As $p$ r. par.: (ln senses corresponding to those of the verb).
B. As subst.: The act or process of componnding or mixing, or of preserving with sugar.
"They doe not observa the confecting of the oillt-
ment."-
cotn-fĕc'-tion, * con-fec-cloun, s. [Lat. confectio, from confectus, pa. par. of conficio.] [Confect.]
I. Ordinary Langrage:
- 1. A composition, mixture, or compound of several iagredients or materials.

Which It gave him for cordlal." "onvection
2. A sweetmeat or preparation of fruit preserved in sugar.

## "Confections and sruita ot pumberlem sweota and

 3. A ready-unade article of dress, generally of s light snd elegant claaracter, for women.II. Pharm.: Compounds prepared with sugar or honey. Also called Electuaries, or Conservea.
confection-pan, 8 . A pan for making comfts or other confections which require to be rolled apon one another while being dried by heat. (Knight.)
 tion; ary.]
A. As adj. : Prepared or preserved as a confection.
" The blsenit, or confectionary plum." $C$ Cowper: $\boldsymbol{N y}$ Nother 4 Picturs. B. As substantive

1. A confectioner.
"And be will take your dnughters to be confection2. A store-place for sweetmests, \&c.
"Here, Ladies, are the keys of the atores: of the con-
edionazy. - Richardson: Sir C. Grandoon, vol. fectionary
conn-fecc'-tion-ẽr, s. [Eng. confection; -er.] * 1. Ons who compounds or mixes ingrediente.
"Hantdia Neopolitann was confectioner of unguenta"
2. One whose trade it is to prepsre or sell confectiona, sweetimeats, \&c.
"C Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs."-
otn-fe̛o'-ticn-ẽr-y̆, s. [Eng. confection; -ry.]
3. Sweetmeats or preserves generally ; confections, eandies, \&ce, or anything aold by a confectioner. These are prepared eithar from cans-sugar, glucose, or honsy, favoured with cans-sugar, glucose, or honsy, favoured with various colouring matters. Some of the colours various colouring matters. Some of the colours
used are harmless, such as cochineal, carmine, saffron, \&c.; but others are poisonous, such as the bright greena containing srsenic and copper, chrome yellow, Prusaian blue, \&e., and should be avoided. Highly coloured confectionery, unless guaranteed pure, ahould slways be looked on with more or less of suspicion.
4. A place whers sweetmeats, confectiona, \&c., are sold; a confectioner's shop.

* côn'- feeo-tõr-y̆, a. [Eng. confect;-ory.] of or pertaining to the srt or trate of a confectioner.

> of confeciocy the wautou might
con-fee-tour " cotn-fect-ture confiture.] A confect, a sweetneat, a confection.
":- bot nilams of drogris, confectouris and apiceis,

* cŏn-fĕd'-ěr, v.t. \& i. [A contr. form of confederate (q.v.).]
A. Trons.: To confederate, to unitc by s league, to associate.
and other outward wrywce," - onfeder themselfs with Prop, to the King's Council.
B. Intrans. : To join with, to associate oneself to.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { "So for porpoes she thought it very good } \\ & \text { With former foes in friendship to confeder }\end{aligned}$
Hoour for Magistrates, p. 337
 I. Ordinary Lenguage:

1. A league or compact by which several persons engage to support each other; a nnion, an engagement, a treaty.
"Judas sent then to Rome. to make a league of
aruity aud confederacy with them."-1 Muccabecs viii.

2. A number of persons, partics, or states, confederated for montual aid and support; a league, a confederstion, s coalition.
 ay : Hist. Empl., eh. 1.
1I. Law: A combination or conspiracy of two or more persons to carry out any illegal act.
còn-fĕd'-ẽr-āte, a. \& s. [Lat. confocleratus, pron: con $=$ cum $=$ with together, and fodero $=$ to make a treaty; fordus $=$ a tresty; Fr. $=$ to make
confederer.]

## 1. As adjective :

I. Ondinary Languags:

1. Lit. : Uaited, joined, or associated by a league, compact, or treaty.

## 

2. Fig.: Allied, unitad, in league.
"My heart is not confoderate with my hand.", a
II. Hist.: Pertalning to the Confederate States or their cause.
IT Confederate States of North America:
Hist. : The nsins assumed by the Sonthenn or Slave-holding States which in 1860 and 1861 seceded from the United States of America maintaining their separstion by war, and supporting for a time with grest heroism, but uot with ultimate guccess, their attemptat separation. From the first slavery had foorished in the Southern States of the Union, while, speaking broadly, the North had been fres from the transcendeat avil, and year by year contaised an increasiog nuinber of abolitiontats, eager for its extinction everywhere. Up till 1860 the South had votiog power sufficient to elect men of democratic or Southern views to the United Statea Preaideotial chsir, hut in November, 1860 , a nominee of the "republican" North, Abrsham Lincoln, was legally can North, Abrsham Lincoln, was legally elected chief ruler. The South fesred that he
would use his influenes agalnst the "domestic would use his influence against the "domestic
institution" which it cherished, and rejected all his protestations that he would strictly conform to ths law. On the 20th December Sonth Carolioa led the wsy in secession, followed by Alabama, Florids, Missiasippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, part of Virginia, Arksusas, Tennessee, snd North Carolins. Thess took the nsme of the Confederste States of North America, whilst their opponenta called themselvea Federals. The secessionists on February 9tb, 1861, elected Jefferson Dsvis their President, the rest tacitly scqniesciag in the decision. On April 13th Fort Sumter, near Charleston, was taken by this South near Charleston, was taken by tha South Carolinisns, and a challenge thus thrown down menced a sanguinary wsr. On the 21st July the first great battle, that of Bull Ruo, took plsce. After the surrender of General Lec to Genersl Grant, on April 9th, 1865, the Confederste cause became hopeless, and pesce was soon afterwards restored. The wsr has resulted in the abolition of slavery throughout tha United States.

## B. As substantive:

1. Gen.: One joined or associated with another for mutual aid and aupport io any enterprise ; sn ally, an associate.
(1) In a good or at least doubtful sense:
"For this canse ali tha confoderates beynge assemWere outhe Latedemonyans for thys matter they the pace abould be concladed." Nicoll: Thucydides, fol. 133.
(2) In a bad sense: An accomplice.

MaCuilay : Hondt. Eng., eh. $\mathbf{x x i}$. 2. Spec. (pl.): The nembers of those states of the American Union which sulpurted slavery.
If Crabb thns discriminates between confederate and accomplice: "Both these telms imply a partner in some proceeding, hut they difter as to the nature of the proceeding: in the former case it may be lawful or unlawful in the latter unlawful oniy. In this latter senge $\mathbf{s}$ confederate is a partner in a plot or secret association ; an accomplice is a partuer in some active violation of the laws. Gilly Fawkes retained his resolution, till the Isst extremity, not to reveal the names of his contfederates: it is the common refuge of all rol bers and desperate charmcters to betray their accomplices in oriter to sereen themselves from punishment." (Crabb: Eing. Synon.)
cón-fëd'enr-āte, $v . i . \& t$. [Confederate, $\sigma$.

* A. Intrans. : To join together in a league or confederation ; to unite for purposes of motial sid and support ; to league
 federated with F
Edte. Wh., min. 552.
$\dagger$ B. Trans.: To join in a league or compract, to slly, to mite.

With these the Pisrciea them confederaterer
Daniel.
cón-f̣̆d'- ẽr- $\mathbf{a}$-tĕd, pa. par. or a [ConFEDERATE, v.]

1. Ord. Lang.: In senses corresponding to those of the verh.


2. Hist. : Murdock's transiation of the Lat. word Faderati, applied to a anb-division of the congregations among the Manicheans and the Cathari. They were not 60 etrictly bound down as the "Comforted" (Consolati), but promised before death to enter into the latter class. (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., ed. Murdock, cent. sil., pt. ji., ch. 5. § 6.)

## côn-さ̌̈d'-ãr-ä-tẽr, g. [Confederator.]

cotn-ša'-ẽr-ā-ting, pr. par., an, \& A. [ConFEDERATE, $v$.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of entering into a confederacy or alliance; confederation.
fice it offereni."-Atterbury. him to whom the sacri-
cŏn-red - ẽr-ā-tion,
oyon, 8. [Fr. confédération; Lat. confor-a-
tio, from confoederatus, pa. par. of confoedero.]
I. Literally :

1. The act of confederating; a league, compset, or alliance between several parties for purposes of mutual aid and support.
"The three princes euter fito sone strict league and
onfoderation amongst thembel ves."-Bacon: Henry Eonfoderation amongst themuelves."-Bacon: Henry
2. Those who enter into a league or confederacy; confederates.

## II. Fig.: A nuion, or united body.

"It io not a single atar, but like a countellation, and partlcularly as the Pleindes whero oue of the seven rime confodoratsom with those which hath the world do

II (1) Confederation of the Rhine:
Hist. : A confederacy of states in the vicinity of the Rhine, aggregated round France, the founder being Napoleon I., who constituted it on July 12, 1806. 1t 800n afterwards consisted of France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia, with various smaller states. The noininal capital was Frank fort on the Msine, though of course ita policy was directed from Paris. It fell after the abdication of Napoleon in 1814. In 1815 it was succeeded by the Germanic Confederation (q.v.).
(2) Germanic Confederation:

Hist.: A confederation of the German states instituted in 1815, and continuing till the 1st of January, 1871, when it was superaeded by the German Empire.
(3) Swiss Confederation:

Polit,, Geog., A Hist. : A confederation of the 22 Swiss cantons. Up till 1848 Switzer. land constítuted a league of semi-independent states, but in the year 1848 it became a "bundesstaat," or nuited confederacy, and has continued to be so till the present time The present constitution received astional sanction by a vote of the people on April 19 1874, and came into force on May 29 of the same year. It vests the supreme legialative and executive anthority in a Federal Assemlivy consisting of two bouses-a state conncil and a national one-the firat with 44 members, the latter 135. Every citizen of the repuhlie above twenty years old may vote, and there is a general election every three years. (Fred. Martin: Statesman's Year-Book.)

- obn-fed'-ẽr-ā-tive, a. [Eng, confederat(e); -ive.] Of the natnre of or pertaining to a con-
federation.
"The Confederative States composed of Monarchical
Governments."-Daily Newe, Joly 22, 1868.
côn-řed'-ẽr-à-tõr, * oon-fed-er-a-tonr, 8. [Eng. confederat(e); -or, -our.] One who enters into a confederacy; a confederate, an
ally. ally.
"The one halte ths confederatore zhall and may
 [Eng. confederaile ;- $y$.] A confederacy or con-
* ootn-red'-ẽred, pa. par. or $a$. [Confeder, v.] con-felsed, a. [Confised.] (Scotch.)
cotn-fër', ${ }^{*}$ con-ferre, v.t. \&i. [Lat. confero
$=$ to bring together: con $=$ to bring together: con $=$ cum $=$ with, to-
gether, and fers $=$ to bring, to bear; Fr, congether, snd fers = to bring, to bear ; Fr. con-


## A. Transitive:

- 1. To bring together for the purposes of comparison; to discuss, to compare, to ex-
smine.


2. To apply, to turn, to dirent.

3. To bestow, to grant as a permanent gift or possession.
"Thoo conferrest bhe benefte, and be rocelveen them
."-Arouthnot; Bistory of John Bull
(a) Followed by on or upon before the recipient.
" heent to the limbs, and quiet I confer Waller.
On troubled minds."

* (b) Sometimes followed by $t o$
"Everything seenis to have rome benefcial tea-

* (c) With two objects.


## These Trojans their "Wue fate and death."

* 4. To contribute, to help, to conduce, to tend.
"The clononesse and corapuctness ot the parts resting together, doth much conver to the streagth of the
unlon "- Glenville.
B. Intransitive :

1. To mect together for the purpose of comparing thonglits, ideas, or plans; to discuss, to converse, to consuit, to compare views. (Followed by with before the person consulted, and of before the matter considered.)

2. To contribnte, to help, to conduce.
fi Crabb thus discriminates between to confer and to bestow: "Conferring is an act of anthority; bestowing that of charity or generosity. Princes and men in power confer; people in a private station bestow. Honoura, diguities, privileges, and rank, are the things conferred; favours, kindnesses, and pecuniary relief, are the things bestowed. Merit, favour, interest, caprice, or intrigue, gives rise to conferring; necessity, solicitation, and private affection, lead to bestowing. England affords more than one ingtance in which the highest honoura of the etate have been conferred on peraons of distinguished ioerit, thongh not of elevated lirth : it is the characterietic of Christianity, that it inspires ita followera with a desire of bestowing their goods on the poor and necessitons. It is not easy to confer a favour on the unthankful: the value of a kindness is greatly enhanced by the manner in which it is bestowed." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
i cŏn-rẽr-ēe', s. [Eng. conjer; -ee.]
3. One with whom a person confera, discusses, or consulta.
4. [Confleriee.]
cŏn'-fèr-ẹnçe, s. [Fr., from Lat. conferens, pr. par. of confero $=$ to bring together. $]$
$[\operatorname{ConFER.}]$

## L. Ordinary Language:

- 1. The act of comparing or collating two or mors things together; comparison, collstion.
"The conferonce of these two places, containing so
excellent $s$ plece of learuing as this, exyrusted by


* 2. The act of considering ; discussing or cousidering mentally.
"Read the place. and ye ohall take both plensure master, bik. 11 .

3. The act of comparing views, ideas, or plans; discussion, consultation; interchange or viewe.
"Readiag maketh a foll dan : conference o ready

* 4. Aualogy or agreement.
uJohu Knor does not meit the held ot my partickle of the ncriptures alledzed be vare betuly the phrise Crasragusil \& J. K tox, F. 18, en 19, b.

5. A meeting or gathering for the purpose of conferring or comparing views and ideas ; or for the settlement and adjustment of differences.
1I. Technically:
6. Diplomacy: A mecting of the representatives of different powers for the purpose of sdjusting differences. For detaiis see example.

##  

2. Parliamentary usage: A meeting of two branches of a legielature, by their committees to consider and adjust differencee respecting blles, \&c. (Wedster.). If a bill io in dispute between the two Houses of the American Congress, the House wbich at the moment is in possession of the blll aska for tbe confereace. The other House then fixem the time and place. If a "simple conference "fail to adjust matters, a " free confereace" follows, and it is cuatomary to ask for one if two of the ordinary cuatomary to ask for one if two of the ordinary
kind bave failed. Afterwards all, till the difficulty te removed, Afterwards a
3. Law: A meeting between a barrister or other advoeste and a solicitor to conault alrout the case of the client for whom they are acting.

## 4. Ecclesiology :

(1) A meeting of the ministers of any Chinreh for the coneideration end regulation of church matters.
${ }^{\text {"Soou atter his return from America, he hed come }}$

(a) Gen. : In the foregoling sense.
(b) Spec.: An annual gathering of the ministers, now with a certain nuniber of lay representatives of the several Wesleyan Mothodist congregatione, to deliberata npon the affairs of the religions denomination to which they belong. [Methodigk.]
(2) A meeting not held at etated intervels, but arranged to adjust oome differenca which may exist between Churches or sections of Churches.
II Many conferences heve taken place abroad between Churches or parties in Churches. Thus there wers conferences between Lutherans and Roman Catholics at Ratisbon in A.D. 1601 ; one in 1685 between John Clande, of the French Reformed Church, and Jamea Bénigne Bosavet, \& Roman Catholic ; and Benigne Bosauet, e Roman Cathollc ; and
one at Thorn in 1645 , with the view of reone at Thorn in 1645, with the view of re-
conciling the Lntherans end the Reformed conciling the Lntherans and the Reformed naine is most frequently applied in Eogland was that at Hampton Court.
of Hampton Court Conforence:
Ch. IIist.: A conference between King James 1. of England, immedlately after his accession to the Southern throne, and the representatives of the Anglican and the Puritan parties in the Church. In Octuber, 1603, the king appointed the conference. lta first meeting was beld at Hampton Court on the 14th of Januery, 1604, Jamee on that day me. ceiving the Anglicans. The second day, January loth, the Puritans were admitted to make their statement and discuss it with their opponents. The third day, January 18th, the bishops and deans were called in to settie with the king what alterations should bo made in the regulations of the Church. Then the Puritans wera called in to have the decision intimated to thern, and the conference closed.
I For the difference between conference and conversation, gee Convensation.

* cơn'-fĕr-ęç̧e, v.i. [Confenenck, a.] To confer, to consult together. (Webster.)
* cŏn'-fãr-en-ğing, 8. [Conferencer, v.] Consultation, conferring, conference.
"There was of courve loug conferencing, long oan-
- cŏn-fẽr-ĕn'-tial (ti as sh), a. [Eng. conferenc(e); ial. 1 Of or pertaining to a conference or discussion.
- cồn-fër'-mĕnt (1), s. [Eng. conferm =-confirm;-ment.] Confirmation.
"He mude nc conferment to Weatmgnatre of ache
thynge. "-Abob. of Gloucenter, p . si9.
cơn-fõr'-mĕnt (2), s. [Eng. confer ; -ment.] The act of conferring, granting, or bestowing; as, the conferment of degrees at the universities.
- aón-fèr'ra-ble, a. [Eng. confer; -able.] Capable of being conferred.

c就-fërred', pax. par. or a. [Confer.]

Con＇－cerr－rēe，a［Eng．confer；te．］One on whom anything is conferred．

1．One who confera，consulta，or converses with another．
2．One who confers or bestows；a granter．
 conferrers or receivers，have fonnd thoir pleassu
©ty－sex＇－rying，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［CONFER．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As substantive：
1．The act of comparing two or more things together ；comparison．
＂A arreful comparing and conforing of one ecrip－
2．The sct of cousulting or discussing toge－ ther ；conference．
3．The act of bestowing or granting．
 ruminctus，pa．par．of conferrumino $=$ to cement together：con $=$ cum $=$ with，toge－ ther，and ferrumen $=$ cement $;$ ferrum $=$ iron．$]$ Bot．：Closely united or Joined，so as to be undiatioguishsble．
 tipguibhable or conforuminatod into e solld mase＂－
odn－rêr－va，s．（In Fr．conferve．From Lat． conferva $=\underset{\text { s }}{ }$ kind of aquatio plant，from con－ ferveo $=(1)$ to seethe，to boil together；（2）to heal，to grow together，which these plants ferves＝to boil．］

Bot．：A genus of Algals，the typtcal one of the sub－order Conferveæ and the order Confer－ vacea．The species conslist of unbranched filsments，composed of cylindrical ar monili－ form cells with stareh granules．Most of the specias sre marine，though a fow are fresh－ weter．Rabenhorst describes thirty in ell．
ơnn－fër－vā－çě－m，s．pl．［Lat．conferva（q．v．）， and fsm．pl．adj．suff．acese．］
Bot．：An order of flowerless plants，allisnce Algales．They gre vesleular，filamentary，or membranous bodies，multiplied by zoospores generated in the interior st the expense of the green matter．They are water－plants， generally green，but occasionally olive，violet， and red；most of them are found in fresh－water， attached or foating，some in ealt－water，and s＇ fow in boih．The Confervacem bear the lichens Coenogonium and Cystocoleus．
conn－für－vā＇－乌ě－oŭs，a．［Lat．conferv（a）； Eng．suff．－aceous．］Belonging to the Con－ ferve．
ơn－fôr＇－val，a．\＆s．［From Lat．conferva，snd adj．suff，alis．］
A．As adj．：Belonging to the Confervæ．
B．As substantive ：
Bot．（pl．，Confervals）：Plants of the order Confervacex．
＂Henry has examined the Confervath in the springs of Vichy．Neris，and veox，and found smal quanti－ od．（ 1853 ）p．18．
cŏn－fẽr＇－vé－e，s．pl．［Lat．conferv（a），snd fem． pl．sdj．snff．－ce．］
Bot．：A sub－order of Algals，order Confer－ vacse（ $\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathrm{v}$ ．）．The cellules resemble joints， arranged in $s$ net，or more frcquently in simple or brsnched threada separate or com－ bined by common slime．It is divided into four tribes－（1）Hydrodictidx，（2）Zygnemidæ， （3）Confervide，（4）Chætophoridæ．
cơn－ferx－vi－dæ，s．pl．［Lat．conferv（a），and fem．pl．adj．suff．－tdue．］
Bot．：A tribe of Algais，the typical one of the sub－order Confervex（q．v．）．The cells are tubular，united by their truncated extremities Into free simple or branched threads．
corn－těr＇－vite，s．［Lat．conferv（a）；Eng．suff． －ite（Min．）．］
Pakeont．：A genus of fossil plants．［Con． FERYITSS．］
cŏn－fẽr－vi＇－tēas，8．［Lat．conferv（a）；Eng． suif．－ites（Palcont．）（q．v．）．］

Palcoont．：A genvs，if not even a higher category，of lossil plante，supposed to be skin to Conterva．They are found in the Chalk of

Bornholm and the South of England，in the Greensand of Maidetone，and in the Chalk－ Marl of Hamsey．（Mantell．）
ơn－โër－void，a．\＆a［Lat．conferva；Gr． elos（eidos）＝appearance，form．］

A．As adj．：Heving the appearance of or like the Confervas．
＂Covered ovar with a parasitlo confervokl growth．＂
B．As subst．（pl．）：An English name for Algals resembling Confervas or belonging to the ordar Confervacees．
＂The Chlorospores or Confervolde，the lowest order
of the Algre－Grifith \＆Bendrey ：Micrograjh．Dich．

 and Lat．fem．pl．adj．Buff．ew．］

Bot．：An order of Algals，the same as Con－ fervacer（q．v．）．
＊Ơn－fër－y，＊oown－fer－y，s．［An Anglo－ Norman word．］The Daisy（Bellis perennis）．

otn－fĕss＇，v．t．\＆i．［Fr．confesser；Ital．con－ fesssare；Sp．\＆Port．confesar，from Lat．con－ fessus，pa．par．of comfiteor $=$ to confeaa：con $=c u m=$ with，together ；fateor $=$ to confess， to scknowledge．］

A．Transitive：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．To own，acknowledge，or admit ；to make acknowledgment or svowal，as of a crime， fault，or debt
＂Hold，Feter，bold I I confoes，I confess treason．＂ 2．To admit，to concede，to yield，to grant． Heve any way your good the kingert forgot，
Hive any wey your good deserts forgot，
Which he consoceeth to be mantold．
Shakeop．： 1 Henry $1 T$ ．，iv．s．
3．To recognize or scknowledge the presence or superiority of．
＂Th＇affighted gods con pass＇d their awful lord．＂
4．To own，to scknowledge，to svow，to recognize；not to deny．
＂Whosoever shall confeen me before men him will 1 confest also
5．To declare ons＇s adhesion to or belief in． ．．．．yet if they pray toward this place，and confess ay paive，．．．．－2 chron．vi． $2 a$
6．To prove，manifest，show，or atteat the existence of．
＂Ooddess（he eried），these glorious arras，that shine
With matchlese art，confoss the hand divinee．＂
7．To manifest，to declare，to exhibit．
－Behind she stood，and by the golden hair Achilles seirid：：to him alone confeald．＂
Pope ：Homer＇t litud，bk．1．，1． $264-65$.
II．Ecclesfastical：
1．Of the penitent ：To make known or dis－ close（as a sin）to a priest with s view to obtain absolution．［B．2．］
＂If our sin be only agaluat ood，yet to confess it to his miulster may bo of good use．－Wake：Prepara．
tion for Death． tion for Death
2．of the priest：To besrtbe confession of a penitent．
MI have confessed her．＂－Shakesp．：Seamure for
Measure， v ．
B．Reflexively：
1．Gen．：To make known or disclose；to acknowledge or avow．
＂Butshe hir wolde oot confesse，
But she hir wolde not confesse，was．＂
Whan thei hir aiken，what she was．，
Gower：Con．A．，
2．Spec．：To make known or disclose the stats of the conscience to a priest ；to make confession．
＂Our benutifut votary took the opportunity of con－
ather．＂－Adaionn： foasting he
Spectator．
II With of before the matter confessed．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Confess thee Ireely of thy sin." } \\
& \text { Shakasy : "of }
\end{aligned}
$$

## C．Intransitive ：

I．Ordinary Language：
1．To make confession，avowal，or scknow－ ledgment of sins，faults，\＆c．
＂Now when Exra had prayed，and whea he hal 2．To acknowledge，to avow，to admit，to own．
＂Our foen themwel ues confert they bought full deere．

3．Followed by s clanse．
 Chrietian Roligion，Dta 1.
4．Used loosely in the sense of edmit，etate， allow．grant．
－I must conjess I was mont plensed with a beautiful proapect that none of them have mentloued．＂－ 1 ddit pont：On llaly．
II．Technically：
1．Eoclesiastical：
（1）of the penitent：To make confestion to a priest．
＂I ehould confese to you＂，
＊（2）Of the priest：To hear or receive the confession of a penitent．
＂Youre covent covelteth
To confeste and to hurye
2．Law：［Confess and Avoid］．
To confess and avoid：
Law：To admit one has done what it alleged against bim，but to show that there was nothing illegal in his action．（Blackstone．）
Qi To make a bottle confess：To drain it to the last drop by pouring or dripping．（Scotch．）
－conn－fös＇－nal，s．［Eng．confess；－al．］Con－ fession．
＂It in grod that it bo justised by contasal and
arotance， evoldan．
＊cón－ř̈s＇－sant，s．［Fr．，pr．par．of confesser．］ One who makes confession to a priest．
＂The posture of the confouant．and the prient in
＊cón－f̈̈s＇－ger－ك̆，s．［Low Lat．confessarius．］ Ons who hears confessions；s confessor．
＂Toll：Seveal，It Forks，ti．289．
群：
côn－fëssed＇，pa．par．or a．［Conrrss．］
A．As pa，par．：In senaes corresponding tc those of the verb．
B．As adj．：Admitted，evident．
con－fđ̌e＇－mĕd－ly̆，adv，［Eng．confessed；－ly．］ avowedly；in an acknowledged manner．
cón－fës＇－sẽr，s．［Eng．confess；－er．］One who confesses or makes a confession．
©故－făs＇－sing g，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Confess．］ A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：Thesct of making confession．
cón－f̌̌ss＇－itn（ss ss gh），＊oon－fee－si－ own，s．［Lat．confessio，from confessus，pa． par．of confiteor：con $=c u m=$ with，fully； fateor $=$ to confess．］
I．Ordinary Language：
1．The acknowledgment of sny crime，fault， or setion committed．［II．］
2．The acknowledgment of the truth or acenracy of any statement．
＂Lord beaconefield＇s own speech contaioed muny Nov．11， 1875 ．
3．A profesaion，a declaration，en svowal．
II．Technically：
＊1．Law：The acknowledgment of a debt by the debtor before a jastice；sloo the plead－ ifty gnilty to an indictment．
2．Eccles．：［Sacramental Confession．］ i．．．all that could be urged in favour of tranab staintiation andid duricular corfession．＂－Nacaulay：
1II．Special phrases and compounds：
1．Auricular confession：［Auricular．See slso Sacramental confession in this article．］
2．Confession and avoidance（Law）：A term used when a plaintiff in his replication to a defendant＇s plea confesses the truth of the facis in the plea；but at the same time intro duces some new matter or distinction com sistent with the plaintiff＂s former declaration 3．Confession of action：
Law：The confession thet an action against one－as，for inatance，to recover a debt－is to a certain extent just，and the payment into court of the amount which ons admita to be due．（Blackstone．）
4．Confession of faith：
Theol．\＆Ch．Hist．：A statement in a care－ fully composed snd well－tested aeries of nro－ positions of the tensts held by the church or religious party adhering to such cenfeasion．



Numerous confessions have been put forth, and among others the following :
(I) The Confession of Augeburg: [Avosbura Confessionj.
(2) The Westminster Confession: A confes sion of fatth drawn up by what was called an Aasembly of Dlvines, but which had also some laymen among ita members, sitting by authority of the Parliament between A.D 1643 and 1647. Ninety-aeven wers Engliah and nine, with two "acribes," Scotch commissioners. The place of meeting was Henry VII.'a Chapel et Westminster. The confession of faith was agreed to in 1643, and was de aigned to be the atandard of belief for the whole kingdom, England as well as Scotland. In the former country, however, it was never cordially accepted by the nation; in the Iatitar it was a0 received. It was rstified by the Scottish Genersl Assembly on Aligus the 1647, and by the Parliament of the northern, kingdom on Eebruary 7, 1649 as it northern more nnder William and wary it was once 1690 . 16s tenets were essentially those of 1690. Reformed tenets were essentially those of the Reformed Churches in genersl. It is still the chief aymbolic book of the Evangelical Preabyteran Churchea in Britain and America, though explanations or qualificalions of the teaching on one or two points are permitted in aome of the churches.
TH The Thirty-nine Articles are a confession of faith in all but the nsme. [Anticlea.]
5. Confession of indictment :

Law: A confession by an accused person that he is gailty of the offence with which he is charged, (Blackstone.)
6. Sacramental Confession:

Theology \& Church History:
(1) Def.: "The habitnal and detailed confession of sing to a priest, with a view of receiving priestly absohtion, and of so becouning better prepared for a faithful and true partaking of the Holy Communion, and of attaining to a bigher standard of true apiritual life. (Bp. of Gloncester \& Bristol, quoted in Times, (2) $-1,18 i t$.
(2) Hist.: Originally notorious offenders were required to confess their sina publiciy before the congregation. There existed als an ancient practice of voluntary confession in public of private offencea and secret sins. In he fifth century Pope Leo the Great gave permission to confess the latter kind of sins in private to a priest appointed for the pur pose. This was the origin of sacramental par fession, which soon after hecame an ins contion, though confession to a priest was tional till the thirteenth to a priest was opcent III., at the fonrth Council of Lateran, A.D. 1215, rendered it compulsory. It has aince continued to be practised in the Roman aince continued to be practised in the Roman by the Ritualistic party to reintroduce it into the Church of Eugland. It has no place in the standards of the English Church, and has been repudiated by the vast majority of its adhercnts, whether clerical or lay. Hooker thns speaks of it: "1 dare boldly affirm that for many hundred years after Christ, the Fathers held no snch opinion ; they did not gather by our Saviour's words' (John ax not any such necessity of seeking (John xx. 23) absolution by secret and (as they the priest's aacramental confeasion (as they now term it) they thought necessary by way of discipline, not private confession gy in the discipline, sacrament necessary." (Hooker: Eccles. Pol a vi., c. 436. )

## * confession-chair, s. A confessional

cón-fés-sion-äire'; s. [O. Frr] A peniteat ; one who has made confession.
"Like au ebsolved confesionaire, wipez off an he
goes along une score, to begin another."-Richardson:
Charista, il. 263
cốn-tĕss'-1ôn-ai ( $\mathbf{8 s}$ as $\mathbf{s h}$ ), a. \& s. [Fr., from Low Lat. \& Ital. confessionale, from Lat. confessus, pa. par. of confiteor.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to confessions of laith, as "confessional books."
B. As subst. : The seat on which a priest sits to hear the confessions of penitents; a confession chair.
"The confessional where he daily stadies with cold and ectentine sttertloo the mombld sundomy of guiltr

- otn-f゙ess'-1才n-al-Ist (ss as sh), s. [Eng confessional; -ist. A confeasor. (Boucher.)
cốn-féss'-iton-a-ry̌ (ss as sh), a. \& 8. [Low Lat. confessionarivm, from Lat. confessus.] A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to confeasion; of the nature of a confesaion.
"They make of hind of confersionary litany to them.
B. As subst.: A confessional.
-Improperly termed confersionaries or confea-
sionalm"-Archeol, x . 999. (1792.).
ctn-fěss'-1tnn-ist (ss as sh), s. [Eng. confession; -ist.] One adhering to a certain comfesaion ; one profeasing a certain faith.
Nounitagu: the Protestant and Romish contewtonitus"-
cồn-rĕs'-sõr, * con-fes-sour, 8. [Lat from confessus, pa. par. of confiteor.] [CoNFess.]
† I Ord: Lang.: One who conferses any anlt or crime.
II. Technically:

1. Ch. Hist.: The name given by the early Christians to one who manfully faced death rather than deny or conceal the Christian faith, but who had not his life actually taken away. If he wers put to death he was a martyr and not a put to death he was a exceedingiy honomable titles, hut the martyr was the higher of the two. (In this aenas often pron. côn'-fés-sôr.)
some confeasor, who had manfully refused to save themselves frum tormonts and death by throwing Hitc. Eng., ch. xiv .at tar or Japiter, ....-Nacaulay.
2. Eccles.: A priest who officially hears confessions and prescribea penance to penitents, or grants them absolution.
I Confessor of the Sovereign: The title of a dignitary called also Clerk of the Closed (q.v.).
cón-fŏs'-sõr-shǐp, \&. [Eng. confessor; -ship.]
The offce or poaition of a confessor. The office or position of a confessor.
cón-fĕst', pa. par. or a. [Conress.]
A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adj. : Acknowledged, admitted, not concesled or disputed; open

Since the perfidious author stands confest
Ronce : Royal Conver
côn-fëst'-ly̆, adv. [Eng. confest; -ly.] Con fessedly, admittedly, avowedly, openly; with acknowledgment.
"They nddress to that principle which is confestly
cón-rí-cient (cient as chent), a. [Lat conficiens, pr. par. of conficio $=$ to confound, to effect.] That which causes or effects; enective. (Bavey.)
con'rĭ-dant (m.), cón'-li-dante (f.) s. filant (m.), confdante (f.)] (t.); O. Fr. conOne who is entrusted with private secrets, especially one trustal in affairs of love; a bosom friend.

Quick with the tale, and ready with the liobyron: 4 sketch
cōn-fide', v.i. \& t. [Lat. confulo: $\mathbf{c o n}=\mathrm{cum}$ $=$ with, together, fully, and fulo $=$ to trust ; fudus = [aithful, trustwortly ; Fr. confier.]
A. Introns. : To have trust, confldence, or reliance in or upoll; to rely, to trust, to belicve

That I shouid fear, not sociahiy mild,
As Raphati, that 1 ehouid nuch confde"
Milton: P. L., hik. xi.
With in before that in which trust or confidence is placed.

Confting in our want of worth, he stands."
B. Trans. : To entrust or give in charge to another; to commit, to acknowledge.
it had been conndod to two emineut nnen,
II Crabb thus diacriminates letween to confule and to trust: "Both these verbs express a reliance on the fidelity of another, but confude is to trust as the species to the genus; we alwaya trust when we confide. but not vic versa. We confule to a conje, but not vice of the greatest importance to ouraelves. trust to him whenever we rest on his word for anything. We need rely only on a person's integrity when we trust to him, but we rely also oa his abilities and mental qualifications when we place confidence; it is an extraor dinary trust, founded on a powerful conviction in a person's favour. Confidence frequently eupposes something aecret as well as personai
trust respects only the personal intereat. king confides in his ministers and generals the due execution of his plans, aud the adininanation of the lawa; one friend confides in another when he diacloses to him all his private concerns: a merchant trusts to his clerks when he employa them in bia business. individuals trust each other with portion of their property. A breach of trua evinces Want of that common principle which keeps human society together; but a breach of confdence betrsys e mors than ordinary ahare of bascness and deprsvity." (Crabd: Eng. Synon.)
oón-fi'-děd, pa. par. or a. [Confide.]
 confidence, confiance; Ital. confidenza, cons danza; Sp. confidencia, confianza, from Lat. confidentia, from confidens, pr. par. of conffio
$=$ to confide : con $==$ with fully, and fido $=$ to trust ; fidus $=$ together, fully, and fido $=$ to trust; fidus $=$ faithful urustworthy.]

1. The act of confiding in or placing firm trust or reliance on any person or thing truat, belief.
and i. the Cardinal Renedict, who enjoyed his full christianity, bk. ix., ch. vil
If It is now followed by in, but formerly of was alao used.
"Society fi built on trast and trust npon oona
2. Firm trust or reliance on oneself or one' powers or abilities ; boldnesa.
"Hia times boing rathor prosperoun than caln, had
raised his convidence hy auccess. -Aacon: Ben. VIT.
3. Excessive trust or belief in oneself, bold ness, assurance, conceit
"O Their contidence for the uncst part, riseth frome
too inuch crodit giveai to their own with, ... ooker: Dedication.
*. That in which reliance or trust la placed; a ground of trust or reliance.
2 "What confidence is this wherein thon trusteat" Kings x vili. 19.
${ }^{*}$ 5. A atate or condition of close intimecy or truat.

4. The quality of being worthy to be conided in or relied on; trustworthiness.
"He was enet by ministera of conhdence, commit Decline and Fall, iv. 134

* 7. A confidential talk or conversation ; a conference.


## The noxt time we have confldence."

8. A feeling of aecurity or trust.
"Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have

- For the difference between con
hope see Hope.
con'-fǐ-dent, a. \&s. [Lat. confidens, pr. par confido $=$ to conlide.]
A. As culjective:
I. Assured, sure, aecure; having full cont dence or trust.

To huild our attar, confident, and bold, ${ }^{7}$
(1) Followed by a clausa.
"1 ann corfodent, that very, much may he done to (2) Followed hy of.
"Defying earth, aud conadent of heaven." (3) Followed by in. Byron: Lara, IL \&
2. Self-reliant, bold, courageous.

Achilion auswered; all thou knowest, speake and
beconfidernt.
3. Over-bold or full of assurance; presurnp. tuous, conceited.
""A wise man feareth, but the 1001 rageth, and is
4. Positive or dogratic in conversation.
$\dagger 5$. Trusting, withont auspicion.

- Rome, be as fuat and gracious unto me,

Tin And, i 1
6. Truatworthy, confidential.
"I had aiven notice to a companion of mine, a con(1623), pt L., p. 17\% my masteris-dabbe: The Rogue
*. Giving reason or grounds for confidence.
"The canse was more confidont than the event wes

* B. As subst. : [Confinant]
"If ever it cormes to this, that a man cau sar of his

Trabb thus discriminates between conf ent, dogmatical, and positive: "The first two of thess worda denote an habitual or perusof thess worda denote an habitual or perusnent state of mind; the latter eithar a partial or an habitual temper. Thare is mach of con-
fience in dogmatism and positivity, but it expressee more than either. Confidence inplies a general reliance on one's ahilities in whatever we undertake; dogmatism implies s relisnes on the truth of our opinions ; posiivity a reliance on the truth of our assertions A conflent man is siwsys ready to act, as ho is sure of succeeding. a dogmatical man is lware resdy to speak as $h$ is sure of bein lwar. hasr, ; spore has asert ain what he has asserted, as ho is convinced that ha has mado no mistake. Confudence is pposed to diffldence ; dogmatism to acepticism ; posilivity to hesitation. A confiden man mostly faila for want of using the necea sary means to ensure euccess ; a dogmatioal man is mostly in srror, becanse he substitute his own partisl opinions for such as are esta blished; a positive man is mostly deceived becsuse he trusta nore to his own aenaes and memory than he ought. Self-knowledge is the most effectual cure for self-conffuence; an acqusintance with mea and things tends to lessen dogmatism; the experience of having been deceived one's self, and the obaervation that others ars pernetually lisble to be deceived, aught to check the folly of being positive ss to sny event or circumstsace that positive."s (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
obn-fi-děn'-tial (ti as sh), a. [Fr. confidentiel, from Lat. confidens.]

1. of persons: Trustworthy; entrusted or worthy of being entrusted with matters of mecrecy; trusted in ; freated with confldence. of \& Biffoon first the conflemtial friend, and then the apouse. of the proudert and most porerful of Euro

2. Of things:
(1) Told or communicated in confidence secret, private.
$\therefore \dot{A}-\dot{\text { Bu}}$ we male two confriential communications
(2) Carried on in confidence; relating to private or secret mettera.
"I am desirons to begin a confidential correspon-
ơn-fǐ-dĕn'-tial-ly̆ (tl as sh), adv. \{Eng. confidential; -ly.] In a coufidential manner; in confidence or trust; privately.
 1. In a confident or assured manner; with confidence, trust, or a feeling of security Where Duty bids, he confdently steers.
Conoper: A Reftioction; Horace, hk. h. , Ode a.
3. With confidence or assuraacy; boldly, conrageously
predicting the author's presumption, in so confidently arton: Divine Legation, hk, iii.., 3 .
4. With excessive confidencs or sssurance ; positively, dogmatically.
"Every fool may believe. and pronounce confrdently;

* ơn'-fi-dent-něss, s. [Eng. confident; -ness.] The quality of being confldent ; contidence, sssurance. (Bailey.)
$\dagger$ cơn- ī'dèr (1), s. [Eng. confd(e); -er.] One who confidea, trusts, or has confidence in snother.
* cơn-fĭd'-ẽr (2), cơn-füd'-ẽr, a. [CONfener.] Confederate, allied.

Latiuss congler with Trofanis and Enee
Doug. : Virgil, s1, 12.
©ón-fi'-díng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Confine, v.] A. As pr. par.: (ln aenses corresponding to those of the verb).
B. As adjective:

1. Giving or cammitting in trust.
"And whom:-the gracious, the confuding hand."
2. Trusting; having cenfidence, trust, or eliance
3. Over-trustful, credulaus, unsuspicious. "He had a confding wife, and he treated her as conC. As substantive
4. The act of giving or committing in trust. 2. Ths set of communtcating in confidence.
5. The act or state of having trust or con fldence in.
cồn-fi'-dīng-Ǐy, adv. [Eng. confiding; -ly.] In a contiding manoer ; with contidence, confidently.


* conn-ri'ding -ness.] The quality of being contiding or confident.
"He had the freshaess, the elmpllicity, the conft
aingness, the liveliness of boy hood."-Mill: Disere. and Dincuss. (Bentham), i. 392.
* cŏn-fig'-u-rate, v.i. [Lat. configuratus, ps. par. of configuro: con $=$ cum $=$ with, to gether, and figuro $=$ to form, to figurs; figura $=8$ figure.] To assumes harmonious or concordant shape; to taks form or position, as the parts of a complex structure.

Where pyrandds to pyramide relate,
Jordan : Poeme (befors 1650)
cơn-figg-п-rä'-tion, \&. [Fr. configuration; Lat. configuratio, from configuratus, pa. par. of configuro.]
t1. Ord. Lang.: The form, shape, or position of parts of any thing in relstion to each ather.
"Chili must formerly have resenbled the latter
 ${ }_{25}{ }^{2} 5$

* 2. Astrol.: Tha relative position of the planets; the iace of ths horoscope according oo the relative aspects of the planets st sny time.
"The speects, conjogetione, add confourations: of
* configure (cŏn-fig'-gẽr), v.l. [Fr. con figurer: Lat. configuro.] To dispoae or ar range into any shape or form; to fashion shape, or frame after a model.
" Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, zad other full growth; which comlos, together, cemeating, sud so configuring themsotves into human shape, made
lusty men.
configured (con-fig'-gẽrd), pa. par. or $a$. [Confioure.]
* configuring (cŏn-fig'-ër-ing), pr. par. a., \& s. [Configure.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The sct of ahaping or forming after a model ; cenfiguration.
cón-fi'-ma-ble, a. [Eng. confu(e); -able.] Capable of being confined, restricted, or limited.
"There is fuflaite virtue fis the Almighty, not con-
finable to any iimits." $-B p$. Hall: Rem., go .
cơn'-fine or tcôn-fine', s. \& a. [Confine, A. As substantive:
I. Literally:

1. A comnion boundary, frontier, border, or linut (generally used in the plural).
"On the confines of the city and the Temple had been founded, the the thirteeath century, a House of
Carmeite Friars, .."-Hacaulay: Hist. Eng, ch. iii. *2. A neighbour; or perhaps bordering or neighbouring territory.

*3. A place of confinement.
"Ham. A goodly one; in which there are many confines, wards, and dungeous; Deumark heing one of
${ }^{*}$ II. Fig. : A boundary, limit, or extreme.
"Reg. 0, sir, you are old,
Nature in you stands on the
ot her confine; you should be ruled, and led
Shokesp.: King Lear, 11. 4
*B. As adj. : Neighbouring, bordering upon, adjoining.
II For the difference between comfines and border, see Border.
cón-fine ${ }^{\prime}$, v.i. \& $t$. [Fr confiner $=$ to confine, to abbut or bound upon. . to lay out bounds unto; also, to confine, to relegatc (Cotgrave); Fr. con $f$, $=$ near, neighbouring, from Lat. confris: con =cum = witb, together; finis =a boundary (Sheat). J

* A. Intransitive:

1. To border (npon), to touch (on); to bave a common boundary, frontier, or limit.
(1) With the prep. with.

(2) With the prep. on.

2. To restrict or limit aneself.
"Chldiren, perroitted the treedom of both hands, do great ulimculty restrain'a from it"
B. Transitive

I, Literally:

* 1. To form a boundary or frontier to, tc bound, to limit.

2. To shut up, to restrict, to keep within bounde.
"The third in a mixture of the two formar, whers ith: on Potte lerning, ch. xiil
*3. To drive beyond the coafines or borders; to bavish, to expel.
of thess his people, have "orvinin'd hime help bea.
II. Figuratively:
3. To keep within linits, to restrict, to limit.
"If the gout coutlnoe, I confine myself wholly to
the milk diet."-Temple,

* 2. To bring to an end, to conclude, to limit.

3. To restrict or limit in spplication ar reference.
"Looking to the caves. which I have coilected of
cross-bred animels closely rememhling one parent the cross.bred animals closely reenemhling ooe parent, the nionstrous in their nature."-Damein; Origin of Species (ed. $\mathbf{1 8 5 9}$ ), eh. will., p. 275 .
IT To be confined:
Medical:
4. To be in child-bed; to bear a child.
5. To be constipated.

TI For the difference between to confine and to bound see Bound.
cobn-fined', pa. par. or $a$. [Confine, $v$.]
A. As pa. par.: in senses corresponding to those of the verb
B. As adjective
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Lit. : Shut up, restrained within limits, imprisoned.
2. Figuratively:
(1) Restricted, circumscribed, not extensive "Consideriug the smails sie of these filands. we fee theings and at their confmed range."-Daruin : Voyag roung' the W'orld (ed. 18io), ch. $\mathbf{x}$ vii., $\mathbf{p}$. 37 F .
(2) Restricted in spplication or referenes.
II. Medical:
3. Brought to bed of a child.
4. Constipated.
a For the difference between confined and contracted, see Contnacted.
cōn-fi'-ned-nĕss, s. [Eug. confined; -ness.] The state or quslity of being contined, limited, ar restricted.
Anedriess of his porection of his views, Heady: Letters signe Anedress of his
BritanRcus, Let. 63.
côn-fine'-lěss, a. [Eng. confine; -less.] Withont limit or bonudary; unbounded, unlimited.

Will seem as pure as soow; and the poor state
Esteem him as a lamh, being compared
ith my confineless harms. Shakesp. : Nacbeth, iv. a
còn-fīe'-měnt, s. [Eng. confine; -ment.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. The act of confining, shutting up, or re straining.
"As to the oumbers who are nader restraint, peop to do nut seems so much surprised at the co
2. The state of being confined, sbut up, or imprisoned.
"The poor maa, ready to fasut with griet and frar


- Crabb thus discriminates between confinement, captivity, and imprisonment: "Confinement is the generic, the other two specific Confmement sild impriwomment imply the abridgnent of ones personal free the latter does. Ws may be confined in a
 -dian. -tian =shan. -tion. -sion =shŭn: -tion. -sion = zhŭn. -cions, -tions, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, sc. = bę, del.
room for ill health, or confined in any place by way of puoishnent; but we are never im prisoned but in some apeciffe place appointed for tha confinement of offendera, and always on aome supposed offence. . . . Confinement is so general a term, as to be applied to animals and eveu inanimato objects; imprisonment and captivity ara applied in the proper geuse to persons only, but they admit of a figurative application. The poor atray brutes, who are found trespassing on unlawful gronnd are doomed to a wretched confinement, rendered still more hard and iotolerable by the rant of food: the confinement of plants within too narrow a space will stop their growth for want of air. ${ }^{*}$ (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
II. Figuratively:
I. The act of restricting, limiting, or confiring.

2. A restraint, limit, or restriction
"The mind hates restratut, alld is apt to fancy itelt
B. Med. : Childbed, parturition, lying in.
 fin(e); err.]
I. Literally:
3.     * One who lives unon the bordera or con fines of another country; a borderer.
"The senate hath stirrd up the confiners.
4. One who or that which confines, 2 atrains, or limits a houndary or limit

* II. Figuratively

1. A connecting link, a conncetion.
"The participles or confners between phants nnd livy ligg creaturearesuch as Lave no local motlon: such as
2. Anything closely allied; a close or dear aeighbour
. they are such nelghbours and contners in art,
3. Anything which restrains, limits, or retricts.

## cŏn'-finces, s.pl. [CONFine, a.]

con-fi'-nïng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Confine, v.]
A. \&i B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Sea
C. As subst. : The act of yutting in confinement, restricting, or limiting.

* con-fin'-i-ty,
s. [I
[Lat. confinitas, comfinis $=$ neighbouring, bordering ] Con FINE, 2 .] The quality of being hordering or neighbouring; nearness, neighboarhood, contignity.
con-firm', * con-ferme, * con-fermen, * con-firmt, * con-fermy, v.t. $\& i$. lO. Fr. confermer; Fr. confermer; Sp. \& Port. confirmar; Ital. confermare, from Lat. confirmo $=$ to strengthen, to confirm : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, fully, and firmo $=$ to strengthen;
frmus = strong, firm.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language
*1. To makestrongeror firmer; to strengtheo. condrm the reeble kuees, -Tatah $\times x \times \mathrm{y}$.

2. To ratify, to settle, to establish "The gode olde lawes be confermede raste,"-Rob. of
3. To render valid by a formal assent. "That treaty, so prejudiclat, ouglit to have beea re4. To render certain or beyond donbt by fresh evidence; to bear witness to.

Your eyes shall witness and confirm my tale,
Our youth how dextrous, and huw fleet our sal
 5. To strengthen, assure, or encouraga in resolution, purpose, or opioion.

6. To fix firmly : The to radich of $E$
11. Ecclestastical:

1. To administer the rite of confirmation to. [Confirmation.]

> "Ich aifnit the with algno of croys, And with the creme of hele confernh," Shoreham,
2. (Script. Lang.): To appolint, chooas ont or set apart for a special purpose or end.
"For thou hast conifrmed to thyself thy people Iatrael
to be a people unto tifece.

* B. Intrans. : To affirm, to maintain, to declare.

IT Crabb thus discrimiantes between to conArm and to corroborate: "Tha idea of strength-" different circumstances: confrm, is. uder generally ; corroborate only in particnlar instancea. What confirms aerves to confirm the mind of othera; what corroborates atrenythena one's belf: a testimony may be confrmed or corroborated; but the thing confirms, the person corroborates: when the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate fur him when circumstances present fortunate fur him when circumstances present themselves that confirm the truth of what he haa said, or if he have respectable friends
to corroborate his teatimony." (Crabb: Eing. to corro
He also discriminates between to confirm and to establish: "The tdea of strengthening is common to these as to tha former terms, but with a different application: confin, respects the state of a person's mind and whatever acts upon tha mind: establish is employed with regard to whatever is exterual : a report is confirmed; a reputation is established: a person is confirmed io the persnasion or belief of any truth or circumstance; a thing is established in the public estimation. The mind seeks its own means of confirming itself; mind seeks its own means of confrming itself; thinvs are established either by time nr an-
thority : no person shonld be hasty in piviog thority: no person shonld be hasty in giviog
credit to reports that are not fully confirmed, nor in giving support to measures that aro not established upon the surest gronnds; a reciprocity of good offices serves to confirm an alliatuca, or a good nuderstanding lietween ncople and nations; interest or reciprocal tfection serves to establish an intercours between individuals, which has, perhaps, been casually commenced." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cón-firm'-a-blc, a. [Eng. confirm; -able.] Capatile of being confirmed, made certala or assured.
"It nay recelve a spurfous inmate, ma is cmatrmable
côn-firm'-ançe, s. [Lat. confirmans, pr. par. of confirmo.] Confirmation, assurance eacouragement.

For their contrmance I will therefore now
Slepe in oar blaci larken
Chapman barke
' Odyssey, bk. 111.
cơn-fir-mā'-tion, * cồn-fir-mä'-ci-ŏn, s.
[Fr. confirmation ; Prov. colermatio, coufirma tion; Sp. confirmacion; Port. confimnacio; Ital. confermuzione: all from Lat. confirmatio (acc. confirmationem).]
I. Ordinary Language :

1. The act of confirming anything or any persoo
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.

In contrmation "Therr hiol the noblest shed chlim."
(2) Spec.: Evidence in support of a doctriue or a statement; proof.
"The arguments brought by Christ for the confirma. south.
2. The state of being confirmed.
". gospei, ye all In the defence and contrmation of the
3. That which strengtheas anything, as the evilence adduced iu support of a doctrine or statement.

## Are to the fealous confirmurzions atioung <br> As prooft of holy writ

II. Technically: Shakesp.: Oechello, IL 3.

1. Ecclesiol. \& History :
(1) Def.: The act of confirming a child, a young person, or anyone, by the imposition of a Bishop's hands. For further details see (3).
(2) Hist.: The passages adduced in support of this rite ara Heb. vi. I, Acts viii. $14-17$ xis. 5, 6, especially the first of the three Conflrmation was originally administered as the concluding part of the baptismal ceremony whether the baptised person were an adult or an infant. Some think the practice was general by the year A.D. 100 . The primitive mactice in this respect still continnes in the Greek Charch. Chrism, or sacred oiotment as used at least froni the time of Tertulian n the 2 nd century. Tha nnetion was the first part of the cereinony; the second was the consignation, or signing with the sign of the cross; and the third was the impusition of the bishop'a hands, with the invocation of the Holy Ghost. In tha Chnrch of Rome, Con-
firmation fa one of the aeven sacraments, the siga' of the cross, and confirm thee with the chrism of salvation in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The opposition by tha Protestants in the 16th cenetury to the administration of Confirmation to infants made the Councll of Trent poatpore it to the aeventh year of a child'a age
(3) Present Practice in the Church of Eng Litargy in one place has this bea of hands uran the thrmare baptised, and come to years of discretion.
fathera and godmothers preaent a child of tender years for baptism, the demand is made by the officiating clergyman, "Dost thon, in the name of this child, renounce the devil and worid with all covetous desine glory of the worid, with all covetous desires of the same and the carnal deaires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow wor ba led by them?" To thia the reply is made, " 1 renounce them all." At the conclusion of the Baptismal Service the golfathers and godmothers are exhorted to take care that the child le brough to the bishop to be confrmed as aoon as it can say the Creed, the Lord'a Prayer, and the Tea Commandments, besides haviug been to structed in tha Charch Catechism. When these qualifications have been attained, and a snitalle age reached, their names are sent to the bishop, who, if satistied with them, to ministers to them poblicly, with others, the ministers to them poblicly, with others, the ite of Confirmation. On their part they are held to contirm and ratify in their own person the engagements made in their behalf, whilst yet they wera infants, ly their godfathers and godmothera. After questions pmt and answered, and prayer offered, the Biahop lays his hand on the head of each one to be contirmed, with prayer, and then with the pronouncing of a hlessing. None, it ia ordered are to be admitted to the Holy Communion nnless they have either been confirmed or are destrous of being ao.
2. Law:
(1) Eccles. Law: The ratification by an Archbishop of the election of a Bishop hy a Dean and Chapter. Originally the Archishshor hat real power to declino to confirm such: case, but for about 200 years back he has had no liherty of refusing to do his part; nor have the Dean and Chapter been free to refuse to elect the iodividual recommended to them in the Conge délire (q.v.).
(2) Conveyancing: A kiod of conveyance by which a voidable though not a void estata is made "nnavoidable" and valid, or a partictlar estate increased. This can be done hy the insertion of the words "ratified and confirmed," with which are generally associated, for funther security's sake, the other words " given and granted."
cón-Pürm'-a-tive, a. [Fr. confirmatif; Ital. couvermativo, from Lat. confirmatus, pa. par. dency to, confirm or strengthen ; corrobora-
tive.
cón-fïrm'-a-tive-1̆̌, adv. [Eng. confirmative; -ly.] In a contirming manner; ao as to conflrm.
côn-fĩr-mā'-tõr, s. [Lat., from confirmo.] One who or that which confirms or attesta; confirmer
"There wants hereln the definitive conflmator, and

côn-fïrm'-a-tỗr-y̆, a. [Eag. confirmator $-y$.
3. Conffrming, containing, or adducing coafirmation or corroboration
"All ths illustratiou, all this conArmatory proof, te Waiting to the Roinal bistory during the firtit foar


* 2. Relating or pertaining to the rite of contirmation.
"It In not improbable, that they (the dinciplest had
iu their eje the confrmatory usace in the syuagogue

cón-firmed', pa. par. or a. [Confirm, v.]
A. As pa, par.: In sensea corresponding to 1ose of the verb.
B. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Strangthened, mada firm.

Shakeip.: Coriokenus is s confirmed countensmes.'-
dute, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wŏt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sïr, maríne; gō, potí


2 Assured, settled beyond doubt, estab iod
${ }^{*}$ "Of approved valour and conlow'd horesty"
3. Assented to, ratified, eatablished.

1. Perfect, fully developed, fixed.
"In vain I eporn at my condtri'd desplta"
2. Beyond hope of recovery or help; as, A confrmed invalid.
"Thise nffecting hallucinations terifited them, lest they should wettie into n conflrmod lows of reason.ivi IL Eccles. : Haviog received the rite of confrmation (q.v.).

- ©tn-firm'-ĕd-ly̆, adv. [Eng. confirmed; ly.]

1. 80 as to confirm; in a manner to bring confirmation.
2. In a conffrmed or assured manaer ; as suredly.

- obn-firm'-ěd-něss, s. [Eng. confirmed -ness.] Tha state or quality of heing confirmed or firmly fixad.
"If the difficulty arise from the contrmednezs of aiftculty. ${ }^{\prime}-$ Decaly of Plety.
- orn-firm-ēe', s. [Eng. confrm; -ee.] One
* Con-sirme'-měnt, s. [Eng. confirm; -ment.] Confirmation.
"Thut one wasche men over the fant
odn-fïrm'-ër, s. [Eng. conflrm; er.] He who or that which conflims or atteats; one Who ratifies or gives confirmation to.
- Be these gal sighs confirmers of thy words?

Then speak again." Shakesp. : King Jekn, IIL. 1
ctn-firm'-ǐng, * con-ferm-ynge, pr. par. a, \&s. [CONFIRM, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verh).
C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of confirming, at testing, or ratifying anything.
2. Eccles. : Confirmation.
"Conformynge his a sacrement" Shoreham, p. is
tn-firm'-І̆̀ng-ly̆, adv. [Eng. confirming; -ly. 1 So as to conflim, ratify, or give confirmation to ; in a contirming or corroborative manner.
"". onipirimply all
Entertzinment.

Cotn-firm'-1-ty̆, s. [A blunder of Mra Quickly for infirmity.] An infirmity.


* cơn'-fĭs-ca-ble, a. [Fr.] Able to be confiscatect; liabie to conflscation.
cŏn'- iles-cāto, v.t. \& i. [Lat. confiscattes, 1 a par. of confisco = to put ill a eofter or chest $\mathrm{con}=\mathrm{cum}=\mathrm{with}$, together, and fiscus $=(1)$ a wicker hasket, (2) a purse, (3) the publie treauiry.] [Consisk.]
A. Transitive:

1. To seize as forfeited to the pullic treaary.
"By thin piehiscite, says Livy the fortunes of as
 cated. - Lewis. Cred. Ear.

* 2. To deprive of goods as forfeited.
"He was committed nuto ward, aud breaking Mrisov, was confsiscated and proclaimed traytor."-
B. Intrans: : To seize the goods of persons as forfeited.
-Doring their short aseendenct they had done no thing hut shay, nind hurn, nyd plinage, And demolish, ch, xvili.
* cơn-fis'-cāte, a. [Lat. confiscatus, pa. par. of confisco. 1 Confiscated ; forfeited to the pnblic treasury.
- Firat nay mo for the nursing of thy soms;

Ant let it be ocrntrate nil, to soon
AI have recelved it.
ơn'-fis-oã-ted, pa. par. or a. [Confiscate, v.]
ơn'-fis-cā-tǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CONFISCATE, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : Tha act of acizing as forfelted ; confiscatlon.
ơ̆n-flas-ax'-tion, s. [Lat. conflocatio, from confiscatus, pa. par. of confisco.]
1: Lit.: The act of aeizing as forfeited to tha public treasury.
"Eara to basuishment, or to contrecation of goods, ..."
2. Fig.: Robbery, plunder.
happeni to be rich, unpopuint, and defonectest, is reaily confrocation, and unnt uitimately timpoverioh rather than enrich' tho Stata, "-Ncoaklay, Hite Eng.
cǒn'-fís-cā-tỗr, s. [Lat.]

1. One who conflacates.

 cated property.
"They were overrun by publionn, firmern of the taxes, ngenta, confuroators, uyu

* cǒn-fǐs-cā'-tõr-y, a. [Eng. confiscator ; $-y_{0}$. Pertaining to or attended with confisca tion.
"The groundx, reasons, aud principles of those terHible. connwatotory, and, exterminatory periode"Burke : Letter to $\%$ Burie, Evg.
* con-fisk, * con-fiske, * oon-fyske, v.t [Fr. confisquer, from Lat. confisco.] To coallscate.
"He ulew mody of all the riche men in his cuntre, for ma othir cans, bot elliageriy to confiske thai
con-fisked, pa. par. or a. [Confisk.]
* cón'-firt, * cŏn'-fĕt, " con-fyte, s. [Сомfit, Confect.] A comit, eonfect, oraweetmeat. "Would you not ne mo scaryly agqu, and give me poasets with porging conjeta jut ,
* oorn'-fi-tent, s. [Lat, conftens, pr. par. of confiteor = to confess.] One who confesses ; a penitent.
"A wide difference thers is between a meer contient and a true peniteut."-Decay of Piety.
* cồn'-fi-türe, s. [Pr., from Lat. confectura from conficio $=$ to make up. 1

1. The making or preparation of comfits.
2. A coufft, a confection, a sweetmeat
"It is certain, that there be some houses wherelu conftrareat and pies will gather mould roore than in

* confiture-house, s. A confectioner's shop or room.
"We contaln n confiturs house, where we make all
swectureats, dry and uoist, and divers pleasant swecturents, iry
Wines."-Bacorn
* cobn-fix', v.t. [Lat. confixus, pa. par. of configo $=$ to fasten together: $\operatorname{con} \Rightarrow \mathrm{cum}=$ with, together ; figo $=$ to fasten.] To fasten or fix frmly.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Or else for ever be onfixed here, } \\
& \text { A merble monument?" }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A marble monument ! } \\
& \text { Shakesp, Mer Heasure, v. } 1 .
\end{aligned}
$$

cŏn-fĭzed', pa. par. or a [Confix.]

* cŏn-fix'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \&s. [Confix.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& 2 articip. alj.: (See
the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of fastening or fixing down firmily.
* cŏn-fix'-üre, s. [Lat. confuxus, pa. par. of configo.] The act of fastening or fixing tirmly. "How subject are we to embrice this earth, even
while it wounds us by this confluare of ourselves to

cǒn-flà'-grant, a. [Lat. confagrans, pr. par. of confagro.] Burniag together; involved in a common fire.


## From the confagrant mass, ". pirgel and refined. <br> From the onfagrate ma Now benvens, new eartia,

Miton: P. L., bk. xii.

* cŏn'-fla-grāte, v.t. [Lat. confagratus, pa. par. of conflagro.] To burn up utteriy, to consume.

cơn-fla-grā'-tion, s. [Lat. confagratio, from conflagro $=$ to burn together : $c o n=\mathrm{cum}=$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { conflagro }=\text { to } \\ & \text { with, together ; fagro }\end{aligned}=$ to burn.]

1. Lit.: A general buruing, a fire on a large scale, and extending to many things.
the whes the the Crush Rounuli itter the congtagration."-

*2. Fig.: A general disturbance, auch as an insurrection, a war.
*obn'-fla-gran-tive, a. [Lat, confagrat(us): Eng. suff. -ive.] Teading to or caasing a conHlagration.

- cotn'-fiäte, a. [Lat. conflatus, pa. par. of confo $=$ to blow tagether : con $=$ canl $=$ with togethar ; Jo $=$ to blow.] Diaturbed, agi togeth.
tated.
" Mothought no ladle etuo so high renownd
hat might haue chusde mee ehange my conplats
minde."
Mirrour for Mugistrates, p .24.
* cơn-fiàte', v.t. [Lat. conffatus, pa. par. of confo $=$ to blow together, to fuse, to meit,] To fuse or weld together, to join.
"The States-Oenerna, created and confrated by tha
 tion, pt Li, bk. v., eh. 1
* cơn-fià'tion, s. [Lat. confatio, from conflatus.]

1. The act or process of casting metals.
2. The act of hlowing many instrumente at the came time.
"The wweetest harmony is, when every part or iostrument im inot
"cŏn-fiĕx'-ïre, s. [Lat. conflexura, fiom conflexus, pa. par. of conflecto $=$ to bend.] A hending or turniag.
cơn'-firct, s. [O. Fr. confict'; Fr. confit; Sp. conflicto; Ital. conflitto, from Lat. conflictus, pa. par. of confligo $=$ to dash together : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together $;$ лigo $=$ to strike. $]$
I. Literally:
3. A violent collision or meeting of two mistancea.
"Pour lephinegmed sprit of vinegrr uyon salt of tar:
tar, anit there will be such n contict or ebullitiou tar, anui
4. A contest, struggle, or battle; an en gagement.
"And ouer \& besyde these foure prynclpall batas lles
Vortimerns had wt the saxons dyuers oner con Vortimerus had we the saxons dyuers other contictis, II. Figuratively:
5. A struggle or contention for superiorits:
 2. A struggle or contest generally. "intict his habits hy no means fitted him for the
6. A mental strifo or struggle; agony, pang.


* 4. An effort, struggle, or exertion.
"If he attenpt this great clanaze with what habour - 5. Disturbance lack of order or mle
"Also whers there is lack of order, nedes masto be pervetuall
- Confict of laus :

Iaw: Variance between the laws of two countries, one that of the plaintiff, and the other that of the defendant. This occasionally arises in cases of marriage between the sabjects of different rulers.

- Crabb thus discriminates hetween confict, combot, and contest: "A confict has more of violence in it than a combat, and a combet than a contest. A confict and combat, in the proper a contest. are always attended with a personat sense, are always attended worly of a striviug for some common object. A confict is mostly for some common object. A confict is mostly sanguinary and desperate; it arises from the
undisciplined operations of the had passions, undisciplined operations of the had passions,
animosity and brutal mage; it seldon euis in animosity and brutal rage; it seldom euis in
anything but destruction: a combat is often a anything but destraction: a combat is often a matter of ert and a trial of akill; jt nay be obstinate and lasting, though not arising from any personal resentinent, and mostly ternumatea with the trimmph of one party and the defeat of the other: a contest is interested and personal; it may often give rise to angry and even malignant sentiments, hat is not necessarily associated with any bad jession; it ends if the adivaneenrent of one to the injury of the other. . . . Violent passions have thr ir conficts; ordinary desires their have the ir confucts; ordinary desires their combats; motives their coatests: it ia the poct's part to deacribe the conficts between pride and passion, race and despaic, in the
 -dian, tian = shą. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhĭn. -tions, -sious, -cious = shŭs. -ble, dle. stc, =bel, del
seldom come of victorious in its combat with ainbition，avarice，a love of pleasure，or any predontinant desire，unless aided by religion ： where there is a contest between the desire of following ons＇s will and a sense of propriety the voice of a prudent friend mas be beard and heeded．＂（Crabb：Eng．Synon．）
conflict－cry，s．A battle－cry．
Then loudly roes the confict－cry
Aud Douglasis brave heart swelled hag．＂
Aud Douglasis limve heart swelled hikh．＂，it
otn－filet＇，v．i．［CONFLICT，s．］
＊L Literally：
1．To dash or strike tagether ；to come Into collision．
＂Yoo shall hear onder the earth a horrible thunder－ ing of fire and water conflicting together．＂－Bacon： vat．Bist．
2．To strive or contend with；to struggle， engage，or fight．
＂First wheu to get Marfisa he bad thonght，
He had onticced more then twice or thrise．＂
Harrington：Orlondo，bk．xxvi．，s．＂t


## II．Figuratively

＊1．To contend or strive in argument or mentally．
＂And this consideration doth so effectually eupport him under all the difficuities that he hath to confice 2．To differ or disagree；to show a dis－ crepancy－commoniy used in the pr．par． （ $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{I}}$ ）．
－cőn－fict－tā＇tion，s．［Lat．confictatio．］A conflicting or contending together ；is conflict or struggle．
of struagking winds．And andion
Hore：On the sout，pt．iL．bk．Mi．，ch． 2
cあn－filc＇ting，pr．par，$a_{\text {．}}$ \＆$s$ ．［Conflict，v．］ A．As pr．par．：In Benses corresponding to those of the verb
B．As adjective
L．Literally：
＊1．Dashing or striking against other bodies．
＂Lash＇d into tomm，the flerce conticting brine
2．Contending，struggling ；engaged in atrite or contest．
II．Figuratively：
2．Oppasing，contending．
＂On the other haud Electre torne with andry con－
Airting passlous． firting passlous，．．－Bicrad ：Notes on the Art of
2．Disagreeing ；presenting poiuts of differ ence or discrepancy；irreconcilable，contra dictory．
＂The frat cminalgn in（ot which we have com－ Micting accountu）．．pt．in－Lesis ：Cred．Etrly Rom
con－flic＇－tion，s．［Lat．confictus．］A con－ fict，a struggle．
cön－flićtive，$a$ ．［Eng．confict；－ive．］ Tending to confict；contlicting．
＊côn－flic＇tõr－豸̆，a．［Eng，conflict；－ory．］ Conflicting，opl！osing．
＊cŏn－flōw＇，v．i．［Pref．con，and flow（q．v．）．］ To flow or thock together．
Brooks controwing thither ou avery alde．＂－Holland
cobn－fōw＇－ing，pr．par．or a．［Conflow．］
＊oón－flăo＇tion，s．［Confluxion．］
＊cotn－tŭc＇tr－ate，vi．［Prcf．con，and fuctuate（q．v．）．］To flow together．
oठ́n＇flíu－ençe，s．［Lat．confluentia，from con－ AHo＝to flow together：con $=$ cum $=$ with together，and $f u 0=$ to flow．］

I．Literally：
1．The sct of flowing together；the joining of two or more streams into one．
2．A llace where two or more streams flow sogether or join into one；a point of junction． ＂Nimrod，who usurped dominlon over the rest，ast
down in the very confuence of nill those rivers which
witered Paradise．＂－Raleigh ：Hiet．of the World． ＂Beglat is beneath the confurnce of Thgris and Eu－ phrntea．＂－Brerercood：On Languages．
＊II．Figuratively：
1．The act of flocking or crowding together to ons spot；an assembling．
＂Bome come to make nerry，because of the comphe
2．A concurrence，collection，or union．
＂＂．．．Which shall be ande up of the confuence，per－

3．A nnmber of persons collected in one spot ；a multitude；an assembly．
＂$\{\mathrm{He}]$ whs wlth much hononr and high eutartalige－ mackluyt：Toyages，vol．i．，p．287．
cơn＇－fin－ent，a．\＆s．［Lat．confuens，pr．par． of confluo．］

A．As adjective：
I．Ordinary Language ：
1．Lit．：Flowing together；uniting into a single strean or clannel．
＂These confluent atremms mike come grent river＇a head
＊2．Figuratively：
（1）Uniting，concurring，blending，or com－ bining into one．
（2）Rich，affluent．
＂Th＂lulinbitants is flocka and herds are wondrous
confatent．＂ II．Techuically：
1．Bot．：Cobering；having the contiguons parts fastened together；gradually united so as to form one body

2．Medical：
（1）Running together，uniting or blending．
（2）Attended with confluent pustules．（Used of small－pox．）［SMALL－Fox．］
＂I have seen manoy of the very worst cares of contu－ ent siman－1pox after typleal raceination and ro－vacci－
3．Anat．：Applied to bones，which，originally separste，become coherent or united．
B．As substantive ：
＊1．The place or spot where two or mors streams unite．
＂．．passing over the river Anio，eucampen neere Hovlanit：Lie．，p． 21.
2．One of two or more streams which unite or flow together ；a tributary．
＊cơn＇－flŭx，s．［Lat．confluxio，from conftuo．］ L．Lit．：A flowing together or miting of two or more streams．

Grow in the relas of actions bighest rear＇d．
As kuots，by the confux of meeting sing

## II．Figuratirely

1．A flowing or fiocking together of persons ； a concourse，a confluence．
＂Hequickiy．by the generai conftur and courourse of the whole people，etrelghtened hia quarters．＂
2．A meeting or assemblage of people；a crowd，a multitude．

To the cates cast round thine eye，and see
What conthe lasuins forth，or ent ring in．＂
3．A cancurrence or anion．
＊cŏn－flǔx－i－bǐl＇－i－ty̆，s．［Eug．confuxible －ity．］The quality of being confluxible；the tendency of fluids to run or flow together．
＂＂bere betow，and gravity of most．If not of all bodies flutan＂一Boyle：Wrorhs，vol．v．，b． 228.
＊cōn－flŭx＇－í－ble，a．［Eng，conflux；－able．］ IIaving a tendency to run or flow together．
còn－flŭx＇－í－ble－nĕss，s．†Eng．confluxi ble；－7tess．］The same as Conflexibility （q．v．）．
－cồn－fŭx fluxio．］A flowing or uniting together．

As when some one peculisr quallty
Doth so possebs a man，tinat it doth
All his mfects，his mpirits nud his power，
B．Jonson：Every Man onl of his Bumour，Introd．
oŏn－fōo＇－al，$a$ ．［Pref．con $=$ with，together， and focal（q．v．）．］

Math．：Having the same focus．
corn－fo－Iĕn＇－site，s．［From Confolens，in the department of Charente，at St．Jeau de Cole near Thiviers，in France；with suff．－ite（Min．）

Min．：A pale rose－red variety of Mont morillonite from Confolens（etynn．）．（Dana．）
＊con－form，＊con－forme，a．\＆adv．［F＇r conforme：Lat．conformis，from con $=$ with together，and forma $=$ form，shape．$]$

A．As odjective
Bot．dc．：Of the same form or shape， similar，corresponding．
B．As adv．：Conformably，agrecably，in conformsnce．
＂That the chireff－charge thame to find souirte comforme to the sald acte．＂－Acts Ja．F．， 1535 （ed．1814）．
p． 844 ．
©0n－101m＇，r．t．\＆i．［Fr．conformer ；Sp，com formar；ltal．conformare，frolu ILat．conforme $=$ to luake of the eanne shape or form ：con $=$ cum $=$ with，togetler，and forma $=2$ form， shape．）
A．Transitive
1．To make of or reduce to the same form， ahspe，appearance，or character as some． thing else．
＂The apostlea did conform the Christinos，ms must Mooker．
If Followed by to or unto．
He of a dragou toke the forme，
As he which woilde hlw all conform
To that mhe algh it aweveu er thla．
2．To accommodate，to adspt．
＂Aud to my humble seat conform myseli．
3．To bring into harmony，or conformitys to harinonize．
B．Intransitive ：
I．Ordinary Language：
＊1．To unite，to join．
Byron：Childe Harold＇s PAgrimage，ith 7
2．To comply with，ersent to，or obey；to yield；to be in harmony or accord with （Generally followed by to，but occasionally by with．）

The ntubbora arms（by Joved cormanad diepos＇d）
Conform＇d spoutrueous aud around hin clusin
Conform＇d spoutaueous，sud around hink clusd＂
Fope：Homer＇s Had，bk．xvil．， 247 H ．
＂He voold conform to the letter of him fastere lay．Hist．Eng．，ch，xv．
11．Ecciesioi．dCh．Hist．：To consent person－ according to the forms

+ cōn－form－a－bili＇－i－ty．s．［Eng．conform－ able；－ity．］

1．Ord．Lang．：The quality of being con－ formsble．

2．Geot．：The parallelism of the planes of two strata or series of strata which are in con－ tact with each other．［Conformasle．］
cön－form＇－a－ble，a．［Eng．conform；able．］ A．Ordinary Language：
L．Literally：
1．That may or can be formed or fashioned like something else．
2．Having the same form or shape；corro sponding，similar．
II．Figunatively：
1．Agreeing or corresponding in charactor， nature，opinions，\＆c．；sccording．（Generally followed by to．）
 If Sametimes followed by with． ＂ind of hertectly conformable with
2．Complisnt，conforming，sgreeable．
＂．Such delnsious are reformed by a conformablede votion．$\cdot .{ }^{-2}-$ Sprat．
II With to．
＂I have been to you s true and humble with
At all times to your will conformabla＂．IL a
B．Geol．：A term used of atrata in contact with each other，which have the planes of esch parallel to those of the others．Thas the


CONFORMABLE AND UNCONFOHMABLE ETRATA
strata A，B，C，D ars conformable with each other，but they rest unconformably on $E, F, G$ H，I，J， $\mathbf{K}$, \＆c．The conformability of strath， as a ruje，indicates thst the record of the leading geological changes between the depo－ leading geological changes between the depo－
sition of the lowest and that of the highest of sition of the lowest and that of the highest on complete；but a great lapse of time，of which no record has leen preserved，st least at this spot，has taken place where unconformalifity occurs．The former is a book with the pages consecutive；the latter is ons with a great
tate，făt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pît，sïre，sir，marîne；gō，pôs

many leaves at one place torn out., A vast of E and D , during which the lower strats were lifted up to the wich the lower strata were lifted up to the high angle at which they
now etand ; there was a mnch briefer period now stand ; there was a mach brion
between the deposition of $D$ and $A$.
T. Crabb thua discriminatea between conformable, agreable, and suttabls: "The daclalona of a judge muat be strictly conformable to the letter of the law; he is aeldom at liberty to conault hia views of equity: the deciaion of a partisan la alwaya agreeable to the temper of hia party: the atyle of a writer should be suitable to hia aubject. Conformable is moat commonly employed for matters of temporary moment : agreable and suitable are moatly aald of things which are of conatant value: we make things conformable by an act of diacretion; they are agreeable or suitable by their own nature; a treaty of peace is made conformable to the prelininarias; a legisiator mast take care to freme laws agreeabiy to the Divine law; it is of no amall importance for every man to act suitably to the charscter he has aasumed." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
1ootn-form'-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eag. conformable; -ness.] The quality or atate of being conformahle; conformability.
oठn-form'-a-bly̆, adv. [Eng. conformabl(e); $-y$.]

1. In a conformable manner; agreeably, auitably, correspondingly.

SO n man observe the agroement of hisown imnglLocke. Geserally followed by $t$, but aometimes by with.


* ctn-form'-ance, s. [Lat. conformans, pr. par. of conformo.] Conformity.
* cotn-form'-ant, a. [Lat. conformans, pr. par. of conformo.] Conformable, in conformity.

- cón-form'-ate, a. [Lat. conformatus, pa, par. of conformo.] Having the same form, shape, or appearance.
con-for-mä'-tion, s. [Lat. conformatio, from conformatus, pa. par. of conformo.]
I. Literally:

1. The set of forming, ahaping, or fashioning anything according to a model or pattern. 2. The relative form, ahape, or fashion, or the particular texture or structure of the parts of a complex body.
". $\therefore$ - A structore and conformation of the earth, $\because$ In the Eehrew poetry
may be olserved a certain conformation of the sea. tences, …-Lowih, pt. L., Lect. $s$.
II. Fig.: The act of making suitable, agreeable, or in conformity with anything.
the dinties of true relligtoo and morality. ..."一 Watt the

- For the difference between conformation and form, see Form.
cón-formed', pa. par. or $a$. [Conform, v.]
\cön-form'-ẽr, s. [Eng. conform; -er.] One who conforms or assents to; a complier, a conformist (either a bsolutely or followed by $t$ n.) nito the the chureh of England, and of conformers Ap, to Cast, p. 187.
cotn-form'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Confonm, v.] A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:

1. Gen.: Agreesble, corresponding, in coninrmity.
2. Spec.: Complying with or conforming to the form of worship of the Church of England. C. As subst.: The act of making corresponding or agrecable ; conformity.
cotn-form'-ist, s. [Eng. conform (v.), and suff. -ist.]
I. Ecclesiol. \& Ord. Lang.: One who conforms to the worship, and presumably to the doetrine of the Church of England, as opposed to a Nonconformist or Dissenter.
-In that yenr begn the long struggle between $t$ wo shent partles of oonformbess."-Vacuulay: Aisto Eng.,
3. Ch. Hist.: The name arose among the exilee who fied to Holland, Frankfort, Geneva, and other places, in or about the year 1554, to ahelter themaelvea from the fury of the Marian persecution. Some of these exiles conducted pnblic worahip according to the liturgy establiahed by Edward VI., which retained various rites and ceremoniea which the Genevan Church had aboliahed. Those who dld ao were called Conformists, whilat thoae who desired to assimilate thair worship to that used under the auspicea of Calvin, at Geneva, were called Nonconformiata. The namea, especialiy the latter one, are still in nse. [1.]

- cón-form'-y-tạn, s. [Eng. conformil(y); -ann] 1 conformiat.
Tormittans-Ward: Sermont Conformitan or Non-Con-
cón-form'-1-ty̆, "corn-for-my-tie, s. [Fr. conformite; Prov. conformitat; Sp. confor. midad; Port. conformidade; Ital. conformitd, from Mod. Lat. conformitas (genit. conformitatis), from Class. Lat. conformis.] [CoNFORM, $a$.
I. Ord. Lang.: The atate of bearing a resemblance to any person or thing; resemblance, similitude; agreement, congruity.
"Agreemeat therefore, or conformity, is onty to bo positions"-Paley: Horat Punlinow, ch. i.
". . seinge they might not endnce the kynge to noone conformytic or Agrement, to resin me his lawiult wyic, . . .-Fabyan, c. 243.
It may be used-
(1) With no prepoaition after it.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Crested, ns thoa art, to nobler ead } \\
& \text { Holy and pure, conformiky divlne" }
\end{aligned}
$$

Or (2) followed by to.
"We eannot be otherwise beppy but by our con-
formity to God."-Tillotson
But (3) most frequently it is followed by with.
he would not attempt to force elther nation
 II, Technically:

1. Ecclesiology \& Church History:
(1) The act of conforming to the worship of the Established Church.
(2) The whole bedy of those who do so viewed as an nbstract existence.
2. Law: Suhmiasion to the order of a court. [Bill of Conformity.]
If Bill of Conformity: A bill flled in Chancery by an executor or administrator, who, finding the affairs of the deceased peraon involved, wishes them to be wound up under the direetion of that section of the High Court of Judicature, To a decision given by such an authority both he and the creditors are of course compelled to "conform."
cón-form'-1 у, adv. [Eng. conform; -ly.] Conformably; in conformity with.

* oon-fort, * con-fort-en, v.t. [Comfoat, $v_{0}$ ] "Who can conforten nowe youre hertes werre:"Chaucer: Troilus, v. 234
* con-fort, ${ }^{*}$ coun-fort, g. [Comfort, z.] " Be of gode connfort aud good lyvynge."-Marlin, I
* con-fort-a-ble, a. [Comfontable,]
"A knyght right confortable."-Generydes, 2,212
* conn-for-tá'tion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. confortatio, from lat. confortatus, pa. 1/ar. of confortor $=$ to be atrong.] [Compont.] A atreng thening or giving strength.
"For corroboration and confortation, taka ouch
boulfes as are of astringent qually, without manifest cold."-Bacon: Nat Hist
con-for-ta-tive, con-for-ta-tife, $a$, [Lat. confortatus.] Strengtheuing.
"It munt be wyne confortatife that shuald be geven
to the meke"-Gesta Roman. (ed. Herrtage) ps 335.
cón-fonnd, con-founde, * con-fund,
v.t. \& i. [Fr, confondre; Sp. \& Port. confundir; Ital. confondere, from Iat. confundo $=$ to pour together, to mix, to confound : con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, tagether ; fundo $=$ to pour.]
A. Transitive
I. To mingle or mix things together so as to cause confusion.
" Let ns go down, nod there confound their language. thint they may not nuderstand one another's speech."

2. To confuse or throw into confusion or perplexity.
3. To Alghten, to terrify, to amato, to stupety, to astound.

4. To throw Into confusion or disorder, to ruin, to overwhelm:
Amonld confousa you howsoo'er!
Shakesp. Timon of Athens, v. a
5. To defest, to baflle, to pat to confusion to discomfit.

6. To put to ahame, to abash, to ahame, to confute.
"Bot Savi Iacraased the more in etrength, and cen-
foundod the Jows which dwatt at Damasoun, provine
7. To confuse two things together; erroneonsly to take or mistake one thing for another.
"From truth and reanon; do not, then, confound
Oas with the other, hat reject themn both," bic it

- 8. To waste, to consuma useleasly.
"He did confounal the best part of an hour."

9. Uaed colloquially as a mild curse.
"". implure heaven to confound him... If he did not take good car

* B. Intrans.: To throw into confusion, to destroy.


## "The shaft confounds,

Not that it wounds,
But tick sastili the sore,
Shakesp. : Troil. \& Crest, 1H. 1.
If Crahb thus discriminates betweon to cos found and to confuse: "Confound las an active sense; confuse a neuter or reflective sense: a person confounds one thing with another ; objects hecome confused or a person confuses limself. it is a conmon error amons confuses limself: it is a common error amoog chitdren to have their ideas confused on comchitdren to have their ideas confused on com-
For the difference between to confound and to bafle, aee BAFFLE.
côn-foùnd'-ěd, pa, par. \& $a$. [Confound_]
A. As pa. par.: In aenses corresponding to those of the verb.

## B. As adjective:

1. Thrown into confusion.

And felt tenfold confuslon hu theird lall."
Milton: $P$. L., hk.
2. Perplexed, abashed, confused, atulefied, or astomded.

Or stonish'd as alght-wanderers often are
Their light hlowt onti n sone mintrustul wood
Their light hlowt out in some nistrustful wood
Even so confounded in the dark she lay."
Shakesp. : Ientus it Adonit.
3. Uned as a atrong term of disapprohation or dislike.
"Sir, I have hard another story,
Sueft: On his Death.
cón-fờnd'-ěd-1y, $\alpha d v$. [Eng. confounded; -ly.] Exceedingly, greatly, to excess (with -ly.] Exceedingly, greatis, to excess (with a
atrong auggestion of disapprohation or disatrong
like).
"You are conforndedly, given to squirthing up and
dowa, and chatterlng."-L'Estrange.

* cón-founndi-ǒd-něsg, s. [Eng. confounded; -ness.] The quality or atate of being confounded or put to confusion.
"Of the same stralu is thelr witty descant of my
confoundednese"-Miton: Animad. Rem. Def?
cotn-foutnd'-ẽr, s. [Eng. confound; -er.]
I. One who confounds, puta to confusion, or discomfts
" Hateful confounders both of blood and laws"

2. One who confuges or mistakes two things.
"The confounder of onr church with Charentonprecfous manuscrinte, . . ."-Dean Martin: Lottere, p. 71 ( 1660 )
cón-found'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CosFOUND, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. t particip. adj.: (Bes the verb).
C. As subst, : The act of confuaing or putting to confusion; a mistske, a confusion.

* con-fraxct; a. [Low Lat, confractus, from Lat. con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, fully; fractue $=$ broken, pa. par. of frango $=$ to break. 1 Jroken up.



- the preciplece wherooft to equal to yo most con-
umarncte of the Alpes tho rlver gliling he-

- ơ̆n-fräir-y̆, s [Fr. confrérle] A confraternity, a brotherhood.
"The confraifies are fraternittes of devotas who Inlist themsalves under the banpers of partieular
© ơn-frā'-tẽr, s. [Lat.] A conffere, s mamber of the same brotberhood, coniraternity, or rellgious order.
Mand-hrother, seonfrater, ons that is a brother or
confrerr of the gride-rerrtegan: Resh of Decayed
odnn-fra-tẽr'-nĭ-ty̆. $s_{s}$ [Fr. confraternité; Low Lat. oonfroternifos, from Lat. con $=$ cum $\Rightarrow$, with, ongether, gud fralemitas = brotherhond; frater $=$ a brother; Sp, confralernitad; 1tal. confraternitáa. 1 A brotherhood; a society of men associatod for a certain parpose, eapecially a religious order or brotherhood.
"We fiod days appolnted to be kept, and a contraternity established for that purpowe, with the laws of
* con-fric-à-tion, E. [Lat. confricrtio, from $c o n=c u m=$ with, , iogether, and fricatio $=a$ of rabbing together; frietion
"It hath beeo reported. that lvy hatb grown out of

* cơn-friër', oơn'-frère, "oon-fri-ar, s. (Fr. confrere, from Lat. con $=$ cwm $=$ witlh, together, and frater $=8$ lirother.] A companion or associate; a member of the same a colleague.
"th wha e eracted. that noze of the bethren of Encland, and land of Ireland, should be called * cŏn-frĭ́g-ẽr-āte, v. t. [Pref. con, intors. sive, and frigerate (q.v.).] To make very eold ; to congeal.
'The cold aire His wounds conpritprates", $\begin{gathered}\text { hatres: Buly Anode, p. } 16 .\end{gathered}$
con-frơnt', t.t. \& $t$. [Fr. confronter; Sp. \& Port. confrontar; 1 tall. confrontare, from Low Lat. pref. con $=$ cums $=$ with, torether and Lat. pref. con $=$ cums $=$ with, tomether,
Fr. front $=$ Lat. frons $=$ front. (Areat.)
* A. Intrans. - To border, to adjoin, to have a common frontier or boundary.
Gilt confrontesh on the Yarth side apon part of B. Transitive:

1. To stand or place oneself front to front with another; to face.
"He apoke, and then confront the hrill"
Dryuen: Firgil ; . Liut v 67\%
2. To place oneself in opposition to another ; to oppose.
"And with new life emptront ber heartlese enernites".
"It was imposilhe at tonce tha contront the might of Franconad to tratuple on tho
3. To set one thing face to face with another for complarison or examinatiea; to contrast, to compare.
"When I confront a mednl with a rerse, I only shaw
you the same deatign executed by different hands"you the same design
Addizon: On Medculs.
4. To opgose one evidence to another.
"We began to lay hin ankindies wito him: he
 If Crabb thus diseriminates hetween to confront and to face: "Witnessea are confronted; 8 person fuces danger, or faces sin eneny: Whed people give contrary evldence it is sometimes necessary, in extra judicial matters, to confront them, in order to arrive at the truth ; the best test which a man can give of his courage, is to evince his readiness for facing his enemy whenever the occasion requires." (Crabb: Eng. Synen.)

* ootn-frónt', s. [Confront, v.]

1. An oppesition or conironting.

## A confront on les outrageous than It thoy hnd 2. A boundary, s confine.

- aơn-frotnt-á-tion, s. [Fr., from confronter $=$ to confront.]

1. Lit.: The act of bringing together face to face.
2. Fig.: The act of bringing tngether for comparison, examination, or contrast.
"The argument Fould require a great namber of comparieons confrontations, and comblnafions to find

côn-frönt'- ©, a. [Fr., trom confronter $=$ to confront.] Her: : Anepithct in blazoning, signifying freing one
côn-frônt'-ĕd, pa, par. or

## [1Coxror

cón-frónt-ẽr, s.
confront ; eng.
 confronts or piaces himselr in direct opposition.
"It thath bena oberved that prifoces, Mistening verbally to the sutes and requesty of their mubjects, have Storehonse, oci. (Laxhamu)
côn-frónt-ǐig, pro par., a, \& s. [CoNFRONT.]

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

B. As adjective:
*1. Bordering, adjoining, having a common frontier.
were and are the compronting. And next peoplle of ell


2. Standing or placed face to face, or in direct opposition.
C. As substantive:

1. The act of placing oneaclf face to face with or In direct opposition to anything.
2. The act of briuging things together for comprarison, examination, or contrast.

* cón-frônt'-mčnt,s. [Eng.confront; -ment.] 1. The act of bringing together or placing face to face.

2. The state of being placed face to face or io direct opposition.
Cön-fū'oian, a. \& t. [Mol. Lat. Confucius, the name given by the Jtesits to K'ung-footsze, the great philmsopher and ethieal teacher of China.] [Confucianisa.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to Confuclue (see etymology).



+ B. As subst. : A follower of Ceufucius, a Confuetanist.
Great Firrd havo the confurfins under reprosented the whatever."-penny cych, vil tuT.
Cŏn-f $\bar{u}^{\prime}$-cian-issm, o. [Ëng. Cenfuctan (q.v.), and suff. -ism.]
Ethics, Conp, Retigion, Ilist., dec. The system of welief and practice taught by Confucius. Tha proper Chinese name of this distinguished man was K'urg-foo-tsze, meaning professor of the Chinesc language end litera. ture in Oxford University, he was born of very gool family, in the year b.c. 551, in Lu, one of the Chinese fendal states, covering a conShantung. He married at nineteen; leccame a teacher in his twenty-second year; grew distinguished about B.c. $51 \%$ (i.e., when he was thirty-four), his disciples amounting to thousands; had temporarily to leave La in B.C. $51 G$, owing to civil commotion; lin B. .
500 , when he was fifty-one, became chef 500 , when he was fifty-one, became chlef
magistrate of the town of Clung-tu, wonderfully refermiag the place; was subsequently made auperintendent of works, and afterwards minister of crime in the state of Lut, but had to resign these appointments through the jealonsy of the neigh houring atates; long wandered up and down, teaching aud exerting great influence: returned to Lû, but not to his previons offices, in \&.c. 483, and died in B.C. 478, aged shout seventy-three. Jive fucina, and four by his disciples; the former are looked npon with the same veneration as
the canonical seriptures among ourselv
the latter also are seured.
Confucius was highly distingulshed as Confueius was highly distingulshed as a teacher of ethics. He formulated the golden. rule, which is not found in its condensed ex pression in the old chluese classics. Tszekung having on one occasion asked him if rule of conduct for all the life, he replled, "Is or conduct reciprocity such a word? What you do not want done to yourself do not do to otherg But when Iho-taze, who was his. contemporary, being born in B.c. 601, exun ciated the stil] more advanced morality of returning good for evil, Confucius, being con aulted on the subjeet by one of his disciplea rejected it, saying, What then will rou re turn for good f Recompense injury with Justice, and return good for good."
Confnciue attached very great importance to obedience on the part of children to their parents, and to veneration on the part of people in general to their ancestors. The grarding stl eociety in each klogdom as a great garding all eociety in each klngdom as a great
family, in all circumstances owing passive family, in all circumstances owing passive
obedience to its sovereign. This tenet of obedience to its sovereign. This tenel of
Confucius has readered lils gystem highly Confucius has rendered lils aystem highly
popular with the successive Emperors of popular with the successive Emperors
By most persons Contucianism is viewed simply as a aystenn of ethics and of politics. Prof. Legte is of opinion that it is a great error to fail in regarding it also as a religion. Cenfucius professed to revere the Chinese faith, aad to revive or advocate it, instead of setting it asile. That ancient belief was at. first inonotheistic, lunt in process of time it had hecome corrnited by a snbordinste worohip of multitudinous spirits on the one hand and by superstitieus dividation on the other. Pror. Legge, therefore, regards the term Cozfucianisia as covering first of all the anctent religioa of China snd then the views of the great philosopher himself in illnstratioa ol modification of its teachings, as when there are comprehended muder Christianity the doc. trincs of the Old Testament as well as the New. He worshipped T'ien, Heaven, but Heaven used by metonomy fer God. At the same time there was a more specific word for God, Ti (Lordship or Government), mere fuly Shang Til (Supreme Lordship or Government). which he inight have employed, but ignored. Daring the thousand years which preceded the twenty-third century g.c. there had been instituted a worship of God for all the people, the ofliciator being the kine: also a worship o ancestors by all, or at least by heads of fanilies for themselves and their househoids. Sulistitution had no puace in the religious sacrifices. A part of filial jiety was the worship of pareats; that of forefathers gencrally was also enjoined, prayers being ofleved to the dead. Notling is stated explicitly about the 8tate of the departed, Future retribution is hu this life. As a religion Confucianism is hetter adapted to the more thoughtful of the Chinese than to the common people, the Boer reeling more attached to Boodd commixtures of the several faiths frequently cecur. (Prof. Legge : Religions of China(1880), occur. (Prof. Legge : Religions
Cŏn-f $\overline{\text { un'-cian-ĭst, s. }}$ [Eny. Confucian; -ist.] Aa adherent of Confacianism (q.v.) (Also used attriluntively.)

* con-fus, $a$. [Fr., 1a. par. of cenfondre] Confused, smazed, astonaded. [Confuse]]

còn-fū-şa-bĭl'-ï-ty̆, \& [Eng. confusable; -ity. $]$ Capability of or liskility to confusion.
- cồn-fü'sa-ble, a. [Eng. confus(e); able.] Capable of being confused; lisble to beroa founded.
cotn-f ūsé, v.t. [Lat. confusus, na par. of confunto $=$ to pour together, to mix, to confuse.] [Conround.]

1. To mix or mingle together, $\theta 0$ as to render indistinguishable; to jumble up, to coafound.

2. To put into confueion or disorder; to diserganize.

## 



". Wheref Loss of Travehen. Wha had niwnyef botore exoluyel the duhe, wath to comfised, that ho woid
the xxxilil. of meaning or explantion.
". .. our lidens of their intirante earences and cenusen
5. To perplax, to astound, to amaze, to estonish, to disconcert, to confound.
The wrat of arrangement and connexion confuce
nti of Rhet
6. To confound one thing with anotlier; to mistake one for another.

T For the difference between to confuse and to confound, aee Conround.

- cồn-fūsé', a. [Fr. confus; Lat. confusus, pa. par. of confundo.]

1. Confused, mixed up.
2. In confusion, disorderly.
3. Confounded, perplexed, amazed, diaconcertel.
©on-füşed', pa. pur. or a. [Confose, v.]
A. As pa. pur.: In aenaes corresponding to thoge of the verh.
B. Asadiective:
4. Mixed up, jumbled together.
5. Put into confusion, disorderly, diaorganizer.
6. Abashed, disconcerted, astounded.

- Conusist, Inactive, or surprisid with fear ;

But. 104 d of glory, with severe deyight, iv. 287.
4. Obscure, nnintelligible, indistinet.
-I For the difference between confused and indistinct, see lvorstinct.


1. In a confuged or mixed atate or manner.
"The luner coirt with horecr, nolso, and teara
2. In a confused mass.
"He aeks hingself. what will be the effect of pressure

3. In a confused or disorderly manner.
"Some fall to earth, end some confu'dly fly",
4. In a confused, obscure, or indigtinct manner.

- He contuselly snd obscurely delivered hia pinion." -Clarentom.

5. Irregularly, improperly, without due care or exbetness.
"The propriety of thosahta and words, which are the bidisn benuties of a pling. are hut convusedfy
côn-fū'-şĕ éd-něss, s. [Eng. confused; -ness.] The state or quality of being confused; confubiou.
"TH11 T anw those eytes, I was buta lump, a clinos of contusednexs dweit
kldar Brother, iil.

- cón-fūse'-ly̆, adv. [Eug. confuse; -ly.] 1. In a confused or digorderly manner; confuaedly.

2. Indistinctly, obgeurely.

As when A name lodg'd in the mamory. Cout yet throught himers near tho thantitasie" Nore: On he Sould, pt, ii., Elk. Ii., c. iil., s. 11
con-fū'-şingg, pr. par., $\alpha$., \& s. [Confuse, $v$.] A. As pr. par.: ln aenges corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adJ. : Cauaing confuston, disorder, or perplexity.
C. As subst.: The act of contonnding or canaing confusion
cón-fū'sion, * con-fu-şit-onn, * con-fusyon, s. [Fr, \& Sp. confusion; Ital. confusione, from Lat, confusio, from confusus, pa par. of confundo.] [Conround.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of confounding or confusing; a mixing or mingling together of things so as to be indiatinguishable.
"As the proad tow'r. whose pointa the cloudg did hit,

- The Daties. ogether.

3. Disorder, tumult
confusiough a voter waw taknaging, nud nmidet great
Eng., ch. x/il
4. The act of confonnding, perpicxing, or astonishing.
5. Perplexity, astonishment.
"Confuasian dwelt in ev'ry tace,
And fear in ev'ry heart.
Spectator.

* 6. That which causea ruin or cleatruction. "Thav elye devourer and confusyon of geutil women."
*7. Rnin, destruction, overthrow.
"As hy the etrength of thetr Ilinsion,
8 Obgeurity fulis meaning.
"On the other hand, the legendary style is marked


9. The act of mistaking or confounding ono thing for another.
"The condusion of two different ideas. . . ."-Locks.
10. The state of leing confounded with or mistaken for another thing.
II. Law:
11. Eng. Lavo: The intermixture of the goods of two or more persons so that their respective shares camnot be distinguislicd.
12. French Jaw: The extinction of a debt by the rrealitor becoming heir of the debtor, or the dehtor heir of thic creditor, or in aome similar way.
IT The year of confusion: The year 46 в.c. In which the calendar was reformed by Julius Cæsar. [Calendar.]
$\because$. . It was necesvary to eunct that the prevjous



- Crabb thens discriminates between confle sion aud disorder: "Confusion is to disorder" as the speciea to the genus: confusion suj; poses the abseuce of all onlor; disorder the derangement of order : there ia al ways disorder in confusion, but not alwaya confusion in disorier: a routed army, or a thmultuous mob, will be in confusion and will create confusion; a whisper or an ill-timed motion of in individual constitutes dierrier in a school, or in an brom that is dawn up." (Crabl: Eng. Synon.)
cōn-fü-şive, $a$. [Lat. confus'us); Eng. suff. -ive.] Confusing, confounding; tending to or causing coufusion.
"The sound of dashing flowles, and danhidg armas,
And ueighing steeds, convmive strikk mine emr."
* cön-fü"-şive-1y, adv. [Eng. confusive; -ly.] In confusion, confusedly, wildly.
"Pel-1uel nud conursively dispersed aver the laud,"-
Hackluyt: Joyages, 11., 1 il 89.
$\dagger$ cón-fūt-a-ble, a. [Eng. confut(e); -able.] Possible to be confuted, disproved, or alown to be false.
"At the Inst day, that tmquisitor shall not iresent to God a bunde of calumnies, or confultble wecusa tions, . . - -browen
* côn-fü'tant, cơn'-fú-tant, s. [Lat. confutens, pr. Har. of confuto =tor ronfute. $]$ One who contutes, disproves, or alows the filseness of auything.
" Now tlat the confutane may atoo knowns he degires, what force of teaching there is sumetimes in
cŏn-fu-tā'tlon, s. [Lat. confutction, fron cunflitaths, pa. par. of confito = to confute. The act or process of confuting, disproving, or showing the falseness of anything.

Form'd for the confutation of the fool."
Coweper: The Task.

* côn-fü'-ta-tive, a. [Lat. confutot(us), pa 1ur. of colfuto: Eng. auti. -ive.] Aclapted to or having the power or quality of confutiug or disjruving.
"Allings, in his fith section, divides Plato's Dinlogues into dlas-en. Not hito two kelieral ones o exitericand eroteric: but mito the thore minite nat civil. explomtive olutetrick. nul sulversive."-list butron: P. S. to Remarks on Thlaril.
* cón-füte', s. [Confute, v.] Confutation.
"False below con/ute."-Sir T. Brorne.
cón-fūte', v.t. \& i. [Fr. confuter ; Sp. confu. tur ; Ital. confotare, trom Lat. confuto.]
A. Transilive:

1. To convince or overthrow in argument; to convict. (Used of persons.)
nce."-Mactulay: Hitre. $\mathrm{Kng}, \mathrm{cch}$ ch. they conld not eon

2 To refute, diaprove, or prove to be false or erroneous. (Used of things.)
 -.. - Wilson: Art of Rhetortike, p . 14.
*3. To nullify, to render of none effect or futile
B. Intrans: : To refute in argument. He could on either stde ditpute: -Confute, chango hauds, nad still convura" Mudbraa
IT Crabh thua discriminatea hetween to comfute, to refute, to disprove, and to oppugu: "To confute respects what is argumentatlve ; refute what is personal ; disprove whatever is represented or related; oppign what in held or maintained. An argument is confated by proving its tallacy; a clarge is refuted by proving one'a innocence ; on assertion is disproved by proving that it in false; a cloctrine is oppugned by a course of reasoning. I'aradoxcs may be easily confuted; calumnies may be easily refutal; the marvellous and incredible stories of travellers may be easily digproved; hereaies and sceptical notiona ought to be opprigned." (Crabt: Eng. Synon.)
cồn-fü'tečd, pa, par. or a. [Confute, v.]
A. As pa. par.: In aenses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As auljective:

1. Overcome in argmonent.
2. Disproved, refuted; shown to be false or erroneous.

* côn-fūte'-mĕnt, a. [Eng. confute; -ment.] The aet or process of couluting; confutation.
 fornsed writers witho
cồn-fū'-tẽr, s. [Eng, confut(e); er.] Ont who confutes or overeomes in argument.
"We have gromised that their own deareat doctons Euid divines Ahonlo he bleir confutere"-By, Norton:
cồn-fū'tingg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Confute, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particlp. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : Confutation, disjroof
oong, s. [Lat, congius.]
Mect. : An abbreviation tor congius $=a$ grallon.
 coŏn-gie, a. [Fr. = leave.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A bow, a courtesy before taking leave, or at other times.
very iow conge, and they hiso gave himita cumphi-weit."-surjan: Magrine Progress, phi 1.
2. Leave, departure, farewell.
"Aud uuto her her congee came to take"
II. Arch.: A mouldurs in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two membera from one another: such is that which joina the shaft of the column to the cincture. (Chambers.)

- To give any one his or her congee: To gel rid of him or her.
"But the truth was, that fine was occuphex with great number wo other thonglits. Shopld she phy od
old Briegs Rud give her her conge / -Thucheruy: Fanity Fair.
congé d'ellire, * congé d'cslire, 8 . [Fr. conge t'elire; Norm. F1. conge d'eslire = leave to elcet.]

1. Law. Ecclesiol., dc.: Leave given by meaus of a writ or license to a dean and chapter to elect a bishon, when the see to which thay belong is vacant. The tendeney in Churches las almost always been to claim in Charches lims lo clect their pastora withont in the liberty to clect their pastora withont in. on the contrary, lins always, whin it conld, on the contrary, las always, whin it conld,
desired to exercise adetermining voice in surb desired to exercise a determining voice in surth
electlous. During the Middle Ages a proelectlous. During the Niddle Ages a pro-
tracted struggle on the subject took place between the succeasive lopers on the one hand, and the civil rulers on the other for the right to nominate biahons. The contest broke out in the eleventh century. la the twelfth the civil power being temporarily worsted in the contest, the dean and clapter between A.D. 1125 and 1145, in mort places gained the power of electing their bishop. In Engiand the Constitutions of Clarendon in 1164 accorded them this right or privilege,
bat retained for the sovereign the liberty of confirming the election, and the right was confinned by Magna Charta in I215. By 25 Henry VII1., passed in A.D. 1535, when a vacancy arisea in an archbishnpric or in a bishopric the king sends the dean and chspter a congé d'elire, accounponied by a missive direcling them whom to choose. If they delay their choice more than twelve days, or delay their choice more than tweive days, or named inme one else than the misaive, they become liable to 2 premunire.
2. Fig.: A nominal but dot a real permission to choose.
"A woinau, whea she has made her own ehotce for Spercator, No. 473

- conge, con-gle, v.t. \&i. [Conoe, s.]
A. Trans. : To give leave or permission to deprart.

Howe Lromedon the klag of Trole Whan thei to reat a hathile hym hin preyde Out of hie tonde he themin congeyde..
B. Intramitive

1. To bow, to sslute.
"This side and that dide congeing to the crowd." 2. To take leave.
 with his mearest: lurried a wite

- Shakers : Alks $W$ ell, $\mathrm{iv}, \mathrm{A}$
conn'-gě-a, s. [Etym. doubtful.]
Bot. : A genus of Verbenacee. Congea villosa, the leavea of which have a slimy, heavy, disagreeable smell, is used by the natives of India in fomentationa.
Cơn'-gě-a-ble, a. [Fr. congé $=$ leave, and Eng. suff. -able.]
Law: Dona by permission of the legisla ture; which may be legitimstely done.
 \& i. [Fr. congeler; Prov., Sp., \& Port. con. Delar: Ital. congelare, from Lat. congelo $=$ to cause to freeze up: con = together, and gelo $=$ to cause to freeze; gelu $=$ icy coldness, frost.]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit.: To cause to freeze, to convert from a liquid to a solid state.

* 2. Figuratively:
(1) To make to feel or run cold without actually causing to freeze.
'See ing too mucb sainess hath congeard jour blood,
And melanchuly is the nurse of trenzy," And melanchuly is the nurse of trenzy
(2) To prevent from appearing liquid; to hold back from dripping in a liquid manner.
"Tis sald, at tinies the sullen tear wonld start,

(3) Kept from the fervour of passion.
"This precions Margarite that thou seruest, sheweth
 Hche the we mourished and congeled in mekenesse, that
mpother of sil vertues."-Chaucer: Tertament of Loue,
B. Intrans.: To freeze, to pasa from the liquid into the solid state through the operation of coll.

Whooth and level. as the surface of the water was be to fore" $\rightarrow$ Andrnet: Theory.
min-geal'-a-ble, 'cốn-ǵēl'-a-ble, a. [Eng. zongeal; -tible.] Alse to be congealed or Irozen
cotn-geal'-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. congeatable; -ness.] The quality of heing congealable. "Not here to repeat whet wo formerly delivered of
the eesy rongealablaness of ofl of aniseed. .e."-Boyts: Horks, ill 497.
 [Eng. congeal; ative.] Tending to congeal ; congealing.
"ia Recta, p. ${ }_{8}$.
atn-ġëaled', pa. par. \& a. [Congeal, r.t.]
cotn-éèal'-ěd-nĕss, s. [Eng. congealed; -ness.] The atate of being congealed.
obn-gèal'-Yigg, pr. par. \&a. [Congeal.]
\$ edn-geal'-měnt, ss. [Eng. congeal; ment.] That which ia congealed. Specially, the rlot of thood produced by the partial congelation of the vital fluid.

## Wesh the eongoamenerit thouy with foyful toart The howoura gushen whole.

- cŏm-ǧè' (1), s. [Conoe.]
cŏn'-gēe (2), a.
water, starch.] $\quad$ Mahratta kangee $=$ rice-
congee-water, a Water in which rice has been boiled. (Anglo-Indian.)
* cön-gèl'-g-ble, a. [Conoealable.]
*cŏn'-ğ̣l-ate, a. [Lat. congelatus.] Congealed. (Halliwell.)
 congelacio; Sy. congelacion; Port. congelaçio; Ital. congelazione, from Lat. congelatio (genit. congelationis).]
I. Ofdinary Language:

1. The act of causing to congeal or freeze, or of rendering solid.
"The caplllary tobes are obstructed elther br out.
ard compresson or congelation of the flud. buthnot: On Aliments
2. The state of being congealed, frozen, or rendered solid.

Many waters and springs will oever freeze: and many parta la rivers nan lakee, where there are mine-
ral ernytions, will stII lerast without congelation-ral emptionz, will still per
3. A congealed mass, a concretion.
II. Nat. Phil., Chem., \&c. : The passage of a body from the liquid to the aolid atate. Two known laws regulste the phenomenon: 1st, Every body under the same pressure solidifies st a fixed temperature, which is the same ss that of fuaion. 2nd, From the conmencement to the end of the solidification the temperature of a liquid remaina constant. Some fats are exceptions to the first rule.
Many liquids, viz., alcohol, ether, \&c., have not been aeen soliditied. Most, however, can be reduced to thia atate. In ordinsry cases liquids hecoming solid necupy less space than they did before congelsion took place, but water is a notable exception. It expands sbont 10 per cent. at the noment of passing into ice, hence when frozen in the crevices of rocks it tenda to rend them ssunder. Frequently a liquid, on becoming aolid, crystal lises; water occasionally doea ao. [nisow chystals.] (Ganot.)
cṑn-gèl'-a-tǐve, $a$. [Conoealative.]

* cön-ġèle', v. [Conozal.]
cŏn-gěm-n̄à'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. congeninatio, from congemino $=$ to double, to dunlicate; geminus $=$ a twin.] The act or procesa of doubling or dupliesting.
corn'-gěer-nẽr, s. [Lat. (as adj.) = of the sama race, (as aubst.) $=8$ joint son-in-law.]
$\dagger$ 1. Ord. Lang. : A person of the same race as another, or an animal or plast akin to another.

2. Biol.: An animal or plant of the same genus as another, using the term genus in a strictly scientific sease.
"It rums (in contralialinetion to boppingh but not quite so qulckly ha sone of lits congeners", -Darwin:
'cơn-gĕ́n'-ẽr-a-çy̆, s. [Lat. congener; a connective ; and Fung. suff. -cy.] Similarity, affinity, community of origin.
"That they are ranged meither nceording to the
merit, nor congeneracy of their conditious, - Nore: merit, nor congeneracy,
Expos. Seven Ch, p. 172.
"cŏn-ğğn'-ẽr-āte, v.t. [Lat. congeneratus, pa. par. of congenero $=$ to beget or protuce at the same time.] To produce, to originate.
"Tbat which did comgenerate the colour is fitted
with whiteness, ch. aiL whiteness
cŏn-ǧěn-ĕr'-ic, cơn-ġěn-ĕr'-ic-al, a. [Lat. congener (genit. congeneris), and Eng. suff. -ic, -ical.] [Conoenerove, I1.]
"10 the Stork nad congeneric Mrda"~Todd: Cyclop.
cŏn-̇̀ĕn'-ẽr-oŭs, a. [Eng. congener; -ous.] I. Ord. Lang. : Of the same origin, kind, or nature; allied.
"In thle place we shoald totroduce the wolf, a con-
generous anlwal, The Fout:
II With the prep. to.
eiдариєи, congenerous to this ane those onmes of Cabbula, p 111 .
II. Technically
3. Anat.: Coucurring in the same action (said of mnscles).
4. Nat. Hist.: Belonging to the same or an allied genus; congeneric (q.v.).
 ous; -ness.] The quality or state of being congenerous or of the same origin.
" Rational means, and perranarive aryumenta, whose Yorce and strenth miat yye tit heir congoneroustert. tions of truth apoa our soulan-Bahiwell: Helam.
odn-sëreni-al, a. [Pref. con, and genial (q.v.).]
5. Partaking of the same kind, nature, or origin; allied, cognate.

## "Welcome kindred Glooms 1 Congentat Horrors, hail Thomeon: The Seaton

2. Naturally adapted or auited.
". .- celemency nad moderation which were by no mirn $E \mathrm{Eg}$. chi xiI
3. Partaking of the same natural charecterlatics; aympathetic

- Bat, as two voyces in one Eong embrace
 Berkenhead: On the Colleation of Fletever': Works.

4. Agreeable, pleasant.
ing The congenial ound of the cathedral bell hover
 The quality of being congenial, or partaking of the same nature or kind.
"O..at by the analogy, whiteh palating bolds with the aster arts, and consiseq Deutly by the commmog comp
genaizity. which they all bear to our nature "-Sir $J$.

* eton- ${ }^{-1} \bar{e}^{-}-n 1$ i-al-ize, v.i. \& t. [Eng. conge. nial; -ize.]
A. Intrans. : To partake of the same nature or feelings ; to sympathize.
D. Trans.: To make congenial.
cồn- ${ }^{\text {® }} \bar{e}^{\prime}$-nĭ-al-nĕss, s. [Eng. congenial; -ness 1 The iupality or state of being congenisl; congenislity.
* cón-gंē-nīoŭs, a [Conoemial.] Of the same nature or claracter; allied, akin, similar.
 genitus = born together, with : con $\Rightarrow c \mid=$ with, together, snd genitus $=$ born.] Bern or coming into existence at the same time with semething else ; connate.
"Many coocloniond."- seompen npon this aocoont, to
cơn-ğĕn'-ǐ-tal, a. [Lat. congenit(us); Eng anff, al.] Born with one; constitutional dating from birth; natural.
"Mortld chapge or congenital defect" - Todd
Bowman: Phyniw. $A n a h, ~ v o L, ~ 1, ~ c h . ~ 1 i . ~ p . ~ s i a ~$
 -ly.] Constitutionally; from birth.
- cŏn'-geòn, s. [O. N. F. * cangiun, from combionem, sccus. of Late Lat. camivo. (N.E.D.)]

1. A chsngeling; a half-witted person, an imbecile.
2. A durarf; a deformed person.
3. A contemptuous term for a child; a term of dislike or abuse
 gyre, * con-gyr, + cun-ger, * cungyre, * cun-gur, * kun-ger, s. [Fr. congre; Sp. congrio; Port. congro; Ital. gongro, sll from Lat. conger, congrus; Gr. yóypos (gonggros) $=$ a sea-ecl. Ste the def.]
I. Lit.: A large sea-eel, Conger vulgaris of Cuvier, Murena Conger of Linneas. It ia of the fanily Murenide. It is 5,6 , or, in rare cascs, even 10 feet loug. Its upper parts are brownish-white, snd the lower dirty-white : the latersl line spotted with white, the dorsal and anal fins white margined with bisck. It is common on the coast of Britain and of other European countries. A smaller species, Conger myrus, is found in the Mediterranean.
"Congar, fyssbe. Congre""-Patsgrave.
4. Fig.: A term of abuse applied to e person.
" Haog youreli, you moddy conger, hang yourvelt!

[^173]conger－eal，e．The bame as Concess（1）．
－कัn＇－sẽr（2），${ }^{*}$ con－gre，con－germ，s．
［Of donbtrul etymol The Fr．congres ［Of donbtrul etymol The Fr．congres has been enggeated，as has the English conger（1）．］ A society of booksellers．
con－gër－i－ess，s．［Lat．，from con＝cum $=$ with，together，and gero $=$ to bear，to carry．］ A collection or heap of particles or bodies ；a combinstion．
＂In the earitest period at whlch the ateleton can be dound to cousidet oniy of a conperies of celln，constitut ing the aimplest form of cartliage．；
－otn－ěěst＇，s．［Conoest，v．］A heap，an ac－ cumnlation．
odn－8九st＇，v．t．［Lat．congestur，pa par．of congero $=$ to heap together，to collect ： $\operatorname{con}=$ $\stackrel{c}{c}$
1．Ordinary Lamguage：
1．Lit．：To heap together，to accumulate，to gather．
＂It shawed bis boup ty nid magnificance in compent－ hrame，ac．$\rightarrow$ sir ．Raleigh．
2．Fig．：To bring or gather together；to ummarize，to combine．
II．Med．：To cause an abnormal accumala
tion of biood within（the capillary vessels）．
 A．As pa．par．：（See the verb）．
B．As adjective：
＊I．Ordinary Language ：
1．Lit．：Heaped together，accumulated， piled up．

If earth congested，wail．d．thers etrod a mound pope：Homer＇s Miad，bke xx．，i．174，175． 2．Fig．：Accumnlated，combined．

That thon at lnat neverely must sccount； To what whil thy congerted guilt emonoti＂
Blackmors ：Creation，bl． II．Technically：
1．Med．：A term used of the capillary essela when they are diatended with an buormally large quantity of blood．
${ }^{\text {＂It the artoriee ore }}$ ．in ightiy injectod，the part mayy be deact．
2．Bot．：Crowded very closeiy．
otn－šat＇－i－bIe，a．［Eng．congest；－able．］ Capabie of being heaped up or accumulated．
conn－gěst＇－1あn（1 as y），s．［Fr．congestion； Sp．congestion；Port．congestio，sll from Lat． congestio（genit congestionis）$=$ a heapiag up an accumulation．］［Conoest．］
1．Ord．Lang．：A heaping np，an accumnls－ tlon or gathering togetlier，the formation of a mass．
＂So fa the oploion of some divines，that，until atter the flood wero no monutains，but that by congoution of paod earth，and such etuff sis，we now we hills strangely - Soldom：On Drayton＇s Polyolbion，a． 9.

2．Med．：An abnormal accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels，apeedily pro－ ducing a disordered function of the capillaries ducing a diaordared the kindse capinaries passive．In the former a current of blood passive on the former a cartent of than isnal determined to wards the greater than usual is determined abiewards tha proper vital resiatance，yield to it，and hecome distended and weakened by ita presence．In the latter the bloodvessels themselves are in an excited state，this excitement drawing to thein the blood，with which they soon become engorged．The tendency of congeation un－ checked for a time ia to pass into infamma－ tion of the organs affected．

Med．：Having a tendency to，or of the nature of，congeation．
＂The excesaive use of which［narootics］occastons an the symptome of congertioe apoplexy Nad evel ext
 congiarium，from congius $=$ a measure of a gallon；Fr．congiaire；Ital．congiario．］

1．A largeas or present made by the Roman Emperors to the people：originally of corn or wine measured out in a congine，bnt later of money．
＂Wo nee on them the emperor and general officers tanding an they distributed a congiary to the noldieri or people．＂－Additom．

2 A coin struck in commemoration of the Roman congiaria．（Ogilvie．）
con－gie，s．［Conase（2），s．］Indian boiled rice．（Nutlall．）
cơn＇－ğ－ŭs，s．［Lat．］
Med．：A liquid measure containing ane gallon．［Cona．］
4 odn－glăc＇－i－āte，v．i．\＆t．［Lat．conglacialus， pa．par．of conglacio $=$ to freeze together ：con $=$ cum $=$ with，together，and glacio $=$ to freeze；glacies＝ice．］
A．Intrans．：To turn to ice，to freeze，to congeal．

No other doth properiy complaclats but water．．．＂
Browe：Vila
B．Trans．：To freeze，to convert into ice．
＂cơn－glăç－1̌－${ }^{\prime}$＇－tion，s．［Fr．，from Lat． conglaciatio，from conglaclo $=$ to freeze．］

1．The act or procese of turning into ice ＂．．．it wat a oubject very unfit for proper congla 2．A frost．
．delnges，draughts；heates；conglactotions，ic． －Bicon ：On Learning，by G．Wata
conn＇－g10－bāte，＂obn－glo＇－bāte，a．［Lat． conglobatus，pa．par．of conglobo $=$ to gather into a ball，to make round like a ball ：con＝ $\mathrm{cum}=$ together，and $g l o b o=$ to make into a ball ；globus＝a ball，a globe．］
I．Ord．Lang．：Massed together，and united Into a ball or aphere．（Lit．\＆fig．）

Eeaveo＇s gitts which do ilke falling atars appear
Scatterd
Heter
Dryden：Death of Lord Hastinge．
In the foregoing example，it will be ob－ aerved，the pronnnciation is conglo bate．

II．Technically：
1．Bot．（Of $\alpha$ flower head）：Forming a rounded bail．Example，the flowers of Echinope．
2．Anat．：［Conolobate olande．］
conglobate glands，s．pl．
Anat．：A name for what are more commonly alled tie lymphatic glands，and by modern French writers the lyniphatic ganglions．
－ob̌n＇－glō－bāte，＂conn－glö＇－bäto，v．t．\＆i．
［Conolobate，r．］
A．Transitive：
1．Lit．：To form into a solid ball or mass．
2．Fig．：To gather together，to annmarize or epitomize．
＂．．．．how many particular features and diserimima－
tions will be conpressell and complobated into one grows and genersh lien＂Johnton：Journey to the Heasern Intands of Scotland．
B．Intrans．：To become formed into a solid ball or masa．
＂Thus may ntter conglobata futo the form of an egr．＂
cŏn－glö－bā＇－tব̆d，pa．par．or a．［Conalo－ bate，v．］
＊oơn＇－g10̄－bāte－1̆̆，adv．［Eng．conglobate； －ly．］ln a apherical form．
＊cŏn－gIō－bā＇－tion，s．［Lat．conglobatio，froin conglobo $=$ to form into a hall or round mass．］ The act or process of forming into a round body；a round body or mass．
＂In this spawn are discerned mady apecks，or little
conglobations，which in time become black．＂－
＊cŏn－gIōbe＇，v．t．\＆i．［Lat．conglobo：con $=$ cum $=$ with，together；globus $=$ a ball，a aphere．］
A．Trans．：To form into a spherical body or mass；to gather togather into a ball

B．Intrans．：To form into a apherical body or masa；to coalence．
＂Tho＇somethlag like moisture conqlobes io my oye．
Let no one mimdeemi me disloyal．＂Willam Tytler．
＊conn－glōbed＇，par．par．or a．［Conolobe，v．］
－oбn－g1o＇－b’ing，pr．par．［Conolobe．］
＊cŏn－glŏb＇－u－lāte，v．i．［Lat，con，and glo－ bulus $=$ a little globe，a globule．］To make into a littie heap．
＂8wnllown certannly oleep anl the wintor．A number of them conplobulate topether by firlog roved nud



The statement made in the foragoing ex－ ample is an expioded error：awallows migrate previous to winter，and do not hybernste previous to
©几－gið̌m＇－ãr－āte，a．\＆s．［Lat．conglomera－ tus，pa par．of conglomero $=$ to roil together， to wimd up，to conglomerste ；con＝together， and glomero $=$ to foria into a ball；glomus and glomero $=$ to forna into a ball；glomus
（genit．glomeris）$=a$ ball or clue of yarn or （genit．g
tliread．）
A．As adjective
1．Ordinary Langnage ：
1．Lit．（Of textile fibres，ather fibres，glands，or anything similar）：Coilected or gathered into a ball．［Conolomerate Glands．］
＂Flulde are neparnted in the Hiver，and the other cooglob
$\mathrm{Pr}_{2} \mathrm{j}$
2．Fig．（Of light）：Concentrated into a focue． ＂The berms of light，when they are multiplted and conplomerate generste II．Bot．：Clustered．
B．As substantive：
1．Geol．：Pebbles，gravel，or any sinnilar col－ lection of rounded water－worn fragments of rocks，the whole bound together by a silicions， calcareons，or argillaceous centent．it if calcareons，or argillaceous cenent．it in sometimes called also priding－stone，from formed eay of raisina or other fruit imbedded formed eay of raisins or other fruit imberded In a paste．The pebbles or gravel came origin－
ally from aome previonaly exiating rock or ally from aome previonaly exiating rock or
rock：they may have been derived from various sources，each of conrse having had a history of its own before beconning fixed in the conglomerate．By reading that history the geologist is able to trace the direction of currents of water，sic．，and recompose loat chapters，or parts of chapters，in the history of the earth．A congiomerste resembles hreccia，but is a breccia the imbedded frag－ ments are angular，while in s conglomerste they are rounded，Conglomerates occur more or less it all the great formations．Thers is rablo one aubordinate to the OId Red Sand nota tona，and another－the dolomitic conglomerate of Bristol－in the Lower New Red Sandstone They exist in all parts of the world and ar made up of greatly varied materials，usually of some bard rock such as quart．Conglom eratea are aamed according to the character of tbeir contained pebbles，as quartz conglonterate， limestona conglomerste，granite conglomerata sc．They are made up of varinus sized，round， water－worn atonea，cemented together by cal－ coreous ferruginous，or ailicious anbstances，or by aimple compreasion．They are avidentiy beach deposits，made up of compacted grave Hoat of tbe rivers between Toulon and Genoa， along the vala of the Maritime Alpa，are now forming atrata of conglomerate and sand．
II Dolomitic Conglomernte of Bristol：A con－ glomerate in which pebbles are cementer to－ gether in a red or yellow base of dolomite or magaesian limestone．It is of the Permian age． it is found oear Briatol，and in other marts near the Severn．Some of the fragments of the older rocks imbedded in it being angular， there might be temptation to call it a breccia， but more being rounded conglomerate is the more appropriate name．Two amphivian genera－Thecodontosaurus and Paleosaurus －occur in the stratum．
－For the difference between a conglomerate and an agglomerate see AOoLOMERATE．

## 2．Anatomy：

Conglomerate glamls：Compound glands， chiefly of the racemose class．Examples－ the pancreas，the salivary，lachrymal，and mammary glands，Brumer＇a glauds，and most of the emall glanda that open into the mouth， the fances，and the windpipe．（Quain．）
con－glŏm＇－ẽr－ate，v．t．［CONGLOMERATE，a．］ To gather into a ball，to bring together，to collect into a heap．

Conglomerated into solld night，
And darkuese nlunost to be felt．
and darkuese，niluost to we Yelt，
cơn－glðm＇－ẽr－ā－těd，pa．par．\＆a．［Cos olomerate，v．l
 EfATE．］
©ơn－gIŏm－ẽr－ā＇－tion，［Fr．conaloméra－ tion；Port．conglomeragao，both from Lat．cor－ glomeratio＝a crowding together，an assembly．］

1．The collection of materiai anbstances into a masa，heap，or ball．
b5n，b6y；pout，jowl；oat，çell，chorus，ghin，bengh；go，gem；thin，this；sin，as；expect，Xenophon，eycist．ph＝R．

2. Intermixture.
oth generste rarefon and conglomaration of sounds Fisth genorate rarefaction of the air."-Bacon: Nat. cơ̆n' glâ - tǐn, s. $\quad[$ Lat. $\quad c o n=o u m=$ with, together ; gluten $=$ gum.]
Chem.: A name given to the Iegumin of almonds and of lupines.
cŏn-glû̀'-tǐn-ant; a.\& s. [Fr. conglutinant, from Lat. conglutinans (genit conglutinantis), or. par. of conglutino = to glue, to cement, to join together: con $=$ together, snd glutino $=$ to glue: gluten and glutinum = glue.]
A. As adj.: Glueing or cementing thing together.
B. ds substantive:

Mext. \& Surg.: A medical appliance which ghea the opposite sides of open wounds together, snd then promotes their healing
conn-glî́'tinn-āte, $a$. [Lat. conglutinatus, ps IMR. of conglutino $=$ to glue together.] [CON

1. Ord. Lang.: Glned, cemented, or nnited together. (Lit. \& fig.)
Alt these together conglutinate, and effectually T. Blyot: Goe., fol. 142
2. Bot.: Gloed together, tostead of being mitad organically.
cơn-gIû'tín-āte, v.t. \& ל̀. [Conalurivate, a.]
A. Trans.: To glue or cement together, to canse to adhere together.
${ }^{\text {M Mathiolua }}$ relates that fo many the bones having glutinated withia thave had their bruken parts conocl. 11 , p. 193.
B. Intrans. : To coalesce, to unite together by the intervention of glue or cement.
cơn-glâ'-tín- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-ted, pa. par. \& an [Conole $\sigma$ TINATE, v.t.]
cơn-glû-tǐn- $\bar{a}^{\prime}$-tion, s. [Fr.conglutination; Sp. conglutinacior: Port. conglutinagūo; 1tal. conglutiruzione, all from Lat. conglutinatio.]
3. Gen.: A glueing or cementing together.
4. Spec.: The reunion of the severed parts
cơn-gl $\hat{\text { un }}$-tĭn-a-tĭve, $a$.
[Fr. comglutinatif (nr.), conylutinative (f.).] Having the power of miting wounds ; conglutinaot.
cond-glư'-tǐn-ā-tõr, s. [Eng. conglutinat(e) and suff. ofr.] That which has the power of oniting broken bones, the opposite sides of
"The oateocolla is recommended as n conglutinator of broken bones - Woodurard: On Fasills.

* cŏn-g1̂n'-tĭn-oŭs, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. conglutinosns, from conglutino.] Conglntinative, conglutinant
- cŏn-glû'-tĭn oŭs-1̆y, adv. [Eng. conglutinous; -ly.] In a congtutinate manner, closely "The matter of it hangeth mo conglutinousty to


## Con's'gō, s. [A West African word.]

1. A river, also called the Zaire or Moienzi Enzaddi, in the west of Africa.
2. A kingdono or district in the west of Africa, about lat. $6^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$., one of four constitnting the wider territory described under [3].
3. The whole of Western Africa between lat. $0^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ a. and lat. $15^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ a., including the Eiogdon or districts of Loango, Congo proper (2), Angola, and Beaguela.
4. A negro from the Congo.

## Congo monkey, s.

Zool: Mycetes palliatus, a black howling monkey.

## Congo snake, 3.

Zool.: Tha name given by American negroes co various species of the Amphibian genus Auphiuma, probably from its blackish colour.
coní-gou, cơn'-gō, s. [A corruption of habourer's (Amoy dialect); Chineae hung-fit $=$ labourer's tea, or tea on which tabour has leen bestowel.]. A tea classitied by the diatricts from which the several descriptiona come. Ningelows, Oonfas, Oopseks, and Kientucks, are called hy the London brokera " Blackish-leaf kinds." Thees are sil grown in diatricta near Hankow. Kysows, Chingwos, and Paklings are called " Reddish-leaf kinds," and are grown in districts near Foochow, A
small quantity of Congou called "New make" is grown in the district of Tayshan, near Canton. The flavour of each description is distio ive, arising partly from soil and ollingte and partly from mode of curing. Congon is peke as first, second, snd third croge and piok pared by alowly drying the teaf over charcofires, and subsequently hrea, snd subsequently assorting carefully, so that the leaf is aearly uniforin tliroughout the chop. A chop (an nodefined quantity rangiug作 200 to 700 chests of ahont I001bs. net is the tea of one or more gardens heaped together, and cured together, having exactly the same appearance and flavour thronghout. Two-thinds of the whole import of tea into the United Kingdom consiste of Congou.
con-grar-fet, a. [An erroneous form of 0 . Fr. cirograffe, pa. par. of cirograffer $=$ to register to engross. (N.E.D.)] Registered, engrossed.
"That foreward. $\therefore$ ia Godes court is congraffet."
cồn-grăt'-u-la-ble, $a$. [Eng. congratu la(te); -able.] Fit or deserving to be congratu lsted; worthy of congratulation
côn-grăt'-u-lant, an [Lat. congratulans, pr
par. of oorgratulor $=$ to congratulate (q.v.).] Congratulating, expressing joy or pleasure.

Forth rush'd in hasto tho great consuluting peers, Congratulant approach'd bim, and with liko joy oôn-grät'-u-lāte, v.t. \& i. NLat. congratu datus, pa. par. of congratulor, from con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and gratulor $=$ to wish joy gratus = pleasing.]
A. Transitive:

1. To declare that we share one's joy; to sympathise with the good fortune of another ; to compliment or wish joy to on say happy event; to felicitate.
ehaklog hands and conoratulating each other In the adjoidiog gallery."-AIacaulay: Hist. Eng..

- It is generally followed by on before the subject of congratulation.
"You congratulate me on the prosperous situation
of my affirs..."- Melmoth: Cucro, bk. It, lett. 2. * 2. To welcome, to exprese joy or pleasure st.
"They congratutate our retorn, as if we had beeo
 * Followed by to before the object congratulated.
rather reendy to congratulate to your." yourselves, I am
B. Intrans.: To express one's congratuls tions; to declare one's plessure or joy,
"A stranger's purpose in theee layz
Cocper: An Kpist. to an Ancived Protestant
Lady in France.
I * 1. Followed by for before the subject of congratulation.
"The inhabitanta of Burdeaux hearing of the erle", arriual, sent to him messeuger hit the of the erleq thankilig nnd congratutiting for his thither commyng. * F 11 いـ

2. Followed by to tefore the object congratnlated.
"Tho suhlects of Englayd may congratulate to them. Relveb, that the nature of our governument, and tho
clemency of our king, secure uas."-Dryden: Pret, to clemency of
A 2 rengzebe.
${ }^{*}$ 3. Followed hy with before the object congratulated.
"I cannot but congratuatate with ny couatry, which hath outdone all Europe in adraucing conversation." Fo
For the difference between to congratulate and to felicitate, see Felicitate.
cón-grăt'-u-là-těd, pa. par. or a. [Congratulate.!
cồn-grăt'- u-1ā-tǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Con-
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb)
C. As subst. : The act of expressing joy in praticipation with another.
cón-grăt-a-iä'-tion, s. [Lat. congratulotio, from corgritulor $=$ to congratulate (q.v.). ]
3. The sct of congratulating or expressing sympathy in participation with another.

Whlie with congratulations and with prayers
Longenowo :Tales of manwares": Thn The
2. The form in which sympathetic joy or pleasure is expressed.

With elacken'd foctutepa I advauced, and soon
$\Delta$ glad oomgrusuluation we exchlonged.
Wordsworth: Exourwion, it
con-grăt'-n-1an-tõr, s. "[Lat.] One wh congratulates.
"Nothtog more fortnnately a usplofons coald bappon
o ut, at onr brten entrnace upon the goverament, fina

cotn-grăt'- $\mathbf{a}-1 \mathbf{a}-t o ̃ r-\breve{y}, \quad$ a. [Eng. congratu lator; - $y$-l Expressing sympathetic joy or pleasure for the good fortune of sother; con gratulating.
all Makiog his way through a crowd of friende who hnud at onct....-Dally Tetegraph, Nov. 16 , issi
cobn-grē'-dï-ent, s. [Lat. congrediens, pr par. of congredior $=$ to come together. $]$ i component part. (Sterne: Tristram Shandy,
vi. 201.) vi. 201.)
cŏn-grēe, vi. [O. Fr. congréer, from Low Iat. congreo, from Lat. con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, sid gratus $=$ pleasing.] To agree together
"cơn-grēe'-ǐng, pr. par. or a. [Conorer, v.] Congreeing in a full and nitural close
"cŏn-grēet', v.i. [Pref. con, and greet (q.v.).] To greet, to salute reciprocality.

## " Shneo then my offleo hath so har proveil'd That, face to foce and royal eye to eye,

Shakespa: Hem. F., 7.2
Ital. congregare; sp. \& i. [Fr. eongrejer; congrego $=$ to flock together : con $=$ cum $=$ with. together, and grex (genit. gregis) $=\mathrm{a}$ flock.] + A. Transitive

1. Of persons: To collect or bring together into ore place or assembly; to asseinble.

2. Of things: To gather or collect together, to unite, to inass.

Heat congragates homogenenl bodies, and separates
B. Intrans - To met or

Bessemble, to gather or collect together,
to assemble, to gather.
"That intonve patriotiom which 16 peculiar to tho mombers of societiee congresated wienh1 a narrow
cơn'-grĕ-gäte, a. [Lat congregatus, pa. par. or congrego.] [Conoreoate, v.]

1. Of persons: Collected or gathered together assembled.

Wha placed ia hiow, in thi highest sky.

| With all the sods about him congiegate". |
| :---: |
| Spenser: |
| . VII. vi. |

2. Of things: Compact, united in a mass.
"Where the matter is most congregate, the cold ts
cơn';-grĕ-gā-téd, pa. par. or a. [Congre ATE, $v$.
A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective
3. Of persons: Collected or assembled to gether
 2. Of things: Gathered into one mass or Of congregated water. the great reareptalle

Mutom: P. L., hk, vil

oŏì -grĕ-gà' tion, * cŏín-grĕ -gā - ti-
 gugao; Ital. congregazione ; Prov. congregotioLat. congregalio (genit. congregationis) flocking or herding tozether, soclety tion ; congrego $=$ to collect, soclety, associsherd: con = together, and anto a nack or into a flock or herd, and grego $=$ to gather gregis) $=$ a flock or herd.] collect grex (genit.

1. Ordinary Language :
2. The act of collecting together toto a flock or herd, or simply of collectiog.
grogation of homogouend parts the the fire, its but hy com-
3. The state of being collected.
4. Persons or things collected together: a mass
(1) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.
". Athis hrave oerhanglpg firmankent, appearm
(2) of vapours."-Shakesp.: Aamitet, it. 2
(2) Spec. : A Chriatian assembly gathered together in a church, chapel, tent, the open air, or any other place to worship God.

##  comp Technforilly: <br> 1. Jewioh Hist.: The Jaws gathered tosether <br> In the wildernese during the journoy to

 Cnaan.And the whole congregation of the Childron of Ihrtal muxumured ngaing
(2) At other placea and times.
".. Jothua read not before all the congrapation of Irrael, with the women, aud the litit oues, aud the vilinger
2. Scottish History :
(1) The Congregation, or ths Congregation of Christ, was the designatlon which the Scottish Refurmers assumed during the reign of Queen Mary. The term is supposed to have been tsken from the language of the first Scottish National Covenant, that eubscribed at Edinburgh on 3rd Deo., 1557, in which the word congregation occurs eight times. (Hstherington: Hist. Ch. Scotland.)

 all the propratitionuis, abonin
(2) The term is sometimea used in a more restricted seass, denoting ons part of the body of Protestants, as distinguished from another, sccording to local situation. (Jamiean.)
"At Perthe the last day of Mait, the yeir of God
 Mernhing and Routrota beeing couveinit in tbe toun ot
ther, ac. - - nox: aht., $p$. 138.
II Lords of the Congregation, *Lordis of the Congregatioun: The noblemen and ather chief aubscribers to the covenant or bond described under (1).
"The anldid Lonclit of the Congrogatioun, and sl1 the memberx thainof, eill remaino bedient eubjectis to our
 3. Roman Catholic Church :
(1) A board of eccleslastlcs mesting as commissioners at Rome, both for regulative and for administrative purposes, and generally under the presidency of a cardinal. Of anch congregations there are 15 for spiritual and 6 for temporal purposes. The Pepe can veto their clecisions, but does not do so except for woighty ressons. The most notable is the Congregation ds propaganda fids. [PropaGanda.]
(2) A group of monsaterias of ths sams ordsr, united for seme special purpose, as the Congregatiou of Cluay, of St. Maur, \&c.
4. Universities: The Congregation of the Undversity of Oxford is an assemblage of certain official persons and the resident Masters of Arts. Its principsl business is the cranting of dagrees. There sre similarly constituted bodiea in ths Universitios of Cambridge and Dublin.
cờ́-grě-gā'-tion-ą, a. [Eng. congregation;

1. Gen. : Pertaining to a congregation.
2. Spec. : Pertaining to the denoinination of the Congregationalists (q.v.).
T Tha word was first nsed by the divines of the Weatminster Assembly, (Collection of Scarce Tracts, ed. by sir W. Scott, vit. 91.)

## congregational musio.

Music: Music iu which the people or congregan hy ths trained choir alo to that which os suag hy the trained chor alone. Ths plainLong of the Responses, Creeds, and of the Lorms Prayer, and the meiody of psalm and hervices and anthema are specially set saside services and antberms are speciangea by the chuir, acting sa it wers for performance by the chuir, acting sa it wers and meditating people. (Stainer \& Barrett.) IThe Congregational Union of England and Wales:
Ecctesiol. \& Ch. Hist. : A union was formed In 1831 among the Congregational Churches for mutual sympathy, counsel, and co-operstion. In 1898 a declaration of faith, order, and discipline was published. By its constitution and laws, adopted in October 1871, "Tha

Church to administer ths affiairs free from axternsl control, and shall not in any case assume legislative anthority, or become a court of appeal." It consists of Representative Members, Honorary Members, and Associates. It holds two msetings every year-one, called the Amnal Asmembly, in Londnn, in May; snd the other, called the Autumnal Assembly, in or Waling,

Conñ-grĕ-gē'-tilon-al-ym, [Eng. congregational: ism. ) Viewing these Congregatwo headsof dectrine snd Chnrch government, the former does not essentislly differ from that of the other Protestsnt denoninations or frum that of the Evangelical party in the Church of England. It is not in doctring but in govermment that theilr peculiarity consists. They belisve that every congregation has indsThey belisve that avery congregation has indspendent powsrs of aelf-goverament, uncon-
trolled by any Bishop, or Presbytery, or othsr trolled by any Bishop, or Presbytery, or othsr
oxternal ecclesiastical anthority. They recognize a ministry, have deacons as subordinate ralers in the congregation, but allow the congregation itself to decids who sre fit to joln its ranks, and to act with judicial power in cases of discipline.
Cờn-grĕ-gā'-tion-gl-ist, a. \& s. [Eng. congregational; -ist.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining In any way to Congregationalism, or to the sdherents of that gregationalism, or of Chnrch government.
B. As substantive :

Ecclesiol. \& Ch. Hist. (pi.) :
(I) Def., ic. : The adherents of the form of Chnrch gevarnment called Cougregationalism or Independency, or the membera of the religious danomination in which theas views have been carried out. They are often termed indepeadents, the latter name reforring to the fact that their several Churchea are indepen. dent of esch other, and in apiritusl mattera of the civil power; and the terin Congregationallsta makes it prominent that aeparate congrsgationa have self-government to sn extent which they do not posseas in some other rellgious bodiss.
(2) Ch. Hist. : Congregationallats in genersl believe tineir form of Church government to be of Divine anthority, and to have been that of the Apestolic Churehes. The sdherents of Epiacopacy and of Preshyterianism, \&c., on the contrary, reject thia view, and put in ainuilar clains for their own aystema
Among the sects which from the 13th century separated from the dominant Church, gome doubtless had no closer bond than that of traternal sympathy between different congregations. To descend to niors modern times, the tenets of Robert Browil [Brownism] were essentially thess of modern Congregationalism. Ho was born about the middle of the 16th century, and was a near relative of ths Lord Treasurer Cecil. He was first a preacher, then a schoolmester, and afterwards a lecturer. From about 1585 hs inverghed with tiery veheFrom about 1585 hs inveighed with fiery vehemence against ths corruption, and to a certain
extent against the constitution, of the Eatabextent against the conatitution, of the Eatab-
liahed Church, his philippies heing varied by lished Church, his philippics cingers, some of them in cells whore le could not gee his hand at noonday. Notwithstanding all efforts to intimidsts him, he succeeded abuut 1693 in setting up a congregation in London. Those in favor of his doctrines wers then eatimated st 20,000 in number. After a time many of them, with Mr.. Brown himself, were ohliged to remove to Holland, where seversl Churches were set up. There they were free to act according to their convictions, but falling into divisions among themselves, they so disgusted their lesder that he returned to England, contheir lesder that Fistablished Church which he had so vehemently and persistently denounced, and became rector of a oliurchi in Northamptonshire ; was negligent in the discharge of his duty, if not even dissolute in life, and died in 1630, in prisen, where he had been confined, not for the saka of conscience, but for striking a constable.
Among the Chnrehes in Holland one was founded at Leyden, by Jacobs and Brown, in 1816. Mr. John Robinaon soon after becans miniater of the Church. Hs modlfied the Brownist tenets, readering them less extreme, and is by many regarded as the real foundibus independsncy. In his "Apologia pro Exulibus Angtis, qui Browniste vulgo appellantur,
pnblished at Leydsn in 1619, the Lattn word independenter ( = indspendently) occurs, whilch may have been the origin of ths word inde did not how applied to men or 1640 and 1642. It eccurs in the title of a work, "A pologetical Narrative of the Independents," onhlished in 1644 . In 1616 Henry Jicols returned to England from Holland and founded a meeting-house. It was the fret unequivocal Independent or Cougregationa! church in EngIndependent or Cougregations! church in Eng-
land. In 2620 a part of Mr. Robinaon'e conland. In 1620 a part ol Mr. Robinaon'e congregation st Leydsn removed to Plymonth, in
New England. They were followed by otiers of the same denomination, as weil as by jerascnted Puritans generally all through the 17th century. Thers the foundations of the Independency or Congregationalism of the New World were lald dsep snd broad.
In Mr. Robinson's modification of the Browniat doctrinea a singla ruling officer, or elder, replaced the body of elders which had bsen deviead by Barrowe as a governing body, restoring to the congregation that control of its own affaire whlch Harrow's device had partly taken away. As thue constituted the Daydower community practically governed treif under the judicious counsel of its eider. The Salem coloniata, whe cams over nine years later, wars not Iudependenta, but the method of church gevernment in vogue at Plymouth aeamed to them so suitable to their requirements, far removed, as they wers, from their Euglish brethrsn, that they adopted it, and formed themselves into an Independent Church, which they made Congregational by taking the right hand of fellowahip from Governor Bradford and his fellow delegates from Plymouth. The coloniats who followed quickly fell into line with their predecessors, and Congregationalism became the ruling church method in New England, though with a certain element of sristocracy which was not eliminated until after the Revolution, wheo the Church became purely and fully demecratic the Church became purely and.
American Congregationalists to-day recog nize the right, and hold it to be the duty, it believers who ars ao sitaated thst they can conveniently worship and work together, to organize themselves by mutual covenant as a church. Thits organization beconies Congregational through its public admission to their fraternity by the neighboring Congregational churches. Each auch church has a pastor a ud deacons as officers and a working committee chosen by the congregation for the purpose of laying out and making efficient the work of churches and there may be advice and admuni tion under extraurdinary circumatances, and ecclestastical cooncils may be held for euch ecclesiastical cooncising of any new chureh or purposes, the welcoming of any aew the council The council doee not exist among Eoglish Con gregationalists. The Congregational churches of the United States have been uniteI, eince 1871, into a National Council, which meets every third year. It is made up of delegates from the churches and communicants of the whole land. Congregationalism epread slowly in the United States, it having scarcely extended beyond the boundaries of New England by 1800, the members who moved to new localitios generally hecoming Presbyterians. Since the Civil War there has beon a marked change in these particulars, and Congregationalism has spread with much rapldity, its churches mow existing in every part of the land. It poot aesses a considerable number of missionary and other associations and theological semi ngries, pnd is in a cundition of encouraging growth.
căn-grĕ-gà'tlon-ẽr, s. [Eng. congregn a congegationalist.
"He would nelther be for the Consiatoriaman nor
cǒí'-grěss. s. [Fr. onnarès; Sp. congresn; Port. \& 1 tal. congresso, all from Lat. congressic $=$ a friendly meeting, a conference . . . a couteat, a tight.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A friendly meeting for discussion, a coesference.
(1) Lit.: A meeting for the settlement of affairs of a difficult or dellcata character between nations. [11., I.]
"The seaeral found himself meraily the president of ${ }^{8} \mathrm{Cij}$
(2) Fig. : A gathering, an assembiage.
2. A shock betweed two or mora persons or things ; a fight, a contest, a combat.


*From theee lawe may be dednoed the roles of tho congresses 2nd reeeection
II. Hiarry, Political Geography, \&c.:
3. In the same senas as 1.1 (q.v.).
4. Tha legialature of the United States, conaisting of a Senate and House of Representa. tives. Whilst yet the Britteh aettlers in North america were colonists only, occasions arose when it was needful for them to cooperste for the attainment of particular enda. They did an in 1745 for the capture of the French fortifled port of Lonisbourg in Cajee Breton, and in 1754 for holding a conference with the Indian tribea north of New York. The War of Endependence made the union of the scattered colonies closer and more permanent, and the governing body then established developed inta the present Congress. The American Congress minst assemble at least once a year, the day of meeting being the first Monday of December. The Senate consists of two membera from each state. They are chosen by the legislature of each state for six years, one third of them elected shenmially. The Vice-President is ex offeio President of the Senate. The numbers of the House of Representatives are apportioned to the several states according to popolation; they are elected for two years. All money bills must originate in thia House, which corresponds to the House of Commons in England.
If Among modern congreases may he mentioned that of Munster, A.D. 1643-1648, which put an end to the Thirty Yeara war; that of het between England, France, Holland, Germany, between the that of Utrecht, in 1713, aigned between the Ministers of England, France, and Spain, the Emperor Charlea VI., however, holding out. Coming to more modern times, a congress of sovereigus, or their representatives, was held at Vienna to arrange about the resettlement of Europe after the great disturbance of ancient landmarks produced by the wars of the first Napoleon. A congress was held at Berlin between June 13 and July 13, I8i8, the British renresentatives being Lords Beaconsfleld and Salisbury, to bubmit to the judgment and decision results of the Russo-Turkish war. At this congress our country obtained the permission to hold under the Porte the island of Cyprub, to be used as a place of arms whence Turkey might be defended if war again broke out.
congress-man, s. A member of the United States Congress.

- cŏń-grĕss', vit. [Conoress, s.] To meet or conre together; to assemble.
"The valetudinarians who congress evory winter at
- cŏn-grěss'-lôn (ss as sh), s. [Lat, congressio, from congressus, pa par. of congredior.] I. Literally:

1. A meeting or collecting together.
2. Sexual intercourae.
"a'd legitimate the congression, even when there is hazard to have a diseased chlld begotteu,...."-Jeremy II. Figuratively:
3. A collision, a dispute.

II must congelonaly make congreation with much
-Chapman: Comments on Itadi, (Davies.)
2. Compariaon.
2. Comparison.


 Dubitantium, i. 123.
cơñ-grĕss'-itn-al (ss as sh), a. [Eng. congression; al. 1 Pertaining to a congress, es.
cơñ-grěs'-sǐve, $a$. [Eng. congress; ive.] Meeting, coming together, encountering, copulating.
 Fulgat Errours, blw, ih. ch. vi.
cŏn'-grēve, s \& a [Named after Sir Wm. Congreve, the second baronet of that name, Who was born in Middlesex May 20, 1772,

In vented in 1808 tha rocket called after him and died May 14, 1828.]
A. As substantive:

1. Theinvention mentionedin the etymology.
2. A lucifer match.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to or invented by him.
congreve-match, s. A kind of lucifer match.

## congreve-rocket, s. [Rocker.]

- cờn-grûe', v.i. [Lat. congruo $=$ to agree together, to correapond.] To agree, to correapond, to be conaistent.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Put into parts doth keep in oae convent; }
\end{aligned}
$$

* cờn-grûe, * con-gru, a. [Fr., from Lat. congruus.] Fit, suitahle, conaistent.

Congrs: Congruus."-Cauhol, A nplicum.

* cŏ'்'-grụ -ẹnçe, "cờ'ं-grụ-en-çǐe, - cŏ́n'-gru en-ç̆̆, s. [O. Fr. congruence; Lat. congruentia, irom congruens, pr. par. of congruo.

1. Agreement, consistency, suitability, correspondence.
"The philooophick cabbala and the text have a marvellous fit and ensy congruency in thia place." -1
Hore: Cony. Cab. (1653), po 23a, 2. Propriety.

It Ineddet may hnue this attrition an and yet shall It not folowe of congruonce that they must receive
grace. and also reminion of their sinnea.
Worte Workes, p. 27s

- cơn'-gru ent, a. [Fr. congruent; Lat. congruens, pr. par. of congruo.] Agreeing, correspondent, suitable.

These phanes were so separatod as to move upon 3 Common side of the congruent sq

* cŏń-grut-ent-ly̆, * con-gru-ent-1ye, adv. [Eng. congruent ; -ly.] Fitly, suitably, with consistence or propriety.

> "Right conneniently And full congruentrys. As nature could diuse." Skelton : Boke of Phitp Sparow.
coñ-grû'-ǐ-ty̆, s. [Fr. congruité; Port. collgruidade; lital. congruita, all from Low Lat. congruitas.] [CONORUOUs.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Suitableness, adaptedness, agreement.
"There is at least moral congruity between the
Frag. of science (3rd ed.) hii. 49.
2. Fitness, pertinence, point.
"A whole centence mayy fail of ite congruity by
wantivg oue particle."- Sidney.
3. Consistency, conaequence of argument, reason.

## II. Technically:

1. Geom. (Of lines, figures, dc.): Correspondence, coincidence in every part of two figures, two lines, \&c., the one laid over the ther
-If congruity: Thns colncident.
2. Theol. (Of Divine grace): Effcacy, so exerted that while leaving the will free, it stlll does not fail to infuence it in an essen stially effective manner apiritually and morally

- cờn'-gru-ly̆, adv. [Eng. congru(e); -ly.] Fitly, consistentiy.
"Congruly : congrue, adverbilim."-Cathot. Anglicum
cơn' ${ }^{\prime}$-gru-mĕnt, s. [Eng. congru(e); -ment.] "The, accord, harmony.
"The congrument and harmoniove fiting of periods In a tentence, hath alnust the fastening and force of
knitting and connextou"-Ben Jonson: Discovery
* cờn'-gry-oŭs, $a$. \{Fr. congru; Sp. \& Port. congruo; Ital. congruo, all from Lat. congruus $=$ agreeing, fit, auitable; congruo $=$ to rmm come, or meet together : con $=$ together, and gruo (the old forna of ruo) $=$ to run. .

1. (Followed by to) :
(1) Agreesble, auttable, or accordsnt to; consistent with.
"The existence of God to mo many ways manifest, light of reason. that, A great partof maukind glve teat $i$ -
(2) Proportioned to, commensurate with.
2. (Standing alone, that with which accondancy is predicated being implied instead of being expressed): Fit, rational.
atteativer to that addreas themselven to our reason, are


* cời'-gruloŭs-1̆̆, adv. [Eng, congruous; -ly.] Accordantly, zuitably, fitiy, in agreement or correspondence with.

This conjecture is to ba regraded, because, congre it thme lighter thaving tharmed the biadder, tound
ipring of the Air spring of the $A$ ir.
 -ness.] The quality of being congruous to anything, auitahility or fitness to, accardancy
with.

* conn-gŭst'-a-ble, a. [Pref. con, and gust able (q.v.).] Having the amme tasta or fiavour. Lett. Nines iv. Iv .


## 

"- Sir William, with a low congy, aluted him . . .

* con-gye, v.t. [Coin.] To coin, to atamp. " He hal in pois [treasnre] congyeil and oncongyeit
of mony $\&$ goid, ..."-Aberd. Ree.
 hydr(ate); and auff. -ine (Chem.) (q.v.).
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{47} \mathrm{NO}$. An alkaloid, which is contained in the flowers and ripe seeds of hemlock, Conium muculatum. It is obtained, along with conine and ammonia, by exhausting the fiowers or the aeeds with hot water, acidulated with aulphuric acid, aupersaturating with bydrats of potassium, and distilling. The diatillats is nentralised with sulphuric acid, and evaporated on a water-bath, then absolute alcohol is added, which precipitatea ammonia aulphate. The aolution is then evaporated to remove the alcohol, then supersaturated with concentrated potash, and shaken with ether. The brownish-red ethereal solution is aeparated and evaporated on a water-hath, heated to $200^{\circ}$, and distilled in a stream of hydrogen in an oll-bath. The conine is pnrifled by nentralising with hydrochloric acid and recrystallizing from alcohol. Conhydrine remains in the retort, and on heating sublimes in the upper part and neek of the retort. $1 t$ is purified by crystallization from ether. Conhydrine cryatalizee ln pearly iridescent laminæ, which melt at $120^{\circ}$, and boil at $225^{\circ}$. By the action of phosphoric anhydride, $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, it is converted into conine. It is a narcotic, but less powerful than conine. Conhydrineaulphatecrystailizes in flat prisms, readily aoluble in water.
có'-ní-a (1), s. [Conine]
cö'-nĭ-a (2), s.
cone.] [From Gr. киิvos (kōnos) $=a$ Zool. : A genua of Cirripeds.
cơn'-ic, " corn'-ick, $a . \&$ s. [Fr. conique; sp. \& Port. cónico; Ital. conico; Gr. кшуькós
 cone.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ord. Lang. : Shaped more or less like a mathematical cone. [CoNe.]

And "Tith a polnted ayear dividile the atice:"
"Elldon in a high hill, terninating in three conicat
II. Geom.: Pertaining to the mathematical figure called a cone. [Cone.]
B. As subst. : A conic section. (Brande.)
conic nodes, s. pl.
Geom.: A mathematical term occurring in calculation regarding cubic surfaces repreaented by a commen apex of two cones. (Rossiter.)

## conic sections, s. pl.

## Geometry, Algebra, \& History :

1. Geom.: That part of geometry which treata of the parabola, the ellipse, and the hyperbola, produced by sections of a right cone, imade in three different ways. If a right cone be cut by a plane parallel to a plane which touches the cone along the alant side, the resultant figure will be a parabola; if the aection be made through both alant aides, it will be an ellipse; and if one aide be eat through by a plane which, produced backwards, cuts the other aido likewise produced, the aection constitutes a hyperbola. Two other geometric figures can be produced when a cone is cut by a plane. If ths plane cut
from the apex down vertically to the bese, a triangle is produced, whilat if it do so parallel to the base a circle ls the resultant ; but conventionally a triangls and a circla are sxcluded from the liat of "conic sections," the term being limited to the three flgures first mentioned.
2. Alg.: Algelralcally viewed, conic sections are curves of the second degree-i.e, the carvea belonging to such equstions between co-ordinstes are of the second degres.
3. Hist. of Geom. : The Greeks studied conic sections shout the time of Plato, B.O. 890. Ahout b.c. 330 Aristeeus wrote s treatlss on them, and Apollonlus eight books on the subject about B.c. 240. But in the hands of the Greek geometricians no special interest was known to attach to conic sections. Their value was not perceived till Gaslileo discovered that projectiles move in parabolic curves, and Kepler that planeta do so in elliptical orblta. Now conic sections are regarded as an indispensable part of the higher geometry, with contional application to natural philosophy.
còn'-1̈-cạl, a. [Eng. conic; -al.]
4. Ord. Lang.: The same as Conic, a. (q.v.).
5. Bot.: Hsving the flgurs of a trus cone, as the prickles of some roses or the root of the carrot. (Lindley.)
conical-gearing, s. An arrangement of gearing in which a pair of cogged cones transmit throngh interposed pinions motion of the required spead.

## conical-pendnlum, s.

1. A pendulum of a conical shape, suspended by a wire, and moving in a circular Irath in a horizontal plane. [Pennulum.]
2. A term sometimes spplied to the rotating ball governor. ( $K^{\prime} n i g h t$.)

## conioal-points, s. pl.

Turnery: The cones fixed in the pillars for supporting the body to the torned; that on the right hand is called the fore centre, and that on the left the back centre. (Weale.)

## conical projeotion, $s$

Geom. : A method of projecting a part of a ephere upoz a plans. A cone is formed which tonches a sphere in a small circle, and the several points of the sphere are then projected npon the cone by lines drawn through the centre. This being done, the parta adjacent centre. This being done, the parta adjacent to the sunall circle of contact wil be found projected into figures very like the originals. In Flamsteed's projection the degrees of lati-
tude are mads equal, which is very nearly tude are made equal, which is very nearly
accurate; and the parailels of latitude are accurate; and the parailels of latitude are perpendicular to the vertical right lins into
which the middle longitade circle is thrown. Which the middlas longitude circle is thrown. The proportlons in length between the meridians of longitudesnd the parallels of latitude sre made everywhere the ssme as on the actual globe. This plan, sllghtly modifted. was adopted by the French.

## conical-pulley, s.

Mach.: A kind of pulley used in cotton mschinery, where a gradually increasing or mschinery, where a grainally ncreasing or
decreasing speed is required. [Conk-polley.]
conical-valve, s. A form of valve for water and steam-engines. (Knight.)
conical-wheel, s. A wheel shaped like a frustum of a cone, snd used in many ways as a roller for turniog curves in moving heavy bodies; the cone-pulleys are forma of wheels bodies; the cone-pulleys are forma or wheels for changing spesd; used in apinning-machines and lathe-heads; the fusee is a conical-whee
còn-ǐ-căl'-1-ty̆, z. [Eng. conical; -ity.] Conicalness.
eŏn'-1-cal-1y̆. adv. [Eng. conical; -ly.] In the form of a cone.
a watering pot, shaped conticatly, or like a
cŏn-ical-nĕss, s. [Eng. conical; -ress.] The quslity of being conical.
cö-ni-ohay'-çite, s. [Ger. konichalcit, from Gr. кovia (konia) $=$ dust . . . lime-powder, and $\chi$ adxos (chalhos) $=$ copper.]

Min.: A green, malachite-looking, brittle mineral. Hardness, 4.5 ; sp. gr., 4.123. It is composed of arsenic acid, 30.68 ; phosphoric acid, 8.81 ; sesquioxlde of vanadium, 1.78 ;
oxide of copper, $31 \cdot 76$; $\mathrm{lims}, 21 \cdot 36$; 3nd water
obn'-1-cine, \& The same as Conine (q.v.).
toonn-Y'-çI-ty, a [Eng. conic; -ity.] The quality of being conlcal ; conlcaluess.
cŏn'-1-cō, in compos. [Or. к $\omega \nu$ (kós (kōnikos) = cone-shaped.] Shsped to a certain oxtent like a cone, but presenting still grester resemblaucs to a figure indicated in the second word of the componnd.
conioo-cylindrios, $a$. Nearly cylindrical, but yet tapering at ons snd, so as to form part of a long cone.
oonioo-hemispherical, a. Essentially hemispherical, but with resemblances to s short cone.

## conico-subulate, $a$.

Bot., de.: Awl-shaped, but to s certain extent resembling s cons.
tcŏn-10-0'-vāte, a. [Eng. conic, and avate.]
Nat. Science, dc. : Ovate-i.e., egg-shapedbut to a certain sxteut resembling s short cone.
con'-ios, s. [Conic.] The department of mathematics called conic sections, or the curves described under it. [CONIC sections.]
cō'nǐdee, s. pl. [Lat. conus; and fem. pl. sdj. suff. -idxe.]

1. Zool.: Cones, s family of gasteropodous molluses, order Siphonostomata. The shell is inversely conical, with a long and narrow aperture; the onter lip notched at or near the suturs; sud operculum minute. The snimal has an oblong truncated foot, with s pore in the middle; tha tentacles far spart, eyca on the tentacles, the gills two, long liogual teeth in pairs. They are very predatory, and bite when touched. Geners-Conus, Pleurotoma, and Cithara.
2. Palcont. : The Conidæ commence in the Cretaceous rocks, are numerous in the TerCretaceous rocks, are numerous in the Ter-
tisries, snd reach their msximum in the present seas.
cō-ňid'-1-б-phöre, s. [Mod. Lat. conidia; Gr. фе́pu (pherō) = to bear.]
Bot. : One of the brenches in fungi which bear conidla.
cö-nid'-í-ŭm (pl. cō-nld'-1-a), s. [Mod Lat. dimin. of conus =a little cone.]
Botany :
3. Sing. (Conidium): The gonidium of a lichen, one of the green spherical cells in the thalins of a lichen conatituting the distinctive mark betwesn that order of planta and Fungi.
4. Pl. (Conidia) : Certain small reproductive cells on the apawn, mycelium, and other psrta of certain fung occurring in addition to their ordinary fructification.
oō'-nĭ-för, 8. [Lat. conus $=$ a cone, and fero $=$ to bear.]
Botany :
5. Sing.: A tree or shrub of the order Conifere ( $q, v$. .
6. Pl. (Conifers): The English name given by Lindley to his order Pinscex, generally called Conifere (q.v.).
©ō-nif-ẽr-80, s. pl. [CONIFER.]
7. Bot.: An order of plants, one of those re cognised in 1751, in the infancy of botany, by Limnæus. Jussien in 1789 adopted the name. Lindley altered it to Pinaces, but retained the term Conifers as its Euglish equivalent. Formerly be called them Conacea. They belogg to the class or sub-class of Gymnosperine. They are fine trees or shrubs abounding in resin. Leaves linear, acerose, or lanceolate, entire st the margin, often fascicled. luflorescence amentaceous, each floret with one stamen or s few united; ovary spread open : it arises from the axil of a membranuos bract ovule naked in pairs or several inverted. Fruit, a cons [CONE]; embryo with two or many cotyledons. lindley divides it into two suborders, (1) Abietex, with the ovvies in verted and the pollen oval, carved; and (2) Cupressse, with the ovules erect and the polten spheroidal. Sometimes the Tsxinea (Yews) tigure as a third, but Lindley makes them a distinct order, and calla tham Taxaceæ (Taxads). Nearly 200 species are known.

They are most useful to man, oupplying timber, with oil, resin, and turpentine. Tbey aro diffused over the world. Their appropriate habitat is in temperste climates; when in the tropica it is generally high on the mountainsidea.
2. Paloont.: The wood of the Conifere may be distinguished from those of ordinary dicotyledons by the sbsence of proper ducts in the woody layers, snd by the presence of large areolsr disca on the walls of the wood cells. The wood of the Yew (Taxus baccata), snd tho Douglas Fir (Abies Dotiglasii), are exceptions to this rule. On the other hand, the Winterem, which are not coniferous, but belong to the Magnoliads, have similar circulsr disks. When by the chemistry of nature wood is ailicified, thess areolar discs are st least sa visible undsr the microscope as in recent coniferous wood; and when they occur in fossil stems, or frsgmeuta of stems, these ars presumably the remains of Conifere. The ducta or glands also sid in distlinguishing genera. When in double rows they are placed side by side ln the European pines snd tirs, but are arranged alternately in the Arancarias. The Conifera commencest least as early as the Devonian. They ars woll represented in the Carboniferous rocks, being associated there with the bigher Acrogens. They flourish through the Secondary period, and on to present times. The Carboniferous Conifers may lave been taxoid (Yew-like), Conougle the genus Pinites also occurs. The thongh the genus Pinites also occurs. mo speciea in the Secondary rocks were more
akin to the Araucaria of our gardens than to akin to the Ar
ordinary pines.
oō-nìf
Chem.: A glucosids occurring in the cambium of coniferous woods (Abiesexcelsa, Pinue Strobus, Larix europera, \&c.). It forms needle-shaped cryatals, $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{O}_{6} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, which effloresce in dry air, give off watet at $100^{\circ}$, and melt at $185^{\circ}$ : soluble in hot water, and slightly soluble in slcohol. With atrong sulphuric scid coniferin gives a violet colour, turning red on diluting the sulphuric acid solution a blus resin is deposited. Coniferin boiled with dilute acids is converted into s resin and glucose.
cō-nĭfi-ẽr-čl, s. [Eng., \&c., conifer; Lat. ol(eum).]

Chem. : Coniferyl slcohol, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{OCH}_{3} \\ \mathrm{OH}_{3} \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{OH} .\end{array}\right.$ A substance isomeric with ethyl vanilhin, is formed along with glucose by the action of emulsion and water on conferin. Coniferol forms white prismatic crystals, melting at $74^{\circ}$, soluble in ether, aud forming a red solution with sulphnric scid. If dissolved by alkalies sod reprecipitated by acida, it in thrown down as an smorphous white powder which turns brown. Crystallised coniferol exposed to the sir smells like vanilla; by oxidation sud agitation with ether it yields vanillin.
cō-niffeerr-oŭs, a. [Lat. \& Eng. conifer, and Eag. suff. ous.]
Bot. : Cons-bearing. Used specislly of trea and shrubs belonging to the order Conifere, though what sre technically "cones" are not contined to this order; and the berries of some geners, Junipers for instance, formed interoally on the model of a cone, look to the univitiated quite different.
"Contferous wood exhlbita a peculiar structurs Thich cannot be mistaken, and whicb im 1ormed in no
oō-nîf'eẽr-y̆1, s. [CONIFEROL.]
có-ini-form, a. [Lat. conus = a cone, and forma $=$ form.] Couical in shspe.
*00ntg, s. [CONY, Conyno.]
$\because$ Have we nowther conig ne cat, that thal ne a etin. -Minot, p. 37.
cō'-nī-ĭne, s. [Conine.]
©ō'-nim-a, s. [The nativa name.] A resin used tor msking pastilles. Also called la cense Resin, or Gum Hyawa ; it is obtained from ths Incease-tree, Icica heptaphylla. It contains an easential oil and a resiu.
$\mathbf{c o}^{\prime}$ '-nૉ-mēne, s. [Mod. Lat. conim(a), and suff: -ene.]

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{8}$. The easential oil, obtained by distilling incense resin with a large quantity of water. By fractional distillation, and purifi-

[^174]cation with metallic sodlum，an oil was ob tained which boiled at $264^{\circ}$ ．Conimene is a colourleas mobile liquid，nearly inaoluble io water，mixing with alcohol，ather，and benzeoe ； it has a plessant aromatic odour，and burns with a amoky flare．
co＇－nurne，s．Lat．onnium＝hemlock，and Eng．suft．ine（Chem．）．］

1．Chem．： $\mathrm{CgH}_{15} \mathrm{~N}$ ．Also called Coniine， Cicutine，Conis．An alkaloid coutained along with Conbydrine（q．v．）in hemlock，Conium maculatum．Conine is a limpid，oily liquid， boiling at abont $168^{\circ}$ ．It has a penetrating，re－ puisive suffocating odour，something like that of mice，and is a violent poison．It is aljghtly aoluble in water，giving an alkaline reaction； it is very aoluble in alcohol and ether．It ia inflammable，burning with a bright amoky flame；on exposure to the air it turas brown， and finally into a resinous mass．Oxidised with chromic aeid，it yields normal butyric scid；treated with excess of acid，conime is decomposed into a resio and a salt nf ammonis． Conina forms a crystaline mass of needles when scted on by bromine vapour．Conine is a secondary tnonamine， $\mathbf{N H}^{\cdot}\left(\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{14}\right)^{\prime}$ ．Ni－ trous a ahydride passed into pure Conine and water then added，yields azoic hydrine．Hy－ drochloric scid gas colnurs dry conine red snd then blue，bnt if moist forms crystals．A modification of conine has been prepared ayn－ modification of conine has beea prepared ayn－
thetically；by beating batyric aldehyde with thetically；by beating batyric aldehyde with raldine $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{NO}$ which is formed，a volatile raldiue $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{NO}$ which is formed，a volatile
oil is obtained which has the odour and physiolugical properties of conine．It differs in giving a greenish－blue colour with hydro－ chloric acid；it precipitates ailver oxide more slowly，and has no action on polarised light．
2．Pharm．：The action of conine ia to paralyse the voluntary muscles and to act on terminations of the motor nerves，producing paralysis of the respiratory musclea and desth by asphyxia．The leavea of Conium maculatum are used to prepare extract of Hemlock（Ex－ tractum Conii），which is used to form pills， and as an inhalation．Preparationa of Coniun are used to allay museular apasso in chorea， dc．，also to alleviate cancer；the inhalation to relieve cough in bronchitis，pertussis，and phthisis．
＊con－ing，s．［Cony，Convno．］
of the huntar af conaingis ane utber pece of tapestrio huntar of coninghis．．．．－in went ane capestrie of the

－con－ing，a．\＆s．［Cunnino．］
＊cơn－in＇－quĭn－āte，v．t．［Lat．con $=$ cum $=$ with，together；inquinatus，pa．par．of in－ quinor＝to pollute，to defile．）To polinte to－ gether，or at the sanse time．

Holy Roord p．2es sorea it oft coninquinate．${ }^{-1}$－Davies ：
 and кíarts（kust is）$=$ a hladder．］

Bot．：Harvey＇s name for the oügoninm of the Vaucheriex．
cơn－1－ö－mȳ－çé－tēş，s．pl．［Gr．кovıs（konis） $=$ dust，and $\mu \dot{v} \kappa \eta s$（ $m u k \overline{z e}$ ），genit．$\mu$ iкntos （mukêtos）$=$ a muahroom．］
Bot．：An order of Fangi，conaisting of genera in which the spores piedonisate over the receptacle．It contaias numerous apeeiea Which infest living plants．It is divided into six sub－orders－（1）Spheronemei，（2）Melan－ coniei，（3）Phragmotrichacei，（4）Torulacei，（5） Pucciuæi，（6）Cæomacei．
 mycet（es）；Eng．adj．auff．－ous．］Pertaining to， or having the characteristics of，the Conio－ mycetes（q．v．）．
con－1－op＇－ter－is，s．［Gr．кóvts（honis）$=$ dnst，and $\pi$ repis（pteris）$=$ a fern．］
Palpont．：A fossil fern，Coniopteris murra－ yana，ia from the great Oolite．
cơn－1－す－spẽr＇－moŭs，a．［Gr．кóvıs（konis） ＝dust，onėpua（sperma）＝aeed，and Eng． auff．－ous．］Having dust－like sporea．
cön－1̌－ot－thă－lăm＇－ě－æ，s．pl．［Gr．ко́vıs （konis）$=\mathrm{dust}$ ，and $\theta \dot{\operatorname{cin}}$ apos（thalamos）$=\mathrm{ad}$ oner roons ．．．a bedroom．
Rot．：A tribe of Lichens，They bave the
shielda open，the nucleus bresking np into
baked spores． Daked apores．
 duat，and Lat．theco，pl．of theca $=$ that in which saything is encloaed，an envelope．］
Bot．：Anther－cells．
－conionn，s．［Congeon．］An expreasion or term of contempt．
＂Thon gahbest，consourn＂－Arthour \＆Neriin，1，071．
† cō－nĭ－rơs＇－tẽr，s．［Conirostres．］
Ornith．：A menuber of the auborder or tribe Conlrostres（q．v．）
cō－nï－rǒs＇－tral，a．［Lat，conus，snd rostrum； and Eng．suff，al．］［Conirostres）Having a conical beak or conical beaks；pertaining to the Conirostres（q．v．）
cō－nǐ－rơs＇－trěs，cō－nil－rŏs＇－trsa，a．pl． ［Lat．conus＝a cone，and rostrum $=$ the beak or bill of a bird．］
Ornith．：A suborder，tribe，or diviainn of Insessores（Perchers）．They have \＆conical beak or bill，short and very thick at the base： in some whole，in othera it ia longer and thinacr．The tip is generally entire，or if there is a notch it ia amall．This dapts the bird for feeding on grain， though aome of thern also eat in－ aects．Cuvier aays that in propor－ tion to the thick－ ness of their bili is the sxclusiva－ is the sxcluaiva－
 they feed upon
head of oreat hornalli eight familiea：（1）（a conaostanl bian）． Buceridæ（Horn－
billa），（2）Nlusophagidæ（Plantain－eaters），（3） Opisthocomide（Hoatzins），（4）Coliidse（Colies） （b）Corvidæ（Crowa），（6）Paradiseidæ（Birls of Paradise），（7）Sturaidx（Starlings），and （8）Fringillidæ（Finchea）．By another classi－ fication it includes（1）Bucerotide（Hornhilla） （2）Sturnidæ（Starlings），（3）Corvidæ（Crows）， （4）Loxiidæ．（Croasbills），and（5）Friagillidæ （Finches and Larks）．
＊cŏn＇－i－sançe，＊cơn＇－i－sạunge，s．［Coo－ nisance．j
${ }^{4}$ Fortune ．．．maklth men too leese her condaunce
＊cŏn＇${ }^{\prime}$ 1－sõr，s．［Cognison．］
co＇－nite，s．［Mod．Lat．conites；Ger．konit， from Gr．коуіа（konia）$=$ dust ．．．ime powder，atucco，and auff．－ites（Min．）（q．v．）．］
Min．：A variety of Dolomite，Dolomitic magnesite．It is of a flesh－red colour．Compos．： Carhonate of lime， $27.53-28$ ；carbonate of magoesis， $67 \cdot 4-67 \cdot 97$ ；carbonste of iron， 3．5－5．05．It is found in Iceland．
$\mathbf{c o}-\mathbf{n i n}^{\prime}-\mathrm{u} m$ ，s．〔Latinized from Gr．＊wvecov $($ koneion $)=(1)$＂themloek，＂the cicuta（ $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$ ．） （2）hemlock－juice．（Theophrastus，Liddell \＆ Scott．）This again is from $\kappa \omega \nu v o s(k o n o s)=a$ cone．．a top，which the giddiness of one poisoned by it sliggests．（Hooker \＆Arnott．）］ 1．Bot．：A genas of Uinbelliferoua plants， family Sinyrnide．The frult，which is broadly

ovate，has five prominent waved or crenate ribs，withoot vitter ；the cslyx teeth are obso－ lete，the petais obcordate ；the ganeral in－
volucre of few leaves，the partial one with three，ali on one side．Conium maculatum is the Common Henlock，the term maculatum referring to the apots or purple blotches on the stem．There ia a fusiform blennial root．The leaves are tripinnate，the lesflets pinnatifid， With scute and often cut segraents．When bruised，the leaves smell very unpleasantly． The fiowers are greeniah－white．They appear in June and July．The plant la two to four， five，or more feet high．it is common in waste places，by roadsidea，and under walls in Britain．It oceurs also in Eastern Aaia． It is a good enodyue and a valuable medicine in acirrhus，acrofulous tumours，dropsy，snd epilepay．Taken in undue quantities it pro－ dices giddiness，dimnesa of sight，nausea，and paralyais of the lunbs．It ia not，however， nearly ao poisonous as the Water Hemiock， Cicuta viraed．It seemg to have been the
Cicnta nad not the Conium which was used to poison Socrates．［HemLock．］Still the conium is highly dangerons，The extract which rendera it ao is called Conia（q．v．）．
（1）Conii Folia：Hemlock lesves，the frest lcaves and young branches of Spotted Hein－ lock，Conium maculatum；also the leaves， aeparated from tha branches and carefully dried，gathered froin wild Britleh plants when the fruit begins to form．The leaf rubled With a solution of potash gives ont strongly the odour of conia．Preprations：Cataplasma Conii，Extractum Conii，Sueens Conil．
（2）Conii Fructus：The dried ripe fruit of Conium maculatum Preparation：Tinctura
Conii．
＊．cón－jěct＇，a．［Lat．conjectus，pa．par．of con－ jicio．$]$ Thrown or cast together．
＂Baconfect and enst into everlasting damnation＂－
＊côn－jĕct＇，v．t．\＆i．［Lat．conjectum，an〕．of conjicio $=$ to throw together ：con＝cum＝ with，together，and jacio $=$ to throw．］
A．Transitive：
1．To heap or throw together．
＂Particular calumules－congested auid conjectod at a
 cozar（1025），p．298，
2．To conjecture，to gness st，to divine．
＂Madam，the reason of theye vebement tenguea，


## B．Intransitive ：

1．To plot，to plan，to devise．
Him that oue hateth，hate weall，

## 2．To conjecture，to guess．

## From one that but luaperfectly condeot，

our wishom woukd nut build yourself＇a trouble．＂
＊cön－jĕo＇－tẽr，v．i．\＆i．［Conjecture．］
＂Nether shall oure delygerance come wo to phas，nor
by alche meanis w we coniecter．＂－Joye：Expusion by siche wennis
Daniel，ch．
＊cốn－jećc＇－tíng，＊côn－jěc＇－ty̆そ̇ge，pr．par．， a．，\＆s．［CuNJECT，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：The set of conjecturing or guessing．
＂He shal take contectynge or euaplcioun＂－K＇yclife：
＊cón－jĕct＇－mĕnt，s．［Eag．conject；－nuent．］ A plotting or planning．
＂By talse discelvahle coniectments of maus beguil－
inge．－－chaucer：Yett．of Love，bkiin
＊conn－jecc－tôr，s．［Lat．，from comjicio．］［Con－ ject．］One who guesses，conjectures，or divines．

For so consectors would chtrude
Aud from thy painted skin conclude＂saft．
otn－jĕc＇－tu－ra－ble，a．［Eng．conjectur（e）； －able．J．Possible to be conjectured，guessed， or divined．
cón－jěc＇－tu－ral，a．［Eng．conjectuท（e）；－al．］ 1．Depending upon conjectare or guess－ work．
＂Who or what nuch Editor may be muat reanin conject
2．Said or dons npon conjecture or guess－ work
＊Who thrives and，who declines；side factions and
Conjectural martinges
Shakepp．I Corrot．，I． 1

[^175]-cton-1ĕo-ty-ral-Yata a [Eag. oonjectural; -tat.] One much given to conjecturing or -ist.]. guessing ; a conjecturer.
"cotn-jěo-tp̧-răl'-I-ty̆, s. [Eng. conjectural; ity.]

1. The quslity or atate of being conjectural or depending upon conjecture.
2 That which is conjectural or depending upon conjecture; a conjecture or guess.
 cours.
cotn-jĕc'-tư-ral-1y̆, adv. [Eng. conjectural; -ty.] In a conjectural manner ; by conjecture or guesswork.
"Wa cannot therefore trace the neeount of Poly.
hius, even conjecturally, to any trustworthy source.
 5 Leveis: Cred. Nit. p . 842
cón-jĕc'-ture, s. [Fr. conjecture = \& guess, from Lat. conjectura, fem. of conjecturus, fut. part. of conjicio $=$ to throw together ; Sp. conjetura; Ital. conjettura.] [CoNJECT, v.]

* 1. The sct of placing together for comparison.

2. The act of conjecturing, guessing, or inferriog.
". . and thls is called ngsinn conjecturw of the past, 3. A guess, sutmise, or inference.

But these are false, or Ilttia eles but drenma,
Conject ures, fancies, built on nothints Arm."

* 4. An opinion, judgment, notion, concep. tion, or Idea formed.
"Now entertuin confecture of a tlme." Vr, tv, \{chorus\}, 1
* 5. Suspicion, doubt.

Damgerous confectures In In -breeding mluds,"
6. A plot, a pian.
"In that conjectrare for the conquest of Portagal." -Heylyn: Cosmag., Pref.

- Crabb thus discriminstes between conjeciure, supposition, and surmise: "Ali these terms convey an idea of something in the mind independent of the reality; but conjecture is founded less on rational inference than supposition; and surmise less thas either: any circumstance, however trivial, msy give rise to a conjecture; some reasons sre requisite to prodnce a supposition; a particular atate of feeling or trsin of thinking may of itself create s surmise... We may with propriety say that a conjecture is idle; s supposition false; s surmise fanciful." (Crabb:Eng. Synon.)
cón-jĕc'-tụre, v.t. \& i. [Fr. conjecturer; 1tal. congetturaic.] [Condecture, s.]
A. Transitive:
* 1. To put or bring together for the pur pose of comparison ; to compare.

2. To gueas, to infer, to surmise, to divine.
"You shal perceiue the treasoma falsw of Oreeke, and
Coniecture ati" Phaer. : Vitrgill; Aneidos, bk. it. B. Intransitive
I. To form an opinion, judgment, or idea from comparison ; to infer.

C"What those thlugs were which momp among the wherely they endangard their salvation, wo may pro Whbly confecture by what tle apostle reprovea in his epistle, . . ."-TLllotron, vol. L, Eer. 2
2. To guess, to sumise.
"When we look apon sach tbluge as equally may or may not be, human resnon can th

- For the difference between to conjecture snd to guess, see Guress.
eôn-jĕc'tured, pa. par. or a. [Conjecture, A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adj. : Surmised, inferred, guessed st.
cồn-Jĕc'-tư-rẽr, s. [Eng. conjectur(e); -cr.] Une who forms conjectures or inferences; a guesser, a dlviner.
 r. per., $a$, \& s. [Consecture, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. a particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The act or jabit of forming conjectures or gueases ; conjecture.

* 2. An explanstion or interpretation.
"Bhewe to me the sweued and the conjecturyng or
meusng thereof."-Wyclifa: Daniel, H. S.


## oon-jia, s. [Conar.]

* oon-job-ble, v.t. [Pref. con, and Eng. concert, to lsy heads together shont
* What wonld a body thipt of a minizter that athen conjobsile matters of atato with tumbiora, sudd coulfor poiticks with tinkers ${ }^{\prime \prime}-L$ Letrange.
côn-join', * con-joigne, * oon-joyne, v.t. \& i. [Pref. con, and join (q.v.).]
A. Transitive:
I. To join together iato one, to unite.
.. the toes heing all conjogyed with mernbranes
*2. To unite or join together in matrimony. In the sitato of hulourable marting d.

* 3. To associate, to connect, to jola closely. "And the canse, why the poete conioyneth experience and mernorye together
* B. Intrans. : To unite, to join.
"My life is lost, if you conioyna not both in one"
cón-jồned; pa. par. or a. [Conjoin.]
* oón-jôn'-ĕd-ly, adv. [Eng. conjoined; -ly.] Conjointly, in union or asociation.
"The wbtch aleo nudoubtedly, although not eo oonSoineily os in his epistle, he asture
Batrov:
* cốn-joinn'-ẽr, s. [Eng. conjoin; er.] He who or that which conjoins or connects.
cồn-joun'-1ng, * con-joyn-ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [C'onjoin.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The act of joining or uniting together his ambaskude for the conioyning of this now ffinitio, . . -Graton: Eaw. IV., an 4.
2. The act of joising or coming together into union ; union, meeting.
I Conjoining of processes:
Scots Law: The conjoining, so that they may be discussed together, of two aeparate processes before the Court of Session wbich processes betore the court of session wbich plaintifis and defendants. This is done, when plaintiffs and defendants. This is done, when
côn-joint', * côn-jointe', a. \& s. [Fr. conjoint, from Lat. conjunctus, pa, par. of conjungo $=$ to join together: $\operatorname{con}=c u m=$ with, together, and jungo $=$ to join. $]$
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:
I. Conjoined, united, connected, or assoclated.

- Mho and the sun with influence conjoint

Wield the hugy axle of than whirling enthin"
2. Acting conjointly or in connection; cooperating.
". . . tha eonjoint action of tbese two kinds of

II. Astrol.: In conjunction. [Conjunction.]
B. As subst. (pl. Conjoints): Peraons married to each other. (Wharton.)

## * conjolnt degrees, s. pl.

Music: Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the acale; as nt and re. (Bailey.)
conjoint tetrachords, s. pl.
Music: Two tetrachorda or fourths, where the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other. (Webster.)
cotn-joint'-1y̆, adv. [Eng. conjoint; -ly.] In union, connection, or association ; togetlier.

* cơn-joint'-nĕss, s. [Eng. conjoint; -ness.] The quality or state of being conjoint, or in union.
* cón-jūb'-1-lant, a. [Pref. con, and jubilant (q.v.).] Rejoicing, or simging together for joy. They stand, those wails of Ziou.

Neale.

* cŏn'-jul-gạ-çy̆, s. [Lat. conjugatio.] [Conjueation.] Marriage; the married state.
"Not onely in their Papal Colibacy, bat in their the Church, 1h sss., (Daviles.)
oŏn'-j4-gel, a. [Lat. conjugalis, from conjus (genit. conjugis)=a wife or husbaod : con =cum
$=$ with, together; funge $=$ to join. $]$ of or pertaining to matrimony or married life; matrimolial, connubisl.


## Gratoful digrespilena know, would intermix

## I Conjugal rights:

Lew: The legal right which a husband has to his wife's soclety sud affection, and a wife to her husband's. In cases of separation, or "subtraction of conjugal rights," an action liea for their restoration, as far as these depead on human law.
conn-jun-găl'-1-ty̌, s. [Formed as if from a Lat. conjugalitus, from conjugalis.] [CoN. JUoAL.] Oonjugal condition.
"f. . ebould preserve it in love, and reason, and
differenice it froum brute conjugality."-Milean : Tetradifferentem.

* oŏn-jū'-gal-ly̆, adv. [Eng. comjugal; -ly.] In s conjugal manner; connubislly, matrimontally.
cơn-ju-gāi-tw, s. pl. [Fem. plural of conjugatus.] [Conjogate.]

Bot. : In some classifications a tribe of Algw containing those in which reproduction takes place by conjugation. [Conjugation II., 1.] The Zygnemeæ, the Mcsocarper, the Desmidex, \&c., belong to this division. They are allied to the Confervacea.
oŏn'-julgāte, v.t. [Conjuaste, a.]
*I. Ord. Lang. : To join together, to unite closely, to connect in marriage.
"̈- power and ocension to confugato at pleasure tha Norman nud t.
2. Gram. : To inflect or decline verbs through their various voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.
cŏn'-jư-gäte, a. \& s. [Lat. coniugatus, pa. par. of conjugo $=$ to join together: con = together, and jugo = to bind to lathes or rails; jugum =a yoke.]
A. As adjective:

1. Geom. \& Optics: So related as to be in terchangeable. [Conjuoate axes, Minrore, terchangeable. [Con
Pornts, Lines, \&c.]
2. Bot.: Paired. Used spec. of the petiole of a pinnste leaf when it bears one pair of leaflets.
B. As substantive :
I. Logic: A term applied to a word having the same derivation as another, and therefore generally resembling it in meaning.
3. Chem. : A conjugate compound.

I (1) Conjugute axes:
Geom. : Two axes so related as to be interchangealule in position.
(2) Conjugate compounds:

Chem.: [Conjuoated].
(3) Conjugate mirrors:

Optics: Mirrors, the relative positions of which might be interchanged without sitering the resnlt.

Ti The experiment of the conjugate mirrors: Pictet and Saussure placed two such mirrors shout four or five yards apsrt with their axes coinciding. In the focus of one they placed coinciding. In the focus of one they placed
a wire basket, containing a red-hot ball, while a wire basket, containing a red-hot bal, while
in the focus of the other was a piece of gunIn the focus of the other was a piece of gun-
cotton or phosphorus. The effect was to cotton or phosphorns. The elfect was above or helow the focus it did not take flire. This demonstrated the existence of foci in connexion with mirrors, whilst exhibiting slso the laws of reflection. (Ganot.)
(4) Conjugate points, lines, \&c.:

Geom.: Two pointa, lines, \&c., are said to be conjingate when their relative positions might be interchanged without any alteration in the language used in describing that property or those properties of theirs to which reference ia bcing made. To this a writer in the Penny Cycloperdia points out that there is an apparent exception-viz., the conjugate point of a curve, by which is meant a single point lying by itself, the co-ordinates of which satisfy the equations of the curve withont its sctually being on the continmous branch of that curve. To abolish this snomsly of lan. guage ba proposes to call the latter case the conjunct instead of the conjugate point of a curve, or to term it an evanescent oval.
cơn'-jụ-gā-tĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Conjuonte.]

[^176]
## - conjugated compounds, s. pl.

Chem. : Also called copulated compounds. A term Introdnced in 1839, by the French chernists Laurent and Gerbardt, to designate chemists Laurent and Gerbardt, to designate direct unlon of two bodies, with elimination direct unlon of two bodies, with elimination of water, snd are capable of reprodncing the
original bodies by again taking np the eleoriginal bodies by again taking ap the ele-
ments of water." The term is now ont of use.
conn'-jun-gā-ting pr. par., a., \& \&. [Consu--ati, v. 1
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& parlicip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. $A s$ substantive:

Gram. : The act of inflecting a verb; conjugation.
conjugating cells, s. pl.
Bot.: Two cells in some Mncorixi ; ona at the top of each of two club-shaped bodies, as pressed to one another by their ends, and containlng protoplasm. The conjogsting cell at the ead of each hecomes separated from the reat, after which the partition-wall bethe reat, after which the partition-wall between them disappears, and they unite into s relrod
(Thome.)
cǒn-ju-gā'-tion, s. [Lat. conjugatio = a join. ing together, from conjugatus, pa. par. of conjugo $=$ to join together: con $=$ cum $=$ with, together; jugum $=$ a yoke; jungo $=$ to join.)

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of uniting or joioing things together.
-Tho geveral and indefioite contemplations and notions of the elemetts, and
2. A combination, a mixture.
varions mixturea and conjugationt of etoms --Bentley : Sermons
3. A nnion or assemblage.
"The supper of the Lord is the most eacred, mysts.
rious, and nsefui confugation of eecret and holy things rious, and usefui confugrtion of mecret and holy thiags
4. A unioo or joiuing together in matrimooy.
"Attested, gind. his approbation
Of an immediate con jugation" Cowper: Pa iring-time Anticipated.

## 5. A pair, a couple.


II. Technically:

1. Grammar:
(1) The inflection of a verb.
"Have those who have writ so much ebont declen-
aions and confugations, aboni concords and syntaxes,
 Locke.
(2) The act of conjugating or inflecting a verb.
(3) A number or class of verbs conjugated

- There are in English two conjngations, an old or stroog oce, and a new or weak one, accordiog to the method of forming the past tense. in the former it is expressed by vowelchange only, as shake, shook; it the latter by the addition to the verbal root of the syllable $d$ or its euphooic anbstitute $t$, as love, loved. Weak verbs sometimes have a change of yowel, as buy, bough-t, teach, taugh-t, though they geaerally form the past tenas and past participle by the addition of ed, or (whea the infioltive ends io $\ell$ ) -(e)d.

2. Biol. \& Phys.: A proceas occurriog amoag come of the lower placta and aoimals, in Which the substance of two distinct organisms comes into contact, and becones fused into a single mass or "zygoite." Always in plants, and sometimes in animals, it is connected with reproduction. Anoug the former it has been met with in the following algal groups: Zyguemacer, Desmidiaceæ, Diatomacer, and Pitlmellaceæ; and among the Fungi, in genera which contsin sonse of the plants giving ribe to mildew. Io the animal kingdom conjngation is produced by the more or less complete fusion of two, three, fonr, or more individuals. Example: Podophyra pyrum, an infnsorian. The process is called also zygosis (q.v.). (Grifith \& Henfrey.)
"In the eimpleat celliular plants, in which every there fors no kind of apecinizization of function, the generative act coosjats in the conjugation of two of

orn-ju-gā'-tion-al, a. [Eng. conjugation; al.] Pertaioing tó a conjugatiou

cŏn-Ju-g $\overline{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{\prime}-\mathrm{t} \overline{0}$, in compos. [Lat. conjugat(us), and connective o.] Conjugate (datails being ampplied by the word to which it ia prefixed).

## conjugato-paimate, $a$.

Bot. (Of a leay): Having two divisions, each of them palmate.

## conjugato-pinnate, a.

Bot. (Of a leaf): Having two divisions, each of therm pinnate.

* corn-jū'-ğ-al, a. [Lat. confrgialis, from conjugium = à uoion, a marriage.] Conjugal.
"Conjugial for conjugal, through allowed by a few Latin examples is n pedintry oo
" cŏn'-jŭnct, * cón-jŭnct', a. \& s. [Lat. conjunctus, pa. par. of conjungo $=$ to join together.] [CONJOINT.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Conjoint; joined or connected closely together ; in union.
"It pieas'd the king his master to atrike at me:
Then he, "oonfunct, and Alatt ring his displearure',
2. Joint, associate.
-Burnet: Oncn rime all 1709 .
II. Music:
3. Noting one of the Greak ayatems of music.
4. Conjunct motion, a succession of sounds proceeding by aiogle degrees. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
B. As subst. : A conjunction, an association, a combiation.

## conjunct-fee, $s$.

Scots Law: A right of property graoted in common to husband and wifa.
"That the said schireff-charge theme to find the Eald eouirte-moder the pane of wanting of the pruq-

cön-jŭñc'-tion, " con-tuno-ct-on, * con-iun-oi-on, s. [Fr: conjonction; Port. conjungão; ital. conjunzione; Prov. © Ital. con
junctio, from Lat. conjunctus.] [Consuncr.]
I. Ord. Lang.: The act of conjoining together, the state of being conjoined; union, association, league; that which conjoins.

- We will nnito the white rose and the red:

That loag hath frownd upon their ennity
II. Technically:
I. Astron. (Ofthree heavenly bodies): The state of being in apparent nnion with each other. Ons distioction is between equatorial and ecliptic conjunction. Two heavenly bodies are said to be jo equatorial conjunction, or, more said to be io equatorial conjunction, or, more
briefly, in conjunction with respect to a third, when they have the same right ascension measured on the cquator of the third. Simillarly, they are in ecliptic conjunction with respiect to it when they have the same longitude measured on the ecliptic of the thirid. Both conjunctions take place during the eclipse of the sun, though at different moments, unless the eclipse be exactly central. Another division is into a superior and an inferior conjunction. In the case of one of the inferior planets (Mercury and Veaus) its coojunctions with the sun are the points of nearest approach to it, the inferior conjnnction occurring when the planet passes between the earth and the sun, and the former when it does so behind the great luminary. The conjunction of a superior planet occurs when it is in the same line as the earth, on the same side of the sun. Planets may also have conjunctions with each Planets may also have conjunctions with each periodic timea of Jupiter and Saturn being to eachother in the proportion of 2 to 5 , and their axes being moreover different, conjunctions between them will successively take place at different parts of their orhits. For about 450 years ons planet makes the other move more quickly than its normal rate, and then for 450 more slowly than it, things reverting to What they were at the beginning after 900 years. The extreme perturbation will be $1^{\circ}$ that ia, $2^{\circ}$ in all. Apparent conjunction supposes the spectator on the surface of the eath, true conjunction imsginea him to be lowking from its centre.
". . the duration of the month, as markeal by the
ropointion of tha tncon round the earth and its return
to conjunction with the eun, To colntion of tha tncon round the earth, and its return
2. Gram.: A part of speech joining together sentences, parts of aentences, sud aingle worda; as, "Judsh was hia sanctuary, and Iarael his dominion" (Ps. cxiv. 2); "The aea saw it, und fed" (ver. 3); "Still waters, but deep." The conjunction does not, like the prepoaition, slter the case of the uonn or pronom following it; as, He und I. There sre two classes of conjunctions, coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, the former joining coordioate clauses and tha latter miting subordinatiog or dependent clauses to the princlpal clause of a sentence. (Bain: Higher Eng. Gran.)
côn-jŭh̀'c'-tion-al, a. [E.ng. conjurction;-al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conjunction.
cón-jŭñe'-tion-al-1y̆, adv. [Eng. conjunctional; -ly.] In manner of a conjunction, as a coujunction.
oŏn-jŭnc-ti'-va, s. [From Lat confunctivus $=$ connecting, conjunctive.]
Anat.: A mucous menibrane lining the inaer surface of the eyelids, and constituting a pellurid covering on the surface of the eyeball. The fortoer is called the palpebral, and the latter the ocular part. In the ocnlar part a scierotic and a corneal portion may be distinguished. The conjunctiva is calied also the conjunctival membrane. (Quain.)
corn-Jŭnc-ti'-vą, a. [Lat. conjunctiv(us); suff. -alis.]
*. Ord. Lang. : Conjunctive, joining, connecting.
2. Anat.: Pertaining to the conjunctiva.

## conjunctival membrane, s.

Anat.: The same as Cossunctiva (q.v.).
cón-Jŭńc'-tive, a. [Fr. conjonctif; $\mathrm{S}_{1}$. conjuntivo; Port. conjunctivo, coniuntivo, all from Lat. conjunctivus $=$ connecting, conjunctive.]

* 1. Ord. Lang. : Closely nnited, counected, not apart.


## " Ahe's so corfurctive to my He aud zoul, <br> That, as the star moves not but in his aphere, <br> Shakomp.: Hamlec, iv.

2. Gram.: Connectiog together as a coojuoction.
"Though ali conlanetioas conjoin senteoces, yet
with reapect to the sense, yome are confunctive, and With rempect to the sense, 2ome are confu
IT Conjunctive mood:
Gram. : The mood following a conjunction. It is sometimer called the subjunctive mood but the lstter term is more strictly applied oniv when the verb is in a anbordinatesentence.

* cón-Jŭnc'-tive-1y,$~ a d v$. [Eng. conjunctice; -ly. 1


## 1. In conjunction; together.

2. Inclusively.

- côn-jŭric'-tive-něss, s. [Eng. conjunetive; -ness.] The quality of being conjunctive or uniting together.
côn-jŭ́nct'-1y̆, adv. [Eng. conjurct; -ly.] In conjunction or nnion; conjointly, together, oot alart.
- Conjunctly and severally:

Scots Law: A phrase nsed when two or more persona are bound to the performance of any obligation jointly and severally, so that each is responsible for the full performance.
cón-jưnc'-ture, s. [Fr. conjoncture, from Lat. conjunctura $=$ a joining, from conjurctus, 12. par. of conjunga.]

* I. Literally:

1. The act of joining or uniting together.
2. A mode of union or coonexion.
"He Is quick to perceive the motions of articulation,
and confuretures of letters in wonds. - Holder: Ele.
ments of specch 3. A union by marriage.
3. A meetiog.
"Seod uz ingo good tiwe a joyfui conjunoture"-
Howel: Letterg, p. 31.
II. Figuratively:

## 1. A conbination.

"I dever met with a more nuhappy confuncture of
2. A combination of circuustances; a critical moment.



## A

- 3. A correspondence, agreement, or conaistency.
"I wit viling to frant to prolisthery whit with reasoan. It onn prytend to, in a conjunnotwre with opitr
IT Crabb thus discriminates between conjuncture and crisis: "Both these terms are employed to express a period of time marked by the state of affairs. A conjuncture is a joining or combination of corresponding circumstancea tending towards the same end; a crisis ia the high-wrought atate of any affair which im tnediately precedes a change: a conjuncture may be favourable, a crisis alarming. An able atatesman seizes the conjuncture which promises to enit his purpose, for the Introduction of a favourite measure: the abilitiea, firmness, and perseverance of Alfred the Great, at one important crisis of hia reign, saved England from dastruction (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
conn-jw-rä'-tion * con-jur-a-di-oun, 8. [Fr. \& Sp. conjuracion ; Port. conjuracão; ltal. congiurazione, from Lat. conjuratio, from conjuro $=$ to awear together, to conapire : con = cum $=$ with, together, and juro $=$ to awear. $]$


## I. Ordinary Language:

+1. A conspiracy, a piot.
"Consentyng of a conluractoun maked agolna hyma."
2. The act of conjuring or invoking anpernatural aid; the use of magio arts; Incantation.

What confuration and what druge, what charme,
 3. A magic apell or form of words ; a charm. ".. the bellef that the demon hy which he was Foosesped, condd rotain his hold belore a lorm of omm: ${ }_{5}^{5} 92, \mathrm{p}, 252$
4. A solemn adjuration or appeal.

With upon before the peraon or thing invoked or appealed to.
$\because$ If ever- ${ }^{\text {the }}$ prophet Jeremy $\ldots$.. dld so earn-

II. Law : Blackstone makes witcheraft, conjuration, enchantment, and sorcery aynonymous terms. See the if for the diatinction drawn between them by Cowel.

- According to Cowel, the difference between conjuration, witcheraft, sorcery, and enchantment was appposed to be, that a peraon using the firat endeavoured ly prayera and Invocations to compel the devil to say or do what he commanded him, whilst the practice of witcheraft dealt with the Evil One or with a familiar spirit in a concliatory manner, nffering flood or ather gifts ; the one, in ahort, tried to coerce the foul fiend, while the other coaxed to coerce the foul lend, while the other coaxed
him. In sorcery again there was a personal him. In sorcery again there was a personal chantment there was no more than the use of anch charms aa medicines, or certsin words, no apparition taking place or being expected. For the penalties formerly inflicted npon offenders for these imaginary crimes sea specially Witchchaft.
* cotn-jür'-a-tõr, s. [Lat., from conjuro.] A conspirator.
- Both the* Williams before reherred were rather takeo of sugplicion and lelowsie, becaune they wero

cotn-jüre', con'-jũre, v.t. \&i. [Fr. conjurer Sp. conjurar; Ital. congiurare, from Lat. con juro $=$ to swear together, to conapire : con $=$ $\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and juro $=$ to swear; $j u($ genit. juris) $=$ law, right.]
A. With the accent on the last syllable:

L Transitive:

1. To plot, to plan, to conspire.
2. To adjure or beseech earuestly; to call npon or appeal by a acered name or in a aolemn form.

And I contura thee, Demon elf.
To Ahow un heace thou art thymelt.
And what thy errand hero." scot theoli.
3. To bind by a solemn oath or form. "[He] in prond robellioum arms,
Drew after him the third parto of heaven'e nons,
Miveon: P. Lh, it eri.

- II. Intransitive:

1. To conspire, to plot.

When thoes 'rainat statos and kingdomes do contures:
2. To make a solemn appeai or adjuratiou.

B. With the accent on the first syllable:
I. Transitive:

1. Literally:
(1) To affect by the use of oupernatural aid; to enchant, to charm, to exorcise.

## Magio of bounty : All these epirita thy power

Shakesp.: Timon, i 1.
(2) To raise np or produce by magic arts.
"What hlack magiclani conjures np this fead
(Shakatp.: Richard III., L. 2
2. Figuratively :
(1) To casuse or give riae to anything by any art, as though by magic.
"You conturo from the broust of effll peaco
(2) To bring into existenca without any eason of grounda.
(a) With up.
"You have conjurwd ${ }^{4 p}$ persous that orlat nowhore Usefuliness of anciont Medals.
(b) With out.
"And in lyke manner of the leapers thou canst proue nothing: thou canst nexer coniure out confossion hence, . . "-Tyndaul ; Workes, p. 15.
(3) To effact anything by conjuring or tricks.
II. Intransitive:

1. To practise charms or enchantments ; to make use of magic or supernatural arts.
2. To Juggle ; to act aa a conjurer.
"Inl conjure yon, ril fortune-toll you."-Shakenp.:
3. To make use of art or artifice ; to use anything as a charm.

Somers and Bhrawshory were of opinion that the only way to avert such a misfortune was to con/ure of English liberty."- Wacaulay: Birf. Eng, ch, xxL.
Codn-jür'e, s. [Conjure, v.] Conjuration, magic, enchantment.

> And gan out of hir cofer take
Hym thought an heueuly figure
> Whache all hy charme, and by conture
Was wrought." Gower: C. $A$, hk. v.

©on-jür'ed, cotn'-jüred, pa. par. or a. [ConJURE, v.]
A. As pa. par.: In senaes correaponding to those of the verb.
B. As adiective :
I. With the accent on the second syllable:

1. Conapired, confederate.
"They hind themselves with the conjured banda". 2. Appealed to aolemnly ; adjured.
II. With the accent on the first syllable:
${ }^{2}$ 1. Perjured.
""; The realmo oucc had given thair oath of adeli. thi ijor, in modoing, they sould be compelled, als ane Pitcottite: Crom, p. 18B.
2. Cansed by conjuring or tricks.

- con-jürs'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. conjure; -ment.]

1. The act of adjuring or appealing to solcmnly ; adjuration.
"I should not be finduced bat hy your earnest in-
treaties and serious confuremente."- Hilton: Of Education.
2. The act of exorcising ; exorcism.
"The thrydde hyo f-cleped
cotn'-Ju-rẽr, oठn-jür'-ẽr, s. [Eng. conjur(e); -er.]
I. With the accent on the second syllable: One who adjures or appeats aolemnly.
II. With the accent on the first syllable:
3. One who practisea magic, or supernatural arts.

Good Doctor Pinch, you are o conjurer:
Establish bim in his true sense arain."
2. One who practises conjuring or aleight of hand; a juggler.
"From the necount the lower bringsi ${ }^{\text {The }}$ cons rer knowt who otole the thinge"

## 3. A clever fellow.

"Though ante ore very knowing. I don't take them to bo nomurera; and therefore they enald not gu

I Confurer of Chalgrave'a Fern. [So named from the external resemblance of the heape of protoapores to the fructification of ferns.)
Boti: A name given by Relhan, in hia "Flora of Cambridgeahire," to a fungal - Puccinia anemones. (Berkeley, in Treas. of Bot.)
 Conjure, v.]
A. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.
L. With the accent on the sccond syllable: AdJuring, appealing aolamnly, beseeching.
II. With the aocent on the Arst syluble: Making use of magic or supernatural ald; enchanting, charming.
"Each family or tribo hat a wizard or eonuring
Darimin: Voyage round the World (od. 1870) eh. $x$, pp. 214-15.
B. As substantive:
I. Wh the accent on the second syllable: Tha act of abjuring; adjuration.
II. With the accent on the first syllable:

1. The nae of magic or eupernatural arts; enchantment.
"Geounetry. they have thought conduring."-Hobbes: 2. Jugglery; sleight of hand.
"con-juir'-1-son, * con-jur-y-sonn, "con-jour-i-son, 8. [O. Fr. conjureisun, from Lat. conjuratio.]
2. A conspiracy.
"There is mand - atrong coniuryouns"-Wyolic:
3. Conjuring, enchastment, magic.
"With chamus and with conjuritons."-Aheaunder.
cơn-jür'-õr, " con-jur-our, s. [Eng. conjur(e); -or.]

Law: One bound with others by a common oath.
"And hereupon certaila men. June 8 , were commbsionated to proced to furtber exsmination of
conjurours ...-Stype: Nem. Q. Mary, $, 1,565$.

* conn, v. [Can, Con.]
conna, s. [Conn, v.]
Naut.: The poat taken by the peraon who cons or directs the ateering of a vessel.
"The quarter-master at the conn," Ar. Scatl: Cruibe of the stage.
* con-naoh, * oon-nooh, v.t. [Prob. from connoch, :. (q.v.).]

1. To abuse, to destroy in what way soever. - The lads jo order tak their seat;Their teeth mak mair than tongue hate"
2. To waste.
"I cannas soy 1 had any exuse to wish the body ${ }^{1 l}$, ,only he conn
*I Mest is said to be connach'd, when it is out of aeason for being eaten, when it has been too long kept. (Jamieson.)

* con-mand, s. [Conand, Covenant.]

Wodyr that King quhilk he befor had mald.
To Bruce sen ayme ke kepit na connand." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wallaco. vili (iste) }\end{aligned}$
cŏn-na-rā'-qé-ゅ, 8. pl. [Mod. Lat. connarus, and fem. pl. adj. auff. -acea.]

Bot. : Connarads, an order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Rutales. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing. The leaves are compound, not dotted, alternate, exatipnlate ; the flowers in terminal or axillary racemea or panicles, with bracts; calyx, 5 -partite, regnlar, persistent; petals, 5 ; stamena, 10 , the flve opposite to the petala ahorter than the others; carpels aolitary or seversl, each with a aepacarpels aonitary or aeveral, each wity or atigma ; ovules sessile, collateral, rate atyle or atigma; ovuies seatil, follar ; aeeda ascending. Fruit dchiscent, The sureciea ara erect, in pairs or aolitary. The species are
tropical and mostly American. Soms Omphatropical and mostly Ainerican. Soms Ompha-
lobiums have an eatable aril and oily seeds. lobiums have an eatable aril and oily seeds. cabinet-makers. Eurycoma longifolia, called in Malacea Punowur, is said to be a valuable febrifuge.
Cơn'-nar-ads, s. pl. [Mod, Lat. connarus; and Eng. pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot. : The Engliah book-name for the plantorder Connaraceæ (q.v.).
cǒn'-nar-ŭs, s. [Gr. кóvyapos (konnaros)= an evergrecn, thorny tree, like Celastrus This ja not the nodern botanical Connarue.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Con-
marscese. It consists of small trees, native come of the East Indies, others of the tropica parts of South America. Three have-been introduced into British greenhousas.

* oơn-n̆̆s'-çĕnçe, s. [Lat. con $=c u m=$ with together, and nascentla $=$ a being born ; nascor $=$ to be born. 1

1. Tha production of two or more things at the same time; a being produced or born together.
2. A growing or nniting together.
"Symphysis denotes a connascence, or growing to
cether,"-Wisemar gether,"- Wisemath.
cŏn-năs'-çĕn-ç̆y, s. [ConNascence.] The same as Connascence (q.v.).
"Chriatians have baptized these geminous birtha and donble connascencies, as contaiolng in them a
oơn-năs'-çĕnt, $a$. [Lat. con $=\mathbf{c} \approx m=$ with, together, and nascens = being born. ${ }^{\text {n }}$ Born or produced together or at the same tims.
con'-nāte, a. [Lat. convatus $=$ born at the same thme, connste, innate, from con $=$ together, sad nutus $=$ borm.]
$\dagger$ I. Ordinary Language:
3. Lit.: Barn with another, born at the arne birth. (Johnson.)
4. Fig.: Or the garae origin with
" Many, who deny all connate notions in the speca. II II. Botary:
5. (Of leaves): Having the bases of two opposite leaves united together.

6. Connate leat. Connate.

I Connate is not the same as perfoliate, the latter term lumplying that tha stem runs through the base of a single lesf, the lobes of wich unite around it
2. (Ofbotanical structures in general): Having parts originally distinct now united together.
$\dagger$ connate-perfoliate, $\dagger$ oonnate perfoliate, $a$ A term sometines uaed when two opposite leaves grow together at the base ; bot connste is enough to designate this peculiarity.
Ilabronicera) obtuse, upper
 -Hooker \& Ariozt: British Florna, 7th ed. (1855h p igi
conn-na'-tion, s. [Lat. connatio, from con = cum $=$ with, together, and natus $=$ born.]. The state of being muited or coonected by birth;
natural counection.

A. As adjective:
"Connative pietie." Vicard's Vlrgil, 1632.
Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.)
B. As subst. : A fellow-conntryman.
"Sith their cannative 'tis conuaturall." Sylverter: Tobacco Batterved, 40.
" cơn-năt'-n-ral, a \& s. [Prel. con, and natural (q.vi).]
A. As adjective:

1. Naturslly united; connected or anited by birth; tnborn

> More than horole! this to be nor yot Have senee of one consatueal wihh, no

Heve sente of ons conmatural winh. nor yet
ordscorth : Excursion, bk vil
Pritaking of the same nature.
Bat is there yat no other way, beeides
To death, and mix with our we may coma
Mikton: P. L. Li .
3. Born in the same place ; connected. (See example under Connative, B.)
B. As subst. : That whleh is naturally con. nected or of the same nature.
ite ©onnthe arurth, which io tha region aod coontry ot
oonn-năt-n-răı1-1-ty̆, s. [Pref. con, and naturality (q.v.).] The atete or quality of partaking of the sarne nature; natural connection or slliance.
"There is a connaturazity and congruity between extate of the soun and those habit, and that future

* cơn-năt'-n-ral-ize, v.t. [Prof. con, and naturalize (q.v.).] To make of, or bring to the same nature or character; to adspt or accommodate.
to your Yemp could connazuratize your mildnight revels
- cŏn-năt'Naturalizg.]
cŏn-năt'-u-ral-iz-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Connaturalize.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Ses the verb).
C. As subst. : Tha ect or process of making of the same nature or character.
* cơn-năt'-n-ral-1̆y, adv. [Eng. connatikral; -ly.] lo a manner according to neture; naturslly; by the act of nature.
in Some commoun notions soem connaturally angravelu
'cŏn-năt'-n-ral-něsss, s. [Eng. connatural; -ness.] Thé state of being connatoral or of the aame nature or character; connaturality.
"Snch in the connaturatnees of oor corruptions,
exent
 on the creed.
$\dagger$ cŏn-nā'-türe, s. [Pref. con, and nature (q. v.)] Connaturality; natural union, connection, or similarity.
either two changes in conseliouspene in kind between

* conne, v. [Con, Can, v.]
cobn-nĕct', v.t. \&i. [Lat. connecto $=$ to fasten or tie together: con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and necto $=$ to bind, to tie. $]$
A. Transitive:
I. Lit.: To join, link, or fasten together ; to unite.
"The corpuscies that constituts the quicksilivor will II. Figuratively.
I. To unite or link together by sorne bond relation, ar association.
direct the syllogisms. of the connecting ideas must

2. To form into or foin in a series; to link together.
3. To associate with anything as a cause or result.
"That there may have been some historical groudd resting on a taintitul oofictal tradition, or comnecting the walue of servius. Witi an arraugement of the

4. To join or unite by marriage (generally naed in the par. par.)
B. Reflex. : To join or associate oneself with another, or io any business.
C. Intrans.: To unite, foln with, or collere; to have a close relation or association witb.
© Crahb thus discriminates between to connect, to combine, and to unite: "The idea of being put together ia common to these terins, but with different degraes of proximity. Connected is more remute than combined, and this than urited. What ia connected snd combined remsins distinct, but what is united loses all individuality. Things the most dissimilse may be connected or combined; things of the same kind only ean be urited. Things or jersone are connected more or less remotely by some common property or circumstance that serves as a tie; they are combined by a ajeciea of juncture; they are united by a coslition : houses are connected by means of a common passage; the armies of two nations are combined; two armies of the same nation are united. Trade, marriage, or general inter course, create a connection between indi ridalis; co-operation or similarity of tendency are grounda for cominination; entire accordance leads to a union. (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
eōn-měo'-ť九a, pa. par. or a. [Connecr.] A. As pa. par.: (Sae the verh).

## E. As adjective

I. Lit.: United, linked, or fastened together. - Onward mothinks, and diligentig slow.

## II Figuratively :

1. Joined ar united by some bond or asse ciation.
2. United or linked together in a serics consistent, coherent.
3. United by marriage.
4. Concerned or interested in.
"I call him ourg; for, be essurad, I cannot segarate myselif from any thigg with which sou are connected. - Crabh thus diacriminates bet and related: "Connexion marks aftinconnected and related: "Connexion marks aftinity ln an indefnite manner; relation in a apecific manner. A connexion may be either closa or remote : a relation direct or indirect. What is connected has eoma common principle on Which it depends; what is related has some likeness with the object to which it is related, it is a part of some whole." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cón-nĕo'-tĕd-1y̆, adv. [Eng. connected; -ly.] fn a connected manner; by connection; contiouousiy.
cớn-něc'-těd-nĕss, s. [Eng. connected; followiog in quality of being connected or following in due onder
cón-něo'-tǐng. pr, par., a., \& s. [Connect, v.]
A, As pr. par.: (In sensee corresponding thuse of the verb)
B, As adj.: Serving to connect or link two things together.
direcity wo have no right to expect . t . to diseover
Darwin: Origin of Spocies (ed. 1839h ch Xiv, pp. $602-3$
C. As substantive: The act or process of nnitiog or linkiog two things together; connection.
connecting-link, s. A link which has a movable section by which it may be made an intermediate counection between two links of a broke $\alpha$ chain. (Knight.)

## connecting rod, s.

Machinery:

1. The rod connecting the piston-rod ar cruss-head of a locomntive engine with the crank of the driving-wheel axle.
2. The coupling-rod which connects driving. wheels on the saine side of a locomotive.
3. The rod connecting the cross-head of a beam-engine with that end of the working besni which playe over the cylinder. (Knight.)
oôn-něo'-tion, cön-něx'-ion (nection or
nexion as něk-shh̆n), s. [Fr. connexion; thal. connessiune, from Lat. connexio $=$ a joining together, from connexus, pa. par. of connecto $=$ to jcin or link together.] [Connect.]
4. The act of unlting, joining, or linkiog together.
"So much prod method and connection may Rocommont : Burace; ATt of Poetry.
5. That which unites, joins, or links two things together; a bond, a uninn.
6. The atate or condition of being connected or united; kinship, association, slliance
My heart, which by a secret haniony
Still movea with thine,
freon: $P$, $L, x$
7. A relationship, as the connection of cause and effect.
8. One who is brought intos state of relationship hy marriage.
9. Sexual intercourse.
10. Character, aucroundings; all matters con nected with any person.
whose names, faces, connoctions, sud characo
ters were perfectly
11. An intimacy, e friendahip, an association.
"There form connexions, hnt impuire no triend."
12. A party or number of persons of the same views or principles.
"He had long been at the head of a strong parlian
mentary cornection- Wacaulay: Hist. Eng.e
13. A religious body.
14. A number of cnstomers or cllents ; s

## 



In this onnnection: In connection with this subject. ( $A$ merican.) (Webster.)

- For the difference between connexion and intercoutse, gee intercotisse
 Bot.: Of or pertaining to the connective.
 suff. -ive ; Fr. connectif (m.), connective (f.).]
A. As adj.: Having or involving a connec tion with ; connexive.
"Thers are times wheo prepositions totally lote their connecties natare, being
B. As substantive
I. Ord. Lang.: Any thing produciag or characterized by connection.
II. Technically:

1. Bot.: The part or body iniervening between the two lobes of an suther, and holding them together. It is a of a lear. It is umally continuous with the filament, and terminates exsctly at the apex of the anther ; but in some plants, like the Compositæ, it is articulated with its apex ; in others it to lengthened far beyond it in B crest, horm, or cup-ahaped body; and yet in others it fslls so far short as to moke the anther look bifd.
+2. Gram.: Any part of speech conneeting words or sentences. The preposition and the conjunction fall under the definition.
"Connertived acoording as they ennnect ejther menconces or worda, are ealled by the difierent nemes of propositions $-H$ arris: Fermes 12
connective tissue, s.
2. Anat.: A aubstance conaisting of iwo kinds of fibres, more or leas emorphone matter, and pecniliar corpusclea. By meane of its fibres it connects different parts of the body together, besides covering, investing and supporting different organs. The cor puscles seem designed to ald in the nutrition and repsir of tissues. It is divided into the areolsr, the fibrous, and the elastic tiasues (q.v.). (Quain.)
3. Ckem. : A snbatance cbemically allied to cartilage, which occurs as areolar connective iasine, and as compact forming the basis of tendons, ligaments, \&c. Bolled with water it yields a solution of gelatine. In concentrated acetic acid it awella up and beromes trans parent, bat does not diesolve till water is sdded and hest applied. By dilute acetic arid it is rendered transparent, and thins the other structures are rendered more visible.
codn-nĕo'-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. connective ly. 1 By connection; in conjunction or union; conjointly; connectedly.

## cón-nĕo'-tơrr, s. [Lat.]

I. Ord. Lang.: He who or that which convects or links togetlrer.
II. Technically:
I. Nat. Phil.: A flexible iube used for connecting or joining together the ends of glass tubes in pneumstic experiments.
2. Elect.: A name for a device for holding two parta of a conductor, as the two wires for instsnce, in intimste contsct. It is generally called s binding-screw or a clamp.
3. Rail. Eng.: A car-coupling.
cŏn'-ngl-lite, s. [Nsmed sfter Mr. Connel, who analysed it in 1847.]

Min.: A translucent minersl, with actcular or hexagonal prismatic crystals. Its lisstre is vitroons, its colour fine blue. It is considered to be a componnd of a aulphate and a chloride of copper. (Dana.)
cŏn'-ně-món, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The fruit of Cucumis Conomon, cultivated every where in Japan. (Treas. of Bot.)

* con-ner, v.t. [O. Fr. conroyer $=$ to curry.] To curry, to dress.
"They worke the lether beforo it to well oonvered,
- great hinder and kkith of the Kinges lieges. Chaimerlan Ait, a 22 .
toon-ner, z. [Eng. con; -er.] One who cons or studies at anything.
* cón-nĕx', v.t. [Lat. connexus, pa. par. of connecto.] [Connect.] To connect or link together, to join.
"Thove hirde who are topght wome worde or sentenceserenaot conner thelt word or entencos in co-
- oŏn'-năza, a. \& s. [Lat. connexus, pa. par. of connecto.]
A. As adf. : Connected, joined, linked.
"For an it is an aphorism ronot thug io is it aleo Hors: Phomoconneex Oabsabis, App. \& e.
B. At subst. : A connection, an associate, a coufederate.
devitos and theie focidentes cyrcumatannees depen-soxe"-Hall : Hen Tl., an. 4.
- cotn-nēzed', a. [Eng. connex; - eal.] Connected, coherent, consistent.
 a., \& 8. [CONNEX, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The set of connecting or link ing together ; connection.
"ther: the connexyng dion loyngys the ane to the
odn-něx-ion (nexion as năk-shăn), a. [Connmetion.]
" cón-něx'-Ǐve, a. [Eng. connex; -ive.] Heving the jower or quality of connecting; conjune tive.
* cơn-nio-tä̀'tion, s. [Lat. con=cum=with, together, and nicto $=$ to wink.] The act of winking, a wink.
oǒn'-д̌̀ng, a. \& s. [Cunniva.]
cơn'-nı̌ng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Con, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of directing the helms man in steering a vessel.


## conning-tower,

Navy: A beavily-armored compertment io the militsry mast or elsewhere on a battieship or crulaer from which the commanding office arkea observation throngh peep boles.
cồn-niv'-ançe, s. [Eng. conniv(e); -ance.] I. Ordinary Ianguage:

1. Lit. : The act of winking; a wink.
2. Fig.: Voluntary or intentional neglect or omiasion to see any fault; passive co-operation, especially in a crime.
II. Law: Consent, express or tacit, on the part of a huabsind in the adultery of a wife, or of a wife in that of lier huaband. When this is proved, the person thus conniving is not entitled to obtain the diasolution of the marriage.
cön-nive', v.i. \& $t$. [Fr. conniver $=$ to wlak st, to tolerate, from Lat. conniveo $=(1)$ to wiok, (2) to conaive.]
A. Intransitive:

* I. Lit.: To wink.
"This artist is to teach them how to nod judictously. to connive with either eye."--spectator.
II. Figuratively:

1. Voluntarily to omit or neglect to see or prevent any wrong or fault; tacit spproval or consent.
Drecay of Piety. Drcay of Piety.
(1) Followed by at.
"To connits at mome scandalous pecuniary transactions which took place between hig naster and the
Conrt of versailles.-Maeaulay: Mint. Eng., ch. vi.

* (2) Followed by on.
" Pray yon connires on my weak tellderness."
* 2. To tamper, to meddle, to interfere (Followed by with.)
 * Tura: To connive at to overlook
* Divorces were not connived only, bnt with e "Divorces were not
+ con-ni'-vençe, oón-nī-vẹn-çy, s. [CONNIVANCE.]
cờn-ni'-vent, $a$. [Lat. connivens, pr. par. of connive.]
* I. Ord. Lang. : Conniving, overlooking; voluotsrily or designedly insttentive.
" His [God'u] leged justico cannot be so Reckle and so by conndivent in the emabery. . . "-AFilton: Doctrine, tc. of Diverce, hk. Ii., ch.iv.
II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Converging; having a gradusily inward inclinstion; having the points turned in,

00 arched as to nreet obove. Many petals are connivent
2. Anat. : Appiled to the folde of the lining membrane of canals, which berve to retard, without obstructing, the passage of the contents of anch canals
ootn-ni'-vẽr. 0. [Eng. connirx(e); er.] Ono who connives or winks at anything.
cenjers i notsentris; commenders; conntsors : con. gralty before God'e tribomal."
cあn-ni'-ving, pr. par., a., \& s. [Conntre, v.] A. \&B. As pr. par. a particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of overiooking or winking st sny fsult or crime; connivance.

- oŏn-nix-à'-tion, s. [Lat. con $=c u m=$ with, together; mix = enow.] A swallowing up ic or covering with enow.
"I thonght laut aight was the general connixation."
con-noch, s. [Gsel. connach $=$ mnrrain.] A disease
"The eoch and the oonnoek, the oollek and the cald."
oŏn-nöis-soilu', s. [Fr., from connatire $=$ to know; Lat. cognosco.] One well bkilled thany srt; an adept, a judge, s critic of the fine arts; a akilful or clever person.


cǒn-nờis-sefur'-shĭp, s. [Eng. connaisseut; -ship.] The position or skill of a connoisbeur ; critical judgment.
"How well his connotaourthip underutands.
ño [Et
con-nor,s. [Etym. doubtiul.] A fiab, Creni labrus melops. It is called alao the Gilthead and the Golden Mald. It is found in the Britibl eeas. [CaEnilabrus.]
cơn'-nö-tāte, v.t. [Lat. con $=$ together, and notatus, pr. par. of noto $=$ to mark, to disnotatus, pr. par. or noto $=$ to mark, To To along with anything else; to destguate somealong with anything
thing besides itself.
-God's foreseelng doth not inclade or connotate pro. determining. any more tinn I decres with my jutal
cơn'-nō-tā-těd, pa. par. \& a. [Connotate.]
oơn'-nō-tā-ting. pr. par. \& a. [Connotate.]
cơn-nō-tā'tion, * cơn-nō-tä'-olon, \& Lat. con $=$ together, and notatio $=$ a mark ing, a notiag, from noto $=$ to note, to mark.] The act of noting one thing together with something else; implication of something beaides itzelf.
cơn-nō'ta-tive, a. [Eng. connotat(e); -ive.] Logic (if terms): Denoting a subject and implying an attribute. (John S. Mill.)
If By a aubject, in the foregoing definition is to be understood anything which possesses attributes. White, long, and virtuous ar connotative. Thus white bas for its suhjec things, and implies that they have the attribute whiteness. But John is not connotative it refers to s subject only, withoat mentior of attributes. Nor is whiteness connotative it relates to an attribute only. It is oppoaed to connotative, and sometimes bat improperly cailed abstract. A non-connotative term ie one which signifles a subject only or an attri bute only. Jolnn and wbiteness (already mentioned) are non-connotative. Connotative names have also been called Denominative (q.v.). (J. S. Mill: Logic (2nd ed.), bk. I., chl. ii., \& 5 .]
cŏn-nōte', v.t. \& i. [Lat. con= together, and noto $=$ to watch, to distinguish by means of 3 mark.]


## A. Transitive:

$\dagger$ I. Ond. Lang.: To note slong with some thing clse; to imply, to betoken.
"Good, ln the genaral gation of th, connotes also
2. Logic: To note s onbject directly and an attribute indirectly
"The name therefore is asid to ifgnify the minjects directly, the attributes indirectly; it denoten the enb jecta, and implics, or involven or indicates, or as wa Hill: Logice (mind ed.) hk. I ., ch .1 H ., is.
B. Intrans: : To have a meaning in conpection with snother word.


conn-no'-téd, pa, par. \& a. [ConNote.]
cơn-nō'-tǐ̌ig, pr. par. \& a. [Connote.]
con-nū'-bi-al, a. [Lat. connubialis $=$ of or relating to marriage ; connubium $=$ marriage. $]$ Of or relating to matrimony ; muptial, matrimonial.

Alone Clysuee drew the vitei nit:
Dope: Homer's odynubyal ble gried.:
†odn-nū-bl-ali't-tys, s. [Formed as if from a Lat. connubialitas, from connubialis = pertaining to matrimony, connubial.]

1. Actiona or worda auch as might pass between married people.
"With a view of stopping some connubialities which Dickens:' Nicholas Nickleby, ch. xi.
2. Matrimony.

Pickwick, ch. xx .
cotn-mï'-bi-al-1y̆, adv. [Eng. connubial; -ly. $]$ In a connabial manner; after the manner of married people.
† oơn-nū̀-mẽr-āte, v.t. [Lat. connumero $=$ to nomber with, to reckon among: con $=$ together, and numero $=$ to number; numerus $=$ a number.] To number or reckon along with anything else. (Cudworth.)
 numeration (q.v.).] A counting together.
"How could he otherwise have mised the oppor persone, . . ."-Fortom to Travis, p. 22s.
cơn'-nụ-saņ̧e, s. [O. Fr. connoisance; Fr. connaissance.] Cognisance, knowledge.
cŏn'mu-şant, $a$. [Fr. connaissant, pr. par. of connaitre $=$ to know.] Cognisant, having knowledge.
Websert. "onnuente of the blockade." - Browne (in
con-nu-sor, s. [Cognizon.]
cơn-nul-tri'-tious, $a$. [Pref. con, and nutritious (q.v.).] Nourishling together; jointly nourishing or nutritiona.
om-ny, a. [CANNy.]

* con-ny, s. [Cony.]
cō-nŏ-car'-dĭ-ŭm, s. [Gr. xävos (kōnos) $=$ a cone, and rapsia (kardia) = the heart.]
Palcont: : A genns of molluses, family Cardidæ. The shell is trigonal, conical, and gaping. Thirty species are known in North America and Enrope. They range from the Upper Silurian to the Carbonlferous period.
 and карто́s (karpós) $=$ fruit.]
Bot.: A fruit in which the seeds are arranged around a conical axis. Example, the strawberry.
có-not-car'-poŭs, a. [Eng. conocarp; -ous.] Bot.: Bearing conocarps.
cō-n̄́-car'-pŭs,s. [Gr. кw̄vos (kōnos $)=\mathbf{2}$ cone, and xaptos (karpos) $=$ fruit.]
Bot. : A genus of plants, order Combretacea. The bark of Conocarpus racemosa is used at Rio Janeiro for tanning. Some species of the genus furniah excellent timber.



Palreont.: The typical genua of the Cono-
cephalitidæ (q.v.). cephalitidæ (q.v.).
 phal'-I-des, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. conocephatites, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. vidae.]
Zool. : A family of Trilobites. The glabella is narrow in front, the tail moderately deveInped, the thoracic rings fewer than in the Paradoxidæ, to which they are cloaely skin.
 cone, and bisovs (odous), genit. óoóvcos (odontos) $=$ a tooth.]
Paloont.: Certain minute bodiea which, broadiy apeaking, aeem like conical teeth, but vary mach in form. They were flrat dis covered by Pander in the Silurian and De vonlan rocka of Ruaila. They have since been fonnd in the Sllurian, Devonian, and Car-
boniferota rocka of Britsin and of North America, if not even as high as the Upper Triaa. Pander, and more recentiy Prof. Newberry, consider them the teeth of fishea, the latter geatleman believing them to have belonged to cyclostomatous fiahea like our modern lampreya and hag-fiahes. Prof. Owen considered them akin to the apines, hookleta, or denticlea of naked molluscs and annelide, and other viewa have been expressed. (Nicholson.)
cō-nठ̄-hŏr'-ī-s. s. [Gr. кûvos (kōnas) $=\mathbf{a}$ cone, and opos (horos) = bonodary, limit.]
Bot.: A genus of plants, order Violacese. The leaves of Conohoria Lobolobo are used in Brazil for aplaach. When boiled it is mucila-
ginous.
© $\overline{\text { ond }}$-noìd, s. \& a. [Gr. ки̂vos $(k o ̄ n o s)=\mathrm{s}$ cone, nd eisos (eidos) = ahape.]
A. As substantive:

Geom.: A aohd, the aurface of which is traced out by the revolution of a conic aection about ita axia. If the revolving body be a parabola, the reaulting conoid is a parabolic conoid or paraboloids if an ellipse, it is an elliptic conoid or apheroid ; and if a hyperbola, it is a hyperbolic conoid or byper-

## B. As adj.: Reaembling a cone

"The tympanum is not capahle of tension an an
drum : there remains another way, by drawing it to the contre into an conodd formin"-Hoder: $\mathbf{E T e m}$.

- Conoid ligament:

Anat.: A ligament constituting part of the concavo-clavicular one of the aboulder-bone.
cō-noí-dal, a. [Eng. conoid; -al.]
Bot., dc. : Reaembling a cone, but not one truly. Example, the calyx of Silene conoidea.


cō-noi'-dǐo, * cō-noi'-dǐc-al, a [Eng. conoid; -ic, -ical.] The aame as Conoinal (q.v.).

- cō-nŏm-in-èe', 8. [Pref. $\infty=c o n$, and nominee (q.v.).] A joint nominee.
in the moat vitterly dirrepu atabie to find o conominee qualitied."-Skeches from Cambridge, p. 124. ( 186, )
Cō'-nōn-ìtes, s. pl. [Named after Conon, Bishop of Tarsus in the aixth century.]
Ch. Hist.: A zect of Tritheists counded by the Conon mentioned in the etymology. The Tritheists were divided into Philoponites and Cononites, who differed in rome mattera regarding the reaurrection of the body, the Cononites maintaining that the matter only, and not the form of the body, was corruptinle, and to be resuscitated, while the Philoponites thought both would be ao. [Philoponites.] (Mosheim: Ch. Hist., cent. vi., pt. ii., ch. v., § 10.)
 -idoe.] mosquito, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff.
Entom. : A family of Diptera with a distinct proboscis, the last joints of the antennæ the cubing a short btyle ; the wings perfect, with the cubital veln aimple, the halterea uncovered. Type, Conops (q.v.).
 Conopit.]. Thia is not the modern genua Conopa.]
Entom.: The typical genua of the tamily Conopidæ (q.v.). They have oblong, prominent eyes, a long, stiff proboscis, geniculate at the base, and arched above, the abdomen rather long and arched. The speciea frequent flowers, the larve being parasitic on the humblebee. The apecies are found in England, the European continent, Australia, sc.
00̄-nt-spẽr'-mídæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. conospermium, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idoe.]
Bot.: A tribe of Proteacere, sub-order Nucs-
mentacee. mentacer.
cō-nō-spẽr'-măm, s. [Gr. кढ̄vos (kōnos) = s cone, and $\sigma \pi$ épha $\left.^{\text {(sperma }}\right)=$ seed.]

Bot.: A genus of proteaceona plants, the typical one of the tribe Conospermide, with a four-cleft calyx, four stamena, a filiform atyle, and \& free, obligue atigma. The fruit is a nut with a single silky seed. About forty
specles are known, nearly all from the temperate parts of Australia.
-ō-nt-stȳ'-lॅ- $\infty$, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. conostyles (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. auff. -exe.] Bot.: A tribe of Hæmodorscex, having a long, woolly perianth.
 and orunos (stulos) = a pillar, a atyle.]
Bot.: A genus of Hæmodoraceæ, the typical one of the tribe Conostyleæ (q.v.). They are from Australia.
cōn-ǒv'-ull-ǐs, s. [Mod. Lat., formed from Lat. conus $=$ a cone, and Mod. Lat. ovulum, dimin. of Lat. ortm = an egg.]
Zool. : A genus of molluscs, family Auriculidx. The ahell is ohtusely cone-ahaped, amooth, with a short flat-whorled apire, a long narrow aperture, the lip dentlculated within They exist in salt marshea on the aes-shore some are British. There are fossil speciea slao in the Eocene. (S. P. Woodward.)

* con-quace, "con-quese, s. [Conquace, v.] 1. Conqueat.

Fra tyme that he had remblyt his barnaze. And thocht till hym to mak it playn conquace.:
2. Acquiaition by purchase, aa opposed to inheritance.
a "The conquese ot any frie man, . . ."-quon, Attach..
con-quace, con-ques, * con-quens, v.t. [Fr. conquis, pa. par. of conquerir $=$ to conguer.] [Conquest.]

* L. Ordinary Language:

1. To conquer, to acquire by conquest.

To Brace ren syne he kepit na connand
He satd, ho wald nocht go and cons yees hand
Till othir men ; And thus the cask befe.
Fallace
2. To acquire, to procure, to gain in sny way, to win.
"And he yone v ther guintua Metellus
Full grete honour asill conoues vito us."

II. Scots Law: To purchase with money or by means of one's own industry.
"The hasband may not nugrant hifs wife's dowarie, With hands conquessed be bim after the marriage."
oŏn-quãd'-rāte, v.t. [Pref. con, and quadrate (q.v.).] To bring into a aquare. (Ash.)
"oŏn-quăs'-sāte, v.t. [Lat conquassatus, pa. par. of conquasso $=$ to ahake often or severely : $\operatorname{con}=$ together, and quasso $=$ to ahake repeatedly or violently; quassus $=$ shaken; quatio $=$ to ahake.] To shake, to agitate.


* cŏn-quăs'-\&ā-tĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Conetas. eate.]
"oon-quăs'-sà-tǐng, pr. par. \& a. [Conquassate.]

Oŏn-quăs-sà'-tion, s. [Lat. conquassatio.] The act of shaking or agitating; the state of being shaken or agitated.
cŏ́n'-quer (quer as Isẽr), * con-quere, con-quer-y, * oun-cwear-i, * conquire, v.t. \& i. [O. Fr. conquerre, cunquerre Ital. conquider ; Fr. conquerir; 8p. conquerir. Ital. conquidere ; Lat. conquiro $=(1)$ to seek to search for, (2) to conquer, to vanquish to overcome : $\operatorname{con}=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and quaro $=$ to seek.]

## A. Transitive:

1. To win or gain by conquest; to obtain possessind of or authority over by superior strength.
"He conguered al the reyne of Femynye."
Chaucer: $C . T .$, sun

* 2. To acquire or gain in any way, to win to earn.
 oure righte beri-

3. To take possession of or gain by art or otherwiae.
"By degrees the virtues and charms of Mary conquered the Arat place in her husband' affection"-
4. To vanquish, to overcome by surering might.
"Th8 conquired Greate Alexander the Medis a of Daniol, Argument

[^177]5. To aubdue, to overcome, to surmount

Whe conquer'd nature, ohould proidoncior, it,"

* 6. To ancceed in anything, to manage, to ttain to.
"If thon with quagntyse conquare hit, I quyto the
thy meda", Rng. Allut. Poems ; Cleannean, I,682. Loue anketh peose and ouer ohnall: And who that fighteth most withell Shall lest conquere of hitemprise,", bly, iii.
B. Intransitive :

1. To be victorious, to overcome, to gain the victory.
" Kach o'er ite rival's ground extending Altornate conquering, shiftilig. , hlourdig."
2. To attain, to ancceed.

II Crabb thus diacriminates between to conuer, to vanquish, to subdue, to overcome, and to surmount: "Persons or thinga are conquered or subdued; persons ouly are eanquished. An enemy or a country is conquered; a foe la vanquished; people are subdued ; one may be vangurble la a singlo batia; one is dued only by the moat violent and persevering measares. William ths First conquered England by vanquishing his rival Harold ; after which he completeiy subdued the Engliah. Vanquish ia used only in the proper aenas conquer and subdue are likewise employed figurativeiy, in which sease they are analogous to overcome and shirmount. That is conquered and subdued which is in the mind: that is and sube surmounted which is either in ternal or external. We conouer and overcome ternat makes no great reaistance; we subdue What makes no great reaistance; we subu in and surmount what is violent and atrong in ite oppoaition; dislikea, attachments, and feel inga in general, either for or againat, are conquered; unruly and tumultnous pasaions are to be subdued; a man conquers himself; he subdues his apirit." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
$\dagger$ cờ'-quer-a-ble (quer as hrẽr), a. [Eng conquer; -able.] Able or liable to be con quered, overcome, or subdued.

* cðั̈'-quer-a-ble-něss (quer as kẽr), s. [Eng. conquerable; -ness.] The quality or state of being conquersble or capable of being overcome.
oxi'-quered (quered as leẽrd), pa. par. or $\alpha$. [CONQOER.]
 as Kẽer) s. [Eng. conquer; -ess.] A female conqueror.


## 

oơn'-quer-İng (quer as kẽ̃), pr. par., a., s. [Conquer.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Ses the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of avercoming, aubdulog, or vanquishing.
$\dagger$ cŏn'-quer-1̆ng-ly (quer as kẽr), adv. [Eng. conquering; -ly.] In a conquering or overpowering manner; victorioualy.

* ờí'quer-lĕsse (quer aa kẽr), a. [Eng. conquer; less.] Not capable of being conquered ; invincible.
"Wheh soeming conquerleave did conquesta lend"
*ơn'-qner-mĕnt (quer aa kẽr), s. [Eng. conquer; -ment.] A conquest, a victory. "The nung of new. تon Calea hia bounet lont

ő̆í-quer-õr (quer as kẽr), con-quer-our, ${ }^{*}$ con-quer-ur, "con-quirer, s. [O. Fr. conquereur ; \$p. conqueridor.] 1. One who gains or acquires snything by conquest.
"As conguerour of veho a cost he cayser wata halte".

2. One who acquires or gains in any war.
"For to be a contruerour of worlides good,", $\begin{gathered}\text { Gover, i. } 222\end{gathered}$
3. One who overcomes or subduea; a victor, a vanquiaber.
"Increasing commaerce mid rorving art
TI The epithet is especially applied to WilLlam of Normandy, who conquered England in 1066. According to some William is im properiy called the Conqueror; for, though victorions in bettle, he had to come under an
engagement to observe the laws of the realm before obtaining the crown. But this is not uncommon with conquerors. Speaking of what we usually cali, though somewhat improperly, the right of conqueat, Blackatone pays that it is "a right allowed by the law of nations, if not by that of nature; but which in reason and civii polity can mean nothing more than that, in order to put an end to hostilities, a compact ia either expressly or tacitly made between the conqueror and the conquered thst, if they will acknowledge the victor for their master, he will treat them for the future as anbjects and not as enemies. (Blackstone: Comment., introd., \& 4.)

I Crshb thus discriminates between conqueror and victor: "A conqueror la always anppoaed to add something to his poaseasiona; a victor gains nothing but the superiority: there is no conquest whers there is not something gotten; there is no victory where there is no contest : all conquerors are not victors, nor all victors conquerors : those who take possession of other men's lands by force of arms make a conquest; those who excel in any trial of skill are the victors." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
obn'-quer-oŭs (quer as leẽr), a. [Eng. conquer; -ous.] Conquering, victorions.
"The conquarour horme uninckia and unmindfull of

* con-ques, * con-quess, v.t. [Conquace, v.]
* con-qnese, s. [Conquace, a]
* oďí-quĕst, v.t. [0. Fr. conquesten.] To conquer, to subdue.

Nabogodenozxr makes mach loye,
Nov be tho
ov be the kyng hats conquest:
E. Eng. Allut. Poems ; Cleannes, 1,304 .
ơờ'-quěst, s. [0. Fr. conquest ; Fr. conquéte, from Lat. conquisitum, nent. pa. par. of con quiro; Sp . \& Ital. conquiste.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act nf conquering, aubduing, or scquiring by force
2. The sct of anbduing, conquering, or aurmounting by mental atrength.
"The laat and hardest conquest of the mind.",
3. The act or proceas of acquiring or gaining in any way; acquiaition.
4. That which ia acquired or gained by victory or force.
"Tru he wne and wise snd kind,
Tru he wne and wise sid kind,
O thalr conqueat he toke the tead."
Curter dundi, 2,539,
5. The act of gaining the affectiona of any person.

Wrinkles or a small stoop in the shouldere, pay,

6. A person whoge affectiona are gained.
II. Technically:

1. Hist.: The term " the Conquest" is ap plied to a revolution in Britiah history following on the defeat of Harold 11. by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066, whicb reduced the Saxons for a century and more to the poaition of a anbject and oppressed race, land, power, overything having been tranaferred to the everything having [Conquenon.]
2. Feudal \& Scots Law: (See extract)
"What we call purchase, perquistito, the feudista called conquest, conquasetus, or conguritio: both denoting any means of acquiring an eatato out of tho proper phrase in the law of scotiand: an it was among proper phrsee jurise who styled the first prochnser thant is he who browht the estate in to the frmily who at premant o wns it the concueror or conquereur. Which别 mentaries, bl. il., ch. $\mathbf{x v}$.
${ }^{*}$ con-quest-or, ${ }^{*}$ con-quest-our, $s$. [Eng. conquest : or.] A conqueror, a victor.

* con-quire, v.t. [Conquer.]
* con-quir-er, s. [Conqueron.]
* oơn-quil-gi'-tion, s. [Lat. conquisitio, from conquisitus, pa. par. of conquiro.] The act of aeeking for in order to make a collection; a collecting or buying up.
"I do not zee them making meanes for the procurement of some cunning artincerra, nor for the ponquiti-
tion of come costiy marbles, and cedars, Hiom of come costiy marbles, and cedars,
Hall: Elth ha Raiting the Iron (Latham)
cơn-rěo'-tõr, s. [Pref. con, and Eng. rector (q.v.).] An asaociate rector; a second master of a German gymnasium. (N.E.D.)
 Corlyle: Rehera, 1il. 17.
a con-rey, s. [0. Fr. conrel, conrol.] A troop a company.

Ther formnat conrey ther bakkle togidere sattre her sparea poynt ouer poynt. da Brunne, p .304.

* oǒn'-sian-cre, v.t. [Pref. con, and sacre (q.v.).] To consecrate, to dedicate.


- Thero was a Peach-tree growing there amid

Tod-Camosh Temple, to him consactrod.",
iylnet or : Mu Bartas ; Modien's Blivh, 672
con-alil, v.t. [Counsel, v.]
 nalis=of the same blood.] The same as Consanaoineods (q.v.).

* corn-šan'-guined, $a$. [Lat. con $=$ cum $=$ with, together; sanguis (genit. sanguinis) = blood ; Eag. anff. -ed.] Related by blood.
cŏn-săn-guini guineus, from con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and sanguincus = full of blood, bloody; sanpuis (genit. sanguinis) $=$ blood. $]$ Of the aame blood; related by birth; deacended from a common ancestor; near of kin.
"Am not I consanoulnoous 1 am I not ef her hiood !"

cơn-s気n-guin'-1-ty. s. [Lat. consanguinitas, from con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and sanguis - biood. $]$ The quality or atate of being related by blood; nearneas of kin; descent from a common ancestor
". .
FI Consanguinity is of two kinda, lineal sad collatersl. Lineal aubaista among persona who deacend in what may be called a atraight line from a common anceator: thua grand father, father, aon, grandaon, great grandson have lineal conaanguinity. Collateral conaanguinity is when there is descent from a common ancestor, but not in a direct line: as grandfather, father, his brother, son of the as grandfather, Here the line is not direct. If A. bas two aona, each of whom has children, A. bas two aona, each of whom has children,
these children are related to each other by these children are related to each other by
consanguinity. Consanguinity, which is of consanguinity, Consanguinity, which is of which is Anglo-Saxon.
cơn-sar'-gĭn-āte, v.t. [Lat. contarcinatus, pa. par. of consarcino, to patch togetber.] To patch, to botch.
* oŏn-sar-çin-ä'tion, s. [Eng. consar-cin(ate);-ation.] Theact of piecing or patching together; patchwork.
* con-schaft, " oon-schaift, s. [Jamieson auggesta Flem. kundschap.] Knowledge, intimation, information.

He must almodirect parties ou all quarters of horsompn to get intelligeance, and conschaid of his enemie,
lest onewaree he should be surprised." - Monro Exxped., P. i., p. 9 .
cŏn-scięnçe (so as sh), con-cience, *oon-sciens, * con-zcyence, *unscence, s. [Fr. conscience; Lat. con scientia $=(1)$ a joint knowledge, a being privy to, a witnesaing; or, by metonomy, the persoaa who are privy to anything; (2) consciousneas, knowledge, feeling ; (3) the moral aense, conacience, from consciens, pr. par. of conscio $=$ to be conacious (of wrong); conscius = one cogniant of : con $=$ together, and $s c i o=$ to know, to understand, to perceive.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of mental states or operations :
(1) Consciousneas, knowledge of our personal exiatence and of the mental state exiating within us or the ontward action being performed by ua at the time.

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth.
That would be wooed, and nat unmought the won.
(2) Inmoat thought or feeling, real seatimenta. [TI (1).]


(3) Reason, sense, common-aense, understanding.

Why doot thou weep? Canst thou the consolence
To thinis I ahall lack friknds:" Shatesp
b11, b6y; pout, j6wl; sat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, egist. ph=f


## 2. Of moral feeling :

(1) The moral sense. As the etymology indicates, it signifies "knowledge along with"-but whether with a thiog, or a person or Being, it is thing makes ith a thing. He eays, in hia sermons: "Conscience, according to the very nntation of 1 t, importing divible or joiat knowledge; to wit, one of a livine law or rule, and the other of a man's own action ; and so is properly the spplication of a general law to a particular instance of practice." (South.) It may, however, be aloag with God. Paul nses it in this sease in Rom. ix. 1. [II. 1.]
reatrain him frocenos whleh indesd too often talled to
 (2) The decision or the impulse of conscience, morality.
(3) A point of conscience, ia sense 2 (1).
lawo of mupertours. "-Taytor Hence in keeplag the just
1 (1) A bad conscience: A
sience, a conscience which reproving conscience, 3 conscience which at the moment is reproaching one for a fault or crime.
(2) A good conscience: A a spproving conscience, a conscience which at the moment is producing delight in the heart oo account of aome good deed recently done.
(3) A seared conscisnce : A conselence which by being habitually disregarded has now lost its sensitiveness, as fleah, when its nerves have been destroyed by being canterised, ceases to feel. The phrase is founded on 1 Tim. iv. 2, "hot iron." haviag their conscience seared with ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ hot iron.
(4) A tender conscience: A conscience which
is very sensitive to moral considerations. It
is the exact opposite of a sesred conscience.
preliminary question, which perploxed render
Conseisinces, wan suinmitted to the Bibbops. ${ }^{-}$- Macaulay
(5) Ir all conscience: In all reason, in truth, really, truly.
cientiy exany of his travelling ex expriences were suff-
(b) In conscience: Nearly the same as in all conscience, but not quite so strong aas exprea-
aion.
What you require cannot, in comscience, be deferred
bejond this time"-Kilom.
(7) Out of all conscience: Uncoascionable, anreasonable.
II. Technically

1. Mentol Phil. \& Ethics: The noral sense, the internal monitor which signifies approval and we do well, and inflicts more or less acute and lasting pain when we act sinfully. It is generally held to be the Vicegerent of God, or, as Byron calls it, the Oracle of God, letting us know what the Divine judgment on our conduct is; but here the difficnity arises, that the indications of the conscience are often whong. Salul was conscientious when he took part in the cruel martyrdom of Stephen and salisequeutly persecuted the Christians, but, in pophlar ithrase, his conacience was not enlightened. This auggests that coascience is not a simple but a complex part of our aature. Int its decisions there mingles first an operation of fallilue intellect junging of conduct, then follows an emotional part generatiug the satisfaction or the dissatisfaction produced by that judgment. In this case the emotional part would be the Vicegerent of God, and unerring, such mistakes of reasnning as might be com mitted being those of the intellect. Moral sensibility may be bluuted by neglect of the monitions of conscience, till at length it scarcely operates, the state being reached in which, to use Scripture phraseolngy, "the conscience is seared as with $s$ hot iron." [I. 2 (1)(3).]
2. Mech.: A plate resting against the drill. head and enahling the pressure of the breast pr hand to be brought upon the drill; a pallette. (Kright.)

## - Courts of Conscience

Law: Courts of request established by the London Common Coancil to be ased for the recovery of small debts. They arose at least as early as A.D. 1517 ; they were auperseded by County Courts, established in 1846 by 9 and 10 Vict. c. 90

## conscience clanse,s.

Law ed Education: A clause designed to protect the conscience of a child or of the parents from being subjected to religious teaching of which the latter disapprove. It was first introduced into the Endowed Schools Act of

1860, which had to do with secondary edacation. With regard to primary or elementary education, the State, in aiding deoominational schools by money either raised by rates or taken from tha imperial exchequer, botin the oaeand the other obtained from persons belonging to all the deoominations io the country or no denomioation at all, consjdered that when there was one school in a parish for the education of both Church and Dissenting children, the latter should be exempted from any relicious teach. ing to which their parents ofjected as well as from atteadance at the Established church In November, 1863 , accordingly the Comurch. of Council on Education extended the conscience clause, borrowed from the ondowed, to elementary schools of the kind described in this article. Nany of the clergy were much opposed to it, bot it held its place and was Iaroduced as sn essential provision into the great Education Act of 1870 .
conscience-money,y. Money forwarded, as a rule anoaymnusly, to the Chsncellor of the Exchequer for unpaid incame-tax. In most cases the sender intentionally underestimsted his income when filling la his return on the ambject, but subaequeotly repented. It amounta to some thousand pounds year.
conscience-proof, $a$. Proof agaiost the monitions and tha reproofs of cooscience.
conscience-sarupled, a. Conscientious
xamines another monkefy itting by 'concefontiousty' Darmin: Th
cơn-sclen'-tions-nĕss (fcien as shi-ø̆n sad tions as shns), s. [Eng. conscientious ness.] The quality of beiag conscientious; teaderoess of conscience.
oดn'-scion-a-ble (scion as inhn), a. [A contr. of conscienceable] Governed or regulated hy conscieacs; reasonsble, just. (Seldom now used except in the negative compound unconscionable.)
Ugiosus."-Hubloer. or hatryge a good consclence. Eho
cơn'-scion-a-ble-nčss (Bcion as shŭn), 8 [Eng. conscionable; -ness.] The quality of belng conscionsble; reasooableness, justaess.
con'-acion-a-biy, "conn'scion-a-blíe (scion as shūn) $a d v$. [Eng. conscionab(le) ly. 1 In s conscionable, reasonsble, or Just manaer; according to conscience. (Seldom used except in the negative compound uncon scionably.)

cơn'-scions (scious Rs shǐs), a. [Lat. con scius $=$ aware, coguizant of, privy to: con $=$ together, and scio $=$ to know.]

1. Subjectively:
2. Feeling or aware of ons's own existence.
(1) Gen.: Of the normal state of msn or any other being so endowed.
"Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not cons (2) Spec.: In speaking of one direased or injured, when it is opposed to unconscious.
3. Feeling or aware by means of sensation of anything at the moment affacting that existence.
(1) Formerly it was sometimes followed by
to.
"Eneas only, eonseiout to the sign
Presag'd thi event" Dryden:
(2) Dryden: Firgil ; En, Fill $\gamma 01$
(2) Now of is the appropriate word.
(3) Or a clange of a senteuce may follow, iatrodaced by that.
hid not merited."-Hacaulay: Wist. Eng., ch. xxit. (4) Or it may be used reflexively.
"The queen had been solicltous with the king on hte behalf, being comsious to herself that he had been ost(5) Or it may stand alone

Thon weil deserv'st an milienated son.
Unless thy conicious heart acknowledge-none."
Cospor : Firocinium
II. Objectively: Known by means of internal feeling, as "conscious guilt."

- For the difference between to be conscious and to feel, see Feel.
cơn'-soious-2y (scious as shŭs), a. [Eng. conscious: -ly.] In a conscious manner, with more or less of attention to one"s stata, fesl ings, thoughts, or actions.
conirinicy dying of math of twenty hye who wan
(ed. 186s), vol, it., p. 129.
oon'sciong-nĕsg (scious as shŭa), [Eng. conscious; -riess.]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. In a strict sense:
(1) Gen.: Internal feeling; the state of being aware of one'a sebsations.
(2) Spec. : Internal, more or less remorseless feeling of guflt, or plessurable feeling of inaocence.

The conaciousness of wrong brought with th the

2. In a loose sense: Memory, remembrance.

If Consciousness may be followed by of [see 1 (2), ex. ], or ly a clatuse of a sentence introduced by that; or it may be reflexive.
"Sach ideas, no donbt, they would have had, had not their comsciousmess to themselves of thetr ignornnco
IL Mental. Phil.: The power, faculty, or meatal stats of being sware of one's own existence, condition at the moment, thoughts, feelings, and actions.
cơn'-8ci-uń-cle (scl as shì), s. [A contemptunus dininutive of Eng;, \&c. consctence, the saffix from Lat dimin. id-unculus.] An ovar-serupulons conscience.
"Their rubries are filled, with panctilion not for
consciences but consciuncles,"-Aakes: HiLhane

[^178]－otn－Eseribe＇，val［Lat comseribo．］To en－ roll，to enllat，to levy by conseription．


conn＇scrypt，－orrn＇seripte，a．\＆s．［Lat． conscriptus，pa．par．of conscribo $=$ th write gether，sind scribo＝to write．］
A．As auty．：Enrolled，registered，or written down
IT The Senatora of Rone were atyled Patres Conseripti；properly，Patres et Conscripti．（See extract．）
Buch as wore chosea tato the senate hy Bratus， aftar the exprulalon of Tarquin the Provi，to supply the Conscrlpti，i．e．，personn werittem or enrolled together patres．＂－Adam：Rom．Antiq．
B．As subst．：A peraon enrolled in an army by conscription．（See instadce under Con－ cription．）
otn－scripotion，＂oon－scrip－ci－oun，s． （Lat．comscriptio $=$ a registering，an enrolliag， from conscriptris，pa．pa
write together，to enrol．］
＊1．Ord．Lang．：A wrtting down，enrolling， or registering．
Wyclefo ：Tobst，vll conceripetoun of the wodloc．＂ 2．Mil．A．VLL 19. of soldiers．
＂In 1708 Oenernl Jourdan presented to the Councll of Five Hundred a project of a law for s new mode of recruiting under the name of conscription．＂－Fational Cyetopodia of Uneful $K$ nowledge．
TI The word conscription was first used in conneation with recruiting in France，though the same system was in force among the old Romans．In France it was enacted as a law n September 5，1798，and，according to Alison mors than $4,000,000$ Frenchmen were thua taken from their proper employmenta between 1792 and 1813．In the American war of seces－ sion 1861－1865，there was a conscription carried ont though the armies of the North were pary largely recruited by volndtary enlist． wert it is the common method of recruit－ mg ormien in Europe excent in Grest Britaio ing armiea in enrope，tary systemp prevails，a od whers a dis to soldlars of the whole male population．
odn＇sé－orāte，v．t．［From Lat．consecrotus， pa．par．of consecro $=$ to make holy，to dedi－ cate as sacred to a deity：con（intens．），and a．cro $=$ to set spart as sacred：sacer（m．）， saern（ f ），sacrum（ peat. ）$=$ sacred．］
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Of setting opart ：
（1）To set apart as sacred，to devote to the true God or to some false deity．（Used of persona［II．1］，of meney，of times，of any－ thing．）
＂And Miseh consecratot the Levte ；and the young －He shall consecrate unto the Lord the days of his soperation ${ }^{n}-\mathrm{Num}$ ． 11 ． 12
（2）To devote to a sacred or high purpose

2．Of rendering holy：
＊（1）Of a person：To cenonize．
（2）Of a thing：To hallow，to make interest－ ing in a high degree through the associations connected with it．
＂A hisa can consecrate the ground Where mated hearts are matual bound．＂ II Teoknically：Campbell：Hallowed Groinh．
1．Roman Antiq．：To dejfy．（Used of an omperor．）
2．Ecclesiology：
＊（1）Of a saint：To canodize．
（2）Of a bishop：With solemn ceremonies to eet him apart to the sacred office which he is to fill．
－For the differences between to consecrate and to dedicate，see Dedionte．
con＇－š－crãte，a．［Lat．consecratus．］［Con－ aecrate，v．］Consecrated．

 crate．v． 1
－ơn＇ser－crā－tXd－năss，s．［Eng．consecrated；
－ness．］The atate of being conaecrated．
©n＇－ CRATE，v．］

## odn－š－crä－tion，00n－se－are－at－0un，

 con－me－cra－cyon，8．［Fr．consicration； Prov，consecracion； $\mathrm{Si}^{2}$ ．consagracion； 1 tal． consecrazione，all from Lat．consecruto $=$ religious dedication，（2）deiflcetion，aspeciany of the Roman emperara，I．Ordinary Language：
1．The act of consscrating；the stata of being consecrated．
＂And thon shalt take the hrenst of the mmo of

＊2．Things consecrated．
＂．．of consecrations，as $\frac{1}{1}$ communded，anying． II．Technically：
1．Ethnic Customs：Consecration of animals， priests，temples，\＆c．，to the eeveral divinities worshipped was end is common among the ethric or pagan nations in all parts of the world．
2．Roman Antiq．：When the Roman om－ perors had the word consecratio applied to them，it meant that they were deified and beld to be entitled from that time forward to receive divine hocours．
3．Jewish Antiq：At the exodus from Egypt the firstborn males in Israei，whether of man or beast，were asnctifled to God－i．e．，conse－ crated or devoted to Him－the beasta to be sacrificed，the childran to he redsemed（Exod． xifi．2，12，15）．In lieu of these firstborn aons the Levites became apecislly God＇s（Num．iii． $12,13,45$ ；vili． $13-18$ ）．Aarod and his sons 12，13， 4 ， ffice（Num．iii．3）．For details of the cere office（Num．ili．3）．For detalis OThe taber monies obsarved ree Lev．viii．＂The taber－ nacle was （Num．vil．1）；the tirat temiple and its furni－ （Num．vil．1）；the tirat teniple and its furni－ ture dedicsted（ Kings vii．51，vilii．）as was the second（Ezra vi．16）；se also was the
wall of Jernsalem（Neh．xii．27），and all these wall of Jernsalem（Neh．xii．27），and al
4．Christian Ecclesiol．\＆Church Hist．：Con－ secration may be resolved into two elements ： （1）the dedication of persons or things to the aervics of God with appropriate ceremonies， （2）the formal declaration that in consequence of belonging to God they are now sacred； for，as South well remarka，＂ws must know that coosecration maker not a place sacred， that coosecrationly declares it so ；the gift of the owner to God makes it God＇s，and conee－ quently sacred．＂${ }^{\text {The term lo used－}}$
（1）Of persons：
（a）spec．：Of the consecrsting of bishops， priests，and deacons．In the Liturgy one of the hesdings is，＂The form and manner of making，ordainiog and consecrating of Bishopa，Priests and Deacons ；＂and the titled，＂af consecrating of Miniatera．
（b）（In the Church of Rome）：The canoaiza－ tion of saint．
（2）Of things：It is ueed specially of the consecrating of churches．It was not till Christianity had existed for some orected for that separate buildings wers orected for Divine worship，ordinary rooms at firat being used for the mestings of the faithful（Acts $i$ ． 13）．Whed separste churchea were built，some gimple rite of consecration was almost sure to follow at oncs；the ceremonies gradually became more nuinerous and atriking，till， when Constantine established Christianity， they became splendid and imposing．They are atill 80 in the Church of Rome，and to a less extent in the Church of England．The elements in the Holy Comninnion are also consecrated．
5．Law：When in England a church is con－ secrated by a bishop none hut the worship of the Establiahed Church esp be jermitted within its walls or precincts．Till lately， when a bortal－ground was consecrated，none but the clergyman of the parish or his dele－ gate conld offeiate within it；hut the Burials Act of 1880 in certain casea removed the restriction．［Burial，A．11．2．］
－Thare ts a diatinction between consecra－ tion，ordination，and dedicotion．The first is applied to persona or thlugs，the second to persons only，the last to things．The term ＂consecration＂is used of kings and hishops， the term ordination of ordiasry clergymen or
ministera ；while dedicstion is used of templea oltars，de．
－ひn＇－ひ̌－crā－tõr，s．［Lat．］One who conse－ crates any person or dedicetes any tample， altar，money，tc．
＂Whether lt be not against the notion of a wers： －Atecrowry．
 Used in consecration．
＂Hie words of consecration，which you yourself is Jon－Bp．Norton：Discharge， p ．$\%$ ．
－ơ̆n－sěc－tān＇－厄̌－oŭs，a．［Lat．consectaveers， from consequor $=$ to follow．］Following or deduclble as a matter of course．
＊cŏn－tăc＇－tar－y，a．\＆s．［Lat．consectarsus＝ following logically，consequent．］

A．Aa adj．：Congequent，following by na－ tural sequence；consequential in a logical sense．
＂From the ineonsistent，sud contrary determina－ trone thereof，consect
B．As subst．：Sequence，consequencs；ds daction from premises，corollary．
＊oŏn＇－6ð－cūto，v．t．［Lat．omscoutus，pa．par． of consequor．］To follow siter，to reach，to attain．
direct etate finding the disposidion of things in more deaires．＂－Burnet：Recorde，bk． 11 ．，No． 23 ．
＊oŏn－sĕ－oū＇－tion，＊cơn－sĕ－cū＇－aion，s． ［Lat．consecutio，from consecutus，pa．par．of consequor．］
I．Ord．Lang．：A succession，s sequence． ＂In aquick consecution of the colours，the impres－
sion of every colour remaing in the sensoriutu．＂－ Newton：Optios．
II．Techuically：
1．Logic：A following，s consequence，an inference or natural deduction，a chain or concatenation of deductions or propositions－ 2．Astronomy：
The Month of Consecution ：The lunar montis．
Oб́n－sěc＇－u－tive，a．\＆\＆．［Fr．constcutif（m．）， consécutive（f．）；Slr．，Port．，\＆Ital．consectitivo from Lat．consecutus，pa．par．of consequor $=$ to follow after ：con＝together，and sequor＝ to follow．］
A．As adj．：Following，successive，unin－ terrupted，without interval or break．
1．Standing alone：
＂In the etructare and order of the poem，not ontry the greater parts are properly consecution
Johna Pol
＊2．Followed by to：
＂This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of
man，consecutive to volition．＂－Locke． a man，consecutive to volition．＂－Lock
B．As subatantive：
Music（Pl．）：A forbidden progreasion $\propto$ parallel fifths or octaves．
consecutive poles，s．pl．
Magnetism：Secondary poles formed ax various parts of a magnetic bar．These， various parts of a magnetic thongh feeble in their infnence，yet tevd to though feeble in their infnence，yet tevd the
disturb the attraction and repulaion of real poles．

## consecutive mymptoms，s．$p l$ ．

Med．：Symptoms near the heginning or end of a disease，but not connected with it very directly．
 －ly．］

I．Ord．Lang．：In a consecntive manner，an as to follow something else．
II．Logic：
1．Consequantly，asopposed to antecedantly
2．In a manner to indicate that it is an effect，as opposed to causally or effectively
cồn－sěo＇－q－tǐve－nĕss，s．［Eng．consecutive： －ness．］The quality or state of being consec tive－i．e．，of following after something else． （Used chiefly of argument．）
－con－seil，v．［Coungel，v．］
＂Biyeonde the watere he consoilade is desciples＂－ Je34， 661.
＊con－seil（1），8．［Counsel，8．］
＂Hi aomen concodl betwene helm＂一0．Eng．Bicenc．
con－mell（2），s．［CoUnoll，s．］



* cơn-süm'-in-äte, v.t. [Lat. conseminatus, pa. par. of consemino $=$ to sow together : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and semino $=$ to sow : semen (genit. seminis) $=$ a seed.] To sow different seedi together. (Bailey.)
 cy̆, 8. [Lat. consenescens, pr. par. of consenesco $=$ to grow old together: con $=$ cum $=$ with, togetber; senesco $=$ to grow old; senex ao old man.] A growing old, a decay from old age.
"It will not be amles a little to constar the old

* con-sense, * kun-scence, s. [Lat. consensus.]
J. Conaciousness, iaward perception.

2. Consent.


* cŏn-sĕn'-sion, s. [Lat. consensio, from con $=$ cum $=$ with, togetber, and sensio $=$ a feeling; sentio = to feel.] A feeling together, or in sympathy ; agreement, accord
 wry.
oorn-sĕn'su-al. a. [Lat. consensu(s), and Eng. suff. -al. .]

1. Law: Existing by consent

2. Physiol. Excited, cansed by, or dependent upon sensation.

These motlons. . . belong to the elases which the
 I Consensual contract.
Law: Marriage. (Wharton.)
cơn-sĕn -sŭs, s. [Lat., from consentia $=$ to think tagetber.] A general agreement or concurrence
"The theory - seems to me untenshio in spite of
the comsennus of eminent critica

côn-sĕnt', * con-sente (1), s. [Consent, v.] 1. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of being of one mind or feeling with another; agreemeat or eympathy ia feeling or thought.
"The fighting winds would stop there sad admire, *2. A connection, a tie, interconrse. Methast consent to the temple of God with maw. 3. Voluntary compliance or agreement with any persod or thing; coacurrence, acquies-
.. The
The generous Greeks their joint conuent declare, reverence, and rolease the fair

* 4. A tendency, inclination, or joint operation towards one point or object.
"From nation, order. tull Consent of things."
* 5. A correspondence, coherence, or agreement of parts or qualities.

Whose power hath a true convgnt
6. Advice, voice, counsel
"By my consent, woil even let them alone."
11. Path.: The perception one part has of shother, by mesns of soine fibres, and nerves comman to thern both; and thus the stone is the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will affect sad draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowela in the ssme manner by the intermediation of nervons tbresds, and canse a colick; and extend theirt witches sometimes to the stomach, sad occasion vomitinga. (Quincy.)
IT With one consent: Unanimonsly, with one accord.

## * consent-rule, s.

Law: A legal instrumeat In which a defendant in an sction for ejectment stated why he defended, and confessed to the fictitions lease, entry, and ouster, s.s well as to the being in possession. (Wharton.) in possession. (Wharton.)
cón-sĕnt (2), s. [Concent.]
cón-sënt', con-cent. con-senti,
kun-sent-on, v.i. \& $t$. [Fr., Sp., \& Port. kun-8ent-en, v.i. \& $t$. [Fr., Sp., \& Port,
consentir, from Lat. consentio $=$ tofeel together,
to assent: con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and
-
A. Intransitive:

* I. To feel, think, or be of the same mind with another.
"..... all your writers do consent that Ipwe it he ..."

2. To concur, to agree, to assent, to yield, to give way.
the Ministry,-for that word may now with
ety be used, -readily consentea. ${ }^{-}$- Acaulay :
Zist. Eng., eh xal.
(a) With to or unto.
viil. 1 . Batel was contenting unto his death."-Aets
*(b) With with.
"When thou sawest at thief, then thou consentedal
$\dagger$ (c) With in.
"Did yoo and he consent in Cassio's daath?"

* 3. To cooperate towsids the same ead.
- B. Reflexive: To bring to agree.
"rete, p. 249. him consentede to the aoudinge."-Ayen-
C. Trans.: To agree or consent to ; to smbmit, to admit.
story."-Drition. . . will not consent it to be a true II Crabb thus distinguishes between to consent, to allow, and to permit: "The idea of determining the conduct of others by some authorized act of one's own is common to these terma, but under various circumstances. They express either the act of en equal or s anperior. As the act of an equal we consent to that in which we have an interest; we permit or allow What is for the accommodation of others: we allow by abstaining to nppose; we permit by a direct expression of our will' " contracts a formed by the consent of the parties who are interested. The proprietor of an estate permits bls frieads to sport on his grounds; he allows of a passage through bis premises. It is some. mit : good natured or ; complaisant to permit; good natured or weak to allow. When applied to superiora, consent is aasact of private authority; permit and ollow are acts of private or public autbority : in the first case, consent respecta matters of serions importance; permit and allow regard tbose of an indifferent nature : a parent consents to the eatsblishment of his childrea; he permits them to resd certaia books : he allows them to converge with him familiarly." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
$\dagger$ conn-sěn-ta-nēr-1-ty, s. [Formed as if from a Lat. consentancitas, from consentaneus, The lueing of one mind or consent ; matual agreement.
-Times, the consontaneity or even privity of Prusida"
† cŏn-sěn-tā'-nĕ-oŭв, $a$. [Lat. consentaneus = agreeing, of the same miad, from consentio.] Consiatent, agreesble, harmoniona, accordant ; in harmony or accord.
"The corsentaneous action of symmetrical parts."-
Todd \& Bownan: Phyiol. Anat, vol. \#f Followed by the preps. to, unto, or with. " Io the pletare of Abraham sacrificiag his eon. neous unto the circunataoce of the is not " consenta:
Vulgar Erourza V'ulgar Errourz
$\dagger$ cơn-sen-tā-nč-oŭs-Ĭ̆, adv. [Eng. consentareous; -ly.] Agreeably, consistently; in a harmonions or accordant inanner.
FI Followed by the preps. to, unto, or with. to himself, . . ."-Boyle.
* cŏn-sěn-tā-дě-oľs-nčss, s. [Eng. con sentaneous; -ness.] The quality of being consentaneous ; harmony, accord, consistence.
* cồn-sĕnt'-ant, a. [Fr., pr. par. of consentir $=$ to consent; to agree ] Conseating or assent. ing.
"The remenant were anhanged more or lesse,
That wore consentint of this cursednesso",
Chaucer : Doctor's Tale, 12,2
cあn-sĕnt'-õr, s. [Eng. consent; -er.] One who consenta or assents.
cǒn-sĕn'-tiẹnt (tl as sh), a. [Lat. consentiens, pr. ger. of consentio $=$ to consent.] Agreeing or consenting in opinion; of the same mind or feelligs; mnanimons,
"The suthority dae to the consentient judgreot sad
practice of the unlversal church."-Oxford: Reapons practice of the unlver
* cơn-sĕn'-tient-ly̆ (ti ss sh), adv. [Eng. consertient; ly.] With one consent or accord.

cōn-nơnt--̌̌gg, * con-sent-inge,
a., \& s. [CONSENT, v.]
A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to der or lie verh.
B. As adj.: Assenting in opinion; of the
eame mind, complying.
C. As subst. : The act of agreelng, acquiesc-
* cotn-š̌nt'-1ìg -ly. I In a consenting manner; with conseat or concurrence.
* cönn-sĕnt'-měnt, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ con-sente-men, s.
[Eng, oonsent; ment.] Consent, coacnirence, acquiescence.
©ơn'-Ȟ-quẹnçe, s. [Fr. conséquence; Lat. consequentia, from consequens, pr. par. of con-
seguor $=$ to follow with


## A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. That which follows as the result or effect of any canse.
Goldisith : Essays, the consequence of such negleet."-
2. A concstenation or consecution of callses and effects.
too,""- . muth by necensary consequance, hring in morrow 3. That whicb produces an effect.

## II. Figuratively:

1. Importaace; havingan infiueace or effect upon; moment.


## 2. Rank, consideration, importance. <br> Beware of too enbllime a sense Of your own worth and coneo <br> your own worth rud consequenca,

3. Pride, conceit, vanity.
B. Technically:
I. Logic:
4. A deduction, 8 conclueion, an inference drawn from preceding propositione.

This once believed, "twere logic misapplied
2. The last propoeition of a syllogism.
"Can ayilogism est things right?
Or, both in friendly consert jolind
The conseguence limpe false behind. ${ }^{\circ}$
II. Games (Pl.): The name of a child's game. some what like crose-readings.
Sente and Sensibility, eh consequences."-Mits Aurten:
-f (1) By consequence:
neceaary result or effect. Consequently, as a
(2) In consequence of: By resson of, through.
"In consequence of which, your welcome boon
Did not arrive till yestarday at noon."
(B) Cowper: To Mra Nevton.
(3) Of consequence: Consequently, as a necessary reanlt or effect.
"A cootagioo raore opidernical, and, of consequence,
roore fatal."-Suift: Against Puming.
If Cralib this dioch
of Crablb thus discriminates between consequence and result: "Consequences flow of themselves from the nature of things ; results are drawn. Consequences proceed from actions In genersl ; results proceed from particular efforts and attempts. Consequences are good or bad. resuits are sinccessful or ungnccessful bad: endesvour to avert consequences which tliresten to be bad; we endesvour to produce results that are according to our wisbes. Not to foresee the consequences which are foreseen by others, evinces a more than ordinary ghare of indiscretion snd infatuation. To calculate on indiscretion snd infatuation. To calculate on executed enterprise, only proves a consistent blindness in the projector." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

- For the difference between consequence and effect, bee EFFECT; for that between consequence and event, see Event; for that between consequence and importance, see ImportA NCE.
* cơn'-séquençe, vi. [CONGEqukNCE, 8.] To draw inferences or conclusions.
and consequmeiny. . . ."- Miton : Tatrachordon
* cŏn'-š̆ quençe-1ĕss, a. [Eng. consequence; -less.] Withont results or effect
""Thia is no wlight, no conseruonceless evil."- Thukhow:
 QUENCE (q.v.)
 [Fr. \& Prov. consiquent, Sp. consecuent; Port (qual. consequente, all from Lat. consequens (genit.
A. Ar adjective:

Logic \& Ord. Lang. : Following as \& nstural or 88 a logical sequence from.
+(1) Followed by to.
act pertectly personal. "onequent
(2) Followed by on or upon.
. agriculture, a purnult from which they hnve oen gradnally driveo by the vexations convequent on Bite? Eng., ch. Iv.
B. As substantive:

1. Logic \& Ond. Lang. : A consequence ; that which follows as a lugical sequence from premises, or as an effect from a cause
"They were ill paid, and they were 111 governed Which ja alw
2. Math.: The second term in a ratio, the first being called the antecedent. In the ratio $\mathbf{A}: \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}$ is the consequent and $\mathbf{A}$ the antecedent.
ケัn-sĕ-quĕn'-tial, a. [Eng, consequent; -ial.] 1. Literally:
3. Following as a consequence, deduction, or inference.

And clear the consoquential norrows,
Ua logial dive
Though theee kind of argument may soem obore hishiy consoquential and conclndeat to my pur powe."-Hale: Oripin of Nankind
II. Figuratively:

* 1. Of consequence, rank, or lmportance; important.
"Every great, rich, and consequential man, who hna not the wisdom to hoid hifo tongue, mint enfoy hi (Latham.)

2. Full of cousequence or self-importance conceited, proad.
"It many be observed, that Goldrmith wal sometimes
conteot to to treated with an easy fandiliarity, but apon occuiona would be consequontial fand important. - Botwell: Lifo of Johnson, it. 97.

- Consequential injury:

Law: An injury inflicted, not by a direct act, but as the indirect reault of one.
 (Eng. consernuential; -ity.] Self-importance,
conceit. (Mrs. Gore: Castles in the Air, ch. vi.)
cŏn-š̆-quĕn'-tiall-ly̆, adv. [Eng. consequential; -ly.]
*I. Literally:

1. By consequeace or true deduction ; consequently; counectedly, logically
quentialuy, mayd aot have the fucuity of writiog conve
quentialuy, and expresing hif meauing. "-Addison.
2. As a consequence, not directly but eventually.
"This retation is so necosaury, that God himseif cso
not discharge a rationsi creature frow it aithough not disecharge a ratiouthi creature from it ; aithough
3. Cousecutively, continuoualy; in a aeries. $\because$ Were a mau a king lo his dreams, and a beggar
swake and dreant consequentially, aud in continued swake and dreanut consoquentially, aud in continued
anhroken mechernes, would he be lia reaity $a$ kiug or 3 beggar ${ }^{n}-$ Additon
II. Fig. : In a consequential, eelf-important, or conceited manner.
"He adjuste his cravat consoquenticuly. ${ }^{-}$-R. it
oơn-sč-qư̆n'-tial-něss, s. [Eng. conse-quential;-ness.]
4. Lit.: The quality of being in regular consecutive order or sarieg.
5. Fig.: Self-importance, coasequence, or concelt.
" Wi th petulant consequentiainess elate,"
cơn-š-quẹnt-1̆̌, adv. [Eng. consequent; ly.]
-1. Following in due order ; consecutively; in order.
and consequencly sets down the manner bow
6. In consequence, as a consequence, necesarily.
"It meeme that the pritoners who wore first ar-

IF For the difference between consequently and therefore, see Theremore.

* cơn'-sĕ-quẹnt-mĕses, z. [Eng. consequent; -ness.] A logical sad regular consecution or connection of propositions.
"Let them examine the consequentness of the whote
body of the doctrine 1 deliver." Digby: On zhe Boul; ;
* cơn'-sĕ-quést, s. [A corruption of consequence (q.v.).] Consequence.
"And to hy the consequent we ahnll be elansid."
* otn-sêr'-tion, s. [Lat. consertio, from consero $=$ to join together: con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together; sero = to sow.] A junction, sdaptation, or fitting together.

What order, boanty, motion, distance, size,
Consertion of deaign, how exquinite
Consertion of design, how exquinite." Houng: Nighe Thougt, ix
oơn-sẽr'-va-ble, a. [Eng. conserv(e); -able.] Capable of being kept, maintained, or preserved.
conn-sẽr'-va-ç̆y, s. [Lat. conservatio.] The same as Conseryancy (q.v.).
"The conservacy of the Thames belonga to the City."
oôn-serr'-vạn-çॅ̆, s. [Lat. conservans, pr. par. of conservo. 1 A commission or court flaving jurisdiction over rivers, to regulate the fisheriea, navigation, \&u Thus there is a Conservancy of the Thames.

* cón-seẽr'-vant, a. [Lat, conservans, pr. par. of conservo.] Preserving, maintaining, or supporting.
0б̆n-sẽr-vā'tion, s. [Lat. conservatio, from conservatus, pa. par. of conservo = to preserve, to maintain.]

1. The act of preserving, maintaining, supporting, or protecting; protection, preservation.
2. Preservation or protection from decay (lit. d fig.).
'Io addition to this pawer of propagation, organtaed Todid \& Bowman: Phyfiov. A nat., vol. L., Introd., it 10.

- Conservation of energy, + force, or vis viva. Nat. Phil.: The geversl principle that energy communicated to a body or aystem of bodies is oever lost: it is merely distributed and continues to exist as potential energy, as motion or as heat. Farsday directed attention to the subject, Grove elaborstely treated it, and it now atanda as one of the axioms of physica. It is sometinues called correlation of forces. [Cormelation.]
"We, troreover, apeak of the conservation of energy
insteri of the ommeration of force." - Tynaial ; Frag. of Science \{3rd. ed.). 1.23.
©бn-sẽr-vä'tion-al, a. [Eng. conservation; -al.] Tending to conserve. (Nuttall.)
cón-sẽr'-vą-tism, \%. [Eng. conservat(ive); -ism.] The political tenets advocated by the Conservatives-viz., the preservation of the present British constitution and the iustitutions of the country, especially the monarchy, the House of Lords, tha Eatshlished Church of England, aud, as a buttress to it, that of scotland. There may be also a religious conservatism, a doctrinal conservatiam, an ecclesiastical conaervatism, \&c.
côn-sõr'-va-tive, a. \& s. [Fr. conservatif (im.), conservative (f.); Sp., Port., \& Itsl. conservativo.] [Consenve.]
A. As adjective

1. Gen.: Tending to preserve from loss, waste or injury.
It The aphericai agure, as to alt hearenly bodies, su of all others. "-Poacham.
2. Spec.: Desirous of preserving the existing institutions of the eountry, or, if any of them must needs be altered, then keeping the clanges within the narroweat poasible limits. [B.]
. The movement agningt the last king of the House
of stuart was la Engliand conereative. in Scotianid of stuart was la Engiand conservative, in s.

## B. As substantive

1. Singular:
(1) Gen.: A person or Being who conserves or preserves anything ; a preaerver.
"The Holy Spirit is the great connervative of the
new life."-Jeremy Taytor: Of Contrmation, iol. 8 l
(2) Spec.: One belonging to the party deacribed under 2, or holding similar convic thous in any other state.
2. Pl. (Conservatives): One of the two great political parties in England and the Britiah empire. In every society which has ever existed one large section of the community has been led by mental constitution, hy its position in society, or by other causes, to deprecate change, unlebs where the necessity for it can be proved by irrefragable evidence. Others, from the same causes, tend to become a party of movement, and ou minch less proof of ite necessity than thst which the first would deem aufficient, advocate change sad what they deem reform. Though both partiea are needinul to the healthy political life of the country, yet each is disposed to regard the other as ita mortal foe. Each has a central organization, besides an inuoense number of local aocleties scattered over the country. The prominent spirits of each party are never long at rest, but seek every opportunity of sdvocating their views. Perhaps one-eighth of the commmnity have pronounced political views, and are able to explain why they hold them; the remaiuder conatitute al inert mass of no strong political convictions, but this swaying first to one side and then to the other, successively puts each party in power. The national obligatious entered into by the one are scrupulously reapected by the other, even though it may at first have opposed their being formed. Both these partiea consented for many years to be known only by dicknames, which caricatured their failings-the party which, operking broadly, reaisted change being stigmatized by the aickusme Tory, and that which advocated it by Whig. Neither term was of Euglish origin : the term Tory [Torv] came originally frou 1 reland, and Whig [ W y ia] from Scotland. It was inevitable that sooner or lister these aamea should be exclanged for othera of a more conplimentary character, and accordingly the "Tories" called themaelves "Conaervatives," and the "Whige" sssumed the of the term, see Conservative Party. It was ouggested that their opponents were the Deaauggested that their oppowents were the Deatructive party, but the name was unjust and Was boon forgotten. Lord Besconstield attempted to revert to the oid name Tory, but his followers did not take kindly to it, and the word was left to his opponeuts to nse. Constitutionalist was alau proprosed as a aubstitute for it, but the use of that new term did not loug eontinue.
The first French revolution being in the earlier stages everywhere welcomed with euthusiaan by the party of progreas, the reign of terror ao diacredited that party that it placed power in the hauds of the Conservatives for about forty years. The strong Libersl movement which produced the tirst Reform Bill terminated its rule for the time. Since then it has been in offlee for the following periods: Under Sir Robert Peel, from Deperiods: Under sir Robert Peel, from he. from September 6, 1841, to July 6, 1846 ; nuder the Earl of Derby from February 27, 1852, to December 28 of the same year; from Fabruary 25,1858 , to $J$ une 18,1859 ; and again from July 8,1866 , to February 27, 1868 ; under Benjarmin Disraeli, afterwards Lord Beaconsfeld, from February 27, 1868, to December 27 of the same year; aud from February 21, 1874, to April 28, 1880 ; under the Marquis of Salisbury from June 24, 1885, to February 6, 1886, and from August 3, 1886, to August 16, 1892, when Mr. Gladrtone took office. [Conservatiam.]

I (1) Conservative Club: A club founded in Lundov in 1840. The mansion in St. James street which it occupies was opeaed on February 10, 1845.

## (2) Conservative party

Political Hist.: Tha name given by Mr. John Wilson Cruker in 1830 to the great party in the state previously kuown as the Tory party. [B, 2.] [See also Tozv.]
"'. We are now, as we at ways have beelu, decidedy Tory, Aud which might with more propriety be wilied
the Conuervitive, purty."-Qu. Sev. vol xili, No. ©s the Comurrytative.
(Jarl 1830), p. 27.6 .
cōn-sẽr'-จan-tõr, cơn'-sẽr-चā-tõr, " con-ser-va-tour, s. [Lat. conservator.]
I. Ord. Lang.: Any person appointed to conserve, ןreserve, or watch over anything.

Like conservators of the public health."
0.11, bбy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, chin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș ; expect, Xonophon, oxist. ph =it -cian, -tian =shạn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -ston = zhŭn, tious =shŭs. -tial =shal. -ble, -die, sc. $=$ bel, dol.

## II. Law:

## I. In the same sense as I.

Toll... the Severn Board
2. A standing arbitrator a ppointed to adiust differences which may arise between two parties.
3. Old Seots Law of Comm.: An officer appointed under the Scottish Act, 1503, to reside at Campvere, in the Netherlands, and settle cases arising among the Scotish merchants carrying on their business there. On the erec tion of the Court of Session in 1532 , it claimed a cumulative jurisdiction in causes cognisable by ths conservator. He was sometimes called the Conservator of the Staple.

II (1) Conservators of the Peace:
Law \& Hist.: Officers appointed by the common law to see that the peace is kept, They were originally of two kinds. Those who held other offices than this, and aided in keeping the pesce in virtue of their possessing anch offices. To this category belonged the King, the Lord Chancellor, the High Constabie, and other dignitaries. A second kind were those who had no other function. In were those who had no other function. In and obtained the name of Justices of the and obtained the lame of Justices of the
Peace. (Blackstone: Comment, bk. i., ch. 9.) 11 (2) Conservator of the Staple: [Conservator, 11. 3].
(3) Conservators of Truce and Safe Conducts:

Law of Hist.: Offcers appointed st every seaport to hear and decide on chsrges regarding the breaking of truces and ssfe conducts, or abetting sind receiving the truce-breakers. By 2 Hen. V. 1, c. 6, buch offences were made treason.
eón-sèr'- va-tõr - $\breve{\mathbf{y}}$, a. \& s. [Fr. conservatoive (s. \& s.) ; Sp. conservatorio(s.) ; Port. conservatorio = a conservatory; Itai. conservatorio $=\mathbf{3}$ workhouse, a numnery ; Low Lat. conservatorius (s.), conservatorium (s.).]
A. As adj.: Tending to preserve anything from loss, decay, or injury.

She transmits a soavrain and onservarery infa.
chen through all the nembern. ence through

## B. As subatantive :

1. Ordinary Language:
(1) A place where snything is kept to preeerve it from loss or injury.
"A Aconservatory of snow sud ice. such an they use
for dilliacy to cool wine in summer."-Bacon: Nat.
(2) Any glazed buifding. (This is the signi fication 2 (1), (2), used in a looser aense.) 2. Horticulture:
(1) Properly: A huilding, generally of brick containiug shelves for rows of pots; as its etymology implies, it is designed to conserve or protect plsuts which can be put in the open sir in summer, but require protection from the rigour of our climate in winter.
(2) A glass house for plants st any beabon of the year.
cotn-sẽ̌r-vą-trixx, s. [Lat.] a female con servator.
côn-sẽrve', v.t. [Lat. conservo: con $=e u m=$ with, together, snd sem = to heep.]
2. Gen.: To preserve or protect from injury or loss.
"They will be able to converes their properties un-
ehanged. ."-Neweton : Optick
3. Specialiy:
(1) To preserve or candy fruit; to make conserves.

* (2) To compound.

"And it was dyed lin mummy which the skifful Conserved of msldens hearts" | Shakesp. : Othello, ili 4 |
| :---: |

Oŏn'sẽrve, s. [CONQERVE, v.]

* I. A preservstive.
"The firste which te the eonaerve
And kapar of the remeaaunt""
Get or Gower, ili. so.
- 2. The act of compounding or preserving.
"Phirique of is conserve
Gower, 1il. 22
* 3. A conservatory or place where anything is kept.
dry, ":- set the poly into your conserwo, and keep them

4. A compound, a preparation.
"Theylif fetch yon conserre from the hip
And lay It softhy on your lip. $\begin{gathered}\text { Drayton: Nymph., } 2\end{gathered}$
5. A sweetmeat ; truit preserved or candied.
 Tuther, No.ss
cón-sẽrved', pa. par. or $\alpha$. [Conserve, v.]

- cōn-sẽr'-vẽr, \&. [Eng. conserv(e); -er.]

1. Gen. : One who preservea or keeps from injury or loss; a preserver.
"In the Eastern regions thero neems to have Deen a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual 2. Spec. : One who makea conserves.
cớn-sẽr'-ving, pr. par., a., \& s. [CONSERVE, v.] *A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verl).
C. As substantive:
${ }^{2}$ 1. Gen.: The act of preserving or keeping from loss or injury.
2. Spec. : The act or art of making conserves.
cōn-Bĕsst $\mathbf{i}$ iòn ( $\mathbf{s s}$ ss sh), s. [Lat. consessio, from consideo $=$ to git together : con $=c u m$ $=$ with, together, sud sedeo $=$ to sit.] A sitting together. (Bailey.)

* cờn-sĕs'-sõrr, s. [Lat., from consideo.] One who sits together with others; an assessor. (Bailey.)
* con-sey1, 8. [Counsel, s.]

Gloucerter, pueynute of conseyl and speche."-Robert of

* con-seyl, * con-seyiy, v.t. [Counsel, v.]
cōn-sidd-ẽr, v.t. \& i. [Fr. considerer; Sp. \& Port. considerar; ltal. considevare, from Lat. consider $=$ to observe, to consider, to contemplate; prop. to observe the stars: con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and sidus (genit. sideris) $=\mathrm{a}$ star.]
A. Transitive:

1. To thiak or ponder upon ; to contempiste, to reflect or fix one's thoughts on.
"Remenber the days of old, consider the seare of
mauy geuerations. ..-Deut. $x \times x i i d$. . 2. To examine, to inspect.
 - 3. To lave regard or respect to ; to take into account.
 4. To look upon as of importance. Alroad, more united at home, and more eonsidered
2. To look upon in a certain light ; to estimste, to regard, to view.
 below the height he was in, and that he least considered
pront."-Macuulay: Hist. Eng., ch $x \times i v$. proht." Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch xxiv.
-i. Followed by as.
".. of two leaders, eitber of whom might, with some


* 6. To estimate at its proper value; to requite, to reward.
 done; which if have not enought comriderel.. Wo be


7. To look upon with pity or sympathy. "Consider mineafliction, cud deilver ma..."--raalm
B. Intransitive:
8. To reflect, to ponder, to deliberate or think geriously.

$$
\text { "Consider whowe thon art Mo" Ford: Perkin Wrbeck, L. } 2 .
$$

2. To deliberate.
(a) Followed by of.

$$
\text { " Widow, wo wlli eonerider of your sult. } \text { Shakesp. } \mathrm{S} \text {. }
$$

(b) Used in a sort of reflexive seuse. Shakesp.: Midsummer NIghe's wream, 1\#. L
3. To examine or enquire.
" "Twere to consider too curtously, to consider so."
4. To hesitate, to doubt, to waver.

Which horning npwards, in raciceasiuen drlea
Tho tears that stod considering in her oyela,"
Dryden: Ovid; Hetamorphoses vill.
T Crabb thus discriminates between to consider and to regard: "There is most caution in considering; most sttention in regarding. Ths circumstances, aituation, adivantages, dissavantages, and the like, sre objects of considera-
tion; personal character, abilities, and quali-
ties, are eljeects of regard. A went of considera tion leads a person to form a very unfair judg. ment of others; a want of regard makes thein regardless of their comfort, convenience, and respectability. We ought to have a considera tion for all who are in our service, not to dethon for all who are in our service, not has
mand more of them than what we nuay reasonmand more of them than what we niay reason-
ably expect; we ought at all times to bave a ably expect; we ought at all times to bave regard for our owo credit and reapectability,
ninong those who are witnesses of our con nuong those who are witnes
duct." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

- cón-sĭd-ẽr-a-bility-ty̆, s. [Eng.consider able; -ity.] The quslity of being considersble or capable of being considered.


## cồn-sǐd'-ẽr-a-ble, a. \& \& [Fr. considernble]

A. As adjective

* 1. Worthy or capable of being considered ; worth consideration.
"It la considerable, that some num have had lascrip-
 ing. - Hithina
*2. Deserving of notice; noteworthy.
"The An thor thought them considerable enough to
nadreas them to his Fr tace . . - Pope: Horace, bk iil., ep.
+3 . Important ; of consequence or weight Influential.
"niten escorted hy many of the most consterable
geniemen of the weatern countlee, .."-Mackulay Bist. Eny.. ch. ix

4. Of some size, smount, or quality ; moderately large or great.
"The weight of France, therefore, though still very considerable has relatively diminished."-Nacaulay

* B. As subst. : A metter or point worthy of consideration.
"For the nonse there are two ransiderrblea; the motion made on the brain, and the souls act, onse quent thereupon, which we call
- cồn-sǐd'-ẽr-a-ble-nĕss, \& [Eng. considerable; -ness.] Thequality of being worthy of consideration.
(I) In importance, moment, or weight.
"Nor doth and the glory that riseth out uf them. to himn , yive $n \mathrm{p}$ to $h$ combiderableness in compmrison of What. shi. yt. iv., p. 96 .
(2) lu size, extent, or amount.
and io the the smailluess of the worth of their Invings.

cổn-sǐd-ẽr-a-bly̆, adv. [Eag. consider ab(le);-ly.]

1. In a mander or degree deserving of cousideration.
"I desire no sort of favour wo much, as that of serv. ing you
do.
2. Pope
3. Grestly; to a great extent.

*côn-sĭd'-ẽr-ą̧̣e, s. [Eng. consider ; ance.] Consideration, reflection, or deliberation.

côn-sǐd'-ẽr-ate, a. [Lst. consideratus, pa. par. of considers.]

* 1. Thoughtful ; given to considerationand rellection; serious
" The expodiency, in the preant functure, may appear to every considerate man."-Adidion

2. Serious, sober, expressive of thought or reflection.
 -3. Quiet, calm, careful.
"I went the next dasy secretly, aoto a high decayed piece of a turret, apon the wall a considerate view
the Levant, p . 10 .

* 4. Having s regard to or consideration for regardful (followed hy the preposition of).
"Thoagh they will do nothing for virtae, yet they may be presumed more comsider.
arore: Decay of Christian Piety.

5. Characterized by a consideration for the feelings or aituation of others ; thoughtful.
"It wiit be the basiness of a just and refined mature to be sticere and considerate

- For the difference between consideratesud thoughtfal, see Thovortrul.
cồn-sid'-ẽr-ate-1y̆, adv. [Eng. considerate; -ly.]
- 1. After due consideration or refection; not hastily or rashiy ; seriously.
fâte, fat, fiare, ạmidst, whãt, fall, father; wê, wĕt, hëre, oamẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt,



## 2. With consideration or regard for the feel ings of others

- conn-šid'-ẽr-ate-mĕss, s. [Eng. considerate ;-ness.]

1. The quality of being considerate, prudent, or thoughtful.
2. Ths quality of having a consideration or regard for the feelings of others.
"Your contiderateness and bounty wiil make you
faithtul onse
(nttond
cơn-š̌d-ẽr-à'tion. * con-syd-er-a cyon, s. [Br. considetation; Ital. considerazione; from Lat. consideratio, from considero $=$ to cousider (q.v.).]
1 Ordinary Language:
3. The act of considering, reflecting, or serionsly deliberating on.
4. Carefal attention, thought, or deliberation; care, pradence.
"These facta are in perfect accordantae with anothe

5. Contemplation or meditation. (Followed by the preposition of.)
"Moses, hasing his mind fixed npon him who 1 lin nvisidite, Acted more from the constareration of him be highly displea ted with him . . . $-=s t u l i n u t r e e t$
6. An examination, enquiry, or investigation into anything.
7. The result of examination, deliberation, or meditation ; reflections, thoughts.
Choice of ittle tract, ontitled ' Constiderations on the ch. xxiv.
8. Thought, regard, attention, or rsapect for the feelings or opinions of others.

9. A respectful expreasion of regard
10. That which is considered or reflected on
a mitiva or ground of action or conduct.
"The consideration, in regard whereof tha law for
hiddeth these thinge, was not becanse those nations did use them"-Hooker.
11. A point or matter to be considered or taken into account.
".'. hy what considerations the Applles inility of

12. The ground or reasou for s conclusion.
"Not led by any commandment, yet moved with musil con.
13. A clain to notice or regard ; importance, worth, consequence.

14. A reward, recompense, or payment for any act done.
"We are provident enough not to part with ang thing sarviceanble to our bodlee under a good considerathe creation
15. An equivalent
"Furelgners can never take our hills for payment

II. Law: (See extract).
"Consideration is the manterial cause of a coatract, without which no contract hisdeth. It is is either ex. pressed, as if a mas bargain to give twenty ahilings for a horsa, or else implied as whers a man comes himseif and his harse without barkaining with with the host, if he d sisharge not the house, the hosi miny stay
his horse. -Cowel.
his horse,"-Cowel.

- 1. To take into consideration:
(1) Ta consider, to reflect on, to weigh.
(2) To pay attention or regard to as a matter deserving of consideration.
of high they took into consideration another matter 2. In consiletation of: Comsideriag, taking into account.
- (1) Crabb thus discriminstes between consideration and reftection: "Consideration is employed for practical pnrposes; reflection for matters of speculation or moral improvement. Common objects call for consideration: the workings of the mind itself, or objects purely spiritual, occupy reflection.
(2) Ha thas diacriminates between cona sideration and reason: "Considerations inHuence our sctions; they are a apecies of motives: reason determines our belief or our conduct. Considerations are restrictive or negative ; reasons are positive. We may havs nowerful considerations for forbearing to act and powerful reasons for adopting one litie of
conduct in prsforence to snother. Considerations are almost always peranal, affecting either our own interest or that of othera; reasons are general, and vary sccording to the nature of the subject. No consideration of profit or advantage ahould Induce s person to forfeit his word. The reasons whleh men assign for their conduct are often as absurd as they sre false." (Crabb: Eng. Synorr.)
cotn-sid'-ẽr-a-tive, a. [Eng, considerat(e), ive.] Given or inclined to reflection; thoughtful, contemplative.
* cồn-sǐd'-ör-a-tõr, s. [Lat.] One who considers or reflects; a considerer
Nor..'i" so. thinking consideratore . . ."-Brown: Chr
ofn-sǐd'-öred, pa. par. or a. [Consimer.] A. As pa. par.: In seases corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:

1. Refiected on; devoted to reflection.
"And at our more consider' d tlme we'll read. Auswer, and thilik upon this bualiness.'
Shateorn : Hamlot, ii.
2. Thought of, estimsted, looked upon.

Till things considered: After a careful weighing of and reflecting on all the circumstances of any case.
cốn-aǐd'-ẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. consider; -er.] One who is given to consideration and reflection.
 conj. [Consider.]
A. As pr. par.: (Ses the verh).
B. As adj.: Reflective, reasoning.
". bet after mo long a tract of time, the acripture properly, but often politely And elegantly to the proent age" "Dr. H. Hors: Government of the Tongue
C. As subst.: The sct of takiug iato consideration ; reflecting or seriously thiaking ; consideration.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { His thinktygs ere below the manan, not worth } \\
& \text { Shakesp.: Henry VIII, iil. } 2 .
\end{aligned}
$$

D. As prep. or conj. : Taking into comsideration, making allowance for.
"It ts not possibie to act otherwiso, considering the
wenkess of our nature."-Spectator.
II A considering cap: A state or appesrance of consideration, meditation, or reflection.
"nd Now ITI put on my constdering cap."--Beaum.

* cón-aǐd'-ẽr-̌ng-Iy̆, adv. [Eng. considering; -ly.] In a serious manner; with deep thought or consideration; without haste or rashness.
Duty of Man: Heads ons Selferingly over, . . ."-Whole
cön-sīgn' ( $g$ silent), v.t. \& i. [Fr. consigner; ltal. consegnare; Sp. consignar, from Lat consigno $=$ to seal, to attest $: \operatorname{con}=c u m=$ with together, and signo $=$ to seal ; signum $=$ s seal.
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* (1) To sign or mark with s sign.

Strype: : Renzignting them with holy chrimn, No. Ss, Julgment of Buckmazter."

* (2) To confirm, to assure.
*For my fathar hath consigned and conirmed me
with his assured testimonie, ..."-Tyndall: Horkes, p. 477.4
(3) To hand over, to deliver formally or by deed
"Men, hy free gift, consian over a place to the Difine
worship." South.
(4) To commit, to transfer.

(5) To yield, to give up, to surrender, to resign.

The olouda consign their tremoures to the felds." 2. Figuratively:

* (1) To stamp, mark, or impress.

Consign my splrit with great fear."-Bpa Taylor.
(2) To conmit.
"The four evangelista consigned to writing that his. ry. - A Platison
(3) To give in charge, to entruat.

Atrides, parting for the Trojen war,
Consignd the youthful confort to his care."
Pops: Odyusy.

- (4) To sppropriate, to apply to a cariain puryose, to assign.
"The Froach comnnader consigned it to tha uee for
Which it wai intonded hy the donor."-Dryden : Pablet ;
(5) To condemn, to givs up to a certain atate.

II. Technically:
* 1. Eccles. : To mark or sign with the sign of the cross.
"Io haptionn wo are adnalted to tho kingdom of Christ, prosented nnto him, consigned with his eacra
ment. - Bp Taylor: Great Exemptar, pt. i, Dia, C . 2. Comm.: To hand over or entrust to an agent gooda for disposal or superintendence.
- B. Intransitive:

1. To consent, to agree.
of ramidesty, a mald yet rosed ovor with the virgin erimson of roodesty, It wiore... Ahard condition
2. To yield, to aubmit, to give way.
"All lovera young, all lovers muast

IT Crabb thus discriminates between to con sign, to commit, and to entrust: "The idea of transferring from one's self to the care of another is common to these terms. What is consigned is either given absolutely away from oue's self, or ouly conditionally for one's own purpose: what is committed or entrusted is given couditionally. A person consigns his property over to another by a deed in law; s merchant consigns his goods to another, to dispose of them for bia advantage; he commits the management of his businesa to his clerks, and entrusts them with the care of his property. Comaign expresses a more positive measure than commit, and commit than entrust. When a chitd is consigned to the care of another, it is an inconditional surrender of one'a trust into the hands of another; but auy person into the hands of another; but auy person
may be committed to the care of another with may be committed to the care of another with
various limitations; aud when he is entrusted to his care, it is hoth a psrtial and temporary matter, referring mostly to his personal safety, and thst only for a limited time." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

* cŏn-sig'-nạ-tar-̆̆, s. [Lat. consignatus, pa. par. of consigna.] One to whom goods are consigaed or eatrusted ; a consignee.
oŏn-sĭg-na'-tion, s. [Fr. consignation; fron Lat consignatio, from consignatus, pa. par. of consigna.]

1. Ordinary Language:
*1. The act of marking or signing with any slgn.
position of hands of the preinats be the signes." Position of hands of the prelsta, be the sig
*2. The act of ratifying, affirming, or con flrming, as though by aftxing a seal; confirmation, ratification.
"If we fud that we incresse in duty, then we may look rpon the tradition of the boly macramental aym bol, as a drect consignation of pardon."-Taylor
2. The act of consigning, committing, or delivering over.
"As the hope of gniration is a good dikposition to-
ward it so is despair a certain consignation to eternal wands it, so isd
ruiu. Traylor.
3. A sign, indication, or mark.

IL. Technically:

1. Comm. : Tlie act of consigning goods to an agent for asle or disposal ; consignment.
2. Civil \& Scots Law: The act of depositing in the hands of a third person a sum of money about which there is a dispute.

* cŏn-sĭg'-nạ-tuire, s. [Pref. con, and Eng signcture (q:v.).] A joint signature; a ful ani complete ratiflcation.
con-sig-ne (bigne as sēn-ye), s. [Fr.] Military:

1. A watchword or countersign given to a sentinel.
2. A person required to keep within certain bounds.
cón-bïgned' (g ailent), pa. par. or a. [Con g10N.]
A. As pa. par.: In aenses corresponding to thnse of the verls.
B. As adjective :
I. Ordinary Languags:
3. Comruitted, delivered, handed over.


4. Given in charge, entrusted.
5. Assigned, appropristed, given over.
II. Comm.: Entrusted or delivered to an agent for sale or disposal. (See extract under Consionee.)
eŏn-sign-ēe' (g silent), s. [Eng. consign; ee. One to whom goods are entrusted or consigned for sale or disposal ; an agent, a factor.
"Consigned goona are anproeed in general to be the anlled the consignor), hut to be at the dispoed if him or whorn they are consigned, who in called the oon signee."-Nortimer : Commercial Dietionary.
©otn-sign'-ẽr, ootn-sign-or' ( $g$ silent), s, [Eng. consign; er, -or.] He who consigns or entrusts goods to another for sale or disposal. (See extract under Consionee.]

- obn-sǐg-nif-i-cant, a. \& s. [Pref. con, and Eng. significant (q.v.).]
A. As adj: Having a joint or common dgnification.

Bot 1 sid not ono of thoeo words or any consignia cane or equivalent to them, in all our sax on
Apelman: Of Fewas and Tenures, pt.il. $p$.
B. As subst.: A word having the same meaning as another; s synonym.

- corn-sig-ni-fi-cā'-tion, s. [Pref. con, and Eng. signiffication (q.v.).] A joint or common zignification.
"Ho ealle the additional denoting of time, by ${ }^{\text {a }}$ : truly phillowon
* oonn-sig-nif-io-a-tive, a. [Pref. con, snd Eng. signifloative (q.v.).] Hsving a joint or common signification; synonymous
* cơn-sIg'-nǐ-f $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$, v.t. [Pref. con, and Eng. signify (q.v.).] To mark or denote in vilon
with something else with something else.
"The cypher 0 only eerrea .. to connote and conrionify, and to change the valae of the Agarem
cotn-sīgn'-İng (g sileat), pr. par., a., \& s. [Consion.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As suhst.: The act of entrusting goods 10 another for sale or disposal ; consignivent.

I. The sct of consigning or entrusting goods to another for ssie or disposal.
braich of Increase your consignments of this valuable of a Com, on the Affolrs of India.

2. The writing by which anything is coneigned or entrusted.
3. Thst which is consigned ; goods entrusted to an sgent or factor for ssle or disposal.
4. It is commonly used for a batch of good raceived for sale, not necessarily upon trust or as by sn agent.

* conn-nil'-1-ar-y, a. [Lat. consiaiariut, Irom consilium.] Hsving the character of a tounsel.
cón-sill-ř-ẹçe, 3. [Lat. consiliens, pr. par. of consilio = to leap together: con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, end salio $=$ to ceap ${ }^{3}$. The act
"Thia in what Dr. Whawell expreaivaly terma the its 0 ), p. 4, note.
otn-sil'-i-ent, a. [Lat. consiliens.] Coin. ciding, concurring.
"The consilient testimony in their favour."
Garbett:
Bampton Lect., vilit
otn-si'-mǐ-lar, a. [Pref. con, snd Eng. similar (q.v.).] Having a common likeness.
cotn-sI'-mi-lar-y, a. [Eng. consimilar; -y.] Similar, having liks qualities or appearance.

otn-si-mi'-lí-tude, s. [Pref. con, snd Eng. similitude (q.v.).] A common likeneas or resemblance.
- cotn-Bi-mi'-1i-tyy, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ [Lat. consimilitas, from con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, snd similitas $=$ likeness; similis = jike.] The ssme as Consimilitude (q.v.).
©On-sist', v.i. [Fr. consister, from Lat. consisto $=$ to stand firm : con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and sisto $=$ to stand.]
* 1. To stand together ; to remain flxed.
 and ponderoum body,
*2. To hold together, to exist.
"He Is betore all things, and by him all thinge com.
*3. To have concurrent existences, to coexist.
"Necemity and electlon canoot consirt together in

4. To be composed or made up, to be comprised. (With the prep. of.)
conitioing of \& kilud of vento. . ."-Scott: Thomas the
5. To be comprised of, to be contalned, to depend on. (Foilowed by in.)

> "If their pargation did consist tn worde".
6. To be based, to stand, to insist or claim. (Foilowed by on.)

- Welconno is peace, if he on peaco consist."
- 7. To hold together; to be consistent agreesble, or in accord; to harinonize, to accord.
"This wai a consieting story."-Ep, Burnett.
- Followed by with
"His majeety would be willng to conecnt to any
thing that could consist with his conscience and
honour."-Clarendon.
cön-sist'-ence, cón-sist'-en-çy, s. [Lat. consistentia, from consistens, pr. par. of consisto.] [Consist.]

1. A holding together; the act of remsining or existing in a flxed or permanent state.
2. A state of rest in things capable of growth or motion.
"Evea there [in the heavenl I And a change, of motion, of Ince., of quality: motion whether hy con
sifence or retrogradation. . -Seasnable Sermons
nutones or retrogrndation. . ."-Seasmable Sermons or nsture.

- His friendehtip is of n noble mako, and a lasting

4. The qnality of being durable or lasting peraistence, durability.
"The firet can only refer to that sort of preliminary
enoeting of the representativea of the gin Powers mating of the representatives of the sin Powers
which seems to getin more nud mure consistency, sud
 18, 1870 .

* 5. A substance or msterial.

Treading "Nigh founder'd on he fares
Hald fylug..
6. A degree of denseness or rarity.
"Let the expreaced jutcen be bofled into the con
-7. A combination, s combined or naited body. "The Church of God, as meaning the whole consitst anco of ordera and mernbere. - Muton, in Ogitvie.
8. The state or quslity of being consistent, harmonious, or in accond with itself or other things; sgreement, sccond, harmony.

That consistency of bebaviour, whereby he fnflexibly pursurs thowe masures which , alyerar the moot juat
TI Followed by with.
-ions the consiatency of popery, with the civil and

cön-sist'-ent, a. [Lat. consistens, pr. par. of consisto.]
*1. Holding together ; firm, solid, not fluid. (Lit. \& fig.)
2. In consistence or hsrmony ; congruous, harmonious, not contradictory (foilowed by with)
"A great part of thair politicks othere do not think 3. Acting up to one'o professions.

Quaker wind hardily poand he to be at once * consiatene
 Hacaulry: His?. Eng., Eh. Xv.
TJor the difference between consistent and compritible, see Compatisle; for that between comsistent and consonant, see Consonant.
con-sist'-ent-1y, adv。 [Eng. consisient; -ly.]

1. In a consistent manner; agreeshly, har. moniously.
2. According to, or in consistence with, one's professions.
conn-sist'-íng, pr. par. or a. [Consist, v.]
A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to
those of the verb.

- B. As adjective:

1. Having consistence.
i Bionsirting bodies."-Bacon: Nat and Experth
2. Comprised, contained, or depending on. Thongh in and of him there be minch consisting:
3. Consistent
"Yon could not holp bestowngg more that in cow
 Of or pertaining to a consistory or ecciesiss tical court.
Hitiorical Sketches; Lond Manicitize Lord Brougham

- Consistorial Court (Scollana)
olied to the Commisary Cona ( A terna ap which took the place of the more sucient bishop's court. (Ogilvie.)
* cơn-sis-tör'-1̌-an, a.\& \& [Eng. consistory: an.]
A. As adj.: Presbyterian; relating to Pres byterian church government. (Used by : seventeenth century controversislist contemptnously.)
for so yon eall Preshyteriame."-Nition: Sotes on Dr.
B. As subst. : A member of a consistory
- ơn'-sis-tõr-y, * con-sis-tor-ie, con-stor-1e, s. \& 2 . [Lat. conistorium = a ylsce of sssembly, from consisto $=$ to atand together.] [Consist.]
A. As substantive:
I. Literally:

Ecclesiostical:

1. The conrt of every bishop of the Christ fan Church for the consideration and decision of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese. In England the consistory is held by the bishop's chsncellor, or commissary, sand by arehdescons or their officiale, either in the cathedral or other convenient place in the diocese. (Burns: Eccles, Law.)
"This false judge, as tellath as the atorle.
And waf wout, ant in his consisforte
And yal hil domes mpon wondry cas, Chacer : The Doctoures Tate, 12,003
2. In the Roman Catholic Church: The highest council of state in the Papsl government ; the assembly of cardinals.
"By a conmission froin the consistory
shakesp: Hem rIII, it a
3. An assembly or council of ministers and elders of sny church to settie mistters conneeted with that church or body.
conferted property bequesthed to Protestand
ories."- Macaulay : Hikf. Eng., eh. YL.
II Figuratively: Hikt. Eng., elh. r1
*II. Figuratively:
4. A solemn assembly or meeting.

5. A council or conrt.
"My other sell, my enunsel's consintory,
B. As adj.: Of the usture of or pertaining to an ecciesisstical court; consistorial.

## consistory court, s.

Law \& Eccles.: [Consistorv, A. I. 1.].
côn-siss'türe, s. [Eng. consist; -ure.] Consistency.

cón-site', v. [Lat. consilus, pa. par. of consero $=$ to sow together. $]$ To sow or piant together, to innite.
côn-暗-tion, s. [Lat. consitio, gen. con sitionis, from consitus, pa. par. of consero, to sow together.] A sowing or planting to gether. (Coles.)
oơn-só-bri'-nal, a. [As if from a Lut. cons) brinalis.] Pertiaining to a cousin; having the relation of a cansin. (J. Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy, bk, iv., ch. vii.)
oón-sō'-cl-ate (ci as shi), s. [Lat. consociatus, pa. pai. of consocio: con $=$ cum $=$ with together, sind socto $=$ to joio, to associate.] An associate, a confederate, an accomplice.
"" Partridge and stanhopo wrre condemned an corves.
cŏn-sō-ci-ate (ci as shi), o.t.\&i. [Con sociate, 8.]
A. Transitite:

* I. Ordinary Language:
I. To unite or join together, to associate.
"Ocaerally tho beat outward ohapes are alon the likeliet to Oe condocirtod with good inward faculties.

Sate, ๙at, fire, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, we̛t, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pirt, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pott,


2．To bring into communication or connec－ tion．
＂Ships，bestlee the tranaporting of riches and rari－
 3．To cement，to hold together．
＂The sncient philosophers always hrought in a supernatura，yripeiple to a
parta of the chaos．Burnect
11．American Church：To convens a conso－ ciation of pastors snd delegates of different churchas for consuitation and advice．
R．Intransitive：
＊I．Ord．Lang．：To coalesce，to join or unite together．
＂II they cohered，yet by the next connict with other atome theg might be separated agniu，without ever consocintimg into tho huge condenee bodiza of planets．＂
II．American Church：To meet ln 8 conso－ eistion．
 a．［CONSOCIATE，v．］
 \＆8．［Consociate，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As anbstantive：
1．The act of joining or uniting together．
2．The set of associsting or joining with others．
©n－ā－pl－ä＇tion（or cil as min），s．［Lat．con－ sociatio，from consociatus，ps．par．of consocio．］
${ }^{*}$ I．Ordinary Language ：
1．An alliance，union，or conjunction．
Disooveries．convaciation of omees．．．＂－Ben Jonson：
2．Intimscy，close companionship or asso－ ciation．
＂By so long and zo varions consociation with＊
II．Ecclesiol．：A uaion or fellowship of churches，by means of the pastors and dele－ gates．A meeting ef the pastors and delegates of different churches for consultation snd nutual sid and support in ecclesissticsa matters．Used－
1．In a general sense．
＂Nor does there appear in the first century that consociation of the churchice of the mame proviluco Which gave rise to counciise and to metroponitans＂＂－ Mh．i．， 14 ．
2．In the American churches．
－otn－eō－cl－a＇－tion－al（or el as shì，$a$ ．
［Eng．consociation；－al．］
of or pertaining to or of the nsturs of，a ceosociation．
 ［Pref．con，snd Eng．society（q．v．）．］Associa－ tion．
＂By mutuall cansociets．＂－Heywood：Dtalogues，No．II．
t ©ŏn－sǒl＇，s．［Consols．］
© ${ }^{\circ}$ n－sōl＇－a－ble，a．［Eng．consol（e）；－able．］ Able to be consoled；admitting of consola． tion．
＂A long，long weepling，not consolade．＂
Temmyon：Merlin \＆Vivien，70s．
＊oơn＇－stl－āte，a．［Lat．consolatus，pa．par． of consolor．］
1．Consolatory，cheering．
The most consolate thing in the world to mo．＂－ manmon．Charita，vil．to．（Dariea）
2．Consoled，confortel．
＂He cometh to thee，to meke thee consolate．＂－
（uarles：Emblema，bk．v．，No． 15 ．
＊cơn＇－stl－äte，v．t．［Lat．consolatus，ps．par． of consolor $=$ to console（q．v．）．］To console， to comfort，to cheer．

That pitifut rumour may report my fight
To coneozate thiue ear．：Shakesp．：Au＇s Well．1il． 2
ctn－sól－ä＇－tion，＊cóm－sti－ä＇－çion，s．［Fr． consolation；ltal．consolozione，from Lat．con－ colatio，from consolor $=$ to console $:$ con $=c u m$ m with，together，and solor $=$ to comfort．］
1．The set of consoling，cheering，or com－ forting．
＂Thynkent thou it a small thyuge of the connota． 2．That which consoles，cheers，or comforts； a sonrce or cause of comfort．
＂Hear diligentily my speech，and let this be youe 3．A state of compsrative comfort and hap－ piness．

## ＂Por we have great joy and concolation in thy love， ＂．- Philem．i．7．

cơn＇- obl－ā－tõx，s
［Lat．］A comforter，s consoler，s cbeerer．
＂A kind of offcers termed consolutors of the elck．＂
＊cotn－sǒl＇－a－tõr－y．s．\＆a．［Lat．consola－ torius．］
A．As subst．：Aaything which consoles， comforta，or cheers；a consolation
B．As adj．：Consoling，comforting，cheer－ ing；containing or teading to cousolstion or comfort．

＊conn－sol＇－a－trixs，s．［Lat．］$\Delta$ femsle con－ soler．
＂Love the contolatrix，met him agnin．＂－M／ra．Oit． ．
＊oon－solde，s．［Consound．］
Con－sōle＇，v．t．［Fr．consoler，from Lat．con－ solor：con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with，together，fully； solor $=$ to cheer，to comfort．］To comfort or cheer the mind in time of trouble or distress； to slleviste grief or sorrow；to soothe，to solace．
＂Mr．Pope retired with moune ehagrin to Twicken－
ham．but conoled himaell and his friend with this ham，but coneoted himseif and hif friend with this
 Warburon：Life，by Gurd．
If Crahb thas discriminates between to con－ sole，to comfort，sud to solace：＂Console and solace denote the relieving of pain；comfort marks the comminication of positive pleasure． We console others with words；wo console or solace ourselves with reflections；we comfort solace ourselves with retfections；we comfort by words or deeds．Console is used on more important occasions than solace．We console our friends when they meet with afflictions；we solace ourselves whsn wo neet with disasters； we comfort those who stand in neol of comfort．＂ （Crabb：Eng．Synon．）
ơn＇söle，s．［Fr．］
1．Archit．：A bracket or truss，mostly with scrolls or volutes st the two ends，of anequsl size and contrasted，bat connceted by a flow－


CONSOLE，
ing line from the back of the upper one to the inner convolving fsce of the lower．（Weale．） Aiso called Ancones（q．v．）．
2．Furnit．：A pier－table or brscket．
＂Showing we the beantiful books and ormameuts on the contoles and chiffonieres，＂一C．Bronte：Jase
console－table，s．［Console，s．，2．］
côn－sōled＇，pa．par．or $a$ ．［Console，v．］
côn－sōl＇－ẽr，s．［Eng．consol（e）；eer．］One whe consoles，cheers，or comforts．
＂And，ns she looked around，she asw how Death，the Luy coning his hand upou many a heart，had healed it for ever．＂Longfellow：Evangeline，pt．IE．v．s．
cồn－sǒ1＇－1̌d－ąnt，a．\＆s．［Lat．consolidans， pr，par．of consolido $=$ to condense，to consoli． dste（q．v．）．］
A．As adj．：Hsving the power or quslity of consolidsting；especially applied to a medi－ clne，having ths tendency to unite snd close up wounds．
B．As subst．：That which has the power or quality of consolidsting；especislly ased of a medicins having the quality of closing up wounds．
otn－sǒ＇－I－dāte，v．t．\＆i．［In Fr．consolider． ［Consolidate，a．］The word is explained in the glossary to Philemon Hollands trsusls－ tion of Pliny＇s Natural History， 1601 ，ss if then of recent introduction into the English tongue．］

## A．Transitive：

I．Ordinary Lannguage：
1．Lit．：To make solid，to form into a solid snd compact mass，to compress，to hsrden， to solidify．
＂The word may be rendered，elther he atretched，or
he fixed and coruotidated，the enrth above the waters．＂ ho fixed and cornoti

## 2．Figuratively：

＊（1）To strengthen；to render firm or stesdy． mousht wherby kuawledge in mityfled，and（as I bk．lifi．，ch．xxv．
（2）To unite closely sud firmly；to bring into close union．
＂ So long as he was compolled to net he would endea－ vour to coneotidute the Empleo hy every Juatigatie
（8）To Diul Telegraph，Nov．29， 1881 ．
（3）To mass together．
II．Technically：
1．Legal：
（1）To combine two benefices in one，
（2）To combins two or more actions into 009.

2．Parl．：To comblae or unite two or more bills in one．
＊3．Surg．：To unite or close the lips of a wound，or the parts of a broken bone．
4．Funds：To units seversl items of revenue muder ons head．［Consol．］

B．Intrans．To beco
a solid and compact body，to solidify．
＂In harts and uleers of the bead，drynces maketh
大n－s厄1＇－ז－dāte，a［Lat consolidatus，pa． par．of consolido：con $=$ cum $=$ with，together， snd solido $=$ to maks solid ；solidus $=$ solid， compact．］
＊1．Lit．：Formed into s solid sad compact mass ；solidified，hardened．

＋2．Fig．：Firmly fixed or united；combined．
＂Tho all experienco prast became．＂
Consolidate in mind and frame．＂ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tennyton：Two Voices．}\end{aligned}$
oठ̄n－sठ1＇－1－dā－těd，pa．par．or a．［CONsoLI－ DATE，v．］
A．As pa．par．：In senses corresponding to those of the verb．
B．As adjective：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Lit．：Solidified；formed into a solld snd compact mass；hardened．
＂Take，then，a mass of partiolif conotidated mud．
2．Figuratively：
（1）Brought into union ；combined．
＂thic consouquality unanitestiy becomes an predicable of the conoliduated states as it was of the ser inl etates．＂
（2）In close union snd connection ；compact．
＂The Germans belfeve that，as they hava only their own consolidated sind ensily traversed country to do－
II．．－Mes，Nov．11， 1878.
II．Technically：
1．Parl．：Applied to two or more bills com－ bined into one．
2．Fiunds：Applicd to two or more sources of revenue combined in onc．［Consols．］
3．Law：Applied to two or more sctions combined into one．

TI The Consolidated Fund：
National Exchequer：A fund so called be－ cause it was consolidsted ont of three others－ the sggregate，the general，snd this South Sea funds．it was first formed in 1786．By $56^{\circ}$ Geo． 111 ．，c． 98 there was amalganated with it the Irish Exchequer．On Jan．5，1816，it be－ came ssit now is，the consolidsted fund of the United Kingdon．
cón－š̌1＇－1－dā－tǐng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Con－ solidate，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As substantlve：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．The act or process of making solid or compact．
2．The act or process of becoming solid or hardened．
II．Law，ec．：The act of combining two or more actions，bills，sc．，into one．

II Consolidating of aciions：
Law：The joining of $t w o$ or more actions in one．This may be dons by order of a judga， when two or more actiona are brought by tha same plaintiff，against the asme defendant，at tha ssina time，for a canse of prosecution which might have been tried in a single action．
cốn－sŏl－ĭ－dà＇tion，s．［Lat．consolidatio， from consolidatus，pa．par．of consolido．］
A．Ordinary Languoge：
1．Literally：
1．Tha act of conaolidating or forming into solid and compact mass．
＂The consofidation of the marble，and of the atone， did not fall out At randon．＂－Woodward：Eangy to

2．The atate of being conaoita
2．The atate or being conalidated or formed into solid and compact mass ；aolidification． ＂In an able cad elahorate anany pobllighed in 1835 ， Pror．Sedgwick proposed the theory that eleavage is
 frapg of science（3rd ed ），Xiv， 410 ．

## －II．Figuratively

1．A ratifying or confirmation．
＊He first offered a leagne to Henry the Seventh，and Lord Horbsts of Cherbury：Bist．of Benry r／ITh．
2．A strengthening or rendering firm
B．Technically ：
1．Geol．：The rendering of strata harder and mora stony．［A．I．］．］As a rula the older rocks are more consolidated and therefore more stony than those of comparatively modern date，hut there are numerous exceptiona to this rule．Some，anch as calcareous and ailicious deposits，were hard from the first． Among those which were originally ooft，the solidifying causes ware the pressure of super－ incuunbent rocka，heat，the inflitration of a calcareous，ferruginous，the infilicious cement，de． （I．yell：Princip．of Geol．，de．，ch．xii．）
2．Law：
（1）The combining of two or more actiona in one．

Apprication may he made on the part of the defen－ ann the actlons except one．This is called conder to stay

＊（2）The combining of two bencfices in one．
（3）The uniting the possession or profit of land with the property．
（4）（Scots Law）：The ramion of the property with the superiority，after they have been feudally disjoined．（Ogilvie．）
3．Parl．：The combining of two or nore bills in one．Various Acts of Parliament have been passed to conaolidste into one several others pravionaly existing．Thus，in 1845 there wera passed a Land Clansea Consolidation Act and a Railway Clauaca Conaolidation Act．
－It way some gurprize to mo to fod ryyeli trans． nder the now fashtoned term of consolidate direetor $\boldsymbol{J}$ ．Afatabie：Beford House of Lords，July 19,1 H2．Hon
4．Funds：Tha combining of two or more sources of revenue in one．
cón－mol＇－1－dā－tive， $\boldsymbol{a}$ ．［Eng．consolidat（e）； －ive．$]$ Having the power or quality of con－
aolidating．
côn－sǒl＇－1̌－dā－tõr，s．［Edg．consolidat（e）； －or．］One who consolidatea．

cón－sōl＇－ĭng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Consolef，v．］ A．As pr．por．：（Sae the verb）．
B．As adj．：Comforting，cheering．
C．As subst．：The act of comforting or Chaering ；conzolation
côn－sō1＇－ing In a consoling or comforting manner ；by way of consolation．
conn－soliş＇，s．pl．［Abbreviation for consoli－ dated annuities．］
English Exchequer：The cousolidated an－ nuitiea，conatituting part of tha British funded debt．By the Act 25 George II．， passed in 1731，various perpetual and lottery annuities bearing 3 per cent，interest wera con－ solidated togetier，and became the nucleus of the consols．Theirvalus fluctusteaperpetually， but within narrow limits；they are generally not much bslow par．By the National Debt not much bslow par．By the National Debt duced to 24 per cent．，sod provision made for a further reduction（in 1905）to $2 \frac{1}{5}$ per cent．
cón－sǒm－mế，s．［Fr．］A broth or sonp made by boiling meat aud vegetables to a jelly．
cơn＇－sōn－ançe，＊ơัn＇－són－an－çy，s．［Lat． consonantia，from consonans，pr．par．of consono $=$ to sound together，to agree in sonnd ：con $=$ cum $=$ with，together，and rono $=$ to sound ；
sonus $=\mathrm{a}$ anond．］［SoUND，v．］
A．Ordinary Language：
I．Literally：
1．Accond or agreement of sound．
And winde and waters flow＇d
In conuonance．Such were those prime of days＂
2．Rhyme or agreement in sound．
its imeasures，and connequently before it han learned pleaure from thelr consonands and recurrence＂－ II．Figuratively：
1．Consistency，agreement，harmony，accord． Ad in evary thlag else，beauty and favour is com． posed and framed（na it were）of many members meet． iog and concurring in one，and all together at the mume time and that by a certalae eimmotry，consonance， （a）Followed by with．

＊（b）Followed by to．
＂＇I have net down thly to nber the perfeot conso－ nancy of our persecuted，church to the doctriue of ＊2．Concord，close union，friendship． nari．．by the righte of our fellowahip，by the conso－ preserved love．．．n－Shaketp．：Bamber， $1 i .2$
B．Ifusic：A combination of notes which can sound together without the harshness which is produced by beata disturbing tha smonth flow of the aound．（Grove：Dict．of Music．）
con＇－só－nant，con－so－naunte，$a$ ．，$a d v$ ． \＆s．［Lat．consonans，pr par．of consono．］ onsonance．］
A．As adjective：
I．Ordinary Language：
1．Jiterally：
（1）Agreeing or according in sound ；laving like sounda．

＊（2）Consisting of conaonants，conaonsntal．
2．Figuratively：
（1）Agreeing，cobaistent，congruons ；in har－ mony．
＊（a）Followed by with．
＂That where much is gives there shall be much re－ Docay of Piety．
（b）Followed by to．
thing willed，nuch contonant to the law of ood，an an
lii．，No．21．
（2ii．，No．22．
（2）Sympathetic．
II．Music：Comprosed of consonances
B．As adv．：Agreeally，conaistently，in ac－ cord．

> "Christe soyeth consonaun to to the same." "Latimer: sermon.

C．As substantive：
Gram．：A letter which cannot be aounded， or but innperfectly，by itself－that is，withont the conjunction of a vowel．Consonanta are divided into liquids，mutes，and sibilants．（See these words．）
－Crabb thus discriminates between con－ sonant，accordant，and consistent：＂Consonent ls employed in mattera of representation： uccordant in mattera of opinion or sentinuent： consistent in mattera of conduct．A particular passage is consonant with the whole tenor of the Scripturea；a particular acconnt is ac－ cordant with all one hears and sees on a subject；a person＇s condnct is not consistent with his station．Consonant ia opposed to dissonant，accordant to discordant，consistent to inconsistent．．Consonance mostly serves to prove the truth of anything，hut dissonance does not prove its falsehood natil it amounts to direct discordance or incon－ aistency．＂（Cralb：Eng．Synon．）

## consonant interval．

Music：［Jnterval］．（Stainer \＆Barrett．）
cŏn＇－sô－nan－tal，a．［Eng．consonant；－al．］ 1．Of the nature of a consonant．
 nants
short yowes where，from comsonantol corruptions， Gram．Aryan Lang．of India，vol．i．（187\％），ch．it，
D． 157.
cơn－sót－năn＇－tal－1̆̆，adv．
［Eng．consonan tal；－ly．］By à conaonant．
† Cơn－sot－năn＇－tíc，a．［EDg．consonant；－ic．］ Relating to or partaking of the nature of s conaonant ；consonantal．
＂Consonanete bates，or，of the vocalio，thowe which
end in $n(v)$ ，vowel of a dectded consonantre quilitr，
 are most apt to preserve the infections in their un－
cơn＇－sot－nạt－1苂，adv．［Eng．consonant； －ly．］In a consistent manner；couaistently， agreeably．
＇cờn＇－sồ－nannt－nĕss，8．［Eng．consonant； －ness．］The quaslity of being consonant；con aistency，accord．
＊cơn＇－sôn－oŭs，a．［Lat．consonus $=$ nound ing together，sgreeing：$\quad$ con $=\mathrm{ewn}=$ with together，and sonus $=$ a sound．］Agreeing in aound；accordant，coucordant，harmonious．
＊cồn－sö＇－pil－āte，v．t．［Consoprte．］An erroneous formation；cf．expediate，
－còn－sô－pil－à＇－tion，s．［Consopiate．］An erroneous formation or a mis－writing for con－ appition（ $\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$. ．
is no to oral ahstinence from futemperance or bualoese is no more philosophy，thans total comnopiction of th：
aenses in repose．- Pope：Lett．to Digby，Aug． 12 ， 1724
cơn＇st－pite，v．t．［Consopite，a．］To lull to sleep，to quiet，to compoae．
 while well si
＊cơn＇－sot－pite，a．［Lat．consopitus，pa par of consopio $=$ to inll to aleep．］Lalled to aleep，quieted，composed，

I bave the barkling of bold sense eonfated；

＊cŏn－só－pǐ＇－tion，s．［Lat．consopitio，from consopio．］a lulling to aleep，a quieting or compoaing．
oŏn sor－din－nî，phrase．［1tal．］
Music
1．With the mutes on．
2．With the aoft pedsl at tha pianoforth held down．（Staiuer \＆Barrett．）
cơn＇－sort，s．［Lat，consors＝a partner ：con＝ cum $=$ with，together，and sors（genit，sortis， $=\mathrm{a}$ lot．］
A．Ordinary Language ：
I．Literally：
1．Ona who shares the lot or fortunes ot anotler ；a companion，an associate．
leait．＇on the whole most dangerous asa consort，and Macaulay：Hist．Eng．，ch．xxili howtile cobourt＂－ 2．The partner of ona＇s bed ；a wife or hus－ band．

And thy loved consorf on the dangerous tide Cowper：On Aeceip of My Hotherys Pideture out 3．A mate，a partner．
the now．white gander，invarinbly socom pavited hy his dariker coasortt．．．－Daradin，Yoyage
＊4．An assembly，a meeting，a consultation．
Cruel revenge，and ranc ronsort there es
Disloyal treasoo，and heart－hurning hato．＂
＊5．A group or company．
＂Great boata which divide themselven Into diven companies five or six boats ia a consorth＂- Hackruyt：
＊6．A compady，a fellowship．
Whithouspo ：Two Gent．of Ier．，iv．I

## IL Figuratively：

1．A companion，a fit associate．
Buch as I seek，fit to participate
All rational delight，wherein the brate
Mition：＇P．L．，bk，vili
2．Union，concurrence，comblnation，or ab aociation．
＂Take it aingly，and it carries an sir of levity；but， －Atierbury．
3．Used catachreatically for concert（q．v．）．
bon，boy；pout，jowl；cat，çell，ohorus，çin，bengh；go，sem；thin，this；sin，a⿻肀二；；expect，Xenophon，ezist．ph $=1$

(1) A number of instraments playing in harmony together.
"A cotworr of mpalek in a banquat of wime ta an a
(2) Harmony.
" Wistit by night your indr'a chamber-window
Shakesp, i Two Gowt. © Voreo iti \& (Folto ed, 1002.)
B. Technically:

1. Polit. (Queen Consort): The wife of a king, as distinguishod from a Queen Regnant or Queen Dowager. (Prince Consorl): The nusband of a queen.
"Maty, beine not nuerely Quaen Connort, but atmo

2. Nutul.: A vessel keeping company with another.
3. Music:

- (1) A consort of viols was a compliste aet, the number contained in a chest, nsually six. [Chest of viols.]
(2) The sounds prodnced by the union of instrumental tone. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
©tn-sort', v.i. \& t. [COnsort, s.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To associate, to keep compsny, to share one's lot or fortunes.
" However, I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Cortain to undergo like dootn: if leath

- 2. To sgree, to srrange.
"All these connortmit to goe to Coon together, and I deternined to goo with then."-Hackluyt : 「oyages,
B. Reflexive: To associste or join oneself,
to mix. to mix.

himell oue."-Lorke: Thoughts on Education.
*C. Transtitive:
I. Literally:

1. To match, to unite, to associste, to join.
" So torth they pas, a well conerted payre.
Si. that it
2. To sssociate with. penaer:
, repleto with pansions**
3. To unite or join in harmony.

Consort hoth heart, nend late, and iwist a soug
Herbert
Pleaenat nad long."
4. To accompany, to attend, to escort.
" Thon, wretched boy. tint didest consort him hore,
Ghatt with him heoce. Shakeup. : Rom. \& Jun., ili. 1.
II. Fig. : To attend, to accompany.
" 9 weet hoalth and fair desiren conoort your grace i"

* efn-mort'-a-ble, a, [Eng. consort; -able.] 1. Suitable or fit to be sssocisted with.

2. Fit to be compsred or ranked with ; com parshle.
"He Was comortable to Charles. Brapdoa, under
©bn-bort'-ed, pa. par. or a. [Consont, v.]
A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:
3. Joined, associsted, united, leagued,
". . . Colintine and hie conamited lords,",
4. Joioed in marriage, united.

The story heind attentive,
*. In harmony or accord.
"Sundry consorted tustruments they held to their
armm"

* cön-sort'-Ẽr, s. [Eng. consort; -er.] A confederate, an accomplice, a companion, sn abettur.
 not : Records, ph il., hik. 1i., No. 82
- cobn-sor-tîer, s. [Eag. consort $=$ concert, and suff. -ier.] Ous who takes part in s coucert. "Hle lordhhtp had not been long master of the wlol,

 A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Ses the verli).
C. As subst.: The net of associsting or kesping company with.
- con-sor'-tion, a. [Lat. consortio, from consora.] Feliowahip, companionshil', associstion.



## 

Biol. : Physlological partnerahip, or vital association, betwuen orgshisma of different kinds; symibiosia. It is loonely employed in thesense of mutualism or commensalism (q.v.), and mors strictiy to deuote such intimats relstiouship as exists according to some suthorities in the foogoid and algoid elements in Lichens, or between the unicellular alya formerly known ss "yellow cells," and the majority of the Radiolsrians. It has leen said that the colour of the fresh-water Sjouge sud of the green Hydrs is due to the presence of symbiotic alpe; but this view is strongly combated by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, who asserts thet it is really due to choruphyll bodies, which have been found slso in higher orgenisins, ss in some Worms. Soms green Protozoa, e.g., Stentor polymorphus, Coleps Protozoa, e.g., Sientor polymorphus, coleps coloarless forms, sad this has given rine to colonriess forms, sad this has giveu rine to doubt whether the colour in the green forms
is due to chlorophyll bodies or to the prescnce of symbiotio green slgzi.

* cơn'-sort-shĭp, s. [Eng. consort; -ship.] The condition or positiou of a consort; fellowship, partnership, compsnionship.
"Thus, consulting wisely with the state of times, Nud the childe alsposition and hilyties of contsinius. mop provision of at weet oonoortehip. - BA. Hall: Case $\sigma_{0}$ Consc., iv. 1
* cơn-sound', v.i. [Pref. con, snd Eng. sound (q.v.).] To make sound, to heal.
con-sound', * con-soud, oon-solde, s. [A corruption of Fr. consoude ; Ital. consolida; Lat. consolida $=$ comfrey, from consolido $=$ to consolidate, so nsmed from its healing quaticonsolidate, so nsmed
ties.] [Consolidate.]

Botany:

1. Of the form Consolde: The name given in the middle sges to seversl pisnts. The Greater Consolde was Symphytum officinale, tha mida one is thought by some to have make it Ajuga reptans; the smaller ons is the make it Ajuga reptans
2. Of the forms Consound and Consond: Vsrious plents.
I(1) Comfrey Consound: Symphytumofficinale.
(2) King's Consound : Delphinium Consolida.
(3) Less Consound : Bellis perennis.
(4) Midlle Consound: Ajuga reptans.
(5) Saracen's Consound: Senecio saracenicus.

- cơn-spě-çif'ic, a. [Pref. con-, aud Eng. specific (q.v.).] Belonging to the saine sjecies. (Atherizum, Feb. 24, 1883, p. 250.)
* cón-spěot'-a-ble, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. conspectabilis, from conspectus, pa. par. of conspicio.] Able or easy to be seeu, conepicuous.
* cotn-spec'-tion, s. [Lat. conopectio, from conspectus, ps . par. of conspicio.] A beholding conspectus, ras .
or looking at.
* cơn-spĕo-tū'-1-ty̆, s. [Formed as if from s Lat. conspectuitas, from conspectus $=$ sight conspicto $=$ to see, to behold.] The orgsus of conspicio $=$ to see, to be
vision; ficulty of sight
* cồn-spěc'-tŭs, s. [Lat.] A general sketch or outilue of a subject ; su slostract, 8 synopsis, s prospectus.
* cotn-spẽr-sion, s. [Last. conspersio, from conspersus, pa. pur. of conspergo $=$ in sprinkle sbout : con $=$ cum = with, together, fully, and spargo $=$ to scatter, to sprinkle.] The act of sprinkling; aspersion.
"The conspersiou aud washlog the door posts with tha blood of the Lambl."-Jer Taylor: Great Exem
corn-spion-ü-1-ty, s. [Formed ss if from Lat. conspicuitas, from conspicuus.] The quality of being conspicuous; conspicuous ness, briglitness.
-Gianville: Scequiz miky vie for coneptoulty with noos.
otn-apic'-ń-oŭs, a. [Lat. conspicuus, from couspicio $=$ to sse clearly : con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, fully, and spicio $=$ to ses.)
L. Ltetrally:

1. Plain or obvious to the sight ; visible at a long distance.

##  <br> 2. Notable, attracting the eye. <br> "Conppionoves by hor veil mid hood slyuing the Crusa, the Alveess swod

II. Figuratively

1. Attracting the mental eye; notable, tamous, eminent.

2. Above the ordinary; extraondinary

Weir generels, ....-Nucualisy : Eist. Eng, ch. xith.
cotn-spio'-ṇ-oŭs-1y̆, adv, [Eug. conspricuous; -ly.]
I. Literally:

1. In a manner obvious or plain to the eye; manifestly, plaiuly.
"Cnspicuousty etation'd, one falr plant,
A tali and shinint boily
2. In a manner calculsted to attrset the eye.
II. Fig. : Eminently, notably, rewarksbiy.
"These methale may vo pronerred compicuonaly,
and eutirely distinct."-Hous: Legick.
oơn-spio'spicuous; -ness.]
I. Literally:
I. The quality or condition of being open or obvious to the sight.
". . that twilight, whloh is requinite to their con
3. The quslity of being attracting to the eye "If We take the eoiours of the feunate goldininch, cunapietuaumest, which is not highly dangerous to the
 pt iil, ch. xr., vol. it, p. 189.
IL. Fig. : Eminence, fame, notoricty.
mipicious nud findiug in themselves withous desiren of - Boyle; Horks, vol. Hi., p. 203.
cón-spir'-a-çy̆, * cón-spir'-a-çie, " con-spyr-a-cy, s. [Lat. conspiratio.] [Conspiration.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit. : A combinstion of two or more persons for the carrying out of some illegal purpose or the perpetration of some crime; s plot.

- II. Figuratively:
I. A concurrence or genersl tendency of things to one end or event.
"When the time now came that misery was ripe for enthly things, to franiep it occasione to lead bim onto


## It."-sidney: Aretdin. <br> 2. A combination.

"So st the conspiracy of her severnl grace held bant
togetlier to make one perfect figure of bearty."Sidmey: Arcadia.
B. Law: A secret sgreement or comlination letween two or more persons to commit sny unlawfol sct that msy prejudices sny third person, ss in the case of subjecta conspiring sgainst their sovereign, workmen agaiust their masters, \&e. Specifically a combining falsely sud malicionsly to indict, or to proenre the indicting or conviction of eny innocent person of felony. Every sct of conspirscy is a misdemeanonr at common lsw.

- cotn-spir'-ant, $a$. [Fr. conspirant; Lat. conspirans, pr. psr, of consyiro $=$ to wow to gether, to accord: con $=c u m=$ with, together sud spiro $=$ to breathe.] Engaged in a conspiracy; conspiring, plotting.
-Conspirant 'safuat thie high-illustrious prince."
cǒn-spí-rā'-tion, * cǒn-spir-ä'çi-on, * con-spir-a-cl-oun, s. fFr. conspiration: Lat. conspiratio, from conspiro.]

1. An sgreement or combinstion, a con spiracy.
"Whanue his seruauntis by conspirscioun bac
woryt."- Hyclofe: 2 Puralip, $x \times x i l i$. 24 .
2. A concarrence or agreement in tendency to any result.
". . Were it not thant the conspitation of intarext
Decay of piety.
3. Harmony, accord, agreement.
betwixt all thead haws, $\ldots$, -Hammond : Works, voin 1., p. 210 .
côn-spir'- a - tõr, * oon-spir -a - tonr,

- con-spyi-a-tour, s. [Lat., from conspiro.] One who engages in s conspirscy; spiro. 1 one contines or couspires with othera to comult any unlawful set.


- cotn-spir'-a-trěss, 8. [Eng. conspirat(or), and fem. snff. -ress.] A femals conspirator.
 (1864, val. th. $p$. 81.
- cón-spïre, s. [Conspire, v.] a conspiracy, an agreement, a compset.
"Ry a genarall conspire to know no woman them-
selves and diosble all others almo. - Brocome: Fulgar Errours, p, 136,
cón-spïre', v.i.\&t. [Fr. conspirer; Ital. conspirare, from Lat. conspiro $=$ to blow toge-
ther, to sccord.]
A. Intransitive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Lit. : To eugage in a conspirscy, to commit any unlawful act, to plot, to concert a crime, to hatch a tresson.
they were comspling.-Macaulay: Rikut Eng... eh.
xrl.
2. Figuratively:
(I) To agree together, to concur, to have a common tendency, to suit, to fit.
" Besfin, ye ceptive bands, and atrike the lyre.
The time, the theme, the place. and all conspire."

## If Followed by to.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { " Two poeta, (poets hy report } \\
\text { Not oft so well agree) }
\end{array} \\
& \text { swot hat so wenlilat afreel flors } \\
& \text { Conspire to honaur thee '" }
\end{aligned}
$$

(2) TO join or unite witb.
we nuust know whether the external force conjpipes with or opposes the interal forcos of the
body titself."- $T$ yndall: Frag. of Science (3rd ed.), 97.
II. Law: To combine or enter iato s conspiracy to commit any nulswful set to the prefudice of a third person. Specifically to combine falsely and maliciously to procure the indicting or conviction of an lonocent person of felony.
B. Trans. : To plot, to combine for, to plsn.


* cón-spire'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. sonspire; -ment.] a oonspiracy, a plot.
" But suche a talse conppirement
Though it be prixe for a throwe.,
God woldo not it were vnknowe.
Cơn-ppir ${ }^{\prime}-\tilde{e} \mathbf{r}$, s. [Eng. conspir $(e)$; er.] One who conspires, a conspirstor.
cồn-spir'-ing, pr. par., a., \&s. [Conspiat.]
A. As pr. par.: Io senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : Plotting, combining in a conspirsey or common plen ; united in s plot.
"From north, from south, from east, from weat,
2. Figuratively:
(1) Uttered or breathed simultaneously united.

Of routed arimies, when the the fild voise won.
Waller: Battle of the Summer ILlands, 2
(2) United or agreeing in a common tendency, concurring.
orhit of onomplining changes may accurnulate on the
II. Mech.: Applied to powers which act in a direction not opposite to each other; cooperating.
C. As subst.: The set of entering into s conspiracy; plotting.
"Allay their rage and motinous ompiring.", Pletcher : Purple Peland, iv, $25 .^{2}$

* cồn-spir'-ing-1y̆, adv. 〔Eng. conspiring; ly. 1

1. Lit.: By wsy of conspiracy or combinstion.

- Elither violently withont mntual conwent for nrgent reasons, or conspiringly by plot ot

2. Fig.: In agreement or accord; concurringly, unitedly.
these three loined and confedernted, as it
conpinimgly propitiou and favourablo to wire, are conapiringly propitious and tavourablo to

- cón-spis'-sāto, v.t. [Lat. conspissatus, pa. par. of conspisso.] To make thick or viscous, to thicken.

For that which doth consplesate active in."
H. More : Injinty of

* cơn-spls-sà'tion, s. [Lat. conspissatio, from conspissatus, par. par. of conspisso $=$ to
make thick : con $=$ oum $=$ witis, together, fully, and spisso $=$ to thlcken; spissus $=$ thick.] The act of maklog thick or viscous; thickness.
"With tuste and colary hy natural conspization Anelent Poom in $A$ shmote's Theat Chem., p. 176.
cǒn'-spũr-cāte, v.t. [Lat. conspurco.] To defile, to pollute. (Cockeram.)
* cǒn-spũr-cà'-tion, s. [Lat. conspurcatio, from conspurco $=$ to pollute : con $=c u m=$ with, together, fully, sind spurco $=$ to make foul, to pollute.) The act of defiling or polluting; deflement, pollution.
* cŏm-sta-bǐ'-1-ty̆, s. [Eng. constabl(e); -ity.] The office of s constable.
"His constablity ceases immedintely after the
coremony is over."-Nisom: Travels in Eng., p . 128. (Datien)
cón'-sta-ble, * con-es-ta-ble, s. [Din. constabel; Sw. konstapel; Dut. konnetubel; Fr. connetable; O. Fr. \& Prov, conestable; Sp. condestable; Port. condestarel; Ital. conesta-
 I. Formerly:

1. On the Continent:
(I) In the Roman empire during the latter part of its existence: The comes stabuli, the functionary from which the medizval constable developed, had (as his name imported) charge of the stables with the horses housed thereio. He was not a plebeian groom, buta high functionsry, who might now be called Master of the Horse. The English word constable has not, as fir as we know, been spplied to him in this rudimentary stage of his development.
(2) In France and some other continental countries during medieval times: Uuder the early French kings the combs stabuli, now transformed into the "conestable," was \& high functionary of governinent. He was com-mander-in-chief of the army, which then depended for success a good deal upon horscinen; was judge of military offences, and regulated all matters of chivalry. Such was the position of the first celebrated, and then notarious military leader, known to the French as the Conestable, and in English history $8 s$ the Constable, de Bourhon, who fell in his daring sttack on the city of Rome on Bisy 5,1527 . In 1627 , the office, which his possession of it had rendered immortal in history, was abolished. Napoleon I. revived it, but it was finally brought to no end on the restoration of the Bourbon dynssty.
France a had. alnce the elorenth century given to 2. In England: The office of the constable crossed the Channel with the Norman conquerore, the dignitary who filled it being called Lord High Constable. The functions wers the same as those of his French brother. As chief judge of the Court of Chivalry he encrosched on the jurisdiction of other legal functionaries, and his power in this direction had to be abridged, which it was by the statute 13 Richard 1i., c. 2. The office of the High Constable, though carrying with it what may be called the Commander-in-chicfship of the srmy, was liereditary, being attached to certain manors. It was therefore held successively by the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford sind Essex, with their heirs, the Staffords, and the Dukes of Buckingham. In 1514, Henry furn. discharged the manors of the burden of furnishing hereditary commenders to the sminy as an ludirect means of dismissing the conlmanders theroselves. When, in 1522, the then existing Duke of Buckingham was attainted for high treason, the manors themselves were confiscated to the Crown.
1I. Now: The constable of Englisb common law was early introduced in the American colonies, and now exists throughout the United Statee. though the office luas lost many of its Statee. though the oftice has lost many of its
former functions in the cities, where it is in former functions in the cities, where it is in
grest part replaced by the police. In boroughe, townships, dic., the conatable still constitutes the cxecutive officer of the law, he having the power io eome states, to pursue and arrest any crimital or breaker of the public peace, wbile everywhere it is his function to execute the urders of the magietrate. In England, constablee are of two kinds, high and petty coustables. The function of the latter is to preserve the peace.
"This attempt to ravive the license of the Attic
$A$ atrong body of conseables who carried off the metort
to prison."- Macaulay of Spent -Nacaulay: B wht. Eng., ch. xx.
worn in to ald the respectablo cltizens 8 worn in to ald the regular $p$ vilice foree to [Cbartist.] on occasions of specisl danger. [Chartist.]
III. A large glass, the contents of which one is ohliged to driok, if in company he did not drink falr ; thet is, did not drink as much as the rest of the company. (Scotch.)
II To outrun the constable, to overrun ths constable: To spend more thao one can afford;
to live beyond ones mesns. to live beyond one's mesus.

* cồn-stăb'-1ẽr-y̆, * cotn-sta'-blẽr- โa, *eria.] [Cobstirie, ह. [O. Ital. conestabo-

1. The offce, position, or duties of a gusrdisn or constable.
" Yo will take the conatabitrie of myn bouphoida
and of all the lordship of my londe aiter me."-Merlima 1.11. sis
2. The body collectively of constables.
3. The jurisdiction or district of a constable.

ob ${ }^{\prime}$, ble ohyp
con'sta-ble-ship, s. [Eng. constable: "This keepership is annexed to the conventieship of the castio, and that granted out to lense.-Carche:
con-sta-bless, "con-sta-blesse, \& [Eng. constabl(e); -ess.] A femsle guardian or kovernor.
"Dame Hermegtid, constabtesse of that plase"
cón'-sta-ble-wicks, s. [Eag. constable: -wick (q. ‥).] The district under the jurisdiction of a constable, or aver which his authority extends

- 1 If directed to the constabie uf $D$. be if not bound to execute the warrant ont ont the procincte of bis con.
cồn-stăb'-u-1a-ry̆y, $a_{\text {. }}$ \& $s_{c}$ [Low Lat. constabularius; from constabulus $=$ constable (q.v.).]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to or consisting of constables ; reisting to the office of a constahle.
B. As subst.: The body of constables in any town, district, or country.
" cön-stăb'-u-lā-tõr-y̆, s. [Low Lat. mn. stabularius.] A constablery; the jurisdiction or district of a constable.
* corn'-stançe, 8. [Fr., from Lat. constantia.] Constancy
"And telle bire constance, and hirs besinesse." Chacucer: The CTerkes Tale, 2 , 88.
con'stan-cy, s. [Lat. constantia; Sp. \& Port. constancia, Ifri. constanza, from Lat. constans constent (q.v.).
* 1. The quality of being constant : limmutability, unalterahls coutiouance, stability, fixedness.
 apect of the one'a
other."
* 2. An unvaried snd unchauging state; consistevcy.
"Conatancy of character is what is chlefly valued and sought for by uaturalista
(1871), pt i., char
+3 . Resolution, firmoess of mind, steady determination; a fixedness of purpose, perseverance.
whose constancy in sufferi tho Greeks and Romana, it pursuit of a generons end 1 yin, would rather wotution ol "-Pope: Letter to Blount (1717)

4. Fidelity, faithful attachnent.
5. Endurance of affection; permaneoce of love or friendship.

While innocence without dingutise,
And constases siscure "
Cower: The Dowed
6. Consistency, steadiness, stability.
ontegrity, constancy, or aciy of the virtuen of the noble gamily ar
ch. IL
7. Certaioty, reality.

- "Butall the atory of the night told over,

More wituesseth than fancy's magea
And grows to something of grent constancy",
Shakesp. Midummer Night's Oream,
8. Frequency.

I Crabb thus discrimlantes between comstancy, stability, firmness, and steadiness: "Constancy respects the affections; stabulity the opinions; steadiness the action or the motives of action; firmness the purpose of


resolation. Constancy prevents from chang. ing, and furnishes the mind with resources cgalinst wearinees or disgust of the same object; it preserves and supporta an attachment under every change of circumstances : tabillty prevents from varying, it bears up the mind against the movementa of levity or curiosity, which a diversity of objects might produce: steadiness prevents from devisting $t$ ensbles the mind to bear up against the Influence of humour, which temperament or ontward circumstances might proiluce; it ixes on one course and keeps to it: firmness prevents from yielding; it gives the mind atrength agalnst all the attacks to which It may be exposed; it makes a reaistance, and comee off triumphant." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
edn'-stant, a. \& s. [Fr. constant; Ital. constante : from Lat. constans, pr. par. of consto $=$ to stand firm : con = cum= with, together, snd sto $=$ to stand.]
A. As adjectlve:
I. Ordinary Linguage:

* 1. Lit.: Remaioing or continuing firm or fexed; not fluid.
"If you take highly reetified spirit of wine, and de. phlegrued spirit of nrine, nud nix thenu you may tmri Gitotory of Firmness.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) Unvaried or unvarying, unchanging, dursble.

The world'a a sceue of ehangees, and to be
Comatant, in nature were loconataney. Cowle

* (2) Firm, steady, or detarmined in mind ; unshaken or unmoved in purpose or opinion; persevering.
 (3) Unchanging, continnous, unceasing.

Onward lts course the present keeps,
Oaward the constant curreut sweeps,
Longfellow: Coplat de Nanrique (Translation)
(4) Firn snd steadfast in affection; not fickle or changeable.
... they yot remained constant frienda"--sidnoy.

* (5) Grave, important.
"I am ao more mad than yon are: make the trial of
(6) Certain, sure, firmly sttached or adjering. (Followed by to.)
"He mhewed hls frm atherenee to religion, as macel to ite omares in devotlon, louth in publick nad in his fanily."-Addixon: Freeholder.
* (7) Evident, scknowledged, obvious, besond loubt or question. (Lat. constat.)
"It Econslant, without any dispate, that if they hal month. Charleroy, Neville, Louvaine, dc., would hav oost them neither thme nor daager."-Sir W. Temple
Works iL 85 .
(8) Frequent, continual
II. Math. A Physics: Unvarying or nachangtog. (See the compounds.)
B. As substantive:

Math. \& Physics: That which is not subject to change, that wbich remains invariable.
I (1) Arbitrary or indeterninate constant
Math. : A constant to which any value may be assigned at pleasure. Thus in the sigelraic equation $n a+4=1-m y, n$ and $m$, the coeqficicnts of a and $y$ reapectively, may have any arbitrsry valua sssigned them that one chooses.
(2) Constant of aberration, of friction, icc.:

Physics, Astron., de. : A constant by the determination of which the aberration, friction, or snything varylug within equally narrow limita may at any moment be determined.
(3) Determinate constant

Math.: One which cannot be ao altered; ona which remains invariable, as the ratio betwcen the radins and the circumference of 2 circle.
(4) Indeterminate constant: [Avbitrary contanit.
(5) Variation of constants :

Math. : This strange expression, which scems s contrsdiction in terms, mesns that what is theoretically a constant, and would be so if no other force operated, is made variable by the action of such a force. If, for instance, the orbit of a planet were a constant, a perturbation of its course in that orbit might and would be effected by s plsnet being in its vicinity as
it passed a certand point ; the constant wonld then for a time become a varisat.

- For the difference between constant and contiuual, see Continual; for that between constant and durable, see Durable.


## oonstant battery, s.

Elect. : An electrtc bettery with two liquids. It is called constant because its action remains unimpaired for a considerable time. Daniell's Grove's, Bunsen's, and other batteries are of this type.

## constant ourrents, s. pt.

Elect. : Currents of electricity produced by such batteries. They do not soon lose their force.
oonstant foroes, s. pl.
Physics: Such as remain invarisble or unchanging.
oonstant quantities, spl.
Math.: Such ss remsin invariable or unchanging while others increase or decrease.

## constant white, s.

Pigarents: Sulphate of beryta. When welt prepared and free from acid, it is one of the best whites for water-colour painting, being of superior body in water, though not in oil. It is called also permanent white and barytic white. (Weale.)
cơn-stän'-tia (tia as sha), s. [So named from the farms of Constantis at the Cape.] A kind of wine imported from the Cape of Goot Hope, renowned as the best ligneur wine after Tokay. The vines were originally brought from Shiraz, in Persia. (Ogilvic, \&c.)
"The famous Conefaniza wine la the prodact of two


Cŏn-stăn-tī-nö-pơ1'-1-tạn, a. [Lat. Constantinopolitanus $=$ belonging to Constantinople, so called after the Roman Emperor Constantine, who changed the original name of the city, Byzantium, to Constantinople $=$ of the city, Byzantium, to Constantinople $=$
the city of Constantine ; Gr. $\pi 0 \lambda i$ is $(p o l i s)=a$ the city of Constantine; Gr. $\pi$ odis (polis) $=a$
city. 1 of or pertaluing to Constantinople or ita inhabitants.
oŏn'-stant-ly̆, adv. [Eng. constant; -ly.]

* 1. With firmness, constancy, steadiness, or perseverance.
"And last of sll he was called betore the hibhoppes
 3 H
${ }^{*} 2$. Patiently, firmly.

Deliver Masuingar : Grand Duke of Ftorence.

3. Continually, frequently.
was constatrly desolated by boads of Seottish
ders."-Nacoulay: Hiot. Kng ., ch. Hil
corn-stăt, s. [Lat. = it is evident or acknowledged ; 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of consto= (1) to atand firm, (2) to be established or certain.]
4. Literally:

Law :
(1) A certificate given out of the Court of Exchequer to a juerson who wishes to plesd or nove for a discharge of suything in that court. It is so called becanse the effect of it ia to inake alpear upon the record what respects the matter in question.
(2) The name given to an exempliffeation under tha Great seal of the enroment of any letter patent. (Crabb.)
*2. Fig. : A certificate, so assurance; sure evidence.

oon'-stel-lāte, v.i. \& $t$. [Lat. con, sund stellutus, pa, par. of stello $=$ to cover or aet with stars ; stella $=$ a atar.]
A. Intrans: To join in lustre; to shine with combined radiance or splendonr.
"The seteral thling which engage our nffecting do, in a transcenden
in Owd.-
Boyle.
B. Translitiv:

1. Lit. : To set or adorn with atars.
2. Figuratively:
(1) To unite in one combined radiance or splendour, as atars.

Wost Who in sollicitou for hia own linprovemont charreterlitical virtues and convectiote in hinseli th
(2) To ennoble, to illumine, to enlighten.
"... © thoee that conarellate, If 1 may wo opeak, an
(3) To doom, to fate.
"I Inn at the best but a porter contenllated to earry


* cơn'stǒ1-1ā-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [Comstar Late, $v$.]
A. As pa. par,: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:

1. Clustered like stars.
2. Starlike, star-shaped.
"The constellated flower [dnisy] ethat never sets,"
3. Doomed, fated.
cǒn-stěl-lā'-tion, * cŏn-stěl-lā'-çion *oon-stel-la-cioun, s. [Ger. konstellation; Fr. constellation; Sp. constelacion; Port. cont stelluçĩa; Ital. constellazione, sill from Lat constellatio (genit. constellationis): con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and stella $=$ a star.]
I. Ordinary Language:
4. Lit.: In the astronomical sense. [IL 1, 2.]

## 2. Figuratively :

* (1) A planet or star ; fortune.
"To be bore, other bygete ia suche conutellacioun."
* (2) Fate, destiny.
"It is comutellacion, which causeth all that a mam $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gowerr, } i .21 \text {. } \\ & \text { doeth. }\end{aligned}$
(3) Illuminations or fireworks.
pio. ot they wow in hononr of the victorious cham

(4) An assemblage of splendours or excel lences.
II. Astronomy :
*1. Originally: The relative positions of the seversl planeta st a given monent.

2. Now: A number of fixed stars, grouped. for more easy identification, within the limits of an imaginary figure, supposed to be traced upon the vault of heaven. Eighty-three conupon the vanit or heaven. Eighty-three con-
stellations are recognised by modern astrostellations are recognised by modern astro-
nomers. The ancienta had forty-eight, of which forty-seven sre still accepted, the remsining one, Antinons, being now included in Aquila. Hevelins, of Dantzic, a distinguished astronomer, who flourished in the seventeenth century', intercalated nine others: and finally Lacaille, who proaecuted astro nomical researchea in the southeru hemiaphere, from 1751 to 1755 , under the auspices of the French Government, found it needful to add twenty-aeven more, mosily in regious of the aky which the ancients never beheld. The eighty-three recognised constellations may be grouped as follows:-
(1) The twenty accient nortliern constella tions:
3. Andromeda, Eng, name, Andromeda; 2. Aquila the Encle ; Auriga, the Charioteter; ;. Botere, Broter 3. Cassiopea, Cassiopen; 6. Cepheus, Cepheusiu. Co-
 Dragon, IL. Equuleus, Equuleus; il. Hercules, Her. Horse; 16 . Perseus, Perseus; 17 . Souita, the Arruw;
4. Triangulum. the Trinngle; 19. Vrsi Major, the
(2) The twelve ancient zodiacal constellations:
 6. Virgo, the Virgin, 7 Lilra, the Balance; 8 , Scor pio, the scorplon; 9. Sagittrius, the Areher; io. Ca pricornuas the Goat;
(3) The fifteen ancient southern consteila-
5. Cana, the Altar ; 2. Argo Navis, the ahlp Argo;
 Whate ; © Conta Australse the southeru Crowu \& Corvus, the Crow; ; Crater, the Clay; 10. Eridgulas 13. Lapus, the Wutt it. Oriou, Orion ; 15. Piecis A A tralis, the Southern Fish.
(4) The nine introduced by Hevelius

I Camelopardus, the Giraffe; 2 Chnes Vematicit the
 6. Lyux, the Lynx ; 7. Monoceros, the Unicokn;
(5) Lacaille's twenty-seven aouthern cosstellations as revised:

1. Antlla Pueumatien (ahbrevlated into Antila), the
Alr-paup; 2 Appuratus, reloticiun, Bculptoris (\$culy-
noll, bof: pout, jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem ; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. .ph = f.


[See all these words in their aeversl places.] The several stara are desigrated by Greek letters, as a Lyræ, y Persei. The more im portant have also distinctive names, as Are turus $=a$ Bootis; Aldebsrsn $=a$ Tsuri; Bel. tarus $=a$ Bootis;
latrix $=\gamma$ Orionis.

- coัn'-stẽr, o.t. \& i. [Construe.]

1. Trans. : To construe, to explain,
2. Intrans.: To conjecture.
"Conster what this ia ond tel not:
Wyat: A Ridate of a Offt given by a Ladie.

- con-ster-ie,
[Consistorv.] oon-stry, " con-stres, [CONsistorv.]


cơn'stěr-nāte, v.t. [Lat. consternafus, pa. par. of consterno $=$ to terrify, to sfright, from r. consterner.] To strike with consternation. "The king of Astopia and the Palatins werestrangely
consternuzed at thitiasociation"-The Pagan Prince, consternized at
1690 (Nares.)
cơn-stẽr-nā'-tion, s. [Fr. consternation Sp. consternacion; Port consternaçio; Ital. consternazione, from Lat. consternatio (genit, consternationis) $=$ consternation ; consterne $=$ to strew aver, to bestrew: con = together and sterno $=\ldots$ to strew.] Such a combination of surprise, wonder, sind terror as to literally or figuratively prostrate the indi vidual thus affected.

> In allenes wrappid, in the ehiefs around. Attend ths atern reply." Pope: Homernatian drownd, Hiad, bk. ix., l. $556-8$

* cŏn-stille', v.t., [Pref. con, and Eng. still (q.r.).] To diatill, to drop,
"Som drope of thi grace adowne to me conetive", $\begin{gathered}\text { Lydgate: Hinor Poems, p. S2 }\end{gathered}$
cŏn'-stǐ-pāte, v.t. [In Fr. constiper; Ital. costipare; Sp . constipor, from Lat. constipo $=$ to press or crowd closely together : con $=$ together, and stipo = to press, to crowd.]
I. Ondinary Language:
* 1. To crowd together into a narrow compass; to thicken, to condense.
"There might arise sonne rertignonn motlont or ntoma misht be thrust and crowded to the anldatio of those whirlpools and thare coosestipate one another

2. In the same sense as II, (q.v.)
II. Medicine:

* I. Gen. : To obstruct by filling up capillary or other passages.
"It in not probahle that any alimeat shooid bave
 2. Spec. : To render costive, to hind. STIPATION.]
of Omitting honey, which is inxative, and the powder hind than purgs ind thin, doth rather ronutipite end
Hoceen the belly."-Browne: rulgar Etroura
cơn'-stǐ-pā-těd, pa. pa. \& a. [Constipate.] con-stǐ-pā'-tǐíg, pr. petr. \& ar. [Constipate.] cŏn-stī-pä'-tion, s. [Fr. constipation; Prov. constipacio; Sp. constipacion; Port. constipaçono Ital. constipazione, sll from Lat. constipatio $=\mathrm{s}$ crowding together.] [Constipate.] I. Ordinary Language:
* 1. The sct of crowding anything into smsller spsce; the state of being so crowded ; contensation.
"This woriseth by the detention of the mpirits, and
conertipation of tho tuigible parts."-Bacon: Nat. Bist 2. In the same aense as II. (q.v.)
II. Med. : An undue retention of the fæces or their imperfect evscuation. When the morbid sffection is but slight it is of little moment. In most cases, however, there is headiache, more rarely vertigo; while if tha diseaso he protracted snd severe, colic, hæmorthoids, cuaneona cruptions, hyateris, epilensy, or even lleus or enteritis, the last two fatal diseaca,
may be the result. In many cases conatipation is from a torpid condition of the liver, or loas of tone in the muacular coat of the alimentary canal, which in some cases ia moreover distended by flatus. In many cases it is produced by the eating of an undue quantity of food, or of food that is indigestible. It is continually present in those who lesd a sedentary life. Purgatives may temporsrily remove a confined atate of the boweis, but without abundant exercise in the open air no permanent cure can be expected.
con-stif, v.t. [Conster, Construr.]
con-stir-rexe, s. [Construcr.] "".. © constirrere: expositor, expositrix, conetruetor,
con-ati-tue, o.t, [FT. constituer.] [ConaTITUTE, v.] To constitute or sppoint.
"Their lelng ana gift and dispositioun of the suld
cheplauries Io the provest, bailies, counsili and
comitio of Glasgw, maltand ande conctiuande thame 1atronis of the mamyu, ..."-A cts, Ja. VI., 1594 (ed.
1814 ), p. 78.
cốn-stǐt'- ụ-en-ç̆̆, s. [Eng, constituen(l); -cy.] A body of vaters who have the privilege borough, connty, and naiversity constituten cies. [Rephesmitatron.] Also used generslly of sny body of aupportera.
cốn-stĭt'-u-ent, a. \& s. 〔Fr. constituant; Sp. constituyente; Port constituente, all from Lat constiluens (genit. constituentis), pr. par. of constituo $=$ to set or put together: $c o n=$ together, and statuo = to cause to stand, to set np.]
A. As adj. : Constituting, making, com posing, elemental. Used
(1) Of things material.
constituent particies that the figurea and aizes of the consttuent particies ahould be so juatly adapted as Tyridail : Pre constituent stoms of it compound,
(2) Of persons indivilually or collectively.
"Por the consticuent bodiee wers generally delighted
- Constituent Assembly of France:

Hist. : The same as National Assembly (q.v.). B. As substantive
+1. A being, yerson, or thing which constitutes, forms, or produces snything.
 highser and nohler
Origin of Mankind
Used- That of which anything ta made np.
(1) When atoms of matters or aggregations of anything merely pliysical constitute the
body. body.
"Mr. Sotby finde plates of mica to be also a cansti-
vent of slate-5ock. - Tyudall: Prag. of Science (3rd d.), xiv. 416.
"We know how to bring these conetitnents together.
and to cause them to form water."-lidid. 1.
(2) When persons constitute the body.
(a) Sing.: One who sppoints an agent
(b) Ph (Spec.): Parliamentary electors.
"ituents. © .. -Mapal from the representative to th
cơn'-sti-tüte, v.t. [Hat. constitutus, ps. par. of constituo $=$ to cauae to stand together, to establish: con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, snd statuo $=$ to plsce, to gettle; Fr. constituer; Sp. constituir: Ital. constituire.]
i. To establish, enset, or appoint ; to found, to settle.
"We must obey
lam appointed and constituted by
sathority, not against the law of God."Taylor: Foly Living.

* 2. To get ur, to establish, to give existence to, to found.
"This Brutue had three sonnes, who emnstituted
three kingdoms."-Stow: Memorable Antiquities

3. To Inske np or compose; to give exis. tence, form, or chsracter to.
"The different forma bones, when united accord. ikeleton. -Todd \& Bownam: Physiol. Anat., vol in ch. wi., p ${ }^{326}$
4. To sppoint, establish, or deprote to an offic
"Me didst Thou consfitute e priest of thine""
HVordtworth: Excursion, ble iv.
5. A term generally used in Scotland to denote the opening of an ecelcsissticsl court
with prayer by hin who presides in it It is said to be constituted with prayer by the Moder. ator.

Trabb thus discriminates between to con stitute, to appoint, and to depute: "The act of choosing some persan or persona for an office, ia comprehended under all these terms: constitute ia a more solemn act than appoint, snd thia than depute: to constitute is the ect of a body; to appoint and depute, either of a body or an individual : a community constitutes an one their leader; a monarch appoints his miniaters; an assembly deputes anme of its nembers. To constitute implies the act of making as well as choosing; the office as wel as the person is new; in apprinting, the person but not the office is new. A person may be consituted arbiter or judge as circumstances may require; a successor is appointed, but not consituted. Whoever is constituted is invested with supreme authority derived from the lighest sources of human power, conmon consent; whoever is appointed derives his authority from the authority of others, and has, consequentiy, but limited power; no individual can appoint another with authority equsl to his own; whoever is deputed has privste snd not pnblic authority : his office is partial, often conflned to the particnlar transaction of an individual, or a lody of indiaction of an individual, or a
viduals." (Crabb: Eng. Synam.)

For the difference betwreen to constitute and to form, ace Fory.

* cŏn'-stĭ-tūte, s. [Lat. constitutum, nent. pa. par. of constituo $=$ to establish.] [Cosstiruent.] Thst which is established or appointed; sn established law.
"A man that will not ohay tha Etigg's contiture."
Cơn'stǐ-tū-těd, pa. par. or a. [Constritutr,
A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verh.
B. As adjective:
I. Appointed, eatabliahed, enacted.

2. Compoaed, made up.
3. Naturally framed.
cơn'-stĭ-t̄̄-tẽr, con-sti-tu-tour,
[Eng. constitut(e); -er.] One who or that which constitutes, appointa, or establishea.
cŏn'stĭ-tū-tǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CONbtitute, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Soe the verb).
C. As substantive:
4. The act of appointing, establishing, or composing.
5. The act or process of forming or framing ; composition.
conn-sti-tu'tion, con-sty-tu-cy-ons, con-sti-tu-ai-on, s. [Fr. constitution: Sp. constitucion; Ital. constituzione, from Lat. constitutio, from constitutus, pa. perr. of consti. tuo $=$ to establish, to constitute.]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. The act or process of conatitutiog, making up, or forming.

Consertucyone, Constitucla"-Prompe Parv
2. The set of constituting, establishing, or enacting ; enactment, establishment.
3. An established form of government; a aystem of law snd customs. [II. I.]
4. Any particular law, rule, or regulation ; sn established cuatom; an institution or nsage.
[II. 2.] [II. 2.$]$
5. The manner or nature of composing or
msking up a compound; the principles according to which compounds are made.
"Throughont this discourse tha maingetros has bees Science (3rd ed.h $1 \times 23.23$.
6. The atate or nature of being ; the particylar texture of the component parts; the natural qualitiea of any compound material body.


* 7. A corporeal frame.
- Amongst many bad effects of this ofly constitution. there in ona ndrantree $i$ auch who arrive to Ago are not
subject to stricture of fibres. -A rbuthnot: On Ali ments.

8. The temper or disposition of the body in reistion to health or disease; natural strength of the body.
And in mannera - Macaulay: Fist. in ing. eppearan
9. A disposition or temper of mind; mental qualities.

[^179]
1I．Technically：
1．Political Eoonomy，Govermment，de．：In this sense the word Constitution is popularly ned with great vagueness．In the United States it indicates a writtan body of laws adopted by a convention，and conetituting a fradamental inetrument to which all legisla－ tion muat conform．The United States as a whole，and each State as s unit，have constitu－ tions of this character，which can be changed only in the manner of their adoption，and mended oniy un－er certain stringent regu－ lations．The Couetitution of the Britieh Kingdom，on the contrary，Is unwritten，and is in a stato of constant change，it being essentially formed by the body of parlismea． tary lsw，and the ralea and methods of goveramental procedure which have grown up through ceaturies，and the fundamental postulates of which ere as stable as those of he Constitution of the United States．
In this country bach an inetrument was made necessary by the weakness of the bond between the states formed by the Articles of Confederation，an inatrument originsted duriag the Revalutionary etruggle，sad which ia a few years after its close proved so IIl suited to hold the aeparate units of the conntry together，that it became evident that either a stronger tie of union muet be made or the Statee wouid fall asunder．These＂Articles of Confederatiun and Perpetual Union＂may be looked upon as the first Constitution of the United States． The Conveation which formed the existing： Conatitution met on May 14，1787，and was made up of the wisest and ablest of the statcsmen which the country then possegsed，snd some of whom heve never been surpassed for political wisdom and sagacity．It continued in bession Wisdom and sagacity．It continued in session
until the sutumin of that year，and produced until the sutuan of that year，and produced an instrumeat which has ever aince been the admiration of legielators，and which Mr．Glad－
etone describes as the most wonderfal work ever struck off at a given time by the braia and purpose of man，yet which was，in many of its leading provisions，the result of a com－ promise between conflicting opinions，and when first promulgated satioficd no state and few persons．The instrumeathas strengthened With its sge，sud has eerved the aation admir－ ably throogh more than a century of its exist－ ence，with the aid of a few amendmente edopted to meet new conditions，or to eupply omissions io the original instrument．Of the goverument formed by it the Snpreme Court，which consti－ tutes the Judiciary Departorent，is the grestest tuner the Judicisry Departorent，is the grestest the governmental devices of nationa，and has proved of the highest utility as a controlling proved of the highest utility as a controlling power over the legislative department，which it prevents from setting eside i
The eeveral State日 have ciosely followed the geaeral government in adapting s written conetitution for each，with the ame device of edjustment in s Beries of State Supreme Courts． These state constitutions have been madified and replaced from time to time，as the old instruments proved imperfect，the great State of New York，for instance，heving within the last few years perfected the formation of a new constitution．
Other meanings have been given to the word Constitution．In the uprisings of the people of Contioentai Enrope in 1848 constitutions were demateded，the instrument bought being a solemn compect between the people and a solemn compact between the people and their despotic rulers，which would have the
effect to take from the Sovereign come of effect to take from the Sovereign come of the power which he had usurped，and retura it to its original source，the hands of the people．
mant this fthe freedom and independency of parlin－ quite remaved，our constitution filis intoruin．That nohle fabric，the pride of Britain，the envy of har
netghbourn，raised hy the Latour of so mauy cen
 fabric，I say，which wan ahis to realst the unitied efturts of so many racea of glants，may be deunullalied by a race 2．Ecclesiology：
Apostolic Constitutions：Ordinances for the discipline of the Church．particularly the apostalical constitutions and a collection of regulations attributed to the Apostles，and aupposed to have been collected hy St．Clement， whose name they bear．Their suthenticity has been greatly questioned．


3．Scots Law：
Decree of Constituition：A decree hy which the extent of a debt or obligation is ascer talued．The term is generally alplied to those decrees which are requisite to found e title in decrees which are requisite to found a title in death of the debtor or the original creditor． （Ogilvie．）

## T Constilutions of Clarendon ：

Ch．\＆Civil Hist．：Constitutions，in the sense of laws or regulations，made at a Council held at Clarendon，near Salisbury，on January 25 ， 1164．They were desigued to define the bound－ ary－line between civil sud ecclesiastical juris－ diction，sud did so in a sense favomreble to the diction，sud did so in a sense favoureble to the civil power．On this account Thomas a Becket， Archbishop of Canterbury，refused to sign them，and excommunicated many of the ecele－ sisstics who liad done so．This led to the fend between him and the civil government which ultimately caused his assassination，on Decemi－ ber 29， 1170.

TFor the difference between constitution and government，see Government．
cón－stǐ－tū＇tion－al，a．\＆s．［Fr．constitu－ tionnel，from constitution．］

A．As adjective
1．Pertaining or relating to $s$ comstitution or established form of govermuent．
 1876.

2．Founded on or consistent with an estab－ lished form of government；legal，according to law．
 ch．ific，i 7 ，vol i．，p． 83.
3．Inbred in the constitution；radical，con－ nate，natural ；affecting the constitution．
＂IIt is noi probnhia that any conatitutional thiness tion．＂－sharp：Surgery．
4．Benefficial to or done for the aake of the constitution
B．As subst．：A walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of bodily health．（Collo－ quial．）
cón－sti－tū＇tion－al－İ̧m，s．［Eng．constitu－ tional；－ism．）The theory or princlples on which a constitution is based．
＂The aim of thio form of govarnment to to keep＊
middla path，so ms to aunihilate deapotism and slavery middia path，so as to aunibilate deapotistu and slavery ou the one hand，and，on the other，to arrest the da
ralopuent of democratic idens．Buch is evidentiy the principle of conatitutionxlism．．．．－S．Eduvirris Copsiody，14． 80.
OŎn－stiotu＇－tion－qi－int，s．［Eng．constitu－ tional；－ist．］

1．Ord．Lang．（Gen．）：Any one who defends the constitution of his country，or is said by the political party to which he belongs to do 30
2．Eng．Hist．（Spec．）：A name assumed by the Coneervatives，with a few Whigs，in August，1867．It never took root as a listinct party name．sud，after being empinyed for two or three years，gradually died sway．
† oŏn－sti－tailtion－ă1－1－ty，s．［Fr．constitu－ tionnalité．］

1．The quality or atate of being constitu－ tional or consiotent with an eatabished form of government；legality．
＂．In place of that gou have got into your idpe pedan－
tries．constitutionalities．lotioniess cavilings and tries，constitutionalities．Wottomiess cavilings and questionings anout writelen laws for my coming here． 9 Tle
2．The quality or state of being constitu－ tional or inherent in the body naturaily．
† oŏn－stǐ－tu＇－tion－al－ize，v．i．［Eng．con－ or a walk for the benefit of the health．
cơn－sti－tū＇tion－al－ly，adv．［Eng．consti－ tutional；－ly．］

1．In accordance or consistently with an established form of govermment；legally． ＂＇．nothing would induce them to acknowledge that an aseunhy of iords and yentlemen，who had
conua together without anthority from the Great Seal， was conrtitut．
2．In accordance with the constitution or nstural disposition of the body；neturally．
 3．With a view to benefit the health．
－odn－ytǐ－t立＇－tion－ar－ry，a．［Eng．constitu． tion；－ary．］The same as ConstriuTiosal （q．v．）．
＊oőn－sť－tria＇－tion－ifet，s．［Eng．constitution； －ist．］
1．Ord．Lang．（Gen．）：One who adheres to or supports the constitution $;$ s constitu tionalist．
＂Nothing cau be more reasounbie than to admit constitationista．＂－Boltegg robet ：On Purtien，L， 28 ，
2．Ch．Hist．（Spec．）：A name given to those who accepted the decision of Pope Clement XI． as indicated in the Bull Unigeaitus，that 101 propositions in the Commentary of Quesnel were heretical．They were called also Accep－ tants．They consisted of the Jesuits and their sllies ；the Jonsenists were on the other side and were called Appellants and Recusants．
con＇stin－tū－tive，a．（As if from a Lat．con－ stitutivus，from constitutus，］a．par．of con－ stituo；ltal．\＆Sp．constitutivo．］

I．Ordinary Languoge：
1．Having the power or quality of consti－ tuting，framing，or lroducing anythiug；elo－ mental，productive，compasing．
etrucitive，．．．＂－Browne：Puthar Errours．
2．Having the power to enact，constitate， or establish

II．Logic，de．：Predicating that something $\dot{a}$ priori determines how something elsc mus or is to be；the opposite of reguhetive（q．v．）．
－cơn＇－sti－t̄̄̄－tive－1高，adv．［Eng．constifu－ tive；ly．］In a constitutive laamaer．
t corn＇－stǐ－tū－tõr，s．［Lat．］One who or that which constitutes or composes；a constituent elocution is ouly an aseistant，hut not a con stitutor，of elox
On Eloquence．
con－strāin＇，＊oon－streign，：＊congtrei－ nen，＂constreynen，＂constreynyn，v．t． to bind constranare，froun Lat．constringo $=$ together，and stringo $=$ to draw tiglit：Fr together，and stringo $=$ to draw tiglit；Fr．
contraindre； 1 tal．constrignere，constringere； Sp，constrenir；Port．constringir．］
＊L Literally．
1．Tv bring into a narrow compass，to com－ press，to shrink．
＂Sumtyme sche constreynede nnd schronk hir aeluen
lycke to tha comuna mesure of men．＂－Chumcer：Boa－ lycke to th．
2．To restrain，hinder，or keep down by force．

## My sire iu caves comeraina the winds．＂

3．To bind，to tie．
 4．To confine，to press，to clasp，to hold tightly．
＂And with oweet kissen in hor arma constraina＂，
5．To imprison，to shut up，to confine．
＂Contrain＇d hin in a bird，and mande hiu fy
II．Figuratively：
＊1．To hind，to coustringe．
＂When winter frosts constrain tha feld with cold．＂
Dryden：Firgil ；Georgic ii． 480,
2．To restrain，to withhold，to keep back or down．
＂A averweak to ressict the firstinclination of evil；
or aiter，wheu it becaue babitual，to constrain it．＂－
Saleigh．
3．To force，to compel；to urge with irresist－ ible power．
＂Conut reynyn．Compello，cogo，coarceo，arta，wrgeo．
－Prompt．Pisrs．
＂＂．．．Whom a strong sense of duty lind conatrained Eng．，ch．vii．
＊4．To necessitate，to compel．
＂When te his lust，Fgysthns gave the rein，
5．To urge on．Pope：Homer；Odysey i．4c．
＂＇．$\times 1 i$ ．${ }^{\text {the }}$ ． $\pm \times x i i .18$
＊6．To ravish，to force，to violate，to do violence to．
${ }^{*}$ 7．To produce in opposition to astare．
natrained blemishes
Shokesp．：Ant．\＆Cleop，ifi．ta
oón-atrāin'-a-ble, a. [O. Fr. constraignable; Fr. contraignuble.) Capable of being conatrained ; liable to conatraint. (Hooker.)
oón-sträined', pa. par. or a. [Constrain.] A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to
B. As adjective:
-1. Reduced by force or compulaion.
2. Forced, compelled; acting under compulsion and not voluntarily.
3. Done under compulsion; not voluntary, forced.

+ cobn-sträin'-ĕd-ly̆, adv. [Eng. constrainel; -ly.) By compulsion or constraint ; forcibly, compulsorily.
". We did constrainedy those thlogs, for which
conscience was preteaded."-Hooker.
côn-strāin'-ẽr, " con-streyn-or, a. [Ėng. constrain; -er.]' One who conatrains, forces, constrain; -er.) One who conntrains, forces, of The the punystris of werki, wad to the constreyners
cön-strā̈ln'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CoN. etkan.j
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of compelling or forcing; constraint.
* cồn-strāin'-ing-ly̆y, * con-streign-yng11, ade. [Eng. constraining: -ly.] In a constraining or compulsory manner; by contpulsion or constraint.
"Puruelyage not constreignyngli hut wilfulli."-
Wyclife: 1 Pet. v. 2 cón-strāint', * oon-streint, *con-
streynte, s. [O. Fr. constraint, pa. par. of
constrainulre.] constraindre.]
* 1. The act of constraining, compelling, or forcing; the exercise of compulsion or force. considered, the age and inclination of the person is to be considered, alsd constraint al
* 2. Confinement, restraint.


3. Compulsion, force; a compelling force or power; necessity.
"Azd, serving God hersels through mere consiraint."
Fi (1) Crabb thus discriminates between con straint and restraint: "Constraint respects the movenents of the body only ; restraint those of the mind, and the ontward actions when they both refer to the outward actions,
we say a peraon's bchaviour is constrained we say a peraon's bchaviour is constrained, his feelings are restrained: he ia constrained to act or not to act, or to act in a certain manner; be is restrained from acting at all, if not from feeling: the conduct is constrained by certain prescribed rules, by discipline nod order; it is restrcined by particular motives whoever learns a mechanical exercise is constrained to move his body in a certain direction; the fear of detection often restruins persons from the commission of vices more haviour of children must be more constrained in the presence of their superiors than when they are by themselves: the angry passions ahould at all times be resirained."
(2) He thus discriminates between constraint and compulsion: "There is much of binding in constraint; of violence in compulsion: constraint prevents from acting agreeably to the will; compulsiou forees to act contrary to the will : a aoldier in the ranks moves with much constraint, and is often subject to much compulsion to make him move as is desired. Constraint luay arise from ontward circunstan*es; computsion is always 1 pro-
dued by sane active age $t:$ the forms of duced by sane active agent: the forms of civil society lay a proper constraint upon the
behaviour of nien go as to render them agree. behaviour of men go as to render them agree. abe ther must ever be ready to compel those power llust ever be ready to compel those
who will not anbmit without compulsion: io the monients of relaxation, the netions of children slomid be as free from constraint as jossible, which is one means of lesaening the neecessity for compulsion when they are called to the performance of their duty." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

* con-strāint-ive, a. [Eng. constraint;-ive.] Having the power or quality of constraining compelling, compulsory-
"Not through ayy constraining necessilty, or con-
strantive vow...."Carew : Surn. of Cornzoll.
* con-strewe, v.t. [Conitrue.]
"Thel the eonclocioun constrewe ne cauthe."-Dapos.
of Richard HI, p. 29.
cotn-strict', v.t. [From Lat. constrictus, pa par. of consiringo.] [Constrinoe.]

Physiol., dc.: To render narrower without the application of external preasure.

 | serves to conszrict. |
| :--- |
| vol. i., ch. vii., p. |
| 50 . |

còn-strice'-tëd, pa. par. or $a$. [Constrict.]
côn-stricc'-tǐṅg, pr, par. \& a. [Cosstrict.]
constricting snakes, a. pl.
Zool.: One of the three great divisiong nf Suakes or Serpents, the others being the Colubrine and the Viperine Snakes. The Boas and Pythons belong to this section of the Ophidians.
cồn-strić-tion, s. [Fr. constrietion; Prov constriccia; Su. constriccion; Port. constricção; Ital. costrizione, ull fron Lat, constrictio (genit. constrictionis) $=$ a linding or drawing togeconstrictionis) = a binding or drawing toge-
ther ; constrictus, pa. par. of constringo.] [ConSTRINGE.]

Anat. A Physiol.: A binding together; compression, contraction, astriogency.
T-Constriction binds by means of the physiological operation of the vessel acted upon; compression is produced by external force. Thus, the constriction of $1^{\text {part }}$ of the throat may take place ly the reduction through
quinsy of the width of the aperture; while in quinsy of the width of the aperture; while a
wounded artery is compressed by a bandage Wounded arter
tjed around it.
cón-strić-tive, * con-strlc-tife, , [Lat. constrictivus.] Binding, contracting, astrin-
gent gent.
côn-strić-tör, s. [Mod. Lat. \& Eng., from Lat. constrictess = compressed, contracterl, 1a. par. of constringo $=$ to bind together.] [Con-
STRinge.] STRINGE.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The second word in the term Boa Constrictor, which wa originally the Latin scientific name of a great Americun
serpent. Now, however, the jublic have quite learned the term, and extended it to the Asiatic Pytbons, or, indeed, to any large suake. [Boa Constrictor.] The term Constrictor implies that the Boa so designated compresses, contracts, or even erisines any compresses, contracts, or even crinnate animal or human being which it has succecded in encireling within jts deadly folds.
2. Anat. : Any muscle which compresses or contracta a tube, vessel, or organ in tho body.
Thus the pharyngeal wall is invested lyy an Thus the pharyngeal wall is invested loy an inferior, a middle, and a superior constrictor.
There are also a constrictor isihmi fatucium and a constrictor urethrce. (Quain.)

* conn-stringe', v.t. []at. constringo $=$ to bind tightly: con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and stringo $=$ to draw tight.]
J. To bind tightly; to contract, to draw together.
"' The dreadiul spoot.
Which shjpmen do the hurricsuocsil.
Contring'd in joss hy the slinighty sun."

2. To contract, to cause to shrink.
"Strong liquors, especifully inftammatory spirita, in.
toxicate, roustringe, harlen the firres, aud coagulate toxlcate, ronstringe, har
the fluid. "一Arbuthnot.
cơn-strínged', pa. par. [Constrinoe.]
cotn-strin'-ġĕnt, a. [Fr. constringent, from, Lat. constringens. pr. par. of constringo.]
[Constrance.] Having the quality of bind[CoNsTRINGE.] Ha
ing or contracting.
côn-8trin'siging, pr par. \& a. [Consthinge.]
cón-strŭct', v.t. [Lat. comstructus, pa. par. of consimuo $=$ to put together, to construct : con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and struo $=$ to heap, to pilc; airues $=\frac{8}{}$ hoap; Fr. construire; SI . \& Port. construir;' Jtal. con-
struire. struire.]

## I. Literally:

1. To lutild op, to frame, to form ; to lut together the component parts of a material structure.
-Bayle: C Wefulneas of Nutcral Philosophy. fuhrick.
2. To put togtther; to arrange.

II. Fig. : To form or fabricate by the mind: to make $\mathrm{p} p$.
"The thought occurred to him that he might com
strucs \& story. . .- - Wacaulay : Hint. Eng., ch. xxil
cotn-strŭc'-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [Constrver.] cton-strǔo'-teẽ, s. [Eng. construct; er.]
One who constructs, frames, or puta tozether. One who constrncts, frames, or puta together.
cotn-strǔe'tining, pr. par., a., \& s. [Corr-
sTrect. struct.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particlp. adj. : (See
C.
C. As subst.: The act of putting together, fonn-ng, or arrauging: coostruction.
 * con-struc-cy-on, g. [Fr. construction; lat. constructio = a putting together, a build ing, from constructus, pa. par, of construo.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally :
3. The art of conatructing, building, framing, or putting together ; erection.
"The Normanos of thla period.. were very lrapar: -Porker: Goekic Arch., pt. Fi., ch. inl., p. 49.
4. The form or manner of bailding; atructwre, conformation.
"'The whys were made of several layers of flat stoaen
and fint: the construction was a little various. - Arbuthivot

II Figuratively:
J. The act or process of forming or fabrtcating in the mind.
2. The manner in which anything is constructed or arranged by the mind.

* 3. Judgment or mental rejreaentation.
"I 1 cannot, therefore, unto reasonable conutructione
eem stranfe, . .-"-Browne: Vulgar ETrours.
* 4. The act of construing, interpreti explaining by a proper arrangemeot of terms.
"John Cornwaile, a madister of grawomer, channged
the lore in gramer seole aud constructioun of Freyuche the lore in graner scole aud cons
into Euglische. - Trevisa, il. 161 .

5. The act of mentally interpreting or pntting a meaning on.

For this play at this time, is only in
The merciful construction of goud wo 6. A sense or meaning attributed to words
or actions; an explanation or interpretation. or actions ; an explanation or interpretation.
"Under your hard conseruction must 1 kit",
Shakesp. : Twelfth Night, 111,1
B. Technically:

1. Gram. : The syntactical arrangement and connection of the worda io a sentence.
"Some particles constantiy, and others in certain
constructons, his se the sanae of $a$ whole seotence cola constructions, ligre the se
2. Geom. : The act or manner of constructjng a flgure by the drawing of such lines as may be necessary for the demonstration of nny jroblem; also the additional figure so drawı.

If Sometimes the expresaion that a problem is solved by construction means no more than that it is solved by geometric inatead of also-
liraic methods. luraic methods.
3. Mathematics:

Construction of an equation:
(1) The drawing of such lines and flguree sa will represent geometrically the quantities in the equation and their relations to esch other.
(2) A term sometimes used when the roots of an cquation are given, and it ia required This is the exact opposite of the procegs ustally adopted in dealing with equationa.
4. Naut. : The method or process of ascertaining a alipes wsy by meavs of trigono metrical problema and diagrams. (Ogilvie.)
5. Legal a Parliamentary: The interpreta-
ion of the words of an act, a will, a deed, or tion of the words of an act, a will, a deed, or asything similnr.
of Ine the construction, for the parposes of this Act The Syecial Act shall nean the Puthlic Health A of 848"-Local Government Act, 3858, vii
I(1) Court of Construction:
Jaw: The Court of Chancery, now the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. When the Probate Court or Division rlecidca that an instrument is a will, that of Chancery can, in certain circumstances, docide that for specifed reasons it is invalid.
(2) To bear a construction: To allow of certain explanation or iaterpretation.

Eate, fưt, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹi, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt,

constrivetions. Whleh hed been proved wonld bear two
(3) To put a construction on or upon: To luterpret or explain in a certain way.
odn-strǔo'-tion-al, a. [Eng. construction; al.] Pertaining to or deduced from construction or lntarpretation; constructive.
con-struxc'-tion-ist, s. [Eng. construction; - 2 t.] Ons who puts a construction upon the law, legal documenta, \&c. Generally limitad by an adjective; as strict, severe, broad, \$o.
conn-strinco-tive, a. [Fr. constructif.]

1. Hsving ability or power to censtruct or form.
"The conutructive fingers of Wott, Futton, Art-
wright."-Emerton: Enays, Series 1., No. 1, p. 3s, 2. Relating to construction or forming; as, Constructive accounta.
2. Derived from or depending on constrnc tion or interpretation; not diractly expressed
"It wn not pososile to make it look even like o oom
trwetive treason,"-Burnet: Bisf. of his Owo $\left.{ }^{3} 19822\right)$
TI (I) Constructive notice:
Law: Evidence of facta which render It highly probabls thst notice must have been given.
(2) Constructive total loss:

Marine Insurance: The assumption that the total loss of the ship or goods insured is oo certain, if it has not necurred slready, that the insurer is willing to take ths smount of the insuranes and relinquiah all right to the property insured, even if, sfter sll, it should asppen to be recovered uninjured.
(3) Constructive treason:

Low: An attempt to prove by forced or unnstural constrnetion of statutes that certain offences are treason, though the law does not pisinly call them so. Under srbitrary rulers this was s weapon used with dangerous effect sgsinst liberty.
(4) Constructive trust :

Law: A trust which msy be assumed to exist, though no actual mention of it be made.
(5) Constructive uses:

Law: lmplied, as distinguished from express or resulting, uses in the transfor of property. [Use, s.]

- obn-strŭc'-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. constructive; -ly.] By construction; by interence or deduction.
atn-strŭ $\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\prime}$-tive-năas, $\delta$. [Eng. constructive; ness.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A tendency to form or constrnct.
2. Phrenol.: A faculty supposed to give the ability.

- cotn-struto ${ }^{\prime}$-tõr, s. [Constructer.]
* con-strǔo'-türe, s. [Pref. con, and Eag. structure (q.v.).]

1. Ord. Lang.: An edifice or fsbric; the whole structurs or mass.

The shall the enth's conseructure clooely, bind.
Scots Law. A mode of industrial acces sion whereby, if a house be repaired with the materisls of another, the msterisls sccrue to the owner of the honse, full reparation, however, being dus to the owner of the materisls. (Ogilvie.)
cơn'-strûe, * con-strewe, * con-struyn, v.t. \& i. [Lat. construo $=$ (1) to heap together, to build, (2) to construe : cont $=\operatorname{cum}=$ with, together, and struo $=$ to heap; strues $=$ a heap; Fr. construire.] [Construct, Conster.]
A. Transitive:

1. To apply the rules of ayntax to ; to arrange words in their natural order, so as to show the exact meaning.
"Clerkus that were confessours. couple hena togeders 2. To translste, to reduce from one lauguage to snother.
"Lete thy confessour syre kyng, conatrue this in 3. To interpret, to explain; to put \& construction upod.
the Conrta were enjolued to conatrua this Act larely and beneficinlly for the sumpressing of dissent
and for the encouragitg of informern--- Mccaulay And for the elleot
B. Intrans: To apply the rules of syntax to; to explain grammatically.
"In elle the gramere woolm ni Engelond childres
odn'-strûed, pa. par. or a. [Constree.]
ŏn'strû-ãr, * con-stru-are, s. [Eng. constru(e) ; er.] One who construes.
"Construare. Constructor."-Prompt. Parv.
cơn'-strati-̌igg, pr. par., a., \& \&. [Constr Ue, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of spplying the rules of syntax to; interpreting or explainiug grammatlcally.

* con-stult, vi. [Pref. con, and Lat. stultus $=$ foolish.] To be or becoms as great a fool as another.
* cơn'-stū-prāte, v.t. [Lat. constupratus, ps. par. of constupro: con $=$ cum $=$ with, toge ther, and stupro $=$ to ravish.] To violate, to ravish, to debsuch.
* cơn'stē̄-prā-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [Constoprate.]
* oron-stū-prā-tion, s. [Lat. constupratus.] The act of violating or debsuching; vinlation defilsment.
cơn-sụ- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{1 1}-$ a, s. pl. [Lat., from Consus $=\mathbf{z}$ nsme of Ncitune. According to Festus hs was the god of counsel.]

Roman Archeoal.: Gsmes in honour of Consiss [ses etym.], celebrated by the Romans on the twelfth day of the kslends of September, i.e., on the 1sth of Auguat. These were the games at which the Romans carried off the Saline women who had come as spec tators; indeed, it is ssid that it was to facilitate the perpetration of thia lawless act of ranine that Romulus resolved to observe the games. They were sfterwards called Circenses, from being celebrated in the circus.

* oơn-sŭb-jĕct', vit. [Pref. con, and Eng. subject, v. (q.v.).] To make subject in conjunction with others.
 ch. xix.. \& 8 .
cơn-sŭb-sisst', v.i. [Lat. con $=$ together, and subsisto $=$ to stand still, to remain standing sub $=$ under, snd sisto $=$ to cause to stand.] To subsist or exist together.
cơn-sŭb-wis'-ting pr. par. \& a. [ConsubsIST.]
cơn-sŭb-stann'-tial (til ss sh), * con-sub stan-tiall, $a$. [Fr. consubstantiel; Sp. \& Port. consubstanciál; Ital. Consustantiale; Lat. consubstantialis: $\operatorname{con}=\mathbf{c u m}=$ with, to gether, and substantialis = pertaining to the ssme easence or substance, substantial, from substantia $=$ that of which s thing coosists the being, essence, or subatance of any thitg or of sny being.

1. Ord. Lang.: Of the same nsture.
"Or as in pyring-time frotu cute anppy twig.
There syrouts nimether consubstantiall syrgs."
Du Bartus: The tixth Day of the Arst Week.
2. Theol., Logic, dc.: Having the sames sub stance or essenee, cocssential.
TI When the Arian eontroveray ran high in the Church, and with the view of settling it Constantine wss induced to snmmon the General Council of Nice in 325, the Conncil pronounced in favour of the Athanasian view thst the Second Person of the Trinity ia apoovicos (homoonsias) witli the Father. [Hossoousins.) To this the corresponding Latin tern was consubstantialis. The Greek and tern was consubstantialis. The Greek snd Romsn Scotland with the leading Continental Protestant Churches, still adopt this view Protestant Churches, still adont this view;
thus the second of the Thirty-nine Artieles thus the second of the Thirty-nine Artieles
commences, "The Son, which is the Word of commences, "The Son, which is the Word of the Father, begotten from everiasting of the mbstance with the Father. . ." Similsrly the Westminster Confession of Faith-the standard of the proper Preslyterian Churchesteaches that "In the unity of the Godhead there be three peraons of one substance (ch. ii. § 3).

The Lord our God ts but otae God; in which indivt sinhe mity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, no
belug aitopether of hlunelf wo glority that conut

 [Eng. consubstantial; ism.]
Theol.: The same as Consubstanyiation (q.v.).
cơn-šib-stann'-tial-ist (ti assh), o. [Eng.
consubstantial; -ist.] consubstantial; -ist.]
Theol.: Ous who holds the doctrine of consubstantistion.
 [Fr. consubstantialite; Sp. consubstantialidad; Port. consubstancialidade.] [CONSDBSTANTIAL.] Co-existancs in ths saine substance; partieipation in the same nature. (Used chiefly in con nection with the doctrine of tbe Trinity.)
"I repiled, "Neither Is the Connubstanctaitty, the Ho moislon oi Nicase to bo found in the seripturea, but ơn-sh̆b-athan'-tial-1\% (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. consubstantial; -ly.] In a consub stantial manner, so as to possess identity of substauce or nature.
cơn-sŭb-stăn'til-āte (til as shil), v.t. \& i. [Consubstantiate, a.]
A. Trans. : To cause to unite in one common substanee or nature.
"That so by ' potting his finger into the print of the nais and thrusing his hand into his side. he st relf unto his SAviorr, . . .
B. Intransitive:

1. To uoite in ons common substance or nsture.
2. To hold the doctrine of consubstantistion (q.v.).
cŏn-sŭb-stăn' - ti- āte (ti ss shí), a. [Pref. con $=c u m=$ with, together, snd Eng. substantiate (q.v.).] Of the same substance or nature with, partielpating in a common nsture.
"We must love her, (the wife, that is thus consub.
atantiate with ve."- petham: Serm. on St. Luke, xik ${ }_{20}^{20}$
cơn-sǔb-stăn'-ti- $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$-těd ( ti ss shI), pa. par. \& a. [Consubstantiate, v.]

cơn-sŭb-stăn-ti- $\bar{a}$-tion (ti ss shi), s [Fr. consubstantiation; Port. consubstanciaçio, from Lat. con $=$ together, and substantia $=$ substance.] [Conscbstantiate.]

+ 1. Ord. Lang. \& Logic: Union of two or more substances together.

2. Theology \& Church History:
(1) Theol.: The doctrine thst in the Holy Eucharist the real body and blood of Christ are present slong with the bread and wine. The doctrine of Transubstantistiou is thst when the words of consecration are pronounced by the priest the bresd and wine are changed ioto the body and blood of Christ, and consequently cease to exist in their originsl substance. The doctrine of Consubstantiation, on the contrary, is thst after consecration they continue to exist in their originsl substance, but that along with them the sctusl body snd blood of Christ exist and are partaken of by the commenicants.
(2) Ch. Hist.: It is believed thst the firat to promulgate tbe dactrine of Consubstantistion was John, snrnamed Pungens Asinns, a doctor of Paris, st the end of the thirteenth century. Luther either adopted or thought it out snew for himself, sund it will for ever be identiffed with his name. It was adopted slso by Melanchthon snd most of the other North Gernan reformers, except Carlstadt, and became the creed of the Lutheran Chureh. It ta came the creed of the Lutheran Chureh. Insurg taught in the tenth srticle of the Angsburg Confession, which asserts that the resi body sud blood of Christ are truly present in the Euchsrist, under the elements of tho bread snd
wine, and sre diatributed and received. Ulrich wine, and sre diatributed and received. Ulrich
Zwingle, and subsequently Calvin, with most Zwingle, and subsequently Calvin, with mosi of tbe other Swiss and South German reformers on the eontrary, considered that the sacra mental elements were merely symbolic of the body and blood of Christ, which wers not corporeally preaent in the Eucharist. Bitter nesa of feeling arose between the combatants on the respective sides, and efforts te reconcile them failed. The doctrine of consubstantiation is still held as a fundamental tenat hy the Latheran Charches. It is sometimes called Imprsistion ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.).
bonl, boy; pout, jowil cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aṣ; expeot, Xenophon, exdst. ph = $\mathcal{H}_{0}$


* Cŏn'-suē-tūde (uē as weè), s. [Lat. consuetudo, from consuetus, pa. par. of rinsucsco $=$ to be accustomed.] Custom, usage, habit. Fhamuse the kyng haddo setteo ypon bly elayyer
- cơn-suē-tūd'-In-al ( $\mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ as $\boldsymbol{\mp} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ ), a. [Low Lat. consuctudinalis $=$ of or pertaining to cus tom.] According to custom or usage ; custonssry, usual.
- cơn-suē-tūd'-In-ar-y (nē as w̄̄), a. \& s. [Lat. consuetudo, genit. consuetudin(is); and Eng. suff. ary.]
A. As adj.: According to custom or usage ; enstomary.
dence, and of antingun consuetudinary early jarispru-
 vol. 1., p 141 .
B. As subst.: [Lat. consuetulinarium]

Eccles: A ritual of monsstic forms and customa.
"An secount of a ronsuctudinary of the ahbey of St. Eamb p. 6L.
cơn'-sǔl, s. [Lat. consul, in old inscriptions consol, and once cosol. Remote etym. doubtful, generally derived frons cansulo $=$ to deliberate; but the sol of the old form consol has been considered to be the root sol of solium = a seat, the sel of sella $=$ a seat, chair, or stool, sad the sed of sedeo $=$ to sit. In this case consuls would be those who ait together.

1. Roman History :
(1) Properly ( $P$ l., Consula): Two supreme magistrates, with equal authority, elected annually in sncient Rome from the time of the expulsion of the kings and the commencement of the reproble (A.U.C. 244 ; B.c. 509 ). They were called at first pretors (prators), imperatores (commanders), and judices (judges); but altimately the name consules (consuls) pre. vailed over these designations. The annaal meeting or assesably of the Rorasn citizens for their election was called by the plural term comitia, from the comitirm, a place in or near the foram, where the elections were hell. They contlmued, with a few exceptional clections during the whole period of the republic, and were so important in the State, that the soccessive years were distingulshed by the consuls who had held office during each of them. At first none but patricisns could hold the dignity, but in b.c. 366 a plebelan was elected one of the consuls, and in B.c. 1.2 two. The consulate nominally continued ander the empire, but was little more thaus titular dignity. Tiberius transferred the power of clecting consuls from the people to the senate. Afterwards their aumber was sugmented. The last consul at Rome was Dedmins Theodorns Prulimus in A.D. 536 ; the last at Conatautinople, Basilius junior in A.D. 541 .
(2) A senator (of Venlce).

Many of the compuls risis nad met Are at the duko'e alremply.
2. F. One of three suprente magistates io Frauce, designaten first, second, snd thind consul, who held office between 1799 and 1804. Napoleon Bonaparte was the first consul, aud his power soon absorbed that of the rest. [Consulate, 2.]
3. Comm.: An officer appointed by the goveroment of his country to reside in a apecified foreign land, with the view of promoting the mercantile interests of the nation in whose service he is engaged. On arriving at his destination, or on his being sppointed a consul-if he be a native of the land in which he is acciedited, he shows bis credentials to the government of the region in which he ia to reside, and obtains an exequatur [Exequatur] sanctioning his appointment, and according hiru all the rights and privileges enjoyed by his predecessors. He amnually or more trequently reports to his govermment the state of commerce in the region where bis opportunities of observation lie. The office of consul in this aense seems to have arisen in Italy about the middle of the twelfth century, sDd aboat ths middle of the twelfth century,
consul-general, s. A consul of higher official dignity than ordinary, who has jurisdictiou over onlinary consuls or at more jlaces than the one in which he ordinarily resides ; a chiel consul.

## cŏn'-nŭl-age, s. [Eng. consul; -age.]

commerce:
${ }^{3}$ 1. A consulste or coneulship.

## Fat Comull wo dohated the bualnesse of the com

Duvies.)
2. A daty or tax paid by merchants for the expense of protectiog their goods by meaos of a consul in a foreign country.
cơn'-su-lar, a. [Sp. \& Port. coneular; Fr. consulaire; 'Ital consolare, from Lat.'consularis.]

## 1. Pertaining to a consul.

 vol. it, p 227.
2. Having been conaul. [A consulab man.] II A consular man:
Roman Archeol.: One who has been consul.
(ed. ie Macrohlus a consular man."-Bacom: Forka (ed. 1iesh vol. 1., pret., p. 629.

## comsular tribunes, s. pl.

Roman Archeool.: Militsry tribunes with the same power as consuls would have pos sessed. They were the highest otticers of the State from A.U.c. 310 (B.c. 443) to A.U.c. 388 (b.c. 365). [Tribune.]
cơn'-su-late, s. [Fr. consulat; Sp. \& Port. consulado; Ital. consoluto, all from Lat. consulatus $=$ the consulship.]

1. Roman Atcheol.: The office of a consul, a consulship.
-" Bearing the hooorable offices of preture and con-
2. French Hist. : The oftlee of a consul in the political sense. A cousulate was established it France na November 10, 1799. On December 24 \& first, aecond, and third consul were sppointed, Napoleon Bonapsrte belng the first consul, whose term of office was extended on Augnst 4, 1802, so as to be for life. But on May 18, 1804, the consulate gave way to ths empire, the first consul being transformed lnto the emperor
3. Commerce:
(1) The offies of a commercial consul of England or any other country.
(2) The residence of a consul.
cơn'-sŭl-shĭp, s. (Eng. consul, and suff. -ship. 1 The office or dignlty of a consul, especally in the original or Romsn sense of that
word.
"How mauy stand for consulships!" - Shakesp.
cón-sŭlt', v.i. \& t. [Fr. consulter, from Lat. consulto, \& frequent. form of consulo $=$ to consult, to cousider.]
A. Intrans. : To deliberate, to take counsel together
"Rot the chtef pricsta consulted that they aright also to deatb."- John xil. 10.
(1) Followed by with befora the peraons consulted.
"He rent for his bosom "rieoda, with whom he most
(2) Followed by for before the inersons for whose beaefit the congultation is held.
three hundred and tweuty wea sat consulting
for the people. -1 dac vill. 15 .
B. Transitize:
I. To ssk adviee or seek counsel from.
"The lord Fresident probully expected that he

4. To refer to, to examine ; as, to consult a book.
5. To have regard to, to act with a view to, to respect, to cousider.
"Pe just, couruzer my glory, and forbear",

* 4. To plen, to plot, to contrive, to devise.
"OO us people, reunember wow what Balak king of
*5. To bring sbout by counsel or contriv. ance, to contrive.
"Thoo hast consutnd shame to thy house by cating Imany yeoplo." - Hubadiduk, li. 1
- Crabb thua discriminates between to consuld and to deliberate: "Consultations always require two persons at least; deliberations require many, or mily a mau's self: an individual may consult with one or nany ; assemblies commonly deliberate: 8 d vice and informatiou sre given and received in consultations. doubts, difficulties, and objections, are started and removed iu deliberations. We commmicate and hear when we consult ; we pause and hesitate when we deliberate: those who hav to co-operate must frequently consull together those who have gerious measurea to decide
npon mast coolly dellberate." (Crabb: Eng. Sgnon.)
* cotn-sŭlt, s. [Lat. consultum $=$ a decree or decision, neut. sing. of consultus, pa. par. of consuln.]

1. The act of consulting or deliberating together, a consultation.

## And eommons fread, the great ronsure

2. The result of consultation or delibera tion ; s decision or determinstion.

3. A number of persons met for consultation or deliberation; a council
"A consule of coquets below , beau." awde. 4. A person consulted.

5 A
4. Agreement, concert.

Dryden: Don Sebautian, Iv. 1

* cônn-wŭlt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. consult; -uble.] Able or resdy to be consulted.
" 1 have got may. colliection stock on tahlets aod put Witson and deikie, cb. xili. p. 422 (July 18, 1847).
* cotn-sŭlt'-ar-y̆, a. [Low Lat. consultarius.] Formed on or reanlting from consultation.

TI Consultary response:
Law: :The opinion of a court on a special case. (Wharton.)
cơn-sŭlt-áa'tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. consul tatio.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of cocaulting or delibersting: deliberation.
"The subject of those consultations,
2. The act of referring to or exsmining; a refereace to.
ef" By the consultation of books, . . "-Nambler, Sia
3. A number of persons met to consult together; a council; a meeting of experts to conai ler a point or case.
"A conauluation whs culled, wherein he advined e II. Law: (See extract)
"Consultatio la a writ, whereby a caune, belng for.
merly removed ly prohilition from the ecclesiastical
 urued thther again for the lod of the party they du find the eog wetion inime or not provel, aud theresore the cater to be wrongfally ealled rom the court Christian ; then. upon this conmpation cor delibe
còn-sŭlt'-at-ive, a. [Lat. consultat(us), pa. par. of consullo; Eng. sutf. -ire.] Pertaining to consultation or deliberation; having the power or right of consulting and giviug ad. vice or decisions. It is opposed to Executive (q.v.).
oón-sŭlt'-ěd, pa. p̧ar. or a. [Conselt, r.]
côn-mŭlt'-ẽr, s. [Eng. consult; etr.] One who consults or seeks advice or information. II Follower by with before the person or thing consulted.
"There shall nut be found among you a chatraer, or
${ }_{x}^{n}$ condil. 11.
cón-sŭut'-ing A. As pr. pur.: Ia senses correspronding to hose of the verb.
B. Ae adjectire
4. Seeking alvice or information
5. Imparting, or capsble of imprang, adviee: as, \& consulting barrister, a consulting physielan.
"The death of Dr. Luke, F.R.S., hon commitimy surgeon to the hospuital,
6. Pertaining to or used for consultations; as, a consulting room.
C. As subst.: The aet of deliberating or consulting together; conaultation
obn-sŭlt'-ive, a. [Eng. consult; -ive.] De tenuined by consultstion, deliberate, con sultative.

- He that remalae in the grace of Ood, nus not by ooy deliberative, comnuthive, knowlug net. $-B \mu$
site, fut, färe, ạidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pơt,

- ctn-sult'-Ive-ly, adv. [Eng. consultive; ly. 1 Of deliberate yurpose, deliberatoly. Lentearefore
otn-sūm'-a-ble, a. [Eng. consum(e) ; able.] Carable of being consumed; susceptible of consumption or total destruction ; fit for consumption.
cón-sūme', v.t. \& i. [O. Pr. "consumer ; Sp. consumir; Ital consumare, from Lat. oonsumo $=$ to take un wholly, to consume : con $=$ cū $m=$ with, together, fully, and $s u m o=$ to take.]
A. Transifive:

1. Literally:
2. To destroy, as by decomposition, waste, or fire.
"And tho fro of God eame down from heaven, aud 2. To bring to atter ruia, to destroy, to exterminste.
"Boperata yourselves from among this congregntion,
hat 1 may conume them in a moment $-N$ Numb. xvi. that
II. Flguratively:
3. To ure up, to shsorb, to utilize.

When, therefore, writers on the conservation of aneryy speak of tenslons being consumed snd Remee retod, they do not mean thershy that ord attrnctions (srd ed.). 1. 28,
2. To devour, to eat up greedily.

Ciamdmely the stomache lay dile and conmumed all."
3. To wear sway, to waste, to
appear.
" His fieeh la consumed awoy, . . ."-Job $\times x \times 1 i d$, sL
*.4. To spend, to pass.
"Thus in soft enguish ehe consumes the day"."
6. To waste, to dissipate, to squander.
6. To wear awsy mentally.
"I bring conswming sorrow to thino nge."
"Som mase onnsumyd wilth hate end fris envye".
*B. Reflex.: To waste, to spend.
thou consamest thyself in single 1ife?"
Bhakesp. : Sonnets, ix. 2
C. Intrans.: To waste awsy alowly, in wear away ; to be exhsusted, to disappear. (Generally followed ly away.)
"Their fesh ehall roisume aumay while they stund npon their foet, and their eye shall comoume atory Iu

II Crabb thus discriminates between fo consuvee, to destroy, and to wroste: "The ides of bringing that to nothing which has been of bringing is common to all these terms. Enmething is cammon to all these terms.
What is consumed is lost for sny future pur. pose; what is destroyed is rendered unfit for any purpose whatever: consume may therefore be to destroy as the means to the ead; things are often destroyed by being consumed: when food is consumed it serves the intended purpose; bnt when it is destroyed It serves no purpose, and is likewise unfit for any. When iron is consumed by rust, or the body by disease, or a house hy the flames, the things in these cases are literally destroyed by consumpion: on the other lisurl, when life or health is taken sway, snd wheo things are either wom or tom so as to be useless, they are lestroyed. In the figmative signification it is synonymous with unste: the former inplies a reducing to not hing; the latter conveys also the ides of misuse: to wouste is to consmme uselessly : much time is consumed in complaining, which might the employed in remelyIng the evils complained of; idlers woste their time because they do not properly estimate its value: those who consume their strength sad their resources in fruitless endeavours to effect what is impracticable, are unlitted for doing what might be beneficial to themselves." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cón-sūmed', pa. par. or a. [Сомзume.]

* côn-sūm'-ĕd-ly̆, adv. [Eng. consumed; (y. Or perhaps s corruption of consummately (q.v.).] Very much, greatly, excessively
they laughed conoumedly."-Byron: 1inion of
* côn-sūme'-lĕss, a. [Eng. consume; -less.] Unconsmusble, indestructible.
"How the purple waves
Seald thoir consume eas hodies.
Quarles : Emblems, iin. 14.
(Dasices)
©觔-sīm'-ãr, s. [Eng. consum(e); -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who consumes, uses up, westes, or destroys.

2 Polit. Ecom.: One whe ases, and in naing destroys, the value of an article produced.
con-sūmi-ling, pr. par., a, \& s. [Consume.]
A. \& B, As pr. par, \& particip adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subet.: The act or process of using nf, wasting, or destroying; consumption.
 mah, a [Hind. khánsámain.] A house ateward, a butler
cǒn'-sŭm-mäte, v.t. [Consumpate, t.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To bring to completion; to perfect, to finish, to complete; to raise to the highest pitch or point.
"To consummate this huelneme heppily."
2. Law: To perfect, as a marrisge, hy anbsequent cohsbitation.
cón-sŭm'-mate, $a$. \& adv. [Lat. consummatus, ph. par. of consumme = to finish, to complete: $\operatorname{con}=c u m=$ with, together, wholly,
sind summus $=$ the highest, the greatest.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Complete, perfect.
4. Perfect of the highest degree or
(1) Of persons :

(2) Of things:
$\because$ or
eondected with the attack and the deteuce would be
consumate Hitr. Eng., ch. xix
II. Law:

Consumnate tenant by courtesy: A lusiband who, upon his wife's death, becomes entithed to hold her lands in fee simple or fee tail, of which she was seized during her marriage for his own life, provided he has had issue capable of inheriting. (Ogilvie.)
B. As adzerb : Consummately.
© Crabb thns discriminates between consummate and complete: "As epithets, consummate is employed only in a bad sense, and complete either in a good or bad sense: thoss who are regarded as complete fools nre not winfrequently consummate knaves: the theatre is not the only place for witnessing a farce; human life affords many of various descrip; human life sftords many of variuus descrip-
tions; among the nnmuler of which we may tions; among the ninmer of which we may
reckon those ss complete in their kind, which are seted at elections, where consummute folly and consumnate hypocrigy sre practised by turns [?]." (Crabb:Eng. Synon.)
cơn'-sŭm-mā-téd, pa. par. \& a. [Consummate, $v$.]
A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjectlve:

1. Ord. Lang.: Completed, perfected, finislied.
1J. Law: Perfected, as a marriags by cohabitation.
cón-sŭm'-mate-1̆̆, adu. [Eng. consummate; $-2 y$.] In a consumuate nanner; in the lighest degree of perfection; perfectly, completely.
† cơn'sčum-mä-tẽr, * cǒn'-sŭm-mā-tõr, 3. [Eug. consummat(e); -er.] Une who consummates, completes, or perfects anything.

con'-sŭm-mā-ting, pr. par., a., \& s. [Consummate, $v .1$
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. alj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of perfecting or completing; cousimmation.
cơn-sŭm-mā'-tion, 8. [Fr, consommation; Lat. constmmatio, from consummatus, pis. par. of consummo.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: The sct of consummating, campleting, or perfecting; the end or completion.
 II. Figuratively:
I. The ond of the present system of thiags the end of the world.

## 2. Death; the end of life.

## 

Woremoreh: Exeurrion, bk is
8. A reanlt, an end, an eveut.
"A happy conmumnmotion/ nn Accord.
B. Lav:

Consummation of marriage: The conpletion or perfecting of connubial relation by sexual intercourse.
T Crabb thus discriminates vetween consummation end completion: "The arrival st s conclusion is comprehended in both these terms, but they differ principally 3 u epplication; wishes are consemmated; jlans are com-
pleted: we nften fistier ourselves that the pleted: we nften fiatiter ourselves that the completion of gill our pisns will be the con-
summation of sll our wishes, and thus expose summation of sll our wishes, and thus expose
omrselves to grievous disaryointmente : the ourselves to grievous disappointmente: the glways the consummation of hopes and joys; it is frequeutly the beginning of misery spd disappointment: we often sacrifice much to the completion of a purpose which we afterwards find net worth the lsbour of sttaining." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

* cơn'-sŭm-mā-tôt, s. [Consummater.]
* cōm-sŭm'-mā-tôr-y̆, a. [Eag. oonsummatrr; - $y$.] That cobsummates, completes, or perfects; consummating.

* cón'-sựmpt ( $p$ zilent), a. \& s. [Lat. consumptus, pa. par, of consumo.]
A. Asadj.: Consnmed, destroyed, expended.
"It is nint geten to knowe hem that ben dode wid
B. As subst. : Consumption.
cōn-sŭmp'-tion, cōn-sŭmp'-ci-on ( $p$ silent), s. [Fr. consomytion ; Sp. consuucion; Ital. consunzione, from Lat. consumptio $=\mathrm{s}$ consuning ; from consumptrs, 1 le. par. of comsume.]
I. Ordinary Language
I. The sct or process of cousuming, destroy. ing, or dissipsting ; destruction.

2. The state or process of being consumed, or of gradual waste and decay.
"I ean get no remedy nyringt this conoumption of 3. The process of using up or utilisiag. [JJ. 1.]
II. Technically:
I. Politicol Economy :
(1) The utilisation or expenditure of the products of industry.
(2) The amount or qusntity of industrial products expended or utilised.
"Every new rdvance of the price to the consumer ic
 2. Meticine:
(1) Hist.: A disease called by the Greeks $\phi \theta$ iors (phthisis) $=\mathrm{a}$ decline, a decsy, a wasting awsy, from $\phi \theta i \omega$ ( phthió) $=$ to decay, to dwindle. The Romans retained the Greek word phthisis, thongla they had slsos a word of their own, consumptio: from the Latia came their own, conswmptio: from
the English word Consumption.
[Etym.]. the English word Consumption. [Etym.]. Phthisis io medicine becsnes a geuns, with
the proper meaniug of wasting away, and the proper meaniug of wasting sway, and under it were reckoned various species, as
Phthisis pulmonalis, $P$. hepatica, de. ConPhthisis pulmonalis, P. hepatica, de. Con-
sumption alse is s genns, with at least iwo species, one the Pulmonary aod the other the Mesenteric form.
(2) Symptoms, \&c. : Consmuption is popularly supposed to be produced ly a neglected cold, intiammation of the lungs, or the breaking of a hlooul-vessel. In most esses these are the efliects of the disease, not its esnses. Ita cenote origin is often hereditary tendency or remote origin is often hereditary tendency or constitutionsl proclivity. In the former case the skin in childhood has a nale pasty look,
the upper lip is large, and the cheeks full. if the upper lip is large, and the cheeks fun of if fair, it is unnaturally white, with large conspicuous veins: those who are fair being sometimes very besutiful, those who are dark generslly the reverse. The circuiation ia boih cases is languid, and the strengtb as a rule small. There is geosrally mental precocity in the fair, whilst there are often dulness sod stupidity in the dark. Soonel
or later "tubercle" is deposited at the
apex of one of the lungs, juat beneath the apex of one of the lungs, just beneath the
shoulder-bone. [Tubencle.] The irritation which It canses produces a dry corgh, soon followed by mors or less difficulty of breathing. Expectoration next takes place when the congh comes, the matter ejected being, in the earlieat stage, frothy-like saliva, then with specks of opaque matter, then wholly tenacions, and at times atreaked with blood. The original tubercles are now breaking, but others are commencing, the disease trsvelling downwards till it pervadea the whole lobe of the lung, after which a ainilar process tends to begin in the remaioing lung. Long before this, however, the whole constitution bas aympathised with the local injury. There are hectic fever, uight perspirations, emaciation, hectic fever, night perspirations, emaciation,
and other symptoms, till the scene is closed and other symptoms, till the scene is closed by cedema of the lower limbs, aphtire (small death. The nean duration of the disease from the first deposition of tubercle is twenty-three months, but in more than one-half the cases the fatal result takes place within nine rnonths and often within four. There are various types of it, specially an acnte, a chronic, and a latent type. It exista in all countries of the world, but not equslly in all. Certain climatic conditions seem highly nsefnl in the treatment of consumption, snch as those of the mouotaias of Colorado and of North Csroliva, with other districts of the United States, the eastern section of the Cape of Good Hope, parts of India, Anstralia, and New ZeaHope, parts of India, Anstralia, and New Zea-
Isnd and other localities. In viany countries lsod and other localities. In many countries deaths that occur The mortality is greatest betweeo the ages of twenty and forty.
That this disease is produced by bacilli is oow widely held by medical men, and there bas been considerable discussion as to whether or not it if contagious. Though this question has not been satisfactorily settled, definite measurea of precaution agaiost contagioo are being taken io some of our cities. Tuberculous cows sre beiog killed to prevent the commajication of the disease hy means of milk, and steps liave been taken to means of contagiou by the dried sputum of patiedts, which has beed foued to be full of bacilli.

4if (1) Mesenteric consumption: [Maraamu8]. (2) Pulmonary Consumption: [11. 2].


For the difference between consumption and decay, aec Decai.

* oôn-sŭmp'-tion-al ( $p$ silent), a. [Eng. consumption;-al.] Cousumptive; pertaining to consumption.
* cón-sŭmp'-tion-àr-y̆ ( $p$ silent), a. [Eng. consumption; ary.] Inclined to consumition ; consumptive.
"His wifo being consumptionary, ..."-Ap. Gauden:
- cón-sŭmp'tion-ẽr ( $p$ ailent), 8. [Eng. consumption; -er.] A consumer.

- ón-sump'-tion-ish, a. [Eng. consumption; -ish.J Consumptive.
"This consumpetionish body eeenued anat for such
performancen"-Feller: Ch.
côn-sŭmp'-tion-oŭs, a. [Eng. consump-ron;-ous.] Consumptive.

cón-sŭmp'-tǐve ( $p$ ailent), a. [Fr. consomp[if.]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. Consuming, destructive, wasteful, diasipating.
"At loog conuumpotive war . . ."-Additon: Present
T Followed by of.
"It [prayer] is not st sll consumptive of our time."*2. Capable of being consumed; consum. able
II. Technically:

1. Polit. Econ.: Pertaining or relating to the consumption of iddustrisl products and articles of commerce.
"There fo n otemdy consumptize demand for hopse of
all descriptious, 2. Med.: In daoger of if not even affected with, consumption.

## "By an exnet restimen a consumption perion may

" cön-sümp'-tive-ly ( $p$ ailent), aulv. [Eng. consumptive; -ly.] In a manner tending towsrds consumption.

- cón-sŭmpo-tǐve-nĕss ( $p$ silent), s. [Eng. consumptive; -ness.] The quality or state of being consumptive; a tendency to consumption.
* cotn-sŭmp'-tn-oŭs (p ailent), a [Lat. consumptu(s); Eng. auff. ©ous.] Consamptive, decaying, wearing away.
"No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion Teart of the Church, p . 202
" cồn-su'-tīle, a. [Lat. consutilis, from consuo $=$ to sew together.] Sewed or stitched together.
cŏn-sy̆m'-path-ize, v.i. [Pref. con, and Eng. sympathize (q. v.).] To sympsthize, to unite or join in feeling.
"Do thy afrectioas corseympathise)"-Timon (oud
cŏn-tą-bĕs'-çençe, s. [Frorn Lat. contabesco = to waste a way gradually.]
Bol.: An aboormal condition of the atamens in which they sre defective. (R. Brown, Isït.)
oठn-täb'-n-1āte, v.t. [Lat. contabulatum, sup. of coniabulo $=$ to floor with boards : con $=c u m=$ with, together $;$ tabula $=$ a board, s plank.] To foor with boards.
cơn-tab'-n-lā-ted, pa. par. or a. [Contab-
cơn-tăb-n-lā'-thon, s. [Lat. contabulatio, from contabulo.] The act or process of flooriog with boards ; a boarding, a flooring.
* con-tack, con-tak, s. [ConTEk.]
oŏn'-tăct, s. [Fr. contact; Sp. contacto; Ital. contatto, from Lat. contachus = a touching on all sides, pa. par, of contingo: $c o n=c u m=$ with, together, fully, and tango $=$ to touch.]
I. Literally:

1. Touch, close union or junction of one body with another.
"The Platonints hold, that the spirit of the lover causeth the desire of return into the body; whereapon followeth thet sppetits of cowerace sud conjunc-
2. The act or power of touching.
"They [the basking aharks] Will pernit a boat to follow thena, without eceleratige thair motion thil Zrology; Bathing Shark
II. Figuratively:
I. Close naion or connection.
"The history of astronomy has numeron pointa of
convect withy the general history of Diankiod."contect with the general history of Thankiod. "-
3. Society or commudication in busine connection.
Whim he has beent brought into contact $\ldots$,.."-Duith Niov. 11,188 .
III. Special phrases and compounds :
4. Angle of contact:

Mrth.: The angle made by a carved line and the tangent to it at the point of contact. 2. Contact action:

Chem. : The same as Catalvsis (q.v.).
3. Contact of the first order:

Math. : Contact of two curves in a point for which they have the same coefficient of the first order.
4. Contact of the second order:

Math. : Contact of two curves in a point for which they have the same differential coefficient of the first order, and the same differential coefficient of the second order (Ogilvie.)
5. Point of contact:

Math.: The point in which two lines, planes, or lodies touch each other.
7 Crabb thas discriminates between contact and touch: "The former expresses a state, and referring to two bodies actuslly in that state the latter on the other haod implying the abstrsct act of touching: we apeak of things coming or being in contuct, but not of the contact inatead of the tortch of a thing : the poison which comes from the poison-tree is so powerful in its nature, that it is not necessary to coms in contact with it in arder to fecl ita baneful influence; some insecta ars armed with
stlngs 80 inconceivably aharp, that the smallest touch possible Is sufficient to produce a punc ture into the flesh." (Crabb: Eng. Symon.)
contact-level, s. An adaptation of the spirit level-1 neved by certain instrument-mskers
for the production of exact divisions of scales, end generally for the determination of minute end generally for the determina
differences of lenhgt. (Knight.
cón-tăć-ti-cal, a. [Eng. contact: -ical.] Pertaining to or implying contact ; contactual.

* conn-tăc'-tion, s. [Eng. contact; -ion, as It from a Lat, contactio, frons contactus.] The act of touching; coutact, tonch, juncture.
* cón-tăc'-tur-al, a. [Lat. contactu(i); Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining to or implyiug contact.
cón-tā'-gion, s. [Fr. contagion; Sp. contagio, contagion; Port. contagião, contagio; Ital. contagio, contagione, all fron Lat. contagio $=$ a touching, contact, touch ; continyo $=$ to touch, to lay hold of : con $=$ together, sud tango $=$ to touch. ]

1. Med. \& Ord. Lang.:
(1) The communication of a disease by contact with the person labouring under it, as distingulibhed from infection, nsed to signify its transmission by meane of the air without actusl personal contact with the diseased person. But sometimes the word contagiou is used in both of these aenses, snd ls divided into immediate or contactical contagion, that produced by actual contact, and mediate or remote contagion, communicated by the air. Infection is used in a more extensive sense, to include also miasmats or other canses of diseasea not coming from human beings, but rising from marahes or from any other source. Some make the two words contagion and infection atrictly synonymons.
(2) The prisonous matter communicated by ontact of some kind.

* (3) Venoms, poison.

III toach my polat with this conragion,"
2. Ord. Lang. \& Fig.:
(1) The commmication by other people of anything deleterious to the mind or heart. ". Nor wilt the goodness of intention excuse the
(2) The deleterious infinence exerted.
"There, in bis cornmerce with the liveried herd.
T Crabb thas discriminates Cetween contagion and infection: "Some thingz act more properly by contagion, others by infection: the more powerful diseases, as the jlague or yellow mever, sre communicated by contagion; they are therefore denominated contagious; the less are thent disorders, as fevers, consumptions, and the like, are termed infectious, as they are commnnicated by the less rapid process of incommunicated by the less rapid process of in-
fection: the air is contagions or infectious according to the same rule of distinction; when heavily overcharged with noxious vapours and deadly disease, it is justly entitled contagious, bnt in ordinary cases infectious. In the tigurative sense, vice is for the same obvious reason termed contagious; and ked principles are de nominated infectious: some young people, who are fortunate enough to shon the contagion of had society, are, perhaps, canght by the infeetion of bad urimeiples, acting as a slow poison on the morsl constitution." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cón-tā̀-ǧoned, a. [Eng. contagion; ard.] Affected by contagion.
cón-tà'-gion-ist, s. [Eng. contagion; -ist.] Med. Hist. : One who holds the view that certain diaeases, the evidence regarding the certain diaeases, the evidence regarding the
trangmission of which from those affected to othera ia doubtful, are really contsgious.
côn-tä'-gioŭs, "con-ta-geous, * con tand Ital. contagioso, all fromi Lat. contagiosms.
L. Literally:

1. Med. (Of a disecze): Communicable by contact. [Contagion.]
2. Of air, of flies, \&c.: Commudicating or transmitting contagion.
"After the whiche reyne onsued so grent excedynge
oninhee nod multytude of gyet, the whiche were oonihre nod multytude of syen, the whiche were en
the people so boyous sad contageous, thit they ylewe the people so noy ous sod contageous, th
moche people."-Fabyan, vol. i., ch. xix.
II. Fig.: Commonicating suything from one to another or to others.



T (1) Contapious Diseases dets: Acts passed from 1865 to 1868 to prevent the spreed of vellereal disease in garrison towns rough - Royal commission and 2 select Commitee reported in favour of these scts, pnblic 1883
Ing againet them was so strong that in 1883 ling againet them w
(2) Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts: Acts passed for the protection of horses, cattle, sheep, goata, snd swine, from certain contagions diseases, sud enforced by orders issued from time to time by the Privy Conncll, which also regulates the landing end slsnghter of foreign cattle.
I Crsbb thus discriminates between contaglous, epidenical, and pestilential: "'The contagious applies to that which is capable of being caught, and ought not, therefore, to be tonched; the eridemical to that which is slready caught or circulated, snd requires, thereore, to be stoyped; the pestilential to that which may breed sn evil, and is, therefors, to be removed : diseases are contagious or $\varepsilon$ pidemi cal; the air or breath ia pestilential. They may all be applied morally or flguratively in the same sense. We endeavour to shun a contagious disorder, thet it may not come near ns ; tagious disorder, thst it may not come no portiar that we endeavour to purify a pestilential air, it may not be inhaled to our injury i we endeavour to provide sgainst epudem ical disorders, that they may not spread any farther. Vicious
example ia contagious: certain follies or vices exsmple ia contagious: certain follies or vices
of fashion are epidemical; the breath of of Pashion are epidemical; the breath of Synon.)
ctn-tid'-gioŭs-1y, adv. [Eng. contagious; ty.] In a contagions manner, so ss to commu nicate contagion or anything else capable of being transmitted from one to another.
"Thero ho nothiog which apreada more contagionaty,

 ness.) The quality of being contagioug. "Thooe corpuccles, that impregnate the Kgyptian air apon the nowlillyg of the Nilee are abie to put mpealismity of the plagtie, ... m-Boyla: Forke, vol. v., p. 66.
cotn-tas'-gin-um, \& [Jat.] The same as Contiolon (q.v.).
of icirino contagium of measles, nor any contagtums

con-ta-gy, a. [Lat. contagium.] A contagrous complaint.
otenche:- nad after folowed a contagy and an fowle
otn-taifn', *oon-tayne, * con-tene, on-tain, *oon-tayne, * con-tene, "con-tein, con-teyne, con-tienen, contenir; Sp . contener; ltal. contenere, from Lat. contineo $=$ to contain : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and teneo $=$ to hold.]
A. Transitise:

L Literally:

1. To hold within fixed limita, as in a vesael.
"Conteynyn, hauyn or kepyn wit-fmuyn K. Kepe -ithin P. Coxutineo."-Prompt. Pare.
". Heaven and the heaven of hearens caacot conwain thee. . .- -2 chron. vi. 1 .
2. To be capshle of bolding ; to have capacity for.

## II. Figuratively:

* 1. To reatrain, to hold or keep within bounds.
". . Iawen nre afterwardex to be mede for keeping
and conteyning $1 t$...-Spenser: Pretent State of

2. To comprehend, to comprise, to include.
"Wherefore also it in contained in the scripture,
3. To be equivalent to, to comprehend. "A cobite of gennetrie conteyneth aixe comoun

* 4. To fill up, to amount to.
" Gom epistel that walde, as selth myn eactour Hill 45 mene nelgh half this boke."-Chaucer: Troilus, $* 5$
include. $\mathbf{F}$. Tomprise, to make up a number, to include.
" Shrowes, whiche that contienen the more partie of
men. ${ }^{\text {. }}$-Chaucer: Boethius, 116 . 6. To include, to bescco. by.
" Bygynyng of mans lyt
Coniances mykel wrechediese:"
Bancpolf: Pricke of Consa. 438.
B. Reflexive

1. To restrain or retaln oneself, to keep quiet or calm.

2. To conduct, bear, or carry oneself.


* C. Intransitive:

1. To restrain oneeelf, to keep quiet or calm.
 Progress. yt. 1
2. Spec.: To live in continence or chastity.
"But if they cannot contain, lot them marry . .." 1 Cor. vii. 9.
3. To conduct or bear oneself; to act.
"That komell kulght huntayned on hla atede.",
TI Crsbb thua discriminates betweel to contain sind to hold: "These terms agres in senae, but differ in spplication; the formeris hy comparison noble, the latter fa ignoble in ita uae hold is einployed only for the material contenta of hollow bodies. Contain is employed for the of haral or spiritual contenta in familiar dis moral or spintual cont to hold but in more course 8 cask is said to hola, but in more polished langusge it is said to contain a certain number of gallons. A coach holds or contains a given number of persons; a room
holds a given quantity of furniture; a house or city contains ita inhabltanta." (Crabb: Eng. Synorv.)

II For the difference between to contain and to comprise, aee Comphise.
c历n-tāin'-a-ble, $a$. [Eng. contain ; able.] Capable of being contained.
*cón-tāin'-ant, s. [Fr. contenant, pr. par of contenir.] Oae who or that which cootaina, a container.
otm-täined; pa. par. \& a. [Contain.]
ctn-tāin'-ẽr, s. [Eng. contain; -er.] One who or that which contalios.
"And you, casir eyef, containery of my blisa,"
Daniet : Complaine of Rosamon
 A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. cadj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The set or state of holding, including, or comprehending.

- 2. That which is contained; contenta. (Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.)
* cón-täin'-mð̆nt, * con-teip-ment, s. [Eng. contair; -ment.]

1. Substader.
"Tweaty poinds a month, A vast sum :- eaongh

2. Competence (?).
"Let unnow see if there be not a good micans of virtoous containment, as well in the daya
wasre."-Time's Soorehoucs. (Latham.)

* cón-tāint, s. [Content, s.] Extent, size. : : Pilled a nee from thig large contatint thereof."-
côn-tăm'-І̆n-äte, v.t. [Lat. contaminatus, pa. par. of contamino $=$ to defile ; contamen $=$ pa. par. of contemino $=$ to defile; contamen $=$
contagion.] [Contact.] To defile, to sully, to pollute ; to corrupt, to tarnish. (Generally used figuratively.)


## Contaminate "ur' Singers with bise briben p"

I Crabb thua discriminatea between to contaminate, to pollute, to defile, and to taint: "Contaminate is not so atrong su expression as defile or pollute; but it is stronger than taint; theae terms are ased in the senae of injuring purity : corrupt has the idea of deatroying it. Whstever is impure contaminates, what is gross and vile in the Datural aense defiles, and in the moral senae pollutes; what is contaginus or infectious corrupts; ayd what is corrupted may taint other things. Improper conversation or reading contaminates the mind of youth; lewdness and obscenity defile the body and pollute the mind; loose company corrupts the morsla; the coming in contact with $s$ corrupted body is sufficient to give a With s corrupted body is suffic
taint." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
oonn-tăm'-in-āte, a. [Lat. contaminatus.] Cootaminaterl, detiled, polluted.

The mons of idsota, of ignoble birth.
Contaminate, sad Viler than the earth."
otn-tann'-in-m-tod, pan par. or a. [Contaminate, v.]
 TAMINATE, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of pollnting, defling or tarniehing.
codn-txm-ín-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. contaminatio, from contaminatus.]

1. The act of contaminating, polluting, or defiling.
2. That which pollntes, defiles, or contaminstes.
 -ive.] Having a tendency to contaminste or pollute.
ctn-tät'-gō, \& [Etym. doubtful. Perhape only a slang word; but cf. Sp. contante $=$ ready money.]

Stock Exchange: The commiaston on "continusnces," i.c., for carrying over transactions from the aettling dsy to the ons which auc ceeds it-viz., the account day-when the money due is actually paid.
" con-tas, * con-tasme, s. [Countress.]

* con-tec-cour, s. [Conteker.]
* oon-teols, s. \& v. [Conter.]
* con-teck-our, s. [Conteker.]
* cotn-tĕc'-tion, s. [Lat. contectus, pa, par. of contego $=$ to cover : $\operatorname{con}=c u m=$ with, together fully, and lego $=$ to cover.] Tha act of cover ing; a cover. (Browne: Tracts.)
- oon-telc, * con-talc, * oon-teolc, * contecke, *oon-telke, s. INorm. Fr. contek $=$ a quarrel, reaistance; contequier $=$ to touch the second element apparently corresponda to the second elemcot in at-tach, at-tack.]

1. Quarrel, diasension, contention.
"A contak: obl atryfa"-Cathot. A nglicum. 2. Disgrace, contumely.
 den with eon

* con-tek, * oon-teok, v.i. [Contek, s.] To quarrel, to diapute, to disagree.
* con-tels-er, * con-teok-our, * con-tek our, con-teo-our, s. [Mid. Eng. con tek; -er, -our.] A quarrelsome person.
* cón-tĕm'-ẽr-āte, a. [Lat. contemeratus, 11. par. of contemero $=$ to defle $:$ con $=$ cum $\stackrel{1}{=}$ with, together, fully; temero $=$ to treat rashly, to defile.] Defiled, coutaminated, polluted, violated.
oón-tĕmn' ( $n$ silent), * con-temne, *oontempne, v.t. [O. Fr. contemner; ital. com temnere, from Lat. contemno $=$ to despise : con $=c u m=$ with, together, wholly ; temno $=$ to despiae.]

1. To despiae, to view with contempt or diadaun ; to scorn.
-She that asks
Her dear five bundred friends contemnt them nill."
2. To slight, to reject, to neglect.
"Because they rebelled againat the words of God,
and contemneal the counsel of the most High.. ${ }^{2}$ Pat cvil. 11.
I Crabb thus discriminstes between to contemn, to despise, to disdain, and to scorn: "Contempt, as applied to persona, is not iscompatible with a Christian temper when juatly provoked by their character; but despising is distinctly forbiclden and seldom warrsnted. Yet it is not so much our business to contemn others ss to contemin thist which is contemptible; but we are not equally at liberty to despise the person, or any thing belonging to the person, of another. Whatever springs frota the freewill of snother may ever springs subject of contempt ; but the casualtiea of fortune or the gifts of Providence, which of fortune or the gifts of Pronal merit, ahould never expose a person to be despised. We msy, however, contemin a person for his impotent malice, or despise him for his msanness. Persons are not scorned or disdained, but they may be treated with scorn or disdain; they are both improper expressions of contempt or despite; scorn marks the asntiment of s little
b6l, boy; pont, jowl; cat, gell, ohorum, ghin, bençh; go, gem ; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. .ph = 8,

vain mind; disdain of a haughty and perverted mind. A beautiful woman looks with somm on her whom ahe despises for the want of this natural gift. The wealthy man treats with disiain him whom he elespises for his poverty." (Crabb: Eng. Symon.)
con-tem-nand-lie, adv [North Eng. \& Scoteb contemuand, pr. par. of contema; -ly.] Contemptuously, in contempt of a law or order.
cön-těmned' ( $n$ eilent), pa.par. or a. [ConTEMN.]

* cồn-tĕmn'-ěd-ly̆ ( $n$ silent), adv. [Eng. contenned: -ly.] In a despicable or contemptible manoer ; despicably.

Hea noddenly For 14 trom high degree
With the vile valgar tort,
cön-těmn'-ẽr ( $n$ silent), "cen-tempn-er, 8. [Eng. contemn; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang. : One who contemna or despises ; a scorner.

- 2. Jaw: Ono who has committed contempt of court. (Wharton.)
cơn-těmn'-íng ( $n$ eilent), pr. par., a., \& s. [Contemen.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See
C. As subst. : The act of despisiag or ecorning; contempt.
"Securlty is the baze of good asceesse; it is no con-
temining of a foyted exemy..."-Bp. Ball: Cone. temuing of a foyte
Ahab \& Benhadod.
$\dagger$ cồn-tčmn'-l̆ng-1̆̌̆ ( $n$ ailent), adv. [Eng. contemaing; ly.] In a seomfol manner; with contempt or scora ; contemptuously.
con-temp-cl-on, s. [Contrmption.]
- cồn-těm'-pẽr, v.t. [Lat. contempero $=$ to temper, to moderate.] To temper or moderate ; to reduce to a lower degree by mixturs; to sllay, to soften.
"The leares qualify and contempar tho heat. and hinter the evaporation of molsture."-Ray: en the
2 cón-těm'-pẽr-a-mĕnt, s. [Pref. con, and En. tpmperament (q.v.).] The quality or state of being teropered or moderated; temperament.
"There ls nearly an equal contemperament of tho

* cồn-tĕm'-pêr-āte, v.t. [Lat. contempera. tus, pa. 1ar. of contemipero. $]$ To contewaper, to moderate, to soften, to reduce.
"The inighty Nilo and Viger do not only molsten the earth."- Browne: Vulgar Errours.
- cơn-tĕm-pẽr- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-tion, s.] [Lat. contemperuius, pa par. of contempero.]

1. The set of moleratiag, softening, or redueing in degree by a mixture of something of sn opiosite mature or tendeney.
"The ue of air. without which there is no contlana. tlon in life, it wot nutritlout but the contemperation 2. Adapting, regulating, or suiting. "'tidit the contemperation of nfriins to tho elvil conWiturkling vis. IIl. D. 52 .
2. Relative or proportionate mixture; proportion.
"There is not greater varlety in men's facen, and in the contemperutions of their waturs bumoors, thin
therr is in thelr phatissies."-Hale; Drijo of sum-
kind

* cón-tĕm'-pẽr-à-türe, e. [Dref. con, and Eng. temperuture (q.v.) ] Coutemperament, relative or proportionate mixture.
$\because-$ So the dififerent contemperature of the alements,
- côn těm'-plant, a. [Fr., pr. par. of contempler.] Meditative, coritemplative.

côn-tĕm'-plāte, or cơn'-těm-plāte, v.t. \&i i. [Lat. contemplatus, pa. pur. of contemplor $=$ to observe; first used of the augurs who attended the temples of the gads: con $=c u m=$ with, together, and templum = a temple, a space marded out for the observation of auguries; Er. contempler.]
A. Traissitive:
I. Lit. : To look at, to view, to observe.
"Till, growing with Its growth, wo thun dilate'
II. Figuratively:

1. To look at or observe from various points of view ; to atudy, to meditate or reflect deeply on.
"There is not moch difficntty in confining the zoind to fratis.
2. To have in view, to purpose, to intend, to design.
3. To look for, to expeet.
B. Intransitive:
4. To meditata or reflect deeply, to study, to ponder.
(t) Followed by over before the aubject meditated on.
"Sapor had an heayen of glasa, which he trod npon. comtenylatin
(2) Followed by on,
"How can $t$ comsider what belonge to myselt, when 1 hrve been 80
$J u v a n a l, ~ P r e t . ~$
5. To look for, to expect, to purpose.

IT Crabb thus diseriminates between to contemplate, to meditude, and to muse: "We conteraplate what is 1 reseot or before our eyes ; we meditats on what is plast or absent. This heavens and all the works of the Creator are objects of contemplation; the ways of Providence ara fit subjects for meditation. One muses on the events or circmonstances which have been just passing. We may contemplate and meditate for the fitipre, but never marse. In this case the two former terms have the sense of contriving or purposing: what is contentplated to be done is thought of more indistinctly than when it is meditated to be dome: many things are had in contemplation whieli ars never serionsly meditated upon: between contemplating and meditating there is ofteocr a greater distance than between melitating adod executing. Metlitating is a permanent and serious action; musing is partial and unioportant: meditation is a religious duty, it camnot be reglected withont injury to a person's syinitual improvement; musing is a temporary emplognent of the mind on the ordinary concerns of life, ss they happen to excite an interest for the time." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

## cơn'těm-plä-těa, pa. par. or a. [COntem-

 plate.]* con-tem-pla-tif, con-tem-pla-tife, a. [CONTEMPL.ATIVE.]
cǒn'-tĕm-plā-tĭng, pr. par., a., \& e. [Cos-
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Se8 the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of meditating or re flecting; contemplation, meditation.
cŏn-tĕm-plà-tion, * con-tem-pla -cl-on, "con-tom-pla-cl-onn, s. [Fr. con templation; Sp. contemplacion; Ital. contemplazione, fron Lat. contemplatio, from contem platus, pa. psr. of contemplor.] [Contessplate.]
I. Lit.: The act of looking at or viewing; a aight, a view.
II. Figuraticely:

1. The act or process of contemplating or reflecting deeply: meditation, refleetion, deep thought or study.

Of faith sume wild fantastio theme,
Tin contempution's wearied wing
The cuthntiast coull no nore will
Scott : Rokeby, L. 25.

- 2. Suggestion, mediation, plan.
"Tho moldiers. . At the contemplation of a certeine lwhie there ounongit thene were licensel hy the hillt to depart witliout armour or weapon."- youinshecil Chrou. , vol. ili, p. 5 sio.

3. Holy meditation: the exercise of the aoul or mind io meditating on sacred thiogs.
"t havo io brouthed a weiret row
The results of meditation or study; $r$ fleations, thoughts.
4. The aet of purposing, leaigning, or lookhor forwarl to anylhing.
5. The faculty of stuly.
"Theranre two functions, contempintion, and prac-
T To have ia contemplation: To have under consideration ; to purpose, to deaign, to expect, to intend.

- cồn-tǒm'-plät-istas e. [Eng. cortomplat(s); -ist.] One who contemplates or meditates: contemplator.
cón-term'-pla-tiva, con-tem-plat-if *con-temp-lat-ife con-tem-plat-y a. \& s. [Fr. contemplatif; Lat. contemplativess fron contemplatus, pa. pur. of contemplor.] [CONTEMPLATE]


## A. As adjective :

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Given to 'contemplation, thought, or meditation; meditative, reflective.


- If Followed by of.
"He stands erect. conseloum aod contenplotive
the benefinction."

2. Employed in or given up to stndy: studious.
"Contemplatiop men . . ."-aresw : Commologla.
*. Of the nature of contemplation: thoughtful, dcep.

3. Possessing the power or faculty of thought or reflection.
the crientio contemplative fhenity of man."-Ray: on

- II. Old Divinity :

Contemplative life: One of apiritual service to God, as distinguisbed from active lift, one of bodily aervice.
"Coutomptatyf ty or acty\& lyt eryst wolde men B. As substantive:

Ch. Hist.: A religious, of aither sex, devoted to contemplatiou and prayer.
IT Crahb thus discrimimates between contemplative sud musing: "Contemplutire sud $m$ using, as epithets, have a strong emalogy to each other. Contemplative is a habit of the each other. Contemptative is a habit of the mind; musing is a partieular state of the
mind. A person may liave a contemplative mind, or be in a musing mood." (Crabb: Eng. Synor.)
côn-tĕm'-pla-tíve-ly̆, adv. [Eug. contem plative; -ly.] In a contemplative or thought ful mamer ; witl contemplation or meditation: attentively.
$\dagger$ cón-těm'-platiñe-nĕss, s. [Eug. contemplative; -ness.] The quality or condition of leing contemplative; nueditation, thoughtfulress.
cön-těm"-plā-tõx, s. [Lat., from contempletus, la. jar. of conterapior:] Oua given to contemplation, meditation, or study: student, a meditator.
I Followed by of.
Works, vol. iv., p. 042 . of truth. . . ."Hammond
cón-tĕm'-ple, v.t. [Fr. contempler.] [Costemplate.] To conteuplate.

* con-temp-nal-y, adv. [Eug. contema; -ly.] Contemptuously.
cón-tĕm-pồr- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}-\mathbf{n e} \bar{e}^{-1} \mathbf{i t}-\mathbf{y}$, s. [Lat. conternporcate(us); Eng. suft. -ily.] The quality or state of being eontempormeons.

cón-tĕm-pò-ră'-nč-oŭs, a. [Lat. contem $p^{\text {norn mens, from }}$ con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and tanpus (gent. emproris) = thate.]
I. Ord. L.eag.: Existing, scting, or oceurring st the same time ; enntemporary.
" Hence. If prolongel inovements of approximately contemparaneous subisiletue se senemits widely ex tematre, as 1 am stronsly hectined to lielieve from ing examination ot the comi turefs of the rrat ocenils xiL. p. 345.
- Followed by with.
"The grent age of Jewish philosophy. . had been
 II. Technically

1. Hist.: The term is sonctinves used of nersons existing at the same thme, hut not of the sime age; the whole life of the one it such a case is not eontemporaneous with the whole life of the otlier, but only a part of it whole
is so.
2. Geol. : Formerly atrata fonnd martly with inlentical, partly with allied fossils, were held to be exactly contemporary, though

[^180]widely separated on the earth＇s surface；now the same fscts are used to establish the con－ trary conclusion．If esch apecies came luto existence st a certain spot on the eartlis sur－ face，from which it graduaily spread in varions diractions，It cannot have reached a remote region till some considerable time sfter Its birth．Two strata，then，widely separated in the world，containing some suecies cominon to both，are contemporaneous in this sense， that they were formed while that species that the the stratum wear it orthnace is lived；but the stratum near its bresthpice is older than the one to which it spresd after it had siready multiplied greatiy and rooted itself successively in all the intervening
regions，wherever a plsce appropriate for its regions，wherever a plsce
habitation coold be found．
बоn－tĕm－pot－rā＇－nĕ－oŭs－ly̆，adv．［Eng． contemporaneous；－ly．］At the same time with some other event；simultaneously．
－＂．．a history written contemporaneourly with tho

otn－tơm－pot－rā＇－nĕ－oŭs－nĕsss，s．［Eng． of being contemporaneous ；contemporaneity．
cあn－ť̆m＇－pt－ran－ri－nĕss，s．［Eng．com－ temporaty；－ness．］The quality or atate of being conteoporary；contemporaneousness．
obn－těm＇－p＇t－ra－ň̆y，a．\＆s．［Lat．con＝cum $=$ with，togethir，and temporarius $=$ of or time．］
A．As adjective：
1．Living at the ssme time，contempora－ neous．

2．Done or ceused by persons living st the same time；belonging to the same times
＂None is fonnded on any Ascertainable contem－

（1）Followed by with．
＂Miohnel Dray ton，contomporary wieh Shakapeare，
－（2）Followed by to．
＂Albert Durer was contemporary to Laceo．＂－Dry con：Dufresnoy＇e Art of Painting
3．Existing st the same point of time． thom contemporary．
4．Of the same age，coeva
＂A grove born with himself he sees，
As subst．：One who lives the same time as snotber．
 caulay：Hitht，Eng．，ch．xv．
II It is commonly used by writers in news－ pspers and periodicals of other papers or periodicala pablished st the same time
cotn－tĕm＇－pö－rize，v．t．［Pref．con，Lat． tempus，genit．temporis $=$ time，and saff．－ize． To make contemporsiy ；to place in the same time or sge．
＂The indifferency of their ex litenceses，omtemporised Into our nctious，admits
Browne：I＇rulgur Erroura
ónn－tĕm＇－pt－rized，pa．par．or a．［Con－ temporize．］
－otn－tŏm＇－pot－riz－ing，pr．par．，a．，\＆s． Contemporize．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verl）．
C．As subst．：The sct of msking contem－ porary．
cón－tĕmpt＇；＂con－tempte，＊con－tempt （ $p$ silent），a．［O．Fr．contemine，from Lst．con－ temptus $=$ scom，contemin，from contemptus， pa par．of contemno．］［Contemn．］
I．Ordinary Language：
1．The set of conteouning or despising others ；acorn，disdsin．
＂．．．．crinulnal contompt of public teeling．．．．＂
Yacauky：Hise．Eng．，ch． i ．
2．The state or condition of belag despised or scorned ；shame，disgrace．
－Men wo the world shall iove，rellgion hate，
That all trine zeal shall in contempt be hrought．＂
＊3．An ingult，an act expressive of contempt or disdaln．
＂Attar my fancy had rum over tha noat olvious and inble to，It desconded to theon intilu furaite aned com－ tempte，．．．＂－spertator，No iso．

## II．Technically

1．Law：An act of disobedience to the rales， orders，or regulatious of a court or legislative assemilly；a failure to carry out the order of $s$ court ；disordcrly conduct or langtuge tend－ ing to disturb the proceedings of any court or ing to disturb the proceedings of any court or legislative asscmbly．Contempt，when com－ by sn attachment；when insidie，which is of course a more sggravated offence than the foriner，it is punlahnble summsrily by fine or intprisounent．Contempt of the sovereign＇s person is slso s peosl offence．A similar mani－ festation towards the goverament wss ance penai too，but every successive sdininistration now expects much sbuse from politicisos of opposite polities to its own，and never thinks of bringing tbenn to justice．
2．Parliamentary law and usage：Contempt of either Ilouse of Congress can be punished by the House insulted，wbich has the power of committing the offender．
＊cotn－tĕmpt＇－ftul（ $p$ silent），a．［Eng．con－ tenpt；－fut（l）．］Deserving of contempt or scora；contemptible．
cón－těmp－tǐ－bill－Yt－y（ $p$ silent），s．［Eng． contemptibla；－ity．］the quality or condition of being held in or considered worthy of con－ tempt；despicableness．
＂The contemptibility and vanity，of this effeminat
cón－tĕmpt＇－i－ble（ $p$ silent），a．［Lat．con－ temptibilis，from contemptus．
1．Worthy of contempt or scorn ；deapicable， mean

## ＂Beaides，how vile，contamptible，ridiculoum，＂

2．Despised，acorned．
＂The loen of a aithtul creature is something，though of ever so conten
＊3．Feeling or expressing contempt ；acorn ful，contemptuous
＂It she should lake tender of her love，tisa very
possible hell scoru it；for the nati ．hath a con－ posaible hell georu it；for the nati ，hat
＊il Crabb thus discriminstea between con－ temptible，pitiful，snd despicable：＂A per＇aon msy be contemptible for his vimity or weak ness；but he is despicable for his servility sud baseness of character；he is pitiful for his want of manliness and becoming spirit．A lie is st all tines contemptible；it is despicable when it is told for purposes of gain or private interest；it is pitiful when sccompanied with indications of ommanly fear．It is contempti． ble to take credit to one＇s self for the good sction one has not performed；it is despicable sction one has not performed；itals which we to charge another with the falts which we
ourselves have committed；it is pitifll to ourselves have committed；it is pitiful to ottend others，snd then sttempt to screen our－
selves from their resentment under sny blelter sel ves from their resentment under sny shelter
which offera．It is contenptible for s man in which offers．It is contenptible for s luall in it is derpicable in him to forfeit his word；it is pitiful in hin to attempt to conceal by arti tice．＂（Crabb：Eng，synon．）
－For the difference hetween contemptible snd contemptuous，see Contrimptuous．
cōn－tĕmp＇－tioble－nĕss（ $p$ silent），s．［Eng． antemptiole；－ness．］The quality or state or being contemptible or worthy of scorn and contempt；meanness，vileness，bascness．
＂Who，by steady practice ut virtue，conue to discern the contempytiblel．
cö́n－těmp＇－tǐ－bly̆（ $p$ silent），cdu．［Eug．con temptib（e）；－$[y$ ．］In a contemptible or despic sule maner；meanly，lasely．
＊côn－tĕmp＇－tion，＊con－temp－oi－on，s． ［Lat．contemptio，trom contemptus．］

1．An set of contempt，an insult．

2．Contenpt of or disobedience to a court of Jaw．
cồn－těmp＇－tu－oйs（ $p$ silent），a．［Lat．con－ lemptu（s），snd Eng．suff．－ous．］
1．Acting in a manner expressive of contempt or scorn ；scornfal，diadainfal．
＂Soure much e verne I found，and wond＇rous harsh．


2．Done or gaid in a manner expremsive of contempt or scorn．
＂ious ancenilu．－With savage Invoctiva nud contomp
3．Despised，contenined．
＂Lant of all，the contemptuous Bamaritan＂＂－Vo
cacyon of Johan Bale（1．b63）．（Dation）
II Crabb thus discriminates between com－ cemptibla and contemptuous：＂Contemplible ts spplied to the thing deserving contempit：con－ temptuous to that which is exjressive of con－ tempt．Persona，or what is done by peraons， may be contemptibla or contemptuous；but a thing is only contemptibls．A production is contemptible；a вneer or look is contemptuous．＂ （Crabb：Eng．Synon．）
cón－tĕmp＇－tụ－oŭs－ly（ $p$ Bilent），adv．［Eng． contemptuous；－ly．］In a manner expressive of contenpt or scorn ；scornfully，diadsinfully ； with scorn，contempt，or disdsin．
＂But his objeotionu wers contamptwondy over－
culed．＂－Macaulay：Hist．Eng．，ch．sii．
＊cốn－těmp＇－tg－oliss－nĕss（ $p$ silent），s．［Eng． contemptwous；－ness．］A disprosition or ten－ dency towsrds contempt or disdgin ；Insolence， 6cornfuiness，haughtioess．
＊cơn＇－tĕn－aplçe，＂con－ten－anse，＂con－
ten－aumoe，s．［Countenance，s．］
＊con－ten－oi－on，s．［Cortertion．］
côn－tĕnd＇，v．i．\＆$\downarrow$［Fr．contendre；Sp．\＆ Port．contender，from Lat．contendo：con＝swm $=$ with，together，and tendo $=$ to atretch．］
A．Intransitive：
1．To atruggle，to strive in opposition．
（a）Absolutely ：
His wouders and bis priver do coneme
With the prap．with．
－Dundee rode forward for tho purpone of enrveylay he tores with which he was to contend，．．＂－yacaw cay：Hist．Eing．，cli．siil．
（c）With the prep．against．

2．To exert oneself or oupport of snything．（With for．）
tend for and exhort yon that ye should carnustly con saints．${ }^{\circ}$－Jude， 3 ．
3．To strive in debate；to dispute or argue ； to support sn opinion or stateluent．
（a）With for before the opinion，\＆c．，sup－ ported．
＂The question which our author would contend for
（b）With about before the mstter in disputa ＂He will find that many things he fercely contended
about were trivial．－Decuy at piey．
＊4．To reprove，to chide，to fiod fsult．
＂Thus contended 1 with the rniers＂－Nehorm xiii． 11
＊5．To exert oneself．
＂Arrise contend thou betore the mountaina，and lot
${ }^{*}$ 6．To use power or strength upol ；to punish．
and it devoured the breat deep，and did ent up a parth
-1 mos vii 4 ． to dispute，to contest．

Their airy limbs in sports they exercime．

－I（1）Crabl thus discriminates between to contend，to contest，and to dispute：＂Contend is to contest us the genus to the species．To contest is a species of conterding；we cannol contest withont contending，although we may contend withont contesting．T＇o contend is cou－ contend withont contesting．idea of setting one＇s self up arsinat suother ；contest and dispute must Con－ clude some nbject contcsted or disputed．Con－
tend is applied to all natters，either of per－ sonal interest or speculative opinion；contes slways to the former ；dispute mostly to the latter．Individuals or diatinct bodies con－ tend；nations contest．During the present long and eventful contest betwcen Eugland and France，the English have contended with their enenies as successfully by land aa hy sea．Trifing matters may give rise to con－ tending：serious points only are contested． Coutentions are slwsys couducted personally and in general verbally；contests ore carried on in diffrrent manners according to the nature of the object．The parties thenselves
b⿵冂．boy；portt，jōrl；cat，çell，chorus，chin，bench；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aṣ；expect，Xenophon，egist－ing

mostly decide contentions; but contested matters mostly depend upon othere to decide."
(2) He thns discriminates between to con lend, to strive, and to vie: "Contending reguires two parties; strive either one or two There in no contending where there to not an opposition; but a person may strive by himaelf. Contend and strive differ in the object as well as the mode: wecontend for a prize; we strive for the mastery: we contend verbally; but we nevar atrive withont an actual effort, and iabour more or leas severe. Wa may contend with a person at a distance; bnt striving requires the opponent, when there to one, to be present. Opponents in matters of pinion contend for what they conceive to be the truth ; sometimes they contend for trifles : combatants strive to overcome their adversaries, either by dint of superior skill or saries, either by dint of superior skill or strength. Contend is frequentiy used in a figurative aense, tn appication to things;
strive very seldom. We contend with difficulstrive very seldom. We contend with difficul-
ties; snd in the spiritual spplication, we may ties; and in tile spiritual application, we may
be said to strive with the spirit. Vie has more of striving than contenling in it; we strive to excel when we vie, but we do not strive with any one; there is no personsi coilisiou or opposition: those we vie with mny be as gnorsint of our persons as our intentions. Vying is an act of no moment, but conteuding nd striving sre slwsys serions nctions: neigh bours often rie with earh other in the finery and grandeur of their house, dress, and equipage." (Crabb: Eлg. Synor.)
cón-tĕnd'-ĕd, pa. par. or $a$. [Contend.]
cōn-tĕnd'-ẹnt, s. [Lat. contendens, pr.par. of contendo.] One who contends with another an opponent, an antagonist, a combatant.
"In all notable changee and revolntions the conten-: dents have be
cón-těnd'-ẽr, s. [Eog. contend; -er.] One who contends.
côn-těnd'-íng, pr. par., a., \&s. [CONTEND.] A. As pr. par.: In sensea corresponding to hose of the verb.
B. As adjective:

1. Striving, struggling for msstery or superiority; opposing.
"usities. the characters of the leadera of the contending v.. |s, vol. i., p. 1*6.
2. Opposed, clashing.
C. As subst. : Tbe act of struggling or striving; contention.

cón-tĕn'-drĕss, s. [Eng. contender ; eess.] female contender.

The all-of-cold-made-laughter-louing dame,
Left odocous Cyprus: nid for Troy becane


## con-tene, v.t. [Contain.]

1. To contsin.
2. To behsve; to bear, conduct, or carry one's self.

Ye ber bonour, price, And riclies;
Gyİ ye contene yow manlily
(1)
cơn-tĕn'-ě-mĕnt, s. [Pref. con, snd Eng. tenement (q.v.).
Law: That which is connected or held together with s tenement or other thing holden : as a certain smount of land adjacent to s dwelling and necessary to the reputalle enjoyment of the dwelling; an appurtenance
con-ten en, s. [Fr. omtenu.] Tenor, de sign, tendency
of the bibitens ende conteneu of thyr said cheptoura
con-ten-ing, ${ }^{*}$ con-ten-yng, pr. par. ., \& s. [Contene, Containino.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substartive:

1. The act or state of containing.
2. Behaviour, demeanour

Ourell the ost than yeld the king;

3. Military discipline ; generalship. And hari his suyis on the King.

Barbour: Bruce, vil. 887.
oठn-tĕnt', a. [Fr. content; Sp. \& Ital. con tento, from Lat. contentus, pa. par. of contineo.] [Contain.]
I. Ondinary Janguage:

1. Satiafled, so as not to repine or grumble ; aasy in mind, at reat; not demanding more.
"Whe is content is happy."-Locka.

- Followed by with.
"The Commons were oot oontent with addresing 2. Satistled, ao as not to oppose ; willing, ready, agreed.
-i And Nraman sald, Be conlens, take two talents."

3. Pleased, willing.

To they could be contene
other places."
Shakenp: Jullus Comar, v. 1
II. Legis. : The term used in the House of Lords to express assent to any motion.
côn-tĕnt', v.t. [Fr. contenter.] [Content, a.] A. Transitive:

1. To sstisfy, to spprease, to meet one's wishes, to stop complaint.
2. To gratify, to please.
"And so Pllate, Willing to convent the veoplo. re
3. To filifil ons's expectations or hopea.
4. To pay, to satisfy a debt, to requite.
" Come the Dext Sabbath, and I wlll content you."
IT To content and pay: To pay in full; to pay to the satisfaction of the cretitor.
 180, p. 72
B. Reflexively:
5. To satisfy one's self, to feel satisfled or contented, to put up with.
"Carratare wat forced to content blmself with the substance of power, . . ."-Macunday: Bist Eug., cb.
*2. To compose one's self, to keep nne's temper or be st ease or withont care. (Used in the imperative only.)
"O, content thee."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. s
cơn'-tĕnt or cón-tĕnt', * con-taint, [Lat. contertus, pa. par. of contineo $=$ to hold n, to contain.] [Contaln, Content, a.]
A. Ordinary Language:

- I. Literally:

1. Cajacity or power of containing.

This isiand had theu fitteen bundred atrong shlpa
2. Extent, size.
the geometrical contene. Agure, and st tuation of ail the
Nortnluy.
3. That which is contained or included. (Now only in the piaral.)
(1) Within msterisl limits.

Scarce bad he gone when y young lad came by.
He took it up; asd fuding its content.
securd the treasure, and Away he weut. Byrom: Mose's Fiston
(2) Iu a book, writing, specch, \&c.
"I shalh prove thrwe writings not conntereita, hnt Authentcry fand the confents true and worthy of a
4. Composition, component parts
" Scarcely any thing can be determlned of the par-
ticular comtents of any slagle mase of ore by mere in-suection."- Iroodear.
5. A table or list of what is contained in a book or writing.

- Table of contents: The eame as A.I. 5.
II. Figuratively:

1. Satisfiction, contentedness, moderate happiness: esse or rest of mind; freedom from repining, grombling, or discontent.

Not deek'd with diamonds and Iadian stones,

2. Thst which is the condition of happi gess or sstisfaction.
(1) A wish, $\mathbf{8}$ desire.

In Englend work your graices fill fontent."
(2) Resignation, meekness.

His face, though fult of ares, yet show'd content.
3. Happiness, joy.

4. Acquicscence : agreement or astisfsc ton with s thing unexsmined.

Their pralse fa still-the stile in exoellent:
The mense they humbly take upon content:"
Pope: Eptetle

I To one's heart's content: To full and completo satisfaction.
B. Technioally

1. Geom. : The area or quantlty of space or matter contained within certain linits. Super ficial contents, tho area or surface included withiu certain lines; cubical contents or solid contents, the number of solid or cubic noit contained in a apace: as 80 insny cnbic taches, feet, yards, volume. (Ogilvie, tce.)
2. Customs: A paper delivered to the aearcher by the master of a vessel before ahe ia cleared ontwards, describing the Fossel's deatination, and deteliing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This content has t be compared with the cockets and the in dorsements and clearadces thereon.
3. Legis. : A member of the House of Lords who votes content, that is, an assent to any motion.
"Bupposing the pumber of contents and not con tents atrictly equal in numbera eud consequ.
"Cơn-těnt- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ '-tion, s. [Low Lat. contentatio, from contento $=$ to content, to satisiy.]
4. Satisfaction, content.
"I seek no better warrant than my own conselence nor no greater plonato than mine own contentation2. Apparently used incorrectly for conten tion.

There is no weak contentntion between theoe, and the lal)our in bard to reconeile them."-Adams
cö̀n-tĕnt'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [Content, v.] A. As pa. par.: In sensea corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:

1. Satisfied, easy in mind; moderately hispy; content.
(1) Foliowed by with.
" Barbaroxka, in hope by suffersmee to ohtain anothe kingdom, seenned contented with the answer."-K nollea
(2) Followed by a clanse.

Dreain not of other worlds
Not of eurth only, but of bighent reveald
Shilton: P. L., bk. vili. in the sense of agreed, content.
Well contented."
shuke.ph: Nacbeth, II.
2. Aequiescing, setisfied, wiliing, agreed. "Are yon contented to resien the crown?"
*3. Compozed, at ease.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { But be contented } \\
& \text { Shakejp: Sonnets, Ixxiv. I }
\end{aligned}
$$

cön-těnt'-ěd-ly̆, odv. [Eng. contented: -ly.] In a contented or astisfied manner ; with con tent or sstisfaction.
cōn-těnt'-ěd-něsss, s. [Eng. contented; -ness.] The qusitity or state of being contented; satis action, contentment.
oón-tĕnt'-fùL, a. [Eng. content; -ful $l$ ).] Full of contentment or satisfaction ; perfectiy contented.
things. coneeneful mamiastio to God disposal of
còn-těnt'-fùl-něss, s. [Eng. contenṭ̂ul,
-ress.] Contentment, satisfaction, content.
"Becnuse of the contentrutnest of oor errand"-
Pepys: Diary, July 24, 1665. (Darkes.)
 \& Sp. contencion; Fr. contention, from Lat contentio, from contentus, pa. par. of antendo $=$ to contend (q. v.).
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The sct of contending, striving, or strug gling for anything; sn endeavour, an effort.

This is an end, which at ant vlew appeare worthr our atmost contention tw obtinalm. "-Rngert.
2. A quarrel, strife, or contest.
"The lot cruneth conternions to cearse, and parteth
3. A strife or contest of wards; contriversy, debate.
"On the norrow the contention waa revewod "-
vacaulas: Mise. Eng., ch. $N$
4. Emulistion; eagerness or struggling to excel ; friendly rivslry.

## Allight contention. ${ }^{\circ}$

*5. Zeal, ardour, esgerness.
$\because$ Your own earnestineas and contention to effect what yon are Alout, . . - Hopdor.



6．A point argued，sapported，or contended ＂His contencton was that God wes not hononred by
silenieese and ineptity，

II．Lawa：A point contended for，or the argnments used in support of it．
©あn－tĕn＇－tions，a．［Fr．contentieux．］
L Ordinary Language：
1．Given or disposed to contention or de－ bate ；quarrelsome．
＂In wratehed literchange of wrong for wrong
Mdst A contentious © orld，atrivigy，Where
atroug．＂Byron：Childe Harola，iti． 69.
2．Relating to or involving contention or atrife；characterized by contention．
＂．．the moro cheerful，though not less oontentious，

－II．Law：Having power to decide points of controversy，or relating to points of contro－ versy．
T1．Contentious husiness ：
Law：Business in which a plaintiff and defendsnt contend againat each other，as op－ posed to buainess unopposed．
2．Contentious jurisdiction：
Law：Jurisdiction in casea of dispute－that is，when a plaintiff and defendant contend agsinst each other．This is oppoaed to non－ coutsntions jurisdiction－i．e．，that in which thers is no contest．
＂I pase by auch ecclesiasticat courts，as having only

$\dagger$ cồn－těn＇－tioŭs－ly̆，adv．［Eng．contentious； －ly．］In s contentions，quarrelsome，or per－ verse manner．
† cón－tŏn＇－tioŭs－nĕss，s．［Eng．contentious； －ness．］The quslity of being contentious； quarrslsomeness，perverseness．
cón－tĕnt＇－Ive，a．［Eng．content；．ive．］Pro－ ducing or tending to produce content．
＂When we had taken ，alull and contentive view of this aweet ：Contrib．to Lexicos．）．
＊conn－těnt＇－lĕss，cơn＇－tĕnt－lĕss，$a$ ．［Eng． content ；－less．］Diacontented，dissatisfied．

Hatb a districted ind mest state，contentlosse，
＊oōn－tönt＇－1̆̆，adv．［Eng．content；－ly．］Con－ tentedly，with contentment．
cぁn－těnt＇－ment，s．［Fr．contentement；Ital． contentamento；Sp．contentamiento．］

1．The stste or condition of being contented or satisfied．

2．Pleasurs，gratification．
 city．：－Wotton．
＊3．That which affords content，satisfaction， or gratiffication．
temn ail the crouses，which the this world cant aford me．＂ －Bithop Hall：Soliloquies， 57 ．
IT Crabb thus discriminates between con－ tentment and satisfaction：＂Contentment lit＇s in onrselvss；satisfoction is derived from ex－ ternsl ohjecta．．The contented man has always ennugh；the satisfied man receives enough．The conterted man will not be dis－ enough．butisfid；but he who looks for satisfaction will never be contented．Contentment is the absence of pain；satisfaction is positive pleasure．Con－ tentment is accompsnied with the enjoyment of what one has ；satisfaction is often quiekly followed with the alloy of wanting more．A followed with the alloy nf wanting nore．A
contented man ean never be miserable；a a atis－ comtented man ean never can acarcely be lung hapuy．＂（Crabb： Eng．Synon．）
ơ̆n＇－těnts，cồn－těnts＇；s．pl．［Content，s．］
＊cón－tĕn＇－n－mĕnt，$s$ ．［Eng．continue；－ment．］ Continuing，contiunation．
＂The sad impresslons which our clvil wars have left
 （Davies．）
－cơn＇－tẽr，＊contars，$\alpha$ ．［Lat．contra $=$ against，oppoaite．］［Contrare，Counter，a．］ Cross，athwart．
conter－tree，s．A croas bar of wood；s stick attached by a piece of rope to a door， and reating ou the wall on each side，thua keeping the door ahut from without．

II（1）A conter：To the contrary．
（2）In coniary：In opposition to，in spite of．
＊con＇－tẽr，v．t．［CONTER，an］To contradict， to thwart，to oppose．
－oơn－tẽr－i＇tion，a．［An erroneous forms－ tion for contrition（q．V．）．］A rubbing or striking together；friction．
oón－tẽr－măsh＇－oŭs，oon－tra－ma－shons， a．［A corruption of contumacious（q．v．）．］ Perverss，contumacious．（Scotch．）
＊conn－tẽr＇－minn－a－ble，a．［Pref．con，snd Eng．terminable（q．v．）］Having the sams bounda or ilmits；conterminous．
＂＂．．Iove and life are not conterminable，．．．－－bivr
oón－tẽr＇－mĭn－al，a．［Low Lat．conterminalts．］ The aame as Conterminous（q．v．）．
＊cotn－tẽr＇－min－ant，a．［Lat．conterminans， pr．lar．of contermino． 1 Having the same bounds or limits；conterminous．

＊cồn－tẽr＇－minn－āte， $\boldsymbol{a}$ ．［Lat．conterminatus， pa．par．of contermino $=$ to border upon，to have the same bounds ：con $=$ cum $=$ with，to gether，and terminus $=$ a bonndary．］Having the same bounds ；conterminous．

> O. A Atrength of empire fx'd Conterminare with heavei. Ben Jonton: Hagues at Co

Ben Jonson：Matques at Court．
cotn－tẽr＇－minnoŭs，a．［Lat．conterminus， from $\operatorname{con}=$ cum $=$ with，together，sud terminus ＝a boundary．］Having the aane bounds or limita；bordering upon，contiguous．
con－ter－myt，pa．par．［Fr．contremettre．］ Firmly set againat．
＂The Duk sald，Gyff ye，Schir，contermyt bop
To mowtr you more it afferis nocint for me $\begin{gathered}\text { Wallace，vi a74．}\end{gathered}$
cŏn－tẽr－rā＇－nč－an，＊cŏn－tẽr－rā＇－nе̌－ oŭs，$a$ ．［Lat，conterraneus：$c o n=c u m=$ with，together，and terraneus＝belonging to a country；terra $=$ a country．］of or belong－ ing to the sams conntry．
with men，augels would descentl and dwell among us．＂ With mell，Augels woul．
con－tesse， 8 ．［Countiss．］
＊oon－těs－sẽr－ä＇－tion，s．，［Lat．contesseratio $=$ a contrsct of friendship by means of tessera， or amsll tablets or tokens，which were broken by two friends，each retaining a part，by which they or their descendants might st sny time be recognized．］
1．A connbination，union，or assemblage．
describe that peranon of his，whlch afforded so
 rarities to the be
$(1671)$ sign． $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{s}$ ．
2．A union ；a bond or connection．
＂．－．a contesueration of charlty amoug all Christ－

$$
\text { \&ns."一Hammond : works. voi. l., p. } 24 .
$$

cón－těst＇，v．t．\＆i．［Fr．contester $=$＂to eon－ test，call or take to witnesse，a also to bralitle，argue，debate＂（cotgrava）， tostor＝to call to witne sad testor $=$ to bear witness ；testis $=$ a witness．］
A．Transitive：
I．Ordinary Laaguage
1．To contend about ；to make a aubject of contention．
2．To struggle or strive earneatly for；to endeavour to defend or maintain．
3．To dispute，call in question，oppose，or controvert ；to contend againat．

Yet these each other＇s power so strony contest．
That cither neems dextructive of the rest．＂
Groldsmith：The Traveller．
II．Law：To defend a suit or cause；to resist or dispute a claim．
B．Intronsitive
1．To strive，to contend ；to engage $\ln$ strife or contention．
 T Followed by with．
＂The difflculty of an argument adds to the pleasare
ot conterting veith it when there are hopes of vletory．＂ ot conteraing with it，when there are holes of victory． －Burnet．
2．To vie，to emulate．


I For ths difference between to contest and to contend，see Contman．
cơn＇－tĕnt，s．［CONTEst，v．］
1．A struggle，a fight，a bettis，a combat，
2．A strife of words，a brawl，an sltsrcation． ＂Leavo all noliy contesta，all immodeat oiamourm
3．A struggle in dsbats，a dispute，a con－ troversy，

II For the difference between contest and confict，sse Conflict．
$\dagger$ cón－tĕst＇－a－ble，$a$ ．［Eng．contest；－able．］ That may be contested or disputed；dis－ putsble，
＂cơn－tĕst＇－g－ble－něss，8．［Eng．contestable： －ness．］The quality or ststs of being contest－ sble or diaputsble．
＊cón－tĕst＇－ant，s．［Fr．，pr．par．of contester．］ One who contests；a disputer，s controverter
©ơn－těst－ā＇－tion（1），8．［Fr．，from Lait．con－ testatio $=3$ joining in witness ；contestor $=$ to join in witnesa．］A giving of evidence jointly ； joint evidence．
God，$\therefore \therefore$－Bolemn contestation ratified on the part of
cŏn－tĕst－á＇tion（2），s．［Eng．contest： －ation． 1 A contest，a dehate，is strite．
＂Your wite and brother

Was theme for you，you were tbe word oi war，
côn－tĕst＇－ĕd，a．［Eng．contest；ed．］
1．Fought or strughled for in aetusl combat．
＂Twas thou，bold Hector！whose resistleas hand

2．Contended for，disputed，fought out．
＂In four out of the six comtested wards the Land Leanue caudidntes were rejected
graph，Nov．26，1881． graph，Nov．26， 188
odn－těst＇－ǐng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Contest，v．］ A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See the verb）．
C．As substan．：The act of contendiug． struggling，or disputing ；contest．
＂oón－test＇－íng－ly，adv．［Eng．contesting；－ly．］ In a contending manner．
＊cón－těst＇－lěss，a．［Eng．contest ；－less．］In． capsble of being contested or controverted； incontestsble．
"But now 'tis truth contestless." A. Hill
côn－tĕx＇，v．t．［Lat．contexo $=$ to weave to－ gether： $\operatorname{con}^{\prime}=$ cum $=$ with，together，and texo $=$ to weave．］To weave togetlier ；to unite by interposition or intermixture of parts． ＂Nature may contex a plant．though that le a per－
feetilynixt concrete．without having al the elements
previously presented to her to compound it of．－Boyls．
oŎn＇tĕ天t，s．［Fr．contexte．］［Context，a．］ 1．Texture；a conuected discourse or writing，takeo as a whole．
＂That book Within whose sacred context all wigdonn
is infolded．－Vilton．Church Government（Pref）．
2．The parts of a writing or distourse con－ neeted in meaning with，or immediately pre－ ceding or following，some other part quoted or referred to．
＂Manditest it
＊côn－těxt＇，a．［Lat．contextus，pa．par．of contexo $=$ to weave together．］［Contex．］ Woven or knit together ；elose，firm．
＊cón－téxt＇，v．t．［Context，a．］To bind to－ gether，to unite．
＂This were to unglew the whole wordis frame
which is contexted only by comanerce and contracta． Which ts contexted only by cornmerce
côn－těx＇tu－qu，$\alpha$ ．［Lat．contextus，sad Eng suff．－al．］［Cuntext．］
1．Connected with the context（q．v．）
2．Literal．
＊côn－těxt＇－u－ral，a．［Eng．contextur（c）；－al．］ Protueing contexture；weaving，binding，or uniting together．
＂Again，the contextural exprenalonk ara of the selt
same nature．＂－smith ：Portrati．of old $A g$ ge， p ． 182
cotn－těx－türe，s．［Lat．contextura，from con－ texo $=$ to weave together．］


I. O-d. Lang.: A weaving or framing together. The dispontion or arrangenient of parts ; their constitution, system, or composition ; the manner la which the component parts of any componnd body are franged.

"The framing his couceptione and thoughts, by the sequel and combexture of the narnes of chings Juto Hobbes: Lerinthatn, pt L., eb. il.
II. Scots Law: Constructure (q.v.).
¢ cón-těx'-turea, a. [Eng. contertur(e); थed] Woven or formed in textura; composed, arranged, disposed.
A garment of Flesh (or of senses) contextured in the
loono of Heavel ${ }^{-} \rightarrow$ Cartyle: Sartor Resartus, bk ?...
ch. x.
con'-ti-çent, a. [Lat. conticers, pr. par. of
conticeo $=$ to keep silent $: c o n=$ cun $=$ with, conticeo $=$ to keep silent $: \operatorname{con}=$ cum $=$ with,
together, wholly, snd taceo $=$ to be sllent.j together, wholly, and taceo $=$ to be sllent. $]$
Sifent.
"The eerrants have left the rooms the guent oit.

* cơn-tig-nã'-tion, s. [Lat. contignutio, from con $=\operatorname{cum}=$ with, together, and tignum $=a$ beam, s rafter.]
I. Literully:
I. The act of framing or putting together a falric of wood.

2. A fabric of wood framed and put together ; a contexture of beams; a story.
Religiside. p. E .
II. Figuratively :
3. The act or process of uniting closely or weaving together.
"Their own bohlings. were without ayy partyFrance.
4. Ahy immaterial framework or fabric.
"E When they have the full sight of heaven above

cotn-tig't-ate, a. [Lat, contigu(us), and
Eng. anff. -ute.] Contiguous, touching. Eng. anff. -ute. 1 Contiguous, touching.
continuaste.
the two extremities reve contiguate, yes and
e."-Holland: Plutarch, p. 17 .

* con-tl-gue, a. [Fr. contigu.] Contignous.
 tiguidad; Port. contiguildure; Itsl. contiguità, all from Lat. contiguus.] [Costrgcous.]

1. Ordinary language:
(1) Contsct with, or (more loosely) immediate proximity to, nearness in place. "I rontizuity or ndjacency in private
(2) Contiuuous connection ; continuity.

Mental Phil.: Proximity either in pla or in time. These are two of the most potent of the influences which prodnce association of ideas.
"To me there anpear to be only three principles of
connexion sunvix ifes, nalaely, resembinuce
 かunang. 5
cobn-tig'-u-oŭs, $\boldsymbol{a}$. (Lat. contiguus, from con $=\mathrm{ckm}=$ with, together, and tango $=$ to touch Ital. \& Sp. contiguo; FT, emtigu.]
I. Ordinary Language:
2. Meethy ro as to touch; adjolning, touching, close together, connected
"Ifide the two halfs of the inper did not appear fully divided frous one another, but eeented
oue of their augles,"-Nemton: opficks.
I Followed by with.
-Water, bellig Nometinusus weith air, wooleth It, bat
3. Used more jonsely is the sensery.
4. Used more loosely in the sense of neigh.
bouring, close, near. bouring, close, near.

5. Connected in order of time, snccessive.
"The fayours of our belleficent savlour were at the leart connigunus. No sooner lath hee raised the cenwhilowo's won from his beere." $-B$, Hall: Cont the Widowe's Sonnto Raired
*4. Connected as cause and effect ; closely related.
"But the fancy is deternined by habit to pasa frov
te idea of fre to that of meited lead on account of the having ire that of melted lead, on account o


## II. Technieally:

1. Mred.: Arising from contlgaity
2. Geometry:

Contiguous angles: (ADJACENT ANOLEs).
† oón-tig'-u-oŭs-ly, adv. [Eng. contiguows; -ly.] In a contiguous manner; without any intervening space; closely; so as to touch.
t côn-trig'-u-oŭs-ňas, 8. [Eng. contiguous; -ness.] The quality or atate of being contiguous ; contiguity, close union, adjacency.
cơn'-tǐ-nençe, corn'-tǐ-nẹn-gy̆, * con-ti-non-ale, "con-ty-nence, s. [Fr. continence; Sp. \& Port. continencia; Ital. conti nenza, from Lat. continentia, from contineo $=$ to hold together, to restrain: con $=\mathbf{c u m}=$ with, together ; teneo = to hold.]

1. Self-reatralnt ; self-command.
-He knew what to say; ho knew nilo when to lavye off a continence whieli it practsed hy few writers "-
2. A moderation or elf-restraint in the indulgence of aexual enjoyinent.
"To fuotice, cantineros and nobility;

3. A forbearance from lawful pleasure.

4. Chastity.
M... Greater contimenefe is found among the than
*5. A continued course ; adue succession : continuity.
" Answere ought to be mande before the same gudze befory whom the deposittionz were prodnced. lest the life: Parergon.
II For the difference between continence and chastity, see Chastity.
cơn-tin-ent, con-tyn-ent, a \& s. [Fr. continen, a. d s., Sp. continente, s. \&A.; Port. continerrte, s.; Ital. continente, s., from Lat continens = (1) holding together; ( $(2)$ bordering
upon, adjacent (when used of a continent terra upon, adjacent (when used of a continent terta
is to le supplied), pr. par. of contines $\equiv$ to is to he supplied), pr. par. of contines $=$ to
hold together: con $=$ togetier, and teneo $=$ to hold tightly ; to lold.]
A. As cdjective:
I. Ordinary Language:
5. Subjectively:
(1) Reftexively (not in form, but in sense): Restraining one's self from indulgence in unlawful, or from over-indulgence in lawful, pleasures.
sobre, inst, hooll, contynent."- 1ryctufe: Tyte, i. (2) Half reflexively: Having, possessing, or acquiring that within the miud which exerta restraint upon one's desires.
"I I pray You, have a continent forbearance till the
6. Objectively: Exercising, from a source external to one's self, restraint upon one; opposing, resisting.

II. Geography, \&c.
7. Continuous with.

The north-east 1 mart of Asin, if not ermetinent with the west
Languages.
*2. Continental ; enclosed withio a continent or continents (in the sense B.).
the mayne and continent land of the whole
B. As substantive :
*I. Ord. Latsy. (Gen.): That which cont:inins any maternal thing, any person, or any abstract conception.
"I did not say that the Brok of Articles 0n1y was doctrine."-A Arohbiehop Laul: Conference with Fhher
II. Technically:

1. Geog.: A vast tract of land so much detached from the rest of the land in the world as to render it cxpedient to give it a distinctive nane. There are gencrally gaid to le four continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, to which some add a tifth, Avstralia. The divigion is, to a certain extent, arbitrary. Enrope is not detached from Asia, but is continuous with it for ahout two thouaand miles; whilst, on the contrary, North and south America are separate names, and tigirel as two continents separate names, and tigired as two continents
instead of one. If Africa be taken as the
type of a continent, then a continent differs from an Island in not being whrolly detached from the continents adjacent to it; but is America bo regarded as the typo of a contsnent, then a conthent differs from an tsland nent, then a continent diners, irom an island
only fir being larger. Really, Europe, Asia, only in being larger. Realiy, Elirope, Asia,
and Africa together constitnte one island, by far the largest in the world ; America a second, the next largest; and Australia mother, the third largest; their slze renders them wortliy of being called contiuents.
2. Geol.: In essentially the amme sense as B. 1. 1. Aa the action of water tenda to wash sway all land and deposit it heneath the waves of the sea, whilst igneons agency, oper-
ating through voleanoes and earthquakes, and ating through volcanoes and earthquakes, and
generally in the vicinity of the ocean, tends to Senerally in the vicinity of the ocean, tends to heave it up, it is evident that if a sufficient
length of time be given the continents will change their places, and they have doue so in time past. This, to a certalu extent, was understood by the ancient philosophers.
"The face of places, oud their forms, deceny.
Beast in thetr twaran retrenting from the ahore,
Anke solld nutd whet ocenl whs befure: found
And ruaty minchora fx A ou on mountala ground. ${ }^{-1}$

Murchison considered that the nriginal continents had been mostly aubmerged. Lyell founded his hypothesis, designed to explain the changes of climate in bygone geologic periods, by supposing succeselve gradual redistribntiona of aes and land quita difierent from those now prevalling. (Climatel Prof. Edward Forbes considered it probable that a "great Miocene land," by which he meant a land consisting of Mioceoe beds, subsequently upheaved, extended into the Athantic far past the Azores, Great Britain, Irvland, snd Spain, belug parts of It. (Afm. Geol. Sirv. Great Brit., vol. i.; ; Q. JJ.
Geol. Soc., vol. iii., pt. I., pp. Iv.-lxvii.) Still,
 tinents have existed since a remote geological period, though thay have been eubruerged from time to time.
cǒn-tinn-ěnti-al, a. - [Eng. continent; al; Fr. continental. 1 Pertaining to a cootinent, esp. to the contingnt of Europe.

I Continental system:
Hist. : A project plamed, and to a certain extent carried temporarily intoeffect, of cutting off Britain from all connexion with the Continent of Europe, with the view, if possible, of striking a mortal blow at leer caritine and commercial aulremacy. The hirst mention of it occurs in the armatstice of Foligno, Febrnary 18. 1801, but it was not thoroughly developed till the issue of the Berlin Derree, Noveniber 19, ISO6. This placed the British islands in a state of blockade [Blockade, II.], forkade all commerce with them, made all goods coming fiom Britain or its colonies contraland, ordered all letters to or from it to be opened, and all British suljecets to be arrested. All the Contimental nations to which Napoleon conld dic they liked it or no. Britain retaliated hy guccessive Orders in Council, and tinally the restiveness of the nations under the insupportable inconvenience produced by the deportable inconvenience produce by the decreea, not merdycaused a cousiderable degree in producing the fali of Napoleon.

+ cŏn-tŭn-ěn'-tal-ist, $s$. [Eng. continental; -ist.] One who lives on, or is a mative of, a continent.
"Rohinizon Crusoe and Petar Willius could only

cơn'-tin-ent-ly̆, adv. [Eng. continent; -ty.] In a continent manner ; chastely.
* cơn'-tin-ent-nĕss, s. [Eng. continent; -ness.] The quality or state of being contsnent ; aelf-commaud, self-control.
 touch, to reach, to happen, to fall out.
con-tīn'-gěnçe, s. [Iat. contingens, pr. par. of contingo $=$ (1) to touch, (2) to haypen.]
* 1. The state of being close or nearly connected; close union or connection.

[^181]"h. Joving reopost throwg omentugnce at mo
$\because$ i. A chance or fortultous occurreqes; suy possible or prubable event.
cotn-tin'asis 1. The aet of reaching to or touching.

aregory : Ponthuma, $p$. 39 (1630).
2. The quality or itste of belng contiagent or fortuitous ; accident, possibility.
Fuigar Errourt
3. A contingence, a chance or possible occurrence.
" Abore oontingency and time

- Blacklock: To Dootor Dowemsann.


"Contingencies of pomp iferducork: ixcerrition, bk, Iv.
I Contingency with a double aspect:
Law: Provision with regard to landed sstate fur two contingencles, viz., that a certaln event will happen, and that on the other hand it will oot happen. This prevente the intentions being frustrated in either case.
edn-tin'-yent, a. \& 8. [Fr. contingent; Sp.,
Port., \& tingens, pr. par. of contingo $=$ to tonch, to take bold of, to seize: con = together; snd tango $=$ to tonch.]
A. As adjective:

1. Ord. lang.: Dependent on an uncertain issuc, of doubtful occurrence, which may or may not happen.

2. Logic: Applied to the matter of a proposition when the terme of it partly agree, and partly disagree.
B. As substantivs:
3. Ord. Lang.: Anythlng which may or may not happen, anything of uncertain event. "By contingents wo re to underatand thuse things
which cone to pase without auy humaul forecast,"which conne to pass
Greso: Carmologia.
4. Mil.: The proportionate nutmber of soldiers which a country or an individual of high rank is bound or engages to purnish towards a common eaterprise; $s$ quota of moldiers or other tighting men.

## II (1) A contingent legacy:

Law: A legacy depending on a coudition and lapsing if the conditiou be not fultilled or the uncertain eveni fail to happen, as when a legacy is left to one provided he reach twenty-one years of age, (Blackstone: Comn ment., bk. ii., ch. 32.)
(2) Contingent remainder:

Law: A remainder in which the estate either ts to pass to en uncertain person or is to depend on a duhious event. It is called also an exectiory remainder. (Blackstone: Comment., hk. ii., ch. 11.)

## (3) Contingent uses:

Law: Uses depending upon a contingency. There must be a person seized to such uses when the contingency hsppens, else the use will be pernamently destroyed. They are called also springing uses. (Blackstone: Conment., bk. ii., ch. 20.)

- cotn-tin'-gent-1y, adv. [Eng. contingent: dy.] Accidentally, fortuitously; not secordIng to any gettled rule or law.
"There could have been no prophsoies, but oniy pree.
dietions which were contingoutly true or false,"

- cón-tin'-gent-nčss, s. [Eng. contingent; -ness.] The quality or state of
- cón-tin'-n-a-ble, a. [Eng. continu(e); -cble.] That inay be continued.
con-tin'-u-al, * oon-tin-u-el, * con-tin-u-ele, * con-tyn-u-el, $a_{\text {, }}$ [Fr. continuel, from Lat. continuus = holding together, unbroken : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and teneo $=$ to hold.]

1. Unbrokell, incessant, unceasing, procecding without interruption or cessation.
"Where in bright trail contaruat wonders rise" $\begin{gathered}\text { Thomson: Spring. }\end{gathered}$ 2. Constani, nuvarying.


## 3. Perpatual.

II (1) Continuel claim
Law: A clalia to land repeated at intervals, none of them axceeding a year and a day, It was used when possession could not be taken without hazard. It was abolished by 3 \& 4 Wm. IV. c. 27 § 11.
(2) Continual proportionals:

Math.: Quantities or magnitudes in conthaned proportion (q.v.).
T (1) Crabb thus disoriminates between concinual and continued: "Both tbese terms mark length of duration, but the former admits of a cortain degree of interruption, which the latter does not. What is conimual may have frequent pauses; what is continued ceases only to terminate. Ralne are continual; nolses in a tumultuous street are continual: the base in music is asid to be continued; the mirth of a drunken party ts one contimued nolse. Continual tnterruptions sbats the vigonr of application and create disgust: in countries siluated near the poles, there is one continued darkness for the space of tive or six monthe ; during which titme the inhabitanta are obilged to lesve the place. Continual respects the duration of sections only; continued is likewise sppifed to the extent or course of things: rumours are continual; course of things: rumours are continual; talking, walking, ruming, and the hike, is
continual; but a line, a mertes, a scene, or a continual; but a line, a arted
gtream of water, Is continued."
(2) He thus discriminates between constant continual, and perpetual: "What is continual admits of no interruption : what is perpetual admits of no termination. There masy be an end to that which is continual, and there may be intervals in that which is perpetual. Rains are continual in the tropical climates at certain sessons; complaints among the lower orders are perpetual, but they are frequently without foundation. There is a continual passing and foundation. There is a continual passing in the gtreets of the metropolis during the day; the world, and all that it contains, are sutject to perpetual clange. Constant, like continual, admits of no inter ruption; but it may cease altogether. Continual respects the outward circamstances and events; constazt the temper of mind." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
otn-tin' $n-a 1-1$, * oon-tin-n-al-1iche, *oon-tin-iu-el-y, * oon-tyn-n-el-iche, adv. [Eng. continual; -ly.]

1. Without a pause; uninterruptedly.
"He relgred theryaue contimualliche thritty yeran. $\begin{gathered}\text { Treviaa, } \\ \text { ill } 9 \text {. }\end{gathered}$
2. Without ceasing; Incessantly.

- Alle manere of melody

Hampole: Pricks of Conscience, $8,913$.
3. Used loosely for frequently, often, constantly.

- cón-tǐn'-n-a1-nĕss, s. [Eag. continual; -ness. $]$ The quality of being continual; continuance, permanence.
ofn-tin'[Lat. continuars, pr. par. of continuo $=$ to join iogetleer, to continue.] [Continual.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of bolding or keeping together ; resistance to sepration of parts ; continuity.
"Wool. tow, cotton, and raw silk, have. besides the
denire of continutmer in regurd to the teuiuity of their denire of continu ence in regnrd to the teunity of their 2. Uninterrupted succession.
2. The brute immediately rexards his own preserva.
"onn or the comitimunce of his ppecies."-dddison: tion, or the contimusnce of his species."-Addison.
Spectutor.
3. Permanence or constancy in one statc.
4. Lastingness, duration.

5. Perscverance, unceasing action.

Hom. in. ${ }^{7}$ pationt continuance in welldolng.
6. Perseverance or constaney in conduct; fixedness of purposs or resointion.
"Continuance, is a stedtast and constannt abiding in a purposed and well aduised justter, not yeelding
to niny man in quarell of the rigit."-Wilson: The
Arte of Fhetorike, p. 36. 7. Progress of time.
"In thy book sil my membere were writien. which
a continuance wore fashioned."-Ps. exxxix. 16. io continuance were lashioned. As. exxerix.
8. Abode or continuing in one place.

With long continuance In a "ettied plidice"。
9. Permanence.
 Lacs. ULIL
II. Law:

1. English: The naming of a day to which a trial, not concluded, wili be adjourned. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. Jil., ch. 21.)

IT Notlce of trial by continuance: Notlce by a prosecutor or pladntifi, who is nnt ready to proceed, that he wishes the trial to be adjourned by continuance to some other sitting in place of allowing it to be fallen from. (Wharton.)
2. United States: The deferring of a trial or suit from one stated tsrm of the court to anotber. (Webster.)
\# Crabb thils diacriminates between conimuance, contimuation, and duration: "Continuance and duration are both employed for time; things may be of long conlinuance, or of long dreation: bnt continuance is nised only with regard to the conduct of men; duration with regard to the existence of evary thiog. Whatever is occasionsily done, and soon to be ended, is not for a continuance; whatever is made, and goon destroyed, is not of long duration; there are many excollent institutions in Englend which promise to be of no lese continuance then of utiltty. Duration is with 19 a relative term; thing are of long or short duration: hy comparison the long or stort duration. hy comparisoa, the jects is nothing io regard to eternity," (Orabb: jects is nothi

- cón-tin'-n-äte, v.t. [Contincate, a.] To join closely together.
* còn-tĭn'-ư-ąte, a. [Lat. continuatus.]

1. Closely or immedately united

Pecicham while it is continuate and undivided, $\therefore{ }^{n}$ -
II Followed by with.
our yery hesh and bones ahould be made con
with hly., $-H$ ooker.
2. Uninterrupted
.

* eôn-tĭn'-u-ā-tĕd, pa. par. or a. [Continuate, $v . j$
* cón-tin'-u-ate-ly̆, adv. [Eng. continuate; -ly.] Continnonsly, uninterruptedly; with continuity.
* oòn-tinn'-u-ate-něas, s. [Eng. continuate; -ness. $]$ Thie quality or state of being continuate; freedom from interruption; continuate;
* oón-tinn'-n-ā-ting, a. [Continvatx, v.] Joining, counecting, ubitiog.
cŏn-tinn- $\mathbf{n}-\bar{a}^{\prime}$-tion, s. [Lat. continuatio, from contimuo.]
I. Literally:

1. The act of contiouing or carrying on withoui intercuption or cessation.

2. That which is carried on ; an extension.
"... I could gend you either the Miscellany, or my
continuation of the versiou of Statiun $\rightarrow$ Pope: Letter continuation of the versiou of statiun."-Pope: Letler
to H. Cromvell, March 7,1703 .
3. Ao extension or prolongation; as, the continuation of a line.
II. Figuratively:
*. 1. A restraint or keeping together; moderation.
"And it is no wonder, if the contenuation and
 *2. A prorogation. (Scotch.)
4. (Pl.): A euphemism for gaiters, as a kind of continuation of "short clothes" or knce breeches; afterwards spplied to trousers. (Slang.)
"A sloek man . . . ta drab mborts and continuations." -Dickens: sketches by bos
-I (1) Crabb thus discriminatea beiween continuation, continuity, and continuing: "Continuation is the act of continuing; oontinuidy is the quality of continuing: the former is employed in the figurative sense for tlis durstion of events and actions; the latter in the physical sense for the alhesion of the component part: of the bodies. The continuation of a history up, to the existing period of the writer is the work of evary age, if not of every year: there are bodies of so little continuity that thisy will crumbje to pieces on the sligltest touoh."


(2) For the difference between continuation and continuance, see Continuance.
cön-tin'-u-ā-tive, a. \& \& [Eng. continucu(e); -ive.]
A. As adjective:
5. Having permanence or duration; continuous, permanent.
6. Continuing or extending.
B. As substantive:
J. Logic: That which containa the idea of continuance, permmence, or duration.
"To theme may be added contlouraties: an, Rome 2. Gram.: A word which serves to connect two sentences, or to continme a seatence.

ôn-tín'-ụ-ā-tõr, s. [Eng. continuat(e); -or.] *1. One who continnes or keeps np the uninterrupted succession ot a series.
7. Ona who continues or carries on the work of another; a continuer.
cón-tı̈n'-ue, * con-tyn-ne, * con-tune, v.t. \& i. [Fr. continuer; Sp. continuar; Ital. continuare, from Lat. continuo $=$ to continue, to last.] [Continual.]
A. Transitive:

L Ordinary Langurge:

* 1. To join togetler, to naite, to connect. "The use of the navel is to continue the infant unto 2. To carry on without interruption.
in ion: : the series of a constant continued saccession 3. To protract, extend, or lengthen; to draw out.

Tamely endurd a bride of wond rous gulength
Froub hell continued reaching th utmoet orh
of this friil world." Miton: P.L., bk. ii
4. To carry on the work of another; to complete.

*5. To delay.

* 6. To prorogue. (Seotrh.)

7. To extend or protract in duration; not to suffer to cease.
 heart." ${ }^{-P_{h}}$ xxxvi. io.
8. To persevere or peraist in, to keep up, not to cease or leave off.
 conthublyg nuch a bife as you have beea long accub-
tomed ta lead."- Pope.
9. To retain or suffer to remaia; not to get is of.

- 10. To allow to live to prolong the life of. "And buw shall we continue Clandic?"
II. Geom.: To extend or protract a line yond a certain point ; to produce.
B. Intransitive
J. To remain in the same state, position, or place.
three day the and hivititude our hing to continue with me now 32

2. To endure; to last or be durable.
xili. $1 i$ it thy kingdons shall not continue
3. To prersevere or persist, not to omit or crasc.
Bes. wif they continuad
4. Nut to leave off.
they eanerinued to pecupy their old jositiona." 5. To renain in connection with, not to leave or forsake.
"Ther went out from os. hul they were not of us;
T(1) Crabh thus discriminates between of continue, to remain, and to stcy: "The idea of roufining one's self to something is common to all these terms ; but continue applies often to tha sameness of action, and remain to the sameness of place or situntion; the former has most of the active seuse in it, sud expresses a state of action; the latter is altogether neuter, aud expresses a state of rest Wa speak of continring a ccrtain course, of contiuning to do, or continuing to be any thing; hat of reanaining in a position, in a house, in a town, in a condition, and the like. There is more of will in contiauing; more of
necessity and circumstances in remaining. A person continues in office as long as he can perform it with satisfaction to himself, and his employers: a aentinel remains at his post or atntion. Continue is opposed to cease ; remain is opposed to go. Things continue in motion; they remair stationary. Remain and stay are both perfectly neuter in their sense, but remain is employed for either persons or things: stay for persons only. Remain is often involuntary, if not compulsory : stay is altogather voluntary."
(2) He thus diacriminates between to contintu, to persevere, to persist, to pursue, and to prosecute: "The jues of not laying aside is common to these terma, which is the sense of continue without any other sddition; the other terms, which are all apecies of continuing, include likewisa soma collateral ides Which distinguishes them from tha firat, as well as from each other. Continue is comparable with persevere and persist in the neuter sense ; with pursue and prosecute in the active sense. To continue ia simply to do as ona has dous hitherto; to persevere is to continue without wishiug to chsnge, or from a positive desire to attain an object; to persist is to continue from a determination or will not to cease. The act of continuing, therefore, specifles no characteriatic of the agent; that of persevering or persisting marks a direct temper of mind; the former is slways used in a good sense, the latter in su indifferent or bad sense. Continue, when compared with persevere or persist, is always coupled with modes of action; hut in comparison with pursue or prosecute, it is siwnys followed by some object : we continue to do, persevere, or persist in doing aomething : but we continue, pursue, or prosceute aome ohject which we wish to bring to perfection by additional labour. Continue is equally indefinite, as in tha former case ; pursue snd prosecute, both comprehend collateral illeas respecting the disposition of the agent, and the nature of tha object; to continue ia to go on with a thing as it has been begun; to pur. sue and prosecute is to continue by some prescribed rulc, or in ame particular manmer: a work is continued; \& plan, measme, or line of conduct is pursued; an undertaking or a design is prosecuted: we may continue the work of another in order to supply a deficiency; we may pursue a plan that emanates either from ourselves or another; we proserute our own work onty in order to obtain some peculiar objcct: continue, therefore, expresses ess than pursue, and this less than prosecute: the history of England has been continued down to the present period by different writers; Smollett has pursued the same plsn writers; smonett has pursued the same plsn
as Hume, in the continuation of his history ; Csptain Cook prosecuted his work of discovery in three several voyages. We continue the conversation which has been interrupted; we pursue the subject which has engaged our sttention; we pursue a jonrney after a certain lengtla of stay; we prosecute any particnar journey which is important either on account of ita difficulties or its object." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
còn-tín'-üed, pue per. \& a. [Continuf, o.] A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective
5. Produced, extended, or lengthened.
6. Carried on uninterruptedly ; continuous. ". . . those points which at the present titue are alsse ennintutily iishaie to variation "-Darwin: Grigin

- (1) Continued base, continued boss:

Music: [Fionted bass].
(2) Continued fever:

Med. : A fever which neither intermits nor remits. [Eever.]
(3) Continued fractions:

Arith. © Alg.: A series of frsctions of which the first has a fraction in the denominatur, which fraction has ngain a fraction in the denominator, and 80 onward-if need be, on to infinity. They are used in solving numerical equations and problems on indeterminate auslysis. ${ }^{2} \frac{1}{4}$ is a continued fraction.
(4) Continued proportion.

Arith. \& Alg. : Proportion in which the consequent of the first ratio becomes the antecedent of the second, the consequent of the second the antecedent of the third, and so 0u; as, $3: 6:: 6: 12:: 12: 24$, \&c.
cón-tin'-ned-1y̆, adv. [Eng. continued; -ly.] Without cessation or iuterruption; uninterruptelly, continuously.

" côn-tin'-u-el-y. * con-tin-n-el-liche,
adv. [Conincaliy.]
còn-tĭn'-pe-ẽr, s. [Eng. continu(e); er.]
$\dagger$ I. Ona who continues or carries on the work of another; a cantinuator.
+2. One who continuer, perseveres, or persiats in any set or conduct.
". . . indulgent conthnuers in otn."-Hammond, i a

* 3. One which has the quality of durability or permanence.
"I wonld my horse had the speed of your tongue,
* 4. One who causes continuance, durability, or permanence.

otn-tin'-u-ingg, pr. par., o., \& \&. [Continue, v.]
A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to
hose of tha verb.
B. As adjective:

1. Remaiuing in tha same atate.

* 2. Permanent, lasting, durable, abiding.
"For hero have we no continuing eity, but we seek
one to pome."-Heb, xili. 14.
* 3. Unceasing, continual.
C. As substantive:
J. The act of producing, sxtending, or protracting.

2. The act or state of remaining io the same place or condition.

* cotn-tin'-n-Y̌ng-Iy, * con-tyn-u-yng-Iy, adn. [Eng. continuing; -iy.] Uninterruptedly; without cessation or interruption.
cơn-tin- $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{u}}^{\prime}-\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{t} \mathbf{y}$, s. [Fr. continuitt; Prov continuitat; Sp. continuidod; Ital. continuita, all from Lat. continuitas $=$ a connected series, continuation.] [Continvous.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Uninterrupted comuexion union, without a break or interval.
2. Technically:
(1) Med.: Uninterrupted cohesion of the texture of any organ or part of the body.
"The solld parts may be contrncted Ly disoolvius thwir continuty ;
itself. $=A r b u t h n o t$.
"Continuzty of texture disposes, as is well kuown

(2) Geol. (Chiefly of time): In the aant sense as 1. The doctrine that there never has been a nuiverssl deatruction of animal or vegetable life in bygone geologic times, and that the gaps which now occur between strata are only local, and if they appear universal, are protnced not by such catastronnes as the Ider geologists imagined to account for then, but by deficiencies in our knowledge. Two great hresks were once supposed to exist-one between the Permian and the Triassic, which separated the palaozoic from the mesozoic or secondary rocks, and the other between the Clask and the Eocene, separating the mesozoic and the cainozoic or tertiary. Both still exist, but intermedinte Irocks, called the Lignitic but intermedinte rrocks, called the Lignitic
serics, $4,000 \mathrm{ft}$. thick, have been found in serics, $4,000 \mathrm{ft}$. thick, have been found in
America, partisly filling the latter gal, it America, bartislly filling the later gal, it is believed that were an the existent strata, known, and all whidh havs been destroye by denudation replaced, the first and all other gals wouk dis'rpear. The doctrine of geological contimity is essential to Darwinism, but it can be and is held also ly the advocates of successive scparate creations. (Nicholson, ©.)
geoiogical continutity."-Nicholson: Pratoont. (2nd evi.).

## - Solution of continuity :

## Med.: (See extract).

"That texture or cohesion of tha parts of an namimas body, upon the ciestruction of which
be abolution of contiasity." - Qinity.
*For the difference between continuity snd continuation, see Contincation.
côn-tIn'-ụ- $\mathbf{0}$, odv. [1tal.]
Music: Continned.
cón-tinn'-u-oŭs, a. [Lat. continuus.] [CON-
fate, făt, färo, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pilt, sïre, sür, maríne; gō, pơt


## I. Ordinary Language

1. Joined together, connected; with no intervening space.
for 1 believe thet many perfectly defined spen-Darwin: Origin of Specios (ed. 1859) ch. Iv, pil4
2. Continual, unceasing.
"Though he behold it not, he can hear its eontinuour
3. Unhroken, uninterrupted.
". they wore detached notices and morsels of
 Coli ii., $\mathbf{p}$. 861 .
II. Technically:
4. Botany:
(1) Of inforescence, the pinnoe of leaves, te.: Uninterrupted, symmetric or normal In form through its whole length. The inflorescence of moat pisnts is continuous, so are the pinne of most pinnate lesves. The opposite of coninnuens is interrupted (q.v.).
(2) Of stems: Not jointed. It is oppoaed to rticulated. (Treas. of Bot.)
5. Philol.: (See extract).

The most natural primary division of the conso nants is luto those which require a total atoppage of the oreath at the moment previous to their being pro nounced, and which, therefore cannot be prolonged; and those in pronounctug which the the wourruption poriged adtibitum The former have recelved the de ignastion of exploulve, and the latter of continuu
continuous bearings, s. pl.
Railway Engin.: Sleepers laid longitudinally under the metals of a railway, instead of across the way.

## continnous break, $s$.

Reilway Engin. : A kind of bresk which when set in action affects the wheels of the whole trsin, snd not only of the carriage in which it is worked.

## continnons-current, a.

Elect.: Same as Diaect Curaent.
continnons impost, s.
Arch.: The monllings of an arch continued along the piliar that supports it, and down to the ground, without sny member to mark the lmpost point-that is, the point at which the arch and pillar meet.
continnous rall, s. A rail made in ections with a loagitudinsl vertical joint and the aections laid together, breaking joint.
cón-tinn'-n-oŭs-Ĭ̌, adv. [Eng. continuous; -ly.] In a continuous manner; witheut break or interruption.
† cón-tĭn'-u-oŭs-něss, s. [Eng. continuous; ness.] The quality or state of being continu ous; continuity.
con-tir-mont, adv. [Fr. centremont.] Against the hill ; upwards ; the contrary way.
obnt'line, 8. [Perhsps Eng. cant; line.]

1. Nautical: The space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of each other.
2. Rope-making: The spsce between the strands on the outside of a rope. In worning, this space is filled up with spun yarn or small rope, which brings the rope so treated o a nearly cylindrical shape, either to atrengthen it or to render the surface smooth and fair for serving or parcelling. (Knight.)
cotn-tor'- nĭ-āte, cớn-tor-ní- a'- tō, $s$ [Ital. contorniato, pa. par. of contorniare, contornare $=$ to make \& circuit or furrow; con torno $=$ a circuit or furrow.]
Numis.: A name spplied to a medal or medallion of bronze, having a furrow on both sides, aupposed to have been struck in the days of Constantine the Great and his successors, snd to have been used as a ticket for dmission to the public canles of Rome and Constantinople. (Used also at tributively.)
sön-tor'sion, 8. [Contortion.]

- otn-tort, v.t. [Lst. contortus, [1a. par. of concorqueo $=$ to writhe or twist together : con $=$ $\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and torqueo $=$ to twist. . To twist, writhe, or curl, to bend
"The vertobral arteries are variousiy contorted."
oŏn-tort'- $\boldsymbol{\infty}$, oŏn-tor'-tī, s. pl. [Fem. \& mase. pl. of Lat. contortu8.] [Conto H , v.]

Bot.: The dames given by Lindans to the twentr-ninth of his natural order of planta; that containing Vinca, Ascleplas, \&c. They were applled on acconnt of the contorted æesti vation of some of these plants.
odn-tort'-ĕd, pa. par. or a. [Contort.]
A. As pa. par. : (Ses the verb).
B. As adjective:
L. Ord. Lang.: Twisted, curled.
II. Technically:

1. Bot. : Applied to a corolla which has the edge of ove petal lying obliquely over the next, or to the portions of a leat or to leavea aimilarly folded.
2. Geol. : Applied to strsta which are curved


CONTORTED STRATA.
or twisted about as if by lataral presaure while io a aoft state.

## cŏn-tor'tī, s. pl. [Contortax.]

oón-tor'tion, * con-tor-sion, s. [Fr. contorsion; Lat. contortio, from contortus, pa. par. of contorquea.] [Contort.]
I. Ordinary Langunge:
J. The act of twisting, bending, or curving. diaruption they would be In danger of, upon a grent and
Creation.
2. A twist, beading, or flexure, a writhing movement
" How can she mequire those hundred gracen nud motions and nirk the contortions of every muscular motion in the tace : -Swelf.
II. Technically:

1. Med.: Partisl dislocation of a limb or member of the body.
2. Bot.: Any unnatural twisting of the branches or other organ
† Cón-tor'-tion-ist, s. [Eng. contortion; -ist.] One whe proctises the twisting or bending of the body in various contortions.

* oón-tor'-tious, a. [Eng. contort; -ions.] Twisted, bent, curved; affected by contortions.
* cón-tor'-tious-nĕss, 8. [Eng. contortious; -ness.] The quality or state of being twisted, beat, or contorted.
* oón-tort'-ǐe, a. [Eug contort; -ive.] Expressive of contortion.
conn-tor-tu'-pli-cate, 日. [Lat. contortu(s)= twisted, and plicatus = folded, ps . par. of plico $=$ to fold.]

Bot. : Applied to a leaf, \&c., turned back on itself.
oŏn-tôur; , 8. [Fr.]
I. Ord. Lang.: The outline or defining line of any tigure or body.
II. Techuically:

1. Fine Arts: A line or lines representing the outline of a figure
"Travelian's colouring and contourt . . ."-Drummond:

## raver. p. ar (tr)

2. Fortif. : The horizontal outline of works of defence. When the conformation of the ground or works is descriled by contours or horizontal sections, these sections are takenat some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the sulject in hand, and the distances of the surface at each interval above or below some nssumed plate of comparison are given in figures at thic most convenient plares on the plan. (Ogilvie, ©..)
3. Surv.: The ontline of the surface of the ground with regard to its undulations.

- (1) Natural contour: The form of the gromd surface with respect to its undula ions.
(2) Line of contour: A horizontal plane intersecting a portion of ground.


## contour 1ines, s. pl

Civil Engineering: Lines on a map or plas of a aurvey of a district joining the asveral levela together

## * con-tourb, v.t. [Contura.]

## cơn-tôar-nê', a. [Fr.]

Her. : Applied to a beast represented standiog, paasant, courant, \&c., with its fice to the sinister side of the escutelieon.
con-tônr'-nï-ä-tě̆d, a. [Contorniate.]
Numis. : Applied to medals, \&c., having the edges appearing as though they had beed turned in a lathe.
corn-tra, prep. [Lat.] A Latin prepoaition meaning against or opposite, used largely in composition in English, to denote opposition, resistance, or contrariety. In compound word in music it signiffes an octave below, e.g. Contra-gamba, a 10 ft . camba; contra-basso, double basa; contra-fagotto, a double bassoon \&c. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
contra-danoe, $\quad$ [ Fr . contredanse ; Sp contradanza.] A kind of dance in which the pirtners ara ranged face to face or in opposita lines to each other. It is frequently cor rupted, both in apeech and writing, into country-dance.
contra-rotation, 8. [Lat. contre, and Eng. Totation (q.v.).] Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion.
oón'-tra-bănd, a. \& s. [Ital. contrabbando $=$ contrary to proclamintion; Fr. contrebande.] [Ban.]
A. As adj.: Prohibited, unlswful, illegal exeluded or forbidetu by jroclamation or law beaity, many talse helps. and contraband wares of
If Contraband goods, Contraband of war: (See extract).
When two natlons are engaged in war. if there be or subsistence of either of them, nud without which it would be diffcult for it to carry on the contest, the othor may legitimately exert every means in ita fower to provent its opponent being eupplited with neh national haw nduit thw triters of nuthority onit inter that a nation which should turnish' articlea contraband of war-that las, with supplien on warlike ehores or nay articie required for the trose
cution war-would forfeit her ueutral clarncter and that the other bedilizerent would lee warruited in preventing surch succuurs from heing sent ant eonhin
catiug thein as law ful prize."-HoCuloch; Commercial Dictionary.

* B. As substantive :

1. Illegal or prohibited traffic.
2. Contraband gools, articles forbidden to be imported or exported.

* cơn'-trạ-bănd, v.t. [Contraband, a.]

1. To declare contraband; to prolilit, to forbid.

2. To deal in contraband nuticles ; to anuggle, to import or export illegaily.

* cơn'-tra-bănd-ĕd, a. [Eng. contraband; ed.] Silliggled.
"Christinu shippes. are there aiko mearched for concealed sinves Aud goods contrabanded."-Sandys:
Travels, p 87 . (Davie.) Travels, p. 87. (Dasies.)
* Oơn'-tra-bănd-Ǐsm, 8. [Eng. contraband; -ism.] Traffic in contraband or prolitited goods; smuggling.
cơn'-tra-bănd-ist, s. [Eng. contraband; -ist.] One who deals in contraband goods : a snugggler.
oŏn-tra-băss'-Ist, 8. [Eng, contrabass(o); -ist.] A double-bass player. (Stainer \& Bar. rett.)
corn-trạ-băs'-sō, 8. [Ital.] Music: The same as Dourle-bass (q.v.)
* cŏn-tra-cŏn'-scient (scient as shent) a. [Lat. contra, tund Eng. conscient (I.v.).] Repugnsnt to conscience.
"The most reprobate wretch doth conumit mome (Daveracon
cón-tract, v.t. \& i. [Lat. contractus, ps. par. of contraho $=$ to draw together, to contract con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and traho $=$ to draw.]

[^182]A. Transitive: © if? noctan a

## 1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) To draw together into a less compass, to lessen, to make mualler.
"But when contenuling chifefs hlock ap the throne,
Contracting regat luwer to
Contracting regal juwer to stretch their owni"
(2) To draw the parts of anything together hring close.
"Aches contract and etarve your supple joints:"

* (3) To collect or bring together; to draw, to procure.

2. Figıratlvely:
(1) To lessen, to diminish in extent or com pass.
"In all thinga desuetude does contract and narrow
(2) To epitomize, to abridge.

Why love ainong the virtues is not known ;
It $\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{that}$ tove contracts thell aill in one."
(3) To shorten, to abbrevinte.
(4) To procnce, to bring or draw together; to incur.
" He that but concetvers a crime in thought,
Coneraces the danger of an nctuni fault." $\begin{gathered}\text { Drylen : Juvenal. }\end{gathered}$
(5) To gain, to acquire.
"Uuhappily he had during the ologe in which he hud so hathy disthegishel himeelf, contracted a pas
(8) To incur, to become liable for.
*(7) To bargain or stipulate on.
"Here are the articles of contracted peace".
*(8) To agree on, to conclude, to arrange.


* (9) To afflance, to betroth.

*(10) To give in the namer of a 4. wonan to be called by banns. [Contract, s.] (Scotel.)
II. Gram.: To shorten by omittiog one or more letters or syllables.
B. Intronsitive:
I. Lit. : To become contracted or diminished in conuriass or extent.
"Tuls power of contracting, In obedience to a
stinullis, is eharneteristic of nnascie. $-T$ Todd $A$ Bow mun: Phyliol. A mitt, vul L. ch. I., p. ss.

11. Figuratively:
12. To become lessened, diminisied, or abridged.
$\because$ prevaited the belief in conthuoth minacles, which long prevaitel in the whole Church, which is even yet



* 2. To stipulate, to bargain.



3. To bargaid, to agree to do any act or work or to suplly any articles for a settled rewank.
4. Frequently followed by for befors the act to be done or the article to bo sumplied. "The vilue of anl thiugs contracted for,

* 5. To lind oneself by betrothal ; to afflance oneself.
"Although the young folks can contruct agaiust
heir pareutw wil."-dereny Taylor.
" cön-traxct', $\alpha$. [Lat. contractus.] Betrothed, aftiancel.
- Por first he was coneraee to Lady Lucy"
cŏn'-trăct, s. [Contract, $v$.]
I. Onlinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.
2. A formal agreement by which two or more persoms contract to do or alstain from doing certain acts; a compract, a barguin.

3. The writing or deed by which an agreement is entered ints, and in which the terms and conditions of the bargain are cotered.
"Then the people of turnel hegan to write in theis

4. The act of aftiancing or betrothing.
"Fenr no evil, nuy friend, aud tomight may no sberdow
Fall of sortow

5. The applicatson made to the clerk of e parish by sn vnmarried man, aceompanied by witnesses, to have owectheart enregiotered, in order to the proclamation of the badus. (Scotch.)

## II. Law:

1. An sgresmant entered into between two or more persons with a lawful consideration or cause, whereby each person binds himself to do or nbstain from doing certaiv acts.
".. . every man should khow what, hese contraces meant nud whit liis
2. An undertaking to do a certain work or supuly certain articles for a specified consupply certain articles for a appecified.
sideration. (Frequently followed by for.)
III. Special phrases and compounds:
3. Contract of benerolence:

Law: A contract msde for the beneflt of only one of the contracting parties.
2. Contracts of recorl: Such as judgments, recognizances, and statutes of staple.
3. Contracts of speciality: Such as are under sesl, as deeds and bonda.
4. Nominate contracts:

Scots Lavo: Loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, asle, permintation, location, society, and mandate. Contracts not distinguished by special names are termed innominate, all of which are obligatory on the contractiog parties from their dste. (Ogilvie.)
5. Simple contracts: Contracts by parole.

* cŏn-trăc-tā'-tion, s. [Contrectation.]
cōn-trăct'-ěd, pa. par. \& a. [Contract, v.]
A. As pa. par. : (See the verl).
B. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Compressed or lessened in compass or extent.
 p. 182.
2. Shrunken, kDitted.

To him the Angel with coneracted brow."'
3. Affanced, betrothed.
"-. Inquile me out contracted behelors, Buch as Hen. II, iv. 2
4. Bargained or agreed on.
5. Incurred, as a deltt.
6. Mean, narrow, selfish; as, man of a contructed mind.
II. Grom. : Shortenel by the omission of ons or more letters or syltahles.
If Crabb thas diseriminates between con. tracted, confined, and narrow: "Controction arises from the imherent state of the object ; confined is produced by some external agent a limb is contractel from disease; it is comfued by a chain: we speak morally of the contructer apan of a man's life, and the confned view which le takes of a sulbject. Contracted and confined respect the operations of things; zarrow their qualities or acidents: whatever is cont enctal as confinet is mome or less narros: but many things are nerrow which have never been contructeil or confined; what is necrrow is theyefore more positively so than either contheyefore more positively so than either con-
tracted or confined; a contructed mind has but tracted or cominefl a contrutted mind has but
few objects on which it achls to the excluxion few objects on whinch it dwells to the excluxime
of others; a confinell education is confined to of others; a confinel. education is confined to
few points of knowleuge or information; a narrow sonl is hemment in by a single seltish passion." (Crabb: Eng. Synion.)

## contracted vein, $\varepsilon$.

Mydrani.: A term ilenoling the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from $n$ vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture, owing to the particles nearest the peviphery expericucing greater attrition than the rest, and being thas retarded. (Ogilvie.)
cotn-trăct'-ĕd-ly, aulv. [Eng. contractelt -ly.] lu a contranted mamer; as thongh contracted; not fully.
cón-trăct'-ěd-nĕss, s. [Eog. contracted; -ness.]
I. Lit.: The quality or stste of lucing contracted ; contraction.
II. Figuratively:

1. Meanness, marrowness, gelfishness.
2. Brevity, shortuess, concisenesa.

t conn-truxct-x-bII-1-ty, a. [Eng. contrweti-ble;-ity.] The qnality of heing contractible ; possibility or capability of being contracted.

+ cón-trăct'-1-bIe, a. [Eng. contracl; able. Capalile of being contracted; admittits of contraction.
- Bmall air linders dilatable and contractible
† ©tn-tract'-1 - ble-něss, s. [Eng oon tractible; -ness.] The quality of helitg contractible; contractiblitity, contractillty.
côn-trăct'-īle, $\alpha$. [Fr. contractile; $\$ \mathrm{p}$. contraciil.] Having the power of contracting or shortening itself.


## contractile force, s.

Physics: A force ly which a body, from heat or other canse, recedes iuto smaller dimension from those which it previonsly occupied. The property is taken advantage of when, before the tire of a wheel is put on the circum ference of a wheel, it is made red hot, that, when cooled, it may grses the wheel with excceding force. Irou bars screwed when hot into walls which have bulged will in cooling force them back into their place.

## contractile tissue, a

Anat.: Any tissue of whith the property is, in certain circumatances, to contract, muscular tissue. [Contractility.]
"O." those clepreseing causes which umally put a man: Physiol. 1 tuat., vol. 1. , ch. It., p. 6 .

## contractile vesioles or vacuoles,

 J. $p l$.Zool. - Gertain clear spaces in the Protozoa which alternately contract and dilate. They are thus marked off from the permenent and food vacuoles.
cón-trăct-ill'-i-ty, s. [Eng. contractil(e) ; -ity; Fr. contractilite.] Capability of contracting. A muscle when etimulated shortene itself, nud herefore it in said to ponsess the property of conch. i., 1.
d Vital contractility:
Anat.: The property which a muscle has during life to contract or shorten itself under the operation of the will, or by mechanical, electrle, or other stinnulus. It continues for a sloort time sfter death. It is sometimea called irritability, but in this case that word is used lu a linited sense.
cón-trăct'-ing, pr, par., a, \& e. [CONtract, v.]
A. As pr.par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:

1. Shortening, diminishing; causing contraction.
2. Entering idto a contract; stipulsting, agreeing.
C. As substantive :
3. The act of shortening or diminishing; contraction.
4. The act of tocurring or drawing unon oneself.
5. The act of entering into a contract.
cốn-trăo'-tion, s. [Fr. contraction; Prov. contraccio; sp. contracion; Port. contraccio; 1 tal. contrazione, all from Lat. contractio.] [Conthact, v.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
6. The act of contracting, shortening, or nartowing into smatler dimellsions. (Used of things material or immaterial.)
7. The state of being so contracted.
8. That which is contracted; an abhrevistion.
II. Fig.: A contraeting or betrothsl, a contract.
B. Technically:
9. Nat. Phtl.: The nearer approach to each other of the molecules of a body with, the etfect of diminishing jts inlk and increabing ths density. [Conthactile Fohce.]
10. Surg.: A puermanent altemtion in parts of the human frame, aa in the limbs, \&e. Contraction is often feigned by malingering aoktiers, sailors, and mendicants, to eacaje work.


11. Gram. : The reduction of two vowele, two syllables, or anything similar, to one.

## contraction-rule, s.

Metal. : A rule in excess $\boldsymbol{*}$ standard measurement nged by pattern-makers, to llow for the contraction of ths cast metal in cooling. (Knight.)

- cōn-trǎt-ive, a. [Eng. contruct; -ive.] Heving the quality or power of contracting.

The heart, an mald from its contructive cave
Blactment: The Croation bik Fl .

* otn-trđot'-1y, adv. [Eng. contracl; -ly.] Contractedly ; by contraction.
otn-tract'-õr, s. [Lat.]

1. Ondinary Language:
2. Generaliy:
(1) One of the parties to a contract or bargain.
coricinded. ohle contractors in every, trontie and amitie
(2) Ong who contracts, incura, or draws anything upon himself.
3. Spec.: Ons who entera into s oontract for the carrying out of any wark, or the eupply of any materials or goods for s stipnlated consideration.
II. Lnw: in ths sams senses as I.

II By 22 Geo. III. e. 45 , § 1, passed in 1782, Govermment contractors ars disquslifisd from sitting in the Houss of Commons.
contradanso, s. [CONTRA-DANCE.]
cǒn-trạ-dict', v.t. \& i. [Lat. contradictus, pa. par. of contradico $=$ to speak agginst, to coutradict : contra $=$ against, and dico $=$ to speak.]
A. Transitive:
I. Lit.: To opposs in words; to gainsay ; to deny the truth of any statement or assertion ; to sssert ths opposite to any statement.

- Dear Duff, 1 prithee, contraduct thyseif.

And may it is not no
Shakesp.: Macboth II.
II. Figuratively:

- 1. To oppose, to be contrary to.
"Are worthiest of the mind'g regard; with these


2. To oppose, to hinder, to renist. "When was the hoor
1 ever contradicteel your desira
Or mede it not nhinu too
Shatesp.
B. Intransitive:
3. Lit.: To opposs in words, to deny or gainsay.
they were filed with oury, aud spake against


* 2. Fig.: To be opposed or contrary to.
"Yot more thers be who doubt His ways nut just,

TI Crabb thos discriminates between to contrailict, to cleny, sud to oppose: "Contradict and teny sre perfornmed hy words only; oppose either hy words or sctions: we contradict an assertion, eleny a fact, oppose a person or his ophions; we may contradict ourselves or others; we oppose others only; if linrs havs not excellent memories they are sure to contradict themselves on s close examination; those who oppose others should be carefnl not to do it from a spirit of oplosittom. Contradict is likewlse used in denying what is Isid to one's charge ; hit we msy deny withont contradicting, in snswer to a question: contrediction respecte indifferent mstters; denying is sl ways. nsed in matters of immediate interest." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
oŏn-trè-dict'-ěd, pa. par. \& o. [Contranict.]
cŏn-trâ-dĭct'-ẽr, * cŏn-trạ-dict'-õr, s. [Fntor, contradict; -er.] One who contradicts, oploses, or cainsays ; sn opposer.
côn-tratilict-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Contradict.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. © particip, adj,: (Ses the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of gaiusaying, denyIng, or opposing ; eontradiction.
con-tra-dic'-tion, s. [Lat. contradictio, from contradictus.] [Contradict.]

1. Lit. : Ths sct of opposing in words; a
gainsaying or denial of any statoment or assertion.
"The mark, at which my jurtar ain I tako,
II. Figuratively :

- 1. Opposition by words or acts. of dinners rgainst himuselt, ..."一Heb. xii. 8 .

2. Inconsistancy, incongrulty, or disagreement with itself.
"Can he nurke deathlees death? That were
(

* 3. Direct contrariety or opposition, repugnancy.

LLawe human muet be made without coneradiction
4. Ons who or that which is inconsistent witil itself.
"And yet in both refoicing minu tubleat:

II $A$ contradiction in terms: An expreasion invotving sn inconsistency, a statement ons part of which contradicts the other; as, "sn part of which contradicts the ot

- cŏn-trạ-dio'tion-a1, a. [Eng. contıudiction; -al.] Contradicting, opposing, contradictory.
".... the boisterous and contrndictional hand of a temporal enarthly, nild corp
* cơn-tra-dic'-tious, a. [Eng. contradict; -ious.]

1. Opposed ; inconsiatent with, or opposite to, soything.
-".i.i.contradietious to the attributes of Ood, . . .
2. Filied with contradictions or inconsistencies.
collier. so party-coloured and contradictious. . . ."-
3. Given or inclined to contradiction ; cavilling.
"Bondet wha argumentative, contradiotions, and

- cơn-tra-dǐo'-tious-nĕss, s. [Eng. contradictious; -ness.]

1. Ineonsistency or incongruity ; contrariety with itsel?.
"This opinion wha, for ita abourdity and controulic
tousmess, unworthy of the reflned spirit of Plato."-
Norris.
2. A disposition to contradict or oppose;
cavilling.
-"... contradictiounness is repv.
cŏn-tra-dict'-īve, a. [Eng. contradict; -ive.] Contradictory, opposed to or inconsistent with.

* cơn-trạ-dict'-ive-1y, adv. [Eng. contradictive: -ly. 1 In a contradictive manner; by contradiction ; inconsistently.
* cơn-trạ-dilc'-tôr, s. [Contradicter.]
cơn-tra-dic'-tõr-1̆-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. contradictory; -ly.] In a contradictory or inconsistent msuner ; inconsistently.
cǒn-trạ-dĭo'-tõr-1̆-nĕss, s. [Eng. contradictory; -ness.] The quslity of being contrsdictory or inconsistent ; contradiction, inconsistency.
of his own ldeanding himself by the rontradictorin
* oŏn-trạ-dic-tör'-i-oŭs, n. [Eng. contradictory; -ous.] Contradictory.
 ${ }_{1049}{ }^{\text {you }}$
 contradictorious; $-7 y$. In s contradictory manner; contradletorily.
 dictor; - $y .1$
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Opposed, inconsistent, or contradicting.
"The Jews hold, that in case two mhates should happell to colitrulictoue anuther, they were yet lound to leelieve the contradictory usertions of both."-
south : sermons.

* 2. Inclined or given to contradiction.
II. Logic: lavolving contrsdiction, applied to two propositions, differiug trom each other

In quantity and quality, both of which eannoth and one of which must be, true. [T]

I Contradictory propositions:
Logic: Propositions of which one is universal, and the other, which is not wo, denies not sal, and the other, which is not 80 , denies not
ths whole of the assertion mads by the first, ths whole of the sssertion msids by the frist,
hut only s portion of it. 1 it thus brigty hut only s portion of it. 1t ia thus brieny
stated: Soms A's sre not B's. If the first proposition ssserts that snow falls in every country in winter, a contradictory proposition denies only the universality of the statement, but sdmits it to be trus in a more limited degres. In other words, it admits that snow falis in winter in many cases, but denies that it does so In all. Cantradictory differ from Contrary propositione. [Contrary fropositions.]
B. As subst. : A proposition which is in the fullest dsgres contradictory to another.
"'. ' ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ to make the mame thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one which
radictories "-Bramhall: Answer to Hobbes.
cŏn-tra-dǐs-tinct', a. [Lat. contra, sud Eng. distinct (q.v.).] Distinguished by opposite qualities.

cơn-tra-dis-tino'tion, s. [Lat. contra, and Eng. distinction (q.v.).] The quality of being contradistinct or of opposite qualities.
what is mone may ty conas to the distinct knowledge of wome other puwers. ${ }^{-G \text { Glanvilla }}$ : Scepsis.
cơn-tra-dǐs-ť̌nct'-ive, n. \& s. [Lat. contra, snd Eug. distinctive (q.v.).]
A. As adj. : Characterized by contradistinction or opposite quilities.
"The diversity between the contrudistinctiva pro-
nonns and the encitic. . ."Marrk: Herm., L.

* B. As subst. : A mark of contradistinction.
cŏn-tra-dis-tuัn'-guĭsh, v.t. [Lat. contra, and Eng. distinguish. J To distinguish by s quality not merely differential from, but the opjosite of that possessed by the other.
cŏn-tra-dǐs-tǐn'-guǐshed, pa. par. \& a [Contradistinoutsh, $v$. .]
cŏn-tra-dis-tiǹ'-guish-ing, pr, par, \& a [Contriadistinolish, v.]
* cǒn-tra-räc'-tion, s. [Lat. contro=against, and factio $=$ a making, a doing; factus $=$ made, pa. par. of facio $=$ to make.] $A$ coun. terfeiting. (Blount.)
* con-tra-fait, * con-tra-fit, v.t. [Counterfeit, $v$.
I. To counterfeit, to pretend.

2. To imitate.

* cön-tra-fiss'-ure (fiss as fish), s. [Lat. contra $=$ against; and Eng. fissure, from Lat jisstera.]

Anat.: For def. ses extract.
"Contundons, when great, do nonally produce at where the hlow was inficted, and then it is callod fisure or in the contrasy part, in which caan
obtains the name of conoratenure, "Wisemath
cŏn-tı'a-har-mŏn'-ĭ-cal, n. [Lat. contra, snd Eig. harmonical.] Tlis opposits of harmonical.
If Contra-harmonioal proportion:
Math.: Proportion in which the difference between the first and second terms is to ths difference between the sccond and third as the third is to the first. Thus $a, b$, snd $c$ are in contra-harmonical proportion if $a-b: b-c$ $:: c: 0$. The three numbers 5,15 , and 10 sre in contra-harmonic proportion, tor $5 \sim 15: 15$ in $10:: 10: 5$; i.e., $10: 5:: 10: 5$.

* cơn'-tra-hěnt, a. \& s. [Lst. controhens, pr. par. of contraho $=$ to contraet.] [ConTract.] 1. As adj.: Contracting, covensnting.
II. As subst.: One who contrscts or covenants: s eontracting psity.
* con-trai-man, s. [Countryman.]
* cŏn-tra-in'-dí-cant, s. [Lat. contra, ano Eng. indicant (q.v.).] A symptom which forbids to treat a subject or matter as a digeass in the usual manner.
"Trkroughout it wis full of coneraindicanta." -
* cŏn-tra-ĭn'-dí-ciate, v.t. [Lat. contra, and Eng. indicate (q.v.).] To indieste or point out

[^183]some peculiar method of treatment, contrary to what the general tenor of the malady requires.
-ơn-tra-in'-di-cat-ěd, pa. par. or a. [Contraindicate]

* cŏn-tra-in'-di-cāt-ing, pr. par. \& a. [Contraindicate.]
- cŏn-tra-ín-dí-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. contra, and Eng. indication (q.v.). $\quad$ as indication or symptom which forbida to treat a disease in the naual raanner; a contraindicant.
* cŏn-trälr, * con-trare, prep. [CONTRARE, Contrary.] Contrary to, in opposition. sumevir man within or without the realme."- $P$ ititcoutie: Crom. p. 95.
II In contrare: Against, in opposition to. In our conlrare: Against or in opposition to n .
"We declared our stato to the king our husband, certifying him how miserably be woold be handied, in cass he permitted thlr lords to prevail in our
Crara. In the contrair: To the contrary.
${ }^{\text {in He }}$ He was chanfululie hanged,- notwithetandiag the kingis commandement in the contratr." - Pitacottie
- con-träire', t.t. [Fr. contrarier.] To cross, to thwart.
cơn-tra-jẽr'-va, s. [Contraverva.]
con-tral'tō, a. \& в. [Ital.]
Music:

1. The voice of deepest tone in femalea. it is of a quality allied to the tenor voice in men, and the usual compass is within two octaves. The beat notea of the range are between a or $\Delta$ flat below the treble stave, and treblac or D . [Alto, Countertenor.] (Stainer \& Barreth.)
2. One who sings in a contralto voice.
3. The part written and arranged for a contralto voice.

* cớn'-tra-müre, s. [FT. contremur.] Fort.: An out-wall built about the mainwall of a city or fortification. [COUNTERmure.]
* conn-tra-năt'-u ral, a. [Lat. contra, and Eng. raiural (q.i.).] Against or opposed to nature; unnatural
" ". At be deternaloed and thed up, either by itself,
or irum abroad, is vloleat and contranasural." $-B p$. or irum abroad. is villeo
Rust: Disc. on $T$ Tuth. $\$ 6$.
- corn-tra-nī-tẹn-ç̆̆, s. [Lat. contra $=$ against, and nitens, $p \mathrm{r}$. par. of nitor $=$ to strive.] A resisting sgainst pressure; resistance, reaction. (Bailey.)
oon-tra-pose', v.t. [Lat contra $=$ agsinst, and positus, jab par. of pone = to place.] To put or place against, in opposition to, or con-
"We may manifestly see contraposed desth and life,
justice ind io justice, Justice and io just
dise (1677), p. 235.
' cơn-tra-pó-şi'tion, s. [Lat. contra $=$ against, and Eng. position (q.v.).]

1. Ord. Lang.: A putting or setting againat, contrary to, or in opposition.
"Many other thinga might here be alleged to shew
bow exact and exquisito an antithesis how exact and exquinito an antithesis and contra pasition there is between the apostles sod cardin
2. Logic: Conversion in particnlar negative propositions, effected by sepsrating the word not from the copola and attaching it to the predicate. Thus in the particular negative proposition "Some who possess wealth are not happy," nothappy, instead of happy, may he made the predicate, in which case the propoaition will become a particular affirmative equivalent to the following, "There are people who can be wealthy without being happy. " But it has beea already showa that the conversion by "contrapasition.' (hy 'oegation'] will enable us to
reduce theesh two moods, outenively." Whately : Elereduce thesen two moois, ontensivel
ments of Logic, bk. iL. ch. iil. 1 ?
oǒn-trapp-pı̆n'-tō, s. [Ital.] Coonterpoiat.
oŏn-trą-pŭnt'-al, a. [Eng. counterpoint; al.] Music: Pertaining to counterpoint.

- cơn-tra-pŭnt'-al-1y̆, ady. [Eng. contra puental; ly.] In a contrapuntal manuer.
 punetally
conn-tre-pyint'-ist, 8. [Eag. counterpoint; ist.)
Music: One who ia akilled in connterpoint. a learned contrapuntist, . . ."-Javon: on Churoi Murlc, p. 208
corn-tr'ax'cō, s. [Ital.] False or ineorrect bowing on the violin, dc. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
* Oŏn-trạ-regg-n-lăr'-1-ty̆, s. [Lat. contra $=$ against, and Eng. regularity (q.v.)] An oppoaition or contrariety to ruie.
it is not eo properly so irregalarity as a com
* conn-trą-rē-mŏn'-strant, s. [Lat. contra $=$ againat, and Eng. remonstrant (q.v.).]

1. Gen.: One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant
"As for their plea that they came to defeod their
opiaion no otherwise theo the contra-romonatrants oplaion no otherwise theo the contra-romonatrants synod wrong to make thit dietinctlon of contra-remonartanes nnd remomstrants ; for in the syood there Whe no contra-remonetrant, and ao manh nas calld came ander the nime of remonstrante their letters

2. Specially (Plural):

Ch. Hist. : A name given in Holland lo the 17th century to the Calvinists who presented a petition termed the "Counter-remonstrance" to the "Remonatranca" sent to tha States of Holiand and Weat Friesland in 1610 by the Arminiana. The latter were called Remonstrants. (Mosheim : Ch. Hist., 17th cent, section 1i., pt. ii., ch. iiji., § 1.)

- cón-trär'-i-ant, a. [Fr., pr. par. of comtrarier $=$ to oppoae, to be contrary to.)

Law : Opposed, contradictory, inconsistent. "The very depositioas of witneases tbemelvee betng Alslife : Parergon

* cờn-trär'-i-ant-ly̆, adv. [Eng. contrariant; -ly.] In a contradictory mander; contrarily. (Coleriage.)
- côn-trär'-ie, v.t. [Contrarv.] To oppose, to thwart.

Our country law contritr'd that desire
To which our loves so wholly did inclio Harrington : Orlando, bk. xiil., ;

* cồn-trär'- ende, a. [Contrarinnt.] Contrary, opposing.
" côn-trär'-ìent, s. [Fr. contrariant, pr. par. of contrarier $=$ to oppose.]

Eng. Hist.: Tha name given to Thomas, Earl of Lancaater, and the barons who took part with him against Edward II., because in respect of their great power it was not fit to call them rebels or traitors. (Ogilvie.)
cơn-trą-ríeş, s. pl. [Contranv, 8.]
Logic: Propositions whichare contradictory to and destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.
"If two ooiveravis differ lo quality, they are contraWaits: Logick.
cŏn-tra-ri'-ět-y. contra $=$ against. s. [Lat. contrarietas, from

1. Ordinary Language
2. The state of being contrary or opposed.

There is nothing more conumoo than contrariety of
2. Repugnance, disagreement, opposition.
"Ho which will perfectly recover a nick, and reatore nuch to bring it to atote of simple contririet our
 3. A repugnant or oppoaed quality; an inconsistency.

4. A proposition inconsistent with or opposed to another.

Ho will be here, and yet he is not here: Shakesp.: il fenry IT., ii.s
II. Metayhys. : An associative principle of the mind, whereby the presence of cold, for iustance, raises the idea of heat, hunger of eating, \&c.
cơn'-tra-ri-1y, * con-tra-ri-11, + con tra-rílye, adv. [Eng. contrary; -ly.]

1. In a manner contrary or opposed to something.
stavitis. all this oontrardy to the lawn of specifick
2. In contrary or different directions: variously.
3. Perversely. (Slang.)
$\dagger$ cơn'-treq-rǐ-nĕss, s. [Eng. contrary ; -ness.]
4. The quality or state of being contrary opposition, coutrariety, inconsiatency.
5. Perverseness. (Slang.)
cơn-trär'-1-oŭs, * cŏn-trär'-1-ŭs, * con-tra-ry-ous, a. [O. Fr. contralius; Sp., Port., \& Ital. contrarioso.) Oppoaite; re pugnant the ons to the other.
"Euer ho was couetous. Prood of herte and constra
cŏn-trär'-i-oŭs-iy̆, *00n-tra-ry-ouslye, adv. [Eng, contrarious; -ly.] In a con trary manner; oppositely, contrarily.

To many things, having full reference.
cŏn-trärr-ǐ-oŭs-tyy, * con-tra-ri-oustie, s. [Eng. contrarious; -ty.] Contrariety, opposition.
*ơ̆n-trär'-i-stme (Eng.), * cŏn-trär'sum (sootch), a. [Eng. dc. contrary, and som (q.v.).] Perverse, obatinate.
cơn'-tra-ri-wişe, adv. [Eng. contrary, and wise (q.v.).]

1. In a contrary or opposite manner ; on the contrary.
"Not renderlig ovil Ior evil or railing for ralling :
2. Con versely.
"Every thing thit acts upoo the suids, must, itt the asme time, act apon the solide, and cominariwise."-
cơn'-tra-ry̆, "cón-trär'-y, * con-tra-rie, ${ }^{*}$ con-tra-rye, * oon-trair, ${ }^{*}$ con-trare, * con-treyre, a., ady., \& s. [Fr. contraire; l'rov. oontrari; Sp., Port., \& ital. contrario all from Lat. contrarius = lying over agalnst contra $=$ over against.]
A. As adjective:
I. OTd. Lang. : Lying over against, opposite. 1. In opposition to. Used-
(1) Of things material, as also of things immatericl and abstract:
the wiad was contrary."-Natt. Xiv. 24
(2) Of persons:
(a) At the present moment in oppoaitlon to. "Aod if ye wrik contrary nnto me, aud will out
bearkeo unto me; will hrisg seven times nora

(b) Disposed habitually to oppose; wayward, perverse, froward.
3. Opposite, different, excluding something else.

Whom When the Lady anw so Inire. ." wight
Ali lguurant of ber contrdry zex." spender: $F$. $\mathbf{Q}$.. III. 1. 17 .
II Opposites complete while contraries exclude one another. Thus aweet and sour ara opposites, sweet and bitter are contraries. (Trench: On the Study of Words.)
II. Logic: [Contrary propositions]
B. As adv. : Contrarily, in opporition.
C. As substantive:
I. Ort. Lang.: A thing opposed or opposite to another one.

No contraries hold more sutipathy
Than I and mich a knave.
Than I and wich a knavere.: King Lear, ii. 2
II (1) On the contrary: On the other hand. "He plented still not guility.
The king's attorney on the contrary
of divers witnensel
The contrary. Shakegp.: Henry rhil, it 1. from the ehair, that if ante of $s$ motion it they may have an opportunity of giving visible expressinn to their views.
(3) To the contrary: To ad opposite purpose. "They did It. ant for want of iostruction to the con
II. Logic \& Ord. Lang.: A prolrosition contrary to aome other one.
"The inatances hrought hy our author are but slender proofs of a right to elvil power and dominion in the flrst-born, and do rather shew the contrary."-

- (1) Conenary motion: Melodiea or chords proceeding in opposite directloos. (Stainer Barrett.)
(2) Contrary propositions :

Logic: Propositiona which contradict every smprosabia case of each other. The two yro-
fate, făt, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pít, sïre, sīr, maxine; gō, pठt,

poufitions, "every $A$ is $B, "$ and "no $A$ is $B$," are contrary propositions. If it be esserted by one thist every star is ehining, and this be met by the connter-assertion thist no star is vhining, the two statementa are contrary proyositions.
(3) Contrary terms :

Logic: Terms more opposed to sach other than any of the same class, as black and white, rich and poor.
contrary-minded, a. Of a different mind or opinion.

* cōn'-tra-ry, * con-tra-rten, *on-trarye, vif. [Contraky, a. \& 8.] To set contrarily to, to oppose.
"When 1 came to court, I wan advised not to oom trary the king."-Latimer.
otn-trăst', v.i\& t. [Fr. contraster $=$ to strive, to contend against; Low Lat. contrasto $=$ to to contend against; Low Lat. contrasta $=$ to against, snd sto $=$ to stand.]
A. Intrans.: To exist or to be pleced in opposition to something else so as to show more clearly the difference or unlikeness between the two things; to exhihit the excelleace of one thing compered with snother.
"The Jolnte which divide the sendatone contrast fnely with the dipisiound
hanalt into pillara. $-L y$ out.
* B. Reflex. : To be of such s quality, or to be so placed, that each of two things shall show clearly the difference in quslity, extent, \&c., between it snd the other ; to put in contrast.
"The figures :- must contrase ench other hy thoir
C. Transitive:

1. Lit. : To put in contrast; to pisce so that the differences or dissimilitudes of two things msy be clearly shown.
Daity Te contrazaphing the present with the peast, . . ."-
2. Fig.: Mentslly to compare the different qnalities or extents of two things.
ơn'-trăst, * con-tras-to, s. [FT. contraste ; Ital. contrasta.]
L. Ordinary Language:
3. The set of plscing two things in such a position as to show clearly snd msrkedly the differences or dissinilitudes between them;
to exhibit differences of quality or extent by juxtaposition.

But atoop, and pinca the prospect of the soul
In sober contract with renilty:
2 The state of beit physically of being 80 opposed or plsced, physically or mentally, as to exhibit clearly and vividly differences of quality or extent; opposition, variety, or contrariety in quality.

How the poor hrates condition, forced to ran It to conres of sufferiog in the puhlic rond,
Bad contrixt f nil too forten mote his heart
With unavalling pilty
3. Opposition.
" He married Matildx. . hat not withoot eontrant
4. The state of being opposed or in opposition, disagreement.
"There wan such s contrarta 'twixt the cardinals."Hocell: Lect , i. vi. 8.
II. Art: Opposition of varied forms in colour or sculpture, which, by their juxtaposition, hring out more vividily the charac teristic pecoliaritics or festures of each other
-I For the difference between contrast and compdrison, see Comparison.
oôn-trast'-ĕd, pa. par. or a. [Contrast, v.] cơn-tra-etim'-n-lant, s. [Lat. contra, and Eng. stimulant (q.v.).]

Med. : A medicine or preparation intended to counteract the effecta of a stimulant.
obn-trăst'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CoNTRAST, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip $\quad$ : : : (See the vert).
C. As subs. The set of placing in contrast contrast

- cŏn-tra-tā'-tion, s. [Sp. contratacion $=a$ contract.] A contract, an sgreement.
- contratation-house, s. A house where contracta and bargains are made for the promotioo of trade.
"Toaching the Constitations and Orders of the
oontratation house of
Honoel: Lettern, p. 128
cơn'-träto, $a$. [Lat. contra $=$ agsinst, opposite.] Having cogs or teeth placed contrary to those of common wheels, or projecting parallel to the axis.


## contrato-wheel, 2

Hor. : A crown-wheel or face-wheel in a watch. Also known as the fonrth wheel. Its coss project perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel. It give s name to the old vertical or verge movenent in clocks snd wstches wheres crowu-whel io placed in encagement where \& crowu-wheel is placed in engagement With the pinion on the arbor of the escapleWheel, in order to bring into horizontal position in the clock the srbors of all except the escapewheel. The anchor pallet has put the contratewheel out of use in clock escapements, and the lever and other movements have superseded the old vertical movement in wstches. (Knight.)

In his [Dr Croft'z]time there wasa very fine contra,
tenor In tha Royal Chapel,..."-Hacon: On Church
Nusick pi 13k
 vallation (q.v.) ; Fr. contrevallation; Sp. contravalacion; Port. contravallagio; Ital. contrarellazione.]
Fort.: A trench defended by a parapet, constructed by a fnrce besieging a place, and structed by a inrce besteging a place, and
designed to protect themselves and jntercept designed to protuct th
sallies of the besieged.
Goarico the is rapidiy of constructing . . "-Timmes, Oct. 27 .

oŏn-tra-va-peũr', s. [Fr.]
Loco. Engin.: A French Invention, s partial substitute for brskes. It consists in injecting 8 small stream of water from the boiler into the exhaust-pipes or passages before and during the reversal, so 88 to bring a counterpressure of steam upon the piston. (Kright.)
oon-tra-vēne', * con-tro-vene, v.t. \& i. [Fr. contrevenir; Lat. contravenio $=$ to come against: contra $=$ against, snd venio $=$ to come.]
A. Transitive
I. To come in opposition to ar conflict with; to oppose, to obstruct, to hinder.
whit in us if to contravene, to thwart, and overthrow, what in ua iles, ${ }^{\text {net. }}$
2. To transgress, to violate, to break; to set in opposition to.
otherwise contrutened the act of heard mass, and
 Ogiltie, an. 1615.
*3. To incur, to become subjected to. (Sootch.)

* B. Intrans. : Toact in opposition to or so as to violste sny law or order.
-"-. certification of those that conerarenod,
oŏn-tra-vēned', pa. par. or a. [Contravene.]
cơ̆n-tra-चën'-ër, s. [Eng. contraven(e); er.] One who contravenes, violates, or transgresses 8 law or order.

cőn-tra-vēn'-这g, pr. par., $a_{.,}$\& 8. [CoNthavene.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The ant of violating or trans gressing sny law or order ; contravention.
ơn-tra-จ®̆n'-tion, s. [FT.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of opposing, thwarting, or being in conflict with; opprosition.
tion* to the lisws of the land."-Suevent in contraven
2. The sct of violating or transgressing any lsw or order; violation.
$\ddot{\prime}$. . he had, in the very preaeace chamber, posi-
tively refused to draw warrants ia contravention of Acte of Parlisiment...--Maoaulay: Hith. Engo,
II. Scots Lav:
3. Gen.: An act done in violation of a legal obligstion. (Bell: Scotch Law Dict.)
4. Specially:
(1) An set done hy sn heir of entail in oppo sition to the deed of entail. (Bell.)
(2) An sction founded on the breach of law borrows. (Bell.)
*ơn-tra-vèr'-al on, s. [Lat. contra $=$ against opyosite ; versio =s turning.] [Version.] The act of turning to the opposite eids or direction; antistrophe.
the contranersion of the choras. .- Congrove: On Pindaric Ote

cŏn-treb-Yẽr'-vas, s. [Fr. contraverypa; Sp. contrayerva, conirayerba; Port. contraherva; Low Lat. contrayerva; from contra $=$ sgeinst, and yerva, yerba, herva, the same as Class Lat, herba $=a$ herb. Literally s counter-herb, i.e., heros =atiderb. poison.]

Pharm.: The root of Dorstenia Contrayerva,
a genus of Moracee (Mulberries). It has a stimulsit and tonic rhizome.
contrayerva-reot, s . The rhizome of the Contrayervs (q.v.).
"No Indinn it so anvage lint that he knows the ume of his to
vili. 167 .
' contre, * con-tree, * con-trey, s. [CounTRY.]
"To quat contre sum that thon wond."-Oureor
oon' ${ }^{\prime}$-tre, adv. [Fr., from Lat. contra.]
Her. : An epithet spplied, in composition to several beariugs on account of their cutting the shields ins contrary sud opposite manuer: thus we have contre-bends, contre-chevror, con-tre-pale, \&c., when there are two ordingries of the same nsture opposite to each other, so that colour is opposed to metal, sud metal to colour.
contre-dance, s. [Contra-dance.]
cơn'-tre-băsse, s. [Contrabasso.]

* con-tre-coup, s. [Fr. contre = sgainst; coup $=8$ stroke.] Opposition; s repulse in the pursuit of snything.
ab̆n-trěo-tā'-tion, s. [Lat. contrectatio $=\mathbf{a}$ handling: con $=$ with, together; tracto $=$ to handling: con $=$ with, together ; tracto $=$
"The greatest danger of gill is in the contrectation
and touching of their hand "-Forrand :Cove Nelanand touchiug of th
oon-tre-falt-ure, s. [O. Fr.] [CounterFEIT.] The act of counterfeiting; a shain, s deceit.
"Al his contrefatiture is colour of sinae and boat."Palt. Songr and Poems, p. 336 .
* oon-tre-fete, * con-tre-feten, * coun-tre-fete, v.t. [Counteafeit.]
* otn-trĕm'-ble, v.i. [Pref. con. snd Eng. tremble (q.v.).] To tremble or shske st the sance time or together.

And from all grounds the soyle contrembling
Phaer : Virgill : Aneldos, hk. x., p. 2 zr.
cờ'-tre-temps (temps 88 tan), s. [Fr.] Anything which oceurs at en unlucky or unfortunate moment; an embsrrassing event.

* oon-tre-vaile, v.i. [Countervail.]
* con-treve, v. [Contrive.]
- con-tre-vore, s. [O.Fr. troveure; Ital. trovetura. 1 A contrivance, $s$ yan.
" Here now a contreuore . . ."- A. de Brunnc, p. ss .
obn-tribl-u-ta-ble, a. [Eng. contribut(e); -able.] That can be contributed.
ootn-trĭb'-u-ta-ryy, $a . \&$ s. [Pref. con, and Eng. tributary (q.v.).] [Contributorv.]
A. As adjective:
I. Lit. : Paying tribute to the same lord; a joiot tribntary.

2. Fig.: Joined in contributing, co-operat ing, conjoint ; contributing to the same purpose or end.
"Yea, the whole maxthemsticke mut be coneribu-ars."-Glanvill: Scepatis
B. As substantive:
3. One who pays tribute to the same lord ; a foint tributary or contributar.
4. A confederate.
"A Pandrasus and his contributarter:"-Locrine, it
odn-trib'-nte, v.t. \& i. [Lat. contributus, 1 . pser. of contribuo: con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and tribuo = to pay.]
A. Trans.: To give in common with others: to pay s share; to give or grant to a common stock or for a common purpose.
"His monter concributed a groent wom of monoy to B. Intransilive:
5. Lit. : To give a share to a commou stock or purpose.
6. Fig. : To give or use one's power or influence for any object; to assist or bear a share in any design.
"These med sleo eoneribuced to obatruct the pro--Fer the difference between to contribute and to conduce, yee Condoce.
oón-trib'-n.tĕd, pa. par. or $\alpha$, [Contaibute.]
côn-trì̉'-ṇ-tẽr, s. [Eng. contribut(e); er.] One who or that which contributes to any common purpose or end
. . . they were all coneributers to 4 t. "-Forbes.
odn-trib'-ụ-tǐng, pr. par., a, \& . [CoNtribute.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb)
C. As subst. : The act of giving to a com mou stock, or of lending one's inflnence or power to carry out any object.
cơn-trí-b̄̄'tlon, s. [Lat. contributio, from contributus; Fr. contribution.]
A. Ordinary Language:
7. Literally:
8. The act of giving to a common atock or for a common purpose.
"It hath pleased them of Macedonia, to make ${ }^{\text {and }}$ 2. That which is contributed by several terms to a common atock or for a common purpose; s subscription.
"A street, hallt nut of the contributions of the
9. An article supplied to s magazine, review, tc.
II. Fig.: The act of lending one's inflnence or aid for the carrying ont of any object ; a helping or aiding towards any result.
eclences. Anstotlos actan! onmeritutions th the
B. Technically:
10. Lexu: A payment made by one of neveral having a common interest of his share of any loss incurred, or of aoy amount jaid or to be paid for the emmmon good. Especially the amonnt assessef on onch of several owners of amonnt assosser on sach of several owners of s vessel to eqnalise the loss incarsed in sacri-
fices made for the common safety la sea boys mado for the common 8 soid capture or loss.
II Suit for contribution: A suit bronght by any ne of several parties having a common interest, who has contributed his share of a loss or a liability, to compei the others to contribute their respective shares.
11. Mil.: An imposition or tsx levied upon a country in the power of an enemy for the snuport of their troops.

## The peoplo twixt Philippl and this ground <br> Por they bave In forced affectioo: <br> rudged us contriburton."

II For the difference between contribution snd tear, see Tax.
con-trí-bū'-tion-al, a. [Eng, contribution; -ai.] Pertaining to or furvishiag contribu: tions; contributive
tcodn-trib'-u-tive, a. [Eng. contribut(e); -ive.] Having the power or quality of contributing to any jurpose or result; contributing, assisting, promoting.
highly contributive to tho axme end."- Becay
con-trǐb'-p-tõr, "con-tryb-nt-our, s. [Lat.]

* 1. One who gays tribute to a lord in con. Junction with others ; a joint tribntary.
"I valerstunde that certayn barbaroam or eatrangeras be comeryburoars,

2. One who contributes a alare to any commonl fund; one who aids or promotes any common purpose or end in conjunction with others.

## " I protrinad wo wonld be emtributore

And bear his clareve of woolnu. whn thoe er.
3. Anything which teads to produce or further any result.
"A grand conseributor to obr diswensions is pasalon."
Dr. H. Nore: Demy or ohriminn Piety.
4. One who smpplies articles or papers to a деwspaler, review, \&c.
 coever bo be obeerve the cautions ot Swift, and writ
cón-trib'-a-tõr-y. ${ }^{*}$ * con-trib-nt-or-yc.
a. \&s. [Eng. contributor; -y.]
A. As adjective:

1. Paying tribute to the same lord ; contribatary.
2. Contributing to any commen fand or stock.
3. Contributing to, promoting or tending to promote any result in conjunction with others; contributive, promoting, siding.
"Like boufres of contributary wood,
B. Ay subst. - One who in conjurction with others contributes to any design or end; one who gives a share to any common acheme or plsn.
every one of them to be contributories accord ing to their goodsand lands. ..."-strypa: Memorkuls


* cón-trist', v. $L$ [Lat. contristo.] [See aext word.] To sadden, to make sorrowful.
shandy itelect and contrist myself"-Sterne: Tristram shandy, il. tos.
* côn-trìs'-tāte, v.t. \& i. [Lat. contristatus, pa. par. of contristo $=$ to rake sad : $c o n=c u m=$ with, together, fully, sad tristis = sad, sorrow forl.]
I. Trans.: To sadden, to make sorrowful or melancholy.
"Let me nover more contristate thy Holy Spirit."-
II. Intrans.: To cause norrow or saduess. B. . . Nomowht they do contristate, but verg little."
* cön-tris-tā'tion, s. [Lat. confristatio, from contristatus.]

1. The art of making sad or sorrowful ; saddening.
2. The state or condition of being asd or sorrowfu! ; sadness, melancholy, grief.
". Whtch they may do by a kind of sadnets and
contristatiun of the spirits. . - Bucon: Nat. Mist.
cơn'-trite, *oon-tryt, a. \& y. [Lat. contritus = perfectly bruised, pa. par. of contero con $=$ cum $=$ with, thoronghls, and tero $=$ to rub, to bruise; Fr. contrit; 1tal., Sp., \& Port. contrito.]
A. As adjective:

* 1. Lit. : Thoroughly bruised or worn.

2. Fig. : Deeply sorry for sin; thoroughly penitent. [Contampion.]
… . blem that is poor and of a contrite spirit,
B. As subst.: One who is thorongldy penitent, feeling a deep sorrow for his sin, snd an tent, feeling a doep sorraw
"Buch oont ricesintend and desire shoolntion, though they have it not
cŏn'-trite-1y, adv. [Eng. contrite; -ly.] In a contrite manner or spirit; with contrition or peniteace.

+ cơn'-trite-nĕss, s. [Eng. contrite; -ness.] The quality or state of being contrite ; contrition, peniteace.
cón-tri'-tion, * con-tri-clon, * con-tricioun, * con-try-cyon, *con-tryssyoun, ${ }^{8 .}$ [Fr. contrition; Sp. contricion; contritus, pa. par. of contero $=$ to rub or bruise contritus, phe. par. of conter
thoronghy.]
[Contrime.]
* 1. Lit.: The act of rubbing or bruising thoroughly.
Broiene:: redncible into powder hy contrition."-

2. Fig.: Deep and hesrtfelt gorrow for sio, with an earnest desire to please God; repentsuce, penitence.

oón-tri'-tion-al, a. [Eng. contrition; -al.] Of the nature of, or proceeding from contrition.

* cón-trǐt'- $\mathbf{n}-\mathbf{r a}$ te, v.t. $\quad$ [Pref. $\quad$ con $=$ cum $=$ with, snd Eng. Iriturate (q.v.)] To reduce to small partieles by friction, to pulverize.
$\dagger$ cón-trïr-a-ble, a. [Eng. contriv(e); -able.] Possible to be contrived, designed, planned, or invented.
otn-triv'-ango, \%. [Eng contriv(0);

1. The act of contrifiog, desiguing, or plen ning anything for a particular purpose

2. A disposition of parts, an arrangement plan, or design.

Contrianance intrinate expreverd with encea,
Where unusisted sight
3. A device, plan, or echeme contrived for an end; an apparatus.
Inbour mad apart from this they have a motive to
 4. An artifice, plot, or acheme.
"There might be a feiot, a contrivanco to the mat

- For the difference between contrivance and device, see Device.
cón-trive' (1), * con-treve, con-trueve, * con-trove, v.t. \& ic [O. Fr. controver $=$ to find ont, trover $=$ to find; Fr. trouver; 1tal. trovare, from Lat. turbo $=$ to move, to seek for.]
A. Transitive:

1. To design or plan in tha mind; to in vent, to excogitate, to devise.
"Be thant that new syses contronea",
Hampole: Pricke of Conseience, 1,561.
-2. To examine thoroaghly.

B. Intransitive:
2. To devise means for an end, to manage to succeed in a design.
". . . persons who, nader pretence of promoting the
union, nilgint really be contrining only proing the
interregnom." Ald
*2. To plot, to echeme, to form lesigns.
To hait moy with thewe contrived

ICrabb thus discriminates between to contrive, to devise, and to inrent: "To contrive and devise do not express so much as to intent : we contrive and derise in small mattere; we invent in those of greater moment. Contriving and devising respect the manser of doing things : inventing comprehends the sction and the thing itself; the former are but the new fashioving of things that alresdy cxist; the latter is, as it were, the creation of something new : to contrive and devise are intentional actions, the result of a specific effort; invention natorally arises from the exertion of an inherent power; we require thought and combinntioa to contrive or devise; ingenuity is the faculty which is exerted in inventing. Confaculty which is axerted in inventing. Conthoughta than derising: wa contrive on familiar thoughta than derising: we contrive on familisr
snd common occasions; we devise in seasons snd common occasions; we devise in seasons
of difficulty and trial. A contrivance is simple and obvious to a plain understanding ; a device is complex snd far-fetched; it requires s ready conception and a degree of art."

* cön-triv'e (2), v.t. [Apparently from Lat. contrici, pret. of contero $=$ to pass, to spend.] To wear sway, to pass, to spend, to employ (as time) (N.E.D.)
"Coyllus conerived (eontriviti all bls youthe in tha servico of their
lCamden soc.).
L. 81.
If In following it may be contrive (1).
"Please ge we may contrine thin atternoon.
And quaff carvunes to our mistress liealih.

* còn-trive'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. contrive; -ment.] 1. A design, a plan, a plot.
"Tho kiag being not only activo to meet their conG. Buck: Hiat. hinq /ichard /h/., p. 42

2. Contrivance, arrangement, disposition.
the ndmirnble contrioement: and artilfice or
at fabrick of the uiverse."-Gilenivile: Pre this great fabrick of the
cxistence of Souls, p. $17 \%$
cón-trıv-c̃r, 8. [Eng. contrive); eer.] One who contrives, plans, or designs snything; a plauner, a fiesigner.

Tho first artificer of death, the shrewd
Contriver, who first sweated at the forge."
Conaper: Tust, hk.
cón-triv-ing, * con-trov-ynge, pr. par .,
a., A s. [Contnive.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See verb).
C. As substantive :

1. The act of planniog, plottlog, or design
täte, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fall, father: wē, wơt, hëre, oamẹl, hěr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, oir, marine; gö, pơt


## 

2 stt, akill.
Mor of bla owac contronynge forth.
3. A plot, a scheme.

Of that fale controueyng gaf the jugeinent.
on-trōl, " con-troul, * cen-trolc, s. [A contraction of conter-roll, counter-roll, froin Fr. oonirole ; O. Fr. contre-role $=\mathrm{s}$ dupilicate register, a check : contre $=$ against, and role $=$ a roll, from Lat. rotulus.]
I. Lit.: A dnplieate register, sccomnt, or book kept by one officer to act as a check on another.

## II. Figuratively

1. A check, a restraint.
". : : for the most part without any checke or con
2. Authority, superintendence, or power over; command.
". . the Fouss of Comnnons should oxereteo n con troi over nil the departmente of the ex ocut.
*3. One who exarcises restrsint or authortty; a ruler.
"Then formed to be instrumentan not controls."-
Burke: French Aepol., p . sh .
If (1) Board of Control: A board consisting of six members, estahlished hy Mr. Pitt, in 1784, for the control and legislation of 1ndia. It was abolished in 1858 on the transference of the government of Indin to the Crown.
The monopoly of Eastern trade granted to the nld East India Company was designed simply for commercisl purposes: the Government, in granting it a chsrter, had no conceniment, inat they wors calling into existence what was nitimately to become ons of the What was nitimately to become ons of Nor greatest military smpires of the world. Nor
was the Company itself awars of this: its inwas ths Comprany itself awars of this : its indenots of gonds nuder the jurisdiction of betive despots, who were accustomsd, under mome flimey pretext, to help themselves to whstever in their dominions they covetedoubordiuate despots following the evil example of their superiors-the agents of the Company, If they were not to be plunderer wholesale, required to take some steps for their own defence. Beginning in a hambla way and with relnctance to interfere for thei interest in mative politics, they soon found ntiensel ye in possession, first of detached territories sud ultimately of empire. When this uncxpectell state of things happened, it this uncxpected sta of then in Home Government to keep a certain control over thioir proceedings, especially as the necessity for some of the numerous wars in which "the Company's forces "were engsged was not obvious in England. Hence the establishment of the Board of Control, which, gradnslly increasing its power at the expenss of the Company, was often the real author of sets for which the Company were hlamed. Thus the first Afghan war was forced upon the Company by the Board of Control with the snnction of the Cabinet, the Company yirotesting in vain against what was done. When the war was unsuccessful, and was held in other ways to have sullied the fair fanne of Britaiu, the Company were theu popularly Britaint, the company originated the hnstilities comheld to have orlinated the Thastuntinics and meuced ggainst their will. The mutinics and war of 185 sund istion and annihilated its power, the double government was abolished, the functions of the Board of Contrel were altercd, and the Secretary of State for India, with the whols Cabinet, became the sulrcme goverunent of India.

* (2) Control Department of the British Army:

Mil.: Formerly a departınent of the British ariny which is now sulb-divided into the Cotnmissaint and Trsusport departments. The name was abolished by order on December 11. 1875.
cốn-trōl', con-troule, cotn-trō11', v.t.
*i. [Controls s.]
A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To check by a duplicate register or ecconnt.
2. Figuratively:

* 1. To confute or convict by counter-state mente.
And his more braver "Taughterke of Mulan then theo

2. To exercise a check or restraint npon to restrain, to cheek.
"Reah heat perchape ormoneat might coserva
Pope: Homor'sliud, hk, txili, to govern.
"Tagght to command the fire, control the Aood."
3. To hinder.

4. To be superior to, to overpower.
it would control my dimit god, shitebos.", it
B. Intrans. : To exercise control or restraint to check, to rule.


* cあn-trōle'-mĕnt, s. [Controlment.]
côn-trōl'-la-ble, cón-tröl'-a-ble, * aon troul-a-ble, a. [Eng. control; -able.] Caprble of being controlled, or kept in restraint or check; subject or amenable to command.
. . conerollable by reason."-South.
cón-trōlled', pa. par. or a. [Control, v.]
con-trōr-lêr, * con-troul-er, * conter
roler, s. [Eng. control;-er.] [Comptrocler.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A comptrollsr.
2. One who exercises enntrol, suthority, or restrsint; a ruler, a governor, a divector.
who will beo kingos felowen, yea nnd $\quad$ aw
3. Spec.: An officer or overseer appointed to verify the sccounts of other officers. (Whar ton.)
With the matter expressed in wbich control is exercised

The great cantrofter of our inte,
Delgu'd to be man, and livid in low estate."
5. A censurer or detractor.
"Savcy controller of our private atepe!"
II. Nout. : A cast-iron block having depressions on its upper surface adspted to lit the links of the cable which passes over the hlock on its way from the locker to the hawse-hole (Knight.)
còn-tröl'-1ẽr-shĭp, s. [Eng. controller shitn.] Ths office, position, or rank of a con troller. [COMPTROLLERSHIP.]
cón-trōl'-lĭng, * con-troul-ling, pr. par. a., \& s. [CONTROL, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act or power of exercising control or authority.
"̈.. the checking ind confrouzing of our vichous
cón-trō1'-mĕnt, côn - trōll' - mĕnt, * comp-trol-ment, * con-trole-ment, con-troul-ments,
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Control, regulation, suthority, or superintendence over.
"‘. - the charge nnd comptroliment of nil muche

* 2. The state of being under control or restraint.
Shukesp.: Jou may do it WIthout con
- 3. Opposition, confutation.
"Were it resam that we hhoutd koffer the same to ${ }^{\text {* }}$ 4. Resistance, hostility.
"Here have we war for war and blood for blood,
Controlment for
*II. Legal: A check.
* cón-trōve', v.t. [Contaive (1).]
* cơn'-trठ́-vēne, v.t. [Contravene.]
* cơn-trあ-vẽrs'-ą, a. [Eng. controvers(e); -al.]

1. Turning different ways.
"The temple of Janus, with his two controwerst
(Latham.)
2. Controversial.
"I many perhap havo taken aorse pains in sturfing

- cōn-trot-rãrs'-a-ry̌, a. [Eng. controverd(c); -ary.] Contruverilal
Dion, Worth 11 बro.
* ă̌n'-tret-vẽrme, a. \& v.t. [Controversy.]
A. As substantive :

1. A controversy, a dispute.
*For be the appens of thnocence derides,
And with his nword the conteraverpe decidee"
2. A question in dispute or controversy.

The controrere of He and denth
Sxzdys: Po., p. 106
B. As verb: To dispnte, to controvert.

* cōn'-trt-vẽrsed, a. [Controverse, v.]
 [Eng. controvers(e); -er, -or.] A disputant, a ment, or who engages in controversy.
con-trö-vẽr'-sial (sial ss shą1), a. [Eng. controversy; -al. Pertaining to controversy given or inclined to controveisy.

cơn-trठ-vẽr-sial-ist (sial as shal) s. [Eng. contraversial; -ist.] One given or in clined to controversy; a controverser, a dis putant.
"aiousilay: the distress Eng., ch. xi.
cơn-trô-vẽr'-sial-1̆y (sial as shal), adva [Eng. controversial; -ly.] In a controversia panner ; by way of controversy.
 versy;-less.] Not admitting of contruversy or dispute; undoubted, questionless.
cơn-trot-vẽr'aion, s. [Fomned as if from a Lat. controversio, from controversor $=$ to dis pate, to engage in controversy.]

1. The act of controverting or disputing (Hooker.)
2. A metter in dispute, a controversy.
the decision of the contronertions.
cơn'-tró̀-vẽts-õr, s. [Controverser.]
cơn'-trò-vèr-sप̆, 'con'-tra-ver-sy, s. [Fr. controverse; Prov., Sp., Port., \& ltitl. Contraversia, from Lat. controversia. $=(1)$ s turning against an attack, (2) \& civil lawsuit, (3) a debate, a dispute, $n$ quarrel ; controversus $=$ disruted; controversor $=$ to he at varimuce: coutro (the same as contra) $=$ sgainst, and versus, pa. par: of verto $=$ to turn.]
*1. Opposition, resolute resistance.
-The torrent roar'd, and we dill hnffot it
Withlinsty binew, throwing it aside
And stennming it with henta of controrergy.


## t2. A lswsuit.

"". Whing for nuy wand that had a controveray came to the king for mus men
$\dagger$ 3. (Chiefly Seripture): A cause of variance, \& quarrel, a strife.
"The Lord hath nko a controversy with Juclah . . ."
4. Adebn
4. A debate, a dispute, ss a rulc in writing; one condacted orally being generally called a dispute or an altercation.


* controversy-writer, s. A controversial writer.
"Their mehoolmen, casaiste, and controverry-kTitent
$. "-1 \Delta p$. Sarlow: Shem., p. 159.
cŏn'-trò-vẽrt, v.t. [Lat. contra = sgainst, verto $=$ to tuin. .

1. To dispute, to oplose in reasoning, to orgue about; to call in question or denj' the correctness or justness of any statement or conclusion.
 * 2 . To contend about, to uake a question or point of contention.
". . . the mode of lits government was esstroverten between tha reynhilcsin nud ynumian piattes
If Crabh thins discriminates letween to controvert and to dispute: "To contiovert has regard to speculative joints; to disinte rexpects gard to speculative of fact : there is more of opposition in masters of fact : there is more of oplosilion : a
controversy; nore of doult in dispuling:
 sophliat controverts: eceptic aispmites: the
plainest and sublimest truths of the Gospel

Sin, b6y: pout, jowl; cat, cell, ohorns, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; ain, as; expect, Xenophon, exdst, -ithe

have been all controverted in their turn by the self-sofficient inquirer; the suthenticity of the seif-samesent inquirer; the suthenticity of the Bible itself has been digputed by some few in-
dividuals; the existence of a God by still dividuals ; the existence of
fewer." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cơn'-trd-vẽrt-ed, pa. par. or a [ControvERT.]

+ ©ŏn'-trot-vẽrt-ẽr, a. [Eng. controvert; er.] One who controverts or disputes; a dispntant, a controversialist
† cơn-trot-vẽrt'-1-ble, a. [Eng. controvert; able.] That mey or can be disputed; admitting of question or dispate; disputable.
Tuigair Borrourz controvertble truths, . . ."-Browns:
cŏn-tro-verrt'-i-bly, adv. [Eng. controvert $i b(l e)$; -ly.] la a controvertible or disputable mauner ; in a manaer open to doubt or dispute.
cơn-trot-vẽrt'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& 9. [ConTROVERT.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. at particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of calling in question or disputing ; controversy, diapute.
- cơn-trot-vẽrt'-ǐst, 8. [Eng. controvert; -ist.] A controversialiat; one given to or akilled in controversy.
Tuibotion.
this prince of conerovertitut."-Archbishop
- cŏn-trot-verrt-ist'-Ic-al, a. [Eng. controvertist : -ical.] Controversial.
"In conerorertintical debates there was no appeat
troun remson to the sword."-Genh. Intiructed, p . 850 . (Daries.)
- oŏn-trû̀'-çĭ-dāte, v.t. [Lat. contrucidatus, pa. par. of contrucido = to cut to pieces.] To wound, to murder, to kill. (Blount.)
- orn-trûde', v.t. [Lat. contrudo.] [Conthusion.] To compress; to crowd together.
- còn-trû'- çlon, s. [Lat. con = cum = with, together, sud trudo $=$ to press, to squeeze.] A pressing or squeezing together.
"The presulre or contrusion of the particies of the
woter agalist one ansother. - Boyle: p. $61 \%$.
- cơn-trûth', v.i. $\quad[$ Pref.con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and Eng. truth (q.v.).] To agree in truth; to accord. (Suecial coinage.) "All the boly doctrisen of Divine scriptare do
contruth with each other."- Buall: Works, viii. \$6S.
- cơn-tụ-bẽr'nal, * cồn-tụ-bẽr'nì-al, a. [Lat. contubernalis $=$ a coinpanion in the feld : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, sud taber $n_{0}=s$ tent.] Lodging or messing togetber living in coursdeship.
"Tliey len contubernial with the Lord. "-Chaucer: Pararala
cón-tu-bẽr'-nǐ-al-11, adv. [Eng. contubernial; $\cdot l i=l y$.$] in manner of comradea or$ companions. (Chaucer: Parson's Tale, ed. Morris, p. 332.)
- oŏn'-tụ-māçe, v.t. [Fr. contumacer.] [Costumacioca.] To declare guilty of contumacy. "No blehop was called nor contumaced, except the
cơn' tư-măçe, s. [Fr. contumace.] [Contumacione.] Contamacy; sleo a legal term for declaring a person contumacious.
cŏn-tu-mä-cious, $a$. [Lat. contumax, from con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and tumeo $=$ to awell.]

1. Ord. Lang. : Perverse, obstinate, stub born; disobedtent to suthority.
in" the hisbit of offering ... eh. xviii.
II. Law: Diaobedient to the orders of a court ; in contempt.
cated, he were contumacious, he might be excommual-
cơn-tu-mā'clone-ly̆, adv. [Eng. contumucious; -ly. 1 In a contumacious, atubborn, perverse, or disobedient manner.
con-tụ-mā'oions-nĕss, s. [Eng. contumacious; -ness.] The quality or stste of being contumscious; obstinacy, perverseness, stubboruness ; contumacy.
Wineman: Surgery.
conn-tn-măón-1-ty, \& [Formed by analogy, as if from a Iat. contumacitas.] Contumacy.
"isuch int fund of contumactity ....-Cariyle:
conn'-tụ-ma-py, \& [Lat. contumacia, from contumax.] [Contumaciovar.]
I. Ord. Lang. : Perverseness, obstinacy, or etubbornaess in opposition to is wful suthority. "Such acts,
e the Highent."
ivton: $P$. Ln ,
Law: Wilful contempt of and disobedi ence to the orders or aummons of a legally constitnted court. It is puuishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.
Aytife: : Pareroont contumacies and disobedicace."-
T Crabb thus discriminstes between contumacy and rebellion: " Reaistance to lawful authority is the common idea included in the signification of both these terms, but con the signification of both these terms, but conthe contumacious resist only occasionally; the rebel resists aystenatically: the contumacious stand only on certain points sud oppose the individual ; the rebel sets himself up agalnat the autbority itself; the contumacious thwart and contradict, they never resort to open violence; the rebel scts only by main force; contumacy shelters itself under the plea of equity and justice : rebellion sets all law and order at deflance." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

* cǒn'-tu-măx, a. [Lat.] Contumscious. "He hen beas contumax . . ."-dcu chat I. (ed.
cơn-tu-mē'-11-oŭs, a. [Jat. contumeliosus, from contumelia $=$ contumely (q.v.).]
I. Reproachful, contemptuous, insolent, taunting.

WJth scoffa and scorns and contumodious tannts".
2. Making use of contemptaous or abusive language or conduct ; rude, insolent, abusive.
"There fo yot another sort of
.0 avernment of the Tongue.
3. Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious.
"As it ts to the bighest degree injurious to them. so
4. Dishonouring.

Giving our holy virgins to the stalo
on-tụ-mé-11-oŭs-1y, adv. [Eng. contumelious; -ly.]

1. Reproachfully, contamptuonsly, tsuntingly, tasolently.
"Past measure contumalionaly, this crew Chapman : Homer: Odyney, bk. 1

- 2. In s disgraceful or shameful manner. - Fie, lords! that you, beloggopreme magistratos, Abould bresk the peace!',
Shatesp.: 1 R
conn-tụ-mè'-iI-oŭd-n̄̊ss, s. [Eng. contumelious; -ness.]
I. Rudenesa, ingolence, contempt.

2. Disgrace, contumely.
cơn'-tụ-mð-1y̆, s. [Fr. contumélie, from Iat. contumelia $=8 \mathrm{~s}$ inault, abuec.]
I. Rudeness, insolence, contemptuousness, taunting.
"Why mbourd any man be troubled at the contume lies of thooe whome judgrent deserves not to bo
3. Dlsgrace, shame, ignominy.

${ }^{3}$ cōn-tü'-mulāte, v.t. [Lat. contumulatus, pa. par. of contumulo $=$ to bury : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, snd tumulus $=8$ mound, a tomb.] To bury togeiher, or in the same tomb or grsve.

And theo contumulate bo th mana and wife. ${ }^{-1}$
Otd Poem in Ashmoles Thoat. Chem., p. 178
oठ́n-t $\overline{\mathrm{u}}$-mulià-tion, s. [Lat. contumulatio, from contumulo.] The sct of burying together, or in the same grave.
cotn-tănd; v.t. [Iat. contundo.] [Contu slon.] To beat together, to bruise.
"Hin musces were so extended and contunded that Quiz. 11.2 .

- ootn-tüne', $n$. (A varisnt of continue (q.v.) According to Tyrwhitt it was used metri gratia.]

ctn-tūşe', v.t. [Iat. contuous, pa. par. of contundo.] [Contusion.]

1. To beat together, to braise, to ponad, to bray.
mingiod with other earth, ...? Be Bucom together, and
2. To bruise without breaking.
"The ligatare contweses the lipe in cutting thema, . .
©ठn-tüsped', pa. par. or $a$, [Contuse]
3. Ond. Lang. : Bruised, besten ap, pounded, or brsyed.
4. Surg.: Applied to a wound in whlch the flegh is bruised, but the ekin not broken.
cờn-tū's'-Ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Conruse.]
A. \& B. A's pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Seo the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of bruising, pounding. or beating together; contusion.
odn-tū-sion, y. [Lat. contusio, from contusus, pa. par. of contundo $=$ to beat together: con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, tagetber, and tundo $=$ to beath to bruise.]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. The sct or process of beating together, brnising, or pounding.
5. The set or process of reducing to powder by beating.
"Trike a plece of glame, and reduce it to powder, it aliring hy contusion a multitude or minutesuriaces ing "Cotours.
6. The state or condition of being beaten ap or bruised.
7. In the same sense as 11.
"The bones in sharp colds, wax hrittle; and all
contusions, in hard weather, Are morediffenit to curs" contusiona

## II. Surg.: A brulise.

- ob̀n-tū'-sive, a. [Eng. contus(e); live] Bruising.
" Bhield from conturtion rockit her timber limbe.
Poetry of A $\mathrm{nti-facobin}$, p. 1 .
cō-nū-lär'-i-a, s. [Lat. conulus =a little cune, dimin. of conus $=$ a cone ( $q, v$. ).]
Pabaont. : A genus of shells referred, though doubtfully, to the pteropodous family Hya leidx. Forty species are known, extending from the Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks (Tate). Conularia elongata ia frequent in Irsland, spd C. Sowerbyi in Wenlock limestona im Eagland.
có - nŭn' - drŭm ( pl . conundrams), [Etym. uncertain. Skest auggests that it is a corruption of Lat. conandum $=$ a thing to attempted or tried. Murray thinated in some (Oxford) University joke.) A riddle, the answer to which containa a pun.
* 1. A term of abuse. (Nashe: Saffron Walden.)

2. A whim, a crotchet. (Ben Jonson: For, v. 2.)
"Mean time he smoakg, xnd Loughs st merry tale,
Or pau amblguous, or conundrum quaint philipe
cō'-nŭs, s. s. $^{\prime} \quad[$ Lat. $=$ cone (q.v.).]
3. Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous mulJuses, the typical one of the family Conidx (q.v.). The shell is inversely conical, with a long uarrow aperture, a notched outer lip, snd of minnte lamellar operculum. The animal ${ }^{2}$ minnta lamellar operculum. The anmal has an obiong truncated foot, a long head with two widely-separated tentacles, support ing eyer. The apecies, which are called coneshells, are found in all tropical aeas. 371 recent apecies are known, and 84 fossil, the latter from the chaik onwards. Conus gloria maris has fetched E50. (Woodvard, ed. Tate.)
4. Anat.: Any conical structure. Thua a part of the right or anterior ventricte is called the Conus arteriosus, and a portion of the spinal cord Conus medullaris. (Quain.)

* cǒn'-n-ga-ble, a. [A corruption of cognizable (q.v.)] Cognizable; liable or proper to be tried or judged.
"He in s Jodge of one of thowe coarta, where matrimaind, pass.
 connaissance.] Cognizance, knowledge, notice.
"Oŏn'-n-şant, a. [O.Fr. connoissant; Fr. connaissanf.] The same 86 cognizant (q.v.).
- cŏn'-u-şõr, s. [Coasizor.]


- Chn'-varl, *orn'-vāle , [Lat convallis = a deep valley; ef. convalium, Lilium conval.
 * convel-mly,s. The lily of the valley -Convallaria majalis. [Convallasta.]
- orn-val-1ઉmpo', v.i. [Lat. convalesso $=$ to grow itrong? con $=$ cum $=$ with, together; valesco, incept. of valeo $=$ to be strong. 1 To become convalescent, to recover strength sfter sickness.
"cǒn-vạ-1̌̆sçad', a. [Eng. convales(e); -ed.] Recovering strength aftar illneas; convales. cent.
 5. [Fr. convalescence; Prov. convalescencia; Sp. convalecencia ; Port. convalecen $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{a}}$, con ralesconga; Ital. convalescenza, sill from Lat. convalescentia.] [Convalescentr.]

1. Lith. : The stata of recovering from sickness; the tlme during which such sn advance towarde health is in process of taking place.
t2. Fig.: It has been used of the spirite rather than of bodily health.
". .- sha recover'd her spirits to rentonable convan
cðn-vę-1̌̌s'-qent, a. \& s. [Fr. convalescent; Sp. convaleciente; Port. convalecente; 1tsl. convalescente, sll from Lat. convalescens, pr. par. of convalesco $=$ to regain health, to grow strong, to get better.]

## A. As adjective:

1. Of persons: Gsining 'health, becoming better, gradually advsncing towards hesith.
2. Of thinga:
(1) Assoclated with a state of returning hesith; possessed by a pereoo in procesa of being restored to health
gandauce lata in oonvalesoent charms
Freeh ma May-blowa rose.
(2) Designed for the ben covering from disease. [T (1).]
B. As subst: A person in process of recovering from aickoess.

II (1) Convalescent Home or Hospitul: A home or hospital for the reception of patients recovering from disesse.
(2) Convolescent vard: A ward devoted to patients recovering from disesse.
ŏn-va-1ĕs'-gent-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. convales. cent; -ly.] In a coovalescent stata, with returning heslth s nd vigour.
cơn-vg-lĕs'-çing, pr. par. \&t a. [ConvaLesce.]
oơn-vă1-1a-mär'-ĕt-In, s. [Mod. Lat. convalu(aria) (q.v.); Lst. amar (us) = bitter, snd Gr. p̀qrion (rhêtiné) $=$ resio.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{2 n} \mathrm{H}_{36} \mathrm{O}_{8}$. A substance formed by the sction of acids sud slkslies on convallamsrin. It forms crystallins spsagles, which melt into s resinous mass.
cơn-văl-1a-mär'-in, s. [Mod. Lat convallaria (q.v.), sud Lat. amarus = bitter.]

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{23} \mathrm{H}_{44} \mathrm{O}_{12}$. A bitter subatance contained slong with convallarin in Convallaria majalis. it is obtained by diluting and fil tering the mother liquid from which the con vsllariu has separsted, then digesting with animsl chsrcosl, precipitating with tannic acid, sad sepsrating the tannic acid witb oxide of lead. Convsllsmarin is a white bitter powder, easily soluble in water sad in alcohol, nesrly insolnble in ether. By heating the aqueons solution with dilute sulphuric scid tha convallsmarin is resolved into sugar, wster, snd convallsmsretin. Nitric scid colours convsllsmarin yeliow; strong sulphuric acid colours it violet.

Oon-val-lär'-ět-in, s. [Mod. Lat. conval.


Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{26} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. A yellowish-white crys talline substance, produced slong with sugar, by boiling convallsrid with dilute sulphuric acid.
cơn-val-1är'-i-a, a. [Mod. Lat. from Class. Lat. convallis =a deep vslley, a vallay en closed on sll sides, in sllusion to the plsce where the typical "Convsllaria" growa.] Botany:
Lily of the Valley: A geoua of plsnts, order Liliacea, tribe Asparagex. The only British
specles is Convallaria majalls, the sweetscented Lily of the Vsiley. It has two ovsto lanceolate radical leaves, a eemi-cylladrical scape with racemes of very pure white fragrant flowers, with the divisions of the perisnth recurved at the tips. The berriea, which are globose, are red. It is found in woods and coppicea, especially in a light ooil, with some frequency in England, but io rarely indigenous st all in scotiand. [Conval.] There is a red-flowered and a double variety in gardens.
conn-val'-lär-inn, s. [Mod. Lat. convallar(ia); Eng. auff, -in.]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{34} \mathrm{H}_{69} \mathrm{O}_{17}$. Obtained by collecting the pisnt Convallaria mojalis during flowering time, snd drying snd pulverising it; it ls thein exhausted with sicolol, sp.gr. 0.84, the tincture precipitated by subacetate of lead, the lead removed from the filtrate by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ gas, convsllsrla separating out on evsporation. It crystallisee in colourlees crystala, which are iosoluble in ether, readily soluble in sicohol, and which have sn irritating tasta the solution in wster froths when sgitated.
cŏn-קa-nĕsçé, v.i. [Lat. con $=c u m=$ together, with, and vanesco $=$ to vanish.]

Math. : To disappear by running together, ss the summits of solid sngles (said of the edge of a polyhedron).
cơn-va-nĕs'-gi-ble, a. [Eng. convanesce; -ible.] Thst may, or does convgneace. The convsnescible edge of a polyhedron is the edge that diesppeara when the two summits it joins run together.

* con-veane, v. [Convene, v.]
cǒn-vĕct'-ĕd, a. [Lst. convectus.] [Conveotion.] Csrried by convection.
cön-véo'tion, s. [Lat. convectio, from convectus, pa. par. of conzeho $=$ to carry.] [ConVEv.]
I. Ord. Lang.: The sct or proceas of carry lag or convaying from one plsce to naother.
II. Nat. Phil.: The mode by which hest is propsgated through liquids. This is by the portion lieated becoming lighter than the rest, snd ascending to the surface, a colder one descending to take lts place. (Ganot.)
cotn-vec'-tive, a. [Lat. convect(us), and Eag. suff. -ive.] Arising from or caused by convection.
codn-vec'-tive-ly̆, adv. [Eng. convective; -ly.] By means of convection; as heat communicated convectively.
* con-veen, s. [Convene.] A meeting, a convention.

To bld him come to our conveann

* con-vele, v.t. [Convev.]
* con-veine, v.i. [Convene.]
* cơn-vě1', v.t. [Lat. convello = to pull up, to tear.] To confute, to disprove, to set aside, to mullify. (Scotch.)
* cơn-vě1'-lęnt, a. [Lat. convellens, pr. par. of convello $=$ to pull up by the roots.] Tending to tear or pull up.
"*) the ends of the fragment, aro oxed, and will Phymiok. A12at., vol. i, ch. vil., p. ist.
* cón-vēn'-a-ble, or * cơn'-vĕ-nạ-ble, a. [Fr. convenable].

1. Lit.: Capabls of beiog convened or brought together.
II. Figuratively:
2. Fitting, suitable, consistent, convenient, or proper.

T Follonde remedien-Time's storehouse, p. 180 Followed hy for.
"It lo gu convenabte for us to speake of the exerclee
2. Accordsnt, agreeable, or conaistent. (Followed by with.)

With his mord hix work ta oonvenable."
con-vēne', * con-veane, * con-veen * con-veine, v.i. \& t. [Fr. \& Sp. convenir ; Ital. convenire, from Lat, comvenio $=$ to coms together : con $=$ oum $=$ with, together, sad together: con =cum = with, together, sud
venio $=$ to come. $]$
A. Intransitive:

1. Literally:
2. To come together, to meet, to mssociates to join.
"Faint, underneath, tha housohold fowls consme".
Thomen : The Seatons: Summer.
3. To come together ao se to unite into one thes convone into a liquor."-- Boyla.
4. Spec. : To mest togethar for the trantaction of eny publlc business.
"There are cottled periode of their convening. . . .*Looke
*II. Figuratively: (Scotch.)
"The hallines of the doctrine conueninis not to the Traictite, p. 141 .
5. To be suitable or fitting.
" Barking cann oonvoane but to Uvilag asd manititue
B. Transitive:
6. Ord. Lang.: To call together or summon to a meeting, to convoke.
7. Legal: To summon to appear before a court.
" By tha papal canom law, clerks, in oriminal and
civil causen, cannot be convened before any bat an cclesiautical judge."-A ytiffa
cön-vēned', pa. par. or a. [Convene.]

* ơ̆n-v̌-nēe', s. [Eng. conven(c); -ce.] One who is couveaed or summoned to a meating with others.
cōn-vēn'-êr, s. [Eng. conven(e); -er.]

1. One who meets with others st any place for s particulsr business.
"'Ydo revorence the convenerr for their places, worth
2. One who convenes or calls together a meeting.
3. Scot. : The chsirmsn or prealdent of a body or committes.
 [Lat. convenientia, from conveniens.] [CONventient.]
4. The state or quslity of being convealent.
(1) Fitness, propriety, appropriateaess.
"Conveniency is, when a thing or actloa of so fitted to the circumatasuces, sad the circumstanaces tolt, that
thereby it becomes a tblos convealentin
(2) Commodiousneas, ease, freedom from difficulties.

> That glves societry it it it enta up sulut

Convenience, and recurity, and use.
(3) Comfort, ease.
"Thus Erat Decessity invented stoola,
Convenience next augreated elloow ohaira."
(4) Accommodation.
".. he bultt a stately covered crome in the markotplace, for the shry of God, and convenionoy of the pocie Worthics; London.
2. Fitness of time or place.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Let me bave budgement plats conrentency } \\
& \text { Shakeetp.: Herchant of Venion IV. } 1
\end{aligned}
$$

† 3. A suitsble or convenient time.
4. Anything which is a canse or source of comfort, help, or accommodstion; a tool, s utensil, a vehicle, sc.
" A pocket, perspective, and everal othar Hetle
codn-vé'-nǐ-ent, a. [Lat. conveniens, pr. par.
of convenio $=$ to come together.] [Convene.]

* 1. Fitting, becomiog.
couresiont fooltikh talking, nor leating, which are not

2. Suitable, sppropriste.
"The least and most trivial opicodea, or nader actions, are eitber oecessary or ory
(i) Followed by for before the person or thing suited.
". - . leed mo with food convenient for me."-Proe.

* (2) Followed by to.
"There are some artst tbat, are peculiarly conventonat

3. Commodious; sffording convenience or sccommodstion.
4. Uaeful, sdvantageons, hsudy; frequently used in the sense of easily or readily assumed or laid aside st will. "But change of opinion la a reeource too convoriens
in COurts.
the Barem.

[^184]5. Opportnne.
"When 1 hare $\&$ convonious moman 1 will cill thee
6. At hand, close by. (Colloquial.)

I (1) Crabb thas discriminates between convenient and suitable: "Convenient regards the circumstances of the individnal ; stitable respects the establisbed opinions of mankind, and is closely connected with moral propripty: nothing is convenient which does not favour one's porpose : nothing is suitable which does not suit the person, place, and tbing: whoever has anything to ask of enother must take ever has anything to ask of another must take camvenient opprortunity in order to ensure avecess; his addresa an such an occasion would be very unsuitable, if he affected to claim as a riglit what he ought to solicit as a favour." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
(2) For the difference between convenient anil commedious, see Comsonious.
oôn-vē'-n̆i-ent-Ĭy, adv. [Eng. conventent; -ly.]
I. Fitly, anitably, appropriately.
2. With proper arrangement or adaptition.
3. Commodiously, with ease, without trou-
bls or discomfurt
 nĕsse, 8.t [Eng. convenient; -ness.] The quality of being convenient ; convenience, fitness.

A. \& B. As pr. par, \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. The act of coming together to a meeting.
2. The act of summoning or calling together.
"Ho Man was better pleased with the convening of
cŏn'-vĕдt, *oo-vent, s. \& a. [Mod. Fr. couvent; O. Fr. couent; Prov. convent, conver, coven = accord, convention : covent, coven $=\mathbf{a}$ vento, all from gether; an assemlily of Roman citizens in the provinces, where the governor administered provinces, where the governor adminid transacted otber business.]
A. As substantire:
3. Ordinary Language :
4. Gen.: A coming together, a meeting "A Ausual ceremony at thelr conventa or moetinge"
Ben Jition
5. In the same sense as II. 1.
6. In the same sense as II. 2.
II. Technically :
7. Ecclesiology:
(1) The fraternity or sisterhood of an abbey or priory; a community of religious persons, whether monks or nuns. At first those who withdrew to the desert lived solitarily [EaEaresp ; the gathering together into a commanity of all those golitaries who could be pronglit to tolerate the restraint of a society regulited by rule was a later movement. [CEvonite.]

Wiodged in the abbey: where the reverend abbot

(9) The house in which the community described uader (1) dwella; a monastery or aunnery.

The little convent of santutins bide.
. Hist.: It is said that the first convent in England was erected by Earlbald at Folkestone In 630 , and the first in Scotland at Coldinghism in bio. They were nimerous during the Midille Ages. Menry V111. aupiressed them, contiscating their revennes. By the Roman Catholie Emancipation Act of 1829 their ercction in the United Kingdom was prohilited, but the Act was from the first so mueh of a dead letter that they were catablished in dead letter that they were catablished in
various places with no proteat from the comvarious places with no proteat from the com-
munity in general. For a long time conventa In Brity in general. For s long time conventa Rome only, lut in 1875 one was opened at Bournemouth nider the ausplices of the Ritualist party in the Listablishment. They exist somewhat widely in the United states and have, on more than oue occasion, been attacked by mubs, bat are ordinarily undisturbed.
B. As ruff: : Pertaining to a convent, specally in the sense of A . II. 1 (2).

T The obsolete form Covent still lingers io the oame Covent Garlen. (See stym.)

For the difference between convent and doister, see Cloister.
IT Obvions compounds : Convent bell (Scott: Lord of the lales, Iv. 21), content bread (WordsLord of the liles, iv. 21), content bread (W ordswort : Islest vi. 6), convent-gloom (Iovid., v . 9), of the 1sles, vi. 6), convent-gloom
convert-wull (Longfellowo: Dante).
" convent-loaf, s. Fine manchet-bread. [Manchet.
oŏn-vĕat', v.t. \& i. [From Lat. conventuma supine of conventio $=$ to come together : can $=$ logether, and venio $=$ to come.
A. Transitive:
t1. To call together.
2. To summon before a judge.

Ta-morrow morning to the council-board

- B. Intransitive: Shatesp. : Henry FIIL., v. 1

1. To meet, to s6semble.
2. To concur.

Convent in their behuot."
Beaum. \& Fletch. : Two Noble Kinomen.
3. To serve for a parpose, to be convenient.
cŏn-vĕn'-tĕd, pa. par. \& a. [Convent, v.]

* ctn-vernt'-ic-al, a. [Eng. convent; -ioal.] Pertaining to or derived from a convent or monastery.
"The gardener :- hat mortgaged a month of his
cotn-vĕn'-tȟ-cIe, s. \& a. [Fr. conventicule: sp. \& Port. concenticula; Ital. conventicolo, all from Lat. conventiculum $=\mathbf{a}$ small assemblage, from conventus.] [Convent, 8.]
A. As substantive:
I. Onlinary Lanquage:
$\dagger$ I. Gen.: A small gathering, an assembly (with or without contempt).
ticles of aren commanded to abotndo from all conson-

2. Spec.: A small gathering for religious worship. The word was applied to the sehools of Wycliffe. Afterwards it was used of Dissenters from the Establishment in Queen Elizabeth's time, but it did not come into great prominence till the passing of the Uniformity Act in 1662 . Thes Conventicles was employed as a term of contempt for the gatherings of Nonconformists in Englund and of Covenanters in Scotland, who remained in separation from the established Churches of their reapective countriea. [Convsnticle Act.]
to lenve unrepealed the Act whicb made it denth to attend a Fresphtorian conventicle."- Mucau - Converticle Acts :

Law \& Hist.: Various Acts designed to punish those whis conducted or frequented conventicles. By 35 Etiz., c. 1, passed in 1593, sny persons attending such places were to be iniprisoned till they conformed. If they did not conform within three montbs they were to abjure the reaim, and if they would not do this, or if after ahjuration they returned to the country agsain, they were to be hanged. By the Conventicle Act, 16 Chas. 11., c. 4, passed in 1664, it was enacted that whenever five persons more than the inmates of the house where a conventicle was held attended it, every one of them was liable to a penslty of 25 or three months' 1 mprisonment for the first offeace, twice as unch ior the second, and a flne of $£ 100$ or transportation for seven years for the third. The penaltiea were modifled by the 22 Chas. II., c. 1, passed in 1670 , and the Act itself repealed by the Toleration Act. I Act itself repeated by the Toleration Act, ${ }^{1}$ Will. \& Mary, c. $18, \delta 1$, passed May 24, lis9.
Similar enactments were in force in scothand Similar enactments were in force in
st the same period. (Townsend, de.)
còn-věn'-tǐ-cle, v.i. [From cunventicle, e. (q.v.)- To partake of the nature of a conenticle; to be connected witha conventicle
oón-vĕn'-tioclẽr, s. [Eng. conrenticl(e); ↔r.] A supporter or frequenter of conventicles.

* còn-vĕn'-tǐ-clĭng, $a$. [Eng. conventicl(e); -ing.] Belonging to or partaking of the nature of a conventicle.
cón-vĕnt'-ingg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Convent, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adf.: (See the verb).
C. As cubsid: The act of meeting or of in moning together to a meeting.

cotn-vern'-tlon, s. \& a. ' [Er. convention; Prov. \& Sp. convencion; Port. convengão ltsl. con. venzione, all from Lat. comventio (genit. conventionis) $=$ (1) an assembly, 8 meeting, (2) an agreement, a compact, from conventus, pa yar. of convenio.] [CONVENE.]


## A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of coining together or assembling ; the state of being assembled.

## 2. Those who there meet.

AA convention of socinilith which prociaimo nll pro-
3. The act of coming together under the operation of natural law ; the stata of being operation of uatu
brought together.
 tion. -Boyta.
4. A formal engagement between two or more powers, parties, ir iudividuals.
5. Gensral agreement; tacit consent.
 6. A rule or collection of rules based on common consent.

## II. Technically:

1. History and Law: The assemblage of Oon ventions has been very common in the history of the Caited States, alike on great and on aroall occasiuns. They were frequently called during the disturbancea in public feeling which preceded the Revolutiooary War. Of Later conventiona the most ioportant was that which furmed the Constitation of the United States. Following its example, the Constitutions of the several atates hava been aimilarly formed in several gtates hava been aioiliarly formed in
conventions, and they have been called on conventions, and they have been called on
varioua other occasions, as in the sonthera States in the period preceding the Civil War.

Ia Great Britala there have been Parlismentary Conveations during times of natiogal cricis or revolutioa, assembled without waitiog for the royal writ er sanction. Such a conven tion has assumed powers beyond those of an ordinary Parliament, throwing aside precedent and recunstructing or modifying the politica machinery. Such a convention was that called by General Mook, which restored Charlea II. to the throne; also that which beetowed the throne of England on William of Orange.
2. French Hist. : The teria applied to what was more fully named The National Convention, which succeeded the National Legislative Assembly on September 21, 1792, and was dis solved October 26, 1795. It commenced by alolishing royalty and proclaiming a republic it altered the calendar, was sanguinary in its measures, and was at feud with Europe.
3. DifLomacy, Hist., Ec.: An agreetnent previous to the conclusion of a tresty. Thus France, \&c., about the extradition of fugitives from justice.
4. Mil.: A treaty or engsgement entered into ly the commanders of two armies opposed to each ntber in a campaign, as to the erms on which a truce or temporary cessa tion of hestilities may be made bet ween them.
B. As adj.: Partaking of the nature of ench a convention as that cleseribed mider A. II. I
conveation-parliament, convention parliament, s. A parliament which is transforned into a convention, or vice versd. the conventinn-partiament which restored. Klug Charlee
ctn-věn'-tion-al, $\alpha$. [Eng. convention; -al.]
I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Agreed on by compact, or noder certail conditions and atipulations.

2. Arsing from or founded on cuatom or use, and sanctioned hy geueral agreement or concurrence.
"Poetry hid elocutlon of overy sort make uee of Signs, Mar thume kiphs ar
IL. Technically:
3. Fine Arts: Depending on, or following tradition and accepted models, irrespectiva of the true prineiples of art.
 mantionaf, blerarchical." -Miman: Lat. Chrive, bik
xiv,, en.
4. Old Law: Depending on or ariaing from the mutual agreement of the several partiea.
grants, mado out of the crown or knghts' serrice."on Lave
(1) Convenitonal estates: Those freeholda, not if luheritance, or eatates for life, which are created hy the expreas acts of the parties, in controdistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and coustruction of law. (Blackstone \& Wharton.)
(2) Conventional obligations: Obligatlons arising from the special agreement of the parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.
 al; -ism.]
5. Any conventional character, aystem, form, or ceremony; anything dependiag upon conventional rulea and precedents.

6. An rdherence to conventional rulas and precerdenta; conventionality.
"... tho kaowledgo thus acquired led to a nobler Janv. 19, 1883.

- oón-vĕn'-tion-al-Yet, \%. [Eng. conventional; -ist.]

1. One bound by or adbering to a conven tion or treaty.
2. One given to conventionality.
 at; -ity.] A conventional aystem, habit, form, or rule; adherence to conventional rules or prccedenta; conventionalism.
-"... breake op a whole lestion of consentionalitites"
otn-vĕn'-tion-al-ize, v.t. [Eng. conventionat; -ize.]
3. Otd. Lang.: To make conventional ; to bring uader the influence of conventional rulea.
4. Fine Arts: To represeat in accordance with conventional rules.
"Both [leaves and figures] are consentionaliusd on the same principte. - Raskin.
otn-vĕn'-tion-al-1y, adv. [Eag. conventional; -ly.]
5. Orcl. Lang. : In a conventional manner; by tacit agreement; in accordance with the rules or ways of society.
"I should hivo roptied to this quentloo hy nomething onvemtionaly.
6. Fine Arts: In accardance with conventional rules or precedents; according to tradition or accepted models.
conn-vern'-tion-a-ry̆, $\alpha$. [Eng. convention; -ary.] Acting under or lound by a convention or expresa agreencent or contract
"The ordiuary coveuantu of most eonventionary
tepents are, to pry due capon and 4 ue barvest jour-noys,"-Carevo: Survey.
${ }^{2}$ cón-vĕn'-tion-ẽr, s. [Eng. convention; er.] One who belongs to or joins in a conveation.

- cón-vĕn'-tion-rist, s. [Eng. convention: ist.] One who euters into a couvention, covenant, or contract.
- odn-vĕnt'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. convent; -ment.] A coavention, bargain, or coutmet.
"". .oprejulictal or hortful to our ancleut antiles and conventments airendy concl
côn-vĕn'tu-al, * con-ven-tu-alle, a. \&s. [Fr. conveniuel.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to a convent or monastery ; monastic.
garbe."-Macatut whom had never se
* B. As subst. : A member of a convent or monastery; a monk, a mun; oae of the conventual brethran, If (1).
Aad some questio hath arise in the order of saint Francise, betweene the ulbservaimites and $\mathrm{y}^{*}$ conven-tualles."-Sir T. Slore; Workes, p. 873.
IT (1) Conventual Brethren:
Ch. Hist.: A large section of the Francisean Order, consisting of all laxer members who consented, umon the permission of the pontiff, somewhat to modify the severe discipline or the founder. The other sections were called the Brethren of the Olservation, or the Regular Observantines. They were much mare atrict. In 13018 they wera permitted by the
general of their order to aeparate from the Conventual Bretloren and form a distinet organisationt. (Moaheine: Ch. Hist., cent. xiv., pt. li., cl. [i., 5 34.)
(2) Conventual church: A church attached to or belonging to a convent or monastery.

Of vast entbedral or conventual ehurch,
Their viglia kept." Wordsoorth: Exeureion, bk. vili.
Conventual mass: The masa sald daily for the community of a religiona house, all the members of which are bound to be present at the celebratlon.
cön-vẽrge', v.t. \& f. [Fr. \& Sp. converger Port. convergir, from Low Lat. convergo: Class, Lat. con $=$ together, and vergo $=1$. (t.) to canse to turn, to incline ${ }_{i}^{2}$ 2 (i.) to incline or be inclined.]

+ A. Trans.: To cause to appear from different directiona, aud, if continued suffciently far, to meet.
$\because$ Placing a concovo silvered mirror behtrid the elec-

B. Intransitive:

1. Of things material: To approacb, and, if continued sufficiently far, to meet.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { The lower akjes, "Ensweeplug first } \\
\text { High to the cruwn of henven. }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Higb to the crown of henven. Thomson: Autum }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Of things immaterial: To approach.
vergea la charaeter. -Darwint: The Docent of Man

cón-vẽr'-ğěnçe, t cŏn-vẽr'-gěn-çy̆, s. [Fr. convergence; Sp. \& Port. convergencia; Ital. convergenzn, nll from Low Lat. conrer verging or tending to meet in a point.

con-vẽr'-gĕnt, $\alpha$. [Fr. convergent; Sp., Port. \& Ital, convergente, all from Low Lat. convergens (genit. concergentis), pr. par. of convergo.] [Converge.]
I. Ord Lang.: Tending towards a point; tending to approach each other. (Used of things material or immaterial.)
Häilam: directing its connergent curves to heaven."-
1I. Technically:
3. Alg. \& Arith: : A term applied to certain aeries or numbers. A converigent seriea of terms or of numbers is one which, continned ever so far, will not anount to a certain givell aumber. If 3 be the given number, then such a series as $3+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{2}{8}+\frac{1}{8}$ ia convergent, for all the fractions together will never ammunt to 3. it is opllosed to a divergent series of terms or numbers, which being intinitely continued will aoooer or later amount to the given will gooner or hater a
number. [Divercent.]
4. Opties, ec.: A term used specially (1) of rays of light which, being continued, will meet in a foeus; (2) of a lens which will make the raya thua meet in a focua.
cơn-vẽr-g̀èńn'tī, is compos. (From Low Lat. convergens (genit. convergentis) $=$ converging.]
Bot.: A term used only in the aubjoined compouad.
convergenti-nervose, $a$. [Mod. Lat. convergenti-uervosus.]
Bot.: A term nuplied by Link to such endogenous leaves as have the primary nerves or veins more or less convergent.
cơn-vẽr'-g1-nẽrved, $\alpha$. [Mơ. Lat. converginervis.]

Bot.: A term used when the ribs of a leaf descrike a curve and meet at a point. It is called also curve-ribbect.
con-vẽr'-gĭng, pr. par. \& a. [Converce, v.] 1. Ord Lang.: (See the verb).
2. Bot.: Connivent, having a gradually inward direction, as in many petals.
cōn-vèrs'-a-ble, * cón-चẽrs'-ī-ble, $a$ [Eng. conners(e); able.] Fit or qualitied for conversation; free in talk; agreeable, communicative, sociable.
"Whise young, humane, converabble, and kitul."
cö̀n-vẽrs'-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. conversoble; -ness.] The quality of being convers able: agreeableness in conversation, sociability.

## 

- citn-vẽxw'-(thly, adv. [Eng. conversab(le); 1. In conversation, as a language.


2. In a conversable manner; with agreeable and sociable manuers.

- cơn'-vẽrs-ançe, *ŏ̆n'-vẽro-an-ç̧̆. a. [Eng convers(e); -ance, -ancy.] The atate or quality of being conversant; a habit of familiarity; familiar intercourse or jutimacy.
c欠n'-vẽrs-ant, "oัn'-vẽrs-aunt, * cơn'-vèrs-annte, a. \& s. [Fr. conversant, pr par. of conterser.] [Converse, v.]
A. As aljective:
*1. Living or reaiding; having one'n abode reaident.
". ${ }^{\text {an }}$ In the ditien Bethapida $A$ Coroanim, muat be of Arought hy
*2. Asaocinting or keeping company; living In a atate of intinacy and familiarity ; closely conneeted, intinate, famiiar.
- Bulouertaunte, to be: convervor. Frequentor, Ftor.

Burout.
(1) Followed by among.
": ". . the atraugere that were converaunt amons (2) Followed by with.
xxi. is. we were conversant with them, ..."-1 Sam
3. Having a knowledge of anything acquired hy study, familiarity, intimacy, or long assochation ; well acquainted.
(1) Followed by with.

> "Converatut ouly with the waya of meu."
" (2) Followed by in.
"'... ronversant in general eervices, . . ."-shakesp.
cymbetin
4 Hnving reation or converse with ; con nected, concerned, or ocenpied.

* (1) Followed by int.
$t$ (2) Followed ly about.
with our actions are conoerrant ninout thlugs heset
Folity, bk. .., ch. lus. One who converses with
* B. As subst.: One who converses with another.
- côn'-vẽrs-ant-ly̆, adv. [Eng. conversant; -ly.]

1. By way of conversation.
2. In a conversaut or familiar manner.
cŏn-vẽr-sã'tlon, * cŏn-vẽr-sā'çǐ-ŏn,

* cơn-verr-să'-çi-oun, s. LFr. conversation; Ital. conversazione; Sp , conversacint, from Lat. conversutio, from conversor. [Converse, s.]
* 1. The act or atate of reaiding or sojourning in any phace; residence, dwelling.
* 2. Commerce, intercourse, dealing, traffic.

${ }^{*}$ 3. Close intimacy or familiarity ; intimat fellowship or intercourse with persons.
"The know ledge of muen and manners, the frewdon,
of hatitudes, and compervation with the best conlpany. of hatitudes
* 4. Intimate knowledge gained by lons atudy or acquaintanca; a practical knowledge of things.
(1) Followed by in.
ation In loug experience in husiness aod much conven
(2) Followed by with.
- By experivice aud conversation with these bodlem
* 5. Intercourse with one of the apposite sex ; coonection.
* 6. Behaviour or manner of life, conduet, deportment, habits.
-"Phty your. conoersution be as it becomuth the gospel.

7. The act of conversing ; familiar or intlmate talk.
"What I mentionel some time ago hanversation,
was not a new thoukht, . .
8. The aubject on which persons converse.

* 9. A conversazione.
"Lady Pouifret hal a charming rowvervation once a
9 Crabb thus diseriminatea between comversation, dialogus, sollopuy, and confercuce: versation, didalogus, solloyuy, and confereuce:

[^185]held between two persons ; a dialogre ia moatly fictitlous, and written as If apoken; any num ber of persons may take part in a conversation; but a dialogue alwsys refers to the two persona who are axpressly engaged : a conversution may be desnitory, 10 which esch takes hia part at pleasure ; a dialngue in formal, in which there will alwass be reply and rejoinder: a converation may be carried on by any signs beaidea words, which are addreased personally to the individnal present; a dialogue must always conaist of express words : a prince bulds fra cons of protions with pisters on quent convexplons wilh ais miaisters on amairs of atate; Cicero wrote diaingues on the nature and many later writers hava adopted the dialogue form aa a vehicle for conveying their aentiments: a conference ia a apecies of conversation; a colloquy is a apecies of dialogue; a conversation is indafinite as to the subjeet, or the partiea engaged in it; a conference is coofined to partienlar subjects and descriptiona of persons; a conversation is moatly occasional: a conference is always specifically appointed : a conversction is mostly on indifferent matters; a couference is mostly on national or public concerns: we have a conversation as friends: we have a conference as ministers of state." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
conversation-tube, s. A apeaking-tube (q.v.).
oơn-vër-sà tion-al, a [Eng. conversation al.] Pertaining or relating to conversation dona in conversation.
-Thackeray: Book ó Snobs. ch. $\mathbf{y}$.
cơn-vẽr-sā'-tion-al-ist, s. [Eng. conver ational; -ist.] Ona who bas anperior powers of conversation.
cŏn-vẽr-sä-tioned, a. [Eng. conversation; ed.] Of a certain manner, behavions, or daportment; mannered, conducted.
"Till obe be better converationed."
eðn-vẽr-sā'-tion-ǐsm, s. [Eng. conversa tion; -ism.] An idioun or phrasa uaed in conversation; a colloqnialiam.
cơn-vẽr-sā'-tion-ĭst, s. [Eng.conversation: ist.] One who has high powers of conversation.

## Kit-Cat, the famous converationter,

Byron: Don Jusn, xili. 47.
côn-vẽrs'-at-ǐve, a. [Formed by analogy from Iat. conversor.] [Converse, a.] Relating to public life and aociety; not contamplative; aociable.
qualities of youth."-Wotton: Lun of Duke of Buckfngham
 A meeting of company for conversation, especially upon literary aud scientitie subjects.
"'. pricipai a conperpiszione, a sort of assenbly at the Mrhincipal peon.
II In the plural it retains the Italian form. "These convertusioni lat Florencel resemble our pard-assemblie
cón-vèrsc', v.i. [Fr. converser; Sp. con. versar; Ital. conversore: Lat. conversor $=$ to associate with : con $=c u m=$ with, together, and versor $=$ to he ocenjised.]

* 1. To live or dwell in s plaee; to reside
"Conuersand in the clte of Bethsayda "-Hampole
* 2. To live, to associate, to be familiar with (Of persous.) the sentiments of a person with whom he
. ."-Additon.' Freeholiter. * 3. To be familiar or well acquainted with from long iatercourse or study. (Of things.)
"Ment then rome to be furnished with fewer or nore admple dieaz trom without, secoriling as the objects

4. To hold intercourse with, to commune. ' Tis, by comparison, an eany task
Ehinth is not easy." tuit, to converse with Heaven-
5. To have dealings, traffic, or intereourge with.
matual traffak togetber."- Hackluyt: Voyages, val. i., p. 159.
6. To have aexual interconrse
7. To convey tha thonglits reciprocally by meana of language ; to tsik.

Moch less eau bird with beast, or fish with fowl,
Go well converse
Eilton : P. L. vil. 808
8. To disconrse easily and familiarly together ; to chat.
It Is followed by with betore the person talked of,
Dryden: Dafresnos

* cŏn'-จẽrse (1), cơn-จẽres', s. [CoN VERSE, v.]
I. Intercourso, association, close and intimate connection, familiarity.
lonia. a terrestria

2. Conversation; frea and easy intsrchange of thoughts:
"Gen'rous converses s soul exempt from pride"."
3. Information.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Mach converse do I find in thee". } \\
& \text { Wordsworth : To \& Butterflg }
\end{aligned}
$$

4. A point in conversation.
${ }^{\text {"His }}$ Hectures of repartes, converge, regales, and a hundred unore unintelligible toperien."-The Reforma fon (1673)
cơn'-vêrse (2), a. \& s. [Lat. conversus, pa. par. of coruverto $=$ to tirn about: con $=\mathrm{cum}$ $=$ with, fully, and verto $=$ to tura.
A. As adj.: Turned ronnd, opposite
B. As substantive:
I. Uidinary Language:

* 1. One who has been converted, a convert.
"He romaundide that, alle conuerais tro betheyesse
o the inwe of Inrnel achulden be grderid."-Wyclife to the in we of Ivrnei achulde

2. The opposite; the connterpart, the com plement; the reverse, the contrary.
"It la not true (ays he) lut the ronvers of the proposition is true in the wimoot latitud
II. Technically :
3. Geom. : (Sea extrset)
"A proposition is said to be the converne of anatber, When, after drawing a concluaiou from somathlug irat propiosed, we jiroceed to sollone what bad been berpro poncluded. and to draw from it hanat had been aupangles onlionite to those sidea arre nisu eqnal: the con-
verne of the propusition lo, that if two angles of a trinalgle be equal, the wides oppoaite to those angles are
4. Logic: A proposition that has been converted. [Conversion, © 5.]
"The truth of any proposition implles that of its
ilative converse.- Whapely: Eiem. of Logic, be. il., illacive con
cón-věrsed; a. [Eng. convers(e); -ed.] Turned back, reversed.
"Bedlo without the $e_{i}$ what la it but oldeb com
versed ${ }^{\text {w }}$-Poe : Tale of Bagged Mountains.
cón'-věrse-ly̆, adv. [Eng. converse; -ly.] The cases being changed the one for tha other; in reverse order, in a contrary order; reeiprocally.
"A thing is not seen becanse it is visible, hut com.
veraly, visible because it is neen."-Jowett: Plato
cồn-vẽrs'-ẽr, s. [Eng. convers(e); eer.] One who converses; a talker.
cón-vẽrs'-ǐ-ble, a. [Eng. convers(e); -able.] Capable of being converted ur made converse.

- For the difference between conversible and focetious, see Facetioua.
cón-vers'-ing, pr. par., it., \& s. [CONVERSE,
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantize
- 1. Intercourse, dealling, sasociation, or familiarity.
More: all our conversings with others, ..."-Dr. H. 2. Conversation talk
oón-ver-sion, con-ver-syon, s. [Fr. \& Sj. conversion; Ital. conversione; Lat. conversio $=$ a turning round, from converens, pa. par. of converto.] [Converse, a,]
A. Ordinary Language
L. Literally:

1. The aet of turning or changing from one atate into another; transinutation, change. "Artiecial conversion of water into lice, Bacon.
2. The atate of being turned or changed from one atate into another; eliange of function.
"In robsidering transitioun of organs, it is ao imfrow one function to nuother,
of $S$ pecies $(e d .1859)$, ch. vL. p. ig.
II. Figuratively:
3. The act of changing or turning from nne mode of life, religion, or belief to another. [B. 5.]
4. The atate or condition of being changed or turned from one mode of life or religion to nother.
B. Technically:
5. Law: The act of appropriating to private usa, as in trover and conversion.

Or hring any action of conpertion
And trover for my goods.", Hudibras, iil. a.
2. Shlp-building:
(1) The change of a vessel from one class to anotber by a reduetion in aize, alteration of rig, \&c.
(2) The entting-uaually with the saw-of logs of timber into pieces nearly of the shape required.
3. Logic: The proceas by whlch tha converse of a proposition is obtained.
"Convertion is the chunging or antering of worde in ${ }_{\mathrm{an}}^{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{p}$
4. Military:
(I) A change of front.
(2) The alteration of a mnzzle-loading gun or rifie to breech-loading.
5. Scrip, \& Theol.: The word conversion oceurs only once in the Bible, but portiona of the verb to convert occur elaven thaes, and the snbstantive convert once. Conversion is the rendering of the Greek word imiorpoфiv (epistrophën) $=$ literally (I) a turning about, (2) a turning towarda. Conversio In Latin, and conversion in Engligh, are the exactly correspondent words in those lauguages. The meaning is that a large number of the Gentiles had "turned abont" so as to leava behind them their belief in the imaginary divinities of their countrymen and direct their facea towarda Christianity, a spiritnal and moral renovation attending their change of beliep. The verb to convert is used of a change wrought The verb toconvert is used of a change wrought upon a ainner's heart when he was turned
from his sins to God without any change io his nominal religions professiona; before and his nominal religions professions; before and after his ehange of heart he remained an
avowed adherent of Judaism (Psalm li. I3) avowed adherent of Jndaism (Psaim hath change of lieart the "law of the Lord" is an instrmment or means (Psaim xix.), or the instrumentality may be hmman (Jamea v. 19, 20). The ehange is attended by repentance and forgiveness (Acta iii. 19). It makes the character ehild-like, and nona bint those who have underyone this change ahall enter the kingdom of heaven (Matt. xviii. 3). There are synonymons words of tha same meaning; as, for inatance, turn in Jer. xxxi 18, where, for the production of the sjinitual change described, tha intervention of the Divine Being is considered to be needful, and ja sought in prayer (Jer. xxxi. 18). This is tha sought in prayer (Jer. xxxi. 18). This is tha continual teaehing of the New Testament
(John vl. 44, xvi. 7 -11; Acts ii. 26). Miny (John vi. 44, xvi. 7 - 11 ; Acts ii. 26). Many
theologians call the Divinely-produced snirittheologians call the Divinely-produced sniritnal change now indicated conversion. The 17 th Article of tha Chureh of England, whila
not using the term, clearly describes the idea embodied unter it in the following words:"Wherefore they which be endued with so exeellent a benent of God be called according to God's purprose by his Spirit working in due season; they throughs Grace obey the calling : they be justified freely: they be mada the Sons of God by adoption: they be made lika the image of his only legotten Son Jesua Christ: they walk religinusly in good works Chind at tengey, by Goul's merey, they attain to and at length, by Gou's merey, they attain to everlasting felicity.
Westminster Confession of Faith is conveyed in less enneise language, but the meaning in in all respects the same. And with these the teaehings of most Protestant confession agree.

I(1) By conversion : [Lat, convertendo].
Math.: A term used when, there being four proporionals, it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the tbird to its excess above the fourth.
(2) Centre of conversion :

Wech. : The point in a body about which it turns as a centre when $n$ force is apllied to any part of it, or nnequal forces to ite different parts. (Ogilvie.)
(3) Conversion of equations:

Alg.: The reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.


(4) Conversion of proportions:

Math: When it is inferred of four proportionals that the firat is to its excess over the second as the third is to its excess over the lourth : that ie, if $a: b:: c: d$, then by converaion of proportione $a: a-b:: c: c-d$.
(5) Conversion of propositions:

Logic: A ehanging of the eubject into the place of the predicate.
† otn-vêr'-sion-ist, a. [Eng. conversion; -ist.] of or pertaining to converslon; converting.
"The Now Teatament hat, of course, been frequeatly
transiated, chiefly for convervionive purposes." Cademy, Oct. 29, 1881, p. 38 .

- otn-vẽrs'-ive (1), a. [Eng. convers(e), v. ; ive.] Conversable, socishle, agreable.
-Feiuthum i Refotionts, in the conversite qualitr of man."
© đon-vẽrs'-Ive (2), a. [Eng. convers(e), s.; -ive.]

1. Passive: Capalle of being converted or chsuged; convertible.
2. Active (Hebrew Grammar): A term spplied to the Hebrew letter vsu when it is employed to chsnge the future into the tense of narration.
otn-vẽrt', v.t. \& i. [Fr. \& Sp. convertir ; ltal. convertere; Lat. converto $=$ to turn sbout : con $\xlongequal{=} \mathrm{cum}=$ with, fully, and verto $=$ to turn.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language
3. Literally:
(1) To change physically from one state to another, to transmute, to transform.
"If the whole atmeaphere whe converted fato water,
*(2) To change from one position to nother, to turn, to move.
(3) To change into snother kind of force or power equivslent in smount to the first.
 . 11.
4. Figurativeiy:
(1) To chsnge in cbsracter from ons state to another.
(2) To give in exchsnge for aoms equivalent; as, To convert land into money.
(3) To change in manner, conduct, religion, or mode of life. [11. 5.]

(4) To canse to turn from sny course, direction, or tendency.
"He whlch eonverteth the sioger from the errour of multitide of oins. ${ }^{-1}$ Jameat $\nabla$. 20 .
(5) To turn from one use or destlastion to another.
(6) To divert from the proper or legitimste use ; to sppropriate. [II. 2.]
"He nequitted himself not ilke an boinest man; for ho convert.

* (7) To change or turn from one language Into another; to translate, to render.
"Which story [Bereoice] then presently celebrated more elegantly converted" $-B$. Jonson.
II. T'echnically:

1. Logic: To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the orst becomes the predicate of the gecond.
2. Law: To sppropriate to private use.
3. Ship-building: Toalterinsize, chsracter 3. S.
or rig.
4. Mil.: To alter s muzzle-loading gnn or rifie to breech-loading.
" Some exst-iron amooth-bore guns are still converted

pt. Ii, p. 218. Theol. To produce in an individual the spiritual ehange described under Conversion, B. 6 .

* B. Intransitive:

1. To turn round.
"Ihesu conuertid and . . . netth to hem."- Bryclife
2. To be turned or directed.
"The puhitic hope
Thomson:" winter,
3. To be converted or changed; to suffer or nadergo s clange or transmutation.
(a) Of material things:
"They roh out of it a red dust which convorleth into
corman..., -Sanalys: Travels.

## (b) Of immalerial things :

lhe love of wieked mem convorest to fear.
corn'-vẽrt, s. \& a. [Convert, v.]

## A. As substantive:

I. Ondinary Language:

1. One who is converted or brought over from one opinion or practice to snother.
2. In the same sence ss 11.1 .
II. Technically:
3. Theol. : One who is converted from ons religion to suother, eapecially from any false religion to Chriatisnity.
"The Jesuits did not persuinde the converts to lky
aside the nse of lmages.-Stillingfieet : Defencs of Dis courss on Rom. Idoh

* 2. Eccles. A lsy member of a religious order ; one who hss turned from the world to religion in adult life, as distinguished frotm those brought up from childhood in a reHgions house.
* B. As adj. : Converted to the true religion. AO. circumcising the convert Gentiles, . . ."-
II Crshb thus diacriminstes between convert and proselyte: "Convert is more extensive in its aenae and spplication than proselyte: convert in its full sense includes every chsnge of opinion, without respect to the subject; proselyte in its strict senss refers only to chsuges from ons rellgion to another.
Conversion is $s$ more voluntary act than proselytism; it emanatea entirely from the mind of the agent, independent of foreign inHuence; it extenda not merely to the abstract or speculatlve opinions of the individual, but to the whole current of his feelings snd apring of his sctions: it is the conversion of the heart snd sonl. Proselytism is an outwsrd act, which sud sonl. Proselytism is an outwsrd act, which worda snd sctions to a certain rula: convert Worda snd sctions to 8 certain rule: convert
is therefore always taken in a good sense; it is thereiore always taken in a good sense; it
bears on the face of it the stamp of sincerity : proseiyte is a term of more ambiguous meaning; the proselyte is often the creature and tool of a party; there may be many proselytes where there are no converts." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cあn-vërt'-ěd, a. [Convert, v.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Changed froms one state to snother, transmuted, transformed.
2. Fig.: Changed io naanera, religion, or opiniona. [11. 2.]

## II. Technically:

1. Ship-building: Chsuged from one elass to snother hy an alterstion in size, chsracter, or rig. 2. Mil. : Applied to s gun or rifle chsnged from s muzzle-loader to a breecb-loader.
2. Theol.: Having nudergone the spiritusl change described under Conversion, B. 6 (q.v.).
cơn'-vẽrt-ĕnd, s. [Lat. convertendus $=$ to be converted.]
Logic: Sir W. Hamilton'a nsme for s proposition to be converted.
cön-vërt'-ẽr, cotn-vẽrt'-õr, s. [Eng. convert; -er.]
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Gien.: One who or that which changes or converts anything from one state to another.
4. Spec.: One who converts others to the true religiou.
rayior, voi. i., ther. 2 .
II, Steel-making: An iron retort in which molten iron is cxposed to a hlast of air, the oxygen of which burns out the carbon and some other impurities of the iron; a subsequent addition to the charge mskes a further chemical change, and the result is s grade of steel. It is nsed in the Bessemer process. (Knight.)
cón-věrt-1-bǐl-i-tyy, s. [Eng. convertible; ity.]
5. The quality of being convertible ; carability of being eonverted.
in The convertibuity of natural forces consigis solely in transformations of dyumbic into potential and of potential Juto dynamic energy, which are licessantly
koing onn.-Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3rd ed 1 , 1.28 , 2. Capability of being exchanged for other thinga.
cotn-verrt'-l-ble, a. [Eng. convert; able.]
6. Capable of being converted or changed from one state into snother.
". Minemis are not converrible into another apeclem
7. Capable of being applied to any use.

8. So exsetly correspondent in character or power thst one may be used for another: ca pable of being logically converted; equivalent alway convertiole the the opigion of the fudge, are not aimaye convertiol
IJ Followed by with before thst with wbleh anytblng eo exactly corresponds.

9. Interchangeable; capshle of being changed ons for the other; ss, $b, p$, and $f$ are convertible letters.
10. Capable of being exchanged for anytbing else.

* oön-vërt'-i-ble-ňess, s. [Eng. convertible; -ness. 1 The quality of belng convertible; convertibillty.
cotn-vèrt'-I-bly, adv. [Eng. converlib(le); -ly.] By conversion or Interchsnge; interchangeably, reciprocally.
cón-vẽrt'-ǐ̀ng, pr. par., $a_{1}$, \& a. [Conveat, v.]


## A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj.; (See

 the verb).
## C. As substantive

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The sct of chsuging from one state to another ; converaion.
2. Fig.: The set of chsnging in opinion. religion, \&c.
II. Technically:
3. Ship-building: The changing in class of a vessel by alteration in size, character, or rig.
4. Mil.: The sct or process of chsnging a nuzzle-loading gun or rifte lnto breecli-losding
5. Theol. : The same as Conversion, B. 6 (q.v.)
converting-furnace, s. A furnace for converting wrought-iron into steel. The process is as followa: The bara of iron sre cut by shears to the required length snd are placed in layers in a flat, narrow furnace, with intervening layers of pounded charcosl. Above the siternate strata of fron and charcoal is s covering of ferruginous earth. The mass belng heated, the carbon is in some way sbsorbed by the iron, which is converted into steel. This is known as Cementation (q.v.). The resulting blister steel, so called from the Distera formed by bubbles of gas which were eliminated during the proceas of converaion, is then cut up, reheated and hammered, and becomes shear steel. Blister steel, cut up, heated in crucibles, poured into moulds, shil the ingote hammered into shape, beeomes cast-steel. (Knight.)

* còn-vẽrt'-ĭst, s. [Eng. convert; -ist.] A convert.
* cơn'-vèrt-ite, s. [Eng. convert; -ite.] A convert. (Shakesp.: King John, v. I.)
* con-veth, * cone-vethe, * cun-veth, cune-vethe, s. (lr. coinmeodh, froin in scotland under the Celtickings. (N.E.D.) (See extract.)
"Conveth.... came to signify ${ }^{2}$ night, meal or refection given by the occulders of the land to their
guperior when pasing through his territory

©ŏn'-vĕxc, $a . \&$ s. $[\mathrm{Fr}$. convexe ; Sp . convexs: Port. convexo; Ital. convesso, all from Lat. convexus $=$ (as subst.) a periphery, (as edj.) carried round, rounded off, vaulted, from con veho $=$ to carry or bring together : $\operatorname{con}=$ toge ther, snd veho $=$ to carry, to convey.]
A. As adj.: Curved in such a wsy that the projecting portion is in the direction of the speetator's eye. It is opposed to concare (q.v.). It is used of a lens, of the surface of a sphere, \&e.
"The connex or outhowed side of a reasell will hold
B. As subst. : A body swelling externslly into a curve. (Used of a lens, of the surfare of $a$ globe, of a ahield, sce.)

Ten zones of hrass its rmple liriw surround:


* corn'-věxed, a. [Eng. convex; ed.] Made of a convex form.
boil, boy; port, $j 6$ wl ; cat, cell, ohorus, chin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=f$



##  In a convex forin． <br>  The quality of being convexed or convex，

 coavexness，convexity．eðn－vĕx＇－1－tyy，s．［Fr．convexite；Sp．con－ vexidud；Port．convexidude；Ital．convessitid sll from Lat．cosverifas．］［Convex．］The quality of being convex：curvature，the pro－ jecting belag in the direction of the spectator＇s eye．
cơn＇－věx－1皆，adv．［Eng．convex；－ly．］In a convex form．
＂Consex／y conical．＂－aress：\＃uacoum
cŏn＇－vĕx－mĕss，J．［Eng．convex；；wess．］The quality of being convex，convexity．
cŏn－vĕx＇－ō，in compos．［Eng．，\＆ec．convex，and o comective．］Cenvex．
convexo－concave，a．Convex on one aide and concave out the other，like a watch glasis．A leus of thia form io called also a menisens．
＂These are the 1 heaomena of thick convexo－concare
t convexo－convex，a．Convex on both gidea．The sume as Dotely convex．
convexo－plane，$a$ ．Convex on one side and phane on the other．The same as Plano－convex．
oón－vêy＂，＂con－vaye，＂con－vele，＂con－ veyen，v．t．\＆i．［O．Fr．conveier，convoier Ital．convoiare，conrogliure；S］p，convoyar，from Low Lat．convio $=$ to accompany on a road Lat．con $=c u m=$ with，together，and via $=$ a．rond．］［Cusvov．］
A．Transitive：
I．Orlinary Language：
1．Literclly：
（1）To carry，to transport from one place to sonther．
＂Thoso gnlleona．．．had never conveyod so precions

（2）To remove aecretly．

（3）To calse to pass ly any chaunel ；as，To convey water by pipes．
2．Figuratively：
＊（1）To conduct or escort a person on his way

Thia kynge hym conoayed and gretly hym honoured．＂
＊（2）To steal，ta carry off．（Slang．）
" "Conney." tha wise it enit".
（3）To nass or lowl on Wives transfer．［ili．］

A divinn natural right could nat be conceyed down， Lacke
（4）To cause to pass from one place to onother；to transmit：to act as a medium in carrying from one pace to another；as，The sir conveys sound．
＂And mists in mprending si renms ennrey，

（5）To impart，to communicate．
＂It is the province of the historian．for iostance，to

（6）To act as a medium in commmencating or imparting anything；as，Worda convey ideas．

$\dagger$（i）To introduce，to cause to enter．
＂Others ranney the taselves hato the mind hy more
（位 Tu give－pocke．
（S）Tu give rise ta，to cause；as，To convey an inuression．
＊（9）Tu manage with privacy or secrecy．
 metns，．．：＂－shakesp．：King Leir， L 2
II．Law：To transfer poperty；to pass a title to anything from one berson to awother by deed，assignment，or otherwise．

B．Reflex．：To conduct ope＇s self，to belave，to manage．

C．Intransitive：
＂1．To act as a thief，to steal．

2．To give rise to an impression，bellet，or opinion；to engest，to imply

T For the difference between to convey and to bear，see Bear．
－con－vey，s．［Convoy．］A convoy，an escort
† cōn－vêy＇－a－ble，a．［Eng．convey；－able．］ Capable of beiug conveyed or transferred transferable
cón－vêy－ançe，＂con－vel－ance，con－ veigh－aunce，＊con－vey－aunce，a．［Eng convey；－ruce．］

A．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
1．The act of conveying，carrying，or trans－ porting anything from one place to another carriage，trausfereuce．
＂Yailest quick comveyance with ber gond nunt Anue，＂
2．The act of causing to pass from one place to enother by any clannel．
－$\dot{\sigma} \dot{b} \dot{j}$ yane vol．the
3．The means，instrunent，or velicle in which anything is conveyed or transported from one place to another ；a carriage．
Shaiesp：Wethink you ci gorne conceyance
II．Figuratively：
1．The act of conveying or transmilting by a uedium from one place to auoticr．

＊2．The act of transmitttug，handing down， or passing on anything：transmission．［B．］
Adim＇s mose thesenuling and conreyance down of
3．A neaus or way for carriage or transpor－ tation．
－Following the flver downward．there is conveyance World
$\dagger$ 4．The act or process of imparting or com－ municating．
－．．．the beet and mafest conveyance of the memory of events to poesterity．＂－Warburion：Diwina Legution
+5 ．The medium or eliannel by which any－ thing is conveyed or comntunicated．
＊6．Secret or cumning management or con－ duet
＊7．Jugglery，trickery．
Cans they oot juggle，and with $s 1$ ight
Convey ance play with wrong and rigint＂＂
Bufler：Hudibra
B．Law：
1．The act of transferring property；the passing a title to anything from one person to another by deed，assigmment，\＆c．

2．The writing or document by which pro－ perty is conveyed．
cồn－vêy－anç－êr，s．［Eng．conveyand（e）；－er．］ A lawyer whose profession it is to draw up deeds for the conveyance of property．
Inirod．by fraud of Empland ${ }^{\text {con }}$ ancera＂－Sir W．Tomple．
cón－vêy＇－annç－ing，a．\＆s．［Eng．convey－ anc（e）；－ing．）
A．As odj．：Applied to a lawyer who draws un conveyances，ins oprosed to one who prac－ tises in the courts．
B．As subst．：The aet or profession of draw－ Ing un conveyances or deeds for the conveying of property；of investigating the title of the ventons of any property，amd of drawing deeds and contracts for the delinition and protection of the rights or liabilities of individuals．
cốn－vêyed；pa．par．or a．［Conver．］
cön－vêy ẽr，s．［Eug．convey；－er．］
I．Orlinary Language：
1．One whe conveys or carries anything from one person or place to another．
2．One who transmits or causea anything to lass from one place to another．
＂The convegers of waters．．．＂－Breresood：un
angunges．
$\dagger$ 3．Any medium or chamel for the convey－ ance or trimsinission of anything．
＂̈t．－those organn of the loaly which are the iomme－
diste conceyers of all our illeas．- Law ：Enquiry，ch． 1.
4．A thief，a robler．
＊5．An impostor，a juggler，a cheat．
＂What say ye of thls crnity conuever 1．．．＂－7yn－
II．Mech．：A mechanical means of carrying
objects．
cotn－vêy＇－y̌ng，pr，par．，a，\＆ョ．［Cowver，v．］ A．\＆B，As pr．par．\＆particip．aulf．：（See the verb）．
C．As subst．：The act of earrying or trans－ mittlig anything from oue place to another conveyenco．
＊cōn－vi＇－ç̌－āto，v．i．［Lat．convleiatus，pa par．of convicior $=$ to almse，to clamour et．］ To clamoar，to raise e clamour or outcry，to rail，to revile，to almae．
it is an enay thing for wea so rexoived，to consiciate luatea
Land aum $1030-\mathrm{k}$
 vicinify（q．v．）．］The quality of lveing neigb bouring peighbourlood，vicinity．
parisbeen＂－Wotton：Alax．of Klditimpton，p．2s．the two
－cơn－vi＇－clous，con－vi－cyous，a．［Lat． convict（um）＝almee，reproach；Eug．adj．euff －ous．］Reproachful，abusive．


côn－vict＇，＂con－vyct，v．f．［Lat．convictus， pal par．of convinco．］［Convisce．］
1．To prove guilty in a court of Inw，to de－ tect，to brlug a clarge home to a prerson．
＂Two only of the Merry Huss，as they were canted
2．To find a verulet of guilty against any rerson after the hearing of evilence．
－The jury convtited the whole of the accusod，．．．
－Dally Telegripho，Jab．12． 1802
II is now followel by of before the crime chargel，but formerly for was alao used． Rarely followed by an infinitive．
main toile hal been connicted to have nuifortaken to тіили，р． 91 ．
＊3．To conviuce of siu；to cause the con－ ecience to prick any one． ＂Aud they whleh heard it．heing conghoted by thoir
own consclence，went out one hy one．＂ ｜4．To prove，to demonstrate，to show clearly by proof or cvidence．

＊5．To confute，to 1 rove false．
－6．To doom to death or destruction．
＂A whole armadn of conviceed snlI．＂，
7．To doom or gentence to any junalty．

＂cón－vict＇，＂con－vycte，pa．par．or a．［Lat． canvictus，pa．par．u＇convinco．］［Convince．］ Convicted，found guilty
＂By the clill law，a perpo convict，or confemag his own crine，canliut Appeal．＂－Aylife：Parergun．
I A convict recusant：One that hath been legally preanited，indieted，and convict for reñsing to come to Church to liear the Com－ mon prayer，according to the otatutes． （Blount．）
cŏn＇－vict，s．［Convict，v．］
＊1．A verulict of a jury fiading a prisoner guilty；a conviction
 p11， $366,377$.
2．A person found guilty of a crime；a coa－ victed criminal．
both th the civill law anlows a certaln enace of time ylife：$P$ arergon
3．A crimimal indergoing penal servitade．
－For the difference between convict and criminul，see Cbiminal
cón－vǐct＇－ěd，pa．pır，or a．［Convict，v．］ ＊1．Convinced，persuaded．
2．Found guilty，condenued．
＊côn－vict＇－ǐ－ble，a．［Eug．convict；－able．］ Capable of leing convicted．（Ash．）
cồn－vĭct＇－íng，pr．par．，a．，\＆s．［Convict，v．］
A．\＆B．As pr．par．\＆particip．odj．：（Seo the verlb）．
C．As subst．：The act of proviug or declaring guilty of uny clarge；convietion．
cồn－vic＇tion，s．［Fr．conviction；Sp．con－ viccion；ltal．convinzione；Lat．convictio，from convictus，［a．par．of conviluco．］［cosvict．］
1．The act of finding guilty of any crime before any legal tribunal．
2. The act or process of conviaciag or fully prauailug.
"Danbe weat prevence, when ho now appears?
a. The it Pape: Bomers odyong, bla xxili, 1.72s, a the by a legal trllungl.
cone: comphetion may necrue two whyt,
4. A record ar list of casea or persons in Fhich veriicts of gullty have been found by $e$ legai trimanal.
5. The atate of being convinced or fuily persuaded

6. $\Delta$ strong heliet nr persmssion resting on what appears to be indiejuntable grounds.
*And did you presently fill undor tho power of this

II Crahb thus distinguishes between onnviothon and persunsion: "What convincex binds; what persuades attracts. We convince by argunlents; it is the understanding which determines: we sre persuoded by entreatiee and personal inflnguce; it ia the imagination or will which denides. One conviction respects colely matters of helief or faith ; nur perstasion respects niatters of bellef or practice: we sTe onvinced that a thing is true or false; we sre pervaded tint it is either right or wrong arlvantageous or the contrary. A person will have half effected of thing who is convinced that it is in his power to effert it; he wili he cosily persuoded to do that which favours hia own interests. Conviction respects our most important duties; persuasion is appiied to mattars of indifference. The first step to true enentance is a thnough contriction of the enormity of sin." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
oon'-viot-Ism, s. [Eog. convid; -ism.] The convict systam ; the system of transportation of convicts to pensl settlements.

## "The evile of convictitm."- W. Bowte.

codn-vict'-ive, a. [Bng. convict; -ive.] Having the power or quality of convincing persuasive, convincing.

ctn-vict'-Ive-1y, alv. [Eng. convictive; - ly. 1 In a convictive or convincing mamner, convincingly.
eठn-vict'-ive-něss, s. [Eng. convictive ness.] Tha quality of being convictive on convincing; the power of convincing.
dn-vinçe', v.t. \& t. [Lat. convinco $=$ to overcome by proof : con $=$ cum = with, fully, and vineo $=$ to conquer ; Ital. convincere; Sp. convercer: Fr. convainore.]
A. Transitirs:

1. To overcome, to suldue, to mastar.
2. To exceed, to surimass, to defeat.

* 3. To convict, to prove guilty of, to bring charge home to any one.
"Which of yon convinceth me of sin? ?-John vili. 46
- 4. To confute; to prove the falsity of any atatement or proposition.

- 5. To demorastrata or prove to conviction ; to evince, to manifest.
"The holy suit whell faln it would eonplnce.",

6. To persuade to conviction; to compel any one liy reasoning to acknowicdga a contested point.
" guch proofs. , as ralght enable thom to convince
others."-.lterburv, vol. fiil, warm. 7 .
(1) Foilowed by ef.

I have all this white been endenvouring to
(2) Fullowed by a cinuse.

- Such marke . ax may convince them that $u$ is B. Intransitive:
- 1. To carry conviction, to afford proof.


2. To persuade to conviction, to satisfy the mind by gvidence.
-tn-vinged', pa. par. or a. [Convince.]

- othn-vinçe'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. convince; -ment.] The act of convincing; conviction.
con-vinç'-èr, s. [Eag. vonvino(a);-er.] 1. One who or that which maulfests or proves.
"The divine light now win onlya conemer of his andia, en. ill
- otn-vinc'1. Csprable of being convinced or persuaded : mpen to conviction

2. Crpable of belng refuted or disproved; refitable.
thei, $\cdots$. What ancertadntiea, and atso convincibte thlat-
ctn-ving'-Ying, a. [Eng. convinc(e); -(ng.] 1. Persuading, atisfying ; carrying conviction; conclusive.
"To give thetr much oonofincing proota."-Mione:

* 2. Confuting or disproving ; refuting.
-T For the difference between convincing and conclusive, aee Conclusivr.
cobn-ving'-ǐng-ĭy, adv. [Eng. convinoing; -ly.] In a convlncing or convictive manner ; во 日e to produce conviction.
† cōn-vinç'-ǐng-nĕses, s. [Eng. convincing; -ness.] The quality of belng convinctig; the power of producing conviction.
"con-vi'-tious, $a$. [Corvicious.]
- conn-viv'-al, a. \& s. [Lat. convivalis.]
A. As adj.: Of or pertafuing to a feast, feetive, convivigl. [Convive.]
"The same whe \& convival dinh."-Browna: Vulpar
B. As subst. : A gueat. (Sandys: Travels, p. 78. ) (Davies.)
* corn-vive', vi. [Lat. convivo = (1) to live together, (2) to feast tuggther: con $=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and vivo = to live.] To ferst togather, to be convivial. (Shakesp.: Troilus d Cressida, iv. 5.)
- cơn'-vive, s. [Lat. conviva =a guest.] A guest at a banquet.
"The ravished connives tongues it courted.
otn-viv'-í-a1, a. [Lat. convivialis, from convivium $=$ a banquet. $\}$

1. Of things: Reiating or pertaining to a feast, festive, social.
"Whlch fearte, convierial meetings we did mume."
2. Of persons: Joviai, merry.

Your social and convivinl spirit . . ."-Dr, Newton. IT Crabb thus discrimingtes between convivial and social: "The prominent idea ln convivial is that of sensual indulgence; the prominent idea in social is that of enjoyment from an intercourse with anciety. Convivial is a givecies of the social: it is the social in matters of feativity. Wian ia convivial is social, but what is social is something more ; the former ia exceiled by the istter as mucin as the looiy is excelled by the mind. We spesk of convivial meetings, convivial enjoynents or the eanvivial board; but social intercouras, social pieasme, social annsementa, and tho like." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cón-viv'-1-al-ǐst, s. [Eng. convivial; -ist.] A person of convivial halits or diaposition.
cơn-viv-1-ă1'-i-ty̆, s. [Formed as if from a Lat. contivialitas, from convivialis.]

1. A disposition to conviviai habita,
he sacrificed too much to co
The Cock figher's fiurlichd.
The wirth ar merriment indulged in at nvivinl gatherings. convial gatherings.
"These exteuppraneous entertaluments were often prodnctive th greater
sir J. Reynoldas, p. 5 .

+ cŏm'-vó-cāte, v.t. [From Lat. convocatum, the silpine of convoon $=$ to convoke, to call together : $c 0 n=$ together, and voco $=$ to call.] To call togetier, to assemble.
"That nutherty, which did at that tiuw conzo-
conn-vठ-cai'-tion, s. [Fr. convocation; Prov. convocatio; $\mathrm{S}_{1}$. convocacion; Port. convocasao; Ital. convocazione, all from Lat. convocatio (genit. convocationis) $=$ a caliing together.] [Convore.]
L. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of calling together, the atate of being calied togetier.
2. That which is culled together, a meeting an assambly.
(1) Lid. (Of porsons) : without mocieties, lodgea, concocaciona, and mee ho,
(2) Fig. (Of the iNferior arimals, or any (hing):
"Not whore he enta, but whore he is entan: "certuin Sonnoctition of poilitic
II. Technioally:
3. Jewish archreol.: A stated featival or eny other day on which the peoplo were divinely summoned together. On those days, as a rule, no servile work was done.

4. Eccles.: An assembly of the clergy. Speciaily the name giveut to either of two such gatherlngs, the one termed the Convocetion of Canterlury, or simply Convoration, the other the Convocation of York. The Convocation in the 16th century haviug recogniaed that the king' majeaty jnstly and rightifully is and ought to be the aupienie eartily head of the Church of Engiand, the king fin that capacity has the prerogative of calling couvocation toretier which is done at the com cationernent of escis moncment of each To e certain extent, the Cnnvocation of Calter bury is itself framed on the Psiliamentary model. It has two Houses, the Upier ode (representing the Lords), conaisting solely of biahops presided over by tha Archbishop; the Lower one, the deans, the archdeacons and proctors (the last-named officers being designed to represent the inferior clergy and to present an analngy to the Honse of Commons). The Convocation of York lese closily resembies Parlisment, for it has only a aingle house. In medirval times, Convoca tion was a much grester power than how. When the ciergy of ali degrees managed to exempt themselves from the general taxation of the country ievied in the ordinary way Convocatiou was required to assess the clerical body for the expenses of the civii govermnent body for the expenses of the civigovermnent, aily its oniy function. Others, however, have been assigned to it, especinlly the enactment of canon iaw, and the examination and cen aure of heretical booka or individuais. By 25 Henry Vill., c. 10 , Convocation was pro hibited from making any canon or ordinance which was opposed to the king's prerogatlve or to the laws, eustoms, and siatutes of the realm. By 16 \& 17 Charles IL., c. 1, Jassed in 1665, the ciergy as weli as tha laity wer required to pay their quota of taxes tugether and the former were discharged from all ohigntion regarding the subsidies levied by Colno cation. In 1716 , the remuining pivitegea were taken away and for a long tituc afterwnd taken away, and for a long tinluc arterwird it remaine almo animation, being no gooner called togetiter 8 the commencement of cach session of Parlia ment then it was prorogued before it conid do any busincse. In 1854, an effort began to evive Convoention and give it real power of dealing with ecclesisstienl matters, but both partles in Pariament are offosed to surch revointimu. However, in Felruary, 18i2, they allowed the clergy to delibernte on alterations in the liturgy, and embodied them in an Act on 5tli of March of tite same year.
5. Tin-mining: The name as Convocators (q.v.)
cơn-vあ-cā-tion-al, a. [Eng. convocation; -al.] Pertaining to a convocation in gencral, or ju particular to the ecelesiastical aynod 80 designated. [Convocation, Ii. 2.]
cơn-vot-ca'-tion-ista, s, [Eng. convocation; -ist.] One who bupports converation, an and vocrte
cơn'-चठ-cä-tõrasp, s. pl. [Lat.] The perilinment of timners. Ali stammy iaws are enacted 1 the aeversl convocationa. (Weale.)
cơ̆n-vōke', v.t. [Fr. convoquer; Prov., Sp., \& Port. convocar; Ital. convocure, from Lat. con voco $=$ to call together, to summon: from con $=c . m m=$ together, and woco $=$ to cail, to his vite.] To call or aummon together, to arbembis. Used-
6. Lit. (Of persons) :

Writu convoking e Parliament."-,Nuctulay: Fiet
2. Fig. (Of things) : (Wordsworth: Excursion.)
bon, bof : poit, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; tin, aş; expeot, Xonophon, ezist, -itg


4 To convokes in to call togather by a uthority to aummon; to invisa la eimply to request.
ctn-vöked', pa. par. \& a. [Convoks, v.] otn-चö'-king, pr. par. \& a. [Convoke, v.]
 convolutus, pa. par. of convolvo $=$ to roll to gether, to roll ronnd.]
A. As adjective:
L. Ord. Lang. : Rolled togethar, rolled round.
II. Technically:

1. Bot. (Of petals, leaves, \&c.): Wholly rolled up in another of the aame kind. [Convolutive.]
2. Zool. : In the sama sense. (Uaed of bones, membranes, de.)
IT Convolute vernation
Bot. : Vernation in which one margin ia rolled up towards the midrib, as in grasses and bananas.
B. As subst. : That which is rolled $n \mathrm{p}$, as in a ball. (De Quincey: System of the Heatens.) orn-vo-la'-tion, s. [From Lat. convolutus, pa. par. of convolvo.] [Convolve.]
I. Ordinary Language:
3. The act of rolling anything npon itself or round ; the atsts of being so rolled.
"Oier the caly sky, in convolution swith,
The feather't eddy foats Thomion : Aufum
4. The twists or folds of anything rolled bout itself or round.
II. And. (Pl.): Numerous amooth and tortuons eminences on the aurfaee of tha eerebral hemispheres, narked off from each other by deep furrowa. The former are aometimes called gyri, and the latter are named anfrsctuosities or sulci. As a rula the depth anfrsctuosities or sulci. As a rule the dapth
of a convolution expeeds ita thickneas. Tha of a convolution exceeds its thickneas. Tha
dividing fissurea are about half an inch deep. Each has reeeived a name; thus there are the angular, the inarginal, the suprs-marginal, the hippeanpral, and various other convolutiona.
 Dirwin: Descent of Man (1871), pt i., ch. iv., vol. $\overline{\text { L. }}$ 1. 121.

Øn'-vठ-lû-tive, a. [Mod. Lat. convolutivus.] Bol.: The ame as Convolute (g.v.).
Oön-『ơlve', v.t. [From Lat. convolvo $=$ to roll together: con = together, and volvo = to roll.] To roll together.

Hnge triuks: and ewh particular truak a arowth

0ठn-völved', pa. par. \& ar. [Conrolve.]
cŏn-จ̌̌lv'-ĭng, pr. par. \&a. [Convolve.]
cŏn-F̌lv-ạ-lā'-çĕ-m, s. pl. [Lat. convolvuus (q.v.), and fen. pl. adj. suff. -acece.]
Bot.: An order of perigynous exogena, placed by Lindley in his alliance Solimales. The species are generally twining and milky plants, though some are erect bushea. The leaves are often undivided. There are no atipules. Inforescence sxillary or terminal. the partial peduncles, when any exist, generally in the form of two liracta. Corolla, monopetalous, deeiduous; the limb five-lolved plaited; stamens five ; ovary simple, with plaited; stamens five; ovary simple, wilh few, erect; atyle nne, generally divided at the top into as many gegments as the cells of the vary ; capsula one to four celled, succulent or capisular. Very common in all parts of the tropica, rarer in cold countriea. The roots abonud in a milky juiee, whieh is atrongly purgative. It is the active 1 rinciple in Jalap (Convolvulus Jalaza), Scammony (C Scammonia, de. [Convoluleus, Jalap Scanmony.] Batatus edulis is the Sweet Potato. [Batatas.] Thers are two triles or aentiona of the order: Convolvulem, with the carpols consolidated, and Dichondrese, with then distinct. There are forty-six geners known and nearly 700 arecies. Two British genera, Convolvulus and Calyategia (q.v.); apeetes three.
eŏn-vŏlv-n-1à'-cĕ-oŭs, a. [Mod. Lat. con volvulace(se) (q.v.), and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the order Convolvulacerp, and eapecially to its typieal genua Con-
oon-volv'-r-lío, a. [Lat. convolvulus) (q.v.), and Eng. aúff. -ic.]

## oonvolvulio mold, 8.

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{31} \mathrm{H}_{54} \mathrm{O}_{18}$. An organic acld obtained by boiling convolvulin with baryta water, then precipitating tha excess of baryta with dilute sulphuric acid, remnving the excesa of sulphiric acid by lead carionate, and finally removing the lead by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ gas. Convnlvulite acid ia a whits amorphous bitter powder, readily solubie in water and in alcohol, insoluble io ether. Its aquenus solution is acid, and it forms salts called convolvulates. By bolling with dilute aulphuric acid, It yields augar and convolvulinol. It is also called rhodeoretic acid.
conEng. suff. in (Chem.) (q.v.).]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{31} \mathrm{H}_{50} \mathrm{O}_{16}$. Alsn called rhodeoretin. A colourless trausparent resin contained in the rhizome of the officinal jalap root. Convolvulin is prepared by exhausting the root of Convolvnelus orizabensis with boiling water, then drying and pilyerising it, and treating It with twice its weight of ninety per cent. alcohol, mixing the alcoholic extrset with water till it begina to ahow turtidity; then treating the liquid twice with aninnal charcoal, distilling the alcohol from the filtrate, repeatedly treating the reaidual pulverised reain (amounting to between ten and hifteen per cent. of the root) with ether; diasolving the residue in the amallest possible quantity of absolute alcohol, and precipitating with ether till the precipitate is quite free from resin soluble in ather. The residue is pure convolvalin. Cnnvolvulin ia tasteless and inodoroua, nearly volvaluin ia tasteless and water. When dry it melta at $150^{\circ}$, forming a yellow trsnsparent liquid; it burna with a smoky flame. Finely divided convolvulin dissolves in squeous alkalies, and is converted into convolvulic aeid. When disanived in alcohol it ia decomposed by hydroehloric acid, yielding convolvilinol and glucose. It dissolves in atrong sulphurie a cid, forming a earmine colour, which afterwards turns brown and deposits a dark brown aubstance. Convolvulin is the active principle of jalap-resin. It exerts a very strong purgaof jalap-resin. It exerts a very strong purga-
tive action even in doses of a few grains. (Wats: Dict. Chem., vol. i., p. 15.)
Oŏn-षŏlv'-n-IIn-d1,s. [Eng. convolvulin, and at. oleum).
Chem.: Convolvulinolie aeid, rhoderettuol $\left(\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. Ohtained by the aetion of dilute acids or of entulsin on convol. vulic ieid. It forms white inodorous needle crystals, which have a biting bitter taste, slightly soluble $\ln$ water, readily aoluble in aleohol ; it melts at $39^{\circ}$. It volatilisea when heated on platinum foil; the vapours cause coughing. It is oxidised by concentrated nitric acid into oxalio aod ipomæic acids. Strong aulphuric acid colours it flrst vellow, theng amaranth-red. It dissolves in alkalies, then amaranth-red. It dissolves in alkalies, and parts with water, becoming $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{O}_{3}$,
which is considered to be the true acid; it melts at $42^{\circ}$. It forma salts, called convolvulinolates.
 vel(us), suff. in (? Chem.), in combinstion with Eng. oleic, from Lat. oleum = dil (?).]
Chem.: A term used only in the aubjoined compound.

## convolvalinolic acid, s.

Chem.: A chenical aulstance obtained by the action of acids or alkalies on resinons glueosides contained in the root nf Jalap, Convolvalus Schiedanus, and of C. orizabensis,
conn-Volv-n-lus (pl. convolvuli), s. [Lat. = (1) a caterpillur whieh rolls itaelf up in a leaf (2) the Biniweed. Spee. Convolvulus sepium.] Bot. : A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Convolvulaces and the tribe Convolvulez. Tha calyx is without hracts, the corolla funnel-ahaped, the calisule two-celled, each cell with two seede. There are two British apecies. One is Convolvulus arvensis: it has a root running deeply into the gromid, rendering the plant diffienit of extirpation; sagittate leaves, with acute lobes; the pedimelea uanally, single-flowered, with minute brscts diatant from the flowers, which are ammewhist emall and jule rose-coloured. It is common in fields and hedges, especially where common in felds and hedges, especiall where,
the soil is light. The other is $C$. Soldanelh, the Sea-aide Convnlvilus or Bindweed. It has reniform fleshy leaves, and large rosecoloured fowers. It has heen sometimes
placed in the genus Calystegia.- The British pheclea are purgative; so also is the foreign $C$. macrocarms. C. dissectus abounda in prussle aeid, and is ona of the plants used in the preparation of the liquor called nogau.
codn-v6y, * con-vey, v.t. [A doublet of conn vey (q.v.). Fr. convoyer; Ital. convogliare; 8p. convoyar.]

1. To accompany on a journey by land or sea for the saka of defence or safety; to eacort.

## "That throngh the fear of the Algerinea Longrellow: The Golden Legend, 7 .

2. To accompany, to attend.
and sainte attend."
Skriving: Doomaday.

* 3. To convey, impart, or conmunicate. "In convoying this truth of my underitanding--
* 4. To accompllsh, to
by artful meane. (Scotch.) manage, especially
cŏn'-จоy, s. \& a. [Convor, थ.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of convoying or escorting on a journey.
"He wonld gine order to fetch the efluer with good p. 181.
2. The act of attending on or accompranying. ngerons way secure."
Dryden : A urengzebe.
3. A protecting force accompanylug or escorting any person or persous, gooda, shipa, \&e., for purposes of defence; an escort, a gluard. [11. 1, 2.]
Macaulay: Bist. Eng., ch. xyli.

* 4. The cornpany st a wadding that goes to meet the bride. (Scotch.)

5. The peraon or persona, goods, \&c., convoyed; used also to aignify tha whole force, ineluding the protected as well as the protectors.
6. Guidance, conduct.
"They deemed th hopeteu to avoid
The coneyy of their dangervus, fuide."

* 7. The act of conveying or transporting anything ; conveyance, carriage.

* 8. A channel or meana of conveyance. Leit. i. n27. knowing the connoy of th, . . "- Bailut: Lett. i. 827.
* 9. Conduct, mien, behavionr, carriega.
" Quhen I saw hit sa trimily dance;
* 10. Artful or prident management; finesse.
"Theu the earle Donglas, he whols moynne and eow,

coy all the court was suydit. . ."-Pitcootite: Oronn | coy |
| :---: |
| p. |
| al |

*11. A trink, a cheat, a juggle.
Bot how alnce, as ye shull heir
Betrayed tbame layth
Betrayed thame hytth witha tryme convon
I A Sots convoy: Accompranying one to the door, or "o'ar the doorstane.

## II. Technically:

1. Nout.: Slips of war sent to accompany mercliantmen in time of war, and, if posstble, prevent them from being captured or sunk by the enemy.
2. Mil.: A body of troopa accompenying ammunition, provisiona, or other valuable liable to be captured by the enemy.
3. Vehicles: The drag applied to the wheels of carriages to check their velocity in going down hilla.
B. As adj. : Acting as an escort or protsctIng firce on a journey.
"Conooy shije necompany their merchanta, ..."一

* cón-voy'-ançe, s. [Eng. convou: -ance.] Art, finesse, skilful or artful management.
con-voyed', pa. par, or a. [Convoy, v.]
otr-चoy-ing, pr. par., a., \& \&. [Convoy, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. a particip. adj.: (See the verl).
C. As subst. : The act of a a companying as a proteetion on a journey ; eacoring, protecting, attending.
Reliq. Wotion, p. \&s,
finte, fith, fïre, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sīr, maríne; gō, pơto


Ch-ruise', v.t. \& i. [Lat. conoulsus, pa par. of convello $=$ to pluck $u p$, to dislocate, to
convulse $: \operatorname{con}=$ awm $=$ with, altogether, and vello $=$ to pluck.]

## A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cause a ebrinking or contracting motion in the sinews or muscular parts of the body; to sffect wlth convulsions.
" सit head grows fever'd, nud his pulve",
2. To shake, to agitate.
II. Figuratively:
3. To cause a klod of convulsed feeling.
4. To shake violently, to agitate greatly.
the . Whole quemtion which would in oor afe, conmulse dh. v.
${ }^{2}$ B. Intrans. : To suffer from or be thrown into convulsions.
"Nor to preacribe wheo nervee comenise." $\begin{gathered}\text { Green: The Spleen. }\end{gathered}$
**n-vŭlsed', pa. par. or a. [Convulse.]
etn-v̌ils'-ǐng, pr, par., a., \&t s. [Convolse.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Ses the verb).
C. As subst. : The set of affecting with or throwing into convulsions.
tn-vull-sion, s. [Lat. convulsio, from conmulsus, pa. par. of convello.] [Convolse.]
A. Ordinary Language:
5. Literally:
6. In the ssme sense as $B$.

Seived him, that nell-sinme nisht dire.

- 8. A violent shaking.

> "Thoth twa massive plllars He tugrihio ronvilition to end fro Hilton: Samson Agonites.
II. Fig.: A violent agitation or disturbence; commotion.
the axme convulolons of state, . . $\quad$ "-Temple.
B. Med.: A diseased action of the musculsr tiasnes of a greater or less portion of the body, characterized by violent muscular contractions with alternate relaxstions. Such action of the museles Is , however, impossible unless nervous influence be first trausmitted to them by the brain sud nerves, snd it is in these latter thst the seat of the disease lies. As is nstural, infants and young childrea, females, and men of the temperament called nervous, are most susceptible of convulsions. Hence one species of this genus of disease is called Infantile snd suother Puerperal Convulsions, the former sffecting infanta, the latter sppearing in women towards the conclusion of pregnancy or immediately after childbirth. Convulsions have been divided into tonic convulsions, in which the contractions are of some duration end sre not quickly succeeded by slternate relaxations, sud clonic convulsious, in which the contraction is briefer and relsxation comes more quickly. Of the former tatanus is sn example, and of the later hyateria. Some have restricted the terin convulsion to those of a tonic chsracter. tions are but slight, snd very quickly succeed tions are but, slight, snd very quickly succeed
esch other, the affection is called tremor. esch other, the affection is called tremor.
Convulsions apecislly sffect the voluntary nuscles, in this differing from spasm, which is applied chiefy, though not exclusively, to similar action of the muscles called involuntary. They may be local, sffecting only certain muscles of the eyes, the face, the throst, the thorax, or they may be general over the body. They may be idiopathic or symptomatic of other diseases. They may arise from congestion of the brain or from its deticient injury of nerves. Slight convulsions arc, in masny cases, unsttended with danger, whilst masny cases, unstended with danger, whist bigh degree.
oòn-vŭl'sion-al, a. [Eng. convulsion; -al.] i'ertaining or relating to a convulsion or to convulsiuns.
 sion, snd suff. ary; Fr. convelsionnaire.]
A. As adj. : Pertaining to convulsions, convulsive.
"... roneulstonary strugglen . . ."-scoot.

1. Ord. Lang. : One sffected by convulsions.
2. Ch. Hist.: The same ss Convolsionists (q.v.).

Cbn-vill'sion-Inten, s. pl. [Eng. convulsion, sad eutf, -ists; Er. con onlisionnistes.]

1. Ch. Hist.: The name given to a section of the Jansenista who arose ia France in 1730. They were accustomed to throw themselves ypon the ground and go into convalsions. Three years sfterwards sno order was sent forth for their imprisonment.
[Convulsionary B. 2.]
2. Geol. : (See extract).
"The Conoultionista, or believers in the paramount efficacy, of tahterrnuenn marement""-A. Gefolig, in Hacmillan's Mag., July, 1881, p. 229.
cotn-vŭl'-sive, a. [Fr. convulsif(m.), convulsive (f.); Sp., Port., \& 1tal. convulsivo, all from Lat. converdsus,' pa. par. of convello $=$ to tear up, to pluck up, to wrench off: $\operatorname{cost}=$ tear up, to pluck up, to wrench off: cont $=$
cum $=$ with, together, enid vello $=$ to pluck, cum $=$ with, together, and vello $=$ to pluck,
to pull.] Pertaining to convulsiona, proto pull.] Pertaining to convulsions, pro-
duced by convulsions, slternstely contracting and relsxing the muscles.
3. Ord. Lang.: In a loose sense.
"But rek thoo not If Happiuess be there,
Or if the hrow the heartit true luvery wear."
Med : : In the strict sense. [Convoi $L$
ION.]
"Convulsive affections hnvo been classed by mont nosologisto among the ne urotes ur nervous dinaseet."
 -ly.] ina convolsive manaer.
có'-ny, cō'-nĕy, * con'-y, otn'-ey̆, * 00-ni, ${ }^{*}$ con-ni, ${ }^{*}$ oo-nig, * co-ning, co-nyng, *00-nynge, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$. ${ }^{\text {conw. }}$ kanin; Dan. kaniin; Dut. konijn, Ger. kaninchent, dimin. of kanin; Gael. coinean; Wel, cwningen; Norm. Fr. conille, coning, O. Fr. conil, connil, conin, connin, connit; Prov. conil; Sp. conejo ; Port. coelho; Ital coniglio, from Lat. cuniculus $=$ a rabbit, a coney.]
I. Ordinary Language:
4. A rabhit (q.v.). The term is atill in use in Acts of Psrliament snd legsl proceedings ; and to $s$ leas extent in country districts. and to $s$ leas extent in country districts,
"Where earth-delvias conies keep."

* 2. A rsbbit skin; the fur of the rabbit formerly used for lining sud trimning gar'ments.
*3. A terin of endearment (cf. duck, lamb, mouse, \&c.).
* 4. A gull, a fist. (Slang.) [Cony-catcher.]
II. Technically:
* 1. Her. : A rabbit borne as a charge.

2. Scrip.: The rendering of the Hebrew word ipy (shaphan), occurring in Lev. xi. 5 ; Deut. xiv. 7 ; Psalm civ. 18 ; and Prov. xxx. 26. The snimsl thus named is described ss chewing the cud, but as not being, clovenfooted; as being "exceeding wiss," but in footed, as beling exceeding wise, (Prov. xxx. 24); as making its house in the rocks, where, 24); as making its house ni the rocks, where,
however, a whole colony of them taken colhowever, a whole colony of them taken col.
lectivelysre only a fecble folk. The animal lectively sre only s fecble folk. The animal
referred to is what Bruce calls the Ashako,


Gansm, and Wabber. It had long been known to exist in the camtries adjacent to Palestine, but it was not till March 30, 1843, that it wss found within the limits of the Holy Lsnd, amoug the rocks near the Convent Holy Lsnd, among the rocks near the Convent
of Mar Salia, on the side of s ravine in the of Mar Satia, on the side of s ravine in the
continuation of the Kedron. The Slaphsi is Procavia syriaca $\left(={ }^{*}\right.$ Hyrax syriacus). It Luss short ears, a pointed snout, small blsek naked feet, snd no tail.
"The high hills are a refuge for the wild goate ; and
he rocks or the coniea.-P. civ. 18.
oony-burrow, s. A rabbit-hole.
cony-fish, coney-fish, s. The Burbot,

Lota vulgaris, one of the Gadide. The name oony-fish is givan because it lurks in holes like a rabhit. [Lota.]
00ny-wool, 8. The "wool" or fur of rabbite; it is nsed io the manufacture of hate.

* cö'-ny̌-cĕtçh, v.t. [Eng. cony, and catch.] A cant term for to cheat. (Also absolutely.)
 Shreve, v. 1.
- $0^{\circ}{ }^{\prime}$-ny̆-čtçh-ẽr, 8. [Eng. conycatch; -er.] A sharper.
* OXn'-y -gẽr, odn'-y-ger, s.; [O. Fr. coniniere, from Lat. cunicularia.] A rabhit wsiren. (The term still survives in placensmea, e.g. Conygors Mill, to Dorsetahire.)
©ŏn'- $\check{y} 1$-ēne, s. [Lat. onn(ium); -yl; -ene.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{14}$. A hydrocarion formed by the action of phosphoric anhydride on azoconhydrine when heated to $90^{\circ}$. Conylene is a yellowiah oil, bsving s puogent, disagreesible odour, boiling st $120^{\circ}$ it is insoluble in water, soluble ju alcohol snd ether. Bromine unites with it , formlog $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{Br}_{2}$.
© $\overline{-}-\mathbf{n} \overline{\mathbf{y}}^{\prime}$-za, s. [Lat. conyza; Gr. «óvvלa (konuza) $=\mathrm{s}$ strong smelling plsnt, Fleabane. called by Linnæus Conyza squamosa, now Inula Conyza.]
Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, the type of the division Conyzere, sad the sub-division Enconyzee. Conyza camphorata and C. mariEandicazee. Conyza camphorata and c. mar a strong smell of camphor.
$0 \overline{0}-\mathbf{n y} \bar{y}^{\prime}-z \ddot{-}-\infty$, s. $p l$. [Lat. conyza (q.v.), and fem. pl. sdj. suff. -ece.]
Bat.: A sub-tribe of Composite plante, tribe Asteroidea.
Obo (1), s. [A.8. ced.] [CA (3), 8.] A jackdaw or a chough.
"Coo, byrde, or nchowhe. Monedula, nodula."
Prompl. Parv.
000 (2), s. [Onomstopeic.] The chsracteristic noise made by pigeons or doves.
"The trumpeter and haugher, as their anmen ex prese, utter a refy different coop fom the other broed
ôóo, v.i. \& t. [Coo (2), s.]
A. Intransitive:

1. Lit. : To make a noise, such as that made hy s dove or pigeon.
"The atock-dove onty through the forost cooes."
Thombon : Summer.
2. Fig.: To sct in s loving way towseds any one; to show sffection.
" Rlyming or wooling now.
Biling or coaing now.".
Byron : To Thomas Noora
B. Trans. : To utter or express by coolag. (Scott: Lady of the Letke, iii. 2.)

* cood, s. [Cub.]
* cood, a. [Cuve.]
oood-1e, oud-ie, s. [1cel. kutr=a cask for liquor.] A smsil tub; s wooden vessel with sn upright handle.

> 'Nor kept I servante, tales to tell, But toom'd my coodies a' mysell.'

But toom'd my coodies a' mysell.".
Ramsay: Poema, i 800
©óof, oufe, s. [ChuFf.]

1. A blockhead, a vinny. (Seatch.)

2. A buaybody.
"The rest beem coofs compar'd with my dear Pata."
Ramzay : Poeme, il. 80.
côo'-ie, 8. [A word imitated from the sound.] The cry of the aborigiusl Australian ustives.
côo-Ie, v.i. [Coore, s.] To call or cry out bke tile Australian aborigines.
côo'-ing, pr. par., a., \& 8. [ $\mathrm{CO}_{0}$, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (8eo the verb).
C. As substantive:
3. Lit. : The cry or note of pigeons or doves. "Whirr of wings in the drowsy nir, and the cooing an

+ 2. Fig.: A fondling, an sllurement; an invitation.

coote (1), * coke, v.t. \& i. [Lat. coquo; Ger. kochen; Dsn. koge; Dut. kooken.] [Cook. s.)
boil, bбy; pout, jown ; cat, çell, chorus, ¢hin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, egist. ph=it.



## A. Transitive:

I. Liti. : To propare food for the table, by boiling, roasting, \&e.; to dress mest, vegetables, so.

## 

## II. Figuratively:

## 1. To dress or prepare for any purpose.

 "Hagging in the wond eir: if you be ready for thast,,
2. To dress np or prepare so as to presents talse or fraudulent appearance or result; to tamper with, to garble, to falsify.
"The necounts had been conked so as to decelve hime-ibiary it
3. To ruin, to spoil; to tske swisy the cbances of.
B. Intransitive:

1. To perform the office or dnties of a cook. 2. To undergo the procsse of cooking.

To cook one's goose: To kill; to spoil one's chances of success.
cogols (2), $t, i$. [Imitsted from the volce of the bird.] To makes eound like a cuckoo.
"Let constant cackowa cook on every side."
The siluswormes, 1.509.
opok (3), couk, v.i. [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To appear sad dissppear by fits snd atarts.

## Whyles ecokit underrienth the hraes, Below the apreading hazlen Burrna :

2. To hids one's self.
"All closs under tha clond of niclit thon coukka"
3. To cry cook, as children do in the game of hide-snd-seek
ogok (1). cooke, v.i. [Icel. koka = to galp; $k o k=$ the gullet.) To taks a long drink of any liquid.

- cook (5), v.t. [Etym. donbtful.] To throw. (Grose.)
cook (1), * cooke, * coke, s. [A.S. coc, from Lat. coquus.] One who prepares food for the table by boiling, roasting, \&c.
Shakesp.: one Merry instress Quives, i. 2 .
oook (2), s. [Соoк (2), v.] The sonnd made hy the cuckon
copok (3), cooke, s. [Cook (4), v.] A long dianght of any liquid, a gulp. (Scotch.) Perilis of Man, ill. a coi.
cooked, pa. par. \& a. [Соок (1), v]
A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:

1. Lit. : Prepsred or dressed for the table.
2. Fig. : Prepsred so as to present a fslse or fraudulent sppearancs; garbled, falsified.
eqoke'-ite, s. [Naned after Mr. Cooke, an Ancrican mineralogist.]
Min.: A white or yellowish-green flexible mincral, occurring io minute scales, and in slender, sometimes vermiculsrly bent, sixolded prisms. The hardiness is $2 \%$, the si'g. gr. $2 \%$. Its lustre on the planes of cleavage is pearly. Compos.: Silica, 34.93 ; slumina, 44.91 ; lithia, $2 \cdot 82$; potassa, $2 \cdot 57$; ind water, $13 \cdot 41$, with s tracs of oxide of iron. It is fourd in the State of Maine. (Dana.)

* cọoke'-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. cook: -ly.] Like s oook; with the art or skill of a cook.

0oolk'-ër, 6. [Eng. cook (1), v.; er.] One who, or that which, cooks. (N.E.D.)

1. A cooking-stove; s vessel in which food ls cooked.
2. An srticle of food that cooks well.
3. Ons who dresses up or manipulates accounts.
4. A finisher. (Slang.)
 I. Literally:
5. The set of dressing food for the table.

Whick neada, being recking hut, no diah, cool

2. The art or occupation of a cook ; the art of dressing and prsparing food for the table.
"Themontoxqqieit oookery of Frabon"-Mracaulay:
Eift. 1 kg ., ch $1 \times$ ilii
*3. A dsinty or tasty dish.
" Cookerine reare Frovided in order to tempt hin 4. A plsce where food is cooked or sold ; a kitchen, a cook-shop.
"The plo monde and buked et the privon pookern"-
I. . aews, accounta, sc, so 88 to proeent s false spesrance ; garbling, tampering with.

cook'-houlse, s. [Eng. cook, and house.]
Nout.: The galley; sn erection on a ship's deck containing the caboose or cooking spparatus.
cools'-1̆-4, s. [Named after the immortal uavigator Cspt. Jannes Cook, who was born of humble parentage at Msrton, six miles from Stockton-on-Tees, on Oct. 27,1728 , and was Stockton-on-Tees, on Oct. 27, 1728, and was
killed at Owhyhe, in the Sandwich Islatus, killed at Owhyh
Fsb. 14, $77 \% 9$.

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Aurantiaceæ; that to which the orange belongg. It consists of small trees with unequally pinnste leaves. Cookia punctata bears an eatsble fruit called Wsmpree, abont the size of a pigeon's egg. It is esteemed as food in Chins and the ludian Archipelago. There are other species of the same genus, known slso by the name of same gen
Wampee.
oqok'-iée, çok'-y̆, s. [Dut. koekje $=\mathbf{s}$ litt]e cake, dimin. of koek $=$ a cake.] A kind of small sweet-bread for eating at tea. (Scotch.)
"Muckle obliged to yo for your coaktes, Mra, Short-
cake -scont: A maquary, chi y.
coor'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Соок (1), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
L. Literally:

1. The act of dressing or preparing food for the table by boiling, roasting, \&c.
2. The art or science of a cook.
II. Fig.: The act of dressing up or falsifying accounts, \&c., so as to preeent s false or fraudulent appesrance or result.
cooking-range, s. An arrangement for cooking lurposes, in which the grate, oven, boiler, \&c., are ranged in a row, snd set in brickwork within the fireplace.
oooking-stove, s. A structure, ususlly of Iron, containings fusl-chanber and ovens, with holes into which pots msy be set to hoil the contents. (Knight)

* cook-mäld, s. [Eng. cook, and maid.] A naid or fenale servant who prepares food for the table by cooking.
Aee, ino. Vinly. the cookmaid, . . "-Goldemith: The
cọok'-rôom, \& [Eng. cook, and room.] 1. Ord. Lang.: A kitehen.
$\xrightarrow{2}$ Naut. : The galley of a ship; a room in which the food is prepared for the crew; a cookhouss.

cook'-shðp, © cook'e nhŏp, s. [Orig. two words.) An eating-house.
+ cook'-y (1), z. [Eng. cook; suff. -y.] A funde cook.


## cọok'-y (2), e. [Cookin.]

côol (1), * cole (1), * coole, * coule, a. \& s. [A.S. cól ; Dut. koel; Dinn. köl, kölig = cool, chilly : lcel. hul $=$ a cold breeze; Sw. kylig; Ger. kühl $=$ cool.] [Con.d.]
A. As adjective:
I. Literally:

1. Slightly or moderately cold; of a temperature between hot and cold.
"Coolle (Cotcs or aumwhat colde P.). Algldus."-
2. Cooling ; sffording a degree of coolness.

3. Not retaining or causing beat; light.
II. Figuratively:
4. Of persons:
(1) Not excited by passion or feeling; not
ardent or eqger; quilet, unexcited; dellberate sell-porsesaed, calm.
(u) Slightly cold or reserved in mauuer: chilling, trigid.
(3) Impudent, presuming. (Colloquial)
5. Of things:
(l) Presenting an appearance of coolnome.

* (2) Dispirited, downeast.
"Then comford he cught in hifecale heri", ws
(3) Deliberate; not done or determined om hastily.
(4) Manifesting coolneas or frigidity of feel ing ; repellent.
(5) Impudent, presuming. (Colloquial.)

IT (1) A cool card: An impudent, self-possessed fellow, whom nothing can put out of countenance. (Slang.)
(2) Used of money; implying s largo sum. (Dickens: Great Expectations, ch. Ivii.)
8. As subst. : Coolness; moderate temperature.
"They that wolde rido in tho cole of the mornyuge".

- Verlin, 1 iL 19i. -Merin, i. in 19.
IT Crabb thus discriminstes between cool cold, snd frigid: "In the natural sense, cool is sinuly the slisence of warmuth; cold snd frigid are positivaly contrary to warnith; the former in regard to objects in general, the latter to moral objecta : in the physical mense the snalogy is strictly preaerved. With re gard to the passions, cool designates a freedom from agitation, whieh is a desirable quality. Coolness io a tins of danger, end coolness in sn srgument, are alike comniendable. As cool srgument, sre afike commendable. As cold respect the affections, the cool is
and opposed to the frieudly, the cold to the warmopposed to the frieudy, ths cold to the warmhearted, the frigid to the stionated; the former
is but is degree of the latter. A reception is is but $s$ degree of ths hatter. A reception is
said to be cool; an embrace to be cold; s eensaid to be cool; an embrace to be coll,; s een-
timent frigid. Coolness is an enemy to social enjoyments; ooldness is an eneruy to every moral virtue; frigidity destroys ail forcs of character. Cooiness is engendered by circumstances; it supposes the previous existence of warmith; coldiess lies often in the temperament, or is engendered by babit ; it is always something vicions; frigidity is occasional, sud is alwsys os defect. Trifling differences produce coolness sometimes betwcen the best friends: trade sometimes elngenders a cold calculsting temper iu some minds: thooe whe srs remarkiable for apathy will often express themselves with frigid indifference on the most important eniljects." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
TIFor the difference between cool and dipabsionate, ges Dispassionate.
* cocl-cup, s. A cooling beverage.
t cool-headed, a. Dellbernte, calm, selfpossessed ; not liasty or ensily excited.
"The old, cooth eaded, general law, . . .
Letet. so the Surhe :
cool-tankicard, s. A cooling beverage composed of ale, wine, lemon-juice, spices, and borage or other herlks.


## cool-wort (1), s.

Bot.: In America the populsr name of a saxiframaceous plaut, Tiarelia cordifolia, the properties of which are diuretic sud tonic. it is prspared hy the sliskers. (Ogilvie.)
oôol (2), * oole (2), * coyle, 3. [Cole, Kail.]
cool-wort (2), s. [COLEWORT.]

* cool (3), * oole (3), s. [Cohl.]
oôol, * colen, * oolyn, v.f. \& i. [A.s. cólian $=$ to be or leeconte cool; O. 8. kolón; M. H. Ger. kuolen; Dut. koelen.]


## A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To make cool, to allay or modsrate heat ; to reduce to s temperature between hot snd cold.

> "Colyn or kelyn. FMgefacto."- Prompt Parr.
2. To afford eoolness or shelter from the beat.
"Ye ahady beeches, and ye cooling ntreame" is
11. Figuraiively:

1. Of things: To moderate or calm excito ment, passion, or zeal ; to quiet, to calm, to arpesse, to sllay.

It might have cooted their real."-Swift.
fito, făt, färe, amidst, whât, rall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camol, hẽr, thêre; pine, pitt, sïre, siri, marine; gō, pŏt,


Nol 2. Of persome: To calm, to moderate the excitement or ardour of.

B. Intranstive:
I. Ith: To become cool; to grow less hot; to lose heat.
"Come, who is noxity our Hqnor here cocte,"-Aow
II. Figuralively:

1. Of persons: To become less impassioned or ardent; to become cool or reserved in manner ; to calm down.

2. Of things: To moderate, to be appeased or calmed ; to lose strength or force.
"Whatever loyalty the nation had anctentiy follt to
the roym houfe war coced during the long th the
oôoled, pa. par. or a [Cool, v.]
côol'êr, s. [EAng. cool; -er.]
3. Orlinary Language:
4. Lit.: Anything whlch cools or abates heat. [II. 1.]
2, Fig.: Anything which ellays exaitement, passion. or zeal.

## 3. A lock-up or prison. (Slang.)

II. Technically:

1. Med.: A medicine or preparation intended to abate heat or excitemant in the blood.
2. Brewing: A large vat, relatively broad and shallow, $\ln$ which the beer is cooled Meclanical appliances are aomatimes used to expedite the process. (Knight.)
3. Domestic:
(1) An ice-chest or safe for viands in hot weather.
(2) A tin vessal with Hd, faucet, and nonconducting jacket, for containing fee-water. (Knight.)
4. Supar-making: A troogh in which condansod cane-juice from kettlea or vacuum pans is placed to crystallize. (Knight.)
©Ó'lié oôo'ly (pl. coolles), a. [Mahratta, ec., tolee (inol) = a fishorman, a hunter, a particular caste. (Molesworth.) Hind. kuli= a labonrer. There is aloo an aboriginal tribe called Coles in the north of Orissa.] Originally a name dertved from an Indian hill or jungle cboriginal tribe, members of which occasionally took eervice with Enropeans in India as laboulrers or porters; hence a labourer in or from India, or from any part of the East. Thua there are Chinese "colles" in Demarara, tha West Indies, and elsowhere. (Tinl lately Anglo-Indian, now used as on English word.)
o6ol'-In, . [Etymology not apparent.] A aport of great antiquity atill retained in the Higblands of Scotland. (See a description in Jaluieson.)

© 0 ol'-lı̀ng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cool, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. pan \& particip. adj. : (See the verh).
C. As sthstantive:
5. The act of taaking cool.
6. The act or atate of becoming cool or of losing leat.
cooling-board, s. A board on which a corpas la laid previous to its being placed in the coffin. (U.S.)
oooling card, s. A phrase probably borroweri from primero, or some other game In which mnney was steked Mron a card. A card so decisive as to cool the courage of the adversary Hence, fig., nomething to damp or overwhelm the hopes of an expectant. (Nares.)
"There all in marr'd ; there lien n cooling card.".
Khakesp.
i Hen. IT., v. s.
cooling-fioor, s. A large shallow tank m which wort is cooled. (Knight.)
ooolis, s. [Cullice]
O601'-ish, a [Evg. cool; - 20 h.] Rather cool. "'. 'the nighta begnn to grow a littie coolteh at this
©601'-ly, adv. \& a. [Eng. cool; -ly.]
A. As adverb:
I. Literally:
7. In a cool manner or atate ; without heat or sharp cold.
8. Lightly; not so as to cause heat.

## II. Figuratively:

1. In a cool, calm, or deliberate manner ; without hest, pasaion, or ardour ; deliberately, catmly.
"Motives that addren themwolves coolly to our
2. In a cool or rather cold manner; without warmth or cordiality.
3. In a cool or impudent nuanner; with effrontery.
 bay; Hist. Eng., eh, xx.
B. As adj. : Somewhat cool ; coolish.
"Keeping my oheop among thn ooolly dhada", $\begin{gathered}\text { Bpenter: Colin Clout, a. }\end{gathered}$

I. Lif.: The quality or stete of being cool ; a gantla cold; a moderate degree of teniperaturs between hot and cold.
"Tha fragrant adrita coolneas ntill retaina".
II. Figuratively:
4. Calmness, deliberation; freedom from excitement or haste.
rani-- Wo have the expertnose and poolnces of vete-
5. Frigidity, want of cordiallty in manner or diaposition ; indifference.
cicero, coolnefy hind hatisen betwoen the"-Melmoth:
6. Extreme self-posaesaion bordering on insolence; unsbashed impudence; effrontery.

- obol'-rifé, " cooll-riff, a. [CAuldMire.]

1. Lit.: Cool, cold; feeling a tendancy to cold.
"And fain, fain wan the of the coollriff ghado" $\begin{gathered}\text { Ross: Melencre, } \mathrm{p} \text {. } 27 .\end{gathered}$
2. Fig. : Cool, cold, Indifferent.

- obol'-stǒck, s. [Eng. cole, as in colewort (?), and stock.] Colewort. (Wright.)
* 0001th, s. [Eng. cool, and suff. -ih. Cf. warmth.] Coolnena.

oôo'-ly, s. [COoLIE.]
ôom (1), s. [Etym. uncertain.]

1. The wooden frame used in bullding the arch of a bridge; centering.
 2. The lid of a coffin, from ite being arched.
ooom-cell'd, a. A term applied to a garret-room, of which the ceiling receives its peenliar forio from that of the rafters and crossbeama, within which the lath and plaster extend so as to form a aort of arch. (Scotch.)
oôom ( $2 \lambda$ s. [Fr. écume $=$ foam, druse.]

* 1. Soot that gathers over an oveu'a mouth. (Fhilipe.)

2. A term applied to refuse matters, such as aoot, smoke-hlack, coal-dnst, the mould which forms on some liquids, the drip of journal-boxe日, naves of wheels, \&c. (Knight.)
3. The dust which falls from large coala. (Scotch.)
TSmiddy coom: The ashes of a hlacksmith's furnace.
côomb (1), cōmb (b silent), * coome, s. [A corruption of Fr. comble $=$ a heaping, from Lat. cumulus = a herp; cumulo = to heap bp.
(Skeat.)] A measnre for corn, containing four (Skeat.)] A measnre for c
bushels or half a quarter.
oóomb (2), ốombe (b silent), combe, s. two cum (pron. hoom $=$ a hollow between two hille, a dale; Corn. cum; Ir. cumar $=a$
valley. (Sheat)] valley. (Skeat.)] A valley wetween hills, a dell, a dale i in the snuth of Sentland, the bosom of a hill, having a semicircular form.
"The dark cock bayed above the coomb."
Queone ifobec, $p$.

* coome, s. [Cooms (1), t.]
côom'-ie, s. [A Weat African word.] 4 large present, in place of customs' duty, demanded by the kings and chlefs on the Bonny and other South African rivars, from supercargoes of ahipa, for the permisaion to trade with the natives. (Ogilvie.)
obomi-y, ait [Eng. coom (2), s. ; y..] Bo
grimed with the duat of cosls, noot, 2 cc .

Cbers, a [An ablueviation of racoon (q.v.).] A rscoon.
II A gone coon: A person hopelesely loat or rulned. (American slang.)
" It yon otart in any buiness with en emptypocket, you are a gons
corn'-de, obon'-di, s. [A Senegal word (t).] coonda-oll, coondi-0i1, s. The oil of Carapa guineensis, a tree of the order Meliacese, growing in Senegal. It is cloaely akio to C. guianensis, from Guiana, which yielde the Carap or Crab oil. (Treas. of Bot.)
oôop (1), s. [Cop.] $\Delta$ amall heep or mound.
oôop (2), oupe, ooup. s. [A.S. çypa = 8 hasket; Dut. kuip sz a tuh; Ger. hufe $=\mathrm{a}$ coop, a tub; Icel. kupa $=$ a cup, a bowl, hasin; O. H. Ger. chuofa; M. H. Ger. kuofe from Lat. cupa; Fr. cuve $=$ a tub, a vat. $\mathbf{C r}$. Gr. кйтท (kupĕ) $=$ a loole, a hit. (Skeal.)]

1. A cage or pen for hirds formed of a box of boards grated, barred, or wired on one side. It is gencrally used to keep fowla in while being fattened, or whila traveling.
"The ceak, the soop, the fanted cord."
1 2. A cage or pen for animals.
2. A barrel or cask for liquor.
3. An apparatus made of wicker-work need for catching flah.
4. A coop-cart (q. v.).
"Coops an' carts were unco raro"" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Piper of Peoblef, p. a' }\end{aligned}$
coop-cart, conp-cart, cowp-cart, a a close cart for unanure, liquids, sre.
©ôop, v.t. [Coop, s.] I. Literally:
5. To confiae in a coop; to shut up in a peo.
6. To cooper; to hoop round.
" He poopit a cogrie for our gudwife.
And, beigho!
Wit be coovit it braw.
Jacobite selics, il. 4
Figuratively:
7. To confine or ahut up in a narrow compass ; to crowd. (Generally followed by up in or up within.)
"The Commons, who were cooped up in a narrow npace, ..."-Macrulay: Hist. Eng., ch, s iv.
8. To cramp, to confline, to narrow.
"The contempt of all other kuowledge.
the underanding no whinin narrow bounds.
cốoped, pa. par. or a. [Coop, v.]
ôop-êe', s. [Fr. coupé.] A atep or movenent in dancing. [Coupere.]
odop'-ẽr, * coup'-ër, s. [Eng. coop, v. ; -or M. Ger. küfer ; Dut. kuiper.]
I. One whose trade it is to make and repair casks, barrels, tuls, \&c.
"The coupor's house is helde by liooping fattes."
Gacotgne: Tise Fruites of Vurra Gacotgne: The Fruites of llurra
coopers were incorvorated Th The London coopers were 1501 .
9. A popuiar name for a beverage composed of atout and porter in equal proportions. The name is said to he derived from the custom at breweries of allowing the coopers each day a certain quantity of stout and porter, which they were in the habit of mixing before drink. ing.
TThe tight-cooper, as also the wel-cooper, makes casks for holding liquid, and is the representative of the first inventor. The dry cooper makes casks for goods not in a liqui state, such as flour, rice, dried fruits, soda sc. The white-cooper makes hutter cask m , tubs, pails, and churns, and combines in aome measure tha akill and knowledge of his two elder brothers. A conper-in-general is seldom a skilled workman, but a jouber and nuender of other men's work. (Weale.)
cooper's hammer, s. $A$ hammer with a narrow peen, whose length is in the plans of the motion of the hatamer; used for battering and flaring anil iron hoop to fit the bulge of a cask. Also called a flue-hammer.
cooper'e plane, s. A long plane set in slanting position, sole upward, upon which ataves are jointed. A jointer. Planea end


ghaves are or may be used in smoothing the work. (Knight.)

## cooper's wood, s.

Bot.: Alphitonia excelsa, one of the Rhamnada.
coop'-ẽr. v.t. \& i. [Cooper, s.]
A. Trans. : To operate on in the manner of cooper.
B. Intrans. : To follow the trade or occupation of a cooper ; to make and repair casks, barrels, tnba, \&c.
côop'-ẽr-àge, s. [Eug. cooper; -age.]

1. The trade or businesa of a cooper; the cooperiug of caska, \&c.
2. A place where the trade or busioess of a cooper is carried on; a place for the manufacture and repairs of casks, barrels, de.
"Wareboosed, sonD-wilks, cooperages, \&o""-Defoe:
Tour throtegh Grent Britain, i. 26. (Davick)
3. The price paid for work done by a cooper.

* ©ō-ǒp'-ẽr-ant, a. \& s. [Fr., pr. par. of cooperer $=$ to work trigether, as if from a Lat. coopero: $\infty=\operatorname{con}=$ with, together, and opero $=$ to work ; opus = work.]
A. As adj.: Operating or working together with; cooperating.
$\because$ Bounded and conditioned by cooperant Reason
$-T y$ ndall: Frag. of Science ( 3 rd ed. ), vii. $130-1$.
B. As subst. : A cooperating agent; one who or that which cooperates with another for a conimon end.

 and Lat. operalus, pa. par. of operor = to work; opus = work; Ital. cooperare; Sp. cooperar ; Fr. coopirer.]

1. Of persons: To act or operate conjointly with others for a common end ; to labour in conjunction for the promotion of the common advantage.
"̈. . Whose hard fate it has beea to cooperate with
Spaniards. ."- Nacaulay: Hise Eng., ch. $\times x$.
2. Of things: To concur or mite in producing the same effect, or io promoting the same object. (Generally followed by with before the person or thing assisted.)
Hiar. Enture, ch, $\mathbf{x}$ xiil.

* (a) Followed by to before the ead io view (b) Followed by in.

3. To contribute to.

- Bring ali your lutes and har pa of heara and earth :
comprates to the common airth.
Cathate: The Nirne above every Name.
0ō-ōp'-èr-āt-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Coopfate.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb)
C. As subst. : The act of labouring together witli others for a common end; cooperation.
oō-ŏp-ẽr-ä'-tion, s. [Lat. cooperatio; $\mathbf{F r}$ copperation; Spl. cooperacion.] [Cooprrate.]
I. Ortinary Language:

1. of persons: The act of labouring together with others for a common end; conjoint or concurrent labour or efforts.
caulay: Hkt. Enal, ch. vi.
2. Of things: Concurrence in producing the same effect or in promoting the common advantage.
II. Political Economy :
3. Defnition: The combined action of numbers of persons. It is of two kinds: simple conperation, when several individuals help each other in the aame cmployment, and complex coopleration, when they do so in different employments.
4. Hist.: The pioneer of coogeration in Britain and America was Robert Owen. For some cletails of his views and work ree Сомmunism. Thongh his great philanthropic projects failed, yet they auggeated cooperation. Not that the idea was really new; it had been practised to $a$ limlted extent in inost countries. It is a form of partnership. It may be of two kinds, cooperation in production and cooperation in distribntion. During the French revolution of 1848 , the Constitnent Assembly voted the equivalent of $£ 120,000$ aterling to encourage cooperation, a commission being appointed to distribnte the sum
among workmen desirous of rising to the levet of copitalista. Abont 300 cooperative societies at once aprung iato exiatence, 100 of them in Pariz, the rest in the provinces, all of which became extinct within twenty years, except, it is believed, wlont twenty. Host of lie twenty, however, rose to prosjerity, as dia othera to a larger extent which had not obspread to Germany, but few of the cooperative spread to Germany, but few of the cooperative
aocietiee there are for production. The Rochsociete Cotton Mill was founded in 1856, and in 1864 the Wholesale Society was eatahlished at Manchester, and that at Glasgow was founded soue five yeara later. In 1873 the Cooperative Union waa organized, and the anunal production by aocieties connected with it is eatimated at over $£ 5,000,000$. The Wholesale Society (for the two are practically one institution) has depóts in Ireland and America, and on the Continent. It possesses a small fleet of stesmers, and carries on boot and shoe and cloth factories and soap works. Cooperation in distribution is designed to save the retail profits by dispensing with the middlemen. Rochdale is, as Mr. Holyoake words it, tha "Mecca of cooperation." Io 1844 a few flannel-weavers clubbed together their small snuscriptions and founded a small cooperative atore. It has risen to great prosperity, and its success has led to the establishment of a multitude of other atores of a like nature. In the United States cooperation has made less progreas than in Britain, and there is nothing here to compare in importance with the famous Rochdale experiment. There has been a large development of mutisal insurance, aod the building and loan societies of Philadelphis form another example of cooperative action. Copperative distribution has attained oo marked success, distribution has attained oo tarked success, end cooperative production still less. Profit-
sharlug is the nearest appronch to this priaciple sharbug is the nearest appronch
io manufteturing concerus.
$\mathbf{c o}-\mathbf{o}_{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{\prime}$-ẽr-āt-ǐve, $\boldsymbol{a}_{\text {. }}$ [Pref. co, and Eag. operative (q.v.).] Labouring conjointly or cuncurrently with others for a common end, or the promotion of the common advantage.
"The same hath rensoo made so ngreenble, so ohey.
ait so fready, nad cooperative."-Holtand: Plu. s.1ut, so freo
cooperatlve society, s. A society designed for cooperative purposea. [COOPERATION.]
cooperative stores, s. pl. [STones. See also Coorfination.]
$\mathbf{c o}-\mathbf{o} \mathbf{p}$ '-er-ãt-or, s. [Lat. cooperator; Fr. cooperateur; Sp. cooperador ; ltal. cooperatore.] [Cooperate.] One who labours with another for a common end, or the promotion of the common advantage
côop'-èr-ing, a. \&s. [Eng. cooper; -ing.]
A. As adj.: Following the trade or occupation of a cooper.
B. As subst.: The trade or occupation of a cooper; the art or business of mamfacturing and repairing casks, harrels, tuls, sc., and all kinds of circnlar or elliptic wooden vessels bound together by hoops.

Arch.: The roof of a building. (Weale.)
† côop'-čr-प̆. * côo'-pěr-Ie, s. \&i a. [Eng.
A. As substantive
5. The trade or occupation of a cooper
6. A place where cooper's work is done; a cooperage.
B. As adj. : Of or pertaining to the trade of a cooper ; of the nature of cooper's work.
steepe the whent within certaine cooperie
and


+ cō-ŏpt', v.t. [Fr. coopter, from Lat. coopto $=$ to elect into a body.] To elect into ony body ; to cooptate.
cō-ŏp'-tāto, v.t. [Lat. coogtutus, pa. par. of roopito $=$ to elect into a body : $c o=c o n=$ with, together, and onto $=$ to choose.] To choose or elect into any body. (Cockeram.)
ō̄-ōp-tā'tion, s. [Fr. coogitation; Ital. cooptazione; Sl. cooplacion, from Lat. cooptatio $=$ an electing into a body ; coopto $=$ to elect into a body.]

1. The act of choosing or selecting ; choion aelection.
-In the 8 not eloution and eooptatio
2. The act of electing or assuming into a body or office by the meinbers of that body, as, for example, when a person is elected fellow of a college or aoclety by the existing body of fellows.
"".i.t two were choeen by muffrage, and thrwe by $\infty 0$
cō-or-dāin', v.t. $\quad[P r e f, ~ c o=c o n=$ with, and Eng. ordnin (q.v.).] To ordain or appoint together or at the same time.

* $\mathrm{co}^{-}$-or'din-ançe, s. [Pref. $c=\infty=\infty$, and Eng. ordinance (q.v.).] A joint ordinance.
cö-or'-dinn-ate, a. \& s, [Pref. $c o=c o n ;$ Lat ordinatus, pia par. of ordino $=$ to arrange In orler or rank ; ordo $=$ an order.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ord. Lang.: Holding the same rank; not anbordinate ; of equal rank or authority.
"Whether thore was one Sapreme Oovernor of the
Whoie worid, or many condinate powera, presiding
over eaph country: clicmate or particular plece."-
Law: Theory of heligion, pt. iil.
II, Technically:

1. Biol.: Of the same order, of the same rank; not suborlinate the one to the other. but standiog oo the same level.

The coordinate, like other moremente of tha voluntary musclea, are liable to he infuenced by pas Physiol Anet., vol i, ch. vif., p. is.
2. Law \& Gram.: A term used in the explanation of clauses doultful in their meaning when these occur in Acts of Parliament. If two clanses are equally governed by a third one, the two are said to beordinate to each other, or simply coordinate.
T Coordinate in this aense ia opposed to subordinate, which is the term used when, of two clauses, one is grammatically governed by another. (Wharton.)
B. As substontive:

Geom., ©c. (PL.): Two llues, generally at right angles to each other, employed to fix the place of any point. Thus on a globe parallels of latitnde and meridiana of longitude are coordinates, which, taken together, fix, with nearly mathematicul accuracy, the position of any place on the globe, and wonld do so with nerfect exactoess were it a strictly geometrieal figlire. It is not essential that the angles made by two coordinates be right angles, though right anglea are most commonly employed as most convenient for use.
TI The reason why the term coordinate was given is that if various points in a carve bo fixed by such lines the acveral points of the curve may be treaterl in order. Descartes first introduccd the method of fixing the poaltion of a point or series of points in the way just described. It is now continually in use. One division is into Rectilinenr and Polar Coordinates, each of which may be in a plane or in apace (that is, not in a given plane).
cō-or'-dìn-āte, v.t. [Coondinate, a.] To make coordinate; to arrange in proper ordera and classes ; to adjust, to larmonize.
"The different parts of each leing inust be coondin-
ated in minch a nuaner as to reuder the ton being ated in much anduner as to reuler the total being
cō-or'dĭn-ä-tḕd, pa. par. or a. [CoordinATE. $v .1$
cō-or'-dĭn-āte-ly, adv. [Eng. coordinate; -ly.] In a coordinate manner or degree; without subordination ; in the same rank, relation, or derree.
cō-or-din-āte-něss, s. [Eng. coordhate: -ness.] The state or quality of being coordin. ate, or of the same degree or rank; equality of rank or authority.
cō-or'dǐn-āt-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& \& [Coorminate, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip, avlj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act or process of making coordinate : conrlination.
cō-or-din-ā-tion, s. [ltal. coordinazions; Sp. conrdinacion.]

1. The act of making coordinate, or bringing Into a state of equality of degree or rank ; the act of arranging in due rank and order.
"The coordination of muscular movenient by the cerelelian."-Carpenter, in Heoster.
[^186]
## 2. The state or quality of being coordinate

 of equal rank and authority.
## Pro-ininemce of Parkinationt.

oc̀-or'-din-ät-ive, a
-ive.] -ive.]

Gram. : Expresaing coordination.
000s-er, s. [Courser.] A stallion. (Scotch.)

- 000 -ainn, $a$. \& s. [Couais.]
 ossified (q.v.)] Oseified together; converted into bone; uoiting separate portions together. "The sacrum is not completely preserved, three val. xill., p. 199 (1988).
coost, pret. \& pa. par. of v. [Cast, v.] Cast. (Scotch.)
"They hen coart up my kindred to Rob to me alcoosth s. [COAST.]
- cooste, s. [Cost (1), s.] Coatmary.
"Cooste, harbe. Costu."-Prompt Pare.
* coos-tre, s. [Costere.]
côot * coote (1), * oote (1), s. [Dut. koet; Wel. cwtiar =a bob-tailed hen, from cwta = short, docked ; cwtan $=$ to dock, and $i a r=a$ hen; cutiad, cwtyn = a plover; Gael. cut $=$ a bob-tail, cutach $=$ ahort, docked. (Skeat.)] 1. Ornithology:
(1) A Britiah wading bird, Fulica atra, belonging to the family Rallide, and the subfrnily Galinulina (Water Hens). The head and neck are deep black, the apper parts slaty black, those beneath bluish ash, the bill and frontal plate white, the former with a slightly roseate hue, iris crinison, feet ash-coloured with greeniah tinge below the knee, above it yellow or greenish red. It oceurs tn Britain,


соот.
bnt ia more abundant in Hollsod and France. It ia found also in Germany, Switzerland, and throughout Europe. It has beeo seen alao in Japan. Its approprlate habitat ia io rushy sheets of water. The nest, built early in the spring, is inade of mishes, grassea, \&c. It deposits from seven to ten eggs of a brownish white colour, spotted with dark brown, it remalns in this country in winter in abeeta of water near the sea, the mud fiata at Southanpton being oua of its favourite places of resort.
"Coote, byrde. Vergus, fullica."-Prompt. Parv. (2) The Guillemot. (Sentch.)
2. A simpleton, a silly fellow. (Provinciol.)

- coote (2), " cote (2), s. [Cot (1), s.]
"coote, iytylle howse."-Prompt. Pary.
coothay, s. [Native Imlian name.]
Fabric: A atriped satin mado in India. (Knight.)
oóoth'-1e, a [Coutr.] Kind, affectionate. (Scotch.)

And soe that yo be coothis till her."-Daff: Poems,
oôot'-ǐe, côot'-y, a. [Eng. coot; -ie, $-y$.] A terna applied to those fowls whose lega are clad with feathers.

]
odot'-İe, s. [Coomie.]

1. A wooden kitchen dish.
2. A bucket ahaped like a barrel.
cotp (I), s. A policeman (U. S. slang).
cóp (2), ${ }^{*}$ coppe, s. [A.S. copp; Dut. kop; O. H. Ger. choph; Icel. koppr ; Dall. kop; Sw. kopp.]

## I. Ondinary Language:

1. The top or summit of anything; the extreme point. Used-
(1) Of a hill, a house, a trea, te.

Wyctifo: "Litxe, ive. ive. him to the cop of the hil"-
(2) Of the head of a man
"Bi the coppe ho him nam."-Layamon, 130.
2. A tuft on the heads of birde, a creat.
3. A biow. (Slang.)
II. Technically:

1. Fort.: A merlon or portion of a battlement.
2. Spinning:
(1) Thu conical ball of thread wound upon a apindle or tube in a epioning-roachine, and removable by slipping therefrom. Also called coppin (q.v.).
(2) A tube, alao known as a quill (q.v.), for winding silk upon in given lengths for market a substitute for akeino. Belng hollow it may be placed on the spindle or akewer of amy winding-machine. The ailk end is secured li a slot, as in the case of apools. (Kuight.)
cóp (3), s. [A contraction for Eng. copper (\%).] A term occurring only in the following compound.
cop-rose, s. A poppy, Papaver Rhozas. It is called also Copper-rose (q.v.).
copp (1), v.t. [Cop (2), s.] To throw at the head.
"I could have cop't them at their pates."
oơp (2), v.t. [Etym. donbtful ; perhaps from O. Fr. caper $=$ to aeize.] To catch. (Slang.)
oō-pá-hēne, s. [Copaiba oil.]
cö-pạ-hill'-ène, s. [Copaita oil.]
cǒp-aì-ba, cō-paī'-va, ca-pí'-ví, s. [Fr. copahu; Sp. copayba, from Port. (Braziliza Indiau?) copaiba.]
Pharm.: The balsam or oleo-resin obtained from inclaions made in the trunk of Copaifere multijugr and other apecies of Copaifera (q.v.) Copaiba ia about the consistence of olive oil, light in colour and tranaparent, with a peculiar odour, and an acrid aromatic taste; it is per fectly soluble in an equal volume of benzene it does not become gelatinous when heated to $20^{\circ}$ Fahr., and is not fluoreacent. It containa a resin, Copaivic acid, and an essential oil, Copaiba oil. It diasolves one-fourth of its weight of magnesia carbouate when heated, wnd remaina transparent; it is said that a amal! quantity of water contained in the balsam first combines with the maguesia, balsam first combines with the maguesia, forming a hydrate which ia soluble in the resin. Copaiba acts as a atimulant on the urinary organs. It ia also a powerful diuretic
copaiba balsam, s. An oily resin of an amber culour; it is used as a velincle in oil paintiog, and also as a varnisb. (Weale.)
copaiba oil, s.
Chem. : A colourless trausparent, mobile, peculiar smelling oil, obtained by distilling Conaiba with water, and drying over calcium chloride and rectifying. It boils at $260^{\circ}$. Its optical rotatory power is $34 \cdot 18^{\circ}$ to the left it becones brown and viscid by continued boiling. Chlorine colours it yellicw-green, then blue, and then whit" crystals separate ont. Nitric acid heated with it turns it into on resin. When distilied with calcitum hypochlorite it yields chloroform. When hylrochlorite acid gas is passed into copaiba oil, it chloric acid gas is passed into copaiba ond it also Hydrochlorste of Copahene or Coprivene $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{I}_{24} 3 \mathrm{HCl}$ ), which is obtained by recrystallisation from alcohol in transparent prisms, which melt at $7^{\circ}$, and are insoluble in water and coid nleohol, but casily soluble in ether. A liquid sabstance is formed at the same time which is called Hydrochlornte of Coprahilenc It is a black viscid oil, solnble in aleohol and ether.
copaiba resin, s. [Copaivic acid.]
cöp-aī'fĕ-ra, s. [Eng. conai(ha); Lat. fero to bear, to produce.]
Bot.: A genus of legumineus planta, suborder Casalpiniex, tribe Cynometrex. It has zometimes been placed anongst the Amy ridacer. The calyx is 4 -partite, the petals 0 ,
the stamens 10, decllnato. The ovary has two ovules, but the two-valved frult is only oneseeded. Leaves alternate; pinnated lasflets, aometinnes dotted. Inflorescence in axillary and terminal spikes. C. Jacquini or aflecinalis furnishes titie West Indian Copaiva halsam. C. Langsdorfi and C. coriacea, with varioue othef epeciea, ara said to furnieh the Copaiva balsam of Brazil. C. pubifora and bracteata, balsam of Brazil. C. pubifora and onacteata, called Purple Heart, well fitted to resiat the discharges of artillery.
cŏp-ai'-va, s. [Copalba.]
cŏp-ai'-vēne, s. [COPaIbA oll.]
cơp-ai'-vic, a. [Eng. copaiv(a); and өuff. ta] copaivic acid, s.
Chem.: Also called Copahuvic scid. - A cryatalline reain, which exista in Cepraiba balsam. It is aeparated by disaolving the resins which remain after the oil has been distilled off in aqueous ammonia, and leaving the solution to evaporate In a cool place. It is puriffed by washing with ether and recryatallising from alcolel. Copaivic acid forms colourlesa rhonbic cryatals, soluble in forms colourlesa mhombic cryatals, soluble in heating. It is to have the formula $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{32} \mathrm{O}_{2}$.
cō-pऑl', s. [Sp. copal, from Mexican copalli $=$ resin.]
I. Ord. Lang. \& Chem.: A resin produced by a plant, Rhus copallinum, which grows in Mexico. It is obtained in rounded, nesrly transparent, massea; is brittle in texture and colourless, or slightiy yellow. It is slightly aoluble in alcolol and casential oila, and is made into varnish by mixing in a melted atate with oils. Compos.: Carbon, 78 to 80.5 ; hydrogen, 8.7 to 10.5 ; oxygen, 9 to 10.7 per cent.
TI (1) Brazilian copal: "Copal" fowing from several species of Hymenæa, and from Trachylobium Martianum.
(2) Indian copal: A resin obtained from Vateria indica. It is called in England Gum animi.
(3) Madagascar copal: Hymencea verrucosa.
(4) Mexican copal: Hymenaa Conibaril.
3. Min.: A mineral calied rosail copal copaline, or copalite. [Copalite.]
copal varnish, s. A varnish made from copal. It is durable and brilliant, and may be used in the manufacture of philosophical inatrumeats.

## cō-păl'-çhê, s. [Mexican.]

copaiche bark, s. The name given to two kinds of bark resembling Cascarilla (q.v.) They are the Brazilian and the Mexican Co falche bark. The former is from Strychno pseudo-quina, and the latter from Crotom pseudo-china.
cō'pal-ine, s. [Eng., \&c. copal; and aut. Min.: The same us Copalite (q.v.).
cō'pal-ite, s. [Eng., \&c. copal; and suft. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min. : A combustible mineral of a yellow gray, or brown colour. It resembles conal in harduess, colour, lustre, transparency, and in the difficulty with which it is dissolved in alcohol. Compos. : Carbon, $85^{\circ} 7$; hydrogen, $11 \cdot 4$; oxygen, $2 \cdot 9=100$. It is found in the Londion clay of Highgute, on which account it is sometimes called Highgate resin. It is found also in the East Indies. Copalite is called also copaline and fossil copal.
cǒp-ăm'-ry, s. [Mid. Eng. cop $=$ cup, and amry $=$ ambry ( $\mathbf{q} . \mathrm{v}$. ).] A press or closet for keeping cups, \&c.
"Aberd. layg.

* cō-par'-çen-a-ry̆, * ō̄-pnr'-çen-arie, s. [Eng. coparcener; - $y$.$] Joint succes.$ sion or inheritance in any estate; a partnership in heirship.

In descent to all the laughters in co-parcenary
In diegcent History of Common Law.

* cö-par-çen-ẽr, * cō-par'-¢th-ẽr, \& [Pref. co $=$ con, and Eng. parcener (q.v.).] coheir to an estate ; a copartner
"Toese cobelra are than ealled ooparronart: or, for brovity, parceners auly,"-BLectetone: Commenh, ble.
 shortened form of coparcenary (q.v.).] An equal share, as of copartners; coparcenary. (Phtlips.)
French Protestanta, the same In coparerentic Fith the (Daske.)
- cō-part', v.t. \& i. [Prel. $\infty=\infty=\infty$, and Eng. part (4.v.).]
A. Trons. : To share or participate in.
webarer.
B. Intrans.: To aympathise
"us. - whll you copart wilh me in thin my dejected-
* cō-part'-měnt, s. [Compartment.] A compartunent.
có-part'-nẽr,s. [Prer. $\infty=\infty=m$, and Eng. partner ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{w}$.).]

1. One who has a share with others in sny business or common stock; one concerned jointly with others in carrying on any enterprise; a partner or associate in any traasaction.
"̈., copartner with the sont in creation, redemp2. One who ahares or participatea in. (Followed by of.)
 viL
cō-part'-nẽr-shǐp, s.] [Pref. $\infty=\infty=\infty$, sud Eng. partnership (q.v.).]
2. The atate of being copartner or of having an equal or joint ahare with others in any buainess or affair ; partnership.
Regicide Peace, lett. 4.

* 2. Joint succession or inheritance of an estate; jolnt heirship; coparceary.
as in coparinerihip." the Gate.
+3. Those who are copartners in any business or concern
©oo-part'-nẽr-y̆, s. [Eug. copartner; -y.] The state of being a copartuer ; copartcership.
cō'pa-tāin, $a$. [A word of uneertain origin, and only found in the fassage here quotod. The etymology of the tirst part of the word is prohably Mid. Eng. cop $=$ top, summit.] Probably high-raised, peaked, or pointed.
- A copatain hat: A sugar-loal hat. [Cop-ple-tank.]
"A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet closk:
tcō-patt-rī-ott, s. [Pref. $\omega=$ con, and Eng. patriot ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$.$) .] A joiat patriot.$
cóp-ày'-va, s. [Copaiba.;
* cope (1), s. [Cup.]
cōpe (2), * coope, * kope, \&. [The same
word as Cap and Cape (q.v.).
A. Ordinary Language.
L. Laverally:

1. Any covering for the head. [Cap.]
2. A cloak, a cape.
" $1 n$ kirtles and in copes riche
3. The top or summit of anything

Wror [Cor.] "Wrapt in dense clond fioin base to cope:"

- II. Figuratively:

1. Anything sprean over or covering the head, as a clond.
"This his . . . ber reluy cope did upon." $\begin{gathered}\text { Gomer, il. } 101 .\end{gathered}$
2. The arch or cancpy of heavell.

> In thin coicmotion, lut ho atarry cope
> of heaven perbaps,

Sitton: P. L., bk. iv
3. The roof of a house, and hence the house itself.

Within this toodily cope, lotb moe and least.

## 4. The arch over a doorway.

B. Technically:

1. Eccles.: An ecclesiastical vestment roembling a cloak. It tskea its name from the cappa or hood, which was originally a very necessary and highly ornamental appandage.

It ia made of various materials : ailk, saitin velvet, eloth, dec., of different colours, and


COPES richly embroidered. acrosa the breast by a jowelled clasp. When laid out flat It la in shape an exact semicircic. It ia worn in the Roman Catholic Church by clergy of all ranke. As distinguished from the chasuble (q.v.) it is a proceasional vestment, while the chasuble is Eacharistic. The cope is
one of the vest. ments worn in Ritwaliatie churches, hit it was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of Hibbert . Purchas, 18 in 1 , that "the cope ia that the cope ia tering the Holy Communion on high feast days in cathedrals and collegiate chorchex, and the aurplice in all other ministrations."
2. Founding: The top part of a mould; the lower is the drag. [Flasik.]
3. Old Law: A cuatom or tribute due to the king, or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in the Wapeutake of Wirksworth in Com. Derby. (Blount: Law Dict.)
" Fgreas and Regreess to the Kingz Higb-way.

4. Arch. : A crown, arch, or ercheó lintel. [Coping.]
copechisel, s. A chisel adapted for cutting grooves.
cope (3), s. [Cope (3), 0.]

1. A bargain or exchange
"To makie a cope for dearth of hay."-Oreene: Mar sacom, p. ist.
2. An encounter, a hostile meeting.

Beriners: Ahoissartio Cronycle, wol. the cope civ viiii.
IT To gain cope: To attsin equality with.
$\because$ We should gain cope of them and oatrun them."-
Adams : Works. i, s.
cope (1), 8. [Etym. doubtfu] : perhaps akin to cope (2), s.] A coffin

cōpe (1), v.t. \& i. [COPE (2), s.]
A. Transitive:

* 1. To dress in or cover with a cope. "Thei capyd hym as a frere".
Pierce Ploughnanis
$\dagger$ 2. To roof or arch over.
"A very large bridge that is anl mande of wood, and
* B. Intransitive:

1. To bend or arch over; to form an arch. bending downe and coping toward the earth
2. To jut out, as a wall. (Wecle.)
cope (2), v.t. [Fr. corper $=$ to cnt.$]$ To divide, to share.
cōpe (3), * copen, " coupe, v.t. \& i. [Dut. loopen; O. H. Ger. choufon; Goth. kamion O. S. kojoron, kopian; Ger. liopen; Sw. Nöna; Dan. kjobe: cognata with A.S. codpiar $=$ to cheapen; cedp $=\mathrm{a}$ bargain. (Skeat.)] [Chear, Chop.]

* A. Transitive

I Literally:

1. To huy, to bargain for.

2. To pay as a price for, to rejay.

- Three thousand ducate, due unto the Jex,

We freely cope Sour courtoons pains within".".

- II. Figuratively:
I. To have commerce with.

2. To meat, to encounter, to engage.

And here's a lord,-come knifhta from eest to weat And cull their flower, Afax shall mpe the hast." a

## B. Intranstitive:

1. To hsve to do with, to meet or deal with. As e'er mis collveration copet withni.' Shakesp, Ramlet, 112
2. To engage with as an ecemy ; to atrnggle, contend; to enter into a hoatile contest. (Followed by with before the opponent.)

If oar free passange they contest
cope toul Soots: The Lord of the fates, ili. is
3. To oppose or contend with successfully ; to be a match for.
"Thetr generula bavo not beon able to oopa with the
$\mathbf{c o ̄}^{-1}$-pěck, İō'-pěok, s. [Russisn.] A Rna-
sian coin, the hundredth part of a rouble
(q.Y.), and worth about a farthing.
cōped, copede, $a$. [Corz (2), 8.] [Coppen]]

1. Dresaed ln or wearing a cope.
"Oan in thus copedid at a eoort there leh dwollode."
2. Furnished with a coping.

- cōpe'-mañ, a. [Dit. koopman.] [Crapman.] A merchaint, a dealer. [Copessan.]
Dec. Inselh, ch. vii cope-man."-Terrlegan: Each of.

Zoot.: Any individual of the Copepods (q.v.).
" Both marine and freah water copopods are knuwnNichotson: Zook. (sth ed.). p. 2 s .
 handte, an oar, and movis (pous), genit, ro\&br $($ podos $)=\mathrm{a}$ foot.]

1. Zool.: An order of Crustacea, rsnked under the sub-clasa Entomostraca and the legion Lophyropoda. They are animals of small size, the body divided into two segments, viz., a cephalothorax and so abdomen. There are two pairs of antennæ, two pairs of footjaws, and five pairs of ordinary feet furmiahed with bristles and adapted for swimming. There is a jointed tail with a tuft of bristlea at its extrenity. Some are found in fresh water, others are marine. Prof. Huxley says that in addition to the species placed under Copepoda by Latreille and Milne Edwards, the order containa aome of the Epizon or lehthyophthira. There are two familiea, the Cyclopide, which have but a siogle eye; and the Cetochilidæ, which have two eyes.
2. Polroont.: No certain pronf has yet been obtained that the Copepoda occur fossil.
 Lat. copepod (a); Eng. suff. -ous.] Belonging to, or laving the charecteristics of, the Copepoda (q.v.). The first form is aloo used aubatantively.

* co'-pēr, s. [Eng. cope (3), v.; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A dealer; now nnly surviving in this sense in the conpound horse-coper (q.r.).
2. Lead-mining: One who contracts to rase lead ore at a fixed rate.
Cŏ-pẽr'-nǐ-can, a. [Pertaining to Copernieus, the Iatinised form of Copernik or Zopernic, a Ronan Catholic ecclesiastic, a canon of Thorn, in Prussia. He was born in-
1422 or 143 , and died on May 23, 1543.] Pertaining to the cclebrated astronomer, Copernicus. (See ctymol.)
II (1) Copernican hypothesis:
Astron.: The view regarding the eolar system promulgated by Copernicus, and which he was careful for ecelesiastical reasons to calt a bypothesis instead of a theory. Poje Pias VIl, in the early part of the nineteenth century, having prouised a repeal of the Papa; edict agninst the Copernican system, no offence was afterwards taken at Rome if the Romad Catlolic professors called the Copernican views a theory, which they had not before been permitted to do, having been required to employ the term hypothesis. (Lyell: Princip. of Geol., bk. i., ch. iv.)
(2) Copernican system:

Astron.: The system of astronomy promalanted hy Copernicus, which in most of its essentiol features was identical with that now accepted. Previona to hia time the systera in vogue was the Ptolemaic one as modified ly Tycho Brahe. Both of these


eminent men had placed the aarth in the centre uf their syatem, and made the sun and the planete to revolva around it. Copernicus took the great step forward of placing the sun in the centre, and reducing the carth to the comcuratively humble position of a planet. The place which be assigned to the planots were essentlally correct, but he falled to explain accurately the laws which regulated their movements. He supprosed that they must be united tu the central body - the ann - hy bars like Ptolemy's epluycles It was not till Kepler and Nowton had made two othar great movements forward that the mechanism of the hes vens came to be understood. Thers Is Injustice to thess men whea the term Coperis injustice to these men when the term Copernican system is held to embrace discoveriss made subsequent
(Prof. Airy, dc.)
(3) Copernican theory:

Astron.: The theory or explanation given by Copernicus of the colar aystem. [CoperNLOAN HYPOTHE日IS.]
oup-ẽr-ni'-či-a, s. [Named after Coper[Coprrntican.]
Bot.: A genus of palms, tribe Coryphas, family Sabslidx. About six species sre known, all from tropical America Copernicia cerifera is the Wax-palm, callsd Carnauba in Brazil. [Wax-Palm.]
ooperone, " coporne, *operoun, - coperan, s. [O. Fr. couperon, сирегин $=$ a sumanit; coupron is still used iu Guerosey.] The top or summit, the apex.

coperose, s. [Copperas.]
"Coperase, Vitriola."-Prompl. Parv
cōpen'màte, s. [Eng. cope (3), v., and mats ( $\mathbf{q} . \mathbf{v}^{2}$ ).] Ons who has dcaling or intercourse with soother; s partnar, an associate. [CoreMAN.]
" Misashapen Time, copeamate of ugly Night."
cōpe'-stone, s. [Eog. cope (2), s., and stone.] A head or top-stone; coping.

* oop-ful, s. [Cupful.]
«ŏph'-ĭn-ŭs, s. [Gr. кต́фเvos (köph basket.]
Palcont.: The nsme given to certain pyramidal impressions in the Sflurian rocks, which msy have heen produced by the stems of encrinites swaying ahout while the rocks were as yet only micaceous mind. (Ogilvie, ed. Annandale.)
 dumbuess, (2) deafoess.]
Med. : Deafneas.
odp'-houns, s. [MM. Eng. cop meup, and hous = horsc.] A place for keeping cups, \&c.

oo'-pí-a-pïte, s. [Named from Copiapo, a volcano, a river, s town, and a district of Northcano, a riv
Min.: A yellow, translucent pearly mineral, consisting if a loose aggregation of grauular scales. Hardness, $1 \cdot 5$; sp.gr., $2 \cdot 14$. Compos. : Sulphuric acid, 42.7 ; sesquioxide of iron, $34^{2} 2$; water, $23 \cdot 1=100$. It was known to the ancients, sud was till lately called Misy. It resalts from the decomposition of iron pyrites. It is found at Goslar in the Hartz, and at Copiapo, in Chill. (Dana.)
* ©ō'-ple, ${ }^{*}$ cō'-py̆, s. [O. Fr. copie; Lat. copia = plenty.] [Corv.]

1. Plenty, abundance.
"This Smyne... hath grete copy and plento of
2. A copy.
"Bad hira the cople bere."-Langtoft. p. 293
3. (Pl.): An srmy, forces (Lat. copio).
"Thus the knyghtes and squyers turned theyr copies on both par
©ŏp'-1ed, * co-py-yd, pa. par. or a. [Copy, v.] "Copyyd. Copiatus."-Prompt Parv.
cŏ':-1̈-®̃r, s. [Eng. copy ; er.]
4. One who copies or trsnscribes an original ; a copyist.
copiersand transcribera."-dddison : on Coins.
5. Ons who imitates or plagiarizes the styls or words of enother.
"Withrut inventio
Dryden: Dufremoy.
6. Ons who followe or initates an exumple set by others.
"Our ichhmmatioke In England wera tho copplers of
sōp'-ing (1), pr. par., a., \& s. . [Cops (3), s.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See tbe verb).
C. As subst. : The act of engaging or encountering with.
cōp'-ing (2), a [Eng. eope; -ing.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Is the same sense as II. 1 .
"Ingi ivti, 9 .
2. Fig.: Any covering resembling the top course of a wall.

II. Technically:
3. Masonry: The top or projecting course on the top af a wall. It should be throatedthat is, grooved or channelled uoderneath, so that the rain should not run down the wall, but drip from ths edge.
4. Shep-building: The turning the ends of lroa lodging-knees so as to liook into the

coping.
A. Coping (Iron Lodging-knea) B. The Inner Side of a Bhip botween Deck D. A Port.
beame, and thus eass the strain off the necks of the holts when the vessel rolls. (Ogilvie.)
(1) A coping over: A projecting work, bevelled on ite underside.
(2) Flat or parallel coping: A coplag used upon inclined surfaces, as gables, parapets of housch, tops of garden walls, \&c.
(3) Feather-edged coping: Bedded level and loping oll top.
(4) Sculde-back coping: A coping with a curved or doubly fnclined top.
ooping-stone, s. One of the stones forming the coping of a wall, de.

00'-pí-oŭs, * co-pi-ouse, * co-pl-owse, - co-py-ous, a. [O. Fr. copieux; Sp., Port. \& Ital. copiese, from Lat. copiosus = plentiful, from copia $=$ plenty i $\infty=$ con $=$ with, to-


1. Plentiful, abundant, in sbundant quantity of ridicule. the zealous brethren furnished coplous matter

* 2. Large in numbers or extent; ample.
cliff: 1 Nace. yvis. s .
*3. Fruitful ; fumishing anything in ahundance; producing freely or largely.
"Cophoves or plentevows."-Prompt. Pare.

4. Furnishing abundance of matter for consideration, thouglt, or reflection; extensive, wide, comprehensive.
"- so copious, that the study of a whole Hfe can.
5. Fluent, rich in thonghts or languags.

6. Of language, \&c.: Flnent, sbundant, varied, rich.
$\boldsymbol{c o s}^{\prime}$-pì-oŭs-1̆у, ady. [Eng. copious; -ly.]
7. Plentifully, abumantly, freely; in great quantities.
8. Fully, amply, at large ; widely, diffusely.
 [Enig. copious; -ness.]
9. Plenty, alundance, a large quantity or aupply.

- 2. Wideness of oxtent, fulness.

3. Fluency, richoess, or fulness of thought or lsuguige.


## 4. Dituslveness of atyle in treating of amo

 subuject. 1. A copler, $\hat{A}$ transcriber, a copyist. $\rightarrow$ Ha win not ab's to ropatr the sopitr's ompimiona 2. One who imitates.
con-plän'-ar, a. [Prof. co, Eng. plane, and saff. -ar.] Actiag or aitosted in the same plade.
"Coplanar with two of the zormais it thw point."


- cbp'-land, a. [Eng. cop, a, 'and Land.] A plece of land terminating in an acuta angle.
* cō-plant', v.t. [Pref. $\infty=$ con; and Eng. plant (q.v.).] To plant at the ssme time, or Io the sams place with something else.
- ©op'-mā-Kẽr, s. [Mid. Eng. $\operatorname{cop}=$ cup, and Eng. maker.] A cap-maker.
"Hicetphartus, a copmaker."-Wrigit: Voeab, p.21s
* oop-nien, v.t. [A.S. copnian.] To expect,
to luok for.
©ō-pō1'-ar, a. [Pref. co-, snd Eng. polar (q.v.).] Having the same pole.
* coporne, a. [Copirone.]
- oō-pör'-tion, s. [Pref. co =con, and Lat. portio $=\mathrm{s}$ portion, s share.] An equal portion.

 ing, beating, (2) toil, troubls, sufferiag.] Med.: Lassitnds, fatigue. (Parr.)
©ǒp-óut', adv. [Mid. Eng. cop = cup, and Eng. out. $]$ To ths bottoin of the cup, right out. (Cf. Carouse.)
" Syne all the nobllils therof dranke about,
(1 will not may that ilk inan playit copout.)
* coppe (1), s. [Cop, s.]
* coppe (2) B. [CUP.]
* oorpped, " ooppid, * ooppyd, * oopt.

1. Rising to a peak or point, sugar-loal like, pointed. Applied-
(a) To natural ohjects.
"Where was e iytle coppyd hyll, . . ."-Fabanan
vol.fi., ch. exxin.
(b) To artificial objects.
" With bigh copf hattes, and feathers fanunts saunt
2. Crested. Gascoigno: Tha steeld oun
" Copphd as a laric""-MS. in Eallicoell, p. 280.

* cóppe'hónse, s. [Coprous.] Anciently, a tool-house. (Weale.)
cop-pel, B. [Cupel.]
* cop-peled, a. [Coppled.]
cŏp'pẽr (1), * co-per, " co-purre, "oopyr, s. \& a [Sw. koppar ; Dan. kobber; Dut. koper; Ger. kupfer ; O. H. Gor. kuphar ; Gael kopar; Wel. copr; Fr. cuivre; Sp. \& Port cobre, all from Lat. of the third cent. a.s. cuprum, a contr. for cyprium res = copper ore from Cyprus, Lat. Cyprus, Gr. Kúnpos (kupross) $=$ the well-known island, which ancieutly bad cele-weli-known isiand, wh
A. As substontive:
L. Orlinary Languape:

1. Gen. : The metal described under II. 1 (2) 2. Specially:
(1) A coln of copper-s penny, a halfpenay, or a farthing.
(2) A vessel or utensil, esp. a large vessel for cooking or washing. Such were originally of eopper, but are now more frequently made of iron. In the pl. the terni is applied to the large cooking boilers on board ship.
MThey
Nat. Hiat
II. Technically:
2. Chem.: A dyad metallic element. symbol, Cu ; atomic weight, 63.5 ; sp. gr., $8 \cdot 95$; melt ing point, $1,091^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Copper is a red, malloable, ductils, tenaclous metal, which soma times occurs native. It does not decomprese water at red heat, nor oxidise $\ln$ dry sir; a red heat it oxidises to a black oxids. Heate with atroog sulphuric acid, $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ is liberated
and capric aulphate formed. it is easily dissolved by nitric acid, $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ belog given off and cupric nitrate formed. Copper forms teveral alloys. Braas is an alloy of wo-thirds copper and one-third zine; bronze, gun-metal, and bell-metal are alloys of copper with tin. Conper forms sets of compounds, the cuproga Copper forma sets of compounda, the cuprons and cupric salts. [Cupric, CUPRous, and their compounds.] Copper pyrites is a cuproso ferric aulphide. Copper arsenite, or Scheele's green, ia used as a pigment for well papera, \&c.; it is very poisonous. Compounds of copper with enomonia are known. Copper saits are detected by giving in an acid solution a black precipitate with Hos. By giving a blue precipitate with KHO it becomes black on boiling. When a plece of clean steel ia placed in a solution, copper is deposited on it. Ammanis gives a blue precipitate, which dis ammo in cese formin a dark-blue solution otassium otassicm ferrocyana sue a red-brow recipitat a aoluble in ammonia forming a blue aolution. All alts of copuer are poisonous. Verdigria is an acetate of copper, ofteo formed by cooking food in copper vessels.
3. Alchem. : Copper was represented by the alchemists hy the aame sign as the planet Venus, both the metal and the goddess being asaociated with the island of Cyprns.
4. Min.: A ductile and malleable isometric mineral, often in twin crystals, with the composition face octahedral, or a double six-sided pyramid, or filiform and arhorescent. Hard еяя, $2.5-3$; 8p. gr., 8-8.9 or more ; colollr copper-red ; streak metallic, fracture hackly Compos. : Copper, pure or with a slight ad. mixture of silver, hismuth, de. it is found in beds and veins, chiefly near volcanic dykes, n serpentine, \&c., or looge in the soil. It occurs abundantly in the United States, particularly in Lichigan the mines at Calumet on Lake Supe rior in that state being the richest in the world This country is the largeat producer of copper.

- Antimonial Copper = Chalcostibite ; three Arsenates of Copper are Trichalcite, Olivenite and Liroconite ; Arsenical Copper $=$ Domey kite ; Black Copper = Melaconite ; Blue Copper = Azurite; Carbonate of Copper = Malachite Chlorid of Copper = Atacamite and Tallingite Chromate of Lead and Copper=Vauquelinite ; Emerald Copper = Dioptase; Grey Copper = Tetrahedrite; Indigo Copper $=$ Covellite ruriate of Copper $=$ Atampatite: Oxychlorid of Copper = Atacamite; Oxide of Conper th d writy = Cuprite the black oneper, th red variety $=$ cuprite, the black one $=$ mela conite; Phosphate of Copper = (1) Libeth nite, (2) Pseudomalachite: Purple Copper - Bornite ; Pyritous Copler = Chalcopyrite Red Copper $=$ Cuprite ; Selenid of Lead $=$ Berzelianite ; Selenid of Copper and Lead = Zargite ; Silicate of Copper = Dioptase; Sul. phate of Copper = Chalcanthite; Sulphatochloride of Copper $=$ Conncllite; Sulphuret of Copper = (1) Chalcocite, (2) Bornite, (3) Cialcopyrite, ( 4 ) Covellite; Vanadate of Copper $=$ Volhorthite ; Vsriegated Copper $=$ Bor nite, and Vitrenus Copper = Chalcocite.

4. Naut.: [A. I. 1 (2).]
5. Archeol., Hist., de. : Copper has been known aince prehistoric titnes. There may have been a copper age hefore that of branze. Bronze.] Tlie latter compound metal, an alloy of copper and tin, was known long before lirass, an alloy of copper and zinc, had been nade. The word copner occurs once in the Old Testament (Ezra viii. 27), but what is in uany places called brass shonld have been condered comper. [Brass] Copper was in lae in ancient doyria The classion matiou reve familisr with it The Greeks brought roun Cypms, the mines beiug at Tanght it rom Cyprus, the mines bemig at Tamassus, peared in England in A.O. 1189, but uot very "pened in England in A.O.
6. Entom. (Pl.): [COPPER-butterflp.]
7. Soap-making: The boiling-pan.

T (1) Hot coppers: Parched throat and mouth from the effects of drink. (Slang.)
(2) To catch copper : To conse to grief. (Slang.)
"Go to. no more Barber. Ienst copper you catch.".
(3) To cool one's coppers: To quench one's hirst, esp. after excessive drinking. (Slang.) Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford, eh. iii.)

## B. As adjective :

1. Having copper in ita composition, pertaining to copper; made of copper.
2. Red and metallic in aspect, coppery.
"In a hot and copper aky." coleridge: $\mathbf{A} \mathrm{nc}, \mathrm{Ma}$

## oopper armenate, $s$

Min.: A nams which has been applled to (1) Olivenite, (2) Euchroite, (3) Erinite, (4) Cornwallite, (5) Clinoclase, (6) Clualcophyllite, and (7) Liroconite.

## copper arsenide, 2

Min.: A name which has been applied to (1) Domeykite (q.v.), and (2) Whitneyite (q.v.)

## oopper-belly, 8 .

Zool.: The nams of an American serpent, Coluber erythrogaster.
copper-bit, s. $\Delta$ pointed piece of copper, riveted to an iron ahank and provided with a wooden handle. It is used for soldering. If not previoualy tinned, it ia hested to a dull red in a charcoal fire; haatily filed to a clean metallic aurface; then rubbed immediately upon a lump of sal-ammoniac, and next upon s copper or tin plate, umon which a few drons of solder have been placed. This will consof solder have been placed. This will conlrletely coat the tool, which may be wiped ready for uae. (Knight.)

## oopper blende, 8 .

Min. : The same as Tennantite (q.v.).
copper-bottomed, 0 .
Naut. : Sheathed below with copper. The process began with the ships of the navy in 1761, and was completed for the then existing vessels by 1780 . (Haydn.)

## oopper butterfies, s. pl.

Entom.: The English name of the amall butterflies belonging to the family Lycsenidæ, sud specially to jta typical genus Lycena They are really of copper colour, and have an onisciform larvs. One species ia common in Britain. [Lyceana.]
copper-cap, 8. The copper capaule, charged with a fulminate and placed on the nipple of a tire-arm, to explode the charge when the hammer falla. (Knight.)
copper-captain, s. One who calls himself a captain without any claim to the title a pseudo-captain.
copper carbonate, a
Min.: The same as Malaceite or ChessyLITE (q.v.).
copper-coloured, a. Red, with more or less of metallic lustre; or simply reddish like the metal, but without its lustre.

## copper-faced, a.

Type: Having a face of copper upon a shank of type-metal. (Kuight.)

## copper-fastened, a

Shipuuilding: Having the planks, etc., fastened with copper bolts, in contradistinction to iron ; the latter being liable to rust, especially in contact with oak and by exposure to wet. ( $\mathrm{K}^{\prime} n \mathrm{ight}$.)

## copper froth, $s$

Min.: The same as Tybolite (q.v.).
copper-glance, 8.
Min.: The same as Chalcocite (q.v.).

## copper-green,

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

## copper-head,

1. Trigonocephalus contortrix, a venomous American snake, which gives no warning of its attack.
2. (Pl.): A name given to those in the Northern States, during the War of Secession in 1861-65, who favoured the South.
copper-iron, s. \& a
A. As substantive

Elect. : A comple of the two metale for use in a voltaic battery.
B. As atj.: Consisting of copper and iron.
 counde - Ewereat

## copper-manganese, $s$.

Min. : A variety of Credserite (q.v.).
copper-mica, $s$.
Min. : The same as Chalcophyllite (q.v.)

## copper-zickel,

Min.: The aame as Nickilune or Niccolntil (q.v.).
copper-nose, s. A red nosa produced by the akin disease called acne rosacoa, by in toxicating liquors, te. (Shakesp.)

## copper ore,

Min.: The same as Melacontre (q.v.).
II Blua Copper ore is = Azurite; Emerald Copper ore $=$ Dioptase ; Oreen Copper ore $=$ Malachite; Octahedral Copper ore $=$ Cuprite Velvet Copper ore $=$ Cyanotrichite ; and Yellow Copper ore = Chalcopyrite.

## copper-ozide, $s$.

Min.: A name which hss been applied to (1) Melaconite, and (2) Cuprite.

## copper-phosphate, s .

Min.: A nams which has been applied to (1) Libethenite, (2) Tagilite, and (3) Phosphorocalcite
copper-plate, a. \& a. [Copperplats.]
copper pyrites, s. sing. \& pl.
Min.: The same as Chalcopyrite (q.r.p.
copper-rose, s. Papaver Rhoas.
eopper selenide, $z$.
Min. : The same as Berzelianiti (q.iv)
copper silicate, $s$.
Min.: A name which has been given to (1) Chrysocolla, and (2) Dioftase.

## copper-spot, 8.

Entom.: A predatory beetla, Calosoma call aun, found in Canada. It haa rows of copper coloured dota on its otherwise black elytra.
copper snboxide, 8 .
Min.: The same as Cuprite (q.v.).

## copper sulphate, s.

Min.: The same as Chalcanthite (q.v.).
copper sulphide, s.
Min.: The same as Copper-qlance (q.v.)
oopper-underwing, s.
Entom.: A moth of the family AmphiprIdxe. (Stainton.)
copper uranite, 8 .
Min.: The same as Cuprouranite and Torbernite (q.v.).
copper vitriol, $\varepsilon$.
Min.: The same as Chalcanthite (q.v.).
oopper-wire, * copper wyre, s. Wire drawn out of copper, which is a very ductile metal.

## copper-work, 8.

1. A place where vessels, dc., are mandfactured from copuer.
2. Work wrought in copper.

## oopper-zino, s. \& a

A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: A mixture of copper and zinc.
2. Elect.: A couple so formed, tirst intro duced by Dr. J. 11. Gladstone and Mr. A Tribe, in 18i2, has been used with effect in voItaic hatteries. (Haydn.)
B. As odj.: Consisting of copper and zinc.

* cǒp-pẽr (2), s. [Mid. Enc. cop = cup, and suif. -er.) A cup-bearer. (Ful. of Hon., iii. 58)
oǒp'- pẽ̃ (3), s. [Prob. from cap (2), v.] $\Delta$ policelnan. (Slang.)
oóp'-pĕr, vet. [Copprar, B] To sheathe or cover with aheets or a deposition of copper.
od̆p'pẽr-as, * coperose, * coppresse Topras, s. [O. Fr. couperose, coperose; Ital. copparosa; Sp. caparrosa, caparros; Port
caperosa. Supposed by Diez to be from Lat. caperosa. Supposed by Diez to be from lato
cupri rosa $=$ copper-rose. Murray thinks it is from Low Lat. (aqua) cuprosa; cf. Ger. Kupferwasser $=$ copperas.]

Min. : The same aa Melanterite (q. v.).

- Dana has a copperas group of minerala in which he includes the ordinary vitrinls. The aninerals compriaed under it are Melanterite,

Gte, făt, fare, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pots


Pisanite，Goalurite，Bieberite，Morenoaite，and Chalcanthite．
T（1）Blus copperas：
Chem．，Metal，de．：Sulphate of copper．
（2）Green copperas：
Chem．，Metal．，da．：Sulphate of fron．
（3）White copperas：
（a）Min．：The same as Coquimbite（q．v．）．
（b）Chem．，Metal．，©c．：Sulphate of zinc．
（4）Yellow copperas：
Min．：The same ae Copiapite（q．v．）．
 nuff．－ine（Min．）（q．v．）．］
Min．：A variety of Jaroaite（q．v．）．It was described by Shepard as a hydrons，cuproua， and ferrous sulphate，oscurring at New Heven， in the United Statea．
©op＇－përed，a．［Eng．copper ；－ed．］
I．Literally：
1．Made or conelating of copper．
2．Coated or aheathed with copper．
II．Fig．：Of a red or copper coionr．
 A．\＆R．As pr．par．\＆particip．adj．：（See he verb）．
C．As subatantive：
1．The act of coating or aheathing with copper．
2．A copper coating or sheathing．
©品＇－për－izhh，a．［Eng．copper；－ish．］Par－ taking of the nature of or contsining copper； reasabling copper．
Nai Hist inf ing veln of copperthan nulphar．＂－Robincon．
（picta
©p＇－pèr－plāte，a．\＆a．－［Eng．copper，and late．
A．As substantive：
1．A abset or plate of copper on which a deaign is engraved．In copyer－plate engraving the linas are etched，or cut by a graver in a plste ；then flled in with an ink；the surface of the plate wiped clean ；the paper laid upon the sulffice of the plate，and both run through aroller－press，by whici the ink ia transferred aroller－press，
to the paper．
2．An impression or print on paper from an ongraved copperplate．
B．As adj．：Pertaining to the art of on－ graving on copper．
－T Copperplate Printing－press：A press for obtaining impressions from sunken engrsv－ ings ；that is，those in which the design is cut Into the copper or steel plate，in contradis－ tinction to such as have the deaign salient，as in wood－engravings，where the part which is not designed to print is cut away．［Copper－ PLATV．］（Knight．）
©ऑp＇－pẽr－smǐth，s．［Eng．copper，and smith．］ $\triangle$ worker in copper ；a maker of copper uten－ ails．

－6．p＇－pẽr－wõrm，s．［Eng．copper，and worm．］ 1．A mollnse，Teredo navalis．［Teaedo．］ 2．A moth that fretteth garmenta．（John－ son．）
3．A worm breeding in one＇s hand．（Ains－ worth．）
©くら＇－pẽr－y̆，a．［Eng．copper；－ $\boldsymbol{y}$ ．］
1．Ordinary Language：
1．Pertaining to or containing copper．
of the mopyery particlea hronght with the water out of the the
2．Made of copper．
3．Resembling copper in any of ita qusli－ tiea of colour，taste，\＆c．
＂Thair elinu in of dirty ooppery red coloun：＂－－
II．Bot．：Brownigh－red，with a metallic Instre．（Lindley．）
őp＇－pǐ̧e，＊co－pice，s．［O．Fr．copeiz，co－ peau＝wood newly cut，coper $=$ to cut；Fr． couppr ；Low Lat．copecia＝underwood，copo $=$ to cut，colpus $=\mathrm{a}$ blow，from Lat．colaphus ； Gr．кódaфos（kolaphos）$=$ a blow．（Skeat．）］Á small wool composed of brushwood or other wood of short growth，and cut down periodi－
cally for fuel or other purposea；a thicket of bruahwood．Copse，which is now the com． moner form，is a corruption of coppice．［COPPY， Copse．］
＂Ench eoppice dwart of varfed mhow，＂
Scott：Rokeby，iv，it
őp＇－piçed，a．［Eng．coppic（e）；ed．］Con－ taining coppices or copses．
＊©0p－pil－lyng，s．［Eng．coppel＝cupel，and in aff．ing．］The sct or process of refining in a cupel．
＂In the coppilling of a Axed motal．＂－Fowoll：
Parley of Beusth，p．14s．
cop－pin，a．［Apparently from Mid．Eng． $\operatorname{cop}=$ top．］Ralsed up．
©ŏ＇ping，s．［Cop，s．］
Spinning：The same as Cop（q．v．）．
oбp＇－ping，a．［CoPPIN，s．］Pertaining to the coppin or cop．

## oopping－plate，$t$ ．

Spinning：The copping－rail of a throstia－ machine．
copping－rail，s．The rall or bar upon Which the bobbins rest in the bobbin－and－fly or the throstle machine，and by whoae up and down motion the rooving or yarn la evenly distributed．（Knight．）
conp－plot－1－a，s．［Latiaised from the proper name Coppin．］
Zool．：A genus of Hydroid Polypes，the typical one of the family Coppiniidre（q．v．）． Coppinia arcta，which ia greenish－yellow，en－ crusts the stems of other zoophytes．（Grifith crusts the Henfrey．）
 and suff．－idic．］
Zool．：A family of Hydroid Polypes，aub－ order Thecaphora．

## odp＇－ple（ 1 ），s．［CUPEL ${ }_{n}$ ］

cőp＇－ple（2），s．［Mid．Eng．$c o p=$ a top，and dimin．suff．－le．］A little hill or peak．
＂＂．it if a low Cape，and vpon it in a copple not
＊copple－crown，s．A crested crown or head．

＊copple－tank，＊coppin－tank，s．A high－peaked，sngarloaf hat．［CoPatain．］
＂̈．＂．their grent coppin－tankes，and doctours
＊copple－tanked，＊coptankt，$a$ High－peaked，sugarloaf．
＂Upon their benda thay ware falt hats，copplo－
＊oóp＇－pled，＊cơp＇－pĕled，a．［Eng．cop－ pl（e）；ed．］Rising to a peak or point； pointed，sngarloaf．
oŏp＇－pIe－dŭst，s．［Eng．copple $=$ cupei，and dust．］［CUPELDU8T．］

1．Powder used in the refining of metals．
powder of steel，or copple－dust，．．．＂－Bacon．
2．The grosser parts separated by the capel．
cóp＇－pIe－stöne，s．［COBBLE－gTONE．］
＊coppresse，＊copras，s．［Copperas．］
＊copper，s．［Copse．］
＊copps－wood，s．［COPSEWOOD．］
＊oŏ $\mathbf{p}^{\prime}-\mathrm{py}$, s．An old form of coppice（q．v．）．
cơp＇－ra，s．［Fr．copre；from a native Indian word．j The dried kernel of the cocos－nnt after the oil has been expressad．It is used in ladis as an ingredient in curry．
© $\overline{0}$－prěs＇－by̆－tẽr，s．$\quad[P r e f . ~ c o=c o n, ~ a n d ~$ Eng．presbyter（q．v．）．］A clergyman beloag－ ing to the same preshytery as anotber．
ơ̆p＇－rī－dex，s．pl．［From Mod．Lat．copris （q．v．），and Lat．fem，pl．suff．－ide．］

Entomr．：In some classificationa a family of Lamellicorn Beetles，thongh Swainson re－ duced them to a series of genera placed under his sub－fimily Scarabeine．They bave con－ vex bodies，large heads，with the clypeus pro－ jecting all round it，the males with projec． tions on the liead and thorax．They make
large deep holes beneath dry dung．They are found throughout the world．Some are of large eize．These are chiefly from tropical Africa and the East Indiee．
corp＇－ris，s．［From Gr．кобpıats（koprisis）$=\mathrm{A}$ dunging，a manuring；котрisw（koprizo）＝to dung，to manure．Cf．slao котрıі́v（koprionn） $=\mathrm{a}$ dung beetle，all from kómpos（kopros）$=$ dung．］
Entom．：A genna of Lamellicorn Beetles， the typical one of the family Copridx（q．v．）． One species，Copris hunaris，is found in Britain． It is biack in coiour．it extenda through ali Europe．
ča＇－rot－lite，s．［Gr．nómpos（kopros）＝dung， and $\lambda$ itor（lithos）$=\mathrm{a}$ atone．］
1．Paleont．：The dung of varions animals found fossil，and somatimes so perfect sa to indicate，not merely what the several species fed upon，but also the dimenaions， form，and atructure of their stomach and of their inteatinal canal．On the ahore at Lyme Regia they lia thickly in fome parts of the Lias like potatoes on the eround ：they sbound aiso in the astuary of the Severn They tend to occur in all formationa，specially There vertebratea are found．Some are of where vertebrates are found．Some are or
fishes，zome of reptllea，and nagnificeat fishes，zome of reptilea，and magnificent
coprolites originating from the hyena were coproitee originating from the hyena were
found in Kirkdale Cavern and other placea， found in Kirkdale Cavern and
（Buckland：Geol．\＆Min．，\＆c．）．
2．Min．：Dana gives as a aynonym of the coprolites deacribed under 1，Phoaphstic nodules，and associstea them，but as a dia－ tiact apecies，with Apatite（q．v．）．But some phosphatic nodules once believed to be cop－ rolitic，auch as those of the Upper Greensand． though apparently of organic origin，are not now believed to be the dung of any animal．
cơp－rある－itt＇－ic，a．［Eng．coprolit（e）；－ica］ Composed of or contaiving corrolites ；of the nsture of or resembling coprolites．
＂Then，an ndiditional evidenco of the prodinceous habits of thees fish there are the coprolitic bodies，
oo－pröph＇－a－gans，s．ph［Mod．Lat．co－ yrophag（i）（q．v．），sud Eng．pl．suff．－ans．］
Entom．：A book－name for the Lamellicorn Beetles called by Latreille Coprophagi（q．v．）．
co－próph＇－a－gī̀，s．pl．［Gr．кóтpos（kopros）$=$ dung，and the root $\phi a y(p h a g)=$ to est．］

Entom．：Latreille＇s name for a large section of Lamellicorn Beetles．It contains the dung－ feeding Scarabs．Latreille included under it the geuera Ateuchns（that which contains the sacred beetle of the old Egyptians），Copris， Onitia，Onthophagus，and Aphodius．（La， treille：Nat．Hist．，year 12，x． 82, dc．）
co－prŏph＇－a－goŭs，a．［Gr．кómpos（kopros） ＝dung，$\phi a \gamma(p h(g)=$ to est ；and Eng．adj． suff．－ous．］Feeding on dung．（A terin ap－ plied to several insects．）
＊cop－roun，s．［Coperone．］The spex or pinnacle of a tower．
＂Fayre tylyolez ．．．With comon coprountes．＂－Ga
－
c欠̆ps，＊cǒspe，s．［A．S．］
1．A fetter，a shackle．
＂＇Manica，hand－cops．＂．－W＇right＇s Vocab．，p． 95
2．A hasp or catch of a door
＂．Possellum，a lytel loh of tre，a haspe，a coopa，a
aclott．＂－Rrompt．Pary．
cǒpse，＊copps，s．［A corruption of coppice （q．v．）．］A coppice，a shrubbers；a wood composed of brinsliwood or trees cut down periodically for fuel or other purposes．The trees generally planted in copses are ash，oak， chestnnt，hirch，and willow．
＂Onward，anaid the copse＂gan peep
A varrow inlet still and deey，
Scoti ：7he Lady of Lake，z．14
＊c欠pme，v．t．［COPSE，s．］

## 1．Literally：

1．To trim or cut down periodically
＂By copuing the atarving ．．．．－Epelyn：Forme
2．To enclose or preserve underwood．
＂The neglect of copeing wood ．．＂－Swift ：Addrew

## II Fig．

．Fig．To enclose or fence in．
Nature Iteelf hath coped and bounded us in．＂
copse＇－wqod，＊copps－wood，s．［Eng． copse，and wood．l Underwood，brushwood： the trees，\＆c．，in a copse．


thleck thondo ofeverg hiu whorotho
ơp'-spinn-nẽr, 8. [Wel. $c o p=$ a spider ; Eng. spinner.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A spider.
2. Weaving: A machine comprehending the goalities of the mule and throstle in one rame.
cơps'-y̆, a. [Eng. cops(e) ; y.]
3. Containing or covered with copsowood.

Meece, hang ii the reede and eopay banks"-Dyer: The
2. Surrounded or enclosed hy copses. ble Tocopsy villagen ou eithor aide."- Dyer: The Fhecec,
©0p'-sy̆-chŏs, s. [Gr. к $6 \psi+x$ os (kopsichos) $=$ B ackbird.]
Ornith.: A genus of birds, anb-lamily Erythacinx, or Rohine. Copsychus saularis io called by the natives of Ceylon the Dayal, and by the English the Magpie Robio. It occurs also in India, where the rich natives set them to fight. (Dallas.)
Cöpt (Egyptian pronunciation, gŭbt or gibt), s. [Arab. Kubt, Kibt. Said to have been derived from Kupt (Coptos), a city in Upper Egypt, now Chooft or Cooft, to which the Chriatians sometimes fled during persecution by the Romana. But Renaudot shows that this derivation is not satisfactory. The Rev. Dr. John Wilson considers that the Arab Gabt or Gr. John Wilson considers that the Arab Gubt or Gibl is
simply Gr. Aicurros (Aiguptos) = Egypt. (Dr. Bimply Gr. Airurtos (Aiquptos) = Egyp
Wison : Lands of the Bible, ii., 519.)]

1. Ch. Hist. \& Ecclesiol. : One belouging to the Coptic Chureh (q.v.).
2. Ethnol. : One of the old Egyptian race, though perhaps with a dash of Greek, Nubian,
cop-tankt, a. [Copple-tanked.] High peaked, conical.
"A coptankt hat, made on \& Flemish hlock."-Gave.
Workes, $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B}$ b.
Cŏp'-tǐc, a. \&s. [Eng., de. Copt (q.v.), aod
A. As adj. : Pertaining to the people called Copts, or to their aect.
B. As subst.: The language spoken by the Copts formerly or now, unless where Arabic has displaced their native tongre. [Copric hangeager]

TI (1) Coptic Church:
Ecclesiol. \& Ch. Hist.: The remnants of the once numerous Church of Egypt-that which had the celebrated school at Alexandria. It broke of from the body Catholic in the ensbracing the Monophysite doctrine, viz., that not two natures, but only one, existed in Christ [Monophysites], a view from which it has never since defrarted. When Jacob Baradaus formed a slightly modified Monophysite sect, most of the Egyptian Christians became Jscobites. Being tyramised over by the Greeks, they cheerfully submitted to the Mohammedans, under Amrir ben Elaas, in A.n. 638 , and aided him, in 640 , to take Alexandria. Since then they have been trodden onder frot by the Mohaminedans. Abont 250,000 Copts atill exist io Egypt, rostly in its upper prowince. They have a patriarch bishops, presbyters, archleacons, patriarch, anb-deacons, lectors, cantors, and, deacons, They have two yernlar conycnt and exorcists. Anthony and St. Paul, with a number of aecondary monasteries.
(2) Coptic language: The language not of the old Egyptians who built the pyramids and covered monuments and temples with hierogiyphics, bat of their successors sabsequent to the introduction of Christianity. Theirs hore to the old Fgyptian language a relation like that of the Italian to the Latin-i.e. the nacleus came from the old language, but there was an increasing ingress of foretignt there It continued till the tenth century, when it was in large measure superseded by Arabic. By the seventeentl if had ceased to be apoken, and existed only as a written dialect. Whilst it lived three dialects were recogniaed-the Sahidic, in Upper Egypt; the Bahiric or Memphitic, in Lower Egypt; and the Bashmuric,
corp'tine, s. [Mod. Lat. copt(ls); Eng. auff. ne.
Chem.: A colourless alkalofd which occurs along with berberine in the root of Copris irt
folia, Coptme dissolves in aulphuric actd, the solution becoming purple-red when heated; it gives a crystalline precipitate with a solution of mercuric potassium iodide.
cơp'-tǐs, s. [Gr. ко́nтw (kopto) $=$ to ent; so named from the divisions of the leaves.)
Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ranunculacea, tribe Helleborea, sepals 5 or 6 , coloured petaioid, petals small cucullate, capsules 6-10 on long stalks, $4-6$ seeded. Coptis irifolia, Gold-thread, is a bitter, given in the United States as a cure for sphthons affections of the mouth in children. It yields a yellow dye. The plant is not confined to America, but grows also in Norway, Siberia, Kantchatka, de
cǒp'-n-la (pl. copulpo), a [Lat. $=3$ band or liok.] [COUPLE.]

1. Gram.: That word in a sentence which acts as a link between the subject and the predicate.
2. Jogic: That word which acta as a link between the subject and the predicate of a proposition; as, Men are mortal: are is the copula linking the predicate "mortal" to the aubject " men."
3. Music: [Coupler].
4. IJaw: Corporal consummation of marriage. (Wharton.)
cơp'-ulăte, a. [Lat. copulatus, pa, par. of copulo $=$ to join : co $=$ con, and a verb apere (only found in the pa. par. aptus) $=$ to join, to fit.] Joined or agsociated with something else.

- the force of custom, copulate, and conjoined
cơp'-u-lāte, v.t. \& i. [Copulate, a.]
A. Trans.: To joio or associate together ; to conple together.
B. Intrans. : To have gexual intercourse; to conple.
cŏp'-u-lā-tĕd, pa. pat. or a. [Copulate, v.] II Copulated notds:
Chem.: Acids in which the base and the acid are more intinately mised than in other acids. The game as Conjuoated actids (q.r.).
cơp-u-lā-ť̌ng, pr. par., $a_{0}, \&$ s. [Copu-
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of sexual intercourse; copulation.
cơp-u-lā'-tion, s. [Lat. copulatio, from copulatus.]
* 1. The act of joining or conpling together. hum: : Arte of Pocsile ${ }^{\text {then }}$ of monowylahles."-Puiten

2. Sexial intercourse ; coition.
cőp'-u-lāt-ive, a. \& s. [Eng.copulat(e); ive.] A. As adj.: Serving to woite or liak two things toge ther.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Mocke: Golnd with them hy th } \\
& -11-18, N, 16 .
\end{aligned}
$$

I (1) Copulative conjunction
Gram.: One which links together two or more anbjects or predicates in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, Riches and honour
come of thee. come of thee.
(2) Copulative propositions:

Logic: (See extract).
"Comutatroe propositious are those which have more gat ive coajunctiontit as riches and hoooura are vann tations to pride; Cuesr conquered the Gauls and the Britoos; ineit her gold nor jewels can purchawe immor-
tallty." lfatte
B. As substative:

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. Connection, conjunction by marriage. "They underrtand polyganyy to be a conjunction of
divers copalatives in number. ..."-Ricaut : siate of the Oreek Church, p. 207 .

## 2. One desirous of copulation.

II. Gravl. : A copulative conjunction.
""d dishe dyscernoth nothing, betwene mopulatium
cóp'-u-lāt-ive-1y̆, adv. [Eng. copulative; -ly.] In a copulative manoer; by means of $s$ copniative.
cŏp'-u-lä-tõr-y̆, a. [Eng. copulat(e); ory.] 1. Ord. Lang. : Copulative, uniting.

2 Physhol.: Pertaining to copulation; ap-
plled to the accessory generative organs.


 writing; slso etore, abuvdance (Cotprave); dat copia = plenty, abubdanca.
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. Originally in the Latin sense abundance plenty, copiousness.


* 2. Fluency or copiousnesa of language. called cople, ...-Csir $T$. Elyot: Governowr, ble L.
ch. x .

3. The multiplication of copies of a book or any writing or document, being the way to obtain ahundance of it; a transcript.
Hacaiulay: Hopy. should devinte from the original."-
4. An exercise in writing executed or to bo executed after a peitern or model. [Copyвоок.]
5. Anything made in Imitation of another; as a copy of a painting, engraving, statue, \&c. Originala and coptes mach the mune."

Sramsten.
6. An original or model of which an fmitation is or has to be made; a pattern.
"Let him Brot lean to write, after accpy, . . ."-
Hodder: Elements of Speech.
7. An individual book, one of many books exactly the same.
ing. Poelry, \% \$8? belonged to Pope"-Warton: Hiat

* 8. (Pl.) : An army, forces.
*II. Fig.: An example to be imitated; a model, a yattern.


## wight be a copy to thene younger mimes $\begin{gathered}\text { Su man man }\end{gathered}$

B. Technically:
${ }^{*}$ 1. Law:
(1) A legal inatrument or form of tenure by which property is held. [Coproold.]
"By Bropy all thy living lien to me,"-Greene: Prlat
Bacom, P. 170 .

## (2) Copyhold property.

"What wldow's copy or what orphan'z legacy woild
have safe frow uit"H Andrewes: Serm, v, 27. (Daves)
2. Printing: Written matter ready for or given to a compositor to be set up in type.

3. Stationery: A size of writing-pager meaauring $20 \times 16$ inches.
If "(1) Copy of countenance: A flam or humbug.

(2) To set u copy: To write in an exerclisebook a cony for a learner to imitate.
"We took him setting of boy: cozics."-shakesp. Trabh thus discriminates between copy, model, wittern, and specimen: "A copy and a model may be both employed either as an original work or as a wurk formed after an original. In the former aense, copy is nsed in relation to impressions, maouscripts, or writinga, which are made to be copied by the printer, tha writer, or the engraver : model is used in every other case, whether in morality or tha arts: the proof will seldom be Iaulty when the copy is clear and correct. There can be no good writing formed after a bad copy; no human being has ever presented us with a perfect model of virtue. In the accond aense copy is used for painting, and model for relief. The comy onght to be fithful, the model ought to be just ; the former ehonld delineate exactiy whist is delineated hy the original ; the latier shonld adhere to the the cise rules of proportion observed in the original. The jilictures of Raphsel do not lose their attractions even in bad copies: the aimple mordels of antiquity often equal in value originals of modern conception. Pattern and specimen approach nearest to model in aignification: the idea of guidavce or direction is cation: the idea of guidasce or direction is
prominent in them. The modet alwaya serves prominent in them. The modet alwaya servos to guide in the execution of a work; the pat-

Clmply to determine the choice; the speotmen helps only to form the opinion." (Crabb: Eng. Synor.)
copy-book, s. An exercise-book in writing, in which caples
copy-head, s. The words or sentence Written or printed on the top lines of copybooks as models in writing-exercises.
"Instructlou to be given on the coprchead which is
boing done by the clacs."-Fratom: School Jnspection,
copy-money, s. Money paid for copy
odp'-y̆, "oop'-1-en, v.t. \& i. [O. Fr. copier; Sp. \& Part. copia

## A. Transitive:

I. Iiterally:

1. To transeribe or write out any document after an original; to make a copy of as writtog or docunzent. (Frequently with the extrerb out.)

My Lord Melun, let this be coptod onte,
And keep it mafe for our remembrace." Shakean: Kimp JJin, v,
2. To imitate, to make or construct anything in imitation of an original.
"F in never fatl, when they eopy, to follow the bail
3. To imitate the style, language, or manner of another; to plagiarize.
II. Fig. : To imitate in manners, character, or life ; to endeavour to resemble; to follow a pattern or model. (Frequently followed by the adverb out.)

- Set the examples, end thetr gonla infume

To copy out their great forefather Pisma"*
Dryden : King Arthur
B. Intransitive :

1. To do enything in imitation of an original or pattern; to make a copy.
(1) Followed by from before the thing copied.
hen a painter copias from tho llfa. . . ."-Dryden.
(2) Followed by after.
" Several of oar countrymea. to have copion aftor it in thelr dramatick writing
2. To write down or transcribe the words, Agures, \&c., of another, with the iuteotion of frauduleatly passing them off for one's own
"The temptation presents itself to those slower or
careless menbers of the clam to copy from their quicker clans-jellows"- Ftaron: School Inspection,
If (1) Crahb thus discriminates betrreed to copy and to trunscribe: "To copy respecta the matter; to transcribe respects simply the act of writing. What is coried must be takeo immediately from the original, with which it must exactly correspond ; what is tramscribed may be taken from the cory, but not necesssrily in an entire state. Things are copied for the sake of getting the cootents; they are often transcribed for the sake of clesmess and fair writing. A copier should be very exact; a transcriber should be a good writer. Lawyera cony deeds, and have them afterwards fregnently transeribed as accasiou requires. (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
(2) For the difference between to copy and to imitate, see lmitste.

* oŏp'-y̌ed, pa. par. or a. [Copied.]
cơp'-y̆-е̌r, s. [Copien.]
©ō'- $\breve{\mathbf{y}}$-hōld, s. \& o. [Eng. copy, sod hold.]
A. As substantive:

Law:

1. (See extract).
"A tenure, for which the temant hath nothing to hhew but the copy of the rolls made by the teward or nose it bolds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but aceordisg to the exsisum of the masior. These custous of wanors rary, to obe point or other, flmost in every wawor. joun oppy-how the lord rates at what Ante or Inconue be plenser, when the tenant lis admitted Into it: that which is certain, iss. Eind of tnheritance,
and cailed in many places custonary: becutee the and called lo many places customary; beceuse the blood paylug the castomary fine, na two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denled hils admlasion" - Cowoel.
2. Projerty held by such tenure.

## B. As adjective:

Law: Held under the tenure described in A. 1 .

T (1) Copyhold Commissioners: The tithe
commissioners acting to cesry ont the Copy hold Act.
(2) Copyhold Inclosure Commissioners: A board formerly existing, bnt now joined the tithe commissioners. (Wharton, dc.)
cobp'-y-hōld-ẽr, \& [Eng. copyhold; er.]

1. Law: One who holds land by the terrure of copyhold.
IT Till the passing of the Act $\in$ Geo. IV., $c$ 50, § 1, copyholders were incapable of sitting on juries; bnd till 2 and $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{W m}$. IV., c. 45, 819 (the Reform Bill) became law, they were not allowed to vote at county elections of members of Parlimment. Then those the annuas value of whose copyhold was $£ 10$ obtained the privilege. Copyholds being the remains af Perdal elavery, the tendency of recent legisla tion has been to sweep away vexatiou restric tiona upon the free action of copyholders, and Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 94 , which came into operation on Qct. 1,1858 , was designed to facilitate the enfranchisement of copyholds.
2. Printing: A clasp to hold copy while being set up; also a persou who holds copy for a proof-reader.

A. As $p r . p a r$.: In seoses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adj.: (See the compounds).
C. As subatantive :
3. The act of making a copy of or transcrib ing an original; initation of a pattern or model.
4. The act of transcribing the words, figures, \&c., of another, with the intention of frandulently passing them off as one's own
copying-book, 4. A book componed of thin blank paper for use in a copying press (q.r.).
oopying-clerk, s. A clerk employed to make copies or letters and other docunients.
copying-inks, s. Ink of a viscid character apecially prepared for use in e copying-press.
oopying-instrament, s. A tracing idstrument, or one for multiplying by manifold process. A silhouette-machine is one for siving, on a reduced scale, the outline of a shadow-portrait. A photograph is used for copying drawiogs an a changed seale.
oopying-paper, $s$. Thin, unsized paper, used damp for taking impressions from writ ings in a copyivg.press. (Knight.)
copying-preses,s. A machine for taking copy of a writing by pressure. The usual system is to write with an ink having a somewhat viscid character, and to expose the writ ten page to pressure in contact with a leaf of bibulous paper. (Knight.)
copying-telegraph, s. An spparatus for automatic telegraphy known as Bonelli's telegraph. The apparatus consista of a dispatching instrument and a receiver at the respective ends of the line. (Knight.)
corp'- ${ }^{\mathbf{y}}$-ist, s. [Eng. copy; -ist.]
5. One who copies or transcribes an original ; a copier.
6. One who imitates in any way; one who follows a pattern or onodel; an innitator.

cơp'-ك゙-right (gh silent), s. [Eug. copy, and right.]
Ord. Lang. Law: The exclusive privilege possessed for a certain time by an author, his heirs or assigns, of printing, reprinting, publish ing, and selling his original litersiry or artistic productions. In the United States authors pubtishers, \&c., caasecure copyright for twenty eight years; and the author, if living, or his widow or childrea, can then secure an extension of the copyright for fourteen yeurs, makiog the final limit forty-two years. 10 Great Britain the first copyright law, that of 1710, fired the time of copyright at fourteen years. Ia 1814 it was extended to twenty-elght years, and did not lapse then till the author's death, if be still lived. By a later act the copyrighlit was exteaded to forty-two yearn, with the additional proviso that it should not lapee till
seven years after the author's death.
Internstional copyright has long existed between some Europesa conntries, hut was oot other countries till 1891, despite the fact thet the injuatice and immorality of the existiag system had loog been generally recognized. The existing lew went into effect July I, 1891 with the provid that its but with the pris wiso that the work must be reclprocal, 8 nd also that the work oa which copyright was sought must be manufactured within the United sates. This provision was adopted for the benefit of American priaters, and is not acceptable to anthors. International copyright now exists between the United States and several other countries, and will, no doubt, become more general.
corp'- ${ }^{\text {y }}$-right ( $g h$ silent), v.t. [Copyrtart, s.] Io aecure the copyright of a book, \&c., by fultilling certain formalities.

## onquelioot, ooquelioo (pron. vonk-11-00),

 3. [Fr.]1. The Wild Poppy or Red Com-rose.
2. The colour of the Wild Poppy, $s$ reddishorange colour.

* oō-quet' (quet as kĕt), s. [Coquette.]
" oó-quet' (quet as keัt), v.t. \& i. [Fr. "coqueter $=$ to swagger or strowte like a cock on his owne dung-bill" (Cotgrave); from $\operatorname{coq}=a$ cock. 1
A. Trans.: To eotertain or ply with complimenta and love-making; to pretend to make love to; to flirt with.
"You are copuetting a mald of honour, my lond,..." "You
- Swivt
B. Introns.: To endebvour through vanity to attract lovers, or at least admirers ; to act the coquette; to flirt.

In paw coguricting $t$, other night
that odious knight."
$\mathbf{0 0}^{\prime}-$ quet-ry̆, $\boldsymbol{o o}^{\prime}-q u e t-t r y ̆$ (quet as kĕt), B. [Fr. coqueterie.] The acting the coquette an endeavour, prompted by vanity, to attract lovers, or at least admirers ; firtation.
".- Femanlo compantous, without a dalh of coguary,
cō-quet'-ta (quet us kĕt), 日. [Etym. doubtful.] A teron occurring oaly in the bubjoined compouod.

## coquetta baric, s.

Pharm.: A name given to fibrous Carthagena bark, from (cinchona lencifolia, which grows in New Granada lt oceurs in quitts or flattered orange-coloured pieces; its powder is orange; it contains quinine, onnch quinidine, also some cinchooine. (Garrod Mat. Medica.)

## oō-quette' (quette as kĕt), * oo-quet',

 \&u. [Fr., from coqueter = to coquet (q.v.).]A. Aa subst.: Originally applied to men as well as to women ; now restricted to the latter One who, prompted by vauity, endeavours by art to gain lovers, or at least admirera ; a vai flirt, a jilt, one who lays herself out for ad miration.
hali of the Restoratios."-Macaulay: lifist. Eng, ch.
${ }^{*}$ B. As adj.: Coquettish; full of or characterized by coquetry.

## Coquet and coy ot once her air:

If Crabb thus discriminates between coquett and jilt : ". . . one miny he a coquet without being a jult. Coruetry is contented with $\mathrm{cm}-$ ploying little arts to excite notice; jilting ex ends to the violation of truth and honour, in order to awaken a passion which it atterwards isappoints. Vanity is the mainspring uy which coquets and juts are impelled to action hut the former indulges her propensity mostly at ber own expense only; but the latter does no less injury to the peace of others than she does to her own reputation." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
oō-quet-tĕd (quet as kĕt), pa. par. [CoQUET, $v$.
cō-quet'-ting (quet as kět), pr. par., $\alpha$., \& s. [COQUET, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par, \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The conduct or habita of a coquette; coquetry.
boll, bof ; pout, jowl; cat, çoll, ohorus, çhin, bexich; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ayp expeot, Xenophon, ea̧ist. -ing.

©o-quet-tish (quet as kět), a [Eng. pertaining to a coquette; acting like a coquette; vain, flirting, light.

cö-quet'-tigh-iy (quet as kĕt), adv. [Eng. coquettish; -ly.] In a coquettish manner.
cö-quil'-la, a [Port. coquitho = a little cocoa nut (\%).] (For definition see the compound.)
coquilla-nuts, s. pl. The aceds of Attalea funifera, a Brazilian palm-tree. They are three to four inches long and very hard, and are used for various purposes in turnery, especially for making the handles of nmbrellas, of doore, de.
cō-quim'-bite, s. [Ger. coquimbit, from Coquimbo, a department or province of Chill in which it occurs.]
Min.: A hexagonal mineral with a hardness of $2-2 \cdot 3$, a sp . gr. of $2-2 \cdot 1$, a white, yellow, brown, or alightly violet colour, and an astringent taste. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 42.7 aesquioxide of iron, $28 \cdot 5$; water, $28 \cdot 8=100$. (Dana.)
có-quî-tō, s. [Spanlah, dim. of coco (q.v.).] Bot. : A palm, Jubra spectabilis.
oor (1), s. [Fr.] A horn.
I (1) Cor de chasse: A hunting horn. (Fr.) (2) Cor de vaches: Cow-horn, used in many placea abroad to call the cattle home, and formerly employed in England to rouse the labourers to their work. (Fr.) (Stainer © Barrett.)
t cor (2), s. [Lat.] The heart
$\dagger$ (1) Cor Caroli (the Heart of Charles):
Astron.: A name given by Halley, th memory of Charlea 1., to a atar of the third, or intermediate between the second and third, magnitude, situated on the neck of the Lower Dog in the constellation Canes Venatici (the Hunting Dogs). When symbolically drawn, it was represented as a heart surmounted by a crown.
(2) Cor Hydrae (the Fydra's Heart):

Astron. : The atar better known by the name of a Hydre.
(3) Cor Leonis (the Lion's Heart):

Astron.: The name of the star a Leonia, enerally known as Regulus, the bright atar in the zodiacal constellation Leo, the Lion.
(4) Cor Serpentis (the Serpent's Heart):

Astron.: The star Unukalkay, also called a Serpentis.
cor (3), s. [Heb. ํ. (kor), from 7 ำ $($ karar $)=$ to assume the form of a circle or sphere, to be round. Cor therefora ia so called from the circular form of the vessel in which the measurement was nade. 1 A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing $11 \frac{1}{2}$ bushela; a homer
or ormer. Cor occurs in Ezek. xlv. 14. In the original it is found also in 1 Kings iv. 22, v. 11,2 Chron. ii. 10, xxvii. 5 ; Ezra vii. 22 , being alwaya tranalated "ineasura." The Hebrew cor (kor) has had assigned it as ita Greek equivalent кópos (koros), which occurs in Luke xvi. 7, where it is rendered measures.
"Concernlng the ordinance of oil, the bath of oll, Ye bhall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the cor: homer."-Ezek. xiv. is
-ŏr-a-çi'-a-dæ, s. pl. [CORACHDR.]
oŏr-ā'-çi-as, s. [Gr. каракias (korakias) $=$ like a raven or a crow; Lat. corax (geuit. coracis); Gr. xópag (korax), genit. кópakas (korakos) = a raven or crow.]
Ornith. : Tha typical genus of the family Coraciifle and the aub-family Coraciine (q.v.). ooracias garrula is the common Roller. It has the head, neck, breast, and belly various ahades of verditer-blue changing to pale green, the shonldera azure-blue, the back reddiahbrown, the rimp purple, the primaries of the wings dark bluish-black with a lighter edge, he tall-feathers greenish-blue, the outer ones unged with black. The length ia sbout thirteen inches. The common Roller is found throughout Europe, but its apecial hahitation is in Africa. It has been occasionaily killed in Britain, as a visitant from the South. Ita
favourite habitats are forests of oak and birch.
 [From Mod. Lat. coracias, and fem. pl. adj. auff. -ides.]
Ornith.: Rollers; a famlly of fissiroatral birds, though presentling some conalderable afinity also to both the cooirostral and dentrorostral tribes. They hava a long lisll, broad at the base and compreased towards the tip, at the base and compreased towards the tip, sour sub-familiea: Momotinæ, the Motmots; Tour sub-finmiliea: Momotinæ, the tiea; Eurylaimine, the Broadbills; and the Coraciine or Rollers proper.
 and pl. auff. ince.]
Ornithology:
t I. Fruit Crows. In Bwainson's classificstlon of birds, a auh-family of Corvidæ (Crowe) having for ita type Coracina ( $q . v$.). Thaterm is not now much uaed, as being liable to be confonnded with [2] (q.v.).
2. True Rollers, the typical anb-famlly of Coraciidæ (q.v.), of which Coracias la the type.
corr-a-çi'-na, s. [Lat. corax (genlt, coracis) ; Gr. ко́pal (korax), genit. ко́paxos (korakos) =a reven or crow.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of Swainson'a aub-family Coracinge [1] (q.v.). by short thick feathers.
corr'-a-çite, a. (From Lat. corax (genit. corocis) = a raven or crow; ao named from its pitchy blackneas.]
Mfin.: A variaty of uraminite. Hardnesa, 4.5 ; sp. gr., 438 . It is believed to be pitchblande mixed with some gummite. It is found on the north ahore of Lake Superior in a vein two inches wide, occurring near the junction of trap and ayenite.
obr'-a-cle, s. [Wel. corwgl, cwrwgl, dim. of corvog a a trunk, a carcasa ; cwrwg $=$ a framo or boat.] A kind of boat in use amongst

coracle.
fishermen, from the escliest times, in Wales and parta of Ireland, and conuposed of a frame of wickerwork covered with leather or oiled cloth. It ia light, and capable of being carried on the ahoulders by one man.
the" skins of coracles of whokerwork covered with ch xrl .
cor'a-cō, in compos. only. [Gr. (in compos.) корака (korako), as in корако-etoj̀s (korakoeidēs) = like a raven; кópaç (korax), genit. ко́ракоs (korakos) = a raven or crow.]
Anal. : Hooked like the extremity of a crow's bill, as the coraco-acromial, clavictlar and humeral ligaments, and the coraco-brachialis muscle.
cor'-a-coid, a. \& s. [Gr. корахш́dins (korakōdés), корахо-ctorns (2orako-idès) = like a raven, of the ravea kind : ко́pa $\xi$ (korax), genit. ко́ракоя $($ korakos $)=$ a raven or crow, and eibos (eidos) $=$ form, appearanca.]
A. As adjective:

1. Hook-like, in this reapect resembling the extrempity of a crow or raven's bill ; as the coracoid process of the acapula.
2. Pertaining to the coracold process or bone.
B. As substantive:
3. Human Anat. : The coracoid process.
4. Compar. Anat. : A aeparate bone, which in hirds, reptiles, and monotremes entera into the composition of the pectoral arch, though

In most ouammals it is reduced to a mere pro cess of the acapula. (Nicholson.)
coracold bone, s. The same as CoraCoID, 8. (q.v.).
coracold procens, 8. A short hook separated by a strong groove from the edge of the gledoid. (Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. xiii., p. 199, 1873).

- Cor'-ase, s. [Couraaz.]
*oor'age, v.l. [Courrac.] To encourage, to cheer.] (Heywood.)


## * cor-a-geus, a. [Couraozous.]

- cor-a'-jiō, s. [ltal.] Courage.
"Bravely, conagoo 1"
cor-a-gous, coraious, $a$, [Couratazous,
cor'al, co-rale, co-rall, co-ralle. 8. \& a. [O. Fr., from Lat. corallum, corallium; Gr. корá入入cov (korallion) $=$ coral; Fr. corail;
Ital. corallo; Sp. coral.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
I. In the same aense as II.
"Thousands of yeary in Indino rene

2. A piece of the aubstance described in II. hung round the necka of infants for them to bite with their gume whilst teething.

A spoiled child ha threw hin coral and belia at my II. Geology:

1. Gen.: The calcareous polypidom or akeleton of Polypee or Zoophytes. (Grifith \& Henfrey.)
2. Spec.: The polypidom or akeleton of the species helonging to the genus Corallium (q.v.). (Grifith \& Henfrey.)

I (1) Black Corals :
Zool: Corals of the aub-order Zoantharia Sclerobasica, and the family Antipathide, They are composite animals, consisting of a number of polypea united by s thin feshy coenosarc, either almple or anpported by an axis or sclerobase. The corallum or skeleton is horny and not calcareous.
(2) Cup Corals:

Zool.: A name for the family Cysthophyllide (q.v.).
(3) Organ Coral:

Zool. : Trubipora musica.
(4) Red Coral (Corollium rubrum):

Zool.: The red coral of commerce is brought from the Mediterranean, where it livea chlefly at depthe of five or aix fathoms, though it has been found at 120 or more fathoms. [Conalr Lirm.]
B. As adjective:

1. Made of coral.

> Or eneal twia bearanth the deep Their coral tomh.
2. Consisting of or full of coral.

Darwin': Poyused the death of thowe corat-groven."p. 461.
3. Of the colour of coral ; red or pink.
"A corall lip oi hue."
II Obvious compounds : Coral-paven, coralproducing, coral-structure.

## ooral berry, s.

Bot.: An American name for Symphoricarpue ivilgaris.
coral insect, s. The inaccurate name given by many popular writera and apeakera to the little animala which, aggregated in countless multitudea, rear the vast coral reefs so frequent in the tropics. Theas animals are, however, of lower organisation than inaects. They ahould be called coral polypea, or coral zoophytes, or corai buildera, or coral animals, but never coral insects. [Actinozoa.]
coral island, s. An ialand made in large the kind.
coral islet, s. An islet formed by corals.

coral-mud, s. The mud produced by the decomposition of coral. It ia carried some

[^187]datance out to sea by currenta．Lisutenant Nelaon ahowed that the mud thus derived from the Bermudian coral reefa was undistinguish－ able in appesrance from chalk．


coral polype，s．An anthozoon．
coral rag，s．
Geol．：A limestone of middla Oolitic age，so called because it conslats in parts of continu． ous beds of foasil coral，for the most part ra－ taining the poaition la which they grew at tha bottom of the sea．Sometimes tha masa is fifteen feet thick．Leading genera：Cary－ ophyllia，Agaricia，and Astrea．Ths coral rag extends through tha calcareons hiliss of tha north－weat of Berkshire and ths north of Wiltshire，recurring at Scarborongh in York－ shire．

## coral－reef，coral reef，$s$.

1．Ord．Lang．© Geol．：A reef consiating to considsrable extent，though not exclusively， of coral．The stony skelatena of eoophytes form large masses of limestone，and thesg， with ahells，fragmenta of echini，sc．become with ahells，fragmenta of echim，ac，becoms cemsnted together hy carbonats or hins，de rived probably from the dscomposition of desd corals．Sometimes there are masses of thas aecondary limestons；thess could have besn derived only from chamical precipita－ tion．Mr．Darwin divides coral reefa into three kinds－（1）the annular or lagoon reet， generaliy called an atoll，（2）the sncircling or barriar reet，and（3）the fringing or skirt－ ing reef．The firat two are found only where subsideace is in progress．For ths construc－ tion of the first seg atoll．Ao encircling reef，that is ons eacireling an island at soms dietance from the shore，is found in an ares of subsidence where ths central meuntain or bigh land has not yet disappesred beneath high land has not yet dizappeared beneath the ocess．Allow tims enough，with this con tinnancs meanwhils of the present conditions， and the encircling reef will becema an atoli． A harrier reef－the best knewn exampla of which is ons running paralisl to the north－ east coast of Australia for 1,000 miles， 350 of them without a break，is a portion of what， if complete，would be an encircling reef．A fringing reef，close to tbe shore of a volcanic laland，again is produced by tha elevation of the srea，which converted into dry land tha narrow chsnnel by which it was at one tima separated frem ths shore．The Dangereus and Society Archipelagoes ars areas of suhsidencs with atolls，as，it may be presumed，is ths cass with the Bermuda lsiands，the only apecimen in the Atlantic of an atoli．The grest Australian harrier reef has alresdy been grest Australign he New Hehrides，Solomon mentioned．The New Hehrides，Somimon tringing recfs．Slow upheaval is in progress fringing recfs．Slow upheav
in that portion of tha Pacific．
2．Pabcont．：The reefs of Palæozoic times， if they be werthy of the name of rects，were bulit up hy Rugose Corals．From the Mo－ gozoic times till now the chief recf－huilders have heen the fanilies Astreidæ，Poritide， and Madreporidæ，the Oculinidæ and Fungia taking a icsser share in the work．Coml reefs are evidences of the proximity of laud．
II Coral－reef region：The region where recf－ besring corals liva．It extends only about 1,800 miles on each side from the equator， except in the case of Bermuds，which lips in the hot waters of the Gnlf Strean ； $66^{\circ}$ or more is the temperature of the sea benesth which corsls will not live．

## coral－root，s．

Botany：
1．The book－nams for tha genus Coralle－ rbiza，of which it fa the literal translation．
2．Dentaria bulbifera．
coral snakes，s．$p l$ ．Snakes of the genus Elsps．They occur in America．［Elaps．］

coral－tree，s．A nams for Erythrina，a legumiuoua genus．Tha species occur in tha tropics．The resemblance to red coral is in their hiood－red flowera．
coral－wood，s．The wood of an uniden－ tiffed American shruh which，yellow at first，
is ultimately of coral red colour．It ia sus－ ceptible of a fine polish．

## coral－sone，s．

Zool．：A aes－zone ln whlch corals abound．
I Deep－sea coral－zone ：
Zool．： 42008 from $50-100$ fathoms deep， the feurth and last zone from ths shora racog nised by MM，Audouin and Milns－Edwards， M．Sars，and Prof．E．Forbes．The largest corale，anch as Oculina and Primaoa，occur in it．The shells，Crania，Dentalium，\＆c．，are mostly amall and deatitute of hright coloura， but aome are geologically antiqus．
＊ofrr－al，v．t．［Coral，a．］To make red like coral．

0ǒr－a1－1ä＇－ceous（ce as sh），a．［Eng．coral， and edj，suft．aceous．］Like or pertaining of tha uature of coral．
cơr－al－lär－y－a，s．pl．［Lat．corallum，and pl．neut．adj．auff．aria． 1

Zool．：Ths name given by Mline－Edwarda to coral polypes．
－obr＇－alled，a．［Eng．coral；－ed．］Furaiehed or covered with ceral．
ơr－al－ľat，s．［Dimin．of Eng．coral．］
Zool．：The coralline of a aingle polype in a compound mass．
od̆r－al－11fr－ẽr－ŏ̌s，a．［Lat．corallum＝ corai， $\operatorname{fer}(0)=$ to bear，and Eng．adj．suff．－ous．］ Producing or containlag coral．
cor＇－al－li－form，a．［Lat，corallum $=$ coral， and forma $=$ form，a ppearanca．］
Bot．：Resembling coral in form；branching and forked．
 lion）＝coral，and $\gamma \in \nu v a \omega$（gennaö）$=$ to beget， to engeader，tha causal of yiyvouat（gignomai） $=$ to coms into leing．］
Zool．：An order of Actinozoa．（Huxley．）It coutains the coral－forming Pelypea．
obr－al－IIg＇－en－oŭs，a．［Mod．Lat．coralligena （q．v．），snd Eng．suff．－ous．］

Zool．：Producing a coralline．（Nicholson．） T Coralligenous Zoophytes：
Zool．：An English nams for ths Madre－ poraria（q．v．）．
 coral， $\operatorname{ger}(\theta)=$ te bear，and Eng．adj．suff． －ous．］The same as Coralliferous（q．v．）．
corr＇－al－lĭn，s．［Lat．corall（um）$=$ coral，and suff．－in（Chem．）（q．v．）．］

Chem．：A red dye，prepared by ths action of sulphuric and oxalic acids on phenol．It is alse calied aurin（q．v．）and resolic acid（q．v．）．
cǒr－al－li＇－na，s．［Lat．corallinus＝coral （Med．）from Lat．corallum；Gr．kopá入入lov （korallion）$=$ coral．］
Zool．：A genus of Alga，the typical one of the family Coraliinsceæ（q．v．）．They are stony in structure，and rescmble corals，except that there are no shimals projecting from the orifices of canals．Corallina officinalis is com－ mon on the British cosst．It consists of a branched tuft of annulated filaments evenly coated with carbenata of lime．This can bo remeved by tha application of vinegar or removed by the application of vinegar or
dilute muriatic acid，after which the plant dilute muriatic acid，after which the plant
can be sliced and examined liks other Algæ． can be sliced snd
（Grifith o Henfrey．）
cŏr－al－lŭn－$\overline{\boldsymbol{a}}$－çč－$\infty$ ，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．coral－ lina，s．$=\mathrm{a}$ coraline，and fem．pl．sdj．suff． －aceo．］［Corallina．］
Bot．：Florideous Alga．A family of Flo－ rideæ，censisting of rigid articnlated or crus－ taceous sesweeds，mostly calcareous．When fresh they ara purple，but becoms milk－whits after exposure．The tetraspores ars turted， contsined in oval or apherical conceptacles， with a terminal pore．The Corallinacea were formerly believed to belong to ths animal kingden，and were placed with tha Zoophytes．
oorr－al－line，a．\＆s．［Lat．corallinus，from corallum．］
A．As adj．：Consiating of or containing coral ；of tha naturs of or resembling coral．
Woodivard in

## B．As substantive：

1．Zoology：
（（1）Loosely e inaccurately：A name for Corallina and its allies，then believed to be of an animal nature，and extendsd also 60 as to lacluda the Bryozoa，Sertularix，and other zoophytes．Such was tha uea of the word by Ellis，and it is not yat extinct．
（2）Properly：Ths fleridsous algo included under the family Corallinacere（q．v．）．
2．Palceont．：Corallines being ealcareous are capabla，when they become dacompossd， of forming sxtenaiva accumulationa of lime．
3．Colours：Ths same as Coralline colous （q．v．）．
II（1）Coralline colour ：An orange－red colour prapared by the action of ammonia，at sbout prapared Fahr，upon roaelio acid．（Ogilvie，od． Annandale．）
（2）Coralline Crag：
Geol．：A divicion of tha Suffolk Crag，dif－ tinguiahed superflially hy its white colour from tha Red Crag，which constitutes the other division of the sams serias of beda．In tha county where it has been best studiad it is seldom mora than twenty feet thick．It is seldom more than twanty feet thation．The belongs to tha Older Pliocens armation．The mollusca ars very numerous，about aixty per cent heing recent apeciss Tha water in
which it was deposited aeems to have been Which it was depo
desp and tranquil．
＋（3）Coralline deposits：
Geol．：A nama somatimea given to strata in largs measurs consisting of coral，and to pre－ sently sxisting reefs mainiy the work of coral polypes．Whilst，howsver，the word deposit s quite accurats in auch terms as＂fluviatile deposits，＂＂lacnstrine deposita，＂\＆c．，it is hut partially correct when used of tha construc－ tion of coral reefa．［Coral reefs．］

## （4）Coralline zone：

Zool．：The third zoae from the shore in the division of the ses－bed mads by MM．Audouin， Milne－Edwards，M．Sars，and Prof．Edward Forbes．It axteads from fifteen or tweaty－fiva to thirty－five or fifty fathemain depth．Horny Zoophytea abound in it；also various predstory genera of gastaropodous molluscs，such as Bucciuum，Fusus，Natica，dc．，with vegetable feedera，as Fissurella and Chemnitzia．There are also many bivalves of the genera Astarte， Venus，Arca，Nucula，Corhuls，\＆c．The chisi vegetable production is the Nuliipors．（S．P． Woolward：Mollusca．）
corr－al－1i＇－ně－m，s．pl．［Mod．Lat．corallina， and fcm．pl．adj．suff，ecce．］

Bot．：In Lindley＇s classificstion a tribe of the order Cersmiacea（Rose－tangles），and tha sub－order Rhodomelea．Type，Corallioa．
oðr＇－al－lîn－ẽrz，s．［Eng．，\＆c．coralline； Ger．korallina，and erz $=$ ore，metal．］
Min．：A curved lamellar mineral，tha same as Ilepatic Cinnabar， 8 variety of Cinnsbar． it is fonnd in Idria．
†cŏr＇－al－IInn－ite，s．［Eag．，\＆c．corallin（e）； －ite（ $\mathrm{P}^{\prime}$ locont．）（q．v．）．」

Palcont．：A fossil coralline．
＊cơ＇－ral－līte，s．［Eng．coral；－ite．］
1．Palcoont．：A fossil polypeden of a coral
2．Zool．：The corallum secreted by an Acti－ nozoon，which conaists of a single polype，or the portion of a composits coralium secreted by an individual polype．（Nicholson．）
cŏr－ăl＇－lin－ŭm，s．［Lat．coralium；Gr．карá入－ Aeov $($ korcllion $)=$ coral．］
1．Zool．：A geaus of Polypes，order Antho－ zea．The sclerobasis，which is red sud cal－ careous，ia nnjointed，but is branched．The canai system is fllled with a nutrient fluid containing corpuscies and known as ths ＂milk．＂The skeieton of Corallium rubrum is the Red Coral of conmerce．［CoRAL．］
2．Palownt．：It occura in the Miecang，and has been supposed to have axisted in tho Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks
cŏr＇－al－loid，a．\＆8．［Gr．кораіл入ıоу（koral－ lion）$=$ coral，and elfos（eidos）$=$ form，appear－ ance．
A．As odj．：Resembling coral．
＂The of columnar，corallotd bodied that are conposed of plates set lengthwas of the body and
passing from the surface to the arim of it ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Wood－
B. As substantive:
"I. Zool.: An animal resembling a coral.
Used of various Bryozoa.
2. Geol: The Coral Crag. (Ogllvie, ed.
cơr'al-1oid'-al, a. [Eng. coralloid; -al.] Corallotd.
"With many corcalloidal concretiona"-Bmonene:
cŏr'-al-ló-rhî'-za, s. [Gr. корálııv (korallion $)=$ coral, and $\rho i \zeta a($ rhiza $)=$ a root. $]$
Bot. : A genus of Orchids with converging sepals, the lip of the corolla inferior, the spur adnate, with ths ovary free; the pollen masses four, ohlique to each other. Corallorhiza innata is ths Spurless Corallorhiza. The root consists of thick interwoven fleshy flores; the stem, greenish-white in colour, is 6 - 12 inches high, with smsll scale-like sheathing leaves; the lip of the corolla is oblong, ite colonar is white. It is fonnd in parts of Scotland in marshy woods, or more rarely in sand : flowering in July.
corr-al-lŏ-rhi'-zī-dxe, s. nl. [Mod. Lat. or Qr. corallorhiza, sud Lat. fem. 1I. adj. suff. -idec.]
Bot. : A family of Orchids, tribe Malazes. Type Corsllorhiza.
cobr-ăl'-lŭm, a. [Lat.]
Zool. : The hard structure deposited in or by the tissues of an actinozoon, commonly called a corsl. (Nicholson.) [CORAL.]
cör'-al-wõrt, s. [Eng. coral, sod suff. -wort, so named from ths sppearance of the rhiarme.]
Bot. : A book-name for Dentaria butbifera.
corr-am $\mathbf{j} \hat{u}^{\prime}-\mathbf{d} \mathbf{i}-c ̧ \breve{e}$, phrase. [Lat. coram $=\mathrm{io}$ presence of; judice (abl. of judex) = a jndge.] Befors or in preseace of a judge.

005-am nö'-bis, phrase. [Lat. coram, and nobis (abl. of nos) $=$ us.] Before us, in our presence.
cör-am non jû'-dì-çĕ, phrase. [Lat. coram; non = not; judice (abl. of fudex) $=\mathrm{a}$ judge.] Before one who has no jurisdiction.
cör-am par'-i-bŭs, phrase. [Lat. coram, snd paribus (sbl. pl. of par = equal).]

Law: Before one's peers.

* coran, s. [Conrant.]
coran-tree, s. A currant-tree.
"The horders of which grass-plota are coran-treen."Survey of Nanor of Wimbledon, 1649. (Dutiea)
ooranich, cronach, corrinoch, cory noch, correnoth, 8. [Gsel, and 1rish.]

1. A dirge or lamentation for the dead. "Cryand for yow the cairfult Corrinoch" 2. An slarm or war-cry.
" Be he the Correnoth had done schont."
2. A proclamstion of outlawry.
"The loud Corrinoch then did me exilie",

* cor-ant (1), s. [Currant.]
* córrăt' (2), * cŏ-răn'-tō, * cŏr-răn'-tō, 8. \& a. [Fr. courant, pr. par. of courir $=$ to run, to skip; Ital. correre.]
A. As substantive:

1. A swift snd livsly dance. anto with him on the henth ini.
Aacaulay: Hiow. Eng., ch.
2. A newspaper or gazette, surviviug now in the title Courant still given to some papers.
"Coranks, avisos, correspondences."-B. Jonson.
B. As adj.: Swift, rapid.
"Bot "way rid It sir; pat my horse to "ooranto
oör'-ăx (pl. coraces), s. [Lat. corax; Gr. xópag (korax) $=\mathrm{s}$ raven, s crow. Named from the resemblance to a crow's beak.]
Palceont.: A provisional genns formed to include a certain form of extinet sharks' teeth, one of several types of teeth belonging to these one of several types of teeth belonging to these
fishes, found in the Cretaceons sind earlier Tertiary dsposits.
corb (1), s. [Lat. corbis $=$ a basket.] A basket used for ralsing coal in collieries.
corb (2), \& [Anabbreviation of corban (q.v.).] corb (3), 8. [AD ablreviation of corbel (q.v.).] A corbel.
" It was a bridge ybullt in grodly wize

cơr'-b̌̆n, s. [Gr. корßäv (korban), which ls a
 gift, offering, or oblation to Gnd.] Used specially of offeriogs given in fulfilment of a vow. In the Old Testament corban occurs in the origioal in Lev. ii. $2,4,12,14$; vii. 13 , $38 ; 1 \mathrm{x} .7,15$; Num. v. 15 ; vil. 10 , 11 ; ix. 13 ; xviii. 9 ; xxxi. 50 ; Ezek. xx. 28 ; xl. 43 . It is not fouad except in the 60 three books, but an adalogous word with the same meaniog, 滑? (qurban), is in Neh. x. 35, and xiii. 31.

IT The meaning is more olearly brought ont In the Revised Version, ". bnt ye say, if a man shall ssy, Given to (ibd; ye no longer suffer him to do aught for his father or mother, making void the word of God by your tradition which ye have delivered." The persons denounced, being defleient in nstural affection, songht a method of eacaping from the duty of supporting their poor aged parents. They made 8 pretended dedication to God of the money which should have beso ased for the purpose ; and those who hoped to proftit by the transaction approved of the deed.

* corbe, * courbe, a. [Fr. courbe.] Crooked.
corbed (Eng.), * corbit (Scotch), a. [Eng. corb(e);-ed.] Crooked in disposition, crabbed. "Oankard, vursed creatare, erabbit, corbil, kittle.".
cor'-bell, s. [Fr. corbeille, from Lat. corbicula, dimin. of corbis = a basket.]

1. Arch.: A sculptured basket with carved fowers snd fruits.
2. Fortif.: A smsll basket flled witb earth sid set upon parayets, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.
cor'-bel (1), * cor-ball, * cor-bil, s. [0. low Lat. corlelle so little basket Lst. corbis = a basLst. corbis $=$ a
ket, s pannier $;$ Ital. corbella; Fr. cor. beau.]
Arch.: A form of bracket ased in Gothic architecture for ths purpose of supporting the onds of timbers, grches, parapets, foors, cornices, se. It con sists of a project ing block of stone, usually carved in 8 fantastic musnner, and having a reced

corbel. iog face. (Knight.)
"The corbelli were carved grotesque and grim.".

## corbel-piece, 8.

Arch.: A bolster, a wooden supporting piece, a bracket, a corbel.
corbel-steps, s. pl.
Arch.: Steps up the side of a gable, fonnd in old honses in Flandera, Hollsnd, de.
corball-stones, s.pl. Corbels or corbelsteps.
"t The stune wall at Lundy. with the corbont stomes att the tupe of it, . .."-Lamont: Diarv. P. 174 .

## corbel-table, $s$.

Arch.: A cornics supported by corbels.

* cor'-bĕl (2), * cor-byal, s. [O. Fr., from Lat. corvus = a crow.] A crow, a raven. "The corbeles fee." Gawaine, 1,355.
cor'-běl, \%.t. [Conbel (1), s.]
J. To support on corbels.

2. Tn dilate by projecting every member of a scries beyond thie one ander it. Any construction which is carried by corhels so 88 to stand beyond the face of the wsill is ssid to be corbelled out. (Gloss. of Archit.)
cor'bělled, pa. par. or a. [Conbel, v.]

## corben, s. [Cort (3).]

cor'-bĕt, oor'-bĕtt, s. '[0. Fr. corbet.]
Arch.: A niche for an image.

cor-bìc-n-lạ, s. [Lat. =a little basket, dimin. of corbls (q.v.).]

Zool. : A sub-geons of conchiferous Molluses placed under the geaus Cyrens (q.v.) The shell is orbicular, concentrically furrowed the lateral teeth elongated, transversely stristed, the epidermls of the shell polished. They oceur in the mud of rivers and In man grove swamps. Recent species, 130; fossil 105, the latter from the Wealden onward. Corbicula consobriva is fonnd recent from Egypt to China, and fossil in the Pliocene of England, Belgium, snd Sicily. (S. P. Wood ward: Mollusca, ed. Tate.)

* cor-bin, * cor-bun, s [O. Fr. corbin =a crow, s raven.] A crow or raven.
Biwite pe ts the deotion oorbin of hella."-Ancren
cơr'-bis, s [Lat. corbis = a basket.]
Zool.: A geous of conchiferous Molluses, family Lucinide. it has an oval, ventricose, subeqnilateral, concentrically sculptured sliell, the margins denticulated within, two hugs teeth and two lateral teeth in each valve, sad a simple pallial line. Five recent specles and simple pallial line. Five recent species are known and eiglity lossid, the latter from
the Llas onward till now. (Woodvard: Jrol lusca, ed. Tate.)
cor-bit, a. [ConBed.]
cor-bond, s. [Etym. unknown.]
Mining: An irregular mass of copper from the lode.
cor-bụ-Lär'-Y-a, s. [Lat. corbula $=8$ little basket, and a. pl. suff. -aria. Named from the shape of the nectary.]
Bot.: A genns of Ambryllidacere. The species are generally called Hoop-petticosts. They are foand in the south of Europe. The best-known species is Corbularia Bulbocodium, the Common Hoop-petticosts; it has pale yellow flowers.
cor'-by̆, cor'-ble, s. [Fr. corbeau; Lat. corvus $=$ a crow.] A raven or crow.
smeill carrion.--Seoof: Rob Roy dinna ghther without they
corbie messenger, corbie's messenger, s. One who is long upon his errand, or who, like the raven sent from the Ark, retarns not again.

corbie-oats, s. A speaies of black oaks. corbie-steps, s. pl.
Arch. : A corruption of corbel-steps (q.v.) From this corraption, and tha fact that corbie is in Scotch a raven or crow, has arisen the still further corroption of crowosteps, a term which has beea actually explained by some as derived from the fact that crows are fond of sittiug oo them!
cor-byal, s. [Corbel (2), s.] A erow, a caven.

Colored as the cole, corbyal rutrwe.
Ear. Eng. Allt. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Poems : Cleann }\end{aligned}$
Ear. Eng. Altit. Poems ; Cleanness tes.
cor-chat, s. [Спотснет.]
Music: A crotchet.

- But echo can nevir the corchat cleif.

Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, N. 64, st. 4.
cor'-chò-rŭs, s. [Lat corchorus; Gr. xópxopos (korchoros) = a sorry vegatahls growing wild; Pimpervel or Jews' Mallow.]
Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Tiliscex, sub-order Tilex, family Grewidx. Ths splecies are herbs or solall shrubs. Leaves simple, flowers singls or in clusters, inserted opuosite to the leavea; sepsis, five deciduous; letals, five; stamens, many; style, one ; stigmss, five. Frmit eapsulsr or pod-like, separating into five divisions. Abon fifty species are known. The leaves of cor chorus olitorius are used in Egypt and the djacent countries as a potherb. From the fact that the Jews thus cmploy them they ar sometimes called Jews' Mallow. Fisling hines snd nets, "gunny," i.e., rice bags, snd "tat, a coarse kind of linen, have long been mad. in India from C. capsularis, but it is mnel

[^188]more recently that this and the former species have been used to furnish juta (q.v.) The negroes in the West Indles use C. illiquosus
to make besoms, end its leaves as a substitute to make
cor'-oy-lŭm (Lat.), toor'-cle, t cor'-oyle (Eng.), e. [Lat. $=$ a little heart, dimin, of cor $=$ the heart.]

Botany :

1. The embryo.
2. The smali axis of growth in such dicotyledonous embryos as the walnut. (Treas. of Bot.)
cord (I), * coorde, carde (I), s. \& a. 10 . Fr. 齿 Fr. cordb; lital. corda, from Low Lat, corda =s cord; Lat. chorda; Gr. Xopor (chorde) $=$ the string of a mustcal instrument. Thus cord and chord are but different forms of the same word.] [CHosd.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Literally:
(i) A swall rope or string composed of several atrands or $t$ wists.
"The arman of the prisoner were boond behind him (2) In the same sense as II. 3. (Colloquial.) (3) (Pl.) : A suit of clothes made of conduroy. *(4) A large sinew.
"Cordes or greats sinnowes of the bodye Tomalinas,
4. Fig.: Any thing which acts as a bond morally in the same way that a cord does physically; s moral tie, restraint, or attraction. -"Pror. he mhall be bollen with the cords of his sinin"
II. Technically:
*I. Music: The string of a musical instrument, now written chord (q.v.).
5. Veterinary (Pl.): A contraction of the muscles of the neck; a lisease of horses.
"The cords, sthe ocut-evil, the ciaspa \& the clelks,"
6. Timber: A measure or quantity of wood, so called from having been originally meaaured with a cord of a certain length. It is a pile 3 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad, pud containe 128 cubic feet.
 "imber excluatve of the very large growth of pluere are $1,250,000$ cords of varl4. Fabrics: The same as Cosduroy (q.v.).
7. Weaving: The alace of the design-laper conftned by two vertical linea; also, the string which connecta the neck-twines at the leaf. (Knight.)
8. Anat. : [Spinal comd].
$\because$ Having so far determined the functions of the ontire cord. "- Todd \& Bovman : Phyziol. Anat., vol.
i., ch. fio., p. 16.
B. As adject
9. Made of amall rope or string.
10. Made of corduroy.

TI Obvious compound: Cord-maker.
Cord-covering machine: A machine in which a cord recelves a covering of thread or silk; when this is plaited on it constitutea braiding. (Kright.)
oord-dryer, s. A machne for drying sized or dyed cords, webbing-tapes, dc.
oord-grass, s. [Prior anya that it was so named by Turner, becanse he saw the natives of East Friealand thatch their houses with ropes made of it. (Britten \& Holland.) A grass, Spartina stricta.

## cord-moss, s.

Dot. : Funaria hygometrica.
cord-wood, s. Wood plled up ready to be sold by the cord. In Scotland, wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, as diatinguished from wood thoted down a river.

* cord (2), * corde (2), s. [A contraction of accord (q.v.).] Accord, agreement.
"By word and cord."-Aliaxunder, 411.
cord (1), v.t. [СоНD (1) , s.] I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fasten round or tie with a cord.
2. To make or conatruct of cords.
"And with a corrdot ladder fetch her downe", + II. Timber: To plle up wood for measure ment or sale by the cord.
cord (2), corde v.i. [a contraction of accord, v . (q.v.).] To accord, to sgres.
"The word mot corde with the thing Forkyng";
cord'-s'ese, s. [FT.]
3. Literally:
4. A quantity of ropes or cords; ropes or cords collectively.
buthinat: ©ordgoge nad other parts of shipplng." ${ }^{-1 n}$
$\dagger$ 2. A strand of a rope.
"And the rope, with fts t wisted cordage three,
Longfellow : Godden Legsnd, ti.
5. The ropes or rigging of a ship.

$\dagger$ II. Fig. : Anything reaembling a quantity of cords, as the tendrila of a vine, \&c.

- Haaghng loose from their apars in a motionleas calm in the tropica grape-vines."
cor-dē-1'-tēş, s. [Named after Corda, a dis. tinguished fossil botanist ; with Gr. suff. -tтทs (-ites).]
Paloont.: A genus of fossil vegetablea, either a gymnosperm or a lycopodiaceous plant. It has broad, otriated, parallel veined leaver. It is found both in the Devonian and in the Carboniferons rocks. Some bave thought that the small fruit calied, from ity form, Cardiocarpon, belongs to Cordaitea, but this ia doubtful.
cord'-al, s. [Fr. cordaille.]
Her.: A atring of the mantle or robe of estate, composed of silk and gold threads, twisted like a cord, and having a taasel at the end.
cord-ale, s. [Fr. cordaille.] The cordage or tackling of a ship.
v. "Ane anker \& tua cordali."."-Aberd. Reg. A. (1548),
oor'-dāte, cor'-dāt-ĕd, a. [Lat. cor (genit. cordis)

> Botany, Zoology, \&c.:
+I. (Of the form cordated): Heart-shaped, applied to plane or to solid bodies [2].
$\cdots$ The young hirds fary in heving oo thoir hressts Brit. Zooh; Oentil falcon.
2. Heart-shaped, having two round lovea at the base, the whole resembliog the heart in a pack of cards. lt is used of plane surfaces, and is now discrininated from Cordiform (q.v.).
cor'-dāte-1̆y, $\alpha d v$. [Eng. cordate; -ly.] In a cordate manner or form.
cor-d̄̄'tō, in compos. [Lat. cordatus.] [ConDATE.]

## cordato-hastate, $a$.

Bot. : Between hastate (i.e., apear-shaped) and cordate, but nearer the former.

## cordato-ovate, $a$.

Bot. : Between ovate (i.e., egg-ahaped) and cordate, but nearer the former.

## cordato-sagittate, $a$.

Bot. : Betwect sagit tate (i.e., of the form of an arrow-head) and cordate, but nearer the former.
cord-ěd (I), pa. par. or a. [Cord (I), v.]
A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).
B. As adjective :
I. Ordinary Language:
I. Tied or fastened with cords.
2. Made or composed of cords.
3. Piled up for sale by the cord.
4. Grooved or furrowed, as corduroy.
11. Her.: Bound or wound round with cords.

* cord'-ĕd (2), pa. war. or a. [Cond (2), v.] corded fabric, $s$.
I. A fabric having a pile which is cnt in ribs in the direction of the length of the warp, as corduroy.

2. A fabric having alternate larger and swailer threads, either in the weft or the warp, so as to give a ribbed or corded surface. (Knight.)
cordeler, ${ }^{2}$. [Fr. "cordelitire $=$ knotted
cord-worke in smbroidery" (Cotgrave).] For def. see etym.
cordelerls lonotitis, epl. An ornament in embroldery anclently worn by ladios in Scotisnd.

cor-děl'-iër, s. [Fr. condelier, from cordelicre = the cord which he wore; from O. Fr. cordel, Fr. condeau $=$ a cord, a girdle.]
3. Ch. Hist. \& Ecclestol. (pl.): A fratarnity of monks helonging to the order of St. Francis. They arose in the 1sth century. They wore a brown or black habit with a mantle and hood of the aame colour, and around their waist a cord of three knota. [Etym.] They sre called also Friars Minor, snd were the strictest branch of the Franciscans. They are mentioned in the Romaunt of the Rose. [FeancisCans.]

And who to aneist but ${ }^{\text {grave condelise"" }}$ Prior: The Thie' and Cordetier.
2. Civil Hist. (pl.): A political clab which during the first French revolation met in a chapel which had been built by the Cordeliers [1.] It was formed In December, 1700, Danton bcing its first president. It took part in executing all the violent measures to which the extreme revolutionists had recourse, and in some cases was the first public body to demand them. It was dissolved in 1794, and several of its nembers executed.
3. Rope-making: A machine for rope-making invented by Mr. Cartwright. (Rossiter.)
$\operatorname{cor}^{\prime}$ dell-ing, cor'-del-lingg, a. [Fr. cordeler $=$ to twist.] Twisting.
cord-ělle', s. [Fr., dinin. of corde $=$ a cord.] 1. A cord or tassel.
2. A tow-rope of a barge, \&c.
"By onss, sails,
Fint, in Weoster.

* corde'-mĕnt, s. [Mid. Eug. corde (2), v. ; -ment.] Agreetuent, concord, harmony
"A cordement: concordia, concordancio."-Cathot Anglicum
oord'-ẽr, s. [Eng. cord; -er.]
Sewing-machine: A device for laying cords between fabrics, or cords or braids on the surface of a fabric.
* oor-de-van, cor-de-wane, * oor-dewayne, * cor-do-wan, s. \& a. [CoRdwain.]
A. As subst. : Spanish leather from Cordova. "His schoon of condowane."
Chaucer: The Tale of Sir Thop
B. As adj. : Made of Spanish leather.
oor'di-a, s. [Named by plumier after E. Cordus, a German botanist of the sixtcenth century.]
Bot.: A gemus of plants, the typical one of the order Cordiacea (q.v.). The corolla, which is funnel-shaped or campannlate, has a flat $5-7$ cleft limb; the staniens are 5 ; the style bifid, with 4 stigmas; the ovary $3-4$ celled; drupe 1 or 3 celled, only 1 perfect; seed 1 . The fruit is aucculent, mucilaginous, and emolifient. That of Cordia Myxa and C. Iatifolia is eaton by the natives of lndia, as are the drupes of C. abyssinica by the Abyssinians, who call it wanzey or vanzey. The wood of C. Myxa is said to have furnished the wood fron which the Egyptiana made their mummy cases. The bark is a mild tonic. C. Rumphii has a brown black-veined wood smelling of musk, and C. Gerasacanthus, the wood of economic value. About 200 species of cordia are known. [Cordiaceen]
cor-d1- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime}$ ceé- $\boldsymbol{m}_{\text {, 3. }}^{2}$ pl. [Mod. Lat. cordia, and fem. pi. aud. suft. -acere. I

Bot. : An order or sub-order of perigynous exogens, alliance Solanales. It is most closely akin to the Boraglnacem, and next to the Convolvulacer. It conaists of trees with alternate harsh acabrous exstipulate leaves; calyx inferior 4-5 toothed; corolla monope talons 4-7 cleft; stamens 4-5; ovary 4-8 celled, each with 1 pendulans ovale. Fruit, 8 drupe 4-3 celled. The species are found in the tropics of both hemispherea, in South America atraggling into more temperate latitudes. In 1845, Lindley enumerated eleven genera, and estimated the known species st


180. But 200 species of Cordia itself are now known. Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., makes the Cordiacem a aub-order of Boragnacew.
cor'-di-al, * cor'-di-\&ll, a. \& \& [Fr. \& Sp.; Itsl. cordiale; Low Lat. cordialis spertaining to the heart, from Lat. cor (genit. cordis) $=$ the heart.]
A. As adjective:

1. Cheering or comforting the heart; reviving, invigorative, restorative.
" He oniy took condlal waters, in wbleb we infuned ometimea purgutiven "- Fisman : Aurgery.
2. Proceeding from the heart; sincere, earnest, hearty.
support rave them on almost bvery occaulon a condial 3. Warm, affectionate, hearty, sincere, with ont hypocrisy.
"That our most bitter fcen (so much depends
On men of name) are turned to complaitriiends"
B. As substantive:
I. Ord. Lang.: Anything which tends to cheer or comfort the spirits.
"O cordial delicloun : 0 sootber of pain $1^{-}$
II. Technically:
3. Comm: An aromatized and swsetened spirit, employed as a beverage.
4. Medicine:
(1) A medicine which increases the force of the heart, or strengthens the circulation.
(2) A medicine given to restore or iucrease the atrength, to revive the spirits, and generally to cheer and comfort a person in a stata of depreasion.

Many Restoratived of vertues rare,
And costly Cordialiee she did mpplic.
\# For the difference between cordial sud hearty, zee Heabty.
cor-di-ăl'-i-ty, s. [Fr. cordialité; Sp. cordialidad, from Low Lat. cordialitas, from cor. dialis $=$ pertaioing to the heart ; Lat. cor $=$ the heart. 1

* 1. Relation to or connection with the heart. "Ais, reapects of cordiatiey, or reference unto the

2. Warmth of feeling; aincere sffection; geniality, heartiness, kind feeling.
"cidiarity is petween shaurdity in politics to expect any of Bp. Wateon, vol. i., $p$. 212 .

* cor'-dĭ-al-īze, v.t. \& i. [Eng. condial; -ize.] A. Transitive:

1. To make into a cordial.
2. To make cordial or warm in feeling or manner ; to render genial or hearty.
B. Intrans.: To become cordial or warm in feeling or manner; to feel or show cordiality:
cor'-dí-al-īzed, pa. par. or a. [Cordial1zE.]
cor'dǐ-al-iz-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Condalize.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
3. The set of making cordial in feelings or manner.

## 2. The state of being cordial.

©or-di-al-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. cordial; - $5 y$.] In a cordial manuer; from the heart; heartlly, sincerely, warmly; with cordiality, heartinesa, and goodwill.
"Ondaly alt large questions of Enropenn policy they
cor'-di-al-něss, s. [Eng. cordial; -ness.] The quality or atste of being cordial ; cordiallty.
cor'-dІІ-çéps, cor'-dy̆-çĕpa, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. кopoidn (kordule) = a club, from the shape, and Lat. -ceps, connected with caput $=$ a head.]
Bot. : A genus of Ascomycetons Fungi (Spherlacei). Some species grow upon decaying leavea and branchea or plants affected by ergot, bat the majorlty are parasitic on living insects. A wasp in the West lndies is thas attacked, and the caterpillar of a New Zealand G Lost-moth (Hepiaius). [Claviceps]
©or'-di-ẽr-ite, s. [Named after Cordier, who, in 1800 , described it, though not for the first in 180, giving it the name of Dichroite.]

Min.: The same as Iollta (Dana); the same as Dichroite (Brit. Mus. Cat.): these two being but different names of the samo mineral.
cordi-i-form, a. [Lat. cor. (genit, cordis) $=$ the heart, and forma $=$ form.]

1. Bot, ; Of the shape of a heart; heartshaped, cordate: applied particularly to organs which have a certain thickness, as the embryo of Trapa nutans, the capsule of Polygata vulgaris. (Balfour.) The more common term cordate is reaerved for similar structure in a plane body.
2. Anat. : In the same eense as I.

- Cordiform tendon of the diaphragm :

Anat.: A strong tendon constituting the upper part of the diaphragm. It is called also the central or the trafoil tendon of the disphragm. (Quain.)

* cor-dil-lëro, s. [Cordelier.]
cor-dil'-las, 8. [Sp.]
Fabric: A kind of kersey.
cor-dĭl-lé'ra, s. [Sp. = a chain or long elevatsd ridge of mountsina, from 0.8 p . cor dilla $=$ a gut; ltsl. cordella; $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. cordelle, dimin, from Lat. chorda $=$ string, a cord (q.v.).] A ridge or chain of mountsins, especially spplied to the range of the Andes in South America.
* cord'-in-ẽr, 8. [Condwainer.]
oord'-ing (1), pr. par., a., \& s. [Cord (1), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb.)
C. As substantive:
L. Ord. Lang. : The act of tieing or fastening with a cord or rope.
II. Technically:

1. Timber-trade: The piling up wood for sale by the cord.
2. Dress: Cord covered with thread or silk, and used for braiding.
 (Adot.)
3. Weating: The cording of a loom is the arrangement of the heddles so that they move in such clusters and times as may be required for the production of the pattern. [Dasy.] for the production of the pattern. [DaAys.] A sealled a leaf. Each ahaft is convected by a is called a leaf. Each shaft is connected by a (Knight.)
cord'-ing (2), " cord-ynge, pr. par., a., \& s. [CoRD (2), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : Agreement, concord, harmony.
"Cordynge in sang: concentus."-Cathol Anglicum
cord'-leafs, s. pl. [Eng. cord (1); leafs.]
Bot.: A name gometimes given to the Restiacer, called by Lindley Restiads. (Lindley: Veg. King., p. 105.)
cor'dön, s. [Fr., Sp., \& Itsl. cordone, from Lat. chorda $=\mathrm{a}$ cord (q.v.).]
I. Ordinary Language:
4. A ribbon or cord worn as the badge of any order.
all lay brethren and aisters that did weare St

* 2. A atring or wreath

Amall cordonir of silvir and blew rilk."-Inven II Technicill
II. Technically:

1. Arch.: The edge of a stone on the outside of a building.
2. Fort.: The coping of the revetment or
permanent fort

> CORDON.
escarp, which ls the inner wall of the ditch. At this point the fraise is placed, if such be
used. The cordon projects a foot beyoud the face of the escarp or revetment. (Kuight.)
3. Mil.: A line or series of sentries or military posts guarding any particular place to prevent ingress or egress without authoritÿ. 4. Sanitary: A lins or series of watchers round any infected district or place to cut off communication and prevent the egress of any person or animal likely to spresd the disease.
5. Heraldry
(1) A ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of sny arder.
(2) A tasselled lace or string of a mantle on stats or installation robes.

* cor-dion-it, a. [Fr. cordonné = twisted, plaited.) Wreathed.
"Itom seving quififs of clalth of silvir, eordonis with


## cor'-do-van, * cor-do-wan, * corduane,

\& \& a. [Condwain.]
A. As substantive

1. A native of Cordova

* 2. Spanish leather from Cordova.
"Nio Roman perfumes, buffor cordovana" (1041)
B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to Cordova.
*2. Made of Spanish leather.
loven. I will send yon the eordowan pockets and
cor-dut-r6y, s. [Etym. donbtful. Said to be Fr. corde du roy $=$ the king's cord.]
Fabric: A stout, ribbed, cotton fusilan, made with a pile, so cnt as to leave a eurface ridged in the direction of the warp.
"Clad in a tight euft of corduroy."-Dickens : Pick-
corduroy-road, s. A road formed of poles laid transversely and in contact. It is used as a mud bridge in awampy places. (American.)
cord'- wāin, * corde-wan, *ordewane, cordvane, " cor-do-van, "cord-wane, " cor-den, s. [O. Fr. cardouan; Sp. cordoban; Port, cordowdo from Cordove or Cordoba, a town in Spain, where it is mannfactured.] Spaniah lesther, nriginsilly of goatskin, but now frequently of split horsehides. It is finished as a black morocco.
"Cordsoane, iedyr. Aluta."-Prompt. Pare.
cord'-wāin-ẽr, * cordiner, * oordewayner, corduener, " cordwaner,
s. [O. Fr, cordouanier, cordoanier; Fr. cordonnier; ltsl. cordovaniere.] [Condwas.] Originally a worker in cordwain or Spanisi leather; now, a shoemaker generally.
"Cordsaner. Alutarius."-Prompt. Pare.
TT The Cordwainers were incorporsted A.D. 1410.
cord'- $\breve{y}$, a. [Eng. cord; -y.] Of the nature of, or composed of, cord.
 club, a cudgel, ao named from the shape of the stem ; and suff. -om ( $\cdot \mathrm{in}$ ) .]
Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Aaparagea Cordyline Ti, called also Draccena terminalis, is eaten in the Sandwich 1slands. The flowers of C. reflexa are said to be emmensgogue. (Lindley.)
cor-dy-loph'-or-a, s. [Gr. корঠ̈́̀n (kordute) $=$ a club, a cudgel; and фopíw (phoreo) $=$ to bear.]
Zool. : A genus of Hydrozoa, family Clavidæ, with one species, $C$. lacustris, the only com pound form from fresh water, originally marine, but now fairly common in the London Docka, the Regent's Canal, the Dee, and the rivers of East Anglia.
oöre (1), s. [O. Fr. cor, cuer; Fr. cour ; Ital. cuore, from Lat. cor $=$ the heart.]
A. Ordinary Language:
L. Literally:

* 1 . The heart.
 2. The hesrt or inuermost part of anything "Core of fruta. Arula."-Prompl. Porv.
II. Figuratively:

1. An internal foundation or bamis.
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## paicie that bypothois in aurs to be dixalpoted it it

2. The innermost or deepest part of anything; the essence.
"Li I approcech the core of my hartia gried"

- 3. A centre or central part.

B. Technically :

1. Arch. \& Masonry: The loner portion or Glling of a wall.
2. Founding:
(1) An internal mould which forms the interior of a cylinder, tube, pipe, fancet, or other hollow casting. It is made of various proportiona of new sand, loam, and horsedung. It requirea to be thoroughly dried, and when containing horse-dung minat be buraed to a red-heat, to conaume the atrew. This makea it poroua and of a brick-red colour. The core la made in a core-box, and has proThe core la made in a core-box, and has projecting portions, known as core-prints, which reat in the prints of the mould. The model makes an impression, partly in the cope and partly in the drag. When the pattern la removed, the core ia laid in ita place, the projecting portions resting in the receases made by the printa of the pattern. Touching the loam of the mould st no other point, it occupiea, in the case of a pipe, a central poaition in the space which is to be run full of metal. When the metal has been poured around it and then cooled, the core is broken out, leaving the casting hollow. Simple corea are those which do not prevent the delivery of the cope and drag, that is, which have no undercope and drag, that is, which have no underof the flask from belng parted in the usual way.
(2) A central piece occupying an axial position within a circular aperture at which clay or lead exudes in the procesa of making earthenware or leaden pipes. The core gives the inside ahape to the pipe. (Knight.)
3. Surgery: The heart or inncrmost part of 10 ulcer or boil.
"Launce the sore,
And cut the head; for, tili the core be fonnd
The secret, vice is fed, and gathere ground. "Firgil.
4. Veterinary: A diaease in aheep caused by worms in the liver.
5. Submarine Telegraphy: The conducting wires in the heart of the cable. They are twisted in a apiral atrand and covered with zeveral layers of gutta-percha, between each several layere or gutta-percha, between each of which ia a coating of Chatterton'a com-
pound -a mixture of tar, resin, and gutta-pound-a mixture
6. Electro-magnetism: A solld bar of iroo aronnd which a helix or apiral is wound.
c. ". is the cores of electro-mngnels."."Everett: Tho
7. Rope-making: The central strand around which four other strands are twisted in a ohroud hawser-laid rope.
8. Hydr. Eng. : A wall or structure absolutely impervioua to water, placed in an embankment or dike to prevent the percolation of water, which may penetrste the porous material of which the remainder of the dike ia composed. The core may be of puddle or a wall laid in hydraulic cement. (Knight.)
core-bar, s. The bar or apindle which supports the core of a shell.

core-box plane.
divisible box in which clay is rammed to form cores.

Core-box plane: A peculiar form of plane which has a cutting thoth projecting below the sole, to plough grooves in the parts of a core-box. It is commonly known among carpenters as "the old woman's tooth."
core-print, s. A yrojecting piece on a pattern for moulding, to form a hole in the mould to receive the end of the cors by which it is sustained in the monld in proper peaition relatively to the object cast. (Knight.)
core-valve, s. A plug-valve which has a rotary reciprocation iu a cylindrical or hollow
conical seat, occupylog about the same relative
poaition to ita seat as the core of a faucet does to the casting itself.

- oöre (2), \& [Fr, corps = body, or \& form of choir (q.v.)]


## 1. $\Delta$ body.

2. A party, clao, or company.

Héri 'i hit, p.17. in a cors of peuplo, ..."-Bacon
IIn core: In company or concert.
"Dukas ond reose, and hens, in pors
cote (3), s. [Chore, Char.]
Mining: The tnrn or ehift, that is, the number of hours during which each party of miners work at a time, generally alx to eight hours.
core (1), v.t. [Cone (1), s] To remove the core from an apple or other fruit.
core (2), v.t. [Probably a corruption of cure (q.v.). To roll herrings in salt and prepara
them for drying.

* cǒ-rĕct', v.t. [Conrect.]
cơ-rěct'-ǐve, a. \& s. [Corrective.]
cŏ-rĕo'-töme, cð-rē'-tōme, s. [Gr. кóp (korè)= the pupil of the eye, and extoun (ektomè) $=$ a cutting out.] An inatrument for cutting through the iris to form an artifficial pupil; aa iridectome (q.v.).
* cơ-rěc'-tõr, s. [CORRECTOR.]
cored, pr. par. or a. [CORE, v.]
- cö-rē'-gent, s. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and Eng. regent (q.v.).] A joint ruler or governor.

cō-rěg'-ön-ŭs, s. [Of uacertaia etym.]
Ichthy.: A genus of abdominal fishes, family Salmonidx. The teeth are very small or waating, the scales very large, the height or front of the firat dorsal greater than its breadth. Yarrell enumerates four British species-(1) Coregonus fera, the Gwyniad of Wales, the Schilly of Ullswater, where it abounds; (2) Schilly of Ullswater, where it abounds; (2) C. willughbii, the vendace; (3) C. lacepedii, the Powan; and (4) C. Pollan, the Polian. known as whitefish.
cör- $\overline{\mathbf{e}^{\prime}} \mathbf{- 1}-\mathrm{dmp}$, в. pl. [Gr. ко́pıs (koris) $=$ a hug, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]
Entom.: A family of bugs, the same as Cofeonea (q.v.).
$\mathbf{c o}-\mathbf{r e ̂} \mathrm{lgn} \mathbf{n}^{\prime}$ ẽr ( $g$ gilent), a. [Pref. co $=c o n$, and Eng. reigner (q.v.).] One who reigna jointly with another.
Supreme God."-Cudwoorth : InteltectualSyetem, p. 246.
cō-rē-lā'tion, s. [Pref. co $=$ con, and Eng. relation (q.v.).] Correspoading relation.
cō-rěl'-at-ive, a. [Correlative.]
$\dagger$ cöre'-Ǐ̌sss, a. [Eng. core; -less.]

1. Lit.: Having no core.
2. Fig.: Weak, without pith or stamina.
"I am gone in years cayior: coreless and manloss."
 Eng. religionist (q.v.).] Ons of the aame religion.
$\therefore .$. their oblect seems to have boen to help thelr
 besom, a broom, so called from the habit of the plant.]
Bot.: A genus of Empetraceæ. Tho only known apeciea, Corema alba, is called the Portugal Crakeberry.
 and eloos (eidos) $=$ form, appearance.]
Entom.: A sub-tribe of Hemipterous in secta. They have four-jointed antenne high on the head, scutellum small and triangular many nervures in the hemelytral membraine. Fonnd in hot and in temperate clinates, sonne of the apecies inhabiting the former lieing large and of grotesque form. The British species are amall. (Dallas.) [Comsia.]
cör-ě-ŏp-sid'-̌-se, 8. pl. [Mod. Lat. coreopsis (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. auff. -ide.]

Bot. : A sub-tribe of Comprosite plenta, tribe Senecionidese. Genera, Coreopsia, Helianthus, \&c.
 and outs (opsis) = appearancs, aspect. Named from the resemblance which ite two-horned pappus has to the antennse of a bug or other insect.]
Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, the type tho sub-tribe Coreopsider (q.v.). The ather fiat on one side and conver on tho ther. The species are American, but severel are cultivated in European gardens. The fowers of Corempsis verticillata are used in the United States to dye cloth red.
cör'eer, s. [Eng. cor(e); er.] An inatrument for extracting the core from the fruit.
cör'-合-sēs, s. pl. [Etynı. donbtful.]
Bot.: Dark-red broad diacoid bodiea fonnd beneath the epicarp of grapes. (Treas. of B $\overline{o l}$.) " coresur, a. [Courser.]
cō-rĕ-spŏnd'-ent, s.] [Pref. $\infty=0=c o n$, and Eng. respondent (q.v.).]
Law: One who is made a joint reapondent with another in a suit; eapacially in the Divorce Court, a man who is charged by the plaintiff with adultery with his wife, and mado a party to the auit for diasolution of marriage.

* coresy, s. [Consv, Corrosive, s.]
 thront $=$ a broom, in allusion to the very hairy style.]
Bot. : A genus of Byttneriacea, tribe Lasiopetalez. The genus consists of Australian bushea. Corethrostylis bracteata is a common bush, with pink flowers and bracts of the sama colour, sometimes seen in greenhouses.
corf, "corfe, a. [Lat. corbis $=$ a basket.] Corb.]

1. Ordinary Language:
2. A basket used in carryiag coals; a corb, a corve.
3. A basket of any kiud.
"143, Ane corf fuil of apilis, . . ."- Aberd. Reg.. 1.
*3. Basket-work in silver.
"Itern, twa round tablettis of gold withm aue cors
, 1 . yre. -nventories (at .0.2. pp. 62, 6

* 4. A measure or quantity of ilsh.
"Ane thousand corf" keyling io peyll."-Aberd. Rom.c
,
-5. A temporary dwalling, a shed. And with that wird intill a corf he crap,
Fra hair weddir, and frostis, him to hap.*
II. Mining:

1. A basket to carry coal or ore; a corve.
2. A square frame of wood to carry coals on.
3. A sled or low-wheeled wagon in a mine, to convey coal or ore from the miners to the bottom of the ahaft. (Knight.)

* corf-house, " corfe-house, ${ }^{\text {* corff- }}$ house, s. A house or shed erected for the purpoae of curing salmon and to keep the nets purpose of curing salmon a
in "To be Let, -The salmos-ifishings in the river A wa, aear Oban, In Argyleshire, - With the corf-howses,
shades \&c.
belonging there to."- Edin. Even. Courant April 11,1804
corf, v.t. [Conf, s.] To prepare fish by boiling them in salt and water.

Cor-fi-ōte, Cor' füte, s. [From Corfu, one of the lonion Islands.] An inhabitant or of the lonion

* corft, pa. par. or a. [Conf, v.]
cör'-1- $\overline{\mathfrak{a}}$-çĕ-oŭs, a. [Lat. coriaceus, from corium = leather.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Consisting or made of leather.
2. Of a substance resembling leather; tough. thence perlajas spissitude and coriaceous con

II. Bot.: Stiff like leather or parchment Example, the leaves of the box or of the holly.
cör-i-a-my̆r'-tinn, s. [Lat. coria(ria) ; myr(ifolia) ; and suft. -in.]
Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{36} \mathrm{H}_{36} \mathrm{O}_{10}$. The active principle of Coriaria myrtifolic (q.v.). It cryatallises ia white, bitter, rhomboidsl prisms, melting at $220^{\circ}$, slightly aoluhle in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol and ether.
bôl, boy ; poutt, joŵl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh : go, gem; thin, this; sin, aṣ: expect, Xenophon, cx̧ist. ph = $\mathbf{f}$
-clan, -tian = shạn. -tion, -sion=shŭn; tion, -sion = zhŭn. -cious, -ilous, -slous = shŭs. -ble, dle, \&c. = bẹ, del.
cơr-1̌-ăn'-dẽr, "* coliaundre, e. [Dan,
coriander; Sw., Dut., \& Ger, koriander; Fr. coriauder; Sw., Dut., \& Ger, koriander; Fr.
coriandre ; Ital. coriandro, coriandolo, all from Lat. coriandrum (q.v.).]
3. Ord. Lang. © Ber.: An umbelliferous plant, Corlandrum sativum. It has an erect, feafy stem, the lower leaves bipinate, the npper more divided, the mpperinost of all nearly setaceons. Fruit globosa, nearly undivided, with ten obscure lines or ribs. It is occasionally found in the Sooth of England in fields and waste places, but is not truly Indigenous to Britain. It has escaped from caltivation. It is a native of Southern Europe and the Levant.

And corlander lant to these succeeds,
Couper: Tranatafions from I'irgit; The Salad.
2. Scrip.: The word oceurs in Exod. xvi. 31, and Numb. xi. 7. It ia the rendering of the Hebrew word (gad), and the translation is probably correct, for Celans says that yois (goid) is coriander.
x". si. "t was like coriander seel, white. . ."-Exod.

* corlander-seed, A jocular term for money.
the apankers, spur-royala, rose-nobles, ant other corlander seed with which she was qui
over. - ozell: Rabelaus, bk. iv., ch. ik., p. 12.
cơr-1-ăn'-drı-dæө, s. pl. [Lat. coriandrum, and fem. pl. adj. snfi. -idoe.]

Bot.: A fanily of plants belonging to the order Aplacez (Umbellifers).
ờr-1-ăn'-drŭm, s. [Lat. = corlander, from Gr. кopiav⿲ov (koriannon) $=$ the plant coriander or its seed.]

1. Bot.: Corisuder, a genus of umbelliferons plants, tlia type of the family Coriandridae. No general involucre, partial involneres on obe side; petals obcordate, with an inflated point, the euter ones radiant ; carpels closely cohering ; the ribs obsolete, interstices prominent withont vittæ. Coriandrum sativum is the Coriander (q.v.).
2. Pharm.: Cariandri fructus, the dried ripe fruit of Coriandrum sativum. It is globular, nearly as large as white pepper, beaked, fimely ribhed, yellowish-brown, having an sgreeable aromatic odour and taste. Coriander is a stimnlant, aromatic carminative. It is used in the preparation of Confectio Semme, Mistura Gentianæ, Sympus Riei, Tincturs Rhei, and Tinctura Sennæ. When distilled with, water, bruised coriander fruit yields yellow oil, whieh is a mixtore of several oils ; yellow oil, which is a mixture of several olls; the coriander oil is aromatic, and has
same therapentie properties as the seeds.
cör-i-är'- $\mathbf{1}-\boldsymbol{a}$, s. [Lat, neut. pl. of coricerius $=$ leathery, from corium $=$ skin, hide, leather $]$ 1. Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, consisting of ahrubs with upposite brancles, or, in some cases, laving on each side oug principal branch and two aecondary ones. Leaves opposite ribbed, entire; inflorescence terminal and axillary racemes; cal $ز x$ campanulate, five-parted; petals five, smaller thian the lobes of the calyx, fleshy, keeled ; stamens ten; carpels five or six, arranged around a ten; carpels five or six, arranged areund at thickiah gynnbage; stigmas five; ovales soliin Europe. South America, Nepaul in Aslin. and New Zealand. Coriuria myrtifolia and ruscifolia are used to dye black. Their fruit and leaves are pisoneus. The latter have been used to ainlterate senna, and with fatal effeet. The fruit of $C$. nepalensis is eaten. The C. sarmentose of New Zealand has poiaenons seeds, but the pulp is less deleterions, or perhapg even harmless.
3. Chem.: A greenish-red anbstance, contained in Corioria ruscifolia. It is very poisemous.
 ad fem. 1h. adj. suff. -acere.]
Bat.: An order of hypogynous exogens, formed to include the solitary and amomalows geans Coriarja.
corr-1-äx-1-๕-æ, 8. pl. [Mcd. Lat. coriaria, and fen. pl. adj. guff. -ece.]
Bot.: A tribe of plants fomned to include Coriaria (Linulley.) By aome it is elevated Into an orler, Coriariaces (q.v.).
cör'-id-in, s. [Lat. corium $=$ leather, $d$ can nective, and Eng. suff. -in (Chem.); or Gr.
sifos (eidos) . . . appearance (\%) and aufi -in (Chem.).]

Chom. : $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{~N} . \quad \mathrm{A}$ base ocenrting in coal oil and In tobacco smoke. It is a colourlass liquid, having a amell like new leather. Cori din boila at $211^{\circ}$. It gives a yellow-red colour with bleaching powder, which is destroyed by with
" ơ̆r'-1-ẽr, * coriour, " coryowrie, s. [CUR-GOT-1
RIER.]

## Coryowre Corlarius, arda "-Prompt, Pars.

* odr'-ige, v.t. [Lat corrigo.] [Correct, a.] To correct, to aet right, to chastise.
"Auy man maght thinke that the maners of ahrewea
cơr'-in, s. [An African negro word.]
Zool.: A speciea of gazelle, or perhaps only a variaty of the common one.
* cö-rin'-dŏn, s. [Verious Nod. Indian langaages corund, from Sansc. Rururinda $=$ tlı rubyic cinnahar.]

Min.: An old name for a mineral genne, containieg sapphire, corundum, and emery.
Corr-1nth, 8. [Lat. Corinthus; Gr. Kópıvos (korinthos), a famous city of Grecce, aituatel on the iathmus of the same name. It was noted for tha licentiousaess and extrs vagance of its inhabitsnts, and also for its public buildings.]
I. Literally:

1. The city manzed in the etymology.

* 2. A currant (q.v.).

Now will the cortnths, now the rasps supply
Deliclous draughts.
. Philips: Cider,

* IL Fig. : A bawdy-house.
* Co -rinn'-thíac, a. [Eng. Corinth; -iac.] Of or yertaining to Corinth; Cerinthian.
Cŏ-rin'-thi-an, a. \& s. [Eng. Corinth; -ian.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : Of or pertaining to Corinth.
2. Fig. : Licentious, dissipated, wild.
all lier young Corinehian laity, . . .'Milton :
II. Arch. : A term applied to an order of arehitecture. It is the most delicate and elaborate of all the orilers. Like the Ionic, from which, indeed, it differs little, it conaists of stylobate, column, and entsblature. The stylobate is mine ornate. The proportions are more slender, and the individual parts more rich and clegant. The column is fluted. The capital has generally the form of an exparded calyx, and is ornamented with acauthus lesves and acrolls. The column is te
" Behind these figures are large columing of the
corinthinn order, adorned with fruit and fowers,

## B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language

1. Lit. : A native of Corinth

* 2. Fig.: A debanchee ; a licentious charscter ; a wencher.

Corinthian, e lad of mettle, a sood boy. ...."

## II. Seripture canon:

St. Paul's First and Second Emistles to the Corinthians: Two well-known epiatlea formiug lart of the New Testament.
(1) Corinth and its Church: Corinth was a celebrated city, aituated on the istlimus separating the Peloponnesus from the mainland of Greece, and with a lofty aad extensiva citadel, the Acrocorintlins, kecping wateh over the sechrity of the plain below. The lsthmian games were held in the vicinity. Commerce had made the city wealthy, aikl wealth had readered it cormpt, Courtesans $s$ warmed in it everywhere, and the Greek verb
 impurity of a gross kind. Some improvement had taken place sinee the old Greek city had given way to the Roman one founded by Julins Casar ; but still the moral reputation of the placo was low. It, however, stood high intellectually. Two visits of the A postle praid to Corinth ere described in the Acta of tho Apostles. During the first of these residences in Corinth, which continued for ahout eighteen months, from A.D. 51 to A.n. 53 , he foundei the Christian Church there. the inajarity
of the comverts being Gentiles (Acts xviii.

1-18). Afterwarda the eloquent Apollos took op the work (Aets xix. 1). The-second re leas Including Coriath, continued threemonth (Acts xx. 3); but an onrecorded visit seems also to have 'been mande (2 Corr: xil. 14, xiij. 1). Thers is come reason to believs thet there may elao have been on eplstle, now lost, earlier elao have been en epistle, now lost, carler
than the two which form part of the canon than the two
(I Cor. $v, 9$ ).
(2) The two canonical epistles to the Corinthfans:' The external and internal evidence that these two epistles emanated from St. Paul ia so atrong that it convinced aven the sceptical mind, of Dr: Fordinand Chriatian Banr, who, allowing oaly four of the cpistles attributed to St. Paul to have been really hik, placed the thians, and Romans, and tha order In which thians, and Romane, and tha order in which
they are now given is that in which, in his they are now given is that in which, in his
viaw, they were issued at first. The probable viaw, they were issued at first. The probable
date of the two epistles to the Corinthians is date of the two epistles to the Corinthians is
A.D. the first haviag been written from Ephesus (I Cor. xvi. 8), and the eecond a few montins later from Macedonia (2 Cor. 1. 16, viii. 1, ix. 4, xi. 9). The aubtlety of the Greek mind and other canses had produced divisions in the Church of Coriath, and four parties had arisen, ona of Panl, one of Apolloa, ona of Cephas, and ona of Christ. The first doubt less believed in the high apostolio dignity of St. Paul, and being mainly Gentlle, approved of his casting off the burdensome yoka of Judaism. The party of Cephas, consisting of Judaizing Christians, depreciated the author-
ity of St. Panl, repreaenting hia call to ity of St. Panl, representing hia call to in character. The party of Apollea was probably in its essence Panline, but with more of that wisdom of the world which Paul had ignored at Corinth ( 1 Cor. i. 18-24). The party of Christ may have begun by professing to rise above all sects and cuded by becoming lack of Christian love wlich they produced, there wers other matters for censure. A case of incest had been discovered, yet the perpetrator of the offence had been allowed to had also arisen in connexion with the IIoly had also arisen in connexion with the loly Comminion. Thare was serious error the dead being called in question by eome. The Apostle in the First Epiatle combats these errors with great eloquence and power. In hia Becoed Epiatle he welcomes back to the fold the now peniteat delinguent whose expulsion he had counselled, and anew vindicates his apostollo anthority.

Corinthian brass, s. An alloy of gold, Bilver, and copper, so called from the fact that at the burning of Corinth many statues made of these metsis were melted together. (Weale.) [Brass.]

* coriour, a. [Curbier.]
có-ris, s. [Gr. кópıs (koris) = a bug . . . a plant-a kied of St. John's-wort. This is aot the modern botanical genus Coria.]
Bot. : A genus of perigynous exogena; orler Priniulacex, family Primulide. It is a branched herbaceons ahrub, with alternats linear coriaceous leaves; flowers in dense terminal spiked racemes, and globose capsules with five valves and five aceds. Coris monswith five valves and five seeds, coris mons-
peliensis, dried and reduced to powder, was peliensis, dried and rednced to powder, wns
ned by the Spanish monks as a vulnerary. It used by the Spanish monks as a
has also been given in syphilis.
cör'-i-um, s. [lat = leather.]
* 1. A kind of loody armour, composed of scales or amall plates of lesther, worn by the Roman aoldiers.

2. Anat. \& Zool.: The cutis vera, or true akin, the innermost layer of the akin in mammals. It is defended by the nen-vascular cuticle. It is composed of interlaced concuticle. It is composed of interaced con-
nective tissue with blood-vebsels and lymphatics. Its thiekness ia from a quarter of a phatics. Its thickness

* cö-rī'val, cor-rī-val, s. \& a. [Preı. co $=$ con, and Eag. riral ( $\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$.$) .]$
A. As subst. : A competitor, a rival in any pursuit or object.
"". henits num allenations of the weople,"-Bacon:

B. As adj. : Rivalling, emulating; ecting as 8 rival or competitor.

عate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gö, p̌九t, or, wöre, wọlf, wõrk, whô, sôn; müte, cŭb, oüre, unite, cưr, rûle, fûll; trȳ, Sy̌rian. m, œ= $\overline{0}$. ey $=a . \quad q n=k w$.

- có-rí-val, nor-rí-val, v.f. [Corival, 8.] To rival, to emulate.


## Whose waik untimbore'g then the sancy boat but pveu now Whose walk untimberr d sides but evell now Co-ivaľ grontuess?

 oō-ri'-vel-ry, "cor-ri'-val-ry, s., [Pref. co = con, and Eng. rivalry (q.v.).]. The quality or otate of being

- ō̈-ri'-val-shĭp, s. [Eng. corival; *ship.] Llivalry, corivairy.
the corriaclathip of Bhagend his taleo triend,
T. Herbert : Travel, $p$ 2 29.
- oó-ri'-val-ty, * oorrivaltie, s. [Eng. corival; -ty.] Corivalry, competition.
Hail: : The old Recifion, whith xvi, written word"-Bp.
- oō-rive', v.i. [For corival (q.v.).] To he a rival or competitor with another.


## "It traser groeuth he ohould grodge

Tarner: Albioni: Eniland, ik. Hi., eh. xvi.
corik (1), oorke, a. \& a. [Sp. corcho; Dut. cortex = bark.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Ianguage:

1. Literally:
(1) In the same aense as II.
(2) A amall stopper for a bottle or cask, made of the substance described in II.
"Prior had paseel his boyhood in draw fug corks at a
(3) The float used by anglers.
2. Figuratively:
(1) A cant torm for an overseer, a steward. (scotch.)
(2) A name given by operstive weavers to he agents of nanufacturers. (Scotch.)
II. Technically:
3. Betany a Commerce:
(1) Spec.: The outer layer of bark of the Cork Oak (Quercus Suber). It is a very elastic tissue consisting of thin-walled nearly cuhical cells. It does not peel off, but often containg long clefts. It forms a protertion to the subjacent celie from injurious influences.
(2) Gen.: The suberous layer of the bark of other trees when greatly doveloped.
4. Chem.: Cork twice beiled with elcohoi about 10 per cent. diasoived. The extract deposited Cerin, $\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{28} \mathrm{O}$, a white substance meiting at $100^{\circ}$, then an amorphous acid melting at $88^{\circ}$, called decacryiic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H} \mathrm{HO}_{2}$; afterwards, on further evaporation, a fatty substance meiting at $150^{\circ}$ was deposited, substance medy, $\mathrm{C}_{24} \mathrm{H}_{36} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. The remsinder of the liquid, evaporated to dryness, left a mass which, repeatedly boiled with water, yielded to that liquid a tannic seid, separating from to that liquad aqueos solution in dark red flocks. Its the aqueous solution in fition forms with gelatine a yellow, with tartar emetic a brown, precipstate, and reduces an ammoniacal silver solution in the colld. Potash snd ammonia colour its solution red, baryta water gives a dark celoured precinitate. The calcium sait lias the formula $\left(\mathrm{C}_{27} \mathrm{H}_{21} \mathrm{O}_{17}\right)_{2} \cdot \mathrm{Ca}+\mathrm{SH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. The squeous extract when further evaporated deposited a redbrown precipitate cailed corticic acid. Tho portion insoluble in water of the residue obtained by evaporating the original aicoholic extract had nearly the appearance of the originai cork substance; it dissolved essily and almost completely in boiling alcohol, and partly serarated on cooling as a jeily. Its partly senarated on cooling as a jelly. and alooholice solution evaporated. The paper, and penetrated the yaper like fat.
cork insolubie in sleohol is called suberin, which is a modificd form of cellulose. Cork oxicised with nitric acid yields oxslic, surberic, and ceric scids. (Watts : Dict. Chem. \&c.)
B. As adj.: Pertaining to or made of cork. When you fish, thus, -user
Watton: Angler, p. i , ch. xii.
I Mountaix cork:
Min. : A variety of asbestos light enough to swim on water. It is found in veins in eerpentine. It eccurs in scotland, Norway, Saxony, Spain, de.
" cork-brained, * corkebraind, $a$. Empty, or light-headed.

## "Why you thall eee an upatart corksesraind Jacke <br> Whil beare ive hundrod akers on his backa Works.

* coric-braine, s. An empty or lightheaded fellow.
Wor출 (1830). .
oork-alaep, s. A wirs attached to the neck of \& bottle, and holiting down the cork. (Knight.)


## corle-cutter, s.

1. One whoae trade is the cutting of cork for verious purposes.
2. A machine for cutting corks for bottles.

Cork-cutter's knife: A knife with a very thin and sharp blade about six inches long ani tapering, with a truncated end. it is constantly whetted upon the board from which rises the stake on which the cork reats during cutting. (Knight.)
cork-fancet, s. A faucet adapted to be inserted throogh e cork, to draw the contenta of a bottle. [BotTLe-FAvcet.] (Knight.)
oork-jacket, s. A jacket lined with cork for the parpose of sustaining the wearer on the surface of the water.
coric-machine, s. A machine which produces a cleanly cut cork, usually of cylindrical form, tha tapering form being after wards given by pressure. The knifa of the machine cnts a perfect arc ; the machine drops the cork into one receptacle and the ebsuvings inte another, and the hone instantiy sharpens the knife for farther work. (Knight.)
cork-press, s. A press in which a cork, previonsly wetted, is rendered elastic, to enable previously wettedily to enter the neck of a bottie In ona form, the cork is placed bebottie. In ona form, the cork is paced and tween the serrated surfaces of centric cam, and pressed to a less or the eccentric cam, and pressed to a less or greater extent by s partisl rotation of the
latter. Another form is a icver press with jaws.
cork-pall, s. A substitute for a corkscrew, having liooks or fangs which clasp a cork when in the bottle and draw it thence. The jaws, while coilapsed by the slide, sre passed through the neck of the bottle, and, being opened, are then clasped around tha cork by the motion of the slide, and the cork with ita retractor is drswn from the bottle. (Knight.)
oork-tissues, s. pl.
Bot. : The vegetable tissues of which cork is composed. (See the extract.)
"In direct contrast to the generating tigsues are the henling tigsues, suberons tissues or cork-tistues
Two kinds of the tissue are distluguished, true cork or suber, and periderm . . "-Thome: Bot. (transi. by Bennett, 1879), p. 43.
cork-tree, 8
Bot.: Tha tree, Quercus Suber, from which cork is derived. It grows in Spain through the whole extent of the Tierra Caliente, but is most abundant in Catalonia and Valencia.

## cork-wood, s.

Bot. : Anona palustris.

- (1) New South Wales Cork-wood: Duboisia myoporoides.
(2) West Indian Cork-wood: Ochroma Lagopus.
cork (2), cor'-kĭn, kor-ker, s. [Gael. corcar $=$ the Lichen tartareus (Lightfoot); corcuir = a purpie or red dyc (Shaw); Norw. korlje = a corruption of sm Arabic word into one more familiar (Prior).]
Bot.: Two lichens: (1) Lecanora tartarea (Scoteh Highisnds), (2) Roccelta tinctoria.
cork (3), s. [A corruption of calk.] [CAlkin.] A calkin ; a nsil, or a number of nails, driven into a horse's shoe to prevent his slipping on frosty ground or ice.
cork (1), v.t. [СОRк, e.]
* 1. To make of or fit with cork.
"Crepleatus. He that weareth a corked ahoo or slipper."- Huloes.

2. To stop bottles, caske, \&c., with cark stoppers.
". . a a bottle in it well corkenh . . ."-Aneon: Foy
3. To blacken anything with a burnt cork.
corls (2), v.t. [Cone (3), 2.] To ahoe a hoste with sharp points. (Nuttall.)
corlsed, pa. par. or a. [Conk, v.]
A. As pa par. : (See the verb).
4. 48 adjectivs:
5. Mede of or fitted with cork.
6. Stopped with a cork stopper.
7. Blackened with a burnt cork
8. (Applied to wine): Having acquired a tath or flavour of the cark.

* oorkes, s. [Conkir.] The old name for the Lichen omphalodes.
coric'-通g, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cors, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Beo the verb)
C. As substanllve .
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of fasteaing or stopplag with a cork.
2. The act of blackening with a hurnt cork.
3. The state of acquiring a flavour of the cork. (Applied to wine.)
II. Engin. : The upturned edge of a obelf or of an iron wall-anchor, \&c., inserted into the wall, to prevent its slipping out.
corling machine, s. A mochine for driving corks into bottles.

* corking-pin, s. A pin of the largest size, such as were used to fasten up a lady's hair.
"As oock-chaters with corking-pin
The colool boys stabs to malike them silu."
* oorkin-preen, s. A corking-pin. (Scotch.) And wersle for e corkin preen;
Gyne to the yill ${ }^{4}$ quaftin."

* cork-Ir, s. [Gael. corcar.]

Bot.: A kind of lichen, Lichen omphalodes, now called Cudbear in Scotland. Also called Corkes (q.v.).
Corikir grows; but the corkir is white, . . ."- Whartin: Corkir grows;
W. at., p. 136.
oork'-lŭng, \&. [Eng. cork, and suff. -ling.]
Ielthy.: A ish, Crenilabrus multidentatus. It is found occasionally in the British aeas. [Caenilabrev.]
cork'-scrow (ew as $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ ), 8. A serew apparatus for extracting corks from bottles.
$\dagger$ cork'-scrcw (ew as $\hat{u}$ ), v.t. [Conkscasw, 3.] To direct or push forward in a wriggling fashion.

corkscrew-stairs, s. A wioding stairs with a solid newel.
cork'-wing, s. [Eng. cork, and wing.]
Ichthy. : A fish, Crenilabmus norvegicus. It is called siso the Goldfinny sud the Goldsinny. [Chenilabrus.]
cork'- $\mathbf{y}^{\prime}$, corlx'-1e, a. [Eng. cork; -y.]
I. Literally:

1. Consisting, or of the nature, of cork.
the suberous or corky layer." ${ }^{\text {or }}$ Srown :
of Bot. (ed. 1854), p. 92. Vanual of Bot. (ed. 1854), p. 92 .
2. Having scquired a flavour of cork; corked.

* II. Figuratively:

1. Shrivelled up, withered.
" Bind fast his corky arms." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shakesp. : King Lear, lit. r. }\end{aligned}$
2. Empty or light-headed, volatile, super actal.

- Slc corkie gowks in rhymin' atralns

* corky-headed, * oorkie-headit, a. Empty or light-headed.
* corley-noddle, s. An empty-headed fellow.
* oor-lew, 8. [Curlew.]
"Ot cranes, of pokakes, of oortesous"-Treviea, $L$ sas.
corm, oor'-mŭs, s. [Gr. кор $\mu$ бs (kormos) $=$ the trunk of a tree, a log, and кeipw (keirō) = to cat short.]
Bot. : Tha dilated base of the atem in monocotyledoneus plants which intervenee between


the roots and the first buda, and forma the reproductive portion of the atem of such
 plants, when they are not caulescent. It consists of cellular tissue trsversed by bundles of vessels and pleurenchyma It has been described as a muchshortened rhizome, consisting of a few unde. veloped internodes. It differs from a hulb in being solid, and from a tuber in ita oval figure Examples: the so-called "root" of the Arum or that of the Crocus. (Lind ley.)
cor' - mó - ğĕns cor-mog -cın-m, s. pl. [Gr. корио́s (kormos), and $\gamma<\nu \nu \dot{\omega}$ (gennaó) $=$ to sagender, to generate.]
Bot. : The same as Cormophytes (q.v.)
 [Gr. корао́s (kormos) [CoRm], and фutóv (phuton) $=$ a plant.]
Bot. : One of Endlicher'a primary divisions of the vegetabie kingdom, the other being the Thallophyta. Under this head are ranced all the floweriog plants, and the higher vascular cryptogamz.
cor'-mot-rant, © cormerawnte, * cormirande, s. \& a. [O. FT, cormoran ; Fr. cormorant; Sp. cuervo marino; Port corvo marinho, from Lat. corvus marinus = the ges crow : corvts = crow, and marinus = pertain. ing to the aca; mare = the sea. (Skeai.)]
A. As substantive

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Lit.: In the same ennse as II.
3. Fig.: A glutton.
II. Ornith.: The name of the sea-bird called Phalacroconax Carbo and other species of the same genna. The genua Phalacrocorsx belongs to the family Pelecanide. The Common Cormorant has the top of the head, the neck, breast, lower parts, sud rump lustrons greenish-biack, a whitish collar under the throat, the feathers of the upper part of the back and wings ashy brown, bordered by a large band of glossy greenish-black; the iris is green, the feet biack. Length $27-29 \mathrm{in}$. The cormorsnt is the кopak (korax) of Aristotle. It is found in both hemispheres. In Europe it is more frequent in the north than elsewherc. It occurs in Britails. It feeds on flahes, and with vorscious appetite. It builds geinerally on rocky ahores and isiands, or more rarely on trees. Four other species of the genus are found in Europe. An Asiatic one, the Fishing Cormorsnt, Phalacrocorax Sinensis, is domesticated in China, where it ia nsed for catching fish. According to Mr. Fortune, a atring is tiod round ita neck to pretune, a string is thod round its neck to preNont abwallowiag to me fishes which it catchea. Not able to make awny with them for its
own sustenance, it with much docility brings own sustenance, it with much docility brings
them on board a boat to its master. [Phalathem on boa

Mhe stormy Papours ever driving by.
Where oapreys, cormorants and herons cry.

* B. As adj.: Rapacious, greedy, ail-devouring.

In bot What eise dear that is consumed thas cormerait war."
no this cormerant war."
Shakesp.: Troil \& Crees, IL 2
cor'-mŭs, s. [Conм.]

* cor-muse, s. [Connemuae.]

Cormuse, pype. Cormusa."-Prompl Pary.
corn (1), * coren, * corne, * cowrne, koren, s. [A word common to all the Tentonic languages. A.S. corn; Dut. koren; Ger., Dan., \& Sw. korn; O. H. Ger. chorn; Goth. kaurn; Lat. granum. Grain and kernel are kin worda.]

1. The seeds of cereal or farinaceous plants In England it is used widely for oats, wheat, rye, or harley; while in Scotland the term is applied principally to oats, and in the United Statea to maize.

The miller ebould not etele him half a pecke
Of corn by aleigbte, ne by force hem reve."
2. The plants which produce corn, including the stalka, ears, and seeda, while nnreaped or unthrashed; a crop of cereals.
"Therfore preye ye lord of the rijue corn that he ende work-mell into hio ripe corm - Wyctur. .lat.
If In this aense it was formerly nsed in the piural.
"The cornes mand into handfallis ben gederyd into beerues."一Hycliffe: Genesis, 1 IL .47 .
3. A single seed or grain of a cereal plant.
"A cornof whete fullinge into the erthe."-IVyciffo
Jok A cornot. 24
4. A singio seed or grain of any plant or fruit. [PEPPER-COBN.]

Cornys than he gat him thriu.
hria,
Curbor Mundi, 1,866
5. A grain or particle of a hard aubstance. " Not a corn of powder left to hless un."-Beaum.

II Iheae three senses it is still used in the plural.

I (1) Black Corn : A book-mame for Melam pyrum, of which it is a transiation.
(2) Broom Corn! A grass, Sorghtem Dora. The name Broom is given because the panicles of the plant ars made into brooma. The deaignation Corn is added because the seeds are used for feeding pouitry. (Treas. of Bot.)
(3) Coffre Corn: Sorghum saccharatum (?).
(4) Goose Corn : (1) A rush, Juncus aquamosus, (2) Bromils mollis. (Scotch.)
(5) Guinea Corn : Sorghum vulgare.
(6) Indian Corn : Maize, Zea Mays. (Treas. of Bot.)

F Obvious componnds : Corn-basket corn bin, corn-field, corn-heap, corn-land, corn-merchant.

* oorn-badger, *orn-bodger, s. A dealer in corn. [BADGER.]
corn-beef, corned-beef, s. Bee pickled or preserved with salt in grains; salted beef.
corn-bells, s. pl. The campanulate flowers of Nidularia campanulata (Mferret Pinax, 1666), or the plant ftself. (Britten \& Holland.)
corn-berries, s. pl. The berries of Vaccinium Oxycoccos, or the plant itself.
corn-bind, s. A name for (1) Convolvu lus arvensis, (2) C. sepium, (3) Polygonum Convolvulus.
corn-binks, s. A piant, Centaurea cyanus.
corn-bottle, s. A name for a plant, Centaurea Cyanus.
corn-bread, s. In the United Statea, a kind of bread made from Indian corn or maize.
corn-bugloss, s. A name for Lycopsis arvensis.
oorn-cake, 8. A cake chiefly composed of maize.

Corn-cake cutter: A atamp or form which cuta corn-cakes from the sheet of dough: or a machioe having a roiler carrying said forms and cutting into ahapes the gheet of dough, which is apread upon the table passing beneath. (Knight.)
corn-cale, s. Sinapis arvensis. (Wither ing.)
corn-campion, s. Agrostemma (Lych nis) Githago.
corn-cart, s. A kind of open apoked cart.
corn-centaury, s. A name for Centaurea cyanus.
corn-chandler, s. One who deals in corn, especiaily by retail
corn-cob, s. The woody, chaff-covered epike on which the graine of maize grow.
corn-cockle, s. The common name of Agrostemma (Lychnis) Githago. When its seeds become inixed with those of the grain among which they grow, and are ground with them, it is said the effect is to render the grain unwholesome.
corn-coverer, s. A plough or pair of pioughs to run atongside a row of dropped corn and throw earth upon the geed. Sometimes
followed by a roller on the sam, stock wo cons pact the earth

## corn-cralce, s. . [Corncrake.]

corn-crib, s. A granary for corn, having openings between the slats forming the sides, to enable the crib to admit air and season the corn withent moulding. (Knight.)
corn-crowfoot, s. The common bookname for hanunctlus arvensis.
corn-cultivator, s. A plongh for cultivating corn in hilla or drilla. [Cultivator.]
oorn-cutter (1), s. A machine for reaping corn.
corn-dodger, s. A kind of cake made of Indian corn, wrapped in an envelope of husks or paper, and baked very hard under the embers. (American.)
corn-drill, s. A planter for sowing com in rowa. The corn-planter, properly speaking places the seed in hilla in a row. When the plawa are checked, ao called, the cors may bu rowa are checked, ao calied, the cort may be
worked one way and then acroas, and so on. corn in drills can be tended but one way. Corn in drills can be tende
(Knight.) [Corn-planter.]
corn-exchange, s. A market for corn; a place where farmers and corn-factors meet for the exhibition of samples and the sale and por the exhibition

- The London Corn-Exchange was com menced in 1747. The present building whe opened in 1828.
corn-factor, s. One who deals in corn whoiesale ; a corn-merchant.
corn-flag s. The popular amma of the genus Gladiollas (q.v.).
* corn-floor, s. A floor or prepared place for threshing corn.
"OOr.:-Hhou hast loved a reward upon every eom
corn-flour, s. The meal of Indian corn ground very fine.
corn-flower, s. [Cornflower.]
corn-fly, s.
Entom., Agric., \&c.:

1. A name given to Chlorops toeniopus, and other spectes of the same genus of Muscide The larva produces the diaease called gout in wheat.
2. A name given to apecies of Orcinis, alse ranked under the Mnacidæ.
corn-grater, s. A roughened eurface for raaping green corn from the cob.
corn-harp, s. An tnstrument made of wire for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds. (Scotch.)
corn-harvester, 8. A machine for cut ting corn in the ficld; sometimes delivering the com in ahocka, sometimes merely laying it in gavels upon the ground, or in a cradle on the machine, from whence it is taken by hand and shocked. (Knight.)
corn honewort, s. A book-name for Petroselinum segetum.
oorn-huller, 8. A machine for removidg the hull or cuticie from graina of corn with out powdering them.
corn-husls, s. The busk or external covering of corn. (See the compound.)

Corn-hush splitter: A machine to tear husks into long shreds for atuffing for mattreasea, \&c. (Anight.)
corn-husker, s. A machine for taking the car of corn out of its enveloping sheath of leavea. Sobse machines operste npon the corn in the fieid to husk it off the stalk ; in others, the ear is simpiy jerked from tho stalk, and the machine tears of the busks from the ears. (Knight.)
corn-husking, s. An assemblage of friends and neighhours at the houae of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or ahncka from his Indian corn. It is also known as corn-shucking. (American.) (Ogilvie.)
corn-juice, s. A name given to whiskey. (American.)




#### Abstract

corn-lunife, 8. 1. Mod. American: A blade about 20 in . long, attached by a tang to a handle, and. nsed for cattling etanding corn. it resembles imilar purpose. (Knight.) 2. Ant. Roman: A knife as shown io the mustration used in vineyarde, and also in


ARCIENT ROMAN CORN-KNIFE. (Seculatis dolabrata.)
cornfields for cutting roots of trees, \&c. (Adams: Roman Antiquities.)
corn-laws, s.pl.
Law, Polit. Econ., \& Hist. : Laws designed to regulate the price of corn. Three distinct phases of opinion on the sabject, each carried ont by legislation, have occurred in the history of the Corn Laws :-
(1) Period I.: The exportation of cora was forbiddsn, whils ita importation was freely allowed. It must have been produced chsaply; had it not been so, ita high price, with the axpense aupersulded of carriags to the contiaxpense supersuithout legislation, have prenent, Would, without exportation sesms to vented ita sale there. Exportat licence, tili hsve been illegal, uniess by royal licence, till the passing, in A.D. 1360-1, of ths Act Edward III., c. 20, sllowed grain to be sent to Calaiand other special pisces, where it was for the advsntage of the king that his corn should be forwarded. The Act 17 Richard 11., c. 7, passed in 1394, gave liberty of exportation, 4 Henry VI., c. 2, limiting the permission to the times whan wheat was 6s. 8d. per quarter, and barley 3s. By the Act 3 Edward IV., c. 2, passed in 1463, the importation of foreign prain was for the first time prohibited, unlese when whent sxceeded 6s. 8d. per quarter, snd ryo 40. There was vacillsting legislation during the succeeding reigns, ons phase of things being the Act 1 Willism snd Mary, c. 12, passed in 1689 which granted s bounty on the passar in in of wheat when the elling price at oxportation or whe boms was not more than 48s. per qusrtar, Fith similar bounties on other descriptione of grain. All slong from the time of Queen Elizabeth, more or less of legisiative interference with the free transit of grain from one part of Englsnd to another hsd taken place. In 1815 the boonty syatem was owspt sway, and no further interference took place with the free export of grain. Up till about a.D. 1789, England was a country which produced more grain thas it needed, exporting the surplus.
(2) Period II.: During this period the legisture did ita best, in the intereat of the landowning clase, to prevent the fres importation of foreign grain. The firet restrictive Act wse in 1463 [Perion 1.], and existed at the same time as other Acts interfering with the export of grain. By 13 Geo. III., c. 43, passed in 1773, importation might take plscs apon payment of 6 d . per quarter when the price of wheat rose above 48s., and the exportation when it fell to 44 s . In 1791 the 48 s . was raised to 54 s ; the duty when wheat wes between 50 s . and 54 s . was 2 s .6 d. ; and when below 50s., 24s. 3d. Other Acts followed in below $1804 .$, and 1816 , till at length a sliding 1801, 1804, and 18used in 1828, by 9 Geo. IV., c. 38. By this enactment grain could at any c. 38. By this enactment grain could at any time be imported on payment of of grain increased.
(3) Period HI.: On March 15, 1838, Mr. Villiers, seconded by Mr. William Molesworth, attacked the Corn Laws in the House of Commons, but was defeated by an overwheliming majority. The same year Mr. Cobden urged majo Manchester Chsmber of Commerce to petition Parliament against thie Corn Laws, petition Pariament against the Corn laws, and the Anti Corn-Law League was brought Into existence, Messrs. Cobden and Bright being very prominent members. On March 12, $1839, \mathrm{Mr}$. Villiers again brought the subject
before the llouse of Commons, losing the vote before the llouse of Commons, losing the vote this time only by 295 to 342 . A similar motion in the Honse of Lords failed by 24 to 224. Just before the fall of the Whig Ministry in 1841, Lord John Russell was in favonr of a small fixel duty on the importation of corn, whila Sir Robert Peel retained attachment to the aliding scale. A large mbjority ( 360 to 269) of the Honse of Commons sided with Peel, Augnet 27, 1841, in the decisive vote

Thich overthrew the Whig government, and on Feb. 9, 1842, he proposed a new liding ecale, which ultimateiy becams law. [SLidino ecale.] In the recess between the Parliameatary seasions of 1845 and 1846, the failure of the potato crop, and the consequent fsmins in Ireland, brought the subject of the Corn Laws again to the foreground. Sir Robert Peel saw that they couid not longer be maintsined. Men were dying of hunger, and the Corn Laws made bresd srtiffisilly desr. Lord Stanley (afterwards the premier, Jord Derby) and other Conservatives could not be brought to concur with Sir Robert Peel in undertaking the necesant char The Queen was therethe necessary change. The Queen was ussell, fore sdvised to sead for Lord John hussell, and did 60 , Sir Robert Peel therefors returned to oftice, snd on Jan. 27, 1846, proposed a Bill sbolishing the Corn Laws, which received the Roysl assent on June 26, 1846. It is the Act 10 sad 11 Vict., c. 46 . A smali remnant of duty, 18. par quarter, left by Peel, was swept away on Juns 24, 1869. The working-classes of the towns may be trusted to prevent any revivsi of lawe the effect of which would be to make their bread dearer, for the benefit of one or two classes in the community wealthier thsn themseives.
corn-lift, A. An spparatus for raising sacks of corn to the upper floors of a warehouse or granary.
corn-marigeld, $\dagger$ corn-marygold, s. The popular name of Chrysanthemum segetum.
corn-market, s. A msrket or place for the sale snd purchase of corn.

* corn-master, s. One who grows corn for sale.
en great collier, a great cornmaster, and a great leedmau. "-Bacon: Ezans; Of Niches.
corm-meter, s. A public officer sppointed to measure corn.
corn-mill, s. A farm or plsntation mill, ubuslly of iron both as to its runner snd the concave, and used for reugh-grinding corn on the cob for etock. (Knight.)


## corn-mint, 6

+1. Calamintha Acinos. (Turner.)
2. Mentha srvensis.
corn-moth, s. A small moth, Tinea granelta, the larvs of which attacks corn in granaries.
corn-mustard, 8. A name for Sinapis arvensis.
corn-parsley, s. A popular name for Sison Amomum. The sams as Stone-Parsley (q.v.)

* corn-pipe, * osrne-pipe, s. A kind of musical pipe mada by elitting a stalk of corn.
the third playit on ane trump, the feyrd on
and ane corne pipe, . . . -comph scoland, p. 2 .
corn-planter, 2. A msching for dropping corn in hills, previousiy opening the ground for the reception of the seed, and subsequently throwing back the earth and rolling it flat.
corn-plough, s. A shovel-plough, doubleshovel, or other form of plough for tending crops pisnted in hills. [Cultivator.]
corn-popper, s. A wire basket in which pop-corn is hested till the hull cracks open and allows the starchy folliclee to expsed. (Knight.)


## corn-poppy, 3

## 1. A book-name for Papaver Rhceas.

2. Rosa arvensis.
corn-rent, s. Rent paid in corn instead of money, the smount varying according to the fluctuations in the price of corn. In many parta of Scotiend corn-renta are thus paid.
a corn-rig, 8. A ridge or etrip of growing grain.

Hid in a oorn-rig at no great distance, - Barham: ngoddby Legends: Jarvie" Hig.

Oh, corn-rige and rye-rigs,
Oh, corn-rige are bonny.
corn - rose, s. (1) Papaver Rheas, (2) Rosa arvensis.
corn-row, s. $\Delta$ row for corn. (See the compound.)
Corn-row marker: A sled with a gsuged width between the runners for marking out rows in which to plant corn. It has an outrigger, which acratches the ground at another


CORN-ROW MABKER.
A. Tooth marking breedth of ridge.
B. Crosespoll or slider.
gauged distance, as a guide for the riext trip. The process is repeated st right angles to the former markings, and the intersections of the marks are the places for dropping the seed. (Knight.)
corn sallet, corn-salad, s. [Sallet is simply s corruption of salad.] Lamb's Lettuce, Valerianella olitoria.
corn sawfy, s. A hymenopterous insect, family Tenthrediaidx. The eggs are deposited on the stalks of wheat snd rye, to which they are very deatructive.
corn-aheller, s. An instrument for rubbing the grains from the cob, made in various forms.

## oorn-shook, * corneshock, s. A

 shock or sheaf of corn"Corneshocks snidged with blatterous harling of south
wynd whizling:" Stanyhurst : Virgit ; Eneid, hk, iL
Corn-shock tyer: An implement for straining $s$ band around a shock of corn, to facilitate tying. The pin is thrnst into the ehock, and one end of the band fastened to one part while the other end of the baod is wound upon the axis.

Corn-shocking machine: A machioe for cut tiag corn in the field and binding it into shocks.
corn-shuaking, s. (See Cosn-muskino)
corn-snaike, s. A snake, Coluber guttatus from the Southern States of Anierica (Webster.)

## corn speedwell, s. (1) Veronica hederi

 folia; (2) V. arvensis.corn-stalk, s. A stalk of corn.
Corn-stalk cutter: A machine for gathering the dry corn-staike of a previous year's crop into rows, and cutting them into short piecea, so that they may lis covered in by the plough. The hooks, attached to hanging-posts, sre in the advance, snd are maintained in position by certain devices. Their duty is to straighte out the corn-stalks parsllel with the line of motion of tie machine. The rotating cutterwheel has its besrings in a vertically adjustable frame. (Knight.)
corn-starch, b. Starch or flour made from lndian corn.
corn-thistle, s. A name for Carduw arrensis.

## corn-thrips, 8

Entom.: A minute insect, Thrips cerealium. It is of the order Physopods. It often does damage to the whest crop by gnawing either the esr or the tender atem.

* corn-van, 6. A machine for winnowiog corn.
corn-violet, 8. The popular name of Campanula hybrida.


## corn-weevil, s.

Entom. : A weevil, Calandra granaria, the larva of which feeds on corn in gransries. [Calanora.]
oorn (2), s. [Fr. corne $=\mathrm{a}$ horn, from Low Lat. corna =a horn, a projection; Lat. cornu $=$ a horn.] A horny excrescence od thickening of the skin produced hy pressurs over a projecting portion of bone. Afterwards there is a
bon, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, thif; sin, ą; expect, 耳enophon, efist. ph $=2$

tendency for a burss to srise. This sometimes deposits pus and suppurates, producing much pana. Corns may be divided into soft, which are generally situated between the toes, and hard, on more exposed parts of the foot.

If A bunlon differs from a corn in affecting a larger part of the skin, and in always having ${ }^{2}$ bursa, which as s rule inflames sind suppurstes.

He firat that useful pecret clid explain.
That pricking corm loretold the gath'ring rain,"
eorn-cutter (2), s. A chiropodist.
"I committed him into the haads of . . . moy own menuer .. --Yater,
corn-plaster, s. A plaster worn to prevent a boot from pressing on a corn.
corm, v.t. [CORN, s.]
I. Literally:

1. To pickle or preserve with salt io grains.

* 2. To granulats or reduce to corns or grains.


3. To feed with corn.

When thon was corrit, and I was mellow.
We took the ruad, ay Hite swailow,
II. Fig. : To make intoxicated.
cor-nā'-cĕ-me, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. cornus (q.v.), and fem. pI . sdj. snff. -acece.]
Bot. : Cornels, an order of epigynous exogens, alliance Umbellales. They are mostly trees or shrnbs with opposite exstipulate leaves, cspitate, umbellate, or corymbose flowers, with four sepals, four stamena, a filiform style, a simple stigms, a two-felled drmpe, with a solitary pendnlons seed in each. They are fornd in Europe, Asia, and America. [Convus.] In 1844 Lindley enumersted nine genera, and estimated the knowa species at forty.
cor-nä'çé-oŭs, a. [Lst. ournus, and Eng. suff. -accous.] Pertaining to the cornns or cornel.

- corn'-age, s. [Low Lat. cornagium, from Lat. cornu = a horn.]

Old Law: A fculal service, being a form of rent lixed by the number of horned cattle. (N.E.D.) Dr. Murray shows that the usual explanation-tenure by blowing a horn to give warning of the approach of an enemy-is erroncous.

## * cornalino, s. [Cornelian]

* cor-nall, s. [Coronel (1), 8.]
- cor'-na-mūte, s. [Cornemuse.] A hornpipe, a bagpipe.
- cornardye, s. [O. Fr. cornardie.] Folly, stupidity.
"The uour comardyes thet amerretb the contraye." - 4 yendite, p. 130 .
+ cor-na'-tion, s. [A corruption of carnation (q.v.)] Dianthus Caryophyllus. [CaRNA-
corn'-bind, s. [Corn-bind.]
corn'blāde, s. [Eng. corn, and blade.] An American name for the lesf of the Maize, Zea Muys. (Webster.)
corn'-brăsh, s. [Eng. corn, g̣nd brash (q.v.).] Geol.: The upper portion of the Lower Oolite. it consists of chay and calcareous sandstones, which pass downwards into the Furest Marble, as at Bradford, or into beds of clay. It contains many echinodermata and conchiferous shells, but few belemnites.
t corn'-clăd, a. [Eng. corn, and clad.] Clad or covered with corn; bearing corn.
corn'-crāke s. [Eng. corn, and crake (q.v.), from the cry of thengird.]

1. Ornith.: A bird, "Crex pratensis, perpetually heard in the yroper seaxsop in coraffelds uttering the cry "Crek, crek," from which it derives its name, but go skilful in hiding itself from prying apectstors that it is rarely that the sctual lird itaelf is seen. It is a wader of the famity Rallidre, and the sub-family Rallinz. The feathers of the upper parts are blackish-brown, ash-coloured on the sides,
and reddish at the tip; the wing cuverts rusty-red; the throat and belly White; the breast olive-ash; the sldes reddish, striped with white. It is migratory, coming to us sboat the beginning of May, sad making s nest of slender flags or grasses on the ground or oo small hillocks. It leaves for the contineat io October. it feeds on grasshoppers, worms, Oetober. It feeds on grails, insects, grain, $\& \mathrm{c}$.
sna
2. Farming: A hand-rattle, used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing corn; denomiasted, it is supposed, from its barsh sound as resembling the cry of the rail. (Jamieson.)
corne, s. [From Lat. cornus (q.v.).]
corne-tree, s. Cornus sanguinea. [CorNEL, CORNUS.]
cor'-nĕ-a, s. [Lat. fem. sing. of corneus $=$ horay, from cornu $=8$ horn.]

Anat.: The transparent forepart of the external cost of the eye, called cornea from tts horny structure. Its fuller nams is Cornea pellucida, the tern pellucida referring to its transparency. This distingnishes it from the Cornea oprea, or sclerotic cost. It lets light into the interior of the eyeball. 1ts forepart is circular or nearly so, the sre belng abont one-sixth of the circumference of the sphere to which it belongs. Its curvsture having a smaller radius thau the sclerotic, it projects beyond that membrane, and is more canvex in youth than in advaaced age. (Quain.) [Long-siahtedness, Near-siahtedness.]
II (1) Cornea opaca: [Lat., lit. = the opaque horny body].

Anat.: The same as the Sclerotic coat (q.v.).
(2) Cornea pellucida: [Lat., ]it. $=$ the transparent horay hodyl.
Anat.: The rame as Cornes (q.v.).
corned (Eng.), cornit, cornyt (Scotch), pa. par. or a. [CORN, v.]
A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:
I. Literally:

1. Pickled or preserved with salt

* 2. Provided with corn.
"....first thai ar betir cormyt than that war IL., A. 1456 (el. 1814), p. 45, c. 2.
II. Fig. : Intoxicated. (American Slang.)
corned beef, 8 . The same as Corn-beef (q.v.)
"He might fill himselt with the corned beef and the
carrots.."-d(acaulay: Hizt. Eng., Ch, ifi.
cor-meill, s. [Carnelian.] a camelian atone.
"Item, ane ring with ano corneilh"-Ineentorics (A. $15+2 \mathrm{k}$ p. 67 .
cör'-nĕ-ine, s. [Lat. corneus $=$ of horn, lorny.]
Geol.: A rock resembling diabase, but without distinet grains. It hreaks with a amooth flint-like fracture. It is the same as A phanyte (q.v.). (Dana.)
cor'-nel (1), s. \& a [Fr. cormauille, from Low Iat. corniola = a cornel-verry, from Lat. cornus, from cornu = a horn, in reference to the harduess of the wood; Ital. corniolo $=\mathrm{a}$ cornel-tree, corniola $=\mathrm{s}$ cornel, a cornelisn cherry.]


## A. As substantive:

Botany:

1. Sing: : A tree, Cornus sanguinea. For its botanical characters see Corsus. It is called the Corne-tree, the Female Cornel, Prickwood, Dogberry-tree, Dogwood-tree, Honnds-tree, Gaten, and Osten-tree. lts' seeds furnish lamp-oil.

The trults of cornel, , As, their fiens, anound.
2. Pl. (Cormels): The English name given hy Lindley to the botanical order Cornacea (q.v.).
B. As adj.: Made of the wood of the tres described under A

And, foremost of the train, hifs cornel spear

I (1) Droarf Cornel: A common boak-name for Cornus suecica.
(2) Female Cornel: The 'Dogwood, Cormus nguinea.
(3) Wild Cornel: Cornus sangulnea

## cornel-tree, $s$.

Bot. : The Cornel. [Cornel (1), A. 1.]
cor'-nel (2), s. [A corruption of corn.]
cornel-sallet, s. A corruption of Cornsalad (q.v.).

- cor-मē'-lĭ-an (1), s. [Ital. vornalina $=$ the carnelisn.]
Min.: The game as Carnelian (q.v.).
cor-nè'-lǐ-an (2), 2. [From Lat. oorves (q.v.).]

Bot.: A cornel cherry, Cornus mas or mascula. [Connus.] It has little clusters of yellow starry flowers studding its naked branches in early spring. It was formerly cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is like a small plum, very sour till over-ripe, hut then becoming more grateful to the palate, beling ouly sub-acid. The Tarks use it ss an ingredient in sherbet. The fruit and leaves were formerly employed as astringents. ft is somemerly employed as astringents. it is
times called also the Male Cornel (q.v.).
cornelian cherry, \& The edible fruit of the Cornel-tree (q.v.)
cornelian-tree, s. The same as the Cornellan cherry (q.v.)
2 cor-nell, * cor-mol, s. [Cabrel] a batilement.

At yche oornell of the castell was crusehyng of
Destruetion of 1 Troy, $, 1,7 B 2$

* cor'-nel-líng, s. [Carnelias.] A cardelian stoue.

A etring of cornellingis mett in gold eanamolit with quxvitici cornalperli betwix every corneling, conth ning sentories (A. 1578) p. 283
corne'-müse, s. [Fr., from corne $=\mathrm{s}$ horn; O. Fr. muse $=$ a pipe; Ital., Sp., \& Port. cornamusa.]

1. A pipe or finte.

With cornemuse and shalmele."
2. The French sad Italian name for the bagpipe. (Grove.)
cor'-nŏ-oŭs, a. [Lat. corneus, from cornu= 8 lurn.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Horny; of a substance resembling or having the qualities of horn ; hard.
2. Bot., Zool., de. : Horny, hard, and very clese in texture, but cayable of being cut without difficulty, the parts cut off being brittle, as the albumen of many plants. (Lindley, $\hat{a} c$.)

- Corneous lead:

Min.: The same as Phosgentre (q.v.).
cor'-nẽr, $^{*}$ cor-nyer, s. \& a. [Fr. corniere, from Low Lat. corneria $=8 n$ sngle, $s$ corner, from Low lat. corna = a corner, closely connected with Lat. cornu = shorn; Wel. cornel; lísh cearn = a corn.] [Hors.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) An angle; the point whers two converging lines or surfsces meet.
" Three aspens at three corners of a square",
(2) The space included between any two convergimg lines.
(3) The edge or extremity, even though not angular.
"̈..". neither shalt thoo mar the corners of thy 2. Figuratively:
(1) Any remote, out-of-the-wsy, or secret place.
Ixvi: ${ }_{26}$. thia thing was not done in a corser:"-den
(2) Used indcfinitely for sny part; a nouk the very furthest part.
"I turnd and tried eaci cornory of my bed,
To find if sleep were there ; but aleop wain lost.".
(3) A direction or point.
"Sits the wind in that eorner 1"-shakeop.: Wweh
(4) A position of great difficulty or embar-
(āte, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, plt, sire, sir, marîn ; gō, pđt


## II. Technically: <br> 1. Bookbinding:

(1) A leather corner-covering to hsif bound book.
(2) A.triangular tool used in gold or blind tooling.
2. Comm.: A combination to buy np all the available supply of any commodity, so that the epeculative eellers may be mable to falfil their engagements except by buying of the cornerman at his own price. [CORNE man.]
dary noth mor properly apeakiog may bo called s secon28, 1881 .
II (1) The Corner: In betting slang a name for Tattersall's betiling-rooms ot Hyde Park Corner.
(2) To drive into a corner: To place in a position of great difficulty or embarrassment.
(3) To put in (or to) a corner:
(a) The same as to drive into a comer (q.v.).
(b) To assume authority or precedency over to a honse.
"i ${ }^{\circ}$. he entered in hls d welling honse, and not only put her to a corner, but also ataid there thu
B. As adj.: Sitnated at or in a corner forming a corner

Crebb thns discriminates between corner and angle: "Corner properly impliea the onter extreme point of any solid body; angle, on the contrser, the inner extremity produced by the meeting of two right lines. When speaking therefore of solid bodies, corner and angle may be both employed: but in regard to aimple right lines, the word angle only is applicable." (Crabb:'Eng. Synon.)

## corner-cap, 8.

1. Lit.: A square cap.
"A ittio old man $:$ in a cornoreap, hy his hafit (Eeming to
2. Fig.: The completion, the chief orna ment, the keyatons.

THon Rakest the triumviry, the cornar-cap of
society,
corner-ohisel, $s$, A chisel wilh two edges projecting rectangtilarly from a corner, used for cutting the corners of mortiass.
*oorner-creeper, s. One who skulks about in comers.
"Bplder-catchat, corner-creeper, C. E rseudo-catho-
corner-drill, a The same as AngleBRACE (q.v.).
corner-gate, s. A gate sitoated at a corner.
"O f from the gate of Ephraina to the corner gate
-and

* corner-miehing, $a$. Sknlking.
"Our cornersmiching prieets."-Hachat: Life of
corner-punch, $s$.
Mach.: An augular punch for cleaning out corners.
cormer-saw, s. A saw for removing the corners of a block, giving it an octagonal ahape. The saw-mandrel is momented in a head which traversea on ways parallel to the trough in which the block is placed. The block is alid in the trough, bringing it against the saw, and taking of the corners in anccesion. It is one of the series of block-making machines. (Knight.)


## corner-stone, corner stone, s.

Architecture \& Ordinary Larguage

1. Lit.: The stone situated at the most im portani angle of an edifice, and presumably at the foundation rather than the top of the buikding. The strength of buildings lics not In their sides, but in their angles, which hold the sides compactly together; and the most important part of the angle of a building is its lower part oo which the solid angular portion above rests.
2. Fig. (Scripture) :
(1) Of the earth pootically vieved as resting upon foundations: The nust important support of the earth.
Job $x \times x$ or whil. E laid the corner stone thereof..."-
(2) Of virtuous daughters: The ornament and anpport of a household.
 (3) Of the Church invisible viewed as a spiritual building: The Divine Redeemer viewed as the fonndation on which Hie Church rests, and wlthout which the ediffee would fall to pieces.
"oins:"- Jesuhes Ohilist himmali belng the ohiof corner
If Cr. also Ps. cxviii. 22: "The atone which the builders refused lis become the beed-stone of the corner "-and Merk xii. 10, 11 ; Luke xx. 17 ; Acts 1v. 11.
corner-tooth, s. The outermost incisor in each jaw of a horse.
"Corner- eeth of a Horse, are the four teeth between the midduring toeth and the tuathen, two above nud two bolow, oo asch side of the juw which ahoot when the
corner-wise, ${ }^{*}$ corner-wyse, adv. Diagonally; with the corner in front; not square.

## 

$\dagger$ oor'-nẽr, v.t. [CORNER, s.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To drive into a cormer or an angle.
2. Fig. : To drive into a corner, ond so into a position of great difficulty.
II. Comm.: To bay np all the availsble supply of any commodity, so as to drive the speculative sellers into a corner ; to act as a cornerman (q.v.).
$\dagger$ cor'nẽr-a-ble, a. [Eng. corner; able.] Capable of being bought up by a cornerman (q.v.).
"Uneful articles of dofly consumption are, perhaps cornerable but only at enormous ontlay and risk
unless apeculotive buying and belling have alread ${ }_{1881}$ gone great lengtha with them. ${ }^{\prime}$-Daily Nevm, Bept 28, 1881.

* corn-cre, s. [Fing. corn, and ere = ear.] An ear of corn.
"The swerene of the eeneus cornerea."-Trevisa
cor'-nõred, a. [Eng. corner; -ed.]

1. Lit.: Having corners; angular.
sqnare like a castle, or corner'd like a trisagle,
illke A tower."-Autin: Hurc Homo, p. 75.
T Generally used io componida; as, Threecornered, four-cornered, \&c.
2. Fig.: Driven up into a corner; placed In a position of great difficulty.

* cornered-cap, s. A corner-cap.
"Square or four cornered-capps." - strypes: Lite of
$\dagger$ cor'-nẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. corner; -er.] A cornerman (q.v.).
"Is the cornerer either morally or legally s worse
Cor'-nẽr-ǐng, pr. yar., a., \& s. [Conner, v.] A. \& R. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of driving or putting in a corner.
2. Comm.: The buying up of any article, so as to place the speculativa sellers of it in a comer. [Cornerman.]
"Probably no one uncounected with a very specula

$\dagger$ cor'nẽr-lĕss, a. [Eng. corner; -less.] Having no corners or angles; not angular.

Thrust into straight corners of poor wit
Thee, who art cannerless and infinite.
Donne: Transl. of Pealms.
oor'-nẽr-man, cor'-nẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. corner; man, er.] One who buya up as much as possible of any commodity, so that the ajeculit tive gellers of it, when the time comes to deliver, cannot fulfil their engagements, except ly buying of the cornerman at his price, and are thus driven into a corner.
 ocrnermant romes in and plays Prince Hal and Poins
cor'-nĕt, * cor'nĕtt, * cor'-nŏtte, s. [Fr. cornet, cornette $=$ a little horo, dimin. of corne $=\mathrm{s}$ horn; Sp. \& Port. cornete; ltal. cornetto.]

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. A little horn.
2. A musical instrument formerly used in war, or for algualling, proclamations, \&c. [II. 1.]
3. A comet-d-piston (q.v.)
4. A square cap anclently worn by doctors of divinity.
5. A kind of lady's head-dress, so called from two projections resembling horns.
6. A cap of paper used.by retallers for inclosing amall wares.
7. A lit1le plece, a bit.
"Ho, taketh the neary with ermetus of trenchat

## II. Technically:

## 1. Music:

(1) An obsolete reed wind-instrument not unlike s hautboy, but larger and of a coarser quality of tone. In this country they were of three kinds, treble, tenor, and bass. The tubes gradually increased in dinmeter from the mouthpiece to the end, and their outline was gently curved, lience the Italian name cornetto curvo. In Germany, as in England, they were once in common use for sacred and secular purposes. They were often made of wood neatly covered with dark leather. (Stainer \& Barrett.)
(2) A cornet-slop (q.v.).
2. Farriery :
(1) (See extract.)
"Cornet of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pantern
that runa round the cofth, nad dis ditinguisied hy thi hoir that founs and covers the is diatinguislem hy the -Farriers Dict.
(2) An Insirument for blood-letting; a fleam. 3. Military:
(l) A company or troop of horse, so called from a cornet-flayer being attached to each.
(2) The officer who carried the colours in troop of horse, corresponding to the ensign io infantry. The title fa now disused, being soperseded by that of second lieutenant.
digitity with which the veteran appenred in Hyde Park on his charger at the head of hia regiment"Hacculuay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.
(3) The ensign or colours of a troop of cavalry.

4. Surg. : An auricular inslrument, which
does not protrnde heyond the external ear. does not protrnde heyond the external ear. It is used in cases of obstruction of the meaths auditorius by reason of contrsction, or the presence of polypi, and is made of gold or silver.
5. Chem.: A paper head, in form of a cone, naed to cover a vessel

## cornet-à-piston, $s$

Music: A metallic wind-instrumed of the trumpet cless, furnished with valves and


CORNET-A-PISTON.
stoppers. it was formerly called e cornopean. Its quality is midway between that of the bugle and the trumpet. It is frequently used hin orehestras where a trumpet is not obtainable, but it has not been much employed in ahle, but it has not been in

## cornet-stop, s.

Music: A name which has been given to several kioda of organ stops.

* cor'-nět, v.i. [Cornet, s.] To play on the cornet.
"Here's a whole chorve of Syluans at hand cornetiting avd (rippiug th' toe."-Chapman: Widdowea Teares,
cor'nět-çy̆, s. [Eng. cornet; -cy.] The rank, position, or appointment of a cornel.
aton. . . ."-Ld. Chesterfied. .
* cor'-nět-er, * cor-net-tier, * cor-netter, $s$. [Fr. cornetier, from corne $=\mathbf{a}$ hom.] A hlower or player of the cornet.
"'. the rable of trunypetters, cornetters, and other
cor-nětte', s. [Fr.]
Metal. : The little inbe of gold left when the alloy of ailver and gold taken from the c $\because$ : el
bon, boy; pout, jown; cat, çell, chorns, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian =shạn. -tion, -sion =shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn, -tious, -sious, -cious=shŭs, -ble, -dle, \&c, =bel, del.
is rolted and boiled in nitrio acid to remove the former metal. (Ogilvie.)
cor'-ņ--̈le, s. [Fr. cornéule, dimin. of cornb (m.), cornée $(\mathrm{f})=$ horned ; Lat cornu $=\mathrm{a}$ horn.] [Corneous.]
Entom.: One of the minnte transparent segments defending the compound eyes of insects. (Owen.)
oor'-ně-ŭs, s. [Lat., = horny (\%).]
Mining: A kind of tin ore fonnd in black columns, with irregular sides and terminating in prisms. (Weale.)
corn'-field, corn-field, s. [Eng. corn, and field.] A fleld in which corn is growing; corn or arable land.
meadow. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. Wide expanse of cornteld, orchard, and
corn'-flow-er, s. [Eng. corn, and flower.] I. Formerly (Ger.): Various plants occurring in corn.
"There be certaic corn-lonoers, which corne seldona or vever in other places, unleas they be seth hat ooly 2. Nou (Spec.): (1) Centaurca Papaver Rhceas.
- (1) Golden Cornfower: Chrysanthemum segetum.
(2) Yellow Cornfower: The same as (1)(q.v.).
cor'nic, a. [From Lat. corn(us) (q.v.), and Eng., dec., suff. -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from the tree Cornel.
cornle acld, s. The sams as Cornin (q.v.).
cor'nĭçe, * cor-nish, s. [O. Fr. \& Ital. corrice; Fr. corniche, from Low Lat. cornix (genit. cornicis) $=$ a border, from Gr. корwis (koronis) =a wresth, a cornice, корwivך (korōnē) = a crown.]

Arch. : The highest projection of a wall or column; any moulded projection which

crowns or fimishes the part to which it is sttached. When plain it is called s coping (q.v.).

Cornice or frieze, wlth boesy pealptures graven",
cornice-pole, s. A pole carried along the tops of windowa, on which ran rings, to which are attached the curtains.

## cornioe-ring, s.

Ordnance: The ring which lies next to the trunnion ring.

- cor'nǐ-cle, s. [Lat. corniculum, dimin. of cornu = a horn.] A little horn.
cor-nle'-u-1a, s. pl. [Lat., pl: of corniculum $=$ a little horn, dimin. of cornu $=$ a horn.]
Anat.: Any smsil projectiona liks diminu. tive horns. Two such exist upon the hyotd hone besides two cornus or horns. There are also corniculs of the larynx.
oor-nicc-ṛ-1ā'rix-a, s. [Lst. cornicularius = a soldier who led the wing of s small division of troops.]
Dot.: A genus of Lichens, tribe Psrmeliacese. The species are rigid tufted plents, occurriug on the ground or on high mountains.
cor-nic'-n-lāte, a. [Lat. corniculatus, from cornu = a horn.

1. Ord. Lang.: Horned, crescent-ahsped. "Yeous monn-like grown corniculate,"- H. More. 2. Bot.: (See extract).
"Corniculate plantan are stech as produce many die -uch hollow fowers as bave on thair opper part a kiod of spur, or litte born. "-Chambers.

* cor-niod-p-10̈re, 8 . [Lat. cornicularius $=$ an offtcer who led the wing of a small body of troops.]

1. A lieutenant or assistant to a superior omcer
2. An assistant or secretary to a magistrate.

* cor-nif'-ic, a. [Lat. cornu =a horn, and facio $=$ to maks.] Productive of horn; making horm.
cor-nif-r-cà'-tion, s. [Eing. cornific; -ation.] The formstion of horn.
"The habit of cornitication is more likely to have bexn formed nearer homa" $\rightarrow$ Soulhey: The Docior, ch.
cor-mi-form, a. [Lat. corniformis, from cornu $=$ a horn, and forma $=$ form, shape.]
Horn-shaped. Horn-shaped.
- cor-nig'-ẽr-oŭs, a. [Lat, corniger, from cornu $=\mathrm{s}$ horn, and gero $=$ to carry, to bear.] Bearing homs ; horned.
"Natare, Io other cornigerous anlmale, hath placed
cor'-nĭn, s. [Lat. corn(us)=a cornel-tree ; and Eng. suff. -in (Chem.) (q.v.).]
Chem.: A crystalline bitter substance extracted from the root of Cornus florida. The bark of this tree is used in North America as a febrifuge. It is also called cornic acid.
corn'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cons, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See he verb).
C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of preserving or pickling with brine.
2. Pouvler-making: The act or process of granulating powder.

## corning-house, $s$.

Fowder-making: The house or building in Which the corning or gramulating of powder is carried on.

Corn'ish, * Corn-yshe, a. \& s. [Eng. Corn(wall); snd sutt. -ish.]
A. As adj. : Of or pertaining to Cornwsll. the Cornifh, Irith, and many of the Armorick

## B. As substantive:

I. The language snciently spoken in Corn will; it was a dislect of the Celtic. It sur vived as a apoken language up to the present century. Its literary remains are scanty.
*2. An inhsbitant or nstive of Cornwall. "The Cornist lnve entirely loas the orligial lso
Cornish-boller, s. The cylindrical-flus boiler of Smeaton, who did ao much to increase the economy of working steam

## Cornish-chough, * Cornyshechowghe, $s$.

Ornith.: A bird, Fregilus graculus, ons of the Corvidæ (Crowa). Its bill and legs are of s fins orange colour; the feathera of the baek sre glossy hlsck; its tongue is long, snd its sre glossy hlsck; its tongue is long, snd its
claws, which sre black in colour, large hooked. cisws, which sre black in colour, large hooked.
It catches up bite of lighted sticks, and is It catches up bits of lighted sticks, and is
occasionslly the originater of Ares. It is occasionsily the originator of fles. It is
found in Cornwall and in the other southern counties of England, also in the Alps and in Greece.
Bulorn "Cornyhe chowghe or crowe. Pyracorax."-
Cornish-diamond, s. A variety of transparent quartz
 Corninh-diumo
Artiain, ill k .

Cornish-engine, s. A form of singlescting condensing sterm-engine used esprecially in the copper and tin mines of Cornwall, but also used as a pumping-engine for water-supply in very many places. Steam, being aflnitted sbove the piston at the conmencencut of the stroke, follows the piston to the point of cnt-off; the remsinder of the stroke is completed by the combinined sid of expusasion snd the momentnm acquired by the mass of msterial set in motion by the first impulse of the steam. On the completion of the stroke, the steam is allowed to pass freely from one side of the piston to the other, producing an equilibrium of effect during the out-stroke.

Before the piston arrives at the point of com mencement again, the equilibrium-valve mencement again, the equilibrium-valve to closed, shntting in a quantity of steam before it. By means of this cushloning, which is onbject to the nicest adjustment, the loss
from clearance and steam-ports is rendered from clearance and steam-ports is rendered
practically nothing, if the steam so compressed be equal to the initial pressure. (Knight.)
Cornish heath, s. [So named from itt ahundance in Cornwall.] A heath, Erica vagans.

## Cornish-hug, s

## 1. Lit. : (Ses extract).

oos has an advernary on his breast, ond holls him there. -chambers
2. Fig.: A trescherons throw or injury dons by a pretended friend. (Fuller.)
Cornish moneywort, s. Sibthorpia europcea.
cor-nish, s. [Cornice,] A cornice.
Sandys: Troaveh, $\mu$ illas.. austaining the cormidel-
corn-irshed, a. [Eng. cornish; ed.]
Her. : Adorned with a cornice or moulding. corn'-isst, s. [Eng. corn(et); -ist.] A performer on the cornet or horn
corn'lĕss, a. [Eng. corn; -less.] Destitut. of or unprovided with corn.
Lytion: : Psham, ch. Ixiv. (Davies) parmon's atable."-

## corn'-mūşe, s. [Cornemuse.]

cor-nö'-pĕ-an. 8. [Lat, cornu =a horn; Matav (paian) $=\mathrm{s}$ hymn, a war-song.] Music: [Cornet- $\dot{\text {-piston] }}$
 Eng. 8ufic -in.]
Chem.: A resin soluble in slcohol and ether, obtained from the bark of Corot Cornova, tres growing in the East Indies.
corn'stōne, s. [Eng. corn, and itone.] Geology :

1. An earthy ilmestone of Devonisn age often mottled red sad green, existing in Here ford, Salop, and the South of Wales. In plece it exists only in small concretionary lumps but st othera it expaads into large aub-crystal line masses. Fish remsins ars found in it in Herefordshire, Brecknockshire, and Shropshire, and on the Moray Frith. (Murchison: Siluria.)
2. An earthy concretionary limeetone in the Permian rocks, undistiogujahabie externally from No. 1 , but quite different in age, being much more recent.
cor'nū, s. [Lat. = a horn]
Science, sc.: A horn, or anything more or less horn-alaped.
cornu-ammonis, s. [The horn of Am mon, i.e., of Jupiter Ammon, the horns on whose hesd the fossil cephalopod so-called was supposed to resembie.]
I. Geol. : An old name for the fossil shella belonging to the genus Ammonites or the family Ammonitidx (q.v.).
3. A nat. : A nsm8 for the hippocampus major or pes hippocampi of the brain. [Cornva.]
cor'-nu-a, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of cornu $=$ a horn.]
I. Anat. \& Zool.: Horns, or horn-like processes on any part of the body or the framework more or less comparsble to horns. They are larger than cornicula (q.v.). There are cornus of the coccyx, of the hyoid bons, of the fascia lata, \&c. (Quain.)
4. Bot.: Horn-like processes in the corona of certain plants. [Connv.]
cor-nū'-bǐ-an-īte, $\quad$ [Lat. Cornubia $=$ Cornwsll, snd suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]
Geol. : A hard and laminsted purple or dark blue rock found in the west of Cornwall. Dans conaiders it identical with Felsite ( $q, v$. )
cor-nụ-cō'- pĭ-a, cor-nụ-cō'-pī-m, z [Lat. = the horn of plenty : comu $=$ a horn; copia $=$ plenty.]
5. Antiq. (Of the two forms): The hom of plenty; s hom wreathed and filled to over Howing with flowers, fruit, corn, \&c. It wat

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the oymbol of plenty, peace, and concord. It was fahled to have been a gift from Juplter to hio nurse, the goat Amalthea. It was a frequent attribute of Ceres.

Pruit towere the varione offepring of the land,
Hughes: The Trtumph of Proce
2. Bot. (Of the form Cornucopie): A genus of grasses, tribe Phalerez. Oaly koowa ofecea, the Cornucopiae cuculata the Horn of Plenty Grass), often caltivated here in gardeas. It is a native of Greece and Asia Minor.
cor-nun-li'-tëş, s. [Lat. cornu $=$ a horn, and Gr. $\lambda$ íoos (lithos) $=a$ etone.]
Palceont.: A genus of Sllmrian Ameljds, order Tuhicola. Cornulites serpularius is a cosmopoite silurian fossil, ranging from cosmopoite Siturian fosil, ranging from from a low position in the Llandeilo formation from a low position in the Llandelio formack to the very summit of the Ludlow rocka. Niurchlson considered it a fossil very distioc:
tive of the Silarian formation. (Murchison: Siluria.)
cor'-nŭs, s. [Lat. cornus, cornum = (1) a cornel-cherry, a dogwood tree, (2) a javelin made of cornel-wood; from cornu $=$ a horn, the name being given on account of the hardness of the wood.]

1. Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical cne of the order Cornacere (q.v.). Calyx, fourtocthed ; petals, four auperior; stamena, four. Fruit, drupaceous, two-celled, two-aeeded. The Dogwood of the United States (comue florida) is a amall tree of vary ornameatal appearaace, besriog whitiab flowers surrounded by large white loracts, which appear in early spring before the leaves. In winter it bears scarlet herries. The wood is white, fioe grained add ageful for inlaying. The barks of Cornus florida, C.sericea, and C. circinata are used io the United States as aubstitutea for Pernviao bark in jotermittent fevers; the young branches of tbe first-named plaut atripped of their bark and rubbed with their ends against the teeth make them very white, while the Indians extract a carlet colour from the bark of the fhroun vearls $C$ oftcinclis is cultivated in Jopan rools. $C$ offinulis is cultivated in Japan, drinks of the country. (For the Connel and the Corneltan cherav, see these words.) the Cornelian cherav, see these words.)
The Common Dogwood of Europe (C. san guinea) is beautiful in autumn from the redness of its foliag. The wood makes the best char coal for guopowder, and is very hard, being made ioto akewers, cogs for wheels, dc. Io past times it was used for makiog arrows. It is about five or aix feet high, with atraight braoches. The Dwarf Cornel (C. suecica) is a herbaceona piant about six inches high, whoge berriea are said to be tonic, and to have the power of increasing the appetite. It is a creeping plant, growing in alpine pasturea in Bcotland aad Northumberland.
2. Palce-botany: It is believed that the genus Cnrnus has been found in the Cretacecus rocks of the United States.
©or-nu-spir'-a, s. [Lat. cornu =a horn, and spira $=$ a coil, twist, or spire.]
Zool. \& Paloont.: A foraminifer wlth an nnchambered apiral, auggestive of the form of the Gasteropodeus genas Planorbis. It came into existence only in the Tertiary, and still exists in the North Atlantic about 530 fathoms deap.

* cor-nӣte', v.t. [Cornute, a.] To bestow horns upon, to make a cuckold of, to cuckold. "Tou are most shametully, most, sinfully, most
eor-nūte', a. \& s. [Lat. cornutus $=$ horned ; ornu =a horn.]
A. As adjective
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : Bearing horns; horned.

- 2. Fig.: Cuckolded.
II. Bot. : Morn-shaped, horned; terminating in a process like a horn, as the fruit of Trapa bicornis.
* B. As subst. : A cuckold.
* cor-nūt'-ĕd, a. [Enc. cornut(e); ed.]

1. Lit. : Bearing horns, horned.
2. Fig. : Cuckolded.
"Cornuted aldermen, and hen-peck'd squires"
nen, and hen-peck squires"
somervile: The Bowling-Green.
cor-nū'-tō, s. [Its1., from Lat. cornutus = horned, cornu $=\$$ hcrn.] a cuckold, one who wears the horns.


* cor-nn̄'-tor, \&. [Eng. cornut(e); -or.] One whe cuckelds another; a cuckold-maker. "Defles his bed and proves his own oormutor""
corn'-wäin, s. [Eng. corn, and wain.] A corn-wagon.

Corn'-wall(1), s. [From Cornubia, the old Latin name of the county; Wel. Kernu $=$ Cornwall: Wel. kern, cornty ; a horn, and A.S. Cornwall: Wel. kern, 1

Geog.: A county of England, constituting the eouth-west extremity of the island. It is from about 70 to 81 milea loog by 42 broad.
corn'-wall (2), s. [A corruption of cornel (2), i.e., of corn.] Cornwall-sallet. [Conneir gallet, Corn-sallet.]
corn'-wal-lite, s. [Ger, cornwallit, from Eng. Cornwall (q.v.), where it occurs, and Eog. suff. -ite (Min.).]
Min.: A green amorphous mineral, with a hardness of $4 \cdot 5$, and a 8 gp . gr. of $4 \cdot 16$. Compos. : Araenic acid, $30^{\circ} 22$; phosphoric acld, $2 \cdot 15$; nxide of copper, 54.55 ; and water, 13.02. Found in olivenite in Cornwail. (Dana.)
oorn'-wëed, s. [Eng. corn, and weed.] Bisctrula pelecinus. (Treas. of Dot.)

+ corn'- ${ }^{\text {y }}$ (1), a. [Eng. corn (1), e. ; -y.]
I. Literally:

1. Producing corn or grain.
2. Furnished with graina of carn.
". . . bringing bome the corny ear." Prior: Solunon: Knowedgen.
3. Consisting, or of the nature, of corn.
"The summer'e corny crowae.
4. Made or produced from corn or malt.

Now I have dronke a dranght of corny ele."
Chaucer: ${ }^{\text {The }}$ Parconeres Fale, $12,99 a$
II. Fig.: Iutoxicated. (Slang.)

* cor-ny̆ (2), a. [Eng. corn (2), o.; -y.] Of the nature or appearance of horn ; corneous.
odr'-ö-cöre, s. [Malay (?) or some other language from tho Easteri Islaods.]

Nout.: A type of vessel used in the Eastern Archipelago. It is of various formas. $\boldsymbol{A}$ corocorg of the Moluccas is a masted vessel $50-60 \mathrm{ft}$. long, matted nver for about fourfirths of this diatance. That in use in Celebes has a raised apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale and the gtern to accommodate a second tier of rowers. The crew sometimes number sixty men, and the vessel is not unfrequently employed for piratical purposea. (Ogilvie.)
 corrodium, corredium, conredium; Ital. corredo; O. Fr. conroi = furniture, provision. The ultimate aource of the word is not clear, but is probably Lat. con $=$ cumn $=$ with, together, and rodo = to gllaw, to eat.]

Old Law: A aum of money, or allowance of meat, drink, and clothing, due to the king from an abbey, or other house of religion, whereof he is founder, towards the reasonable sustenance of guch a one of his servants, or vadelets, as he thinks good to bestow it on. The difference between a corody and a pension seems to be, that a corody is allowed towards the maintenance of any of the king's gervants in an abhey; a pension is given to one of the king's chaplaina for his better maintenance, till he may be provided of a benefice. (Blount.)

## t cŏ-rŏl', s. [COROLLA.]

Bot. : An anglicised form of Lat. corolla (q.v.).
cơ-rŏl'-1a, s. [Lat. =a littie crowo, wreath, or garlatid; dimin. of corona $=\mathrm{a}$ crown, a wreath or garland.]
Bot. : The inner whorl of two geries of floral envelopes, occurring in the more highly dcveloped plants. It is situated within the exteriorly to the stopes cand pistils. In all cases ith divisions, which are called petals, alternate with those of the calyx. They ane
generally colonred-i.c., in botanical isnguage they are some other colour than groen. The corolla is, as a rule, larger than the calyx, but in aome plants this la not the case. When the petals of a corolla are all distinct, they are sald to be polypetalous, which is the normal type of a coroila When they cohere conto ouously by their margina they are generally called monopetalous (ooe-petalled), which in not a quite accurate term; a better one is gamopetslous, meaning that the petsle have in a

corolia of canterburv-bell.
certain aense coutracted what may ve peetically called a marriage union. For the eeveral forms of corollas age Monopetalous, Polyperalova; see also Petal. The petals of a corolla are really only moditications of leaves. The corolla is not easential to the reprodnction of a plant. it shades the productive organa Inside it from injury, and, 10 some cases, by secreting honey attracts bees and other insects to aid in their fertilisation.
cơr-ǒI-1ā'-çě-oŭs, a. [Lat. corolla, and snff. aceus.] Pertainiag to a corolla.
". . , a corollacoous covering."-Loe.
 ar-1e, " ớ'rǒl-ar-乌̆, \&. [Fr. corollaire; ital. corollario; Lat. corollarium =a present of a crown or garland; corolla $=$ a little $\mathrm{crown}_{1}$ dimin. of corona $=$ a crown.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

* 1. A present of a crown or a wreath.

A conolaria or mede or coroune.
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 6
2. In the same seose as B. I.
II. Figuratively:

1. An appeodix, a supplement.
"A corollary to this pretaces. In which I have done
Justice to others"-Dryden: Fables. (Prei) Justice to otherk -Dryacn: Fablew (Pret.)
2. A consequeace, a result.
"It is bot anatural corollary that we enforce oue *3. Surplus, excess.
" Now come, my Ariel, bring a corollary,
Shakesp : Tempert, iv. :
†4. Any adjunct.
". What they call liberty and its corollariex,"-J. L.
Froude, in Daily Telegraph, Feb. 20, 1882.
B. Technically:
3. Math. : An Inference, deduction, or consequence which foliows from what is directly demonstrated in a proposition.
4. Law: A collateral consequence.
t cơr'-ǒ1-1äte, cơr'-ǒ11-ä-tĕd, a. [Lak corolla, and Eng., \&c., auff. -ate.]
5. Like a corolla.
6. Having a corolla.
t cơr'-t̀l-lẹt, s. [A dimin. ct Fr. corolls $=$ a corolla.]

Bat. : The corolla of a floret in an aggregated flower.
cŏ-röl-11-fiör'-x, s. pl. [Lat. corolla (q. $\bar{\nabla}$.) flos (genit. floris) $=\mathbf{a}$ fower, and fem. pl. suft. -e. $]$
Bot.: A division or subdivision of Exogens, in which the petals are united into a hypoEynous corolla or not attached to the calyx It was trst introduced by Decandolle in the edition of his "Théorie," pullished in 1819. He included under it guch orders as Sapotaccæ, Ebenacex, Oleineæ, Apocynew, Gentianeæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, dc. It may be divided into two aeries-a Hypogynous one, in which the atamens are free from the corolla,
boll, boy ; pout, Jowl ; cat, çell. chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, expist. ph = $\mathbf{R}$

and nn Epipetaloua one, in which they are inaerted upon the corolla.
fočr-dl-line, a. [Eng. coroll(a); -ine.] Bot. : Of or pertaining to $n$ carolia
"On the parts of the flower colooured halrs oevor
tco-rol'-list, s. [Eng. coroll(a); -ist.]
Bot: One who classiflea plants according to their corollas.
"The botanical morld was dirlited into factions of corollist
か-rǒl'-lūle, cơr-ǒl-lụ-lą, e. [Dimin. of Lat. corolla (q.v.).]
Botany:

1. Ger.: A small corolla
2. Spec.: The corolla of a floret in a composite flower.
Cơr-ô-măn'-del, a. \& a. [A corruption of Tamil Telugu, \&c. Cholomanlale, from Chola, the name of a dynasty of kings, and mandal $=$ region.]
A. Aa substontive:

Geog.: The territory slong the western ahora of the Bay of Bengal, from the month of the Krishna to Point Calinere.
B. As adj.: Pertaining in any way to the region described under A.

+ Coromandel-wood, s. A name sometimes given to any fine wood of the genus Dinslyros, bronght from the Coromandel coast.

0ó-ró-nạ, s. [Lat. $=\mathrm{A}$ gariand, wreath, or crown.]

1. Roman Archepol.: A garland or crown given as the reward of liravery. The highest of these honorary decorations was tho civic crown (corona civica), given to one who had sawed the life of a Roman citizen. To one who first mounted a rampart or entered the enceny's canp the corona enduris or castrensis was givel. On one who first scaled the walls of a city in an assannt the corona muralis was hestowed; snd on one who flrst boarded a ship belonging to the enemy the corona navalis
2. Architecture
(1) A broad projecting face, forming the primetipl menber of a comice. The soffit is throated, so as to form a drip edge.
(2) A circle or crown susfrended from a roof eaverially of churches, to hold tapers; calied also corona lucis. Sometimes it is constructed with tiers of circleta rising pyramidically.
3. Bot.: A whon of lcaf-like or fliform organs, often brightly-coloured, intervenirg between the perianth and the stamens, sometimes attached to the former and sometimes to the latter. In the Narcissus it is cobcrent and bell-shaped; in the Passion-flower it consists of brighty-coloured hairs; in Lychmis it is s small coronet at the hassof the rotate lamina of the corolla; in Lamis it is acircle of leaves; in various Boraginacees it consists of five scales; while in Pampessis it appears of five scales; while in Pamassia it appears with $9-5$ glandular bodie9. (Thome.)
4. Anat.: Anything crown-shaped. Thns the collection of radiating fibres in each hemigithere of the brain is called the corona radiuta. Mayo termed it the fibrous cone.
5. Astron,: Either of two constellations. [fil (1), (2).]
6. Optics:
(1) Gen.: An appearance like a halo aurrounding the heavenly bodies.
(2) Spec.: A halo surrounding the moon when she is seen projected againast the gnn's disc in a total eclipse of the latter luminsry. It has beerr surposed to be the atmosphere of the sun, which at other times is invisible.
 Vastly different from the corous seen by the eye, .
II (1) Corona auatrolis (the Sonthern Crown): Astron.: A southern constellation near Centanras. It is an ancicat constellation first mentioned by Ptolemy.
(2) Corona bomealis (the Northern Crown):

Astron.: An ancient northern constellation, situsted between Bootes and Hercules.
(3) Conna luecis:

Arch.: The same as Conona, 2 (2).
our' ${ }^{\prime}$-nach, cor'-a-nich (ch guttural), s.
[Gael corronach] $\mathbf{\Delta}$ dirge, a funeral lamentation.
"... and next morning, their wives and daughters and hrieklug, nud carried away the dead bodite...
ǒ-rö̀-nal or cŏr'ö́-nal, a. \& s. [Fr. coronal; Lat, coronalis, from corona $=$ a crown.]
A. As adjective: (Of both forms).

1. Of or pertaining to a corona, in any of the senses of the word.
of the coronal ntruosphere and chromaspherpectrum -The Transte of Venus, in Times, April 2x, 13is.
2. Of or pertaining to the crown of the head.
coronal suture"-Wherman between the agittal and
*3. Pertaining to the crown or to a coronation.
"The law and hle onronal oath require his andens-
B. As stchstantive: (cŏr'-b-nạ1).
I. Ord. Lang.: A wreath, a crown.
"Those boys with their green ecronat" Wordncorth: dale Shepherdboya II. Technically:
3. Anat.: The first suture of the skull.
4. Tournaments: A tilting apear. [CoroNEL (1), 4$]$
ब Coronal suture:
Anat.: A suture connecting the frontal and the two parietal bones. It is calied also the fronto-parietal guture.

* có-rō'-nal-1̆̆, adv. [Eng, coronal; -ly.] In a coronal manner; in a circle.
"The oil was poured curonally or etrculariy nipon
the head of king."-Browene: Ganden of Cyrus, ch. 1.
cŏr-ò-nā;-men, s. [Lat. $=\mathrm{s}$ garland or wreath.]

Zool.: The euperior margin of a hoof; the coronet.
corr-ó-när'-ǐ-æ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of coronarius = pertaining to a wreath or garland, from sorona (q.v.).]
Bot. : An order in Linnæus'a Natural System. lle included under it Ornithogalnin, Scilla, \&ic.
cǒr-ó-när-ĭ-ĕ-æ, s. pl. VCoronarle.]
Bot.: The name given by Mr. Benthsm to one of the four great series into which bo divides tha Fondogens, the others heing Epigyne, Nudifore, snd Glumales. Tha Corogyne, Nudiforse, snd Glumales, The Coronariex, ranked with a double, usmaly petaloid, fowers with a double, usninly petaloid,
perianth; and a superior ovary alinost alwaya syncarpous.
cŏr'-©-na-ry̆, a. \& t. [FT, orronatre; Lat. conarius, ironn corona =a crown, a wreath.] A. As audjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Pertaining to or aituated on the head as a crown; resembling or representing a crown.
"The coronary thorns did plerce his temder and 2. Aul: Resemuling a crown or
2. Anal.: Resemuling a crown or circlet an epithet applied to certain arteries, ligaments, veins, \&c.
B. As substantive
Feter.: A small bone in the foot of a horse.
coronary arteries, s. pt.
Anat.: Two arteries spriaging from the aorta before it lesves the pericardinm, whose fanction is to supply the substance of the heart with blood.

The subatance of the heart ituelf fo mat certainiy mode and nourithed by the blood, which is conveyed
to thy the coronary arterien "-Bentley: Strmoms

## coronary ligament, 2

Anat.: For def. see exiract.
 nat., vol. i., ch. vi., p. 2 ar.

## coronary vein, s.

Anct. : A vein rnnning in a gronve of congiderable deptil in a transverse direction, snd peparating the amricles from the ventricles of the heart. It ends in the right auricle. (Todl \& Boroman.)
coronary vessels, s. pl. Certain vessels which furnish the anbstance of the heart with blood.
ofr'-ob-rate; as [Lat coronatus trome coroma $=$ a crown:]
${ }^{*}$ 'L Ond. Lang.: Having or wewring a II T crowned
II. Technically

1. Bot.: Furnished with a coronet. A term sometimes used of the pappus of some composite piants, as, for instance, the Tansy, Tanacet wem vulgare.
2. Zool. (Of spiral shells) : Having the whorls surrounded by a row of eplaes or tubercles, as in aome ajuecies of Voluta, Comus, Mitra tc. In this senae it is more frequently written Coronated.
cör'-ón-ā-těd, a. [Eng. cononat(e); -ed.] The sana as Coronate (q.т.).
corr-ön-ä'tion (1), 00-ro-na-oy-on, 3,8 a. [Low Lat. coronatio, from corone =a crown ; Ital. coronazione; Sp . coronacion. Corona in Latin does not mean the royal crown, but, like the Gr. Grédavos (atephanoa), Is only guch a "crown" or garland as the victors at the Olympic games and other men eubjects gained and were allowed to wear (Trench: Siywnyms of the New Testament, $\mathbf{B}$ 86.)] [Crown.]
A. As substantlve:
3. The act or ceremony of eolemnly crownfing a king, at which he is invested with the insignis of royalty.
Parv.
"'- ing mont pplendid orronation that had ever
4. The pomp or assembly attending at the cerenony of crowning a king.
"In pensive thought recal the fincled wcene,
See coronations rise on evry freet." Epidenes, v.
TI The ceremony was in use among the Jewa (2 Kings xi. 11, 12), and from them probably the Cliristian nationa borrowed it st first. It is frequently mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. English sovereigns are still crowaed. For the oath they have first to awear see Coronation oath.
B. As adj.: Pertaining to or connocted with the ceremony of coronation.
"...a coogh, sir, Which I caurht with ringing in the

coronation oath, \& The oath taken by s king at his coronation.
If For the words of the oath taken by English rulers, which remain as they were in Blackstone's time, see the extract:-
"The corunstion onth is concelved in the fonowing terrise-- -Trchstashop or Biehap ehall way, Will you
 belongius necording to the statutes in parliament ayreed on sid the liwisand cuatomzof the same? to do. Archbiuhop or Biehop. Will yan to your power eaune law and justice, is jeercy, to be execnted ins all your Judrinents
Archothhop or Bithon, WII yout to the ntrnoat of your power waintain thie laws of God, the true poossot. yion of the goaspel and the protestant reformed religion extablizhed by the lawi And will yon preserve unto churches coumaitted to their charge all nuch righta auk privllegean nuy law do ar shail eppertain uuto thomi, or auy of thein?
 nuon the haly gospela shail any. The thinge whet I moe God: null their shall kiss the book."-Blackutone:

- By the Act of Union, 5 Amve, c. 8, the sovereign subscribes sn oalh slso to preserve the Protestant and Preshyterian Church Govermment in Scotland before ruling over that land.


## coronation stone, $s$.

Archaol. \& Hist.: A stone on which the novereign is crowned. It is fixed under the geat of the oaken coronstion chair. It is a historic fact that, prior to A.D. 1296, It lay in the abbey of Scone in Perthshire, and that the Scotch had for a long period been accustomed to crown their kings mpon it. In 1296, how ever, it was taken by Edward 1., and an engagement made in 132s, in the treaty of Northampton, to give it back was not kept. it seems historic too that it had been first phased in the sbbey of Scone in A.D. 805, the Scotch having bronght it originally from Jreland. But when an effort is made to identify it with the stone which tha pstriarch Jacob rolled for a pillow st Luz or Bethel (Gen.

Gite, fat, räre, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pinc, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt,


Ixvili. 11, 18, 22) the region of myth has been reachud and history left far behind.
cor-dn-7i-tion (2), s. [A corruption of carnation (q.v.).] Dianthus Caryophyllues

* ๙-sōne, v.t. [Crows.] To crown. p. "galomon wan corond kyng-"-Lapend w Hoty nood,
 crow, (2) anything beat or curved Hike a crow's bill.]
Anat.: The acute process of the lower jawbone, so named from a fancied rasembiance to a crow's bill.
* co-rōne (2), "co-rowne, s. [Cnown.] "Than lleth the mede in the corone" Chaucer: Boethius, p. 119.
cơr'-dn-gl (1), "cor-дall, \&. [A dinin from Lat. corona.]

1. The iron head of a tllting-spear, conatructed so as to be sufficient to unhorse without wounding a knight. Though properly of iron, it was occasionally, when intended for practice or pleasure only, made of wood. It terminated in tliree pointa, thus remotely resemhling a crown, wheace it received its name.

2. A tilting-spear.
"With coronals stel and stelde."-lyboame. Dis

- coronel (2), \%. [Colonel]
 Class. Lat. corona $=\mathrm{s}$ crown.]

Zool. : A genus of Ophidians, the typical one of the family Coronellidm (q.v.). Coronelle austricea is common on the continent.
cơr-t-nĕl ${ }^{\prime}-11$-dise, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. coronella, and fem. pl. adj. euff. -ider.]
Zool.: A family of Ophidians, sab-order Colubrina. They are broad onakes, llat beneath, with the shields of the head regular. [Coaonella.]

* co-rone-ment, * co-ron-ment, s. [Bid. Eng. oorone $=$ crown; and suff. -ment.] A coronation or crowning.
"Whan the folk had blen at the coronment."
corr-ot-nẽr, s. [Low Lat. coronator, from corona.]

Law: A functionary whose name coroner -anciently coronator, frona Lat. corona $=$ a with - inplies that he has principaly oeas the crown is concerned. His office is very the crown is concerned. mention being thade of it in A.D. 925 . His court is a court of record in which, sfter Eis court is a court of record in which, sed in sight of the body of oae who has died in
prison, or so suddeniy that allepicions of prison, or so suddeniy that allepicions of for the puryose pronounces a decision as to the cause of death. "Accidental death" is s frequent verifict, but there are cases in whicb it is "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown," or an individual is named. In this the proceedings ander the auspices of the coroner prepare tho way for a eriminal prosecution. He also officlates as a sherifl'a oubetitute when the oheriff himself is interested in 8 suit, and cannot therefore act in it himself. The office is an elective one in the United States.

## coroner's oourt, s.

Law: A court of record in which a coroner discharges hie appropriate functions.
coroner'a inquest, s. An investigation into the cause of death, held by a coroner, ueually with the aid of a jury.

* cơr'- ${ }^{\text {onent }}$ (1), b. [CORNET.]
cơr'-t-nĕt (2), s. [1tal. coronetta, dimin. from Lat. corona $=$ a crown.]
L. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : A amall crown or circle of gold, or of gold and precious stones.
coroners.twas not a crown neither, twas one of there 2. Fig.: Nobility, noble birth or high descent.
"Kind hearta are more than coronets,"

## II. Technically:

1. Her: : An inferior kind of crown worm by the nobility. The coronet of the Prince of

Wales conaists of e circlet of gold, on the edge four crosses patte or between as many fleurs-de-lis ; and from the centre crosses rises so arch surmounted by an orb and cross. The cononet of a duke is adorned with strawberry

leaves: that of a marquis with leaves and pearls interposed; that of an earl has the pearls raised sbove the leaves; a viscount's coronet is surrounded with pearis only, as is sleo that of a baron; but in the case of the latter the number is restricied to four.
2. Archoeol.: An ornamental hesd-dress.
3. Tournament: A coronel or head of s tilting-spear. [Coronel (1), s.]
4. Veterinary: The lower part of the pastern of a horse that runs ronnd the coffin, snd is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.
5. Bot.: 'Hairs arranged in a form like that of a coronet. Ex, those st the apex of a ripe seed of Epilohium. (Thome.)

* cơr'-क-năt, v.t. [Cononet, 8.] To edorn or deck, as with a coronet.

oŏr'-क-net-ăd, a. [Eng. coronet; -ed.] Wear. ing or eutitled to wear a coronet; of noble birth.
cŏ-rōn'- $\mathbf{1}$-form, a [Lat. corna $=\mathrm{s}$ crown, and forma $=$ form, sppearance.] Having the form or appearance of a crown.
cơr-ó-nill'-la, 8. [Mod. Lat, dimin. of Class. Lat. corona $=$ s crowa. $]$
Bot.: A genus of Leguminosx, the type of the gub-trlbe Coronillee (q.v.). It has woequally pinnated leaves and long tapering jcgumes, separating at last into one-seeded joints. Coronilla Emerus is called Scorpion Senna. It is a mall bush with bright yellow flowers, growing in many parts of Europe. Its leavea are cathartic, like those of the true senna, but less powerful in their action. Other cathartio species are C. varia, from Southern Europe, C. globosa, and C. tberica;
 others are cultivated as ornamental plants.
cơr-o-nill'-lĕ-ge, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. coronill( $a$ ), and fem. pl. adj. auft. -eo.]

Bot:- A 日ub-tribe of leguminous plants,
tribe Heydsarea. tribe Heydsarea.
cơr'-ón-old, a. [From Gr. кopivn (koroñ) $=$ a crow .. anything hooked or curved... the apophysis of a bone, snd eifos (eidos) $=$.
form. $]$ form. $]$
Anat.: Hooked or curved at the tip, as various portione of the skeleton are. Thus there is a coronoid fossa of the humerus, a coronoid process of the lower jaw, and another of the ulna.
"The olecranar nud eoronodd fosse are confluent"-
cơr'oón-ūle, s. [A dimin, from Lat. corona= a crown, a garland.]

Botany:

1. Gen.: The little crown or coronet of downy tuft on a seed.
2. Spec.: A small body tesembliug a calyx, crowning the nucule in the genus Chara.

* coroune, " corowne, " corune, s. \& v. [Crown.]
cǒ-rō'zō, s. \& a. [Native nsme of the palm.] For definition 6ee etymology.


## corozo-nut, s.

Bot. : The seed of a palm, Phytelephas macrocarpa, a ustive of tropical America, the hardened albumen of which is ased by turners under the name of vegetable ivory. Called also lvory-nut.
cor'-põr-a, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of corpus (genit. corporis) $\stackrel{=}{=}$ a body.]

Anat.: Bodles. 'Thus there are Corpors albicantia, corpora Arantit, corpora cavernosa, corpora peniculata, corpora mammillaria, cor pora quadrigemina, and corpora striata [CORPCS]

## $\$$ Corpora of moveables:

Scots Law: Movables which may be reem and feit, as furniture, corn, \&o., in contradie tiaction to s debt or anything similar.
cor'-por-al (1), s. [Corrupted from Fr. caporal ltal, caporale, from ltal. capo $=$ head, chuef from Lat. caput $=$ head.]

Military :
*1. Formerly: A kind of brigade-major, who commanded skirmishing parties detached from the other forces. This was the meaning of the word in the reigns of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.
2. Now: A petty non-commissioned officar ranking immediately uoder a etrgeant, snd just sbove the ordinary rank and file. He has charge of one of the squads of the company places and relieves sentinels, and keeps goon order in the guerd. He receives the word of the inferior rounds that pass by his gram. There are generally three or four corporals in each company.

The cruel oorpisal whimperd tn my ear
Five pounds if rightly tipt, would est me clear."
T (1) Corporal of a ship: An officer that frath the charge of setting the watches and sentries, snd relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms nent and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him. (Harris.)
(2) Lance corporal:

Milit.: One who acts as corporal previously to his obtaining the full sppoontment to that grade. Meanwhile his pay is only that of a private.
cor'-potr-al, "cor'-pot-rall, a. [0. Fr. corporal; Fr. corporel; Lat. corporalis $=$ pertaining to a body, irom cormus (genit. corporis) $=2$ body.]

1. Bodily; pertaining to or connceted with the body.
alave. the creditor had over him all the rights of at


2. Material, corporeal; not apiritual ; having a body or auhatance.

As breath," Fhato the wind arporal molted,
If Crabb thus discriminates between poral, corpureal and bodily:-" Corporal corporeal, and bodily, as their origin bespeaks, have all relation to the same object, the body: but the two former are employed to signify relating or appertaining to the body; the latter to denote containing or forming part of the body. Hence we say corporal punisliment, bodily vigour or strength, corporeal substances: the Godhead bodily, the corporeal frume, bodily exertion...corporeal is distinguished from spirltual, bodily from mental." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cor'-pór-al (2), * corporalle, "corporas (Eng.), cor-pot-ra'-lê (Lat.), s. [O. Fr. cormoral; Ital. corporale; Low Lat. oornorale, fron Lat. corporale (pallitm) $=\mathrm{a}$ cloak or coverlet for the body.] [Corporal, a.]
Eccles.: The fine linen cloth on which the elements of the Eucharist are placed during consecration. [Cohronas.]
": . . ${ }^{\text {thie squier had with hym the patent. and }}$ ${ }^{\text {chi.c.c. }}$
T. A corporal oath: An oath taken by any person with his hand on the corporal or coryoras.
cor-pòr-a'-lê, z. [Corporal (2), s.]

* cor-pò-răì-i-ty̆, * cor-po-ral-ty, s. [Eng. corporal; -ily.]

1. The quality or state of being embodied or of possessing a body; material or corporal existence, ss opposed to spiritnality.
"Whlle she so many atrokes heaps in excesse,
That fond trosse phansie quito for to supprese
That fond grosbe phansie quite for to suppresse
More: On the Soul, pt. iL. bk. II., ch. iil. I $2 *$
2. A corporstion, guild, or con Praternity.


* cor'-pot-ral-1y, * car-po-ral-iye, adv.

1. In a manner pertaining to or affecting the body.
2. In a material or eubstantial manner; not epiritually.
and visibl altho Christ be not corporally in the outward and visible sigus. yet ho is eorporally in the peraons
cor'por-al-shĭp, s. [Eng. corporal (1) and suff, -ship.] The office, rank, or position of a corporal.

## * COI'-potr-al-ty, s. [CORPORALITT.]

* cor'por-as, corperans, corporaus, corporasse, s. [O. Fr. corporaux, Mat. of corporalis.] = pertainiog to the (2), bon
Eccles. : The corporal or eucharist-cloth. Pary.

* corporas-cIoth, s. The corporas.
are Heberetes, ch. c . v .
cor'-nor-āte, a. [Lat. corporatus $=$ ehaped or formed into a body, from corpus = a body.]

1. United in a body, community, or corporation ; legally competent to transact busjness as an individual ; having a corporation; incorporated.
"The manicipat or oarporato towns in Itaily were Eiverro. bk. 11., Let. B, N. 2
2. Of or pertaining to a united body ; of the nature of a corporation or uoion of individuals.
 3. Belonging to a corporation or corporate body; as, Corpornte property.
-4. General, united, unsnimons.
"They answer, in aloint and corparate volce", $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp, }: \text { Timon, il } 2\end{gathered}$
3. Forming a body made up of individuals. "A crayfisb is only morporate unity made np. of Buxley: Crayjuh, p. 123.

- I (1) Corporate county :

Law: A city or town with more or less territory snnexed to it, to which has been granted the privilege of being a county in itself, instesd of being comprised within another county. Such ars Londan, York, Bristol, Norwich, \&c. [COUNTY-Borovon.]
(2) Corporate name: The name given to a corporation when it is elected. By this name only must it sue and be sued.

* cor'-pбr-āte, e.t. \& i. [Conporate, a.]

1. Trans.: To incorporate, embody, or unite.
Stoix: : Benry alleaged to be corporated in my perton."-
2. Intrans.: To unite, to become facorporsted with.

With no world set, by a just Nemes is
Kopt off from ste by a just Nemes is
 Eng. corporate; -ly.]

1. As regsrds the body; bodily.
"... he fonnded the stbey of Feveraham in Kent, ch. exe he no
2. In a corporate manner or capacity.

* cor'podr-āte-nĕss, 8. [Eng. corporate: -ness. The quality or state of a body corporate.
cor-por-ā'-tion, s. [Fr. onporation; 8p. corporacion, from Lat. corporatio, from corporatus.] [CORPORATE, $\mathfrak{a}$.]


## * I. Ordinery Language:

1. A united body or community.

Ten thouknd naen she doth together draw. Aud of thelu all one corporation make.".
Davies: Im mortaity of she Soul, st. 2. The atomach of a man. (Colloquial.)
II. Law: A corporats body legilly empowered to sct as a single individual, and having a common sesl. A corporation may be either aggregate or sole. Corporations aggrepate consist of two or more persons legally Incorporated in a society, which is kept np by a succession of members, either in perpetuity or until the corporation is dissolved by Act of Legislature, by the death of all the members, or by the surreader of the charters,
franchises, \&c. Of thia class are tbe corporations of boroughs, consisting of a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses; the corporation of ${ }^{2}$ cothedral, consisting of the dean and chapter; the shareholdera of a bank or insurance company, \&e A corporation sole consista of a single lodividual and bis cuccessors, and le thus perpetuated. Corporations ars also divided into lay and spiritual. Lay corporations Include those of boroughs, public companles, \&c. (known as civil corporations), sud those of aniveraities, colleges, hoopitals, \&c. (known as eleemosynary corporations). Spiritual corporations include bishops, cathedral chaptera, \&c. Corporations were originally, and to some extent still sre, established by prescription, as bishous, chaptars, \&c., by letters patent or cbarters of incorporation from the 60 veraign, or by Act of Legislaturs; but any bods of persone trading in company can now, noder certain regulations and restrictions, acquire for themselves the character of a corporation, enabling them to sue and ba sued, and to do all legal acte as one jadividusl.
Huxiey the efforts of an insigufficant corponation,...

## Corporation Act, s.

Law: The Act 13 Chss. IJ., 82 , c. j., passed in 1661, under which no peraon was allowed to hold sny office in any city or corporation in England unless he had withla the twelve months preceding received the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of Eng. land. It is genersily coupled with the Test Act, passed on March 29. 1673, under the nsme of the Test and Corporation Acts. Both were repealed on Misy 9, 1828, public Both were repealed on Miay 9, 1828, public opinion having for some time previously been so much against them that their operation
was snnually suspended by a Bill of lnWas snnu
demnity.
corporation Act, which had been passed by the Corporation Alt, which had been pasked by the
Oavalier Par Oavalier Parliament zoon atter the Reatoration, and mhich contained atchase requirity all mazicipa Torms of the Ccurch of England-- Macaulay : Hikta Eng., ch. xi.
" $\mathbf{c o r}^{\prime}$-por- $\overline{\text { an}}$-tör, s. [Eng. corporat(e); -or.] A member of a corporation or corporate body.

- cor'-por-ā-türe, s. [Eng. corporat(e); •ure.] 1. The state or condition of being embodied; corporality.

2. Bodily existence or nsture.
"For whone corporature, leneaments of body, behav. trust to othern $\ldots$.."-strype: Liva of Bir Th. Smith App. No. 4
cor'pör-ăy, 8. [Comporas.]
cor-pör'-ĕ-al, a. \& s. [O. Fr. corporal.] [Cobporal, a.]
A. As adjective:
3. Of or pertainiag to the body; bodily, as opposed to mental, \&c.
"His vital presence-his corporeal mould""
4. Having a body.
$\because \because$ great observer of the nature of devils, holds 3. Material, substantial ; opposed to spirit n 21 .

- B. As substantive:

Eccles. : A corporal or corporas cloth.
"The corporeals sole and unshapitiche."
Antigetice, L Res. Antiquer, 1. 129.
(1) Corporeal hereditaments: A legal title for land in its widest scceptation.
(2) Corporeal rights: Such righta as are appreciable by the senses of seeing and handling, as opposed to incorporesl rights, such as obligations of all kinds.
If (1) Crabb thus discriminates between corporealsnd material:-" Corporeal is properly a species of material: whatever is corporeal is nuterial, but not vice versit. Corporeal respucts animate bodies; material is used for every thing which can act on the senses, animate or inaninate. The world contains corporeal beings, and consista of material substances. (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
(2) For the difference between corporeal and corporal, ses Corponal.
cor-pör'-ĕ-al-İsm, s. [Eng. corporeal; -ism.] The principles or tenets of a corporcalist; materialism.
"'. . From the principles of corporentiom itwelf to erince that there cati lye no corjoreal deity after this
manner. - Cud woorth: 1 intel. System.
 A materialist ; one who denies the existeose of apiritual substances.
"Sonne corporsatirt, and mechanion valuly pretendod
to rakke a world withont a God."-Bp. Berkeley : Airis, 1259.

- cor-pör-あ-ay-1-ty, s. [Eng. corporeal; -ity.] The quality or state of being corporeal, or of having a body and aubstance.
" cor-pör'-ĕ-al-ly̆, adv. [Eog. corporeal; -ly.] In a corporesl or bodily manaer or form; bodily, ia body.
son ": On the orpil Tex. (icoss), pp.ritually."-ap. Richaraz
* cor-pör'-㐅-al-nĕss, \& [Eng. corporeal; -ness.] The quaslity or atate of being corpo real ; corporeality.
- cor-pör-ē-ㄴ-ty, s. [Fr. corportité, from Low Lat. corporeitas.] Corporeality, materislity; the quality or state of having a material body and substance.
"The one attributed corporaity to
cther shape and ngure, and the
sillingtee.
* cor-pör'-ě-oŭs, a [Lat. corporeus, from corpus = a body.]

1. Having a body ; bodily, corporeal.
".-. Dot able to concelve God to be any tbing bnt ${ }_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{A} 46 \mathrm{~L}$
2. Of or pertaining to the body; earthly, not spiritual.
"The affectlons belng more groes and corporeow

* cor-pör-1́-1-cä'-tion, s. [Fr., from cor porifier.] The sct of corporitying or giving a bodily forna and natare to. [Conpoasfy.]
* oor-pör'-1-fy, o.t. [Fr. corporifier; Sp. cor porificar, from Lat. corpus (genit. corporis) $=$ 8 body, and facio (pass. fio) $=$ to make.] To embody or endow with a bodily form or nsture.
works, the 495 .
cor'-po-sant, s. [Sp. cuerpo $=\mathrm{s}$ body, and santo $=$ holy ; Ital. \& O. Sp. corpo santo.]

Naut.: A name given by sailors to a luminons electric hody often observed on dark stonny nights skipping about the masts and rigging of a ship.
corps ( $p s$ silent), s. \& a. [Fr., from Lat. cor pus = a body. Originally the same word as corpse (q.v.).]
A. As substantive:

- I. Ordinary Language:

1. A body; the human frame.
"Cold numboess streight bereavea
Her corps of sense, and th' atr ber soul receives,
2. A body (used contemptnously) ; a carcasis. "iHe's not all spirit." Dry and seems asham'd 3. A corpse, a dead body.

On a tombe ia all the faire above,
And under la the oorps, Chaucer: The Squieres Tale, 10,ssi
4. The body, as distinguished from the soul. "Betwene the corps and the spirit." il. is.
5. A body of men ; a company, a party.
"I immediately returned back to jola my Hitio 6. A vody or code of laws.
of England \&hole corpe of the lav?"-Bacon: Cnion II. Technicall

* 1. Eccles.: The land witl whleh a prebend or other ecclesiastical office is endowed.
"He mided... the corpz of a good mrebend in the
church of salabury,"-Heylin: Life of hatud, p. 8 so . 2. Mil. : A body of troops; a division of an army.
* B. As cudj. : Pertaining in any way to a body or corps.
coxps d'armée, s. [Fr.] One of the largest divisions of an army in the field.


## corps de garde, $s$.

1. Ord. Leng. (Mil.): A post or station oceupied by a body of nien on guard; slso the body of men on guard.
suardi. We were fain to take shelter in the corpa do
*2. Fig.: Any post of duty or guerd.
"False pastors, whon a unals shall find rather in
their beds, or nt table, or in the stew or any wher thelr beds, or nt table, or in the gtewe or any where elue thun in their carpur
Bezsits Serm. (1587), p. 234.

[^191]corpa diplomatique, ${ }^{2}$.[Pr.] The no court
corps-present, s. A mortuery or funeral oift to the church, in recompense, as was pretended for anything that had been omitted or withheld by the deceased.
"The uppernost Claith, orpospresent Clerk-malia
the Pascheoffering. . . - Firuz Buth of Discipline the Pansche ${ }^{2} 2$

## aory.]

Mil. A body of men intended for rapid movements.
corpse, * corse, 8. \& a. [Conps.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. The body, living or dead.
" Bot naked, without oeedfult restimoate
"Behold. they were all dend corpses."-2 Kingu

2. The dead body of a haman being.
". :". carne and took up his corpuo, and lald it in is
*3. A human being (used in contempt)
"To stuff this maw, this vast unhlde-bound corpece".
II. Law: Stealing a body for the purpose of dissection, or with any other object, is s punishable offence; so slso is refusal, on the part of one whose duty it is to inter it, to give it the rites of sepulture.
B. As adj.: (See the compounds)

I For the difference between corpse and body, ses Bony.

## coxpse-candie, s.

1. Lit.: A candle kept burning round the coffin containing a corpse up to the time of its interment
2. Fig.: A local name for the tgnts fatuus or Will-o'the-Wisp (q.v.).
coxpse-cooler, s. A temporary coffin nstural decay by expnsure to an artificially cooled stmosphere. (Kntght.)
corpse-gate, s. The same as Lici-ante (q.v.).
corpase-light, s. The ignts fatuus or Will-o-the-Wisp, also called corpse-candle (q.v.).

T Tho corpoelights dance-they regono, and now . . . No more la given to gifted ayo! seors: olondinaas
corpse-sheet, s. A ohroud or windingheet.


## corps-let, s. [Corslet.] A corsiet.

 Judith L L 669 .cor'-pụ-lẹnçe, cor'-pụ-1ẹn-ç゙̆. s. [Fr. corpulence; Lat. corpulentia, from corpus $=\mathrm{s}$ body.]

* I. Corporeality ; the quality of having a body sud substantial form.
$\ldots$ men phansie $G o d \mu e \theta^{\prime}$ U $\lambda \eta s$ with matter and corpulency . . ."-Hammond: Works, vol, Iv., werm. 7. 2. Excessive fstness or bulkiness of body; feshiness, obesity.
"Her age and corpulency rendered all attempts of
thet sort impossihle."-Melmoth: Pliny to Tacitus thet sort impo
*3. Thickness, grossness, density, or opaqueness.
-Ray: the heaviness and eorputency of the weter. ...-
TI One of the most notable csses known of corpulence wss thst of Daniel Lsimbert, who being weighed a fow days before his desth, in 1809 , was found to be 739 lbs., or $\$ 2$ st. II lhs. Corpulence is often constitutionsl, and not simply dependent on the qusitity or cbaracter of the food consumed. The ixtter, however, have a powerful influence. In 1863 Mr. Benting published a psmphlet recommending to the over stout abstinence from tugsr sid substances containing minch starch, a regimen which he considered hsd ensbled him to diminish his own inordinste stoutness.
or'-pu-lent, a. [Fr. corpulent; Sp., Ital., (b Poit. corpulento; Lat. corpulentus, from corpus =a body.]
I. Literally:
* 1. Corporeal ; possessing a body and ma teriai form.
*2. Pertaining to the body ; carnal.
thinic. to elovate our fancien, to mako it posealbio to carnal."-Eamile Work, vol. iv., eerm. vil.

3. Excessively fat, fleshy, bulky, obese.
tuyit: ' I wasasea, vory corppulent and hesuy ....-Hack-
*4. Solid, dense, thick, opaque
"The overmnch perspiculty of the atone may noem
*II. Fig.: Dense, obscure, wanting in ciearness.
"Wo my it it a feeshy atiie, whea there is moch perphrnais, sod circuit of woids; nid when, with Jonson: Disoverice.
IT Crabb thus distinguishes between corpu lent, stout, snd lusty: "Corpulent respects the festy state of the body; stout respects also the state of the muscles and bones: corpulence is therefore 6 D incidentsl property ; stoutness is a nstural property : corpulence may come upon us according to circumstsnces; stoutness is the nstural make of the body which is born with us. Corpulence snd lustiness are both with us. Corpulence by the ststs of the health; but the former may arise from disease; the lstter is alwsys the consequence of good health; is alwsys the consequence of good health;
corpulence consists of an undue proportion of corpulence consists of an undue proportion of
fat: lustiness consists of a due snd full profst: lustiness consists of a due snd full pro-
portion of all the solids in the body." (Crabb: portion of all
cor'-pu-1put-1美, adv. [Eng. corpulent; -ly.] In a corpulent manuer.
cor'-pŭs, s. [Lat., pl. corpora.]

* I. Ord. Long.: A body.

IL. Technically:
I. Bot.: The mass of anything. Thus corpus ligneum, or corpus lignosum, is the mass of the woody tissue in s plsnt. (Treas. of Bot.)
2. Anat.: In the eame sense as I. Various parts of the mechanism of the bodily rrsme are so called. Thns there are, Corpus callosum, corpus ciliare, corpus dentutum, corpus fimbriatum, corpus Highmorianum, corpus luteum, snd corpus spongiosum urethra, dc.

## corpus callonum, s. [Lat. $=$ the firm

 body.]Anat. : The grest transverae commissure of the cerebral hemispheres in msn and the mammalis.
Corpus Christi, s. [Lat. $=$ the body of Christ.] For def. see etym.
If There is 8 Corpus Christi College st Cambridge which was founded sbout A.D. 1351 snd annther at Oxford founded in A.0. 1546.

II (I) Corpus Christi Day:
Ecclesiol.: The day on which the festival of Corpus Christi is kept.
(2) Festival of Corpus Christi:

Ecclesiol.: A festival in the Church of Rome in honour of the body of Christ, slleged, after transubstantistion has been effected, to be corporally present in the Eucharist. It was first celebrated at Liege, in A.D. I24I, by the Carst cens of St. Martin. It was recommended in a bull issned by Pope Urban IV. between 1262 and 1204 , snd conflimed snd enjoined by 1262 and 1204, and confrmed $8 n d$ enjoined by
the Council of Vieme in 1311 or 1312 . The French call it la Fetc-Dieu. It is observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. The rejection of transubstantiation by the English Church st the Reformation naturally carried with it the abolition within its pale of the Corpus Christi festival.
"Ampfellow: The Thevogian: Tale ; Torquema

## corpus delicti, s.

Law: The substance of the crime slleged, with the attendsint circumstances as specifed in the libel.

## corpus juris canonici, s.

Law: The body or code of canon lsw.
corpus juris civilis, s.
Law: The body or code of civil law.

* cor'-pụ-sąnçe, s. [Corposant.]
cor-pŭs'-cle (ole as cel), s. [Lat. corpusculum (pl. corpuscula) $=\mathrm{a}$ little body, dimin. of corpus (q.v.).]
I. Ord. Lang. : A little body of snything.

II. Technically:

1. Nat. Phil.: In the same sense as [I.] 2. Anatomy:
(1) Human: Minute solid microscopio bodiee found in the blood. They are of two kinds, (1) Coloured corpuscles, known slso as the red particies or the red globuies; and (2) the colourless, known also as the white or pale


## COBPUSCLES OF HUMAN BLOOD.

corpuscles. The former are the more numer ous. The coioured corpuscles are not really globular; they are flattened or discoidsl, the outline being circular. On the sides constituting the disks there is sometimes a con cavity. Their sverage size is from zrot to $\pi^{\frac{1}{2} 0}$ of an inch in diameter, their breadth of that amount.
(2) Compar.: In most msmmsls the corpuscies are like those of man. In the comel, puscies are they are elliptical in outline. In birds, reptiles, and most fiehes they are oval birds, reptiles, and most fishes they are oval
disks with s central elevation on each aide. disks with s central elevation on each aide. Those of the invertebrats are, as a rule, not
coloured, the annelids alone being an exception. They are, as a rule, disk-shaped, with a circular or an oblong outline. Quain.)

## 3. Botany:

Plural:
(1) Certain cells forming within the embryo sao in the Coniferx. Each of these corpuscles in its turn produces in Its interior a rosette of cells, generally four in number, with which the pollen tube comes in contact. The name corpuscle in this sense was given by the grest hotanist Robert Brown.
(2) The spore eases of certain fungsls.

II (I) Touch corpuscles (Corpuscula tactus):
Anat.: Certain corpuscies found in the skin of the hand and foot, and one or two other parts, deaigned to make those parts more sensitive in tonch. They were discovered by R. Wagner and Meissuer. (Quain.)
(2) Vermiform corpuscles:

Bot.: Spiral vessels in a contracted, strsngied, or distorted condition. (Treas. of Bot.)
oor-pŭs'-cụ-lar, a. [Fr. corpusculaire, from Lat. corpusculum.] [Corpuscle.] Pertsining to a corpuscle or smail trody.
"The mechnnical or corpuscular philosophy, thougt portd, had lain dead for many ages in contempt aud oblivion"--Bentley.
If $\dagger$ (I) Corpuscular philosophy: The philosophy which attributes all phenomens to the sction of bodies on each other. It is called slso the Corpuscularian philosophy (q.v.).
(2) Corpuscular theory or hypothesis of light: Nat. Phil.: The theory or hypothesis which represents light is an imponderable substance consisting of molecules of extreme tenacity, emitted in straight lines with slmost infinite velocity from luminous hodies. It is called also the Emission theory. It had the powerful support of Sir Isaac Newton, but the Undulatory theory or hypothesis, the rival of the former one, is thist now generally $i$ accepted.
00r-pŭs-cụl-är'-ían, a. \& s. [Lat. corpucul(a); Eng., \&c. suff. -arian.]
A. As adjective:
J. Pertaining or relating to minute bodies or corpuscles, or to the corpuscular philosophy (q.v.).
"As to oatural philowophy, I do not expeet to sood intelligible than the corpuscularian or meebanical." Boyle.
boll, boy ; pout, jowl; cat, ¢̧ell, ohorus, çhin, beņh; go, gem ; thin, this; sin, aş ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 1.

2. Sapporting tha corpuscular philosoplyy.
"Some corpureutarian philosophers of tho lant nge." - Some corpureutarian
B. As subst.: An adberent of the corpuscular philosophy.
"Ho. Nowtonl scams to hare maio a greater pro-
 II Corpuscularian philosophy: [Corpuscular philosophy\}.
cor-pŭs-cụ-1ăr-1̆-ty, s. [Eng. corpuscular -ity.) The state of being corpuscular.
Dor-pŭs'-cụ-1ā-těa, $a$. [Eng. corpuscul(e), and suff. -ated.]

Anat. \& Zool: Containing corpuselea, as the biood, \&c.
† cor-pŭs'-cule, s. [Conpuscle.]
cor-pŭs'-cư-loŭs, a. [Lat. corpuscul(um); Eng. suff. -ous.] Corpuscular.
purcutous moths the cocons ryantol: Frag. of sciencal l3nd ed. . xL 307.
corr, cor-mele, cor-meille, s. [Gael, coermect $=$ the Heatipea.] Lathyrus macrorhizus (Highlands of Seotland, \&c.).

## * oor'-ra-cle, 3. [Coracle.]

* cơr-rāde', v.t. [Lat. corrado, ifrom $\infty$ n $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and rado $=$ to rub.]

1. Lit. : To rub or wear into; to wear away by frequent friction.
2. Fig.: To wear out, to consume.
"Wealth corraded by corruption."-Dr. R Clarke,
oŏr-räd'-ĕd, pa. pat. or a. [Corrade.]
$\dagger$ corr-rā'- dŭ-al, a. [Lat. $c o r=c o n=$ with, together; radius =a ray.] Radiating to or from the same point.
corr-rā'-dǐ-äte, v.t. [Lat., Eng., \&c. corr, the same as con = together, and Eng. radiate.]
Optics (Of rays of light): To concentrata in one foens.
corr-rā-dī- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ 'tion, 8. [From Eng. corradiat(e); -ion.]
Optics (of roys of light): The act nf concentrating in one focus.
Bacon: : Aatural Hitatory.
corr-rād'-ǐng, pr.par., a., \& s. [Corrane.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. $\alpha$ dj.: (See the vert
C. As sutbst. : The act or process of wearing away or consuming by frequent friction, \&c.
cor-ral', s. [Sp., from corro = a circle ; Port. $=$ a cattle-pen.
I. A pen or enclosure for cattie, harses, \&c.
3. An enclosed apace formed of wagons as 8 means of defence for emigrants while passing through indian territory.
4. A pen or enelosure for capturing elsphanta.
odr-ral', v.t. [Corrale s.]
5. To shut up into a corral.
6. To form into a corral.
cơr-rë́-a, cor-rat-a, s. [Named after Joseph Correa da Serra, a distiaguished Portuguese botanist.\}
Bot.: A genus of Rutacea, tribe Boronlex. The leaves are simple, dotted, and downy the calyx is cup-shaped, nearly entire ; the retals four, reddish or greenish; the atamens eifht. The leaves of Corncio alba and other species of the same gemus are used in their native country, Australia, as a suhstitute for tea. They are sometimes called Native Fuschias, from a slight resembance they have to that genus of plants. Some are knowa in British greenhouses.

* cŏr-reo-ci-on, * cor-rec-ci-oun, \& [Cornection.]
oôr-réct', a. [Fr. correct; Sp. correcto; Ital. correlto, from Lat. correctus, pa par. of corrigo = to set straight or right : con $=$ cum $=$ with together, folly, and rego $=$ to rule, to direct.]
I. Set right; free from fault or imperfection, or according to a fixed standard or rule.

2. True, exact ; in aceordance with facts.
3. Accordiug to propriety.
4. Accurate, faultleas.
"Always tuse the most correas editions . . ."-Follom

- Crabb thus discriminates hetween correct and accurate: "Correet is equivalent to corrected or set to sights : accurate impiles pro perly done with care, or by the application of care. Correct is megative in ita senae accurate in positive: it is sufficient to be frea from fanlt to be correct ; it must contain every minute particular to be accurate. Information is correct which contains aothing but facts; it is accurate when it contains a vast number of detsils. What is incorrect ]a allied to falsehood; what is inaccurate is general and indefinite." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cör-rěct', * cor-recte, *oor-ette, v.t. \& th [Fr. corriger; Sp. corregir; Port. corrigir; Ital. correggere.] [CORRECT, a.]


## A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To get straight or right what is wrong to amend. Used-

## (1) Of faults of charceter or conduct :

"Ot ilka,- Dece. lered man that my dofnult here cor
(2) Of fuults in writing, style, language, de.: "Ife enployed bimeelt hin corrocting the grant work 2. To-set a person right wheo he has made a mistake; to point out a mistake or error to

* 3. To make amends for a fault committed to aecommodate a difference.

4. To aet right or remedy the effects of anything hurtful.
"It lefendeth the hamors from patrefaotion, and
correcteth thow that are patrefed. correcteth th
Recta, p. 133
5. To obviate, comteract, or qualify the effects of one ingredient by the mixture or effects of one ingre
boifing. . Its quality of relaxing may be corrected hy

> boinug ...-Arbuthnot or +6 . To counteract the
46. To counteract the results or effects of any labit, act, or parsuit by occasional interchange with another.
"It was his mauner to Intermix his literary pur.
onits 12 such sort as to make the 1 ighter reliore the more serious; aud thoee ngin. In their tnin, temper nd correct the other. ebastise, to place under discipline. ebastise, to place under discipline.
"For whom
II. Printing: To revise a pronf; to polat out by certain marks any words or letters which may require correction; siso to alter the tyje where a wrong letter, \&c. has been used.
B. Reflex. : To necall words used in error.

+ C. Intransitive

1. To make corrections or amerdments.
".... I corrected. because it was as pleasant to mo
to correct as to write. "-Pope: Homer, Fred.
2. To chastise, to punish.


- Crabb thus discriminates between to cor rect, to rectify, and to reform: "Correct respects ourselves or others; rectify has regard to ones aelf only. correct is either an set of anthority or discretion; rectify is an act of discretion oniy. What is corrected may vary th its magnitude or importance, and consequently may require more or less trouble what is rectificel is always of a nature to be nitered withont great injury or effort. Habitual or individual faults are corrected; individual mistakes are rectified. A person corrects himself or another of a bad labit in speaking or pronouncing; he rectifies any error in his accounts. Mistakes in writing nust be corrected for the advantarge of the scholar; mistakes in pecuniary transections eanaot be tou soon rectifid for the satisfaction of all parties Reform like rectify is used only for one's aelf when it respects ipersonal aetions; but reform and correct are likewise employed for matters of general interest. Correct in neither case amounts to the same as reform. A rerson corrects himself of particular habits; he reforms his whole life: what is corrected undergoes a change, more or less alight; what is reformed nssumes a new form anif lecomes a new thing. Correction is always alvisable; it is the re moval of an evil : reform is enuaily so as it respecta a man'a own conduct; bnt as it reapects pubiic matters, it is altogether of a questionshle nature; a man esnnot begin too soon to reform himself, nor too late to sttempt
reforming the constitntions of nociety. The abusea of goverument may alwaya be edran tageously corrected by tha judicious hand of a wise minister : reforms in a atate are suwa $y$ attended with a certain evil, and promise but an uncertaia good; they are never recom mended but by the young, the thoughtless, the lusy, or tha interested." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
cór-rěct'-ą-ble, $\dagger$ cor-rěct'-I-ble, $a_{\text {. }}$ [Eng. correct; able.] Capable of being cor rected; that may or can be corrected.
"The coldneses and whindinespe, easily correctable
with spice. .
cór-rěct'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [Connect, v.]
cór-reéct'-ǐigg, pr. par., a., \& \&. [Conrect, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. at particip. adj. $\therefore$.(Seo tha verb).
C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: Thatet nf making corrections or amendments; tha act of chastising or punishing.
2. Printing: The revising of a proof; tha pointing ont by means of certain mark's any words or letters which require correction also the altering of the type when a wrong letter, \&c. bas been used.
correoting-plate, s. :Manamric compenation.]

+ ot̄r-rëct'-ing -1y, adv. [Eng. correcting ily. $]$ In a eorrecting manner or tone.
ingly:"-T. Hardy: far from the Madding Crowed.
côr-rĕć-tion, * cor-rec-ci-on, * cor-rec-cd-oun, 3. [Fr. correction; Ital. corre sione; SH. correccion, from Lat. correctio, from correctus.] [Connect, a.]
I. Ordinary Langaage:

1. Tha act of setting straight or right according to a ataudaud; amendment, improvement.
(1) Of faults of conduct or action:
(2) Of faults of writing, style, language, de.: "Boother poet. In mother age mayt take the mame onough to deservo corroction -Dryden : F'ables, Prel 2. The amendment or corrected words subatituted for those conaidered faulty.
"Corrections or traprovemeata should be adjolned,
by way of note or comunentary, in ther proper
2. The act of reproving or of pointing out faults or mistakes for ameudment; animadversion, criticism.

3. The act of clastising, purishing, or placiag under diseipline ; chastisemeot.
"'Take him to prison, omcer :

4. The elastisement, punishment, or dis cpline auffered for faults committed.
"He goeth . .ick as a fool to the eorrection of the
5. The counteracting, obviating, or qualify
fag of the hurtful effects of any jngredient py lag of the hurtful effects of any ingredient ly the admixture or addition of another.
6. That which servea or tends to correct the qualities or effects of any ingredient; a eorrectory.
II. Printing: The correcting of a proof; the altering of wrong type.
T Crabb thos discriminates between correction, discipline, aud punishment: "Children are the peculiar subjects of correction; discipline and purishment are conflined to no age. A wise parent corrects his ehild ; a master maintains discipline in his school; a gederal preserves discípline in his army. Whoever commits a fault is liabie to be punished by those who hava authority over him; if ba commits a crime be ambjeets himself to be punished liy law. Correction and discipline are mostly exercised by means of chastiaement, for which they ars often employed as a mubstitute; punishment is inflicted in any wsy that gives pain. Correction and discipline are both of them personal acta of nuthority exercised by superiors over inferiors, but the former is mostly employed by one individual over another; the latter has regard to a nmuner who ane the aubjects of it directiy or indirectiy: punishment has no relation whatever to the ageot by which the action la per-
correational－correspondent
1287
formed；it may proceed alike from permone or things．A parent who apares the due correo nea a alike be pumished by the insubordination snd irregularities of those over whom they have s control．＂（Crabb：Eng．Synon．）
I House of correation：$\Delta$ gaol，a peniten． tiary．
edr－rưo－tion－al．$a$ ，［Fr．correctionnel，from Low Lat．correctionalis，from correctio．］In－ tended for or tending to correation．
－cotr－rěd－tion－ër，s．［Eng．correction；－er．］ One who has been in a house of correction； a gaol－lird．

otr－rěot－1ve，a．\＆s．［Fr．correctif；Ital． correltivo；Sp．correctivo．］

A．As aidjective：
1．Intended to correct or punish what is wrong．
2．Having the quality or tendency to cor－ rect the effects of aaythiag hurtful or noxious．
 B．As substantive：
1．A correctory，pnoishment，or penalty for any wrong done．
2．Anything having the quaiity or teadency to correct the effecta of anything hurtfui or noxious ；an antidoto．
R＂Some corrective to its evil ．．．＂－Burke：French ${ }^{2} 3$.
＊3．A limitation，restraint，or reatriction． Haio：Origin of Mamkind
côr－rĕct＇－ǐve－1̆y，adv．［Eng．corrective；－ly．］ In a correctiva or correcting manner． ＂The ancongmmate blow ehoold back again Correotively admooish his own pate－Brownéng：Ring \＆Books ix 423
ctr－x九̌ct＇－ive－nĕsss，s．［Eng．corrective； －ness．］The quality of being corrective．
cör－rĕct－1Y̆．adv．［Eng．correct；－ly．］
1．Io a correct mamer，exsctly，sccording to a fixed rule or standard；in exact accord－ ance with so original or copy．
 2．la sccordance with propriety．
3．In accordanca with truth and accuracy．
atr－rěot＇－nĕss，s．［Eng．correct；－Ress．］ 1．The quality of being correct or in exact accordance with rules or a fixed standard； exactness，faultlessnesa；etrict accordance with propriety．
＂Ia nother nature it would hare hardenod into mere correcthess＇of cold

## 2．Acearscy，truth．

3．Conformity or accord with the rulea of art or taste．
cotr－rĕcti－õr，s．［Eng．correct；－or．］
I．Ordinary Language：
1．One who or that which sets atrsight or right，or corrects what is wrong．
＂：－iswift．aniverssl reformer and corroctor of abnses， 2．One who or that which amends，cor－ rects，or slters by reproof，criticism，or chastisement．
＂Time I the corrector where our judgmeoto err．＂ II．Tech nically：
1．Med：：An ingredient in a composition，or a drug calculated to countersct or obviate the effects of saything hurtfui or noxious；sn antidote，a corrective．
＂：turpootines are corrodorron quickesiver．hy mixture＂－Quincy．
2．Printing：
（1）Ona who corrects or revises a proof；a printer＇s reader．
＂I remember a person．Who，by his style and litert． ture．seems t＇have heen the corrector ot a hedge． press in Littile－Brtain，proceeding gradually to an （2）Aiso the workmon who corrects the
type． 3．Telegraphy：A contrivance intended to correct sny defect in the type－wheel of a prist－ iog telegraph－machine．
 corded the bargains of merchants made there． （Kersey．）
côr－rect＇－õr－y，a．\＆z．［Eng．corrector；－y．］
A．As adj．：Corrective；having the power or quslity of correctiog．
B．As subst：Anything which corrects or amends what is wrong，or connternets the effects of snything hurtful or noxious；a cor－ rective．

† cór－rěct＇－rěss，s．［Ėng．corrector；－ess．］A female who corrects．
oŏr－rề＇－ǧ̌－dor，s．［Sp．， $1 \mathrm{lt} .=$ one who cor－ rects，from corregir $=$ to corrset．］In Spain， the chief magistrate of $s$ town．In Portugal， a maristrste posseasiug administrative，but no governing，power．（Ogilvie．）
＂This noise was occnsioned by the arrival of the
－cor－ret，＊cor－ri，s．［Gael．］The low side of s hill，or a hollow between hills，where tho gama lies．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Fleet foot on the correl". } \\
& \text { Scoet: The Lady of the Lake, til. } 18 .
\end{aligned}
$$

cơr－rel，s．［Conali．］
＊cơr＇－ř－lāte，a．［Correlate，v．］One who is reciprocally related to saother，as father and son．
＂These two are necosarily connected as any two Answer to Lete 6.
oŏr＇－rĕ－1äte，v．i．［Prsf．co $=$ con，and Eng． relate（q．v．）．］To have a reclprocal relation； to be reciprocaliy related．
＂A．．
cơr＇－rĕ－lāt－ěd，pa，par．\＆a．［Curbelate．］
cơr－rĕ－lā＇tion，e．［From Eag．correlut（e）， and guff．－ion；or from Lat．，Eug．，\＆e．cor，the same as con，sud Eng．relation．］
Of two or more things：The atate of being so related to cachother that one canot be sitered without the others also nodergoing change．
＂In monstroaities，the correlatlons betweell quite
distinct parts are very curious－Darvin：Origin oq distinct partsare very curious＂－Darvin：Origin a
Species（ed．1853），ch，i，b． 11.
I（1）Correlation of growth：
Biol．：（For definition see extract）．
＂Correlation of growth－I mean hy this expreasion that the whole organd satlon lia tied tose ther during tiona in ang one part occur，and aro nceumulated

（2）Correlation of the physical forces：
Nat．Phil．：The doctriae that all the forces of nature，heat，light，electricity，magnetism， chemical affinity，snd motion sre convertible into each other．This view was promnlgated in 1842 by Mr ．Grove，afterwards Sir W，Grove， F．R．S．The first edition of his work on the Correlstion of the Physical Forces appesred in 1846，the fifth in 1867．The doctrine is now accepted as s postulste in natural philosophys．
cŏr－rĕl＇－a－tīe，a．\＆s．$\quad[$ Pref．$c o=c o n$, and Eng．relative（q．v．）．］

A．As adj．：Reciprocally connected or re－ lated，so that the existence of one in s par－ ticular state dependa on the existenes of the other；correlated．
＂Father and son．husband and wife，and soch other
correutive terms，seem nearly to belong one to an－ correutitive terms，seem nearly to belong one to an－ B．As subst．：One who or thst which is correlated to another；a correlate．
＂The eljne Ruld the thinge signified bee corrolatiuen．＂

- Soye：Expos．of Daniel，ch．Iill．
corr－rell＇－a－tive－ly̆，adv．［Eng．correlative； －ly．］In a correlative mamer or relation．
＂Onr Snviour is a klng three manner of wnyes，and
no correlatipely hath three distlnct meveral kingdoms，＂ ＊o correlatively hath three distlinct nevera
cor－rĕ1＇－a－tive－nc̆ss，s．［Eng．correlative； －ness．］The quality or state of being correla－ tive or reciprocally related．
＊cobr－rē－lí＇šon－ist，s．［Pref．$\infty=$ con，snd Eng．religionist（q．v．）．］One of the same reli－
gious persilasion；a member of the same church．

－cor－rept，a［Lat．correpius，pa．par．of corripio＝to reproach．］Reproaciful，abusive． ＂These corrape and corrupt extanies or os travagnn．
oies．＂－Ga uclen：Toares of the Church， p ． 212 （Davies．）
＊cơr－rĕp＇－tion，＂cor－rep－ci－oun，s．［Lat． corrsptio，from correptus，pa，psr．of corripio $=$ to reproach．］Reproach，reproof，reprehen－ aion，sluse．
nemena hadde corroprtoun or reprougng of hit wood－
Chr－rě－spŏnd，v．i．\＆t．［Fr．correspondre； Sp. corresponder ；Ital．corrispondere；Low Lat．correspondeo，from Lat．cor $=\operatorname{con}=$ with torether，and responieo $=$ to answer．］［RE－ grond．］
A．Intrarsitive：
1．To answer or be correspondent to；to agree，to dit，to anit，to be sdapted to ；to be congruous or answerable．
（1）Absolutely：
＂Eare aloo tanted，and have also found
（2）Followed by the prep．to．
＂It may be douhted whether any real poilty that over existed has exactly correpported to the pure
of that polity．＂－Nacaulay ：Httu．Enug，olh xvLL
（3）Followed by the prep．with．
arthacal or inechanilcal equal mensures of time．＂－ Holder．：On Titiona
2．To keep up a correspondence with；to communicate by letters sent sad received．
（1）Absolutely：
Edward in at aware when I began to correspond．＂－T．
（2）With the prep．with．
－TMey freely correspond with thelr fellow－zcologists．＂
＊3．To hold intercourse or communi
3．To hold intercourse or communion．
"To correspond with heaven."
＊B．Trans：To anawer to，to agree wifh or be suitable to．
＂These kInges shuld geue vnto these chosen and lerued meo their new names corroyponaling their ver Joyo：Expos．of Dantel，ch． 1.
oǒr－r厄゙－spŏnd＇－ęnçe，† oor－rě－apŏnd＇－ en－ç̆̆，s．［Fr．correspondance；Sp．corre－ spondencia；Ital．corrispondenza，from Low． Lat．correspondentia，from correspondeo $=$ to correspnond（q．v．）．］

1．Ordinary Language：
1．Of both forms：Agreement，mutusl adsnta． tion or aultaliility of oae thing to another accord，congruity．
＂．$\cdot$ a sinllitudo and correancondency between the

2．Now only of the form correspondence：
（1）Interconrse by means of letters sent sad received．
$\because$－．to open a formal publick correegpondonec with
the Actual government of a fore
（2）The letters seat and received by corre－ spondents．
Io that correspondence Willinm to oll himelf．＂－
＊（3）Friendly intercourse；interchange of friendly offices and civilities．
other great men fo the good eorrespondence with the
II．Fine Arts：The mutual sdaptation and agreement of the soveral parts of a design．
cŏr－rĕ－spŏnd＇－ent，a．\＆s．［Fr．correspon－ dant；Sp．correspondiente；Ital．corrispondente， from Low Lat．correspondens，pr．par．of cor－ respondeo $=$ to correspond（q．v．）．］
A．As adjective：
I．Lit．：Agreeing，answerable，congruous； in accord or agreement with another．
（1）Absolutcly ：
＂As that the correapondent pasalons rise，
（2）Followed by the prep．to．
Those maners siso end connersatlon belug
ont to the same．- Fox：Life of Tyndale
（3）Followed by the prep．with．
－II．Figuratively ：
1．Obedient，conformable in behsviour．
＂I wlll be correspondent to command＂
Shakeyp．：Tempest， 122


2. Williog, ready.

## A eurid knuh of amhracing enakee that kise

B. As substantive

1. Gen. : One who corresponds, or with whom an Intercourse is kept up, by meaos of lettera sent and received; ona in regular correspondence with another.

2. Spec.: Ona who is engaged to
regularly news to a aswspaper. T Crabb
respondent thas discriminates between corpondens an anserabie, and suitable: "Correanswerable, and answerable requires a agreement than suitable. Things that correspond tuust be aliks in size, shape, colour, and every minute particular: those that answer must be fitted for the same purpose; thoss that suif must have nothing disproportionata or discordant. . . Actiona ares said not to or corespordant. with professions ; tha auccess of an undertakjing does not answer the expectation; particular measures do not suit the purpose nt individuals." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

* oŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'ent-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. correspondent; -ly.] In a correspondent, anawe rable, or congruous manner; correspondingly.
the "He terms tho aphscopalical power of and corremmanicallon, the npostollcal rod; and correspondentzy ho calla

- cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'-ẽr, s. [Eng. correspond; -er.] One who corresponds; a correspondent.
 [CORRESPONO.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. A parbelp. adj. ; (See herb).
C. As substantive:
I. The act or state of belag cormanmendent or in accord; answerable, corresponclent.

2. Tha act of holdtng intercourse or cotamanicating by means of letters sentand recelved; correspondence.
II (1) A corresponding menber of a society: One residing at a distance, who corresponds with the society on special subjects, but does not take any part in its management.
(2) Corresponding Society of London.

Hist.: A society formed in London, in 1791, to reform the representation of the people and apread fiberal opinions, then very distastefu to the government of the day, owing to the excesses perpetrated in the name of liherty by the French revolutionists. In October, 1794 some of its members wera tried, the celebrated llorne Tooke among others: but they were aequitted. In 1795 and 1790 its meetings were declared treasonable, and in 1798 one of its members was executed as a traitor, which he protested he was not.
corr-rĕ-spơnd'-ing-1y̆, adv, [Eng, corresponding; -ly.] 1n a corresponding manner, conformably, answerably, agreeably.
Casielit's Tech. Ed., pt. W1., p. HYy.

- oör-rě-spŏns'-ǐve, $a$. [Pref.co $=c o n$, and Eng. responsive (q.v.).] Corresponding; answerable, conformable.

And Antenortdes, with masgy gtaples
And corresponsive null fulalling bolt And correnponsive null fuleflling bolts, Shakeap.: Trool \& Cress, Prol. cơr-rĕ-spŏns'-ǐve-1̆̆, adv, [Eng. corresponsive; -ly. 1 In a corresponding, answerable, or coaformahle manner.
corrri, s. [Coraes.] A hollow recess in a mountain, open only on one side.
"Thae graves of the slain are atill to the seen in that buns."-Nocet: Waterey, on the opposite slde of the
corri-rǐdor, s. [Fr. corritor $=$ a curtaine in fortitication (Cotgrave); Ital. corridore = (1) a runner, (2) a long gallery ; corrers $=$ to run, from Lat. curro (skeat).

1. Ord. Lang.: In the aame aense as II. 1.

He passed the portal-cross'd the corridor."
Byron: The Corsair, in
II. Technically:

1. Arch.: A gallery or opea communication to the different apartments of a house.
2. Fortif. : The covered way forming a walk around the whole of the work.
odr'-rişe, "cor-ige, v.t. [O. Fr. corrigier; = to correct, ] [Cornect, a.] To correct, to chastiae, to punish.
"That the maneres of shrowes bon eorigod and
chactived hy veniannce,"-Chawear: Beckiut, p. 12.
 (sing.), s. [Lat.] Faults or errora in a book needing correction.
"cǒr-rí-gent, a. \& s. [Lat. corrigens, pr.
A. As adjective:

Med.: Correcting, corrective.
B. As substantive:

Med.: A corractive or correctory.
" cơr-rí-gí-bII'-Ǐ-ty̆, \& [Eng. corrigible; -ity.] Corrigibleness.
" cǒr-riğ-1̌-ble, a. [Low Lat. corrigibilis, from Lat. corrigo.] [Correct, a.]

1. Having power or anthority to correct ; corrective.
In vior whe thower and corrigible authority of this Hen 2. Capable of belag get strai capable of correction or emendation 3. Capable of being morally set right or reformed.

2. Punishable; open or liable to punishment or chastisement.
"Hir was taken ops very ohort, and sdjudgod cor,
3. Submissive to correction; docile
" This corrogite neck, his face subduod To panetrative shane. ©ri" \& Cleop, iv.
" aơr-rǐg"-1-ble-něss, s. [Eng. corrigible; -hess.] The quality of being corrgibla ; cor rigibility.
corr-rigo-i-ō-la, a. [Dimin of Lat. corrigta = a shoo-the, a shoo-latchet, from corrigo $=$ to straighten, to make atraight, to correct. So ealled from ita long pliant atems.]

Bot.: Strapwort. A genus of bypogynous exogens, order illecebracea (Knotworts). Calyx, 5 -partite permanent ; petals, 5 ohlong, about as long as the calyx; otamens, 8 ;

atyles, 3 ; fruit, indehiscent one-seeded. Cor rigia littoratis (Sand Strapwort) is found though rarely, on the sea-coasts of Devon and Cornwall. Three or four other apeclea are known either from America or from Africa.

* oorr-ri'-val, a. \& s. [Co-atval.]
A. As ald. : Rivalling, emulous, in rivalry with, baving rivalling claims.
".... Fieet wowad: Equal and vorrifal with that of God."
B. As substantive:
I. One who is in rivalry with another; a competitor.
"Bo he that doth redeem her thence midght weas
Whout corribal an her desnittien inenry IT., i \&

2. A companion, a comrade.

And mnny moe corrivals and dear men
Of estimatiou and cominand in arms."

cŏr-ri'-val, v.i. \& t. [Co-RIVAI, a.]
Anto Intrans.: To rivsi, emulate, or onter Into rivalry with.
"But with the snnne corriwalling in light"
B. Trans, : To rival or emulate.
"odr-rī-vă1-1-ty,. cor-ri'-val-ty, c. [Enc. corrival; -ity.] Co-rivalry.
sp." Ȧall: Christ and Costar,
"chr-ri'-val-ry̆y, s. [Eng. corrival; -ry.]
Rivalry, competition, etnulation. Rivalry, competition, etnulation
"cơr-ri'-val-shĭ] s. [Eng. corrival; -ship.] Corrivalry.
"By the corrioalship
Rut Shagad his fales frlend
was destroyed. A 149.

* cơr'-x̌̌-vāte, v.t. [Lat. corrivatus, pa. par. of corrivo $=$ to draw off into one: $c o=c o n=$ with, together, and rivus = a brook, a etreatn.] To draw water from or run several atreams into one.
"Rare devices to corrieat. watern."
Burton: Anat. of Nel., p. 276.
"cơr-rǐ-và'-tion, s. [Lat. corrivatio, from corrivatus, pa. par. of corrivo.] The act or process of drawing water from aeveral streams into one.

cǒr-rǒb'-orr-ant, a. \& s. (Lat. oorroborans, pr, par, of corroboro $=$ to strengthen: con $=$ cum = with, fully, and robur $=$ atrength.]
A. As adj.: Streagthaning, corroborating.

Aacion: : Natrigerant $H$ ito coryroborant, and aperient."-
B. As substantive.
I. Ord. Lang.: Anything which supports or atrengthena.
"The brain with its proper corroborants, expecially
with eweot odoura, and with muelc."-Southey: Doctor, with oweot odours, and witi music." - Southey : Doctor 2. Med.
atrengthen the body; a tonic preparation to
cǒr-rŏb'-ŏr-ātc, v.t. \& i. [Lat. corroboratus, papar. of corroboro [Conaobofant]; Fr. corro-
A. Transitive:

* I. Lit.: To atreagthen; to make strong or give additional atrength to.
"Astringenta, both hot and wold whlch corroborat,

II. Figuratively :
"1. To atrengthen, to giveadditional atrength to, to increase in atrength or vigour.
"Our seviour himself when in hil agony was oorro borazed

2. Ta conflro, to establish, to make more certain or sure; to bear additional witneas to.

*B. Intrans.: To atrengthen, to give addj tional atrengtb.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { "Joy amdidst Hlas corroboratea, wxalte", Young: The Complaint, Nigbt } 8 .
\end{gathered}
$$

If For the difference between to corroborate and to confirm, aee Confinm.
" cơr-rŏb'-ŏr-āte, $c$. [СонновоRate, $v$.] Streugthened, made stronger.
"Hla heart is tracted and corroborate."
oór-robb-ŏr-āt"-ĕd, pa, par. or a. [Cosroborate, v.]

* cơr-rŏb" ŏr-āt-ẽr, 8. [Eng. corroborat(e); -er.] One who or that which corroboratea.
Eveityn: " $A$ cetararia.
* cör-rŏb'-ŏr-āt-ĭck, s. [Eng. corroborat(e); -ic.] A atrengthener, a corroborant.
Ioins."-T. Browen: Works, il. 1886. (Davien.)
cơr-rŏb'-ŏr-àt-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& s, [Conrobonate, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par \& particip. adj.: (Bee the verb).
C. As substantive
*1. Lit. : The act or process of atrengther. ing or making stronger.

2. Ftg.: The act of confirming, establishiog or bearing additional witness to anythiog; corroboration
rate, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, maríce; gō, pðt

 Sp. corroboracion; Ital. corroborazione, from Lat. corroboro.]
"I. Lit. : The act or process of atreugthening or corroborating the body when weak; trengthening.
II. Figuratively:
3. The act of confirming, eatablishing, or making mora certaln.
"The lady hervilt procured, \& bull, tor the better
4. That which confirms, establighea, or strengthena a atatement, \&c.
-бr-rơb'-õr-ā-tive, a.\& \&. [Fr. corroboratif, from Lat. corroboro.]
A. As adjective:
*1. Lit.: Having the power or quality of strenctheuing the body when weak.
5. Fig.: Tending to corroborate, confirm, or establiah a atatement, doctrine, dcc. and promit and humour ane prroborative of religion, and promotive to true tald
I Generally followed by of, but occasionally by $t 0$.
 B. As subst. : A medicine or preparation to atrengthen the body when weak; \& corroborant.
"In the cure of an aleer jo. joo are to mix cor Subra.
ctr-rǒb'-tr-a-totr-y, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. corroboratorius, from corroboratus, pa. par. of corroboro.] Strengthening or teadiug
 word.] The war-dance of the aboriginal Auatralims.
 signed for a place of rendezvous.
".. the Nonura Alberti scratohas for itaelf shallow holes or, as they are cailed by the natives, corrobory-
tng places, wher it is believed both sexes assemble." tng places, whert it is believed both sexes nssemble,"
il., pp. 101-2 Descent of Man (1871), pt. ili, ch. xiv., vol.
abr-rode', v.t. [Fr. corroder, from Lat. corrodo $=$ to gnaw, to bite : $\operatorname{cor}=\operatorname{con}=\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, and rodo $=$ to gnaw.]
I. Literally:
6. To sat away by degrees; to conaume or Wear away gradually; to destroy by corrosion. Foycige, vol. iile bk. ifre.., ch. ix.

* 2. To consume or dissolve gradually in any way.
" Fishes, which neither chew their meat, nor grind provided, corrode and reduce it into is chylus."-Ray On the Creation.
II. Figuratively:

1. To consume or wear away by slow degrees; to prey upon.
sad reflection and corroding care."
Pope: Homer't Odysey, bk. jv., 1. 400.

* 2. To poison, to embitter, to bliglit.

Ahould jealousy its venom once diffuse.
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
corr-rē'-dĕd, pu. par. or $a$. [Cobrode.]

* corr-rö́-dent, a. \& s. [Lat. corrodens, pr. par. of corrodo $=$ to corrode ( $q$.v.).]
A. As adj. : Having the quality or power of corroding ; corrosive.
B. As substantive:

1. Lit.: Auything which bas the quality or power of corroding ; a corrosive.
2. Fig.: Anything which consumes or weara away by degreea.
$\because \because$ cond corroident and a lentent, compunction and $\stackrel{\text { conasil }}{\text { p. } 17 .}$
 neut. pl. of corrodens, pr. par. of corrodo $=$ to gnaw to pieces: $\infty$ or $=$ con $=$ together, and rodo $=$ to gnaw.]
Entom.: A division or tribe of Orthoptera, containing as ita tyne the Termitida, the family of insecta to which the destructive white anta beloug. (Huxley.)

- odr-rṓ-dY-āte, v.t. [Cormode.] To corrode or eat away by degrees.
* ebr-rod-dǐ-bII'-Y-tyy, s. [Eng. corrodible;
-ty. 1 The quality or stats of beling corrodible; corroalbleneas.
†oorr-rö̀-dǐ-ble, a. [Eng. corroa(e); -able.] Capable of being corroded; liable to corrosion. briourn. orrodible hy whters, . . ."-Browne: Vulgar
obr-rö́-dy̆̀g, pr. par., a., \& s. [Corrone.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Eiee the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of consuming sway by corroston; the atate of being corroded.
cðr'-rotay̆, s. [Conony.]
* cŏr'-rర్-gāte, v.t. [Lat. corrogo, from con = $c u m=$ with, together, and rogo $=$ to ask.] To demand at the same time; to bring together. "Why an hypotheala and and and bo absardiy of error and falsehood." Gawle: Mag. Astro-Mancer, p. 107.
* cơr'rofl, v.t. [Coral, v.] To make red like coral ; to redden.

Corroin his cheeke to moe these riteano not doue."

* odr-ryōs-1-bil'-1-ty, s. [Eog. corrosible; -ity.] The quality of being corrosible; corrodibility.
"Corrouthithy being the quality, that answers corro-
siveness
* cơr-ross'-1-ble, a. [Lat. corrosus, pa. par. of corrodo $=$ to corrode (q.v.), and Eng. auff. -able.] Capable of baing corroded; liable to corrosion; corrodible.
 -ness.] The quality of being corrosibla; corroaibllity.
©Xr-rödion, s. [Fr. \& Sp. corrosion; Ital. corrosione, from Low Lat. corrosio, from Lat. corrosus, pa. par. of corrodo $=$ to corrode (q.v.).]
L. Literally

1. The action or process of eating or conoumiog away by degrees, aa metals are gradually eaten away by acids.
vol. it., p. ${ }^{2}$. 288.
2. The state of being so eaten or consumed away hy degrees.
"". Body. without corrosion."-Browne: Fulties arts of
IL. Fig. : The act or process of wearing or conauming away ly degreea, as by fretting, anxiety, care, \&c.
"A fretful temper wiil divide
Tha closest knot that masy be thed,
By ceaseless sharp corronion."
By ceaseless sharp corronion."
cdr-rósive, ${ }^{*}$ cor-ros-yva, ${ }^{*}$ ooresie, * corsive, corsey, * corzie. a. \& s. [Fr. corrosif; Sp. \& Port. corrosivo, from Lat.
corrosus, ps. par. of corrodo.]
A. As adj. (Of the forms corroaive ond corrosyve) :
3. Lit. : Having the quality or power of esting or consuming away by degrees, as acids do metals.
'Ye floods ! dascend; ye winds ! confirming, blow; Nor outward tempest nor corrosine time.
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.
4. Fig.: Consuming or wearing uway by degrees, as by melting, anxiety, care, \&c.; fretting, vexing.

In that eorrorive secrecy which gnaws
Byron: Lara, i. 16
B. Ag subst. (Of all forms) :

1. Lit. : Any substance which has the quality or power of corroding or dissolving bodies.

## The rough ale grates; yet useful is its tonch, <br> As sharp corrosives to the sehirrous flesb.". Jago: Edge-Hilh, bk, ilf

2. Fig.: Anything which wears or consunies away the mind by degrees, as care, anxiety, fretting, sc.
'A way ! though parting be a fretful corronite.
hakesp. : 2 Henry VI., Ili. 2

## corrosive sublimate, s.

Phar.: Also called Mercuric Chloride, $\mathrm{HgCl}_{2}$, Bichloride of Mercury, Perchloride of Mercury. Prepared by heating mercuric sulphate with dry godium chloride; the meretiric chloride anblimes as a whits transparent crys. talline masa. Sp. gr., 5.43. It is diasolvaile

In about twenty purts of cold water, and very aoluble in alcoliol und ether. it precipitates albuinen, hence white of egg is an antidote. 1t. is very poleonous, sad is used to preaerve both snimal and vegetable substancea. it is used in pharmacy as Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, and as Lotio Hydrargyri Flava when mixed with lote Conmeive mbltmate is powerful irritant, and ta used externally in powerful irritant, and la

- oxr-rō'-sive, v.t. [Corrosive, a.] To wear or consume away by degrees ; to fret awsy. . . thy conscience corrootiv'd with grief"
Drayton: The Barom' Wark
* eठr-rö'-aǐve-1y, adv. [Eng. corrosive; -ly.]

1. With a corroaive action ; so as to corrode. 2. Like a corrosive.

On Saltpetre. it tasted somewhat corroodiovy."-Boylo:
$\dagger$ cŏr-rö'-sive -nĕss, s. '[Eng. corrosive; -ness.] The quality of being corroslve; corroding, eating away by degrees.
"Baltpetre betraya ppon the tangue no heet nor con

* cŏr-rō-sīँ'-1-tyy, s. [Eng. corrosiv(e); -ity.] Cnrroaiveneas.
- cơr'-rụ-gant. a. [Lat. corrugans, pr. par. of corrugo.] [Conavoate, a.] Having the power of contracting tato wrinklea or furrows.
* oor'-rul-gāto, v.t. \& i. [Connuonte, a.]

1. Trans.: To wrinkle, to contract into wribkles or furrows; to press into wrinkles or folds. [Comruoated tron.]
" Sait ox citeth the "ppetite by corrugating the 2. Intrans. : To wrinkle or contract the akin.
"... cold and dryness do both of them contract nod

* cơr'-ru-gāte, a. [Lat. corrugatus, pa. par. of corrugo $=$ to wrinkle : cor $=c o n=$ with together, and ruge $=$ to wrinkle; ruga $=\mathrm{a}$ wrinkle.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Wrinkled, contracted into wrinkles or furrows.
"Extended Fie ws a narrow mind extead:
Yush out its corrupate, expansive make.",
foung: Night Thought ix. 1,84
2. Zool. \& Bot.: Applied to surfaces which rise and fall in parallel anglea, more or less acute.
oŏr'-rụ-gā-tðd, pa. par. or a. [Conruoatr, v.]
I. Ord. Lang.: (See the verb).
3. Bot. : Wrinkled, folded up in every direc-
tion. Eximple, the petals of poppics.
corrugated iron, s. Sheet-netal pressed into wrinkles or folds, so as to give it greater gtiffness. It is used in many waya-as sheathing, house-covering, roofing, \&c.
©or'-ru-gā-tíng, pr. par., a., \& s. [ConRUGATE, $v .1$
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of contracting or pressing into wriukles or folds
corrugating-machine, s. A machine for corrugatiing sheet-metal. It may be either in the shape of a rolling-mill, with a series of prallel grooves alteroating with parallel elevations cut in the cireumference of the central roll, and counterpart grooves and elevationa formed in the upper and lower roll ; or the corrugation may be effected by simple prescorrugation may be effected
sure between dies. (Knight.)

* 0ör-ru-gā'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. corrugatus, pa. par. of corrugo.] A contraction into wrinkles or folds; a wrinkle.
$\therefore$. the corrugation or vioient agitation of 1 bres,
cŏr'-ru-gā-tive, $a$. [Mod. Lat. corrugativus, from Class. Lat. corrugatus.] [Connvgate.]

Bot.: The aame as Connuoated (a.v.).
ớr'-ru-g $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$-tõr, s. [Fr. corrugateur, from Lat. corrugatus.]

Anat. : Producer of wrinkles or folds.
TI Corrugator supercilit: [Lat $=$ wrinkler of the eyebrow.] A small, deeply-coloured miscle placed at the inver side of the eyebrow. (Quain.)



- cor-rage, vil. [Let. corrugo = to wrinkle.] To (rown, to wrinkle. (Cockeram.)
* cor'-ry-sent, a. [Lat. corrugans, pr. par. of cornugo.] Wrinkling, drawing or contracting into winkles.
corrugent muscle, s. [Cornvantor.]
* cơr-rŭmp'-a-ble, a. [Fr.] Corruptible.

* cơr-rŭmp'-çi-on, * cor-rump-ci-oun, 8. [O. Fr. corrumpre; Lat. corrumpo $=$ to corrupt.] [Comrupt, a.] a corruption.
"Allo corrumpciouns that we hers ne",
" cơr-xŭmpe, " oor-umpe, o.t. \& i. [O. (q.v. corrumpre; Lat. corrumpa $=$ to corrupt (q.v.).]

1. Trans.: To corrupt.
"Tusle spechis corumpen, or distroyen goode 2. Intrans. : To become corrupt or bad. "int mot oodis diem and corrumpai togidre"-

- oŏr-rŭp'-çi-on, s. [Corruption.]
* oơr-rûpé, v.t. [Corropt, v.]
"To corrupe: corrumpare."-Cathol. Anglicura.
oór-rŭpt', v.t. \& t. [Conrupt, a.]


## A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To decompose ; to turn or change from a gound to a putrescent state; to make or cause to become putrid; to putrefy.
2. To cause to emit a putrid or fetid smell.
of ciles."."-Exod. viii. 2 .
3. To make impure or onwholesome.

As the dead carcasses of nuburied men
That de corrupt my mair 1 , banizh you ",
II. Figuratively: Shakeep.: Coriolanu, III, a

1. To deffle, vitiate, or infect; to dabase or pervert.
-" Cor. evil exmmunication corrupt good nannera." 1 Cor. xv. 8 s.
debanch. To seduce, to lead astray, to defile, to debanch.
2. To seduce or entice to any line of conduct by promises or bribea.
Billop. The Macaulay: Hist.e. Eng., chale or to corrupt
3. To destroy or impair by alterationa, additious, or innovations; to introduce errors or imperfections into ; to falsify.

* B. Reflex.: To follow a corrupt line of conduct ; to become corrupt.
"f Egjpt have corrupted thomselves..."-Deut. ix. 12.
C. Intransitive:

1. To carnse corruption ; to wear away, to destroy or decompose.
"Lay not up for yourselves troasures upon earth,
Where moth and rust doth corrupt. 2. Tu become corrupt or putrid; to patrefy, to sutfer decomposition.
"The mptness or propension of alr or water to cor-

- For the differenco
- For the difference hetween to corrupt and to contaninate, see Contaminate.
oôr-rüpt'. "oó-rüpt', a. [Lat. corruptus, pa. par. of corrumpo $=$ to corrupt : cor $=$ cum $=$ with, sltogether, snd rumpo $=$ to break. $]$
I. Literally :

1. Putrid, decompozed, unsound, fetid.
"We be slle engendrit of vile and corrupt matiere",
Chakcer: Parsants Take, p 287.
2. Tainted, spoiled, impure.
 3. Unsound diseased
3. Unsound, diseased.
frit."- neither vi. 43 . II. Figuratively:
4. Depraved, perverted, tainted with wickedness or vice.
"Corrupt was all this world for glotonio."
5. Ready or willing to recelve bribes; devoid of nprightneaa or integrity.
"'Ths ohlef fudges of the reaim were oonruph, cruel,
6. Debased or vitiated by sdditions, slterstions, or innovations.
7. Infected or vitiated with errora ; incorrect, not genuine.
"The pamge ls evidentify corrupt."一S. J. Revreapo:
Note to song of Roland, 792 II Corrupi practices.
Law: Bribery diret
Law: Bribery direct or indirect in connection with an election. Sir Henry Jamea'a Corrupt Practices Act, passed in 1883, by the penalties and disabilitiea it imposed, atruck a very aevere blow st bribery in connection with parliamentary elections. In 1884 a aimilar act was directed agsinat corrupt practices at municipal elections.
côr-rŭpt'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [Conrupt, v.]
oôr-rŭpt'-ẽr, " cor-rŭpt'-õr, "cor-ruptour, s. [Eng. corrupt; er.]

* Literally:

1. Anjthing which corrupts or makes putrid.
2. Anything which corrupts or becomes putrid or decomposed.
they are hrase and iron; they are all oor-
"-
II. Figuratively:
3. One who corrupts, seduces, or leads astray; a aeducer, a briber.
" 8 the shonid haue bene hroght into an high mounour being bheaded -Aate: Enolloh iotaries, pt Lit
4. One who debases, vithates, or perverts by sdditions, alterations, or innovations.


* côr-rŭpt'-fùl, "oŏr-rŭpt'-füll, a. [Eng. corrupt; -ful.] Corrupting, corrupt.

cor-rŭpt-1-bII'-i-ty̆, so [FT. corruptibilite : Spl corruptibilidad, from Lat. corrup tililitas, froncorruptibilis = corruptible (q.v.).] The quality or state of beling corruptible. (Lit. $\pm f g$.

cör-rŭpt'-i-ble, * oor-rupt-y-ble, a. \&s ruptus $=$ corrupt (q.v.).]
A. As adjective:
I. Literally:

1. Capable of being made corrupt, decemposed, or putrefied.
"The several parts of which the world conslinta being
2. Subject or liable to corruption and decay. "It bhoueth this carrupetble thing to clothe on-
Il. Fig. : That mary be corrupted morally.
"eut ot thit which is not corruptible, even the orna-
B. As substantive:
3. Ord. Lang.: Any body or aubstance capable of or lisble to corruption and decay. Cor. Thys corrup tible must put on incarruptlon."-1 2. Ch. Hist. (Pl., Corruptibles): The sect called in Latin Corrupticolæ (q.v.).

+ ootr-rŭpt'-i-ble-nĕ ${ }^{\text {ors, }}$ s. [Fng. corruptible; -ness.] The quality of being corruptible; corruptibility.
* corr-rŭpt'-i-bly̆, adv. [Eng. cormuptib(le); -ly. $]$ In a corruptible manner; ao as to be corrupted or vitiated.
"It is too late : the life of all his hlood
Shateesp:": "King John, v. 7
 corrupted, $i$ connective, and colo $=$ to cultivate, to worship.]
Ch. Hist.: A Christian monophysite aect in tbe aixth century, who maintained that the body of Chriat was corruptible. From aome of them, and particularly from Themistius, a deacon of Alexandria, snd Theodosius, ${ }^{2}$ bishop of that city, spring the Agnoette, who affirned that whilst all things were known to the Divine nature in Christ, some things were unknown to His human nature. These viewa are generally held in the modern
Churches, but a pecaliar point abput the Churches, but a peculiar point abmut the
Agnoete was that they combined with those Agnoete was that they commed with those
opiniona the other one, that Chriat bad but a aingle nature.
côr-rŭpt-ing, pr.par., a., \& s. [CORRnPT, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
I. Lit.: The etate or process of becoming corrupt or putrid.
II. Fiquratively:

1. The ect of seducing or leading astyay from the path of integrity.
2. The act of making corrupt by alterations or sulditions.

ctr-rŭp tilon, cor-rup-oi-on, eor-rup-ci-oun, *oo-rup-oi-0n, s. [Er. cor. ruption; Sp . corrupcion; Port. corrupgo. from Lat. corruptio, from corruptus, pa par. of corrumpo.] [Corropt, a.]

## A. Ordinary Langnage:

L. Literally:

1. The act of corrupting, decomposing, or making putrid.
2. The state of being corrupted, decomposed, or putrid; putrefaction, decompoaition.

- "I Ihave zili. 14 did to corruption, Thon art my facher. ..."

3. Putrid or corrupt matter.
II. Figuratively:
4. The sot of corrupting morally ; debasing, depraving, perversion from the path of integrity.
scarcely
anruption continaed to be practized, with
stateamen

5. The atate of being morally corrapt; depravlty, deterioration of morala or character; debasement
luet " ${ }^{\circ}-{ }_{-2}^{\text {the }}$ Pet. i . 4 .
6. A miarepresentation or defamation.
"To keep mine hononr trom corruption""
Shakeap. Hen. $V I M$., IV. 2
7. Anything morally corrupting or infectious.

## shall briak into corruption hand

5. A deterioration or datasement or 1 guage.
Hist. . Corruption of other laoruagen, . . ."-Ralegh:
6. A corrupt reading or version.
*B. Law: Impnrity of blood arising from tbe attoinder for treason or feiony, by reason of which any peraou is disabled from inheritof which any peraou is disabled from tranamitting them to othera.
"Corruption of biood can be removed only by act of
parlianent."-Blackeone
TI For the difference between corruption and depravity, see Deppavity.

* oôr-riŭp'-tion-list, s. [Eng. corruption; -ist. 1 A defender or supporter of corruption. (Sidney Smith.)
† oorr-rŭpt'-Ive, a. [Fr. corruptif; Sp . corruptivo; 1 tal. corrutivo, from Lat. corruptives, from corruptus $=$ corrupt (q.v.).]

1. Having tha quality or power of corrupting, tainting, or vitiatiug. (lit. af fig.).
"It should be endued. with an actd ferment, or some
corruptive quality, ...-Ray: On the Creufion.
2. Corrunttble; lisble to or suace, tible of corruption.
"In their corruption mutatious into pianta, ....-
Browne: Vulgar Errours.

* oorr-rŭpt'-lĕss, a [Eug. corrupt; -less.]

Free from or not liable to corruption; undecaying.

côr-rŭpt'-ly̆, adv. [Eng. corript; -ly.]

1. In a corrupt, vicious, or depraved manner; vicionsly, perversely, wrongfully.
"We have dealt very corruptly against thee, . . ."-
2. By mesus of cormuption ; through corrupting infuences, as bribery.

3. Improperiy, wrongly, against right or reason.
"Alas: Mator Pole. What lack of learning \& presdence was this, so corruptiy th, judge tha inatier..."
4. So as to cause corruption, debasement, or loss of correctness.
"We have corrupily contracted most names, both of
men and placem."-Camden ; Rematra.
[^192]Ctr-nuypt'-năsses, 3. [Eng corrupt ; -ness.]
I. Lit.: The quality or state of being corrupt, decomposed, or putrid; putrefaction, pritrescence.
II. Figuratively:

1: A state of moral corruption, depravity, or impurity.
2. Debasement, impurity, or incorrectness.
toôr-rupt-rěses, s. [Eng. corrupt, and fem. suff. -ress.] A womsn who corrupts.
"Thon studied old corruptresb. tye thy tongue up"

- oór-mŭpt'-riçe, 8. [Lat. corruptrix.] A corruptress.
 mmianur. p. 266.
" oठr-rॅy, v.i. [Cunhy.] To curry. "To corry a born: strigilare."-CathoL Anolleum
* onrs (1);" coors, s. [Corps, Corpsin]
" obrts (2); "comes, s. [Cross, s.]

1. A cross, specisliy the Holy Rood.
2. A crúdifix.
"I Itom is bane lbonel coffre, \& in it \& great cors of 3 A market-place.
3. Money, from the figure of a cross on the reverse of the English silver peunies, \&o.

## 

5. The designstion of the signal formerly sent round for coaveaing the inhsbitants of Orkuey.

- cors, * corss, * corse, v.t. [Cross, v.] 1. To lay one thing across another.

2. To cross over, to go across.
3. To thwart, to oppose.
cor-ese, s. [Lat.]
Arch.: The nsme given by Vitravine to a platband or squsre fascia whose height is platband or squsre fascia whose
more than its projectare. (Weale.)
cor'-ag'e, s. [Fr.] The body or npper part of a lady's dress.

* cor'saint, * cor-sant, oor-mannt, "oor-saynt," oor-seint, s. [O. Fr. cors $=8$ body, and saint $=$ holy.] The (dead) body of s ssint.
""Knowestow wught "cormaint that meeo calle Trathe?"
 from Prov. \& Ital. oorsa = a course, a cruise, from Lat. cursus. (Skeat.)]

1. A pirate; one who cruises sbout with an armed vessel, selzing and plundering merchantvessels, without any commission or anthority from any goverument. (Also attributiveiy.)

Joining sorgarir crew,
Longtallowe: The Skeleton in Amowr.
2. A pirate's vessel.
"Rarbary corairs. . . infented the coust of the
cor'-salc, * oor'-sac, s. [A native word.]
Zool.: An antmal, Vulpes, Canis, or Cynaloper corsac, beionging to the family Csoidæ. It is $s$ native of Tartary.

* cor'-gag-ry, s. [Corsair.] A corsair.
"Amongst this cruo of corsarlea."-Hovell: Dodona",
cors'-boll, s. [Scotch arrs = cross, snd bol $=$ bow.] A cross-bow.
 p. 64.
corse, s. [Corps, Corpse.]
*1. A body.
* A ramping Lyoo rushed saddoinly,

goone as the roynll virgin he did spy
With gaping mooth ather ran greedily,
To hnue Attonce devourd her tender corsens.
+2. A dead body, a corpse. (Only used in poetry.)
"A yolley. thrice repeated ooer the corree.
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vil.
corme-encumbered, a. Encumbered with corpses.
* corse-prosent, s. The same as CorPs7resent (q.v.).
* oorme, v.t. \& i. [Curse.] :
* cor-metnit, "cor-mayat, z. [Corsarnr.]
corne"-ľt, " corce-let, ${ }^{*}$ cors'-1̌t, s. [Fr., a doulise dimin. of O. Pr. cors; Lat. corpus = a body ; Itsl. corsaletto.]

1. Old War: A liglit cairass or armour worn to protect the front of the body.

2. Entom.: The thorax; the part of the body to which the wiogs and iegs are attached.
corselet-band, s. The strap or band used for tightening up the corselct snd keeping it securely in its piaco.

soott ; The Lay of tha Last Mintrot, 1. . शr.

* Corse'-lĕt, " cors'-lĕt, v.t. [Conselet, s.] Tosarround or girt with, or as with, s coraciet.
* oors-er, * cors-ere, s. [Courser.]
oor'sĕt, * cor-sete, * oor-sette, s. [Fr. dimin. of O . Fr. cors $=$ a body; Ital. corsetto: Low Lat. corsettus, from corpus = a body.] A boddice, stays. A tight-fittliag srticle of dress, worn principally by women, to give shape to warn snpport the body. Its shaps is preserved by strips of steel or whslebons beut to the required form.
" oor'-sět, v.t. [Corset, s.] To dress or surround with a coraet.]
$\dagger$ cor'-sět-Ø̌a, $a$. [Eng. corset; eed.] Dressed in or wearing a corset.
- corr-gard, s. [Fr. corps de gardf $=$ a coart of gard in a camp or fort. (Cotgrava.)] A house, a place of residence or refuge.

Cor'-sic-an, a. [From Lat., Eng., de. Corsic (a), sind Eng. suff. -an.] Pertaining to Corsica, sn island in the Mediterranean, immediately norta of Sardinia.
TI Corsican moss:
(1) Bot. : An slgal, Plocaria Helminthocorton, s native of the Mediterranean.
(2) Phar.: It had formerly a considerable reputation as a vermifuge.
oor'shi-1yte, s. [Lat., Eng., \&e. Corsica, and Gr. $\lambda i$ íos (lithos) $=$ a stone.]
Min.: The name given by Pinkerton to a variety of Smaragdite.
* cor'-sǐ-nĕss, s. [Eng. corsy; -ness.] [Corpulence, fatness.
"The . Lense corsinesge ${ }^{\text {g man math, the more of }}$
* cor-sive, a. \& s. [A contraction of corrosive (q.v.).]
A. As adj.: Corrosive, biting, weariug away.
B. As substantive:

1. Lit. : A corrosive.
2. Fig. : Anything which consumes or weara away by degrees.
"And that same hitter coraliec, which did eat

OOTs'-1九̌t, s. [CORSELET.]
cors'-lĕt-ð̌d, a. " [Eng. corslet; -ed.] Wearing or ammed with a corselet.
cor-snēd', s. [A.S. corsnded, from cor, cer= a choice, and $\operatorname{snct}=$ a bit, s piece.]
A.S. Laws : A sort of ordeal in which the person scoused was obliged to place in his mouth an ouncs of bresd or cheese previously execrated by the priest., If he ate it. treely and without sny injury, hs was accounted innocent ; if, on the contrary, he conld not swallow it, or swaliowed it with diffeculty, ho was considered guilty. The cousecrated bread wss used for this purposs in Christian times.

T Corsned bread: The bresd used for ths purpose described under Corbsed (q:v.).

* cors'- ${ }^{\prime}$, * oorsyfe, "corssy, a. [0. Fr. corsu = gross, fleshy, corpulent. - (Cotgrave.)] Fst, corpulent.
"Coiry (Corry man or woman or bent, A): corpu-
corny-belly, s. A shirt for a chlid, open before ; en infant's tirst shirt. (Scotch.)
* oort (1), * oorte; " curt, s. [Court.]
" eort (2), s. [Quart.]
* cort-stop, s. [Scoteh cort = quart, and Eing. stoup (q.v.).] A vessei. which held a quart.
*.oort (3), s. [Prob. from Fr. quart, ss being the fourth part of a denier or penny.] A species of Frenoh coin, formerly current in Scotlend.

"cor-tais, " oor-tays, * cor-tayse, * oorteys, " cor-toys, oor-taisie, cortaysye, s. \& a. [Courtesy, Courteots.]
* oortaisliche, "cortaysly, * corteysLiche, adv. [Courteodsly.]
oor'-tan-Ine, s. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Lat cortex) = bark; Eng. tan(nin); and suff. -ine (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An organic base, $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{NO}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, obtsined by the action of oxidising agents on narcotine. It melts at $120^{\circ}$.
cor-têge', s. [Fr., from Ital. corteggio, frons corte $=\mathrm{a}$ court.] A train of attendants; a procession.

* cor'-tel. * cor-tyl, s. [Kirtle.]
" Her corter of self suta echene."
cor-tě-pī-nĭ-tann'-nio, a. [Lat. cortex = bark ; pinus =s pine; sud Eng. tannic (q. . .). $]$ cortopinitannio acid, s.
Chem.: An acid extracted by aloohol from the bark of the Scotuh Fir, Pinus sylvestris. It is a red powder having the formuls $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{4}$. Its squeous solution gives an intense greeu oolour with ferrio chloride, and a precipitats with lead scetate $\left(\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)_{2}^{\prime} \mathrm{Pb}^{\prime \prime}$.
* oor'-tẽr, s. [Quarter.]

1. A quarter.
2. A cake, so called becanse marked with a cross.

Cor'-tĕs, s. [Sp. \& Port. corte $=$ a court.] The states or legislative sssemblics of the kingdoms of Spain sud Portugal, composed of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities. They thus correspond in some measure to our Houses of Parliament.
".. © tho anclent Sipanish cortes having boen the

oor'-tĕx (pl. cor'-tǐ-çēs), s. [Lat. = the bark, rind, or outer covering of plants.?

1. Botany:
(I) The bark of a plant (etym.).
(2) The peridium of certain fungals.
(3) A thin, usually transparent, but close onter lsyer of tissuc in heteromerous hichens. (Thome.)
2. Zool. \& Anat.: An outer rind on suy tissue or structure of the snimsl or human frame.
culir, which torms matter, nurrounded by a layer of veal-

oor'-tio-al, a. [Mod. Lat. corticalis, from Class. Lat. cortex (genit. corticu) = bark.]
Bot., Zool., dc.: Belongiag to the outar part of a plant or animal. Exterasl as opposed to medullary.
[^193]
## cortical integument, s.

Bot.: The bark or false bark of eadogens.

## oortical layer, 8.

Zool.: The layer of consistent sarcode which in the Infusoria encloses the chyme mass, and is aurrounded by the cuticle. It is called also the parenchyma of the body. (Nicholson.)

## cortical stratum, $s$.

Bet. : The superficial layer of tissue in the thallus of a lichen. (Treas. of Bot.)

## cortical tissue,

Bot. : A tissue in the stem of dicotyledonous plants just beneath the epidermia. It ia oftea separated into two portions, an outer and an inner cortex. (Thomé.)
-or-ti-ciar'-1-a, e. [Lat. cortax (genit. corticis) $=$ bark, sud fem. adj. auff, -aria.]
Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Lathrididæ. Sharp, in 1871, enumerated 14 British apecies.
cor-tǐ-cà-ta, s. pl. [Lat., Deut. pl. of corticatus = covered with bark.]

Zool.: "Barked corals," corala with bark. A usme rometimes opplied to corals possessing a fixed calcareons or horny axis of some solidity, from which the fleshy portions project like branches from the stem of a tree. They are now ranked under Zoantharia and Alcyonaria.
oor'ticc-äte, + cor'tion-ä-t关d, a. [Lat. corticatus $=$ covered with bark.]

Bot.: Coated; harder externally than internally.
"This animal in a kind of lizand, a quadruped corti-


## corticio acid, 8.

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{6}$. An acid found in the alcohelic extract from cork. An amorphens cinnamon-coloured powder, which is precipitated by water from the alcoholic extract. It dissolves in alkalies, forming a deep-red aolution.
cor-tĭç'-ífěr, s. [Lat. cortex (genit. corticis) $=$ cork, and fero $=$ to bear. $]$ One of the Corticata or harked cerals.
cor-tiç-\ffeẽr-oŭs, a. [Lat, cortex (genit, corticis) $=$ bark, and fero $=$ to besr.] Prodncing bark.
cor-tǐc'-1̌-form, a. [Lat. cortex (genit. cor(icis) $=$ bark, and forma $=$ form, appearance. $]$ Of the form or appearance of bark.
cơr'-tǐ-çĭn, s. [Lat. cortex (genit. corticis) $=$ bark, aud Eng. вnff. -in.]
Chem.: An amorphous, tasteless, inodorous powder obtained from the bark of the Aspen, Popmlus tremula. It is easily acluble in alcohol snd in acetic acid, and is precipitated by water or sulphuric acid.
cor'tǐ-cōģe, a. [Lat. corticosus = full of bark.] Fill of bark, abounding in bark, corticous.
cor'ti-coŭs, a. [Lat. corfex (genit. corticis) $=$ bark, and Eng. anff. -ous.] The same as Coaticose (q.v.).
cor-tî'-1ê, s. [Ital., from Iow Lat. cortile, curtile.]

Architecture:

1. A small court surrounded or iaclosed by the appurtenances of a building. It was an important festure in the architecture of the early Christian churches or basilicas, and was usually square in plan.
2. The court-yard or area of a dwellingheuse.
cor-ti'-na, s. [Lat. = a ronud vessel, a kettle, a canldron.]

Bot.: That portion of the velum in a fungal which adheres to the margin of the pollen when the latter is in fragmenta. (Lindley.) The flamentons rigg of aome Agarics. (Treas. of Bot.)
0or-tĭn-är'-1-cŭs, s. [Lat. cortin(a) (q.v.), and Eng. auff. -arious, from Lat. auff. -arius.] Bot.: The same as Cortinate (q.v.).
cor-tinn-är'-1̌-ǔs, s. [Lat. cortin(a), and anff. -arius.]

Bot.: A genus of fungals, closely akin to Agaricus. They have a apider-like web, and bright red-brown spores. The epecies are numerous.
cor'-tǐ-năte, s. [Lat. cortin(a), and Eag., \&c. auff. -ate.]

Bot. : Having a etructure like that of a cobweb; cortinarious.

* cor-tine, * cor-tyn, s. [Cuatain.]
"Cost up the cortyns.": Chancer: C. T., 0,8s1.
cor-t̄̄'-sa, s. [Named efter J. A. Cortnsus, Professor of Botany at Padua.]
Bot.: A geaus of Primulacex, containing but one known species, a plant from the northern aud alpine parts of the easteru hemiaplere. The radical leaves have long petioles. Inforescence umbelliferous, the fiovers with a tubular 10 -toothed calyx; a corolla with a ahort tube; 5 stamena; and a s-celled capsule dehiscent from the apex, and giving forth many seeds.
cor-tū'-spal, a. [Mod. Lat. cortus(a), and Eng., \&c. auff. -al.]
Bat. : Pertaining to the geaus Cortusa, or having it for a type.
- Cortusal Alliance: [Cortcosales].
cor-tū-mā'-1ēş, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. cortusa (q.v.), aad pl. auff. -ales.]

Bot. (The Cortusal Alliance): An allinace of perigynoua exogens, containing the orders Hydrophyllacee, Plumbaginacee, Plentaginacer, Primulaceæ, and Myrsinaceæ. The fiowers are generally dichlamydeous, monepetalous, and aymmetrical ; the placenta free and central; the cmbryo lying amid much albumen. (Lindley.)
oơ-rŭn-děl'-līte, s. [Mod. Lat., \&c. corundum; dimin. anff. ell; aod -ite (Min.) (q.v.).] Min.: The same as Margarite (q.v.).
cơ-rŭn-dóph'-y̆l-lite, co-rŭn-dǒph'-1lite, s. [Dans, who gives the form cormclophilite, derives it from Lat., de corendum, and Gr. фidos (philos) $=8$ friend. The British Museum Catalogue alters this to corundophyllite, which wauld be from Gr. фüג入or (phullon) =a leaf.]

Min. : A variety of Clinochlere (Brit. Mus. Cat.). Dans, on the contrary, considers Clinechlore as properly separatiug into two minerals, one of which is Cormmdophilite. It is a moneclinic mineral crystal, being in donble hexagonal prisms. The hardness is 2.5 ; the gp. gr. 2.9 ; the colour green; the lnstre of the clesvage faces semewhat pesrly. Compos.: Silica, $24.0-25.06$; alumina, 259 - 30.7 ; jrotoxicle of $\mathrm{iran}, 14 \cdot 8-16 \cdot 5$; mag has strong double refraction.
cơ-rŭn'-dŭm, * co-rĭn'-dốn, * co-rǐ-vìn'dŭm, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ co-rĭ-vĕn'-dŭm, $s$. [Ilindust., sce. karand.]

## Mineralogy:

1. Gen.: A rhombohedral transpareat or translucent mineral, very tough when compact. Its hardness is 9 , its al'. gr. $3 \cdot 9-4 \cdot 16$. Its lustre is gencrally vitreous; its colours blue, red, yellow, browa, grey, or "ncarly white; its streak in all cases ceiourless. It conaists of purealumins-i.e., oxygen, $46^{\circ} 6$, and aluminum, $53.4=100$. Chemically viewed, it ia aluminum-oxide, $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. There are three ia aluminum-oxide, ${ }^{\text {and }}{ }_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. There ore of it-Saphire, Corusdum proper, and Emery. (See tbese worda.)
2. Spec. (Corundum proper): It inclndes the apecies of the geona which are dark in colour and ouly translucent. But its hues may be light blae, grey, brown, or black. It ia found la many localities io the Apalachian Mountaio Syatem of the Luited States.
a cơ-rǔs'cạnt, a. [Lat. coruscans, pr. par. of corusco = to gleam, to glitter.] Gleaming, slittering in flasies; flashiog.

cör-ĭs-cäte, vi. [Lat, coruscatus, pa. par.
of corusco $=$ to gleam. to glitter, to fiash.] To gleam, to glitter in flashes, to flash.
ot ". more coruscating and eutleltenlag than xny other matter. . . ."-Gratnill: Art of Embalming. D.
3. 

cŏr-ŭe-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. coruscatio, from coruscatus, pa. par. of corusco.]
J. Lit.: A flash, a audden gleam or burat of light in the clouds or atmosphere; a brilliant radiation.
"Wo zee that lightnings and corucoatione, which ane 2. Fig. : A brilliant display of Intellectual power or wit
"Thero are benatitul coruscations of haney."-Zat
corve, s. [CORF.]
"cor-Vêe', s. [Fr., from Low Lat. corvadon corroada, corroata, corrogata, from Lat. corrogo $=$ to ask together: cor $=$
Feudal Lavo: An obligati
Feudal Law: An obligation on the tenante or inhabitants of certaia diatricts to perform certaia services for their lord, euch as the maintenance of roada, \&c. Extended 80 as to include the forced labonr of the fellaheen in Egypt. Applied also to the labour thus exacted.
cor'-ven, pa. par. or a. [Carte]
corves, s. pl. [Corr.]
cor-vĕtté, * cor'-vět, \&. [Fr. corvetle; Port. \& Sp. corveta; Lat. corbita $=$ a alow. sailing veasel ; corbis $=$ a basket.]
Naut.: A man-of-war, having a flush deck, and carrying from eighteen to tweaty-aix guns
in ona ther. It ranks next below a frigato (q.v.).
hati been torrette, ns the called it. of Chlain, wheh hath been taken hy the Eng
Papers, Lett. (163s), vol. 1 i .48.
cor-vĕt'-tō (1), a. [Cosvette.]
cor-चĕt'-tō (2), \& [Ital.]

- Manege: A curvet (q.v.).
"You mast draw the horse in hia career with hts Manaze, and lurn, doiug the corvectopand lenping."
cor'-vi-dm, 8. pl. [Iat. corv(us), and unfi. -idce.]

Ornith.: A tamily of conirnstral blrds containing the crows and their alliea. The bill is atrong, more or less compressed; the upper mandible to a certain extent curved, the tip motched; the neatrils are covered with atifr bristle-like feathers pointing forward. They can walk, rull, or fly with equal ease. Their nest is of aticks, lined with soft materials. They may be divided into five sub-families: (1) Streperinæ, or Piping Crows; (2) Garrulinæ, or Jaya; (3) Calleatioæ, or Tree Crowe: (4) Corvinæ, or True Crows ; ind (5) Pyrrho(4) Corvinæ, or True Crows;
coracinæ. (See these words.)
oor-vi'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. corvus (q.v.), Lat. fein. pl. adj. aut. -ince.]
Ornith. : The typical sub-family of the Corvidæ (q.v.). British genera are Corvus (Crow). Pica (Magpic), Garrulns (Jay), and Nncifraga (Nintcracker) (q.v.).
cor'-vine, a. [Lat. corvinus = pertaiding to the ravea.] Pertaining to any of the crows.

* cor'-votrant, s. [See def.] An obsolete form of cormorant (q.v.), dne to erroneous derivstion.
"The thang beling our eorvorant or water-crow"-
Cooke: Yoyages, vol. vh. hk . iv.. ch. ii.
cor'-vŭs, $8 . \quad[$ Lat $=a$ raven . . . the coo. stellation Corvus.]
I. Ornith.: The typical genns of the anbfamily Corvine and the family Corvidx. The bill is straight, larige, compressed, coavex, aad curved towards the point : the nostrils are open ; the fourth quill of the wings the longest; the tail even-ronnded or rectilinear. There are many species of the genua, and they are scattered over the world. There are five in Britain: (1) Corvus corax, the Raven; (2) C. corone, the Carrion Crow; (3) C. cornix, the llooded Crow or Royston Crow ; (4) C. frugilegres, the Rook; and (5) C. monedula, the Jackdaw. The common Crow of India ia C. splendens [Crow, Raven, Rook, sec.]

2. Palcont. : Representatives of the genus Corvus occur from the Miocede onward.
3. Astron.: One of the fifteen ancieat southern constellatious. Sometimes it is combined with Hydra, another of the fifteen. and ficures as Hydra aad Corvua. Yet another, viz., Crater, the C
bnt this is absolete.
[^194]- eer'- चy, s. [Fr. courbeau $=$ a certaine warlike instrument. (Cotgrave.)] a hooked or crooked iron used to pull down buildings or welle in a siege.

corr'-y-bănt (pl. $\dagger$ corybants (Eng.) corybantes (Lat.), a. [Or. кopúßas (korubas), genit. кapíßavtos (korubantos). I priest of the goddegs Cybele, in Phrygia, whnee rites were goccompanied with wild music, dancing, dic.
corr'-y-bănti-[-apm, s. [Eng. corybant; i connective ; and euff. asm.]
Med.: A kind of frenzy in which the patient is affected with fantastic visione and want of sleep. (Dunglison.)
cŏr-y-băn'-tic, * cơr-y̆-băn'-tick $a$. [Gr. коривavtimós (korubantikos) = pertaining to the Corybantes.)

1. Lit.: Of oy relating to the Corybantes or their rites.
2. Fig.: Mad, frenzied, frantic.
 (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. auff. ida.]

Bot. : A family of Orchids, tribe Ophreæe.
of-ry'-gi-ŭm, s. [From Gr. кopes (komus) $=$
a helmet, which the flower somewhat re a helmet, which the flower bomewhat resembles. (Loudon, Paxton, \&c.) Is it not rather from к心́puксор (körukion), dimin. of кы́puкоя (korukos) $=$ a leathern sack or wallet for provisions?]
Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Ophrea. It has gaccate petals, and the lateral gepals connate. Nine or ten epecies are known, all from the Cape of Good Hope.

* cơr-y̆-dà'-lĭ-a, s. [Corvialie.]

Chem.: The ssme as Corydaline (q.v.).
cör-yd'-a-line, †cơr-yd-a-in'-ng, s. [Mod. Lat. corydalis (q.v.), and suff. ine, -ina (Chem.).]

Chem. : A weak organic base, $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{19} \mathrm{NO}_{4}$. Corydaline occure in the roots of Corydalis bulbosa, C. fabacea, and Aristolochia cava. The root is exhausted with water contaloing hydrochlorle acid, the solution precipitated by sodium carbonate, the precipitste dried and treated with alcohol, and the solution allowed to crystallize. Corydaline crystallizes in colourless needles, which melt at $130^{\circ}$. Nitric acid converts it into a red-brown resin. Corydaline is fusoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, forming a bitter solution. Concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves it, following centrated sulphuric acid
a dark orange solution.
 dallis) $=$ the crested lark, the spur of which those of the fumitories somewhat resemble.]

Bot. : A genue of plants, order Fumariaces, tribe Fumariee. There are four petals, onc of them gibbous and spurred at the base; the ovary has many ovules; the pod is two-valved, compressed, many-seeded, the seeds with a crest. Coryfalis claviculata, the White Climbing Corydalis, is indigenous to Britain, especially on the walls and roofs of honses in the Highlands of Scotland. It has long, very slender, much-branched stems, pinnate leavea, the petioles ending in tendrils; the flowers small, pale yellow, amost white. C. solidir and lutectare not indigenous to Britain, though they have here and there escaped from gardens. The tubers of C. tuberosa contain a peculiar alkali called Corydaline (q.v.). C. peculiar alkali called corydalne (q.v.). and at the same time gomewhat astringent and at the same time somewhat astringent and acrid. lt was formerly used as a substitute worms and as an emmenagogue.

- Climbing Corydalis:
(1) Corydalis claviculata. [Coryoalis.]
(2) An American nane for Aulumia. (Treas. of Bot.)
cŏr-y̆1-ä'çeč-80, s. pl. [Lat. corylus (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. acere.]

Bot.: Mastworts. An order of diclinous exogens, aliance Queroales. It consiats of trees and shrubs with alternate, gimple, exatipulate leaves, often with the veins ranning atraight from the midrib to the margin. Male flowers amentaceous, with 5 to 20 stamens; female having the ovary crowned by the rndiments of an adherent caiyx, seated within a coriaceous involucrs called a cupule; ovary
with two or more cells; ovules pendulous or peltate. Among the genera are Carpinus (Hornbeam), Corylue (Hazel), Fague (Beech), Castanea (Chestnut), and Quercus (Oak). Found in the temperate parts of the Old and New Worlds. In the tropies they grow chiefly on mountains. In 1844 Lindley enumerated eight genera, sod estimated the apecies at 265 .
cőr-y-1Øph-1-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. corylophus, and fem. pl. adj. вuff. -ide.]
Entom. : A family of pentamerous beetles. Type, Corylophus.
 met, and $\lambda$ ó $^{\prime} \phi$ os (lophos) $=$ the back of the nack, a crest.]
Entom. : A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Corylophidæ. Sharp euumerates two British epecies.
 fruit appearing as if covered with one.]

1. Bot. : The Hazel-nut. A genus of trees, the typical one of the order Corylaceas. The 'barren flowera are in a cylindrical catkin, the scalee 3 -cleft, the middle lobe covering the two side ones; etamens three, with one-celled anthers. Fertile flowers 1 or 2 together, within a mioute involucre of 2 ho 3 cohering, lacerated, hairy scales, the whole constituting a short catkin; etignas two, flliform; nut Invested with the enlerged united scales of the involucre. Corylus Avellana is the Common Hazel-nut or Hazel (q.v.).
2. Palco-botany: A apecies of Corylus is found in the Miocene.
cǒr'-y̌mb, * cǒr-y̌m'-bŭs, s. [Lat, corymbus $=$ a cluster of ivy berries, or of fruit or flowers; Gr, корv $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ os (korumbos) $=$ the uppermoat point, head, or end.]
Botany:

* 1. In Pliny what in now called a capitulum. This is not the corymb of modern botanists.

A Amongst the ancient botanists, it was nsed to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy diocosis flower, wbose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down: "uch are th
2. A kind of inflorescence, skia to the raceme in heving stalked flowera, but differing

coryma, elden thee.
in having the lower perifels so long that their flowers are clevated to the same level as those of the upper ones. Examples, the Wallfower the Elder, \&c.

+ © Cumpound Corymb:
Bot.: A corymb the expansion of which is centrifugal insteal of centripetal, i.e., it commences at the centre instead of the circumference. A branched corymb, each of whone divisions is corymbose, is more generally called a Fascicle (q.v.).
 [Lat. corymbus, $i$ connective, and suff. -ate -ated.] Garnished with branches [buaches (?)] of berries. (Johnson.)
cơr-y̆m-bif'-ẽr-a8, s. pl. [Lat. fem. pl. of corymbifer $=$ bearing clusters of ivy berries from corymbus [COAYмв], and fero $=$ to bear.]
Bot.: The name giveri in 1789 by Jussieu to the sub-order of Cnmposite plants afterwards called Asteracere. It is one of three sub-ordera of Composites, the others being Cyaarocephalæ and Cichoracere.
cơr-y̆m-biff'-ẽr-oŭs, $a$. [Lat. corymbus $=\ldots$. a corymb; fero $=$ to bear; and Eng. suff. -ous.]

4. Ord. Lang.: Besring fruit or berries on hraaches. (Johnson.)
5. Bot.: Bearing corymbe.
corr-y̌m-bi'-tēę, s. [Lat. corymbites; Or. корvußirns (korumbites) $=\AA$ plant, Euphorbia platyphyllos.]

Entom. : A genus of Elsteridæ. Ten speeiee are found in Britain. (Sharpe.)
cŏr-y̆m'-bō„e, a. [Mod. Lat. corymbosus, from Lat. corymbus [CORYMB], and euff. -osus.] Bot.: Pertaining to or consisting of the inflorescence called a corymb, or having a structure reeembling it. Thue there may bo a corymbose panicle, and even the branches in a plant mey be corymbose.

II Corymbose raceme:
Bot. : A corymb elongated to a raceme. Ex., the Candy-turt, Iberis.
 -ly.]

## Bot. : In a corymbore manner.

† cǒr-y̆m'-boŭs, a. [Eng. corymb; -ous.] Bot. : The eame as Corpyrboge (q.v.)
† cơr-ym'-bu-1ōße, a. [Dimin. of corymbue, and Eng. suft. ose, from Lat. -osus.]
Bot. : Having, containing, or consiating of a emall corymb

* cơr-y̆m'-bu-1oŭs, $a$. [Dimin. of Lat. corymbus, and Eng. euff. ous.] Bot. : The ame as Corymaulose (q. v.).
 So named because the tentaclea are aometime clnb-ghaped.]
Zool. : A family of marine Hydroid Polypes. the typical one of the family Corynidm.
 = a club-bearer, a mace-bearer.]
Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Cleridæ. Four species are found in Britain. (Sharpe.)
 club, and Lat. neut. buff. -um.]
Bot.: A genus of conionycetoue fungala, growing on dead twigs. It has dark naked apores radiating from a receptacle.
 and cioos (eidos) $=$ form, appesrance.]
Zool.: A member of the order Corynlda (q.v.).

More recently a supposed Corynid called Paisoo rocks of Scotland."-Nicholson: $Z$ ool., ch. $x$ ili.
cŏr-y̆n'-1-dą, s. pl. [Conymid.]

1. Zool. : An order of Hlydrozoa, sub-class Hydroida. The animal is simple, conaisting of a single poly 1 ite; or if compound, then or several polypites, united by a common fleah or conosarc. The reproductive organs are in the form of gyophores. They are sometimes called also Tubularida or Pipe Coraltimes
2. Palcont.: They occur fossil in varlous formations.
日uff. -idar.]

Zool. : A family of marine Hydroid Polypes, in which the animals are luked or have only the rudiments of a polypidom. They are now generally elevated into an order, Corynida (q.v.).
 a cluh, and eifos (eidos) $=$ form : dimin. of корúvn (korunē).]

Bot.: Processes atnck into the margin of the germinating leaf of ferns and containing spiral threads.
cǒr'- Y̆n-ite, s. [Gr. кopúm (torune $)=$ a club, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral cryatallizing in octahedrong, with convex faces or globularly the liardness is $4.5-5$; the sp. gr. $5 \cdot 9-6$ the luatre metallic; the colour silvery white or on a fresh fracture steel-grey. Compos. Arsenic, $37 \cdot 83$ : antimony, 13.45; sulphur $17 \cdot 19$; nickel, $28 \cdot 86$; and iron, 1.98. Found in Carinthia. (Dana.)
cŏr-y̆n-б-car'-pŭs, s. [Gr. кори́vך (korunt] orr-yn-o-car-pus, s. [Gr. кopuvi,
$=$ a club, and карто́s $($ karpos $)$
$=$ frult.]
boill, b๘Y; poût, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş ; expect, Xenophon, eydst. ph=f


Bot.: A genus of treea, order Myrsinscez. They have entire smooth leaves and clusters of white fiowera. They are natives of New Zealand. The fruits of Corynocarpus vulgaris are osed in that country in times of scarcity, but the seeds, unleas steamed and otherwise treated, are poisonous.
cor'-y-pha, $\quad$ [Gr. кориф $\quad(k o r u p h e)=$ the top, because the leaves are only at the summit of the tree.]
Bot. : A genus of palms, the type of the tribe Coryphere (q.v.). They have fan-shaped leaves, perfect flowers on branching bracteate spikes, three petals, six atamens, and is onespikes, three petals, six atamens, and s one-
seed berried frnit. About five species are seed berried rnit. About fve species are culifera is the Talipot-tree. [TaLipor.]
cǒr- $\check{y}$ - phss-na, s. [Gr. корýфоtva (koruphaina) $=\mathrm{s}$ fish, the same as imnovpos (hippouros) = horsetail, i.e., the Coryphena hip. puris described helow.]
Ichthy.: A genus of Scomberidæ, or by seme it is made the type of s faraily Coryphenida (q.v.). The head is greatly elevated, and the palate and jaws both furnished with teeth. Coryphana hippuris and several other species


CORYPHAENA HIPPURIS.
are found in the Mediterranean god the sdjscent parts of the Atlantic. They pursue the lying fish. The first-named species is the one of the two animals called the Dolphin. It has beautifnl metallic tints, lonking golden while in the water. It ia about five feet long.
cǒr-y̆-phan'-̌̌-dæe, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. coryphena (q.v.), and suff. -ido.]

Zool.: A family of spiny-finned fishes. They have a dorsal fin running along the whole length of the back; the ventral fins are small or wanting; the dorsal and anal fins are generally high. All the opecies are marine. [Corvpeans.]
©ŏr- $\breve{\mathbf{y}}$-phes $\bar{e}^{-20}$, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. coryph(a), and suff. -ecr.]
Bot. : A tribe of Palms, of which the type is Corypha. It is divided into two families, Sabalide and Phoenicidæ.
cơr-y̆-phêé, s. [Fr.] A ballet-dancer. [CORYPHEUS.]
cơr-y -phé'-ŭs, cŏr-y-phas'-ŭs, s. [Gr. кopuфaios (koruphaios) $=$ (a.) at the top or head, (s.) the leader of the chorns in the Attic drama ; корvфர் (koruphê) =a liead.]

1. Lit. : The leader of a chorus or company in s play.

* 2. Fig. : The leader of any party.
"That noted corypheus (Dr. Johs Owen) of the Independent faction. "-south. serm. v. tw
In the University of Oxford the Assistant of the Choragna or Master of Musical Praxis is called the Coryphæus or Priecentor.

 (odontos) = s tooth.]
Pakzont. : A genus of ungulate mammals, the typical one of the family Coryphodontida. The genus was founded by Prof. Owen on fragmentary materials. He showed its resem. blance to the Tapirs. From the anmpler rebance to the Tapirs. From the anupler remaing obtained in North America, Marsh has proved that there were tive toes. This neces-
sitates the removal of the genus from the sitates tha removal of the genus from the
Tapiridx. Fonnd in the Eocene of Furope and North America.
©б-ryph-す-dŏn'-ti-dee, s.pl. [Mod. Lat. coryphodon (genit. coryphodontis), and suff. -iuke.] Paleont.: A family of ungulate mammals. Only known genus, Coryphodon (q.v.).
©ð-ryg'tēs, s. [Gr. корvatท́s (horustês) $=\mathrm{s}$ helrped man, an armed warrior.]
Zool.: A genus of Brachyurons (Shorttailed) Crustacesna. The chelse (i.e. the anterior feet) are in the males about twice as long as the body; in the females they are not long as the body;
remarkably long.
cơ-ry̌s'til-dse, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. corystes (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. sutf. -ide.]

Zoole: A family of Brachyurous Crustaceans. Type Corystes (q.v.).
corr-y-thas-lr, s. [Gr. кopvөät (koruthaix)= a helmet shaking with waving plams: kópvs (korus) a helmet; and aiorow (aisso) $=$ to move quickly, to dart.]
Ornith.: A genns of birds, family Musophagide. It contains the Touracos. They sre Afriean birds with a green body, and the quill feathers of the wings sud tail violet or red.
 from кópon (korsee) $=$ the side of the head.] Mred.: A "cold in the head," with runzing at the nose, defluxion of phlegm, \&c.
cŏs (1), $\dagger$ coss, s. [Mshratta, \&e.] A measure of distance in India, averaging about two English miles. (Anglo-Indiar.)
Cobs (2), s. [The name of ao island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey.]

## oos-lettrice, s.

Bot. : A curly variety of lettuce introduced from the island of Cos.
cŏs (3), cosse, "Losse, s. [A.S. cos.] A kiss, an embrace. [Kiss.]

A suetecos of thy mouth" cos'al-ite, s. [Named from Cosala, in the province of Sinaloa, in Mexico, where it is sound.]
Min.: A soft and brittle mineral of a metallic lustre and a lead-grey colour, consisting of sulphur $16 \cdot 10$, bisnuth $42 \cdot 25$, and lead 41 '65. (Dana.) The British Muaenm Catalogue makes it the same as Rezbanyite (q.v.).

## * cosche (1), *osh, s. [CcssHf.]

cosche (2), s. [Fr, coche.] A coach.
S. "It, cosi. 382. trayed with slander."-Gume: Chron.
ơ̆s-çin'-1̆-йm, s. [Gr. кобкíviov (kostinion), dimin. of ко́бкьуоу (koskinon) $=$ a sieve.]
Bot.: A genus of plants, order Bieniapermacese. An infusion of the wood and bark of Coscinium indicum ia regarded as furuishiog an excellent stomachic. C. fenestratum is used in Ceylon as a tonic and diuretic. It is called Weni-vel.
cờs-çin ò-dis'-cŭs, s. [Gr. кóбкıvov (kos$k i n o n)=a$ sieve, and fi$r o o s(d i a k o s)=$ a quoit.] Bot. : A genus of Diatomacea, with free frustules and areolar valves, besutiful to the view. Ahont forty-one speciea are known, four of them British Others sre fossil in Virginia, Bermuda, \&e., in recent rocks. (Grinth it Henfrey.)
cŏs-çín-o-măn'-çy̆. *cơs-kinn-ómăn' ¢̧У, s. [Gr. ко́бкıov (koshinon) = a sieve, and mavreia (manteia) = prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination effected hy means of a sievc, which was either allspended or fixed on the point of a pair of shears. The diviner then uttered a certain formula, and repeated the names of any peraons suspected of a crime. If the sieve inoved at the mention of sny name, that person was considered as guilty.
cose, * colss, "cogs, * coyse, v.t. [Perhaps a corruption of chonse (q.v.).] To exchange, to give or take in barter.

With him hes belwes conist and athes him bis"
oco-sé-cant, s. [Eng. $\infty^{\text {, a con. }}$ traction for complement first introdnced by Gunter and by Gunter, and
seant (q.v.).] Geom. The secsnt of the complement of an arc. or angle -i.e., the $8 \mathrm{e}-$ cant of the are or angle necesthe cosecant
 the cosecant up to $90^{\circ}$. Let up to 90 . Let AC be s qusdrant, then the arcs $\triangle E$ and $E$ o are complementa of each
other; so also are the angles $A \quad x \quad$ eand $x=0$ : Let $\mathrm{c} d$ be $s$ tangent to the quadrant or the circle of which it constitutes a part, then ED is the secant of the arcecor the angle z EC, and the cosecant of the are EA or the anglo гвА.
0 -seis'-mal, a. \& s. [Lat. $\infty=$ together, and Gr. $\sigma$ etouós (seismos) = an earthquake.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining to the line described under $\mathbf{B}$
B. As subst. : The line in which a wave shell " reaches the earth at ths same time. (Rossiter.) [SEIsmologr.]

* cotes'-en, a. \& s. [Cozen, Cousts.]
cóş'eq-age (age as ifis), \& [CosinaOr, Cozenagen]


## cóş-en-ǐng, s. [Cozerina.]

 $\mathrm{cum}=$ with, together, sud Eng- sentient (q.v.).] Perceiving with or together.

* coseri, s. [Scotch coiss, cose $=$ to bargain, and $\mathrm{matf} .-r i=-r y$.$] Bargaining, traffic:$
" To carpe of coveri, whene eupty As ere takicyne."

A. As adj.: Snug, comfortable, warm.
B. As subst.: A padded covering for a toapot, put over it to retain the heat.
" cosh, 8. [Cossae.]
* cosh, a. [Etym. doubtful.] [Cosex.]
I. Snug, comfortable.

2. Intimate, well scquainted.

* coshe, s. [COACH.]
cǒsh'-ẽr, v.t. [Ir. cosair $=$ a teast, a banquet.] 1. Ord. Lang: To treat kindly; to welcome, to make comfortable.
" Soch a worthy guest to oonher."

2. Old Irish Feudal Law: To levy certain taxes on ; to demand coshering from.
" obsh'-ẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. cosher; er.] Ons who practised coshering. from 'ighed trish famulities.- Maeautay be desceoded che xiL
coan'-ẽr-İng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CosHER, o.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verh).
C. As substantive:

Old Irish Feudal Law: A custom whereby the lord was entitled to exact from his tenant food and lodging for himself and his followers at the tenant's house. It was in connection with this practlce of coshering, to which the political circumstances of Ireland from time to time gave an unhsppy stimulas, that the word Tory arose. [ToRy.]
"... many of the aative aristocracy whoe lives had Hise. Emo., ch. xit

* cŏsh'-ẽr-y̆, 8. [Eng. cosher; -y.] The same as Cosherino (q.v.).
* cơsh'-1y, adv. [Kcotch cosh, and Eng. suff. -ly.] Suugly, comfortahly, cosily.
* cosie, s. [Cassie.]
 par. coussu) $=$ to patch, to sew : Lat. con $=$ cum $=$ with, together, and $s u 0=$ to sew.] $A$ botcher, a patcher, a cobuler.

* cō-sĭg-niff'-i-cä-tive, a. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and Eng. significatire (q.v.).] Haring the sarme siguification or meauing. (Cockeram.)
có-sig'-nii-ta-ry̆, cō-bǐg'-nĭ-tör-y̆, a. \& Pre.co $=$ con, gnd Elig. signitory ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}_{\text {. }}$ ).
A. As adj.: Signing any document, espe-
cially a treaty, in conjubction with andther.
E. As subst. One who signs any document, especially a treaty, in conjunction with others.
 sougly, comfortably.

conin, " oosyn, s. \& a. [Cocsis.]

[^195]
ate，8．［Fr，cousinage $=$ kindred．］［CoUsin．］
I．Ordinary Language ：
1．Kindred，relationship；the condition of being related as couslus．

## Fot for no conynage ne allisunce．＂，

8．Relations，connectious．
＂Alle hys brotheren，and al his cosymage．＂－Wrele\％：
Exou．
3．A nation，race，or family．
－Wyclife：：Genesio xiil 2
II．Law：
1．Kindred or relationship by blood，
2．A writ to recover posseasion of any astates for the rightful heir from a stranger who has entered and abated，after the death of the tresath，or the grandfather＇s grandfather， or other collateral relation．
－${ }^{\prime}$－sine，s．［Eng．$\infty$ ，a contraction for com－ plement，and sine．］
Gsom．：The sine of the complement of an arc or angle．Let a e d be a quadrant，divided into the two ares A E and E D，which are com－ plemeats of then ecc，which then E $c$ ，which is the sine of
the arc $\mathrm{E} D$ ，is the $\operatorname{arc} E D$ ，is
the cosine of AE．EC is the aine also of the angle $\mathrm{E} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { HC }}$ ，and the cosine of Аве．

II Law of the cosine
Physics：The law that the
 cblique rays is

## cosine

proportional to the cosing of the angle which these rays form with the normal to the sur－ face．MM．Desains and De la Provestaye have ahown that it is true oaly within very narrow limits－viz．only with bodjes like lampblack destitute of reflecting power．（Ganot．）
IT The law of the cosine cannot，therefore， be rendered available exactly to measure the diminution in the intensity of radiant heat for each defree that the aun declines．As stated， the law is true only of bodles destitute of reflective power where the solsr rays sis not．
＊cóss＇－íng－nāçe，s．［A corruption of Fr．cou sinuge．］

1．A relation by hlood．（Scotch．）
2．A granddaughter or niece．（Scotch．）
cơş－mär＇－1－ŭm，a．［Gr．кобرа́pıov（kos－ marion，dimin．of кó $\sigma \mu$（kos（kosmos）．］

Bot．：A genus of Desmidiscear．It has single cells，constricted in the middle．Rai－ benhorst describes seventy－seven European benhorst deseribes seventy－seven Europetit
species，aeveral of which are British．（Grifith species，seve
\＆Henfrey．）
coşs－mět＇－ió＊cơs－mĕt＇－ick，a．\＆s．［Fr． cosmétique，from Gr．коの么ךrıкós（kosmētikas）＝ skilled in decoration，from кобцє́由（kosmeó）$=$ to deenrate，to adorn：кó⿱⿲㇒丨丶㇒⿴囗⿱一一儿丶os（kosmos）$=$ order，beanty．］
－A．As culfective
1．Skilled in dressing or adorning the hair， ekin，\＆c．
＂One of this neful profession［0 barber］，this order
2．Pertaining to or used for the dressing or sdorning of the hair，skin，\＆c．
＂I was never permitted to sjeep till I had passed through
B．As substantive ：
1．Lit．：Any prepsration used to make and preserve the skin soft，clear，and white；a artiffcial help to beautify the complexion．
－If Many cosmetics，though improving the complexion for the moment，injure it st last． The best of them is a poor aubatitute for that besuty which fresh air，exercise，temperance， regularity of habits，contentment，and piety tend to produce．
＂The oll of the casnsw is oned as a cosmetich by the 1adies to rermove fockies and sun－hnroing，＂－Granyer
＊2．Fig．：Anything which will preserve the clearness，openness，or frankness of the coun－ tenance．
＂No better cormetiok than a evero tempemnor and
purity，modocty and humility，A gracious tempar and purtity，modocty and humility：A gracious tampe
－co̧ş－mět－1̌0－al，a．［Eng．coometic；al．］ Used for beautifying，adorning，or Inproving． ＂＂ic．of the carmetical（bot to my alms troly vital）
 ordered，from кó $\sigma \mu$ os（cosmos）$=$ order．］

Entom．：A genus of moths，the typical one of the family Cosmide（q．v．）．There are four British species．Cormia trapesinct is a greyish ochreous or reddish ochreous moth，abindant everywhere．The larve is fond of other cater－ pillare．（Stainton．）
 （kosmikos）$=$ of the world or universs，from ко́б $\mu$ оя（kosmos）（q．v．）．］
L．Ordinary Language：
1．Literally：
（1）Gen．：Pertaining to the universe，or to the laws through which its beantiful order is maintained．
（2）Specially：
（a）Pertaining to this earth．
（b）Pertaining to the solar system of wbich it constitutes a part．
2．Figuratively：
（1）Beantifully ordered
（2）Requiring for its development a great space of time．

II．Astron．：Rising or setting with the sun， as opposed to scronycal．

II Cosmic apeed：
Astron．：Speed like that of the planets， meteors，or such other heavenly bodies． （Ogilvie，ed．Annanulale．）
cŏş＇－mǐc－al－iy̆，aulv．［Eng．cosmical；－ly．］ Astron．：With the sun；not aeronycally． （Used of a star which rises or 6ets with the sun．）
 Lat．cosmia，sud fem．pl．adj．suff，－idec．］

Entom．：A fanily of Moths，sub－section Noctuina．The wings are of moderate size the antennæ generally simple；the sbdomen smooth，slender in the mala；anterior wings rather pointed at the tip；wings in repese forming a very inclined roof；larva eloagate， bricht coloured，rather flattened beacath living between the united leaves of trees Genera，Cosmia and Tcthea．Only eight British species．（Stainton．）
＊cǒş̧＇－mód－crăt，s．［Gr．кó ${ }^{\prime} \mu \circ$（kosmos）$=$ the world，and кparé $\omega$（krateō）$=$ to rule，to govere．］A prince of this world．

Yon will not think，great cormocrat；${ }_{\text {Southey }}$ ：The Deviri；Wath．
cóş－mŏg＇－ōn－al，$a_{\text {a }}^{\text {［Gr．кoaroyóvos（hos－}}$ mogonos）$=$（reating tho world，and Eng．，\＆e．
suff．－al．］Relating to cosmegony，relating to the commencement of the world；cosmogon－ ical．
cợ̧̧－mò－gŏn＇－ic．cǒş－mó－gŏn＇－ic－al，a． ［Gr．коб $\mu 0$ óvos（kosmogonos）$=$ creating the world．］Relating to cosmogony（q．v．）．
cơş－mŏg＇－ön－ist，s．［Ger．kosmogonist，fronu Gr．кogroyovia（kosmogonia）．［Cossogosy．］．
Oee who speculates on the origin of the world． One who specalat or trict Guilding their systems to the nency of koows causes． －Ly ell：Princip．of Giool．，ch．iil．
 Port．cosmogoniu，all from Gr．кобرобovia（hos mogonia）＝the creation or origin of the world ко́ $\sigma$ ноs $(k o s m o s)=$ order，. the worli Cosmosl，and yovos（gomos）＝that which is begotten，a child，．．a begettillg；yiyvouat （gignomai）$\Rightarrow$ to be produced，to lecome；root үє́vo（genō）or $\gamma \in \nu(g e n)$ ，Sans．gan．］The origin or creation of the worid；an investigation or dissertation regarding it．
TI Cosmogooy and geolngy，though having eertain relations to each other，are still dis tinet，cosmegony inquiring inte the first origh of thinga，and geviogy commencing at a peried when，that origin having taken place，succes sive events in the earth＇s history began to leave behind them memorials from which thelr character might he more or less cleariy rea－ soned out．Various epochs may be traced in its history．
（1）Ancient Cosmogony unmodited by the Beti Anolent cosmogony wnmodiled ay vie speculative minds in most ancient countries， and a work formally named noguoyovia （kosmogonia）was publlished by a Greek poet and philosopher，Permenides，believed to opinion anong the most sncient theologiana －Fgyptian，Hindoo，Greek，ard Roman－was that the world was created by the supreme Being．Various philosophers，on the contrary， whose attachment to the creed of their respec－ tive countrise was but nominal，believed in tha eternity of the world．The acceptance of this latter tenet did not necessarily exclude belief in a Supreme Being．Thus Plato held at the same time that there was a Supreme Intelli－ gence，snd that matter was eternal．Thongh not created by the Supreme Being，Heoperated on it end fashioned it according to Ilis will． Successive creations and catastrophes of the world were held to have occurred，and ita ultimate destruction or renovation by fire was also expected．
（2）Jewish \＆Christian Cosmogony：The doc－ trine of the eternity of matter disappeared wherever the new phase of lelief arose，for the teaching of the Old Testament was preeise ＂In the beginning God created the hesvens and the earth＂（Gen．i．1）．See slso the whole of Gen．I．，witn Exod．XX． 11
（3）Jewish © Christian Cosmogony Ulended with independent speculation：While geology was in its infancy，it gave its strength to cos－ mogonical inquiry，with the result of generat ing controversies which continued century after century．They were terminated，not by the settlement of the question in dispute but by the wise resolve of those engaged in it，or at least of the higher minds among them，to confine their inquirics，at least for a time，to geological facts，and reconstruct，as far as it was practicable，the past history of the globe， before sreculating as to its origin．Metaphy sicians like Kant took up the akandoned held， but withoot notable result．
（4）Semi－scientific Cosmogony：Geologistis have shown some tendeney to return to cos－ vastly increased number of facts whieh the investigations of the last half century have gecumulated．The revival of the nebular hy pothesis of La Place was a return to cosmo－ gonical speculation．［NEbulah hypothesis．］ gonical spectlation．［NEBulah hypothesis． The efforts made by Sir Hilliam Thomson （afterwards Lord Kelvin），Prof．Tait，and others，to ascertain ly a study of the sun what fund of hygone time geologists can draw upon aiso fall within the province of cosmagony．
cơs－mŏg＇－raph－ẽr，8．［Gr．кобноүра́фоs（kos－ mogruphos［＇©osmogaphic］，and Eng．suff． er． 7 One who descrihes the broader features of the worid without descending to details ； one who studies or writes on cosinography （q．v．）．

The cosmagraphers，which arat dincovered and de scrived the roundness
Flum Labyrinth．$\& 7$ ．
cŏş－mò－grăph＇－ǐc，cŏş－mò－grăph＇－io al，a．［Fr．cosmagraphique，from Gr．кабноүра－ os（kasmographas）＝describing the world，and Eng．suff．－ic，－ical．］Describing the world； 1ertaining to cosmegraphy．
cơş－mó－grăph＇ǐc－ali－1y̆，adv．［Eng．cos mograyhical；－ly．］ln a cosmographical man． ner：in a manner teuding to deacribe the werlu．
cŏş－mŏg＇－raph－y̆，s．［Fr．cosnographie，from Gr．кобноүрафia（kosmographia）$=$ a descrip tion of the world：кó $\sigma$ os（kosmos）＝order
the world or universe，and $y \rho a \phi \dot{\eta}$（graphe $\bar{p}$ $=$ deljneation，description．］A description of the systern of the universe，or of thia world without descending to detaila except as these illustrate general principles．Thus a state－ ment 88 to the uniform sngle or direction at which the pole of the carth is slanted in every part of its orbit ought to he atated under cos mography，sines it is the essential fact on which the alternation of the seasons depends but that Ceylon is an island at the southern apex of the Indian peninsula is a merc detail properly relegated to geography．When again，the causes of the sppearances described under cosmography are investigated，the science becomes Cosmology（q．v．）．These dis tinctions have often been ignored by writer on＂cesmegraphy，＂whose works in aome cases have differed little from treatisea on gcography．


 Forld，snd $\lambda_{a \beta}(l a b)$ ，the root of $\lambda a \mu \beta a \dot{\nu} \omega$ （lambano）$=$ to take．）

Astron．：An instrument for taking ths angles between the heavenly bodies and their height．It was called also a Pantacosm，and was neariy the same as the Astrolabe．
 the world，and 入arpeia（latreia）＝（1）the state of a hired workman，service，aervitude，（2）diviae worship；$\lambda a \tau \rho e v i \omega$（latreuō）$=$ to work for hire
 a hired servast．］The worship of the world． In some cases it might rest on a foandstion of pantheiatic belief．
 －ical．］Relsting to cosmology（q．v．）．
 One who studies cosmology．
cŏ̧̧̧－mŏ1＇－ Moגoyia（kosmologia）（Littré，not in Liddell \＆ Scott）：кóouos（kosmos）＝the world，and $\lambda$ byos $(\operatorname{logos})=\ldots$ a discourse．］The science Which investigates the causea by which the beautiful order of the universe，tha solar system，or tha earth has been produced，as distinet from Cosinography and Coamogony （q．v．）．Sir Charles Lyell considers Cosmology and Cosmogony identical，and they are at least closely akin．If cosmology investigates the secondsry causes by which the present order of the universe is msintained，snd theae， as there is evidence to show，have been opera－ tive for st least an indefnite period during the past，a study of these causea is to a cer－ tain extent s study of the manner in which the genesis of the world took place． ＂Cosmogony，Coanology．Words synonymous in
mesimg，aplilied to apenations respecting the firot
origing or mode of crention of the earth．．．$L$ yell． Princtp．of Geod．；Gostary．
 the world，snd $\mu$ é $\rho o v$（metron）$=$ a measure．$]$ The science which measures the world．But as the world in the sense of the universe is limitless，and therefore unmeasurable，it must be the earth，the solar system，or the koown parts of the universe which alone can be measured or estimated．
cơş－mó－plăs＇－tic，＊cŏs－mó－plăs＇－tick． a．［Gr．кór 0 os（kosmos）$=$ the world，sud Eng．plastic．］Pertaining to a plastic，sper－ matic，or formative principle alleged to be operstive in the universe；or holding the metaphysical or cosmological tenet that auch a pridcipse was at work．
＂The opioion of seneca signifies little in this case， he belag no better than a cosmoplastick athiest．j．e．， devoid of all netimality or consiclous Intellectuality， to be the highest prizulple in the universe．＂－Hally＇
well：Melampr．（1683）p 84 ．
 mos）$=$ the world；nodítys（polites）$=a$ citizen；and Eng，suff．－an．］［Cosmopolite．］ A．As odjective：
1．Feeling at home in sny part of the world ； free from any national prejnidices；pertaiaing to or resembling a cosmopolite．

2．Common to all the world；not restricted to any particular country or race；universally apread．

B．As substantive：
1．A cosmopolite；one who is at home in any part of the world．
2．A worldling；one who cares for no conntry bat only for limself．
 politan；－ism．］The quality of being cosmo－ politan；cosmopolitism．
that vice of cosmopoditanimm．Eng Elly given over to 1877.
 tees（Gr．），s．［Gr．коб $\mu о \pi о \lambda i m s$（kosmopolites） $=\mathrm{a}$ citizen of the world ：кó $\sigma \mu \mathrm{os}$（kosmos）$=$ the world，and rodirns（polités）$=$ a citizen．］ A citizen of the world；one who is cosmo－ politan in feelings and character，being free from any national prejudices；one who ia at home in soy part of the world．
－I I came tumbling oot into the world a pare cadet， Atrue cosmopotite．not boru to innd，leawe，
＊cǒş－mot－pot－IIt＇－1c－al，a．［Gr．кó （kosmos）$=$ the worid，and Eag．poititical （q．v．）．］Pertaining to or of the asture of a cosmopolite ；cosalopolitan．
thereot．＂－to mediktuyte of the cosmopoittical government
 －ism．］The quslity of being a cosmopolite； the character of a coamopolite ；the state or condition of a citizen of the world ；cosmopo－ litanism．
 ．Patronage，ch．xiv．（Davios．）
 the world，snd ö $\rho a \mu \mathrm{a}$（horama）$=$ that which is seen，s view；dрáw（horad）＝seen．］A series or collection of views of vsrious parts
of the world，laid horizontally upon \＆semi－ of the worla，laid horizoataled upoa \＆semi－ circular tahle，and refiected by diagoosl mirrors to the lenses st which the eye of the
spectator ia successively spplied．The pic－ spectator ia successively spplied．Thi
tures are illuminated by hidden lamps．
＂The templee sud saloons，sod cosmor amas
obs－mot－răm＇－ic $a$ ．［Enc Mad Gr cosmoram（a），and Eng．autf．－ic．］Pertaining or relating to a cosmorsma（ $q \cdot v$ ．）．
cŏg＇－mŏs，s．［Gr．＝（1）order，（2）sn ornament， （3）a ruler，（4）the world or universe from its perfect order and srrangemeat，as opposed to chaos．Probably from комíw（komé）$=$ to take care of，to attend to．］
1．Ancient Phit．：The term кó⿱䒑⿰⺝刂 in the fourth sense［Etym．］sppears first in the philosophy of Pythagorss．His followers Philolaos，Callicrstidas，snd others sdopted the wond，as did the philosophic poets Xeno－ phanes，Parmenides，and impedocles．From them it passed to the oatural philosophers， with whom it became s current word．The Stoice used it for the animarenundi or soul of Stoice used it for the anima mundi or soul of
the world．With regard to extent it had several senses：（1）the earth，（2）the firma－ ment，（3）the region in which the stars are fixed or apparently move ；in the Alexandrisn Greek，the known world．（Liddell \＆Scott．）
2．Modern Science：The universe，or as much of it as may be known by man．It is a sub－ lime word，snd uscful when one competent for the task－if anyman really is competent－ sttempts to sum up what is known，not of the earth merely，but of the solar system and the earth merely，but of the solar system and the
limitless expanse in which are the fixed stars． limitless expanse in which are the fixed stars． Thus a celebrated wook in which the great naturaliat Alexander von Humboldt in his
old sge massed together his stores of know－ old sge massed together his stores of know－
ledge of nature，was called＂Humboldt＇s ledge of
 the world，and $\sigma$ фaipa（sphaira）$=8$ ball．］ Astronomical Instrument ：An instrument for representing，though of necessity very imper－ fectly，the relative position of this earth with regard to the stellar＂firmament．＂For the earth stands a terrestrial globe，for the stellar ＂vanlt＂a hollow glass sphere，within which the lefore－mentioned globe is placed．But the firmament or vault is an infinite expanse
between which and the diminutive earth there between which and the diminutive earth there is shsoluta incommensurability．
 thetes）$=$ regulator of the world ：xoguos（hos－ ${ }^{\text {moss }}=$ ．．the world；$\theta \in$ rivs（thetess）$=$ one who places ；fitnut（tithemi）＝to place；and Eng．suff．－ic．］
Metaph．（of persons）：Believing in the existence of matter，but at the same time denying that the external world has any existence except in our own mental concep－
tion．（Sir Wm．Hamilton．）
† cō－sō＇－vě－relgn（ $g$ silent），s．［Pref．on＝ con，and Eng．sovereign（q．v．）．］A joint
sovereign；ona reigning jointiy with another sovereign；ona reigning jointly with another ；
a king or queen consort．
＂Sophin．．．．．Was Soined with them an regent andor
cŏss（1），s．［Cos．］
＊cǒss（2），s．［Its1．cos $\alpha=$ a thing．］Only used in tha phrase rule of coss，an old term for algebrs．（Digby．）［Cossic．］

## ＊coss，v．t．［Cose，Cosss．］

CÖs－săck，s．［Russ．kosuk；Turk．kazdk＝a robber．］One of a race of peopla now forming
part of Rassis，and living in the soath of thas empire，about the river Don，\＆c．They form an important element io the Russian army， being used as light cavslry on account of thelr exceeding skill io horsemanship．
čs＇－sass，s．pl．［Nstive East Indian worc．］ Fabric：A kind of piaia Indias muslin．
coss＇－seine，s．
snff．ine．］ ［Ahyssinisa，de．kousso，and snff．－ine．］
Chem．：An organic base said to exist io kousso，the remedy for tapeworm．
＊cơs＇－sĕt，s．\＆a．［Perhsps from Ital．casiccio， cassiccio $=$ a tarne lamb bred up by hand in a house，from casa $=\mathrm{s}$ cottage．（Florio．）］ ［Cosi．］

A．As substantive：
1．Lit．：A lamb brought up by hand；a pet lamb．
＂I ahall give thee yoo cower tor thy payne＂．
Spenser：Shophearde Calender；Nov．
2．Fig．：A pet of any kiad；a spoilt child． ＂I smo for the cowet，his charge．＂－Ben Jonson：
B．As adj．：Brought up by hand；petted． ＂The Therasticket（Davies．）learned to buth＂－Brecon．
cơs＇sert，v．t．［COsset，s．］To nurse，to pamper，to fondle，to pet．

＊cosshe，s．［Etym，douhtful．］A cottage，a little house，a cot．
－＂Coote lytylle howse（eosh K．，cosche H．，cashe P．）．＂
＊cơs＇sic，＊cǒs＇－sic－a1，a．［Eng．coss（2），s．； －ic，－ical．］Pertaining to or of the nature of slgehra；slgebrsical．
cơs＇－sing，2．［Cose．］Bargaining，exchange， traffic．
＊cơss－nĕnt，＊cos－ncnt，$a . \&$ s．［Etjn． doubttul．］
I．As adj．：Without food or wages．
＂I dinna－wish you to work Cotnent wark，that th
without meat or wage．＂－Sir A．Wylie，ii 169 ．
II．As subst．：Work for which vages sre paid with victusls．（Scotch．）
cơs－sō－nŭs，2．［From Lat．cossus（q．v．）．Cf． Fr．cosson；Sp．gusano $=\mathrm{s}$ worm．］
Entom．：A genus of beetles，family Cureu－ lionidæ or Weevils．They have short somewhat thick elytra，with a large ovsl club，a rather long rostrum，thickened at the spex，sad long rostrum，thickened at the spex，sad
elongate elytra．Sharp enumerstes only one elongate elytra．Sharp enumerstes only one British species，Cossonus linearis．It is ahout
a quarter of an inch long，and is black or s quarter of an inch long，and is black or
brown in colour，with punctata atriate elytra． It is found in Boleti and trees．At least six－ teen foreign species are knowa．
cobs＇－sŭs，s．［Lat．$=\mathrm{s}$ kind of lsrvs，found under the bark of trees，supposed by some to be that of the stag－heetle，Lucanus cervus． This is not the modern genus Cossus．］
Entom．：A genus of Nocturnal Lepidopters， family Hepialidæ or Ghost－moths．They have long slender half serrate antenne，a smsil long slender half serrate antenne，a smsil head，and the upper wings longer than the
lower ones．The larver feed on wood，the lower ones．The ilver feed on wood，the pups is enclosed in a cocoon．Cossus ligni－ perda is the Goat－motl，so called because its larva emit a disagreeahla smell，as the goat does．It is $s$ large moth，the expsasion of its wings being about 3 in ．to $3 \frac{3}{2}$ in．；the upper pair grey mottled with white，and having moreover black bands；the lower ones brownish ash；the body brownish grey，with silvery lines．The ground colour of the larra is yellow；it is pink above，with the head and the firat segment of the boty black．It takes three years to coma to maturity．It feeds on old pollard willow－trees，ss well as on the poplar，the oak，sod the aspen．
cös＇－sy̆ph－ŭs，s．［Gr．ко́ $\sigma \sigma v \phi o s$（kossurhos） ＝（1）a singing－bird，like our blackbind，（2）a sea－ifish，（3）a breed of poultry．］
Entom．：A genus of Beetles，section Hetero－ mera，sub－section Taxicornes．The sides of the thorax and elytra ara fisttened．They occur in the south of Europe and north of Africa，None are 1ritish．
cost（1），＊cooste，＊．［Sp．，Port．，\＆ital． costa，from Lat．costus．］

Gate，fat，färe，amidst，whãt，tâll，father；wë，wŏt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pǐt，sïro，sĩr，marîne；gō，pơt，


Ord. Lany. \& Bot: Tanncetum Balsamita. [Costmary. See also Ale-cost and Const.]
"Coasce herbere Costus."-Prompl. Parr.

- IT English car:

Among the Anglo-Saxons: Tanacetum vulgare. (Britten \& Holland.)
cost (2), " ooste (1), ${ }^{n}$ const, ${ }^{2}$. [ 0 . Fr. cost, coust ; Ger., Dnt., Sw., \& Dan. kost ; Sp. costo, costa; Ital. costo;'O. H. Ger, chosta.] [Cost, v.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

L. Literally:

1. The price, value, or amount pald or charged for any cummodity bought or taken in barter.
"In the oast of whot there has been vory little
2. Expense, cherge : money expended on the carrying ont of anything.
"He wehal hau a moper at your aither cost." $\begin{gathered}\text { Chuucer: } C \text { C. } \\ \text { T., } \\ \text { " }\end{gathered}$
-3. Value, worth
"Haeran me zet ofte grat coor."- $A$ yenbicte of Inveyt. p. 176
3. The enstensnce given to a servant, as distinct from money; ss, I got so much money in wages, besidea my cost. (Scolch.)
II. Figuratively:
4. The penalty paid for any set committed, or any duty omitted.
5. Loss, detriment, tnjury, pain, or trouble. Though dearly to my mow thy traion, and tonla.

* 3. Luxury, sumptuousuess, great expense. "Let foreign priaces valoly bonat
B. Law:

1. (Generally in plural): The smount of cbarges incurred by the gainer in a suit, and awarded agamst and to be paid by the party losing.
2. Scots Law: Dnty payable in kind, as distinguished from that paid in money.
I Crabb thus discriminstes betweeo cost, expense, price, snd charge: "The cost is what a thing costs or octasione tn he lsid ont; the expense ia that which is sctually isid ont; the price ia that which s thing may fetch or cause to be laid out; the charge is that which is required to be lsid ont. As a cost commonty comprehends an expense, the terms are on varione occasions used indifferently for each other : we spesk of counting the cost or counting the expense of doing snything; at a great cost or at a great expense: on the other hand, of venturing to do s thing to one's cost, of growing wise at other people's expense. The cost and the price have respect to the thing and its snppoaed value: the expense and the charge depend on the option of the peraona. The cost of $s$ thing mnst precede the price, and the expense mnat aucceed the charge; we can never set a price on anything until we have aacertained what it has cost ua; nor can we know or dafray the expense until the charge be made. There msy, however, frequently be a price where there is no cost, and vice vers $A$; there may also be sn expense where there is no charge; but there cannot be a charge without an expense. Costs in a suit often exceed in value sud amount the thing contended for: the price of things depends on their relative value in the eyes of others : what costs nothing sometimes fetches a high price; and other thinga cannot obtain a price equal sud other thinga cannot obtain a price equal to the first cost. Expenses vsry with modes of hving and mens desires; whoever wants much,
or wants that which is not easily obtained, or wants that which is not easily obtaincd, charges are exorhitant the expenses inust necessarily bear a proportion. Between the epithets cosily and expensive there is the same distinetion. Whatever is costly is naturally expensive bnt not vice versA" (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

## cost-book, s. \& a.

## A. As substantive

Miring: A book in which a number of adventurera who have obtained, for a stipulated jrsyment in ore or in money, the right to work alode or ming cater their nanies, the shares which eacli of their number las in the adven. ture, and the proceedings which take place at their several neetings.
B. As adj.: Possessing or nsing such a

If Cost-book mining company: A mining company registered on such s model or acheme. cost-free, $a$. Fres of coat or charge.
$\uparrow$ cost-sheet, s. A table or statement showing the cost or expenditure on any undertaking.
00nt (3), cogte (2), s. [O. Fr. coste; Lat. eonta.] [CoAsT.]

- I. Ordinary Language:

1. A rib or side.
"Betwixt the cost of a ship."-Ben Jomson: Staplo
2. News.
3. A country, a region, a district.
4. A coast or shore.
"By the case of the feyer toe"*
Torrent of Portugat, 121.
II. Her.: An ordinsry which contains s fourth part of the bend, when only one is borne; when borns by conples it is called cottise (q.v.).

* cost (4), * coste (3), s. [A.S. cost=s manner, a mesua; O. lcel. kostr; O. H. Ger. chost, kost.] 1. A contrivance, a plan.
"Nis ther coss nan other."-Layamon, id. 181. 2. A trick.
"He haueth thes deofles costes."
O. Lng. Homilies, p. 99.
cost, * costen, v.l. \& i. [O. Fr. coster, couster; Fr. côter; Ger. \& Dut. kosten; Dan hoste ; Sw. kosta; Ital. costare, from Lat. consto $=$ to stand together, to cost.]
A. Transitive:
I. Literally:

1. To stand at; to require to be psid, expended, or laid out for.
Lord iay Ood of that which doth cofterings unto the 2 Sam. Ixiv. 24.
2. To be at a cost or charge for ; to pay for. "Coute in bem that thel schace her heedis." -
Wyctife: Acts Xxi. 24 . II. Figuratively:
3. To require or demsud en expenditure of, ss of time, trouble, \&c

And this ellight disconteat, azea say,
Cose hloorl upou another day ".

2. To be the canse of, to give rise to.
will require the art of a writer, and cost hin:
B. Intrans. : To be bought for; to be lisd at a price.
I To cost dear: To require or cause the ontlay or expenditure of a large amount, whether of noney, tine, trouble, or pain.
cods'ta ( $\mathrm{pl} ., \cos t \varepsilon$ ), s. [Lat. = s rib.]

1. Anatomy:
(1) Human (Generally in plural): The ribs. ln man they number twelve on exch side. [RIB.]
II Coster of the Scapula, 1.e., of the Shoulderblade: Three borders to thic acajula, (I) the superior, (2) the external, sxillaty, or inferior, and (3) the internal or posterior border. (Quain.)
(2) Comparative :
(a) of Vertebrates: The ribs.
(b) Of Crinoids: The rows of plates which succeed the inferior or hasal yortion of the cnp.
(3) Of corals: The vertical ridges on the outer surface of the theca; they mark the position of the septa within. (Nicholson.)
2. Bot. : The midrib of a lesf.
cost'-age, * coust-age, kost-age, s [O. Fr. costage; Low Lat, costaqium, from Lat. consto $=$ to cost.] Expense, charge, cost. "A man may goon with lytel costage, and schortte
ty me."-Maundevile, p. 125 .
cŏs'-tal, a. [Lat. cost( $a$ ); Eng. suff. -al.]
Anat.: Pertaining to or connected with the costz or ribs
I (1) Costal cartilages: The cartilages which unite the riba to the sterumm.
(2) Costal ribs: Developed ribs in the chelonia.

* cost'-ard, s. [Etym. doubtful. Dr. Murray suggests O. Fr. costz $=$ a rib, and Eng. suff. -ard, supporting his opinion by quotations showing that the costard was sn spple with prominent ribs or ridges.]

1. Lit. : An spple of a large size.
"Costard, appalle. Quiriarium."-Prompt. Pare. 2. Fig. : A head.
"Thke him ovor the coasard with the hilte of thy

## contard-boy, + conter-boy, a. A

 young costermonger.-". Eingalog: Two The law ton group of coser-boge."

* costard-mongar, costard-monger: *onterd-monger: 8. [CosterMONOER.)
oర̆s'-tāte, + ©ర̆s'-tā-tĕd, a. [Lat, costatus.] Bol. : Having a midrib.
od̆s-tā'-tō, in compos. [Lat, $=$ costaius.] Costate.


## costato-venose, $a$.

Bot.: Having the parallel side-veius of a feather-veined leaf much otonter than those which intervene.
cơs-tean', v.i. [Corn. cothas $=$ to find, snd stean $=$ tin. (Jago.)]
Mining: To seek for metallic lodes by sinking small pita.

## costean-pit, s.

Mining: A shsilow pit aunk tnto the solid rock in order to trace or find out tin by costeaning. (Ogilvie.)
cǒg-tēan'-̌̌̀ng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Costenn.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subslantive:

Mining: The aystem or proceas of seeking for lodes by sinking small pits into the solid rock. Cross-galleries are driven from one pit, to snother so as to intersect sny veins between the two. The system is confined to parts of Cornwall.

* oosteie, v.i. [Const.]
* ooste'-lět, * coste-lett, s. [O. Fr. castelettc.] A cntlet. [CuTlet.]

cơst-ěl'-lāte, a. [Az if from a Lat. costella, dimin. of costa $=\mathrm{s}$ rih.]
Bot. : Finely ribbed or costate.
* cǒst'-êr (1), s. [Low Lat. costura, the same as cullura, from cultus, pa. par. of colo $=$ to cultivate.] A piecc of arable land. (Scotch.) "Item, ane conser of lacd with the pertinentis. in
the territorie off Stanypethe. 1814), p. 646 .
cŏs'tẽ̌ (2), s. Abbreviation for contermonger (q.v.)


## * cos-terd (1), s. [Costard.]

* cos-terd (2), * cos-tere, 8. [Low Lat.] A curtain, s hanging.
"Cromps. Pare (costere, H.) of wa halle. Subauleum."-
cŏst'-êr-món-gẽr, " costard-monger,
* costerd-monger, s. \& a. [Eng. costard, costerd $=$ an splle, sud monger (q.v.).]
A. As substontive:
* 1. A selier of or desler in spples and other fruit.
"Costardmongar, fruyctier."-Palsgrave.

2. A hawker selling or dealing in any kind of vegetables, fruit, \&c.
".. hell rall like a rude costermonger."
*B. As odj.: Mcan, petty, mercenary.
these costermonger times . . $\operatorname{IN}$.-Shakesp.: 2 Henry $1 \mathrm{lh} ., 1.2$

* cost'-ĕ-voŭs, o. [O. Fr. costeous.] Costly, expensive, sumptuous.

fill(l).

1. Costly, dear, expeusive.
"Mid unyre robes and costuolle." - iyenbite, p. 229.
2. Dangerous, trying, anxious.


* cost'-1-1y̆, a. [Cosmlv.]
- cost-1-oŭs, a. [Costuous.]
oō-stīp'-n-lā-tõr, s. [Lat., \&c. co, and Latu, Eng., \&e stipulator.]
Law: One who promises conjointly with snother.


oós＇－tive，a．［0．Fr．costeve，from Lat．constl－ patus，pa 1rar．of constipo $=$ to constipate


## I． <br> L．Literally：

1．Constipated；bound in the body ；baving the excrements obstructed，or the motions of the bowels too slow．
2．Causing constipstion or costiveness； binding．
＂Egge ronsted hand be costiue．＂
Nrant ：Borace，hk． 11 ，wat． 4. －II．Figuratively：
1．Close，tightly anited， 1 mpermeahle．
＂Cluay in dry rensoun is conetive，．．．＂－Mortimar：
2．Reserved，close，reticent；not free in speech or manners．
＂He that courts otherr＇oars may use desight Brome：Epistles．
3．Not ready or quick of thonght；slow， thick．

Sonsetimes to cow ind hrims
A couplet costa ox coeding pains．＂
Lloyd：On iohyme．
cös＇－tive－ly̆，adv．［Eng．costire；－ly．］In s costive manner ；with costiveness．
ơs＇－tive－nĕss，costifnes，s．［Eng．cos－ tive：－ness．）
I．Lit．：The quality or state of being cos－ tive or constipated ；constipation ；an obstruc－ tion or morhid slowness in evacuation from the bowels．
＂Costiveness han 111 effects，avd ia hard to be dealt Fith by physick：purging in diciues rather increasing ＊II．Figuratively ：
1．Slowness or want of readiness of expres－ glon．
＂The same coutimenes in prblick olocution ．．．．＂－
Wakteld．
2．Reserve；stiffuess or coliness of manner．
00st：－1̌̆ss，it．［Eng．cost；－less．］Free of cost or expense；costing nothing．
Serm．＂si．all sorta of coveless plety
oost－1ew，coste－lewe，cost－lewe， a．［CostLy．］
1．Costly，expensive，dear．
＂Ther in alno contleve furring in her gownes＂
2．Laxarious，spending much money．
＂Tryney＂Treviac．beetb nuore costlewe in mete and in
cost＇－1i－něss，＊cost＇－lin－nĕsse，s．［Eng． costly；－ness．］

1．The quality of being castly，expeusive， or dear．
＂Nor have the frugatler sons of fortune any reason
＊ 2 Extmarni．．．－ctarmils：sceput
2．Extravagance，wastefulness，lavishnees in sjending money．
＂Somp law wonld bee made．To hridle and mea－ Mre wonuens costlinea
cost＇－1y，a．\＆adv．【Eng．cost；－ly．】
A．As auljective：
1．Eximensive，dear，of a high price or value， sumptuous．

The roume Fith cosely tapestry were hung．
Where was inwoven maply a yentle tale．＂
Thomwon：Custle of Indolence， $1 . x$
9．Involving heavy expenaea．
．－Hacautuy：Hist．Eng．，ch in it
＊R．Richly adorned，gorgeous，brilliant．
＂To show bow contly summer was at hand．＂
B．Ag adv，：In a costly or expensive man－ ner；at great expense，gorgeonsly，aumptn－ onsly．
＂Paintlag thy outward walla so conty gay？＂
Shakesp．Sonnetr，cxivi 4.
If For the difference between costly and oluable，see Valuable
FI Obvfous compound：Cosely－made（Tenny－ son）．
cönt＇－ma－ry̆，s．［Lat．costus（q．v．），costum， and Fing．，\＆c，Mary，raferring to the Virgla Mary．］
Ord．Lang．\＆Bot．：Pyrethrom Tanacetum， sometimes called Balscmila vulgaris．
＊oost－nen，v．t．［A．S．costnian．］To cost． Ase mocke cortnede the on ase the other．＂

A yewbike，pish
－cost－ning，cost－ninge，t．［A．S．costnung．］ 1．Temptation．

Hosititios，ho le 6 ．
2．Cost，expense．
${ }^{4}$ The and contringes nor to lyerat＊＊
cơs＇tō，in compos．［From Lat．couta＝a rib， pl．coster $=$ ribs．$]$ Pertaluing to a rib．
$\because$ The artloulations of the rinh may bedirilied into three sets couro－central，costealnansverse，atd costo－
costo－central，a．Pertaiaing to the centre of the end of a rib．
II Costo－central articulation ：
Anat．：An articulation which in general anites the bead of a rib with the horlies of two vertebree by two distinct synovis！joints． （Quain．）
costo－clavicular，a．Pertaining to the ribs and to the claviele or collar－bone．
I Costo－clavicular ligament：
Anat．：A ligament attached by one end to the cartilage of the first rib，near its aternal extremity，and by the other to the clavicle． It is celled alao the rhomboid ligaraent． （Quain．）
costo－coracold，$a_{0}$ Pertaining to the coracnid process sud to the ribs．
II（1）Costo－coracoid membrane：
Anat．：A membrane extending from the coracoid process to the clavicle，and giving firm attachment to the aubclavius muscle．
（2）Costo－coracoid ligament ：
Anat．：The strong lower margin of the costo－coracoid membrane．

## costo－scapular，$a$

Anat．：Pertaining to the ribs and to the shoulder－blade．
T Costo－scapular muscles：
Anat．：Two muscles connected with the ribs and the shoulder－blades．

## costo－sternal，a．

Anat．：Pertaining to the ribs and to the sternum or breast－bone．There sre costo－ sternal articulations．

## costo－transverse，$a$ ．

Anat．：Connected transversely with the ribs．There ia a costo－transverse articulation．
costo－xiphoid，a．［Xiphoid is from Gr． Eípos（xiphos）$=8$ aword，and cisos（eidos）$=$ form．］

Anat．：Connected with the ribs，and bear－ ing some resemblance in shape to a sword． There are costo－xiphoid ligaments．
cós＇trel，costred，＊costrell，＊cos trelle，＊costril，a．［Wel．costrel；Low Lat．costrellus．］A vessel made of leather， wood，or earthenware，and used by laboureri during harvest－time to contain their drink．
Philosophical Socioty．（Descriptive Acount of the in Phzoroph
tiquitetes．
costs，a．pl．［Cust（2），s．B．1．］
cǒs＇－tūme（1），s．［PT，costume，from 1tal．cos－ tume，from Low Lat．cositma，a contracted form of consuetudinent，acc．of consutudo $=$ custom．Costume and custom are thus donblets．］ ［Custua，3．］
1．Ord．Lang．：The customary style of dress of a particular nation，class，or rank．

＊2．Art \＆Literat．：The style in which per－ sons are represented as regards dress and other accessories，sad agreement and auitsbility to particular elasses，periods，places，and cus－ toma．
－Sergfus Panluu wears a crowh of lanred；this is hardy reconctieate tostrict propriety，and tbe costume J．Reynolds：Dicc．No． 12.
＊cŏs＇tūme（2），s．［Custom．］
$\dagger$ cŏs＇tūmed，ar．［Rny．costum（e）；－ed．］ Wearing a particular costume ；dressed，ar－ rayed．
＂They were all coetumed in black．＂－C．Brontn：Jane
cǒs－tūm＇－ẽr，s．［Eng．costum（8）；－er．］Ons who prepares or provides costumes for theatres，fancy－balls，\＆c．
ços－tūm＇－ $\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{e} \mathbf{r}$ ，s．［Fr，］A costamer．
cost＇－ ［O．Fr．costeous，］Costly，expensive．sumptu－ ous．
＂Costuous．Bumptuans．＂－Prompt．Parv．
cŏs＇－tüs，s．［Lat．costum＝an Oriental aro－ matic plant，Costus speciosus（Smith＇s Lat．Dict．）； Gr．ко́бтоs（kostos），ко́⿱㇒木то⿱（koston）＝s．root used as spice，like pepper（Theophrastus） （Liddell，\＆Scott）．［Sge def．］Sans．kuschtha： Arab．kost，Kust（from Sans．）．］
1．Pharmacy：
（1）Anciently：The root of Aplotaxis，for merly called Aucklandia Costus．
（2）Now：The roots of an Arablan plant supposed to be allied to Cardopatum corym－ bosum．The nsme costus in this sense la specially used in ahops on the Conlinent．
2．Bot．：A genus of endogens，order Zingi－ beracea．The roots are tuberons，the leaves more or lese fleshy，the flowers in ajpikes with conspleuous bracts ；the calyx is tubnlar and conspleupus bracts，the calyx is tubnar and 3－cleit，the tnbe of the corolla funnel－shaped， the flaments petaloid．＇It contains varions plants of much beauty，growing in the tropica． but which have been introduced into this country as atove plants．The roota of Costua speciosus are used in Indis and elsewhere a preserve．

## ＊costyous，$a$［Costuoce．］

cö－sŭf－fẽr－ẽr，s．［Pref．co $=$ con，and Eng sufferer（q．v．）．］A fellow－sufferer．
＂Should as cosufferera conmilserate．＂
＊cō－su－prēmo＇，s．［Pref．co＝con，sud Eag． supreme（q．v．）．］One who is anpreme jointly with another ；a sharer in supremacy．

To the phomix and the dove，

the addifional Poems to Chester＇s Lovds Martyr，1801．
cō－sure＇－ty̆（sure as shïr），s．［Pref．co＝ con，and Eng．surrety（q．v．）．$\}$ One who is surety jointly with another；；joint surety．
$\mathbf{c} \overline{\mathbf{o}}^{\prime}-\boldsymbol{\beta}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{c o}{ }^{-}$－şe，a．［Cosev．］Warm and com－ ortahle；sulug．
cosier：：theiry dd siutienh provert．The clartier tbe
cott（1），cote（1），＊cott（1），s．［A．S．cot， cote；lcel．\＆Dut．kot；31．H．Ger．Lote；Low Lat．cotal

A．Ortlnary Language：
I．Litsrally：
1．A little house，a cottage，a hat．
＂Within some plous puator＇p bumble cat．＂
2．A sheep－fold．［Core（I），s．］
＂Ovile，schepp－cost．＂－Wrights Woeab．，p． 287.
3．A crib or amall bed for a child to sleep in．
4．A bedstead．
5．A leathern cover or stall for a sore finger．
＊II．Fig．：Applied to the body as the house of the soul．
＂In the litile house or cote of the body．＂- Voracogan ： Restis．，cb．viil．
B．Technically：
1．Naut．：A hammock．
2．Philol．：As a termination of the names of placea it signifies a small honse or place．
cŏt（2），＊cote（2），［．［Cont，8．］
＊cơt（3）＊cott（2），s．［A contract．form of Cotquean（q．v．）．］
＊cơt（4），s．［A contract．form of Cosset（q．v．）．］
＊cơt（5）， $\operatorname{cott}$（3），s．［Ir．cot ；Wel．cutt．］A small ronghly－made boat，a cock－boat；a dug－ out．
＂They call，In Ireland，cots，thlings ilke boate，but
 land，w． 6.
cơt（6），s．［Etym．douhtful；perhaps a con－ tracted form of cotton（q．v．）．］A sort of refuse wool．
＊cơt，v．i．［ $\operatorname{CoT}(1), 4]$ To live or cohabit with one．（Seotch．）
co－tăn＇－gent，s．［ $C 0=$ a contraction of Eng． complement ；and tangent．］

Geom．（Of a given are or ongle）：The tangent of the complement of that aic orangle．Let a Bo be a quadrant divided into the two ares a $\quad$ B and a c ，the former measuring the angle $\mathrm{A} D \mathrm{~B}$ ，


## fate，fǎt，färe，almidst，whãt，fâll，father；wō，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pǐt，sïre，sĩx，marìne；gō，pŏtu




A B and a D b. Similarly C if is the cotangent of $\triangle B$ and $A D B$, for it is the tangent of their complementa в $C$ and sac.

## © $\bar{o}-\mathrm{tar}$-mami-ic, a. [Cotarning.]

## cotarnamic acld, a

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{13} \mathrm{NO}_{4}$. An sctd formed by the setion of aqueous hydrochloric ecid on Cotarnine, st a tempersture of $140^{\circ}$. (Watts: Dict. Chem.)
-0.-tar'-mic, a. [Transposition of the letters of Eng. narcotic.]
Chem. : A word occurring oniy in the subjoined compound.

## cotarnic acld, a

Chem. : An acid, $\mathrm{C}_{71} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{5,}$ formed along with nitrate of methylanine by the action of pitric acid on Cotarnloe. (Watts: Dict Chem.)
eo-tar'-nine, s. [Transposition of the letters of Eng., de., narcotine (q.v.).]

Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{13} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$. An organic base found in opinm. It is a yellow crystalline, bitter, very soluble, slightly alkaline substence. It forma a salt with HCl. Cotarnine, gently heated with very dilute pitric acid, is converted into methylanins nitrate, and s bibaaic acid, Cotarnic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{5}$.
cotte (1), 8. [Cor (1), s.]

1. A cottage, $s$ cot.
2. A sheepfold.
"By this river-side, in the mendows, thers were cotes 3. Used largely in compounds in the sense of a fold, s honse, a hut, s retreat or restingplace, as in the following examples:-
"Poroarta, wyn-ote"- Wrighr's Vocab., pe 204.
"Galinarium, hen-cote."-1Bid. Dovecole, the
3. A place where salt is made.
"A Salte cote: valina, est locus wbl At sal"-Cathol. cote (2), s. [Coat, s.]

* cote-armur, " cote-armure, a. [Coat-abmour.]
"Cote armure. Balhams,"-Prompt. Part.
- cote (3), 8. [Coor.]
- Cota mergus."- Hright's Foh of Focab., p. 180.
* cote (4), s. [Quota.] A rate.
* cote (1), v.t. [Cost, v.]
* cōte (2), v.t. [Quore.] To quote or cite. "dal, Prex. the throushout coted so the margin."-
cōte (3), v.t. $[$ Fr. cotoyer $=$ to pass by the side of.j To pass by.
Hamieit, wi. 2 ooted them on the way . . ."-Shakesp.
- cōt'-ed (1), pa. par. or a. [Coated.]
* cōt'ed (2), pa. par. or a. [Quoted.]
* oōte'-lar, " cotelere, 8. [O.Fr. coutelier.] A cutler.
"Cotelere. Cubtallartus."-Prompt. Part.
* cō-těm'-po-ran, 8. [Lat. contemporaneus.] A contemprary.

cō-ť̌m-pt-rā'-ně-oŭs, a. [Pref. co =con, end Eng. temporaneous ( f r.f.] Liring or exleting st the same time; contemporaneous.
 temporaneous; -iy.] At the same time with another; contemporaneously.
cō-tam'-pt-ra-ry̌, a. \& s. [Pref. $00=$ con, and Eng. temporary (q.v.).]
A. Ae adj.: Extsting at the same time; contemporsry.
voacher, to a gritioual man, cotomporary with the Arst
B. As subst.: One who lives at the same tlme with another; a contemporary.
cotemporuries find so mueh artifice amongot those our IF For the difference between cotemporary and coeval, see Corval.
+ oō-těn'-ant a. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and Eng. tenant (q.v.).] A tensut in common with snother or others; a joint tenant.
* cơt'-ẽr-al, 8, [A dimin. from cotter (q.v.)] [Comterel.] An elastic piece of thin aplit iron put through s bolt to prevent it from losing hold, as the end opens after passing through the orifice.
coterel, 8. [O. Fr. couderelle.] A Kentish nsme for s tumulus (q.v.). (Defos: Tour, i. 153.)
$\mathrm{cos}^{-}$-tẽr-1e, s. (f'r., from O. Fr. coterie, cotterie, from Low Lat. coteria $=\mathrm{s}$ tenure of land by cottars who cluhbed together; $\operatorname{cota}=\mathrm{s}$ cot.] A set or circle of friends who associate and meet together for social and friendly intercourse; a clique. (Lovibond: On a Very Fine Lady.)
toō-tẽr-ǐe-ism, s. [Eng. coterie; -ism.] A habit or tendency to form coteries or cliques. (See example under Cliqueism.)
cō-tẽrm'-І̆n-oŭs, a. [Pref. co=con, snd Eng. terminous (q.v.).] Borderiug, touching, conterminous.
cŏt'-gäre, 8. [Eng. cot (6) $=$ refuse wool, snd Prov. Eng. gare = accoutrements.] [Gane.] Refuse wool. (Goodrich \& Porter, de.)
* coth, * cothe, s. [A.8. clth, cotha, cother.] A swoon, s faint.
cothie, a. [Cosv.]
cothiely, adv. [Cosily.]
co'-thón, s. [Gr. к $\boldsymbol{\omega}^{\prime} \theta \omega \nu$ (köthon $n$ ), the name given to the inner harbour at Corinth.] A quay, dock, or wharf.
+ cō-thürn, s. [Lat. cothurnus.] The same ss Cothurnus (q.v.). (E. B. Browaing: Wine of Cyprus.)
* cö-thürn'-āto, * cō-thưrn'-ät-ĕd, a. [Lat. cothumatus $=$ (1) wesring huskins; (2) tragic; cothurnus $=$ a buskin.]

1. Lit. : Wearing buskins.
2. Fig.: Tragic, solemn.
"Desist, $\mathbf{O}$ blest man, thy cothurnate stile
And from these forc'd inmbicks fall awhile"
cō-thürn'-ŭs, s. [Lat, from Gr. кó日opvos (kothornos).]
Roman \& Greek Drama: A boot or buskin worn by the setors in tragedies. It resched

hslf way up the leg, and aometimes simost to the knees, snd load a very thick sole for the purpose of increasing the spparent stature of the performer. The sctors in comedies wore a thin slipper called soccus, snd hence cothurnus and soccus were employed figarstively to denote tragedy and comedy respectively. In

Engitsh the word "soek ${ }^{\omega}$ has been occiasionally used to signify comedy., [Socic.]

- cō-tic'-y-iãr, a [Lat coticula, dimia. of cos (genit. cotis) = a whetetone.] Pertalning to a Whetstone;
for a whetatone.
cō-ti'-ial, an [Lat., Eng., sc. $c o=$ together, the same, and Eng. tidal.]. Having the tidea st the same moment of time.

I Cotidal lines:
Physical Geog., dc. : Imaginary lines marked on the surface of the globe, indicating where the tides are in the same state at the salue time.

* cō-tir'-di-an, * cō-tri-dī-qn, a. \& \&. [O. Fr., Sp., \& Ital, cotidiano, quotidiano, from Lat. quotidianus, cotidiants $=$ daily.] [Quo. tidian.]
A. As adj.: Occurring or recurring daily; especially applied to a fever the paroxysma of which recur every dsy.
"To hele the feuere cotidian"-Boks of Quints E-
B. As stibst.: Anything which occurs or recurs daily; especially a fever the psroxysme of which recur every day.
"Cotiden ne quartayoe, it la nat so ful of payne.
cō-tîi-lon (lon as yon), co-til'-li-tn, s. $[\mathrm{Fr} \cdot=\mathrm{a}$ petticoat, dimin. of cotte $=a$ coat, $e$ frock.]

1. A woollen fabric in blsck snd white for ladies' skirts.
2. A kind of dance in which elght performers take part; also sn elsborate French dance consiating of a number of figures.


(ed. 1863), vol. it., p. of
3. The tune for such dance.
cō-tín'-ga, s. [A Brazilian word (?).]
Ornith.: A genus of Ampelidæ (Chatterers) They have beantiful plumage. They are found in South america.
cotise, s. [Cortise.]
cơt'-land, s. [Eng. cot (1), s., and land.] A piece of land sllotted or belonging to a cottage.
cơt-land-ẽr, s. [Eng. cotland; er.] A cot tager who keeps s lorse for plonghing his small piece of land.

* cŏt'-Ioft, a. [A corruption of cockloft (q.v.).] A cockloft, a garret.
"Honses indeed like cotlogts."-Fuller: Holy stuta. 1. xiv. 2 (Davies.)
* cơt'-lyf, s. [A.S. collif.] A cot, s little house.
" Wo is him that vuel wif hryngeth to his cotluf?" -
oơt'-man, s. [Eng. cot, and man.] A cottager.
Nov. $20,1828$.
co-to bark, s. [From the native naine of the tree.] An officinal bark ohtained from Bolivis. It is used as s remedy in cases of diarrhoes, snd also to check excessive perspiration.
cơt'- $\mathbf{6}-\mathrm{in}$, 8. [Eng. coto; -in.]
Chem.: $\mathrm{C}_{21} \mathrm{H}_{20} \mathrm{O}_{8}$. A crystalline substance contained in coto-bark, which is used in South America as a substitute for quinine Cotoin forms yellowish. white crystals, which melt at $124^{\circ}$. Concentrated nitric scid dis solves it, forming a blood-red solution.
cǒ-tōn-ӗ-ăs'-tẽr, s. [Lat. cotonius = pertaining to the quince cydonia; Gr. Kubwivov (kudönion) [supply ü̆̀iov (mélon)] = the quince; Kuóavos (kudönios) = Cydonian, pertalning to Cydonis in Crete; and Lat. dimin. suff. -aster, here denoting reaemblance.]
Bot.: A genus of plants, order Pomacea. The flowers are polygamous, the calyx turbinate, with flve short teeth; petals, five, small, erect; stamens erect, ss long as the teeth of the calyx; frult turbinate, its nuts teeth of the calyx; fruit thering to the inside of the caly, bat not adhering to the inside of the caly $x$, but not
united in the centre of the frult. Cotoncaster united in the centre of the fruat. Coisoncaster vilgaris, the Conmnon Cotoneaster, is snid to
be wild st the limestone cliffs of Ormeshead be wild st the limestone cliffs of Ormeshead
in Caernarvonshire. Several varieties of it are cultivated in gardens. Other species aro

[^196]from the European continent, from India, de. some of them also have been introdnced into Britain. C. Uva Ursi snd microphylla have prusste actd in their seeds.
'oб-tőn'-r-āte, s. [Lat. cotone(um) $=$ a quince, and Eng. anff. -ate.] [Cotoneaster.] A conserve or preserve made of quinces.
"Tbe cotoninte or marmalade made of Quinces."-

- cotoun, s. [Cotion.]
"cot'-quēan, " cot-queane," cott-quean, 8. [Eng. $\cot (1)$, and quean.]
* 1. A housewife of the agricultaral class.

2. A woman of coarse mannere; a masculine woman ; a bald hnssy.
"Folld like a cotquagn, tbst": your protession."-
3. A man who buaies himself about thinga which belong properly to womer.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Oa, yoa cot-quearh go, } \\
& \text { Get you to bed Shakesp. : Rom. \& J J }
\end{aligned}
$$

- cơt-quēan'-it-y̌e, " cơt-quēan'-彳亍t-Ie, s.
[Eng. cotquean ; -ity.] The conduct, manners,
or habita of a cotquean.
"We Will thander the in ploces for thy con
gueonit
cō-trŭs-tēe;, \&. [Pref. co = con, and Eng. trustee (q.v.).] One who is trustee in contrustee (q. Fi).
oǒt'-sět-1ănd, s. [A.S. cot-steta $=$ one who held s cot with land by labour teaure.] Cotland (q.v.).
cotts-wōld, s. \& a. [A.S. cote $=\mathrm{a}$ aheepfold, dc., and wold (q.v.).]
A. As substantive:

1. The name of a woid or raoge of hills in Gloucestershire, famous for the sheep bred there.
2. One of the breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, and originally bred on the Cotswold bills.
B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the hills named in A. I. ; as, Cotswold sheep.
cott (1), s. [CoT (1), s.]

* cott (2), * cote, 8. [Coor.] A bald coot.
"Bic mergus, a cots."- Wright: Vocabularies, p. 2n.
* cơtt (3), s. [A contrsct. form of cotquean (q.v.).]
* cơtt (4), s. [Сот (5), s.]
cơt'-tạ-bŭs, s. [Lat., from Gr. ко́ттaßos (kottabos).]
Gr. Antiq.: A game much to vogue at the drinking-parties of young men at Atheas. it was played in various ways, the main feature tn each case being the throwing of small quantities of wiae from the drinkiag-vessel either into a basin or at a number of littla boats floating in a basia. From the succeasful performance of this feat, good fortnne, especially in love affairs, was augured.
cott-tage, "cot-age, s. \& a. [From cot (1), 8., with Fr. term-age.]
A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Formerly: A amall, mean house; a cot, a hut.

$$
\text { "Duellyng in a pore cotage." } \begin{gathered}
\text { Chaucer: } \\
\text { " }
\end{gathered}
$$

2. Now: Any amall realdence, eapecially in the suburbs of a large town, the idea of meanneas having given place to that of meatness and compactness.

## 11. Technically:

1. Law: Origioaily a amall nouse with no land attached to it. Such erectiona were discouraged by 31 Elizabeth, c. 7. No one was allowed to erect a cottage nileas four acres of freehold land were attached to it and no owner or ocenpier of a cottage was to allow more families than one to inhabit it. The Act did not apply to towns or maritime places, or to miners, keepers of parks. \&c. It was repealed io 1775 by 15 George 111., c. 32.
2. Music: $\mathbf{A}$ cottaga piado (q.v.).
"U Uprifbes, Orande, ohliques, and ondinary Coutages,
new and pecond-hand, . . - Dai's Telegrash, Mar.

B. Az adj. : (See the compounde).
cottage allotment, 2 A smali plece of ground allotted free to a labourer, and generally attaches to his cottage, to be cultivat.
TI A quarter of an acre la nbout the proper quantity for a labourer whose tamily is of sverage size.
cottage-chair, s. A form of chair adapted for comfort rather thsn show, and capable of being carried on to the lswn, on plenica, de.; a folding chair.
cottage-ground, s. A piece of ground attached to a cottage.
" Here, ander this darik syenmore and viow
These plots of costageground these orchard tufta."
Wordhioorth: On Reviriting the Banks of the Wree
cottage-hind, s. A cottager. (Thomsom.)
cottage hospital, s. A hospital which, If large, is built not as one edifice, but as a aeries of what are called cottages, but really are houses of aubstantisl size. Sir James Simpaon showed that the mortality was less than when there was a aingle large house. When St. Thomas'a Hoapital was re-built on the aonth aide of the Thamas, facing the Honses of Parliament, between 1868 and 1871 , \& partial conceasion was made to the cottage hospital principla, which at that time was atrongly advocated by Dr. Horace Swete aonl others.
cottage-piano, s. A amsll upright plano.
cơt'-taged, a. [Eng. cottag(e); ed.] Built over or provided with cottages.
"Leads to her bridge, rude church, and cottaged
cott'-tagée-1y̆, a. [Eng. cottage; -ly.] Suitable to a cottage ; pror, aimple.

cơt'-tagg-ẽr, s. [Eag. cottag(e); -er.]
3. Ord. Lang.: Ooe who livea in a cottage. "Yon cottagor; Who weaves at her own door,

Couper: Truzh.
2. Law: One who lives on a common with. ont paying rent, and without any land of itia owo.
"The husbandm"n sad plowmens be hut an their work-tilk sand Inbocrers; ; or else mere cottagers, wbich are but bouned begrars.'-8acon: IVenry VIT.
cơt'-ta-ite, s. [Ger, cottait.]
Min.: A greyish-white sub-variety of orthoclase, occurring in twin erystals in gravite in Carlsbad, in Bohemia.
cơt'-tẽ̃ (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

## Machinery:

1. A key; a wedge-shaped piece driven between the gibs to attaching a strap-head to a conaecting-rod and tightening the brasses of a beariag. [KEy.]
2. A key Inserted into a link which has been passed through another link of a chain. A broken chain is thus temporarity mended. This mode is adopted in fastening a log ou the aled, and gemerally in securing an object by a chaio when the whole length of the latter is chaia when the whole length of the latter is
not required. Tha hook at the end of the not required. Tha hook at the end of the
chain nsually forms the cotter, and it ia much chain nsually forms the cotter, and it ia much
better than makiug a running ooosa of the better than making a rumning oooss of the
chain in the link, as the latter is difficult to nofasten, while the cotter can be alipped or driven out, leaving all free. A toggle.
3. A wedge which ia driven alongside the end of the tongue in the mortise of the aledroller, tightening the latter agaiast the gib. [G18.] (Knight.)
cotter-drill, s. A drill for boring slots; it or the work haviog a lateral motion after its depth ia attained. (Knight.)
cotter-file, 8. A narrow fla with atraight aides, nsed in filling grooves for cotters, keys, or wedges. (Knight.)

## cotter-plates, s. pl.

Founding: The flanges or lips of a mouldbox.
cơt'-těr (2), cot-tar, cơt'-tī-ẽr, s. \& a. [Eng. cot (1), a.; -er, -ar, -ier.]
A. As subst.: An inhahitant of a cottage; a cottager. Peraous of this class possess a
cottage and amall garden or piece of ground, the rant of which they are bound to pay to a laudlord or a farmer by labour for a certain number of dsya, or st certain seasons in each year.
"The toil-worn Coteer fred his labour gooen",
Burnu: The
Cotseris Safurdas Nigh
B. As adj.: (See the componad).
cotter-tenure, cottier-tenure, s. A system of tenure to which the smount of rant, \&c., ia put op to competition in each year, the result being excesslva competition sad exorbitant renta. Cotter-tanurg is deand exorbitant renta. Cotter-tanure is demore than half an acre of ground attached, and rented at not more than 25 a year.
ơt'-tẽr-ell, * cǒt-ter-ill, \& [A dimin.
from cotier (1), s.] A mall cotter from cotier (1), s.] a Bmall cotter.
cơt'-tèr-ite, s, [Named by Prof. Harkness after Miss Cotter, s local beauty of Mallow, in 1 reland.)
Min.: $\Delta$ beautiful pearly variety of quarts. (Mr. Thos. Davis, F.G.S.)
cot'-tǐ-dws, ${ }^{3}$. pl. [Mod. Lat. cotlus (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. auff. -ida.]

Ichthy.: A famliy of spiny-finned flahen.
Type, Cottus.

* cơt'-tti-ẽr, s. [CoTrea (2), s.]
cottier tenanoy, 8. [COTTER-TENURE.]
cơt'-tǐ-ẽr-ǐşm, s. [Eng. cottier; -ism.] Cot-ter-tenura.

cǒt'-tise, s. [Fr. ofte, from Lat. costa = e rih.] Her.: The same as $\operatorname{Cost}$ (3), s. (q.v.).
oơt'-tissed, a. [Eng. cottis(e); -ed.]
Her. : A terin appliad to beada, feases, de., when borne between two cottises.
cott-tle, s. [Etym. douhtful.] A part of a mould used by pewterers in the formation of their ware. (Ogilvie.)
cott-totn, " cotin, " cotoun, " cotune, * cotyn, * katyn (or pron. cotnn), s \& a. [Fr. coton, from Arab. qutn, qutun $=\operatorname{cotton;~}$ Sp. $\operatorname{coton}=$ cotton-cloth, algodon $=$ cotton ; 1 tal. cotone ; Port. cotzo.]
A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. The tibrous portion of the frutt of a plant or plants belonging to the genus Gossypium, or any one of aimilar atructure.
"The species are, 1. Shrubly cotton. 2. The mot excellent American cotton, with a greenish seed. I A. The tree cotion b, Iree cotton, with a yellow
fiower. - sth
3. Cloth made nf cotton. "Cheap cotzoris and woiliens,
themeselves hut out of the market,
graph, Feb. 25 , 1882.
prohably fad graph, Ftb. 25, 1882
4. Cotton-thread.
II. Technically:
5. Bot. : The appropriate aame of any plant belonging to the genus Gossyplum, and apecially of Gossypium herbaceum, G. religiosum, G. barbadense, G. indicum, and G. arboreum. [Cotton-taEe, Goasypum.]
*I (1) Corkwood cotion: The game given in Trinidad to the down of Ochroma Lagopus. (7reas. of Bot.)
(2) Larender cotton: A aame given to a kind of southernwood, Abrotonum firminea, the teaves of which are covered with hairy pubescence.
(3) Natal cotton: A textila material resemhling trua cotton, derived from the pods of a species of Batatas. It is of the order solanacea, and tha same genus as the Sweet Putato. (Treas. of Bot.)
(4) Petty cottan: A general aame for G naphaHum and other woolly composite plants.

* (5) Philosophic cotton:
o. Chem.: Flowera of zinc which resemhla cottoo.
(6) Wild colton: The species of Eriophorum. [Cotton-grasa.]

2. Hist., Comm., Manufact., \&c. :
(1) Definition: The tibres or filamentous matter produced by the surface of the seeds in various syecies of Gossypium [II. 1], and filling np the cavity of the seed-vessel.
finte, fät, färe, \&midst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wơt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sïr, marine; gö, pơt



Spain, wheocs in the fourteenth century it spread to Italy, and ultimataly to the whole of Europe. It is mentioned as ons of the "commoditees" imported into England by the Janusys (Genoess) in the "Libel of English Janusys (Genoess) In the "Libe of English Policis" (1436), and even earlier in a "Com-
potus of Bolton Abbey," dated 1290, there is potus of Bolton Abbey," dated 1290 , there is 1d." Cotton staffs wers first mado by ma chinery by Louls Paul, between A.D. 1736 and 1743. They now constitnte oon of the lead ing staples of manufacture, alike io the larg manufacturing citiea of the United Statea aod of England.

Columbua found the cotton-plant wild in Hispaniola, in other Weat India Ialands, and in Sonth America. The Mexicaus were soon sfter found to be clothed chiefly in cotton. Cotton-seed was brought into Englad from the Levant, thance it was taken to the Bahama lalands, and in 1786 to Georgis. The first cotton-mill in Ambrica was erected at Beveriy, Massachusetts, in 1788. The raw cotton required for the mecessities of maxulac ture ia raised in the Sonthern Statea, and cooverted loto textile fabrics io the Northern and southern Statea. The principsl supply of Europe also comes from this country.
The production of cotton in the Coited States is over $7,000,000$ halea aonually; in the East is aver $2,500,000$ bales; China, I, 500,000 bales, \&c. The conaumption in the United States da abont $3,000,000$ bales; in Great Britain about ia abont $, 000,000$ bales; in Great Britain about
$4,000,000$, , \&c. Oil is produced from the qeed.
B. As adj.: Made of cottoo.

II Obvious compounda : Cotton-goods, cottonmanufactory, cotton-manufacturer.
ootton-hale, s. A bale of cotton.
T Cotton-bale tie: A device for fastening the ends of the hoops by which cotton-bales are kept in a compact state.
cotton-brush chopper, s. A machius with revolving knives to cut up the old dried cotton-staks, to prepare the land for ploughling for another crop. (Knight.)
ootton-chopper, s. An implement which is drawn over a drilied row of cottooplants, and chopa gsps in the row 80 as to
leave the planta la buaches or bills. The machine is aupported on two wheels, and has a plough to run on each side of the row Motion is communicated from the rotary axle by hevel-wheels to a ravolving head having oblique cntters, which chop gaps in the row of plants as the machine progresses. (Knight.)
cotton-cleaner, s. A maching for aeparating the clust and dirt from cutton. This is performed by a acutching and blowing action the tussocks of cotton being torn asunder an opened, sllowing the dirt to fall out. The heavier portions fall through gratings, and the lighter are carried off through alr-ducta by means of exhauat-fana. (Knight.)
cotton-elevator, s. An arrangement io s cotton-mill of a tube with air-blast or
spiked atraps for carrying cotton to the npper stortas.

## cotton-famine,

Hist., \&c. : The nams given to the fsilure of the cotton supply to the Lancashire snd other cotton-mills which took place whilst the ports of the Southern States of Americs wers blockaded by the fleeta of the North during the war between the Federals and Confederstes, which coutiuued from early in 1861 to 1865. Whan that great struggle began, nearly all the raw cotton required for manufacturing purposes had been supplied by America; when importation from that quarter falled, s stimulus was given to the cultivation of the cottonplant in India and other countries. In India plant in india add other countries. In India much cotton had from tims immemorial been grown in Berar, a portion of the Nizam's
dominions pledged to the Anglo-1ndian government in security for a debt. Ons remote result of the famiae has been to break the partial monopoly of cotton previousiy possessed by America, and inerease at once the smount sod the certainty of the supply.
ootton-gin, s. A device, origitally invented by Whitney, 1794, in which lint is picked from the seed by means of saw-teeth projecting throngh alits in the side of the chamber in which the seed-cottou ia plsced.
ootton-grass, B. A nams given to the apecies of the genns Eriophorum, becauss of their fruit beiog clothed at the base with a silky or cotton-liko substance. It really belongs, not to the grasses, but to the sedgea (Cyperscex). There are seversl Britial species; the most com mon is Eriophorum angustifolium, the Nerrow-


COTTON-GRASB.
leaved Cotton-grass, which is common in turfbogs and moors. Paper and the wicks of candles have been made of its cotton, and pillows stuffed with the sarne material. The leaves were formerly used in diarrloa, and the spongy pith of the atem for the removal of tape-worm.
cotton-hook, s. A claw with a handle, by which cotton-hales are moved in loading and shipping. (Knight.)
cotton-lord, s. A very rich cottonmanufacturer
cotton-machines, s. pl. Machines of various kinds for carrying ont the aeveral proceasea in the cleaning, arranging, atul weaving of cotton. [Cotron-cleanek, Cot-TON-aIN, \&c.]
cotton-mill, s. A factory or establish ment for the manufacture of cotton-goods.
cotton paper, s. We are indebted for cotton praper to the Arahians, and it is surmised that they learned it of nations atill east of them. The use of conton for this purpose was probably derived from China. Ita first uas io Europe was among the Sarscena in Spain, sand canot be traced back beyond the tenth century. It preceded the usa of flax tenth century. It preceded the usa of fax thre for that purpoae. The paper of Xativa, a city of Valencich, was famona in the twelfth
centory. (Knight.) [PAPER.]
cotton-plcker, 2

1. A machins for scutching cotton to tear apart the matted masses sad clean it. [Cor-ton-cleaner.]
2. A machine for picking cotton from the bolls of the plant. One form consista of travelling toothed belt, which catchee the cotton fibre and drags it into a receptacle. (Knight.)
cotton-plant, 8 . The name given to various speciss of Gossypium, a genus of the order Malvacee. It has the calyx cup-shaped, with five short teeth, the whole surrounded by an iovolucre cordata at the base, and above separating into three broad deeply-cut eegments. The petala are 5 ; thestamens, which are many, are monadelphous; the ovary, ${ }^{3}-5$-celled; the fruit, a 3-5-celled capsule; the seeds numerons, covered with cotton(q.v.). The gennshas representatives in both hemispheres. How many species exist is diffcult to determine. They havs been noduly multiplied in boohs. Some one or other is cultivated averywhere, from the equatur to $36^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$., and the same of S. latitude. In the United Statea the apecies cultivated is Gossypium barbadense. There are two well-marked varisties: (1) The Sea-jsland, or Long Staple Cotton, Iotroduced from the Bahamas in 1785, grown on the cosat of Georgia and South Carolins, sand on the adjacent isisuds; snd (2) the Upland, Georgian, Bowed, or Short Stapls Cotton, which grows in the Southern States generslly. The formor is the finer; the latter constitutea the bulk of the American cotton. Indlan cotton ia furnished by G. herbaceum. It growa in Yersia, the Levant, Egypt, the south of Europe, \&c. It is called Surats, from Surat, on the weat coast of india, whence much of it is exported. The cotton of Brszil, Peru, and other parta of South America is derived from G. peruvianum. Cotton from the last two species is ohort staple.
ootton-press, s. A press in which cotton ia baled for tranaportation and storags. There are various forms of cotton-presses, known as the screw, toggle, beater, revolviag, hydraulic, yortable, double-acting, windlass, rack-and-pinion, re-pressing, and rolling-pressurs presses. See under those heads respectively. The old form of press was the acrew, which ascended vertically from the follower and worked in a nut io the upper cross-beam. 1t was rotated by a sweep. (hnight.)
ootton-printing, s. The art of staining woven fabrics of cotion with various figures and colours. (Weale.)
cotton-roee, $s$. A common name for the composite genns Filago.
cotton-rush, s. Eriophorum. [CotTonaRASS.]
cotton-sedge, s. The same as CotrosRustr (q.v.). (Bentham.)
cotton-seed, $s$. The aeed of the coltorplant.

QI (1) Cotton-seed cleaner: A machine for tearing the remaining fibre from the cotton-seed, or one which so far compacts the flbre upon the geed that the latter will roll upon itself without making a mat, and ao become fitted to be gown by an ordinary machine. (Knight.)
(2) Cotton-seed huller: A machine by which the hull of the cotton-seed is rasped off and aifted from the farinacema and oily matters, which are utilized for their oil and the refuse for manure. (Knight.)
(3) Cotton-seed mill: A mill for grinding the aeed of cotton, either for manure or for ohtaining from the meal the oil, either by pres. sure or the more usual mode of treatinent hy bisulphide of carbon (Sim'a process) or hydrocarbon. (Knight.)
(4) Cotton-seed oil: The oil expressed from the seed of the cotton plant. (Weale.)
(5) Cotton-seed planter: A planter in which the feed-motions are positive, as the aeed adheres by the interlacing of its flbres, and requires to
be torn apart and driven dewn the clute to be torn apart and driv
the ground. (Knight.)
ootton-spinning, $a$. Engaged in epinning cotton. (Used of machines or of per sons.)

I Go, shrllld the cotion-ppinning chorus; ' him
Tennyton : Eduotn Morrra

[^197]cotton－thistle，$s$.
Bot．：The usaal book－name given to Ono－ pordim，a genus of composite plants with 4 －ribbed glabroua acheoea；pllose，rough， tessile pappa；a honeycombed receptacla；a tumid lovolucre with apreading epindla acalea， and anthere caudate at tha hase with enbulate and anthere cavdate at tha hase with eubulate appendagea at the apex．The Common Cotton－ thistla is onopordum Acanthium．It la a tall plant，four to six fcet high，with very spinous rings，a globose involocre，and pnrpis flowers． It is foand in Eagland and less frequently in Scotland，in waste ground，on roadaides，\＆c． It is sometimes cultivated in Ecotland as the 8coteb Thistle．
cotton thread，s．Cotton thread for sewing is ozade by laying togetber two or more yaros of equal quality and twisting them．Previous to the doubling and twiating， the yarn ia passed through a trough contain－ Ing a thin solution of atarch．The twist is given in an opposite direction to that applied by tha spinning－machine，as io the case of orgapzina silk．（Knight．）
cotton－topper，s．A machine which passes slong and prines the row of growing cotion－plants，in order to curb their rampant luxurianca．（ $\mathrm{K}^{n}$ night．）

## cotton－tree，s．

1．Tha name given to a Sterculiad，Dombax pentontrum，growing in lodia．The lark is saill to be emetic，and the gum，mixed with spices，is given in certain stages of bowel complaints．

2．（Pl．）：The order Bonbaceæ（q．v．）．
cotton－waste，s．Coarse or refuse cotton， used largcly in cleaning machincry，\＆c．
cotton－weed，s．A nsme giver to Oca－ phalium and some other allied genera of com－ posite plants．（Gerard．）
cotton－wood，s．A a American name for two species of Poplar，Populus monilifera and $P$ ．angulata．

## cotton－wool，s．\＆$\alpha$ ．

A．As substantive：
Comm．：Cotton consists of the bsirs of tha seed of various syecies of Gossypium．It can seed of various siecies of Gossypium．It can
be distinguished ander the nicroscope by be distinguished under the microscope by
sppearing，when dry，as a flat band with sppearing，when dry，as a flat band with thickened horders，while liber cells，as linen，
remain cylindrical，and taper to a point at remain cylindrical，and taper to a point at
each end．（Grifith \＆Henfrey．）Cotton－wool is used for making gun－cotton．
＂If this be so，thell diseane can the warded off by
caratully prepared filters of cotton－wool＂－$T y n d a l l$ ： Prag，of Science（3rded it xi． 834 ．
B．As adf．：Made or consisting of raw cotton． ＂If a physician wishes to hold back from the lungs of his patient or from his onn，the germs or virus by
 3rd el．）$\times$ i． 234 ．
cot＇－ton（1），（pron．cătn），v．i．［Cotron，s．］To rise with a nap．

## It cottons mell．：It caunot chcose but bear A pretty nap． Famy of Love

cot＇ton（2）（pron．cơtz），＊cotten，v．i．［Wel． cyluno＝to agree，to consent．（Skeat．）］To enter into a state of cloae intimacy，to unite or assuciate closely with；to agree，to coincide．
－That frost with midat．and roiddat witb lauto
Mrant：Horace（15ct），sig．A．v．beck．
cot＇－ton－āde（cotton as cờn），s［Eng． cotton；－ade．］
Fabric：A stont thick fabric made of cot－ ton ；cotton check．
cot＇－ton－ar－y̆（ootton as cǒtz），$\alpha$ ．［Eng． cotton；ary．］Pertaining to or mads of cotton． ＂Cotronary and woolly pillows．＂－Browene：Fulgar
oot＇－ton－ēe（cotton as cortn），a．［A dimin． from cotton（q．v．）］

Fabric：A Turkish fibric of cotton and silk satinet．
＊cot＇－ton－ize（cotton as cotrn），v．t．［Eng． cotton；－ize．］To cause to resemble cotton； to treat as cotton．
oot＇ton－iz－Ing（cotton as cơtn），pr．par． or an［Cottonize］
cottonizing fibre，s．A process of dis－ integrating fibre，adopted with flax，hemp，

Jute，cane，\＆c．so as to redace them to a short ataple resembling cotton，which can be worked on cotton－machinery．（Knight．）
cot－ton－ð＇－ra－gy（cotton as obtn），s．
［Formed from coltom（q．v．）on the malogy of ［Formed from coitum（ $q$ ．v．），on the analogy of cotton trade collectively．
＊cot－ton－otis（cotton as cotni），a．［Eng． cotton；－ous．］
1．Downy or nappy；covered with a down or nap．

2．Soft as cotton．
cot＇－ton－y（cotton as cơtn），a．．［Eng． I．Literally ：
1．Haviog a nap or down resembling cotton．
2．Of the nature of or resembling cotton． ＂Oaks bear also a kner full of a coctony matter II．Fig．：Soft as cotton，downy．
cot－t6wn，cot－tar－town，s．［Eng．cotter， and town．］A village jahsbited by cotters．
oǒt＇－trel，s．［Cotterel．］A hook aud trammel for suspending a cooking－vessel．
cǒt＇－tăs，s．［Mod．Lat．cottus，from Gr．кótтos （kottos）$=$ ．．．a river fish，probally the Bull－ bead，Cottos gobio（aee def．）from xórth（kotē）， кotris（kottis）$=$ the cerabelium．］

Ichthy．：A genus of fishes，by aome made the type of a fsmily Cottidx，by others placed under the Triglide or Gurnards．The head is large，depressed，farnished with spines or tubercles；there ara teeth in front of the vomer aad in both jaws，none on the palstices； there are two dorsal fins；the snal fio is smsh； the body is without acales；the branchiostegous rays six．Cottus gobio the Bull－hesd or Miller＇s Thunb，atoonds through the grester part of Europe and Northero Asia．It is geldom over 3 or 4 inches long．Its flesh is delicste，and red－ dish when boiled，lika the salmon．C，scorvio， the Sea scorpion or Father Lasher，is a coal mon alarine form，sometimes fond is rivers．
căt＇－u－1a，s．［Lat．cotula，cotyla；Gr．котv́גך （kotuilè）．］

Bot．：A genus of composite plants，the tyne of the tribe Cotuler．None are English， but Cotula corononifotic is found in Continental Europe．
 pl．adj．suff．$\cdot$ efe．］

Dot．：A aub－trite of composite planta，tribe Senccionider．
c © $_{\text {－tŭn＇－nīte，s．}}$［Named after Dr．Cotugno， of Naples．］

Min．：An orthorhombic mineral of white colour or stresk，of adamantine lustre，snd a sp．gr．of 5.2 ，yet so soft that it may be scratched by the nsil．It consists of chlorine $25 \cdot 5$ ，and lead $74 \cdot 5$ ．it is found in the crater of Mount Vesurius，and in the lava which has flowad therefrom．（Dana．）
cor－tũr＇－nǐx，s．［Lat．＝a quail．］
Ornith．：A genus of gallinaceous birds， family Perdicida（Partridges）．It differs from the geaus Perdix in not having a bare spise behind the eyes．Coturnix dactylisonans is the Common Qusil．［Qualle］it is a summer visitor to Britain．
$\dagger^{\boldsymbol{c}} \overline{\mathrm{O}}^{\prime}$－tū－tõr，s．［Pref． $\boldsymbol{c o}=\mathrm{con}$ ，and Eng． tutor（q．v．）．］A joint tutor or gusrelian．
cơt＇－－̌̆－1a，cǒt＇－y̆－1ē，s．［Lat cotyla，cotıtn， Gr．котvỉ $\eta($ hot u $\overline{\text { en }})=$ anything hollow ；a sual vessel，a cup．］

1．Anat．：The cavity of one bone which re－ ceives the ead of another so as to constitute on articulation．
2．Zool．：One of the suctorial cups or disks of the srns of a cuttle－tish，constituting a sucker by which the animal sttaches itself to otber objects，or other objects to itself．
 кotu入nómv（kotutēdon）＝a cup－shasped hollow， a plaot，probably Cotyledon umbilicus（I．1）； from котидך（kotule $)=$ a cup．］
I．Botany：
1．A genus of plants，order Crassulacere． Calyx， 5 －partite ；petals，united into a tuhnlar or campanulste corolla；stamens ten，inserted in the tube of the corolla．Cotyledon umbilicus
is a aucculent plant with peltate，montly radi－ cal leaves，and a elmple raceme of penduluus cylindrical fowers of a yellowish－green colour． It is from sty to twelve incbes high，and is． found in Britain on tocks，walls，and old． buildings，especially in aub－alpine districts．

2．The first leal，or one of the first two leaves， developed in a plant．In exogena two such leavea are present in the embryo of every plant，while in endogens there is one．in exogena the two cotyledons are always oppo－ site；in endogena the secoud leaf developed ia： alternate with the flrst．On these distinctiona or their absence have been founded three． primary diviaiona of the Vegetable Kingdom，


1．Mos．$\frac{2}{2}$ Lime－tree．
viz．，Dicotyledons，Monocotyledons，and Acotyledous．Sometimes，though rarely，there are more than two cotyledona ：thus the Boragi－ are more thsn two cotyledona：thus the Borani－ Conifere ten，twelve or cren fifteen；hence Coniferæ ten twelve，or cren fifteen；hebce
tbe term Polycotyledoos has beea used．In tbe term Polycotyledoos has beea used．In
some cases they are absent ；st other timea some cases they are absent；at other timea they cobere instead of unfolding．
II．Anat．：One of the tufted patches of a ruminaut placeuta．（Huxley．）
＋aðt－y1－é－dôn－al，a．［Eag．cotyledon；－al．］
Bot．：Of，pertaining to，or resenabling a cotyledon．
cǒt－y1－e＇－atn－a－ry，a．［Eng．cotyledon；－ary．］ Zool．：Having a cotyledon；tufted．
I Cotyledonary placenta：
Compar．Anat．：A placenta io which the foetal villi ara gathered into cotyledons or bunches as in ruminant mammals．
cǒt－yl－ē＇don－oŭs，a．［Lat．，\＆c．cotyledon， and Eng．suff．－ous．］

Bot．：Pertaining to a cotyledon，posscssing a cotyledoe or cotyledona；as，Cotyledonous jlants．
cơt－y̆l－i－form，a．［Lat．cotyla，cotula；Gr． котй入ך（kotul̄）．］［Cotvle．］
Bot．（Of a corollo）：Hollow，resembling a cup or dish；rotate，but with an erect limb．
cơt＇－yl－old，a．\＆s．［Gr．котìn（kotulé）$=2$ cup，and cilos（eidoz）＝form．］
Anat．：Cup－sbaped．
$"$ The acetabulum is a cotytoid or eup－shaped cavity． －Qusin：Anut．（8th ed．）．，i．108
I（1）Cotyloid cavtty of a joint：
Arut．：A deeper joint－cavity，as distin－ guished from a glenoid or shallower one
 （ ）．，ch．in．p．．
（2）Cotyloid ligament：
Anat．：A thick fibro－csrtilaginous ring round the margia of the acetabulum of the hip－joint． （Quain．）
cơt－yl－б̆ph＇－あ－ra，s．pl．［Gr．котiAך（kotuli） $=$ anything hollow，a cup，de．，and $\phi$ 2pos （phoros）$=$ bearing，cartyiog．］
Compar．Anat．\＆Zool．：Msmmals with cotyledonary placenta．This is found in the ruminant families Bovidæ（Oxen）and Cervilio （Stags），while it does notexist in the Csmelida （Camels）aod the Tragulidr（Chevrotains）．
côn－גg＇－ga，s．［Quaga．］
＊couard，s．［Cowarn．］
cough（l），＂couchen，＊cowchyn，o．s．\＆\＆


colloco $=$ to arrange, to set : col $=$ con $=$ with together, and loco=to place ; locus=a place.]

## A. Transitive:

## I. Onainary Language

1. Literally:
(1) Gen.: To arrange or set together in any place ; to lay or dispose.
"Couchy or lejne thingos togedyr. Collsco."-
(2) Spec. : To lay or repose on a bed or couch. But where unlruised youth with nostuffd brain Both couch his limbs, there golden stoeedoth rikelgn.
(3) To lay or deposit in a bed or layer; to ved.
"It is at this day in use at Gaxa, to gouch potaherdas
or vesseli of earth, in their walle, ...-Eacos: Nat or vist.
Het
(4) To conceal, to hide away.

- In the soler of Juppiter ther beu couched two tunnes." (5) To cause to cower or hide.

This sald. ho shakes alott his Ruman bizde, Which. like x flo oon towerthg 1 n the tikie, Coucheth the fowl below with hia mingi shask"-
2. Figuratively:
(1) To Include, to comprise, to involve, to express.
"That grant argament for a future state. . which St
Pnul hath couchaci in the words I hare read to you." Pnul hath conched in
Atterbury: Sermon.

* (2) To conceal, to include or involve secretly.
"There is all this, and more, that lles naturally couched under this allogory," $\rightarrow$ LE Eerange
* (3) To arrange, to aettle.
-The omperor's ban was aiready formally eouchad,
aud ready to put to the print."-Religuta Wotoniana.
p. 5 .
(4) To combine.

Come then, my friend. Yul chango roy style,
And couch instroction with Deathand the Rake

* (5) To set.

II. Technically :

1. Old War, ©c.: To set or fix the apear in tts rest.

But he stooped his head, and couched his spear
 2. Surg.: To practise an operation by which, when the crystalline lens of the eye has been rendered opaque hy cataract, a needle is in serted through the coats of the eye, and the lens is pushed down to the lower part of the vitreous humonr, ao as no longer to atand in the axts of vision and impede the passage of the light.
3. Malting: To spread ont steeped bariey upon the floor to allow of its germinating, and so becomiug malt.
"It the weather be warm, we Immediately oouch
4. Paper-making: To take the flake of imperfectly compacted pnip from the monld or apron on which it has been formed. With hand-laid paper this is the business of the coucher, who receives the monid from the dipper and couches the aheet upon a felt. In paper-machinery the operation is performed by a roller called the conching-roller. (Knight.)

* B. Reflexively:

1. To lay or place one's self in as small a compass as possible.
be, "to the watere contre themeelves, as close as may Ity - Aumet: Theory of the Earth
2. To hide, to conceal.
3. To dispose to rest.

There benethe thei esuchen bem.

- C. Intransitive:

Maundevilte, p. 63

1. To lie down, espectally npon a conch, the ground, de.

Couch $d$, and now Aild ochers on the gras
Maton: P. L., bk. iv
2. To lie, to aleep.
" II I oourt moe women. youll couch with moe men."
3. To crouch, to bend, to give way, to atoop.

Ifanchar in s strong ass couching down betwean
wo hurleua -Gen. xilix. 14
4. To lie in concealment; to hide, to crouch. " Whare Bertram conched like hunted deer."
5. To be laid, diaposed, or apread ont.
"̈. and Mlessed of the Lord be his land, dow and
$\times \times$ anil. 14 .

## t ounçh (2), v.s. [A contr. of conchopraes

 (q.v. $\lambda]$ To clear laud of conch-grass, weedachich (1), conche, cowohe, a [O. Fr. oorche, couche.] [Coucr (1), v.]

L Ordinary Language:

1. A bed, or any place of rest.

Whos when anch good call be ebtasio'd would strive

2. A bedroom, a bed-chamber.
"Whau thon shalt preye, entre iu to th! cowein, and 3. A sota, a piece of furnitnre on which it is customary to repose or recline dressed.
4. The lair of a wild beast.
"Then myghte noghto his eowcho kemne".
II Technically:

1. Malting: The heap of ateeped barley on the fioor where the grains undergo germination, effecting the change into malt. The operation of conching takes about fourteen daya, and the aubsequent kin-drying, which arresta germination, takes two days.
"This hesp is called by maltsters a couch, or bed, of
*2 Naut - [COACH s,
2. Painting, ec.:
(1) A layer or coat of paint or varnish on the canvas or panel intended to be painted on.
(2) A coat of gold or silver-leaf on any aurace intended to be gilded or silvered over.
3. Arch.: A course or layer of sand. (Crabb.)

* couch-fellow, s. A bed-fellow; a very cloze and intimate companion.
couch (2), wǐtçh, twitçh, quǐtçh, quiçh, quiok, s. \& a. [Eng. quick = living, from the difficulty of eradicating.] The same as Couch-grabs (q.v.)
"Immediately nettor harvest couch lies near the

couch-grass, witch-grass, twitchgrass, quitch-grass, quich-grass, quick-grass, 8

1. A grass, Triticum repens, sometimes called in books Creeping Wheat-grass. It has long apiken, the spikeleta with four to eight flowers;

2. COUCH-GRASS.
3. Floret.
the giumes, which are awned or the reverse, having five to seven ribs. It is very common in fields and waste places. When occurring as a weed in cornfields, its long creeping root renders it difflcult of extirpation.
"The couchgrass, for the frat year, insenibiby robs nost plants io sandy grounds apt tograza,- Hortimer. lubburdry
4. Holcus mollis.
5. Poa pratensis.
6. Avena elatior.

- (1) Black Couch: Alopecurus agrestis.
(2) White Couch-grass: Triticum repens. [COOCH-orass.]
oouch - wheat, a. [Eng. couch, and wheat.] Triticum repens. [Coucn-oraas.]
* cóuch'-an-çy, s. [Fr. enuchant, pr. par. of coucher $=$ to lie down.] The act or atate of lying down; repose.
couch'-ant, a. [Pr., pr. par. of coucher.]
*A. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally:
2. Lying downin repose; reposing, aqnatting.

## "Why thms the mallt-whte doe in found Chant boaldo that lonely mound. Wordempen: While Doe \& Ayiteme, \&

## 2. Lylog hid or in waiting.

## "Then ans tiger who hy ohance has apled

Stralght crouches close, then rieing, ehandee en
Miten: P. L., bk iv.
II Fig.: Lying concealed; crouching fearful.

Oh thon when plous consuls bore the afray !
When couchanc vice all palle and trembling ing "
Dryden: Juvenal,
B. Her. : Applied to animala represented a ying down, but having the head raised.

TI Levant and ouchant (lit., rising up and lying own). Ax ept nimals which
 animals which
land of another long enough to lie down and rise up again : anch time being held to Include a day and a night at the least.
côu-çê', a. [Fr.]

1. Her.: An epithet applied to anythiag lyiag along, as a chevron cauché, a chevron lying sidewaya.
2. Carp. : A piece of timber laid flat under the foot of a prop or atay.
couched, * ooncht, * cowched, pa. par. or $\alpha$. [Содсн, v.]
côuch-ê', s. [Fr. couchse $=$ bedtime.] A visit paid at night, as opposed to a levee.
"None of her aylvaln an hecta made their court ;
couçh'-err (1), s. [0. Fr. collectier, from Lat collectarius, neut. collectarium, from colligo $=$ to collect, to bring tagether.]
3. Old Law (From the masc.): A factor or agent whe continned in aome place or country for traflic. (Blount.)
4. Ecclestastical (From the neut.):
(1) A general book in which any religious honse or corporation register their particular acts. (Blount.)
(2) A book of collects or short prayers.
"Inventoriee - of graylee, couchers, legends, \&a.
couçh'-õr (2), "coucheour, 2 [Eng. couch; er.]

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) One who conchea or lies hid; a croncher.
(2) A jeweller or aetter of jewels.
"Carpentours, ootelers, poucheours fyn."
2. Fig. : A coward; a lazy fellow who wonld rooner lie at home than exert himaelf.
"'. 'id he will not keep the house. nor sit at the fire
II. Technically:
3. Surg. : One who conches cataracts in the eye.
4. Paper-making: The workman who conches a sheet of paper. . [Coucu, v., A. II. 4.]
couch'-ing (1), * couwch-ing, pr. par., a, \& $s_{1}[\operatorname{Covch}(1), v$.
A. \& B. As pr. par. A particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
5. The act of lying down, crouching, or reposing.
6. A bow, a bending down before in reverence or humility.

These couchinge and these lowly courtenies
Might fire the blood of ordinary men.

## II. Technically:

1. Malting: The spreading steeped barley on the malting-floor to produce germination.
2. Surg. : The act or proceas of removing a cataract from the eye by meane of a couching. needle.
3. old War, ec. : The act of laying a lance in reat.
couching-instrument, s.
Surg.: A conching-needle (q.v.).

## oonching-needle, :

Surg.: A needle specially prepared for the operation of couching a cataract.
couching-place, s, A bed, a place of rest or repose.
ortçh'-ing (2), \& [COUCH (2), v.] The act or proceas of clearing land from couch-grass, weeda, de.
toouch'lěss, a. [Eng. couch; -less.] Hsving mo couch or place of repose.
eốu-dee', s. [Fr. coudèe $=\mathrm{s}$ cuhlt ; coude $=$ an eliow.] A cubit; the length from the elbow to the fiagers.
oốa-ĕp'-i-a, s. [Carib. couepi.]
Bot.: A genus of plants, order Chrysobalanacex. It has twenty, forty, or more atameas arising from noe aide only of the calyx-tube. More than $t$ welva apecies are known, all amall trees, from South America. The fruit of Couepia chrysocalyx is eateo by the Indians of the Amazon. The wood of C. guianensis, a large tree sixty feet high, ia durable and heavy. The Indians use its bark in the maoufacture of their pottery. (Treas. of Bot.)
con-fle, s. [A.S. ceaft; Lat. corbis.] A basket.

In iepes and in couftes."-Rob. of Glouc., p. 26s.
oôn'-gar, côu'-gu-ar, côu'gôu-ar, s. [From Braziliaa cuguacuara.]
Zool.: The name given in Brazil to the Puma, formerly called the American Lion, and now the American Panther. It extended formerly throughout a great part of both formerly throughout a great part of both destroyed through a great part of the latter, destroyed through a great part of the latter,
except its mast westerty portions. It is the Felis concolor or the Puma concolor of naturaliata. [Piman.]
ough (proa kof), "coghe, * coughe, "cowe, "cowghe, s. \& a. [Dut. kuch.] [Conor, $v$.]
A. As substantive:

1. Med. \& Ord. Lang. : A apasmodic effort, attended with noise, to expel from the air passages of the lunge aome foreign body or irritating matter, which elge would injure the delicate respiratory apparatus. Properly speaking it is not a disease; it is the effort of nature to remove what, if it be allowed to remaio, may generate one ; or it nay be the symptoms of a disease of the lungs, the liver, the atomach, or the intestines; or may be produced by the over-excitability of the aystem in the nervous temperanient. At the sams time, when itaelf violent, it may produce morbid effects. Phyaiologically viewed a cough acts thus: some irritation produced by the passage through the air tubes of inteosely cold air, or some other cauae, affecta their lining membrane, the capillary veasela of which beconie distended with blood. As these become thickened and tumiffed, the these become thickened and tumifted, the and oppression eusues, the effect being greater If the venous rather than the arterial capillaries are the seat of tha congestion. The secretion of mucus now exceeds what it would he in a atate of perfect health, and the mucus itself becones depraved in quality and is itself a fresh cause of obatruction. A cough comes to the relief of the patient. The violent expiration of air expels the matter causing the obstruction, and as the proper stimulus to the capillaries is that produced by arterial blood, this, which is alwayg driven from the lung during expiration, removes the congestion in the capillaries, aud at least congestion in the capillaries,
2. Veterinary: Also called the husk; a disease incident to young hullocks when their windpipes are chaked with tape-worms.
B. As adj. : Pertaining to cough; designed for use in cough, de.
oough-wort, s. A plant, Tussilago Farfara. (culpepper.)
cough (pron. kof), * coghe, * coughen, * cowghen, "cowghyn, * cowhyn, cangh; Ger. keuchen , veichen = to bably an onomatopoeic word taken from the zonnd of coughing; thia is aeen clearly when somnd of coughing; thia is aeen clearly when Nurth of England.]
A. Intrans. : To be affected with a cough;
to make a violent effort to clear frum the lungs any irritsting or olistructing matter
In"tho atreet, hant quarrelled with a man for poughting
B. Trans. : To expel from the lungs, de., by means of a cough.
coighod be dizchargse by expectoration, wion be
Surgery.
und Burgery.
cough'-ẽ (congh as kof), s. [Eng. cough; -er.] One who coughs or is affected with a
$\qquad$
congh'-Ing (cough as kof), pr. par., a., \& \& [Conoн, v.]
A. \& B. As pr.par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of attempting to expel from the air passagea leading or belonging to the lungs any irritating matter by which reapiration may at the time be impeded. [Собон.]
côug'-när, s. [Malay.] A three-masted Malay vessel, lecked or undecked, and rigged with square sails.

* côu-hāge, s. [Cowhaoe.]
could, pret. of v. [Can, v.]
coule, " cowle, s. [Low Lat. cuvella.] A vessel.
$\mathbf{0} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u}-10 e^{\prime}$, s. [Fr. couler $=$ to flow.]

1. A stresm of lava.
2. A chanael worn by running water. (Amer.)

## côu-lẽur, s. [Fr.] [Colour.]

couleur-de-rose, s. $\quad[\mathrm{Fr} .=$ colonr of rose.] Used figuratively to express a perfectly satisfactory or agreeable aspect of affaira.
cốn-lisse', s. [Fr., from couler $=$ to flow.] [Culels.]

1. Arch.: A grooved piece of timber.
2. Hydrautic Engin.: A pair of hattens, or a groove in which a aluice-gata moves up and down.
3. Theatre: A aide-scene in a theatre, or the apace inciuded between the side-scenea.
côul-oir (oir as wâr), s. [Fr. = a atrainer, from couler; Lat. colo $\#$ to flow, to atrain.]
4. An ascending gorge or gully; esp. nesr a mountain aummit.
5. Hydraulic Engin.: A dredging-machioe used in the conatruction of canala, \&c.
côu-lomb' (b silent), s. [Named in honour of C. A. de Coulomb, a celehrated French phyaiciat (1736-1806).] The unit of electrical quantity. [UNIT, 4 (1).]

* oonlpe, "culpe, s. [O. Fr. culpe, from Lat. culpa = fault. $]$ Blame, fault.
"Raptiome that we reaceyven, which hynymeth us
the culpe."-Chaucer: Parton's Tale, $\mathbf{p}$. 286.
cōul'teõr, + col-ter, * cul-ter, *coltour, * coul-tre, * cul-tour, * cul-tre . [A.S. culter, from Lat. culter; Fr. coutre.] An iron blade or knife inserted into the hean of a plough, for cutting the ground and facilitating the operation of the furrow-slice by the ploughshare.
"Yet they had a fle for the mattocks, and for the coulter-neb. 8
Ornith. : The Puffin, Fratercula arctica, from the shape of its beak. [PuFfins.]
cô̂-măr'-am-ine, s. [Eag.coumar(in), snd amine.]
Chem. $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{5}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right) \mathrm{O}_{2}$. An organic base prepared by the action of iron filings and acetic acid on nitro-coumarine. It erystallises in orange needles insoluble in ether, acluble in hot alcohol and in boiling water. it melts at $170^{\circ}$. It forms a crystalline salt with hydrochloric acid.
coû-măr'-ic, a. [Coumanouna.] Pertaioiog to coumarin (q.v.).


## coumaric acid,

Chem. : $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}(\mathrm{OH})-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-$ CO OH1 also called oxy-cinnamic acid. Ob tained by the action of potash oo coumario.

It crystallises in colourless plates, which melt st $190^{\circ}$. Its alta are moatly soluble in water. $006-m a r-i n-$ Ǐa, $a$, [Eng. coumarin; il the same as yl (?) (q.v.), and suff. -tc.] Derived from conmarín.
coumarilic acid, s.
Chern: $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{3}$. A monobastc acid obtaiaed by boiling monobrom-coumarin with potash solution, aud decomposing the potassium salt with hydrochloric acid. It crystallises from hot water in colourless needles, which are soluble in alcohol, melting at 1930.
coû'-max-in, + coû'mar-ine, s. [Couhalouna.]
$\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}$
Coumarin occurs in the Tonka-bean, the fruit of Coumarounc odorata, in small white crystals, between tha seed-coating aod the kernel; also in Woodruff, Asperula odorata, and in the leaves and flowers of Sweet-scented Vernal Grasa, Anthoxanthum odoratum, and other plants. It has been prevared aynthetically by heating salicylic sodiun aldehydes with acetic anhydride, aodium scetata being produced at the aame time. Coumarin is extracted from the Toaka-bean by strong alcohol; it cryatalizaes io colouriess rectanguar pates, melting at $67^{\circ}$. It ta nearly insoluble in water, has an aronatic odour and s burning taste, and is aoluble in alcohol and cther. Bromine and chlorine unite with coumarin, forming $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{Br}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$, cryatalline substances. Cold nitric acid con erts coumarin into nitro-coumaria, $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{5}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right) \mathrm{O}_{4}$, but when hasated converts it ioto picric acid. When boiled with atrong caustic potash solution it is dissolved, and ia reprecipitated by acida. Coumarin melted with aolid cauatic potash yielda salicylate of potassium.
2. Cheese Manufacture: The coumarin exating in Melilotus corvieus imparts to Swiss Chapziger cheese its peculiar odour.
cồ-mar-ou'-na, s. [From Coumurou, the name arnoag tha Indians of French Gulana: Fr. Coumaroun.]
Bot.: An old genus of Papilionaceous plants, now called Dipteryx (q.v.). [Coumarin.]
counn'gy̌, " counn'sel, "con-mail, conasyle, "coun-ceil, " coun-ceill, "counsell, s. [O. Fr. concile; 1tal. \& Sp. concilio $=$ a council, from Lat. concilium $=$ a meeting, ar assembly : con $=$ cum $=$ with, together calo $=$ to call. The word is frequently found coafounded with counsel (q.v.), with which it had originally no connection.]

## A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A number of peraons met together for deliberation, consultation, and advice; espe cially a oumber of peraons aelected tor their experiencs or emidence to act as sdvisers in the administration of any governmeat, or of any branch of a government. [Pbivy Council. aod see - 7.]

An old lord of the council, rated me the other day int 2
2. The act of conaulting and deliberating together ; coasultation, deliberation.
"Then the Pharisees went out, and held © council
3. The place where a council meeta for de liberation and advice; a council-chamber.
11. Fig. : The faculty or qualifications neces. ary for counsel and deliberation; deliberative or coasultative talent, judgment.

## O great in action and son' counci, wise!

B. Technically

1. Polit.: The higher branch of the legisla ture in some States of America and the Englisil colonies ; geaerally called a legislative council
2. Ch. Hist.: An ecclesiastical asaembly attended by the representatives of Churches scattered over a wide area-a province at least, but, in a large number of instances, the worldthe objects of tha gatbering being the discus aion, and if possible the aettlement, of questions thell agitating the Churchea. Churcb councils, to a certain extent, are modelied upou the gathering of the Apostles and Elders $s 8$ Jerusalem to discuss the question what Jewish ceremovies, if any, should be imposed upoo Gentile converts to Christianity (Acts xy. 129). This was essentially s couecil, but the
techulcal viow is that conncilo, properly so called, did not arise till the second century. At first they were provincial, but in the fourth general or cecumenical counclis began to be held. The word cecumentcal was derived froin Gr. oikouperıós (oikoumenikos), meaning of or from the whole world, and this again was from ouxoveévy (oikoumene, the inhabited world. During the time that the Church was devoloping itaelf into the form which it was destined to retain during medizval times, eeven cecumenical councile were held. The first met at Nice in A.D. 825. It condemned Arianism, and gave its sanction to the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, which is still the creed of the Roman Catholic, of the Greek, and of the Protestant Churches. The second-that of Constantinople, A.D. 381 -condeinned the elder Apol linaris, or Apoillinarius, and his followers, who believed that the Divine nsture, in Christ, did the office of a rational human soul, and that God the Word, s aensitive soul, and a body, conetituted his person. The third-that of Ephesus, A. 0. 431-condemned Neatorius, who was sileged to have made Christ consist of two persons, whiist the council held that the Divine Saviour had two natures in one person. Divine saviour had two nstures in one person. demned Entyches, who msintalned thst there was only one nature in Christ, that of the Was only one nature in Christ, that of the Word, which bscame incarnste. The decisions by nearly the whole of Christendom. Those of the fifth (the second at Constantinople, held in 553), the sixth (slso st the same place, a.n. 680), and the seventh (that at Trullo, A.D. 691 ) have met with only partial scceptance.
The most important council of moder times, thist held st Trent from A.D. 1545 to 1563, was not cecumenical, for its suthority was not accepted by the Graek Church or by the Protestant reformers. It was, however, highly important, deflining with precision the loctrines held by the Roman Cstholic Chureh on sll important pointa, and specially on those on sll important pointa, and

A nore recent council was that held at Rome in 1869 and 1870, which promnlgated the infallibility of the pope as head of the Chureh. Amoug Protestant conncils may be mentioned the Pan-Anglican Synod, which met at Lambeth Paisce in 1867, and was at tended by Anglican bishops from England, rom the Colonies, and from America. The Pan-Presbyterian Congress, which was held st Edinburgh in 1877, and a subsequent meeting in America were councils of the scattered Churches of that denomination.
$T$ (1) Common Council: [Соmmon Council].
(2) Council of War: A council composed of a number of officers of high rank and great experience, called together by \& conmander-in-chief or admiral of a fleet to deliberate and advise in circumstances of difficulty or danger.
(3) Council of a University (Scot.): The governing body of a university, consisting of the Chancellor, Rector, Principal, Assessors, Professors, Nasters-of-Arts, Doctors, de.
(4) Lords of Council and Session (Scot.): The judges of the College of Justice in Edinburgh
(5) Books of Council and Session (Scot.): The books or records of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.
(6) Councils of conciliation :

Law: Cauncils designed to adjust differences between masters and workmen. By the Act $30 \& 31$ Vict., c. 105 , passed in 1867, these may be eatablished by licence of the Secretary of State.
(7) Councilz of the King: These Blackstone considers to be, (1) the High Court of Parliament, (2) the Peers of the realm, who by their high birth are hereditary counsellors of the Crown, (3) the juiges of the courts of law, who give the sovereign counsel chiefly on legal matters, but (4) and chief of all, the Privy Comeil, called by way of eminence the Council. [Privy Council.]

## council-board,

## 1. A council-table.

## And even that dap, at councli boakd, <br> Unapt to sooth his sovereign's mood, Against the war had Angus And chafed hla royal Lord.

2. A meeting of a council; a conncil.
councll-chamber, 8 . The room or partment in which a council meeta.

## "The councilyohamber for dohato, <br> Pope: And all the rest are rooms of the the <br> * council-house, cornsel-house,

2. A council-chamber.
"Studied so long eat in the councollionve."
council-man, z. One of the members of s council.

* council-ponts s. A spectal messenger for despatches.
counoll-room, s. A council-chsmber.
The bishopp wore repeatedly rent out into tha
antechamber, and repeatedly called back into the councill room ${ }^{-1}$ Nacorulay: Hitat. Bng., ch. vill.
council-table, s. The tahle in a councilchember at which the council sita.
- Whorewlth he wont at Henver'a high councll-table
* ooun'-gill-ist, s. [Eng. council; -ist.] One who is well read in the history and procesdtnga of ecclesiastical councils.
"iicion: In ill in three montha be an oxpert councllic."
counn'-ghiliõr, * counceller, * conwellere, ${ }^{4}$ conselller, * consuler, * counsailour,
*connmellour, " connseyler, "tunsil-
er, s. [O. Fr. consellier, conseillier.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. A member of a council of any kind.

Lor and he was Kmmodiately sworn in A Privy Councli

- 2. An advieer.

With Antiphus, and Hall thorvee nage.

II. Municipal: A dignitary in muni cipality inferior to an alderman.
IT Privy Councillor: [Privy].

* oō-ŭn-dẽr-sť̆nd'-Ĭng, s. [Pref. $c o=c o n$, and Eng. understanding (q.v.).] A joint or mutual understanding.

* cō-ūne', v.t. [Pref. $c \infty=c o n$, and Lat. unus $=$ one.] To make one, to unite closely.
Feltham]: Resolves, pt. i , Res. 95 .
* conngeir, v.t. [Conjure.]
* eō-u-nīte', v.t. [Pref. co $=$ con, and Eng. unité (q.v.).] To join or unite closely together.
"Ahad these three in one doth corunite".
More: Song of the Soul
Nore: Song of the Soul. I. 1. 39.
* cō-u-nīte', a. [Co-unite, v.] United or joined closely with another.

Should be more pertectly there counite."
More: Song of the Soul, III. 111.17.

* coun-sail-ful, a. [Counselfol.]
œưn'-sěl, * consall, * consell, * consel, conseyl, * cowncel, * counselio, * cuusaile, s. [O. Fr. conseil, cunseil, consel, from Lat. consilium $=$ advice, deliberation; consulo $=$ to consult; 1tal. consiglio Sp. conselho.]
I. Ordinary Language

1. A consultation, a meeting for the interchange of views.
ell the chlef prleste and elders of the
$k$ counsel against Jesus to put him to desth

2. Advice, opinion given after deliberation or consultation ; direction.
-And Absalom and all the men of Iarael sald, The counsel of Hushal the Archite is better than the
counsel of Ahithophel." -2 Smm. xvil. 14 . *3. A conversation, an argument, a discussion.
"The apostles
$\therefore$. Wonder that he wolde su'gel Lonsen J Jedu, 340 .
*4. A deliberstion or examination into events.
"They all confess, therefore, in the working of that Aret cause, that counsel i,
way observed."-Hooker.
*5. The faculty or habit of deliberation ; priblence, foresight, care.
"O how comely is the wladoru of old men, and underatanding and counsel to men of henour."-Rcelua
*6. A design, an intent, a plan, a purpose, a scheme.
xii. $\ddot{8}$. the counsels of the wicked are decett."-Prow
3. A eecrat; a private matter or opinion.
"Thilke lord . . . to whom no councell may be hid"
+8. Confldence; a confidential position.
"For who hath etood In the oounsel of the Lond, and

* 9. A council (here confused with councit, q.v.)


## That they il milde

10. 4 councillor.
"His two hrothens, his oight councolt, and the fow the nobillty. - itowet: Lettors, P. 117
II. Technically:
11. Sorip. : The will and purpose of God in revealed in Hie word.
"I have not thunnod to
12. Law: A counesllor advocate in a trial also the whole number of advocater engaged on any eide coliectively. In the United Btatet lawyers who act as legal advisers in reference to any matter demanding logel knowledgo and judgment sre called counsel, whether or not the matter is brought into court. The tithe covers sili cases of legal consultation.


* conneel-keoper, s. One to whom, or : book to which, secreta ars entrusted; a confldant.

* counsel-keeping, $a$. Keeping secret; preserving secrecy.

Whon with a happy ntorm they were surprimod
And curtain'd whit a counutelt te oping cave.", is
conn'sĕ1, "consaill, "oonsell, ${ }^{+}$conseyly, *ounsele, " connseillen, v.t \&i. [O. Fr. consillier, conseiller; Ital. consigliare; Port. conselhar; Sp. consejar, from Lat consilior $=$ to sdvise ; consilium $=$ advice.]
A. Transitive:

1. To advise, to give advice or counsel to a person.

Not Lemuelio mother with more pare
Did countol or instrut her heir Ur. Epit on Sir. G. Speke.
2. To advise or recommend any set or course of action.


* B. Reflex.: To deliberate or take counsel with one's self.
"Ich wole ther uppe consailli me."-Life of Beter
*C. Intrans. : To deliberate, to consult, to take counsel.

Alle com to Carlele to conseil how ware best.

* counn'sěl-full, * coun-sail-ful, a. [Eag counsel ; -ful(l). ] Able or fitted to give counsel; prudent, foreseeing
$\because$ The deane and college of the right conneaulfur
* counn'-sěl-la-ble, $a$. [Eug. counsel; -able.]

1. Willing to receive or follow counsel; open to advice.
"Varery few men were more counsellable than he."-
2. Fit or proper ta be advised or recommended; advisable.
"Made it very counsellable to nuspend a prenent
counn'sělled, * coun-seled, pa. par, or a [Counsel, v.]
counn'-sěl-lĭng, * ooun-seyl-ing, pr. par., $a$., \& s. [Counsel, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr.par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
3. The act of giving counsel or advite.
4. The act of advising or recommending any course of action.
counn'-sěli-lõr, * counceller, * councelour, * consallour, conseilere, *consuler, * counseller, * counseller, * counsellor, * conseyler, s. [ O . Fr . consellier, conseillier; Ital. consigliere; Port. conselheiro; Sp. consejero, from Lat. consiliarius, from consilium $=$ advice.]
A. Ordinary Language :
I. Literally :
5. One who gives counsel or advice, an sdviser.
bôl, boy; p九ut, j6wl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benç ; go, gem ; thin, this; sin, asp; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2


## 2 4 member of a councll. <br> - 3. A confldant, a bosom friend.

"With ouch old counsellors they did adriae."
4. A consul (q.v.).
"Thilke diguitee that men ciepth the emperie of
conswarera"
$\dagger$ II. Fig.: Anything from which one desives counsel, advice, or instruction; a monitor, a guide.
"Thy testinonifen also are my delight and my coun-
sellorh -rt. exic. 2 .
B. Law: One who gives cenzael in legal mattera; an advocate, a counsel.
couri-se1-1õr-sh1p, s. [Eng. counsellor; ship.] The office or post of a counsellor.
"Of the great officea sud offcers of the kinglon, the

conn-seyl-ing, pr. par., a., \& \%. [Counselliso.]
ount, cowntyn, v.t. \& i. [O. Fr. conenter, conter; sp . $\&$ Port. contar; Fr. conter, from Lat. computo $=$ to reckon, to compute (g.v.).] A. Transitive

1. Literally:
2. To reckou up in numbers, to compute, to tell or number ona by one.
"In a journey of forty mijes Atanx countel only xii. Muserais cains. -Hacuulay: Bist. Eng., cho
3. To keep ap or preserve a reckoning or account.
"Some people in America coumted thelr Jeara by the
4. Figuratively:
5. To eateem, sccount, or reckon; to consider, to look upon in a certain light, character, or value.

6. To ascribe or impute; to reckon or place to an account.
"And he belleved in the Lorl; and be countod it to
7. To charge or aet down to, to lay to the account or charga of.

All the impoosibilition, which poets
ounto extravagance of limbenitioseription."
*4. To take notice of, to lay attention or regard to.

Inl count his fnvours."
B. Intransitive :
I. Ordinary Lenguage:

1. Lit. : To reck an or calcuiate in rumbers. 2. Figuratively:
(1) To possosa a certaio value or carry s certain weight.
(2) To reckon, calculate, depend, or rely. (Followed by on or upon.)
"I think it a great errour to count upon the genius
of a natlon, na standing argument it ollages."-swoitt. * (3) To take scrount ni note. (Followed by of.)
Gonie. of no man eounts of her besuty."-Shakesp. : Two
*IL. Law: To plead or argue a case in comit.

- (1) To count out: An expression used in the British Honse of Commons when the Speaker, having had hia sttention called to the number of nembera present, counts them, snil finding less than forty present in the House, declarea the House adjourned.
(2) To count kin with one (Scotch): To compare one's pedigree with that of another.
II Crabb thus distinguishes between calculate, to reckon, to compute, and to count : . . to calculate is the generic term; the rest denote modes of calcuating: to cambute denates any nnmerical operation in gencral, but is particularly epplicabia to the sbstract science of figures; the astronomer calculctes the motions of the heavenly bodies; the mathematicisn makes algebraic calculations: to reckon is to enamarate and set down things in detail ; reckoning is applicable to the ordinary husiness of life; tradesmen keep their accounta by reckoning ...To compute is to come at the result by calculation ... historians and chronologists compute the times of particular events by compsring then with those of other known events . . . To corent is as much as to take acconnt of, and when used as a mois of calculation it signtiles the same as to reckon one by one; as to count one by one, to count the houra nr minutes... These
words are all employed tn application to moral objecta to denote thia estinuite which the word takea of things. To calculate is to look to future events and their probabla consequences . . to compute ts to look to that which la past and what reaults from any past event .. . to reckon is either to look at that which is present and to set an eatimate upos it, or to look to that which is futare as aomething desirable . . . To count is to look on the thing that ls present and to set a value upon it according to efreumstances
(Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
count (1), counte (1). s. [O. Fr. conte, cunte ; Ital. conto, from Lat. computus.]
A. Ordinary Language:

I Literelly:

1. A reckoning or numbering; the ect of counting.

I was your mother mich upy my count.

- 2. Aumiler rectoning: ar calculation "Tuo thousand mark hi counta",
Robert de Brume, p. Ise.
* 3. An account. (Scotch.)
II. Fig.: Account, reckoning, or estimetion.
B. Lew:
* 1. The declaration or statement of a plaintiff's case, with the circmmstanecs of tima and place, when and where on injury was conmitted, when these sra requisite. (Blachstone.)

2. A separate or particular charga in an Indictment; a particular statement io a declaration of complaint or in pleading.

II (1) A count out: In parliamentary language spplied to those occasions on which the Houss of Commons erljoums in consequence of a quorum of forty menabera not veing present. [Cor'st, r.]
(2) Out of count, Out of all count: Inealculable, infinite.

## count-wheel, s.

IIor.: A wheel with peripheral notches, whose intervals are spacea whose projortions are 1, 2, 3, up to 12 . The whel governs the are 1 , 2,3 , up to 2 . blows The knife-edge detent belog lifted ont of a moteh, the hanmer vibrates so long 85 the of a notch, the hammer vibrates so long 8 s the edge rests on the portion of the wheel between
the notches. These spacos are graduated in the notches. These spaces are graduated in $1,2,3$, \&c., vibrations up to 12, when it has completed a revolution and begina again. Seventy-eight blows are struck in a complete revolution. It is sulerseded in some clocks by the rack aod snsil, invented by Tompion. (Knight.)
count (2), "counte (2), "countee (1), s. [O. Fr. conte, comte, from Lat. comes (genit. comitis) $=$ a companjon; so called because the person who received the supelletion comes was chosen compsnion to hla sovereign or chlef. The term comes was borrowed from the later Roman empire.] A foseign title of rank, correspondiug to the English earl.
count-cardinal, s. A count who is aiso 8 cardinal.

Was done +1 bnt our count-cardinal
count-confect, A nohleman made of sweetness and flattery.
"Princes and comnties! Surely, princely testl. moiny a govily cotint confoct ; a swoet gallant, snrely :

## connt palatine, $s$

1. Under the Merovingisn kings the Count Palatine (Count of the Palace) was a hiyth jodicial officer with supreme authority orer cases that came directly under the sovereign's cognizance. Later the title was given to powerful lords, who heht over their provinces powers similar to thase held liy the original connts palatine. Such provinces were called platinates or counties palatine.
2. In England: The chief or head of a county. He exercised almost royal peromatives within his own jurisdiction, held his owa courts and appointed his own judges and officera. All writs snd other legal processes could only be isaued or enforced in his name Dure Counts Palstide existed in England. the Bishop of Durham. The dignity of the
first is now rasted to the soverelgu; that of the second in the Prince of Wales for the time being, and that of the third is now attached to the Crown. [County, Palatin. ATE.]
3. German Empire: The uama given to the rulers of two German or Bavarian states, known respectively as the Upper and Lower, or Rhenlsh, Palatinates.
-count-a-ble, a. [Eng. court, and able.] I. Literally:
4. Abla or posaible to be counted or reckoned.
5. Accountable.
"We are convtable at tbo day of judrment"--son-
II. Fig.
onsjdered. cor worthy to be reckoued or considered; comparable.

The erila which you desire to be recourtad nive very many, and "moot countalt with thos, which
counte (3), countee (2), s. [County.]
cóùnt'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [Couxr, v.]
"oountee (3), 8. [Count (2), s.]
coun'-tðn-ance, * oon-ten-ance, * cen-ten-anse; "con-ten-annce, "oon-tinaunce, "coun-ten-annce, "coun-tenannse, " 1cun-ten-aunce, s. [O. Fr. contenarce, cunterauce; Sp. contenensa; Ital.continenza, fron Lat. continentia $=\ldots$ gestura, behavionr, demeanour, from contineo $=$ to hold in, to condact: $\operatorname{con}=\mathrm{cum}=\mathrm{wt}$ th, together, and teneo $=$ to hold.']
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
*1. Air, look, expression, or eppearance of tha face.
"With clipplug and kessing and contonames kende.
2. The face, the features.

* 3. A grimace.

Wan the Azerel bath herd hyon telle,
Contenance nuade be fera sud felle."
II. Figuratively :

1. Calmness or composure of look.
"The two great maxims of any great man et court
2. Confidence or assurance of mien.
"We will not make your countenance to thal by the
nawer ye uhall receive."-Bacon: New Aulantis.
3. Kindness or good-will; an appearance of encouragement.
the conotenareat on advautage it is to man to phave velmoth: Cicero, bk. i., lett. 13
4. Patronage, aupport, or favour.

- Frace should hind herrelf to give no help of pounieinarnce directiy or indirectly

5. Support, corroboration, or confirmation ". I. In our day the bypothesif of Kant and Laplace recelver
anily
vii. is9.
*6. An outward appearance or show of loaks, whether real or pretended.


* 7. External ajplearance or show.

In contenaunoe of clot hym thereafter,
It contenaunoo of clot thy" comen dikyised."

* B. Law : Credit or cstimation.
(1) Tokecp one's countenance: To continue calm or composed, without showing any signs of emotion or passion of any kind.
"".. Kepthis countenanee nil dayn of his life
(2) To keep one in countenance: To surnust the confidence of another by one's presence or assistadce.
(3) In countenance: Jo favour or coafidence; confident, assured.
(4) Out of conntenance: Out of favour or confidence; sbashed, dismayed, cast down.
"When Cain, upon the non-scceptance of his offer ing. was out of coun tenanc
coùn'-těn-ançe, * coñn'-těn-sunçe, v.t. [Countenance, b.]

1. To favour, to patrenise, to apport, to abow encouragement to.

Whlism, In return, gave his promise not to
countenance auy attempt narinst the gov
2. To support, to corroborate, to confirm.
. . .- Dew know of na thet conentenaneing the bellof
3. Used frequently in tho sense or permitting, allowing; not exactly aupporting or encuuraging, nor yet opposing.

- 4. To make a show or appearance of; to pretend.
" Which to thene ladies lore did eovmeonarunce",
* 5. To act uuitably to, or in keeping with, anything; to keep up an sppearsnce of.



## -6. To grace, to honour

… you luast meet my master to countonance my


- Crabl thus discriminstea between to countenance, to sanction, and to support: "Persens are countenanced; thinga are acnctioned; persons or things are supported: persona are conntena need in thair proceedings by the spparent spprobation of othera; measures are sauctioned by the consent or approbation of others; measures or persona are sucpported by every means which may forward the object. There la mest of enconragement in counten ancing; it consists of some outward demenatrstion of regard or good will towards the persen : there is most of suthority in sunctioning ; it is the lending of a name, an authority or an influence, in order to atrengthen and contirm the thing : there is most of issistance and co-operstion in support ; it is the employ ment of meang to an end Superiors only can ment on mean or sanction: persons in all condi counc may suprort those pho countenavice ari those who counterance evi doers give a sanction to their evil deeds; thos who support either an individual or a calls ought to be satisfled that they are entitled to support." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
oun'-ten-ançed, pat. par. or a, [CountenANCE, $v$.]
coun'-tĕn-anç-ẽr, s. Eng. countenanc(e); er.] One who counceuances, aupports, or encourages another.
"Are you her Grace's countenancor. lady!"-Beaum
Fletch.: मionext Man's Fortuno, iv. L
coùn'-tŏn-anç-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [CouNtexance, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See he verb).
C. As subst. : The set of enceuraging, supporting, or atding another.
"The countenaneing of the rlch man agaiuat the
ount'-err (1), * count-ere, cownt-ere, * count-ure, count-our, " cowntowre, s. [O. Fr. conteor ; Fr. conteur; Lat. computator $=$ a reckoner; O. Fr. comptunir; Fr. comptoir; Low Lat. computatorium $=\mathrm{a}$ place for reckoning.]
A. Orlinary Language:
I. Literelly:

1. One who counts, reckons up, or calculates; a calculator, a reckoner.
"Cowntere. Computarius."-Prompt. Parv.
2. A learner of arithmetic. (Scotch.)
3. Anything made of metal, ivory, hone, \&c., used as a means of recknning or of kee'1ing an account, as in ganes.
" What, fur a counter, would I do hut good !", ".
4. False or counterfeit coins.
*5. Used contemptnonsly for meney
When Mareus Bratna growz so covetous.
To lock such rascal counters. from luin friend.",
*6. A table or board on which money is counted; s money-changer's table.
5. A long narrow table or board on which goods are displayed, weighed, or measured.

an a counter. - dicacaulay: Bist. Eng., ch. xVL

* 8. A counting-house.
" Ful fust his countour dore he sehatte
$\dagger$ II. Figuratively

1. Anything by which a reckoning or calculation is or can be made.
"The outward mid vislbile phonomena ara with ua
the counters of the interient. of Science ( 3 rd ed.h, ch. $1 \times ., \mathrm{p} .28 \mathrm{~s}^{\circ}$.
2. A thing of little or no importance, s trifle.
B. Technically:
3. Mach.: An epparatus attached to a steam-engine, printing-press, or other machine, for the parpose of counting the mevolutions or pulsations, as the caae may be.
4. Old Law: The name given to certain prisons in London and Southwark, [Comprer.] Of theae two were in London: one in the Poultry, the other in Wood-street; one wes in Southwark
"To both the Counterz, wher they have relount

" counter-house, " conntour-hous, - A counting-house.
"Into his countour-hous goth he." $\quad$ Chaucer: C. $\quad$., 14,488.
oounter-jumper, s. A alang or contemptuous epithet for an assistant in a shop eapecially a draper'a assistant.
"It seema free enough to every connter-jumper in
the town."-C. Aingeticy: Wertoard Holcu. $x$
count'-ẽr (2), pref., adv., a., \& s. [Fr. contre; Lat. contra $=$ againat.] [Contra.]
A. As pref.: A preflx largely used in coraposition to express connteraction or opposition. It is used with verbe, adjectivea, or nouns.
B. As adverb:
5. In an opposite direction, contrary, in opposition. (With verbs of motion.)
". . running connter to all the rulea of virtno."-
${ }^{2}$ 2. Wrongly, in a wrong direction; contrarily to right.
" How cheeritily on the talse trail they cry,
O. this is counter, you false Danisin doges" $\begin{gathered}\text { Shakesp, :Humlet, IV. s. }\end{gathered}$

* 3. In contrary ways or directions.

It 1s plain the will and the desire run counter

* 4. Directly ggainst ; in or at the face. they never throw counter, but at the back of the flyer."-Sandys': Journal
C. As adjective:

1. Return ; in return or snswer.

2. Adverse, opposite, opposing.
"I Iunuuerable facts attesting the coumer princi "te."-lsauac Taylor.
D. As substantive:
3. Ship-builuing: That part of a ship's stern which overhangs the stern-post. The counter-


COUNTEA.
A. Hull of a Veusel showing Counter-timbers.
timbers spring from the wing-transom, which extends across between the fashion-pieces, crossing in front of the stern-post, near its head. At the top of the counter.timbers is the taffrsil. (Knight.)
2. Mining: A cross vein
3. Bootmaking: The back part of a boot or shoe, sround the lieel of the wearer, snd to which the boot-heel is attached. (k'night.)
4. Music: The same as Counten-tenon (q.v.).
counter-agent, s Anytbing that acta in opposition or counteracta.
counter-approaches, a. pl.
Fort. : A line of tranches thrown up by the besieged to hinder the approseh of the besiegers. IT Line of counter-approach: A line of
trenches msds by the besieged to the right and left of their s:overed way in order to aweep the besiegers' works.
counter-atitirel, a
Her.: Applied to the donble horns of animals when borne two in one way and two in another $\ln$ opposite directions.
connter-attraction, s. Anything which acts in opposition or contrary to any attraction.

counter-attractiva, a. Acting as a counter-attraction.

## connter-battery, $s$.

Fort. : A battery et the crest of a glacis, to ailence the firs of the besiegers, and cover the atorning party. (Knight.)

## counter-beam, 8.

Priuting: A beam connected to the platen by two or more rods, through the wedium of which tue reciprocating motion le communieated to the platen. (Knight.)
counter-bond, B. A bond or aecurity of indemniffcation to secure one who has himsel given security for another. (Quarles: Emblems. Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.)
counter-brace, $s$.
Naut.: The brace of tha foretopsail to leeward.
oounter-brace, v.t.
Naut.: To brace the yands in opposite direc tions.
counter-breastwork, s.
Fort.: Works constructed to intercept thowe of the cnemy.

* counter-buff, s. A blow in return.
"When they give the Romanists one buff. they re.
ceive two counter. buft "-Milton: Prelat. Episopacy. p. ${ }^{\text {cefive }}$.
* counter-charm, s. Anything which can disselve or neutralize the effects of charm.
* counter-charm, v.t. To dissolve or neutralize the eftects of s charm.
counter-chevronné, a.
Her. : Chevronny divided palewise (said of the field). Often used as equal to chevronné.
counter-compony, counter-compone, a.
Her. : Applied to a border, bend, or othar ordinary which is composed of two rows of checkers, of alternate metals and colours


## counter-couchant, $a$.

Her. : Appliel to animals borne couchant and with their heads in opposite directions
counter-courant, a.
Her.: Applied to animals borue courant and with their heads in olposite directions.
counter-curse, s. Reciprocal cursing. "With crnel conenter-rurses andangry anathemass."-
Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. wi.
counter-deed, s. A private or secret deed, invalidating, annulling, or altering a public deed.
counter-die, $s$.
Engraving: The upper die or stamp.

## counter-drain,

Iydraulic Engineeriny: A drain at the foot of a canal or dike embanknuent, to catch and carry off the water. (Knight.)
counter-embattled, $a$.
Her.: Applied to an ordinary which is ambattled on loth sideb. [Embattled.]

## counter-ermine, $s$.

Ifer. : The contrary to ermine, being a black fleld with white spets. [Ehmine.]
counter-evidence, s. Evidence or testimony to contradict or given by a previous witness.
"". there is no counterevidence, nor noy witnem,

## oounter-extension,

1. Ord. Lang. : The act or atate of extending in an opposite direction.
boll, bюy; pout. jown; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benọh; go, gem; thin, this: ain. as ; expeot, Xenophon, exist. -Yhg.

2. Surg.: A method of reducing a fracture by exteasion in the opposite direction.
I Counter-extension apparatus:
Surg. : Ao apparatus for retaining firmly the apper part of a limb while extension is prsctised upon the lower, in casea of frscture of the femur or the neck of the trochanter major, to enable the bony parts to uaite without a shortening of the limb.

## connter-faller, s.

Cotton-manufacture: In the mule-spinner, a counterweighted wire, which is depressed when the faller-wire lowers the row of yarna to wind them on the cop. Ita duty is to balance the threada after they are depreased by the faller-wire, and to straighten them when loose. (Knight.)

## counter-flary, $a$.

Her.: An epithet denoting thst the flowers with which an ordinary it adorned ctand opposite to each other.
counter-foree, s. An oppoaing or csunteracting force or power.

counter-fugues, s. pl.
Music: Fugues proceeding the ona contrary to the other.
counter-gate, s. Some known place in Windaor. Probably, a gate which went out by the counterguard of the castle, consequently by the fosse, or ditch.
"I love to walk by the Counter-gate."-Shakesp.
nuoar,
counter-influence, v.t. To affect by on opposing or counteracting iofluence.
"This malignant temper-is countor-infuenced hy thase pore meek and auspicioun ones," - Scatt: Chr
ve, 2 \&,
counter-infiuenced, $a$. Affected by an opposing or counteracting influence.
counter-influencing, $a$. Exerting an oplosing or counteracting influence upon.
counter-irritant, $\alpha, \& s$
A. As adj.: Acting as a counter-irritagt.
B. As substantive:

Mot.: An irritant application to the exterDal parts of the body designed to diminish, counteract, or remove some other irritation or infiammation then existing. Such are rubefacients, perpetual blisters, issues of aetona, cauterising agenta, \&c.
counter-irritate, $v . t$.
Merl. : To act as a counter-irritant; to produce a secondary or artificial disease with a view to relieve the primary disease.

## counter-irritation, s.

Med.: The effect produced by a counterirritant ; the use of a counter-irritant. Any irritation artificially established with the view of diminishing, counteracting, or removing nome other irritation or inflammation existiug in the body:
countcr-lath, s.
Carp.: Alath in tiling placed between every two gauged ones.

* counter-make, v.t. To make contrary to what anything has been before.
"He . . . began to make and unmake and countermake a mang lines and dashes unon the cloth
Copley: Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614 .
counter-motion, s. A contrary, opposing, or counteracting motion; movementin an opjosite direction.
fall If any of the returning spirits should happen to couneermotions would overset them, .. ."-collier.
connter-move, $v .1 . \& i$. To spove in an opposite or contrary direction.
counter-movement, s. A movement io an opposite or contrary direction; a countermotion.
* counter-natural, $a$. Oppesite or contrary to nature ; contra-uatural.
"A consumprtion in. a counternatural bectick ex.
counter-negotiations, s. pl. Negotlations opened or carried on in oppoaition to previous degotiations.
counter-opening, 8 An opening or vent on the oppesite or contrary aide, or in a different place.
sharp: "surgery. the place for a counteropening." -


## counter-parole, 3 .

Mi.: : A word given in time of danger as a countersign.
counter-pole, s. The opposite pole, the antipodes.
"The very counter pole to the inxurlous postare of
dinnar."-De Quinoey: Roman Mfoale. (Davies.)
counter-ponderate, v.t. To weigh against, to counterbalance.

## counter-potence, $s$.

Her. : An epithet denating that the piecas called potencea are bet the one opposite the other.
counter-puff, \& An opposing or contrary breeze.
"With counter-puffs of sundry winds that blow.",
Sylveser : The Fathers, 248. (Davien.)

## counter-punch, $s$.

Chasing: A punch which eupports the metal beneath while the hammer is applied above, and may be the meana of expanding a dented place by outward pressure while blows are given on the outer surface around the apot thus aupported. (Knight.)

## counter-quartered, $a$.

Her. : An epithet employed to denote that each quarter of an eacutcheon is again quartered.

## counter-rails, s. $p l$.

Ship-building: The ornamental moulding acrosa a square atern at the termination of the counter.

* counter-refer, v.i. To refer back.
"They counter-refer to each other."-North: LAfe of
Lord Guifford i. 102 . (Davies.) Lord Guifford, i. 102. (Davien.)
counter-revolution, s. A revolution deaigned to upset one which has already succeeded, and to restore the former atate of things.
"Undoubtediy a French statesman could not hut Winh fur acounterrevolution in England."-Hacaulay: tial. Thg., ch. xi.
counter - revolutionary, a. of the nature of, or pertaining to, a counter-revolution.
counter-revolutionist, s. One who is in favour of a counter-revolution.


## counter-round, $s$.

Mil.: A patrol of offleers visiting and inapecting the rounds or sentinels.
"To walk the round and counter-round with bis
counter-salient, $a$.
Her. : Applied to beasta borbe salient in opposite directions.
counter-ecale, s. A counterbalance or counterpoise.
"To coinpare their university to youra, were to cast Now-inne in counterwale with Christ - Church
colicedge. . . (.)ares)
counter-sea, s. A cross-sea, one running against the wind.
"Hith surging hillows and counter-seas."-Holland:
Camden, 13 . 60 .
(Daties.)

* counter-secure, v.t. To make secure or give additional gecurity or warrant to.
ing pariliment to coundervecure it throne, and engaging parimment to countersecure it?"-Burke: On Regridid Peace.
counter-security, s. Security given as a counter-bond (q.v.).
* counter-service, 8. Reciprocal or mutual service.
"Without come pact of counter:services." - Sylvester :
The Trophites, 72 :
The Trophies, 728 , (Dareies.)
counter-shaft, s. An opposite and parailel shaft driven by band or geaning from the foriner one.
counter-signature, s. The name of an official countersigned on a document.
counter-slope, s. An overhanging slope.
counter-ytatement, s. A statement made in oppusition or contradiction to another.
* counter-ntrive, v.h To strive againt or is opposition to.
oounter-surety, s. The same as Cours. TER-BOND (q.v.).


## counter-swallowtail, s.

Fort.: An ontwork in the form of a single tenaille, with a wide gorge. (Knight.)
counter-thrust, s. $\Delta$ thrust or blow in return for anether.
counter-timber, $s$.
Ship-building: Ona of the timbers in that part of a ahip'a atera which overhangs the atern-post. (Kulght.)

## counter trade-winds, s. pl.

Meteorol. \& Physical Geog.: Whada blowing in the reverse direction to the trade-winda. They are in a region further north in tlis They are in a region further north in tha goutherm one, than the winds to which they geutherm one
are counter.
counter-trenoh, 8 .
Fort. : A trench made by the garrison to intercept that of the beciegers. (Knight.)
counter-tripping, counter-trip-

## pant, $a$

Her.: Applied to animsis borne trippant in opposite directions.
oounter-type, s. A corresponding type; an analogue.

## counter-vair, connter-vairy, s.

Her.: A variety of vair ( $q . v$. ), in which the cupa or bells are arragged base to base and point to peint.

## oounter-vault, 8.

Masonry: An inverted arch or vauit.
counter-weight, s. A counter-balancing weight; a counterpoise.

* oount'-ör (3), *ownt-ir, "cownt-yr,

8. [An abbreviated form of encounter (q.v.).]
9. An encounter, a meeting.
"With kindly counter under Mimick ehade."
10. A division of an army engaged in battle.
count'-ẽr, * count-ur, v.i. \& t. [Counter (2), 8.1
A. Intransitive:

* I. Ord. Lang.: To encounter or meet in opposition; to engage.
"When they counter upon one quarry."-Albumazar,
v. 1. (Davies.)
II. Technically:

1. Boxing: To returo a blow while guarding one.
"His left hand countered provokingly."一C. Kinge
ley: Twoo Feart A Do, cin. xiv.
*2. Music: To sing in harmony.
"Cowntryn songe (in songe P.). Occento."-Promps.
Parv.
B. Trans : To oppose, to encounter, to meet.
"His answer counterod every deskn of the interro-
count-ẽr-ăct', v.t. [Pref. counter, aad act (q.v.).] To act io opposition to anything, so as to hinder or deatroy ita effect; to act as an antidote to.
"onstoracting the other thale ability was employed in ch. $\mathbf{x i}$.
count-ẽr-ăct'-ĕd, pa. par. or a. [CounterACT.]
count-ẽr-ăct'-ing, * con-tra-act-ing, rr. par., $a .$, \& s. [Counteract.]
A. As pr. par. : (See the vert).
B. As adjective:
2. Lit.: Acting or working io opposite directions.

3. Fig.: Actiug in an opposite direction ao as to counteract the effects of anythiog.
C. Aa subst. : Counteraction.
¢āte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sīr, marine; gō, pơt,

coun-tẽr-Zoc'-tion, s. [Pref. counter, and action. 1 Actionis in opposition to anything so as to hinder or annul its effect; a counterreting influence.
 Horka ( (od. 18683, vol 11.1 , pis.
 and active.]
A. As adj.: Tending to counteract; having the power or quality of connteracting.

+ B. As subst.: Anything which tends to counteract or has the power or quality of counteracting.
 ${ }_{\mathrm{p}}^{1} \mathrm{~L}$ 188
† eounn-tẽr-Mo'-tǐve-ly̆, adv. [Eng. counteractive ; -ly.] In a counteracting mannar; so as to counteract
obun-tẽr-băl'-ange, v.t. [Pref. counter, and balance.]

1. Lit.: To wcigh or act against with an equal weight or effect; to countervail, to balance.
"The remeling air wan not able to counterbalance
the mercurial cylind er."-Boyle. the mercurial cylluder."-Boyle.
2. Fig. : To be an equivalent to, to balance. "The ebetract beanty and ad vantinge of this principle
 ${ }^{\text {EnOwn }}$
ळun-têr-băl-anģe, s. [Counterbalance, v.]
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Lit.: A weight acting in an opposite direction, and balancing another; a counterpoise.
4. Fig.: An equivaient or conntorbalancing power.
" But peacaful kigzs, oier maxtial people pet,
II. Machinery:
5. A weight in a driver or fly-wheei to overcoma a dead point, or balance the weigbt of some object whose grav*y affecte the opposite sids of the wheel.
6. A auspended weight to connterpoise the weight of a drawbridge, crane-jib, bob, or working-beam. (Knight.)
coûn-têr-băl'-ançed, pa. par. or $a$. [Coustebbalance, v.]
 [Counterbalance, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj): (Ses the verb).
C. As subst. : The balancing any weight or power by an equal weight or yower acting in ao opposite direction.

* counn'tẽr-bănd, $a$. [Contabband.] Contraband, illegal, illicit.
 Lett. to Mann, ili. 309. (Davies)
* ๘ưn'-tẽr-b̆ănd--̆d, a. [Eng. counterband; -ed.] Contraband.

* counn'-tẽr-bē̄-1e, s. [Pref.c counter, and bane.] An antidute.
"Strong counterbune" • Sylvester: Eden, 228.
* coun'-tẽr-bī-as, v.t. [Pref. counter, and bicks.] To bias ör prejudice against, to set against.
"Which so counterbiaused that king's judgement agginst Preshyter
p. 604 . (Daves.)
* counn-tẽr-brāve, s. [Praf. counter, and brave.] A boast or chailenge against another. "Make th' enemy yileld with these our rounterbravere."
* counn'tẽer-bŭff, v.t. [Pref. counter, and buff, v. 1 To atrike or drive in a direction opposite to a former or existing impulse ; to repulae, to drive back.

Till counterrout d then ahoote amaln,
Coun'-tër-bŭffes s. [Couvtreber tryden. atroke or impulse in a direction opposite to $A$ former or existing impulae; a blow which drives back.
"He at the second gave him onch a counterbue that beanse Pbalantus wan not to be driven from the sad-
diti, the saddie with broken girtbe was driven from die, the murse."-sidney.

* oounn'tõ̃r-břffed, pa. par. or a. [Countern bufr, $v$.]
- counn'-tõr-cast, s. [Pref. counter, and cast, 8.1 An antagonistic or opposing davice.
"Ho gan deviso this countemoart ot olilyt.",
*ounn'tẽr-cast-êr, s. [Eng. counter (1), a.,
and caster.] $A$ book keeper, a caster-up of accounta, a reckoner.
* ouun'-tẽr-çhānge, \& [Pref. counter, and change.] An exchange or reciprocation.
* coun'-tõr-ģhănge, v.t. [Coonthrchanae, 3.] To exchange, to give and receive, to alter nate, to mark in aiternate patches.
"Witch-eims that counterchangs the floor
Of this fat lawn with dusk and hright." Tonnyeon: In Mem. Ixxaix
* counn'tõr-çhänged, pa. par. ora. [Counterchanoe, $v$.


## * A. As pa. par.: ( (See the verh)

B. As adjective:
*1. Ord. Lang.: Exchanged, reciprocated, alternated.
2. Her.: A term used to imply that the fleid is of two tioctures, metal and colour : that part of the charge which lies in the metal being of colour, and that part which lies in the colour being metal.

- counn'tẽr-çhānġ-ing, pr. par., a, \& \&. [Counterchanae, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of axchangling or aiternating.
counn'tẽr-çhargée, a. [Pref. counter, and charge, a.] A charge brought in opposition or contradiction to another.
* counn'terr-çharm, s. [Pref. counter, and charm.] Anything which counteracta the effect of a charin ; an antidote or counteractive to a chaim.
"Now, touch'd by counter-charma, they change nasin."
* counn'-tõr-çharm, v.t. [Pref. counter, and charm, v.] To counteract or destroy the effects of a charm, or anything acting as a charm.
"Like a speli it was to keep un invinerabie, and so
counterchurm all our criues,
* counn'teter-çharmed, pa. par. or a. [Coussterchata, $v$.]
* counn'-tẽr-çhĕcle, v.t. [Pref. counter, and check, v.] To oppose, to check by an opiosing power.
counn'tẽr-çhĕck, s. [COUNTEAcheck, v.]
I. Ordinary Language

1. A check or repulaa.

Wbo painuily with much expedient march

2. A reproof, a rebuff, an answer to a clieck.

With mutions, ". checkany things perplex
Tenteysont
: The The Two
II. Carp. : A counter check-plane (q.v.).
countercheck-plane, $s$.
Curp.: A plane for working out the groove which unites the two sashes of a window in the middle. (Knight.)
coùn'-tẽr-çhěcked, pa. par. or a. [Countercheck, $v$.]
counn'tẽr-çhěck-ing, pr. par., a., \& \&
A. \& B. As pr. pur. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of checking, repulsing, or censuring.

* counn-tẽr-cânp, v.t. [Fr. contrecoun.] To overcome, to aurmount. to repulse, to overturn, to destroy. (Scotch.)
coun'-tẽr-cŭr-rẹnt, $a . \&$ s. [Pref. counter, and current.]
* A. As adj. : Running or flowing in an oppoaite direction.
B. As subst.: A current running or flowing in an oppoaite direction.
* ouun-tõr-dig-tinde'-tion, s. [Praf. counter. and distinetion.] The sama as Contiadre and distinction.]
tinction $(q . v)$.

* مưn'-tẽr-drâw, v.t. [Pref. counter, and draw.] To copy a deaign by means of tracing cioth or paper, or other transparent material; to trace.
* counn'-tẽr-drâw-ing, pr. par., a., \& 2 [Counterohaw, v.]
A. \& B. ds pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : Tha act or art of copying a deaign by meana of any transparsant material.
Counn'tẽe-drâwn, pa, par. or a. [CountrerDRAW.]
coun-têr--̌x-ťnd', v.t. [Pref. counter, and extend.] To axtend in an opposite direction.
head . . s counter-nxtending band ettached to the bedversion.)
*coun-ter-fayte-iy, udv. [Counterfeitle.] coun'tër-feǐt, oon-tre-fete ${ }^{*}$ con-ter-fote, * coun-ter-fete, * coun-trofete, * oun-ter-fayt, coun-ter-fato, v.t.\&i. [1tal. contrafure; $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{Sp}$. contrafacor ${ }_{i}$ Sp. contrahacer.] [Counterfait, a.]
A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. To imitate, to mimic.

2. To imitate or cony with intent to pass of the copy or imitation as original and gesuine; to forge.
3. To put on a semblance of, to initate or asaume the appearance of; to copy, to feign.

- H B counterfected childioh fear.

II. Law: To forge money, to imitate in base or counterfeit metal. To connterfeit the coin of the realm is feiony [Coin]; to counterfeit the Great Seal is high-treason.
 counterfet testone thinge groatte and other the T, anh 1349.
* B. Intrans. : To deceive, to carry on a deception, to act a part, to feign.
"Ah, sirrah, a body would think this was weil courn
terfeitod / 1 pray you, teil your brother how well I terfeitod I I pray you, tell your brother how well I
هा For the difference between to counterfeit and to imitate, see lmitate.
ooun'-tër-feit, * coun-ter-fayte, * coun-ter-fet, $a$. \& s. [Fr. contrefait, pa. yar. of contrefaive $=$ to connterfeit, from Lat. contra $=$ against, and facio $=$ to make; so to make anything that it fits exactiy against acother.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Made is Initation of aomething else, with intent to be passed off as original and genuine; forged, spurioua, fletitious, not genuine.
"And tooke out the woolfe in his connterfeit cote,
And let out the sheepes biood at his throte "'
Spenser: Shepheara's Calendar; Sept.

* 2. Resembling, presenting ths appearance or likeness of.
"The cownterfeit presentinent of two brothers."

3. Assuming an appearance or semblance of aomething not genuine ; lalse, deceitful, hypocritical.
(1) Of persons :

Henry ir., ili. th.
(2) Of things:
".-. they are busied sbout a counterrest ssourance

* 4. Deformed, abnormal, monstrons. (Mer= lin (E.E.T.S.), jii. 635.)
II. Law: Forged, apurioua, not genuine : made of base or apurions metal.
B. As substantive:
I. Ordinary language :
* 1. Ons who counterfeits or personatea arnother; an impostor, a cheat, a hypocrite.
- A drunken Christian and a Jewish Caristlau being tarfatit a drunken comphnion, and tha counterfaite
called him a Jew"-Coploy: Whe, Fits, and Fincies
2

2. An Imitation, copy, or likcnesa of anything; a portrait, a counterpart.



##  <br> The thing it selfe. . "Bpenser : F. Q., IIL. vill. \&

 3. An imitation or copy of anything made with the intent of passing it off as original or genuine. its counterfett. - Hacauky : Hist. Eng., ch. 11.
4. Anything which falscly assnmes the sppearance or aemllance of aomething else; s spurious, false, or deceitful imitation or feigned semblance of anything.
felt; for he is hot the cournterteit, if to be ocounter

5. False or spurions coin.
feti. . . never call a true piese of

* II. Law : One who obtaing money or goode by counterfeit letters or ordera.
oounn'tẽr-feĭt-ěd, pa. par. or a. [CounterFEIT, v.]
0๐ัn'tẽr-fečt-ẽr, " conn-ter-fet-ter, ccun-ter-fayt-or, s. [Eug. counterfeit; -er.]

1. One who connterfeits, forges, or makes an imitation or copy of anyibing with the intent of passing off the copy as origioal and genuine; a forger, a coiner.
"Hency the Second altered the coin, whlch was cor-
rupted 0 counterfeller. .
*2. One who assumes characters ; an actor, a mimic.
plaser in may man hath sene a better connterfaytor or or and 14
2. One who assumes a false appesrance or semblance : one who, with deceitful or fraudulent motives, assunes a character which is not his own.
cốn'-tẽr-fět'-ing, * coun-ter-faytyng, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cocnterfeit, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partletp. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
3. The act of imitating or copying aoything with the intent of fraudulently passing off the copy as original and genuine.
4. The assumption of 8 false character or aly earance; deceit, hypocrisy.
" Lying and connerfeiting my sool abhorroth. 16 "
5. A spurious imitation.
"Velther is Thoman Cardinalis life any thyng anve

- cunterfaytyng of saint Thumas of Canterhury."
tcounn-tẽr-feit-1̆̌, * conn-ter-fayte-1y, aulv. [Eng. counterfeit; -ly.] la a spurions, false, or deceitful manaer; not genuinely, facely, fictitiously.
to inem will practise the indinaatitur nod and be of
\& coûn'-têr-feǐt-nčss, s. [Eng. counterfeit -ness.] The quality of leing counterfeit spuriousness, falseness.
"A reply to which came ont afterwards, ohewing the counterfeftrezs of Dr. Authonys Aurum Potahile
- counn'tẽr-feǐt-rĕss, " coùn'-tẽr-feĭtresse, s. [Eng. counterfeiter ; -ess.] A femate who counterfeits.

* counn'tẽr-feĭt-üre, * con-tre-fait-ure, s. [O. Fr. contrefaiture.] Counterfeiting, simulation.
"Ai his contrefaiture pos colour of slnue and bost."
- counn'-tẽr-fẽr-mĕnt, $s$. [Pref. counter, and ferment.] a ferment opposed to a ferment.
"What unnatural motions and counterferments
rust a medley uf ntempelance produce in the body!"
* counn-tér-fé-sançe, * coun-ter-felsance, count-er-fes-aunce, s. [Fr. contrefaisance, from contrefaire.]

1. The act of counterfeiting or fmitating With a fraudulent intent; forgery; coining.
2. The frandulent assumption of a false character or appearance.

Of fowle Duessa. When her borrowed light
3. An imitation, a copy, a iikeness.
" 1 its goody counterfesaunce he did irme."

- coun-ter-fet, v.l. \& i. [Counterreit, v.]
- coun-ter-fot, $a$. [Counterfeit, $a_{\text {.] }}$
"coun-ter-fet-ter, $s$. [Counteafeitfr.]
coun'-tẽr-مill, \& [Pref. connter; and Eng foil, from Lat. folium = a leaf.]

1. That portion of the tally formerly atruck in the exchequer, which was kept by au officer of that court; the other portion, called the stock, being delivered to the leader of the money as his voucher for the amount lent [Counterstock.]
2. A portion of a document, permanently atiached in a book, to wbich is attached an other portion, auch as a bank cheque or draft easily detached for handing over to a second party. On the counterfoil, or part retained by the drawer of the document, are written the date and other particulars of the portion handed over.
counn'tẽr-fört, 3. [Pref. counter, and fort.] 1. Masonry: A pier or buttress bonded as a revetment to the back of a retaining wall, to aupport and also fie the wall, auch as the acarp of a fort, to the bank in the rear. The buttress is aonetimes on the face. When arches are turned between connterforts, it is called a counter-arched revetmeat. (Knight.)
3. A spur or projecting part of a mountain.
coun $n^{\prime}$-tẽr - gāug̀e, counn'-tẽr - gāge, $s$. [Pref. counter, and gnuge.]

Carp.: An adjustable, double-pointed gauge for transferring the measurement of a mortise to the end of a stick wherc a tenon is to be made, or vice versh. (Knight.)
coùn'-tèr-guard, 8. [Pref. counter, and guurd.]

Fort. : A rampart in advance of a hastion and haviog faces parallel thereto. (Kuight.)
counn-těr-ǐng, * cown-ter-ynge, pr. par. a., \&s. [COUNTER, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
I. Ord. Lang.: The act of encountering; an enconater.
II. Technically:

1, Boxing: The giving and receiviag of a blow at the eame time.
"2. Music: Singing in parts, or in harmony.
Coventerynge su souge Concentus."-Prompt. Paro

* coùn'teèr-lēague, v.i. \& t. [Pref. counter, and league, v.]


## A. Intrans. <br> To league or confederate

 against othera.counterteaques with all the princes
he could Lraw lin.:- Counterleapues with all the princes B. Trans. : To form a league or confederation against.
": Lest they should take the alarin und countorleague

* coun'-tẽr-lět, s. [Pref. counter; -let.] An obstacle, a hindrance (?).

To tread this mase, not free from counzerlee." Norden: labyrinth of Afan' Livo

* coùn-tẽr-lī-brā'-tion, s. [Pref. counter, and libration.
Astron. : Libration in an opposite direction. [Libration]
"It [s clock] shall shew-all the comprehensinle earth, nccording to Copernicus." $-\boldsymbol{M}$. of Horcester Cent. of Invent., \& 23
coun'-tẽr-light (gh ailent), s. [Pref. counter, and light.]

Paint. : A light strikiog from an opposite direction oo a painting, so as to make it ap year to a disadvantage.

* counn'-těr-1y̆, a. [Eng. counter (1), s. ; -ly.] Belongiag to or fit for a compter or prison.

$$
\text { "Ye otaie, counterly vilimin", } \begin{gathered}
\text { Preston: } \boldsymbol{K} . \text { Cambises }
\end{gathered}
$$

counn'tẽr-mann, s. [Eag. counter (1), a., and mon.] An assistant in a abop who attends at the counter to sell goods.
coun-tẽr-mănd', v.t. [Fr. contremander from contre $=$ agaiost, and mander $=$ to order.]

1. To give an order opposite or in contradiction to a previous one; to annul a previous order and give a counter-order; to revoke, to recall.
-2. To contradiet, to oppose.


* 3. To forbid, to prohibit:

coun' - tẽr - mănd, s. ... [Fr. con\&remand.] An order contrary to and amnuling a previou order; the revoking of an order slready given. [Countermand, v.]
"Some tary cripple bore the countermand, Shatosp: Riehard IIt., IL $\mathbf{L}$
† counn-tẽr-mănd'-s-ble, a. [Eng. counter. nutevd; -rbles.] Possibie to be countermanded; that may he revoked or repealed.
coûn-tẽr-mănd'-ěa; pan par. or $a$ : [CousTERMAND, $v$.]
coutn-tẽr-mănd'-i̊gg, pr. par., a., \& s.
[Counteranand, v.]
A. \&f B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Sea the verb).
C. $A$ s subst. : The act of revoking a previolls order by giving one contrary or olpoaite to it.
coùn'-tẽr-marçh, v.i. [Countermafce, s.] Mil.: To march in a direction opposite to that in which one has been moving.
"The two armlen marched and countermarched
xvoli bear and rectal -alacautay : Bish. Eng., ca.
coun'-têr-marçh, a. [Pref. counter, and march.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: In the aame aense as $\mathbf{B}$.
*II. Figuratively:

1. A movement in a direction opposite to that in which one has been going; retrocession.
".. the tumults taurches, and countermarches of 2 mal zpirits?"-Collier: On Thought.
change or alteratiou of conduct; s change of measures.
"Thoy make him do and undo, go forward and back warus hy such countermarches and rotrwiwions ne of the Earth

## B, Military :

1. A march or movement in a direction opposite to that in which men have been marching.
2. A raovement such as to chaoge the face of the wings of a battalion, those on the right now occunying the left and vice versa, and those in the rear now occupying the front.
coùn'-tẽr-marçh-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& \& [Countermarch, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (Saa the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of marching in a direction opposite to that in which mea bave been marching.

Stackay, meanwhile, warted sone woeks in march-
ing. in countermarechin, nud iu indecisive ikirulih-
coun'-tẽr-marks, \&. [Pref. counter, and mark.]

1. Commerce:
(1) An additional mark or sign placed upon goods, elther for more certain identification, or in the case of goods belonging to mor than one person, that they may not be opened except in the presence of all the owners.
(2) The mark or stemp of the Goldsmiths Company, added to that of the artificer to show the standard of the metal.
2. Farriery: An artificial mark or hollow made in the teeth of an aged horse with the purpose of disgnising hia age and making hims appear younger
3. Numis.: A mark stamped upon a coin or medal after it has been struck, to Ehow either a change in value or that it has been taken from an enemy.
counn'-tẽr-maric, v.t. [Countermark, s.]
4. Comm., dec.: To mark with an additional stamp or sign.
5. Farriery: (For def. aee extract).
"A hore is andit to be countermarked, when ith corner theth are artifcialify made bolow, thale mark eve of st bean, to concent the horne's age "-Farrier" Dictionary.

[^198]-6ิn'-tär-mine, s. [Pref. countor, and mive.]
A. Ondinary Language:
I. Lit.: In the seme sense as B.

- II. Figuratively:

1. Any means of opposing or sounteract. mg
terior, .... knowing no coustarmine agalnst contempt bat
2. A stratagem or contrivance to frustrate vny project.
 EEntrunge
B. Fort. : A mine by the besieged, to meet an approach, destroy an offensive position, or intercept a mine of the attacking party.
"After this they miaed the walle, laid the powder, ana rammed the mouthy ird
counn'terr-mine, v.t. [Counterming, s.]
3. Literally:

Fort.: To drive a mine to meet another made by the enemy.
*2. Fig.: To connteract, frustrate, or defeat in any way by secret measures.
"Thus tuftilibly it must be, if God de oot miraculously connerminit us, apd do wore for us than wo
ooun'-tear-mined, pr. par. or a. [Countermine, $v$.
-6unn'-tĕr-min-īng, pr.par., a., \& \%. [CovNTEAMINE, ©.]
A. \& B. A\& pr. par. \& particip. adf. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:

1. $L$ It. : The act or operation of driving a mine to meet another made by the enemy.
2. Fig.: The nct of frustrating, defeating, or counterscting any project.
coun'-tẽr-mō-tīe, s. [Pref. counter, and motive.] An opposing or counteracting motive.

- ooun'-tẽr-müre, s. [Fr. contremur.] 1. Fort. : A wall built up behind another wall, to taka its place if carried.
$\because$. the countermure, new bullt apalust the hreach,
standing upon a lower ground, it seldont toached."standing
Knolles.

2. Masonry: The facing of a wall.

- ooun'-tẽr-müre, v.t. [Counterstere, s.] Fort. : To fortify by building one wall behlnd another. They are placid in those imperial heldhts,
Where, countermur it witt wall of damond, Ifind the place luapregnable. $\mathrm{K} y \mathrm{~d}$.

Kyd: Spanish Trag.
cótn'-tẽr-müred, pa. par. or $a$. [Counter. MURE, $v$.]
counn-tẽr-noise, s. [Pref. counter, and noise.] A oolse which counteracts or overpowers another noise.
"They endeavoured. . by a countornotse of revel-
lingz and ritous excesses, to drown the soiter whisyers lings and riotous excesses, to drown the sod
of their conscience."-Cahimy : Sermous.
coun'-těr-pāge; s. [Pref. counter, and pace.] A step or movement in opposition to any course.
"Whes the deat counterpaces are made to these cosolutions, it will
"ooun'-tẽr-pāine, s. [Counterpane (2), s.]
woun'terer-pāled, a. [Pref. counter, and paled.]

Her. : An epithet applied to an escutcheon divided ioto an equal number of piccea palewise by a line fesswise, the tinctures above end below the fessline being counterchangell.
ooun'tẽr-päne (1), "oún'-tẽr-point (1), s. The first furm is altered from the aecond; pane (1) (q.v.). The O. Fr. contrepoinct is a corruption of coutrepainte or coutepointe (where crutre is a variant, from Lat. culcitra, of O. Fr. conte, quicute, queute $=$ a quilt), from Low Lat. culcito puncta $=$ a counternane, lit. = a stitched quilt.] A coverlet for a bed, a quilt.


- counn'tẽr-pāne (2), * coun-ter-paine, s. [O. Fr. contrepan $=a$ pledge or gage : contre $=$ agalast $;$ pan = a pledge, a pawn. Thus the word is a compound of counter and pawn,
not of counter and panc. (Skeat.)] One part of a deed or Indenture; a counterpart. [PAws.]
"Rend, meribe i Eive me the pounterpana",
counn'-tör-part, 8. [Pref. counter, and part.] A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. A correspondent part; a part which answers to another; a duplicate, a copy.
2. Anything exactly corresponding or anewering to another; a fac-simile.

What the ehlld is to the man, congothore: Tha Bustring of the Ship.
3. Anything which exactly fits another, as a seal and the impresslon.
II. Figuratively:

1. One who is exactly like another la person, character, or position.
2. Ooe who haa exactly those qualities which are wanting in another; one's opposito.
B. Technically:
3. Law: One of two corresponding coples of an iostrument ; a daplicate. (Used especially of leasea.)
4. Music: The complement of any part that part which is to be used in connection with another, as the bass is the counterpart of the trebla.
ooun'-tẽr-păs-sant, $a$. [Pref. counter, and passant.]
Her. : An epithet applied to animals borne passant io different directions

* coun-tar-peise, * coun-ter-pese, v.t. [Counterfoles, $v$.]
"Tu counterpaise the balaunce "-Gower, ILL 1sG
- coun-ter-pese, s. [Counterpoise, s.]
counn-tẽr-pĕ-ti'-tion, s. [Pref. counter, and petition.] A perition presented in opposition to another.
* counn-tẽr-pě-tǐ'tion, v.i. \COUNTERPEtition, 3.] To preaent a petition in opposition to another.
"The gevtliomen and others of Yorkshire, who had counterpetitioned. liberties of the people, . Were voted bethyers of the
coùn'-tẽr-plēa, s. [Prep. connter, and plea.] Law: A replication to a plea.
* coùn'-tẽr-plēad, v.i. [Pref. counter, and plead.] To plead in opposition; to enter counteruleas.

counn-těr-plēte, v.t. [Pref. counter, and Mid. Eng. plete = piead.] To counterplead, to plead in opposition to or against.

Love ne wol nat count repieted ba
Iu ryght ne wrols." Good Women, prol, 4za.
counn'-tẽr-plŏt, v.t. [Counterplot, s.] To devise a plot to counteract or frustrate amother: devise a plot tocounte
to meet plot by plot.
"Every plot had been counterplotted."-Do Quincey.
$\dagger$ counn'-tẽr-plŏt, s. [Pref. counter, and plot.] A plot or stratagem devised to counteract or frustrite another.
"The woll that had a plot upon the kid, was con.
fonded by a counterplot of the kid's upon' the woif
〔Countehplot, $v$.
A. \& B. As pr. pur. \& yarticip, adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of plotting against another; a secret or cunning plot.
"A third reason that God's displeasure so implacaity mnas agninst this sin, is, because it is evide
countorploctug of God. - - ,outh: Serm., ix. 200 .
cooun'-tẽr-pónt (1), s. [Counterpane (1), s.] A counterpane, a quilt, a coverlet for a bed, sc.
his hed all covered with the clothes aud had
the sheets and counterpoint."- Shelton: Don Wuith the sheets and co
counn'-tẽr-point (2), s. [O. Fr. contrepoinct $=$ a ground or plain song, in musick (Cotgrave); Fr. cuntrppoint: contre $=$ against, and point = a point; lital. contrapunto, from Lat. contra =against, opposite, and punctum $=$ a [pint.]

* A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit. : An opposite point; a point exactiy opposite another.
II, Figuratively:

1. An opposite state or position.
"Thay foll suddenly lato the very counterpoins of
2. A point of difference, a contrast.
 atate of the primitiue charche, and his churohn of Romas
p. 208.
B. Music: The term "counterpoint" in Its broadest sense msy be defined as "the art of adding one or more marts to a given melody; " in ita more limited senae as, "the art of harmonising a theme by addiog parta Which sluall be in themselves melodious." The terms aubject, malody, canto fermo, and theme are synonymous. Counterpolat is simple or double. There are five spectes of simple counterpolnt:-(1) When the added part Is note against note of the subject ; (2) when the added part is two ootes to one of the aubject; (3) when the added part is four notea to ode of the aubject; (4) When the added part Is in syncopation to each note of the aubject (5) when the added part is frea, or hae a florid accompaniment to each note of the subject. Counterpointa tripla and quadrupla, as their Comes show are the due conatruction of three names ahow, are the due conatroction of three or four melodies respectively, in such a manner that they can be interchangeable withont involving the infriogement of the laws of musioal grammar. (Stainer and Barrett,)
coun-tẽr-point- $\hat{e}^{\prime}$,
a. [Fr. contrepointe.]

Her.: An epithet applied to two cherrons which meet with their points in the their points in the centre of the escutcheon counter or
opposite to each opposi
other.


COUSTERPOINTE.
coùn'-tẽr-poişe, * con-tre-paise, con-tre-pese, v.t. [Fr. contrepeser; Pott. contrapezar; Sp. coutrapesar; Ital. contrappesare.] [COUNTERPOISE, s.]
I. Lit. : To weigh equally with, to counterbalance, to be eqtiponderant with.
"The force and the distance of weights countor
poising one another, ought to be reciprocal."-Dighy r On the Sout.
II. Figutatively:

1. To counterbalance; to act with equal weitht, power, or effect sgainst anything.
"Su many frecholders of Euglish will be able to Ireland.
*2. To be an equivalent or a set-off for ; to compensate.
"The lives of those which we have lost in figlit
Be counterjuoised with such a petity sum!
Be counterpoised with such a petity sum!
shaketp.: 2 Henry 'VI., iv. $1 .^{2}$
c6un'-tẽr-poisce, ${ }^{*}$ coun-ter-pois, * coun-tre-pese, s. [O. Fr. contrepois; Fr. conc trepoids: contre $=$ against, and poids $=a$ weight; Sp. contrapeso; Port. contrapezo; Ital. cantrameso.] [Polse.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:
2. A weight acting in opposition and equal to another weight; a counterbalancing weight.
".". We put a inetalinine counterpodse luto the opico
z. The state of being kept in equilihrium by an equal weight acting in opposition: equipoise.

The Etarnal, to preveot muth horrid Pray.
Whag forth in Geaven his goldeu scales.
The pendulous round earth, wlth hainnedd itr
II. Figuratively
11. An equal force or power acting in opposition ; a counterlalaocing force or power. (Followed by to.)
"The second nobles are a counterpoise to the highe
$* 2$. An equal yower or fortune.
And tell her she is thine: to whom I promise
A counterpoise, if not to thy estato
A bainuce usure replete." Shutimp.: Alls Woll, is
B. Manege: The equilibrium or balance of the body in his seat, which a horseman acquires by practice.


coun'-tẽr-peised, pa. par. or a. [CounterPuIsE, v.]
 [COUNTERPOISE, b.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of counterbalancing by an equal weight or power acting in oppoeition ; counterpolse.
counn'tẽr-po1-stōn, s. [Pref. counter, and poison.] A poison administered to counteract the effecta of another poison; sa antidote.
" Countorpolsons must be adapted to the osuse . . ."
-Arbuthnot.

* counn'terer-prăc-tiçe, s. [Pref. conuter, snd practice.] A practlee or lins of conduct followed in opposition to another.
"Aftinat the atroke of Providence all wouner praction bo
* counn'tẽ̃-prěs-sure (sure as shũr), s. [Pref, counter, and pressure.] A force or pres. sure scting in opyosition to another; a conaterpoiss.
"That so the coventorpresture ev'ry way,
counn'-tẽr-prǒj-ĕct, s. [Pref. counter, sad project.] A project or schems proposed in opposition to or in place of snother.
the obligetion ${ }^{\circ}$ whe struck out of the counterprodect by the Dntch."-Switi.
counn'-tẽr-prôof, s. [Pref. counter, and proof.]
Engraving: A proof taken by transfer from a proof just printed, to furuish the engraver with s copy, nou-reversed, of his plate.
courn'tẽe-prôve, v.t. [Pref. counter, and prove.]
Engraving: To take a counterproof of an engraviag.
юйn'-tẽr-pŭsh, v.t. [PreP. counter, snd puwh, 8.] To oppose, to push arainst.' (Sylvester: :The Deay, 961 .)
- coûn-těr-röll, s. [Pref, counter, and roll.] [Control, s.]
oul Law: A counterpart or duplicate of rolls relsting to inquests, appeals, \&c., kept by one officer as a check upou another.
'coùn'-tẽr-rõnl, v.t. [Costrol, v.] To keep a check upen, to control, to check.
* counn'teèr-röl-mĕnt, s. [Controlment.] A control, a check.
- This manner of exercising of thls office, hath many testimonies, interchangeabie warrants, and counter-
rolments, ..--Bacon.
counn'tẽr-scarp, coun-ter-scarfe, s. [Fr. contrescarpe $=$ a counterscarfe or countermure. (Cotgrave.)]
Fort.: That side of the ditch next ths enemy's canup, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-wsy; although


COUNTERSCARP.
by this term is often understood the whols covert-way, with ita parapet and glacis: and so it js to he understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the counterscarp. enemy lod
(Harris.)
". numbers, were, With great loss, driven beck to th
countewcarp. "-Nacaulay: Hist. Eng., ch, xvi.

* counn-terr-scŭf-fle,s. [Pref. counter, and scufte.] A scufte or struggle in opposition or antagenism.
"They meet with several wicked and abominable

counn-tẽr-sēal', v.t. [Pref. contert, snd seal.] To seal or ratify with snother or others.


## A better witneat back than worlls, bear fich we, On Hke conditions, will have counter-sear $\alpha^{\prime \prime}$

* coun-tẽr-sēaled', pa, par. or a. [CountereEAL.]
-couln-tẽr-sēal'-ing, pr. par., $a_{0,}$ \& s. [CounTERSEAL, ข.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of sealing or ratifyIng with others.
"coun'-tẽr-š̌nse, s. [Fr. contresens.] An opposite sense or meaning.
"a There are some words now in French, whleh are
tarned to a countersense"- Howell. Leth, iv. 19.
* coun'-tẽr-sĕt, v.t. [Pref. counter, and set.] To match or parallel.
"Bnt thyselfe thy welfe canst counteruct""-Davies:
Humour's Hecenn; $H$. Cax to Davies, pis (Davies.)
colin-tẽr-mign' ( $g$ silent), v.t. [Fr. contre* signer $=$ to subsign (Cotgrave): contre $=$ againat, opposite, and signer $=$ to sign.] To sign or anhscribe a document in an official capacity, as evidence of the correctness of the capacity, as evidence of the correctaess of the
contenta and the genuineness of the origins] signstures; to sign in addition, to sttest.
" It further declares that each of bis act, ehall be
countersigned hy a Misister."-Times, Nov. 16, $16 \%$.
coun'-tẽr-sign ( $g$ silent), s. [COUNTERsion, v.]
* I. Ord. Lang. : The elgnature of an official to a document, sttesting Its suthenticity; a countersignature.
II. Technically:

1. Law: The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to sny writtng signed hy the principal or superior to vouch for the guthenticity of it.
2. Mil.: A secret word, signsl, or sentence given to soldiers on gusrd, without which no ons is to be allowed by them to pass.
† coun'-tër-sig-nal, s. [Pref conenter, and signeal.] A signal designed to answer or correspond to snother; a countersign.
coun-tẽr-signed' ( $g$ silent), qu. per. or a. [Countersion, $v_{0}$ ]
couln-těr-sign'-ing ( $g$ silent), pr. par., $a_{0}, \&$ . [CoUnTERSION, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& purticip. adj.: (Seb the verb).
C. As subst.: The sct of officially aticsting the signature of s superior to a document.
côun-těr-siňx', v.t. [Pref. connter, and sink.] 1. To form or chamfer by drllling or turning.
3. To set a screw or bolt flush with the aurface, by making an enlarged or chamfered hole to receive the head.
coun'-tẽr-sinik, s. [COUNTERSINK, v.]
Mechanies:
4. An enlargement of a hols to receive the head of a screw or bolt.
5. A toel for making a countersink depression. Countersinks for wood have one eutter in the conic surface, and have the cutting edge more remote from the axis of the cone timn any otlier part of the surface. Countersinks for brass have eleven or twelve cutters round the conic surfacs, so that the horizontal section represents a circular ssw. These sre called rose-countersinks. The conic sngle st the vertex is abont $90^{\circ}$. Countersinks for iron have two cutting edges, forming an obtuse have two cuttin
angle. (Wreale.)
countersink - bit, s. A boring-fool having a conical or cylindrical cutter, which makes a depression to suit the head of a screw.
comn-tẽr-sin̆k'-ing, pr. par., a, \& s. COUNTERSINK, $v_{\text {. }}$ ]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The sct or process of making countersinks.
"coun'-těr-snarl, s. [Pref. counter, sad snarl.] A snarl in reply.
givo but e countermarle there's not a dog starea meddle give but a countermarll, there's not a dog darea meddle
with him. .
counn'-tẽr-strint-ūte, s. [Pref, counter, and statute.] A statute or ordinance msde in opposition.
"Bia own autinomy or counternatutuen-Miluon:
" ounn'-tẽr-stěp, s. [Pref. connter, and step.] A step or movement in opposition or con. trariety.
cóùn'-tẽ̃-storcke, s. [Pref. counter, and stock.] The same as CodNterforl, 1 .
cờn'-tẽr-ströke, \& [Pref. counter, and stroke.] A stroke or blow in respones or return.
coùn'-tẽr-sŭb-jĕct, s. [Prof. counter, and subject.]

Musio: When the subject of \& fugue has been proposed by one voics, it is usual for the soawer, wbich is taken up by another voice, to be accompanled hy the former with a counterpoint sufficiently recognieable as a definite snbject to take ita part in the development of the fogus, and this is called the countereubject. (GTove.) [Fuoue.]

- coun'-têr-stuńs, pa. pat. or a. [CountrinSINK, v.]
If (1) Countersunk-headed bolt : A bolt hsving a bevelled head, which ialet intoa correapondIng cavity in one of the pleces which It binds together.
(2) Countersunk nait : $\Delta$ nall with a conieal head like a wood-screw. (Knight.)
* counn'-tẽr-sŭnikc, s. [Countersing, a]
* coulu' - tẽr-swāy, s. [Pref. counter, and sway.] An opposing or contrary power or influence.

coutn'-tẽr-taxl-1y̆, s. [Pref. counter, and tally. 1 A tally or voucher corresponding to another.
* ootin'-tẽr-täste, s. [Pref. counter, and taste.] An opprosite or false taste.
"There fe a kind of countertaste founded on eurprime
and curidity, which maintalus s sort of rivalship
with the true. -Shenstone
coun'-tẽr-tĕn-õr, a. \& s. [Frr. contreteneur; Ital. contratenore: contra = against. opposito io, and tenore $=$ a tenor.]
A. As adjective:

Music: The old.r name for alto (q.v.).
swefis."
B. As substantive:

Music: An alto voles.

## conntertenor-clef,s.

Mfusic: The C clef placed npon the third ling of the stave for the use of countertenor or slto voices, the viola, \&c.
counn'-ter-tīde, s. [Pref. connter, snd tide.] Au opposite tide.
"Such were our countertides at land, "Dryden.
coun' - těr-tīme, s. [Pref. counter. and time. Fr. contretemps.]

1. Literally:

Manege: The defence or resistance of a horse, that intermuts his cadence, sind the measure of his manege. (Farrier's Dict.)
2. Fig.: An oplposition or defence.
"Let cheerfuiuess on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the coontertime to fate"
Dryten: Aurengebe.

* coutn'-tẽr-türn, s. [Pref. counter, snd turn.] In [llays, the crisis or catastrophe. the munverfurn, which destroys that expectation, emhroils the netion in new difficulties, and lenvea you far distant from that he pe in
-Dryden. On Dramatick fossy.
coūn-tẽr-vāil', " coun-ter-vaile, *conn-tre-valle, v.t. [O. Fr. contrevaloir: contre $=$ against, and valoir $=$ ta be of power, ta svsil.]
I. Lit. : To set sgainst with equal power or force; to counterbalance; to equal.
"The outward streatns, which descend, must he of so much force rato counter wailail that weight whereby
the racending sille does exced the other. - Wıilins: the nacend
Paciatus.
II. Figuratively:

1. To counterbalance or be equivalent to in force or power ; to mstch.
". . . the proft at last will hardly ounteroall the
inconveniences that go aiong with itw-L'Ertrango.

[^199]2. To compensate.
ainice the enomy could not oouncorvall tha kdnge
coundi-tẽr-vāil, s. [Coontervalu, v.]

1. Lit: An equal or counterbalancing weight, power, or force.
2. Fig: : An equivalent, compeneation, or requital
" Burely the present pleauro of a sintal net is a poor cins where the zotion ende, and hats for orver." Sermone.
ooun-tẽr-vālled', pa. par. or $a$. [Countrervall, v.]
coun-tãr-vāll'-Y̌̀g, pr. par., an, \& \%. [COUNtervail, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The act or quality of counter balancing, compensating, or being equivalent to; e countervail.

## oountervailing-duty, s

Comm. : A duty charged on articiea imported from certaln apecified places to equalla the chargea on those imported from elsewhere or manufactured at home.
cûn-tẽr-vǎl-lä̀'-tion, \& [ContravaleaIoN. 1
Fort.: Linea or earthworks round a fortress to repei sortiea.

- coun'tienr-view (iew as $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ ), s. (Pref. counter, and view. 1
A. Ordinary Language:

I Lit.: A position or poature opposite to or facing another.
" Within the gates of hell ext sin and Death
In counterviow withlu the gatios": P. L., 依, x
II. Figuratively :

1. An opposite view, idea, or Bide of a question.
${ }^{\text {M }}$ M. Poien han ably wadvocatod the counterwiow in
2. Contrast or oppoition; illustration by contrast.
"I have dramp tome Unes of Lingerd echaracter out porpose to place it in empereroin
B. Painting: A contrast or altnation in which two things liliustrate or aet off esch other. (Weate.)

* counn-tẽr-vōte', v.t. [Pref. counter, and rote.] To vote against or in opposition to, to outvote.

counn-tẽr-wāit', * ooun-ter-wayte, v.t. [Pref. counter, and wait.] To wateh for, to guard againat.
"Thanne schal ye evermore counterroayte embushementz end alle erplaille."-Chaucer : Tale of Melibeus, D. 165.
coûn-tẽr-weigh' (weigh as wā), v.t. \&i. [Pref. counter, aud weigh.]

1. Trans. : To counterbalance, to countervail
2. Intrans.: To be equivalent, to counter belance.
"If wrights bad ten fellowships of St John's, it
would not counterveigh with the loss of this oceasion." -Ascham : Letter to Raver.
counn-tër-whēel', v.t. [Pref. counter, and wheel.] To wheel, turn, or direct in an opposite direetion.

Whose shoots the wary Heron beat
With a well counterwoheerdd retrat",
Lovelace: Luc. P., p. 2A.
oøûn-tẽr-whēel-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Col ntrerwheel.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : Tha aet of turning or directing in an opposite direction.

* coun'-tẽr-wínd, * coûn'-tẽr-winde, s. [Pref. connter, and wind.] All opposing or contrary wind.

> Like as a ship, that through the ocean wyde Directe her oonrse unto one certaine cont, to met of many a counter-wimule and tyde., spenser. F. Q., Vi. xil. 1.

* côtu-tẽr-wõrk', t.t. [Pref. counter, and work.] To work againat, to counteract, to obatruct by opposing operations.

Bnt beavin's great view is oue, and that the whole
That counterworks each folly and caprice."
Pope : Stuay on Man, 238-9.

## 

 [COUNTERWORK, v.]A. \& B. As pr. par. \& partictp. adj. : (See tha verb).
C. As subst. : The act of working againat or counteracting ; counteraction, hiddrance.
coun'-tẽr-wõrics, s. pl. [Pref. counter, and works.]
Fort. : Works undertaken for the parpose of deatroying or rendering uselesa thone of the enemy.
coun-tẽr-wrought (wrought as rât), pa. par. or $a$. [Counterwork, v.]
count'-Øss, 'contas, ' contaase, *oountas, " oountes, countese, "ometss, * Comytise, ountasse, s. [O. Fr. contesse, cuntesse; Ital. contessa; Sp. \& Port. con dessa, from Low Lst. comitissa, comitassa, from Lat. comes = a companion.] [Coust (2), s.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The wife of a count (in foraign nobility) or of an earl (in the English peerage).
"Both contasse and 4 wene."-Degrevant (1845).
"The Roman counta Who diaplaced the Sacon Earli, Who rnled each over a shire, Fere of equal rank wit planted, and Cowntese now etands for the wife of an jarl, the Saxon dealynation beling obeoleto."-Trench On the Study of Wordi, p. 20es.
2. Building : A aize of alats, 20 in . by 10 in .
coutn'-tios, s. pl. [CoUNTx.]
count-ing, * count-yng, cownt-ynge, pr. par., a., \& s. [Count, v.]
A \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (Seo the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of calculating, reckoning, or estimating ; calculation, numeration.
"Cowntynge. Compuse ocia."-Prompt. Parv.

## counting - house <br> * cowntyage

## hows, 8.

Comm., dec. : The house or office in which a merchant, \&c., keeps hia booke and transacte hia huaineas.
"Cownt ynge hows. Computoria."--Prompl. Parv.

- Counting-house of the King's Houschold: An old name for what is now known as the Board of Green Cloth.
* counting-room, a. A counting-house.
oờnt'-lĕss, a. [Eng. count; -less.] Innumerable, that cannot be counted, beyond calculation
"Grouse, if not destroyed at some period of their lives would increase in countless numbers."-Darwin:
counn'tõr * count-our, cownt-owre 8. [Eng. count, and Mid. Eng. -our $=-e r$.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. An accountant, a bookkeeper, a treaBurer.

Adam of Arderne was is chef countour."
Rob, of Glouc., p. 638. 2. A counter, a tally.

They took tresours
Qold aid silver and countours"
Richard Cour de Lion, 1,940.
3. A counting-house, a place of account.
"Cowntowre. Complieatorium"-Prompt. Parv
II. Law: A aergeant-at-law whom a man retains to defend hia cause and apeak for him. (Wharton.)

* conntour-hous, s. A counting-house. "Into bis countonr-hous goth he."

Chasucer: C. $\boldsymbol{r} ., 14,488$.

* coun-tre-taille, a. [O. Fr.] A countertally (q.v.).
coŭn'-tri-fied, a. [Eng. countrify; - $\boldsymbol{\text { al.] }}$
I. Hoving the appearanca or characteristics of the country; rural.

> Well to be sure it must be own'd It is e charming spot of sround i So sweet e distance for ride, And ell about ao countrifict.' Lloyd: The Cit's Con
2. Having the mannera of the Box. aimple, rustic, uupolished.
the inhehitants are likely to be as coontrifed as persons inving at a greater distance from town."-
coŭn'-trĭfȳ, v.t. [Eng. country, and anff. $-f y$ (q.v.).]

1. To make or alter ao as to have a rural or countrified appearance.
2. To make to have the manners or habits of the country.
oo解'-try, con-trat, "con-traye, ${ }^{\circ}$ contre, ${ }^{*}$ con-tree, con-treye, eun-
tre, kon-tre, kun-tre, s. \&\& $a$. [Fr. tre, koli-tre, kun-tre, s. \& a. [Fr.
contré ; Ital. contrada, from Low Lat. com trata, contrada = country, region.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
I. A particular tract of land, region, king. dom, or atate.
-In countrien tome must rivie, mome muat obay. . . .
3. (With a possessive pronoun): That particular land or region in which one was born ow lives ; one's native iand.
".. . Roturn unto thy country, and to thy kindred.
4. A particular sub-division of a region kingdom, or atsta; a county, a district.
"And wher he was come to the othor side into the
5. That part of any ragion or district which Hea away from citiea or courts ; rural districts or parts.
"God made the country, and man mende the town.".
6. That part of any region or diatrict which lies ebout the spot whera a person livea or is ataying; the neighbouring district or perts.
"Send ont more hormen isifr the councry round ;
Hans thowe that taily of foerr", Shakerp. Macbeth, v. 2
7. The inhabitants of any region or kingdom collectively.
" For all the conentry inge goneral volee
Cried hato upon him. SAake.: 2 Hen IF..iv. 2
8. The electors or constituencles of a atata collectively.
II. Technically:
9. Law: A jury of one's countrymen; as in the phrases, To be tried by one'a country; to put oneaelf on one'a country.
10. Fort.: The region outside of a tort down to which the glacia alopes.
11. Mining: The rock or atrata in which a metallic lode ia found.
12. Cricket: The placee of the more diatant fieldmen.
B. As adjective:
I. Of or pertaining to the country or rural districts; ruatic, rural. (Opposed to city or town.)
"Come, We'1I e'en to our country sent repair.
13. Of, pertaining or peculiar to, one's own country. (Opposed to foreign.)
"She leughing the cruel tyrant to soorn, spake in
14. Unpolished, rude, aimple, rustic, ignorant. "We make ${ }^{\text {a }}$ country man dumb, whom we will not.
-llow to speak but ty the rules of grammar."-Drydem. Dutremoy.
II (1) To appeal to the country :
Parl.: Said when the Government disaolves Parliament on any qneation, leaving it to the country (i.e., the electors) to decide for or against.
(2) To put oneself on one's country:

Law: To plead not guilty to an indictment, to atand one'a trial before a jury.
year was an ontlaw who yileldod himsely within the year was entitied to plead Not Quilty, end to put him-
self on his country."- Mucauhay: Hitr. Eng., ch. $\mathbf{x v}$.
TObvious compounds : Country-folk, conntry. girl, country-village.

* country-base, s. The game of pri-aoner'a-base or prison-baae.
* country-dance, s. [Eng. country, and dance. $]$ A rustic dance in which the partners (Not the same as contre-dance, though possibly the name may hava been derived from the aame aouree.)
"He had introduced the English country dance to
the knowledge of the Dutch ladies."-Aracaulay: Fise.
country-fool, s. A atapid country lout, a boor.
"I find no other differenoe than this, betwixt the cominon tuwn-wits, gand the downright eountry fools,
country-gentieman, s. A gentleman resideut and having considerable property in the country.
country-house, a. A house in the country. (Generally used in opposition to a town or business house.)


## country-party, 3

1. Gew : The agricultural interest in s state. 2. Spec.: A party formed in the reign of Charles I1., soon after the Triple Amance and revived when James II. increased the army and violated the Test. Act in 1685, and sgain, in 1698, under William III.
"Already had been forsoed ta the Pariaroent Party. That party included all the pablic yen who peanty towards Puritamiam and Roptulicanism, and many who, though attached to the Church and to aereditary monarchy, bad been driven into apponition ast at the Popery, by dread of Frace, and hy dia ness of the coart."- Wocaulay: Finc. Eng,n ch. it.
country-pepper, s. [So called from its very pungent tavour.j A plant, Sedum acre.
country-Beat, s. A country residance or honge
"Ob, could I see my Country Seat I", , vi, 128.

## country-woman, 2

1. A woman living in the country.
2. A female native or inhabitant of a particular country.

Here of "' What country-woman!
A femaie born in the game another.

## coŭn'-try̆-fȳ, v.i. [Countsify.]

coŭn'-try̌-man, * con-trail-man, s. [Éng. country, and man.]

1. One who lives in the country, as opposed to a turnsman; s rustic.
2. A farmer, s husbandman.

Contraimen to chepinge com mild moche god."
3. A native or inhabitant of any particular country or region.
"What coungryman, I pray l-OI Mantua",
4. One born or living in the same country as another.
"A. - people proud of the genius and succeso of their

- Crablu thus diserininates between countryman, mectient, swain, hind, rustic, and clown: "All these terms are applied as epithets to persons, and ${ }^{\text {rincipally }}$ to such as live in the country; the terms countryman and peasant are taken in an indifferent sense, and may comprehend persons of different destriptions, they designate nothing more thim terns are employed for the lower orders of countrymen, but with chllateral ideas favourable or unfarourahle annexed to them: swain, hind, both convey the inlea of innocence in a humble station, and are therefore always employed in moetry in a good sense : the rustic and clown both convey the ides of that unconth rudeness and ignorance which is in reality fomnd among the lowest orders of couutrymen." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
-I Countryman's Treacle: An old name for Ruta graveslens. (Treas. of Bot.)
coŭn'-try̆-shịp, s. [Eng. country; -ship.] Nationality. (Verstegan.)
0.unn'-ty̆, * counte, * countee, * countie, countye, s. \& a. [Lat. comitatus, from comes $=\mathrm{a}$ companion, a count. In the saxom times, one created an earl received a ahire to govern. When the Normans took possession of the land these Suxon earls were displaced ly noblemen of similar rank who had come across with the Conqueror, and who from being his companions were called comites. These each ruled a shive (comitatus), and from the Latin designation comitatus the English word county ultmately came. (Trench: On the Study of Words, pp. 206-7).] [Count.]
A. As substantive:

1. A county, a shire; or, more specifically, the Roman name of wbat in Saxon times had been called a shire.

Every, county, every town, evory familly. was in
I Nost of the gtates in this conntry ara divided into condtes, each of which has its ounn local goverument and officers.

* 2. An earldotn.
${ }^{2}$ 3. $\Delta$ count, an earl, a lord.
"Princes and rounfies! Surely, priacoly tentimnny,
B.
B. As adf. : Of or pertaining to a county.
oounty-borough, s. Any borongh in stituted by the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, and therein defined as "s borough which on June 1, 1888 , either had a population of not less than 60,000 , or was a county of itself." [County corporate] Snch boronghs are, for the purposes of the Act. administrativg counties.
county corporate, s. An Englisheity or town which has the privilege of becomiug in itself a county, having sheriffs and other magistrates of its own. The cities are twelve, viz.: London, Chester, Bristol, Coventry, Csinterbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Litehfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, and York. The towns tive, viz.: Kingston-upou-Huli, Nottingham, Newcastle-npon-Tyns, Poole, and Southampton
county-court, s. One of a number of tribunals established by statute in the Britiah Kingdom, to aupply the phace of a great variety of inferior tribunals, called Courts of Requests or Courts of Conscience. They werg orisinally intended solely for the recovary of ady debts or demands not exceed. covary of any debts or demands not excees hige 250 , hut have no jurisdiction in cases ever, involving sums exceeding £50 may, by consent of the partise, be tried in the Connty Courts.
county-palatine, s. [Palatine is from Iat. palatimus = pertaining to the imperial palace, imperial. An English county with what nay be called royal privileges or rights. From time irmmemorial this was the case with Chester and Durham, to which Edward 111. by creation added Lancaster. The Countiespalatine are now in the hands of the Crown, their senarate jurisdiction being controlled by the Courts in London.
county-rate, s. A rate levied anon the ratepayare of a county for the purpose of meeting such expenses as are chargeahle unon the whole county, e.g., the repair and maintenance of public roads, bridges, de.
county-sessions, s. pl. The gencral quarter-aessions of the peace for each county. county-town, s. The chief town of any county.
coup ( $p$ silent) (1), * caupe, s. 10. Fr. colp, cop; Fr. coup; Ital. colp"'; Low Lat. colpus; Lat. colaphus $=\mathrm{a}$ hlow.]

1. A stroke, a hlow.
"The kyug with the caupe caste to the grouad."
2. A trick, a cheat, a snare.
3. A success in a horse race, especially when it has been effected with eunning or shar1)ness. (Slang.)

- The word occurs in several French phrases, which have become more or less adopted into our language.
(1) Coup d'état.
(e) Cen. : A decisive stroke or cxercise of wower to alter the constitution of a couniry by force, and without or against the consent of the people.
(b) Spec. (French Hist.) : A revolution sind. denly commenced and effected on December 2, 1851, by Prince Louis Napoleon, then President of the French Rejublic. Being of opinion that a plot against him was about to be attempted and would succeed unless he took the jnitiative, he dissolved the leginlative assembly, established miversal suffrage, and arranged that the clection of a president for ten years should take plite, and a senate the constituted. About 180 members of the dissolved assembly having attempted to meet wre arrested, and on the two subsequent dis's sanguinary conficts took place in the streets of Paris between the partisans of Napolem and the more resolnte upholders of the oll arrangements. The former were victorions, and from the ten years" presidency to the emfire the transition was eusy.
(2) Coup de grâre: The finishing stroke
(3) Coutp de main

Mil. : A sudden assault or attack.
"It seemn it could only have been carried by mup de main. Which
(4) Coup d'ail :
(a) Ord. Lang: : A general view; the effect produced on the mind by a rapid aurvey.
 and sppreciating at 8 glance the advantages, disadvantsges, or capabilities of any position for defence or offence.
(5) Coup de soleil: A sunstroke (q.v.).
(6) To run a coup:

Billiards: Bald when s plsyers ball runa Into a pocket without having touched either of the other bellis.
ळup (2), cowp, s. [Coup (1), v.]

1. Ordinary language:
2. The act of overturning, upsetting, or emptying.
3. The state of being overturned or apset; a fall.
" Stand by the gait: Lat se if I can loup.
I mon run futt in dreld I get a cosop.
II. Min. : A sudden break in the stratum of coals.
"The eoal in this distriot is foll of irregularitieg etyled by the workmen eoups, atud hitchees and dy kee.
*I Free coup: The right or privilege of shooting rubbish in any place.
coup (3), s. [Coup (2), v.]
4. Exchange, barter, trafic.
5. A good bargain
6. A number of people (generally in comtempt).
coup (1), v.t. \& i. [Cf. Sw. guppa $=$ to tilt up; Ger. kippen $=$ to turn over.]
I. Trans.: To upset, to overthrow, to overturn. (Scotch.)

II. Intransilive:
7. Lit. : To be overturned or upset.

The whirling streank will make our bout to conp.
2. Fig.: To tail in business; to become bankrupt.
II (1) Te coup carls: To tumble hesd over heels.
(2) To coup the crans: To go to wreck, like a pot on the fire when the cran upon which it stood is upset. (Scotch.)
" " others had doae elvewhere."-Scott: Ruc Roy, h. xix.
(3) To coup the creels:
(a) To tumble head over heels. (Scotch.)
(b) To die.
coup (2), v.t. [Core.] To buy, particularly horses; also to truck or barter
rade through the eruatry oouping and melling
" coup (3), * cowpe, " canp, * kaup, v.i. [O. Fr. colper; Fr. couper; Ital, colpire.] To. Fr. colper; Fr. couper; Ital, culpire. To come to hit
[Cour (1), s.]
" He kepptt hym kenely and [thail] coutpid tonsedur."
compar, s. [COUPER (2), s.]
coupe (1), * cowpe (1), s. [Coor.] A hen"The file fox carmae unto oure coutw "一Hotico

* coupe (2), * cowpe (2), s. [Cup.]
côn-pê', s. [Fr.]

1. A finr-wheeled close carriage, with a single inside seat and a perch for the driver.
2. The front or rear compartment of a diligence, or the end compartment of a railway carriage, with seats on one sids only.
cônped, $\alpha$. [Fr. couper
$=$ to cut.] [Cour (3), v.]

* 1. Ord. Lang.: Cut slashed; ornamented with chts.
"Withoute couped sbone,"

2. Her, : An epithet
spplied to beasts in
 coats of arms which
have the head or any the trunk.
fate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hërc, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, maríne; gō, pơt

-ân-pAc', a, [Fr.] A motion or movement n dancing, when one leg is a littla bent and raised from the ground, and with the other a forward motion is made.

* oĉur-pêd, vic [Coupstr, a] To make a coupea, to cut or bow as in dsucing. "Rathor than the not learn to coupen"-D.0ryay :

Côupe'-görge, $2 \quad$ [Fr. $=$ cul throat.] MiL: A position auch that the troope ocenpying it cannot escape, hut must either surreader or be cut to pieces.

- cóu-pĕlle', s. [Fr.] oud Mil.: A shovel of tin or copper used in the artillery to fill the cartridgea with guupowder.
مoupp'-ẽr (1), cơp'-pĕr, s. [Cop (2), s.] spinning: A lever on the upper part of the loom to raise the harness.
* ốn'-pẽrr(2), "coupar, " cowpare, * cowper (1), a. [Coopte.]


## Conpure. Cuparisu."-Prompt. Pam.

cupp'ẽr (3), cop-er, *oowp-ar (2), \& [COUP (2), $v$.

1. Lit.: A dealer, a trafficker.
"The horse which our coupers had bought at Mortoo fair were arreated manyy of the
2. Fig. : One who trafties in or makes merchandise of souls. way oi these sonk-coupers and traffickers ohow not the
conper-word, s. The first word in demanding boot in a bargain ; especially applied to horse-dealers.
مoup'-ing ( 1 ), * counp-yng (I), 8. [Cour (2), v.] Traffic, bargaiaing, baster.

- côup'-ing (2) * coup-yng (2), \& [Coup (3), v.] A fighting, an encounter, an engagament.

So kenls thet acriotred at the coupyng togsudere"
William of Palerne, 3,602
1 coŭp'-la-ble, a. [Eng. coupl(e); able.] Able or fit to be coupled together.
coŭp'-1е, * cowpall, * cupple, * cowpylle, \& [O. Fr. cople; Fr. couple; 1tal. coppia, from Lat. copula =a band, s couple : co= $=$ con $=$ cum $=$ with, loget join.]

## 1. Ordinary Language:

1. That which servea to join or conple two things together; a boad, a coupler. [II. 1.]
"He mad* the howe with cedre couplis."-Wyelifo:
2. A brace or tie which holds two dogs togethar.
"It is in some sort with friends no it fa with dogs in - conples; they
3. A pair or brace; two of the same klnd or class considered together
(1) Generally:
$\because$ behold Ziba the serrant ot Mephibosbeth met blin, with a couple of asses sudded,...-iSam. xvi. 1
(2) Spec.: A male and a femala of any :stecies; but more especially of the human kind when married or betrothed.
" So shall all the coupler three,
Ever true in loving be,"
Shakegp. $\mid$ Mids. Nights, Dream, v. 1

## II. Technically:

1. Building: One of a pair of rafters or apars in a roof, joined at the point of meeting at the top, and held together at the bottora by a tie.
2. Physics: Two equal parallel forces acting towards contrary parta-i.e., in contrary tirections. They canoot be balanced by any single force whatever. (Ganot.)
TThe work done by a couple in turning a body through any angla is the product of the couple by the angle. There is an identity of dimenaiona between work and conpla. (Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units, ed. 1875, (Everett: The
ch. i., p. 6.)
3. Magnetiam: The magnetio action of the earth acting on a magnetized needle. It ia called a terrestrial maguetic couple.
4. Voltaic Elect. : A pair of plates forming a battery, or a part of one; two metala in metallic contact and a conducting liquid in which tbey are placed. It is aometimes called Which tbey are placed. It is aomenimes callaic elemant. When the metals
are not-in contact the conple is said to be open, and when they are connected it if said to be closed.
5. Thermo-electrics: Two metals soIdered together, the two ends of which can be joined by a conductor. Then there may be a bis. muth-coppar couple, a bismnth-antimony conductor, \&c.
6. Astron.: A donble star. it ls of two klads, an optical and a phyaical couple. [ 1 (4), (5).]
II (1) Magnetic couple: [COUPLE, 1I, 3]
(2) Mechanical couple: [II. 2].
(3) Moment of couple: The product of a force by a length. If $m$ atanda for mass, $L$ for leugth, and r for time, then moment of couple is $=$ $\frac{\mathrm{mL}^{2}}{\mathrm{~m}^{2}}$. (Everett: The C. G. S. System of Unite, ed. 1875, ch. 1. p. 5.)
(4) Optical couple:

Astron. of Optics: A double star, of which the two constituents have no apparent mutual relation, except that they look to the eye in proximity to each other.
(5) Physical corple:

Astron.: A double star, of which the two conatituents have a mutual relation to esch other in addltion to the optical oae.
(6) Thermo-electric couple: [II. 5$\rceil$
(7) Voltaic couple : [11. 4].

TI Crabb thus discriminates between couple, brece, and pait: "Couplesand bracesare made by coupling and bracing; pairs are either so of themselves, or are made ao by others: couples and braces alwaya requires junction in order to and ons them complete: pairs requira aimilarity maka them complete, pairs reque comples are only to make them what they are: cocuples are joined by a foreign tie ; bruces are produced by a peculiar moda of junction with the objects themselves. Couple and pair are said of peraons or things; brace in larticular cases, only of animals or things, except in the burlesque atyle, where it may be applied to persons. When used for persona, tha word couple has relation to the marriage tia; the word pair to the association or the moral union : the former term is therefore more appropriate when apeaking of those who are soon to be married, or have just entered that state ; the latter when speaking of thoas who are already tixed in that state."

* couple-beggar, s. A term applied in Ireland tu a suspended priest.

No couple-beggar lin the land
Eer jo $n$ and
couple-close, $s$.

1. Arch.: Conples; a pair of rafters or spars for a roof.
2. Her.: An epithet applied to an ordinary inclosing the chevron by couples. (Written also couple-closs.)
coŭp'-1e, * cow-plyn ${ }^{*}$ ku-ple, v.t. \& $i$. [O. Fr. conler, cupler; Fr. coupler; Ital. cooulare; Ger. koppelen; Dan. Koble, from Lat. comulo $=$ to join together; copula $=\mathrm{s}$ baud, a couple.] [COUPLE, s.]
A. Transitive:
3. To tie, bind, or join together.
(1) Generally:
.And they shall be coupled together . . ."-Exod.
(2) Spec.: To unita in marriage.
" The great Antiochus.

4. To attach dogs together with s couple or brace.
"*Thise cacheres that couthe, conepled hor houndez**
*3. To add or join one thing to another.
 4. To unite or join closely together; to consolidate, as the several parts of a body.
"For Christ is the head, whereby the whole bodle

5. To connect or asaociate.
"With whom also Erekiel coupleth Gomer and all his bands of the north quartera ${ }^{2}-$ Ralegh: Biat. Worle, bk. 1 , ch. viil., \$4.
6. To connect mentally.
7. To connact by a copula.
thrim together with the word co. $\rightarrow$ Hobbs: thwin together ${ }_{\text {Darknest }}$ ch. xlvL .

- B. Intrane: To pair, to copulate.


otip'-led, par par. or a. [Couple, थ.]
A. As pan par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:

1. Lit. : Joined, tied, unltod.

* 2. Fig. : United in rhyme; rhyming.
${ }^{4}$ Tho noblo hater of dekenorato Thyme 8hook or the bhains zud builit hic vervo sublimi A monument too hlsh for coupled wounds to climb.
coupled columns, s. pl.
Arch.: Columns arranged in pairs, where the naturs of the openings, doors, windowa, or nichea precludes the usual lutercolumnar distance, ln this case two aiatylos Intercolumnlations are used, the column which would otberwise ocenpy the middle of ths space being brought to the distance of only half a diameter from the extreme column This specles has been called areosistylos. (Weale, de.)
* coŭp'-le-mĕnt, a. [Eng. couple ; -ment.]

1. The act of coupling; the atate of being coupled or joined.
"... thy conjunction and couptement of mastritoonie, . . ."-Grustion: Hen VII., 2uL. 27.
2. A couple, a pair.
"I wish you the peace of mind, most royal coupto-
coŭp'-Ièr, a. [Eng. coupl(e) ; -er.]
I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which couplea or ties together.
II. Technically:
3. Music: A comnection between the corresponding keya of different baaka or ranks of kejas, so that they act together whet one s played upon. When a key of the lower bank is touched, it actuatea tha one above ; but the aetion is not reciprocal. The conpleris Octaves into actiou by a draw-atop or pedal. Octaves in the same bank are sometimea coupled, to avoid tha necessity of striking actaves by stretching the hauds. similary, tha great organ may he coupled
the swell. ( K night.)
4. Foundry: The ring which alipe upon the handles of a crucible tongs, or a mippiag-tool of any kind. Also called reins. (Knight.)
coŭp'-1eş, s. pl. [COUPLE, 8.]
Carp.: Rafters framed together in pairs by a tie, which is generally fixed above the feet of the raftera.

TI Main couples: The roof-trusses. (Knight.)
coŭp-lĕt, v.i. [CotPLEE, e.] To write couplets.

coŭp'-lĕt, * cup-let, a. \& a. [Fr., dinain. of couple.] [COUPLE, a.]
A. As substantive:

* 1. Gen.: A couple or pair ; a brace.


2. Spec.: Two lines or verses of a poem, especially if rhyming together; a couple or pair of rhymes.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or of the naturs of a couplet; conslsting of or written in couplets.
"I have slways fund the couplet verse nost easy isine concluding the latour of the poet. - Dryten: Annus Mirab., Acoount of the Poerm
coŭp'-lı̈ng, " 00wp-lyng, pr. par., a., \& \& [Couple, $v$.]
A. \& B. Aa pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verl).
C. As substantive
I. Ordinary Language:
3. The act of joiuing, uniting, or tieing together.
4. The act of uniting in marriage.
5. Anything which couples or unites; a coupler.
6. The atate of being coupled or united.
"The for mind ayre agreed, and to this cowplyng
gave their lightit Pher: Firgal ; Eneidos, hk, iv.
7. Tha pairing of male and feruale.


 II. Technically:
8. Carp.: A couple.
"Even to the artifcerr and builder gave they it, to boy hown : xxivive, 11.
9. Mach.: A device for unlting sdjacent parts or objects. An arrangeruent hy which the parts of a machine may be consected or disconnected at pleasure, or by which a machine may be disengaged from, or re-engager with a revolving wheel or ahaft, througl which it recelves motion from s ateam-engine, *ater-wheel, or other prime mover. (Weale, (c.)

- There are innomarable varieties of conplings, such as chain-coupling, elutch, expunsion coupling, rod-coupling, shank-coupling, \&c. which will be found described under their respective heads.

3. Music: A device by which the correaponding keya of different banks of keys are coopled together, so as to act together wben one is played on; a couple.
4. Railway Enginuering: One of the chaina or rods which connect the several carriagea of a train.
5. Mill-work: The connection of two or more shafts together, when it is necesaary to convey motion further than would be possible by one shaft.

## coupling-box, s.

Mach. : A metallic box into which the ends of the two shafts are fastened, to couple them in line. (Knight.)

## coupling-link, s.

Mach. : An open or aplit link for connecting twu objects, or forming a detschahle section in a chain. (Knight.)

## coupling-pin,

Tehicle: A bolt which fastens the hind hounds to the coupling-pole, which is attached to the fore-gears ly the king-bolt. (Knight.)

## coupling-pole, 8.

Vehicle: A pole consecting the fore and hind gear of a wagon. ( $\Lambda$ night.)
coupling-strap, s. A strap connected to the off bit-ring of the off horse, thence through the near lit-ring, and leading hack to the harness of the near horse. Used with artillery horses, and also for restive horses in ordinary service.
côu'pŏ́n, * cou-pin, * 00 w-pon, s. [Fr., from couper $=$ to cut.]

1. A fragment, a piece cut off, a bit.
$\because$ Gln I winna fle yon a helyin lian" mysel' tae rive

2. A part to be detached, or cut out, from a ticket, paper, or the like.
3. Banking: A warrant or certifleate for the periodical payment of interest on bonds issued for any termi of years. The intereat being payable in different cases quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, as many coupons are attached to each bond as represent the total number of auch payments as are to be made, with the date of paynsent printed on each. When a mayment of interest becomes due at any particular date the holder of the bond detaches the corresponding coupon and presents it for the corresponding coupon and presents it for paymen
4. Travelling: One of a series of tickets enabling the holder to perform a certain journey or tour, each coupon which represents a certain portion of the journey to be given up on completion of that portion.
cóu-puire', s. [Fr., from couper $=$ to cut.]
Fort.: A passage cut through the glacis in the re-entering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies by the besieged. They are sometimes made through the lower curtain, to let hoats into a little baven built in the reentering angle of the counterscarp of the outworks. (Knight.)
cour, v.i. [CowEr.] To cower, to stoop, to bead down, to subrit.

- But here my mase her wing mann cour.

Sic fighta are int beyond her Pow'r.". Shantor.
cotur'age, "cor-age, s. [O. Fr. corage; Fr. courage; 1tsl. corragio; Sp. corage; Port.
coragem, from Lat. coraticum, from cor $=$ the heart.]

* 1. The disposition of the mind ; inclinstion.
" rd such $\begin{aligned} & \text { conrage to do him good" } \\ & \text { Shakesp.: Timon }\end{aligned}$
* 2. A heartfelt deaire, wish, or longing.

Hadde this knight to ben corago madded man."
3. Bravery, boldness, daring, intrepidity.


-4. Encouragement.
"To the courrage of such so would this realme any
F Now only used in the singular, but the plural was formerly not uncomnou.

TI The courage of one's opinions: Fearlessness in expressing one's opinlona on eny aubject, even when unpopular or unpalatahle.
-I (1) Crahb thus discriminates between courage, fortitude, and resolution: "Courage respects action; fortituds respects passion : a mas has conrage to ineet danger, and fortitude to endure pain. Courage is that power of the to endure pain. Courage wish bears up against the evil that is in prospect ; fortitude is that power which in prospect ; fortitude is that power Which endures the pain that is felt: the man of courage goes with the same coolness to the mooth of the cannon, as the man of fortitude undergoes the ampatation of limb. Courage geems to be more of a manly virtue; fortitude is more distinguishable as a feminize virtue: the former la at least most adapted to the male sex, who ars called upon to act, and the latter to the females, who are obliged to endure: a man without conrage would be as ill prepared to discharge his duty in his intercourse with the world, as a woman without fortitude would be to snpport herself under the complicated trials of body and mind with which ahe is liable riala of body and mind witb Which ghe is lable to be assaded. Resolution is a minor apecies of courage; it is courage in the minor concerns of life ; courage comprehends under it a spirit to advance ; resolution simply marka the will not to recede. . ; courage always supposes some danger to be encountered: resolution may be exerted in merely encountering oppogition and diffeulty . . ." (Crabb:Eng. Synon.
(2) For the difference between courage and bravery, bee Braverv.
odur'age, v.t. [Counaor, z.] To encourage, to embolden or atrengthen in epirit ; to anlmate.
"Moreouer charge Jequa: and courage him axd bolden tim. -reut. IIL 28. (15st)
ctur'-aged, a. [Eng. courag(e); -ed.] Having or enise.
'He who so is meat Hke atomacked vato a woman, nor luaty couraged,
I Obsolete except in the compound highcouraged.

* côur'-age-měnt, s. [Eng. courage; -ment.] Encouragement.
" From Sor'raigne" weakneme taking couragement."
cốu-rā'-geoŭs, "co-ra-geus, *co-raglous co-ra-gous, * co-ra-ious, coraiows, curaiows, kuraions, $a$. Fr. courageux.] [Coursoe.] Endowed with or exhibiting courage; brave, fearless, intrepid.
effein . the character of courageous but prodigal and
cotu-rä'-gंeoŭs-ly̆, "couragyously, adv. [Eng. contrageous; ily.] ln a courageons manner ; with conrage, bravery, or intrepidity.
"He had only to face calumny courageonuly, and it
côu-rā'- geoŭs-nĕss, * cotu-rā'-gloŭsnĕss, 3. [Eug. courageous;-ness.] The quality of being coursgeoua ; brsvery, intrepidity, apirit.
hadi io the manifinene and the courageousnew that they
† cour'akc, s. [Etym. doubtful.] "A plant -cauliculus." (Wright.)
IT Cauliculus is not a plant or a genus of plants, but is used to describe peculiarities of botanical atructure in various orders. [Cauliculus.]
côu-rant, * co-ran-to, con-ran-to, cou-rante, a. \& s. [Fr., pr. par. of courir $=$ to run. 1
A. As adj. (Of the form courant):

Her. : An epithet spplled to any beast repro sented as running.

## B. As subst. (Of all forms):

1. Ordinary Language:
(1) A dewapaper, \& gazette.
*(2) A courier.
"The ohameless roporta. .and cortifeatem by
2. Mus.: [Coranto].
3. A cord, a etring. (P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xix., ch. i.)
côu-rap', 8. [Cf. Mahratta khurooz, kharis; Hind. Chárish $=$ the itch.]
Med. : A kind of akiu disease occurring in the Fast Indies. An eruption comes out on the surface of the hody, and sffects apecially the grolo, the face, the breast, and the armpits.

* courb, v.i. \& t. [Fr. courber.]
I. Intrans.: To bend, to stoop, to be submissive.

II. Trans. : To cause to bend or bow.
- oourb, courbe, a. \& s. [O. Fr. eorb, courb; Ital. coroo, from Lat. curvus.] [CURVE]
A. As adj.: Curved, rounded.
" Her neck is short, her whoulders oours."
B. As subst. : A crook, s hump.
"He had a courbe upon the back." $\begin{gathered}\text { Oower, } 1 \mathrm{i} .100 .\end{gathered}$
cour'ba-ril, s. [From a South American word.] A resinous exndation from \& South American tree, Hymenea Courbaril, used in varniahing. Also called Anime (q.v.).
côurbed, coorbyd, a. [Courb, v.] Rounded, bent.
"Som man coorty dom man foth uprithe"
* courch, * courrohe, " curch, " courchef, s. [Fr. couvrechef=a cap, a headdress, fivm couvrir $=$ to caver ; chef $=$ the head.] [CoverCHiEf, Kerchief.] $\Delta$ covering for the head, a kerchief.
- A rousant goun of her awn scho him gait
A pon his weyd, at couryt all the layng

* coure (1), v.t. [Cover.] To cover, to ahelter. Where finding life not jet dielodged quight,

* courre (2), v.i. [Fr. couver.] To cower, to stoop, to bend. [Cowner]
"They coure so over the coles, theyr eyes bo bleand
cour-few, " cour-fewe, " cur-fu, "curfur, s. [LURFEW.]

> - Abowten courfow tyme or litel more.", chaucer : $C . \bar{T} ., 8.845$.
 [Fr., from courir; Lat. curro $=$ to run ; itai. corriere; Sp. correo.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. A measenger sent in great haste ; an express.
"This thiug the wary Bassa well percelving, by speedy
couricrs nivertised bolyma
message sent in in haste.

- He addreseed aforetaud his letters and courrier to the chiefe of the Barchime faction"-Bolland: Livy. P. 398.

3. A servant accompanying any one or more persons while travelling, whose duty it is to make all the necessary arrangements as to hotels, means of conveyance, luggage, \&e.
4. A title sometimes given to a newapsiner or news letter ; a gazette.

* II. Fig.: The wind.

B. Ornith. : The name given by Swaluson and others to Tachydromua, a genus of Plovers (Charsdriidx).
con-rŏnné, s. [Fr. =a crown.]
Music: The name for the sign of a psuse, —. $^{( }$
fâte, făt, färe, ạildst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pît, sïre, sîr, marine; gō, pơt

comronne-des-tasses, 8. [FT. $=\mathbf{a}$ drcle or crown of cups.]
Galvanism : A kind of battery, the first lm. pruvement on the simple voltaic pile. A ertes of cups are arranged in a circle, vary much as pearle or jewels might be sround a crown. Each of thsse cups is filled with saltwster, dilute sulphuric ecid, or other suitabls isquid. Immsrged in each are two plates, the ons of copper or of eilver, the other of zinc. ons of copper or of eilver, the other of zinc.
Ths copper or silver of each of the cups is Ths copper or silver of each of the cups is connected with the zinc of the next one.
Whan a wire is led from the silver or coppor of the lsat cup to the zinc of the first ons, $s$ voltaic current is formed, through which ths electricity passes. The couronne des tasses was lnvented by Volta himself. It has long aince been superaeded by batteries of various kinds. [Batteny, B. III. 4.]
obur-ôu-côn, s. [An imitation of the plaintive ory of the birds so nsmed.]


## Ornithology :

1. Sing.: Any bird belonging to the family described under 2 .
2. Pl.: The Trogonide, a family of fissirostral birds. The bill ls short, strong,

head of couroucod.
triangular; the tips, and generally the margins, toothed. The wings are short and rounded, the tall often long, tarsi mors or lass festhery. The Couroucous are beautiful rirds with bright, often metalic, plumage. sonth America is their metropolis, but they ara fonnd also mora or less in the tropical ararts of both worlds. They frequent denae forests, and lay their eggs in hollow trees. [Troconide.]
coû-roû-pî'tą, s. [Etyın. doubtful.]
Bot.: A genus of plants, orler Lecythidsceæ. Couroupita guianensis is the Cannon-ball tree (q.v.).

- cöurg-a-ble, * curs-a-ble, $a$. [Fr.] Current, valid, in force.
breuls of divisioua, or ony vther courabile hreurs of our sounerain lordis chajell to the quhilkis
thal hat consentit befoze thaim."-Act Audit. A. $147{ }^{2}$, p. 67.
cöurs'-a-bly̆, adv. [Eng. coursab(le); -ly.] In regular course, habltually. (N.E.D.)
oourse, "cours, * coursse, " couroe, cowrse, 3. \{Fr. cours, course; sp. \& Port. curso; ltal. corso, from Lat. cursus = a run. ning, a race ; curro $=$ to rus.]
A. Ordinary La: nuage:

1. Lite rally:
2. The act of running; s rush, a charge.

> "Dyoruede te derff drofe to the qwene With a courte of his caple."
2. The act of passing from one place to enother; progress, passage.
" And when we had Anibhed our course from Tyre,
3. The track or lins followed or passed over. "(As in a map the voyager his course)
The windings of my way through many years.",
Cowper: Tatk, bk. vi.

## 4. The direction or line of a stream, a road,

 \&c."Mak watera to rya ognyn thair cours."
Hampole: : Pricks of Consc., 4, an
5. A complete revolution, or the period occupied in a revolution of the moon, or of the earth round the sun.
"No hoger apace thereto he did denire,
II. Figuratively: $\quad$ Spenser: $:$ Q. Q., IV, vi. 43 .
I. The continued

1. The continued progress or process of
anything; gradstion from ons stage to another.
"The courre of true love never did ruis ameoth."

- 2. Ths order of succession, eequence, tarn, order.


3. A systematic or regulated ordsr or euccession of motion,

## "Deed time and harvest, hent and hhoary front, Shall hold their courne." Milton : P. $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{x} .900$. 900

4. A stated and orderly mode of procedure or transaction.
"Why, my lord of York commends the plot and the
reaneral courte of the action" $\rightarrow$ Shaketp. $; 1$ Renry IF.,
5. A lins, direction, or order of progress.
and convenance,....--tocthe courre of its desoent
6. A line or mode of thought or action; conduct, behaviour.

## By perseveraineo I Infor that the was henyd <br> Wordsworth: Excurrion, ble vi

7. A method or insmar of lifs or couduct; hsbita.
"His zudiction whe to courreas valn.
ompaniea unlotter'd, rude and shallow."

8. The nstural bent or disposition.
"It to best to lenve nature to her couree, who is the
covereiga physiclan in mcot diseames."- Temple. 9. Study, accupation.
"A courne of learniag and ingentous studtes."
9. The dishos placed upon ths tablo st one time.
" Vnethe watz, the fyrst cource in the court kyndely
Gawaine, 234.
10. Ordinary, svery-day occurrence; as, A matter of course.
11. Used as expressing something which mnat be done or said, but not from the heart; hance, form, emptiness.
M"Men thilk no if they believed in Cod, hut they live No if they thonght there was Done; their vows and
promises are no more than words of courve."LiEztramge.
B. Technically:
12. Sports:
(1) Racing, Athletics, \&c.: The ground or distance marked out for a race.
(2) Coursing: A single chase after a hare by one greyhound or by a brace.
both' courses,"- $F$ "iell, Jaus 28, 1882, p. 213 vertorious in
13. Masonry: One row or tier of bricks or stones in a wall. A plinth-course is a lower, projecting, square-faced course; a blockingcourse is one laid on top of the cornice; a bond-ing-course, one in which the stones lie with their length across the wall; a heading-course, one being all headera; a stretching-course, one consisting of stretchers; a springing-course, one upon which an arch rests; snd a stringcourse, a projecting course in a wall. Rows of slatea, tiles, and shingles are also termed courses. The berge-course is one projecting over the gable of a building. (Knight.)
14. Music: A act of strings of the same tons placed alongside, and atruck one, two, or three at a time, according to the strength of sound hy the soft pedal, which shifts the bank of keys. (Knight.)
A. File-eutting: A row of parallel tecth on the face of a file. One course makes a singlecut file. A course crossing the former at right angles constitutes it a double-cut file. Eight courses of cuts are required for a square file, double-cut on each side. On the halfround files for gulleting saws as many as twenty-three courses are required for the convex side, and only two for the straight side. (Knight.)
15. Mining: The direction of a veln or lode. (Knight.)
*6. Tilting: The charge of two mounted knights in the liats.
"But this hot kuight was cooled with a fall, which,
at the third course, he received of Phalantus." ${ }^{\text {Shl }}$, 7. Nautical:
(1) That point of the compass towards which a ahip is steering; the destimation.
(2) (Pl.): The sails which hang from a shiy's lower yards; the foressil is called the forecourse, sad the mainsail the main-course. When a ship sails under the mainsail and the foresail only, she is aaid to sail "under a palr of her courses."
"To the cournes we have devised studding-Bails, sprit-
mafls, and top-aifil."-Raleigh: Rasaye.
16. Medicine:
(1) The menstrual flux, the menses ; catomonia.
"The toppare of womens cources if not auddenly locked to, wo thezn undoubtodil into a consumption, On Consumptions.
(2) A continned and methodical line of treatment in the administration of medicine, ${ }^{*}{ }^{6}{ }_{6}$
 man: Shrgery.
17. University and Scholastic: A eeries or certain number, as of lectures, readings, \&c. I (1) Course of crops:
Farming: The rotation of crops.
(2) Course of exchange:

Comm.: The current rate of exchange between two places.
(3) Course of the face of an arch:

Arch. : The face of the erch-stones which have thas jointa radiating to the centre. (Ogilvie.)
(4) In coutse:
(a) The same as of course. (Vuljar.)
(b) In dus arder.
${ }^{*}(5)$ By course, be course: The same as of course.
" Moche sorowe
be course felia." "When thaire kyng was kylt, how
Destruc. of Troy, 1,242
(6) Of course:
(a) Of consequence, naturally.
"W1th a mind unproppossessed hy doctors and com. mentators of any mect, whose reayonligs, iaterpreta tion, and hanguage which I have been used to
course ouke alf chine that way...-Locke.
(b) By settled rule, according to pracedent, without doubt or gainsaying.
"A Neither shall I bo so far wating to myelf, as not
desire a patent, granted of coureg to all useful proto desire $n$ patent, granted of courec to all useful pro
lectors --sitift (7) To sail wn

IT Crabb thus discriminates betwsen course, race, and passage: "We puraus whstever course we think proper; we run the race that is set befora us. Course is taken ahsolutely hy itself; race is considered in relation to othera: a man pursues a certain conrse according to discretion; he runs a race with another by wsy of competition. Course has a more particular referance to the spsce that is gone over; race includes in it mors particularly the ides of the mode of going: we speak of going in, or pursuing a particular course; but always of running a race. Course may be used in connexion with the object passed over or not : passage is seldom employed but iu the direct connexion. Course and passage are used for inanimats as well as animate objects : race is used for those only which sre animate." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

* course-a-park, s. A country game of some aort ; perhaps kiss-in-the-ring.
"At conrearpark, irithout all do bet, By ali the maids i' th' town."
cöurse (1), v.t. \&i. [Course, s.]
A. Transitive:
* 1. Ordinary Language.

1. To run after, to chase, to hunt, to pursue.
"But when we carle on shore, and had coursed them
twice about the sland. they" tocke the sea..."-
2 To cause to run to put to
2. To cause to run, to put to speed.
". When they have an appetite

3. To run through or over, to traverse
"The bounding steed courseathe dusty plalu"

* 4. To chase or drive with blows; tc cudgel, to beat with a stick.

Them sorely vext, and crurst, and overran

II. Sports: To hunt (as game) with hounds; apec. to hunt (as hares) with greyhound, by sight, not by scent.
B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:
2. Lit.: To run, to move quickly; to rove sbout.

The natural gatez and andeyn of the byous
2. Fig.: To move or discourse hastily.
b6il, boy; pout, jown ; cat, çell, chorus, çini, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=$ \&


- We spoke of other thlugz: we cowrsed about
The subject most at heart more near and near

Tesmyson: The Gardoner's Dushiter
II. Sports: To chase bares with greyhounds; to practise coursing.
"The meet was the Trawl Boat, and wo courced over
course (2), v.i. [Probably an abbreviated renm of discourse (q.v.).] To argue or dispute in the achools at Oxford.
c Jursed, pa par. or $\alpha$. [Course, v.]
A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
B. Asadj. : Laid in coursea or regular rows.
coursed masonry, s. A kind of masonry distinguished from pierre perdue, in which the stone ia cast in at random to maka a founJation, as in the Plymouth and other breakwaters, the Rip-raps, \&e. Coursed masonry ronsists of blocks lying on their beds in courses. When laid heneath the sarface of the water, they are directed by operators in the diving-luell, as practised by Smeaton at Ramsgate Harbour.
"The whole structure is of the same irregularly
coursed musonry."Anderson: Scot. in Easty Christ. coursed musonry.
If Coursed-rubble masonry is laid in courses with occasional headers; the side joints are not necessarily rertical, nor the stones in a course of an eveu thickness. (Knight.)
cJurs'en (1), oorsour, ooursere, "cowrcer, ${ }^{*}$ curser, s. [O. Fr. corsier, coursier; 1tal. corsiere; Lat. cursorius, from eurro $=$ to run. $]$

1. Ordinary Language:
2. A swift horse, especiaily one ridden in war ; s charger, a racer. (Obsolete except in potry.)

3. In the same sense as Ii. 1 .
II. Technically:
4. Sports: Oue who is given to or practises conrsing; one who keeps greyhounds for coursing.
"A more popular courser . we bave not in the 2. Ornithalogy
(i) Gen.: Ady bird of the sub-fanily Cur. sorinæ (q.v.)
(2) Spec.: The Cream-coloured Conrser, Cursorius europreus, a "watling" hird with a rather short lill, long scutellited leas, and no hind toe. It is finnd on the sandy wastes of Africa, whence it extends to the gonth of Eorope, a few stragglers reaching even England.
courser-breeding, 3. Noted for the resring of good horses
"Of all that Ithaca's rough hills eontainn
And all wide Filis courser-breeding plan.

cöurs-èr (2), s. [Probahly an ablreviated form of discourser (q.v.).] An arguer or disputant.
". He was acconnted a noted sophister, and remarix-cöurs'-ěs, s. [Course, s., B. 7. (2).]

- courur'-c̆̆, * cöur'sy̆, s. [1tal. corsia.]

Naut.: A raised passage over the rowing benches in a galley.
cöurs'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Course (1), v.] A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).
B. As anjjective
I. Ord. Lang. : Running, hunting, racing. II. Sports:

1. Given to or fond of coursing.
2. Used or allapted for coursing

Cuited King of them. floest marraing grouuds in the
3. Held for the purpose of coursing; as, A coursing meeting.
C. As subst.: The sport or practice of hunting hares with graybounds.
" Splendld wenther anhered, in the opening day", courting. . . . -rieu, Jan. 23, 1892

## coursing-joint,

Masonry: The mortar-jolnt between two courses of hricks or stones. (Knight.)

* cour-si-tor, s. [Cursitor.]
cöurt, " cort, " corte, * oourte, * cowrte,

Ital. corte; Dut. koert, from Low Lat. cortts, curtis $=$ a courtyard, a pslace, from Lat cors, chors, or cohors (genit. cortis, \&c.) = an enclosed space. C1. Gr. xóptos (chortos) = an enclowure.]

## A. Ordinary Languags:

I. Literally:

1. An enclosed uncovered space or area, ither surronnding wholly or in part any honse, or itself surrounded by bnillings.
". . . the courts of the houss of our God."-Ps. xxxv. 2
2. A narrow atrect or slley fu a town.
"8ome courts and alless which. fer hoors betore Eng., ch. iil
3. A builling encloged within walls; a castle, 8 fortified place.
"Curt Linoolne and Berkele, and other courtes alse
Were
Rob. of Glouc. p. 616.
4. A palace; the residence of a sovereign.
"The Princoses, who had acoompanied him, held
thelr court within the fortroess"- Macaulay: Hist. their court
5. In the same sense as B. 1 .
6. The persons collectively who compose the retinue of a sovereigo.
"Her court was pure; her llfo sarene""
7. A meeting of the uembers of a corporation or chartered body.
8. A lodge or branch of certain iegally enrolled orders or aocieties.
9. A meeting of tha members of auch lodga or branch.
10. Any meeting or body having any jurisdiction. [Court-bahon, conrt-leet.]

* 11. The soldiera composing a guard. [Count of ouard.]
II. rig.: Tha act or art of endeavouring to please by flattery or attention; insinuating attempts to gain favour.
"A pensant to his lord phid year15" court"*
B. Technically:

Law:

1. The hall or chamber in which justice is fndicially administered.
2. The judges or other persons legally assembled for the hearing and determination of any caase, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval.
3. The sittiag or meeting of persons legally appointed for the judicial determination of any canse.
I (1) Court of Conscience: [Court of Requests].
(2) Court of Enpuiry: A court appointed to enquire ioto and report on some military matter. The Conrt of Enquiry does not give a decision, but reports the evidence to the highest authority.
(3) Court of guard:
(a) The guard-room of a castle or fortress.
"Vialt sour courts of guard, vieur your munlition."
(b) The soldiera composing a guard.
"Evivood round with a court of guard abont her." -

Jaw: A Court which was estahlished in Queen Elizalreth's reigt, and exercised powers like those which during the reign of Heary VIII. had been entrusted to Lord Cromwell. The judges liad the power of arresting suspected persons, imprisoning, torturing them, and causing thein to accuse their confederates or their friends. They could impose new articles of faith, and impose them on recalcitrant consciencea by compulsion of the severest and most odions hind.
*(5) Court of Honour: A court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was judge. It was a continuation of what in the time it was a continuation of what in the tima of Henry I
(6) Court of Justice: A ganeric term for a court of whatever name or character designed for the administration of justice.

* (i) Courts of Love: Courts established in France and Germany in the twelftli century to decide on matters relsting to love.
*(8) Coutt of Requests :
Law: $\Delta$ Court, or series of Conrts, instituted under Henry VII., in 1493, for the rscovery of amali dehts. It was supersedad in 1847 by the County Courts (q.v.). Courts of Reqnests were aonetimes calied Courts of Conscience.
-"....Wentralnstar Hall and the Court of Represta"
(9) Court of Session:

Law: The Supreme Court in Scotland. It was instituted in 1532 by James V., the number of judges being fixad at fourteen, and a presidant. In 1830 these ware reduced to tine lord presidant, the lord justice-elerk, ana oleven ordinary judges. Each is addressed oleven orunary judges, Each is addresssed asmended in 1568 . There lies an appeal from its decisiona to the House of Lords.
(10) Courts of Survey:

Law: Petty Courts established in certain ports to hear appeals in cases relating to unseaworthy ships.
I For the difference between court and homags soe Hoxaor.
II Obvioua compounda : Court-bred, court dress, court-gate, court-suit.

* court-amour, \& $A$ court intrigue. (Milton.)
court-badge, s. A badge or emblem of sh office st Court.

court-baron, \& The Court of a Manor. it is usually holden by the stsward, and is of two natures: the one, a customary conrt, appertaining entirely to the copyholdera, in which their eststea are transferred by surrender and admittsace; the other, a court of common law, held before the tsnants who owe aervice to the manor, the steward being rather the regiatrar than the judge. Its most important businesa was to determine, by writ of right, all controversias relating to the right of lands within the manor, but this writ having been aboliahed, its jurisdiction in this reapect been aboliahed, its jurisdiction in this respect no longer exists. The court-baron may atill hold plea of any personal actions where the shillings. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii, ch. ii.)
court-breeding, s. The quality or condition of being bred or brought up st court.
 with ilstte
nochestes.
* court-bubble, a. A contemptuous appellation for a flimsy and hollow courtier, made by the sraile and unmade by the frown of a king.
Shapes, shadow, You are do men, but masquers; That every hreath or lireaka, or hlows Away."
court-card, s. [A corruption of coat-card (q.v.).] One of the picture-cards in a pack of playing cards; that is, the king, queen, and knave in each suit.
court-chaplain, s. The chaplain to the sovereign ; a royai challain.
"The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous courtchaptaim --vidit.
* court-chimney, * court-chimnie, 3. Probably a stove of some kind.

"'... no fre, but allttle court chimnie in their owne | cham |
| :---: |
| repr. |

* court-contempt, s. Such disdain as would be felt by a courtier for one of lower rank or position.

* court craft, 3. The artifices or plottings of courtiers ; court intrigue.


## * oourt-cup, s. (See extract.)

"Lot it dry in an ashen dish, otherwise calld ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and it will be like a sancer. ${ }^{\text {and }}$-True Genteromañ: Delight, 167e. (vares.)

* conrt-cupboard, s. A kind of movable closet or cupboard in which plate and ather valuables were arranged.
"Away with the Joldt-stoole, remove the court-eup-
boart, look to the plate. $\sim$ Shakesp.: Romeo do Jutiot. boar
court-day, \& Any day on which a court of justica sits.
"The Judge took time to deliberatb, and tha nast
court-dress, s. A kind of costane which people ara reqnired to wear when they sttend a royal levee or drawing-room. Til 1869 it was a survival at court of the ondi-

[^200]Thy dress worn by gentiemen in the times of the Georges. In. 1869 It was son

* court-dresser, 8. A flatterer.
"-Thats murt-drester, suncy."-Locke.
court-element. ${ }^{8}$. Flattery. (Mition: Eikonollastes, ch. xvii.)
court-fashion, s. That which is in fashion with or favoured by the Coart.
"Christlanity being the courcfathton, none would be out of it it-Fullor: Holy War, pe 207.
conrt-favour, s. The favour or benafts bestowed by a sovereign on his saljects.
"We part with the hlessings of voth worids for pleassuros,
court-fool, s. A jaster formerly kapt by sovereigns in their retiane for their amuazment.
court-gulde, s. A directory containing the names, tities, and addreases of the aristocracy.
* court-hand, s. Tha atyla of handwriting used in recorda and judicial proceedings.
"Nay, he cal make obligations, and write court-
Mani."
- court holy-water, s. A provarbial expression for flattery.
"O muncle eonre holy roster in a dry bouse is better than this r
court-house, s. A honse or building court-house, s. A rooms used by any court.
* oourt-ladiy, \&. A lady in attendance at court.
"The same study, long continued, la an Intolerable to them as the appearing oni in in
lashon is tos a court-lady. - Locke
court-lands, s. pl. Lands kapt in demesne or for the use of tha lord and his family.
court-leet, s.

1. Formerly: Tha local crimiaal eourt, where all petty offences were dealt with and pninished.
2. Now: A court of recard held once a year hefore the steward of eny particular hundred, lordghip, or manor.
court-life, s. Such a life as is the normal one at courts; tha life of a courtier.
court-like, $a$. Fit for or becoming a court-inse, elegant, poliahed.
"Our Engilish tongue is
rench, and as amorous as the Itairflike an the French,
Remains.

- court-man, \& A courtier.
- For, brother min, take of me this motif.

court-marshal, s. One who acts as marshal in any court.
court-martial, s.
Mil. \& Savel: A conrt held for the trial of military or naval offenders. It is composed of offeers, nons of whom, in tha case of the trial of an officer, must be of inferior rank to tha priaoner. Conrts-martial are of thres kinds: Ganeral, district, and garrison; tha first being for the trial of the most aerions charges, the last for minor offences against discipioas. Coarts-martial are couvened by the commanding-offeer under tha authority of acts passed for the maintenance of discipline in army and navy.
 ch. 1


## court-night, s.

1. A night when royalty attend a theatre in state.
 then were court-taphet) were distinguished by very
full nudiences of the frat Quallty.-Pope: Letter to Congreve (1714-5).
2. A night on which a conrt of any zociety or order is held.

* court-noll, *ourtnole, s. Miean ing donbtful : perhaps a hanger-on at court.
"Now every low
Oreene: $Q u$,
court-pasty, s That : party wheh favours the court. It is essentially the came as the Conservative party, the court in avery country being the great foens of rasistance to orgaoic, if not even to more moderate, change. [COUNTRV-PARTY.]
* sourt-pie, s. [COURTEpy.]
court-plaster, s. Silk surfaced with a solution of balsan of benzoin.
court-rolls, s. pl. The rolls or recorda of a court.
" court-water, s. Flattery. [COORT holy-water.]
"First trims the head of his master's bumour, and then sprimkies it
i. 50 (Davies.)
court-word, s. A coartly or elegant word or expression
"Advocate's the court-word for a pheanant; asy yon
couxt-yard, a. A court or open area ronad or attached to a house
" In the court-yard of the cartle, bonad with many an Standa the injghty linden plantad by Qneen Cuni gunde vai. \& i. [Court, s.]
cönrt, v.t. \& i.
A. Transitive:
A. To seek the favour of, to endeavour to ingratiate oneself with; to pry court to.
"By oae person, however, Portland was otill nssidu-

2. To endeavour to gain the affections of, to woo.
3. Te seek by address, to solicit.
4. To invite, to allure, to attract.

- Down whlch a well. worn pathway courted us to oue green wriket in a privet hedge" Daugher.

5. To seek after, to try to gain. "Before the hut the dame her spindie twirid, Courting the sunbeam sis she phe The Lord of he lifes, v. 1
B. Intransitive:

* 1. To play tha countiar, to adopt the manners or habits of tha court.
"If noblemen will have their soas court it too som,
 2. To seek the affections of any one, to woo - Ev'n now. when silent kcoru is all they gain, A thousand court you, though they court io valn.
* cour-taud, * cor-tand, * cor-thal,
[Fr. courthaud $=$ short and fat, squat.]
Music: An ancient instrument of the bassoon kind. (Stainer \& Barvett.)
* court-by, s. [Courtery.]
cöurt'-ěd, pa. par, or $a$. [Court, v.]
cöurt'-ĕoŭs, * cortals, * cortays, * cortayse, corteis * corteys, * courtious, * curtais, * curtase, * curteis, * cur tese, "curtcous, * curteys, "kurtes, ${ }^{*}$ curtious, $a$. [0. Fr. cortois, curleis, from cort, curt $=$ a court; $\mathrm{Sp}, \&$ Port. cortes; I Ital. cortese.)

1. Of persons: Polite; having court-like or polished manners; well-bred.
"Bilop, though courteous, was indexilie."-Mucen-
2. Of things: Characterised by courtesy or politeness; polite, kind.
"Bystanders whom His Majesty recogniked often came in for a courteous ward. - arccailtay: If Crabb thus discriminates "Courteousuess ons, complatisnt, and courty: displaysitself in the atdress and the manners, compluisance in direct good offtces: courteousness is most suitable for stranger's; complaisance for friends or the nearest relatives: among well-bred men, and men of rank, it is an invariable rule to aldress each other courteously on all occasions whenever they meet, whether acquainted or otherwise... Courtly, thongl derived from the same word as courteous, is in aome degree opposed to it in point of aense; it denotes a likeness to a court, but not a likeness which is favourable: courtly is to courteous as the form to the reality; the courtly consists of the exterior only, the latter of the exterior combined with the spirit, the insincerity when contrasted with the latter, which muat necessarily suppose the contrary:
a conertly demeanour, or a courtier lika demesnour may be snitable on certain occa sinns; but a courteows demeanour is alwaya desirable. Courtly may likewise be employed In relation to thinga; but conrteous haa always reapect to persous : we may speak of a courtly atyle, or courtly grandeur; bnt we al courily style, or courteous behaviour, courteous language, and the like." (Crabb: Eng. Symon.)

## cönrt' - -olis-1y, * cortalsuliche, ${ }^{*}$ cor

 taisly, * cortaysly, *eorteisly, cor teysiliche, "corteislie, * courteisely ourtaysiy, adv. [Eng. courteous; -ly, in a courteons, poiter,"Alone the Paimer pansed it by Though Selby presed hlin courrourly."
scort: narmiom, 1.20.
cönrt'-Ø-olts-nĕss, "cöurt'-1-oŭs-nĕsse 8. [Eag. ourteous; -ness.] The quality of being courteons; courtesy, politenesa.
courtiousnesse, leatienesse and benefilalnesse. ..'t-


* courtepy, * courtby, * court-pie, s. [Dut. kort $=$ ahort, $p i j e=$ a coarae cloth maida =a coat. The word pije is still retained in pea-jackat (q.v.).] A ahort cloax or jackat, a gabardine.

cöurt'-êrr, a. [Eng. court; eer.] [Coortier.] 1. Ona who pays court or attention to soother; a wooer.

2. One who cndeavours to obtain a favour by paying court; one who endeavours to please.
"Queen Eliraboth, the greatest conrter of her people,
oöart'-c̆-sann, cöurt'-ĕ-zan, s. [Fr. courbisun; Ital. cortigiano. The word in its second meaning is from a fem. form.\}

- 1. A courtier, esp. a member of the Court of Rome.
"By the Folf, no doubt, was menat the Pope hut the lox was resembled to the prelates, courtesuzs. Qf Martyrs (ed. 1641), vol. i., p. 511.

2. Orig.: A woman attached to a court; now, a migtress, prostitute, a woman of the town.
"Accused to have dressed ber like a conrtrann
Boyti: Uecus. Reftections; Lant Section, Reducl.
cöurt'-ĕ-san-shíp, cöurt'-ĕ-zạn-shipp,s. [En!. courtesan; -ship.] The character, eon dition, or arts of a courtezan.
oöurt'-ĕ-s̆̌, * cortaysye, "corteysye,

* courtesce, * courtesie, * curteisie
* ourtesic, *kurteisie, s. [O.Fr. cortoisie, curteisie, courtesie; Fr. courtoisie; Port. cortezis; Sp. \& Ital. cortesia.] [Counteuts, Curtsey.]

1. Courteousness of manners; politeneas, Elegance, civility, good-breeding
"... he conversetl with great oourtesy and apright
2. Kindness, complaisance, affability.
". It yray you of your curtroie". Chauer: c.T., 719.
3. An act of politeness or civility; a courteous actiun or behaviour.

## sweet looke, hy human kind ness bred <br> And seeminuess complete, that syay

4. Indulgence, favour, as opposed to right. [Courtesv-title.]
5. A movement of reverence or respect; a curtsey, a bow. (Now confined to women.)
"The eiephant hath jointe, bat node for conrtexy:

II (1) By courtesy: By comanon consent, as matter of courtesy, not of absolute right.
(2) Courtesy or curtesy of England: A temure by which, if a man marry an inherit rix, that is, a woman seised of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the worind, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet, if she were in possession, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant per legem Anglice, or by the courtesy of England. (Covel.)
(3) Courtesy of Scotland:

Scoto Law: A similar riglit to (2), but ex. isting in Scotland.
(4) To make courtesy: To raias acruples.
"arretpppos made no courtesie in the matter."Ddal: $\Delta p$ podin of Erammus, p. 68 .
courters-title, s. A title assumed by or given to any person by common consent, as an sct of courtesy or respect, not of absointe right. Thas, the eldest son of a duke is allowed the courtesy-titie of marquis ; the eldest son of a msrquis, that of earl ; the eidest son of sn earl, thist of viscount, \&c. The younger sons of peers sbove the rank of viscount are sliowed the courtesy-titie of lord, and the daughters of lady.

- cöurt'-a-sy̆, * oöurt'-sy̆, v.i. \& t. [COURTESV, 8.]


## A. Intransitive:

1. To set with courtesy, reverence, or respect.
"That courtay to them petty tramokere,
"That courtay to them, do them reverence."
2. To mske a movement of reverence or respect; to curtsey, to bow. (Now confined to women.)
"If 1 hould meet her in my way. .

## B. Transitive:

1. To act courteousiy towarde, to court
"The ${ }^{\text {prouco }}$ poiltickly courtined him with sul (1218), p.
2. To make bow or curtsey to

> to meete him la the ways
> To leade him home, to curtsey him, and cap him whea he stayes."

Drant. Horace bk. L, Sat. 9

* cöurt'-b-sy̆-ing, pr. par., $a_{\text {., }}$ \& s. [CoveTESv, $v$.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of acting with reverence or respect towsrda; curtseying.
court'-1-ẽr, * court-e-onr, 6. [Eng. court; -ier.]

1. One who is in attendance st the court of s prince.
"Thin courtier got a frigate, and that a compay; a
 ch. $1 i 1$.
2. One who solicits the favour of snother by acts of atteation or flattery; one who courts snother.
 bing.
courtier-like, a Like or becoming a courtier.

- cöurt'-1-ẽr-İgm, 8. [Eng. courtier; -ism.] The manners or behaviour of a courtler.
"The perked-op courticrian, and pretoatious nallity
of many hare-"Carlyle: Micell., iv. 196. (Davien.)
- cöur'-tri-ẽr-y, 8. [Eng. courtier; -y.] The maoners or actions of a courtier ; courtier-like behaviour


## Little of the nicety he savoart Liftle of the nicety, In the sprucer courtiery: $B$.

 garden 1 ysrd for holding $=$ a kitchenyard.$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "A set of isrro halldings is called a stead or steading ; } \\
& \text { the straw-yard is the courtin.-Agr. Surv. Berwicks. } \\
& \text { p. } 305 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

* conr-tine, s. [Curtain.]
court'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Covrt, v.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verh).
B. As adj.: Given to courting or wooing. "One hird after another thus performs for hours
tosether, bot ouly during the courtingoseasou."- Dar.

C. As subst. : The act of seeking the sffections of another; wooing.

* cöurt'-1ědge, s. [A corruption of curtilage (q.v.).] An sppendage to a house, a ourtilage.
"A rambling conmeledge of barns and walla,"-C.
Kingrey: Westicard $\overline{H 0} / \mathrm{ch}$. xiv.
- cöurt'-lil-nĕss, s. [Eng. courtly; -ness.] Courteous or courtiy behaviour ; elegance, grace, good-breeding.
-"The nilightest part that yon excel in, is courtlines."
- Lord Digby to Str Kenelm Digoy.
* cöurt'-ling, s. [Eng. court, snd dimin. suff. -ling.] A contemptnous epithet for s courtier.
"Iadeod, I mast declare myeolfe to you no protest
courcling..."-B. Joneon: Cynthia's Revele, v.
cönrt'-1̆̆, a. \& adv. [Eng. court; ly.]
A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to 8 court.
"Ellen, I am no courcly lord."
2. Polished, elarait polite will in tious, gracefu.
(1) Of persons: (Longfellow: The Student's Tale
(2) Of Lhings: (Pope: Dunne's Satices, iv, 48).
*B. As adv.: As befits a court or a courtier; elegantiy, grscefully.
Dryden: ©an prodace nothing so courtly writ. . . :If For the difference between courtly and courteons see Courteous.
cöurt'-ship, s. [Eng. court; -shtp.]

* 1. The act of prying court to sny one for the purpose of obtaining \& favour; court, ettention.
" He pald hla courratip with tha crowd,
- 2. Courtly manners or behsvionr; polite ness, good-breeding, civility, elegance.

Trim gallants, full of courtinip and of atate"
3. Court artifice, policy, finesse, address.
t4. The sct of seeking after anything
" In vain from aide to atde he throws
His form, in courthity of reposo",
5. The act of solicitiog iu marriage, wooing courting.
(1) Of man:
" Bo merry, and employ your chietsest thoughts
To courthiphiaikep. : Nerchant of Venice, itis.
(2) Of the lower animals, dic.:
"The coureship of hutterfile if a protonged afthir." Darkin: Descens of a ane ple in., ch. $\mathbf{x i}$
coury, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of catechu obtained by evsporsting s decoction of the outs of Areca catechu. (Treas. of Bot.)

- oous-cct, * cows-cott, s. [Cushat.] Tbe Wood pigeon or Wood-queat.
"Hic palumbus, a conscott."- Bright: Focab, p.
cous-cous, s. [A nstive word.] A favourite dish is Western Africa composed of millet-
flour, flesh, and the leaves of the bsobab; flour, flesh, and
* cou-sen-age, s. [Cosenage.]
coú'-ş̃ẽr-an-ite, ooứ-zẽr-an-ite,s. (From Cousersns, an old name of the department of Ariege in France.]
Min. : A variety of Dipyre. It crystallizes in aquare prisms of s black colour, or white and black, and is ofters aoft and fragile. (Dana.)
cou-sin (pron. cŭz'n), "cosin, * cosine, * cosyn, " coosyn, cosyne, * cosyng * cousine, * kosyne, s. \& a. [O. Fr. cosin, Fr. cousin; Ital. eugino; Lat. consobrinus = the child of a mother's sister, a relative, cousin: $\operatorname{con}=c u m=$ with, together, and sobrinus $=$ a cousin-german on the mother's aide.]
A. As substantive:
* 1. A relation, a relative, more remotely connected than a brother or sister ; s kiosman or kinswoman. it is used of a niece, a ne phew, a brother-in-law, and a grandchild by shakeapeare.

2. The son or daughter of sm uacle or amot.
3. A title used by a sovereiga In addressing $s$ noblemsa.

* B. As adf.: Allied, akin.
"The wordee moste bee carin to the dede"
II (1) To call cousin: To claim relationship. (Congreve: Way of the World, i. 3.)
(2) To have no cousin: To have no equal. (Heywood: The Four $I^{\prime} 8$.)
cousin-german, s. A first cousin; s cousin io the first generation.
"Thou art, great lond, my father's shater's son,
A contin-german to great Priamis seed.". iv. i.
Shekesp.: Troil. \& Creas.,
cousin-age (pron. curin-ath ${ }^{\circ}$ oot-rpage, * cos-yn-nage, \&. [0. Fr. corinage cusinage, cousinage.]

1. Relationship, kin,

2. A relation, s kinsman.

Exadie hys bretheren and al hls conynage."- Wyelifot
3. A nstion, s race, a peopie.
"In thee shal be hiisayd allo cosynagee of the ertina"
"cousin-ançe (cousin as ctrin)," cous-ign-ance, s. [Eng. cousin;-ance.] A relation by blood, $s$ kinsman.

## 

 sign-e8, s. [Eng. cousin; -ess.] A femal. cousin.brothers daughter abuveling hia courignes, hin fathare


- oousin-hood (oonsin as chron), [Eng. cousin; -hood.]

1. Relationship, kinship.
2. Reistions, kinsfolk. (Macaulay.)
cousin-ly (cousin as ouřn), c. \& ada [Eng. cousin; -ly.]
A. As adjective:
3. Of or pertaiaing to cousins.
thet cousinuy names. - Crab
4. Like or befitting cousins ; friendiy.
"In a quiet cousinly walk." Praed
B, As adv. : In a manner like or becoming cousin

* cousin-rĕd (oousin as oŭz'n), s. [Eng. cousin; -red.] Conssnguinity, kiodred.
"i' There fillorne cousinred between ns, doubtlese;
* cousin-ry (cousin as cur'n), \& Kindred. (Carlyle: Cromwell, i. 21.)
+ Oôus'-1tp, s. [Cowslip.]
côus'[Fr.]

1. Architecture:
(1) The impost stone on the top of a pier. [Cushion.]
(2) Theornanueot io ao lonic column between the abacus and echinus.
2. Bot.: The name given by Decandolle to the

protuberance or
gibbosity seen where a petiole joins the stem of a plant. Liok called it pulvinus.

* cout, s. [Colt.]
côu-tär'-ĕ-a,s [From coutari, its native nsme in Guiana.)

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cinchooacere family Cinchonidæ. Coutarea speciosa o Aublet, now called Portlandia hexandra, fur nishes the French Guiana bark, which has properties like those of Cinchons.

* coutch, v.t. [Couch.]
"Stiff ha ane burd that stad on athir sydig
Etuffit and coutchit full of irne and lede.

* côn'-teau (tcau as tō), s. [Fro, from lat. cultellus $=$ a little knife; culter $=\mathbf{a}$ koife.] A short knife or dagger.
- cou-tel, s. [Lat. cultellus.] The same an Coutfau (q.v.).
* couth, ${ }^{\text {c couthe, pret. of } v \text {. [Can.] }}$

For he was wys, and couthe sone aspre
of every aerranat, which that served here.

* couth, * couthe, couthie, couthy, a [A.S. cuth.]

1. Well-known, fsmous.
"Pergannea I aerayt tit, but bade
Our folk is than that warrea hilth and glad
Exhort I to graith hous, and deiflas: In ire."
2. Affible, sgreeable in conversstion, familiar.
( Nor will North Britalin yield for toutb
Of ilky thing, and follows couth
Of ilky thing, and followicouth
To ouy but her sister South.
fãte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hėre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt


## 4．Comfortahle，agreeable．

＂A mankic Fown，of our ain kintra growth，
－oóuth＇－1－Ly，adv．［Eng．couthy；－ly．］Kindly， familiarly，comfortably，agreeably．
＂In by they oome，and baillat her contatly．＂
－ôouth＇－inchser，［Eng．couthy；－ness．］ Familiarity，sgreeahleness，kindnesa．
côuth＇－lěas，a．［Eng couth；－less．］Cold unkind．
－Their fause，nomeaning，couthless praise，
Wad gar arie think their votarios
Were perfect annts，
ónth＇－y，a．［Coutr，a．］
côu－vade＇，s．［Fr．，from couver $=$ to hatch．］ Anthrop．：The custom，atill prevalent among aome races of low culture，especially in the Eastern Archipelago，that the father， in the a child ia born to him，ahould take to When a child ia born to him，ahould take to hia bed，and ame nursad as the moth
cofle＇－ $\mathbf{1}-\mathrm{a}$, s．［From its name in the region near the Orinoco，ita native conntry．］
Zool．：A hlack－bearded American monkey， Pithecia Satanas．
côu＇－zẽr－an－īte，s．［Couserantie．］
－covand，＊covande，＊covaunde，s．［A contracted form of covenant（q．v．）．］A coven ant，an agreement．
＂Alle my covandye holden shalle be．＂－Towneley
Myrteries p． 185.
cöve（l），＂conve，a．［A．S．cofa＝a chamber ； Icel．$k \circ f=$ a hut or shed；Ger．koben $=\mathrm{a}$ cabin；Sw．kofiva．］

I．Ondinary Ianguage：
1．A small creek，inlet，or bay abeltered from the wind．



## 2．A nook，a sheltered corner．

the sumanits and gloomy copes of Helvellyn．＂ II．Technically：
1．Architecture：
（1）A hollow forming a member of aome cornice－mouldings or ceiling－ornamentation．
（2）The concavity of an arch or ceiling．
2．Ship－building：Av arched moulding at the toot of the tsffrail．An elliptical moulding sprung over it ia called the arch of the cove． （Knight．）

## cove－bracketing，$s$

Arch．：The wooden akeleton or framework of a cove；the bracketing of a coved ceiling．
cōve（2），8．［A word borrowed from the Ro－ many or gipay dialect，cova $=$ a thing；covo ＝that man；covi＝that womso．］A man，a fellow，a person．（Slang．）
＇oōve（1），v．t．［Cove（I），s．］To arch over，to form a coved ceiling to．
cōve（2），＊conve，v．t．［Fr．couver；Ital． covare ；Lat．çubo．］To brood on，to hatch．
cōved，$a$ ．［Eug． $\operatorname{cov}(e)$ ；ed．］Forming an ，made with coves．
are The mosiues and other bulldings of the A rabians are counded jut domes and
Trave．through spaint，1． 44

## coved ceiling， 3 ．

Arch．：A ceiling with a hollow of abont a quarter－circle ruming round the room，situated above the cornice，and dyigg into the flat cen－ trai portion．（Knight．）
cơ＇－el－line，cǒv＇－el－līte，s．［Named after Covelli，who discovered apecimena of it in tha lavas of Mount Vesuvius，though the mineral， under another name，had been prevlously known；and suff．－ine，－ite（Min．）（q．$v_{\text {d }}$ ）．］

Min．：An opaque mineral，generally mas． sive or apheroidal ；when crystalline，which it rarely is，hexagonal．Ilardness， $1 \cdot 5-2$ ； sp．gr．，4．6．Lustre of crystals aubmetallic， inclining to resinous，with the cleavage face somewhat pearly．Colour，indige blue．Com－ poa．：Sulphur， 32 － $34 \cdot 3$ ；copper， $64 \cdot 56-$ Csatonite and Aliaonite（q．v．）．It is found in
various parta of the Europesn contlnent， and in America，in Georgis，Bollvia，\＆c． （Dana．）

1．Suitable，fit，appropriate，agreeable．
When a covenable day was fallen，Ecoude In his dark vi．
2．Agreeing，in accord．
＂The witnessingis woren ！not couemable＂一 Hyclift：
cotv＇－̆ュn－a－ble－nĕsse，s．［Eng．covenable －ness．］Fitnesa，anitability，appropriateness． ＂To alle nedo time is and couenableneme．＂一 Wyclife： Eecles．vili． 0
 ［Eng．covenable；－ty．］An opporitunity，a fit or suitabla time or place．
＂Fro that tyme he soughte conenableze for to hitake
hym．＂－Wyclifs：Hafl．xxvi．
cotv＇enn－a－bly̆，＊cotv－ĕn－a－bll，adv．［Eng． covenob（le）；－ly．］
1．Fitly，properly，agreeahly．
＂He shall beech hyy，to ward owre lord the kyng and his people，in the some office wele and coeenabty．＂－
2．Conveniently．

cotv＇－Яn－ant，＊cosvenande，＊covenaunt， ＊convenant，＊covent，＊covande，${ }^{\text {＊}}$ OOV aunde，s．［O．Fr．convenant，covenant；ltal， aundes．${ }^{\text {s．}}$ ．fonvenente，from Lat．convenio $=$ to come to－ gether． 1
I．Ordinary Language：
1．An agreement or compact on certain terms．

To＂̈ray for yow that so so diligent＂
Chaucer：$C . T$ ． 7, ，ss7－a
 h． b ．

2．A atipulation，a condition．［II．1．］

－3．A writing or document containing the terms of an agreement or contrsct between two or more persons．
 there be
II．Technioally：
1．Law：A clause in an agreement whereby either party may atipulate for the truth of certain facts，or may bind himself to 1 lerform or giva something to the other．If the covenantor covenants for himself and hia heirs， it is then a covenant real，and descends upon the heirs，who are bound to perform it，pro－ vided they have assets by descent，but not otherwise ；if he eovenants aloo for his exect． tors and adminiatrators，his personal asseta as well as hia real are likewiso pledged for the performance of the covenant．（Blackstone： Comment．，bk．It．，ch．xvii．）
2．Scrip．，Theol．，fc．：An engagement entered Into between Jelovah and some other beint or person．
（1）Scrip．：A vast number of passagea in the Old Testament，and a few in the New，speak of covenants．There was one with Noah，as the representative，after the Deluge，of all mankind existing or who ahould subsequently be bern ：nay，as the representative alse of the inferior animated creatures（Gen．，vi．18，ik． 9－17）．An＂everlasting covenant＂was made with Abralam and his posterity（xvii．4，i， 9 ）， of which circumcision was the token（10－14）． It was renewed to lsaac ând his posterity （xvii．19）．The covenant was in foree while the israelites were a nation．The Sabbath was part of it（Exol．xxxi．16）．The two tables of stone on which the moral law was written were tables of it（Dent．ix．11）．The priesthood entered into it（Num．xxv． 13 ； Neh．xiii．29）．It was renewed to David （2 Sam．xxin．5）．Private individuals，male and female，were bound by it－denarting from Gorl they violated his covenant（Psalm 1． 16 Prov．ii．17）．That covenant the laraelites broke（Jer．xxxi．32）．These are the chief of the Old Testament covenants．
In the New，the Christian dispensation is considered as a covenant（Heb．viii．13），the covenant of promise（Eph．ii．12），of which Jesus ia the mediator（Hcb．xii．24）．There is reason to believe that for Testaments，in the expression Old and New Teatsments，Covenanta ahould be anbstituted，and the heading of the
two porttons of Sacred Scripture ahould be The Old and New Covenants．
（2）Theol．：Two covenanta are especially recognised by evangelical writers，the Covenan of works and the Coveruent of grace（q．v．）．
（3）Ch．Hist．：Coccelua，in the 17th century， carrisd the tdes of Divine cnvenants more thoroughly than had before been done through bis whole aystem of theology．Calvinista hava done ao to a greater extent than Arminiana．
IT（a）Covenant of grace or of redemption：
Theol．：A covenant of a twofold character ： on the one hand，being between the Eternal Father and the Eternal Son，the former engag ing，in considerstion of the miasion to earth and especially the atoning death of the Eternal Son，to grait aalvation to those who should believe in the Redeemer．On the other hand， it was a covenant with men that，on their believing，they ahould receive eternal redemp－ tion through the blood of Chrigt．
（b）Covenant of redemption：
Theol．：［Covenant of grace］．
（c）Covenant of voorks ：
Theol．：A Divine engagement formed with Adam，the parent of our race．Its condition was，Obey and live for ever：diaobey and dia （Gen．ii．16，17）．It ia believed that it was made for lim as representing all who should ultimately apring from him，and that his fall made them no less than him liable to death．

3．Scottish，Ch．，Civil Hist．：Four bonds of agreement algned by those who believed that the religlous viewa and the political aettle ment which they advocated were in danger of being crushed，and therefore pledged them－ aelves to aupport them notwithatsnding any peril which might arise．
（1）The first covenant was aigned at Edin－ burgh on Dec．3，1557，by the Earla of Argyle， Glencairn，and Morton，Archibald Lord of Lorn，John Erskine of Dun，with many of the leaser barona and Influential country gentle－ mea．［Conareotron．］It was designed to aid in carrying out the Protestant Reformation in the face of all reaistonce which might be in the face of all reaistence which
（2）Tha aecond covenant was aubacribed at Perth on May 31，1559，by the Earla of Arbyle and Glencairn，Lord Jamea Stewart，the Lurla Boyd and Ochiltree，and Mathew Camplell of Terringland．1ts object was the aame as that of the former one．
${ }^{(3)}$ The National Covenant was signed on Feb．28，1638，the first name appended being that of the aged Earl of Sutherland．Tha covenant was aigned firat in Greyfriars Church， Edinburgh，and then as it lay apread out upon a tombstone in the adjacent graveyard．The people，the great majority of whom were Preabyterian，had by a vote and reaolution rid themselves the year before of episcopacy， and knew that their only hope of ultimate auccesa lay in union．
（4）The Solemn League and Covenant， written by the Rev．Alexander Henderson， accepted by the Scottish General Assembly 0 on August 17， 1643 ，and aubsequently by the Convention of Estates．It was then sent to London，where，on Sept．25，it was subscribed by the English Parliament and the Westmin－ ster Assembly of Divines．It was deaigned to be a league between England and Scotlaud noder the revolutionary leaders then dominant， and to establish in England no less than in Scotland the Preshyterian in lieu of the Epia－ copal Church．
This is the covenant most frequently alluded to by sir Waiter scoth in his novels．［Ceven－ anter．］When scotiand declared for Charles II．against Oliver Cromwell，the young king， previous to landing in 1650 ，aubscribed the covenant．In 1661 the Scottish Parliament passed an Act absolving the liegea from the obligation，and prohilditing its renewal withom tbeir apecial warrant and alprobation．

## ＊ J Writ of Covenant：

Comveyancing：A writ which a person whe was in process of purchasing land ly meant of a＂fine＂aued for as one step in the com plex process．By thia writ it was atated con trary to the actual fact that the vendor had covenanted to sell the lands to the purchaser． and failed to keep his agreement，on which account the writ to compel him to do ao was aought．When such an action was brought， the king，by ancient prerogative，claimed a noble for every five marks of land aued for，

[^201]which came to one-tenth of the annual value. (Blackstone: Comment, bk. ii., ch. 2L.)
IThe Writ of Covenant was aboliahed by 3 and $\$$ Will. $1 \mathrm{~V} ., \mathrm{c}$. 27, § 36 . (Wharton.)
otrv-ăn-ant, - cov-en-aunt, v.l. \& i. [Covenant, s.]

* A. Trans.: To grant or agres to by covenant.

B. Intranstive:

1. To enter into a covenant, to bargain, to agree, to contract, to bind oneself by a covenant.

Jnpiter eosenanted with him, that it ohould be not direct, $-L$ Entrange
2. To enter into an agreement on certain terms.
"And they cooenarted with him for thirty pieces of Hver. - Mat. xyit 15
covenant, * covenawnt, a. [O. Fr. convenart, covencent, pr. par. of convenir.] In agreement or accard.
"He semyth covenawnt and treve.
otマ'-ĕa-ant-ěd, pa. pir. or a. [Covenant, v.]
A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).
B. As adjective:

1. Secured by a covenant.

And apread the sacred treasurea of the breast
which a perso or a body has entered.

- Patronge had beet abollohed hy a Covenanted

còv-ĕn-ant-ēe', so. [Eng. covenant; -ee.] The party to a covenant to or for whom the coverant is made.

All covenanta are dinchargesble hy the cove
oठv'-ĕn-ant-ẽr, côv'-ěn-ạnt-õr, s. [Eug. covenant; -er, -or.]

1. Ord. Lang. : One who enters into s covenant ; a party to a covenant or contract.
"A crivenant to do any action at a certaio time or Hobbes: De Corpore Politica, pt. Li, ch. IV.
II. Ch. \& Civil Hist. : A subscriber of or an adherent to any of the four covenants described under Coressant, 1I. 2 (1), (2), (3), and (4), and especially the last two. When the third or National Covensint was signed, it was pretty apparent that civil war would be the result of the deed, and preparationa for it were made both by Charles 1. and by the Covenanters. On Jan. 1, 1640, the latter took post upon Dunse Law to the number at first of 12,000 , and after a little of 24,000 . Next year they entered England, made a treaty with the English parliament, and aided them io the civil war against the king. On the fall of Charles they entered into the Solemn League and Covenant, designed to promote uniformity of bellef both in Encland and Scotland on the basis of a Presbyterian estahlishment, but very partial success attended the scheme. Being monarchical rather than republican, they sympathised with Charles Il. against the Commonwealth, and on his sabseribing the covenant on August 16, 1650 , fought an obstinate battle for himi at Worcester on Sept. 3, 1651, which resulted in their defeat aod a "crowning mercy" for their antagnoist Oliver Cromwell. In 1661, when the English and Scotch nations concurred in restoring Charles II., that monarch renounced the covenant, his prior aubscription to which had been insincere. Parliament declared the covenant thlegal, and ordered it to be barnt. Many in consequence renounced it, or quietly allowed the fact that they had ever signed it to lapse in ollivion ; but the more resolute apirits held to what they lad done, and no severity on to what they had done, and no severity on
the part of the government conld turn them aside from their purpose. oftener than once they were in arms against the goverament. la November, 1066 , they were diaperaed with loss at Rullion Green io the Pentland Hilla. On June 1, 1679, they defeated Claverhouse the "Boanle Dandee" of song, at Drumelog, but were themselves totally ronted by the Earl of Monmonth at Bothwell Bridge on the 22nd of the same month and year; man of the prisoners takea being tortured and then subsequently oxecuted. For a time the noted Richard Cameron was their leader, on
which account they are often called Camaronians ( $q$, 7 .). He, with about twenty others well armed, entered the littla town of Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, on June 22, 1680, and fornally proclaimed the depositlon of "Charles Stuart," meaning the king, but he was killed in a akirmiah at Airdsmoss, in Ayrshire, on July 20. For their aubsequent history see Cameronians, also Reformed PresbyteR1ANS.
cov'-ĕn-ant-ingg, pr. par., a., \& 8. [CovENANT, v.]
A. As pr. par. : (Ses the verb).
B. As adj. : Entering into a covensut or contract.
C. Ay subst.: The act of entering into a covenant or contract

## cov-ĕn-ant-or', s. [Covenanter.]

* covenous, * covinous, a. [Eng. covin(e); -ous.] Fraudulent, deceitful, collusive.
" " $\because$ "- thesose : Inordinate sed covenous leanes of lendes,
a cóv'-̆̆nts, s. .[O. Ft.]
I. A raeeting, an asacmbling together.
"If ther mhal entre into youre conent, or gedaryos

2. Society, company.
"Thoo hast defend $m$ tro the couont of warieris." Wyoure: Ps. xliil.a
3. A couvent, a monastery.
"'Thelr monasterios, covents, hoapitale, \&c."-Bats:

- The form still survi

解
Cŏv'-ĕn-try̆, s. [A.S. cofantreo, from Cuent [CUNE], the ancient name of a little river which runs past tha towo, and -ree or $-r y=a$ river (Somner). According to others, a corruption of Convent-garden, from a specious convent founded, according to Leland, by Cunt, and destroyed by Edric in 1016. In 1044 Earl Leotric, with hia wife, the lady Godiva, founded at Coventry a magnilicent Benedictine monastery (Charnock, \&c.).] The name of a tow in Warwickshire.

- To send any one to Coventiy: A phrase algnifying to refuse to have any communicatioa or intercourse with any one, to take no notice of him, to exclude him from aociety. The origin of the phrase ia not very clear. Sisveral explanations have been given, of which the most plausible la that the citizens of Coventry had, at one time, so great a dislike to soldiers, that any wornan seen apeaking to one was at once shut out from soclety, no intercourse whatever befing allowed between the garrison and the towospeople : hence any soldier sent to Coveutry was shut out from all aocial intercourse.

Coventry bells, s. The bells or hell ahaped corollas of Camparula Medium, or that plant itself. It ia called also Canterbury BeLLs (q.v.)

Coventry blue, s. Blue thread, mach uscd for working or embroidering npon linen, The preparation of it was formerly one of the ataples of Coventry.
have lost my thimble and askein of Conentry

## Coventry rapes, s. [From Lat. Tapum

 sylvestre.] The same as Coventry Bells. (Iyte.)cö́v'ẽr (1), * coover, * covere (1), * covyr (1) * keoverie, "Lever (1), * kevere (1) " kevyr (1), "kuvere (1), v.t. 10 . Fr. covrir; Fr. couvrir; ltal. coprire; Sp. \& Port. cubrir, from Lat. cooperio: $c o=c o n=$ alto gether, fully, and operio $=$ to shut, to hide.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. To overapread, to overlie
clond cocered the nuoun'"-Exad. xxiv. 15,
2. To overspread with anything.
"Go to thy fellow. hid there coner the table, serve io the meat, and we will come in todinner."-shakenp.
3. To extend over.

And "Droverd haif the plain " hlood Golliah lay
And cover'd half the platn" ${ }^{\text {n }}$. The Daviey
4. To overspread with some intervening object so as to conceal from sight.
"In ufeit cool rale let ry low scene be lald.
5. To hide or conceal from sight

## With which he "The shlectie of Pailhe.

6. To clothe.

7. To wear or put on a covering for the head. "That ldiag had conferred the hoonour of grandee aptlon to, him, than to he coverod in the presence of
II. Figuratively
8. To conceal from sight by latervening.
9. To clothe or inveat.
"All that beauty that doth cover thee".
10. To gain or sequire. (Generally used reflexively, and with the prep. with; as, He covered himself with glory.)
11. To diaguiss, hidc, or keep back ; to keep aecret, not to disclose.

12. To hide from notice ; to disguise.
"Rallery and wit nerve only to cover oonsense with
13. To remove from remembrauce, to forget, to forgive.
Romi. iv. \%hose aynnes ben kouerid or hid."-Wycifo :
14. To conceal or save from punishment.
". . charity shall cover the multitude of ajna."-1
15. To ahelter, protect, or defend
"The ehais trees cover him . . ."-Job xl. 22
16. To ahelter or protect from pursuit or danger, to screen, to ahield. [B.]
17. To overwhelm.
"O And the waters covered their enemies: therw was
18. To incuhate or brood on
whilist the hea if covering her egge, the mane

19. To copulate with a femsle, usually of the luwer a pinala
20. To comprehend, embrace, or iacluds.
21. To be equivalent orsufficient, to auffice for.
22. Ta pasa over ; as, to cover the ground or distance.
23. To take exact sim at ; as, He covered him with his riffe.
24. To have rauge or command over; to command.
"I alowly and gradually raised the pistol . till it ${ }_{\text {ch. }}^{\text {fairly }}$
B. Military:
(1) To shelter or protect troops in their rotrea
(2) To atand exactly behind another man.

- Crabb thus diacriminates between to corer and to hide: "To cover is to kido as the means to an end: we commonly kide by carer. ing: but we raay easily cover without hiding, as also hide without covering. The ruling idea in the word cover ia that of throwing of putting something over a body: in the word hide is that of keepiog carefully to one's self, from the observation of others. . . . There are many things which decency as well as health require to be covered; and others winich from their very nature mnat always be hidden. Houses nust be covered with roofs, and bodies with clothing; the earth contains many treaaurea, which in all probability will alwass be hidden." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
côv'-ẽr (2), * covere (2), * covyr (2), * Lover (2), * kevere (2), * kevyr (2), Port. \& Sp. cobrar; Lat. recupero.
A. Transitive:

1. To recover, to regain, to receiva back or agaia.

2. To win, to gain.
" Keurer hem casteles." $\begin{gathered}\text { Aliaunder : Frag., 2sh }\end{gathered}$
3. To heal, to cure.
"The kypge dolyuered hem leches to sover thein
4. To rescue.
"That wold kouyn the owte of kare" $A$ madace, an.
B. Intransitive:
5. To recover, to be healed or cured
" Ueh wight that it wiet wead he ne achuld kainr.



## 2. To excape, to hurry. <br>  <br> cov-õr, z. [Cover (1), v.]

4. Ordinary Language:

I Luterally:

1. Anythlng which fis lald or placed on another so as to cover it.
2. The outslde covering of a book.

- Finally clositg his book. with bang of the pondomour cover.: The Courtahtp of wilus Btenndiek, ii. +3. An envelope.
II. Figuratively:

1. Anything which serves to conceal or creen.
"Sarrfeld sot forth, under cover of the night, with a. Etrong body of
2. A superflicial covering or appearance; a pretence, a veil.
"The truth and renson of thligg may be artiAclally and egeecunhly iusinuated, under the cover eit
3. A shelter, $a$ defence, either from sn onemy or the weathes.
his army was under cover, . . ."-Clarendon.
4. The articles neceseary for the use of one person at table.
5. In the aane sense 39 B .1 .
B. Technically:
6. Sport : A thicket, underwood, or brnsh, kept up for the preservation of game.
7. Building: That portion of a slate, tile, or ahingle which is hidden by the overlap of the conrse ahove. The exposed part is the margin. (Knight.)
8. Machinery:
(1) The cap-head or end-plate of s cylinder.
(2) A lid or hatch for a coal-hole, ciatern, or vault-opening.
(3) A turret or cupola on a kitchen or boil-ing-honat, pierced at the eides to let out steam or emoke.
9. Steam-engins: The lap of a elide-valve. [LAP.] (Knight.)

TI Crabh thas discriminates between cover shelter, and screen: "Cover is literally applied to many particular things which are employed In covering; hat in the general sense which maskes it snslogous to the other terms, it inclndes the idea of concealing: shelter comprehends that of protecting from come immediate or impending evil: screen inclodes that of warding off bome trouble. A cover alwaya supposes something which can extend over the whole surface of a body: a shelter or a the whole may merely interpose to a sufficient screen may extent to zerve the intended purpose. Mintad operations are sometimes carried on nnder cover of the night: a bay is a convenient shelter
for vessela against the violence of the winds : for vessela against the violence of the winds:
a chair may be used as a screen to prevent the a chair may be used as a screen to prevent the
violent action of the heat, or the external air. Inolent action of the heat, or the external air. times made the cover for the commision of gross irregularities in secret. When a person feels himself unable to withetsnd the attacks of his enemles, he seeks s shelter under the sanctity and authority of a great. name. Bad men aometimes uae wealth and power as a screen from the pinishment which is dne to their offences." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

## * cover-chef, a [Coverchief.]

## oover-point, s.

Cricket: A fielder stationed a little to the rear and right of point. [Point.]

## * cover-shame, 8.

1. Gen.: An outward appearance or ahow to conceal infamy.
"Does he put on holy garments fo: a cover-shame of panish friar.
2. Speo.: A kind of Juniper-Juniperus Sabinu. The term Cover-shame is glven from the criminal use of the plant in procuring abortion. (Britten \& Holland.)

* cover-silut, s. An apron or pinafore ; hence, anything used as a cover for sluttishneas.

Thope ehe will uever. in any rafs aud cover On a Rot intodide Peace.
cover-way, s. [Covered-WAY.]

- ctv-ẽr-a-tôur, * ooverature, s. [Fr. couverture.] A coverlet for a bed, a counterpane.


## 

cotv-är-qhiēf, * coveruhe, kever chef; eovarchef, s. [O.Fr. euevrechief; r. couvreches $=$ a kerchief, from oonurir $=$ to cover, and chef $=$ the head.] $\Delta$ covering for the head,'s kerchief. [Kerchimp.]
"Her coverchiefs weren ful fine of ground,
*otr'-er-cle, cov-er-icyll, conver kylle , 8 [Fr. couvercle; Ital. coperchio, from Lat cooperculum.] A small cover, covering, or lid.
"Excent we take the onycha of that perfurne for the Broven : Miveell. Tracts, p. 11.
còv'-ẽred, pa. par. or a. [Cover, y.]
oovered-way, covert way, s.

1. Fort. : A sumken area around a fortification, of which the glacis forms the parapet. A banquette on the interior slope or the glacia affords a place for the garrison to ctanil on while delivering a grazing fre over the glacis. (Knight.)
"O Oue of the greatest difficulties in a sioge is to make
2. Arch.: A reccss or internal angle left in roofing to receive the covering.
ctv'-ẽr-ẽr, s. [Eng. cover; er.] One who or that which covers; s cover or covering. "They ehall make hasto to the wall thereof, and the defanore fon the margilit covering, or coveror.] shall be
cotv'.êr-ǐ̀ing (1), pr. par., a., \& s. [Cover (1), v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip, alj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
3. Ansthing which serves as a cover to another; a lid, s case, a wrapper.
"The women took and sprend a covering over the
4. Clother or dress.
"They canse the naked to lodge without elothing,
that they have no covering in the cold $-50 b \times \operatorname{lin} 7$.
5. Aything which covers hides or con 3. Anything which covers, hidea, or con
"Thick, clonds are a corering to him, that he seeth

6. Bookbinding: The clothing of the sides and back of a book with cloth, muslin, leather paper, or other material. The cover ready for the contents is a case. (Knight.)

## covering leaves, s.pl.

Bot.: Leaves which cover or protect other parts of the plant. They include bud-scales, bracts of all kinds, and scale or cataphyllary leavea. (Thomé.)

## covering-strap, s

Iron Ship-building: A plate beneath the two meeting plates in a strake, to which they are meeting and by which they are connected. (Knight)

* oòrv-ěr-ing (2), * couryng, pr. par., a., \&s. [Cover (2), v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verl).
C. As subst. : Recovering, recovery.
oóv'-ẽr-lĕt, * cov-er-lett, * couv-erlyte, * cov-er-lyght, cov-er-11d, s. Ifr. couvre-lit, from coumrir $=$ to cover, and lit =a bed.] A counterpane or outer covering for 2 bed.
"Coverlyta, elothe. Coopertorium."-Prompl. Parm. $\because$ The poor supplied the place of rich stuftis with
* oồv'-ẽr-pāne, s. [Counterpane.] A covering or coverlet.
"All to be coveled with a eovar-pane of dinper of tyue
Feeil.
cö-véreed', $a$. [Pref. co, signifying complement, and versed ( $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$. ).]


## ooversed sine, $s$.

Geom. (Of a particular angle): The difference betwren its sine and unity. Let $A$ le an angle, then the coversed sine of $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{i}_{8}=1-$ Sin. A.
ootr-ẽrt, " cov-erte, o. \& s. [O. Fr. covert, cuvert; Fr. couvert, pa. par of couvrir $=$ to cover.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Langrage.

1. Lit.: Covered, sheltered, not open or exposed.
"You are of elther alde the green to plant a covert
2. Figuratively:
(1) Secret, private, not open or professed disguised, private.
"And bomeat merit atands ou nilppery ground.

* (z) Private, not pahlic.

How covert matters may be best disclosed.
And open porile nurest answerad. Shakesp.t Juhus Casar, iv. I

* (3) Mysterious, dark, not open or plain.
" To apoke in warden so coverte." Cower, lii 65
- (4) Retired, in privacy.
" Gindiy walde I kuoweu ails
* (5) Retired, privste, sheltered.
"This eovert nook reports not of hie hand
II. Lav: Under cover or protection
ied to thder cover or protection, apmarriage ander her hashand.
"Instead of her beipg under covert baron, to bo
onder covert feme myelit: to bave ny body disabled and my head fortified!"-Irydent Apariah Priar.
B. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally:

* (1) Any covering or cover.

This woman slepite withowtyn alls coverte."(2) Aly
defence

(3) A thicket, a shady place.
"Ot covert eiose, where scarce a speek of day."
(4) A place of refuge or retreat; s hidingphace.
"Aud track to his covert the captive on shore
2. Fig.: Secrecy, privacy.

Whiche areth nought to bet apert,
But in silence and in corert.
Desireth for to be beshaded.
I. Technically:

1. Sports: A place affording ahelter for wild animals or game.
"For these places be nothing els hut couerts or boroughes, wheren if any ones search diligently, he
mayy find game at pleasure. -iritoon: The Arte of Logic, 3 m.
2. Zool. (Pl.): The feathers which cover the bases of the quills of the wings or tails of birds.
covert-baron, s. The condition of a married woman.
covert-way, s. [Covered-way.]

* còv'-ẽrt-lĕss, * cöv'-ẽrt-lĕsse, $a$. [Eng. covert; -less.] Without a cover or covering, uncovered, open, unsheltered.
in"... rested day gand night wet and wenthorbeaten in our couertle
cotr-ẽrt-ly̆, adv. [Eng. covert; -ly.] In a covert or hidden manner; secretly, privately, not openly.
"A title found, which covertly did bear
All-working pow r under aninther style.",
Daniel : Citil Warl, bk,
tedo'-ẽrt-něss, s. [Eng. covert; -ness.] The quality of being covert ; secrecy, Itivacy
cōv'-ärt-üre, ${ }^{*}$ covertor, ${ }^{*}$ oovertour, * covertoure, s. [O. F'r. coverture; Fr. couverture; sp. \& Port. cobertures; ltal. copritura; Low Lat. coopertura, from cooperio $=$ to cover.]
-A. Ondinary Language:
I. Literally:

1. A coverlet.
"Cortyne of olene sylk, with elor golds hemmez, 2. A covering, a roof.
"Hemade the couertour of the tabernacle of alk yomee

2. A ahelter, a cover, a defence.
.". Protected hy walle, or other Ukv coverturs."-
3. A hiding-place, a covert.

Io cougie wo for Beatrion ; who even row
Is couched in the wood bine covefrure. "
Shakesp. $:$ Much d $d$, ili. 1
binl, boy; poit, jown; cat, gell, ohorus, ghin, bençh; go, gem: thin, this; sin, aș ; expeot, Xenophon, egcist. -ligg. -dan, -tian = shạn. - tion, -
5. A thicket, a shady or thickly-planted place.

## "Far off, and there the lemon grove Trumyton: Recol. of The Arabian Nighea

## II. Figuratively

1. Secrecy, concealment, privacy, cover.

2. Disguise, cover.
"Throngh ooverture of hin fallas."一Gover, i. as
B. Law: The state or poeition of a married woman, who io looked apon as in potestate viri, or under the cover or authority of her husband, and who cannot, therefore, enter into any contract to the prejadice of herself or her husband, without his allowace or confirmation.
"The infincy of klog Edward VI, and the coverturs On Ireland.
oठv'-et, * covelt, *covelte, " covayte, * coveyt, * ceweytyn, v.i. \& $i$. [0. Fr. covoiter, coveiter; Fr, convoiter; 1tal. cubitare formed as if from a Lat. cupidito, from cupidus = eager, desirous. (Skeat.)]
A. Transitive:
3. To desire or wish for earnestly, to long for (in a good sense).

Coret earneetiy the best gifte" 1 Cor. xili. 81 .
2. To desire inordinately; to long for that which it is forbidden to aeek or to possess ; to luat after.
"England, he naid, conees, no eitices and no pro-
vinces."-rimes, Nov, itth, 2876 . B. Intransitive:

1. To desire sarnestly, to be eager for
"Youre oldres comeitoden to han don awey that
dignitee."-Chaucer: Boethius, p. sl.
2. To have sa inordinate deaire or longing That which I have than, arvet
Be cust from poesibility of all
conv'ět-a-ble, a. [Eng. covet; rable.] Fit or proper to be coveted; to be wished for or coveted
cóv'-ět-ěd, pr. par. or $\alpha$. [Covet, v.]
oóv'-ět-ẽr, * cov-eyt er, 8. [Eug. covet; -er.] One who covets.

We ben uot cousyteris of yuelis."一Wyelifo: 1 Cor.
cotv-ĕt-ĭng, * coveltyng, * covetynge,

A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the vorb).
C. As subst. : The act or habit of desiring or lonzing for eagerly or inordinately.
"That place is clepid the eepnieris of couetyngs." $-~$
Hyclife : Numb, xi. 34 .

* côv'-et-ĭng-ly̆, adv. [Eng. coveting; lly.] In a covetous manner; with an cager or inordinate desire.
"Most covetingly ready."- B. Jonson : Cynth Revols.
" cotv'-e et-ise, * covaitis, * coveitise, " covaytise, ${ }^{*}$ coveytise, ${ }^{*}$ covetyse, ${ }^{8}$ [O. Fr. coveitise; Sp. codicia; Ital. cupidigia, cupidezza; Low Lat. cupiditia; Lat. cupiditas, from oupidus = eager, covetous; cupio $=$ to desire earnestly.]

1. An earnest deaire or longing for any. thing.
"Ther is an holy coueytise and an holy enuye."
2. Covetousness, svarice, inordinate desire. Whose greedy hust did lacke in greatest store;
Whose welth was want, whose plenty tas
Spe uner: F. $Q$., I. iv. 29.
cov'-ět-oŭs, * covatous, * cevaytous, "covclteus, "eovetouse, coveytouse, Ital cubitoso.]
3. Eagerly desirous or anxious to gain or possess

Coretrons only of a virtuous praine:
His life a lesson to the liund hes
His ule a lesson to the lund he corper: Taike Talk.
2. Inordiuately desirous of ; lusting after.
"The cruel nation, covetorus of prey.
Staind with my hood th' inhospitahle const,"
3. Spec.: Excessively eager for money; varicious.
"Let never so mncls probability hang on one side of in easpous to forroseo which will outwoigh."-Locke.
tcobv-ĕt-oŭs-ly̆, adv. [Eng. covetous; -ly.] In a covetous manner; with sn inordinately eager dewire to obtain ; suaricioualy.
cov'-ět-oŭs-něss, 3. [Eng. covetous; ness.] 1. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality of being covetonn; an inordinats deaire for money; avarice.

## "They might have pardoned

2. An eager longiog or desire for anything: eagerness.

When workmon strivo to do botter than well, sir akill in covetotoment
Shatesp.: King John, iv. 2
II. Theol. : The desire for what is not oae's own, whether it be money, other property, or own, whether it be money, other property, or
anything else of a desirable kind. Io Mahanything else of a desirable kind. In Mahratta, cobh (covetouaness) is orten used and in вome Scripture passages (as Ephes. v. 5) the meaning seems to be the same.
II Crabb thos discriminates between covetousness, cupidity, and ararice: "All these terma are employed to expreas an illicit desire after objects of gratification; but covetousmess is spplied to property in geaeral ; cupidity is sppararice only to money or possessions. a child may display its covetousmess is regard to the plsythings which fall in its way; a man ahows his cupidity in regard to the gains thst fall in his way; we should therefore be careful to check the covetous disposition in early life, lest it show itself in the more hateful character of cupidity in advanced years. Covetousness is the natural disposition for having or getting; cupidity is the acquired diaposition. As the love of appropriation is an innste characteristic in $\mathrm{maO}_{\text {, }}$ that of aceamulating or wanting to accumulsto, which constitutes covetousness, will show itself, in some persons, among the first iadications of character: where the prospect of amassing character: where the prospect of in the case of a governor of a diatant province, it will of a governor of a diatant province, it will not excited. The covetous man seeks to add to what he has; the avaricious msa only strivea to retain what he lias: the covetous man sacrifices others to indulge himaelf; the avaricious nan will sometimes sacrifice himaelf to indulge others; for generosity, which is opposed to covetousmess, is sonetimea asso ciated with avarice." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

Có-vét'-ta, s. [See Cove (1), s.] A plane ased for moulding framework, called also a qualter-round. (Knight.)
côv'-ey̆ (1), s. [O. Fr. covee ; Fr. couve, from O. Fr. cover ; Fr. couver = to hstch, to brood ; Lat. $c u b o=$ to lie down.]

1. Literally
2. A hatch; sn old bird with her young.
3. A small fock or aumber of birds feeding together.
"These birds do not go in coveyf, ‥"-Darwin
\# Now generally conflaed to partridges

* LI. Fig.: A jrair, a number, a set.
"There would be no waiking in a shady wood, with
out apringing a covey of toasts,"-Addion : Guardian
cớv'ey (2), s. [Contr. of Mnscovy. (Skinner.) A geranlaceous plant, Erodium moschatum.
${ }^{-}$Sweet covey: The same as Covey (q.v.).
* cồ ${ }^{\prime}$-ĕy-tişe, s. [Covetise.]
$\dagger$ côv'-in, " cov-ine, * cov-yne, s. [O. Fr. covine, from Lat. convenio $=$ to come together to agree.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A trick, treachery, scheming, artifice. (Chaucer: C. T., 605.)
2. Law: An agreement or collusion between two or more persoas to the prejudice or hort of another.
covin-tree, s. Scott, in a aote to Quentin Durward, ch. iii., where the word occurs, says that the large tree in front of Scottish casties was sometimes so calied. Davies suggests it may be from Lat. convenio, siace it was at the covin-tree thist the laird received guests, and thither he accoropanied them on their departure.
$\mathbf{c o ̄} \boldsymbol{v}^{\prime}$-ing
3. The overhang of the upper portions of a building beyond the limits of the groand plaa
4. The splayed revesls or inclined jsmbs on the sides of $s$ fireplace. These jsmbs were square in the old Engliah fireplsces. In some of the Louvre freplaces the jambs have an angie of about $4^{\circ}$. These were probably
erected about 1750, by Gabriel, under the erected about ordere of M. de Movigny. Gauger had pre viousiy (1715) given to the coviag a parabolie

curve. Count Rumford invented or adopted the inclined coving, having an angle of $135^{\circ}$ with the fire-back, to radiste heat into tho room. (Knight.)

* $\operatorname{cô}^{\prime}$-ĭn-oŭs, a. [Eag. covin; -ous.] Fraudulent, deceitful.
c6m (1), * cour * ca, * ku (pl. "ky, * kie, "kys, *kine, kryn, *in, cows), s. \& a. [A.S. ou (pl. cy) Cogn. with Dut. koe; Icel. kyr ; Sw. \& Dan. ko; O. H. Ger. chuo, chuoa; M. II. Ger, $k u$, ku; Ger. kuh; O. Ir. \& Gael. bó, all =a cow; Lat. bos; Gr. ßoûs (bous) $=$ aa ox.]
A. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the sarne aense as II. 1, 2.

+ 2. Figuratively:
(1) A coward.
(2) A coarse, awkward woman.
II. Technically:

1. Zool. : The female of the bovise species called the Ox, Bos taurus, of which the bull io the male. Like other domestic animals it has rus into sumerous varieties, and lite primitiva runiformity has giveo rise to masifold diveruniformity has givea rise to manifold diver-
gity. Nor is it in colour alone that it lisa sity. Nor is it in colour alone that it 1189
altered. It has dode so in form, beaides which altered. It has dose so in form, besides which
there are horned snd hornless oxen. Th. there are horned snd hornless oxen. The period of gestation of the cow is niae months,
aad the normal number of her offapring at : birth only one. [Bos, Cattie.]
2. Farming, Dairy Operations, dr.: "A perfect cow," says an old writer, "Bhonld hsve black eyes, large clean horns, a lodg thic okin, a large decp belly, etrong musculan okin, s, large lega, brosd fcet, ahort joints, thighs, round lega, brosd feet, ahort joints, sc., White large udder with four teats. Speaking broadly this is correct; but in the
choice of a cow attention Bhould be given choice of a cow attention shoupasture into which it is to be turned. The Darwinian principle of natural selection with the survival of the fittest has adapted cattie of differeat sizes snd qualities to different parts of the country; little active Highland cattle thriving on the scaaty herbage found high up the monutain-side, aod isrge heavy alow. going cattle of luxurious proclivities faliing off onless they are sllowed to revel anid the rank vegetation of river-aides and meadows. The latter fornish the greatest quantity of milk. To preserve them in health, plenty of fresh sir, artificial food when natural supply fresh sir, artiticial food when natural supply
runs ahort, ghelter in winter and in usd runs short, ghelter in winter and in usd
weather, and forlearance to force medicioe weather, and forlearance to force medicioe
mpon them when it is not needed, are the upon them when it is not aeeded, are the
chief requiaites. Apart from breeding purposes, cows are specially kept in this country to furnish ailk. For detaiis see that word.
3. Nining:
(1) A wooden wedge to jsm agsinst the barrel of a gin or crab, to keep it from re voiving.
(2) A rude shed erected over the month of a coal-pit.
4. Mach.: A kind of self-acting brake for merly used oa incliued pianes; a trailer.
B. As adj.: Female, the term being usend not merely for the fermale of the speciea de. seribed under A, but for that of any of the larger herbivorous mammals. It is opposed to buil, sdj., in the senae of male or mascu line. [Cow-calf.]
cow-babe, s. A coward.
fate, rãt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pơt


## cow-ballile, s.

1. The male servant on a farm who laye provender befora the cows, sad kespe them clean. . Sometimes spplied in contempt to a plonghman who is elovenly and dirty.
2. A ludicrous designetion for a cow-hord, ons whose megistratical sathority doee not ertend beyond his drove.
cow-basil, 2. Saponaria vaccaria
cow-becke, s. A mixture of hair and wool for hats.

## cow-bird, a

## Ornithology:

1. A popular name for the American Yellowbilled Cuckoo, Coccyzus americanus, founded on the note of the bird, which resembles the word "cow" often repeated. It is s migrstory bird, coming from the south to the United Ststes and to Csasda in April and May, and returning in sntuman. Calied also the Cowturning in sntumn. Calied
2. Molothrus pecoris. [MoLothros.]
3. A local name for the Yollow Wagtail (Motacilla raii).
cow-blakes, s. pl. Dried cow-dang naed as fuel.
cow-boy, 8.
4. A boy who looke after cows.
5. A man employed in the cars of cattle on a ranch. (Amer.)
6. Alocal Irish asme for the Ring-ouzel (q.v.). 4. ( $P($ ).: A nsme given tos band of msrandera who, during the American Wsr of Independencs, infested the neutral ground bstusen the two sides, snd plundered the Revolutionists.
cow-bunting, s. [Cow-binn (1).]
cow-oakes, s. Wild Paranip. The Heracleum sphondylium of Linn. is called the Cow-paranip. But this seems rather to be ths Pastinaca sylvestris. (Jamieson.)
cow-call, s. A female calf, as contradistinguished from a buli-cali,' which is a male one.
oow-carl, s. A bugbear, one who intimidates others
cow-catcher, s. An inclided frame, uaed

cow-catcher.
principaily in America, pisced in front of a locomotive to throw obstructions from the track
cow-chervil, s. A nams for Anthriscus sylvestris, called slso Cow-parsley, de.

00w-clogweed, s. Heracleum sphondylium.
oow-clover, s. (1) Trifolium pratense, (2) T. mediurn.
cow-cracker, s. Silene inflata. (Scotch.) 00w-craik, s. A mist with sn easterly wind. (Scotch.)
00w-oress, s. Lepidium campestre.

* OOW-dab, s. The ssme ss Cowshed (q.v.). oow-fat, s. The Red Valerisn, Centranthus ruber.
00w-feeder, 8. A dairymsa who selis milk; one who keepe cows, feeding them for their milk in ths meantime, sad to be oold when this faile. (Scotch.)


## cov-fish, s.

1. A nsme commoniy applied is Orkney to Mactra lutraria, Mya arenaria, or say other large oval shell-fleh.
2. The Manatee. (Wallace: Travels on the Amason).
3. Looasly spplied to smaller cetaceane, as dolphina or porpoises.
4. astracion quadricorne, stropical fieh, from the horn-like apides over the eyes.

00w-foot, s. Senecio Jacobara.
00w-grass, s. Vsilous plants, node of them real grasses. Spec., (1) Trifolium medium, (2) T. pratense, particularly the cultivatad variety of it, T. pratenss perenne : these two plants are papilionaceous. (3) Polygonum aviculare, one of the Buckwhests.

* 00w-heartod, $a$. Cowardly.

00w-heave, s. Tussilago Farfara
00w-heel, s. The foot of a cow or ox stewed to s jelly ; the dish so prepared.
cow-herb, s. Saponaria vaccaria.
cow-herd, * couherde, * kouherd,

* kowherde, s. One who sttends to cattle.
cow-hide, s. \& a.
A. As substantive:

1. The hide of a cow; leather made of the hids of s cow.
2. A kind of whip made of a cow's hide.
B. As adj.: Msde of leather tanned from a cow's hide.
cow-hide, v.t. [Eng. cow, snd hide.] To thrash with s whip of cow's hide.
cow-horn, s. The horn of s cow.
II Cow-horn forceps: A dentist's iustrument for extracting molsrs. Thst for the npper jaw has ons hooked prong like a cow's horn, tbs other prong being gougc-shisped. The cowhorn forceps for ths lower molars has two curved prongs, whicli hook between the pairs of side-roots of the molsr. (Knight.)
00w-house, 8. A bouse or shsd in which cows are kept.
oow-hubby, s. A cow-herd.
"He galf till hir ane aple-ruby
00w-ill, s. Any disesse to which s cow is subject. (Scott.)
cow-keep, s. Heracleum sphondylium.
oow-keeper, s. One who keeps cows ; s dsiryman.
Keeper, herdis my mastor, Victorian, yestarday a cow

cow-keeping, s. The bnsiness of keeping cows for dairy purposes; dsiry-farming.
cow-lady, s. The insect now called a isdycow, or ladyhird. [Coccinella.]


* cow-leech, s. Ons who professes to cure the diseases of cows.
*cow-leech, v.i. To profess to understsnd the treatment of the diseases of cows.
* cow-leeching, s. The profession of $s$ cow-leech.
cow-lick, s. A tuft of hair on the human forchead, so named from its being turned back as if licked by a cow.
cow-man, s. A msn whosttends to cows.
* 00w-meat, s. Fodder, pasture.
oow-mumble, s. Two umhelliferous plants, (1) Anthriscus sylvestris, (2) Heracleum sphondylium.


## cow-paps, s.

1. Lit.: The teats of $s$ cow.
2. Fig. : Ths nsms given by the fishermen to Alcyonium digitatum, sn Asteroid Polype. [Aicronium.]
cow-parsley, s. (1) Anthriscus sylvestris (Charophyllum sylvestre),(2) Heracloum Panaces.

OOV-parwaip, s. [So called because tho plant is good fodder for cowo. (Turner.)] Heracleum sphondyliwm, or any other apeciea of the genus.

## oow-pat, a. Cow-dung

$\dagger$ cow-pes, s. Trifolium modium. It is called also Cow-grass, \& \& c., but is neither a pea nor a grsss : it is a trefoil or clover. [Olover, Thifolium.]
cow-pen, 8. A pen or shed for cows.
oow-plant, s. Any plant of the asclopladscaous gsnus Gymnemr, sid epectslly $G$. tactiferum, which growe in Ceyion. It is called by the natives Kirisghans, snd yields a milk used for food.
00w-qualcers, 8. The same as CowqUaKES, 1.
cow-qualres, s.

1. Bot.: (1) Qusking-grass, Briza media; (2) Spergula arvensis.
2. Veter. : Ad infection of cattle, de.
oovp-rattle, s. (1) Lychnis vespertina; (2) Silene injata.
cows-and-calves, 00ws and calves,
3. pl. The flowera of Arum maculatum
cow's Iungwort, s. A common name for the mullein (Verbascum thapsus).
cow's-month, s. The Cowslip, Primula veris. (Scotch.)
cow-stone, s. A local popular nsme for a boulder of the greenssad formstion. (Ogilvie.)
cow-strippling, cow-atropple, 4 The Primotose.
cow-thistle, s. A doubtful plant men tioned in Mascal's Government of Cattle (1662)
"Like a mare that were knapping on a cow-zhimfe." "Like A mare that were knappling

## com-tree, s

1. Vsrious milky trees. Specisily, e large tree, Brosimum Galactodendron, sometime. tree, Brosimum Galactodenaiton, It belongs cailed Galactodendron utile. It belongs to the order Artocarpscea. It has oblong pointed rough leaves, ten inches long, siter nate with esch other, with parallel ribs running lsterslly from the mid-rib. When wounded it emits a highly autritious milky juice with si agreealls balsamic smell. it is chemically skin to cow's milk. According to Humboldi it grows only on the Cordilleras of the coss of Csracas, where it is called Psio de Vsca, o: Arbol de Leche. The negroes snd other poor nstives of the region fatten upon its milk
2. The Hys-Hys, Taberncemontana utilis, found in South America.
3. Ficus Saussureana, snd other Fici (Figs)
4. Clusia Galactodendron.
cow-troopial, s. [Cow-buntino.]
cow-weed, 3. Chcrophyllum sulvestre.
cow-wheat, s. The common nsms fol the personsted genus Melsmpyrum, of which aeversi species exist in Britain, the most abundant being the Common Yellow Cow-wheat (Melampyrum pratense). It grows in Epping Forest and inany other places.
cow-wort, s. A plsut, Geum urbanum,
cow (2), s. [CowL.] A cowl.
oow (3), s. [Cow, v.]
5. A scarecrow, a bugbesr.
"To Southrou still a fearfull grtorous cow," $\begin{gathered}\text { Hamilton : Wallace, bk. vili, } p \text {. } 19\end{gathered}$
6. A hobgoblin. (Scotch.)
cow, v.t. [Icel. kuga $=$ to cow.]
7. To intimidate, to sbash, to terrify, to deprive of spirit, to disherrten.
".. the dissatrous event of the battle of Beachy Heacaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. XVI.

* 2. To upbrsid, to rate, to scold.
* 3. To excel, to exceed, to surpass.
cow'-age, s. [CowHaor]
o6w'en (1), s. [? Gsel, cobhan = box, ark (N.E.D.)] $\Delta$ fishing-boat.


## 

-6.7r-an (2), 8. [Etym. unknawn.]

1. A term of contempt, applied to one who does the work of a mason, hut has not been regularly bred to it.
2. Also used to deuote one who builds dry walls, otherwise denominated $\mathrm{s} d r y$-diker.
"A boat carpenter, Jolner, covan, (or builder of olone withoot mortari) get 18 at the mintmum, and goo 2 maiotemace. - P. Norven, Argyles. S
3. A sneak, an fuquisitive person. (Slang Dict.)
owt-ard, "couard, * couerd, s. \& a O.FT. couard, from Ital codowdo, frora Lat caud $=2$ tail. The word thus means eithe sn animal thst drops his tail between his legs or one that turns tail. Wedgwood points out that the hare is called "le cowsrd, ou le court cow," in the terms of hunting in Relig. Antiq., 1. 153, snd prefers to consider Reliq. Antiq., 1. 153, snd preiers to consider
the original meaning to have been bobtailed. (Skeat, icc.)]
A. As subst.: A poltroon; one utterly devold of spirit or courage; s timid, fearful person.
 Eng., th. $\mathbf{\pi x}$.
B. As adjective:
4. Ord. Lang.: Cowardly, mean, pusillanimous.

These feari, "this fishy, why, ye coneard train,

2. Her. : An epithet applied to animals represented with the tail between the legs.

+ coward-Hke, a. \& adv. [Eng. coward, and like.]
A. As adj. : Like s coward ; timid, spiritless.
B. As adv.: In a cowardly manner; like a coward.

But coxcurd-like with trembling texror dea.Shakerp: Targuin and Eucrece

- cow'-ard, cou-ard, v.t. [CoWARD, s.] To make coward; to intinidate.
"That hath so coscarded and chased your bloos
Out of apyearance?" Shakesp.: Henry F ", il. 2.
06W-ard-íce, s. [Fr. couardise; Ital. codardigia.] Extreme timidity; utter lack of spirit or courage.
ex Agin moderation was despised as cosardice or
0ow'-ard-ice, "cou-ard-ie, "cow-ard-y, cow-ard-ye, s. [O. Fr, couardie, cuardie. 1tal. codardia; Sp. \& Port. cobardia.] Cowsrdice, timidity.

147. Cowardy it torneth into hardiesse."-Gover: IiL

* cow'-ard-ǐng, pr. par., a., \&s. [Cowabn, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verli).
C. As subst. : The act of making coward or depriving of apirit.
* cow-ard-ize, s. [Cowardice.]
* cow'-ard-ize, v.t. [Eng. coward; -ize.] To make cowardly
 cure ratize wen."-scott: : serm. befure the Artill. Comp.,
1630 .
cow'-ard-ized, pa. par. or $a$. [Cowamdize, v.]
"cow'-ard-iz-ing, pr. par., a, \& s. [Cowardize.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See cerb).
C. As subst.: The set of making cowardly.
cow'-ard-lif-nĕss, s. [Eng. cowardly; -ness.] The quality of being cowarily; cowsrdice, timidity, pusillanimity.
cow'ard-1y, "cow-ard-lye, a. \& adv. [Eng. coward; -ly.]
A. As adjective:

1. Of persons: Timid, pusillanimons, craven, faint-hearted, spiritless.

$$
\text { "Worst trat or of them all } 18 \mathrm{he}
$$

Wordswarth: The and thite Doe of Ryluthone, v.
2. Of things: Befitting s coward; mean, despicable, dastandly.
whaie rows wan set apon with eqwaraly malifnity by ch. xxf.

* B. $A s$ adv. : Like a coward; in a cowardly manner.

Agndnat girituall foen, yielda by and by.
Or from the felde moet concordy doth

cow'-ard-nĕss, s. [Eng. cowand; -ness.] Cowardliness, cowardice.
".. fin myna vatrowthe and halee coneardnese

cow-ard-oŭs, a. [Eng. covard; ous.] Cowardly, timid, faint-hearted.
cow-ard-ree, * cow-ard-ry, s. [Eng. coward; -ry, -ree.] Cowardice, cowardliness.

- Truly I thiuk, we vain is my belefe,

Ot Goddieh race some ofspring should be be:
Conoardry notes hartos ewarued eat of kind:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { owarary notes harteo : Waruid ;at ofind } \\
& \text { Surrey : Virgile ; Encis, hk, Iv. }
\end{aligned}
$$

* cow -ard-ship, s. [Eng. cowrend; -ship.] The qualities or character of a coward; cowardice cowardliness.
ginim leaving his frend here in nocessity, and denyTrelth Night: ill. 4.
cow'-bāne, 8. [Eng. cow, snd bane.] So called because early in the spring, when it grows in the water, cows often est it snd are killed by it. (Withering.)]

1. An umbelliferous plsnt, Cicula virosa.
2. An American nams for Archemora. (Treas, of Bot.)
cow'-bĕll, s. [Eng. cow, snd bell.]
Bot. : Silene infuta. (Scotch.)
cown'-bĕr-ry̆, s. [Eng. cow, snd berry.] (1)Vaccinuum called becanse in (2) comasum polustre. so elsewhere, the fruits of the plant are used to rub the inside of milk pails to thicken the milk. (Treas. of Bot.)
cowde, pret. of v. [CAN, Coold.]
cowdie, s. [Cowrie.]
cowdie-pine, s. [Cowrie-pine.]
cowdothe, s. [Perhaps connected with A.S. $\operatorname{codh}=$ sickness.] Some kind nf epidemic.

Ther was tua yeirs before this tyme [A. 15s2] ane grate vniversal seliknes through the maist part of sootiand : vocertaine quhat se ikne it wes or the and the comons called it Condothe, "-Marjoreybarks: Ansals, p. ${ }^{57}$.
cowned, pa. par. or a. [Cow, v.]
cow -ẽr, * cour, v.i. \& t. [Icel. huira $=$ to lie quiet; Sw. lura = to doze, to roost; Iman. bure $=$ to lie still; Lcel. kyrr; Dan. quever $=$ quiet, still. (Sheat.)]
A. Intransitive:

1. To stoop, to bend, to squat, to cronch.
" Some sterner rirtues oer the mountain's hreant May sith like falcons cowering on the nest., 2. To shrink, to quail, to give way.

* B. Trans.: To cherish with care.
" Wbere Anding life not yet dislodsed quite, He ouch rejoici, and cour did ternlerly,
As chickea newly hatcht, from dreaded desting.
In this instance the word nay possibly belong to cover. [Cover (1), v.]
cown-ẽred, pa. par. or a. [Cower.]
cow'-êr-ǐing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cower.]
A. \& B. As pr. per. \& particip. aulj. : (See
the verb).
C. As subst.: The act of crouching, squat. ting, or stooping.
- cow'-găng, s. [Eng. cow; and gang, found in oxgeng (q.v.).] A common for phaturing cowa.
"From the aouth end of Wurtheringham cowgang to Wurthering iam haven."-Inquisition, 1sosh
cow'-hage, s. [Cowitch.]
* cow'-hẽard (1), \& [COW-HERD.]
* cow'-bẽard (2), a. \& s. [Coward.]
* cowigbe, s. [CoLoн.]
cow'-ing, pr. par., a., \& 8. [Cow, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. $A s$ subst.: The act of terrifying, intimidating, or depriving of spirit.
capernoition no oure the bizxin 'yet wit the elyht of



## cowr-ish, a. [Eng, cono; -ish.] Timid

 faint-hearted, cowardly, dastardly.It is the contont terror of hls spirit,
cow'-İsh, s. [Nstive name (9).]
Bot. : A plant, a native of Sonth America.
c6w'-Itçh, cow - agge, cow -hage, s. [Hind. kivanch; Beng. Kuishi.]

1. The stinging hairs of the plant described under 2, or any species skin to it, as Nucuna urens, Mr. monosperma, \&c. They are used as 8 mechsnical anthelmintic.
2. The nams of a papilionaceous plant Mucuna pruriens It is a twining annual with pendulons racemee of dark-coloured flowers, which appear in Indis in the rainy season. The legums, which is sharred liks the letter 8 , is clothed with stinging hairs These are easily detachod snd atick on the skin, producing intolersble itchlog. The le gume, whes young, can be beiled and eaten like kidney-beans.
cow'-kinn, s. [Fr. coquin.] A begger, a needy Rretch.
"Cockins, benseis, and culroun kerols."
Dunbar : Antiland Poema,
cowl (1), "cowle (1), * couel, * cuvel, " kouel, s. [A.S. cufle; Icel. kuft, kof, cog. nate with Lat. cucullus $=8$ hood; 1tal. cuculla; Sp. coguille.]
I. Ordinary Language :
3. In the same sense as I1. 1.
4. In the amme sense as 11. 2
*3. By metonymy: A mank.
Bluff Harry broke in to the spence
And turrd the cowernarirt
II. Technioally:
5. $\Delta$ hood, especialiy one worn by a monk.

cowl (A HOOD).
"And slow np the dim aisle siar.
Scoze: Lay of the Lata ilinatrel, vi s1.
6. Bullding: A chimney-cap made to turn sround hy ths wind, or provided with ducts by which the wind ia made an accessory in cducting the smoke and other volatile pro-

ducts of combustion. Cowls are also nsed on the summits of ventilating shafts for jublic buildinge. (Knight.)
II The cowl shown in the illustration has the spindie stepped in a socket, its collar revolving in flanges upon the upper side of the cup-plate, which is anchored to the brick. work of the chimney.

[^202]2. Zocom. Engin. : A wire cap or cage on the top of a locomotive amoke-atack. (Knight.)

- cowl (2) * cowte (2), colle, s. [Low Lat. curella; O. Fr. cuvel, cuveau; Lat. cupa $=a$ vat, a bitt.] a vessel for carrying water borne on a pole between two persons.
cowl-stafi, s. The pole or ataff on which a cowl (2), is aupported when being carried by two persons.
 cowled, a. [Cowl (1), s.] Wearing or fur nishad with a cowl.


## "Far the glimmering tapera ahed,

bongtellow: Hymn of the Nuruvian Nuns of Betktenem.
cow'-like, a. [Eng. cow, and like.] Like those ot a cow.
"With cowike ndders, and with oxlike eres"
c6wn'eẽr, a. [Etymol. unknown. Perhaps only misprint or mistake for counter.] COUNTER (2), D. 1.] Tha arched part of a ship'a stern
Covn'-tir, e. [Coonter (3), s.] Rencountre. "gelir Tho the Grayme quheo he the conontir esw

Wallace, v. 92s (M8.)

- co-wõrk', v.i. [Pref. $c o=c o n=w i t h, ~ t o-~$ gether, and Eng. work (q.v.).] To work or cooperate with another
Goodivin: Worth, vol iv., pt. itiork ping within us."
cō-wörk'-ër, \& [Pref. $c o=c o n=$ with, together, ad Eng. worker (q.v.). $]$ Ons who works or cooperates with enother; a cooperstor.
"In all acquired gifts, or habits, . . We are pro2

GOWD, s. [COOP, s.] A basket for catching fish. (Scotch.)
"Fische-ar aistroyit bo eonpis, aarrow massis, (Ed. 1 neak)
Cō'-pěn, s. [Eng. cow, and pen.] A pen or fold in which a cow is confined.
cowpen-bird, s. A bird, Molothrus pectoris, so called fromattending continually upon cows, with the view of picking up insects and seeds left in their litter. It is found in North anerica. It belongs to the aub-family leterine.

* oowpendoch, s. [Colpinmack.] A young cow.

Cown'-pẽr's glănds, s. pl. [See def.]
Anat. : Two glands lying beneath and opening into the urethra in male mammals. They were discovered by William Cowper, the anatomist (1660-1709).
0W-pŏck, s. [Eng. cow, and pock.]
Med. : A single prock or vesicle of the eruptive diseass called cowpox (q.v.).

* cowpon, s. [Culpon.] A fragment. "Quben thai cieik fra us twa couponis of our Crode,
tyme to to speak."-N. Winyef" Quest. Keith' Fivt., App. p . 227.
م〇w'pŏx, 3. [Eng. cow, and pox.]
Medical:
$\dagger$ 1. Gen.: Any diseasa producing pox upon the udd r or other parta of a cow. Edward Jenner discovered that there wera aeveral of these.

2. Spec.: That particular cutaneous diaease affecting the udder of the cow, which, being transferred to tha human frame, either gives an immunity from amall-pox or diminishea its violence. That this is its effect had long been a popular belief among the dairy milkers in Gloucestershire, and when, prior to 1770 , Jenner was an apprentice to Mr. Ludlow, an eminent aurgeon at Sudbury, near Bristol, a young woman who came into the shop where he was, to ask advice, hearing amall-pox mentioned, aaid with decision, "I cannot take that disease, for 1 have had cowpox." Jenner muad upon the statement, and aroke of it to muged upon the statement, and afoke oficule. Continued investigation, however. satisfled Continued investigation, however, satisned him of ita troth, and ahout 1780 he alruck sacticabla to propagate cowpox as a preaer vative againat amall-pox, by inoculating aoma human being from tha cow, and from that
peraon transferring the matter to another and another of tha community till protection was obtained for all. This was the origin of vaccination (q.v.)
"What varied woitern tampt uas an they paces!


Zoology:
3. The Engliah namg of the molluscous genua Cyprea ( $\mathrm{q}, \mathrm{v}$ ). The Money cowry is Cyprea moneta, a nativa of the Pacific and Eastern aeas. Many tons are annually brought


COWRY.
to Britaio, whence they are again taken aa money to be used in commercial transaction with the tribes of Western Africa. There ia another apecies, Cyprcea onnulus, used locally among the Eastern lalands for the sama pur pose.
2. Pl. (Cowries): The English name of the molluscoua fanily Cypreidæ (q.v.).
oowschot, " cowshot, s. [Cushat.] Tha Wood-pigeon.
cow'-shěd, s. [Eng. cow, and shed.]

1. A shed for cows.
2. Cow dang.
(Dat cow'-slip, cow's'-lip, * cowslap, ${ }^{*}$ cowslypp, * cowislip, * cowblop, * COWslope, "Cowslek, s. \& a. [A.S. cuslympe cusloppe. The original reeaning of the word is not clear. Skcat suggests cu $=$ cow, and slyppe or sloppe $=$ a slop, a piece of duag.]
A. As substantive:

Bot.: A well-known plant, Primula veris, of the same genus as the Primrose, $P$. vulgaris, the Oxslip, P. elatior, \&c. The two last are very much akin. The first and second widely differ in appearance, but atatements from time to time appear that they have been found growing from the aame root, in which case they would aot be two gpecies, but varieties of one. To naturalista believing in the aasparate creation and subsequent immutability fu essential character of each apeciea, this Would be an important fact ; but Darwinians would regard it as of littia moment. They would probsbly derive the Primrose, Cowslip, Oxiip, \&c., from a now extinct primulaceous plat more generalised than any of these. Tha Cowslip has ovate-crenate, toothed, and wrinkted leavea, with the flowers in an umbellate acape. It is common in clayey aolla in England, but is rarcr in scotland. The flowers are sedative and diaphoretic. They make a pleasant boporific wine. In the Cnited states the name Cowslip has been applied to a plant of different genus, the Lodecatheon Meadia, a handsome spring flower. It is sometimes called shooting Star.

The fowery May, who, from her green Inp, throwi
.

1. Gen.: In any way pertaining to tha plant described under A.
2. Specially:
(1) Made of the Cowali] [A.].
"Well, for the futare 111 drowe sil high thoughts Oromecoll, May
(2) Like the Cowslip [A.] in colour; yellow. "These yellow covsilip cheeks. Are gond, are gone:
Iovers, make moait Jovers, make moan !"'
Shateap. : Midis Aioht's Dream, v. 1.
II (1) American Cowslip: Any plant of the genus Dodecatheon.
(2) Bedlam Cowslip, Cowslip of Bedlam: Pulmonaria officinatis.
(3) Bugloss Cowslip: Pulmonaria officinalis.
(4) Cowslip of Bedlam: [Bedlam Cowslip].
(5) Cowasip of Serusalem: \{Jeruankim Conaitis)
(6) Cowalip Primrose : Primula veris.
(7) French Cowslip: Priminiu íurlcuta.
(8) Great Cowslip : Primula elatior.
(9) Jerusalem Cowslip, Cowslip of Jerusalem: Pulmonaria ofloinalis.
(10) Mountain Cowslip: Primula auricula.
(11) Our Lady's Cowslip: Gagea Iutea.
(12) Virginian Conslip: Mertensia (Pulmo naria) virginica

* cow'-slipped, a. [Eng. cowslip; ed.] Decked or adomed with cowalip.
"Brakes and cowostipped lawns." Keata,
cowt, cowte, s. [CoLi.] A colt. (Scotch.) ten poidn was a aboxt bit grey cowt, Whana worth ch. xxv.
* cow'-thẽr, s. [A corruption of conoer (q.v.).] To cower, to cronch.
"Platus in his ' Budens ${ }^{\circ}$ bringeth in fishermen
cowthring and qualing."-Nashe: Lsnten Strufo.
* cox, s. [A contr. of coscomb.] A coxcomb.
cox $x^{-a, ~ s . ~[L a t . ~=(1) ~ t h e ~ h i p, ~(2) ~ t h e ~ h i p-b o n e .] ~}$

1. Anat. : The hip, the hannch; need elac of the iachium and the coceyx.
2. Zool.: Tha joint by which the leg ia connected with the body in Insecta, Arachnidana, and Cruataceans.
căr'-al, a. [Eng. $\operatorname{cox}(a)$; -al.] Pertaicing to the coxa (in either aenae).
† cờ $\mathbf{x}-$ ăl'


Med.: Pain of the baunch.
cŏx-cómb (b ailent), cockes-come, a [A corruption of cock's comb (q.v.).]
I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Tha comb or crest resembling that of a cock, which jesters formerly wors in their caps.
him, thou must anedo wear my carcome."*. 2. A speciea of ailver lace frayed out at the edges.
"His light grey frock coxcamb." - Johnizton. Chryoal., ch. xL (Datian.) * 3. Tbe head. Sir To iny and hat given somb too. . "M-shakesp.:
Twe lyth
 Twelth Night, vo 1

4. A fop, a dandy; a vain empty-headed fellow.

Condewne vameaning coxcoms at your side. Condemin the prattior for his idie pains. II. Bot.: [Соскsсомв].

* cǒx-cormb'-10-al (b ailent), * cox-com-toal $\alpha$. [Eng. coxcomb; -ical.] Like or bethiting a coxcomb; coxcombly, foppish.
"Btndded all over is caxcombical fashion with little
 com'ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. coxcombical; $-l y$.] Like a coxcomb, fonpishly.
${ }^{\text {But this coxcombically mingiing }}$ Of rhymes, ... ${ }^{\circ}$
* cŏx-cðmb'-ít-y̆ (h silent), s. [Eng. coxcomb; -ity.] A coxcombical figure or idea. "Inferior masters paint coxcombities that had ne
relation to univeral modes of thought or sction." relation to uni ivereal luodes of thought a
inight: Once upona
* cơx'cormb-1y (b ailent), a.
[Eng. cos comb; -ly.] Like a coxcomb; coxcombical.

" cŏx'-cŏmb-ry (b ailent), s. [Eng. coxcomb; -ry.] The mannere of a coxconb; foppiahnsss, dandyism.
- Of corcombry a worst coxcombs o'en the pink

Are prefershite to these abreds of japer.
$1 \times x$,

- cơx-cŏm'-ic-al, a. [Coxcombical.] Fopplah, coxcombly.
 -ity.] Coxcombry, foppishness.
 [Cockswain.]


6.]. coye, a. [O. Fr. cot, coit, from Lat. suietus = quiet (q.v.).]
I of persons:

1. Modest, shy, reserved, bashful.

Like $\frac{1}{\text { coy maniden, Esene, when courted now }}$
Conepor : The Task, ble 1
-Twas told me yon wera rough and coy and sullen,
And now shakcesp: Taming of the ghrew, il 1.
II. of things:

1. Soft, gentle.

Instead of loveiv "Oy touch. Ehall hato,
2. Dictated by or arising from modesty or hyness.
"Hegin, and somewhat londly owsep the string ;
Heare with doalal vain, and cayex excuse iscidat.

- 3. Difficult to find.
" To which the mind reworts, in chase of terms,
Though apt, yet coy, And diemeult to win. "ik. it.
- coy-bred, a. Naturaliy shy or modest. "A coy-bred Cumbrian lasas" Drayton: Poly-Olbion, 8
- 0 Of (1), v.i. \& t. [Cor, a.]
A. Intransitive:

1. To disdsin, to be unwilling.

To hoar Comilolus speak, "If he ray'd keap nt home"
2. To be shy, modest, or bashful ; to behave coyly.
B. Transitive:

1. To quiet, to soothe.
"I coye. I styll or aposme."-Pa Legrave.
2. To stroke with the hand, to caress.
 siom, 23.
3. To woo, to court.

The cloed Aune be be coyde
Furberville: To a late Priend
coy (2), v.t. [A shortened form of decoy (q.v.).] To decoy, to sllure, to entice.
"I'll mountebank their loves, belored
Coy their hearts from them, and come home bolored
or ail the trades in Rome." shakesp. : coriot., ili. 2.
coy, s. [A shortened form of decoy (q.v.).] a decoy, an sllurement.
"To try a conclualon, I have mpat fortunately mado their pages our coyet, by the infaeaze of a
powder. -Wady

* coy-duck, * coy-duk, s. A decoy duck.

coy'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cov (1), r.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst. : Flattery, caressing, alluring, petting.
"Makes by much coying the child so natoward,"
ofy'-Ish, a. [Eng. coy;-ish.] Rather coy, shy, or modest; bashful.
"He tooke her in his arms, an yet so coyith to be
kist"-Warner: Albion's England (1s97).
coy'-1y, " coy'ley, adv. [Eng. coy; - $l y$.] In a coy, bashful, or modest msnner ; bashfully.

This sald, his hand he coyly snatch'd sway
From forth Antinous hand From fortb Antinous' hand
Chapman : odystey.
ory'-néss, s. [Eng. coy; -ness.] The quality of being coy ; modesty, reserve, beshfulness, shyness.
"When the hind gymph would coyn hess lelgn.

- coynt, e. [Coint, QUaint.]
ooy'pû, coy'pon, s. TThe nstive nsme of
Zool.: A mamral (Myopotamus coymu), formerly regarded as of the family Castoride (Besvera), but now placed among the Octodontide. It is smaller than the Besver, bat has aomewhat similsr labits. The hind feet sre webbed and the tail long and rounded. The skin is valuable, and hundreds of thousands have been imported from South America, of which the Coypu is a native.
we look to the watery, and wo do not fad the beaver or muskicrat, hat the coypu and rapybara, ro-
dente of the Americana type."- Darvon: dente of the Amerrican type."
Species (od. 1359), ch. xi. p. 349.
coy' otrel, s. [COISTRIL.]

1. A degenerate hawk.
"The musquast and ths, coystrat were too weak,
Dryden: Eind and Panthor.
2. A fsint-hearted, mean fellow; a poltroon.


* 0 obz, 8. [A contracted form of consin (q.v.).] 1. A cousin.

2. Used for other reistionships-as nephew (Shakesp.: King John, iii. 8), uncle (Shakesp.: Two Gent., i. 5), brother-in-lsw (Shakesp.:
1 Henry IV., iii. 1), \&c. [Cousin, A. 1.]
3. Used by princes in addressing other princes, or noblemen.
${ }^{2}$ " Be merry. coz; since zodden sorrow
Serves to say thue, Bame pood thing zameto morrow."
t oōze, * cose, v.i. [Cosv.] To be snug or cosy.
"As the sallore cone roand the Are."-C. Eingaley:

* coze, s. [Cosv.] A snug chst.

cotz'en, * couz-en, v.t. di i. [Fr. consiner $=$ to claim relstionship with anyone for ulterior purposes.]
A. Tronsitive:

1. To deceive.
"He had cosened the world by fine phrued and by a ohow of morel goodness...'-Macaulay: Eibe. Eng., ch. xvii.
2. To chest, to defraud.
"Cousins findeed, and by their uncle cozened
 3. To beguile, to entice.
" Not guy longer be fattered or cousened in a Elow
necurity."- Hammond : Works, iv. 59 . B. Intrans. : To cheat, to defraud, to deceive.
" Soms cogring, cozening sisve" Shatesp. ${ }^{2}$ Othello, iv. 2. If To make a cozen of one: To deceive him (?). "Cussander. - dissembled his griefo, slthough hoe wero glad to see things happen out oto weill, And deter-

obz'-en-aġe, * cons-en-age, couz-
en-age, sis.
3. The sct of cozening, cheating, or defrauding. "This schoolmantor targht them the art of gotting.


4. A trick, a fraud, s deceit.
"There's no such thing is tbst we beanats call,
odz'-ened, pa. par. or o. [Cozen.]
oठz'-en-êr, s. [Eag. cozen; er.] One who cozens ; a cheat, s defrauder.
" 0 . the devil take such cozeneral" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shakesp: } 1 \text { Henry IF., is a }\end{aligned}$
Obz'-ên-ǐigg, pr. par., o., \& \& [Cozes.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : Cozenage, cheating, decelving. cö'-zǐe, a. [Cosv.] Snug; warm and comfortable.
". . . some are cozie if the neuk."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

* cōz'-i-êr, s. [Probsbly Sp. coser $=$ to sew.] A botcher, s cobbler.

Do you make an alehonge of my lady bouse. that

${ }^{\mathbf{0}} \mathbf{0} \mathbf{-}$-ž-1̆y̆, adv. [Eng. cozy; ly.] Snugly, comfortably.

* cơz'-lĭñg, s. [Eng. coz, snd dim. suff. -ling.] A little cousin.
"Down to the consing rind coztingt."
* co' $^{\prime}-z \breve{y}$, $\alpha$. [Cosv.]
cozze, s. [Etym. unknown.] Sonie kind of fish.

Cr.

1. Chem.: The symbol for the metaliic element Chromium.
2. Bonk-kreping: Used as sn slbrevistion for creditor.

Grab (1), crăbbe (1), 8. [A.S. crabla, coga. with Icel. krabbi; \$w. krabba; Dan. \& Ger. krabbe ; Dut. krab.]
I Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as Il. 1. "Crabe delight in roft and delicato places."-
IT To catch a crab:
Rowing: To come forward for the atroke withnut properly lowering the hands, whereby the blade of the oar is caught in the water.

## II. Technically:

1. Zoology:
(1) Gen.: A rendering of Lat cancer, a genus under which Linneus included the whole order of Decapod Crustaceans. [Brachyora.]
(2) Spec.: A crustacean of the restricted genus Cssicer, of which the type is the Eatable Crab of our coasts. [ $\$(1)$.]
2. Astron.: The zodiacal constellation Cancer (q. v.).
"He comowhat looeth of his beat and light,
3. Machinery :
(1) A winch on s movable frame with powergearing, used in connection with derricks and other non-pernisnent hoisting-machines. The lsrger gear-wheel is on the shaft of the roller, and ia rotated by the spur-pinion snd hsodcranks.
(2) A form of widdlass for bauling shyps lato dock.
(3) A mschine used in ropewalks to stretch the yarn.
(4) A claw for temporarily snchoring to the ground a portable machine. (Knight.)
II (1) Eatable Crab: Cancer Pagurus. Its forni is ismiliar to all, but the coloura seen sre those produced by boiling. In lte nstural state it ls reddish-brown above, whitish beneath, the legs deep red, the claws deep shining black. It sometimes weighs 10 or 12 los., whence it has been called the Great Crab. Immeuse numbers are caught sunually around the oceanic coasta. It undergoes a metamorphosis, the so-called genus Zoes being an early stage of its development. [CANCER.]
(2) Great Crab: The same as Eatable Crab (q.v.).
(3) Hermit Crab. [Hermit Crab.]
(4) Shore Crab: Carcinus menas.
(5) Spider Crab: The genns Mais (q.v.).

## crab-catcher, 8 .

1. Ord. Lang.: Any person who or machle which catches crabs.
2. Ornith.: Heradius virescens, a bird of tho Herou fanily; which feeds specially on crabs. it is indigenous to Jsmaica.

## crab clueters, s. pl.

Astron.: Certain clustera of stars in the constellation Tsurua.
$\dagger$ crab-computing, an eplthet collued by Cowper, and used in satire of some of the microscopical investigations of the enninent Lenwenhoeck, especially those dealing with the number of ovs produced and carried by s female crah.

crab-eater,s.
Ornith: : The name given to two emsll herons occurring in the roountainous psirts of Frsnce. These sre (1) Ardea minuta, (2) A. danubialis.

## crab-grass, s.

Bot.: A name sometimea given to the genus Digitaria, more generally called Fingergrass.
crab-lobater, s. Parcellana, s geous of Crustaceans. Tribe, Anomura.
crab-louse, s. A kind of louse, Phthirius inguinolis, found in certain cases on the human body, to which it closely adheres.
crab oll, s. A corruption of Carap-oil. [Camap.]

## crab's claw, s.

1. The claw of a crab. Such claws were formerly used as sbsorbents.
2. A piant, Stratiotes aloides.

[^203]crable eye, s. \& a.
A. As wubst. : One of the eyes of a crab.
3. As adj. : Resembling the eye of a crah.

T Crab's eye Lichen: Lecanora pallescens. It is used for dyeing parposes.
arab's eyes, s. pl.

1. (Pl.) : In the literal sense.
2. Concretions formed in the stomach of tine Cray-flah, Astacus fuviatilis. They were formerly looked od as alkalioe, absorbent, and somewhst diuretic.

- Sovernl perions had, in vinin, endonvoured to store
themseiven with crabs-aya, -Begla

3. The seeds of Abrus precatorius.

* arab-mnouted, a. Crab-faced.



## crab-yawes, s.

Med. A disease occurring in the Weat Indies. it consiata of sn ulcer on the sole of the foot wlth hard callous lips.
-
A. As substantive:
L. Ordinary Languags:

1. Literally:
(1) In the same sense as II.
"Crabbe, appulie or trute. Naclanmm."-Prompe.
(2) $\Delta$ stick or cudgel made of the wood of the crab-tree.

2. Fig.: A peevish, morose, or sour-tempered peraon.
II. Bot.: The same as the Cbab-apple (q.v.).

I (1) Qucensland Crab: Petalostigma quadricocularis.
(2) Siberian Crab: (a) Pyrus bacoata, (b) P. prunifolia. (Treas. of Bot.)
B. As adj. : Pertaining to or consisting of the fruit or fruit-tree described uoder $\mathbf{A}$.
"Bettor gleannggs thair worn oil can boast
Than the crab vintage of the neighbring conat.".
Dryden.
arab-apple, s. A wild spple, Pyrus Malus. The leaves sre ovate, acute, sid serrate; the flowera in a sessile umbel ; the styles combined below; the truit globose, anstere to the taste. Verjuice is made from it. The Crab-apple is found widely through America and Europe. It is the origin of the Garden Apple, the mellow character of which Is attributable to cultivation.
corab-faced, a. Hsviag s sour, dissgreeable look.
"A crab-faced mistress."
Beaumont \& Fetcher.
orab-grass, s. Salicornia herbacea.
crab-stock, s. Pyrus Malus. (Wright.)

## crab-tree, * crab-tre, s. \& $a$.

A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: Pyrus Malus. [Crab-apple.]
2. Fig.: A peraon crabbed or sour in temper.
"Thit Scrab-tres porter of the Guild Hall gaten."-Bp.
B. As adjective:
3. Made of the wood of the Crsb-tree.

4. Derived from the Crab-tree. (Lit. \& Fig.)

"Whas graft with crab-recosilp; whose frult thou art, | And never of the Novils nohle race" |
| :--- |
| Shakesp.: 2 Honry |
| VI., |
| 10.2 |

erthb (3), s. [Corrupted from carapa (?.v.).]
The oil obtained from Carapa gianensis. The ail obtained from Carapa guianensis.
crab-wood, s. The timber of Carapa guianensis. (Treas, of Bot.)
crăb, v.t. \& i. [CaAB (2), s.]
A. Transitive :

1. To make sour or morose ; to provoke, to incense.
"Tis easy to observe how afo or alckness sours and
orabs our nature."-Glantille: Pre-axita. of Sould p. 3.
2. To run down, to depreciate.
*B. Intrans. : To fret, to the peevish or cur-tempered.
"For be thiy courtan, thay will quyt me ;
And gif thay crab, heir
guytulame it
1 quytelame it
Banatyne Poeme, p. 210.

I. of persons:
3. Peevish, morose, sour-tempered, cynical. Crabbed age and youth shannot iv: The Puthoionate Pugrim, v .
4. Difficult to nnderstand ; perplexing, obscure.
"Whato'er tho erabbedest anthor hath, .
He undersiood b' implleit fath.
Butiter : Eudibras.
II. Of things:
5. Disagreeable, unpleasant, harah.

Not "How charming in divine philosophy! cowabeo,
2. Difficult, intricate, obscure.
"The arwes of thy crabbed eloquence
Shal perce his breet. "The Clerkes rale, 979.
 adv. [Eng. crabbed; -ly.]

1. Peovishly, morosely.
2. In a crabbed or difficult manner; perplexingly.
o"ici hare in such medleio or eheckerwise no crabimhnitants of the menuer sort speak nelther good

† crăab'-běd-năses, s. [Eng. crabbed; -ness.]
3. Sourness of taste.
4. Peevishness, moroseness, sourness of temper.
of viaige, the very anme forwardneme and crabbednsen
5. Intricacy, difficulty, obscureness.
"The mathomatiea with their crabbedness and intrieacy,
† crăab'-bẽr-y, s. [Eng. erab; ery.] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.
"Mud.banks, which the inhabitanta call Cangrejales,
or erabberies, from the number of small crabs." or erabberies from the number of small crabs."-
Darvein : Voyage of a Nac. ch. iv.

* arab'-bish, a. [Eag. crab; -ish.] Rather sour or cross.
"The Whips of the most crabbiah Satyristas."
Decker: Seven Deudly Sinnes, ch. iv. (Davies.)
arabb-bit, a. [Eng, crab (2), s. ; Scotch sdj. suff. $-i t=$ Eng. $-e d$.$] Crsbbed, fretful, peevish.$


Burns: The Trica Dage.

* crăb'-by̆, $a$. [Fng. $\operatorname{crab}(2)$, s. ; -y.] Crabbed, difficult, obscure.
Scourgiu of Vifliany. because ancient . . ."-Narston:
orăbd'-1y, adv. [Crabbediy.]
"Fall not crosse and crabdly forth."--R. Brathwayt
Naturo's Fmbassie, D. 290 .
* orä'-bêr, s. [Fr. (raton), crabier.] The squatic vule (Arvicola amphibia), commonly called the water-rat.
"Otters, the cormorant, and the craber. Which
aome call tive water-rot"-Walton: Angler.
crä'-brō, s. [Lat. $=\mathrm{s}$ horvet (Vespa crabro).] Entom.: A genus of fossorisl hymeaoptera, the iypical one of the family Crabronille. They are yellow and black insects, very setive ill their habits, frequenting the flowera of the Umbelliferæ, the leaves of other plants, or palings, to surprise and csrry off flics or similar insects for the sustenance of their larya. Their cells sre often made in rotten posts. Crabro cephalotes is more than half an inch long.
orä-brŏn'- $\mathbf{1}$-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. crabro (genit. crabronis (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]
Entom. : A family of hymenopterots insects; section Aculeata, sub-section Fossores. Antennæ short, generaily thickened towards the apex; head large, snd looks nearly square when viewed from above; the body elliptical, jolned to the thorax by a peduncle.
* crabh'si-dle, v.i. [Eng. crab (1), and sidle, v. $]$ To go sideways like s crab. (Southey: Letters, i. 105.)
* cracche, * cracchyn, * cratche, v.t. [M. H. Ger. kratzen.] [SCRatch.]

1. To scratch. (Prompt. Parv.)
2. To snatch, to save.
" Ne myghto me craceho fro helle",
"oracchyng, * eracchyng, * cratching, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cracche.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See
the verb).
C. As subst. : The act of seratching or tean
ing.


* arached, a. [Fr. Ecrase.] Inflrm, brosen dowa.

erăç'-I-dee, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. crax (genit. cracis) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idos.]

Ornith.: The Curassows, s fsmily of Gallinaceous birds. The blll is of moderate size, and arched at the tip, the wlogs are short and arched st the tip, the wlogs are short and rounded, the tanl long and very broad compared with the proportionate breadth of as the othera. Genera, Crax, Penelope, Ourax, as the othera. Genera, Crax, Penelope, Ourax, America, and sre apprently the American ropresentatives of the Phasianidm (Pheasanta) of the Eastern world.
crack, "arak, * orake, " cralken, "oratrKre, " cralckyrn, v.t. \&i. [A.S. crucian, an
imitative word. Cogn. with Dut. kraken, krako imitatlve word. Cogn. with Dut. kraken, krak. ken; Ger. krachen.]
A. Transitive:
I. Literally:

1. To break or cause to part into chinks; to cause to become partislly severed.
2. To break in pleces; to csuse to open.
"Prompt. Parv. ${ }^{\text {Crathy }}$ or
3. To rend, break, or injure io any way.
"I had rather crack my sinown, break my back,
Than yon should Euch dishonour undergo, 1 4. To canse to give out a sharp, sudden noise ; as, To crack a whip."
II. Figuratively:

* 1. To dissolve, to break, to destroy.
"Agalnet the Roman state ; whone course will on
* 2. To bresk with grief. Shateenp.: Corioh, 1. 2
"Tho tackle of my heart to cracked."

3. To craze, to destroy the intellect.
"He thought none poets till their hroins nere crackt" $\begin{gathered}\text { Roseommon }\end{gathered}$
4. To utier or do anything smartly or quickly.
" Sir Balaam now, be liven like other foiks
He takes his chirping pint, he cracks his joken".
-5. To utter bosstfully or blusteringly.
"He crakked boost and swor it was nat iso."
5. To open and drink.
"You'll crach a quart together: Ha, will you uot t"
-7. To weaken, to impsir, to destroy.
"Or (not to crack the wind of the proor phrase,
II (1) To crack a crib: To break ioto a bouse ss burglars. (Slang.)
(2) To crack anything up: To extol highly; to puff.
(3) To crack credit: To lose character and confidence in any respect; primarily applied to the loss of credit in mercantile concerns.
"By solomon's record, sheo that gadeth abrond can-
not bee well thought of: with wisedome bhee hath

(4) To crack tryst: To break sn eogagement.
B. Intransitive:
I. Literally:
6. To burst or open into chinks; to break psrtislly asunder ; to exhibit cracks.
"The mirror crack drom side to side."
Tennyson: 1 he Lady of Shalote
7. To break or fly in pieces; to be broken.
" Must here the hurden fall from off my back?
Must here the stinins that bound in to me crack I"
Buiyan: Pigrim's Progres, pt. i

## II. Figuratively:

${ }^{*}$ 1. To break, to burat.
Wives, heart in ready to crack, . . ."-Sh akeep. : Mevry

* 2. To come to ruin, to be ruined, to fall.
"The credit not only of hanks, hat of exchequern,
eracke when little comes jn, and much goen outh." eracke.
- 3. To boast ; to talk bosstfully or blustaringly; to bluster.
- Ye sell the beir's skin on his back,-
Qunen ye have done, Its tyme to erack

Quhen ye have done, tist tywe to crack"
I Followed by of before that which in boasted of.



## And Bchiope of thelr nweet oomplexion eviot: <br> 

4. To talk freely sind familiarly ; to chat.
" One warm ye and craet with our dame-

5. To ntter or give out a sharp noise.
"I "ill board hor, though the eblde as joud
As thooder, when the cloyds in autumn crack
6. To break, to change. (Applied to the changing of voices at pnberty.)
II (1) To crack on cbout : To boast, to bluster.
(2) To crack up:
(a) To break up, to fail, to come to ruin
(b) To praise or extol. (Slang.)

F For the difference between to crack and to break see Break
-rack "crak, "crake, *xakke, "Krakise, s. \&s a. [From the verb. Fr. erac O. H. Ger. chrac.]
A. As substantive
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) A sudden disruption by which the parts are separated, bit only a little way fromesch other.
(2) The chink, flaaure, or opening made by disruption.
"At length it woold cract in many placex; and good, hut yet obscure and dark, eky y-colour. "-New preton: putice.
(3) A sharp audden sound or report, as of a body falling or bursting.
"Crakno or dgn. Sonitus."-Prompt. Parg.
(4) A sharp hlow.
2. Figuratively:

* (1) A breach or disruption.
". . nuy furtanes against sny isy worth naming belore."
*(2) Craziness of intellect.
* (3) A man crazed; a crack-brained person. $\because \because$ hut cunnot get the parlinment to listen to me, who leok upon ine as errack and a projector."-Adet
*(4) A boast, hoasting, hluster.
"This to correct, ther schuw with mony crakkis.

* (5) Chst, familiar couversation.

Nse langsyne, fau our suld fouks were laid,
Ross: Belenore, p. 20.
*(6) An idle report or rimour.
" A' craceks are not to bo trow'd."-Rameay: Seotch

* (7) A boaster.
(8) One who is first-rste in any pursult or pastime.
- (9) A fault, a failing, a sin.

Belleve this crack to be "In chunot miy mend mistrems."
-(10) The change of voice at puberty.
Our voices have got the manalish erack."
*(11) A prostitute.

- (12) A pert, lively boy
"Tis a uoble child, a crack. madam"
(13) An instant.
 (14) A first-rater (esp. of race-horses).
-In a crack: At once, in a moment.
"Poor Jack Tnackle's grimly ghost was vanish'd in a II. Veterinary: A disease in the heela of borses.
B. As adjective:
- 1. Boastful.
* 2. Crack-bralned

3. Excellent, auperior, first-rate

crack-brained, a. Crazy, cracked
Mained fellows, thrbuthnot \& 41 popea
*crack-hemp, s. The same as CasckROPE (q.v.).

Corne hither, crack-hemp,"
Shakesp: Tam. of the Bhrew, v. 1

* crack-rope, ©. One who deaervea hanging.
* crack-skull, 8. A crack-brained person.
* Crack-teryet, 8 . One who does not fulf an engagement to ineet with another.
orack-willow, s. Salix fragilis.
cracticed, pa. par. or a. [Crack, v.]
A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.


## B. As adjective

L. Lit. : Burst, split; having cracks.
cracked piece of charitably bostowed or his ally an old shillings.- Macurlas: Hist Enge. eh. into erowns and II. Figuratively:

1. Crazy, of weak intellect.

Etire was a mana of cract'd bratn, . . ."-Camden
*2. Of bad reputation.
orăok'-ẽx, " crak'-ẽr, s. [Eng. crack; er.]
A. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: One who or that which cracke.
II. Figuratively :

1. A boaster.
"What crrecter is thle same that deafe cor ears
With this abundance of superauous hreath?"
Shavesp. : King John, it

* 2. A aharp, witly saying; a jeu d'esprit. "Twill heat the braiue, kindie my imwiontion. shall tulke nothing but crackers, and are wirke to night."-B. Jonem: Energ Man out of his Humour

3. A lie. (Colloquial.)
4. A breakdown, a amash. (Slang.)
5. One of the "poor whites " of the southern States of the American Union.
B. Tochnically:
6. Pyrotech. : A form of explosive fire-work Marcus Grecus, in the eighth cenlury, speak of a composition of sulphur, charcoal and saltpetre, which he said might be made to imitate thunder by folding aone of it up in a cover and tying it tlghtly. This was a eracker.
"The blulder, at ite breaking, gave a great report,
2 Baking. A thin
7. Baking: A thin, hard biscnit. (Amer.; used also in the North of England.)
 3. Mach. : One of the deeply grooved iron cylinders which revolve io pairs and grind the tough, raw canutchouc, wlich has been previously cut in pieces by a circular knife.
cräck'ing
[Crack, v.] crak'-ĭng, pr. par., a., \& *. [Crack, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive :
I. Lit.: The act of breaking or aplitting partially.
" Exch pale beats high, and each cerve strains,
Even to the cruck nig. "Aurchill: The Ghast, hic, Iv
*II. Figuratively
8. Failure, breach.
9. Boasting, bluster.
weaki.. Rese to lenrne to kithout any craking or our frulty and weaknesse withont nuy traking or bousting of our of $v a n, ~ y t i i l$.
10. The act of conversing in a lively manner gossip.
crăck-le, v.i. \& t. [A freq. from crack (q.v.)] A. Intransitive:
11. Ord. Lang. : To make ahort, ahsrp, and rapld cracks; to decrepitate.

Whll hisses oo my hearth the polpy pear,
And blackenimg elestuuk staut and crackid there
2. Music: A direction in lute playing, thus explained by "Maister" Thornas Mace, 1676: "To erackile ouch three-part stops is only to divide each stop, with your thumb and two fingers, ao as not to loose time, lut give each crotchet its due quantity." (As. pegalo.] (Stainer \&i Barrett.)

* B. Trans.: To crack, to break. (Cibber: Non-juror, i.)
crăck'-lčss, a. [Eng. crack, s.; -less.] Whole, flawless. (Davies : Sir T. Overbury's Wife, p. 6.)
crăck'-líng, * craak-linge, pr. par., a., \& 3. [Chackle.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:
I. Lit. : Giving ont short, aharp, and rapid cracka; decrepitating.
† II. Fig. : Sharp, witty, sparkling.
tho Roche tuholy carging and the crackling wit of
C. As substantive:

1. The giving out of short, sharp, and repid cracke ; decrepitation. (Eecles, चif. 6.)
2. The browned and scored ekin or rind of roast pork.
3. A kind of dog-biscuit mads of tallow refnse, tac.
"4. A sharp witty ssying; a jeu deeprit.
"Tator, No. 832 encollingat of mutrth."-stede: Speo

## salor, No. 882

5. (Pl.) : The refuse of tallow.
crăor'-nel, "crake-nell, s. [Said to he aitered from Fr . craquelin.] A light, criap bisenit, curved or hollowed in shase.

exăcks'-mann, s. [Eng. crack, $v .$, and man.] A burglar.
 A. As adj.: Talkative, often denoting the effect of being olevated.
B. As subst.: A emall, low, three-legged stool having a hole in the middle of the seat, by means of which it is lifted, used in coltagea Often crackie-stool.
Crăc- $\vec{o}^{\prime}$-vì-an, a. \& 8. [See def.]
A. As adj.: Of or belonging to Crscow in Poland.
B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Cracow.
cră-cō-vǐ-ĕnne', s. [Fr. = Cracovisn.]
Music: [Polacca].

* Crăc'-ōwe, s. [From Cracow, a cily in Poland.] A kind of boot or ahoe, with ex.


1. From gloane Ma, 2. Tee of Crucowe 6 fn lens.
tremely long pointed toes; they were introduced from Cracow.

* cräde, s. [Crate.] A crate or wicker-hasket for glass or crockery.
".- On their shouldera carryd crades,
The Pleakiakt History of Jack Horner. (Sares.)
crà-dle, " cradel ${ }^{*}$ aradele ${ }^{*}$ cradil, *credel, "credilie, * credyil, "cre dylle, "kradell, s. [A.B. crado, of uncertain etymol ; ef. O.H.G. chratto, M.H.G. kratte, Ger. krötze $=$ basket.] [Crate.]
A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
2. A baby's bed or cot, oscillating on rockers or awung npon pivots. The ancieut Greeks used cradies, and called them by names indicating their forms, ouch as little bed, boat. \&c. Baby cradles were naed by the Romana. They are also mentioned by Theocritus. The cradie of Henry V. of England awung between tro yosts.
"The cradle thant recel ved thee st thy birth."
*2. A crate. (Scotch.) Coneper: Expoutulation
II. Figuratively:
3. The place of birth or early nurtare.
4. Infancy; the time when children sleep in cradles.
$\because \because$ being ever from their cradtes brod together.
B. Technically:
5. Surgery:
(1) A thin ahell or case of wood, acting as a splint for a broken bone or dislocated dimb.
(2) A framework which aupports the bedcirthes above an injured linub.
6. Pottery: A frame on which loan-moulds are placed in su oven to be burned, sfter the rpindle is withdrawn

[^204]3. Hydraul. Rngin. : The frum in which a ohip lies on the waye, and which accompanies ber in lanuching; or, the framo in which veesel hies on a way or hip, or in a canal-lift. A cradle wis used in very eariy timos in crossing the Isthmus of Corinth, from the Corin thian to the Cenchrean sea. The place was called the Diolcos or drawing-place, and was lve milles in length. This crussing-place was again osed during the maritims. Warfare be tween the Genoeae and the Turks. In its simple form, the cradle consiats of three longitudinal timbers united by ribs or cross-plecea. This is florted beneath the ship, which is lashed thereto by cables. The aradle and its burden are then floated to the inclined ways or silip, up which it is hauled, being sup ported by rollers which intervens botween the timbers of the cradie and those of the slip (Knight.)
4. Metal.: A rocking apparatus, used in collecting gold from soil and sand by agitsting the auriferous earth in water. The earth is shovelled into the sieve, and washed through its meshea by water, which also carries off the lighter earthy particles in suspenaion. The coarser matters, which do not pass the meshes of the aieve, are thrown out and the operation repeated. After a large qusutity of earth bas been thus disposed of the contants of the cradle are washed in a pan and the gold obtained from the settlings. (Knight)
5. Bnaraving: A tool used by mezzotintongravers. It conaiats of a steel plate with a proper tang and handle, and has sngular grooves on its under surface, so that when the romaded end is obliquely ground, it will form a row of points by which a multitude of burrs are raised upon a plste. This ia tho mode of proceeding in mezrotiat-engraving (q.v.), the cradle being rocked backwards and forwarda, and retreating, niaking a zigzag series of burrs. This ia croased at right anglea, and then eeveral times diagonally, until the whole surface of the plate is roughened, so as to bold the ink of the copper-plate printer. The burnisher and scraper remove the burt in parts, according to the desired graduation of lights. (Knight.)
6. Mining: A suspended scaffold used by miners.
7. Carp.: The rough framework or bracketing forming ribbing for vaulted ceilinga and srches intended to be covered with plaater.
8. Husbandry :
(1) A set of tingers projecting from a post which is mortised into the suath of a grainacythe.
(2) A grain-scythe.
9. Nautical:
(1) An apparatus or machine for shipping horses.
(2) The basket or apparatua in which, when line baa been made fast to a vessel in dis ress, the sailors, \&c., are brought to land
10. Architecture:
(1) The centering for a bridge, culvert, \&c.
(2) A square depression or sinking in each nterval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, and in other parts. (Crabbe.)
11. Games: The same as Cat'a-candle (q.v.).
12. Old Armeur: The part of the atock of a cross-bow on which the missile rests.
cradle-babe, s. An infant.
As mild and gentle as the cractrobabe.
Makesp.: 2 henry ., ilif. 2. credelble-band, * crsedelbonde, credelbonde, * oredylbonde, * cre."
"A credilbande: fanela, favetola, instita."-Cathol.

* cradle-bairn, "cradelbarn
- laradelbarne, s. An infant, a cradle-babe. " He he made wenm rowte

Ba velok, 1,911.
cradie-chimlay, s. The name given to the large grate, of an oblong form, open at all sides for the emission of the heat, which is naed in what in called a "roand-about fireside $;$ denominated from its resemblance to $s$
cradie-clothes, s. $p l$. The bed-clothea belonging to a cradle.

That some night-trippinf ion it be prov'd
In cradle-cloohtes, our ehidrary hit exchang d.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { hildea, where they Pay." } \\
& \text { Shakerp. : } 1 \text { Henry Vl., }
\end{aligned}
$$

cradle-hille, s. pl. Sinall hillocks formed by fallen trunks of trees (Amerioan.)
cradle-scytho, a.
Agric. A broed weytihe to be fittod in a grain-cradle, as distinguished from a grass or bowing scythe.
coradle-tong, credille sange, A lullaby.
"A credillo sango: fascomnina."-Cathol 4 nolla.

- cradle-time, s. Childhood, infancy. " Hercuim, whose famous acta, Whereaf the Arst hut not the lient

cradle-vault, s.
Arch. : A cylindrical vault.
crā'-ile, v.t. \& i. [CaAdLe, s.]
A. Transitive:
- I. Ordinary Language :

1. Lit. : To lay or placa in a cradle; to rock to sleep.
2. Figuratively:
(1) To nurture, to bring up, to rear from infancy.
"Ho that hath been cradited in majestr, will not pollontur throne to play with beggare"-Glanville
(2) To put or lay to rest.
"Though clasp'd and cradied in his nursoie arms." II. Technically:
3. Agric. : To cot and lay with a cradie, as grain
4. Hydraul. Engin. : To transport a vessel by neans of a cradle.
"At a mamber of nlacen in Lombardy and Venetia cradiod and tranaported over the grade.

* B. Intrans. : To lie or lodge as in a cradle. " Hurks whereln the anorm ecradled;",
cra'-dled, pa. par. or a. [CBadLe, v]
crā'-dlĭǹg, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cradle, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. The act of laying or rocking in a 2. Figuratively:
(1) The bringing $u p$ or nurturing from in fancy.
(2) Infancy.

1I. Technically:

1. Coopering: Cutting a cask in two lengthwise, in order to allow it to pass through a doorway or hatchway, the parta being after wards united and re-hooped.
2. Carpentry:
(1) The framework in arched or coved ceilings to which the laths are nailed.
(2) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is fasteded.
crmme, crame, cream, creame, sDut krcam=a booth, a stall; Ger. krämer =a stallkceper.]
3. A merclant's hootli; a wooden shop; or a tent where goods are sold. (Scotch.)
shop or if they make or come to merchandies privily in a shop or crame or come to the mercate pisce, when
there is no pubilick mercate."-Acts Sed Feb 2. A pack or bundle of goods for saie.
"Ane vedder is cailed an uaschand, or cresuner
 are calies beiraris of the pudinl be the Scotte
of the rcalme of Polonis."-Skene: lerb. Slym.
ormme-ware, cream-ware, s. Articles sold hy such as kecp booths or stalla.
 Zotland, p. 131,
cram-er, cramer, creamer, s. [Scotch crem(e); er.] A huekster, a pedlar.
croom-er-ie, cramery, creamerie, $s$ [Scotch cremer; -ie $=-4$.] Merchandise, zuch as ia sold by a huckster or pedlar.
craft (1) * ormft, * crafite, "creft, s. [A.S. craft ; Icel. kraptr, kraftr; Sw., Dan., \& Ger. $k r a f=$ strength.]
4. Ordinaty Languags:
5. Art, dexterity, skill.

6. Art, dexterity, or akill applied to bad parpeses ; artinco, cunnfing.
uniced : - man in whom errat and prodifecy were 3. A manual act or occupation ; a trade, an employment.
"For aface the birth of time, throughout all ages and
zit the erpas of the amth been hold in ropute by
the peopla
Lonajollow: Eyangeline, L .
7. The membera of a particular trade.
-ith them becaume be was of the ame oraft he shode
8. Specially spplied with the deffinite article to the body or brotherhood of Freemasons.

## 6. A corporation, 2 guild.

"His crath, the binckemithe, Aratengren
II. Naul.: A veasel
" Bnilt for freight, and get for spoed,
benutiful hud galinht craft! Longfollow: The Bwinting of the ship.
craft (2), 8. [Croft.] A field near a house. (ln old busbandry.) (Scotch.)
'Or, faith I I fear, that wir the geese,
I shorthy boost to pasturs
Bume day;"

* oraft, * crafte, *crefte, v.i. \& t. [A.S. craftan, gecrcefitin.]
A. Intrans. : To use craft, arte, or artifice; to act craftily.
" To say, Beseech you, ceasa.-You havo made talr
You, and your crufts i you have eratied fatr:"
B, Trans. : To gaia or win by craft.
"Onnethe creft ons that stat."-shoreham, p. 1
orafter, s. [Crofter.]
* craft'-犆1, a. [Eng. craft;-ful( () .] Cunning, artful, crafty.
* craft'-full-1 y " craftrullich, adv. [Eng. craftful; -ly.] Cunningly, cleverly, with art or akill.
"The best clark of al this tun
Reiri. Antiq., 13. 178.
 Ger. kraftelich.]
* A. As adj. : Cunning, skilful, clever.

B. As adv. : With craft or cunaing; cunningly, dexterously, artinlly.
man to take in hand the unfortunate fersian rar. man to
craft'-i-nčss, a. [Eng. crafty; -ness.] Cun ming, art, craft, artfulness, atratagem
1 cor. . Hil. 19. taketh the wise in their own craftiness"
${ }^{*}$ craft'-lĕss, $a$. [Eng. craft; -less.] Free from craft or art ; artless.

crafts'-man, * craftmon, * craftysman a. [Eng. craf, and man.] A man akilled in any particular craft, trade, or occupation ; su artizan, a mechanic.
crafts'-man-ship,' a
[Eag. craftsman -ship.] Tha work of a craftsman or akilled artizan.


## maquifceot craftemarehip."-Rukkin

* crafts'- mas-tèr, s. [Eng. craft, sad master.] One akilled in any craft; a master of his craft or trade.
"There is art in pride : a man might as soon learn trede. Thise who were not brought up to it, eldons
craft'- y. $^{\text {. }}$ crafti, ${ }^{*}$ crefti, a. [A.S. crceftig; leel. kröplugr ; O. H. Ger. chreftig, hreftig; Dan. kraftig.]

1. Belonging to or indicating craft, knowledge, or akili. (There was at firet no insinnaliou of crookedness.)
"This ryche crafty tabernacie"
2. Posaessing skill or dexterity; skilled, skilful.
Exod xxxvili, ${ }^{\text {" }}$ 29.
3. Indicating or characterised by craft, art or cunning.
4. Artful, cunning, wily, sly.



arag (1), "cragge, \& [Wel. craig; Geel. reag.
5. A rough, steep rock; a rugged, broken clift.
6. The rugged protuberances or prominences of rocka.

## "From erag to erad the algnal ilew."

crag-and-tail, orag and tail, $s$.
Geol. : A crag, rock, or hill, with a precipitous face on one side and with an accumulation of bouldera, gravel, mud, or similar detrital matter on the other. Many of the hills in Central Scotland are of this type. For instance, the Castle Rock at Edinburgh, with its steep western fsce, is a "crag," and the eastward alope of the High Street and Canongate constitntes the "tail."
crag-huilt, $a$. Built on a crag.
orag-covered, $a$. Covered with ateep, broken cliffs.
"But atill I perceive an emotion the same As 1 Yelt, when a boy. on the crap-overed wild."
Rymon: Houry of Idenest; When Roved a Young
crag-platform, 8. A atanding place on 4 crag.
A huge crag-platform, smooth no burninked brase
Tonnyton: The Palace of Art
orăg (2), s. [Etym. donbtful.] A eonthconntry word for a amall beer vessel.

Then you'll have hrewed if I doo't fail

crăg (3), craig, * cragge, s. [Dut. kraag; Ger. kragen.]

1. The neck, the throat.
"Bearen the cragge so stiffe and so stata"
spenser: Shepheards Calender, ix
2. The small end of a neck of mutton; the scrag (q.v.).
cragg (1), s. [Provinc. Eng. crag, a term used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex to designate masses of shelly sand used to fertilize aoila deflcient in calcareous matter. (Lyell.) ]

Geol.: Three series of British beds, all of Pleiocene age; the nppermost, the Norwich Crag, heing newer, and the Red Crag and White or Coralline Crag being older Pleiocene. Of the latter age ls a series of foreign beds called Antwerp Crag. The following series is In a descending order :

1. The Norwich, Fluvio Marine, or Mammaliferous Crag: The first name is given because it is found chiefly in the neighbourhood of Norwich. It consists of incolierent sand, loam, and gravel, exposed on both sides of loam, and gravel, exposed on these mnst have been deposited orjginally in an estuary; for the organic reorginaly in an estuary; for the organic re-
mains are partly land, partly fluviatile, and mains are partly land, partly fluviatile, and remains are the Mastodon arvernensis and the ELephas meridionalis. Of 124 marine shelis, Mr. Searles Wood conaiders that I8 are extinct. Arctic ahells are rarer than in the beds ahove.
2. The Red Crag of Suffolk and Essex, dc.: It is the highest of the older Pleiocene strata It rarely exceeds 20 ft . in thickness. Excluding 25 species of molluses derived from other heds, there are, according to Mr. Searies Wood, 256 known species of shells in the Red Crag, of which 65 or 25 per cent. are extinct.
3. The White, Lower or Coralline Crag: It is limited in extent, ranging only alront 20 in . in length by 3 in . or 4 in . in breadth, between the rivers Stnur and Alde in Snffolk. It is calcareons in composition, often consisting of comminnted ahella and remains of bryozna. From the abundance of the latter it is calied Coralline Crag, but this is somewhat of a misnomer, for bryozoa are not real corals. Mr. Searles Wood considera that 350 species of mollusca have been found in it, of which 110; or 31 per cent., seem to be extinct.

II Corresponding in age to 2 and 3 is the Antwerp Crag, found near the city after which it is called and along the scheldt.
4. The Black Crag: The lowest part of the Antwerp Crag, more encient than any of the British crag beda, and approaching the point of junction with the Upper Miocene. (Lyell.)

## Cragge, s. [Crac (1), s.]

crag'-gěa, * oraggid, " craggya, a. [Eng.
$\dagger 1$. Full of crags or steep, broken rocks; craggy

## Cragged sud steep, trath

- 2. Covered with knota or lumps; knotted.
"As kuave wyth this eraggyd knad hym kylled".
orăg'-gěd-ň̌ss, s. [Eng. cragged; -ness.] The quality or atate of being cragged; cragginesa.
"The craggedness or steepness of that mountain
maketh
Brany p
crag'-gi-nčss, a. [Eng. craggy; -ness.] The quality or atate of being craggy or abounding in crags.
"The cragotness and stoepaese of plecee op and
down"-Hoveln: Inutruax. for Foraine Travel, p. 182
crage'gy, a. [Eng. crag; -y.] Full of or abounding with crags or ateep, broken rocks and cliffs.
"The reat was craggy clif. that overhung
craxgs'man
[gs -man, craigsman, s. [Eng. crag (1), 8., and man.] One whose occupation, partly at least, is to climb crags and cliffa for the purpose of taking wild birda and their eggs; one akilled in climbtng cliffs.
"I am more of a cragsman than to mind Are or
crai-Ash, s. [Crayfish.]
oraig (1), s. [Crafo (1), 8.]
craigsman, s. [Craosman.]
crāig (2), 8. [Crado (3), 8.] The neck, the throat.
as I hate dealt a' my life in halters, 1 think $n$ mackie o' putting may craig in peril of a st. Johnstoues tippet."-Scott: Waterles, ch. $\mathbf{r x x i x}$.
craig-claith, oraig-cloth, 8. A neckcloth.
"Item, tuenty eraif-cloths and cravatts for wen. quhairof three
craigh-ling, a. [An imitat. word.] Coughing. III bae the euld craighling Bcoot niore the Lords. The Entaik, in 118.
crāilc, v.i. [Crajk (1), 8.]

1. To cry like a hen; to clock.

2. To croak ; to emit a hoarse sound.
$\because A$ pyet, -after alighting on ${ }^{2}$ tree in his yeard, crakics as ha uanull with them the being at diuner, -
crāilk (1), s. [Crake (2), 8.]
crāilk (2), s. [CARBick.]
crāil, 8. [Cheel.]
crail-capon, 8. A haddock dried without being spitt. (Scotch.)
"To augmeat his drowth, each to his jaws
A good Crail capon holds, at which he rugs and gnawn."
Anstcr $F^{\prime}$ air. C. in., at. 20.

* craim (1), 8. [Caeam.]
* craim (2), s. [Crame.]
crake (1), 8. [Сrack, s.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A boast.
"Leasings, backbitings, and rain-glorious crakes."
2. Old Ordn.: A kind of great gun or cannon. The tothyt crakys wer off wer.
crāke (2), s. [Imitated from the cry of the bircl.\} A bird; the corncrake (q.v.).
cralse-berry, s. Empetrum nigrum.
-I Portuguese Crakeberry: Corema alba. (Treas. of Bot.)
crāke, v.i. \& $t$. [Crack, v.]
I. Intrans.: To boast, to blinster, to crack. "Then ahe is mortal born. bow so ye crake"
Spenier: $F$. Q., Vll. vi. so.
IF Followed by of before that which is boasted of.
"Each man may crake of that which was his owne."
II. Transtive:
3. To boest of, to vaunt, to puff.
"But I writo more thani thou canist erake or cry";
4. To utter boastfully or vauntingly.

- To whom the boaeter, that all knigghte did blot,

And turther did unoouely ppechen crater maks:-
" aralr'-gl, v.L [CracxLe, v.]

- orás'-kẽr (1), a. [Cracker.] a boaster, a braggart.

orā'-zẽ̃r (2), s. [Eng. crake (2), s. ; -er.] Th. Corncrake.
"The land-fowls producel hare are hawks extruordinary good, eaglees, plovers, crown wresu, ztone
crăm, "هrammyn, "cremmyn, "cromme, v.t. \& i. [A.S. crammian. Cogn. with Icel. kremja = to вqueeze;8w. krama; Dan. kramme.] A. Transitive:
I. Literally:

1. To stuff, presa, or push in, so as to fill to overfowing; to crowd.
" Baffer us to famish, and their storohousee crammed
2. To fill with food beyond satiety ; to stuff. II mm sure children would be freer from diseases, $Y$ they were not crammed to much . "-Locke
II. Figuratively:
3. To thrust, to force.
"In another prlated paper it is roundiy expressed,
4. To puff ont, to stuff.

As fai in tame thingen pruice, and make un
Shatoop.: Winter': Tale, i. 2
3. To coach or prepare e papil for an exsmination, by endeavouring to force into him in a short time aufficient superficial knowledge of the anbjects required to eushle him to puss. B. Intransitive:

1. Lit. : To stuff one's self with food ; to eat beyond satiety.

Cratony, with besotted base Ingratitudo
Milcon: Comus, 779
2. Fig.: To endeavour to force into one's aelf in a short time a enfficient knowledge of certain aubjecta to enable oneself to pass an examination.
"It was no use telling the Clvil Serviee candidatea
crăm, s. [СRsm, v.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. The system of cramming for an examinntion ; a coaching.
2. A crammer, a coach.
"It was a great thing on one side to be a good cram graph, Oct. 27,1881 .
3. A lie. (Slang.)
II. Weaving: A warp having more than $t$ wo threads in each dent or aplit of the reed.
crăm'-bē (1), s. [Lat. crambe; Gr. кра́ $\mu \beta \eta$ (krambē) $=$ cabluage, cole, kale.]
Bot.: A genus of cruciferons plants, family Raphanidx. The plant is without valves, the upper joint globose, deciduous, bearing one pendulous seed upon a seed from the bottom of the cell, the lower joint resembling a pedicel. Crambe maritima is the Sea Kale. It is a glabrous plant with roundish, simuated, waved, and toothed glancous leaves and white flowers. It grows, thongh not very commonly, on sea-coasts or sandy or atony places in Britain. When cultivated and blanched, it is an excellent culinary vegetable. C. tatarica is the Tatar Kenyer or Tartar-bread of the IIungarians. It is eaten by them, peeled and sliced, with oil, vinegar, or salt, or someand sliced, wit
times is boiled.
crăm'-hídse, s. pl. [Lat. crambus (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idox.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, the typical one of the group Crambides (q.v.). It consista of amall noths, the wings of which appear ample during flight, but which when they are at rest are so closely folded around the body as to make the insect look almost tubular, and hide it from all but careful eyes. They may be called grasa-mothe, for they frequent every variety of grassy piaces, flying from the ground at every step which the observer takes. They at every from way to September. Thirty-three



British species are known. (Stainton, dc.) [Crambus.]
erixm'-blictes, o. pl. [Lat, crambus (q.v.), and masc. or fem. pI. adj. snff. -ides.]
Entom.: A group of Mothe, tribe Pyralidina. There are four familiea: ( 1 Eudoredde, (2) Galleridx, (3) Phycide, (4) Crambidx. (Stainton.)
eramb'-ling, a. [A corraption of scrambling.] (For definition see etymology.)
crambling-rooket, : A name given to (I) Sisymbrium officinale, (2) Reseda lutea. (Britten \& Holland.)

* oraxm'-bō, * orăm'-b㐅 (2), s. [Etym. donbtful.
I. Literally:

1. A game in which one person names a word, to which another endeavours to find a rhyme.

2. A word rbyming with another suggested.
II. Fig.: A joke, a game.
crambo-clink, orambo-jingle, s. Rhymes, doggerel veraes.

> "A' ya wha Hvo by crambo-cinki". Burnt: On $a$ Scotch Aard.
orăm'-b̆̆s, s. (Gr. кра́ $\mu$ ßos (krambos), as adj. $=$ dry, parched, ohrivelled; as snbst. $=\mathrm{a}$ blight in fruit.]
Entom.: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Cramblde (q.v.). The perfect insects have simple antenne sind the labial

crambus radiellus.
palpi so long as to conatitnte a beak in front of the head. The laryæ, which have eixteen legs, feed amongst mosa in ailken galleriea. Twenty-seven British species are known. (Staintor.)
orymmed, pa. par. or a. [CraM, v.]
A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:

1. Lit. : Stuffed, filled to repletion.
2. Fig.: Coached np for an examination.
"Thepolitical and permanant offecinls of the couatry mitht be divided into two classes-the crammec
orăm'-mèr, s. [Eng. cram; -er.]
3. Lit.: One who crams or flll himself or anything to repletion.
4. Fig. : A contemptnous term applied by opponenta to those private tntors who prepare students for competitive examinationa.
 mer irrespective of wis axertions A. crammer was at teachier whose May dapended wholly on his exer.
tions. in Fimes. Miny SU, 1877.
orăm-mǐng, $p r . p a r ., a ., \& 8 .[C r a m, v$. A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
I. Literally:
5. The act of stuffing or filling snything to repletion.
6. The act of atuffing or eating to satiety.
II. Figuratively:
7. The syatem or act of coaching for an examination.
8. The act of prepering for an examination with an examiner.
" cram'-ô-şy̆, * cramoisie, * crammasy, * orammesy, a. \& 8. [Fr. cramoisi.]
A. As adj. : Crimeon.
"Item ane gowne of crammargy satyne helch nelkit
with ane mmali vane of emmmany velvot lyit ait Fith nne smail vane of crammary relvot lyait nit


## B. As subst. : Crimson cloth.

"In crammeay diede and granit Fiohta"
crămp, "crampe s. \&a. [O.H.Ger. chrampho; O. Fr. crampe; Sw. kramp; Dan. krampe.] [Clamp.]

## A. As substantive:

## I. Ordinary Language

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 1.
2. Fig.: A restraint, \& hindrance, a restriction, s shackie.
" How does it grate apor hix thankleas ear.
Crippling his plemsures with the cramp of fear !"
1I. Technically:
3. Med. : A spasmodic contraction of some limb or muscle of the body; attended with pain and numbnees. [SPasm.]
4. Masonry: A bar of Iron with bent ends, nsed to unite adjacent blocke of atone in gitustions where they are exposed to wrenching, as in piers, wharvee, lighthouses, breakas in piers, wharves, lighthouses, breakwatera, dc. The stone6 in the Coliaenm of ( K night.) it is oometimes called eleo a Crampern (q.v.).
5. Carpentry:
(1) A rectangular frame with a tightening screw, hy which carpenters compress the jolnts of framework, as in making doora and other panel-work, and for other purposes. Its other panel-work, and for other porposes. of a purpose
(2) $\Delta$ bench-hook or holdfast.
6. Boot-making: A plece of board, ahaped like tbe front of a hoot, over which leather is bent to form tbe ppper of $s$ boot or ehoe. (Knight.) [Chimp.]
7. Falconry: A disease to which hawka are subject from cold, which affects their wings.
B. As adj.: Difficult, knotty, ohsenre, crabled.
cramp-barks, s. The popular name given In the United Ststee to Viburnum oxycoccus, an antispasmodic plant.
cramp-bone, s. The patella of a sheep, so called from ita supposed efficacy in preserving the bearer from cramp.
cramp-drill, s. A portable drill having a cntting and a feeding motion. In one example the feed-acrew is in the lower member of the cramp-frame, and in the other one it is in the upper portion and form 6 aleeve around the drijl-epindle which rotatea within it. (Knight.)

## cramp-fish, cramp fish, s.

Ichthy.: A name for a kind of Ray, the Torpedo vulgaris, capable of giving a ehock tending to prodnce numbness in the part of tbe human body through which it is sent. It ia colled also the Old Britiah Torpedo, the Numb-fish, the Wrymonth, the Electric Ray, and the Cramp Ray. (Yarrell.)

## cramp-iron, $s$.

Masonry: An iron binding two atones together in a course. It has usually turnedover ends which penetrate the respective ashlars. [Crampern.]
oramp-joint, s. Ooe in which the parts are bound together by locking-bars.
cramp-ray, cramp ray, s. The same as Cramp-Fish (q.v.).
cramp ring, s. A ring worn as a preservative against cramp Such rings were of England on Good-Friday.

- I Robert Moth, this teath of our king,

Ordinary ( O . PL), $x .250$.
cramp-stone, s. A stone carried about as a preservative against cramp. Such stones are said to have been first naed abont the middle of the eleventh century.
"A Arampstone, as I take it,
: The Picture, v. 1.
crämp, v.t. [Cramp, s.]

1. Literally:
2. To affect with cramp.
" When the contrncted limbs were cramp'd. Dryden. Virgi."
3. To bind, fasten, or confine with crampirons.
II. Figuratively :
4. To confine, to narrow down.
"There ahall each poet eharo nend trinn.
To Cowper: $\Delta n$ Ode ; Socundum Arom, $L$
5. To hinder or restrain in growth, progrese, or action.
"Ho who rerves havatill reotrain ta of droed apon hie And then ap his netivity. " $=$ soud $h:$ Sermons
6. To bind or unite together.
"The diverelifed hat connocted enhrigh of unlveral parts . . . - Burks : Speech at Briitol (1780).
oramped, pa. par. or $a$. [Сrakp, v.]
oramp'-ẽrn, s. [Eng. cramp, and iron.] The same ae Cramp, 8., II. 2 (q.v.), and CraupIRON (q.v.).
crămp'-ing, pr. par., a., \& s. [Cramp, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst. : The sct of tastening or holding with cramp-irone.

* crămp'-Ish, * craumpysshe, v.t. [Eng cramp.] To cramp, to contrsct.
"Bhe . . . cramptheth her limmes crokedily,"
crămp'-ǐt, * oramp-bit, s. [Gael. crampaid.]

1. A cramping-iron. (Scoteh.)
2. An iron made to fit the sole of the shoe with amall spikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground.
"With crampets ou our feet. And clubs in hand"
3. The cramp-iron of a scabbard.
"On the gecahbard are placed four round pinatea of
xilver overvilt two of them ner to the crample are zilver overrilt, two of them near to the crampif are
4. An iron spike driven in a wall for supporting any thing.
5. The iron guard at the end of a ataff.
crămp'-onn, orăm-pôon', s. [Fr. crampon.] 1. Bot.: An adventitions root, serving as a fulerum or support.
6. Mech.: A clutch formed like a pair of calipers, used in rsising objects.
"Man with his crampons and harpiog-iroon can draw ishore
7. Mil.: Iron apikes worn on the boots, to assist the footbold in climbing the slopes of earthworks.
crämp-ŏn'-êe, $\alpha$. [Fr. cramponné, pa, par. of cramponner $=$ to fix with a cramp.]

Her. : An epithet for a cross that has at each end a crsmp or crampoon.
orăm-pôon;
[Champon.]



1. Suffering from or afflicted with cramp
2. Causing or producing cramp.
orăn, crane, s. [Etym. donbtful.] A suffbarrel. (Scotch.)
"They both fished nod bought the herring fresh from the country leople, at the great price of from 9a fiht as taken out of the net" ${ }^{-1}$ P. Lig. Leveris Statict. Acc., xix. 282. (Jamiesom.)

- crān'-age, s. [Low Lat. cranagium.]

1. A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It, signifies also the money l'aid and taken for the same. (Cowel.)
2. Money paid for the use of a crane.

To this oblection it might berve for a full answer. that thera are other duties thea customs and sharidiee due upon the hading of wares ikor examper, whatinee great cause of lmpositions, an. 1806.
crăn'-bẽr-ry̆, t crāne-bẽr-ry̆, \& ${ }^{2}$ [Eng. crane, and berry.] Names of similar import are found in many European lsnguages.
I. Singular:

1. (Of the form cranberry):
(1) A plant, Vaccinium Oxycoocos, having also the book-name of the Marsh Whortleberry.
boll, boy; pout, Jowl; eat, ¢ell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş ; expect, Xenophon, eyist. ph = 2


It has a filifomn stem, ovate evergreen leavee, glaucous beneath, their margin revolute and entire; a terminal singlo-flowered peduncle, a four-parted revolute corolla, and a berry of a bright roseate hue. It le found in peat boge, especially those where sphagram grows. Tlie berries are ofteu inade to tarts, for which they are well adapted. The deeply-divided revolate segments of the corolla bave led Richard aod other botanists to separate the epecles from Vsceinium and csll it Oxycoccos palustris.
(2) Vaccinium Vith-idoua (north-east of Scotland).
(3) Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi (chlefly In Aberdeenshire).
2. (Of the form craneberry. Used in Sutherlandshire) : The same as 1. 1, (1).
ब (1) American Cranberry: Vaccinium macroatrpum, or Oxycoccos macrocarpus, or macrocurpa. It is found through a great part of North America. The berries are exported to England.
(2) Tasmanian Cranberry: An epscrid (Astroloma humifusum). It has scarlet blosooms troloma humifusum). It has scarlet blossoms and a green, whitish, or slightly reddich fruit, a viscld, apple-favoured pilp, enclosing a a viscld,
large sced.
II. Pl. (Cranberries) .

Bot. : The name given by Lindley to the order Vacciniaceas (q.v.)
cranberry-gatherer, s. Andmpiement shaped like a rake, and adapted to catch below the berries on the stalk, and collect them in a lay or loox attached to the rake-hcal. (Amerioan.) (Knight.)
cranberry tart, s. A tsrt made of cranberries. [Cranberey, I. 1. (1).]
crănçe (1), s. [O. Fr. cren =a breach, eleft.] A crack or chink in the wall through which the wind blows.
©rănçe (2), s. [O.Fr, crans.]

1. Naut. : Any boom iron, but particularly an iron cap attached to the onter end of a bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes. 2. Fabric: Probably aome stuff made of hair.
 that is rycht gud."-Aberd $A$ eg., A. 1535, v, is.

* crănçh, v.t. [Crauncir.]
a ack of mäli coal but the can cranch
crañck, "crănk, a. [Casix, a.] Lively, active, spirited
crāne(1), s. [A.S.cran, crano, cran; Sw. krana, trane; Dan. trane (the bird), krane (the machine); Dut. \& Low Ger. hraan; H. Ger. kranich; Corn., Wel., \& Arm. garan; Fr. grue: Sp. grua, grullia; Port. grou; I tal. grua, gru; Lat. grus; Gr. ý́pavos (geranos) = (1) a crané (the bird); (2) a crane for lifting weights. from the root geran.]

1. Ornithology \& Ordinary Language:
(1) Sing.: Any hirl of the genus Grus, or the family Gruidæ (q.v.). The Common Crsne s Grus cinerea. The tip of the bill is horncolonred, its midlle part greeniah-black, the base reddish. The top of the head, which is naked, is of a red colour; the plumage in general is an ashy grey; the throat, neck, and occiput darker ; the feet black-length 3 feet 8 in . to 3 feet 10 in . It is a grallatorial bird, frequenting marshes, but has certain affinities tn the Rasores. It is a migratory bird, in winter living in India, Egynt, and other wamn countries of the old world, and in summer migrating to the north. lu these pasasages it fies, generally by night, high in air, in a large wedge-formed flock, led by a single leader, or in long lines, and with discordant cries. These movementa attracted the notico of the ancient classic writers. The erane was once conmon in the fenny parts of England, now it is rare. Where it breeds, which is in the north of Enrope and Siberia, the nest is among rushes, or even on the walls of nufreqnented houses. The egge, two in number, are pale bluishgreen, with brown markings. [Grus, Gruins:] "Like an crane, or a awallow, so did I chatter."(2)
(2) PI. : The hirds of the genne Grirs, or the nub-fsmily Gruinæ, or the family Gruidæ(q.v.).
"The martines of Cambridgeobiry and Lineolnuhife Hero covered durius ponns monthe of overy yewr by eh. ifi.
2. Astron. : A small southern constellation, one of the twenty-seven introduced by Lacaille. It figures as Grus, the Crano.
3. Mech. : A machine for hoisting and lower. lng heary weights. It conaists of a vertical post or frame, which is rotatsble on its axis, anil a jit or projecting arm over which the chain or rope passes on its way from the winch at the foot of the post to the load to be lifted.
" In case the mould zboat it be eo ponderous ne not to be removed by any oruluary force, you may tber
"Then connmerce bronght into
Then comnmerse broaght into tho publick wall
The busy meerchant, , ing big wareiouse built,
Rais'd the strong crane."
Thomson: Autum
IT The projecting arm or beam of a crane is the jib. The post and jib collectively are sometimes known as the gibbet. The dingous is the stay.
4. Nautical:
(1) A forked post to support a boom or spare spar on deck.
(2) A projecting bracket to oupport spars, s.
5. Engin. : An overhanging tube for eupplying a tonder with water; a water-crane.
6. Lapid.: A contrivance to hold a stone, and present it to the slicer of the lapidary. It consists of a clamp which moves harizontally, having its beariogs on a vertical post rising from the beach of the lapidary. A rising from the beuch of the lapidary. A weighted string is attached to the lever-arm, against the slicer. [Sucer.]
7. Comm. : A machine for weighing goods, on the principle of the crane.
8. Domestic: An fron arm or beam fixed to the back of a fireplace, and used for suspending pots, kettles, \&ce, on.
9. Dist.: A siphon, or bent tube, used for drawing liquors out of a cask.

* 10. Old War: A kind of balista, or catspult, used fur discharging large stones, to ancient wartare.
If (1) Crowned Cranes:
Ornith. (Pl.): The African Cranes of the genus Balearica.
(2) Derrick Crane:

Machin. : A form of crane haviug spars for jib and yost. [Derrick.]
(3) Gigantic Crunes:

Ornith.: A book-name for the Adjutants, which are not of the family Grnidæ, hut are Ardeide (Herons) of the sub-fanily Cicouinæ (Storka).
(4) Numidian Crane:

Ornith.: The Demoiselle (Anthropoides virgo).
(5) Stanley Cranes :

Ornith., \&c.: East Indian cranes of the genus Anthropoides.
(6) True Cranes:

Ornith.: A book-name for the sub-farnily Gruine.

## crane-fly,s.

L Sing.: Any two-winged fly of the genus Tijuula or the farally Tipulidæ.
2. Pl. (Crune-fies): The genus Tipula or the family Tipolide. The tyrical species is what is popularly known as Daddy Long legs.
crane-like, a. Like a craue; longnecked.
crane-neclsed, a. Long-necked.
lean . one of thase purse-monthed, crane-necked clean brushed, pacific iodiviauals.
crane's-bill, s. [Cnanesbill.]
crāne (2), s. [Cran.] (Scotch.)
cräne, v.i. \& $t$. [Crane, s.]
A. Intrans: To stretch out one's neck like a crsne; to stare.

* B. Truns. : To raise, to lift.

What engines, what instruments are used lo eran.

cräneş'-bill, crane'e-bill, s. [Eng. crame's, and bill.]
I. Bot., de. :

1. Sing. (Of the two forms) : Ageneral English name for the species of Geraniom.

"Is there any blue half so pure, and doeep, and tender, of that of the large crane'sbill, the Geraninm praterns $x \times$. (Davies.)
2. Pl. (Of the form Cranesbills): The name given by Lindley to the order Geramlaceæ (q.v.).

If Crowfoot Crane's-bill: [So called from the form of the leaves] Geranium pratense.
II. Surg. (of the form Crane's-bill): A pair of long-nosed pincers.
cràng, s. [Dut. kreng $=\mathbf{a}$ csrcass.] The carcass of a whale.
craí'-gle, v.t [Cbankle, Cainkle.] To twist, to curl.

- It brew a serpent feil with head and taile ;

Whicb crangling crept, and ramue frome trod to troul
In many a lnot.
Du Bartas. (Nares.)
 shrimp, a prawn, or some aimilar animal.]

Zool. : A genus of Crustaceans. C. vulgaris is the Common Shrimp.
cräñg-ŏn'-ī-dæ, 8. pl. [Mod. Lat. crangon, and tem. pl, adj. suff. -idec.]

Zool.: A fsmily of macrourous (loog-tailed) Crustaceans. The internal antemne are inaerted in the same line as the exterual oues, the tirst joint of the latter having a large oval or triangulsr appendage. The front pair of feet are terumated by a monodactylous hand or an beheliform extremity. [Cbancon.]
crà'-nĭ-a, s. [Low Lat. cranium (q.v.).] [CraNIUM.]
Zool.: A genus of Mollusce, the typleal one of the family Craniada. The shell ia smooth or radtately striated, the umbo of the dorsal valve subcentral; that of the ventral valve subcentral, marginal, or prominent and captike, with an obscure triangular area traversed by a central line. Five recent species are by a central line. Five recent species are
known from Spitzbergen, Britain, the Mediknown from spitzbergen, Britain, the Wales; terranesn, India, and New sonth Wales; thirty-seren fossil have been found from the
Lower Silurian onward till now. The range of the former is to 150 fathonss. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)
$\dagger$ cra-ni'-a-dis, cra-ni'- i-das, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. crania, and feni. pl. sdj. suff. -ider.]
Zool.: A family of Molluscs, class Brachiopoda. The shell, which is punctate, ta orbicular, calcareous, and hingeless, attached by the umbo or by the whole breadth of the ventral valve, rarely free; the dorsal valve is limpet-like, the disk with four large muscular impressions, and digitated vascular ones. Only known genus, Crania (q.v.)
crä'-nǐal, s. [Mod. Lat. cranialis, from crenium (q.v.), and suff. alis.] Pertaining or relisting to the cranimin (q.v.). Thus there are a cranial cavity, o cranial flexus, cranial arteriea, nerves, ganglia, and sinuses.
crā-nǐch'-í-dæ (ch guttural), s. pl. [Mod. Lat crunichis (q.v.), sind fera. pl. adj. sulf. ide.]
Bot. : A family of Orchids, tribe Neottex
orä'-nich-is (ch guttural), s. [Gr. кpávos (krunos) $=$ a helmet, which the flower somewhat resenihles, and 'x's (ichis), an arbitrarily formed sufix (?).]
Bot.: A genus of Orchide, the typleal one of tha tamily Cranichidæ (q.v.). The flowera

## are inconepicuous. The genua io sowewhat large. The species are natives of Amertica

crà'-ň̄- $\mathbf{0}$, in compos. [Lat. erani(um); o.connective. Pertaining or related to the cranium aud also to mome other part.
cranio- faciat, a. Pertaining to the rantum and to the faca. Thus there is cranio-faclal axis formed by certain bones.

## aranto-vertebral, a

$\Delta$ nat. : Pertaining or relating to the craninm and to the vertebres.

- errā-nyi-రg'-nす-my̆, s. [Gr. xpaviov (kranion) $=$ the skull, and ywunm (gnomē) $=$ the means f knowing, a mark, a tokeln, . . . the organ by which one perceives or knows, the mind .. judgment, opinion.] The ecience founded on knowiedge of the pecnliarities of the craainm in different individuals or races.
oraj'-nil-oid, a. [Mod. Lat. crania (q.v.), and Gr. eidos (eidos) = . . . form.]

Zool. : Resembling the molluses of the genus Cranda; pertaining to the family Cranladx.
"The Orbleulotd and Craniodd groups ; síviafford vini.
crā-niot-liär-i-a, s. [Dimin. of Low Lat. cranium $=$ a skull, which the capsules somewhat reaemble, and fem. sing. adj. snff. -aria.] Bot.: A genus of Pedsliads, tribe Pedsleæ. The fleshy sweet root of Craniolaria annua, \& West Indisn pisnt, when dry is said to be a bitter cooliog medicine. Moreover, it is preserved in sugar as a delicacy.
crän-ǐ-ठ1-ǒg'-ic-al, a. [Eng. craniolog(y); -fout.] Pertaining or relating to the science of craniology (q.v.).
"The cholcest craniological treasures ohtained from June qual, 196e, p. 4 ?
 -ist.] One who studies the science of craniology (q.v.).
 ${ }^{\text {xpaviov }}($ (cranion) $=$ the sos skull, and $\lambda$ áyos (hogos) = . a a discourse.] A scientific study of the cranium, or the sum of the knowledge scquired by such study. Tha examination of
the craniun is an essential part of anstomy, the craniur is an essential part of anstomy,
sltogether independent of the inferences with regard to the mental procilvitios which may be deduced from it. The comparison of different cranis is slso eseential to ethnology and archæology.
arin-ni-ŏm'-㐅t-ẽr, s. [Gr. кpapiov (kranion) $=$ the sknll, and $\mu$ eтpov (metron) $=$ a measure. An instrument for measuring the sizes of skulls. Dr. Morton givee the following as the average result of namerous measurements of skulls :-

## European

Megro
Negro
Mongol
Ancient Egyptian
American
Ancient Peruvian 75 to 79 "the most capacious European skull has a capacity of 114 cubic inches ; the smallest, 55 inches. Schaaffcubiesen finds Hindoo skulls of 46 cubic inches.
 $\operatorname{metr}(y)$; -ical. $]$ Pertaining to eraniometry (q.v.).
 [Craniometer.] The measurement of the cranium.
"In connexion with the anthor's own special study of craniometry."-Athenaum. March $4,18 \mathrm{~s}, 2$
crā-nI-ŏs'-cotp-1st, s. [Eag. cranioscop(y); -ist.] Ove proficient $\mathrm{in}_{\text {, }}$ or at least who studies cranioscopy (q.v.).
arä-nĭ-ös'-cotp-y̆, s. [Fr. cranioscopie; Gr. xpaviov (kranion) $=$ the sknil, and oккотew (skopeo) $=$ to look at or siter a thing.]
examination of the shape of the cranium; phamination
orī'-nĭ-ŭm, 8. [Low Lat., from Gr. крaviov (kranion) = the skull.]

- Anat. : The bony or cartilaginous case containing the brain. The crantum snd the face
takon together constitute the skull. In ahape it is spheroidal, a form which oters the greatest resistance to external vioisnce. This strength is increased by the compound ture of the eranial bones, which, as aruo, are in two tables, the one sxterual, the other internal. The cranium is composed of eight bones: one, the occipital bons, two
parietal, one froptal, aud two temporal bones,

oranium.
i. Decipital. pa Parietal. f. Frontal.
with the sphenold and the ethmoid bonss. The principal part of the vauit of the cranium the prinedpy part and is formed by the parietal bones, When rest upon the wings of the sphenova and upo lower temporal bones: these so overlap the lower parts of the parietal bones, as to prevent them starting out; in fact, they opersté in ths same way as ths tie-besms in the roofs of houses.
- That oubstances and modes of every kind Are mere impressions on the passive mind; And he that spilta his cranium, oreake at most
aratic, * oranise, s. [An original English root, of which other languages havs only less root, of which other langurges nsvs only less distinct traces: the origins form was krank $=$ to bend, to twist. Cf. Dut. kronkel $=8$ rumple, s wrinkle; kronkeln $=$ to rumple, to wrinkle, to bend, to turn, to wind. (Skeat.)] [CRANK, a.]
A. Ordinary Langıage:
I. Lit. (Of a material body, as a planet, dc.): 1. A turn, winding, or revolution.

Bo likevise grim Sir Satume oft doth zpara
Kis storne navect, and calme his crabbed looke Kis storne nimeet, rad calme his chabed looked So many turning crantireserr: f: Q., VII. vil. 62.
2. In the same senses as B.

* II. Figuratively :

1. Any turn, revolution, or vicissitude.
2. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing in any manuer the form or meaning of a word ; a pun
S. (U.S.) A person whose mental facultice have been wrongly twisted or bent in one particular reapect or particular respects; a mild monomaniac; hence any eccentric individual.

## B. Technically:

1. Machinery:
(1) An srm (called the web) at right angles to an axis, by which motion is imparted thereto or received therefron. The crank on the sxis of a grindstone or a fanning-mill is a farniliar instance. The crank is also a valued device in converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion, or conversely. An example of the former is found in the saw-mili ; of the latter, in the stean-engine. Watt is the inlatter, in the steam-engiplication of it. The ventor of the latter spplication of it. The crank was first nsed in coonection, in 1802 , on navigation by William Symington, in 180 , on his second steam-boat, the "Charlotte Dundas." The crank was fixed on the paddle shaft of the stern-wheel which impelied the vessel, and was worked from the piston-rod by means of a connectingrod, Since then the crank has superseded the sun-and-planet wheel motion and all other devices for producing rotary motion in the stean-cngine. The bell-erank, so called from its frequen use in ball-hanging, is only used to chang the direction of a rectprocating motion. A two-throw or three-throw erank-sluaft is one having so many cranks set at different angles on the shaft.
(2) A contrivance used for lahour in prisons, consisting of a mmall wheel, like the paddle wheel of \& steamer, which the prisoner has to turn with $s$ handle in a box more or less mlied with gravel.
2. Naut.: Iron braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters.
3. Mining: That part of the sale of the 47 which is bent into three knees, or right angles, and three projecting parts ; one of the parts is parallel to the axis, snd has the upper part of the crank-hook collared round it. (Weale.)
crăike "orancla, cranke, a. 't's [Teel. krankr $=$ slok, ill; Dut. \& (tor. krank.] [CRase, 8.]
A. As adjeotive:
I. Ordlnarg Language:
4. Sick, ill.
5. In a shaky or loose condition; cranky.
"In the cose of the Austrian Rnapire the crand machinery of this double goverument would augrant stete."- Thimes, Nov. 11, 1276.
*3. Liveiy, marry, brisk, sctive, sprightiy. "He, who was a 11 tio before bedrod and ouried $15 k 0$ cranke and lustia."-Vdal: Mark ii
6. Strong, mighty.
"Towered tha Grout Harry, ©rank and tall."
7. Poevish, morose, sour-tempered, cranky
II. Naut.: Ltable to upsot ; an epithst for vessel when sle cannot bear her sail, or vessel when ala cannot that ehs cannot whe brought on the ground without danger.
"In plying down the rivor, the Resolotion wav found into sheerness tu order to remove thit ovil, by making some alteration in her npper works."-Coak Voycge, voi. iil, bk. L. ch L
B. As subst. : A sick pereon.
". . some notahie examples of such coonterfel cranks, snd avary village alinost will yeald ahundant testimonles Runougat us; we have Dumunerert, Abra-

## oranix-tuzle, 6

1. Vehicles: An axle bent down betwasn the wheels, in order to lower the bed of the waggon and make loading more easy.
2. Steam-engine: The driving-sxle to which are connected the piston-rods of a locomotive engine. In Americs they ars oonnected to wrists on the drive-wheels.
crank-bird, s. A local name for the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (Picus minor). From the cry, which is said to resemble tha creaking of a windlass.
crank-brace, s. The usual form of brace, which has a bent shank by which it is rotated.
crank-hatches, s. pl. Hatches for covering the cranks of tbe engines within steamboats.
cranic-hools, s. The bar connecting the
treadle and craok in the common feot-lathe.
crank-pin, s. A pin connecting the ends of a donble crank or projecting from the end of a single crank. In either case it is for the attachment of a pitman or connecting-rod.
crank-puller, s. A machine for pulling the crank off an sxle or shaft. (Knight.)
crank-shaft, s. A shaft drivon by a crank, such as that of the grindstone.
crank-wheel, s, A wheel having a wrist to which a pitman or connecting-rod is attached, and acting as a crank, while the peripheral portion luay act as a dy-wheel, or masy constitute a pulley or a traction-whesl. (Knight.)
crăṅl, v.i. \& t. [Crank, a.]
3. Intrans.: To run in and out, to wind and turn, to dodge.
"He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles."
4. Trans. : To shackle ; to apply the hob or ham-sbackle to s horse.
"As for the reward of prosumption, it is in Scotiand to be crant.
Mant.
crăn̄ked, a. [Eng. crank; ed.] Having bend or turn.

## cranised tool,

Iron-turning: A tool which is made to em brace the rest, by which it is prevented from lipping away from the work. A pin is inserted in one of the holes in the rest, to prevent the escape of the tool sideways. The direct penetration is obtained by depreesing the handle ; the lateral motion by rotating the tool by ita transverse handle, which may be s hand-vice temporarily serewed upon the shaft or s shoulder-rest handle. (Knight.)
bilt, hgi: pout, Jowl; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; gin, as ; expeot, Xenophon, exist. -ing.



* orări'-rice, v.t \& i. [A freq. 'form from crank, v. (q.v..).]

1. Trans.: To break tnto turns or angles to bend, to wind.

Forcid by the old Vagais stream,
Formook, and drew her hurald her wonted track Frankling her bauks." Phatipe : Cyder, bk 2. Intrans. : To bend, to turn, to twist, to wind.
"Now on along the crankling path do keep
Then by a rock turns np anothor way." Then by a rock turns np anothar way.

* crañó-crle, s. [Cbankle, v.] A bend, a turn, a twist, a winding; an angular prominonce.
crăn'-xiled, a. [Eng. crankl(e); ed.] Bent, twisted, turned.
crăñ'-klĭng, pr. par. or a. [Csankle, v.] Twisting, bending, turning, winding.
"Meander, who is sald so fo tricate to he, Hath not so many tarns, nor crankling 000 ks as she.
crăñk'-nĕss, s. [Eng. crank; -ness.]

1. Ord. Lang. : Health, vigour.
2. Naut. : A disposition to overset

* orăñk'-oŭs, a. [Eng. crank; -ous.] Frstful, irritable, coptions, cranky.

This While he's been in crankous mood.
Hor lost Milltion frrdd her blivid.
Burns : Earnest Cry and Prayer.


1. Ord. Lang. : Irritable, whimsical, fidgetty. "What "a cranky old bruta."-H. Kingoley: Geoffy 2. Naut.: Liable to be overset; crsnk.
$\dagger$ crăn'-niced, a. [Eng. cranny; ed.] Full of cramnies or chinks.
crăn'-nðgg, † crăn'-nŏge, s. [1r.]
Archeol.: A fortified lake dwelling, of which many occur in Ireland. They ars supposed to hsve been formed about the ninth or tenth century.
"The crannogs or lake dweliluge,"-Athenorum
crăn'-ny̆," crany, s. [Fr. cran $=$ a notch; Lat. crena.]
2. Ord Lang.: A crevice, a chink, a smsll or asrrow opening or tissure; a comer, a hole. 2. Glass-making: A tool for forming the necks flass bottles.
erăn'-ny̆, a. [Etym. donbtful. Probably connected with crank(q.v.).] Pleasant, brisk, jovisl.

* orandiny, d.i. [Channy, s.]

1. To be or become full of crannies or chinks, to crsck, to open.
"The ground did cranny everywhere."-Golding.
2. To haunt or frequent crannies; to pess through crannies.

* orǎn'-ny̌ed, * crannyd, a. [Ceannied.]
oran-rench, s. [Gael. cruuntarach.] Hoarfrost.
"To thole the wiater's sleety drible, An'cranreuch cauld! Burns: To a srouse
crăn-tar'-a, crăn-tar'-ra, s. [Gael., from crann $=$ cross, and tuir $=$ ahame. So called because to neglect it was regarded as shameful.] The fiery cross sent round to summon the Highlanders to rise.
"erănts, * crance, \& [Ger. kranz; Sw, \& j)ut. krans; O. Dut. krants.] a garland, \& wresth.
"Yet here she is sllow'd her virgin erants",
crăp (1), v.t. [Flem. kroppen.] To stuff, to All.
${ }^{*} \operatorname{crăp}(2), v . t$. [Crop.] To crop, to top.
" Fu" vogle, an' in" bivthe tn crap
The wilisome fow'rifre Natures lap",
Fergison : Poemu, il,
crăp (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.] Buckwheat, Polygonum Fagopyrum.
$\boldsymbol{\operatorname { e r a p }}$ (2), s. [CROP.] 1. A crop. (Scotch.)

2. The top of anything.

ICrap and root : Wholly, entirely, every bit.
"And yo may mind. I tauld yon crap and root
orap-leather, s. Leather made from thin cow-hides. Used for pumps and light shoes.

* orăp-ânde, crapante, * crepawde, * crepawnde, s. [0. Fr. crapaut; Fr. crapaud $=$ a toad.] The stone chelonitis, or crapaid stons (q.v.). [BEFonite.]
to
"Crapaudes * preclous name-orapawdine,"-Pałr-
crăp'-ân-dǐne, s. \&a. [Fr.]
A. As substantive:

1. Arch. : A pivot.
2. Farriery: An ulcer on the cosonet of a horse.
B. As adjective:

Arch. : Moving or turning on pivots top and bottom (applied to doors).
crāpe, 8. [Fr. crépe; 0. Fr. crespe = curled, frizzted, crisp; Lat. crispus $=\operatorname{crisp}$ (q.v.).]
Fabric: A gauzy fabric msde of raw silk, and woven without crossing. Uncoloured, or gaily dyed, it is a rich shawl-stuff. Coloured ilsck and crimped, it is a mourning-goods. Smooth crape is used in ecclesiastical habita of a certaia order, not quite so elevsted as the cambric lawn of a bishop. Siik intended for crisp erspe is more twisted than that for the smooth. The twist of the thread, eapecially thst of the warp, is what gives the wrinkled appearance to the goods when taken out of the loom. Aarophanes and gauze are goods of a similar description, either white or coloured. Crspe is sald to have been made by Ste. Badour, Queen of France, A.D. 680. It was first made st Boulogne. (Knight.)
crape-fish, s. Codfish salted snd pressed hard.

## crape-morette,s.

Fabric: A gauzy woollen isbric of fine texture, the warp being light sad open, and the weft relatively heavy and fleecy. Made either white or coloured.

* crāpe, v.t. [Fr. créper.] [Crape, \&] To frizzle, to curl, to formi tato ringlets.
"The hour.:' Por curllug and eraping the hatr."-
cräped, pa. par. or a. [Chape, v.]
A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).

13. As adj.: Dressed in crape.
crāp'-І̌ig, pr. par., $a .$, \& s. [CRAPE, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subat.: The act of frizzling, curling, or crinkling.
craping-machine, 8. A machine by which silk is ersped, i.e., crinkled.

- crăp'-le, s. [A variant of grapple (q.v.).] A claw. [Crapple.]

Soope as they did the monstrous scorpion wlew
With ugly craplet crawling in their wiv."
Spenter: P. Q.V. Fii. 40.
crăp'-nel. s. [A variant of grapmel (q.v.).] A grapnel, hook, or drag.

* crappe (pl. * crappes), s. [Low Lat. crapper.] Refuse corn, chaff.
"Crappe or gropys of corne. лcun, criballum"-
crăp'-pít, pa. par. or a. [Cane (1), v.]
crappit-heads, s. $p$ ?. The heads of haddocks stuffed with a pudding mads of the roe, oatmeal, and apiceries; formerly a common sccompaniment of fish and sauce in Scothand. (Jamieson.)
crap'-ple, v.t. [Grapple.] To grapple, to $^{\text {grapen }}$ claw.
crăps, . A game of chance, played with two dice, and in vogue amongst the negroes and lower classea in this country. The object ia to throw seven or eleven at the first cart, or to duplicate any initial throw before aeven io cast.
* craps, * crappys, s. pl. [Crappis]
* crăp'-ụ-lą, s. [Lat.] Crapulence.
crăp'-y-lẹnçe, s. [Lat. crapula.] A sarfeit or sickness from over-indulgence; drunkenness.
* oraph-q-lent, a. [Fr. crapulant, pr. par. of crapuler $=$ to indulge to excess.]

1. Surfeited with excess or tntamperance;
2. Noted for intemperance; given up to excess.

* crăp-p-lĕnt'-al, a. [Eng. crapulent; -al.] Caused by intemperance.
"The aforesald erapulontall hurts."-Fenner: Fia
* crăp'-n-ioŭs, a. [Fr. cropuleux. from Lat. crapulosus.] The same as Crapulent (q.v.) Brougham craputous realdence of his father
* crāp'-y. a. [Eng. orap(e); -y.] Of the nsture of or resembling crape.
"oräre, "crayer, s. [O. Fr. enaier.] [Crat.] a kind of coasting vessel, now disused.

Might ensilieat harbonr thy wiugrth crary
Shakesp.: Cymb., iv. 2

* crāse, v.t. \& i. [Sw. krasa; Dan. kräse.] 1. Trans. : To break to pieces.
II., "Thus was youre croune crastd."-Depot. of Richand

2. Intrans. : To be broken to pieces.
${ }_{128 .}$ "The cablys crasen"-Hartshorne: Metr. Tales, p.

## * crase, s. [Canze.]

crăsh, * crasche, * craschyn, * crassha, v.t. \& i. [Sw, krasa; Dan. kräse.]
A. Transitive:

1. To break to pieces.
2. To dash together violently, so as to cause a loud noise.
"He shak't his head, and erasht his teeth for tro
Fabrefax : Godicy of Boviogne, lk. vil., a . 4 . B. Intransitive:
3. To make a loud dashing or crashing noisa, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

4. To pass with violence.
"That crash'd through the hratn of the inddel,
Byron: The Siego of corinth, xxil.
crăsh (1), s. [Crask, v.]
5. Lit.: A ioud sudden noise, as of many things broken at the same time.
"Moralling ast I by the hazard-tahle: I looked and the crach of worlds, with in tnach contempt ever Plato did."-Pope
6. Figuratively:
(1) The failure or bankruptcy of a largo businesa undertaking.

* (2) An entertainment.
"The hindes that want cank,
They'l have ack whatever it coas um.

crash (2), s. [Lat. crassus = thick ; Fr. crasse.] Fabric: A heavy, coarse, plain, or twilled linen towelling or packing cloth.
crăshed, pa. par. or $a$. [Caish, v.]
crashed-sugar, s. [Cavshed-suoar.]
crăsh'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CaAsh, v.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip, adj.: (See the verh).
C. As subst.: A loud noise, as of many things broken at ons time; s crash.
 from кєрávvul (herannumi) = to mix.]

1. Med.: The mixture of the constituenta of any kind, especiatly of the hlood; temperature, constitution.
and Anner; am the naturally tuclined to pride, lust and nnger; as these inclinations are founded
peculis.
crasis and contitution of the blood and peculiar crasis
Bpitres.
crant
South
2. Gram. : The contracting of two vowela into one long vowel or a diphthong; synaresis.
 pl. of $\kappa \rho \dot{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \pi \epsilon \delta \frac{}{}($ (kraspedon $)=$ ths edge, border, or margin of anything.]
Zool.: Long, puckered, and conroluted cords, charged with thread cells, bordering the margin of the mesentery in many sea snemones.

 (kraspedon) (Craspeda), snd keфa入ỳ (kephalē) $=$ the head.]
Zool.: A genus of Serpenta, family Crotalidæ (Rattleshakes). In place of the rattle of the typical Crotalus there is only a spine. Craspedocephalus lanceolatus is-a very venomons snske, infesting the cane-flelds of the West Indies. It is sometimes six to seven feet long.
crăs-pð́-dō'-tạ, s. pl. [CRaspedote.]
Zool. : The naked-eyed Medusie (from their being furnished with a muscular velum).
 ped 00 ) $=$ to furnish with a border, to edge.]
A. As adj. : Pertaining or relating to the Nsked-eyed Medusæ.
B. As subst.: Any snimal belonging to the Naked-eyed Meduaæ.
orăse, a. [Lat. cnassus $=$ thick, dense.]
I. Ordinary Language :
3. Of material things: Thick, coarse; not thin or flne.
 gitrous spirite of sulphur of iron with the acid and rours.
4. Uf immaterial things, as the intellect, \&c. Duil, atupid, obtuse, gross, not reflned
Cudioorth: Immutabe eraste Mforality, bk. iv., ch. 1 .
II. Bot.: Thicker than what is usual in similar cases. The normal state of leaves is to be papery, that of cotyledons io to be of thleker and more fleshy texture: the latter may be called crass. (Lindley.)
orăs'-sa-mĕnt, * orassiment, s. [Lat. crassamentum, from crassus = thick.]
5. Ord. Lang. : Thickness, cosrseness. made of the the other saild parts of the body. that are cloded. - - Smith. Preraiture of old $A g \theta_{\text {; }}$ p. 179 .
6. Med.: [Crassamentum].
crăs-sa-mĕn'-tŭm, s. [Lat. $=$ the sediment of a liquid, the dregs, the lees.]
Anat.: The thicker part of the blood, a red mass of corpuscles cemented together by fibrine so as to form a red consistent mass.
"When blood is drawn frome vein, and allowed to crasamanentum, or celot, and sit fluid portion, the serum." - cradd \& Boeman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. i.f p. Bj .
crăs-sa-těl'-la, s. [Dimin. of Lat. crassus = thick.
Zool.: A genus of Molluses, family Cyprinidæ. The shell is solid, ventricose, attenuated behind, suieoth or concentrically furrowed, the pallial line simple, the hinge teeth 1 or 2 , the lateral teeth 0 or 1 , the adductor inmpresaions deep and rounded, the animsl with the manstle lobes united only by the braachial msintle lobes united only by the braachial
geptum. Thirty-four recent species are known aeptuin. Thirty-four recent species are known
from Australia, New Zealand, Indis, Brazil, from Australia, New Zealand, Indis, Brazil,
\&cc.; sixty-four fossil species have been found, the latter frem the Neocomisa onward. (Wood. ward, ed. Tate.)

* crăs'-sí-mĕzt,s. [Crassament.]
* crăs'-sī-tūde, s. [Lat. crassitudo, from crassus = thick, coarae.]

1. Of solids: Thickness, grossness, coarssness.
"They must be but thio, as a leaf, or a piece of parer or prachment, for , If they have a greater crassitude,
they will alter in their own bxdy..- -acom. 2. Of liquids: Density.
"The Demp Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, Is of


* crăss'-něss, 3. [Eng. crass; -ness.] The quality or state of being crass, gross, or coarse ; grossncss, coarseness, obtuseness.

The etheread loody contracts crusness and impurity oy thesr exercise "-Gilanvilla: Pre-existence of Souts, p. 118.
crăs'-sụl-a, s. [Dimin. of Lat. crassus $=$ thick. So named from the thickness of the fleshy leaves and stems.]
Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, the typical one of the order Crassulacea and the tribe Crassulea. Calyx five-parted, much shorter than the corolla; petals tive, stellate, spreading; stamens five, with awl-shaped filsmenta; five short ovate scales present carpels, five, many-aceded. Thespecies, which
are fifty or more, are mostly natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Some are cnltivated in greeahouses hers. The leaves of Crassula tetragona, boiled in milk, are used in Sonth Africa as a remedy for dysentery.
orăs-sụ-lā'-çe-se, s.pl. [Mod. Lat. crassul( $(a)$, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -acece.]
Bot: House-leeks. An order of hypogynous exogens, sllizoce Violales. It consists of succulent herbs or shrubs with entire or pinnatifid leaves and no stipules, flowers usually in sessile, often unilateral cymes. Sepals 3 to 20 , more or less united at the base, petals inserted in the bottom of the calyx distinct or united into a monopetalous corolla; stamens equal in number to the petals, or twice as many; $s$ hypogynous ovule at the base of each carpel. Fruct of several follicles, openiug by the suture, or a several-celled capsule opening at the back. Seeds variable in number. In 1845 Lindley estimated the known species at 450. The Cape of Good Hope is their great metropolis, but there are species scattered over Europe; s few are wild in Britain.
orăs-sū'-lě-ac, s. pl. [Mod. Lat crassul(a); fem. pl. adj. sutf. -ea.] A tribe of Crasaulaceæ.
"crăs-tinn-ā'-tion, s. [Formed from Lat. crastinus = belonging to to-morrow; cras $=$ to-morrow.] Procrastination, delsy.
'crăs'-tinn-ō,s. [Lat. crastinus.]
Law: To-morrew, the morrow; a term used in regard to the return-day of writs.

* cra-sy, a. [Chazv.]
cra-twg'in, s. [Class. Lat. cratog(us) ; and Eng. suff. -in.]
Chem.: A crystalline bitter substance obtained from the fresh-branch bark of the White-thorn, Crategus Oxyctantha. It is soluble in water, slightly aoluble in alcohel, and insoluble in ether.
cra-tw'-guss, s. [Lat. crattegus, cratcegon; Gr. xpáracyos (krataigos); кратасүш́v (kraki. gon $)=$ a kiad of floweriog thorn, Cratogus azarolla, or Pyrus terminalis (9).]
Bot.: A genus of trees, order Pomscex. Calyx segments ahort and acute, petals large and roundish, styles 1 to 5 , fruit oval or round, concesling the upper end of the cells, which sre long. It differs from the geans Pyrus in containing a vsriable number of stones, snd from the medlar by lhaving the fruit closed. The genus contains about eighty well-marked species and varieties, occurring in the temperate parts of bath hemispheres. Crategus Oxyooantha is the Hawthorn, or May. It is a European thorn, growing wild in this country. [Hawthorn.] The Oriental species have hesvy leaves, large fragrant flowera, and large, succulent, somewhat angular fruit; those from Americs are often very apinous. Finally, Americs are often very apinous. Finaly, and $C$. pyracantha-are evergreeas.
cra-tæ'-va, s. [Named after Cratævus, Greek botanist who lived in the tirme of Hip. pocrates-i.e., about $430 \mathrm{B.c}$.]

Bot. : A genus of hypogynous exagens, order Cannaridacex, tribe Capparex. Leaves trifoliate, flowers in eymes, sepals four, petals four, unguiculate; stamens 8 to 28 ; lerry stalked, hetween owal and glohose; within pulpy. Cruteva gynandra is the Garlic Pear of Jamaica. The root hlisters like cantlaatider. C. Tapia is the Tapia, or Common Garic Pear, litter and tonic, and the brnised leaves are used in Brazil against inftammation. C'excelat, \& native of Madagascar, furnishes planks four feet wide. The juicy berries of C. Nurvala are reet wide. The juicy
cratayn, s. [A corruption of craven (q.v.).] A cravel, a coward. [CRawdows.]
lest craythayn he were."
crătç, * cracche, * cratche, * crecche, creke, s. [Fr. creche $=$ a manger, a crib from U. Sax kribsia $=$ a crib.] [CRis.]

1. A nanger, a crib.
"She wrapte Crist with clothis, and putio him in
the cratehe: Wyclife : Select Works, i. 31 .-
2. An enclosure.
"Potters dwellynge in plamntyngis and in cratchis."
3. A hut, s cottage.
p. ${ }^{2787}$

* crătȩh, * oratche, v.t. [O.H. Ger. chrazzdn; M.H. Ger. kratzen.] [Scratch.] To scratch.

oratch-cradle, s. A child's gane, the same as Cat's cradle ( $q . v$. ).
crătçh'-ăş̧, s. [Cantch, s.]
Farriery: A putrid swelling en the pasterns the fetlock, or the hoof of a horse.
* crătgh'-ing $p r$. par. \& s. [Cantch, v.] A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).
B. As subst.: The act of scratching.
orāte, s. [Lat. crates $=8$ hurdle.] A lerge wicker hamper with wooden supports, in which crockery-ware is packed for transportation. Crates among the Romsns corresponded to the English hurdles. They were of wicker work, and were used for screens, for levelling gronod after rough-raking (rastrum) ; also for drying fruit.
crā'-tẽr, s. [Lat. crater; Gr. крatríp (kratēr) $=$ a mixing vessel . . a large bowl .. . any cup-sbaped hollow . . . the mouth of a volcano.]

1. Class. Archcool. : A large bowl. [Etym.]
"It wau decreed that with the sum thus ointanned at golden erater should be dedicated to Apollo."-Lewio:
2. Geol. \& Ord. Lang. : The basin-like, circular openiag, generally at the apex of a volcanic cone, from whieb eruption takes place. It is formed io the following way. A chasm or flisure opens in the earth, from which great volumes of stean and other gases are evolved. Slattered lava, fragmenta of broken atone, sand, \&c., follew; and, falling in heaps,

the same process, will ultimately become a volcanic cone. The movement upwards of steam and other gases keens open a passage from lonesth to the spex of the cone. This passage is the crater. The effux of lavs may ultimstely conselidate it, or it may produce the contrary effect and break it down. There may be many cones and many craters, or one large velcano, and escape of gases may be by long fissures instead of by cup-shaped crstera. (Lyell, dc.)
3. Astronomy:
(1) In the same sense as 1. There sre spparent craters in the mon, snd much larger than those in the earth, being sometimes as much as 100 miles aeross.
(2) A constellation, called in English the Cur, one of the firteen ancient southern constellations.

* Elevation crater theory :

Geol.: A theory which explained the rise of volcanic cones with their craters by sumposing that the concentric beds of scorix, de., now forming the cone were originally hosizental, forming the cone were orignally hosizontal, but were uphcaved to their present force. It was held by bon Buch Elie de Beanmont, and others ; Lut is now geneElie de Beanmont, and others; Lut is now gene-
rally abanduned, the rival theory of Lyyll and othera being that the beds in question have been formed by the descent of materials ejected into the air by successive eruptions, and arranging themselves at or about the angle at which we now find them as they fell.
crā-tër'a, s. [Lat. $=\mathbf{a}$ vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a bowl.]

Bot. : The cup-shaped receptacles of certain fungals. (Treas. of Bot.)
boil, bof; pout, jowl; cat, gell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, asj; expect, Xenophon, egist. ph $=f$.

cràtër-1-form, a. [Lat. cratera (q.ч.), and forma = form, ohape.]

1. Geol, Ac. : Shaped like a cup or a voleanic crater. (Used of mountains, hilla, sc.)
"Mr. Darwin, ia bis - Volcanic Tslands, has described ovveral erator Princty of God galapagos Archis pelago 2. Bot.: Globe-shaped, concave, hemi sphericai, a little contracted at the base.

* crä'tẽ̃r-oŭs, a. [Eng. crater; -oous.] Pertaining to, containiag, or reaembling a crater,
crăt-ŏ²-y-1ŏn, s. [Gr. крáтоs (kratos)= strength, and छu่入ov (xulon) = firewood, timber.]
Bct.: A geaus of hypogynous exogeas order Hypericaceæ, tribe Elodex. The capaula ia three-celled, with winged aeeds. The pecies are bushes or amall trees, with oppo aite leaves. Cratorylon Hornschuchii, which grows in Java, is ailghtly astringent and diuretic.
+ orâunçh, cranch, v.t. [An onomatopoetic word, the same as crunch, scraunch, and scrunch (q.v.).] To crush or cranch with teeth.
" She would craunch the whens of a lark, bones and
crâunçh, cranch, s. [CRanch, v.] A crush, the act of crushing.
"Myae gruyyle knoityd with ane cranch agninst
$\uparrow$ crâunçh'-ǐng, pr. par., a., \& s. [CaAUNCH.] A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verh).
C. As subst. : The act of crunchiog or crnah. lng with the teeth
cra-văt", crabat. s. [Fr. cravate $=$ (1) a Croat, Croatian, (2) a cravat. So called be. cauas it was firat introduced into France in 1636 by the Croatians or Cravates.] An article of dress of silk, mushth, \&c., worn about the neck; a neckcioth.
" \&ome men of quality ouman every morning to stand round their master, to ehat with him while his wig
was conbed and his cromas tled.- Macoulay : Fas orulied and his crovaf tled."-Macaulay: Hise
* cra-văt', v.i. [Cravat, s.] To put oa or wear a cravat.
xxxIIL "Inated and cravatrox" - Lytton: Polham, ch.
$\dagger$ cra-văt'tě̆d, a. [Eag. cravat; ed.] Wearing a cravat.
cracate "Theng man fanitiasaly appolnted, handsomely cravatted."-Phackeray.
cräve, "cravyn, * crawyn, v.t. \& i. [A.S. crafian; Icel. krefja; Sw. Lräfra; Dan. krave.]
A. Transitire:

1. To beg or ask for earnestly and submiasively ; to eotreat.
"Your prosent ald this andike stranger craven"
2. To long for ; to desire in order to satisfy a passion or appetite.
3. To demand, to call for, to require.
"Then Torquil apoke: "The timo crower ppeed!'"
4. To dun a debtor. (Scotch.)

* 5. To persecate, to trouble.
" Noght the prondo sal crave ma.
B. Intransitive:

1. To ask earnestly and oubmissively ; to eotreat, to desire.
"The appellent in sul duty greots your highnese,
And craves to kiss your hand, and take huls leara,"
of Followed by for before the thing aaked for.
"Once one masy crave for love." suckling
2. To feel an insatiable longing for anything. menis. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ eraving sppetits. . . "-Arbuthnot: on Alimencs
Fif For the diffcrence between to crave and to beg, see Beg.
crà'-ven, "cravant, " cravaunde, s. \& a [O. Fr. cravanté, acraponte, pa. par. of cra canter, erevanter: "Lat. crepanto $=$ to break, to averthrow. (Nical.) The word is really cravand pr. par. of the verb to crave (q.v.), and is a sort of translation or accommodation of the O. Fr. creant ; Mid. Eng. creant, creaunt. (Shead.)] [Reqreant.]
A. As substantive:
3. Properly, ona who in battla yieided him. self to his adversary like a coward, withont
resisting as a man; heace, generally, a coward a recreant, a mean, spiritless fellow. [BattLe, B. 1.)
"I vow'd, bose kulght, wheo I dld neet theo noxt,
4. Applied to a beaten game-cock.
"No cock of mino : yoa erow too ilko n eraver"."
E. As adf.: Cowardly, fainthearted, deaplcable.

Macatcood in erazon foer of the narcesm of Dorset,

- To cry craven: To give in, to fail
"When all human means ory cravern"-Fuller: Ch Biax, IT. vi, as
crä'-vent, v.t. [Cravex, 8.] To make craven, recreant, cowardly, or diaplrited.

That cravens nuy woak hand."
Shakesp. ${ }^{\text {Cymbeline, iil. } 4}$
crā'-reqned, pa. par. or a. [Craven, v.]

* craí-vęn-ing, pr. par. \& s. [Craven, \%.]
A. \& B. As pr. par.: (Sez the verl).
C. As subst.: The act of making eraven or cowardly.
* crā"-vent, " crā'-vant, s. \& a. [Craven.] ${ }^{*}$ crà'-vèr, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ cravére, s. [Eng. crav(e); er.]

1. Gue who craves ; an importunate asker. "A craver my Futher,
The Jowikl Crew (Boapord Bollads), in in.
*2. A persecutor.
"Meke the cravere so he salle."
crā'-ving, " crawynge, pr. par., a., \& \&.
[Crave.] Crave.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See he verb).
C. As substantive:
2. The act of asking for earnestly and submissively.
3. The act of dunning a debtor.

He atrive to pay what he is dae,

3. A atrong or vehement desire for anything ; a heartfelt jonging.
"The humbler eraviags of the heart"

* 4. Persecution, annoyance.
" Fin craving of med mo ble thou."
Palcer: Pa. cxvili. 184
† crā'-vĭng-l̆̆, adv. [Eng. craving; ly.] In a craving or earnest manner ; esrnestly.
* crā'-vǐng-nǒss, s. [Eng. craving; -ness.] The quality or state of belog craviug.
crâw (1), " orawe, s. [Dut. kro = the crop, kraog $=$ the neck; Sw. kräfua $=$ the craw, the crop; akin to crag or craig (q.v.) = the neck.] 1. The crop or tirat stomach of fowls.
"Orave or srowpe of a hyrde, or other fow 1 y. Gabus.
$\dagger$ 2. The stomach generally.
... it is immediately twallowed into the crop or Raviy: or the Creaction
+3 . The cont or wattles of fowia.
orâw (2), s. [Crow, s.]

1. The act of crowing.

No more the morniag cock, with rousing craw,

2. A crow, a rook.
3. Ranunculus bulbosus.

TI Yellow Crow: Ranunculus butbosus. (Lyte.)
craw-croops, s. pl. Crowberries.
And what pray will you dine on?
Black herries, slises, roogh bramhles trae the rock."
Borath it rlora, p. it.
oraw-crowfoot, s. The same as Craw (q.v.).
craw-dulse, 8. Rhodymenia ciliata (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)
craw-feet, s. Scllla nutans.
craw-flower, s. Scilla nutuns ("). (Tannahil.)
craw-foot, 8. [Crowfoct.] (Scotch.) (Used speciaily of Ranunoulus acris and $R$. repens.)

craws-court, s. A court of judguen hald by crows.
"The crown geperally appear in paire even during
 ing, what is calleal the erawi's court.- Edmonstome.

## oraw-siller, \& Mic.

"Mica-inte tis the most emmonon rook of the primaltive claes in aetland, It in composad of quarix and craw-iller."-Agr. Survo Shetlond, p. 122
ces.]
Trs = Eng

1. Crowfoot-(1) Ranunculus acris (Scotch) (2) R. repens (Scotch), (3) Lotus cornioulatus.
" Someof the prevalling weede in meedows and gruse. lands ares crow-loot or crowezoc, ranumoulus acris," da
2. A inetsphorical term for the wrinkles or pnckeriage of the okio about the corner of the ayes, in peraoaa who are advanced in life, or have been in declining health. (Scotch.) [CROW's-FEET.]
3. Caltrops, an instrument made with thrue spikes, for wounding the feet of horses. (Scotch.)
craw-tees, s. [North of Eng., \&c. kes = toes (\%).] Scilla nutans

* craw-thumper, 8. One who beats the breast; a name given to the Romanists from their doing ao at confession.
P. "Windar, p. iss. (Dovites) no devoteon"-Worcos
crâw (1), v.i. [Cnow, v.] To crow, to crow like a cock.
red Mony a grdowifis been wondering what for the
red cock didna crawe her ap in the mornlug."-Scoss
crâw (2), "crawe, y. [Crave.] To crave, to beg.
Mathe petitioner hambilie crasois that the Kingt Majestle. . Ane graclous answer the petitioue humbile or
crâw'-bẽr-ry̆, s. [Crowrerry.] (Scotch.) (1) Empetrum nigrum, (2) Vaccinium Oxycoccos (Scotch).
orăw'-crôoks, s. [Scotch craw, and Eng. crooks.] Empetrum nigrum.
- Corrupted in the north of Scotland Into craw-croops (q.v.)
craw-doun, s. [A corruption of Mid. Eug. creant (q.v.).] A coward, a dastard, \& craven.
" Becnm thon cowart errawooun recriand,
And by consent ery cok, thy dede to dicht."
Doughas : Vingil, sse,
crâw'-IIsh, crây-firsh, "craifish, "cre Vish, *Erevys, 8. [Corrupted from Fr ecrevisse.]

1. A amall, decapod long-tsiled Crustacean

Astacus fuviatilis. It belongs to the same

family as the Lobster. It occurs in meny Britiah rivera, and is used for food, especially on the Continent.

Thoue that cast their whell aro the lobster, the the tortolee. - -Bacon.
2. The spiny lobster (Palinurus vulgaris) ". The common erawht, and the large nea crawn ${ }_{\text {Hid. }}^{\text {Rid. }}$
orâw'-fish, v.i.
Fig.: To go hackward, to recede from position already taken, to recant. (Suggested y the movement of the crawfieh, which is apparently backward.) (Colloq.)
crâwL, " crall, "crawle, v.i. [Icel. krafta $=$ to paw ; Sw. krafa $=$ to grope, krala $=$ to crawl, to creep; Dan. kravle (Skeat.)]
tate, făt, färe, sumidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pŏth


## I. Literally:

1. To areep, to move with alow motion loug the ground, as a worm.
"Wbloh awirning alla aout his legu did crazh

2. To grow slowly, as a creeper.
" 1 saw them uyder a green mantitng vine.
That eravid aiong the eido of yen amall hin.
3. To move sbout slowly, with an Idea of contempt.
Nor fools ner follies tempt me to desple
he meanest Aling than acrawi
4. To move or edvance with eacrecy on hande and feet, to ecale
r. . secretly erawiting np the battered walle of the ort, ....-Anoules.
5. To move about slowly end with difficulty, as one recovering from illness.

$$
\text { "I sank, nor mep could crawt." }{ }^{\text {Worsine }}
$$

II Figuratively:

* 1. To creep, to sdvance slowly and silly ; to insinuate one's self.
"Hath crawld into the favour of the kinf."

2. To move sbont, to circulate, bated or deepised.
"Redeot ripon that litter of abourd oplnfons that orawl about the work, to the disgrice of rembol. 3. To have a seusation as though insects were creeping over the flesh.

- 4. To growl, to rumhle.

orâwl(1), 2. [Crawl, v.] Theact of crawling; e slow, creeping movement.
crâwl (2), s. [Dut. kraat =au loclosure.] A pen of stakes and hurdles on the sea-side for fish. [KraAle]
arâwl'-ẽr, s. [Eng. crawl; er.]
I. Lit.: Ove who crawls; a creeper.
"Unarm'd of wings and scaly orre,


## II. Figuratively:

1. A crawling cab. (Slang.)
2. In Australia: A crawler is on assigned convict tho runs sway and lives how he can by labour and petty theft. (Darvin: Voy. age round the World, ch. xxi.; Jannary, 1836.)
crâwl'-y̆g, pr. par., a., \& s. [Crawt, v.] A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. As adjective:
3. Lit.: Creeping or moving slowly on or close to tho ground.
4. Fig.: Flatteriog, aveaking, insinuating.
C. As subst.: The act of creeping or moving elowly on or close to the ground ; a crawl.

- $A$ crawling cab:

In Iondon: A cab which, in place of remainlug at a cab-stand, crawla or goee slowiy along the streets looking for fares. A crawling cab ta convenient for hirers, but dangeroug to pedestriane croseing from pavement to pavement.
crâwl'-ing-ly̆, adv. [Eag. crawling; -ly.] In a crawling manner; moving slowly along the ground.
crăx, s. [Gr. $\kappa \rho a ́ \zeta \omega(\mathbb{n a z o})=$ to croak, to scream, to shriek.]
Ornith.: A genus of Rasorial Birds, the typical one of the family Cracida (q.v.). Crax alector is tho Common or Crested Curassow of Mexico snd Brazil. [Corassow.]
crāy, craier, crăy'-ẽr, a. [O. Fr. craier.] [CRARE] A kind of elow-sailing coasting vessel.


* orāy'-Rẽr-乌̆, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, Pulmonaria offcinalis. (Grete.)
crây'-İsh, 8. [Crawfish.]

1. Zool., \&o. : The Crawfish (q.v.).

- The cure of the mariatick and armoniack asitnese requirestes."- shoger.
†2. Bot.: A plant, Doronicum Parda-
 chalk.]

1. Fine arts:
(1) A coloured pench conelsting of a nylinder of fue pipe-clay colonred with s pigment Black crayons are coloured with plumbago, or made of ltallan black chalk. A white crayon is a cylinder of chalk, commoo in America and Europe. Red chalk is found in France, The holder is a porte-crayon. Crayons are said to have been made in France in 1422, and imported thence Iuto England in 1748. It is hard to say how long ago charcoal, chalk, and ochreous earths were veed. (Knight.)
"Let no day peas over yon withont drawinga Hoe; thes is to say without working, withont giving soine Dufres.
(2) A drawing or design done with crayone. 2. Lithography: A composition formed as a penell, and nsed for drawing upon lithographic stonee. It is of a eospy, consisting of soap, wax, resins, and lamp and sometimes hurned, together. (K night.)
crayon-painting, 3. The act or art of drawiug in crayone.
${ }^{4}$ crày'-otn, v.t. [Cravon, s.]
2. Lit.: To draw in crayons.
3. Fig. : To sketch out, to pian, to design. "'And I wonder how any one can read the kluge tiven that speech both the repeal and the declartory very inftcieutly cray oned out."-Aurhe : On American Tuxation.
" erày'-ónod, pa, par, or an. [Crayon, $v$.

* crāy'-ôn-ing̀g, pr. par., a., \& s. [Crayon, v.] A. \& B. Aa pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: The act or art of drawing in crayons.
cräze, * crase, v.t. \& i. [A variant of crush, frore Sw. krasia $=$ to crackle. Cogn. with Fr. écraser. (Skeat.)]
A. Transitive:
* 1. To break, to crush.
- Darkness defenda botween till morning watch; Ghed throngh the tery pillar nind the cloud, And eraze their chariot-wheelis Mitön: P. L., luk, xll.

2. To weaken, to break down, to impair.
"Till Leugth of years
And eedentary numbnees, crazzom millimbs"
3. To crack the brain, to deraoge, to impair the iotellect of.

## No father his so I lovid hin, triend, trie to tell <br> That grier hath crazerd iny wita," tell thee,

B. Intransitite: :
${ }^{*}$ 1. To be hroken.
"The cably cruten and begrnue to frolde."
†2. To become weakened or impaired.
"My tortured brata begins to craze" beats.
craze-mill, crazing-mill, s. A mill for grinding tin-ore.
cräze, s. [Craze, v.]
${ }^{*}$ 1. Madness, insanity, derangement of intellect.
2. A mad paseion or louging for anything ; a mad fancy.
"He had taken opa craze npon the danger to Eurupe frout the $185, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{si3}$
cràzed, pa. par. or a. [Craze, t.]
A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:
*1. Broken down, damaged.

- Tinit chake up some channel side to side.

And the craza haiks doth down before it cast."
2. Deranged, cracked.
*Wbose spring cenin frenzied dreams dispel, Scott: Marmion, 1,80
*3. Impaired, weakened, brokeu down. "Her erased helth, her late recourse to rest."
$\dagger$ crā̄'-ž̌d-nĕss, s. [Eng. crazed; ness.] The quality or state of helug crazed.
"The aature, as of men that have aldg bodles, no poesemed with disilio and dimontontuent at thiaf presont, th to imatine that any thing would help

* crä'saie, á [CRAZy.]
" crāteri-ly̆, adv. " Eng crazy; ly.] In a
crazy manner.
No peece, no oomfort oould I find,
No enth,
Wordrwoorth: The Liai of cro Flock.
crā'-ž̆-nĕss, " crasinesse, so [Eng. crazy: -ness.]

1. The quallty of being crazy or deranged in intellect.
2. The quality of being weak, poor, or broken down.
"Touching other places, she may be sald to hold thein as one ohould do a woll hy the ears ; nor will I apeak wew of the crraziness
qhen."-Hovel: Frocal Porest.
crā'-zīng, 8. [Craze, v.] The cracking of the glaze upon articles of pottery or porcelaip.
crazing-mill, s. A crushing mill.

crā'-zy̆, ' craesie, a. \& s. [Eug. crax(e); -y.] A. As adjective:
3. Broken down, damaged, ont of order, weak, not safe.
" Charon! recelva a family en board,
Corrper: : Tranul. of Oreek terses; on Nioba
4. Broker down in lody, decrepit.
"Whan poopin are crazy. and in disorder, it th
5. Weak, feeble, shattered.
"Physlek cap hut mend our orazy state,
Broken-witted, deranged.
" Aud over moint and crazy brinine."
t B. As subst.: The Buttercup (geuns Ranuoculus), the Midland rusties holding it to be "an fnaane herb," and believiag that its smel produces madness. (Britten of Holland.)
crazy-headed, $a$. Deranged in intellect, crazy.
coubs, there ts a company of these cracy-headsd eox
 corruption of craniologist (q.v.).] A craniolo giet.
his hend"-Southey: The Doctor, ch xxilv. (Duspiea)

- crĕ-à'-ble, a. [Lat. creabilis, from creo = to create.] Capable of being created. (Watts.)
creach, creagh, s. [Gael. creach = plunder.] An incursion into a country for piunder what is termed on the Borders a raid.
"A creagh and its consequencea"-Scott: Waverley.
* creaght, s. [Irish.]

1. A herd of cattle.
群
2. The same as Rappanee (q.v.).

Rapparees, or to use head of seveu or elght thousand


* creaght, v.i. [Craachis, s.] To graze.
"It was made perai to the English to permit tha

crēak, * creke, * kreke, v.i. \& t. [A word imitated from the sound. Comp. O. Fr. criquer.] [Crack.]
A. Intronsitive:

1. To make a continued sharp, grating noise.

And the hranches tossed and trualied,
Creaked, and sranned, and spilt as under."
Longellose: The jong of Micwotha, ivil

- 2. Toutter a oharp, grating cry ; to croak
"He cryeth and he crefoth"
B. Transtive:

1. To cause to make a sharp, grating noiee.
"Creaking my thoes on the plain masonry" Shakesp. A Ave Feu, iL
*2. To utter in a creaking vofce.
"My gonge is bothe trewe nud plesue,

crēak, orealce, s. [Creak, v.] a pro tracted sharp, grating noise.

IT To cry creak: To yleld, to repent.
${ }^{*}$ I new ery creake, that ere I scorned ieva,
Fatoon: Pastionato Conturie, 136L. (Narea.)
areark'-ing. pr. par., a., \& \& [Creak, v.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& partioip. adj.: (See the verb).

## C. Aisubstantive:

1. Lit. : Making s protracted, harsa, gratmg noise.
2 Fig.: Rough, unconth.

- StII must I hear?-shan hoarse Fitzgerald bawl Hile croaking couplets in a tavern hall?"
C. As subst. : The sct of making a harsh, grating noise ; à creak.
"Then start not at the ervaking of the door".
crēam (1), " crayme, " creame, * creme, 8. [O. Fr. cresme; Fr. creme, from Low Lat. crema. Prob. sllied to A.S. red́m $=$ cream; Icel. Tjómi. (Skeat.)] [Chrism.]
A. Ordinary Language:
L. Literally:

1. In the same seose as B.
creanm is matnred and made to rise speedily, hy patting in cold water, which, as it seomeinh
down the whey."-Aucon: Naturat Bistory.
2. A sweetmest prepared from various fruits, \&e.
3. A cosm tic.

- Io vain she tries her pastes and crams

4. Consecrated oil, chrism.

- Ich slgpit the with signe of croyt,
II. Figuratively: Shorehamip.18.

1. The best part of snything; the cholcest bit; the essence or quintessence.
"In an lastant, all the leads of the courta and entriea were thronged with men and maid-servacts of
the duke's. who cried aloud, Welcome, ob fower and the duxe 's. Who cried aloud, Welcome, Ob fower and
eream of knlghtserrant "-Shelton: Don Quixate, bl. iveam of knl ig
2. A name given to the flaest liqueurs.
B. Technically:
3. Dairy Produce: The most oily part of milk. It is specifically lighter than the other conatituents, and thersfore rises to the surface, whence it is generally akimmed to be nsed as an sdjunct in making tea sod coffee palatable, to be eaten with various truits (such as strawto be eaten with various truits (such as strawberries), or for other purposes. If a saturated of minutes and cream added bofore it coola, the of minutes and cream added bofore it coola, the
cream, if preserved in a cool place, will keep cream, if preserved in
4. Chem. : [C'ream of Tartar.]
5. Masonry, de.: [Cream of Lime.]

II (I) Cream of Lime: (For def. see extract). "Adjacent to these reservolra are othere contaialigg
pure siaked lime- the nocalled cream of lime "pure inked lime the nocantled. cream of lime" (2) Cream of Tartar:

Pharm.: Hydrogen potassinm tartarate, $\mathrm{KHC}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{8}$, Potassar Tartras Acida. A salt obtained from the crude tartar, or srgol, which is deposited on the sides of wine casks during the fermentation of grape juice. It is a gritty white powder which forms smafl rhombic prisms, is sparingly soluble in water, and ingoluble in alcohol. Heated in s crucible it sovible in alcohol. Heated in s crucible it evolves inflammable gas snd the odour of charcosl and potassium carbonate. In amall charensl and potassium carbonate. In amall doses it is a refrigerant snd diuretic; in large
doses a powerful hydragogue purgative. It is given, mixed with jalap, as a purgative io cases of dropsy, snd is used as a drink in febrile sffections.
(3) Cream of Tartar Tree: A tree, Adansonia Gregoril, growing is the north of Australia. It is called also the Sour Gourd. (Treas. of Bot.)
cream-bowl, 8. A bowl for holding cream.

Tells how the dradning gobilu swit

cream-calsc, s. A cake stuffed with custard of aggs, cream, \&c.
oream-cheese, s. A varisty of chesse made of curds prepared from new milk, with a certain smonnt of crearn added. The curds a certain smonnt of cream added. a eloth snd allowed to drain without the application of any pressure.

## cream-colour, s.

Bot.: I vory-white; white vercing to yellow With a IIttle lustre, as Coneallaria majalis. (Lindley.)
cream-coloured, an of a colour resembling thst of cream.

* cream-faced, $a$. With a pale or coleurless face ; cowardly.

Where got'st "Thou thanm-facid lown,
cream-freezer, s. A domestic machine In which cream is etirred in a vessel plunged in a freezing mixture.
cream-frult, s. A fruit found at Sierra Leone, conjectured to belong to the Apocynaceæ. It was snpposed to be Roupellia grata, bot it is now believed thst this was an error. The real plant is as yet unidentifled.
cream-laid, a. An epithet applied to lald psper of a creamy coleur.
cream-nut, s. A nsme sometimes given to Bertholletia excelsa. [Brazil-Nut.] (Ogilvie.)
cream-pan, s. The ssme as CreamingPAN (q.v.).
cream-pot, s. A small jug or vessel fer helding cresm.
cream-slice, s. A wooden knife for dividing snd serviog frozea cream.
cream-white, $a$. The same as Creamcolocaed (q.v.).
cream-wove, $a$. An epltbet spplied to woveo paper of s cream colour.
crēam (2), s. [Creqe.] Merchandise, goods.
cream-ware, creme-ware, s. Goods such as are sold at stalls or booths
crēam, v.t. \& i. [Cream (1), s.]

## A. Transitive:

+ L. Literally:

1. To skim off the cram frote milk.
2. To cever or top with cream.
"creaming tho fragrant cupe with a rich larish-
*II. Fig.: To take of the flewer or quintessence of snytbing.
"Buch a mana, truly wise, creams off nature, leaving
the mour and drezs for philonophy and reacoin to lapp the mona nand dress or philonophy and reneon to lap

* B. Intransitive:

1. To gather cream; to receive a covering or coating; to mantle.
"There are a sort of men, whose rizgases
Do creain and mantle ike standing pond.' 1.
2. To pour out er use creain.
"He ngared and creamed and lrank."-SNiss Edgo-
woorth:
crēamed, pa. par. or an 【Сream, v.]
crēam'-ẽr, s. [Eng. cream (2), s.; er.] A buckster, \& pedlar.
 1. A dairy-farm; an eatablishment whers cream is manufactured into butter or chsese. Creameriea have become common in the United Statea, as cooperative enterpriaes of farmers. Their wility in the production of good butter is such that they are being adopted In parts of Europe.

- crēam'-ër-y (2), " crēam'-ër-ie, s, [Eng. cream (2), a.; -try $=-r y$.] Merchandise, ouch goods as srs usually sold by a pedlar.

> "With my cramery gir ye list mon; Lyndeay, S. P. R., IL. 9
crēam'-ǐ-nĕss, s. [Eng. creamy ; -ness.] The quality or state of being creamy.
crëam'-ĭng, pr. par. or a. [CREam, v.]
creaming-dish, s. (See extract.)
"The creaming-didhes (wo I call the veasels in which nilled with tho mill kar soon aftor it is drwa iruil the cow as possible.
creaming-pan, s. A wide shallow pan or vessel used in dairies for the milk to stand Io till the cream rises to the top.
"A better practlce woald bee to have the milk drawn from each cow separately put into the ereaming-pang as yooo ns it th miliked, without being over mixed.
Anderron: On she Dairy.
crēam'-y. a. [Eng. cream; y.]

1. Full of cream; contailaing cream.
2. Like cream; luscioua, unctuons.

## * 3. Soft, flattering



* orē-ançe, * creaunce, s. [Fr., from Low Lat, credentia $=$ belief; Lat. credo $=$ to bolieve.]
I. Ordinary Language:


## 1. Faith, belief.

"Thin mulden taught the craannce unto thls wife"
2. Credit, borrowing, surety.
... by creaunce of coyna "-Depos. of Rich. IJ. p. 4
II. Falconry: A fine small llne, fastened to s hswk's lessh when she is first lured.
"crë-ance, " creannee, r.t. \& t. [0. Fr. creanser.] [Creance, 8.]

1. Trans.: Te borrow.
" This marekaund This soume of gold." crecuncod hath and payed
2. Intrans: To borrow.
"Now goth this marchaund and bleth and ereawnceth"
"crē'-an-çẽr," creaunser, " creaunsour, s. [Fr. creancier.] A creditor.
"Fyclife the 2 Kings iv. 7 ond yieldo to thy creaunser."-

* creant, a. [Fr. criant, pr. par. of erker; Lat, creans, pr. par. of ereo $=$ to creste.] Cresting, forming.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The ereant word } \\
& \text { Which thrilled an }
\end{aligned}
$$

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                                    #ura
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crēase (1), s. [Of anknown etymel. ; perhapg a Celtic word. Skeat suggests cennection with Bret, kriz = a wrinkle, but this suggestioa is rejected by Dr. Murray.]
L. Ordlnary Language:

1. A line or mark made by feldiag or deubling snything.
2. A slight bollew or indentatien.

II. Technically:
3. Mech.: A creaser.
4. Cricket: A name glven to certain lines marked on the gronnd st each wicket. They are threa in number, the bowling-crease, the return-crease, and the popping-crease. The firat extends in 8 straight line at right anglea centre of the stumps. The second is s short

liae drawn st an angle to the and of the bowl-ing-crease. The bowler ju delivering bis ball must bave ene foot behind the bowliug-crease, and within the return-crease. The poppingcrease is a lioe drawn parallel to the bowlingcrease, and st a distance of 4 ft . from it. it is unlimited in length. The batsman cannet move ent of the apace betwren the bowllog and popping-creases except st the risk of being put out.
crease (2), s. [Cheese.]
crēase, v.l. [Crease, s.] To make a crease or mark in hy donbling or folding.

crēased, pa. par. or a. [Caease, v.]
crēas'-ẽr, s. [Eng. creas(e); -er.]
I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that whick creases.
II. Technically:
5. Leather-working: A tool ased for making single or double lines on lesther, to form guidea or creases to sew by. They are slso used for lining leather, to give it a flnisbed appearance.
6. Iron-working: A tool naed by sheet-lron workers for rounding smsll beads and tubes. Its shank has s tang by which it is secured in
[^205]3 equare socket of the work-bench. Top and bottom creasing tools, of any euitable eize and pattern, may be aet in the jawe of a creasing 6wage, the lower end of whose frame has a hinged portion carries the top tool and is struck by a hammer.
3. Book-binding: A tool for making the band-impression distinct on the back.
4. Sewing-maching: An attachment whlch makea a mark in a line parallel with the work in hand, to indicata the place for the next geam or tuck.
crēas'-ľ̌g, pr. par., a., \& s. [Crasaee, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb).

## C. As substantive

1. Ord. Lang. : The act of making a crease or mark ln anythlng by folding or doubling; crease.
"It is rather ${ }^{n}$ mass, with loogitudloal parallel

2. Building: A layer of tiles forming a corona for a wall.
creadng-hammer,s. $\Delta$ narrow rounded edge hammer, used for making grooves in aheet metal.
creasing-tool, s. A creaser (q.v.).
oré'-as-öl, \&. [Eng., \&c., creas(ote), and Lat. on.
Chem.: Creosol, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. A diatomic phenol, obtained by the dry diatillation of guaiacum, alao from creasote. It is a colourless oily, refractive, odorous liquid, with a pungent aste. Its density is 1.097 , boiling at $203^{\circ}$ It burna with a smoky flame.
crō'-a-sōte, crē'- $\mathbf{\delta}$-sōte, + krē'-a-sōte, s. [Fr. créosote; Gr. крео- (kreo), combining form
 save. So named because of its ability to pregerve animal aubatancea from decay.
3. Comm.: An impure creasol, mixed with phenol. Wood creasote has powerful antipentic power. Wood smoke contains this aubstance, hence its power of preserving aubstance, hence its power of preserving meat. Creasote is used no relieve toothachic, but oft
4. Phar. : Creasotum is obtained by distilling wood-tar. It is a colourleas liquid, with strong empyremmatic odour. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol ether, and in glacial acetic acid; it coagulates albumen, and turns the plane of polarisation of a ray of polarised light to the right. It is used to prepare Mistura Creasoti, Unguentum Creasnti, and Vapor Creasoti. A slip of deal wood dipped into it, and afterwards into wodrochloric acid, acquires on exposure to hydrochloric acid, acquires on exposure to the atr a greenish-hlue colour. German creaCreasote is a mixture of phenol, guaiacnl, Creasote is a
creasote-appliance, s. A dentist's natrument intended to prevent fluid caustica, auch as creasote or solution of nitrate of ailver, from running down and cauterizing the lips when being applied to the gums. A spiral platinum-wire carries the sponge, and a glass tube attached to the handle and surrounding the wire catches any of the caustic which may run down the wire. (Knight.)
crē'-a-sōto, crē'-t-sōto, v.t. [Creasote, s.] To treat or katurate with creasote.
 \& s. [Caearote, v.]
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj. : (See the verb).
C. As subst.: A mode of preventing decay of timber by saturating with creasote. This is sadd to coagulate the albumen, absorb the oxygen, resinify in the pores of the wood and exclude air, and act as a poison to prevent fungi, acari, and other parasitea. (Knight.)

* creast, s. [Crest.]
*erēast'-ĕd, a. [Crested.]
t crēas'-乌̆, a. [Eng. creas(e); -y.] Full of or marked with creases.

[^206]arē'-Z̆t, a [Fr., from Lat. creatus; Ital. creato; Sp. criado $=$ a pupil $]$
Mandge: An usher to a riding-master.
† orb-á'-ta-ble, a. [Eng. creat(e); -able.] Possible to be created.
oř-äte', * creat, v.t. [Cneate, a. In Fr. crier ; Sp. \& Port crear, criar; Ital creare.)

1. To make ont of nothing; to cause to exist ; to bring lato existence.
"In the begioning God created the heaven and the
2. To produce, to cause, to be the occaaion of.
"Long abstinence is trruhlesome to meld enostituArbuthnot.
3. To produce, to compose, to arrange, to be the author of.

##  <br> Vivite to London, Marcle 17, 1780.

* 4. To beget.

5. To appoint, to constitute, to invest with s new character.

Arise, my knighta o' th' battle: I create you
With dignitiea becoming your will at you

* 6. To form, to make.
"King Richard migbt ©reato a perfect gueas." 1 . 1.
IF For the difference between to create and to cause, seo Cause.
oré-äte', * creat, a. [Lat. creatus, pa. par. of creo $=$ to create.

1. Brought into exiatence, created.
" Bince Adam was create, fue thousand yeeres I gease
Flue bundreth, forty more and Gue wastories do exprewser Gucoligne : Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.
2. Composed, made np.
"Hearts create of duty and of zeal."
orě-ät'-ěd̈, pa par. or a. [Create, v.]
orē-ăt'-1̌o, a. [Gr. креат-; stem of крéas (kreas) $=$ flesh; Eng. guff. -ic.] Pertaining to flesh, or to animal food.
crē-ā-tio'-ö-las, s. pl. [The pl. of Lat. creaticola $=$ the worshipper of a created being, from creatus $=$ created, $i$ connective, and colo. $=$. . . to worship.]
Ch. Mist.: A monophysite gect in the sixth century who followed Severus in holding that, previons to the resurrection of our Saviour, his body was corruptible. They were called alao Pthartolatre and Ktistolatre. All the three names were given them by their focs.
orē'-at-Ĭne, s. [Ger. krentin, from Gr. кpeas (kreis), genit. крєатоs (kreatos) $=$ flesh, and suff. -ine (Chem.).]
Chem.: Methyl-glycocyamine. Methyl-guanido-acetic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, or $\mathrm{HN}=\mathrm{C}<\mathrm{NH}_{2}$
btained $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{OH}$. Creatine is obtaimed from the muscular flesh of mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. It has been found in the blood and urine, and in the brains of pigeons and dogs. it is obtained by chopping int the lean muscular flesh, removing the fat, and rubbing it with water and pressing it; the liquid is heated in a water-bath to coagulate the albumen, then strained ; to the filtrate baryta-water is added so long as it gives a precipitate, the filtrate concentrated on a water-bath, the erystals, concentrated on a water-bath, the erystals, Which se parate, decolorised by animal char-
coal and re-crystallised from water. Creatine coal and re-crystallised from water. Creatine crystallises in rhombic needles containing one
molecule of water, which is driven off at $100^{\circ}$. molecule of water, which is driven off at $100^{\circ}$.
The water solution has a bitter taate, ani The water solution has a bitter taste, and cipitate with silver nitrate, which is solnhle in potash. After a time the aolution zolidifles to a transiarent gelatioous mass, whiel is reduced when heated. Creatine heated gives off ammonia and hydrocyanic acid. Creatine ia disaolved by strong acids; it losea a molecule of water, and is converted into Creatioine. By boiling with baryta-water creatine is decomposed, yielding garcosine, methyl glycocine, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{NO}_{2}+$ urea $\mathrm{CO}^{\prime \prime}<\mathrm{NHI}_{2}$. Creatine has been formed synthetically by heating cyanamide, $\mathrm{C} \ll{ }_{N I I}^{N}$, with sarcosine, $\mathrm{CH}_{2}<_{\mathrm{CO}}^{\mathrm{NH} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{3}}$, in an alcoholic solution to $100^{\circ}$ for some houra; or
leaving a mixed aqueous aolution to evapor ate, the creatine separatee out in cryetals. ate, the creatine separatee out in cryetals. Creatize leatel to ren ness with ooda-lime in a
tube, yieids $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and inethylamine, $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$.
crě-ä'-ting, pr. par., a., \& s. [Create, v.]
A. \& B, As pr. par. \& particip. adj,: (Ses the verb)
C. As subst.: The act of giving extstonce or being to; production, creation.
"For he epons the whole discussion by ntating,
crj-ב̆̈t'-inn-ine, s. [Eng. creatin(e); suff. -ine lu Ger. kreatinin.]

Chem. : Methyl-glycocyamidine, $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ or $\mathrm{HN}=\mathrm{C}$ $\mathrm{NH}-\mathrm{CO}_{1}$ Creatinine occura in urine and in muscular flesh; it is found in the mother liquid formed in the preparation of creatine. It can be prepared by the action of atrong acids on creatine, also by evaporat ing, below $100^{\circ}$, fresh urine nautralised with carbonate of sodium to a symup. The ayrup la exhauated by alcohol, and the flltrata is mixed with a concentrated alcoholic solution of zine chloride: tha pracipitate, after atand ing some time, is washed and boiled with water; the filtrata is evaporated; the crystala wate diasolved in hot water and purified by are dissolved in hot water and purified by racrystallisation; the solution in boiling Water is then digested with hydratcd lead oxide, filtered from the oxide of zinc and nxy chloride of lead, purified by blood charcoal strong alcohol dissolves the creatinine and leaves the creatine. Creatinine forms colour leas prisms, very eoluble in water and in alcobol; a concentrated solution has an alka ine taste, reddens turmerie, and turns red litmus blue. It is a strong base. Creatimina concentrated solution givea a ruhy-red colour when made slightly alkaline with potash and nitro-prusside of aodium is added. Creatinine forms salts with acids. (Watts: Dict. Chem., dc.)
cre-a'-tion, " creacion, s. [Lat. freatio, from oreo $=$ to create; Fr. oréation; Sp. crea cion; Itai. creazione.]
I. Ordinary Language:
I. The act of creating, or of calling into existence out of nothing.

The mind finds no great diffleolty. to distinguish When the thing is wholly made new, so that no pirt therenf did ever exist hefore; ss whein a new partlclo of matter doth begio to exist, in rerum, natura, which Locke: Hum. Underat, hil. H... ©h. $\mathrm{xx} \times \mathrm{Vi}$
2. (Spec.): Used absolutely; the act of bringing the world into existence.
3. The point of time when the worll was created.
4. The act of appointing, constituting, or investing with a new chameter or position.
"The Gazette which rnnounced these creations an-tineut."- Mfacaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.
5. The foundation or thrst constituting of anything.
"This detailed mecount of the creation of the clictatorship, sud of the appointment of the first instator given by Dionysius: "Lexis: Cred. E
6. That which is created or produced. The trench rous colours the fair art hetray. ADd all the briglit creation fades away ${ }^{\text {Pope: }}$
7. (Spec.) : The universe, the world. - For mo your trilhutary giores conhina Creationt heir, the world, the world is mlse,
8. An original work, composition, or production.


## II. Technically:

1. Theol.: The act of creating nut of nothing one of the three great operations attributed to God, the others being providence and redemption.
2. Geol.: In the same sense as I.

II (1) Centre or Centres of Creation:
(a) Sing. (Centre or focus of Creation): A point or place on the earth's surface where it is assumed that a certain indivilual species was created, and whence it is supposed that it diffused itself to the various regions in which it now is found.
(b) Pl. (Centres nr foci of Crgation): Certain apota on the earth's surface whera not one but

[^207]various, or perhsps even many species may have been created, and wheace they may have been disseminated. The Darwinians wonld object to the nse of the word creation in connection with "the origin of specles," butadmit centres or focl where they have come into bejag.
(2) Date, era, or epoch of the Creation: There ra about 140 opinions professedly founded oa calculations made from Scripture with respect to tbe era of the Creation. The highest date given is B.c. 6984, the lowest 3616, a diference of 3,363 years. One chlef reason of the discrepancy is the fact that the Hebrew and the Septnsgint chronologies of Genesis $\psi$, and some other parts of the same book, differ widely, and there may be difference of opinion as to which has been chsoged. [Caronology.] The reologist draws a wide diatigetion between the date when man first came foto belag and that at which the world was produced. Th flrst is a very receat event, if marked on the scale of geologicsl time, but a very remote one as compared with the date assigncd by those who have mado their calculations solely from the IIebrew or the Greek Septuagint nambers. [Antiedity of Man.] Various Christian harmonists hava attempted to reconcile Scripture and science $\ln$ this and other respects. [Harmony.]
(3) The hypothesis of successive creations: The vew was held by Mnrchison and nany others that successive creatlons have taken place, each an advance oa its predecessor.
"These viewa of the suçasive creation of different ruces are it is true, matuly based apon the proxressite yise in the scale of the vert
creation-day, s. The day on which anything is called ioto existence.
crĕ-ā-tion-al, a. [Eog.creation;-al.] of or pertaining to creation.
crĕ-ä'-tion-issm, s. [Eng. creation; -ism.] The doctrive that a soul is snecially created for each human being as sood as concelved in the womb.
cré- $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$-tǐve, $\alpha$. [Eng. creat(e); -ive.] 1. Javing the fower of creating.

Bnt come, ye geecrous whinds, ta whase wide thought, Of nll h1s werks creative beauty burrms
Thomen: Spring. 2. Causing existence, creating.
 (1s+5), latrod. pos
crĕ-ä'-tǐve-něss, 8. [Eng. creatlve; -ness.] The quality or atate of being crestive; power f creation.
cré- $\overline{\mathbf{a}}$ - tõr, " creatour, "creatur, $s$. [Lat. creator; Fr. createur; Sp. \& Port.criador: ital. creatore.]

1. Gisn.: One who or that which creates or producen aoything; a maker, a producer.
2. Spec.: The Almighty Maker of all things. And in devotion spend my latter daya
crĕ-ā'-tõr -shǐp, s. [Eng. creator; -ship.] The state or condition of a creator.
cré- ${ }^{\prime}$ '-trĕss, * creatresse, s. [Lat. creatrix.] A female who ereates, constitutes, or a proints.

- Hins loug she so with shadowes entertaind.

As ther creatresse had in charge to har ordation.:

- crě- $\overline{\text { an }}$-trix, s. [Lat.] A creatress.

crēa'-tu-ral, a. [Eng, creatur(e); -al.] or or periaining to a creature; befitting a creuture.
"Thelr underatanding belag but creatural huffuess
orēa'-ture, s. \& $a_{.}$[Fr. cręature; Ital, Sp. \& Yot. creadura, from lat. creatura, from crealus, pa. par. ot creo $=$ to create.]
A. As substantive

1. That which is created; suything not seif axistent, but created by a aupreme power.
"Ond's fritt creature was lght."-Bacon: fore Atlantit.
2. A living being.


## 3. An animal not human.

In lifiling croacures vilo, ns onta nad doge" 4. Man

Musometig word at this hour than in wny other word whatever."-Cariyte: Heroes a Hero- Wrorahip, loct ii.
5. An epithet of mingleal pity and contempt, or of contempt alone.

The women mald, who thought him rough, 'Tho croatury may do well enough.'

Ow On Etmus?
6. An epithet of affection or teaderness.

- "Silames yonng creatures havelearnt their letters and Trats

7. A servant, a dependant.
"A creaturn of the queen's, Indy Anne Bullen."
8. One who owes his rise or fortune to another; a dcpeodant, an instromeat.
"Whatever the Goveruor estd was echoed hy hls
9. Aa offapring, produce, or result.

And most attractive is the arir resilt
Of thought, the creaturs of a poilshit mind"
10. Drink, liqnor. (Frish.)
"Wher they had latter a cup of the creatura" $-\boldsymbol{T}$.
Broves:
*11. Food generaliy.
"Tis, plty, methinks that the good creature shonid
B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the ereature or the body; as creature comforts.
oreaj-ture-ize, r.t. [Eng. creature; •ize.] To make like a creature; to make earthly or mortal ; to animalize
"This sisterily relation and conangainity betwixt that mondane soul, which is thelr third God or divine hypostasis, than adwace and deitio thome particular reated souis."- Owderth: Incellectal $S_{y}$
crēa'-ture-lĕss, a. [Eog. creature; -less.] Without created beings around ; alone, solitary. "God was alome
And creaturelcas at frst."
Donne: To the Countess of Bedfons

* orēa'-ture-1y̆, a. [Eog. creaturs; -ly.] Op or pertaining to the creature; laving the nature or qnalities of a creature.
"The several parts of relatives or ereaturely infinites, nasy hate finite proportilens to one another.' Cheyne: Philosophtcal Principlea
crëa'-tưre-shĭp, s. [Eng. creature; -shtp.] The state or condition of a creature
"The laws of our creature-ehip and dependanes do Creator : and wa can eas soon cease to be creatures, An beeamo indopendent" ${ }^{-1}-$ Dr. Cave i Serm. ip. 10 .
crēát-tưr-ie-ing, pr, par., a., \& s. [Creavreize.
A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. cujj.: (Ses e verb)
C. As subst. : The act of making like a creatare; animalizing
"So was it a monatrous degradation of that third hypostasis of their Trinty. exd iittle other thnir nil
ateolute creaturizing of the saine." lectual Syzem, p. 30,
creaze, s. [Craze, s.]
Nining: The till in the middle part of the buddle.
crē-brí-cŏs'-tāte, $a$. [Lat. creber= frequent, close ; Eng. costate (q.v.), from Lat. costa $=$ a rib.]
Conchol.: Marked or distinguished by aumerous closely-set ribs or ridges, ss in the shell Fusus crebricostatus.
orē-hri-eŭl'-cāte, a. [Lat. creber= frcqueat, cose; sulcus $=$ a furrow.]
Conchol.: Marked or distinguished with numerons closely-aet trsnsverse furrows, as in the shell Venus crebrisuloa.
crē'-bri-tūde, s. [Lat. crebritudo, from creber $=$ frequeat.] Frequentness, frequency.
crē' - brcŭs, a. [Lat. creber $=$ frequent.] Frequent
"Which indeed anpposeth (as their prinetples do) an Imperfect inchoate power alrealy in mains will to ac gricously, which through sasisting grace st irred nit or facillty of working. "-Goodthoin: Works. vol v., pt 4., 1. 175.
créche, s. [Fi:] [Cratce.] A poblic lostitntion or anrsery in which the children of poor persoas, who are obliged to go from home to work every day, are taken care of for a small pavment, while their parenta are at work.
- orede, o.t. [Crse (2).] To boll to sothens

crō-dgage, 3. [Ff. örcdence; Ital credenua; Low Lat, eredentia $=$ bellef; from orctiens, pr par. of credo $=$ to belleve.] [Crnesa]
I. Ordinary Lenguage :

1. Belief, credit, rellance, dependence, trust, or confidence in or apon any person or thing.

## 

2. $\Delta$ belief, en opinioa, $z$ conviction.

A superstitious credenos beld
That never did amortal haud
Walce tha brom glare on Carrit
Walce tta browd glare on Carrick strand."
3. That which gives a claim to credit, beliet, or confidence.
"After they had dellvered to the king their lotters
of credenco, they were led to 4 chamber richly furof credenco, they we.

- 4. The set of tasting food before it was offered to others, a practice followed la order to give assurance that it was free from poisoa. poyscenjngedence in ased and tastynge, for drode of
*5. A side talle where the food was set and tasted before boing served to the guests.

II. Eccles.: The small table near the side of the altar, or commonion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated.
credence-table, s. [Credence; s., I.]
crë'dence, ort. [Credence, s.] To give credence to, to believe, to credit.
"In eredeneting his talee:"
crè'-děnd, s. [Lat. credendum.] The same as Cardendum (q.v.).
crē- děn'-da, s. pl. [Lat. nent. pl. of credendus $=$ to be helieved; part, from credo $=$ to believe.] Theol.: Articles of faith, as distinguishe from agenda or practical duties; things which must be believed.
"Thene were the grest articles and credenda of
Corristianity, that so much startled the world."-
crē-dĕn'-dŭm, s. [Lat. nent. sing. of credendus $=$ to bo belicved.]
Theol : An article of faith.
orē'-dent, a. [Lat. credens, pr. par. of credo $=$ to believe.]

1. Giving credence; believing, credulous.

Then weigh what loss your honour miny sustain,
If with too credent ear you list his nolvs"
2. Credible ; bearing credit or authority.

For wy autborty beara a credent bulk.
That no partlicular scandar ouse can touch ".
orě-dĕn'-tial, a. \& s. [Lat. credens (genit credentis), pr. par. of credo $=$ to believe.]
A. As adj.: Glvigg a title to credit; accrediting.
"Cretentiat letters were read from the Frisians."
B. As substantive:

1. Gen.: Anything which gives a title to credit or confldeace.
2. Spec. (PT.): Certifcates or letters accre diting any person or persons; tbe commission or warraot given to an envoy, as hie claim to credit at a foreign court.

There atands the messengor of trath ; there stande
The legato of the sikies :- His theme divine
Cospper: Task, bk, iL

[^208] being creallble or entitled to creditit or bellef: credibleness; poserfitility of beting believed; a claim or titile to.eredit.

 enontemporniy thongh a contemporary is not necee

oracil-i-ble, "credyble, a. [Lat, credbllts, from credo $=$ to believe. 1 Deserving of or eotitiled to credit or belief; that mey be belisved, oredited, or relied on; trustworthy.



- crěd'-1-blo-nĕss, a. [Eng. credible; -ness.] The quality of belng credible ; credibility ; a just elaim to credit.
 Boyle: Worke, $L$ Lish
orěd'-ǐ-bly̌, " crěd'-a-bly̆, adv. [Eng. cre dib(le); ly.] In a ciredible, manner; in a menner deserving of credit.
- It has Iadeed been told me (with what weight
How oradibty, the hard fur me to date)
crěd'-ity, s. [FT. crédit; Ital. \& Sp . credito, from Lat. creditus, par par. of eredo $=$ to believe.]
I Ondinary Language:

1. Belief, trust, faith, rellance, or confldence lo or apon a person or thing.
Whatever Athenino armegnes may yrretend. It will not ensily ginin evodit with an dixcruing mind. "ay

2. A ground of or titie to belief, trust, or confilence.
3. A reputation or character of confidence or trust; a good name or opinion gained by upright conduct in husioess; a reputation for solvency.
"He traded largoly: his eredit on the Exchange of Londou stood high; and he bad accurartated an ample Lortune"-Macaulay: Bict. Eng., oh, vil.
4. Trust reposed with regard to property handed over on the promise or understanding of payment at a future time; correlative to debt.
"Credut is nothing brat the expectation of money,
5. Anything due to any person. [1L. 1.]
6. The time for which trust is given for psyment for goods bought.
7. Testlmony or suthority; that whlch procurea belief or trust.
"We are contented to take this npoo sour credit, 8. An honour, a canse of esteem or reputation.

I I probilshed, because I Tras toid I might please edch
9. Inflaence, interest; power derived from character or reputation.
"Having credit eaough with his master to provide or his own oteres,
II. Technically:

1. Bookkeeping : The side of an sccount in which psyment is ontered; opposed to debit (q.v.).
2. Comm., Ec. : [Bill of CaEdit.]
-1 (1) A letter of credil: The aame as a Circular letter (q.v.).
(2) Public credit: The faith put by creditors sad the public generally in the honesty and financisl shility of a gevernment seeking to berrow money.
(1) Crabh this discriminates between credit, favour, and infuence: "Theae terms mark the state westand in with regard toothers as flowing out of their sentinzents towarda onrselves: credit srises ont of esteem; favour out of goodi-will or sffection; influenoe oust of elther credit or favour: credit depends altogether on personal merjt ; favour may depend on the caprice of him who bestows it. Credit Though sometimes obtained by falschood, is never got without exertion; but favour, Whether justly or unjustly bestowed, often comes by little or no effort on tha part of the receiver: a minister gains credit with hia parishioners by the conaistency of his condact, the gravity of his demesnour, and the atrictness of his life ; the favour of the populace is gained by arts which men of upright minds would disdais to employ. Credit and
favoir are the gifts of others ; Infuence is a possegton which we derive from circumstances; there will alwaye bs infuence where there ts eredit or favour, but it may exist independently of either: we have credit and favour for ourgelves; we exert influence over others : eredit end favour serve one's own purposes; inftuence is employed in directing others: wealc people easily give their credit or bestow their favour, by which an influence io gained over them to bend them to the will of gained over (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)
(2) For the difference butween creait and beltef, see Belief.
cred'rity, v.t [CREDIT, e.]
I. Ordinary Language:
3. To believe, to give credit or credence to. And partiy tow I change my mind,
And partiy credit thivgs that do presage, 1.
4. To trust or conflde in.

* 3. To procure credit or honour to ; to do credit to.
"At preseat you eredit the charch as mnch by your


## government, ${ }^{\text {with }}$ South.

4. To sell upon credit to; to geli or trensfer on agreement of future payment.
II. Bookkeeping: To enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for.
crĕd'-ǐt-a-ble, a. [Eng. credit; -able.]

- 1. Credible, worthy of belief.

Memoire val ili creditable witnesses . . ."-Luakono
2. Reputable.
"Ho settied hira in good creattable wey of living,
3. Honourabie, Dringing credit or honour.
"It is creditable to Charles's temper that, ill as he thought of his species, he never beeamen roisenthrope
orěd'-It-a-ble-něss, s. 【Eng. creditable -ness.]
*1. Credibility ; worthiness of belief.
† 2. Reputation, estimstion.
"Among anl these enares, there is ane more on
tangling than the credifableness mnd repute of chstangling than the creditableness and repute of cus crěd'-1t-ab-bly̆, adv. [Eng. creditaó(le); -ly.] *1. In a ereditable or credible way: ered ibly.
2. With eredit or henour; 90 as to bring credit.
oeslect their duty afely and creditably, than to get
orěd'-it-ěd, pa, par. or a. [CaEDIT, v.]

A. \& B. As pr. par. \& particip. adj.: (See the verb)
C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of giving credit or credence to.
2. Bookkeeping: The act of cntering upon the credit side of sn aecount; the giving credit for.
crĕd'-it-õr, s. [Lat.= ons who trusts; Fr. créditeur; Ital, creditore.]

* 1. One who gives credit or credegce to aby person or thing.
"Many sought to feed
Oae to whom a sum of mos ainable is owing ; one rho has giver other to snother; eorrelative to debtor.
"The English government had aiready expended all the funds whilich had been obtained ly pillaring the pablic creditor. - -
Law: A bill in equity filed by one or more creditore of an estate, praying for an account and settlement of the sssets of the estate, on behalf of him or themselvea and all other creditors who may come in under the decree.
- crěd'-1-trěss, s. [Eag, creditor; eess.] A female creditor.
* cręd-1-trict, s. [Lat.] The same as Caedi* TrEss (q.v.).
créd-nẽr-ite, s. [Named after the mineralo gist Credner, who snslysed it.]
Min.: A foliated crystalifine monoclinic mineral, of metallic lustre and iron-blsek to
steel-priey colour. Its hardness is $4 \cdot 5 ;$ its ip. gr. 49-5-5.1; 'its composition, oxide of copper $42^{\circ}$ and oxide of manganase $57 \cdot 1=100$. Found at Fredericherode. (Dana.)


## crë' -do ö, s." [Lat. $=1$ belleve] [Crmid.]

1. Eccles. : The creed.
2. Musio: One of the novements ta mass.
 credulue, from credo $=$ to beliave.] Credality. "For were thy seife luror nod Indge of the moat luror eottld not hat gtoe veriliet for Risa and the ludge tentence ngainat . Fn
crex-dī'-ly-ty. s. [Fr. créaulite; ltal. credw litó; sp. credudidad, from Lat. credulitas, from credulus $=$ believing, from credo $=$ to believe. Easiness of belief; a dispesition resdily and withont sufficlent evidence or inquiry to accept the statemente of any person.
"That would have shock'd Credulity harself,
Unmak'd, vouchanaing thls their sole excuse". 11.
arěan-2oŭs, a. [Lat. credulus, from eredo $=$ to believe.

- 1. Easily or readily believed.
"Twas he possossed me with your crecthour death."

2. Easy of bellef; disposed to believe of accept any statement without sufficient evidence or inquiry.

crěd'-n-1oŭs-1̆̆, adv. [Eng. credulous; -ly.] In a credalous manner; with eredulity.
"'If you ahall observen masn protend to helieve plain implow them, bat oot ong nodmide Wint. Ev. Conv p. iii.
crěd'-n-loŭs-něss, 8. [Eng. credulous: -ness.] The quislity of being credulous ; credulity.
"Peyond all credulity, therefore, ts the credutou-
crēe (1), v.t. [Jamieson suggests Dso. kricer $=$ to war. $]$ To meddie or have to do with (Generally used negatively.)
"Ahs! our auld friend, Michsel, Soct, has soms. him."-Perile of $y a n, 1131$.
crēe (2), v.t. [Fr. crever $=$ to burst ; faire crever = to esuge to sweil or burst (by boiling).] To boil to softness.
oreech (gutt.), s. [Gael. carraic $=\mathrm{s}$ rock.] A declivity encumbered with large atonee.
crēed, * crode, * credo, s. [Fr., Ital., \& Sile credo, from Iat. credo $=\mathbf{I}$ believe, that being the first word in the Latia version.]
A. Ordinary Language.
I. Literally:
3. La the same neage as B.
"Heore hllene, thast is pater aoster and credo."-
4. The repetition of the creed.

Himaelf atill sieeps before his boads
Have marked teu aves Rud two creedd, Scott : Marmion, 26.
II. Figuratively:

1. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

I love him aot, aor fear hime my therdes, my crepd."
2. A severe reprehension or rebuke. (Scotch.)
B. Theol. \& Ch. Hist.: A summary of the srticles or Christisn doctrines of which the several churches profess their belief. In the Chureh of Engisnd three sueh creeds are accepted-viz., the Apostles' Creed, the Athanasian Creed, and the Nicene Creed. [Apostles', Athanasian, Nicene.] In the Church of scotland the creed scoepted is the Westminster Confession of Faith, to whioh may merhaps be added the Larger and Shorter Catechisma The Chorch of Rome accepts the chisma. The charch of Romend does, but asme creeds as them the oreed of the Council of Constantinople.
creed-maker, s. One who drswe ap a creed or summary of articles of belief.

* crēed, v.t. [Cnmed, s.] To believe.
"That part which ia so creeded by the peopla.".
orēed'-lěss, a. [Eng. creed; -less.] Without any creed. (Carlyle: Fr. Rev.)
- orēela (1), v.t [Cueak, v.]
b5I, b6y ; port, jowl ; cat, goll, ohorus, ghin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this, ain, asp; expeot, Xonophon, eqist. -inge

oreels (1), "orelse, " Zarike, " aryls, "cryise, . [A.S. erecoa, Cogn. with Dut. kreek: $=8$ creek, leel. kriai $=$ a nook, a corner; fr. nection with Wel crig $=3$ crack, cripyll $=a$ ravine, a creek.

1. Ordinary Language:
2. A smsil inlet, bay, or cove.
"Ench oroek and cavera of the deagercus Ehone".
3. A recess or bend in the line of the sea or of s river.
At atrearma, which with their winding banka do plany and Davies ; Immort. © Soul.

* 3. A turn, 8 winding, sn alley.
-A back-frlead, an ohonlder-clapper ; one that com: mande the passines of alleys, ereeks, and

4. A rivulet, a stream, a small river. (American.)
II. Inland Revenue: A seaside town not of sufficient importance to bs constituted s Customs station. It is inferior to port ( $q, v$. .).
"The Lords of the Treasury have docided that Chep-
stow and Coleratao shail cense to be uceapied an Coue reduced to the posit tou of 'Creeks'. . .-Daily Chron. Sept. 15, 188
oreek (2), s. [Ger. krieche.] The dswn, the break of day.
" Lle night, soon an the morniag creek Has usher'd la the diny., Ramay: Works, 1.12 L .

* crēek, v.l. [Creek, 3.] To form a mreek or creeks.

crēel' ${ }^{\prime}-\breve{\mathbf{y}}$, a. [Eng. creeh (1), s.; -y.] Full of or sbounding in creeks; winding.
"Whllibourne (by the old name the anthor calls ber Whly derived from near Selwood by Warmingter Whth her ereoky pasare erobing to wito hamiog Drayton: Poly-obion, s 8 .
arēel, s. [Ir. craidhlag.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. An osier basket or pannier.
"Aad lightsome be their life that bear
2. A fisherman's basket
II. Spinning: The bar which holde the paying-of bobbins in the bobbin-snd-fly, the throstle machine, or the mule. In the first machine the bubhins hold the sliver, whlch is to be spun and twisted into a roving: in the fatter machines, by a substantially similar operation, the roving is converted into yarn. The creel msy have several bars with rows of skewers, upon which the bobbins are placed to unwind thelr contents.
IT To be in a creel: To hsve one's wits jumbled iato confusion.

crēel'fù̀, s. [Eng. creel, snd full $)$.] A basketful.
"'.. and yot the damage cannis aunount to mair
crēep, * crepen, * creopen (pret. "crope, *crupe, "crepte, crept), v.i. [A.S. créopan, cognate with Dut. kruipen; Icel. krjupa, Dan. krybe ; Sw. krypa, sll = to creep, to crawl. Cf. slso Icel. kreik $\alpha=$ to crouch ;'sw. krika = to creep; Ger. kriechen. (Skeat.)]
I. Literally:
3. To crawl slong the ground ; to move with the belly on the ground, as a serpent, \&c.
i but this I have resolved on, to wit, to raa Whea I can, to go whea I canuot ruy , aud to creep
4. To grow along the ground, a wsll, or other supports.
"The grottos cool, Tith shaded poplars crowned.
To move forward withont bovnds
5. To move forward withont bounds or II. Figuratively:
6. To nove or go with secrecy, silently, or clandestinely.
got of hit plece he erepe
So atille that she nothiog herde.
7. To move slowly, either from feebleness and infirmity, or timidity or reluctance.
"Creeplng llke sanil unw illingly to school."
8. To move slong alnwly snd insensibly, as time, the seasons, \&c.
 Where beon ought to hingoalwayingllon had the Jullian
1858 , 1932
9. To enter or find the. way in insensibly or empercentibiy.
"By those giftis of nature and fortune he ereept, nay
+5. (Of literary composition): To move along with timidity; not to venture on anything very high or soaring.
"Parsudre Lost ls mimitrable; bat om I therefore bound to maintain, that there are po fints amongat his elevstious "hen it in evideat ho croeps aloug rome
10. To enter into the composition of. (Generally in a bad sense, implying intrusion.)
"It ha not to ha expected that every oue should gaard
bis underetnadias from belog imposed on liy this so phistry which ereen futo most of the books of argu ment - Locke
11. To come graduslly or imperceptibly into vogue or fsshion.
12. To behsve with servility; to fswn, to court.

To zead their stofles before them to Achilles

9. To feel a sensation as though insects, worms, tc., were creeping over the flesh.
crēep, s. [Creep, v.]

1. Ord. Lang. (Plo): A sensation as of in sects or worms creeping over the flesh. (Col loquial.)
2. Mining-engin.: The curving upward of the floor of s gallery, owing to the pressure of snperincumbent strata apon the pillara. Opposed to thrust, which is a depression of the roof. (Knight.)
"The whole of the welght belug thus left to rest
upoa ambll area, the phlisr were sometimes forced dowa fatt the foor, wirch wonld bulge upwards And

crēep'-ẽ̃r, s. [Eng. creep; eer.]
I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which creeps or crawls; sny animal which creeps s reptile.
$\because$ or oot oaly worma and nerpeats, tonds, trogs, and effs, but aul inumumerable host of creepera."-Boyle
II. Technically:
J. Naut., Mech., dc. : A four-clawed grapnel or drag, nsed in dragging the bottom of a harbour, pond, or well, to recover any thing which has been lost overboard, or the body of a drowned person.
3. Mach.: An endless moving feeding-ayron, or a pair of aprons arranged ons above the ather, having motion to feed fibres to or from s machine; e.g., the creeper which feeds the sliver or sheet of fibres from the doffer of $s$ carding-machine. [Lar.]
4. Domestic:
(1) An iron bar connecting the andirons.
(2) Small dogs, with low necks or none at all, used between the usual sndirons to sup port lirands above the hearth.
(3) A small sole or piece carrying apurs, which may be attsched to the boot, to prevent slipping on ice.
(4) A kind of patten nr clog worn by women.
5. Arch.: Leaves or clustera of foliage used in Gothic buildings to ornament the angles of spires, pinnscles, and other parts; crotchets
6. Bot. : A plant with s creeping stem (q.v.) "Plants thst put forth their sap hantily, have bodles
not proportionable to their leagth; therefore they are not proportionable to their leugth; therefore they are
wiacers or creepers; as ivy, hrioay, and woodbine." Bacom.
7. Ornithology:
(1) Generally:
(a) (Sing.): A bird, Certhia familiaris, sometimes called the Little Brown Creeper
(b) (Pl.) : The name commonly given to the tenuirostral birds of the family Certhidx (q.v.), or to those of the typical sub-family Certhinæ (q.v.).
(2) Spec. : Certhia familiaris, called slso the Common Creeper, the Tree Creeper, the Tre Climber, se. The bill is slender snd curved the head and neck streaked with black and yeliow-brown, with 3 white line above each eye; back, rump, and scapulars tawny; quills dusky, tipped and edged with white or light hrown ; coverts vsriegated, s yellowish-white ber across the wing; lower perts of the bird white. Length three inches. Cormmon in

Britain, where it climbs trees and is perpetually in motion, but manages to hide itseif from observstion. Nest in the hollows or beneath the bark of trees; eggs six.

I (1) Brown Crecper: [Creepres, 6 (2)].
(2) Bush Creepers:

Ornith. : Birds of the fsnilly Sylvide, and the sub-family Mniotiltinw. Thsy are found in the warmer parts, both of the eastern and of the western hemispheres, fiying in small flocks and hunting insects among bushes, in which also they build. [Mniotilitine.]
(3) Tres Creepers:

Ornith. : Birds of the sab-fsmily Dendrocolsptine. They occur in the Sonth American forests, and have the hisbits of true creepers.
(4) True Creepers: [Cebthinz].
(5) Trumpet Creeper:

Bot.: Tecoma radicans. (American.)
(6) Wall Creeper: A bird, Tichodroma muraria, which seeks after insecta in old walls, clinging to them as the ordinsry Creeper does to trees.
orēep'-hōle, s. [Eng. creep, and hole.]

1. Lit.: A hole or retreat into which an animsl may creep to escape danger.
2. Fig.: A subterfuge; an excuse.
crēep'-íe, crēep'-y̆, y. [Gael creaban =a four-legged stool.] $\mathbf{A}$ cntty-stool (Scotch.)
creeple-chair, s. The chair or stool of repentance.
"When I mount the ereepio-chatr,
Burns : The Rant in' Doa the Daddie of 2
crēep'-ǐig, * crepynge, pr. par., a., \& a [Creep, v.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:
I. Literally:
3. Crawling or moving along the ground. Gëresio vi 20.
4. Growing along the ground, s wall, \&c.
"What are the casements lined with creeping herbs."
II. Fig.: Moving cunningly and secretly; crafty, sly.
" Very crafty, very cumungi,

C. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language:
5. Lit. : The act of crawling or moving along the gromnd.
"They cannot distiogoleh creeping from flying."-
6. Fig.: The act of moving cunningly and secretly ; craft.
II. Naut.: Dragging by grapnels for the recovery of a lost cable or rope. The most remarkable instance on record is the recovery of the Atlantic cable, broken in mid-ocean.
creeping-bur, s. (See extract.)
"The creejing bur in Lycopodium clave tum." -4 pp.
Agr. Sure. Caithn., p 197.
creeping orow-foot, s. Ranuncubus repens, s common british plsnt, with cresping scions sud furrowed peduncles.
creeping-ivy, s. The procumbent form of Hedera Helix.

## creeping-roct, ${ }^{\text {a }}$

Bot.: A root, the branches of which run chielly nesr the gurface of the gronnd (Thome.) The same as Cbeeprng-stem (q.v.)
creeping-sheet, s. The feeding-apron of a carding-machine.

## creeping-stem, s.

Bot.: A alender atem which creeps hori zontally below the surface of the ground, sending out st intervals roots and new plants. Example, Triticum repens. It is essentialify the saine as a rhiznme, only it ls subterranean.
creeping-thyme, s. Thymus Serpyllum.
orēep'-ǐng-ľy, adv. [Eng. crefping; -ly.]
$\dagger$ I. Lit.: In a creeping or crawling manner, as a reptile.

* II. Figuratively:

1. Slowly, by degrees, imperceptibly.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

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[^0]:    * It is a curious fact that, as a ganeral rule, the shortor the word, the more numerous its subdivisions and the more diffleult its treatments, Soe, as examples, such words as: be, do, go, bring, bake, cic.

[^1]:    sàte, fät, täre, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sīr, marine; gõ, pơt,
    

[^2]:    boil，boy；pout，jown ；cat，çell，chorus，chim，bench；go，gem；thin，this，sin，as ；expect，Xenophon，exist．－ling．
    

[^3]:    boil, boy; pout, 10 wil ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, explet. ph $=$ i. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tions, cious, -sious=mhŭg, -ble, -dle, sc. $=$ bel, del.

[^4]:    £ate，făt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pit，sïre，sĩr，marine；gō，pŏt，

[^5]:    tāte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fäll, father; wë, wět, hërc, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīe, pĭt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pǒt,
    

[^6]:    fate, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâl, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pơt
    

[^7]:    fate, fàt, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wět, hëre, camcl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pð̛t,
    

[^8]:    
    

[^9]:    boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, gell, chorus, ¢̧hin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, X
    

[^10]:    finte，fat，färe，ạidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wět，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，süre，sĩr，marîne；gō，pôt
    

[^11]:    fäte, fat, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; gō, pð̆t,
    

[^12]:    cate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, sall, father ; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sire, sir, maríne ; gō, pơt
    

[^13]:    tâte, füt. färe, ạidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sïre, sïr, marinc; gö, pơt
    

[^14]:    bonl，boy；pout，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，chin，bençh；go，gem；thin，this；sin．as；expect，Kenophom，e iet．－ligg，
    

[^15]:    bon，boy；pout，jowl；cat，çell，ohorus，çhin，benẹ；go，gem；thin，this；oin，aş̣亏 ；expect，Xenophon，exist．－lig．
    

[^16]:    bôl, boy ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, cxist. ph = $f$ -clan = shan. -tion, -sion, cioun = shŭn; -bion, -tion = zhŭn. -tious, sions, cious =shŭs. -ble, -dle, de. =bes, dęl.

[^17]:    Gite, fat, täre, amidst, whãt, fâll, fathcr; wē, wăt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sĩr, marine; gō, pöt,
    

[^18]:    boni, b6Y; pout, jowil cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
    

[^19]:    bôl，boy；pout，jowi ；cat，çoll，chorus，chin，benç；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aş ；expect，Xenophon，eyist．pb $=\mathcal{L}$ －cian＝shan．－tion，－slon，－cioun＝shŭn；－̧ion，－ţion＝zhŭn．－tious，－slous，－cious＝shŭs．－ble，－die，\＆c．＝bẹ，dęL

[^20]:    boil, boy; pout, joŵ1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag̣ ; expect, Xenophon, eçist. -inge.
    

[^21]:    
    

[^22]:    boil，bбy；pơt，jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çin，bençh；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aş；expect，Xenophon，exist．ph＝ －tion，－sion，－cioun＝shŭn；－sion，－tion＝zhŭn．－tlous，－sious，－cious＝shŭs，－ble，－dle，\＆c．＝bęl，dęl．qu＝kw．

[^23]:    tâte, făt, färe, ạidst, whãt, fâll, father ; wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre ; pine, pǐt, sirre, sir, marine; gō, pơt,

[^24]:    
    

[^25]:    
    

[^26]:    boll, boy; pout. jowl; cat, çell, chorns, çhin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=\mathbf{f}$.
    

[^27]:    boin, boy ; pout, jowl ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, henç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, eģist. -in! -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -şion = thŭn. -tious, -sious, cious = shŭs, -hle, -dle, \&c. = bęl, dẹl. -tial =shal.

[^28]:    bon，boy ；pout，Jowl ；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，benç；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aş；expect，Xenophon，eyçst．ph＝f
    

[^29]:    tâte, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, bëre, camol, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne ; gō, pơt
    

[^30]:    
    

[^31]:    boil, boy; pout, Jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; ain, as; expeot, Xenophon, egist. -边g.
    

[^32]:    Gite, fât, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pơt,
    

[^33]:    
    

[^34]:    Cite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gô, pst

[^35]:    
    

[^36]:    fîte, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pilt, sirre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt,
    

[^37]:    
    

[^38]:    fite, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, bẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt
    

[^39]:    
    

[^40]:    bo11, boy; pout, jowl; oat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; eln, aş; expect, Xenophon; egist. -这g, -dan = shan. -cion, -tion, -sion =shĭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -sious, cious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, dc. = bel, dpl.

[^41]:    Cate，fat，färe，amidst，whãt，fall，father：wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pît，sïre，sïr，marîne；gō，pơt
    

[^42]:    bö, bøy; pout, jowl; cat, gell, chorus, ģin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=i
    

[^43]:    bon, boy; pout, Jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, benc̣; go, gem; thin, this; sin. as ; axpect, Xenophon. eșist. ph = 1
    

[^44]:    
    

[^45]:    boil, boy : pout, jowl; cat, çell, ehorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, egist. ph = f.
    

[^46]:    baldachino (from st. Peter'e, home).

[^47]:    \&āte, făt, fare, ạmidst, whãt, fall, father: ppē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sirre, sir, marine; gō, pơt
    

[^48]:    balı boy; pout, jowi; oat, gell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; ;expect, Xenophon, exdst. -这g.
    

[^49]:    bonl, bఠy ; pout, joŵı; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aş ; expect, Xenophon, equst. ph=L
    

[^50]:    
    

[^51]:    fate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, bẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pð̛t,
    

[^52]:    bôn, bøy ; pôt, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, ex̧st. ph=f
    

[^53]:    fâte，fät，färe，ạmidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wět，hëre，eamẹ hêr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sirc，sïr，marîne；gō，pơt，
    

[^54]:    Cite, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fàll, father; wē, wŏt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sīr, marine; gõ, pơt,
    

[^55]:    
    

[^56]:    fate, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wō, wĕt, hëre, camol, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pǐt, sire, sir, marine; gó, pơt,
    

[^57]:    Gite, făt, färe, ạildst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wŏt. hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pitt, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pớt
    

[^58]:    
    

[^59]:    
    

[^60]:    Gite，fat，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wơt，bëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pit，sïre，sirr，marinc；gō，pơt
    

[^61]:    eate, făt, fare, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hc̃r, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pöh
    

[^62]:    fate, fat, faire, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, tather; wō, wöt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïro, sīr, marine: gö, pơt
    

[^63]:    60n, bov; pout, Jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aẹt expect. Xenophon, exist. -knish.
    

[^64]:    şte, fat, färe, amidet, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre: pıne, pít, gire, sir, marine; gō, pơth
    

[^65]:    10n, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, phin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ay ; expear, Xeaophon, exist, -ing.
    

[^66]:    fite, rât, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camẹ, hěr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sïre, sĩx, marine; gõ, pơt,
    

[^67]:    Cãte, fat, fare, amldst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wŏt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pirt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt
    

[^68]:    boil, bof; pout, jowl; cat, çelı, chorus, çhin, boneh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as ; fexpect, Xenophon, exist. -Ing.
    

[^69]:    cinte, fat, farre, ẹmidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽ̃, thêre ; gine, pilt, sïre, sür, marine ; gō, pơt,
    

[^70]:    
    

[^71]:    bonl, boy; pout, Jowl; cat, çell, chorus, ¢̧hin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş ; expeot, Xenophon, exist. -Yhe
    

[^72]:    
    

[^73]:    ${ }^{M y}$ every archer strivo to ful
    The pattern he han set with akill,
    And praise like him deservo."
    Poem on the Company of $A$ reh

[^74]:    
    

[^75]:    đãte, fart, fare, ąmIdst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wět, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pït, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pott,
    

[^76]:    fäte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hër, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pôt
    

[^77]:    
    

[^78]:    
    

[^79]:    bolı，bof：pôt，Jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，bençh；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aş；expect，Xomophon，exist．－İge．
    

[^80]:    cato, fät, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre, pine, pit, sïre, sir, marîne; gō, pŏt
    

[^81]:    
    

[^82]:    fite, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sirre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt,
    

[^83]:    brāin'-lěss, * brāin'-lĕsse, * brāhu'-lĕs,
    a. [Eng. bruin, and suff. - less.] Without ina. [Eng. orain, and sut. -
    tellect, dull, atupid. (Fig.)

[^84]:    bram'-ble, * brĕm'-bil (Eng.), brăm-ble, brăm-mle, brăm-mles (Scotch \& $O$. Eng.), a. \& a. [A.S. bremel, brember, brembel, brembel

[^85]:    boin, boy; polt, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, benç; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expeot, Xenophon, eçist. ph $=$ f
    -dan, -tian =shan. -tion, -sion =shŭn; -tion, -क्षion = zhŭn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shŭs, -ble, -dle, \&c. = bol, del.

[^86]:    bon, bソy; pout, fowi; cat, çell, ohorus, ghin, benç, go, gem; thin, this; ain, aş; expect, Xenophon; eycist. -Ifig.
    

[^87]:    fite, wht, fare, amidst, whãt, fan, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gō, pơt
    

[^88]:    bon，boy；pont，fowl；eat，goll，ehorus，p̧bin，bengh；go．gem；thin，thls；sin．ag；axpeot，Xenophon，oydeth－Ing．
    

[^89]:    cāte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hc̈re, camel, hẽr, thêrə; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt,

[^90]:    
    

[^91]:    
    

[^92]:    tate, fât, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, süre, sïr, marine; gō, pơtu
    

[^93]:    tate, fât, täre, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gõ, pơt,
    

[^94]:    
    

[^95]:    Cate, fǎt, fare, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marine; gē, pơk
    

[^96]:    کate, fät, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, oamel, hêr, thêre; pĩno, pit, sire, sĩr, marine; gō, pð̆t
    

[^97]:    cite，făt，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wè，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pĭt，sïre，sĭr，maríne；gō，pơt
    

[^98]:    
    

[^99]:    Il, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çoll, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; ein, ay; expeot, Kemophon, egtst, -1ng
    

[^100]:    bonl, bбy ; pout, jowil cat, çell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=\mathcal{L}$
    

[^101]:    Cate, ratt, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sre, sïr, marîne; gō, pott,
    

[^102]:    Gite，rât，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father ；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hër，thêre ；pine，pĭt，eïre，sĩr，marîne；gö，pơt
    

[^103]:    
    

[^104]:    
    

[^105]:    fate，cht，fire，amidst，whãt，fău，father；wë，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pit，sīre，sĩr，marîne；gō，p夭t，
    

[^106]:    bă，bఠy ；pôt，Jowil ；cat，̧ell，ohorus，çhin，bençh；go，gem；thin，this ；sin，aș；expect，Xenophon．ex̧ist．ph＝ 1.
    

[^107]:    bon, boy; pout, jowl ; cat, çell, chorus, ghin, benoh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect. Xenophon, exist. -ing.
    

[^108]:    
    

[^109]:    
    

[^110]:    câta, fatt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wë, wět, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sïr, marime; gö, p̌̌t,
    

[^111]:    tâte，făt，färe，ạidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wčt，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pirt，sïre，sïr，marîue；gō，pơt，
    

[^112]:    
    

[^113]:    cite, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wǒt, höre, camel, hẽr, thôre; pine, pît, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pờ
    

[^114]:    
    

[^115]:    
    

[^116]:    boll, boy ; pout, Jowi ; cat, gell, ohorns, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, ṭis; sin, ass; expect, Xenophon, ex̧ist. ph=f.
    

[^117]:    
    

[^118]:    D6in, boy: poutt, jowı; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go. 玄em; thin, ṭis; sin, ass; expect. Xenophon, exist. -ǐng.
    

[^119]:    fite, fut, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt
    

[^120]:    
    

[^121]:    cite, fart, fire, amidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sir, marine; gö, pơt,
    

[^122]:    
    

[^123]:    çite, rat, färe, ạidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, eïre, sïr, marine; gō, pơt
    

[^124]:    fate, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pơt,
    

[^125]:    
    

[^126]:    
    

[^127]:    Cite，făt，färe，ạmidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wět，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pǐt，sïre，sĩr，marîne；gō，pǒt，
    

[^128]:    fite, fat, fïre, smidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pơt
    

[^129]:    fäto, fät, 九äre, gmidst, whãt, fâl, father; wē, wơt, hëro, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sür, marine; gō, pöt
    

[^130]:    
    

[^131]:    buI，boy；pơt，Jowl；cat，çell，chorus，çhin，bench；go，gem；thin，this；sin，aş ；expect，Xenophon，exist．ph＝f．
    

[^132]:    
    

[^133]:    tate, fät, färc, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sĩr, marine; gō, pơt.
    

[^134]:    
    

[^135]:    fate, fatt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camel, bẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sirr, marine; gō, pơt,
    

[^136]:    fäte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; gō, pơt,
    

[^137]:    كate，fat，fare，amldst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camẹl，hèr，thêre；pīnc，pĭt，sïre，sir，marine；gā，pơt

[^138]:    Thte, fat, färe, amidst, whãt, fâlh, father ; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pit, sïre, sïr, marine; gõ, pơt,
    

[^139]:    tate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sirc. sīr, marine; gō, pðt

[^140]:    确te，fät，färe，qmidst，whãt，fall，father；wē，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pine，pit，sire，sir，marine；gö，pơt，
    

[^141]:    
    

[^142]:    
    

[^143]:    cite, troch tiare, quidst, whãt, tâll, tather; wê, wöt, hëre, oamel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, nir, marine; gō, pơt,
    

[^144]:    Gte, fat, fare, smidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine ; gē, pơt
    

[^145]:    
     35

[^146]:    Cite, rât, fare, ąmidst, whàt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hèr, thêre: pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gō, pêto
    

[^147]:    boin, boy; pout, j6wl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph $=$,
    

[^148]:    
    

[^149]:    
    

[^150]:    tate，făt，ráre，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wê，w九九t，hëre，camẹl，hẽr，thêre；pine，pĭt，sire，sĩr，marine；gō，pơth
    

[^151]:    
    

[^152]:    bon, boy: pout, jowll cat, çell, chorus. ¢̧in, benç; go, gem; thin, this: sin, aṣ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian. - tian $=$ shan. - tion, - alon $=s h u ̆ n ;-f l o n,-\operatorname{lon}=$ zhŭn. $-t i o u s,-s i o u s$, clous $=$ shŭs. -ble, dle, de. $=$ hel, del.

[^153]:    fate, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, عather; wê, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽx, thêre; pine, pĭt, sïre, sirr, marîne; gō, p̌t,
    

[^154]:    sate，făt，färe，ạmidst，whãt，fâll，father；wē，wět，hërc，camẹl，hěr，thêre；pīno，pilt，sïre，sir，marine；gō，pðť， or，wöre，wolf，wõrk，whô，sonn；mūte，cŭb，cüre，unite，oũr，rûle，fūu；try，Sy̆rian．$\infty, \infty=\bar{e} . ~ e y=\bar{a} . ~ q u=k w$.

[^155]:    fite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, oamel, hěr, thêre; pino, pĭt, sire, sar, marîne; gō, pơth
    

[^156]:    كate, făt, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pitt, sire, sïr, marine; gō, pute
    

[^157]:    Eate, fât, fare, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camel, hēr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sĩr, marine; gō, płto
    

[^158]:    fnte，fät，färe，amidst，whãt，fâll，father；wë，wĕt，hëre，camel，hẽr，thêre；pīne，pīt，sïre，sĩr，marîne；gö，pơt，
    

[^159]:    tate, fät, fär, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hër, thêre; pine, pít, sïre, sür, marine; gō, pơt,
    

[^160]:    fāte, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thôre; pine, pît, sïre, sïr, marîne; gō, pơt,
    

[^161]:    
    

[^162]:    「ate, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, ẉ̛t, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pĭt, sire, sîr, marîne, gō, pơt or, wöre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sōn; mūte, oŭb, cüre, ụnite, cür, rûle, fūll ; trȳ, Sy̆rian. w, $\infty=$ é. ssion as shưn.

[^163]:    
    

[^164]:    
    

[^165]:    
    

[^166]:    boll, boy; pøut, 16జ1; cat, çell, chorus, ọhin, hençh; go, gem; thin, this; sdn, as ; expeot, Xenophon, oxist. -yige -cian, - tian =shqn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = shŭn. -tiotif, sious, -cious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, sc. $=$ bel, dqh

[^167]:    
    

[^168]:    cate, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pirt, süre, sir, maríne; gō, pơt
    

[^169]:    
    

[^170]:    
    

[^171]:    tāte, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wôt, hëre, camọl, hẽr, thêro; pine, pît, süre, sir, marine; gō, pơt
    

[^172]:    Gite，făt，färe，ąmidst，whãt，fâll，father；wō，wêt，hëre，camệ，hẽr，thêre；pine，pit，sïre，sīr，marîne；gō，pơt，
    

[^173]:    
    

[^174]:    
    

[^175]:    rate，fat，färe，amidst，whãt，fâl，father；wē，wět，hëre，camel，hẽr，thôre；pure，pǐt，eire，sir，maríne；gō，pơt，
    

[^176]:    bōl, bӊy; pout, Jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ass; expect, Xenophon, exist -ing.
    

[^177]:    
    

[^178]:    
    

[^179]:    sate, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wê, wĕt, hëre, oamel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pơt
    

[^180]:    fate, fãt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, virre, sir, marine; gō, pōt
    

[^181]:    fate, stat, färe, amidst, whãt, fall, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gō. pơt,
    

[^182]:    
    

[^183]:    boll, boy; pout, jowl ; cat, çell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist, -inge
    -cian, -tian =shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn, -cions, -tious, -sious = shŭs, -ble, -dle, de, $=$ bel, del

[^184]:    b⿵人, bбy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, ¢hin, bonch ; go, gem ; thin, this; sin, as ; expect, Yenophon, exist. ph $=2$
    

[^185]:    
    

[^186]:    Cête, fât, faire, amidst, whãt, fâll, father: wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pilt, eïre, sir, marine; gō, pơtu
    

[^187]:    sate, făt, färe, ạmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pǐt, sure, sir, marine; gō, pơt,
    

[^188]:    thte, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wè, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pinc, pit, sire, sïr, marine; gō, pơt,
    

[^189]:    fite, făt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pǒt
    

[^190]:    đate, fät, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, süre, sĩr, marîne; gō, pơt

[^191]:    
    

[^192]:    كate, făt, täre, amidst, whãt, fâl, father; wē, wĕt, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, süre, sir, marîe; fō, pơt,
    

[^193]:    boil, boy ; pout, Jowl; cat, gell, ohorus, ghin, hengh; go, gem; thin, this, sin, asp expect, Xenophon, egist, -inge
    

[^194]:    كâte, fät, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wêtt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pĭt, sïre, sirr, marîne; gõ, pơt,
    

[^195]:    
    

[^196]:    bohl, boy ; poit, j6wl; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; stn, aç; expect, Fenophon, exist. -ing.
    

[^197]:    boin, bбy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, ą; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = \&
    

[^198]:    
    

[^199]:    Gte, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camẹ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pít, sïre, sïr, marîne; gō, pơt,
    

[^200]:    sate, sơt, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camệ, hẽr, thêre; pine, pitt, sïre, mir, marine ; gö, pơt,
    

[^201]:    
    

[^202]:    
    

[^203]:    Cate, tât, färe, amidst, whãt, fâll, father; wō, wět, hëre, cariẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pit, sïre, sir, marine; gö, pêt,
    

[^204]:    
    

[^205]:    rate, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, falll, father; wē, wět, hëre, camel, hẽr, thêre; pīne, pit, sïre, sïr, marine; gō, pðt,
    

[^206]:    "The babe who reared his creasy arms."
    Tennyson. Enoch Arden.

[^207]:    boil, boy ; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. - dian, $-t i a n=s h a ̣ n . ~-t i o n, ~-s i o n ~=s h u ̆ n ; ~-t i o n, ~-g i o n ~=~ z h u ̆ n . ~-c i o u s, ~-t i o u s, ~-s i o u s ~=s h u ̆ s . ~-b l e, ~-d l e, ~ d c . ~=~ b e ̣ l, ~ d \rho l . ~$

[^208]:    féte, făt, färe, ąmidst, whãt, fall, father; wē, wơt, hëre, camẹl, hẽr, thêre; pine, pît, sïre, sǐr, marine; gō, pơt
    

